

Ensemble data assimilation for a large parallel numerical weather prediction model: Development of the SCALE-LETKF system

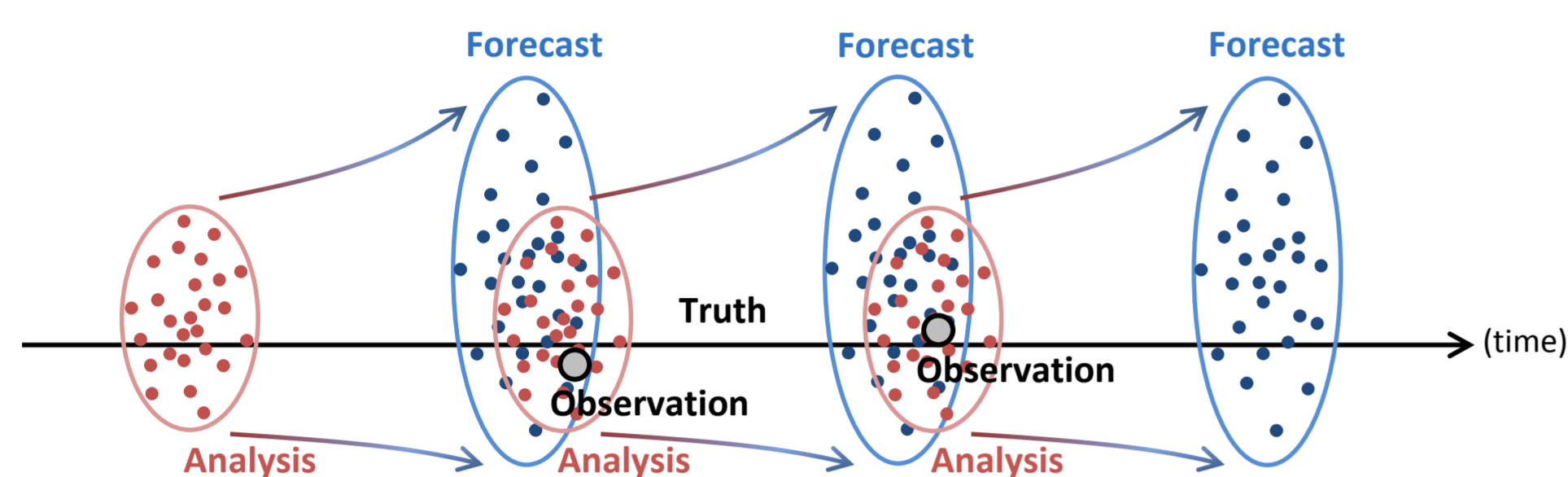
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Introduction

Local ensemble transform Kalman filter (LETKF)

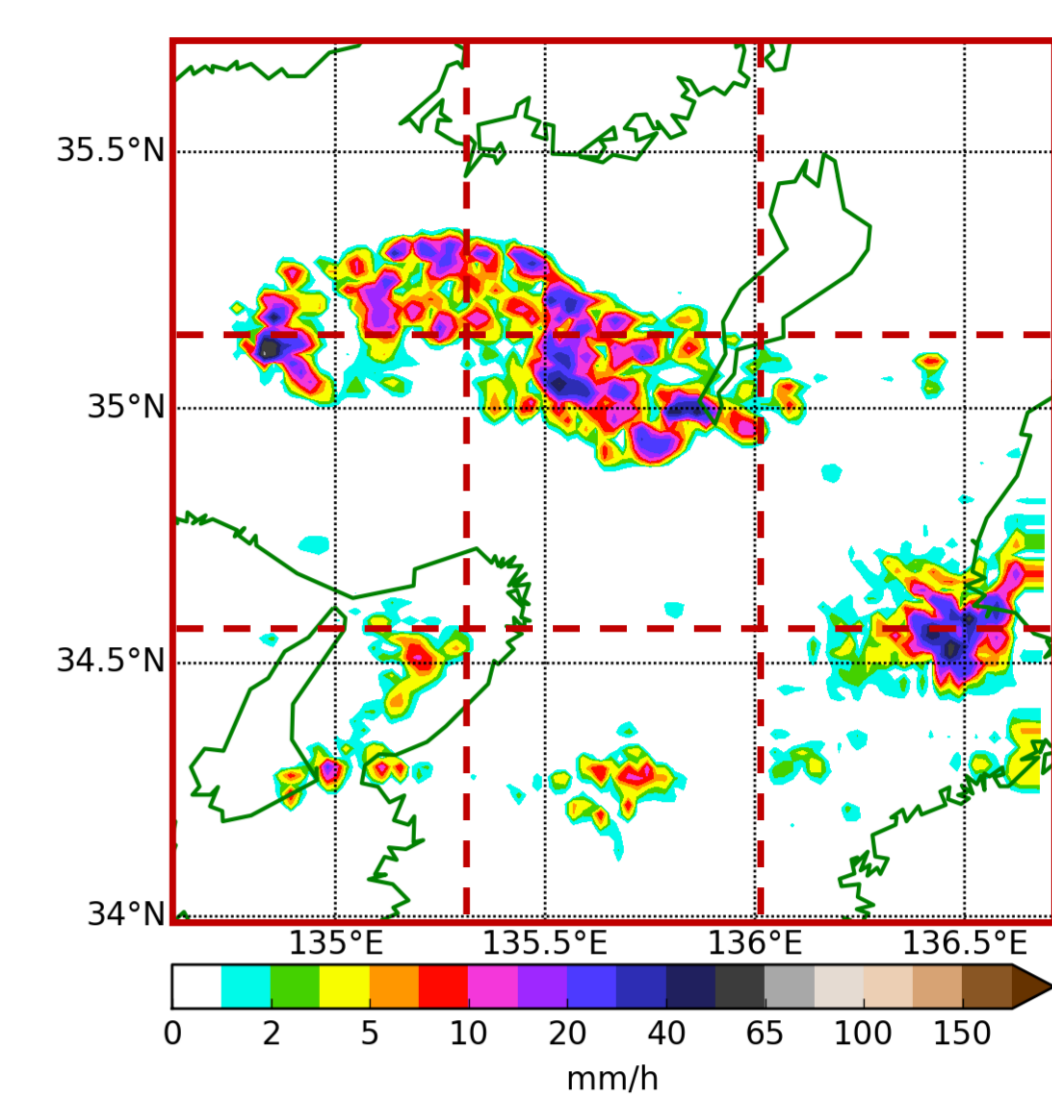
- An ensemble Kalman filter (EnKF) data assimilation scheme.
 - Use an **ensemble** to represent the **probability distribution of the model states**.
 - Combine the **forecasts** (prior state) and the **observations** to obtain the **analyses** (posterior state).
 - Performs the computation in ensemble space and in each local domain.
- The core code of LETKF has been coupled with several atmospheric and oceanic models:
<https://code.google.com/p/miyoshi/>



Scalable Computing for Advanced Library and Environment (SCALE)

- The SCALE library:
 - A basic library for weather and climate model of the earth and planets.
 - Developed with co-design by researchers of computational science and computer science.
- SCALE-LES:
 - A **numerical weather prediction model** performing large eddy simulation (LES) based on the SCALE library.

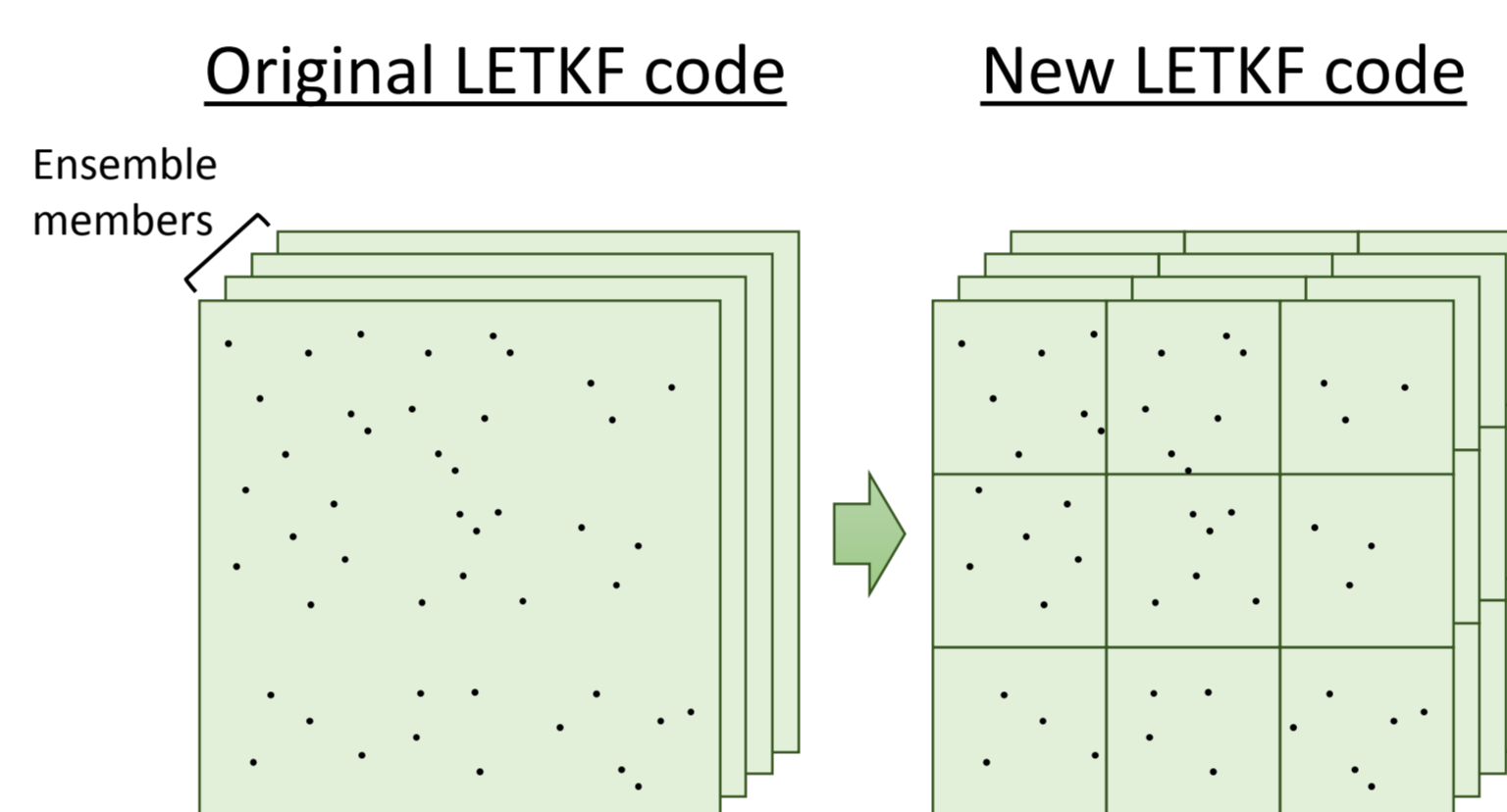
SCALE simulation of precipitation rate



(9 subdomains; one process is in charge of a subdomain)

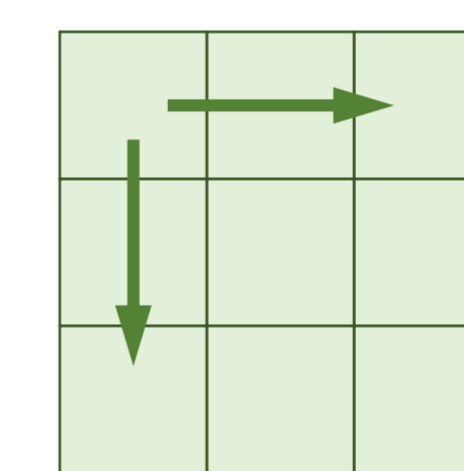
Objectives

- To improve the LETKF code for a large parallel numerical weather prediction model.
 - Change the **parallelization scheme** of the LETKF program.
 - Save the **memory space** for very large problems.
 - Improve the **scalability** for very large problems.
 - Change the data I/O flow (use local disks as much as possible; *not shown in this poster*).
 - Portable** to various types of machines.
- To run rapid update cycle data assimilation experiments at very high resolution (100~1000 m).



- Match the LETKF processes to the model processes.
- Two kinds of communication groups (MPI communicators):

Com-D :



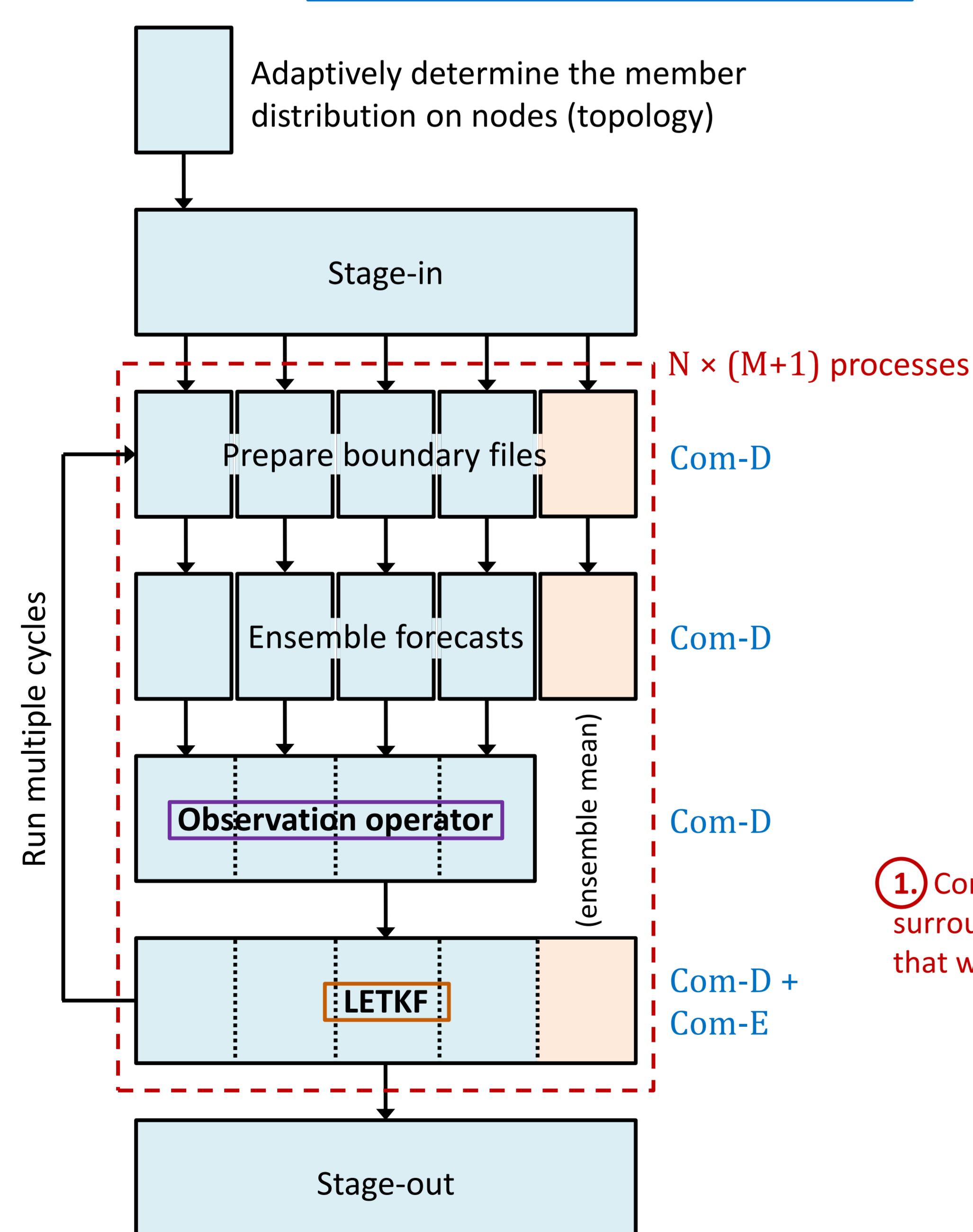
Com-E :



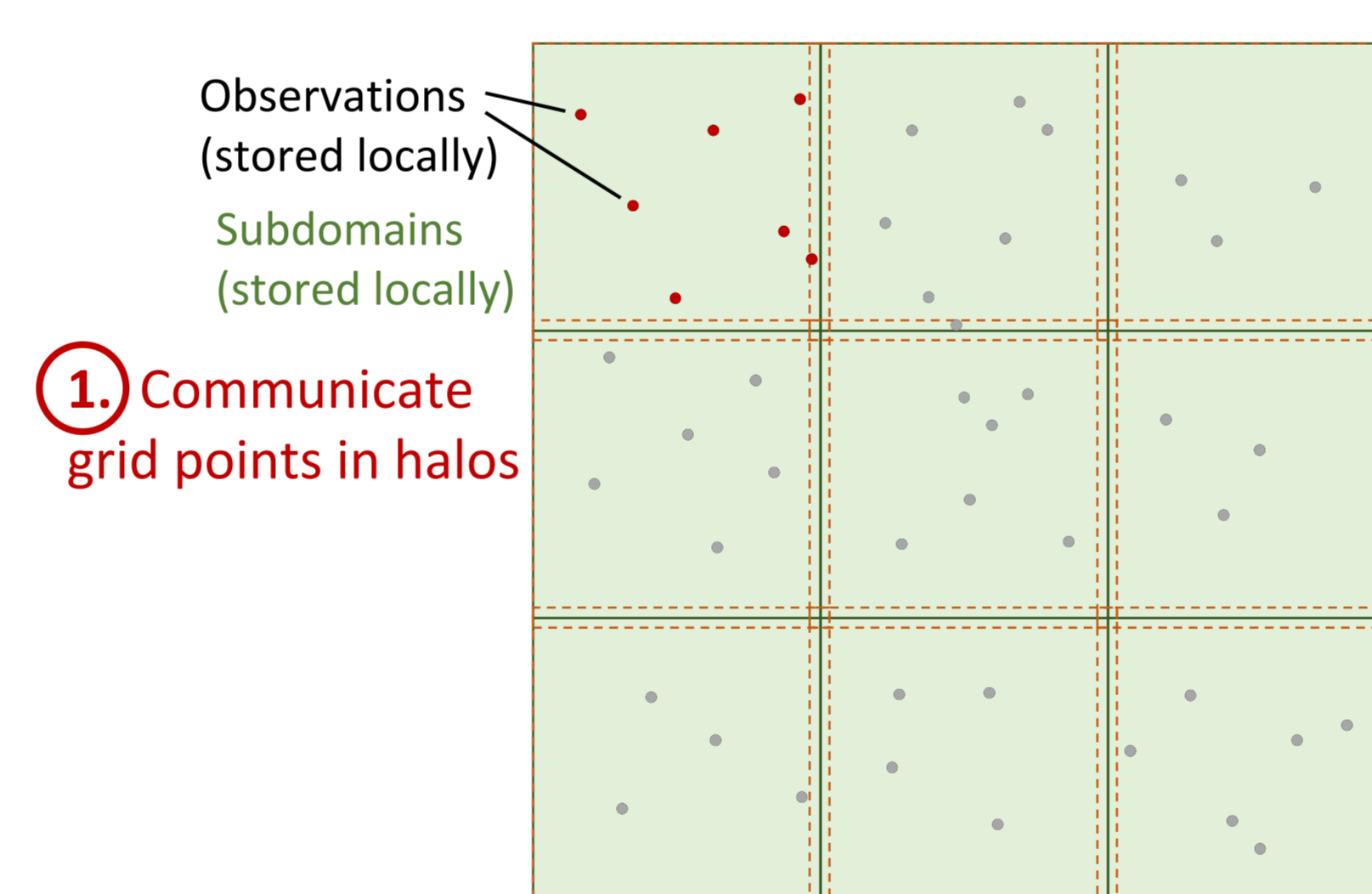
System design

Workflow

Number of subdomains: $N = 9$
Number of ensemble members: $M = 4$



Observation operator

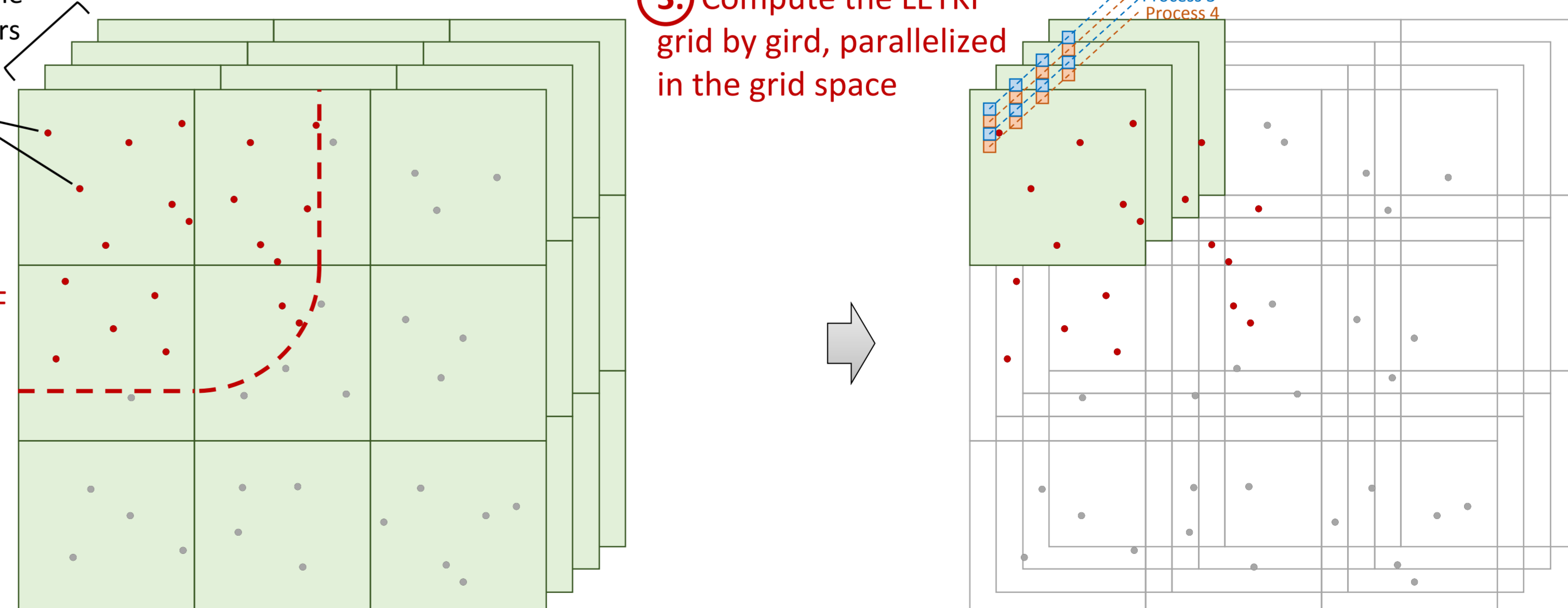


- 2. Compute observation operators (observation values in each member)

LETKF

- 2. Scatter observations and grid points along the ensemble direction
- 3. Compute the LETKF grid by grid, parallelized in the grid space

- 1. Communicate surrounding observations that will be used in the LETKF



Plans

- The computational efficiency will be measured.
- Experiments of rapid-update-cycle convective scale data assimilation will be conducted using this system.