

Dynamical Constraints for Global 3D-Var Assimilation Using GEM-Strato

**Matt Reszka⁽¹⁾
Saroja Polavarapu⁽¹⁾**

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Acknowledgments:

Yves Rochon⁽²⁾, Luc Fillion⁽¹⁾, Mark Buehner⁽¹⁾, Cécilien Charette⁽¹⁾

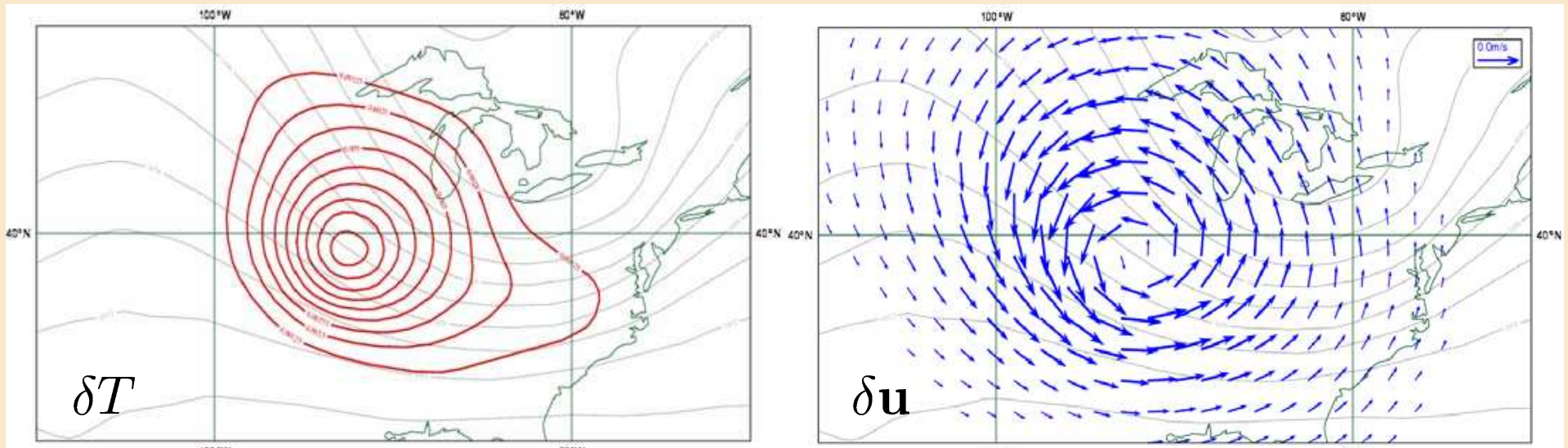
(1) ARMA, (2) ARQX

Dynamical Constraints: Overview

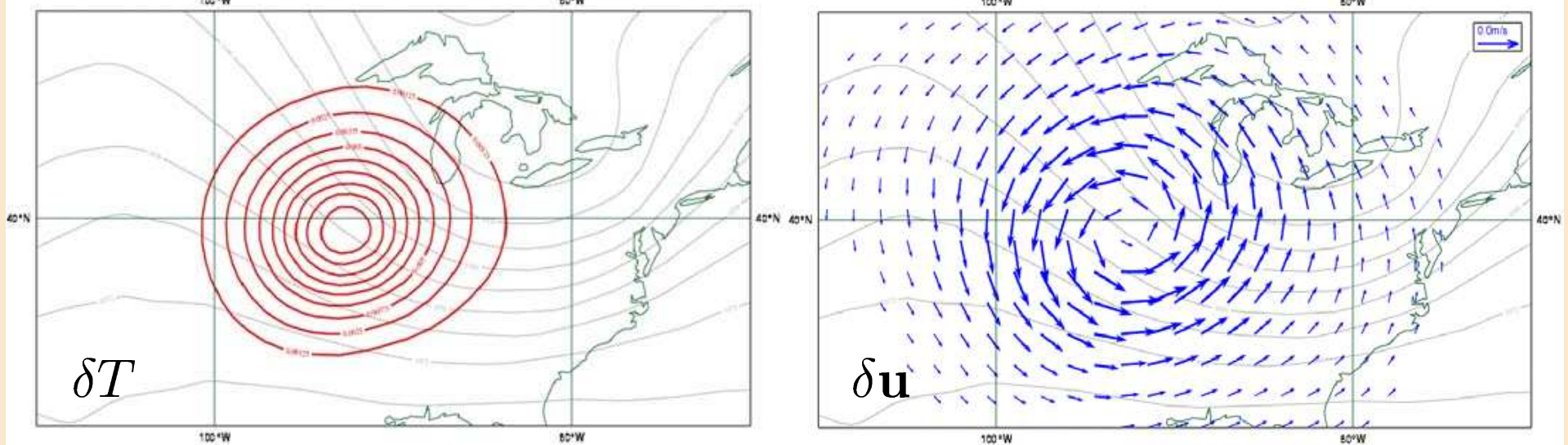
- **Constraints between mass and wind**
 - e.g. Temperature T and streamfunction Ψ
- **Constraints between rotational and irrotational wind**
 - e.g. Streamfunction Ψ and velocity potential χ
- **Dynamical constraints help to**
 - *spread information from observed to unobserved variables*
 - *minimize imbalance (suppress spurious gravity waves)*
- **CMC 3D-Var formulation**
 - is incremental (as most major NWP centres)
 - **balanced temperature and velocity potential increments**
 $\delta T_B, \delta \chi_B$ derived from streamfunction increment $\delta \Psi$
 - **minimization involves *unbalanced* increments**
 - $\delta \Psi, \delta T_U, \delta \chi_U$, etc. are uncorrelated with each other

Motivation 1: Flow dependence of increments

One-obs increments using Charney and QG omega balances

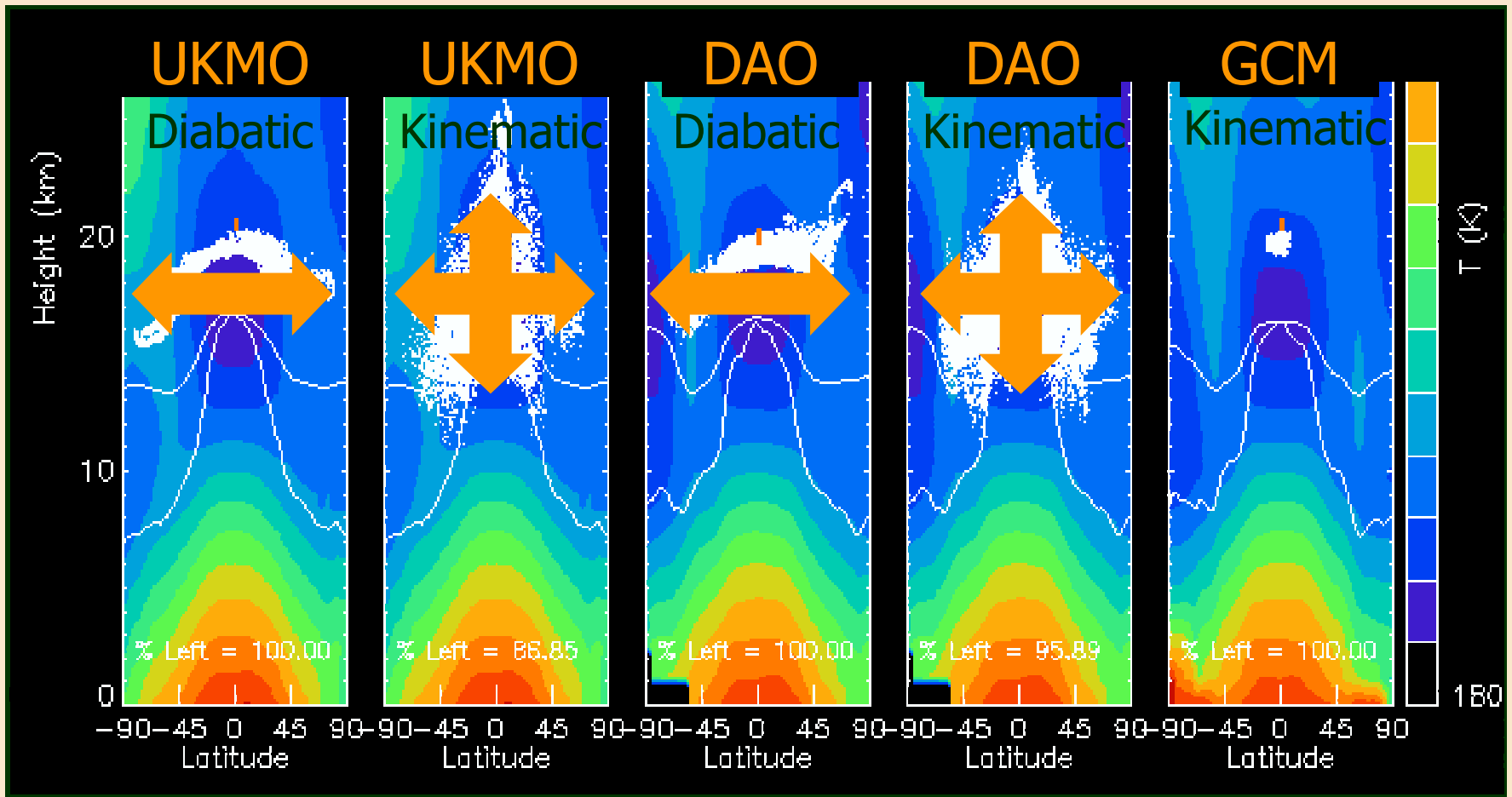


One-obs increments using traditional statistical balance



Fisher (ECMWF Tech Note, 2003)

Motivation 2: Anomalous dispersion

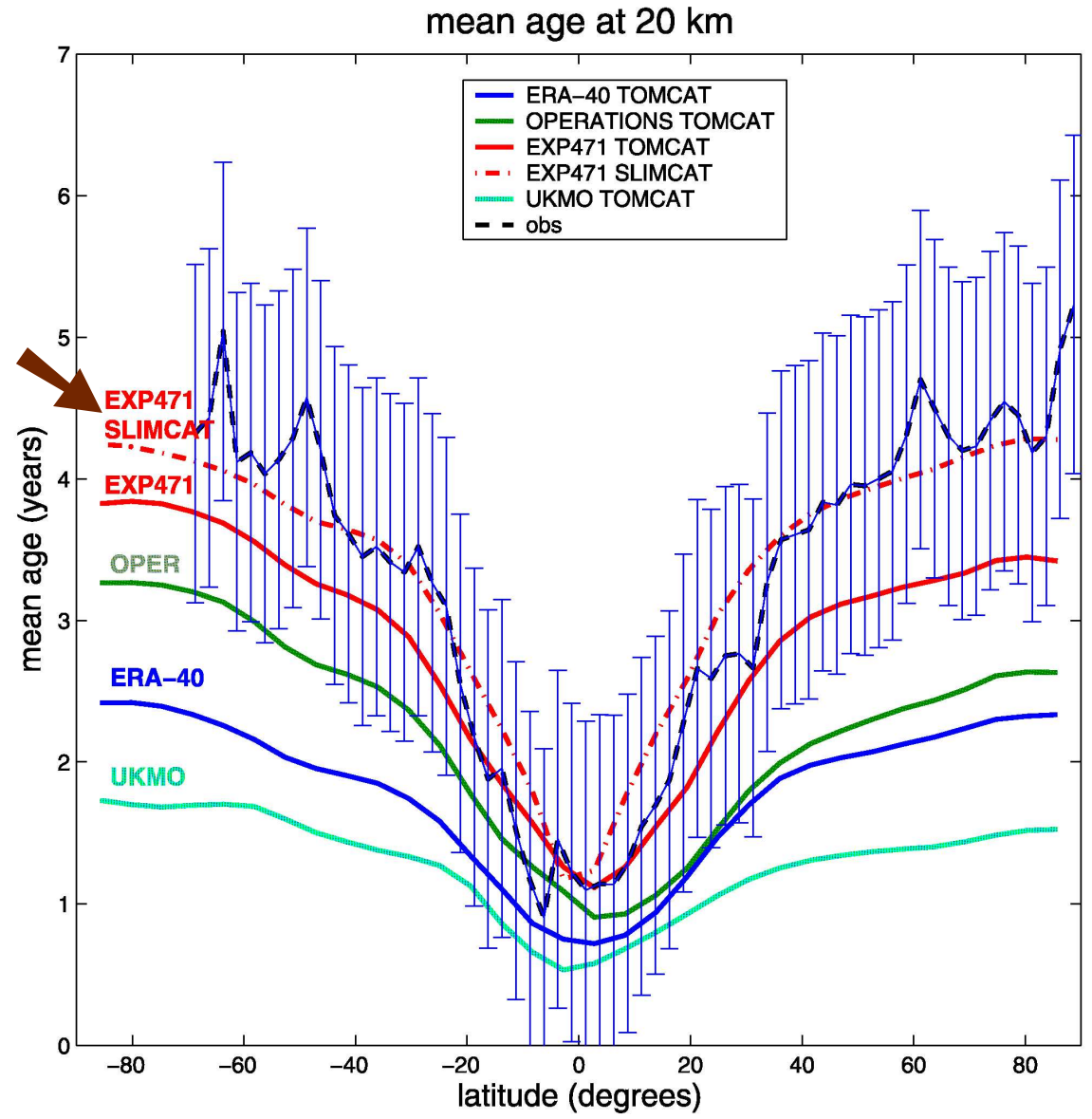


Schoeberl *et al* (JGR, 2003)

- 3D back-trajectory calculations after 50 days
 - Diabatic: w estimated using heating rates
 - Kinematic: w derived from divergence
- *Excessive mixing in analyses compared with free model*

Motivation 3: Age of air

- Age of air too low in most analysis-driven CTMs
- CTM age of air closest to obs using EXP471 winds
- *Improvement partially attributed to better balance*



Monge-Sanz *et al* (GRL, 2007)

Project Outline

- **Goal of study:**

To implement Charney and QG omega balances in CMC 3D-Var scheme

- **Step 1: Code and test solvers for full equations**
- **Step 2: Code and test solvers for TLM equations**
 - **Can utilize model 6-hour differences**
 - **Issues with dynamics in incremental context**
- **Step 3: Code and test adjoint models**
- **Step 4: Run 3D-Var with control and new balance constraints**

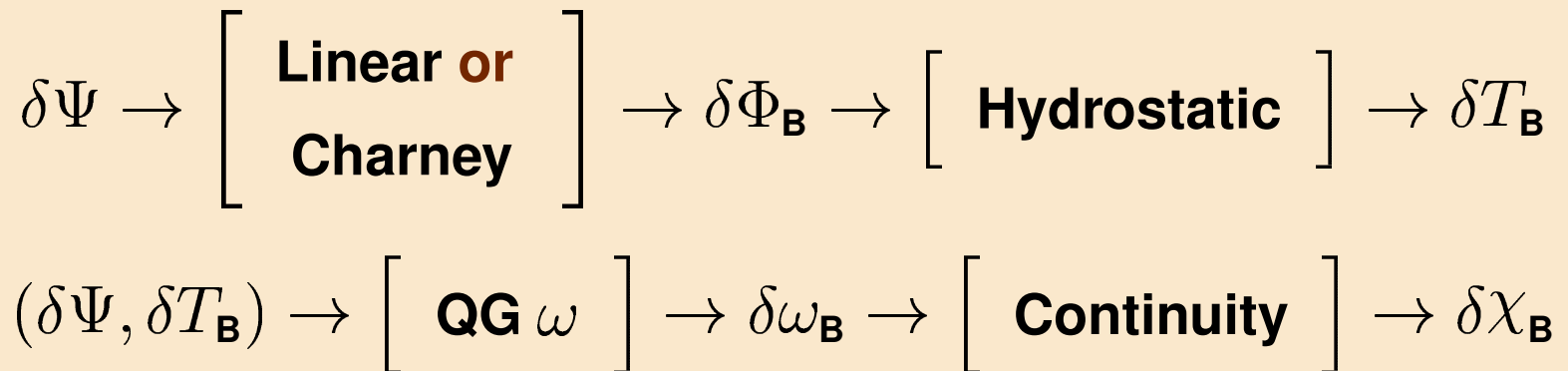
Experimental Setup

- **Forecast model: GEM-Strato (240x120, L80, lid at 0.1 hPa)**
- **Assimilation scheme: CMC 3D-Var FGAT**
- **Variances and correlations: similar to operations**

Traditional constraints (i.e. control)

- $\delta T_{\mathbf{B}}$ and $\delta \chi_{\mathbf{B}}$ obtained from $\delta \Psi$
- Both constraints based on statistical regression
- Both constraints time-averaged \longrightarrow *no flow-dependence*
- $\delta \Psi - \delta \chi_{\mathbf{B}}$ constraint only active in lowest 8 levels

Schematic of new constraints



Acronyms to keep in mind

SB - Statistical Balance (i.e. control)

LB - Linear Balance + Hydrostatic Balance

CB - Charney Balance + Hydrostatic Balance

QG - QG omega balance + Continuity Equation

Calculation of T_B and χ_B from Ψ

- Charney (or linear) balance and hydrostatic balance yield T_B

$$\nabla^2 \Phi_B = f \nabla^2 \Psi - \beta u + 2J(u, v)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_B}{\partial p} = -R \frac{T_B}{p}$$

- QG ω equation and continuity equation yield χ_B

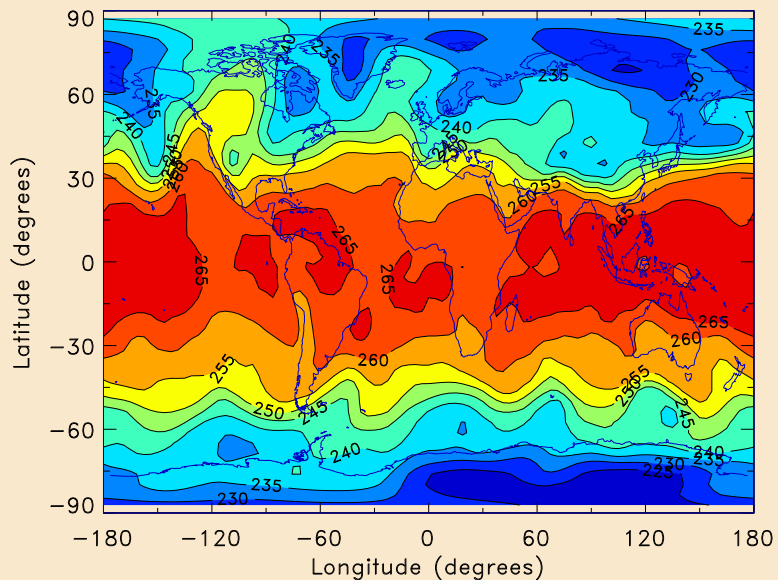
$$\left(\nabla^2 + \frac{f^2}{\sigma} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \right) \omega_B = \frac{f}{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} [\mathbf{u}_\psi \cdot \nabla (f + \zeta)] + \frac{R}{\sigma p} \nabla^2 (\mathbf{u}_\psi \cdot \nabla T_B)$$

$$\nabla^2 \chi_B + \frac{\partial \omega_B}{\partial p} = 0$$

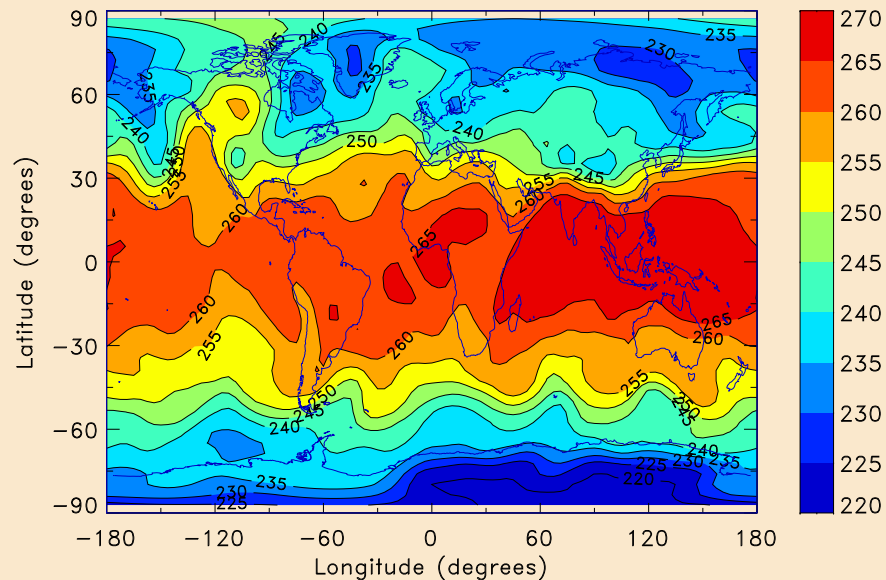
- Equations are **linearized** about reference state in η coordinates
- Linearized equations are **solved at every analysis time**
 - $\delta\Psi$ **assumed balanced**, compute δT_B and $\delta\chi_B$

Free model vs. Charney balance (full fields)

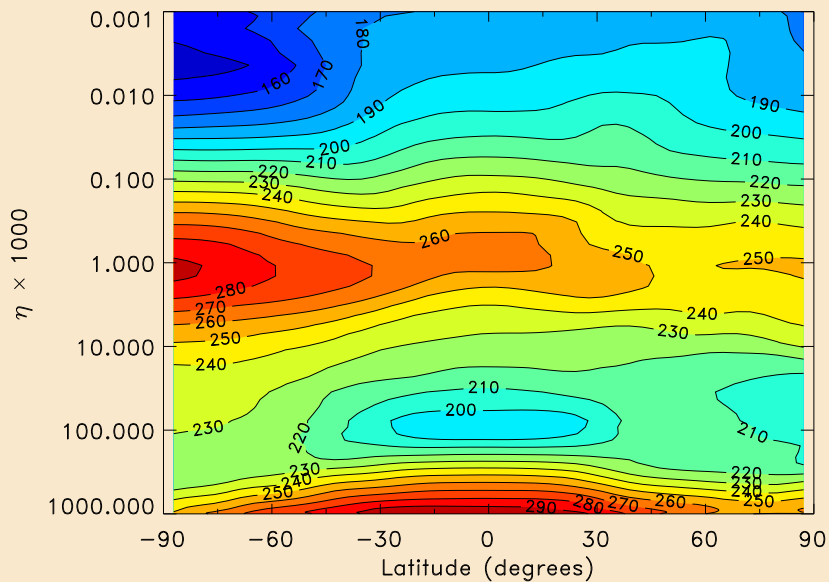
$T(\text{model}), 500 \text{ hPa}$



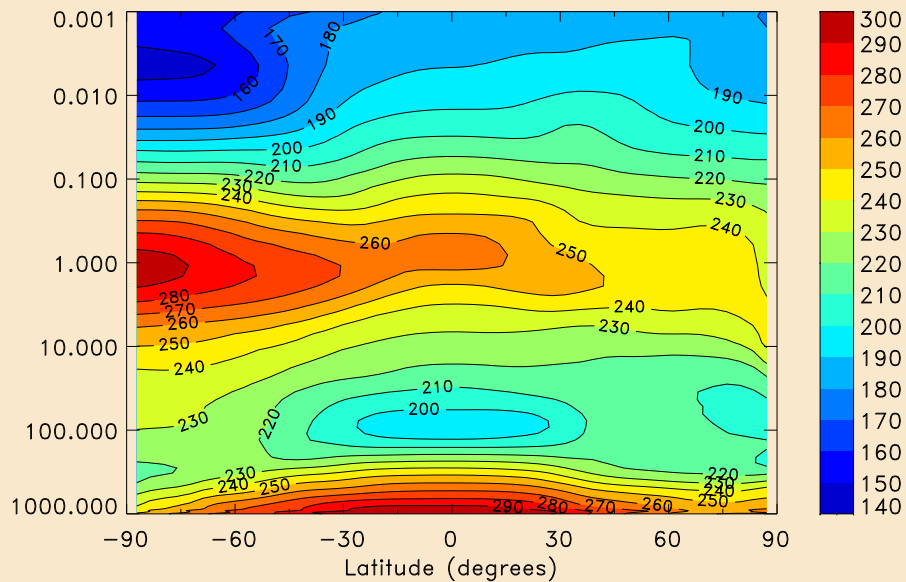
$T_B(\text{CB}), 500 \text{ hPa}$



$T(\text{model}), \text{zonal mean}$

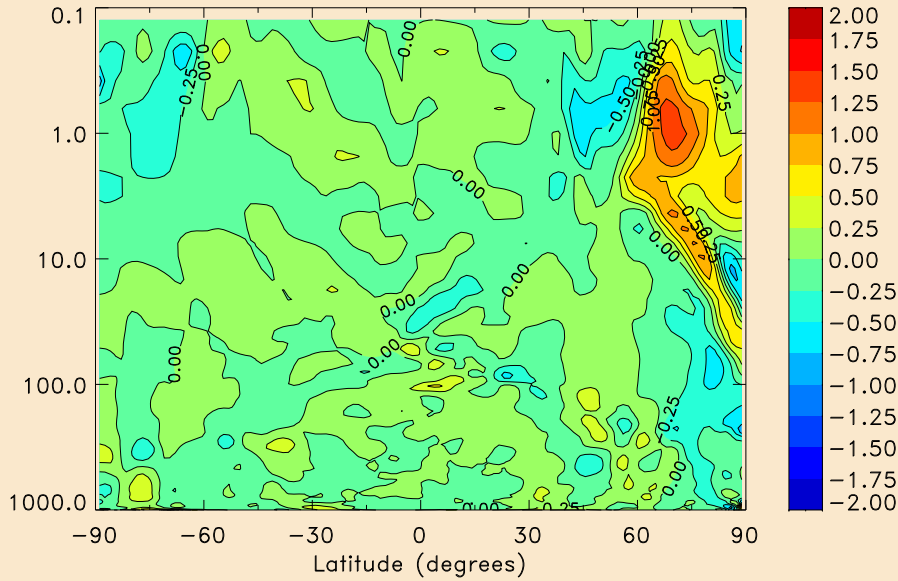


$T_B(\text{CB}), \text{zonal mean}$

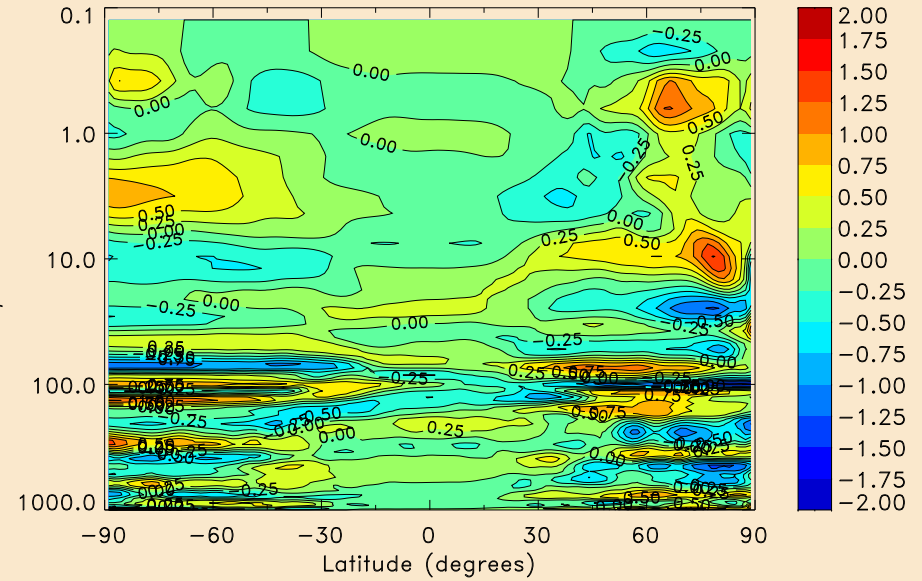


Free model vs. Charney balance (6-hour differences)

$\delta T(\text{model}), \text{zonal mean}$



$\delta T_B(\text{CB}), \text{zonal mean}$

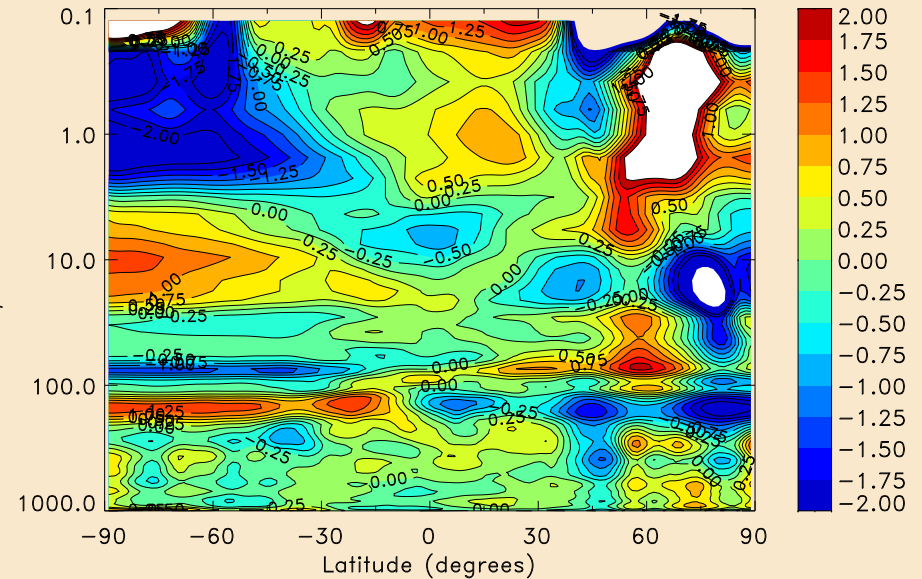


- strong vertical gradients in δT_B

- can be traced back to $\delta \Psi$

- *common in models (and 3D-Var)*

$10^{-6} \times \delta \Psi, \text{zonal mean}$



Source of problem and a potential solution

- **Small horizontal scales (large vertical scales)**

- $\delta\Psi$ evolution determines δT evolution
- also appropriate in tropics

- **Large horizontal scales (small vertical scales)**

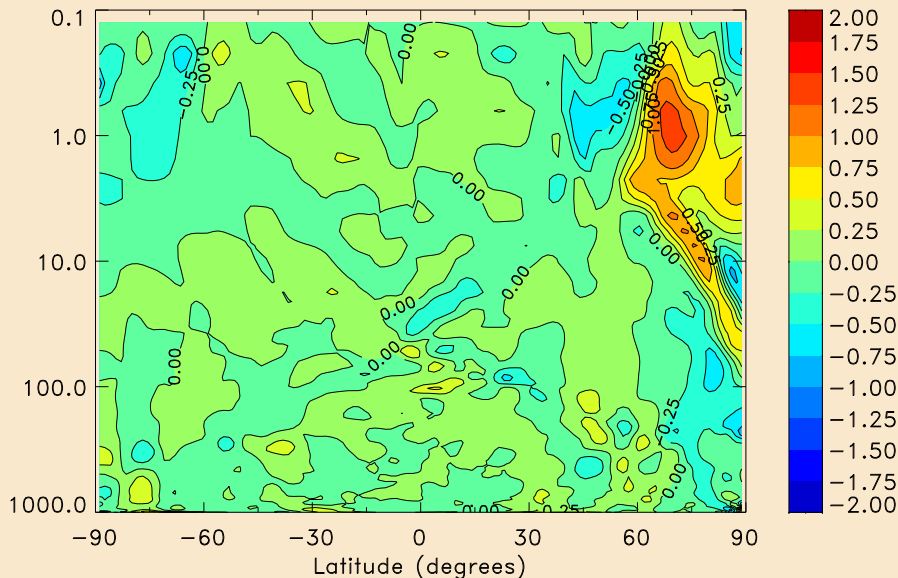
- δT evolution determines $\delta\Psi$ evolution

} Lorenc *et al* 2003

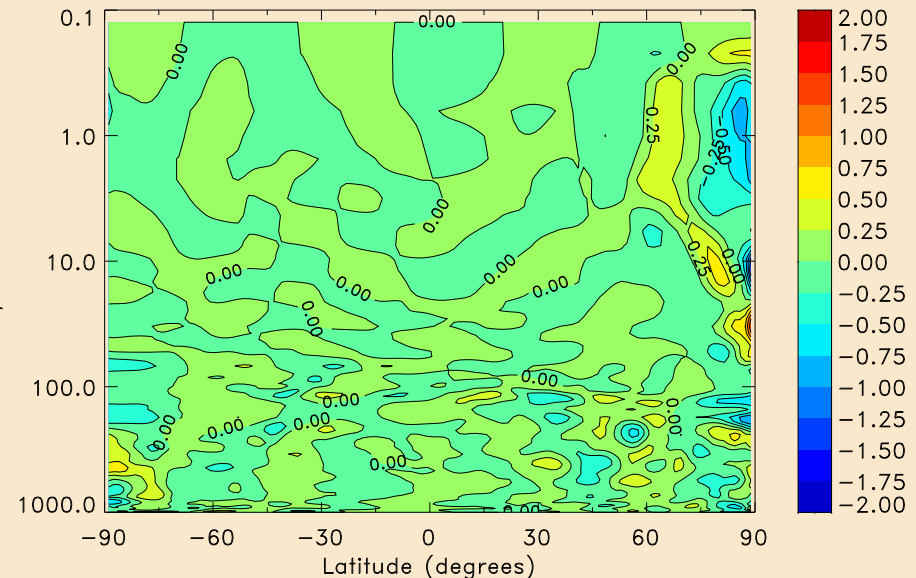
$\implies \delta\Psi$ contains no useful information about δT on planetary scales

- **Solution: *Filter out first 5 wavenumbers from $\delta\Psi$ before calculation***

$\delta T(\text{model}), \text{zonal mean}$

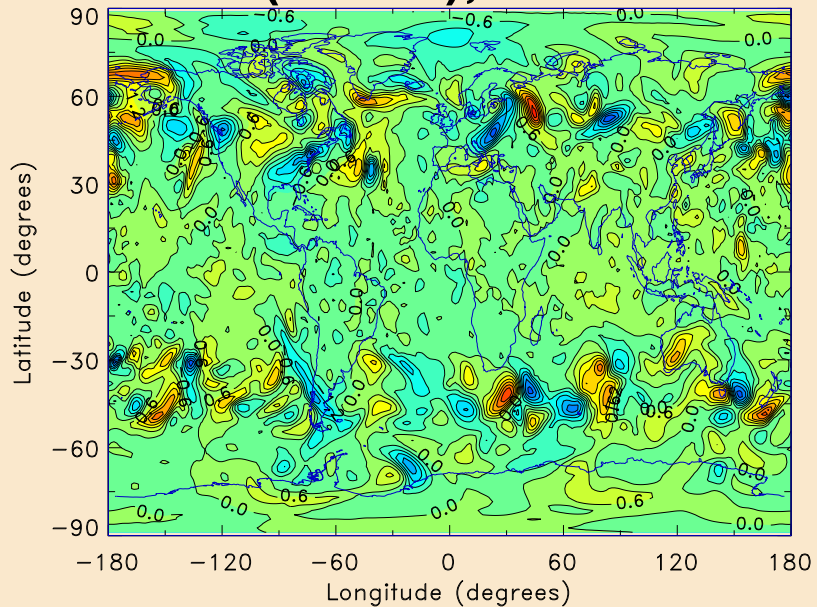


$\delta T_B(\text{CB}), \text{zonal mean}$

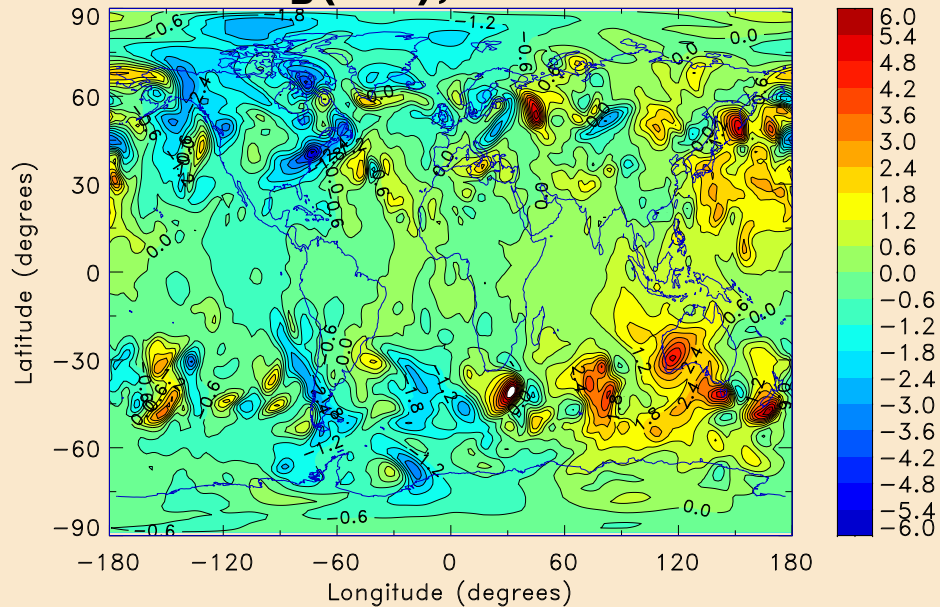


Free model vs. filtered Charney balance (6-hour differences)

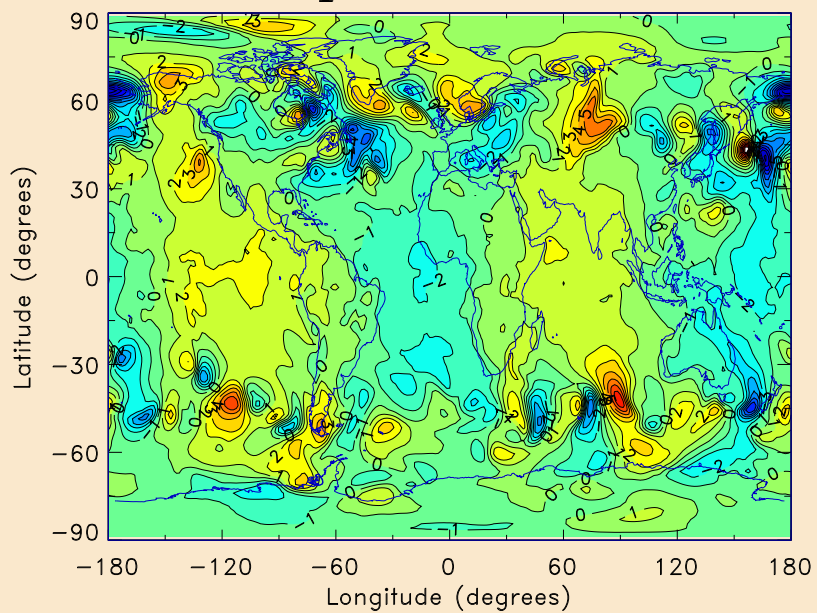
$\delta T(\text{model}), 500 \text{ hPa}$



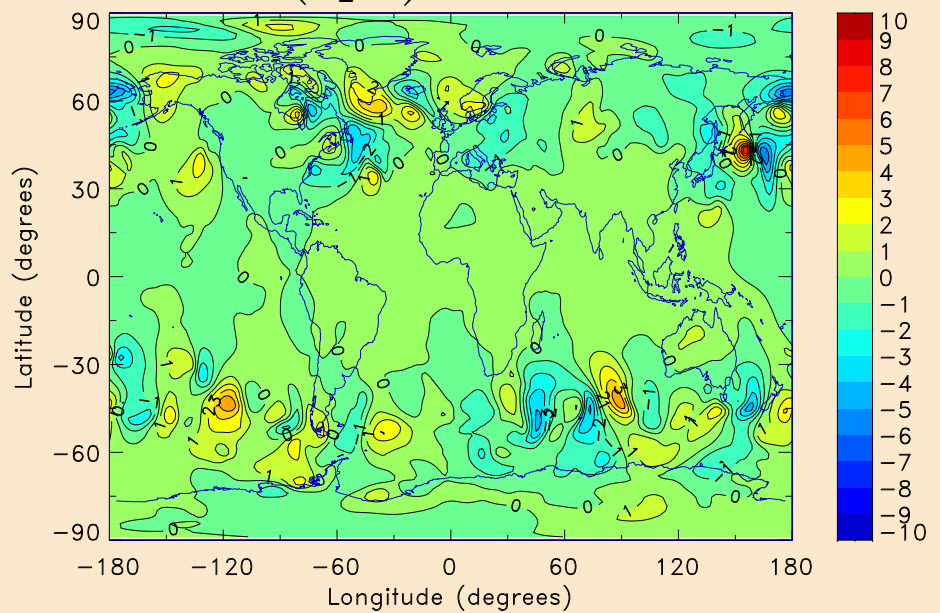
$\delta T_B(\text{CB}), 500 \text{ hPa}$



$\delta p_s(\text{model})$



$(\delta p_s)_B(\text{CB})$



Linear vs. Charney Balance: 6-hour differences

January-mean Std. Dev. of

$$\delta T_U = \delta T - \delta T_B$$

where

δT = model 6-hour difference

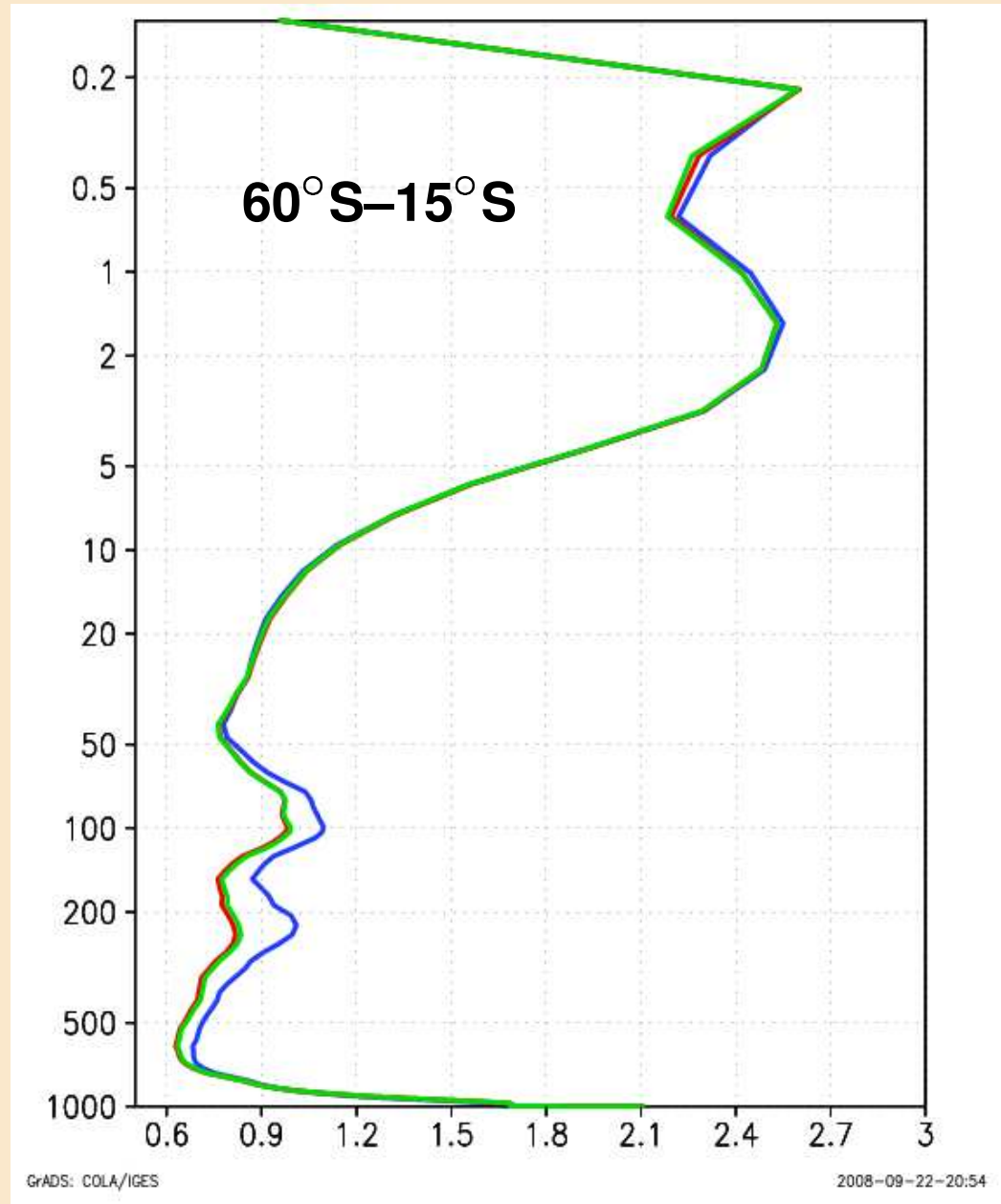
δT_B = Linear Balance (LB)

δT_B = Charney Balance (CB)

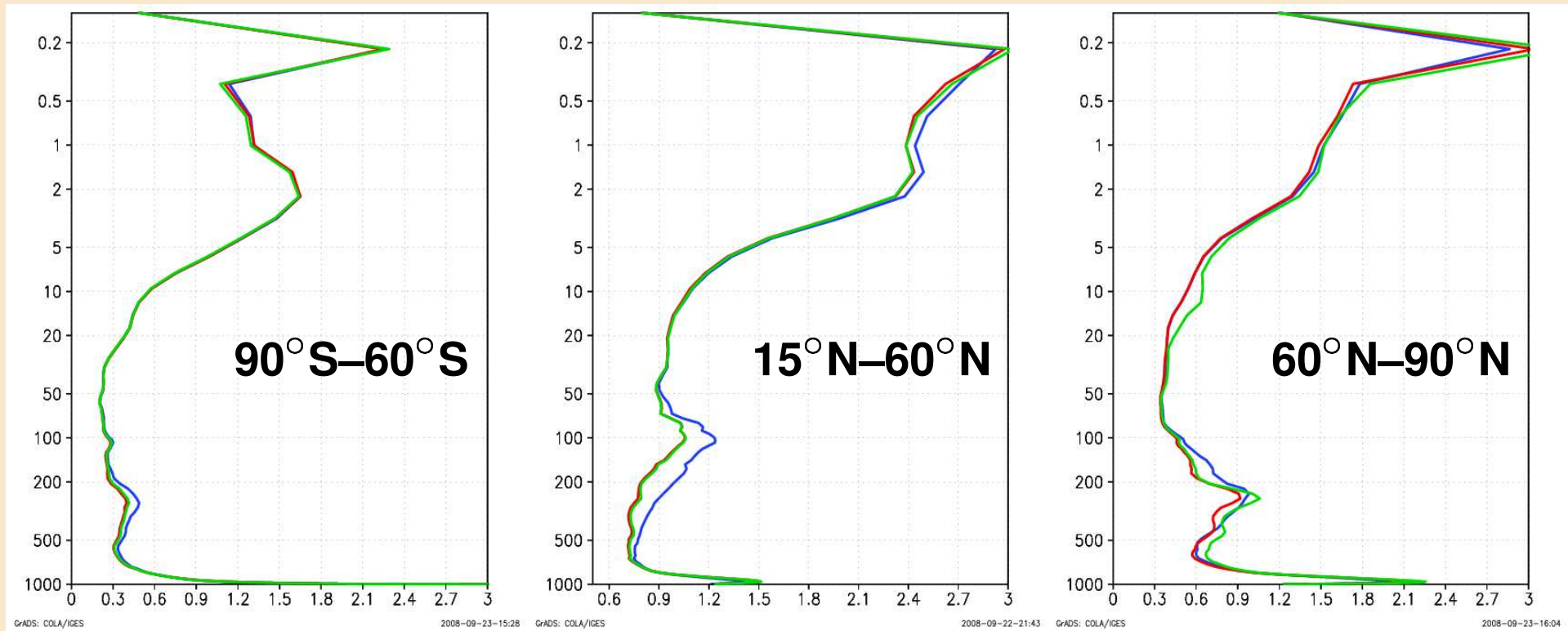
δT_B = Charney Balance
+ sphericity terms

Note, for full fields,

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = \nabla \cdot (f \nabla \Psi) + 2J(u, v) - \frac{1}{a} \left(1 + \tan \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) (u^2 + v^2)$$



Linear vs. Charney Balance, continued...



- Colors: **Linear (LB)**, **Charney (CB)**, **Charney + spherical terms**
- **CB better than LB in midlatitudes, troposphere**
- **Not much difference elsewhere**
- **Spherical terms (Houghton 1968) make no significant contribution**

Implementation of Constraints in 3D-Var

- Tangent-linear code tested and validated offline
- Adjoint code tested offline using Adjoint Test

$$(Lx)^T y = x^T (L^T y) \quad \text{for all } (x, y)$$

- Tangent-linear and Adjoint codes imported into 3D-Var
 - Scheme tested using Gradient Test

$$J(x_0 + \delta x) = J(x_0) + \delta x^T \nabla_x J(x_0) + O(\delta x^2)$$

Let

$$\delta x = -\alpha \nabla_x J(x_0)$$

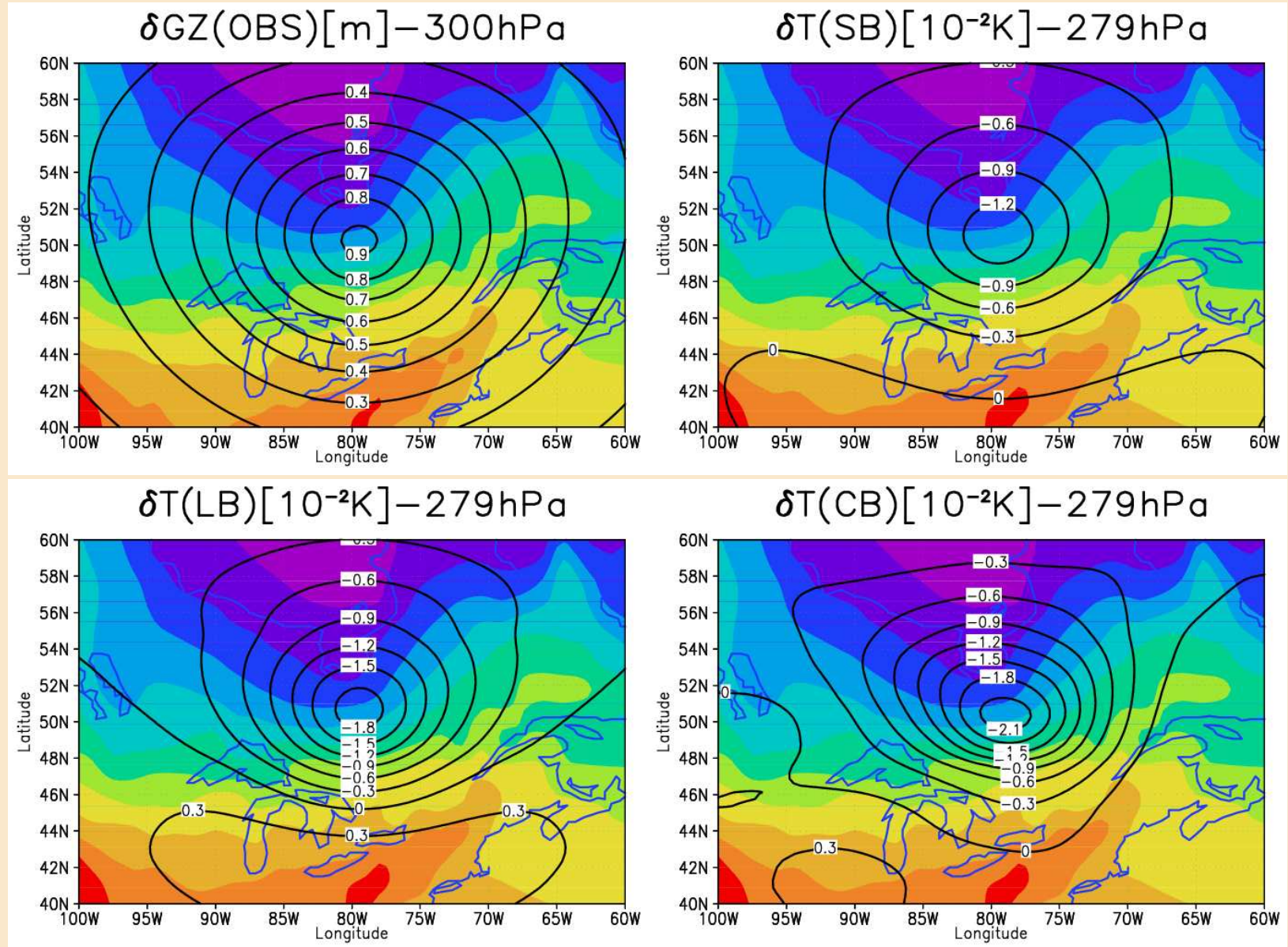
Then as $\alpha \longrightarrow 0$

$$\frac{J(x_0 + \delta x) - J(x_0)}{-\alpha \|\nabla_x J(x_0)\|^2} \longrightarrow 1 \quad \text{from below}$$

**IT CAME FROM
PLANET ADJOINT...**

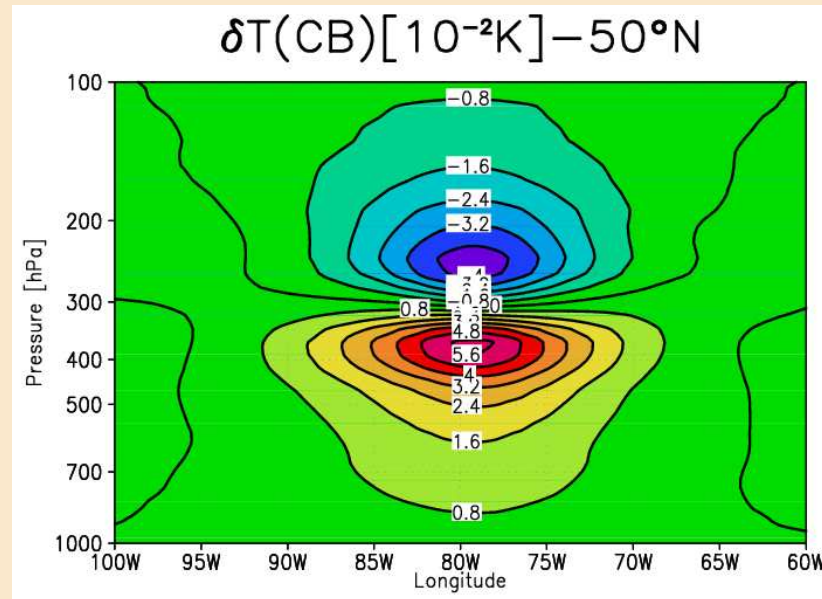
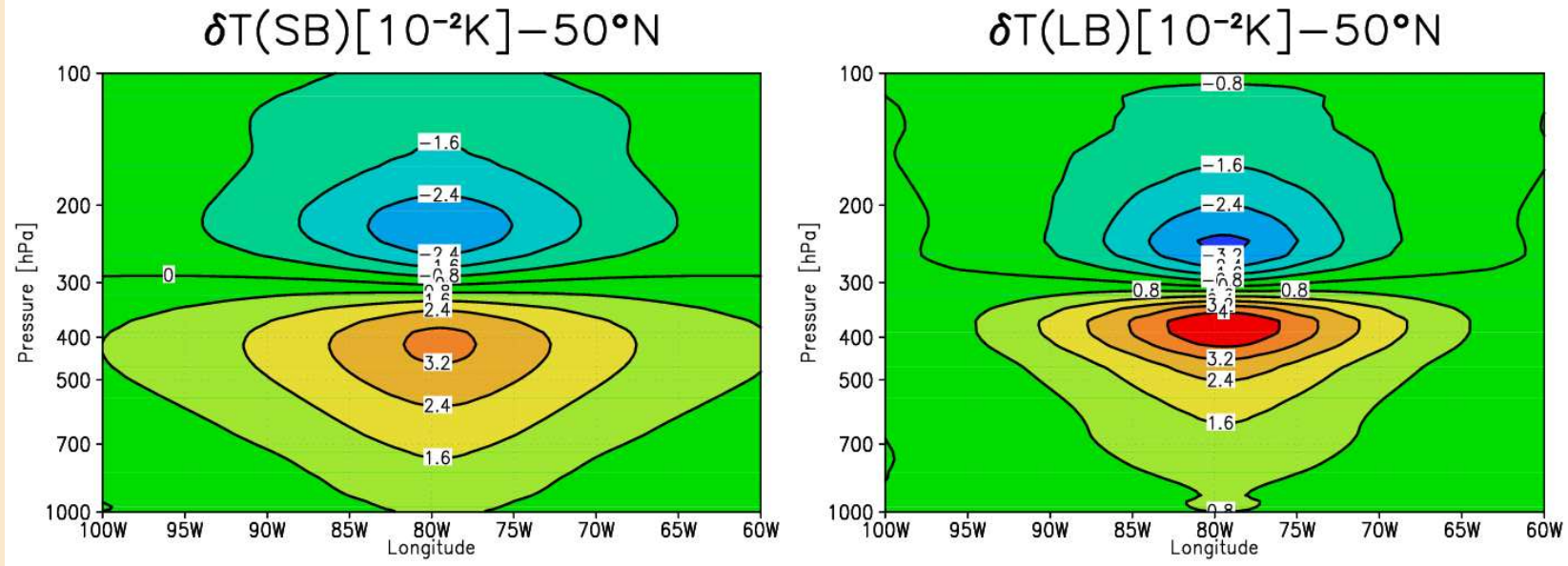


One-obs experiment (obs in GZ at 80°W, 50°N, 300hPa)



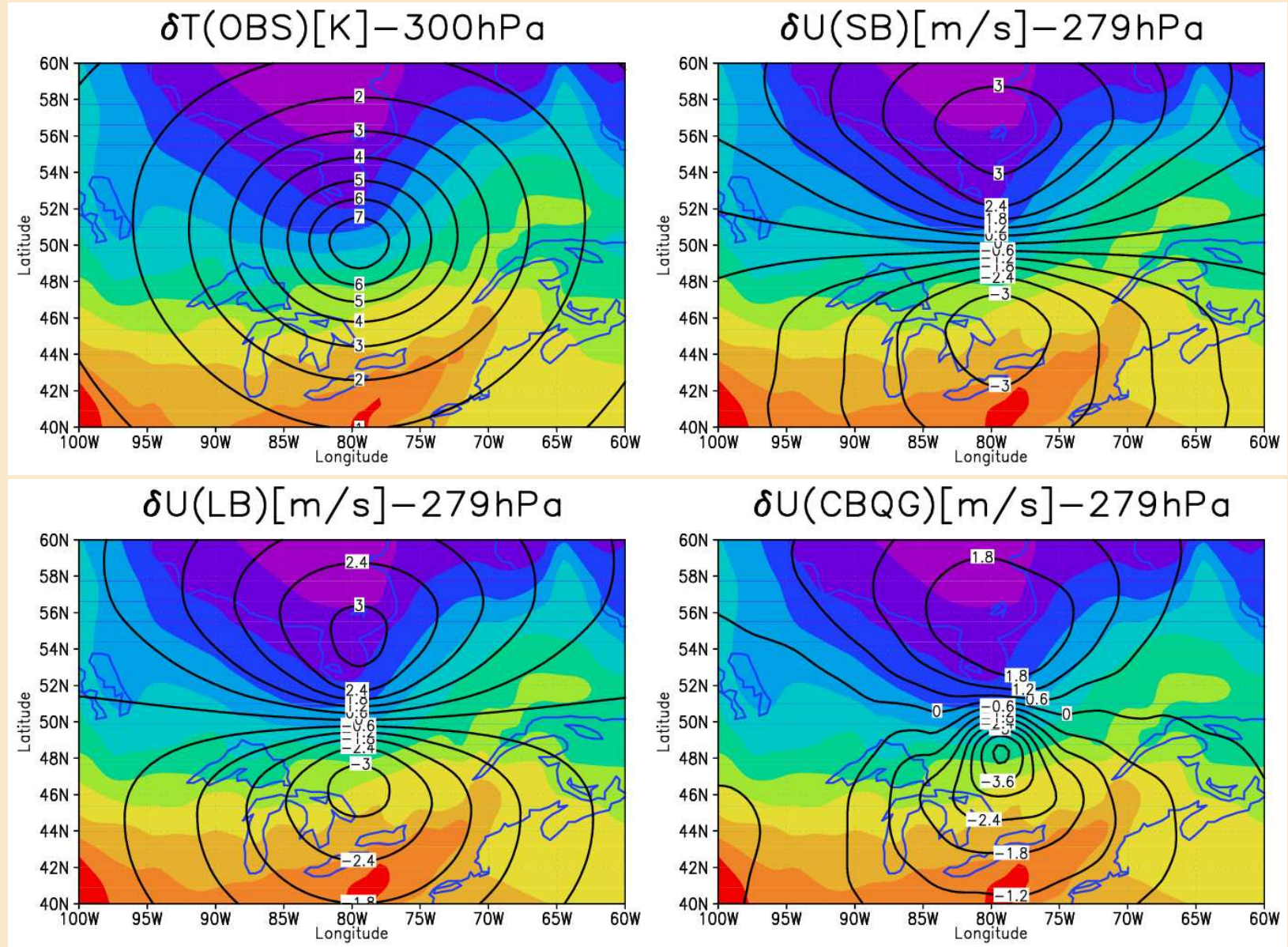
- *Flow-dependent δT response for CB constraint (not SB or LB)*
- **Color shading shows background flow (geopotential)**

One-obs: Increment vertical structure



- Response somewhat larger and more focused with LB, CB constraint

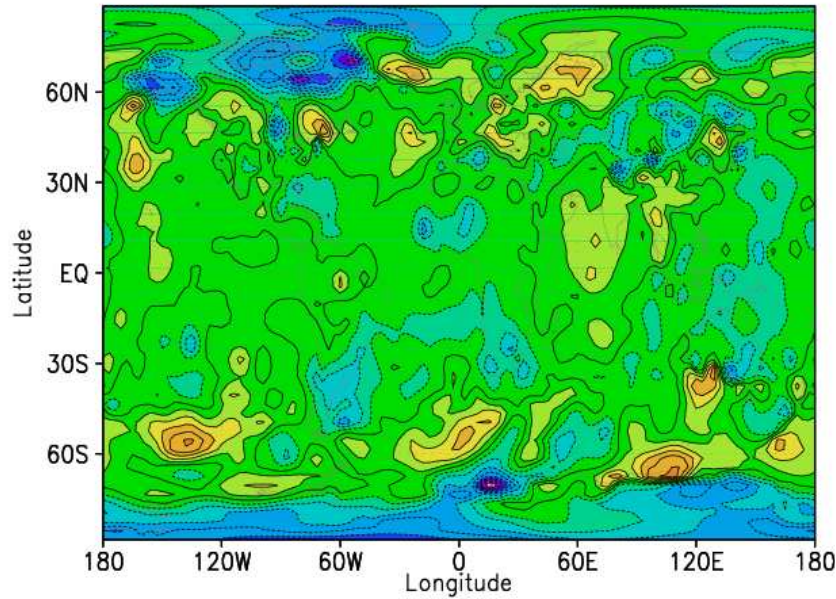
One-obs experiment (obs in TT at 80°W, 50°N, 300hPa)



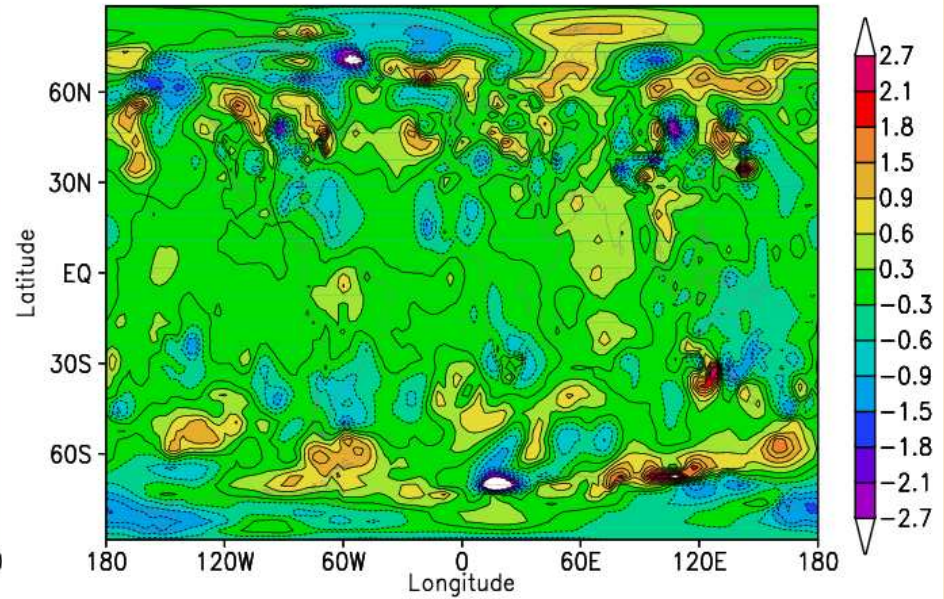
- **Flow-dependent δU response for CBQG constraint (not SB or LB)**
- **Color shading shows background flow (geopotential)**

Snapshots of δT increments from 3D-Var (500 hPa and zonal mean)

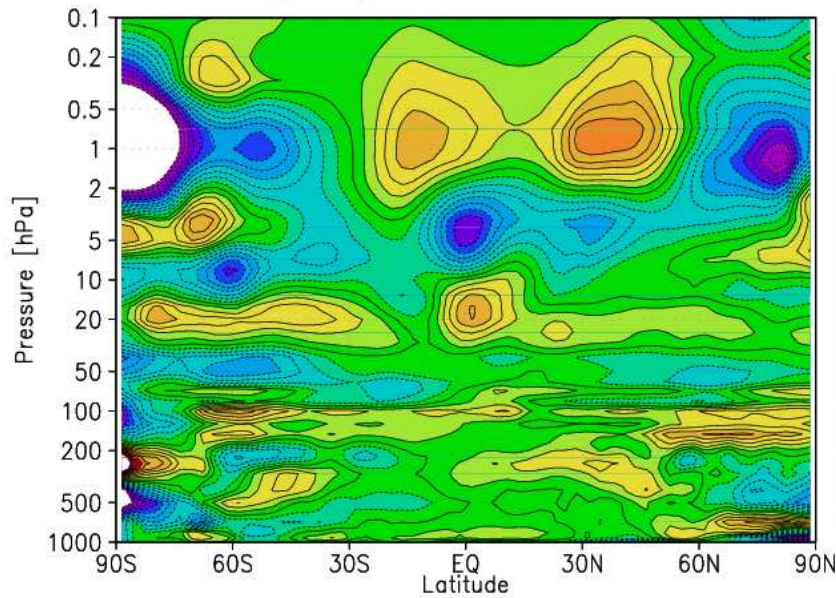
$\delta T(\text{SB}) - 500\text{hPa}$



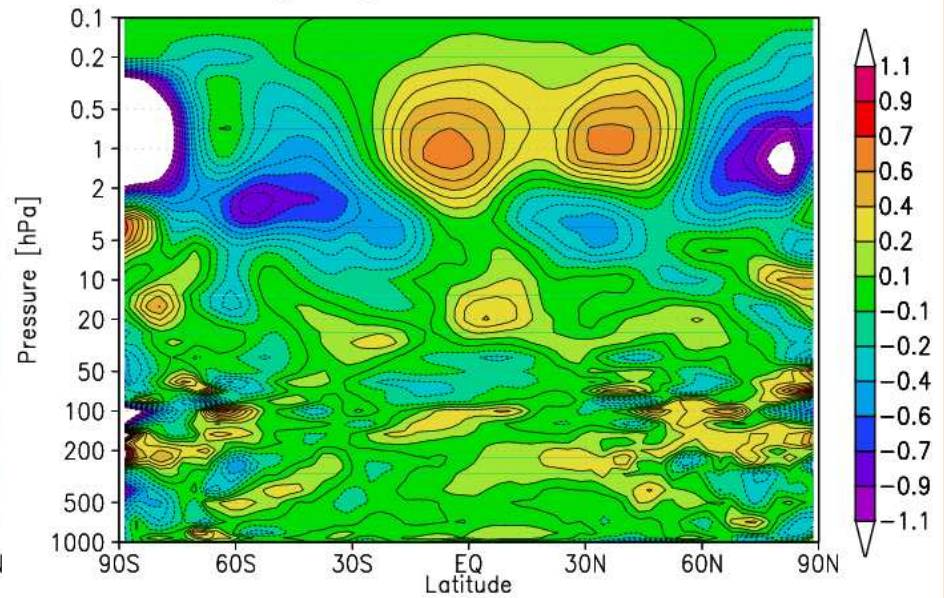
$\delta T(\text{CB}) - 500\text{hPa}$



$\delta T(\text{SB}) - \text{Zonal Mean}$

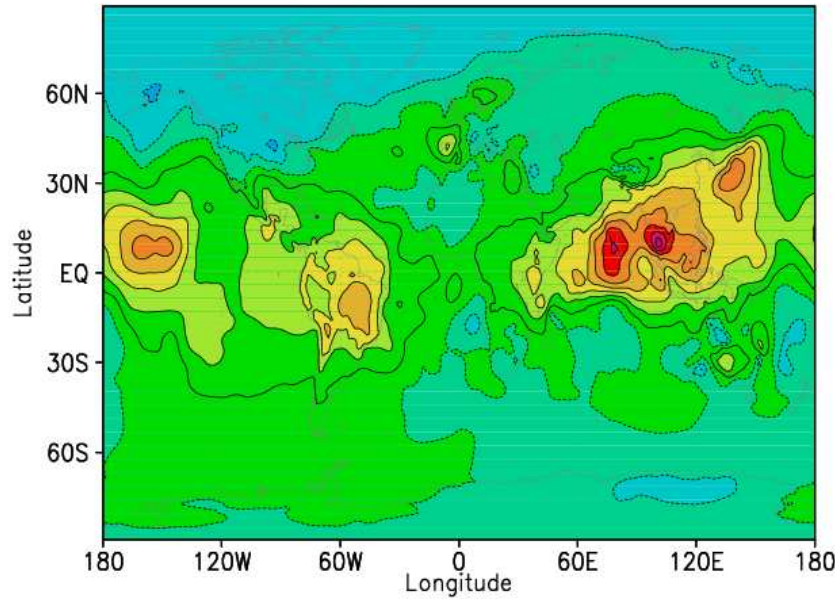


$\delta T(\text{CB}) - \text{Zonal Mean}$

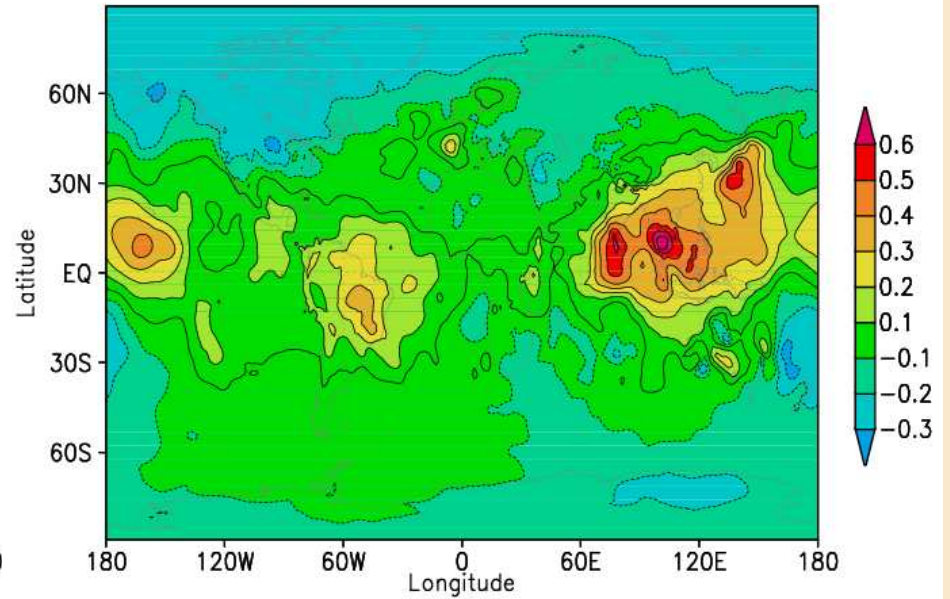


Snapshots of $\delta\chi$ increments from 3D-Var (500 hPa and 50 hPa)

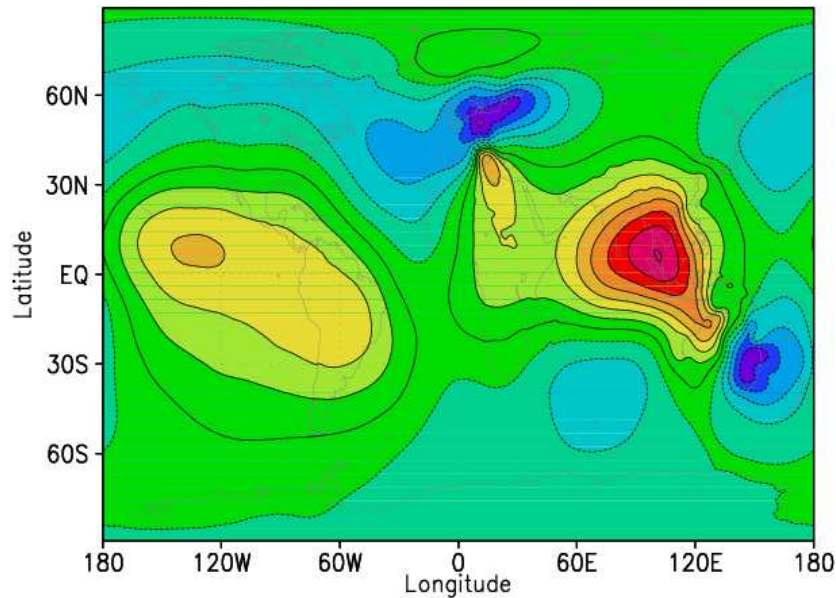
$\delta\chi(\text{SB}) - 500\text{hPa}$



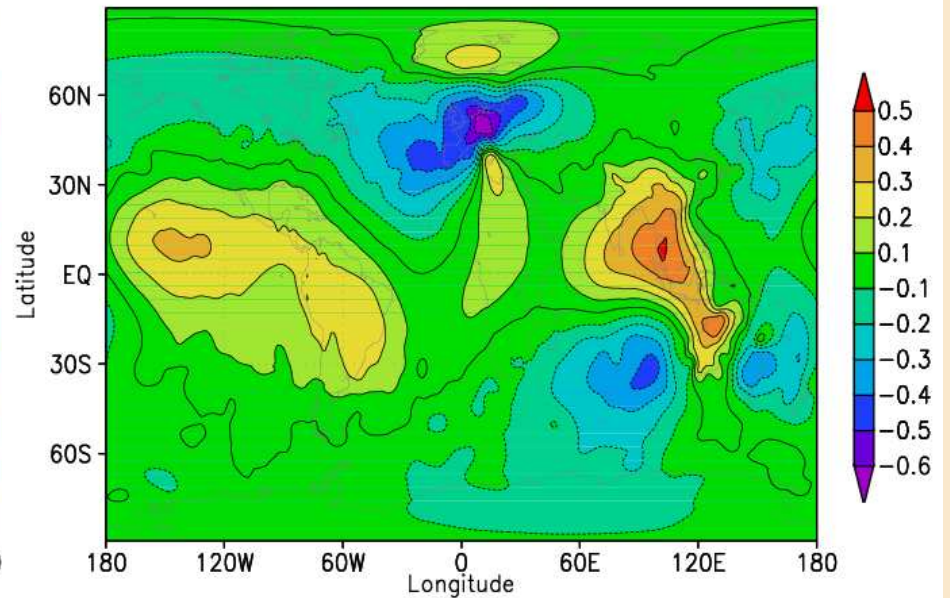
$\delta\chi(\text{CBQG}) - 500\text{hPa}$



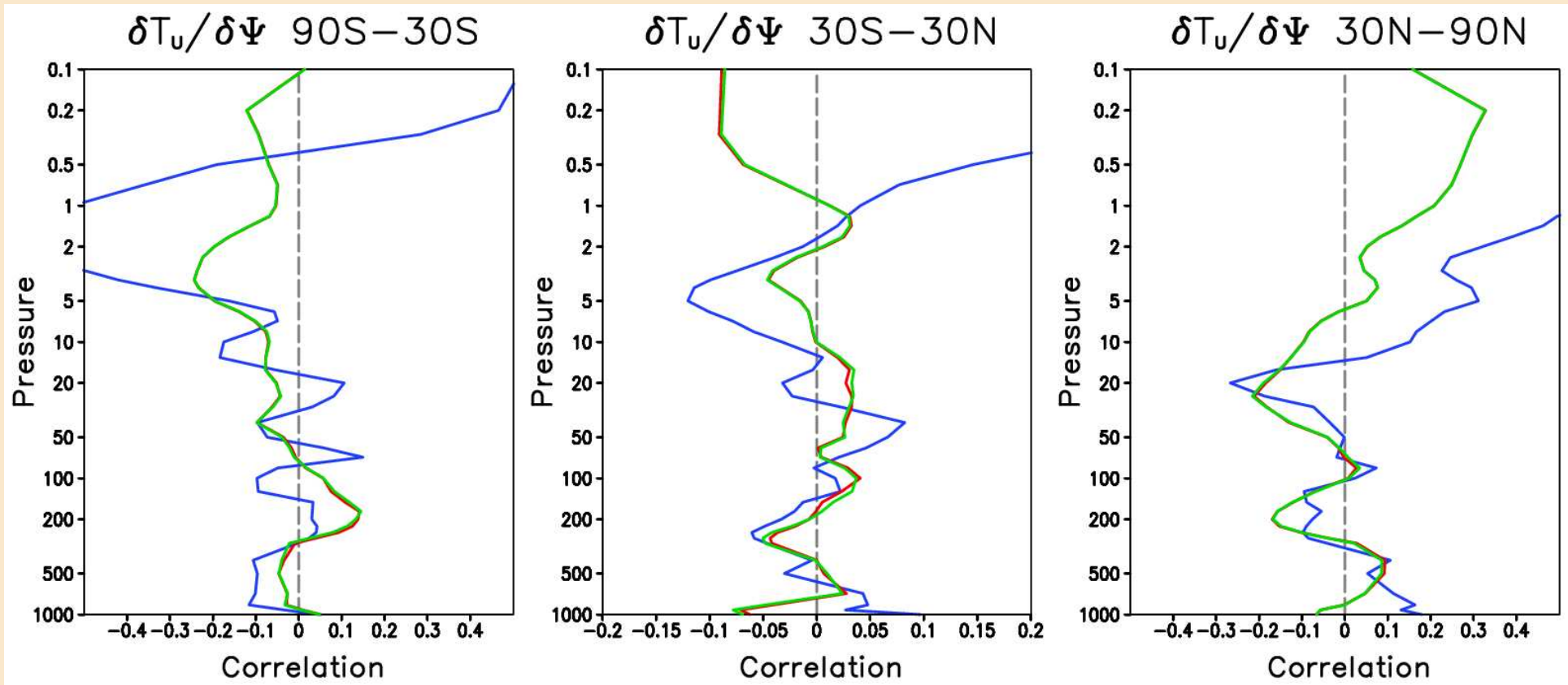
$\delta\chi(\text{SB}) - 50\text{hPa}$



$\delta\chi(\text{CBQG}) - 50\text{hPa}$



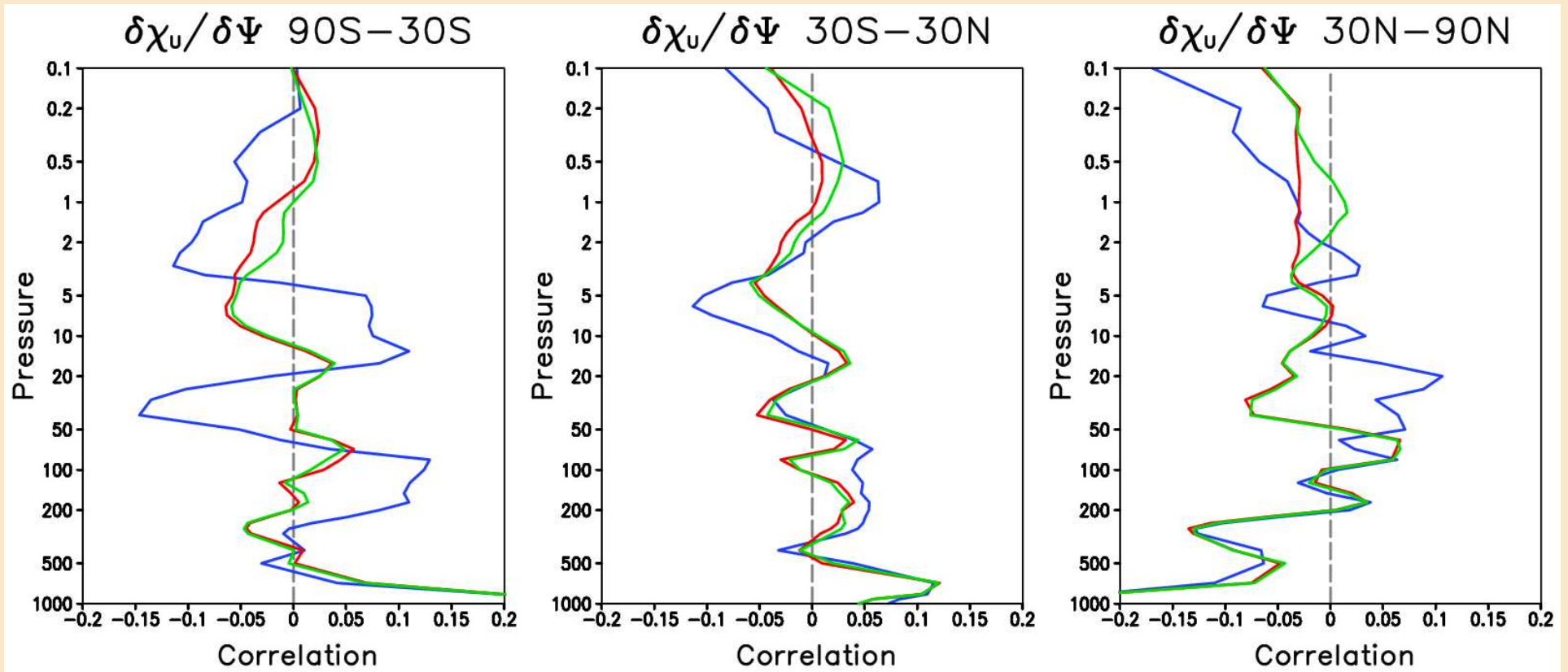
January-mean $\delta T_u / \delta \Psi$, δT_u correlations in 3 latitude bands



- **BLUE:** SB (control) operator
- **RED:** CB (Charney) operator
- **GREEN:** CBQG (Charney + QG omega)

- CB and CBQG very similar
- Some improvement (less correlation) with CB than with SB

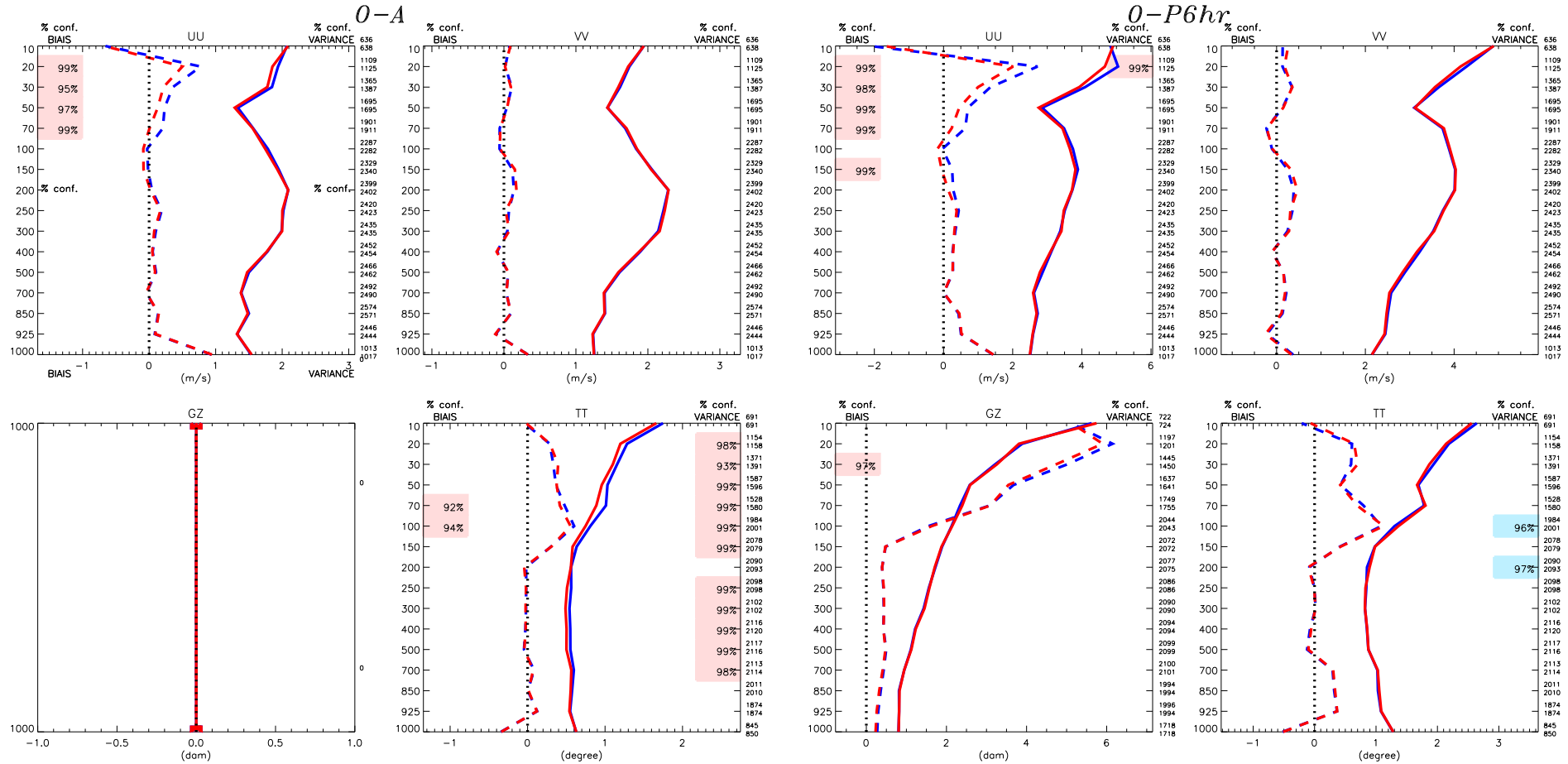
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- CB and CBQG significantly different
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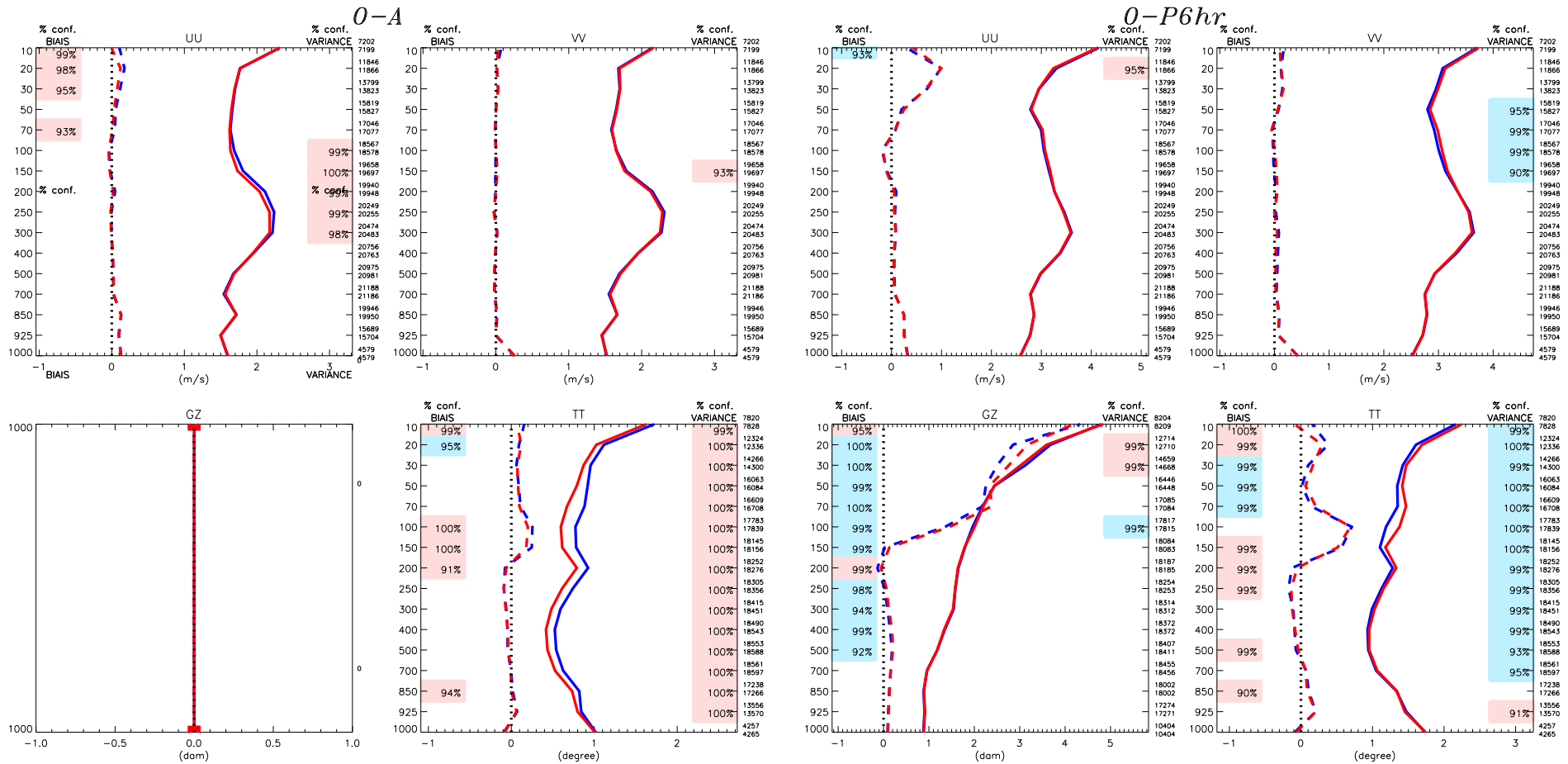
January-mean scores (tropics) for control and new balances



- **BLUE:** SB (control) operator
- **RED:** CB (Charney) operator

● **Some improvement with CB both in O-A and O-P**

January-mean scores (global) for control and new balances



- **BLUE:** SB (control) operator
- **RED:** CB (Charney) operator
- **Significant improvement in O-A TT std. dev. at all levels**
- **Deterioration in O-P TT std. dev. above 200, no change below.**

Efficiency of Constraints within 3D-Var

January cycles

	Control	Charney	Charney + QG
Number of iterations	105	68	68
Number of simulations	112	74	73
3D-Var duration (minutes)	19	24	56

September cycles

	Control	Charney	Charney + QG
Number of iterations	88	60	60
Number of simulations	94	65	65
3D-Var duration (minutes)	18	22	52

- **Note: *New constraints not optimized yet***

Deriving new background variances

- **Derivation of consistent variances/correlations not trivial**
 - want stats to be consistent with each balance
 - should respect scalings applied to control stats
 - should use the same total variance in all cycles

- **Idea: Use 24-48 hour forecast differences $d\Psi$, dT , etc.**

- **Compute total, balanced, unbalanced variance using SB**

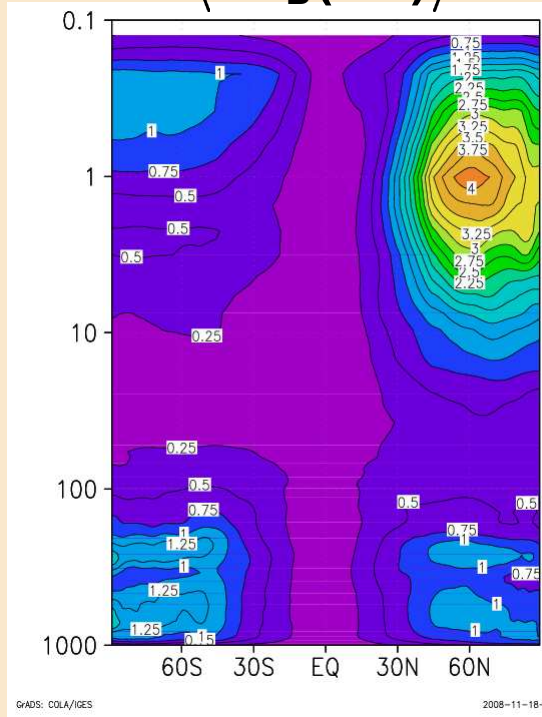
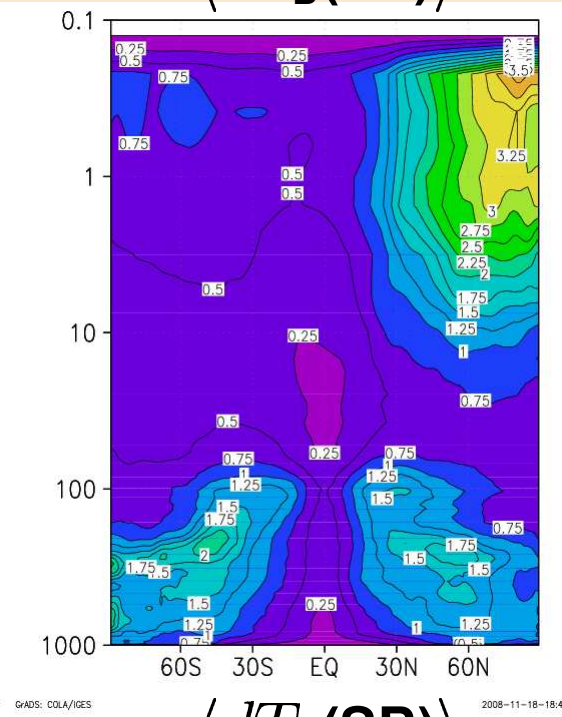
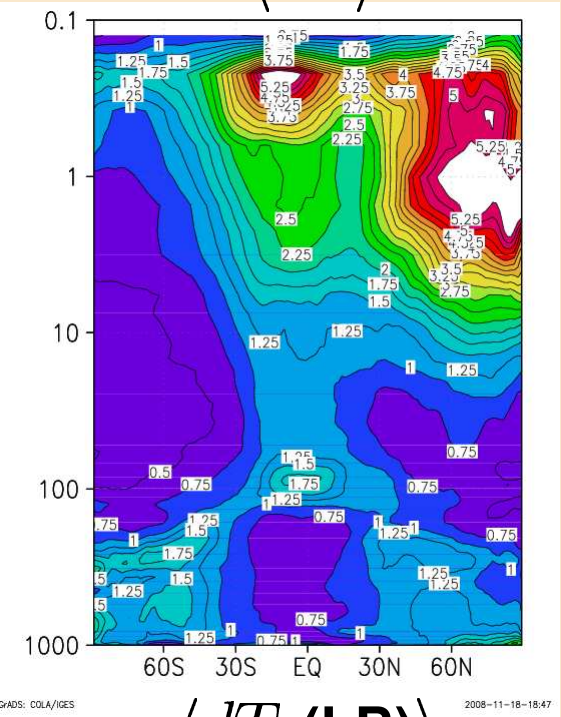
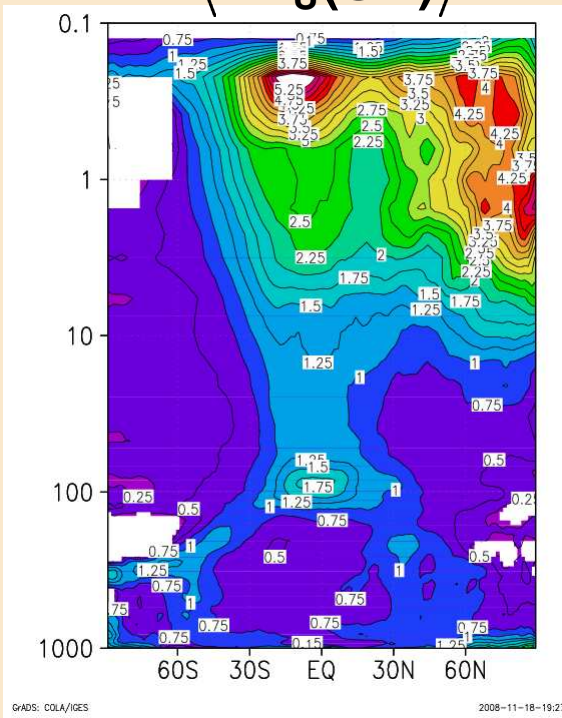
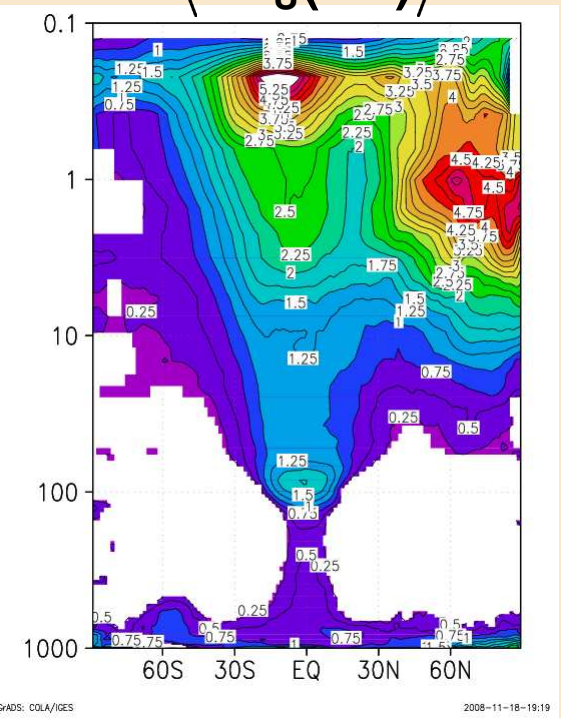
$$\circ \langle dT \rangle^2, \langle dT_{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{SB}) \rangle^2, \langle dT_{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{SB}) \rangle^2 = \langle dT \rangle^2 - \langle dT_{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{SB}) \rangle^2$$

- **Compute balanced, unbalanced variance using LB**

$$\circ \langle dT_{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{LB}) \rangle^2, \langle dT_{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{LB}) \rangle^2 = \langle dT \rangle^2 - \langle dT_{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{LB}) \rangle^2$$

- ***Produce new variances by scaling control variances***

$$\circ \langle \delta T_{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{LB}) \rangle = \frac{\langle dT_{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{LB}) \rangle}{\langle dT_{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{SB}) \rangle} \langle \delta T_{\mathbf{U}}(\mathbf{SB}) \rangle$$

$\langle dT_B(\text{SB}) \rangle$  $\langle dT_B(\text{LB}) \rangle$  $\langle dT \rangle$  $\langle dT_U(\text{SB}) \rangle$  $\langle dT_U(\text{LB}) \rangle$ 

● Raw stats derived from 24-48 hour forecast differences over January

● Note:

$\langle * \rangle = \text{Std. Dev.}$

$$\langle dT_U \rangle = \sqrt{\langle dT \rangle^2 - \langle dT_B \rangle^2}$$

Conclusions

- New $\Psi - T$, $\Psi - \chi$ constraints were implemented in 3D-Var
 - based on Charney Balance and QG ω equation
- New constraints provide *flow-dependent increments*
- Resulting increments are reasonable physically
 - Spurious vertical δT correlations still a concern
- New constraints *improve O-A and O-P scores in tropics*
- O-A scores improve in extra-tropics
 - O-P scores deteriorate above 200 hPa, no change below
- Number of iterations decreases but execution time increases
- In global problem Charney Balance makes dominant contribution
 - QG ω contribution relatively small *in adiabatic case*

Future directions

- Introduce new statistics consistent with each balance
- Introduce diabatic forcing into QG ω equation
- Consider scale-dependent or PV-based control variables?

Thank you!

Merci!

Incremental Formulation: Overview

- Analysis increment δx transformed *via*

$$\delta x = \begin{bmatrix} \delta\Psi \\ \delta\chi \\ \delta T, \delta p_s \\ \delta \ln q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{N} & 0 & \mathbf{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta\Psi_{\mathbf{u}} \\ \delta\chi_{\mathbf{u}} \\ \delta T_{\mathbf{u}}, (\delta p_s)_{\mathbf{u}} \\ (\delta \ln q)_{\mathbf{u}} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K} \delta x_{\mathbf{u}}$$

- Then “background component” of cost function is

$$J_b(\delta x) = \delta x^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} \delta x := \delta \hat{x}^T \delta \hat{x}$$

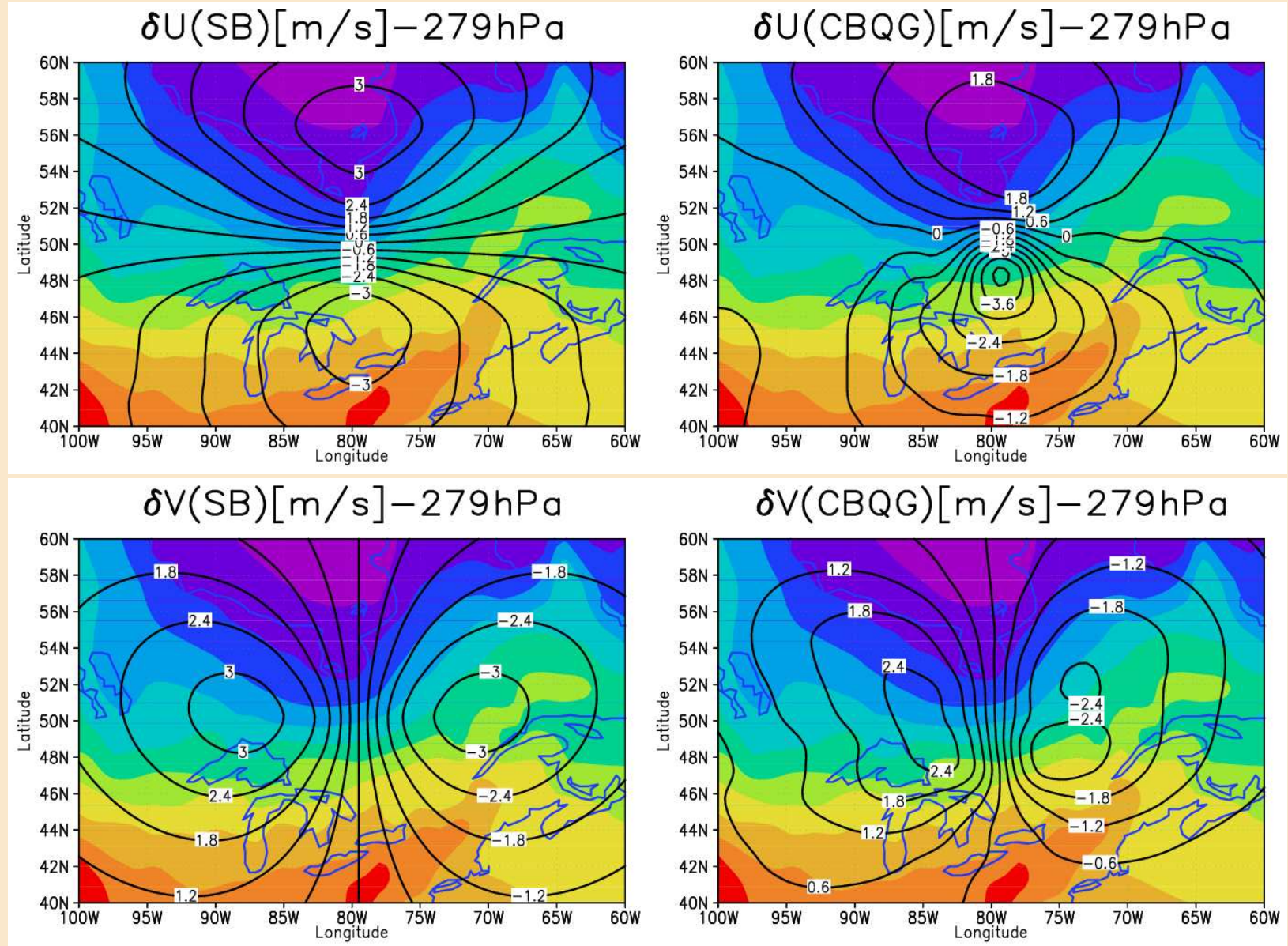
where

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{K} \Sigma_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{u}} \Lambda_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{u}}^T \mathbf{S}^{-T} \Sigma_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{K}^T$$

- After minimization, recover δx

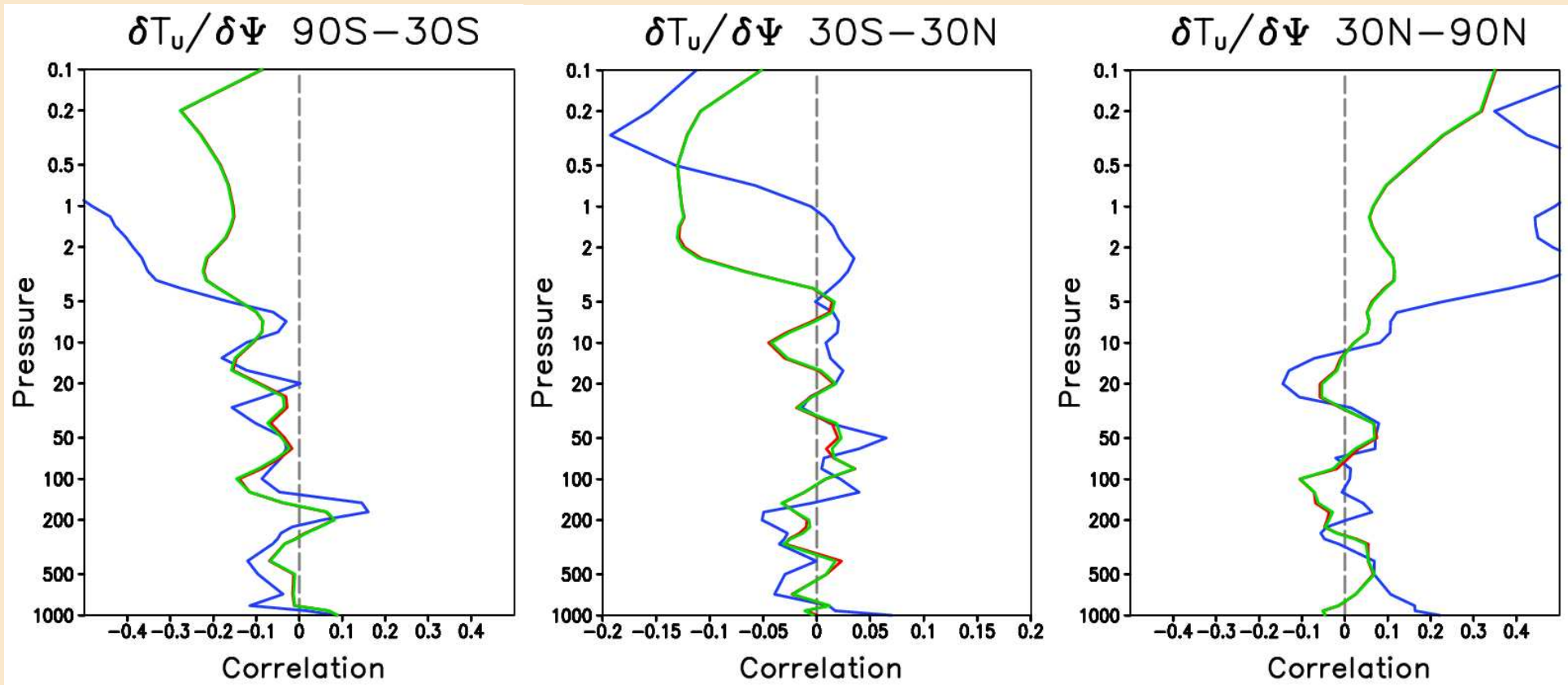
$$\delta x = \mathbf{K} x_{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{K} \Sigma_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{u}} \Lambda_{\mathbf{u}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta \hat{x}$$

One-obs experiment (obs in TT at 80°W, 50°N, 300hPa)



- ***Flow-dependent $\delta U, \delta V$ response for CBQG constraint (not SB)***
- **Color shading shows background flow (geopotential)**

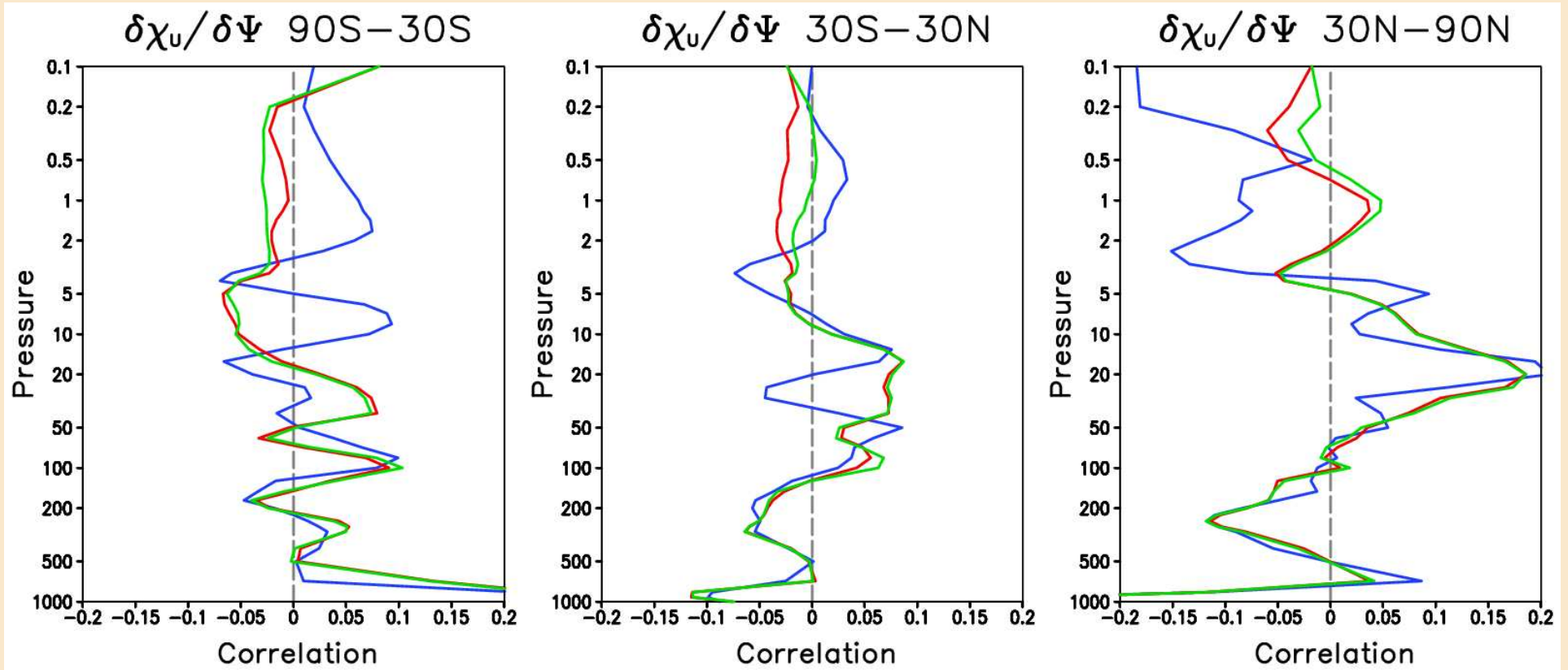
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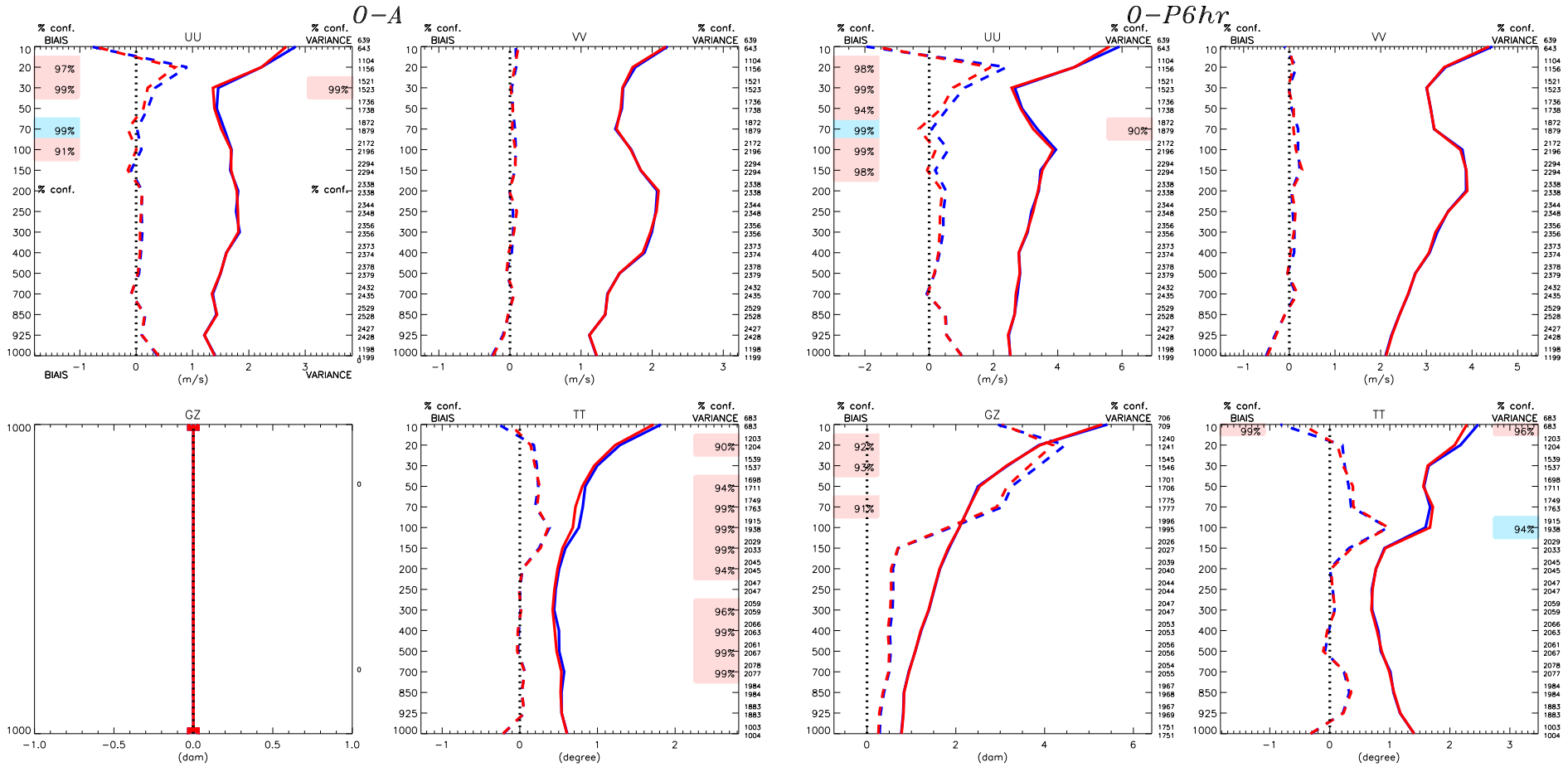
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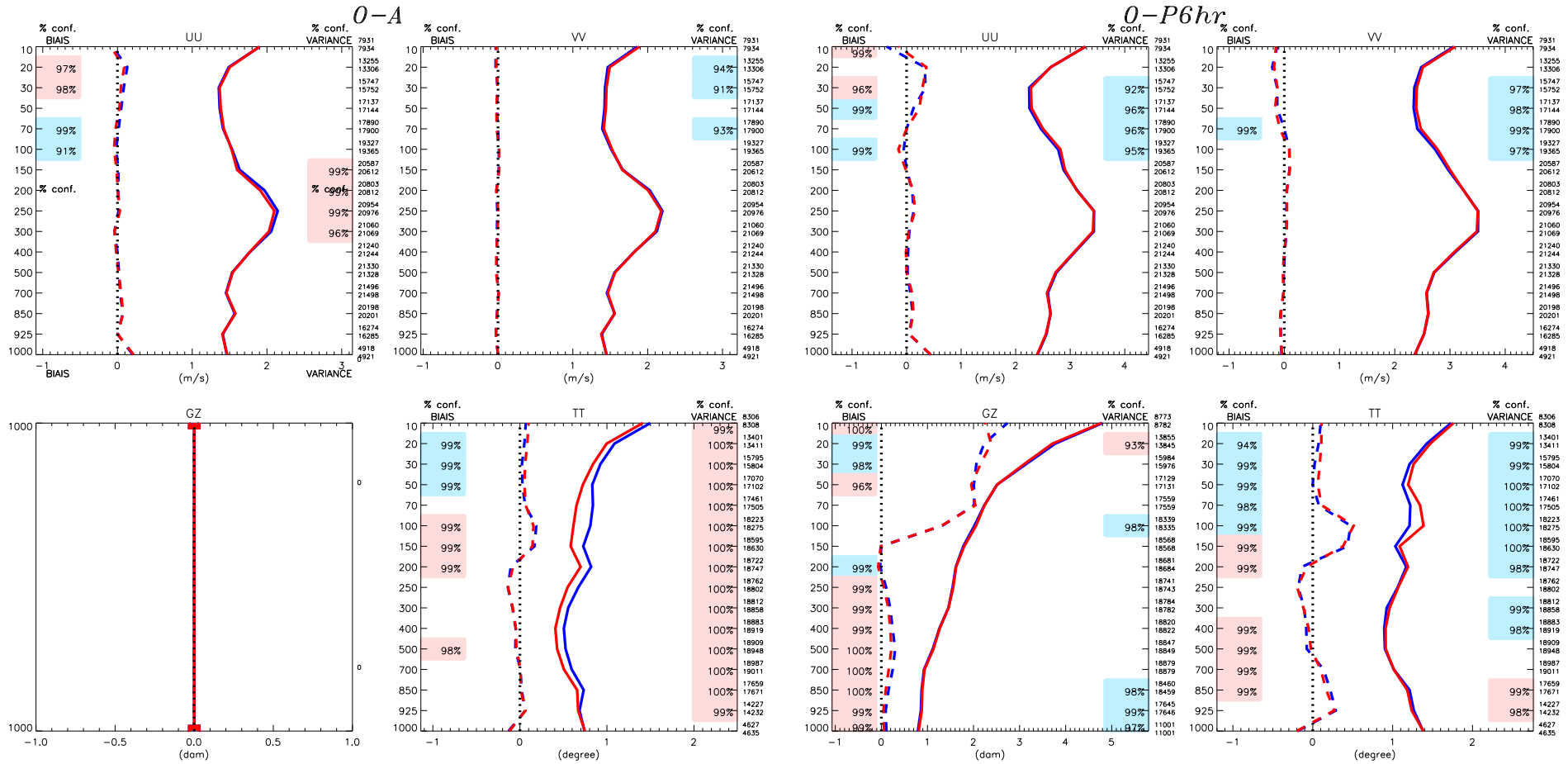
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September-mean scores (global) for control and new balances



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- **RED**: CB (Charney) operator
- **Significant improvement in O-A TT std. dev. at all levels**
- **Deterioration in O-P TT std. dev. above 200, no change below.**