Overview of WRF Data Assimilation

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WRFDA Tutorial

Motivation

- *A sufficiently accurate knowledge of the state of the atmosphere at the initial time.*
  (Today's weather)
- *A sufficiently accurate knowledge of the laws according to which one state of the atmosphere develops from another.*
  (Tomorrow's weather)

Vilhelm Bjerknes (1904)
(Peter Lynch)

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Motivation

- Initial conditions for Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)
- Calibration and validation
- Observing system design, monitoring and assessment
- Reanalysis
- Better understanding (Model errors, Data errors, Physical process interactions, *etc*)

From Empirical to Statistical methods

- Successive Correction Method (SCM, *Cressman 1959*)
  Each observation within a radius of influence L is given a weight w varying with the distance r to the model grid point:
  $w(r) = \frac{L^2 - r^2}{L^2 + r^2} (r \leq L)$
- Nudging
- Physical Initialization (PI), Latent Heat Nudging (LHN)

However...

- Relaxation functions are somewhat arbitrary
- **Good** forecast can be replaced by **bad** observations
- Noisy observations can create unphysical analysis

So...

Modern DA techniques are usually statistical

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What is the temperature in this room?

Notations

- x_t: "True" state
- x_o: Observation
- x_b: Background information
- $d = x_o - x_b$: Innovation or *Departure*
- x_a: Analysis ("optimal" in RMSE sense)

Hypotheses

- Observation and Background errors are uncorrelated, unbiased, normally distributed, with resp. variances R and B
- Linear Analysis: $x_a = \alpha x_o + \beta x_b = x_b + \alpha(x_o - x_b)$

Best Linear Unbiased Estimate

The analysis value is $x_a = x_b + \alpha(x_o - x_b)$ and its error variance:

$$A = \overline{(x_a - x_t)(x_a - x_t)} = (1-\alpha)^2 B + \alpha^2 R$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \alpha} = 2\alpha(B+R) - 2B = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \frac{B}{B+R}$$

Best Linear Unbiased Estimate (BLUE)

$x_a = x_b + Kd$ with the Kalman Gain: $K = B(B+R)^{-1}$
and the innovation $d = x_o - x_b$

$A^{-1} = B^{-1} + R^{-1}$

Statistically, the analysis is better than:

- the observation ($A < R$),
- the background ($A < B$).

Variational Cost Function

This solution is equivalent to minimizing the cost function:

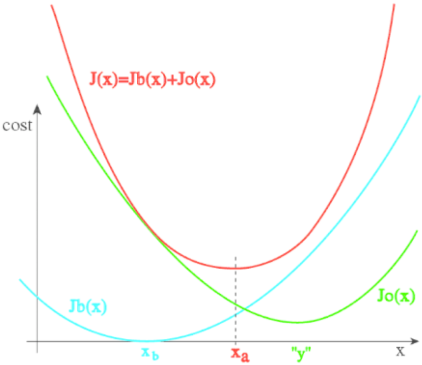
$$J(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - x_b)^T B^{-1}(x - x_b) + \frac{1}{2}(x - x_o)^T R^{-1}(x - x_o) = \mathbf{J_b} + \mathbf{J_o}$$

Proof:

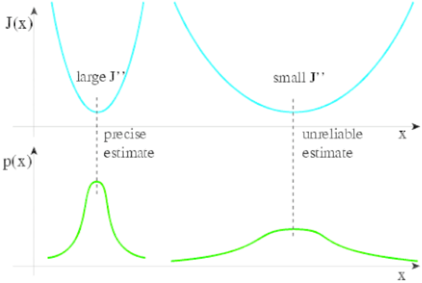
$$\nabla J = B^{-1}(x - x_b) + R^{-1}(x - x_o) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x_a &= x_b + B(B + R)^{-1}(x_o - x_b) \\ &= x_b + K(x_o - x_b) \end{aligned}$$

Analysis Accuracy



from Bouttier and Courtier 1999



Quality of the Analysis

The precision is defined by the convexity or **Hessian** $A = J''^{-1}$

Conditional Probabilities

According to Bayes Theorem, the joint pdf of x and x_o is:

$$P(x \wedge x_o) = P(x|x_o)P(x_o) = P(x_o|x)P(x)$$

Since $P(x_o) = 1$, $P(x|x_o) = P(x_o|x)P(x)$

We assumed the background and observation errors were Gaussian:
$P(x) = \lambda_b e^{[\frac{1}{2B}(x_b - x)^2]}$ and $P(x_o|x) = \lambda_o e^{[\frac{1}{2R}(x_o - x)^2]}$

$$\Rightarrow P(x|x_o) = \lambda_a e^{[\frac{1}{2R}(x_o - x)^2 + \frac{1}{2B}(x_b - x)^2]} = \lambda_a e^{-J(x)}$$

Maximum Likelihood

The minimum of the cost function J is also the estimator of x_t with the maximum likelihood

Partial Conclusions

Under the aforementioned hypotheses, the BLUE:

- can be determined analytically through the Kalman gain K
- is also the minimum of a cost function $J = J_b + J_o$
- is optimal for minimum variance **and** maximum likelihood

Sequential Data Assimilation

Forecast model $M_{i\rightarrow i+1} = M$ from step i to $i+1$

$$x^t_{i+1} = M(x^t_i) + q_i$$

where q_i is the model error. As q_i is unknown and x^a_i is the best estimate of x^t_i, usually: $x^f_{i+1} = M(x^a_i)$

Forecast error

$$x^f_{i+1} - x^t_{i+1} = M(x^a_i) - M(x^t_i) - q_i \approx \mathbf{M}_i(x^a_i - x^t_i) - q_i$$

$\mathbf{M}$ is called the **Tangent-Linear** code of the non-linear model M

Forecast error covariance matrix

$$P^f_{i+1} \approx \mathbf{M}_i \overline{(x^a_i - x^t_i)(x^a_i - x^t_i)^T} \mathbf{M}_i + \overline{q_i q_i^T} = \mathbf{M}_i P^a_i \mathbf{M}^T_i + Q_i$$

Sequential Data Assimilation

We can use the forecast as background for the BLUE calculation

$$K_i = P_i^f (P_i^f + R)^{-1}$$

$$x_i^a = x_i^f + K(x_i^o - x_i^f)$$

$$(P_i^a)^{-1} = (P_i^f)^{-1} + R^{-1} \Rightarrow P_i^a = (I - K_i)P_i^f$$

Finally, we can distinguish the model space x from the observation space y and introduce an Observation Operator $H : x \mapsto y$, which is linearized: $H(x_i^a) - H(x_i^t) \approx \mathbf{H}(x_i^a - x_i^t)$

$$K_i = P_i^f \mathbf{H}_i^T (\mathbf{H}_i P_i^f \mathbf{H}_i^T + R)^{-1}$$

$$x_i^a = x_i^f + K(y_i^o - x_i^f)$$

$$P_i^a = (I - K_i \mathbf{H}_i) P_i^f$$

The Extended Kalman Filter Algorithm

Analysis step i:

$$K_i = P_i^f \mathbf{H}_i^T [\mathbf{H}_i P_i^f \mathbf{H}_i^T + R]^{-1} \tag{1}$$

$$x_i^a = x_i^f + K_i [y^o - H x_i^f] \tag{2}$$

$$P_i^a = [I - K_i \mathbf{H}_i] P_i^f \tag{3}$$

Forecast step from i to $i+1$:

$$x_{i+1}^f = M(x_i^a) \tag{4}$$

$$P_{i+1}^f = \mathbf{M}_i P_i^a \mathbf{M}_i^T + Q_i \tag{5}$$

Hypotheses

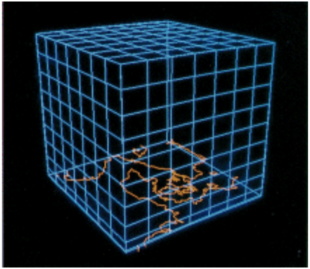
- Gaussian distributions of errors
- **M**: Linearization around non-linear Model M
- **H**: Linearization around non-linear Observation Operator H

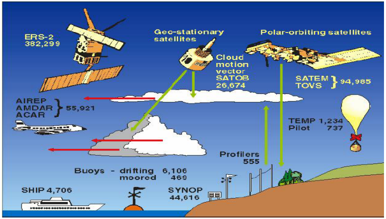
From scalar to vector: dimensions

$x \rightarrow \mathbf{x}$

Number of grid points $\approx 10^7$

Dimension of P^f, $P^a \approx 10^7 \times 10^7$





$y^o \rightarrow \mathbf{y^o}$

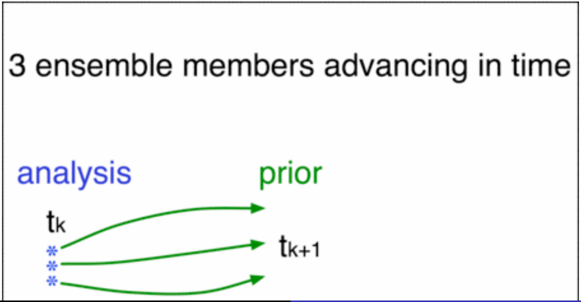
Number of observations $\approx 10^6$

Dimension of $R \approx 10^6 \times 10^6$

Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF)

Hypotheses

- Monte Carlo approximation to pdfs
- Gaussian distributions used for computing update
- Localization in space: for each model grid point, only a few observations are used to compute the analysis increment.



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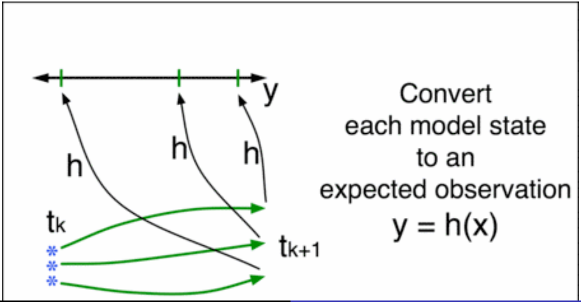

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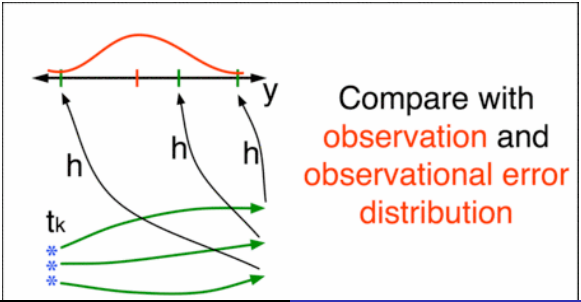

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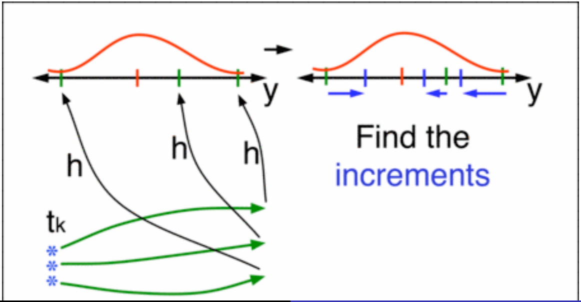

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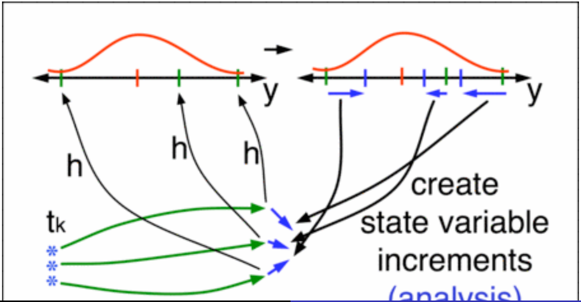

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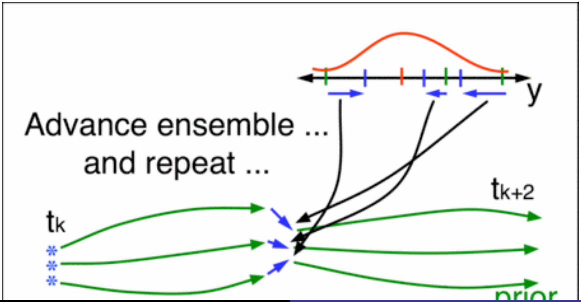


Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF)

Hypotheses

- Monte Carlo approximation to pdfs
- Gaussian distributions used for computing update
- Localization in space: for each model grid point, only a few observations are used to compute the analysis increment.

Advantages

- Easy to implement and provides estimate of Analysis Accuracy
- H and M need not be linearized

Drawbacks

Localization avoids degeneracy from under-sampling and reduces spurious noise, but it affects model internal balance

3D Variational Data Assimilation (3DVar)

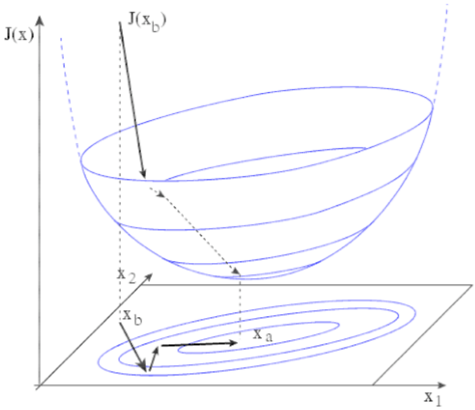
Hypotheses

Avoid calculating K by solving the equivalent minimization problem defined by the cost function:
$J(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - x_b)^T B^{-1}(x - x_b) + \frac{1}{2}(y^o - H(x))^T R^{-1}(y^o - H(x))$

$$\nabla J(x) = B^{-1}(x - x_b) - \mathbf{H}^T R^{-1}[y - H(x)]$$

$\mathbf{H}^T$ is called the **Adjoint** of the linearized observation operator

3D Variational Data Assimilation (3DVar)



from Bouttier and Courtier 1999

Minimization Algorithm

- Iterative minimizer
  $\rightarrow$ several simulations
- Steepest Descent, Quasi-Newton, Conjugate Gradient, *etc*

Preconditioning

- Faster convergence

3D Variational Data Assimilation (3DVar)

Background Error covariance matrix

$B = UU^T$

Control Variable Transform

U defines the transform: $\delta x = x - x_b = Uv$

Preconditioning

The cost function become:
$J(v) = \frac{1}{2}v^T v + \frac{1}{2}(d - HUv)^T R^{-1}(d - HUv)$

After minimization, the analysis becomes: $x^a = x^b + Uv$

3D Variational Data Assimilation (3DVar)

Hypotheses

- Avoid calculating K by solving the equivalent minimization problem defined by the cost function

Advantages

- Easy to use with complex observation operators
- Can add external weak or *penalty* constraints J_c

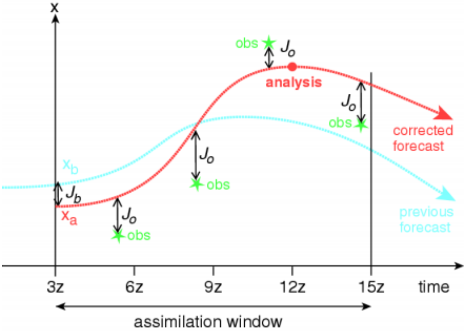
Drawbacks

- Sub-optimal for strongly non-linear observation operators
- All observations are assumed to be instantaneous

4D Variational Data Assimilation (4DVar)

Hypotheses

- Generalization of 3DVar for observations distributed in time
- Analysis variable x defined at the **beginning** of time window
- Find model trajectory minimizing the distance to observations



from Tremolet 2007

4D Variational Data Assimilation (4DVar)

Hypotheses

- Generalization of 3DVar for observations distributed in time
- Analysis variable x defined at the **beginning** of time window
- Find model trajectory minimizing the distance to observations

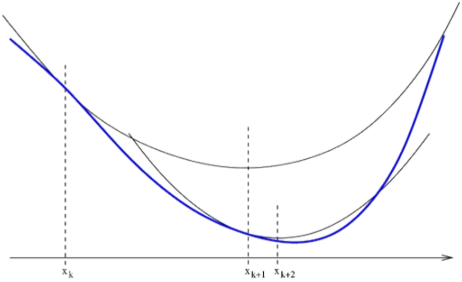
The Cost Function becomes:

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2}v^T v + \frac{1}{2}(d - HMUv)^T R^{-1}(d - HMUv)$$

$$\nabla J(v) = v + \mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{H}^T R^{-1}(d - HMUv)$$

$\mathbf{M}^T$ is called the **Adjoint** of the linearized forecast model

4D Variational Data Assimilation (4DVar)



from Tremolet 2007

Incremental Formulation

Distinguish first-guess x_f^k (initial $x_f^0 = x_b$ but $x_f^k \neq x_b$ for $k > 0$)

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2}v^T v + \frac{1}{2}[d - H^k M^k (Uv + x_b - x_f^k)]^T R^{-1}[...]$$

4D Variational Data Assimilation (4DVar)

Hypotheses

- Generalization of 3DVar for observations distributed in time
- Analysis variable x defined at the **beginning** of time window
- Find model trajectory minimizing the distance to observations

Advantages

- Model internal balance is more prone to be respected
- Can handle (weak) non-linearities

Drawbacks

- Maintenance of Adjoint model $\mathbf{M}^T$ can be cumbersome
- Limitation of the "perfect model" assumption

Summary of Fundamentals

- Observations y^o
- Background x_b
- Observation Operator H
- Innovations $y^o - H(x_b)$

- Observation Error R
- Background Error P^f, B
- Tangent-Linear $\mathbf{H}$, $\mathbf{M}$
- Adjoint $\mathbf{H^T}$, $\mathbf{M^T}$

(Extended) Kalman Filter (quasi-)linear statistical algorithm

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(Extended) Kalman Filter (quasi-)linear statistical algorithm

Simplifications for practical implementation

- Ensemble methods: EnKF
- Variational methods: 3DVar, 4DVar

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WRF Data Assimilation (WRFDA)

Community WRF DA System

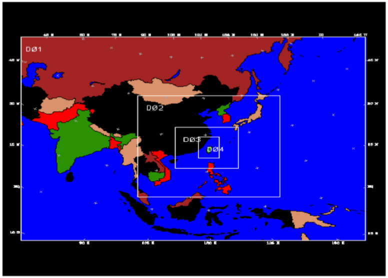
- Regional/Global
- Research/Operations
- Deterministic/Probabilistic

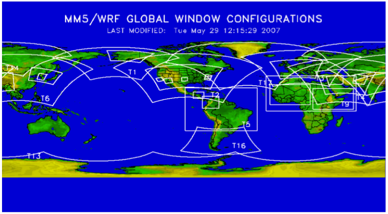
Algorithms

- 3DVar, 4DVar (Regional)
- Ensemble (ETKF/EnKF)
- Hybrid Var/Ens

Model: WRF

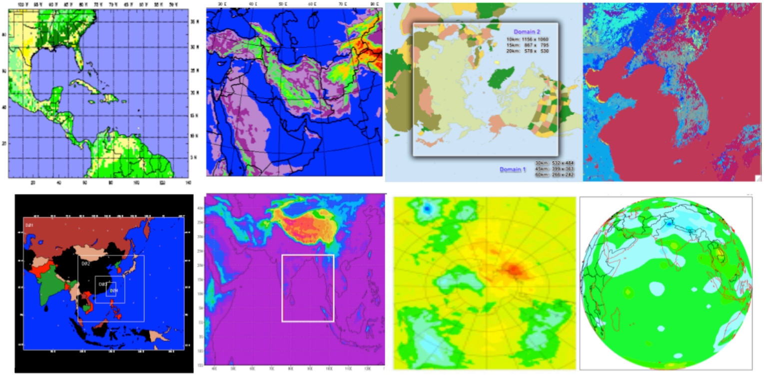
ARW, NMM





WRFDA Program

- NCAR Staff: 20FTE, 10 projects
- Ext. collaborators (AFWA, KMA, CWB, BMB): 10 FTE
- Community Users: 500



WRFDA Observations

Conventional

- Surface (SYNOP, METAR, SHIP, BUOY)
- Upper Air (TEMP, PIBAL, AIREP, ACARS, TAMDAR)

Bogus

- Tropical Cyclone Bogus
- Global Bogus

WRFDA Observations

Remotely Sensed Retrievals

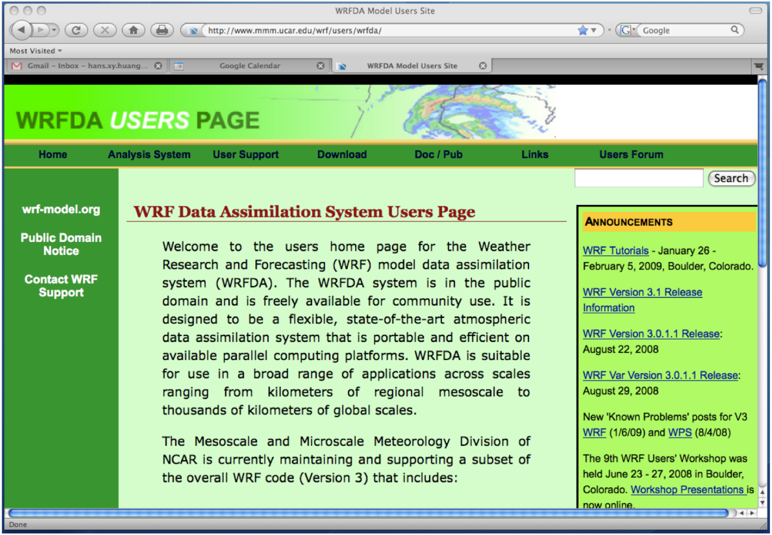
- Atmospheric Motion Vectors (from GEOs and Polar)
- SATEM Thickness
- Ground-based GPS TPW/Zenith Total Delay
- SSM/I oceanic surface wind speed and TPW
- Scatterometer oceanic surface winds
- Wind Profiler
- Radar Radial Velocities and Reflectivities
- Satellite Temperature, humidity, thickness profiles
- GPS Refractivity (COSMIC)

WRFDA Observations

Satellite Radiances (RTTOV or CRTM Radiative Transfer)

- HIRS (from NOAA-16, 17, 18, 19 and METOP-2)
- AMSU-A (from NOAA-15, 16, 18, 19, EOS-Aqua and METOP-1,2)
- AMSU-B (from NOAA-15, 16, 17)
- MHS (from NOAA-18, 19 and METOP-1,2)
- AIRS (from EOS-Aqua)
- SSMIS (from DMSP-16)
- ATMS (from NPP)
- MWTS and MWHS (from FY3)
- IASI (from METOP-1,2)
- SEVIRI (from Meteosat)

www2.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfda



WRFDA Tutorial

Fundamentals

- WRFDA System
- Setup, Run and Diagnostics

Community Tools

- Observation Pre-Processing
- Background Error Estimation
- WRFDA tools and Verification Package

Advanced Features

- Satellite Radiances
- 4DVar, Variational/Ensemble Hybrid
- Forecast Sensitivity to Observations

Acknowledgments and References

- WRFDA Overview
  (WRF Tutorial Lectures, Huang & Barker)
- Data Assimilation concepts and methods
  (ECMWF Training Course, Bouttier & Courtier)
- Data Assimilation Research Testbed (DART) Tutorial
  (Anderson et al., http://www.image.ucar.edu/DAReS/DART)
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- Atmospheric Data Analysis
  (Daley, 1991, Cambridge University Press, 457 pp.)
- Atmospheric Modeling, Data Assimilation and Predictability
  (Kalnay, 2003, Cambridge University Press, 341 pp.)