

EnKF vs. EnOIs for data assimilation in the Red Sea and Sensitivity to Atmospheric Forcing

Habib Toye¹, Peng Zhan¹, Ganesh Gapalakrishnan², Hatem Latif¹,
Aditya Kartadikaria¹, and Ibrahim Hoteit¹

¹King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Thuwal, Saudi Arabia,

²Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, USA

Outline

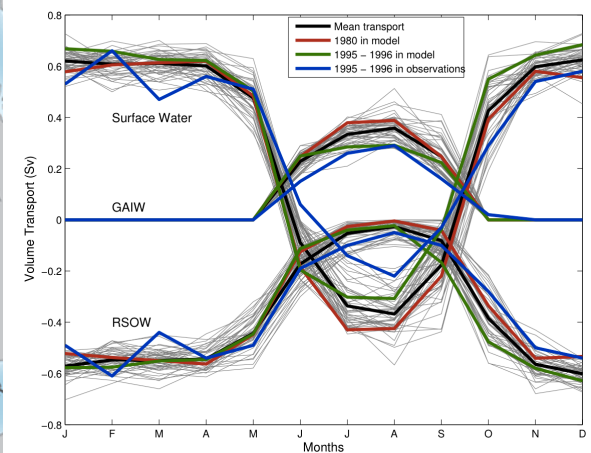


- **Introduction**
- **Model & Data**
- **EnKF & EnOI**
- **Results**
- **Future work & Acknowledgement**

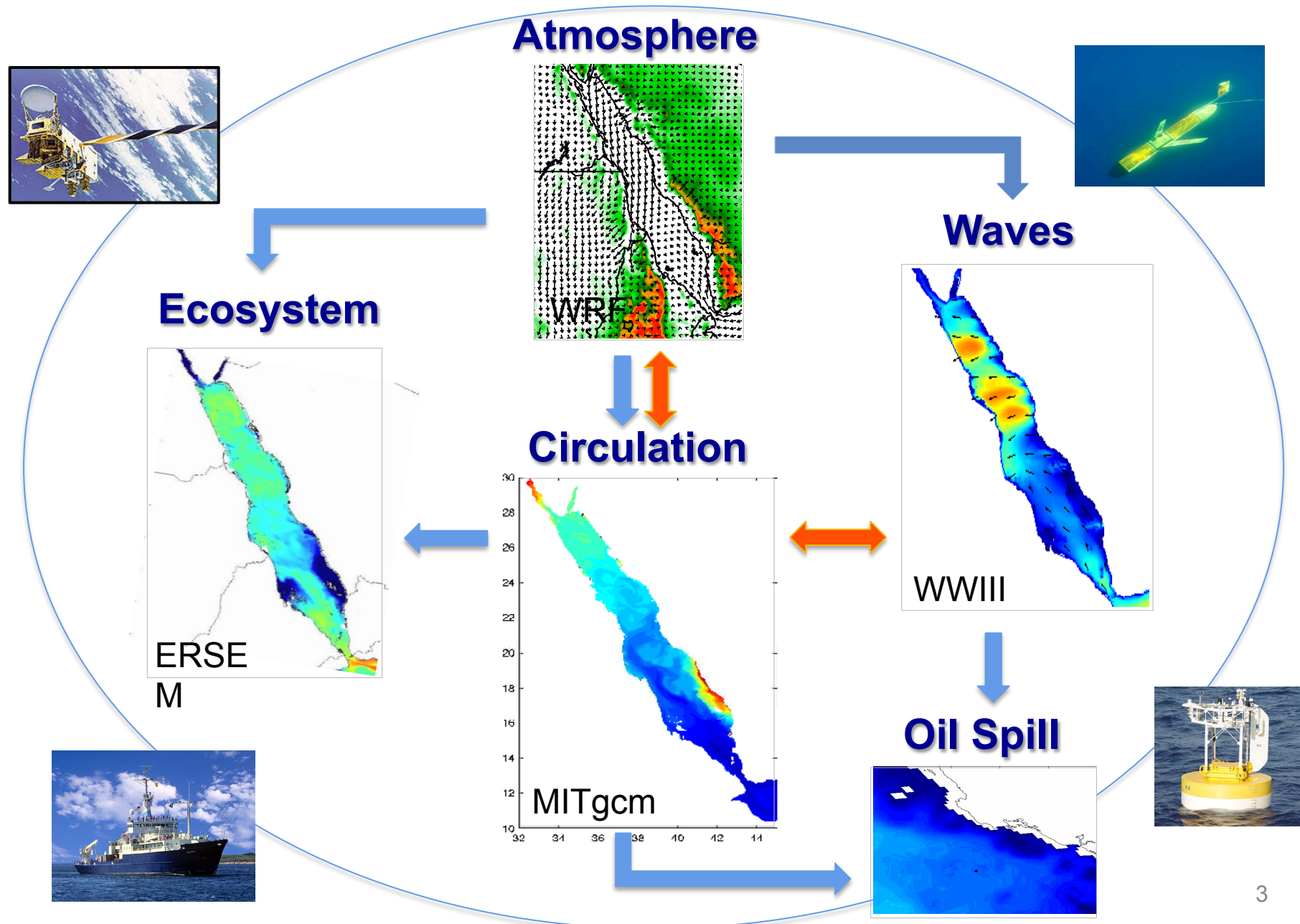
Introduction – The Red Sea



- Long (2250km) and narrow (~300km) basin
- Extensive evaporation (>2m/year)
- Seasonal wind regime due to Indian Monsoon
- Significant (overturning) seasonality
- Rich in eddies



The Red Sea Assimilation and Forecasting System



Outline

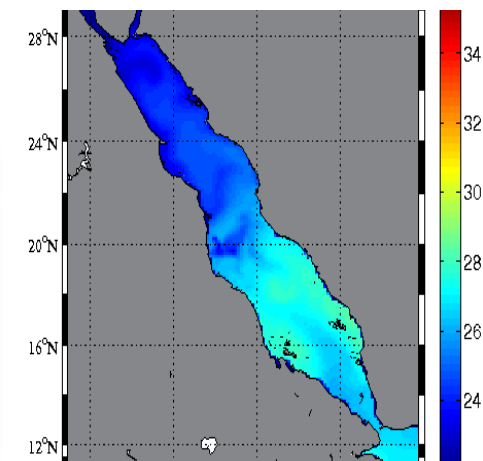
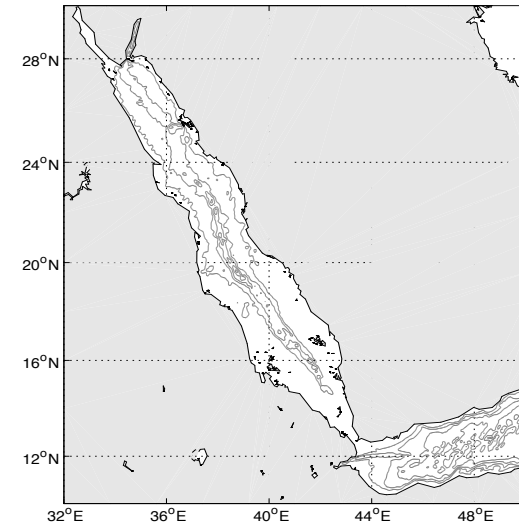
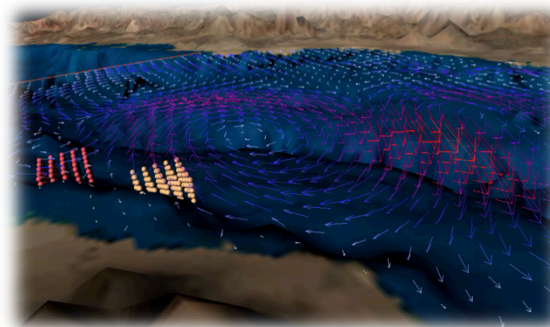
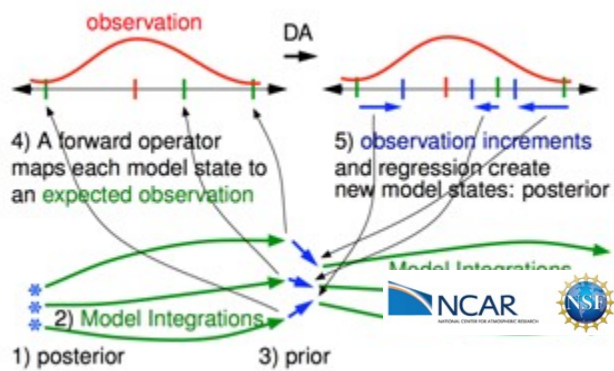


- Introduction
- **Model & Data**
- EnKF & EnOI
- Results
- **Future work & Acknowledgement**

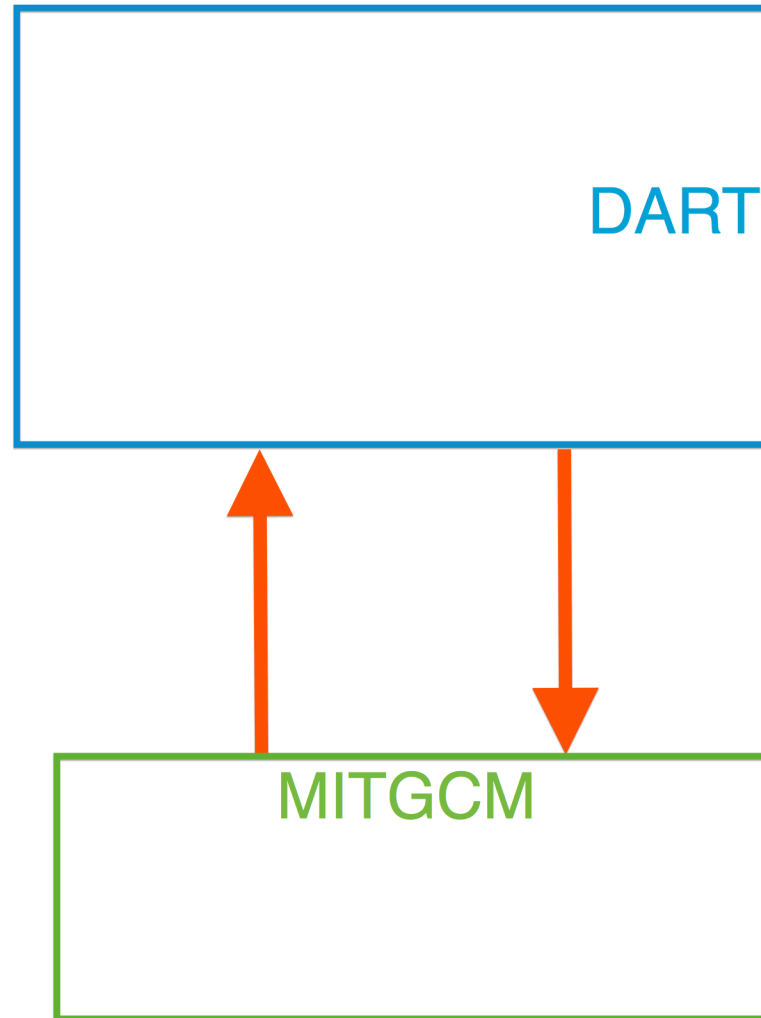
Model & DART



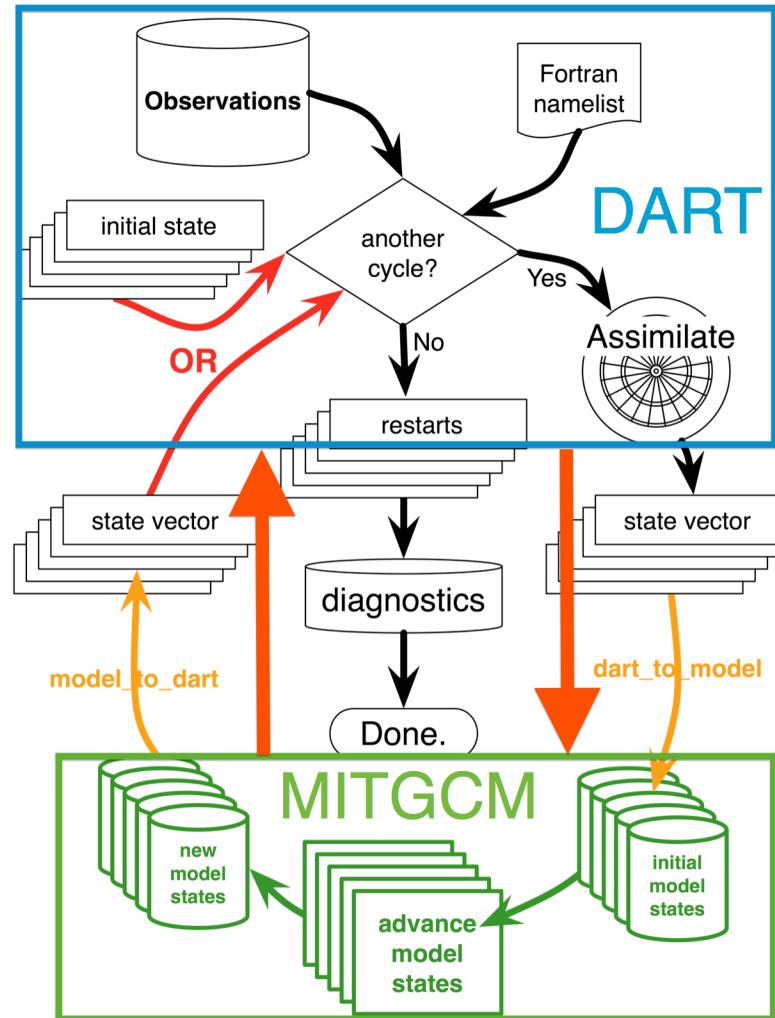
- MITgcm 0.04°
- 6-hourly ECMWF reanalysis 0.75°
- 6-hourly NCEP 1.75°
- ECCO2 (OBCS)
- Ensemble data assimilation
- Data Assimilation Research Testbed (DART)



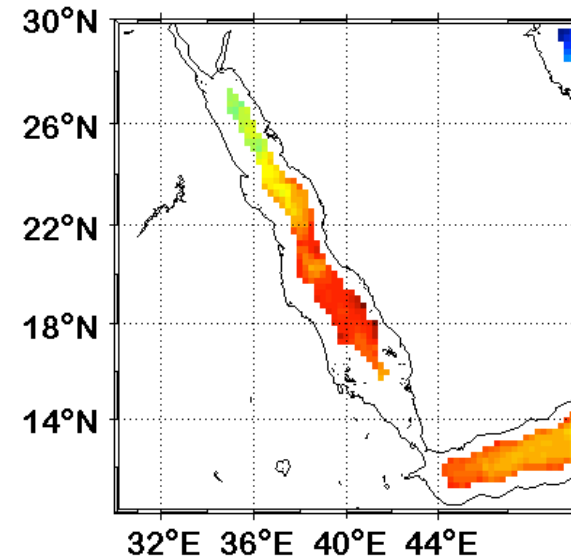
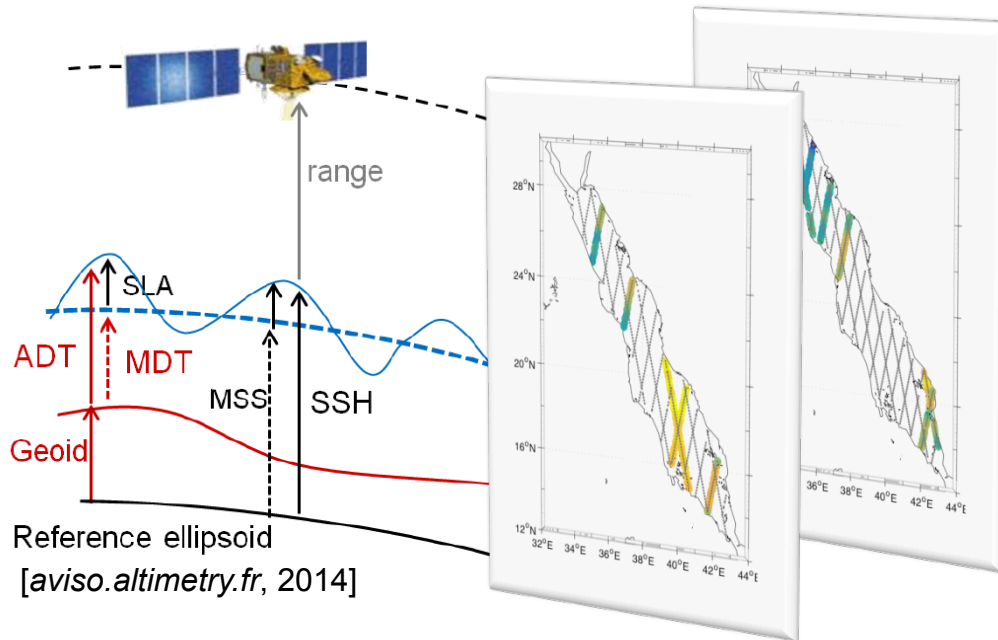
Model & DART



Model & DART



Assimilated observations – SSH & SST



- Radar Altimeter Database System (RADS)
- SLA + MSS
- Merged product from 12 satellites
- Assimilate every 3 days

- TRMM Microwave Imager (TMI)
- $1/4^\circ \times 1/4^\circ$
- Midnight data
- Assimilate every 3 days

Outline



- Introduction
- Model & Data
- **EnKF & EnOI**
- Results
- Future work & Acknowledgement

EnKF

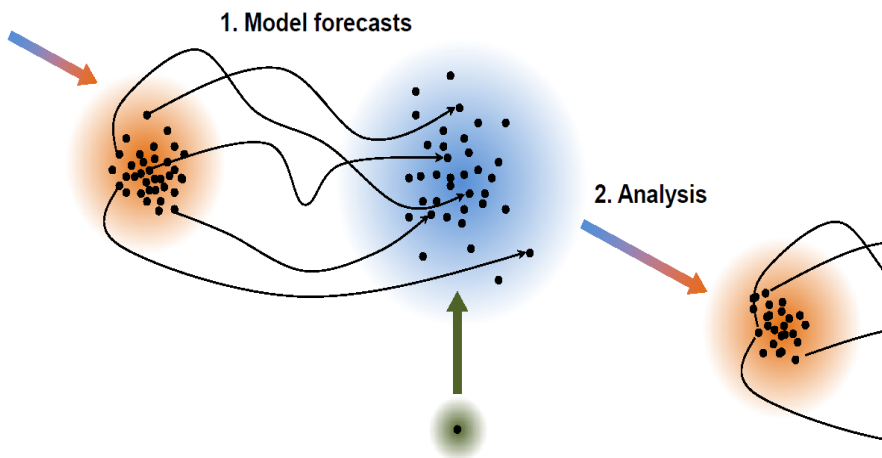


EKF $\mathbf{x}^f(t_i) = M_{i-1}[\mathbf{x}^a(t_{i-1})]$
 Forecast $\mathbf{P}^f(t_i) = \mathbf{L}_{i-1}\mathbf{P}^a(t_{i-1})\mathbf{L}_{i-1}^T + \mathbf{Q}(t_{i-1})$

EnKF $\mathbf{x}_k^f(t_i) = M_{i-1}^k(\mathbf{x}_k^a(t_{i-1})) + \eta$
 Forecast $\mathbf{P}^f \approx \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{k=1}^K (\mathbf{x}_k^f - \bar{\mathbf{x}}^f)(\mathbf{x}_k^f - \bar{\mathbf{x}}^f)^T$

- To sample the uncertainty
- To approximate the estimation error covariance \mathbf{P}^f

Flow dependent



<http://www.elic.ucl.ac.be/modx/elic>

Observations

Analysis

$$\mathbf{x}^a(t_i) = \mathbf{x}^f(t_i) + \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{d}_i$$

$$\mathbf{K}_i = \mathbf{P}^f(t_i) \mathbf{H}_i^T (\mathbf{R}_i + \mathbf{H}_i \mathbf{P}^f(t_i) \mathbf{H}_i^T)^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{d}_i = \mathbf{y}_i^o - H(\mathbf{x}^f(t_i))$$

$$\mathbf{P}^f \mathbf{H}^T = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_k^N [\mathbf{x}_k^f - \bar{\mathbf{x}}^f][H(\mathbf{x}_k^f) - \overline{H(\mathbf{x}^f)}]^T$$

$$\mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}^f \mathbf{H}^T = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_k^N [H(\mathbf{x}_k^f) - \overline{H(\mathbf{x}^f)}][H(\mathbf{x}_k^f) - \overline{H(\mathbf{x}^f)}]^T$$

EnOI



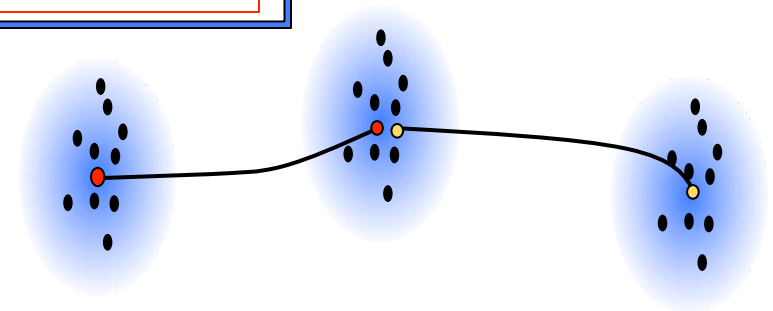
- **OI** + error covariance estimated from static **Ensemble**

$$\mathbf{x}^a(t_i) = \mathbf{x}^f(t_i) + \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{d}_i \quad \mathbf{K}_i = \mathbf{P}^f(t_i) \mathbf{H}_i^T (\mathbf{R}_i + \mathbf{H}_i \mathbf{P}^f(t_i) \mathbf{H}_i^T)^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{P}^f \approx \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{k=1}^K (\mathbf{x}_k^f - \bar{\mathbf{x}}^f)(\mathbf{x}_k^f - \bar{\mathbf{x}}^f)^T$$

Estimated from a static ensemble

- **Only one integration of the analysis.**

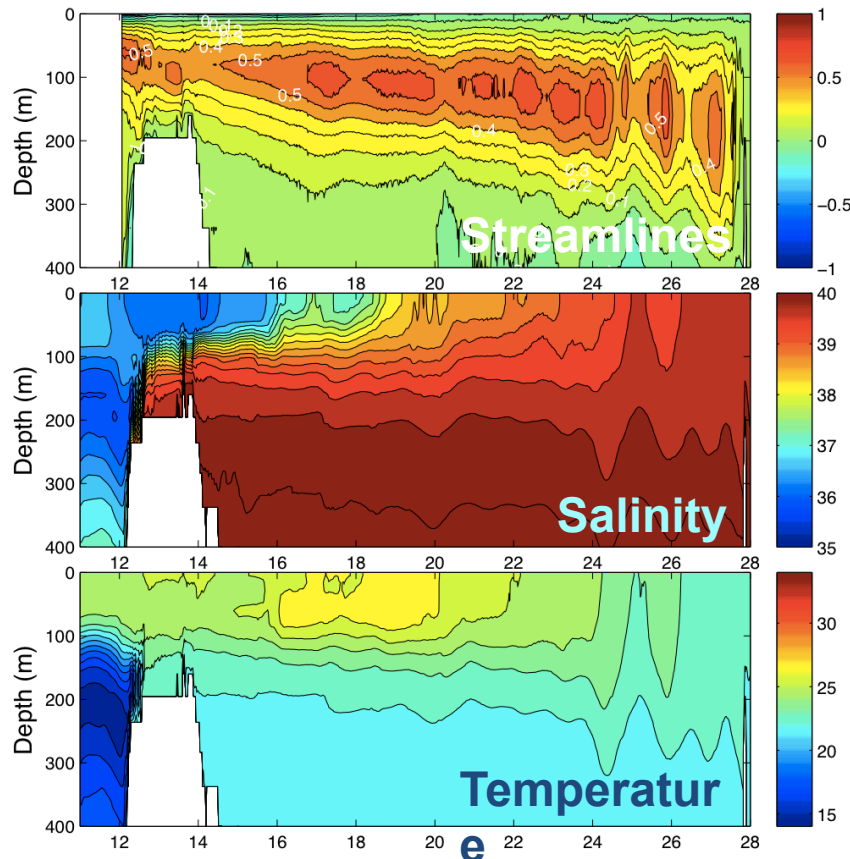


- I. Inflation (1.1) is needed for EnKF, but not for EnOI.
- II. In practice, for both EnKF and EnOI, assimilate the observations “locally” to mitigate for limited ensemble size and spurious correlations

Seasonal Overturning Circulation

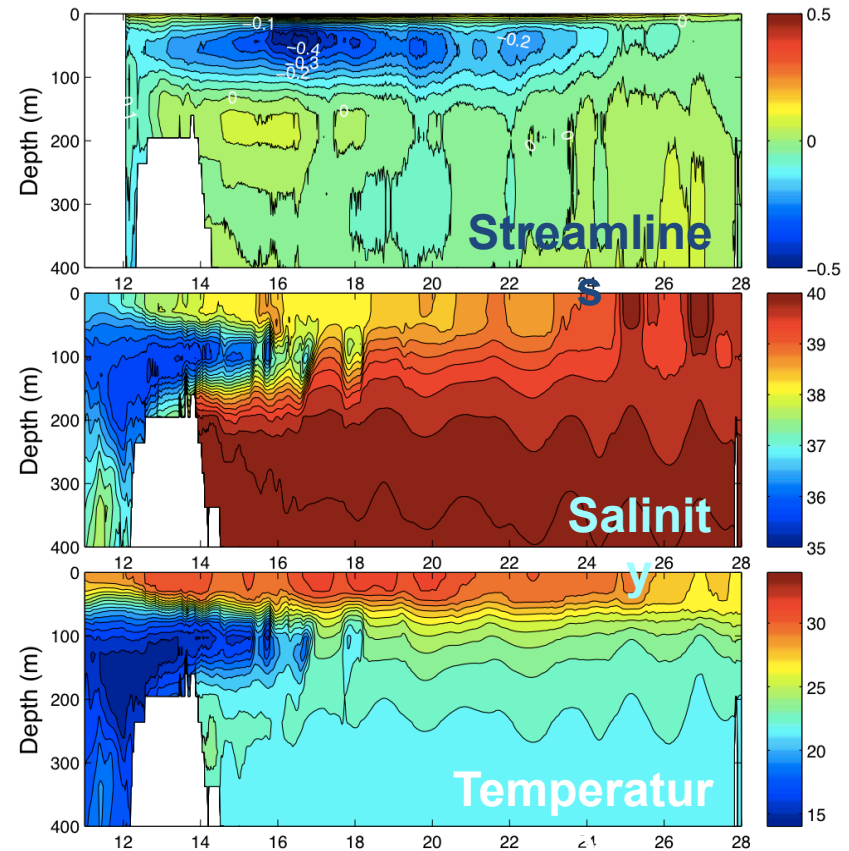


Winter



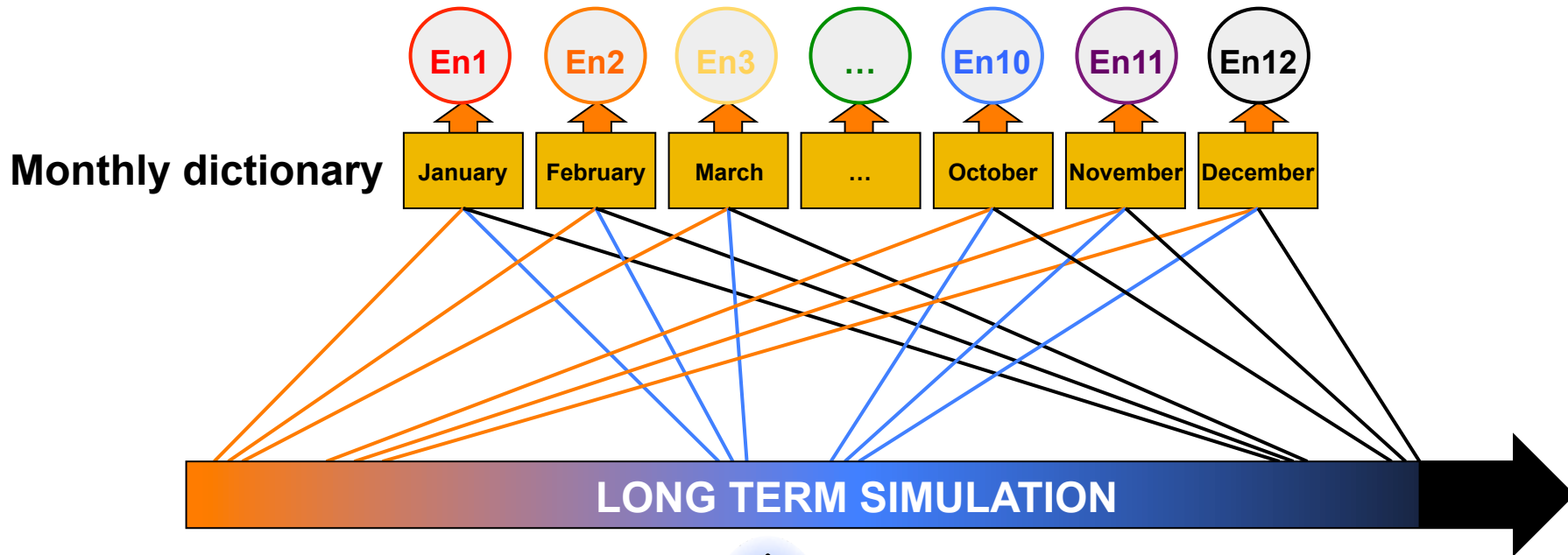
Salty and relatively cold water in the northern Red Sea drives a south-north overturning circulation

Summer

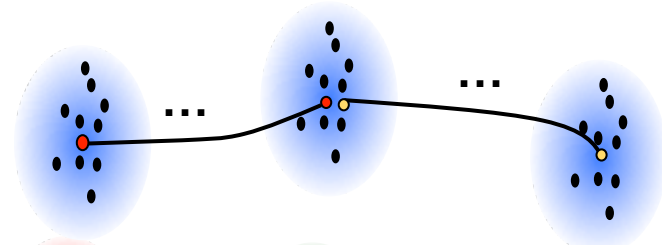


Upwelling in the GoA due to Indian monsoon and winds in the Red Sea reverses winter overturning

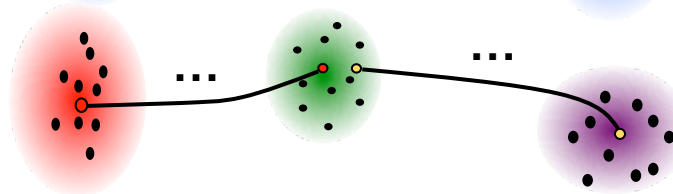
Seasonal EnOI



Conventional EnOI



Seasonal EnOI



EnKF, EnOI, SEnOI

Initial ensemble is selected from January dictionary

Outline

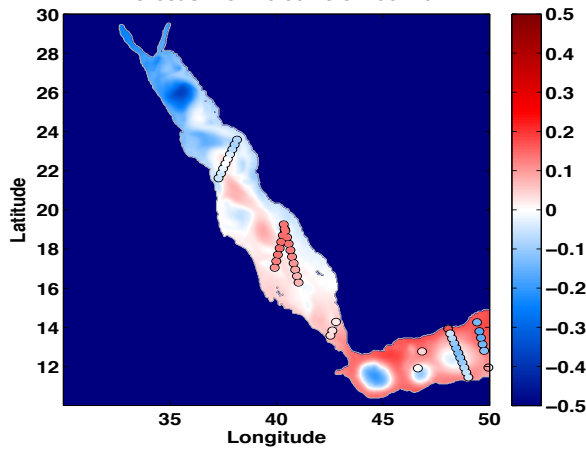


- Introduction
- Model & Data
- EnKF & EnOI
- **Results**
- Future work & Acknowledgement



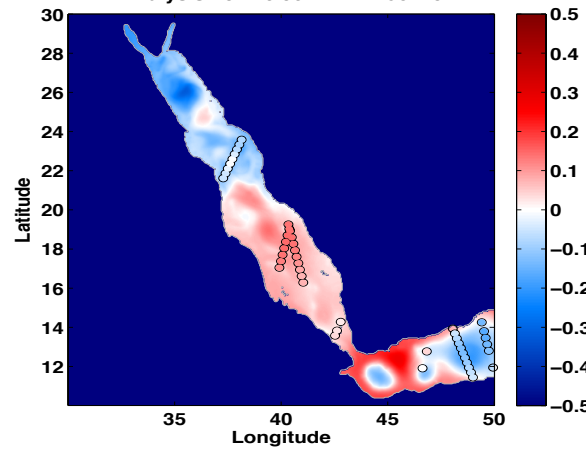
Forecast

Forecast : 01/16/06 : $3.0145e-16$



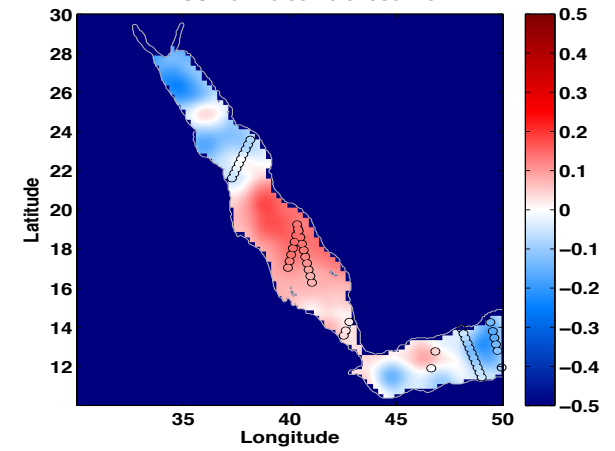
Analysis

Analysis : 01/16/06 : $-2.2779e-15$

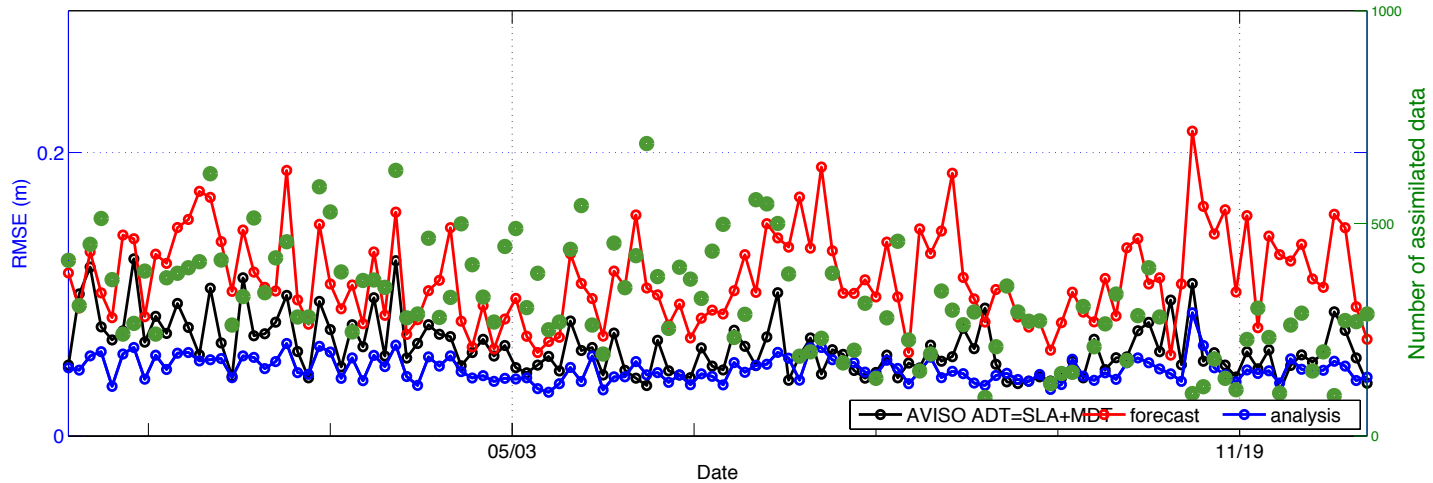


AVISO

AVISO : 01/16/06 : $5.0433e-16$



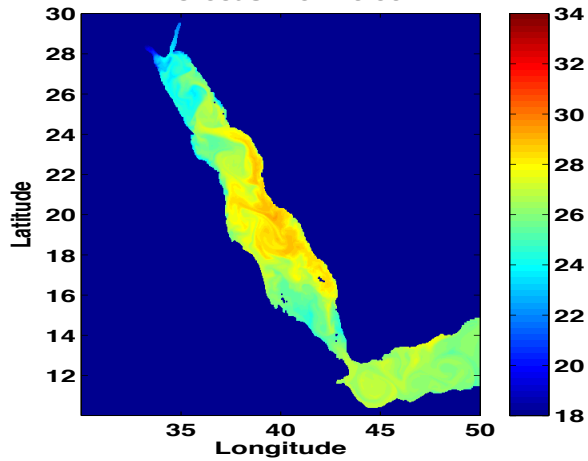
SSH RMS : ALONG TRACK





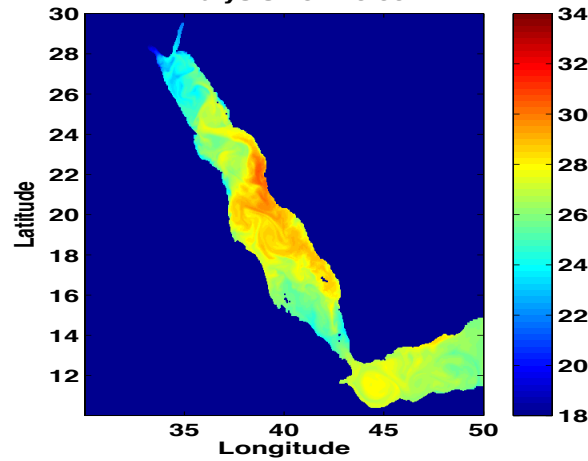
Forecast

Forecast : 01/16/06



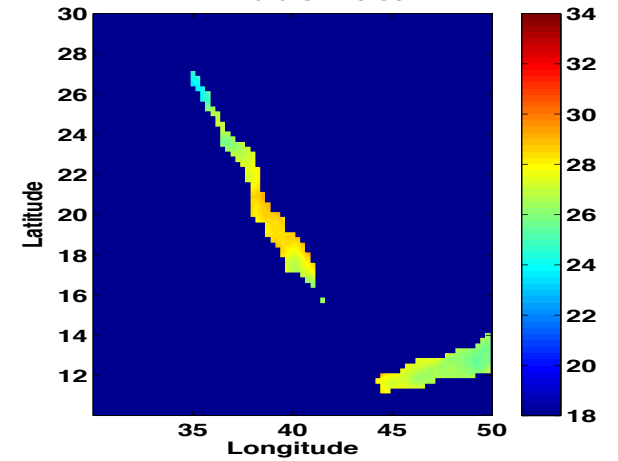
Analysis

Analysis : 01/16/06

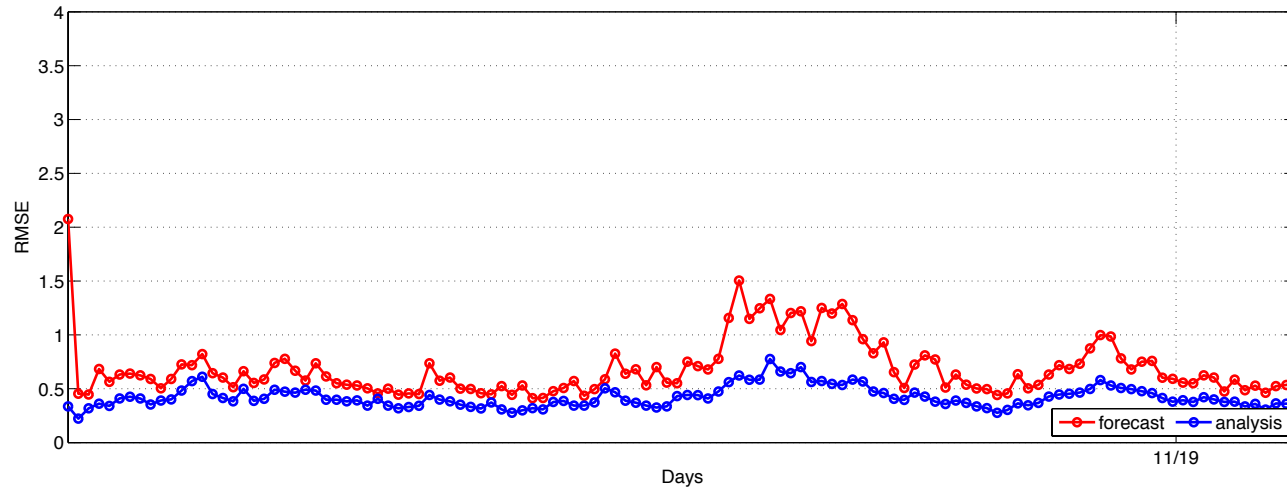


TMI

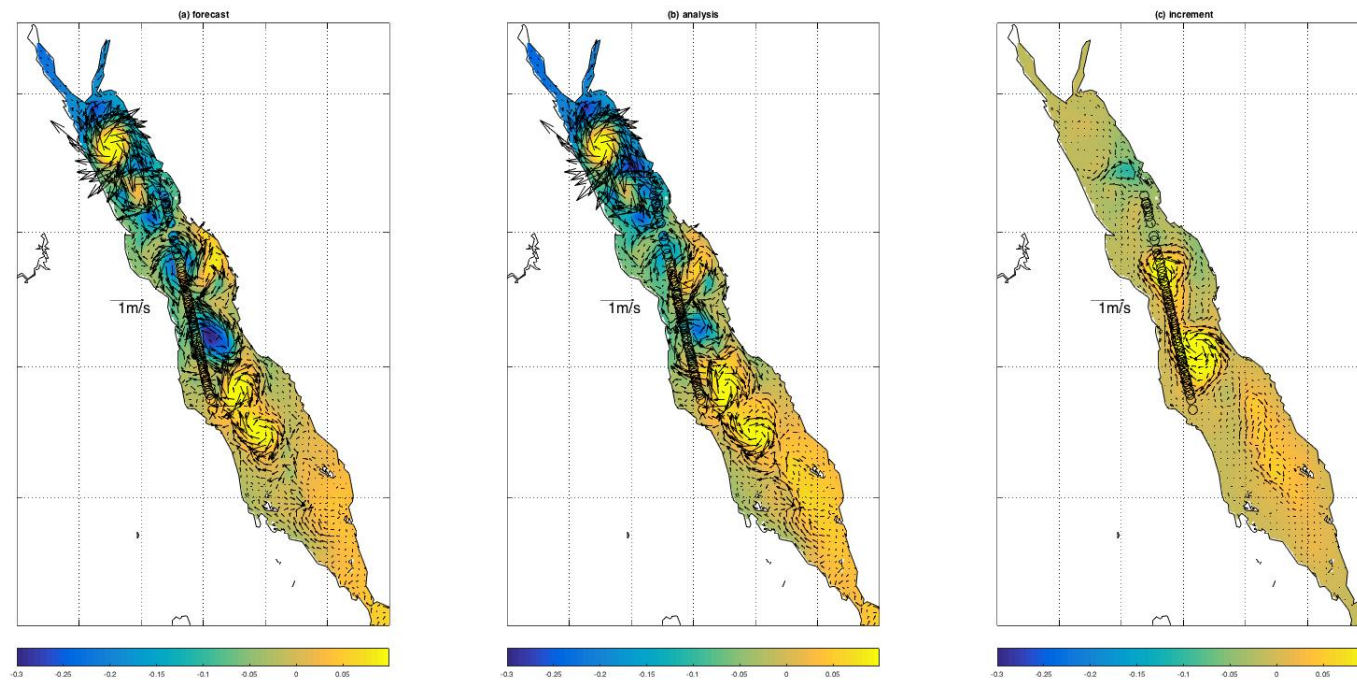
TMI Data 01/16/06



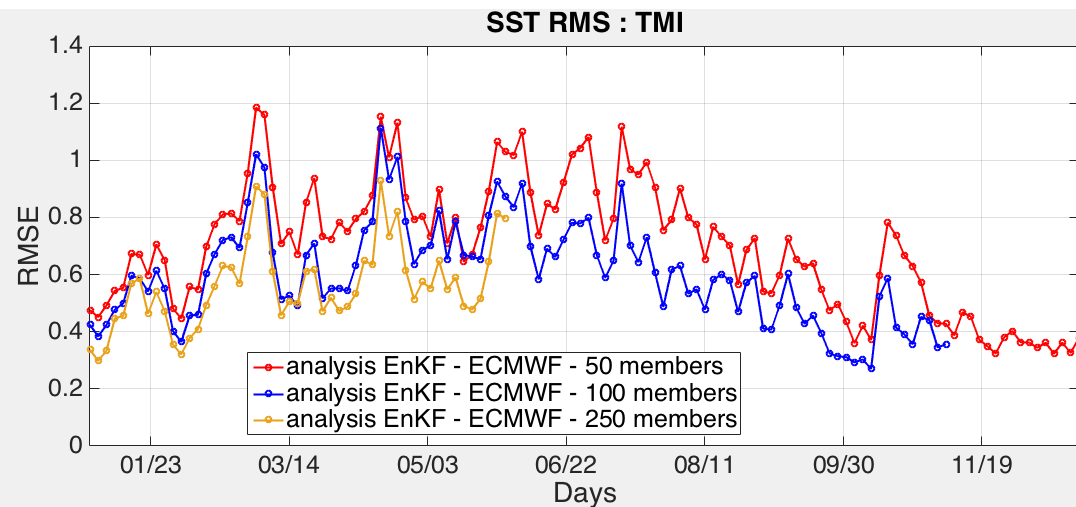
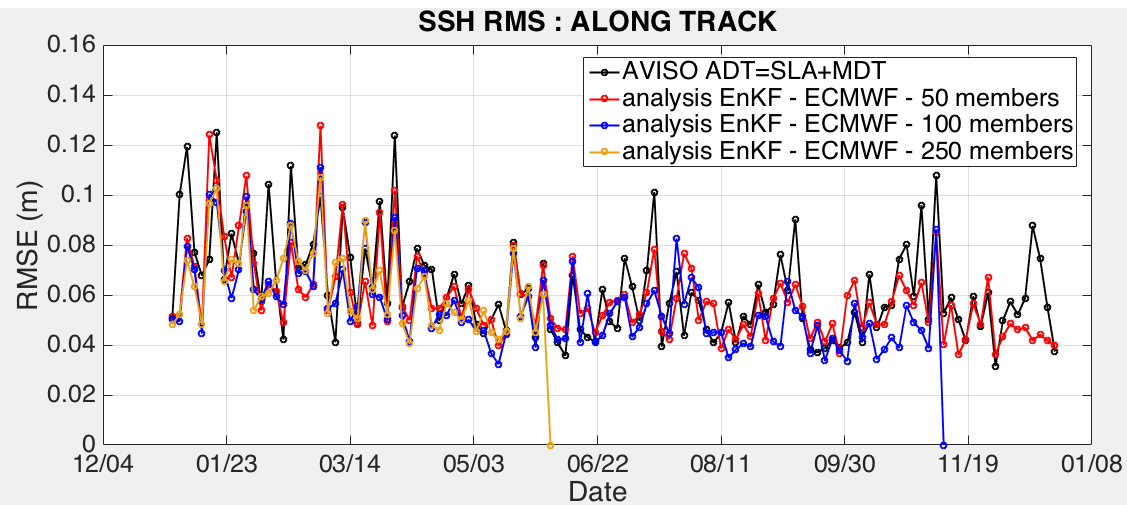
SST RMS : TMI



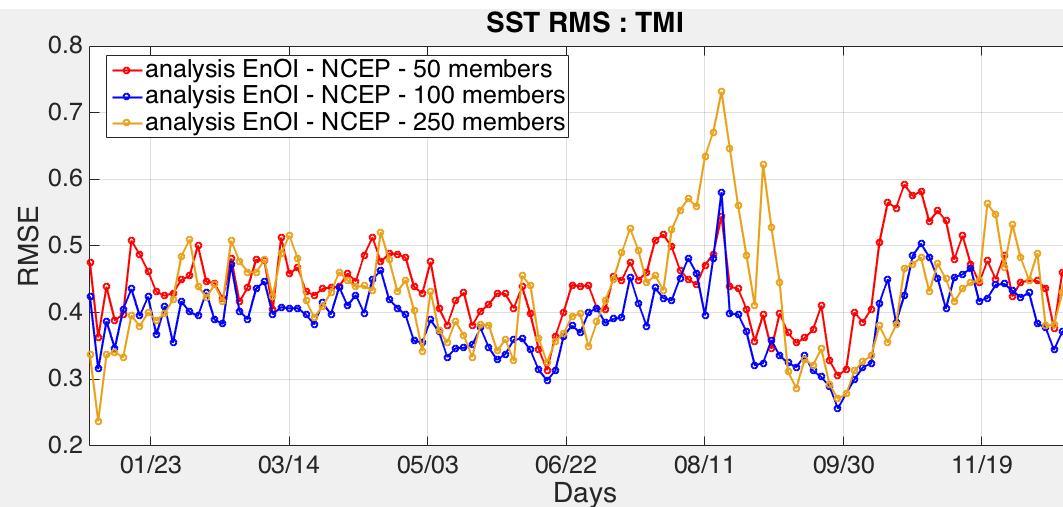
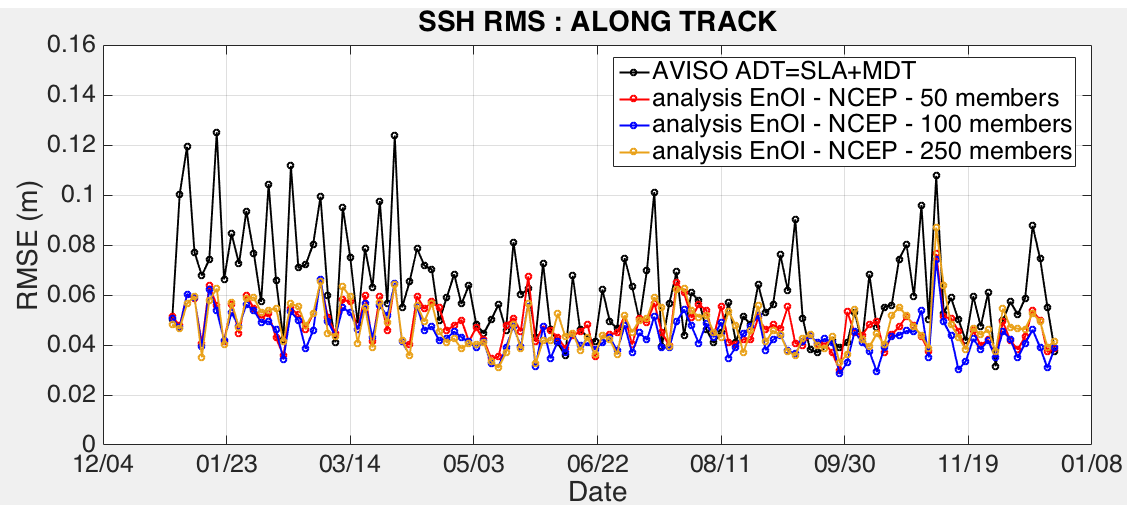
Correction in observed regions



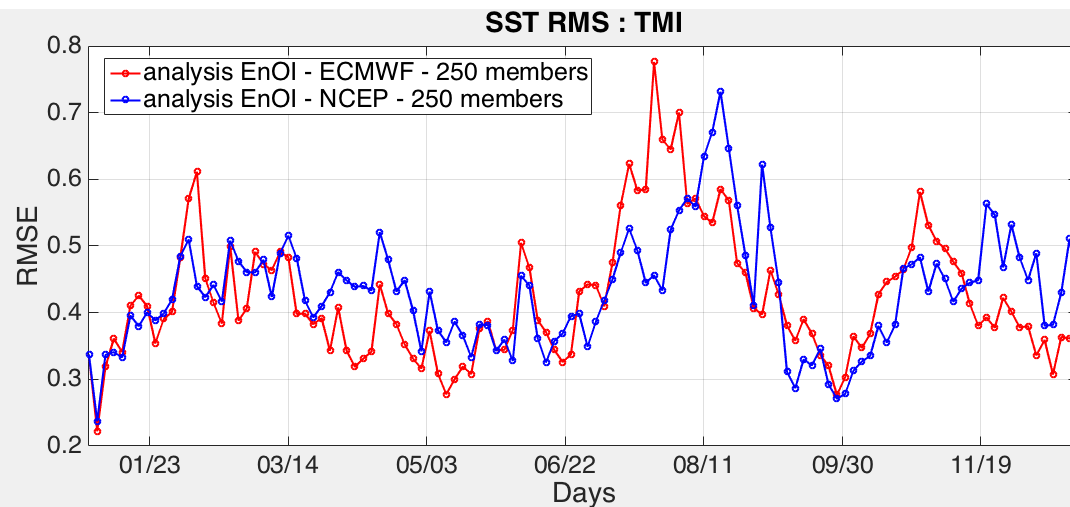
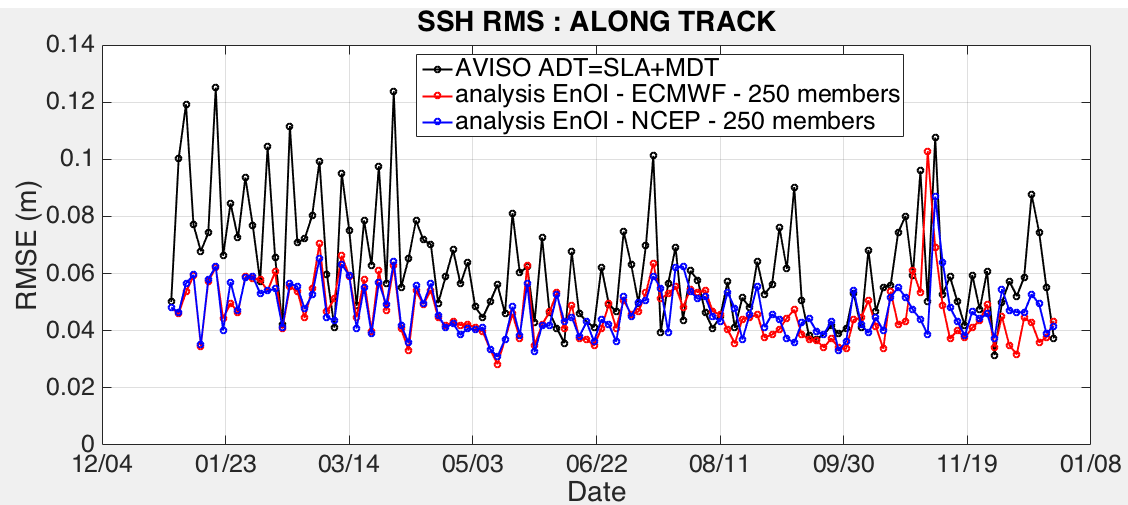
Impact of ensemble size in EnKF



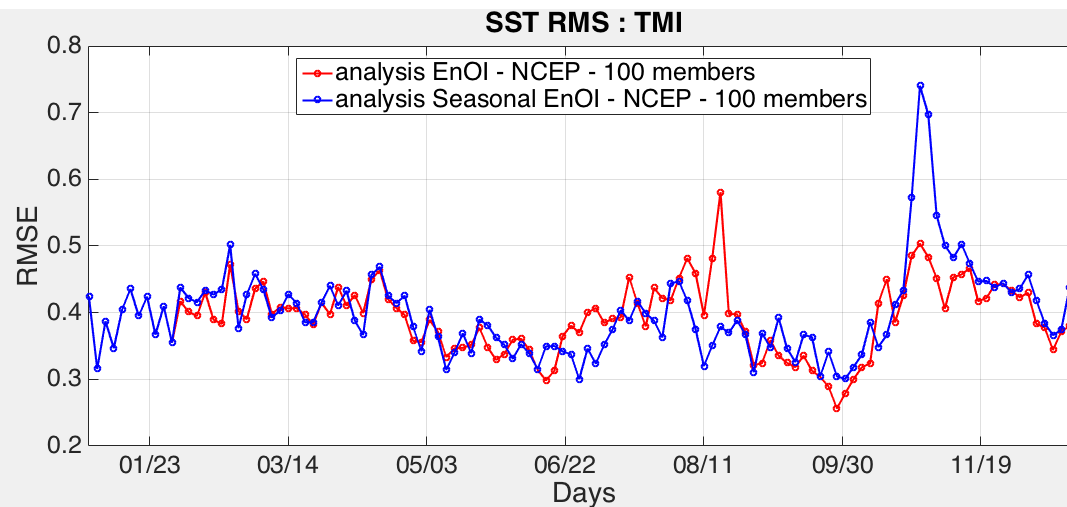
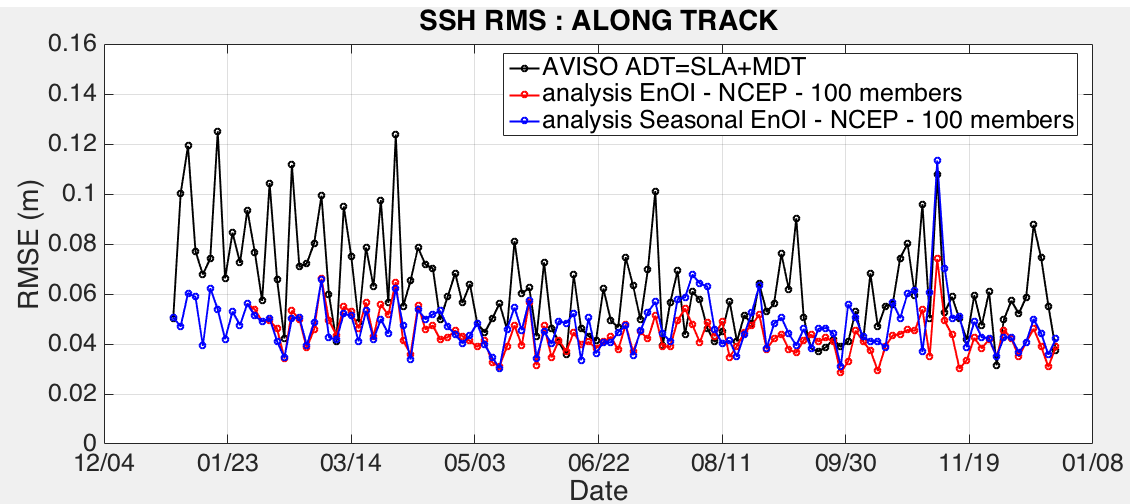
Impact of ensemble size in EnOI



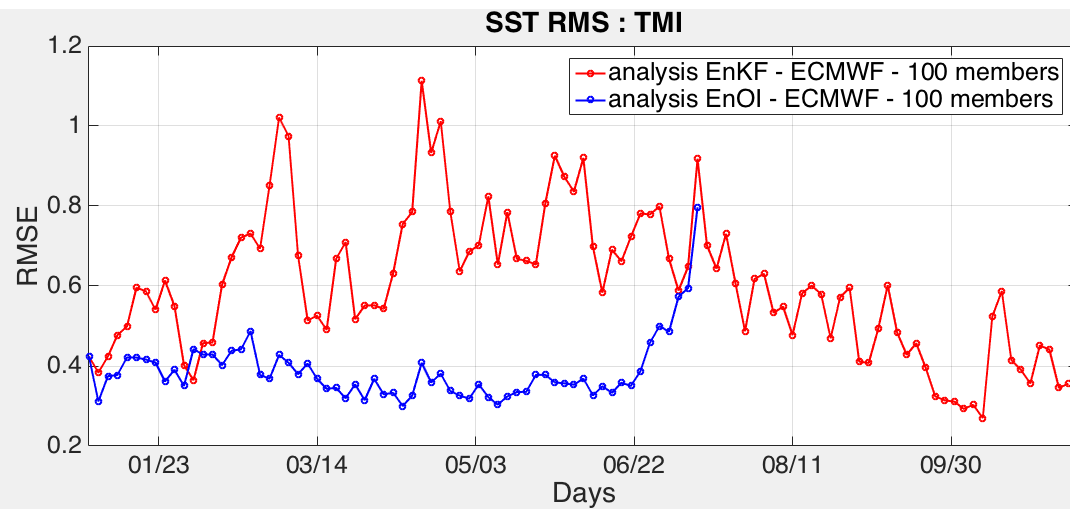
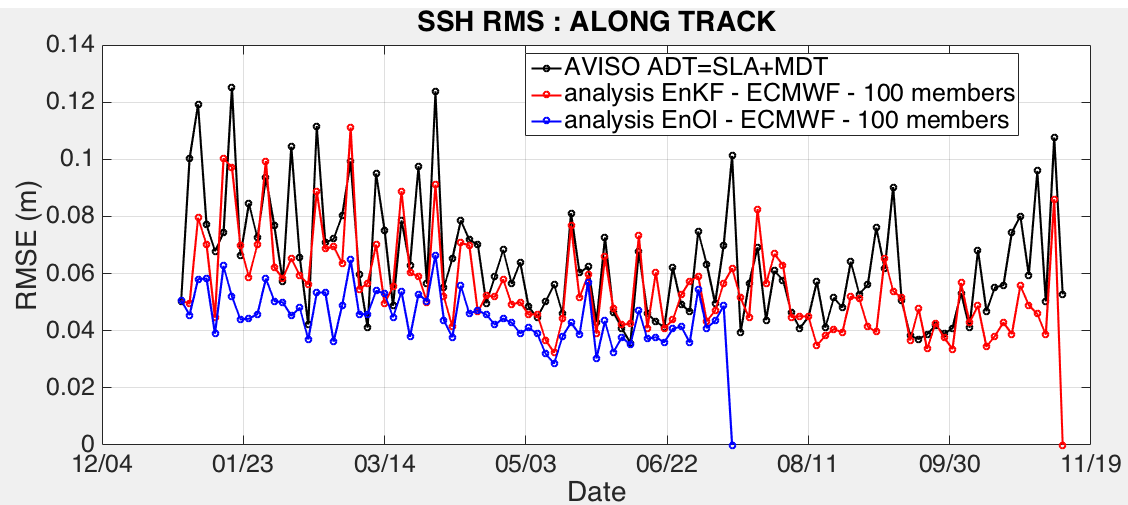
Impact of different forcings in EnOI



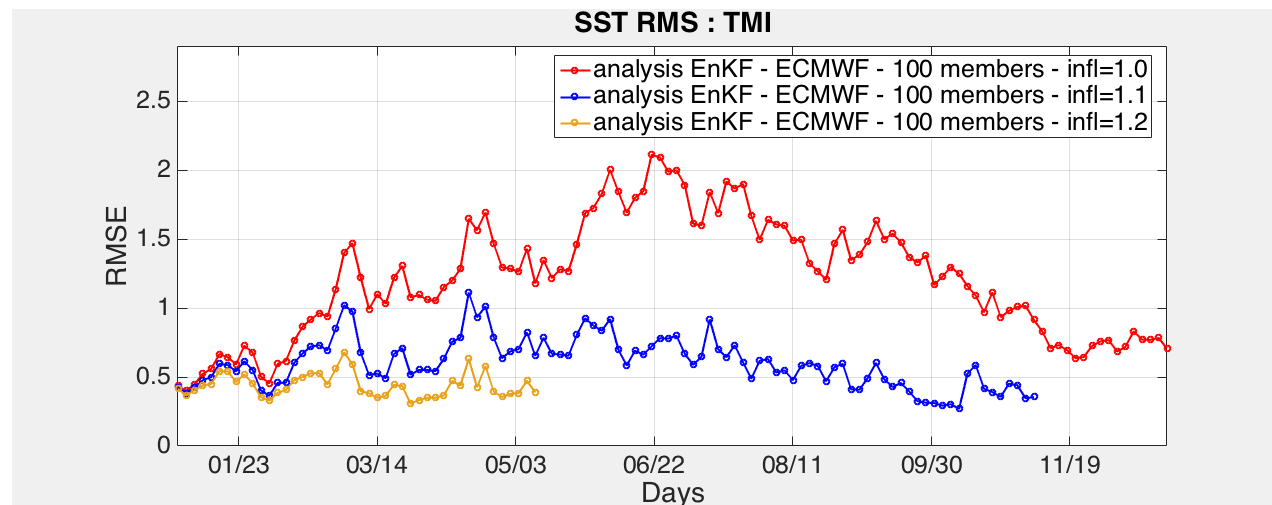
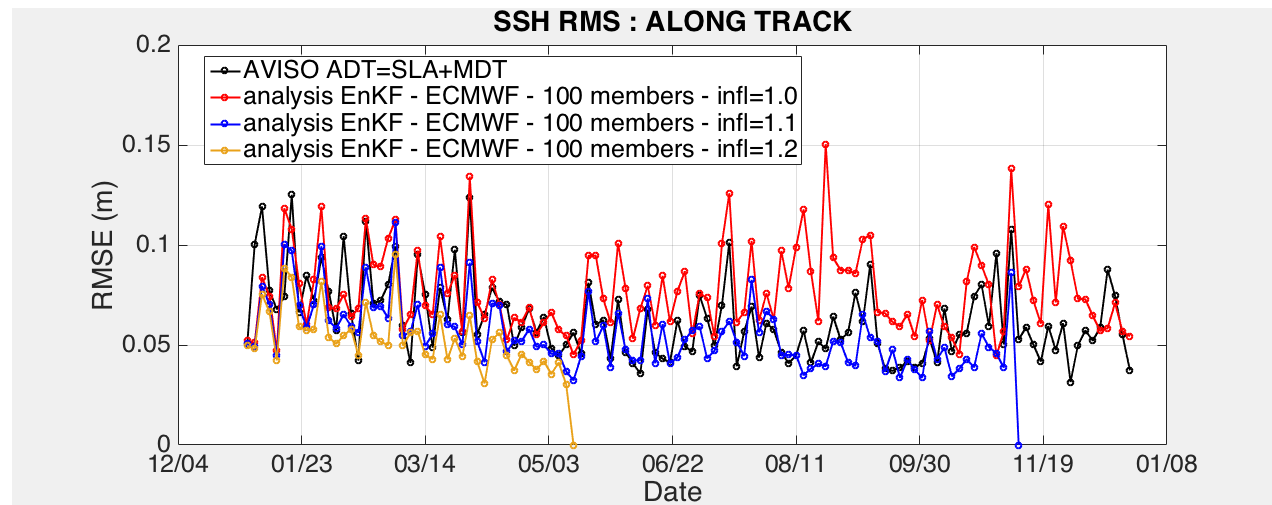
EnOI vs Seasonal EnOI



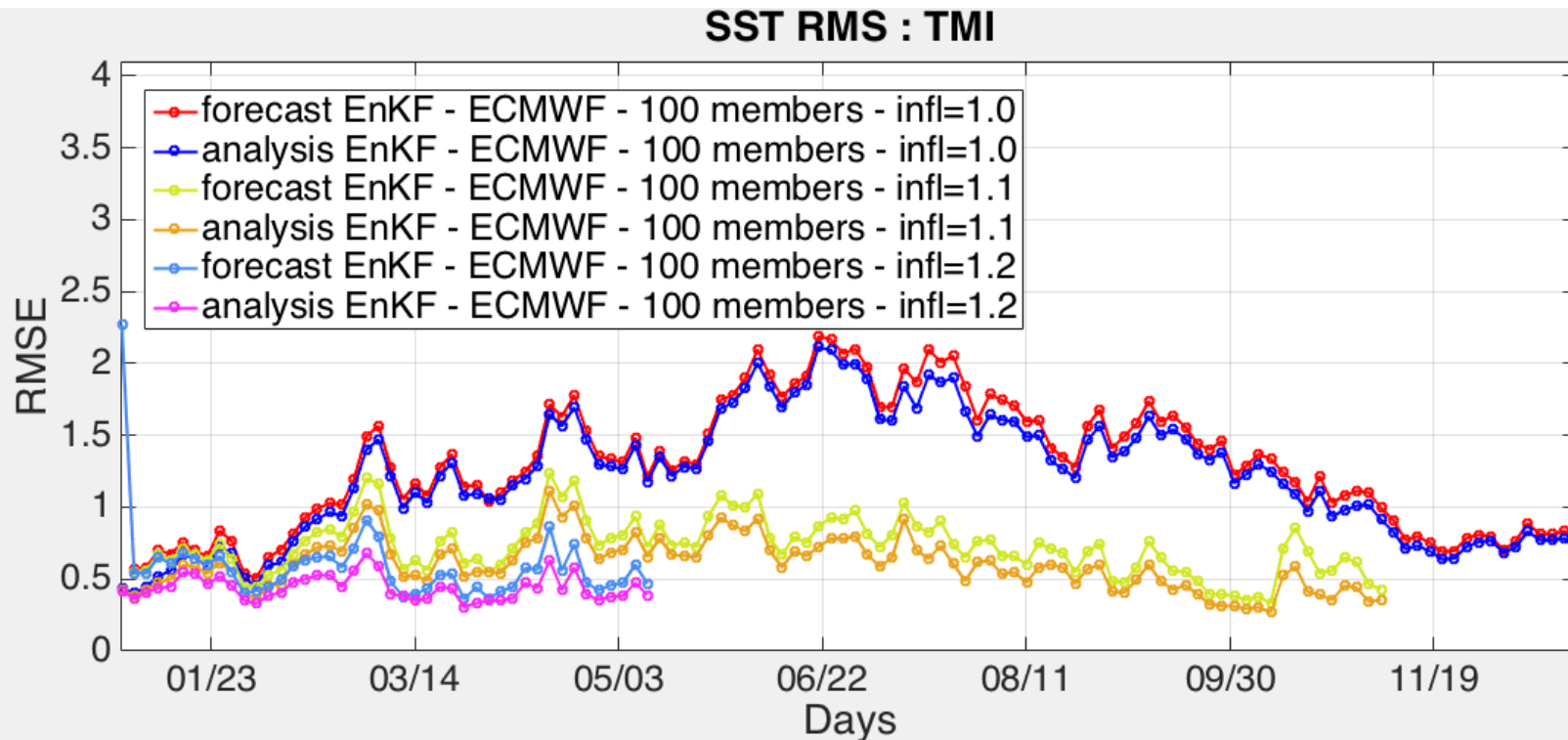
EnOI vs EnKF



Impact of inflation in EnKF



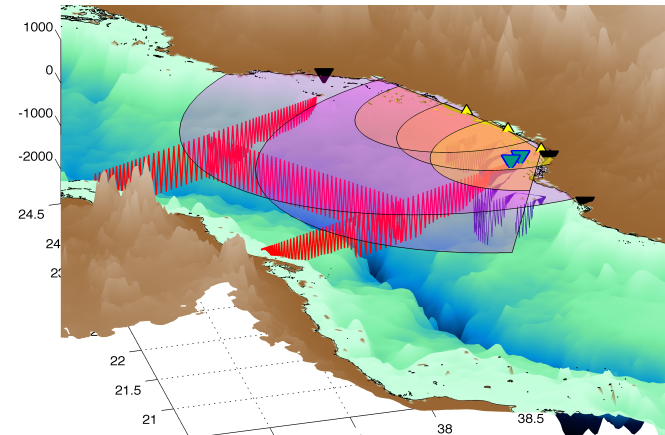
Impact of inflation in EnKF (SST forecast and analysis)



Future work



- **We are currently testing an adaptive EnOI scheme that automatically selects members from a large dictionary**
- **We will also use this scheme to make the EnKF “fault-free”**
- **Hybrid EnKF/SEnOI scheme**
- **Ensemble atmospheric forcing & perturbed parameterizations**
- **Assimilate gliders and HF-radars data**



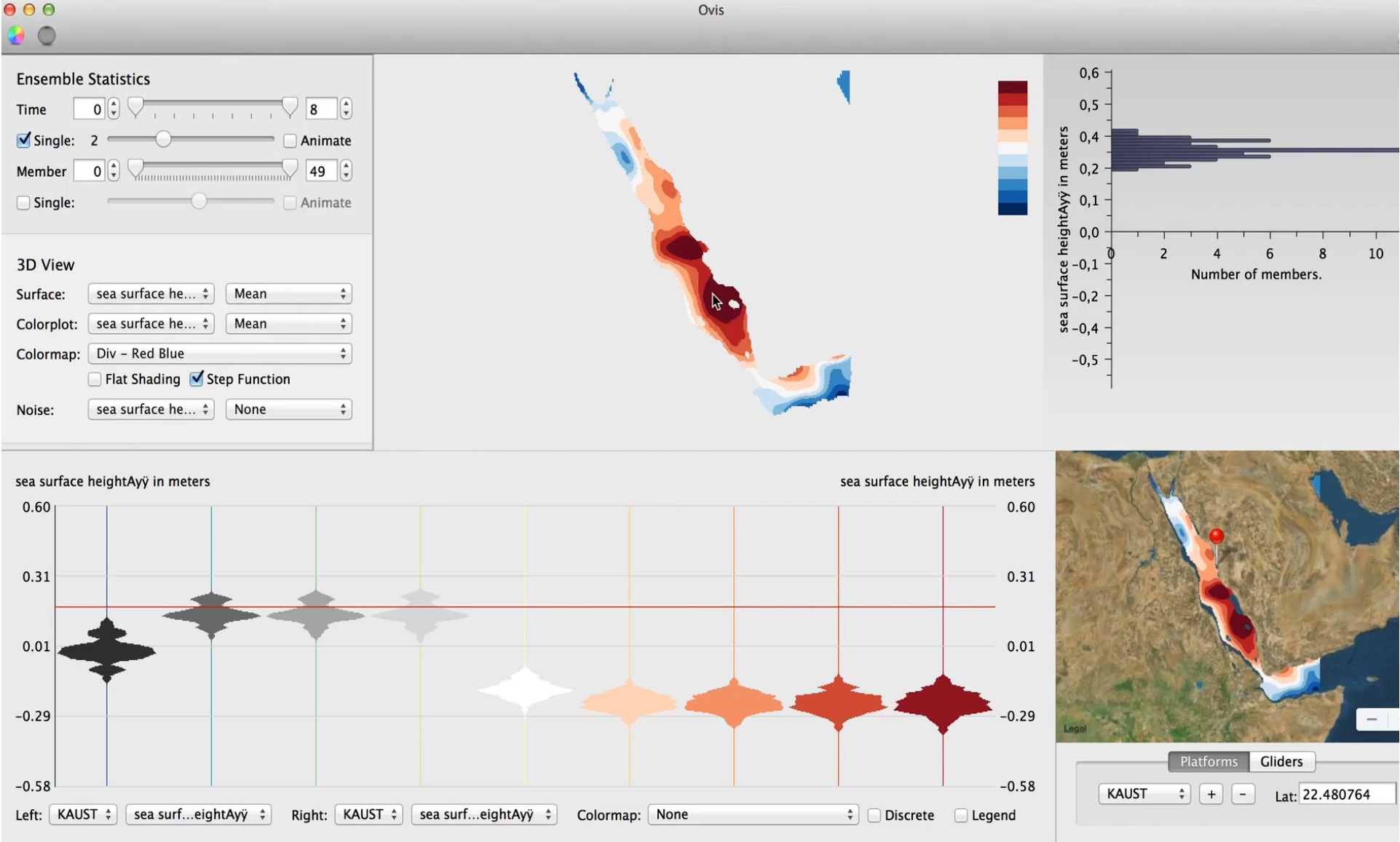
This research was supported by KAUST and made use of the resources of the Supercomputing Laboratory and computer clusters at KAUST

Interactive Ensemble Visualization in 5D

Thank you!



Ovis





Thank you!