

PROCEEDing from surface to sensitivity

Confronting a perturbed parameter ensemble with ARM observations

UW: Travis Aeronson, Gabrielle Allen, Dana Caulton, Andrew Kirby, Daniel McCoy*, August Mikkelsen, Jacqueline Nugent, Ci Song, Geethma Werapitiya

UHM: Jennifer Griswold

LLNL: Mark Zelinka

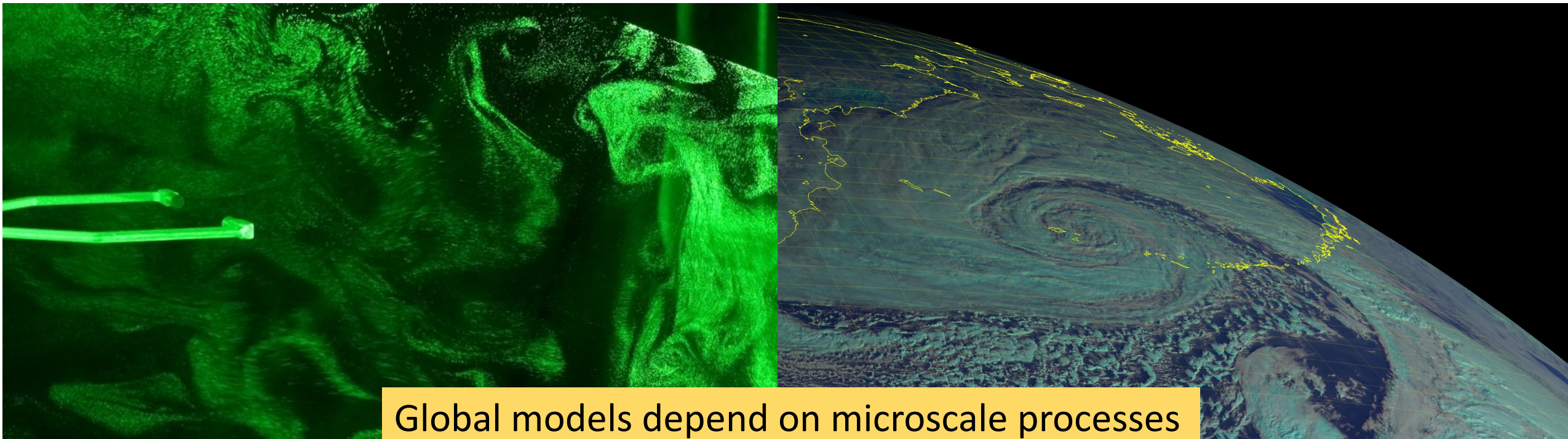
PNNL: Susannah Burrows, Andrew Gettelman, Johannes Muelmenstaedt, Mikhail Ovchinnikov, Israel Silber, Damao Zhang



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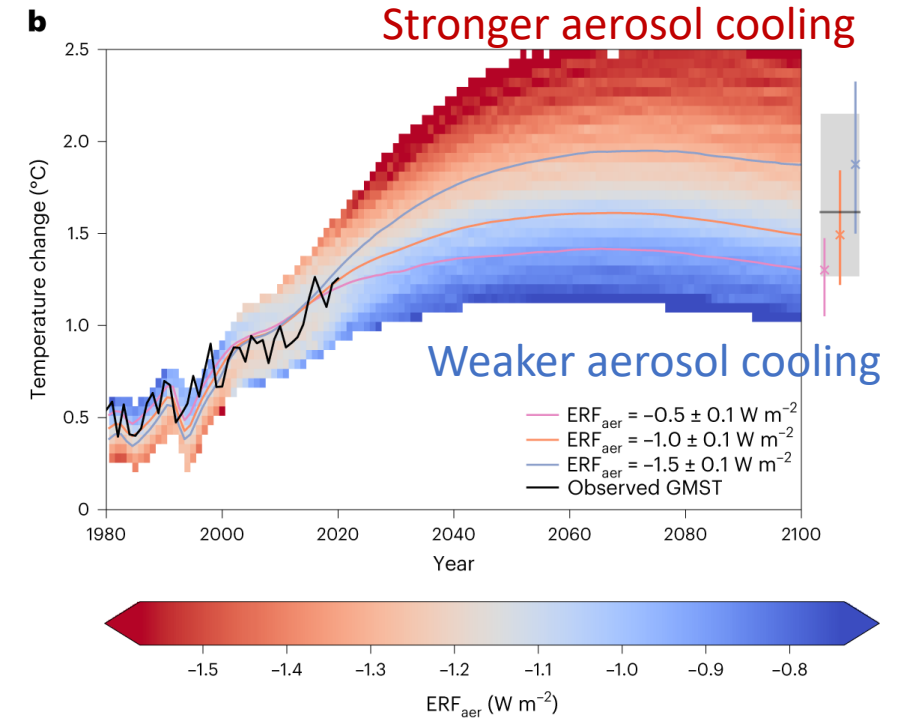
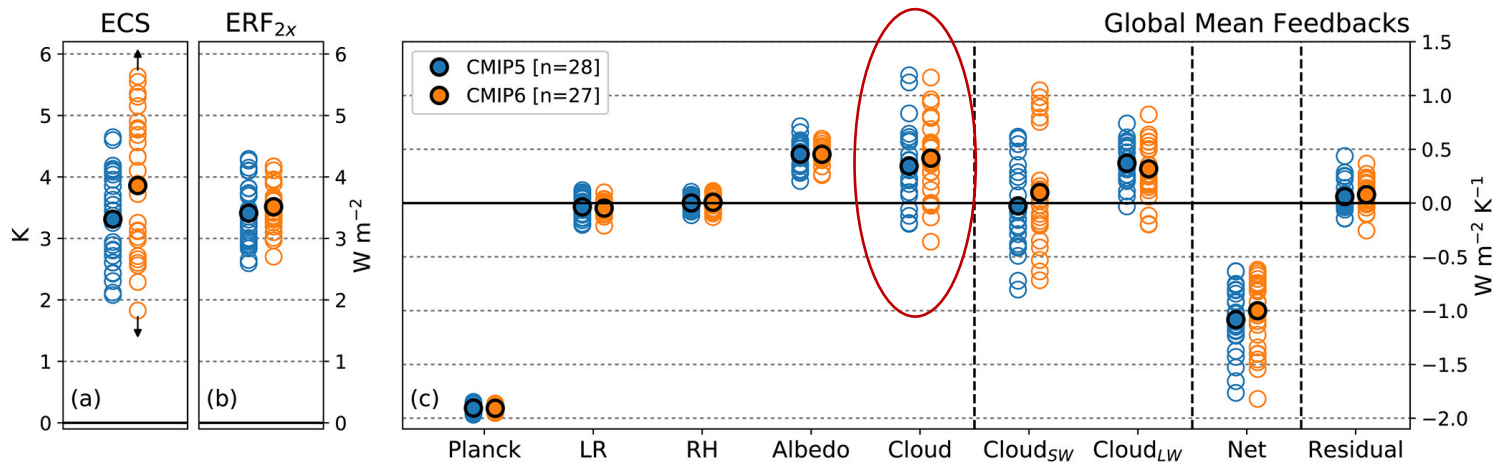
Why a perturbed parameter ensemble (PPE)?



μm \longleftrightarrow km

Why a perturbed parameter ensemble (PPE)?

The leading feedback and forcing uncertainties depend on microscale processes



Zelinka, Mark D., Timothy A. Myers, Daniel T. McCoy, Stephen Po-Chedley, Peter M. Caldwell, Paulo Ceppi, Stephen A. Klein, and Karl E. Taylor. "Causes of Higher Climate Sensitivity in CMIP6 Models." *Geophysical Research Letters* n/a, no. n/a (January 3, 2020). <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL085782>.

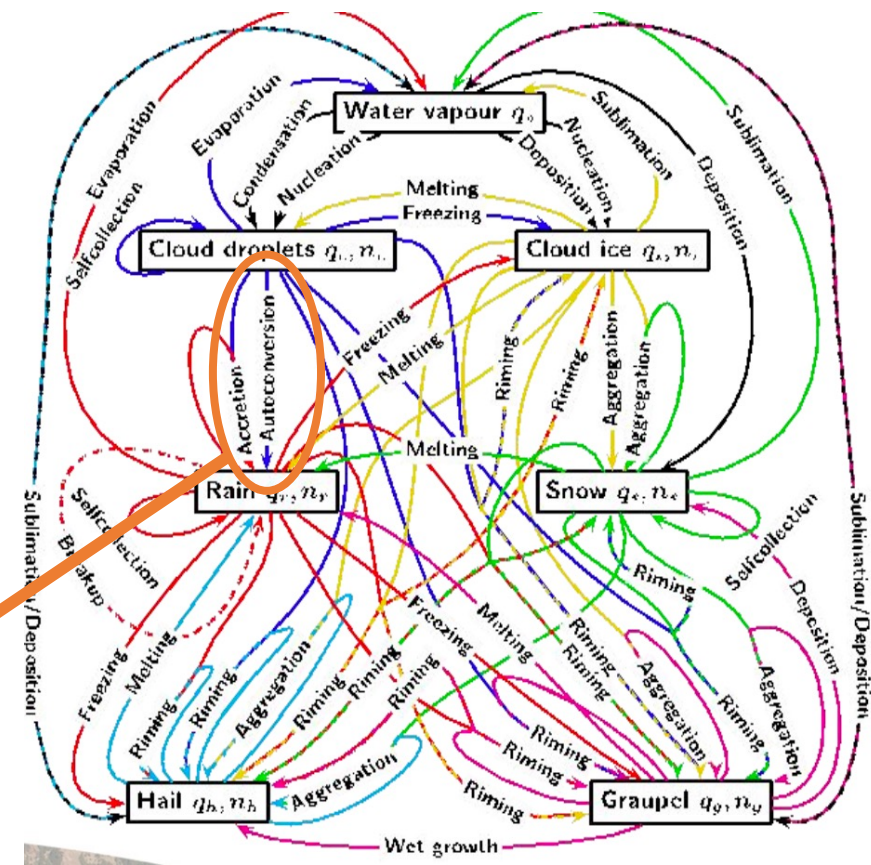
Watson-Parris, D., and C. J. Smith, 2022: Large uncertainty in future warming due to aerosol forcing. *Nature Climate Change*, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-022-01516-0>.



Why a perturbed parameter ensemble (PPE)?

- Parameterization:
 - How do we abstract a sub-grid-scale process?
 - How do we choose parameter values?
- PPEs are a way to explore parametric space in a model – here an ESM.

$$\dot{q}_c = a \cdot q_c^b \cdot N_d^c$$



Gettelman CESM2 workshop Seifert

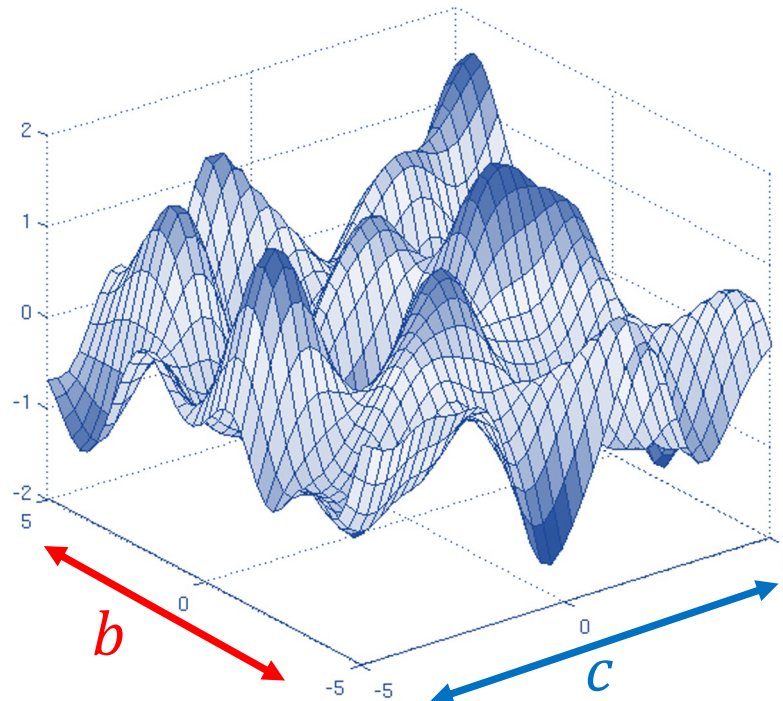


Perturbed parameter ensemble (PPE)

- Imagine a model with a single parameterization:

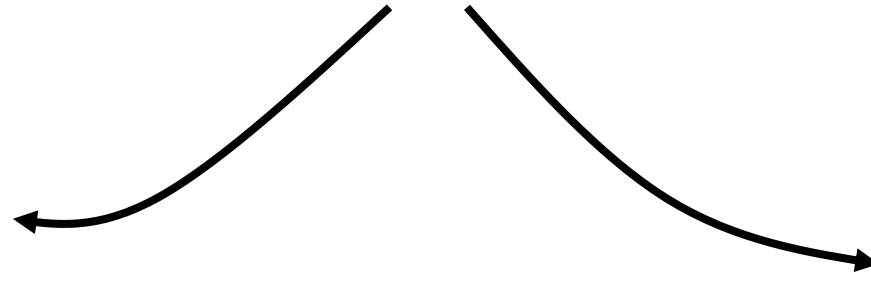
$$\dot{q}_c = a \cdot q^b \cdot N^c$$

An observable (e.g. cloud fraction)



Why a perturbed parameter ensemble (PPE)?

Performance



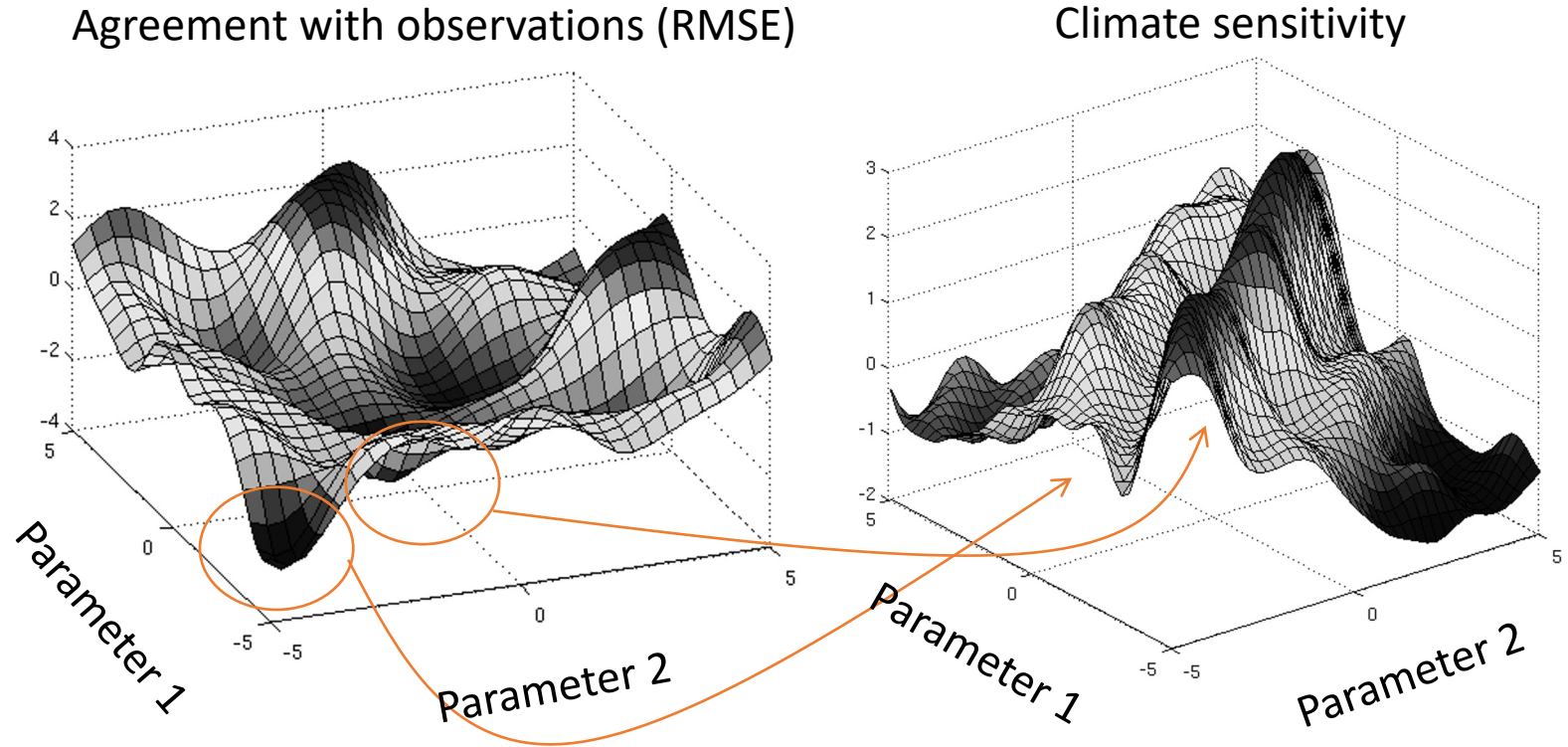
Process Insight

CAVEAT: This is in the context of parameterized processes. Structural error (un-treated or un-treatable subgrid processes are not explorable/tunable)



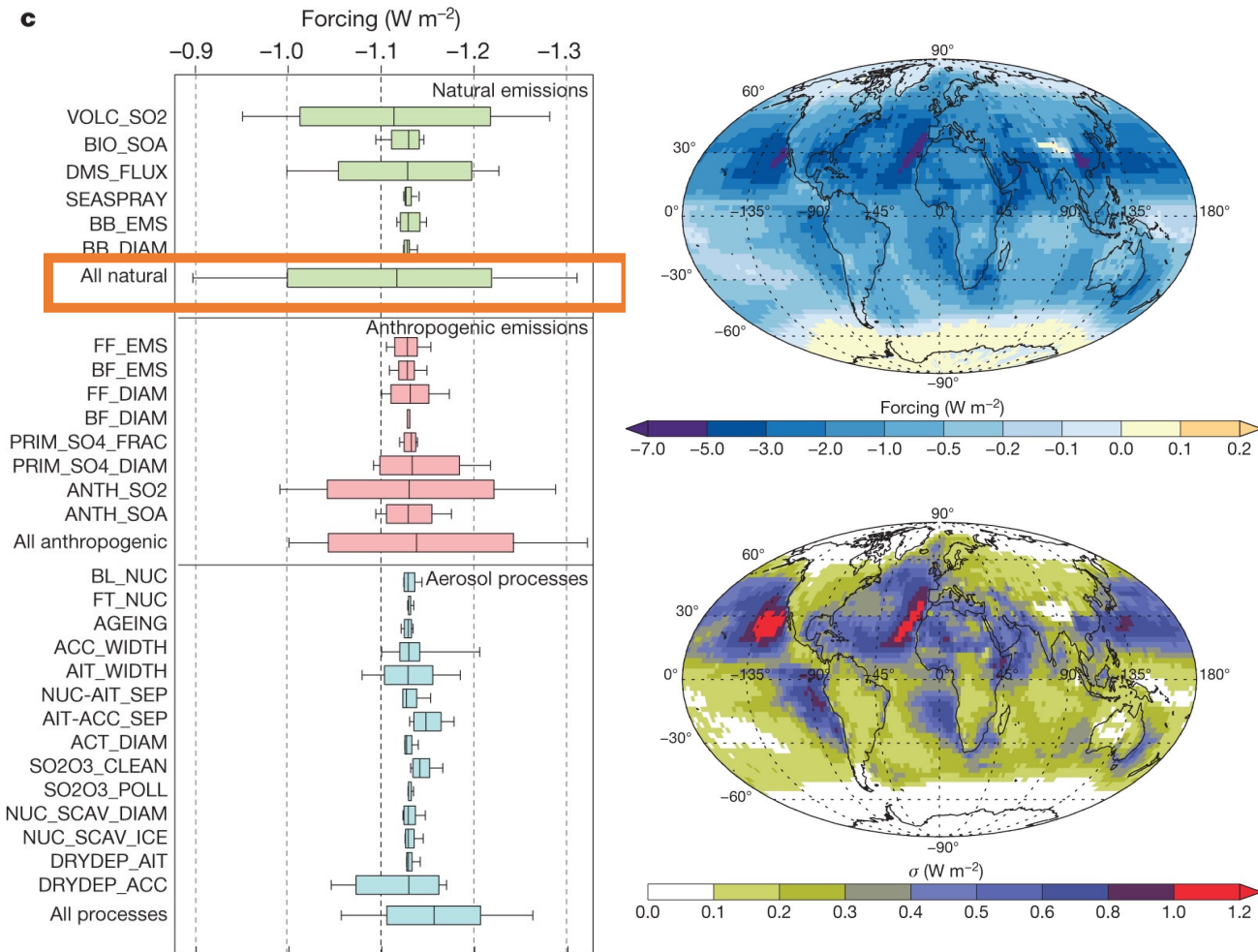
Performance

- Goes toward addressing issue of equifinality.
- Many model configurations may agree with some set of observations, but have very different behavior.



Insight

- What processes affect ESM performance.
- Allows causally-distinct evaluation of links.
- Allows examination of process-dependence in the context of parametric uncertainty.



Carslaw, K. S., L. A. Lee, C. L. Reddington, K. J. Pringle, A. Rap, P. M. Forster, G. W. Mann, et al. "Large Contribution of Natural Aerosols to Uncertainty in Indirect Forcing." *Nature* 503, no. 7474 (07/print 2013): 67–71. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature12674>.

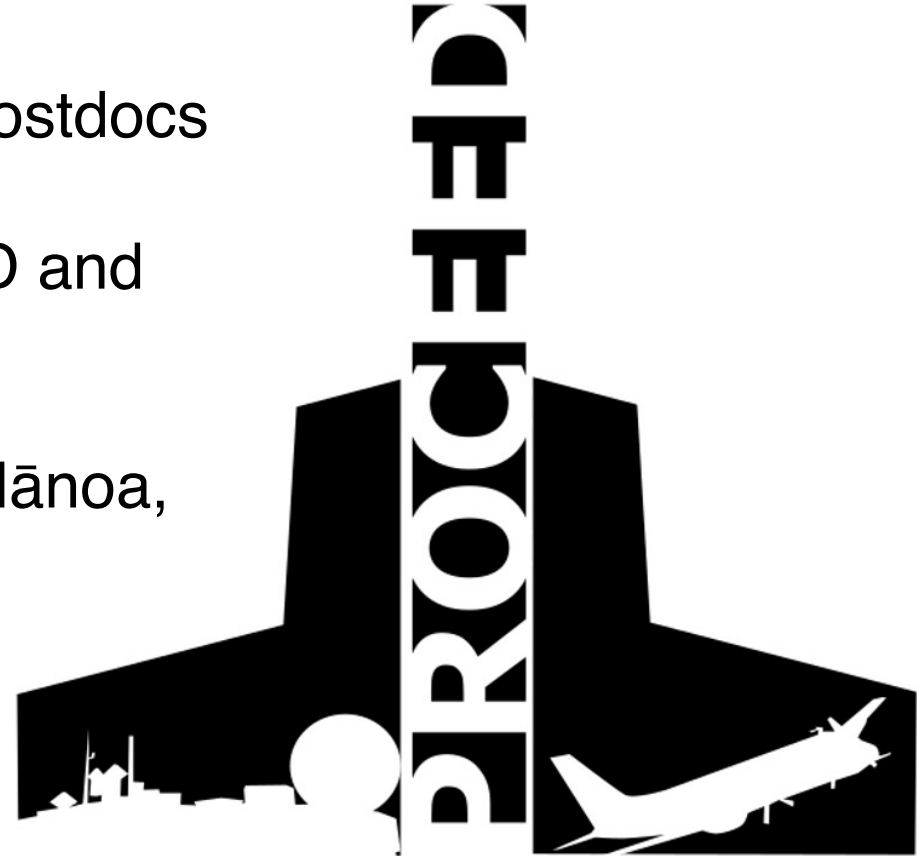


Creating the framework for the next generation Energy Exascale Earth System Model (E3SM) at

PROCEED

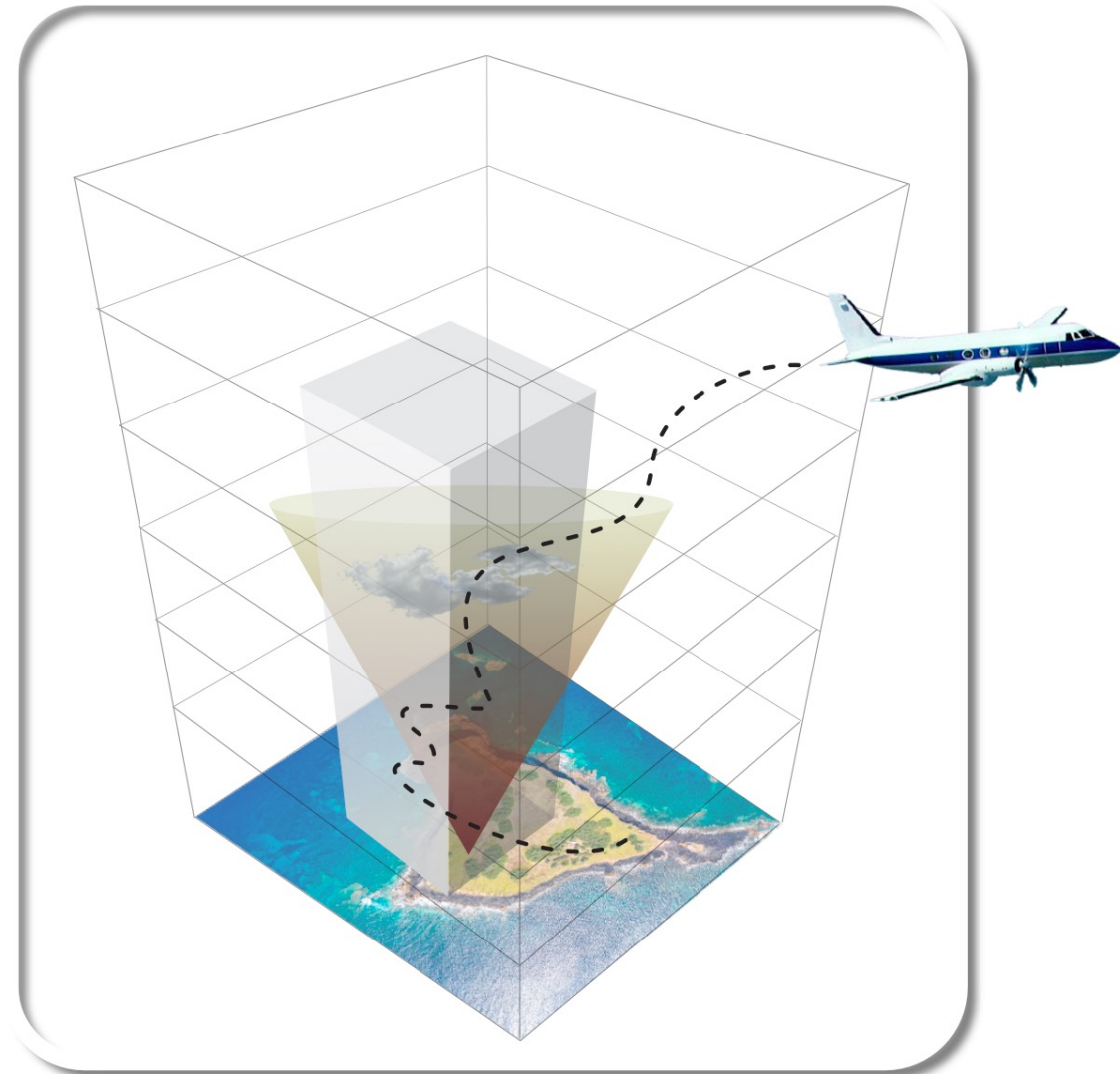
(Perturbed physics ensemble Regression Optimization Center for ESM Evaluation and Development)

- Project duration:
 - 2 years, funding started fall 2023, postdocs hired February 2024.
 - DOE EPSCoR funding from EESMD and ASR.
 - Collaboration between University of Wyoming, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, PNNL, LLNL



PROCEED

- Project goals (2023-2025):
 - Build adaptable PPE framework in E3SMv3 using latin hypercube (*technically EAM*).
 - Develop understanding of how to confront coarse grid global model with DOE surface and airborne observations.
 - Constraints on effective radiative forcing from aerosol-cloud interactions (ERFaci) using observations from the East North Atlantic (ENA).



PROCEED



Jacqueline Nugent
(Postdoctoral Scholar)



Travis Aerenon
(Postdoctoral Scholar)



Hunter Brown
(Postdoctoral Scholar)



Ci Song



Geethma Werapitiya



August Mikkelsen

Some of my students (not paid under PROCEED, but did a lot of work creating the ideas in PROCEED)



Gabrielle Allen (UW)



Dana Caulton (UW)



Jennifer Griswold (UHM)



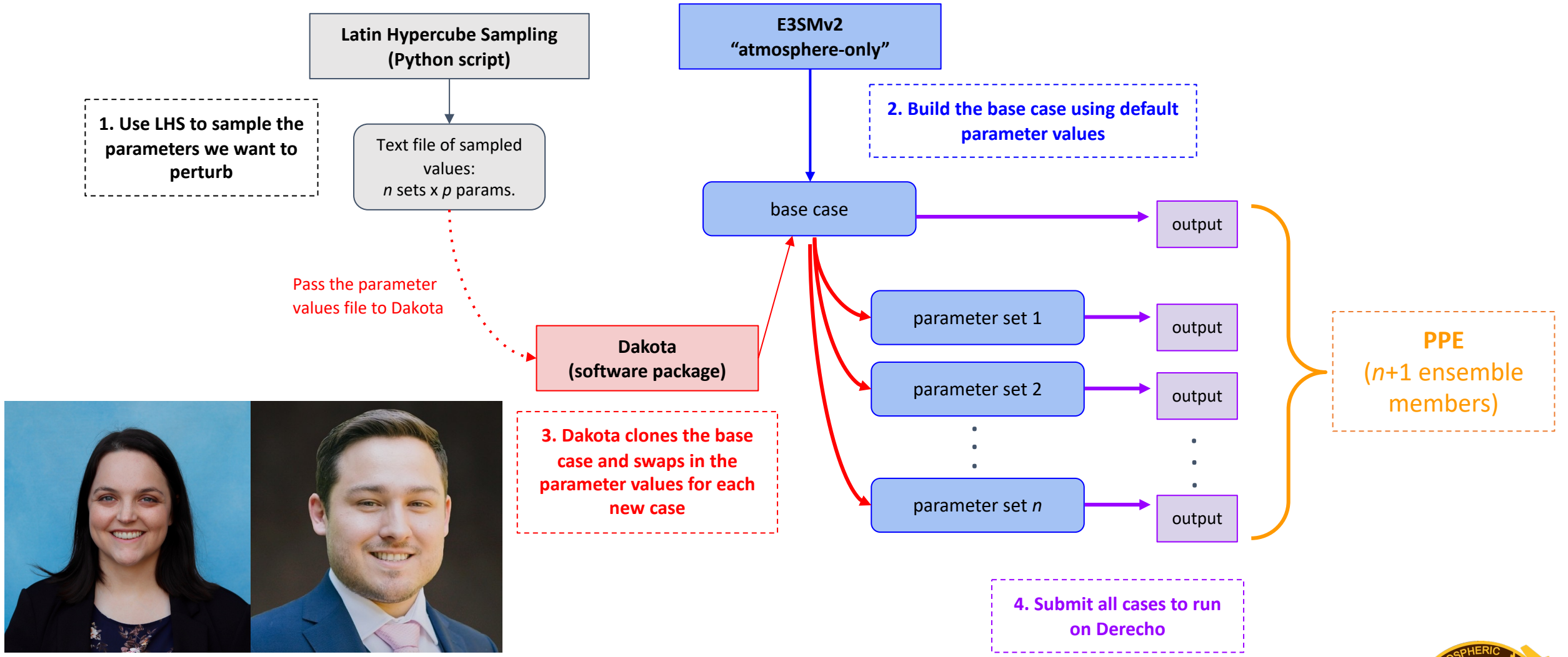
Andrew Kirby (UW)



Daniel McCoy (UW)

Funded EPSCoR University Faculty



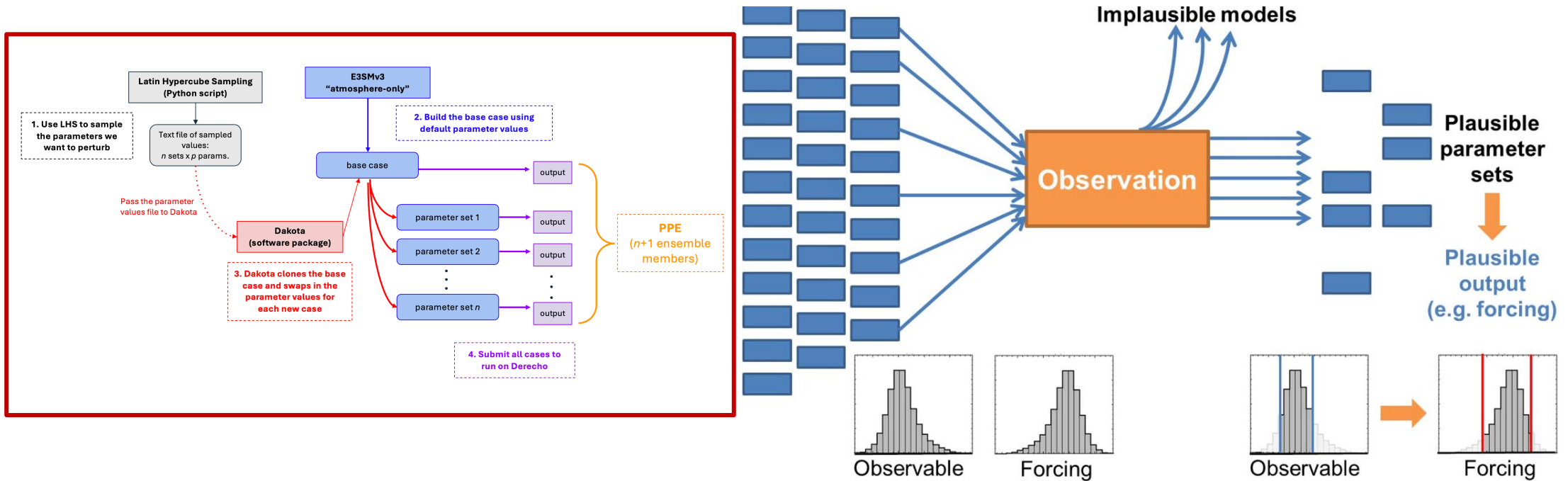


Jacqueline Nugent



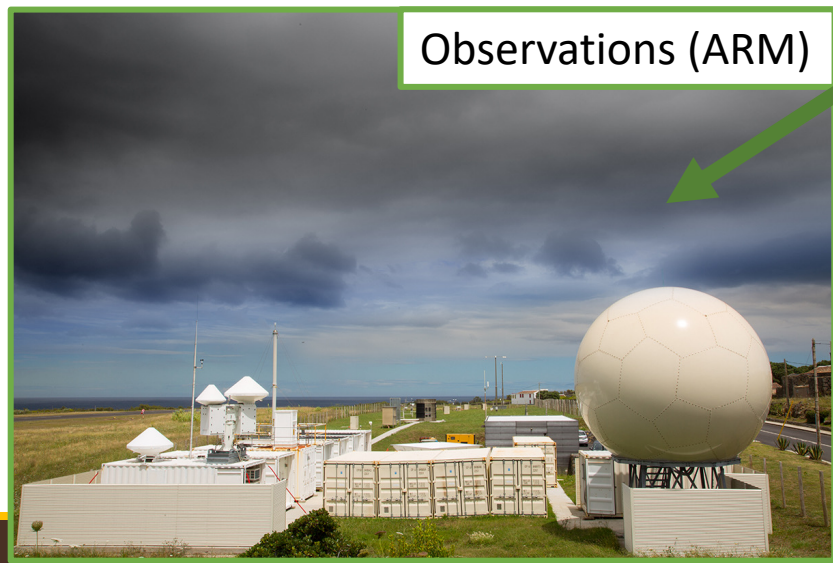
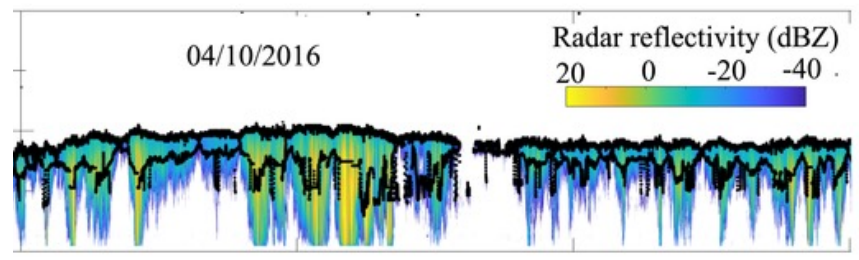
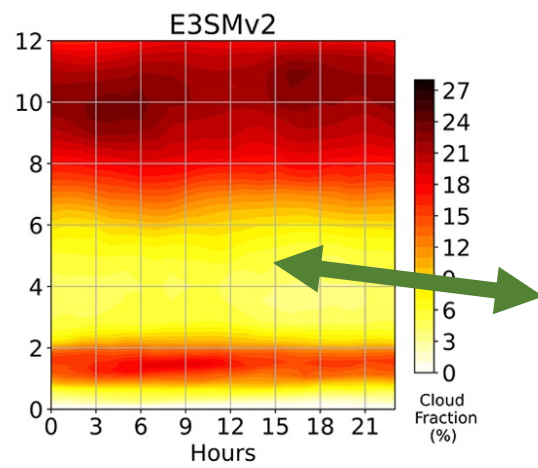
Andrew Kirby



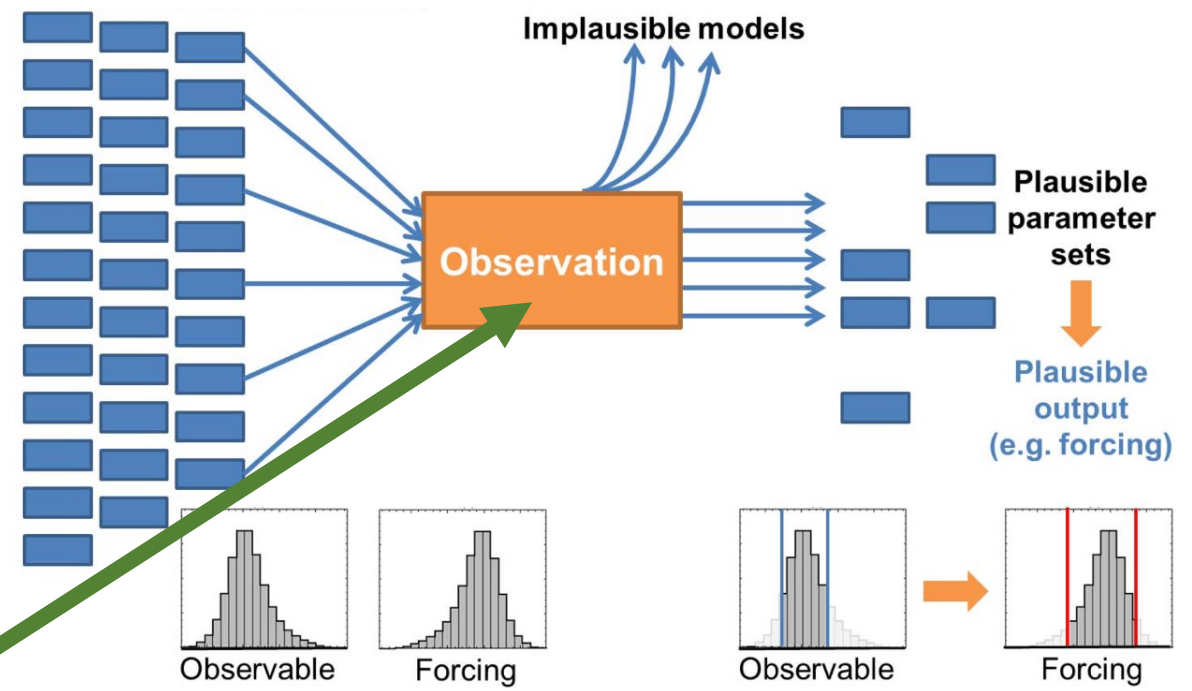


Johnson, Jill S., Leighton A. Regayre, Masaru Yoshioka, Kirsty J. Pringle, Lindsay A. Lee, David MH Sexton, John W. Rostron, Ben BB Booth, and Kenneth S. Carslaw. "The Importance of Comprehensive Parameter Sampling and Multiple Observations for Robust Constraint of Aerosol Radiative Forcing." *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 18, no. 17 (2018): 13031–53.

Tang, S., A. C. Varble, J. D. Fast, K. Zhang, P. Wu, X. Dong, F. Mei, M. Pekour, J. C. Hardin, and P.-L. Ma. "Earth System Model Aerosol-Cloud Diagnostics (ESMAC Diags) Package, Version 2: Assessing Aerosols, Clouds, and Aerosol-Cloud Interactions via Field Campaign and Long-Term Observations." *Geosci. Model Dev.* 16, no. 21 (November 8, 2023): 6355-76. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-16-6355-2023>.



Observations (ARM)

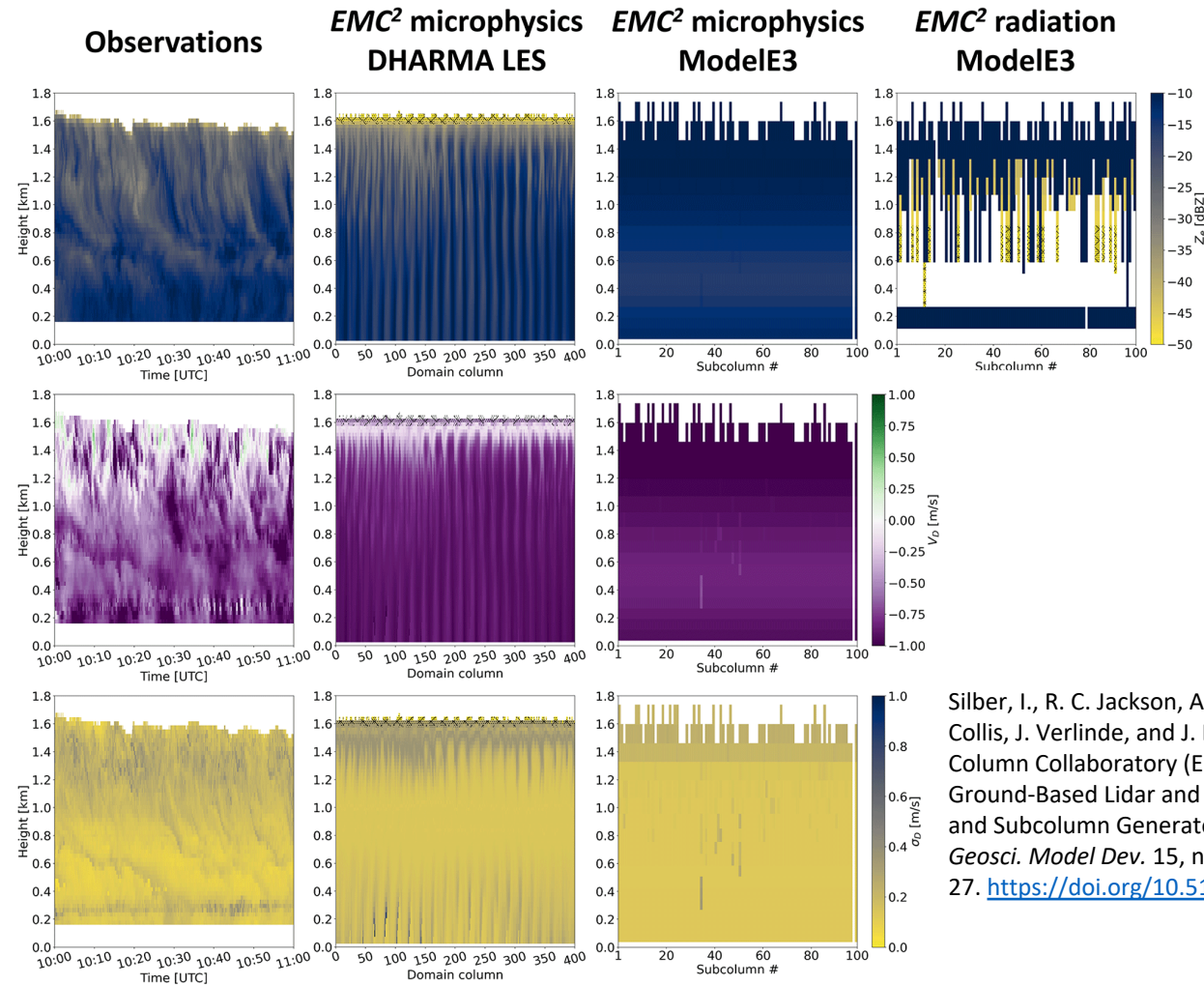


Lamer, Katia, Catherine M. Naud, and James F. Booth. "Relationships Between Precipitation Properties and Large-Scale Conditions During Subsidence at the Eastern North Atlantic Observatory." *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres* 125, no. 7 (April 16, 2020): e2019JD031848. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JD031848>.

Johnson, Jill S., Leighton A. Regayre, Masaru Yoshioka, Kirsty J. Pringle, Lindsay A. Lee, David MH Sexton, John W. Rostron, Ben BB Booth, and Kenneth S. Carslaw. "The Importance of Comprehensive Parameter Sampling and Multiple Observations for Robust Constraint of Aerosol Radiative Forcing." *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 18, no. 17 (2018): 13031-53.



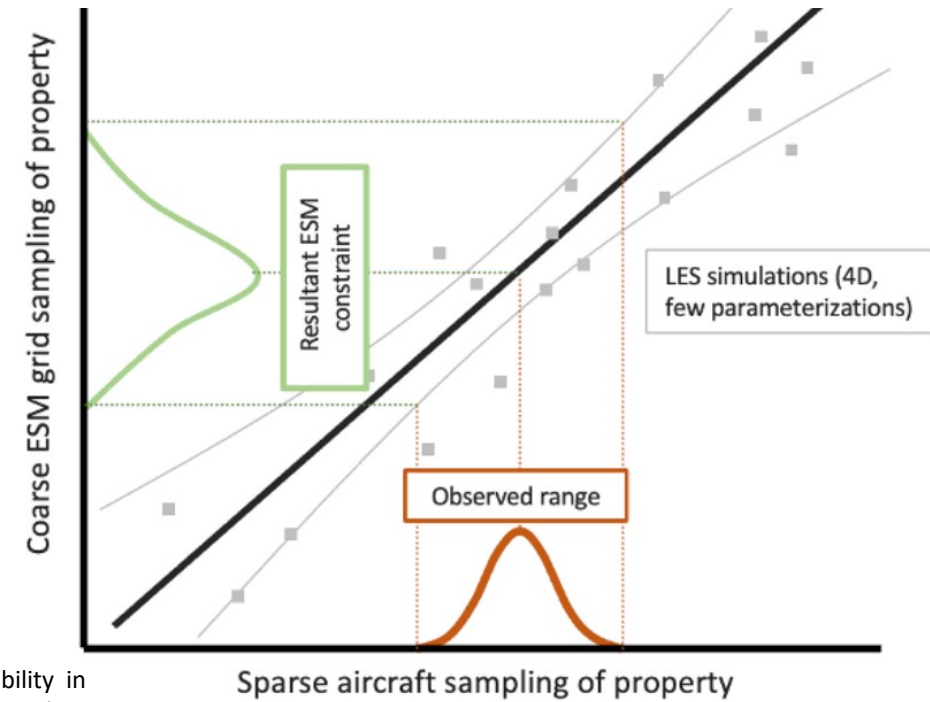
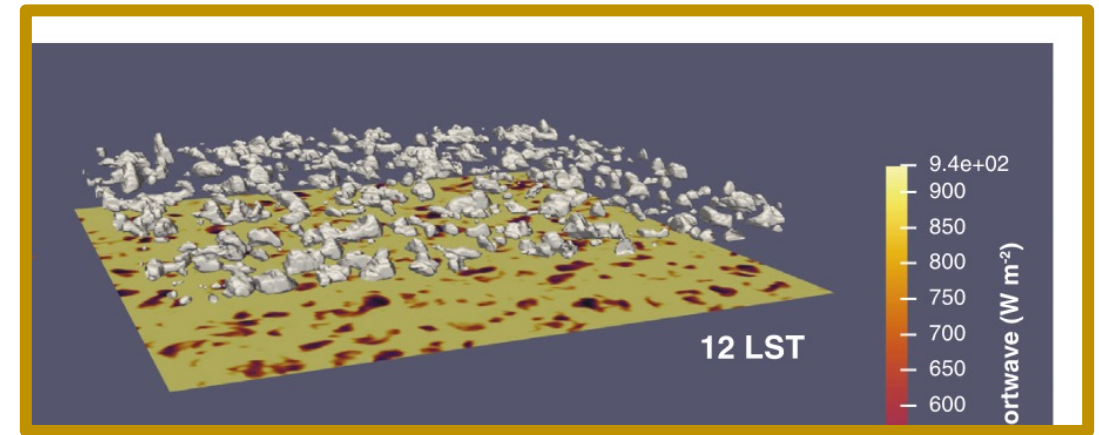
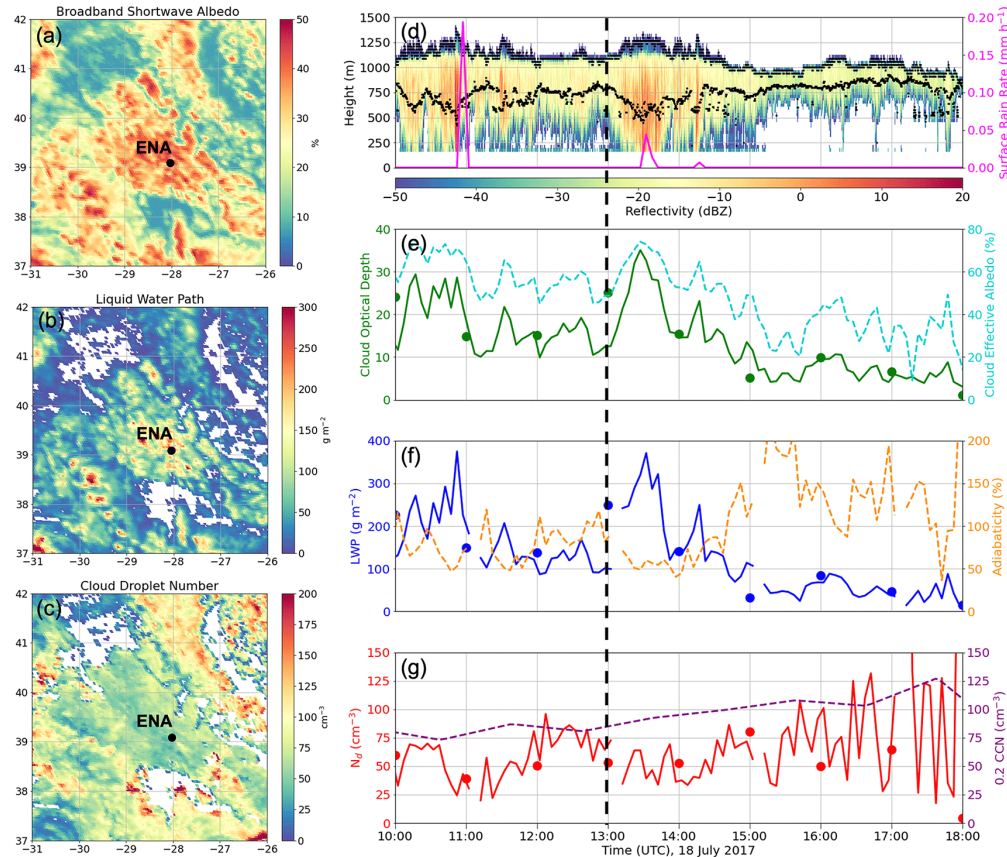
Instrument simulators



Silber, I., R. C. Jackson, A. M. Fridlind, A. S. Ackerman, S. Collis, J. Verlinde, and J. Ding. "The Earth Model Column Collaboratory (EMC2) v1.1: An Open-Source Ground-Based Lidar and Radar Instrument Simulator and Subcolumn Generator for Large-Scale Models." *Geosci. Model Dev.* 15, no. 2 (February 1, 2022): 901–27. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-15-901-2022>.



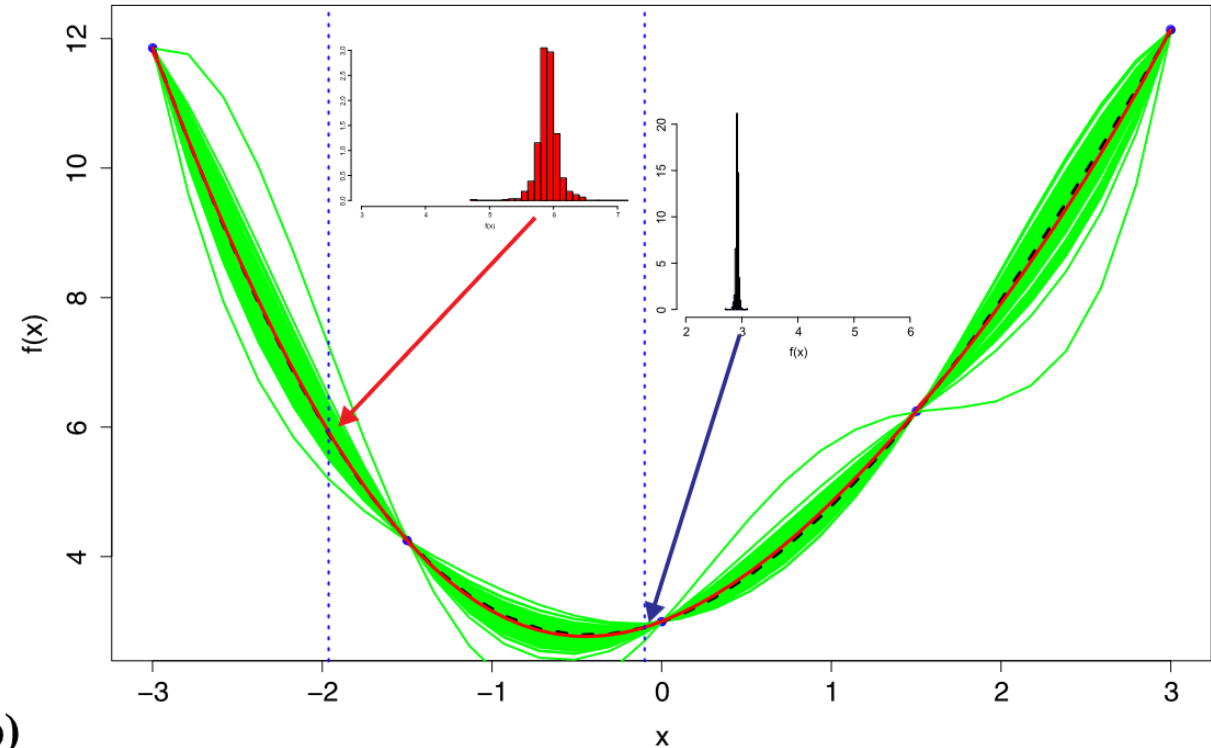
Spatial sampling



Varble, A. C., P.-L. Ma, M. W. Christensen, J. Mülmenstädt, S. Tang, and J. Fast. "Evaluation of Liquid Cloud Albedo Susceptibility in E3SM Using Coupled Eastern North Atlantic Surface and Satellite Retrievals." *Atmos. Chem. Phys.* 23, no. 20 (October 27, 2023): 13523–53. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-23-13523-2023>.

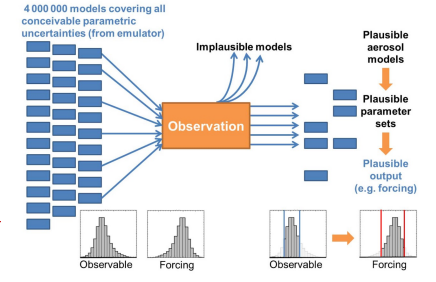
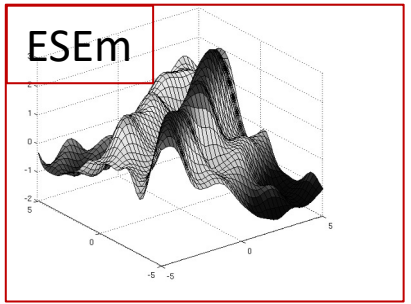
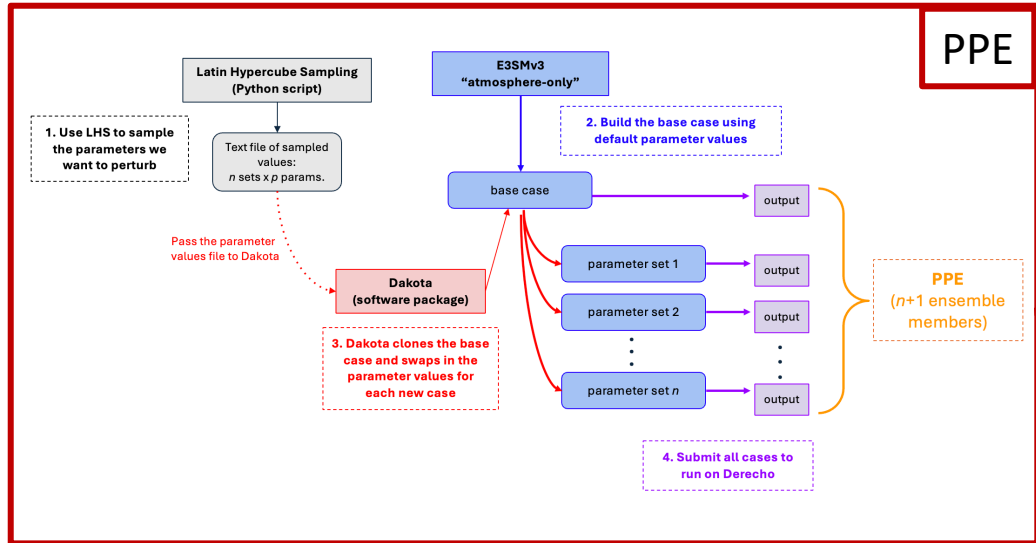
Sampling parameter space

- Sampling P dimensional parameter space with N points is N^P ensemble members. Expensive!
- Randomly sample and build an emulator.
- Typically Gaussian Process.
- Use Earth System Emulator (ESEm)
<https://github.com/duncanwp/ESEm>



Lee, L. A., K. S. Carslaw, K. J. Pringle, G. W. Mann, and D. V. Spracklen. "Emulation of a Complex Global Aerosol Model to Quantify Sensitivity to Uncertain Parameters." *Atmos. Chem. Phys.* 11, no. 23 (December 8, 2011): 12253–73. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-11-12253-2011>.

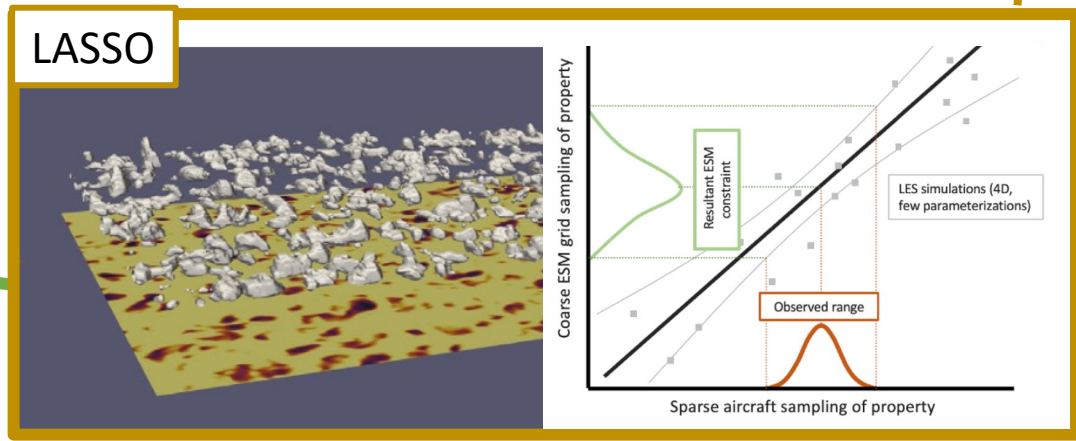
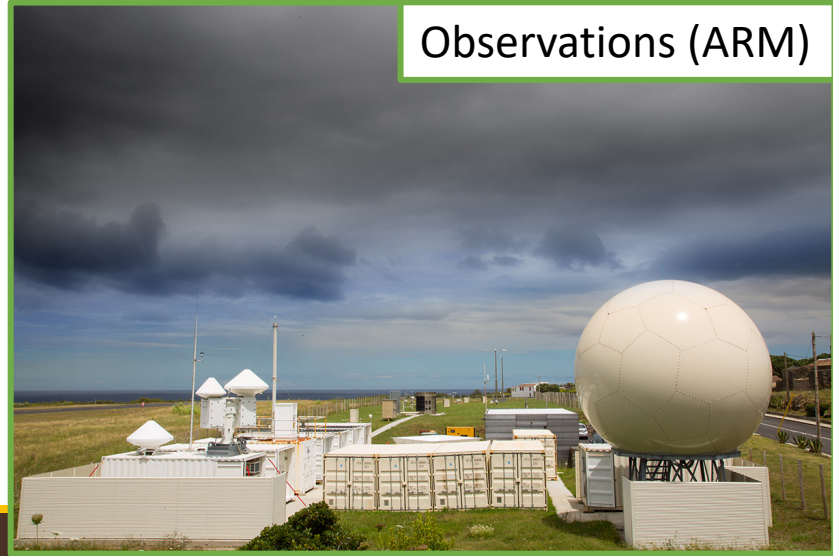
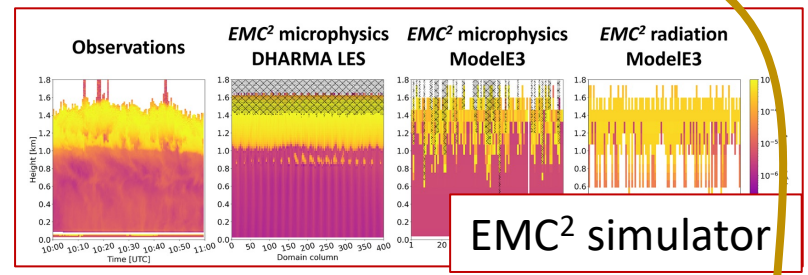




Subset of parameter space

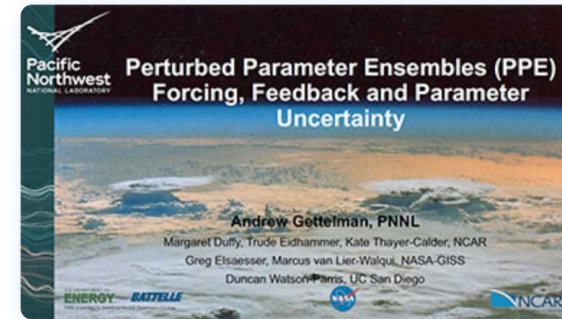
Process understanding

Climate prediction



Preliminary results

- Leveraging CAM6 PPE.
- This was already described in Andrew Gettelman's presentation on May 25, 2023:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1daDQGL3DHQ&feature=youtu.be>
- Briefly, 45 parameters sampled using Latin hypercube, ~260 members, PI, PD, and +4K simulations.
- For details see:
<https://egusphere.copernicus.org/preprints/2024/egusphere-2023-2165/>



All-Hands Presentation: May 25, 2023

Perturbed Parameter Ensembles (PPE) Forcing, Feedback and Parameter Uncertainty

by Andrew Gettelman

PDF of Presentation

MP4 Movie (on the E3SM YouTube Channel)

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2023-2165>
Preprint. Discussion started: 15 January 2024
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An Extensible Perturbed Parameter Ensemble (PPE) for the Community Atmosphere Model Version 6

Trude Eidhammer¹, Andrew Gettelman^{1,2}, Katherine Thayer-Calder¹, Duncan Watson-Parris³, Gregory Elsaesser^{4,5}, Hugh Morrison¹, Marcus van Lier-Walqui^{4,5}, Ci Song⁶, and Daniel McCoy⁶

¹National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, USA

²Now at: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, USA

³Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Halicioğlu Data Science Institute, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA

⁴Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

⁵NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, NY, USA

⁶Department of Atmospheric Science, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, USA

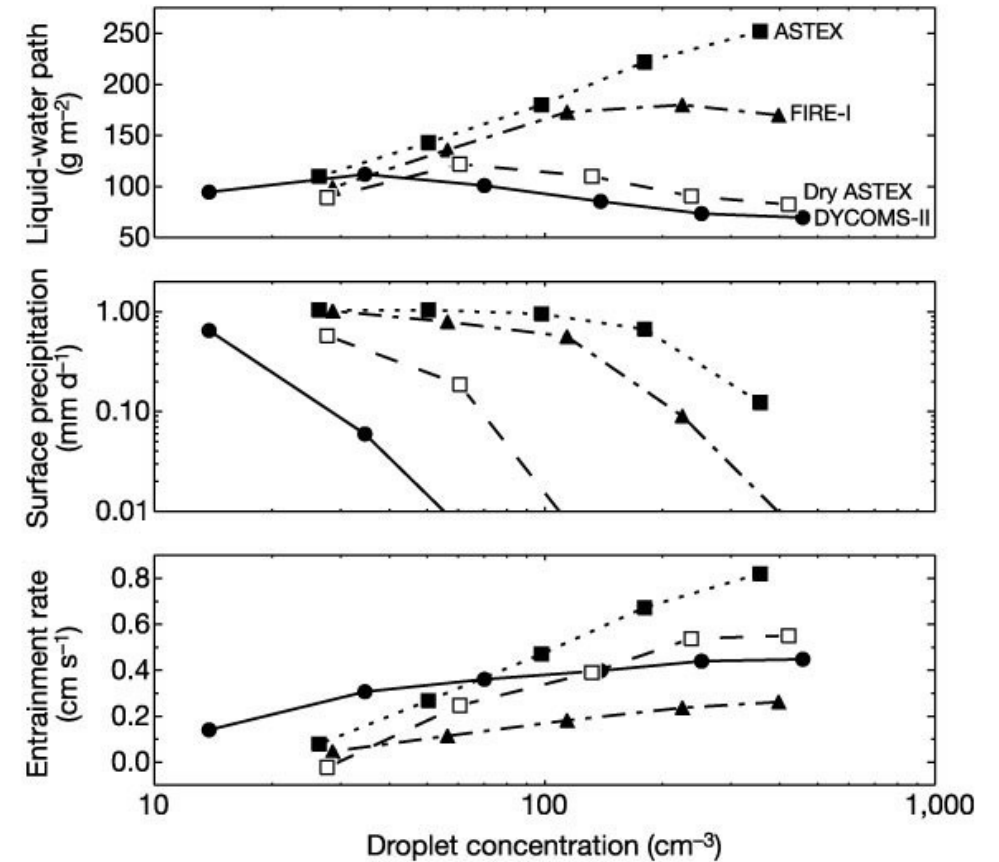
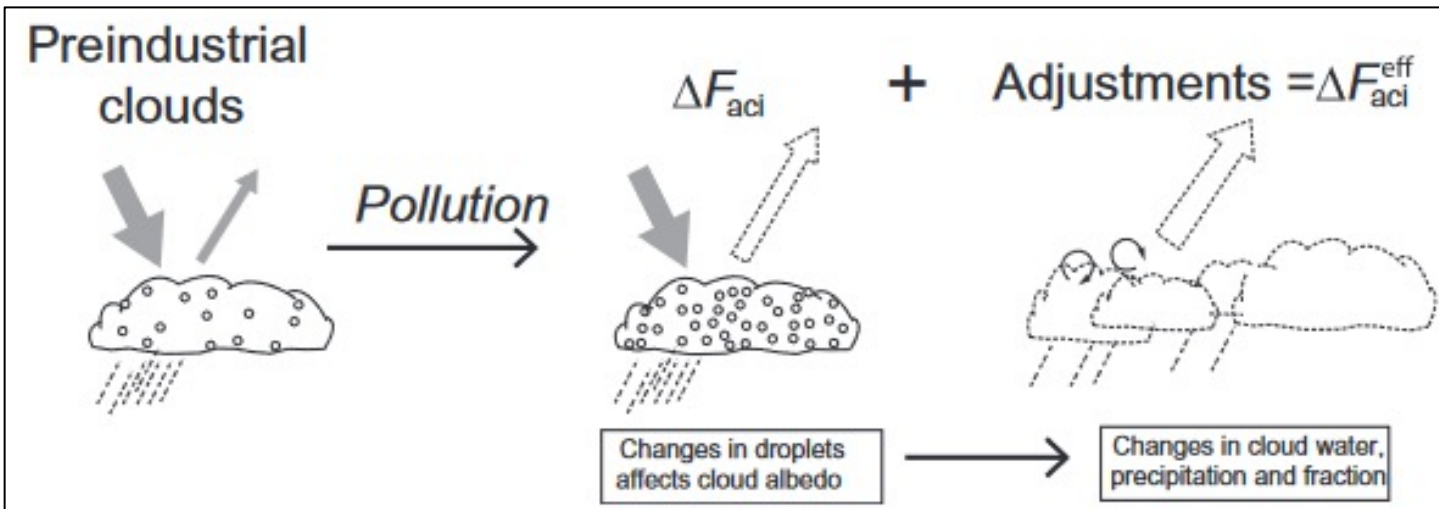
Correspondence: Trude Eidhammer (trude@ucar.edu)

Abstract. This paper documents the methodology and preliminary results from a Perturbed Parameter Ensemble (PPE) technique, where multiple parameters are varied simultaneously and the parameter values are determined with Latin hypercube



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

- Precipitation suppression:
 $+Nd \rightarrow +LWP \rightarrow \text{Cooling}$
- Size-dependent entrainment:
 $+Nd \rightarrow -LWP \rightarrow \text{Warming}$

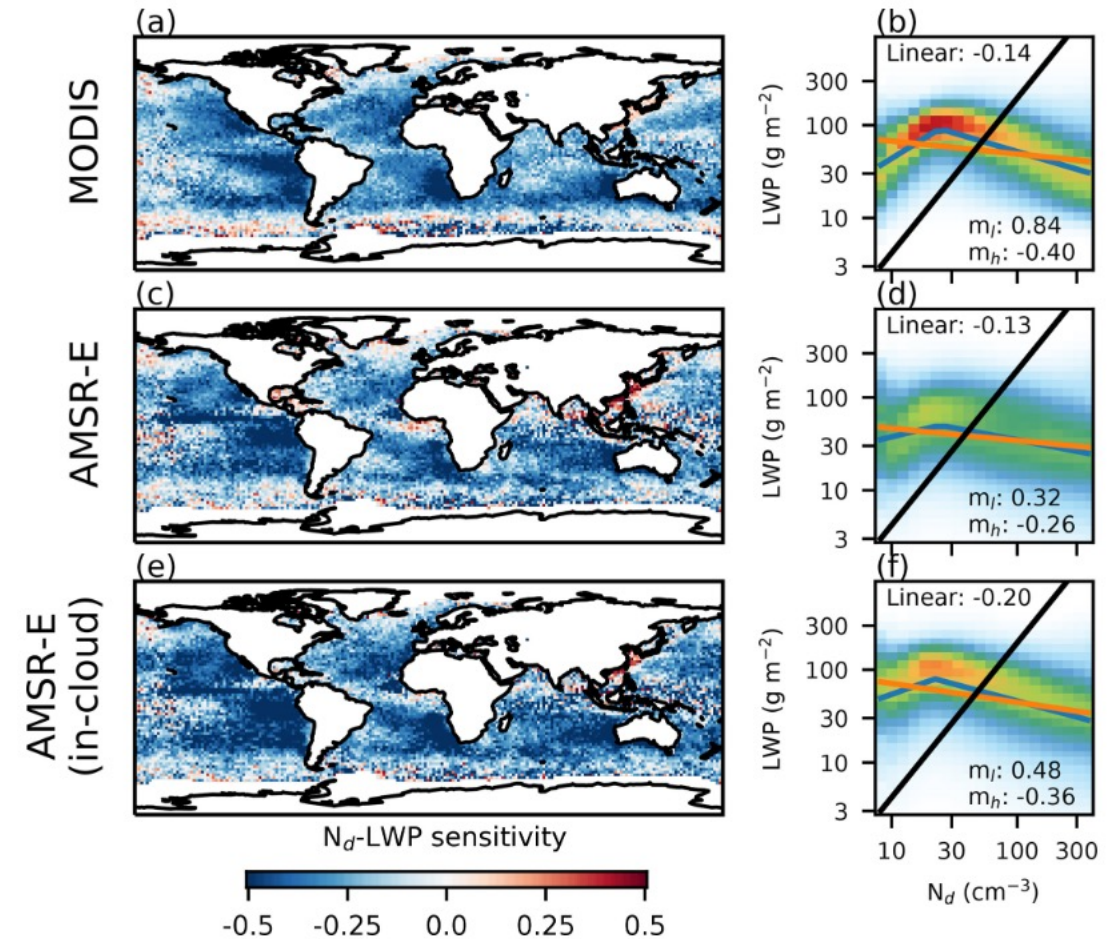


Ackerman, A. S., M. P. Kirkpatrick, D. E. Stevens, and O. B. Toon. "The Impact of Humidity above Stratiform Clouds on Indirect Aerosol Climate Forcing." *Nature* 432, no. 7020 (December 23, 2004): 1014–17.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/nature03174>.

Carslaw, Ken S. "Chapter 2 - Aerosol in the Climate System." In *Aerosols and Climate*, edited by Ken S. Carslaw, 9–52. Elsevier, 2022.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819766-0.00008-0>.

Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

- Precipitation suppression and sedimentation is parameterized.
- Size-dependent entrainment is not.
- Is this a huge bias in our models?

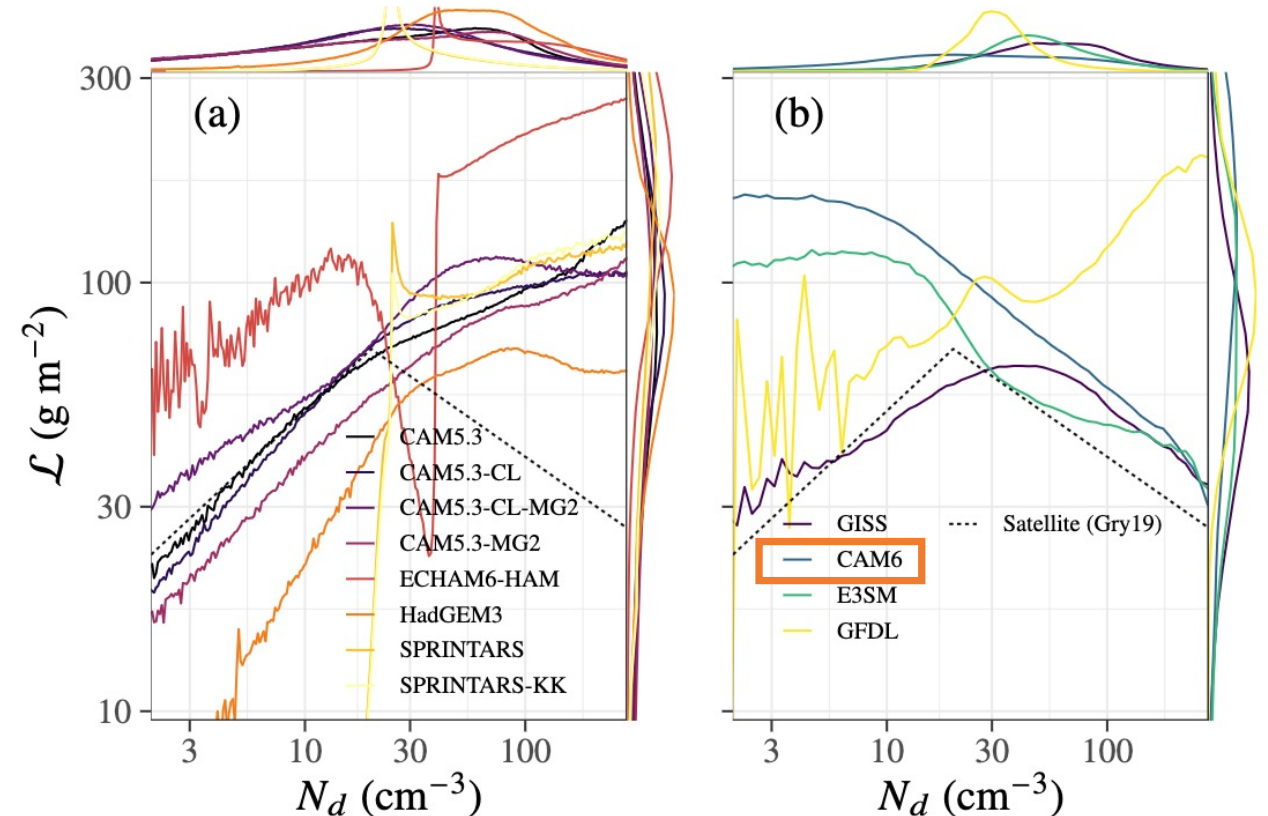


Gryspeerd, E., T. Goren, O. Sourdeval, J. Quaas, J. Mülmenstädt, S. Dipu, C. Unglaub, A. Gettelman, and M. Christensen. "Constraining the Aerosol Influence on Cloud Liquid Water Path." *Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics* 19, no. 8 (2019): 5331–47. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-5331-2019>.



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

- Most ESMs actually represent this behavior pretty well.
- What is going on?
- How do we constrain ESM behavior?

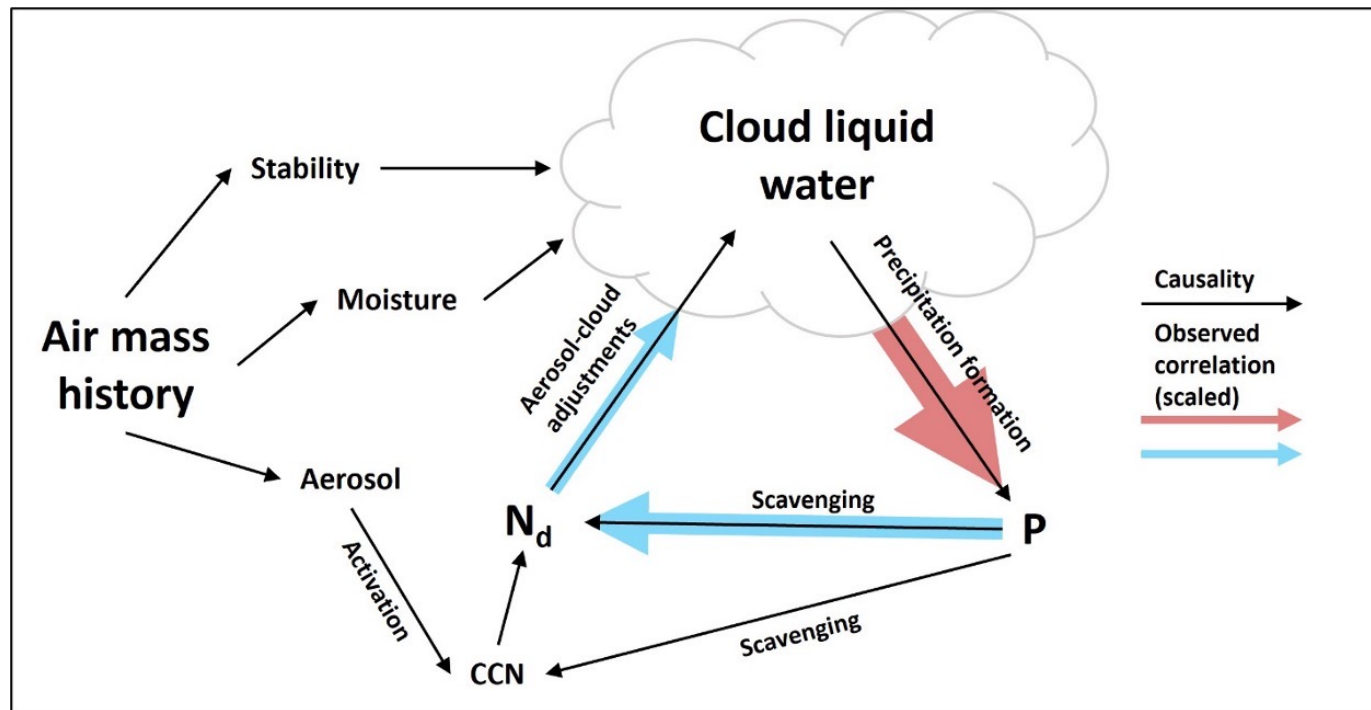


Mülmenstädt, J., E. Gryspeerd, S. Dipu, J. Quaas, A. S. Ackerman, A. M. Fridlind, F. Tornow, et al. "General Circulation Models Simulate Negative Liquid Water Path–Droplet Number Correlations, but Anthropogenic Aerosols Still Increase Simulated Liquid Water Path." *EGUsphere* 2024 (January 9, 2024): 1–29. <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-4>.



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

- As discussed in Gryspeerdt et al. 2019, numerous confounders.
- ARM observations are uniquely suited to address this problem.

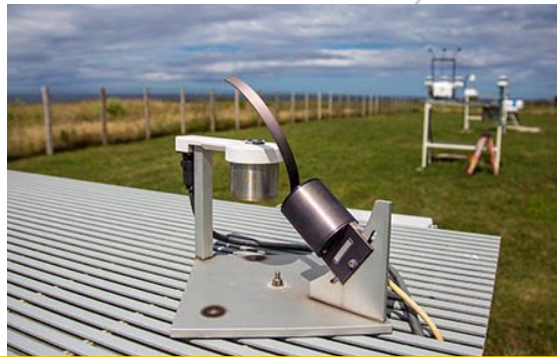


Causally-aware constraints on aerosol-cloud adjustments from surface observations
Mikkelsen et al. 2024 (ACP, in prep)

Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments



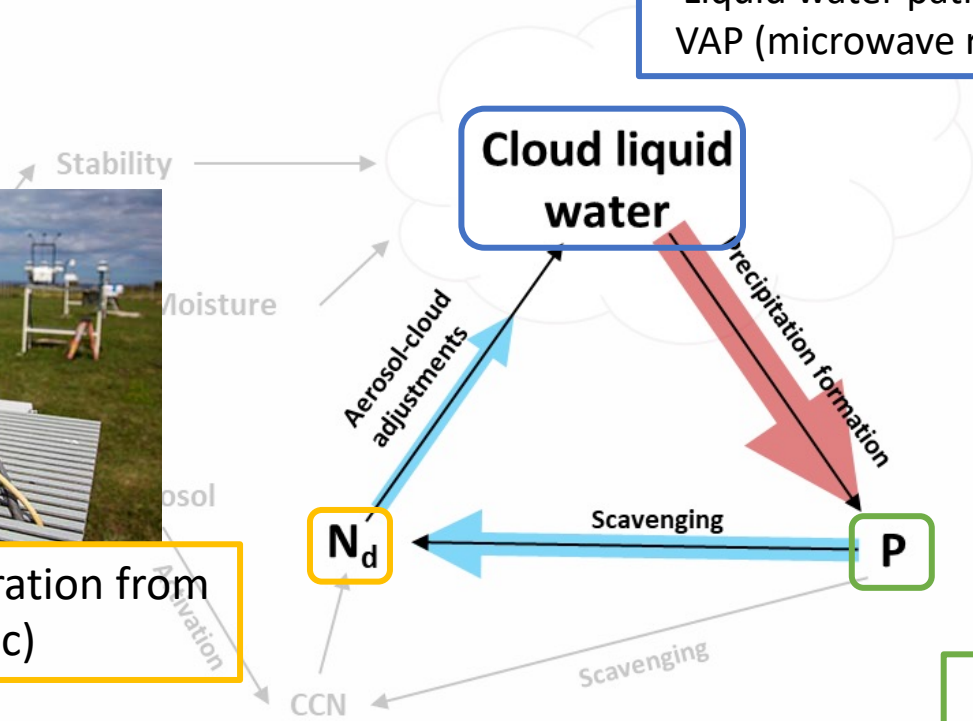
Liquid water path from radiometer MWRRET2 VAP (microwave radiometer retrievals) (kg/m^2)



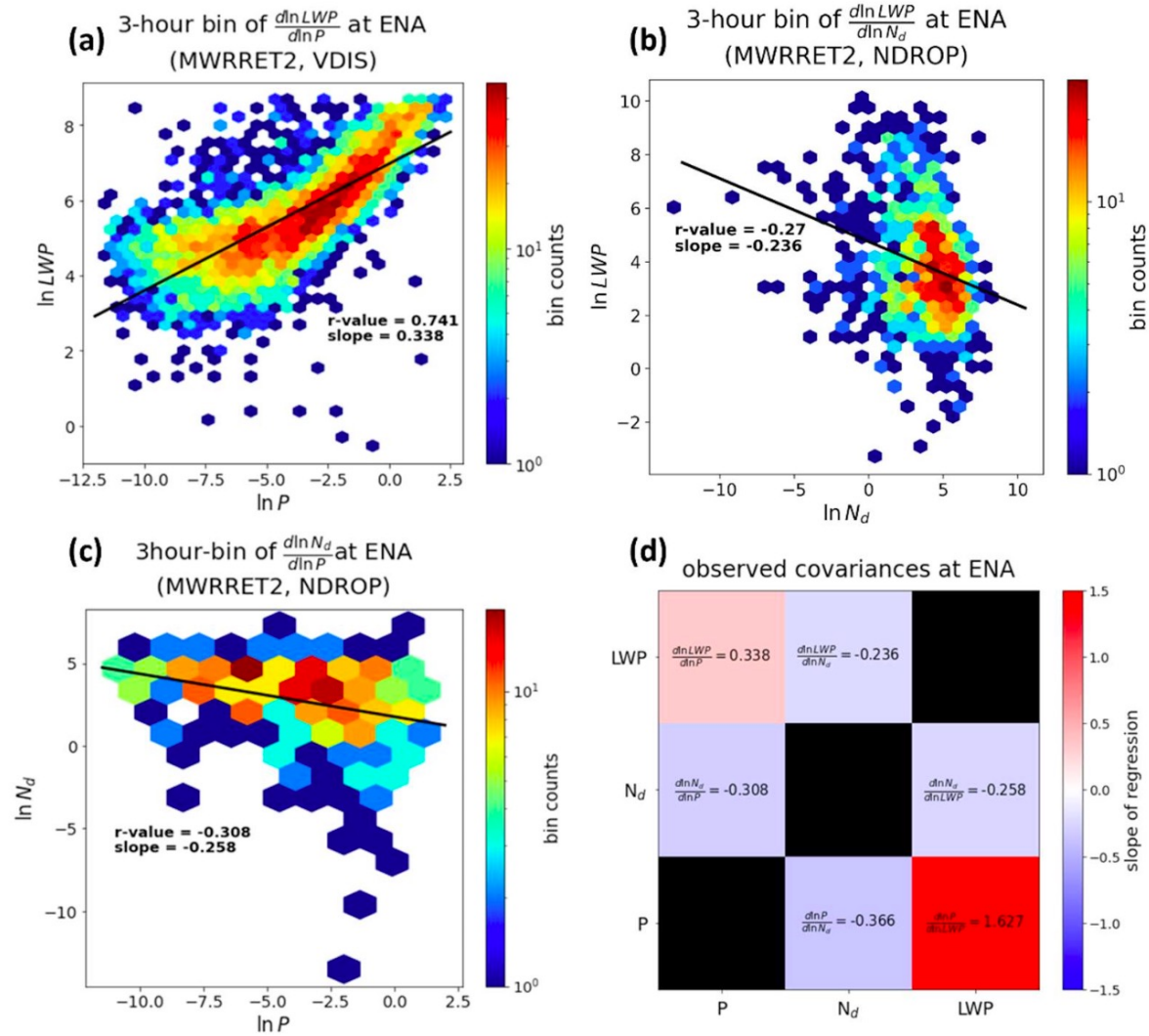
Droplet number concentration from NDROP VAP ($\#/\text{cc}$)



Precipitation rate from video disdrometer (mm/hr)



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

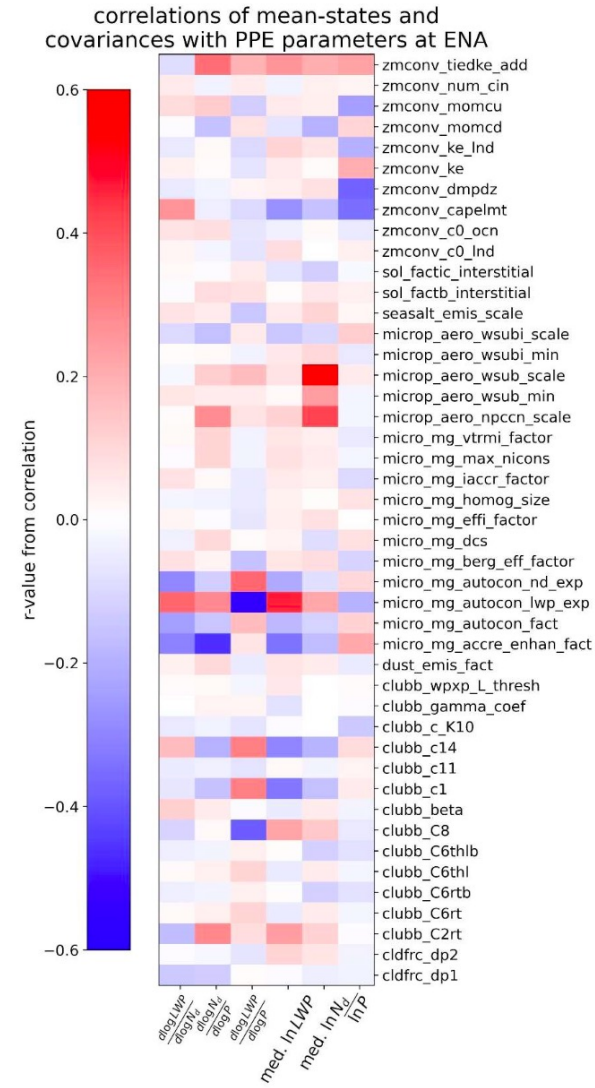


Causally-aware constraints on aerosol-cloud adjustments from surface observations
 Mikkelsen et al. 2024 (ACP, in prep)



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

- We can perform the same analysis in the CAM6 PPE.
- Allows us to look at how processes project onto observables.

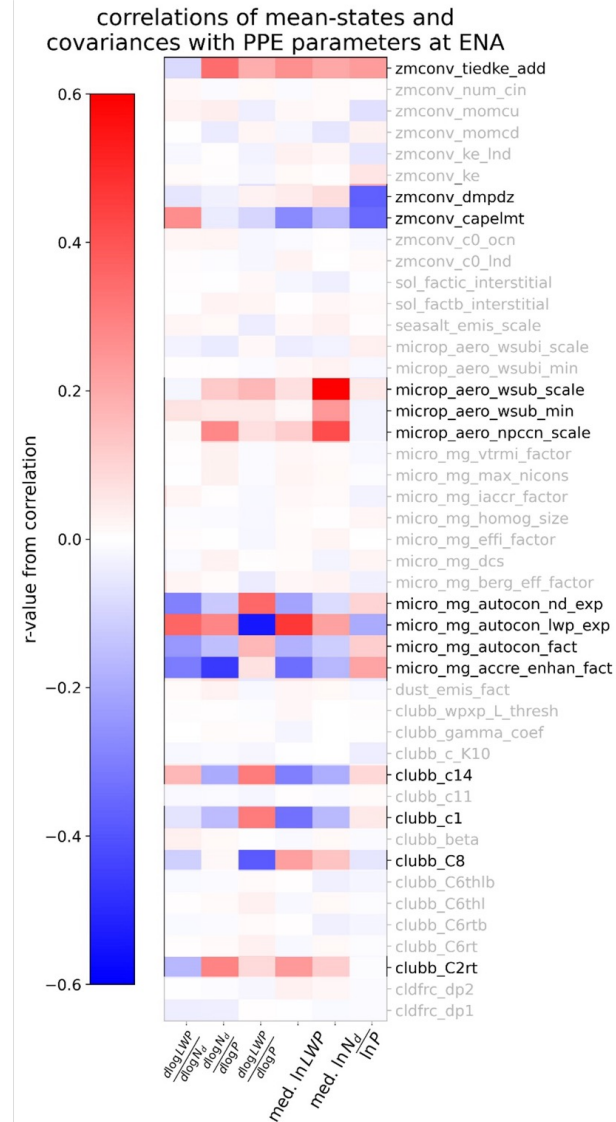


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Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

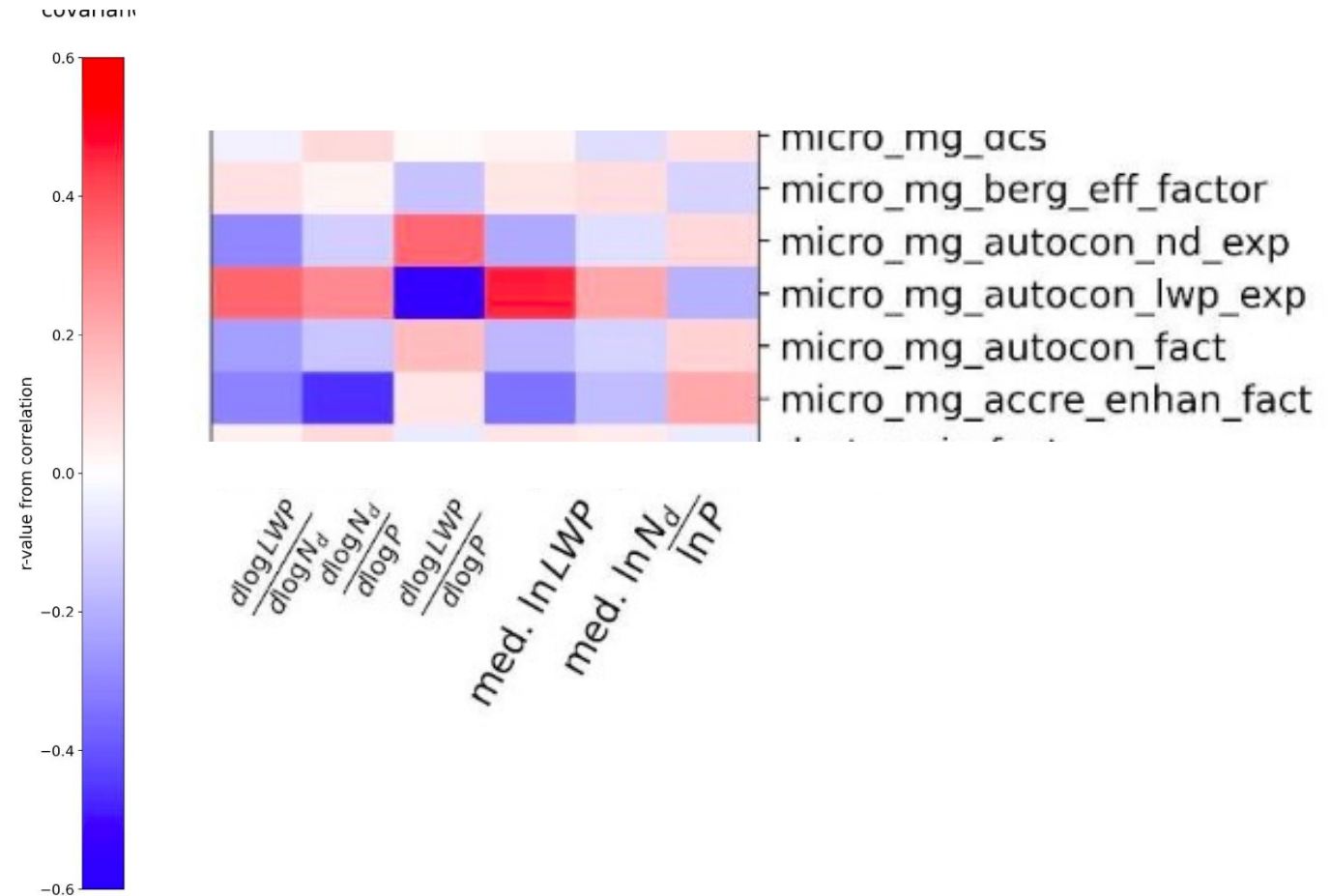
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Causally-aware constraints on aerosol-cloud adjustments from surface observations
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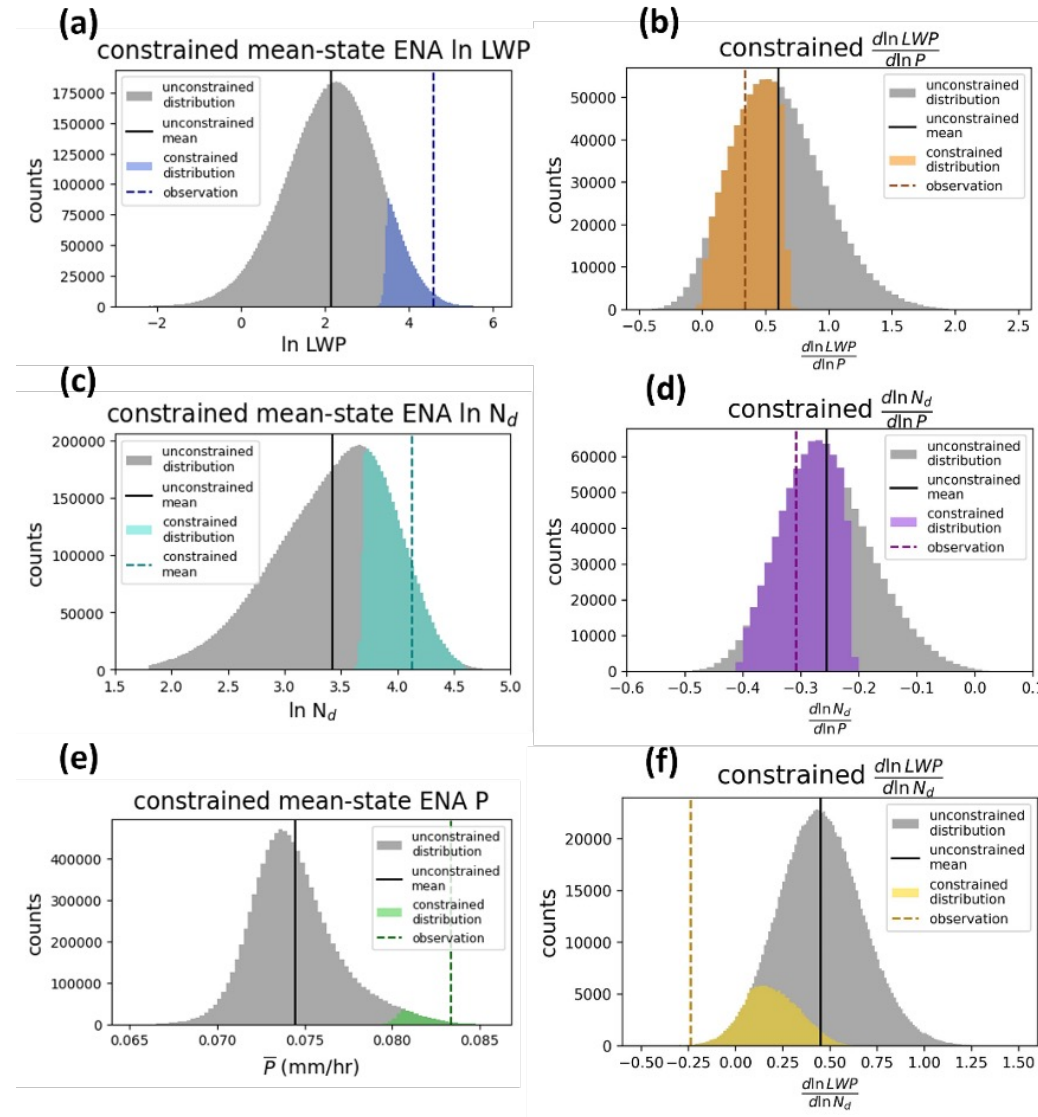
Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

- We can see linkages to autoconversion.
- We can also see a strong covariance between observables and accretion.



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

- The CAM6 PPE is capable of mimicking the negative correlation between N_d and LWP in observations.

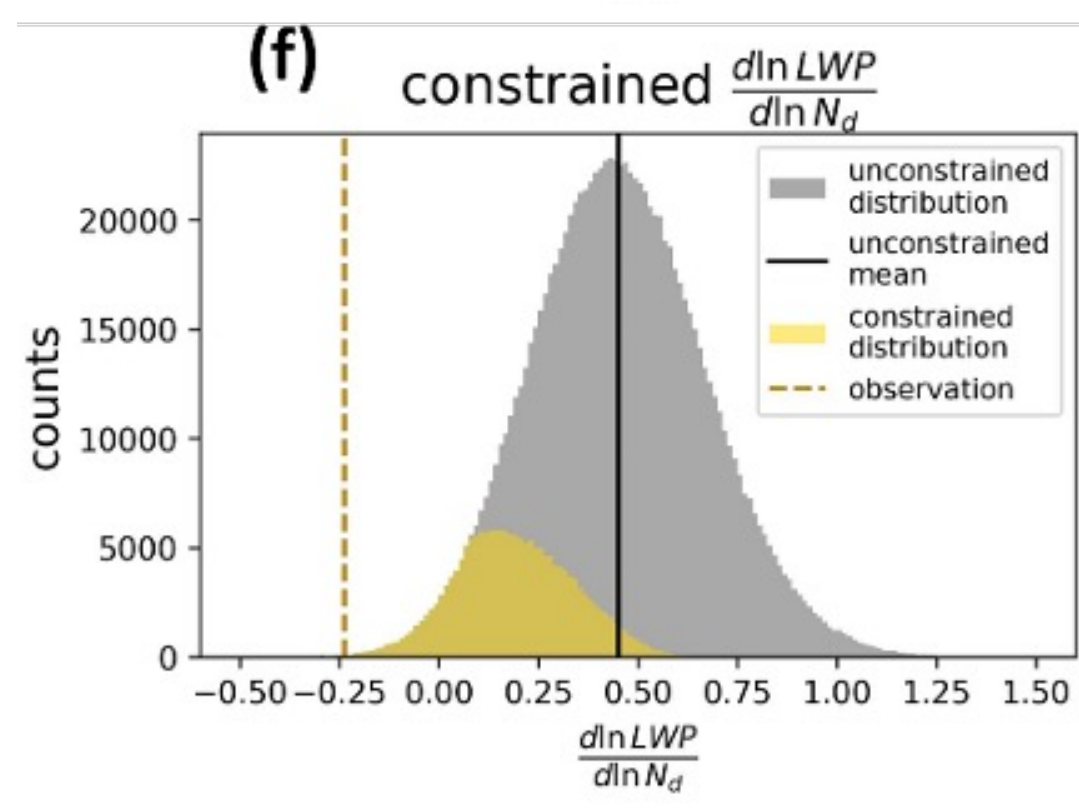


Causally-aware constraints on aerosol-cloud adjustments from surface observations
Mikkelsen et al. 2024 (ACP, in prep)



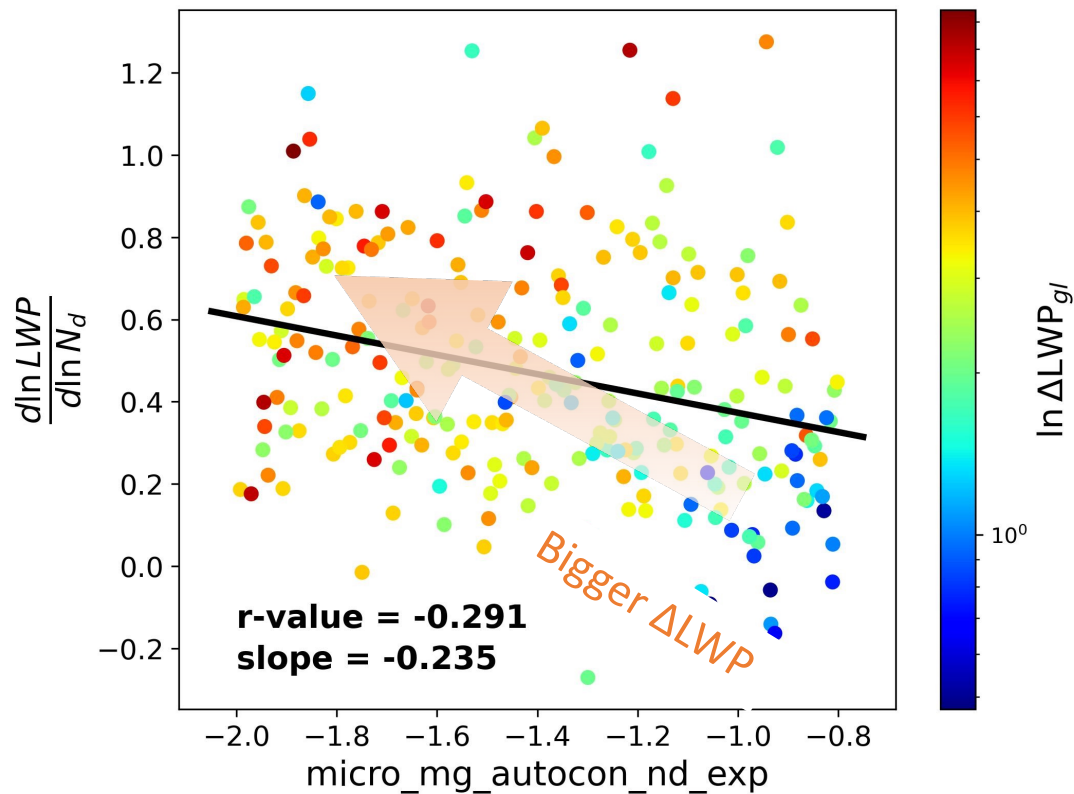
Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments

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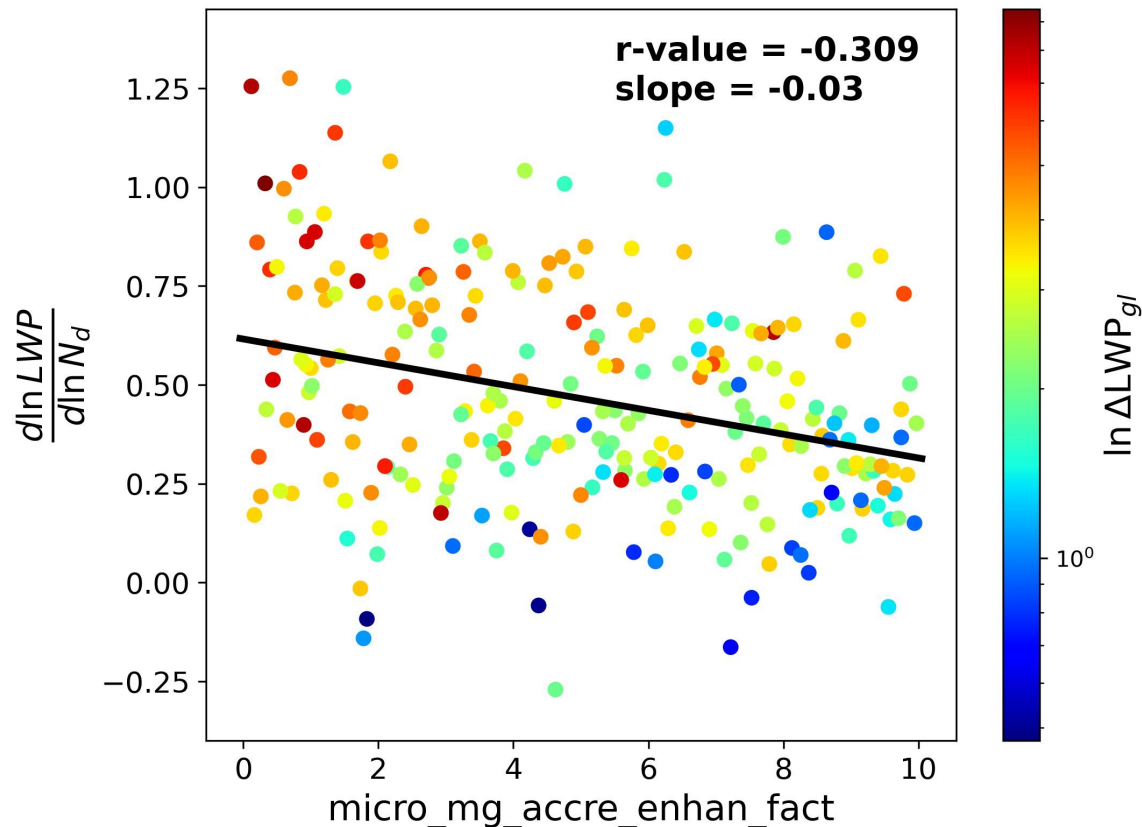
Causally-aware constraints on aerosol-cloud adjustments from surface observations
Mikkelsen et al. 2024 (ACP, in prep)

correlation of $\frac{d\ln LWP}{d\ln N_d}$
with `micro_mg_autocon_nd_exp`



← Stronger precipitation suppression

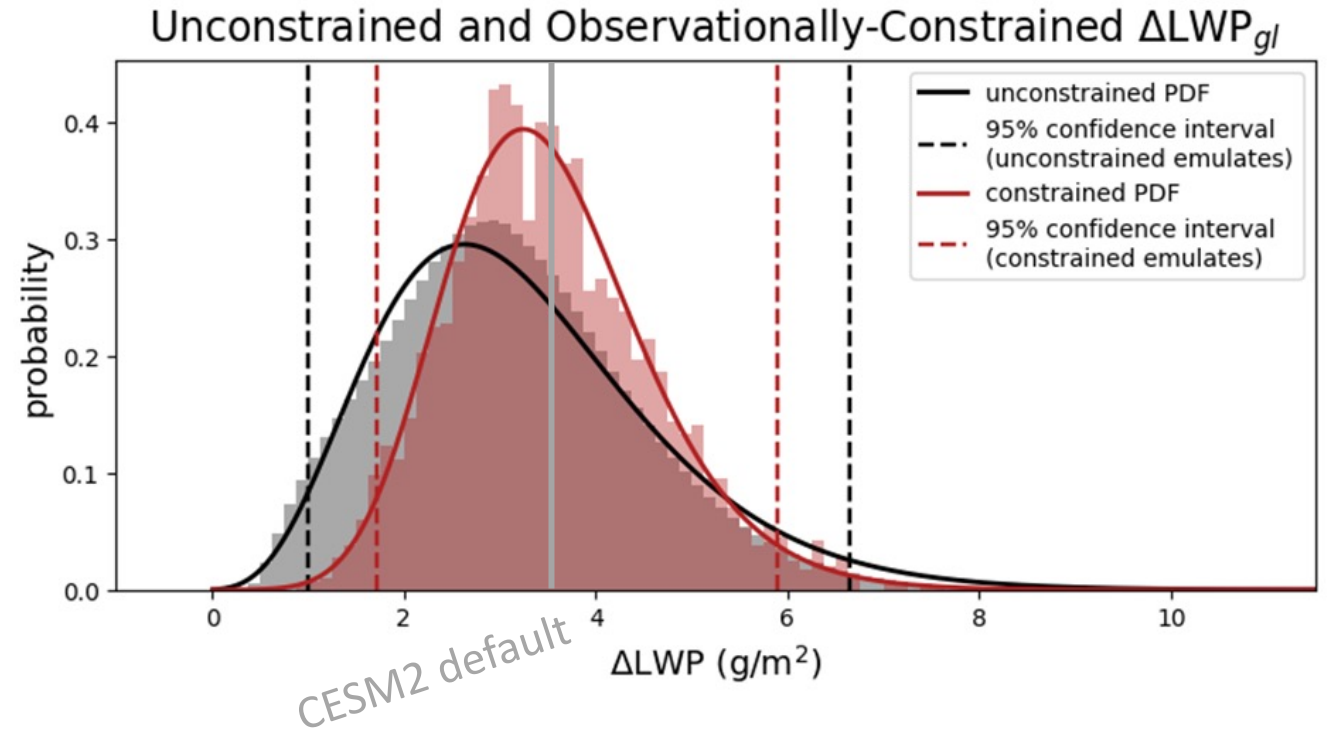
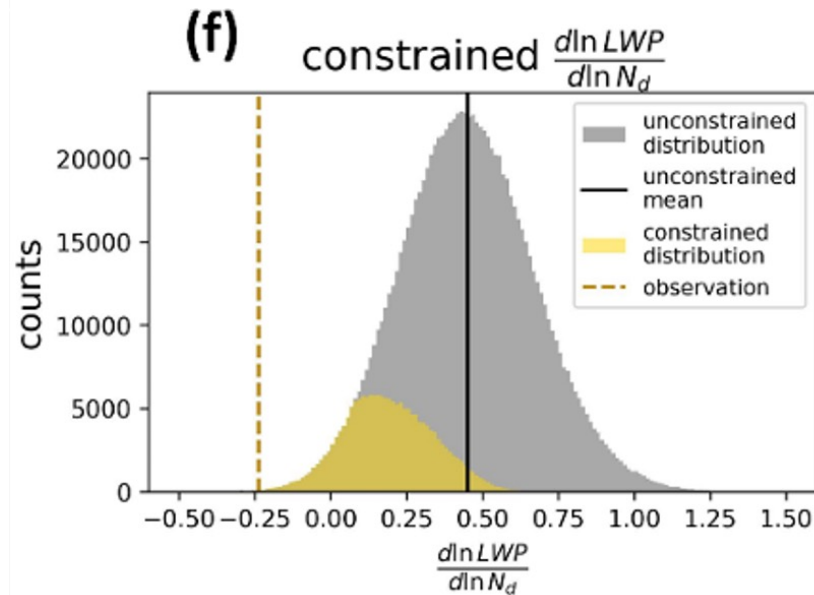
correlation of $\frac{d\ln LWP}{d\ln N_d}$
with `micro_mg_accr_enhanc_fact`



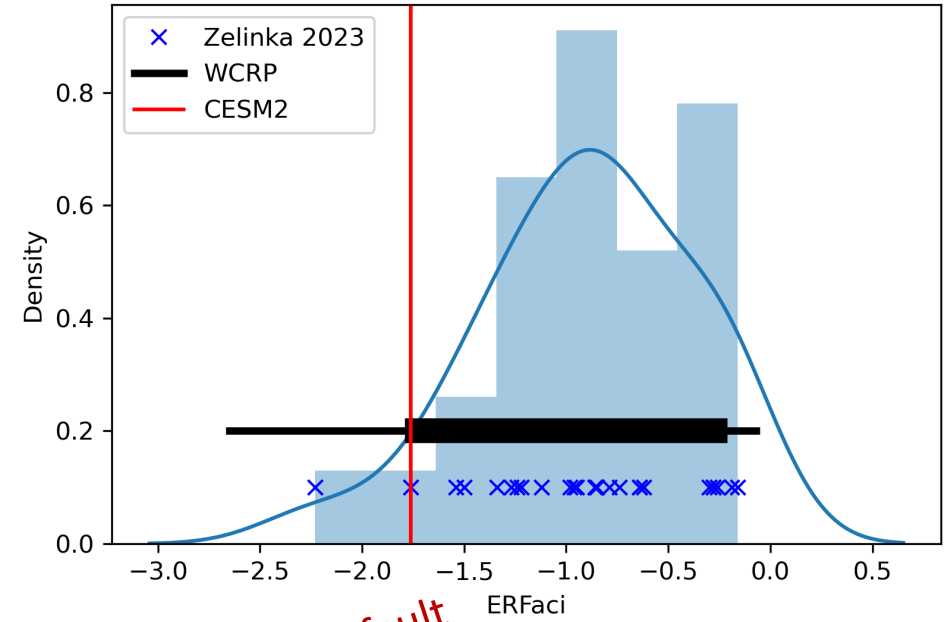
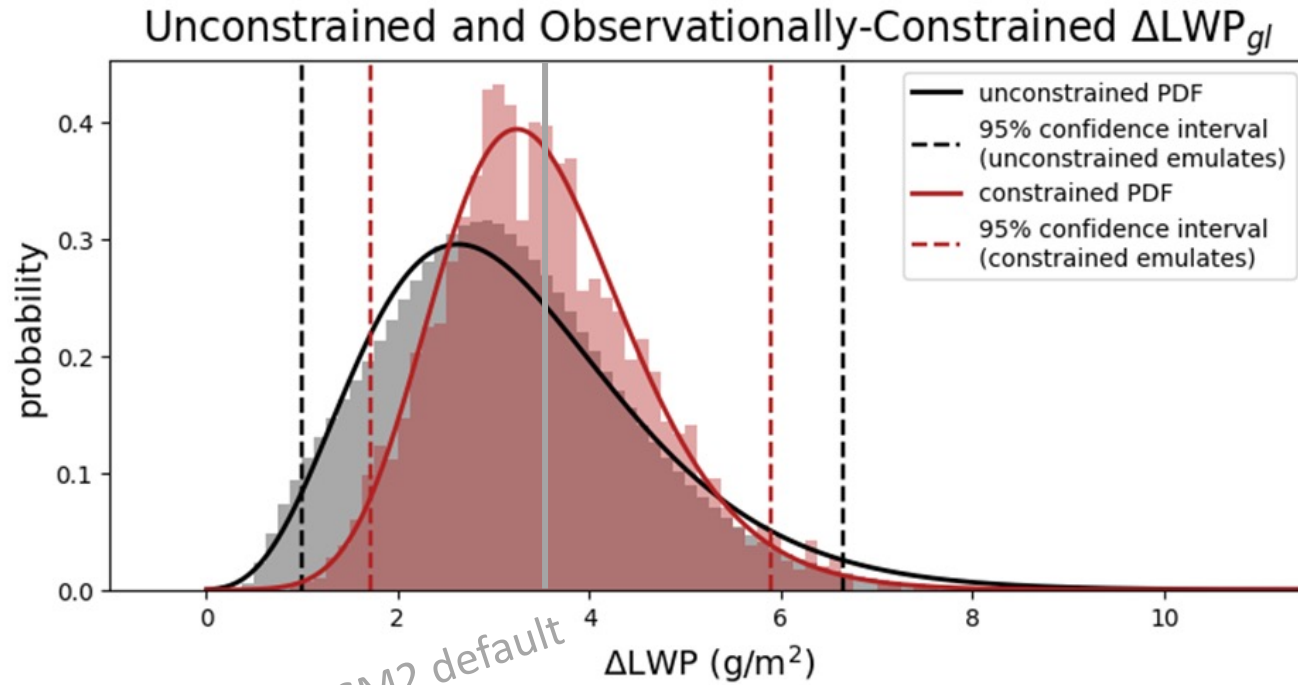
→ Stronger accretion



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments



Using ARM to constrain aerosol-cloud adjustments



Summary

- Preliminary results illustrate the utility of leveraging ARM and a PPE to understand processes and predict climate.
- Jacqueline and Andrew are working fast and we have a pre-alpha PPE working in E3SMv2 that is very flexible.
- A stub right now, but check out our GitHub (<https://github.com/PROCEED-ESM>) – we will keep updating this throughout the project.
- More of these themes discussed by Johannes Muelmenstaedt Aug 29 in this webinar series!

Relevant CLIVAR workshop October 28-30 at University of Wyoming – abstract submission opening next month



Micro2Macro

Origins of Climate Change Uncertainty

Image credit: Jeremy Young and Gabor Vali

The graphic features the title 'Micro2Macro' in a large, bold, white serif font, with 'Origins of Climate Change Uncertainty' in a smaller, white, italicized serif font below it. A white horizontal line separates the two lines of text. To the right of the text is a circular image showing a cross-section of the Earth with a satellite in orbit, a colorful atmospheric layer, and a grey, textured surface representing the ground or ocean. The background is black.