A systematic approach to model evaluation, using a global aerosol model

Lindsay Collins (I.a.collins@leeds.ac.uk) Ken Carslaw, Kirsty Pringle, Graham Mann and Dominick Spracklen

7th April 2011



Science Question



- Multi-model ensembles tell us about diversity
- More complex more models don't always perform better
- Do more complex models have greater explanatory power or do parameter uncertainties dominate?

Why do models give such diverse results? Which processes are being affecting model output?

The Approach



- Understand the effects of parameter uncertainty in individual models
- Compare important processes between different models

Carry out a sensitivity analysis to identify the most important parameter uncertainties



Sensitivity analysis of complex computer codes



- Use variance-based sensitivity analysis, Saltelli (2000)
- To quantify the sensitivity of output to model parameters need to include interaction effects in a non-linear model
- Need to study output given simultaneous parameter changes
- The number of runs required is too high for complex environmental models





Emulation

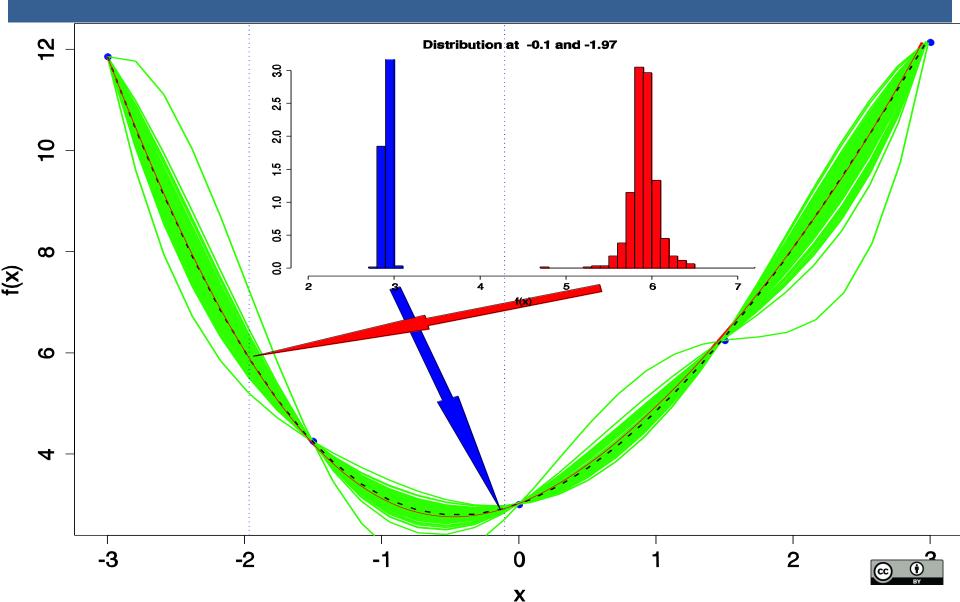


- Estimate the output given every possible parameter combination conditioned on a few model runs – an emulator
- Carry out the sensitivity analysis with the emulator (Oakley and O'Hagan, 2004)
- Here, the Gaussian process emulator is used

The Gaussian Emulation Machine for Sensitivity Analysis (Kennedy, 2004) http://ctcd.group.shef.ac.uk/gem.html



A 1-dimensional GP emulator UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

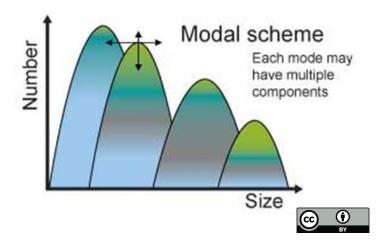


The Model

- The sensitivity analysis is applied to the GLOMAP model (Mann, 2010)
- The Global Model of Aerosol Processes
- Part of AEROCOM
- Simulates the evolution of global aerosol
- This includes sulphate, sea-salt, dust, black carbon and particulate organic matter
- Concentrating on the output cloud condensation nuclei (CCN)



http://researchpages.net/glomap/



Emulation of GLOMAP



- Study CCN sensitivity to 8 GLOMAP parameters
- Include emission factors and model parameters

Have 80 runs of GLOMAP chosen by a space-filling Latin Hypercube

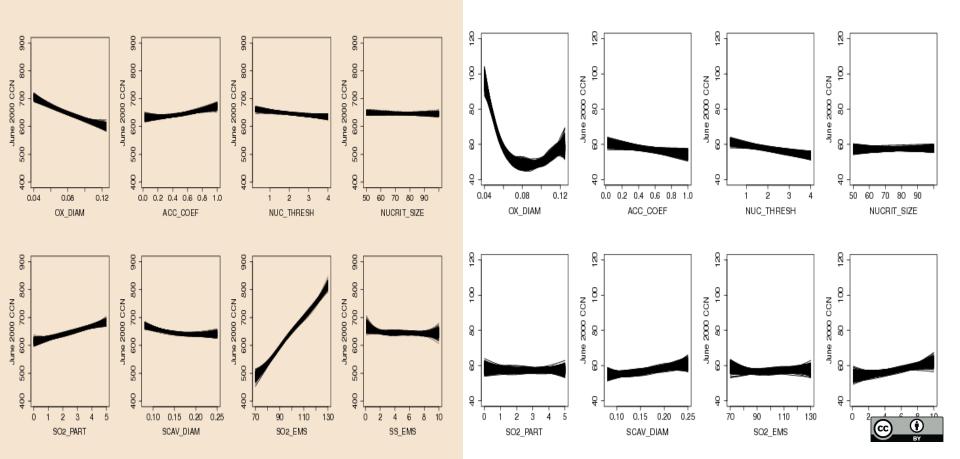
- With same 80 GLOMAP runs build different emulators for different regions and altitudes
- What is the primary source of uncertainty in CCN?



Surface CCN main effects

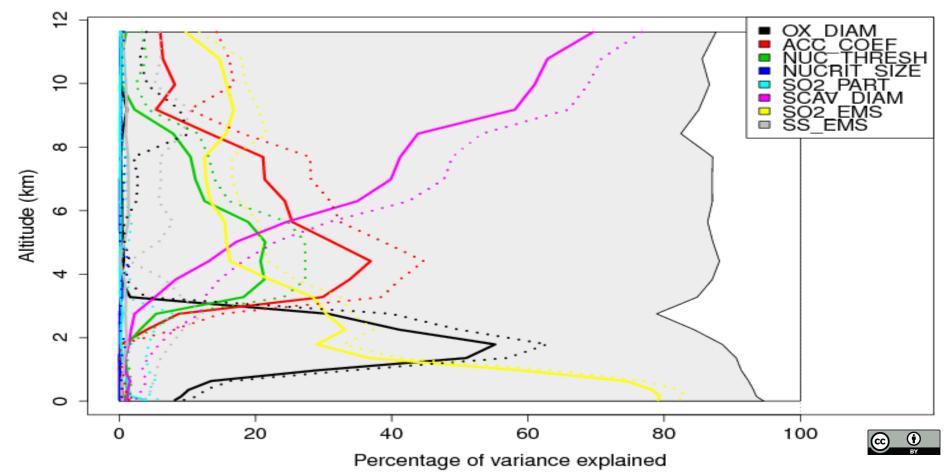


 Emulator built with June 2000 surface CCN in London and Pacific and parameter perturbations for 80 GLOMAP runs



London profile CCN sensitivities UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

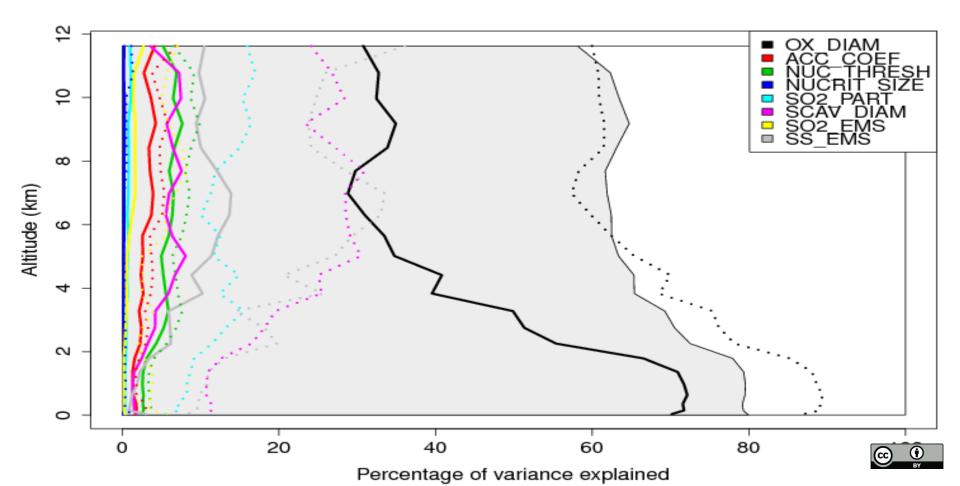
 Separate emulator for London CCN at each model level – variance in CCN partitioned to 8 sources



Pacific profile CCN sensitivities



• More interactions apparent here







- Shown how a few model runs can be used to produce multiple analyses and comprehensively evaluate a model
- Shown how parameter uncertainties can affect model output – a ranked list
- Research can be focussed on improving the important uncertainties
- Sensitivities between models can be compared to help understand diversity
- Model complexity required can be studied using parameter sensitivities



References



Aerosol model

http://researchpages.net/glomap/

- Mann, G., Carslaw, K., Spracklen, D., Ridley, D., Manktelow, P., Chipperfield, M., Pickering, S., and Johnson, C. (2010). Description and evaluation of GLOMAP-mode: a modal global aerosol microphysics model for the UKCA composition-climate model, Geoscientific Model Development, 3, 519–551.
- Spracklen, D., Pringle, K., Carslaw, K., Chipperfield, M., and Mann, G. (2005). A global offline model of size resolved aerosol microphysics: II. Identification of key uncertainties, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 5, 3233–3250.

Statistics

www.mucm.ac.uk/toolkit

- Bastos, L. and O'Hagan, A. (2009). Diagnostics for Gaussian Process Emulators, Technometrics, 4, 425–438.
- O'Hagan, A. (2006). Bayesian analysis of computer code outputs: A tutorial, Reliability Engineering and System Safety, 91, 1290–1300.
- Oakley, J. and O'Hagan, A. (2004). Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of complex models: a Bayesian approach, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B, 66, 751–769.
- Kennedy, M. (2004). The GEM software project, Tech. Rep. http://www.ctcd.group.shef.ac.uk/gem.html, Centre for Terrestrial Carbon Dynamics (CTCD).

