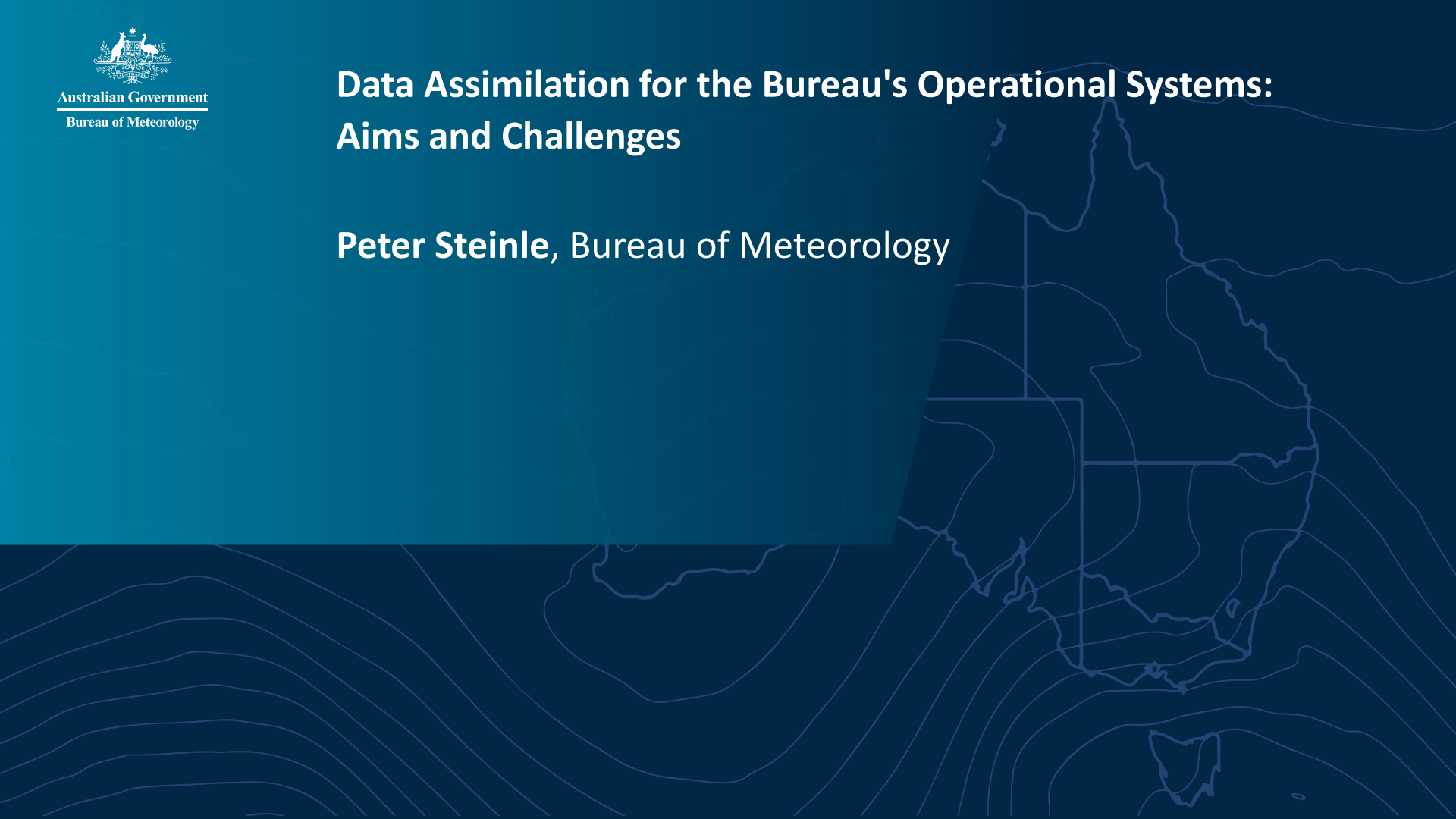




Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Data Assimilation for the Bureau's Operational Systems: Aims and Challenges

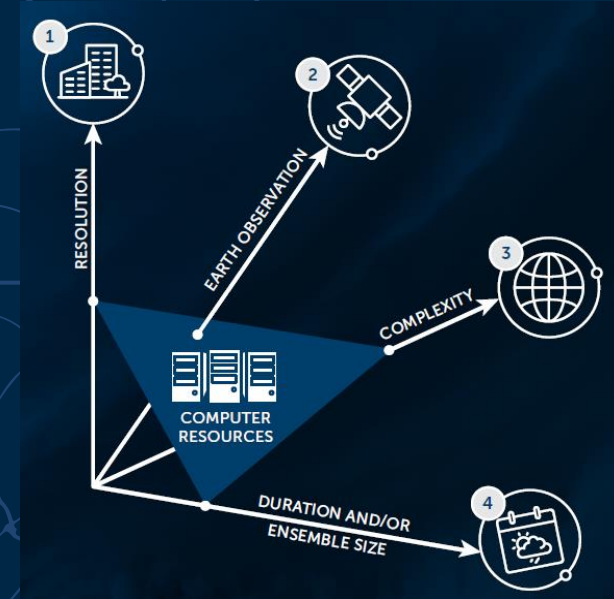
Peter Steinle, Bureau of Meteorology





Context

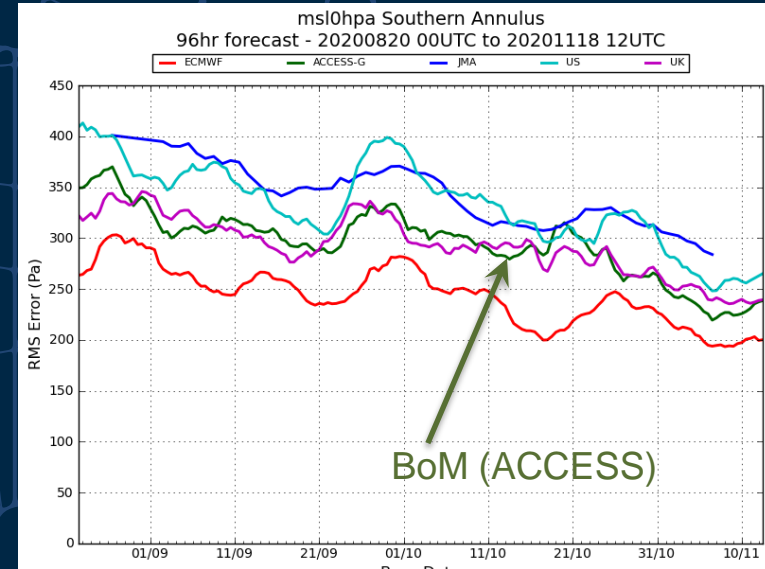
- R&D Plan for 2020-2030
- Better rapid update, km-scale DA (clouds, PBL etc.)
- Pathway to Coupled DA
- Pathway to Urban Scale
- Atmospheric DA requires
 - wide range of scales to be initialized: 4D Var + Ensembles
 - More satellites, radar etc.
- Evolving environment
 - Changes in models (UM → LFRic, MORUSES, ...)
 - New HPC architecture
 - New sources of observations





Where are we now?

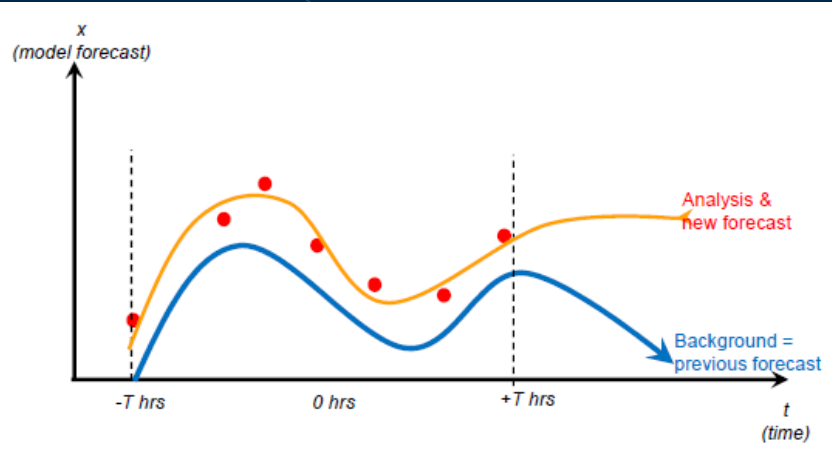
- Global NWP (12km/30km):
 - Hybrid 4DVar
- km-scale NWP (1.5km/2.2km):
 - 4D-Var + Latent Heat Nudging (& radar reflectivity)
- Land Surface: EKF for soil temperature & moisture
- Ocean: EnKF-C
- Sea Ice: Nil
- Ocean Waves: Nil
- Network Design / Value of Observations: FSOI



96hr RMS Forecast Error, MSLP 60°S-20°S
(lower is better)



4DVar



Compare obs & background

- Adjoint model maps obs differences back to initial state
- Perturb initial condition & forecast, given known error characteristics
- Repeat

Linear Perturbation Model & Adjoint link time

- Very simple for UM (no convection etc.)
- Defines analysis variables (total moisture)

Background error covariance fill the gap between obs

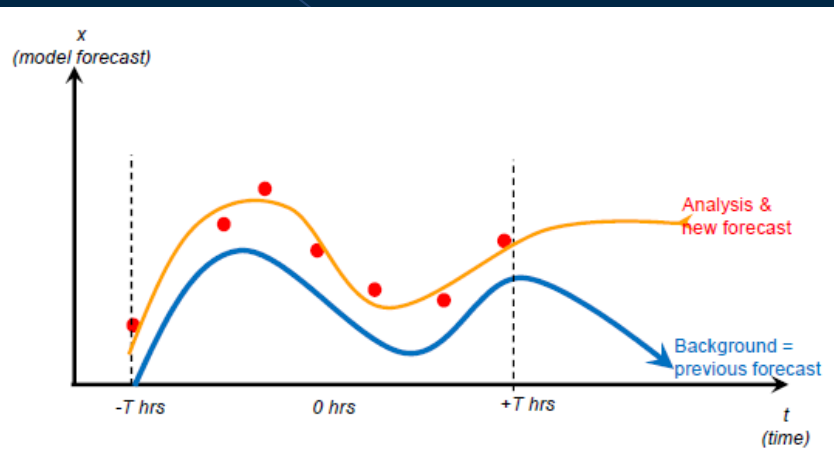
- Need ensemble info as vary in space, time & shape
- But ensemble is very small

→ use \mathbf{B}_c (climatological)

Ensemble just provides local modifications
= Hybrid VAR



4DVar & ensembles



Two Options

EnVar :

- use non-linear solutions (ensemble)
- Increments from \mathbf{B}_c **do not** evolve

Hybrid Var :

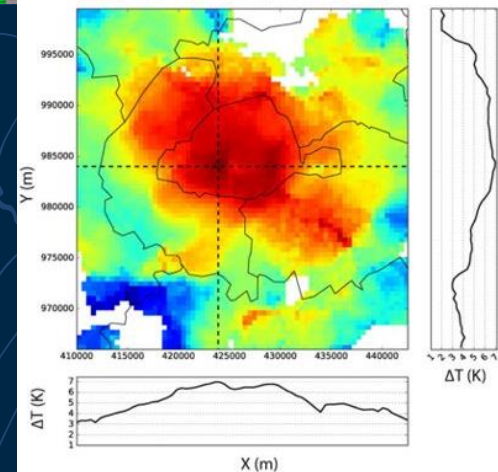
- Linear perturbation model
- Increments from \mathbf{B}_c **does** evolve

*Use Ensemble Linear Perturbation Models to updating all variables
Coupled systems
Other highly non-linear systems, e.g. urban*



Urban, $O(100m)$: Observing the urban landscape

- Standard in situ observing system :
 - siting standards not appropriate
- Remote sensing :
 - Lowest level
 - footprint, safety issues, cost ?
- 3rd party data :
 - Drones, Phones & Automobiles,++
 - Coverage & cost good
 - Accessing data ?
 - Obs Quality & Observation Operator
 - Possible application for AI/ML





Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Land Surface

- Currently soil temperature & moisture updated
 - JULES
 - Australian Water Resources Assessment (AWRA)
- Vegetation activity (→ evapotranspiration)
& land surface (skin) temperature
 - Effect of major fires on local conditions
 - Crop greenness



abc.net.au



abc.net.au



More complexity = More work

- Collaboration essential
 - Joint Environment for Data assimilation Infrastructure (JEDI)
 - Combined effort across major US (and now UK) centres
- Require new tools & new skills
- Essential to stay up-to-date
 - Local developments need to be relative to latest code
 - Ease of integration from Bureau back to source code trunk
 - Software environment must support synchronized coding & testing



Where to?

More observations, used better

Next Few Years – introduce new infrastructure & science

- Better accounting for non-linearity : EnVar, LETLM etc.
- Greater Collaboration: JEDI
- Vegetation in land surface models

Longer Term – start applying to new systems

- Fully Coupled DA
 - *ensemble based DA with better linear model*
- Urban
 - as above *plus 3rd party observations (likely require AI/ML)*

- ❖ *On top of the usual: satellites, radars & more satellites*
- ❖ *Added importance of a high quality ensemble system*
- ❖ *New skills, including AI/ML*
- ❖ *HPC environment suitable for collaboration*