We noticed later that $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})^+\mathbf{A}^T$ is a projector on the range(\mathbf{A}). This significantly simplifies some of the algebra in the paper and the algorithm in Appendix B, which can be rewritten as follows.

```
\textbf{function}~[\mathbf{E}_2] = \mathbf{ienkf\_cycle}(\mathbf{E}_1^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}_2, \mathbf{R}_2, \mathcal{M}_{12}, \mathcal{H}_2)
                         \mathbf{x}_1^{(0)} = \mathbf{E}_1^{(0)} \, \mathbf{1}/m
02
                         \mathbf{A}_{1}^{(0)} = \mathbf{E}_{1}^{(0)} - \mathbf{x}_{1}^{(0)} \mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{T}}
03
                         \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{E}_1^{(0)}, \quad \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{I}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}
04
05
                          repeat
                                      <u>IEnKF:</u> \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{1}^T + \mathbf{A}_1^{(0)} \mathbf{T}
06
                                      IEKF: \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{T}} + \varepsilon_1 \mathbf{A}_1^{(0)}
06
                                      \mathbf{E}_2 = \mathcal{M}_{12}(\mathbf{E}_1)
07
                                       \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} = \mathcal{H}_2(\mathbf{E}_2) \mathbf{1}/m
08
                                       IEnKF: \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A} = [\mathcal{H}_2(\mathbf{E}_2) - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}\,\mathbf{1}^T]\,\mathbf{T}^{-1}
09
                                       IEKF: \mathbf{H}\mathbf{A} = \left[\mathcal{H}_2(\mathbf{E}_2) - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}\,\mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\right]/\varepsilon_1
09
                                       \nabla J = (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{A})^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{R}_{2}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}_{2} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})/(m-1) - \mathbf{w}
10
                                      \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{A})^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{R}_{2}^{-1}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{A}/(m-1)
11
                                       \Delta \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} \nabla J
12
                                       \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} + \Delta \mathbf{w}
13
                                      \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{M}^{-1/2}
14
                                      \mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{x}_0^{(0)} + \mathbf{A}_1^{(0)} \mathbf{w}
15
                          until \|\Delta \mathbf{w}\| < \varepsilon_2
16
                         \mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{E}_2 \, \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{T}} / m + (1 + \delta) \, \mathbf{E}_2 \, (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^{\mathrm{T}} / m)
17
```

The simplified algorithm was presented in later papers Bocquet and Sakov (2014); Sakov et al. (2018).

References

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