

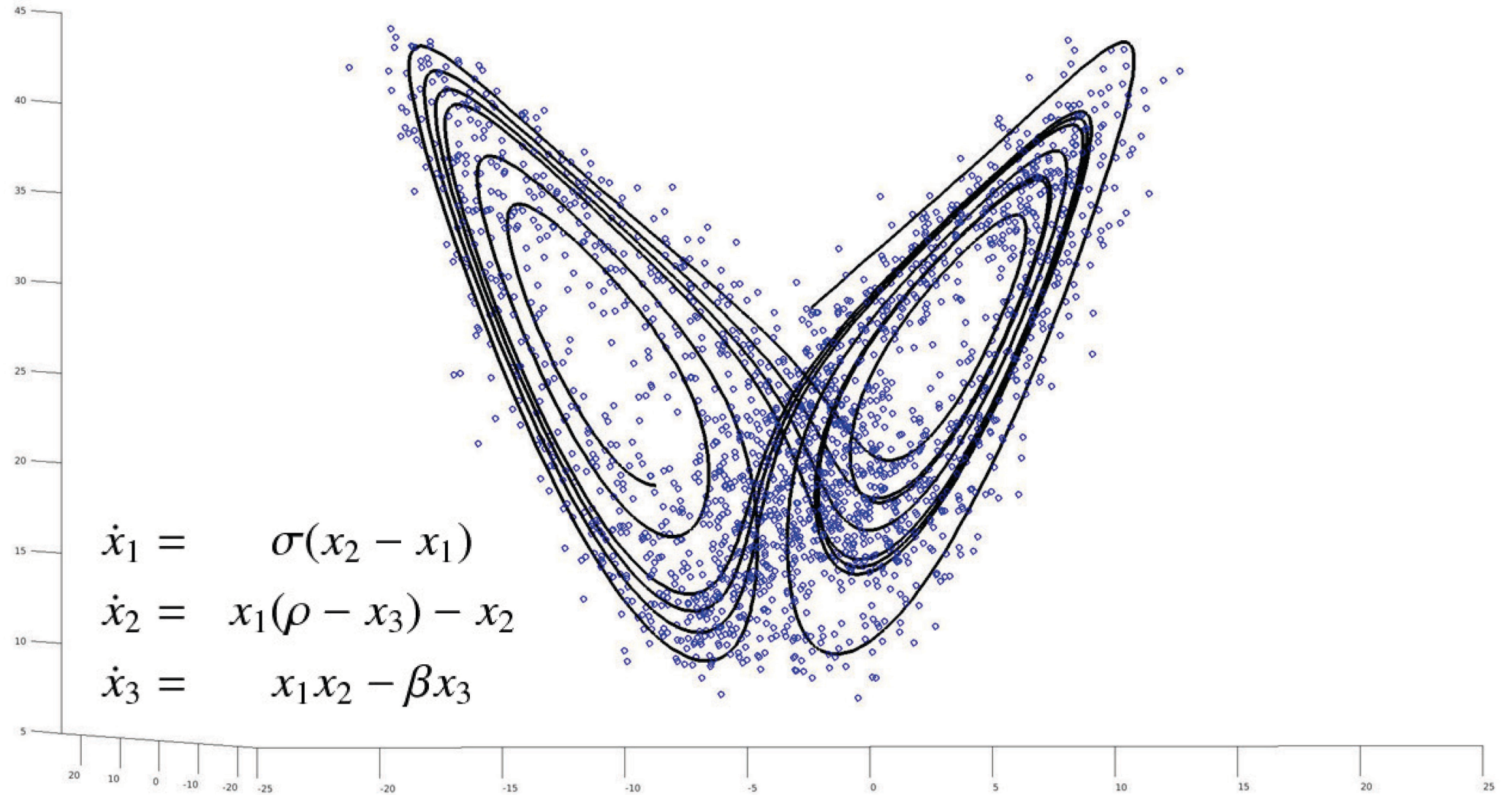
# Shadowing data assimilation for imperfect models

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# Problem setting



# Variational data assimilation

Given:

$$\text{Model } x_{n+1} = F(x_n), \quad x_n \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

$$\text{Observations } y_n = H(x_n) + \eta_n, \quad y_n \in \mathbb{R}^{b \leq d}, \quad n = -M, \dots, N.$$

Find:

$$\mathbf{u} = \{u_{-M}, u_{-M+1}, \dots, u_N\}, \quad u_n \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad n = -M, \dots, N$$

$$\text{such that } \|y_n - H(u_n)\| \text{ small}$$

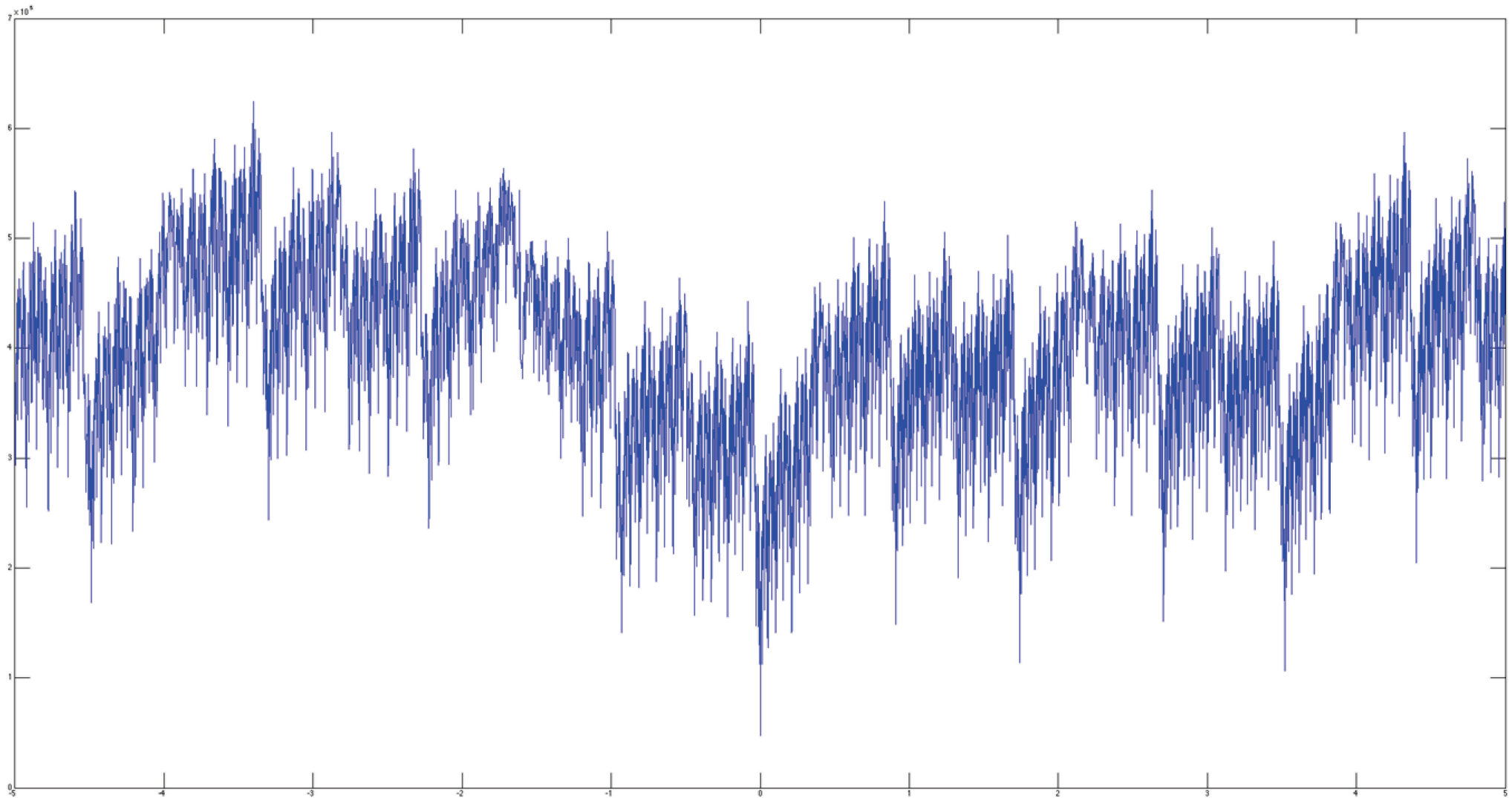
$$\|G(\mathbf{u})\| = \|(G_{-M} G_{-M+1} \dots G_{N-1})^T\| = 0$$

$$\text{with } G_n(\mathbf{u}) = u_{n+1} - F(u_n)$$

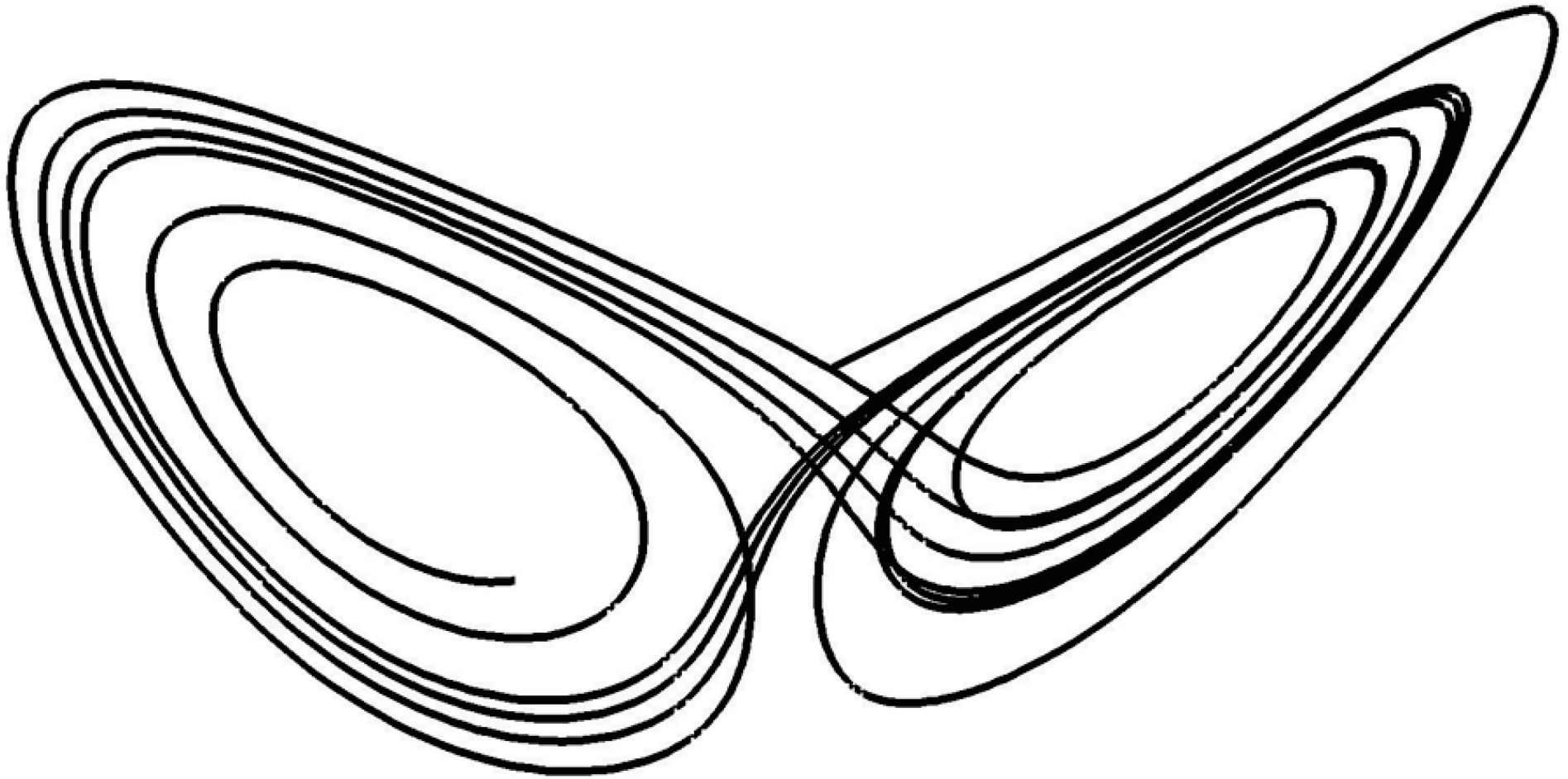
By minimizing:

$$J(u_0) = \|y_n - H(F^n(u_0))\|^2 + \|u_0 - u_{\text{background}}\|^2$$

# Variational data assimilation



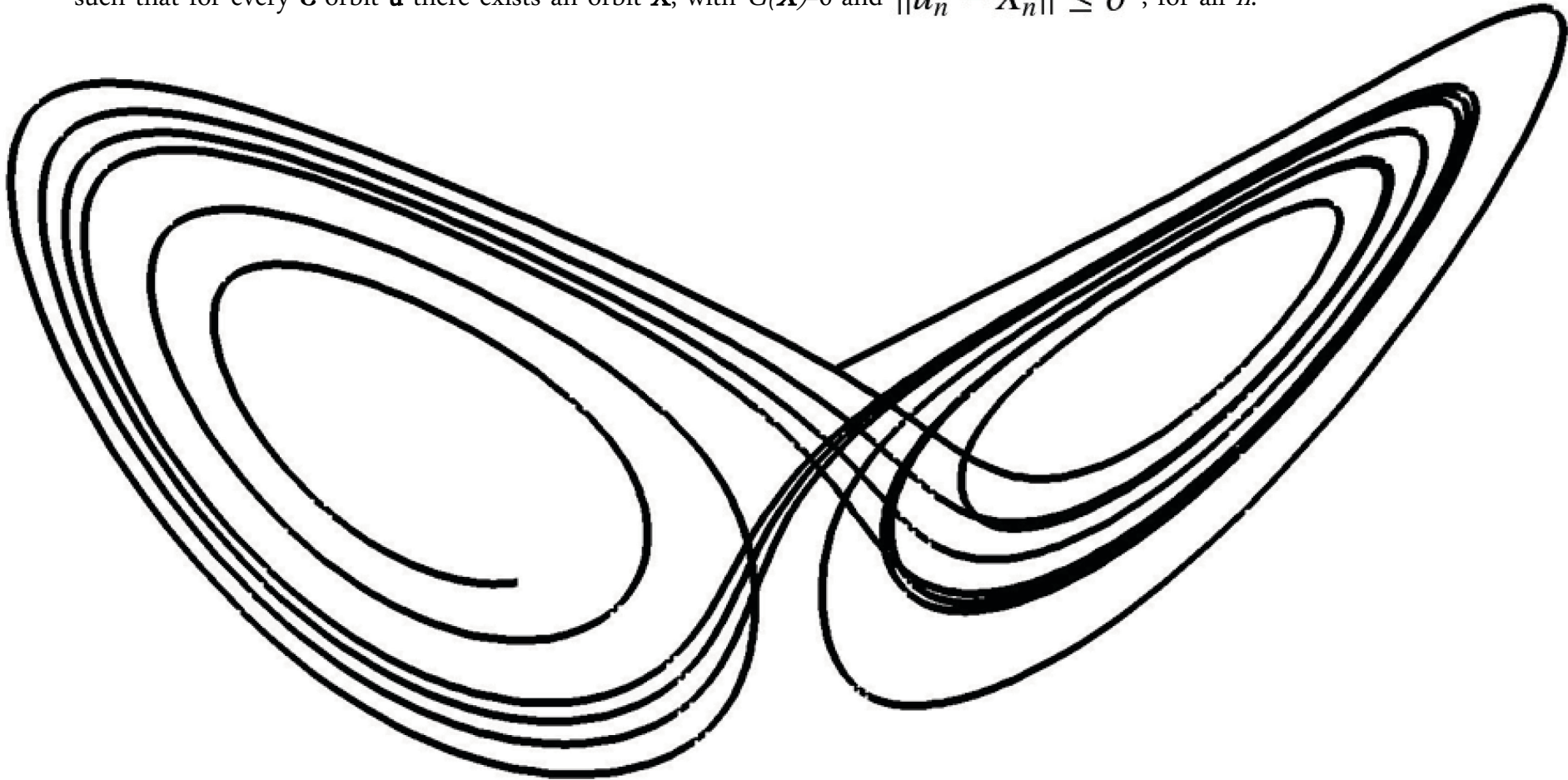
# Shadowing



# Shadowing

If  $\|G_n(\mathbf{u})\| \leq \epsilon$ , for all  $n$ , then  $\mathbf{u}$  is called an  $\epsilon$ -orbit.

**Shadowing lemma:** in a neighbourhood of a hyperbolic set of the map  $F$ , for every  $\delta > 0$  there exists an  $\epsilon > 0$ , such that for every  $\epsilon$ -orbit  $\mathbf{u}$  there exists an orbit  $\mathbf{X}$ , with  $G(\mathbf{X})=0$  and  $\|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{X}_n\| \leq \delta$ , for all  $n$ .



# Shadowing

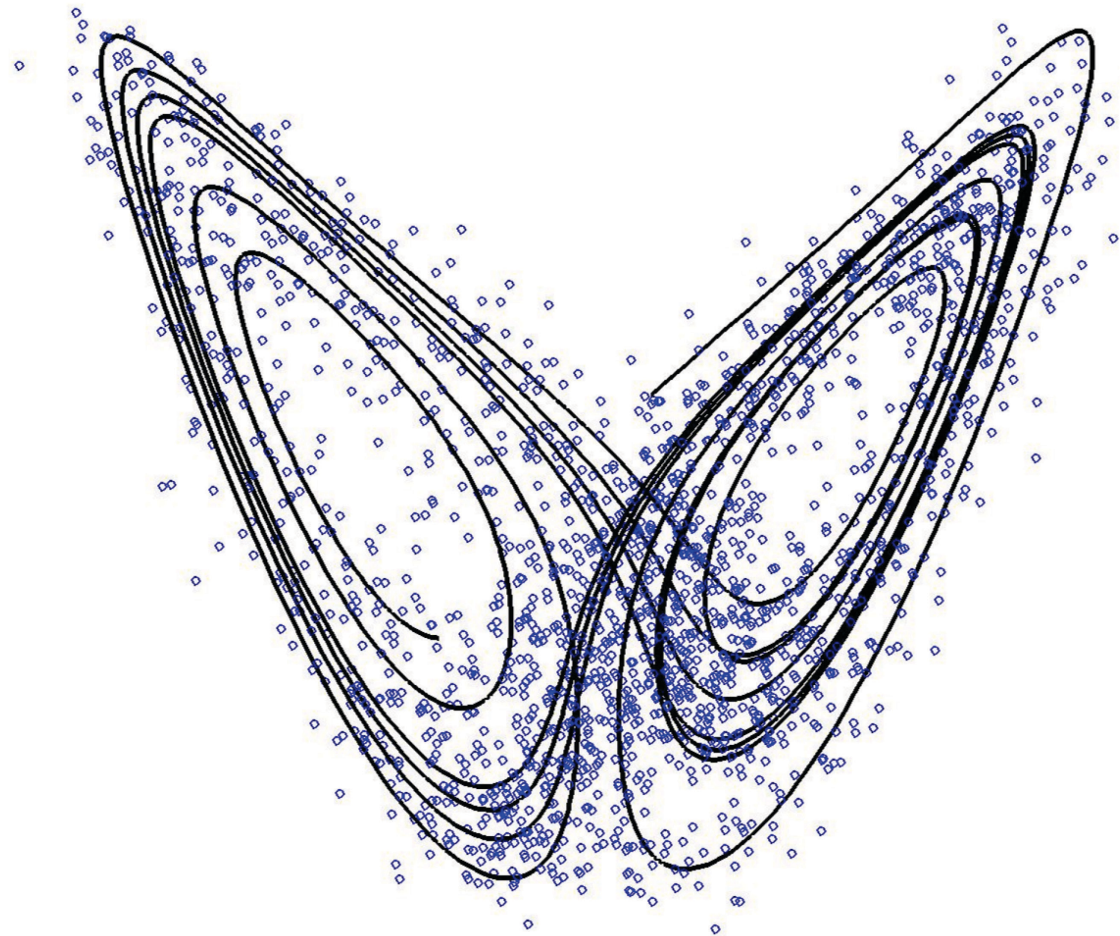
- “Numerical integration of chaotic dynamical systems makes sense”
- Note: there is no distinguished point in time! The initial condition  $X_0 \neq u_0$
- Shadowing refinement: finding improvements to numerical solutions of a chaotic system

# Shadowing data assimilation for perfect models

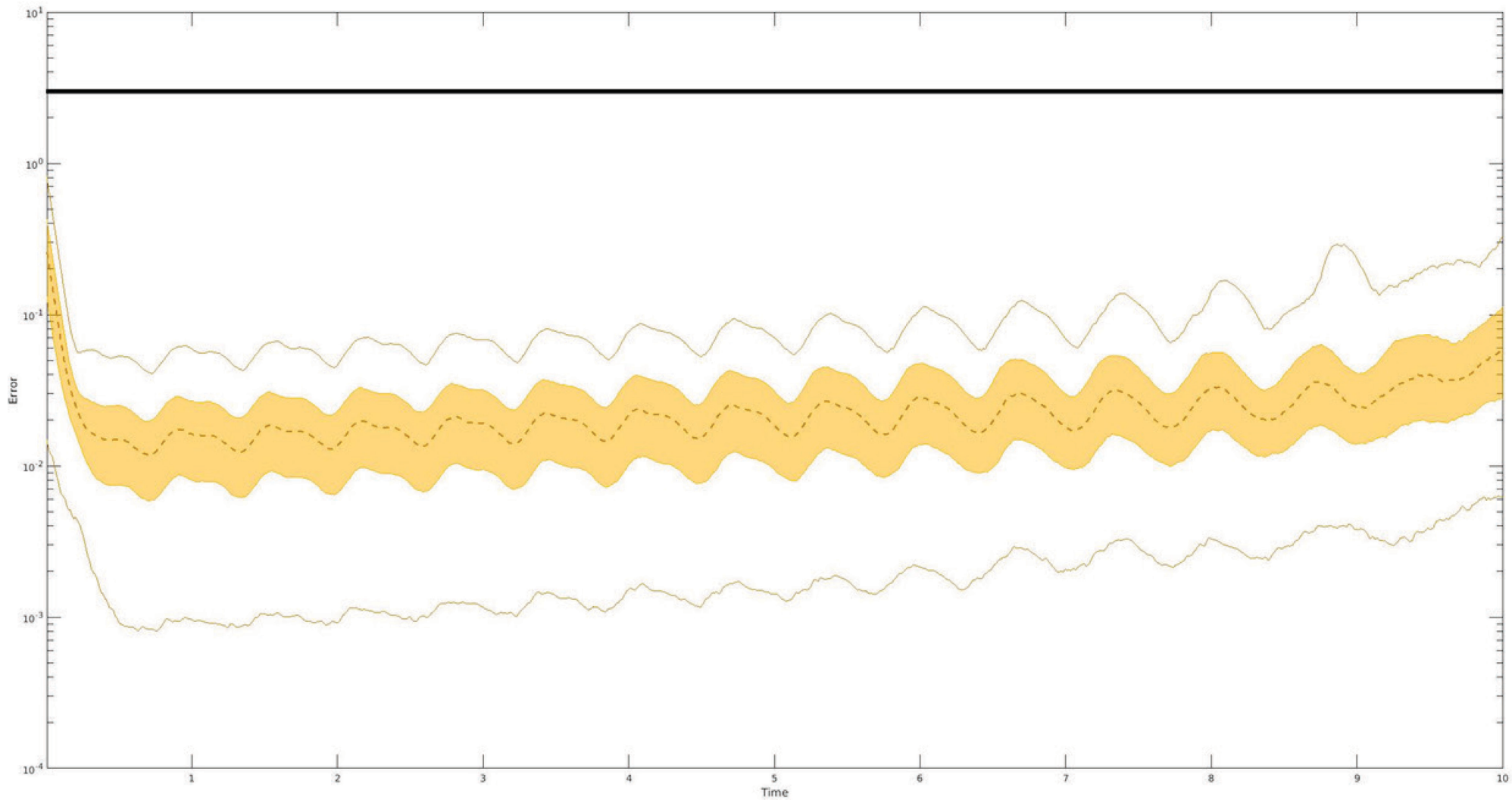
- Idea: start from the observations and use a root finding method to find a solution to  $\|G(\mathbf{u})\| = 0$  in the vicinity.



# Shadowing data assimilation for perfect models



# Shadowing data assimilation for perfect models



# Imperfect models: weak 4DVar

- What about model error?
- Example: truth is stochastic differential equation, model is deterministic
- Variational approach: add a model error term to the cost function

$$J = J_{\text{obs}} + J_{\text{background}} + J_{\text{model}}$$

# Imperfect models: weak 4DVar

- Choice of variables:

Model error formulation:

$$J_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{e}) = \|\mathbf{e}\|^2, \quad \text{with } G_n(\mathbf{u}) = e_n$$

State formulation:

$$J_{\text{model}}(\mathbf{u}) = \|G(\mathbf{u})\|^2$$

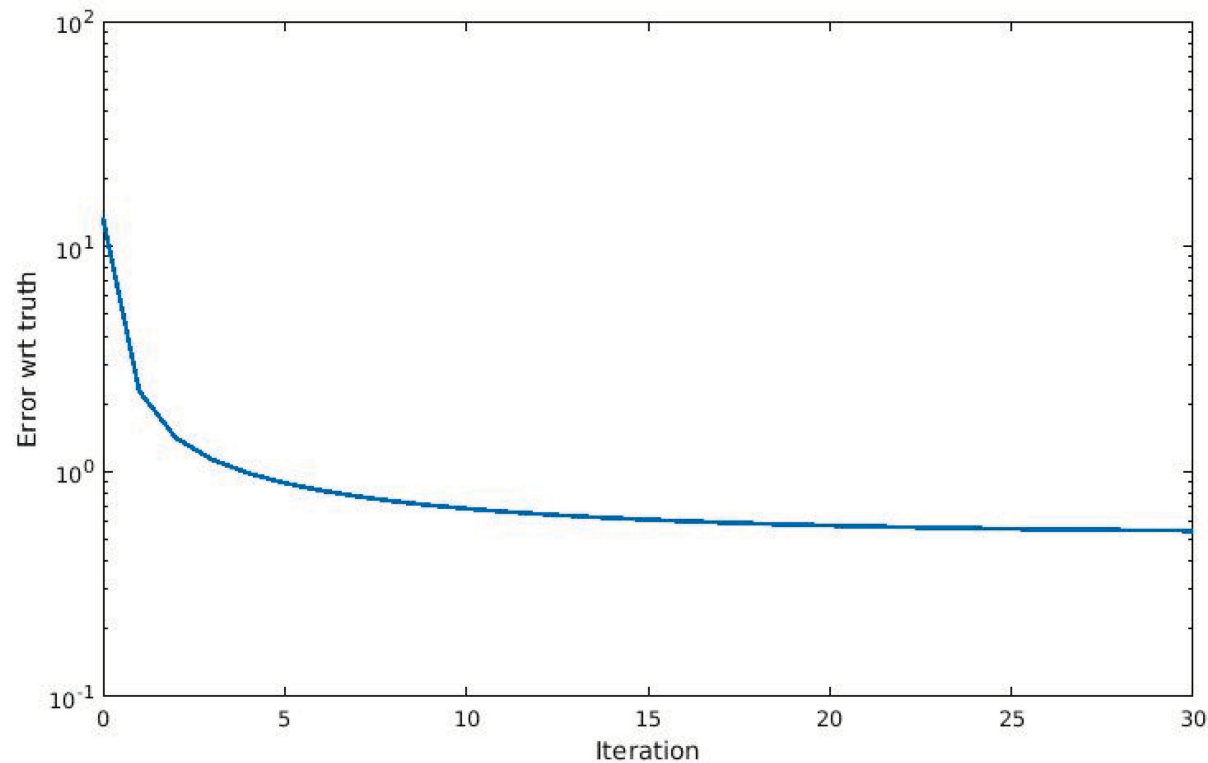
Underdetermined problem: at each step, we have to estimate both the model and observational errors!

# Imperfect models: shadowing

- Existence of a model trajectory close to observations no longer guaranteed.
- Even the closest model trajectory could be incompatible with observations
- Applying perfect model shadowing in the imperfect model scenario may still yield a solution, but far from observations.

# Imperfect models: shadowing

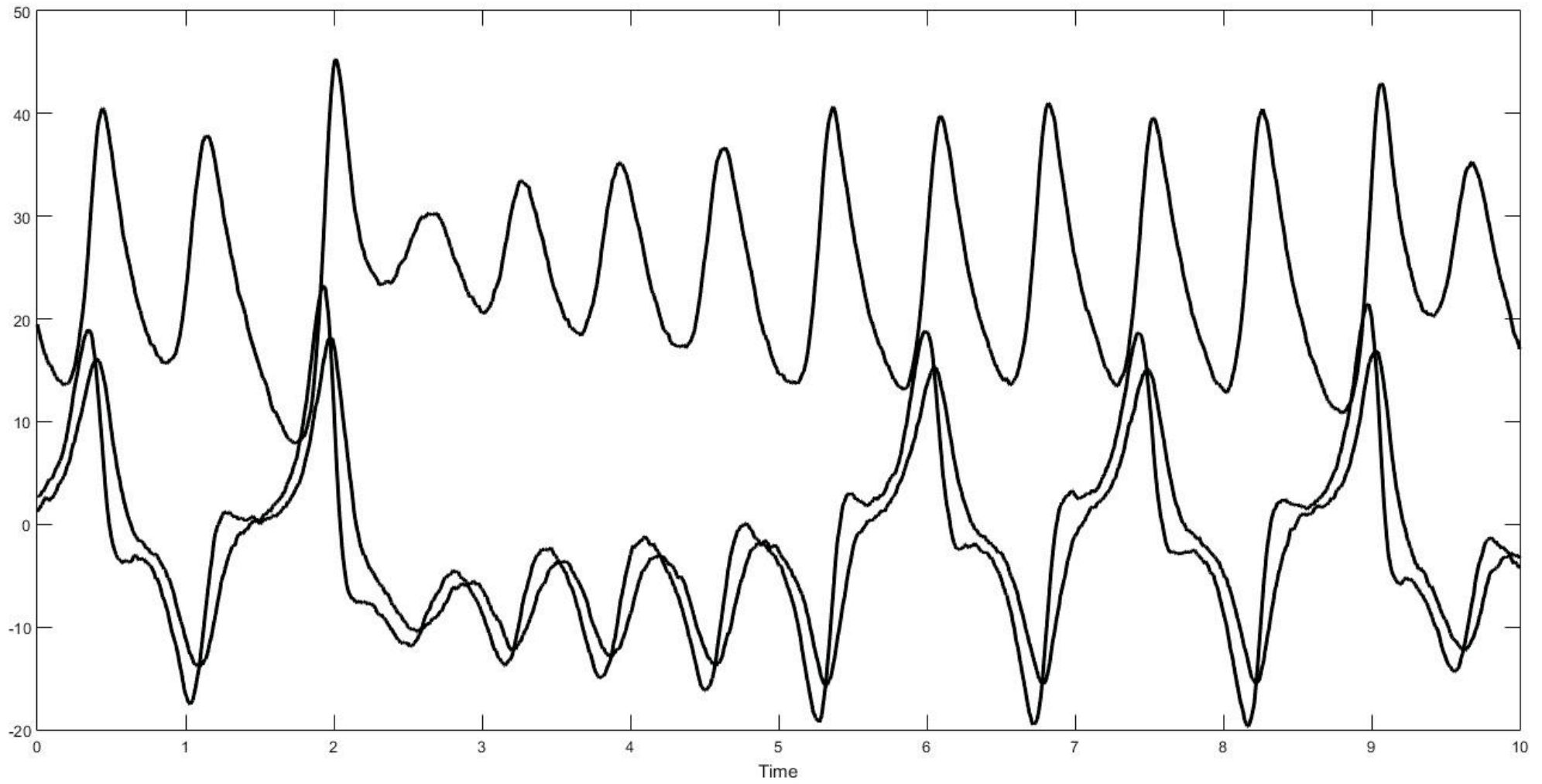
- Idea: regularization (Levenberg-Marquardt)
- Comparable cost and performance to state space weak constraint 4DVar



# Example: stochastic L63

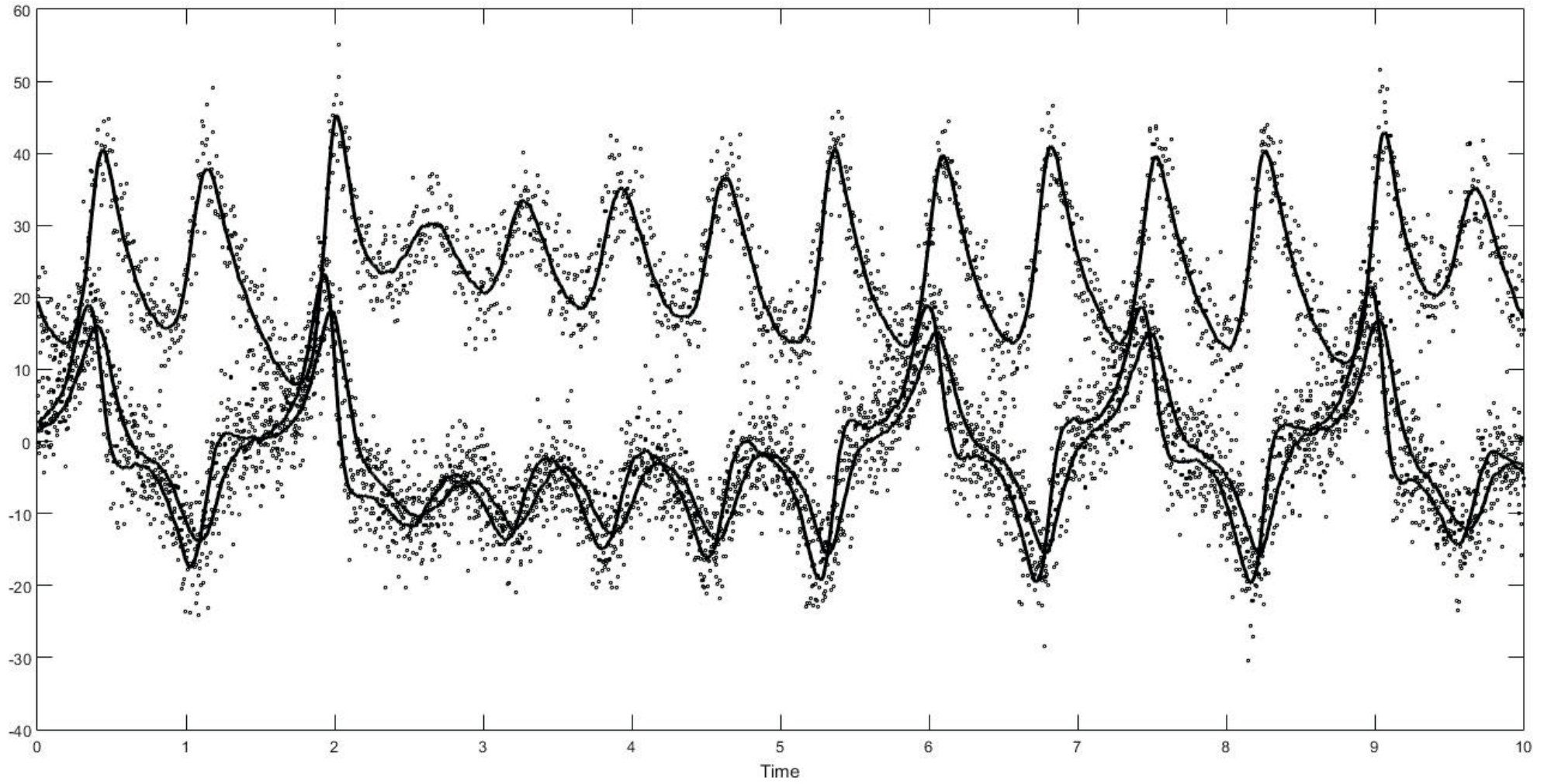
- Truth: L63 + Brownian motion forcing
- Imperfect model: L63 without stochastic term
- Observational error sd 2, model error sd 1

# Stochastic L63: truth

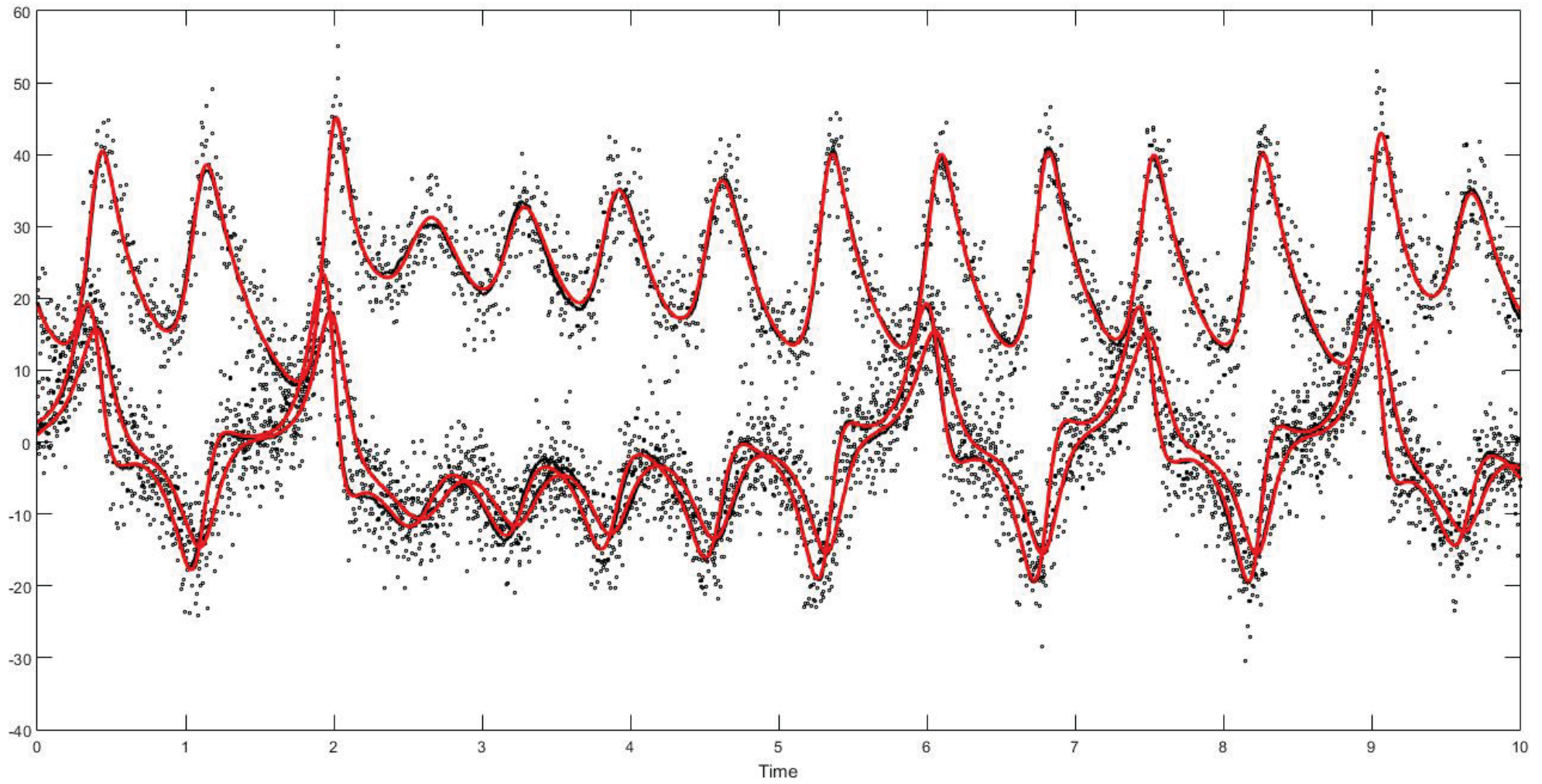




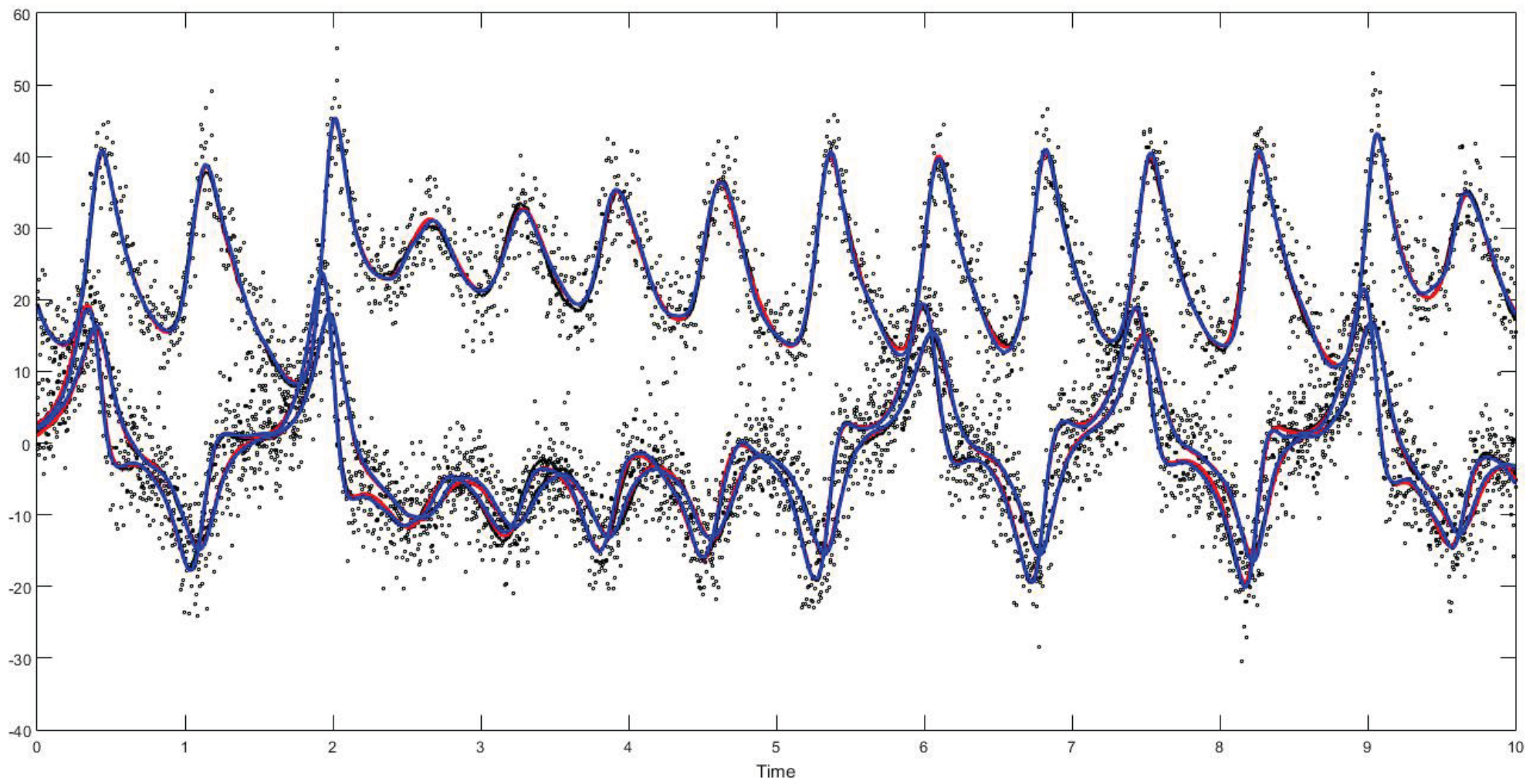
# Stochastic L63: observations



# Stochastic L63: w4DVAR

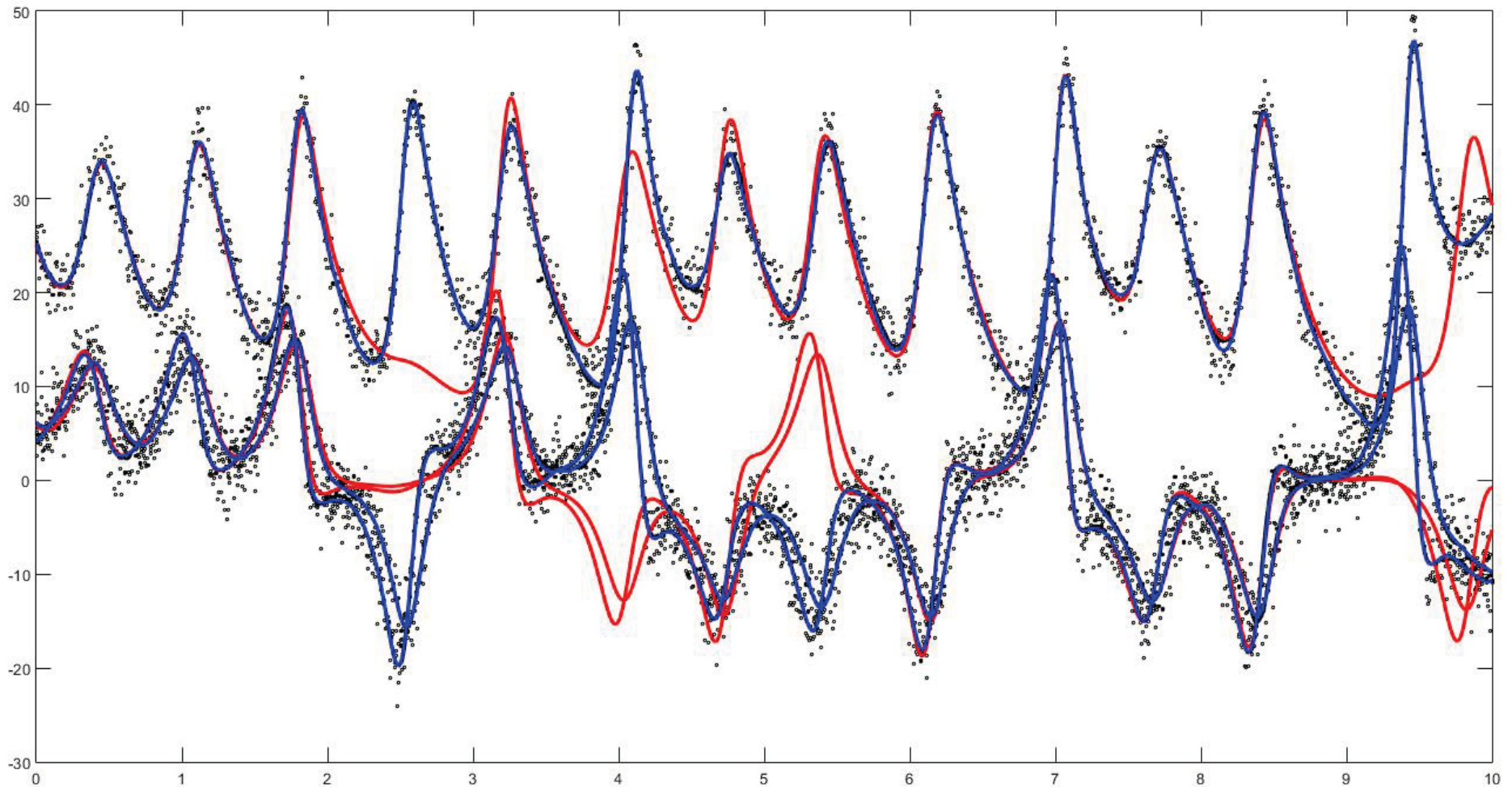


# Stochastic L63: shadowing

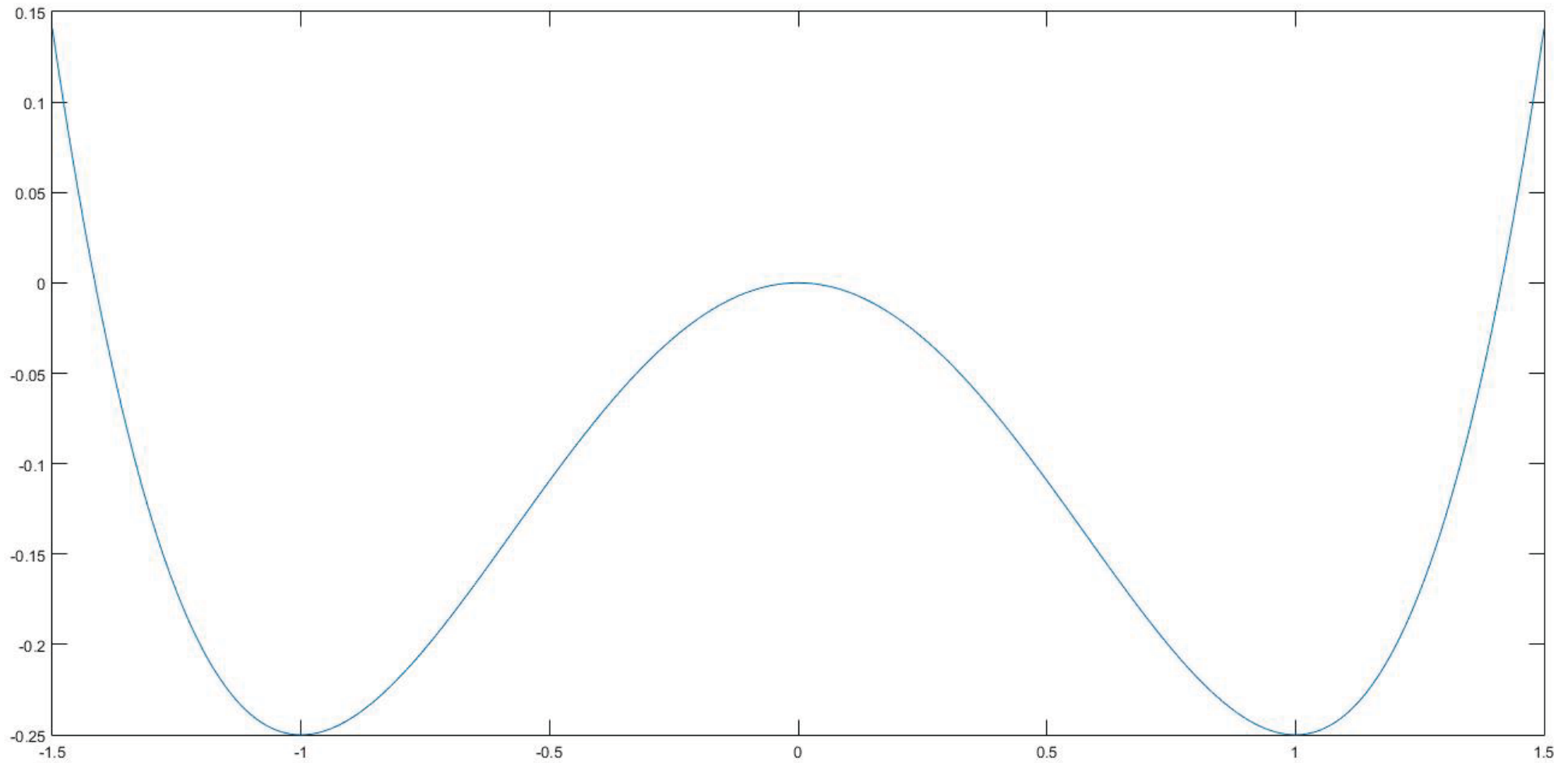


# Stochastic L63: overconfidence in the model

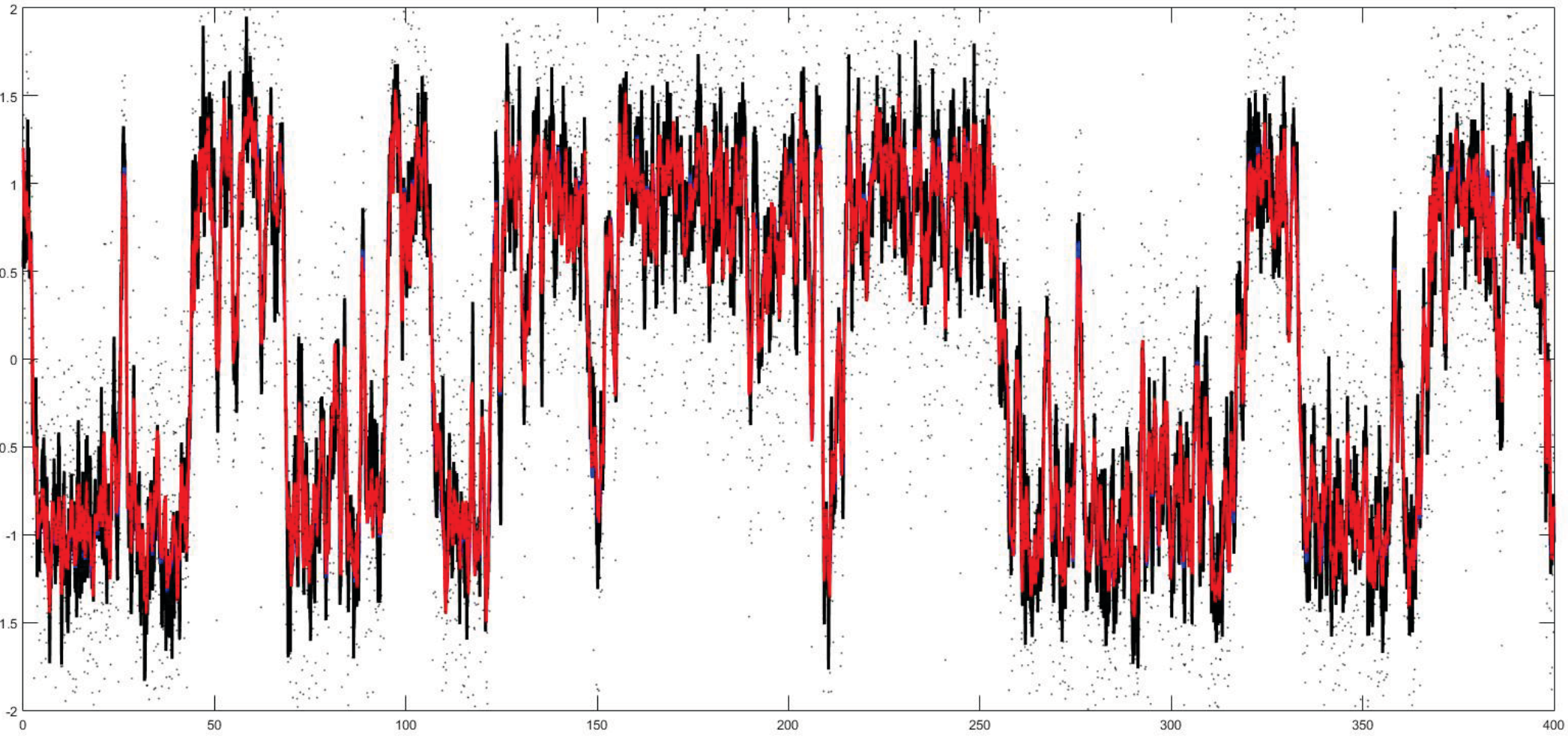
- Model error standard deviation underestimated by a factor 10



# Stochastic double well



# Stochastic double well



# Conclusions

- Shadowing is a powerful technique from dynamical systems theory
- Shadowing may be used to solve variational data assimilation problems
- Shadowing is particularly suitable for highly chaotic systems
- Shadowing can be generalized to deal with imperfect models
- State space weak constraint 4DVar is closely related to shadowing
- Regularizing numerical methods may have benefits over regularizing cost functions

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