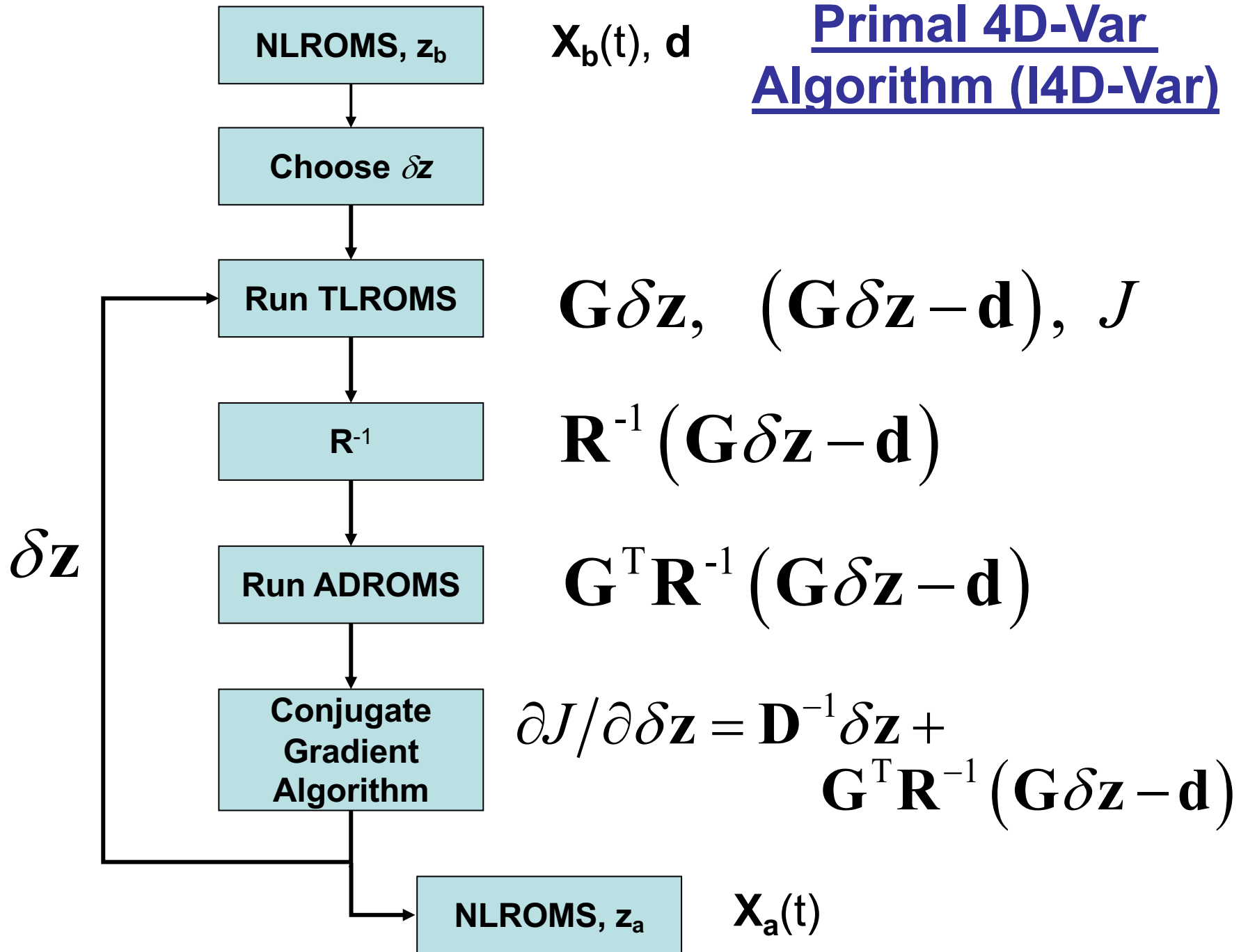
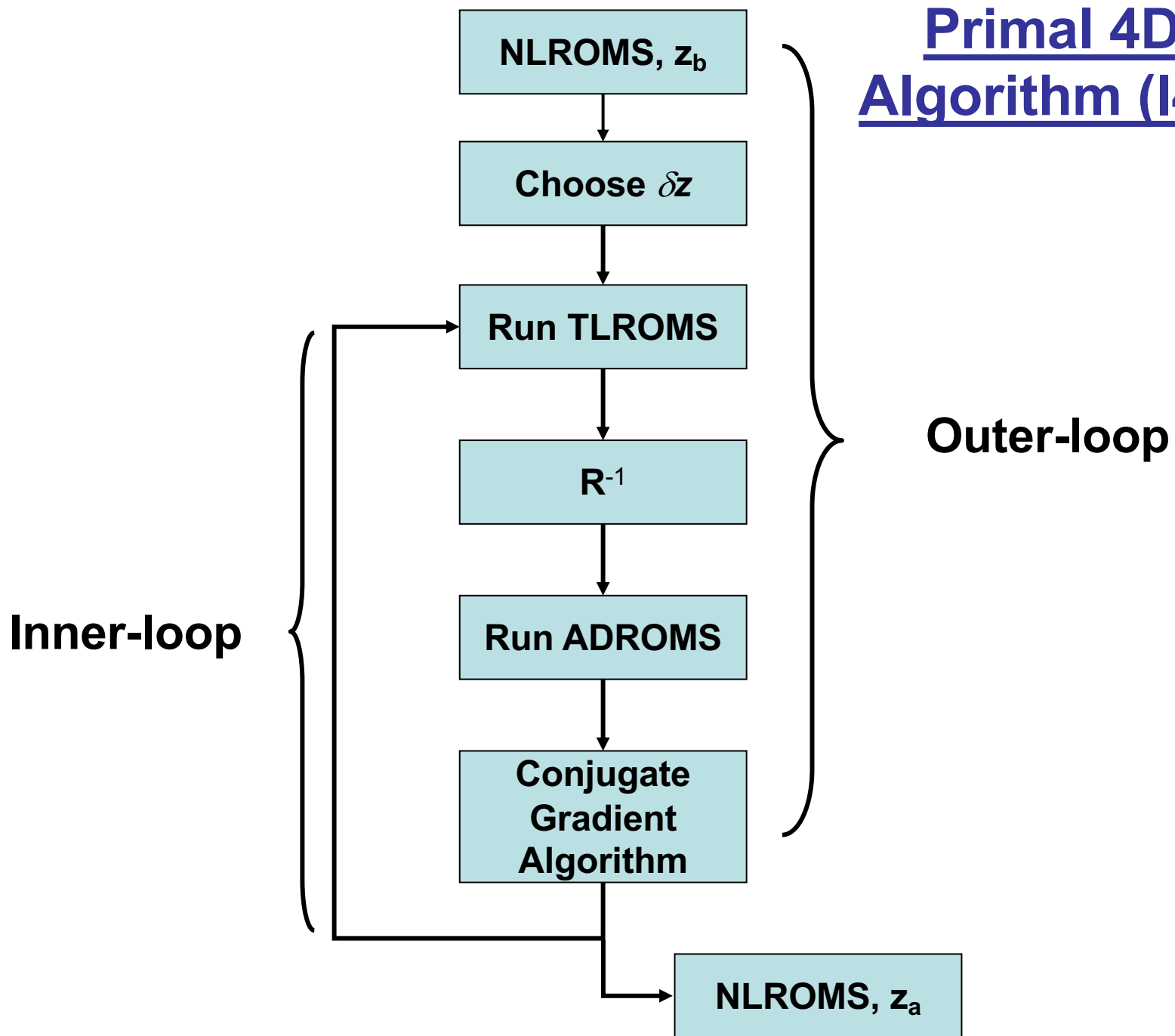


Tutorial 2: Multiple Outer-Loops

Primal 4D-Var
Algorithm (I4D-Var)



Primal 4D-Var
Algorithm (I4D-Var)

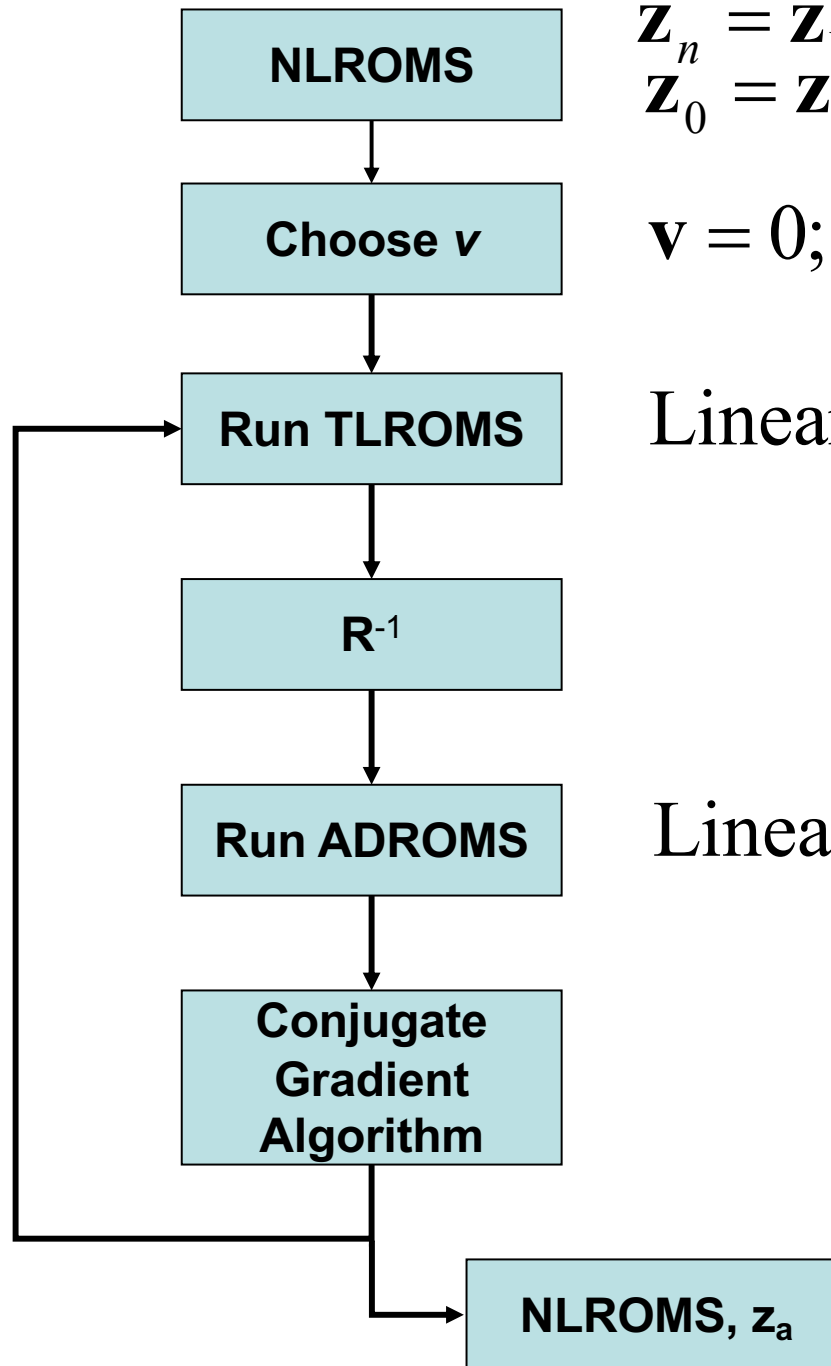


Multiple Outer-Loops

- It is generally advantageous to perform more than one outer-loop.
- During each outer-loop the NL ROMS solution is updated using the increments $\delta \mathbf{z}$ from the last inner-loop of the previous outer-loop.
- The updated NL ROMS solution is that about which TL ROMS and AD ROMS are linearized during the current outer-loop.
- Equivalent to solving a sequence of linear least-squares minimization problems.
- Can potentially help in identifying the global minimum of J_{NL} although not proven.

$$J_{NL}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}_b)^T \mathbf{D}^{-1} (\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}_b) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{y} - H(\mathbf{x}))^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - H(\mathbf{x}))$$

Outer-loop, n
Inner-loop, m
 $1 \leq m \leq M$



$$\mathbf{z}_n = \mathbf{z}_b + \delta \mathbf{z}_{n-1} = 0$$
$$\mathbf{z}_0 = \mathbf{z}_b; \quad \delta \mathbf{z}_0 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{v} = 0; \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{D}^{-1/2} \delta \mathbf{z}$$

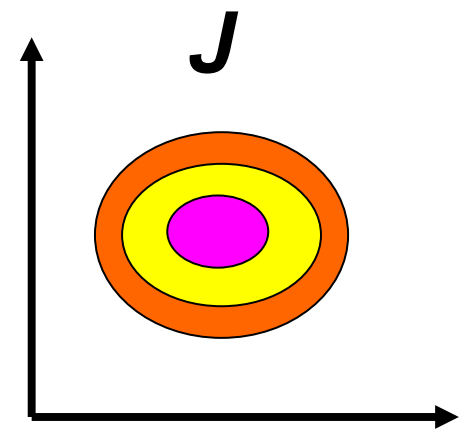
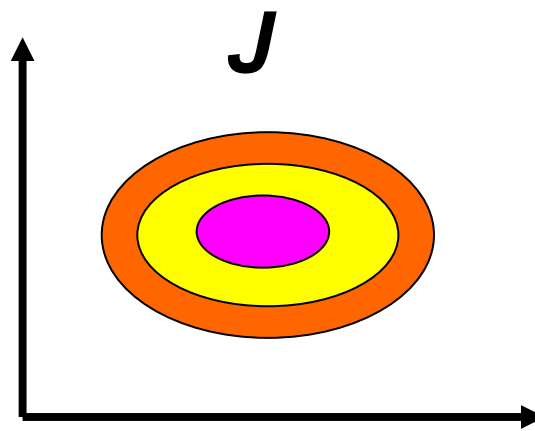
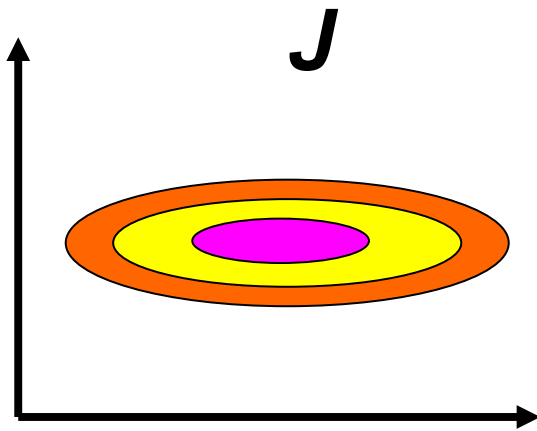
Linearize about $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$

Linearize about $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$

Implementation in ROMS 4D-Var

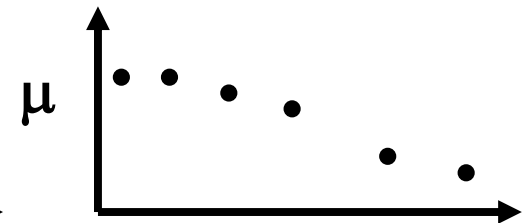
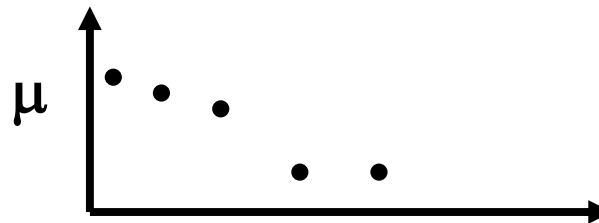
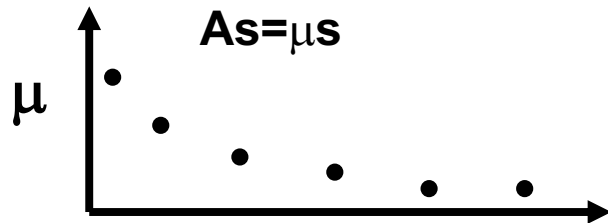
- Number of inner-loops, m , and outer-loops, n , are controlled by *Ninner* and *Nouter* in the ocean.in file.
- Second level preconditioning option available using info gleaned about the shape of J (J_{NL} ?) from previous outer-loops:
 - spectral & Ritz preconditioning (Tshimanga et al, 2008)
 - s4dvar.in
 - Lprecond (T (on) or F (off))
 - Lritz (T (ritz) or F (spectral))
 - NritzEV (number of vectors to use)

Preconditioning



1st level
preconditioning

2nd level
preconditioning



2nd Level Preconditioning

Recall 1st level preconditioning via: $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{D}^{-1/2} \delta \mathbf{z}$

2nd level preconditioning proceeds via: $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{U}_n^{-1} \mathbf{v}$
(n = outer-loop #)

Recall: $\tilde{\mathbf{K}}_m = \mathbf{K}_b \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{C}^{1/2} \mathbf{V}_m \mathbf{T}_m^{-1} \mathbf{V}_m^T \mathbf{C}^{T/2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^T \mathbf{K}_b^T \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1}$
(m = # of inner-loops)

Following Tshimanga et al (2008):

Spectral
(Lritz=F)
$$\mathbf{U}_n^{-1} = \prod_{i=m}^1 \left(\mathbf{I} - (1 - \theta_i^{1/2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i^T \right)$$

(correction for errors
in \mathbf{y}_i)

Ritz
(Lritz=T)
$$\mathbf{U}_n^{-1} = \prod_{i=m}^1 \left(\mathbf{I} - (1 - \theta_i^{1/2}) \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i^T - \theta_i^{-1} \left(\mathbf{e}_m^T \mathbf{y}_i \right) \gamma_m \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i \mathbf{q}_{m+1}^T \right)$$

where (θ_i, \mathbf{y}_i) are eigenpairs of \mathbf{T}_m and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_i = \mathbf{V}_m \mathbf{y}_i$

2nd Level Preconditioning

Finally: $\mathbf{v}_n = \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{U}_j \mathbf{u}_j$

and: $\delta \mathbf{z}_n = \mathbf{D}_n^{1/2} \mathbf{v}_n = (\mathbf{K}_b)_n \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{C}^{1/2} \mathbf{v}_n$

ROMS CCS example:

Ritz #	0	1	2	3	4	8
<i>J</i>	9173	3131	1877	1855	1833	1972

4X25

(Moore et al, 2010b)

References

- Moore, A.M., H.G. Arango, G. Broquet, B.S. Powell, J. Zavala-Garay and A.T. Weaver, 2011a: The Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS) 4-dimensional data assimilation systems. I: System overview and formulation. *Prog. Oceanogr.*, **91**, 34-49.
- Moore, A.M., H.G. Arango, G. Broquet, C.. Edwards, M. Veneziani, B.S. Powell, D. Foley, J. Doyle, D. Costa and P. Robinson, 2011b: The Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS) 4-dimensional data assimilation systems: Part II – Performance and application to the California Current System. *Ocean Modelling*, 91, 50-73.
- Tshimanga, J., S. Gratton, A.T. Weaver and A. Sartenaer, 2008: Limited-memory preconditioners with application to incremental variational data assimilation. *Q. J. R. Meteorol. Soc.*, **134**, 751-769.