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The HBM-PDAF assimilation system for operational forecasts in the North and Baltic Seas

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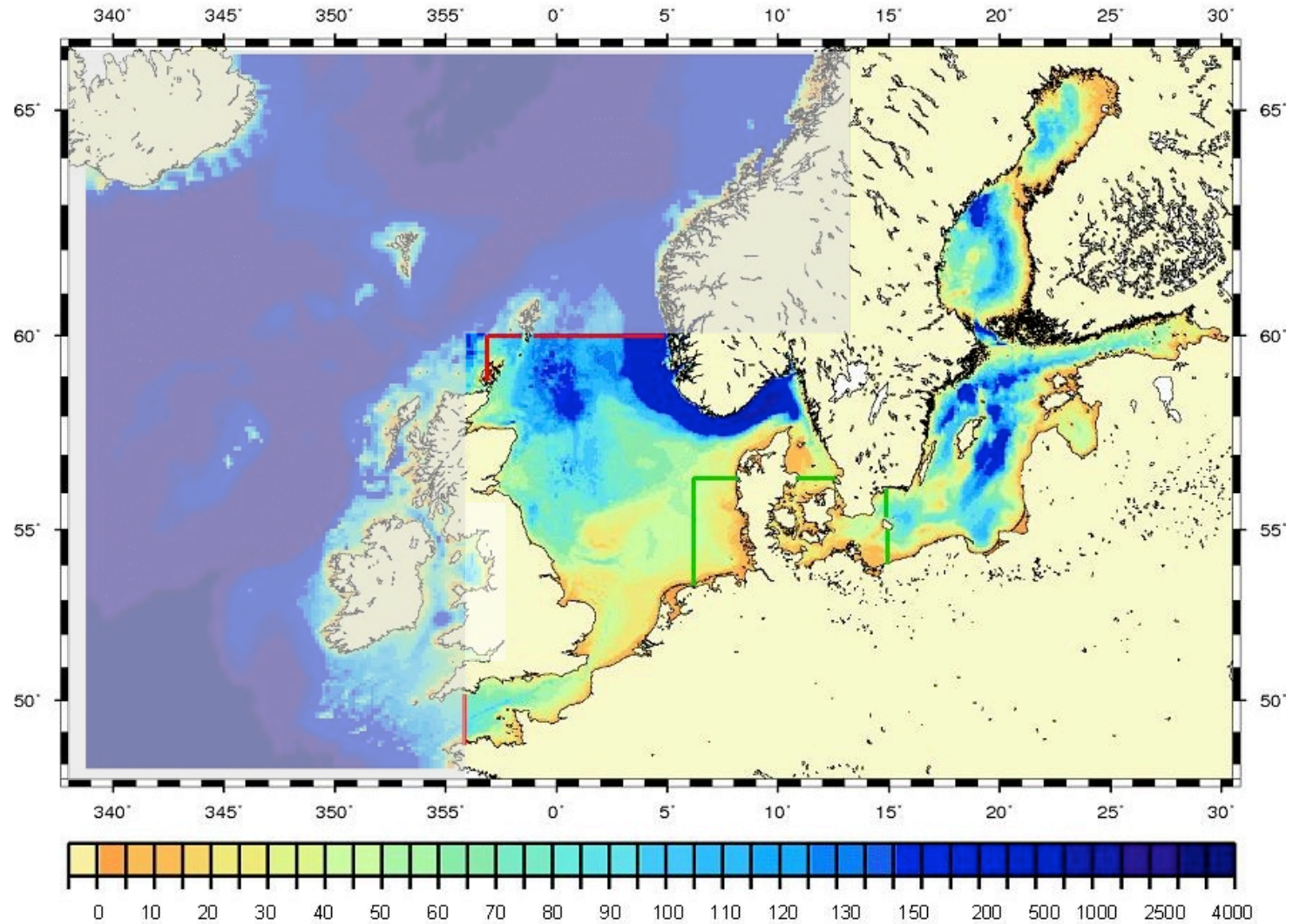


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Starting point: Operational BSH Model (BSHcmod), V4

Grid nesting:

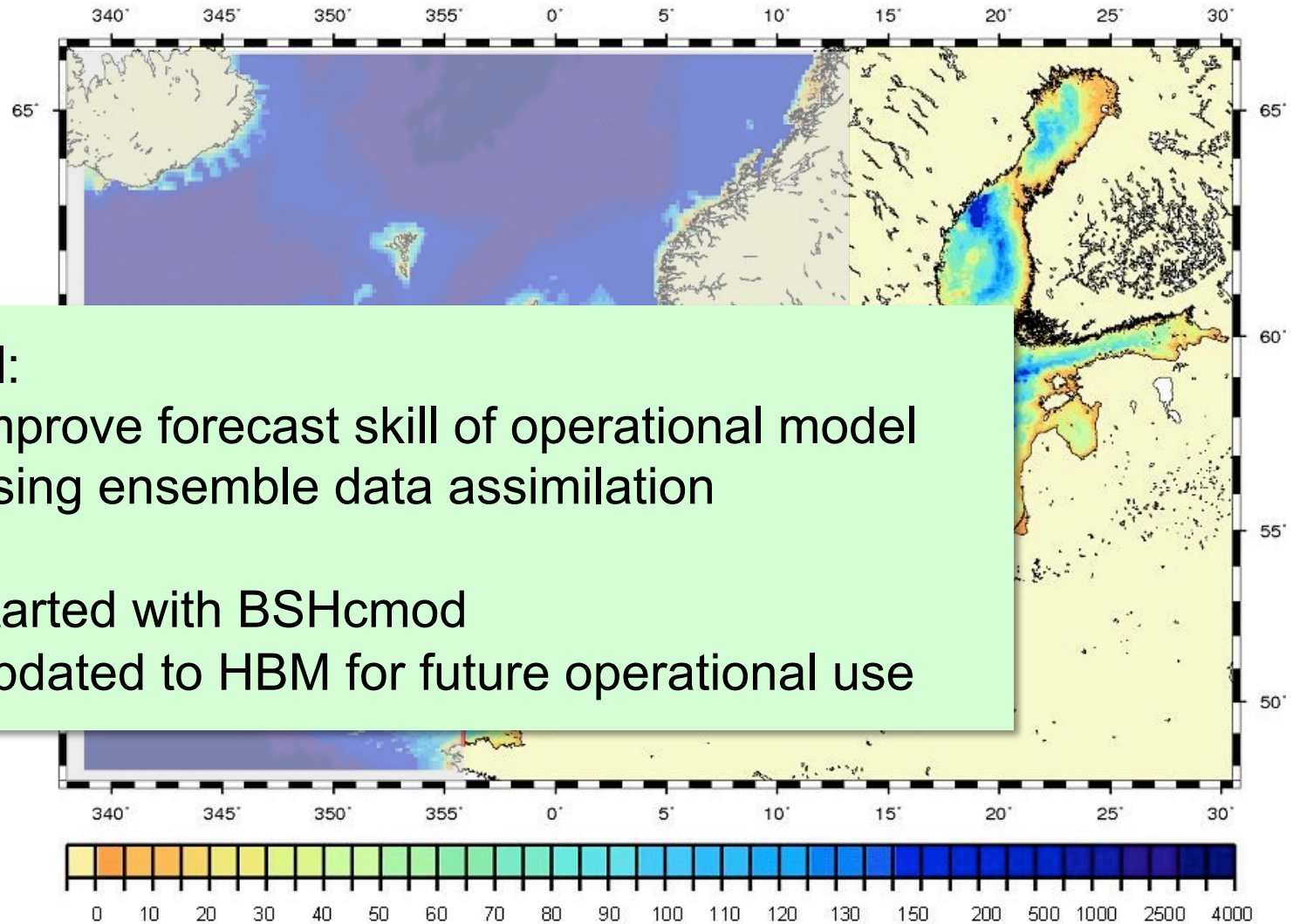
- 10 km grid
- 5 km grid
- 900 m grid



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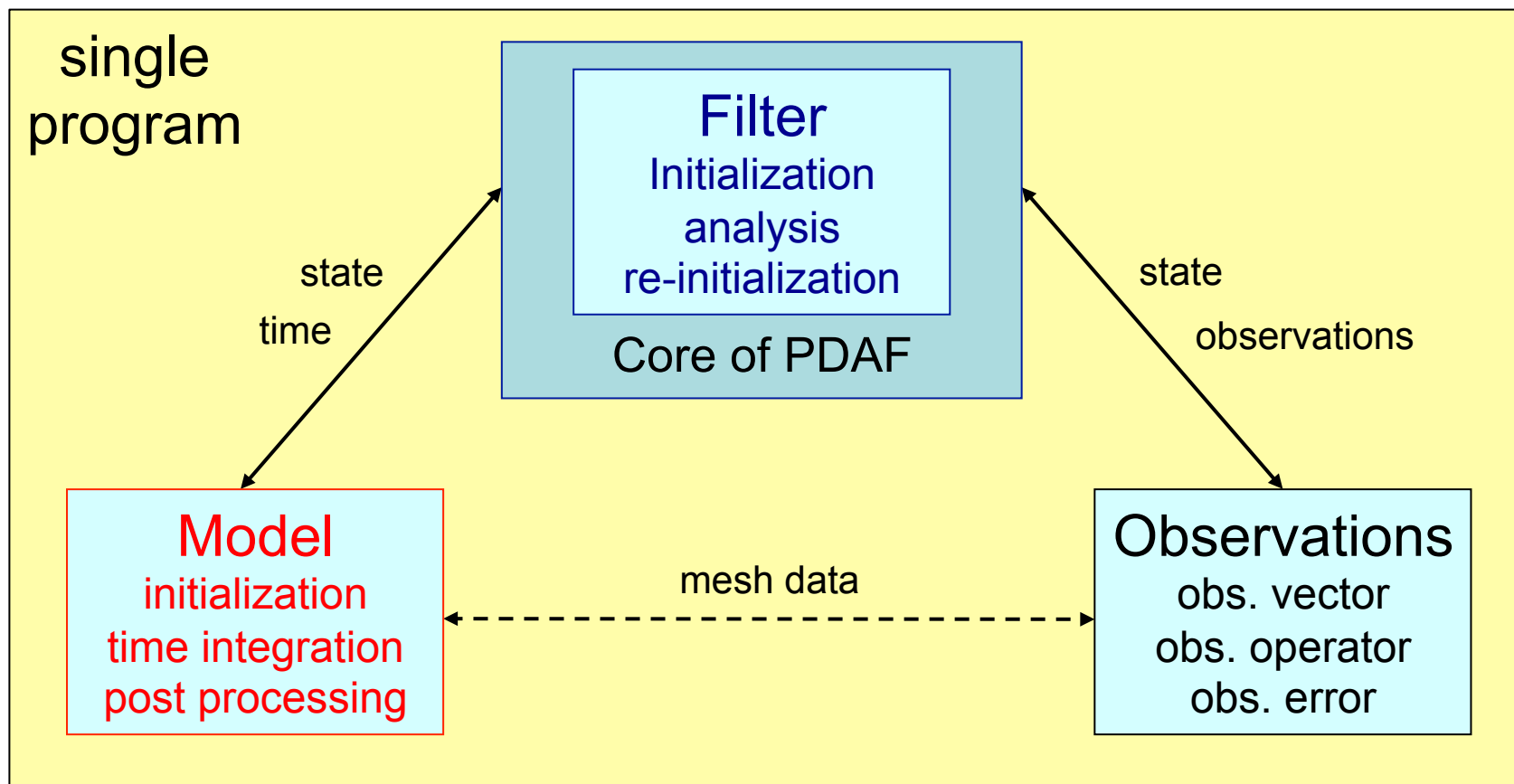
Goal:

- improve forecast skill of operational model using ensemble data assimilation
- started with BSHcmod
- updated to HBM for future operational use

Logical separation of assimilation system

PDAF

Parallel
Data
Assimilation
Framework



↔ Explicit interface

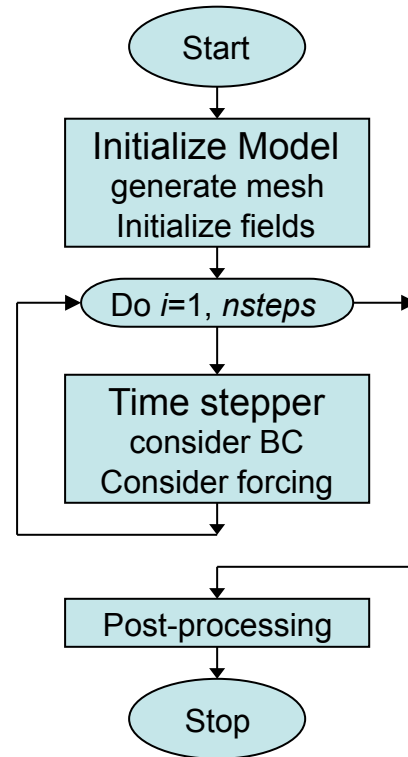
⋯ Indirect exchange (module/common)

Extending a Model for Data Assimilation

PDAF

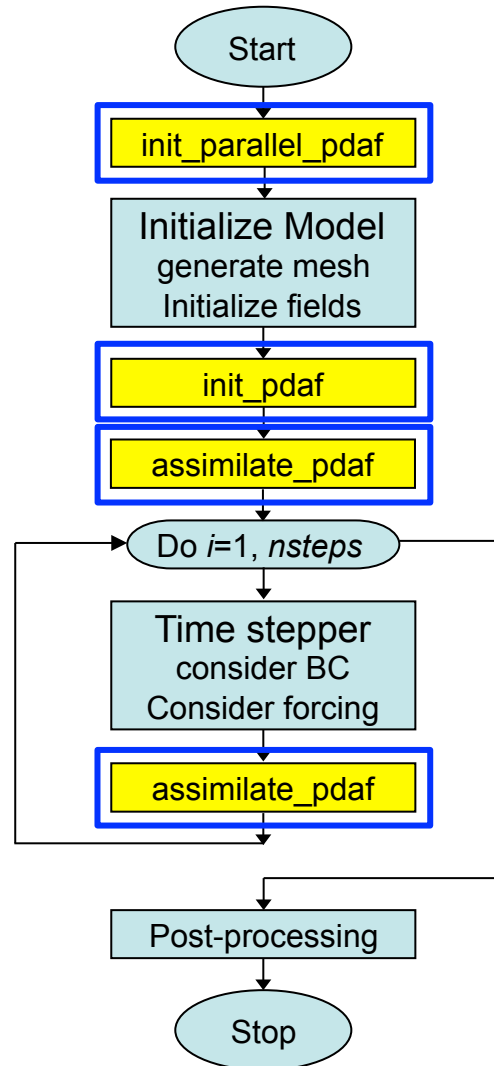
Parallel
Data
Assimilation
Framework

Model



Enable ensemble forecast
using parallelization

Extension for
data assimilation



plus:
Adapt writing
of sponge files

User-supplied routines (call-back)

- Model and observation specific operations
- Elementary subroutines implemented like model routines
- Called by PDAF routines through a defined interface

Link to model

- initialize model fields from state vector
- initialize state vector from model fields

Observation handling

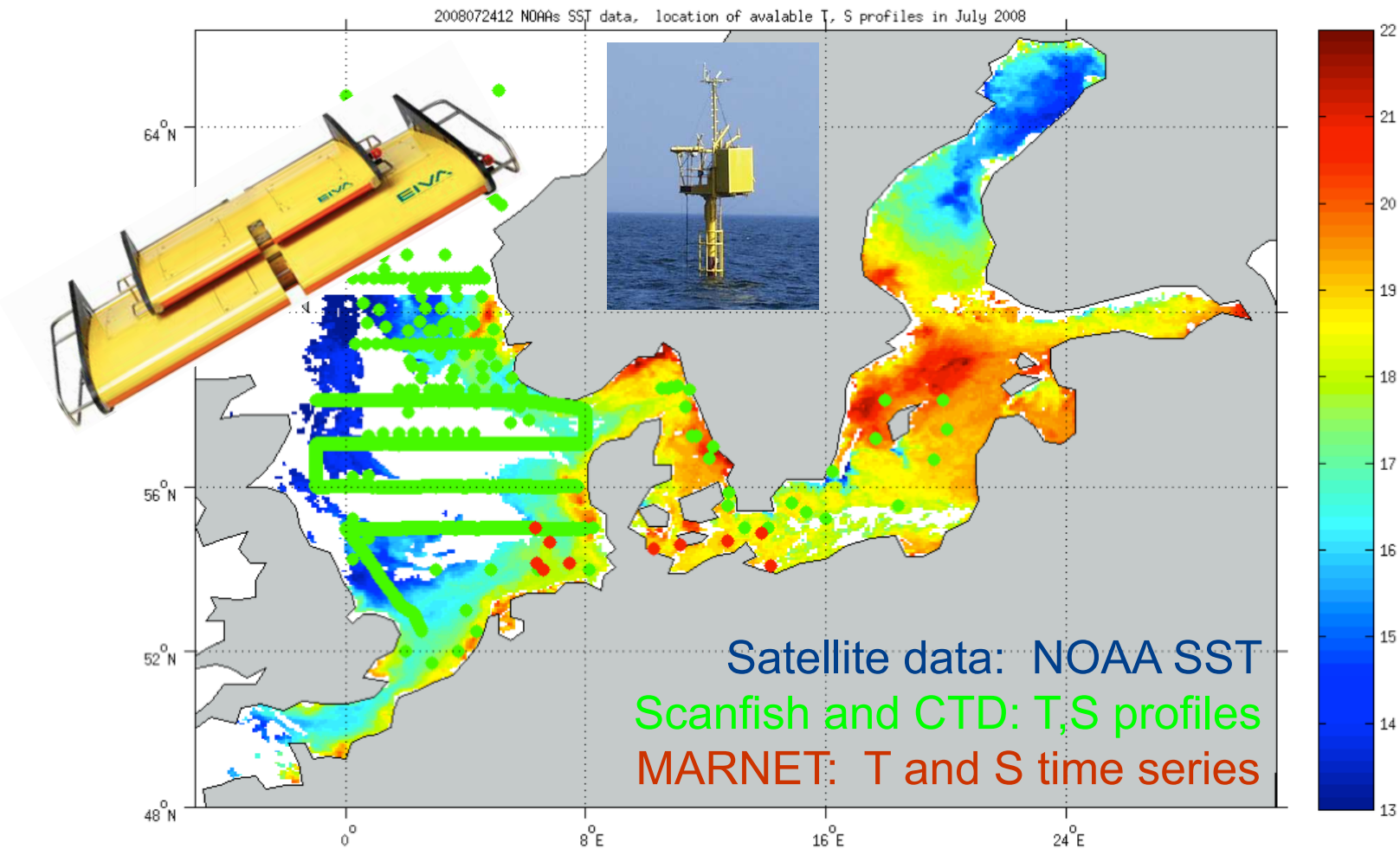
- application of observation operator \mathbf{H} to some vector
- initialization of vector of observations
- multiplication with observation error covariance matrix

PDAF - Parallel Data Assimilation Framework

- provide support for ensemble forecasts
- provide fully-implemented filter algorithms
- easily useable with (probably) any numerical model (coupled also to NEMO, MITgcm, FESOM, ADCIRC)
- makes good use of supercomputers
- separate development of model and assimilation algorithms

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

Assimilated Data – Satellite, MARNET and profiles



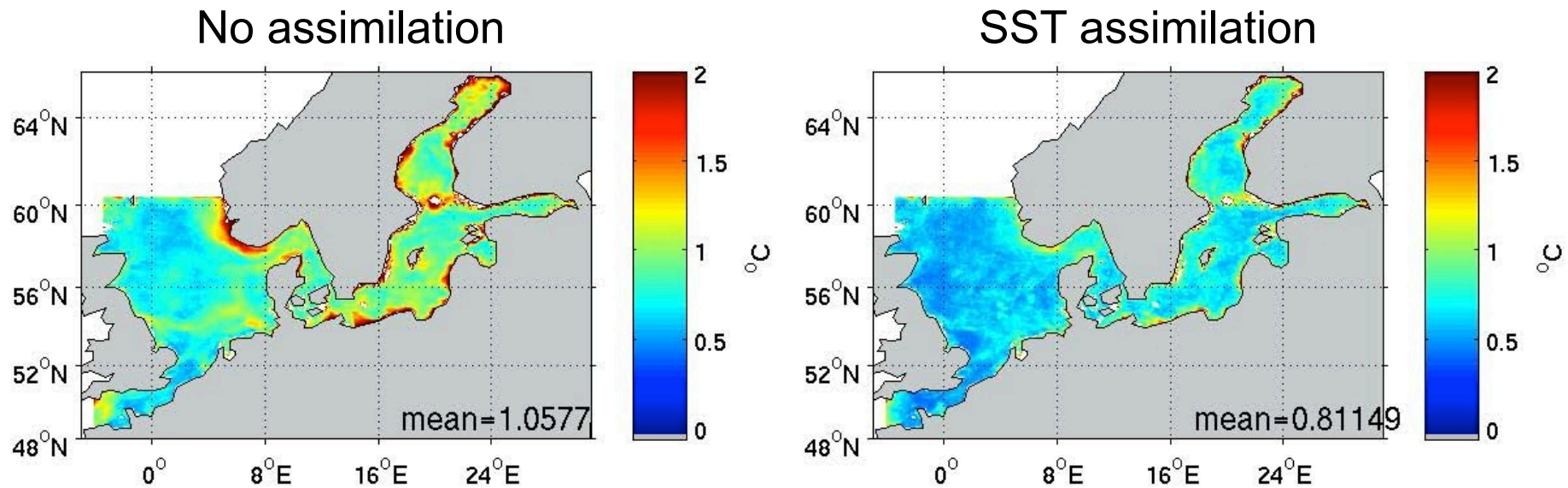
- Surface temperature: 12-hour composites
- Strong variation of data coverage (clouds)

Assimilation Methodology

- 12-hour forecast/analysis cycles
- Ensemble size 8 (sufficient for good results)
- Assumed data errors:
 - SST: 0.8°C (gave best results)
 - MARNET: 0.5°C, 0.5 psu
 - Scanfish: 0.8°C, 0.5 psu
- Ensemble Kalman filter (local SEIK)
- Localization:
 - Influence radius 100 km (tuned)
 - Weight on data errors
(Exponential, e-folding at 100 km)
- Showing mainly results from BSHcmod
(very similar to HBM)

Deviation from NOAA Satellite Data

- RMS errors for SST in 12-hour forecasts
- Average over 1 year (10/2007 – 9/2008)



- 23% overall reduction
- Mean error also reduced

Forecast improvements

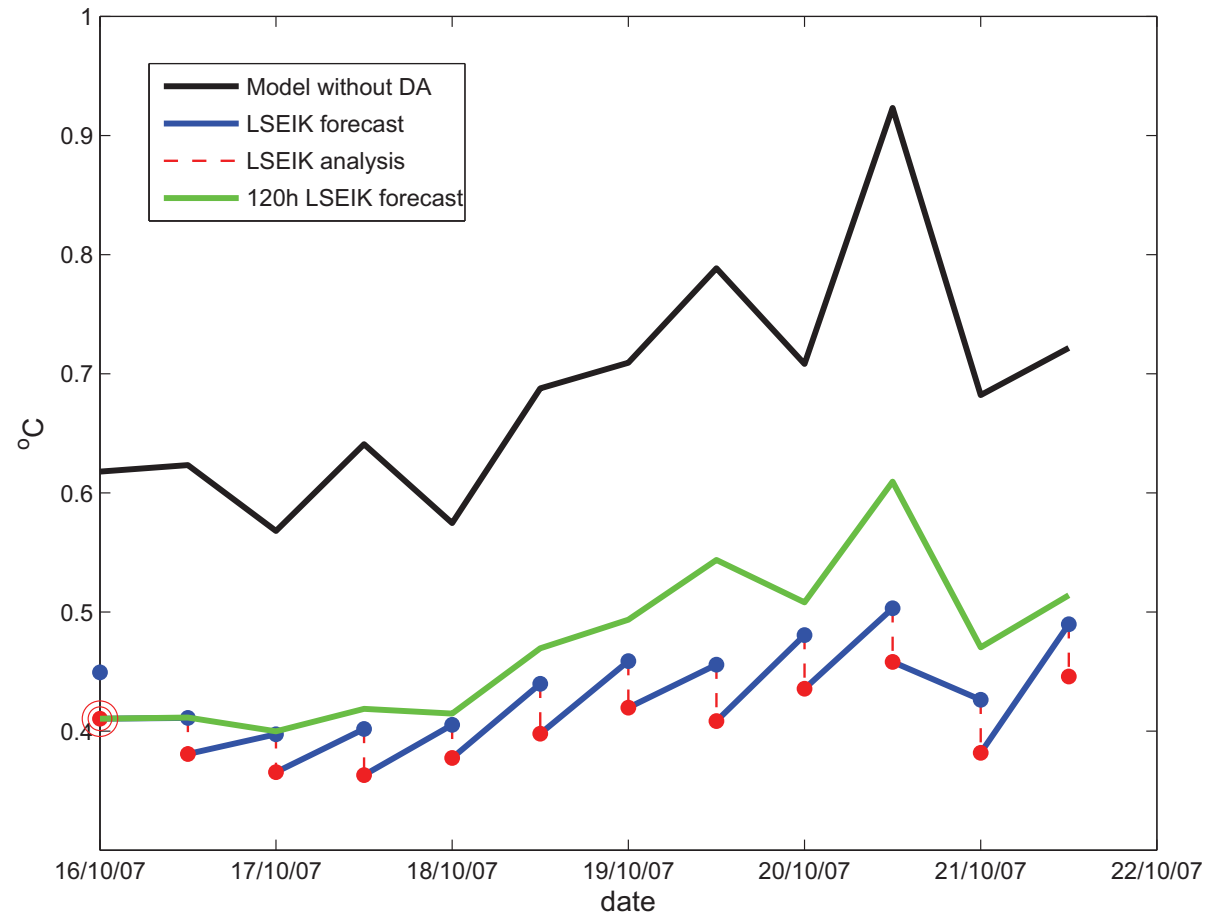
black: free model run

blue/red: 12h assimilation/
analysis cycles

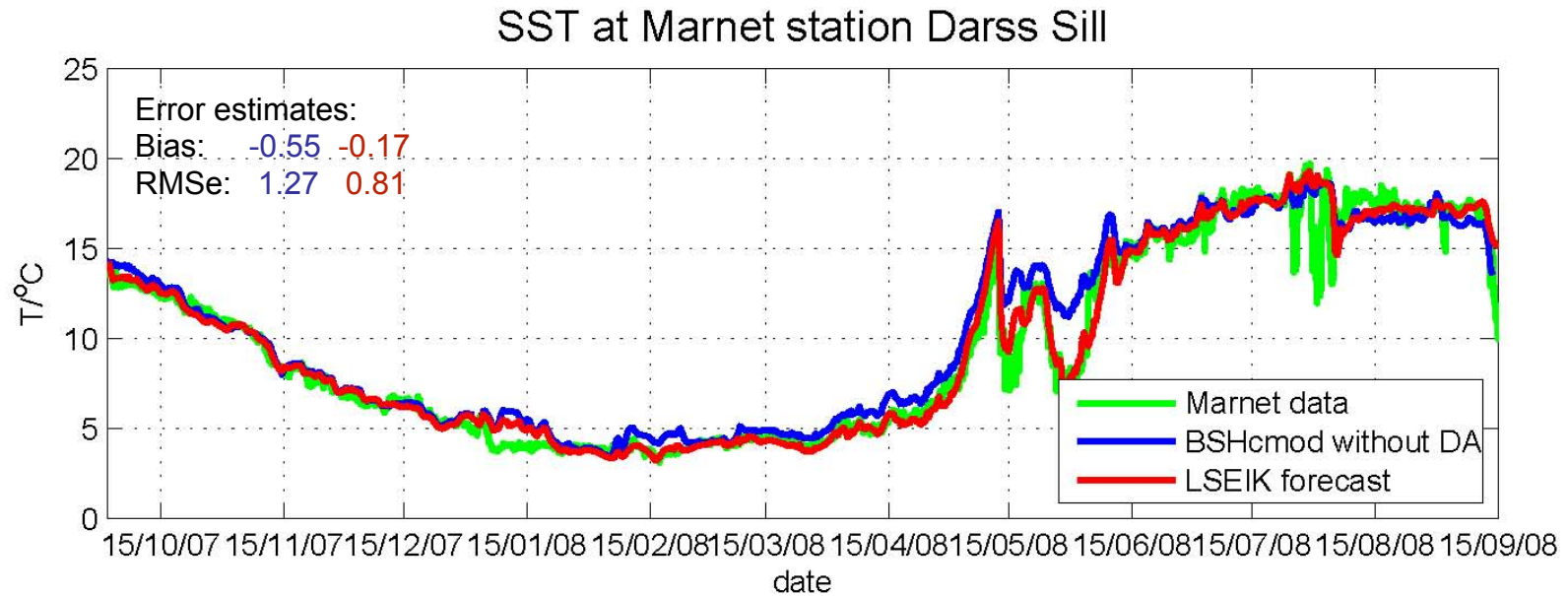
green: 5 day forecast
from 16/10

→ Very stable 5-day
forecasts

RMS error for SST over time



Validation with independent data (only SST assim.)



MARNET station data

- Reduction of
 - Bias
 - RMS error

1 year mean over 6 stations:

	RMSe	bias
free	0.87	0.3
satellite data	0.59	0.11
assimilation	0.55	0.08

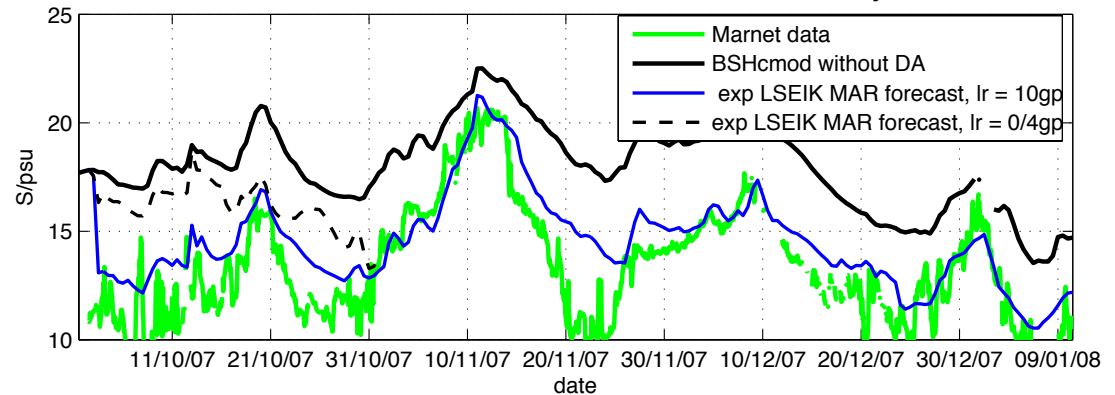
Red: Assimilation 12h forecasts

Assimilation of MARNET data

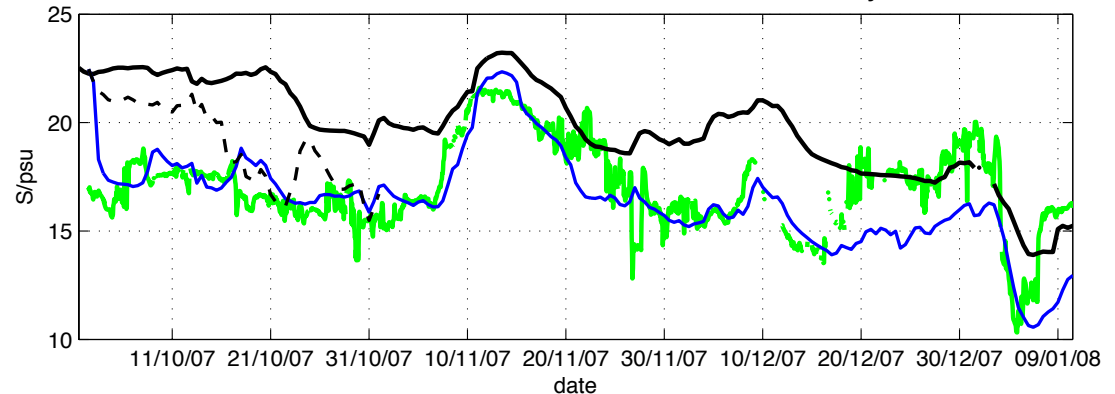


- Salinity: Significant improvement at surface and bottom
- Localization parameters influence assimilation performance

Marnet station Fehmarn Belt: Surface salinity



Marnet station Fehmarn Belt: Bottom salinity



Summary

- HBM-PDAF system provides improved forecasts
- Very small increase of run time
- Assimilation framework PDAF to implement assimilation systems (<http://pdaf.awi.de>)

Ongoing work

- Include coastal mesh for assim. (900m resolution)
- Include ecosystem model ERGOM (@BSH)
- Assimilation of chlorophyll data
- Switch to ESTKF filter (Nerger et al., MWR, 2012)

References

Nerger, L., Hiller, W. (2013) Software for Ensemble-based Data Assimilation Systems – Implementation and Scalability. *Computers and Geosciences*. 55, 110-118

Losa, S.N. et al. (2012). Assimilating NOAA SST data into the BSH operational circulation model for the North and Baltic Seas: Inference about the data. *Journal of Marine Systems*, 105-108, pp. 152-162

Losa, S. N. et al. (2014). Assimilating NOAA SST data into the BSH operational circulation model for the North and Baltic Seas: Part 2. Sensitivity of the forecast's skill to the prior model error statistics. *Journal of Marine Systems*, 129, 259-270

PDAF Parallel
Data
Assimilation
Framework

<http://pdaf.awi.de>

DeMarine 

www.demarine.de

SANGOMA 

www.data-assimilation.net