

TD: analyse BLUE

Script à télécharger: ana2d.py

- analyse en 1D ou 2D, données synthétiques
- algorithme Cressman ou 3DVar
- code non optimisé, facile à lire séquentiellement
- plots dans fichiers images .png

Installation: (logiciels gratuits portables)

- python v2.7
- modules python:
 - matplotlib : pour les graphiques
 - scipy : pour l'optimiseur variationnel
- si pas installés:
 - installer la distribution Anaconda de python
 - ou utiliser easy_install, pip, etc pour installer à la main
- testé sur MacOSX et Linux

% ./ana2d.py

ana2d.py : paramètres (1)

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# Simple 2D univariate analysis - F.Bouttier Dec 2015

import random,math,sys,os
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import subprocess
from scipy.optimize import minimize
epsilon=1.e-5

##### user parameters #####
### define model state
ni=1 ; nj=51                # model grid size
imin=0. ; imax=0. ; jmin=0. ; jmax=10.  # geographical model boundaries

### define obs network
#obsinit='onemiddle'      # obs initialization method
obsinit='twomiddle'      # obs initialization method
```

ana2d.py : paramètres(2)

```
#### define background
bgtype='zero'          # background type: zeroes everywhere
#### define background error model
sigmab=1.              # B uniform background standard error
bdist=2.5              # characteristic distance for bg error correlations
#bcortype='gaussian'   # gaussian error correlation
bcortype='triangle'   # triangular error correlation

#### define analysis method
#anamethod='cressman' ; minweight=0.1    # Cressman method
anamethod='3dvar'     ; niter=2          # variational

#### plotting params
PLOTFILE='ana1dplot.png'
PLOT=1                # 1 to generate plot
VIEW=1                # 1 to view plotfile on screen
VIEWER='gqview 2>/dev/null' # shell command to display png file on screen
# Mac OSX compatibility
osname=subprocess.Popen('uname',stdout=subprocess.PIPE).stdout.read()
if osname=='Darwin\n' : VIEWER='open'

#### technical params
verb=1                # 1 for verbose output
```

ana2d.py : def observations

```
##### setup obs #####
```

```
if obsinit=='onemiddle':      # obs = 1 in middle of domain
```

```
    nobs=1
```

```
    y =[ 1. ]
```

```
    yi=[ (imin+imax)/2. ]
```

```
    yj=[ (jmin+jmax)/2. ]
```

```
if obsinit=='twomiddle':      # obs = 1 in middle of domain
```

```
    nobs=2
```

```
    y =[ 0.6 , 1. ]
```

```
    yi=[ 0.6*imin + 0.4*imax , 0.4*imin + 0.6*imax ]
```

```
    yj=[ 0.6*jmin + 0.4*jmax , 0.4*jmin + 0.6*jmax ]
```

```
errob=1.          # R obs standard error
```

ana2d.py : def ébauche

```
#### setup background state #####
if bgtype=='zero':
    print 'xb=zero everywhere'
    xb = np.zeros( (ni,nj) )

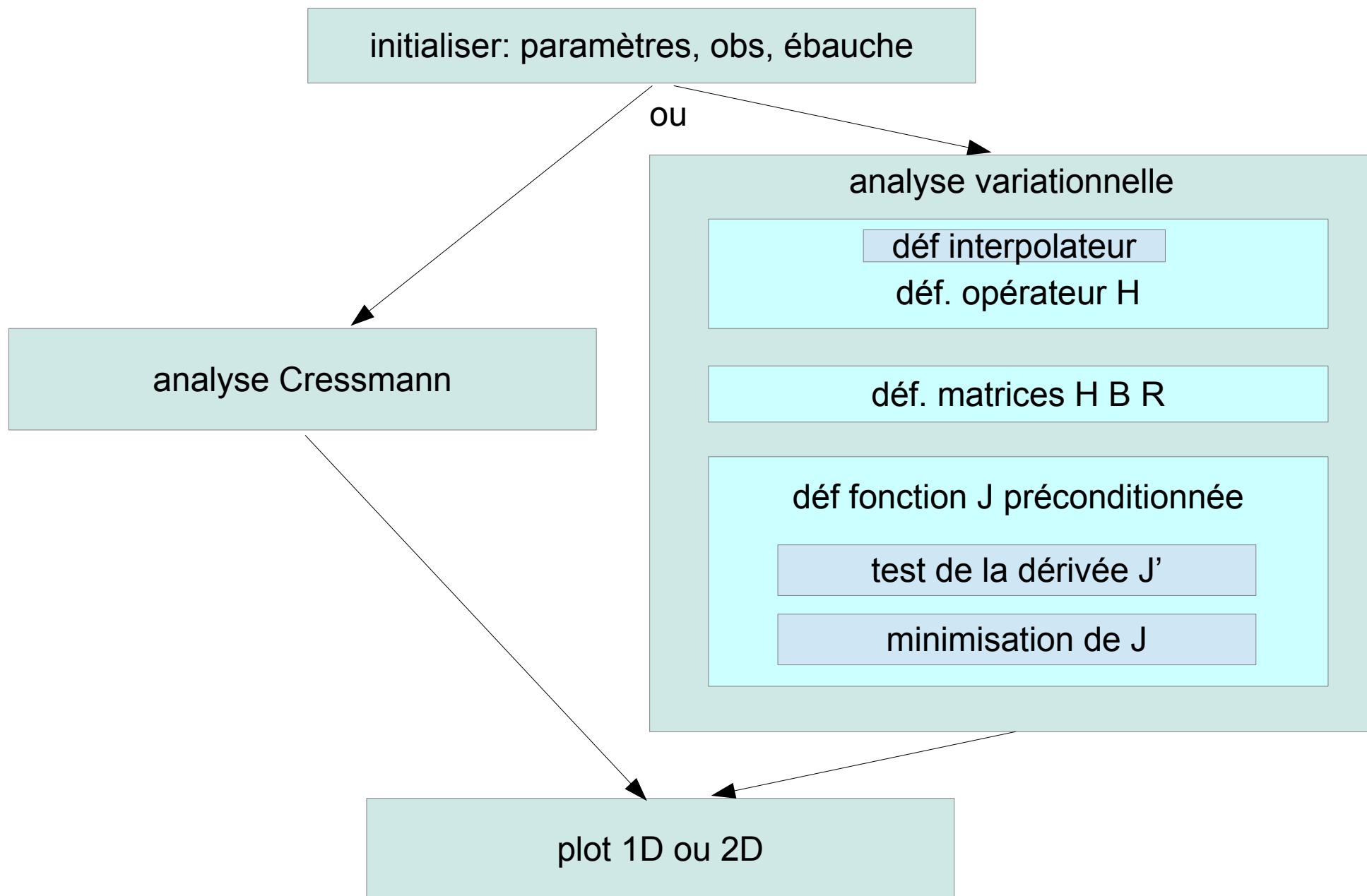
#### setup background error covs ####
def bcov(ia,ja,ib,jb): # compute bg error cov between points (ia,ja) and (ib,jb)
    d=math.sqrt( (ia-ib)**2 + (ja-jb)**2 )

    if bcortype=='triangle':
        c = max( 0. , 1. - d / bdist ) # linear triangular correl

    elif bcortype=='gaussian':
        c = math.exp( - d**2 / ( 2. * bdist**2 ) ) # gaussian correl

    c = c * sigmab * sigmab # convert correlation to covariance
    return(c)
```

ana2d.py : structure du code



ana2d.py : opérateur d'obs

```
def nearestgp(i,j):    # compute nearest gridpoint from real coords (i,j)
    kio=int( float(ni)*(i-imin)/(imax-imin+epsilon) + 0.5 )
    kjo=int( float(nj)*(j-jmin)/(jmax-jmin+epsilon) + 0.5 )
    assert( (kio>=0) and (kio<=ni) ),'out-of-domain obs i-coord kio='+repr(kio)
    assert( (kjo>=0) and (kjo<=nj) ),'out-of-domain obs j-coord kjo='+repr(kjo)
    return(kio,kjo)
```

```
def hobsop(x,i,j):    # interpolate state x at real coords (i,j)
    if verb: print ' obsop: i,imin,imax=',i,imin,imax
    if verb: print ' obsop: j,jmin,jmax=',j,jmin,jmax
    (kio,kjo)=nearestgp(i,j)
    if verb: print ' obsop: nearest gridpoint (i,j)=' ,kio,kjo
    hx=x[kio,kjo]
    if verb: print ' obsop: kio,kjo,h(x)=' ,kio,kjo,hx
    return( hx )      # interpolate using nearest-neighbour method
```

```
##### compute innovations i.e. obs-model departures #####
dep=[None]*nobs
for k in range(nobs):
    hxb=hobsop( xb , yi[k] , yj[k] )
    dep[k] = y[k] - hxb
```

ana2d.py : analyse Cressman

```
inc = np.zeros( (ni,nj) )
```

```
if anamethod=='cressman':
```

```
    di=0. ; dj=0.
```

```
    if ni>1 : di=(imax-imin)/float(ni-1)    # precompute model resolution
```

```
    if nj>1 : dj=(jmax-jmin)/float(nj-1)
```

```
    for i in range(ni):
```

```
        for j in range(nj):
```

```
            zi=imin+i*di    # real coords of gridpoint(i,j)
```

```
            zj=jmin+j*dj
```

```
        ## do the following for all model gridpoints ##
```

```
        zinc=0. ; zsum=0.
```

```
        for k in range(nobs):
```

```
            if verb: print '  obs idx=',k
```

```
            zw=bcov( zi,zj , yi[k],yj[k] )    # weight between model & obs points
```

```
            zinc = zinc + zw * dep[k]
```

```
            zsum = zsum + zw
```

```
        if zsum>minweight :
```

```
            inc[i,j] = zinc / zsum
```

```
            if verb: print 'Cressman ana at i,j=',i,j,' zi,zj=',zi,zj,' zsum,inc=',zsum,inc[i,j]
```

```
xa = xb + inc
```


ana2d.py : plot 1D

```
#### plot the analysis (1D only) ####
if PLOT and ni==1 :

    # matplotlib y=f(x) plot
    fig,ax = plt.subplots(1)
    ax.set_ylim([-0.1,1.1] )
    ax.set_title('1D analysis')
    ax.set_xlabel('space coord')
    ax.set_ylabel('field value')
    ax.grid(True)
    jcoords=np.linspace(jmin,jmax,nj) # list of i-coordinates in x

    # plot xa(j) as curve
    plt.plot( jcoords,xa[0,:], 'o-',linewidth=5,color='cyan')

    # plot observations
    plt.plot( yj,y ,marker=r'$\ast$',linestyle='', \
             color='green',markeredgecolor=None,markersize=40)

    # plot backend: make PNG file
    fig.set_size_inches(20, 10)
    fig.savefig(PLOTFILE, bbox_inches='tight')
    os.system('ls -l '+PLOTFILE)
    if VIEW: os.system(VIEWER+' '+PLOTFILE)
```

ana2d.py : BLUE variationnel(1)

```
### define mapping between 2D (i,j) fields and control variables ###
```

```
ncv=ni*nj
```

```
print '3DVar: size of control variable=',ncv
```

```
def idx_ij2cv(i,j): # convert indices: 2D -> CV
    return( i*nj + j )
```

```
def idx_cv2ij(k): # convert indices: CV -> 2D
    i = int( float(k)/float(nj) )
    j = k - i*nj
    return(i,j)
```

```
def vec_cv2ij(xcv): # convert vector: CV -> 2D
    x2d = np.zeros( (ni,nj) )
    for k in range(ncv):
        (i,j) = idx_cv2ij(k)
        x2d[i,j] = xcv[k]
    return(x2d)
```

```
def vec_ij2cv(x2d): # convert vector: 2D -> CV
    xcv=np.zeros(ncv)
    for k in range(ncv):
        (i,j) = idx_cv2ij(k)
        xcv[k] = x2d[i,j]
    return(xcv)
```

ana2d.py :variationnel: def H, B, R, y-H(x)

```
##### fill explicit H #####
hmatrix = np.zeros( (nobs,ncv) )
for k in range(nobs):
    (io,jo)=nearestgp( yi[k],yj[k] )
    hmatrix[ k , idx_ij2cv(io,jo) ] = 1.      # interpolation coeff for obs k

# fill explicit B
bmatrix = np.zeros( (ncv,ncv) )
for k1 in range(ncv):
    for k2 in range(ncv):
        (i1,j1)=idx_cv2ij(k1)
        (i2,j2)=idx_cv2ij(k2)
        bmatrix[k1,k2] = bcov(i1,j1,i2,j2)

# define inverse of R (diagonal)
ri = 1./(erobs*erobs)

# departure computation from non-preconditioned state vector
def calcdep(xcv):
    x2d=vec_cv2ij(xcv)
    dep=np.zeros( (nobs) )
    for k in range(nobs):
        hx=hobsop( x2d , yi[k] , yj[k] )
        dep[k] = y[k] - hx
    return(dep)
```

ana2d.py : explication du préconditionnement

Pour éviter d'inverser/factoriser B, on fait le **changement de variable**:

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}$$

$$\mathbf{d} = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H}[\mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}])$$

$$\begin{aligned} J(\mathbf{x}) &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b) + (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}) \\ &= \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{d} \end{aligned}$$

$$J'(\mathbf{u}) = 2 \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u} + 2 \mathbf{B} \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{d}$$

on initialise la minim avec $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b) = 0$

on minimise J par rapport à u

et finalement:

$$\mathbf{x}_{\min} = \mathbf{x}_b + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}_{\min}$$

Alternative: préconditionner par L tel que $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{L} \mathbf{L}^T$

et alors $J(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{d}$: plus sphérique, mais il faut définir $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{B}^{1/2}$

ana2d.py : variationnel: def fonction-coût J

```
def jcost(u): # u is a B-preconditioned vector in control variable space
```

```
bu = np.dot( bmatrix , u )
```

```
jb = np.dot( np.transpose(u) , bu ) # Jb = uT B u
```

```
gradjb = 2. * bu # Jb' = 2 B u
```

```
#on inverse le préconditionnement pour calculer H
```

```
x = vec_ij2cv(xb) + np.dot( bmatrix , u ) # x = xb + B u
```

```
dep = calcdep(x) # d = y - Hx
```

```
jo = np.dot( np.transpose(dep) , ri*dep) # Jo = (y-Hx)T R-1 (y-Hx)
```

```
gradjo = -2. * np.dot( np.transpose( hmatrix ) , ri * dep ) #dJo/dx
```

```
gradjo = np.dot( bmatrix , gradjo ) # dJo/du = dJo/dx.dx/du
```

```
j = jb + jo
```

```
gradj = gradjb + gradjo
```

```
return( j , gradj )
```

```
# test calcul de J(xb)
```

```
ub=np.zeros(ncv) # u = B(x-xb)
```

```
(jub,gradjub) = jcost( ub )
```

```
print ' xb -> J=',jub,' normgradJ=',np.dot( gradjub , gradjub )
```

impression:

```
xb -> J= 1.36 normgradJ= 9.792
```

```
gradJ= [ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
         0. 0. 0. 0. 0. -0.24 -0.72 -1.2 -0.72 -0.24 0. 0. 0.
         0. 0. 0. -0.4 -1.2 -2. -1.2 -0.4 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.
         0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. ]
```

ana2d.py : variationnel: test de la dérivée J'

```
# test correctness of the gradient (Taylor formula)
print 'gradient test: a      deltaJ      gradJ.h      ratio'
for k in range(-1,-8,-1):
    a = 10.**k
    h = a*gradjub          # perturbation h
    (ju,gradju) = jcost( ub+h )    # J( ub + h )
    varlin= np.dot( gradjub , h ) # linear variation of J predicted by gradjub
    print '      %10.2g %12.2g %12.2g %15.8f' % (a, ju-jub, varlin , varlin/( ju-jub+1.e-10) )
```

gradient test: a	deltaJ	gradJ.h	ratio
0.1	1.3	0.98	0.78125000
0.01	0.1	0.098	0.97276264
0.001	0.0098	0.0098	0.99720781
0.0001	0.00098	0.00098	0.99971998
1e-05	9.8e-05	9.8e-05	0.99997098
1e-06	9.8e-06	9.8e-06	0.99998699
1e-07	9.8e-07	9.8e-07	0.99989761

ana2d.py : variationnel: minimisation

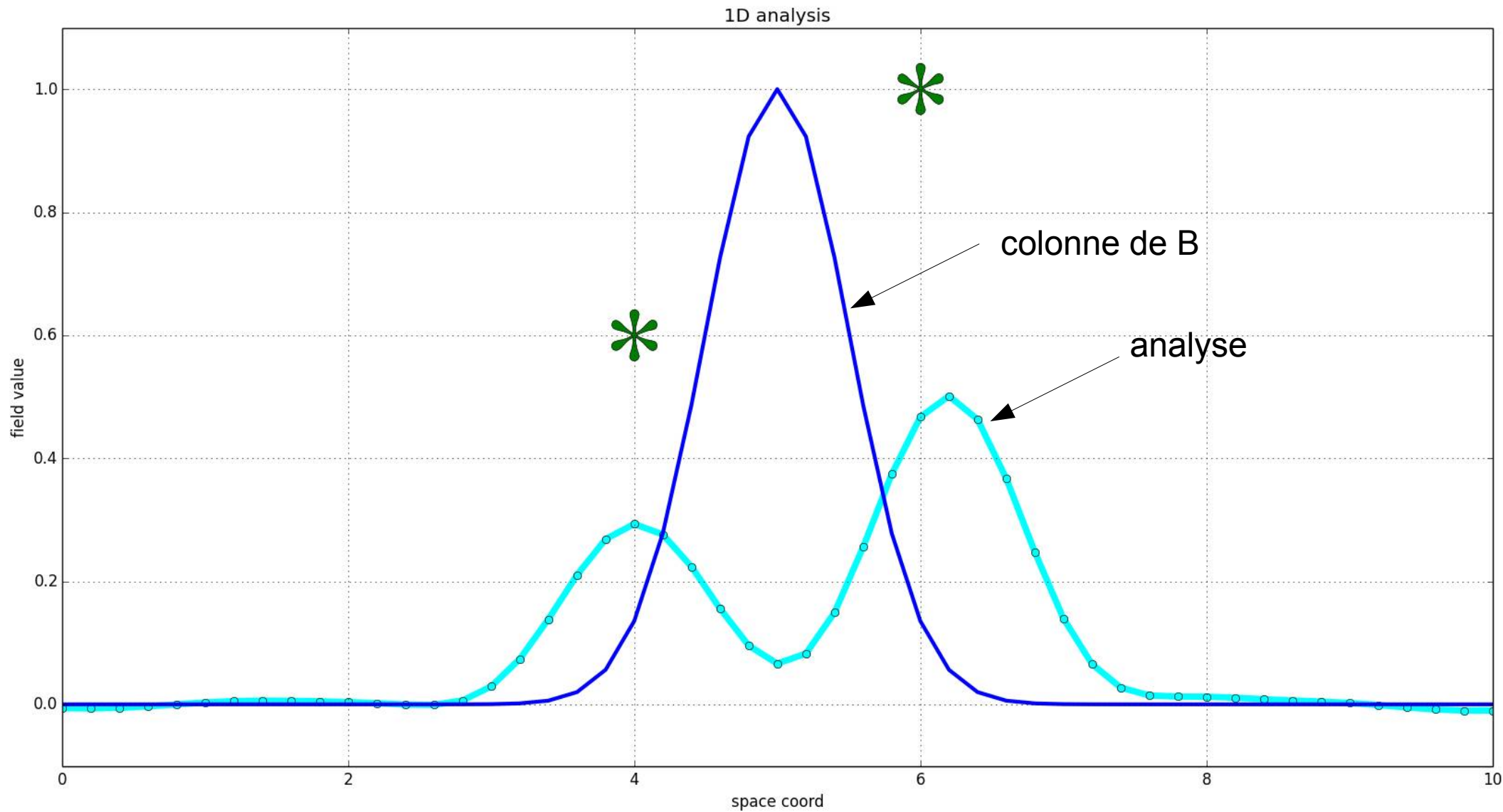
*méthode BFGS Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno: sorte de gradient conjugué
ici limité à 10 itérations*

```
# minimization
inc=np.zeros(ncv)                # on démarre la minim avec x=xb càd u=0
result=minimize(jvalue,ub,method='BFGS',jac=jgrad, options={'disp':True,'maxiter':10} )
print 'success:',result.success
print 'message:',result.message
inc = np.dot( bmatrix , result.x )    # on inverse le préconditionnement
```

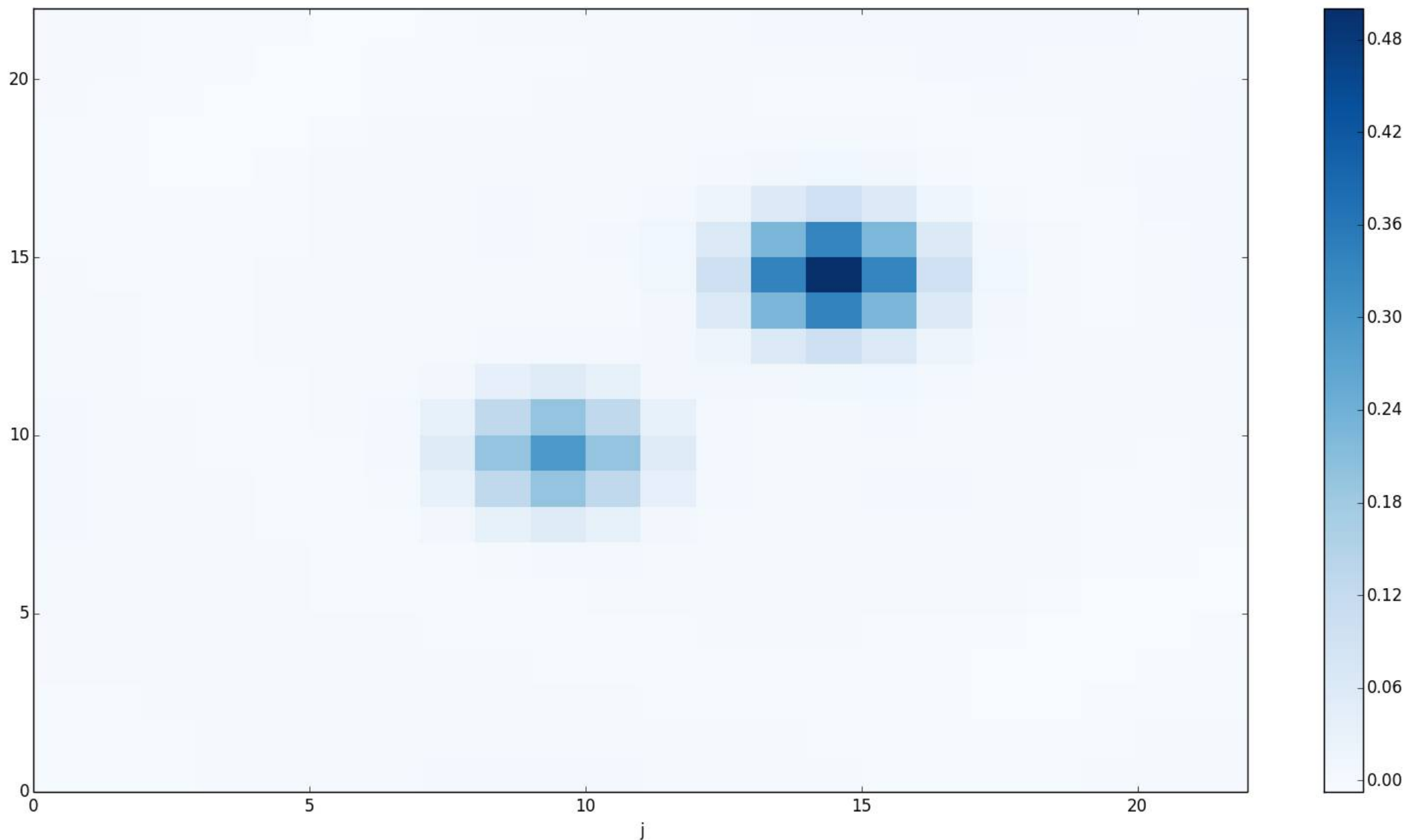
```
### add increment ###
xa = xb + inc
```

```
xb -> j= 1.36 normgradJ= 9.792
Optimization terminated successfully.
  Current function value: 0.485714
  Iterations: 1
  Function evaluations: 3
  Gradient evaluations: 3
success: True
message: Optimization terminated successfully.
```

analyse variationnelle 1D, 2 obs



analyse variationnelle 2D, grille 23x23, 2 obs



analyse variationnelle 2D, grille 50x50, 2 obs

