Data Assimilation Issues with Increased FV3GFS Vertical Levels

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L127 & L64

~ mb	L127 =	L64 =
0.001 (80km)	127	
0.02 (55km)	120	64
10	85	41
100	68	33
250	58	28
500	47	22
700	37	18
850	26	13

Problem with Upper-Layers





analysis increment at k=119 No conventional wind or temp above k=110 No GPS observations above k=118

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Problem with Upper-Layers



analysis increments partial vertical cross section at 50N



Problem with Ensemble Spread Jeff Whitaker



Zonal mean v spread (default damping) dt_atmos=300 (k_split,n_split=1,6)

Problem with Humidity

Catherine Thomas

RMSE O-F (2018122000-2019010700)



Minimization issues in L127 Kristen Bathmann



L127: conventional observation & possible reasons

- □ Max number of conv U/V obs at k=70-72
- □ Max number of conv T obs at k=72
- □ No conventional wind or temp above k=110
- □ No GPS observations above k=118*
- □ Hybrid ensemble-var
- Strong constraint with implicit normal mode
 Initialization
- □ Satellite Radiances

Background error statistics





B for q_option 2: Error variances in B_ens needs adjustment



q_inc: w/o Satellite Radiances



q_inc: impact of Satellite Radiances



L127 old B: projection matrix btw $\zeta \& T$



B_ens: projection matrix btw ζ & T



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with **B_ens**





with **B_ens & B_old**



L127hyb-tlnmc







L127-hybens



3dv t_inc





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3dv u_inc





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solutions

Modify hybens_info above 119 ->3dv



L127_mhyb



Effect of enhanced sponge layer on ensemble spread (C192)

(with the new gravity wave drag scheme turned on) Jeffrey Whitaker & Funglin Yang

Zonal mean v spread (default damping) dt_atmos=300 (k_split,n_split=1,6)



Zonal mean v spread (enhanced divergence damping, tau = 1) dt_atmos=450 (k_split,n_split=1,6)



Zonal mean v spread (enhanced divergence damping, tau=5) dt_atmos=300 (k_split,n_split=1,6)



Ensemble mean zonal mean zonal wind impacts



zonal wind 6-h forecast difference 2018120200-2018120512



Innov stats are about the same except winds



Model Damping Adjustment

- Spread gets up to 10 mps in the zonal mean near the model top with default damping
- Reduced by 3x with enhanced damping.
- Innovation statistics look about the same.
- Zonal wind speed reduced by up to 25 mps at top of model.
- Time step must be reduced with default damping to avoid occasional model crashes.

current numbers from Funglin Yang:

tau=5.0 rf_cutoff=1000. d2_bg_k1=0.20 d2_bg_k2=0.0

impact to upper layers from new damping



analysis increments with default damping -6/18

Minimization issues with GPSRO in L127 (Kristen Bathmann)

Super-refraction occurs when the atmospheric refractivity gradient is large enough that the ray does not leave the atmosphere- it is trapped within the layer. This can happen at the top of the boundary layer.

Below this layer, there are an infinite number of atmospheric states that could produce identical GPSRO profiles-an ill posed problem.

In setupbend, qc checks for this within the boundary layer, but the top of the boundary layer is hard-coded at level 23.

nsigstart=min(23,nsig)

Issues in setupbend: Integration Grid

Bending angle α is computed as

The integral is computed by the trapezoidal method over a vertical grid, using 80 grid points. This is too coarse when going to 127 layers. In obsmod.F90: grids_dim=80 In setupbend.f90: real(r_kind),parameter::ds=10000.0_r_kind

Issues in setupbend: Integration Grid

```
A simple test to try and fix this:
For super-refractive qc, change
nsigstart=min(23,nsig)
to
nsigstart=min(55,nsig)
```

```
For the integration grid, change
grids_dim=80
real(r_kind),parameter::ds=10000.0_r_kind
to
grids_dim=160
real(r_kind),parameter::ds=5000.0_r_kind
Also set gpstop to 60 km, as suggested.
```



L127-hybens



use oneob test to check B



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Strong constraint

Implicit Normal Mode Initialization

Vertical functions for dynamic constraint:

input: vertical grid structure + global mean (reference) T & P simplify linear eq's of divergence, surface pressure and virtual temperature to get

d2D/dt2 = -Q * laplacian (D)Q=H*S + A*B

Linearization of dynamics about rest state, derive coupling matrix and obtain eigenvectors. The vertical modes are the right eigenvectors of Q and the scale geopotential values for each vertical mode are the eigenvalues of Q.

Vertical Structure functions: L127&L64



inmi adjustments (del_t) are the linear combination of these modes

Vertical Structure functions: L127&L64



Vertical Structure functions: L127



small top amplitude with vm64!

tendency 127 & tendency 64: input to INMI



del_t for a iteration



Need more modes to explain variances in the lower layers where there are forcings.



Resource Consideration: nvm64 & nvm48



Example of Analysis T_inc







more nvmodes_keep less spurious amplitudes at the top

analysis fits to data (O-A)

nvmodes_keep	8	18	36	100
ps	0.8100 / 71640	0.8176 / 71640	0.8198 / 71640	0.8199 / 71640
u/v	2.92 / 66865	2.92 / 66861	2.92 / 66857	2.92 / 66855
t	1.54 / 37438	1.54 /37438	1.55 / 37439	1.55 / 37439
rh	13.46 / 16687	13.44 / 16687	13.44 / 16687	13.43 / 16687

nvmodes_keep does not change the analysis fit to data









Total wall time for GSI: Strong constraint on total increment over all time levels

nvmodes_keep	wall time
0	1966.142
8	2567.614
16	2619.706
32	2702.602
48	2873.093

Conclusions

- Reasons for the problems: background error, observations, hardwired vertical levels in code, satellite radiances, strong constraint & forecast model damping
- Truncation of the vertical functions in implicit normal mode initialization (strong constraint in GSI) should be adjusted according to the vertical grid structure.
- Quality of background error statistics is function of the sample used to derive them. Re-calculate when model forecasts are improved.
- GPS data used to anchor the bias correction of the satellite radiances have their own limit (55km). Upper channels of the satellite radiances can be used without bias correction.