



OceanFlux GHG is funded by:



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An ensemble approach to gas flux climatology

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Overview

- Introduction
- Classifying Uncertainty
- Measurement Uncertainty
- Uncertainty in Systems
- An Ensemble “brute force” Approach
- Errors in Differences
- Examples from OceanFlux
- Whose Ensemble?

How do we arrive at realistic estimates of uncertainty?

Classifying Uncertainty I

Random Error and Systematic Bias

Level

- Statistical
- Scenario
- Qualitative
- Recognised Ignorance

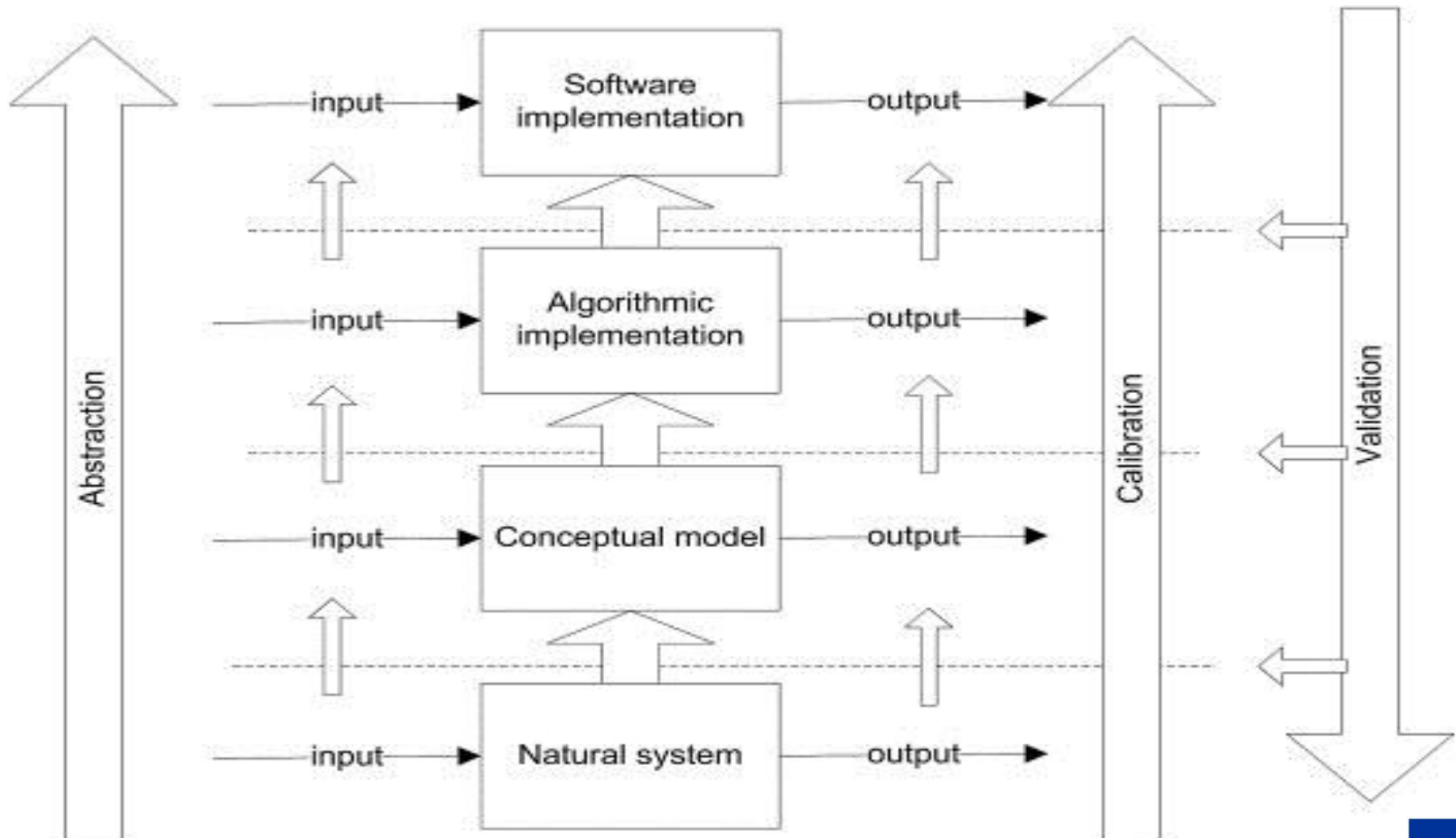
Location

Where in modelling/processing system

Nature

- Epistemic
- Natural Variability
- Ambiguity

Location. Where?



What and where?

e.g. parametrization of k

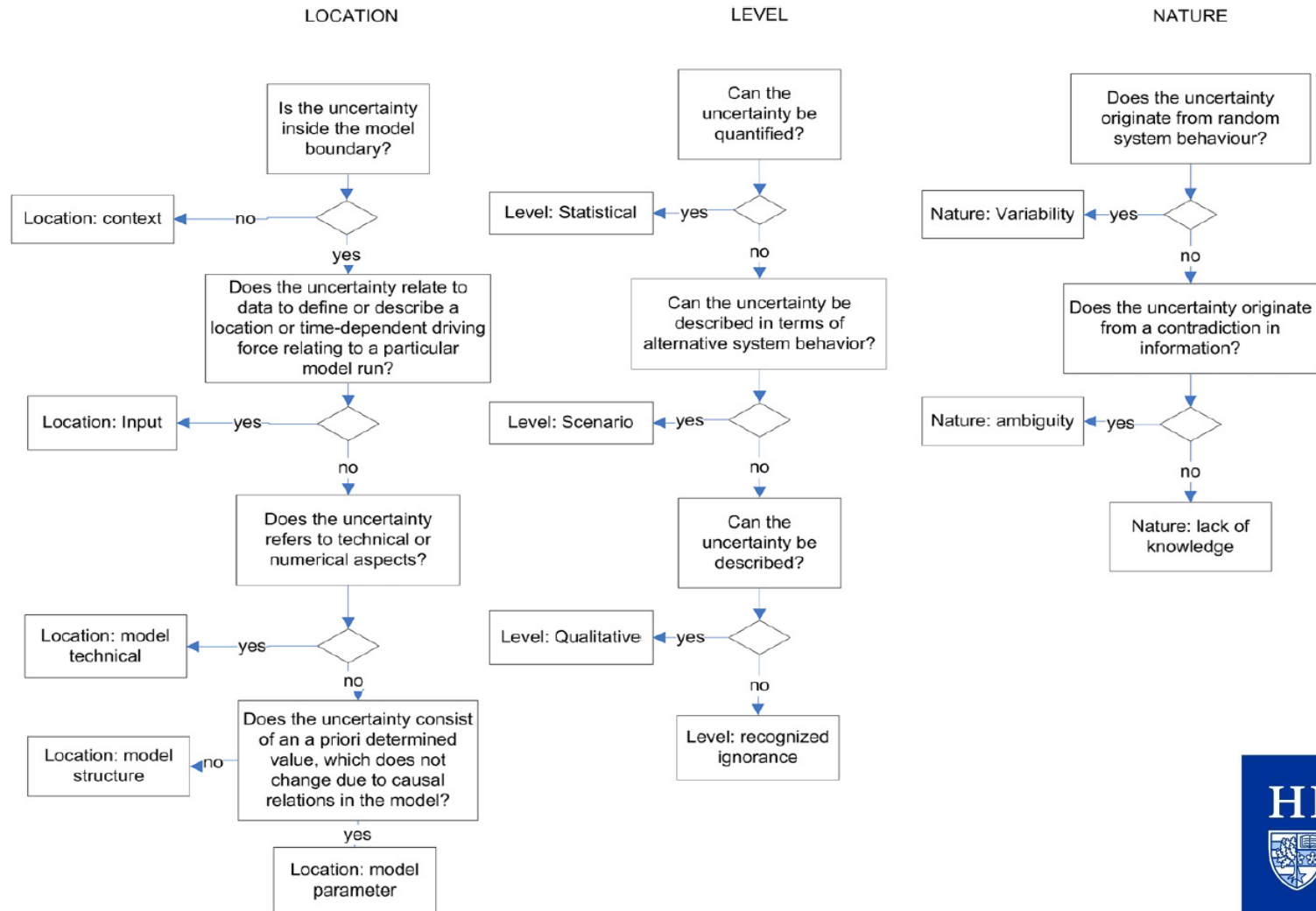
Parameter e.g. “ a_2 ” in “ $k = a_2 U^2$ ”

Structural e.g. “ $a_2 U^2$ ” vs “ $a_0 + a_3 U^3$ ”

Separate and distinct

Propagation characteristics differ

Classifying Uncertainty II



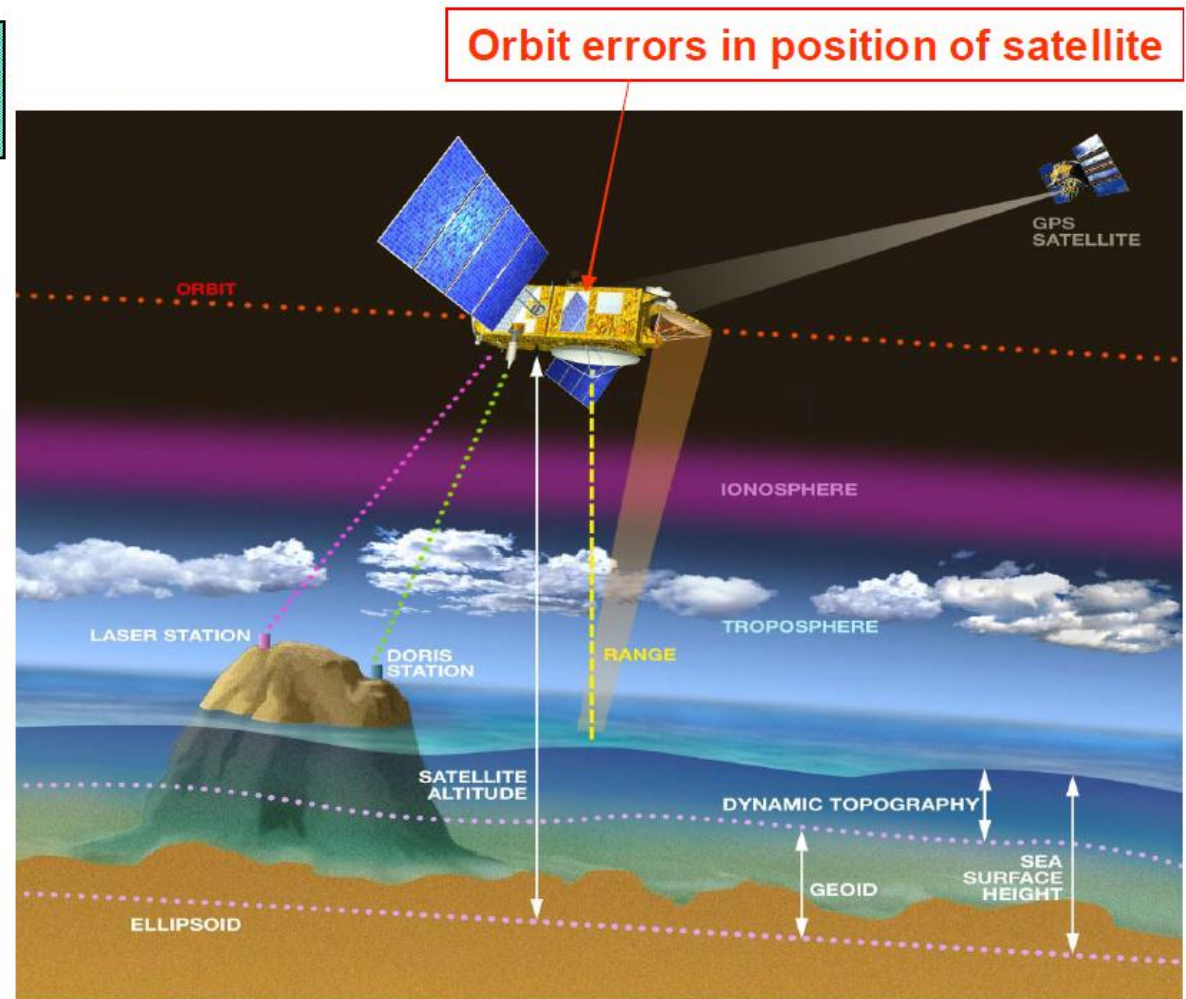
An example of a “simple” error budget: Sea surface height, P-Y Le Traon, 2007

Sea Surface Height (SSH) (relative to an earth ellipsoid)= Orbit height – Range

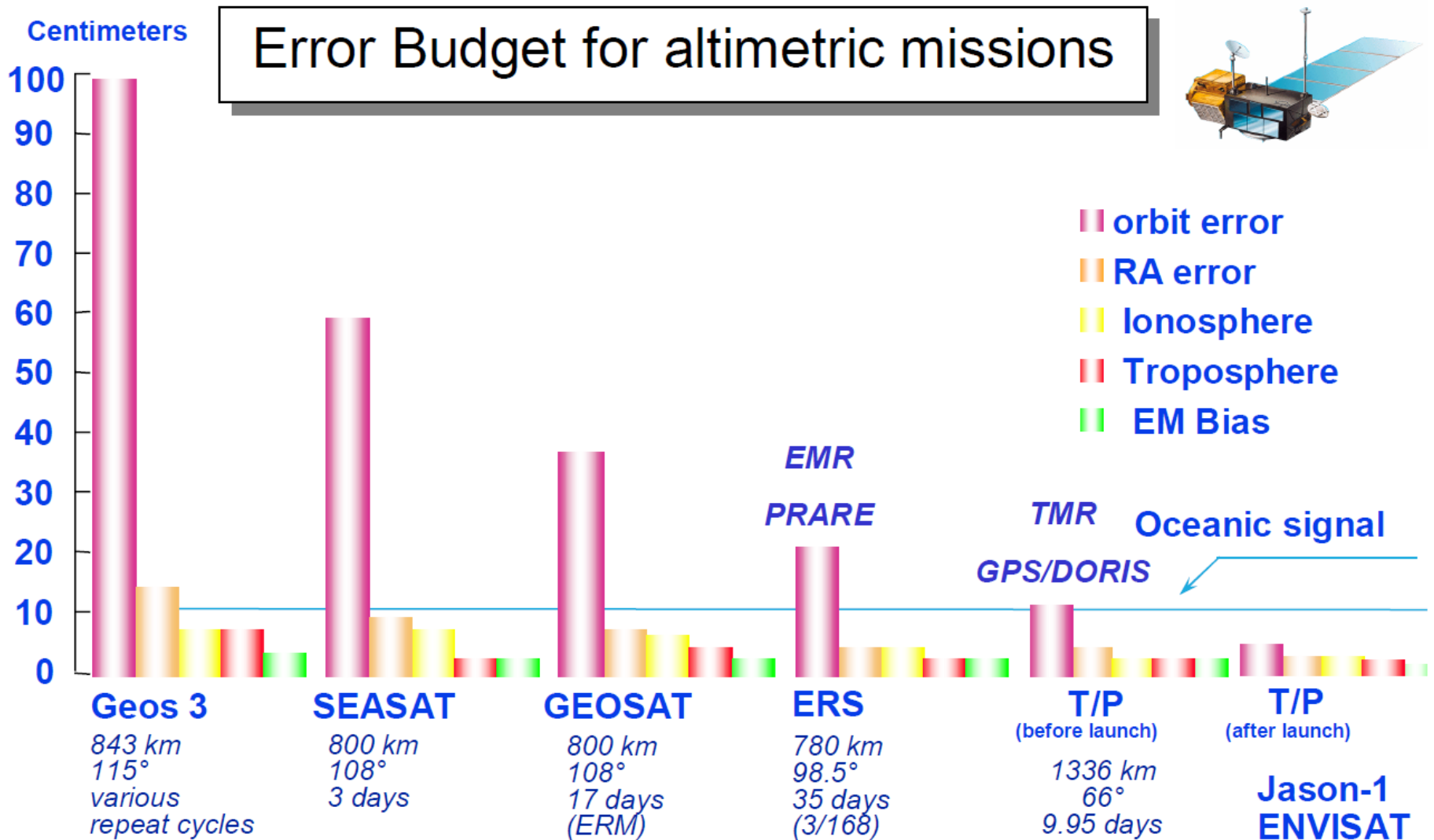
$$\text{SSH} = \text{Orbit} - \text{Range} - \sum \text{Corr}$$

Precision of the SSH :

- Orbit error
- Errors on the range
 - Instrumental noise
 - Various instrument errors
 - Various geophysical errors (e.g., atmospheric attenuation, tides, inverse barometer effects,...)



An example of a “simple” error budget: Sea surface height, P-Y Le Traon, 2007

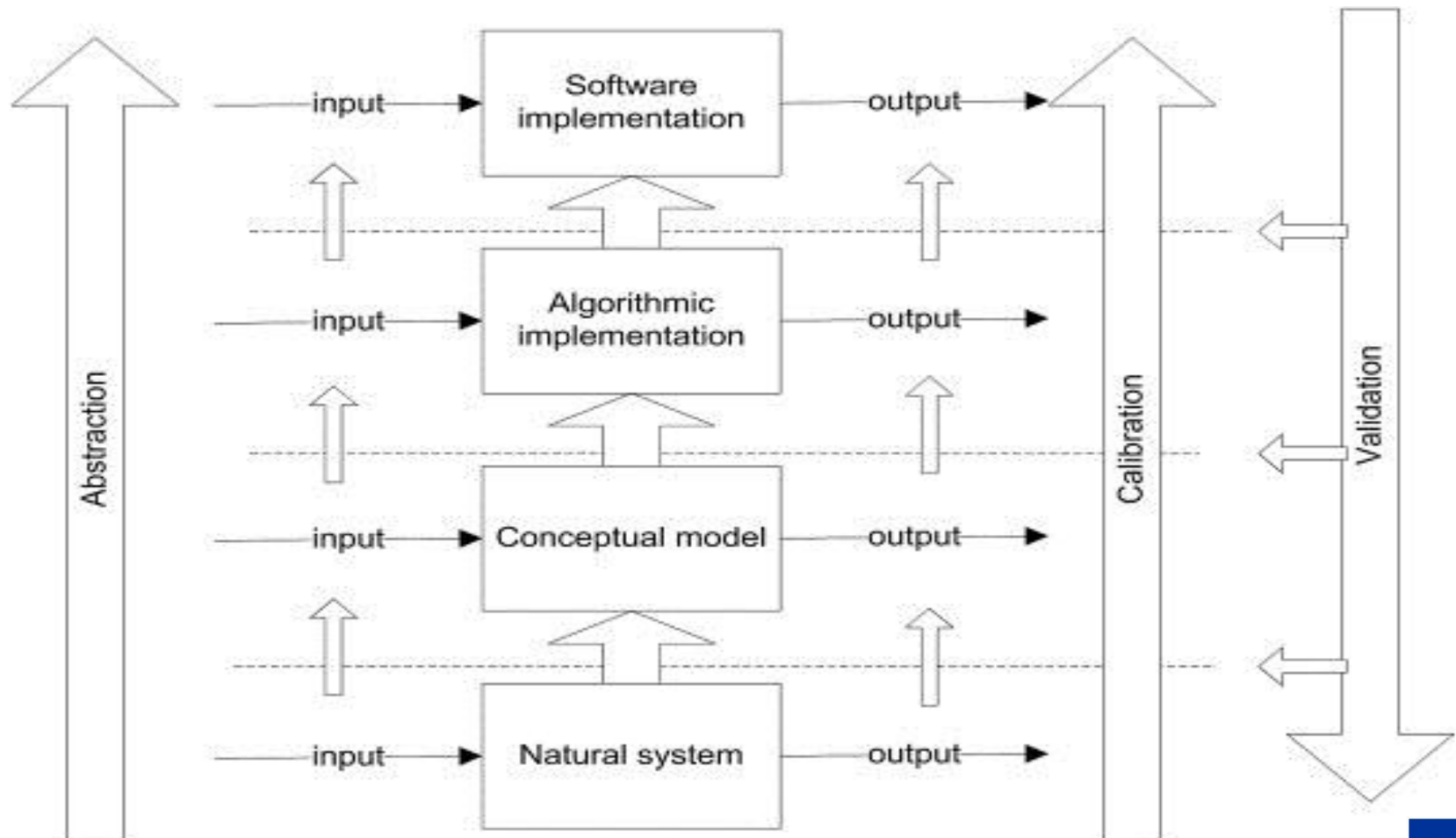


a, likely to be minor errors at global level, but much more important locally

Identification of sources of error within the flux calculation and tentative estimates of the uncertainty that they contribute to the gross and net fluxes.

Identifier	Location	Level	Nature	Randomness	Uncertainty in Gross Flux	Uncertainty in Net Flux
k kerfuffle	Model structure	Scenario	Ambiguity	Bias	50%	>100%
k parameter	Parameter	Statistical scenario	or Epistemic	Bias	20%	50%
Wind speed (products)	Input	Statistical scenario	or Epistemic	Bias	10%	10%
Wind speed (sampling)	Input	Statistical	Natural Variability	Random	<5%, a	<5%
Cool skin and warm layers	Model structure	Statistical scenario	or Epistemic	Bias	<5%, a	25%
Temperature (products)	Input	Statistical scenario	or Epistemic	Bias	<5%, a	<5%
Temperature (sampling)	Input	Statistical	Natural Variability	Random	<5%, a	<5%
Temperature – wind speed covariance (sampling)	Input	Statistical	Natural Variability	Random	<5%, a	<5%
Temperature – wind speed covariance	Model Structure	Statistical scenario	or Natural Variability	Random	<5%, a	<5%
pCO2 (bias)	Input	Statistical scenario	or Epistemic	Bias	<5%, a	25%
pCO2 (random)	Input	Statistical	Epistemic	Random	<5%, a	<5%
Asymmetry	Model Structure	Statistical scenario	or Epistemic	Bias	<5%	25%

Uncertainty in a Modelling System



Ensemble Calculations

- + bias
- + random error
- Bootstrapping (by cruise)
- Parallel data
- Parallel Theories (ambiguity)

Ensemble Calculations II

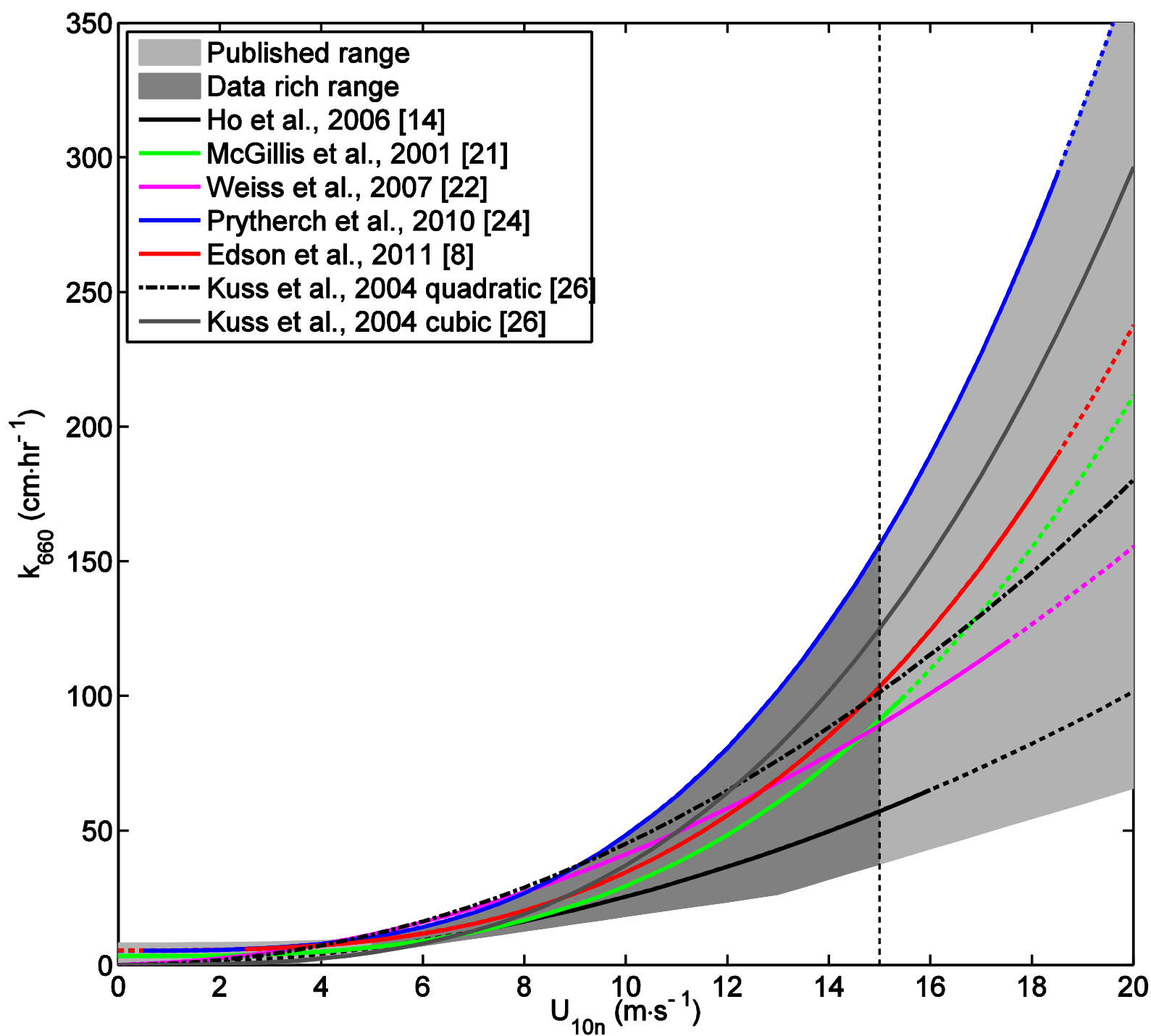
- Core (project controlled)
- User
 - Moderated
 - Uncensored
- Expert Group
 - Censored

Errors in Differences

- Globally for CO₂, net flux is ~2% of gross exchange
- Propagation varies:
 - Acting on gross and net equally (e.g. k parameter)
 - Acting on upward or downward separately
 - e.g. thermal and haline effects
 - 1% in gross corresponds to 50% in net
 - Complicated (e.g. k structural)

Examples from OceanFlux net global CO₂

- Largest (>1 PgC/y)
- Large (>0.5 PgC/y)
- Substantial (0.1-0.5PgC/y)
- *k* ambiguity
- SOCAT vs Takahashi
- T_{skin}, T_{subskin}
- Secular trend
- *k* structural and parameter
- Data censoring (e.g. equilibrator temp)
- fugacity bias
- bootstrap



How would you define
uncertainty on climatologies?

How can we agree what is and
what is not credible?