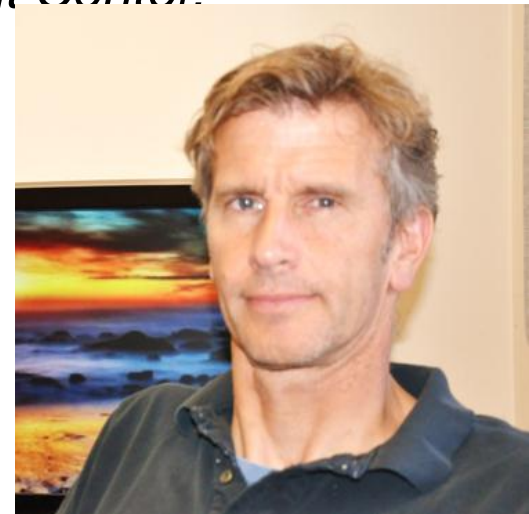


Coupled data assimilation at the US Navy

Craig Bishop, Sergey Frolov, Neil Barton, Sue Chen, Ben Ruston, Clark Amerault, Liang Xu, James Cummings, Tim Whitcomb, James Doyle
Naval Research Laboratory, Monterey, California

Charlie Barron, Clark Rowley, Hans Ngodock, Matt Carrier, Pat Hogan, Ole Martin Smedstad, Joe Metzger, Jim Dykes, Cheryl Ann Blain, Gregg Jacobs
Naval Research Laboratory, Stennis Space-flight Center, Mississippi



Background

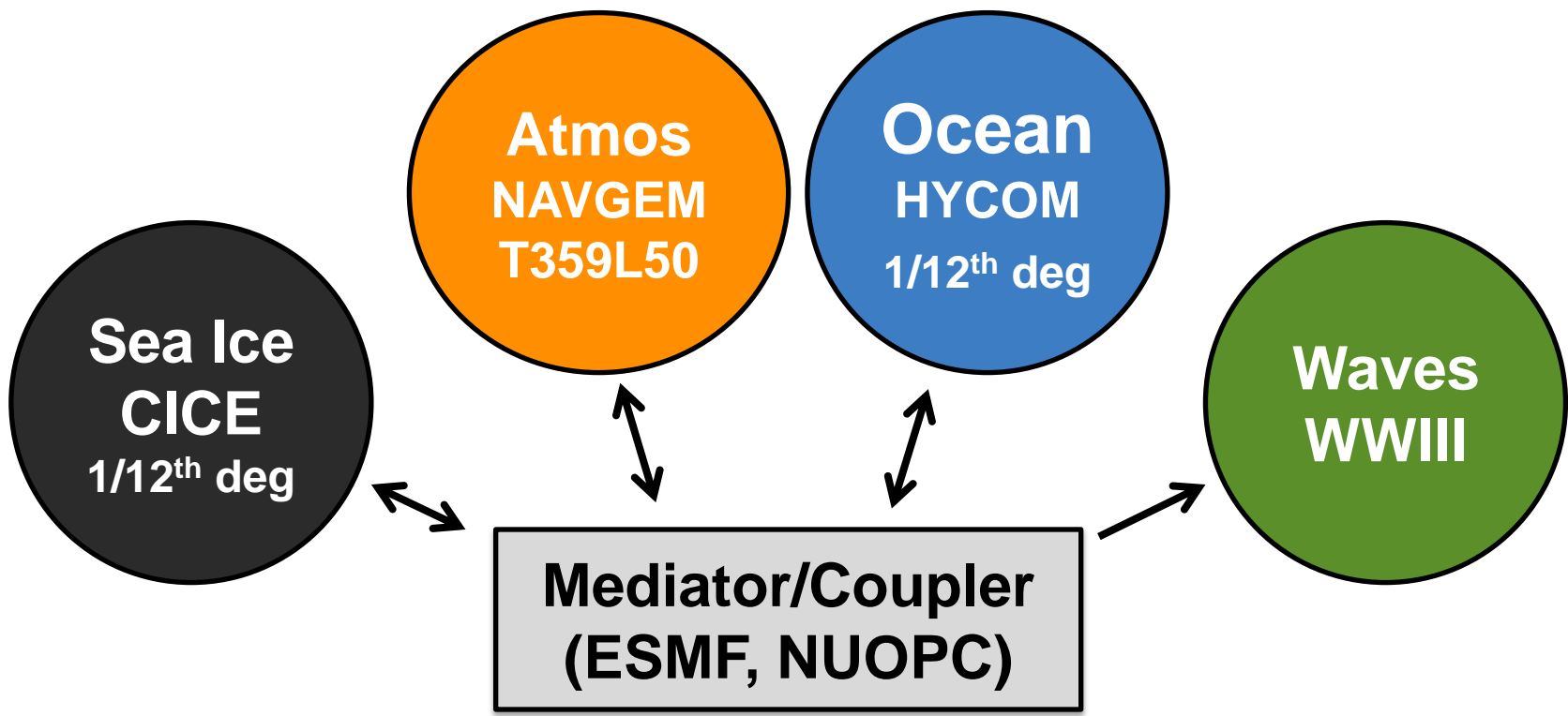


- Analysis and prediction of ocean, ice, waves, surf, river flow, land-surface, clouds, precipitation, aerosols, ionosphere and space weather are all of interest to the Navy.
- Navy sub-models are gradually being coupled and there is high interest in coupled DA methods that could be used to initialize them.

Challenges

- Ocean is undersampled compared to atmosphere
- Time scale of ocean much slower than atmosphere
- Arrival time of ocean observations is delayed compared with that of atmospheric obs.
- Compromise between long ocean DA and much shorter atmospheric DA windows?
- How to build on top of existing useful single fluid DA schemes?
- How to build and maintain TLM/adjoints of complex coupled systems?
- Non-Gaussian errors in ice assimilation
- Managing complexity (OOPS, JEDI, etc)

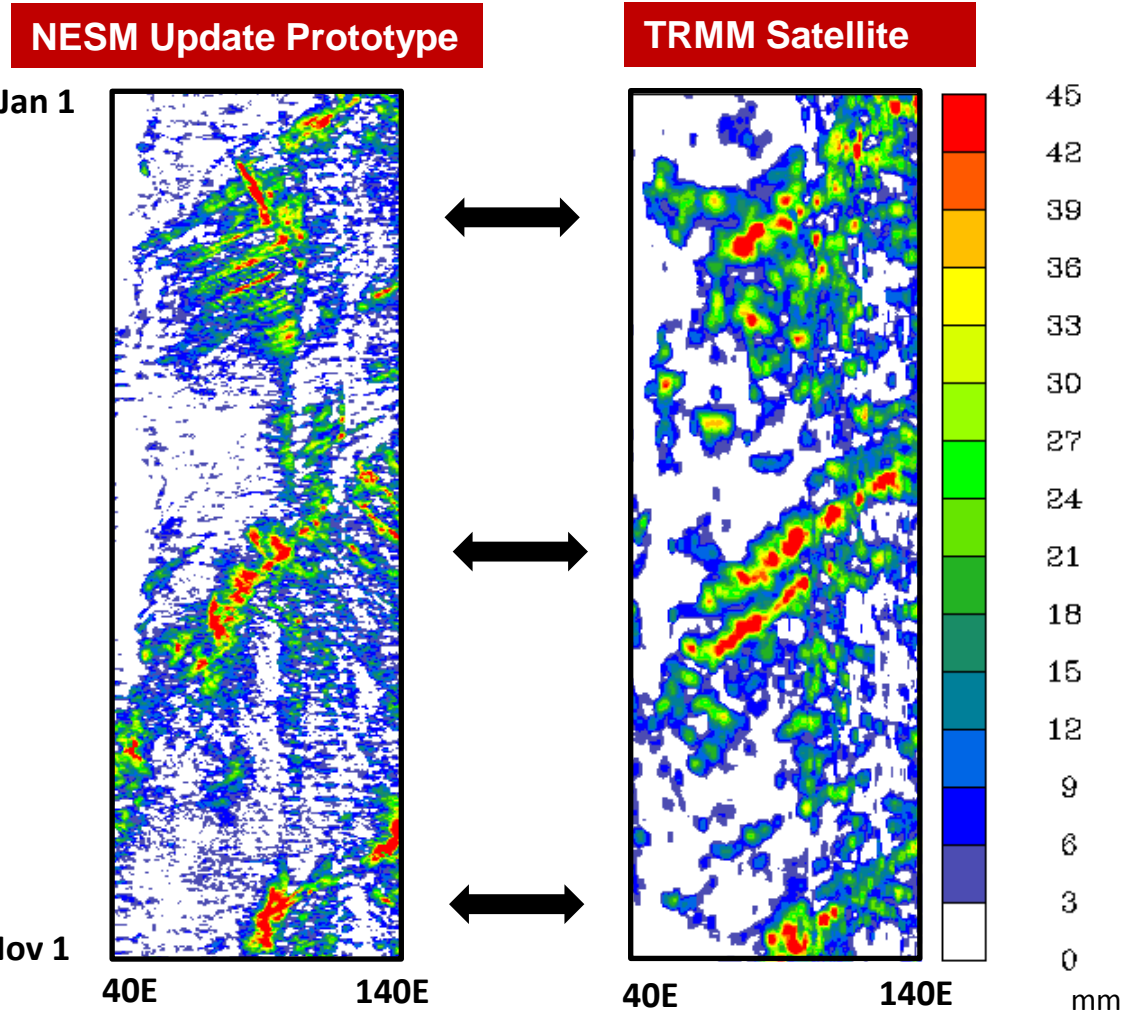
Global Coupled Model (current state)



Skill of the pre-operational forecast system: MJO

61-Day MJO Reforecasts from 1 Nov, 2011 (DYNAMO* period)

Equatorial Zonal Propagation of Rainfall (5°N - 5°S)



Recent runs with improved convective physics suggest MJO prediction skill at the frontiers of current global models.

* DYNAMO (Dynamics of the Madden-Julian Oscillation)

Global Coupled Model (initial operating capability 2018)

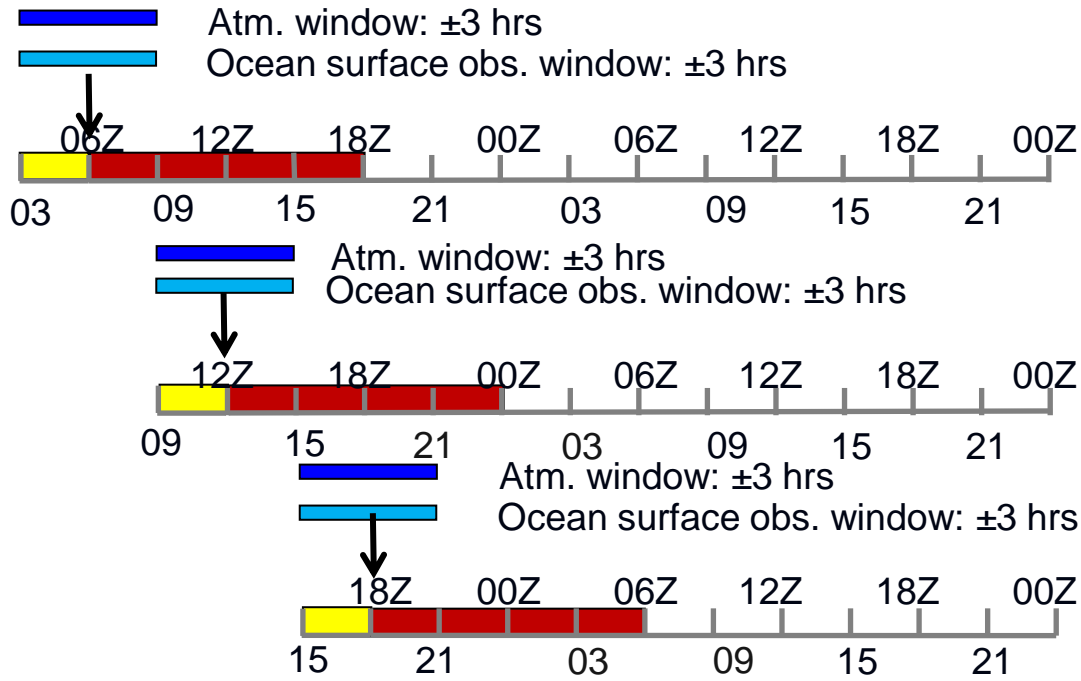


Forecast	Time Range, Frequency	Atmosphere NAVGEM	Ocean HYCOM	Ice CICE	Waves WW3 ³	Land-Surface NAVGEM-LSM	Aerosols
Deterministic short term	0-16 days, Daily	T681L80 (19 km) 80 levels	1/25° (4.5 km) 41+ layers	1/25° (4.5 km)	1/8° (14 km)	Module within NAVGEM	Module within NAVGEM
Probabilistic long term	0-30 days, Daily 15 members	T359L60 (37 km) 60 levels	1/12° (9 km) 41 layers	1/12° (9 km)	1/4° (28 km)	Module within NAVGEM	Module within NAVGEM

- **IOC Data Assimilation will be weakly coupled (independent DA systems but coupled forecast for first guess)**
- **Final Operational Capability: FY22**
 - Seasonal (90-day) ensemble forecasts
 - Coupled data assimilation
 - Interactive ocean surface waves

- **Atmospheric DA**
 - Hybrid 4DVAR with 80 member ensemble no outer loop. Resolution of first guess trajectory is T425L60. Resolution of inner loop T119L60.
- **LSM DA**
 - LIS/NASA
- **Aerosol DA**
 - 3DVAR
- **Wave DA**
 - none operationally (2DVAR in research)
- **Ocean DA**
 - 3DVAR for ocean with no outer loop. Resolution of first guess trajectory is 1/12th degree. Altimeter data assimilated through a synthetic profile generating intermediary. Correction is coarser resolution than first guess.
- **Ice DA**
 - Strongly nudged towards blend of US National Ice Center analysis and satellite (SSMIS) ice concentration at beginning of forecast.

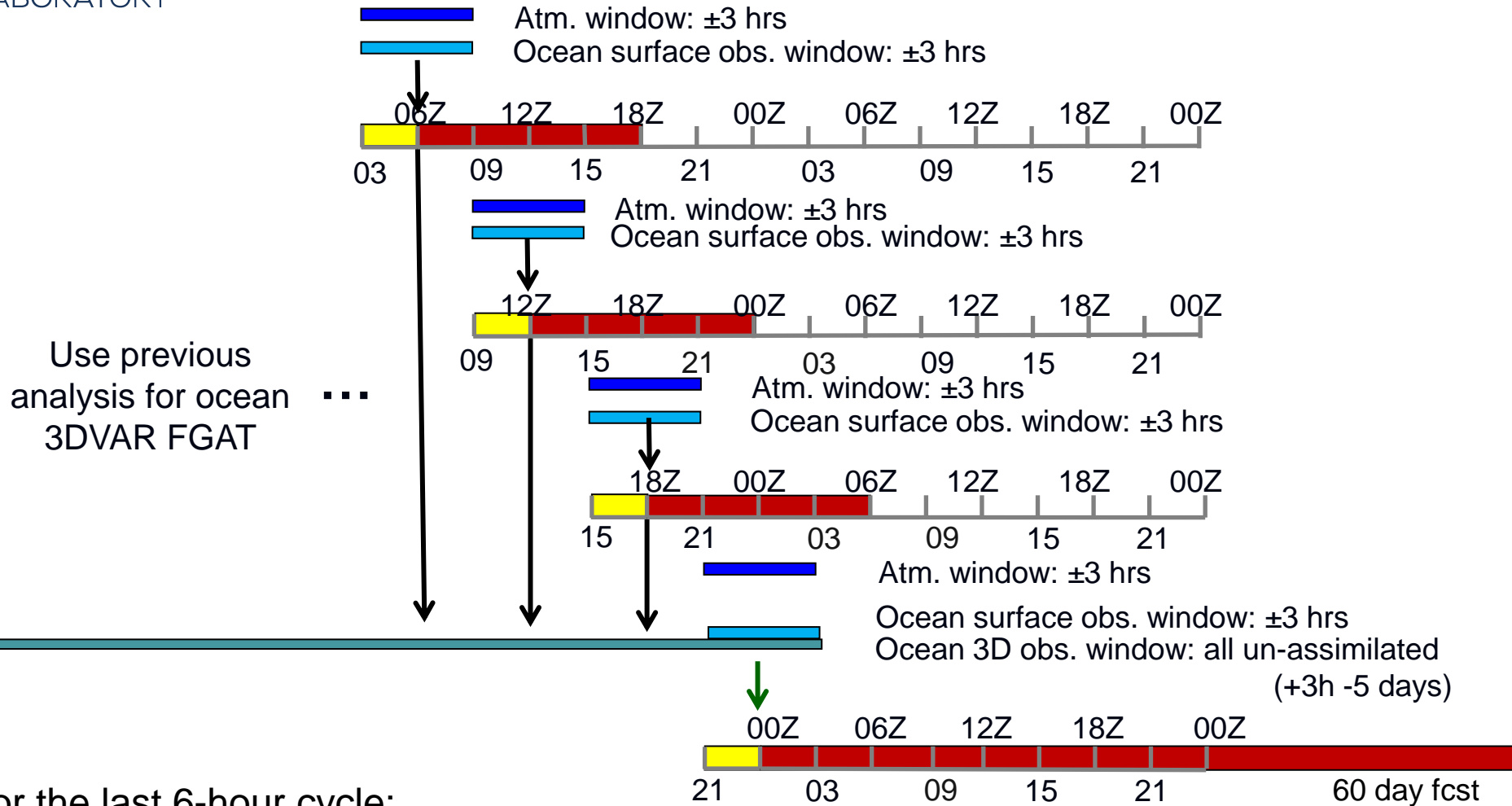
Planned mixed window length weakly coupled DA



In the first three 6-hour cycles:

- Use traditional 6-hour 4DVAR window in atm.
- Use 6-hour 3DVAR in the ocean but only for surface ocean obs.
- Use 3-hour IAU to initialize coupled forecast

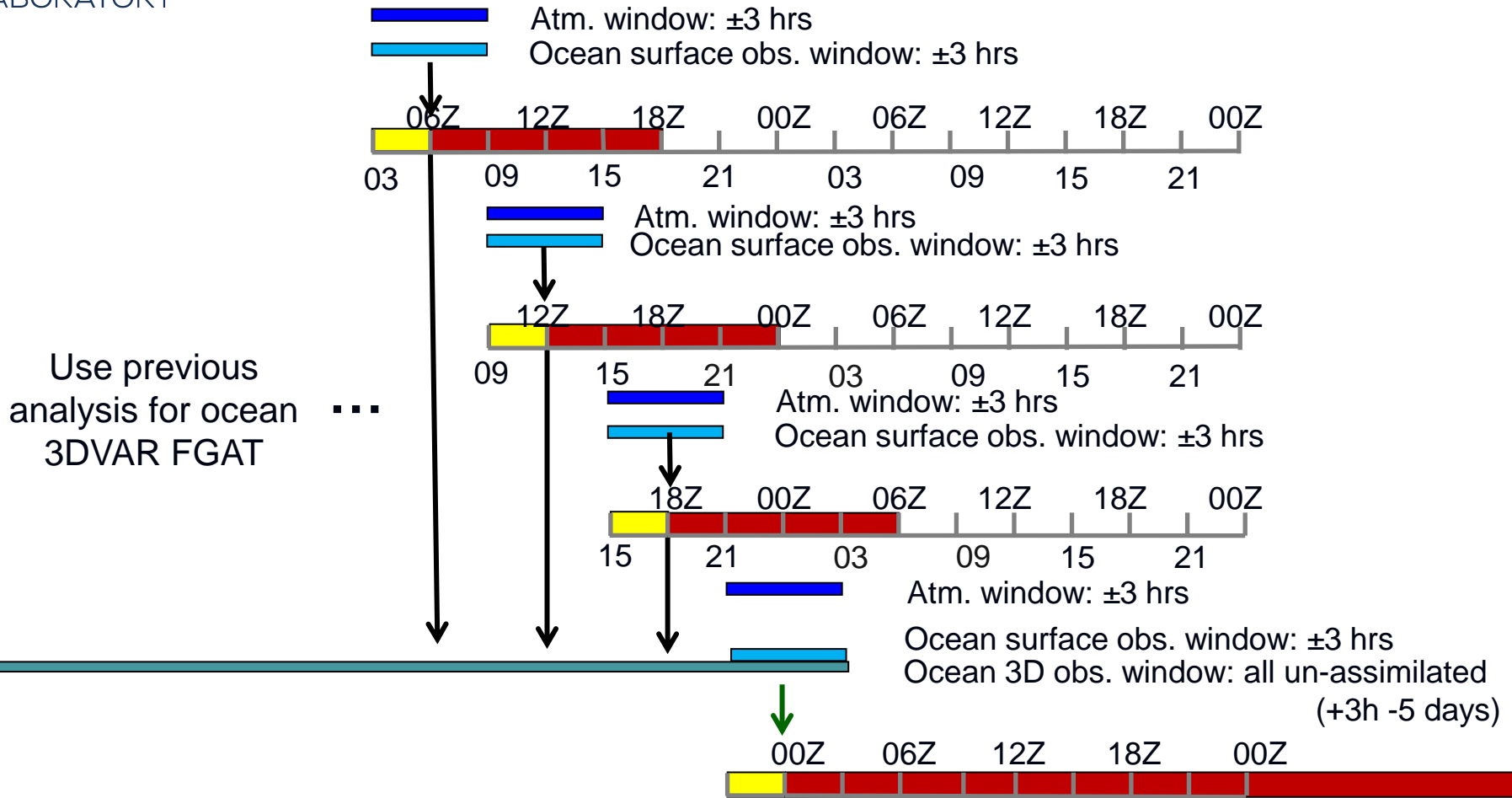
Planned mixed window length weakly coupled DA



For the last 6-hour cycle:

- Use traditional 6-hour 4DVAR window in atm.
- Ocean 3DVAR assimilates all unassimilated 3D obs. the last 6 hours of surface obs.
- A long forecast is launched

Planned mixed window length weakly coupled DA



- This system mimics sequential assimilation of observations in a Kalman filter (e.g. update of previous analysis with new obs.)
- Preserves capability of the ocean DA to use long window for assimilation of sparse, delayed 3D obs.

- **Mixed window length DA for weakly and (eventually) strongly coupled DA**
- **4DVAR**
- **Hybrid 3DVAR DA for ocean with coupled model perturbed observations ensemble**
- **Interface Solver (see Sergey's talk for details)**
 - Extend atmospheric domain into upper ocean to allow ocean obs to affect atmosphere
 - Extend oceanic domain into the atmosphere to allow atmospheric obs to affect ocean
 - Same idea for other sub-components

Regional Coupled Model

Operational:

- Coupled Ocean Atmosphere Model Prediction System
 - COAMPS atmosphere, NCOM ocean, SWAN/WW3 waves, CICE ice

R&D (early work):

- COAMPS atmosphere, ROMS ocean, DART data assimilation

Regional Coupled model DA (current)



- Option 1: Cold start off uncoupled global model analyses (operational for TC forecasting)
- Option 2: Weakly coupled 3DVAR data assimilation in ocean and atmosphere.

Research Activities



- Fully coupled ocean-wave-atmosphere 4DVAR (see Hans Ngodock's talk)
- Hybrid 3DVAR
- Strongly coupled EnKF

Summary

- Observation latency and time scale differences will be addressed using a mixed DA window length approach.
- Strongly coupled DA structure for ocean and atmosphere will be obtained using interface solver (global system) or coupled 4DVAR (regional) and coupled EnKF (regional).
- Still need to develop ensemble forecasting systems that accurately sample both initial condition and model error essential to the improvement of coupled DA and Hybrid error covariance models.

Concluding Remarks



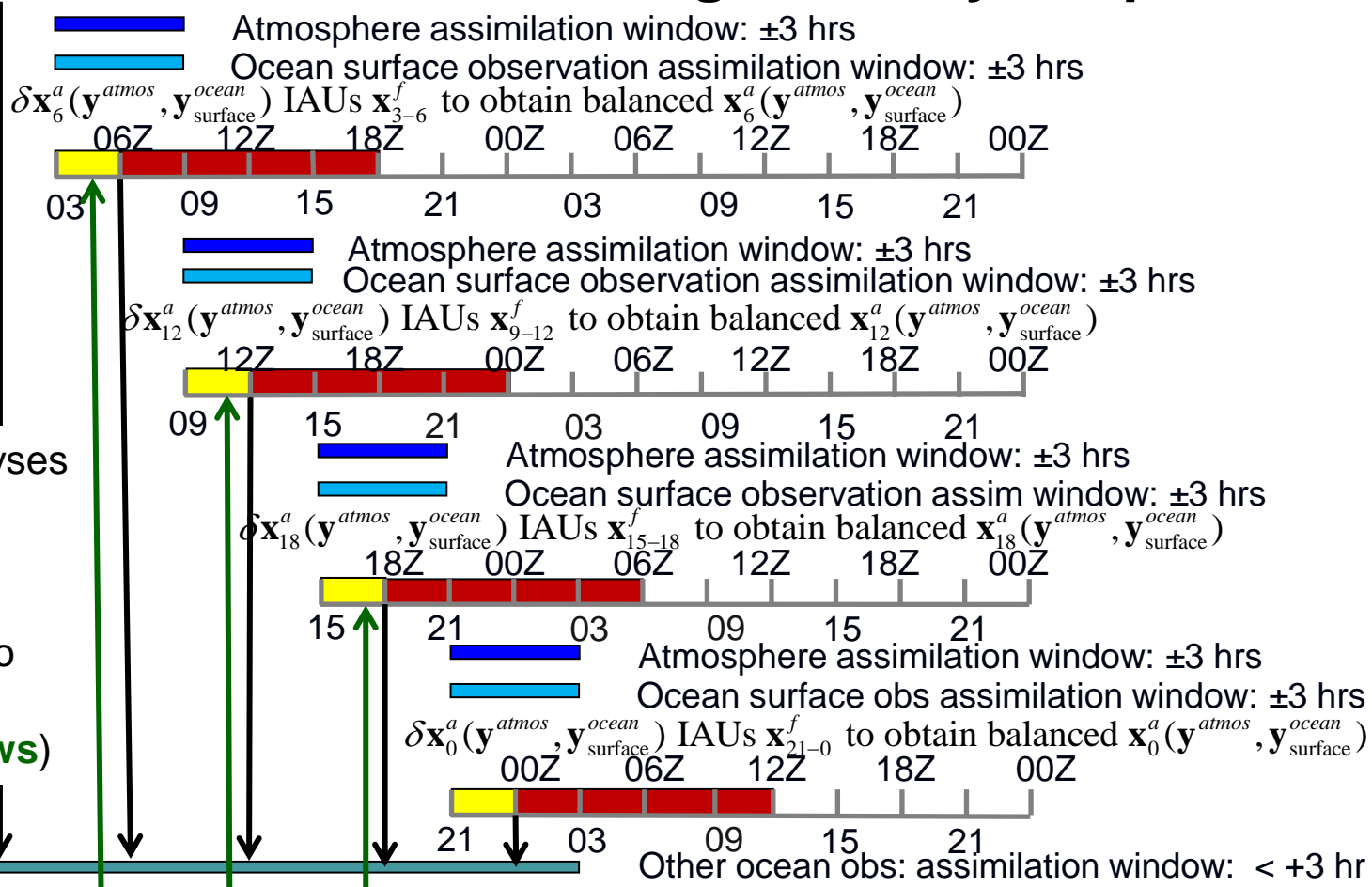
- The Navy is very interested in the coupled DA problem.
- Visits from coupled DA experts to the Naval Research lab are welcome!
- Looking for help from community.



Planned mixed window length weakly coupled DA

 IAU window
 Forecast

Use 6 hr window analyses as first guess for long window DA (**black arrows**).
 Use long window DA to correct short window analyses (**green arrows**)



Long window ocean DA centered on 12 UTC produces $\mathbf{x}_6^a(\mathbf{y}_{\text{deep}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{surface}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}^{\text{atmos}})$
 $\mathbf{x}_{12}^a(\mathbf{y}_{\text{deep}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{surface}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}^{\text{atmos}})$, $\mathbf{x}_{18}^a(\mathbf{y}_{\text{deep}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{surface}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}^{\text{atmos}})$ and $\mathbf{x}_0^a(\mathbf{y}_{\text{deep}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{surface}}^{\text{ocean}}, \mathbf{y}^{\text{atmos}})$

