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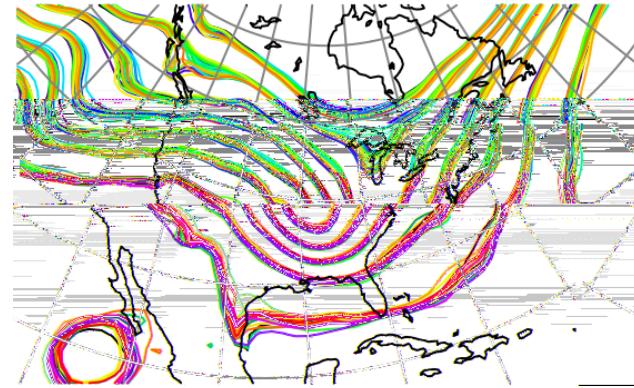
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DART Tutorial Section 18: Lost in Phase Space: The Challenge of Not Knowing the Truth.



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Reality Strikes

In real applications, **the truth is unknown.**

All that we have are observations.

Having the truth available has been convenient,
but also misleading.

Much less information is available from the observations.

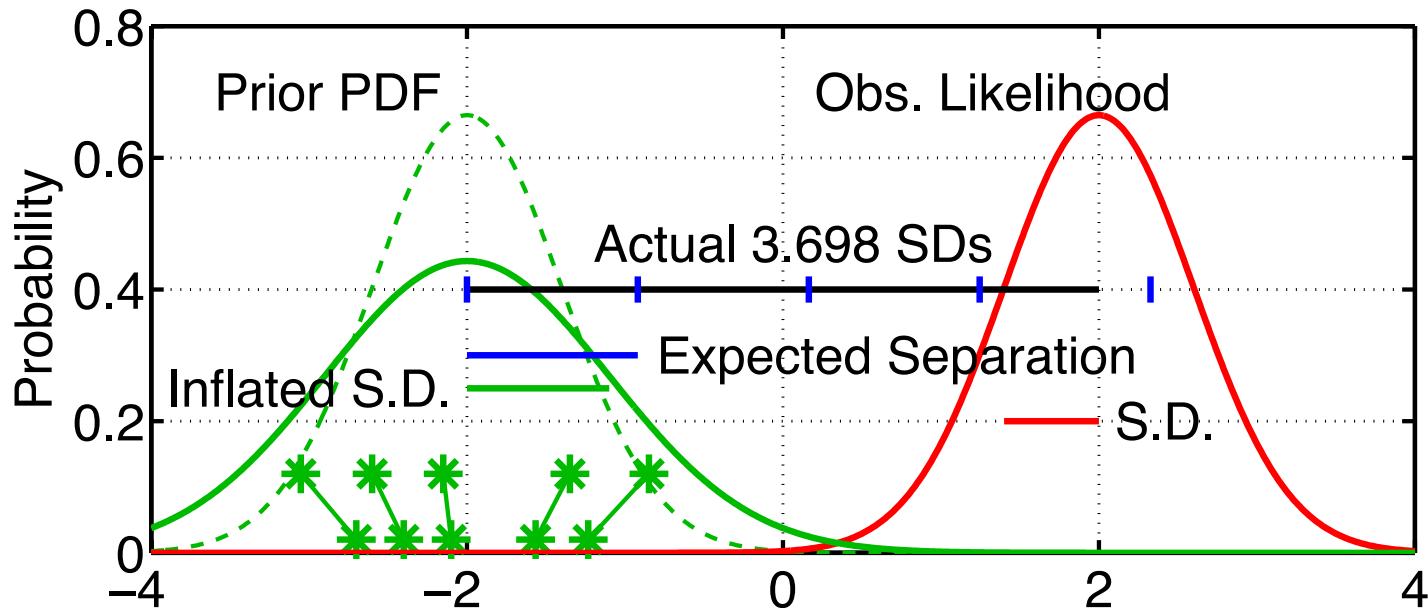
They are generally functions of the state variables.

They are always contaminated with observational errors.

What to expect ...

Recall that

$$\text{Expected}(\text{prior_mean} - \text{observation}) = \sqrt{\sigma_{\text{prior}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{obs}}^2}$$



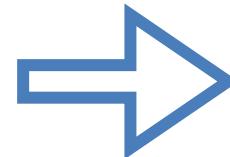
Error is dominated by observational noise if $\sigma_{\text{obs}}^2 \gg \sigma_{\text{prior}}^2$

Suppose $\sigma_{\text{obs}} = 1.0$, σ = 0.1, then E(RMS) = 1.005.

Halving σ to 0.05 => E(RMS) = 1.001; only a 0.4% reduction!

First Observation-space diagnostics:

Whether or not to assimilate or reject observations based on their Expected Separation is controlled during ***filter*** based on namelist settings in !"#\$%&"' (.

If $\left| \bar{y}^p - y^o \right| / \sqrt{\sigma_{prior}^2 + \sigma_{obs}^2} > \text{outlier_threshold}$  Observation rejected!
(DART QC ==7)

```
&quality_control_nml  
  input_qc_threshold      = 3.0  
  outlier_threshold        = -1.0  
 /
```

Negative value
means USE ALL

The program ***obs_diag*** post-processes) *+, +- . &/!"0(, calculates metrics like RMSE, bias, ensemble spread, totalspread, # of observations used or rejected ... Start with the ()1- "2, 34 model.

Observation-space diagnostics

The observation sequence file is not in a particularly user-friendly format.

To aid in the evaluation and interpretation, a program named ***obs_diag*** must be run to produce a netCDF file with results that can be plotted in a manner of your choosing. DART has Matlab functions/scripts that create high-quality graphics.

For up-to-date information on the latest, greatest diagnostics, go to:

http://www.image.ucar.edu/DARes/DART/DART2_Diagnostics.php#obs_diagnostics

```
&obs_diag_nml
  obs_sequence_name      = 'obs_seq.final',
  bin_width_days         = -1,
  bin width seconds      = -1,
                           = 0,
                           = 0,
                           = 3,
                           = 'null',
                           = 0.00, 0     , 0.50, -1.0
                           = 1.01, 0     , 1.01, -1.0
  :q names               = 'whole'   'yin', 'yang',     gus,
                           am = .true
                           am = .true
  e_zero_error_obs       = .fal    ,
  rbose                  = .fa    .
```

Observation-space diagnostics

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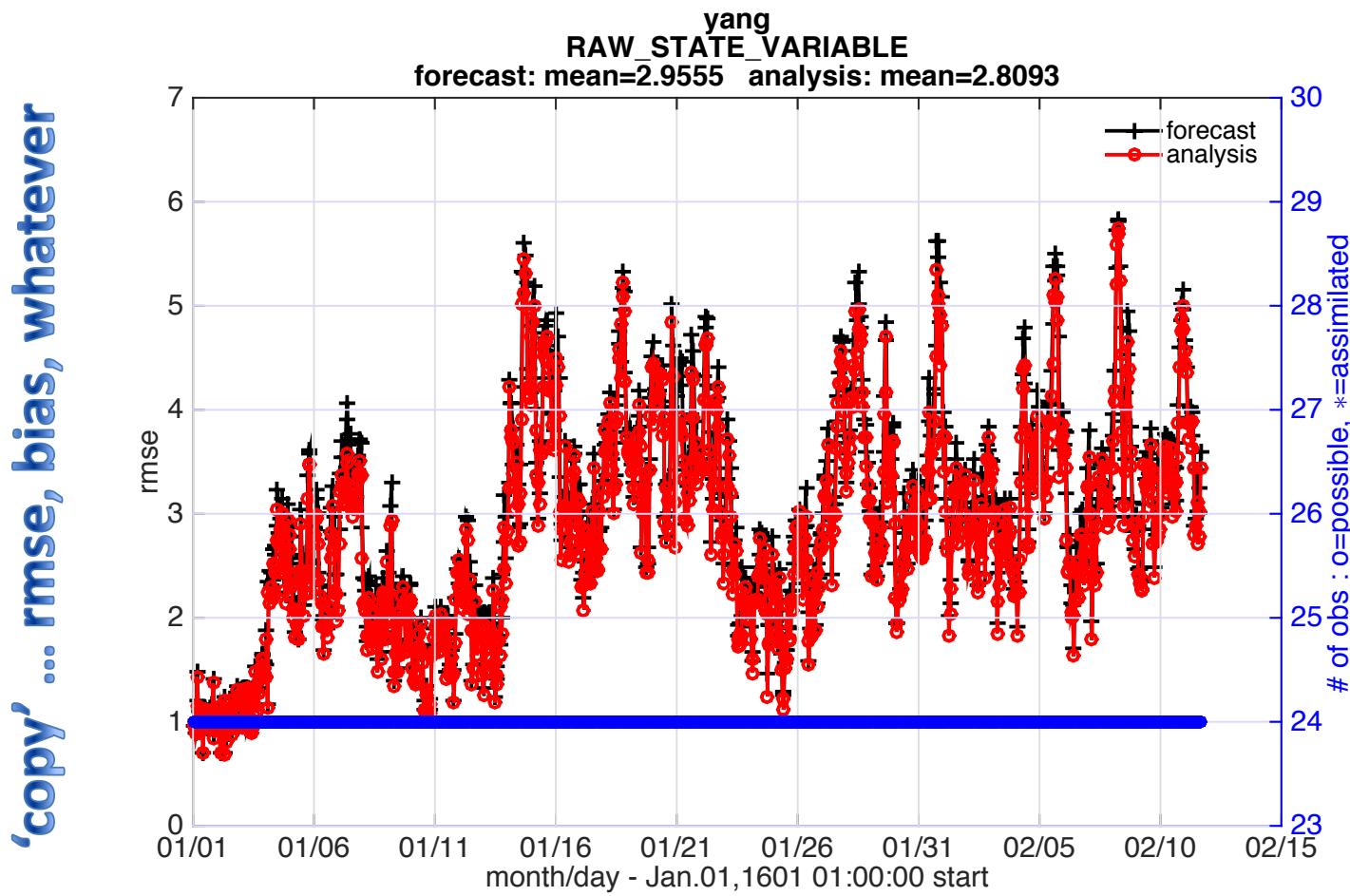
Here are a few of the Matlab functions available in 5!06") +%!7+8' 0%0*

- **`plot_rank_histogram.m`**
- **`plot_evolution.m`**
- **`plot_rmse_xxx_evolution.m`**
- **`two_experiments_evolution.m`**
- **`plot_profile.m`**
- **`plot_bias_xxx_profile.m`**
- **`plot_rmse_xxx_profile.m`**
- **`two_experiments_profile.m`**

These work with ANY) *+, +- . &!/!"0(from ANY experiment with ANY model!

Lorenz 96 observation diagnostic example

outlier_threshold = -1.0



Time (aka 'evolution')

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Observation use metrics

First Observation-space diagnostics:

Try setting the rejection threshold to a small positive number and rerunning *filter*, and then rerunning *obs_diag* on the new output file.

```
&filter_nml
...
obs_sequence_in_name      = "obs_seq.out"
obs_sequence_out_name     = "obs_seq.final" ← Change to whatever you like.
...
/
&quality_control_nml
    input_qc_threshold   = 3.0,
    outlier_threshold     = -1.0, ← Change to 3.0
/

```

Don't forget to rerun *filter*!

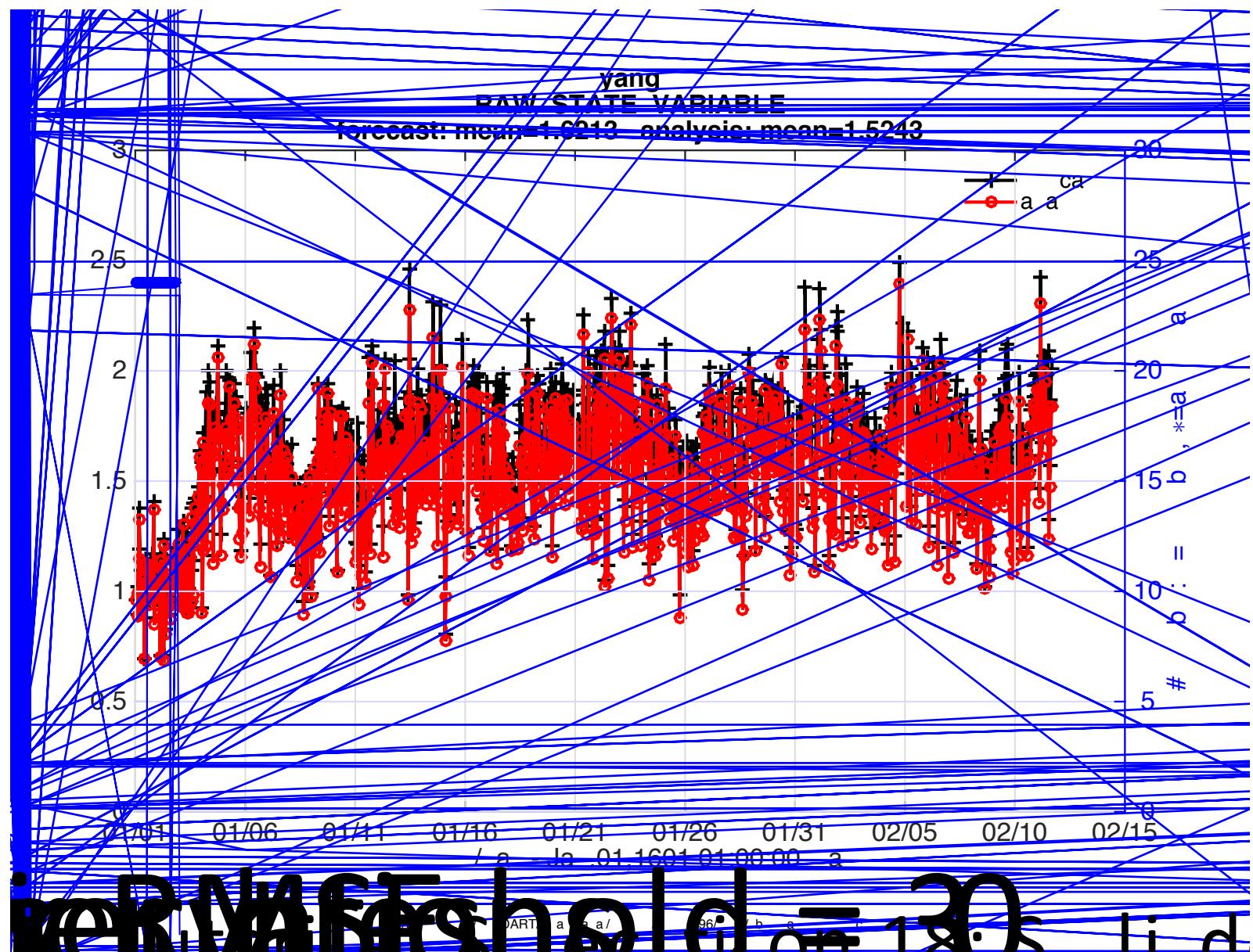
Don't forget to rerun *obs_diag*!

Don't forget to use the right filename in) *+, 5!06, '' (!

This is potentially **DANGEROUS**, but useful.

Rejecting 'good' observations can lead to inflated estimate of quality.

First Observation-space diagnostics:

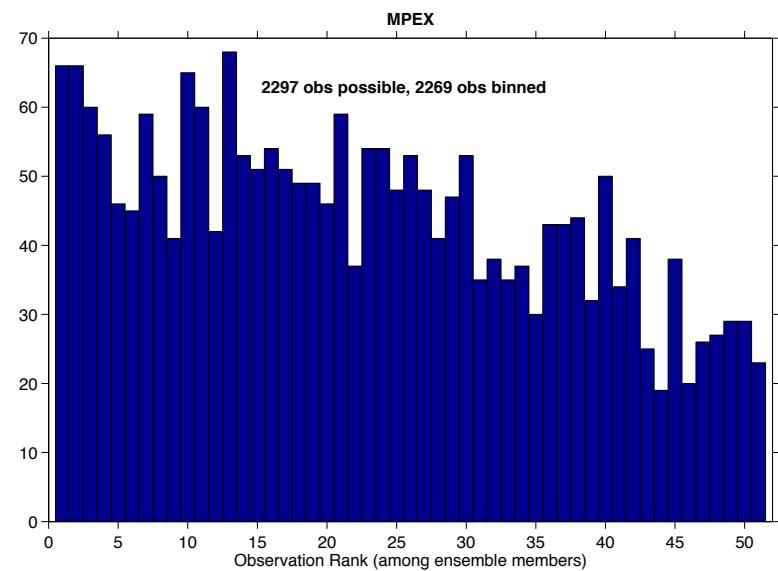
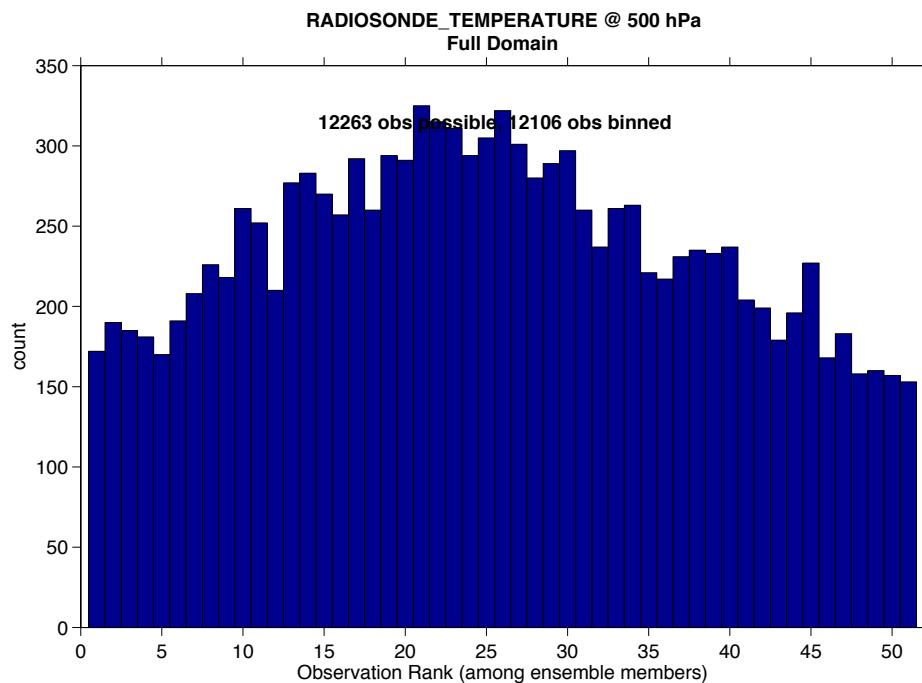


Lorenz_96 exercises:

- Pick a case that works relatively well and look at observation-space diagnostics.
- Pick a case that is similar, but clearly different, with physical-space diagnostics.
- See if you can detect the difference with observation-space diagnostics.
- Rerun ***obs_diag*** with different *!*, 9!5%: +.

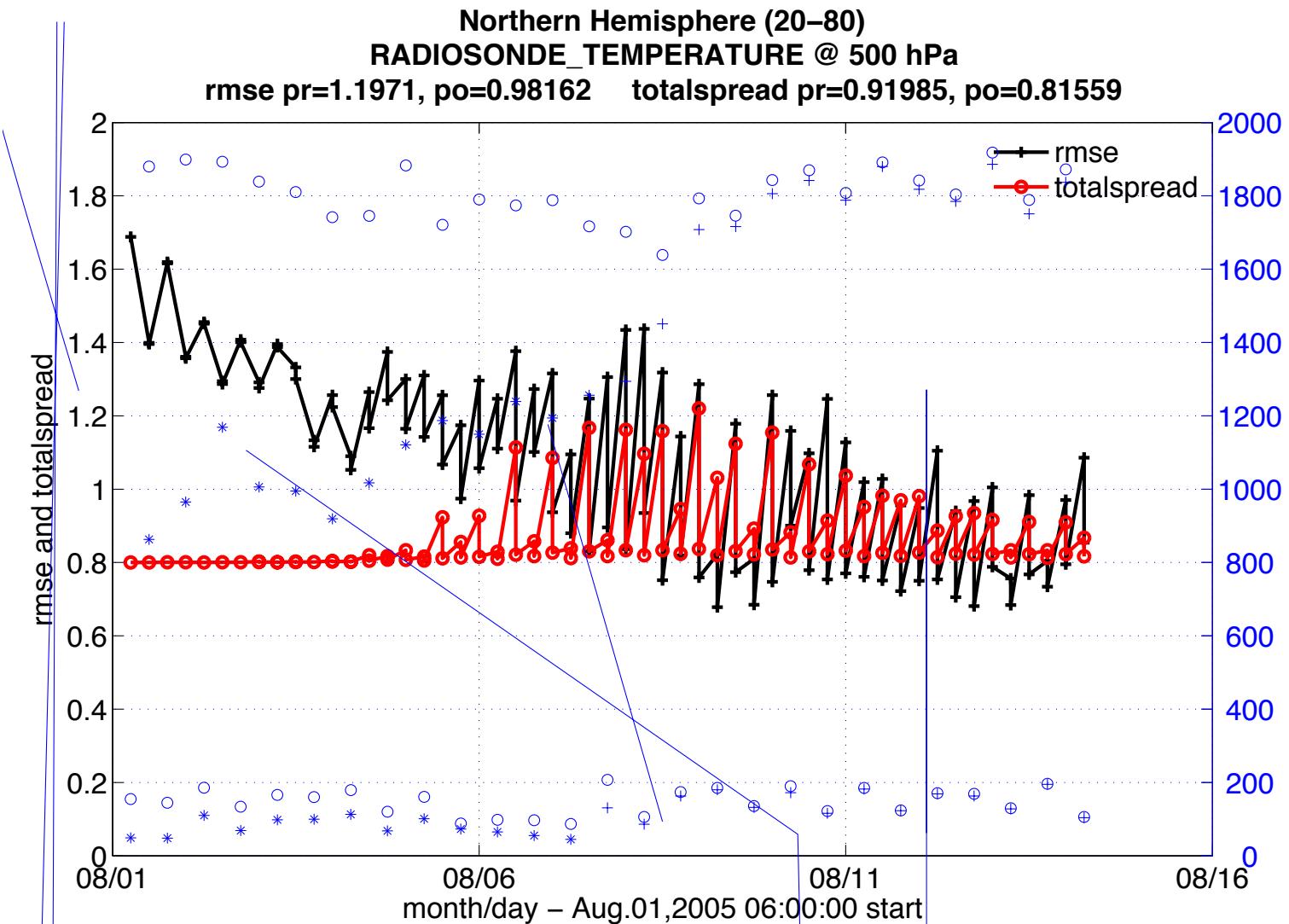
Observation-space diagnostics: rank histograms

```
>> fname = 'obs_diag_output.nc';
>> timeindex = -1;
>> varname = 'RADIOSONDE_TEMPERATURE';
>> plot_rank_histogram(fname, timeindex, varname);
```



Results from WRF real-time forecasting.

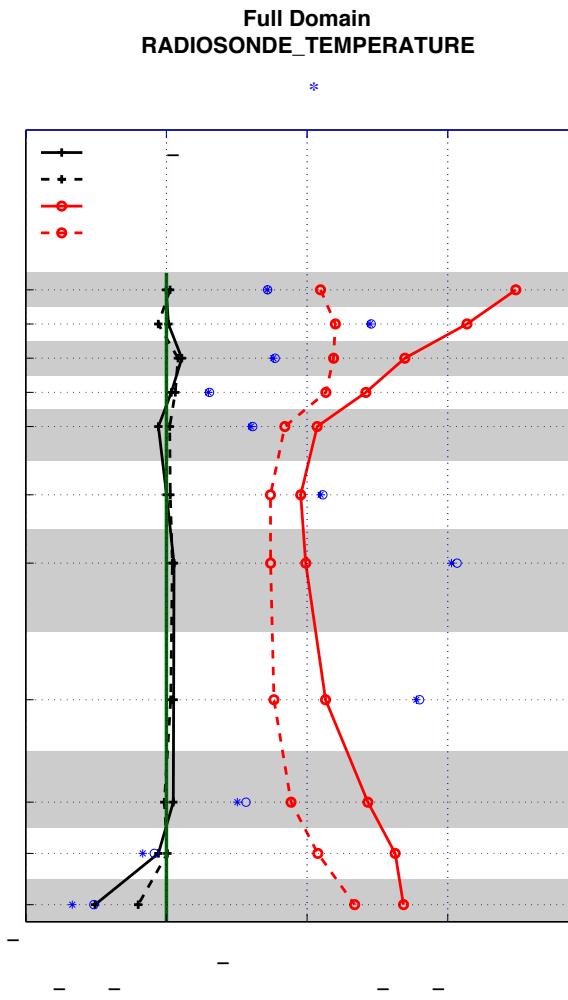
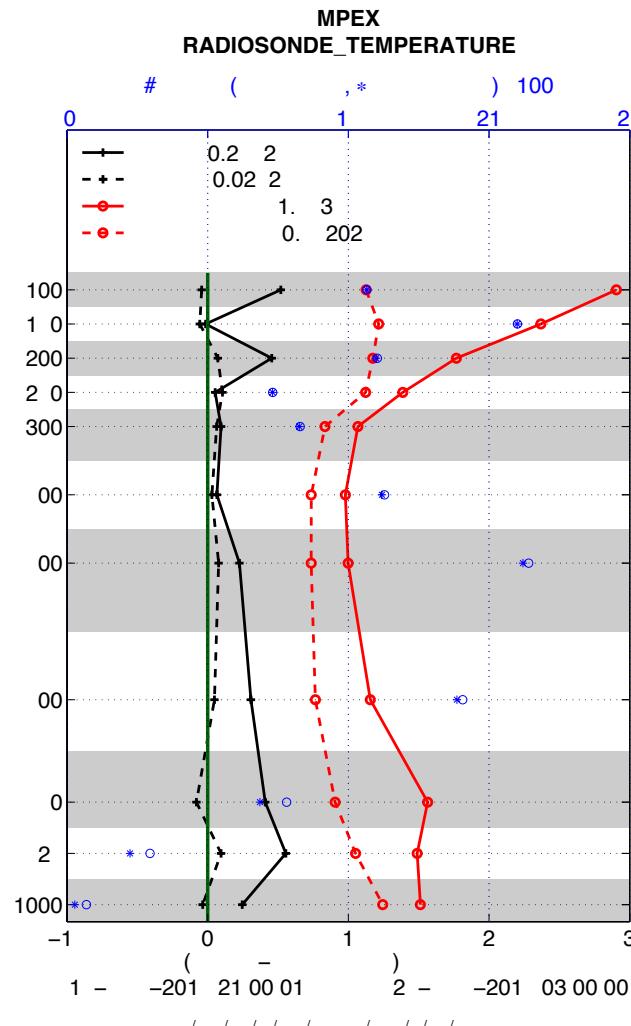
Observation-space diagnostics: time evolution (by level)



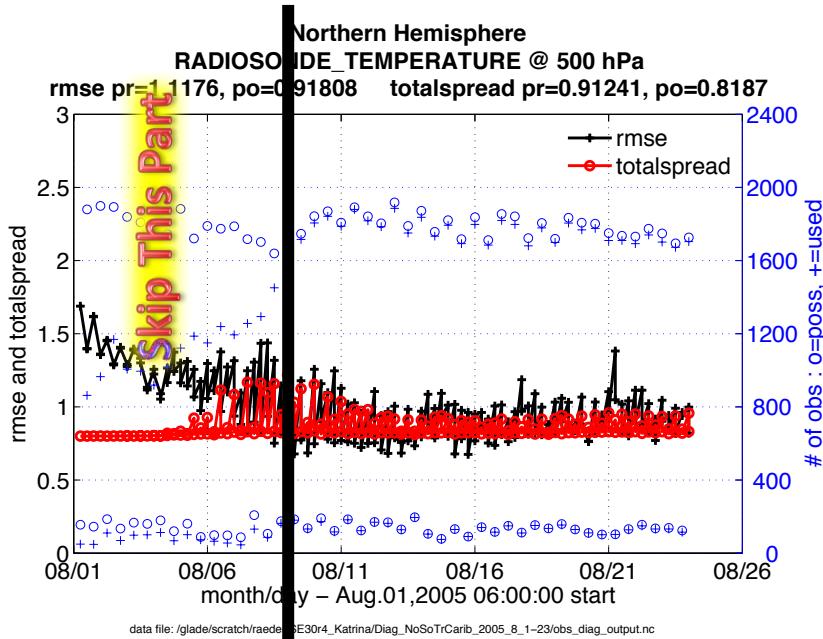
Observation-space diagnostics: time-averaged profiles

`plot_profile.m` `plot_bias_xxx_profile.m` `plot_rmse_xxx_profile.m`

Note: These are much more informative for models with levels! (i.e. the 1D models are not very interesting this way)



A word of warning ...



NOTE: The &obs_diag_nml is different for low-order models and realistic models.
Check carefully when using.

&obs_diag_nml

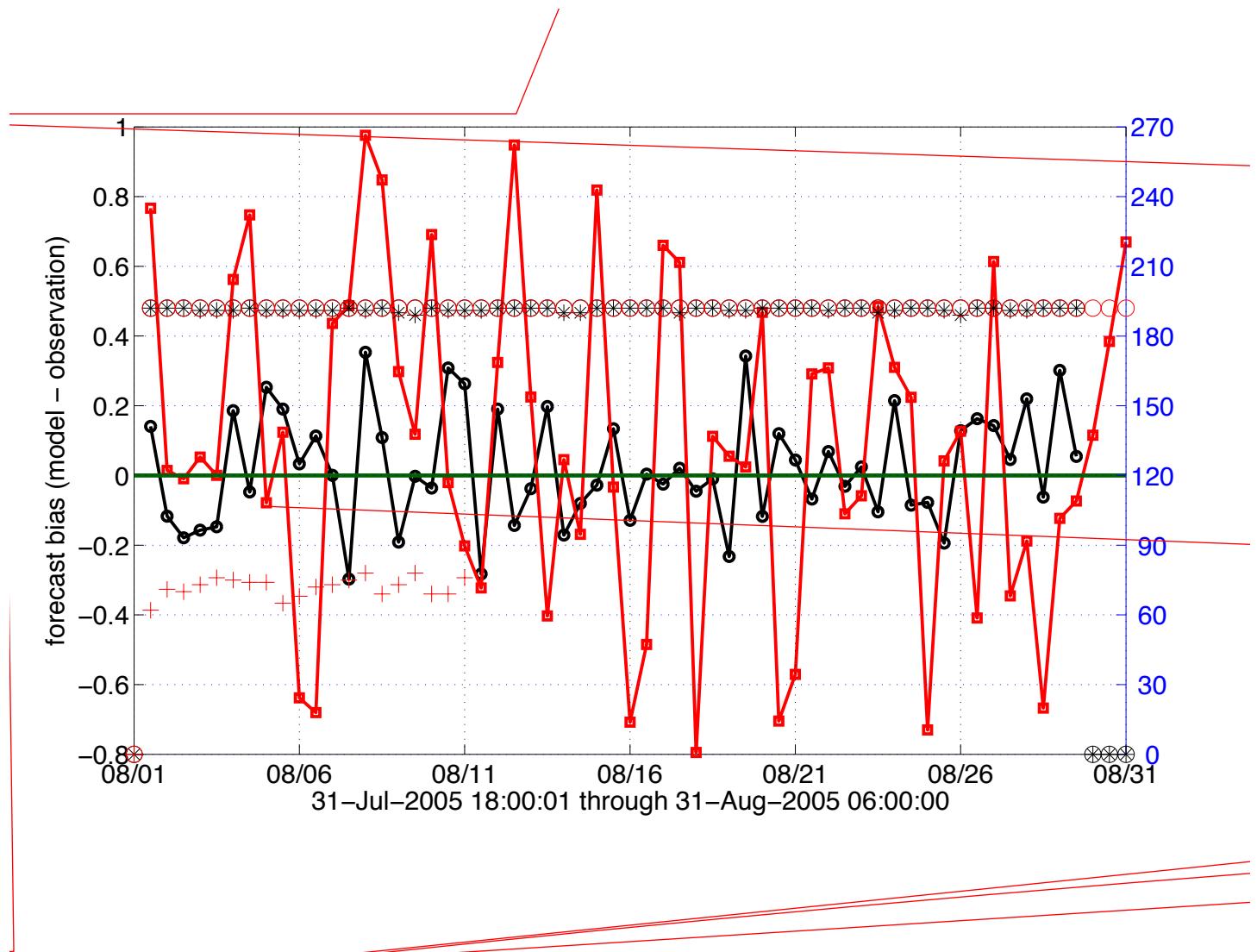
```
obs_sequence_name = ''  
obs_sequence_list = 'file_list.txt'  
first_bin_center = 2005, 8, 1, 6, 0, 0  
last_bin_center = 2005, 8, 26, 0, 0, 0  
bin_separation = 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0  
bin_width = 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0  
time_to_skip = 0, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0  
max_num_bins = 1000  
trusted_obs = 'null'
```

...

/

obs_diag '%! -, %), +; !#' setting will allow you to ignore the spinup before starting the time-averaging for the vertical profiles while still calculating metrics for the entire period of record for the time-evolution products.

Observation-space diagnostics: comparing experiments

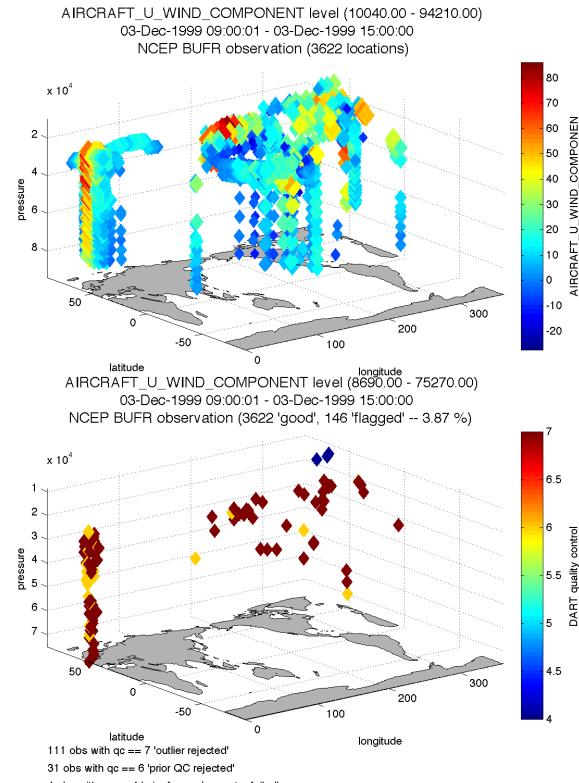
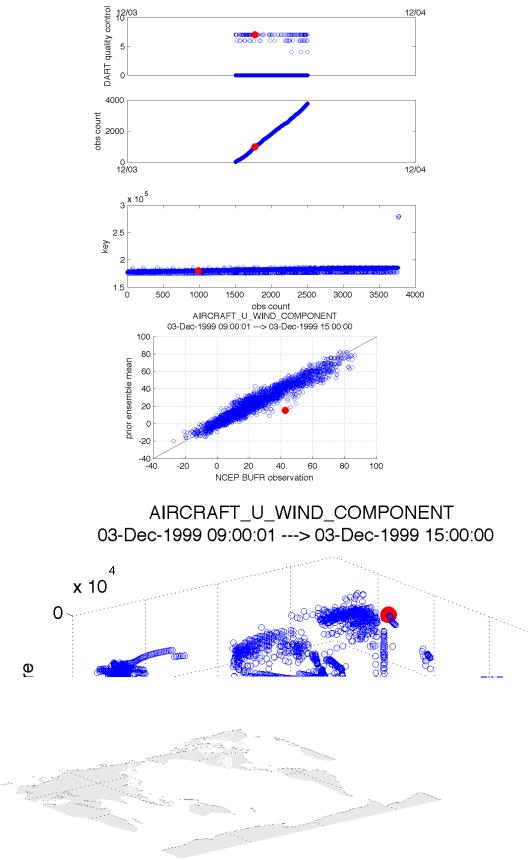
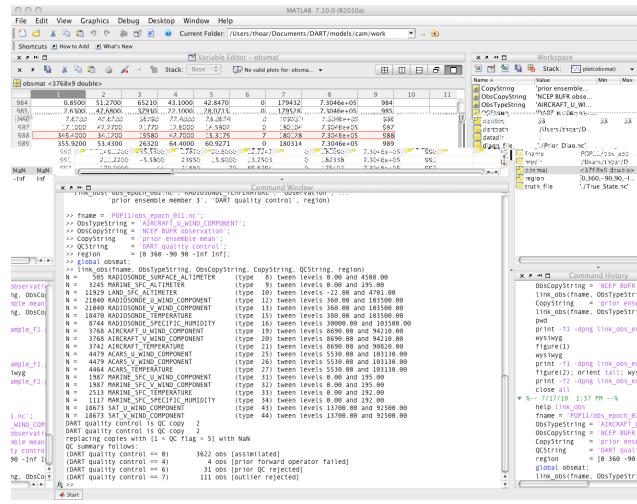


Observation-space diagnostics: netCDF

SOME of the information in the observation sequence files can be converted to netCDF and easily plotted. A program named ***obs_seq_to_netcdf*** must be run to produce the netCDF.

Here are a few of the Matlab functions available in 5!06") + %!7+8' 0%0*.

- `link_obs.m`
 - `plot_obs_netcdf.m`
 - `plot_obs_netcdf_diffs.m`
 - `plot_coverage.m`



Complicated observation-space diagnostics.

The program ***obs_seq_to_netcdf*** converts much of the information in an observation sequence file to a netCDF file. For now, we're going to explore a pre-computed file available at:

www.image.ucar.edu/pub/DART/Tutorial_Datasets/obs_epoch_SE30r4_Katrina.nc

It was generated with the following input:

```
&schedule_nml
    calendar          = 'Gregorian'
    first_bin_start   = 2005, 8, 13, 21, 0, 0
    first_bin_end     = 2005, 8, 14, 03, 0, 0
    last_bin_end      = 2005, 8, 14, 03, 0, 0
    bin_interval_days = 10000
    bin_interval_seconds = 0
    max_num_bins      = 1000
    print_table        = .true.
/
&obs_seq_to_netcdf_nml
    obs_sequence_name = 'cam_obs_seq.2005-08-14-00000.final'
    obs_sequence_list = ''
    lonlim1 = 160.
    lonlim2 = 40.
    latlim1 = 10.
    latlim2 = 65.
/
```

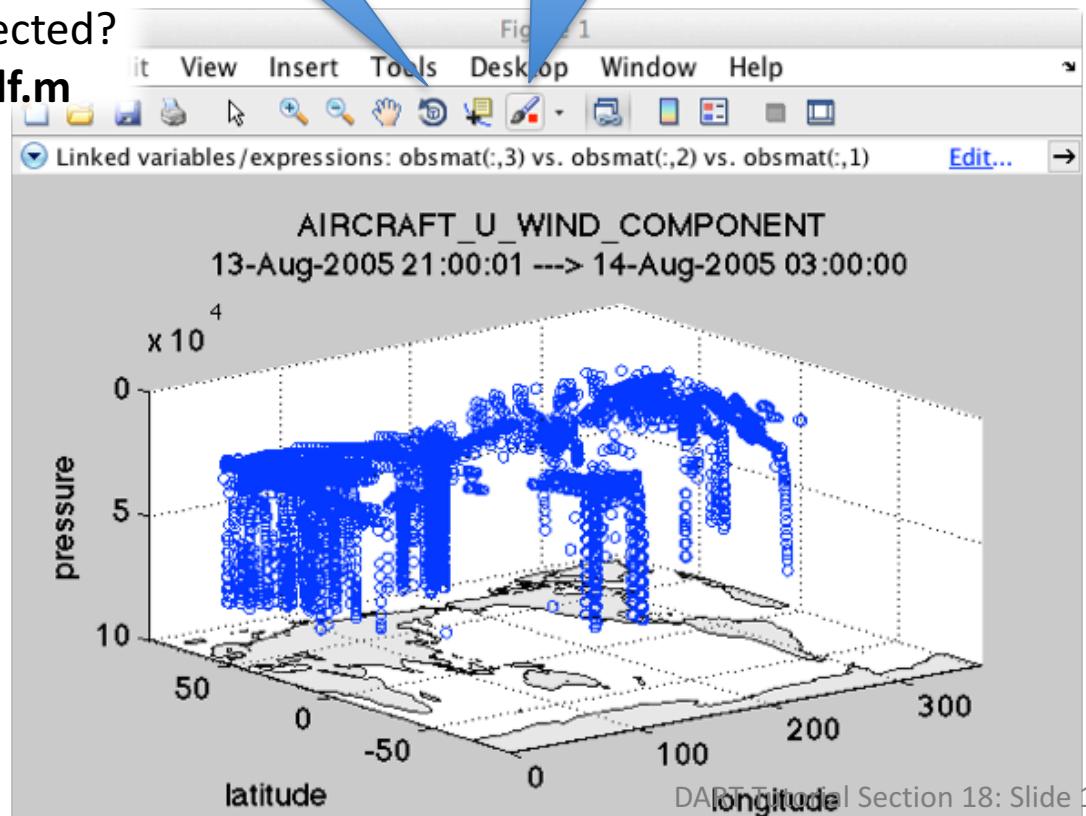
Matlab Hands-On: link_obs

exploring observations

This enables rotation with the mouse.

‘paintbrush’ allows you to select observations for ‘brushing’

Try different obs types,
Try to locate rejected obs,
Why were they rejected?
Try **plot_obs_netcdf.m**



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