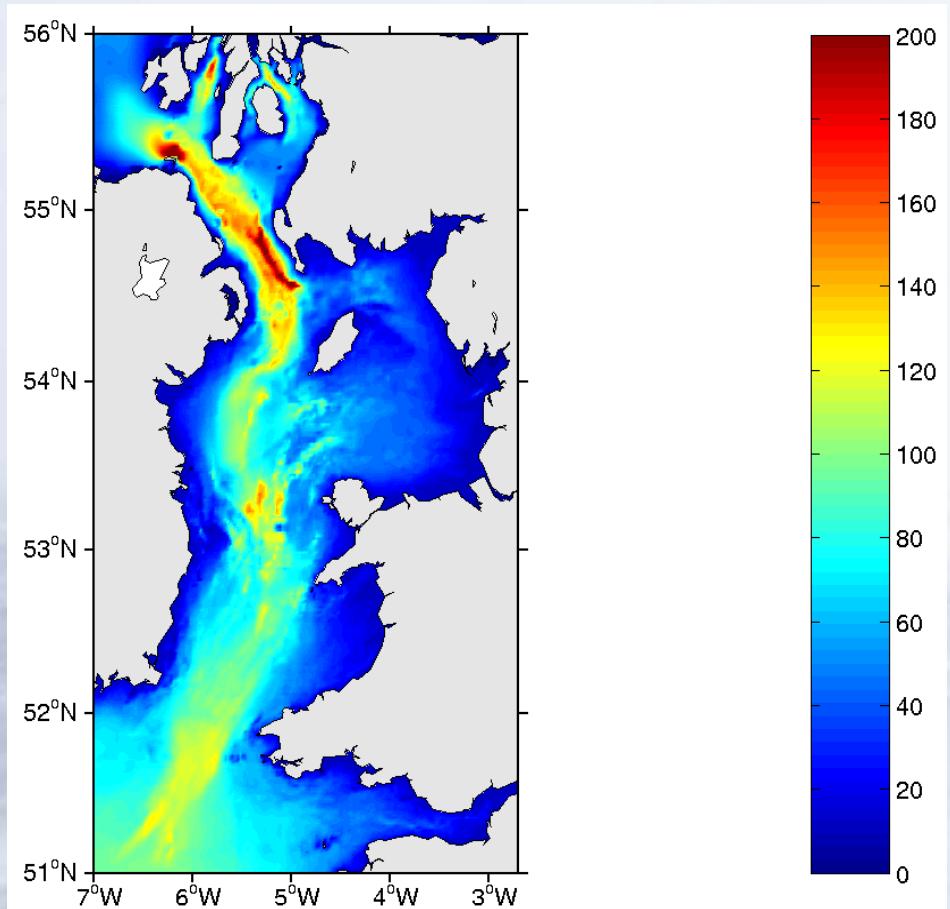


# Data Assimilation in the Irish Sea using the EnKF

---



Isabel Andreu Burillo\*

POLCOMS team\*

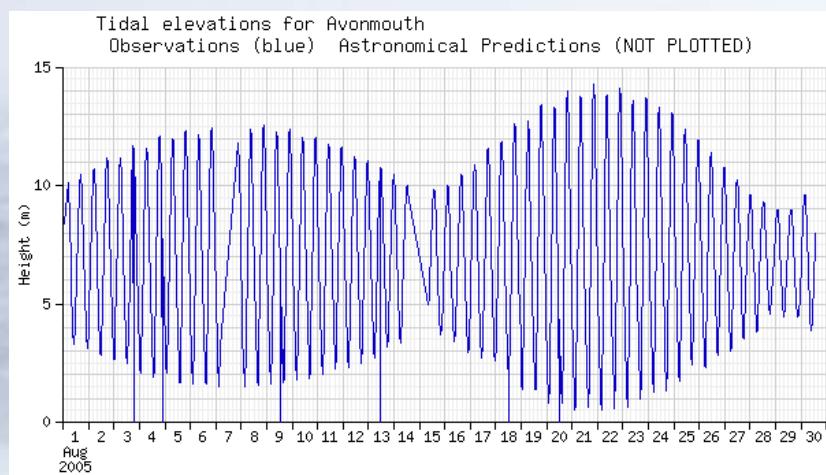
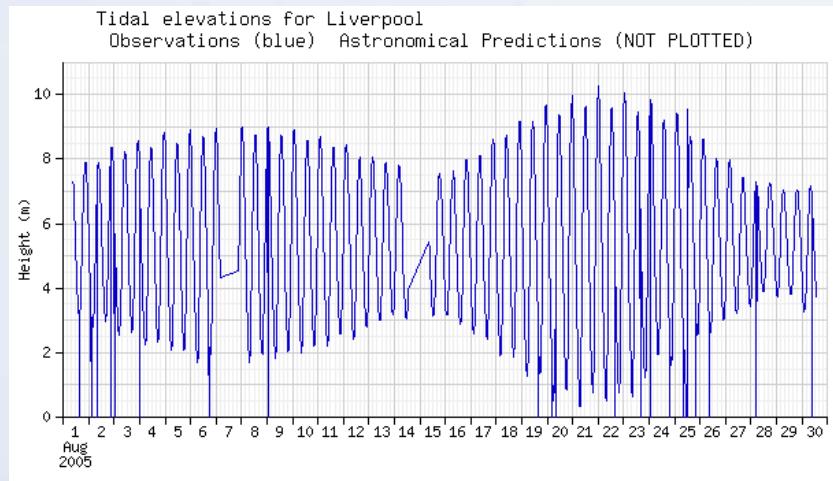
Mike Ashworth#

Coastal Observatory team\*

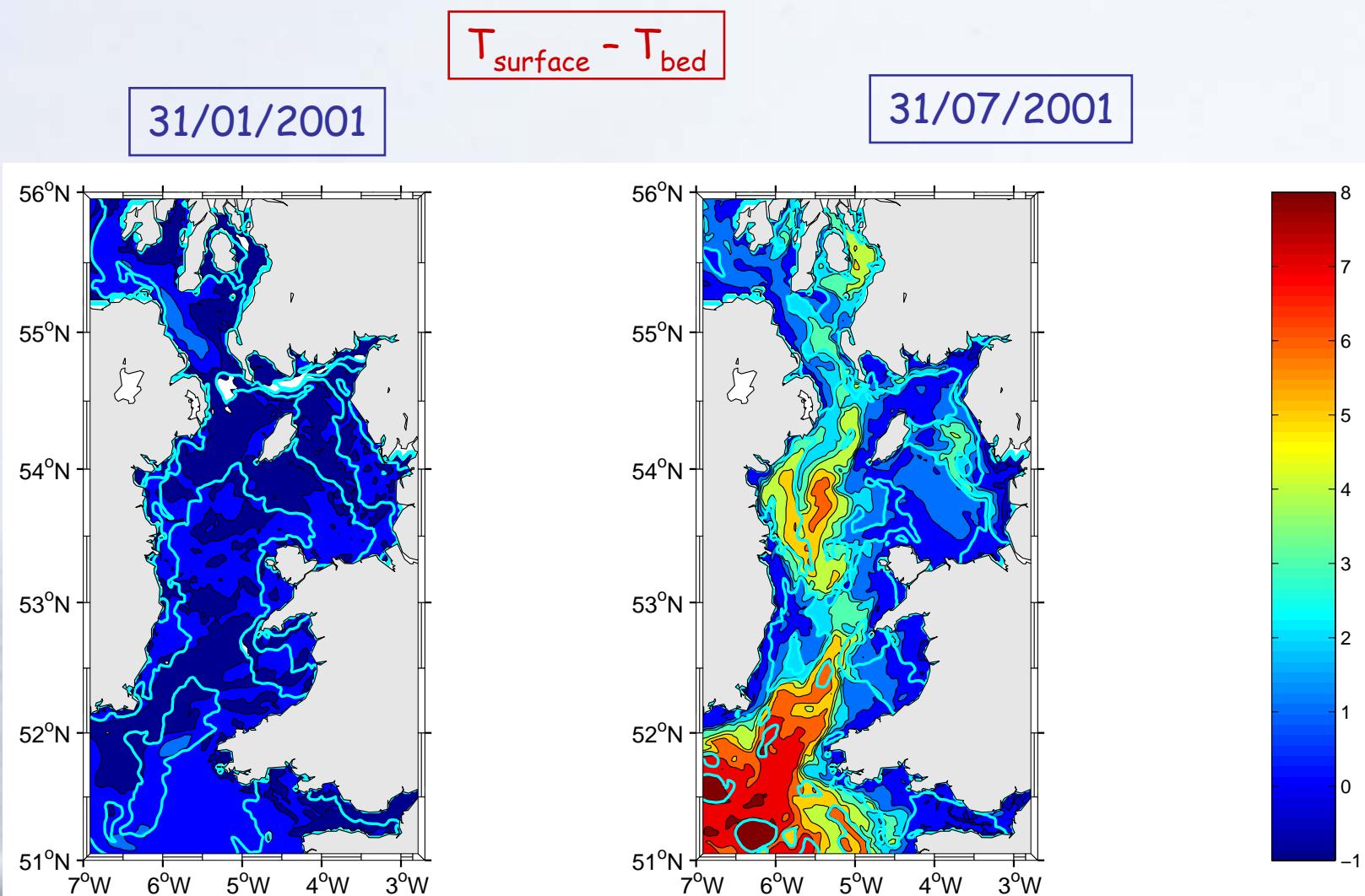
\*Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory

#CCLRC Daresbury Laboratory

# Dynamics of the Irish Sea - tides

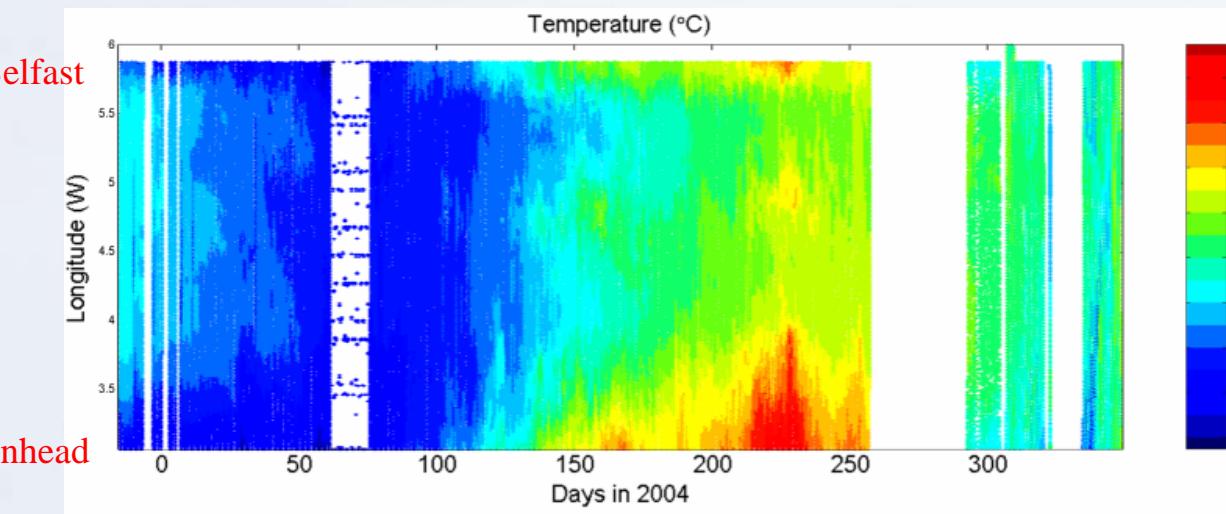


# Irish Sea: seasonal stratification



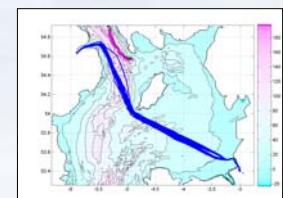
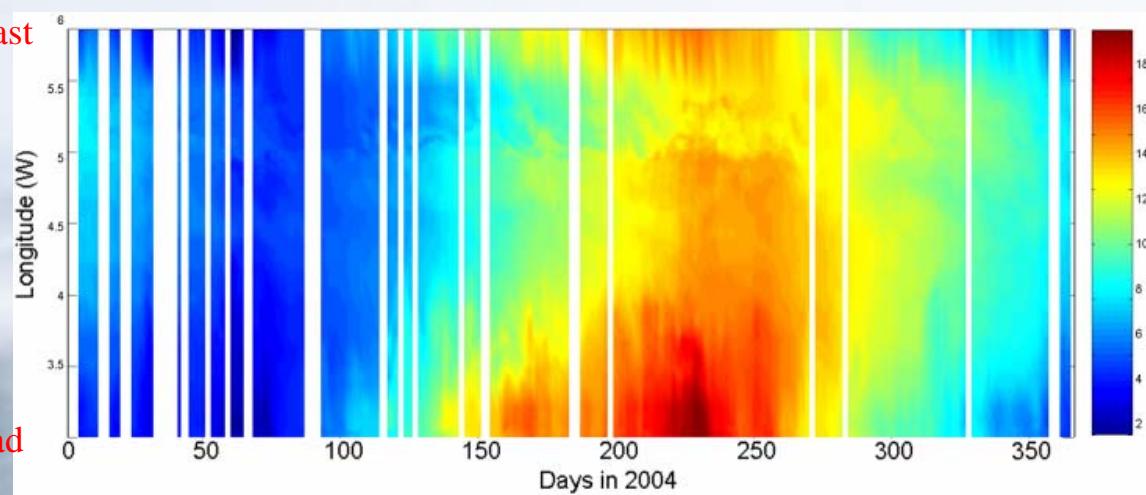
# Irish Sea: Sea Surface Temperature

Ferry



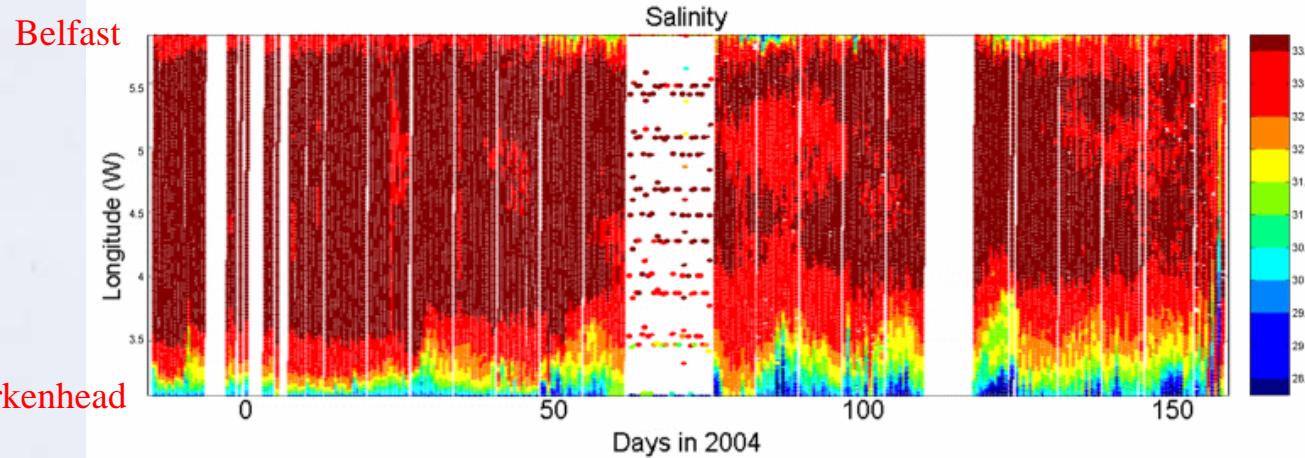
IRS  
model

Belfast  
Birkenhead

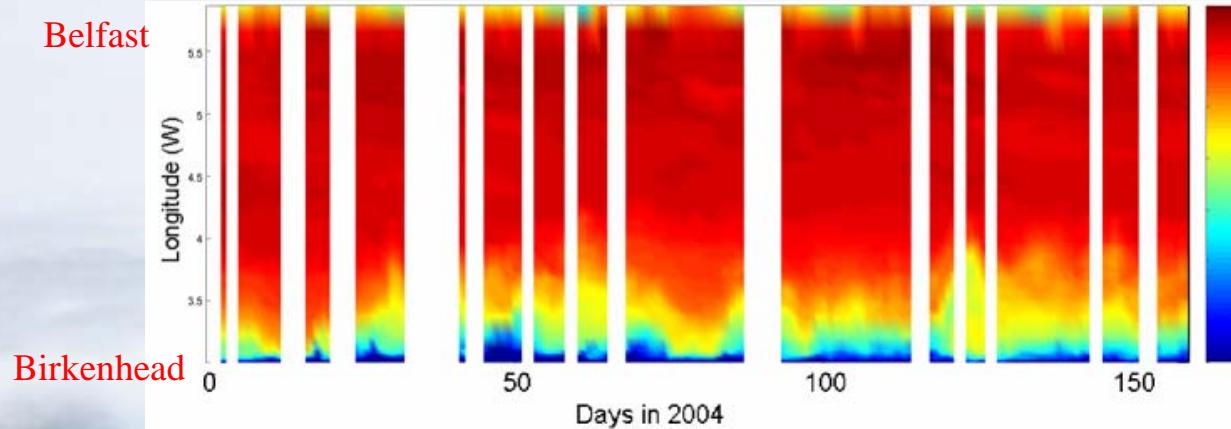


# Irish Sea: Sea Surface Salinity

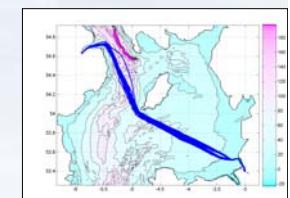
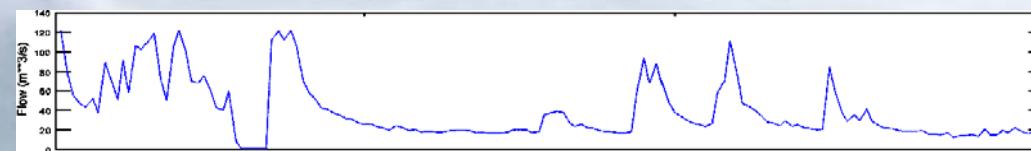
Ferry



IRS  
model



River flow  
(Mersey)

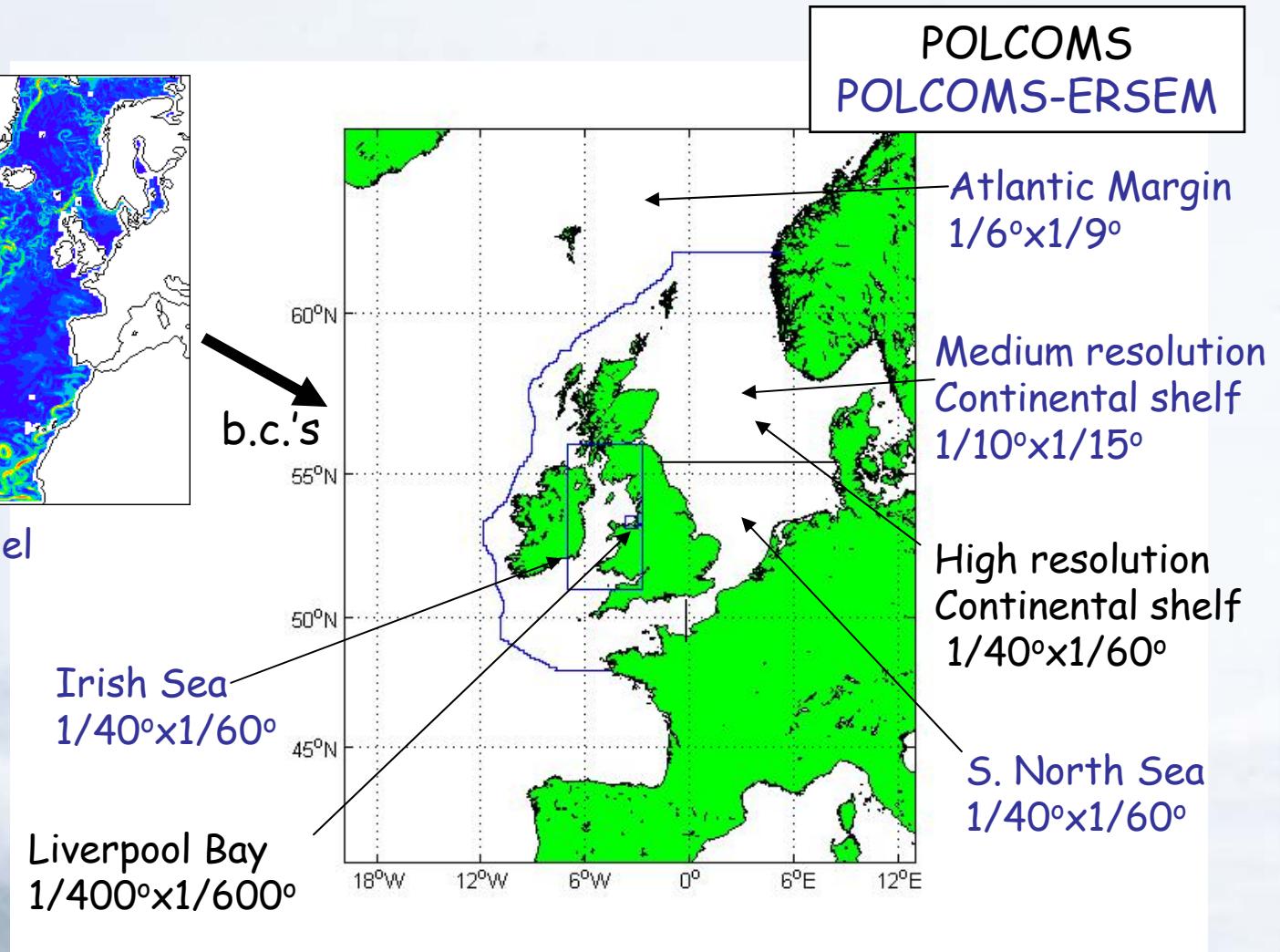
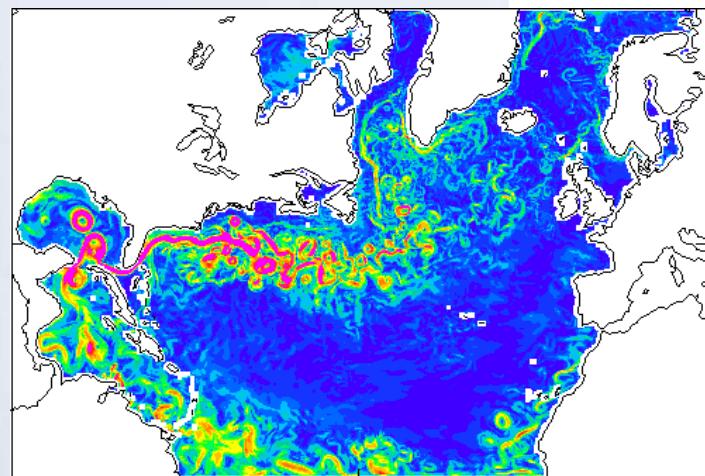


# The POLCOMS model

---

- POLCOMS: Proudman Oceanographic Coastal Ocean Modelling System.
  - Finite difference model that solves for velocity ( $u, v, w$ ), potential temperature ( $T$ ), salinity ( $S$ ), surface elevation and turbulent kinetic energy on an Arakawa B-grid.
  - 15 tidal constituents.
  - Uses the 'Piecewise Parabolic Method' (PPM) for scalar and velocity advection.
  - Contains a 2.5 turbulence closure scheme based on Mellor-Yamada-Galperin.
  - Activates a convective adjustment scheme in cases of static instability.
  - Can run coupled to other models (wave, ecosystem, sediment transport, ...).

# Model domains



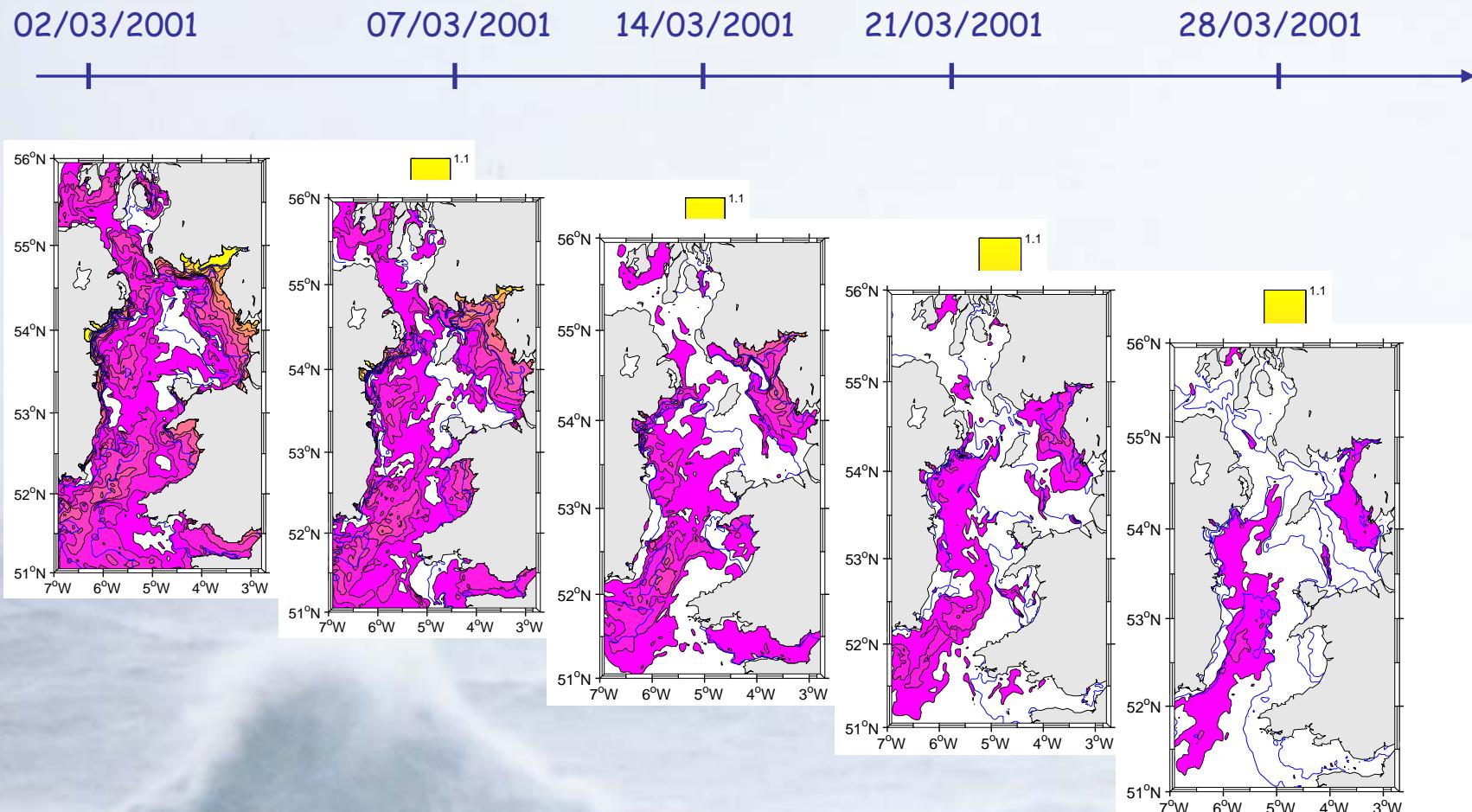
Aiming at a fully coupled hydrodynamics-wave-ecosystem-sediments system

# Experiment setup

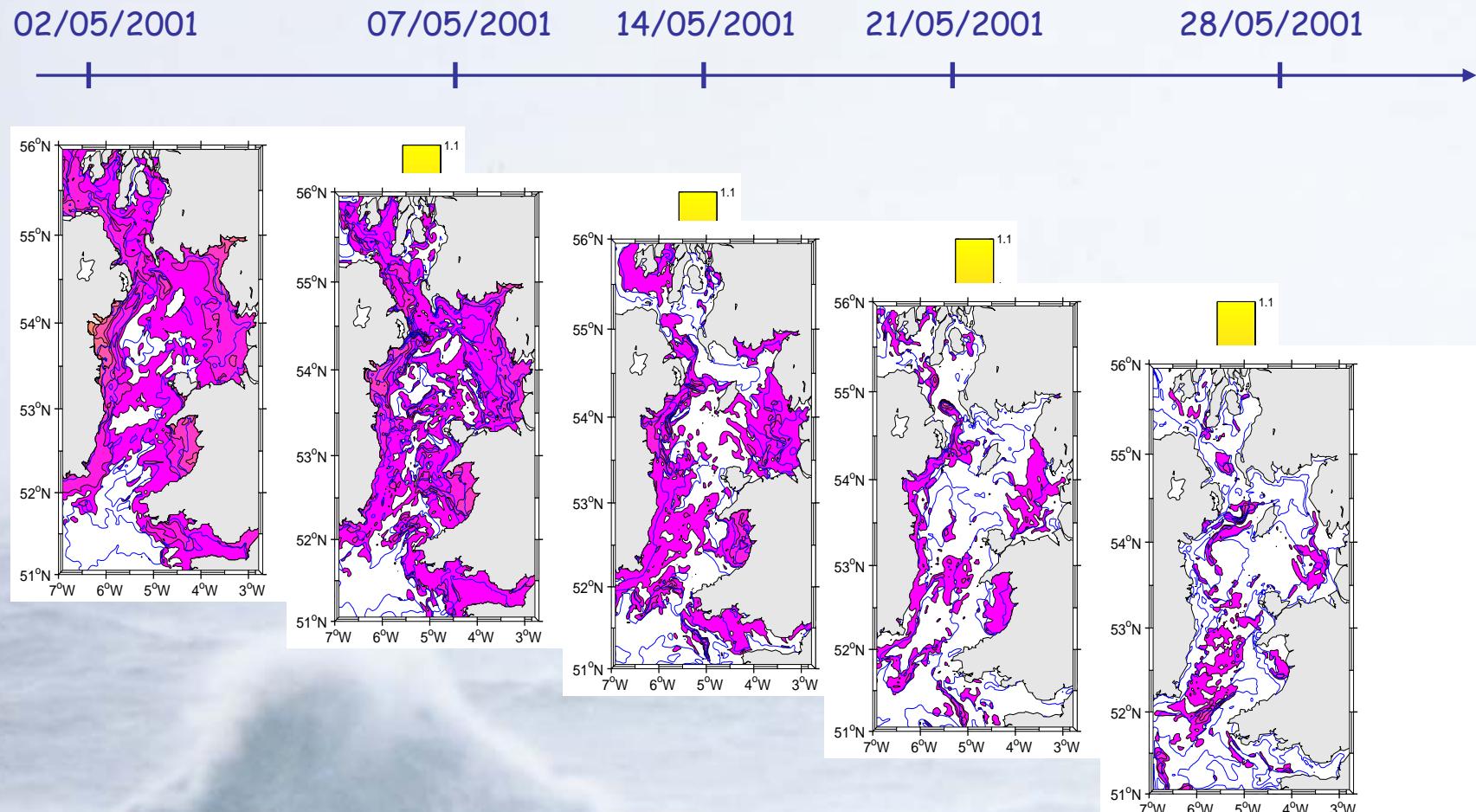
---

- Objective: Investigate sources of model error in the framework of ensemble simulations and assimilate SST observations using an EnKF.
- EnKF code: <http://www.nersc.no/~geir/EnKF/Code/>
- Model error:
  - Wind (geostrophic red noise)
  - Turbulence parameters
  - Cloud cover
- Simulated period: winter-summer 2001.
- Irish Sea, 1.8 km horizontal resolution
- State-vector :  $(T, S, u, v, \zeta, k, l, \dots)$
- 10 members
- I. C. sampled from 4 month daily model output (Evensen, 2004, Ocean Dynamics).

# Evolution of background error

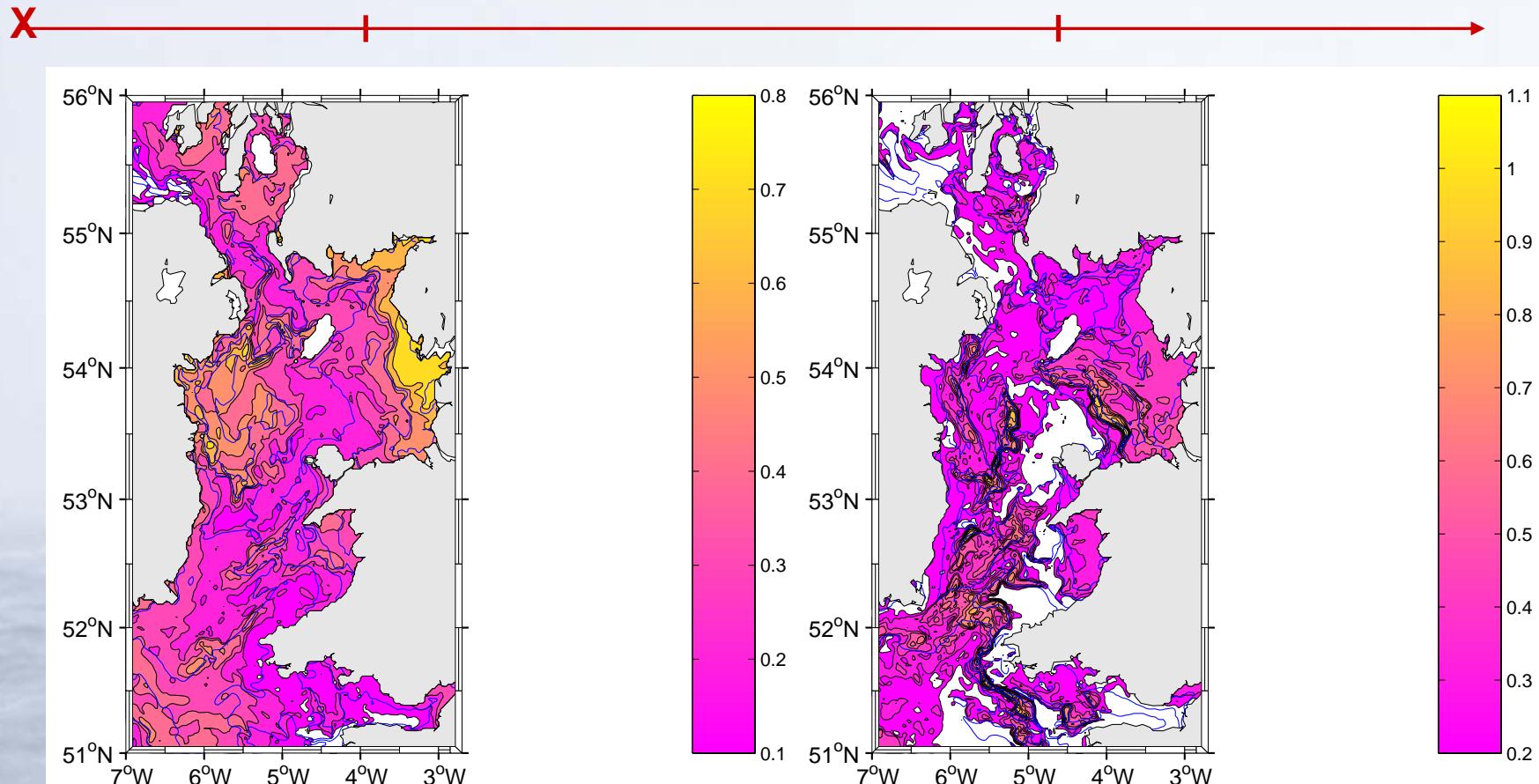


# Evolution of forecast ensemble spread



# Modelling the background error

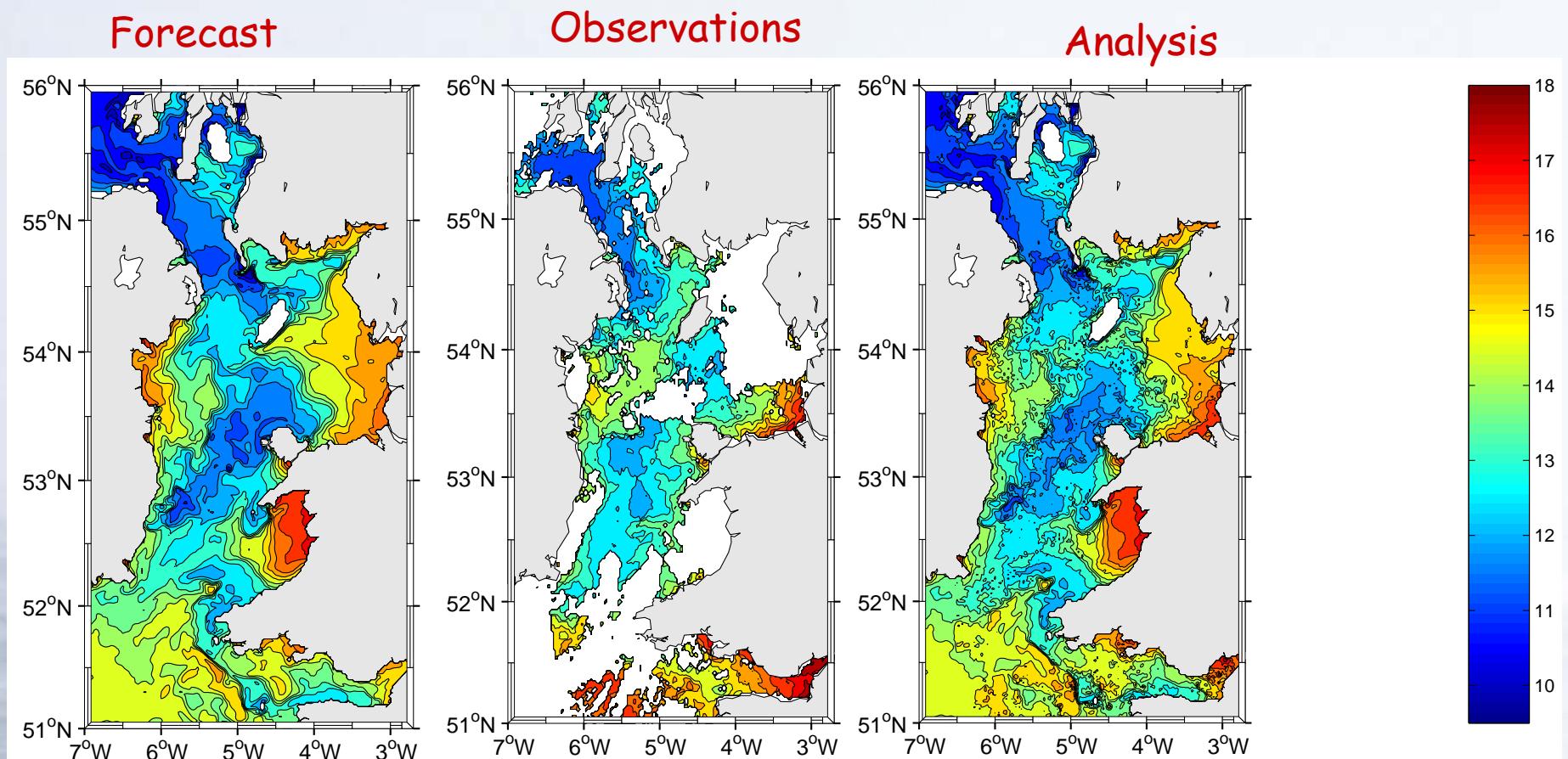
01/05/2001      01/06/2001      01/07/2001



Sources of error: wind, turbulent  
parameters, cloud cover

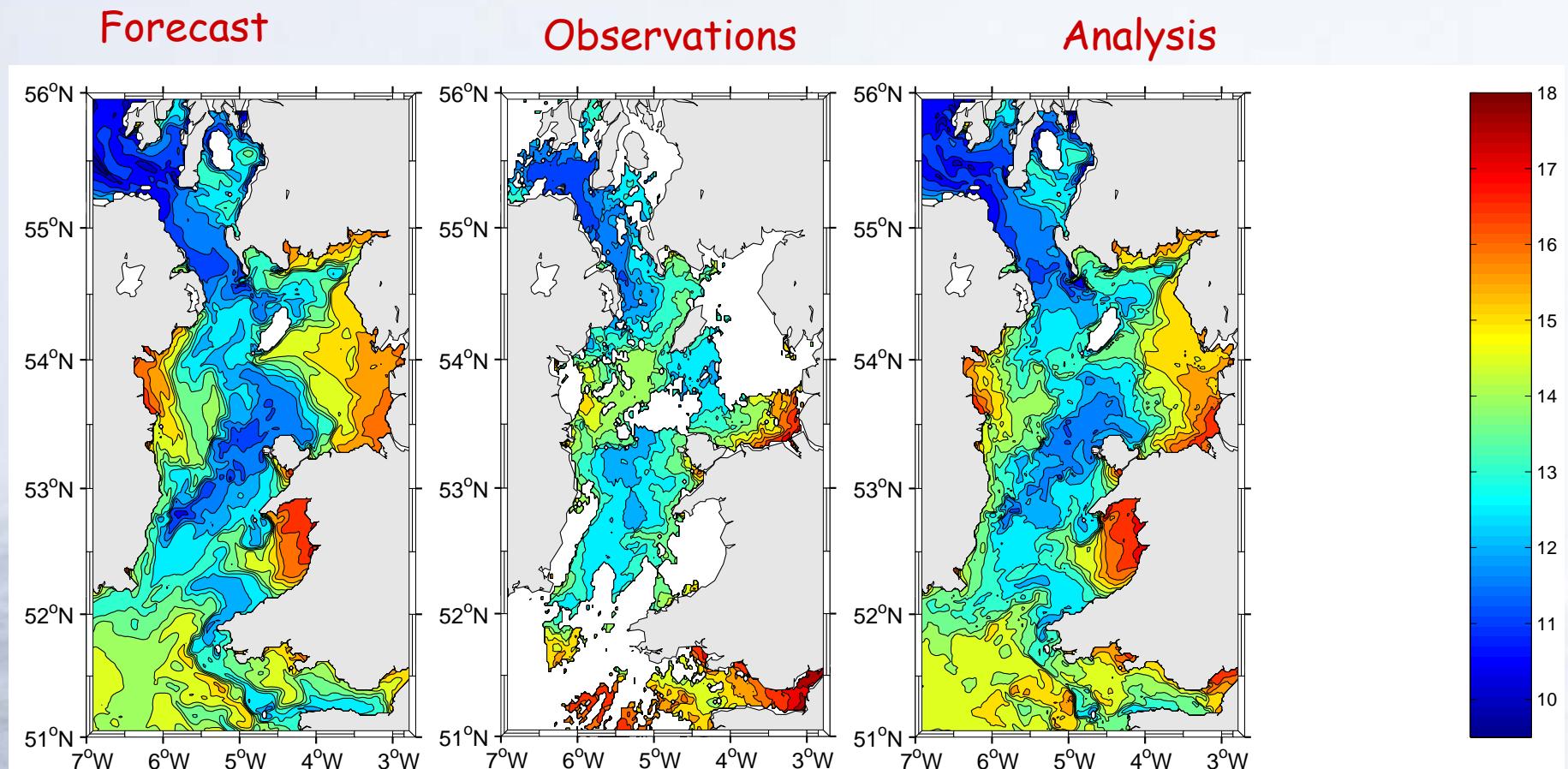
# Analysis step (analysis6c algorithm)

On 02/07/2001:



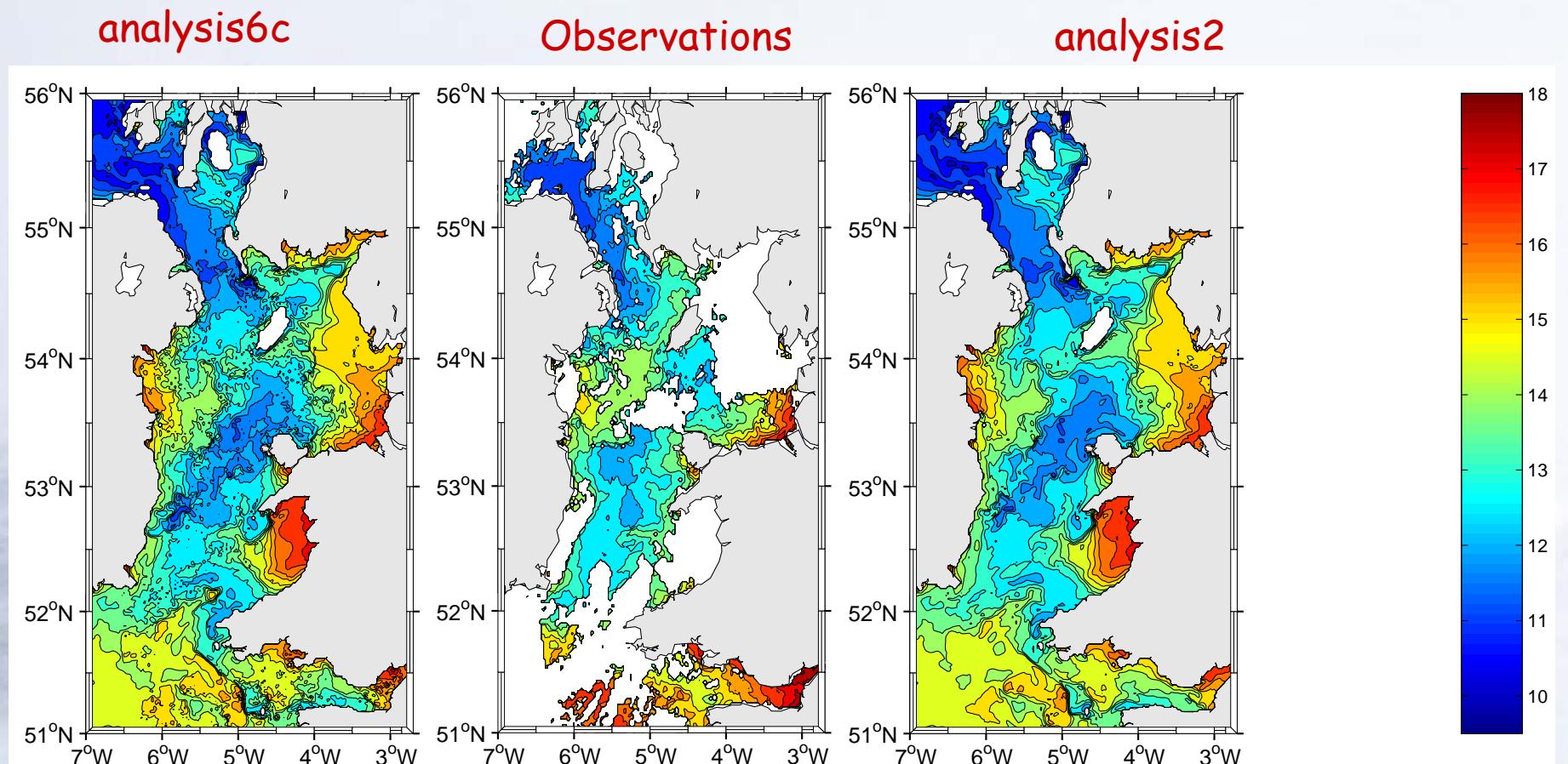
# Analysis step (analysis2 algorithm)

On 02/07/2001:



# Which algorithm is best suited? (analysis6c vs. analysis2)

On 02/07/2001:



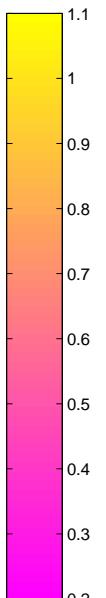
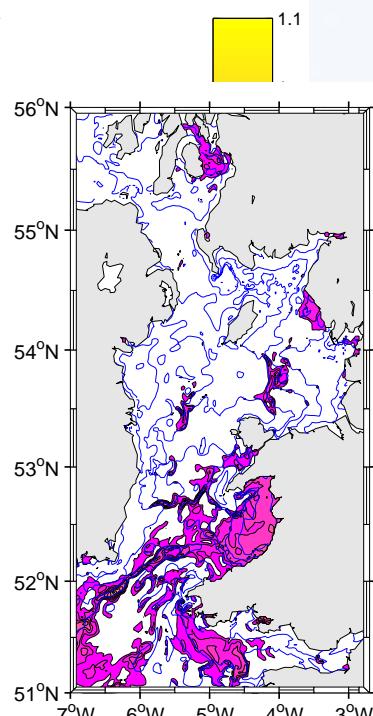
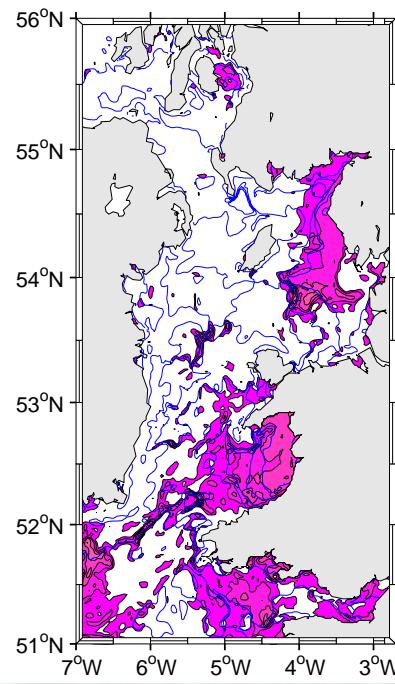
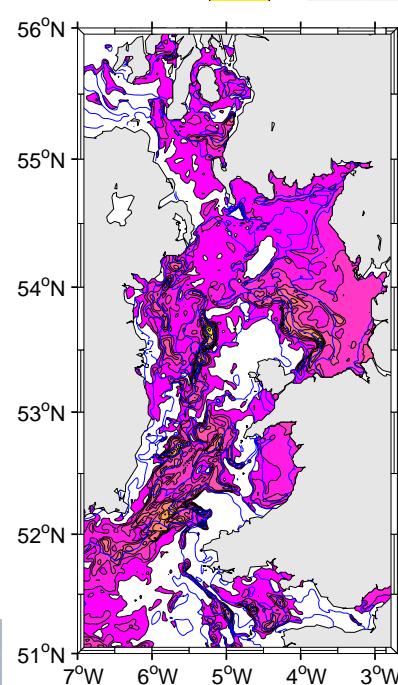
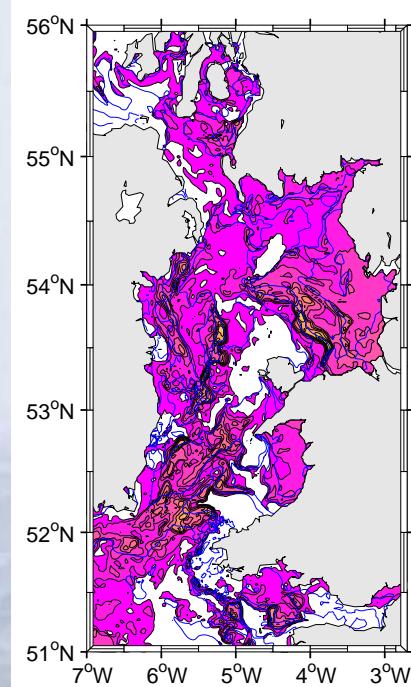
# Evolution of ensemble spread after analysis (analysis6c)

First analysis  
01/07/2001

02/07/2001

03/07/2001

04/07/2001



Forecast error builds up at too long time-scales!

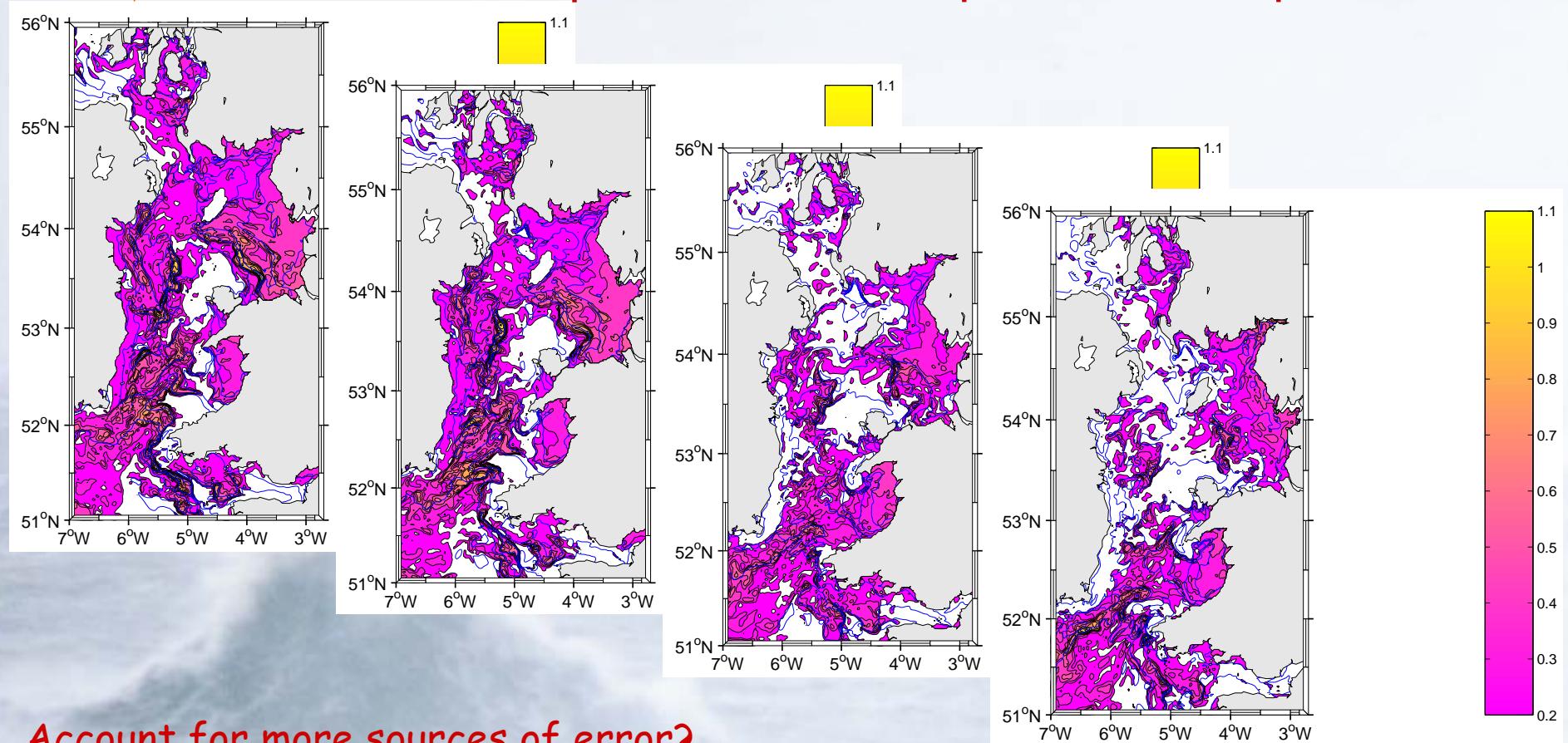
# Evolution of ensemble spread after analysis (analysis2)

First analysis  
01/07/2001

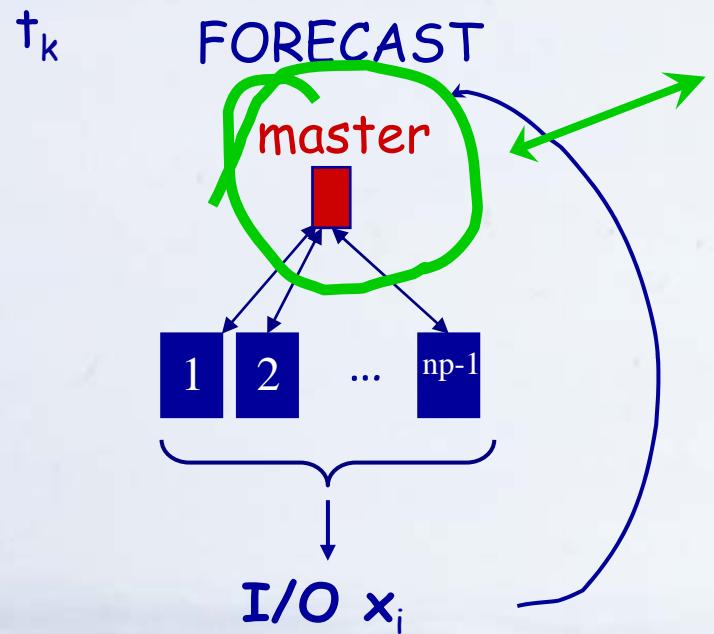
02/07/2001

03/07/2001

04/07/2001



# Present implementation



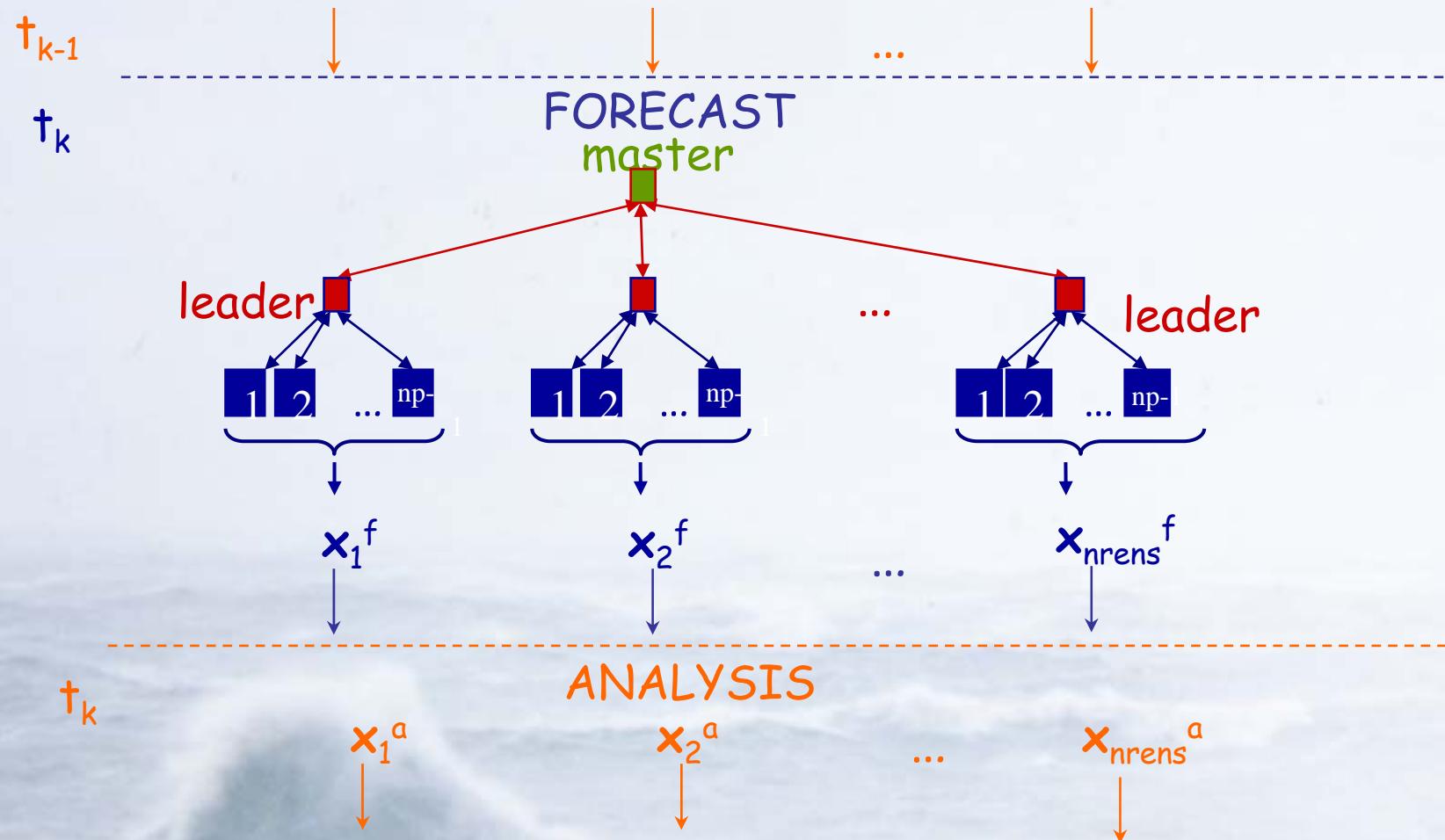
Model error parameterization:  
Some CPU and memory  
consuming  
computations are still  
performed in the  
master processor!



Need to parallelize.

- CSAR's green - SGI Origin 3800 with 512 MIPS R12000 processors and 512 GBytes memory.
- HPCx - 50 IBM POWER4+ Regatta nodes (1600 processors).
- POL cluster: 196 Pentium 4 processors.

# EnKF parallel implementation

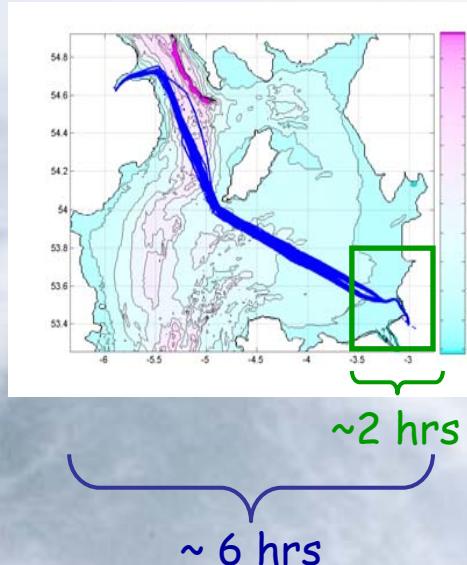


# Present studies

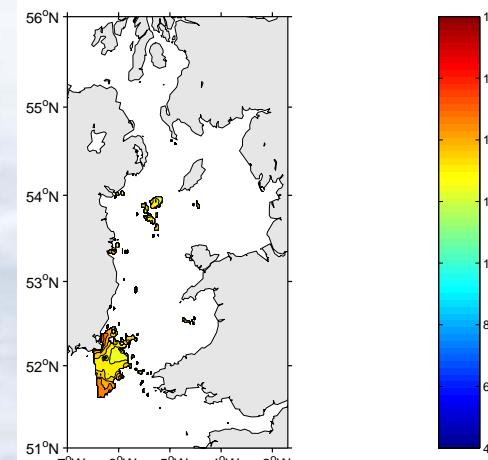
---

- ODON: OSSEs
- FerryBox: Assessment of the impact of assimilating high resolution *in situ* observations

Ferry line



Satellite SST



## To synthesize...

---

- An EnKF has been successfully implemented and is able to run with POLCOMS.
- Two different algorithms have been compared and a choice is to be made.
- Model error appears to be well accounted for,
- but assimilation of SST data quickly reduces the spread of the ensemble -> Solutions? (adding other sources of error?, improving sampling?...)
- Improvements in the code are under development (parallelization of some computations).
- Some applications are on the way...