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Tutorial T002

**Ensemble Data Assimilation
with the Parallel Data Assimilation Framework**

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Special thanks to:

Himansu Pradhan, Martin Losch

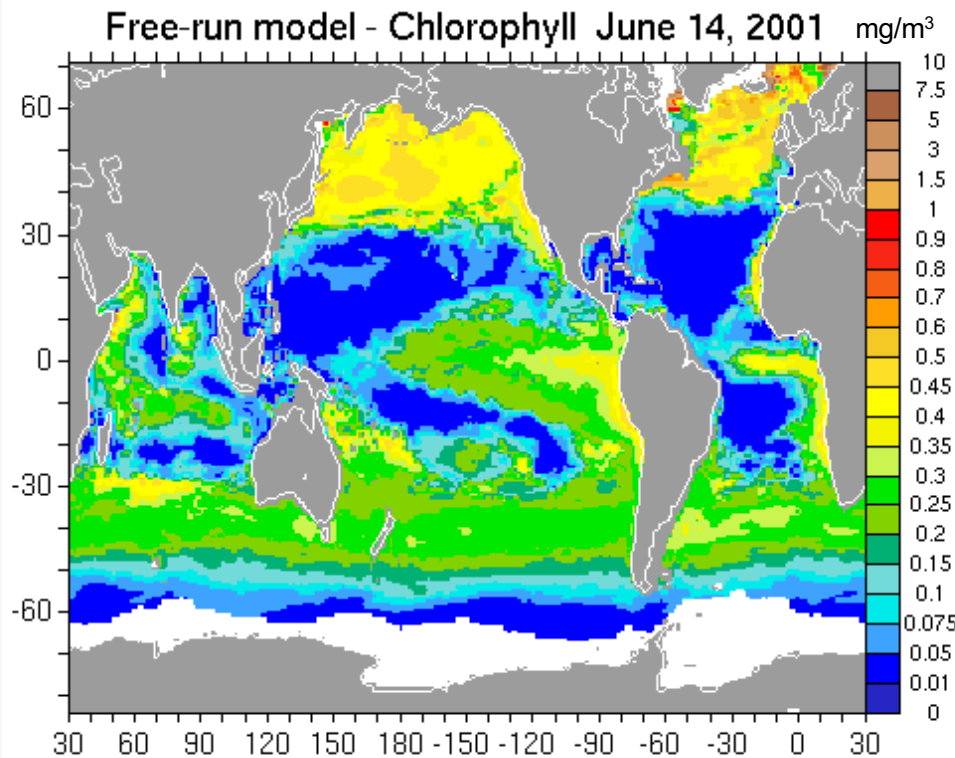
Overview

- Overview of ensemble data assimilation
- Data assimilation software PDAF
(Parallel Data Assimilation Framework)
- Implementation example MITgcm

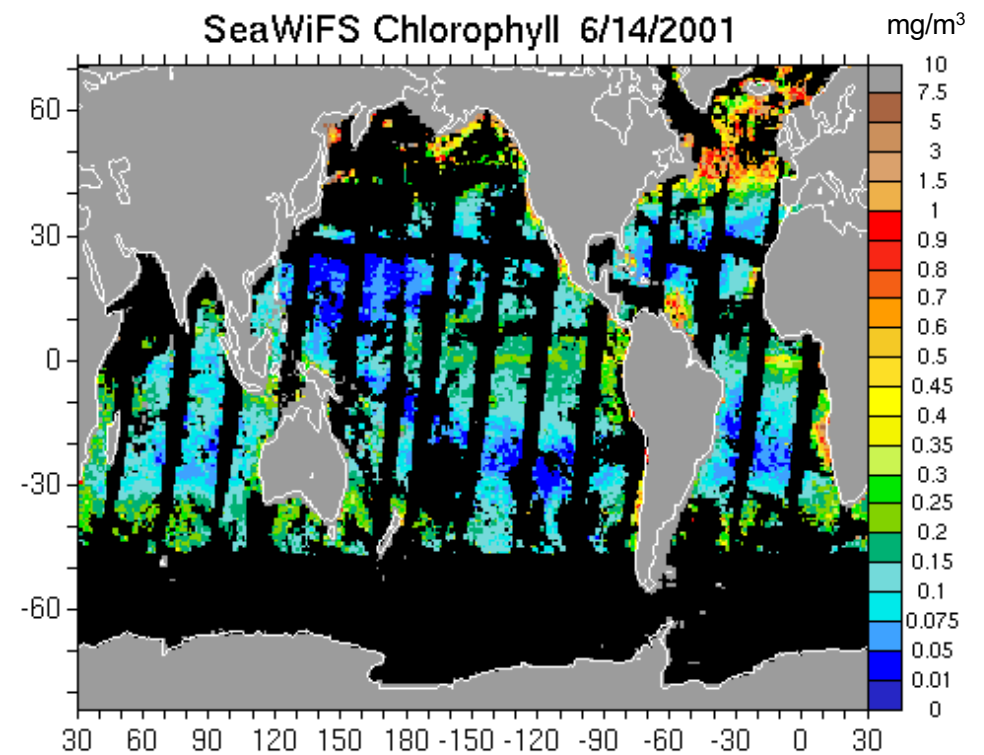
Overview of

Ensemble Data Assimilation

Data Assimilation – Motivation



biogeochemical model



satellite data (1 day)

Data Assimilation

Combine both information source to obtain better estimate of system state

Data Assimilation

Combine model with real data

- Optimal estimation of system state:
 - initial conditions (for weather/ocean forecasts, ...)
 - state trajectory (temperature, concentrations, ...)
 - parameters (growth of phytoplankton, ...)
 - fluxes (heat, primary production, ...)
 - boundary conditions and ‘forcing’ (wind stress, ...)
- More advanced: Improvement of model formulation
 - Detect systematic errors (bias)
 - Revise parameterizations based on parameter estimates

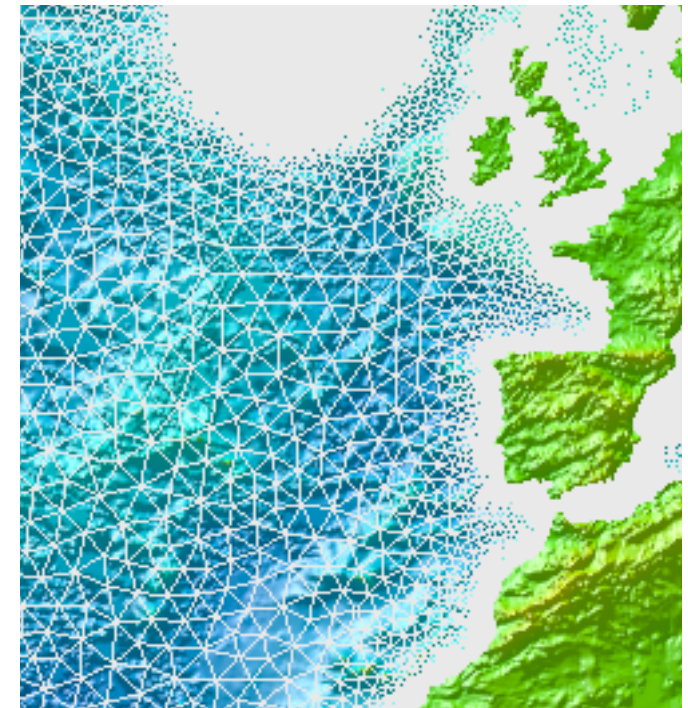
Needed for Data Assimilation

1. Model
 - with some skill
2. Observations
 - with finite errors
 - related to model fields
3. Data assimilation method

Models

Simulate dynamics of ocean

- Numerical formulation of relevant terms
- Discretization with finite resolution in time and space
- “forced” by external sources (atmosphere, river inflows)
- Uncertainties
 - initial model fields
 - external forcing
 - in predictions due to model formulation



*Unstructured mesh
in North-east Atlantic*

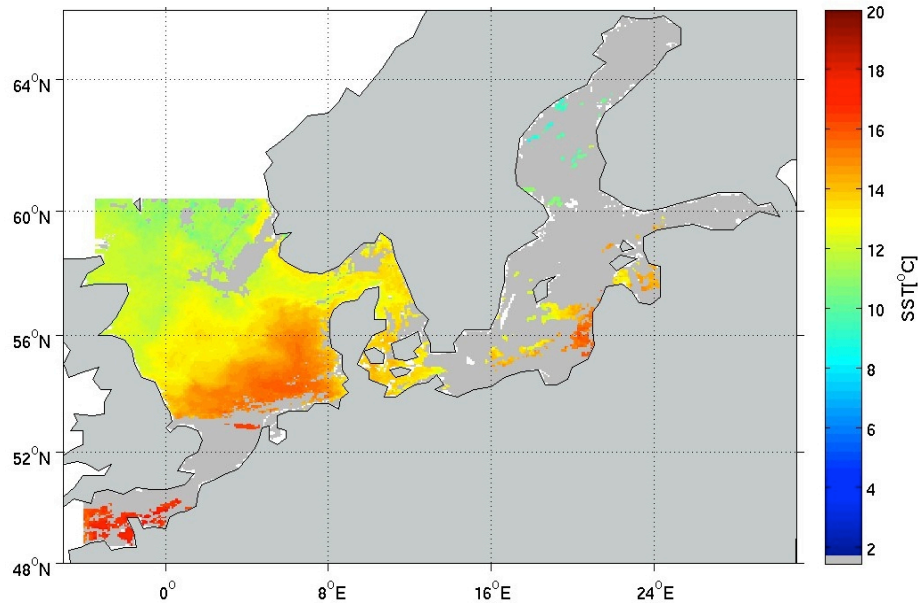
Observations

Measure different fields in the Ocean

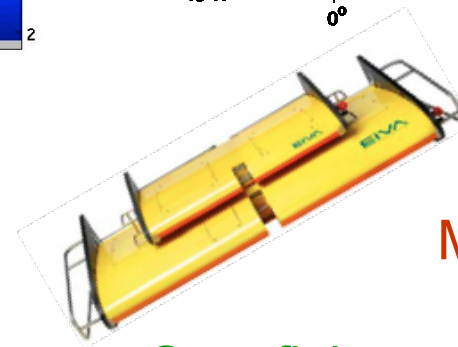
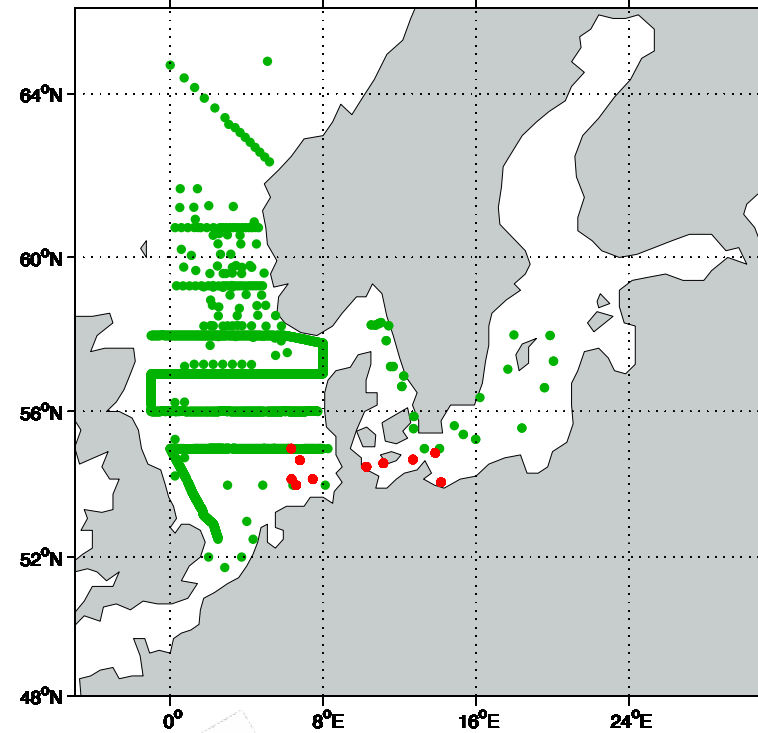
- Remote sensing
 - E.g. surface temperature, salinity, sea surface height, ocean color, sea ice concentrations & thickness
- In situ
 - Argo, CTD, Gliders, ...
- Data is sparse: some fields, data gaps
- Uncertainties
 - Measurement errors
 - Representation errors:
Model and data do not represent exactly the same
(e.g. cause by finite model resolution)

Example: Physical Data in North & Baltic Seas

Satellite surface temperature
(12-hour composite)

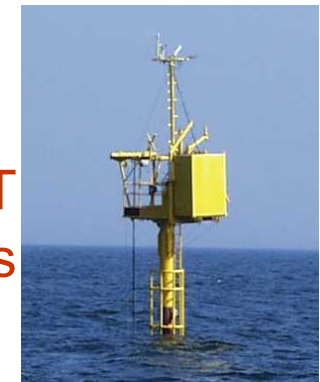


Available T and S profiles during July 2008



Scanfish and
CTD profiles

MARNET
stations

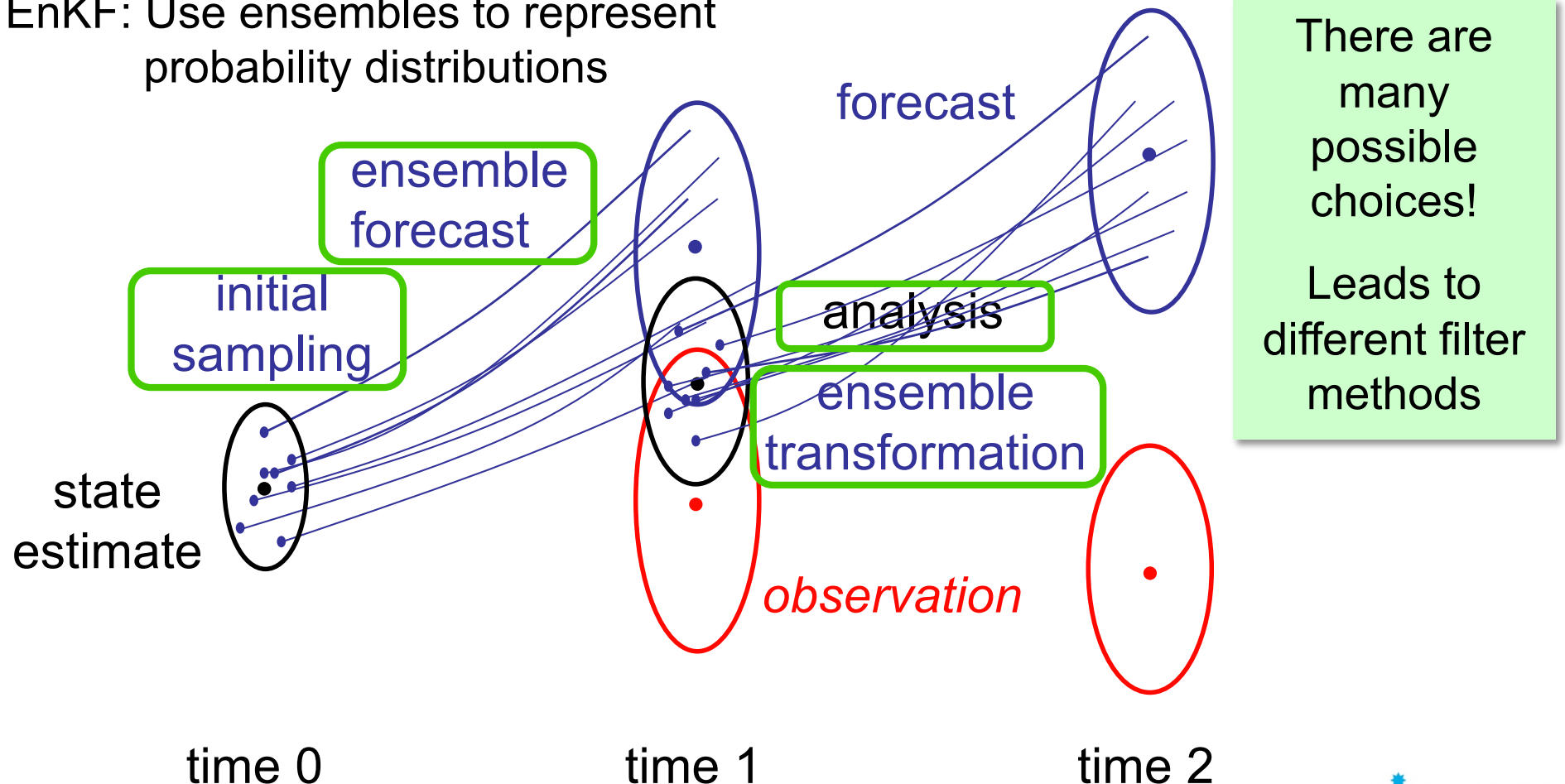


Ensemble-based Kalman Filter

First formulated by G. Evensen (EnKF, J. Geophys. Res. 1994)

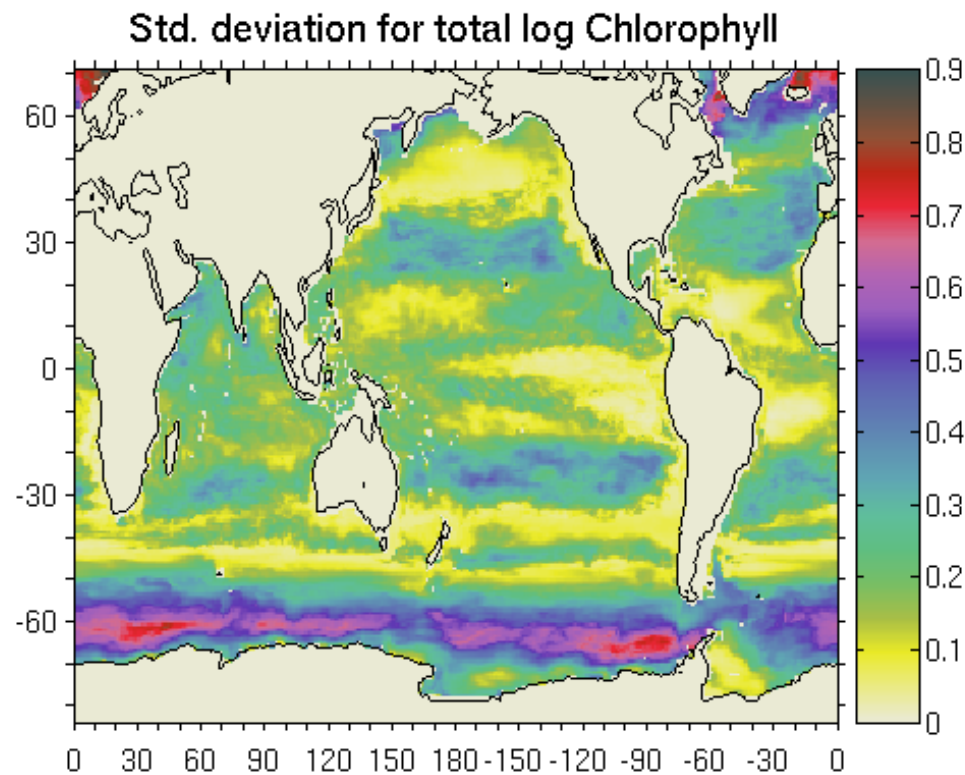
Kalman filter: express probability distributions by mean and covariance matrix

EnKF: Use ensembles to represent probability distributions



Ensemble Covariance Matrix

- Ensemble represents state estimate and its uncertainty
- uncertainty information (variances + covariances)
- Generated dynamically
by propagating ensemble of model states



Data Assimilation Software

PDAF

(Parallel Data Assimilation Framework)

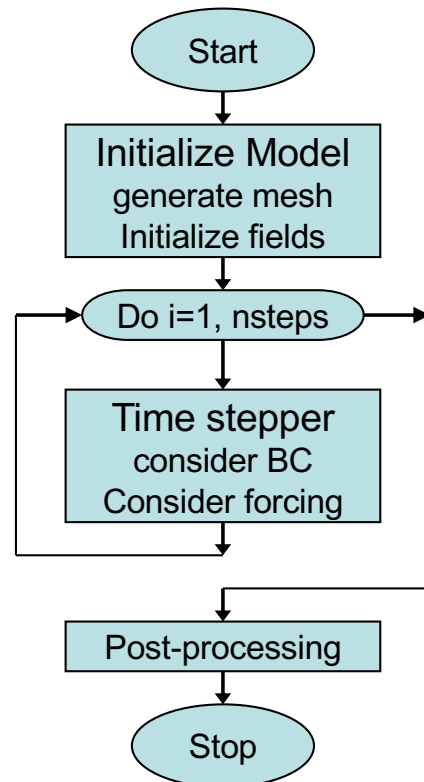
PDAF - Parallel Data Assimilation Framework

- a program library for ensemble data assimilation
- provide support for parallel ensemble forecasts
- provide fully-implemented & parallelized filters and smoothers (EnKF, LETKF, NETF, EWPF ... easy to add more)
- easily useable with (probably) any numerical model (applied with MITgcm, NEMO, FESOM, HBM, TerrSysMP, ...)
- run from laptops to supercomputers (Fortran, MPI & OpenMP)
- first public release in 2004; continued development
- ~280 registered users; community contributions

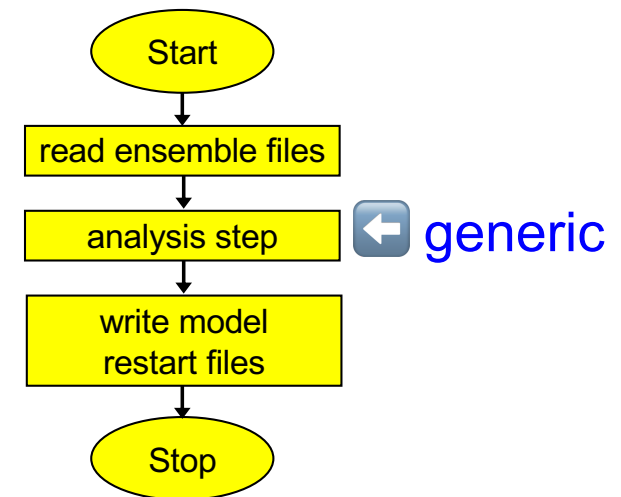
Open source:
Code and documentation available at
<http://pdaf.awi.de>

Offline coupling – separate programs

Model



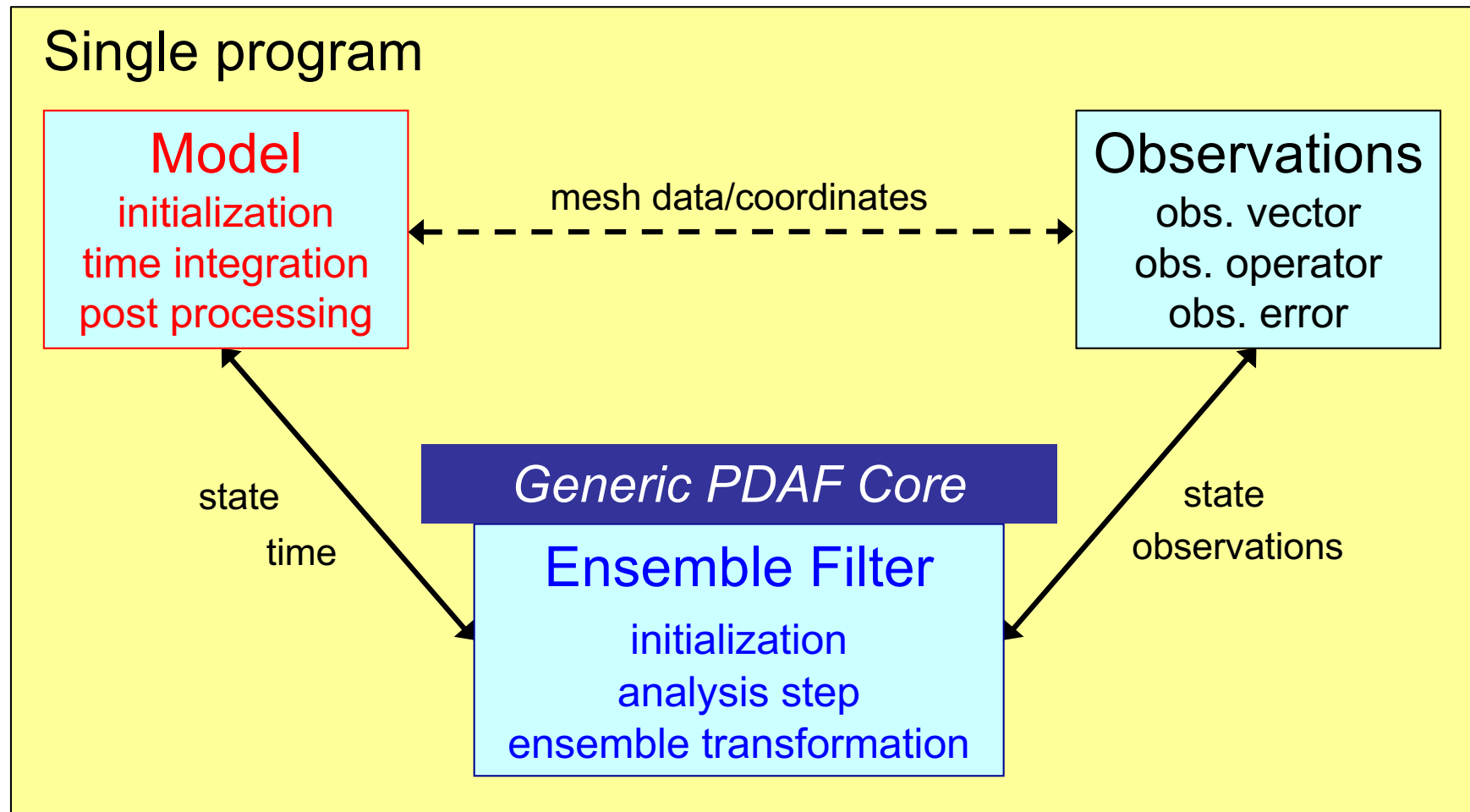
Assimilation program



- For each ensemble state
- Initialize from restart files
 - Integrate
 - Write restart files

- Read restart files (ensemble)
- Compute analysis step
- Write new restart files

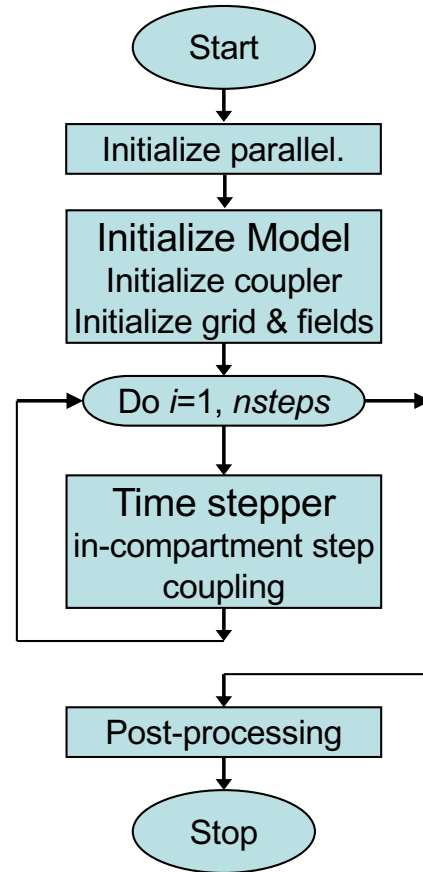
Online Coupling



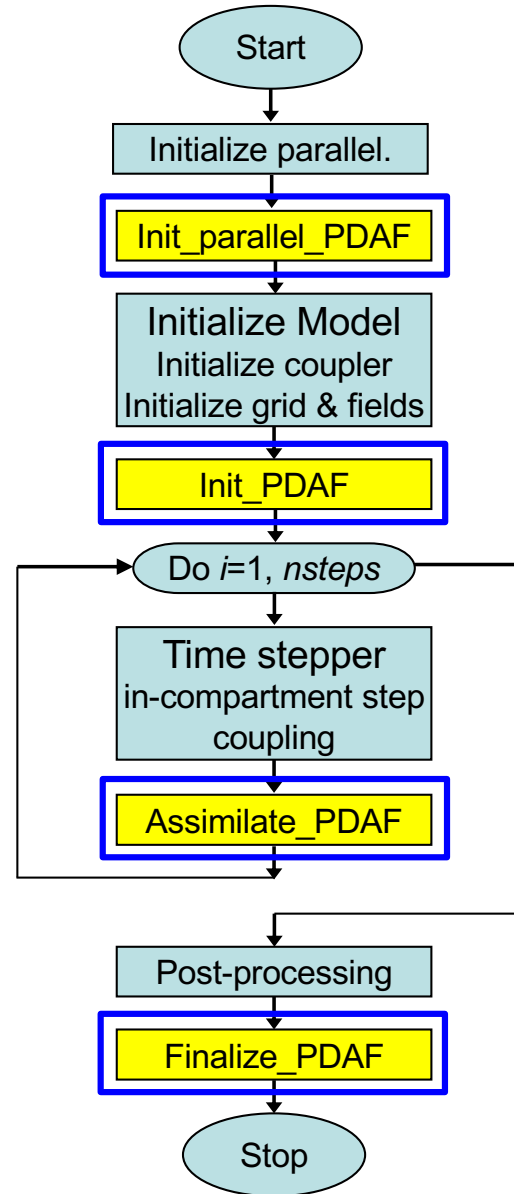
↔ Explicit interface
- - - Indirect exchange (module/common)

Extending a Model for Data Assimilation

Model
single or multiple executables
coupler might be separate program



revised parallelization enables ensemble forecast



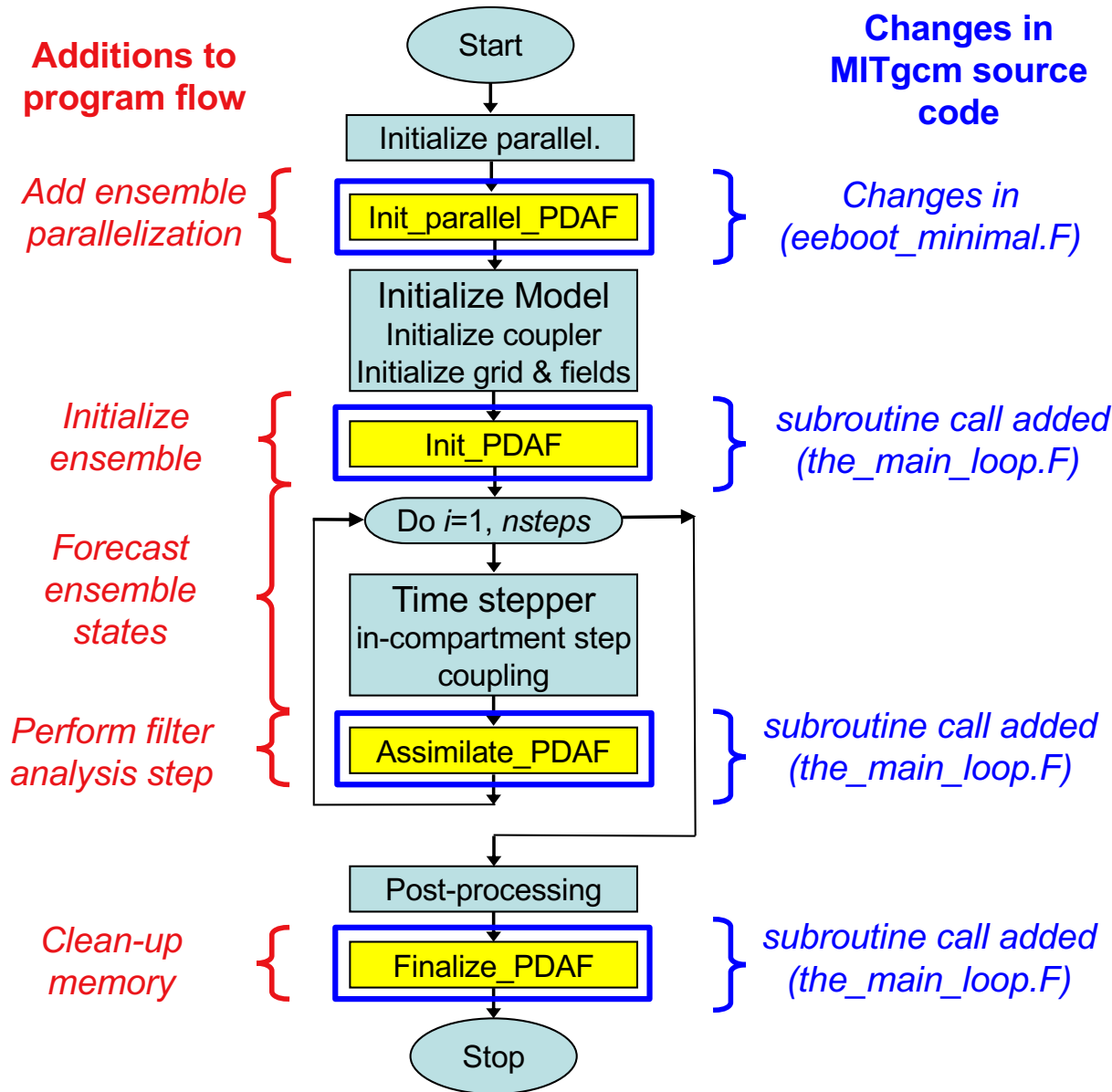
Extension for data assimilation

plus:
 Possible model-specific adaption
 for MITgcm:
 adapt name of STDOUT files for ensemble

Implementing Ensemble DA

Example of MITgcm

MITgcm extension for Data Assimilation



- All changes included in MITgcm repository version
- PDAF interface routines activated by preprocessor setting `-DUSE_PDAF`

For convenience:

- *eeboot_minimal*: also change the index of STDOUT file
- *the_main_loop*: timers for PDAF calls

PDAF model binding routines

Interface routines

- `init_parallel_pdaf`, `init_pdaf`, `assimilate_pdaf`,
`finalize_pdaf`

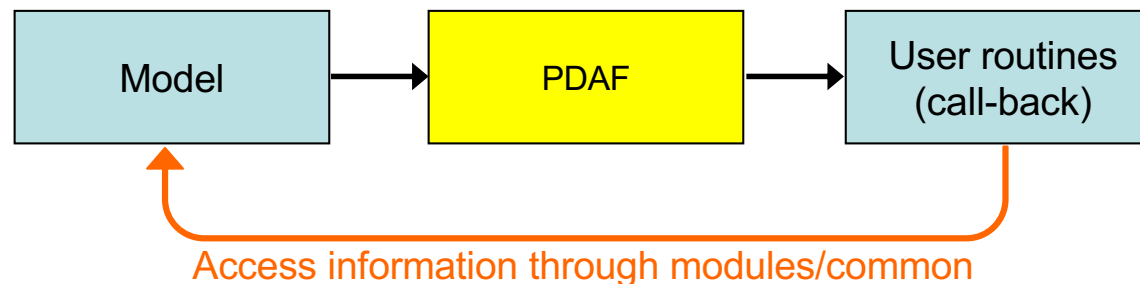
Call-back routines

- Set number of time steps between analysis steps
- Observation handling
- Write model fields into PDAF's state vector and back into model fields

PDAF release includes set of model binding routines for MITgcm

- for a simple test case
- just download and adapt for your needs

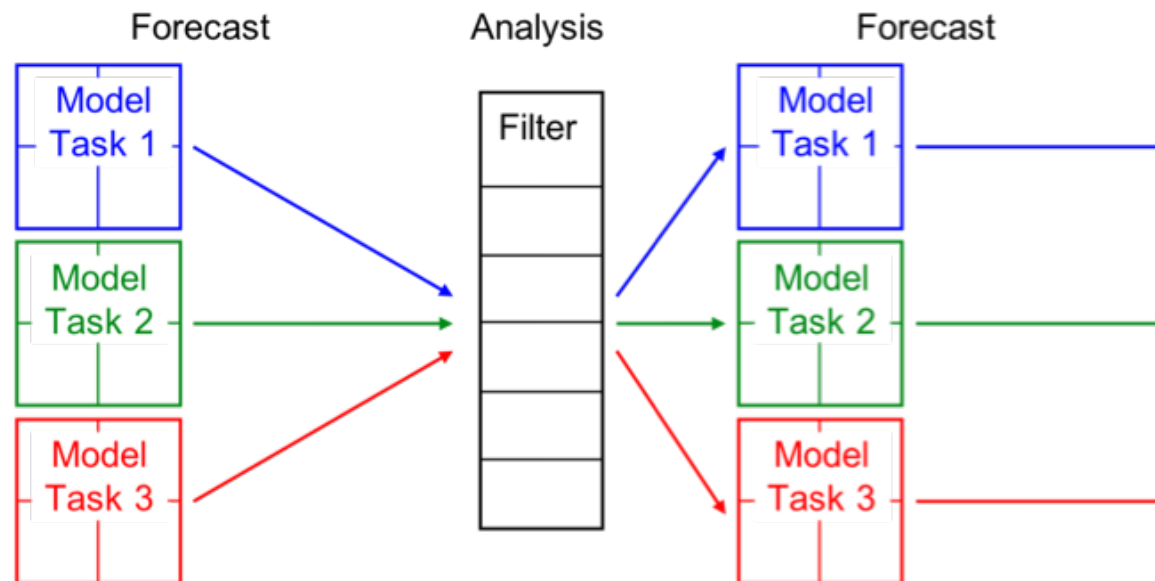
- Interface routines call PDAF-core routines
- PDAF-core routines call case-specific routines provided by user (included in model binding set)
- User-supplied call-back routines for elementary operations:
 - field transformations between model and filter
 - observation-related operations
- User supplied routines can be implemented as routines of the model (for MITgcm: Fortran-77 fixed-form source code)



We use MPI (Message Passing Interface)

- It's the standard for highly scaling parallelization
- MITgcm uses MPI (like most large-scale models)

Change of parallelization is fully implemented for MITgcm!



Set parameters, for example

- select filter
- set ensemble size

Calls `PDAF_init`

- initialization routine of framework
- provide parameters according to interface
- provide MPI communicators
- provide name of routine for ensemble initialization

Ensemble initialization routine – called by `PDAF_init`

- a “call-back routine”
- defined interface: provides ensemble array for initialization
- user-defined initialization

Simple Subroutine Interfaces

Example: ensemble initialization

```
SUBROUTINE init_ens_pdaf(filtertype, dim, dim_ens, state,  
matrU, ens, flag)
```

```
IMPLICIT NONE
```

! ARGUMENTS:

```
INTEGER, INTENT(in) :: filtertype ! Type of filter  
INTEGER, INTENT(in) :: dim        ! Size of state vector  
INTEGER, INTENT(in) :: dim_ens    ! Size of ensemble  
REAL, INTENT(out)  :: ens(dim, dim_ens) ! state ensemble  
INTEGER, INTENT(inout) :: flag    ! PDAF status flag
```

Task to be implemented:

➤ Fill **ens** with ensemble of initial model states

calls PDAF_assimilate

- checks whether ensemble integration reached time for analysis step
- **If false:**
 - return to model and continue integration
- **If true:**
 - Write forecast fields into state vectors (call-back routine)
 - Compute analysis step of chosen filter
 - Set length of next forecast phase (call-back routine)
 - Write state vectors into model field arrays (call-back routine)

Clean-up at end of program

- Display timing and memory information for PDAF
- Deallocate arrays inside PDAF

Calls to

`PDAF_print_info` (memory and timing info)

`PDAF_deallocate` (deallocate arrays)

Fully implemented for MITgcm!

Filter analysis implementation

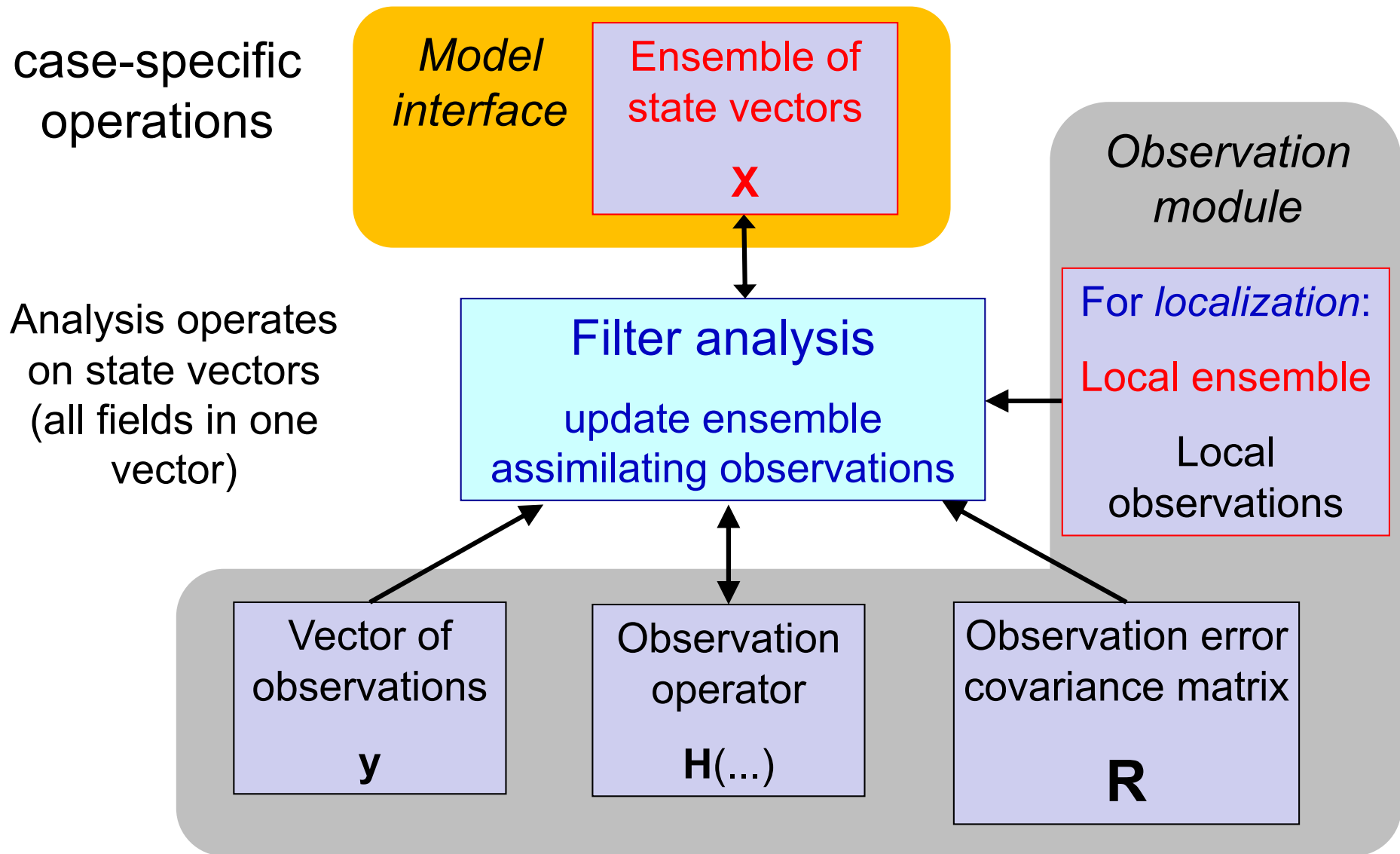
Operate on state vectors

- Write all model fields into a 1-dimensional vector
 - Filter doesn't know about 'fields'
 - Computationally most efficient
 - Call-back routines for
 - Transfer between model fields and state vector
 - Observation-related operations
 - Localization operations

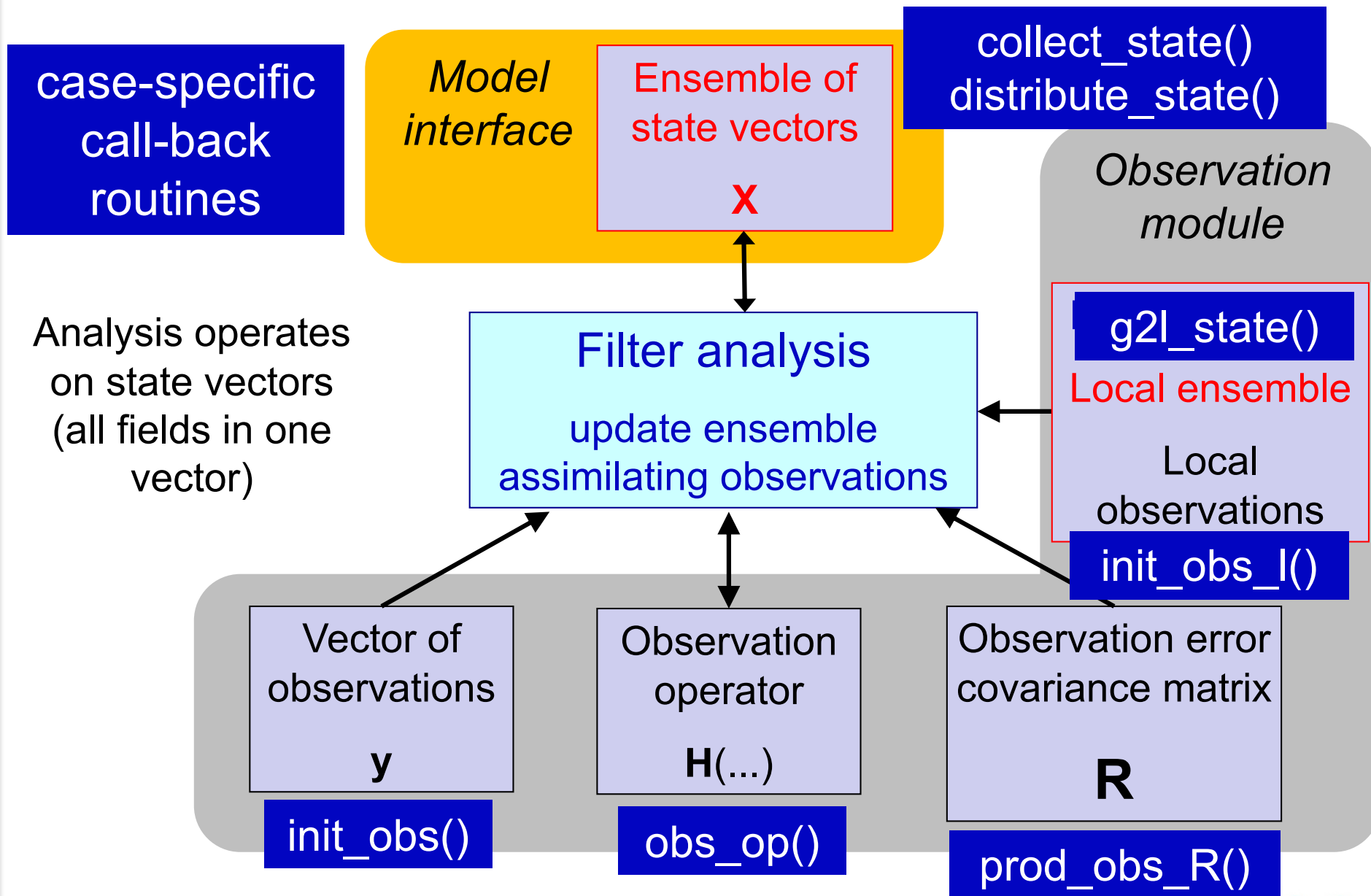
For forecast

- Transfer data from state vector to model fields

Ensemble Filter Analysis Step



Ensemble Filter Analysis Step



Summary

Ensemble Data Assimilation with PDAF

- augment program for ensemble data assimilation
- assimilation methods provided by PDAF
- model-binding routines required
 - provided for MITgcm for test case
 - easy to code yourself
- PDAF is available as free open-source

Thank you!