

---

[JJ] Evening Poster | M (Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary) | M-GI General Geosciences, Information Geosciences & Simulations

## [M-GI27]Data-driven geosciences

convener:Tatsu Kuwatani(Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology), Hiromichi Nagao(Earthquake Research Institute, The University of Tokyo), Takane Hori(独立行政法人海洋研究開発機構・地震津波海域観測研究開発センター)

Wed. May 23, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

It is important to extract essential processes and structures from observed data sets in order to understand and predict the dynamic behavior of the earth and planetary systems. Recently, many powerful methodologies have been proposed to extract useful information from high-dimensional data sets in information sciences. This session aims to provide an opportunity to gather various geoscientists to have a productive discussion for interdisciplinary collaborations.

---

## [MGI27-P07]Data assimilation for massive autonomous systems based on a second-order adjoint method

\*Hiromichi Nagao<sup>1,2</sup>, Shin-ichi Ito<sup>1</sup> (1.Earthquake Research Institute, The University of Tokyo, 2.Graduate School of Informaton Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo)

Keywords:data assimilation, four-dimensional variational method, uncertainty quantification

Data assimilation (DA) is a fundamental computational technique that integrates numerical simulation models and observation data on the basis of Bayesian statistics. Originally developed for meteorology, especially weather forecasting, DA is now an accepted technique in various scientific fields. One key issue that remains controversial is the implementation of DA in massive simulation models under the constraints of limited computation time and resources. In this paper, we propose an adjoint-based DA method for massive autonomous models that produces optimum estimates and their uncertainties within reasonable computation time and resource constraints. The uncertainties are given as several diagonal elements of an inverse Hessian matrix, which is the covariancematrix of a normal distribution that approximates the target posterior probability density function in the neighborhood of the optimum. Conventional algorithms for deriving the inverse Hessian matrix require  $O(CN^2 + N^3)$  computations and  $O(N^2)$  memory, where  $N$  is the number of degrees of freedom of a given autonomous system and  $C$  is the number of computations needed to simulate time series of suitable length. The proposed method using a second-order adjoint method allows us to directly evaluate the diagonal elements of the inverse Hessian matrix without computing all of its elements. This drastically reduces the number of computations to  $O(C)$  and the amount of memory to  $O(N)$  for each diagonal element. The proposed method is validated through numerical test using a massive two-dimensional Kobayashi phase-field model. We confirm that the proposed method correctly reproduces the parameter and initial state assumed in advance, and successfully evaluates the uncertainty of the parameter. Such information regarding uncertainty is valuable, as it can be used to optimize the design of experiments.