

Data
Assimilation
Research
Testbed



DART Tutorial Section 15: DART Experiments: Control and Design



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Contain a *time-ordered* list of observation definitions:

1. Type of observation (radiosonde temperature, radar reflectivity),
2. Location of observation,
3. Time of observation,
4. Observation error variance,
5. Additional stuff for complex observation types.

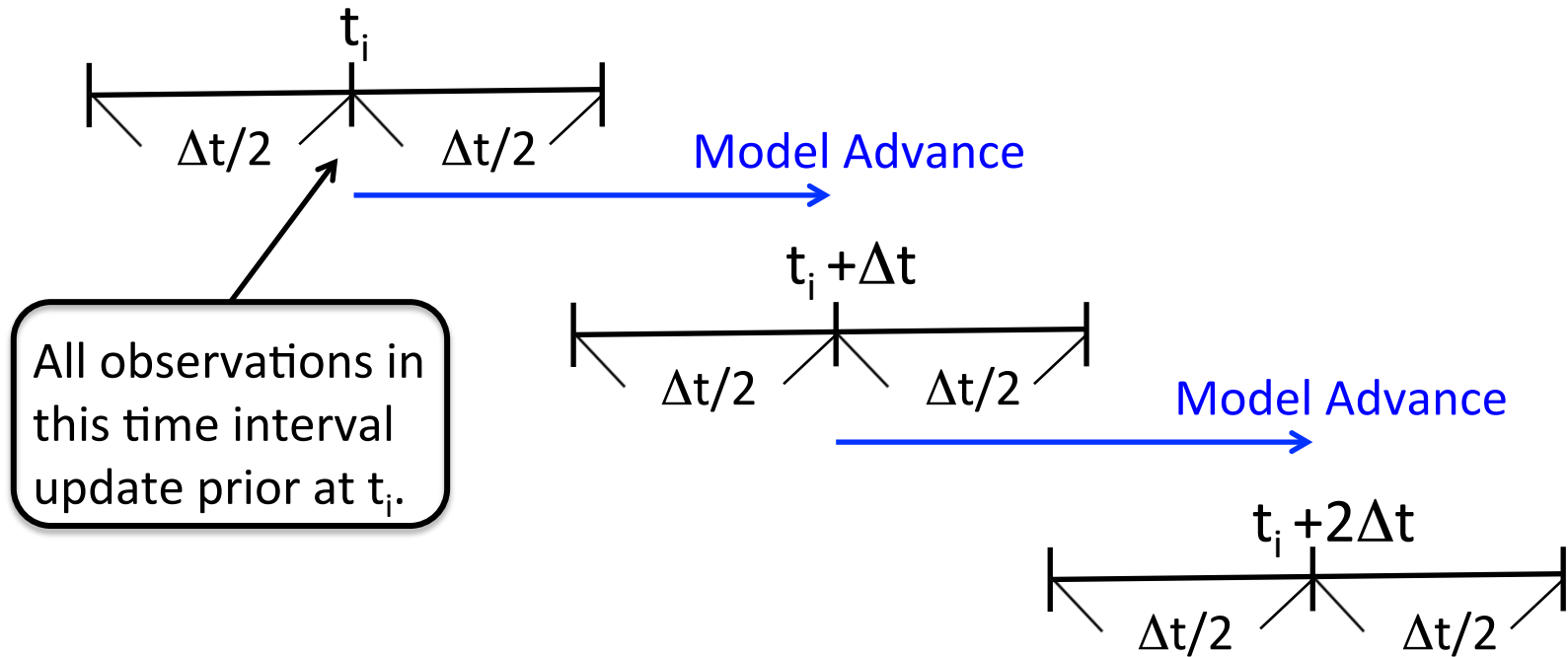
When driving filter assimilation, also contain observed values.

(An obs_sequence can have 0 or more values associated with each observation; section 17).

DART experiments are driven by input observation sequences

Model assumed to have fixed timestep, Δt .

Initial time of ensemble (from input file or namelist) is t_i .

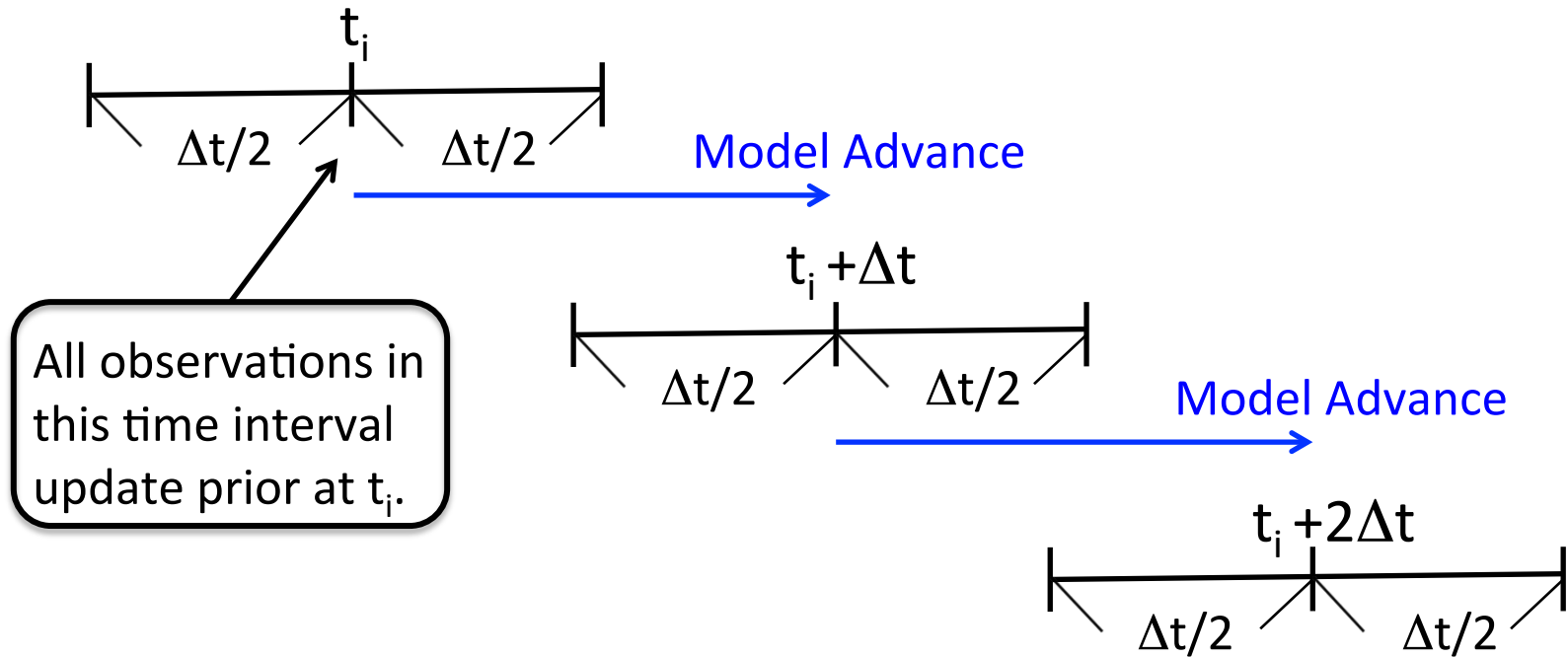


Filter continues until all observations in sequence have been used.
First observation can NOT be earlier than first 'window'.

DART experiments are driven by input observation sequences

This capability is too limited: Would like to allow:

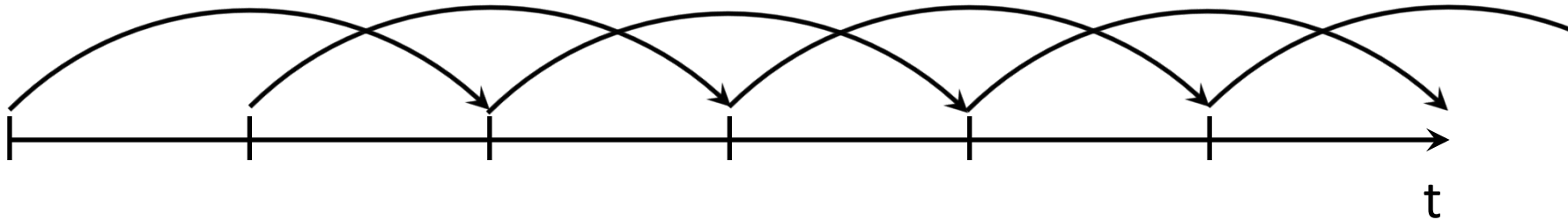
1. Dynamically adjusting model Δt for models with this capability;
2. Window widths that could be less than Δt ;



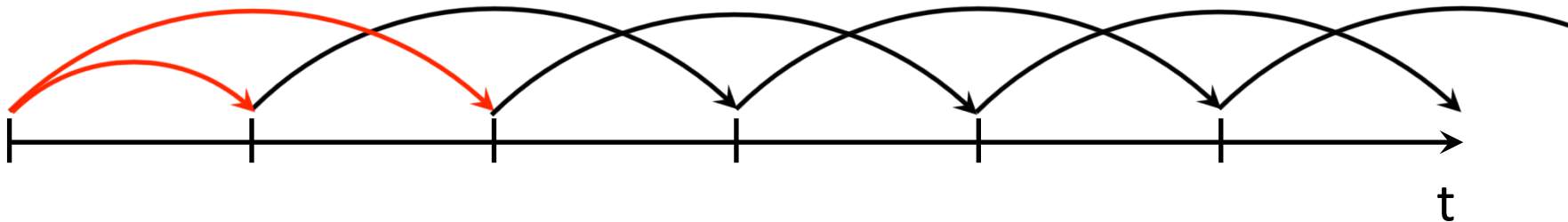
3. Time interpolation forward operators.

Dealing with models with multi-level time differencing

Example: Leapfrog



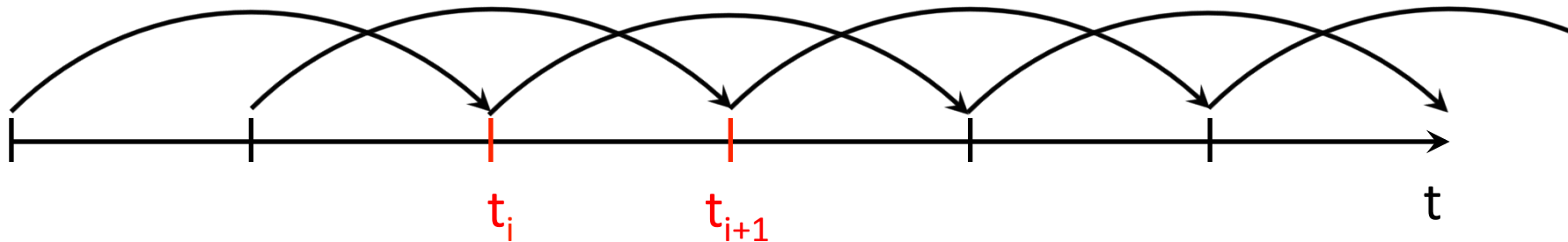
1. Can just 'restart' from single time-level after each assimilation.



This can lead to numerical instability if 'restarts' too frequent.
Limit of dense observations in time, becomes forward differencing..

Dealing with models with multi-level time differencing

Example: Leapfrog



2. Can expand definition of model state to include multiple times. State vector includes times t_i and t_{i+1} for observations with times in this interval. This can improve performance. Also permits easy time interpolation forward operators. Works in current implementation if model interface is modified.

Experiment types

1. Real data filtering assimilations: observations from instruments.
2. Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs):
 - Observations are synthetic.
 - Model integration substitutes for truth.
 - Forward operator for each observation applied to truth state.
 - Random sample from $N(0, \sigma_{\text{obs}})$ added in.
 - σ_{obs} from observation definition.
3. Observing System Experiments (OSEs):
 - Use real observations, but withhold some with purpose.

4. Mixed OSEs/OSSEs:

Add synthetic observations to real observations.

‘Truth’ for synthetic comes from model integration from last assimilated state estimate.

5. Observation targeting:

Given OSE or OSSE,

Add observations in future to improve future performance,

Already done operationally for weather prediction.

Where should a plane fly to get most valuable observations?

6. Smoothing: not currently supported in DART Manhattan

Use observations in future to improve state estimate,

Can be turned on with *smoother_nml*, *num_lags*.

DART Tutorial Index to Sections

1. Filtering For a One Variable System
2. The DART Directory Tree
3. DART Runtime Control and Documentation
4. How should observations of a state variable impact an unobserved state variable?
Multivariate assimilation.
5. Comprehensive Filtering Theory: Non-Identity Observations and the Joint Phase Space
6. Other Updates for An Observed Variable
7. Some Additional Low-Order Models
8. Dealing with Sampling Error
9. More on Dealing with Error; Inflation
10. Regression and Nonlinear Effects
11. Creating DART Executables
12. Adaptive Inflation
13. Hierarchical Group Filters and Localization
14. Quality control
15. DART Experiments: Control and Design
16. Diagnostic Output
17. Creating Observation Sequences
18. Lost in Phase Space: The Challenge of Not Knowing the Truth
19. DART-Compliant Models and Making Models Compliant
20. Model Parameter Estimation
21. Observation Types and Observing System Design
22. Parallel Algorithm Implementation
23. Location module design (not available)
24. Fixed lag smoother (not available)