



**PennState**

# Ensemble Data Assimilation for a Mars Atmosphere and Aerosol Reanalysis

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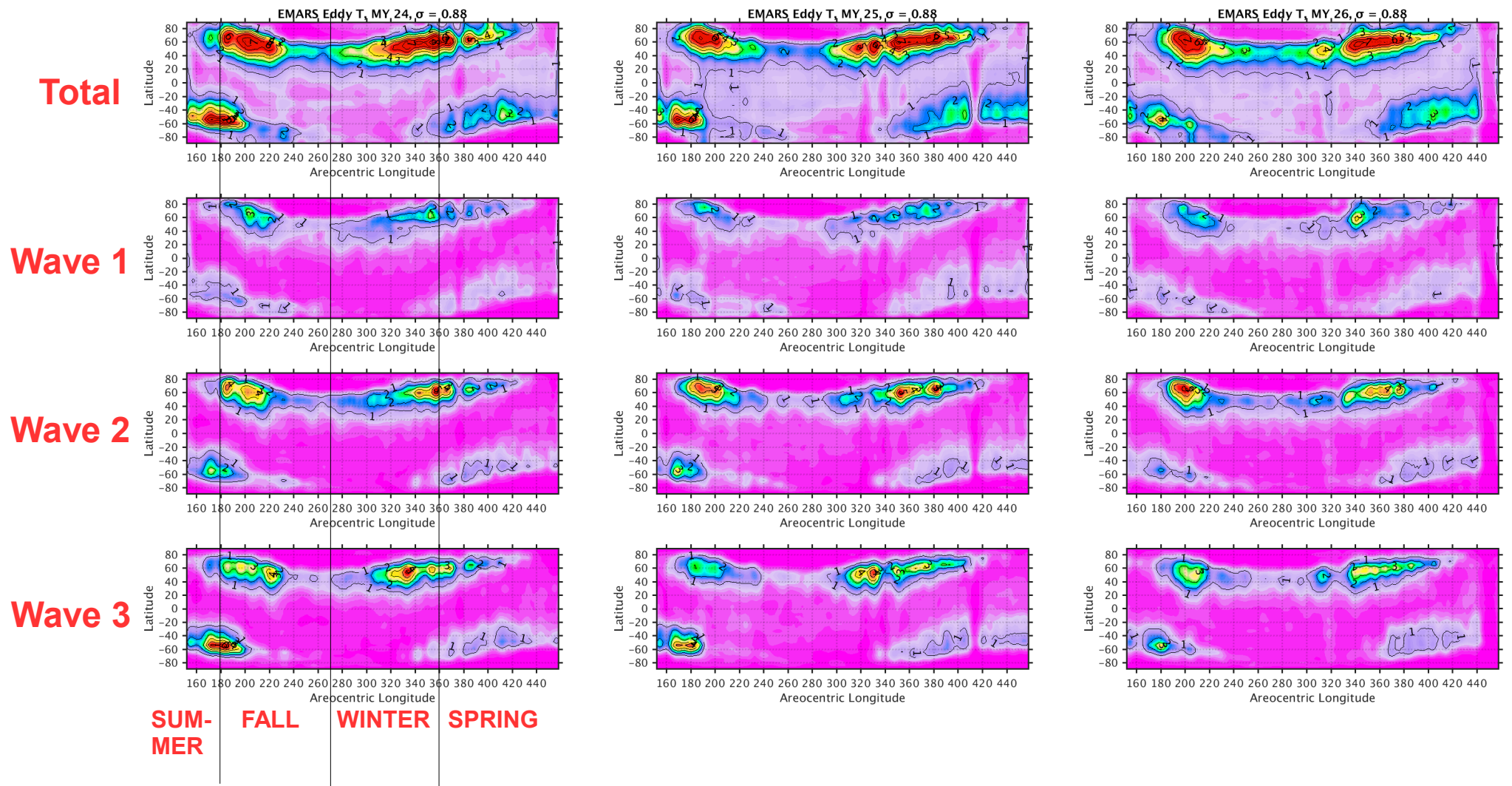
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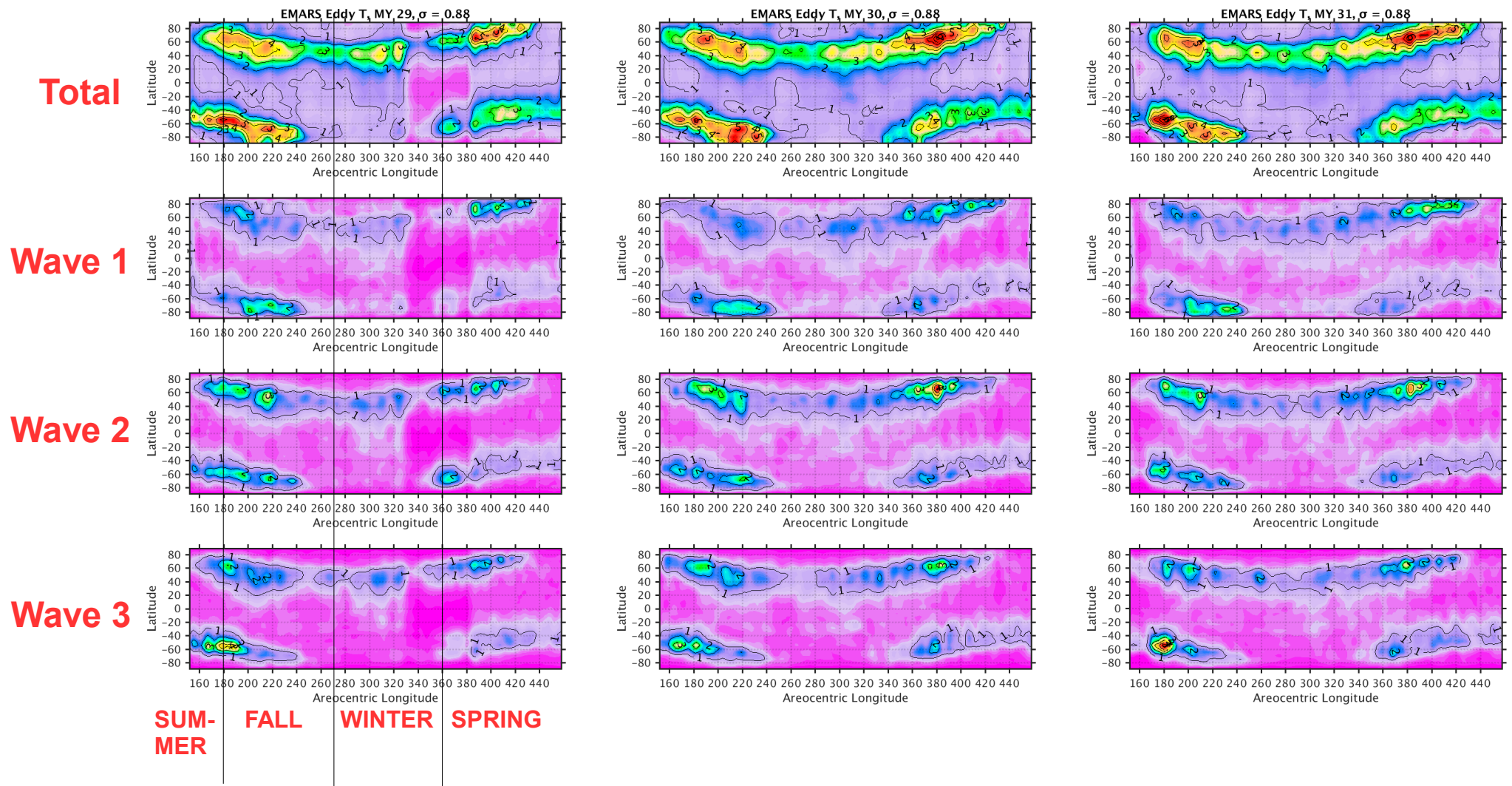
Presented for the UMD-PSU DA Workshop  
June 27, 2017

# Martian Traveling Waves

- Present in the cooler months, near the edge of the polar ice cap
- Sizes of Mars's traveling weather systems comparable to Earth's
- Take approximately 7 days to travel once around Mars
- Hypothesized that dust storms occur more frequently during times dominated by short-period wavenumber 3 traveling waves



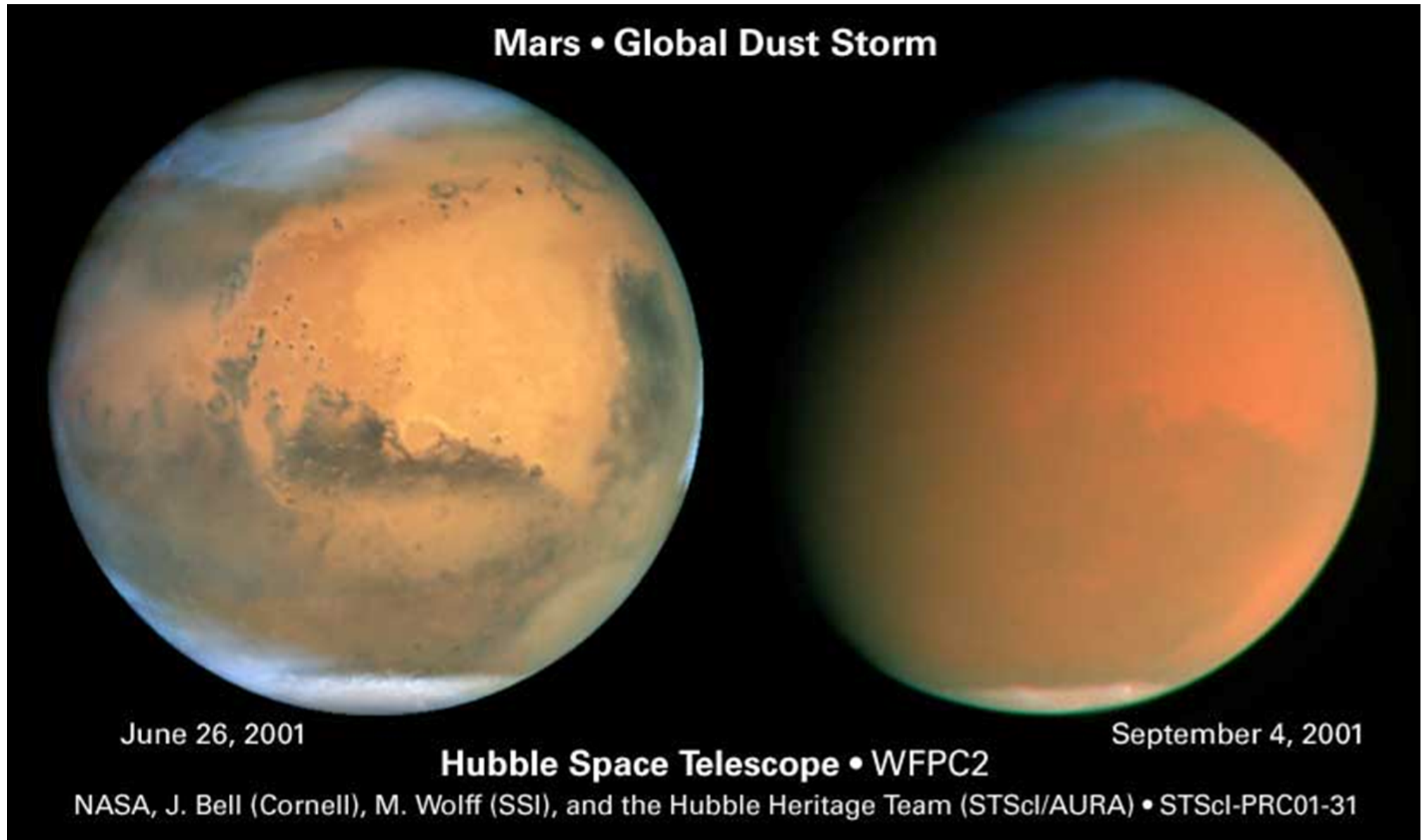
- Zonal RMS eddy temperature in the EMARS TES assimilation
- Data taken from about 1.5 km above ground



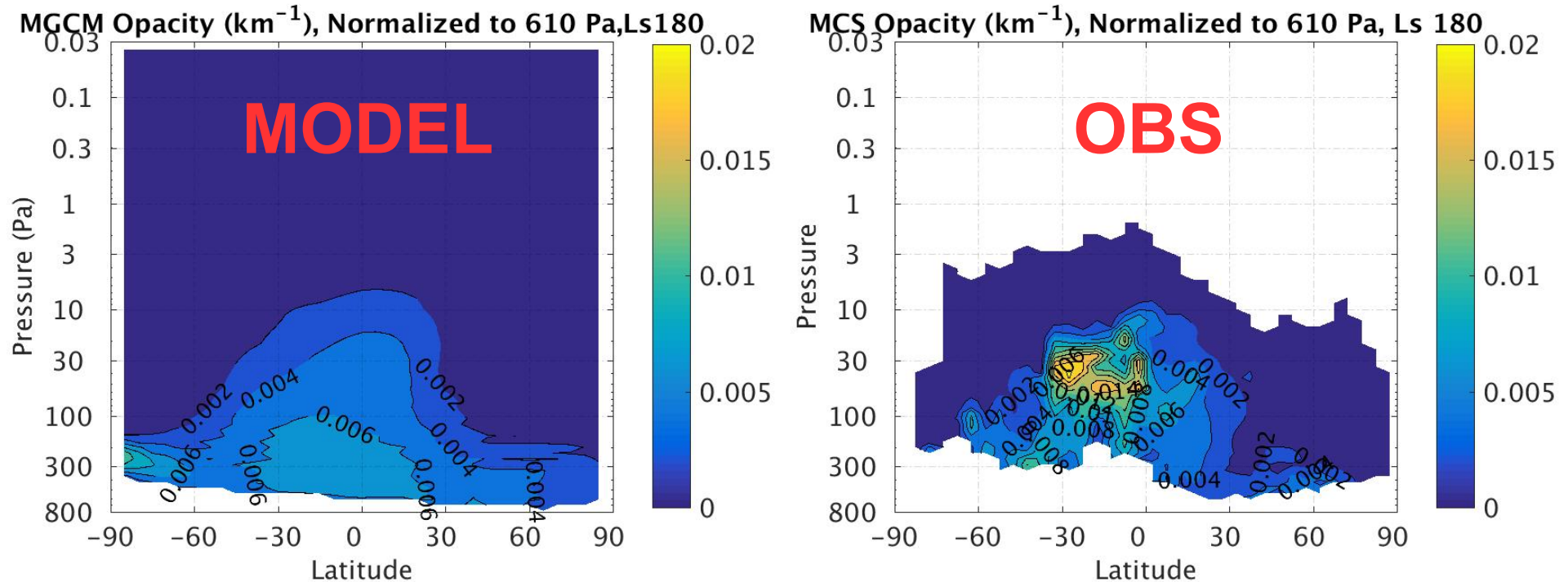
- Zonal RMS eddy temperature in the EMARS MCS assimilation
- Temperature obs from MCS used, but not dust obs



# Dust is a major feature of Martian weather



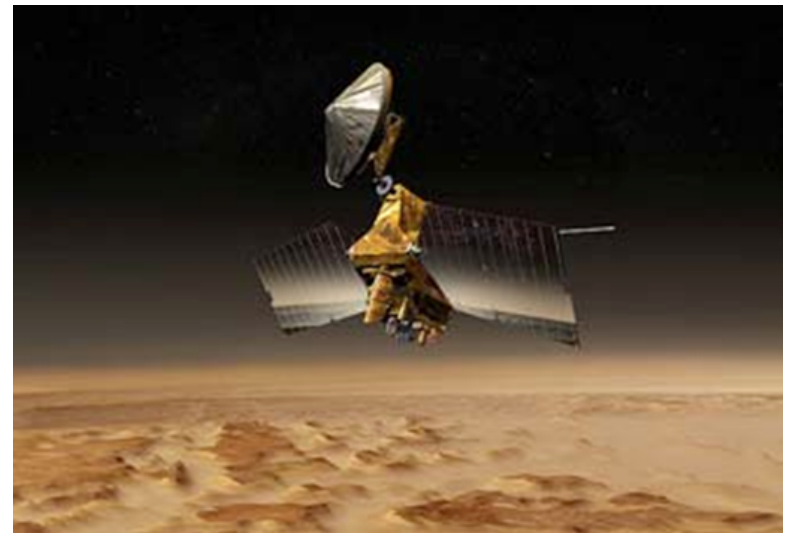
# Models do not represent the observed distribution of dust on Mars well



- Model contains 3 dust tracers of different sizes, matched to observed dust by adding and removing from the boundary layer
- Detached dust layer observed but not modeled

# Observations of the Martian atmosphere are limited

- MCS (Mars Climate Sounder)
- Sun-synchronous polar orbiter
- Vertical profiles of temperature, dust, and water ice retrieved



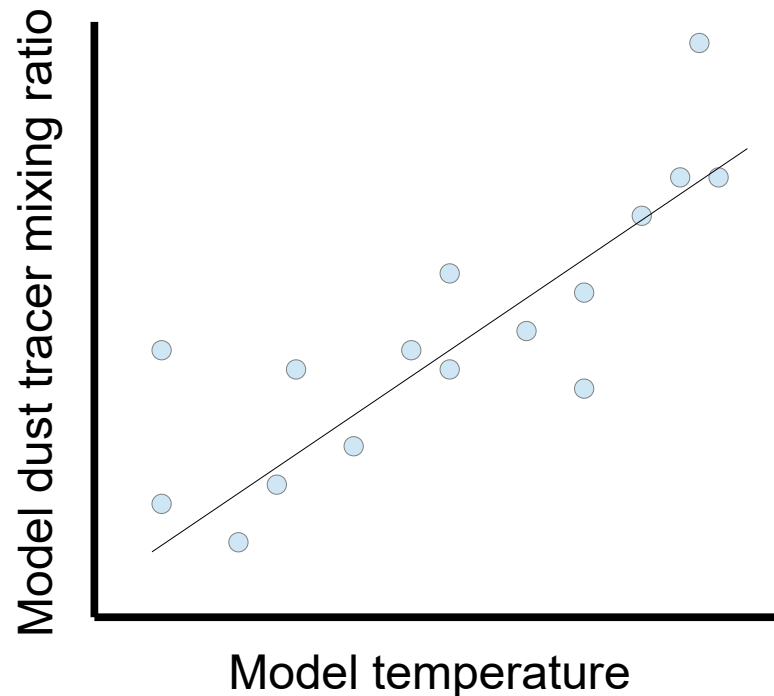
# Data assimilation addresses the shortcomings of model and obs

- LETKF used to combine model and observation information
- Existing MCS assimilation updates wind, surface pressure, and temperature using temperature obs
- 16-member ensemble, with dust varied from 70% to 130% of normal among the members
- Can also update dust using temperature obs



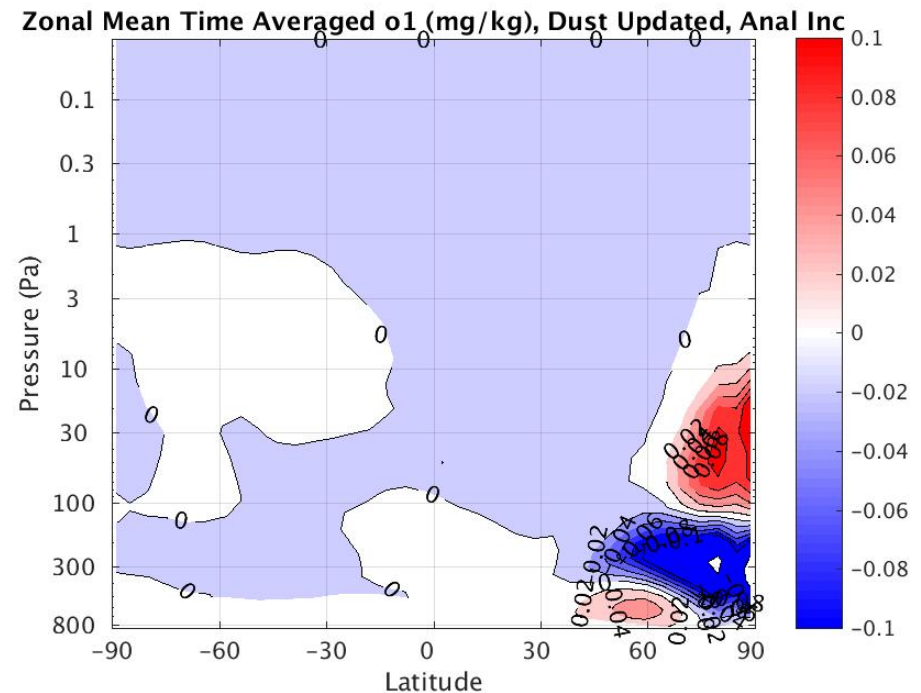
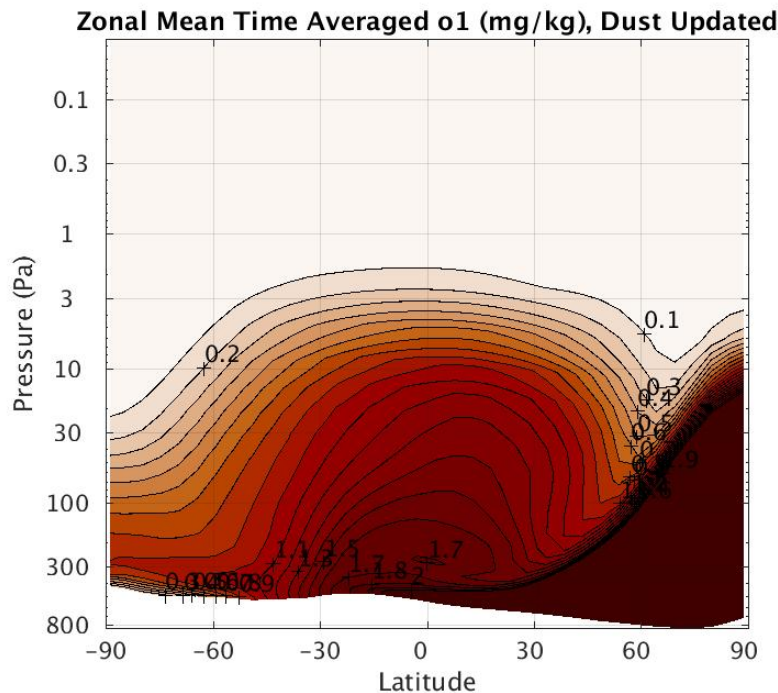
# Updating dust using temperature obs

- At every location where dust will be updated using a temperature observation, compute the covariance between temperature and dust



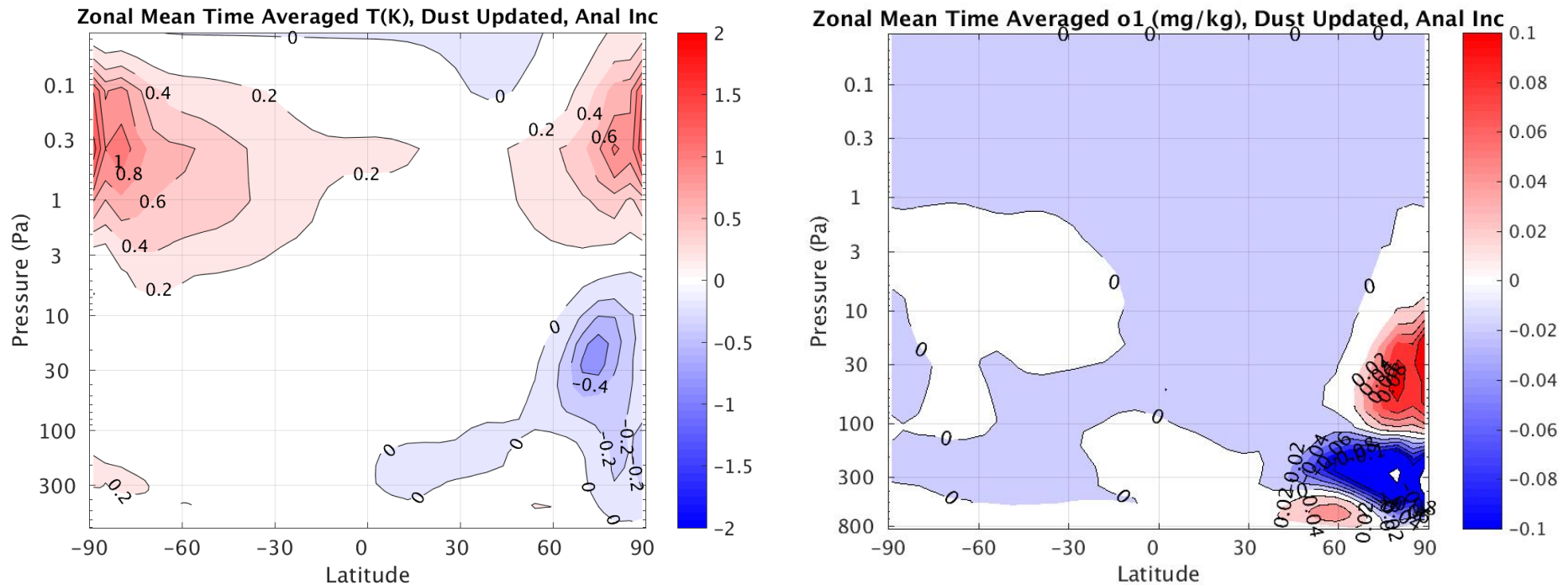
$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{Covariance}}{\text{Var}(\text{Temp})}$$

# Updating dust using temperature obs without filtering is problematic



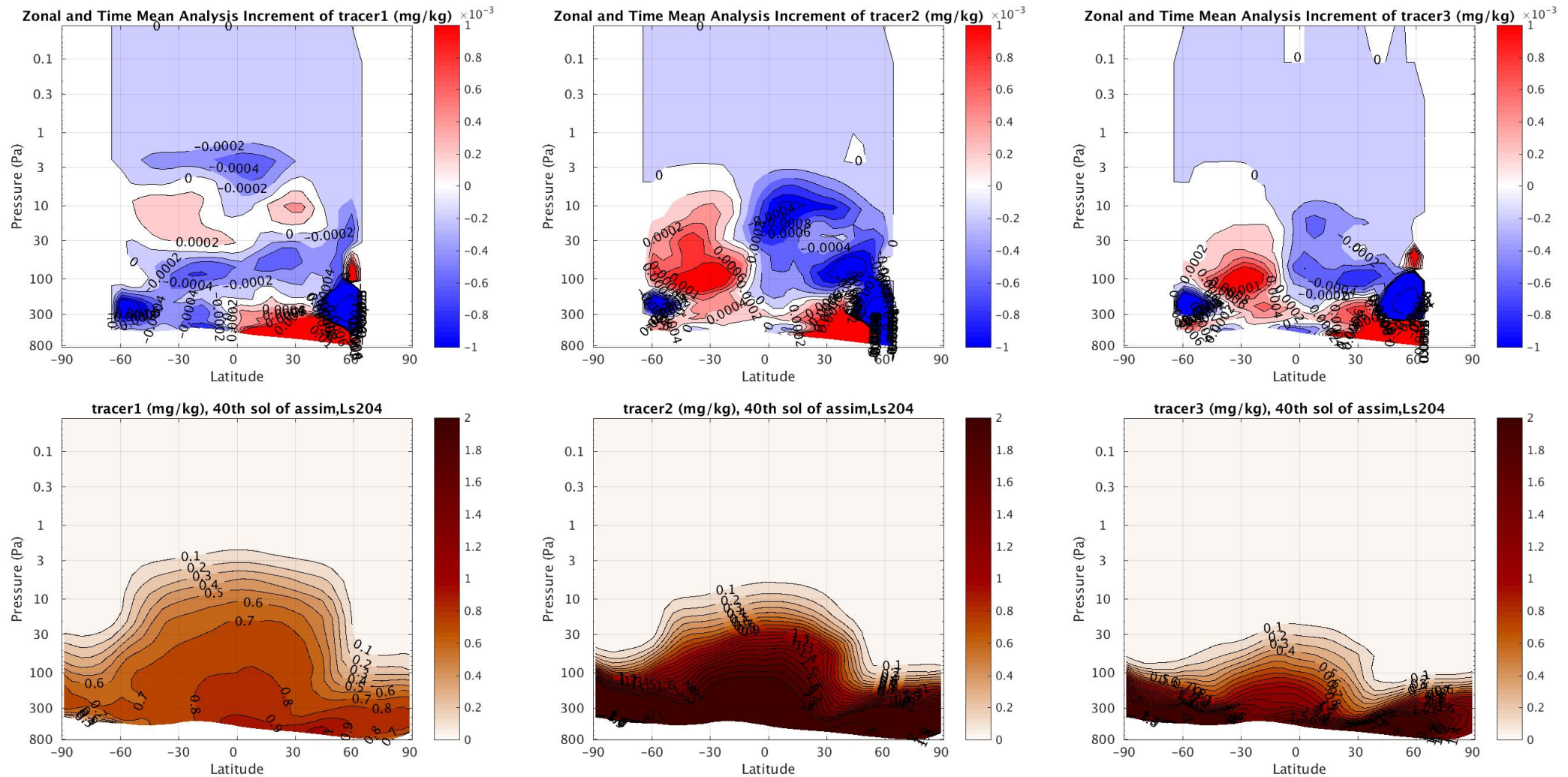
- Reanalysis performed over 116 Martian days during Northern Hemisphere autumn
- Dust builds up in the north polar region

# Updating dust using temperature obs without filtering is problematic



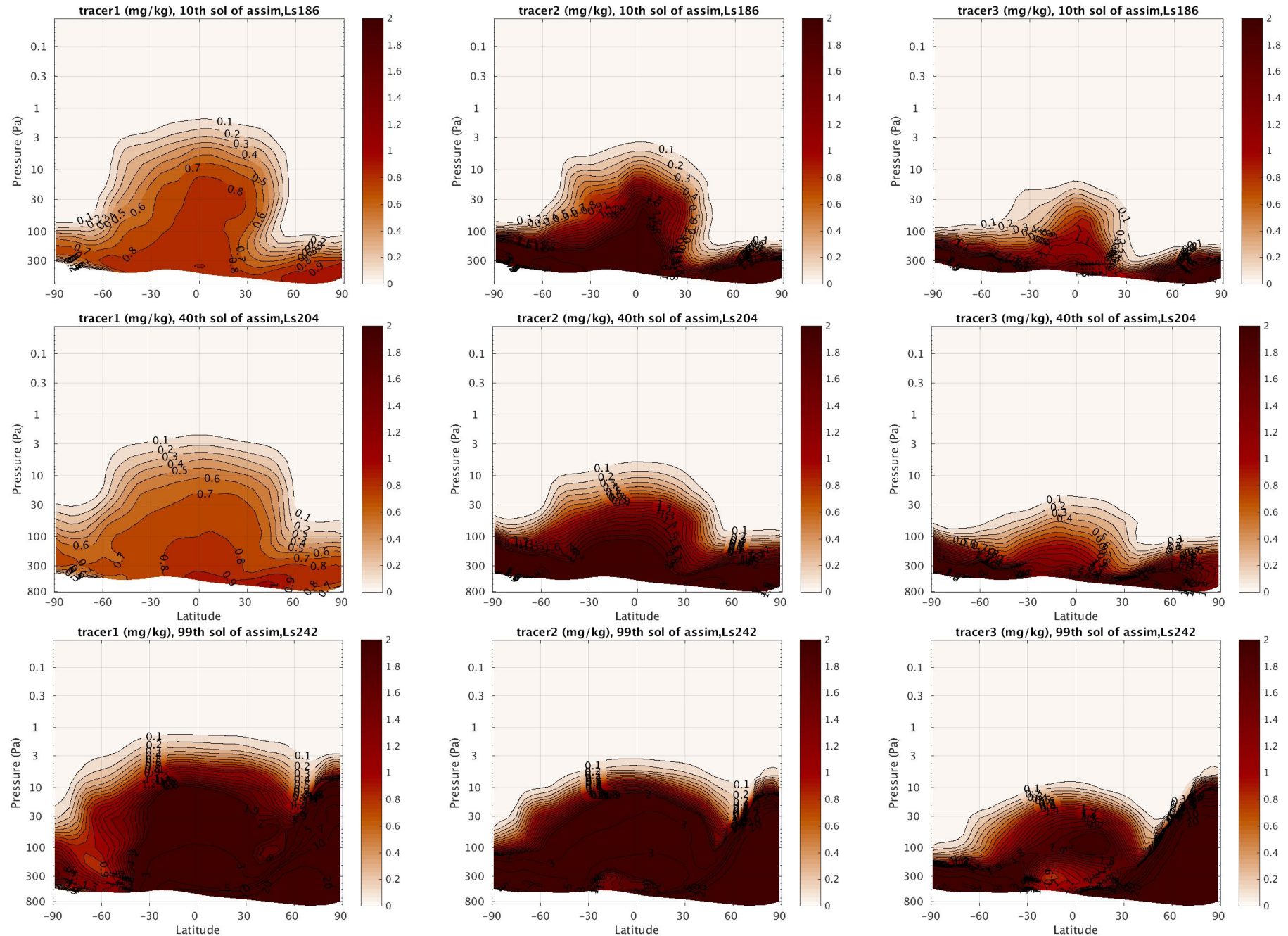
- Reanalysis performed over 116 Martian days during Northern Hemisphere autumn
- Dust builds up in the north polar region

# Removing the polar analysis increment helps





# Dust still builds up in the atmosphere





# Future Work

- Further stabilization in the polar region
- Assimilating dust observations from MCS
- Using parameter estimation to determine how to distribute dust among the 3 tracers modeled