Sparse, Empirically Optimized Quadrature for Broadband Radiative Fluxes and Heating Rates

Paulina Czarnecki

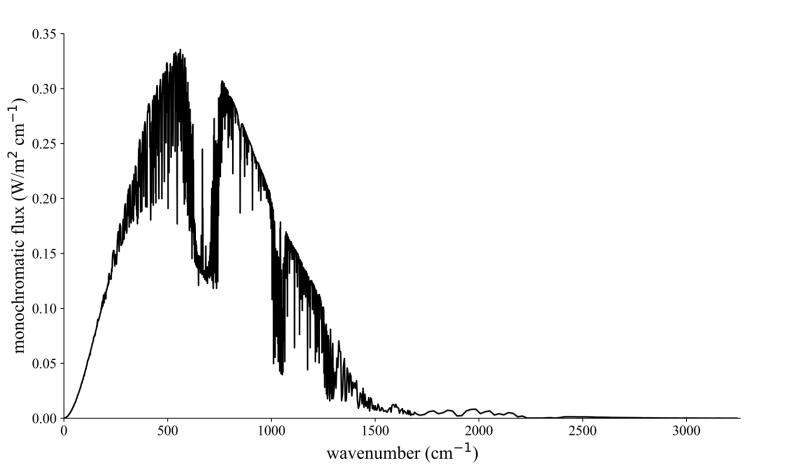
Applied Physics and Applied Math, Columbia University

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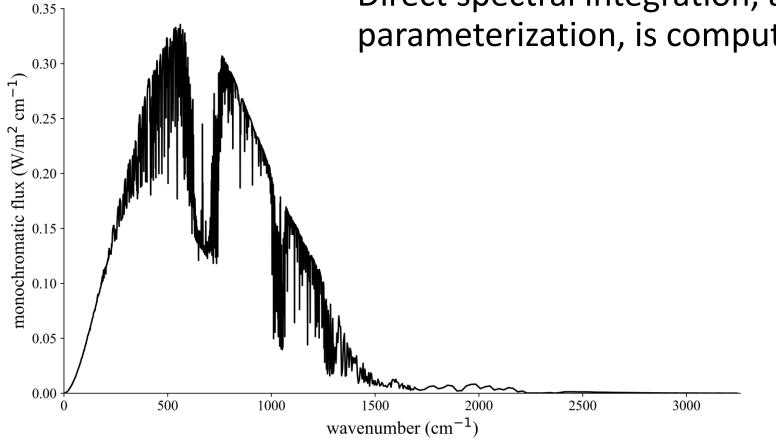
NASA CERES Meeting

October 18th, 2023

• Physics of radiative transfer is well-known

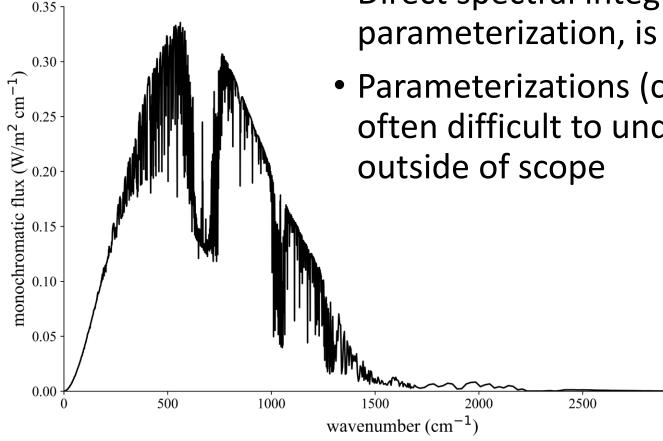


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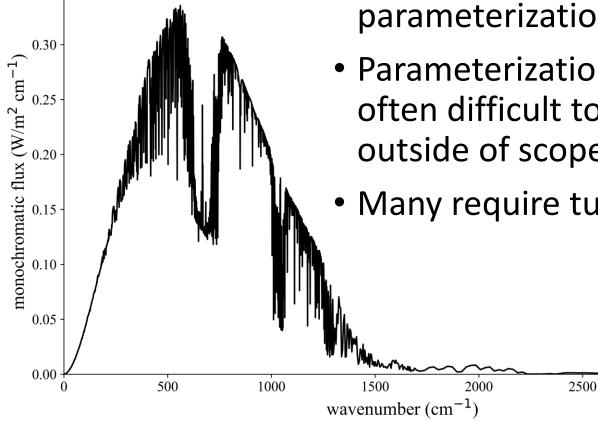
3000



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3000

Many require tuning by experts



0.35

0.35

0.30

monochromatic flux $(W/m^2 cm^{-1})$ 0.00 0.12

0.05

0.00

500

1000

1500

wavenumber (cm

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Aim: create an alternative method that is easy to understand and customizable to different problems

• Can we sparsely sample the spectrum instead?

Strongly inspired by Buehler et al., 2010; Moncet et al., 2008

$$F_{int} = \int F_{\nu} \, d\nu \approx \sum_{i} F_{\nu_i} \Delta \nu_i$$

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- Method: approximate the broadband integral with a weighted sum of a subset of monochromatic fluxes

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$$\approx \sum_{\nu \in S} w_{\nu} F_{\nu}$$

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- Predict the total flux with linear weights

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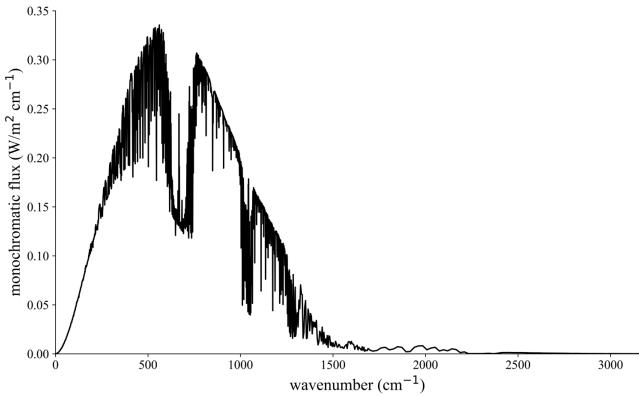
$$F_{int} = \int F_{\nu} \, d\nu \approx \sum_{i} F_{\nu_i} \Delta \nu_i$$

- Two parts of the problem:
 - Predict the total flux with linear weights
 - Optimize the subset using simulated annealing

$$\approx \sum_{\nu \in S} w_{\nu} F_{\nu}$$

Training and Testing Data

- CKDMIP: high-resolution spectral fluxes and broadband reference calculations
 - Two independent datasets, 50 atmospheric profiles, 55 vertical levels, 7 million wavenumbers
- Here present-day clear-sky longwave fluxes
 - →Variation only in water vapor, temperature, and ozone



Flux Profiles

$$C = \|H_{est} - H_{ref}\| + f\|F_{est} - F_{ref}\|$$

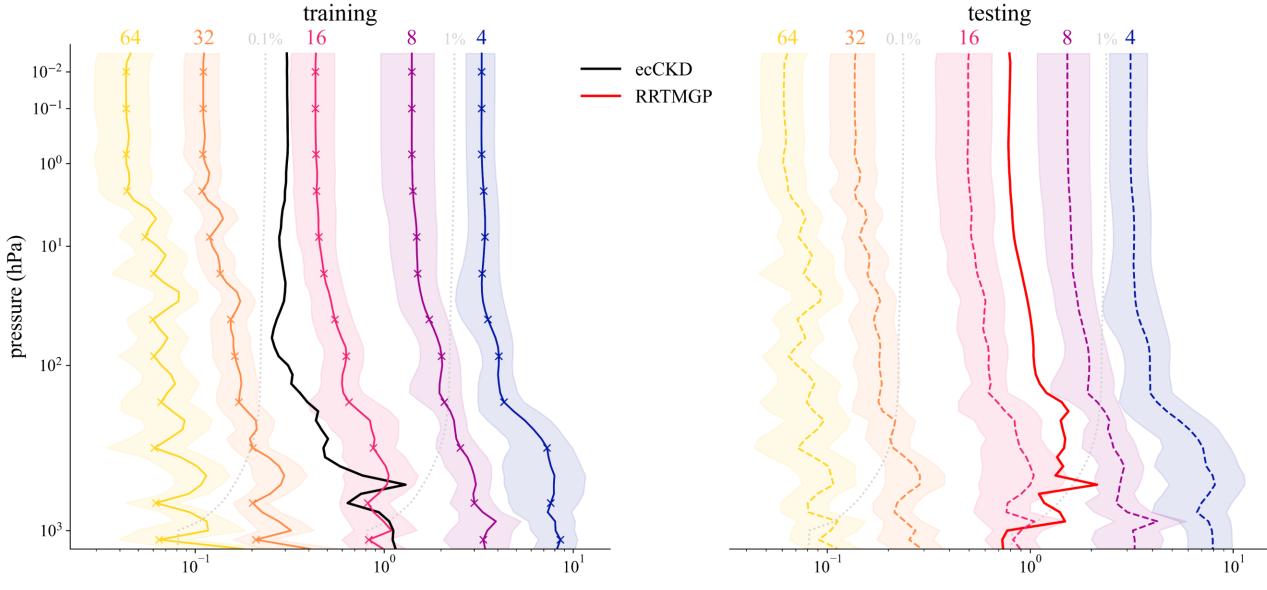
Flux Profiles

$$C = \|H_{est} - H_{ref}\| + f\|F_{est} - F_{ref}\|$$

$$\int \\ \mathbf{H}_{est} = -\frac{g}{c_p} \frac{d\mathbf{F}_{est}}{dp} \qquad \mathbf{F}_{est} = w\mathbf{F}_{\nu \in \mathbf{S}}$$

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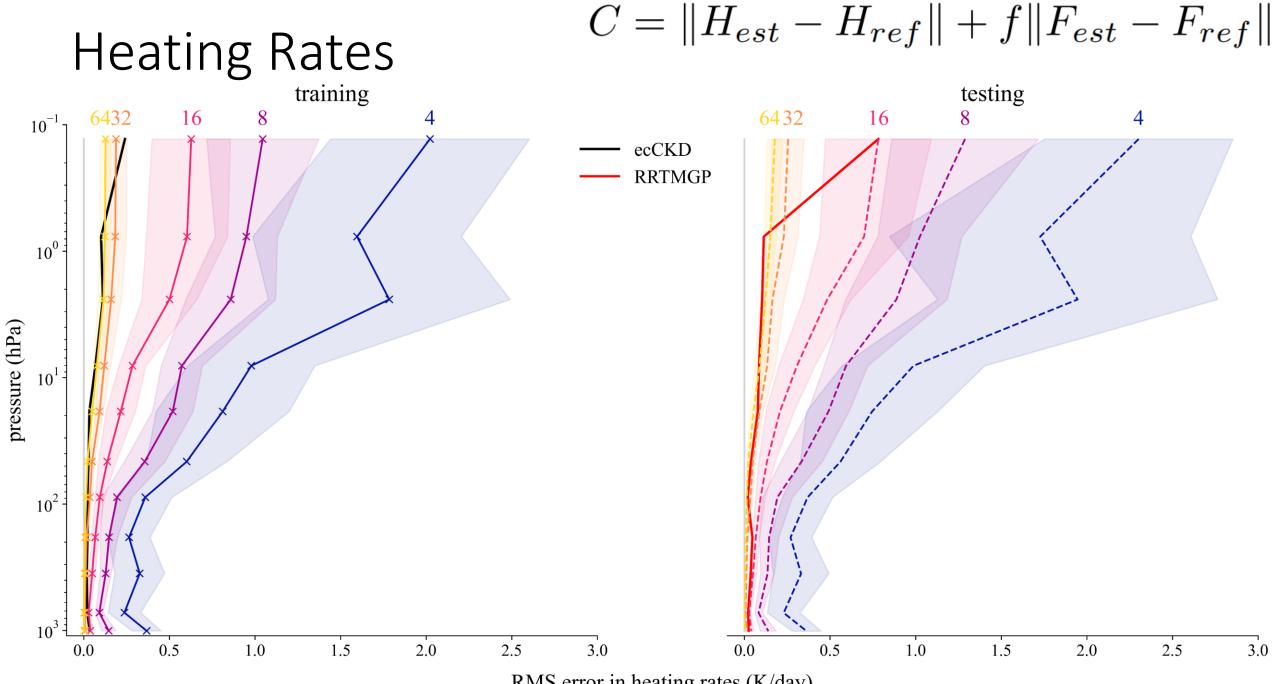




RMS error in net flux (W/m²)

Heating Rates

$$C = \|H_{est} - H_{ref}\| + f\|F_{est} - F_{ref}\|$$



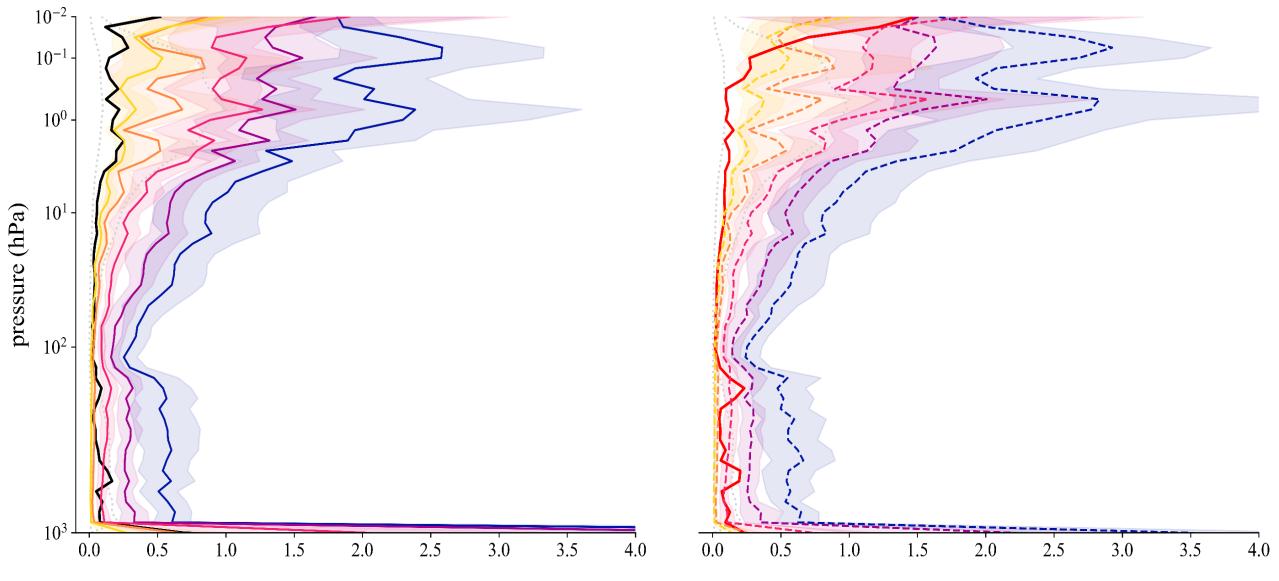
RMS error in heating rates (K/day)

Limitations – Tied to Training Data

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RMS error in heating rates (K/day)

Forcing by CO₂ $C = ||H_{est} - H_{ref}|| + f||F_{est} - F_{ref}|| + ||\mathcal{F}_{est} - \mathcal{F}_{ref}||$

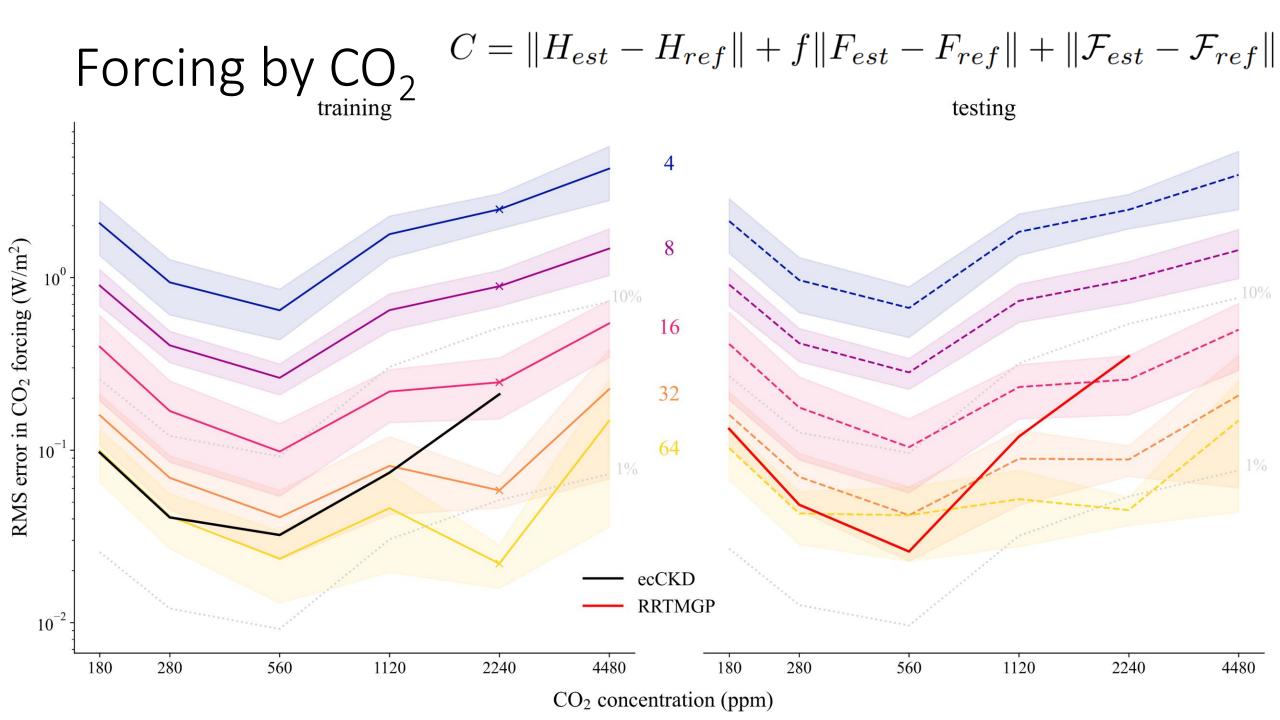
Forcing by CO₂
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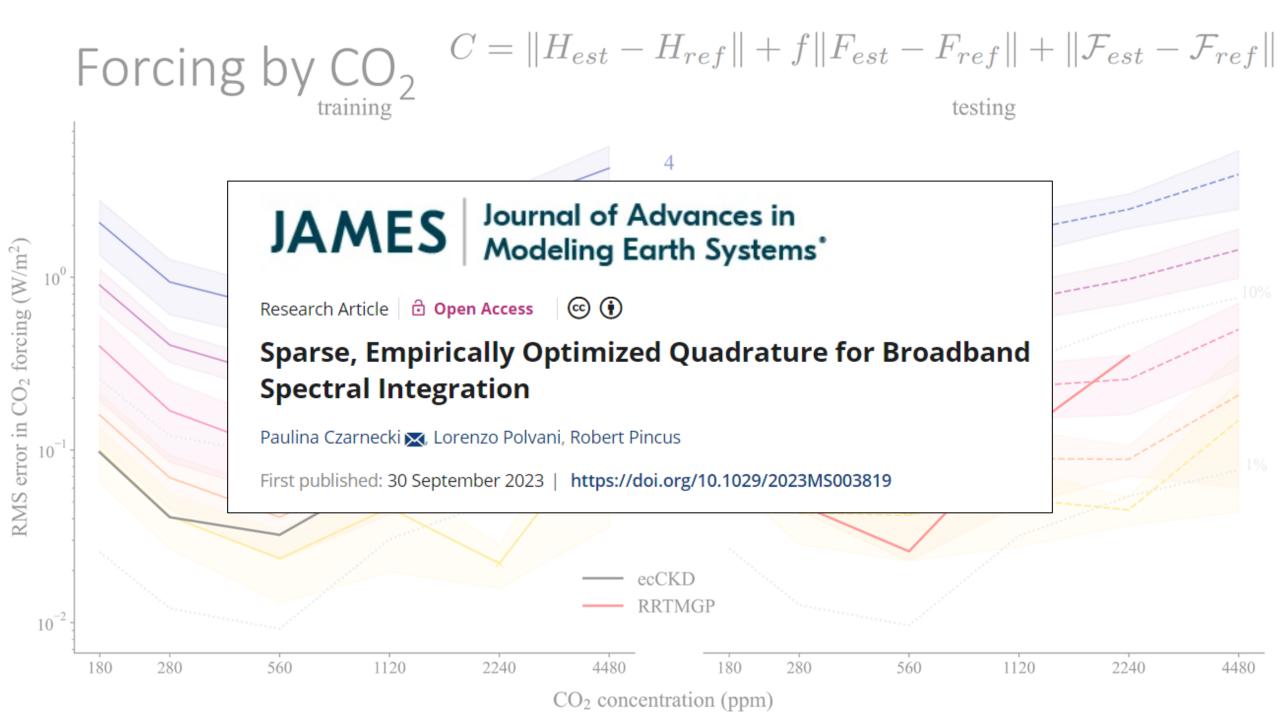
 \int
 $\mathcal{F}_{est} = OLR_{est}^{present} - OLR_{est}^{perturbed}$

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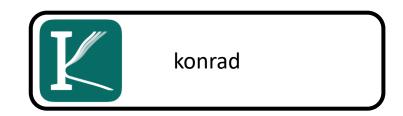
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$$8 \times CO_2$$



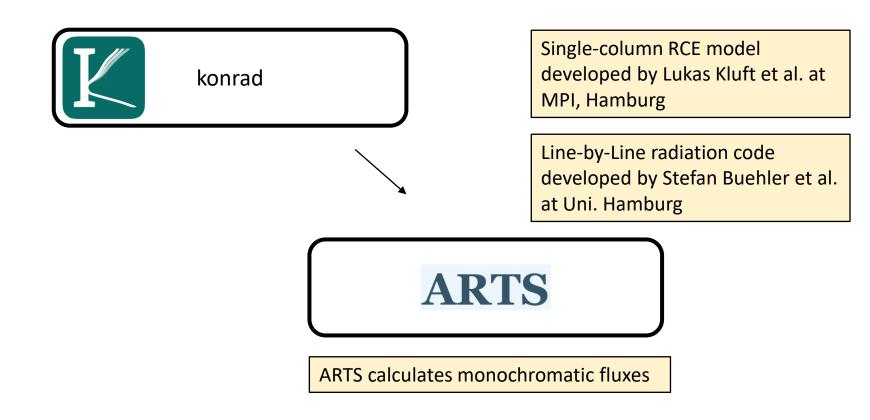


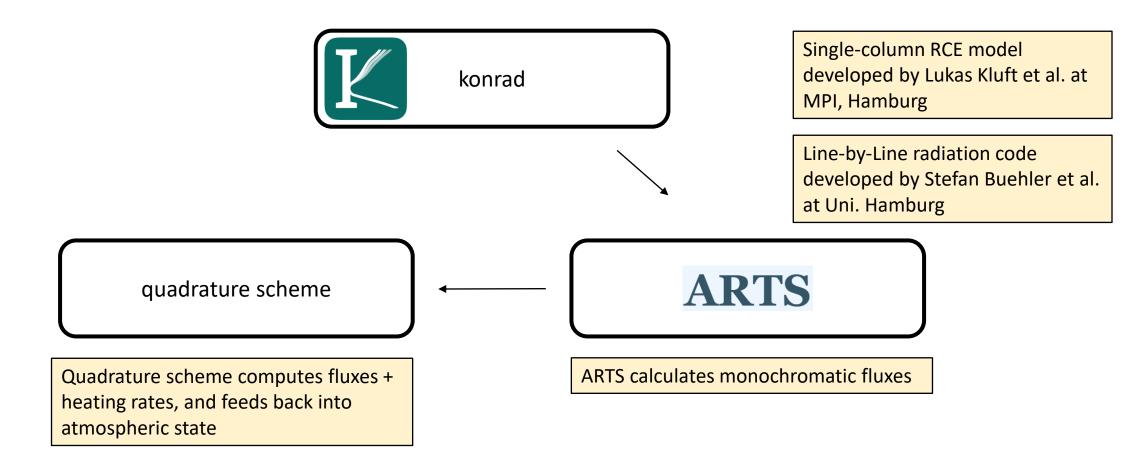
With Stefan Buehler (UHH), Manfred Brath (UHH), Richard Larsson (UHH), and Lukas Kluft (MPI)

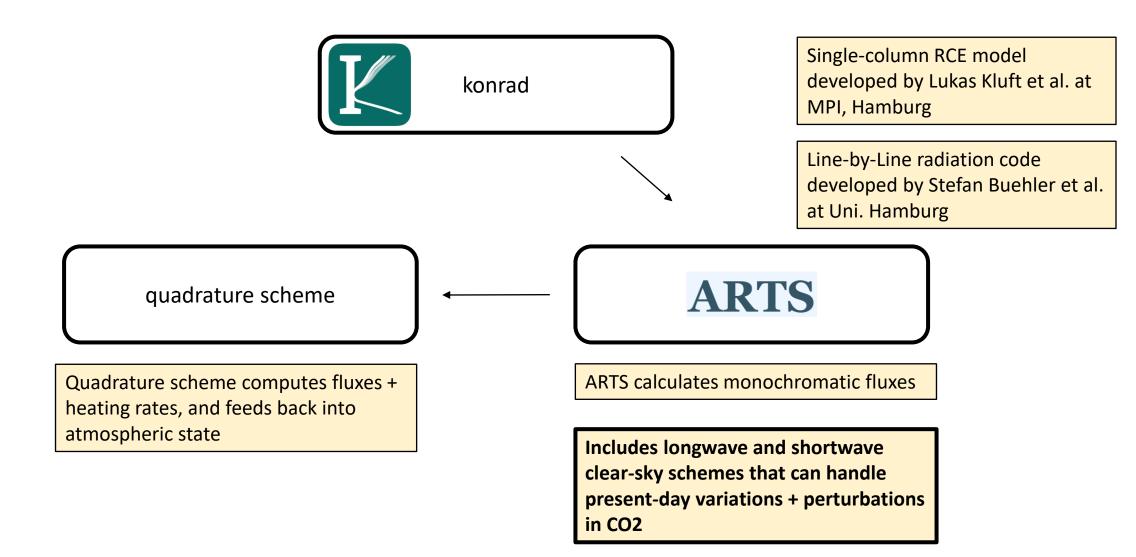


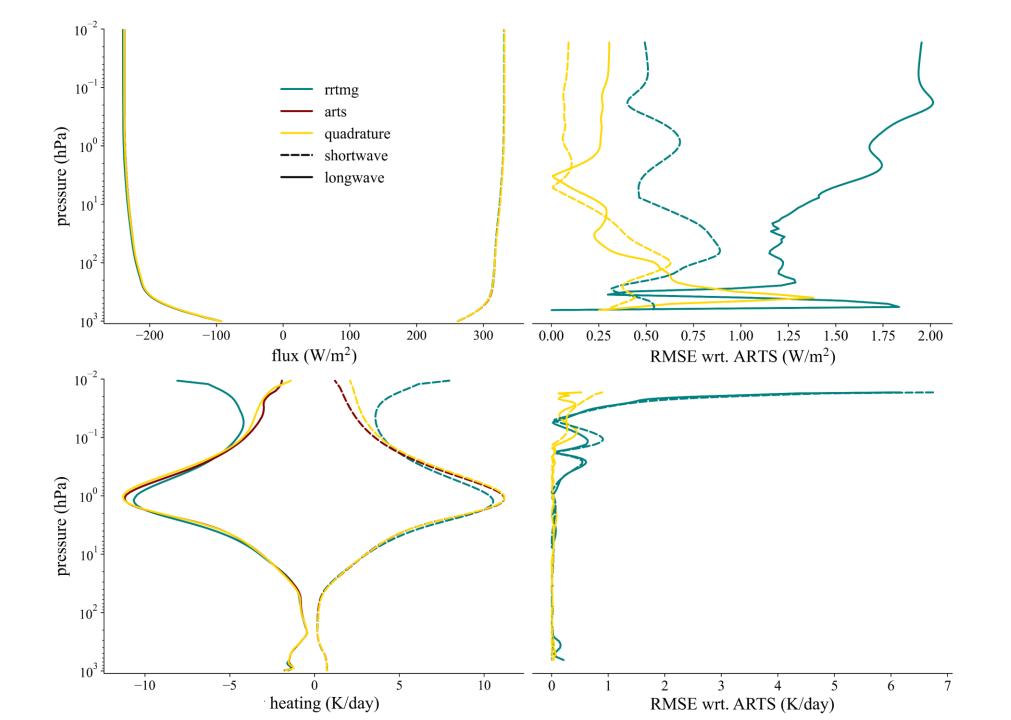
Single-column RCE model developed by Lukas Kluft et al. at MPI, Hamburg

K	konrad		Single-column RCE model developed by Lukas Kluft et al. at MPI, Hamburg
			Line-by-Line radiation code developed by Stefan Buehler et al. at Uni. Hamburg
		ARTS	









Conclusions

- The quadrature scheme is more flexible than leading models
 - Our computational cost/accuracy are competitive

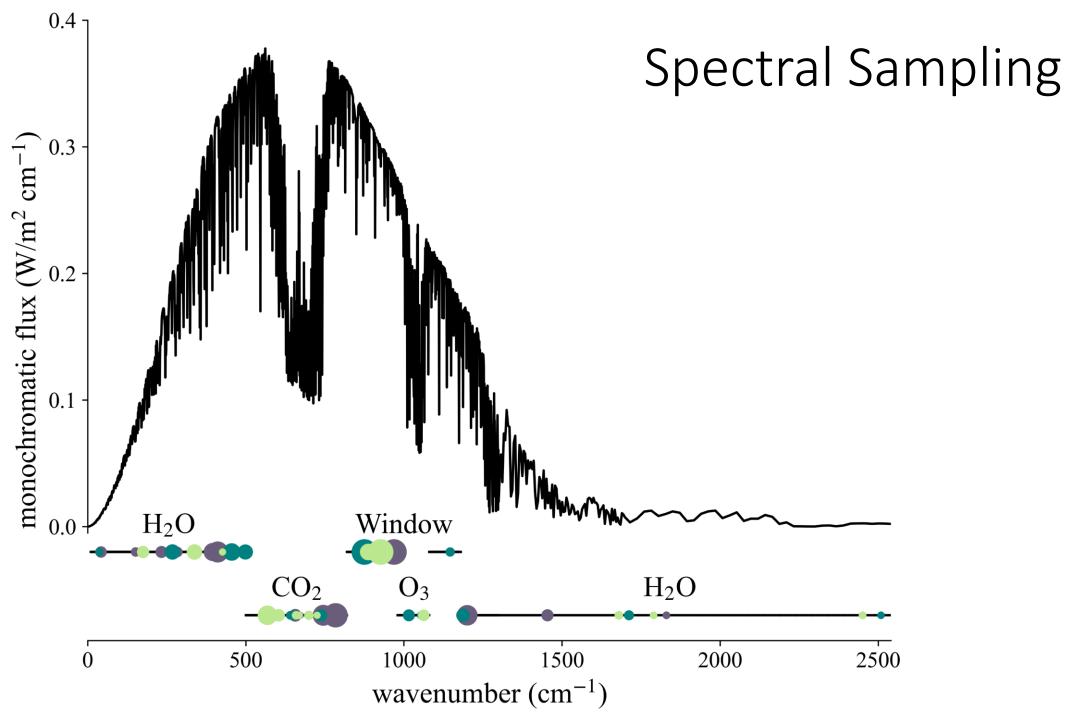
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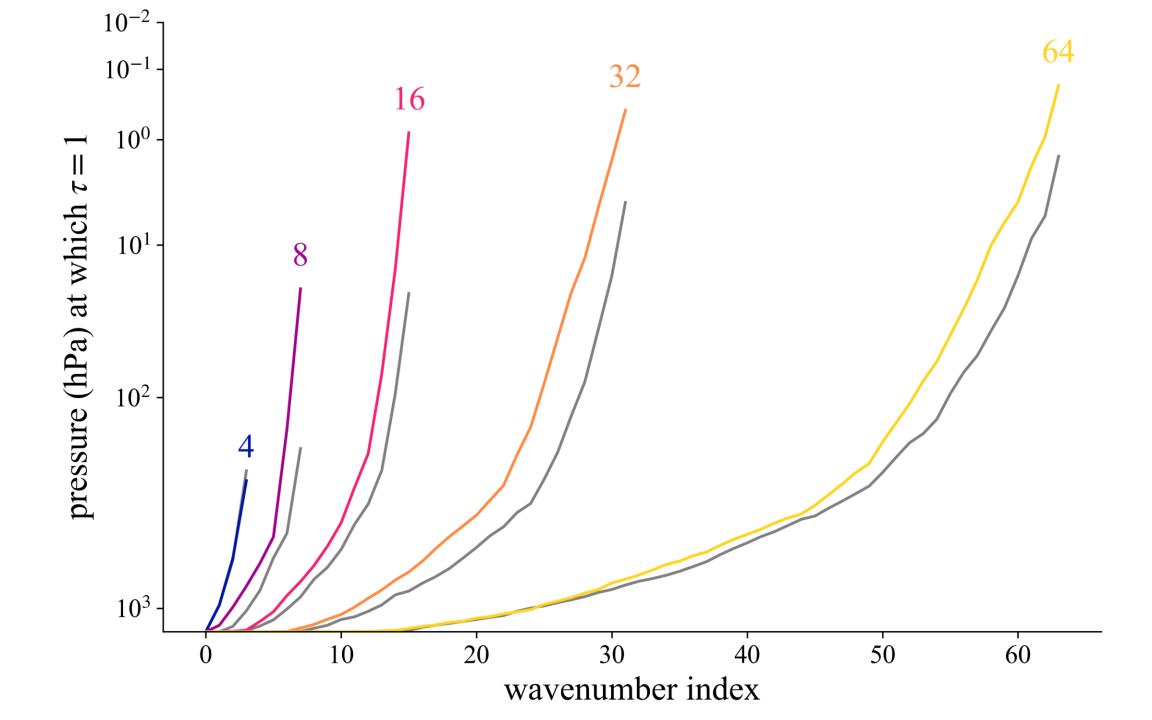
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- The scheme works well in a simple model in present-day, clear-sky conditions

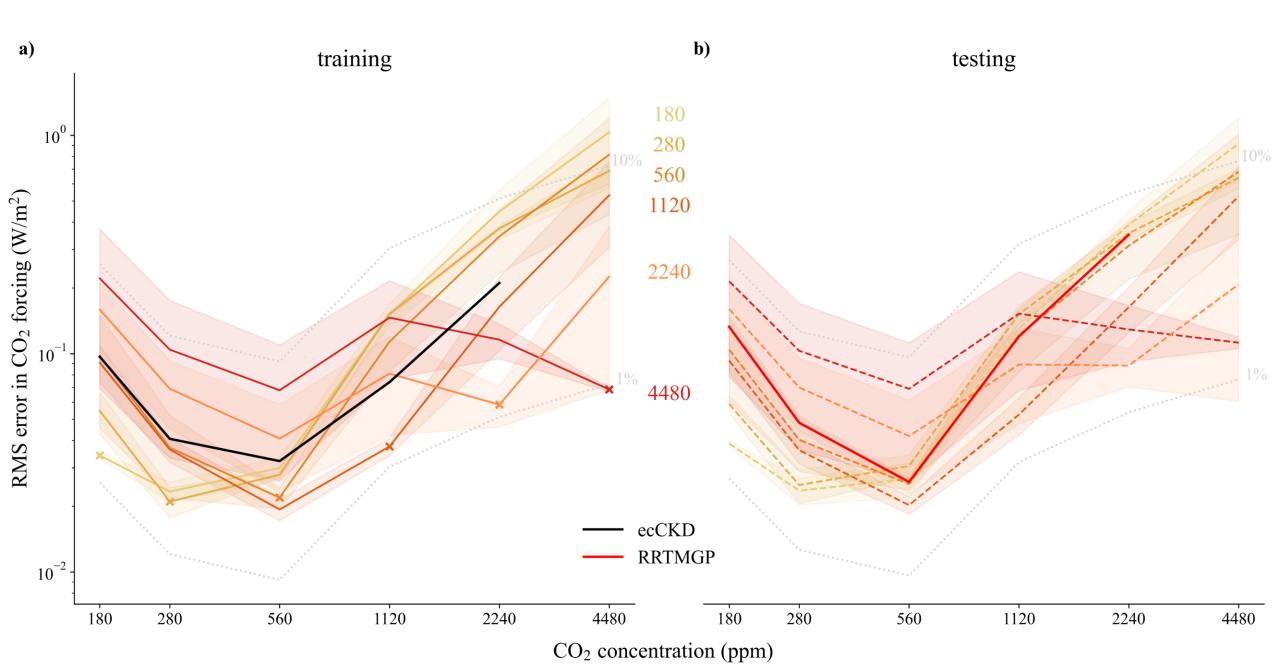
Conclusions

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- The scheme works well in a simple model in present-day, clear-sky conditions
- Further challenges:
 - Clouds
 - Variation in a wider set of gases

Thank you!







Cost Function Tradeoffs

