Assimilation of Compact Phase Space Retrievals (CPSRs): Comparison with Independent IAGOS and IASI Observations and Assimilation of Retrieval Partial Profiles

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Overview

- ➢ Background
- Compact phase space retrievals (CPSRs)
- > Assimilation of retrieval full profiles as CPSRs
- ≻ WRF-Chem/DART
- Comparison with independent IAGOS and IASI observations
- Extension of CPSRs to assimilation of retrieval partial profiles
- ➢ Summary and Conclusions



Assimilation of Trace Gas Retrievals

- Air quality is an important national and international issue.
- > Air quality forecasts require observations.
- > In situ observations are spatially and temporally sparse.
- Remotely sensed satellite observations are relatively abundant.
- > Whether to assimilate radiances or retrievals.
- Retrievals are inverse solutions to the RTE that identify the "optimal" trace gas profile that yields the observed radiance profile.



Assimilation of Retrieval Full Profiles

> The retrieval equation:

$$y_r = Ay_t + (I - A)y_a + \epsilon$$

with error covariance E_m .

> Challenges with assimilating retrievals:

- i. Data sets have large amounts of data with low information content per observation.
- ii. Observation error covariance contains off-diagonal terms.
- iii. The retrievals contain contributions from the retrieval prior.
- Prior work: Joiner and Da Silva (1998); Migliorini et al.
 (2008) focused on ii and iii. Mizzi et al (2016a) introduced
 CPSRs to addressed i to iii.



Compact Phase Space Retrievals (CPSRs)

➢ Mizzi et al. (2016a):

• Notice that in

$$y_r - (I - A)y_a - \epsilon = Ay_t$$

the left singular vectors of A span its range.

- *A* is singular so the "quasi-optimal" retrieval projects completely onto the leading left singular vectors.
- That projection compresses the system but the transformed error covariance may not be diagonal.
- So rotate/diagonalize the system with an SVD of the transformed observation error covariance.
- Compression depends on difference between the number of rows and rank of *A*. (~66% MOPITT and ~80% IASI)

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WRF-Chem/DART (Poster P20)

- WRF-Chem is WRF with online chemistry that simulates emission, transport, mixing, and chemical transformation of atmospheric trace gases and aerosols.
- WRF-Chem developed and maintained by NOAA/ ESRL, DOE/PNNL, and NCAR/ACD.
- WRF-Chem added as a model in DART (available to community as β-test).
- DART Data Assimilation Research Testbed developed and maintained by NCAR/DAReS.
- DART is a flexible software environment for exploring different assimilation methods, models, and observations.



Experimental Setup

- WRF-Chem/DART cycling with conventional meteorological observations and MOPITT and IASI CO retrieval profiles.
- ≻ 6 hr cycling (00Z, 06Z, 12Z, and 18Z)
- CONUS grid with 101x41x34 grid points and 100 km resolution
- ➤ 20-member ensemble
- ≻ Results for June 1 10, 2008 cycling experiments (~40 cycles)
- > Three experiments:
 - ♦ Exp 1: PREPBUFR conventional obs
 - ♦ Exp 2: CO retrieval profiles and PREPBUFR conventional obs
 - \diamond Exp 3: Repeat Exp 2 with CPSRs.
- See Mizzi et al. (2016a) GMD and Mizzi et al. (2016b) [under internal review] for more details.



June 19, 2008 18 UTC (Retrieval Full Profiles)





Comparison with MOPITT CO





Comparison with IASI CO





Vertical Profiles (Retrieval Full Profiles)





CPSR Extension to Retrieval Partial Profiles

➢ Mizzi et al. (2016b):

$$y_r - (I - A)y_a - \epsilon = Ay_t$$

- Discard *m* elements of y_r . The resulting dimension is n m.
- Discard the corresponding elements of y_a , the corresponding row of A, and the corresponding rows and columns of E_m .
- A was a square n × n matrix. It is now a rectangular (n − m) × n matrix. Thus, assimilation of retrieval partial profiles is called "CPSRs applied to rectangular systems."
- The rest of the derivation follows Mizzi et al. (2016a) due to our use of SVDs for the "compression" and "diagonalization" transformations.

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CPSR Extension to Retrieval Partial Profiles





CPSR Extension to Retrieval Partial Profiles



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Verification (Retrieval Partial Profiles)



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Summary and Conclusions

- Comparison of MOPITT CPSR CO assimilation/forecast results with MOZAIC in situ and IASI retrieval CO observations confirms that CPSRs improve the WRF-Chem/ DART CO analysis fit and forecast skill at ~50% reduction in computation cost compared to assimilation of raw or quasioptimal retrievals.
- Extended CPSRs to assimilation of retrieval partial columns to enable discarding of retrieval elements with known error.
- Data discard experiments show that assimilation of retrievals has remote (outside the assimilation vertical localization domain) due to the averaging kernels and/or the phase-space transform functions.



References

- Mizzi, A. P., A. F. Arellano, D. P. Edwards, J.L. Anderson, and G. G. Pfister: Assimilating compact phase space retrievals of atmospheric composition with WRF-Chem/DART: A regional chemical transport/ensemble Kalman filter data assimilation system. *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 9, 1-14, 2016a.
- Mizzi, A. P., D. P. Edwards, and J. L. Anderson: Assimilating compact phase space retrievals (CPSRs): Comparison with independent observations (MOZAIC in situ and IASI retrievals) and extension to assimilation of retrieval partial profiles. [*under internal review*], 2016b.





