

Parametric sensitivity analysis of precipitation at global and local scales in CAM5

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Science Questions:

1. Are there parameters that can dramatically influence the precipitation in CAM5?
2. If yes, how does the parametric sensitivity vary with scale/region/season?
3. Does the parametric sensitivity change with the sampling method or accompanying parameters?
4. What is the relative contribution from individual parameters versus their interactions?
5. What is overall relative importance/sensitivity of aerosol and cloud related parameters in affecting the precipitation characteristics?

Answering these questions could help:

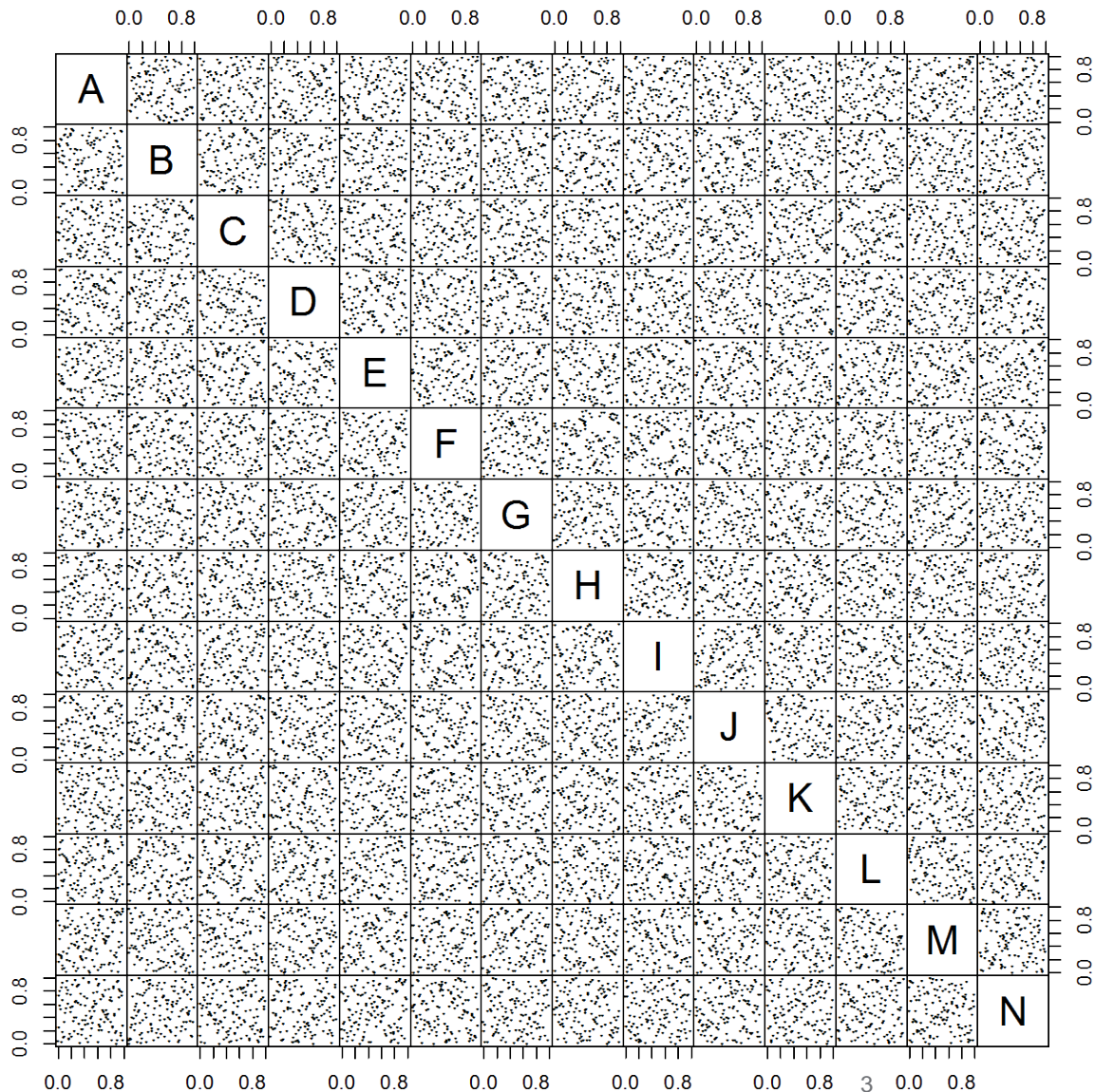
1. better understand the CAM5 model behavior and physical processes associated with the parameter uncertainties and external forcings
2. guide model tuning
3. calibrate and optimize model performance

C-Ensemble (LHP) and A-Ensemble (QMC)



Pacific Northwest
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- **LLNL: C-Ensemble**
 - Latin Hypercube
 - 22 parameters
 - 1100 sample sets (forward simulations)
 - Each simulation: 5-yr
 - Each parameters is sampled 1100 times

- **PNNL: A-Ensemble**
 - Quasi Monte Carlo
 - 16 parameters
 - 256 sample sets
 - Each simulation: 5-yr
 - Each parameter is sampled 256 times.

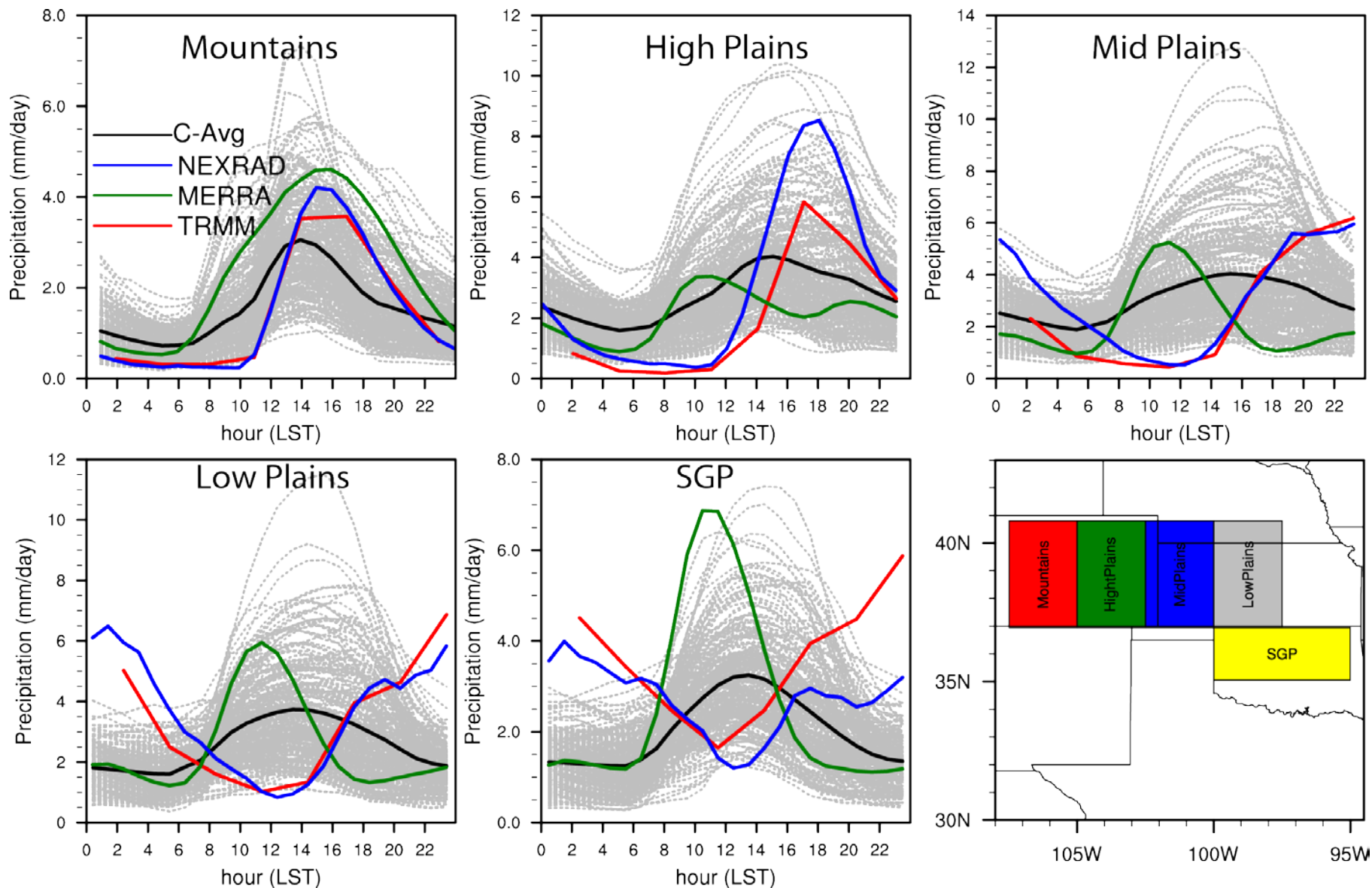
CESM/CAM5 Uncertain Parameters of Interest (C-Ensemble)

#	Parameter Name	Range			Description	Namelist Prefix	File Name (.F90)
		Low	Default	High			
1	rhminh	0.65	0.80	0.85	Threshold relative humidity for stratiform high clouds	cldfrc_	cloud_fraction
2	rhminl	0.80	0.8875	0.99	Threshold relative humidity for stratiform low clouds	cldfrc_	cloud_fraction
3	alfa	0.05	0.10	0.60	Maximum cloud downdraft mass flux fraction	zmconv_	zm_conv
4	c0_lnd	1.0e-3	0.0059	0.01	<i>Deep</i> convection precipitation efficiency over land	zmconv_	zm_conv
5	c0_ocn	1.0e-3	0.045	0.1	<i>Deep</i> convection precipitation efficiency over ocean	zmconv_	zm_conv
6	dmpdz	-2.0e-3	-1.0e-3	-0.2e-3	Parcel fractional mass entrainment rate	zmconv_	zm_conv
7	ke	0.5e-6	1.0e-6	10.0e-6	Evaporation efficiency of precipitation	zmconv_	zm_conv
8	tau	1800.0	3600.0	28800.0	Time scale for consumption rate deep CAPE	zmconv_	zm_conv
9	ai	350.0	700.0	1400.0	Fall speed parameter for cloud ice	no nml	cldwat2m_micro
10	as	5.86	11.72	23.44	Fall speed parameter for snow	no nml	cldwat2m_micro
11	cdnl	0.0	0.0	1.0e+7	Lower bound on droplet number	no nml	cldwat2m_micro
12	dcs	100e-6	400e-6	500e-6	Autoconversion size threshold for ice to snow	no nml	cldwat2m_micro
13	eii	0.001	0.1	1.0	Collection efficiency aggregation ice	no nml	cldwat2m_micro
14	qcvar	0.5	2.0	5.0	Inverse relative variance of sub-grid cloud water	no nml	cldwat2m_micro
15	a2l	10.0	30.0	50.0	Moist entrainment enhancement parameter	no nml	eddy_diff
16	criqc	0.5	0.7	1.5	Maximum updraft condensate	nml/add	uwshcu
17	kevp	1.0e-6	2.0e-6	20.0e-6	Evaporative efficiency	nml/add	uwshcu
18	rkm	8.0	14.0	16.0	Updraft lateral mixing efficiency	nml/add	uwshcu
19	rpen	1.0	5.0	10.0	Penetrative updraft entrainment efficiency	uwshcu_	uwshcu
20	e_dust	0.21	0.43	0.86	Dust emission tuning factor	aerosol_	aerosol_intr^
21	wsubimax	0.1	0.2	1.0	Maximum subgrid vertical velocity for ice nucl	x	microp_aero
22	Wsubmin	0.0	0.2	1.0	Minimum subgrid vertical velocity for liquid nucl	x	microp_aero

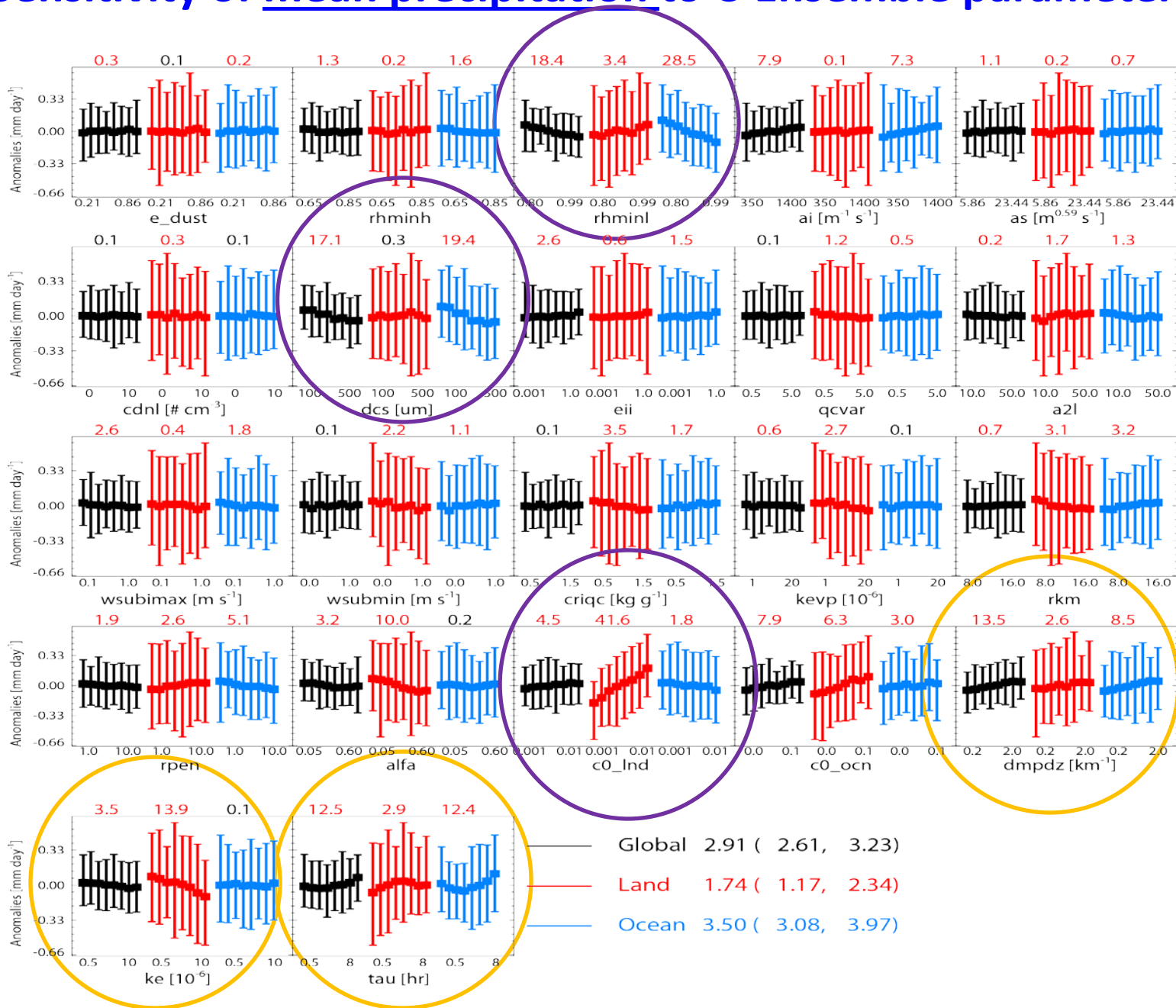
CESM/CAM5 Uncertain Parameters of Interest (A-Ensemble)

#	Parameter Name	Range			Description	Namelist Prefix	File Name (.F90)	
		Low	Default	High				
1	ai	350.0	700.0	1400.0	Fall speed parameter for cloud ice	cldwatmi_	cldwat2m_micro	M
2	as	5.86	11.72	23.44	Fall speed parameter for snow	cldwatmi_	cldwat2m_micro	M
3	cdnl	0.0	0.0	10.0e+6	Cloud droplet number limiter	cldwatmi_	cldwat2m_micro	LGE
4	dcs	100.0e-6	400.0e-6	500.0e-6	Autoconversion size threshold for ice to snow	cldwatmi_	cldwat2m_micro	M
5	wsubmin	0.0	0.2	1.0	Minimum sub-grid vertical velocity	micropa_	microp_aero	LGE
6	e_dust	0.21	0.35	0.86	Dust emission tuning factor		aerosol_intr	LGE
7	e_sst	0.5	1.0	2.0	Sea salt emission tuning factor		progsseasalt_intr	LGE
8	e_soag	0.5	1.5	2.0	SOA (g) emission scaling factor		emission file	LGE
9	e_acnum	0.3	1.0	5.0	Number emission scaling factor for fossil fuel aerosol		emission file	LGE
10	sol_factic	0.2	0.4	0.8	Solubility factor for the removal of interstitial aerosols in convective clouds		mz_aerosols_intr	LGE
11	sol_facti	0.5	1	1	Solubility factor for cloud-borne aerosols in stratiform clouds		mz_aerosols_intr	LGE
12	ref_dust	0.001	0.005	0.01	Visible imag refractive index for dust		modal_aero_init_data	LGE
13	e_so2	0	1	2	emission tuning factor for SO2			
14	e_bc	0	1	3	emission tuning factor for BC			
15	e_pom	0	1	3	emission tuning factor for POM		modal_aero_init_data	LGE
16	e_so4f	0	0.025	0.05	emission tuning factor for sulfates		modal_aero_init_data	LGE

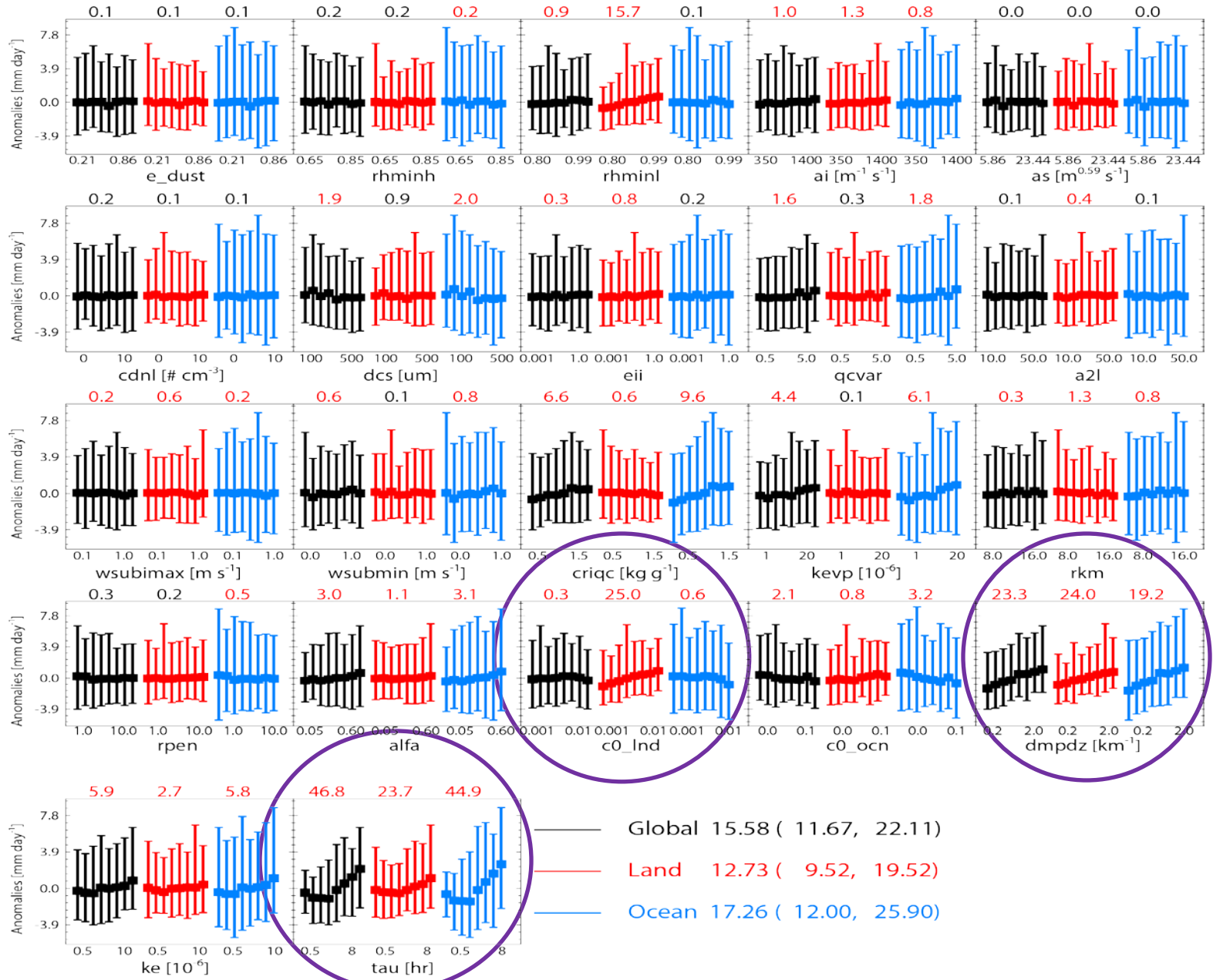
Diurnal cycle of precipitation at five CONUS regions from observation and a subset of C-Ensemble CAM5 simulations (gray dashed lines)



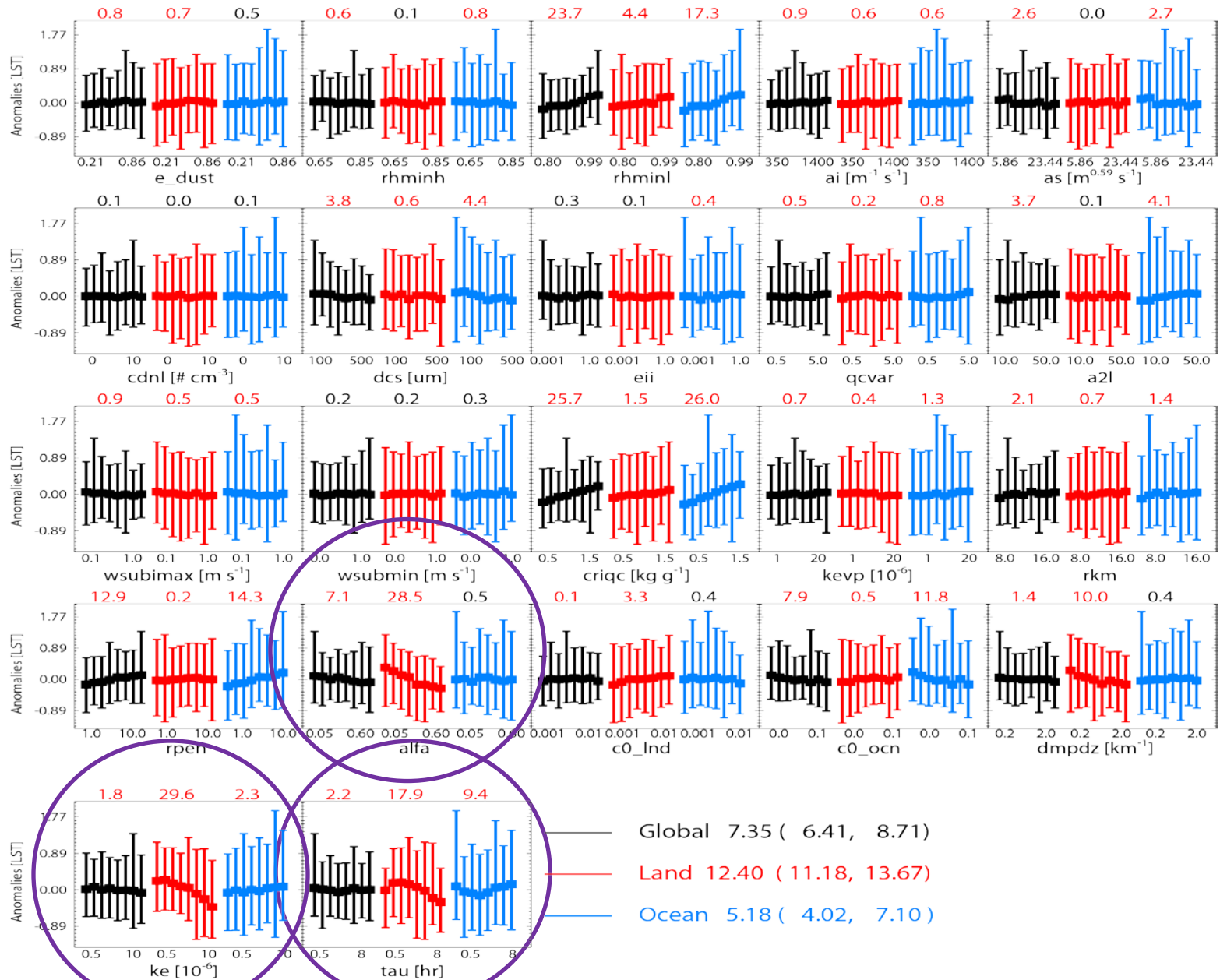
Sensitivity of mean precipitation to C-Ensemble parameters



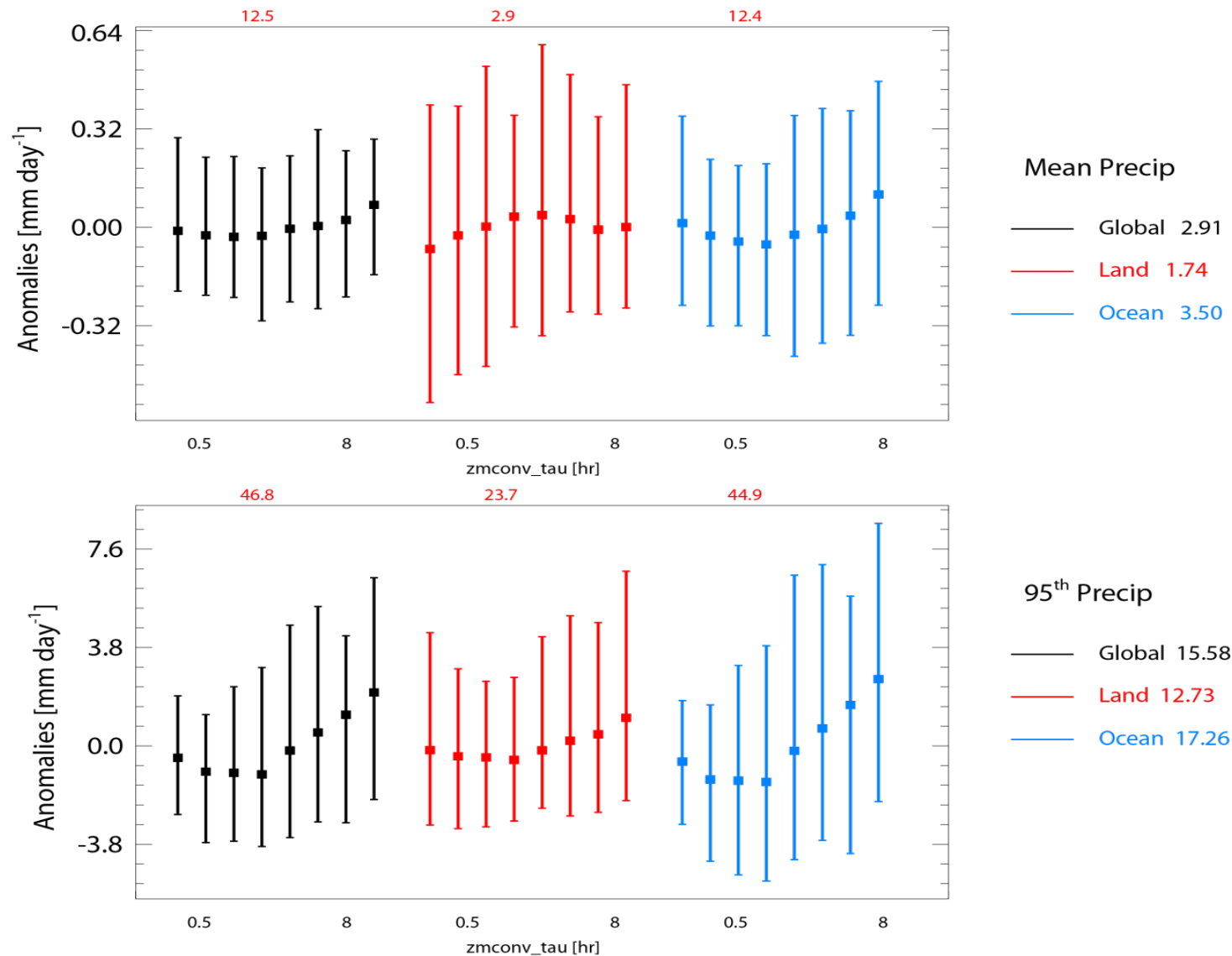
Sensitivity of 95th precipitation to C-Ensemble parameters



Sensitivity of phase of PDC to C-Ensemble parameters



CAPE consumption time scale (tau)

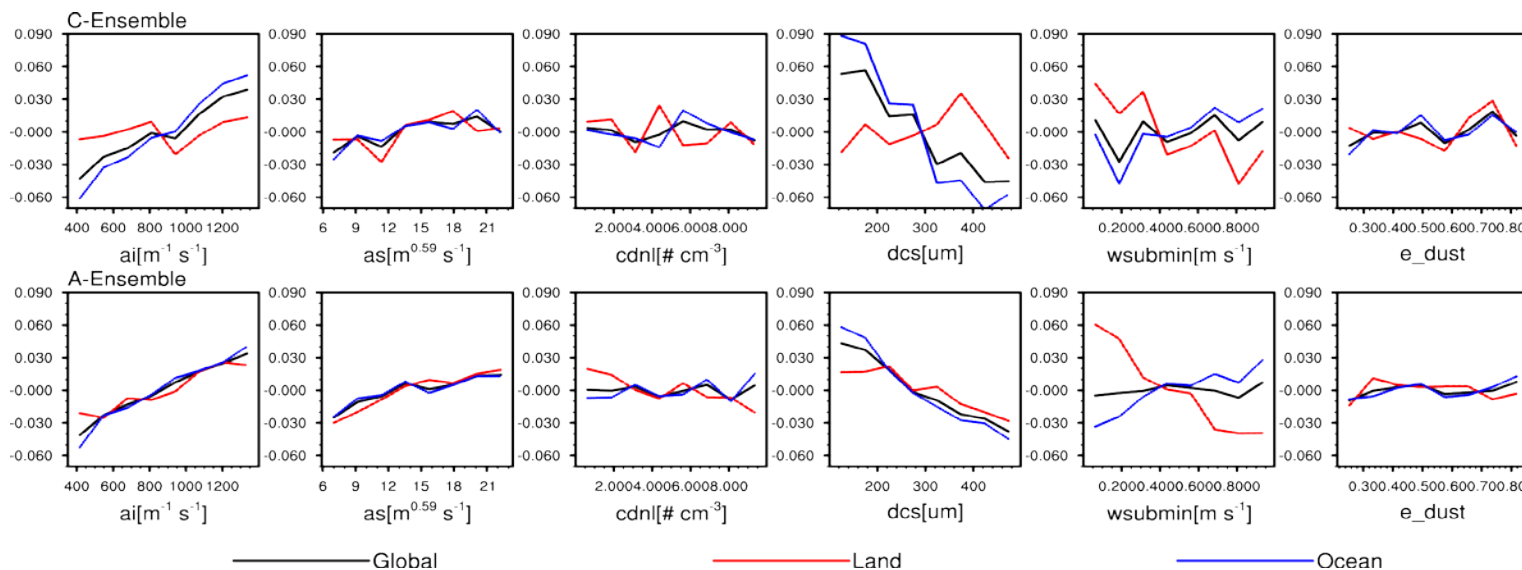


Relative contribution (%) of each parameter to the total variance of global mean precipitation

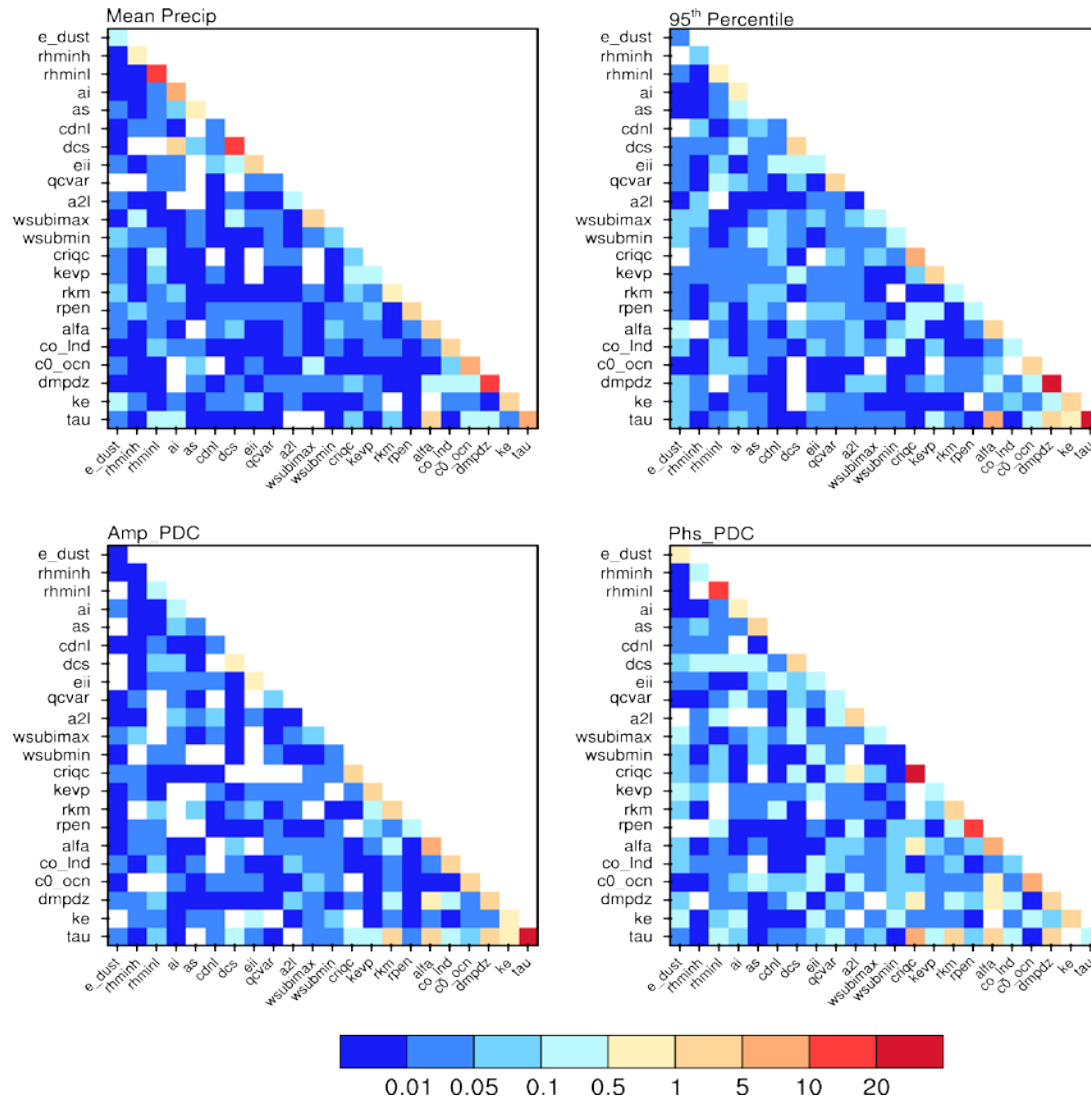
Six common parameters in C- and A-Ensemble

Parameters	Global		Land		Ocean	
	C-Ensemble	A-Ensemble	C-Ensemble	A-Ensemble	C-Ensemble	A-Ensemble
ai	<u>29.3</u>	<u>37.1</u>	7.2	<u>14.6</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>31.4</u>
as	<u>4.0</u>	<u>9.3</u>	10.2	<u>10.6</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>5.1</u>
cdnl	0.5	0.1	6.8	<u>5.4</u>	0.5	<u>1.0</u>
dcs	<u>61.8</u>	<u>52.7</u>	13.2	<u>14.0</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>51.6</u>
wsubmin	0.8	0.2	<u>51.2</u>	<u>54.1</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>9.9</u>
emis_dust	3.6	0.6	11.4	0.6	2.2	<u>1.1</u>

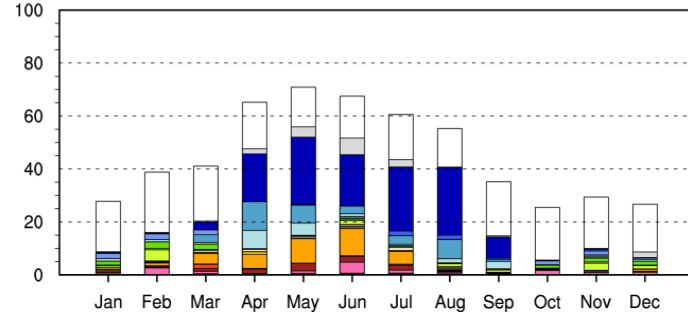
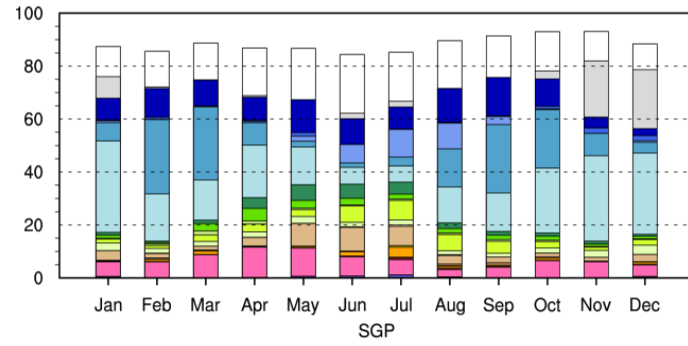
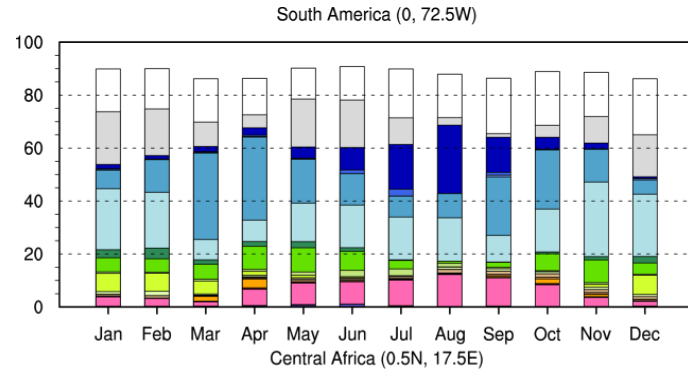
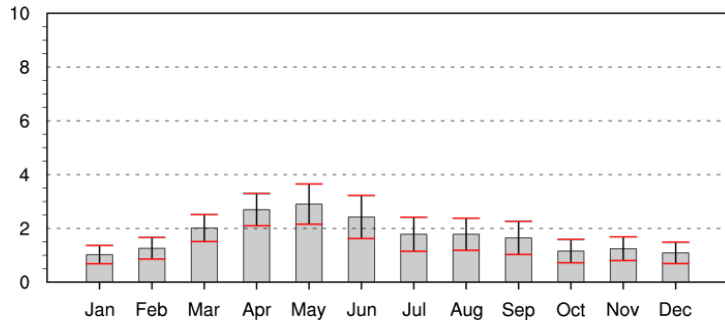
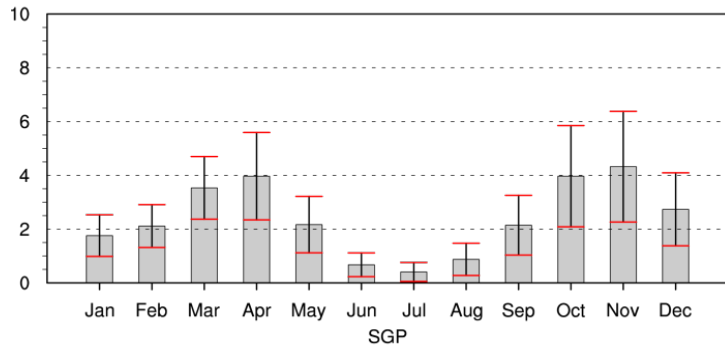
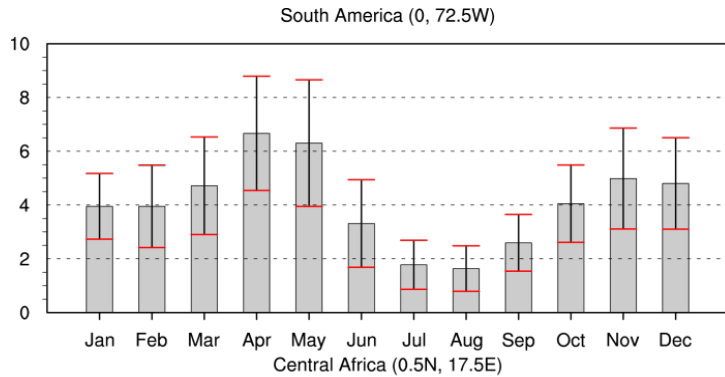
Responses of global mean precipitation to the six common parameters



Relative contributions (%) of individual parameter and their interactions (C-Ensemble)



Seasonal Variability of Sensitivity

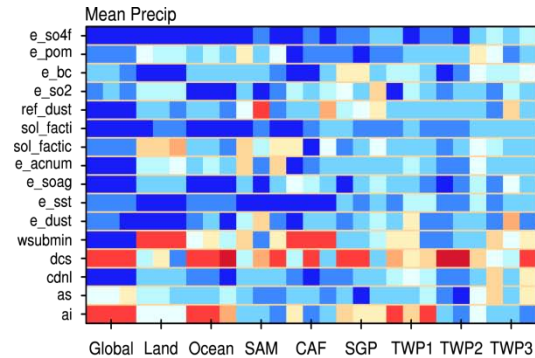
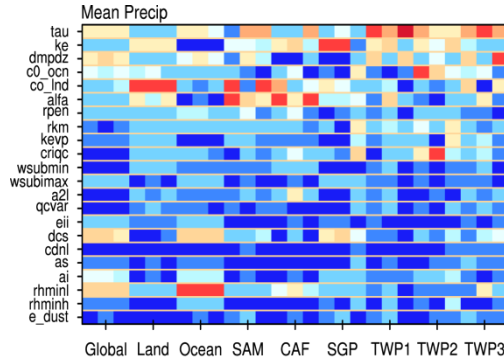


Sensitivity of each parameter at different region/scale/season

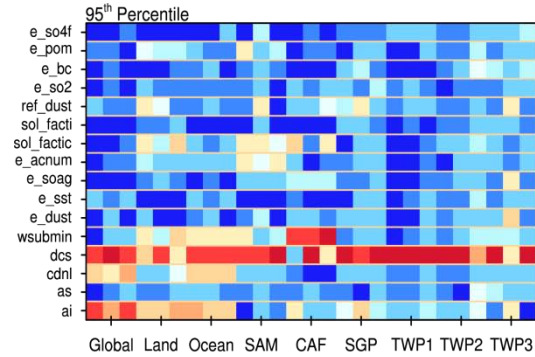
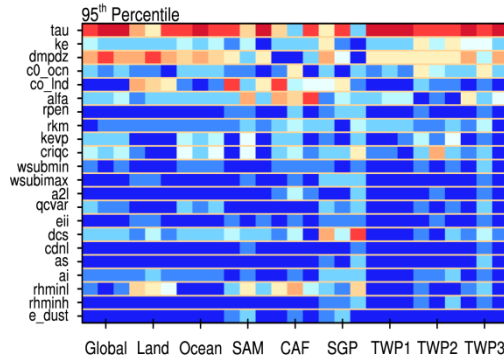
C-Ensemble

A-ensemble

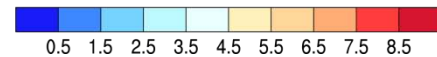
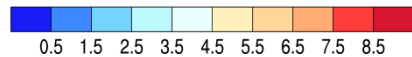
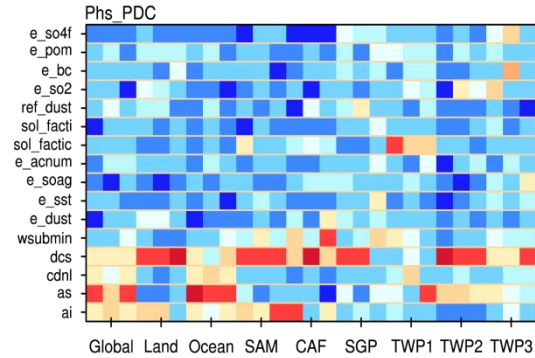
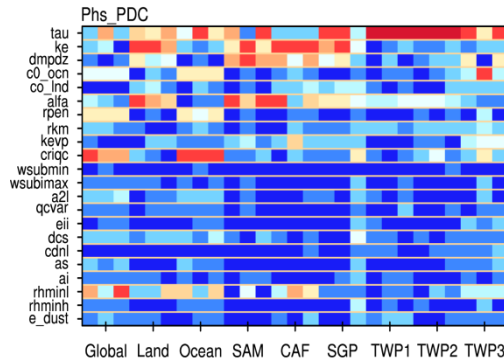
Mean precipitation



95th precipitation



Phase of PDC



- We investigated the sensitivity of precipitation characteristics to dozens of uncertain parameters mainly related to cloud and aerosol processes in the CAM5.
- Most sensitive parameters to
Mean Precip: *c0_Ind*, *rhminl*, *dcs*, *tau*, *dmpdz*, and *ke*
Extreme Precip: *tau* (~50% total variance), *c0_Ind*, *dmpdz*
Phase of Diurnal Cycle: *ke*, *alfa* and *tau*
*Precipitation not monotonically respond to *tau* (a turning point ~ 1.75 hours)
- The influence of individual parameters does not depend on the sampling approach applied or concomitant parameters selected.
- The total variance for precipitation is primarily contributed by the individual parameters (75-90% in total), and their interactions contribute to the rest of total variance explained.

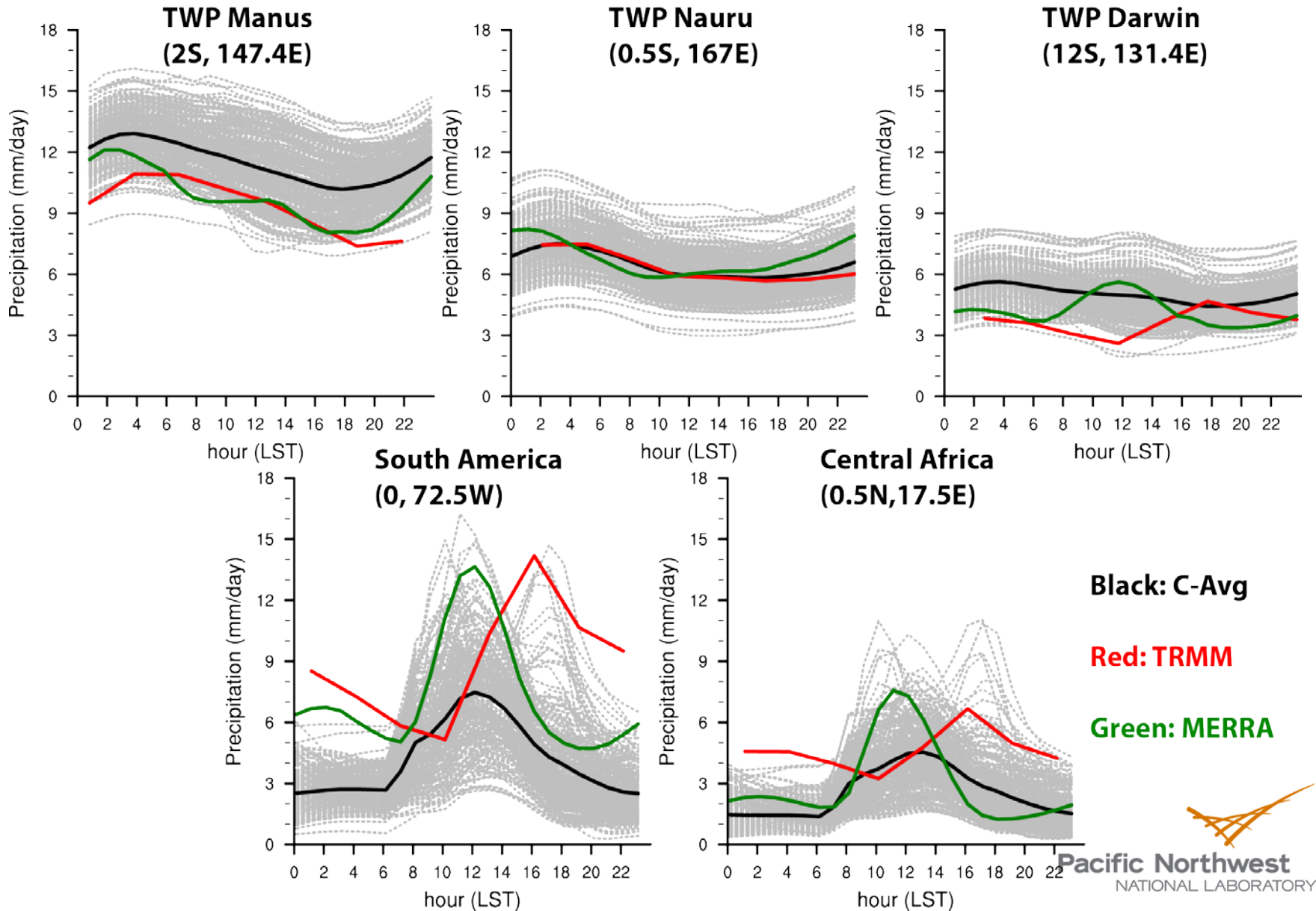
Uncertainty Quantification (UQ) Activities at PNNL (Atmosphere)

- Quantifying parameter uncertainty and sensitivity:
 - Zhao et al., 2013 (CAM5, radiation flux and cloud forcing);
 - Qian et al., 2014 (CAM5, precipitation including extremes and diurnal cycle)
 - Guo, Wang, Qian et al., 2014 (CAM5 CLUBB)
 - Wan et al., 2014 (Long-term run vs. short-term ensembles)

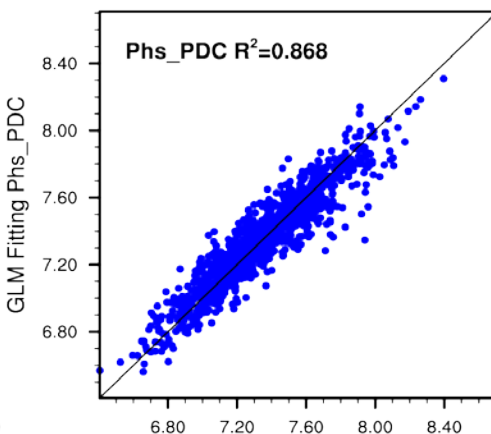
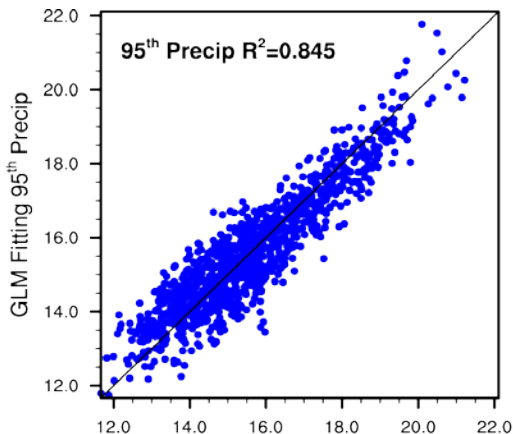
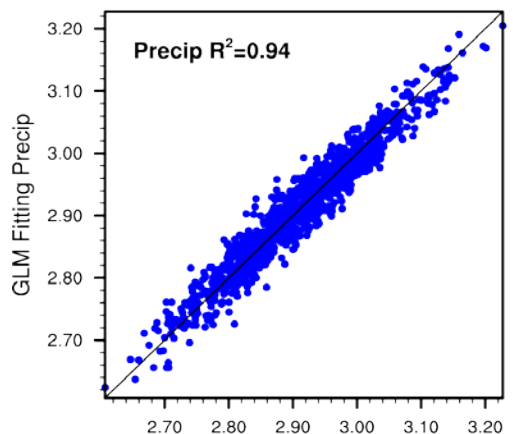
- Model Calibration and Optimization:
 - Yang, Qian et al., ACP, 2012; Yan, Qian et al., CR, 2013. (WRF, KF deep convection);
 - Yang, Qian et al., JGR, 2013 (CAM5, stratiform-convection precipitation partition)
 - Manish et al. (SOA), 2014

- Determining source-receptor relationship
 - Ma et al., ERL, 2013 (CAM5, black carbon)

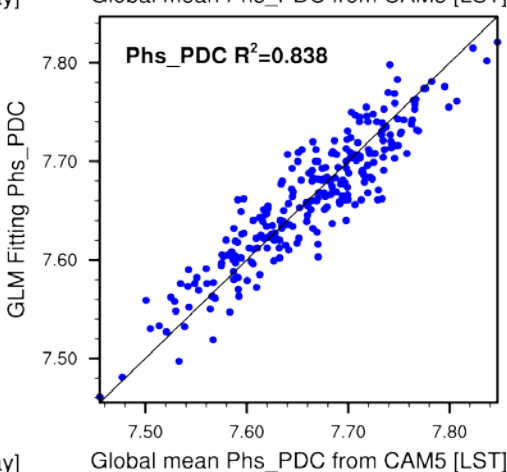
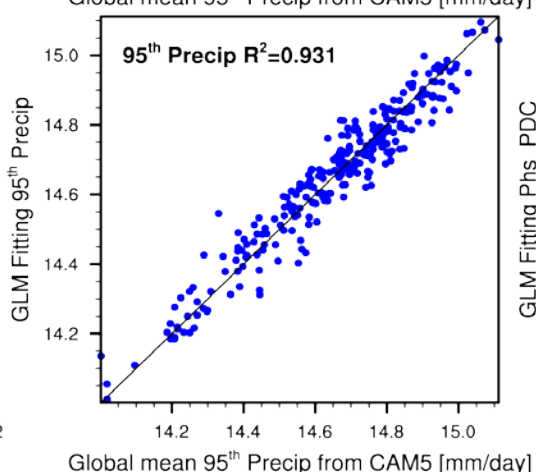
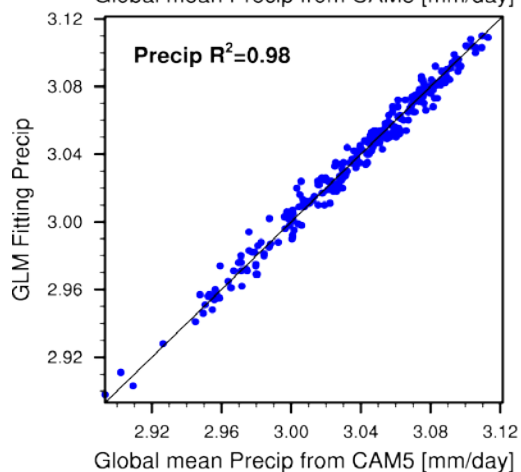
Diurnal cycle of precipitation at five tropical regions from observation and a subset of C-Ensemble CAM5 simulations (gray dashed lines)



GLM-fitted global precipitation versus the CAM5 simulations



C-Ensemble



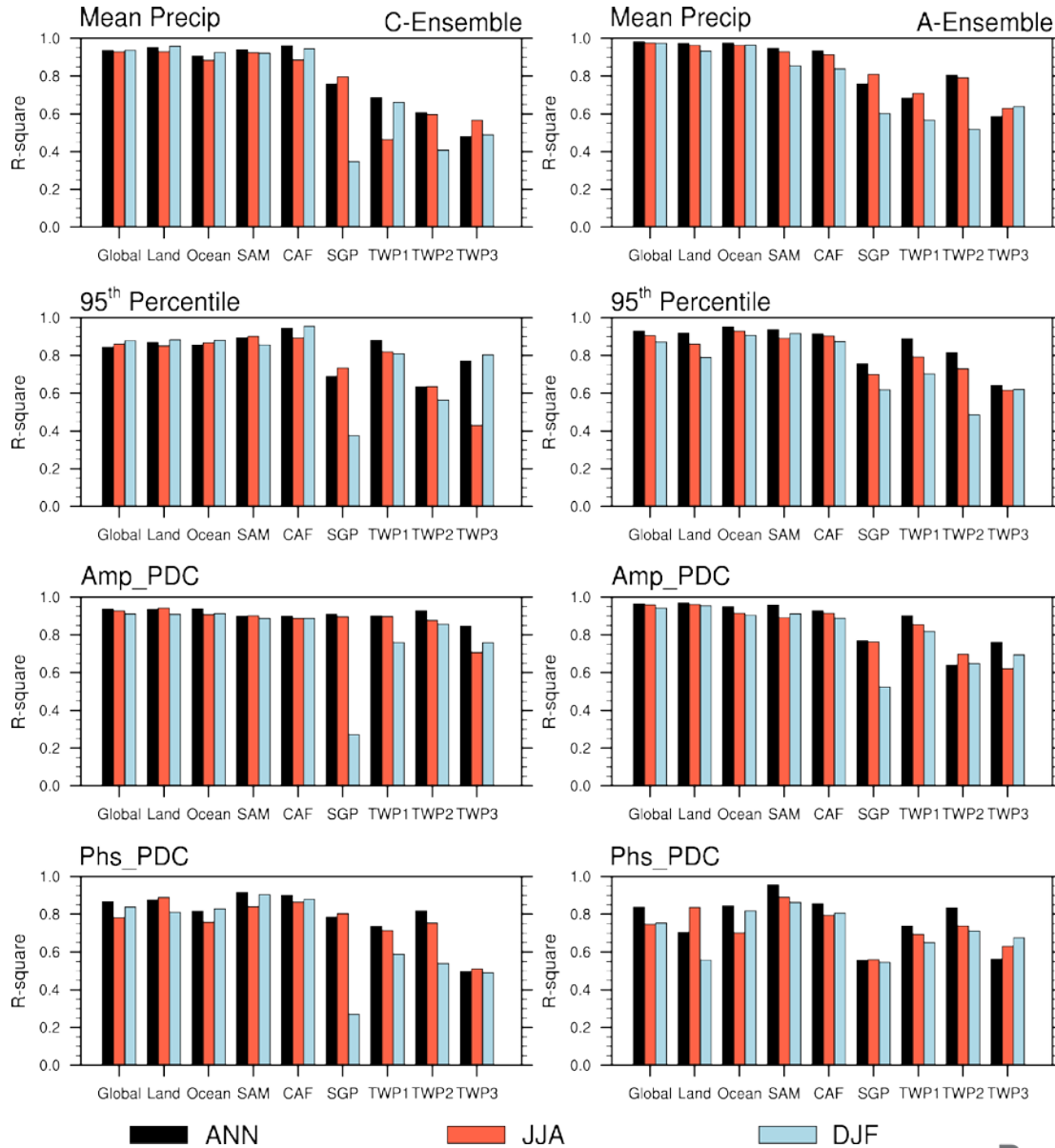
A-Ensemble

Mean

95th

Phase

R-square

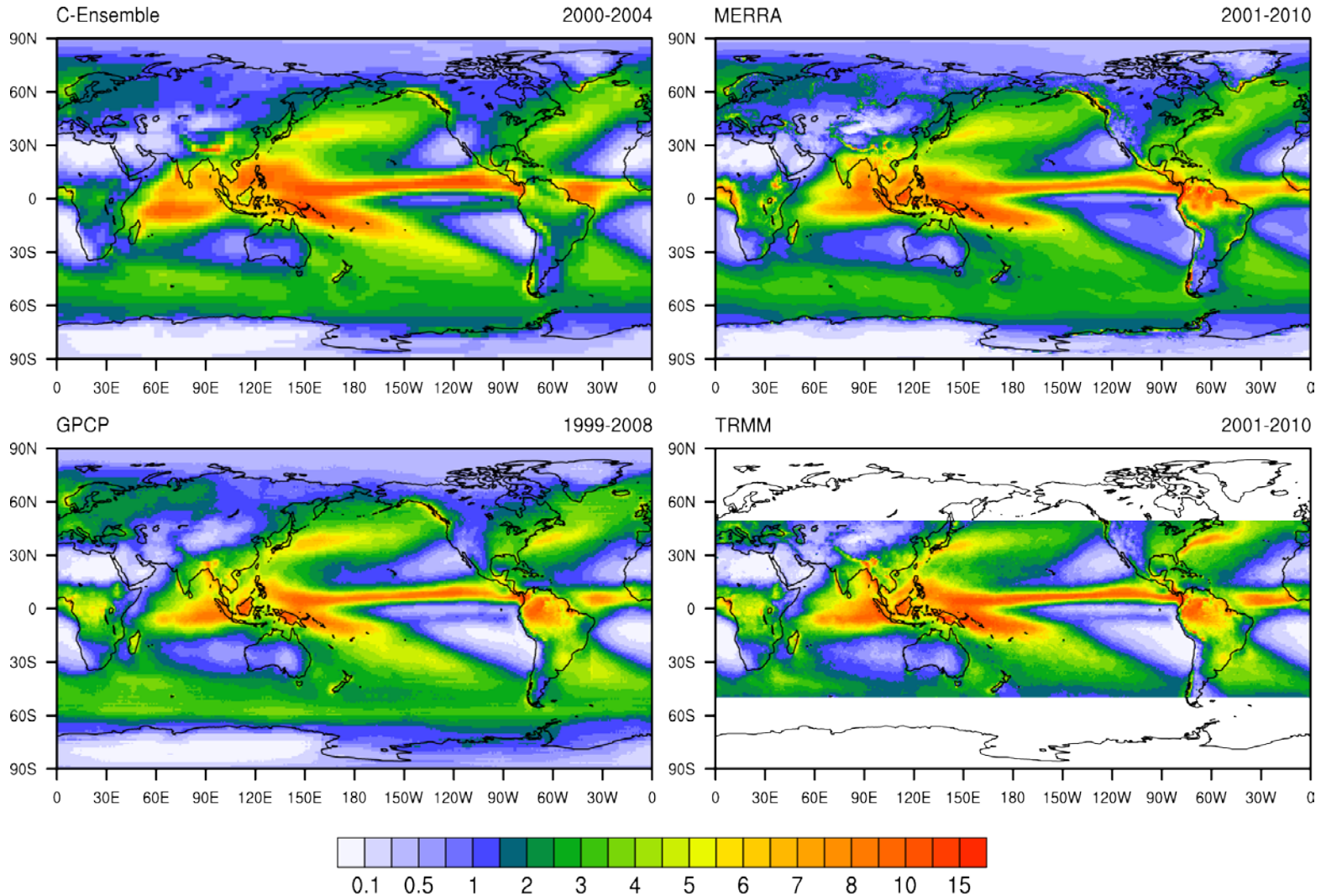


1100 C-Ensemble

256 A-ensemble



Annual mean Precipitation



Variance

1100 C-Ensemble

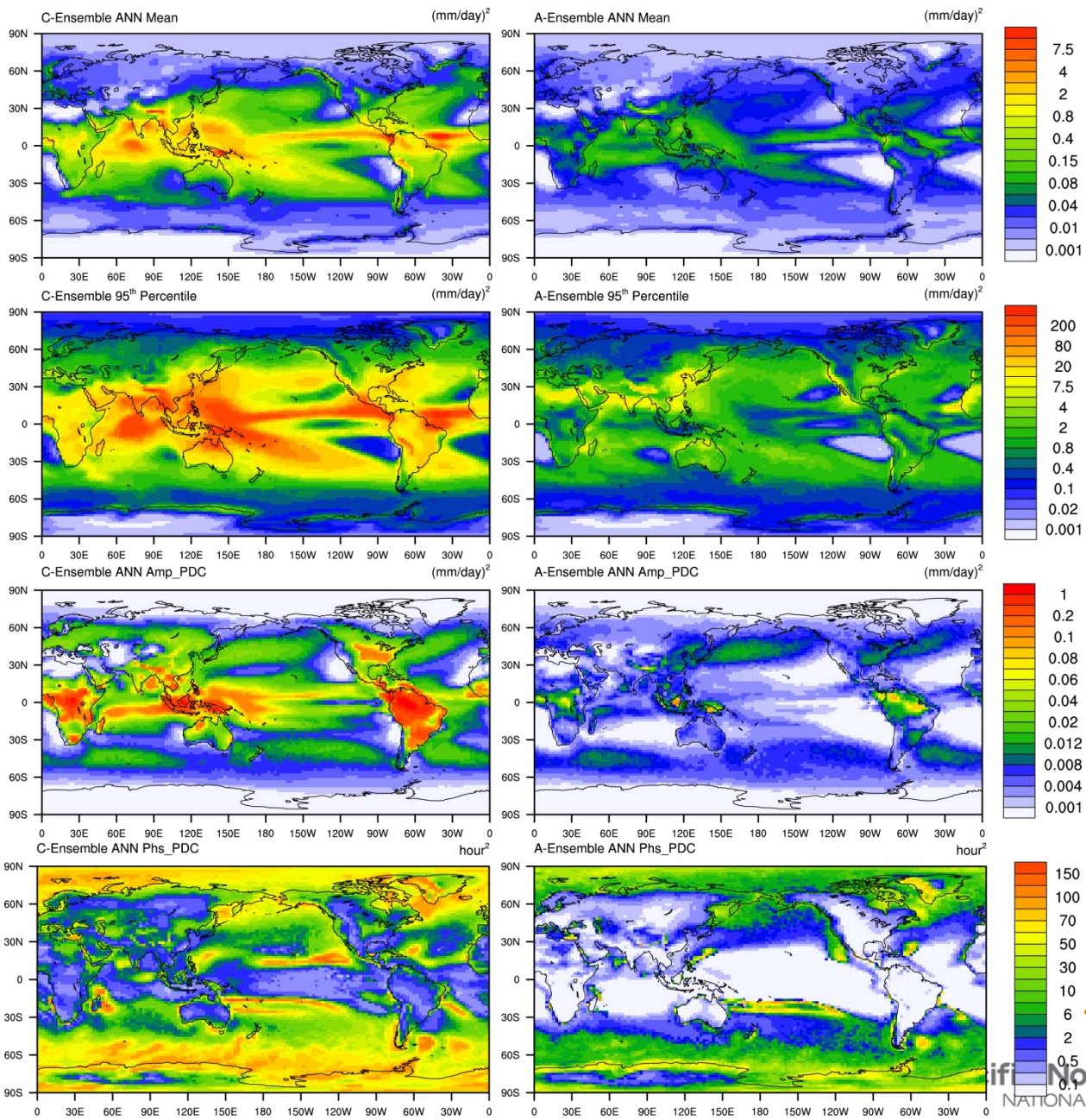
256 A-Ensemble

Mean Precip

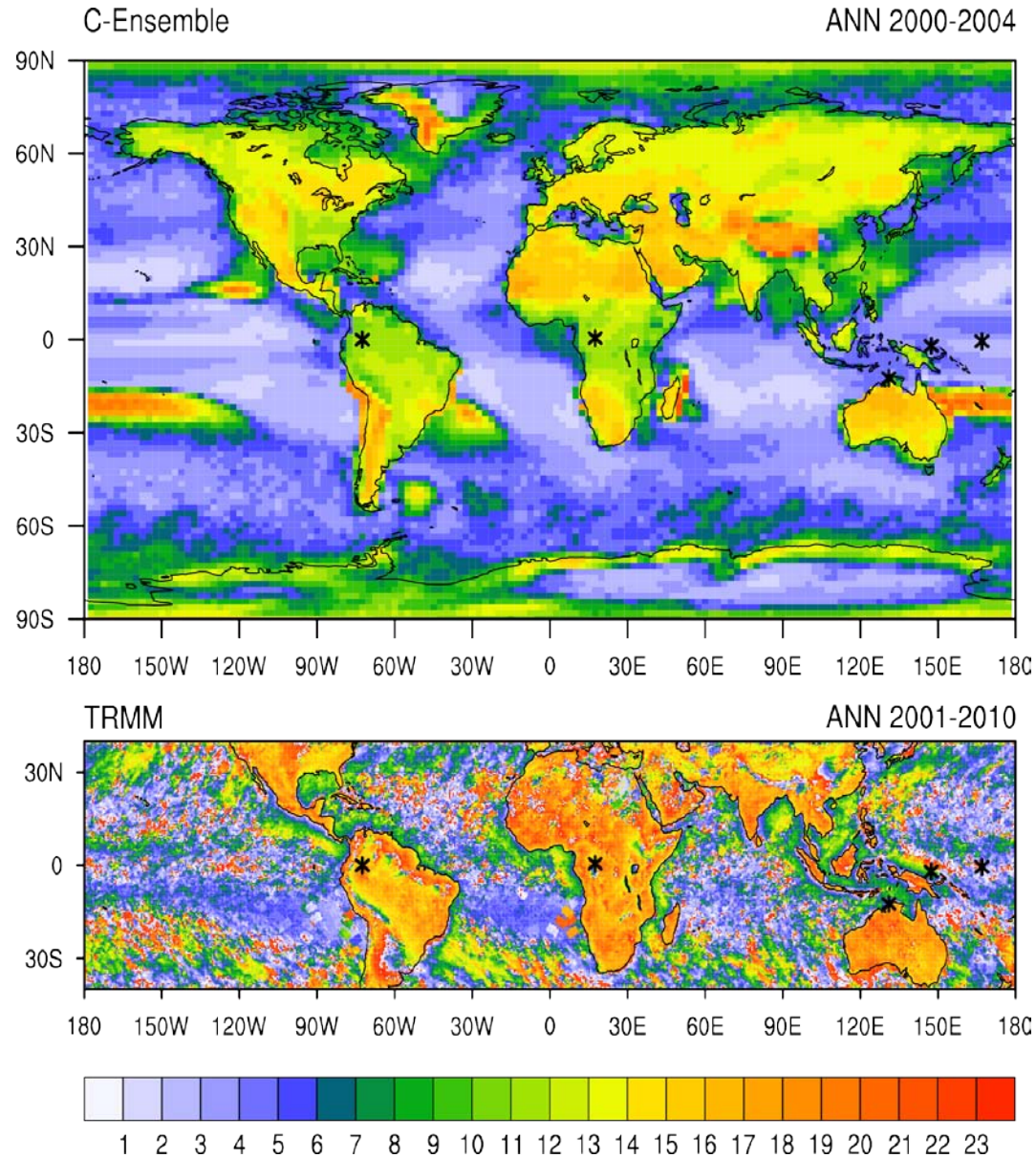
95th percentile

Amplitude of DC

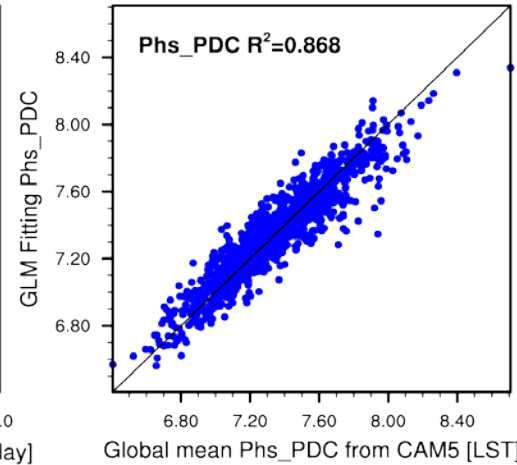
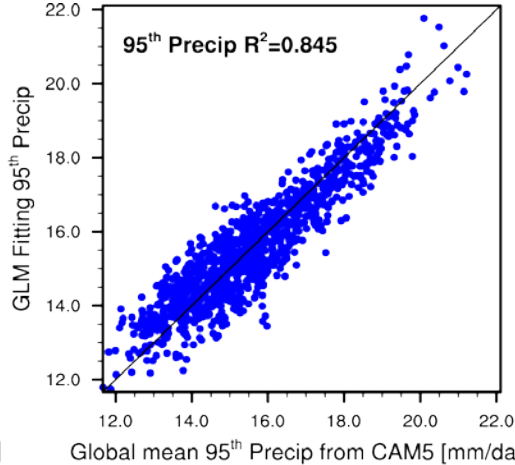
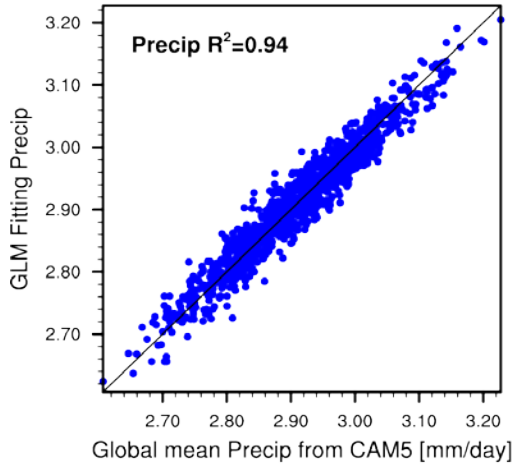
Phase of DC



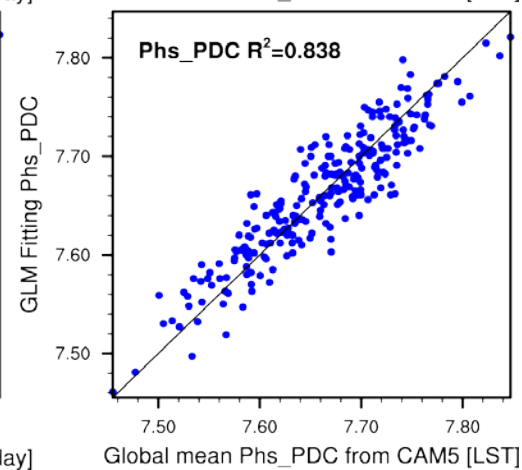
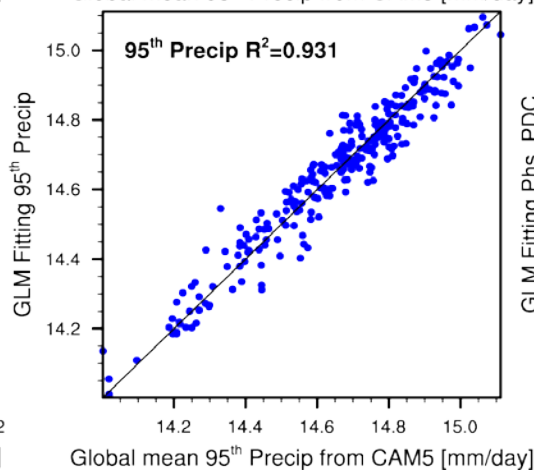
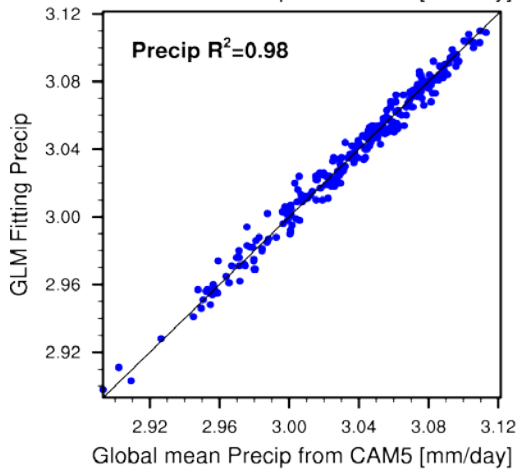
Phase of Diurnal Cycle of TRMM and 1100 C-Ensemble Average



GLM-fitted global precipitation versus the CAM5 simulations



C-Ensemble



A-Ensemble

Mean

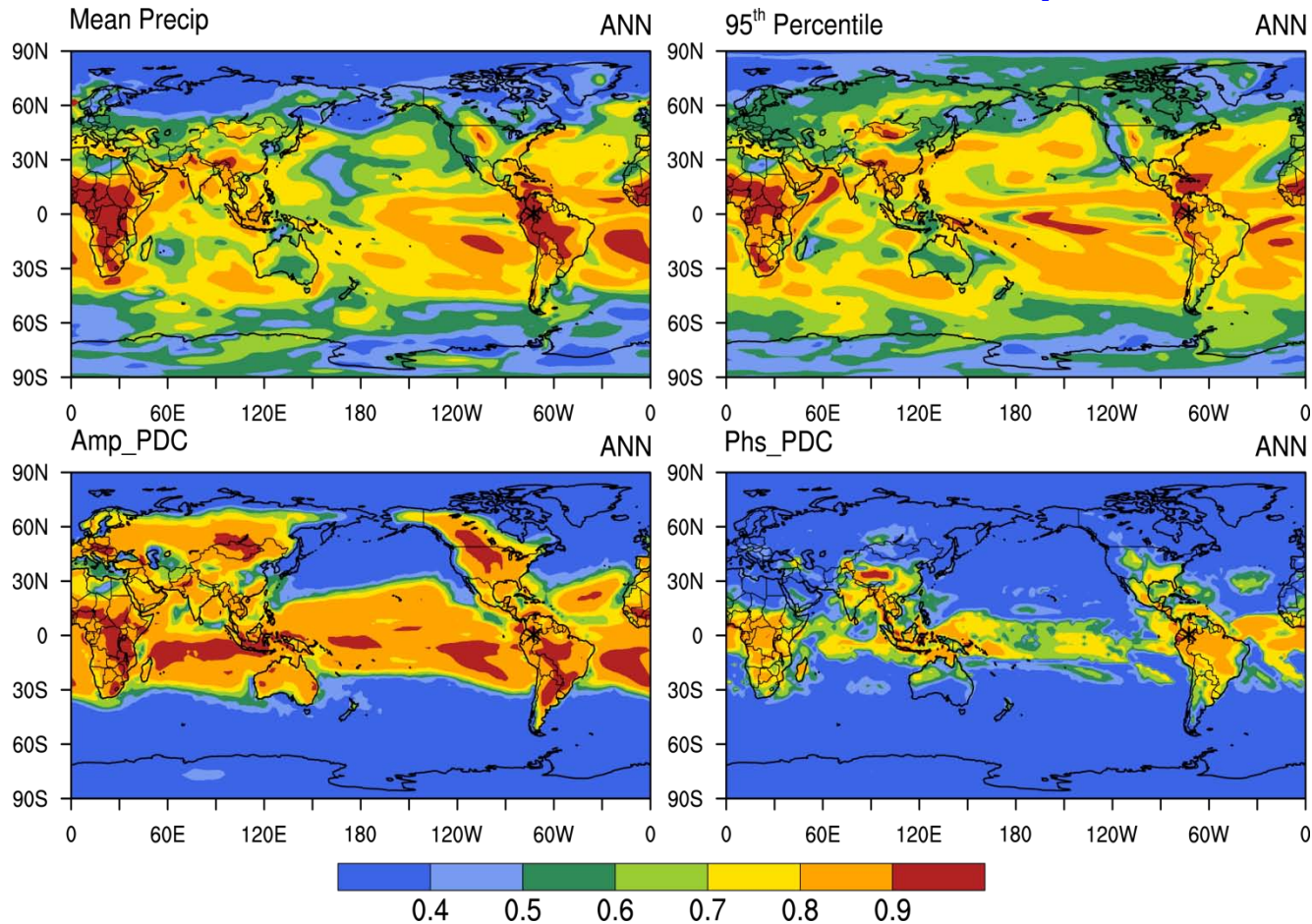
95th

Phase

R-square in C-Ensemble (fraction of variance explained/captured by GLM)

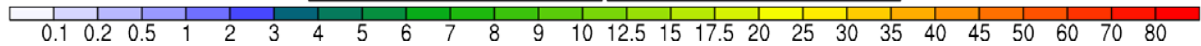
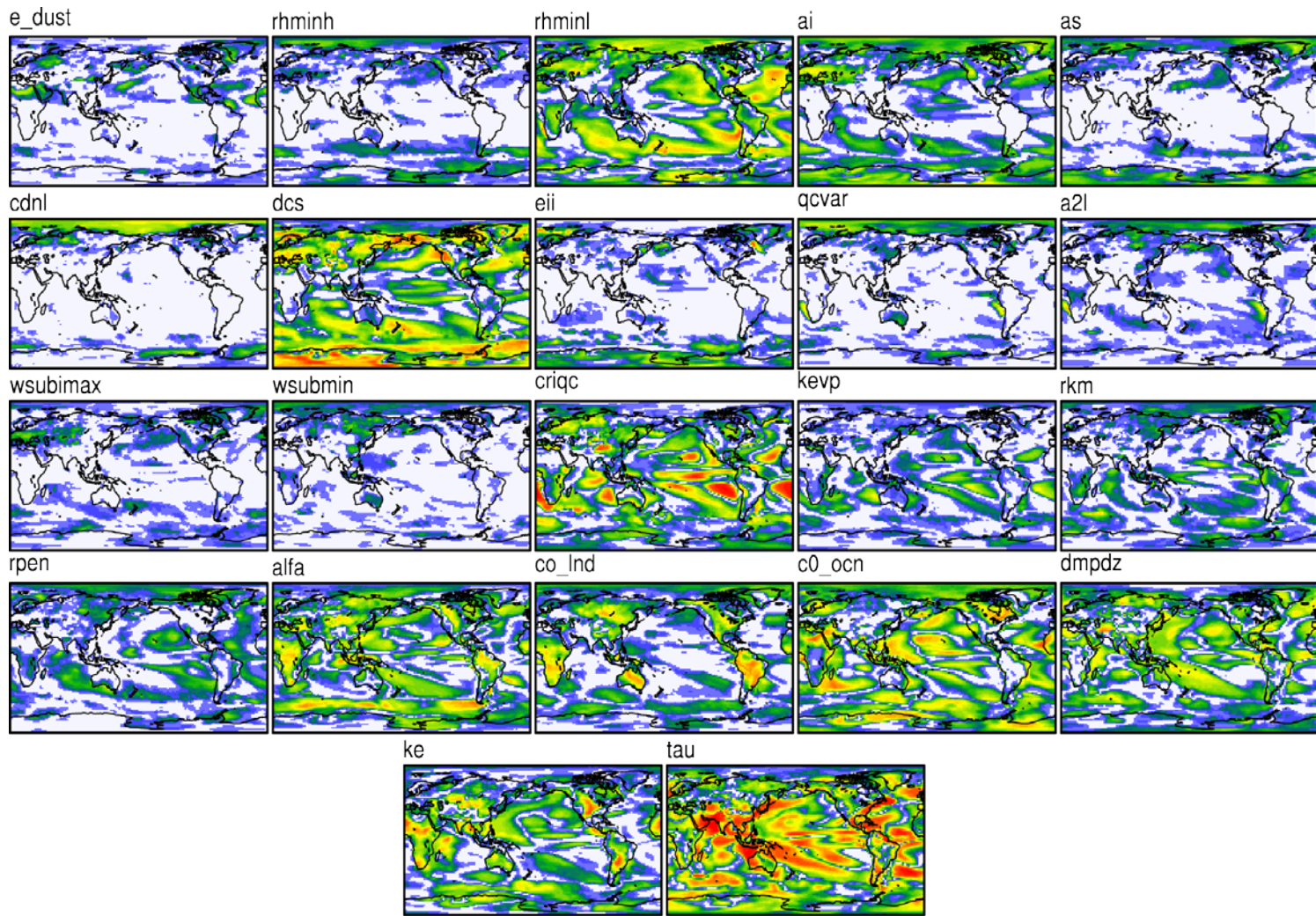
Mean Precip

95th Precip



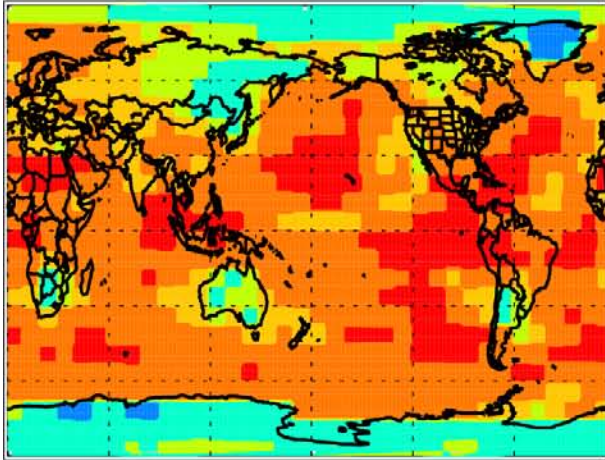
Amplitude of PDC

Phase of PDC

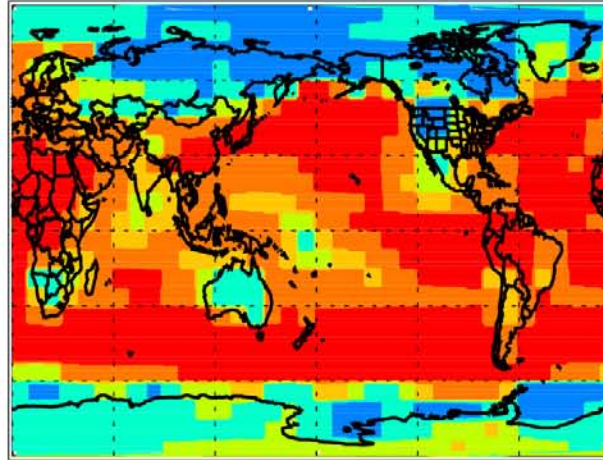


R-square of TOA radiation flux and cloud forcing (256 PNNL runs)

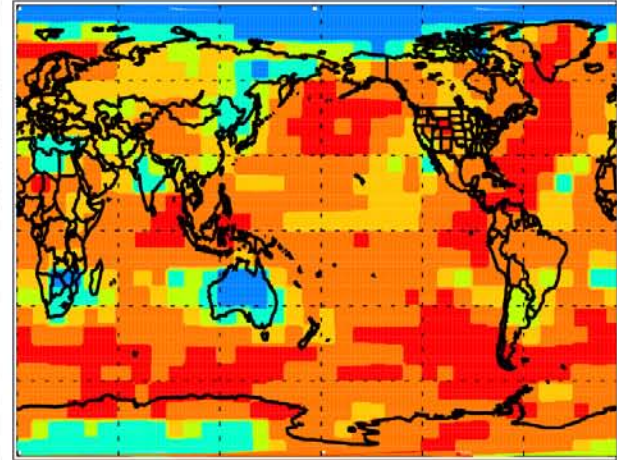
FNET



FNETC



CF

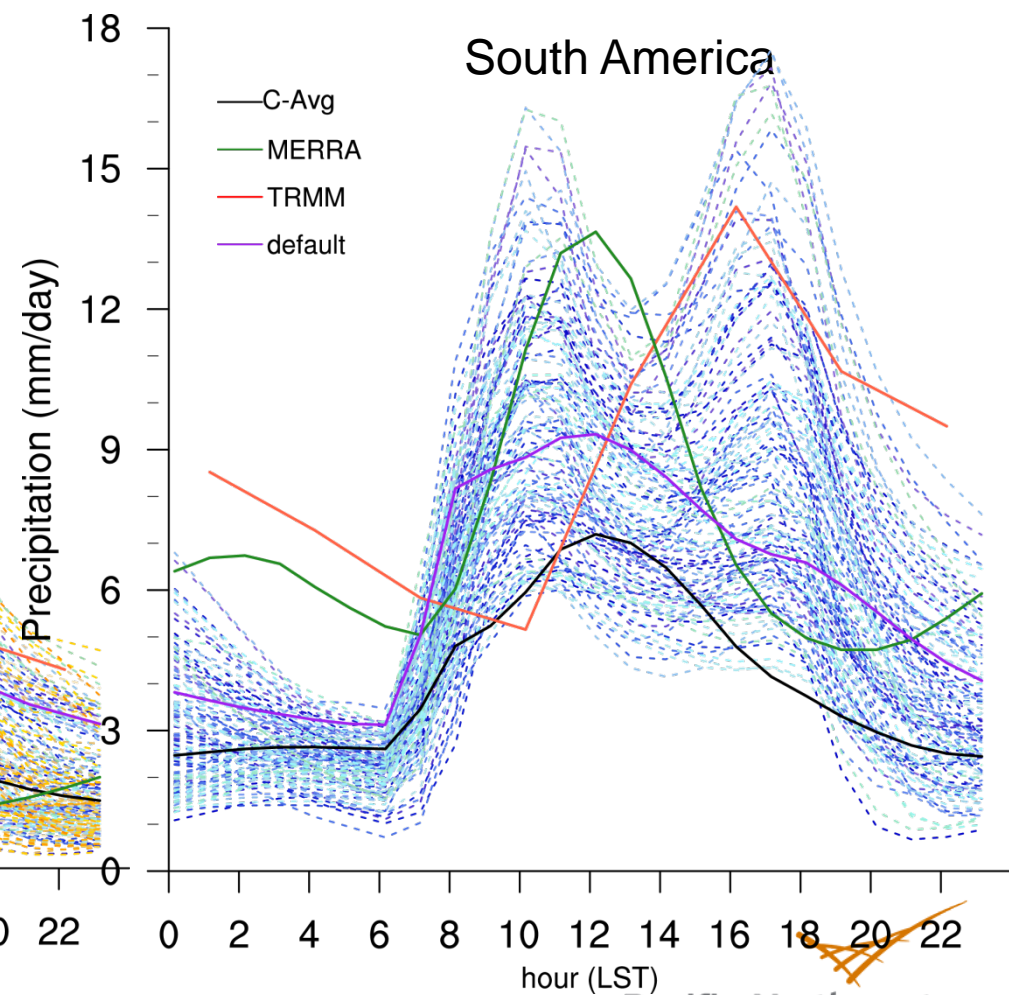
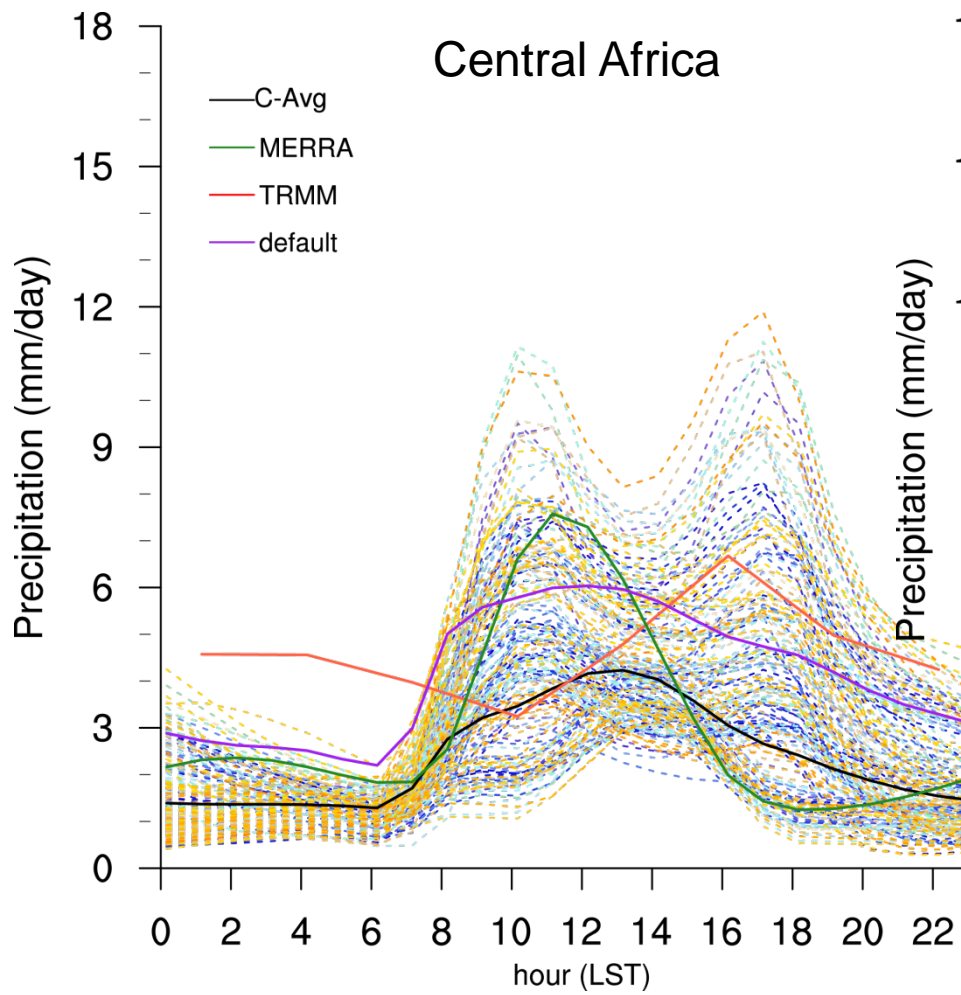


R-square: Fraction of variance explained/captured by GLM

FNET: Net radiation fluxes (SW+LW) at the top of Atmosphere (TOA)

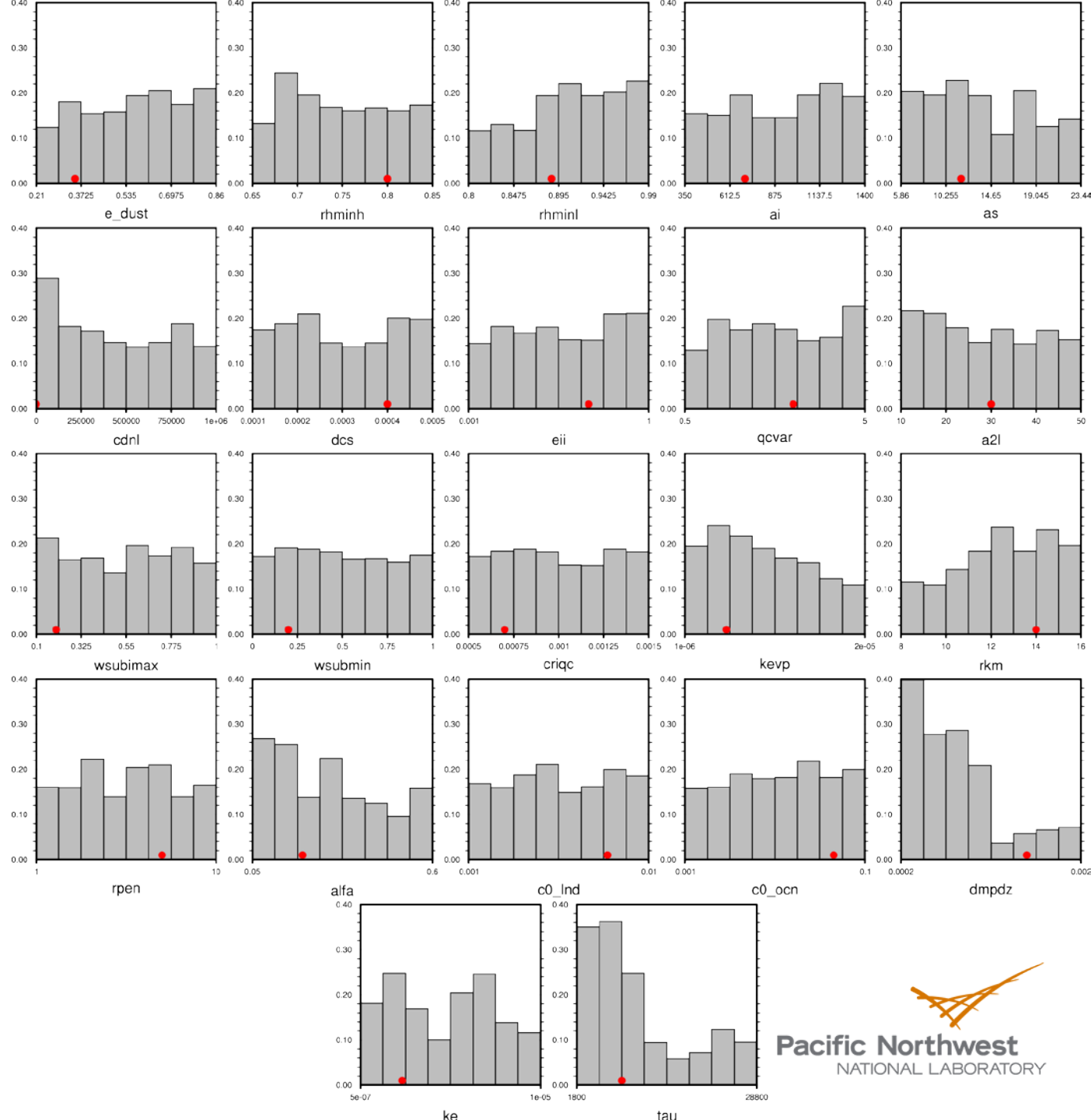
FNETC: Clear-sky FNET

CF: Net (SW+LW) cloud forcing at TOA



Frequency of two-peak simulations (193) as functions of parameters in **Central Africa**

Red dot indicates the default value



Frequency of two-peak simulations (121) as functions of parameters in **South America**

Red dot indicates the default value

