

Earth System Research Laboratory Physical Sciences Division

Impacts of flow-dependent background-error covariances in the NCEP Global Forecast System

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• How much impact is there?

• What might be limiting the impact?

Pros/Cons of Ensemble DA

+ Flow-dependent background-errors
+ Automatic initialization of ensembles.
+ No adjoint needed, no need to specify B.

- Sampling error (cov localization).
- Must run ensemble.
- Interactive covariances specification errors can feedback.

Examples of Flow-Dependent Analysis Increments

30°N



180°

50

40

30

20

10

120°W

Ensemble DA with NCEP GFS

- Developed via collaborative THORPEX project.
- Uses existing 3D-Var for forward operator, LETKF (Hunt et al, Physica D, June 2007, 112-126) to compute increment.
- Outperforms existing 3D-Var when only p_s observations assimilated (Whitaker et al, MWR, 2004, p. 1190) and when all non-radiance obs assimilated (Whitaker et al, 2007, MWR, accepted, http://tinyurl.com/293vnu).

EnKF/Var comparisons in a perfect (QG) model Shu-Chih Yang et al., submitted to MWR http://tinyurl.com/3dpzqd



	3D-	HYBD	4D-Var		LETKF			
	3D- Var		12hr	24 hr	l=3	l=5	l=7	l=9
RMS error	1.44	0.70	0.56	0.35	0.67	0.48	0.44	0.44



Questions

• What is limiting impact of flow-dependent covariances?

- Observational density? Model error?

Experiments

- T62L28, 54-member LETKF with NCEP GFS.
- Vary observing network (everything, or only surface pressure).
- Limit impact of model error by using "perfect" model (ensemble mean first guess from all-obs assimilation == 'truth').
- Static vs. flow-dependent ensemble.

Experiments (more details)

- 'ob-error localization' limits impact of obs. with distance from state variable.
- Obs for Jan and Feb 2004 (full set, and surface-pressure only subset).
- Vertical level of radiance == maximum of weighting function.
- Model error parameterized with additive inflation (random samples from NCEP/NCAR reanalysis tendencies).

Experiments (yet more details)

- 1. 'Flow-dependent' B full LETKF as described.
- 2. 'Flow-independent' B ensemble perturbations constructed from a random sample from one month run of (1). Prior from full ensemble mean, or single run from ensemble mean analysis.
- 3. 'Perfect model' B substitute N(Hx^b,R) from (1) for real observations.

Flow-Dependence of Analysis Increments - p_s obs only



Only p_s obs

All obs



Effect of Flow-Dependent Covariances (p_s-only)



Effect of Flow-Dependent Covariances (p_s-only - "Perfect" model)



Effect of Flow-Dependent Covariances (all obs)



Conclusions

- In EDA systems, impact of flowdependent B depends on how well observed the phenomena of interest is.
- Impact is limited by model error (especially in tropics). Situation should improve as models are improved and/or better representations of model error are developed.