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Objective validation and
evaluation of data
assimilation

Purpose of assimilation

Use all available information in order to determine as accurately as possible the state of the atmospheric or oceanic flow.

Available information consists of

- Observations proper, highly variable in nature, spatial and temporal distribution and accuracy.
- Physical laws governing the flow, available in practice ⁱⁿ under the form of a numerical dynamical model.
- Statistical or asymptotic properties of the flow (ex: existence of approximate geostrophic balance)

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = x + \xi_1 \\ z_2 = x + \xi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\xi_1 \sim N(0, \sigma_1^2)$$

$$\sim \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi_1^2}{\sigma_1^2}\right)$$

$$\xi_2 \sim N(0, \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\sim \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi_2^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right)$$

Mutually independent!

Probability that

$$x = \xi ?$$

$$x = \xi \iff \xi_1 = z_1 - \xi \text{ and } \xi_2 = z_2 - \xi$$

$$P(x = \xi | z_1, z_2) \sim \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(z_1 - \xi)^2}{\sigma_1^2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(z_2 - \xi)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right]$$

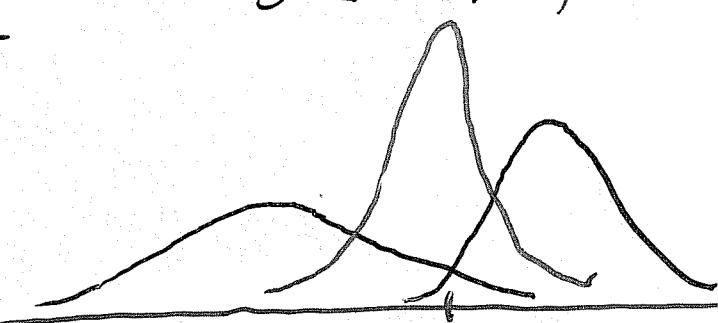
$$\sim \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\xi - x^a)^2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$P(x = \xi | z_1, z_2) = N(x^a, \sigma^2)$$

$$x^a = \sigma^2 \left[\frac{z_1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{z_2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}$$

$$\sigma^2 < (\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)$$



State vector x , belonging to *state space* \mathcal{S} ($\dim \mathcal{S} = n$), to be estimated.

Data vector z , belonging to *data space* \mathcal{D} ($\dim \mathcal{D} = m$), available.

$$F(z, x, \zeta) = 0 \quad (1)$$

where ζ is a random element representing the uncertainty on the data (or, more precisely, on the link between the data and the unknown state vector).

For example

$$z = \Gamma x + \zeta$$

Bayesian estimation

Probability that $x = \xi$ for given ζ ?

$$x = \xi \Leftrightarrow F(z, \xi, \zeta) = 0$$

$$P(x = \xi | z) = P[F(z, \xi, \zeta) = 0] / \int_{\xi} P[F(z, \xi, \zeta) = 0]$$

Unambiguously defined iff, for any ζ , there is at most one x such that (1) is verified.

\Leftrightarrow data contain information, either directly or indirectly, on any component of x . *Determinacy condition*.

$$= \frac{P(x = \xi \text{ and } z)}{P(z)}$$

More generally

$$z = f(x, \zeta)$$

where ζ is ‘error’ with known pdf. Then

$$P(x=\xi | z) = \int P[\zeta \text{ such that } f(\xi, \zeta) = z]$$

Makes sense only if, for any ζ , there is at most one ξ such that $f(\xi, \zeta) = z$ (*determinacy* condition)

! Bayesian estimation impossible in practice because

- large numerical dimensions (10^7)
- data error statistics are poorly known (if at all ; model errors).

Need for drastically reduced order description of conditional pdf. Two possibilities

- some estimate of $E(x|z)$ and reduced order estimate of $E(xx^T|z)$
- conditional pdf described by finite ensemble (size up to a few 10^2) ;

$$z = \Gamma x + \zeta$$

Γ known ($m \times n$)-matrix, ζ unknown ‘error’

Look for estimated state vector x^a of the form

$$x^a = \alpha + Az$$

subject to

1 invariance in change of origin in state space

$$\Rightarrow A\Gamma = I_m$$

2 $E[(x^a_i - x_i)^2]$ minimum for any component x_i .

$$x^a = (\Gamma^T S^{-1} \Gamma)^{-1} \Gamma^T S^{-1} [z - \mu]$$

$$P^a \equiv E[(x^a - x)(x^a - x)^T] = (\Gamma^T S^{-1} \Gamma)^{-1}$$

where $\mu = E(\zeta)$ (expectation) and $S = E\{[\zeta - \mu][\zeta - \mu]^T\}$ (covariance matrix)

Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) of x from z .

Requires (at least apparently) *a priori* explicit knowledge of first- and second-order statistical moments of error ζ .

Determinacy condition $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank } \Gamma = n.$ $\Rightarrow m > n$

In case ζ is gaussian, $\zeta = \mathcal{N}[\mu, S]$, BLUE achieves bayesian estimation in the sense that

$$P(x | z) = \mathcal{N}[x^a, P^a]$$

Variational form.

BLUE x^* minimizes following scalar *objective function*, defined on state space \mathcal{S}

$$\mathcal{J}(\xi) \equiv (1/2) [\Gamma\xi - (z-\mu)]^\top S^{-1} [\Gamma\xi - (z-\mu)]$$

BLUE is invariant in any invertible linear change of coordinates, either in state or data space.

From now on, unless specified otherwise, data assumed to be unbiased ($\mu = 0$).

If determinacy condition is verified, it is always possible to decompose data into

A ‘*background*’ estimate (*e. g.* forecast from the past), belonging to *state space*, with dimension n

$$x^b = x + \zeta^b$$

An additional set of data (*e. g.* observations), belonging to *observation space*, with dimension $m - n = p$

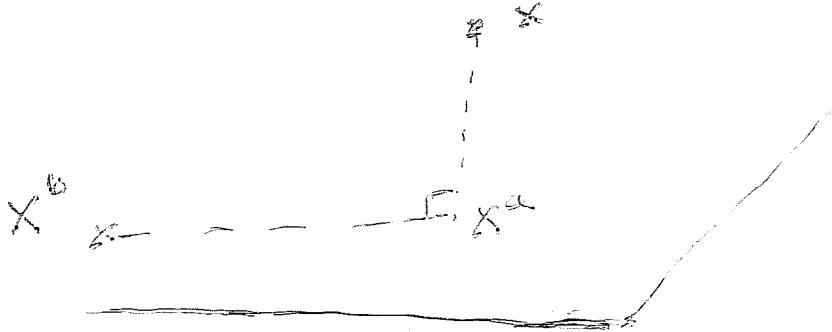
$$y = Hx + \varepsilon$$

Least error variance estimate $\rightarrow \mathcal{B} \subset U \in$

$$x^a = x^b + P^b H^T (H P^b H^T + R)^{-1} (y - H x^b) \quad (1)$$

with $P^b \equiv E(\zeta^b \zeta^{bT})$ (also often denoted B), $R \equiv E(\varepsilon \varepsilon^T)$
 $E(\varepsilon \zeta^{bT}) = 0$ (not restrictive)

$$P^a \equiv E[(x - x^a)(x - x^a)^T] = P^b - P^b H^T (H P^b H^T + R)^{-1} H P^b$$



$d \equiv y - H x^b$ is the *innovation vector*

(1) means that the increment $x^a - x^b$ is the orthogonal projection, in the sense of statistical covariance, of the background error $x - x^b$ onto the space spanned by the innovation vector. As a consequence, the estimation error $x^a - x$ is uncorrelated with the innovation vector, *i.e.*

$$E[(x^a - x)d^T] = 0$$

Variational formulation

Analysis x^a minimizes *objective function* defined on state space

$$\xi \rightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\xi) \equiv (1/2) (\xi - x^b)^T [P^b]^{-1} (\xi - x^b) + (1/2) (H \xi - y)^T R^{-1} (H \xi - y)$$

Determination of the BLUE requires
(at least apparently) the *a priori*
specification of the first- and second-
order statistical moments of the errors
affecting the data

(general Bayesian estimation
requires the specification of the
entire probability distribution of the
errors)

Questions

- Is it possible to objectively evaluate the quality of an assimilation system ?
- Is it possible to objectively evaluate the first- and second-order statistical moments of the data errors, whose specification is (at least apparently) required for determining the *BLUE* ?
- Is it possible to objectively determine if an assimilation system is optimal ?
- More generally, how to make the best of an assimilation system ?

and

- Is assimilation worth all the concern we give to it ?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^b = x + \zeta^b \\ d \equiv y - Hx^b = \varepsilon - H\zeta^b \end{array} \right.$$

Innovation vector is the only objective source of information on data error. Implementing assimilation requires knowing, at least to some extent, how the background on the one hand, the observations on the other, contribute to the innovation. That cannot be obtained from the innovation alone.

We will consider assimilation schemes of the form

$$x^a = x^b + K d \quad (2)$$

where K is the *gain matrix* (not necessarily optimal).

(2) \Leftrightarrow if data are exact, then analysis is exact too ($x^a = x$).

After A. Lorenz

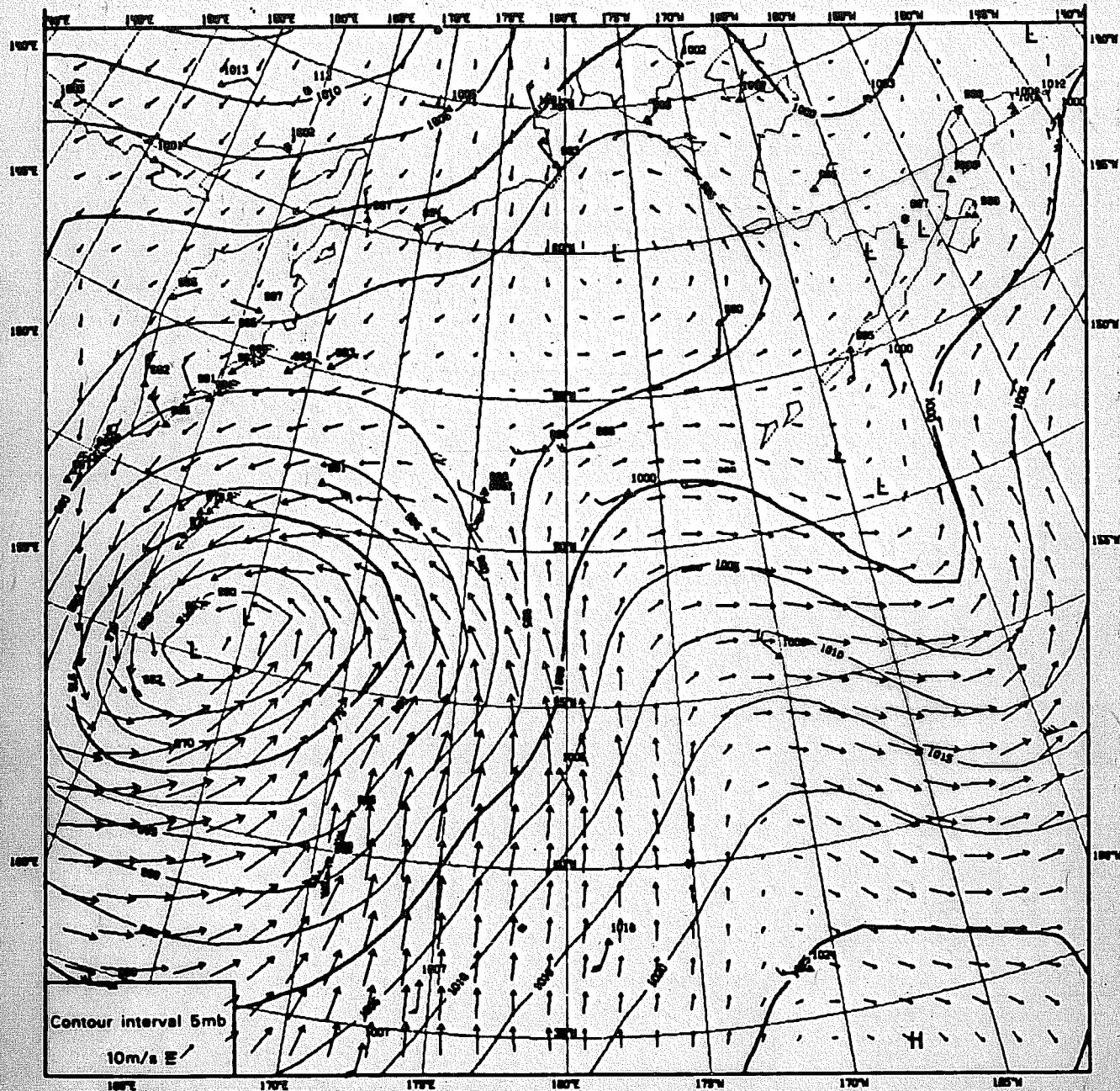
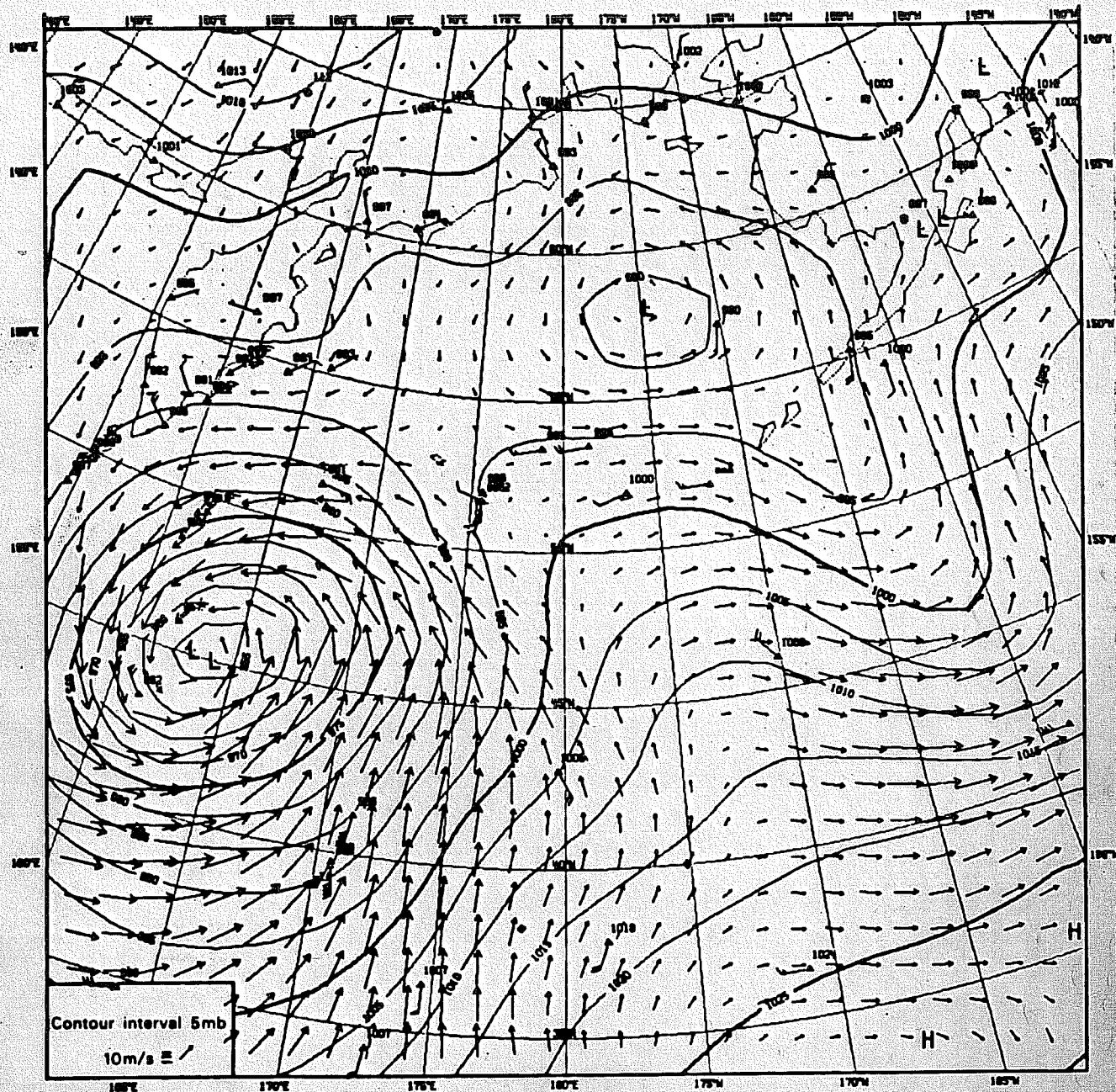


Fig. 4 Sea level pressure and wind forecast corresponding to the central area of Fig. 1, with plotted surface observations of pressure and wind (each fleche = 5 m/s).



Difference between data and assimilated fields

$$\delta \equiv \begin{pmatrix} x^b - x^a \\ y - Hx^a \end{pmatrix} = z - Fx^a$$

$$\delta = \begin{pmatrix} -Kd \\ (I_p - HK)d \end{pmatrix}$$

For given gain matrix K , one-to-one transformation between d and δ . Exactly equivalent to perform diagnostics on either innovation or *data-minus-analysis* (DmA) difference.

Objective validation of quality of assimilation system can be made only by comparison with unbiased independent data, i.e. data affected by errors which are statistically independent of errors affecting the data used in the assimilation.

Innovation vector $d = q - Hx^b$ is only source of objective information.

Magnitude: measure of quality of assimilation

Other diagnostic. Check if statistics of innovation vector are consistent with α priori hypotheses

$$E(d) = 0$$

$$E(dd^T) = H(P^b H^T + R)$$

Check if d is Gaussian

(E) consistency

$$\mathbb{E}(S) = 0$$

Any systematic bias in S is the signature of an improperly taken into account bias in the data

$$\mathbb{E}(SS^T) = S - \Gamma (\Gamma^T S^{-1} \Gamma)^{-1} \Gamma^T = S - \underbrace{\Gamma \Gamma^T}_{> 0}$$

Assimilated fields must fit data to within assumed accuracy of the latter.

System is 'efficient', as defined by Hollingsworth and Lonnberg. (1989)

(E) they do not, inconsistency between a priori assumed statistics on δ and real statistics.

N C M R W F (K. Blue The Cheryal)

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (O-A) RMS/OBS. ERR SSI - JAN 2002

LEVEL (hPa)	RADIOSONDE TD	RAWINSONDE UW	RAWINSONDE VW
50.	1.3	1.4	1.0
70.	0.9	1.1	0.9
100.	0.8	1.0	1.0
150.	0.8	0.9	0.9
200.	0.8	0.8	0.8
250.	0.8	0.8	0.8
300.	0.8	0.8	0.8
400.	0.8	0.8	0.9
500.	0.7	0.9	0.9
700.	0.7	0.9	0.8
850.	0.9	0.9	0.9
1000.	1.3	0.9	0.9

NCEP WF (K. Bhattacharya)

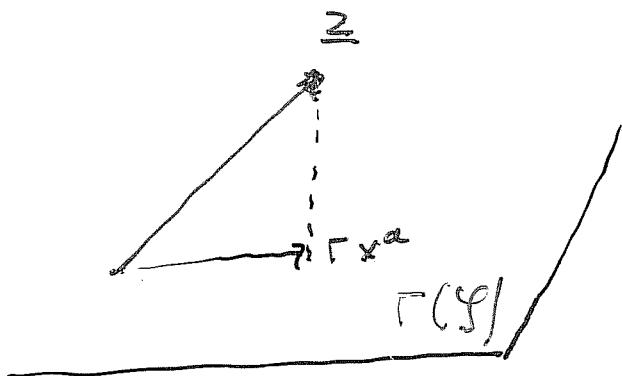
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (O-A) RMS/OBS.ERR SSI - JUL 2002

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500.	0.7	0.7	0.7
700.	0.8	0.8	0.8
850.	1.1	0.8	0.8
1000.	1.4	0.8	0.8

$$J(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma \xi - \underline{\zeta})^T S^{-1} (\Gamma \xi - \underline{\zeta})$$

$$\langle \underline{\xi}, \underline{\xi} \rangle = \underline{\xi}^T S^{-1} \underline{\xi}$$

as a (proper)
scalar product in
data space \mathcal{D} (Mahalanobis)

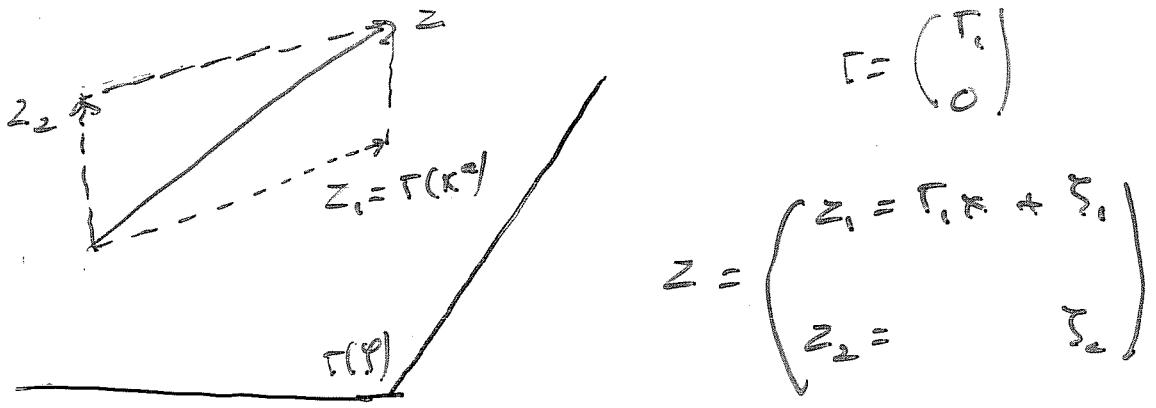


Computing the BLUE amounts to

- Projecting data vector $\underline{\zeta}$ onto image space $\Gamma(\mathcal{S})$ according to the Mahalanobis scalar product
- Taking the inverse of the projection through Γ (unambiguously defined if null space of Γ is void)

The DMD difference $z - \Gamma x^a$ is the component of the delta vector that is discarded in analysis.

Decompose delta space \mathcal{D} into image space $\Gamma(\mathcal{G})$ and space orthogonal to $\Gamma(\mathcal{G})$ wrt to S-Mahalanobis scalar product.



$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 = \Gamma_1 x + s_1 \\ z_2 = \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^a = (\Gamma_1^\top S_1^{-1} \Gamma_1)^{-1} \Gamma_1^\top S_1^{-1} z_1 = \Gamma_1^{-1} z_1 \\ p^a = (\Gamma_1^\top S_1^{-1} \Gamma_1)^{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

↳ m A-difference

$$\underline{z = \Gamma x^a}$$

$$\xi = z - \Gamma x^a = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 - \Gamma_1 x^a = 0 \\ z_2 = s_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(\xi) = E(s_2)$$

$$E(\xi' \xi'^\top) = E(s_2' s_2'^\top)$$

Inconsistency if $E(s_2) \neq 0$ and/or $E(s_2' s_2'^\top) \neq S$

So what?

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = x + \xi_1 & n=1 \\ z_2 = x + \xi_2 & n=2 \end{cases}$$

We do the analysis under the assumption that

$$E(\xi_1) = E(\xi_2) = 0$$

$$E(\xi_1^2) = E(\xi_2^2) = \sigma^2 \quad E(\xi_1 \xi_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^a = \frac{1}{2}(z_1 + z_2) \quad E[(x^a - x)^2] = \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$$

Innovation $d = z_1 - z_2$

We expect $E(d) = 0 \quad E(dd^T) = 2\sigma^2$

We observe $E(d) = 2b \quad E(dd^T) = 4b^2 + 2\Delta^2$

Inconsistency if $b \neq 0$ and/or $\Delta^2 \neq 0$

$$E(d) = 2 \cdot b \quad (\text{A})$$

$$E(d^2) = 4b^2 + 2\Delta^2$$

$$\text{Let } E(\xi_1) = -E(\xi_2) = b.$$

$$E[(\xi_1 - b)^2] = E[(\xi_2 + b)^2] = \sigma'^2$$

$$E[(\xi_1 - b)(\xi_2 + b)] = c\sigma'^2$$

$$\text{with } \sigma'^2 = \frac{\sigma^2 + \Delta^2}{2}$$

$$c = \frac{\sigma^2 - \Delta^2}{\sigma^2 + \Delta^2}$$

The quantities σ' and $E[(\kappa^2 - \kappa)^2]$ are unchanged, while consistency with

(A) is achieved.

In the above example, if it is known that $E(\xi_1 \xi_2) = 0$, then necessarily the weights given to z_1 and z_2 are > 0 , and

$$E = E[(x^\alpha - k)^+] < \underline{E}(d^+)$$

$$E[(x^\alpha - k)^+] < E(d^+)$$

~~2 parameters ($E(\xi_1)$ and $E(\xi_2)$) for we are available for~~

If either $E(\xi_1)$ or $E(\xi_2)$ is known, then the knowledge of $E(d)$ determines the unknown bias.

Similarly, the knowledge of one or two of the three parameters $E(\xi_1^{\epsilon_1})$, $E(\xi_2^{\epsilon_2})$ and c determines, together with the knowledge of $E(d^\epsilon)$, one or two conditions on the unknown parameters.

In the above example, if it is known, e.g., that $c=0$, one condition is then imposed on the weights given to ξ_1 and ξ_2 , and on the analysis error. (If we want for instance to keep the weights equal, then necessarily $E[(x^a - \bar{x})^2] = 0$

A possible inconsistency between expected or observed statistics of δ (or, equivalently, of innovation d) can always be resolved without changing κ^a nor P^a .

Consistency between assumed and observed statistics of innovation is not sufficient for ensuring optimality of assimilation. It is not even necessary.

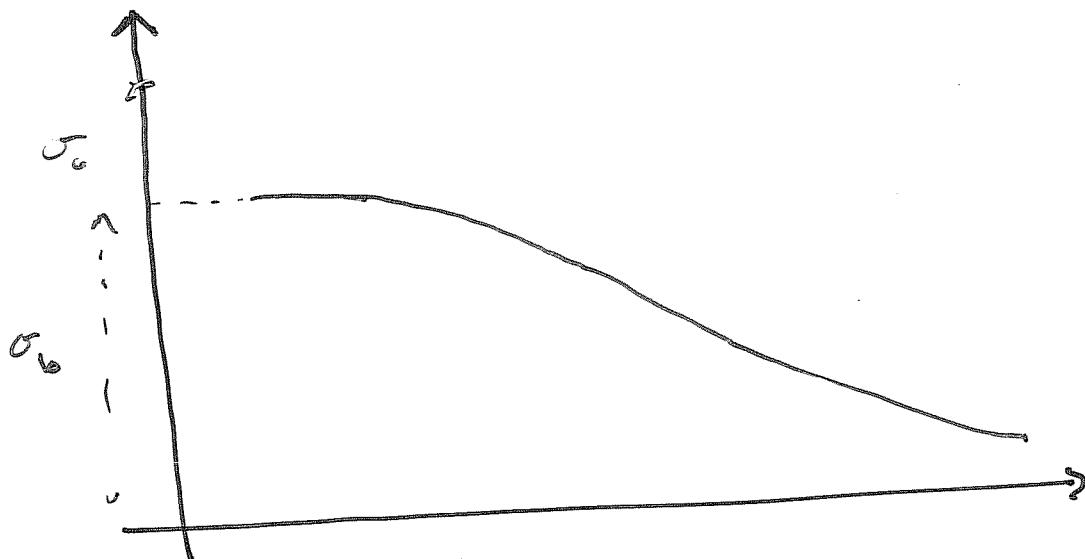
Any inconsistency between the expected and actually observed statistics of the data-mines-analysis difference can always be resolved without modification to the analysis, nor to the associated estimated error.

Independent hypotheses, which cannot be objectively validated (at least on the basis of the data-mines-analysis difference) are necessary.

Problem: Find minimum set of hypotheses, leaving only parameters that can be determined from statistics of the innovation vector.

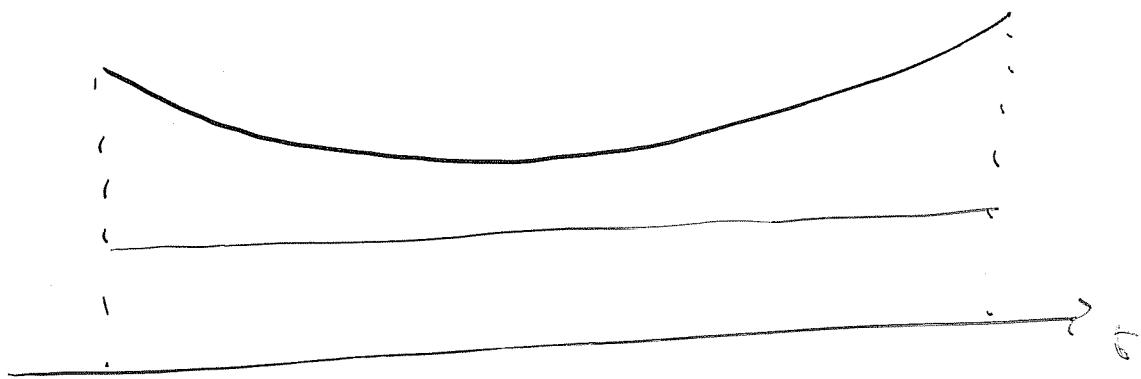
If a priori hypotheses are made, then statistics of the innovation vector (or, equivalently, of the Duff-difference) can be used for determining biases and/or covariances

(R. Daley) Assume observation errors are mutually uncorrelated and uncorrelated with background errors.



The spatial covariance of innovation is spatial correlation of ~~innovation~~ background error.
Variance of background and observation errors can be evaluated by extrapolation to zero distance

Strong-constraint variational assimilation



If observational error known, and uncorrelated with model error, misfit between minimizing solution and observations provides integrated estimate of model error.

(Kalman Filter, Model Errors assumed to be uncorrelated in time (necessary

for having both sequentiality and optimality) \Rightarrow adaptive filtering (Hoang et al., - - -)

Variational assimilation (either 3-D or 4-D)

$$\mathcal{J}(\xi) \equiv (1/2) (\xi - x^b)^T [P^b]^{-1} (\xi - x^b) + (1/2) (H\xi - y)^T R^{-1} (H\xi - y)$$

Minimum reached for $\xi = x^a$. For a perfectly consistent system

$$\mathcal{J}(x^a) = (1/2) d^T [E(dd^T)]^{-1} d$$

Minimum of objective function is norm of innovation with respect to its own Mahalanobis scalar product. On expectation

$$E[\mathcal{J}(x^a)] = p/2$$

Often called χ^2 -criterion.

3.1.2 Numerical results

The main result is that the two algorithms converge to the true state with identical cost and accuracy. This first experiment show that the practical efficiency of DA in comparison with the usual 4D-Var.

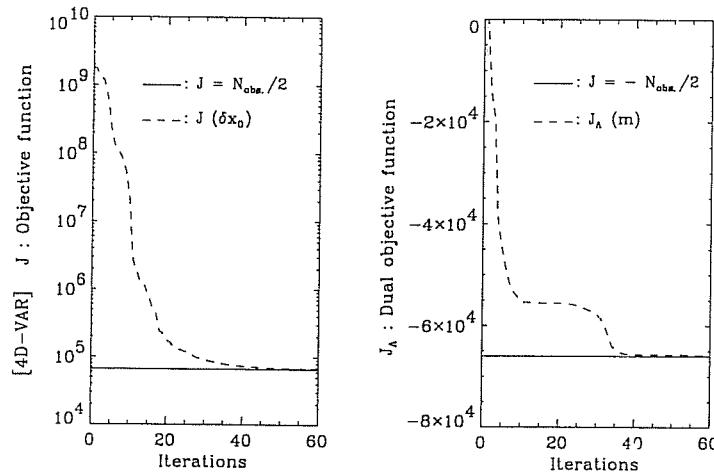


FIG. 2 – Objective functions

FIG. 2 gives proof of the property (19) and compare the minimal numerical values of J and J_Λ to the statistical expectation: $J_{\text{stat}} = N_{\text{obs}}/2$ with $N_{\text{obs}}=N_{\text{state}}$. Note that the null initial value of the dual cost function (12) is explained by the use of a null increment at the beginning of the minimization. The decrease of the two objective function is not identical but the primal and the dual algorithms need the same number of iterations. From this experiment, we can assess the equivalence between both methods in term of numerical results at the end of the minimizations.

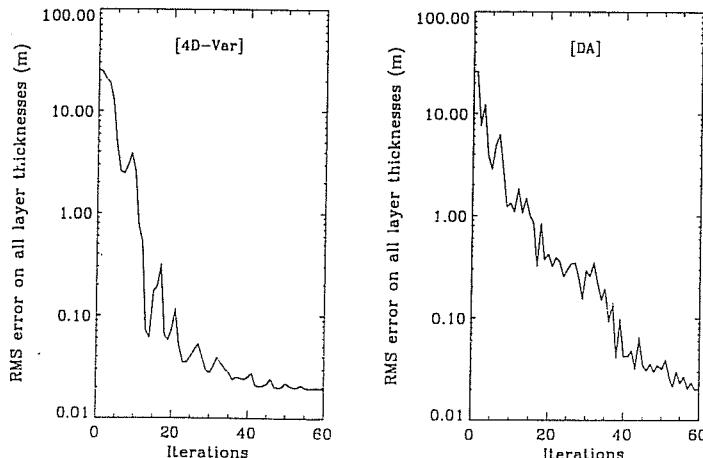


FIG. 3 – RMS error at the time t_n

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 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 499560.314497 52394.3272952
 79
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030112/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1452999 531075.9594903 0.37
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 531075.959490 55941.5710915
 15
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030112/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1357049 484944.1940747 0.36
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 484944.194075 52517.7255095
 78
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030113/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1337228 536122.2229325 0.40
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 536122.222933 53429.8153097 4053.930255
 99
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030113/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1311265 478570.4071103 0.36
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 478570.407110 52561.1547953
 13
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030114/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1453254 567289.3811072 0.39
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 567289.381107 57475.6966038 4801.895527
 70
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030114/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1467896 548622.2342518 0.37
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 548622.234252 56298.4672026 4303.401824
 15
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030115/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1494508 555721.3641453 0.37
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 555721.364145 57345.3948895 4285.092207
 98
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030115/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1318768 492015.2817690 0.37
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 492015.281769 53657.0226403 3725.264802
 29
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030116/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1202340 502028.6625365 0.42
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 502028.662537 51815.0327751
 35
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030116/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1489159 556783.2050098 0.37
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 556783.205010 58472.8524180 4362.181995
 21
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030117/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1495427 568478.7591876 0.38
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 568478.759188 57318.6283788 4513.011533
 37
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030117/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1494243 544629.9026914 0.36
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 544629.902691 56138.0457273 4327.980181
 86
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030118/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1430028 540130.5317339 0.38
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 540130.531734 54712.0229546 4332.500891
 95
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030118/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1437608 508122.5669298 0.35
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 508122.566930 53846.3157778 4024.626659
 81
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030119/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1507042 543897.2238212 0.36
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 543897.223821 54585.7094448 4323.183151
 26
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030119/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1352213 485534.4666308 0.36
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 485534.466631 52123.2692774 3939.344145
 85
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030120/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1484311 546480.3748742 0.37
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 546480.374874 54694.5721515 4597.361035
 02
 /scratch/rd/daa/ebmg/logdir/20030120/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 1413737 502382.8863849 0.36
 GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 502382.886385 53745.6509243 4302.119900
 92

Anuvelius *cell* *ultraecliptic* *satellitarius* (G. Keay)

/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030101/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 278737 316472.3489264 1.14
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 316472.348926 34546.5870829
94 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030101/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 209335 245958.3558854 1.17
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 245958.355885 31350.0436678
09 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030102/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 270689 293848.3429347 1.09
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 293848.342935 33005.2540858
33 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030102/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 227041 247046.345960 1.09
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 247046.345960 29456.7105689
30 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030103/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 290767 288908.0527105 0.99
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 288908.052711 32236.7113220
24 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030103/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 256155 258081.0190496 1.01
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 258081.019050 31782.0545481
77 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030104/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 295499 292890.0818218 0.99
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 292890.081822 32810.1438231
73 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030104/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 240572 238527.4531333 0.99
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 238527.453133 30347.0163316
17 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030105/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 281473 264091.2223258 0.94
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 264091.222326 31121.5409696
60 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030105/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 217305 214307.5882262 0.99
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 214307.588226 28288.2805152
76 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030106/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 282812 261219.1117783 0.92
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 261219.111778 30740.8703977
31 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030106/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 202966 196973.5616650 0.97
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 196973.561665 27546.4142755
08 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030107/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 273642 255595.3144872 0.93
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 255595.314487 30410.5545157
06 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030107/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 259690 250369.4266358 0.96
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 250369.426636 31351.3484838
50 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030108/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 298968 281955.6530369 0.94
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 281955.653037 32898.8882291
44 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030108/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 260220 246674.6748573 0.95
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 246674.674857 30909.5577790
59 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030109/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 291484 262459.5897328 0.90
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 262459.589733 31891.9909930
81 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030109/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 261671 247835.1364361 0.95
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 247835.136436 31778.0656115
94 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030110/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 296244 278222.9430185 0.94
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 278222.943018 32205.4800151
97 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030110/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 259901 237290.8709594 0.91
GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC 999 999 237290.870959 30498.7405193
73 /scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030111/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :
 Jo Global : 294446 267026.0823887 0.91

1,27

3864.615055

1,34

3283.661589

1,24

3137.783602

1,25

2751.488523

2520.907887

2418.500437

2503.573236

2138.047378

2409.695978

1851.639418

2002.492142

1647.925735

1974.851646

1920.428417

2246.199661

1913.595214

2025.182585

1798.778030

2025.182585

1911.340193

1,04

2025.182585

1,02

2025.182585

1,02

2025.182585

1,02

2025.182585

1,02

2025.182585

1,02

2025.182585

GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	267026.082389	30723.7970768	1996.283467
62	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030111/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	242028	222600.5295437	0.92
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	222600.529544	29443.8972806
57	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030112/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	276392	253085.1235589	0.92
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	253085.123559	31601.8268183
92	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030112/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	211324	209277.4011967	0.99
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	209277.401197	29788.2113005
54	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030113/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	280574	285086.4593491	1.02
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	285086.459349	31884.1433896
97	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030113/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	212120	222359.1023980	1.05
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	222359.102398	29635.3546027
63	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030114/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	284699	296239.7581921	1.04
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	296239.758192	34376.8393503
59	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030114/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	268225	265914.3565779	0.99
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	265914.356578	32292.1346056
36	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030115/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	296343	275720.8803268	0.93
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	275720.880327	33038.6553805
94	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030115/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	265990	244775.3071775	0.92
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	244775.307178	31057.1861847
01	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030116/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	304862	291180.1664443	0.96
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	291180.166444	32061.5070201
72	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030116/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	265534	266608.6332511	1.00
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	266608.633251	33235.3025602
36	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030117/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	305053	285672.5238977	0.94
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	285672.523898	33427.5615669
68	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030117/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	258824	249297.7748541	0.96
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	249297.774854	31236.2493768
44	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030118/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	295150	269780.4915688	0.91
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	269780.491569	31959.0114224
81	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030118/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	238708	225648.9999502	0.95
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	225648.999950	31055.8556146
39	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030119/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	280492	259695.4105145	0.93
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	259695.410514	30822.5631781
27	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030119/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	211307	213670.7624570	1.01
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	213670.762457	29205.2420348
99	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030120/main/00/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	282709	260686.0339818	0.92
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	260686.033982	30471.3185585
19	/scratch/rd/daa/ebjb/logdir/20030120/main/12/an/4dvar/uptraj_1/ifsmin.1 :			
	Jo Global :	210251	215378.5076491	1.02
	GREPCOST - ITER,SIM,JO,JB,JC	999 999	215378.507649	30020.5302435

Objective function

$$\mathcal{J}(\xi) = \sum_k \mathcal{J}_k(\xi)$$

where

$$\mathcal{J}_k(\xi) \equiv (1/2) (H_k \xi - y_k)^T S_k^{-1} (H_k \xi - y_k)$$

with $\dim y_k = m_k$

Accuracy of analysis

$$[P^a]^{-1} = \sum_k H_k^T S_k^{-1} H_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= (1/n) \sum_k \text{tr}(P^a H_k^T S_k^{-1} H_k) \\ &= (1/n) \sum_k \text{tr}(S_k^{-1/2} H_k P^a H_k^T S_k^{-1/2}) \end{aligned}$$

Measure of the relative contribution of subset of data y_k to overall accuracy of assimilation.

Invariant in linear change of coordinates in data space \Rightarrow valid for any subset of data.

Can be numerically computed (Wahba, Fisher, Desroziers and Ivanov).

Can be extended to measure of relative contribution of any subset of data to accuracy of any subset of analysed fields (but practical computation ?).

For a perfectly consistent system

$$E[\mathcal{J}_k(x^a)] = (1/2) [m_k - \text{tr}(S_k^{-1/2} H_k P^a H_k^T S_k^{-1/2})]$$

It is possible to compare $E[\mathcal{J}_k(x^a)]$, as determined operationally, and $(1/2) [m_k - \text{tr}(S_k^{-1/2} H_k P^a H_k^T S_k^{-1/2})]$, as computed directly, thus providing a check of the consistency of the assimilation system.

Also, $E[\mathcal{J}_k(x^a)]$ must be less than $m_k/2 \Leftrightarrow$ every piece of data must fit the analysis to within its assumed accuracy.

In particular

- relative contribution of background

$$(S_K = P^b, H_K = S_u)$$

$$\sum_n \text{Tr} [P^a (P^a)^{-1}]$$

How to compare with data?

$$E[\frac{f_K(r^a)}{f_K(r^{ad})}] = \frac{1}{2} \left[m_K - \text{Tr}(S_K^{-\frac{1}{2}} H_K P^a H_K^T S_K^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \right]$$

$\frac{f_K(r^a)}{f_K(r^{ad})}$ must be less than m_K

ECMWF, operations ($\rho = 1.4 \times 10^6$)

$$\frac{2f_K}{\rho} \approx 0.38$$

Relative informative content of observations

as a whole ($n = 8 \times 10^6$)

$$\frac{1}{n} \left[1 - \frac{2f_K}{\rho} \right] = \frac{1.4 \times 10^6}{8 \times 10^6} \left[1 - 0.38 \right] \approx 0.11$$

But system globally inconsistent anyway

Assimilation without satellite observations
(globally consistent)

$\frac{2\beta_0}{f}$ can be larger than 1

$$\frac{2\beta_0}{\rho} \approx 0.95$$

Relative information content

$$\frac{1}{n} \left[1 - \frac{2\beta_0}{\rho} \right] = \frac{2.05 \times 10^5}{8 \times 10^6} \left[1 - 0.95 \right] \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

Seems very small. Observations more accurate than they are ~~are~~ supposed to be (and background ~~more~~ less accurate)?

Additional work is necessary.

$$x^a = \alpha y + (1-\alpha)x^b$$

$$\chi^2 - \gamma = (\alpha - 1)y + (1-\alpha)x^b$$

$$\mathbb{E}[(\chi^a - \gamma)^2] = (\alpha - 1)^2 \underbrace{[\sigma_0^2 + \sigma_b^2]}$$

correctly estimated (innovation)

$(\alpha - 1)^2$ too large

γ too small

Observations are more accurate than they are supposed to be (and background is less accurate)

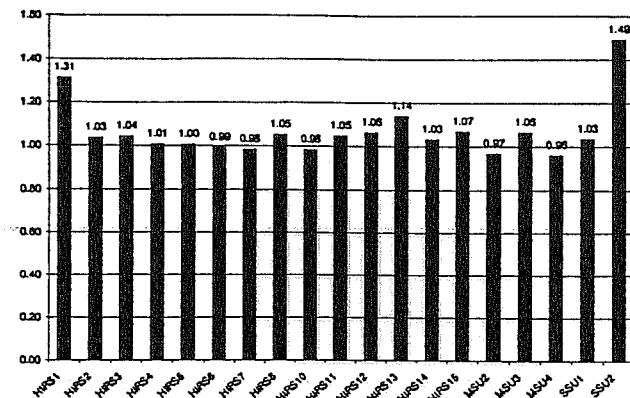


Figure 8. Tuning coefficients for NOAA14 channels after 10 iterations. *us ->* Simulated observations.

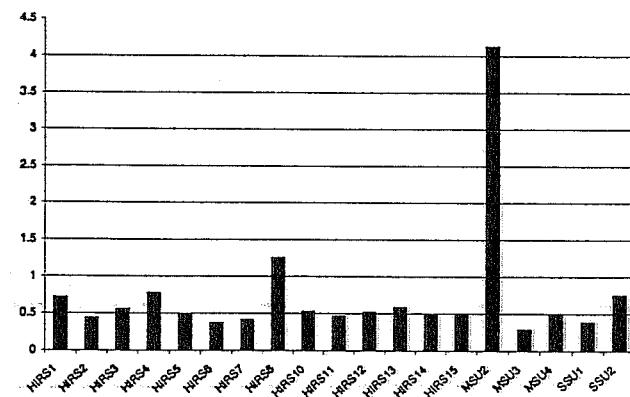


Figure 9. Tuning coefficients for NOAA14 channels after 5 iterations. *, real (deber*

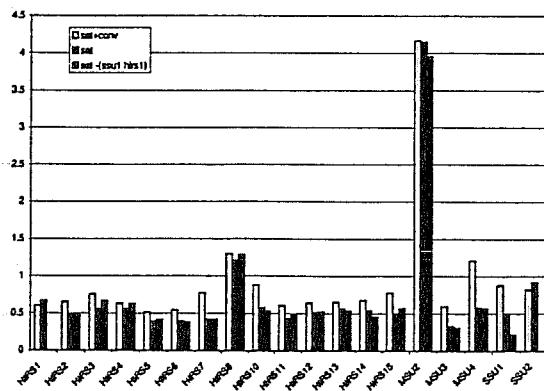


Figure 10. Tuning coefficients for NOAA14 channels computed: -1 (white) with all other conventional observations analyzed, but not tuned. -2 (black) with NOAA14 channels only -3 (grey) with HIRS1 and SSU2 radiances removed.

Chap n iks, 2003

Conclusions

- Only objective source of information on errors affecting the data is innovation vector $d = y - f \theta^*$
- One-to-one transform between d and Data-minus-Analysis difference s . It is exactly equivalent to perform diagnostics on either one of those two vectors
- Any inconsistency between a priori assumed and a posteriori observed statistics can always be mathematically explained out without change to either the analysis or the estimated analysis error. Independent ~~observations~~^{hypotheses}, which cannot be objectively validated (at least not on the basis of the innovation vector) will always be necessary.
- Once such hypotheses are made, adaptive adjustment of parameters becomes possible

- It is possible to quantify the relative contribution of any subset of data to the overall accuracy of the assimilation. This particular diagnostic can be used, among others, for "tuning" the analysis parameters.
- Do systematically this kind of diagnostics on assimilation system, even (especially?) at early stages of development
- Extension to non linear Bayesian estimation?