

Progress in Ensemble Data Assimilation at ECMWF

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Contributions: Mats Hamrud, Elias Holm

Progress in Ensemble DA at ECMWF

- Recent and forthcoming operational upgrades
- Development plans

Recent upgrades

- **Horizontal Resolution** Upgrade (IFS Cycle 41R2, 8 March 2016)
 1. High Resolution assimilation cycle outer loop **TL1279** -> **TCO1279**, inner loops (TL255/255/255) -> (TL255/319/399)

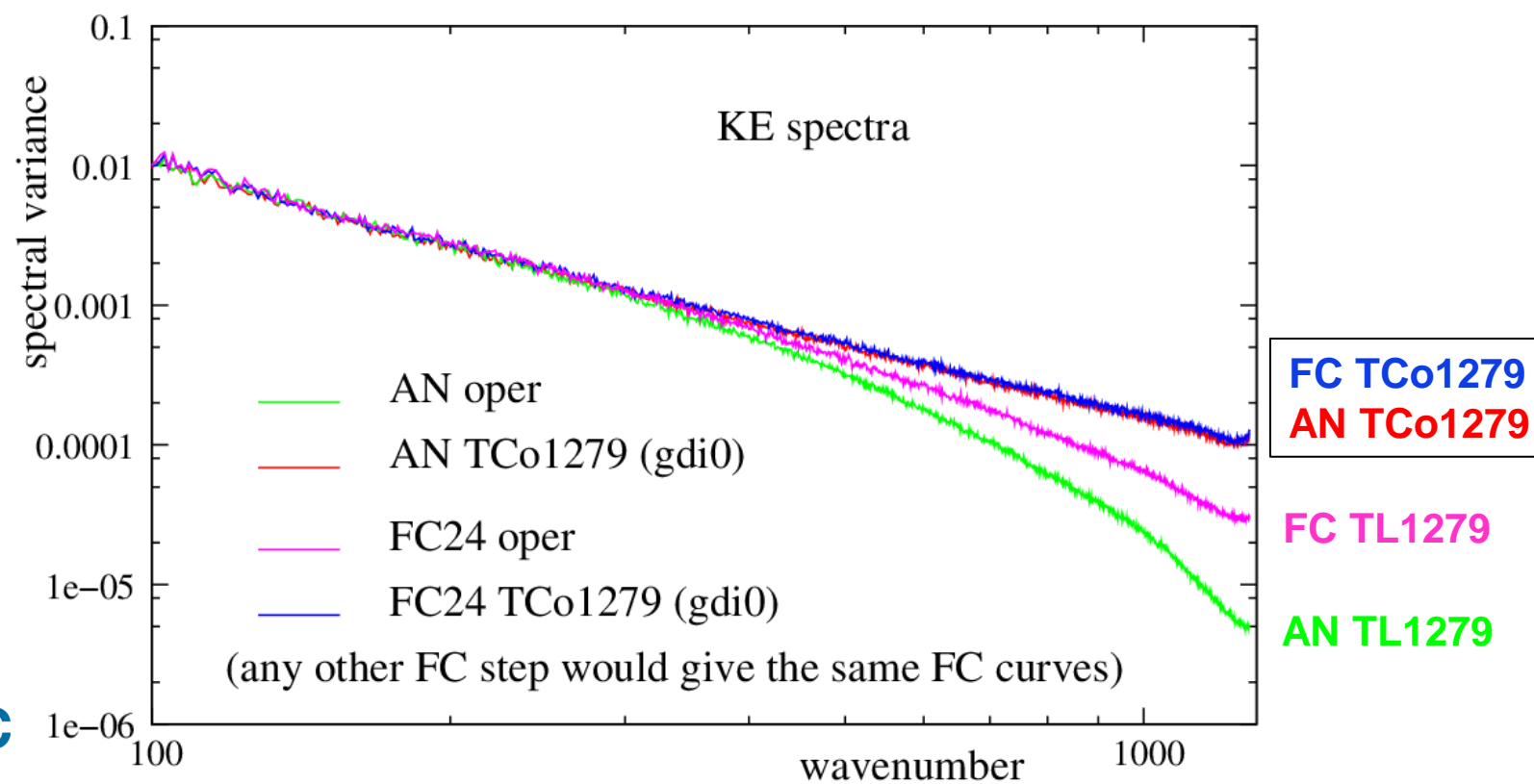
Keep spectral truncation fixed, but increase the grid point sampling.
Linear grid: the smallest wavelength is sampled on the grid by 2 points
Cubic octahedral grid: the smallest wavelength is sampled on the grid by 4 points

Recent upgrades

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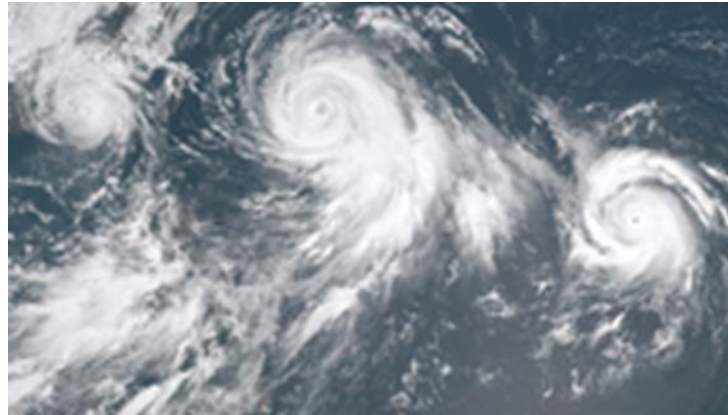
Higher grid point sampling results in no aliasing (up to cubic terms), less need for horizontal diffusion, more accurate surface fields -> **higher effective resolution**



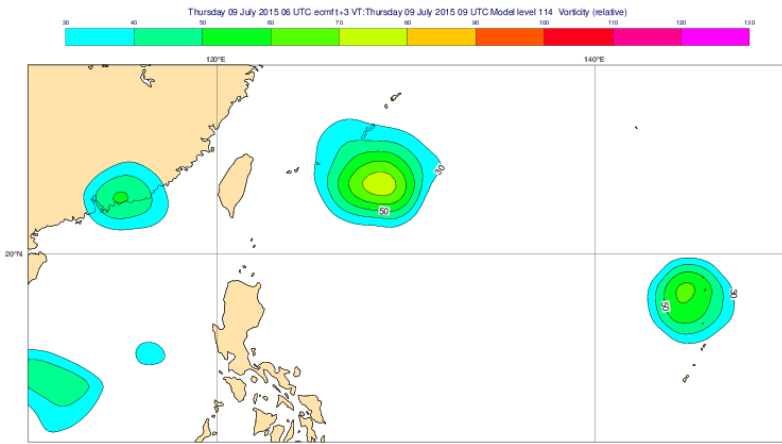
Recent upgrades

- **Horizontal Resolution** Upgrade (IFS Cycle 41R2, 8 March 2016)
 2. **Ensemble Data Assimilation** forecast and outer loop TL399 -> TCo639, inner loops (TL159/159) -> (TL191/191)
Increased realism of represented error features

“Linfa, Chan-hom, and Nangka in the West Pacific - Jul 9 2015 0230z”
SSEC/CIMSS, University of Wisconsin–Madison

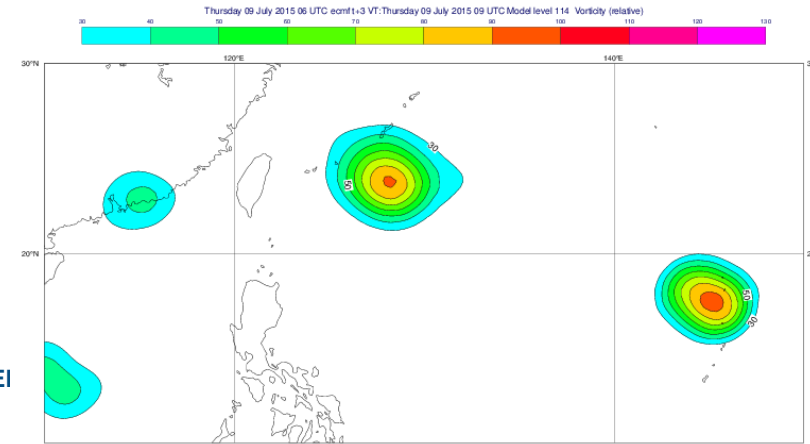


Vorticity Errors
~ 850hPa
EDA TL399



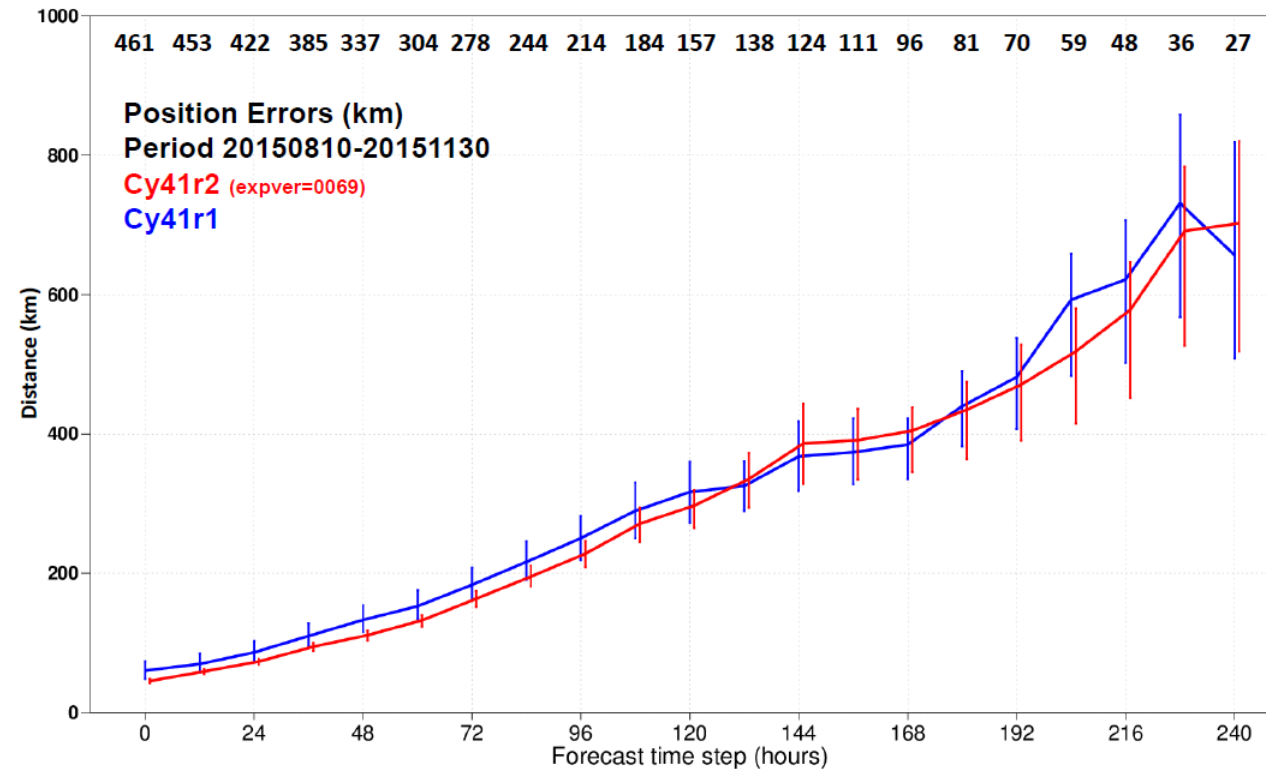
WEATHEI

Vorticity Errors
~850hPa
EDA TCo639



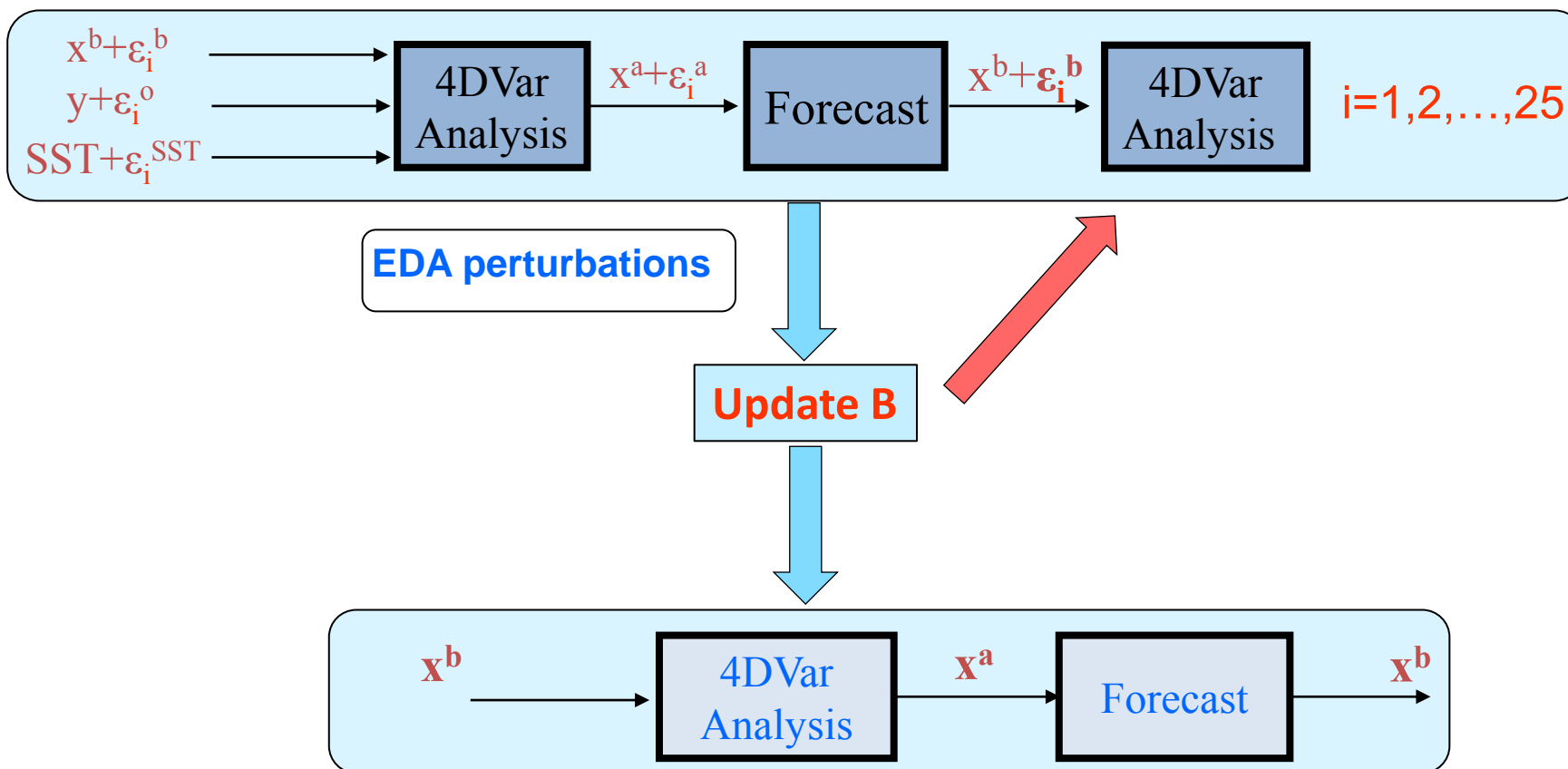
Recent upgrades

- **Horizontal Resolution** Upgrade (IFS Cycle 41R2, 8 March 2016)
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Recent upgrades

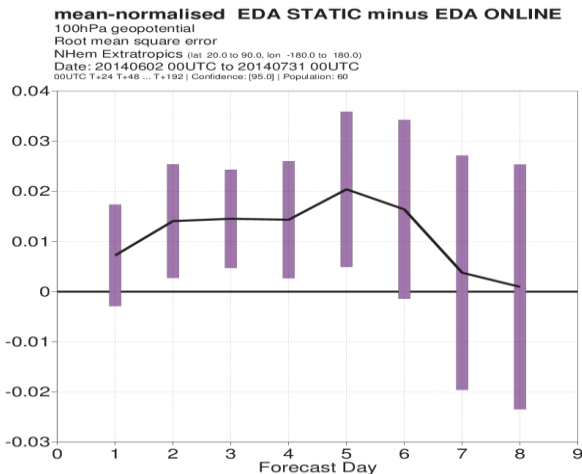
- **Error cycling EDA** (IFS Cycle 41R2, 8 March 2016)



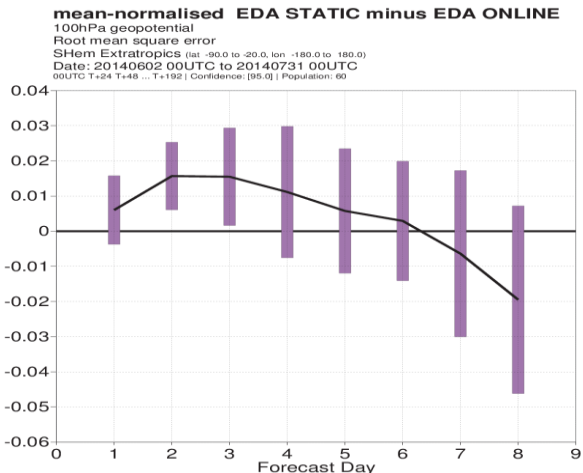
Recent upgrades

- Fully cycling EDA (IFS Cycle 41R2, 8 March 2016)

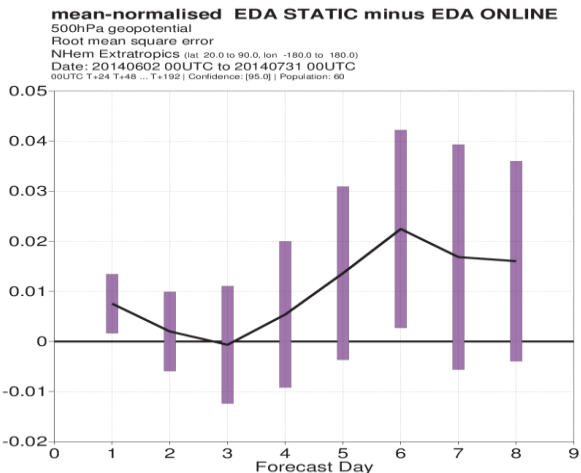
Z100 NHem



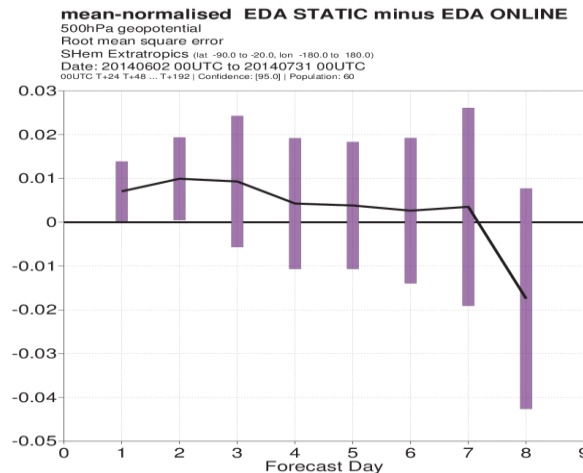
Z100 SHem



Z500 NHem



Z500 SHem

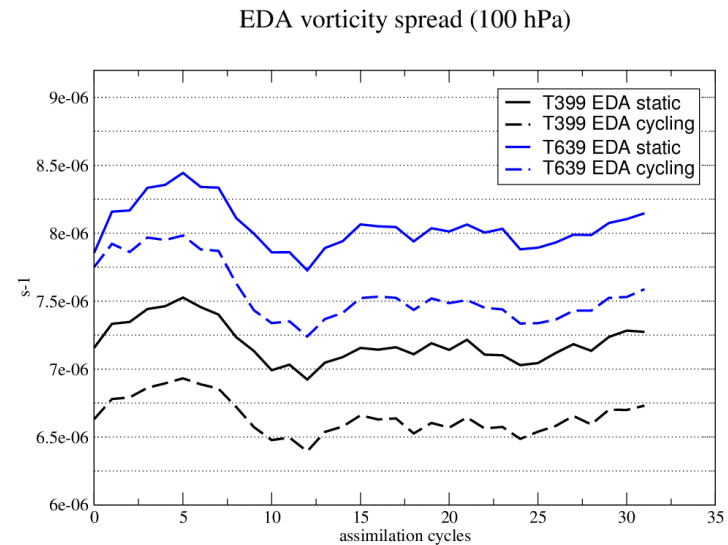


Recent upgrades

- **Fully cycling EDA** (IFS Cycle 41R2, 8 March 2016)

With full error cycling in the EDA we have a system that closely resembles a Stochastic EnKF

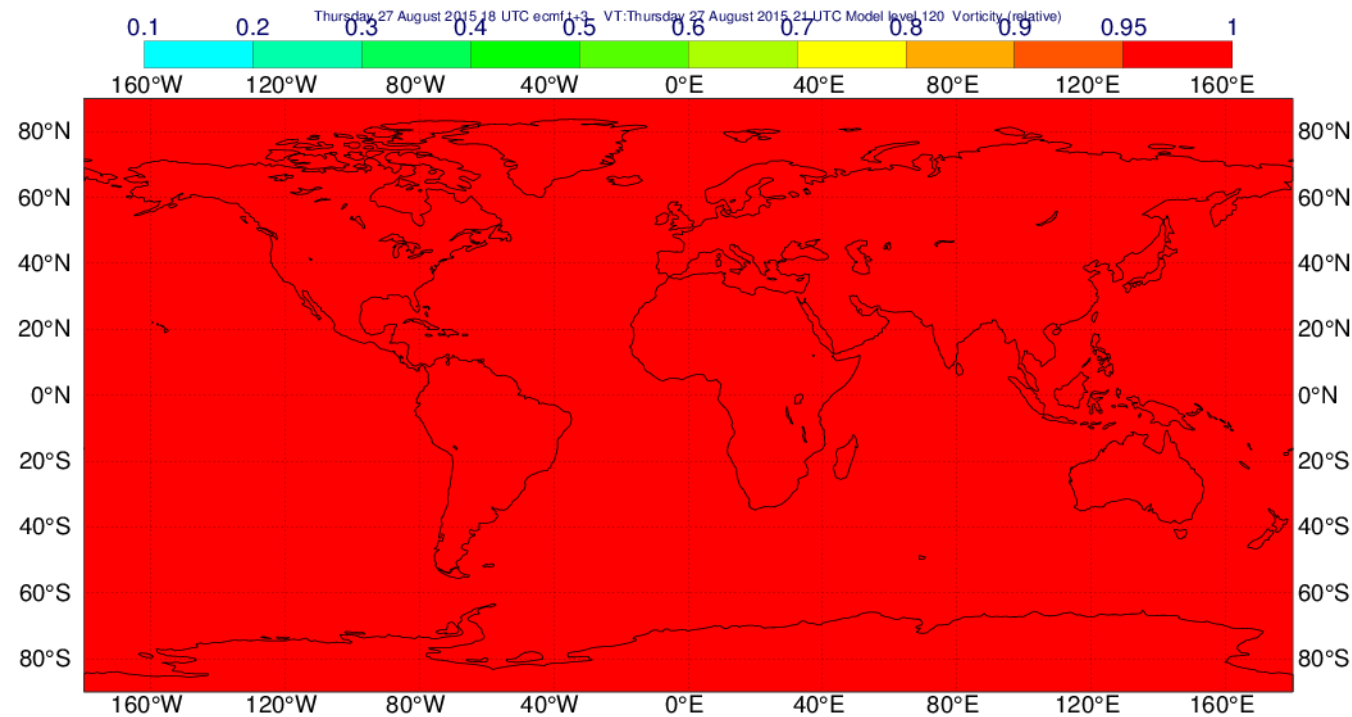
As the same evolved B is used in the analysis update of all EDA members, **inbreeding effects** tend to reduce the diagnosed error variances



Future upgrades

- **Wavelet-based noise filtering** of EDA error estimates

Introduce space variability in the noise filter (spectral filter is homogeneous)
but keeps some spectral resolution

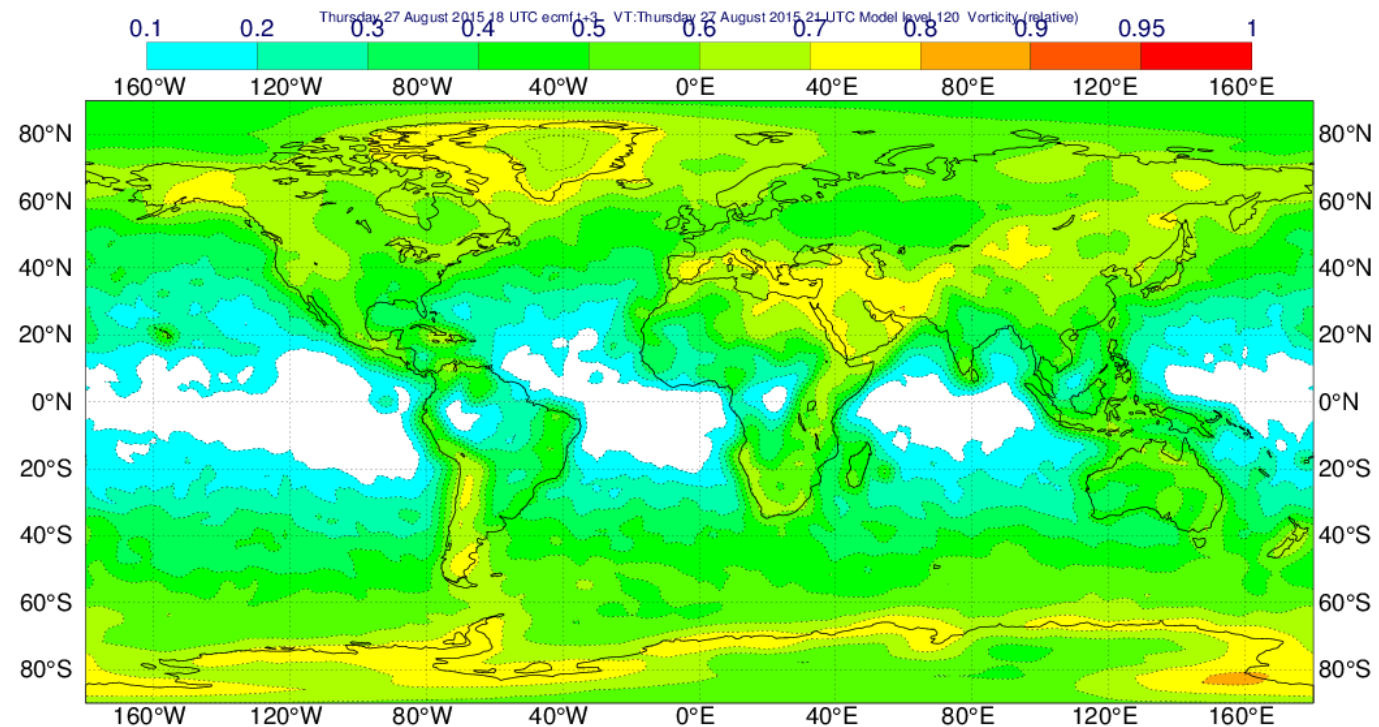


Filter waveband 1-21
Vorticity ~900hPa

Future upgrades

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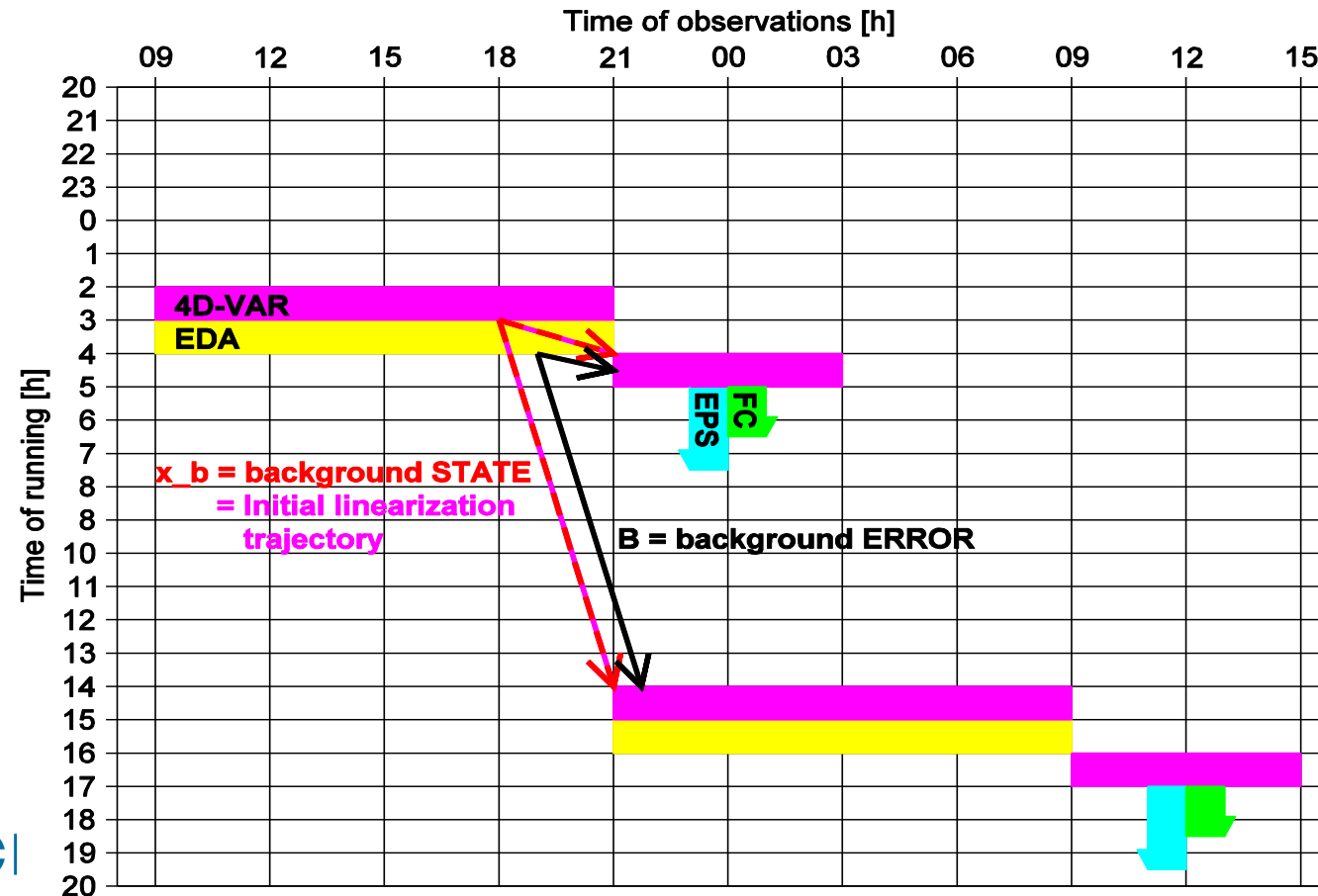


Filter waveband 191-255
Vorticity ~900hPa

Plans

- 6-hourly analysis update with overlapping assimilation windows

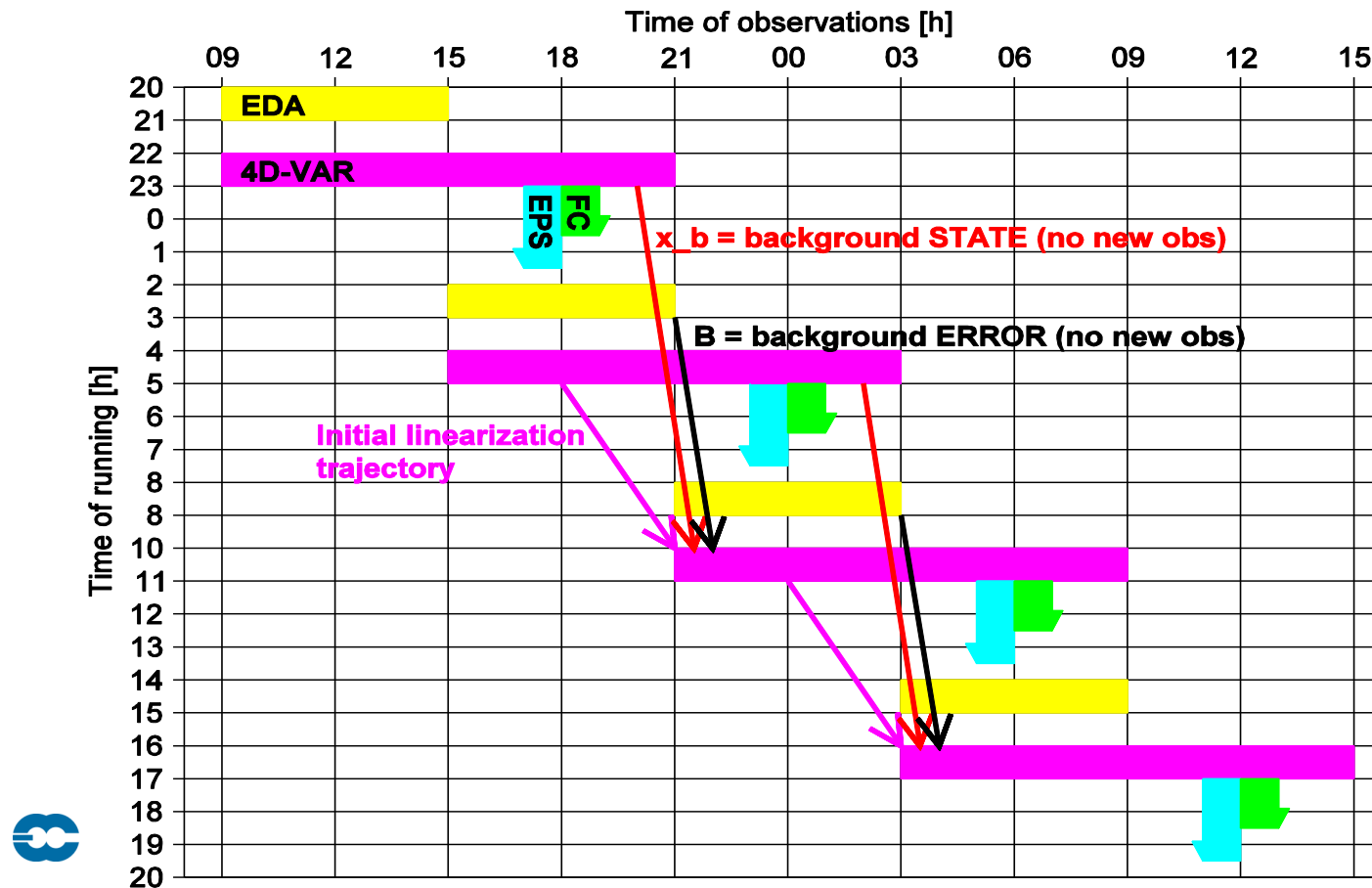
Current operational setup:



Plans

- 6-hourly analysis update with overlapping assimilation windows

Overlapping analysis window allows to pick up “late” observations

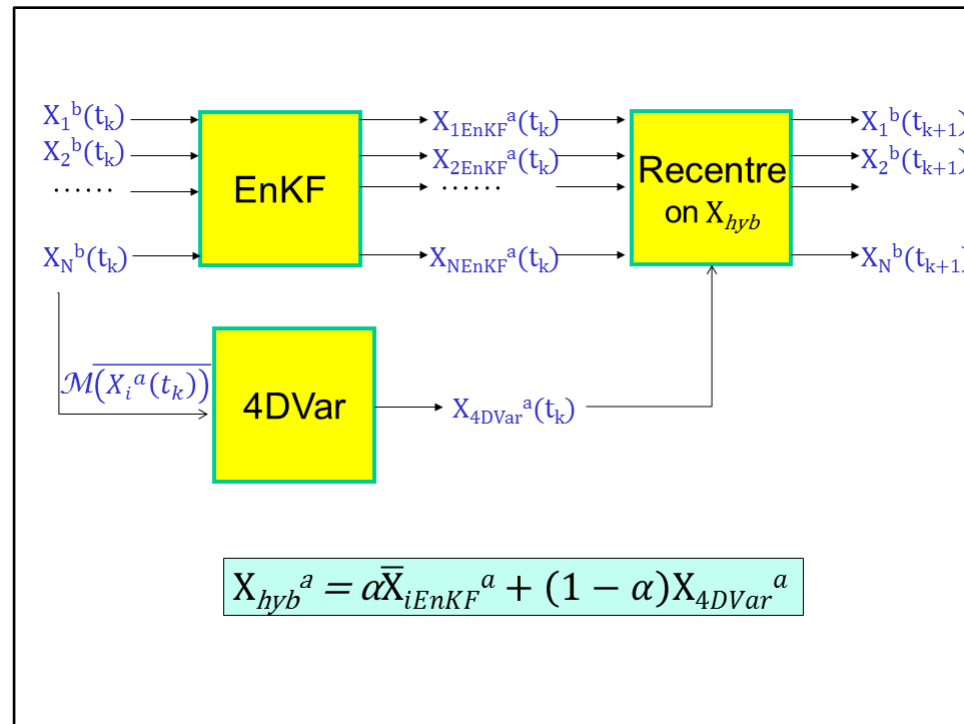


Plans

- **Error cycling**
 - The Ensemble of Data Assimilations (EDA) tries to model the errors of the high resolution analysis by running a set of simplified, lower resolution, perturbed 4DVars
 - This is theoretically sound (as much as the Kalman gain of the simplified 4DVars is a good approximation of that of the HRES 4DVar)
 - But it is very expensive and scales poorly with ensemble size as separate analyses are required for each member
 - This also applies to ensembles of 4D-Ens-Var

Plans

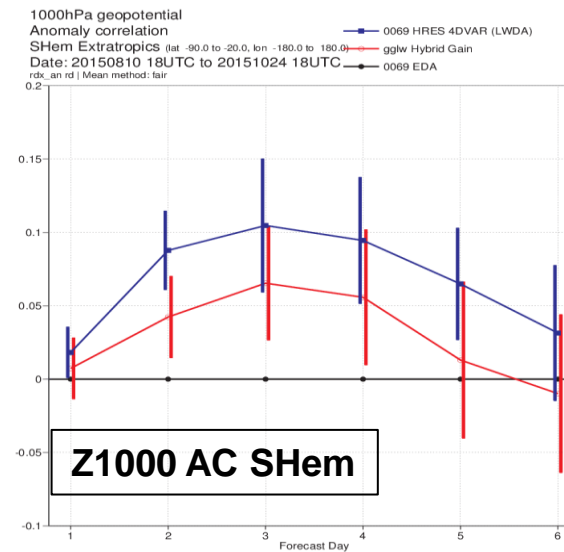
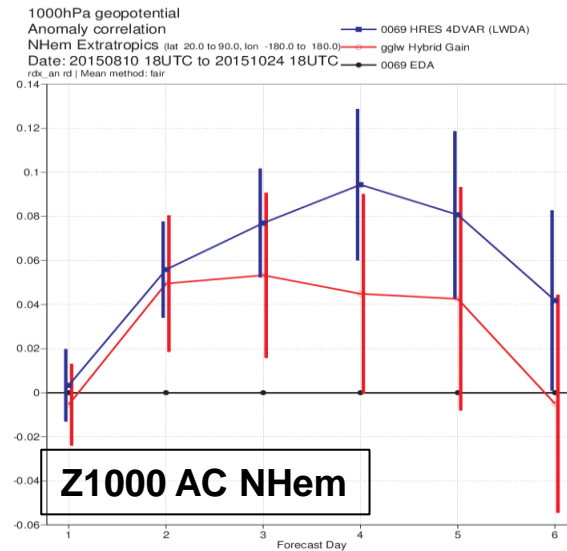
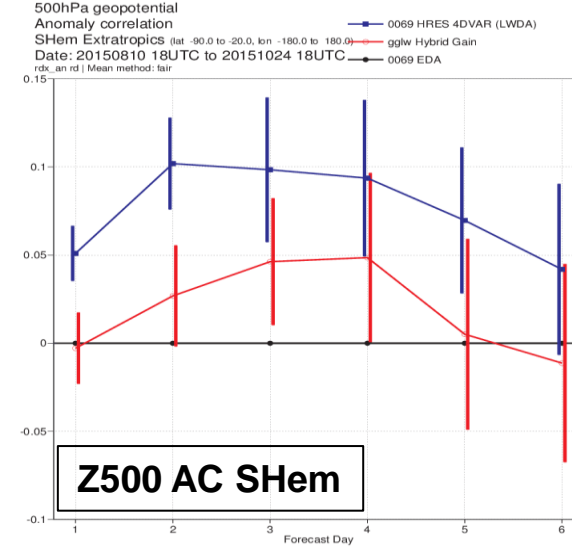
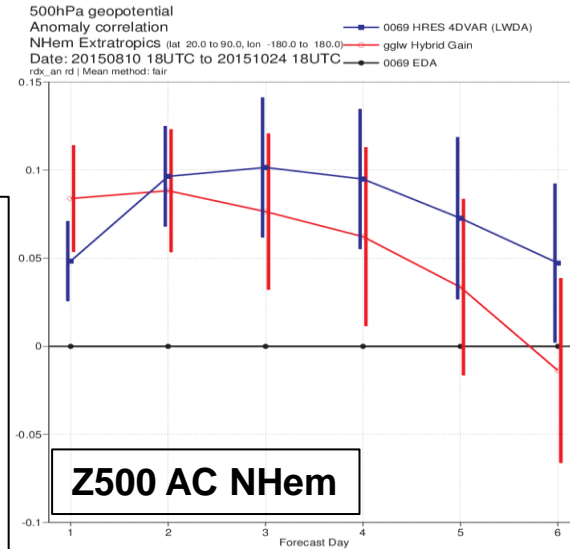
- **Error cycling**
 - Hybrid Gain EnDA (Penny, 2014; Hamrud et al., 2015) is a way to address the computational issues of the EDA
 - 100 member Hybrid Gain EnDA has similar computational cost as current operational 25 member EDA



Plans

--- EDA ctrl (Tco639)
 --- HG ctrl (TCo639)
 --- HRES (TCo1279)

HG experiment not using ALL-SKY obs.



Use of All-Sky Radiances in the EnKF

Z500 RMSE REDUCTION

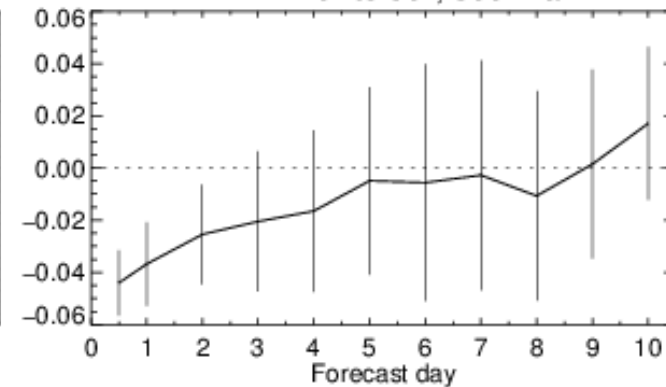
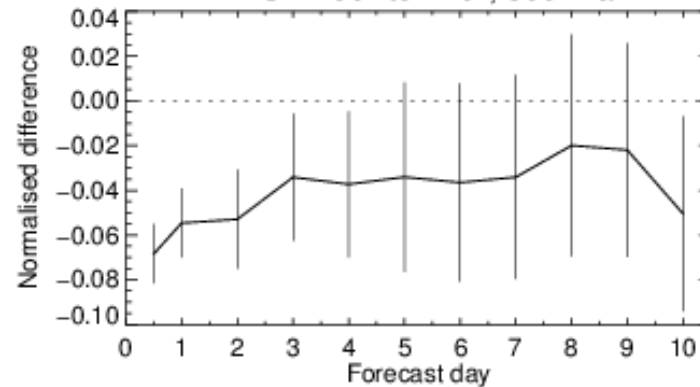
S.Hem.

N.Hem.

1-Aug-2015 to 27-Sep-2015 from 49 to 58 samples. Confidence range 95%. Verified against own-analysis.

Z: SH -90° to -20°, 500hPa

Z: NH 20° to 90°, 500hPa



gi67 - ghkr



ALLSKY Positive

Plans

- **Error cycling**
 - Hybrid Gain EnDA is an effective and efficient error cycling system
 - When we use error covariances from an HG-EnDA to feed a HRES hybrid 4DVar we get very similar results as when we use an EDA to do the same job
 - These results (and other evidence) suggest:
 1. Error statistics produced by the EDA and HG-EnDA are very similar;
 2. There is clear scope of further enhancing the use of the flow-dependent B component in our hybrid 4DVar, either by modelling refinements and/or direct use of ensemble perturbations

Thank you!

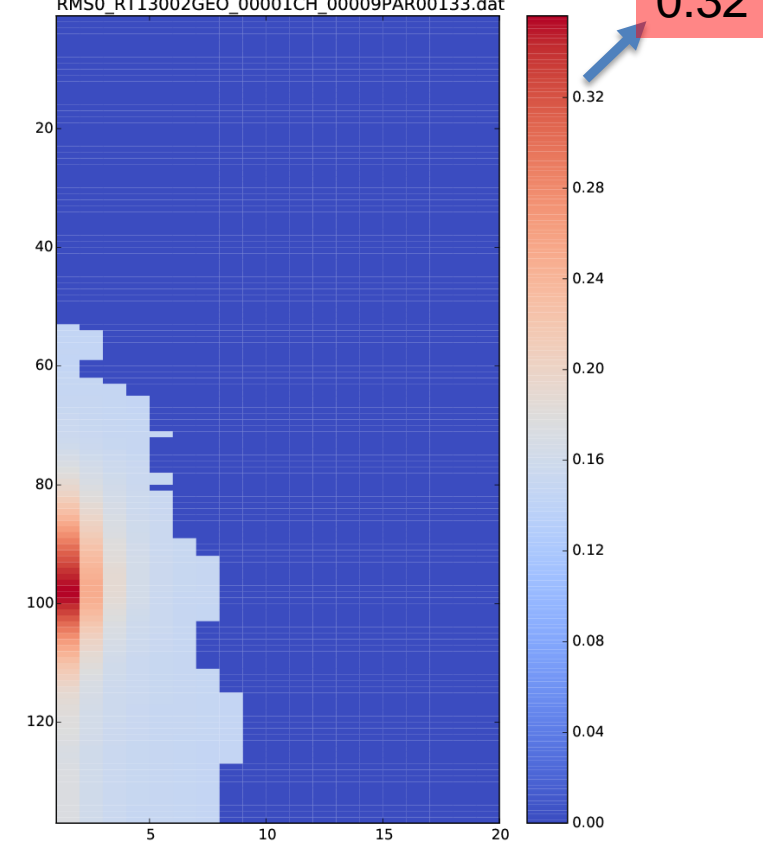
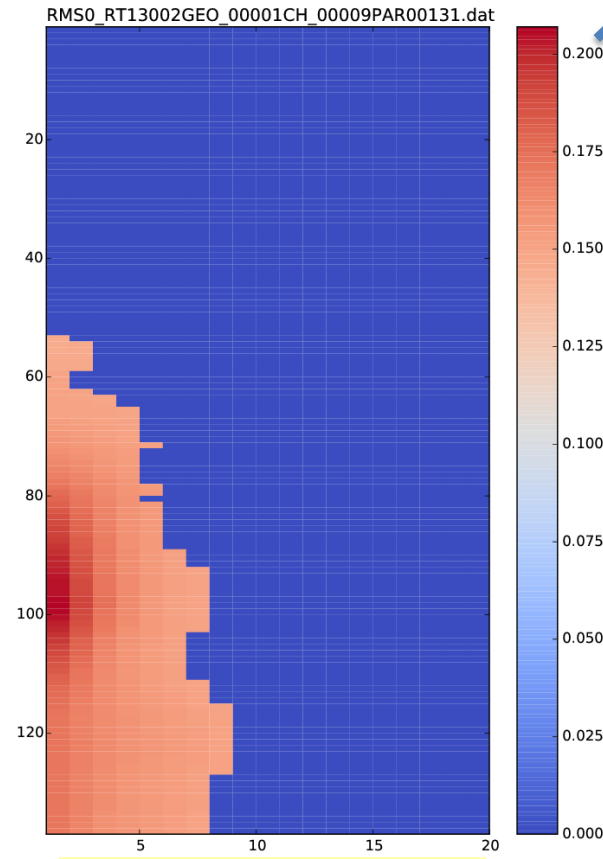
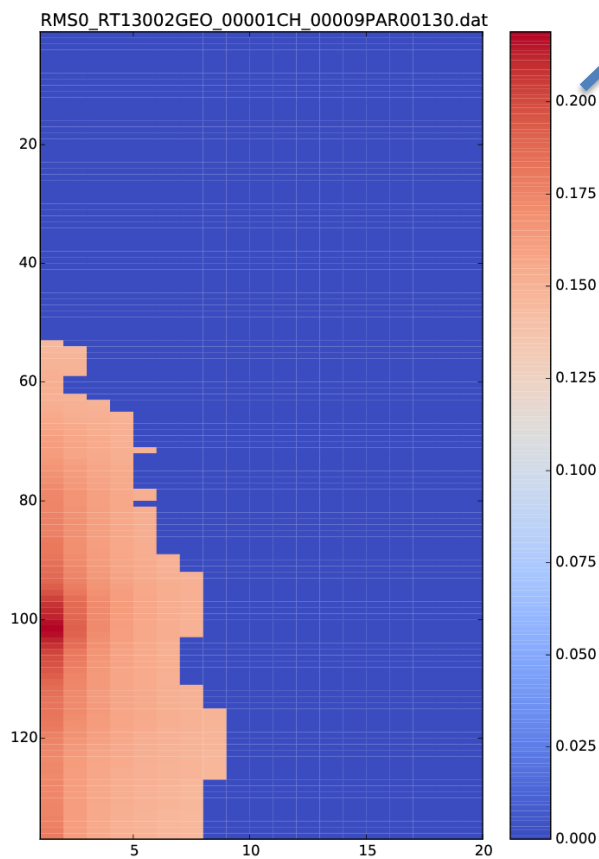
Use of All-Sky Radiances in the EnKF

RMS of $\text{corr}(T_b^i, H(x_b^i))$

RMS of $\text{corr}(u_b^i, H(x_b^i))$

RMS of $\text{corr}(q_b^i, H(x_b^i))$

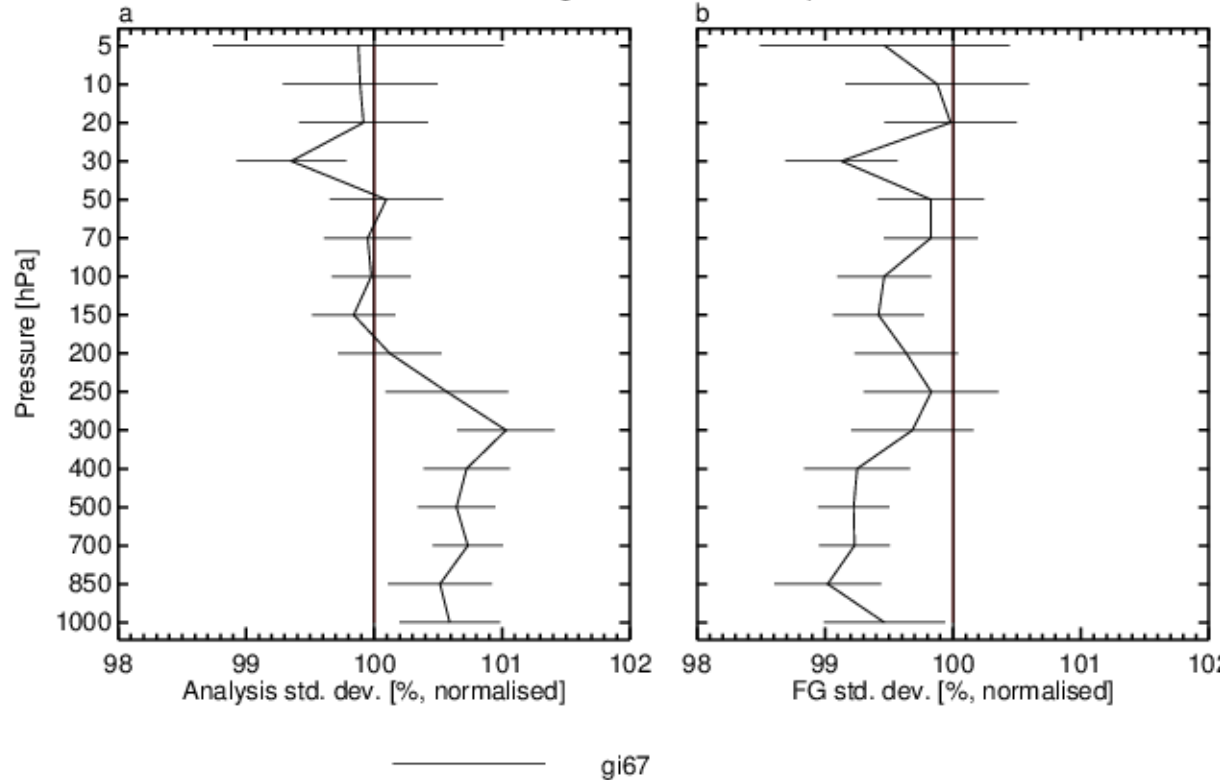
Model level



Distance (100Km)

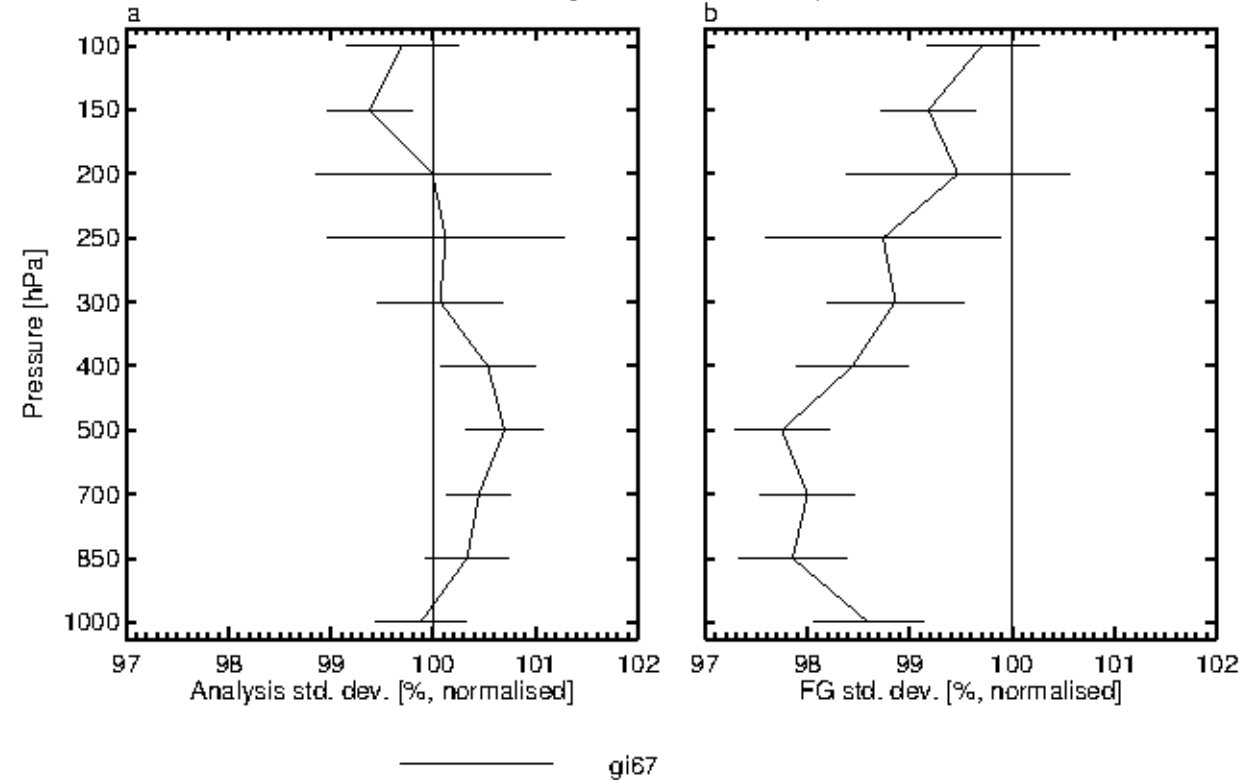
Use of All-Sky Radiances in the EnKF

Instrument(s): TEMP-T Area(s): N.Hemis S.Hemis Tropics
From 00Z 1-Aug-2015 to 12Z 28-Sep-2015



RAOB-T

Instrument(s): TEMP-q Area(s): N.Hemis S.Hemis Tropics
From 00Z 1-Aug-2015 to 12Z 28-Sep-2015

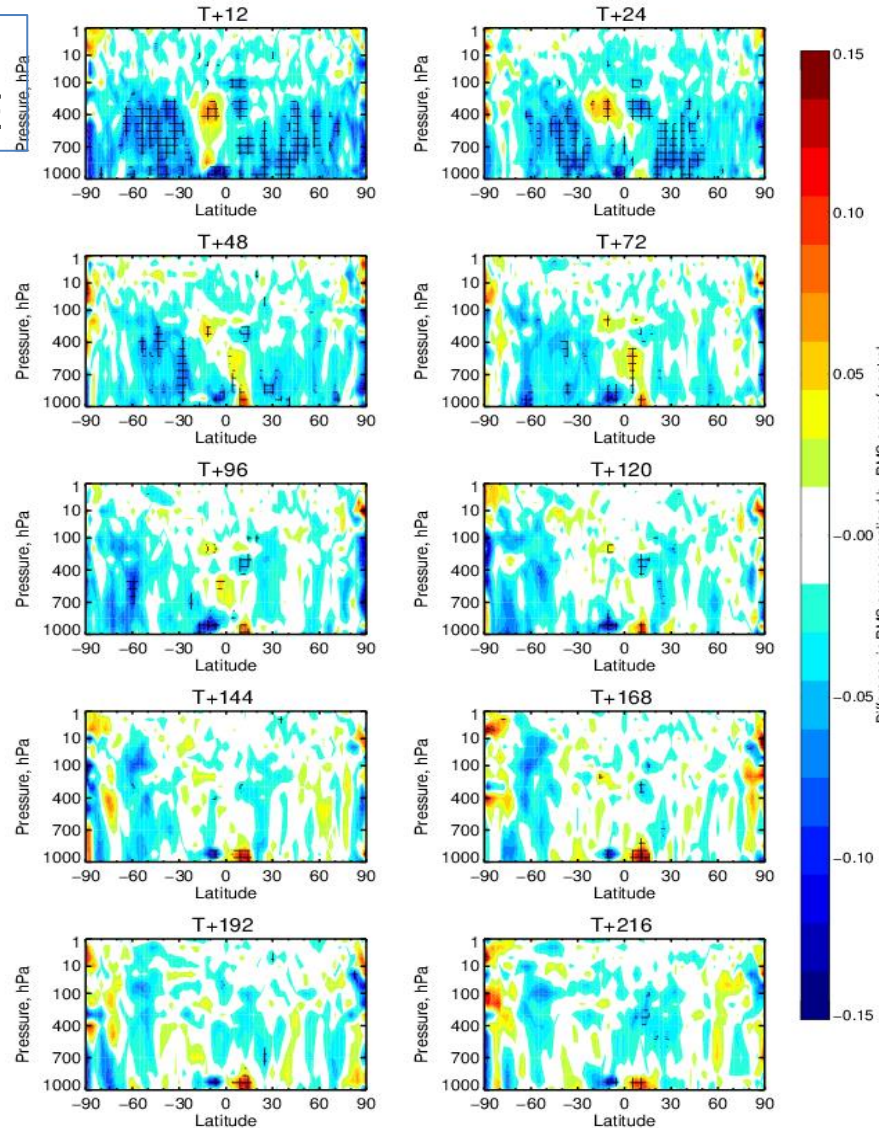


RAOB-Q

Use of All-Sky Radiances in the EnKF

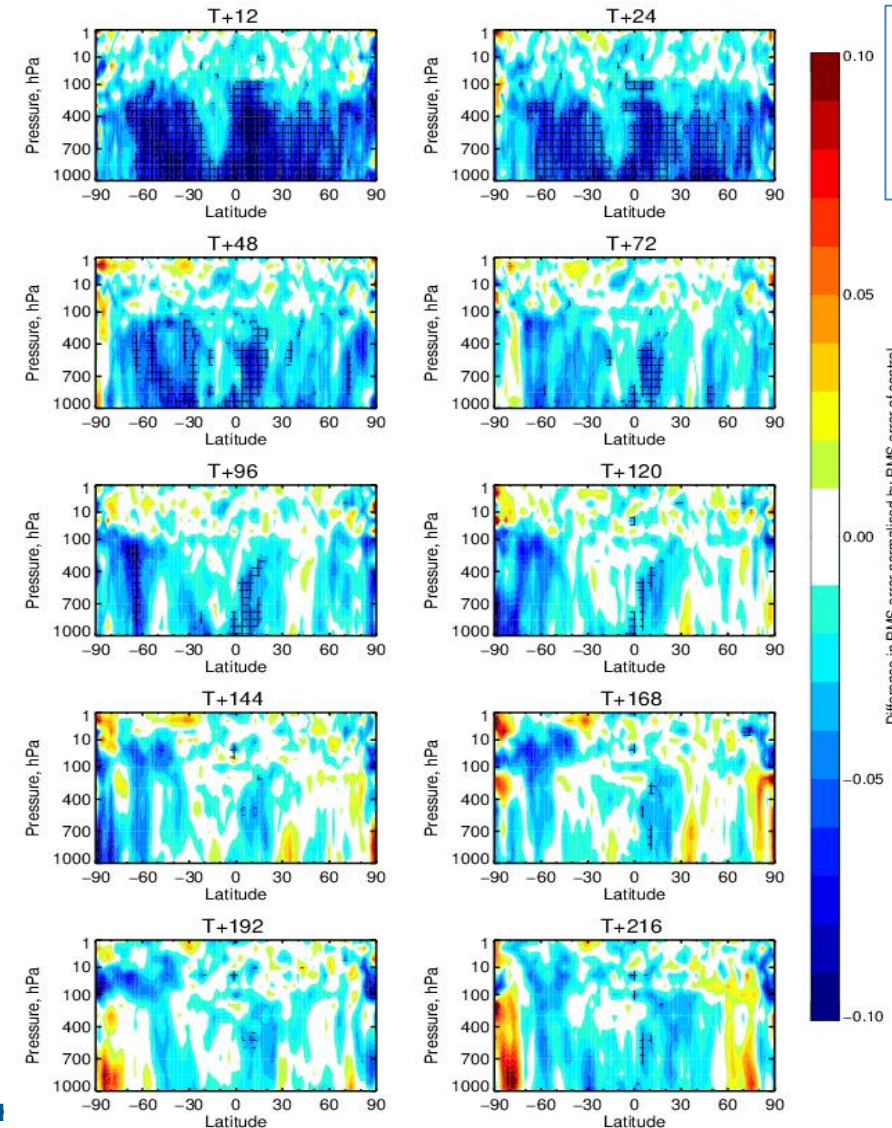
Reduction in
Temp. RMSE

Change in error in T (gi67-ghkr), 1-Aug-2015 to 27-Sep-2015
From 49 to 58 samples. Cross-hatching indicates 95% confidence. Verified against own-analysis.



The bluer
the better!

Change in error in VW (gi67-ghkr), 1-Aug-2015 to 27-Sep-2015
From 49 to 58 samples. Cross-hatching indicates 95% confidence. Verified against own-analysis.



Reduction in
Wind vector
RMSE