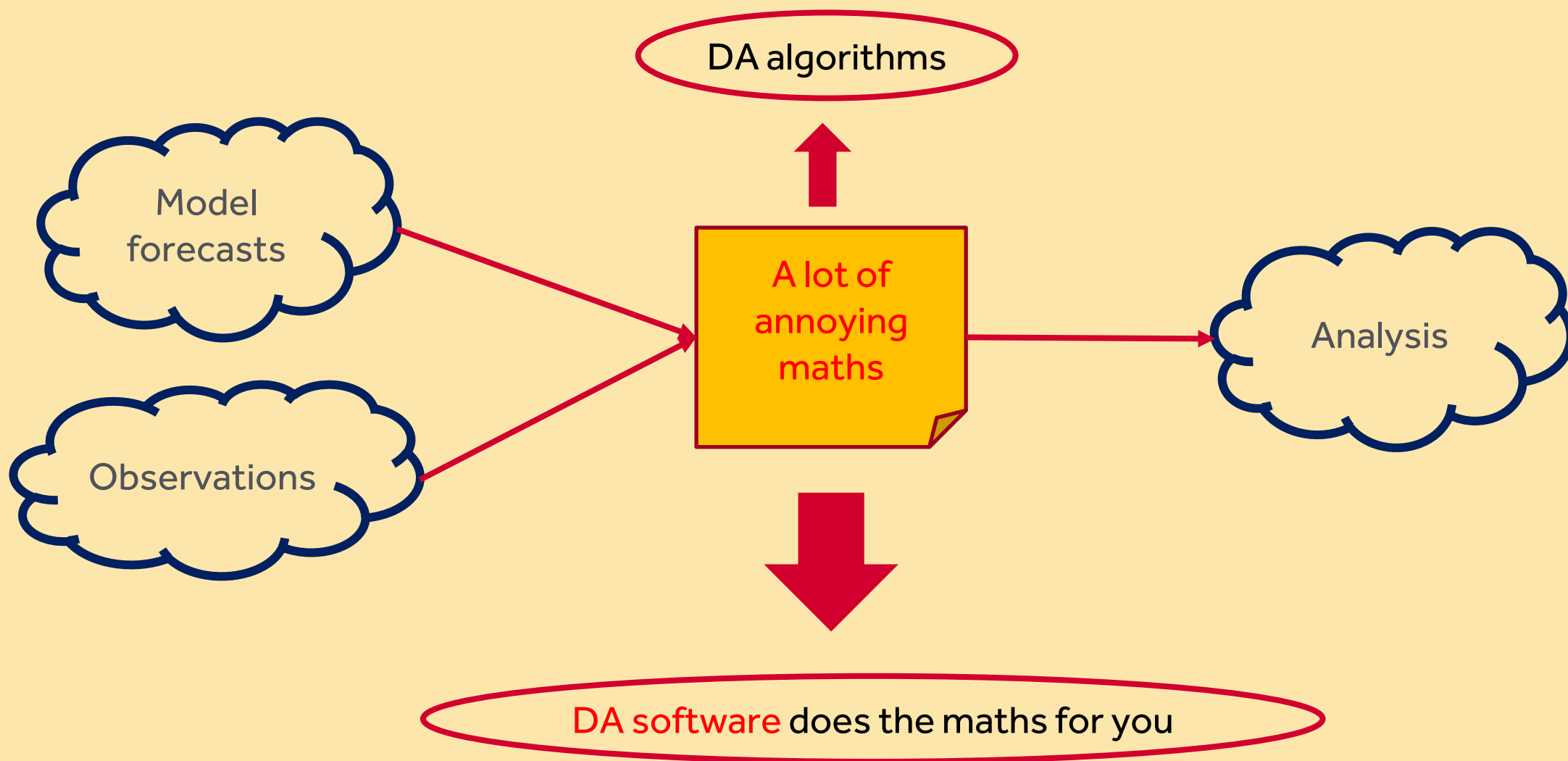


Data assimilation software (general)



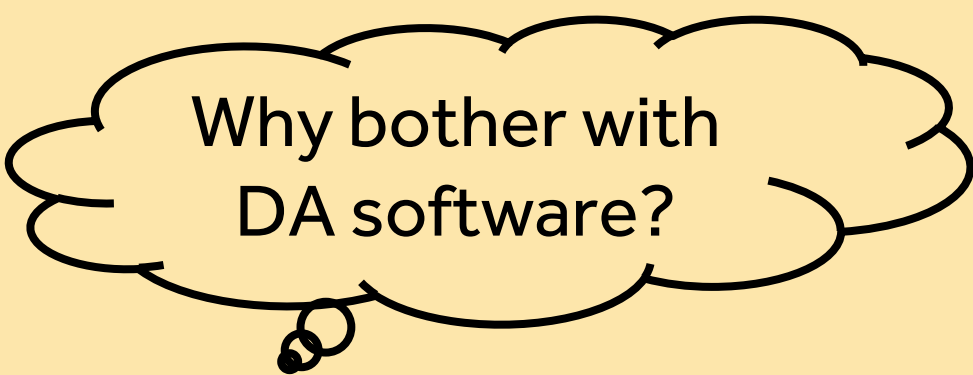
Yumeng Chen
yumeng.chen@reading.ac.uk



When do we want to write our own code?

- Not very complicated algorithms
- Learning details of an algorithm
- Sense of control
- Easier modifications
- Tailored to our own applications
- Fewer dependent libraries

...



Why bother with
DA software?

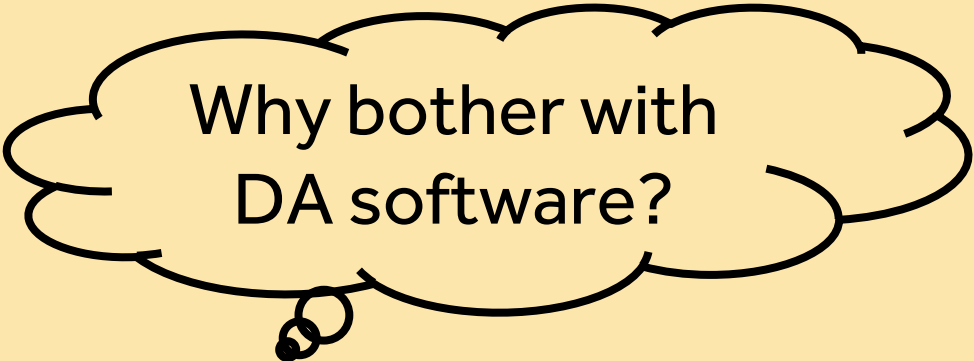
$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}^b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}^b) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^N (\mathcal{H}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{y}_i)^T \mathbf{R}_i^{-1} (\mathcal{H}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{y}_i)$$

Algorithm 1.2 4D-Var in its basic form

```
 $j = 0, \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0$   
while  $\|\nabla J\| > \epsilon$  or  $j \leq j_{\max}$   
  (1) compute  $J$  with the direct model  $M$  and  $H$   
  (2) compute  $\nabla J$  with adjoint model  $\mathbf{M}^T$  and  $\mathbf{H}^T$  (reverse mode)  
  gradient descent and update of  $\mathbf{x}_{j+1}$   
   $j = j + 1$   
end
```

Source: Data Assimilation: Methods, Algorithms, and Applications by
Maëlle Nodet, Marc Bocquet, Mark Asch

- Convenience
 - Prefer np.mean to writing loops
- Optimised and efficient
- Well-maintained and reliable
- Focus on the scientific questions
- Ensures reproducible and consistent scientific research



Why bother with
DA software?

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}^b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{x}^b) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^N (\mathcal{H}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{y}_i)^T \mathbf{R}_i^{-1} (\mathcal{H}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{y}_i)$$

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Source: Data Assimilation: Methods, Algorithms, and Applications by
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One may even argue that we can build a DA
system without a team using good software.

Example DA software/libraries/framework

Name	Developers	Primary Language
JEDI	JCSDA + collaborators	C++
PDAF	AWI	Fortran
DART	NCAR	Fortran
NEDAS	NERSC	Python
MIDAS	ECCC	Fortran
...		

Name	Developers	Primary Language
DAPPER	NERSC	Python
EnKF-C	Sakov	C
TorchDA	Cheng	Python
...		

There is also software for specific purposes, e.g. land DA, snow DA, weather DA, etc.

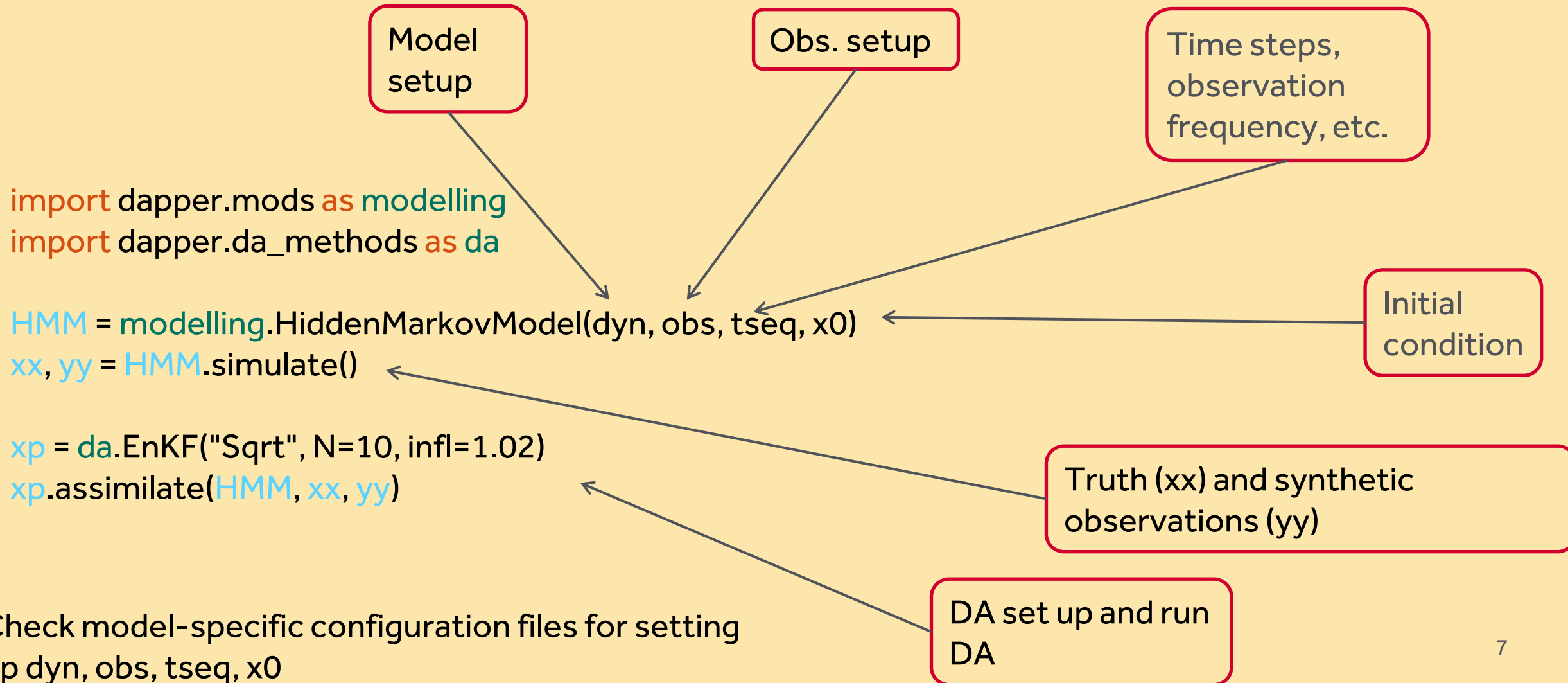


Data Assimilation with Python: a Package for Experimental Research (DAPPER)

- DAPPER is a set of templates to provide a benchmark for different DA methods
- The typical set-up is a synthetic (twin) experiment
- Ease of adding new DA methods and models
- Pure Python implementation with multiprocessing support
- It is not suited for very big models (>60k unknowns)

Method	Literature reproduced
EnKF ¹	Sakov08 , Hoteit15 , Grudzien2020
EnKF-N	Bocquet12 , Bocquet15
EnKS, EnRTS	Raanes2016
iEnKS / iEnKF / EnRML / ES-MDA ²	Sakov12 , Bocquet12 , Bocquet14
LETKF, local & serial EAKF	Bocquet11
Sqrt. model noise methods	Raanes2014
Particle filter (bootstrap) ³	Bocquet10
Optimal/implicit Particle filter ³	Bocquet10
NETF	Tödter15 , Wiljes16
Rank histogram filter (RHF)	Anderson10
4D-Var	
3D-Var	
Extended KF	
Optimal interpolation	
Climatology	

Data Assimilation with Python: a Package for Experimental Research (DAPPER)



Using DA for large models: JEDI or PDAF

Functionalities	PDAF	JEDI
Methods	Focuses on EnKF; also supports (Hybrid) 3DVar and nonlinear filters	EnKF + Var + Hybrid
Language	Fortran/Python	Primarily C++
Model Coupling	Adjustments in user-supplied functions. Non-intrusive to the model.	C++ interface class which needs to wrap the model components + YAML files manipulation.
Observation operator	User-defined by user-supplied code (can utilise existing Fortran code)	Various built-in operators and QC processes
Error covariance modelling	Ensemble generation method	Ensemble and parametric B-matrix modelling
Software installation	Minimal dependencies	Requires specific machine or correct container configuration
Communities	Research-driven	Operational centres but also used by the research community

Parallel Data Assimilation Framework (PDAF)

- Suitable for weather and climate models, e.g. AWI-CM, MITgcm, MPI-ESM, NEMO, etc.
- Implementation is in general efficient and reliable
- Good protocols and well-documented to be used with any models and observations
- Recently PDAF version 3.0 is released

	Global filter	Local filter	Smoother
EnKF →	ETKF	✓	✓
	ESTKF	✓	✓
	EnKF	✓	✓
	SEIK	✓	✓
	SEIK		
Nonlinear filtering →	NETKF	✓	✓
	Particle filter		
3DVar →	3DVar		
	3DEnVar		
	Hyb3DVar		

Parallel Data Assimilation Framework (PDAF)

- A typical workflow of PDAF:

Initialise PDAF

CALL PDAF_init(filtertype, subtype, 0, filter_param_i, 2, filter_param_r, 1,
COMM_model, COMM_filter, COMM_couple, task_id, n_modeltasks,
filterpe, **init_ens**, screen, status_pdaf)
CALL PDAF_init_forecast(**next_observation**, **distribute_state**, **prepoststep**,
status_pdaf)

Assimilation in model time stepping

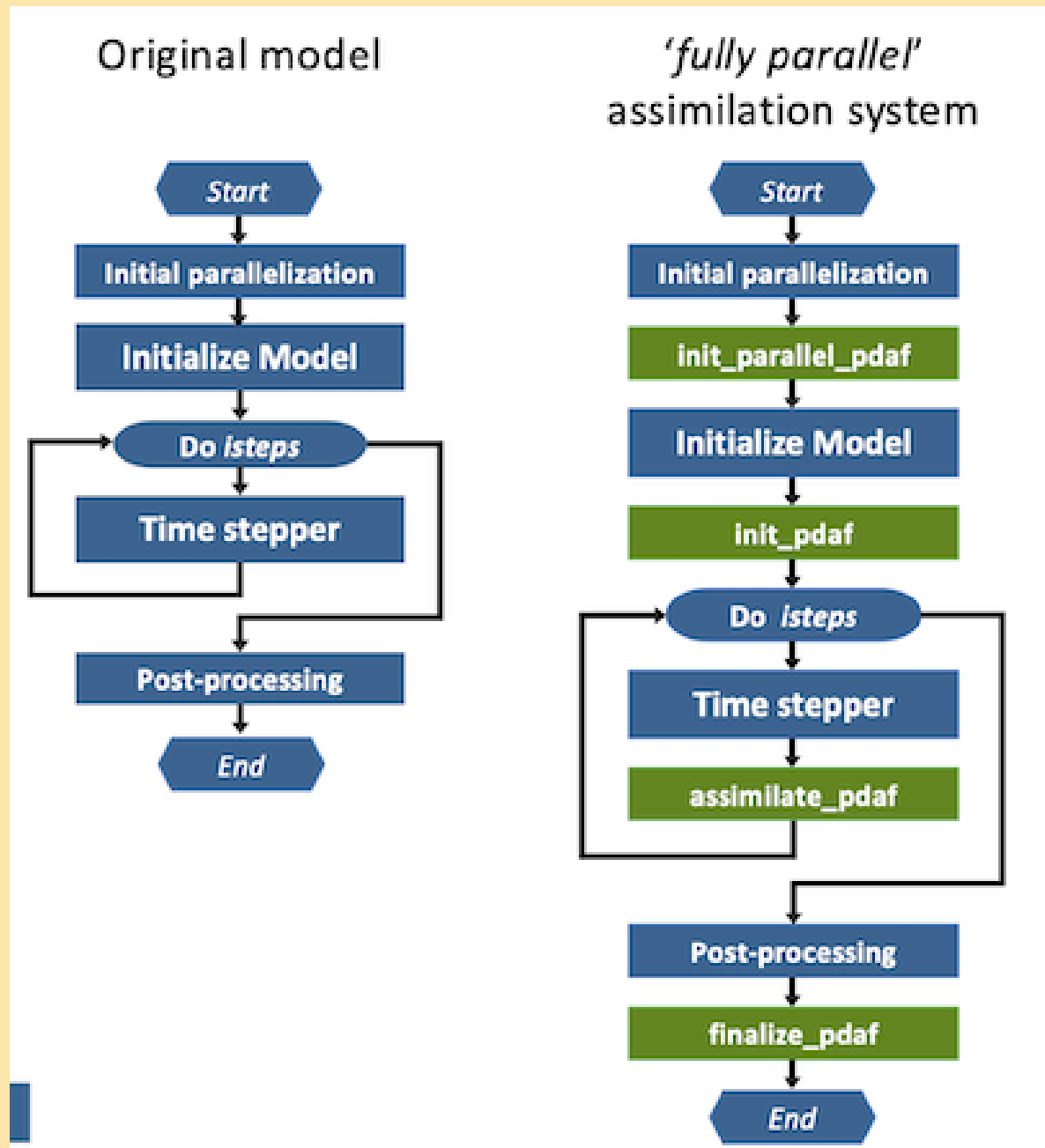
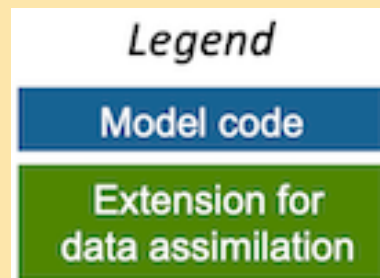
CALL PDAF3_assimilate(**collect_state**, **distribute_state**, **init_dim_obs**,
obs_op, **init_n_domains**, **init_dim_l**, **init_dim_obs_l**, **prepoststep**,
next_observation, status_pdaf)

Finalise PDAF

CALL finalize_pdaf()

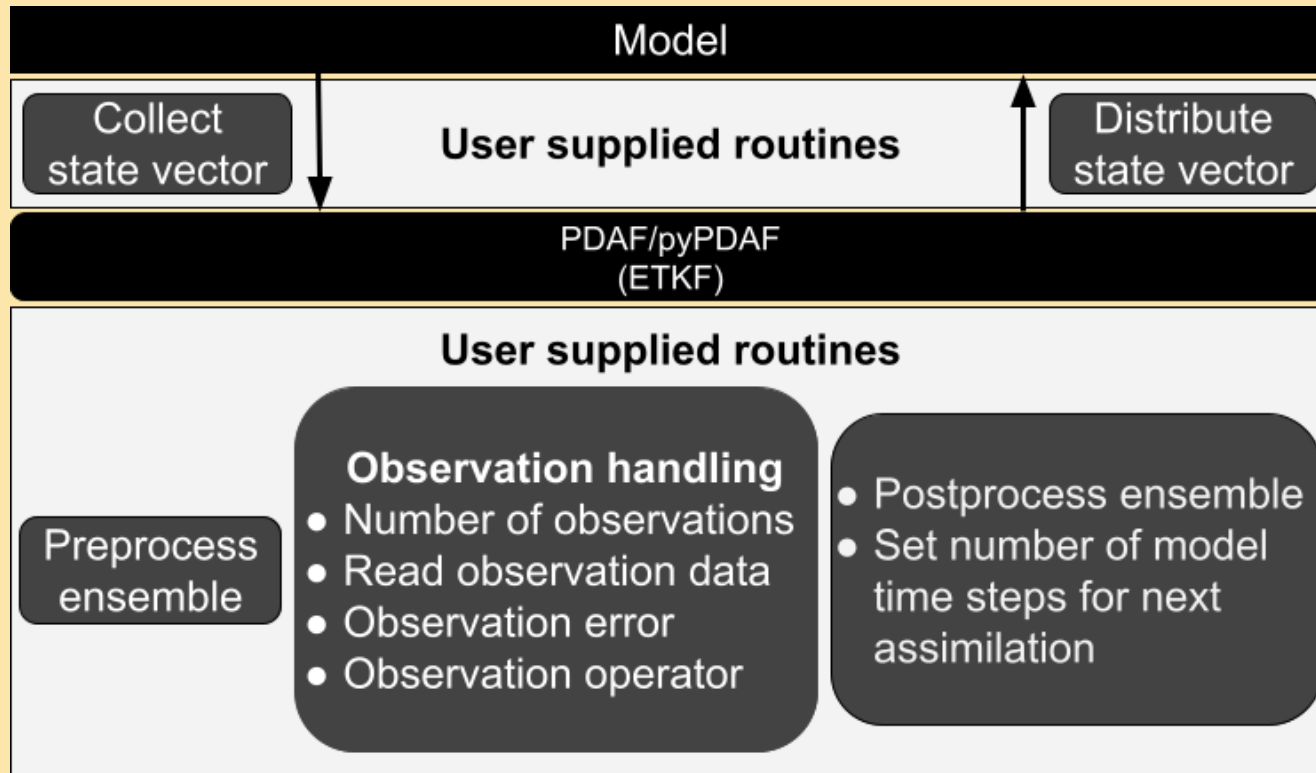
Blue: user-supplied
functions

- Adding additional subroutines with limited subroutine calls in existing model



Parallel Data Assimilation Framework (PDAF)

- Flexibility of PDAF relies on user-supplied routines (grey boxes)



$$\mathbf{x}_a^i = \mathbf{x}_b^i + \mathbf{K}^i \left(\mathbf{y}^i - h(\mathbf{x}_b^i) \right)$$

- Types of user-supplied routines vary for different filters; check the PDAF website for references.

Parallel Data Assimilation Framework (PDAF)

- PDAF also has a Python version, pyPDAF:
 - <https://github.com/yumengch/pypdaf>
- Build a simple DA system using pyPDAF:
 - <https://colab.research.google.com/github/yumengch/pyPDAF/>
 - If you run the notebook on your local computer:
 - `conda create -n pypdaf -c conda-forge yumengch::pypdaf`
`jupyter matplotlib`
 - Any feedback on pyPDAF and the tutorials are welcome!

