



***Integrity ★ Service ★ Excellence***

# **A Data Assimilation Scheme for Driven Systems**

**Thursday, June 23, 2016**

**Eric Sutton  
AFRL**

**Space Environment Branch**



# System Characteristics:

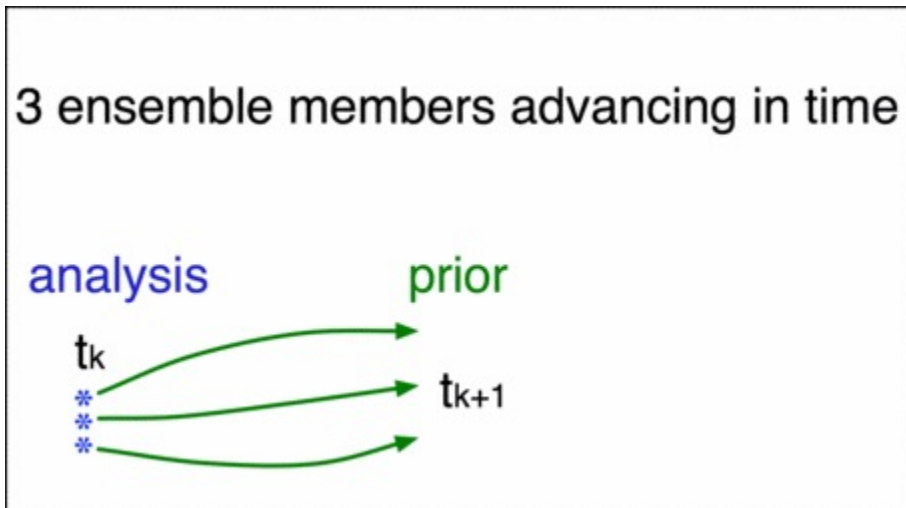


## Global thermospheric densities / Satellite drag

- Highly driven and dissipative
- Highly variable
- Response timescales ranging minutes to weeks
- Sparsely observed



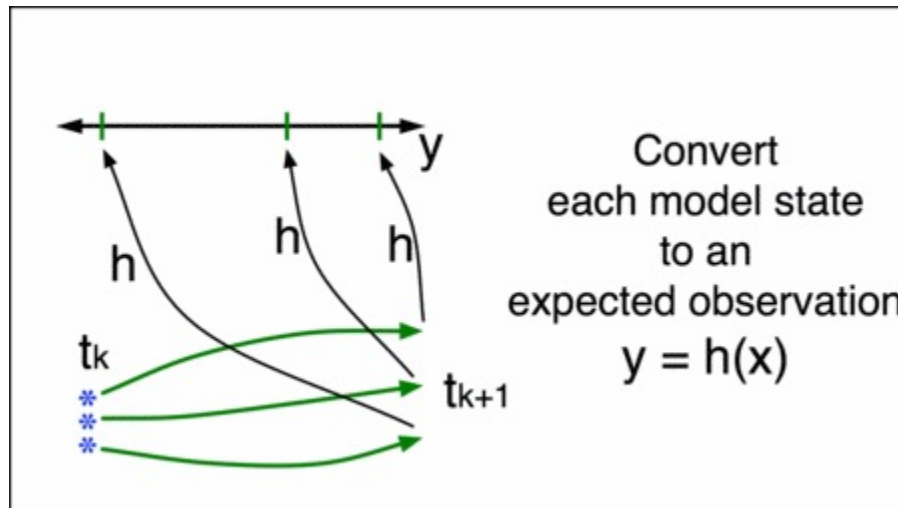
# EnKF-Based Data Assimilation



credit: NCAR/DAReS



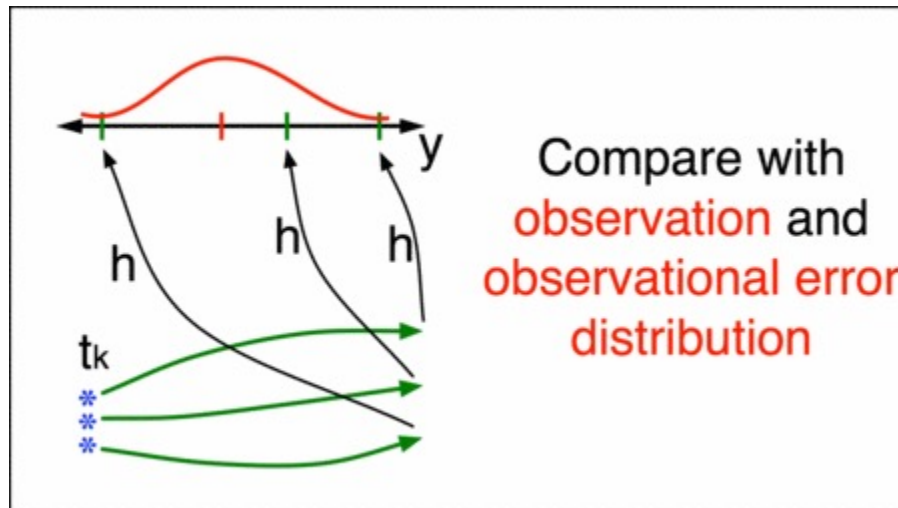
# EnKF-Based Data Assimilation



credit: NCAR/DAReS



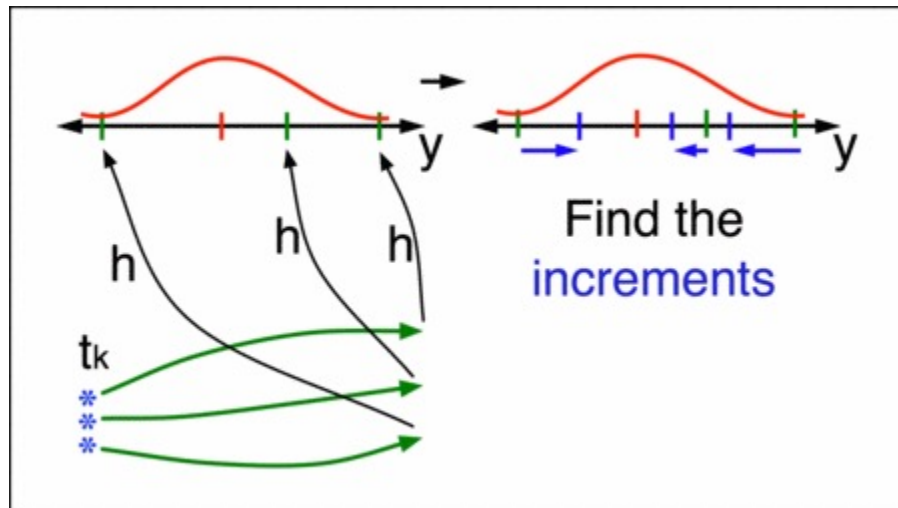
# EnKF-Based Data Assimilation



credit: NCAR/DAReS



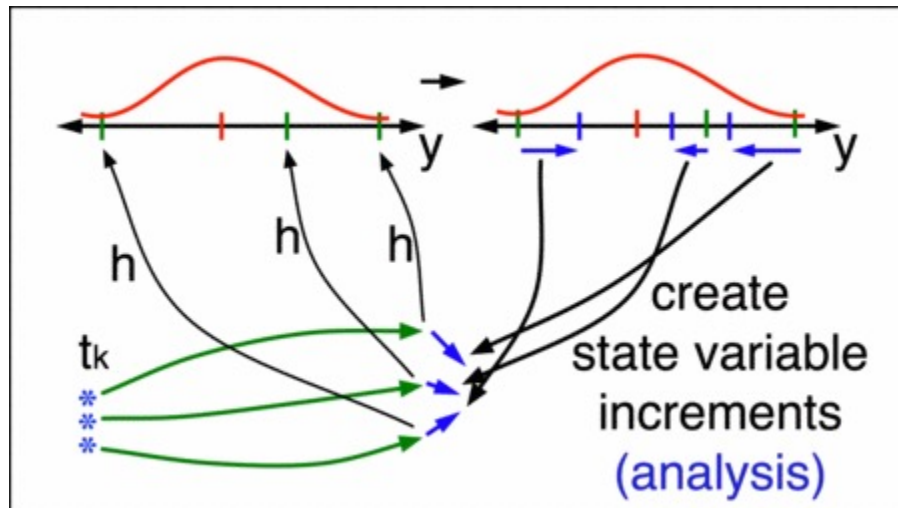
# EnKF-Based Data Assimilation



credit: NCAR/DAReS



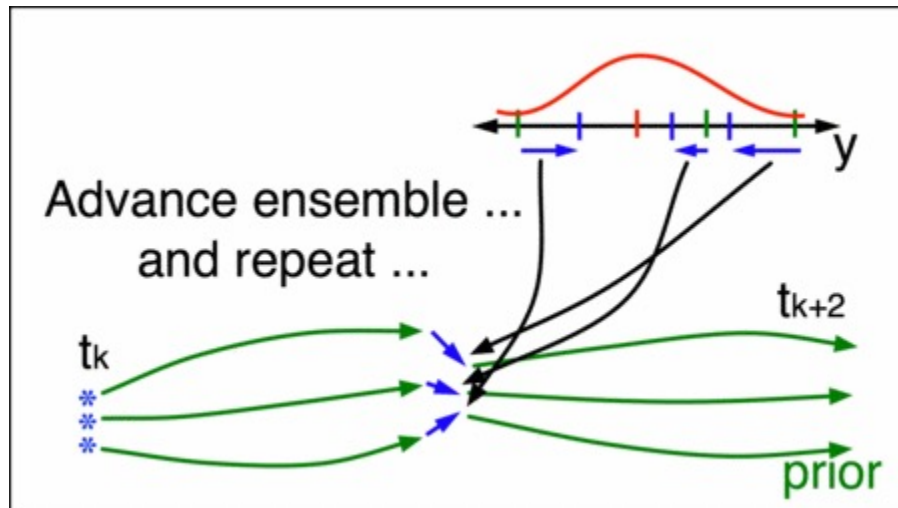
# EnKF-Based Data Assimilation



credit: NCAR/DAReS



# EnKF-Based Data Assimilation



credit: NCAR/DAReS





# Synthetic Data Assim. Scenario:



- Recreate the Driver Estimation Scenario from Matsuo et al, 2013
- Apply the new “IRIDEA” technique

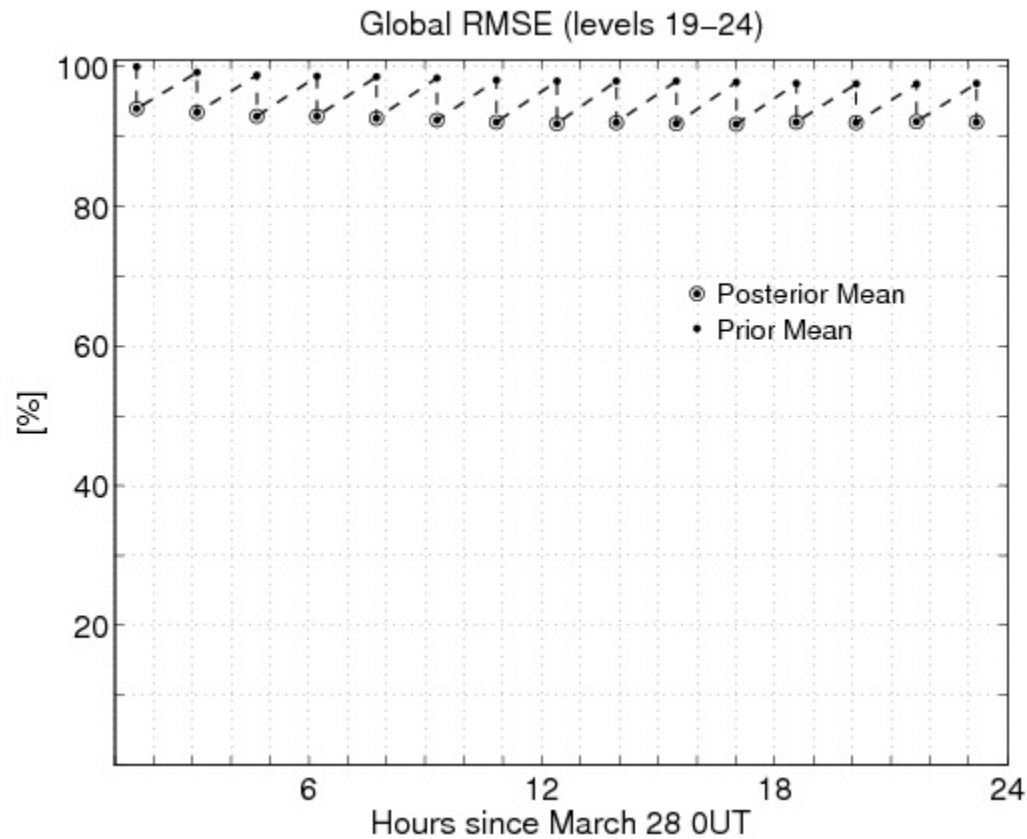
## 28 March 2002

- DA initialized with a priori  $F_{10.7} = 175$
- Control Run (26-29 March 2002):  $F_{10.7} = 200$

## Synthetic Data ingested:

- Neutral density sampled on the orbit of CHAMP from the Control Run

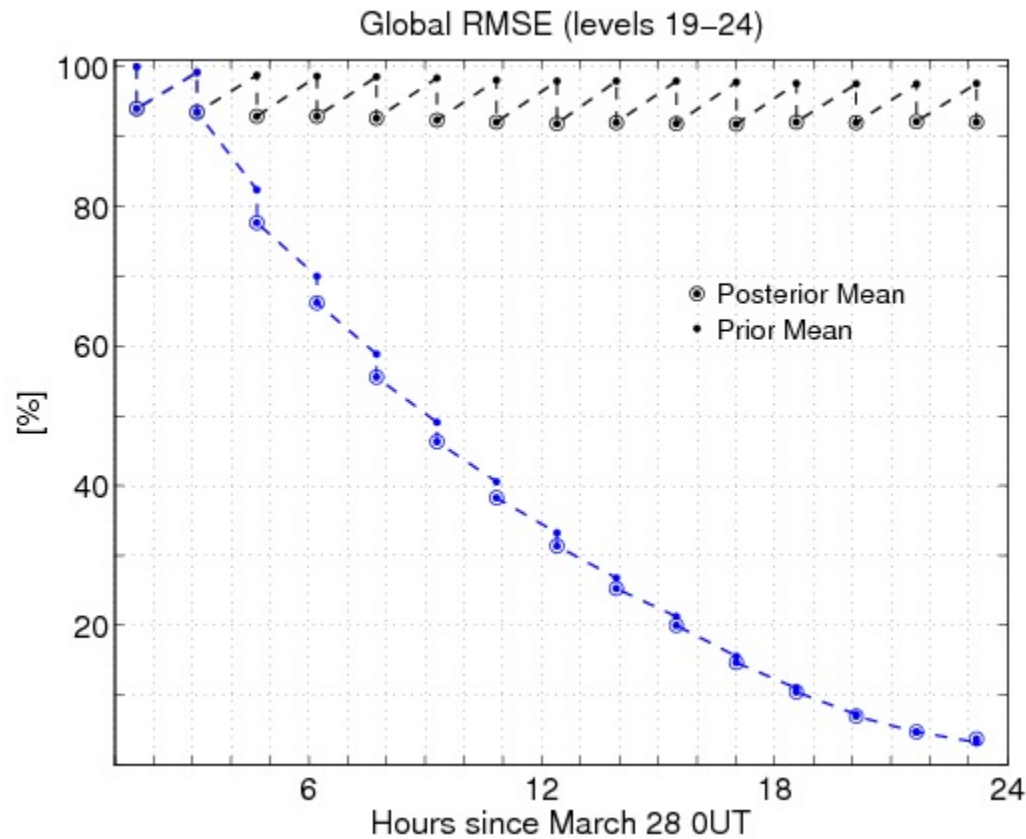
# EnKF w/out Driver Estimation



Matsuo et al, 2013

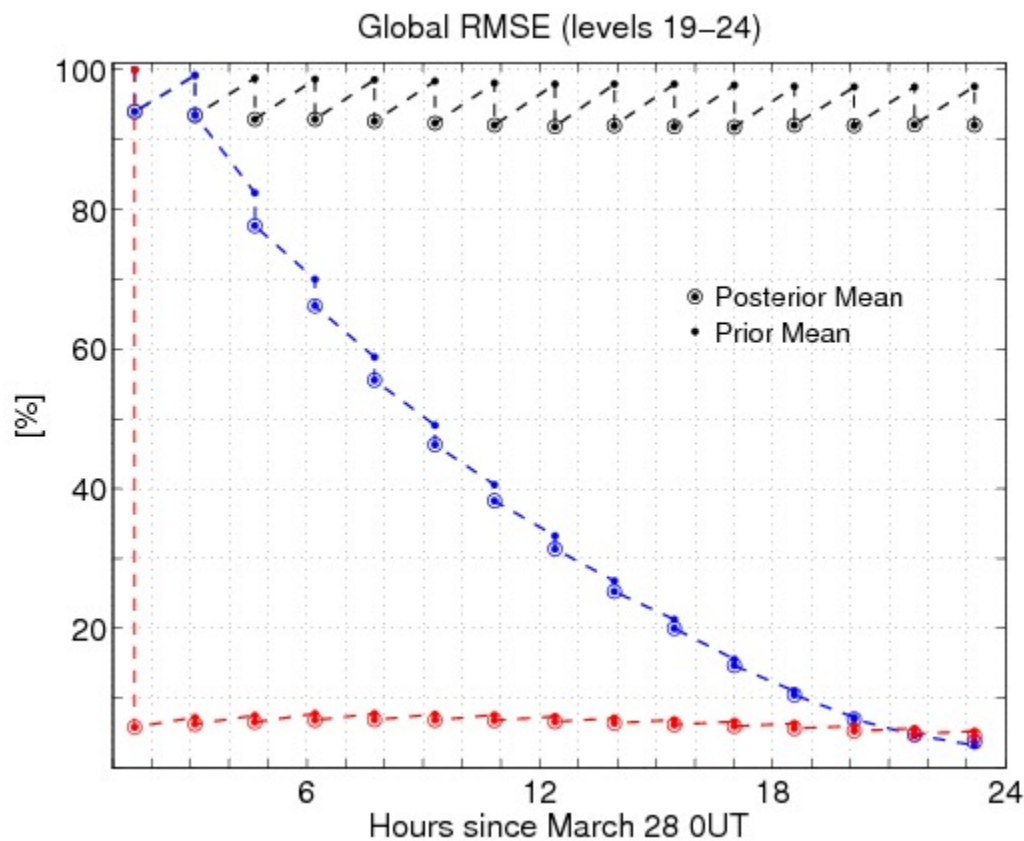


# EnKF w/ Driver Estimation



Matsuo et al, 2013

# Iterative Re-Initialization, Driver Estimation & Assimilation (IRIDEA) filter





# EnKF vs. IRIDEA :



## IRIDEA:

### Iterative Re-Initialization, Driver Estimation & Assimilation

- In the presence of data, IRIDEA estimates a driver retrospectively
- The physical model is then re-run “far into the past” (e.g. ~1 day when estimating  $F_{10.7}$ )
- Sizes of the state vector ( $N_{\text{state}}$ ) and covariance matrix ( $(N_{\text{state}})^2$ ) are small
- Number of required “ensemble members” is also small ( $2N_{\text{state}}+1$ )
  - Daily F10.7 only:  $2N_{\text{state}}+1 = 3$
  - Additional 2 3-hr Kp values:  $2N_{\text{state}}+1 = 7$



# Assimilation of Real Data:



**Extend previous example to include estimation of a 1-day forcing history:**

- a daily F10.7 value
- the 3 most recent 3-hr Kp values

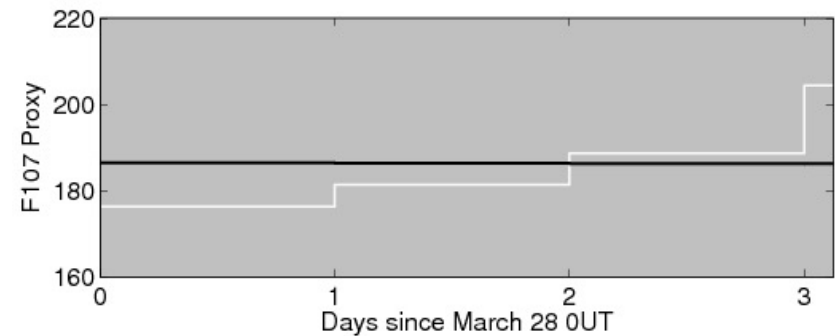
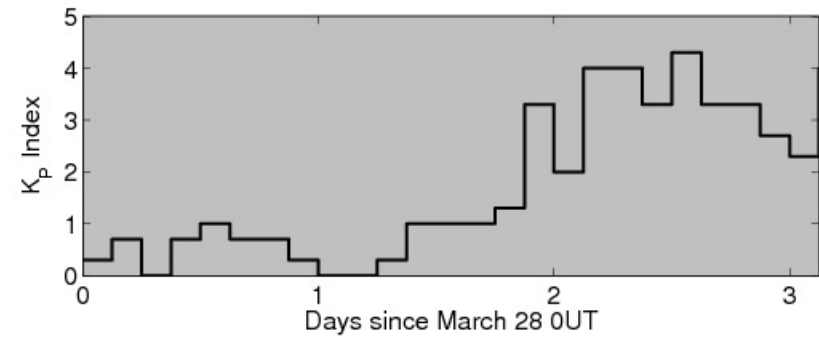
**DA initialized with a priori of:**

- $F_{10.7} = 150$ ,
- $K_p = 3.0$

**Data ingested:**

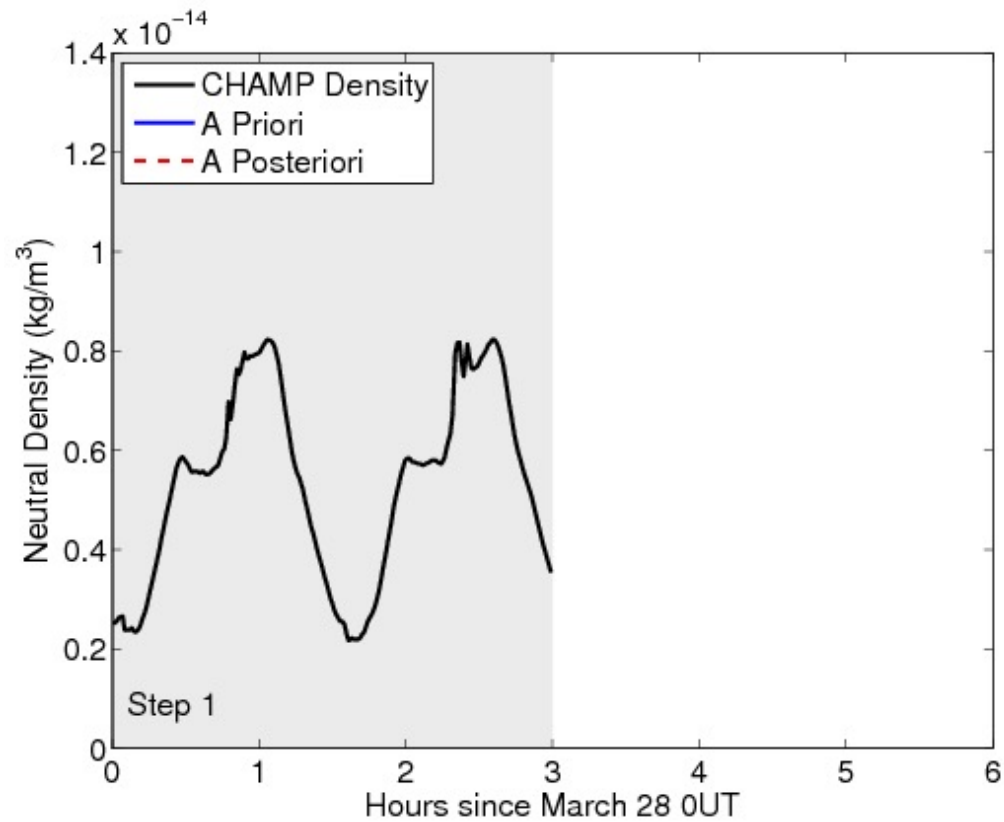
- Neutral density from the CHAMP satellite

**28-30 March 2002**



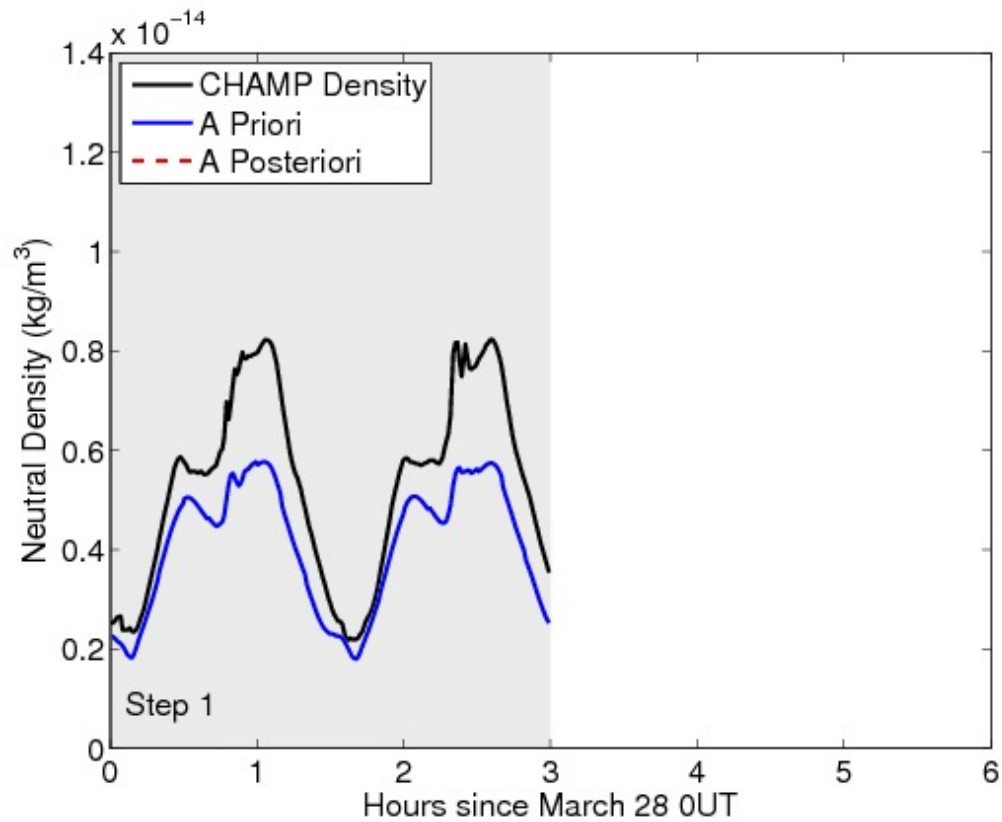


# Data/Model Comparison





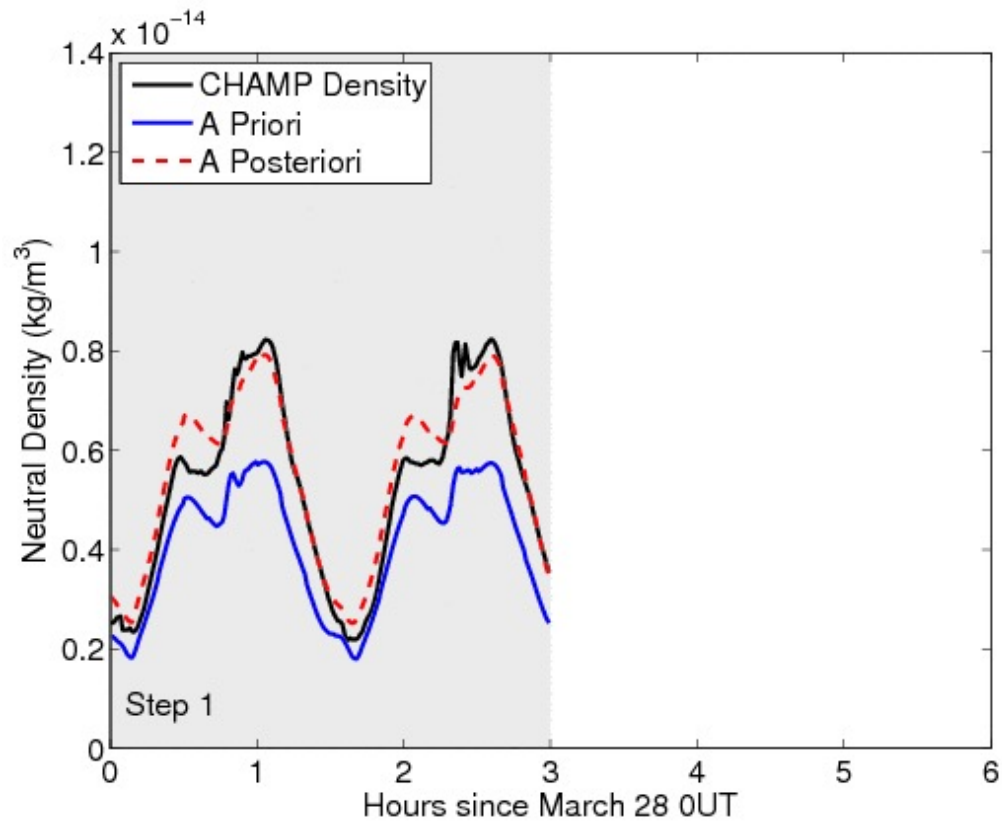
# Data/Model Comparison





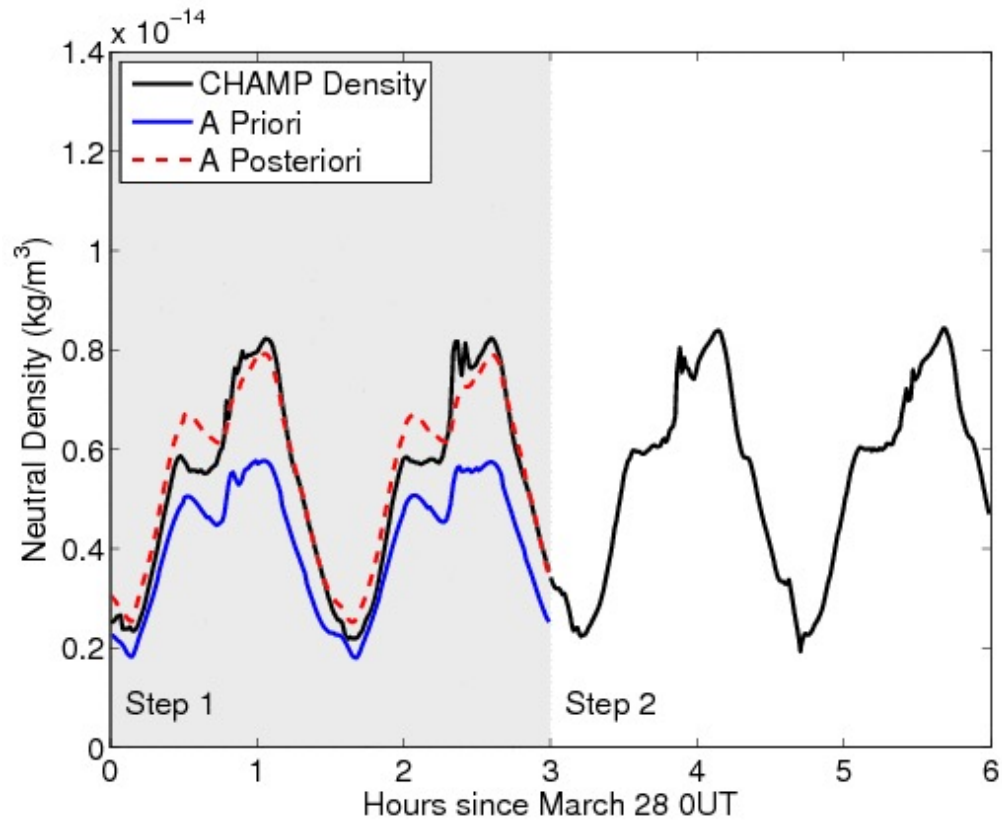


# Data/Model Comparison



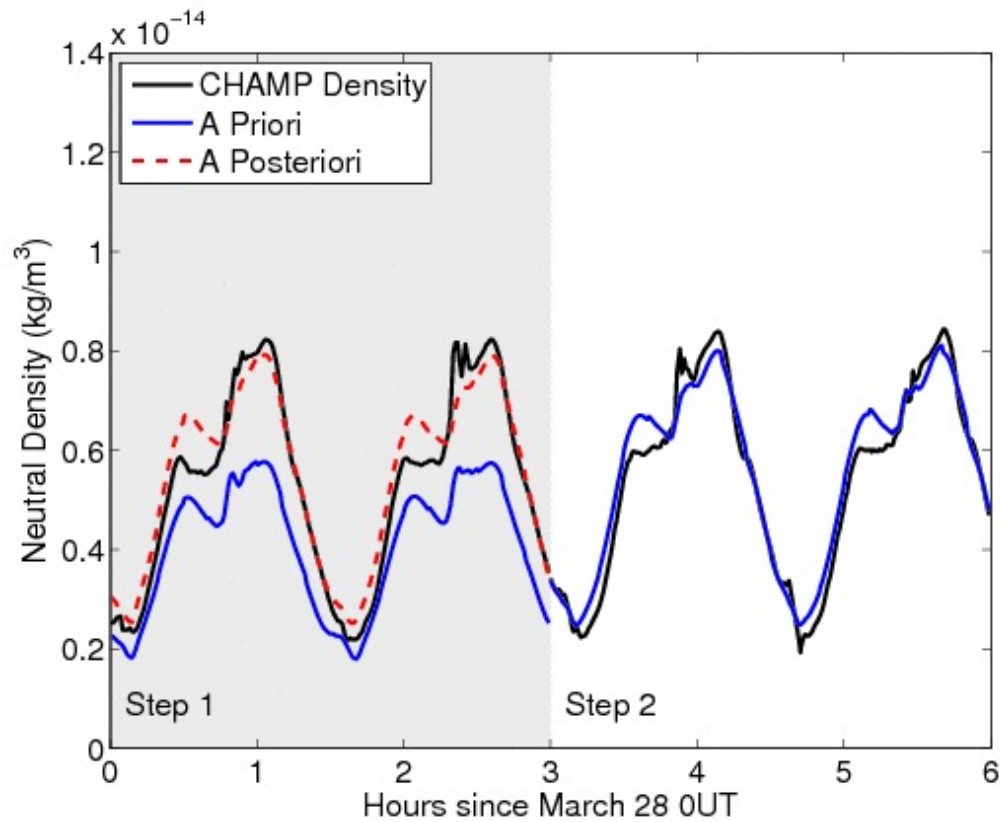


# Data/Model Comparison



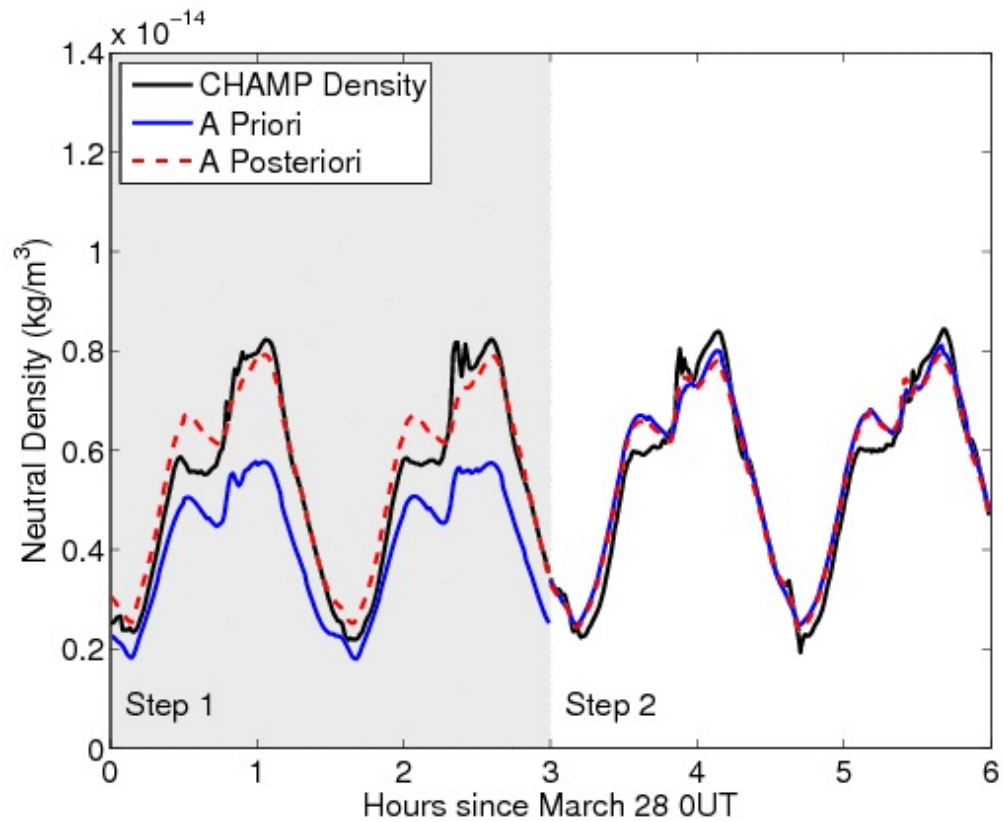


# Data/Model Comparison



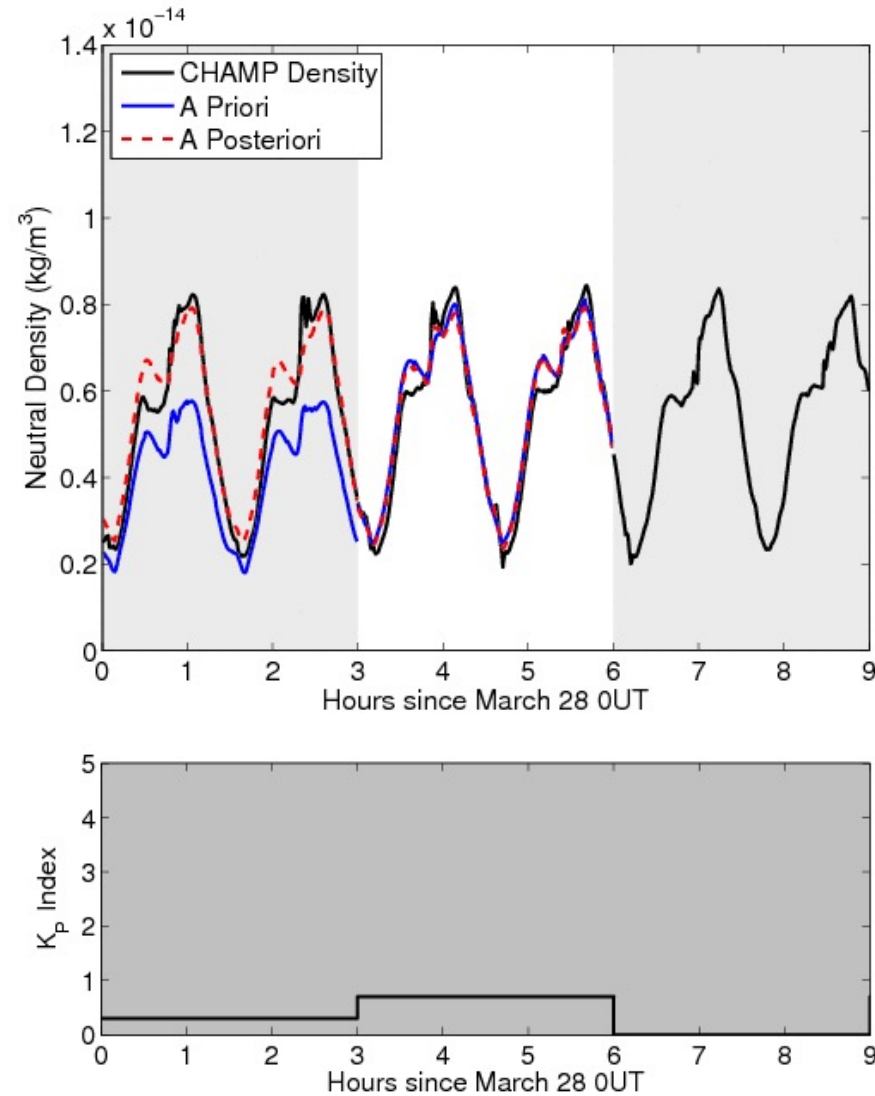


# Data/Model Comparison



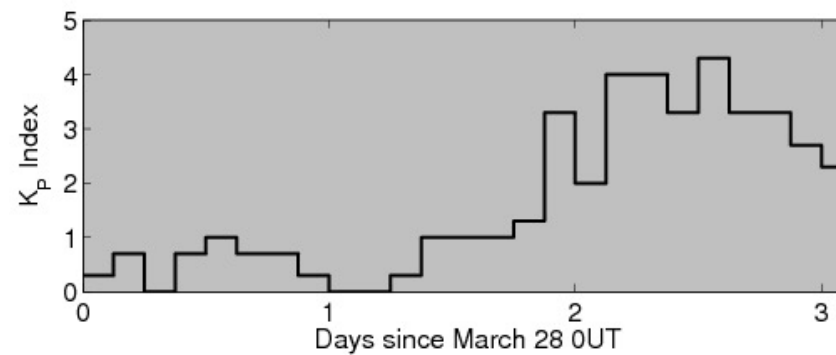
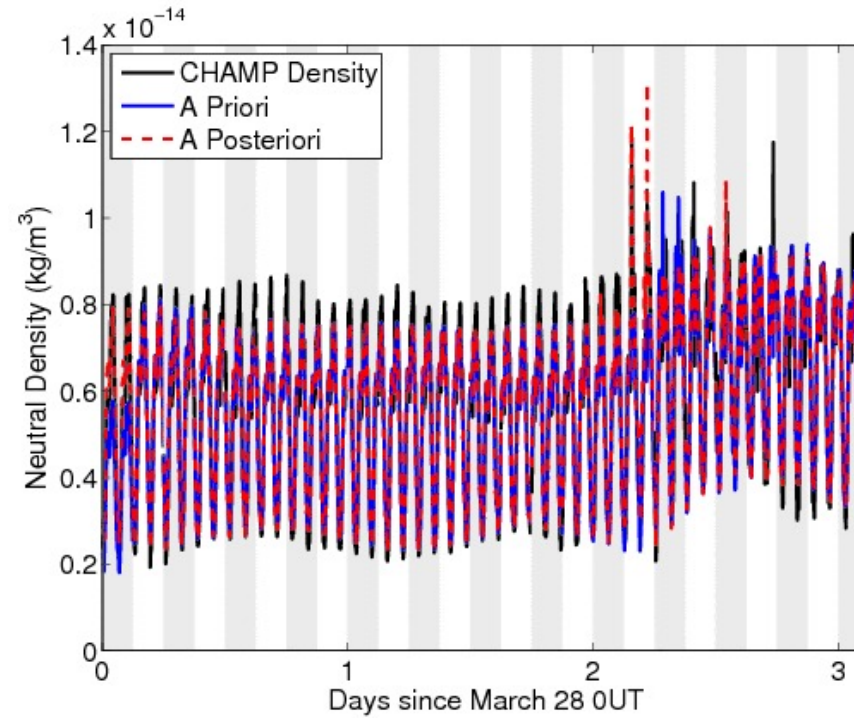


# Data/Model Comparison



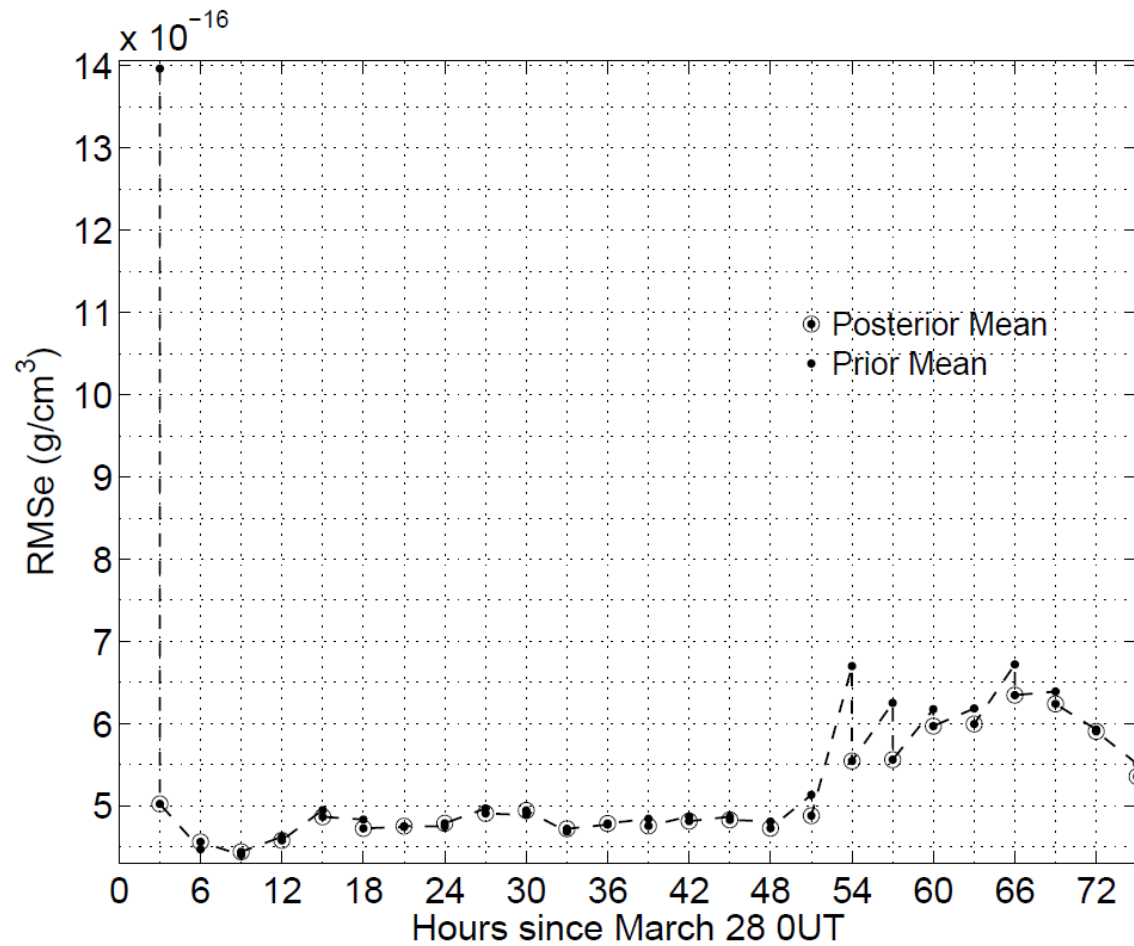


# Data/Model Comparison





# Data/Model RMS Error





# Summary / Questions

- The new IRIDEA technique seems to outperform the conventional EnKF method\*
- How to couple this 'short-term' technique with ones that are longer-term (e.g. eddy diff. estimation and RCMR)?
- How to link the estimated drivers with forecasted values?

\*only 2 cases have been run so far





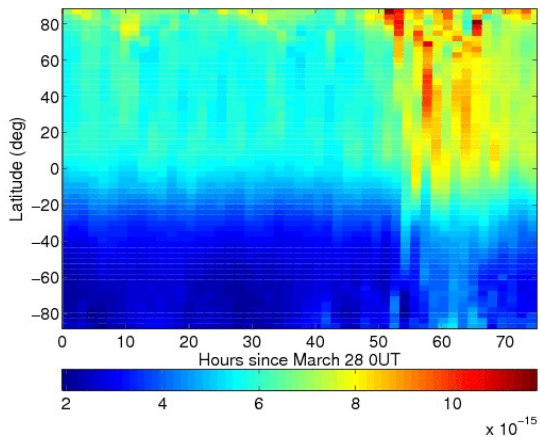
# Backup Slides





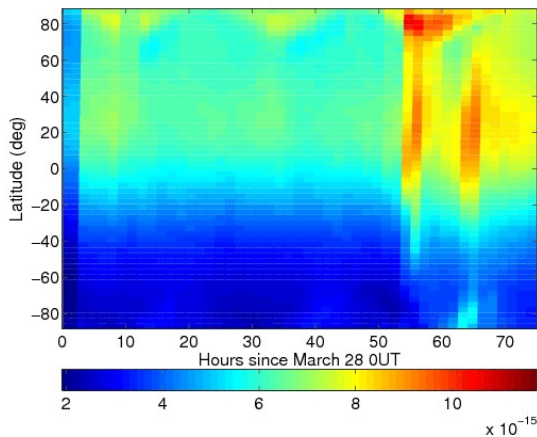
### CHAMP Data

(6:05 LT)



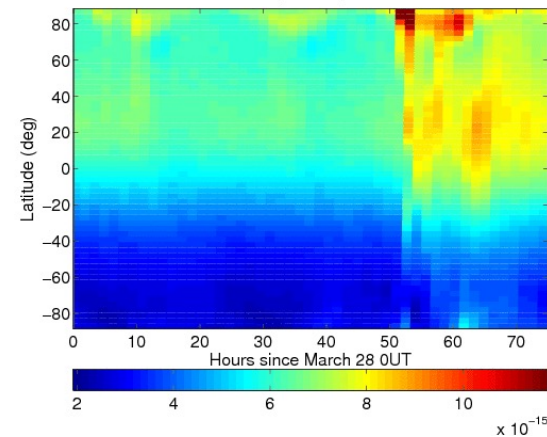
### Prior

(6:05 LT)



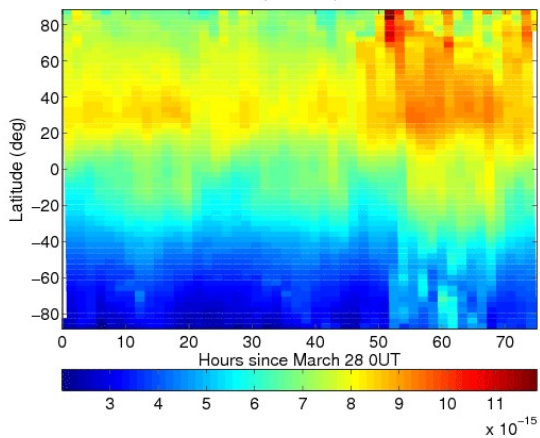
### Posterior

(6:05 LT)

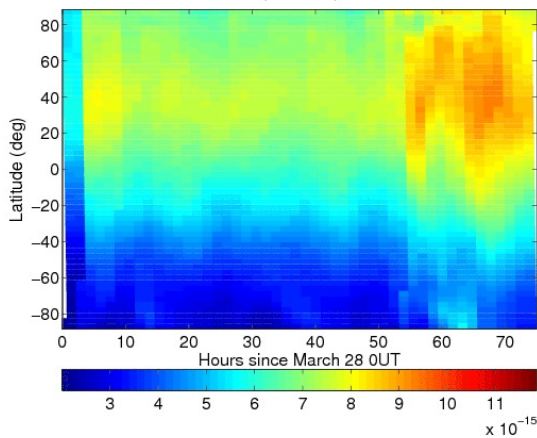


6:05 LT

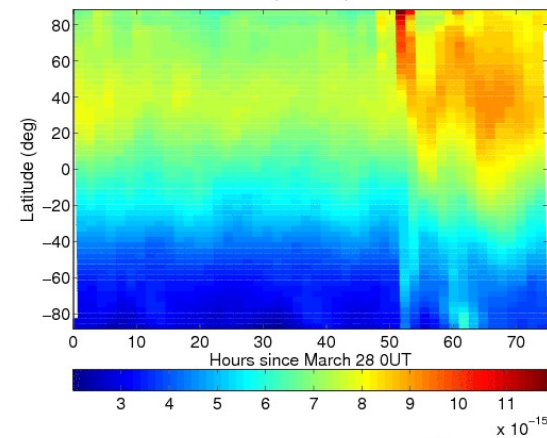
(18:05 LT)



(18:05 LT)



(18:05 LT)



18:05 LT

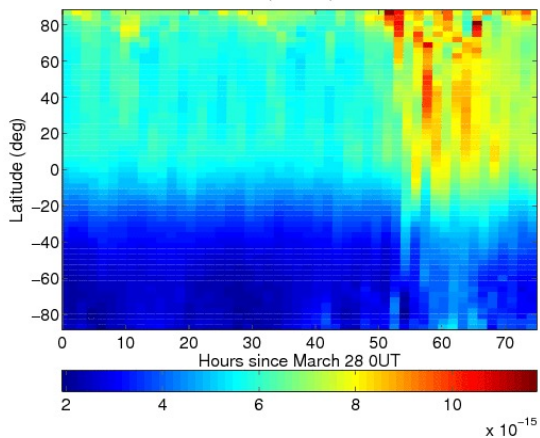




### CHAMP Data

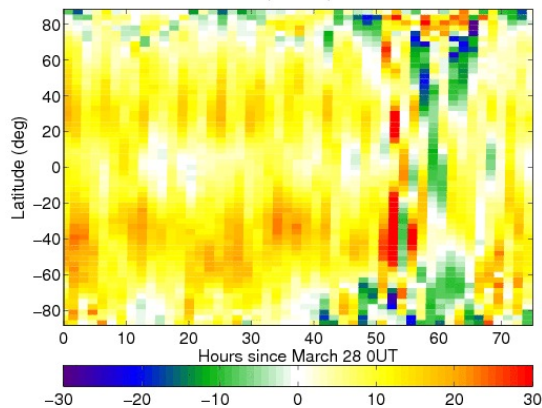
(6:05 LT)

6:05 LT



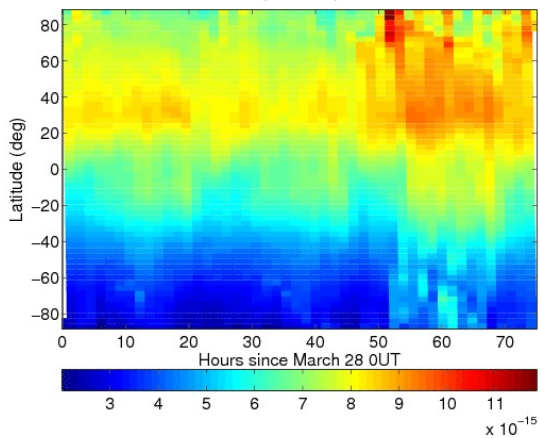
### % Difference (Model/Data)

(6:05 LT)



(18:05 LT)

18:05 LT



(18:05 LT)

