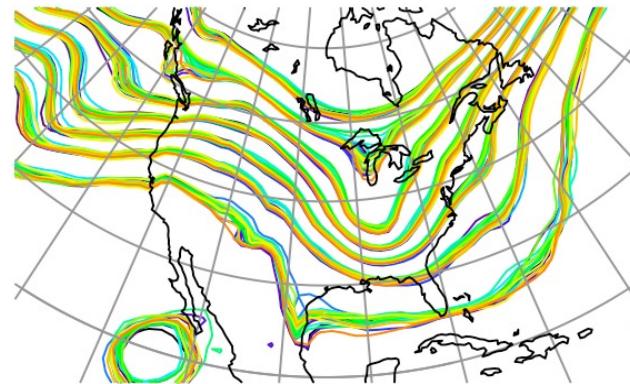


A CESM+DART Atmospheric Reanalysis for Forcing Ocean, Land, and Other Surface Models

Kevin Raeder, Jeff Anderson, Moha El Gharamti, Helen Kershaw, Brett Raczka, Tim Hoar, Nancy Collins, Ben Johnson, Nick Pedatella, Craig Schwartz, Glen Romine, Xueli Huo, Andy Fox
NCAR



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DART Is:

A flexible suite of software tools to accelerate Earth system research using ensemble Kalman filters.

Focused on
Educational Resource

Used at:

- 50+ Universities
- 100+ other sites
- 1500+ registered users



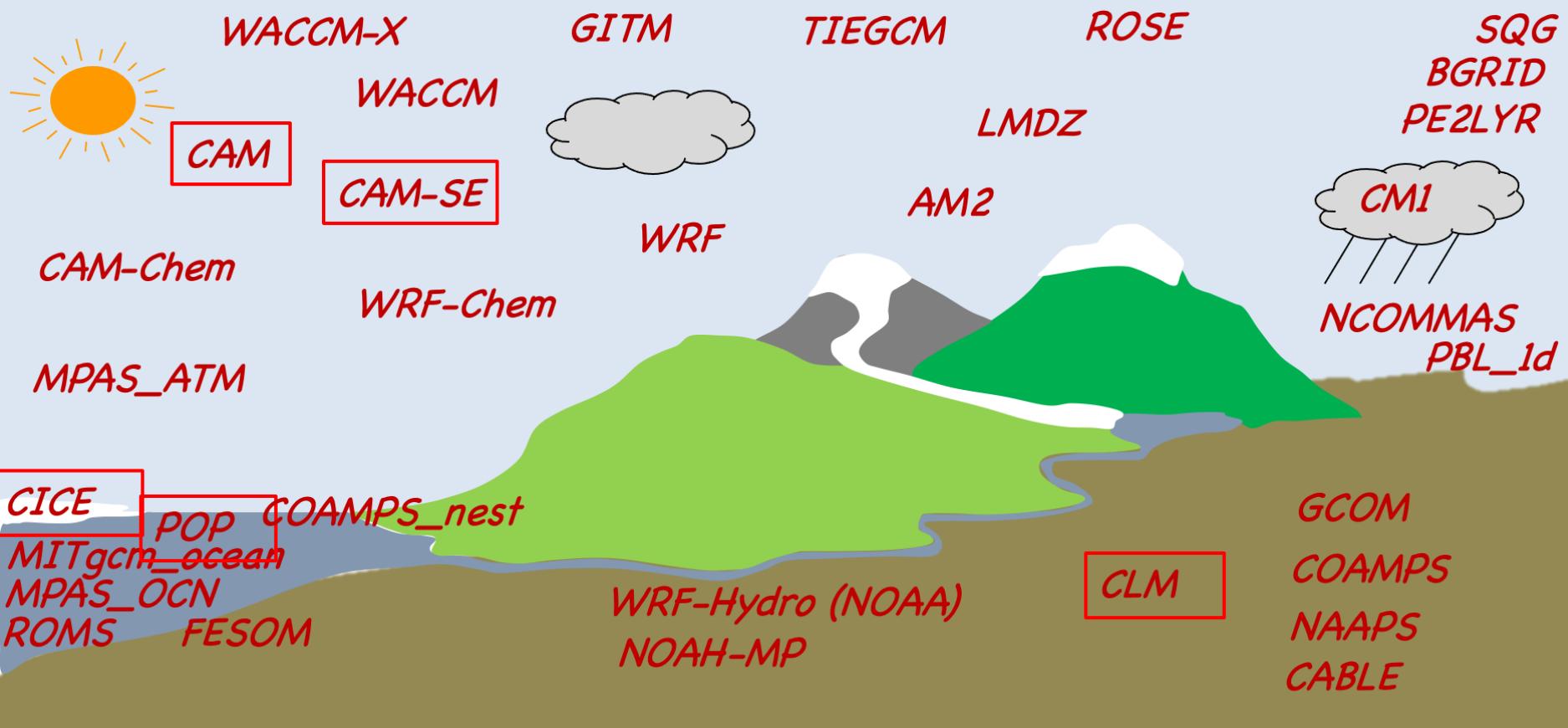
Open Source; community members develop:

- model interfaces
- observation forward operators
- assimilation algorithms

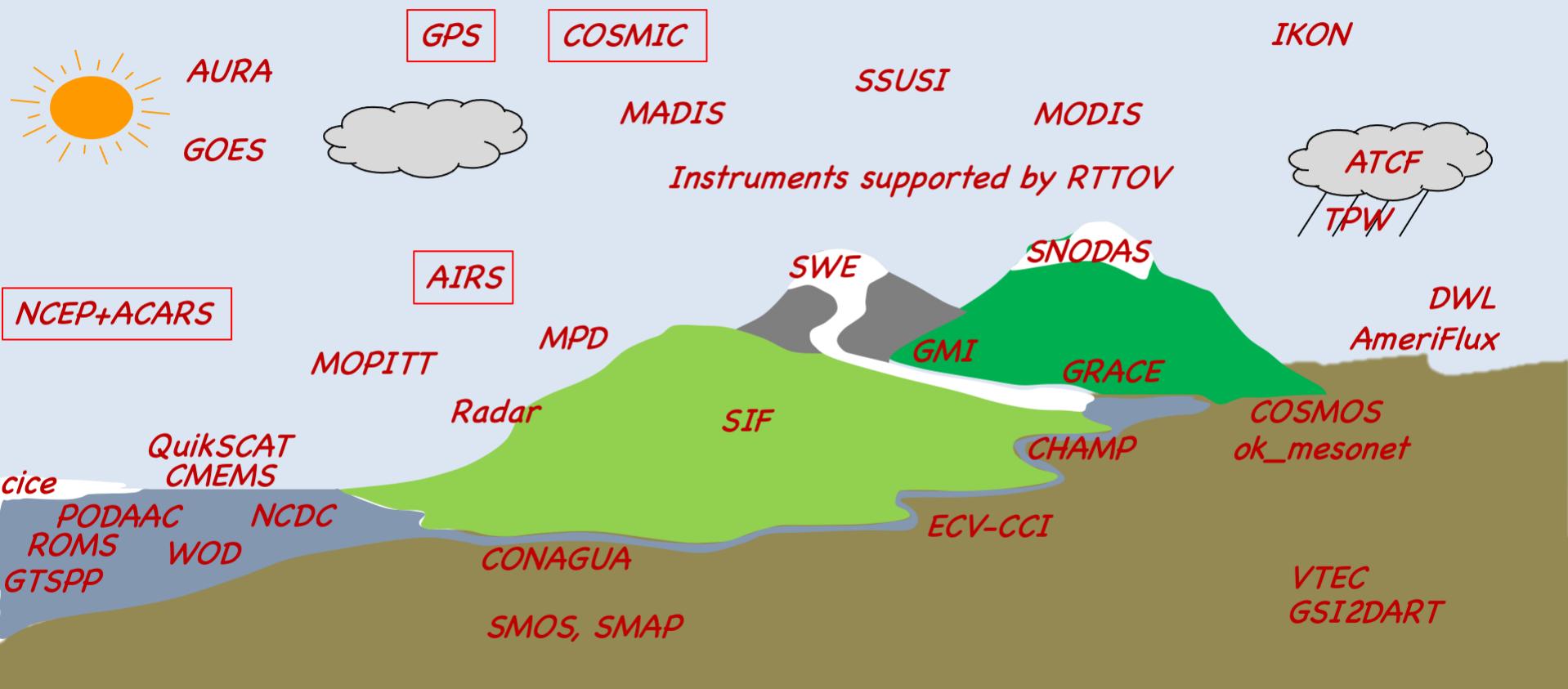
Contributions are reviewed, streamlined, and tested before merging into the public DART.



Geophysical Models Interfaced to DART

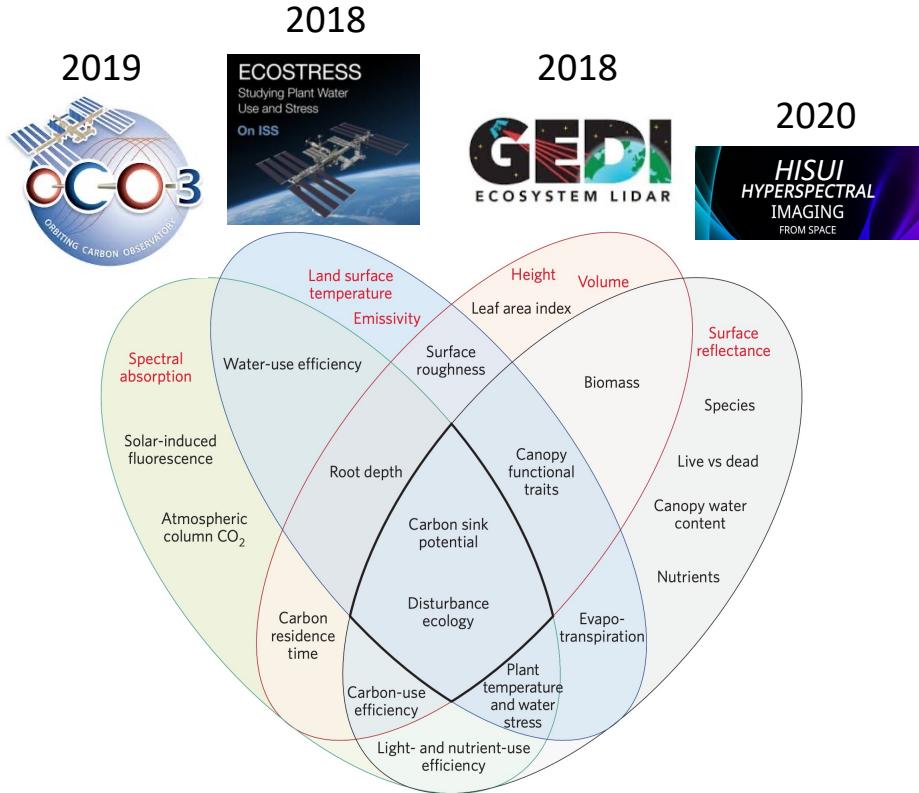


Earth System Observations (others available)



Expanding Earth System Observations

Remote Sensing Satellites

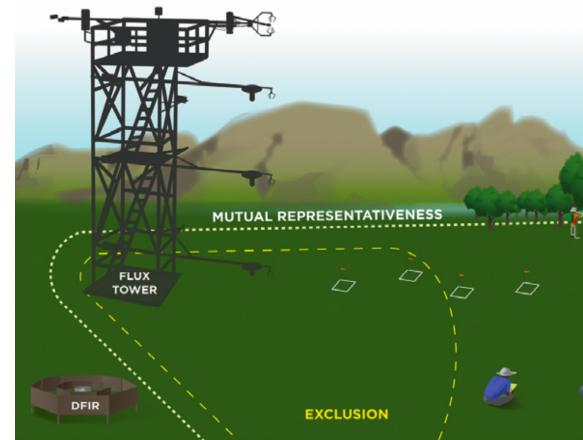


ISS observations offer insights into plant function

nature ecology & evolution

E. Natasha Stavros, David Schimel, Ryan Pavlick, Shawn Serbin, Abigail Swann, Laura Duncanson, Joshua B. Fisher, Fabian Fassnacht, Susan Ustin, Ralph Dubayah, Anna Schweiger and Paul Wennberg

Ground Based Networks:
NEON, Ameriflux

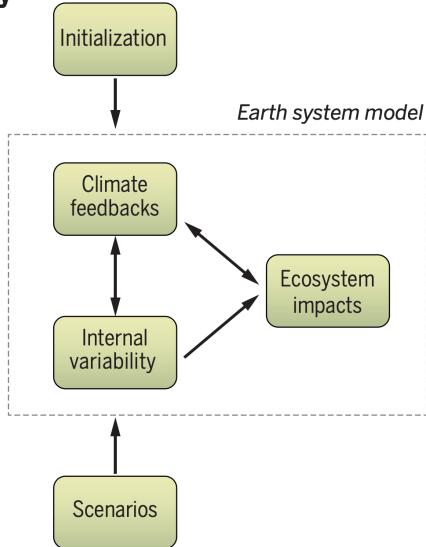


Metzger et al., (2019)

Motivation for DA in Earth System Models

Sources of uncertainty

Initial condition



Model uncertainty

Scenario uncertainty

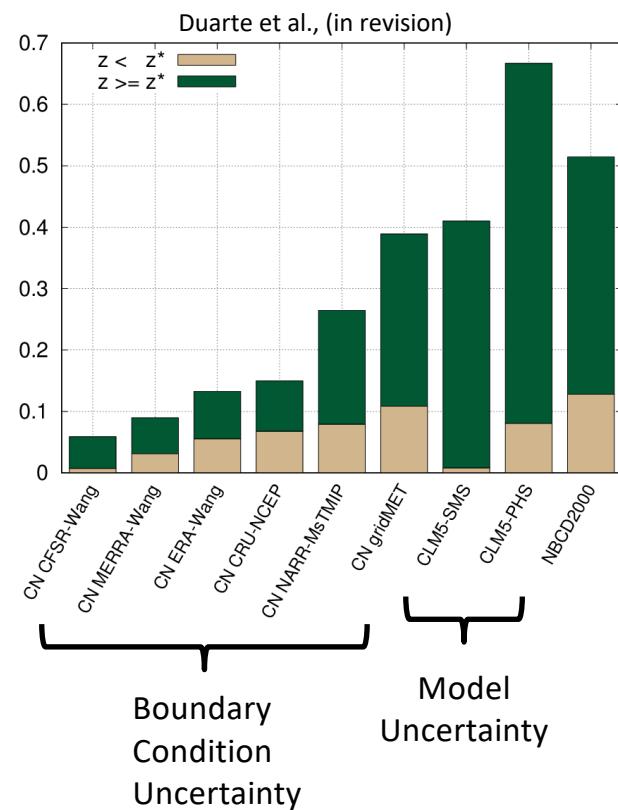
Bonan & Doney 2018

Initial value problem
Subseasonal to seasonal forecast
(2 weeks – 12 months)

Decadal prediction
(1 – 30 years)

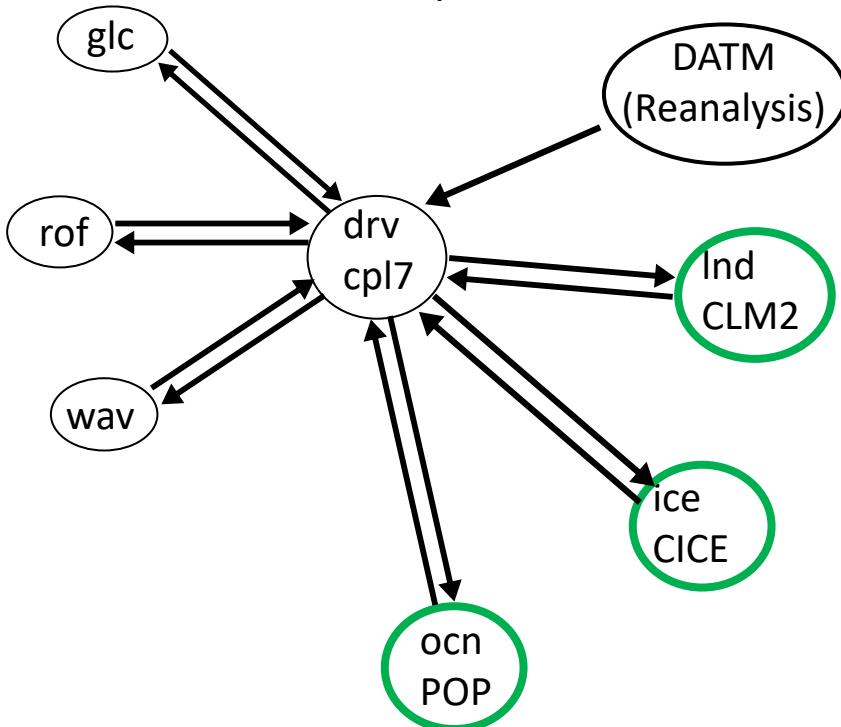
Earth system projection
(30 – 100+ years)
Boundary value problem

Simulated Biomass in Western US



Atmospheric forcing of surface components

CESM components



Surface models in CESM2 (CLM, POP, CICE, ...) are forced by CAM6. DA using any of these can use an existing CAM6 reanalysis instead of re-running a CAM6 ensemble for each new case.
Reanalysis \cong actual atmosphere.

Cpl history files:

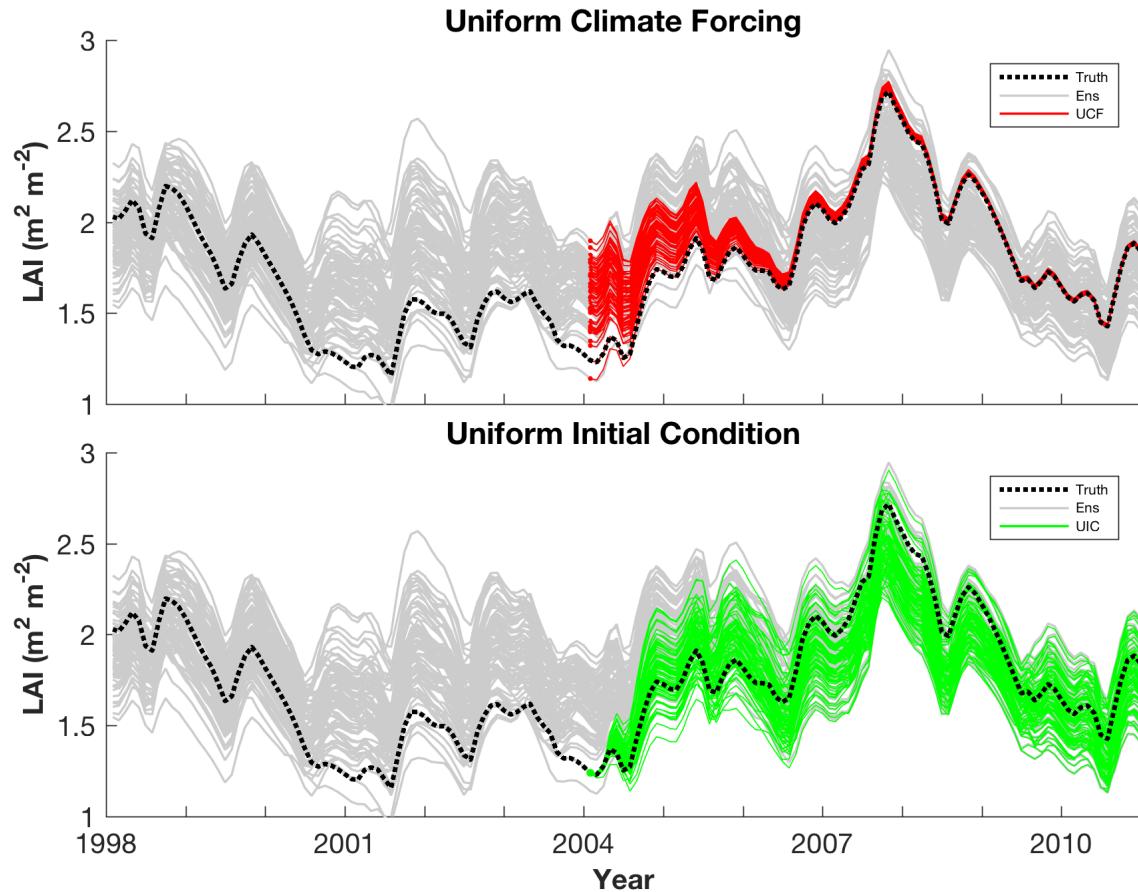
- frequencies ranging from 1-6 hours
- ready to use in CESM in DATM mode
- 1 year, 1 member per file
- 2011-2020

These models have DART interfaces for assimilation.

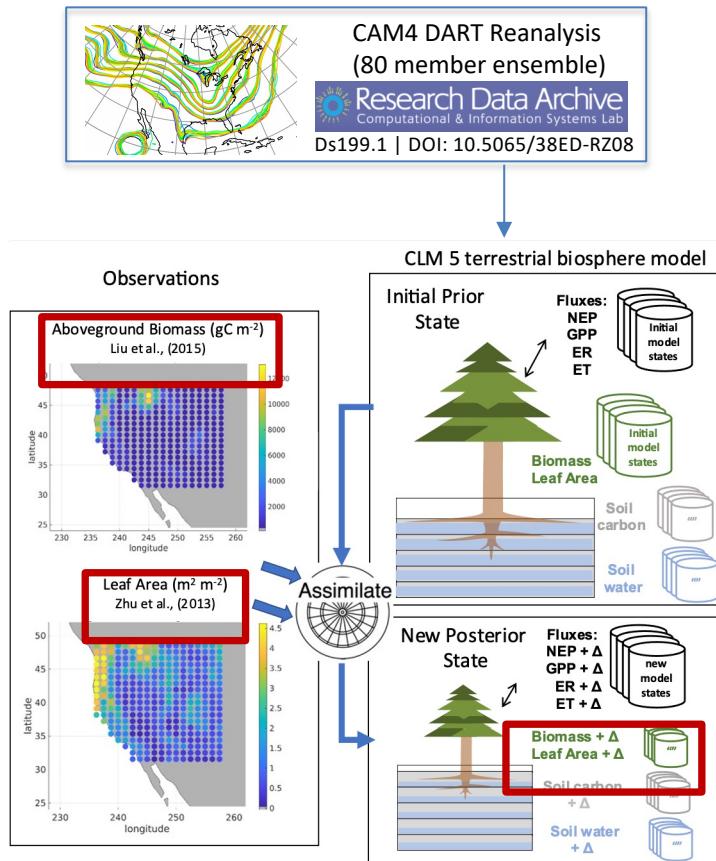


The CAM6+DART Reanalysis

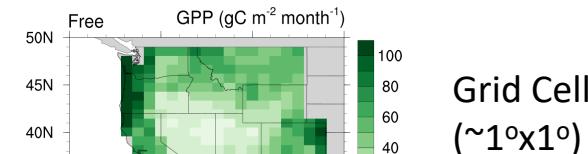
DA with surface models, such as CESM's Community Land Model (CLM5), requires not only a good model, but good forcing from the atmosphere, both in the mean and ensemble spread.



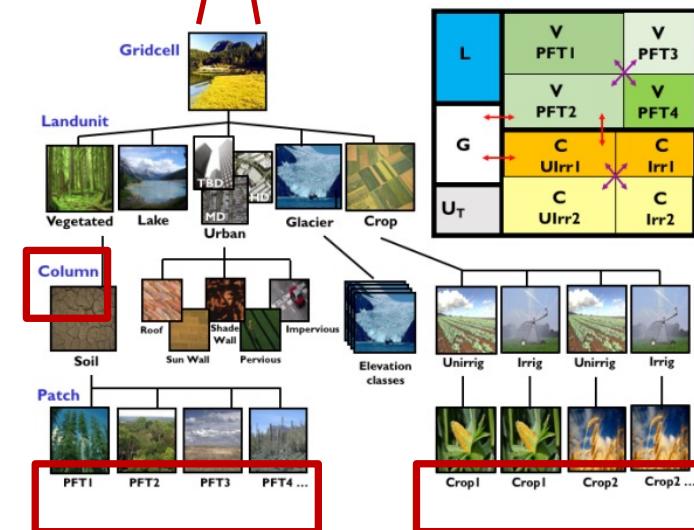
CLM5-DART Overview



CLM Subgrid Processes

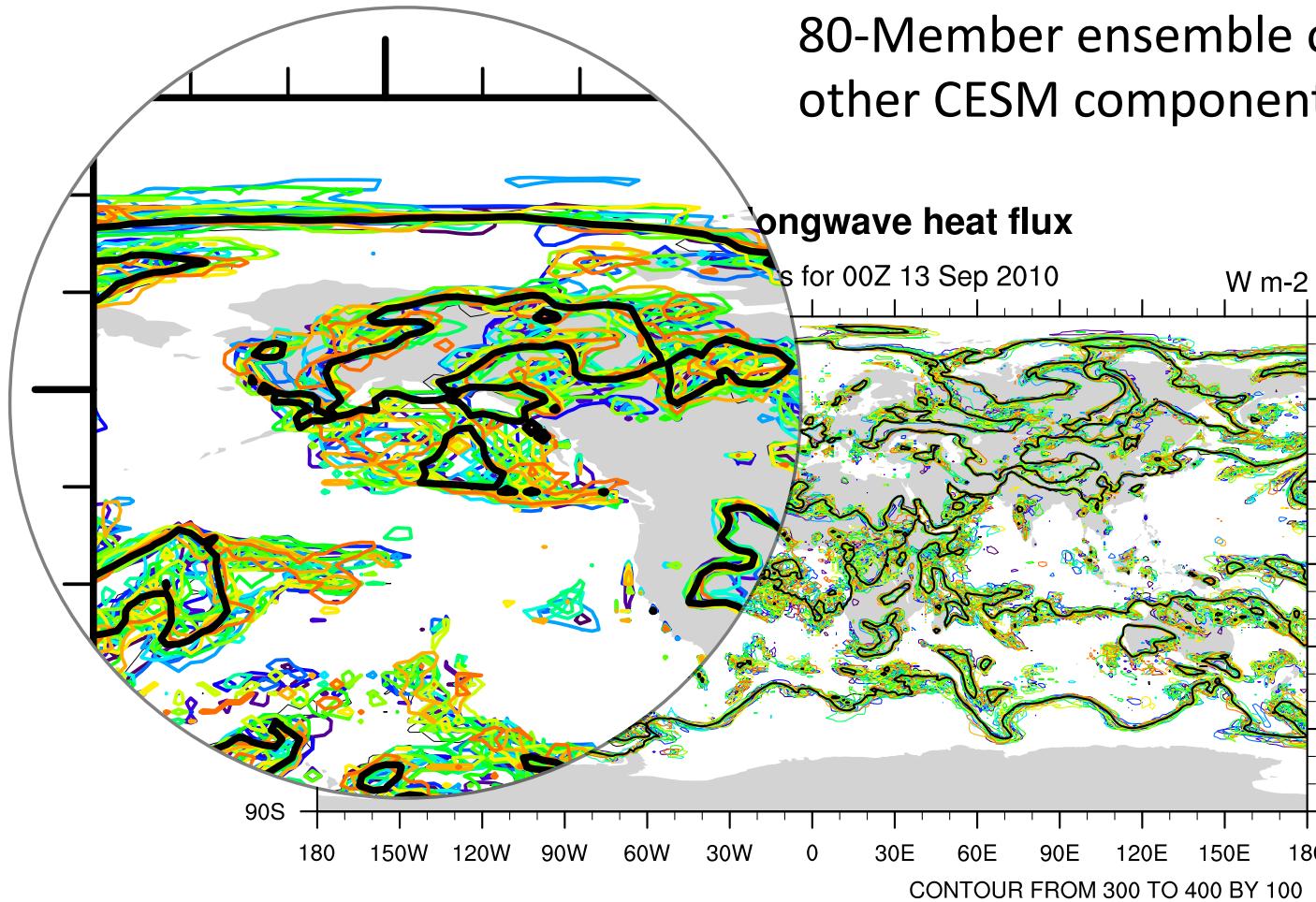


Grid Cell
 $(\sim 1^\circ \times 1^\circ)$



Ensemble of Atmospheric Forcing

80-Member ensemble of forcing files for other CESM components (20 shown).



Other Motivations for a CAM6+DART Reanalysis

2. Provide forcing for offline chemistry transport models or in a “nudging” framework.
3. Evaluate weather prediction capabilities of CAM.
 - Confront climate model with observations.
 - Identify systematic short-term forecast errors.
 - Compare to earlier CAM reanalysis.
4. Very large, labeled data set of atmospheric observations + ensemble estimates; useful for machine learning.
5. Ensemble of plant growth variable time series from CLM.



Reanalysis Quick Facts: Model

- CESM 2.1 release, also used for CMIP 6.
- Atmosphere: CAM6 0.9 degree latitude by 1.2 degree longitude, 32 levels.
- Land: CLM 5.0 BGC-CROP version, same grid as CAM.
- SST and Sea Ice *Coverage*: Specified daily 0.25 degree from AVHRR.
- Sea Ice *Thickness* from CICE model.
- Aerosols, greenhouse gases, volcanic forcing: from CESM when available.



Reanalysis Quick Facts: Assimilation

- DART Manhattan
- Ensemble Adjustment Kalman Filter (EAKF)
- 80 members with Sampling Error Correction
- 6-hour window
- Inverse Γ adaptive inflation
- Tuned parameters for localization, inflation, etc.
- Land state well spun up; in balance with atmosphere(s).



Reanalysis Quick Facts: Observations

Observations assimilated:

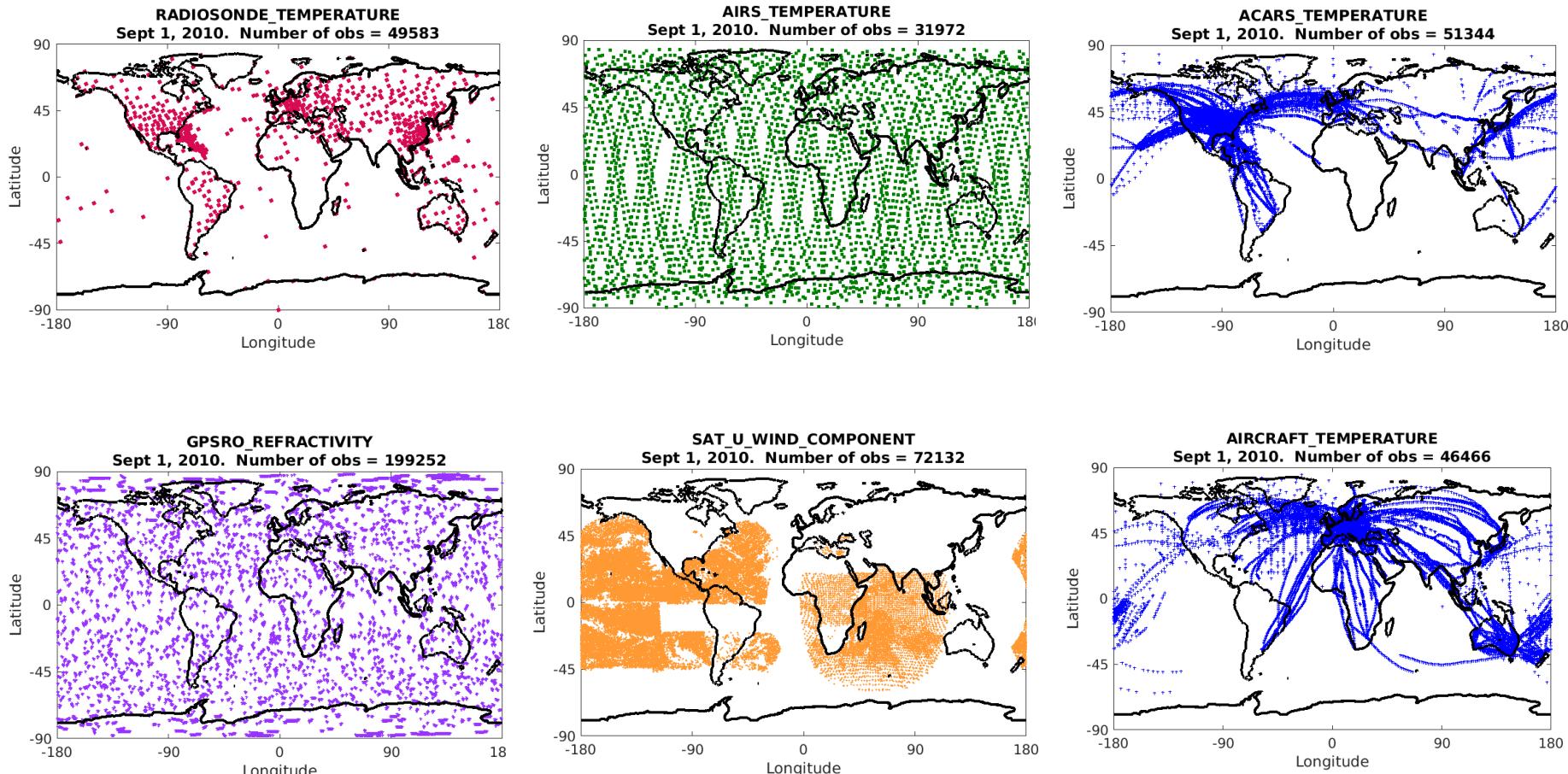
- Temperatures and winds from radiosondes, ACARS and aircraft
- Cloud motion vector winds
- GPS radio occultation refractivity
- AIRS temperature retrievals

Observations evaluated ("withheld"):

- Radiosonde specific humidity
- AIRS specific humidity retrievals
- Radiosonde, land and marine altimeter



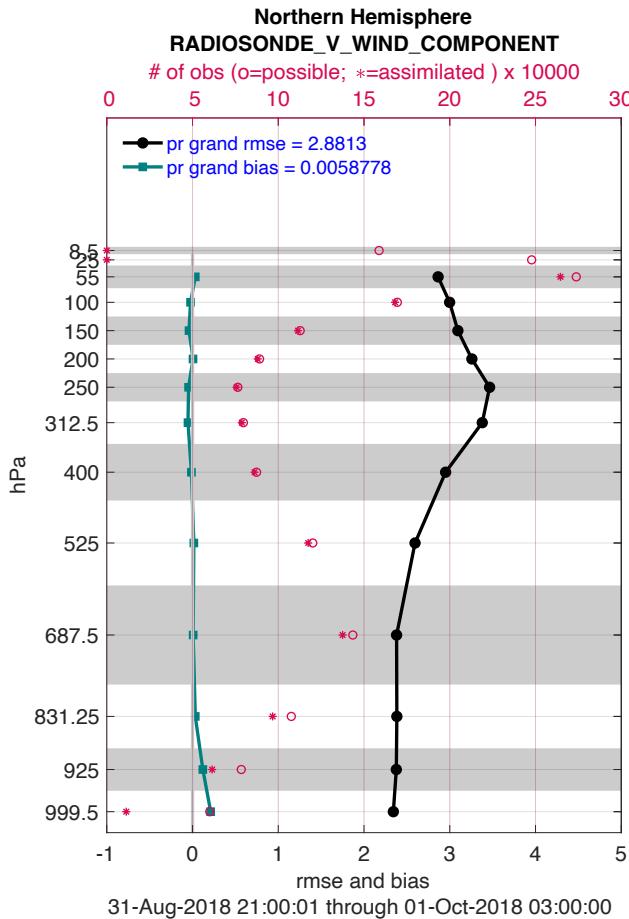
Reanalysis Quick Facts: Observations



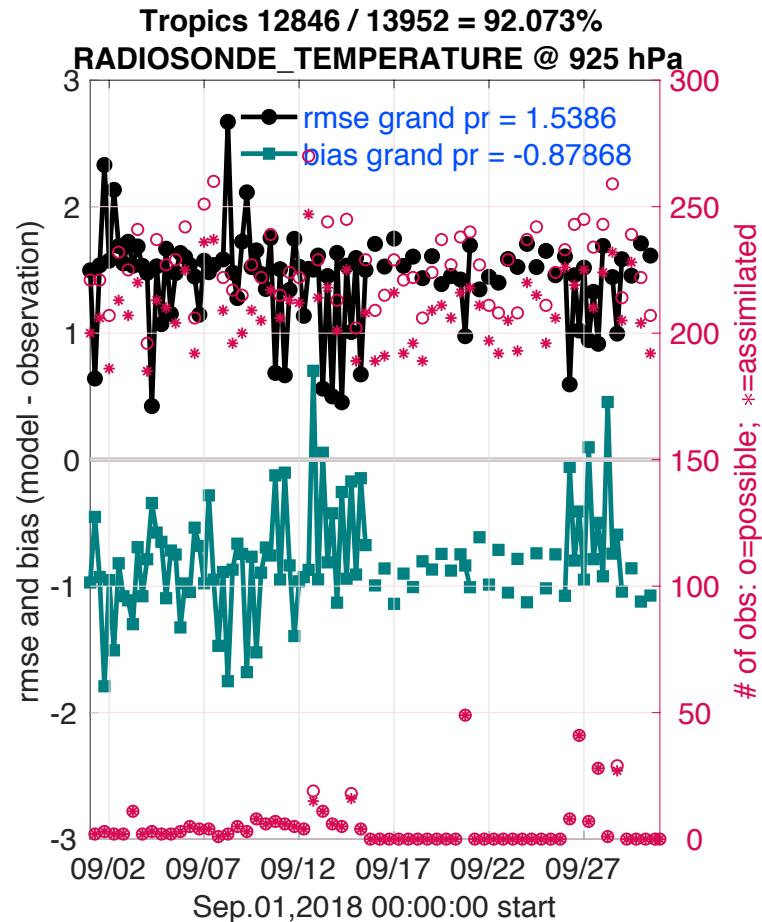
Example of observations used in 1 cycle; > 450,000 in this window.



Observation Space Diagnostics



Assimilation status evaluated monthly relative to all obs types; RMSE, bias, totalspread, **numbers of obs available (o)** and used (*), time series, profiles, 3 regions. All archived.



Research Data Archive: Contents

- <https://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds345.0>
- O(120 Tbytes) of data
- Organized by CESM component (cpl, atm, esp, ...)
- Useful units of compressed data for easy download
- CESM gridded data
- “Observation space” data; ensemble *model estimates* of the observations at the obs locations

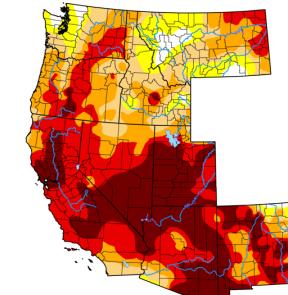


Carbon Monitoring Across Western US

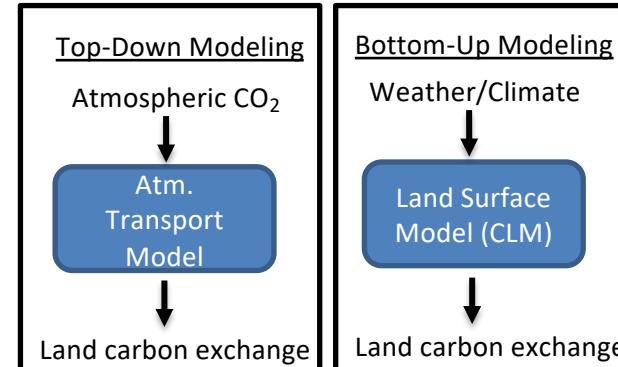
Contributed by Brett Raczka



US Drought Monitor,
June 10, 2021



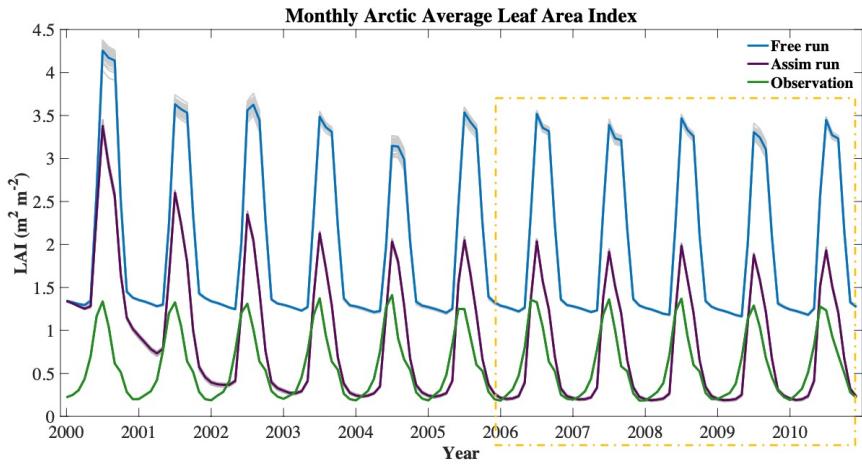
- Vulnerable carbon stocks create drastic change to landscape and ecosystem functioning
- Complex terrain challenges traditional carbon monitoring, flux towers, atmospheric inversions



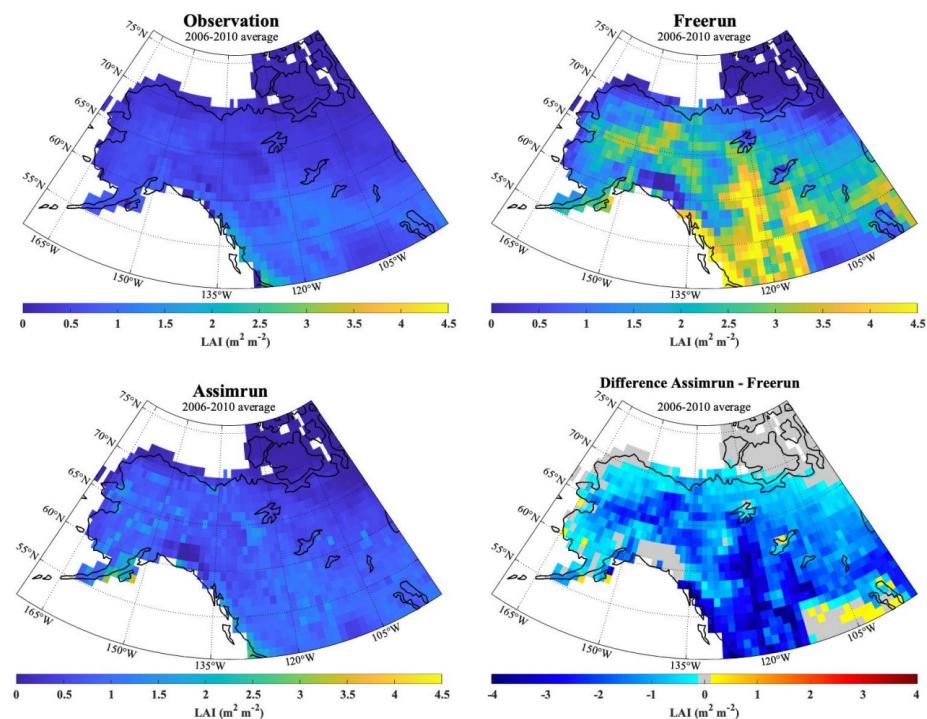
Current Land Data Assimilation Using the CAM6 Reanalysis: Arctic

Assimilating Leaf Area Observations within Arctic Boreal Domain (ABoVE Project)
Led by: Xueli Huo, Andy Fox and others

Leaf Area (Monthly)



The mean annual LAI in the assimilation run decreased by **63.7%** compared with the free run.



More Projects Using the Reanalysis

- “Exploring Bounded Non-Parametric Filter Impacts on Sea Ice Data Assimilation” (**Riedel** AMS2023)
- “Evaluating Ocean Data Assimilation Procedures for Initialized Predictability in Coupled CESM2 Using Dart” (**Amrhein** AMS2023)
- “Leveraging DART Increments to Address Model Biase in the Community Atmosphere Model” (**Chapman** AMS2023)
- “Improving the Representation of Land Surface Processes using the Data Assimilation Research Testbed (DART)” (**Raczka** AMS2023)
- Enhancing Earth System Predictability by Diagnosing Model Error in Mode Water Regions (**Johnson, Gharamti, Deppenmeier, Grooms**)
- The kiloCAM experiments at KAUST (**Gharamti & Johnson**)
- Plant growth variable time series exported to AWS; <https://registry.opendata.aws/ncar-dart-cam6/>



Summary and Resources

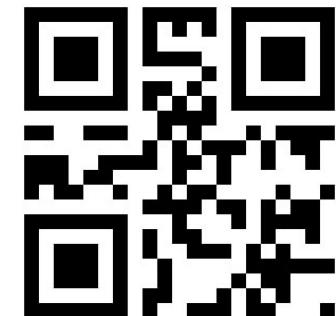
- + DART is a flexible, research focused, community, ensemble DA system.
- + It's used for a broad variety of Earth system research projects.
- + The CAM6+DART Reanalysis can accelerate research using non-atmospheric Earth system models at lower cost.
- + It provides objectively-derived, realistic variable forcing to surface models, with uncertainty estimates.

<https://dart.ucar.edu>

dart@ucar.edu

Reanalysis description in Scientific Reports:

<https://rdcu.be/ctUVQ>



Extras

DART's Algorithms (a sampling)

- ❖ Assimilation Flavors (9+):
 - ✓ Deterministic and stochastic ensemble Kalman Filters
 - ✓ Non-Gaussian rank histogram filters
 - ✓ Localized Particle Filter (Poterjoy)
 - ✓ Gamma/Inverse Gamma, Inverse Gamma/Gamma filters (Bishop)
 - ✓ Higher moment filters (Hodyss)
 - ✓ **Quantile Conserving Ensemble Filter (Anderson)**
- ❖ Ensemble Inflation; state-space, prior and posterior, adaptive, **inverse Γ** , damping
- ❖ “Localization”; spatial and **by variable** (esp. for chemistry)
- ❖ **Sampling Error Correction**, Spread Restoration, Sort Obs. Increments, Rank Regression
- ❖ Output 6 stages of assimilation in state space, plus observation space
- ❖ Quality Control; detailed reporting
- ❖ Compact enough for laptops, **scales to thousands of processors** (one-sided MPI, distributed states and mean)

Designed for flexible research and development,
including computationally intensive ideas.

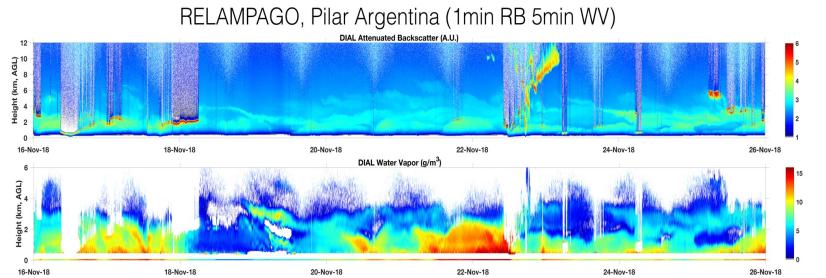


MPD Water Vapor Profile DA for Convective Weather Forecasts

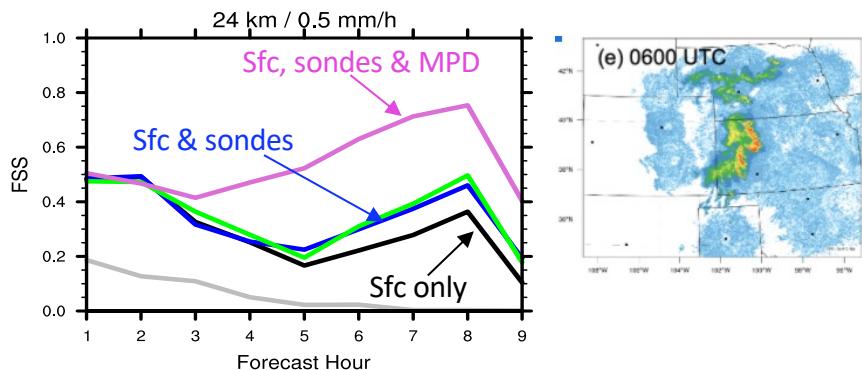
Lead; Tammy Weckwerth



MicroPulse Differential absorption lidar (MPD) developed by Montana State University and EOL measures continuous relative backscatter and water vapor profiles.

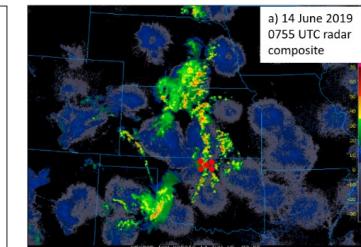
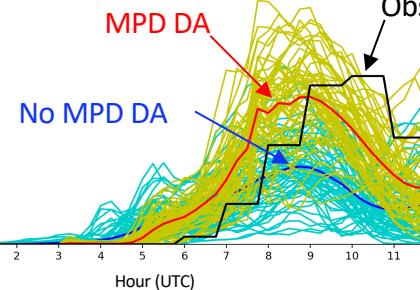


Observing System Simulation Experiment (OSSE)



Observing System Experiment (OSE)

Precipitation time series



WRF/DART DA of MPD improves short-term forecasts of convection initiation and evolution compared to assimilating conventional observations (in the OSSE) and no DA (in the OSE).



Data
Assimilation
Research
Testbed

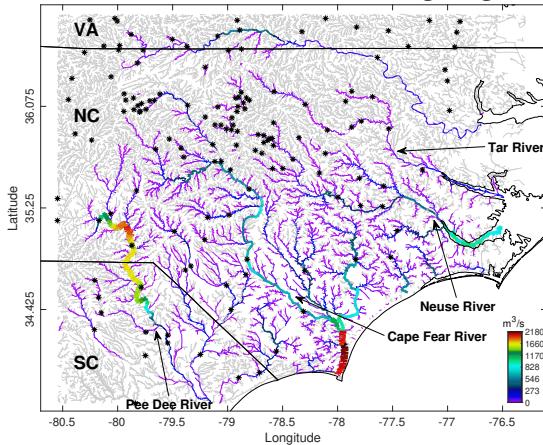


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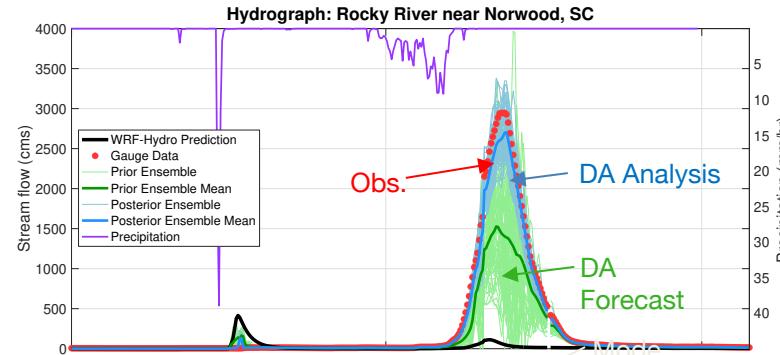
AMS 2023 IOAS-AOLS

Flood Prediction: WRF-Hydro/DART for Hurricane Florence 2018

High-resolution stream network with USGS streamflow gauges.

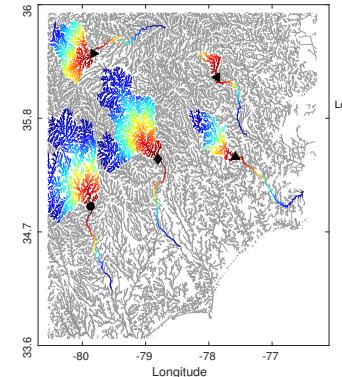
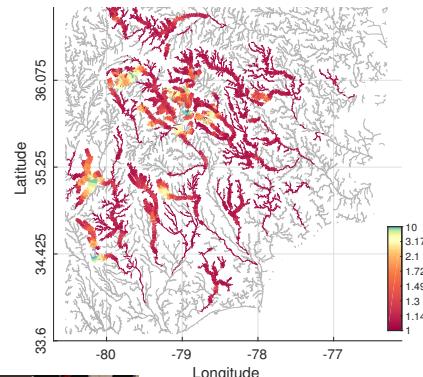


DA greatly improves analysis and forecasts of streamflow.



Novel Data Assimilation Science

1. Prior and Posterior Adaptive Covariance Inflation
2. Along-The-Stream (topology-based) Localization

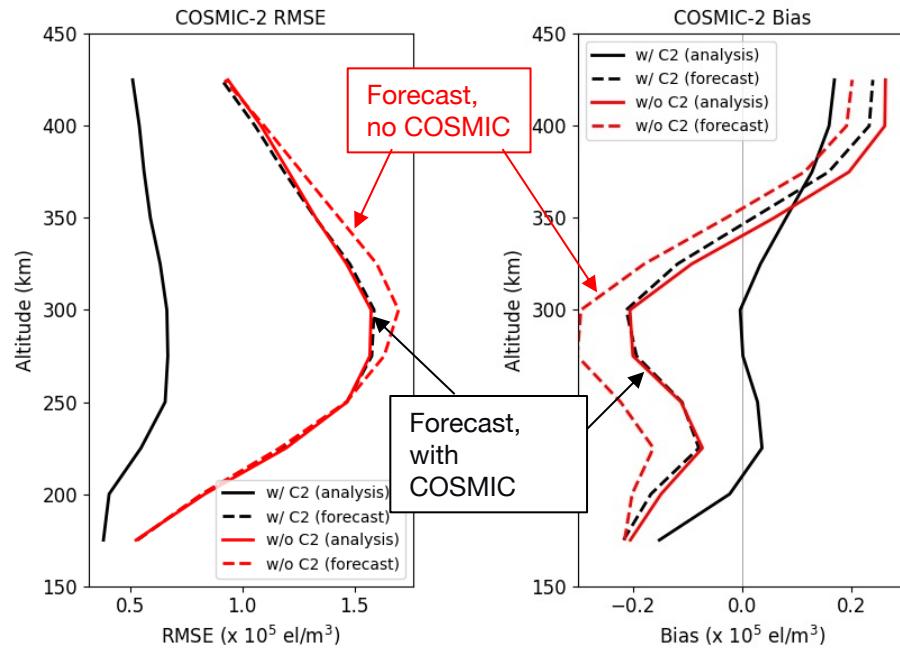


Lead; Moha
el Ghamati

DA for Space Weather and Earth's Upper Atmosphere

Lead; Nick Pedatella

- WACCMX+DART is first whole atmosphere DA system that can assimilate observations from the surface to ~500 km.
- Used to assess impact of new satellite missions (COSMIC2, NASA GOLD and ICON) on specifying and forecasting the space environment.
- Scientific applications:
 - Study middle-upper atmosphere variability forced by solar storms and lower atmosphere,
 - Predictability of the near-Earth space environment.



Forecast and analysis RMSE and bias compared to COSMIC-2 electron content observations.

Assimilating COSMIC-2 observations during April 25-30, 2020 reduces forecast RMSE and bias by 6.4% and 28.1% at 300 km



Field Campaign and Satellite Data: Pollution Emission Estimation

Lead; Benjamin Gaubert

Aircraft measurements from KORUS-AQ field study in Korea 2016

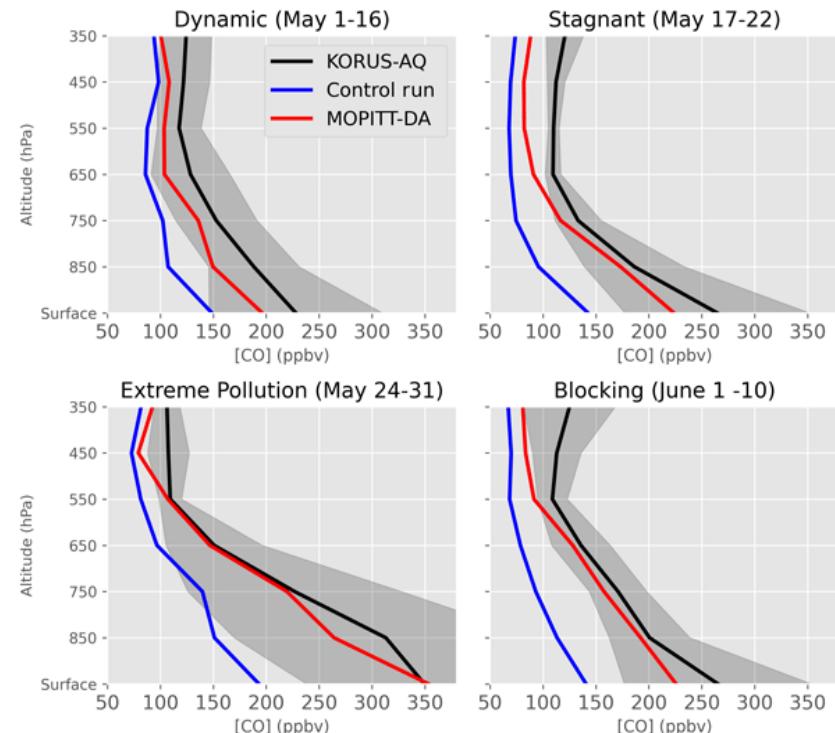
Satellite retrievals of CO from Terra/MOPITT
Chemistry modeling with CAM-Chem DART

Ensemble Kalman Filter with:

- Optimized CO initial conditions
- Optimized CO emissions

Inversion of MOPITT data updated emissions estimates, improved model performance

- Against the KORUS-AQ aircraft observations of CO (shown) and O₃, OH, HO₂
- Suggests underestimates of CO/VOCs in China



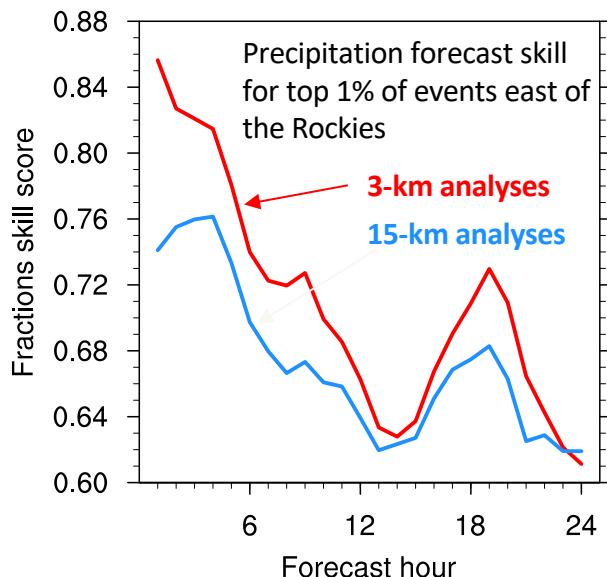
DA improves fit to NASA DC-8 aircraft CO measurements for all synoptic conditions:
DA closer to obs than no DA.



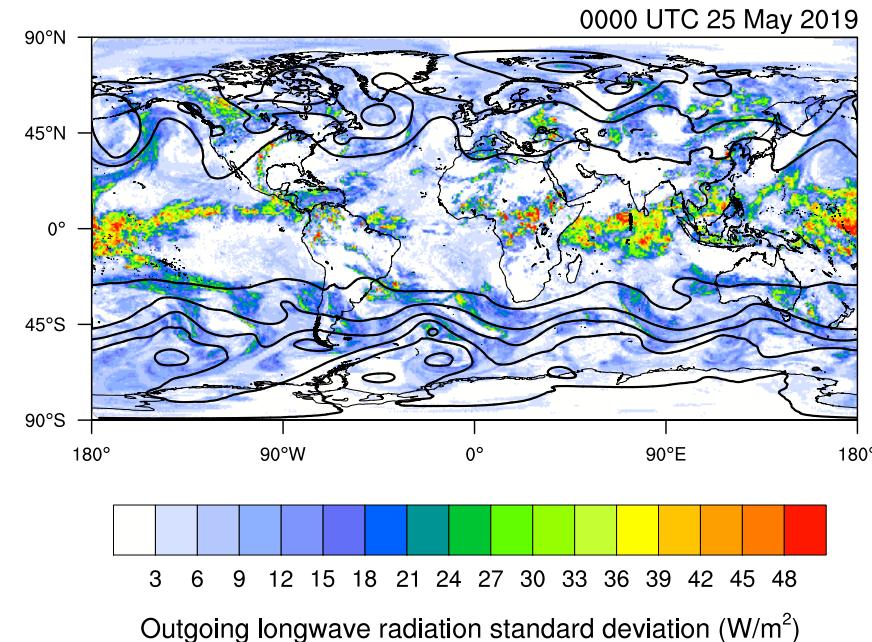
Toward Global Convection-Permitting Data Assimilation

Leads; Craig Schwartz and Glen Romine

Regional 3-km WRF/DART



Global 15-km MPAS/DART



Gradual approach toward global convection-permitting ensemble-based DA

Variable-resolution meshes → “Dual-resolution” DA → Global convection-permitting

