

Data assimilation for aerosol: a primer



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Overview

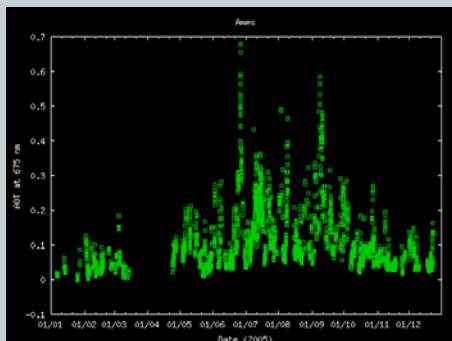


- **Examples of data assimilation**
- **What is data assimilation ?**
 - Concepts
 - Basic theory
 - Different methods
- **Data assimilation for aerosol**
 - A brief history
 - Particular issues
 - Applications
 - Future

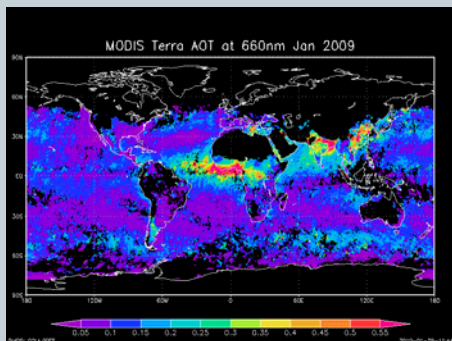
Why assimilation?



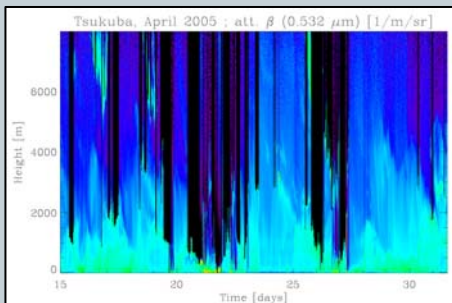
AERONET



MODIS



LIDAR

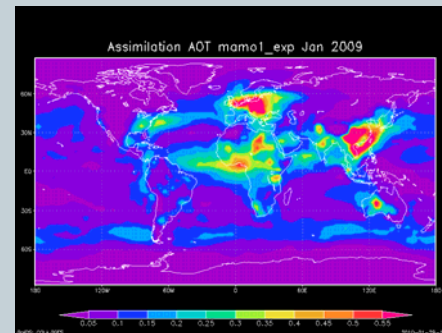


- Observables
- Errors
- Sampling

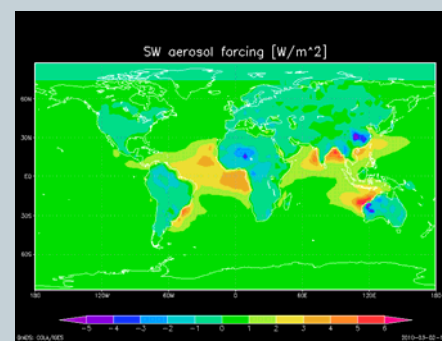


- Simulation
- Errors
- 'Black box'

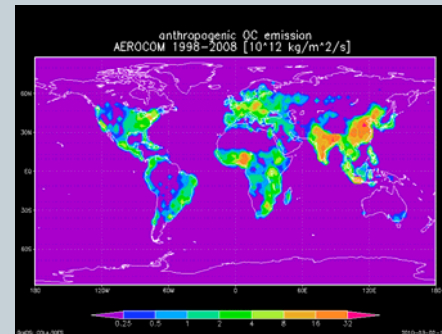
AOT etc.



ARF



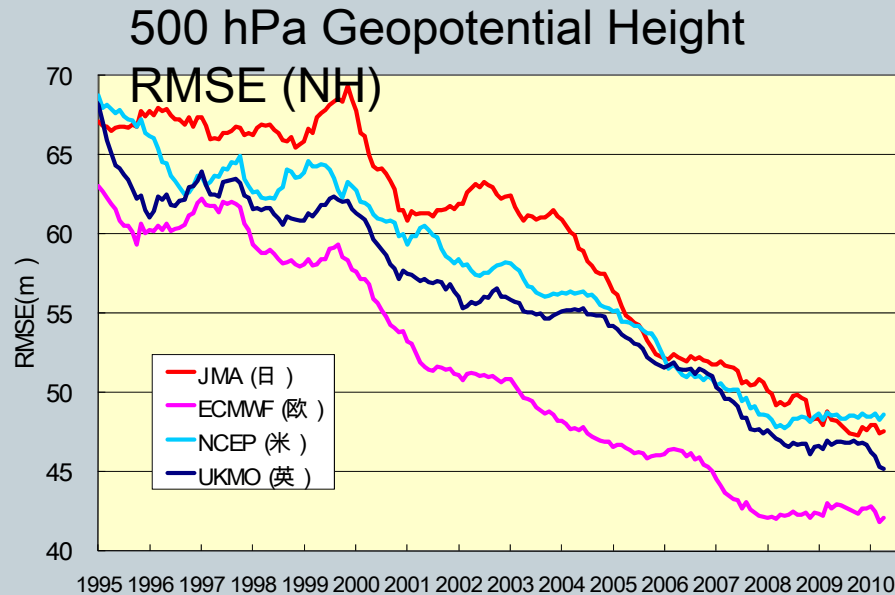
emission



Examples in the atmospheric sciences



- Meteorological reanalysis and forecast



Courtesy
Y. Sato (T. Miyoshi)

- CO₂ emission inversion (global)
- Storm forecasts (regional, 1 km resolution)

The analysis – forecast cycle



Model  **Simulation**



Analysis

Forecast



The analysis – forecast cycle



Model  Simulation  Prediction



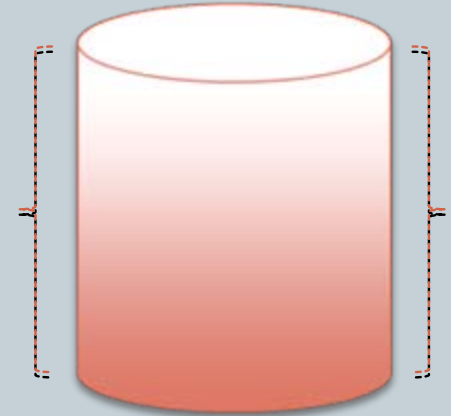
Analysis

Forecast



Correction  Assimilation  Observations

Assimilation as an optimal estimate



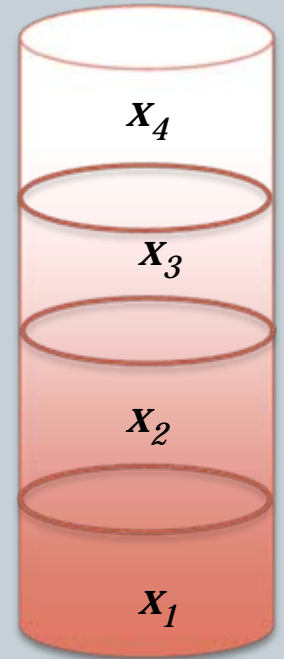
This is the common weighted average of two values, which is said to be *optimal* because the estimated error of this average is *minimal*.

This may seem an non-sensical example, but bear with me.

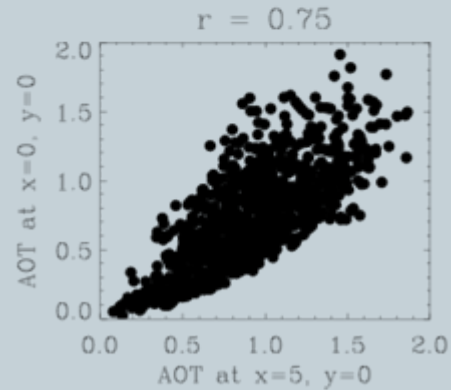
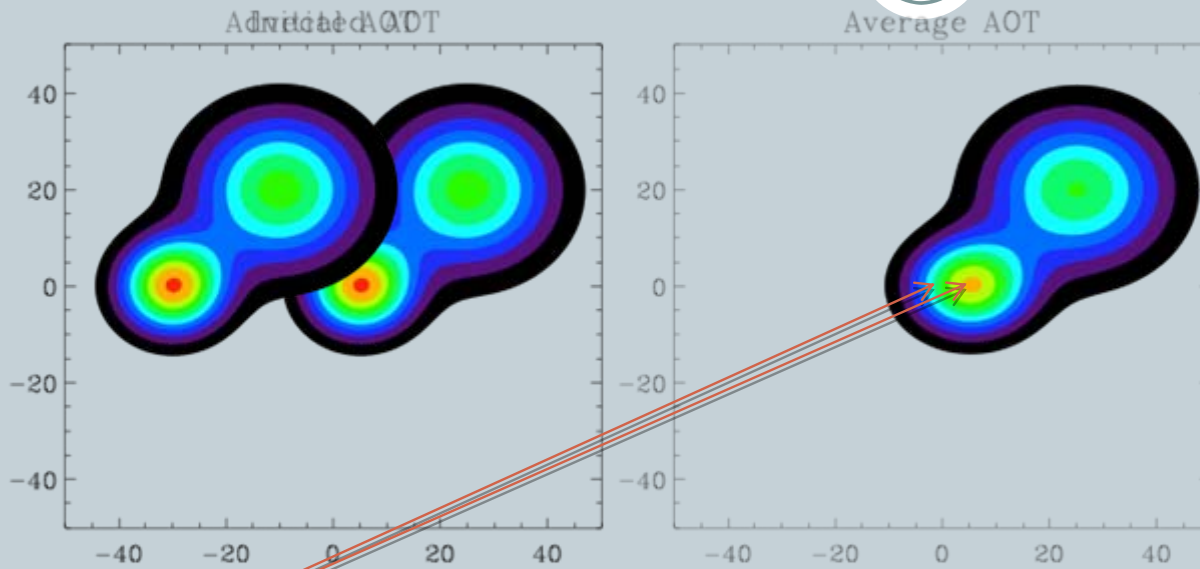
Concepts: definitions



- Model state: atmospheric state of aerosol, \mathbf{x}
- Observations: diverse set of measurements, \mathbf{y}
- Observational error covariance, \mathbf{R}
- Observation operator, \mathbf{H}
- Innovation, $\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}$



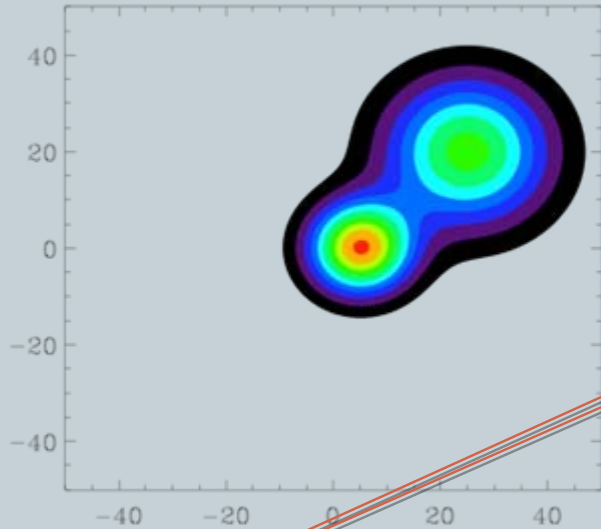
Concepts: model prediction covariance



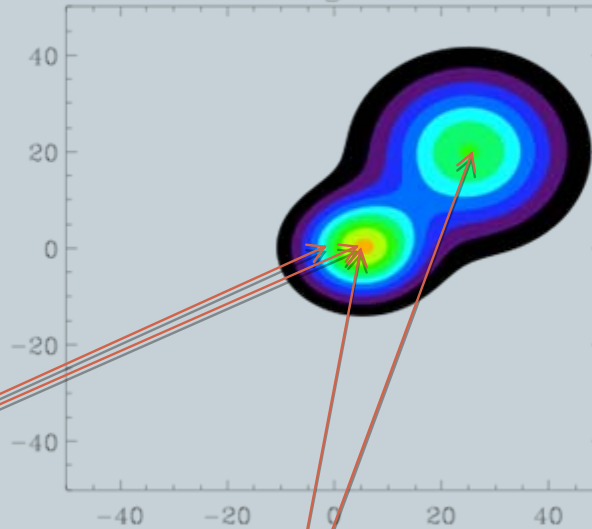
Concepts: model prediction covariance



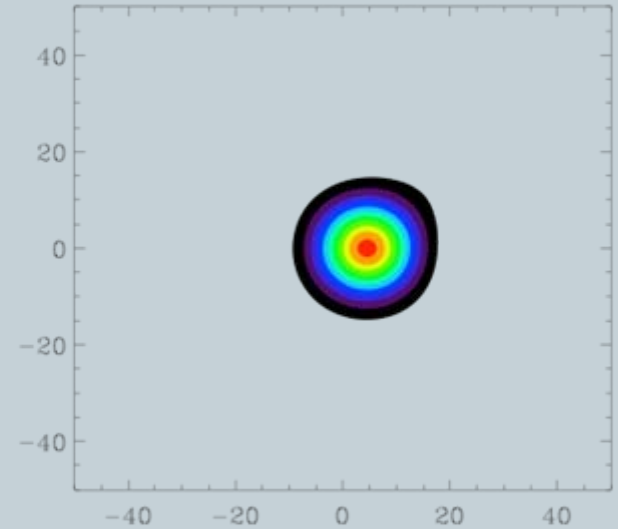
Advection AOT



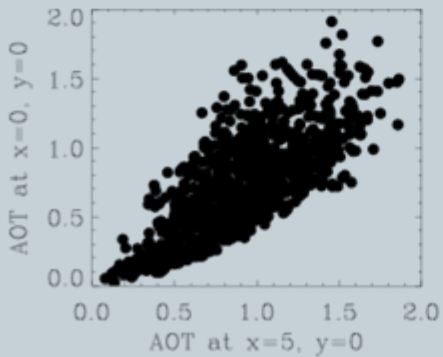
Average AOT



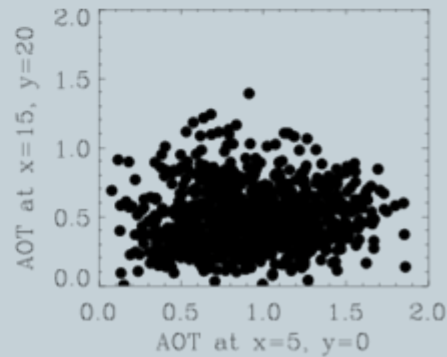
Covariance AOT



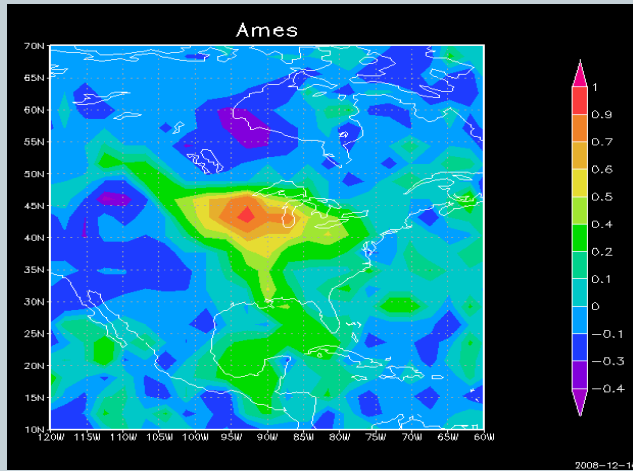
$r = 0.75$



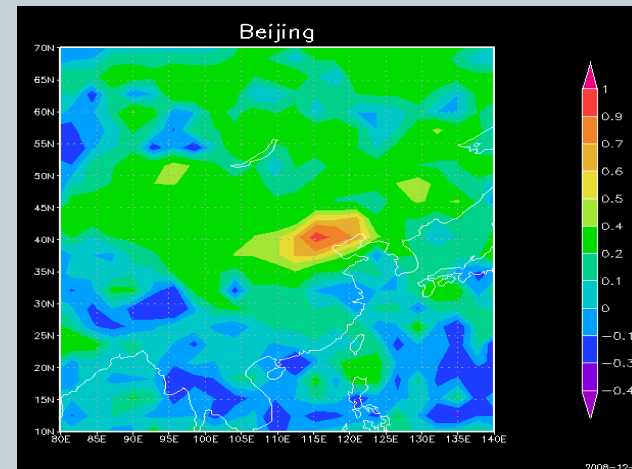
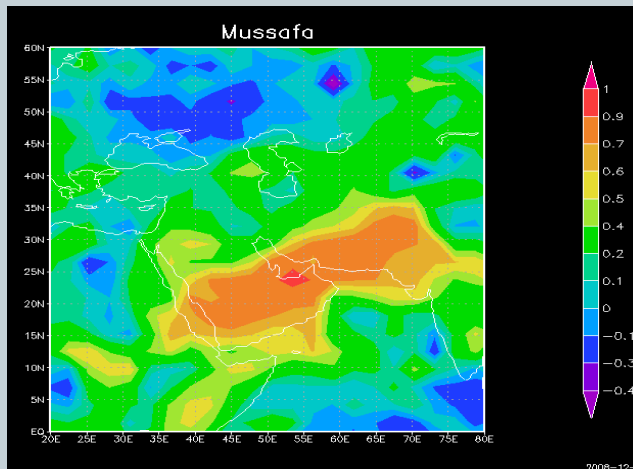
$r = 0.1$



Aerosol model prediction covariance



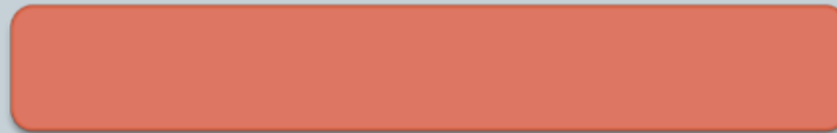
Shown are AOT correlations (normalized covariances) at a single time but different locations for the SPRINTARS aerosol model (areas are similar in size), calculated using a perturbed ensemble simulation.



Data assimilation methods



1) The (ensemble) Kalman Filter equation:



2) The variational approach (xD-VAR):



Identical for linear models

xD-VAR vs EnKF

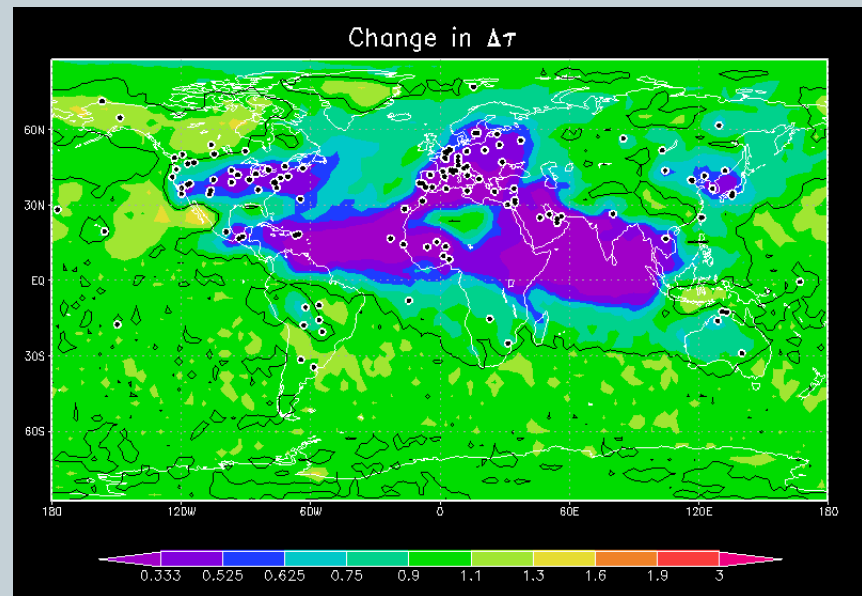
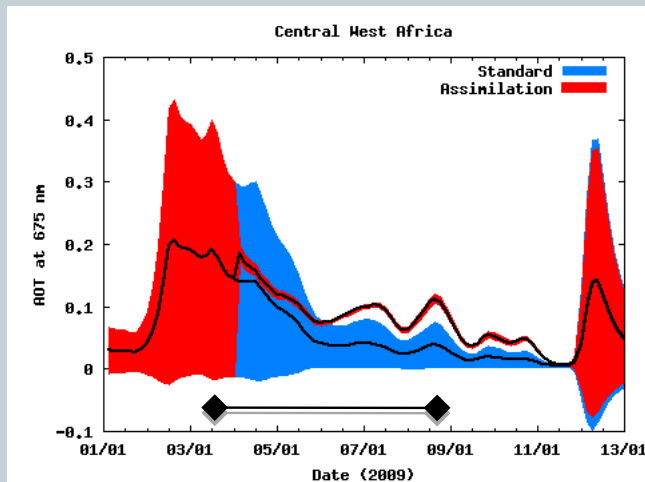
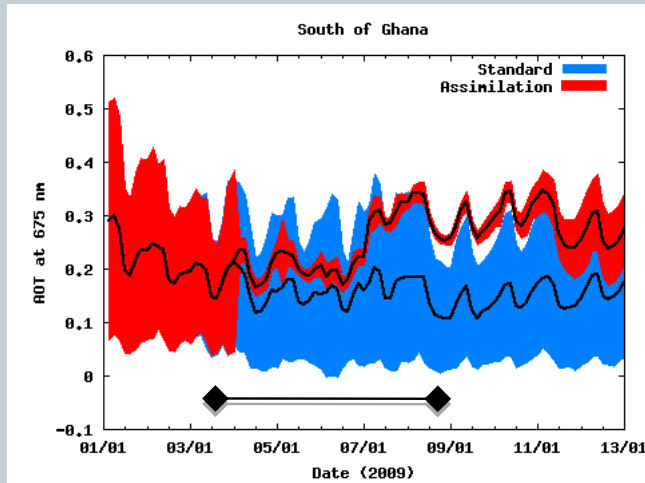


- Actual advantages depend on implementation: everybody cuts corners and builds bridges!
- **xD-VAR:**
 - allows non-linear model and observation operators.
 - cost function may have additional terms (constraints)
 - 4D-VAR: analysis is solution to model equations
- **EnKF:**
 - uses flow-dependent model prediction covariant
 - allows easier development and maintenance
- 4D-VAR and EnKF competitive (e.g. Kalnay et al. 2007)
- In NWP, a hybrid scheme, building on the individual strengths of both methods, seems the future

Ensemble Kalman filter



The prediction error in AOT (ensemble spread) evolves naturally, i.e. according to the physics of the model and the information content of the observations.



A brief history of aerosol assimilation



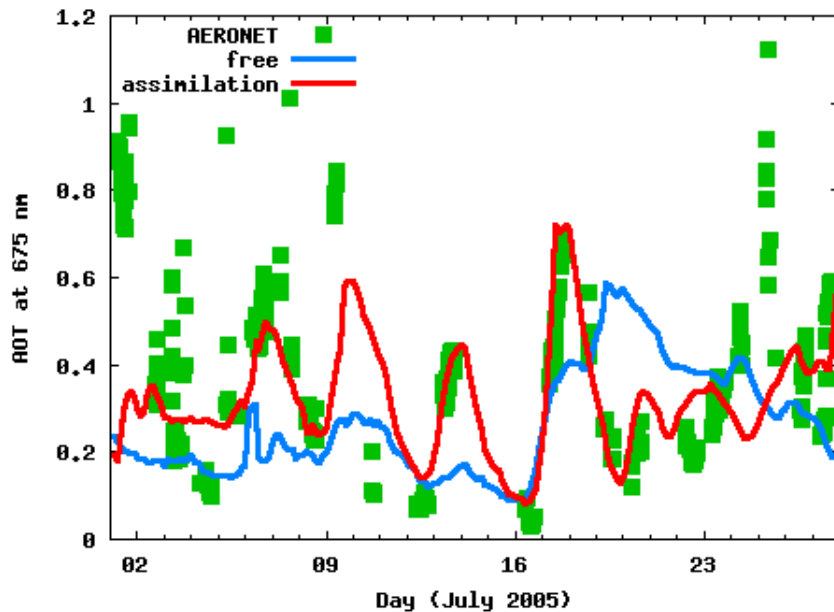
Year	Authors	Scheme	Observations	Comments
2000	Fonteyn et al.	4D-VAR	SAGE-II extinction	Stratospheric aerosol
2001	Collins et al.	OI	AVHRR AOT	
2005	Henzing et al.	OI	ATSR AOT	
2005	Yu et al.	OI	MODIS AOT	
2005	Weaver et al.		radiances	
2007	Generoso et al.	3D-VAR	POLDER AOT & fine mode	Size information
2008	Zhang et al.	3D-VAR	MODIS AOT	NRL
2008	Zhou et al.	3D-VAR		Dust only
2008	Lin et al.	EnKF	PM ₁₀	Dust only
2008	Yumimoto et al.	4D-VAR	ADNET extinction	LIDAR, dust only
2009	Benedetti et al.	4D-VAR	MODIS AOT	ECWMF
2009	Tombette et al.	OI	EMEP PM ₁₀	
2010	Sekiyama et al.	EnKF	CALIOP backscatter	LIDAR
2010	Schutgens et al.	EnKF	AERONET AOT & AE	Size information
2011	Zhang et al.	3D-VAR	CALIOP extinction	LIDAR, NRL

Example: AERONET assimilation

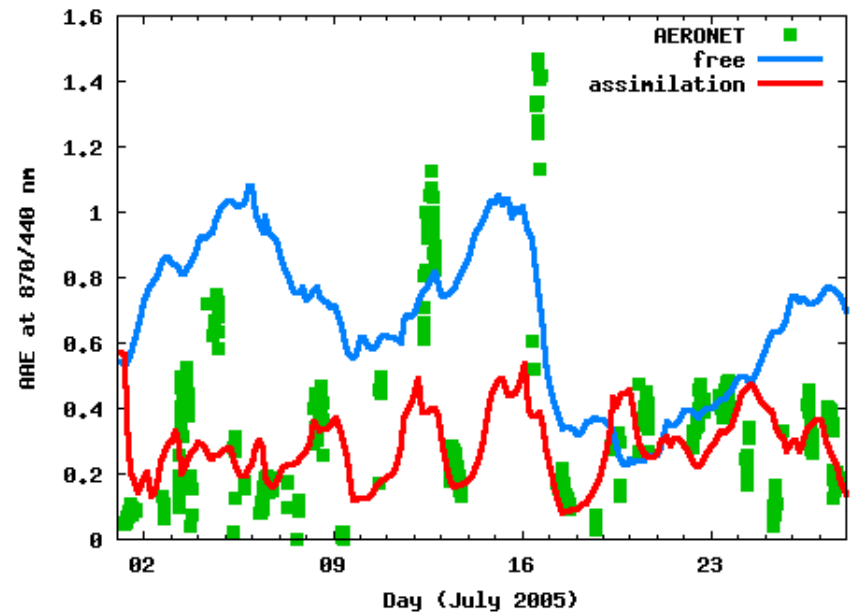


- AERONET AOT & AE assimilated in an EnKF
- Overall improvement, especially for dust storms
- Limited global coverage

Cinzana



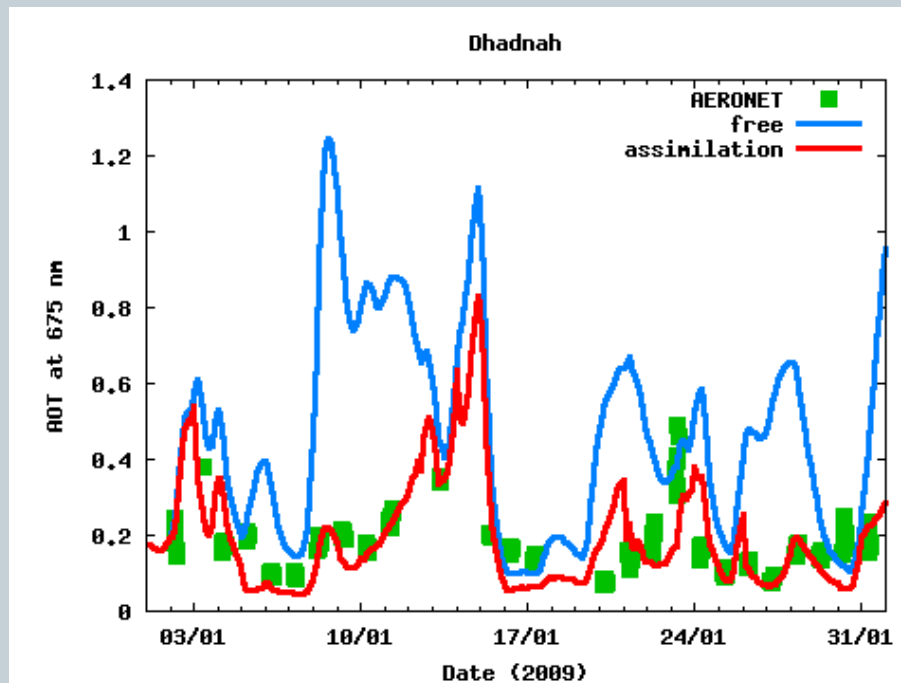
Cinzana



Example: CALIOP assimilation



- CALIOP nighttime *att. backscatter* assimilated in an EnKF
- Improves agreement with AERONET *AOT*
- CALIOP covers mainly free troposphere

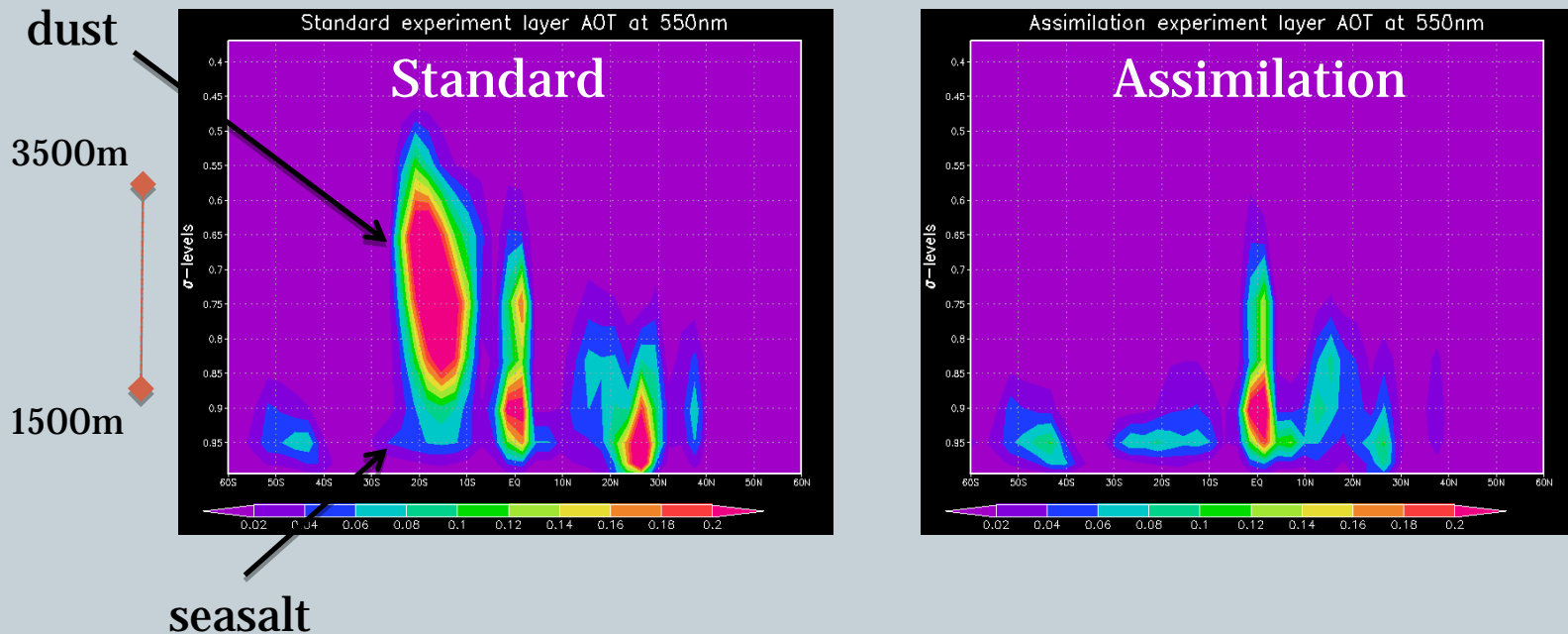


Example: MODIS assimilation



- MODIS AOT and AERONET AOT & AE are assimilated in an EnKF
- The forecast and analysis can have different profile shapes

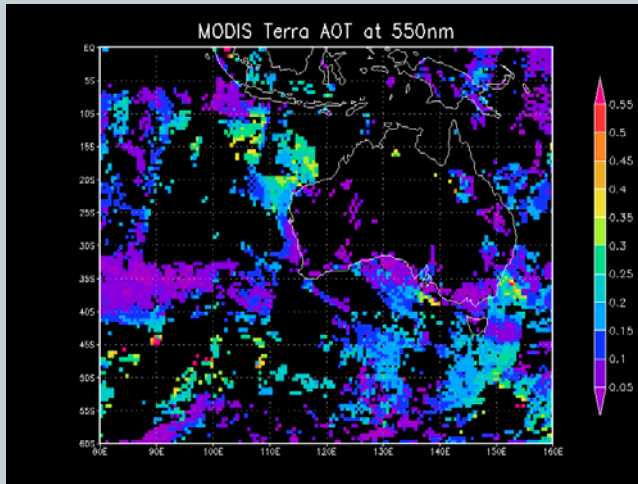
Off the west coast of Australia



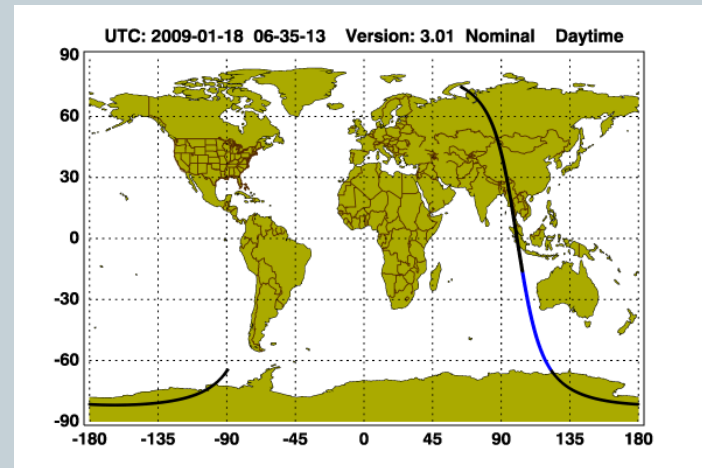
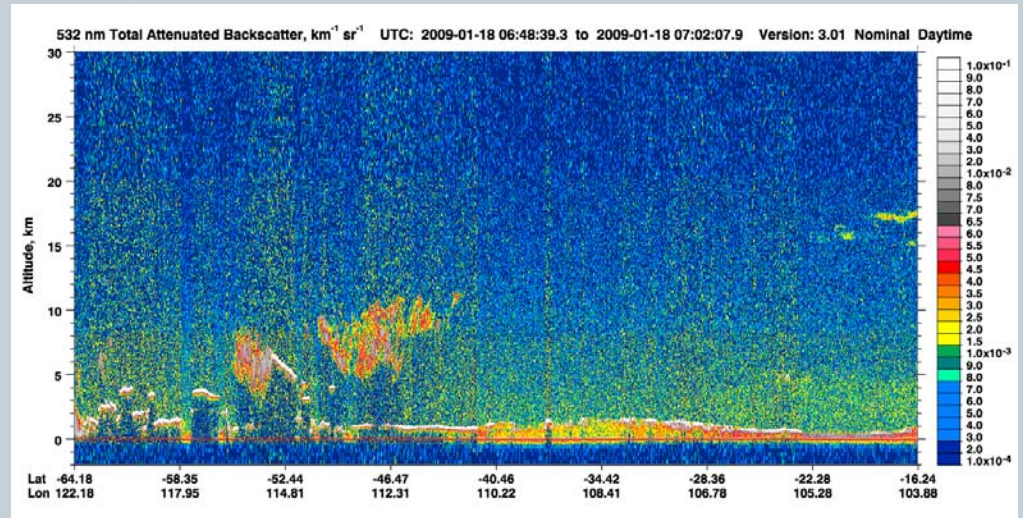
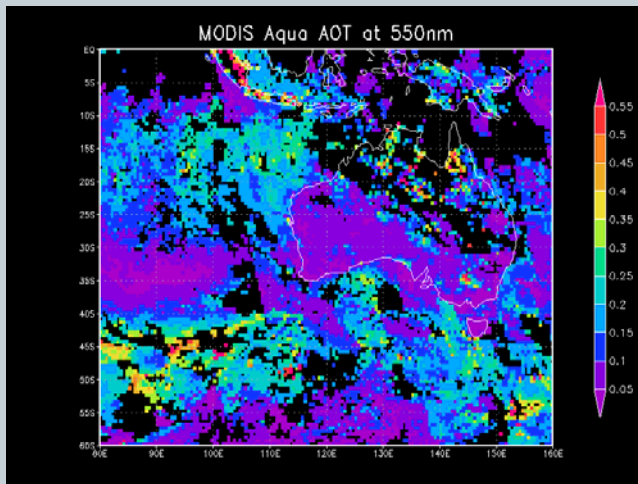
Various observations i.c. previous experiment



Assimilated



For comparison

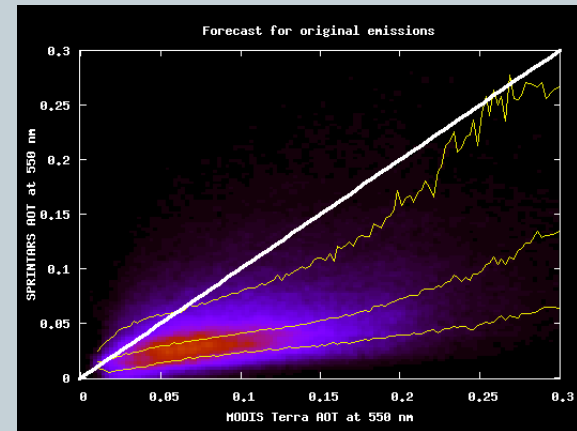
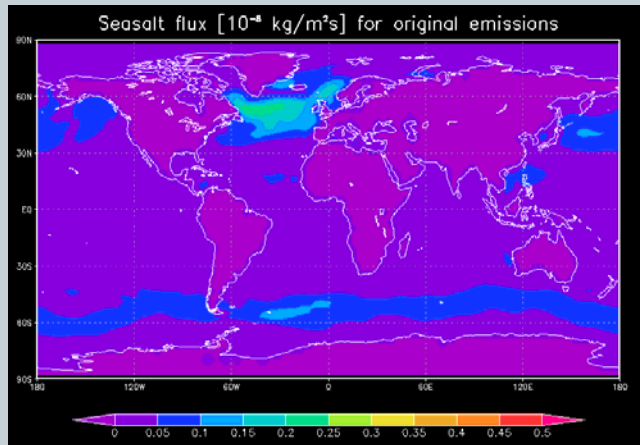


Example: parameter estimation

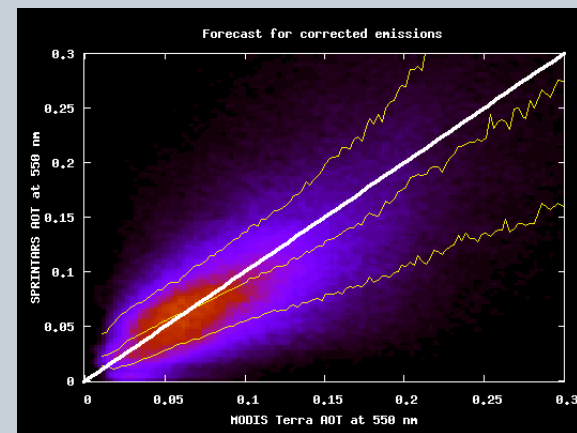
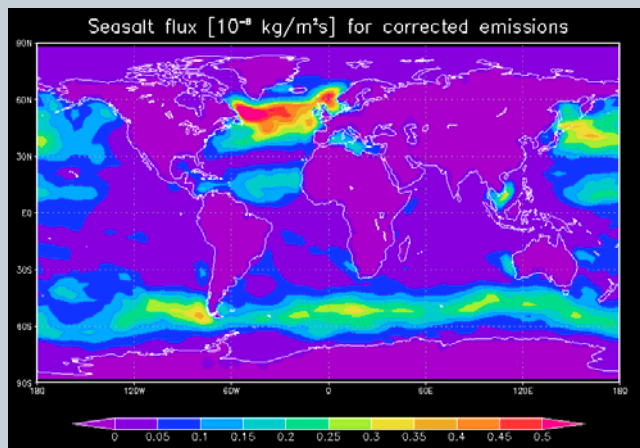


- MODIS AOT is used to infer emissions with an EnKF

Original emissions



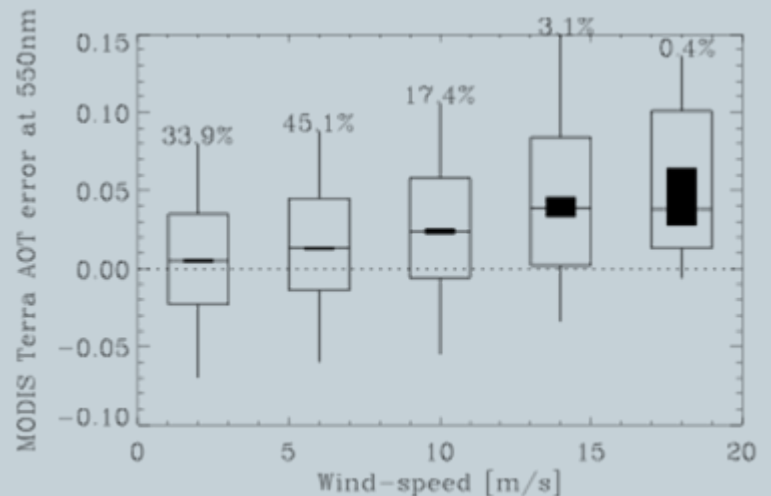
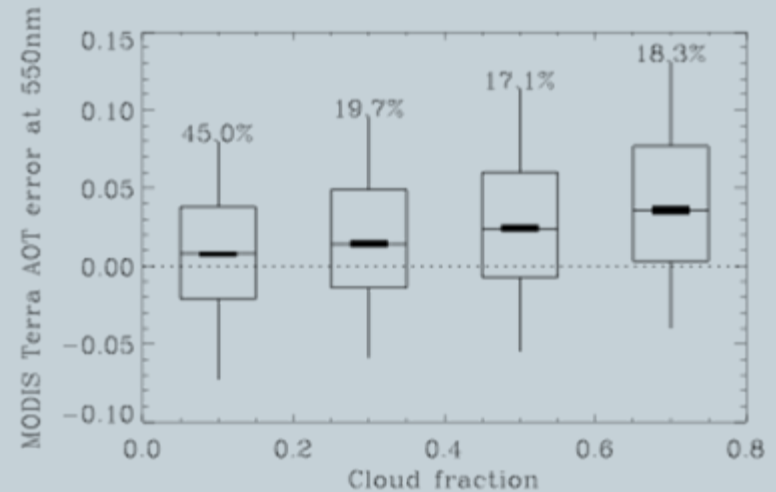
Corrected emissions



Issue: quality of observations

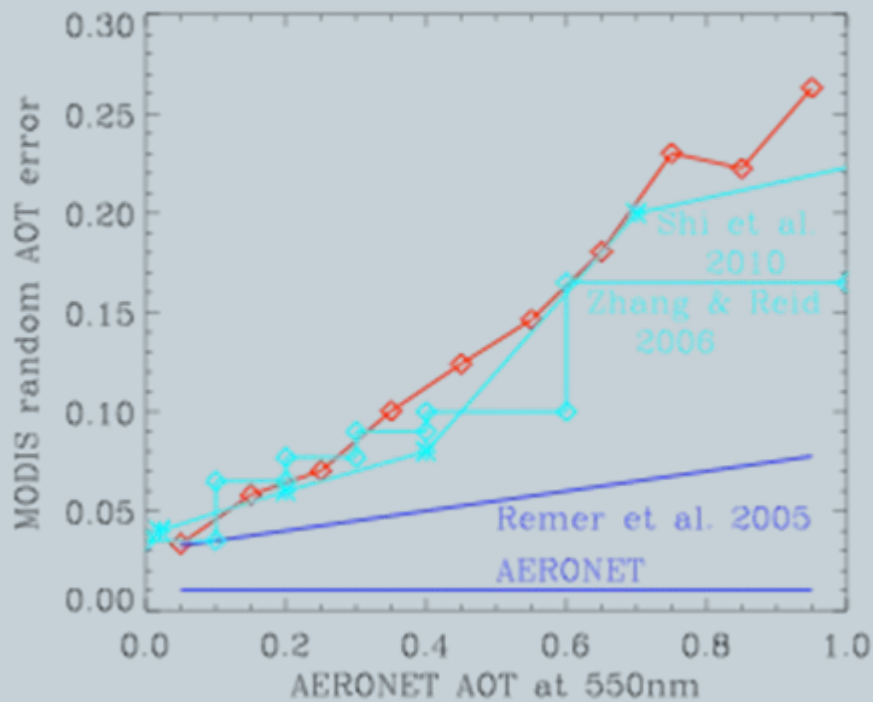


- Observations should:
 - Have QC screening
 - Have no biases
 - Have known errors
 - Representative at grid size
- So far only MODIS has received scrutiny (e.g. Zhang & Reid 2006, Shi et al. 2011, Hyer et al. 2011)
- What truth do we use?
 - AERONET by default

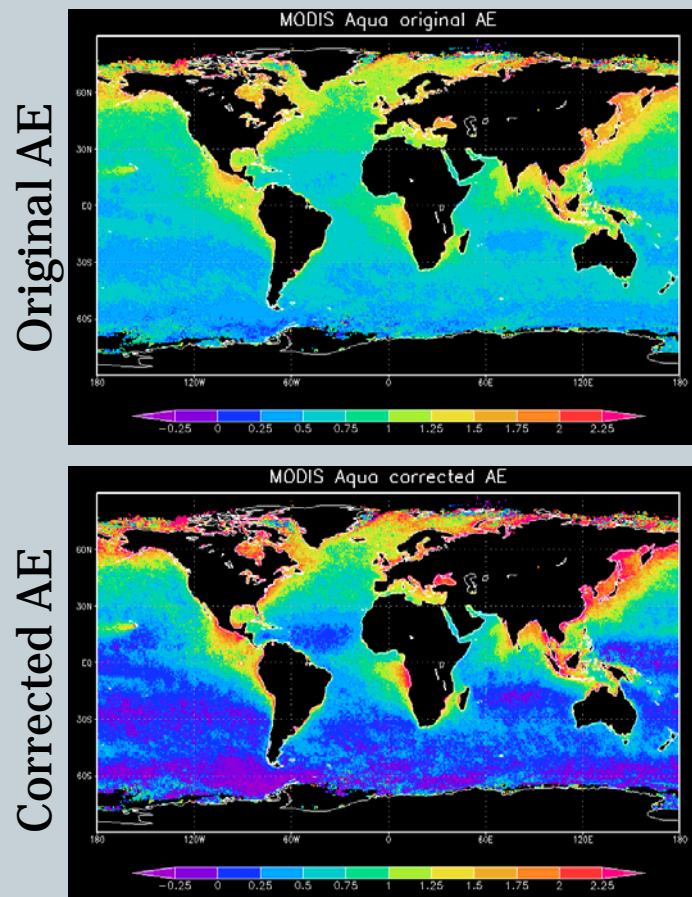


Issue: quality of observations

MODIS AOT error estimate:



MODIS AE bias correction:



With M. Nakata, Kinki U.

Issue: simulated observations $\mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}$

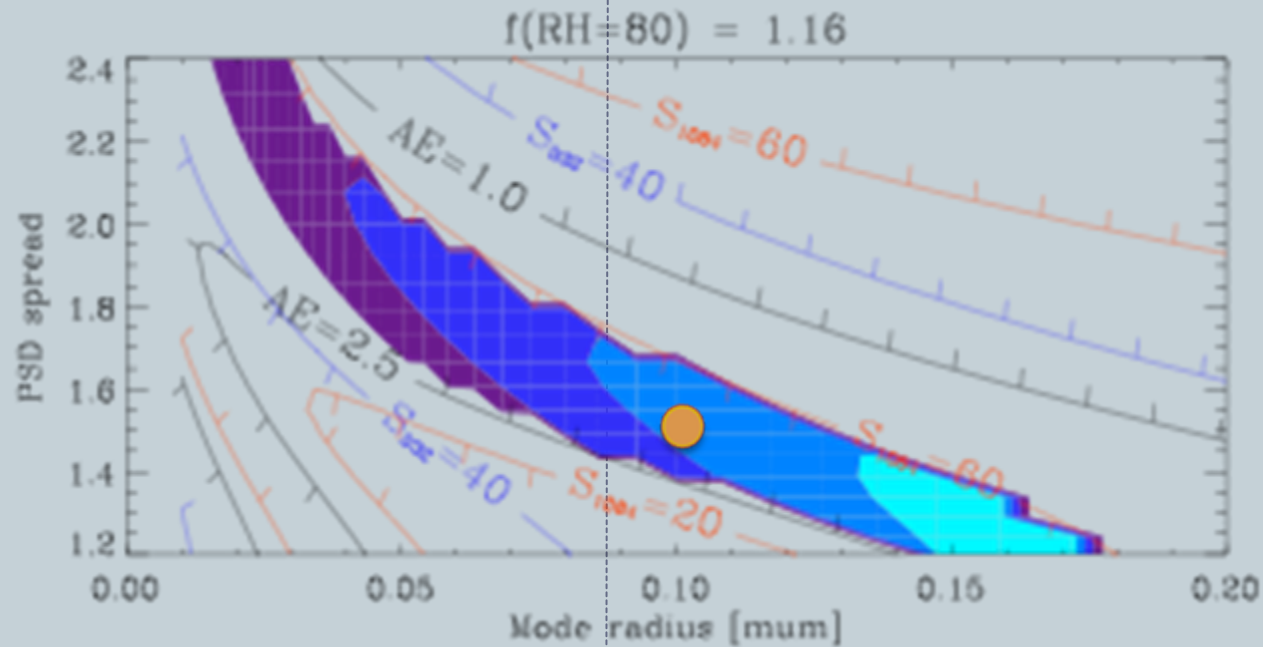
- In most models:

- C_{ext} depends on assumed

- size distribution
- Refractive index
- Wet growth



Bias is likely



Issue: model errors

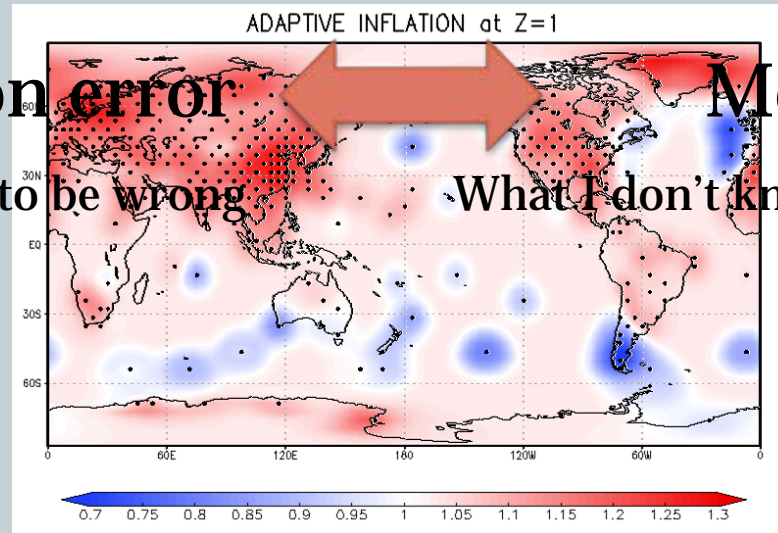


Prediction error

What I know to be wrong

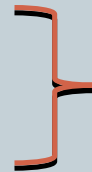
Model error

What I don't know to be wrong



Courtesy
T. Miyoshi

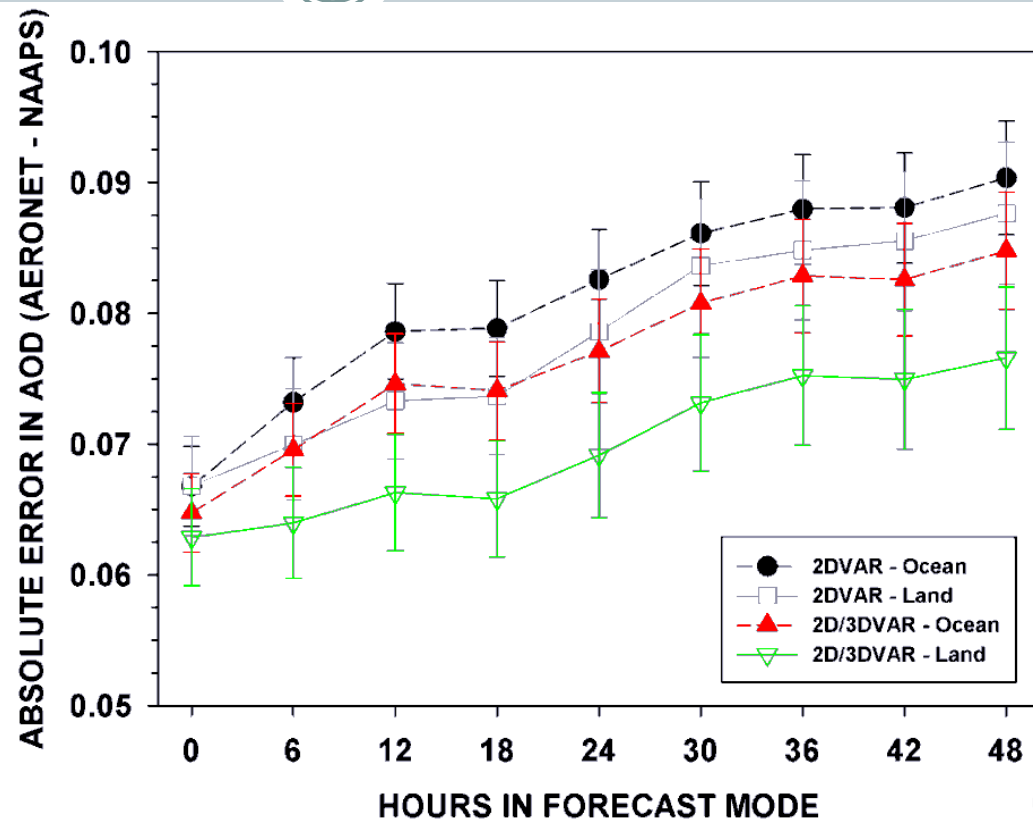
- Parametric errors
- Unaccounted processes
- Unresolved grid scales
- The issue receives a lot of attention in NWP (e.g. Dee & da Silva 1999, Nichols 2003, Li et al. 2009)



Operational aerosol assimilation



- ECMWF
 - 4D-VAR
 - MODIS AOT
- NRL
 - 3D-VAR
 - MODIS AOT
- NASA GSFC
 - PSAP
 - MODIS AOT
- (Tokyo U. and (separately) JMA)
 - EnkF

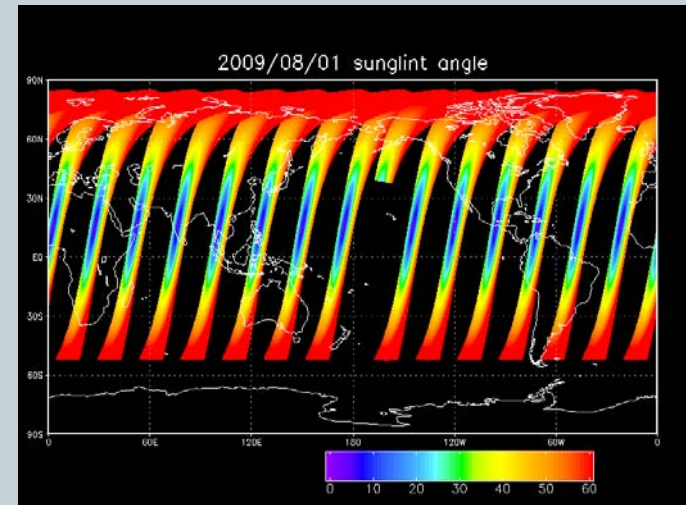


(a)

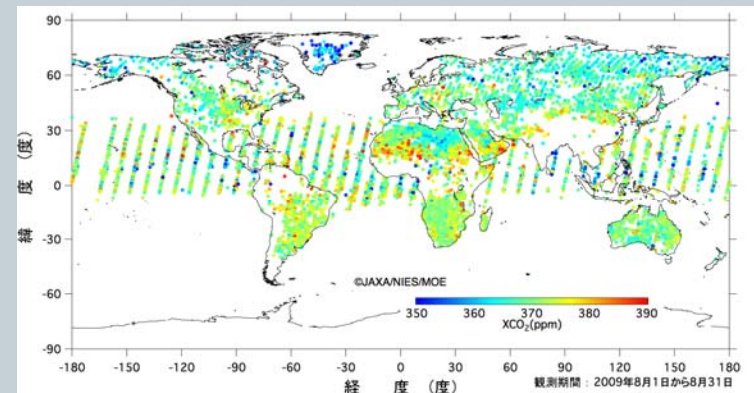
Courtesy A. Benedetti
Courtesy J. Zhang
Courtesy A. da Silva

Aerosol assimilation for GOSAT

- Greenhouse gases Observing satellite
 - FTS for CO₂
 - Imager for clouds and aerosol
- SWIR measurements are most sensitive to CO₂ where the imager is least sensitive to aerosol
 - Ocean: sun-glint
 - Land: high albedo
- Assimilation improves global simulation, simulation fills in imager's blind spots



Courtesy S. Fukuda



Courtesy Imasu

The (near) Future



- **Aerosol forecasts / reanalysis**
- **Diverse sensors, complimentary observations**
 - MISR over land, CALIOP
 - AE or fine mode fraction, SSA
 - Radiances
- **(Direct/indirect) Aerosol Radiative Forcing estimate**
- **OSSE: observing network design**
 - Information content of network
- **Model parameter estimation**
 - Source & Sinks
- **Integrated Assimilation – Retrieval cycle**
 - Most retrievals use implicit climatology
 - Assimilation as retrieval

Summary



Assimilation allows the integration of disparate observations and model simulations into an comprehensive picture of the aerosol system.

- **Model fills in observational gaps**
- **Observations fill in the model gaps**

A new and exciting field with many applications!