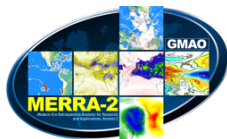


# Considerations for using hybrid ensemble-variational data assimilation in NASA-GMAO's next reanalysis system

Amal EL Akkraoui<sup>1,2</sup>, Ricardo Todling<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> NASA-Global Modeling and Assimilation office (GMAO)

<sup>2</sup> Science Systems and Applications, Inc. (SSAI)





# The NASA GMAO NWP and Reanalysis systems

## **MERRA-2** Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications, Version 2:

- Completed on Feb 2016, it provides data beginning in 1980 and runs a few weeks behind real time.
- Modern satellite database + Interactive analysis of aerosols +NASA's stratospheric ozone data.
- **3DVar** with a grid of 72 levels and ~50km in the latitudinal direction.

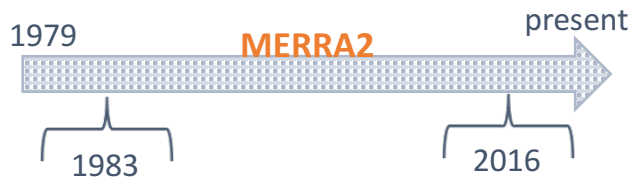
## **GEOS**

- The NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO) maintains a quasi-operational NWP system, recently upgraded in Jan, 2017.
- The upgrade included a **transition from a Hybrid 3DVar to 4D-EnVar**, along with an increase in the overall resolution of the system from (28km/50km/100km) to (12.5km/28km/50km).

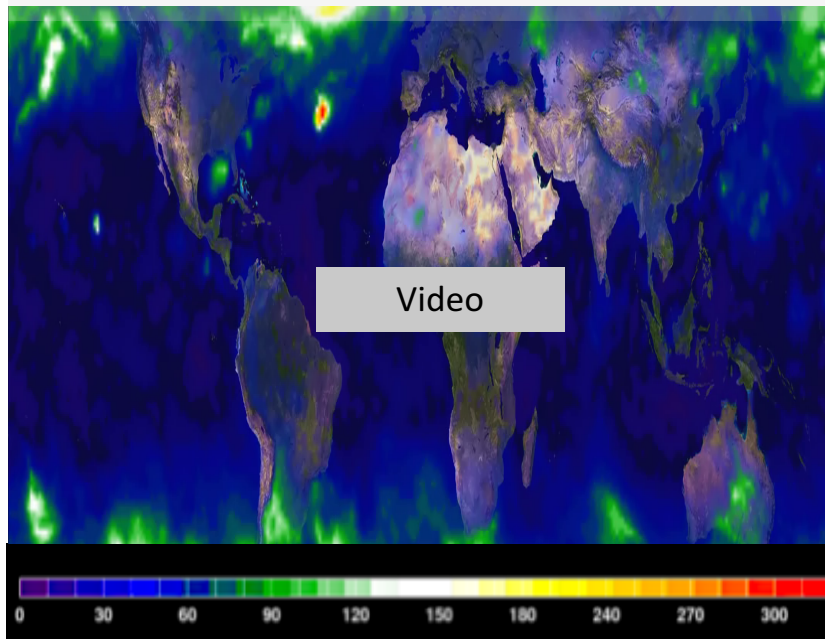
# The NASA GMAO NWP and Reanalysis systems

## Future Reanalysis

- Can we use some version of hybrid DA to improve the next reanalysis with flow dependent covariances?
- Can an ensemble help make the reanalysis system less sensitive to the observing system change?

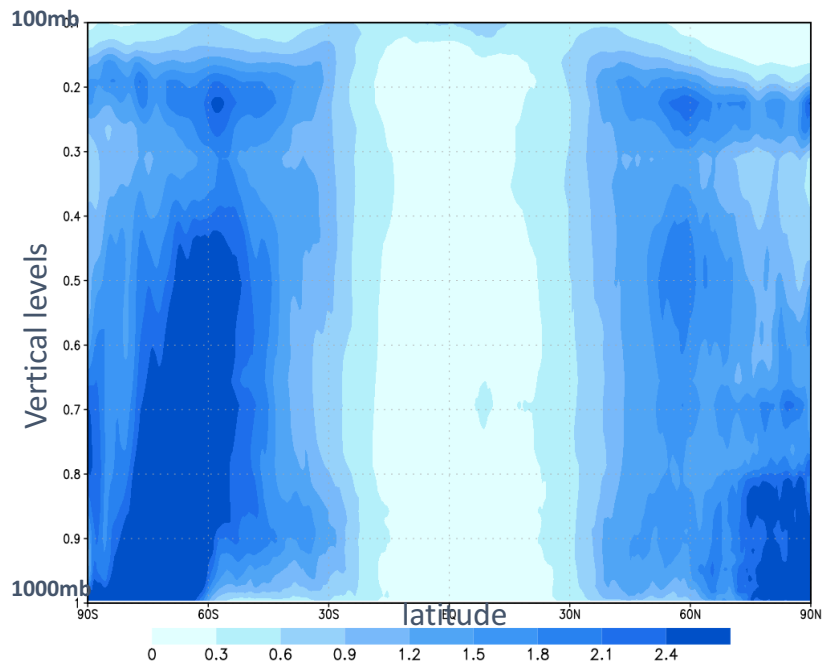


## 6h-Ensemble Spread of surface pressure Operational hybrid system – Sep 2016



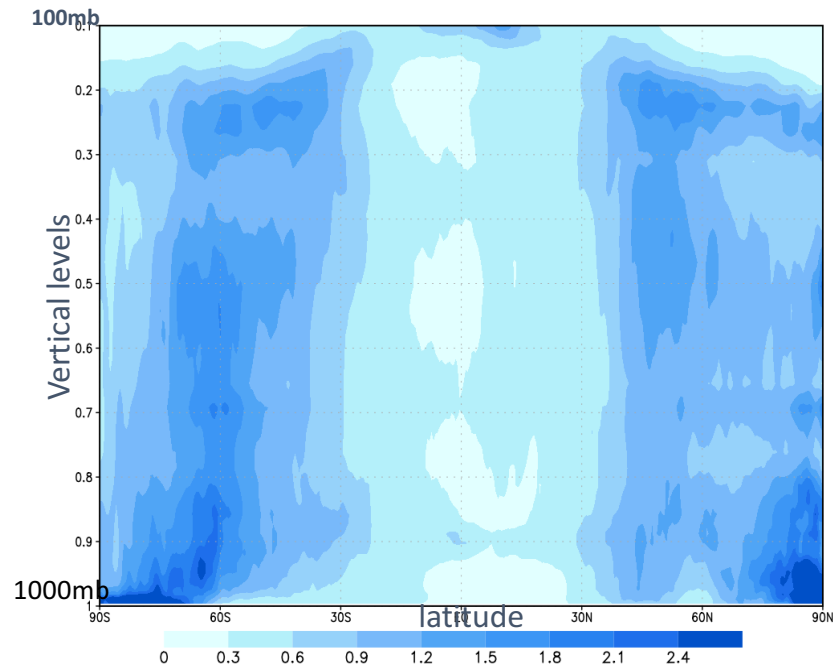
# Total temperature variance (NMC method)

## NMC-based Statistics from 1983 forecasts



GrADS: COLA/IGES

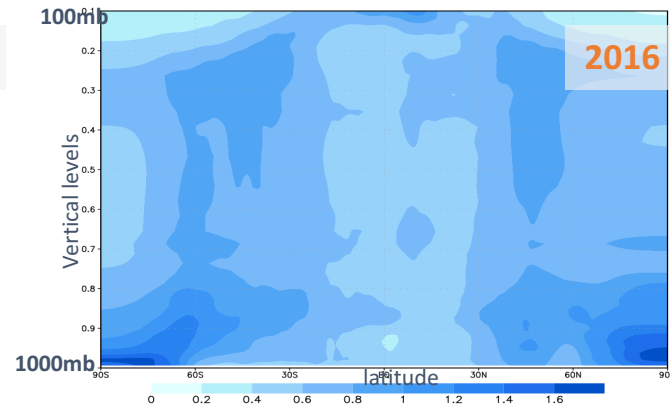
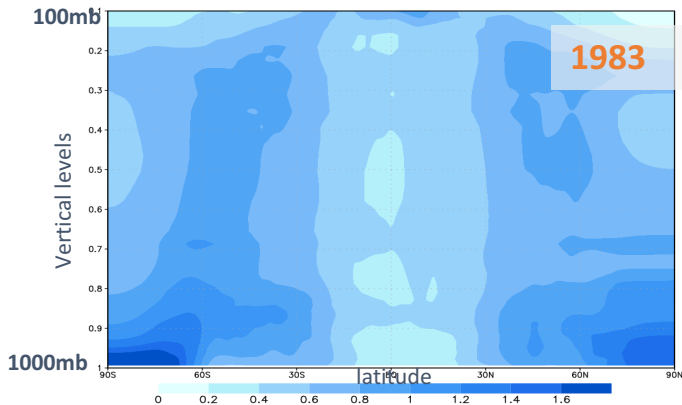
## NMC-based Statistics from 2016 forecasts



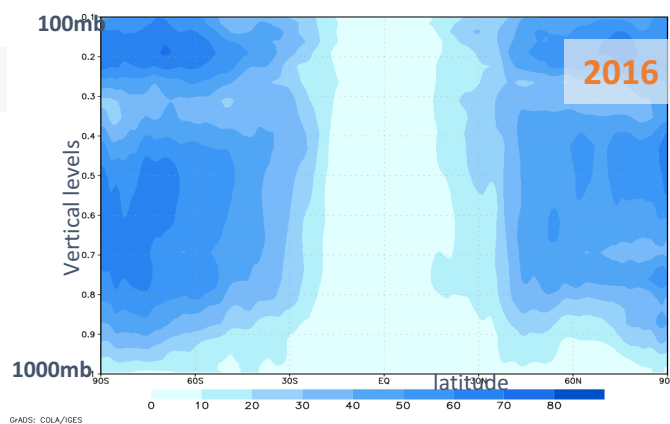
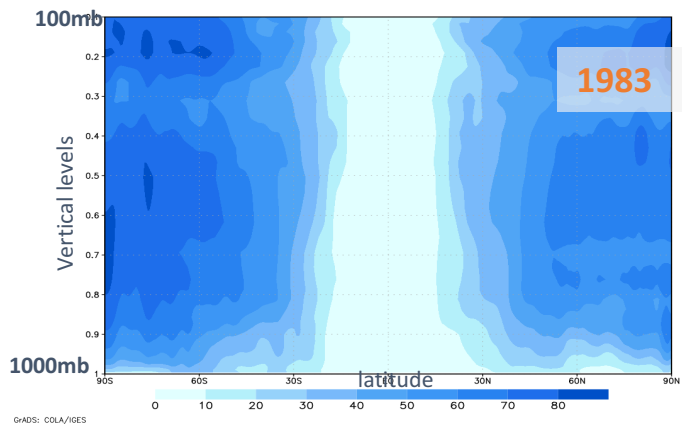
S: COLA/IGES

# Balance contribution (NMC method)

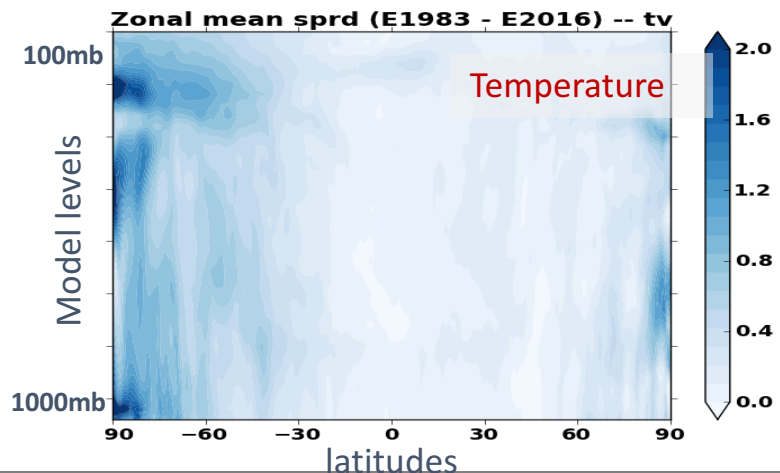
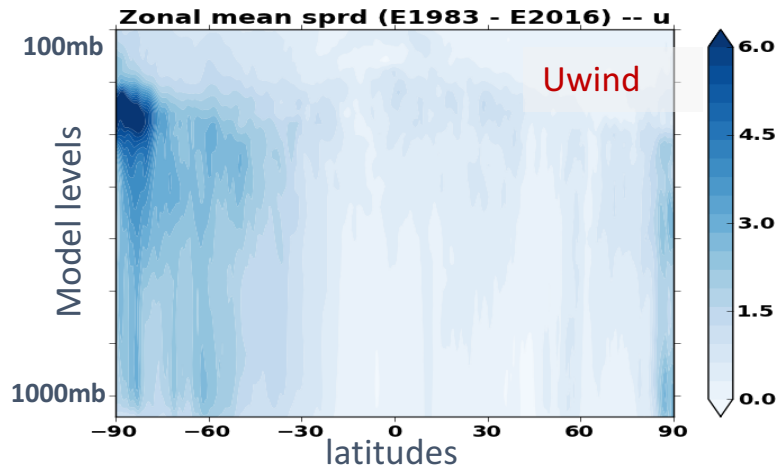
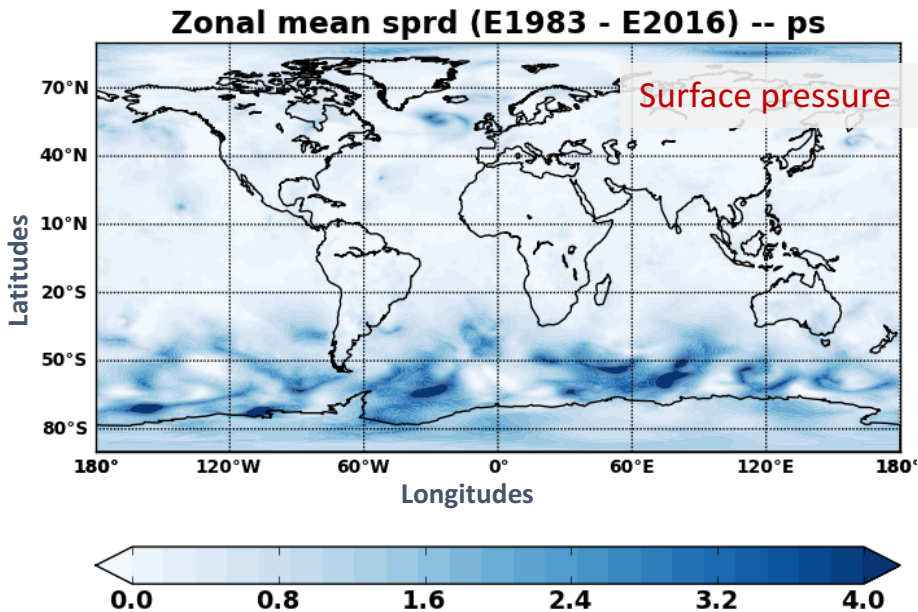
Unbalanced part  
of the temperature  
variance



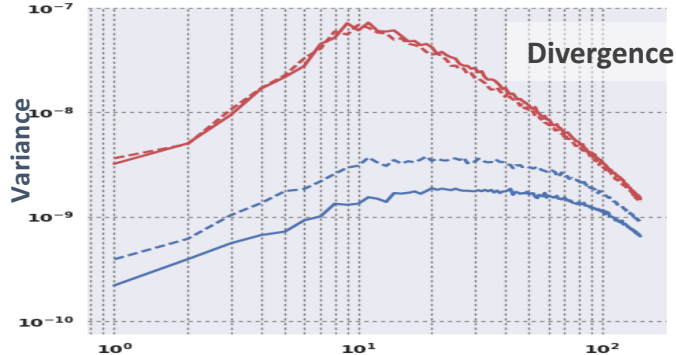
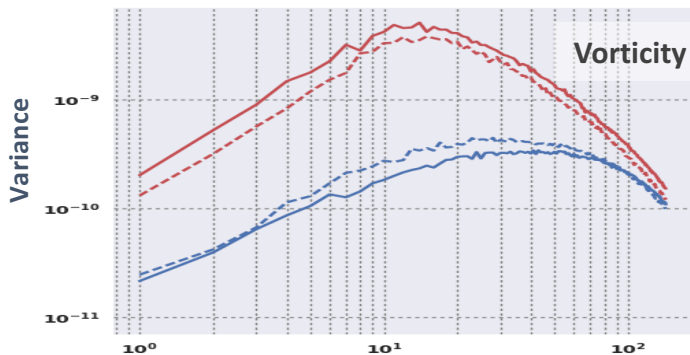
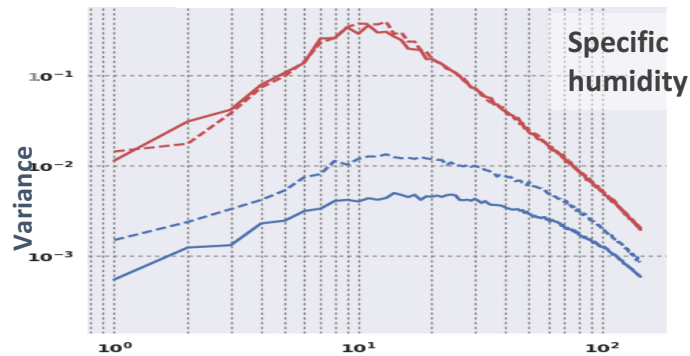
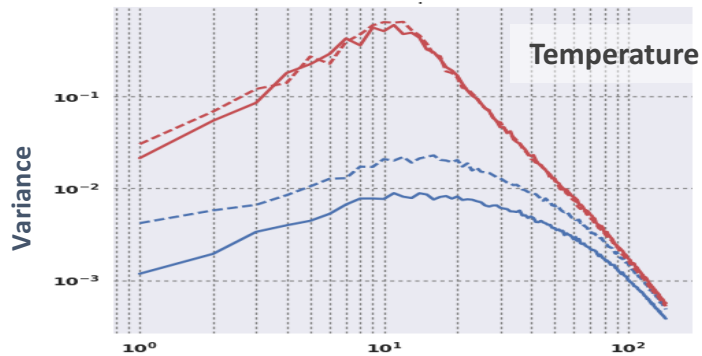
Percentage of total  
variance explained  
by the dynamical  
balance



# Ensemble Spread Difference



# Spectral decomposition of total variance – level 850mb



— Ens 2016

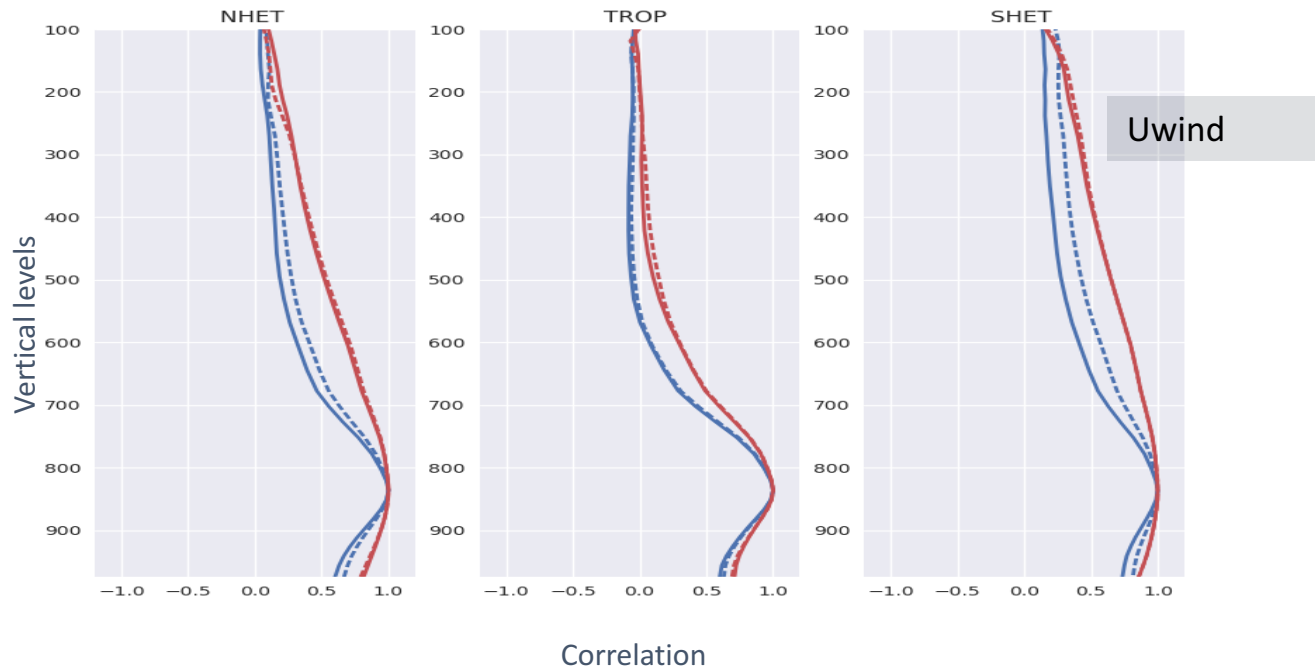
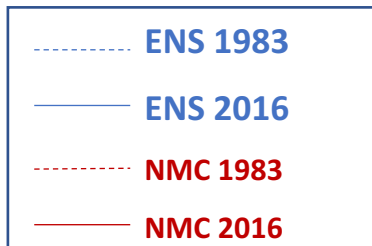
- - - - - Ens 1983

— NMC 2016

- - - - - NMC 1983

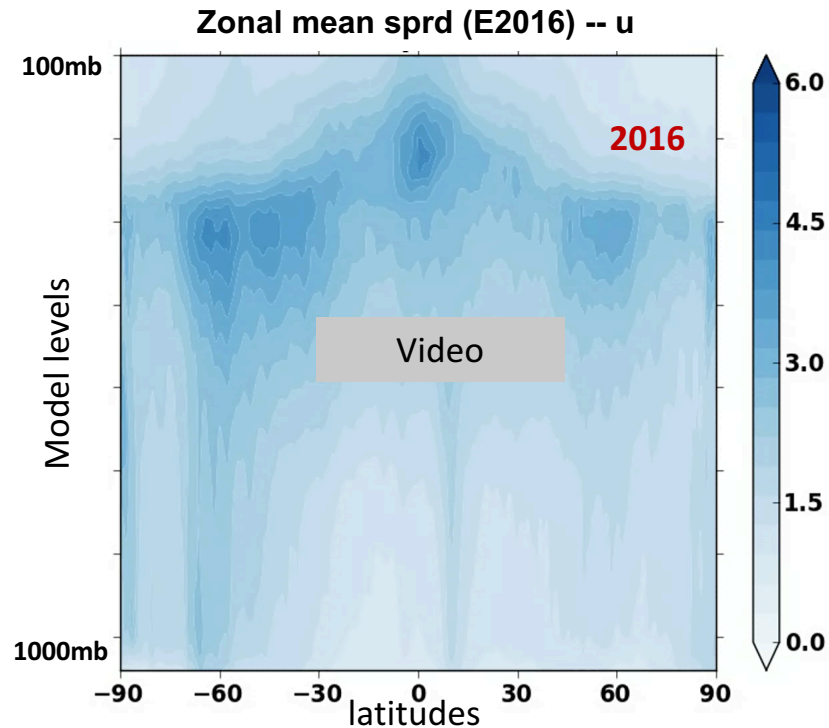
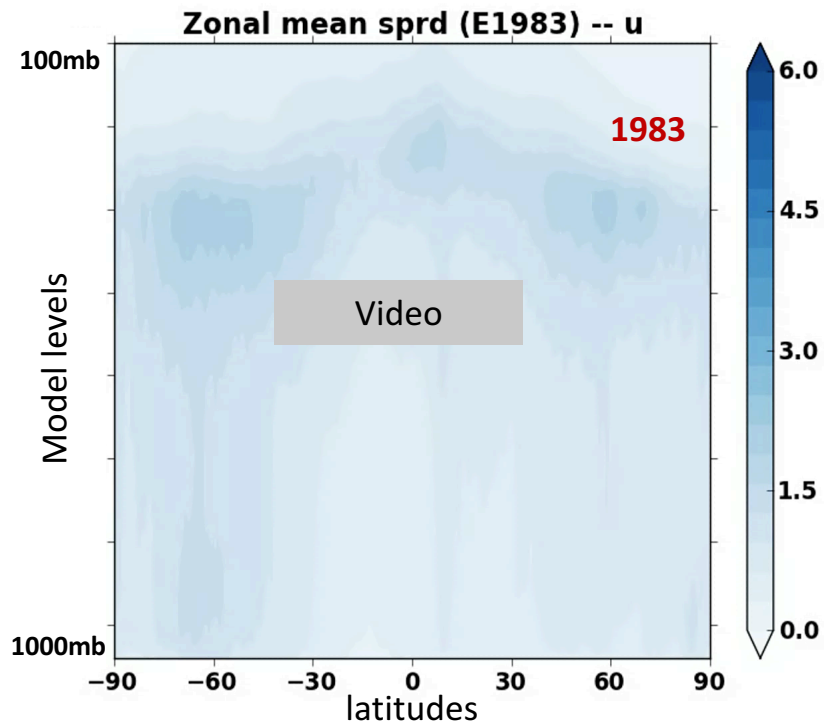


# Vertical correlations Level 850mb



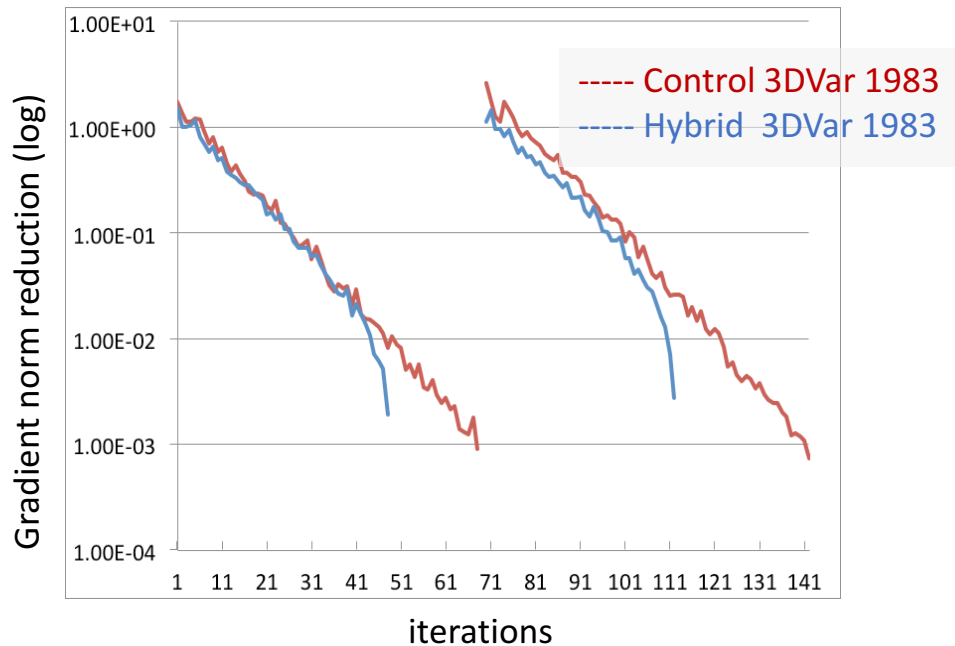


# Challenges: Time series of ensemble spread

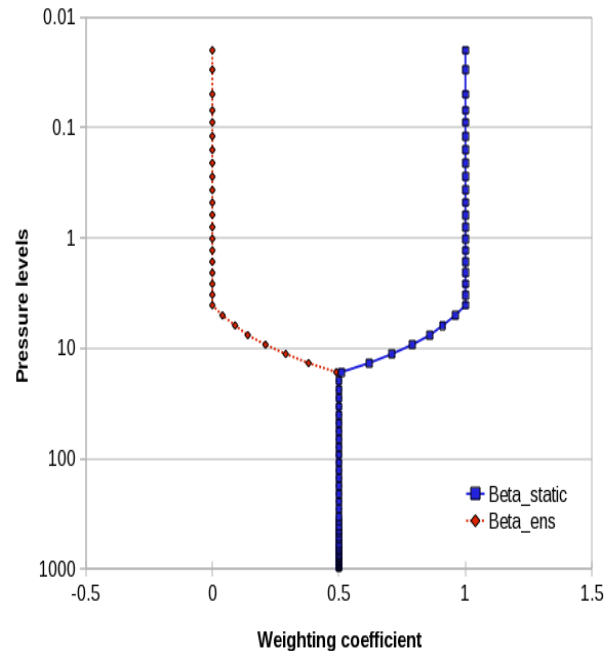


# Challenges: Time series of ensemble spread

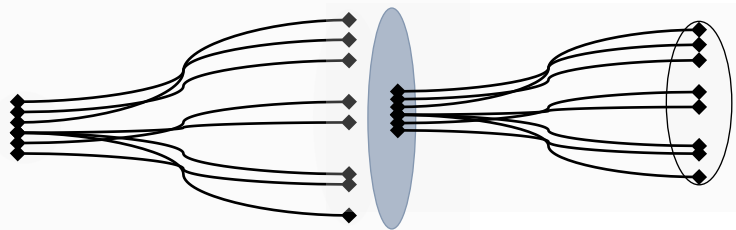
## Convergence: BiCG breakdown cases



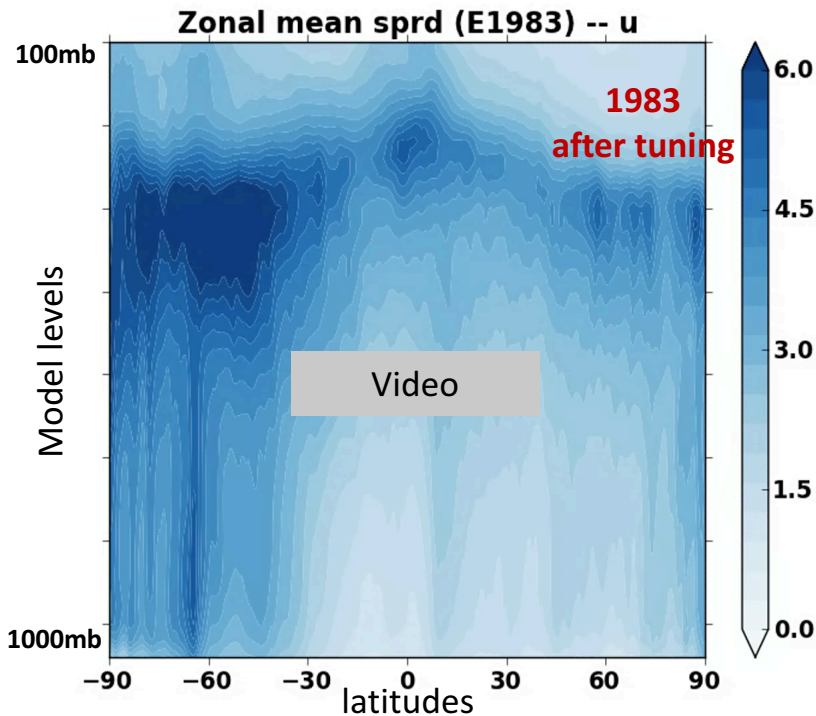
## A deja-vu?



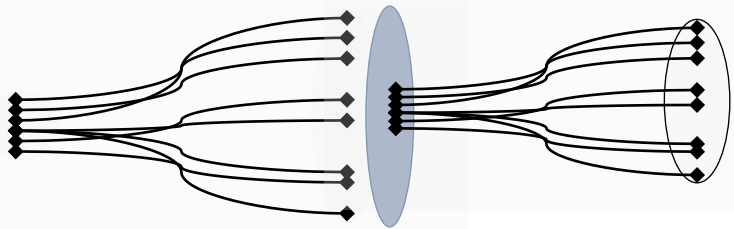
# Challenges: Time series of ensemble spread



Sqrt EnKF analysis  
relaxation to prior  
additive inflation



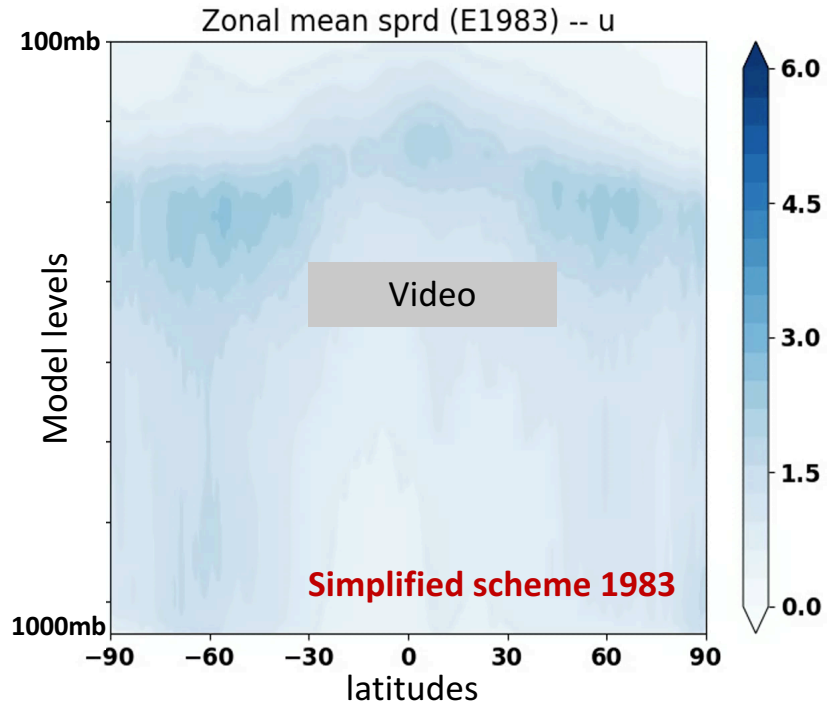
## A simplified scheme (filter-free)



Sqrt EnKF analysis  
relaxation to prior  
additive inflation

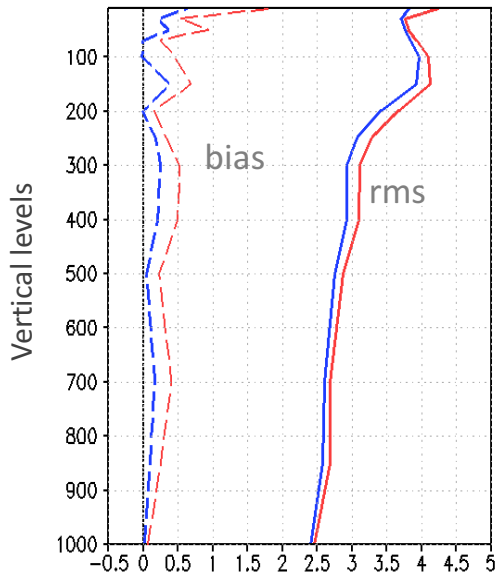
**Simplified scheme:** Only additive inflation

Ensemble of forecasts are initialized by perturbing  
the central analysis

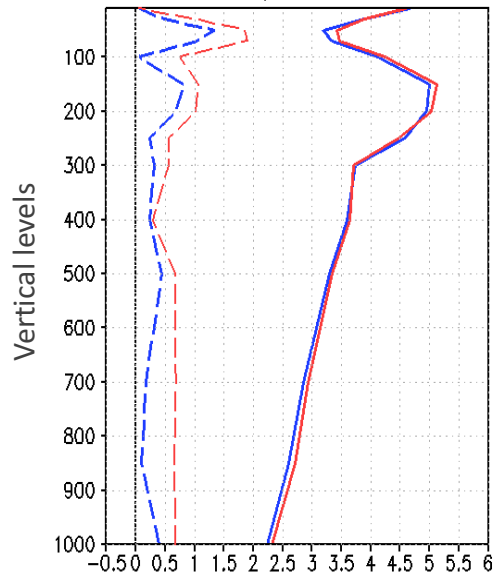


# Observation minus background statistics – Uwind tropics

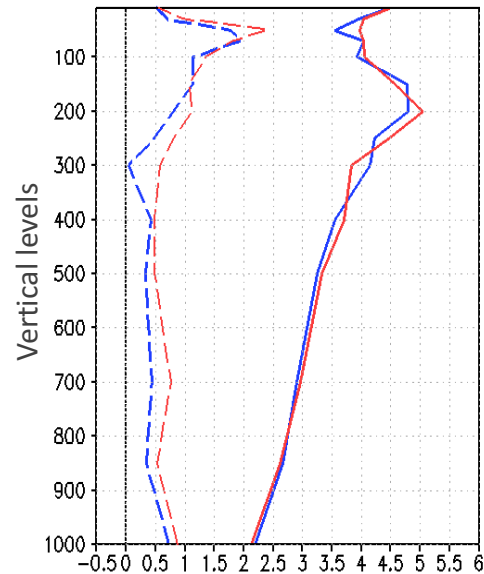
## Hybrid 3DVar 2016



## Hybrid 3DVar 1983

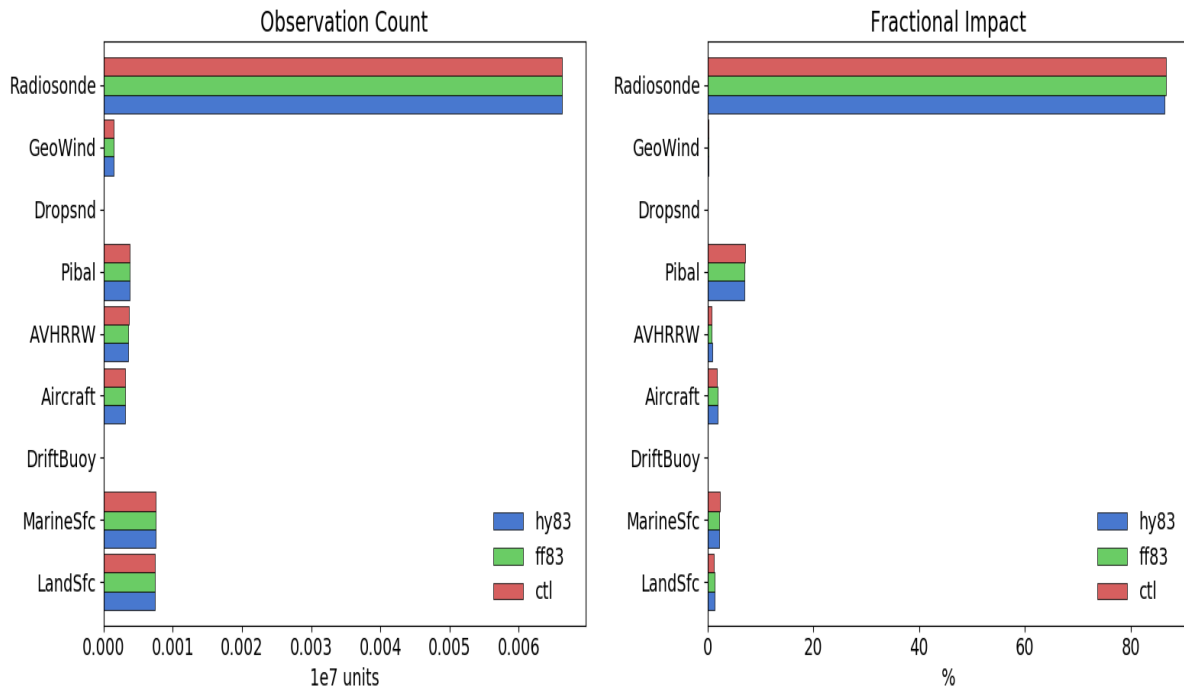


## Hybrid 3DVar 1983 (Simplified scheme)



Hybrid 3DVar vs Control 3DVar

# Observation impact



Control 3DVar

Hybrid 3DVar

Hybrid 3DVar  
(Simplified scheme)



# Summary

- While the reanalysis concept relies on using a consistent (fixed) data assimilation technique, the use of ensembles in a hybrid reanalysis might be challenging if large differences in tuning are required for different time periods.
- Any tuning of the ensemble will have to consider the effect on transitional periods.
- Considering the long time run of the reanalysis, small additive unconstrained terms will end up causing undesirable instabilities.
- Use of stochastic physics based perturbations is expected to improve the behavior of the ensemble in the pre-satellite era. However, alone, these are not able to replace the additive inflation role in maintaining good ensemble spread in modern era.
- Results presented in this talk are preliminary and further aspects of the hybrid system are currently being examined.