

Real Time Data Assimilation at the University of Washington

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Weather Workshop

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Most operational centers create ensemble members by perturbing around a deterministic estimate

- ECMWF - singular vectors
- NCEP – bred vectors
- UW – multi-model analyses and/or physics

But, what if we could produce probabilistic analyses, with each ensemble analysis member an equally likely representation?

Ensemble Kalman Filter

Marriage of data assimilation and ensemble forecasting

$$\mathbf{X}^a = \mathbf{X}^b + \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X}^b)$$

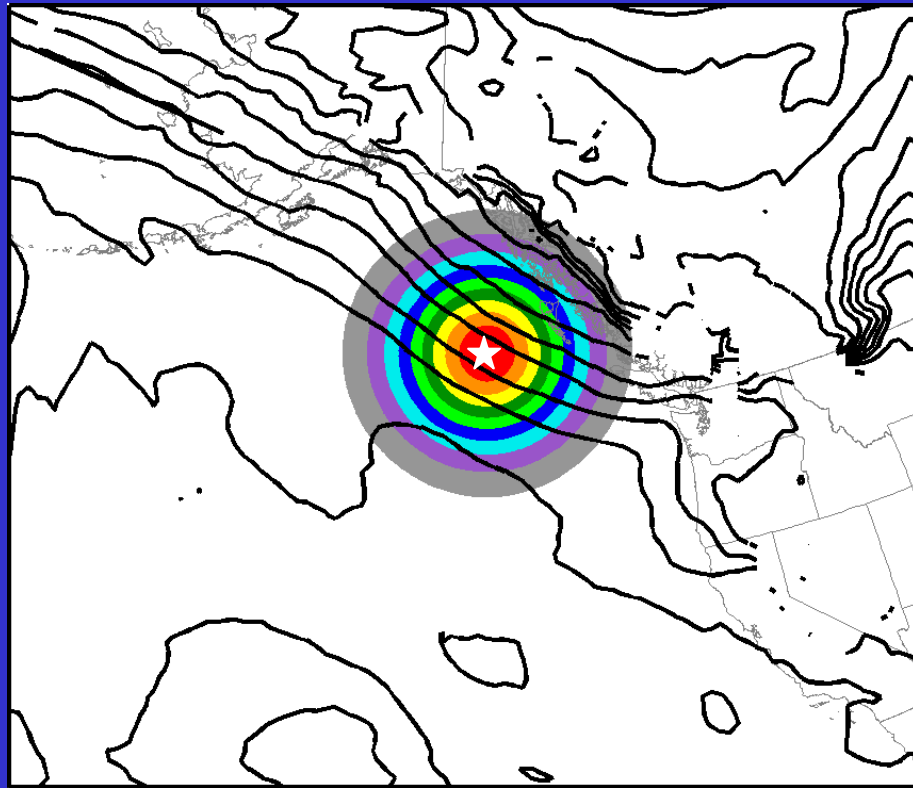
$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{P}^b \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{P}^b \mathbf{H}^T + \mathbf{R})^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{P}^b \approx \frac{1}{N_e - 1} \mathbf{X}'^b \mathbf{X}'^{bT}$$

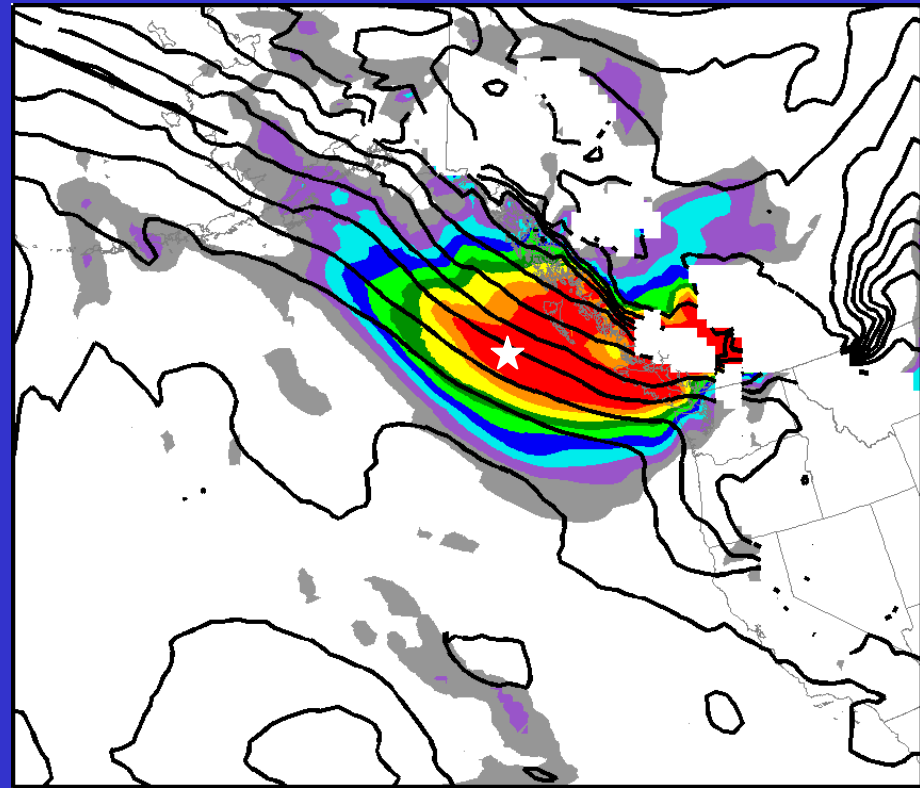
Unlike operational methods, \mathbf{P}^b calculated from ensemble!

Ensemble Covariances

3D-VAR covariance

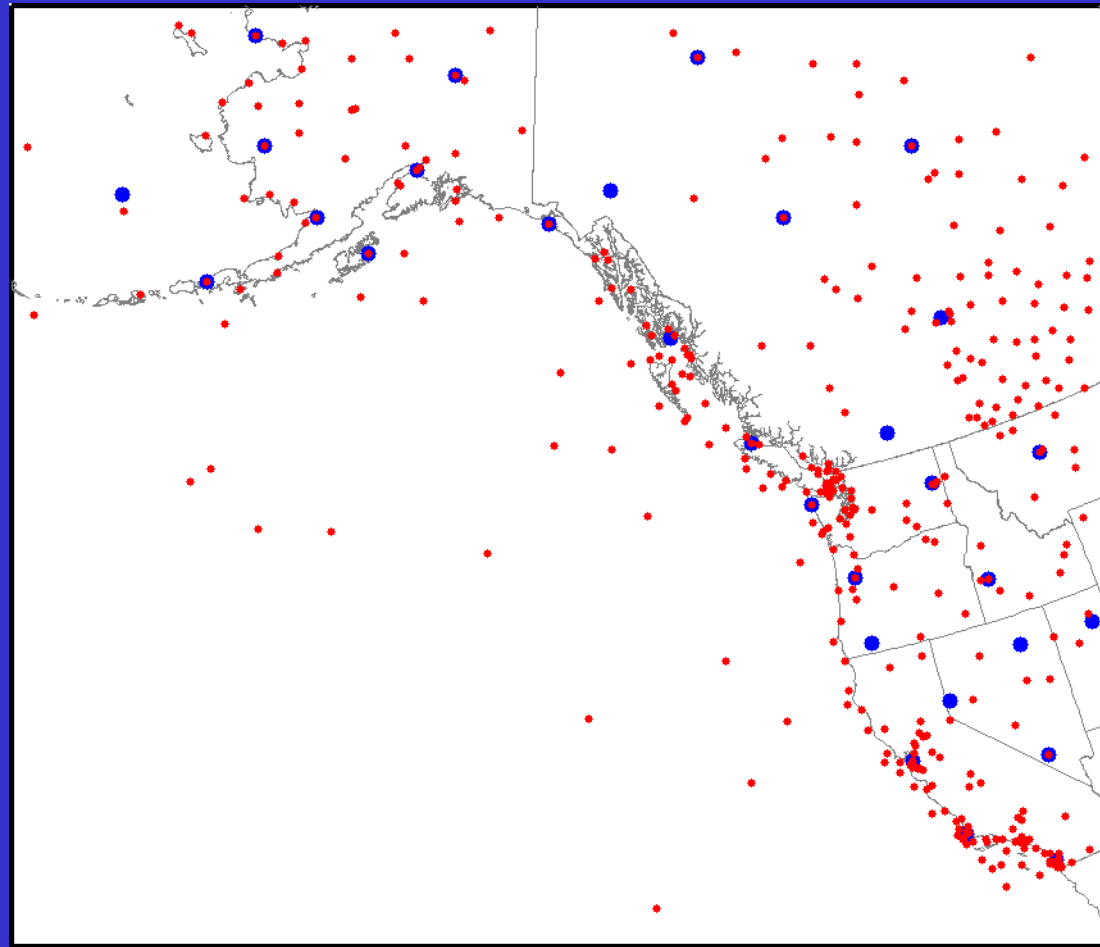


ensemble covariance



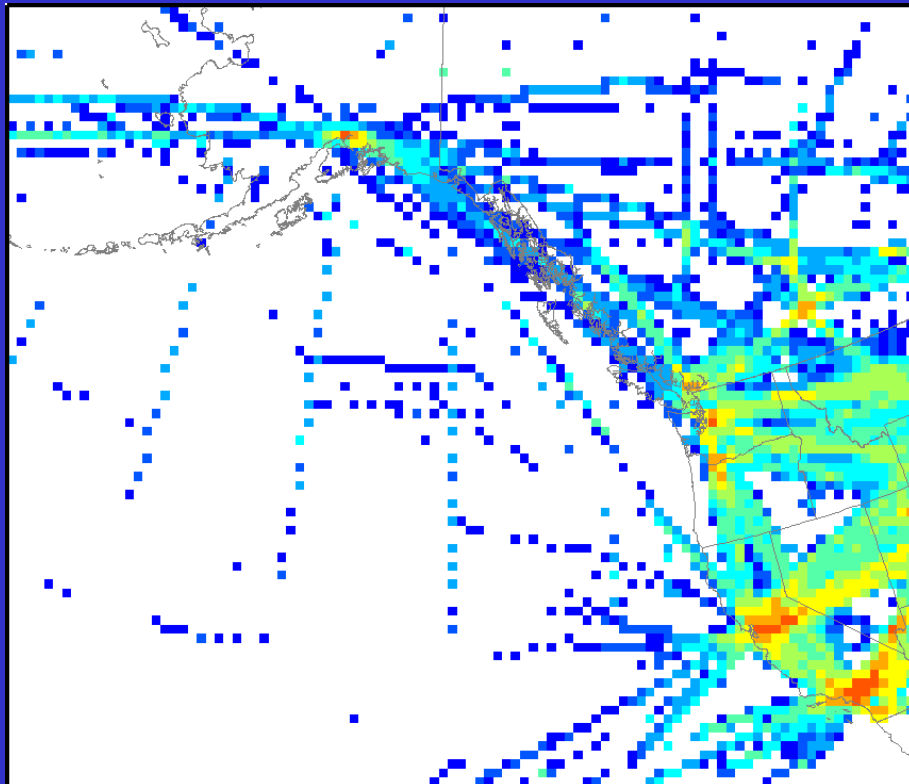
System Specifications

- Weather Research and Forecasting model, (WRF)
45 km resolution, 33 vertical levels
- 90 ensemble members
- 6 hour analysis cycle
- ensemble forecasts to t+24 hrs at 00 and 12 UTC
- assimilate rawinsonde, ACARS, cloud drift winds, ASOS, buoy and ship data

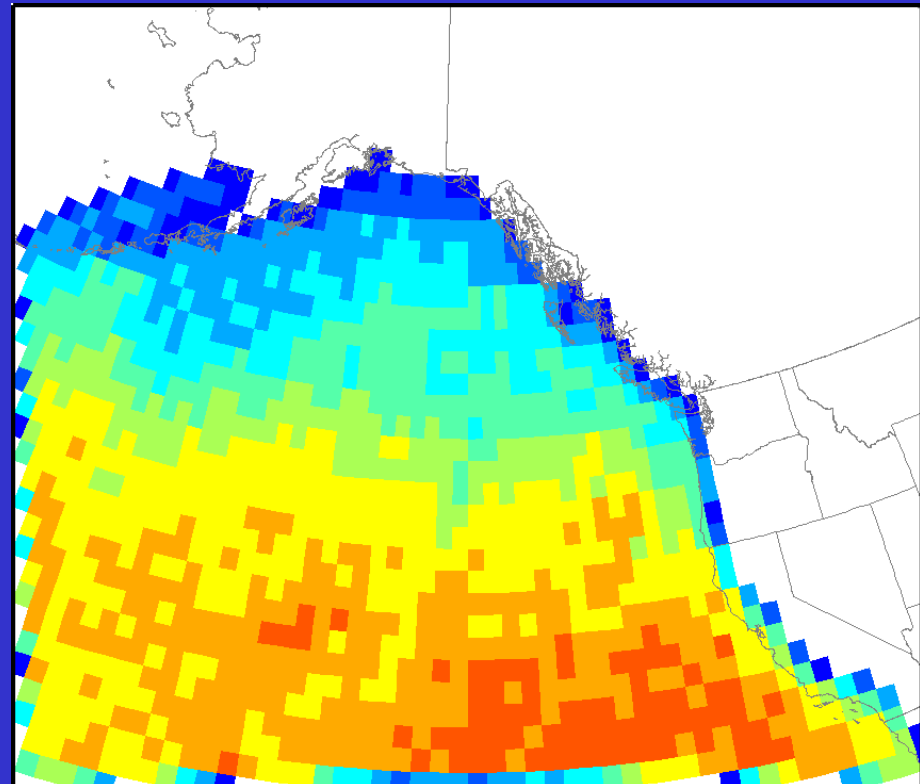


Observation Densities

aircraft obs.



cloud winds

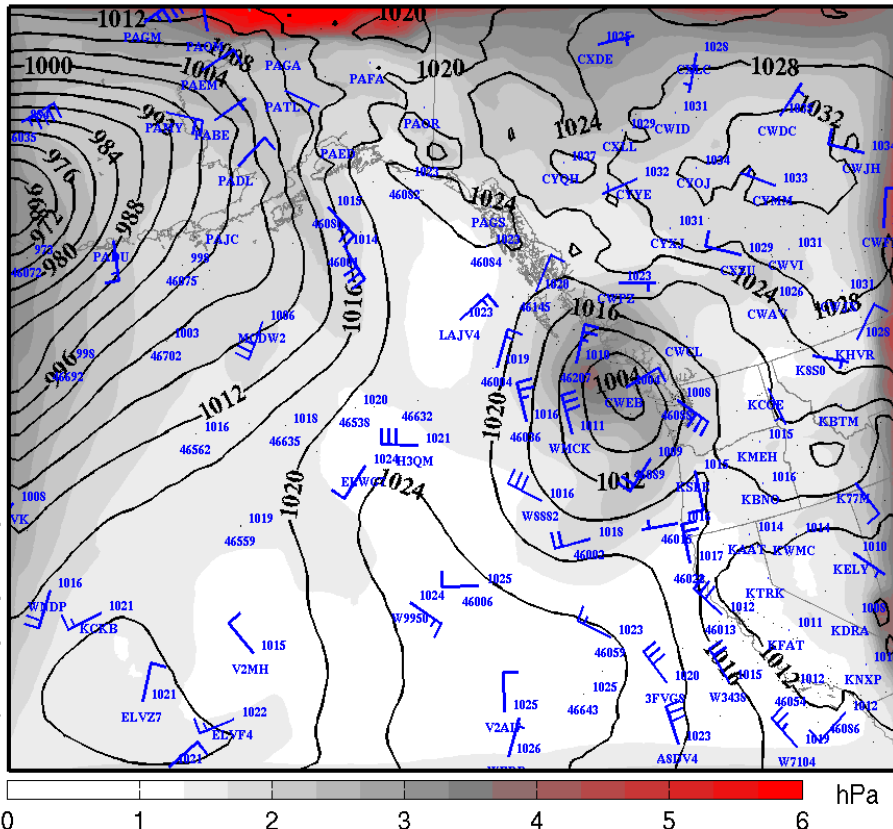


Probabilistic Analyses

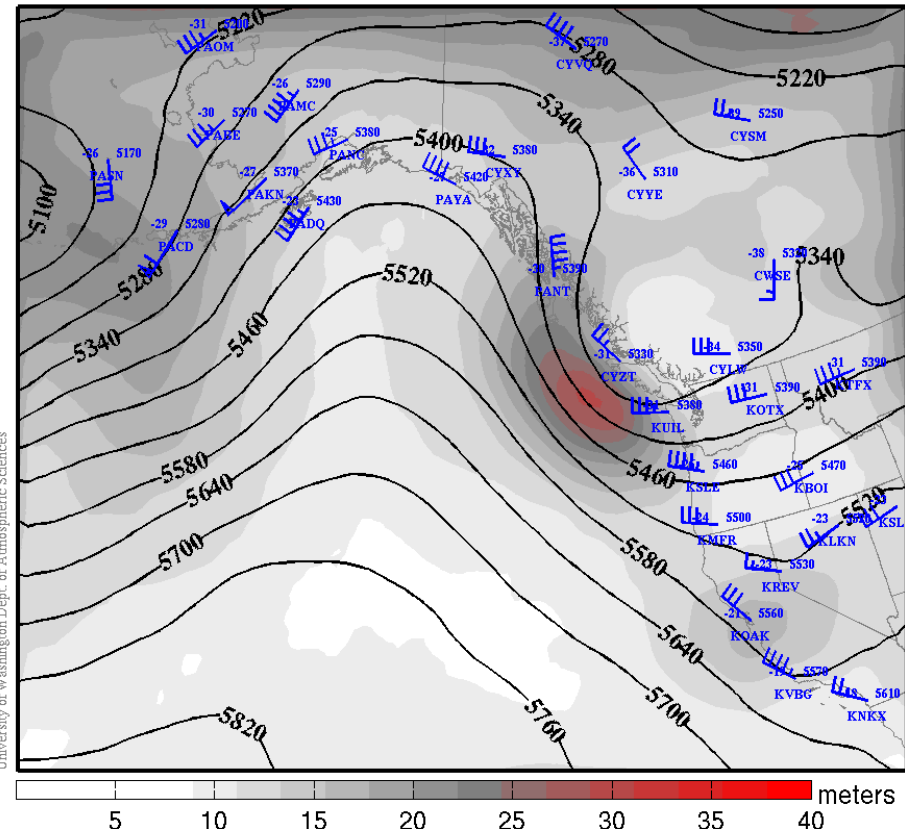
sea-level pressure

500 hPa height

Sea Level Pressure, spread and surface obs valid 2005020612



500 hPa heights, height spread and rawindsonde obs valid 2005020612

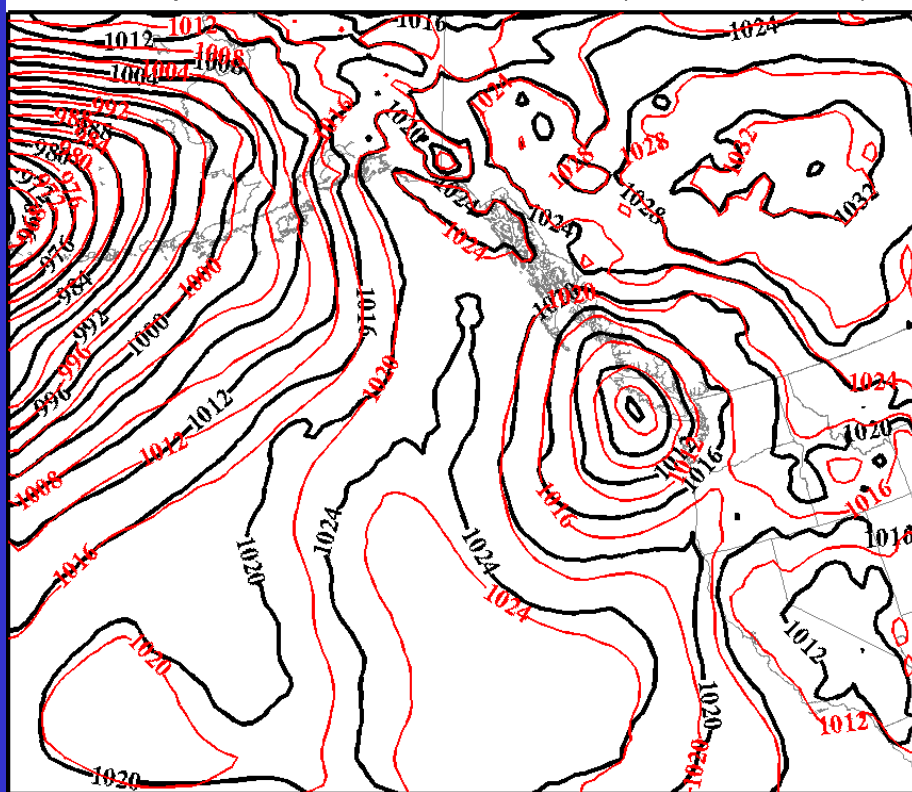


Large uncertainty associated with shortwave approaching in NW flow

Ensemble inliers/outliers

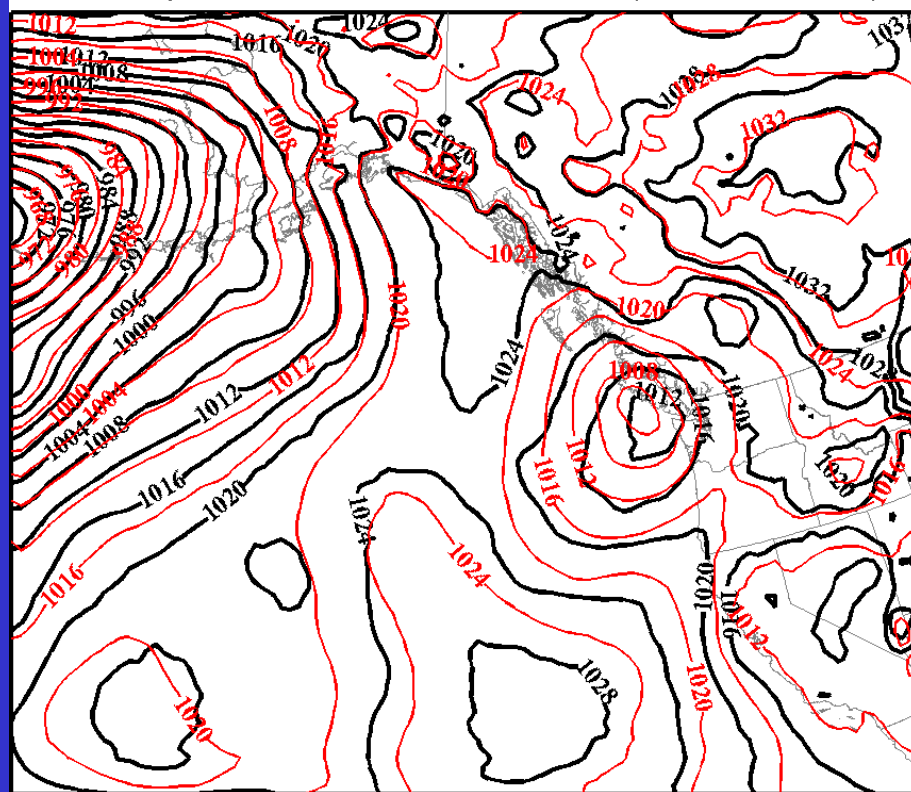
inlier

sea-level pressure for inlier valid 2005020612 (mem = 62: 1.4 hPa)



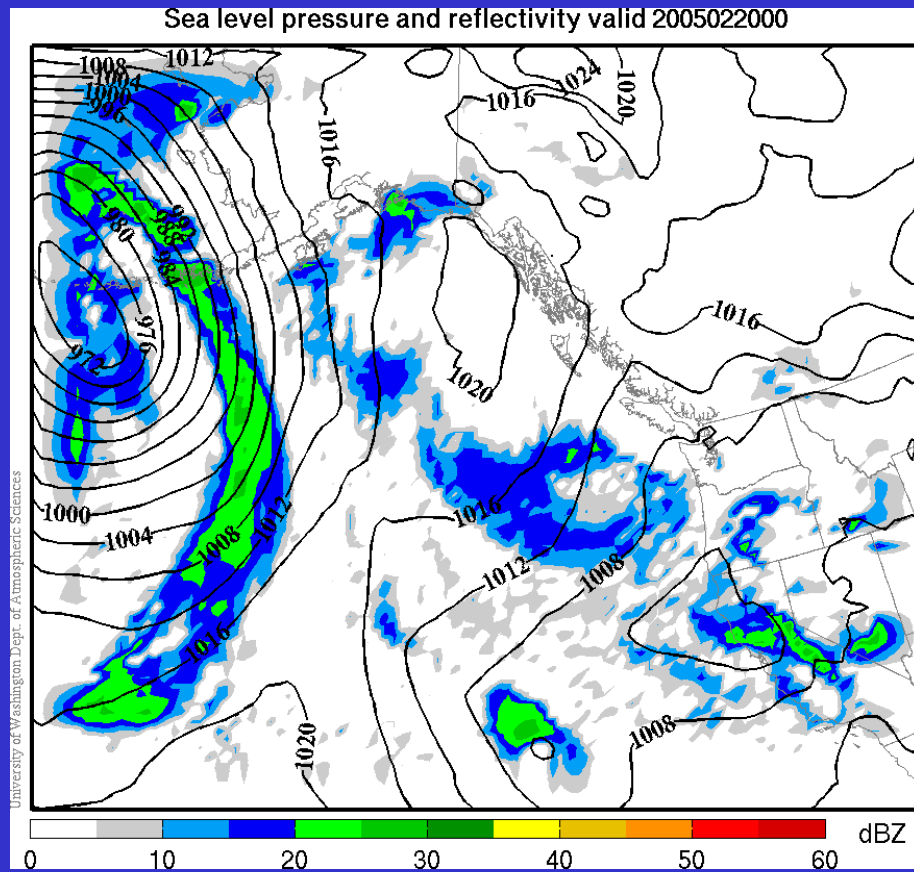
outlier

sea-level pressure for outlier valid 2005020612 (mem = 37: 2.9 hPa)

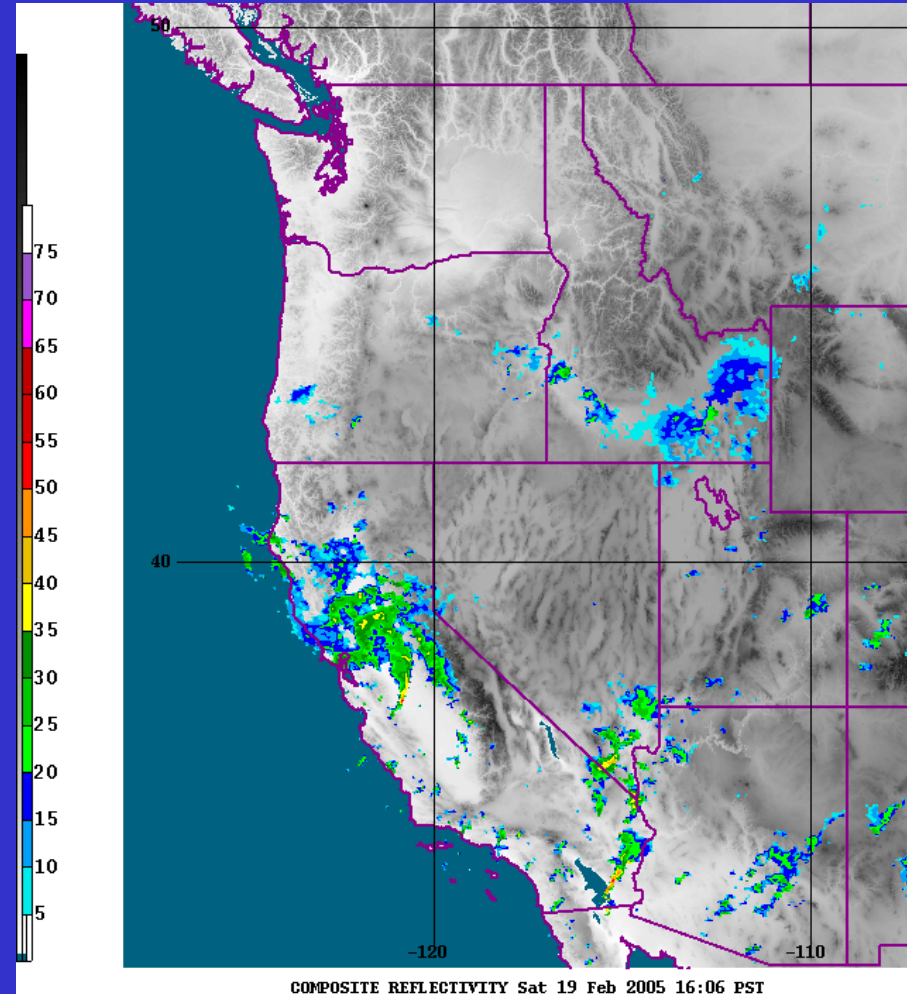


Microphysical Analyses

20 February 2005, 00 UTC



model analysis

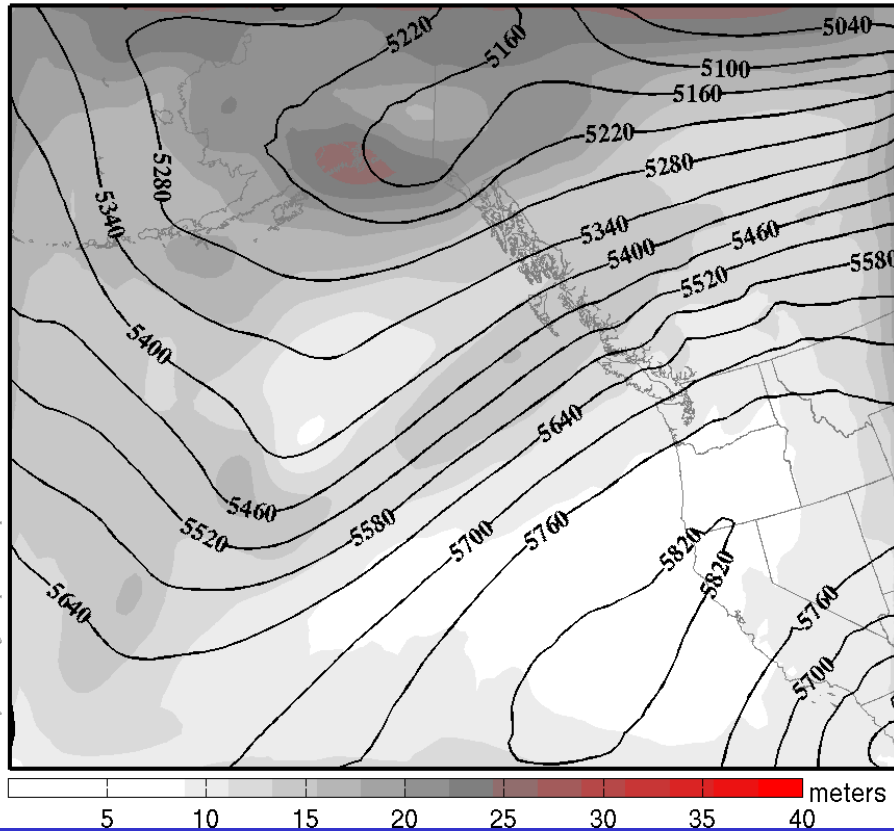


composite radar

Ensemble Forecasts

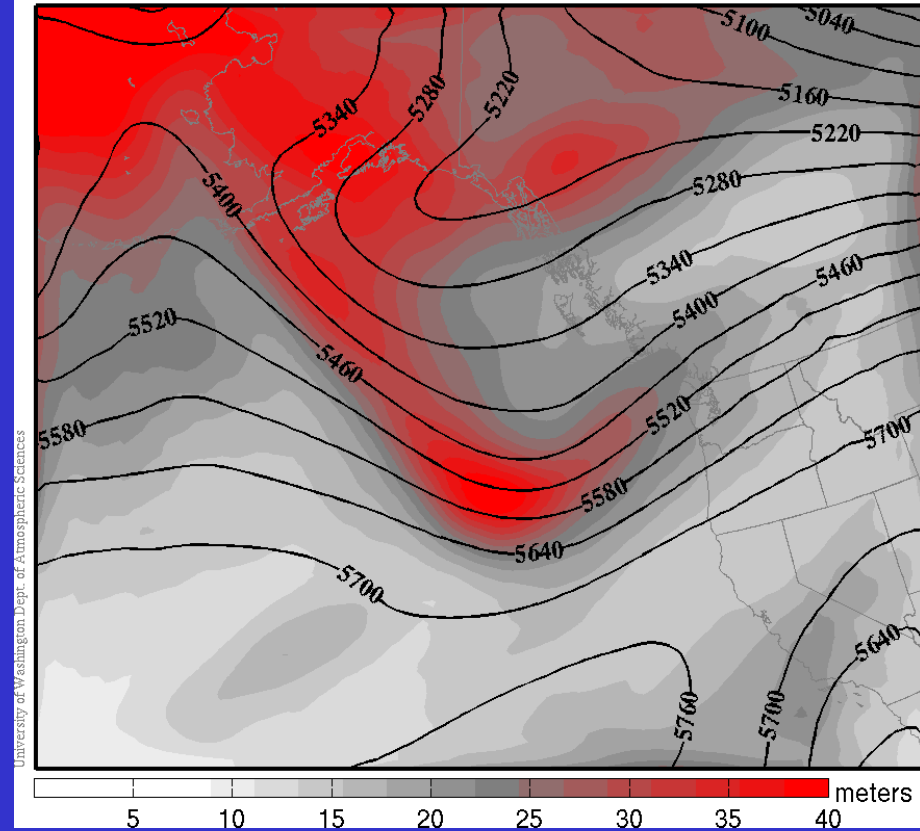
Analysis

500 hPa heights and height spread valid 2005020312



24-hour forecast

500 hPa heights and height spread valid 2005020412



Forecast Sensitivity

How does a one unit difference in the analysis field at one point alter the forecast of a given field at another point?

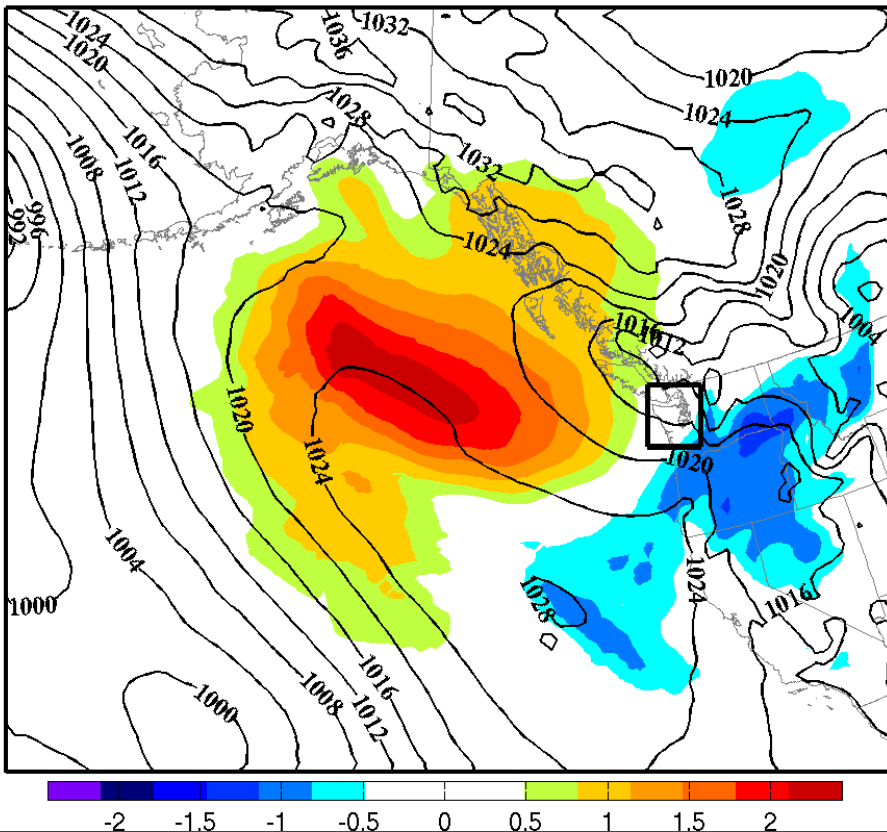
$$\Delta J^f = \frac{\text{cov}(X_i^a, J^f)}{\text{var}(X_i^a)} \times \Delta X_i^a$$

Sensitivity Example

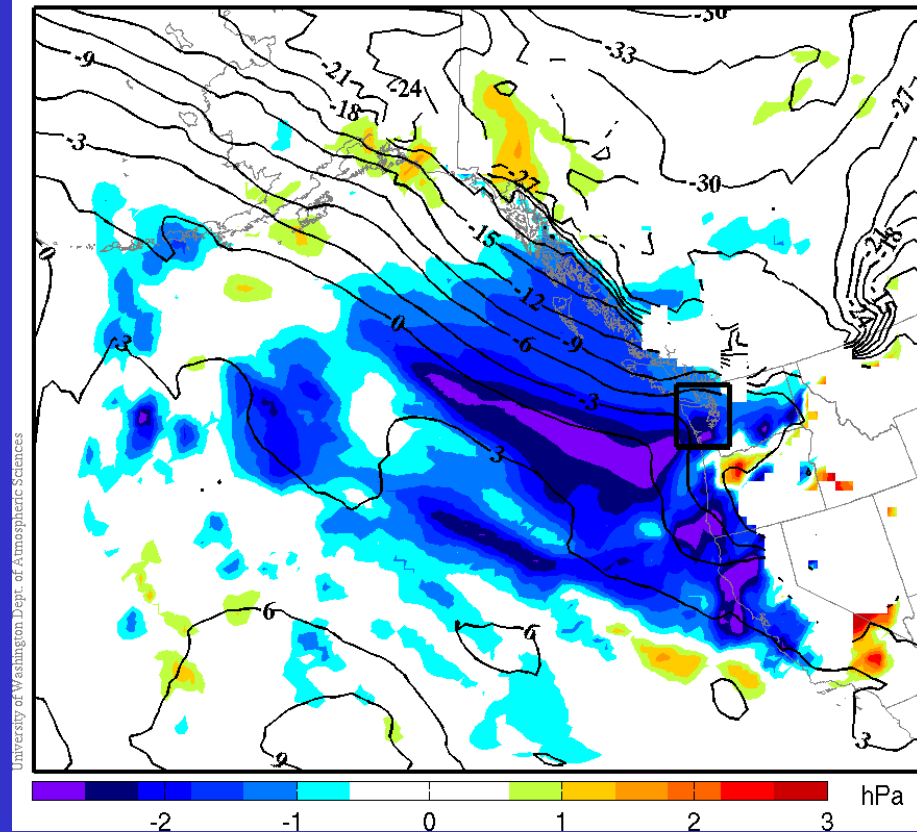
analysis SLP

850 hPa temp.

24 hr SLP forecast sensitivity to analysis SLP valid 2005011312

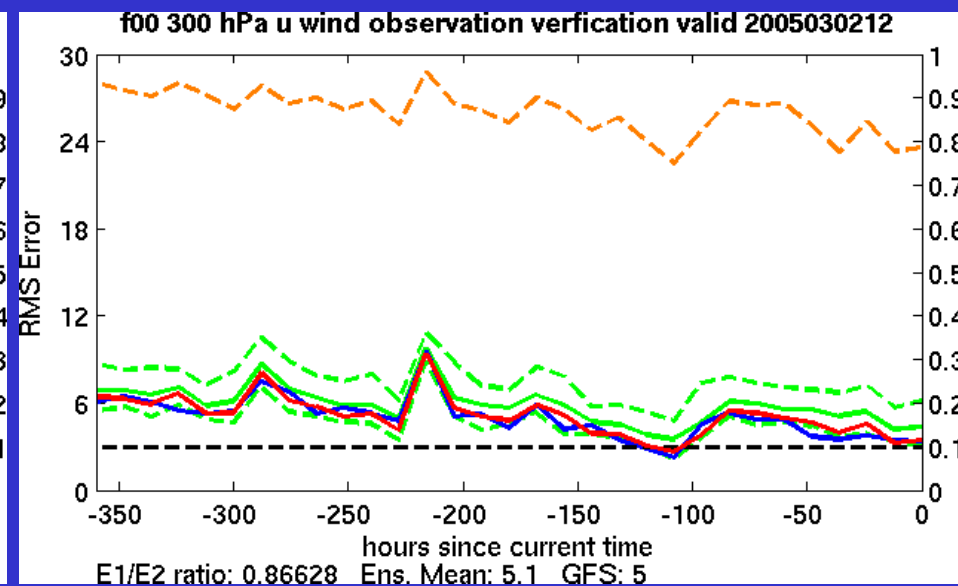
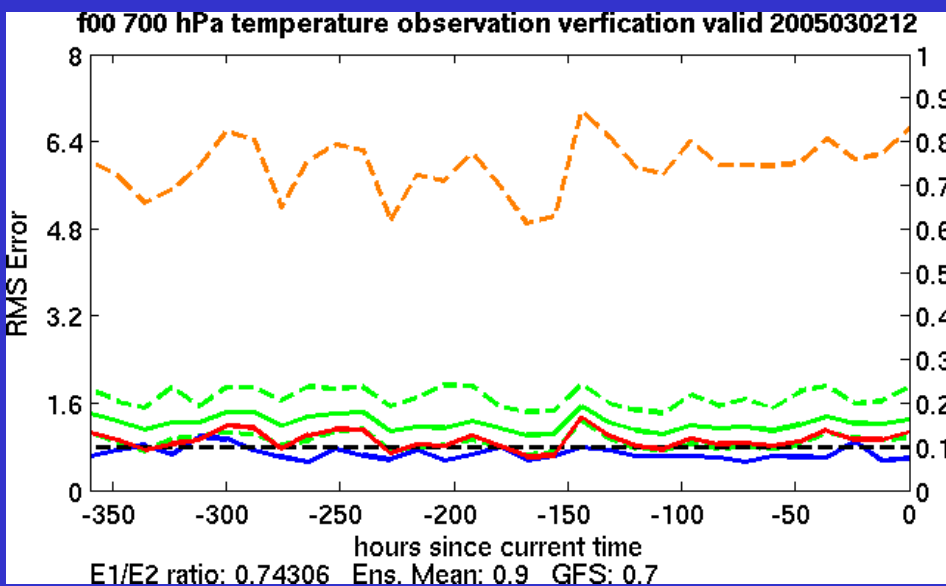
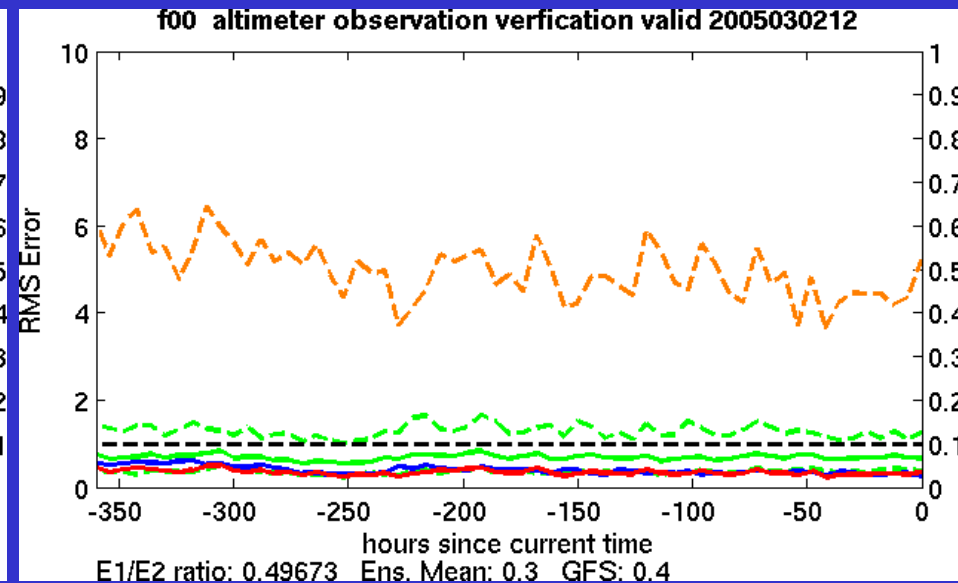
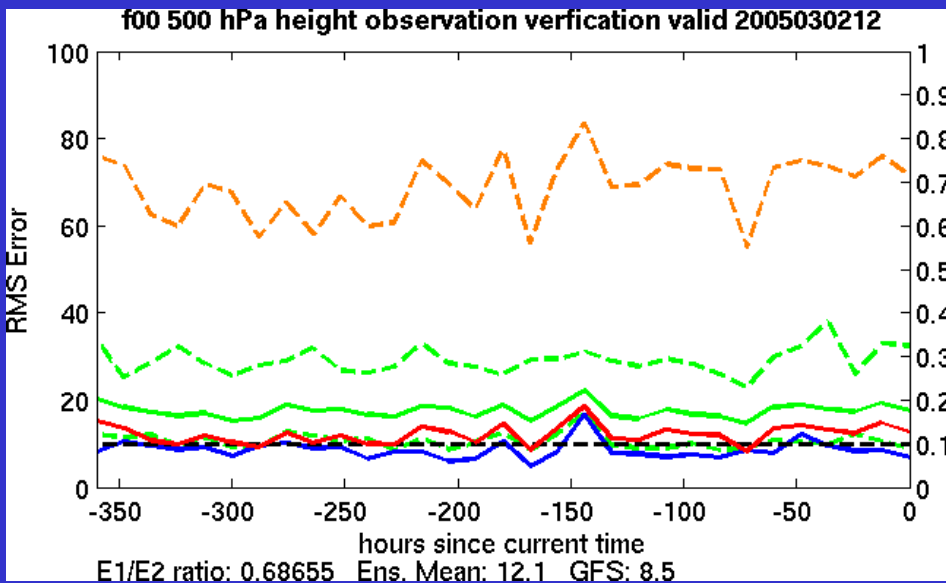


24 hr SLP forecast sensitivity to analysis 850 hPa T valid 2005011312

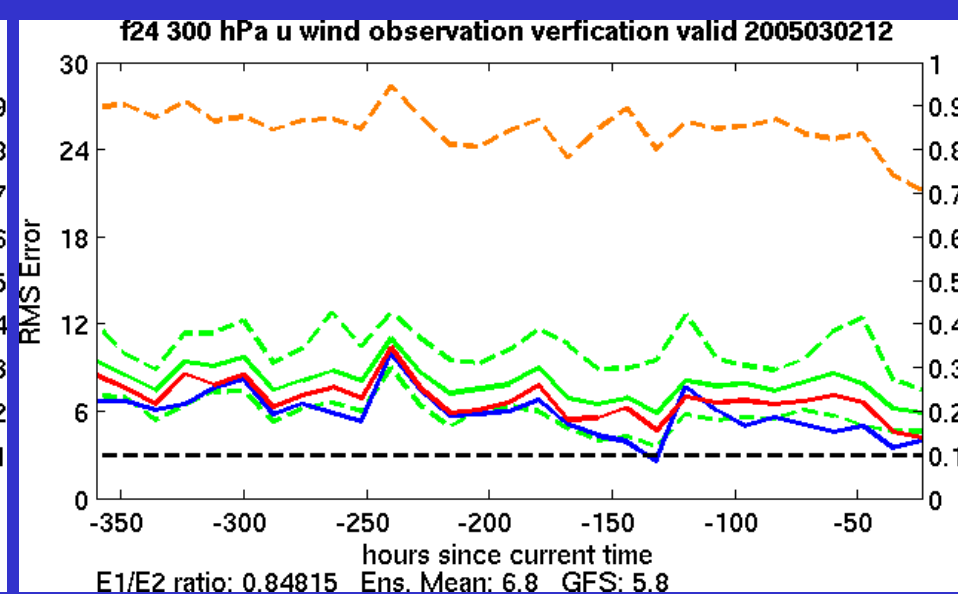
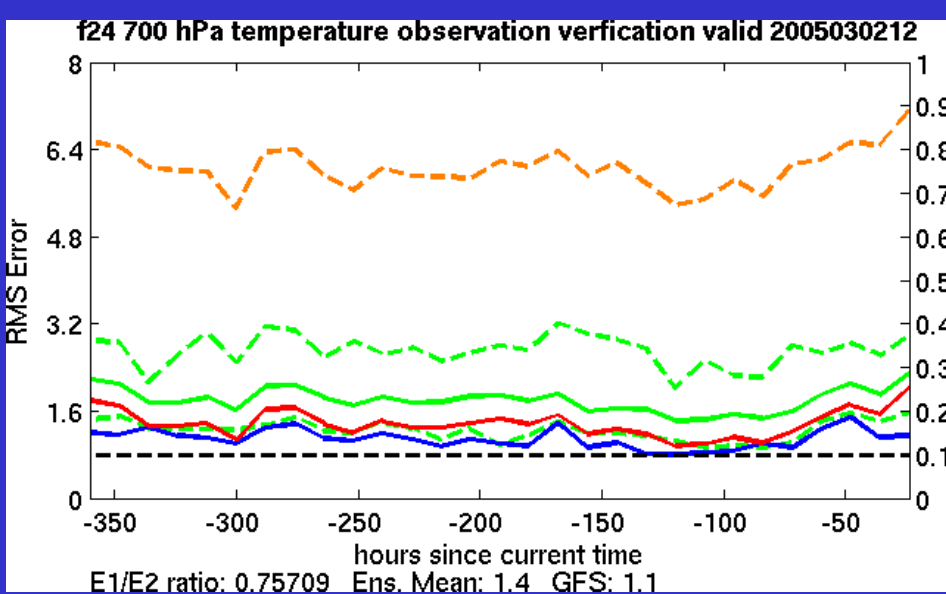
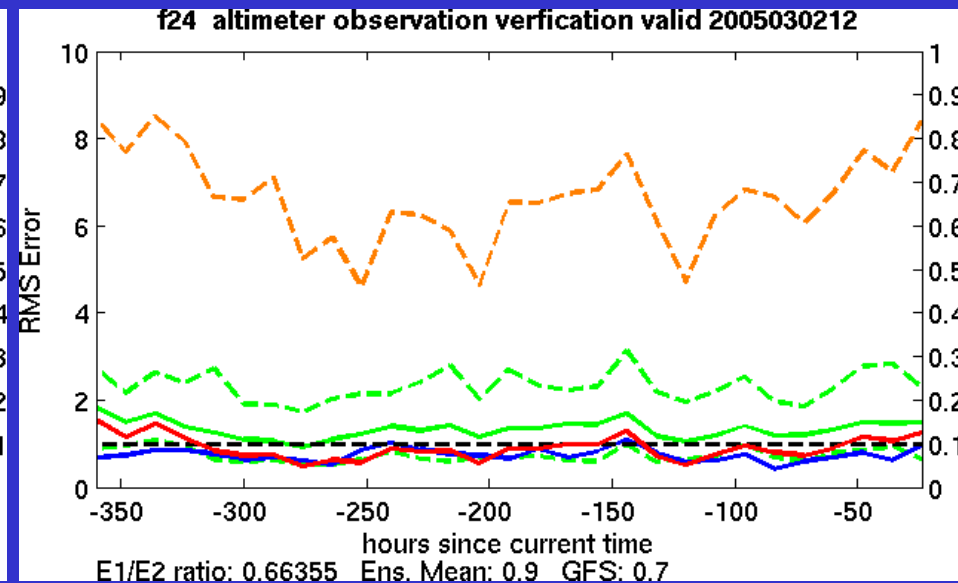
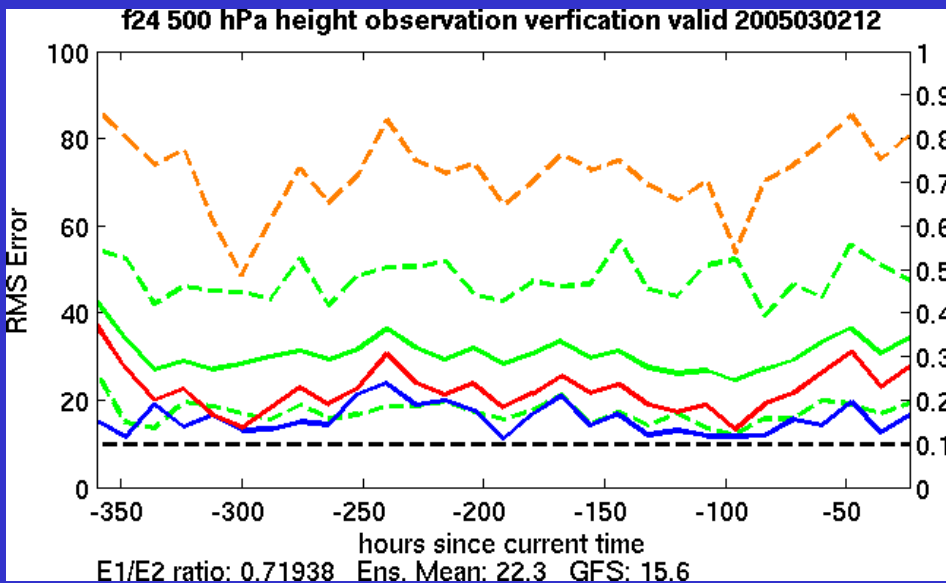


hPa

Analysis Verification

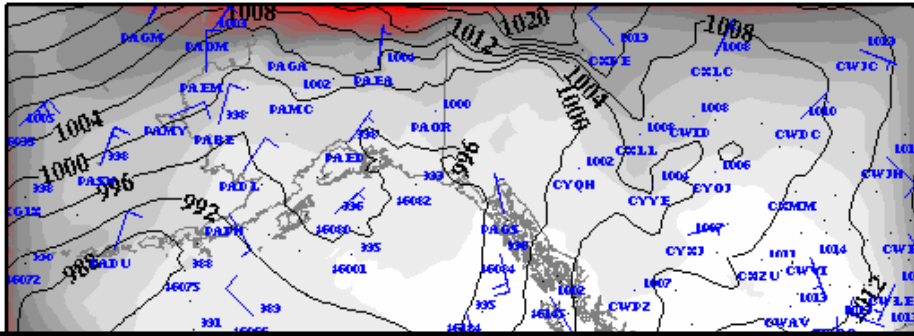


Forecast Verification

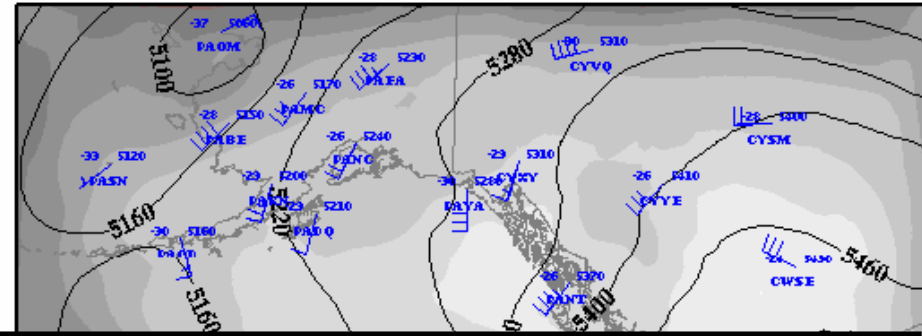


[Analyses](#) | [Forecasts](#)

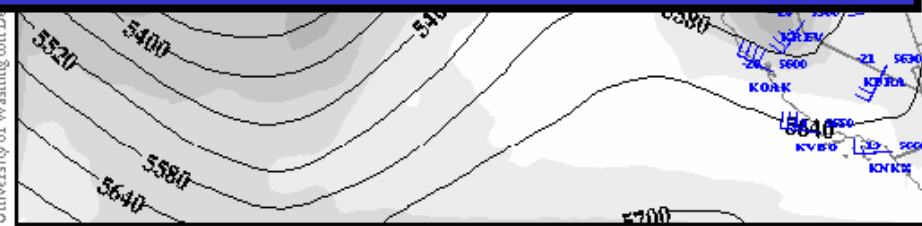
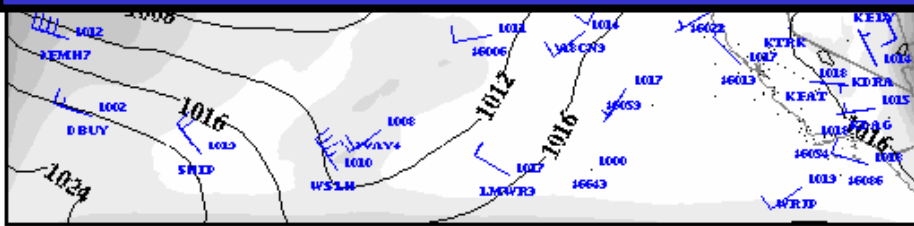
Sea Level Pressure, spread and surface obs valid 2005030212



500 hPa heights, height spread and rawinsonde obs valid 2005030212



<http://www.atmos.washington.edu/~enkf>



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 hPa
Loop Surface map GO

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 meters
Loop 500 hPa map GO

Filter status **Wed Mar 2 09:27:57 PST 2005** : Analysis completed on: Wed Mar 2 07:16:14 PST 2005

[Observations assimilated](#)

[Radiosonde verification \(00 and 12 UTC\)](#)

Filter performance: $E1/E2 = 0.758$ (LOG)