## Atmospheric chemistry modeling using a regression forest model

#### Christoph A. Keller

NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO)
Universities Space Research Association (USRA

#### **Mat Evans**

Dept. Chemistry, University of York, UK National Centre for Atmospheric Science

AMS 98<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting 8 January 2018





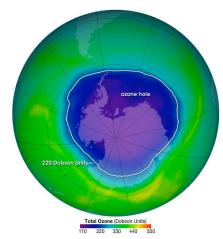






## Why we care about atmospheric chemistry

#### 1. Climate & Dynamics





2. Air Quality



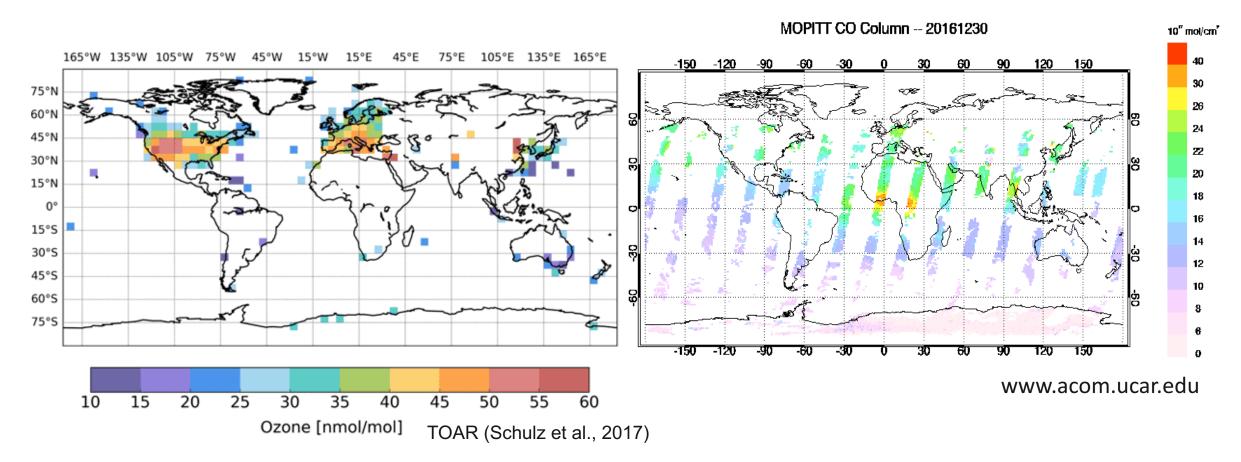




### Models are needed to fill gaps in observations

Surface ozone observations

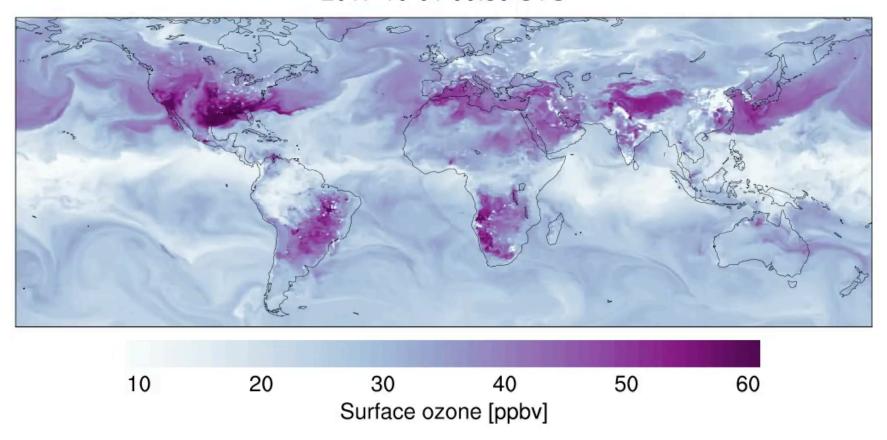
Terra MOPITT (CO)





### Atmospheric chemistry is complex & computationally expensive

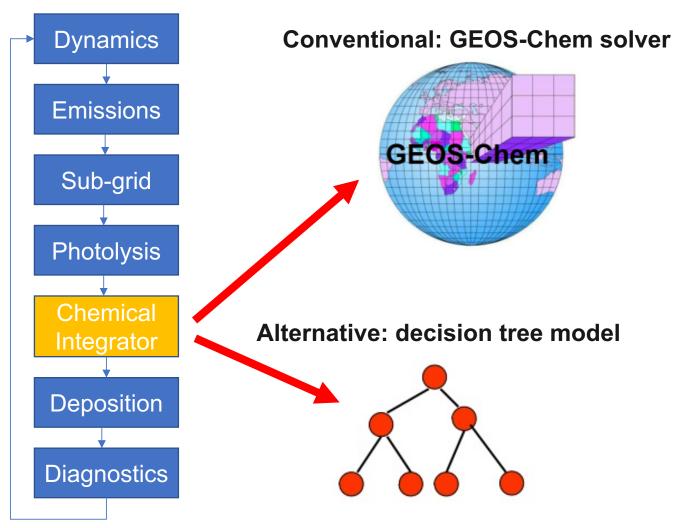
2017-10-01 00:30 UTC



- > 25km horizontal resolution, 72 vertical layers (~75M grid cells)
- > 282 chemical species, 722 reactions

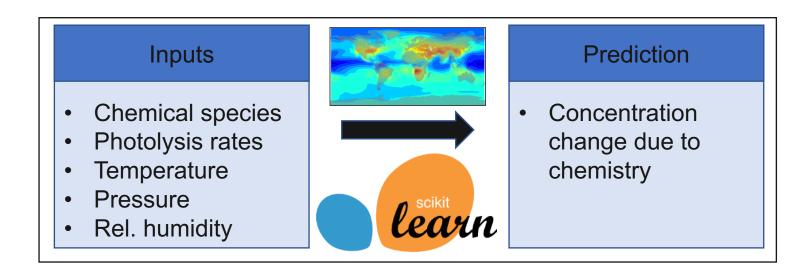


# Replace chemical integrator with model trained by machine learning





### **Decision tree generation (training)**

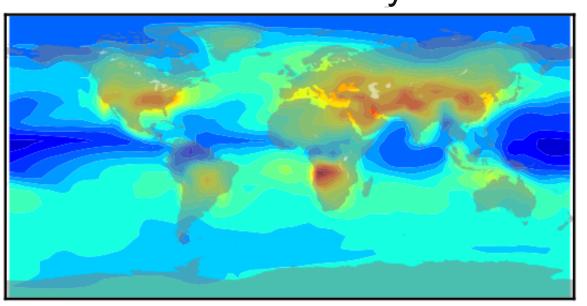


- ➤ GEOS-Chem 4x5 degrees test run, 1 year
- > Randomly subsample based on deciles, ~5M points in total
- > Generate decision trees with 10'000 leaves

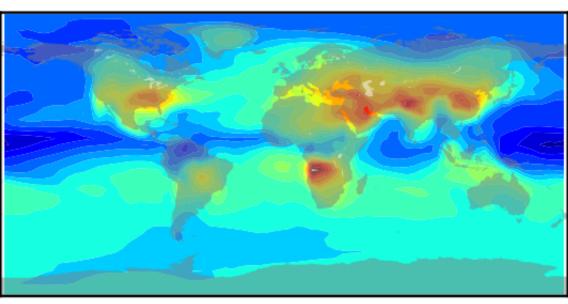


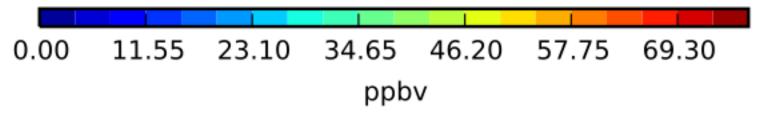
# Decision tree model successfully reproduces surface ozone (monthly mean)





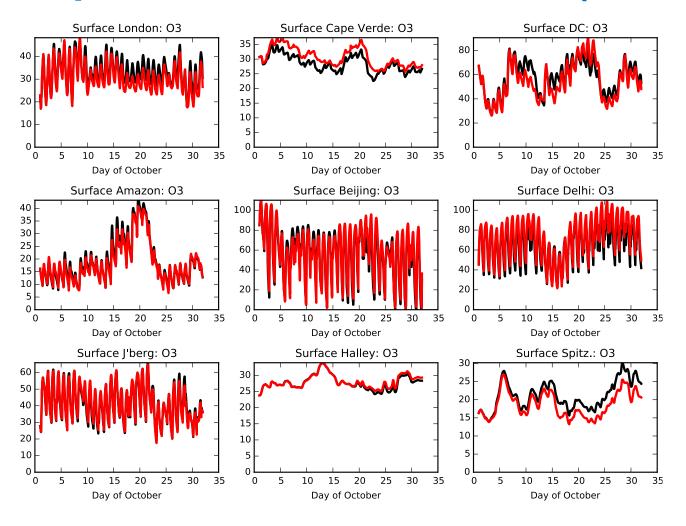
#### Decision tree







## Decision tree model successfully reproduces surface ozone (cont.)

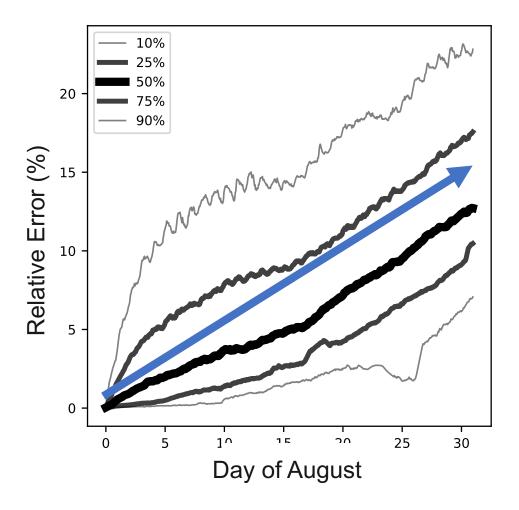


**GEOS-Chem Decision tree** 





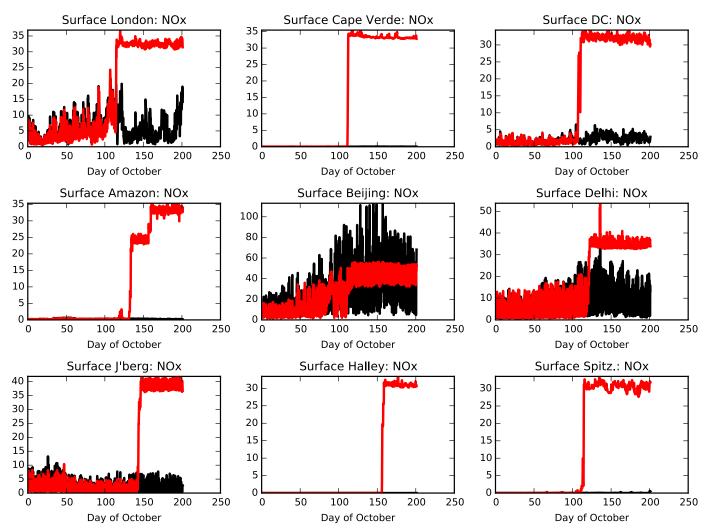
#### Decision tree model error increases over time...





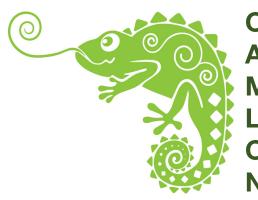


### ... and eventually becomes unstable



**GEOS-Chem Decision tree** 





CHemistry of the
Atmosphere through
MachinE
LEarning for
Optimizing
Numerics.

### **Summary**

- Decision tree model does a good job at simulating model chemistry
- Potential applications:
  - Chemical data assimilation
  - Air quality forecasting
- > Issues:
  - Unstable long-term (>100 days)
  - Dynamics for >200 chemical species is still slow



mat.evans@york.ac.uk :: christoph.a.keller@nasa.gov

