



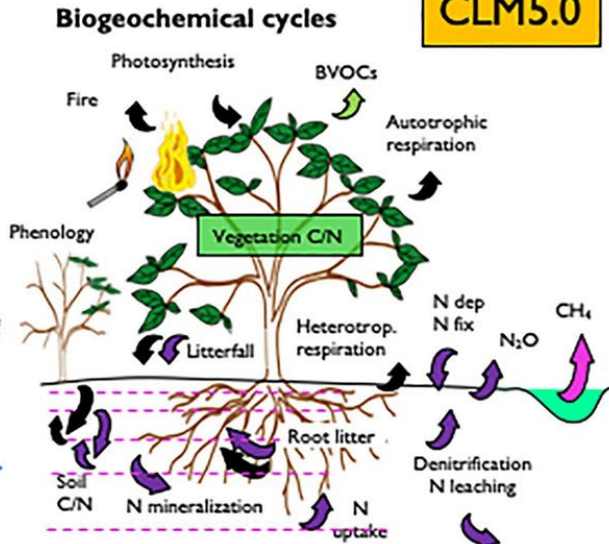
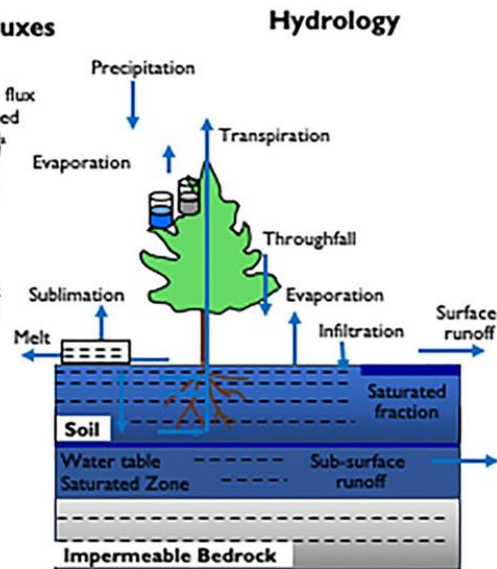
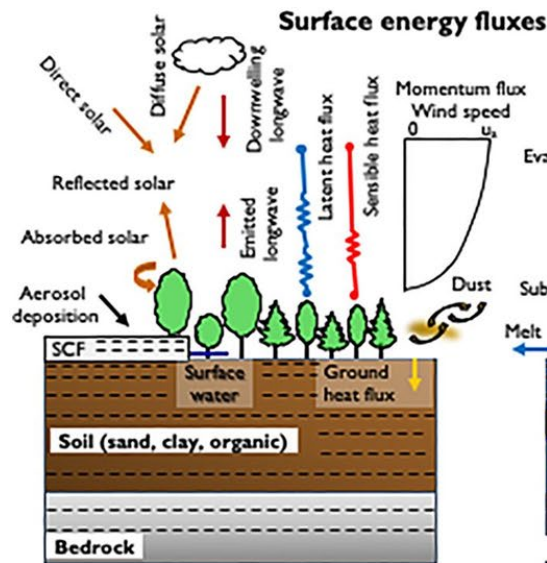
## Tuning CLM6: Systematically constraining parametric uncertainty

---

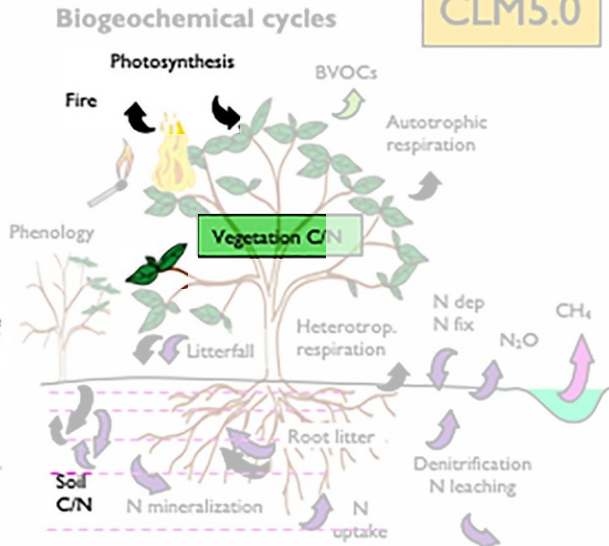
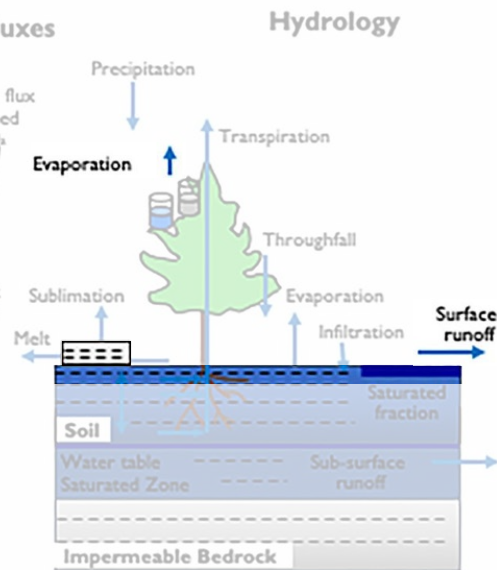
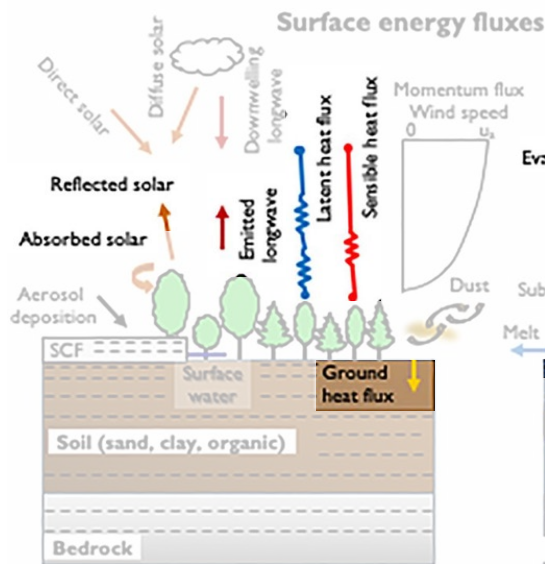
Linnia Hawkins  
Daniel Kennedy, Katie Dagon,  
Dave Lawrence, Pierre Gentine

CLM-PPE community

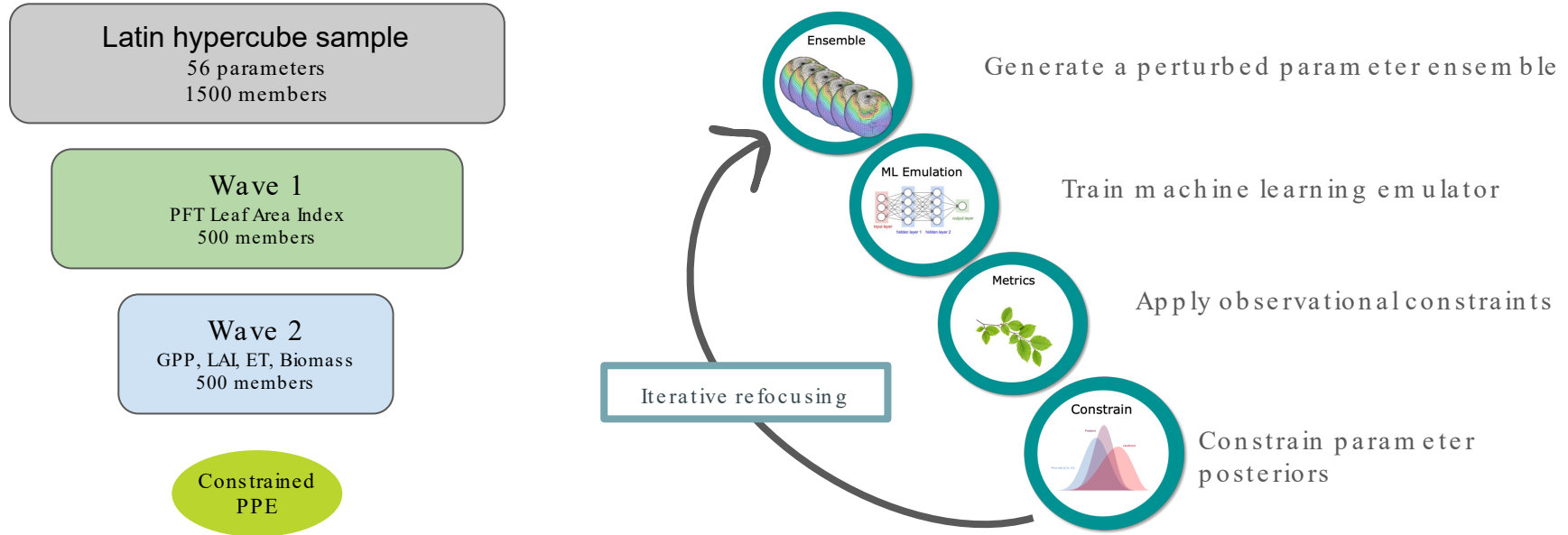
# CLM simulates far more processes than are observed



# CLM simulates far more processes than are observed



# History Matching

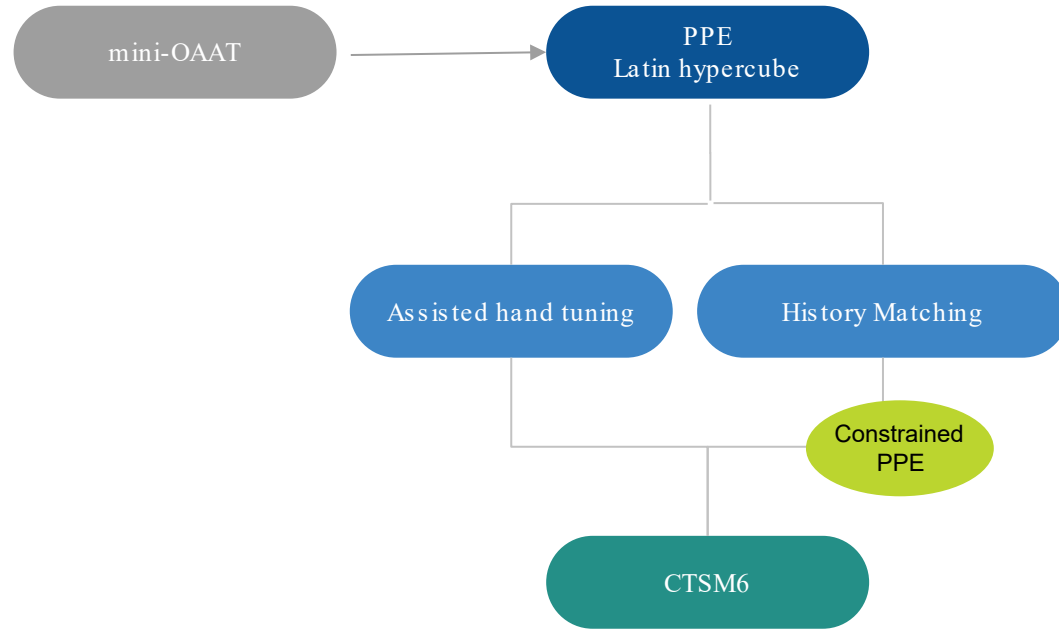


# *Experimental design*

---

Objective 1: Tuning CTSM6

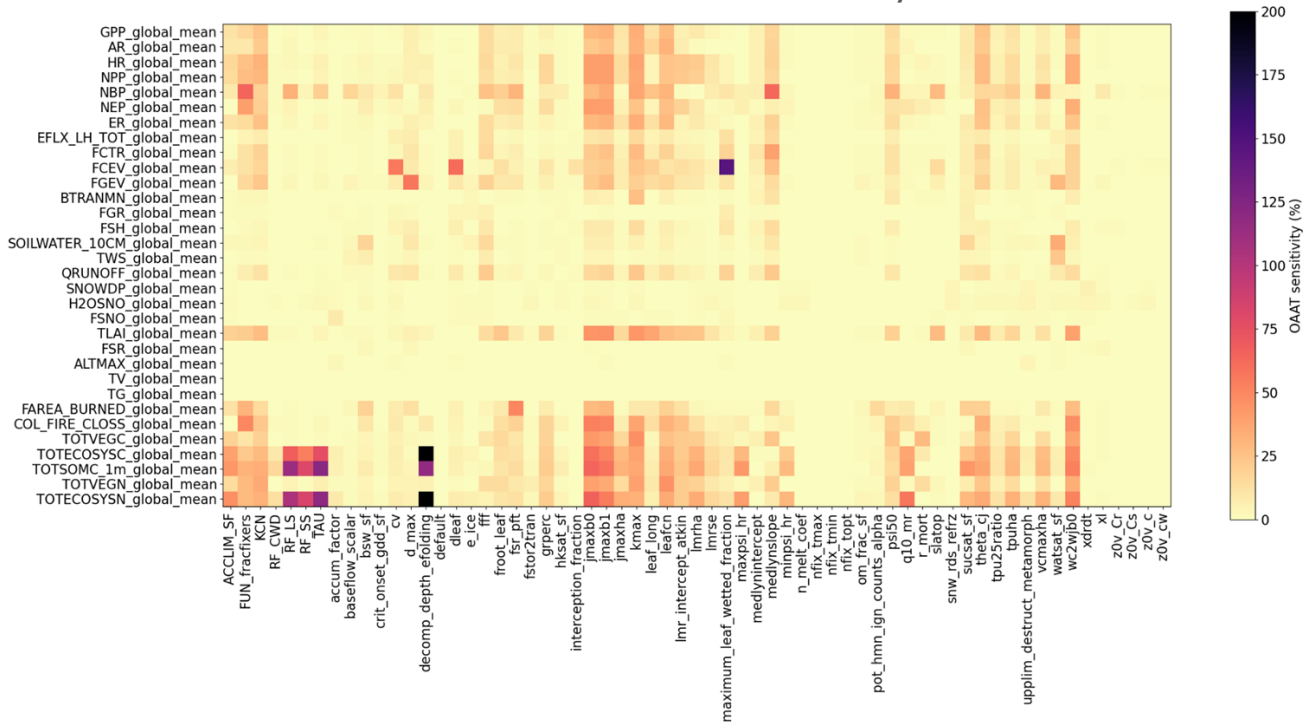
Objective 2: Carbon cycle uncertainty quantification



# One-at-a-time ensemble

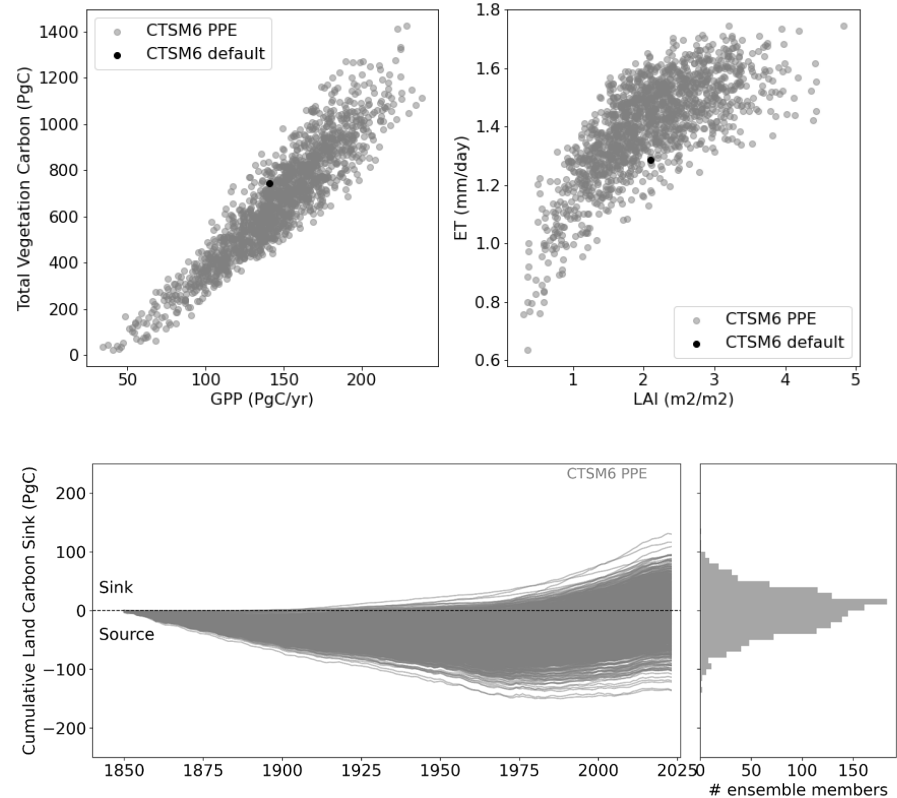
- 76 Parameters
- Min, Max
- Transient (1850-2023)
- CRUJRA forcing
- Sparse grid

## Parameter sensitivity



# *Perturbed parameter ensemble (PPE)*

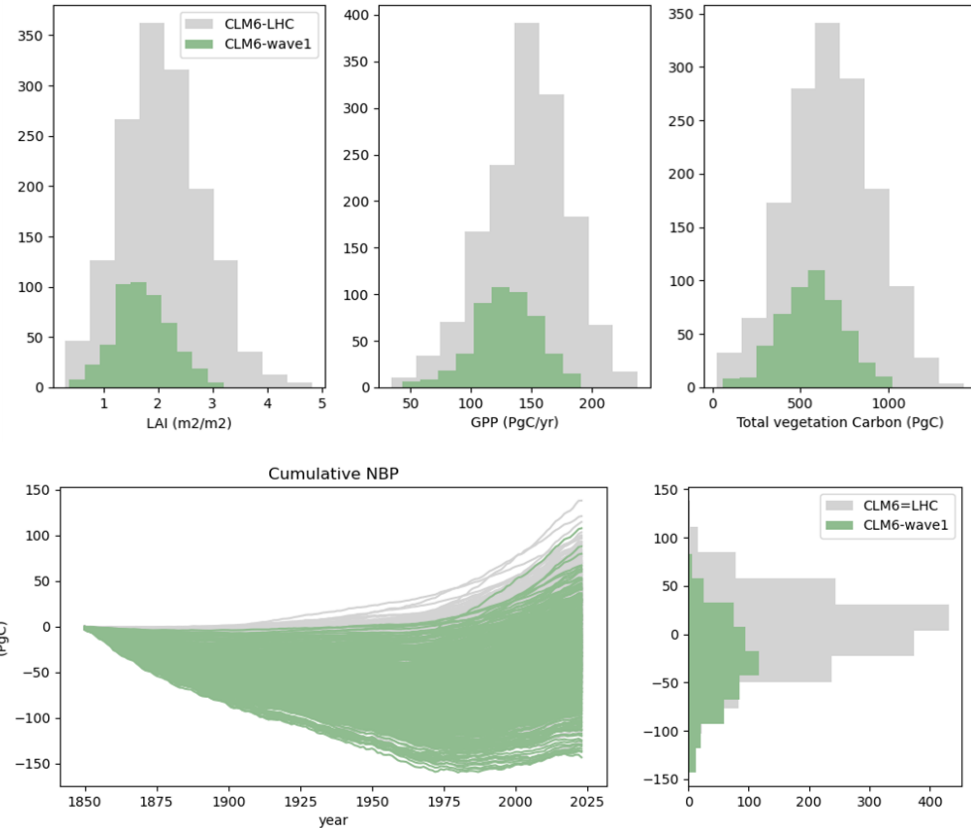
- 56 parameters
- 1500 ensemble members
- Latin hypercube sampling design
  
- Sparse grid
- Spin-up + 1850-2023
- CRUJRA forcing



LEAP

# Wave 1

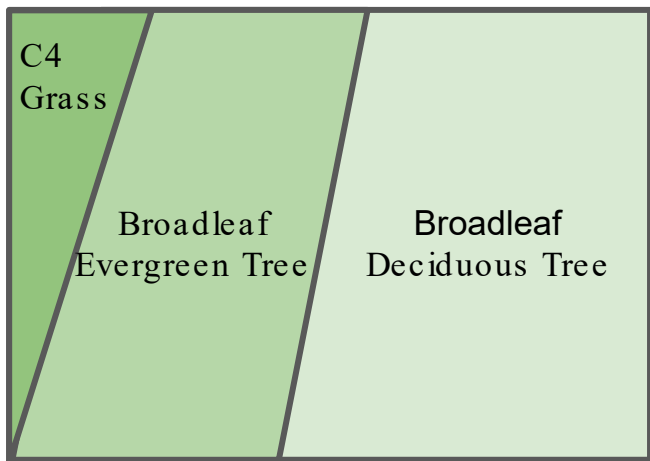
- 15 independent PFT parameters
- PFT mean LAI
- Observational target: CLM-SP
- 500 ensemble members



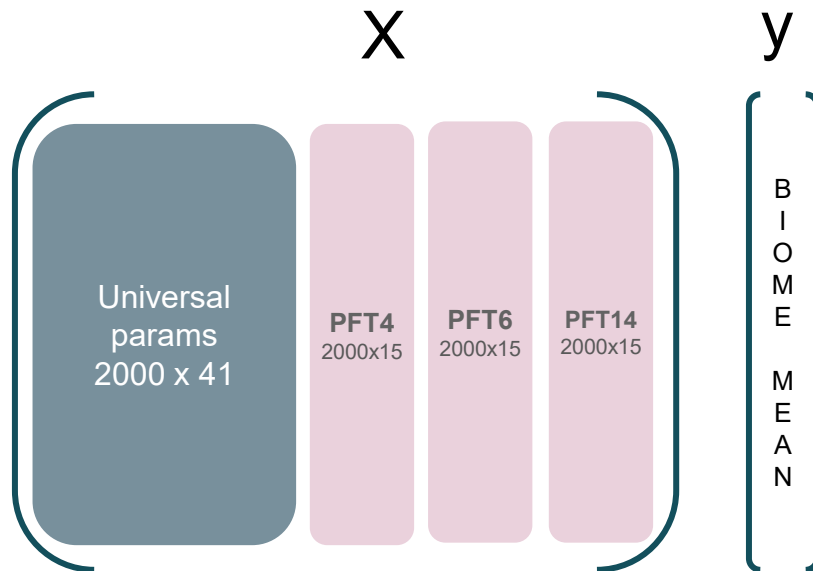


# Wave 2

- Tune PFT parameters independently
- Gridded data products
  - GPP, LAI, Biomass, ET



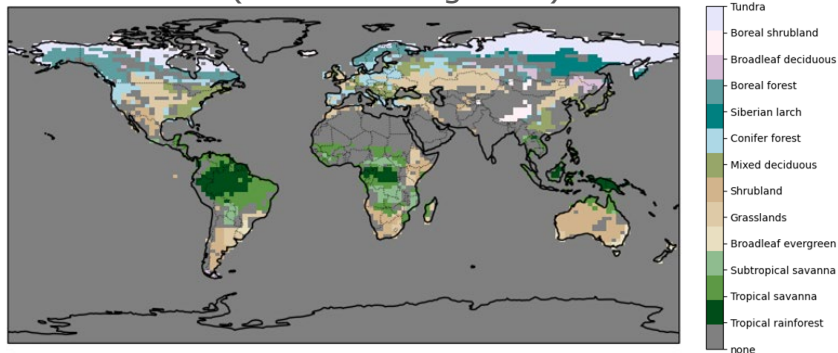
Fractional coverage in a gridcell



# Wave 2

- Tune PFT parameters independently
- Gridded data products
  - GPP, LAI, Biomass, ET

Biomes (<5 coexisting PFTs)

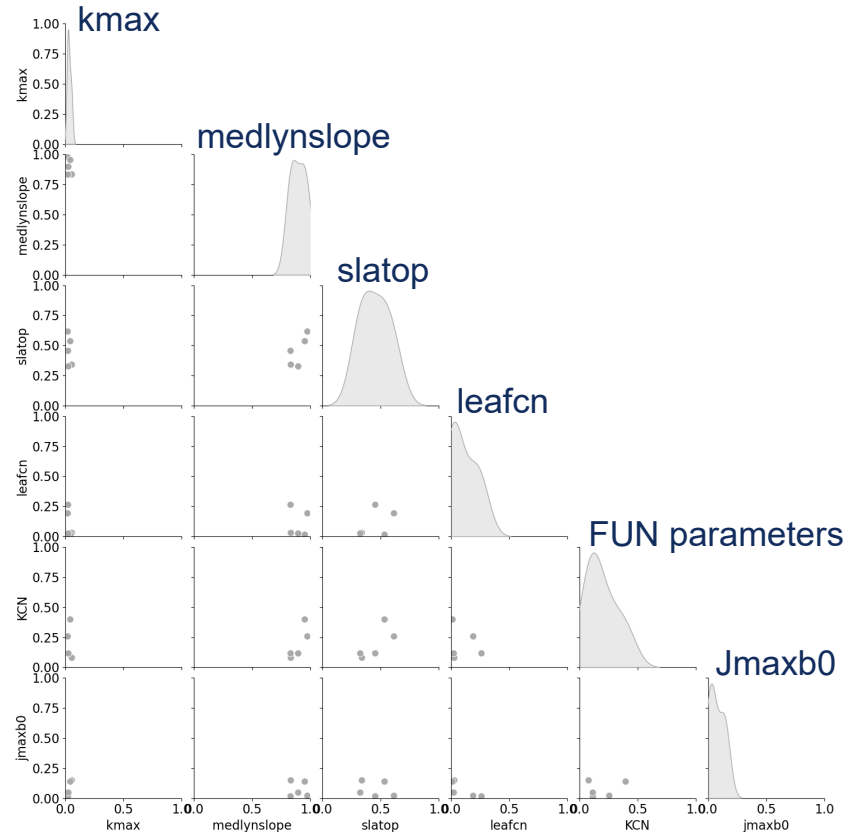
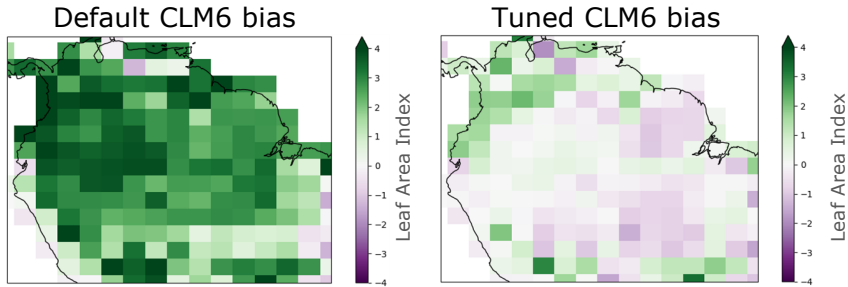


Emulator validation (R2 score)

LAI	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.95
GPP	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.96
Biomass	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.95
	Tropical rainforest	Tropical savanna	Subtropical savanna	Broadleaf evergreen temperate tree	Grasslands	Shrubland	Mixed deciduous temperate forest	Conifer forest	Siberian larch	Boreal forest	Broadleaf deciduous boreal trees	Boreal shrubland	Tundra

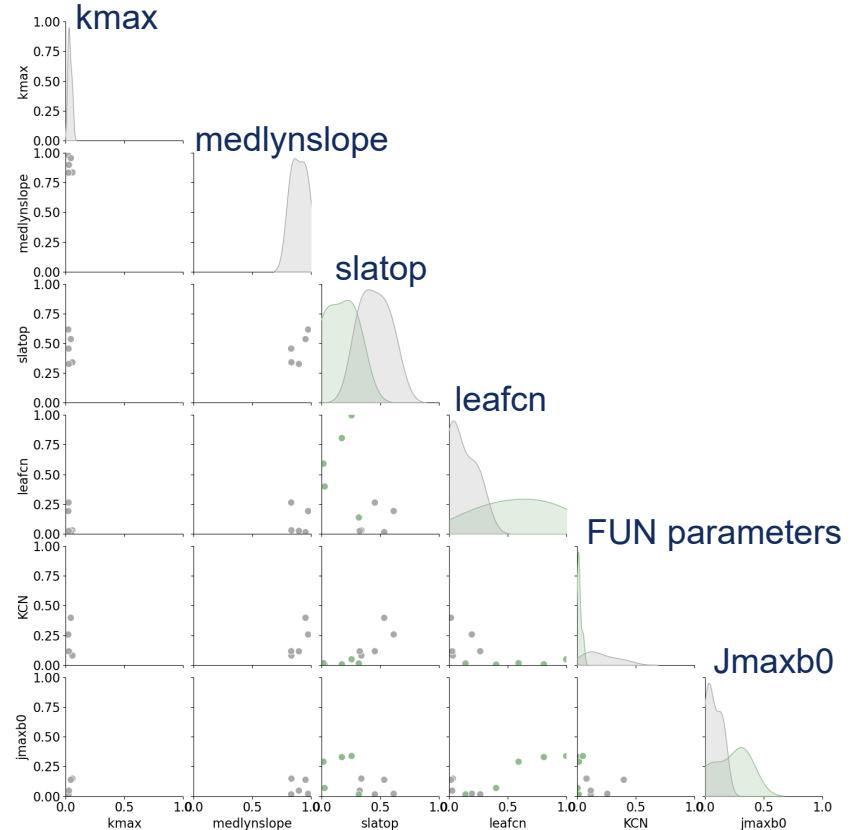
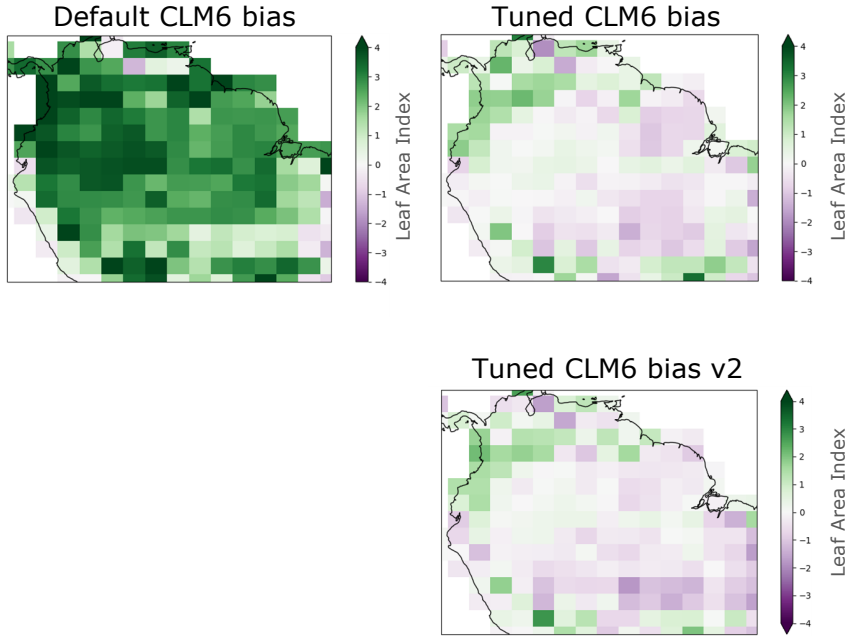
# Calibration

## Tropical Leaf Area Index



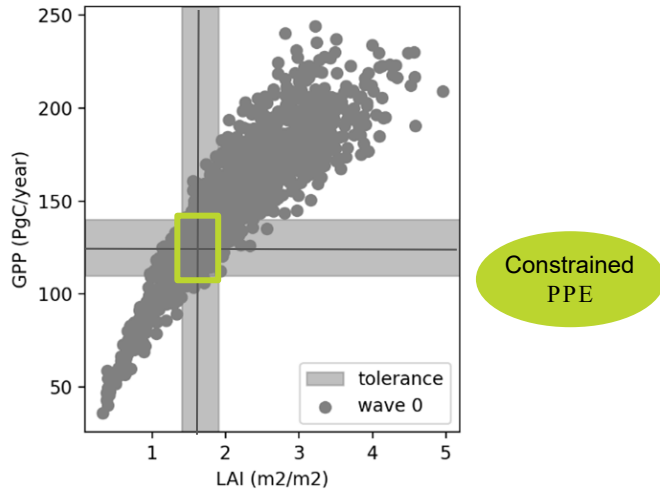
# Calibration

## Tropical Leaf Area Index



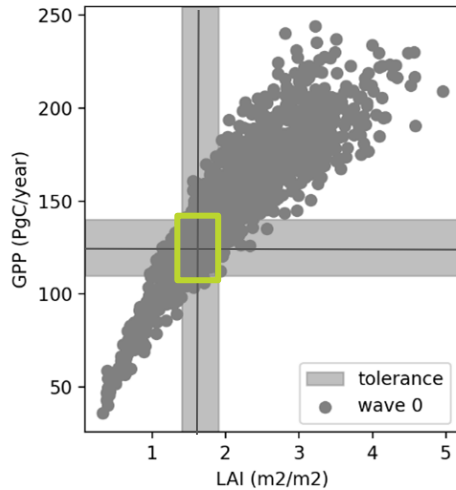
# History Matching

- Identifies an ensemble of parameter sets that are in agreement with observations
- Avoids overfitting to limited observations

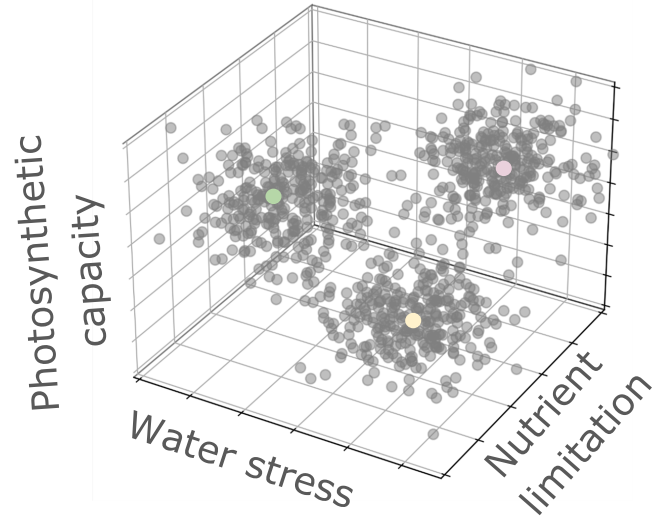


# History Matching

- Identifies an ensemble of parameter sets that are in agreement with observations
- Avoids overfitting to limited observations



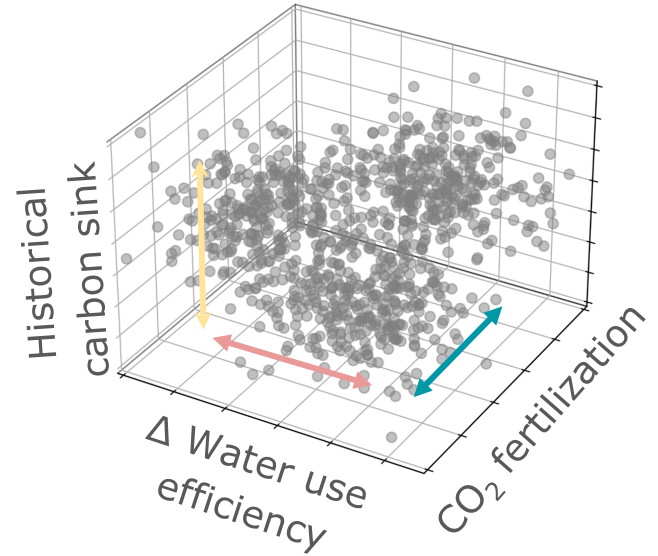
Cluster in parameter space



# *Uncertainty quantification*

---

- Identify parameter sets that span some emergent behavior
- Assess sources of uncertainty in the projected strength of the land carbon sink
- Emissions driven runs?



# *How is this going?*

---

## **Things that are going well:**

- Tuning PFT parameter independently
- History matching methodology is very flexible
  - Iteratively introduce constraints

## **Things that need to be improved:**

- Better constraints (water cycle)
- Emulation is too task specific
- Translating offline tuning to coupled model
- Identifying and addressing structural or functional limitations.





# *How is this going?*

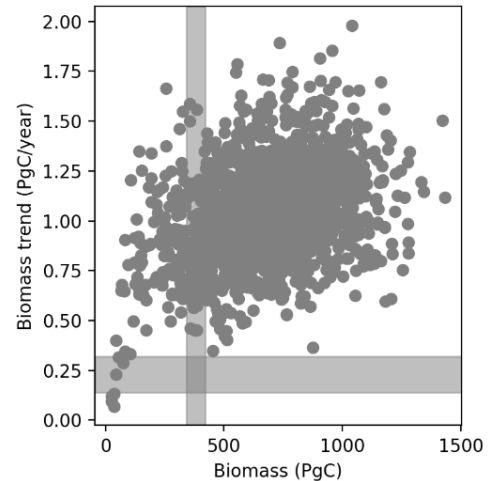
---

## **Things that are going well:**

- Tuning PFT parameter independently
- History matching methodology is very flexible
  - Iteratively introduce constraints

## **Things that need to be improved:**

- Better constraints (water cycle)
- Emulation is too task specific
- Translating offline tuning to coupled model
- Identifying and addressing structural or functional limitations.



Xu, Saatchi et al., (2021)



LEAP



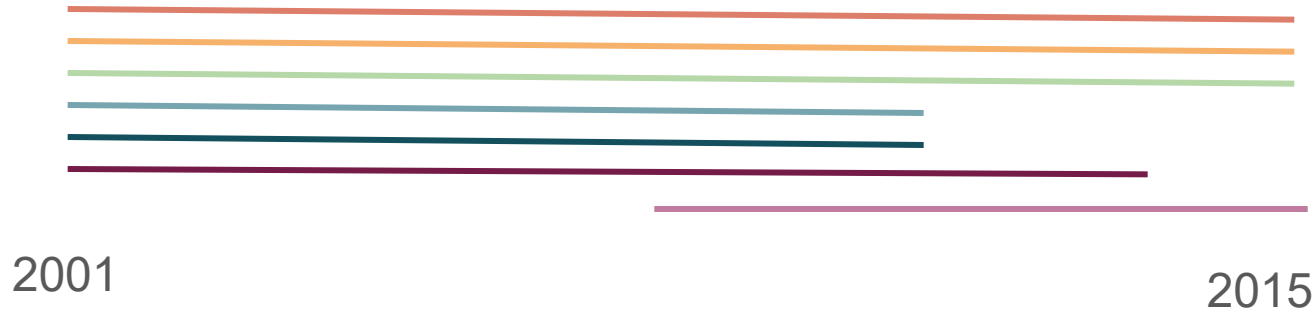
LEAP

---

# *Observational mean and stdev*

---

Select range of years that have at least 3 observational products.  
Products must have at least 5 years within range



Mean: Sample one product per year. Take the mean. Repeat 10000 times.  
Stdev: Standard deviation across products for each year. Averaged.



LEAP

---