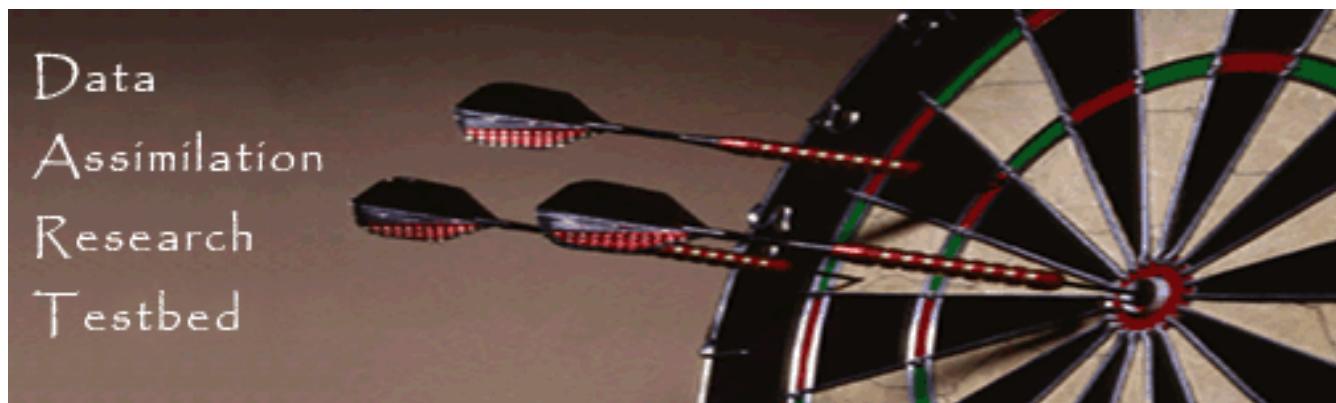


CESM, CLM, Observations, and Assimilation



Tim Hoar: NCAR
as well as DAReS and CSEG





Climate Modeler's Commandments

by John Kutzbach (Univ. of Wisconsin).

1. Thou shalt not worship the climate model.
2. Thou shalt not worship the climate model, but thou shalt honor the climate modeler, that it might be well with thee.
3. Thou shalt use the model that is most appropriate for the question at hand.
4. Thou shalt not change more than one thing at a time at first.
5. In making sensitivity experiments, thou shalt hit the model hard enough to make it notice you.
6. Thou shalt not covet fine-scale results with a coarse-scale model.
7. Thou shalt follow the rules for significance testing and remember the model's inherent variability.
8. Thou shalt know the model's biases and remember that model biases may lead to biased sensitivity estimates.
9. Thou shalt run the same experiment with different models and compare the results.
10. Thou shalt worship good observations of the spatial and temporal behavior of the earth system. Good models follow such observations. One golden observation is worth a thousand simulations.





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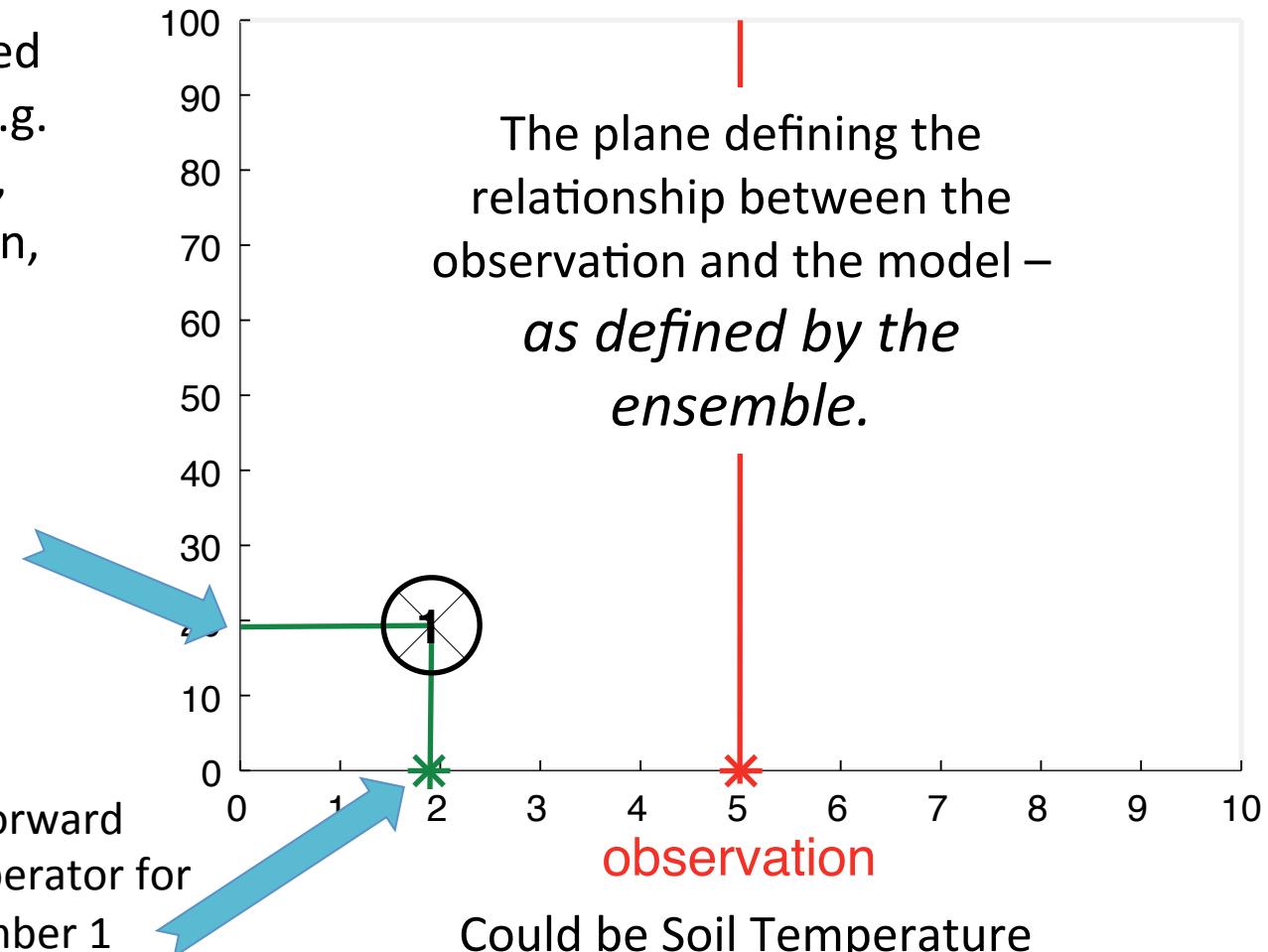
Visual Guide to Ensemble Data Assimilation

Some unobserved state variable. e.g. live root carbon, dead root carbon, canopy water ...

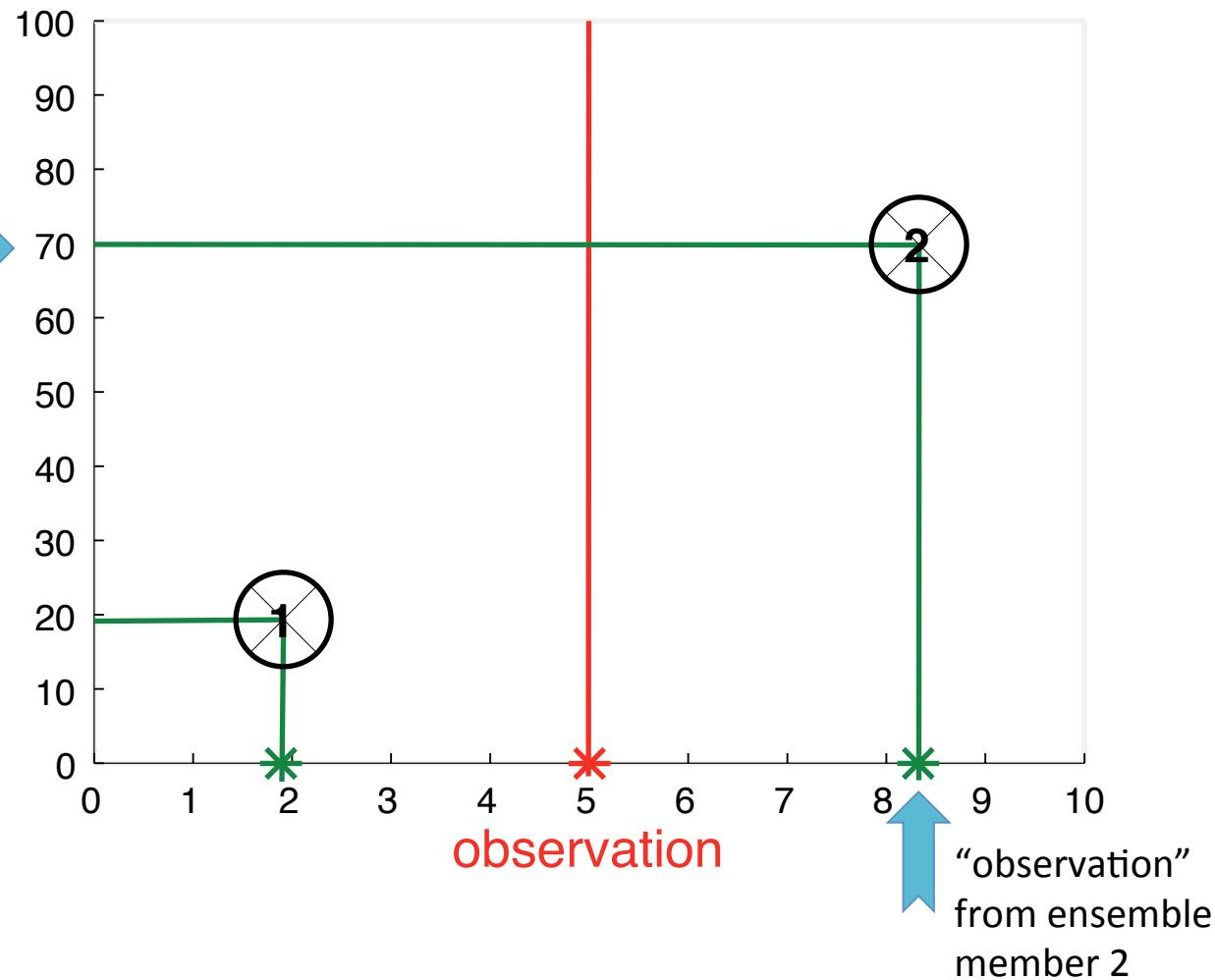
Directly from ensemble member 1

Result of the forward observation operator for ensemble member 1

The plane defining the relationship between the observation and the model – *as defined by the ensemble.*

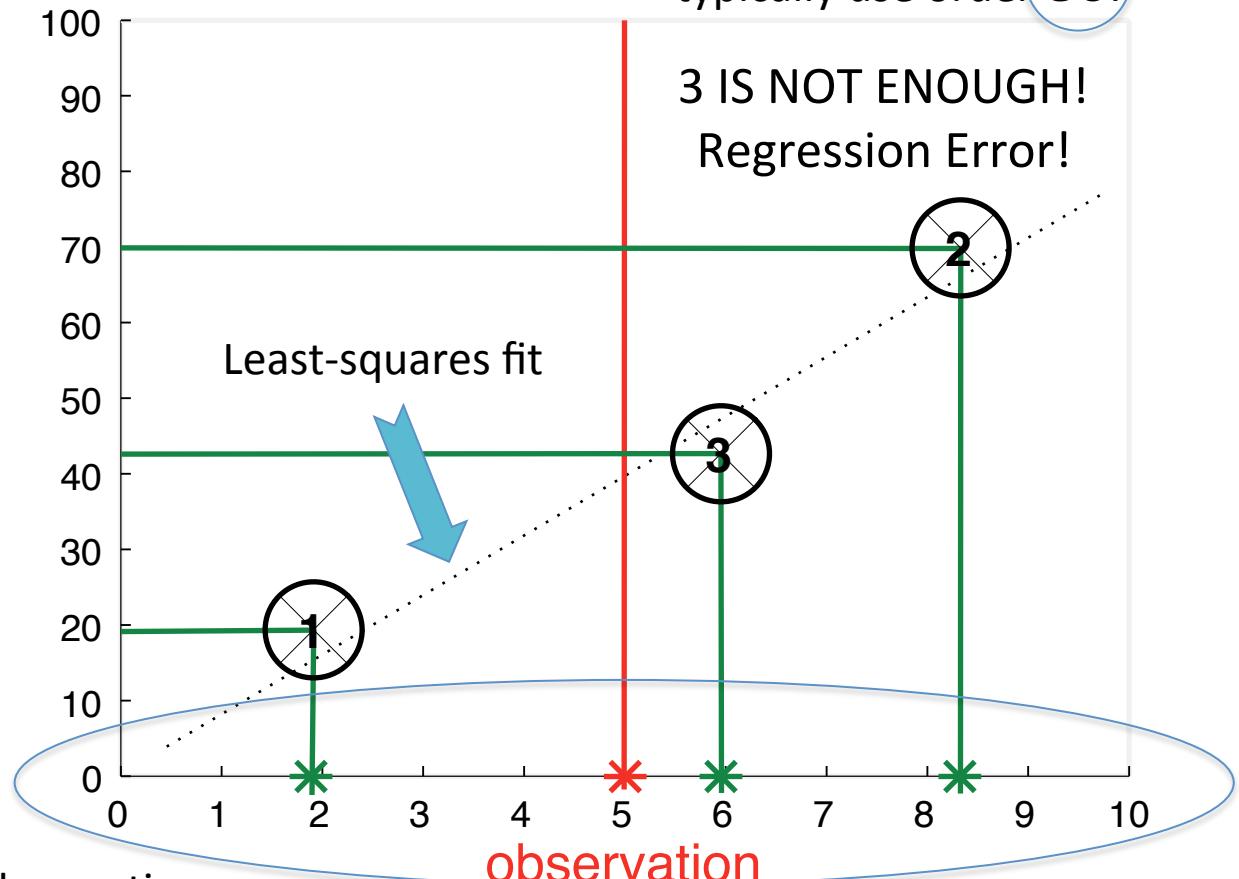


Directly from
ensemble member 2



In our assimilations, we typically use order **80**.

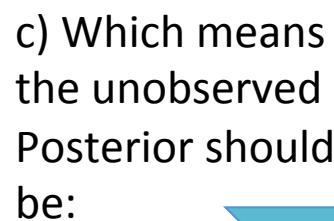
3 IS NOT ENOUGH!
Regression Error!



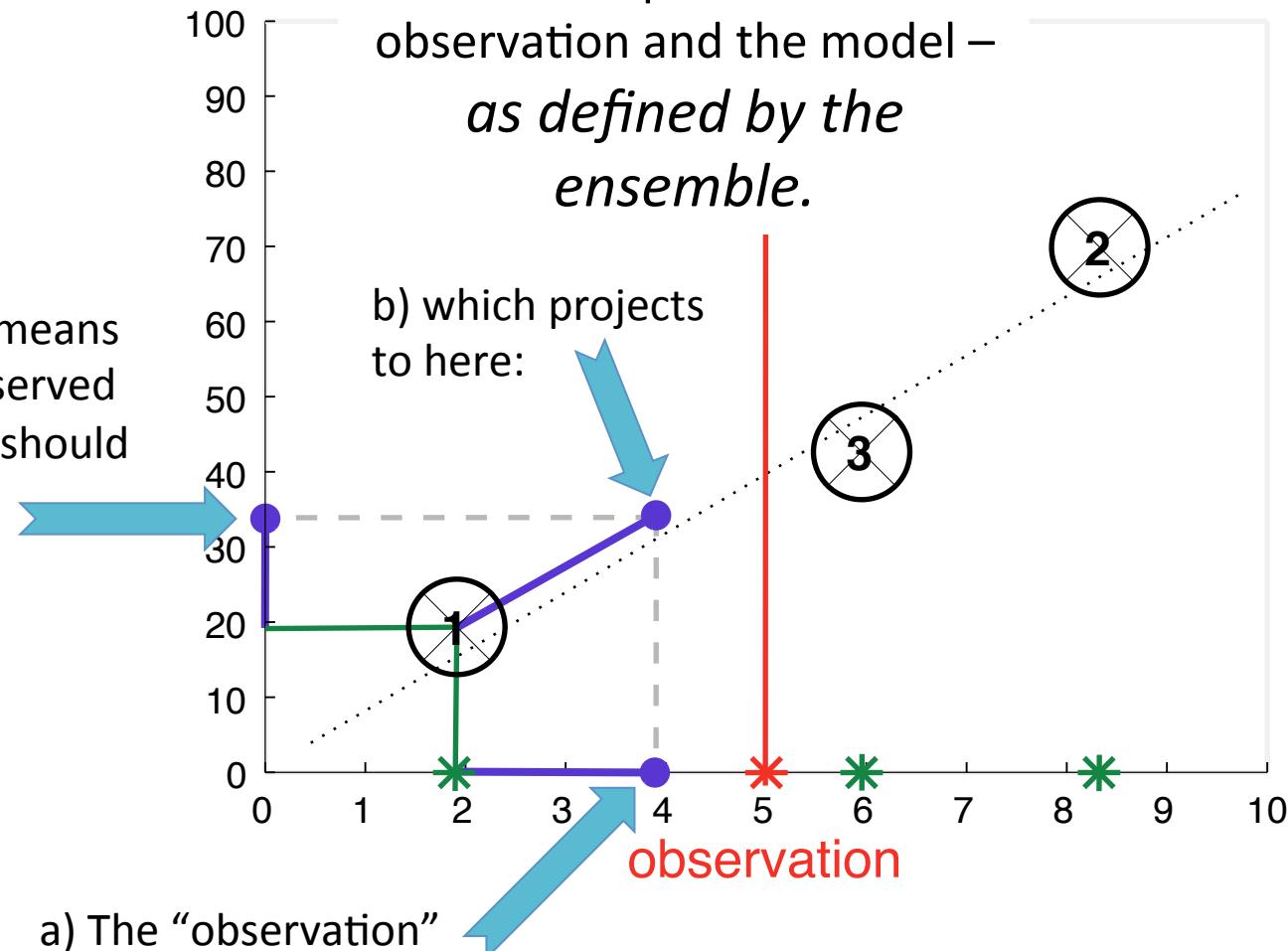
Now, we can calculate out observation increments any way we want.



The plane defining the relationship between the observation and the model —
as defined by the ensemble.

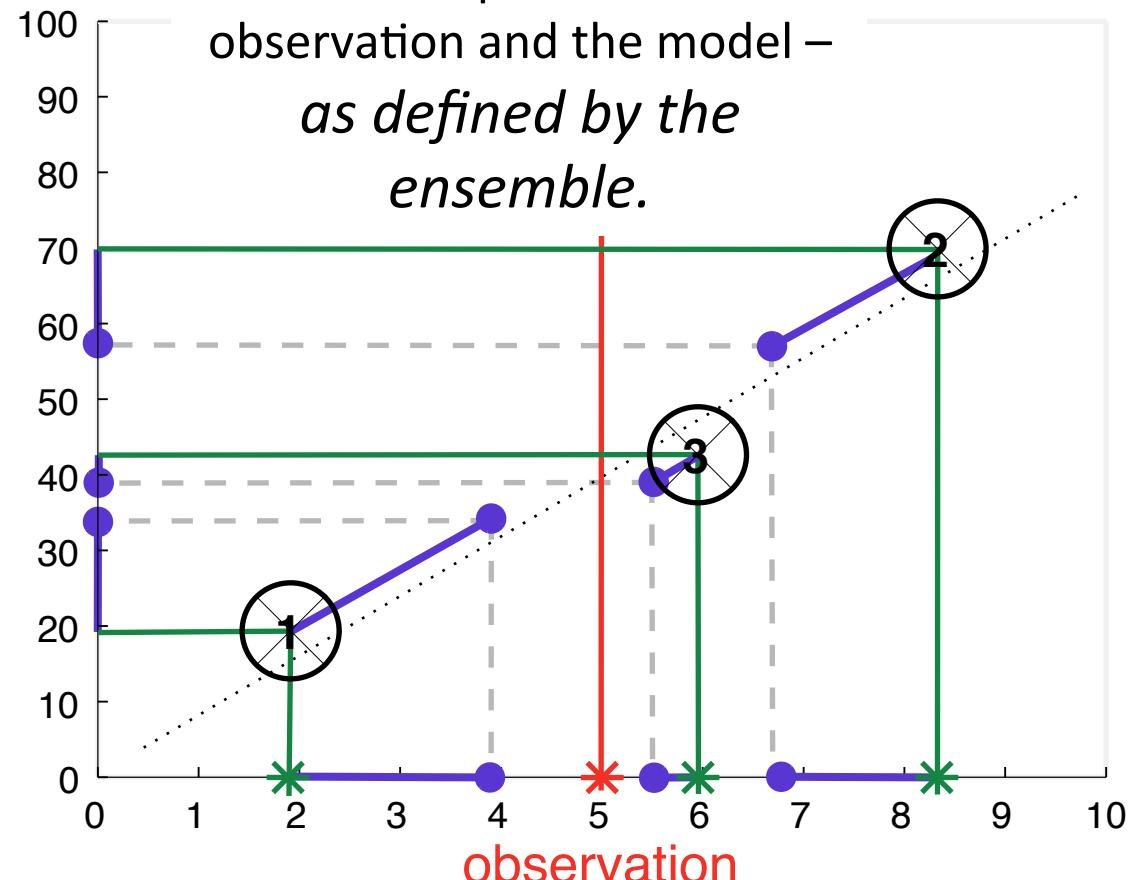


a) The “observation”
Posterior for member 1



The plane defining the relationship between the observation and the model –
as defined by the ensemble.

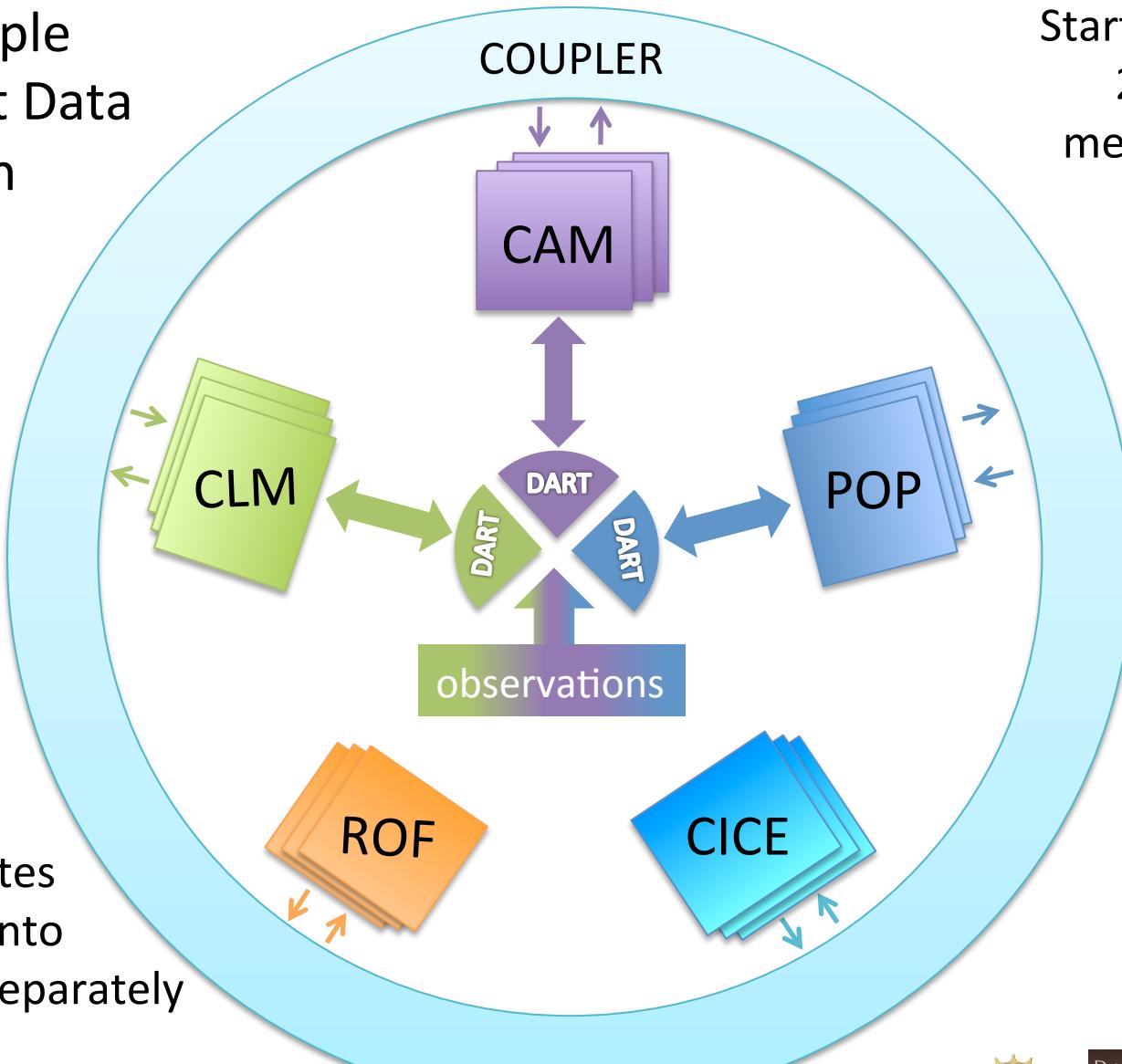
Any part of the model:
snow cover fraction,
root carbon,
canopy water ...
Could even be a model parameter!





DART Multiple Component Data Assimilation

Important!
There are *multiple* instances of each model component.



Started with CCSM4
20th Century 30-member ensemble for all model components

Abhishek Chatterjee is doing this now!



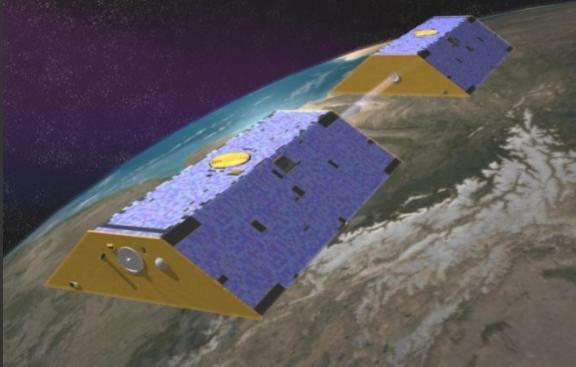
DART assimilates observations into components separately

B compset CESM1_1_1

Some of the researchers using CLM/DART

- ✧ **Yong-Fei Zhang** (UT Austin)
 - multisensor snow data assimilation
- ✧ **Andy Fox** (NEON)
 - flux observations/state estimation
- ✧ **Hanna Post** (Jülich)
 - assimilation & parameter estimation
- ✧ **Raj Shekhar Singh** (UC Berkeley)
 - groundwater
- ✧ **Long Zhao** (UT Austin)
 - AMSR-E radiances, empirical vegetated surface RTM, soil moisture (SMAP)
- ✧ **Ally Toure** (NASA-Goddard USRA)
 - brightness temperatures
- ✧ **Yonghwan Kwon** (UT Austin)
 - ✧ sensitivity of assimilation of brightness temperatures from multiple radiative transfer models on estimates of snow water equivalent.





Improving Estimates of Snowpack Water Storage in the Northern Hemisphere Through a Newly Developed Land Data Assimilation System

**Yong-Fei Zhang¹, Zong-Liang Yang^{1,2}, Yonghwan Kwon¹, Tim J. Hoar³,
Hua Su¹, Jeffrey L. Anderson³, Ally M. Toure^{4,5}, and Matthew Rodell⁵**

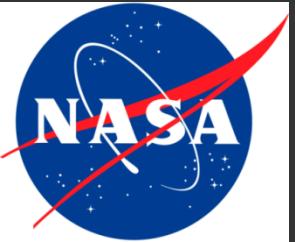
¹Jackson School of Geosciences, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, United States.

²Key Lab of Regional Climate-Environment for Temperate East Asia (RCE-TEA), Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

³The National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, United States.

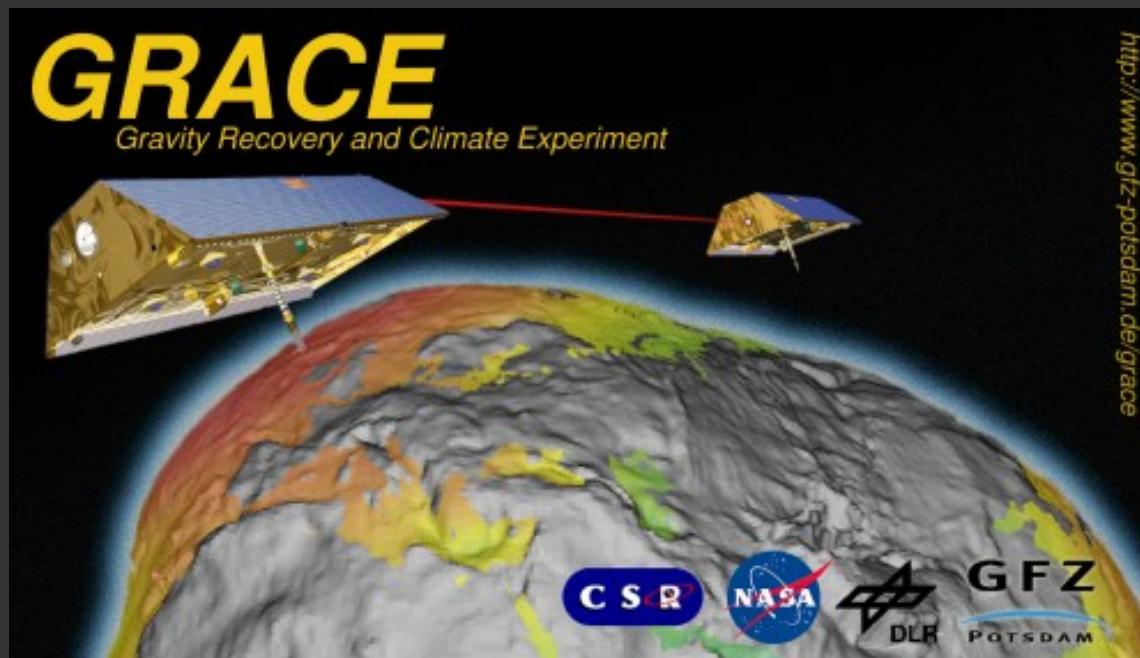
⁴Universities Space Research Association (USRA), Columbia, MD, United States.

⁵NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, United States.

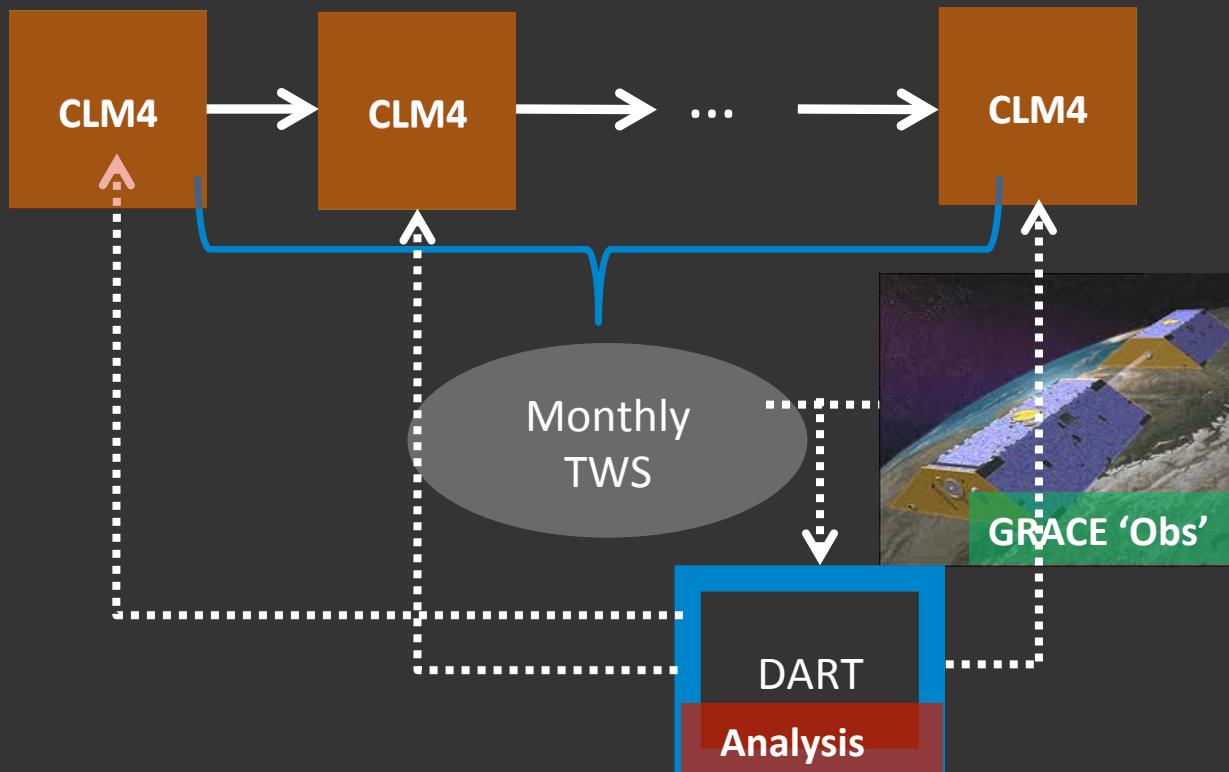


GRACE satellite data

- Different from MODIS that measures radiances, GRACE measures the distance between two satellites and retrieves gravitational anomalies. One of the products is a change in monthly total water storage (TWS).



Two passes in GRACE data assimilation

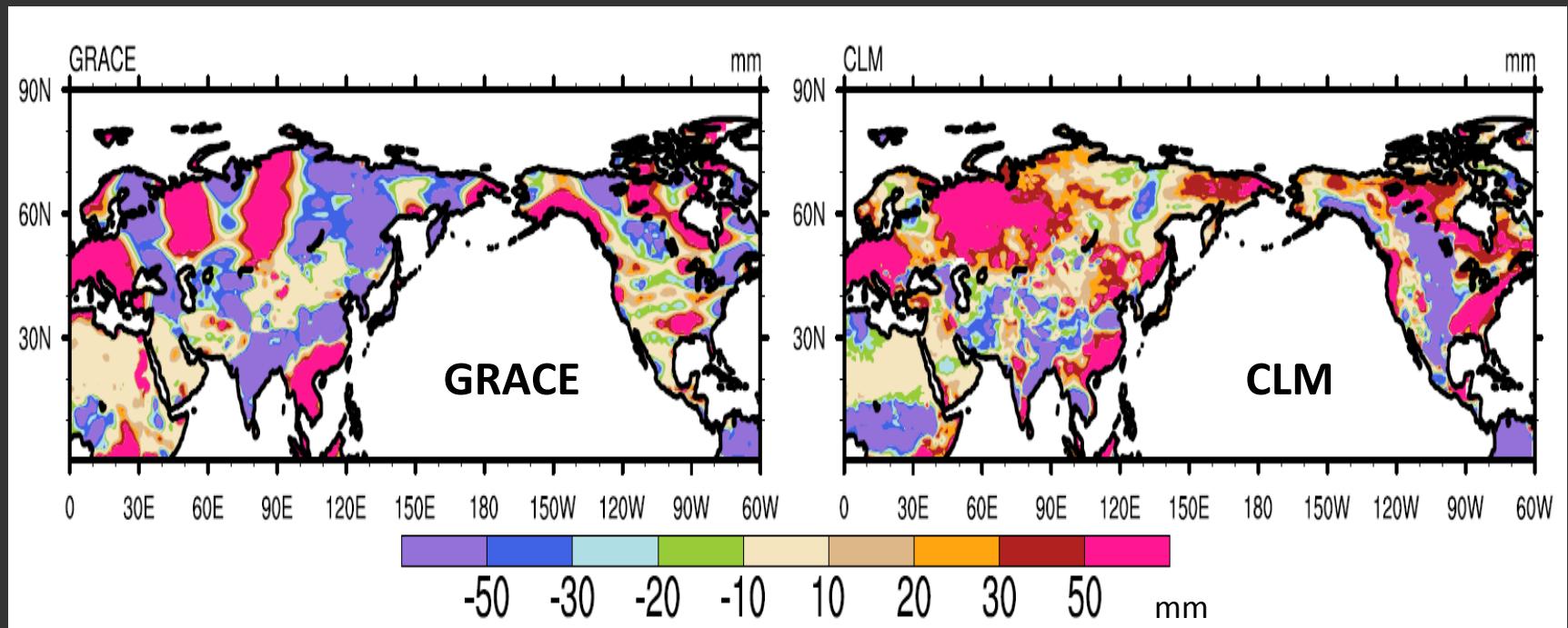


- 1 Run CLM for one month to be able to calculate change in monthly total water storage.
- 2 Re-run CLM with data assimilation.

Total Water Storage change

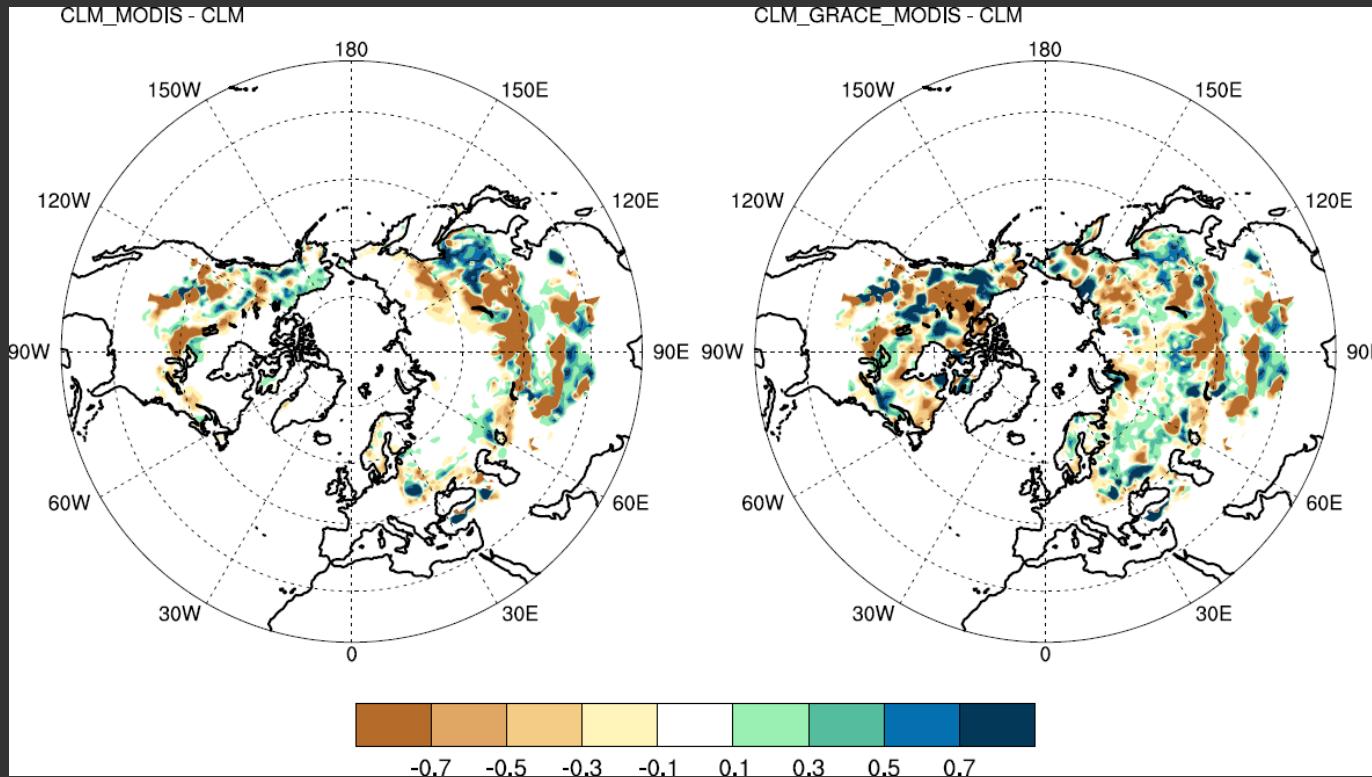
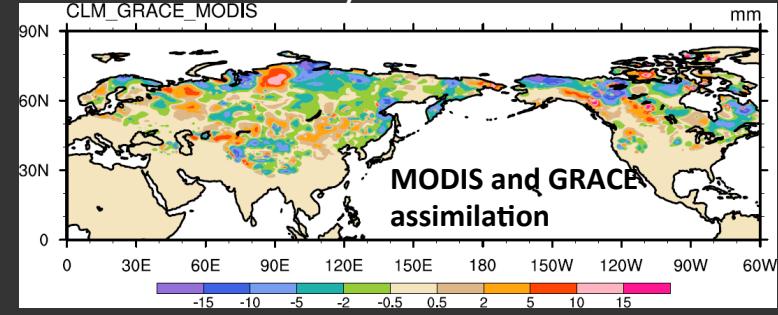
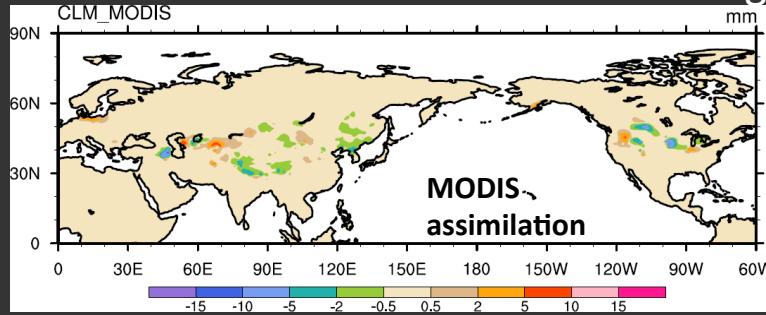
Jan 2003

No assimilation.



Assimilation Results

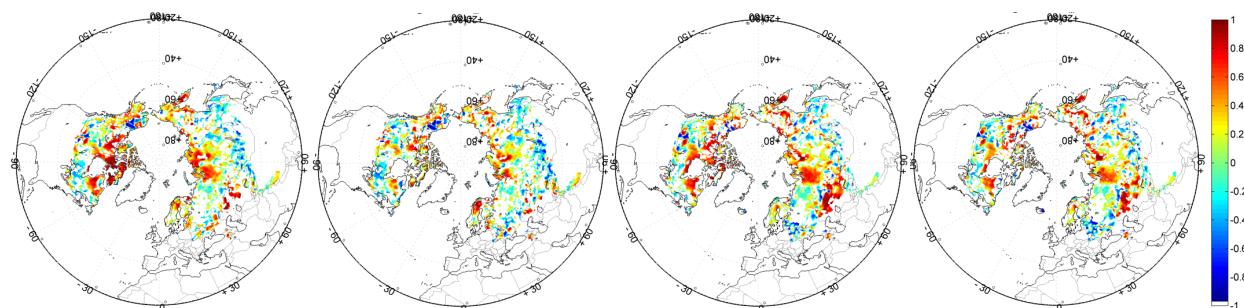
Snow Water Storage (Posterior minus Prior)



Multi-RTM ensemble approaches in SWE assimilation.

Yonghwan Kwon, UT Austin

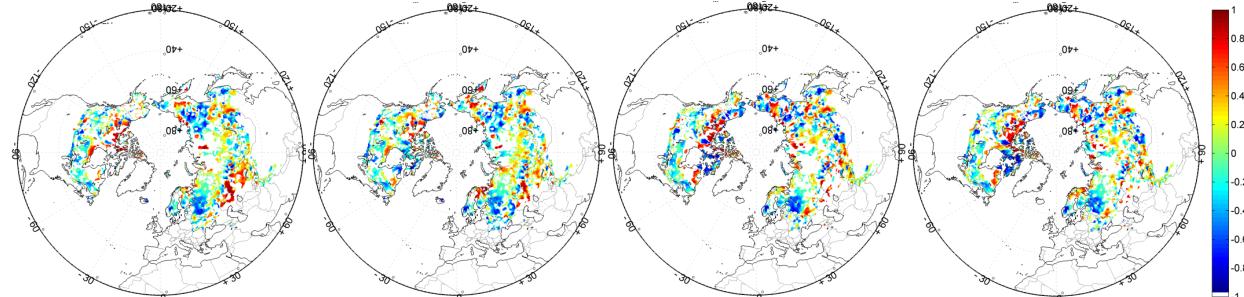
Develop an advanced radiance assimilation scheme to estimate SWE at continental scale by using multiple snowpack RTMs:
 Microwave Emission Model for Layered Snowpacks (**MEMLS**) and Dense Media Radiative Transfer – Multi Layers model (**DMRT-ML**).



**CLM4 &
MEMLS**

Correlations
between:

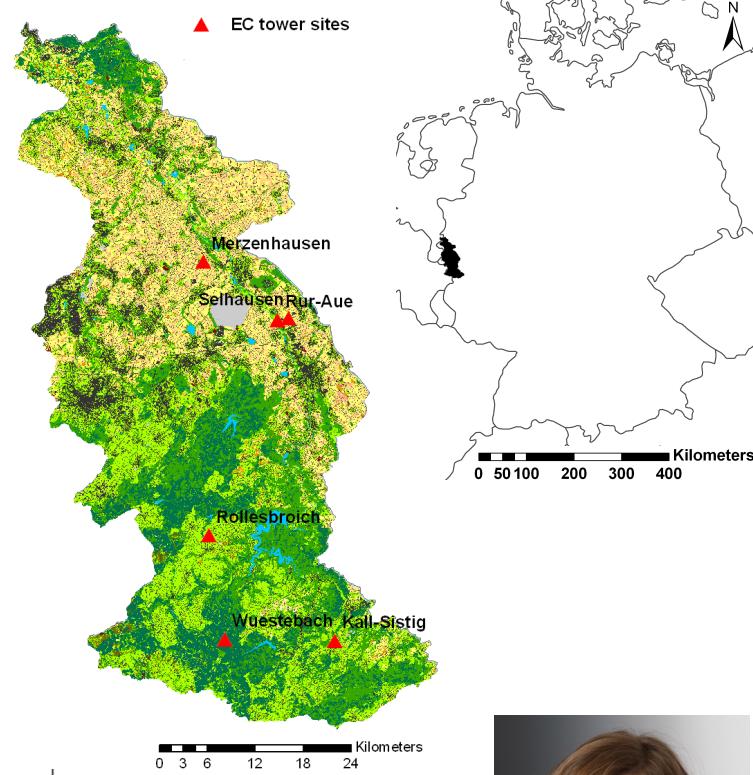
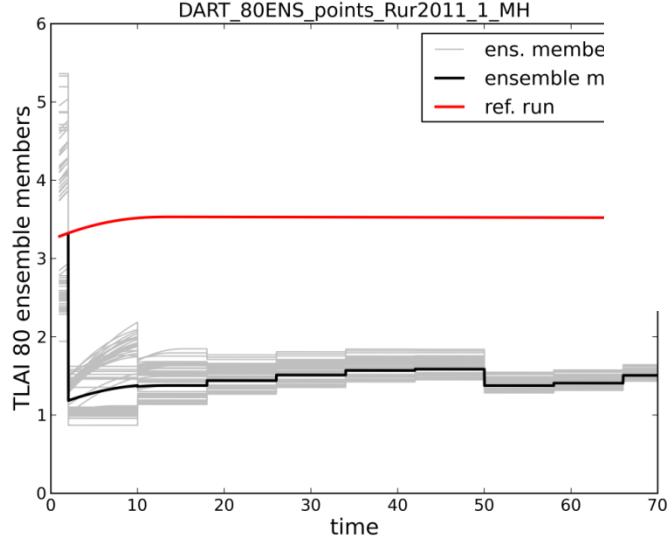
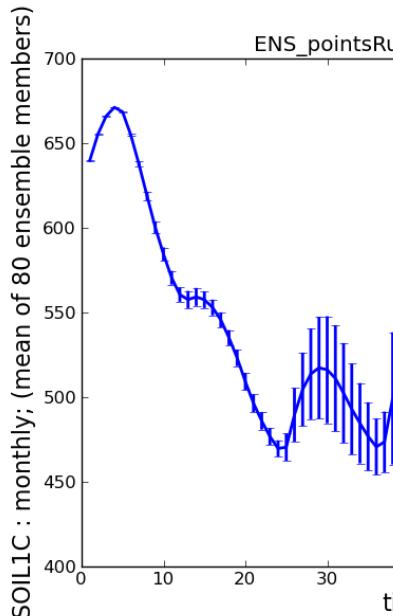
**CLM4 &
DMRT-ML**



MEMLS; Wiesmann and Mätzler, 1999

DMRT-ML; Picard et al., 2013

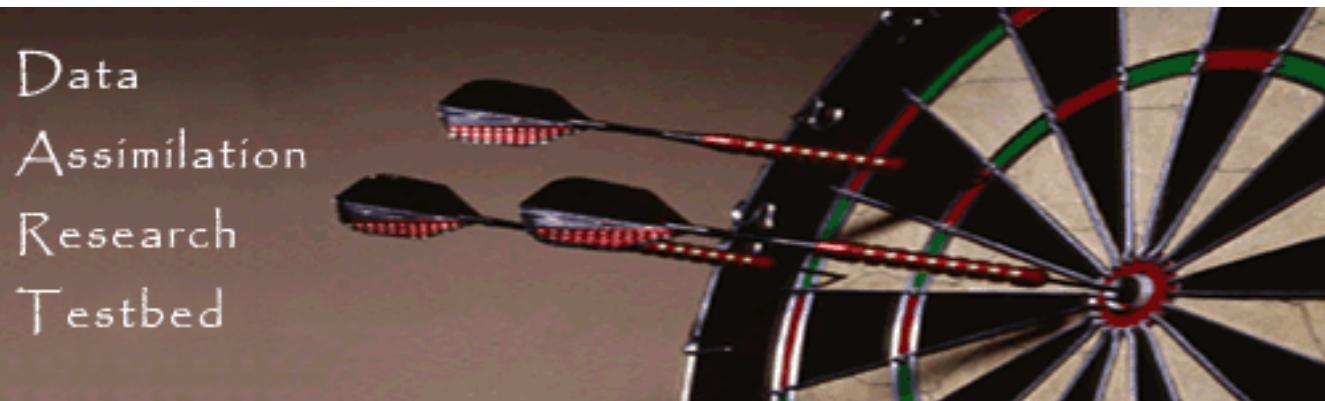
Assimilation of eddy covariance fluxes & MODIS LAI data and CLM upscale NEE from plot to catchment scale



Hanna Post visited Gordon Bonan, Andy Fox and me for 3 months earlier this year.

Hanna Post, IBG-3: Agrosphere

For more information:

CAM
GITM
CLM
AM2
COAMPS
MITgcm_ocean
SQG
CABLE

WRF
WACCM
POP
BGRID
NOAH
dart@ucar.edu
MPAS_ATM
COAMPS_nest
PBL_1d
NAAPS
MPAS_OCN
TIEGCM
PE2LYR
NCOMMAS
