

DUAL FILTERING DATA ASSIMILATION OF DYNAMIC SYSTEMS

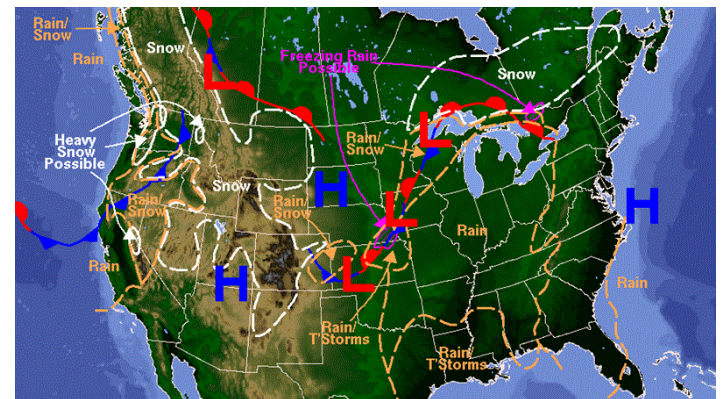
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WHAT IS DATA ASSIMILATION?

- Data Assimilation: model (x^b) and observational (y) analysis \rightarrow forecasting (x^a) [1]
- Applicable to real world: weather [2]

- Kalman Filter



KALMAN FILTER

- Gaussian (normal) observations and projections
- Derived from manipulation of Baye's Rule:

$$P(x_t | \psi_t) \propto P(y_t | x_t)P(x_t | \psi_{t-1})$$

- Following assimilation equation (1D) [2]:

$$x^a = x^b + \frac{P^b}{P^b + R} (y - x^b)$$

ENSEMBLE KALMAN FILTER

- As Dimensions increase → reliability decreases
- Run the filter with an ensemble of x^b for i members [1]:

$$x_i^a = x_i^b + \hat{K}(y + \eta_i - x_i^b)$$

- Why does this work?

RESEARCH GOAL

- **Show why higher dimensional Ensemble Kalman Filter works**
- **Experiment with a system:**
 - Parameterization → Particle Filter [4]
- **Increase accuracy → Decrease variance between points**

SYSTEM IN QUESTION

LORENZ '96

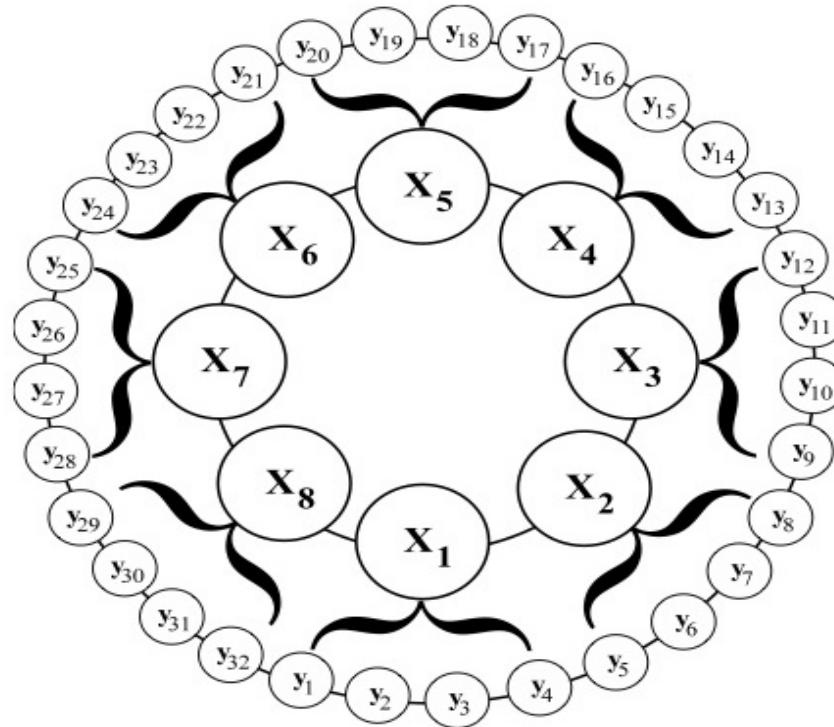
- Cyclical system of ordinary differential equations
- Represents atmospheric behavior [3]:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = x_{i-1}(x_{i+1} - x_{i-2}) - x_i + F - \frac{hc}{b} \sum_{j=J(i-1)+1}^{iJ} y_j$$

$$\frac{dy_j}{dt} = -cby_{j+1}(y_{j+2} - y_{j-1}) - cy_j + \frac{hc}{b} x_{\text{floor}[(j-1)/J]+1}$$

- $I=1, 2, \dots, i$ (slow variables) $J=1, 2, \dots, j$ (fast variables)

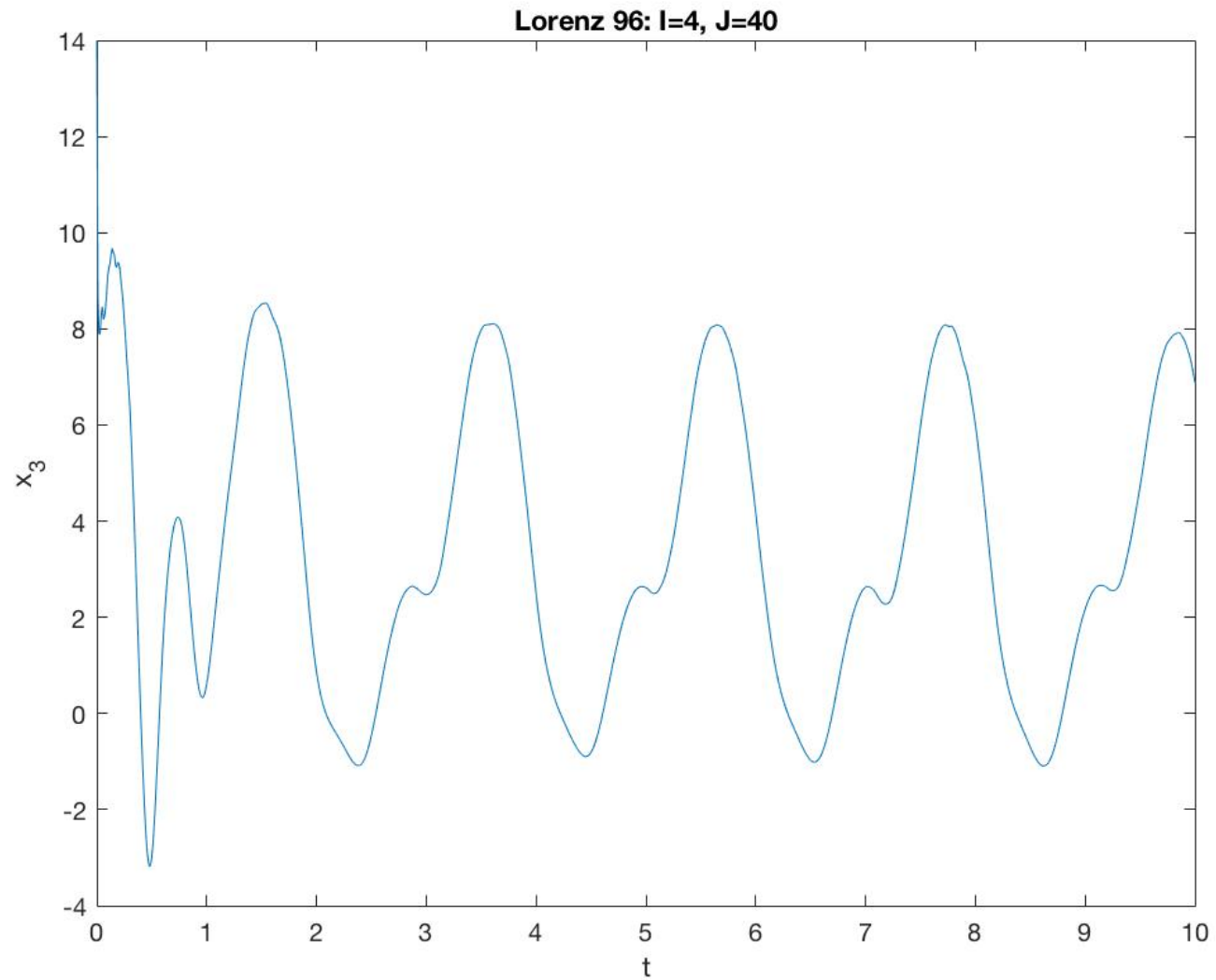
LORENZ '96 VISUAL [3]



$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = x_{i-1}(x_{i+1} - x_{i-2}) - x_i + F - \frac{hc}{b} \sum_{j=J(i-1)+1}^{iJ} y_j$$

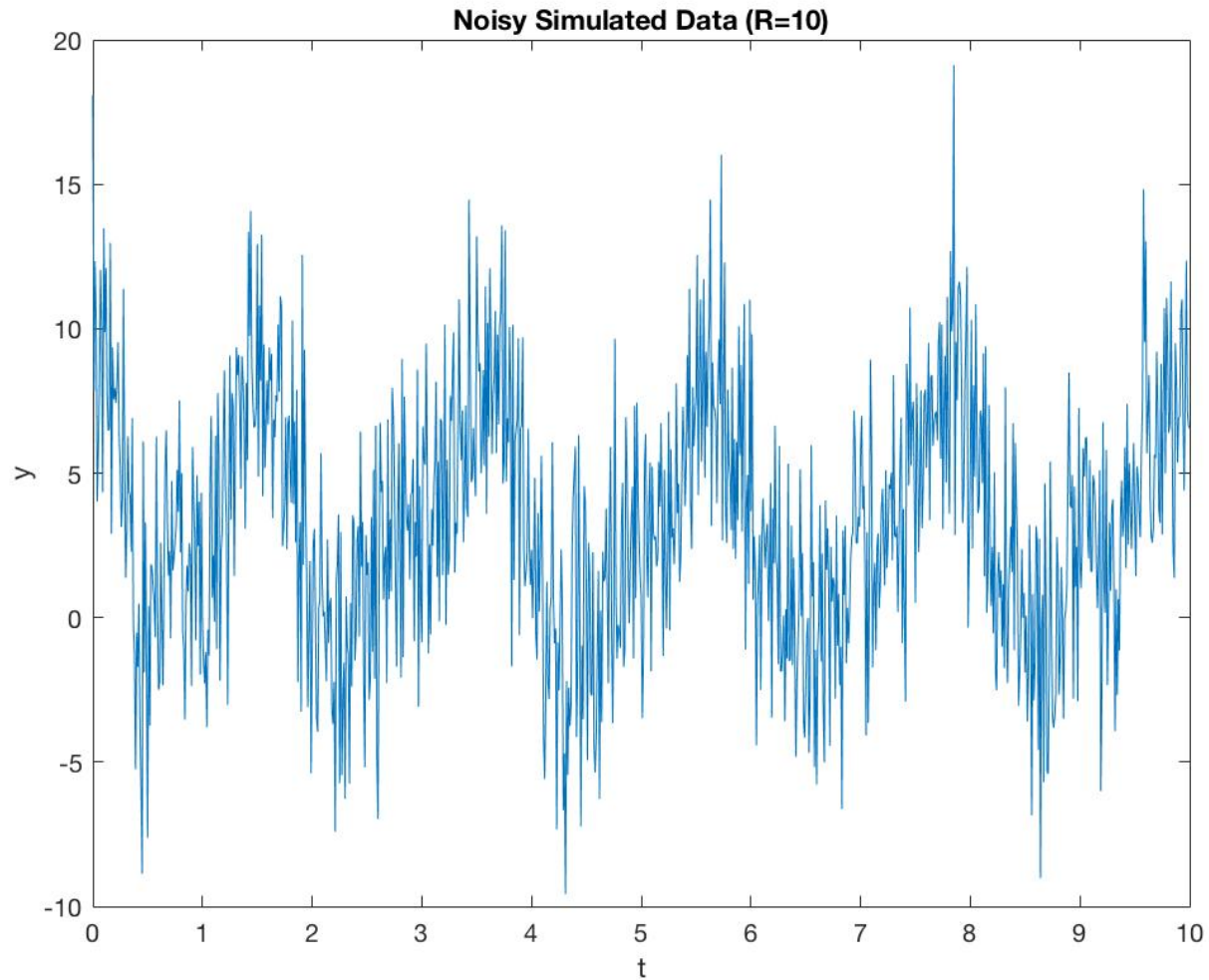
$$\frac{dy_j}{dt} = -cby_{j+1}(y_{j+2} - y_{j-1}) - cy_j + \frac{hc}{b} x_{\text{floor}[(j-1)/J]+1}$$

LORENZ '96 VISUAL



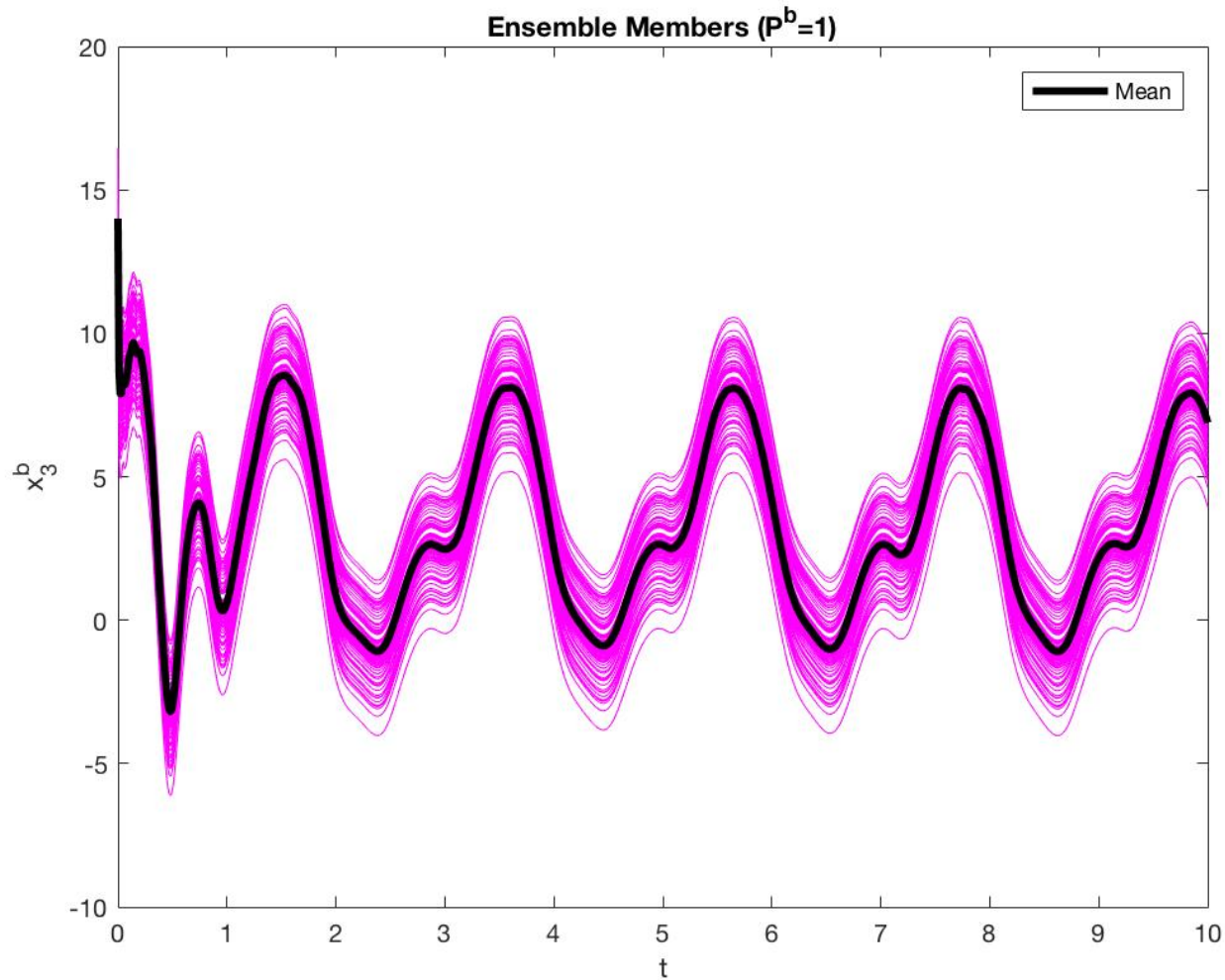
METHODS

- Simulate observational data



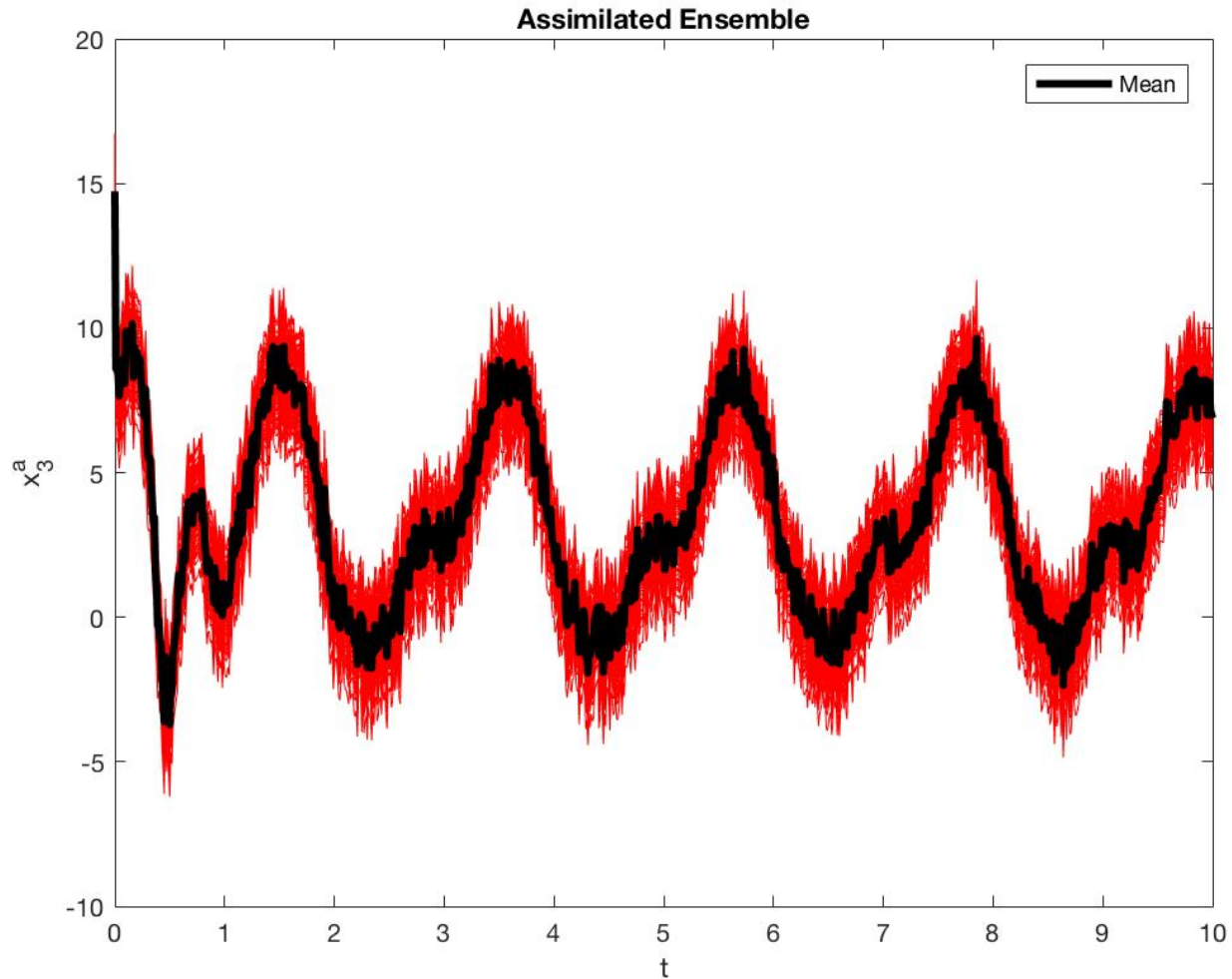
METHODS

- Create an ensemble of x^b 's



METHODS

- Assimilate



PARAMETERIZATION ANALYSIS OF LORENZ '96

- F in Lorenz '96 represented by function:[4]

$$F_i = f_0 + \theta_{k-1} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\theta_k} i\right)$$

- k number of F members → big uncertainty [4]
- Greater variance in means from running multiple times

PARTICLE FILTER

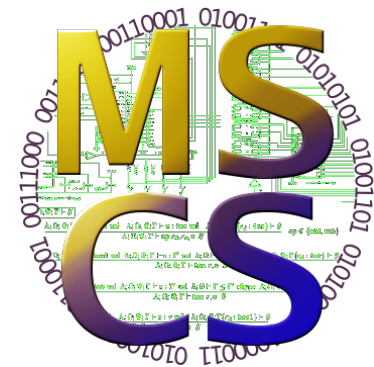
- Estimation of parameter state
- Assigns weights to particles based on distribution
- In our case → Particle Filter determines which θ_k 's are most common/effective in reducing variance [4]

CONTINUED RESEARCH

- **Dual Filtering Algorithm [4]:**
 - (At each assimilation cycle)
 - Parameterization (Particle Filter) → Ensemble Kalman Filter
- **Want to show effectiveness (low variance) from reducing the number of Particle Filter cycles**
 - Run the filter a few times to achieve similar/
better results

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Marquette University/Wehr Foundation
- Dr. Elaine Spiller



REFERENCES

[1] *Data Assimilation: Part 1 Overview and Particle Filters*

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[2] *Ensemble-Based Atmospheric Assimilation: A Tutorial*

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[3] *Aggressive Shadowing of a Low Dimensional Model of Atmospheric Dynamics*

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[4] *Two Stage Filtering for Joint State Parameter Estimation*

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