# **UFS Land-DA Workflow**

- Day 1: Quick Land DA Session Intro -

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NOAA Earth Prediction Innovation Center (NOAA/EPIC)



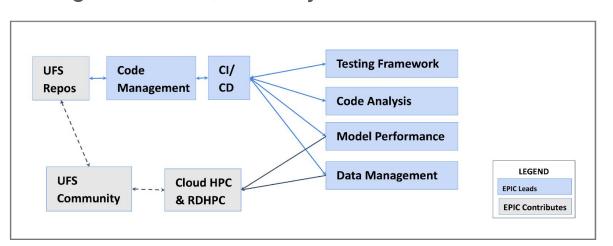
#### **Outlines**

- NOAA EPIC mission activities and Land DA motivation
- UFS (United Forecast System) Weather Model and Standalone JEDI-based NOAH-MP Land Data Assimilation Application
- Data Assimilation workflow component and structure
  - Model configuration and data assimilation workflow tasks
  - Consistency of workflow structure across UFS DA Applications: Land DA, SRW, etc.
    - File naming convention, environment variables and parameters, vertical workflow directory structure
  - Workflow management system and configuration tools: Rocoto, JEDI configuration Builder (JCB), Unified Workflow (UW) tools
- Analysis output and log files: CADRE DA sample configurations with choice of model and DA configuration options
  - Snow depth analysis: GHCN/IMS/GTS data sets, focus on 2025 January case for IMS data set with 3DVar with ERA5 forcing



## **EPIC's Keymission Activities**

 NOAA created the Earth Prediction Innovation Center (EPIC) to improve operational weather forecast systems through scientific and technical innovation via model co-development with the Weather Enterprise government, industry and academia.



#### **EPIC Infrastructure Focuses on:**

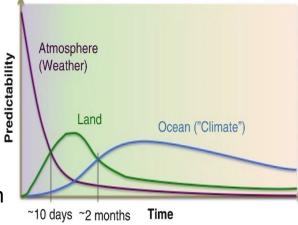
- Develop/provide necessary Software Infrastructure;
- Manage, maintain, test, and evaluate the UFS WM and Apps source code;
- Develop and maintain the appropriate frameworks;
- Support the transition of the UFS WM to Cloud-based HPC



https://epic.noaa.gov/

#### Land Data Assimilation Motivation

- Operational forecast models increasingly involve with coupled Earth modeling and data assimilation system
- Quantification and prediction of land surface state variability:
  - Critical for initialization of weather and climate forecasts
  - Hydrological community applications include agricultural forecasting, drought and flood risk assessments, etc.
  - Land states can provide predictability in subseasonal-to-seasonal time scale: soil temperature and moisture, snow temperature, etc.
  - Strong influence of land surface flux and moisture partition on the atmospheric boundary layer
  - NWP model constraint: soil moisture, soil temperature, and snowpack



Courtesy of Ek and Dirmeyer



## **UFS Weather Model Coupling Options**

- Current coupling options: 11 components for 14 coupling applications
  - Noah-MP coupling options: DATM (ERA5 and GWSP3 atmospheric forcings) and FV3-LND

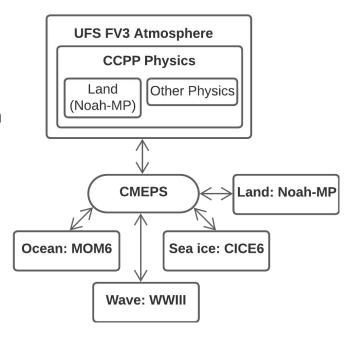
UFS Build Configurations	FV3: Atmosphere	DATM: Aata Atmosphere	MOM6 or HYCOM: Ocean	DOCN: Data Ocean	CICE6: Sea Ice	☑ WW3: Wave	GOCART: Aerosol	AQM: Air Qaulity	Noah-MP or LM4: Land Component	☐ Fire Behavior
Global S2SWA	<b>✓</b>		~		~	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>			
Global S2SW	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		<b>~</b>	$\checkmark$				
Global S2S	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$					
Global or regional ATM	$\checkmark$									
Global or regional ATMW	$\checkmark$					$\checkmark$				
Global or regional ATMAERO	$\checkmark$						$\checkmark$			
Global or regional ATMAQ	$\checkmark$							<b>~</b>		
Global ATMF	$\checkmark$									$\checkmark$
Global or regional HAFS-ALL	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	<b>✓</b>						
Global or regional HAFS-MOM6W or HAFSV	<b>V</b>		$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$				
Global NG-GODAS		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		<b>~</b>					
Global LND		<b>~</b>							$\checkmark$	
Global ATML	$\checkmark$								$\checkmark$	



#### Noah-MP Component Model: UFS Weather Model

#### Supported Coupling Configurations

- DATM+LND (incl. restart capability)
  - Tested with GSWP3 and ERA5 input provided by CDEPS data components
- FV3+LND side-by-side configuration (no feedback from land)
  - FV3/CCPP/Noah-MP also runs
  - Aims to compare the results coming from component model and CCPP
- FV3+LND fully coupled (incl. restart capability)
  - Fully active atmosphere coupled two-way with land component
  - Supports also running land component in high resolution





## The Joint Effort for Data assimilation Integration (JEDI)

- Collaborative development led by the Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation (JCSDA)
- JEDI provides a software infrastructure for data assimilation software infrastructure
- Key points:
  - Model agnostic, generic and portable from toy models to operational Earth system coupled models
  - Data assimilation on the model native grid
  - No restriction with one specific DA methodology or algorithm
  - Framework for generic observation handling capability and model-independent observation operators
  - Unified observation data process: Interface for Observation Data Access (IODA)
- FV3-JEDI: interfaces between the generic JEDI components and UFS
  - Noah-MP snow data assimilation: file-based pseudo model approach to read the state of a forecast from FV3 restart files



## JEDI Core Components and Application Interfaces

- Oriented Prediction System (OOPS) the operating system for JEDI. Provides wholly generic algorithms for running data assimilation and forecast models.
- Unified Forward Operator (UFO) an 'app-store' of observation operators.
- Integrated Observation Data Access (IODA) – generic handling of observations.
- System Agnostic Background Error Representation (SABER) – gathering of all the state of the art B matrix methods in a generic fashion.

