

# An adaptive covariance localization method with the LETKF

Takemasa Miyoshi\*

University of Maryland, College Park

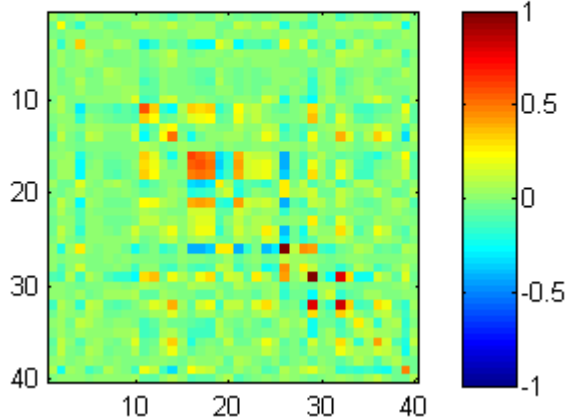
miyoshi@atmos.umd.edu

# Covariance localization (e.g., Houtekamer and Mitchell 1998)

Empirical treatment for...

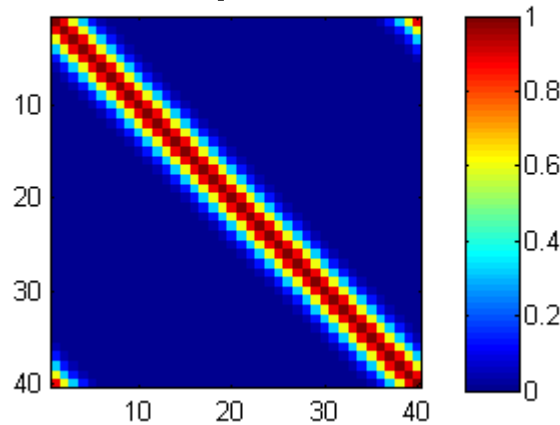
- reducing sampling noise
- increasing the rank

$\mathbf{P}^f$

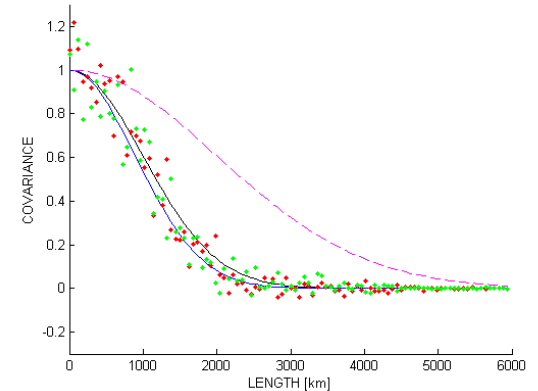
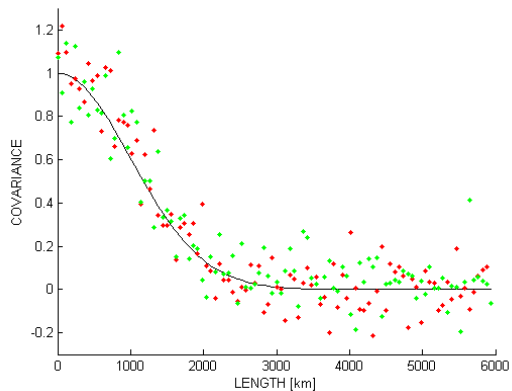
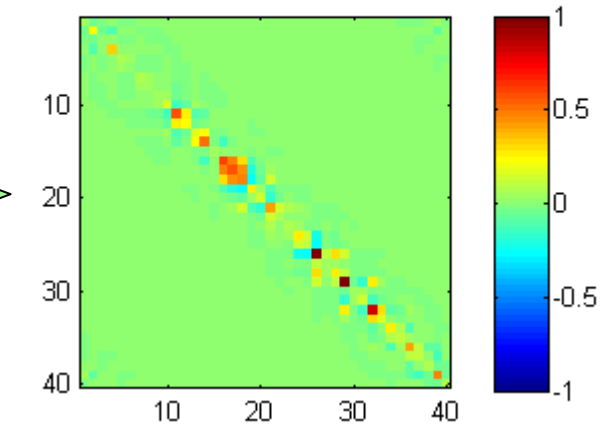


Localized

$\rho$



$\rho \circ \mathbf{P}^f$



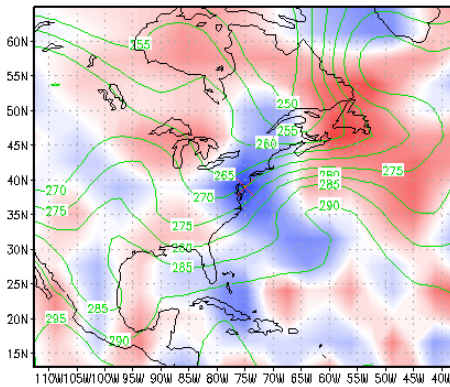
# Difficulties of localization

Difficulties include...

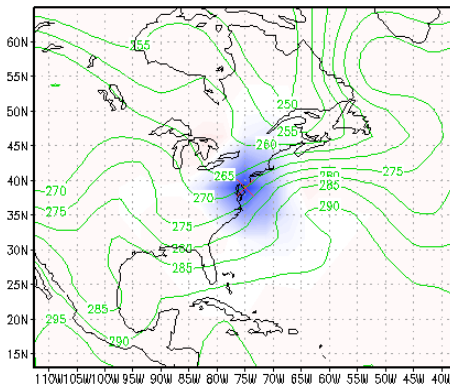
- depending on (x, y, z, t)
- reducing flow-dependence

$\sigma = 0.95$

NO LOCALIZATION

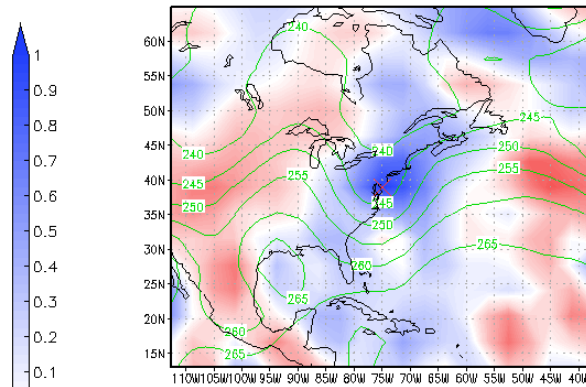


FIXED LOCALIZATION

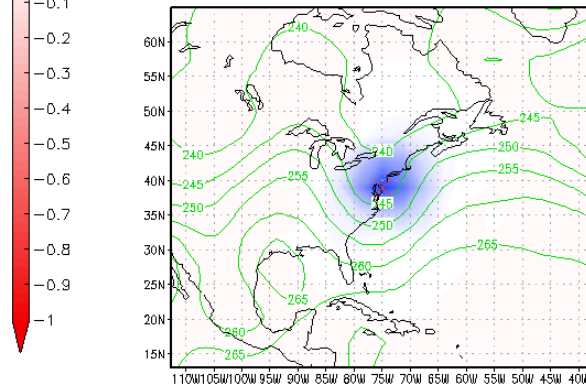


$\sigma = 0.51$

NO LOCALIZATION

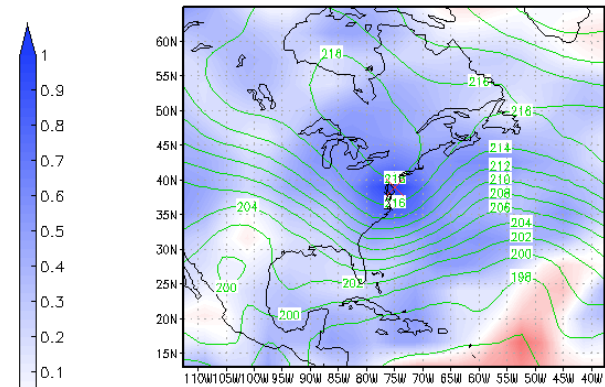


FIXED LOCALIZATION

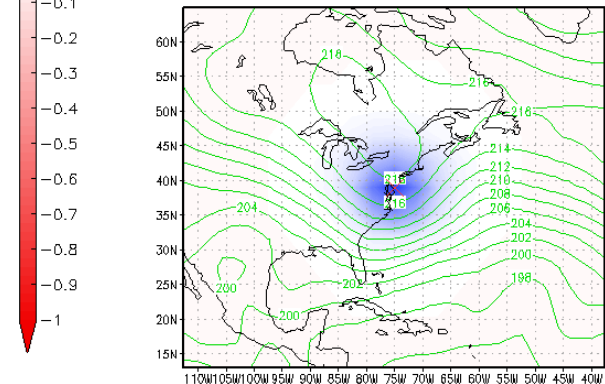


$\sigma = 0.08$

NO LOCALIZATION



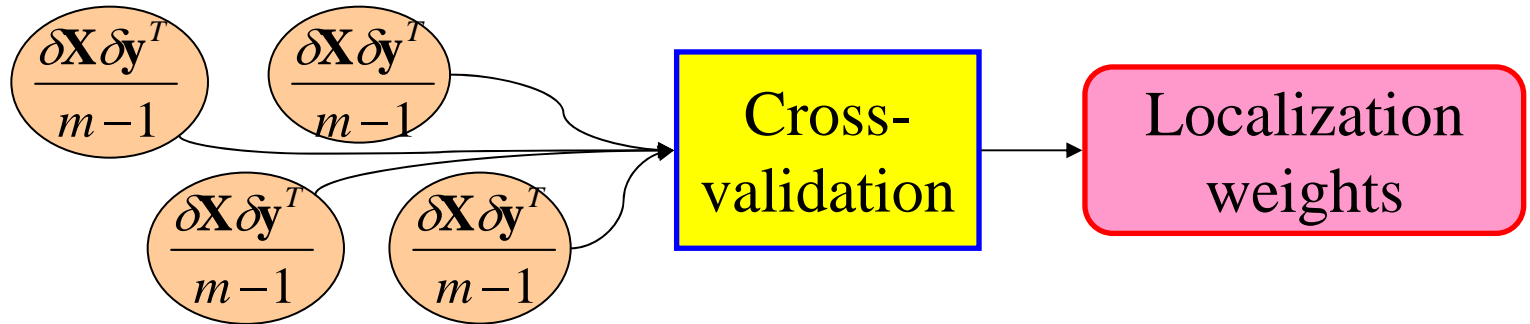
FIXED LOCALIZATION



# Adaptive localization

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- Hierarchical filter by Anderson (2007)
  - Cross-validation by groups of ensembles

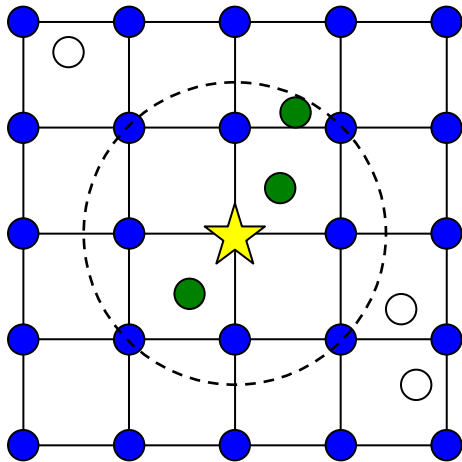
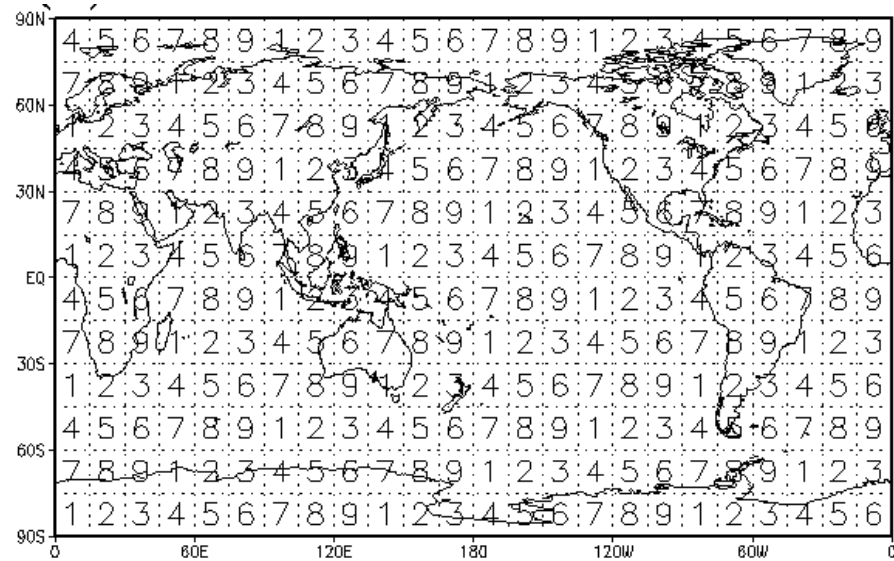


- ECO-RAP by Bishop and Hodyss (2009)
  - Smooth the sample correlations raised to a power
    - High sample correlation = more reliable = more weight
    - Spatial smoothing to reduce noisiness of the sample correlation

# LETKF algorithm (Hunt et al. 2007)

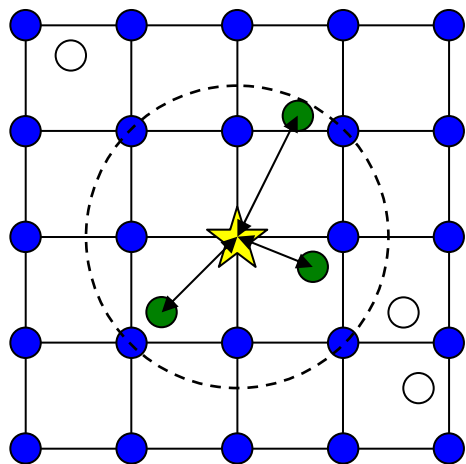
Local Ensemble Transform Kalman Filter

Each grid point is treated **independently**.



Multiple observations are treated **simultaneously**.

# Localization in LETKF



Analysis of the  $i$ -th variable:

$$\mathbf{x}_i^a = \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i^f \mathbf{1}_{1 \times m} + \delta \mathbf{x}_i^f \mathbf{T}_i(\delta \mathbf{Y}_i^f, \mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{d}_i)$$

$(N \times m)$   $(N \times m)$   $(m \times m)$

Two steps of localization:

1. Selecting a subset of global obs for the  $i$ -th variable

$\delta \mathbf{Y}_i^f, \mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{d}_i$  are composed of only selected local obs.

2. Obs error std. is weighted by the localization factor

$\mathbf{R}_i$  is modified, so that far-away obs have large error.

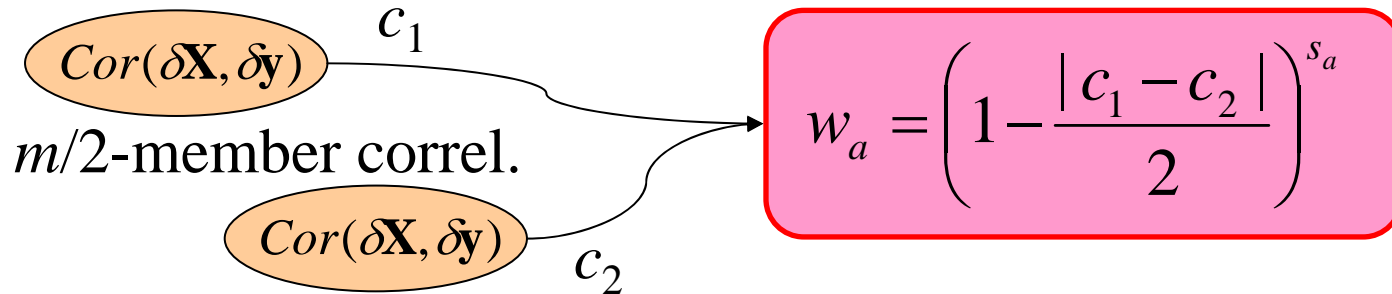
R-localization, Hunt et al. (2007)

# Adaptive localization with LETKF

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The localization factor for R-localization is given by **two adaptive components**:

## A. Cross-validation (Anderson 2007)



## B. Use the sample covariance (Bishop and Hodyss 2009)

High sample correlation = more reliable = more weight

$$w_b = |c|^{s_b}$$

$m$ -member correl.

# Advantages and disadvantages

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- Advantages:
  - Minimal additional computations
  - Minimal changes to the existing LETKF code
  - Automatic inter-variable 4-D localization
- Disadvantages
  - Sampling error issue remains.

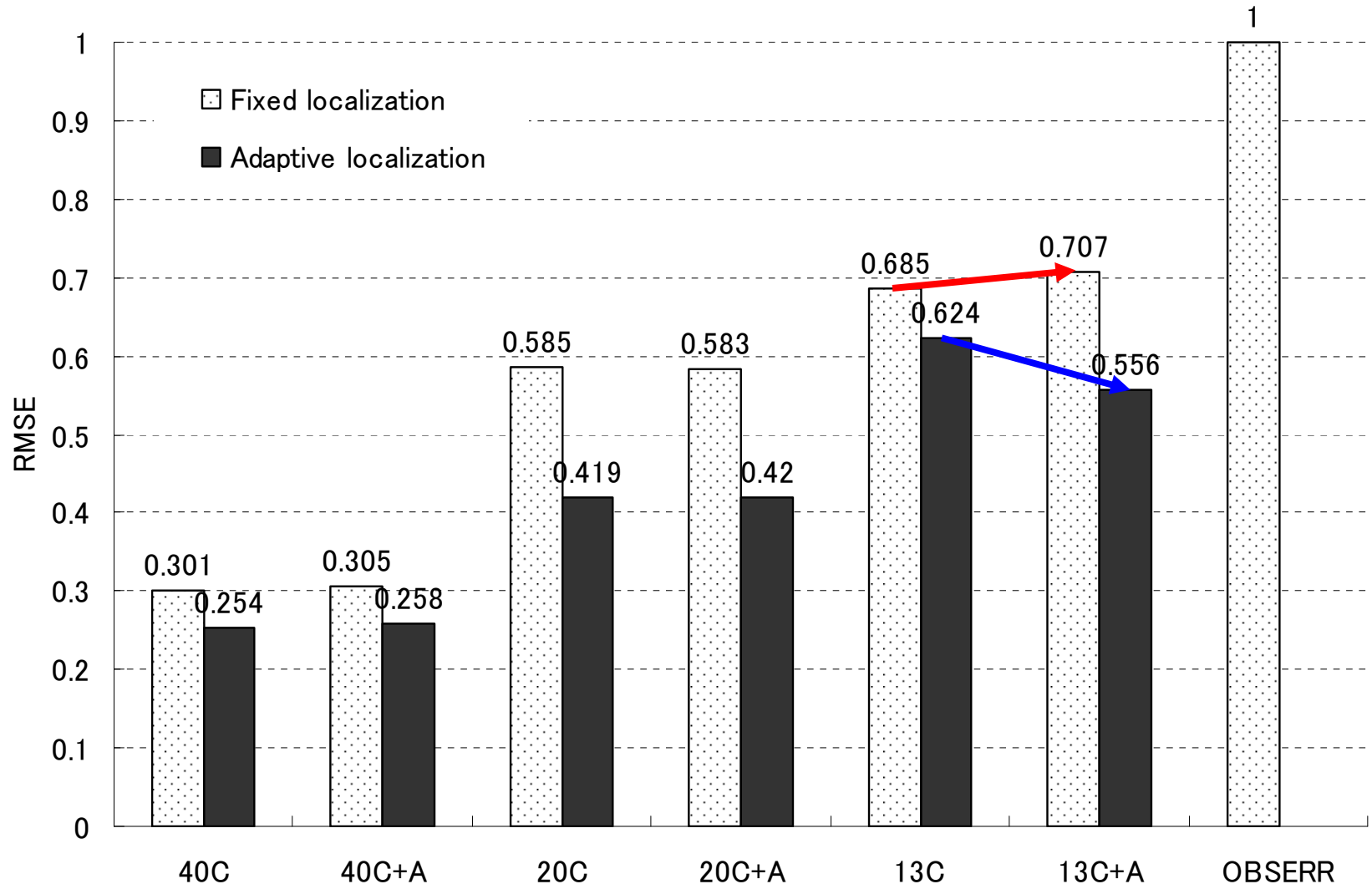


# Results with Lorenz-96

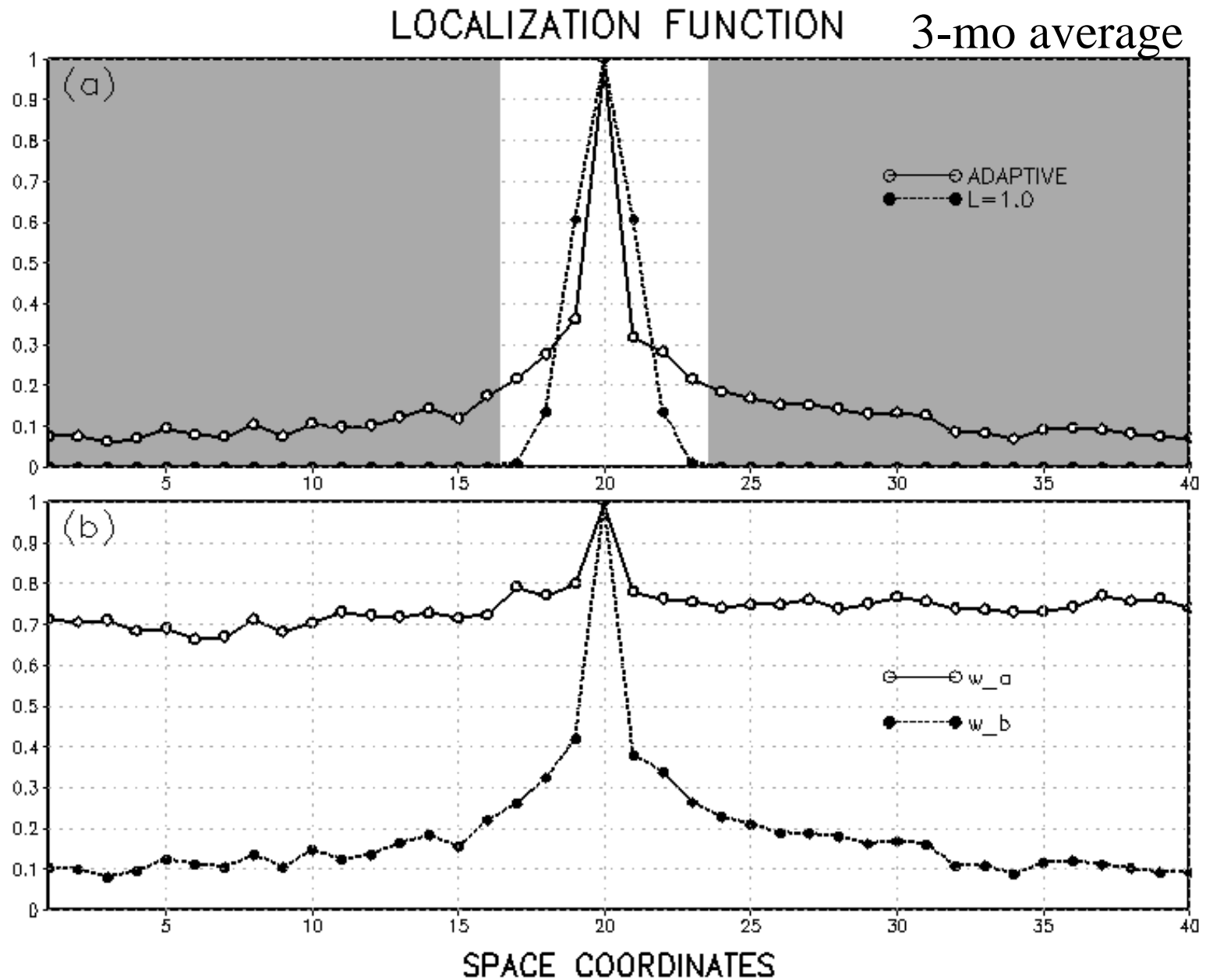
Assimilating conventional obs (C) and global average obs (A)

ANALYSIS RMSE 3-mo AVERAGE

L=1.0

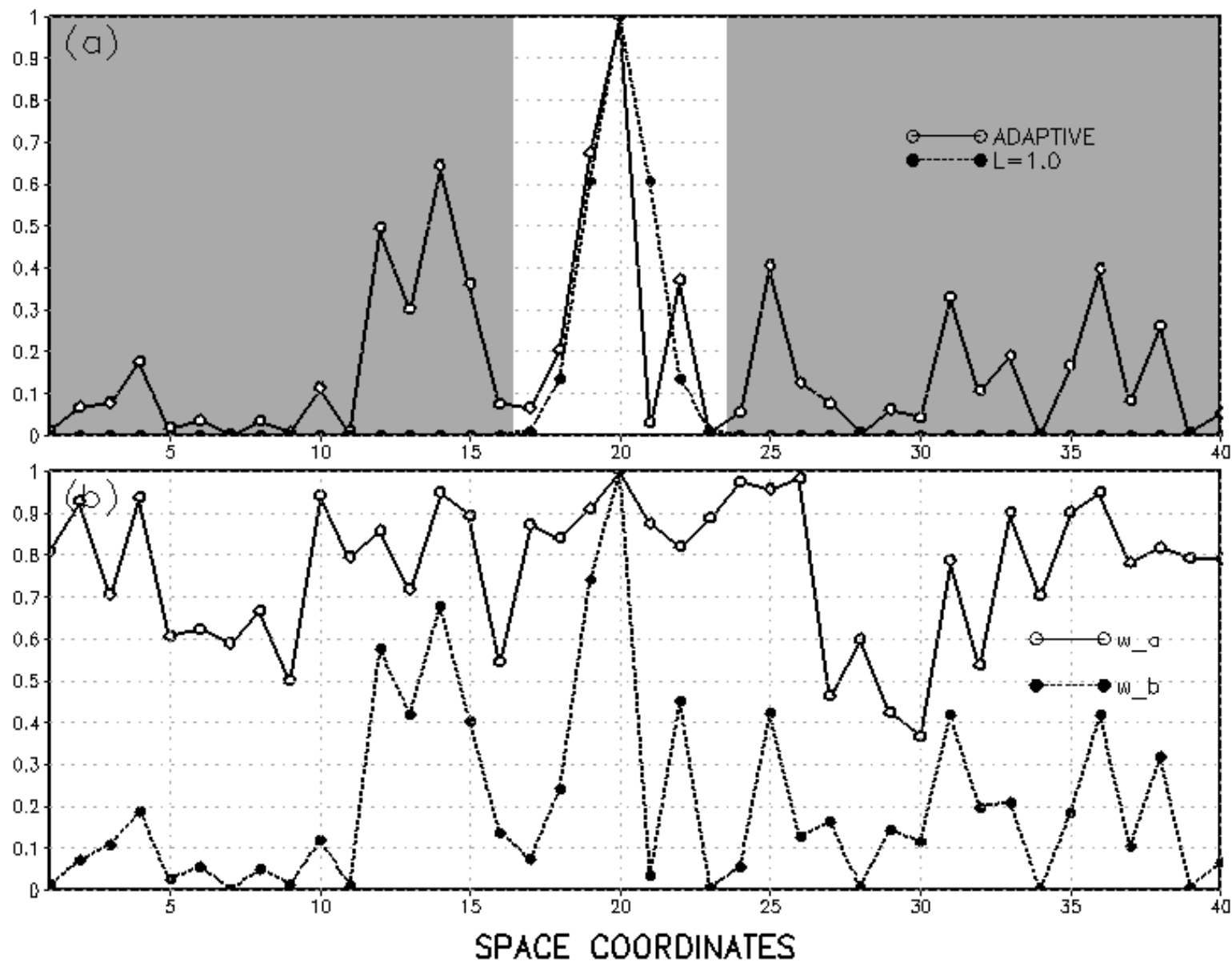


# Adaptive localization function



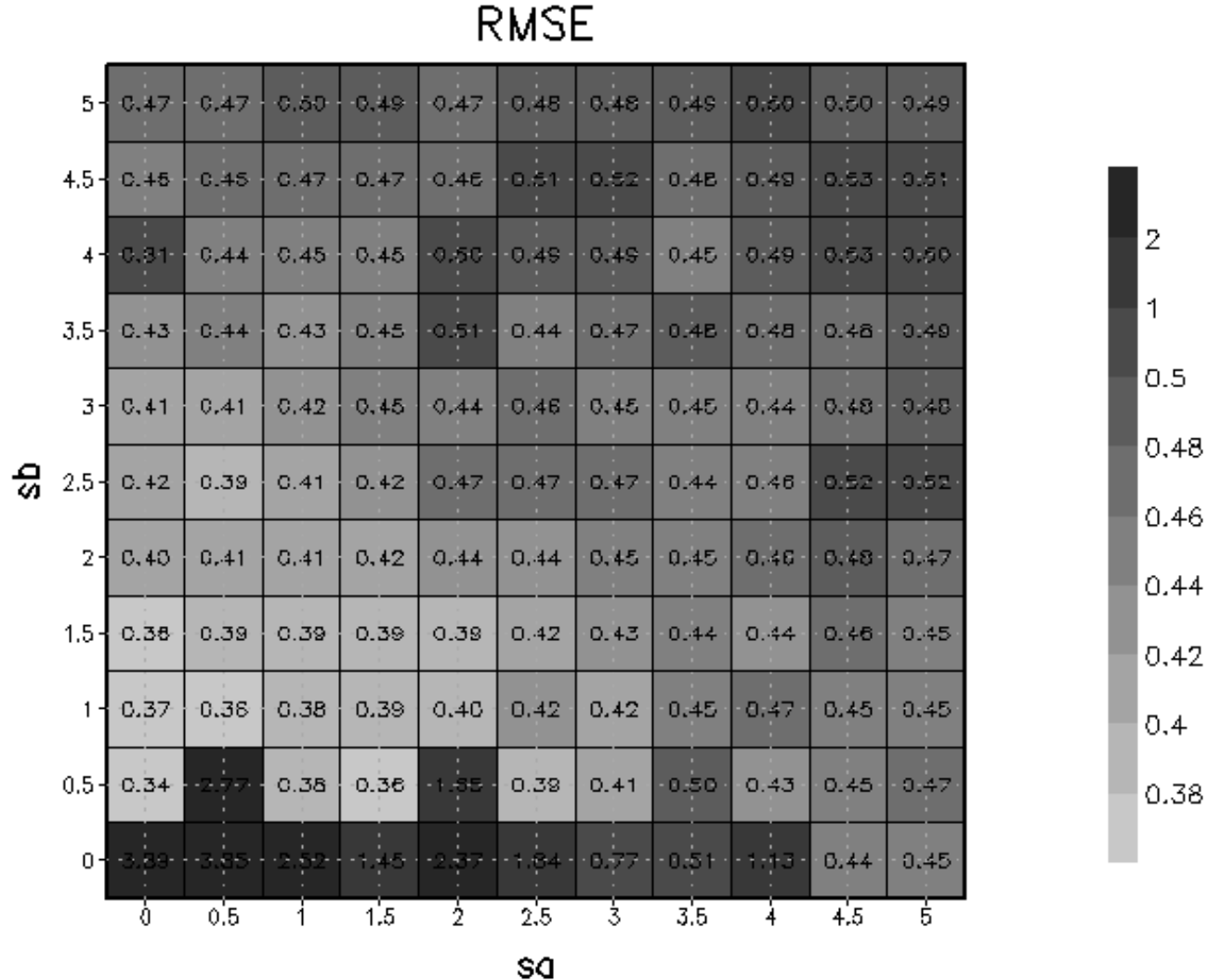
# Instantaneous

LOCALIZATION FUNCTION at T=480



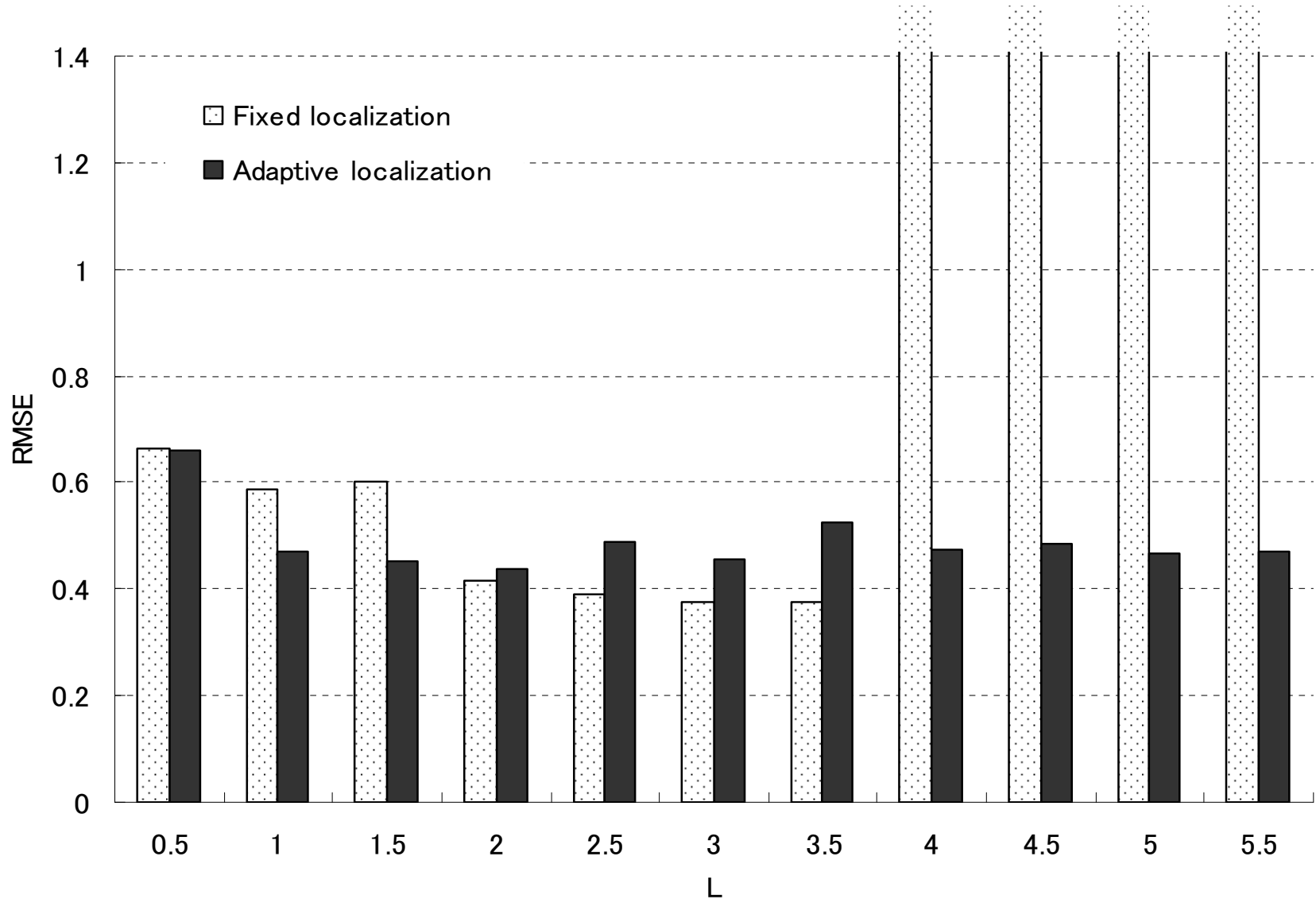
# Sensitivity to parameters

Assimilating 20 conventional obs and global average obs (20C+A)



# Sensitivity to localization parameter

Assimilating 20 conventional obs (20C)

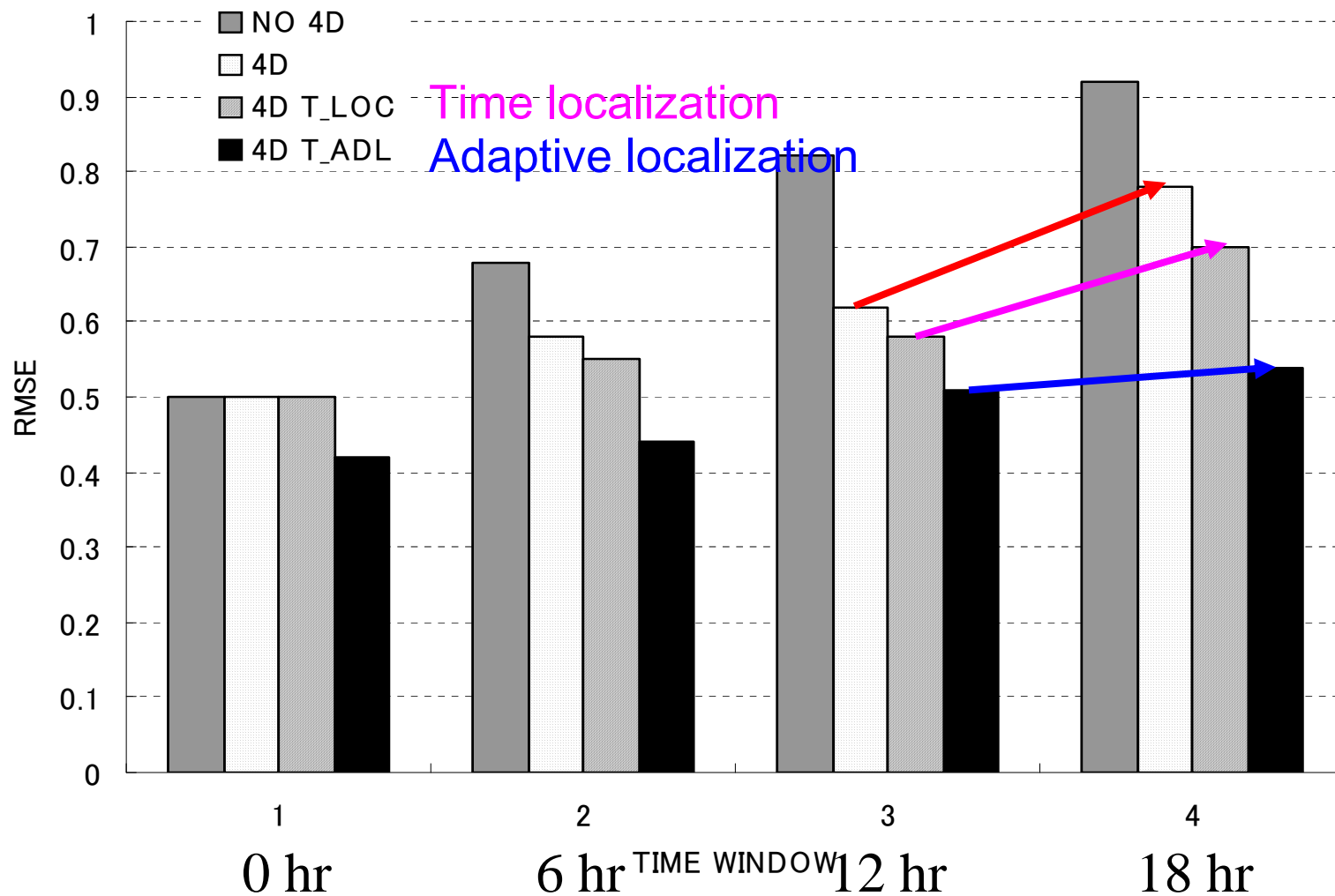


# 4D-LETKF

Assimilating 20 conventional obs (20C)

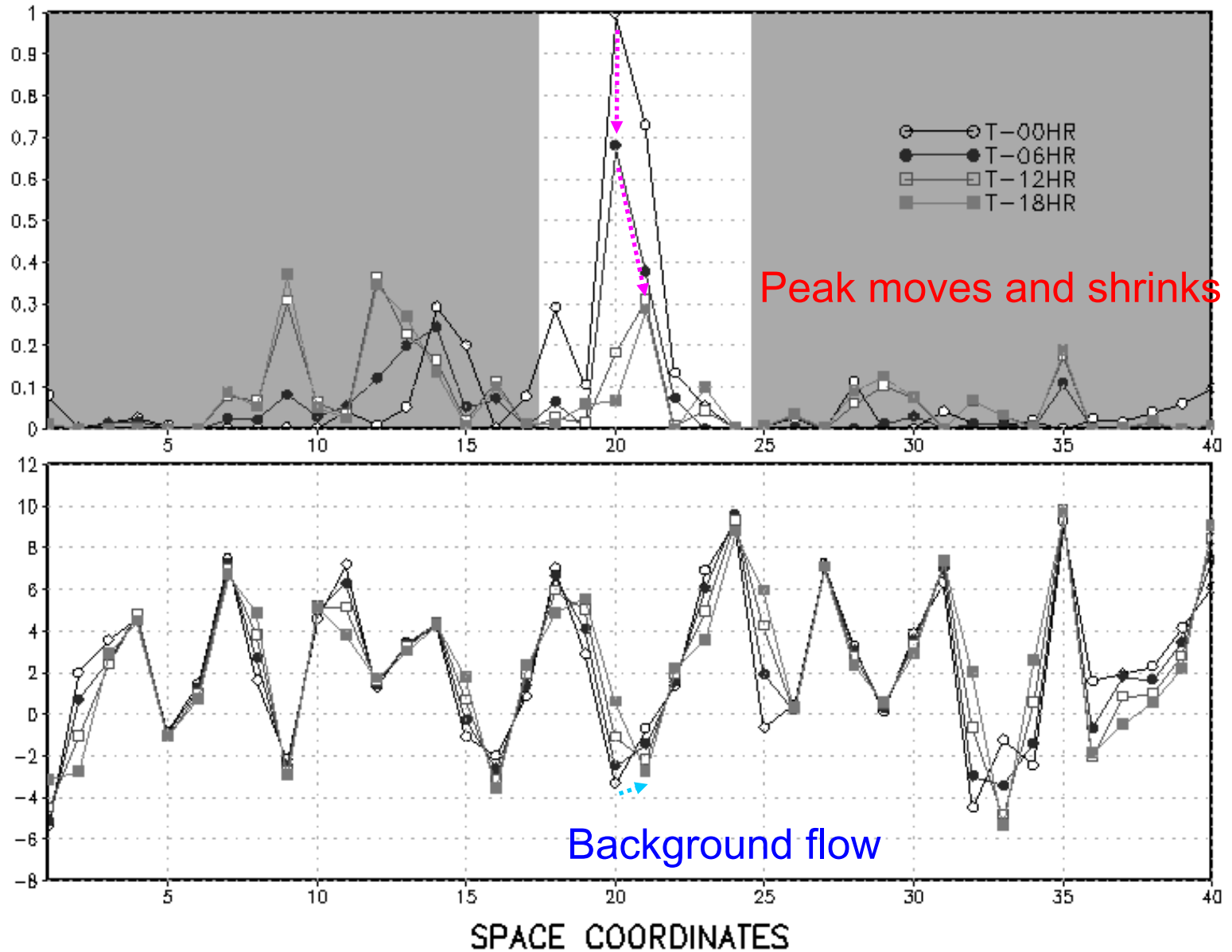
ANALYSIS RMSE 6-mo AVERAGE

L=1.0



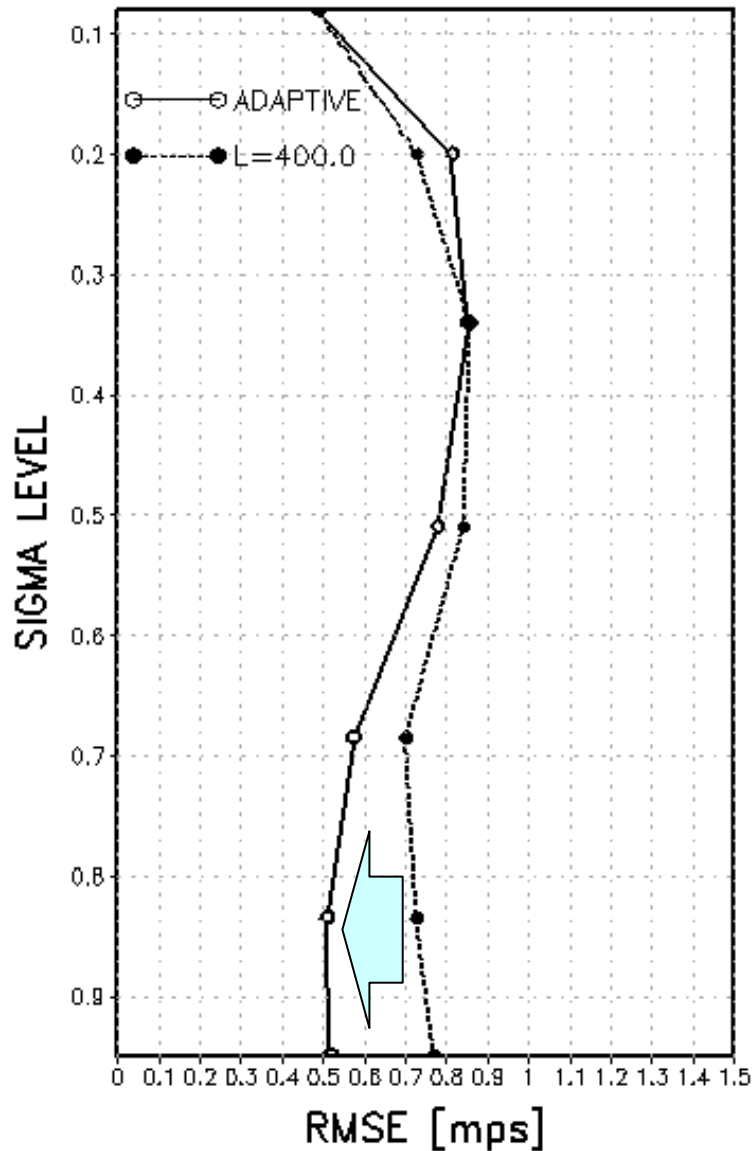
# 4-D localization function

LOCALIZATION FUNCTION at T=801

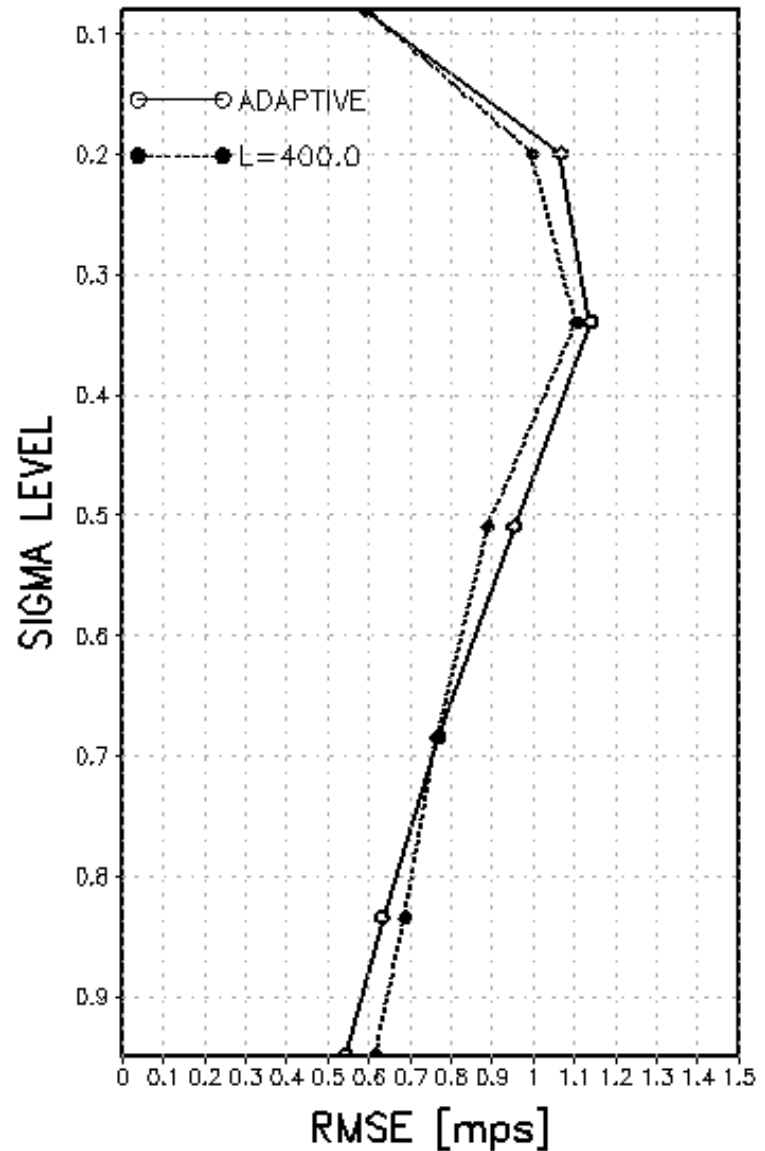


# Preliminary results with an AGCM

SPEEDY-LETKF U RMSE NH



SPEEDY-LETKF U RMSE TR





# Summary and future work

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- An adaptive localization method was proposed
  - Efficient with LETKF
  - Automatic inter-variable localization
- Tested with Lorenz 40-variable model
  - Not the best, but reasonably good without tuning
- More investigations with an AGCM