

Inference using large climate simulators: HadCM3 and North American Mid-Holocene temperature anomalies

Jonathan Rougier

Department of Mathematics
University of Bristol, UK

with Tamsin Edwards, Mat Collins,
and other members of the PalaeoQUMP team

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Palaeoclimate reconstruction

1. 'Pseudo-observations' based on proxy measurements have a high spatial resolution, but sparse coverage
2. Climate simulator runs have full coverage but low spatial resolution, and there is the problem of simulator limitations

Palaeoclimate reconstruction

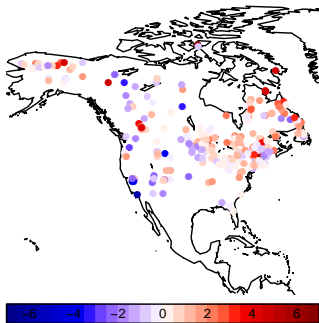
1. 'Pseudo-observations' based on proxy measurements have a high spatial resolution, but sparse coverage
 2. Climate simulator runs have full coverage but low spatial resolution, and there is the problem of simulator limitations
- ... Can we construct a synthesis of these two sources of information which combines their strengths?

This is a very generic problem. A *statistical* solution emphasises the assessment and role of uncertainty, represented probabilistically.

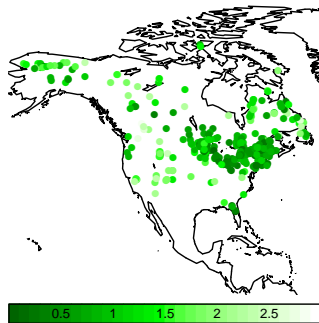
Pseudo-observations for pointwise reconstructions

Mid-Holocene MTWA anomalies.

W&S pointwise reconstructions

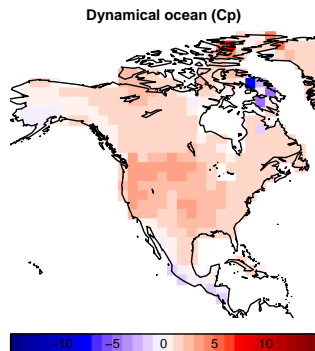


W&S pointwise standard deviations



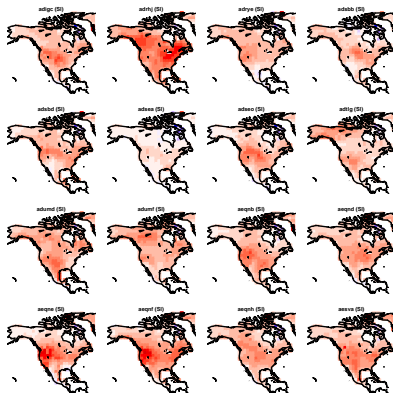
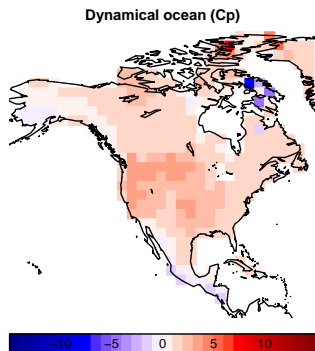
HadCM3 runs

Standard parameterisation and some of our ensemble members
(n.b. different colour scale to the previous picture).



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A natural method which is not quite going to work

Imagine that HadCM3 was very fast to run. We could use the following approach:

1. Sample millions of candidates for the collection of simulator parameters, and for each one:
 - a. Run the simulator, and
 - b. Score the result by comparison with the pseudo-observations.
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The solution is to use the ensemble to construct an **emulator** of the climate simulator, i.e. a *statistical model of the simulator* that allows us to predict its output at arbitrary parameterisations.

Two main challenges

1. **High dimension.** Our output field is 337 gridcells each $3.75^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$, but *HadCM3 is not that good!* Probably it is good at continental-and-a-bit-under-scales. Perhaps there is a ~ 10 -dimensional subspace which we 'trust'.

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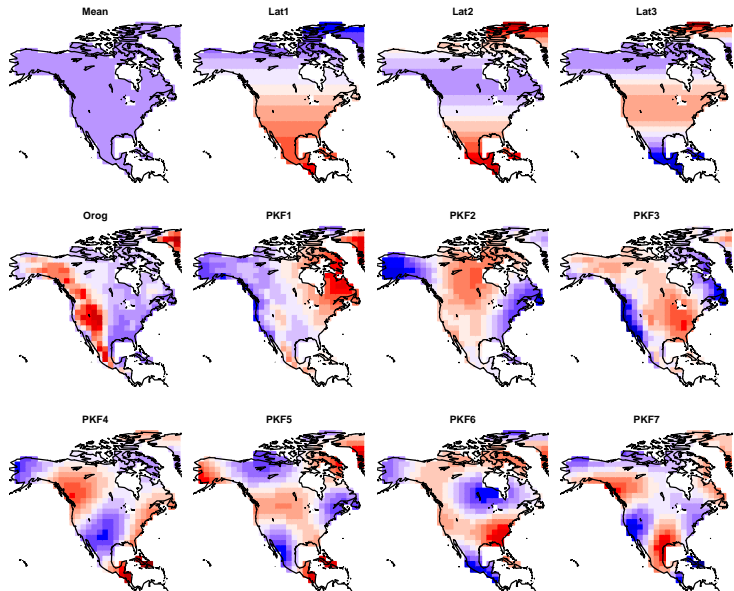
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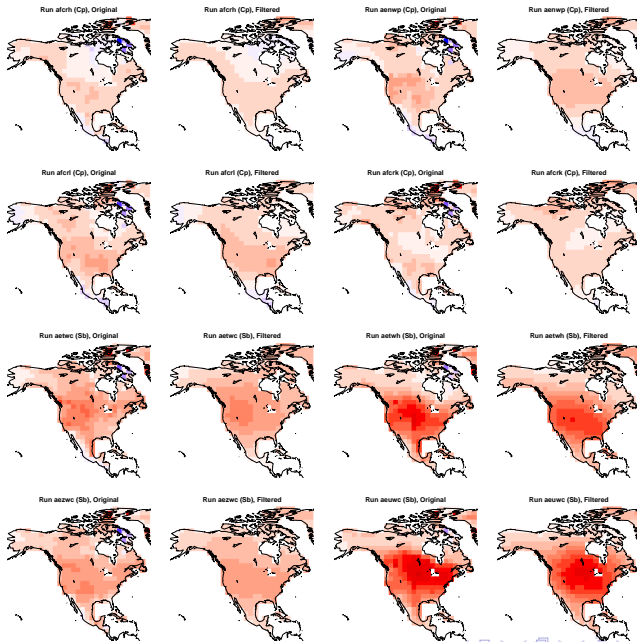
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Our solution is to project HadCM3 output onto the column space of a matrix of 'trustworthy' linear combinations, and then to use statistical regression methods to estimate the smooth manifold of this projection using an independent estimate of the internal variability variance matrix.

Our choice of filtering matrix

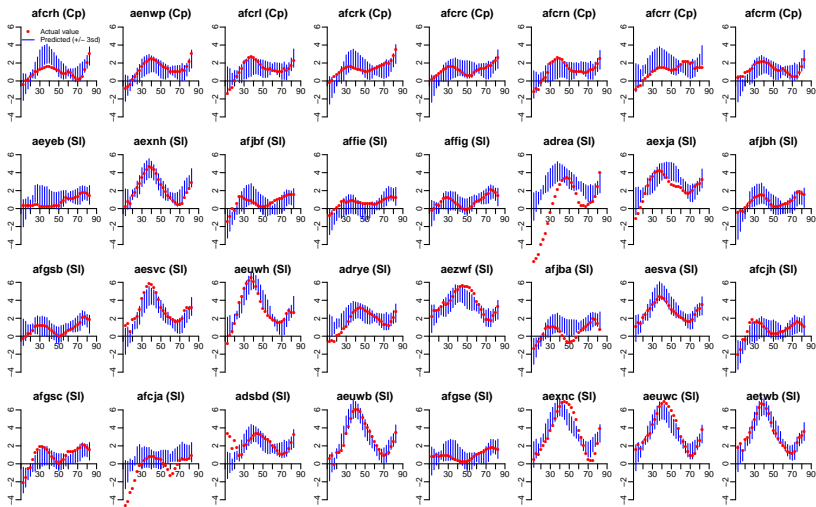


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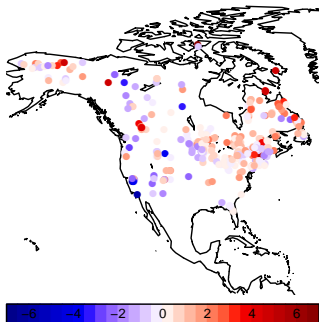
Checking the emulator

Diagnostic information based on leave-one-out; displayed as zonal means to indicate the emulator's prediction envelope.

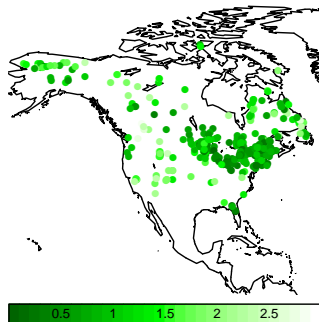


Combined reconstruction

W&S pointwise reconstructions

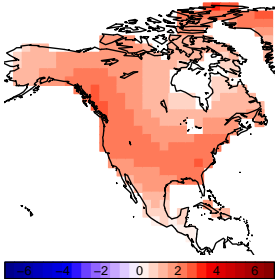


W&S pointwise standard deviations

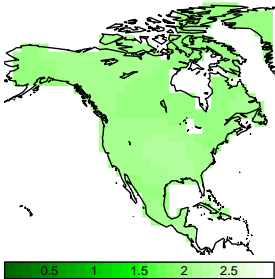


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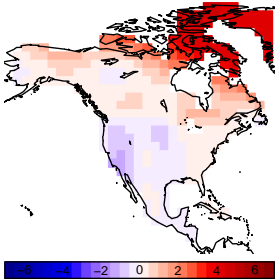
Initial mean field



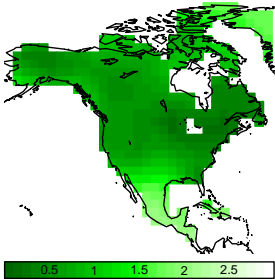
Initial SD field



Adjusted mean field



Adjusted SD field



Main questions so far

REM: Statistics does not provide answers—it provides a framework within which You express Your judgements. One important role of this framework is to clarify the questions.

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- ▶ How to get a good (robust) estimate of internal variability?
- ▶ How to choose the statistical regression function describing the mostly-smooth response of the simulator mean to changes in the parameters?

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2. Linking HadCM3 to reality

- ▶ What is a good probabilistic description for parametric uncertainty?
- ▶ How to assess and quantify structural uncertainty?
- ▶ How to present fully-probabilistic information about spatial (and spatial/temporal) reconstructions?