

Particle-based methods for cloud microphysics:

towards learning climate model parameterizations
from libraries of particle simulations.

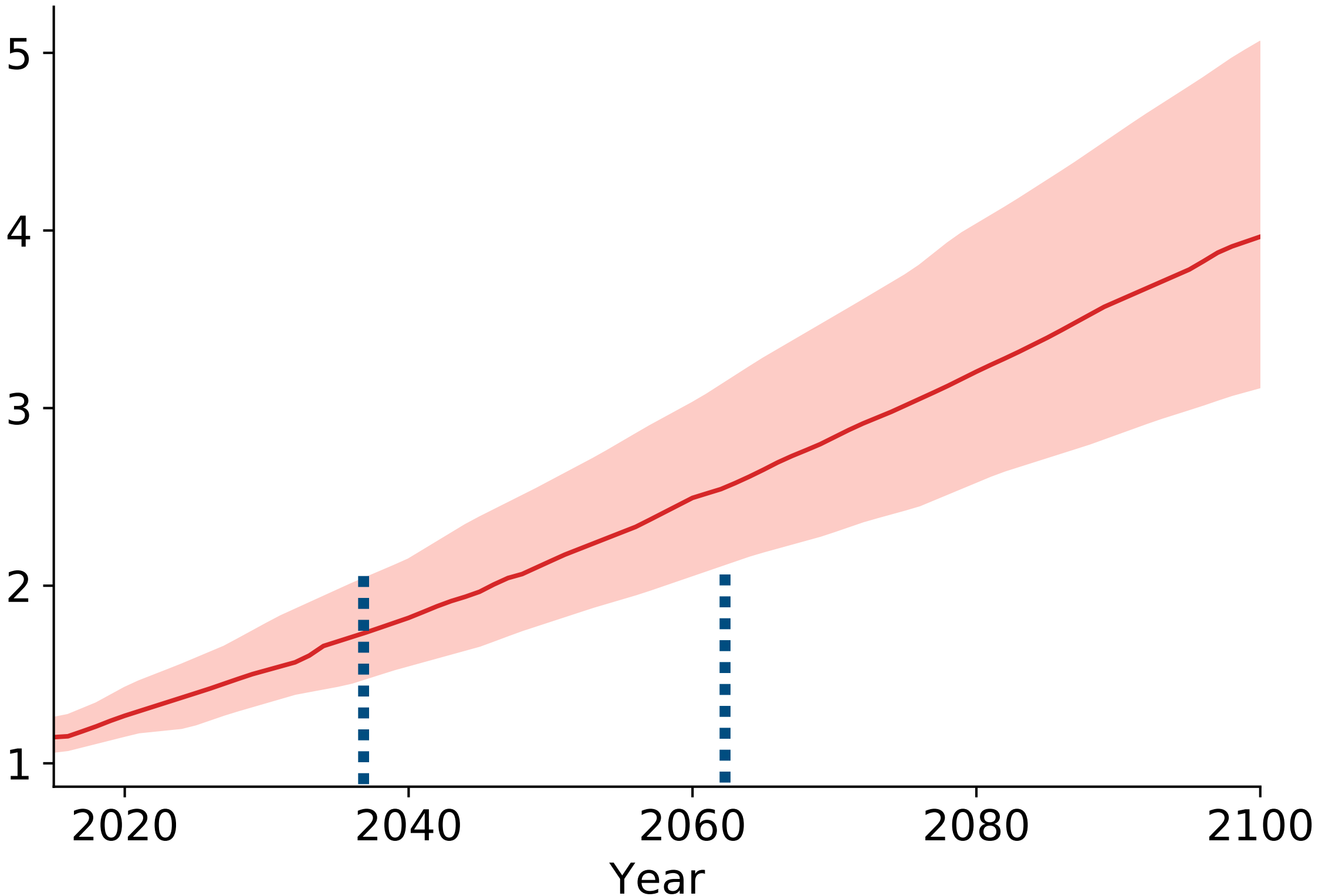
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Anna Jaruga KITP 2022

Clouds dominate uncertainties in climate projections

SSP3-7.0 scenario (IPCC, 2022)
Projected surface temperature change (°C)



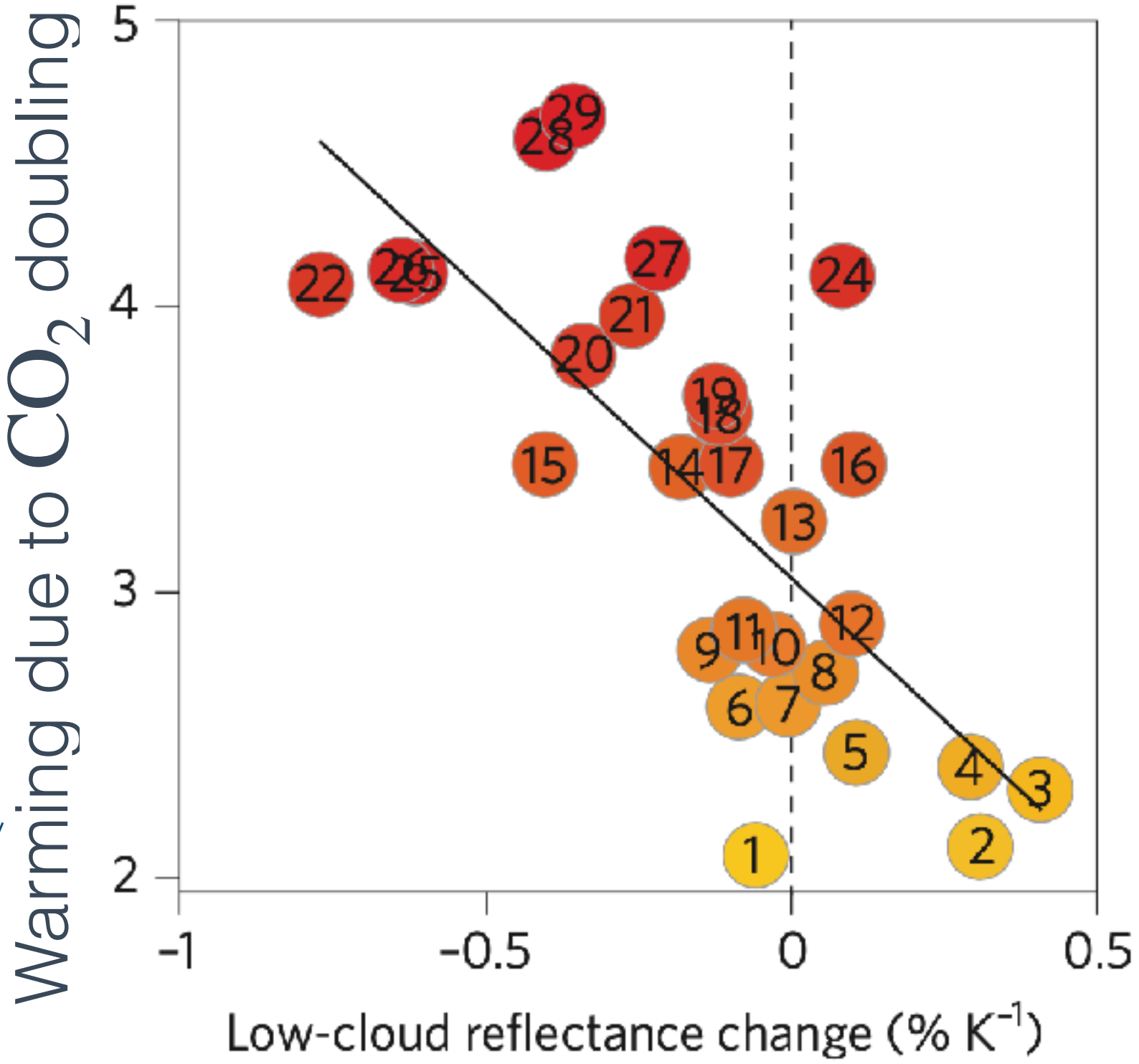
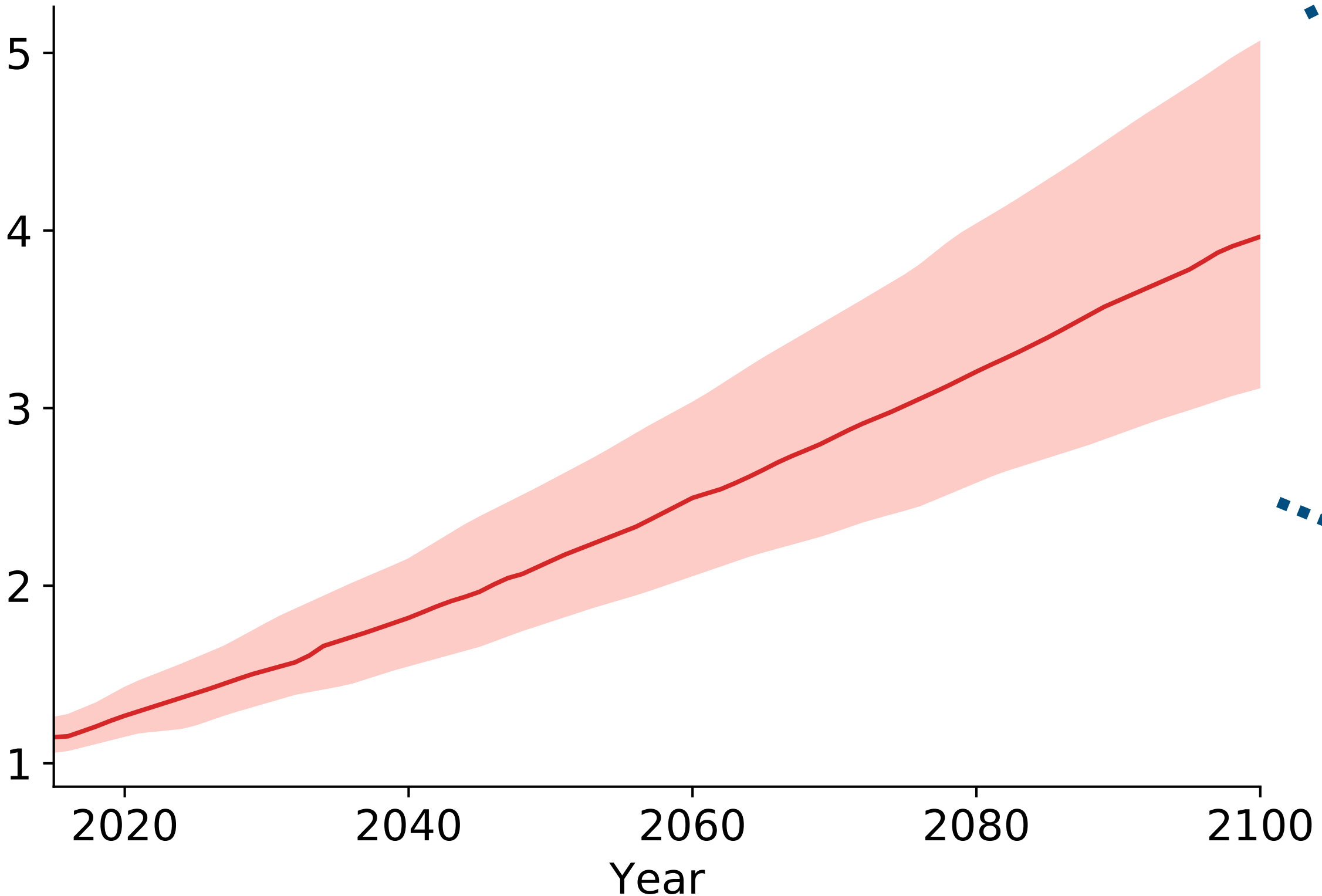
How much time do we have to act



Clouds dominate uncertainties in climate projections



SSP3-7.0 scenario (IPCC, 2022)
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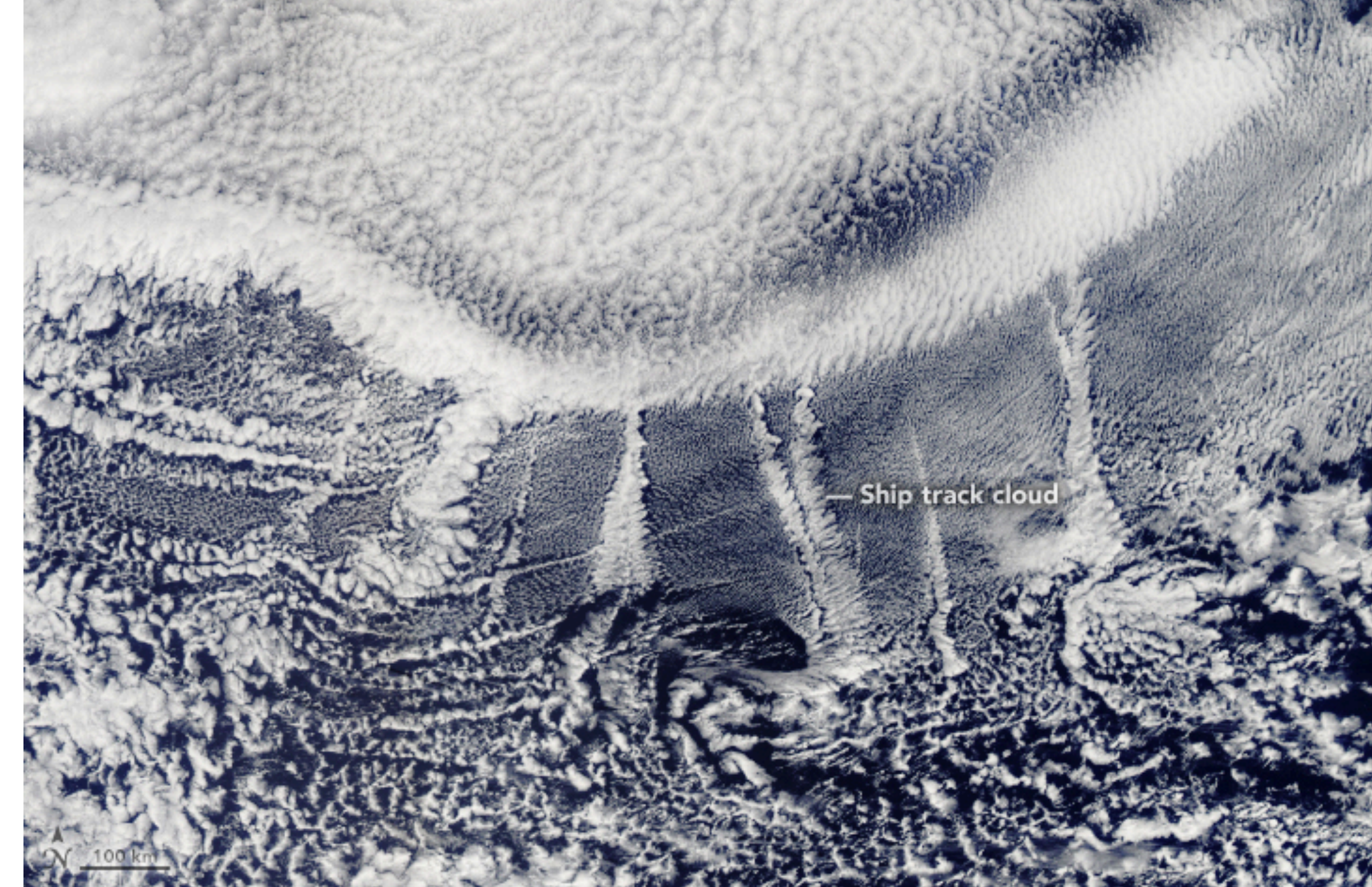
More clouds, less warming

Schneider et al., *Nat. Clim. Change* 2017:
 Climate goals and computing the future of clouds

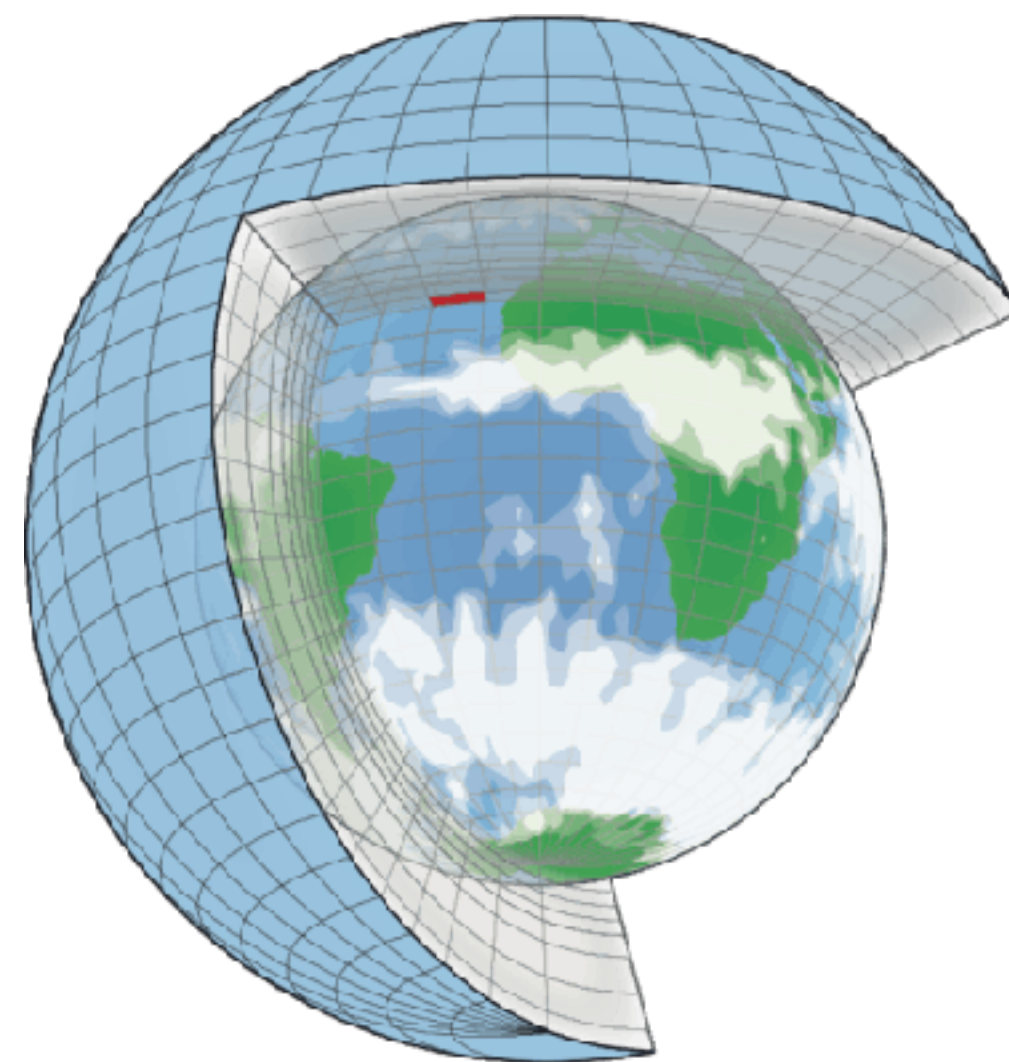
Clouds cannot be resolved in climate models

Need to represent **subgrid-scale processes**: turbulence, convection and cloud microphysics

~100 km 



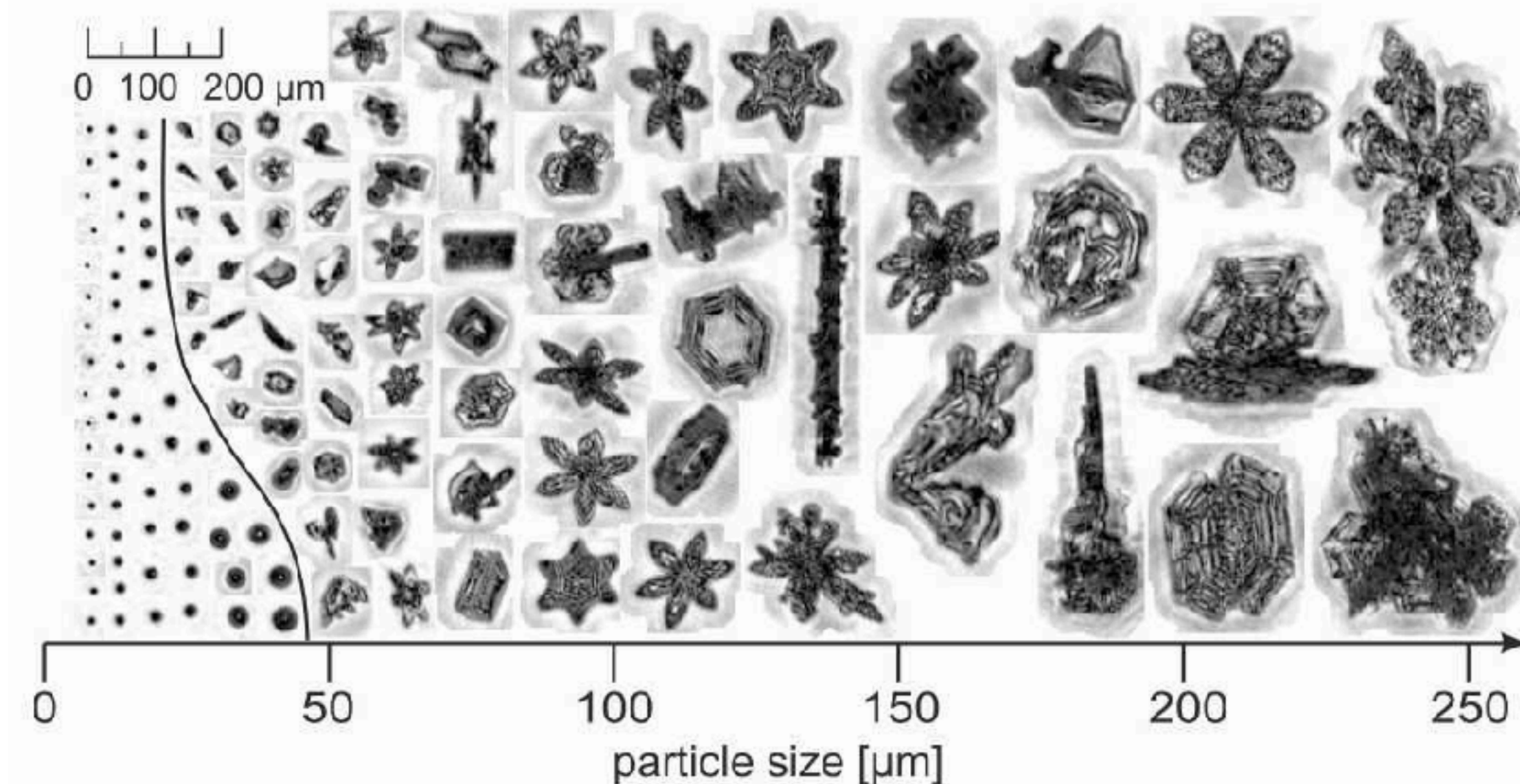
NASA MODIS: August 2018 clouds off the west coast of North America



Global model:
~10-50 km resolution

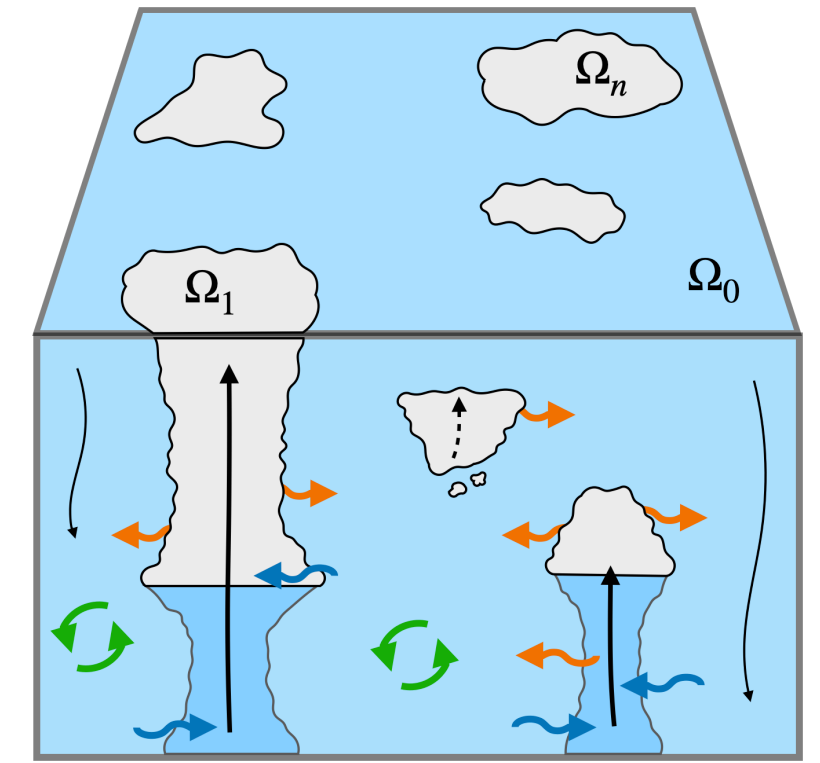
Cloud scales:
~10-100 m

Cloud microphysics scales: $\sim 10^{-6}$ m



HOLIMO @ETH Zurich Field measurements with the holographic imager

TurbulenceConvection.jl



- Domain decomposed into sub-domains: coherent updrafts and isotropic environment
- Coarse-grain fluid equations by conditionally averaging over sub-domains, leading to exact conservation laws

Continuity

$$\frac{\partial(\rho a_i)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{w}_i)}{\partial z} + \nabla_h \cdot (\rho a_i \langle \mathbf{u}_h \rangle) = \rho a_i \bar{w}_i \left(\sum_j \epsilon_{ij} - \delta_i \right)$$

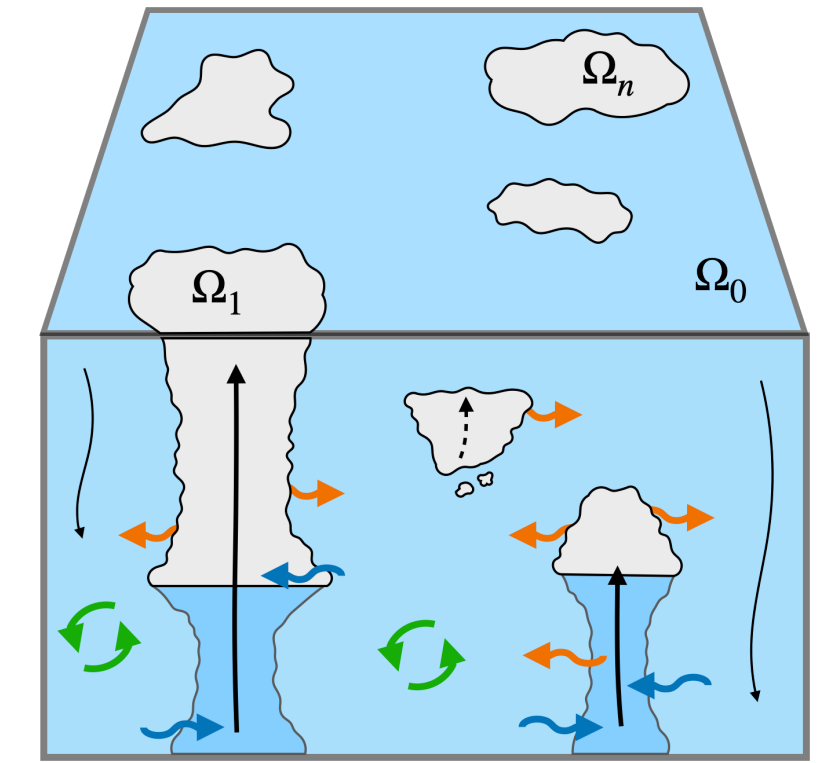
Scalar mean

$$\frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{\phi}_i)}{\partial t} + \nabla_h \cdot (\rho a_i \langle \mathbf{u}_h \rangle \bar{\phi}_i) + \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{w}_i \bar{\phi}_i)}{\partial z} =$$

$$\rho a_i \bar{w}_i \sum_{j \neq i} \left((\epsilon_{ij} + \hat{\epsilon}_{ij}) \bar{\phi}_j - (\delta_{ij} + \hat{\epsilon}_{ij}) \bar{\phi}_i \right) - \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \overline{w'_i \phi'_i})}{\partial z} + \boxed{\rho a_i \overline{\mathcal{S}_{\phi,i}}}$$

- Closures:
 - entrainment/detrainment
 - mixing length
 - pressure drag,
 - microphysics,
 - ...

TurbulenceConvection.jl



- Domain decomposed into sub-domains: coherent updrafts and isotropic environment
- Coarse-grain fluid equations by conditionally averaging over sub-domains, leading to exact conservation laws

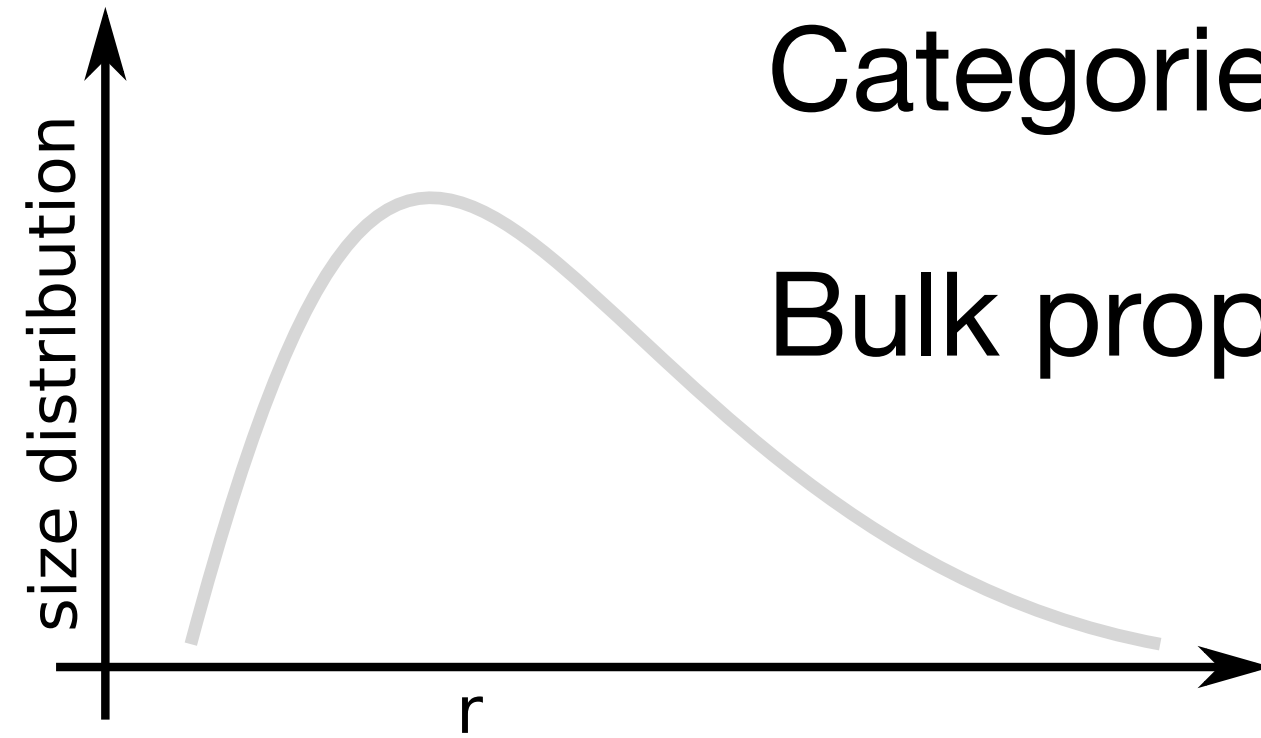
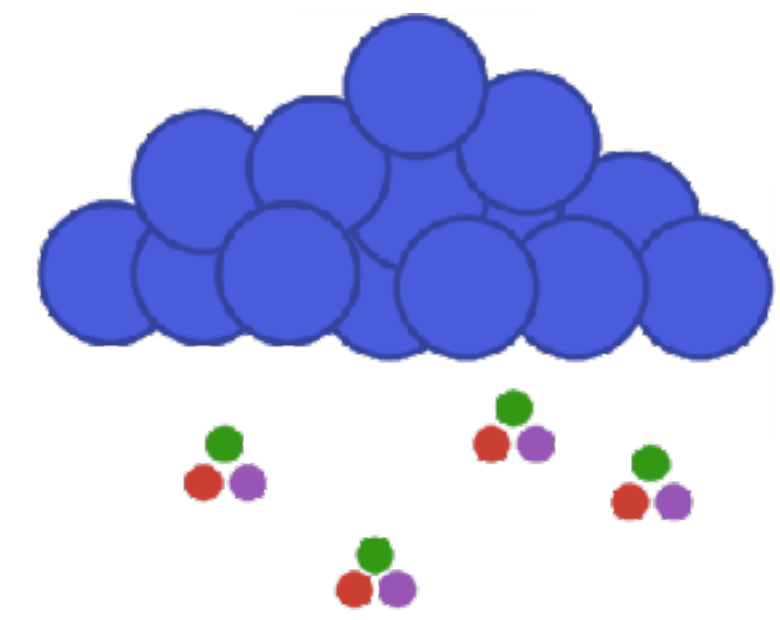
Scalar covariance

- Closures:
 - entrainment/detrainment
 - mixing length
 - pressure drag,
 - microphysics,
 - ...

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \overline{\phi'_i \psi'_i})}{\partial t} + \nabla_h \cdot (\rho a_i \langle \mathbf{u}_h \rangle \overline{\phi'_i \psi'_i}) + \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{w}_i \overline{\phi'_i \psi'_i})}{\partial z} = \\ \rho a_i \bar{w}_i \sum_{j \neq i} \left(\epsilon_{ij} (\bar{\psi}_i - \bar{\psi}_j) (\bar{\phi}_i - \bar{\phi}_j) - \delta_{ij} \overline{\phi'_i \psi'_i} \right) + \\ \rho a_i \bar{w}_i \sum_{j \neq i} \left(\hat{\epsilon}_{ij} (\bar{\phi}_i^* (\bar{\psi}_i - \bar{\psi}_j) + \bar{\psi}_i^* (\bar{\phi}_i - \bar{\phi}_j)) - \hat{\epsilon}_{ij} \overline{\phi'_i \psi'_i} \right) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho a_i \overline{w'_i \phi'_i \psi'_i})}{\partial z} - \rho a_i \left(\overline{w'_i \phi'_i} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_i}{\partial z} + \overline{w'_i \psi'_i} \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_i}{\partial z} \right) + \rho a_i (\overline{\mathcal{S}'_{\phi,i} \psi'_i} + \overline{\mathcal{S}'_{\psi,i} \phi'_i}) - \rho a_i \overline{D_{\phi'_i \psi'_i}},$$

CloudMicrophysics.jl



Categories: cloud water and ice, rain and snow, ...

Bulk properties: total mass of water in each category

- assumed particle size distributions
- mass(size), area(size) and terminal velocity(size)
- physics closures

$$n(r) = n_0 \exp(-\lambda r)$$

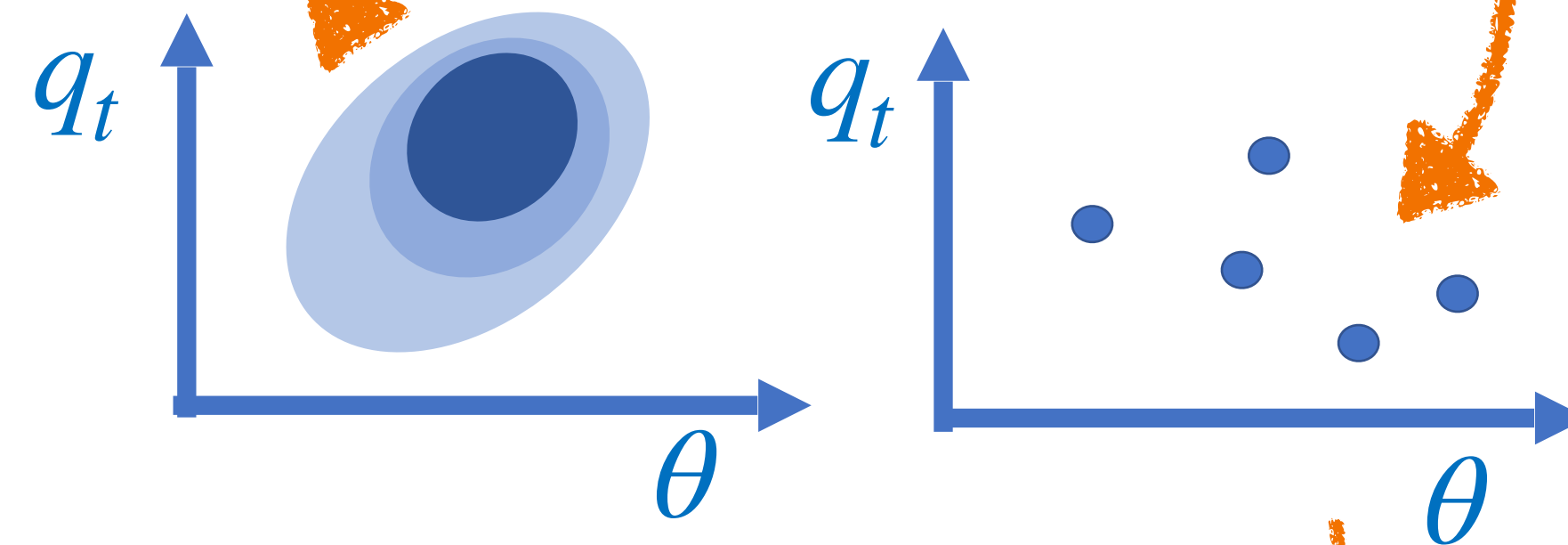
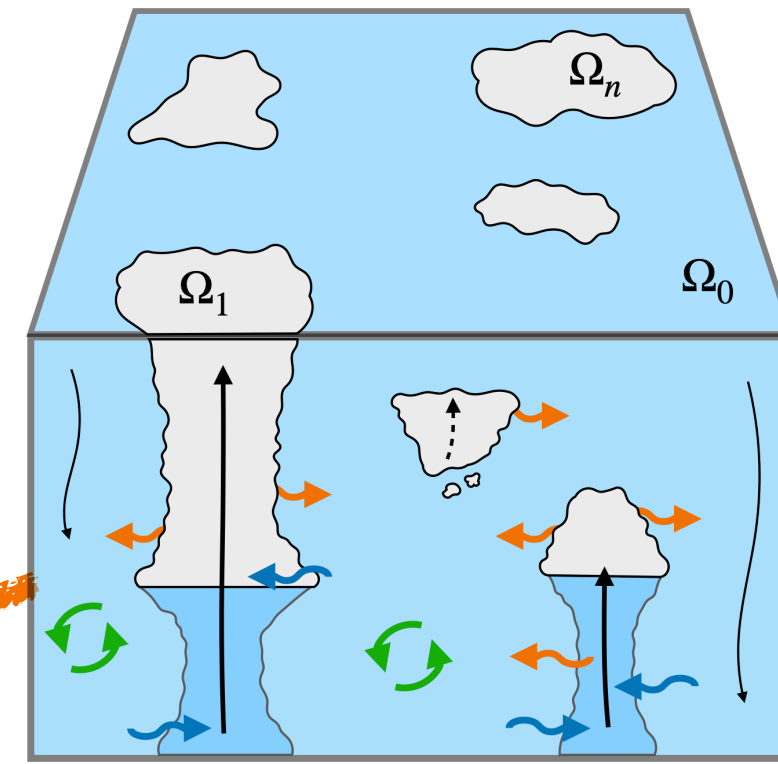
$$m(r) = \chi_m m_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{m_e + \Delta_m}$$

$$\left. \frac{d q_c}{d t} \right|_{accr} = - \int_0^{\infty} n_p(r) a^p(r) v_{term}(r) E_{cp} q_c dr$$

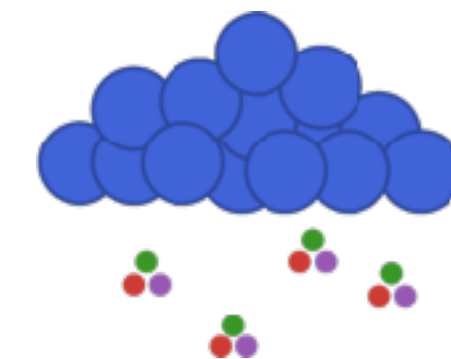
Representing clouds in climate models

$$\frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{\phi}_i)}{\partial t} + \nabla_h \cdot (\rho a_i \langle \mathbf{u}_h \rangle \bar{\phi}_i) + \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{w}_i \bar{\phi}_i)}{\partial z} =$$

$$\rho a_i \bar{w}_i \sum_{j \neq i} \left((\epsilon_{ij} + \hat{\epsilon}_{ij}) \bar{\phi}_j - (\delta_{ij} + \hat{\delta}_{ij}) \bar{\phi}_i \right) - \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \overline{w'_i \phi'_i})}{\partial z} + \boxed{\rho a_i \overline{\mathcal{S}_{\phi,i}}}$$



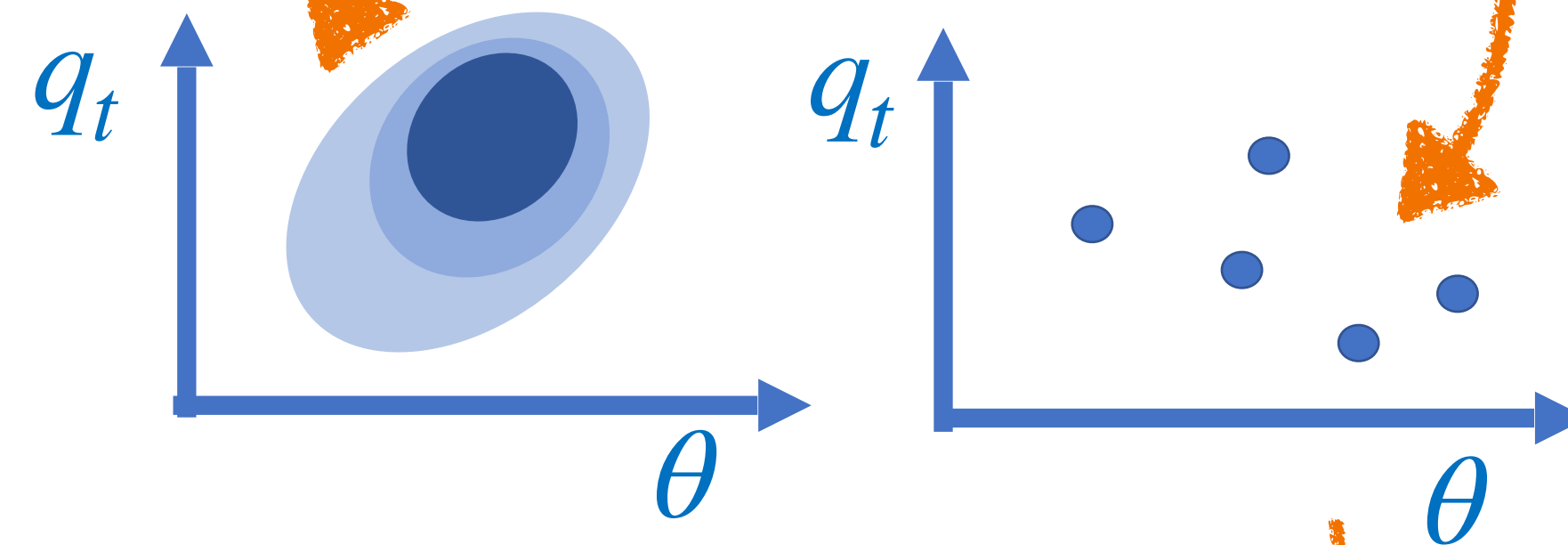
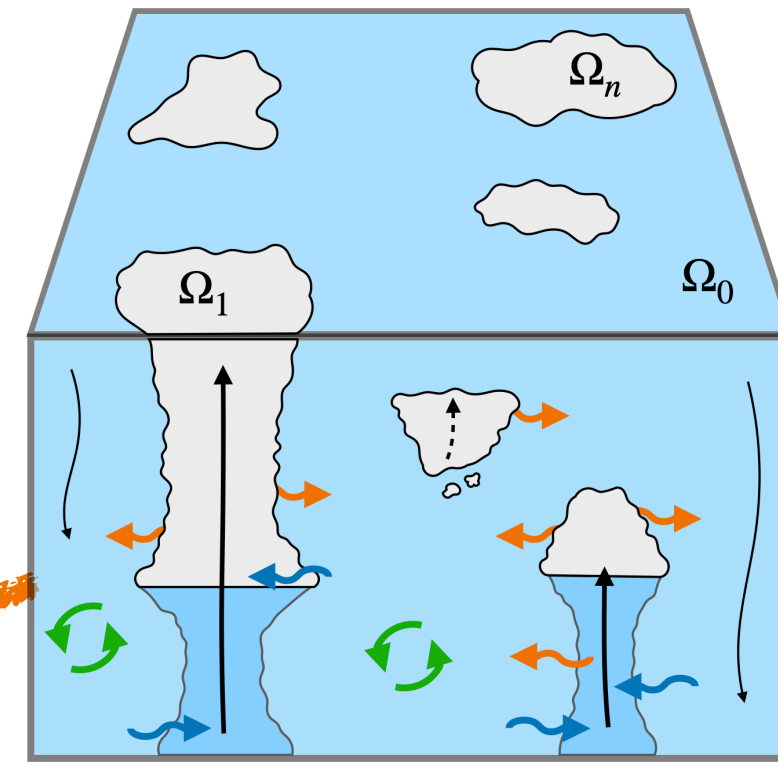
$$S = \int \int \underbrace{f(\theta, q_t)}_{\text{cloud droplet}} \underbrace{P(\theta, q_t)}_{\text{cloud state}} d\theta dq_t$$



Representing clouds in climate models

$$\frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{\phi}_i)}{\partial t} + \nabla_h \cdot (\rho a_i \langle \mathbf{u}_h \rangle \bar{\phi}_i) + \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \bar{w}_i \bar{\phi}_i)}{\partial z} =$$

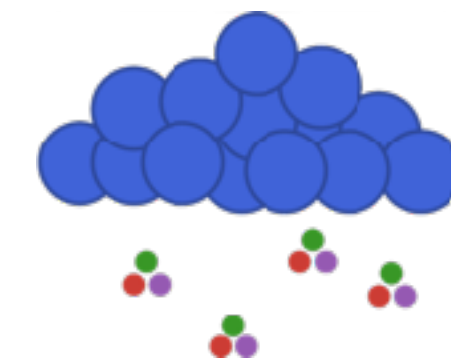
$$\rho a_i \bar{w}_i \sum_{j \neq i} \left((\epsilon_{ij} + \hat{\epsilon}_{ij}) \bar{\phi}_j - (\delta_{ij} + \hat{\delta}_{ij}) \bar{\phi}_i \right) - \frac{\partial(\rho a_i \overline{w'_i \phi'_i})}{\partial z} + \boxed{\rho a_i \overline{\mathcal{S}_{\phi,i}}}$$



- ~20 free parameters from SGS scheme

- ~40 free parameters from the cloud microphysics scheme

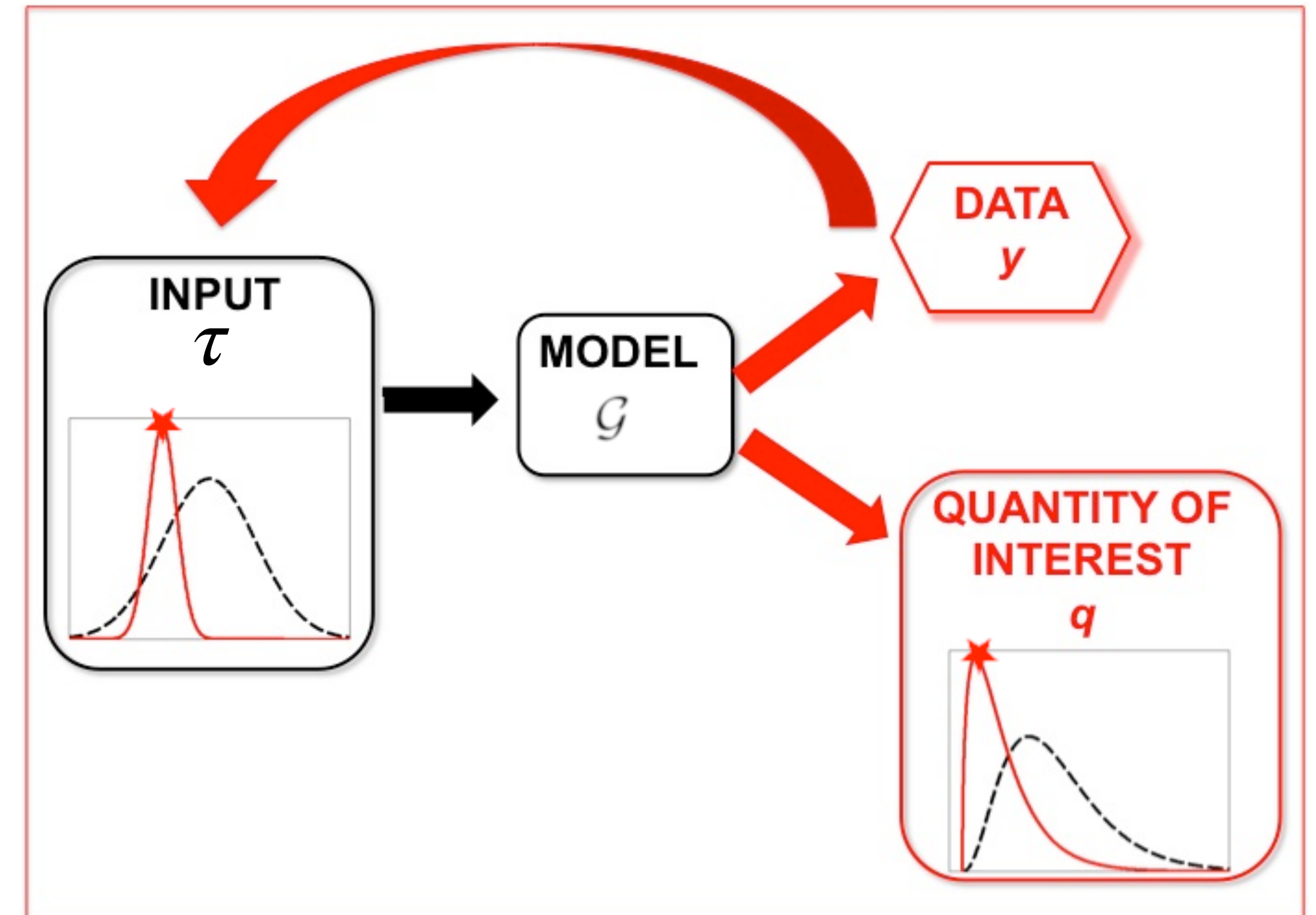
$$S = \int \int \underbrace{f(\theta, q_t)}_{\text{cloud microphysics}} \underbrace{P(\theta, q_t)}_{\text{SGS}} d\theta dq_t$$



Learn the free parameters from data as Bayesian inverse problem

Our sub-grid scale + cloud microphysics model is a map from space of parameters to climate statistics.

We want to learn the distribution of free parameters and update prior on τ (---) with observation y (—).



Individual test cases

Dycoms RF02 Drizzling Sc trapped under inversion

Ackerman et al., *Mon. Wea. Rev.*
2009: Large-Eddy Simulations of a
Drizzling, Stratocumulus-Topped
Marine Boundary Layer



Rico Precipitating shallow trade wind convection

Van Zanten et.al., *JAMES*. 2011: Controls on precipitation and cloudiness
in simulations of trade-wind cumulus as observed during RICO

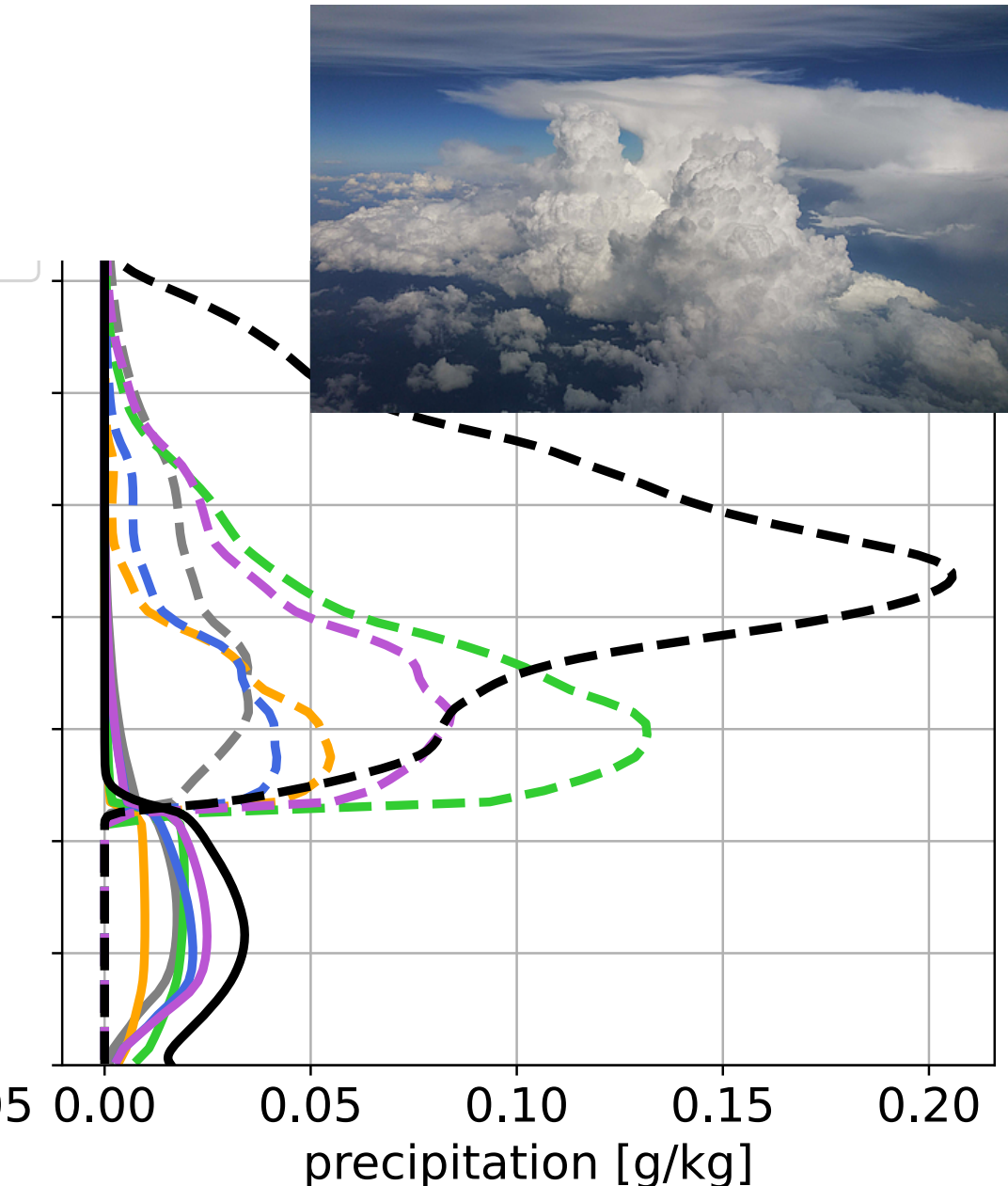
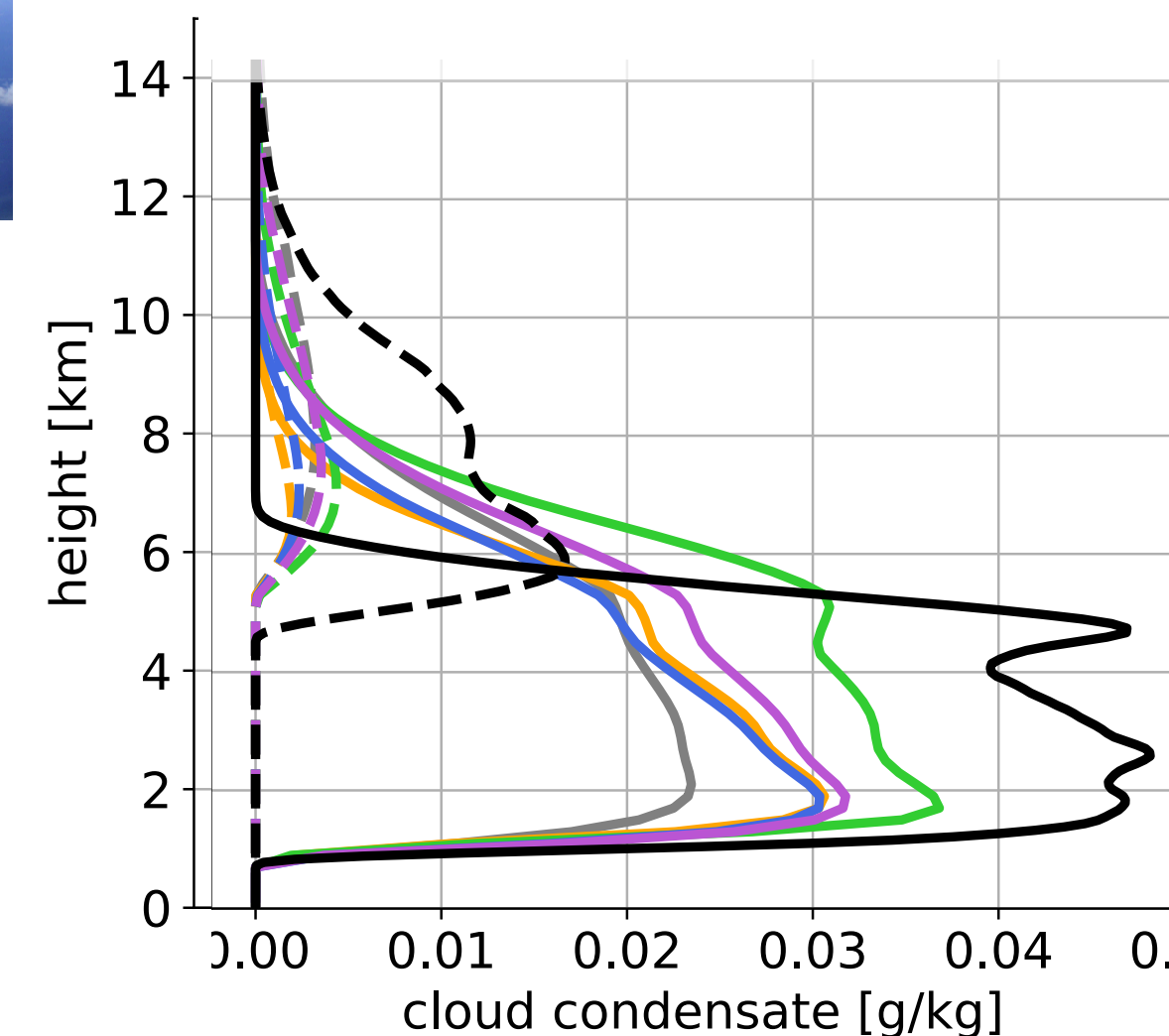
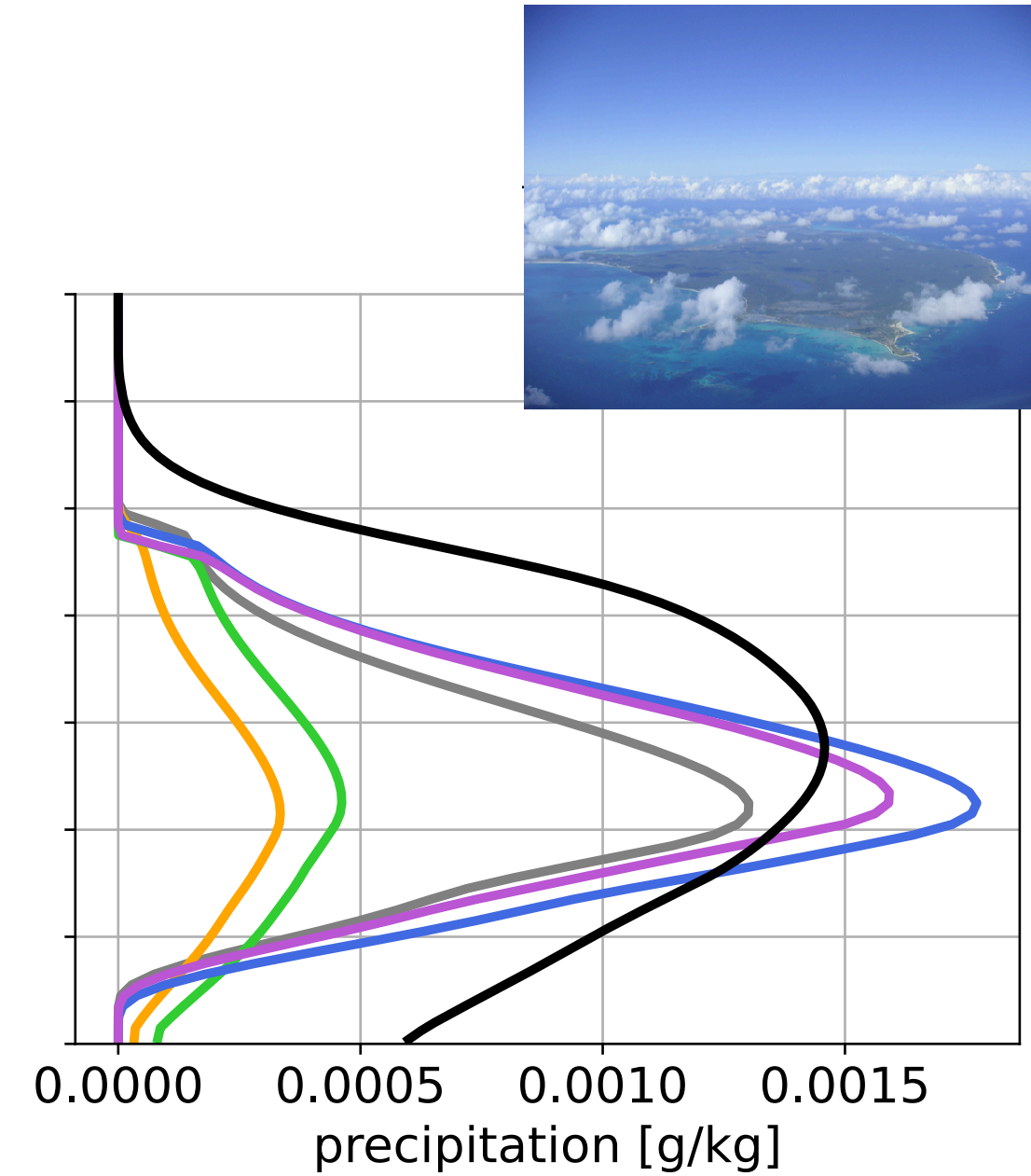
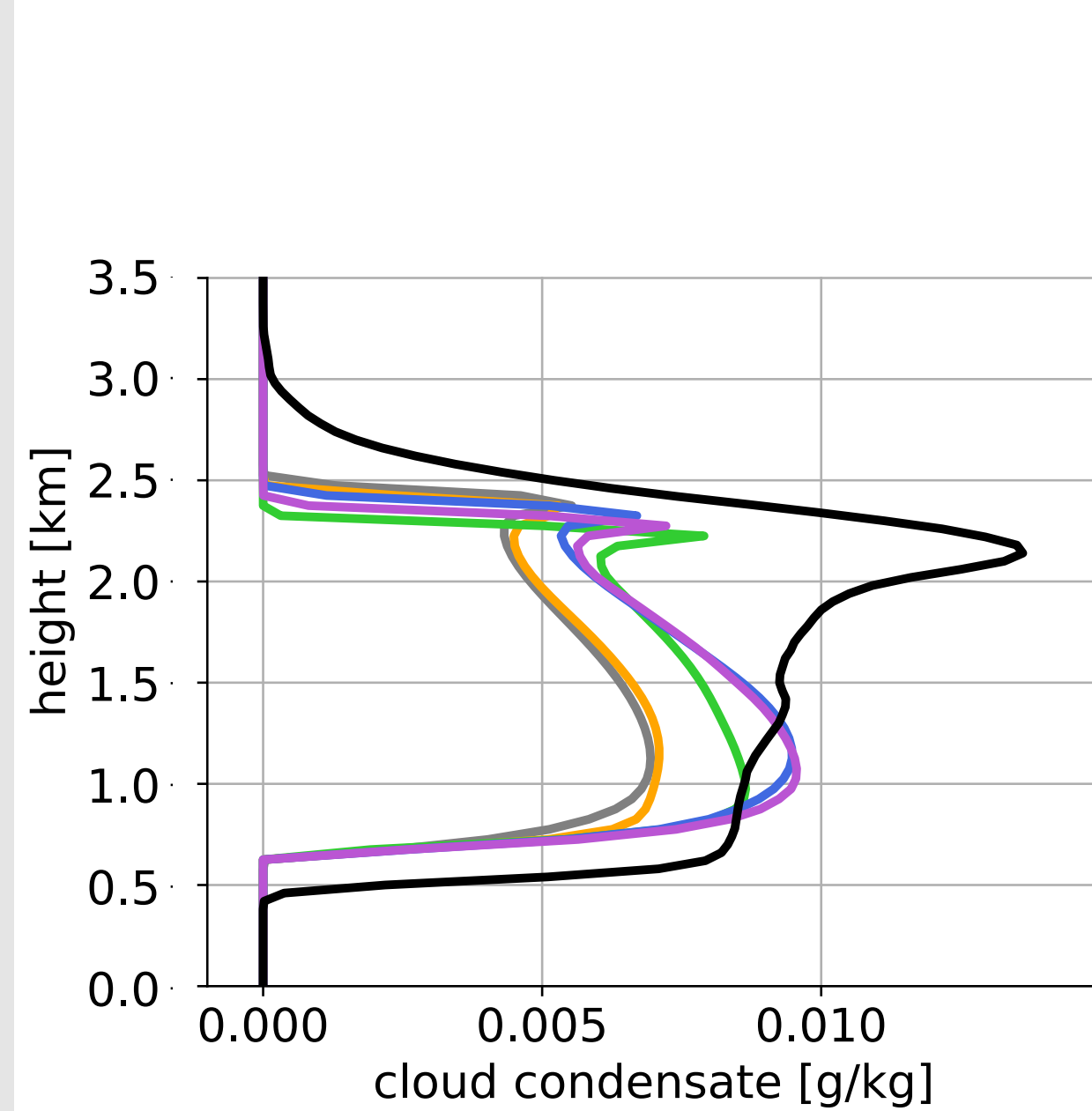
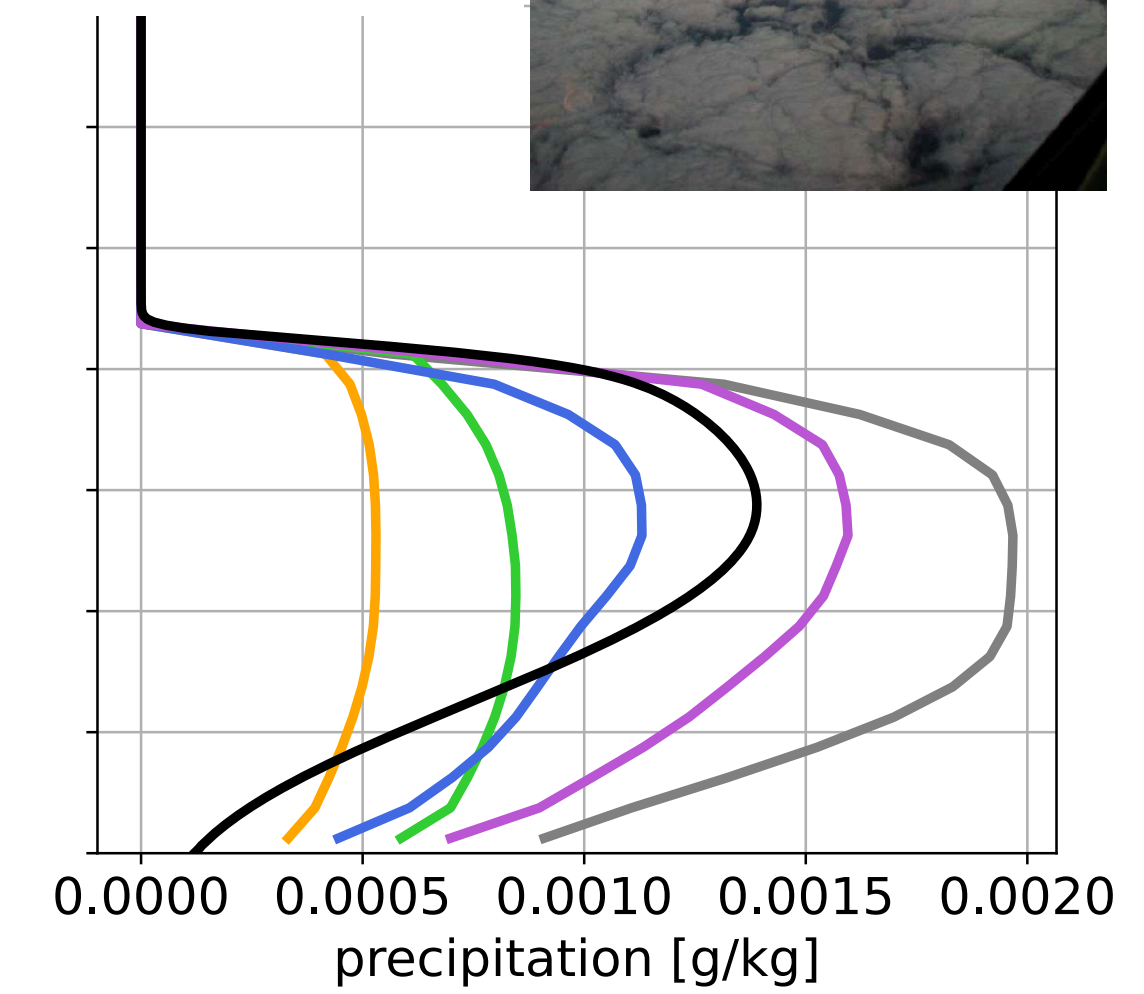
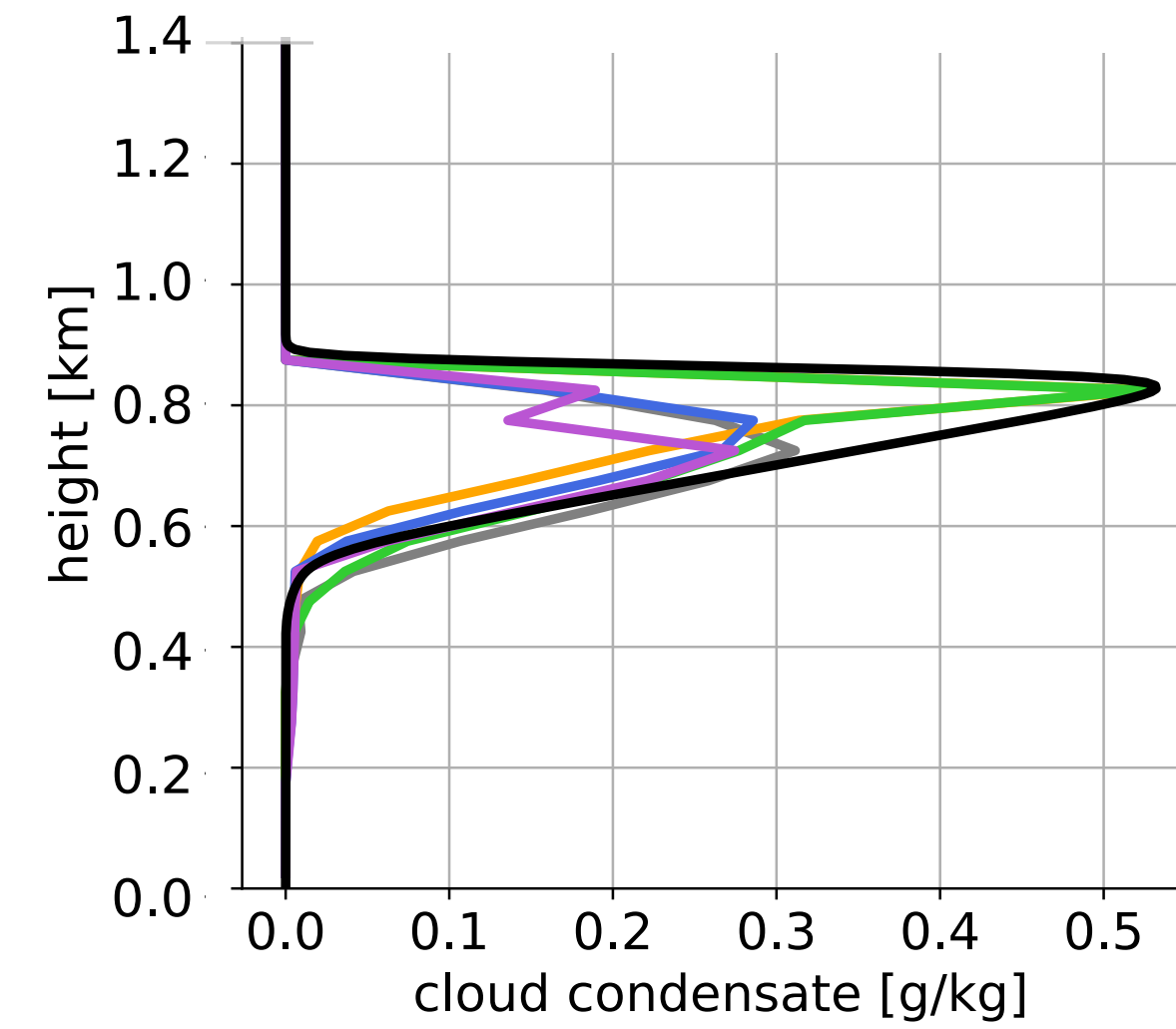
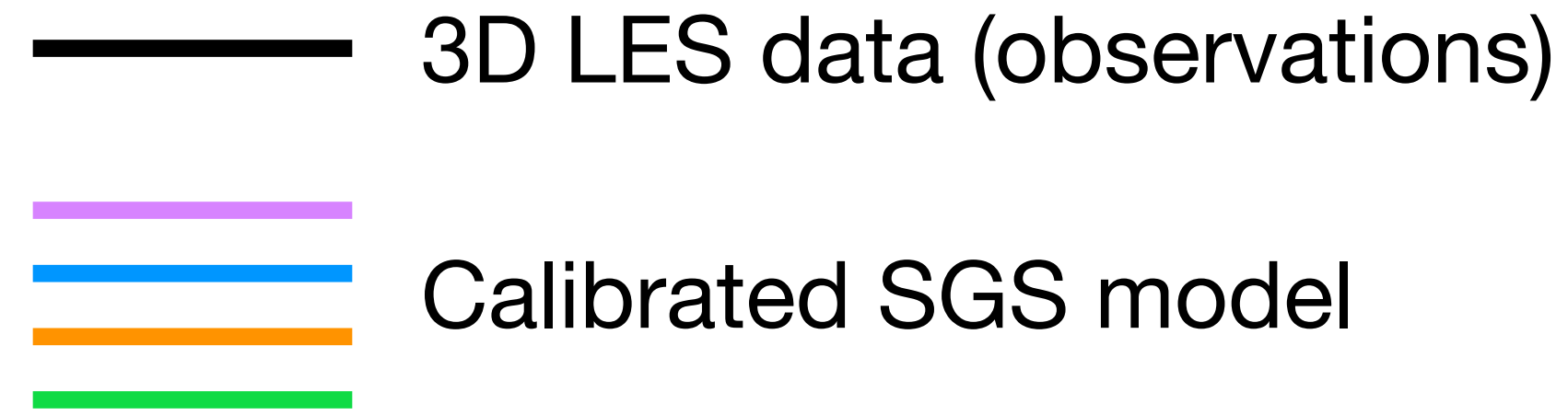


TRMM LBA Development of deep convection over Amazon

Grabowski et. Al., *JQRMS* 2006:
Daytime convective development
over land: A model
intercomparison based on LBA
observations

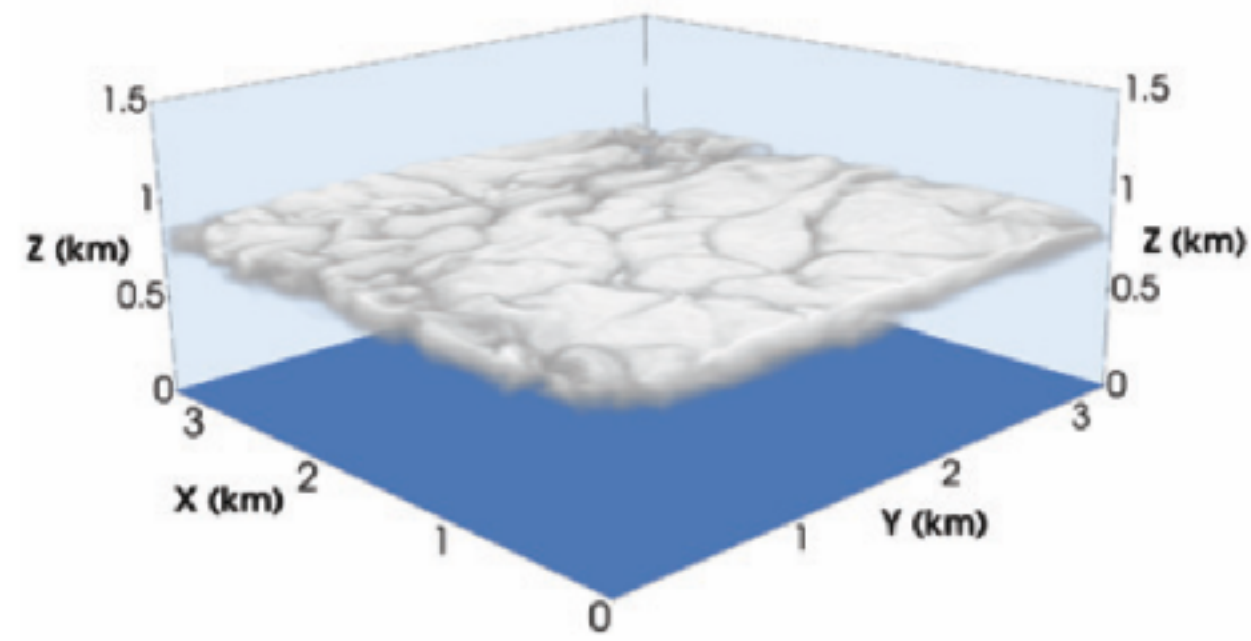


Individual test cases

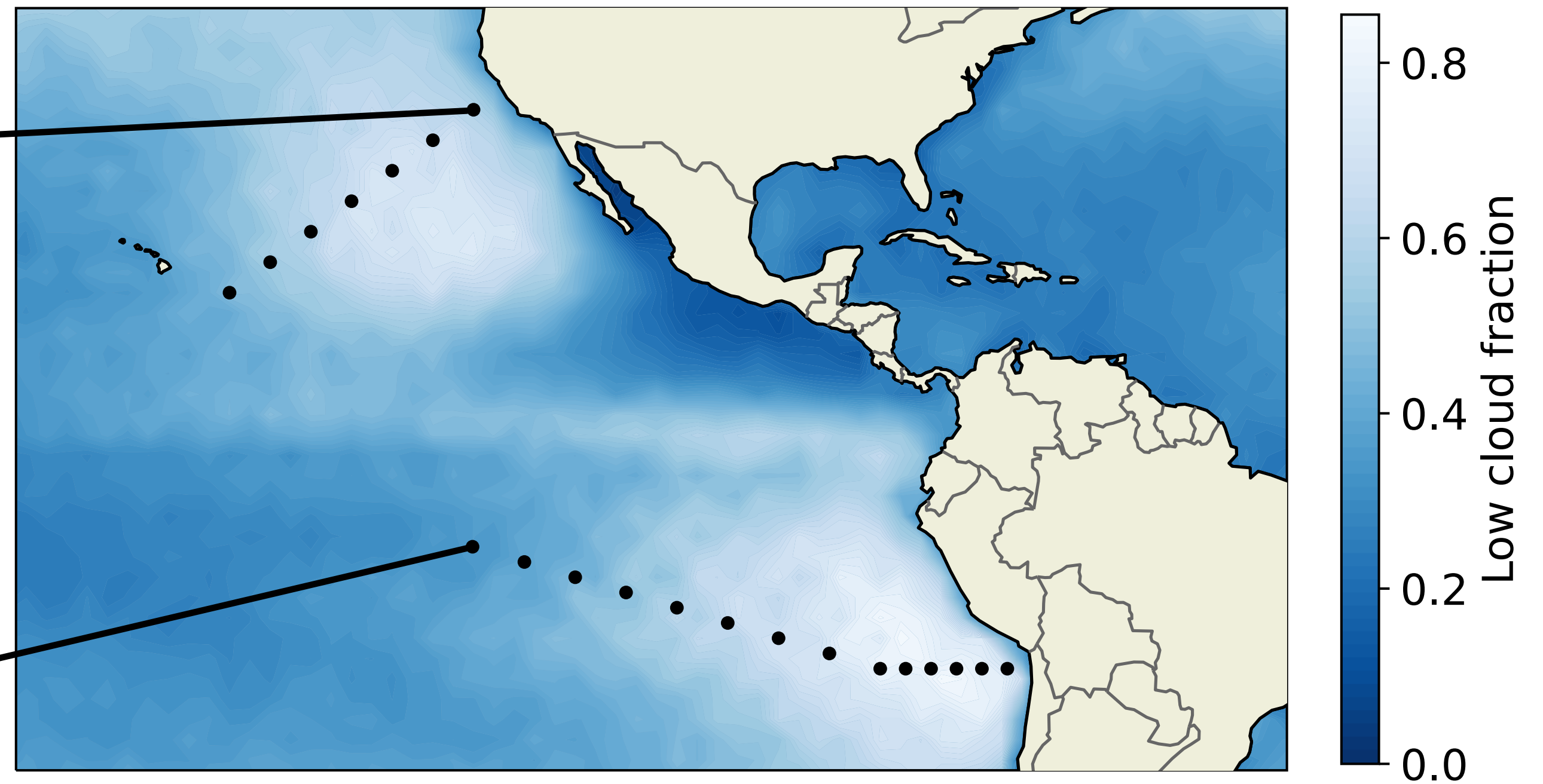


Libraries of cases

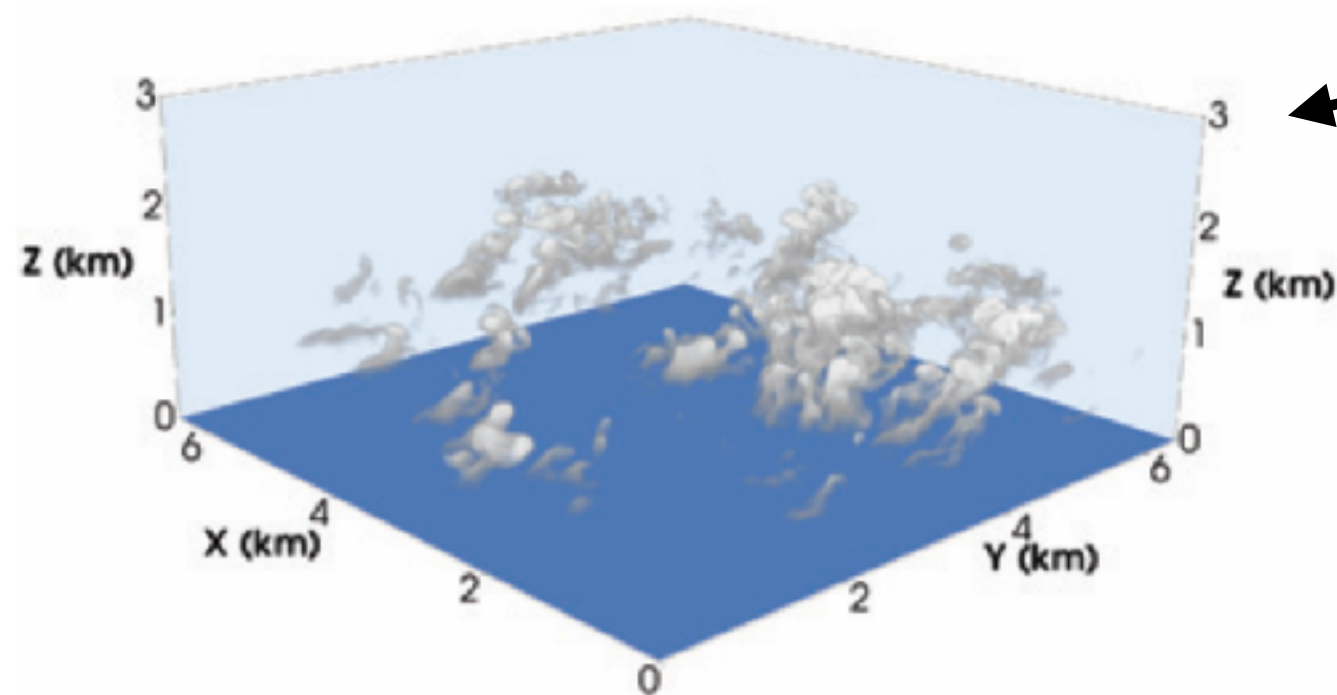
Stratocumulus



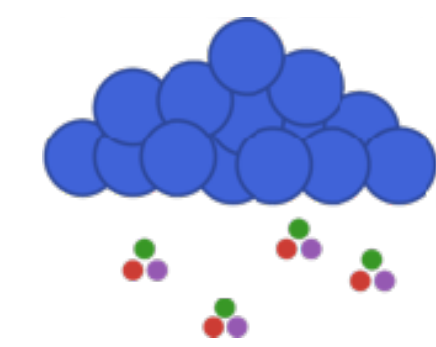
Synthetic data generation in different seasons and climates



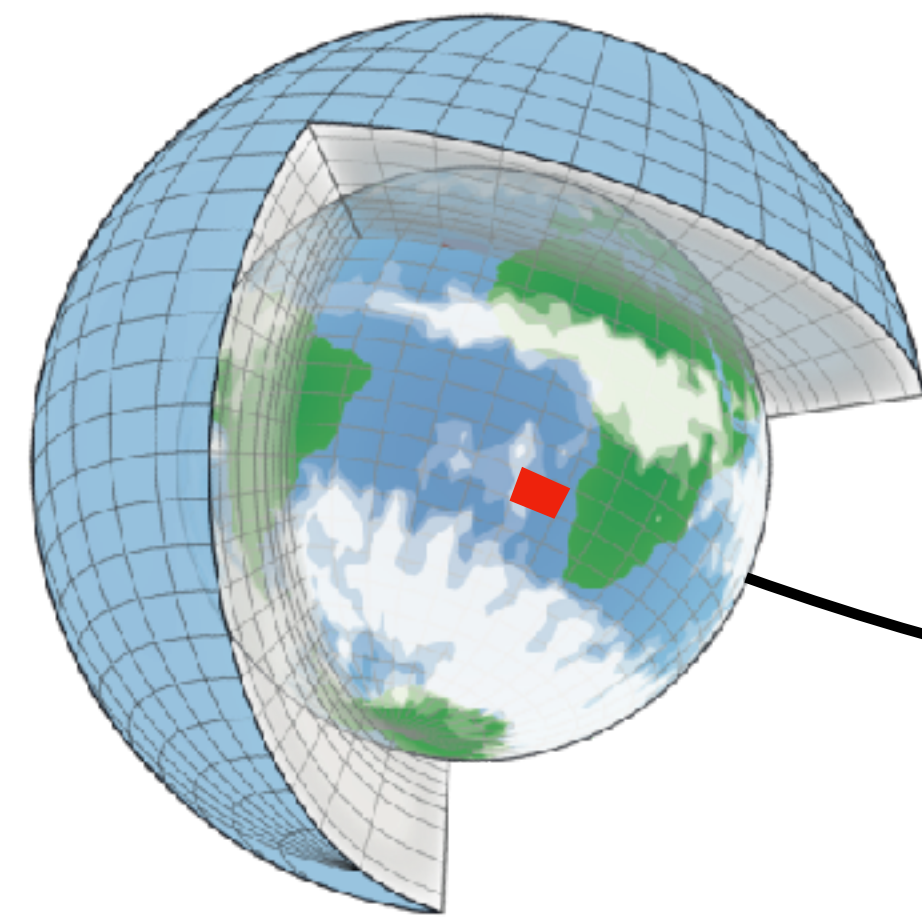
Shallow cumulus



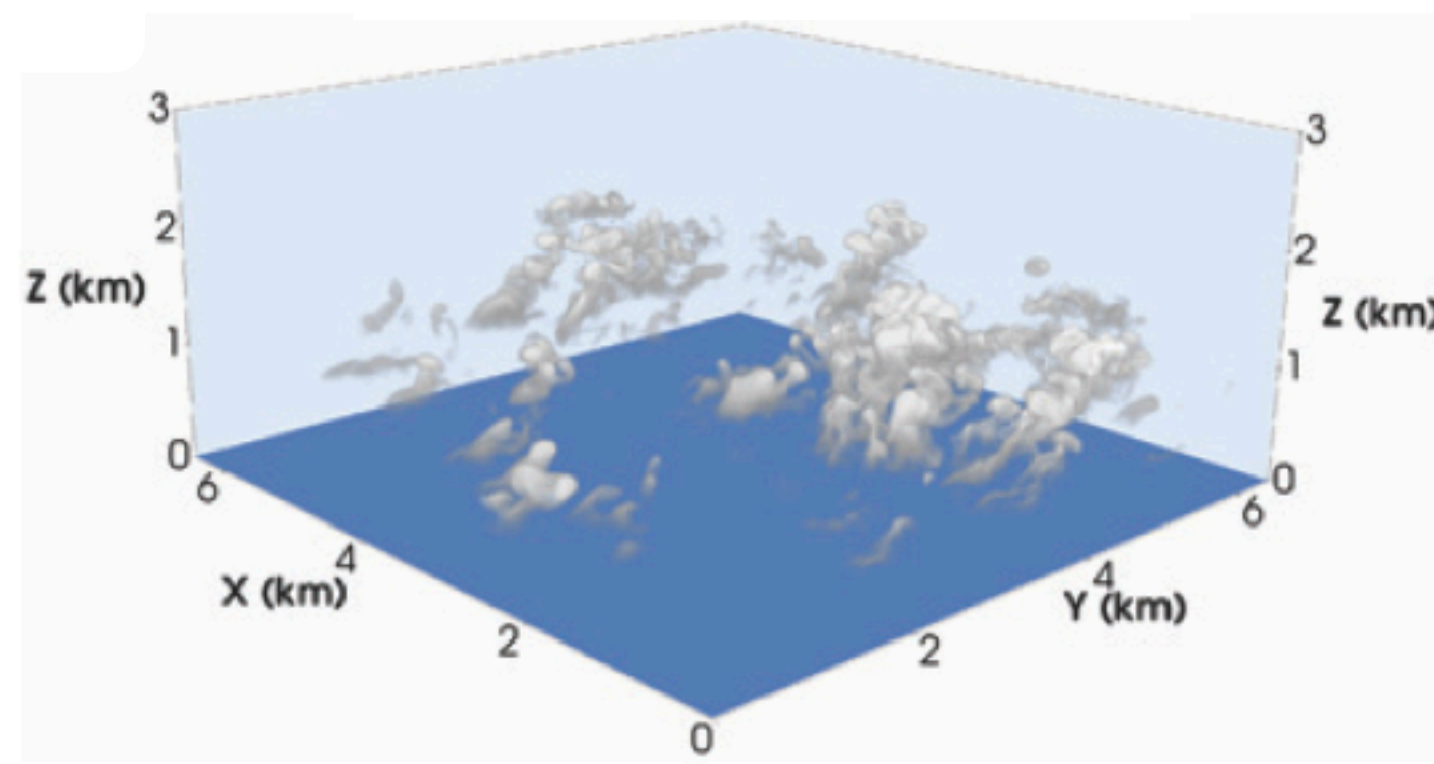
Generate data computationally, to machine learn unknown closure functions in coarse-grained model



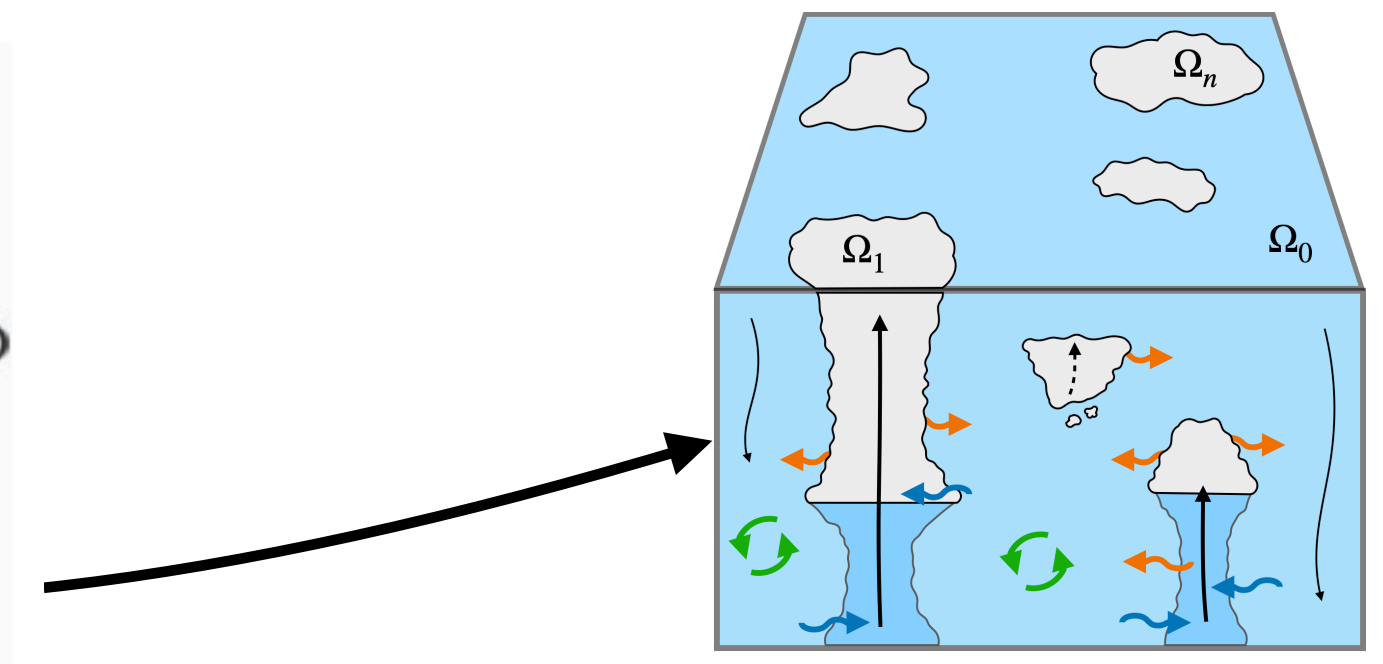
The same microphysics scheme used in high-res LES and SGS models



Targeted data acquisition

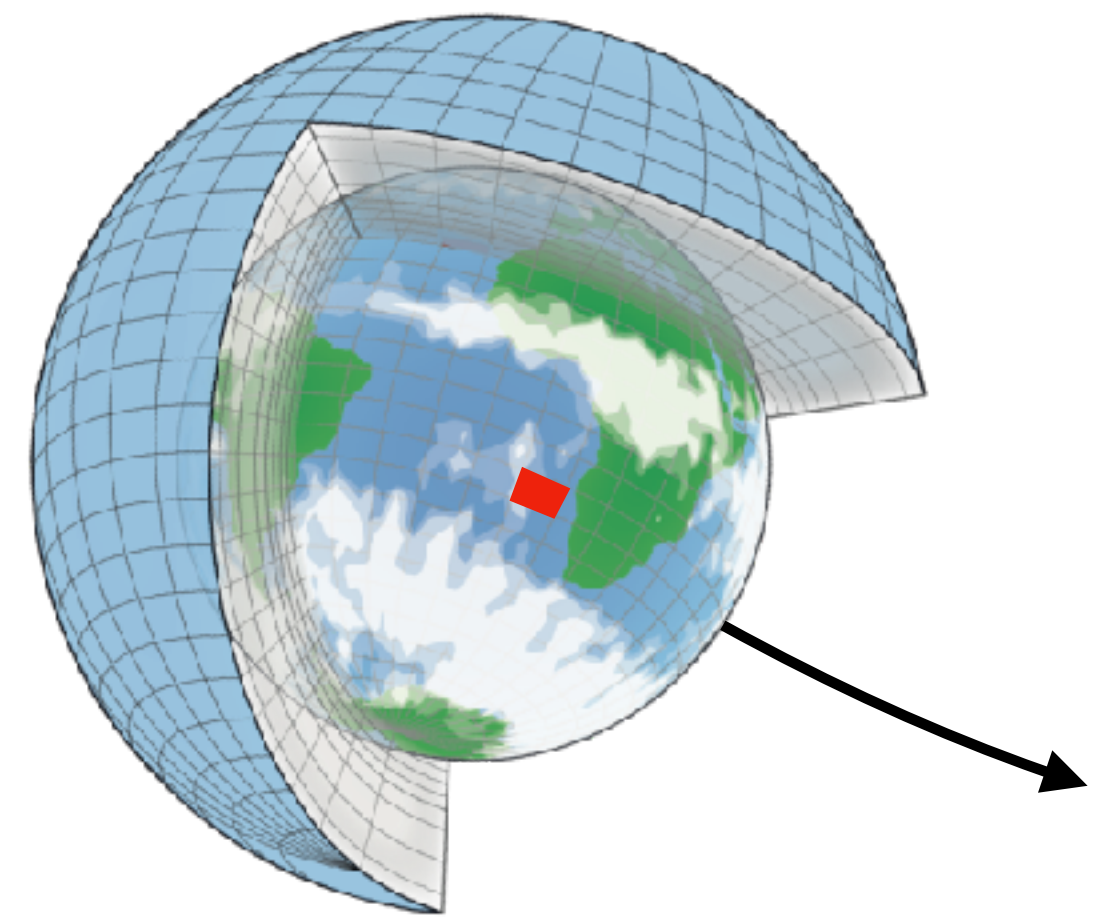


3D LES high resolution simulations of turbulence and convection

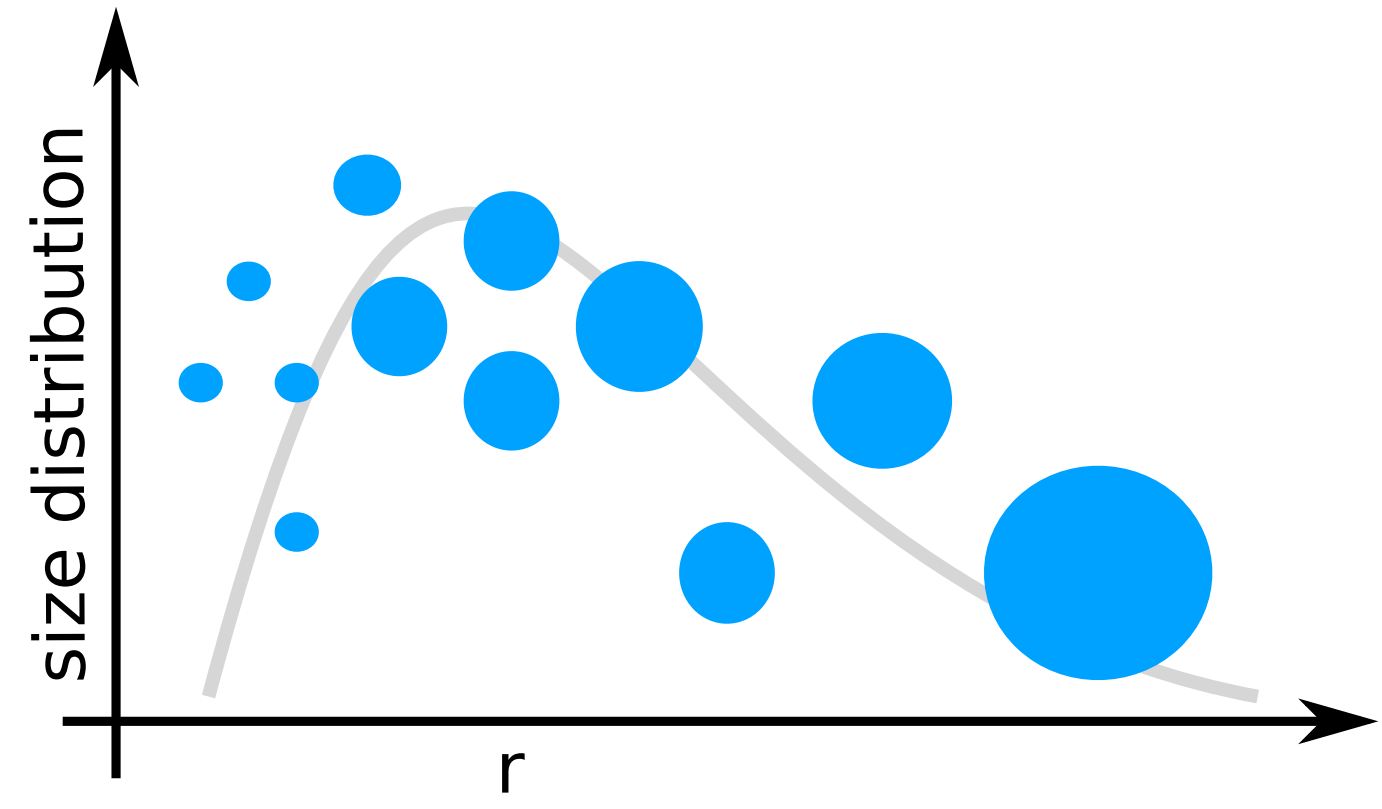


Process-level learning
Uncertainty quantification

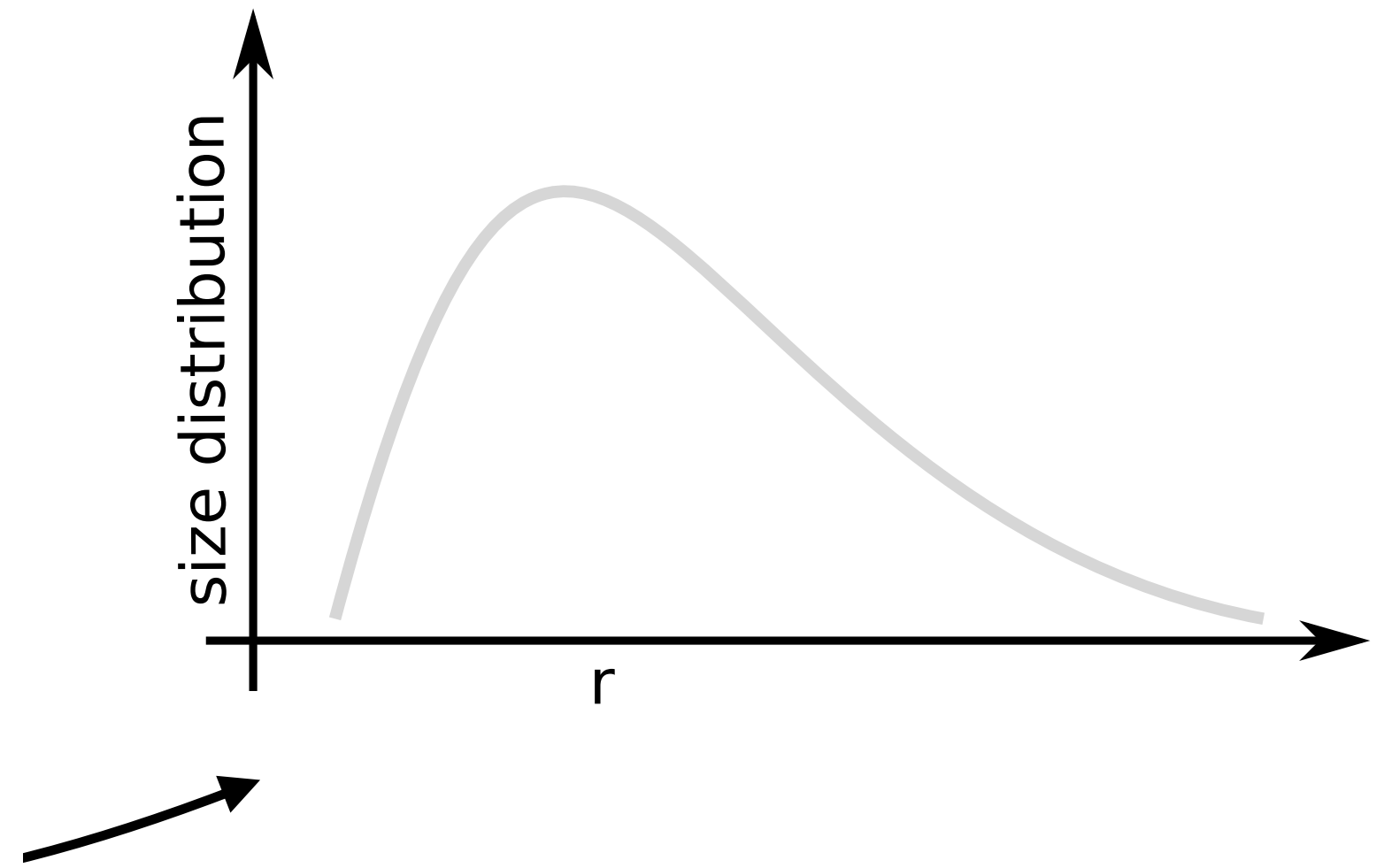
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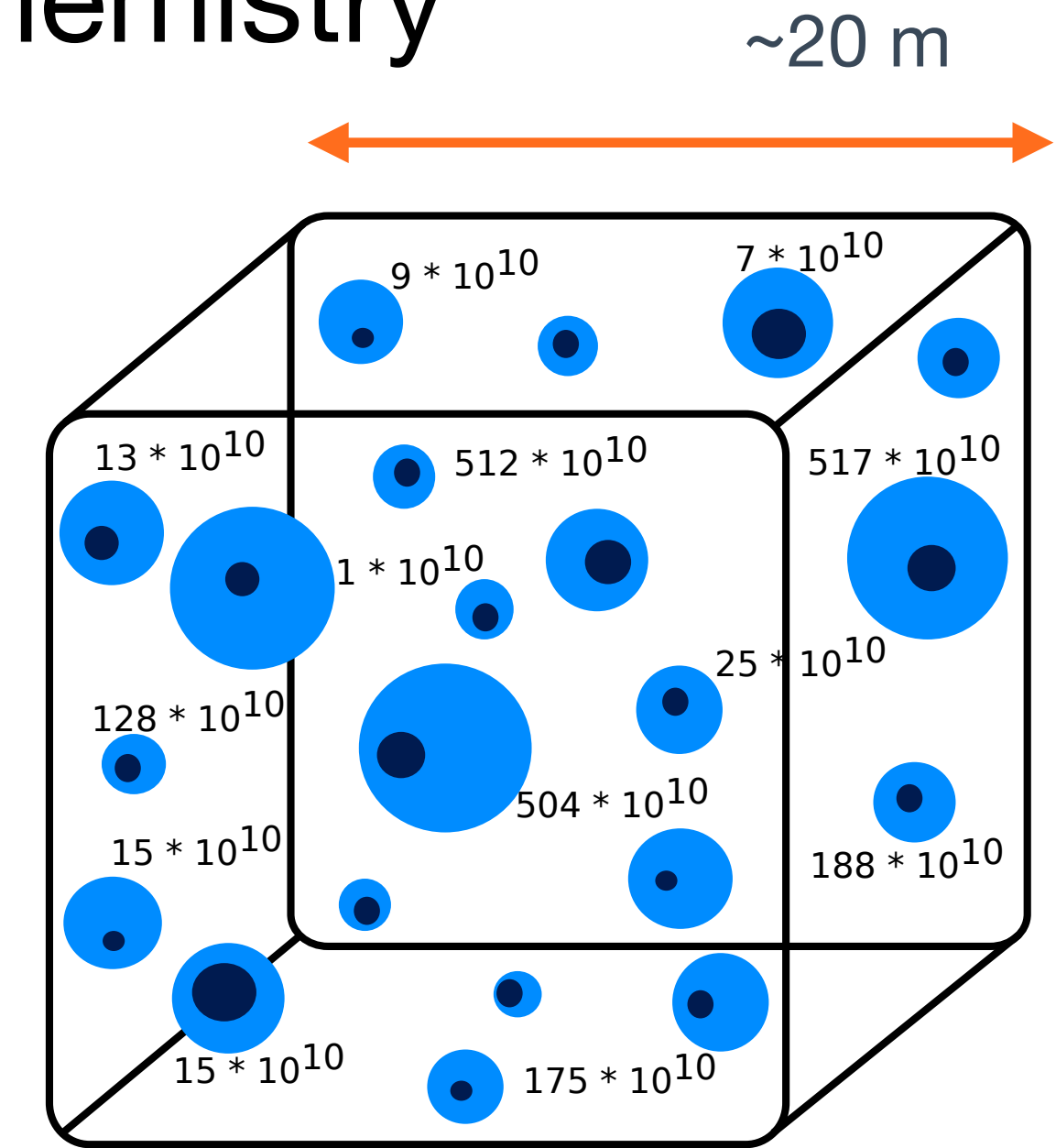


Lagrangian particle-based high resolution simulations of cloud microphysics



Process-level learning
Uncertainty quantification

Particle-based (Lagrangian) microphysics and aqueous chemistry



- location (x,y,z)
- wet and dry radius (r_w, r_d)
- hygroscopicity (κ)
- **multiplicity (n)**
- mass of dissolved chemical compounds

Shima et. al., *QJRMS* 2009: The super-droplet method for the numerical simulation of clouds and precipitation: A particle-based and probabilistic microphysics model coupled with a non-hydrostatic model

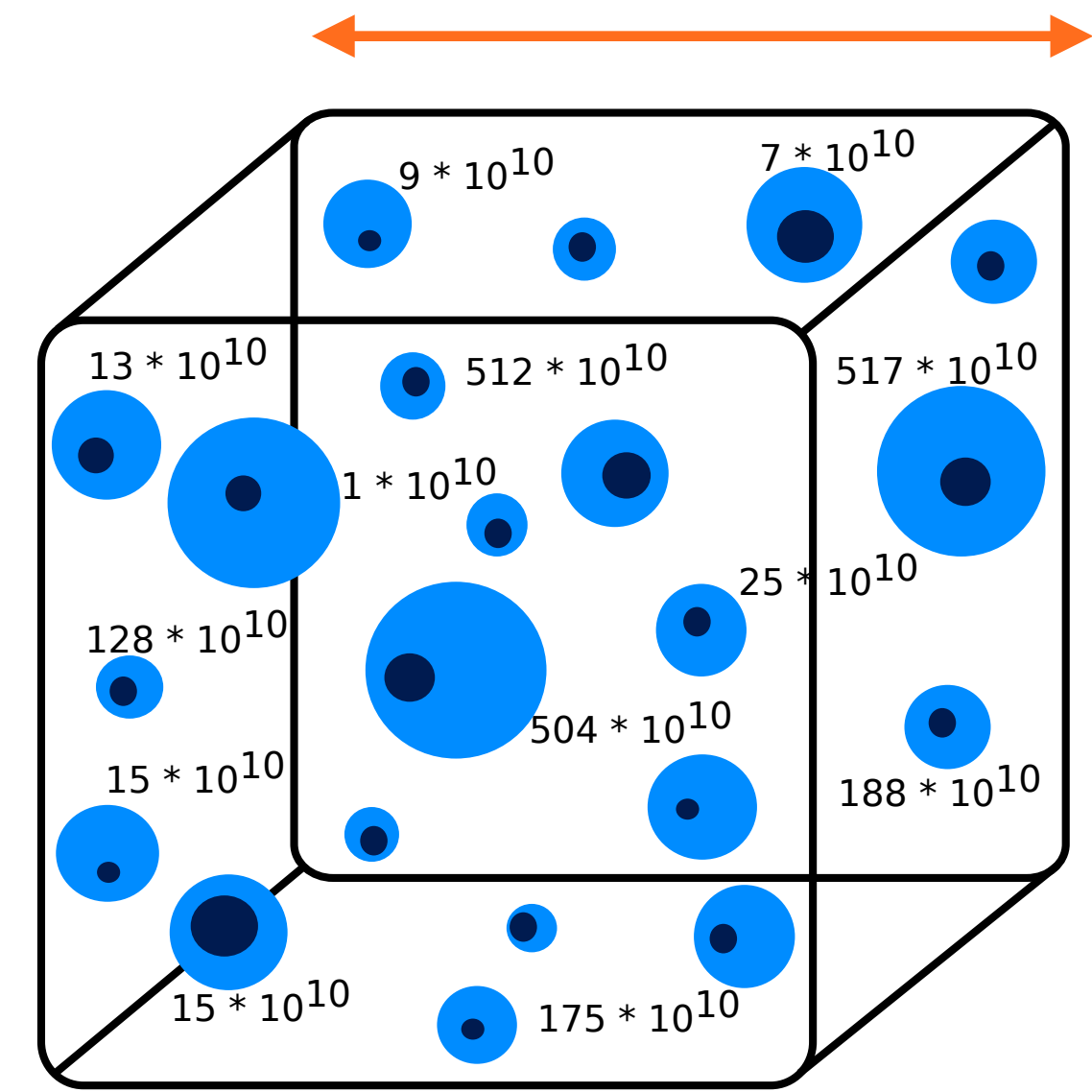
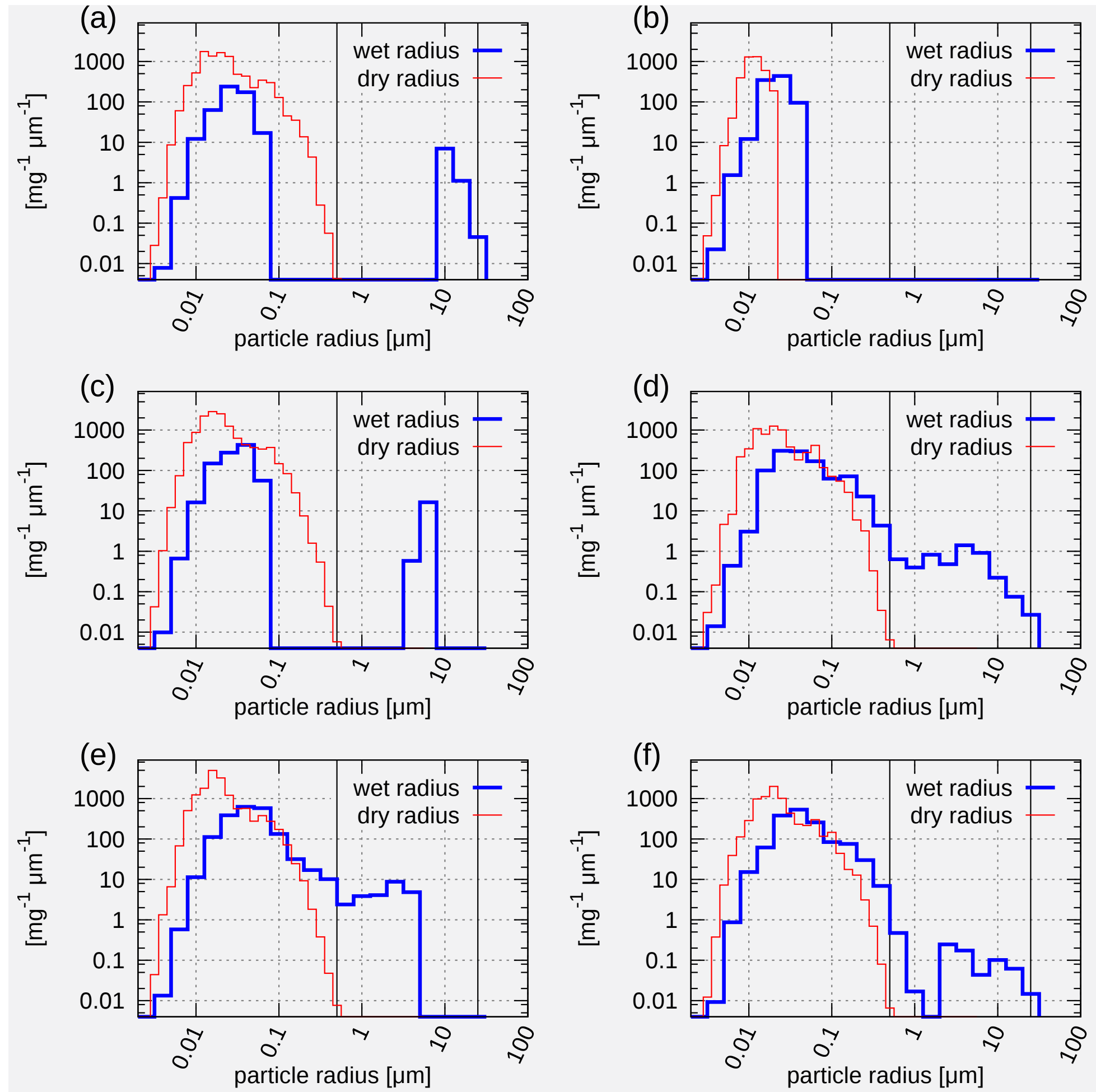
Arabas et. al., *GMD* 2015: libcloudph++ 1.0: a single-moment bulk, double-moment bulk, and particle-based warm-rain microphysics library in C++

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Shima et. al., *GMD* 2020: Predicting the morphology of ice particles in deep convection using the super-droplet method: development and evaluation of SCALE-SDM 0.2.5-2.2.0/2.2.1

Particle-based (Lagrangian) microphysics and aqueous chemistry

~20 m



- location (x,y,z)
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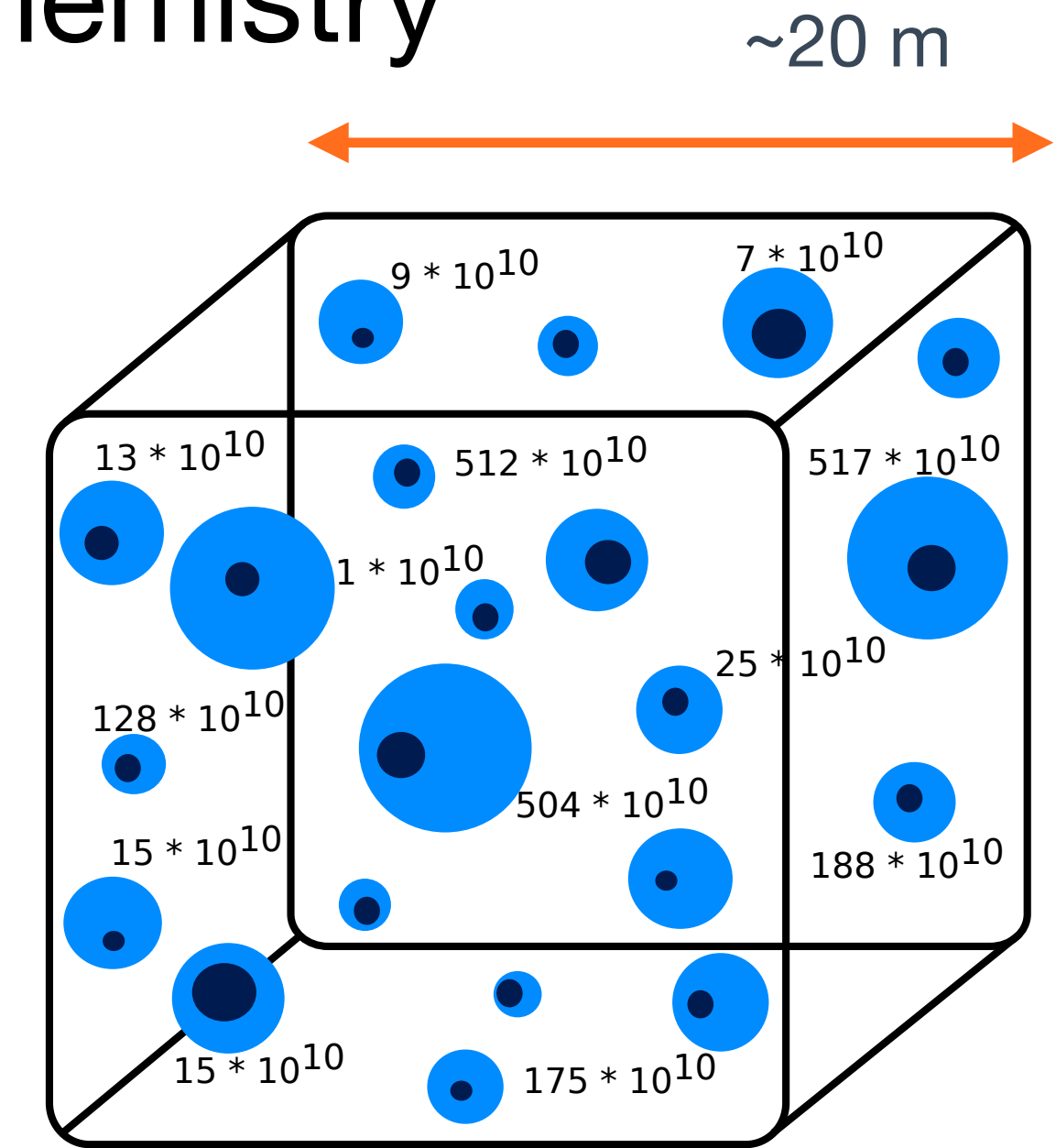
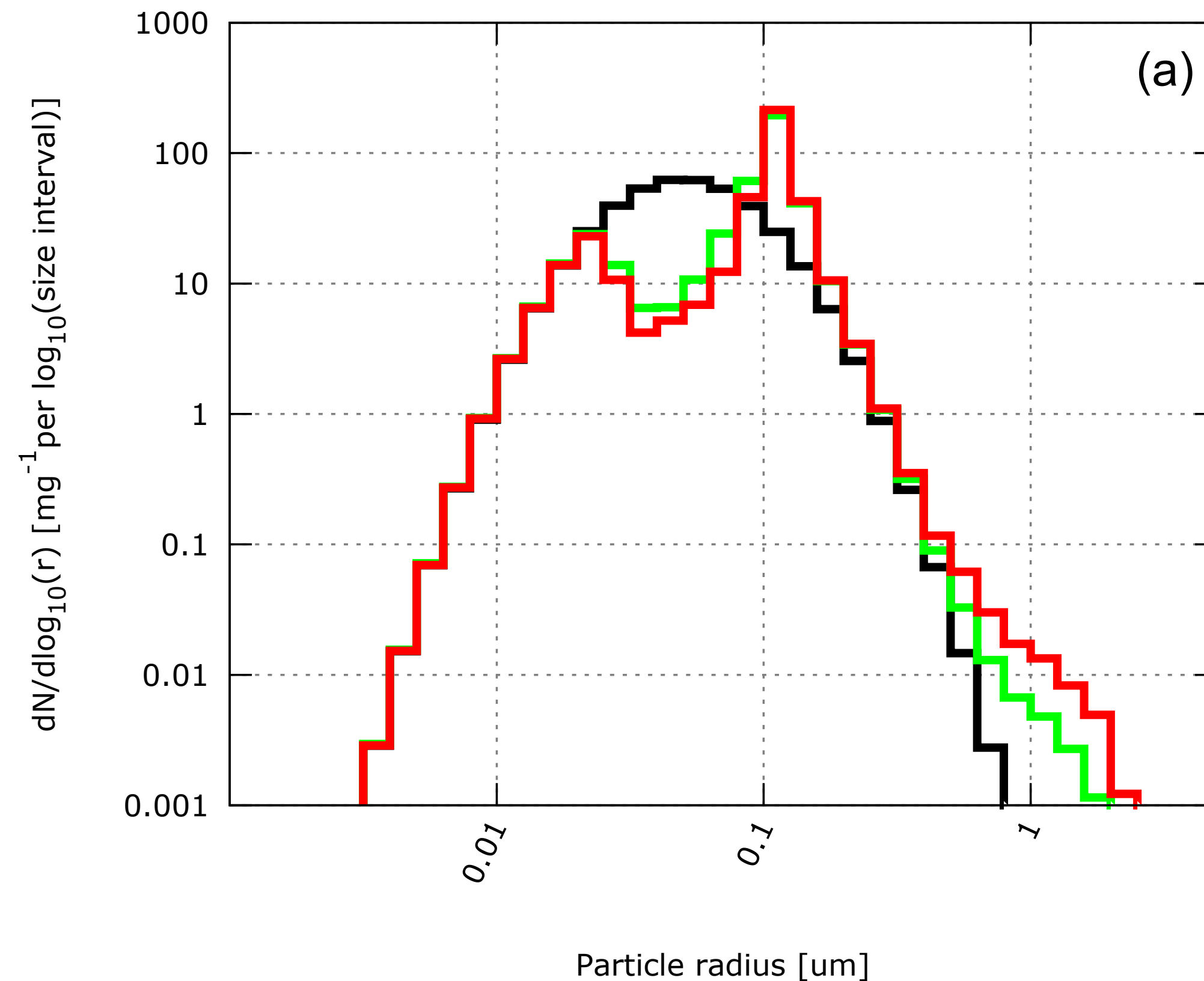
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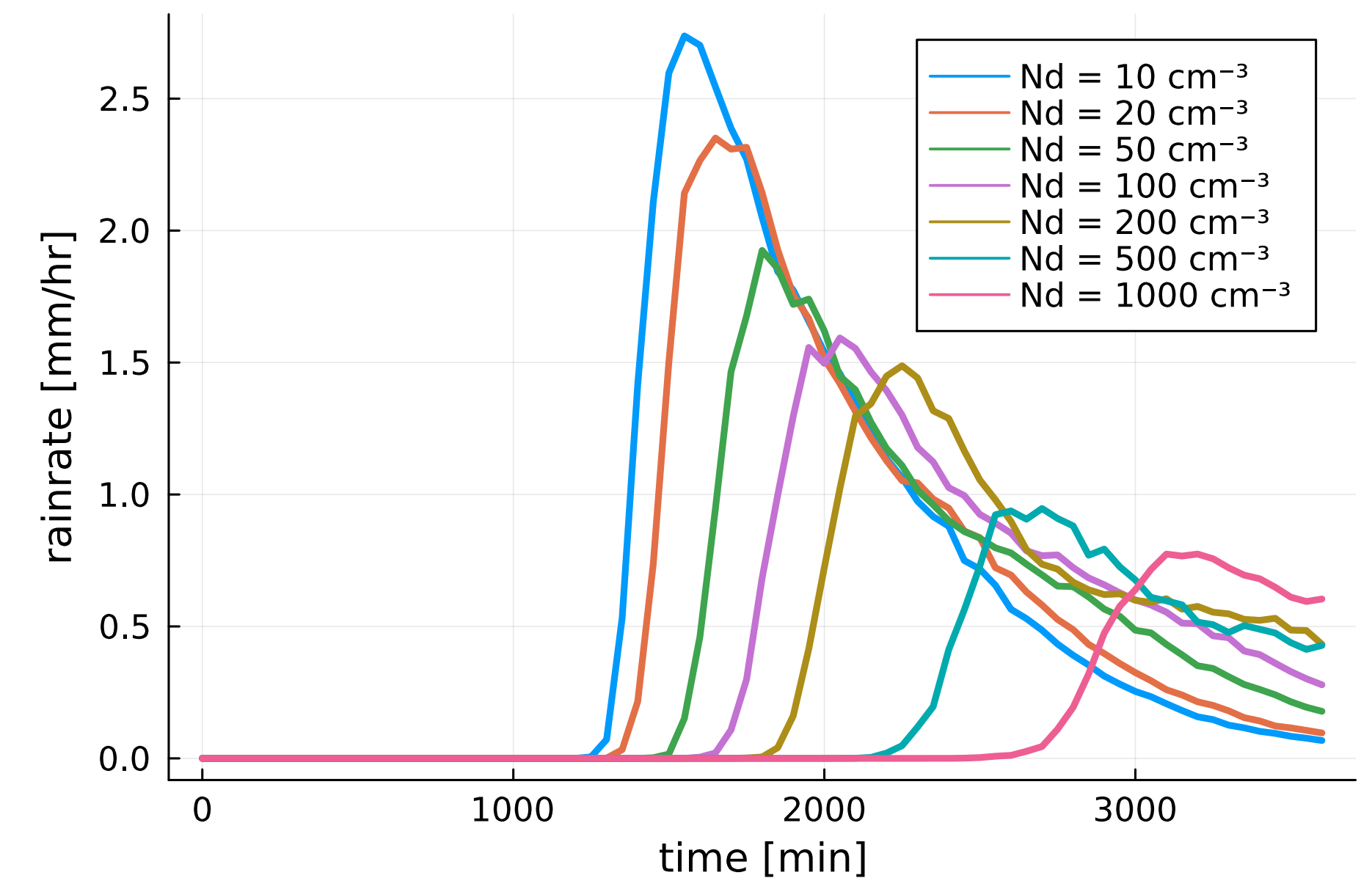
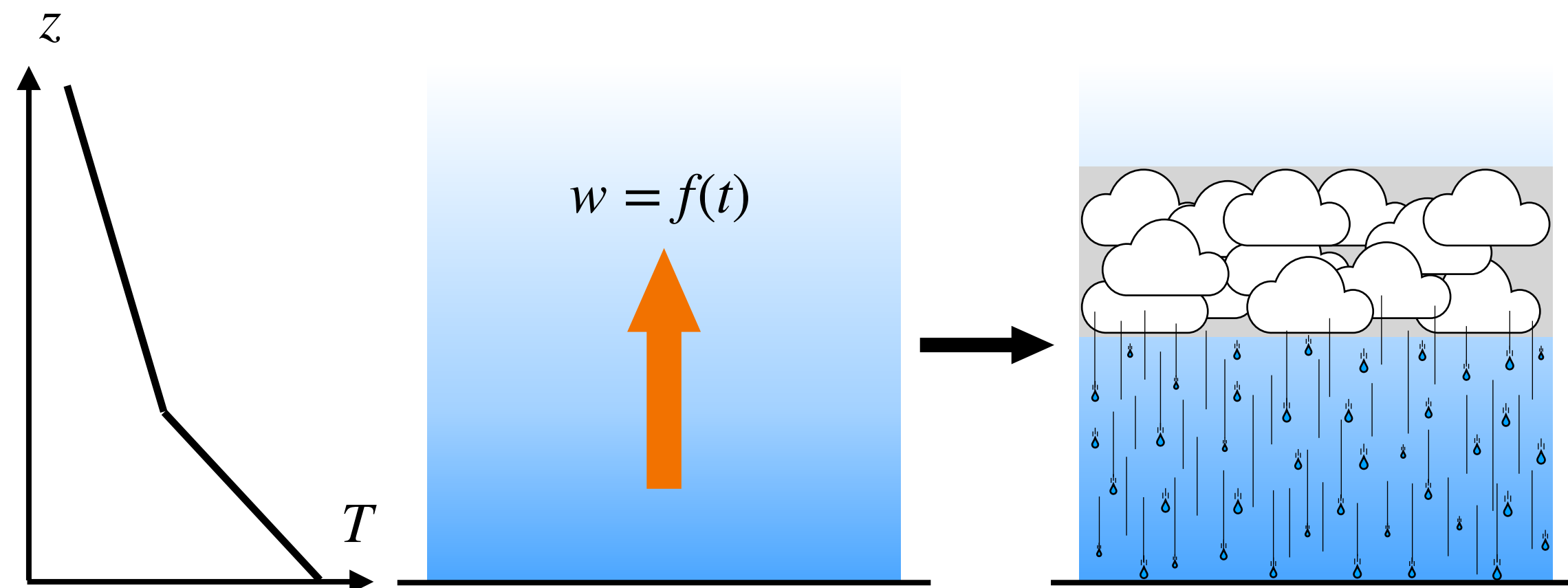
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Machine learning for cloud microphysics



Sajjad Azimi
Postdoc Caltech

- 1D rain shaft with prescribed updraft speed and fixed temperature profile
- A library of rainshaft particle-based simulations with varying updraft speed and droplet concentration

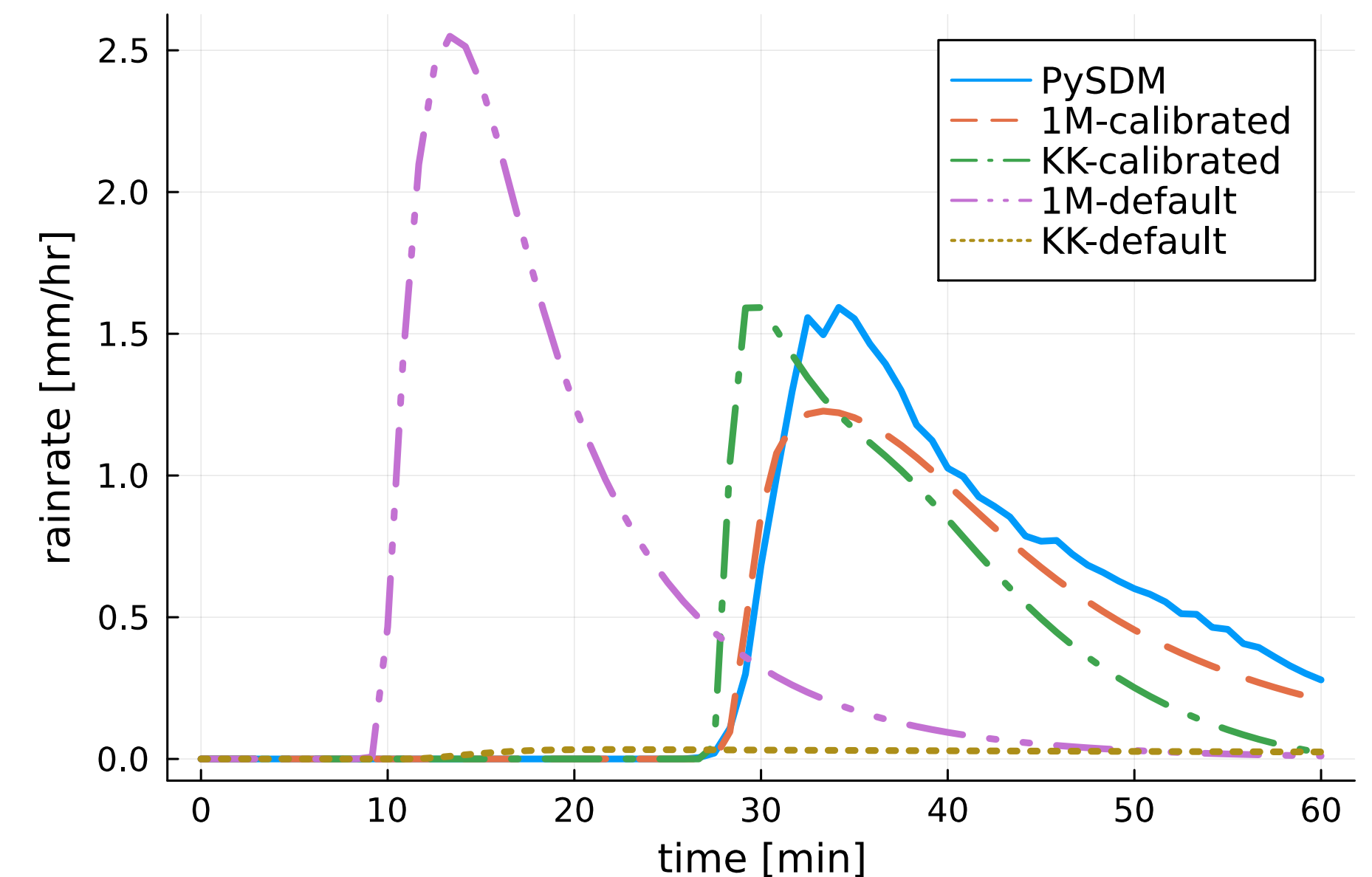
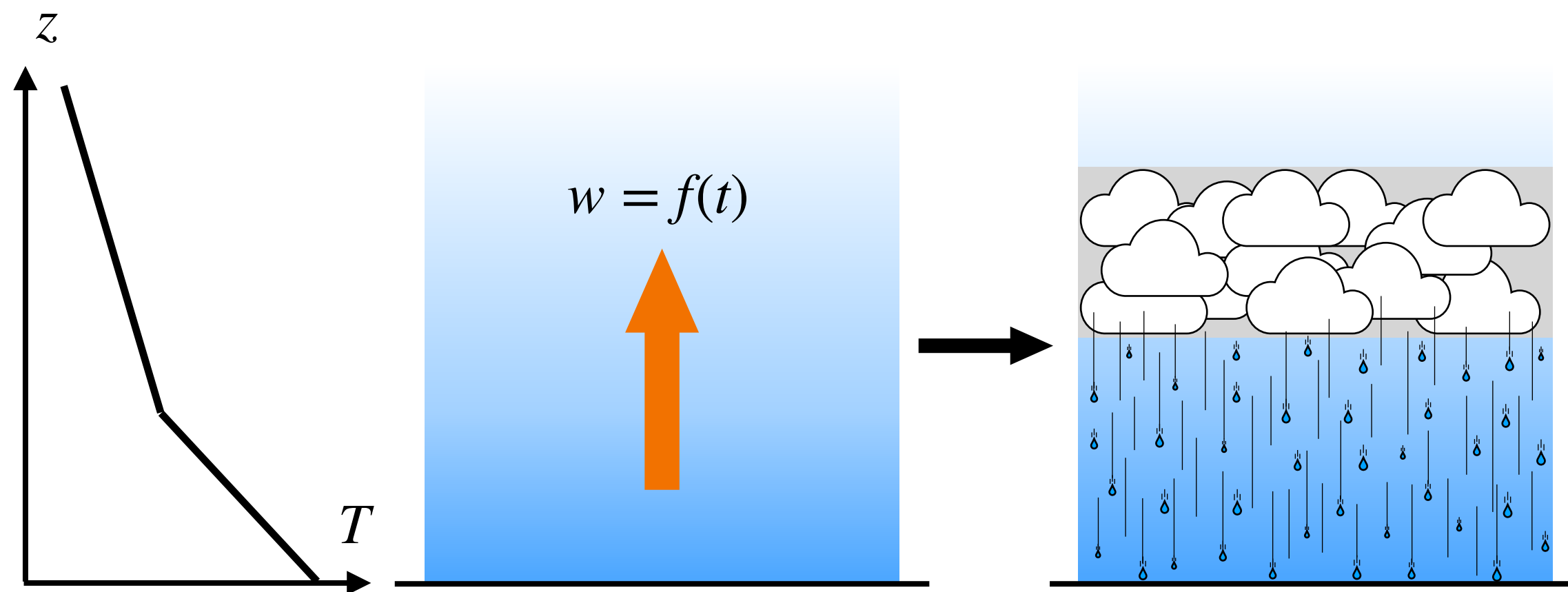


Machine learning for cloud microphysics



Sajjad Azimi
Postdoc Caltech

- 1D rain shaft with prescribed updraft speed and fixed temperature profile
- A library of rainshaft particle-based simulations with varying updraft speed and droplet concentration
- Working on calibrations of 1M and 2M schemes





- [CLIMAParameters.jl](#) - storage for our free parameters
- [Thermodynamics.jl](#) - thermodynamics relations, saturation adjustment
- [CloudMicrophysics.jl](#) - aerosol activation, 0 and 1 moment microphysics
- [TurbulenceConvection.jl](#) - SGS turbulence, single column simulations setup
- [CalibrateEDMF.jl](#) - pipeline for calibrating TurbulenceConvection.jl
- [EnsembleKalmanProcesses.jl](#) - UQ and optimisation algorithms
- [Kinematic1D.jl](#) - testing sandbox for microphysics
- [Cloudy.jl](#) - multi-moment cloud microphysics



- [PySDM](#) - super-droplet algorithm implementation
- [PySDM-examples](#) - example PySDM simulation setups (0D, KiD-1D, KiD-2D)

Thank you for your attention!

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Anna Jaruga KITP 2022