



Accounting for correlated observation error in the assimilation of IASI observations

Peter Weston, 3rd IASI Conference, 05/02/2013



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- Introduction
- Error Diagnosis
- Using Correlated Errors
- Assimilation Trial Results
- Conclusions & Future Work
- Acknowledgements: Laura Stewart, James Cameron, Brett Candy, John Eyre, Fiona Smith, Ed Pavelin, Bill Bell, Niels Bormann



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Introduction

- Inter-channel error correlations can be caused by:
 - Representativeness errors
 - Forward model errors
 - Apodisation
- Currently these are ignored by using a diagonal **R** matrix with inflated error values
- Accounting for them means using a full **R** matrix with non-zero off diagonal elements
- Should lead to improved use of IASI data by:
 - Giving the correct weight to these observations
- First step: Need to know what the correlations look like



Desroziers Diagnostic

- Initially intended as a consistency diagnostic
- Can be used to estimate the true structure of the **R** matrix
- The method assumes that the **R** and **B** matrices used in the original assimilation are correct
- The method derives the following formula for **R** which includes both 'O-A' and 'O-B' statistics

$$R(i, j) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{k=N} \{ (y - H[x_a])_i (y - H[x_b])_j \}_k$$

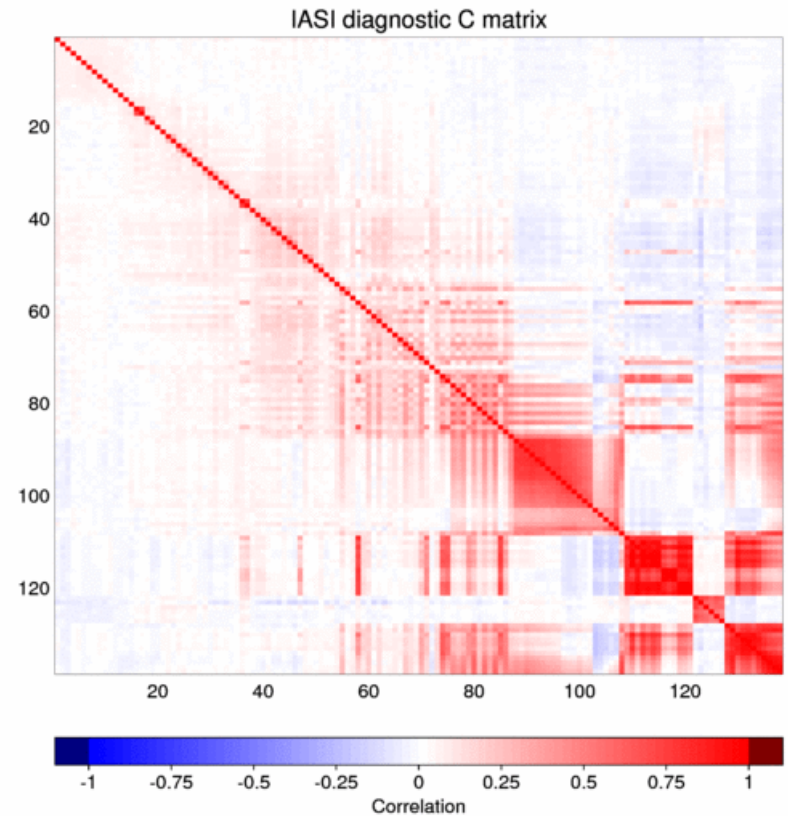
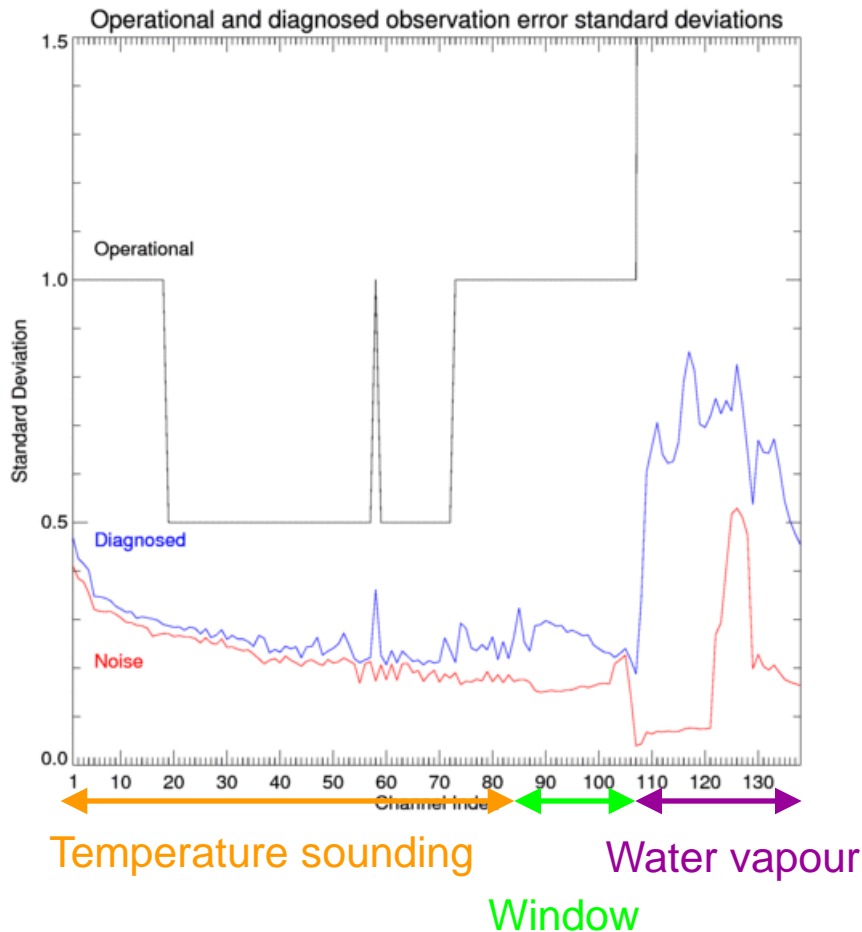
- Where i and j are channel numbers and N is the number of observations where both channels i and j are selected



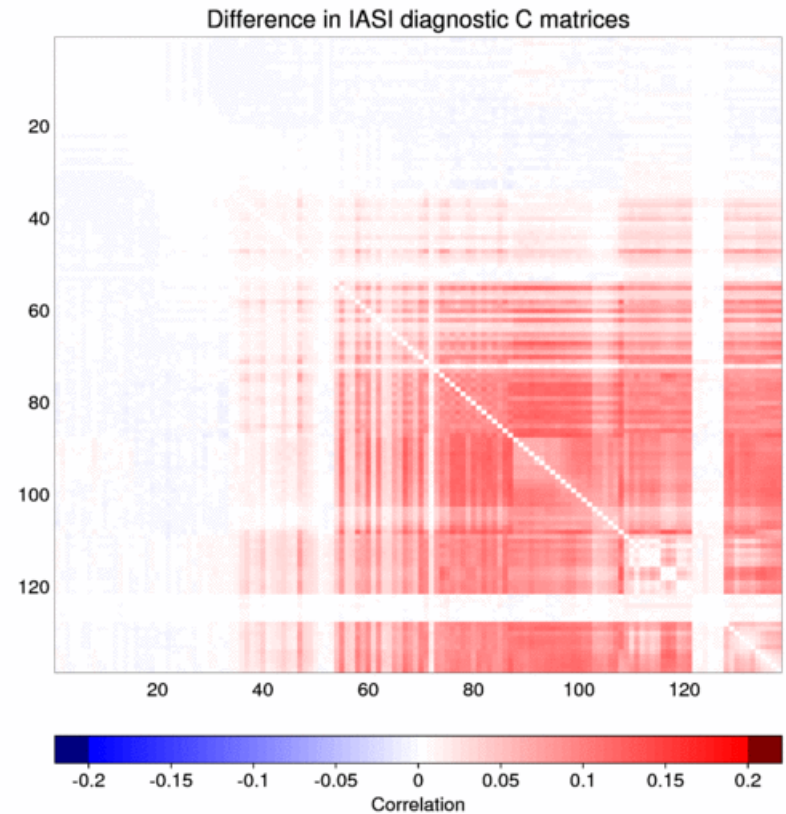
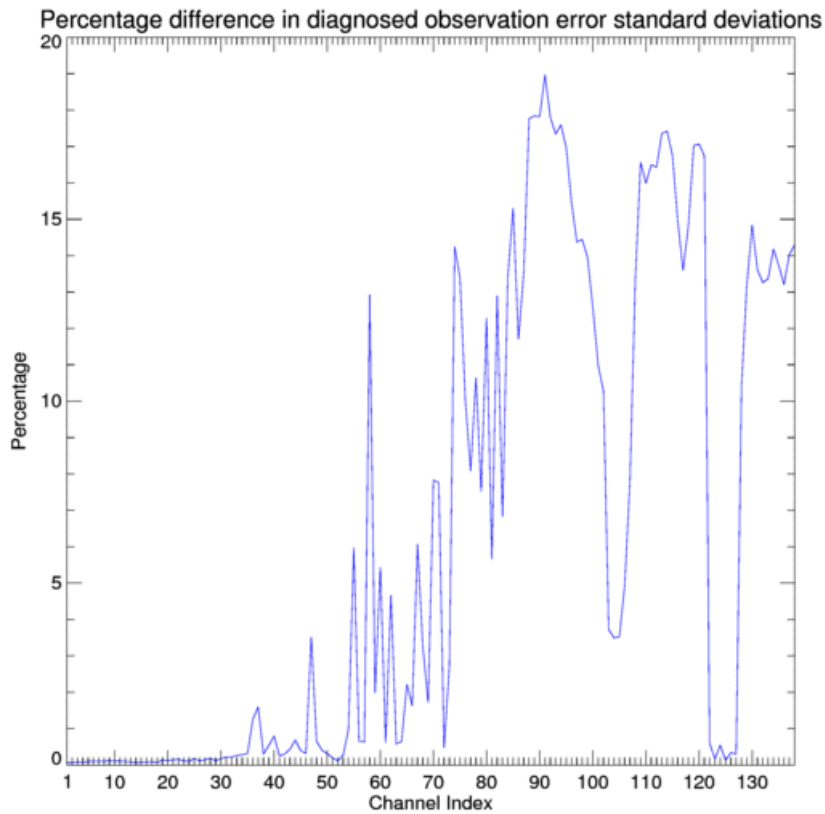
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Diagnosed IASI errors from 4D-Var

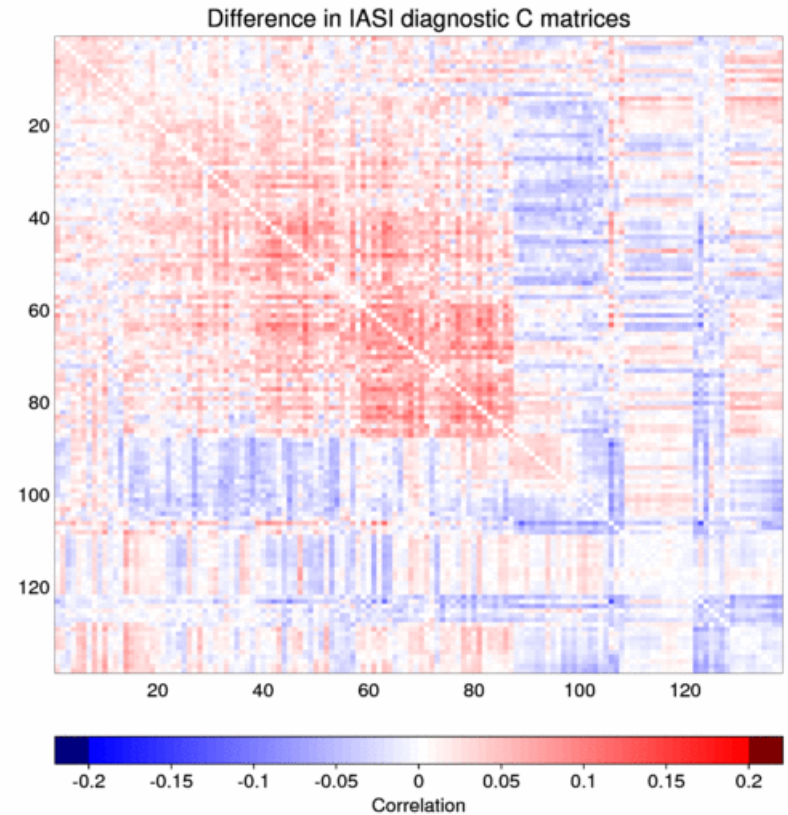
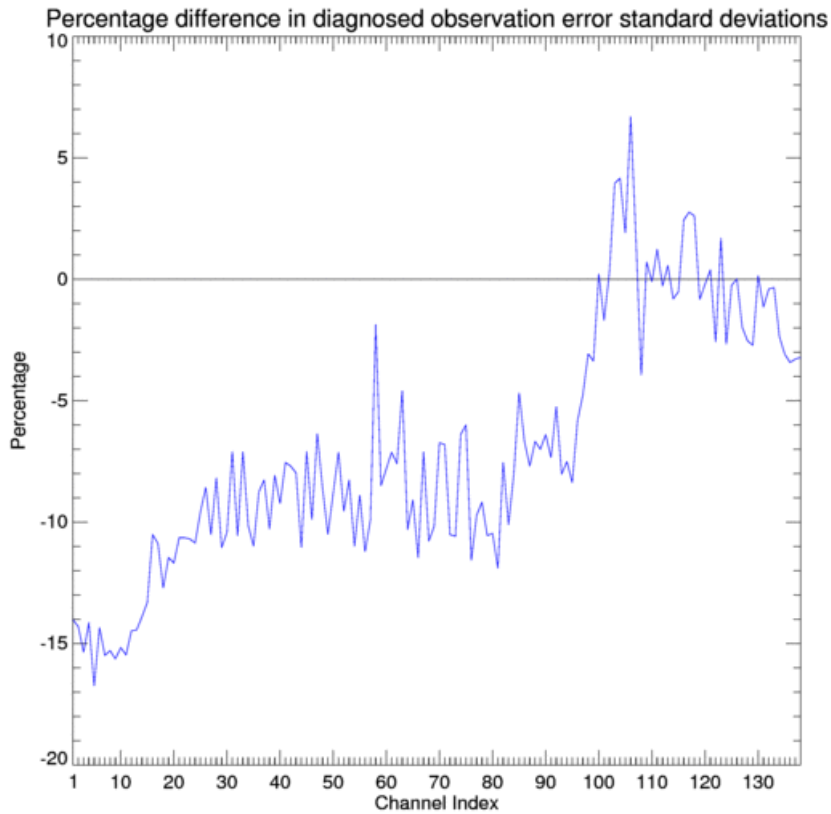


Different 4D-Var Resolutions





MetOp-B IASI v MetOp-A IASI

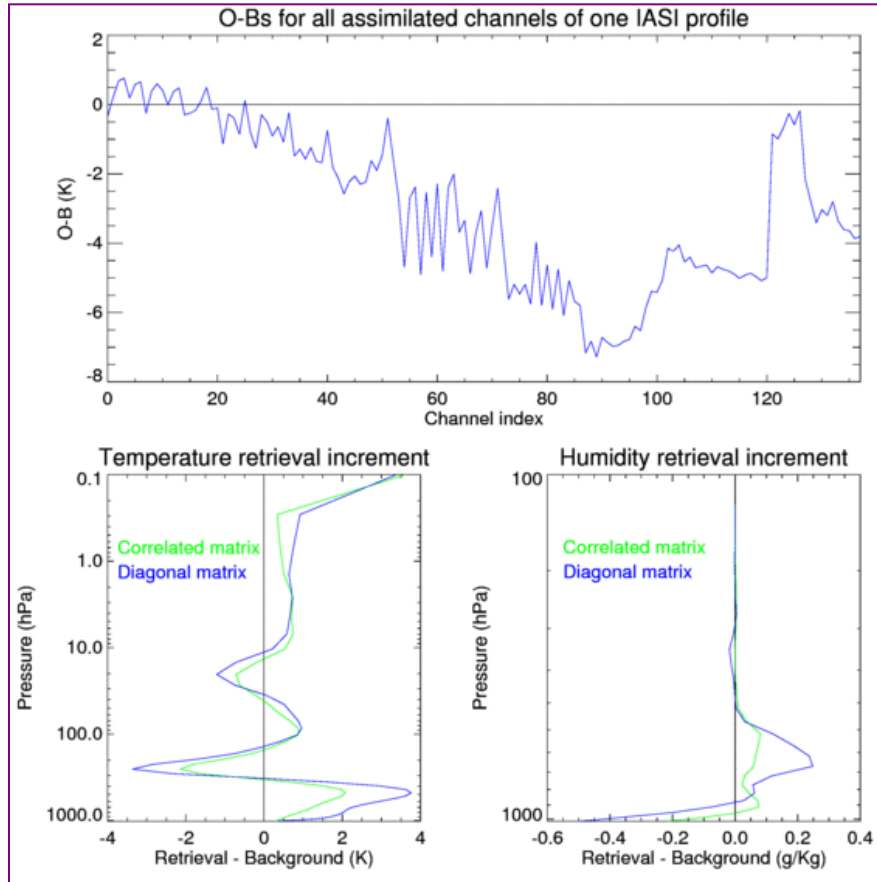




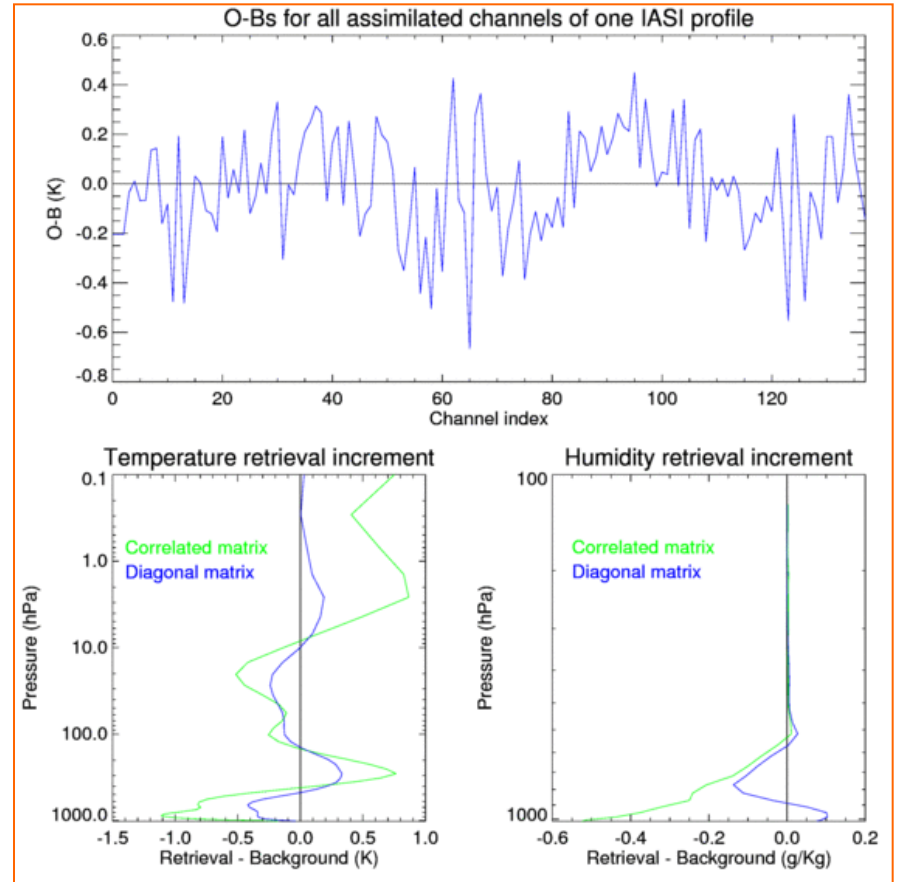
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Effect of accounting for correlated errors



Down-weighted observation



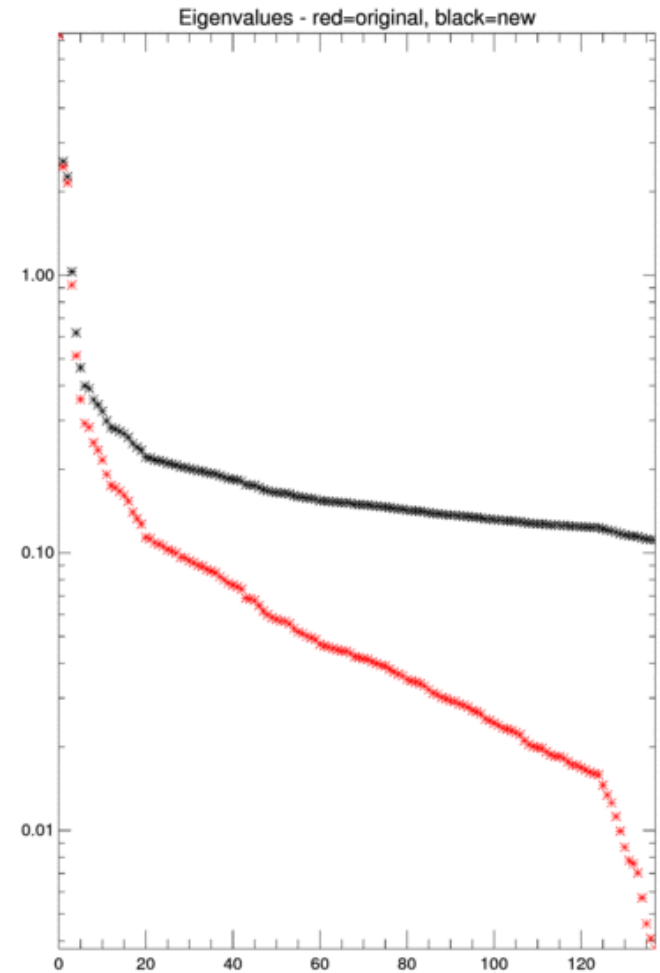
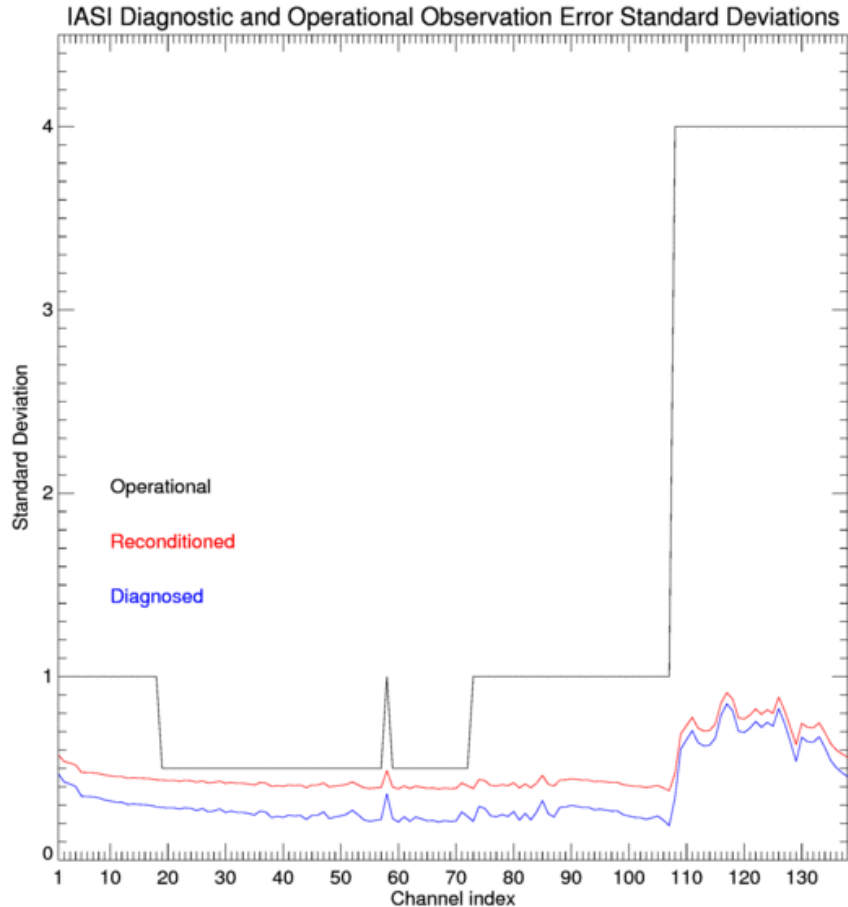
Up-weighted observation



Testing the matrix in 4D-Var

- The extra time required to invert the matrix was negligible
- The minimisation took over double the number of iterations to converge as with the diagonal matrices
- Fixing the number of iterations caused the assimilation to fail
- Problems with convergence related to the conditioning
- The condition number of a matrix is:
$$\kappa = \lambda_{\max} / \lambda_{\min}$$
- I tried reconditioning the matrix to improve the stability of the minimisation...

Reconditioning



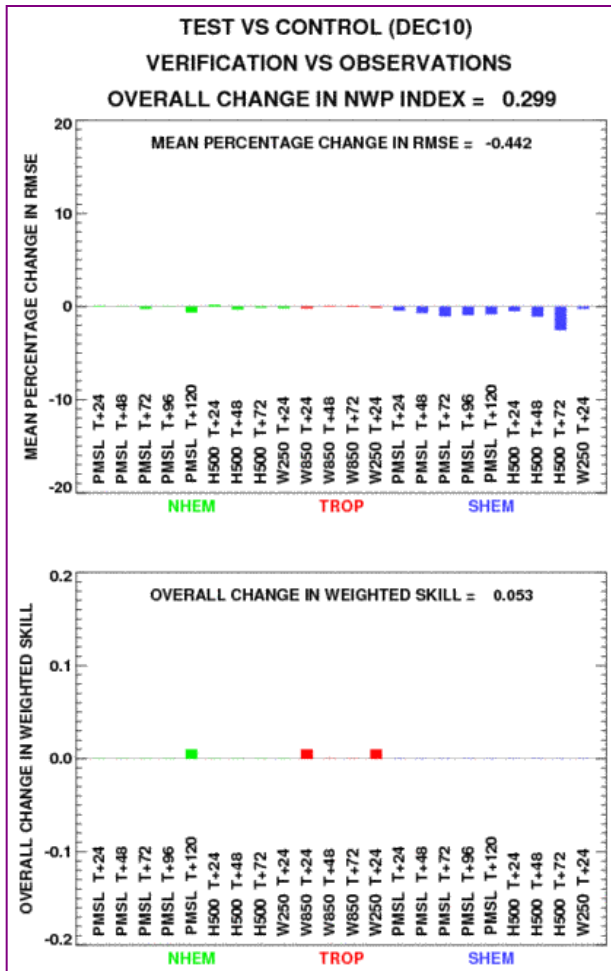
- Using reconditioned matrix results in:
 - Reduced weight given to IASI obs
 - Good convergence



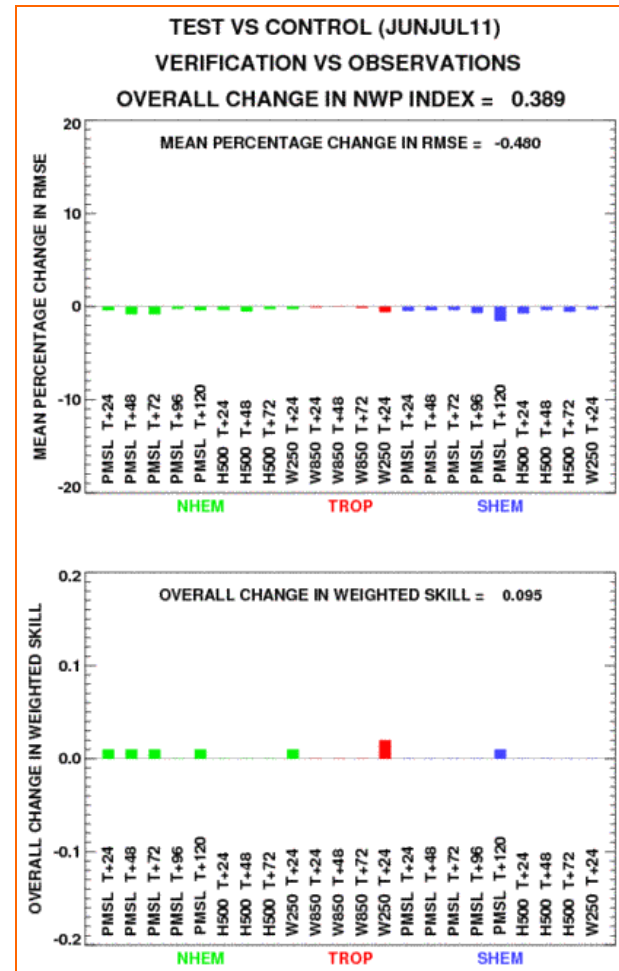
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Trial results – Impact vs Obs

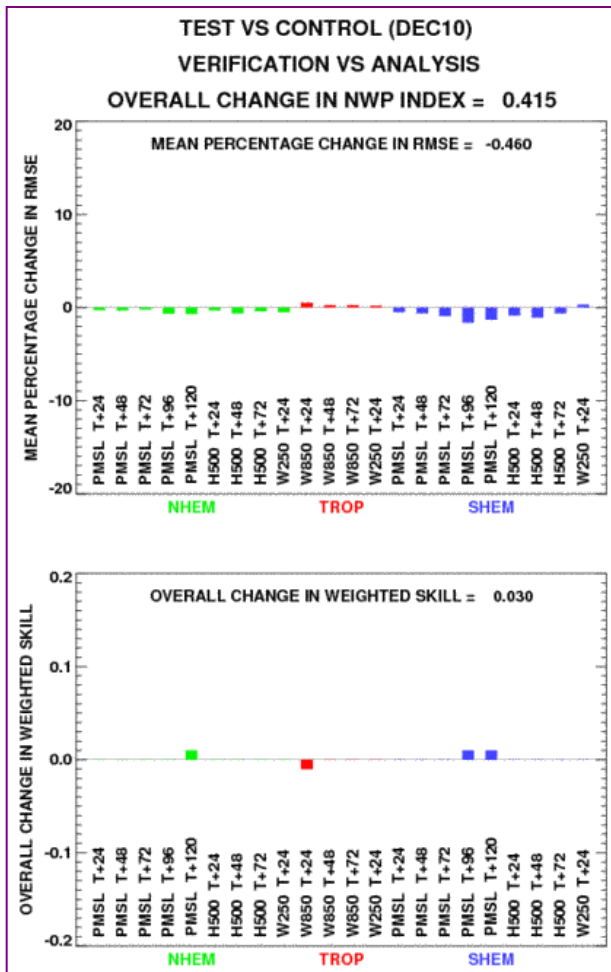


Winter

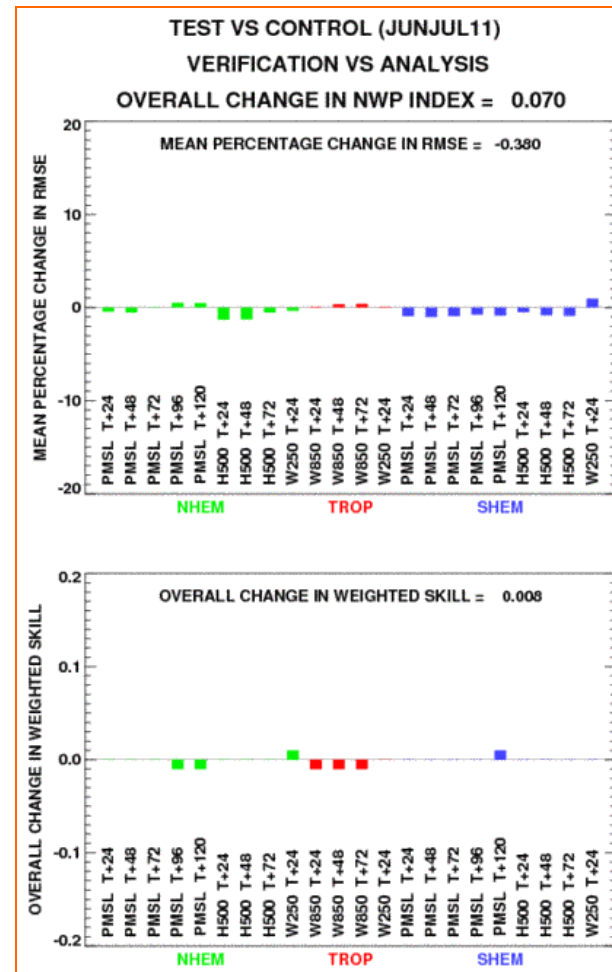


Summer

Trial results – Impact vs Analysis



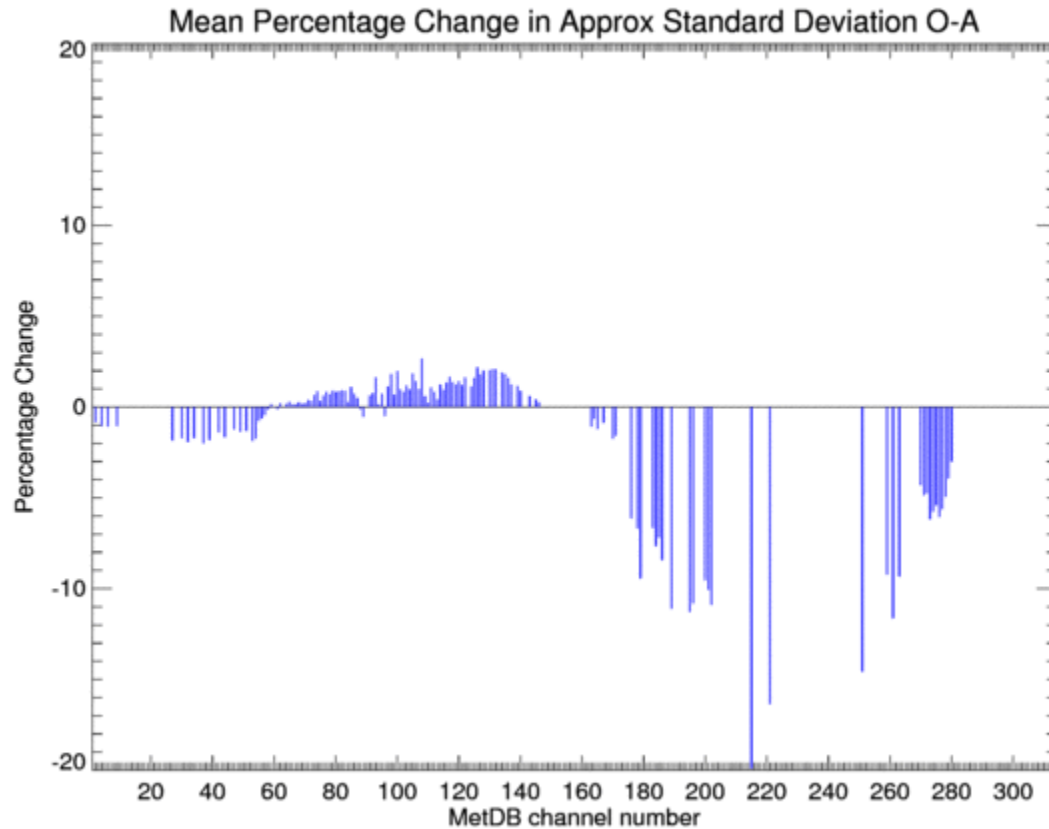
Winter



Summer

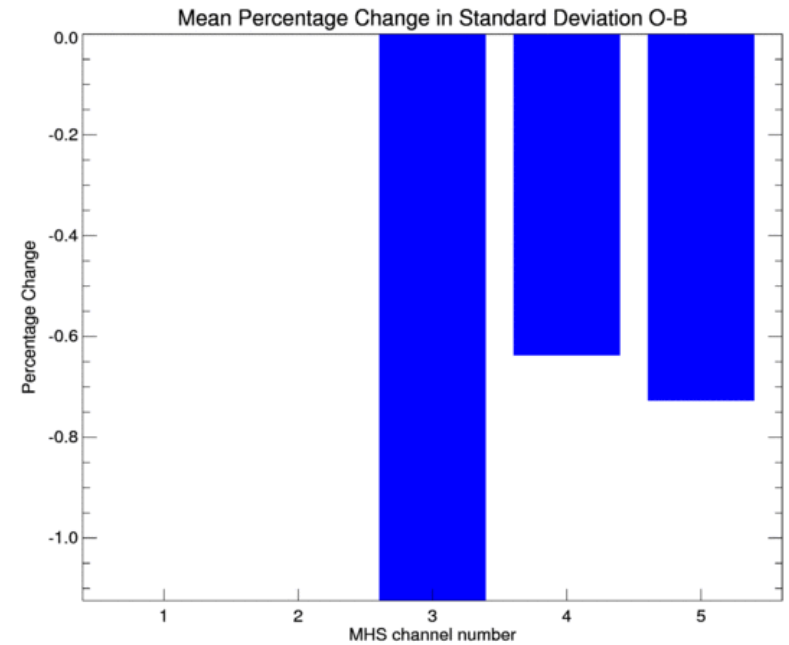
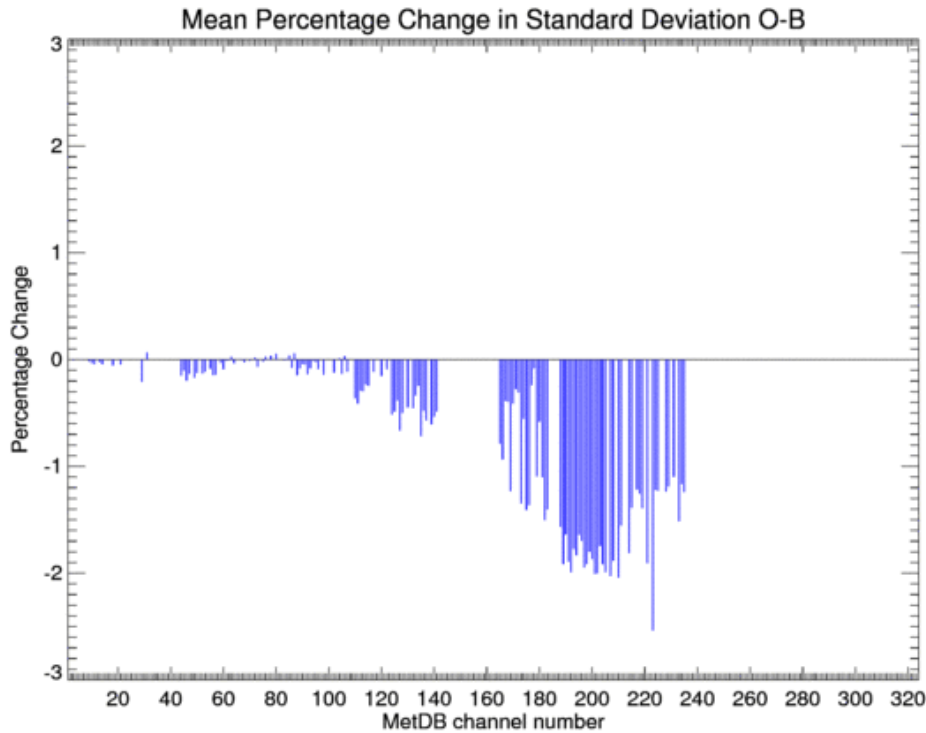


Analysis fit to IASI observations





Background fit to AIRS & MHS





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Conclusions

- The Desroziers diagnostic produces matrices which have:
 - Weak correlations between temperature sounding channels
 - Strong correlations between window and water vapour sensitive channels
 - Smaller diagonal values than are currently used operationally
- Using the diagnosed matrices causes convergence problems which are solved by reconditioning
- Using the full matrix in assimilation trials results in
 - **Reduction in forecast errors**
 - More weight being given to IASI observations
 - Improved background fit to other observations
- Error correlations are now accounted for in the Met Office 4D-Var scheme for IASI (from 16th January 2013)



Future Work

- Work on implementation for AIRS and CrIS
- Investigate the benefits of using correlated observation errors in the operational 1D-Var pre-processor
- Isolate how much forecast impact is coming from modelling the correlations
- Research whether using a full matrix affects the optimal channel selection for IR sounders
- Extend work to other instruments: ATOVS, SSMIS, ATMS, SEVIRI?



Thanks for listening

Any questions?