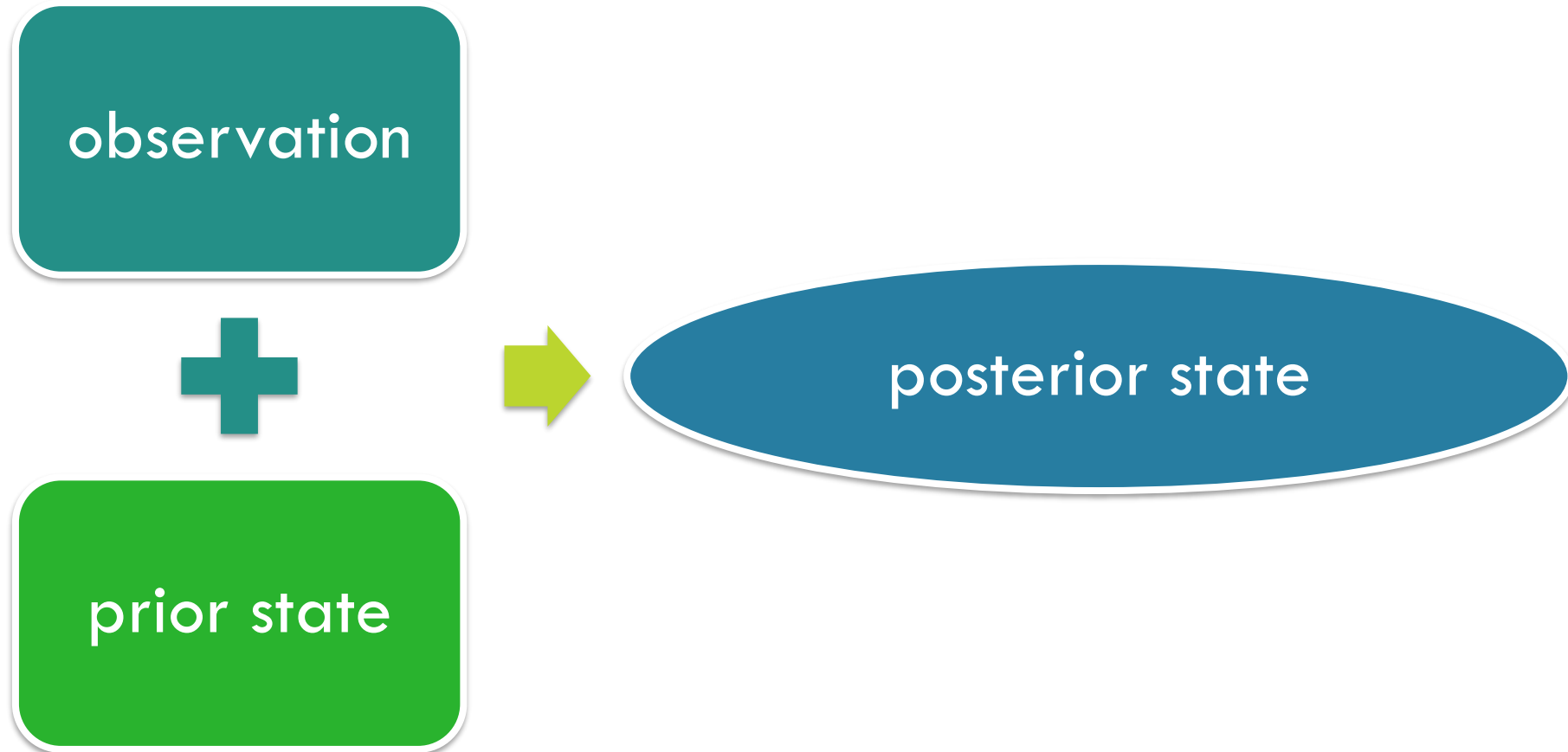


Global Model and Data Assimilation

Chih-Ting Hsu, High Altitude Observatory, National Center for Atmospheric Research



What is Data Assimilation (DA)?



If we only have single point ...

a. Variance minimum methods

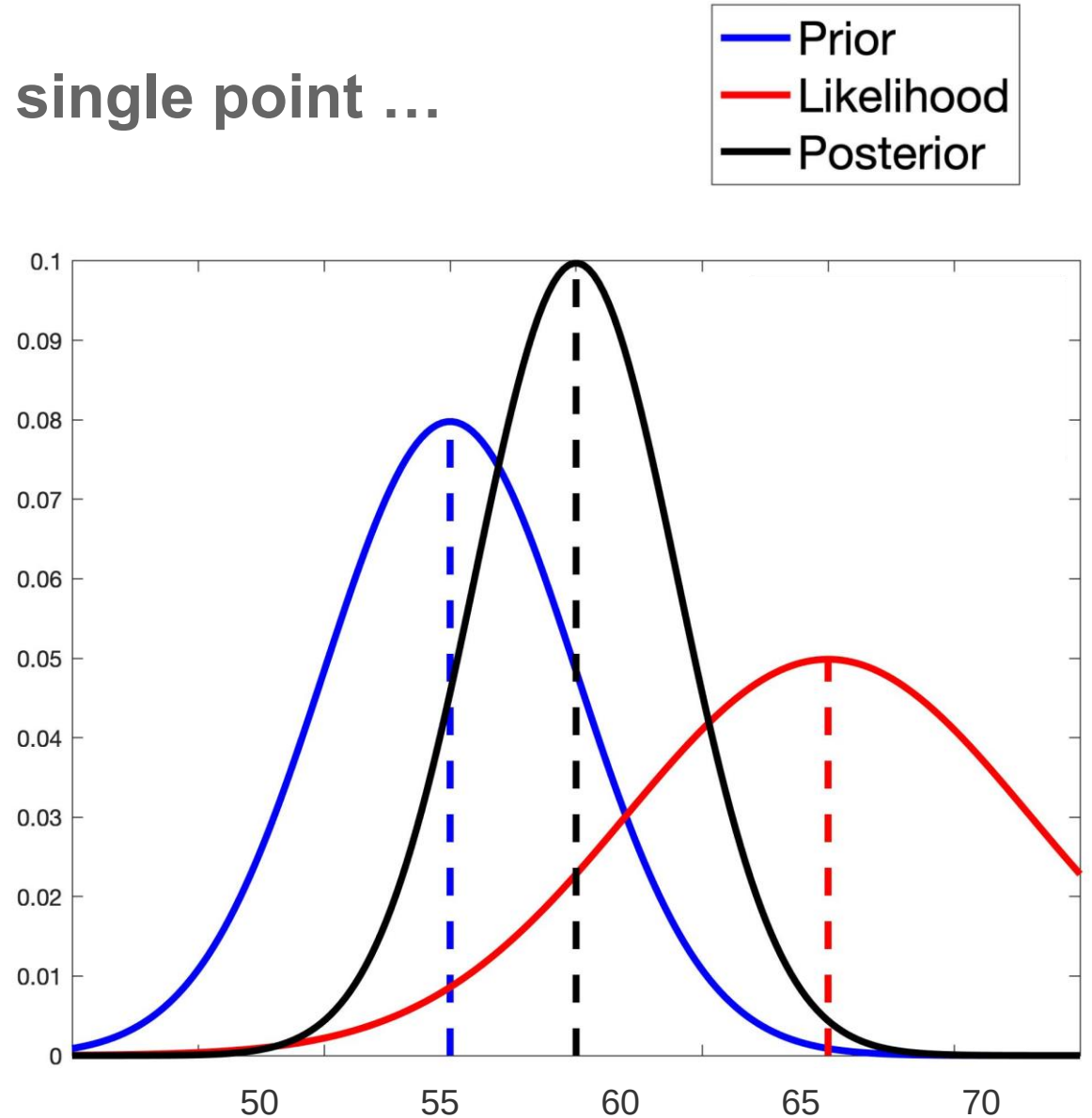
- Find the state with minimum variance

➔ e.g. Kalman Filter

b. Maximum likelihood methods

- Find the most possible state

➔ e.g. variational method



Kalman Filter

Update equation

$$\mathbf{X}^a = \mathbf{X}^b + \mathbf{K} (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X}^b))$$

$$\mathbf{P}^a = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{H})\mathbf{P}^b$$

$$\mathbf{K} = [\mathbf{P}^b \mathbf{H}^T] [\mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}^b \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R}]^{-1}$$

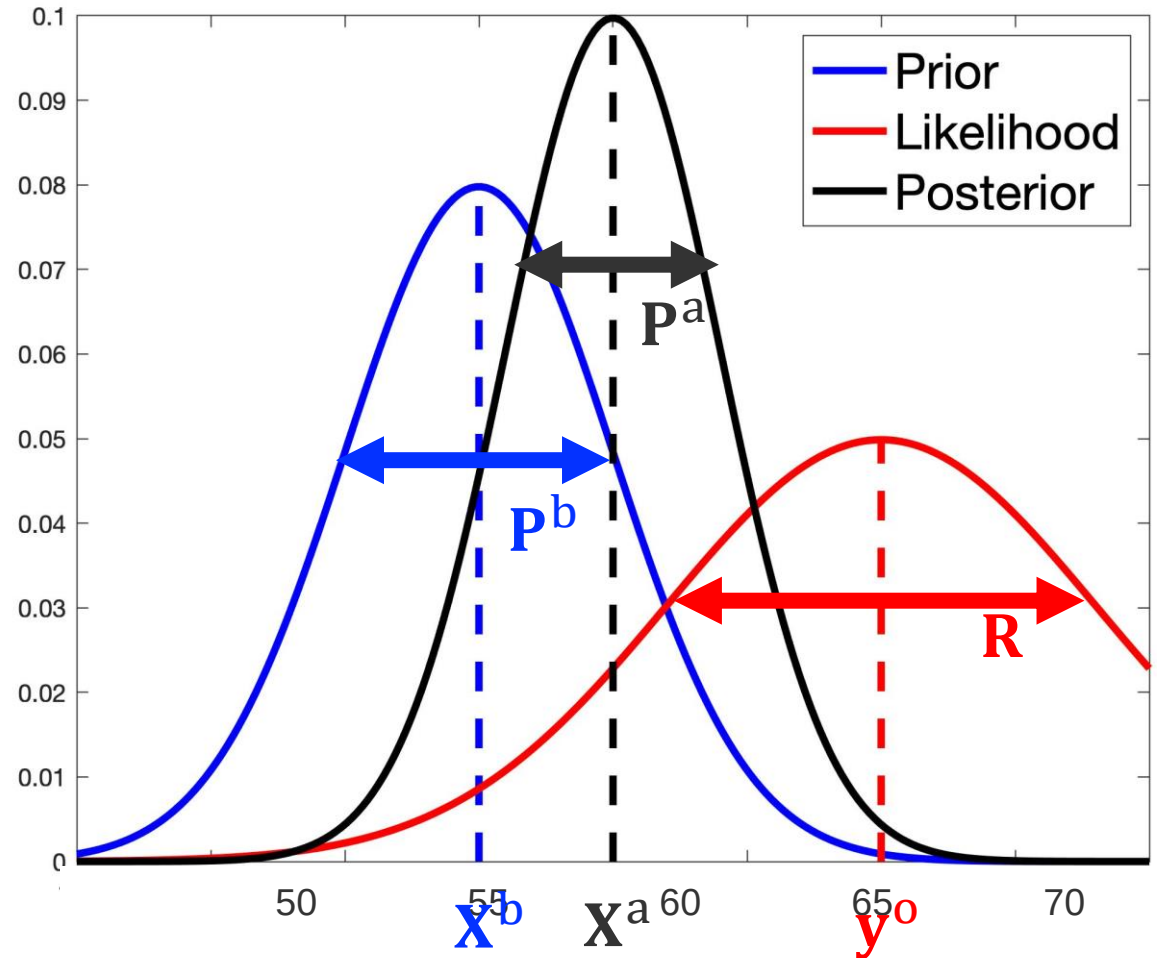
$\mathbf{K}$ Kalman gain

$\mathbf{H}$ forward operator

$\mathbf{P}^a$ analysis error covariance

$\mathbf{P}^b$ background error covariance

$\mathbf{R}$ observation error covariance



Data Assimilation Cycle

Update equation

$$\mathbf{X}_t^a = \mathbf{X}_t^b + \mathbf{K}_t(\mathbf{y}_t^o - \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X}_t^b))$$

$$\mathbf{P}_t^a = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_t \mathbf{H}_t) \mathbf{P}_t^b$$

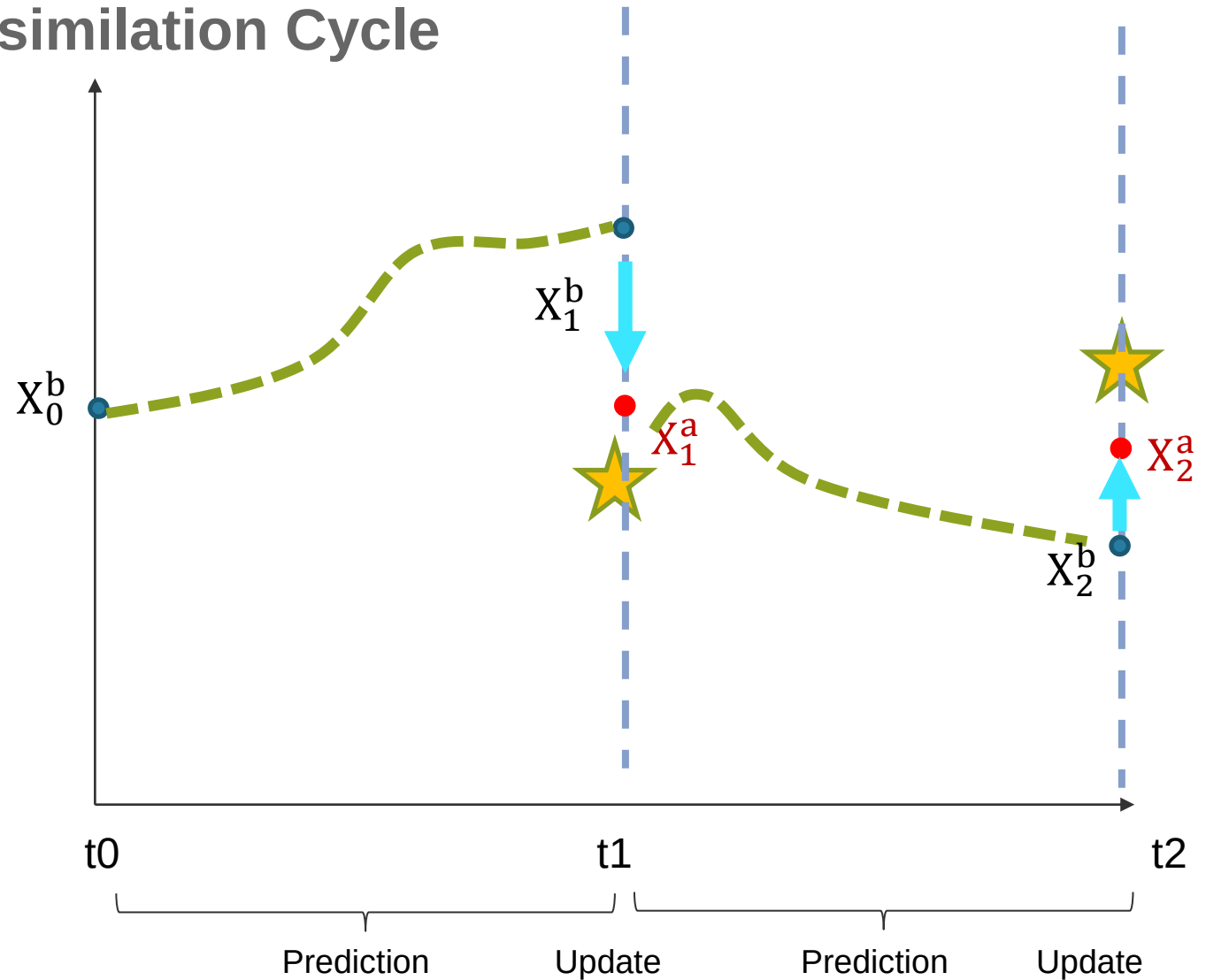
$$\mathbf{K}_t = [\mathbf{P}_t^b \mathbf{H}_t^T][\mathbf{H}_t \mathbf{P}_t^b \mathbf{H}_t^T + \mathbf{R}_t]^{-1}$$

Predict equation

$$\mathbf{X}_t^b = \mathbf{M}_t \mathbf{X}_{t-1}^a$$

$$\mathbf{P}_t^b = \mathbf{M}_t \mathbf{P}_{t-1}^a \mathbf{M}_t^T + \mathbf{Q}$$

$\mathbf{M}_t$ forecast operator



Application of Data Assimilation on the global I-T system

There are many applications, including, but not limited to,

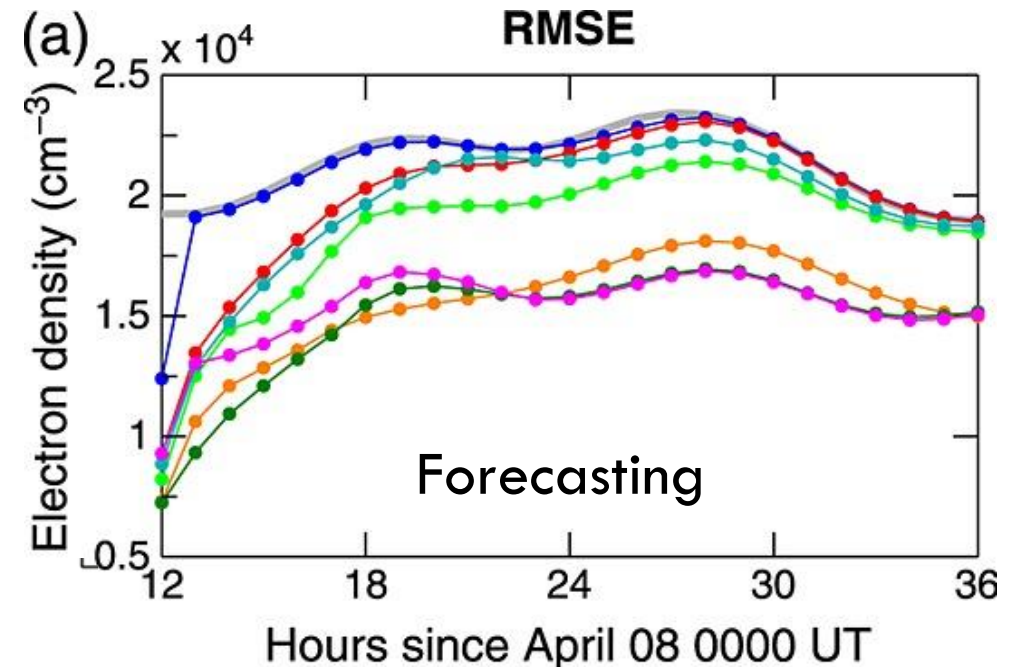
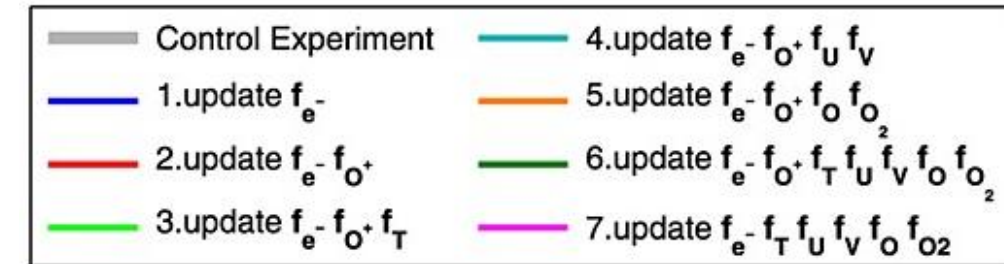
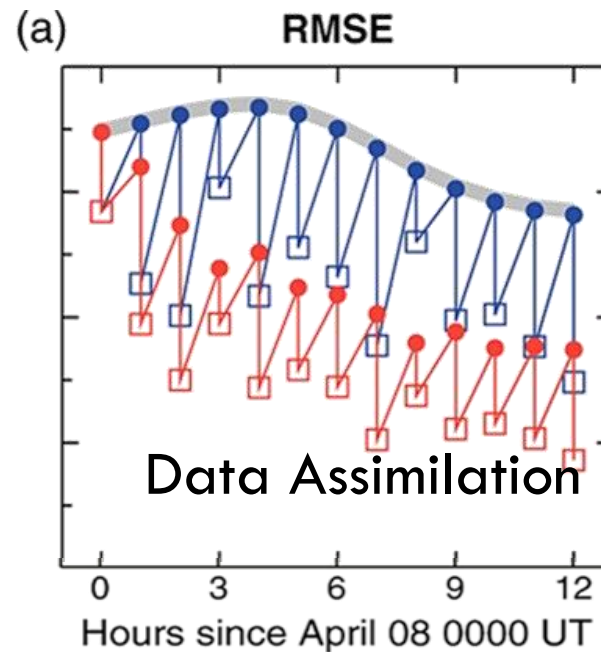
- A. Generate model initial condition and time-dependent forcing for upper atmospheric weather forecasting
- B. Extend the potential usage of observing system
- C. Produce better upper atmospheric specification for science investigation purpose

A. Upper Atmospheric Weather Forecasting – Hsu et al . [2014]

To predict the thermosphere and ionosphere, we need the knowledge of current states from observation.

- Model: TIEGCM
- Observation: RO electron density
- DA Method: EAKF
(Ensemble Adjustment Kalman Filter)

*RMSE: Root-mean-square error

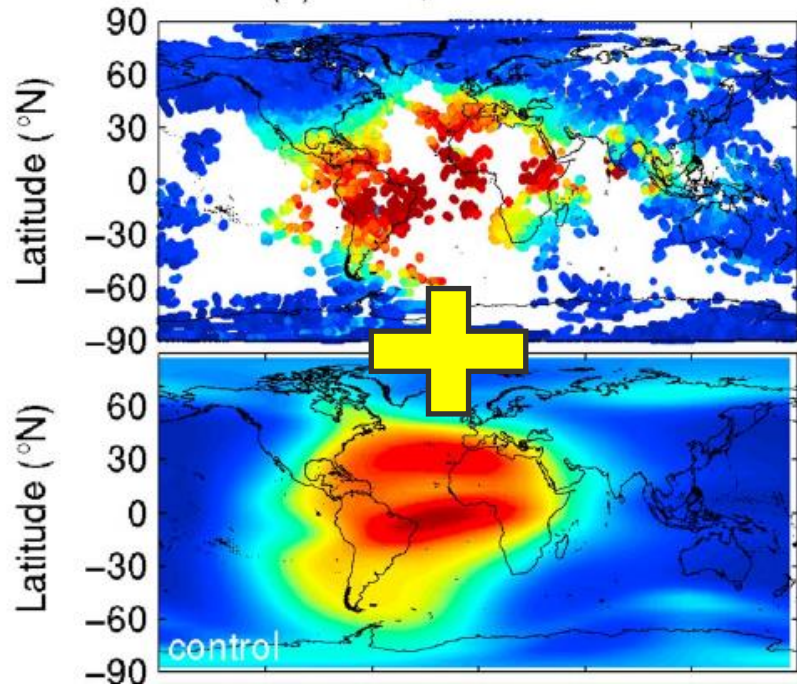


B. Extend the potential usage of observing system

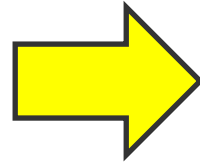
Chen, et al. [2017]

Ground-based GPS TEC

(a) 03/17, 1600UT Heelis

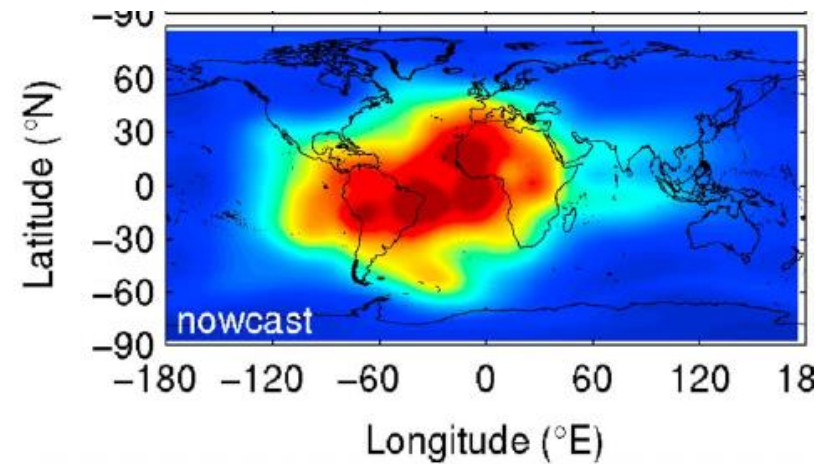


TIE-GCM



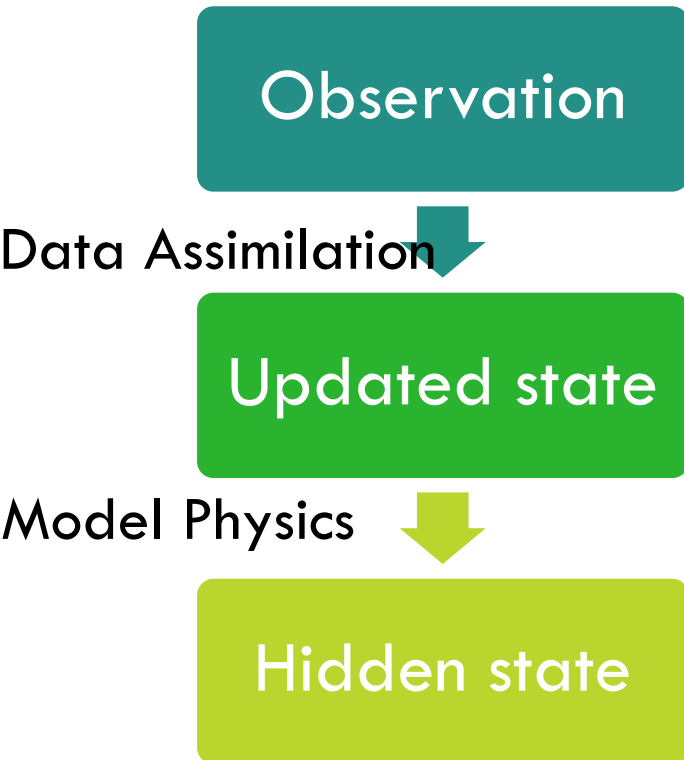
- Model: TIEGCM
- Observation: GPS TEC
- DA Method: EAKF

Data Assimilation Result

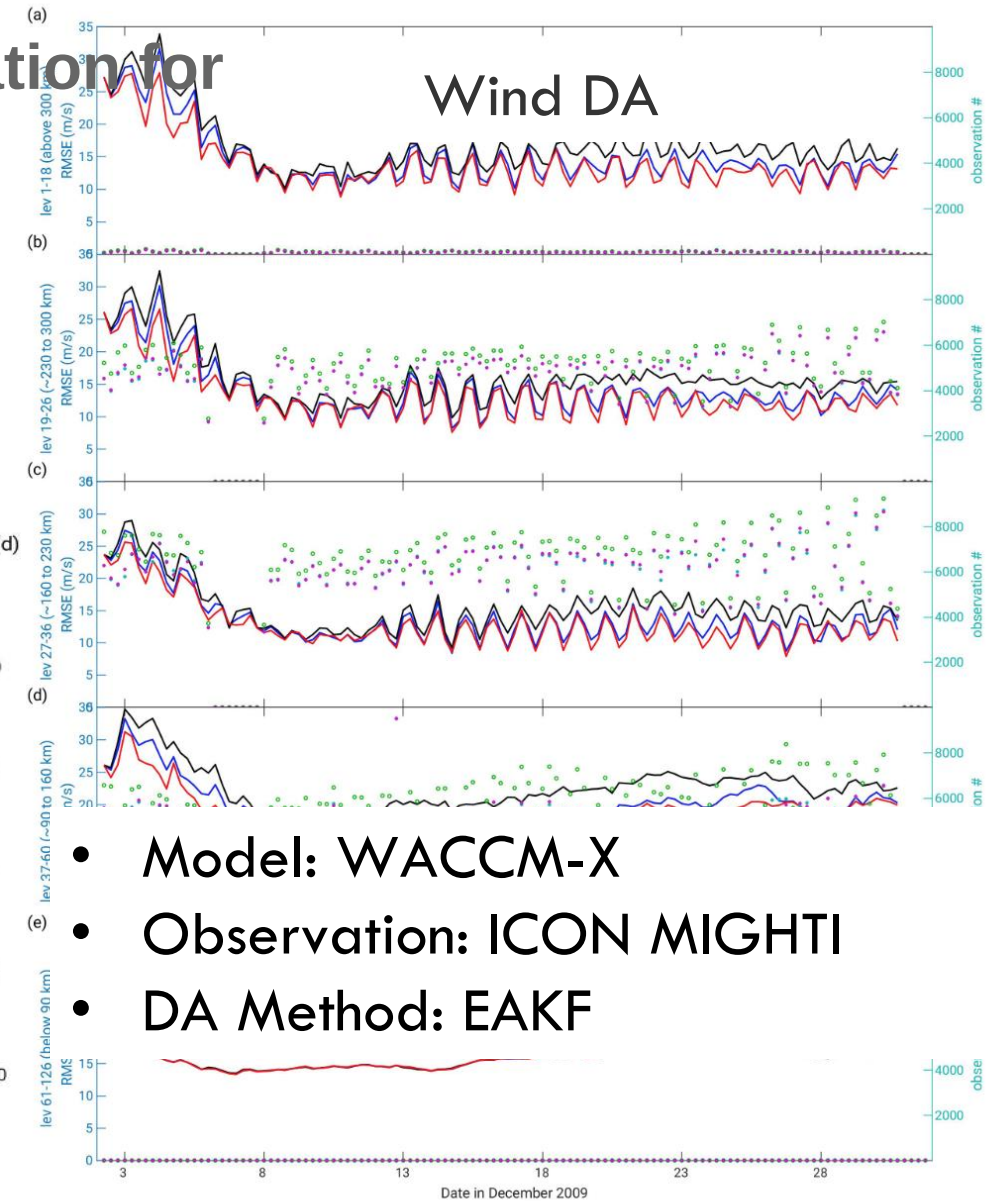
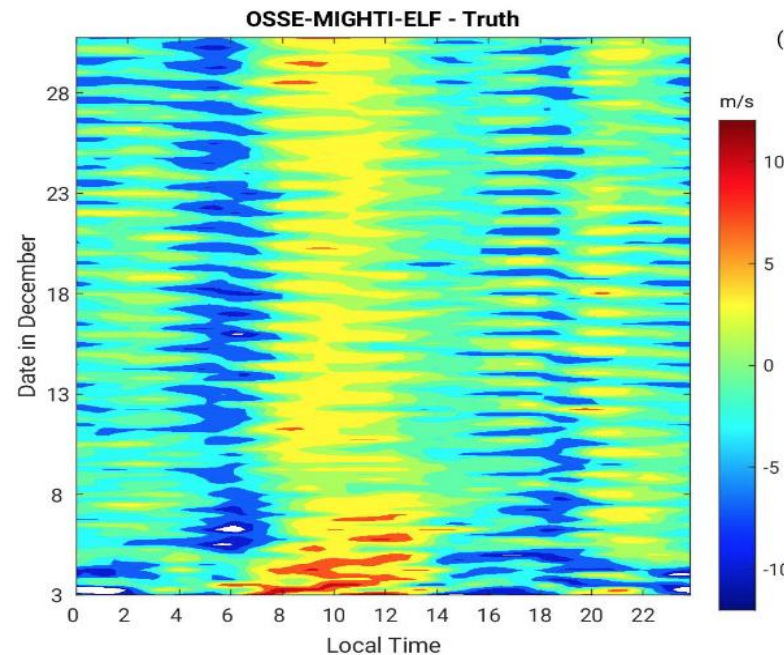


C. Produce better upper atmospheric specification for science investigation purpose

Hsu et al., [2021]



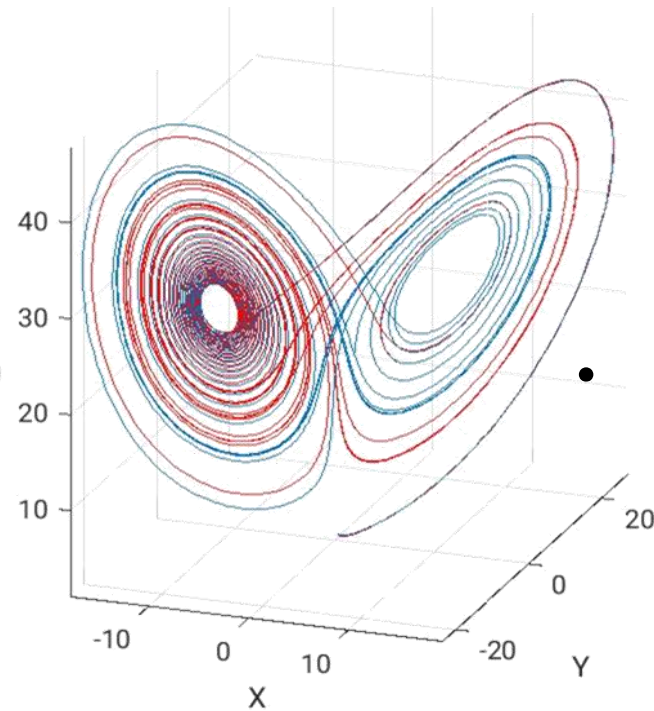
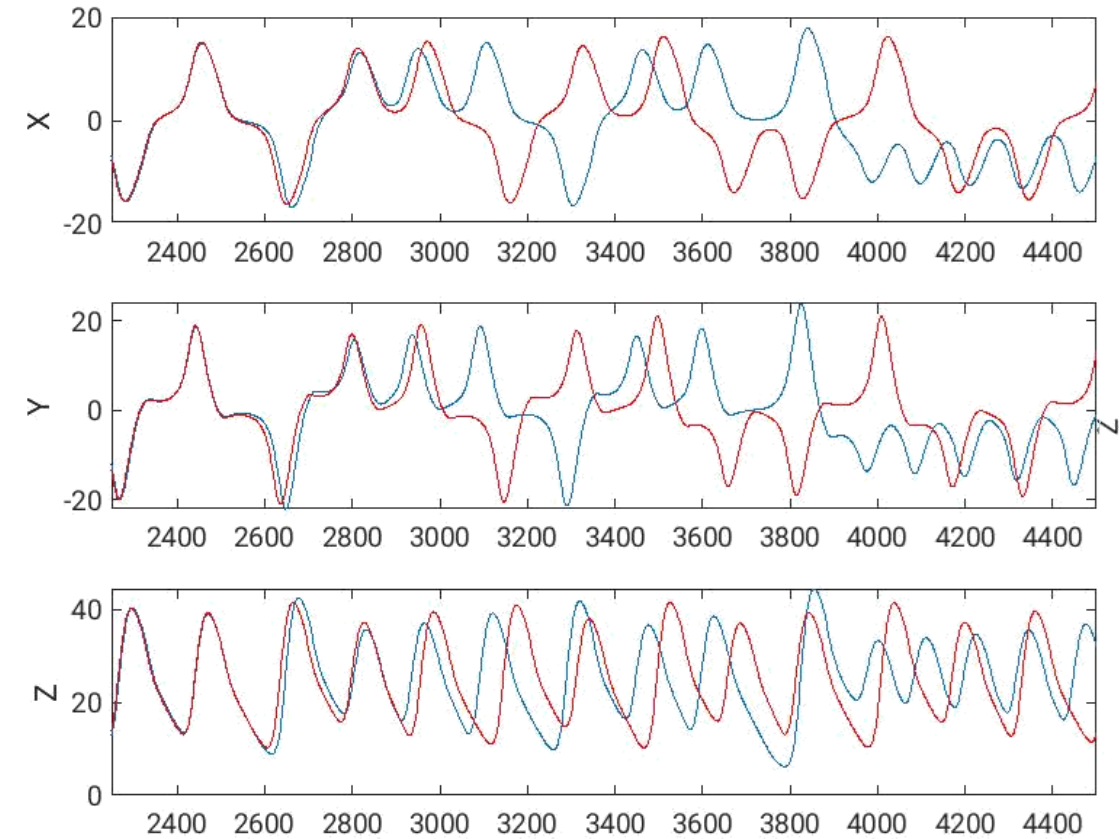
Equatorial Plasma Drift



Overview of this small tool

$[x_i, y_i, z_i] = [0 \ 1 \ 1.03]$

$[x_i, y_i, z_i] = [0 \ 1 \ 1.02]$



- Model : Lorenz Model
- DA method: Kalman Filter (without updating background error covariance)
- Purpose: Help student to understand how the whole data assimilation cycle works.

Overview of this small tool

Update equation

$$\mathbf{X}_t^a = \mathbf{X}_t^b + \mathbf{K}_t(\mathbf{y}_t^o - \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X}_t^b))$$

$$\mathbf{P}_t^a = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_t \mathbf{H}_t) \mathbf{P}_t^b$$

$$\mathbf{K}_t = [\mathbf{P}_t^b \mathbf{H}_t^T] [\mathbf{H}_t \mathbf{P}_t^b \mathbf{H}_t^T + \mathbf{R}_t]^{-1}$$

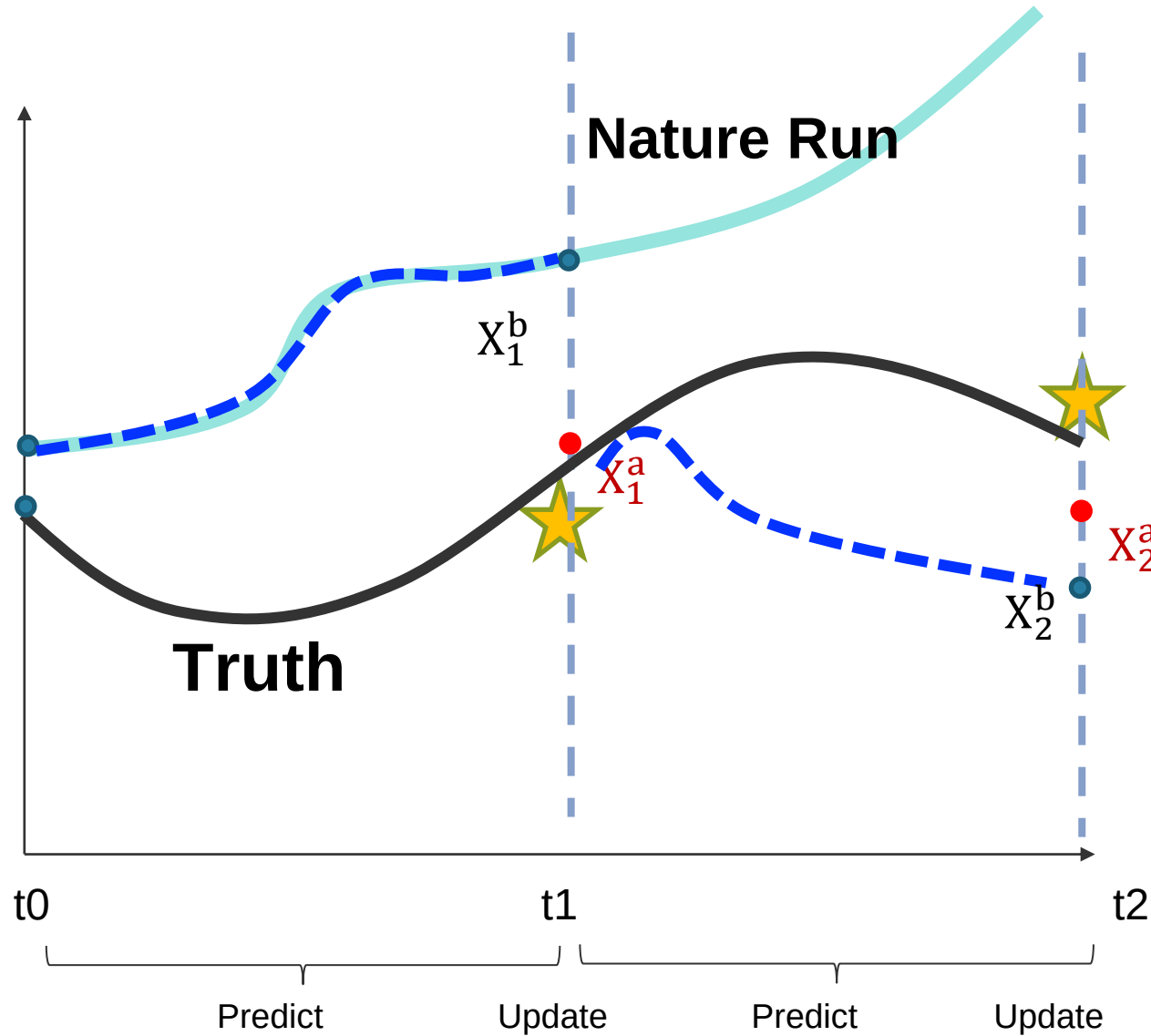
Predict equation

$$\mathbf{X}_t^b = \mathbf{M}_t \mathbf{X}_{t-1}^a$$

$$\mathbf{P}_t^b = \mathbf{M}_t \mathbf{P}_{t-1}^a \mathbf{M}_t^T + \mathbf{Q}$$

Lorenz Model

- Model : Lorenz Model
- DA method: Kalman Filter (without updating background error covariance)
- Purpose: Help student to understand how the whole data assimilation cycle works.



- Set up two initial conditions
- Set up observation error covariance and sampling frequency
- Set up background error covariance

References

- Chen, C.-H., C. Lin, W.-H. Chen, and T. Matsuo (2017), Modeling the ionospheric prereversal enhancement by using coupled thermosphere-ionosphere data assimilation, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 44, 1652–1659, doi:10.1002/2016GL071812.
- Hsu, C.-T., Matsuo, T., Wang, W., and Liu, J.-Y. (2014), Effects of inferring unobserved thermospheric and ionospheric state variables by using an Ensemble Kalman Filter on global ionospheric specification and forecasting, *J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics*, 119, 9256–9267, doi:10.1002/2014JA020390.
- Hsu, C.-T., Pedatella, N. M., & Anderson, J. L. (2021). Impact of thermospheric wind data assimilation on ionospheric electrodynamics using a coupled whole atmosphere data assimilation system. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 126, e2021JA029656. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JA029656>