



PROGRAMME
DE RECHERCHE
CLIMAT

WEBINAIRE TRACCS

TRANSFORMER LA MODÉLISATION DU CLIMAT POUR LES SERVICES CLIMATIQUES

PC6 : calibration des modèles de climat

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et beaucoup d'autres collègues
IPSL et MF-CNRM**

→ Vendredi 31/05/2024



Sommaire

1. En quoi consiste la calibration (ou tuning) des modèles de climat ?

Définition

Exemples

Les nouveaux modèles de climat (IA) sont-ils concernés ?

2. Comment calibrer (tuner) les modèles ?

Méthode ad-hoc

Méthode semi-automatique

Autres méthodes

3. Conséquences

Exemple de la sensibilité climatique

Contraintes observationnelles

PC6-QUINTET !

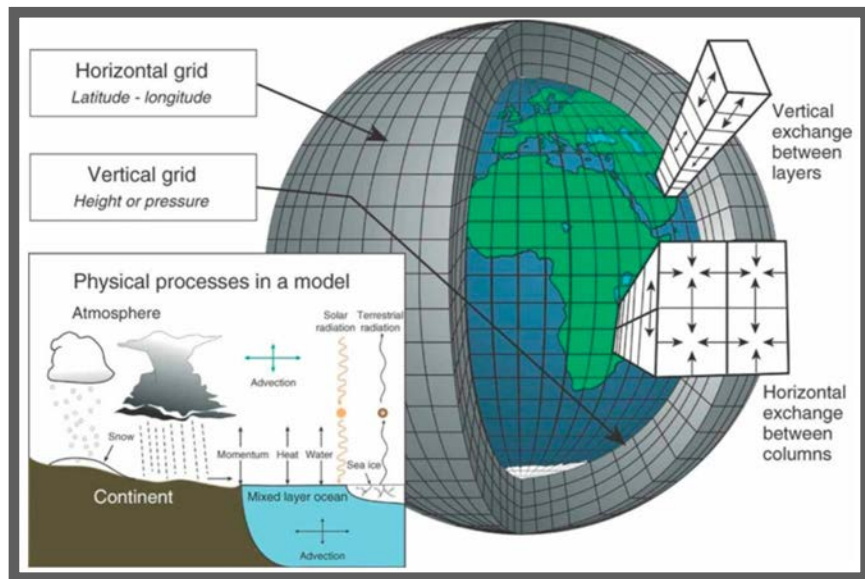
1. Pourquoi tuner les modèles de climat ?



Les modèles de climat

océan, atmosphère = fluides géophysiques

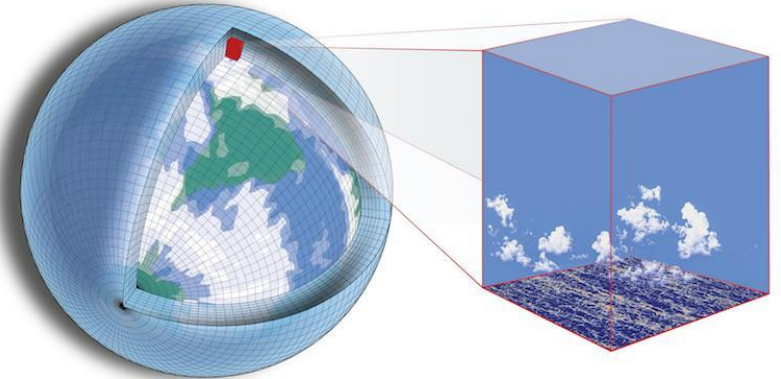
- équations **mathématiques**
- approximations physiques
- algorithmes de **discrétisation** spatio-temporelle
- programmes informatiques
- exécution sur **calculateurs** numériques
- **simulations climatiques !**



Les paramétrisations dans les modèles de climat

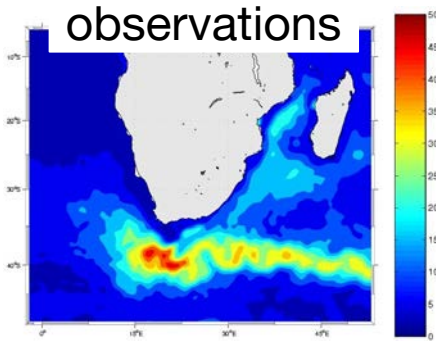
Quelle que soit la résolution spatiale, certains processus ne sont pas explicitement résolus

- identifier la **résolution effective, spatiale et temporelle**
- déterminer les processus non résolus
- représenter **leurs effets à plus grande échelle** à partir d'autres modèles, d'observations, ou de concepts théoriques
- ajuster le(s) coefficient(s) intervenant dans la formule numérique



+ paramétrisations qui compensent des limites de complexité (ex : calottes continentales)

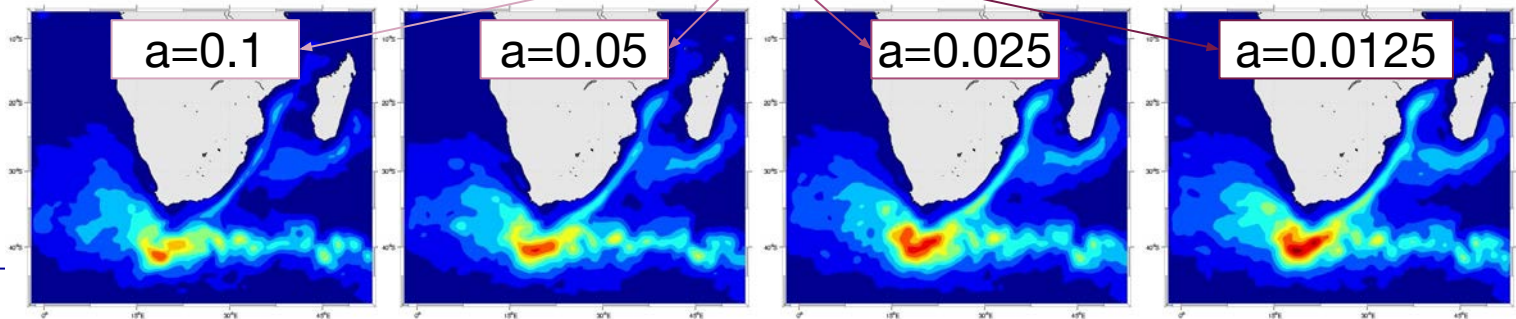
Exemple 1 : Paramétrisation de la viscosité océanique



observations (satellite, à gauche) et simulations numériques (modèle ROMS, ci-dessous) de la variance de la hauteur d'eau autour de l'Afrique Australe, en fonction de la viscosité, par P. Penven (IRD)

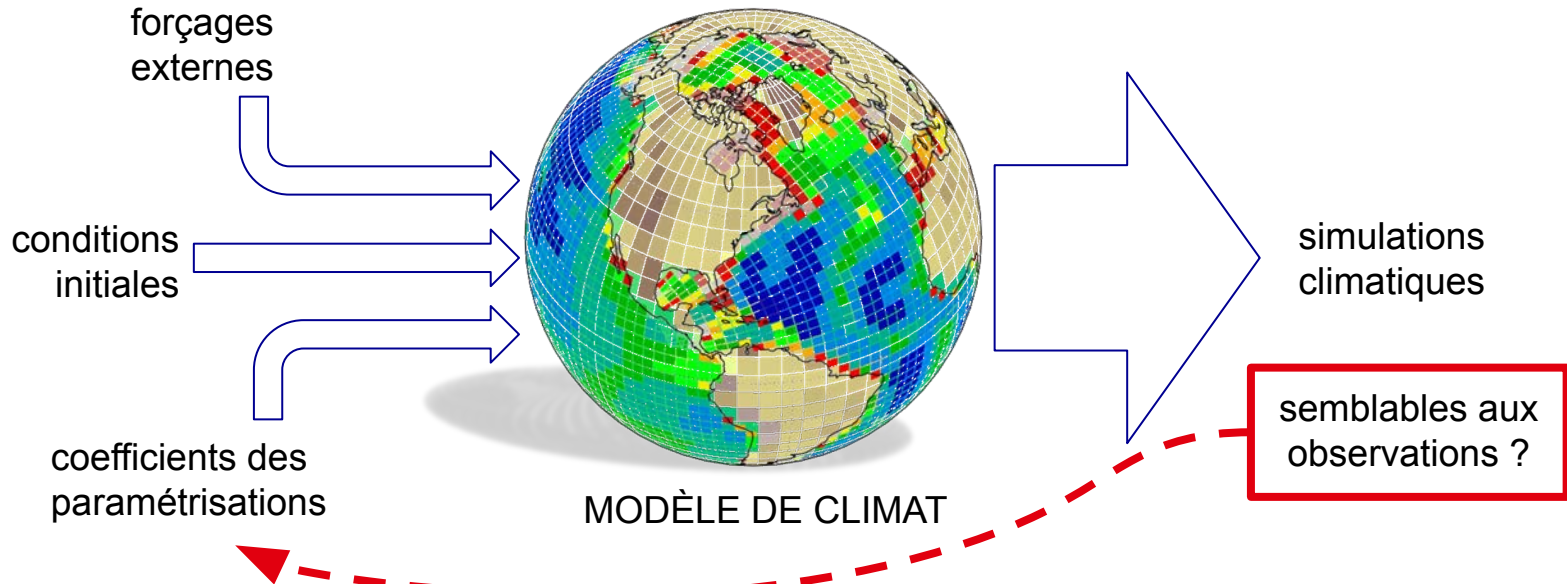
représentation de la viscosité comme Smagorinsky

$$A_h = a \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{2} |D| \quad D^2 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + 0.5 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2$$



Calibration des modèles de climat

Hourdin et al. (2017) : The art and science of climate model tuning

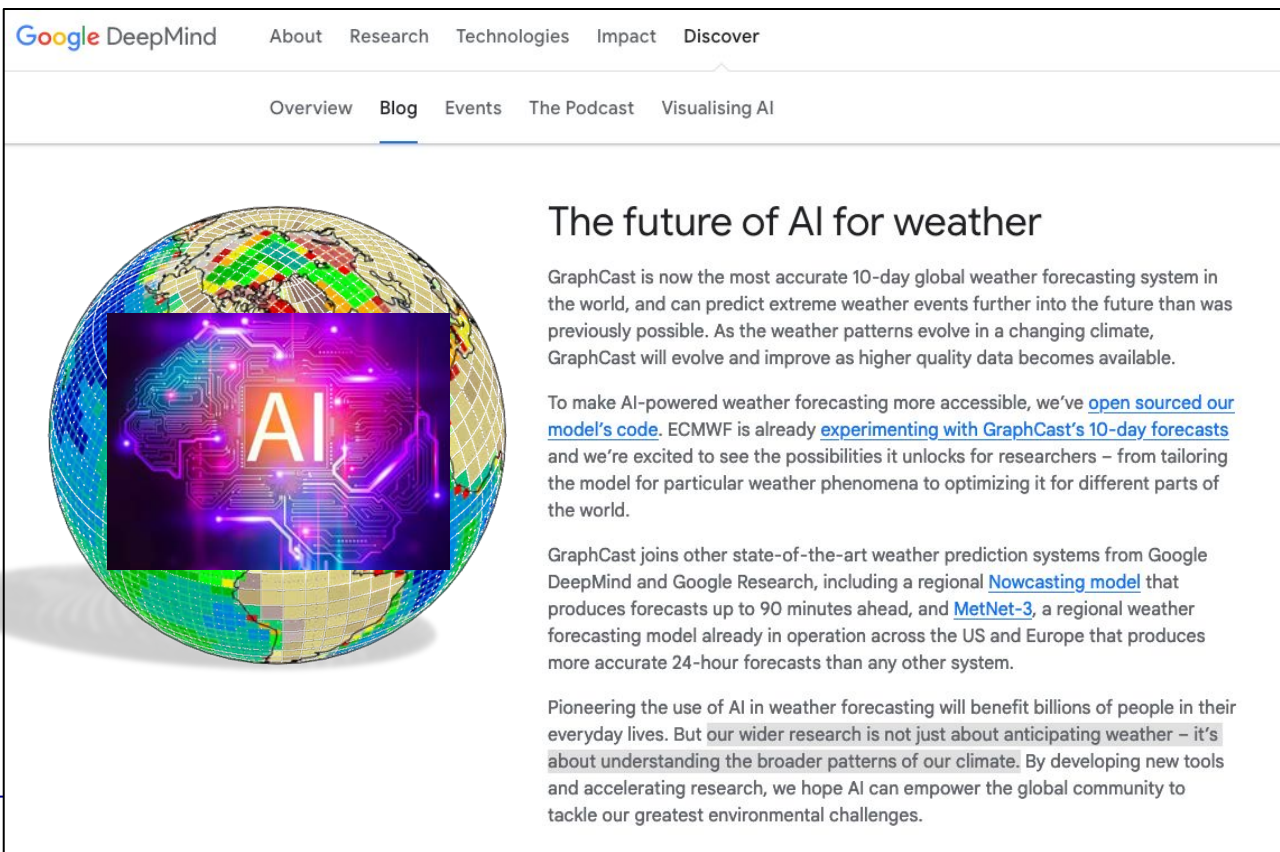


Et après ?

paramètres des
architectures IA !

des données seront
toujours manquantes
(passé, océan profond)

→ contraintes tirées des
lois physiques



The screenshot shows a web page from Google DeepMind. The navigation bar includes 'About', 'Research', 'Technologies', 'Impact', and 'Discover'. Below it, there are links for 'Overview', 'Blog', 'Events', 'The Podcast', and 'Visualising AI'. The main content area features a large image of a globe with a glowing 'AI' logo overlaid on it. To the right of the image is the article title 'The future of AI for weather' and several paragraphs of text. The text discusses GraphCast, a 10-day global weather forecasting system, and mentions that it is the most accurate in the world. It also notes that GraphCast will evolve and improve as higher quality data becomes available. The article further states that to make AI-powered weather forecasting more accessible, Google has open sourced its model's code. It mentions that ECMWF is already experimenting with GraphCast's 10-day forecasts and that they are excited to see the possibilities it unlocks for researchers. The article also mentions that GraphCast joins other state-of-the-art weather prediction systems from Google DeepMind and Google Research, including a regional Nowcasting model that produces forecasts up to 90 minutes ahead, and MetNet-3, a regional weather forecasting model already in operation across the US and Europe that produces more accurate 24-hour forecasts than any other system. Finally, the article states that pioneering the use of AI in weather forecasting will benefit billions of people in their everyday lives, but that their wider research is not just about anticipating weather – it's about understanding the broader patterns of our climate. By developing new tools and accelerating research, they hope AI can empower the global community to tackle our greatest environmental challenges.

Google DeepMind About Research Technologies Impact Discover

Overview Blog Events The Podcast Visualising AI

The future of AI for weather

GraphCast is now the most accurate 10-day global weather forecasting system in the world, and can predict extreme weather events further into the future than was previously possible. As the weather patterns evolve in a changing climate, GraphCast will evolve and improve as higher quality data becomes available.

To make AI-powered weather forecasting more accessible, we've [open sourced our model's code](#). ECMWF is already [experimenting with GraphCast's 10-day forecasts](#) and we're excited to see the possibilities it unlocks for researchers – from tailoring the model for particular weather phenomena to optimizing it for different parts of the world.

GraphCast joins other state-of-the-art weather prediction systems from Google DeepMind and Google Research, including a regional [Nowcasting model](#) that produces forecasts up to 90 minutes ahead, and [MetNet-3](#), a regional weather forecasting model already in operation across the US and Europe that produces more accurate 24-hour forecasts than any other system.

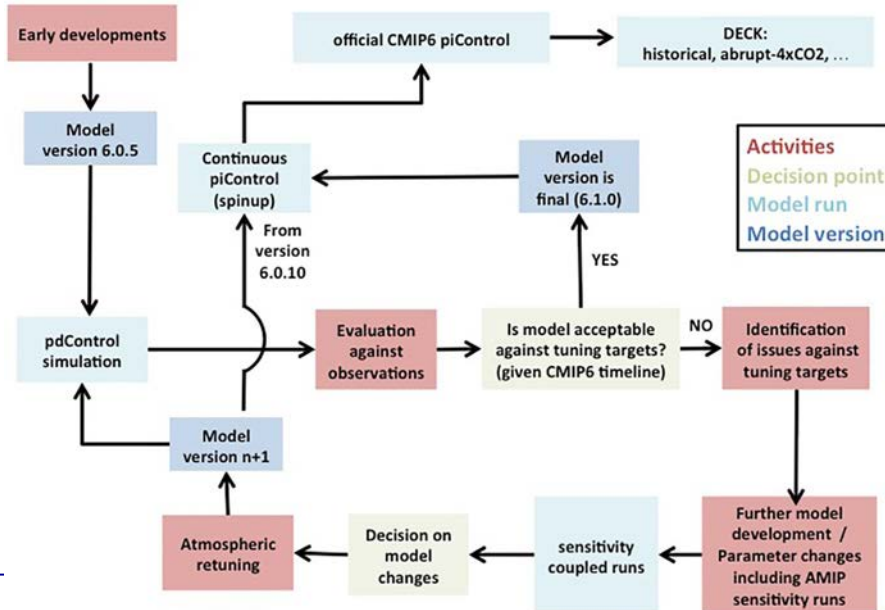
Pioneering the use of AI in weather forecasting will benefit billions of people in their everyday lives. But our wider research is not just about anticipating weather – it's about understanding the broader patterns of our climate. By developing new tools and accelerating research, we hope AI can empower the global community to tackle our greatest environmental challenges.

2. Méthodologies



Méthode ad-hoc

Mignot et al. (2021) : The tuning strategy of IPSL-CM6A-LR

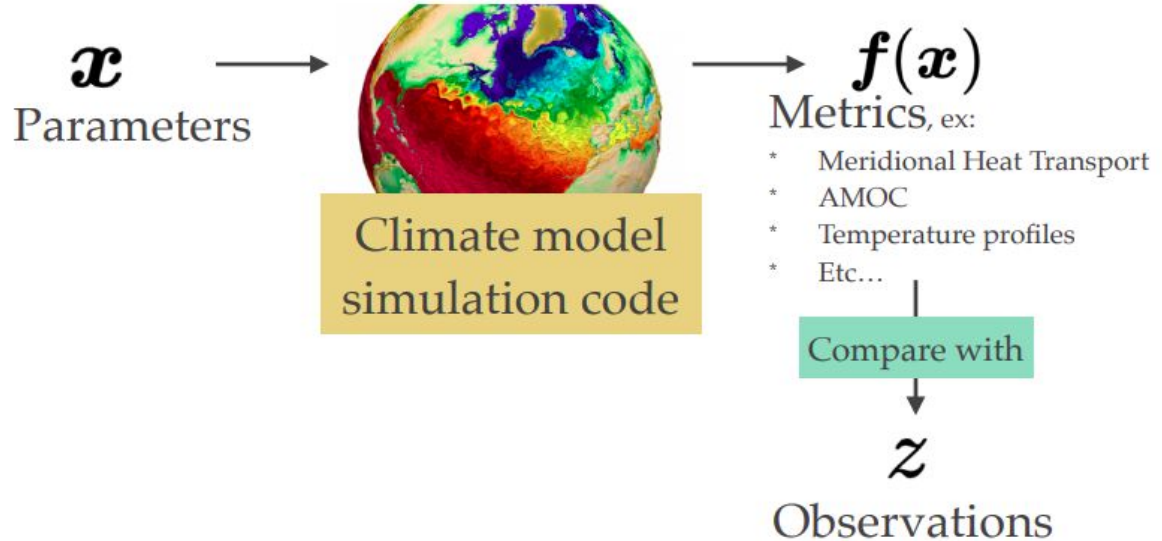


- protocole expérimental pour représenter le climat actuel **stationnaire** ?
- quel(s) critère(s) pour décider que le modèle est acceptable ?
- quelle(s) expérience(s) de sensibilité ?

Méthode semi-automatique

Hourdin et al. (2023) :

Toward machine-assisted
tuning avoiding the
underestimation of
uncertainty in climate
change projections

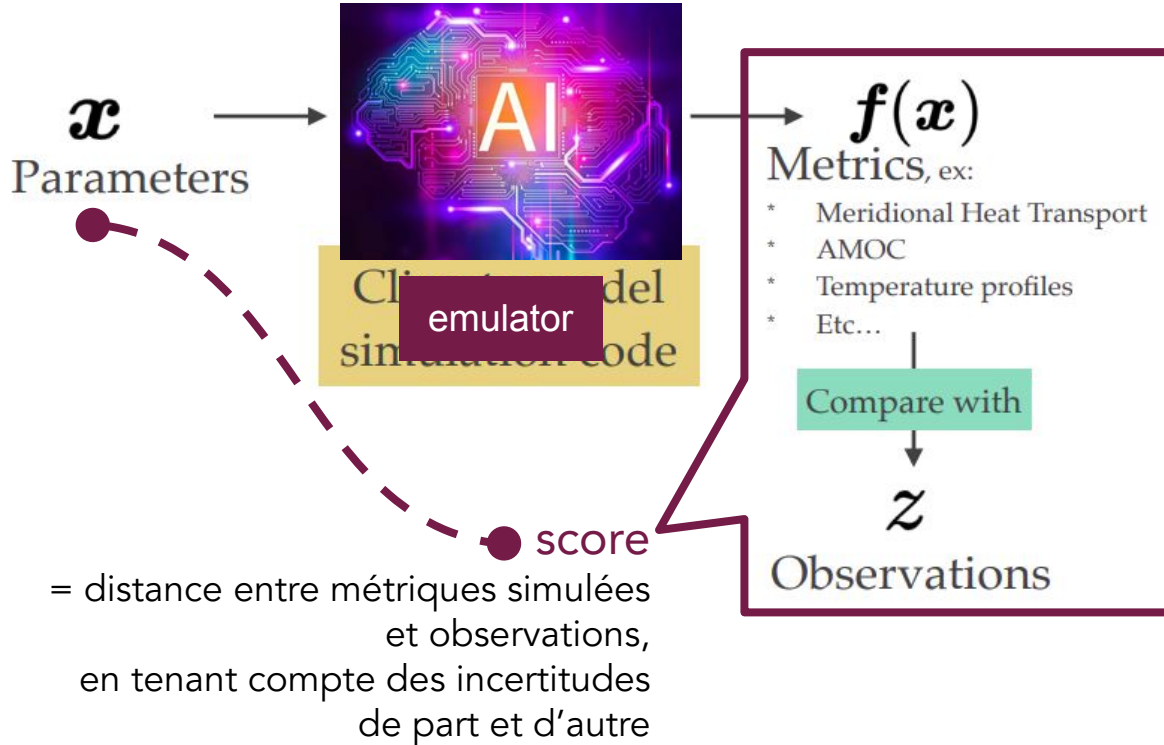


Méthode semi-automatique

Hourdin et al. (2023) :

Toward machine-assisted
tuning avoiding the
underestimation of
uncertainty in climate
change projections

History Matching approach,
derived from Uncertainty
Quantification





ORCHIDEE
LAND SURFACE MODEL

Autres méthodes

Raoult et al. (2024):

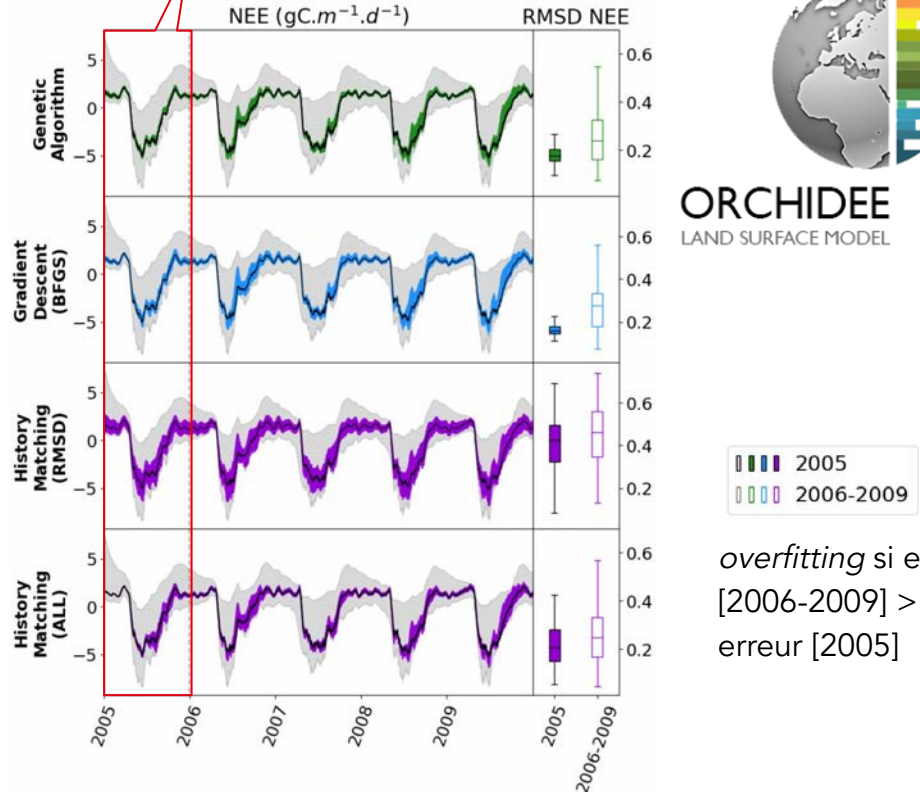
History Matching vs optimisation des paramètres

lignes noires = "observations" (en réalité simulation de référence)

en gris = simulations utilisant différentes valeurs de paramètres (sans calibration)

lignes colorées = simulations après calibration des paramètres (la couleur renseigne sur la méthode de calibration)

calibration sur données de 2005 (seulement)



overfitting si erreur [2006-2009] > erreur [2005]

NEE = net ecosystem exchange (CO₂) = différence entre captation par photosynthèse et émission par respiration

Autres méthodes

Cleary et al. (2021), Dunbar et al. (2021)...

Calibrate (par méthodes de Kalman)

Emulate (les liens entre paramètres et données)

Sample (méthode *Markov Chain Monte Carlo*)



Home GitHub

CalibrateEmulateSample.jl

CalibrateEmulateSample.jl solves parameter estimation problems using accelerated (and approximate) Bayesian inversion.

The framework can be applied currently to learn:

- the joint distribution for a moderate numbers of parameters (<40),
- it is not inherently restricted to unimodal distributions.

It can be used with computer models that:

31/05/2024

3. Les modèles de climat sont tunés... et alors ?

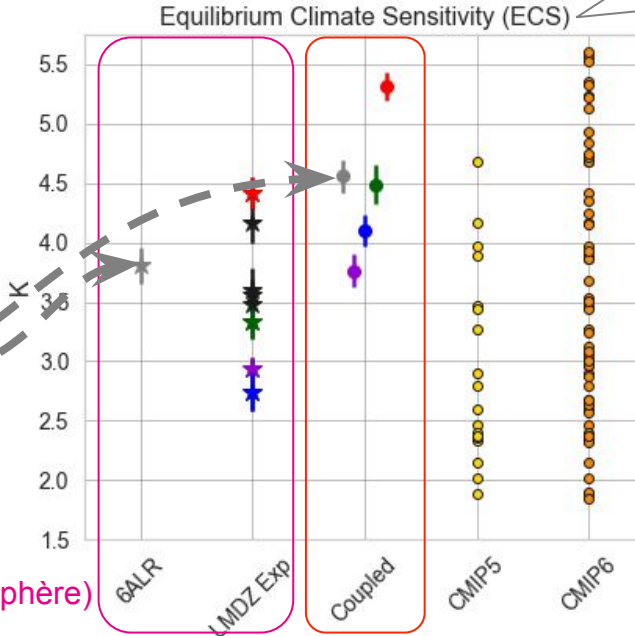


Et si on avait “choisi” une autre calibration pour IPSL-CM6A-LR ?

Hourdin et al. (2023) :
application de la méthode
semi-automatique pour la
re-calibration des
paramètres atmosphériques
de IPSL-CM6A-LR

simulations AMIP (atmosphère)

simulations CMIP (modèle couplé)



ECS = réchauffement (en degré K) induit par le doublement (2x) de la concentration des Gaz à Effet de Serre dans l'atmosphère

philosophie de History Matching : on rejette les paramètres implausibles (on conserve les meilleurs paramètres)

CLIMATE MODELS: CHOICE MATTERS

The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) assessed dozens of computer models to project global temperature change (four scenarios shown). Some of these projections were 'too hot' when compared with other lines of evidence for climate warming in response to carbon dioxide emissions¹. Researchers using all these models without the AR6 statistical adjustments could end up overestimating future temperature change.

nature

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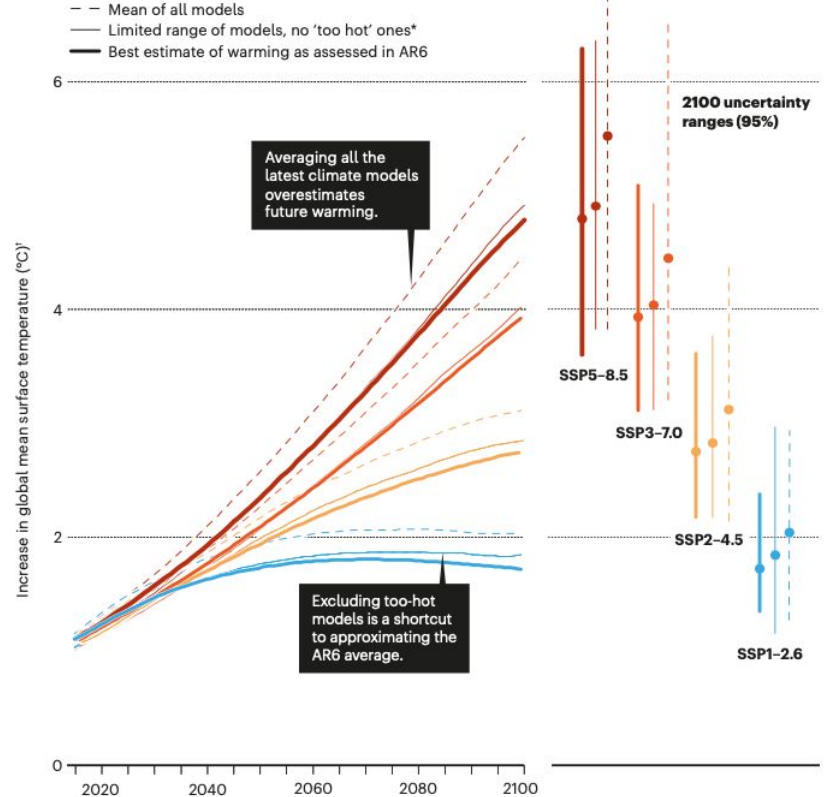
[nature](#) > [comment](#) > article

COMMENT | 04 May 2022

Climate simulations: recognize the 'hot model' problem

The sixth and latest IPCC assessment weights climate models according to how well they reproduce other evidence. Now the rest of the community should do the same.

By [Zeke Hausfather](#) , [Kate Marvel](#), [Gavin A. Schmidt](#), [John W. Nielsen-Gammon](#) & [Mark Zelinka](#)



*Using the transient climate response (TCR) metric in the range 1.4–2.2 °C deemed as "likely" in AR6. (TCR is the amount of global warming in the year in which atmospheric CO₂ concentrations have doubled after having steadily increased by 1% each year.)

[†]Global mean surface temperatures are relative to a 1850–99 baseline.
 IPCC, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; SSP, Shared Socioeconomic Pathway.

Projections contraintes par les observations

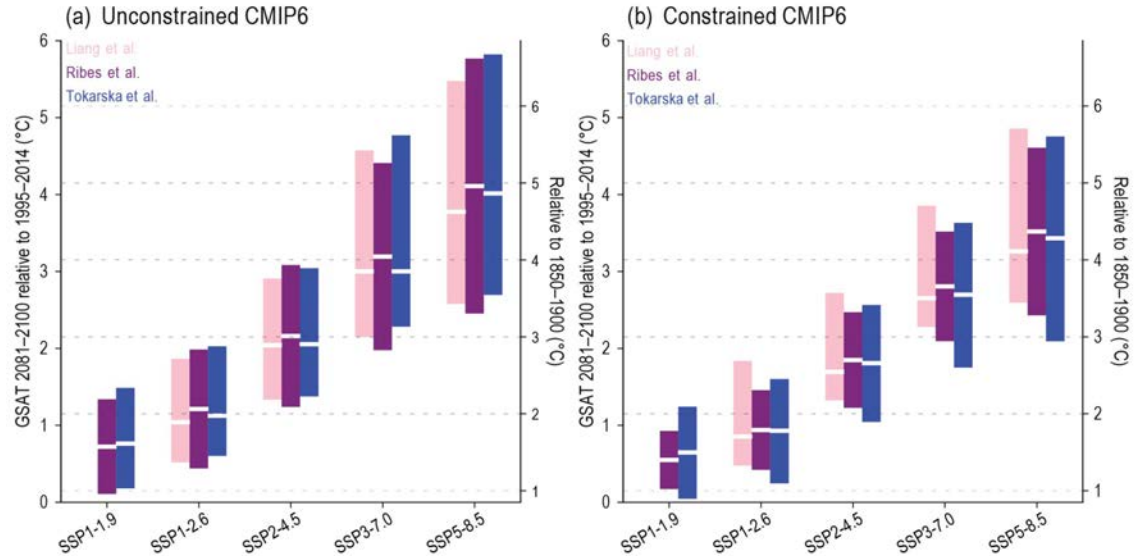


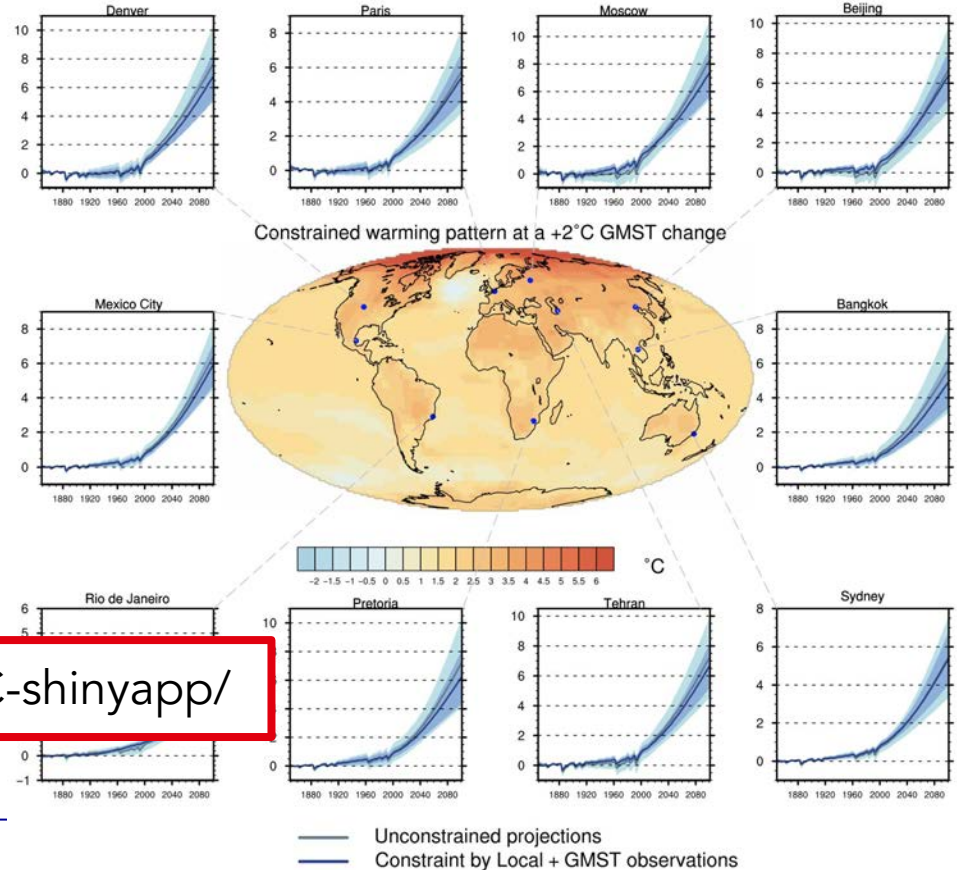
Figure 4.11 : augmentation de la température globale en fonction des scénarios socio-économiques, avant (gauche) et après (droite) contraintes observationnelles

Projections **locales** contraintes par les observations

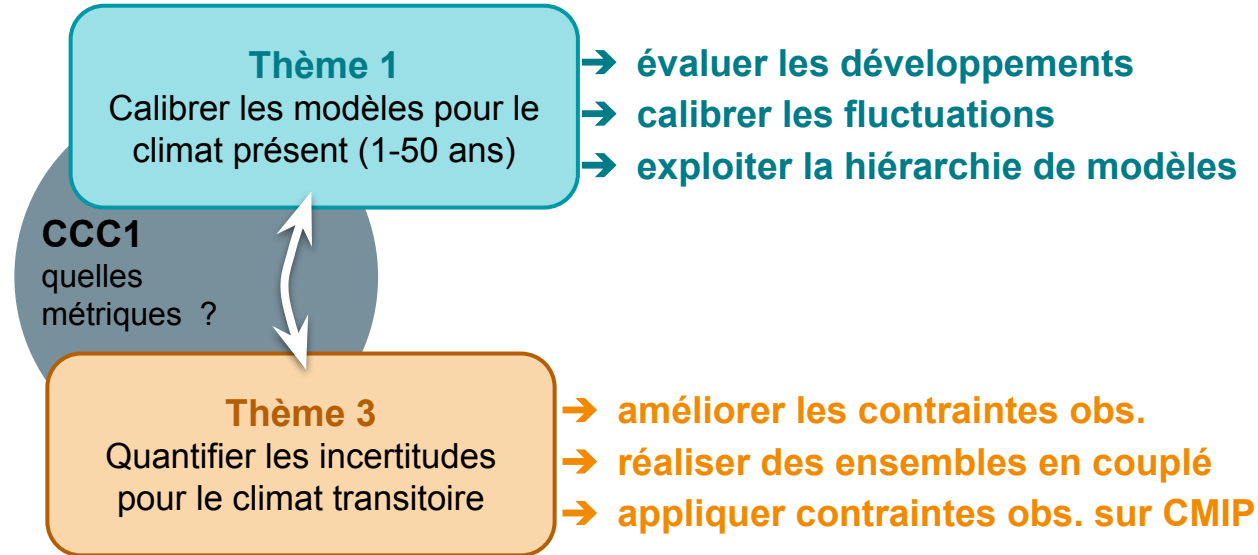
Qasmi et Ribes (2024) :

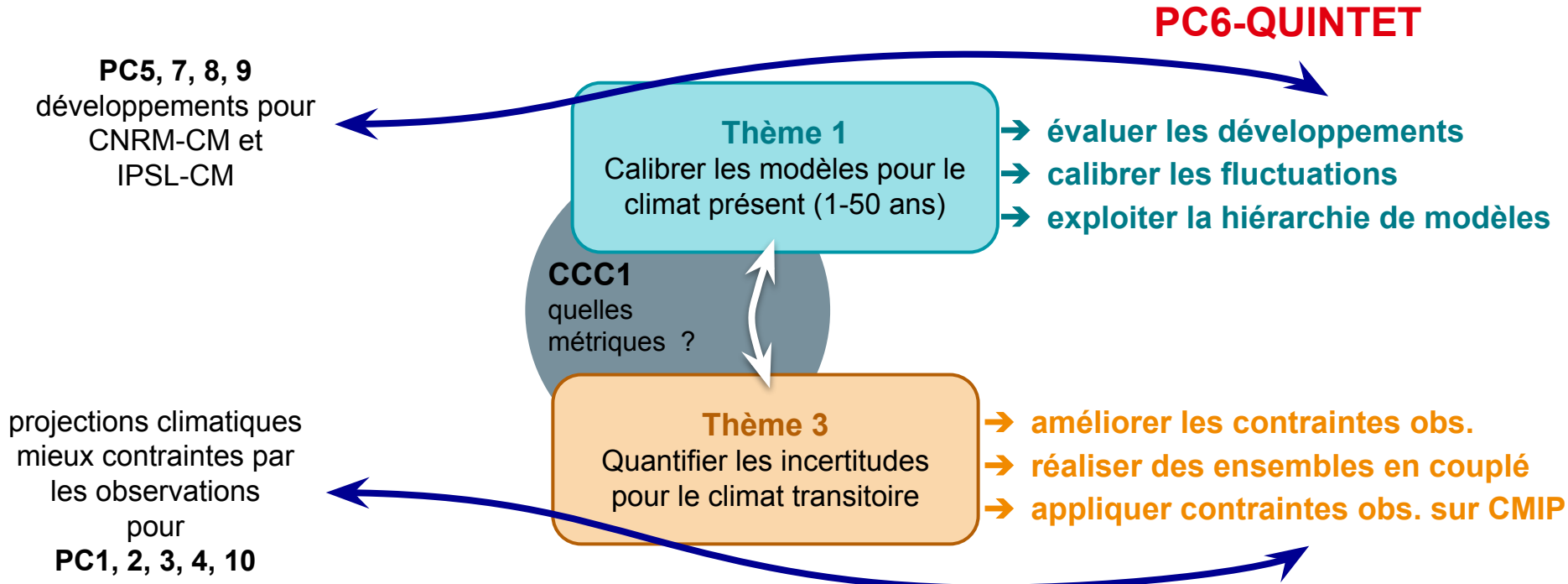
Augmentation des
températures locales pour
un réchauffement global de
 $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$

<https://saidqasmi.shinyapps.io/KCC-shinyapp/>

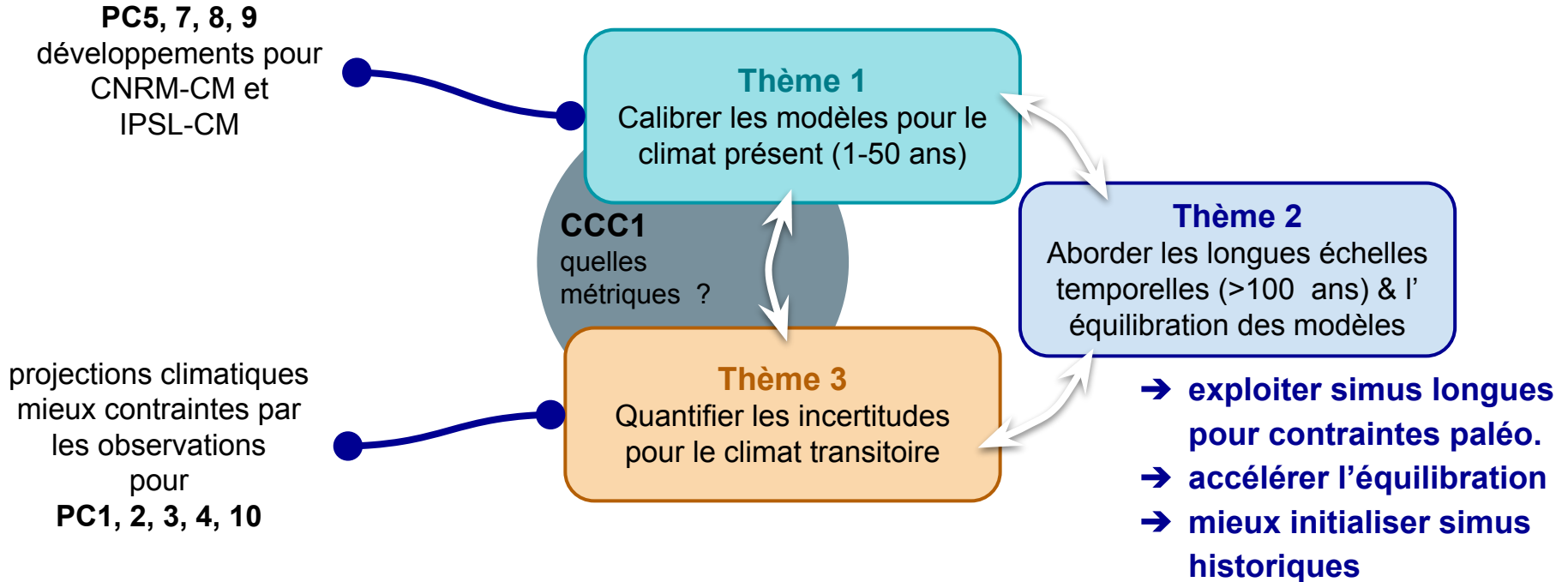


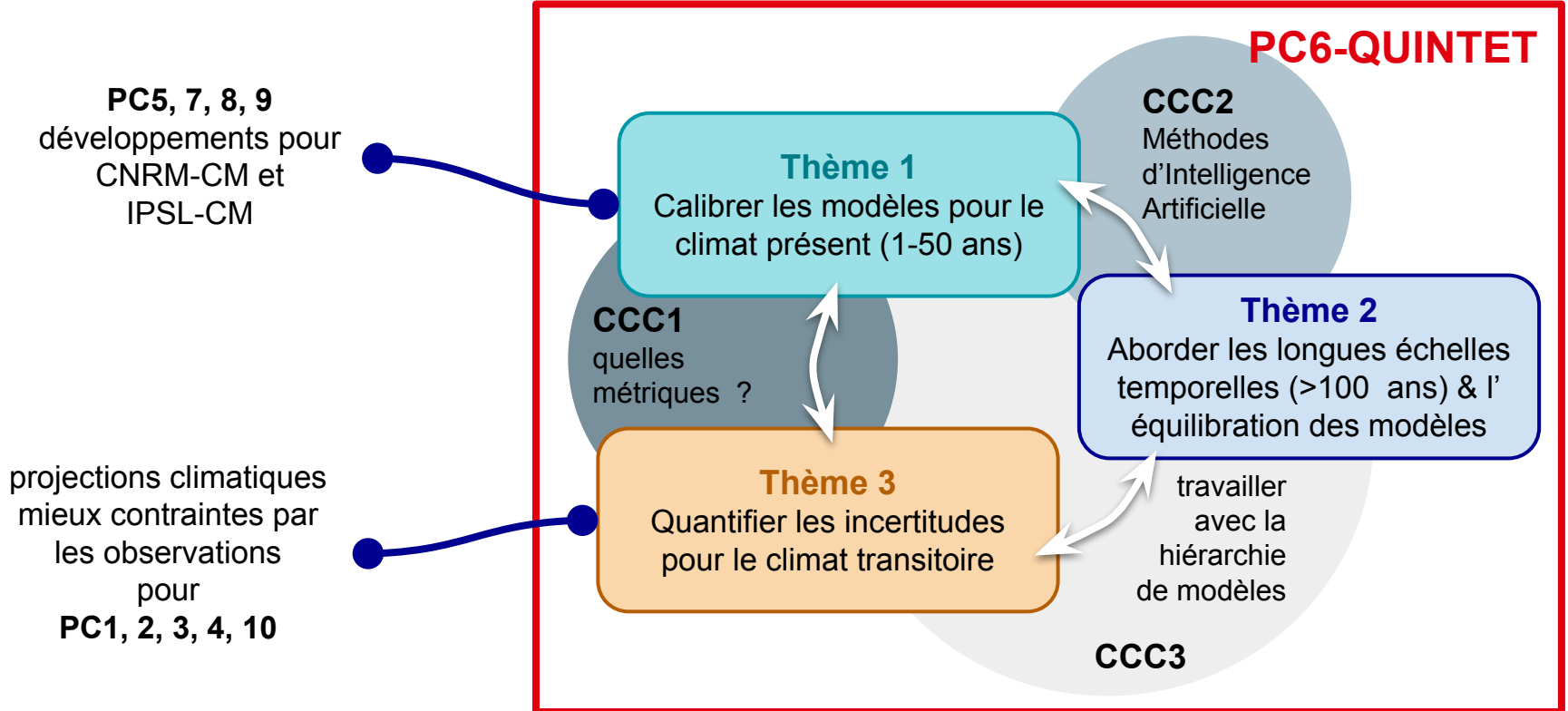
Calibration + contraintes par les observations = PC6-QUINTET





PC6-QUINTET





CCC = Cross Cutting Challenge



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