





Exercise Observation Nudging

Hendrik Reich, DWD Daniel Leuenberger, MeteoSwiss Michael Würsch, LMU München

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Ex 1: First Simulation

- Set the default options for the simulation with opt = getoptions()
- Type
 opt.which=`l' to switch to the LETKF
 opt.obsloc = 1:2:40; to observe every 2nd grid point
 opt.plot_free = 0; to switch off free forecast plot
- Run the simulation with run95 (500, opt, 10, 10, 0.25, 1);
 - We start with a localization radius of 1
- Describe the bahaviour of the RMS and spread

Ex 2: Observation density

- Start a second simulation with a reduced observation density with opt.obsloc=1:5:40; run95(500,opt,10,10,0.25,1);
- How did the RMS error change?
- Change the distribution of the observations (continent and sea) with opt.obsloc=1:20;
 run95(500,opt,10,10,0.25,1);
- How does the RMS change? What other effects can be seen?

Ex 3: Model dimension

- Change the model dimension
 opt.modelsize=20 (or 50, 100)
- Don't forget to adapt the location of the observations
 opt.obsloc=1:2:20;

- run95(500,opt,10,10,0.25,1);
- How does this effect the RMS? What else can you observe?

Ex 4: Observation Error

- Switch back to the reference simulation with opt.modelsize=40; opt.obsloc=1:2:40;
- Start a simulation with doubled observation error: opt.obserr=2; run95(500,opt,10,10,0.25,1);
- How has the RMS error changed?
- Start simulations with observation error 4,8 and 16
- Do the same experiments with model errors of 1,2,4,8 and discuss the results. Don't forget to put the observation error back to 1.

Ex 5: Ensemble size and covariance inflation

• Switch back to the reference simulation and try out different ensemble sizes

run95(500, opt, 10, 20, 0.25, 1);

• How does the error change?

- Try different values for the covariance inflation.
 run95(500, opt, 10, 20, 0.25, 1.5);
- Which value is the best one for an ensemble size of 10? Are different values needed for different ensemble sizes?

Ex 6: Localization radius

• Again switch back to the reference simulation and try different localization radii.

run95(500, opt, 10, 10, 1, 1);

The localization radius is defined by 2*a_letkf where a_letkf is also used for the weighting of the observations where the weight decreases with distance. After a distance of a_letkf the weight has dropped to 1/e.

If a_letkf=0.25 there is only 1 observation used.

If a_letkf=0.5, the localization radius is 1 and there are 3 observations used but the weights of 2 of them is very small.

If a_letkf=1, 5 observations are used.

• How does this effect the RMS? What else can you observe?

Ex 7: "Tuning"

- How low can the overall RMS be if you tune with covariance inflation and localization radius? Keep the other parameters fixed at the following values:
 - Ensemble size: 10
 - opt.obsloc=1:2:40
 - opt.modelerr=0
 - opt.obserr=1
 - n_cycle=500