GSI/ETKF Regional Hybrid Data Assimilation

Arthur P. Mizzi (mizzi@ucar.edu)
NCAR/MMM

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Why Use Hybrid Data Assimilation?

• Accurate error statistics are the key to improving variational data assimilation.
• Background errors are generally spatially isotropic and temporally invariant.
• Ensemble prediction systems (EPSs) provide flow-dependent background errors but large ensembles are computationally expensive.
• The hybrid provides benefit from whatever flow-dependent information a small ensemble can provide.
• The hybrid has been shown to produce improved forecasts at longer lead times.
Single Observation T Increments

**GSIDA**

\[ B = 1.0, \ C = 8, \ N = 20, \ \Delta T = 1K, \ \sigma_T = 1K \]

**GSI/ETKF Hybrid**

\[ B = 0.0, \ C = 8, \ N = 20, \ \Delta T = 1K, \ \sigma_T = 1K \]
Steps for GSI Hybrid Data Assimilation

1. Generate initial ensemble.
2. Calculate ensemble mean and variance.
3. Update ensemble mean with GSI regional hybrid.
4. Update ensemble perturbations using ETKF, LETKF, EnKF, Inverse Hessian, PO, or BV.
5. Obtain total fields by adding updated mean and perturbation for each ensemble member.
6. Update the boundary conditions.
7. Run cycle time forecasts for each ensemble member.
8. Go to step 2 and repeat process with the ensemble forecasts from step 7.
GSI/ETKF Regional Hybrid Cycling

Ensemble Forecast

Ensemble Perturbations

Updated Ensemble Perturbations

\[ \delta x_1 \rightarrow H(x_1), \sigma \rightarrow \delta x_1 \rightarrow x_1 \]

\[ \delta x_2 \rightarrow H(x_2), \sigma \rightarrow \delta x_2 \rightarrow x_2 \]

\[ \vdots \]

\[ \delta x_N \rightarrow H(x_N), \sigma \rightarrow \delta x_N \rightarrow x_N \]

GSI Hybrid

\[ \bar{x}^f \rightarrow \bar{x}^a \]

Ensemble Mean (background)

\[ y^o \rightarrow \bar{x}^a \]

Ensemble Mean (analysis)
GSI Hybrid DA: Variational Part

Ensemble Perturbations (extra input)

\[ \delta x_1^f \]
\[ \delta x_2^f \]
\[ \delta x_N^f \]

\[ \overline{x}^f \] **GSI Hybrid** \[ \overline{x}^a \]

:\begin{align*}
\text{Ensemble Mean} & \quad (background) \\
\text{Ensemble Mean} & \quad (analysis)
\end{align*}
GSI Hybrid DA: Perturbation Part

Ensemble Forecast  

$\mathbf{x}_1^f$  

$\mathbf{x}_2^f$  

$\mathbf{x}_N^f$  

Ensemble Perturbations  

$\delta\mathbf{x}_1^f$  

$\delta\mathbf{x}_2^f$  

$\delta\mathbf{x}_N^f$  

Updated Ensemble Perturbations  

$\delta\mathbf{x}_1^a$  

$\delta\mathbf{x}_2^a$  

$\delta\mathbf{x}_N^a$  

$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}_i^f),\sigma_o$  

$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}_2^f),\sigma_o$  

$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}_N^f),\sigma_o$  

GSI Hybrid  

$\mathbf{y}^o$  

Ensemble Mean (analysis)
GSI Hybrid Cost Function

- Ensemble covariance is included in the 3DVAR cost function through augmentation of control variables.

\[
J(x'_1, \alpha) = \beta_1 J_1 + \beta_2 J_e + J_o
= \beta_1 \frac{1}{2} x'_1^T B^{-1} x'_1 + \beta_2 \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T C^{-1} \alpha + \frac{1}{2} (y'^o - H x')^T R^{-1} (y'^o - H x')
\]

\[
x' = x'_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{K} (\alpha_k \circ x'_k)
\]

- Extra term associated with extended control variable
- Extra increment associated with ensemble

\[B\] 3DVAR static covariance; \[R\] observation error covariance; \[K\] ensemble size;
\[C\] correlation matrix for ensemble covariance localization; \[x'_k\] kth ensemble perturbation;
\[x'_1\] 3DVAR increment; \[x'\] total (hybrid) increment; \[y'^o\] innovation vector;
\[H\] linearized observation operator; \[\beta_1\] weighting coefficient for static covariance;
\[\beta_2\] weighting coefficient for ensemble covariance; \[\alpha\] extended control variable.
Ensemble Perturbation Generation

- **EnKF**
  - Computationally expensive
  - Undersampling
  - Requires inflation
  - Spurious correlations, requires localization

- **ETKF**
  - Computationally fast
  - Undersampling
  - Rank deficiency
  - Requires inflation
  - Spurious correlations, not easily localized
Ensemble Perturbation Generation

• **LETKF**
  – Computationally fast
  – Undersampling
  – Reduced rank deficiency
  – Localization eliminates spurious correlations

• **Inverse Hessian methods**
  – Under investigation

• **PROBLEM**: Under-sampling of forecast distribution results in underestimation of ensemble spread – need inflation.
GSI/ETKF Regional Hybrid Example Mean and Spread

- Ensemble size: 20
- Study Period: Aug. 15 – Aug. 25, 2007 (Hurricane Dean Test Case).
- Cycle time: 12 hr.
- Domain: Same as single observation experiments.
- Observations: GTS conventional observations.
- ICs/BCs: GFS forecasts.
- Ensemble ICs/BCs: Produced by adding spatially correlated Gaussian noise to GFS forecasts.
Posterior Ensemble Spread Time Series

- U
- V
- T
- Q

Ensemble Spread

Date

TRNK-Anal
WG03-Anal
WG07-Anal
BW08-Anal
Ensemble Mean Wind Speed (m/s)
Aug 22, 2007 00Z 700 hPa
Ensemble Spread: u-wind (m/s)
Aug 22, 2007 00Z 700 hPa
GSI Hybrid Practice Session

• **GOAL:**
  - Run GSI hybrid for a suite of single observation sensitivity experiments and plot the increments.

• **SCRIPTS:**
  - `da_run_gsida_single_obs.ksh` – produces the hybrid single observation analyses.
  - `plot_gsida_single_hori.ncl` – produces horizontal contour plots of the single observation hybrid increment.
  - `plot_gsida_single_vert.ncl` – produces vertical cross-section contour plots of the single observation hybrid increment.
Ensemble Members for GSI:

- To run the GSI regional hybrid, you must copy the ensemble forecast members to the GSI run directory – gsiprd.

- The format for the ensemble member names in gsiprd is as follows:

  \[\text{wrf\_mass\_forecast.eXXX}\]

  where XXX ranges from 001 to 999.

- For this tutorial, the Run Script will copy the ensemble members to gsiprd automatically. The GSI regional hybrid works only with WRF-ARW ensembles.
GSI First Guess and Other Fixed Files:

- GSI operates on a first guess field. For an ensemble cycling experiment, GSI operates on the ensemble mean.

- For this tutorial, the Run Script automatically calculates the ensemble mean and copies it to the GSI run directory as the first guess field.

- The Run Script also copies all other fixed files, such as the static background error covariances, needed to run GSI to the GSI run directory.
GSI Hybrid Namelist Parameters:

1. Namelist Identifier:

   HYBRID_ENSEMBLE

Namelist Parameters:

   l_hyb_ens – (logical) set to .TRUE. to run the hybrid.
   n_ens – (integer) the number of ensemble members.
   uv_hyb_ens – (logical) set to .TRUE. if ensemble wind fields are $u$ and $v$, otherwise they are $\psi$ and $\chi$.
   beta1_inv – (float) the weighting between the variational and ensemble increment, set to 1.0 for variational increment, set to 0.0 for ensemble increment, set to (0.0 – 1.0) for the hybrid increment.
   s_ens_h – (float) the horizontal localization length scale (km).
   s_ens_v – (integer) the vertical localization length scale (vertical grid points).
GSI Hybrid Parameters cont.:

*generate_ens* – (logical) set to .TRUE. generate the ensemble members internally based on the existing background error.

*aniso_a_en* – (logical) set to .TRUE. to use anisotropic localization of the hybrid ensemble control variable.

*nlon_ens* – (integer) the east-west dimension for the ensemble members.

*nlat_ens* – (integer) the north-south dimension for the ensemble members.

*jcap_ens* – (integer) the global spectral truncation.

*jcap_ens_test* – (integer) the global spectral truncation for test the dual resolution option.
GSI Single Observation
Namelist Parameters:

1. Namelist Identifier:
   \textit{SETUP}

   Namelist Parameter:
   \textit{oneobtest} – (logical) set to .TRUE. for single observation test.

2. Namelist Identifier:
   \textit{SINGLEOB\_TEST}

   Namelist Parameters:
   \textit{maginnov} – (float) magnitude of the single observation innovation.
   \textit{magoberr} – (float) magnitude of the single observation error.
GSI Single Observation
Namelist Parameters cont.:

Namelist Parameter cont.:

\textit{oblat} – (float) latitude of the single observation (degrees).
\textit{oblon} – (float) longitude of the single observation (degrees).
\textit{obpres} – (float) pressure level of the single observation (hPa).
\textit{obdattim} – (integer) date and time of the single observation in the YYYYMMDDHH format.
\textit{obhourset} – (integer) time difference between the observation and analysis times.
\textit{pctswitch} – (logical) set to .TRUE. if innovation and observation error are relative (%) to the background value (ozone only).
GSI Single Observation Run Script:

SET RUN OPTIONS:

- **RUN_ENS_MEAN** – set to “true” to calculate ensemble mean.
- **RUN_HYBRID** – set to “.true.” to run GSI in hybrid mode.

SET EXPERIMENT OPTIONS:

- **DATE** – set to date and time in YYYYMMDDHH format, sets the **obsdate** parameter (for this tutorial the range is 2007081512 to 2007082512).
- **NUM_MEMBERS** – number of ensemble members, sets the **l_ens_hyb** parameter (for this tutorial the range is 2 to 80).
- **HOR_SCALE** – the hybrid horizontal localization length scale (km), sets the **s_ens_h** parameter (for this tutorial suggested values ranges between (200 and 3000 km).
GSI Run Script cont:

SET EXPERIMENT OPTIONS:

\textit{VER\_SCALE} – the hybrid vertical localization length scale (grid points), sets the $s_{\text{ens}\_v}$ parameter (for this tutorial suggested values ranges between (2 and 30).

\textit{GSI\_BETA} – the weighting between the variational and ensemble increment, sets the $beta1\_inv$ parameter (for this tutorial this ranges between 0.0 and 1.0).

SET DIRECTORY PARAMETERS:

\textit{ENSEMBLE\_MEM\_DIR} – path to the directory containing the ensemble data (for this tutorial do not change).

\textit{TRUNK\_DIR} – path to the directory containing the GSI trunk code (for this tutorial do not change).

\textit{WORK\_DIR} – path to the runtime and output directory (for this tutorial set to ______).
GSI Run Script cont:

GSI SINGLE OB DATA:

*NL_ONEOBTEST* – set to “.true.” to run single observation test, set the *oneobtest* parameter.

*NL_ONEOB_TYPE* – the single observation type, sets the *oneobtype_type* parameter (possible values *u*, *v*, *t*, and *q*, for this tutorial suggest using “t” for consistency with the plotting script).

*NL_MAGINNO* – the single observation innovation magnitude, sets the *maginno* parameter (for this tutorial suggest using a value near 1.0 for consistency with the plotting script).

*NL_MAGOERR* – the single observation error, sets the *magoberr* parameter (for this tutorial suggest using a value near 1.0 for consistency with the plotting script).
GSI Run Script cont:

GSI SINGLE OB DATA cont.:

*NL_OBLAT* – the single observation latitude, sets the *oblat* parameter (for this tutorial use 39.0° for consistency with the plotting script).

*NL_OBLON* – the single observation longitude, sets the *oblon* parameter (for this tutorial use 258.4° for consistency with the plotting script).

*NL_OBPRES* – the single observation pressure level, sets the *obpres* parameter (for this tutorial use 507.1 hPa for consistency with the plotting script).
Single Observation Plotting Script:

DEFINE PARAMETERS:

\( date \) – (string) the single observation date (for this tutorial set to same value as \( DATE \) in the Run Script).

\( year \) – (string) the single observation year (for this tutorial set to “2007”).

\( month \) – (string) the single observation month (for this tutorial set to “08”).

\( day \) – (string) the single observation day (for this tutorial set according to the value of \( DATE \) in the Run Script).

\( hour \) – (string) the single observation hour (for this tutorial set according to the value of \( DATE \) in the Run Script).
GSI Plotting Script cont.: 

**DEFINE INPUT FILES:**

- *file_type* – (string) GSI output file template name (for this tutorial use “wrfinput_d01”)
- *fg_directory* – (string) the path to the first guess directory (for this tutorial set to the Run Script WORK_DIR/gsida/gsiprd).
- *an_directory* – (string) the path to the GSI analysis directory (for this tutorial set to the Run Script WORK_DIR/gsida/gsiprd).
- *vr_directory* – (string) the path to the ensemble variance directory (for this tutorial set the the Run Script WORK_DIR/ens_mean/working).
References


References cont.


References cont.


