



Abstract

The NASA Ames Global Climate Model (GCM) software has been in steady use at NASA for decades and was recently released to the public. This model simulates the complex interactions of various weather cycles that exist on Mars, namely the Dust Cycle, the CO2 Cycle, and the Water cycle. Utilized by NASA, the GCM is used to help understand their empirically observed data through the use of sensitivity studies. However, these sensitivity studies are computationally taxing, requiring weeks to run. To address this issue, we have developed a surrogate model using Gaussian processes (GP) that can emulate the output of this model with relatively small amounts of data in a reduced amount of time (on the order of minutes). We demonstrate the effectiveness of our emulator using backward error analysis.

Mars Global Climate Model

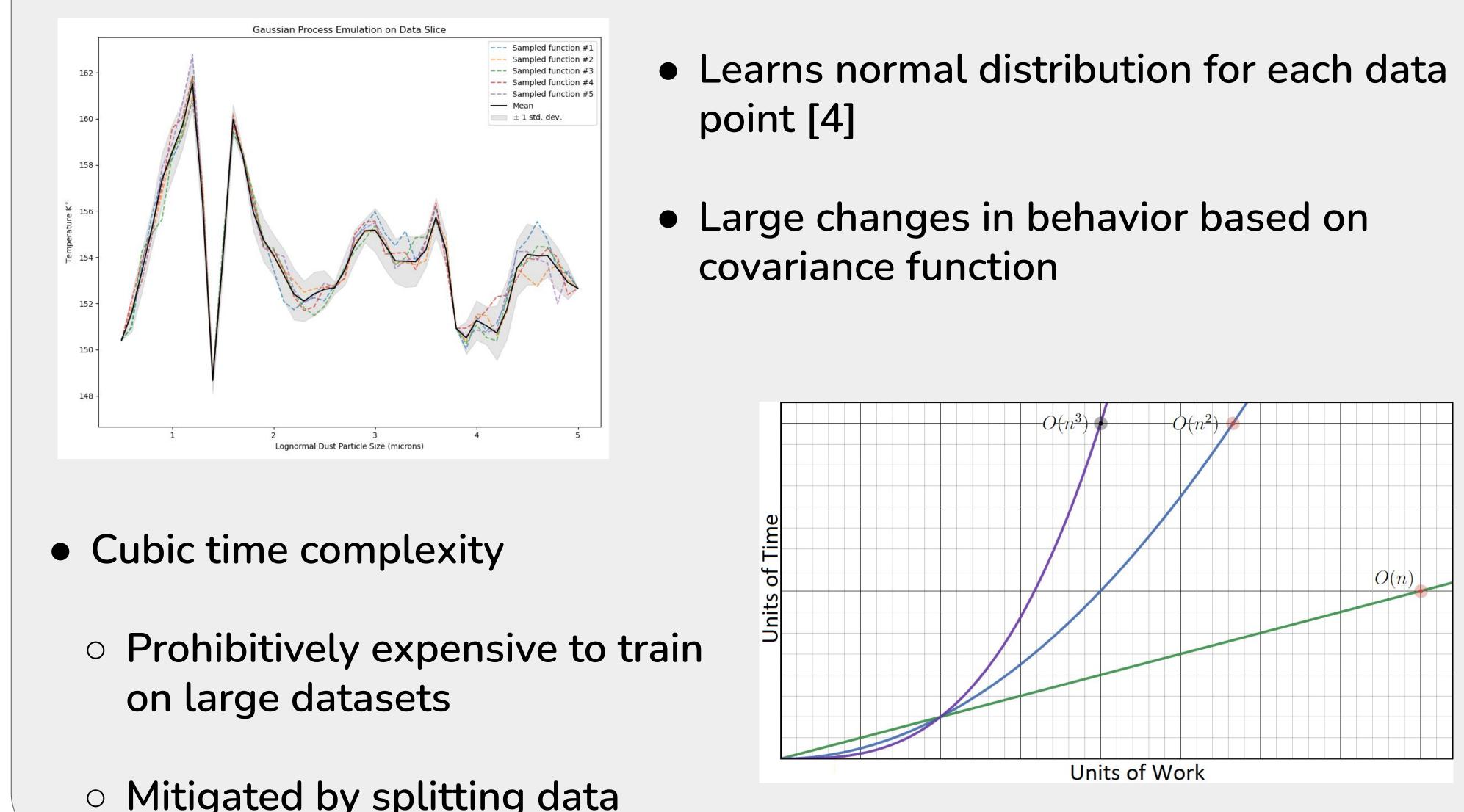
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0.075 0.150 0.225 0.300 0.375 0.450 0.525 0.600 0.675 0.750 0.825 0.900 0.975 9.3-micron absorption Column Dust Optical Depth normalized to 610 Pa

- Numerous input parameters and hundred of thousands of outputs
- Dust Scenarios are derived from empirical data for different years [1, 2]

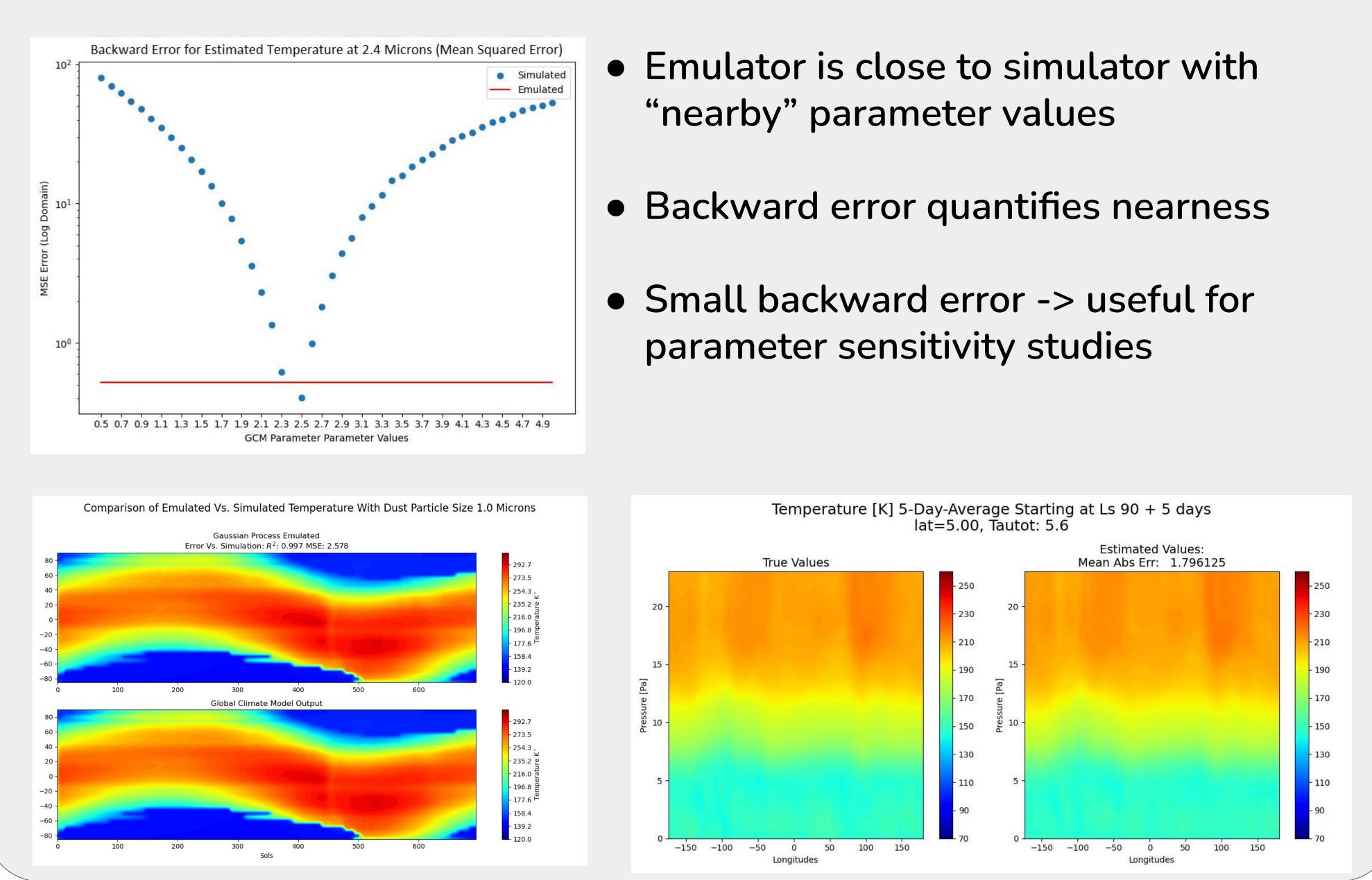
Fast Gaussian Process Emulation of Mars Global Climate Model Marc Tunnell, Nathaniel Bowman, Erin Carrier Allendale, Michigan, Grand Valley State University

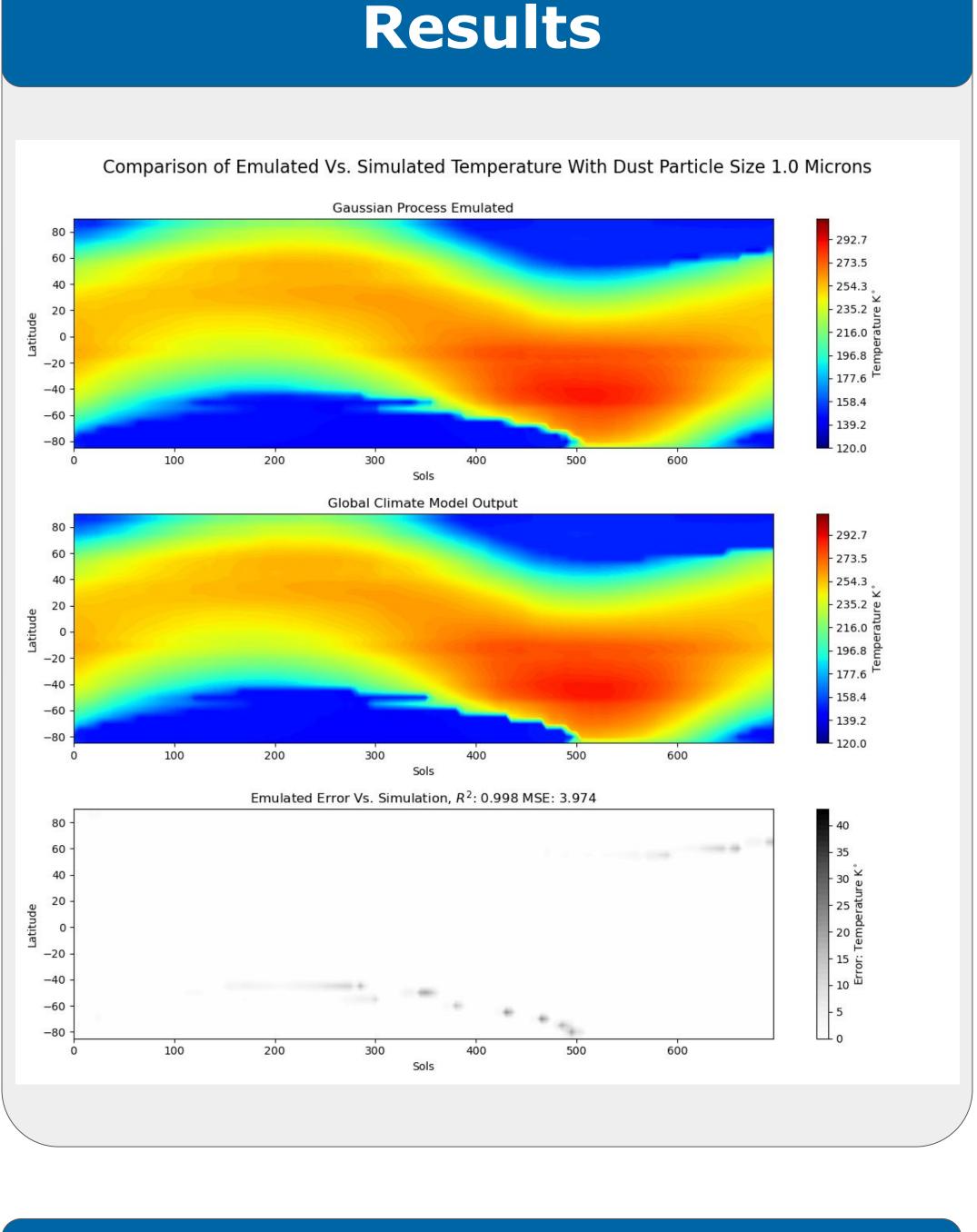
Gaussian Process Regression

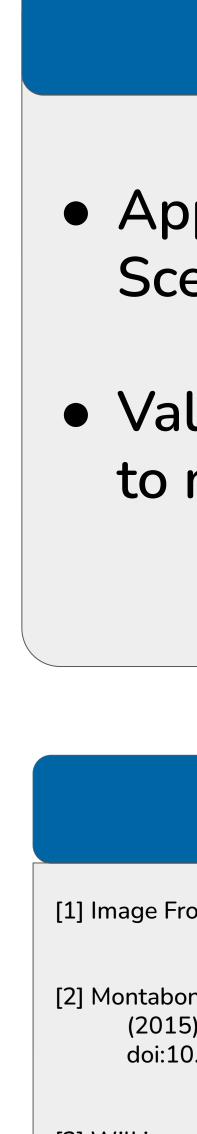


• Mitigated by splitting data

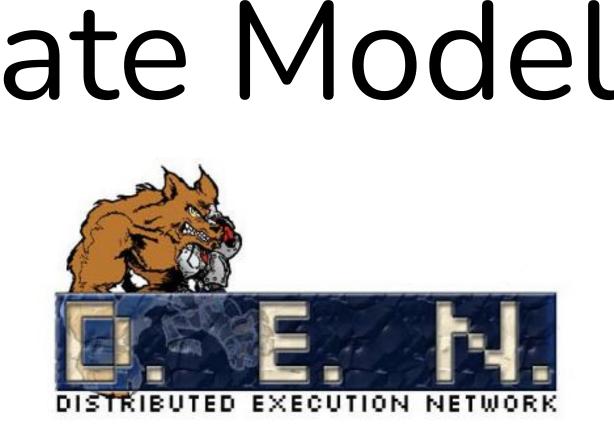
Emulation Output & Backward Error Analysis







[4] Kac, M., & Siegert, A. J. F. (1947). An Explicit Representation of a Stationary Gaussian Process. The Annals of Mathematical Statistics, 18(3), 438–442. doi:10.1214/aoms/1177730391



Future Work

• Apply method to remaining Dust Scenarios

 Validate generalizability by applying to model in different domain

References

[1] Image From: http://www-mars.lmd.jussieu.fr/mars/dust_climatology/

[2] Montabone, L., Forget, F., Millour, E., Wilson, R. J., Lewis, S. R., Cantor, B., ... Wolff, M. J. (2015). Eight-year climatology of dust optical depth on Mars. *Icarus*, 251, 65–95. doi:10.1016/j.icarus.2014.12.034

[3] Wilkinson, J. H. (1971). Modern Error Analysis. SIAM Review, 13(4), 548–568. doi:10.1137/1013095