

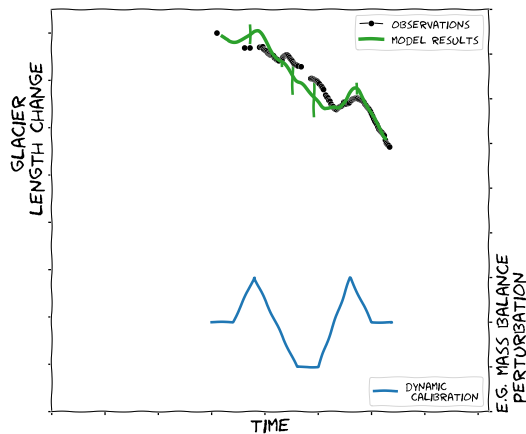


Calibrating a regional glacier model using post-LIA glacier length changes in the Alps

Matthias Dusch, Fabien Maussion, Kurt Nicolussi

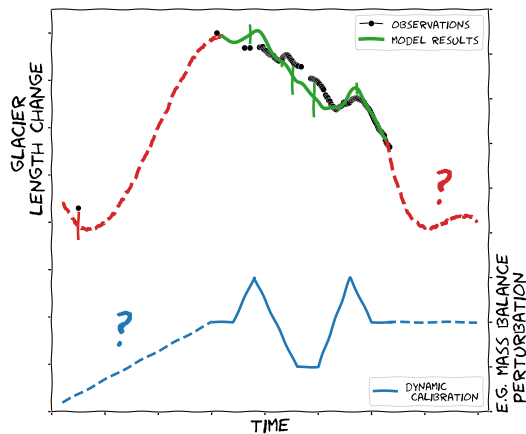
2 minute pitch

Motivation



- *Dynamic calibration* can be used to match model simulations with observations

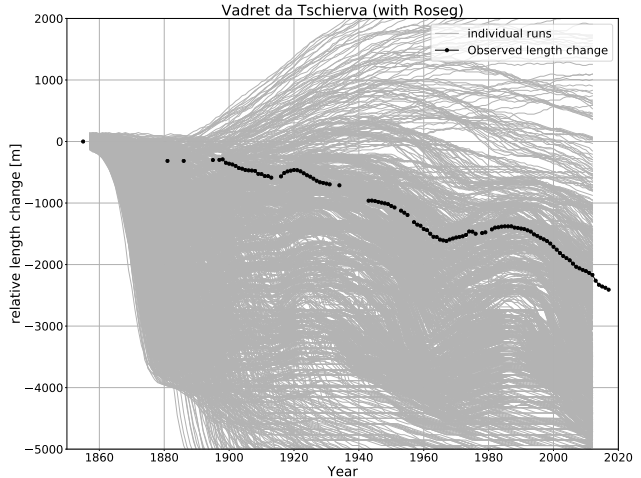
Motivation



- *Dynamic calibration* can be used to match model simulations with observations
- But calibration is no validation
- No information for unknown periods

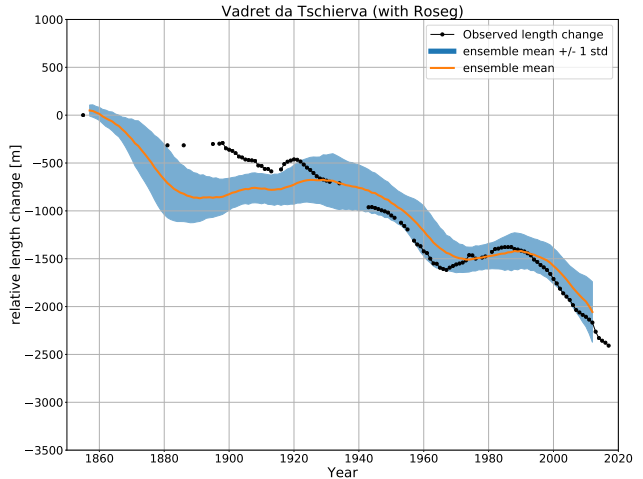
Goal: time invariant calibration with uncertainty assessment

- Open Global Glacier Model
- 3 varying parameters for:
 - input climate
 - model dynamics
 - mass balance
- 1365 unique combinations
- 30 Alpine glaciers



Goal: time invariant calibration with uncertainty assessment

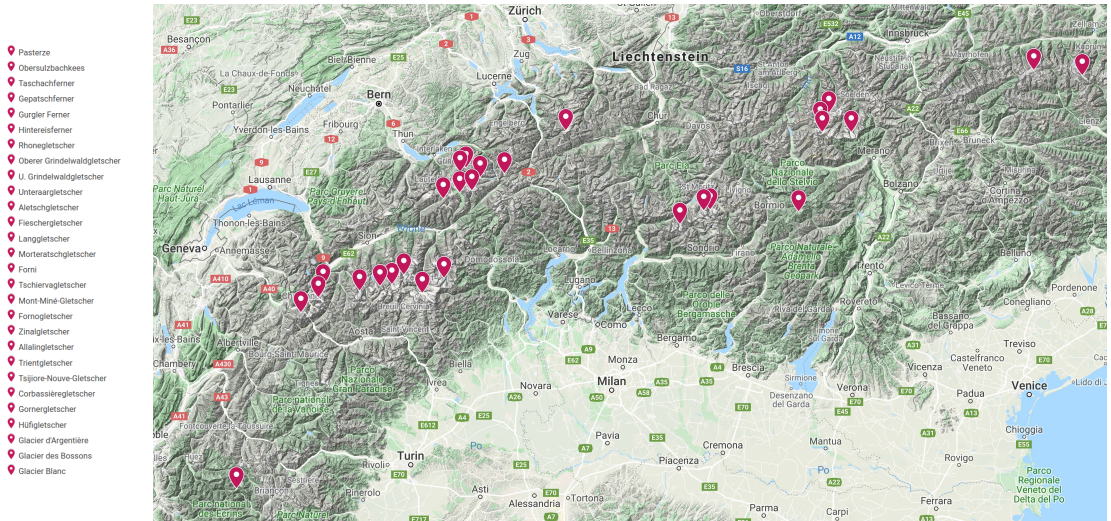
- Open Global Glacier Model
- 3 varying parameters for:
 - input climate
 - model dynamics
 - mass balance
- 1365 unique combinations
- 30 Alpine glaciers
- Select ensemble of runs
- Cross-validate results



⇒ For details see uploaded display and join the break-out room

additional material

30 selected glaciers -> 25% of today's glaciated area



Model and data

- Open Global Glacier Model (OGGM) [1]
- Applicable to all glaciers
- Excels at large scales
- HISTALP [2] climate data
- RGI [3] glacier outlines
- GLAMOS [4] length change observations for Swiss glaciers
- WGMS [5] length change observations for the rest



Chosen calibration parameters

- **precipitation scaling factor**
- Glen A - Ice flow creep parameter
- mass balance bias

$$m = p_{sf} P_{solid} - \mu^* T_{>melt} + \epsilon$$

m mass balance

p_{sf} **precipitation scaling factor**

P_{solid} solid precipitation

$T_{>melt}$ temperature available for melt

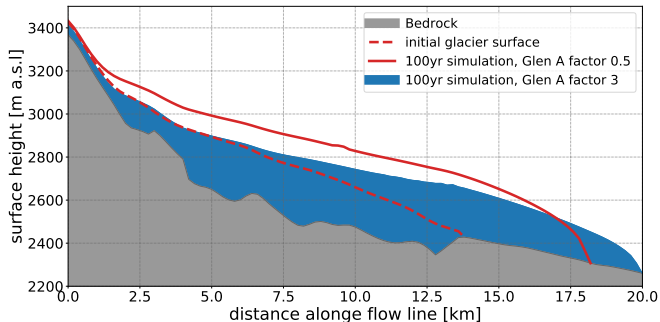
ϵ residual

μ^* **temperature sensitivity**

→ calibrated against measurements

Chosen calibration parameters

- precipitation scaling factor
- **Glen A - Ice flow creep parameter**
- mass balance bias



- Also: Elevation feedback → Volume difference

Chosen calibration parameters

glacier mass balance [m w. e. a⁻¹]

- precipitation
scaling factor
- Glen A - Ice flow
creep parameter
- **mass balance
bias**

$$m_{meas} = m_{model} - \Delta m$$

- **bias** Δm derived from measurements
- subtracted in the model
→ negative values **add mass**

Chosen calibration parameters

- precipitation scaling factor
 - $\in [1.0, 4.0]$, 0.25 steps (OGGM default: 1.75)
 - Glen A - Ice flow creep parameter
 - $\in [1.0, 4.0]$, 0.5 steps (OGGM default: 1.0)
 - mass balance bias
 - $\in [-1.4, 1.0]$, 0.2 steps (OGGM default: ± 0)
-
- **1365 individual parameter combinations**

Influence of the different parameters

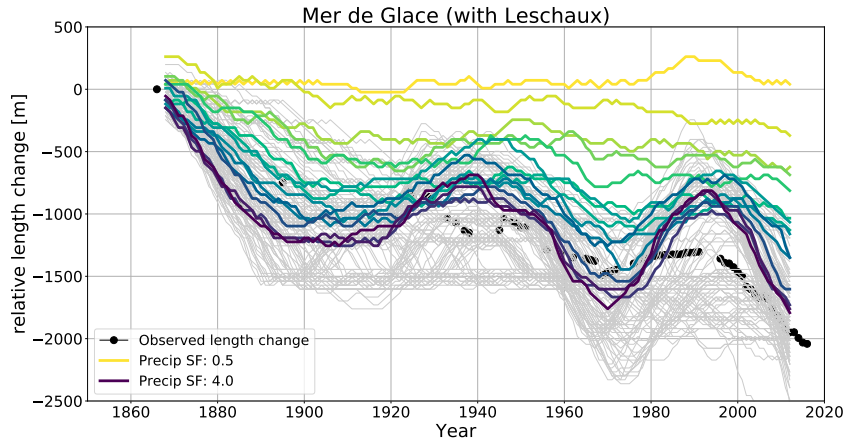
- Fixed:

Glen A = 1.0

MB bias = -200

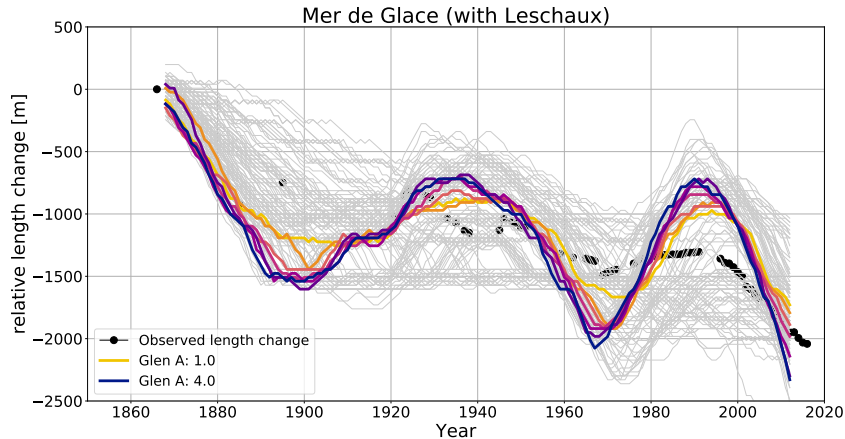
- Variable:

ρ_{sf}



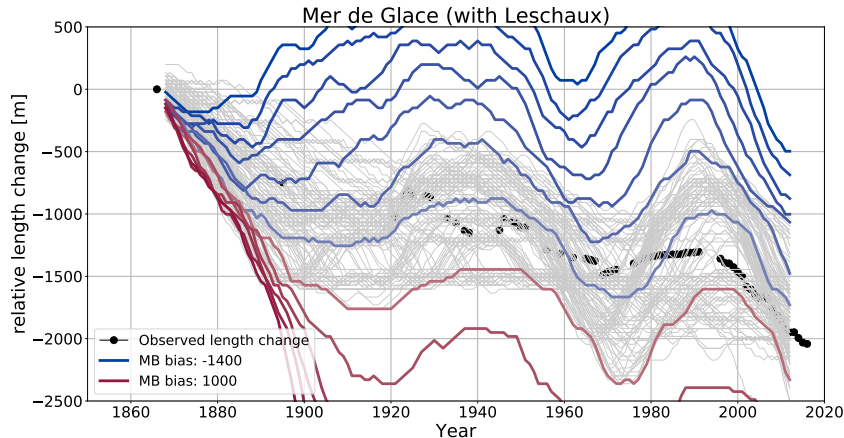
Influence of the different parameters

- Fixed:
MB bias = -200
 $p_{sf} = 3.5$
- Variable:
Glen A



Influence of the different parameters

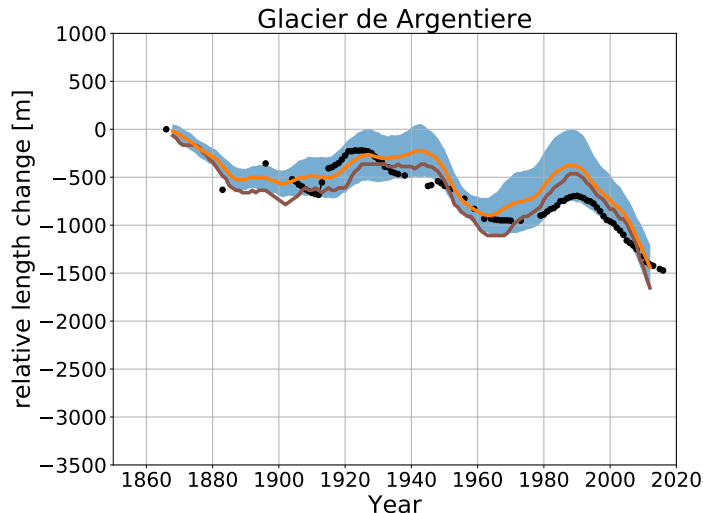
- Fixed:
 $Glen\ A = 1.0$
 $\rho_{sf} = 3.5$
- Variable:
MB bias



Select run ensemble

- reduce from all runs to 20%
 - 10% smallest mean error > 0
 - 10% smallest mean error < 0
- randomly select (Monte Carlo) 10–20 ensemble members
- choose best ensemble based on:
 - coverage: percentage of observations within ± 1 standard deviation
 - MAE: mean absolute error of the ensemble mean
 - ensemble skill: $\frac{RMSE}{SPREAD}$ ($SPREAD = \sqrt{VAR}$)

Some results



10 ensemble members:

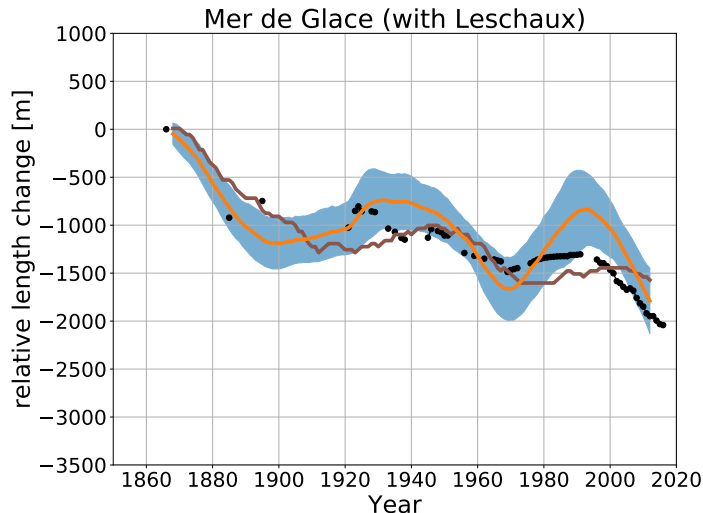
coverage = 0.85

ensemble skill = 0.87

MAE ensemble = 162m

(min MAE run = 142m)

Some results



17 ensemble members:

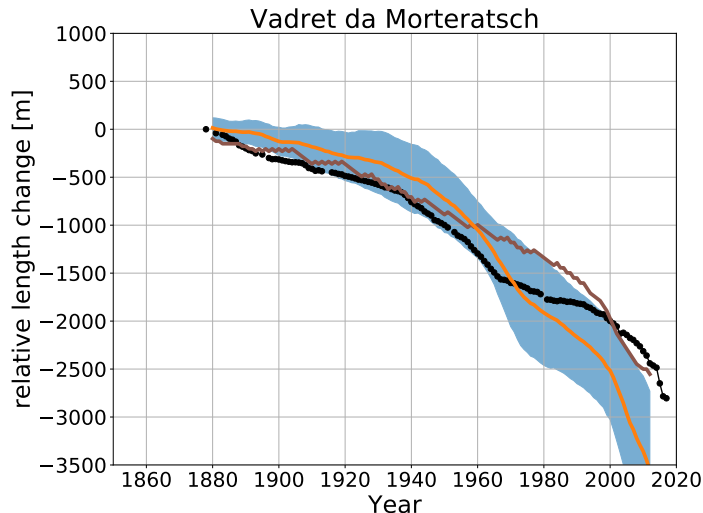
coverage = 0.73

ensemble skill = 0.95

MAE ensemble = 208m

(min MAE run = 174m)

Some results



12 ensemble members:

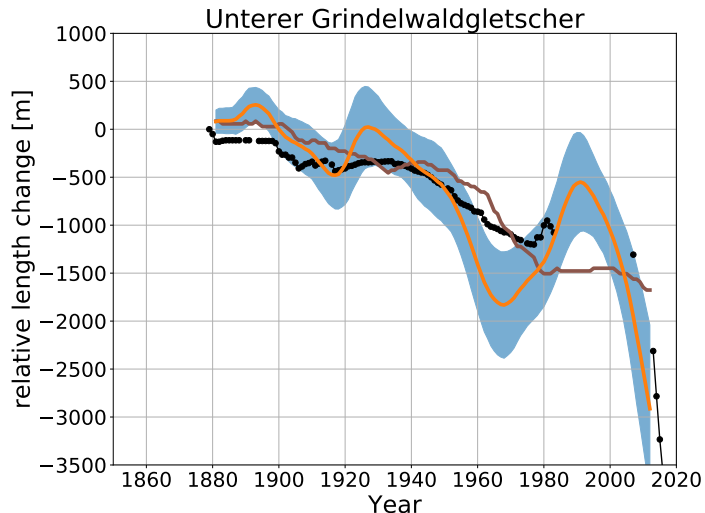
coverage = 0.72

ensemble skill = 0.96

MAE ensemble = 292m

(min MAE run = 167m)

Some results



14 ensemble members:

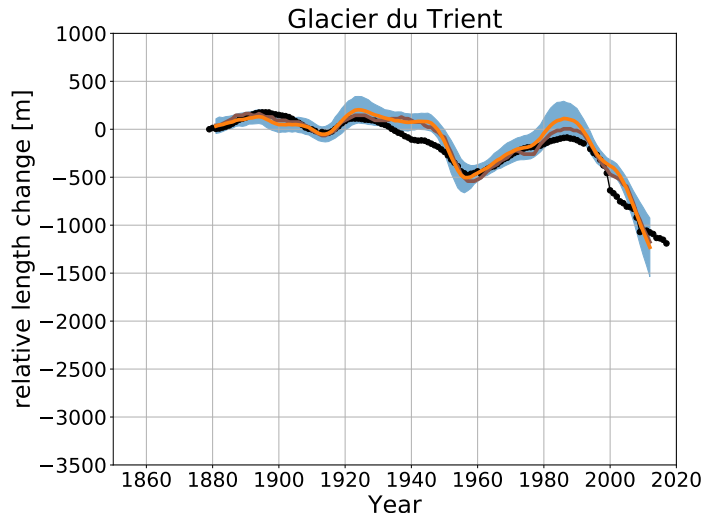
coverage = 0.72

ensemble skill = 0.82

MAE ensemble = 300m

(min MAE run = 207m)

Some results



10 ensemble members:
coverage = 0.72
ensemble skill = 0.91
MAE ensemble = 85m
(min MAE run = 78m)



Thank you for your attention!

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References



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