

Development of an Ensemble-Based Data Assimilation System with a Coupled Atmosphere–Ocean GCM

Nobu Komori,¹  T. Enomoto,^{1,2} T. Miyoshi,^{1,3,4}
A. Yamazaki,¹ A. Kuwano-Yoshida,¹ and B. Taguchi¹

¹ Application Laboratory (APL), JAMSTEC, Yokohama, Japan

² Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto, Japan

³ RIKEN Advanced Institute for Computational Science, Kobe, Japan

⁴ Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

 E-mail: komori@jamstec.go.jp

Outline of Talk

- Observing system research with **ALERA**
- **ALEDAS2 & ALERA2**
- **CFES–LETKF ensemble DA system**
 - Motivations, Experimental settings
- Preliminary results of **CLERA-A**
 - Comparison with **ALERA2**
 - Comparison with **EnOFES**
 - Ensemble statistics between SST and other variables
- Summary

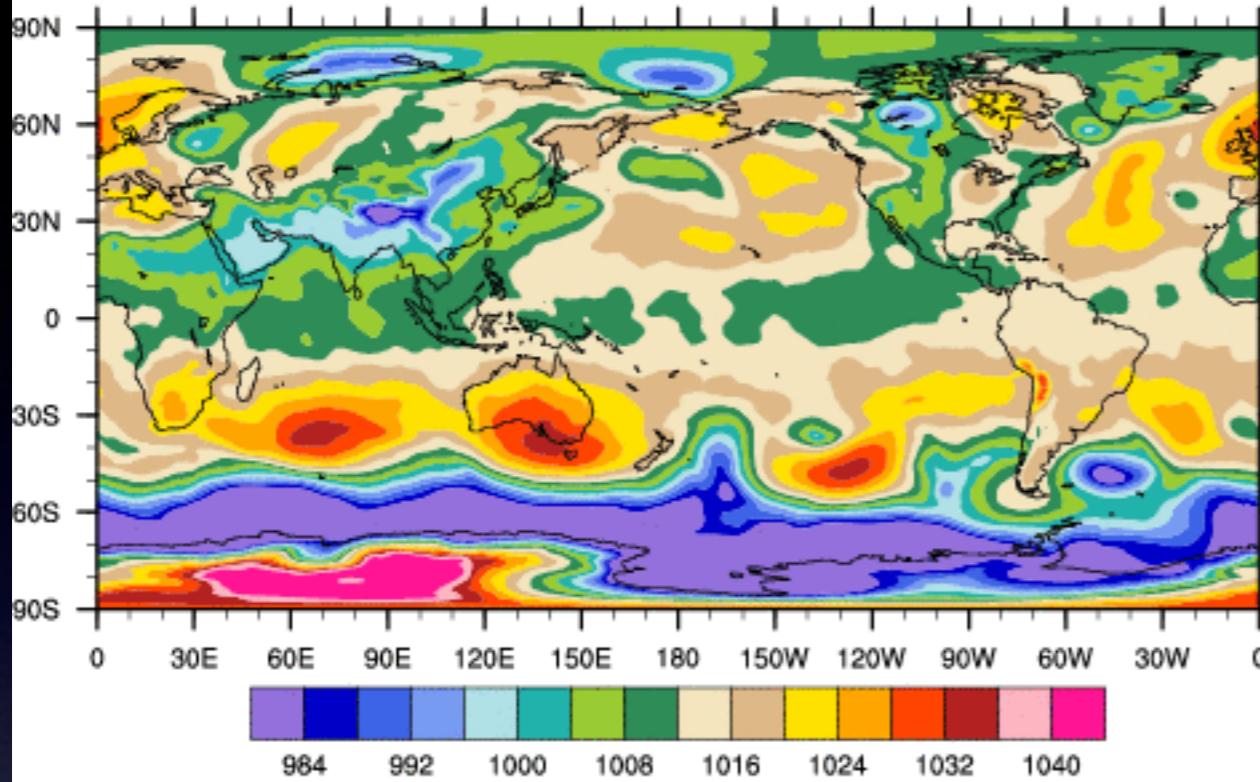
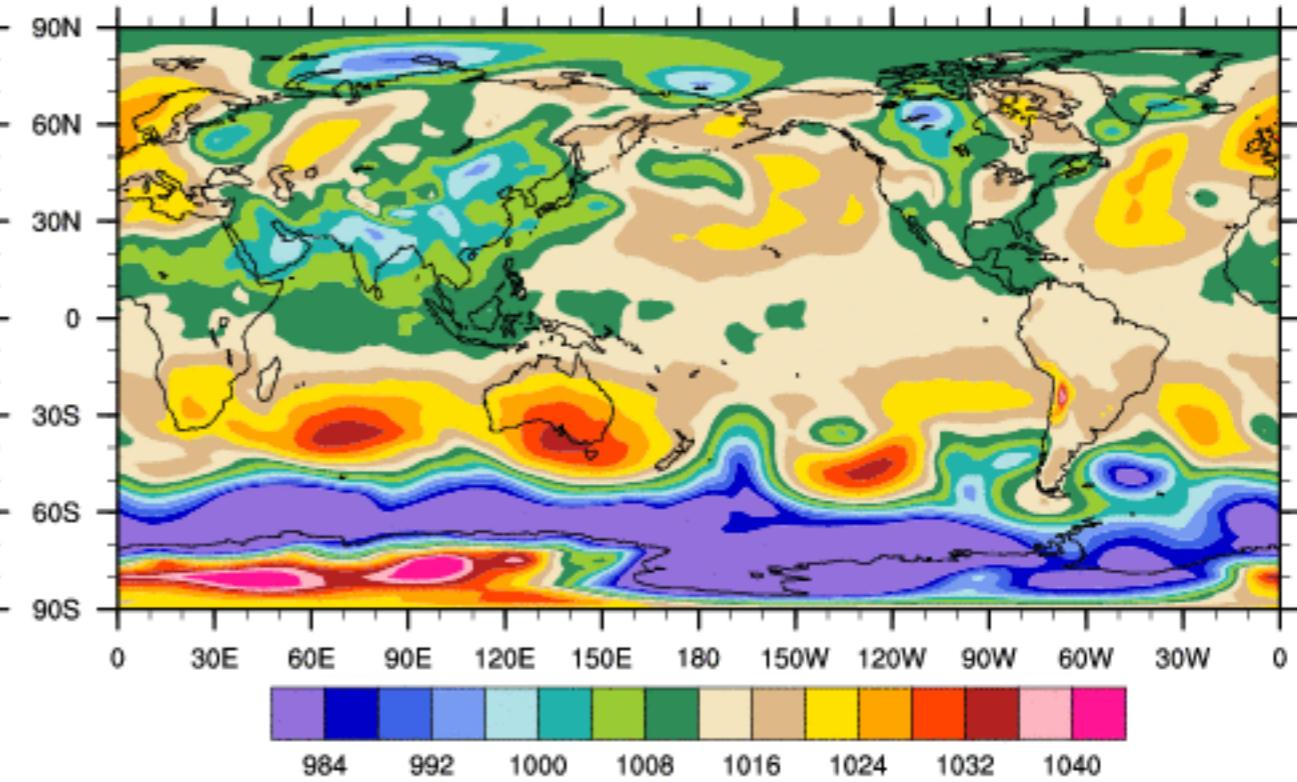
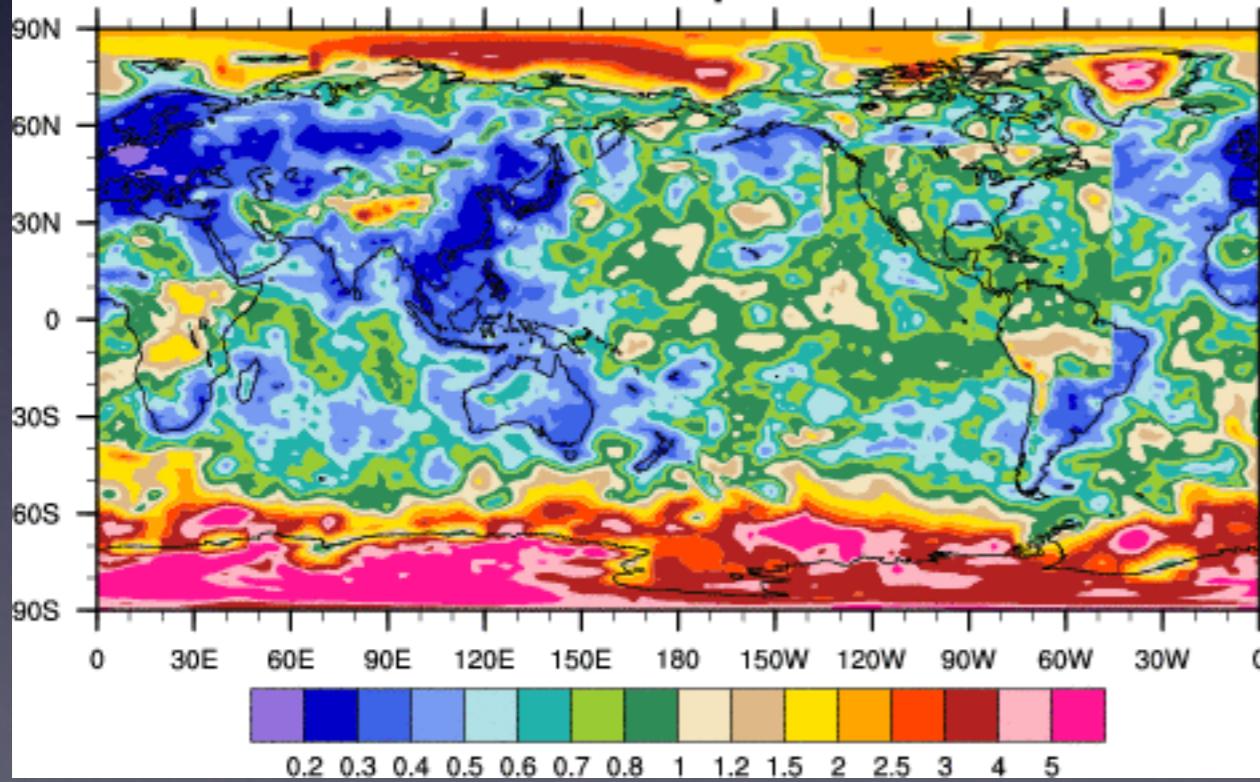
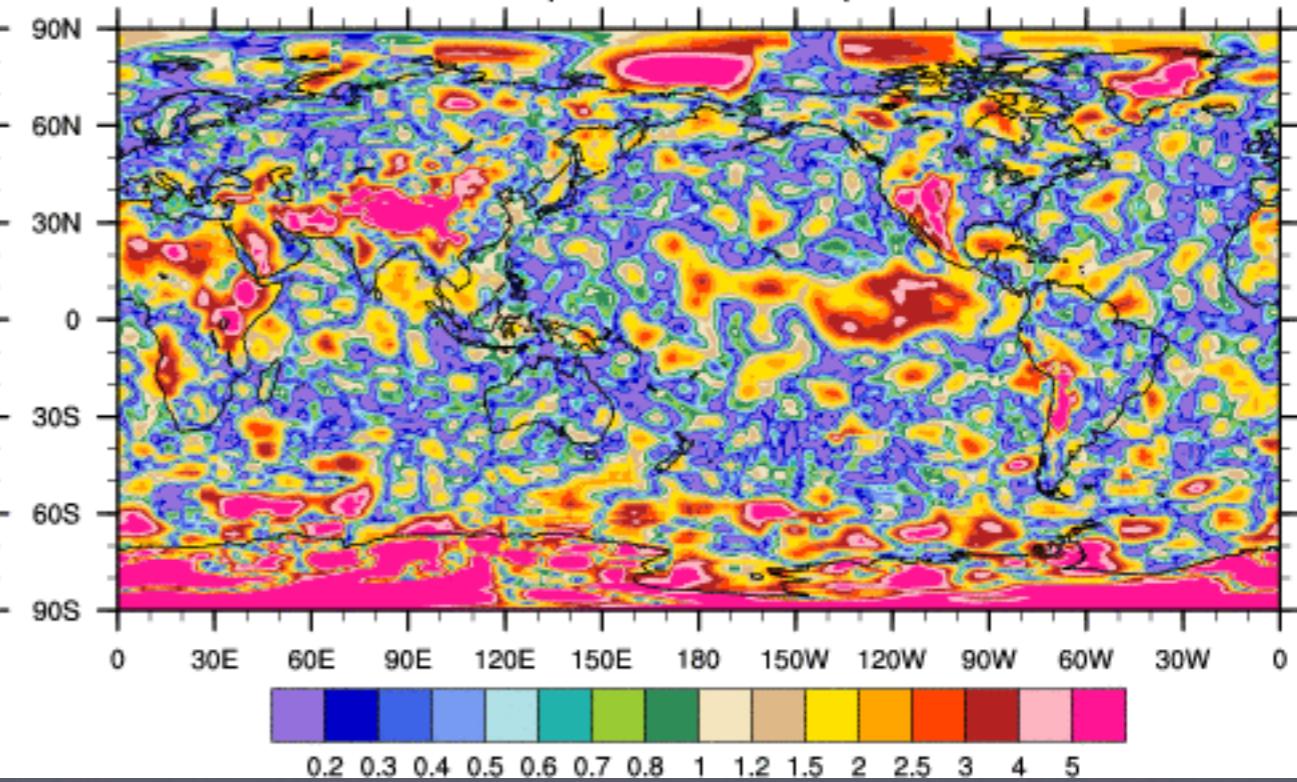
Observing System Researches with ALERA

ALERA

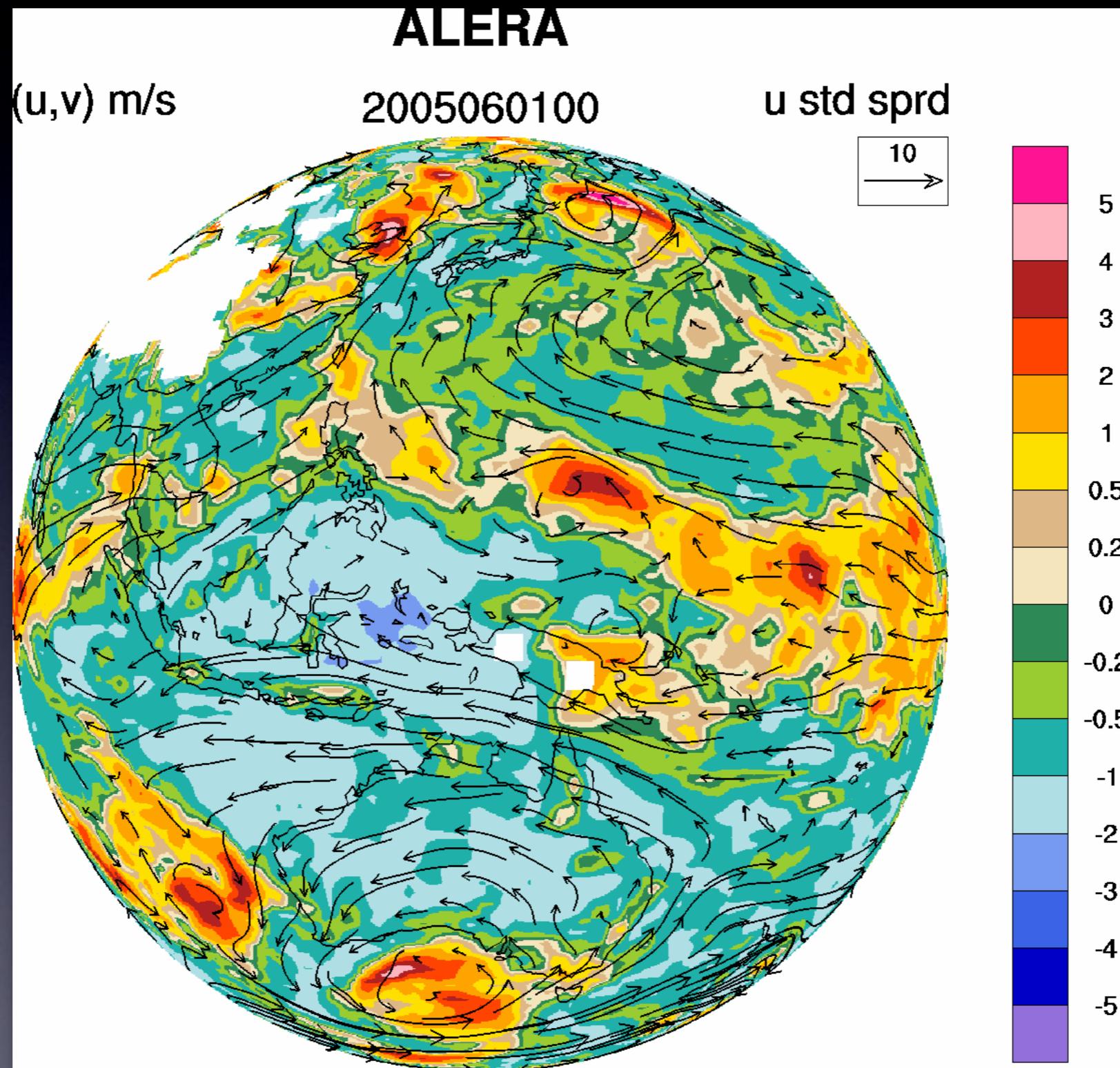
AFES–LETKF experimental ensemble reanalysis
(Miyoshi & Yamane, 2007, MWR; Miyoshi et al., 2007, SOLA)

- first (or second) application of LETKF to full AGCM
 - AFEST T159L48M40
- a product of collaboration among JMA, JAMSTEC and CIS
 - observations used in NWP at JMA
- from 18UTC I May 2005 to 12UTC II Jan 2007
- provides analysis ensemble spread as error estimates
- available from <http://www.jamstec.go.jp/esc/research/oreda/products/>



ALERA**CDAS****ALERA spread****|ALERA-NCEP|**

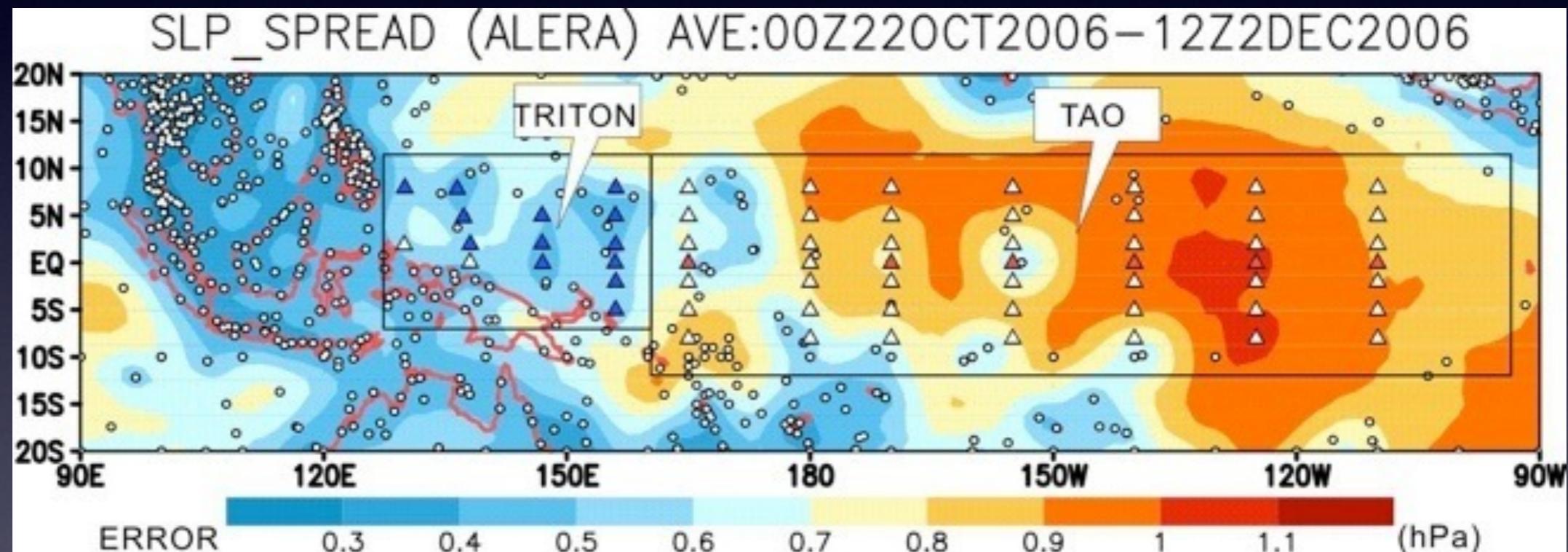
850-hPa (u,v) and standardized U850 spread



Effects of buoy observation

ALL the TRITON buoys (blue Δ) observe surface pressure

ONLY the TAO buoys on the equator (red Δ) observe surface pressure



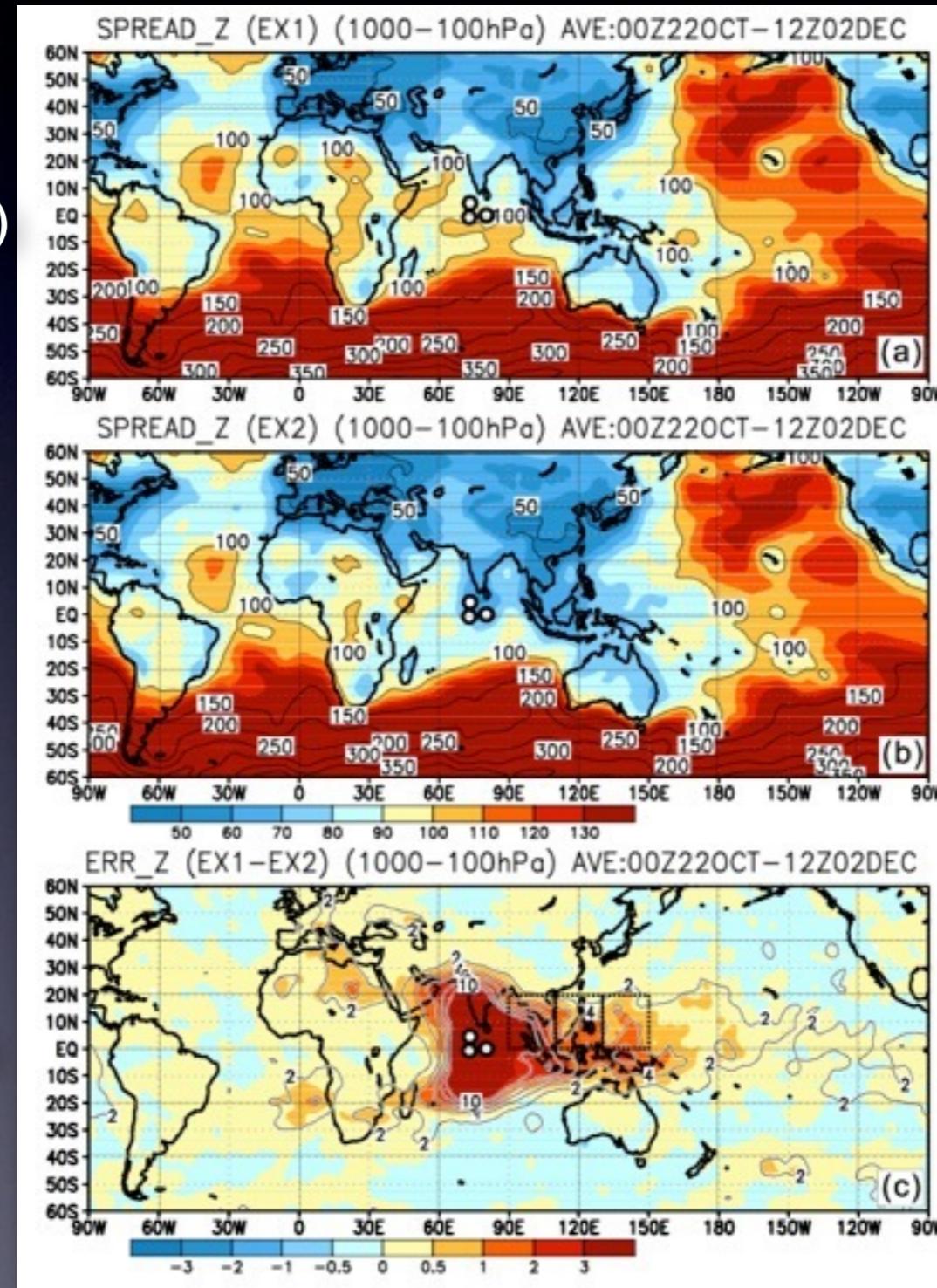
Enomoto et al. (2013, Springer)

Influence of MISMO sondes

ALERA (w/o MISMO sondes)

with MISMO sondes

ALERA – with MISMO

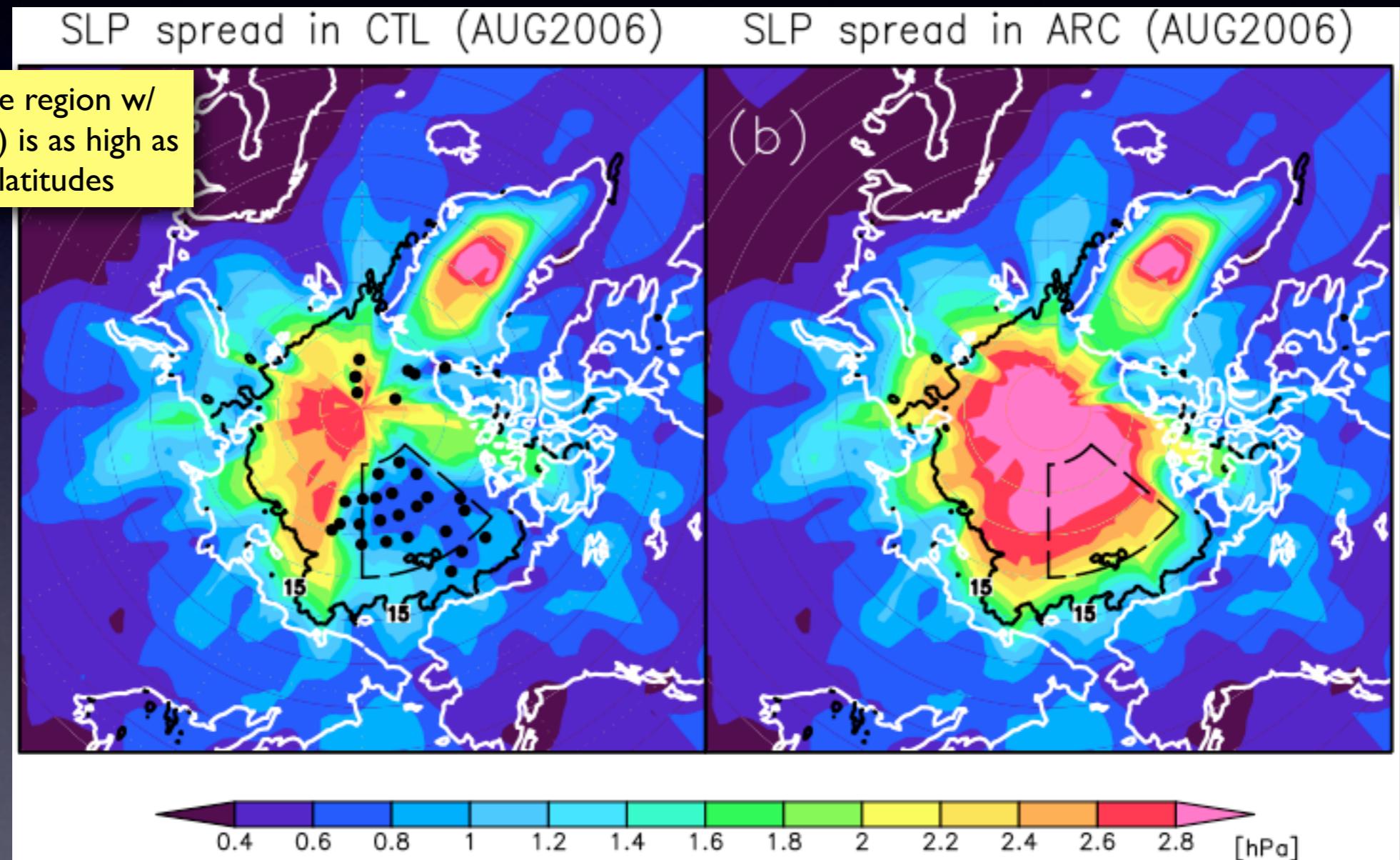


MISMO Oct–Dec 2006
in the Indian Ocean

Influence on
typhoon genesis

Moteki et al. (2011, QJRMS)

Impact of Arctic buoys



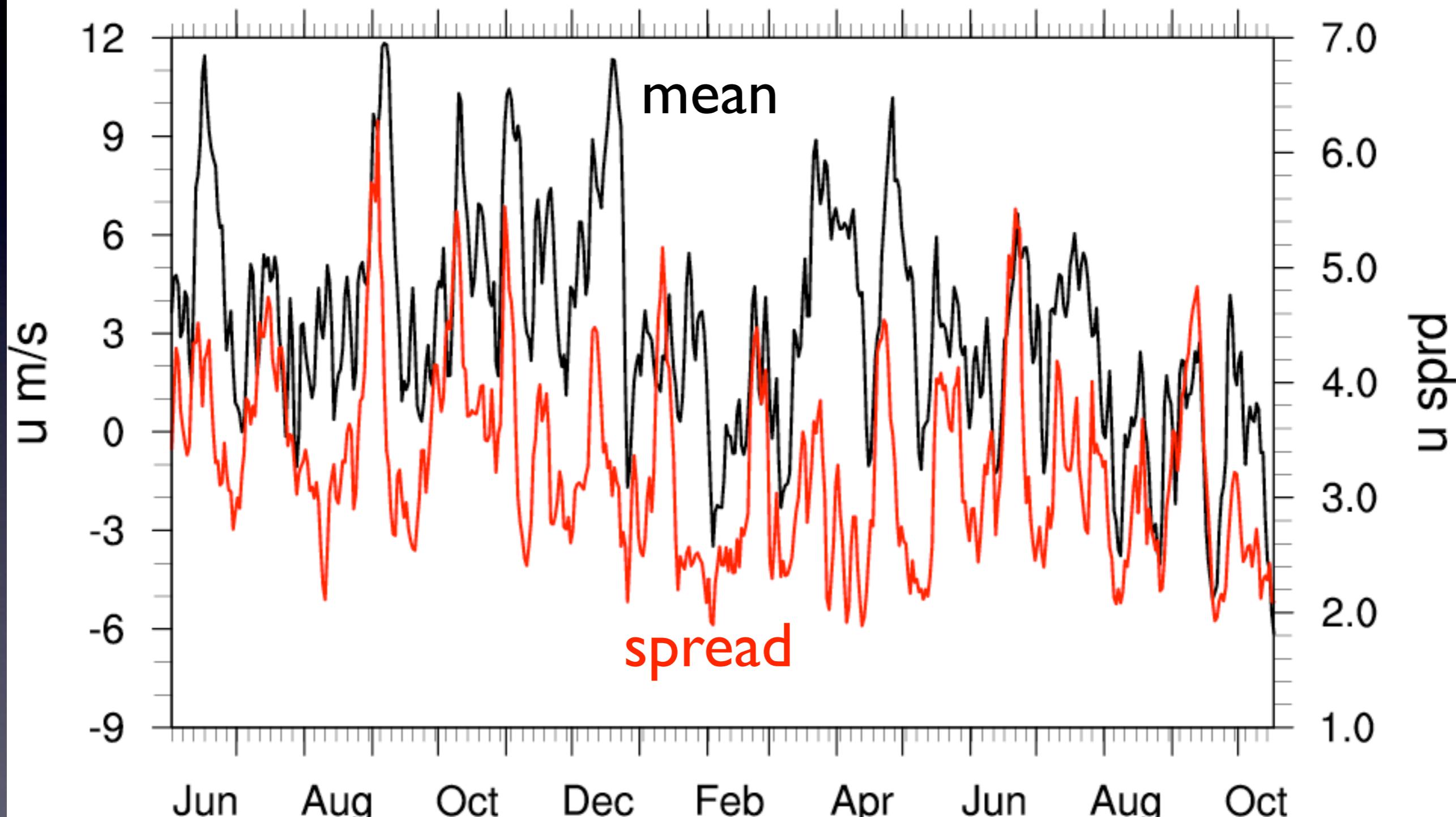
Inoue et al. (2009, GRL)

ALERA

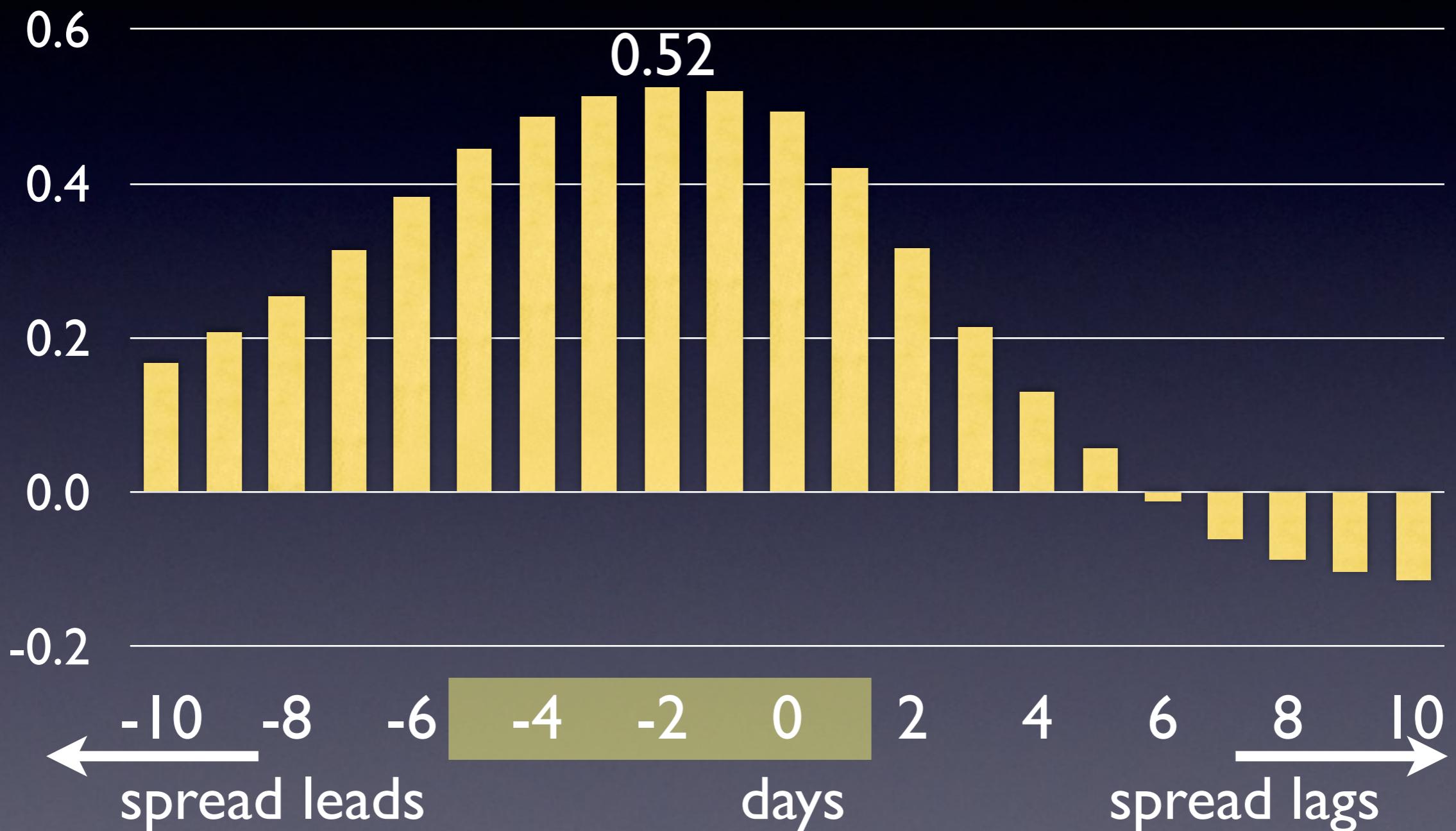
20050601

U850 5S-5N, 75E-95E

20061017



Lag correlation between mean and spread



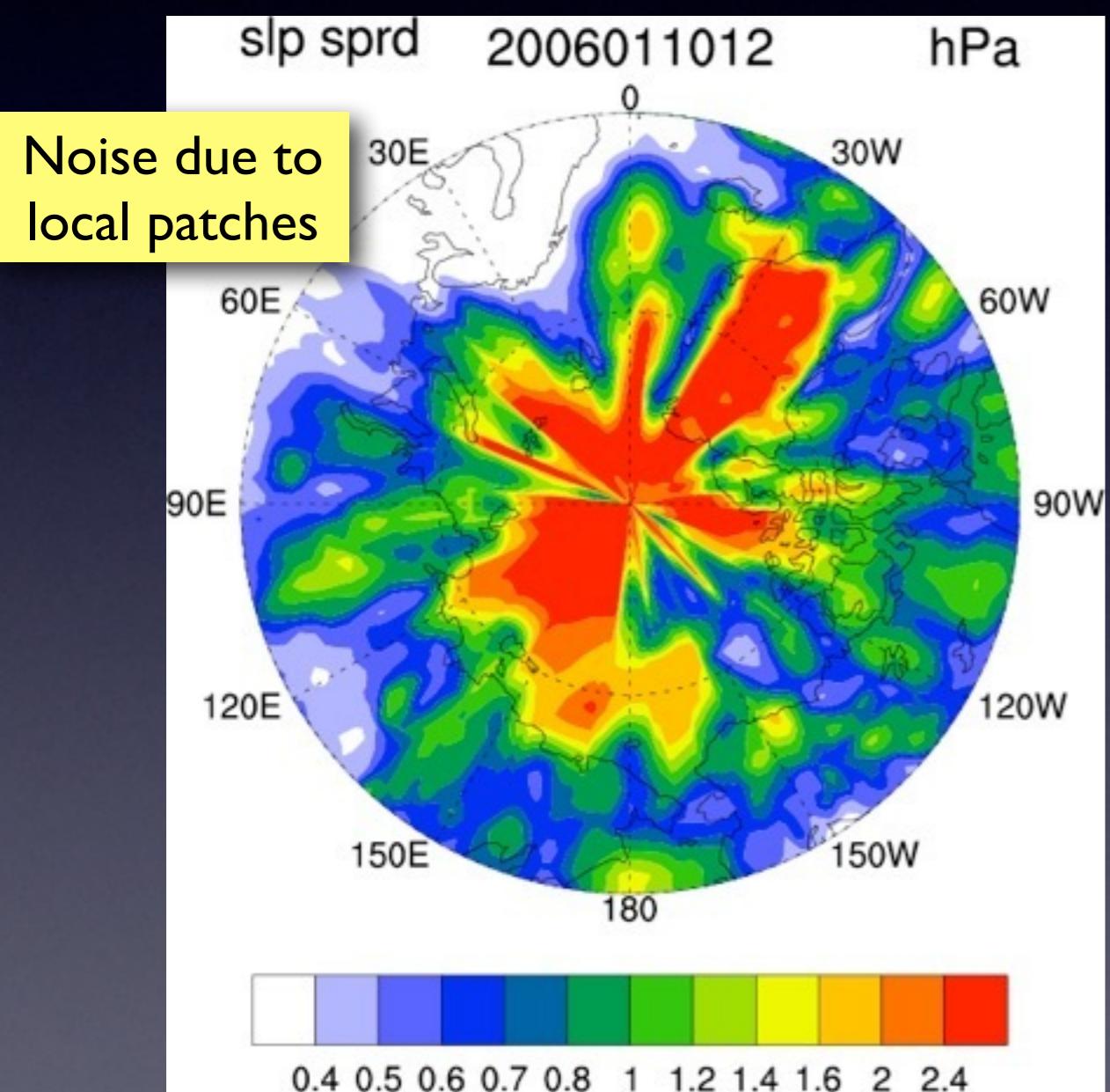
ALEDAS2 and ALERA2

ALEDAS and ALEDAS2 compared

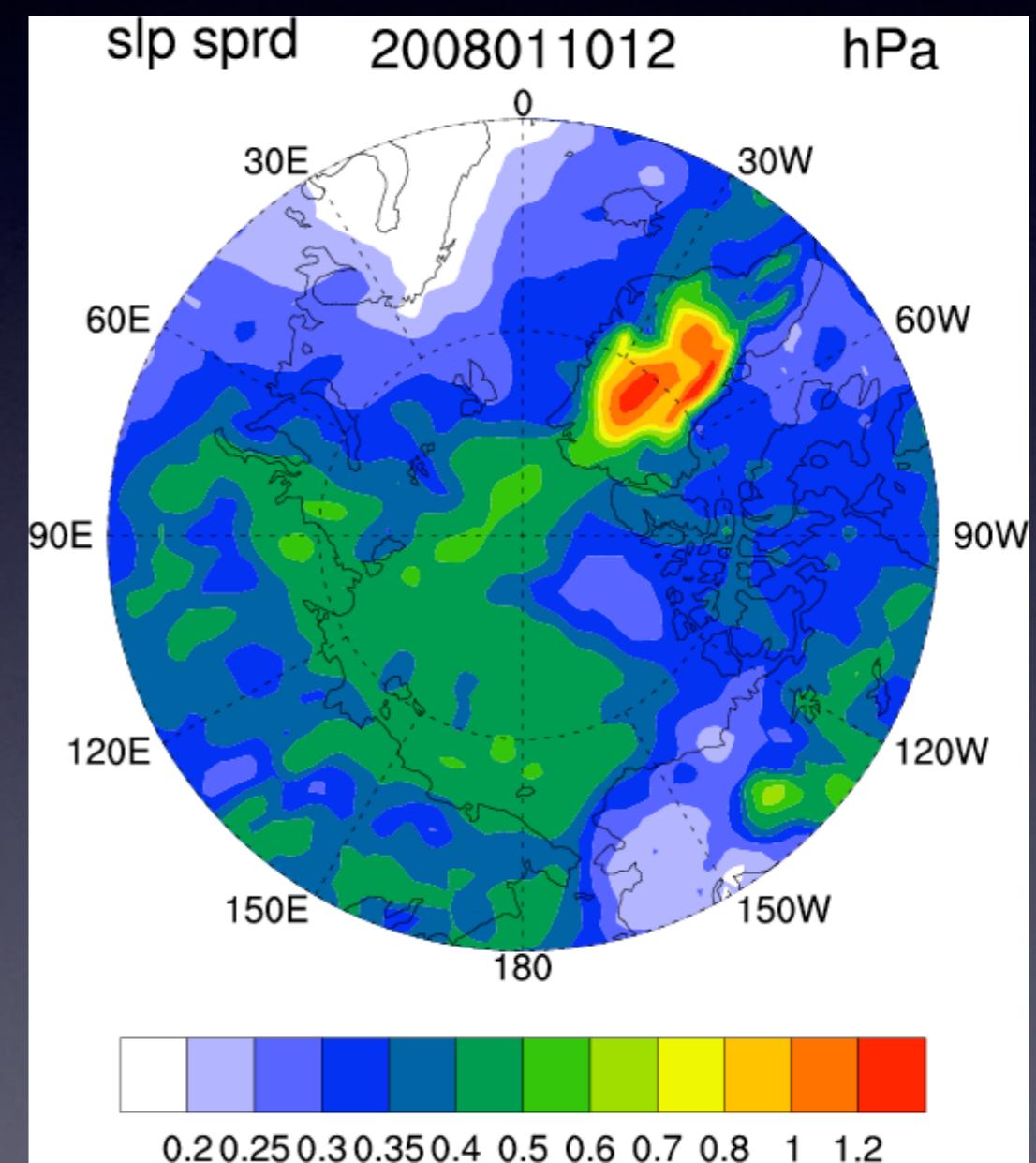
	ALEDAS	ALEDAS2
AFES version	2.2	3.6
Resolution	T159 L48	T119 L48
Ensemble size	40	63+1
Boundary conditions	NOAA OISST weekly 1°	NOAA OISST daily 1/4°
Covariance localization	21x21x13	400 km/0.4 ln ρ
Spread inflation		0.1
Obs. compiled by	JMA	NCEP

Error covariance localization by distance

ALERA



ALERA2

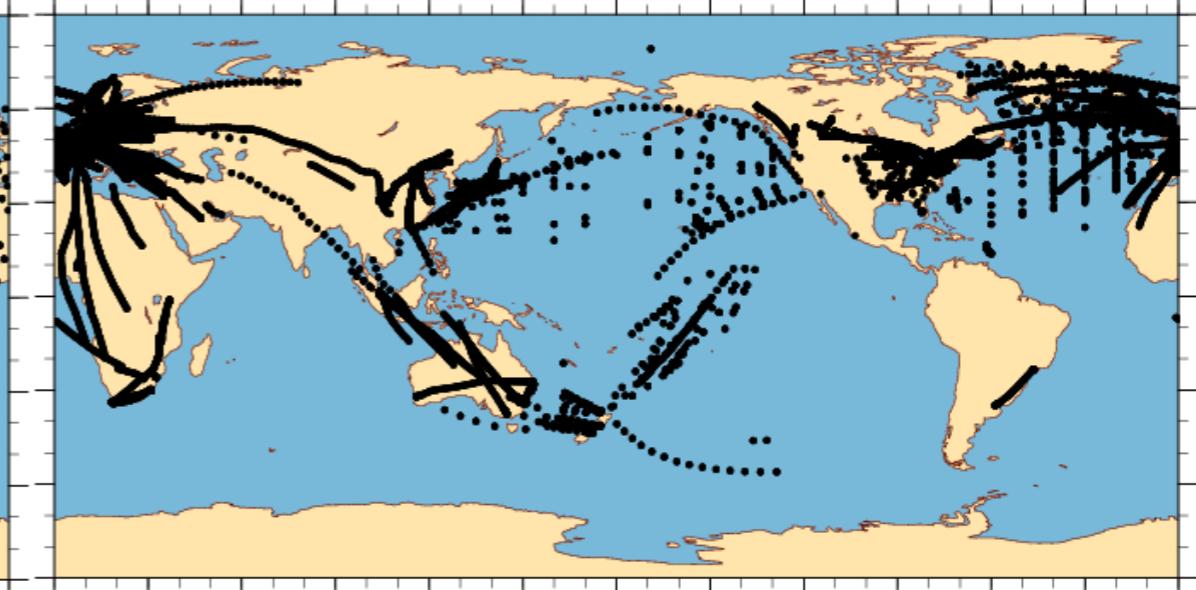
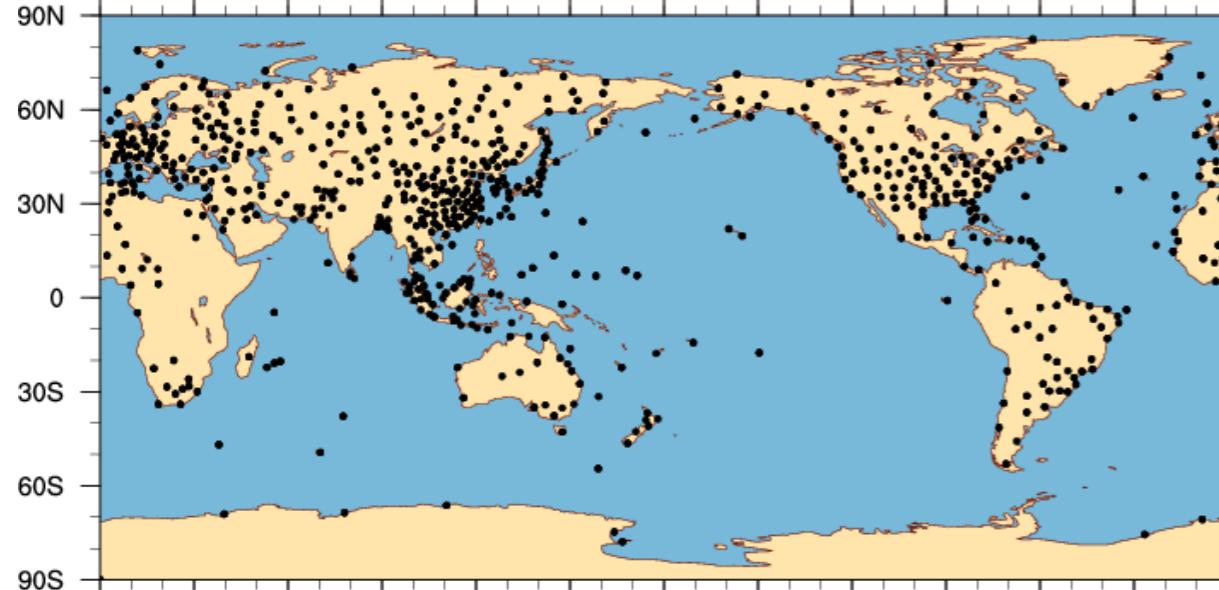


Sondes

1287 ADPUPA 2008010112

Aircraft

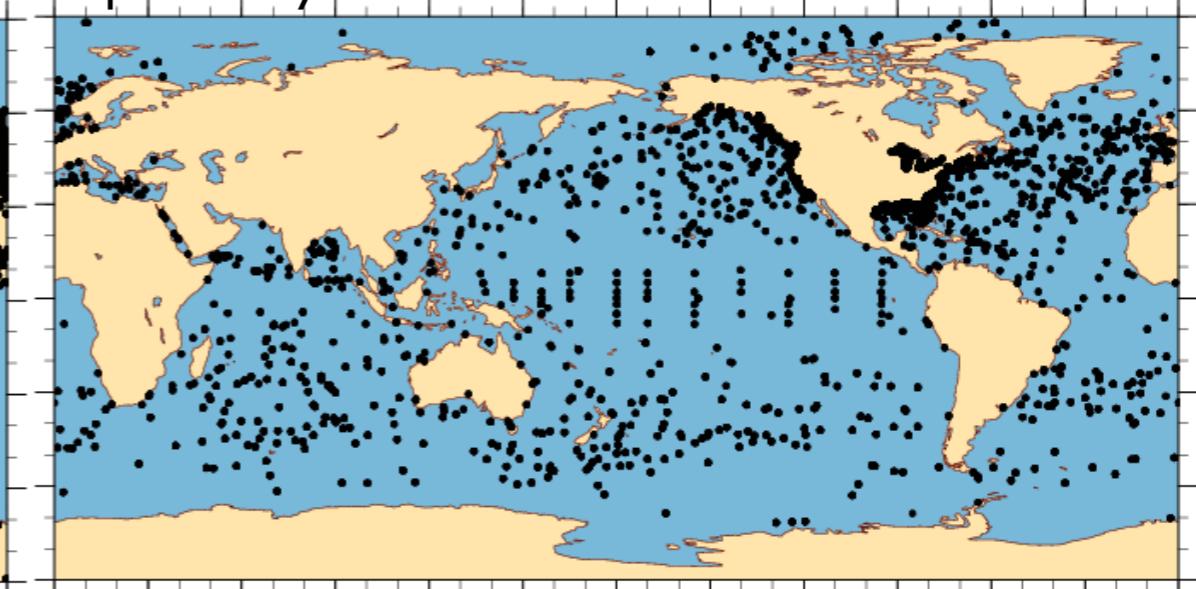
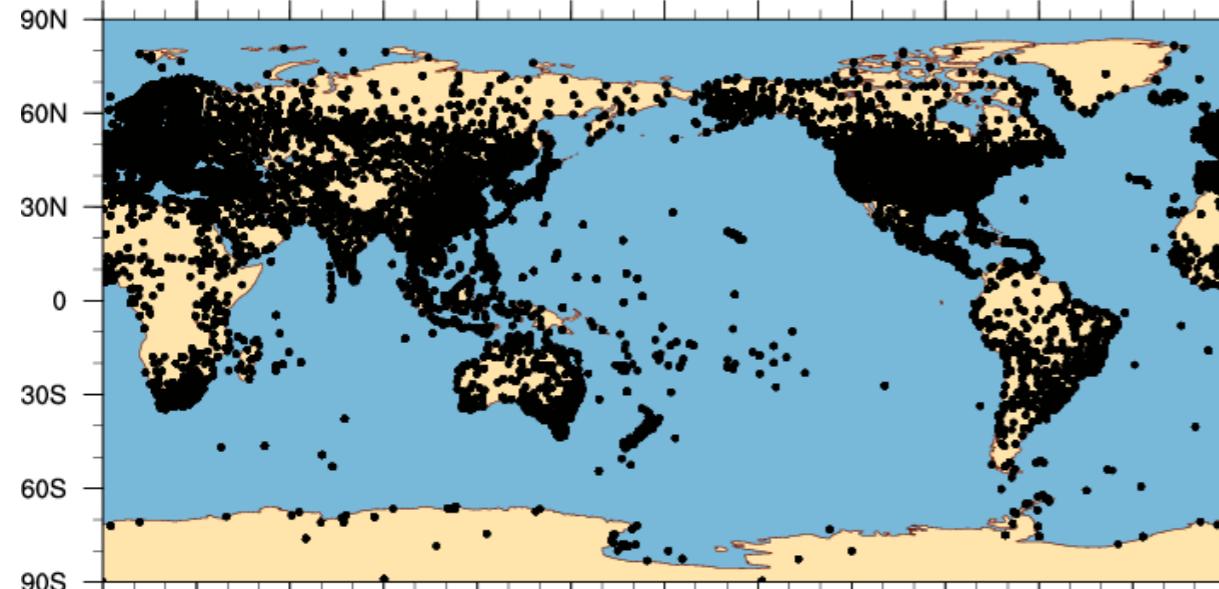
38036 AIRCFT 2008010112



Surface

101758 ADPSFC 2008010112

Ships & buoys 10616 SFCSHP 2008010112

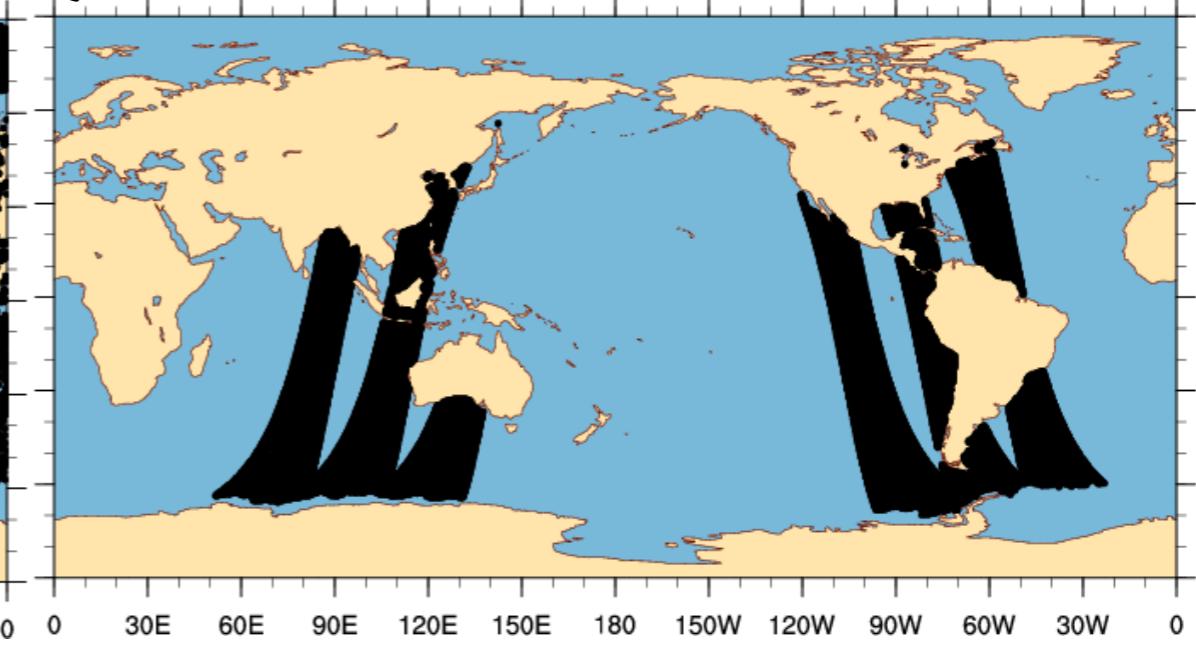
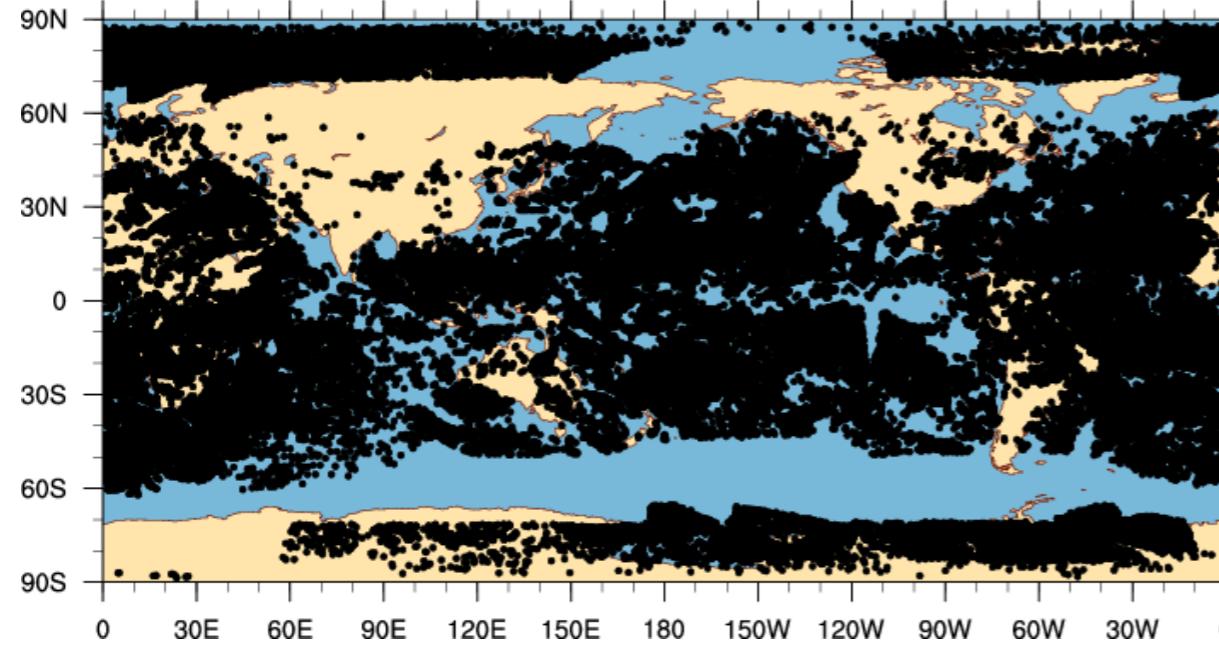


AMV

86444 SATWND 2008010112

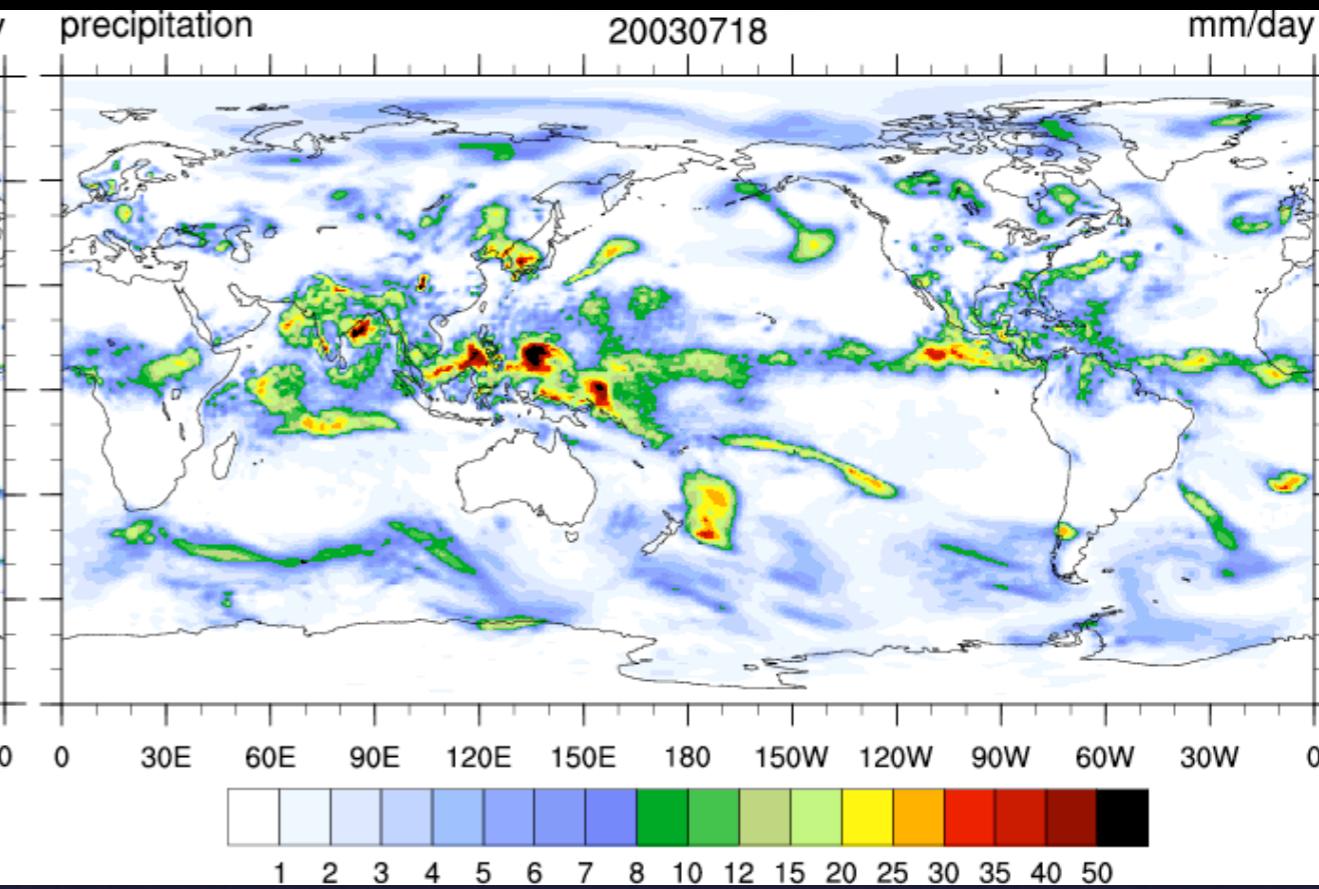
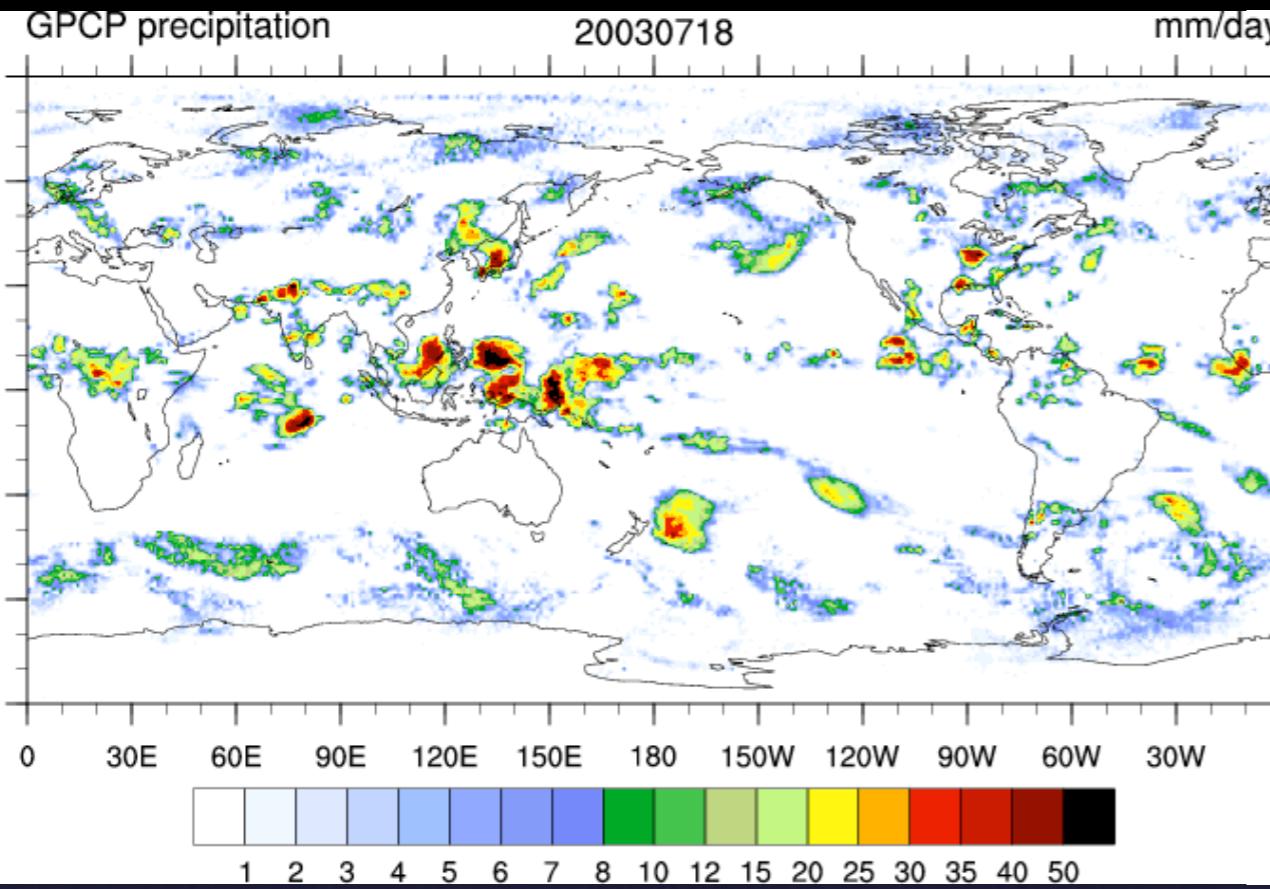
QuikScat

25589 QKSWND 2008010112



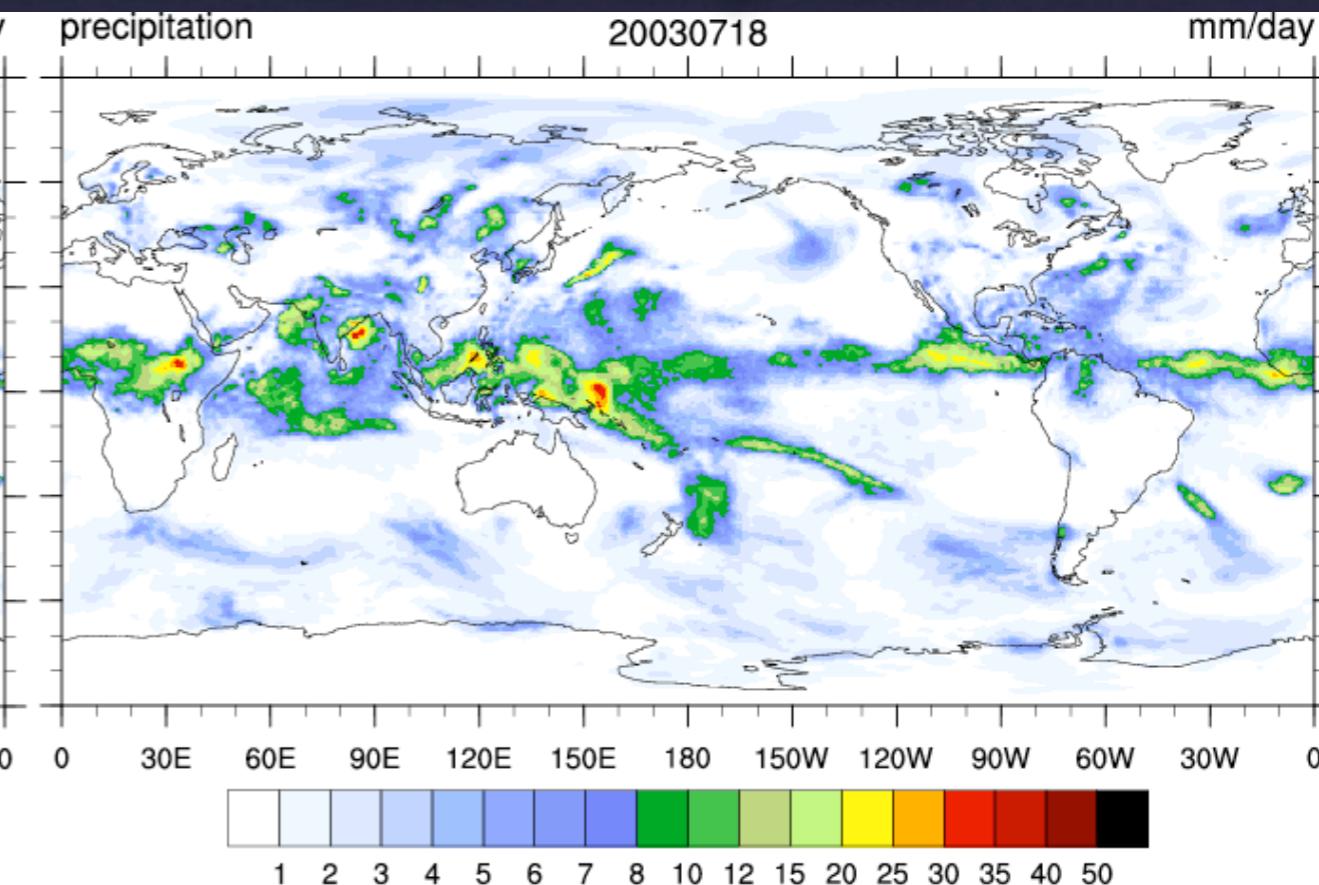
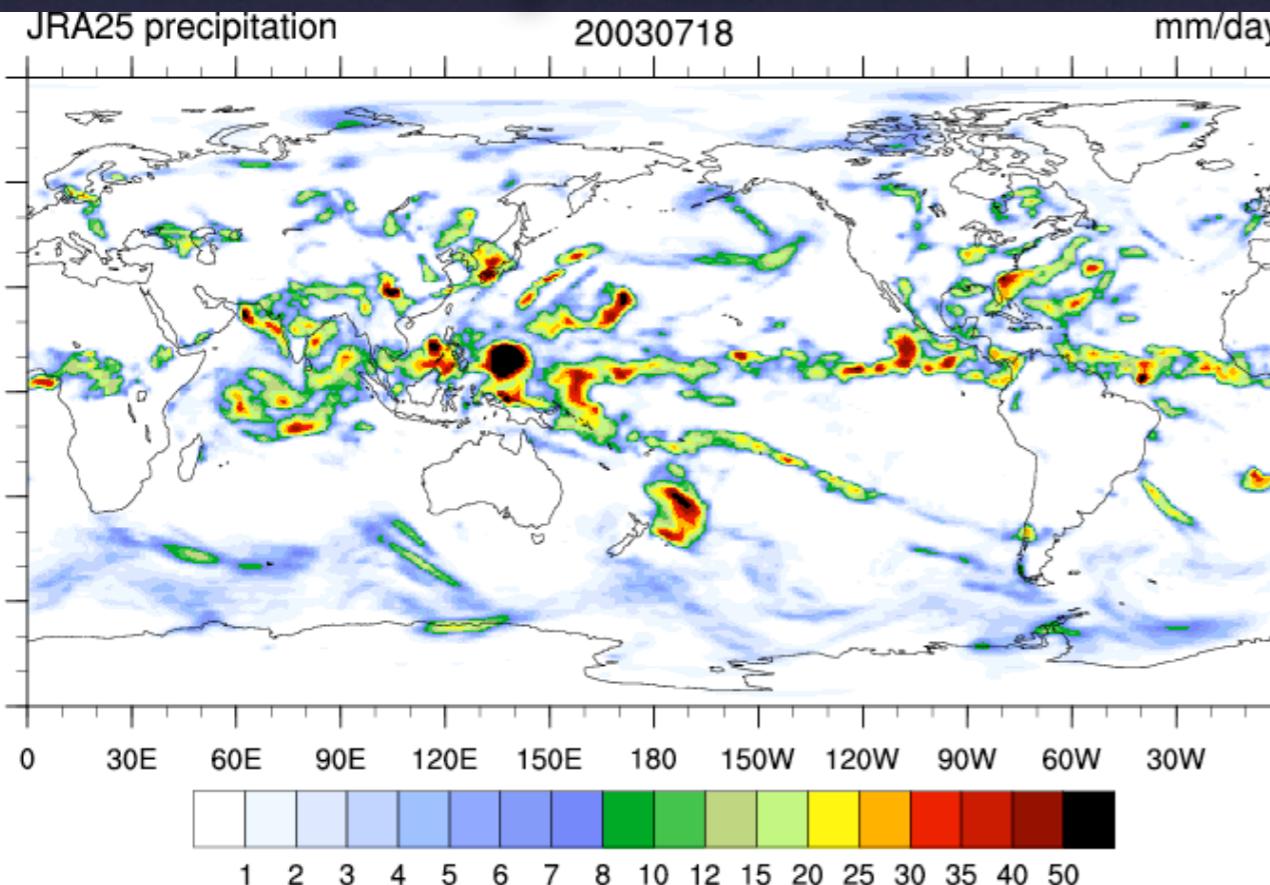
GPCP

ALERA2

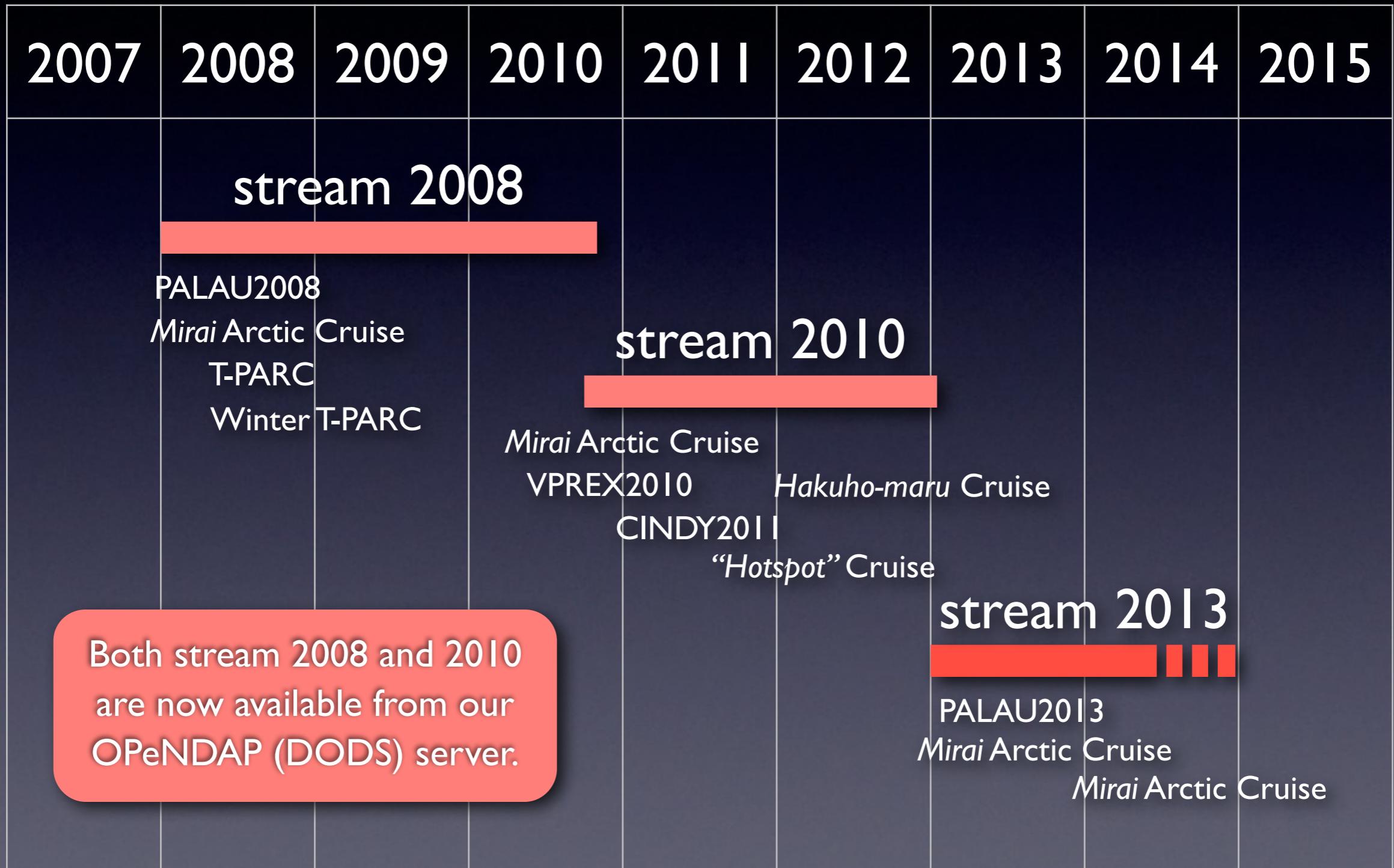


JRA25

ALERA2 spread



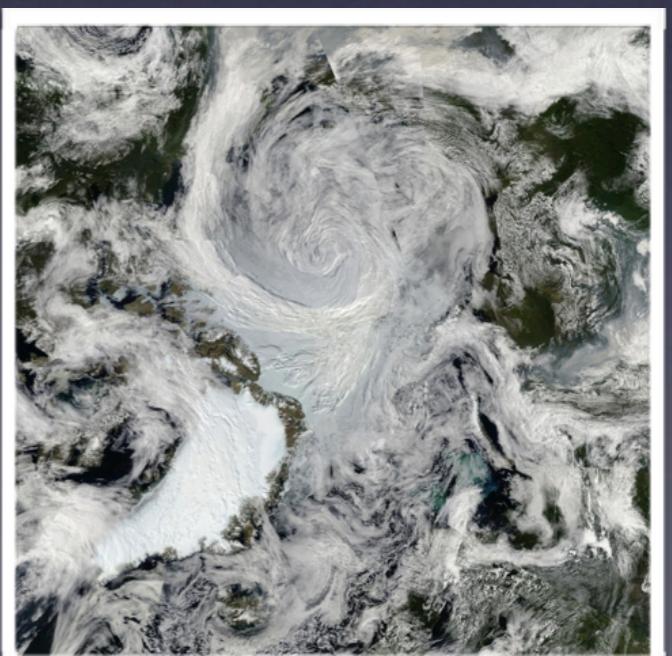
ALERA2 streams



Recent studies using ALERA/ALERA2

- Inoue, J., T. Enomoto, and M. E. Hori, 2013: The impact of radiosonde data over the ice-free Arctic Ocean on the atmospheric circulation in the Northern Hemisphere. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 40 (5), 864–869.
- Kuwano-Yoshida, A., and T. Enomoto, 2013: Predictability of explosive cyclogenesis over the northwestern Pacific region using ensemble reanalysis. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 141 (11), 3769–3785.
- Yamazaki, A., J. Inoue, K. Dethloff, M. Maturilli, and G. König-Langlo: Impact of radiosonde observations on forecasting summertime Arctic cyclone formation. *J. Geophys. Res.: Atmos.*, submitted.

The ‘great’ arctic cyclone of 2012
(from NASA)

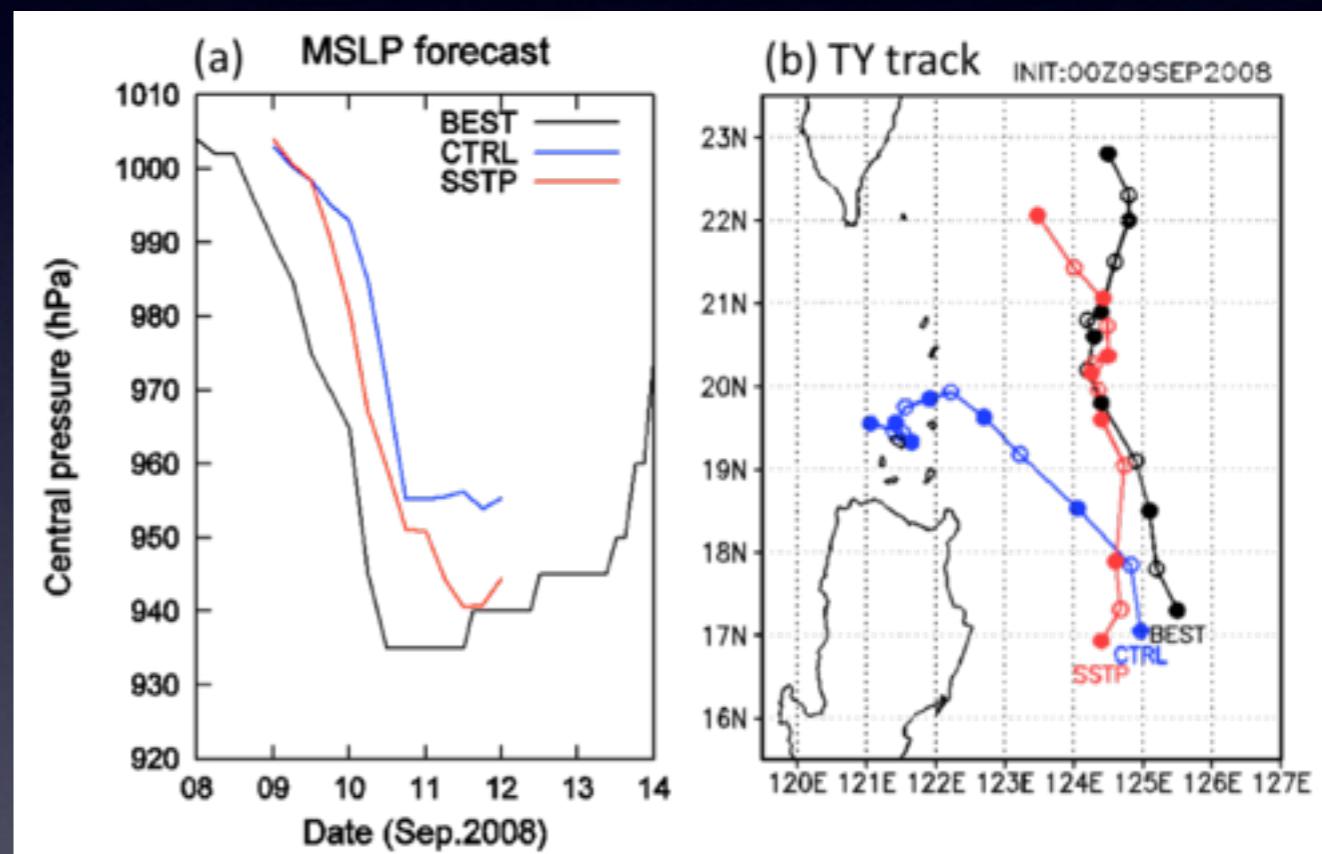


CFES–LETKF Ensemble DA System

Motivations: from ALERA to CLERA

- Remove underestimation of ensemble spread near the sea surface
 - Improve SST–precipitation correlation
 - Evaluate observations including ocean buoys
- Replace **AFES** with **CFES**
- Atmospheric DA only

Forecast of Typhoon Sinlaku (2008)

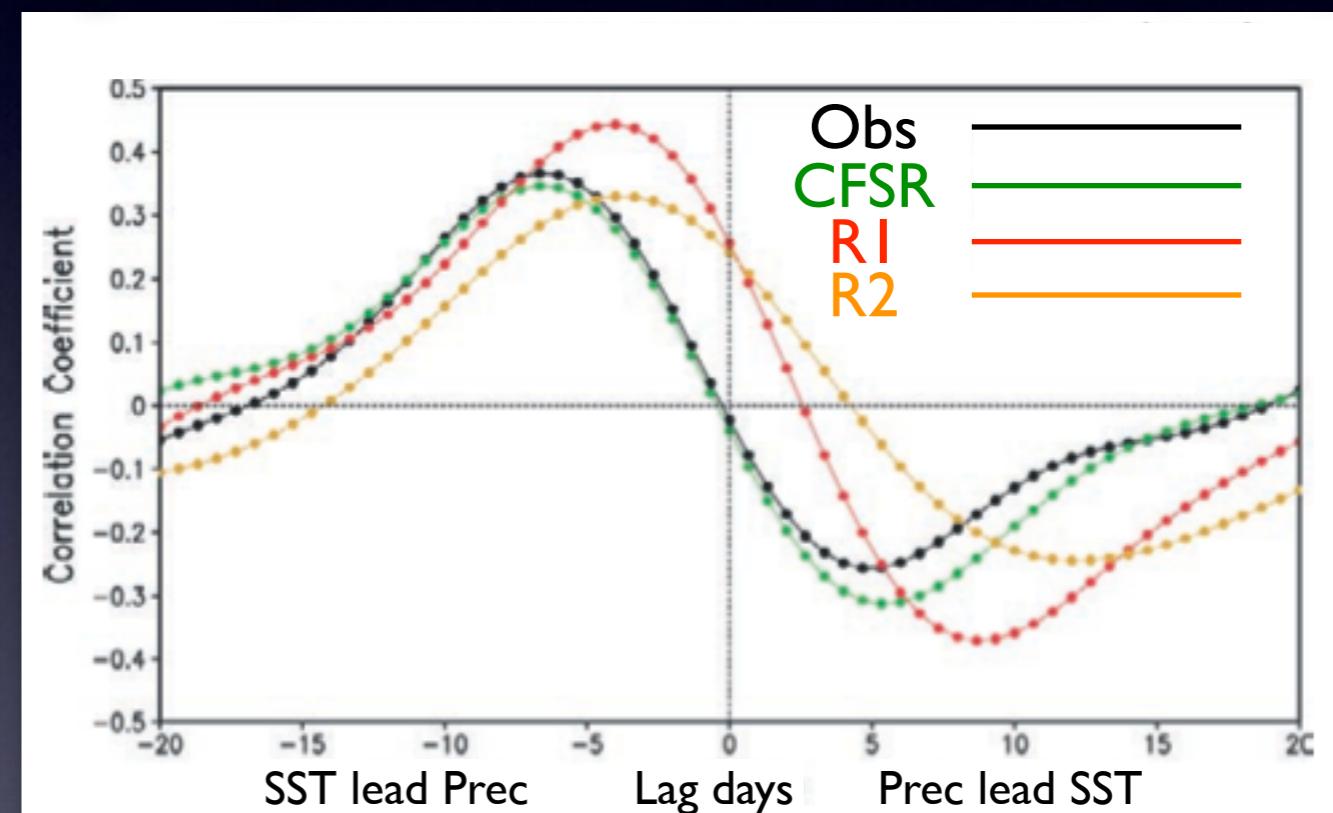


Kunii & Miyoshi (2012, *Wea. Forecasting*)

Motivations: from ALERA to CLERA

- Remove underestimation of ensemble spread near the sea surface
 - Improve SST–precipitation correlation
 - Evaluate observations including ocean buoys
- Replace **AFES** with **CFES**
- ▶ Atmospheric DA only

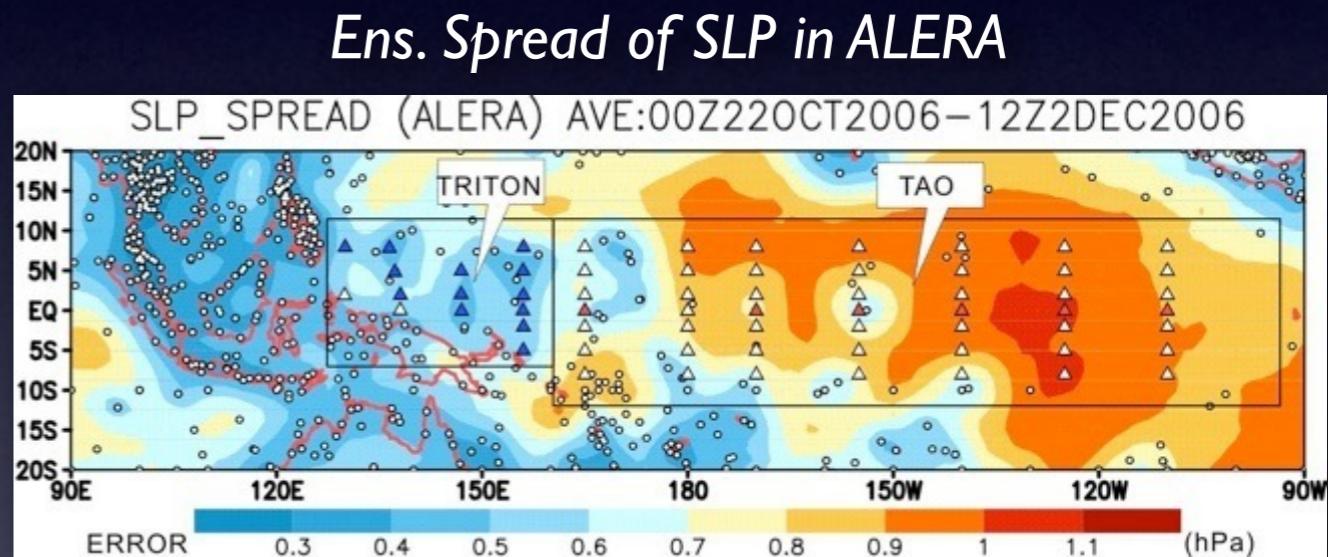
Lag Corr. of Prec. and SST over Western Pacific (winter)



Saha et al. (2010, BAMS)

Motivations: from ALERA to CLERA

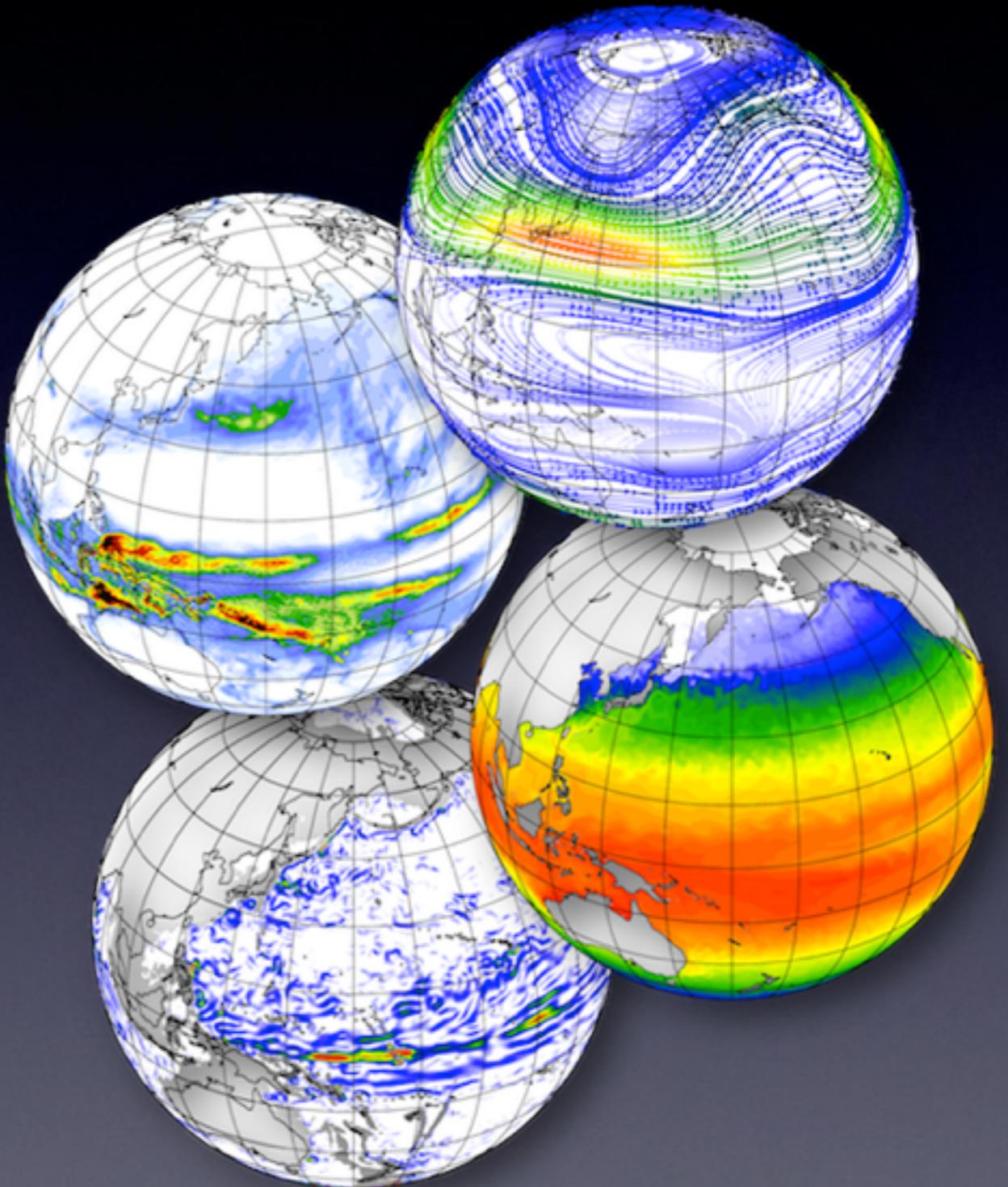
- Remove underestimation of ensemble spread near the sea surface
 - Improve SST–precipitation correlation
 - Evaluate observations including ocean buoys
- Replace **AFES** with **CFES**
- ▶ Atmospheric DA only



Enomoto et al. (2013)

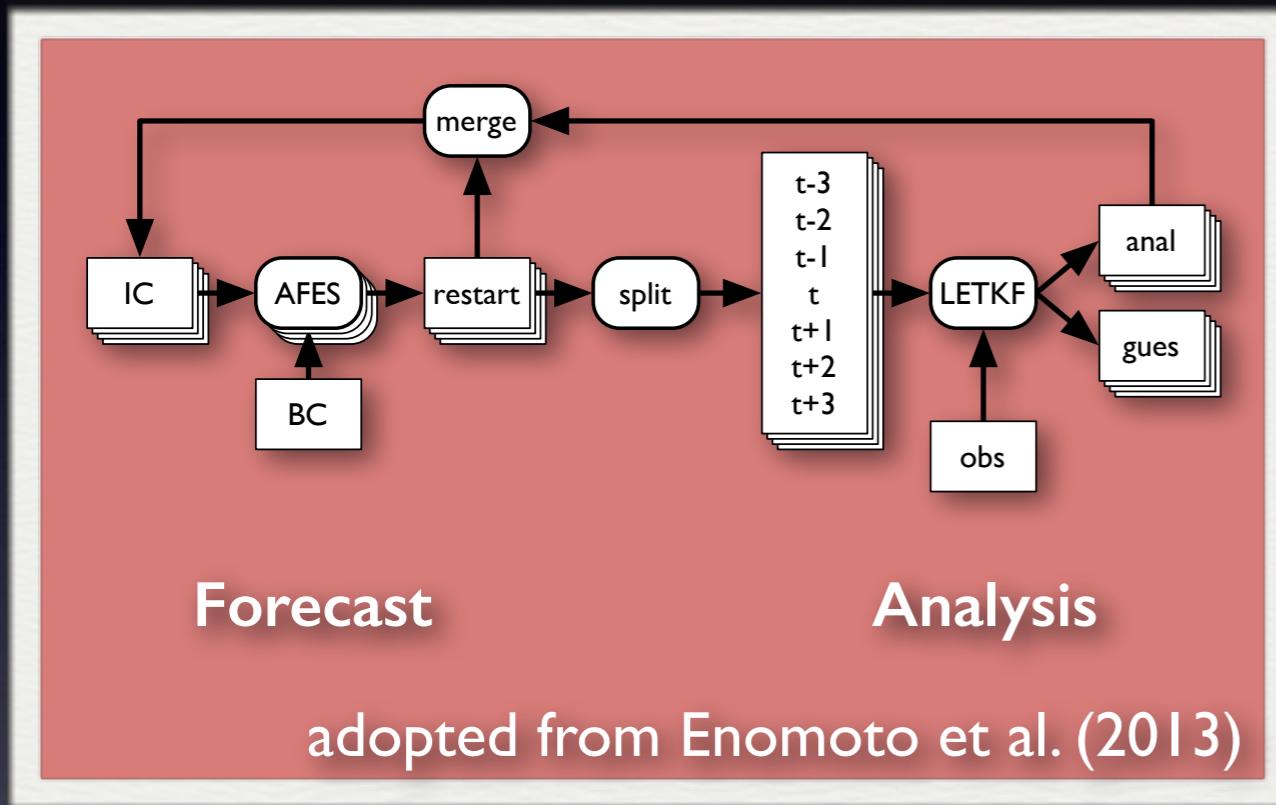
CFES

- Coupled GCM for the ES
 - AFES + OFES
 - Komori et al. (2008)
- CFES mini
 - AFES:T119 L48
 - OFES: $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ 54 levels
 - Coupling: every hour
 - Richter et al. (2010, *GRL*),
Taguchi et al. (2012, *JC*),
Bajish et al. (2013, *SOLA*),
Nagura et al. (2013, *JGR*),
Sasaki et al. (2013, *JC*)

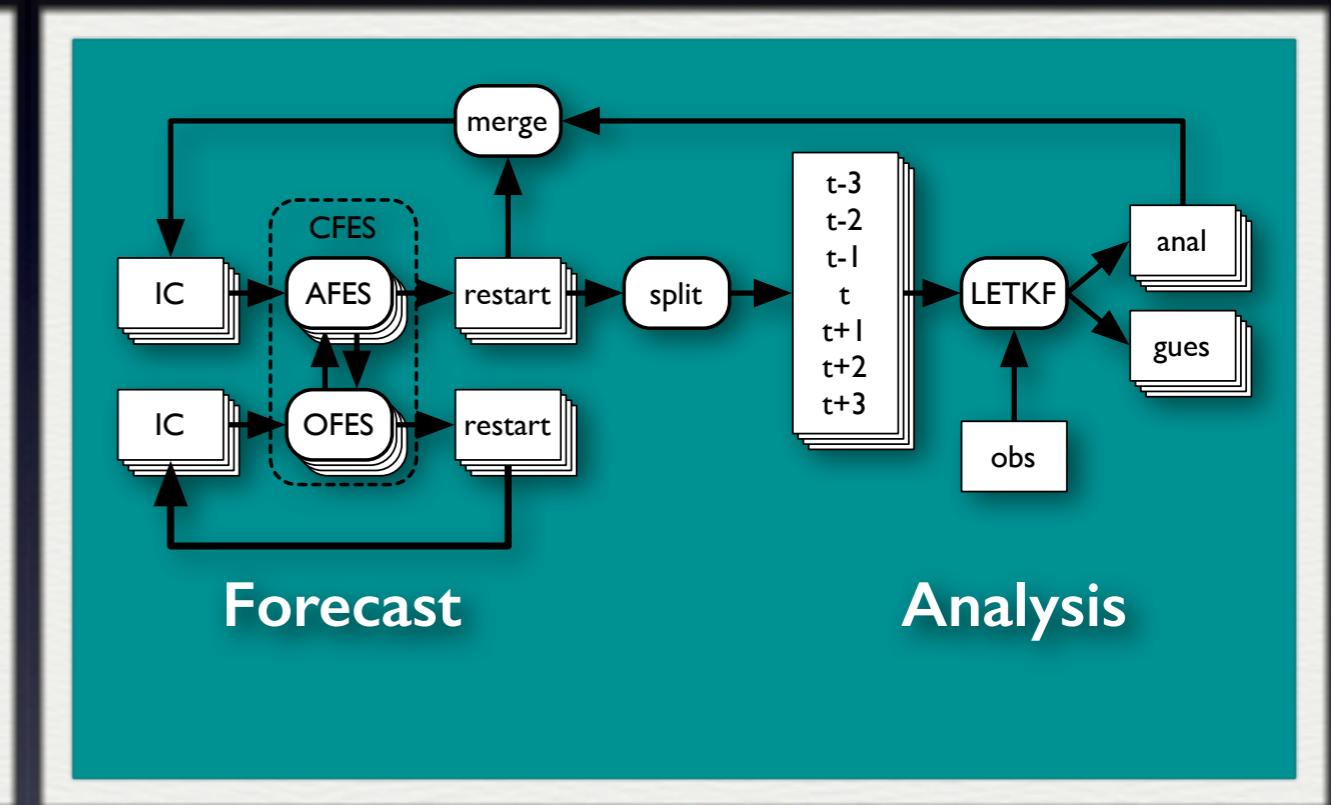


Forecast–Analysis Cycle

AFES–LETKF ensemble DA system



CFES–LETKF ensemble DA system



6-hour Cycle

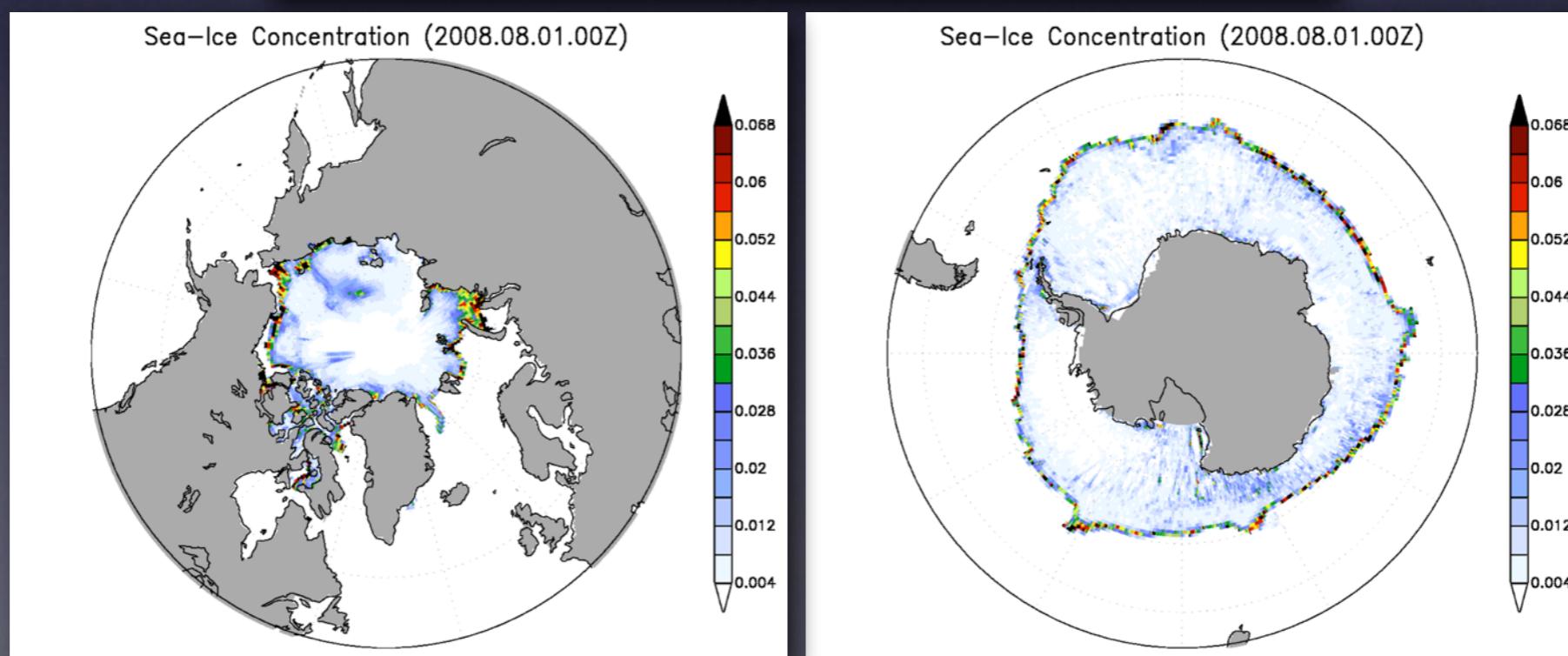
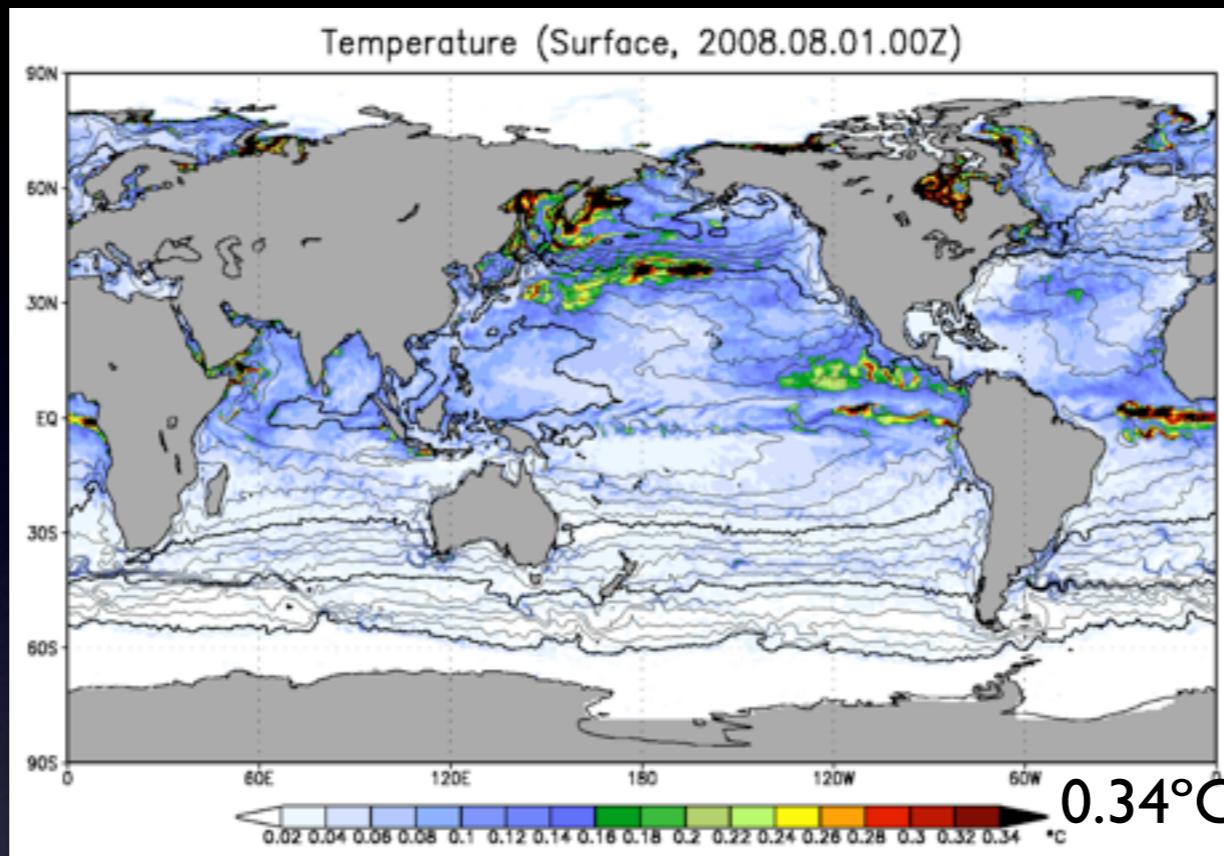
Conduct 9-hour ensemble forecasts from time $t-6$ to $t+3$.
Ensemble mean of forecasts at time t is the first guess (gues).

Calculate analysis (anal) at time t from the forecasts and observations (obs) between time $t-3$ and $t+3$.

Experimental settings

- Ensemble size: 63 members + control
- Assimilation: atmospheric observation (PREPBUFR) only
- Integration from 1 August to 30 September 2008
- Atmospheric ICs: from **ALERA2**
- Oceanic ICs: from ensemble simulation with OFES (**EnOFES**)
 - *Single* spin-up run: CORE v2 (1948–2007), **ALERA2** (2008–)
 - *Ensemble* run: each member of **ALERA2** (2 June 2008–)
- Result (**CLERA-A**) is compared with **ALERA2** and **EnOFES**.

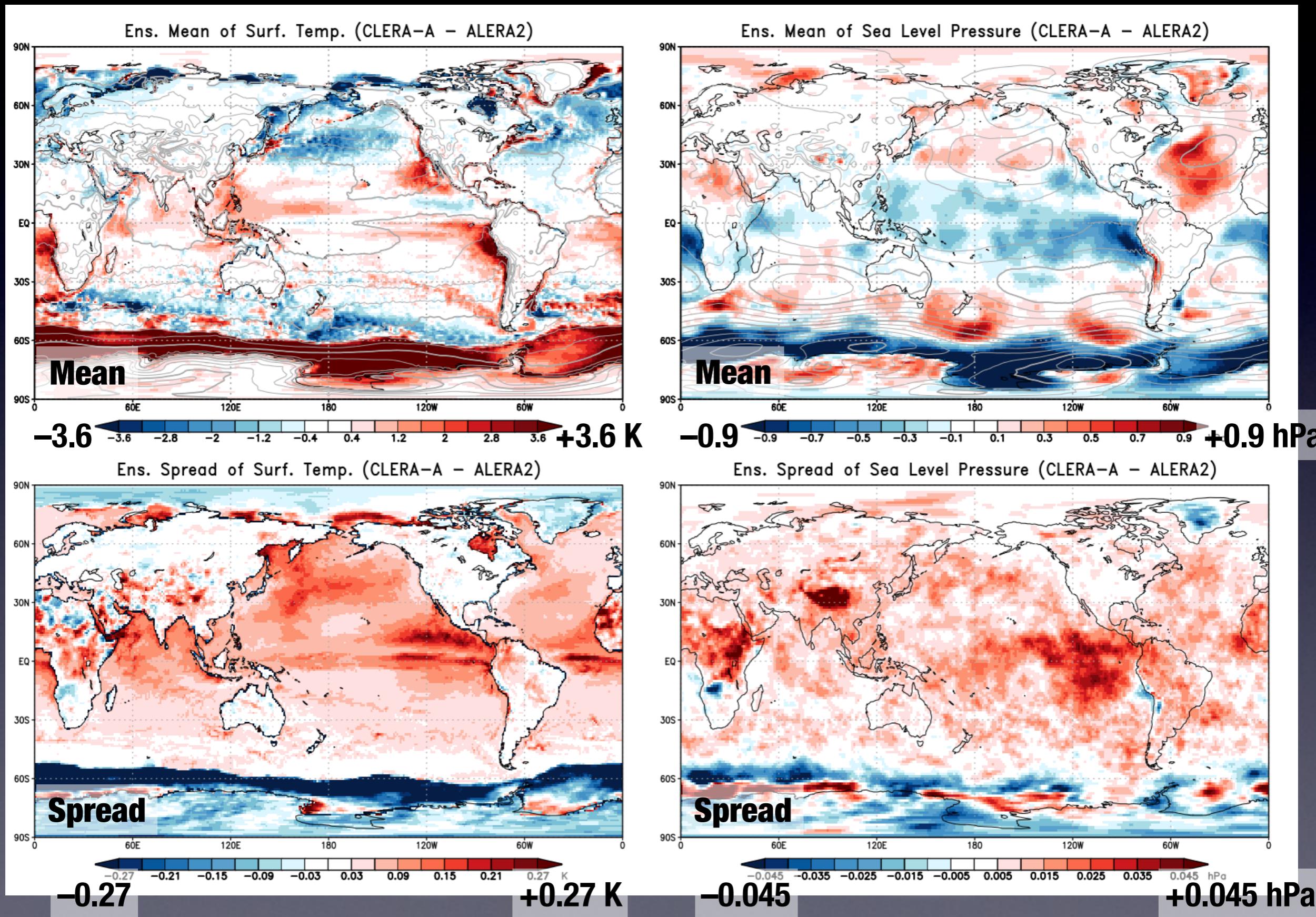
Ensemble spread of oceanic ICs (1 Aug)



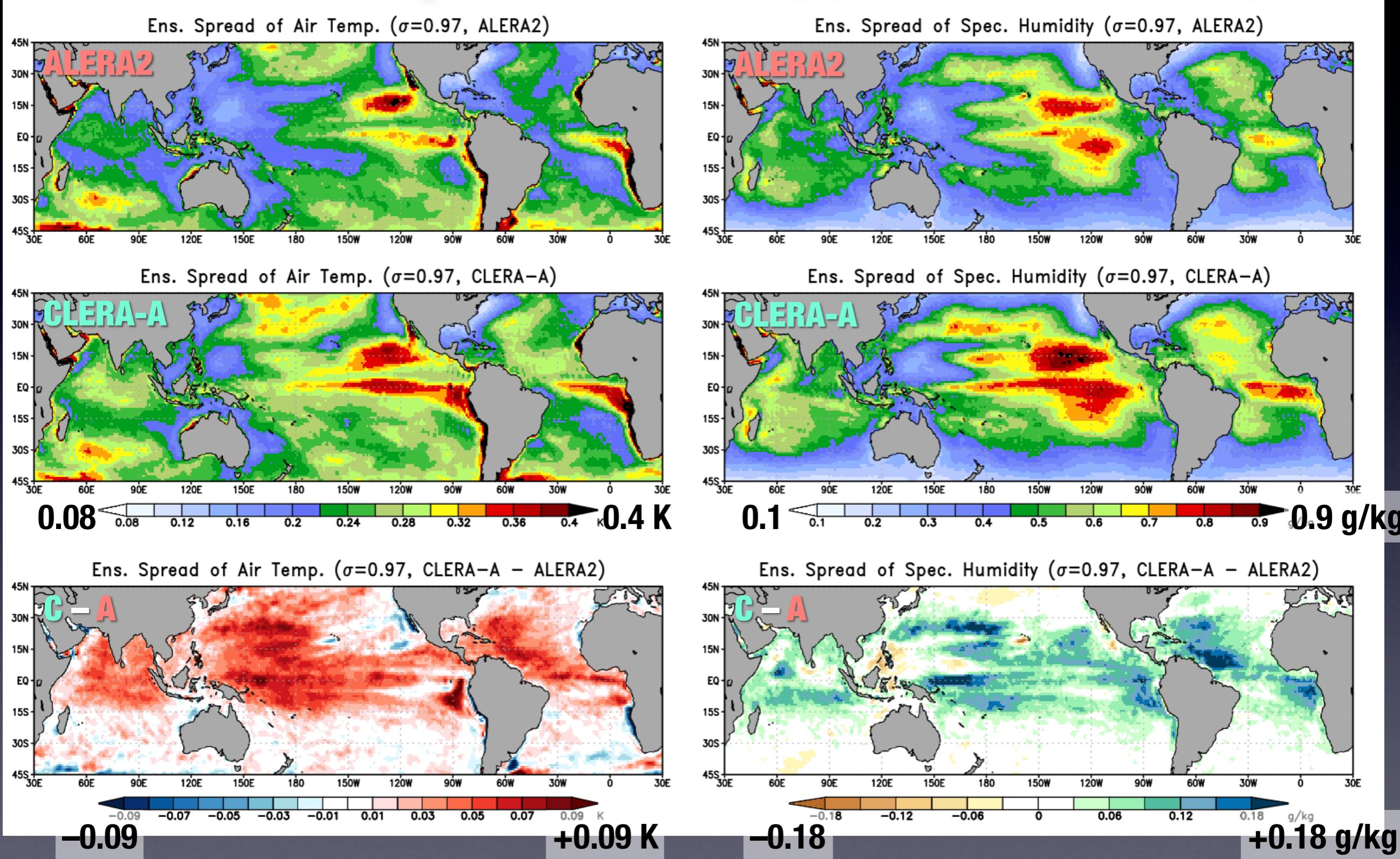
Sea-ice concentration

Comparison with ALERA2

Difference in surf. temp. & SLP (2-month ave.)

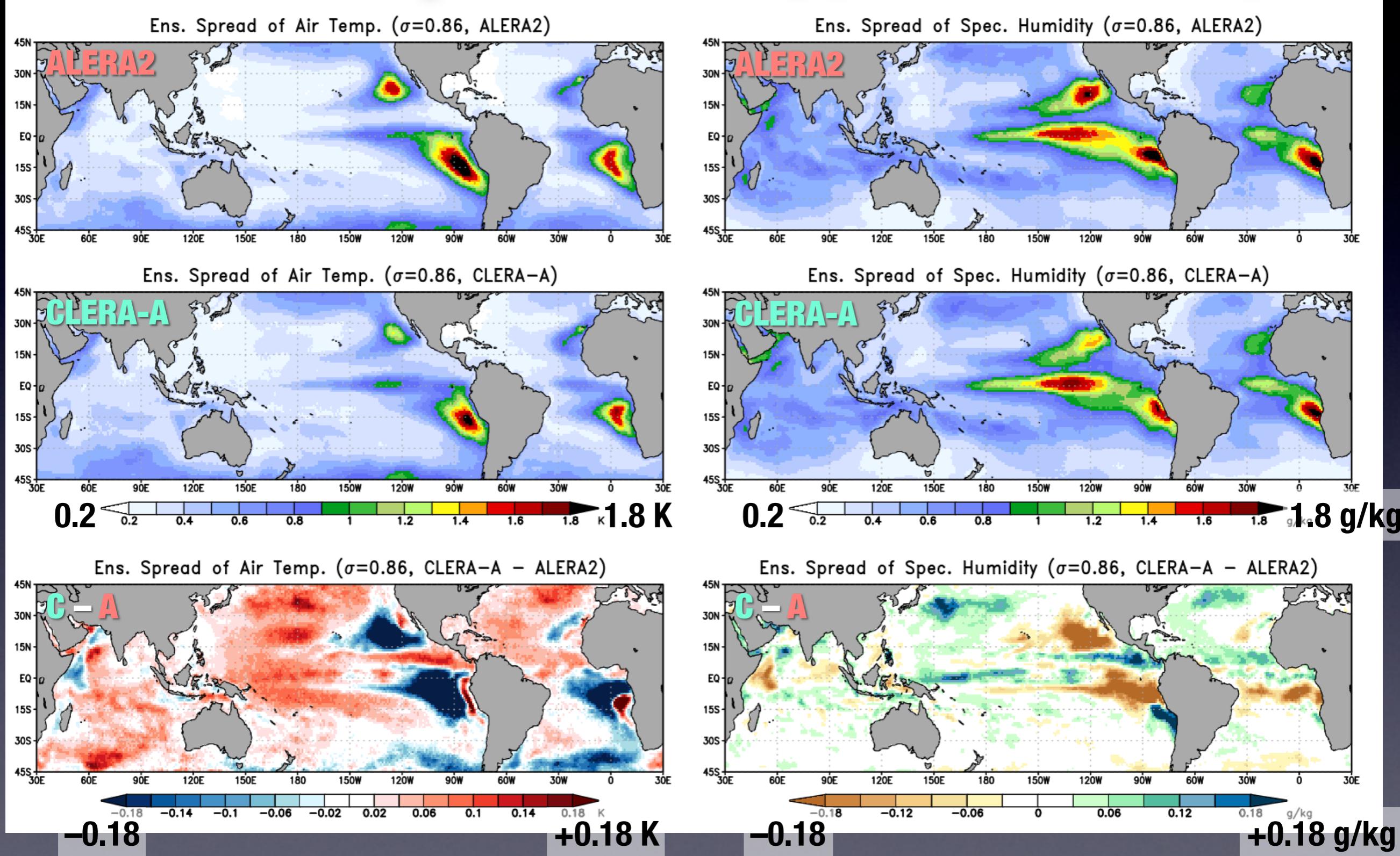


Ensemble spread of T & Q (~975 hPa, 2-month ave.)



・元々小さい場所では最大で40%程度増加

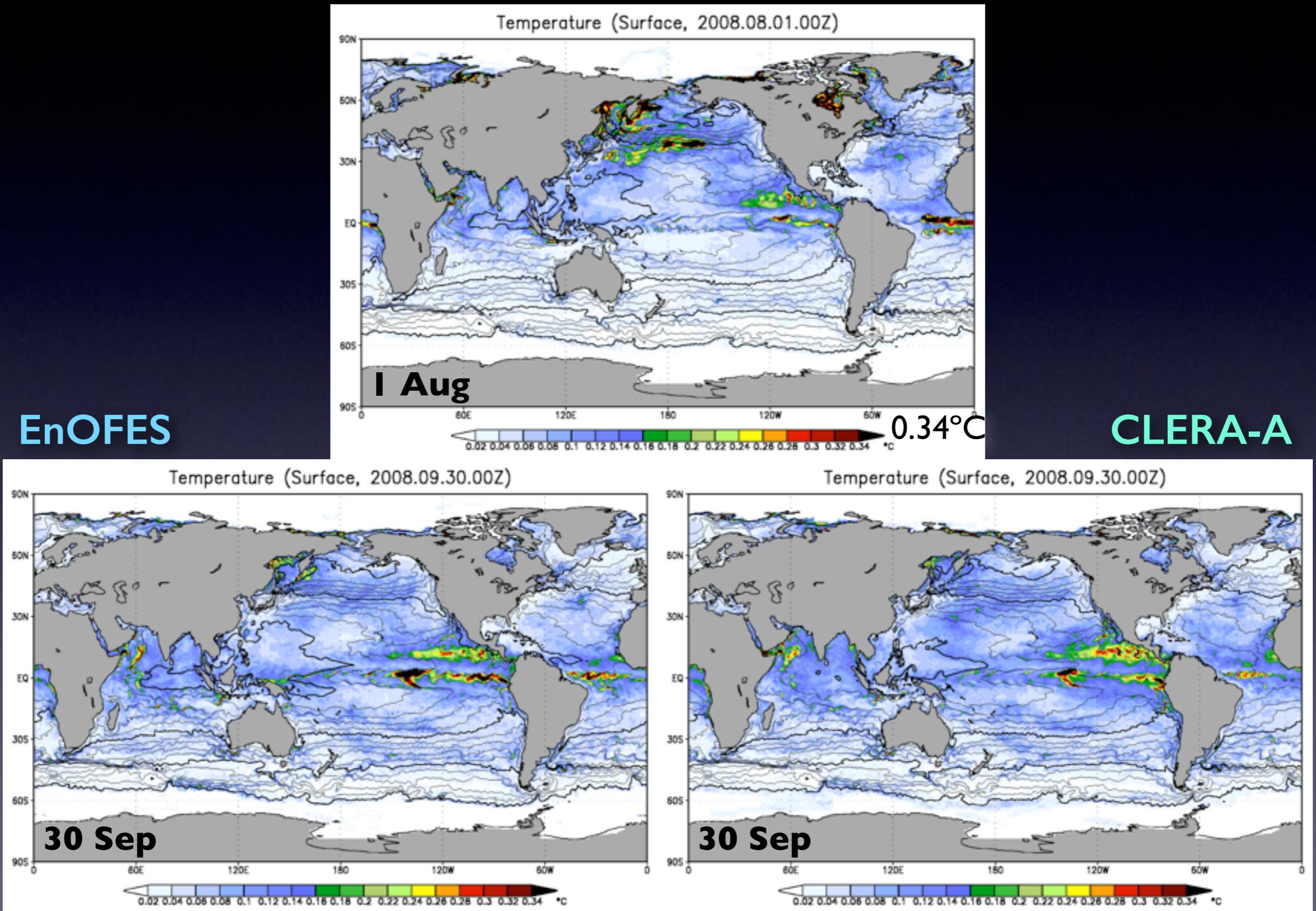
Ensemble spread of T & Q (~850 hPa, 2-month ave.)



・バイアスの影響で場が変わり減少する場所も

Comparison with EnOFES

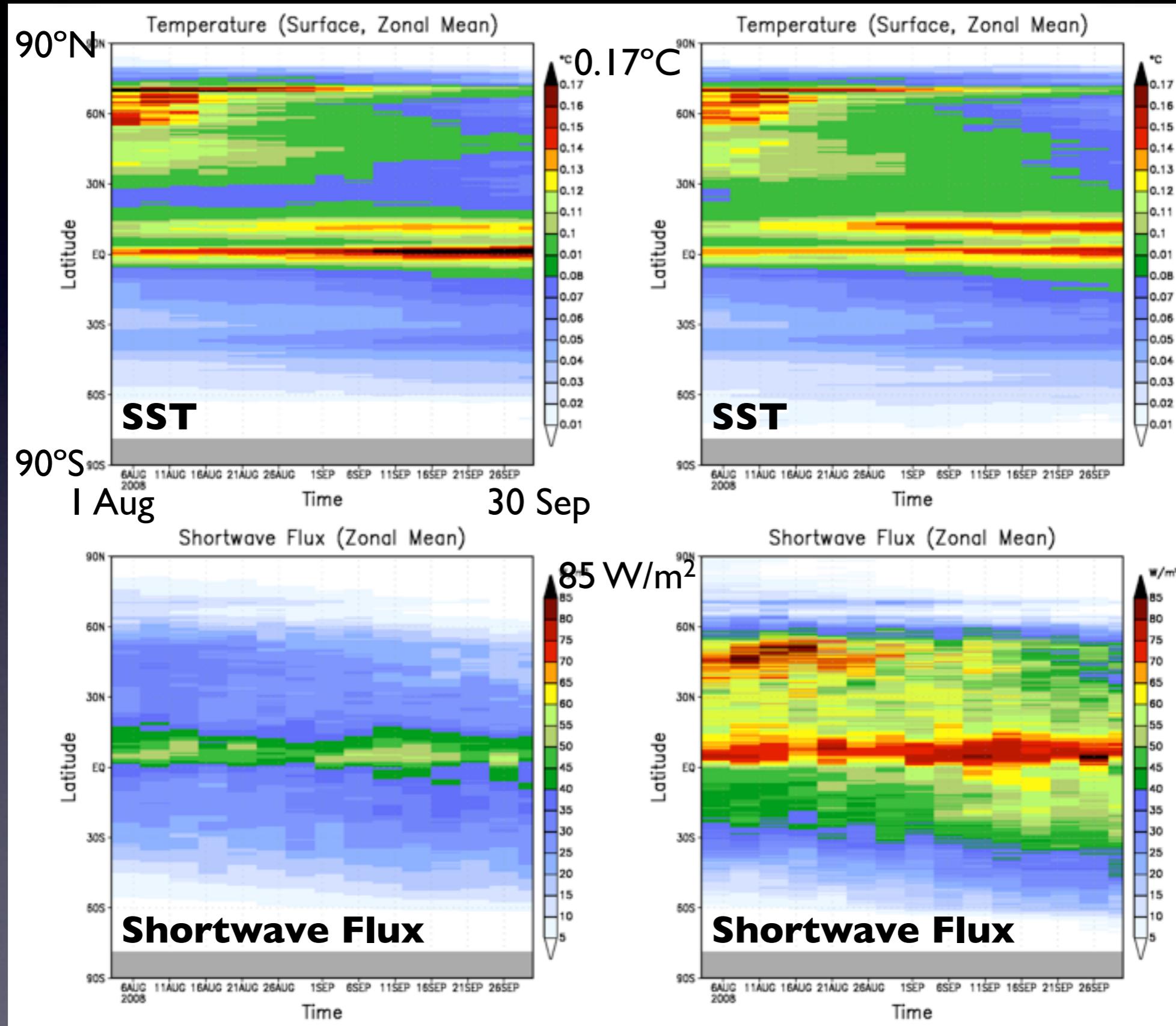
Ensemble spread of SST (1 Aug & 30 Sep)



EnOFES

Zonal-mean ensemble spread

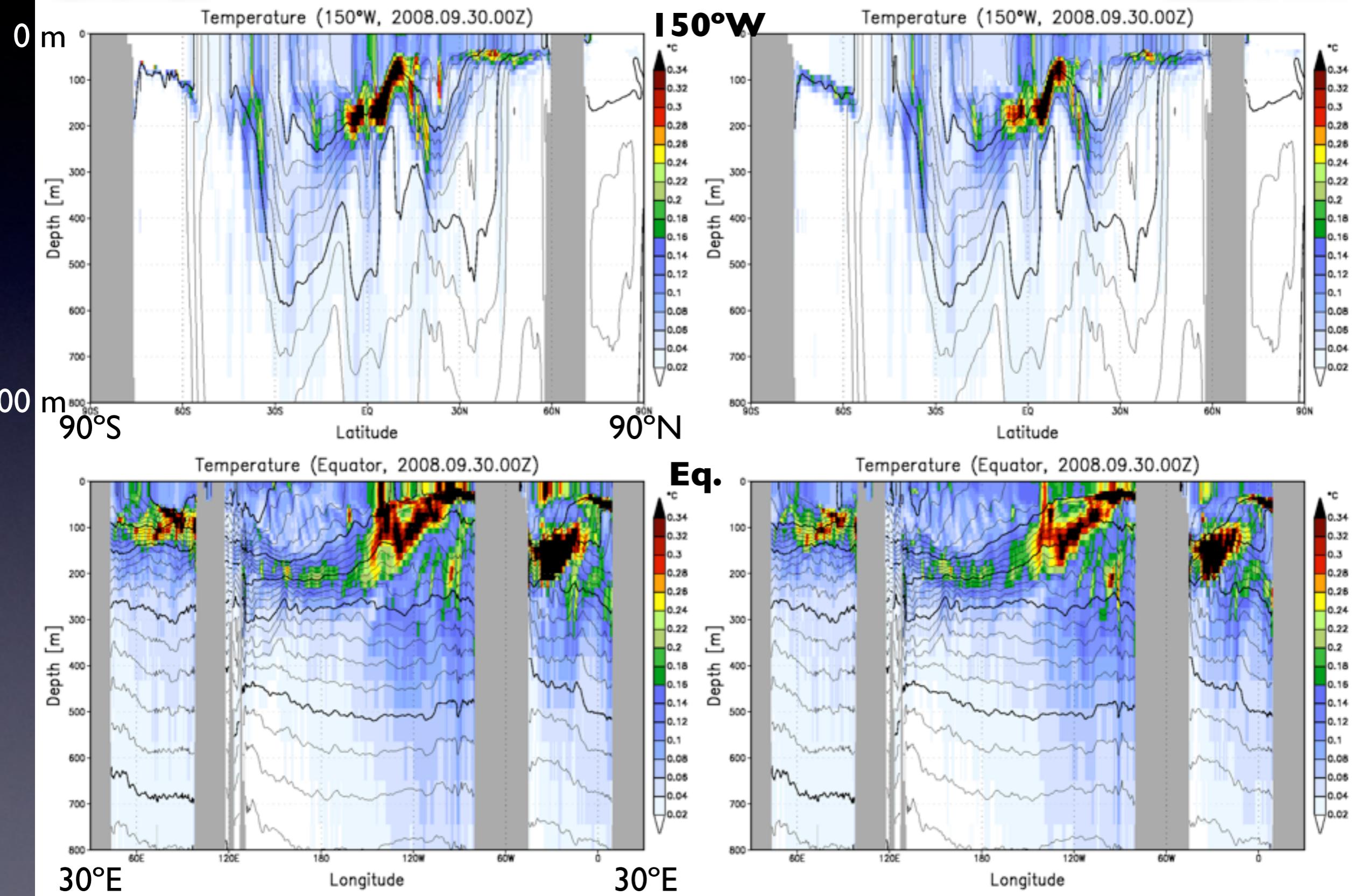
CLERA-A



EnOFES

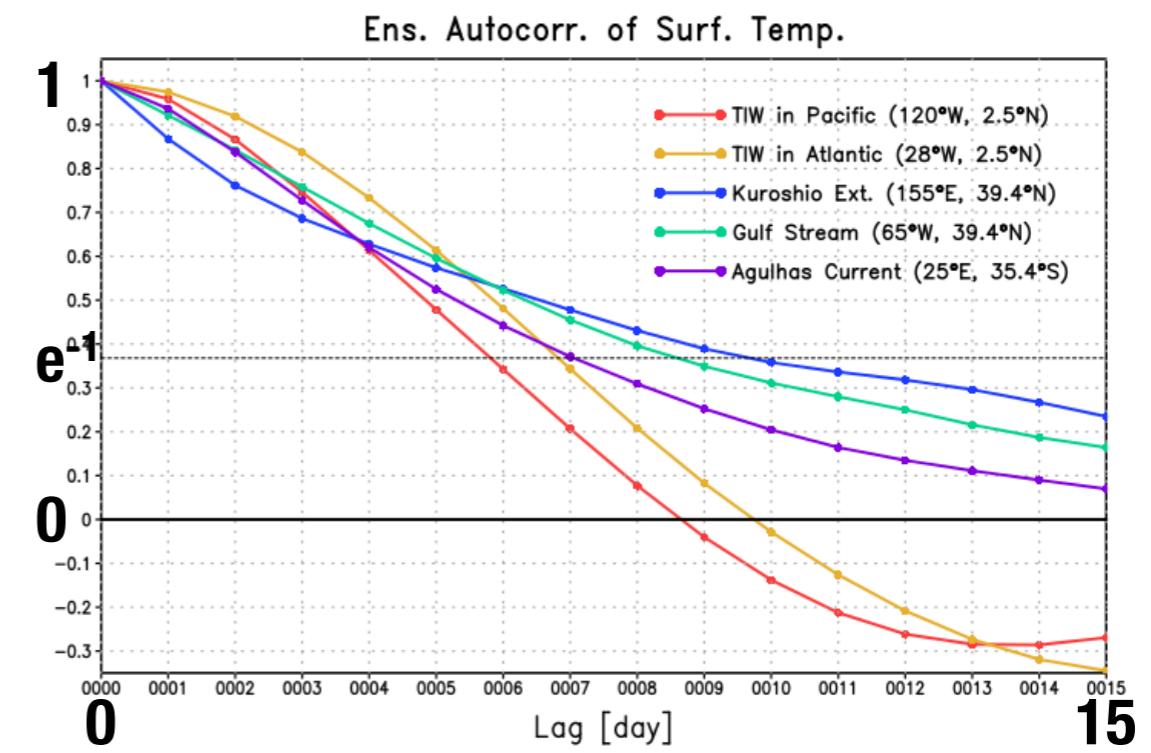
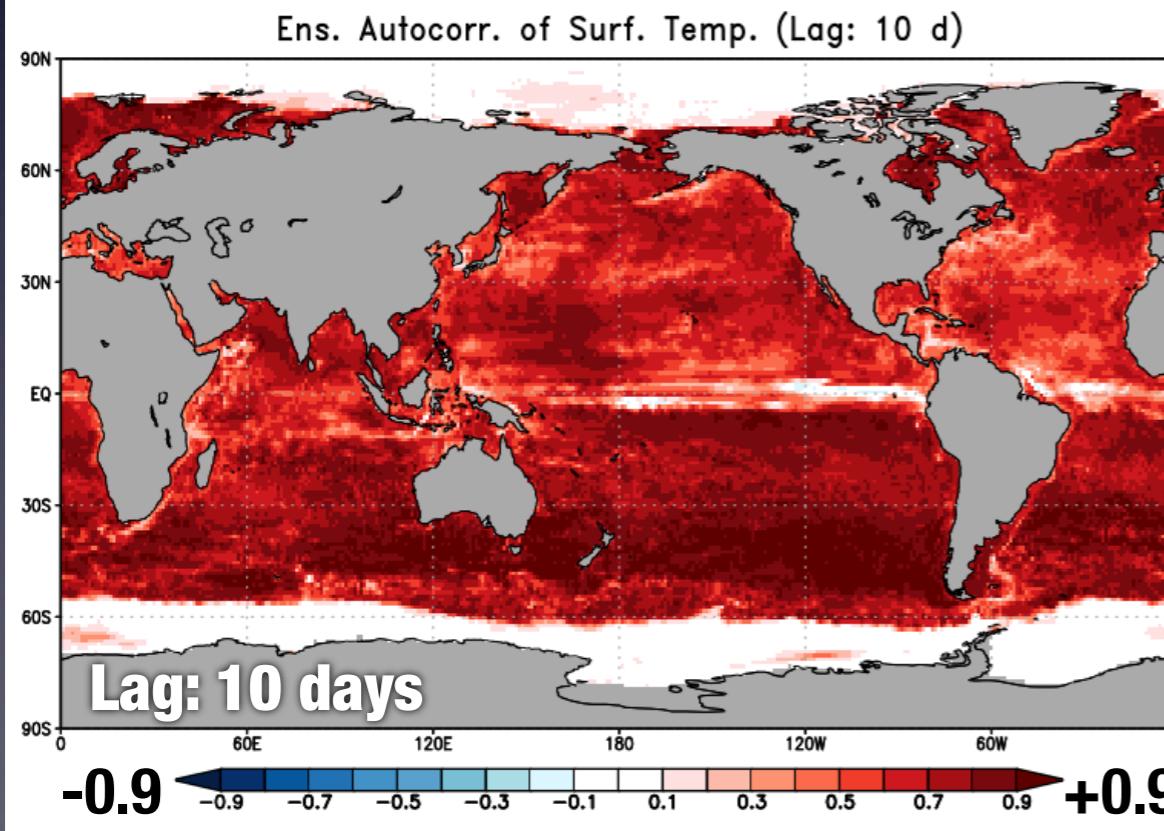
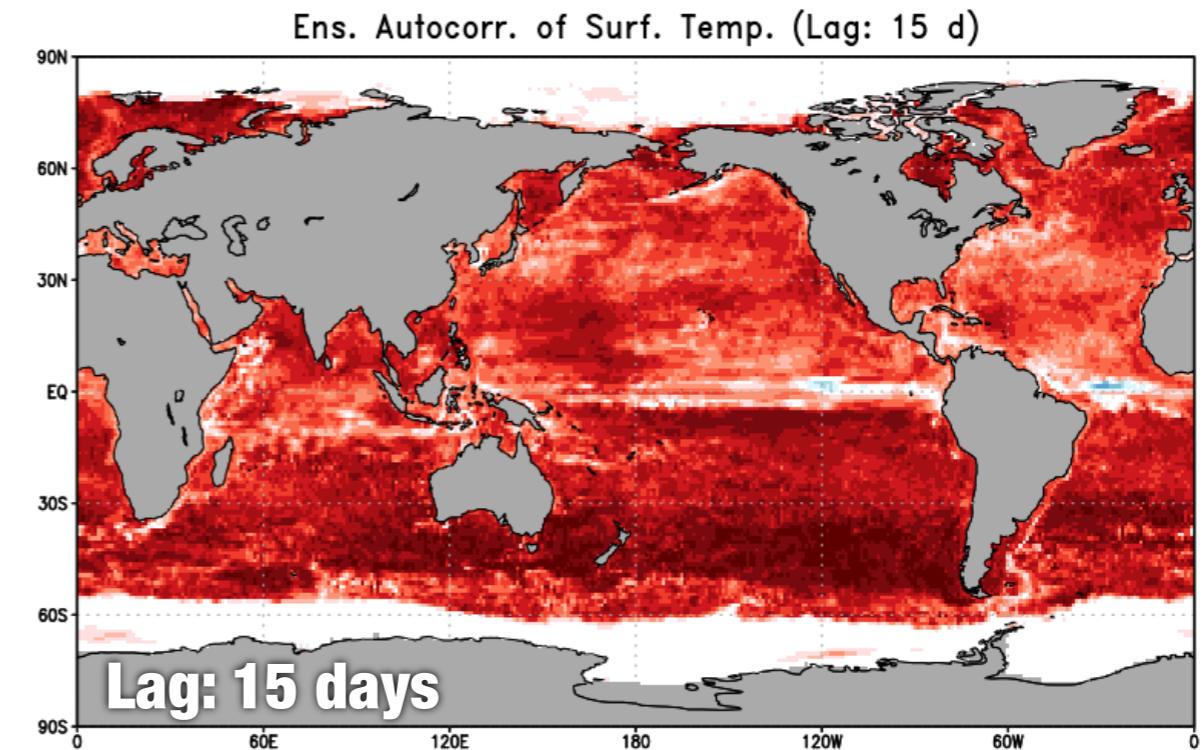
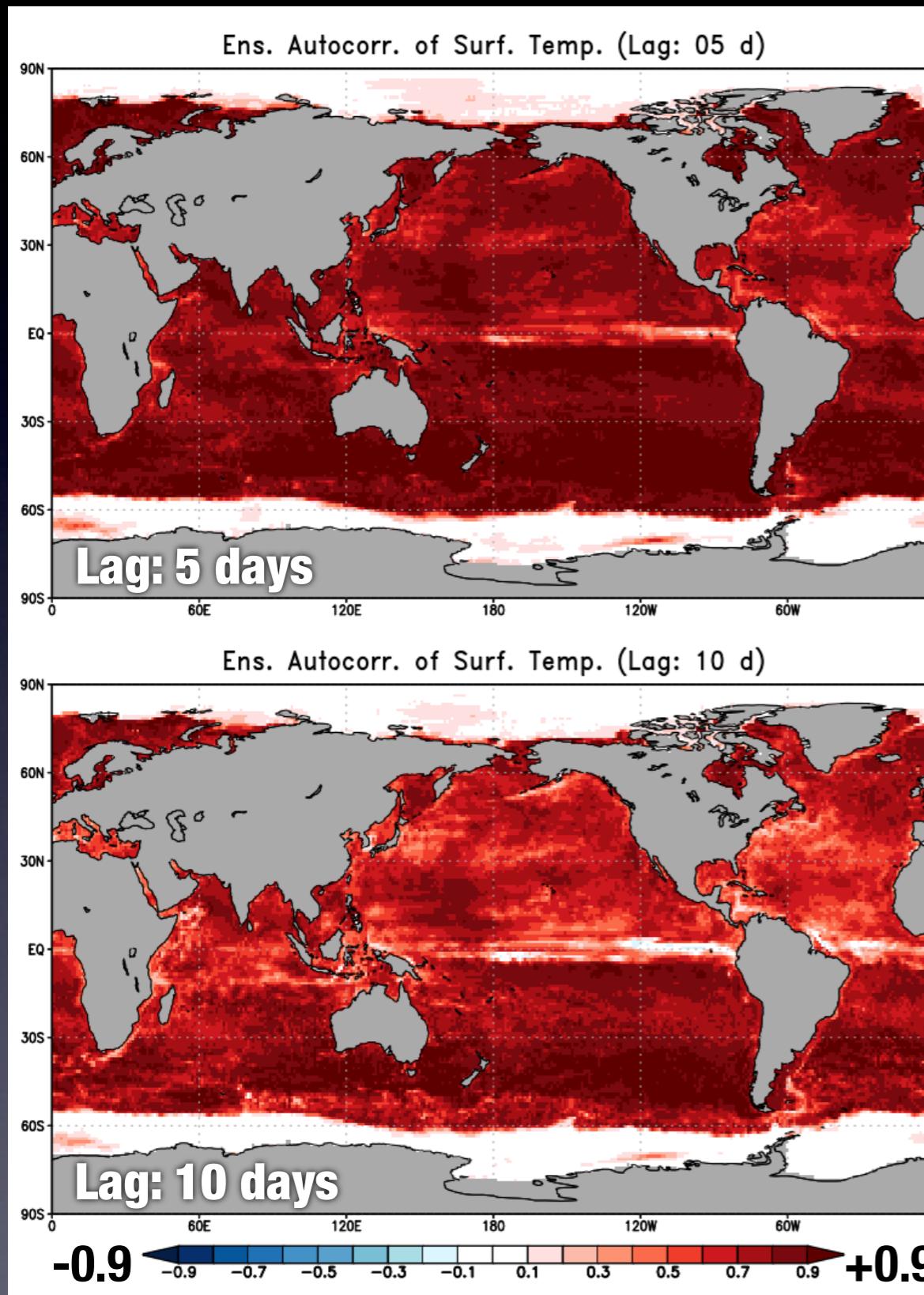
Ensemble spread of ocean temp.

CLERA-A



Ensemble Statistics between SST and Other Variables

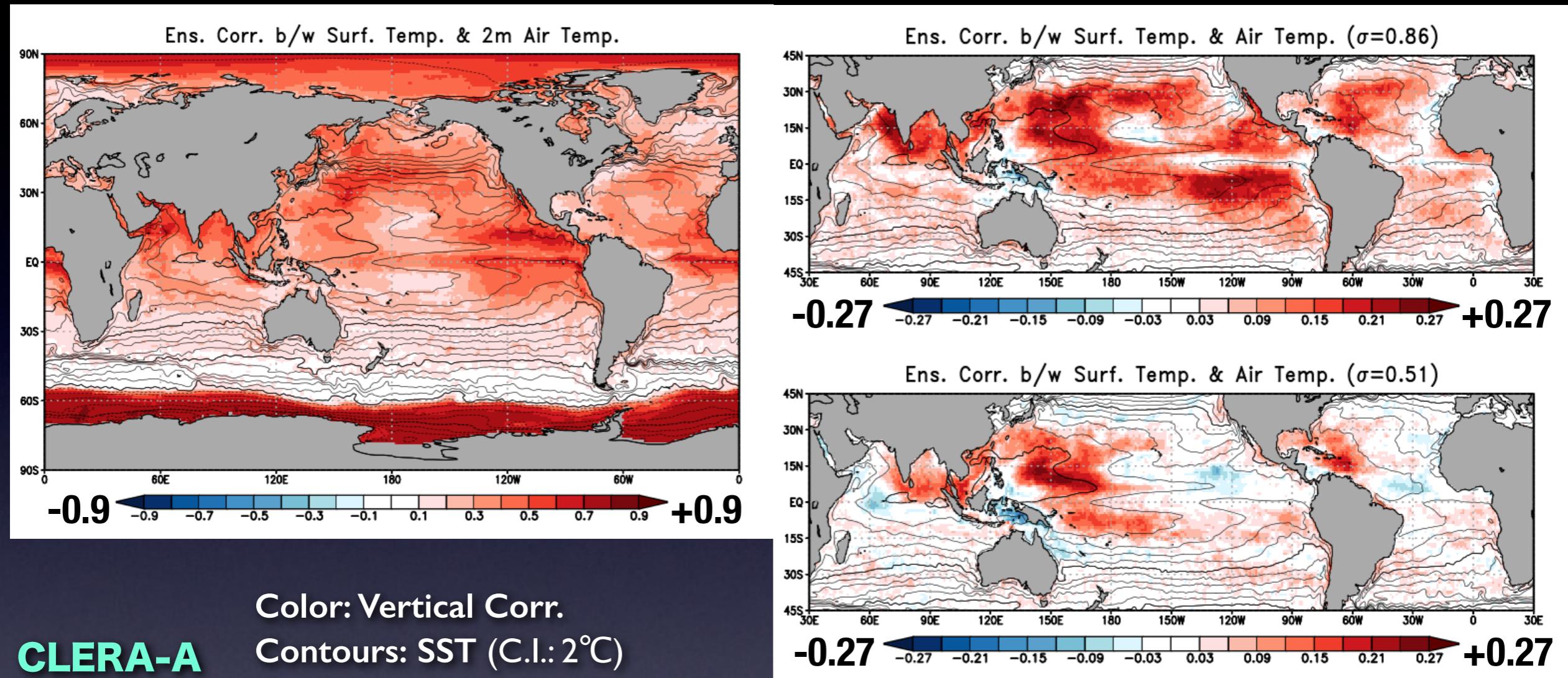
Ensemble autocorrelation of SST



T2

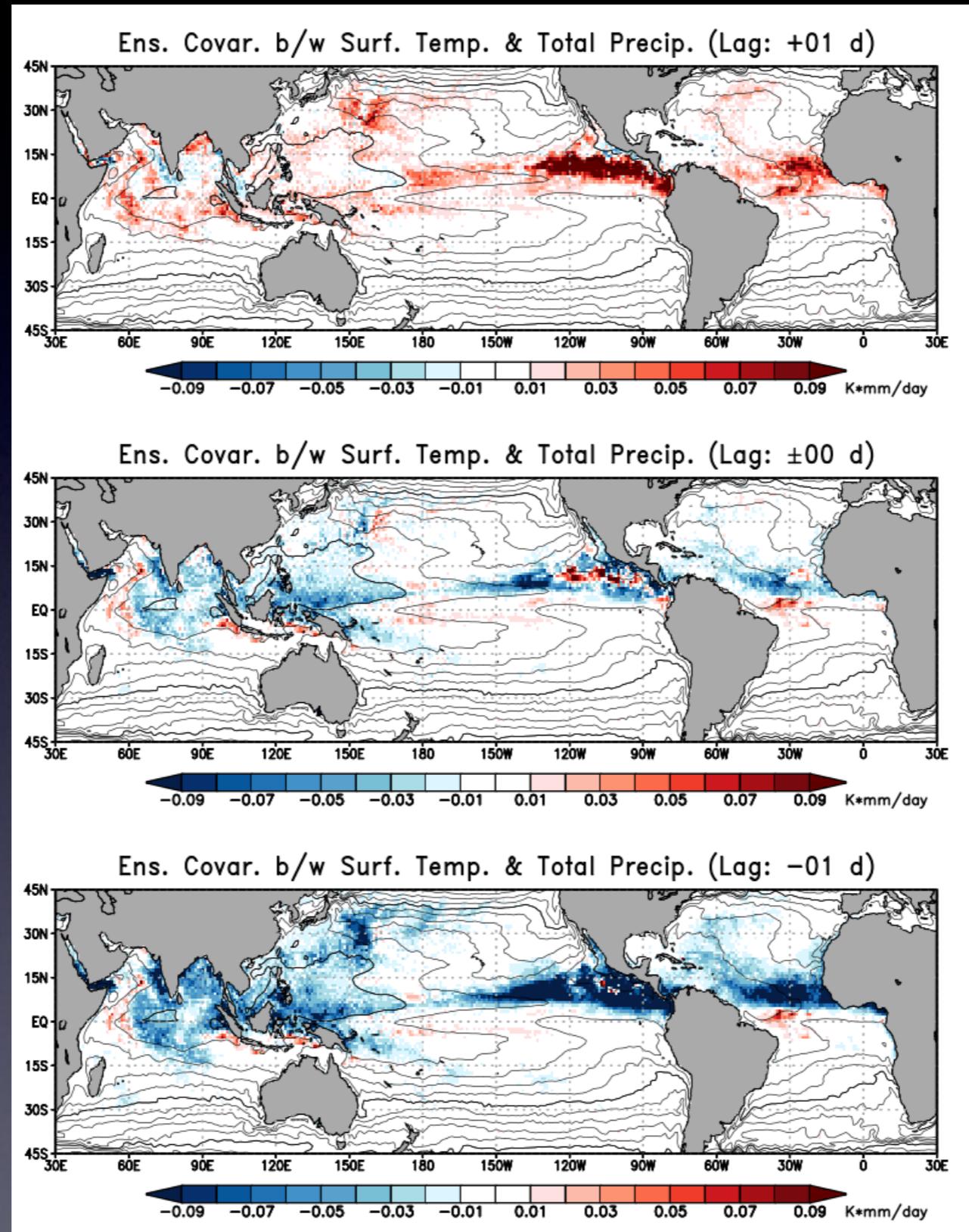
Vertical corr. b/w SST and air temp.

~850 hPa



~500 hPa

Lag-covariance b/w SST and precip. (40-day ave.)

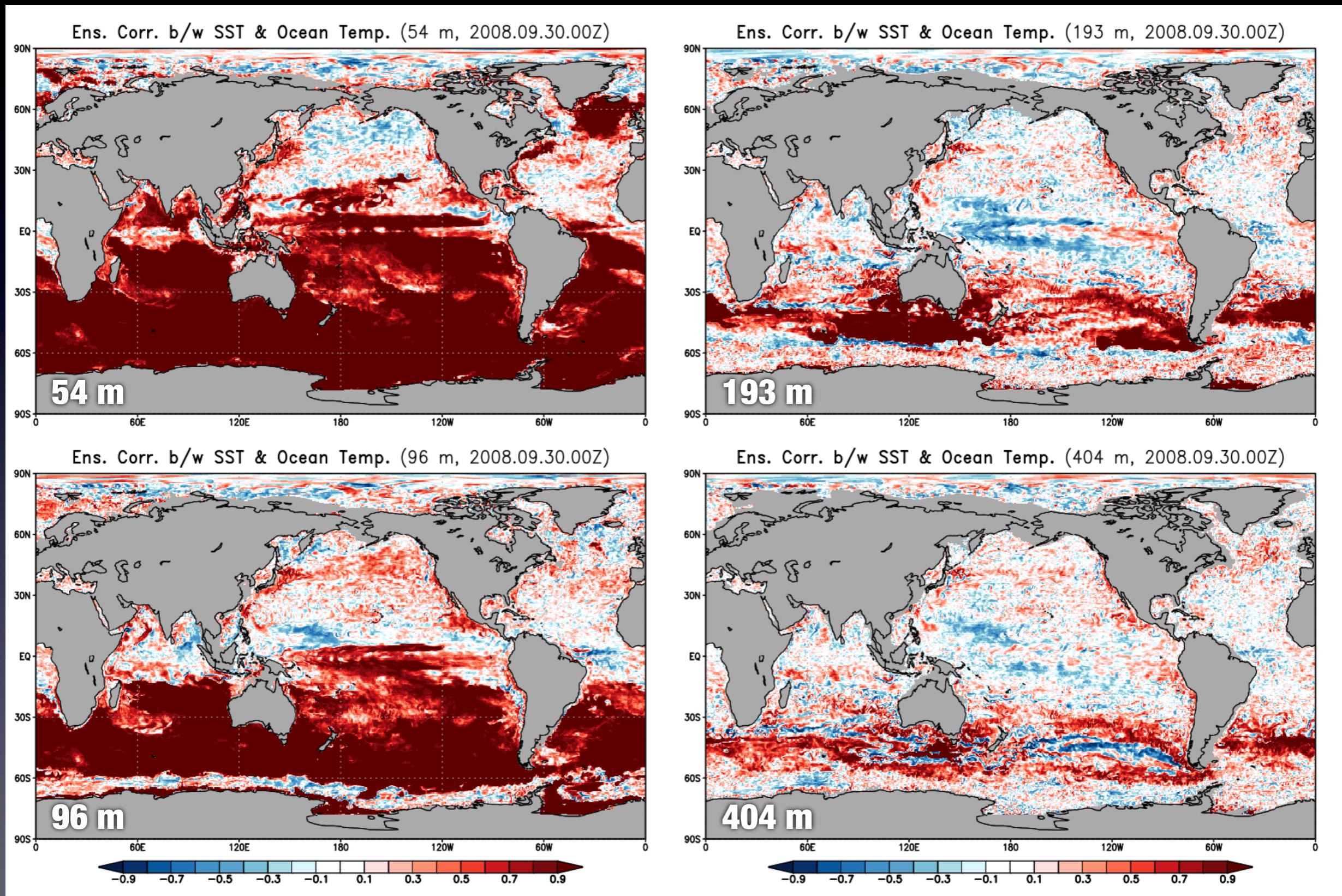


SST leads 1 day

Simultaneous

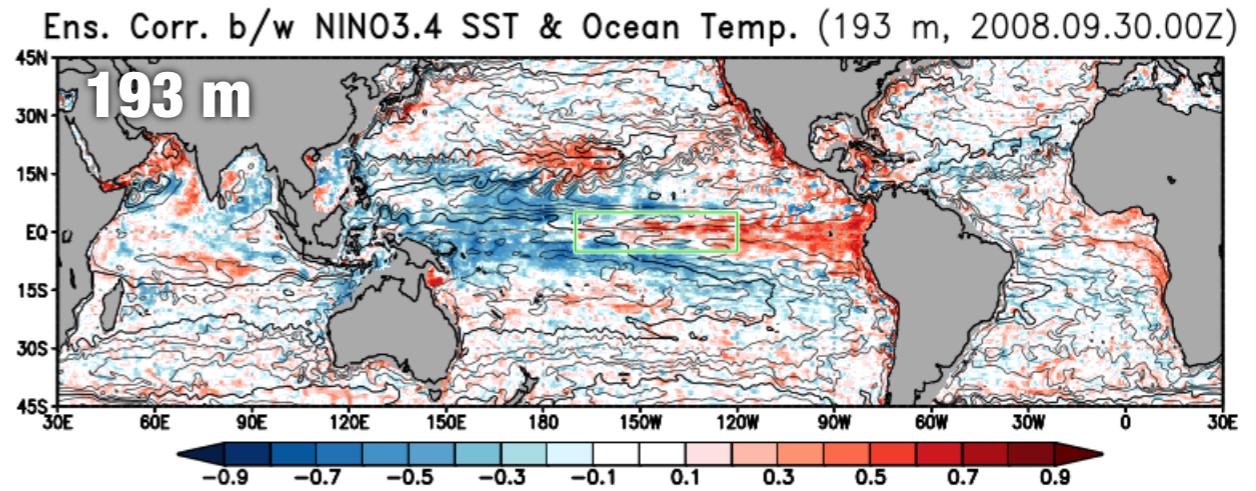
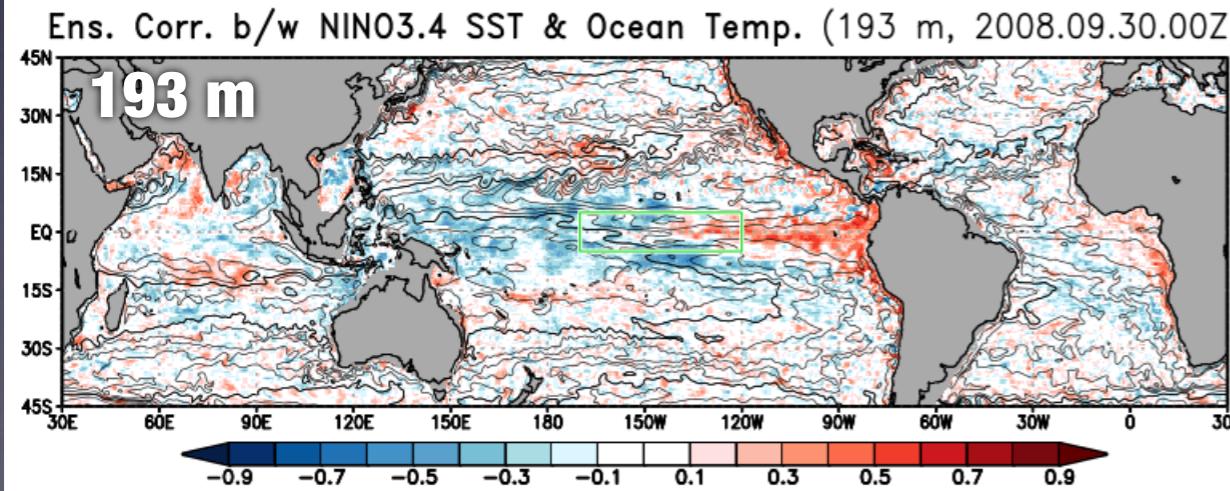
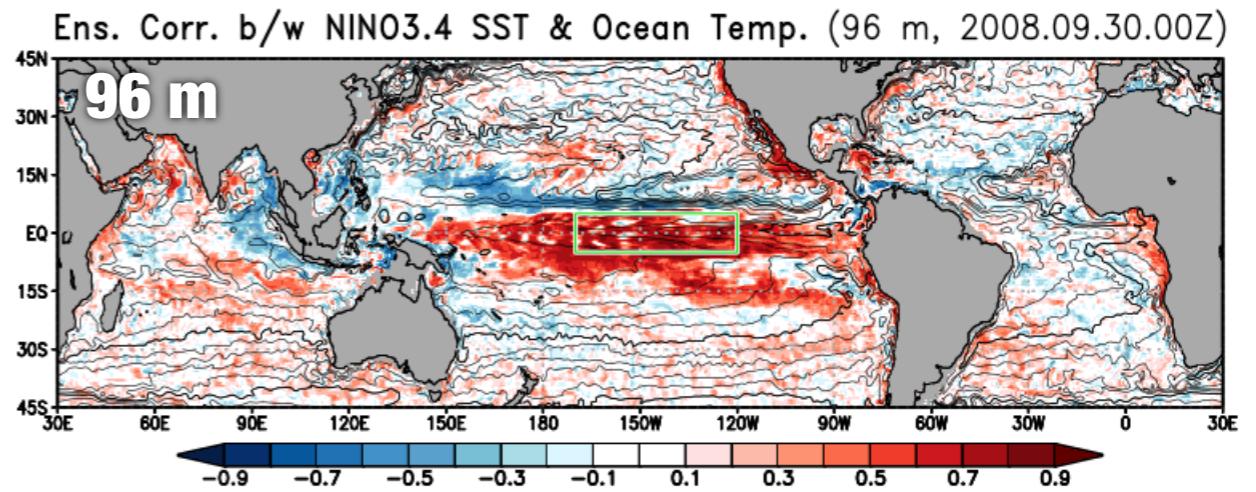
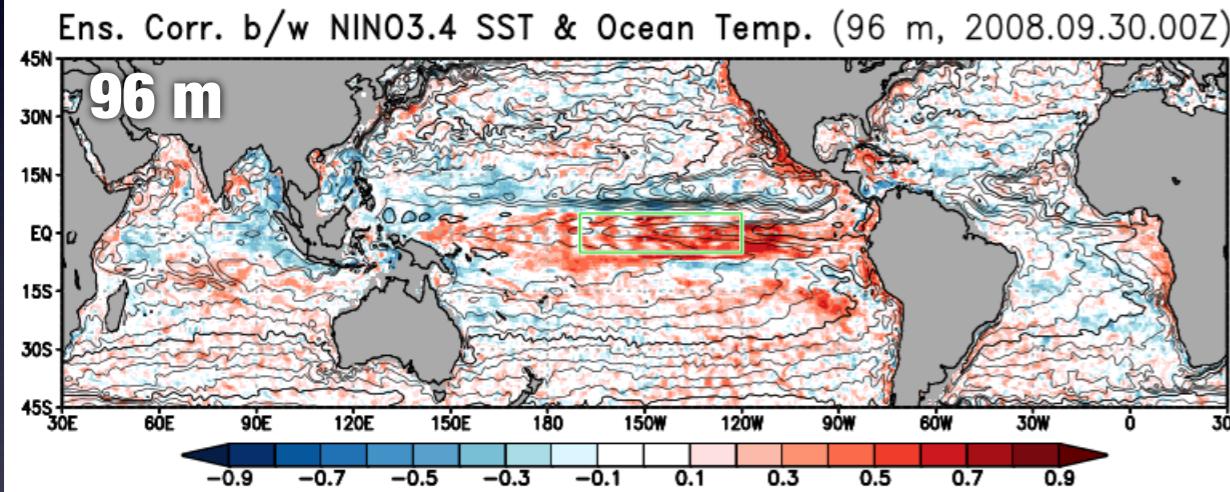
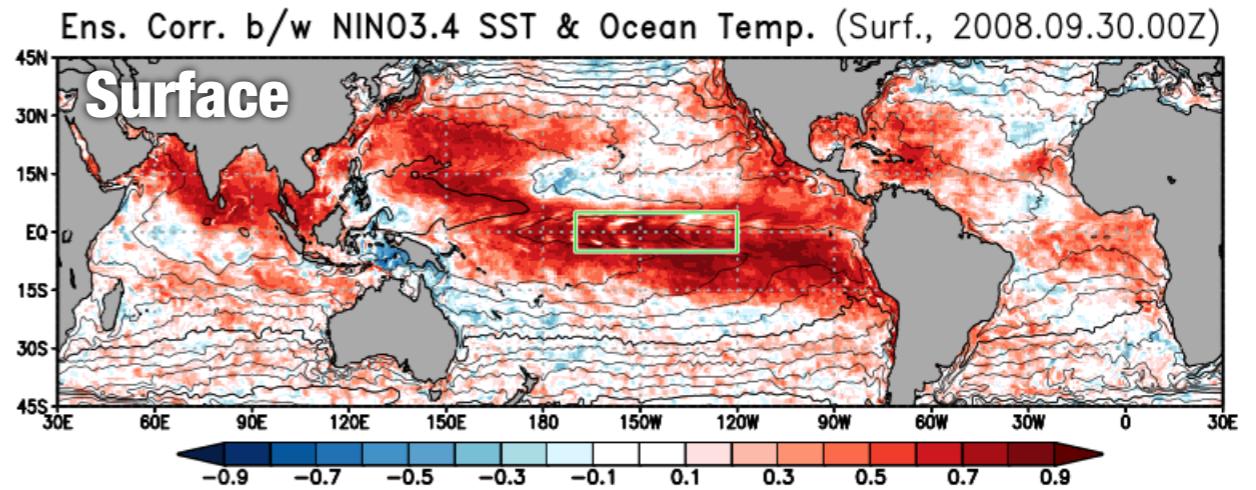
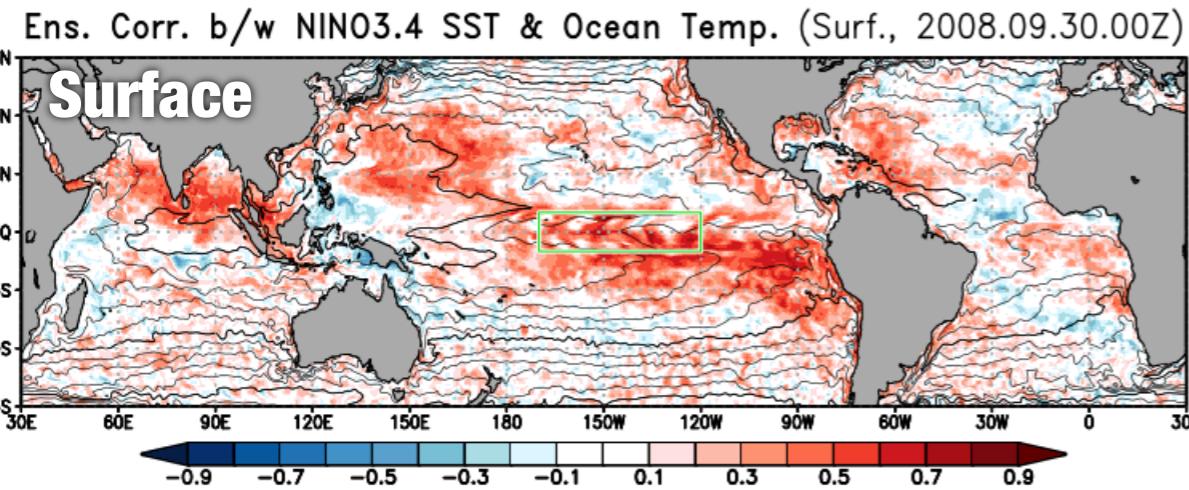
Precip. leads 1 day

Vertical corr. b/w SST and ocean temp.

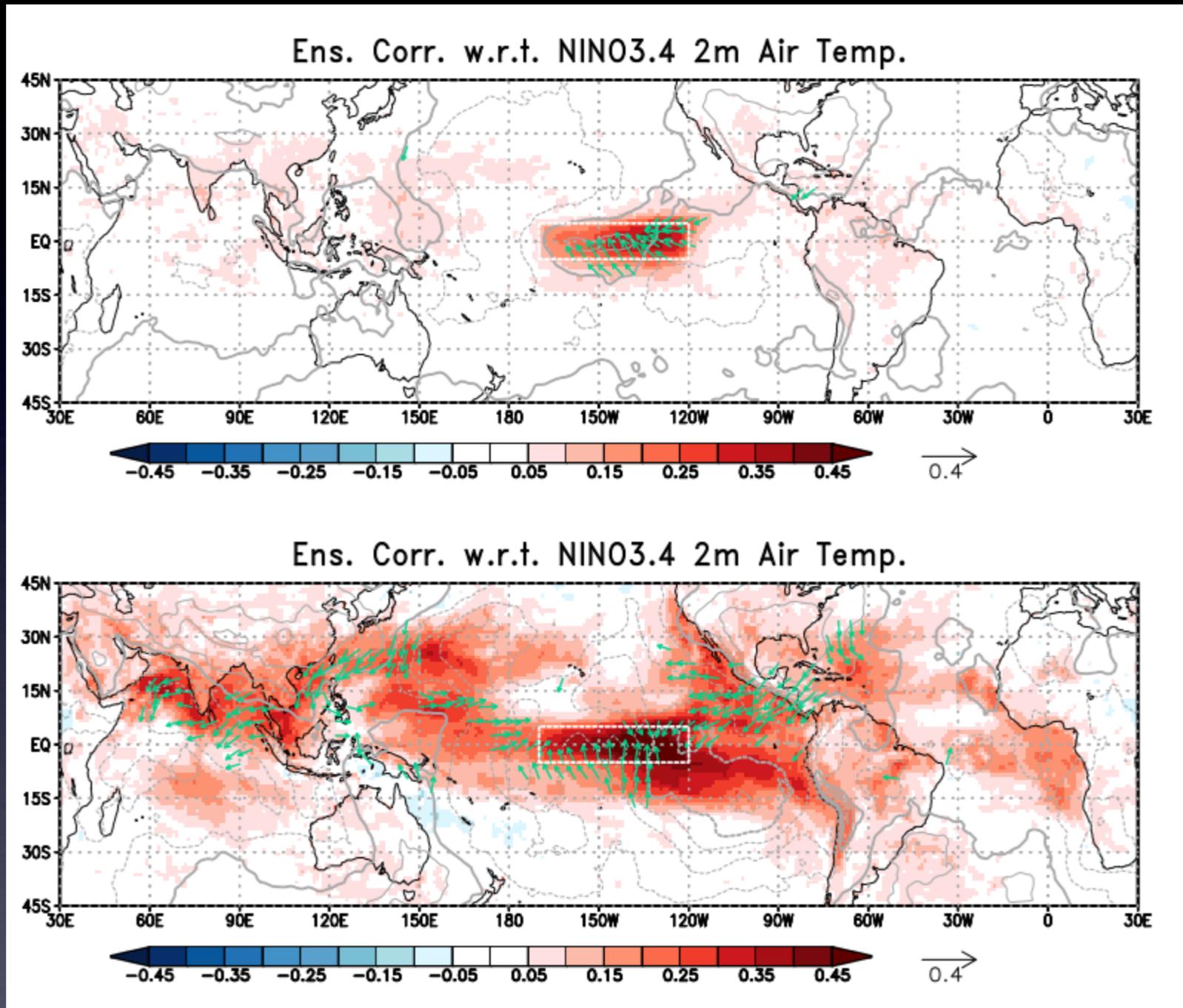


EnOFES

Corr. b/w NINO3.4 SST & ocean temp. CLERA-A



Corr. w.r.t. NINO3.4 2m air temp. (2-month ave.)



Color: 2m Air Temperature

Arrows: 10m Winds (> 0.1)

Contours: Surface pressure (C.I.: 0.05)

Summary

- The CFES–LETKF ensemble DA system has been constructed.
 - Ocean ensemble creates perturbed surface BC.
 - Ensemble spread in the lower troposphere is successfully increased.
 - Ensemble spread of ocean surface is slightly increased by atmosphere–ocean coupling.
 - Coupled DA system captures the basin-scale structure of ocean temperature.
 - Optimal parameters for DA (e.g., localization scales) could be different b/w atmospheric and coupled DA systems.
- Additional assimilation of oceanic observation is necessary.



A photograph of a massive supercomputer facility. The floor is made of light-colored tiles. Numerous server racks, all identical in design, are arranged in long, parallel rows that recede into the distance. Each rack is dark blue with a white vertical panel on the right side. On this panel, the NEC logo is at the top, followed by a stylized 'S' and '9'. The racks are set against a background of a high ceiling with recessed lighting. The perspective of the rows creates a sense of depth.

Thank You!