

## the Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF)

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## **Overview**



- 1. Contexte and Objectives
- 2. Background
- 3. Implementation and Results
- 4. Conclusion

## **Contexte and Objectives**

## **Context**



Study of the application of the Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF) to nonlinear dynamic systems, specifically the Lorenz system.

The Ensemble Kalman Filter[1] is a powerful tool for state estimation in nonlinear and high-dimensional systems, enhancing forecast accuracy by integrating observational data.

## **Objectives**

- 1. To determine how effective the Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF) is in tracking and predicting the behavior of the Lorenz system, which is intrinsically chaotic.
- To examine how different parameters, such as observation noise levels and ensemble size, influence the performance of the EnKF in forecasting the future states of the system.

# **Background**



## **Lorenz system and ODEs solvers**

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \sigma(y - x) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x(\rho - z) - y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = xy - \beta z \end{cases}$$

#### where:[2]

- *x* is the rate of convective overturning, [2]
- y is the horizontal temperature variation,
- z is the vertical temperature variation,
- $\sigma$  is the Prandtl number.
- ullet ho is the Rayleigh number,
- $\beta$  is a geometrical factor.

## **Explicit Euler Method**



### **Method Description:**

- Simple and effective for step-by-step approximation.
- Uses the derivative to estimate state changes.

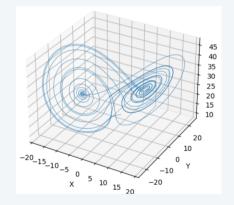


Figure: Lorenz system solved with Explicit Euler  $_{5/15}$ 

## **Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF)**

The Ensemble Kalman Filter [3] works by:

- **Propagation through the Model** we use our dynamic model to predict future states by running multiple state samples through it.
- Update with Observations we adjust these predictions based on actual observations to get a more accurate estimate of the system's state.

# **Implementation and Results**

## **EnKF Algorithm Steps**

- **1. Initialization:** Generate initial state samples  $\{x_i^0\}_{i=1}^N$ .
- 2. Prediction: Forecast the next state for each ensemble member [4]:

$$x_i^{\mathsf{pred}} = f(x_i^{\mathsf{upd}}) + w_i$$

- 3. Update: Adjust predictions based on observations:
  - Compute predicted observation:

$$z_i^{\mathsf{pred}} = h(x_i^{\mathsf{pred}}) + v_i$$

Calculate Kalman gain:

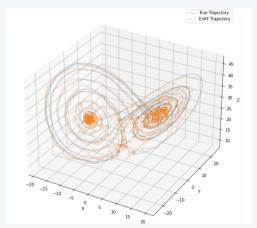
$$K_k = P_k^{\mathsf{pred}} H^T (H P_k^{\mathsf{pred}} H^T + R)^{-1}$$

Update state estimates:

$$x_i^{\mathsf{upd}} = x_i^{\mathsf{pred}} + K_k(z_k - h(x_i^{\mathsf{pred}}))$$

## **Results**

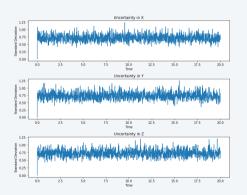
### **EnKF Trajectories and Deviations**



## Results



### **Uncertainty of Estimates and Absolute Errors**



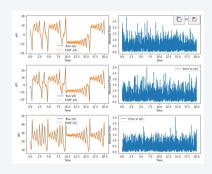


Figure: Individual Trajectories and Absolute Errors

Figure: Uncertainty

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## **Results**

### Impact of Observation Covariance Matrix (R)

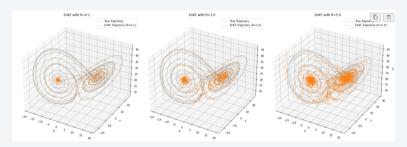


Figure: Lorenz System Analysis Using Ensemble Kalman Filter for Different R Values

## **Results**

### Impact of Ensemble Size (N)

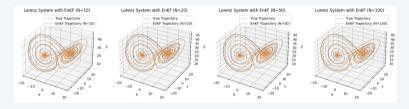


Figure: Influence of the Number of Ensembles N

## Conclusion

### Conclusion



#### **Effectiveness of EnKE**:

• The Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF) has proven effective in estimating the states of the Lorenz system, even in the presence of uncertainties and noise.

#### **Sensitivity to Parameters:**

 The performance of the EnKF is influenced by observation noise levels and ensemble size.

## References I



- [1] W. contributors, *Ensemble kalman filter*, [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ensemble\_Kalman\_filter.
- [2] Wikipédia, Système dynamique de lorenz, [Online]. Available: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syst%C3%A8me\_dynamique\_de\_Lorenz.
- [3] R. R. L. Jr, *Kalman and bayesian filters in python*, May 2020. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/rlabbe/Kalman-and-Bayesian-Filters-in-Python/.
- [4] M. A. Iglesias, K. J. Law, and A. M. Stuart, "Ensemble kalman methods for inverse problems," *Inverse Problems*, 2013.



# Thank you for your attention

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