



# Meteorological forcing, ancillary data and evaluation methods as sources of errors and uncertainty in JULES

Cecile Menard  
Finnish Meteorological Institute

With thanks to: Jaakko Ikonen, Kimmo Rautiainen, Riika Ylitalo, Jouni Pulliainen (FMI); Richard Essery (UoEdinburgh); Graham Weedon, Matt Pryor (Met Office)



# ~~Meteorological forcing, ancillary data and evaluation methods as sources of errors and uncertainty in JULES~~ *Modeller's choices*

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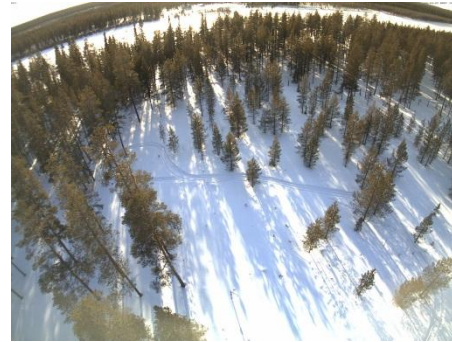
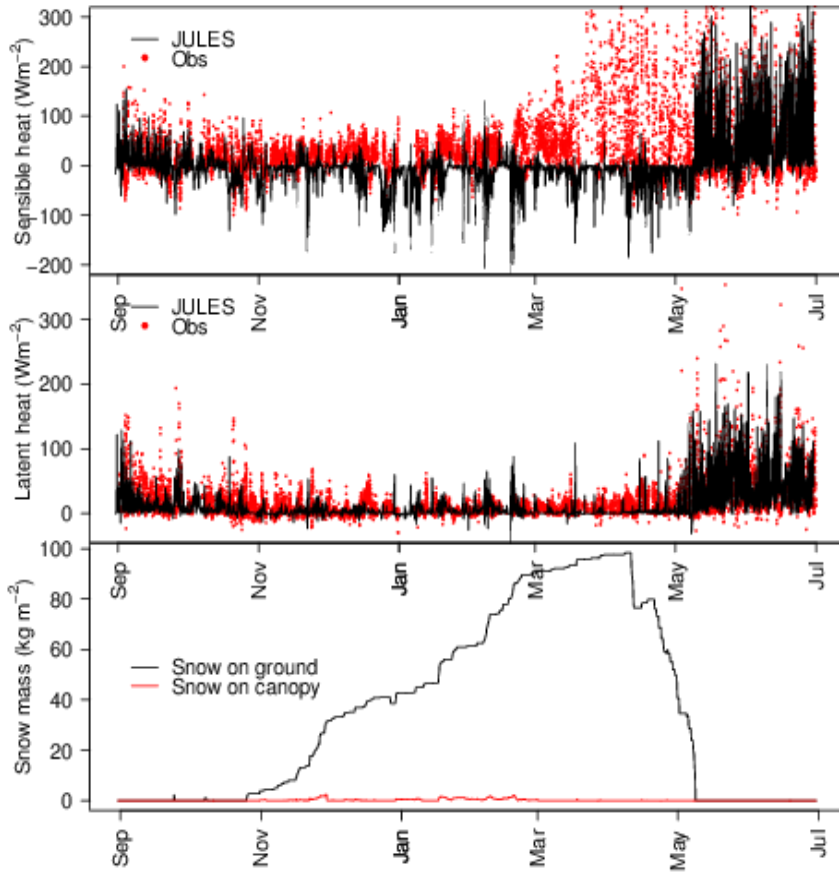
# ~~Meteorological forcing, ancillary data and evaluation methods as sources of errors and uncertainty in JULES~~ *Users*

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# JULES meeting Edinburgh 2013



I think there is a problem with the snow module

Hmmm....

Bla bla  
canopy\_model = 4  
bla bla





# A few weeks later....



=> Problem traced to new switch in JULES \*nml

How much of JULES's  
performance is due to poor  
process representation and  
how much to poor  
implementation of JULES?



- **Choice 1: Site**

Two sites in Finnish Lapland: Clearing + Forest, 2007-2012

- **Choice 2: Meteorological data**

FMI AWS, WFDEI, NCEP CFSR/CFSv2

- **Choice 3: Ancillary data (LAI, snow-free albedo, canopy height, vegetation fraction)**

In situ measurements, Met Office CAP

- **Choice 4: Performance metrics**

$uRMSE$ ,  $RMSE$ , bias,  $R$ ,  $\sigma_M / \sigma_O$ ,  
variance (quantification of uncertainty)

- **Choice 5: Temporal scale of output**

Hourly, daily, monthly, seasonally

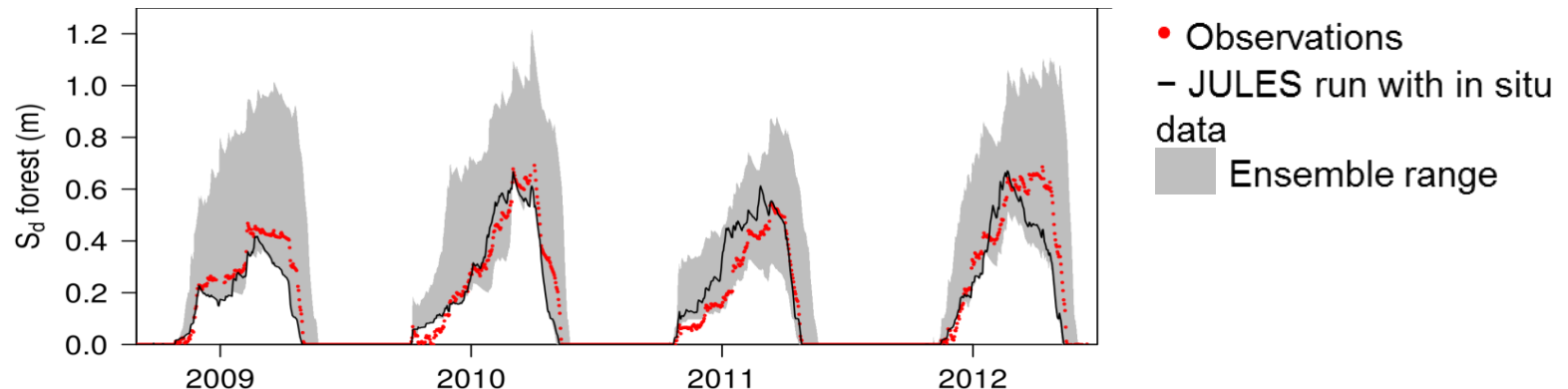
- **Choice 6: JULES 3.0 to 4.1**





# Conclusions

- JULES does not produce significant bias and the modelled amplitude and seasonality correspond well to measurements at the studied site when provided with *measured* meteorological and ancillary data.**
- At times, performance metrics (RMSE, R,  $\sigma_M/\sigma_O$ , bias) of the NCEP and WFDEI members suggested that they performed well but they didn't: “right results for the wrong reasons”.**





# Conclusions

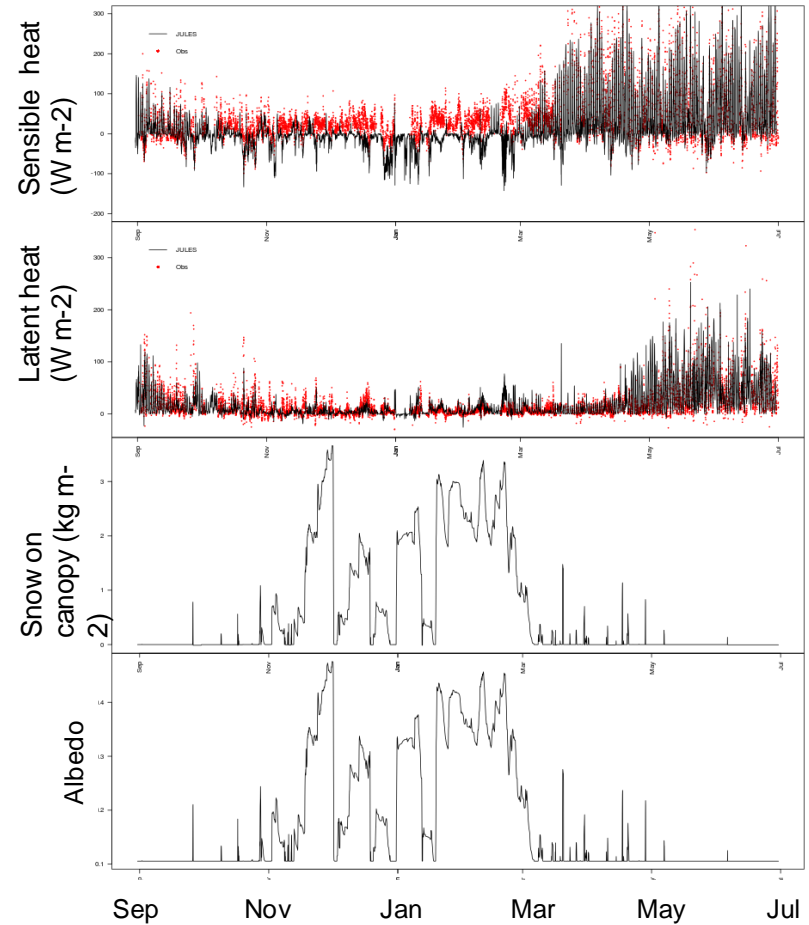
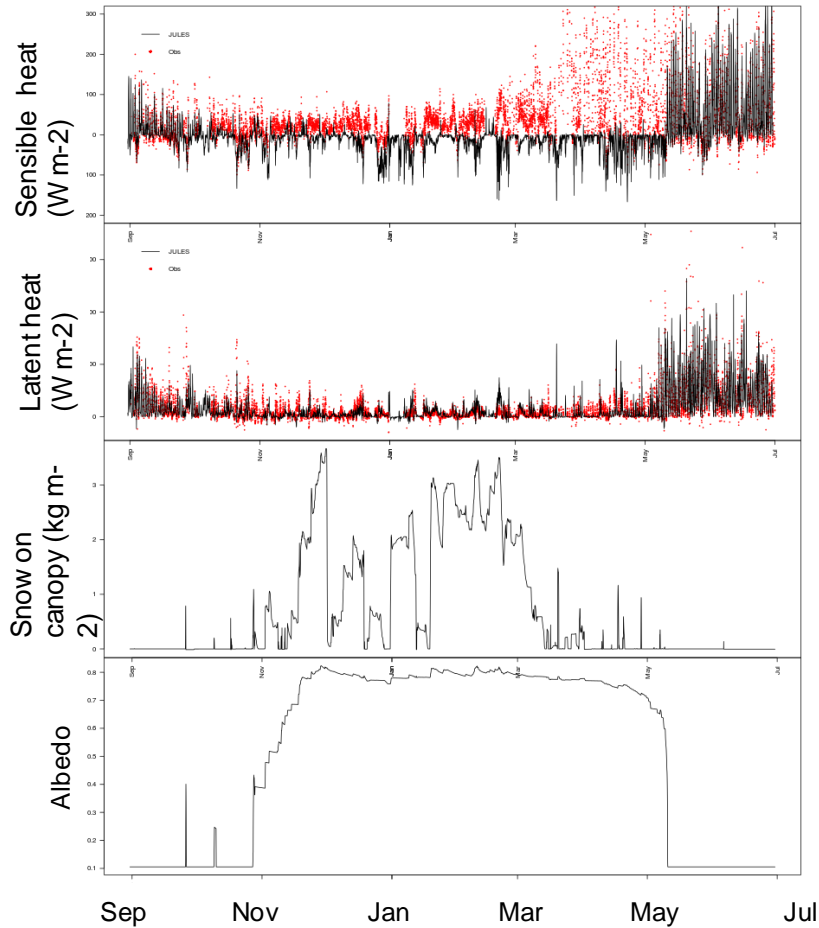
- 1. JULES does not produce significant bias and the modelled amplitude and seasonality correspond well to measurements at the studied site when provided with *measured* meteorological and ancillary data.**
- 2. At times, performance metrics (RMSE, R,  $\sigma_M/\sigma_O$ , bias) of the NCEP and WFDEI members suggested that they performed well but they didn't: “right results for the wrong reasons”.**
- 3. The ability of the model to reproduce the snow depth and water equivalent had a considerable effect on all of the other evaluated model outputs.**
- 4. Model results significantly differed depending on the version of JULES used.**





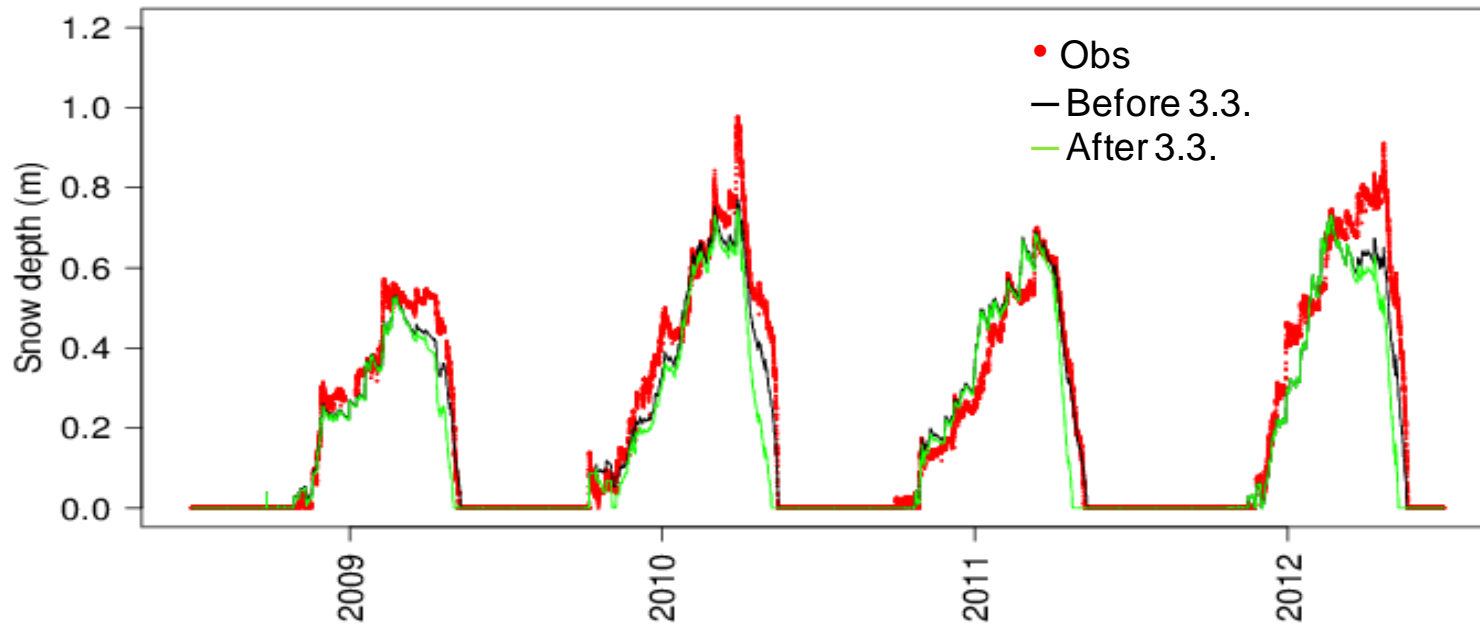
Since JULES 3.0

$I\_snowdepth\_surf + can\_model = 4$





Since JULES 3.3.  
 $I_{\text{snowdepth\_albedo}}$  +  $I_{\text{spec\_albedo}}$





# Final remarks...

- JULES performs well at this site *but...*
- ...sometimes for the wrong reasons...
- ...only if we know how to juggle with its logical switching.
- What are the implication for
  - The JULES community?
  - The published model results (e.g. global scale)?
  - Funding?
- Should we focus on training or a “science” manual?