

EnKF developments and other things



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EnKF developments

Projects



GOSAT, GCOM-C, SALSA

- Better AOT, DARF, PM₂₅
- Through better mixing ratios
- Temp. res.: ~ 3 hr
- MIROC or NICAM-SPRINTARS
 - Mass scheme
- Ensemble Kalman filter

GASSP

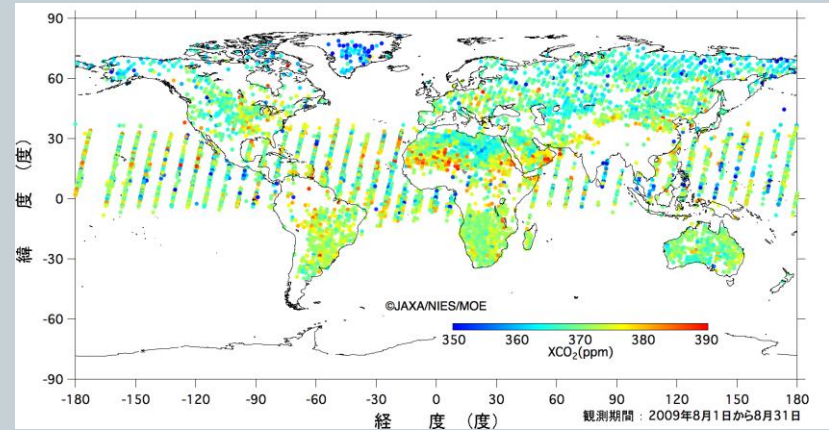
- Better CCN (& IARF)
- Through better model parameters
- Temp. res.: ~ 1 mth
- HadGEM-UKCA (ECHAM-HAM)
 - Mass & numbers scheme
- Emulators & history matching

GOSAT, SALSA



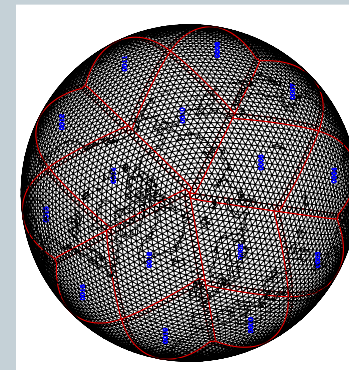
- Support for GOSAT CO₂ retrieval

- Currently running at NIES
- MIROC-SPRINTARS

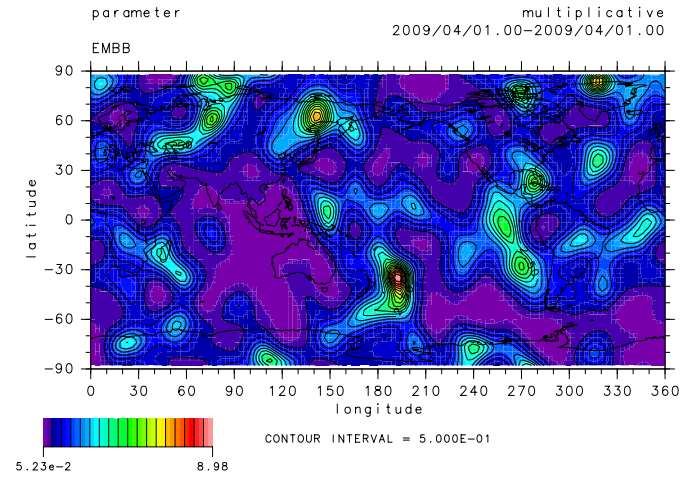
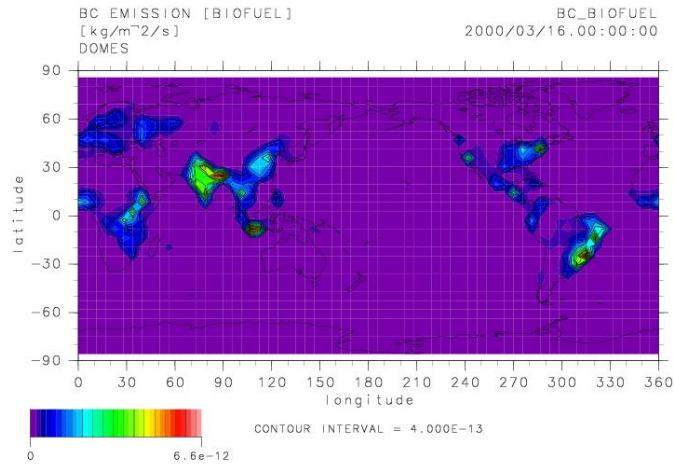


- Air pollution forecasts (SALSA)

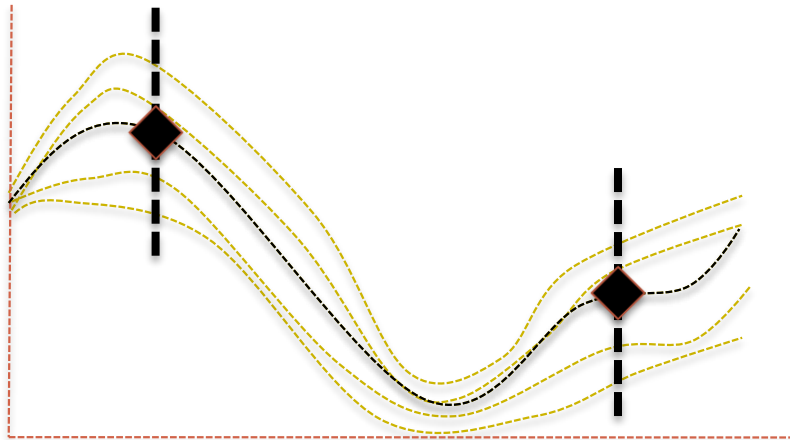
- Dai et al. *Atmos. Environ.* 2013
- Dai et al. *Environ. Poll.* 2014
- NICAM-SPRINTARS



Emission perturbations



AOT



Time

$$E(f, q) = E_0(f, q) f_{\text{rnd}}(f, q)$$

Kalman equation



$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_f + \mathbf{P}_a \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}_f)$$

\mathbf{x}_f

Mixing ratio forecast



\mathbf{x}_a

Mixing ratio analysis

\mathbf{y}

Observations

$\mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}_f$

Simulated observation

Disparate observations:
AOT, AE, β , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ etc.

\mathbf{R}

Observational
error covariance

Relative accuracy:
e.g. MODIS vs AERONET

\mathbf{P}

Model prediction
error covariance

'Propagating' the
observation information in
the grid

Relative
accuracy:
observations
vs model

Estimating mixing ratios or emissions



Mixing ratios

Observation operator

Mixing ratio

Observation errors

$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_f + \mathbf{P}_a \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}_f)$$

Kalman filter

Emissions

Emissions

Observation errors

Transport operator

&

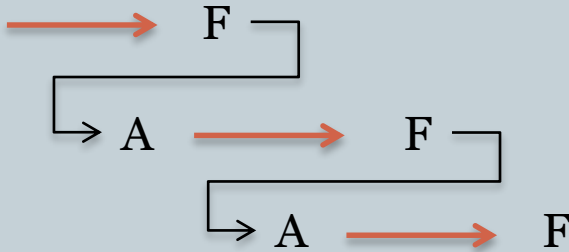
Observation operator

Kalman smoother

Estimating mixing ratios



Mixing ratios



- 1 day forecast
- All observations during day assimilated
- New forecast starts where old forecast ended

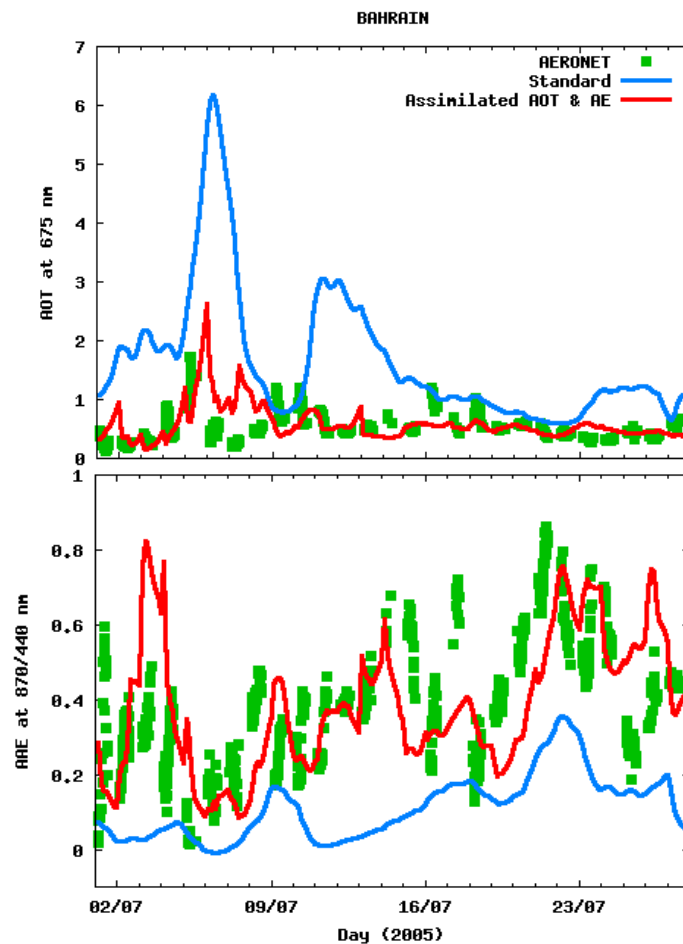
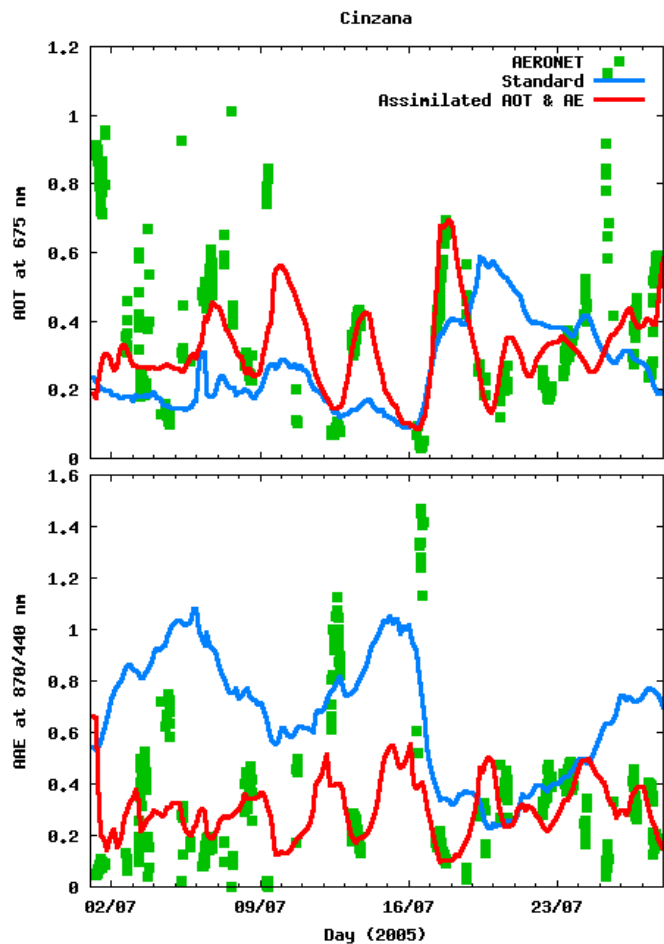
Kalman filter

$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_f + \mathbf{P}_a \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}_f)$$

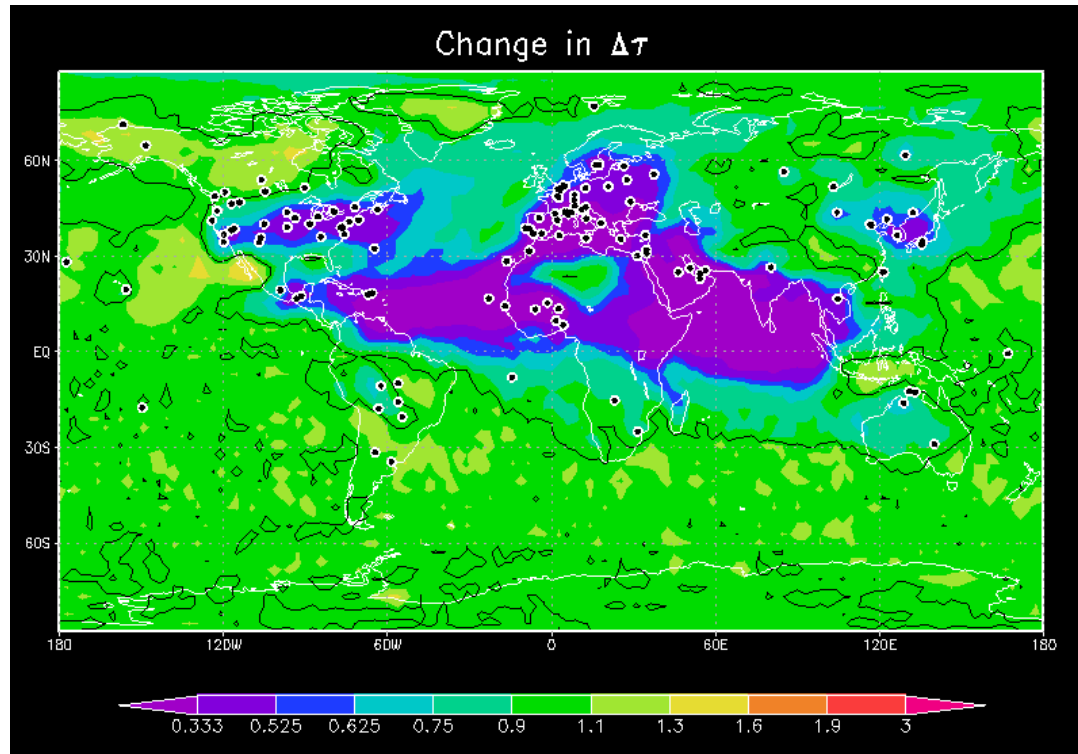
Emissions

Kalman smoother

Assimilating AERONET



Analysis spread / free spread

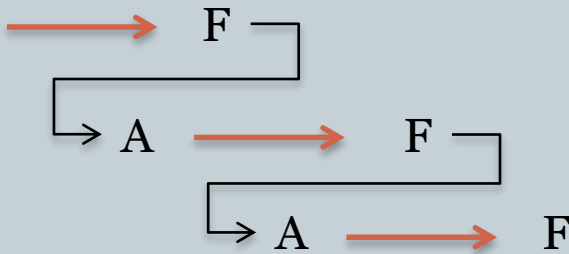


June 2005,
assimilation of
AERONET
AOT & AE

The estimated error in AOT (ensemble spread) evolves naturally, i.e. according to the physics of the model and the information content of the observations.

Estimating emissions

Mixing ratios



- 1 day forecast
- All observations during day assimilated
- New forecast starts where old forecast ended

Kalman filter

$$\mathbf{x}_a = \mathbf{x}_f + \mathbf{P}_a \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}_f)$$

Emissions



- 6 day forecast
- All observations during last day assimilated
- New forecast starts 1 day after old forecast *started*

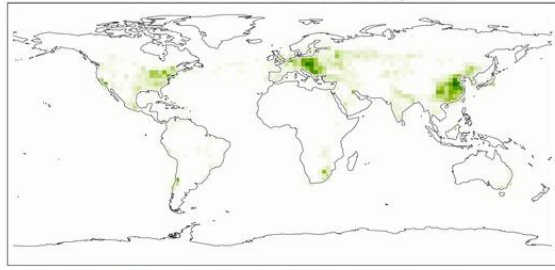
Kalman smoother

Estimating emissions



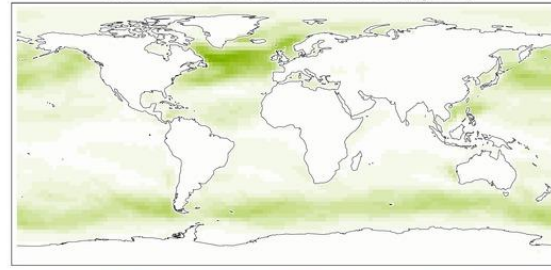
Standard emissions

Standard emissions: SO₂ flux [kg/m²s]



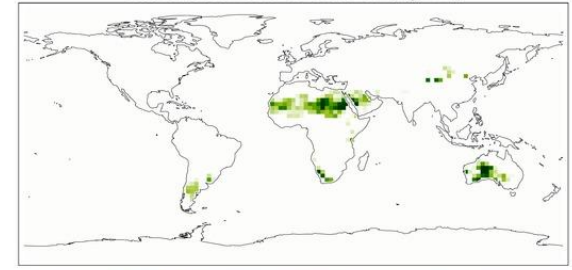
0 2×10^{-10} 4×10^{-10} 6×10^{-10} 8×10^{-10} 1×10^{-9}

Standard emissions: sea-salt flux [kg/m²s]



0 1×10^{-9} 2×10^{-9} 3×10^{-9} 4×10^{-9} 5×10^{-9}

Standard emissions: dust flux [kg/m²s]

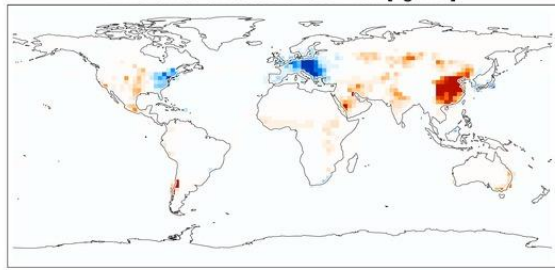


0 5.0×10^{-9} 1.0×10^{-8} 1.5×10^{-8} 2.0×10^{-8} 2.5×10^{-8}

Estimating emissions from MODIS Terra over ocean and AERONET

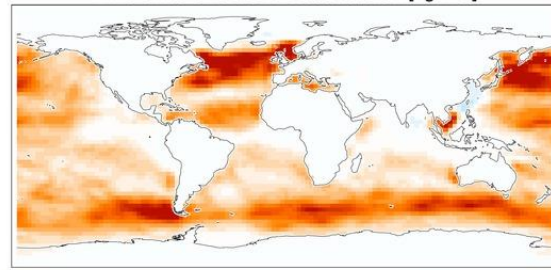
Difference of newly estimated emissions (April 2009)

Difference emissions: SO₂ flux [kg/m²s]



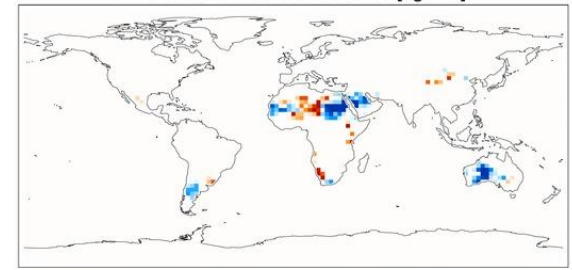
-3×10^{-10} -2×10^{-10} -1×10^{-10} 0 1×10^{-10} 2×10^{-10} 3×10^{-10}

Difference emissions: sea-salt flux [kg/m²s]



-2×10^{-9} -1×10^{-9} 0 1×10^{-9} 2×10^{-9}

Difference emissions: dust flux [kg/m²s]



-1×10^{-8} -5×10^{-9} 0 5×10^{-9} 1×10^{-8}

Evaluation of new emissions

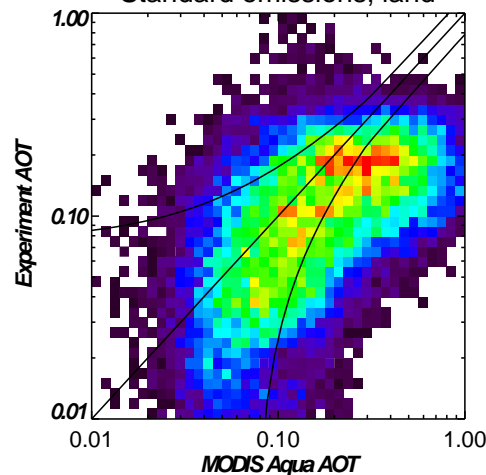
Emission estimation using
Terra AOT over ocean and
AERONET AOT & AE

Evaluation using Aqua AOT:

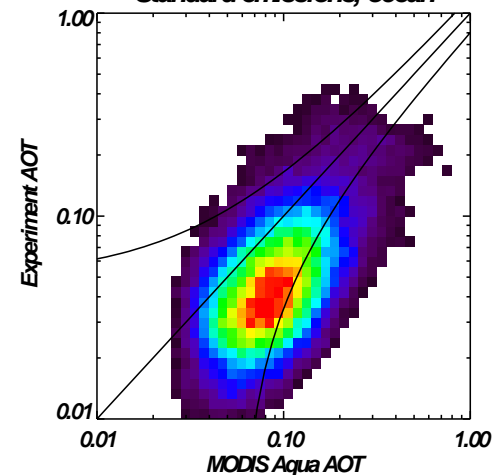
		bias	slope	corr.
land	std	-0.045	0.31	0.51
	new	0.008	0.8	0.57
ocean	std	-0.04	0.34	0.50
	new	0.005	0.79	0.64



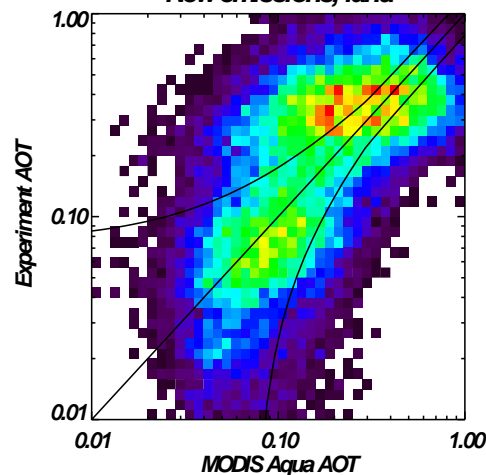
Standard emissions, land



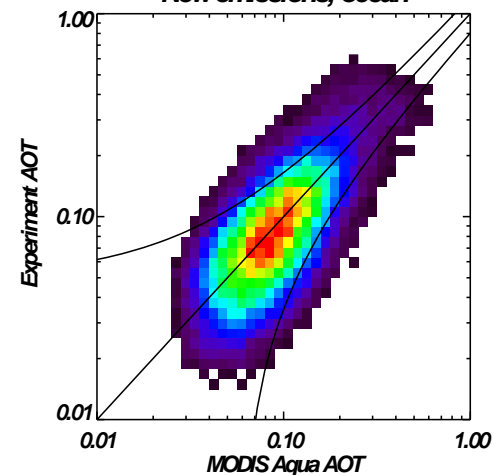
Standard emissions, ocean



New emissions, land



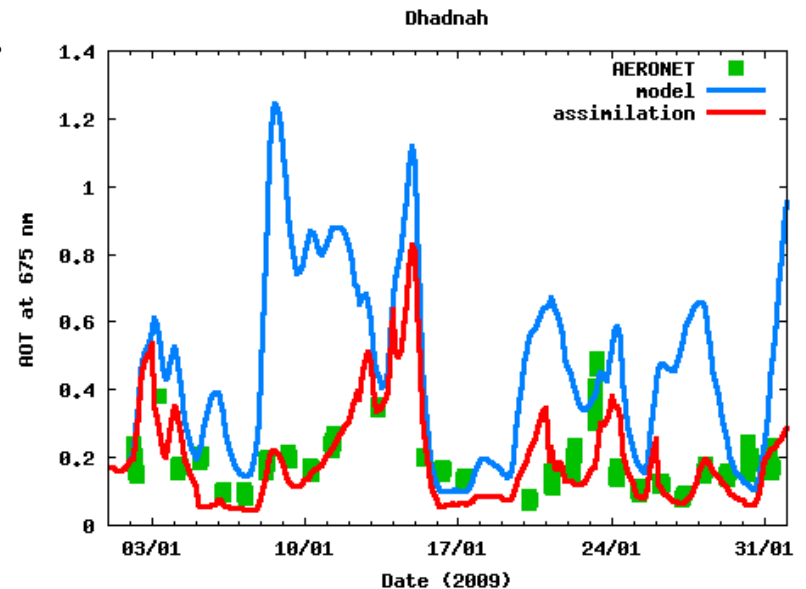
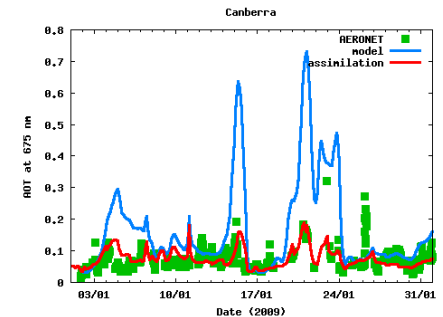
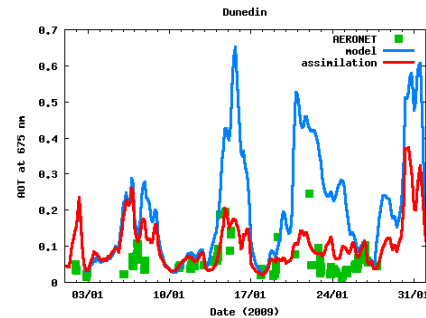
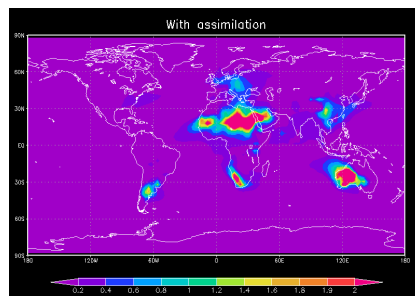
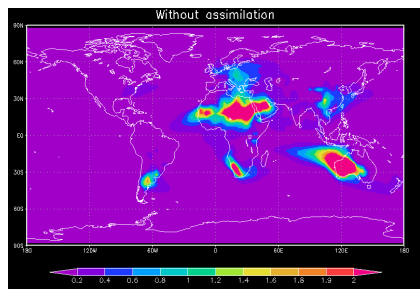
New emissions, ocean



CALIOP observations



- Attenuated backscatter is assimilated
 - Night-time obs only
 - dust: randomly oriented spheroids
 - Sensor does not often probe boundary layer
 - Swath is very narrow
- so global impact small:

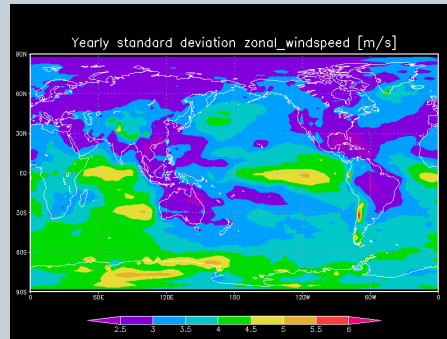
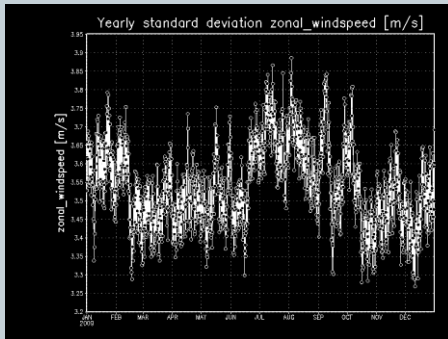


Flow uncertainty



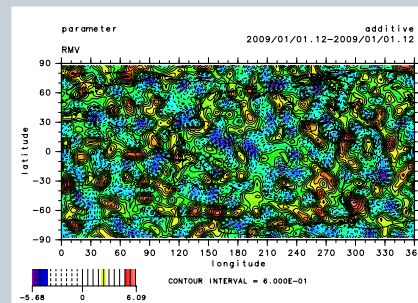
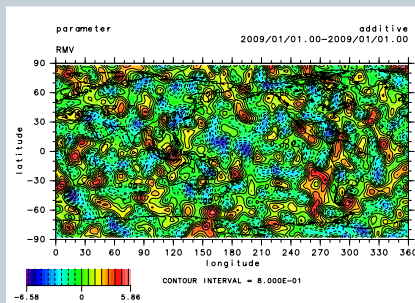
MIROC is nudged to reanalysis meteorology. How accurate is this reanalysis?

Here we compare one year of NCEP and JMA reanalysis:

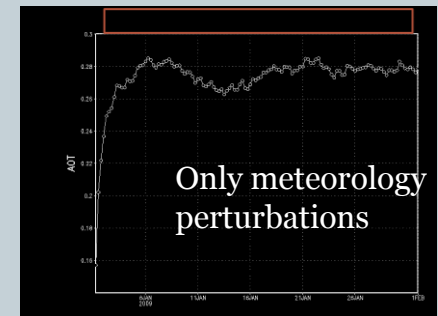
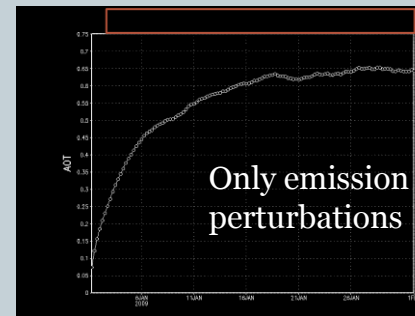


[m/s]	Mean	Stddev
Δ zonal windspeed	0.0	3.5
Δ meridional windspeed	0.0	3.2

Perturb reanalysis meteorology with spatio-temporally correlated noise:



Impact on global AOT ensemble spread:

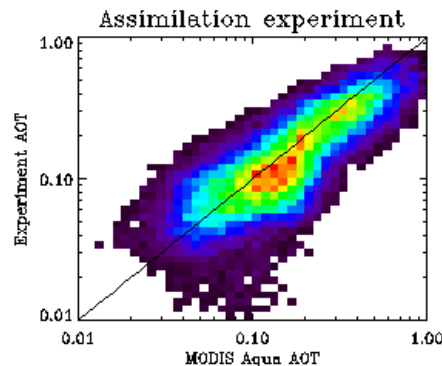
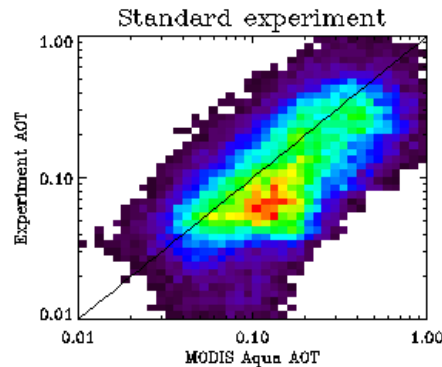
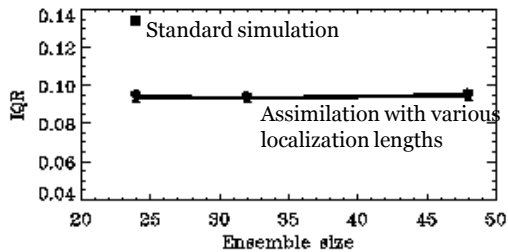
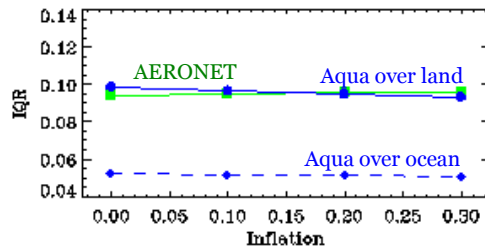


MIROC5-SPRINTARS



- Similar to SPRINTARS v3.84 (official version)
- Boundary layer very different
- Nudging to perturbed reanalysis
- Emission perturbations using spatially correlated noise
- More perturbed emissions (e.g. DMS emissions)

Robust results irrespective of ensemble size, localization length, inflation, etc:



Std error	standard	assimilation
All AERONET	0.11	0.10
Moderate AERONET	0.12	0.09
Best AERONET	0.07	0.05

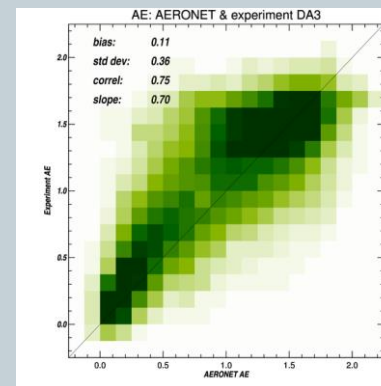
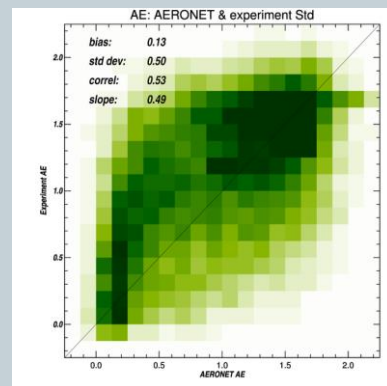
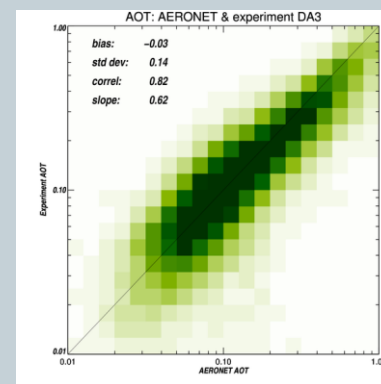
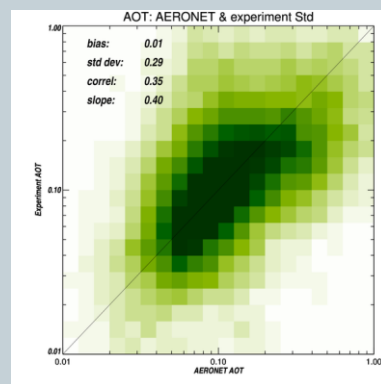
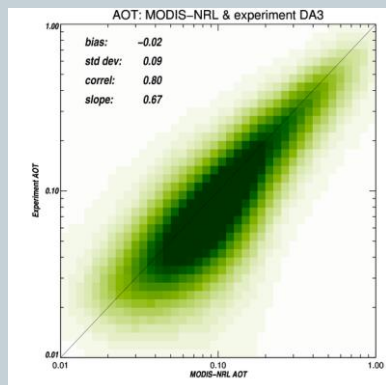
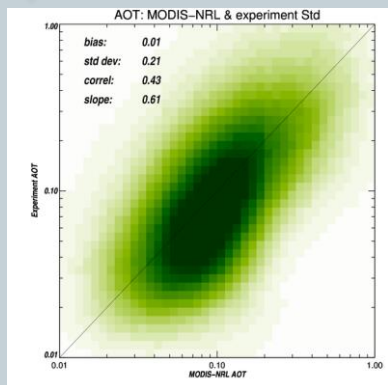
Linear slope	standard	assimilation
All AERONET	0.055	0.64
Moderate AERONET	0.45	0.71
Best AERONET	0.49	0.76

Year long experiment

One year (2009) experiment where AERONET AOT & AE, MODIS AOT and CALIOP backscatter were assimilated.

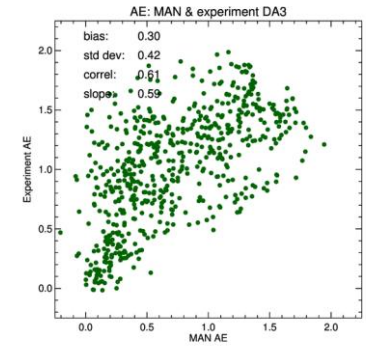
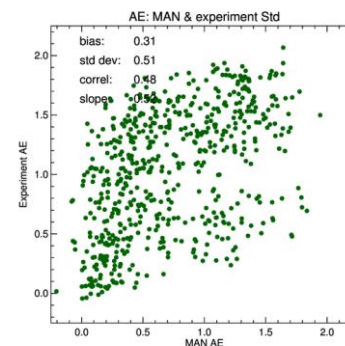
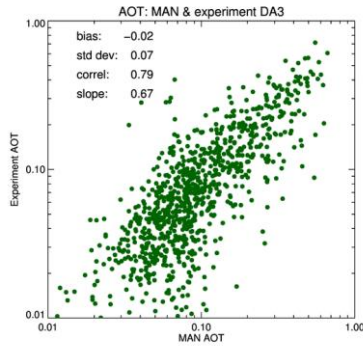
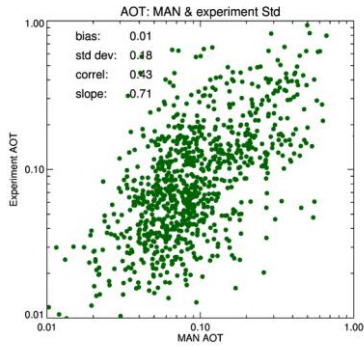
Ensemble size: 24 members;
assimilation window: 1 day
(observations every 6 hours).

Model vs MODIS Aqua & Terra



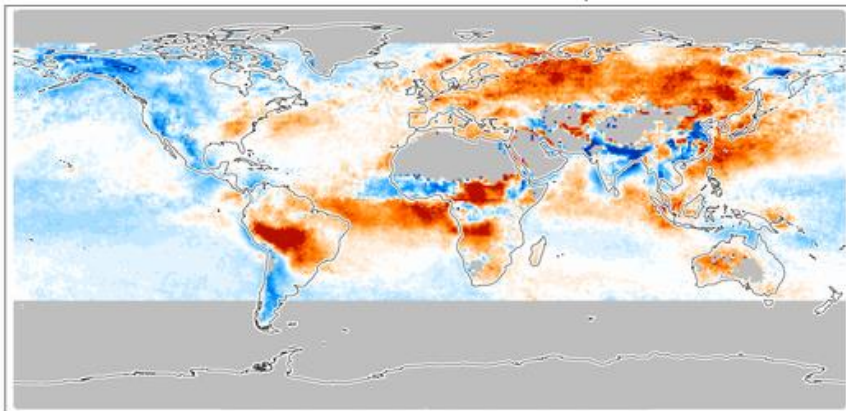
Model vs AERONET

Verification & impact

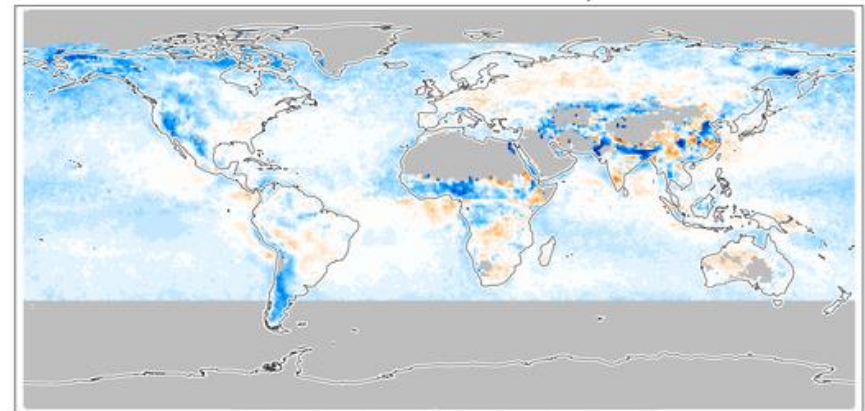


Model vs Maritime Aerosol Network (ship-based) observations

Model - MODIS



Analysis - MODIS



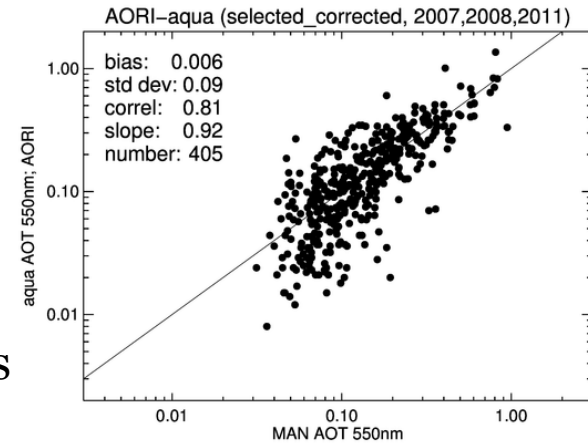
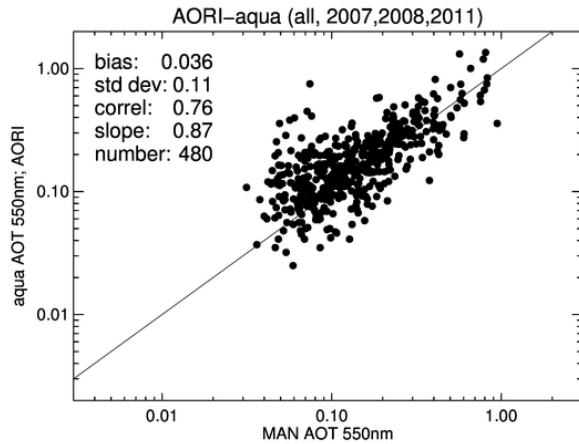
-0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2

-0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2

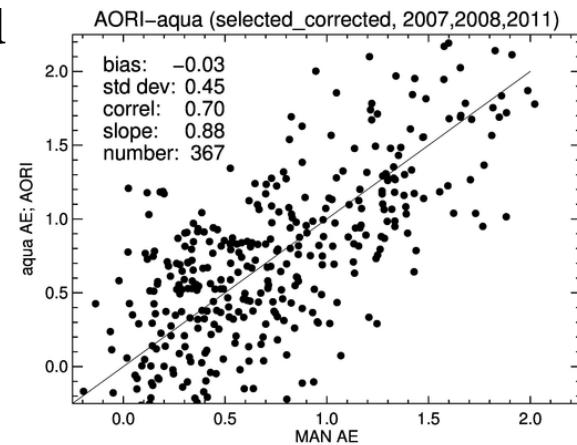
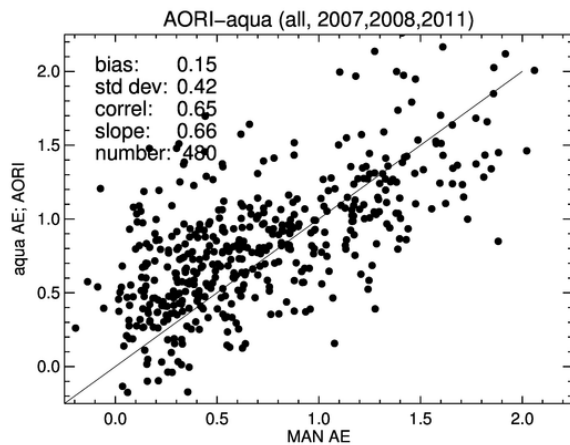


And other things:
Empirical correction of
MODIS AOT & AE over ocean

MODIS Coll. 5 L2 over ocean



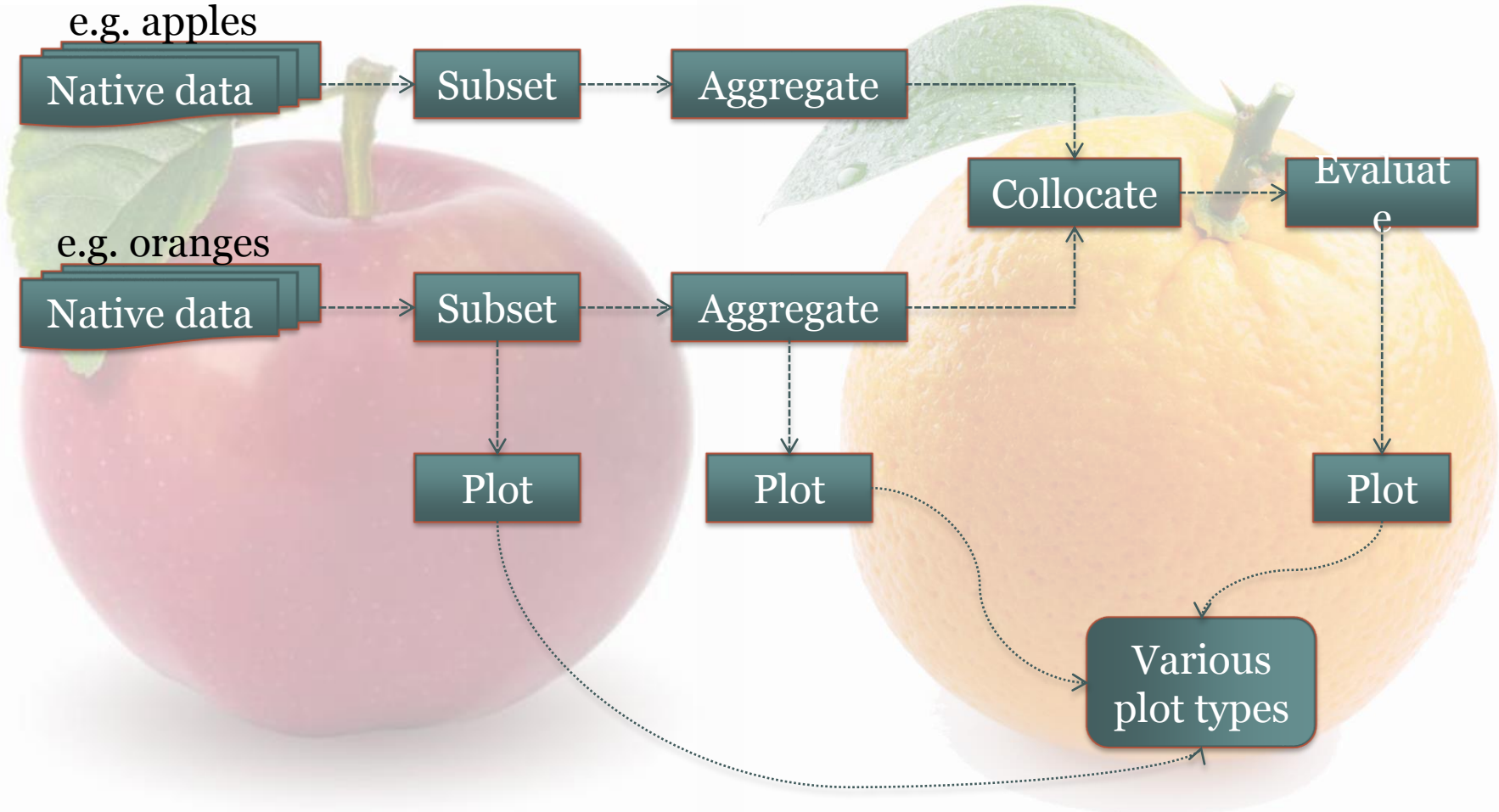
Correction uses
ancillary
information on
wind speed and
cloud fraction





**And more other things:
Community Intercomparison Suite**

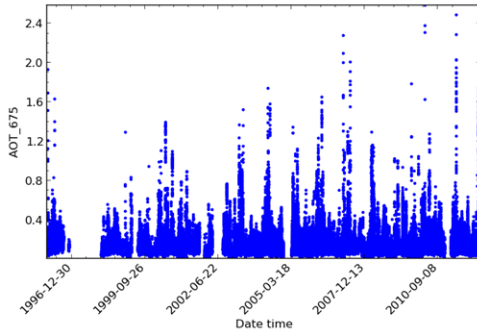
A typical CIS work-flow



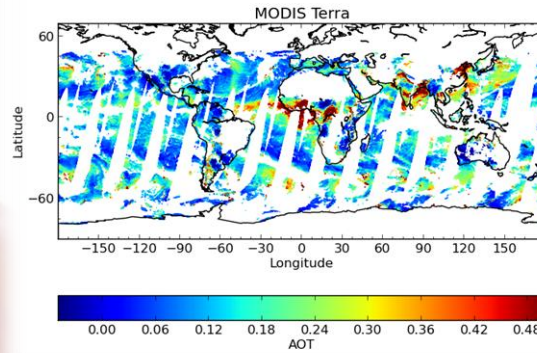
Plotting original data



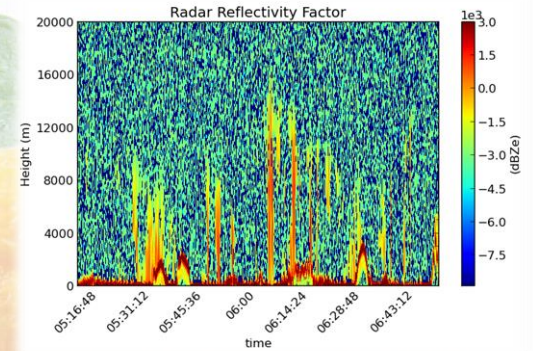
AERONET station data



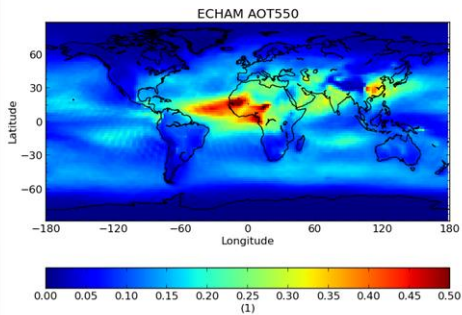
Satellite imager data



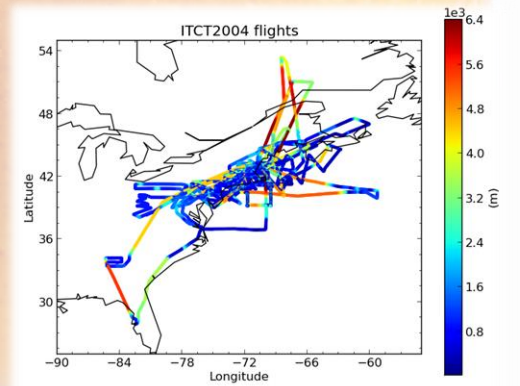
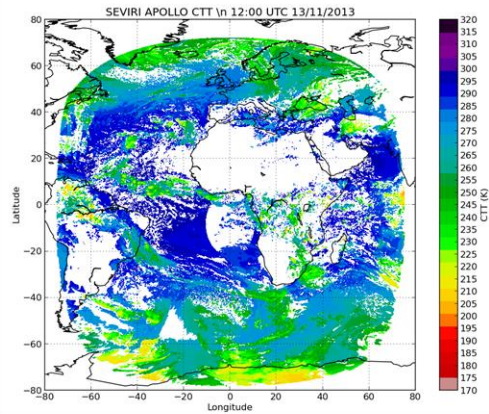
Satellite active profiler data



Model data



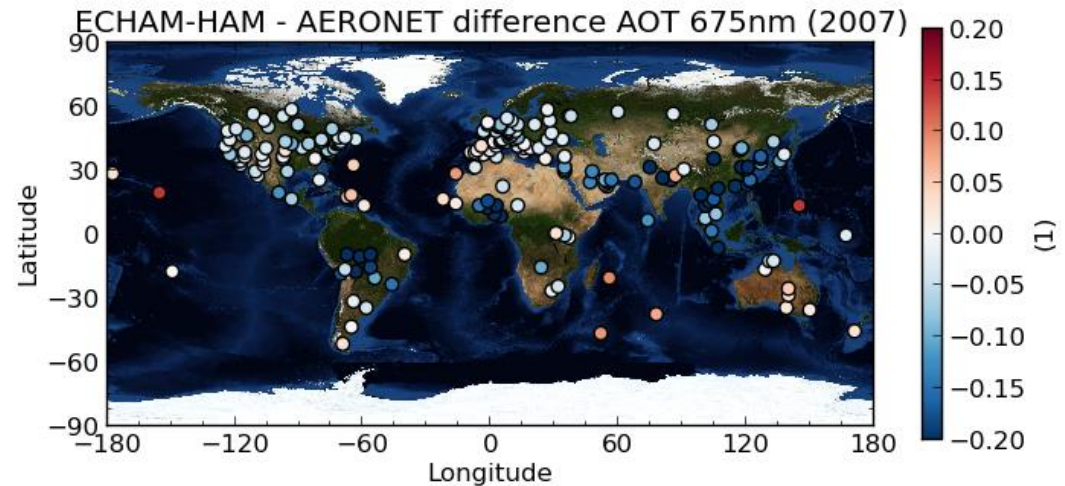
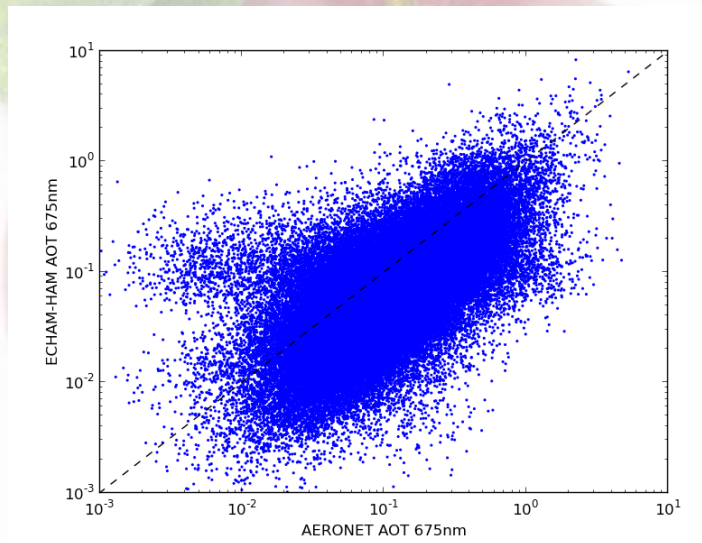
Flight campaign data



Spatio-temporal collocation



- Model gives global output every 3 hours for a full year
- Observations are day-time measurements, every 15 min for ~20 years



A grand total of 6 commands are required!



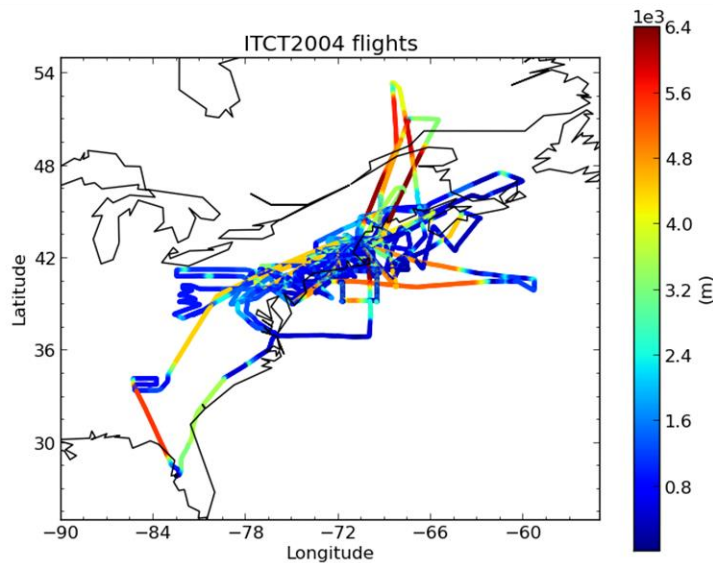
**And now for something different:
Project GASSP**

GASSP



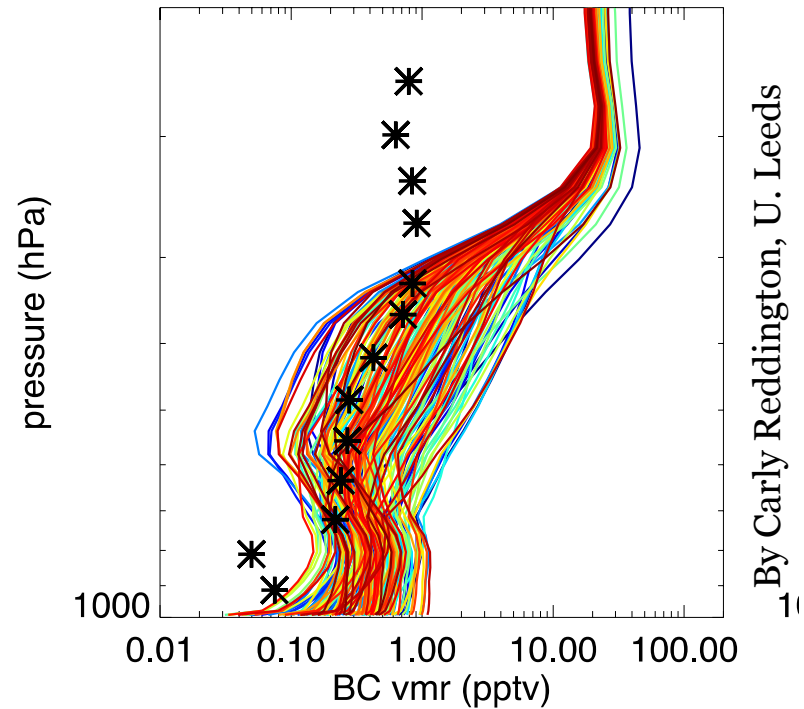
Collaboration: Leeds, Oxford & Manchester U. PI: Ken Carslaw.

1. Large collection of in-situ data (in particular flight campaigns) are converted to the same data format (NetCDF)

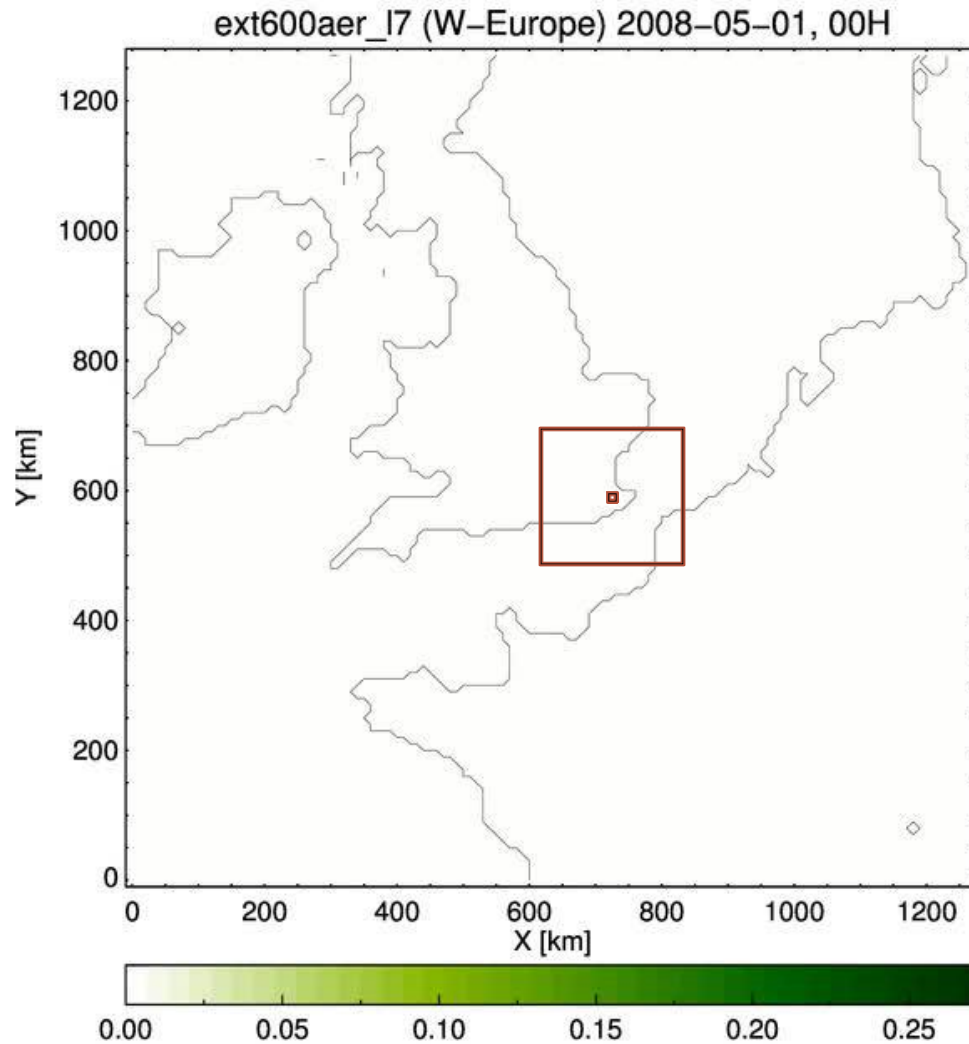


2. Parametric uncertainty and structural error

67S-60S



Perfect models & perfect observations

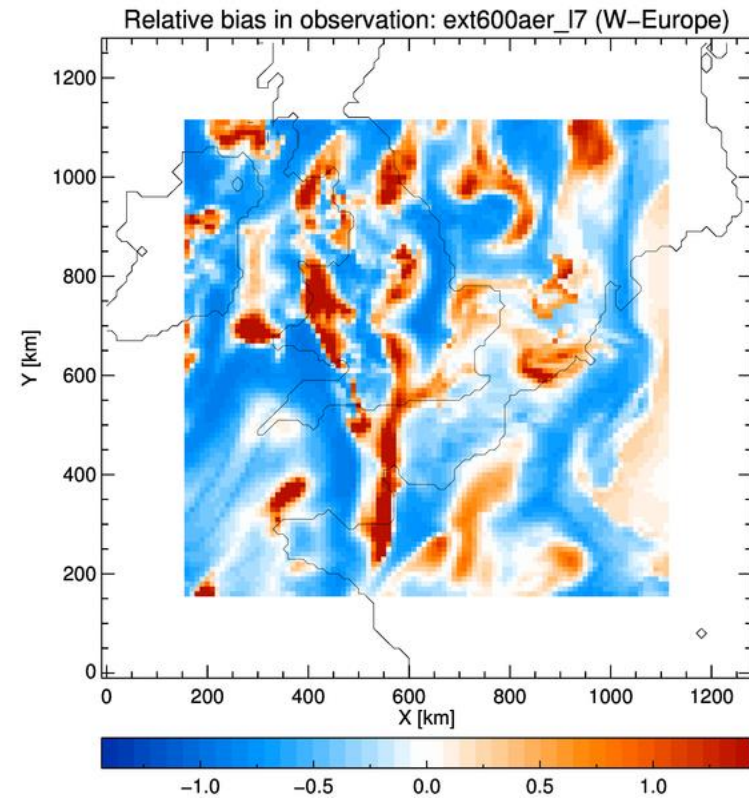
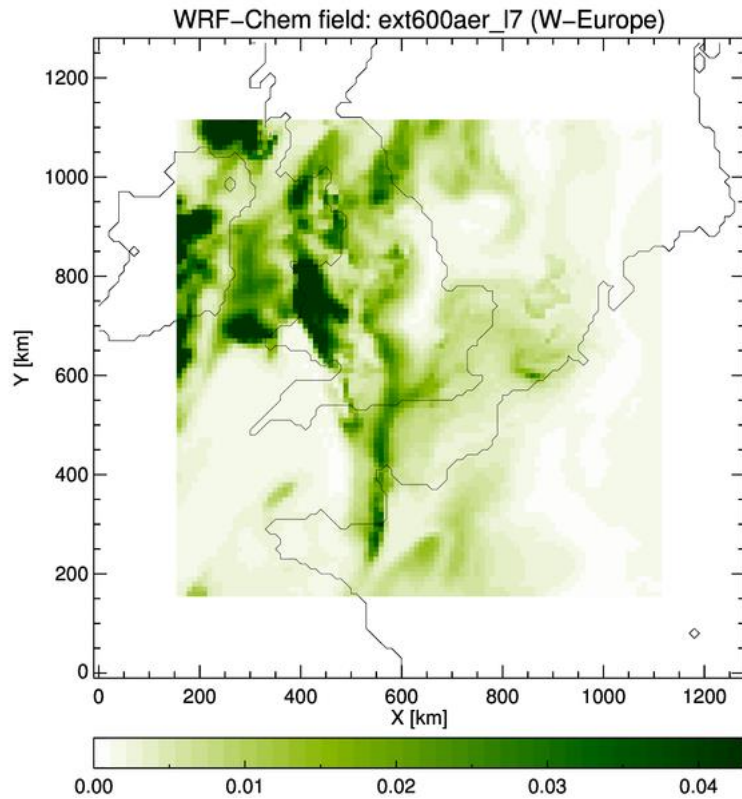


Aerosol
extinction at an
altitude of ~ 2km

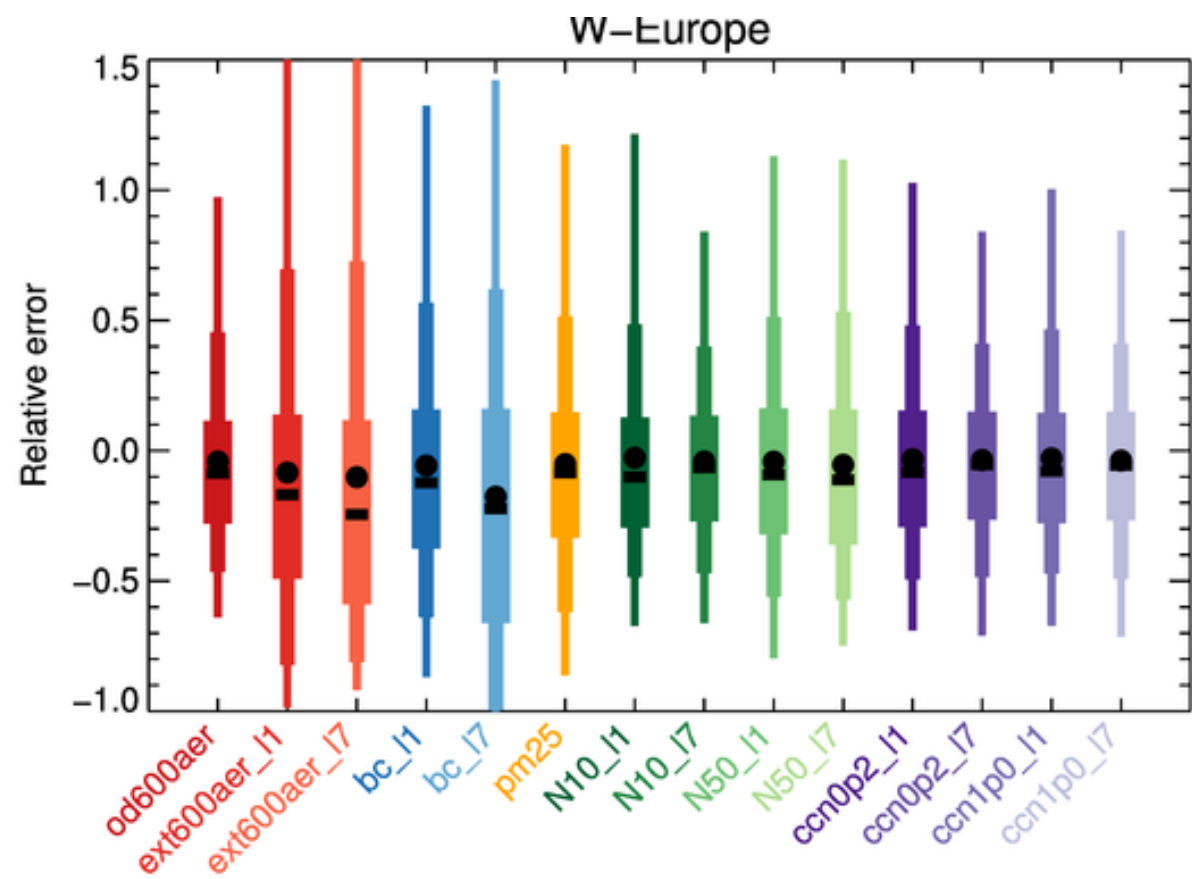
Instantaneous fields



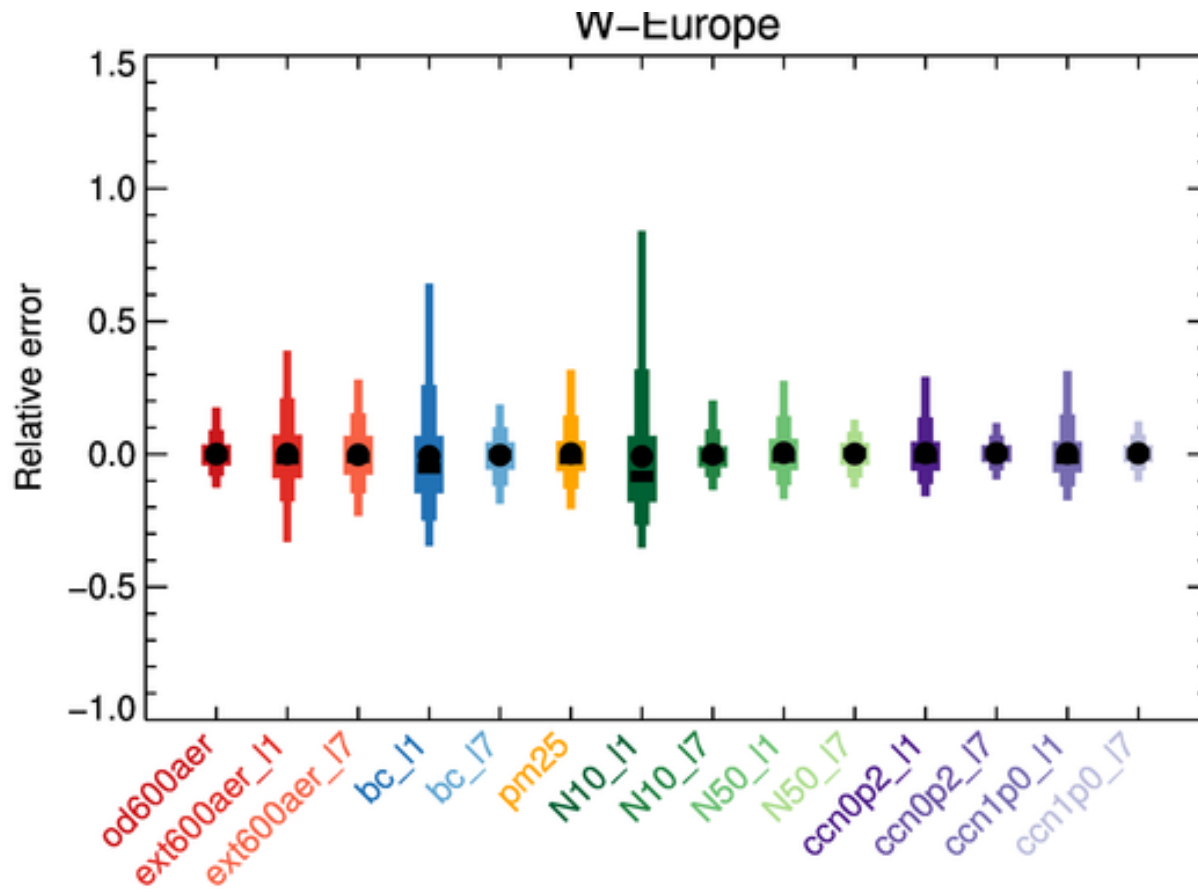
Representation error



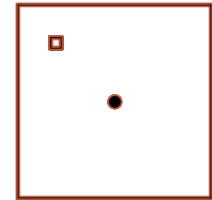
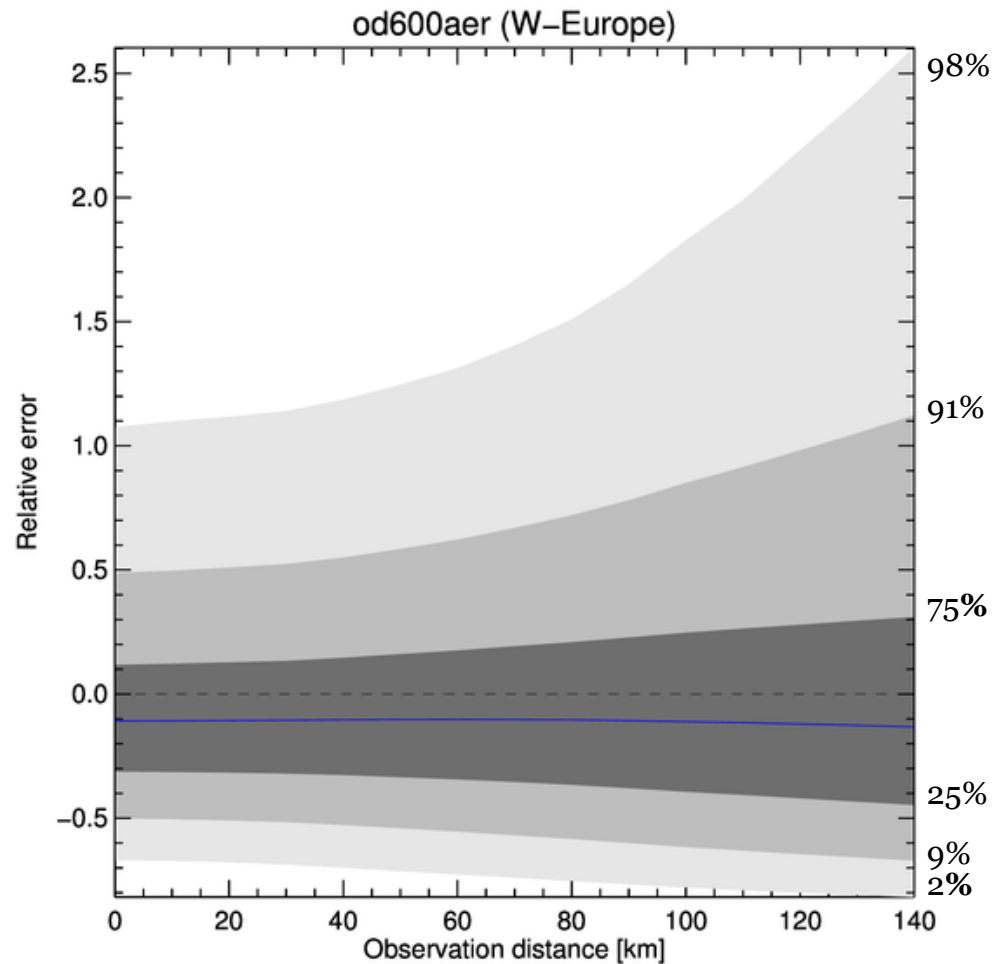
Other observables



For monthly averages



Observations offset from grid-point



Toy model for representation errors



- Estimates of representation errors
- Sensitivity of those errors to
 - Region
 - Sampling strategies
 - Grid-box sizes
 - ...
- Implications for
 - Surface measurements
 - Flight campaigns
- Suggestions for best practices

Summary



- **EnKF developments**
 - Emission and meteorology perturbations
 - CALIOP backscatter
 - Extensive tuning
 - Multiple sensor DA
- **Community Intercomparison Suite**
- **GASSP**
 - Large collection of in-situ data
 - Structural vs parametric errors
- **Study of representation errors**

