

# Machine-Learning Emulators of Land Surface Model 'JULES' for African Hydrological Digital Twin Applications

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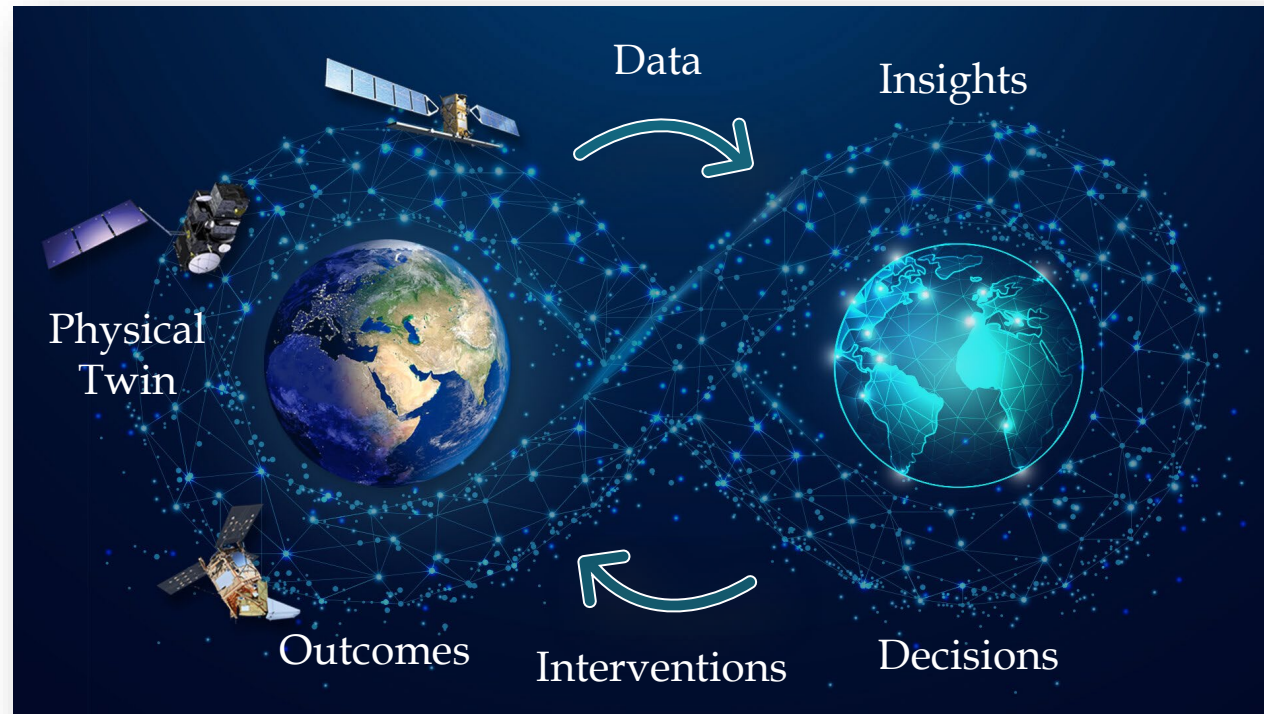
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# ABOUT DIGITAL TWINS (DTs)

- ❑ A digital **representation** of a physical system
- ❑ With some **predictive** capability (i.e. a model)
- ❑ That is **data-driven** (e.g. Earth Obs., in-situ, citizen data, etc.)
- ❑ Capable of providing **decision support** to stakeholders



Digital Twins can help us make environmental decisions



- ✓ High Performance Computing
- ✓ Cloud Services
- ✓ Machine Learning
- ✓ Data driven
- ✓ What-if scenarios

# Our approach

## 1. MODEL



# JULES

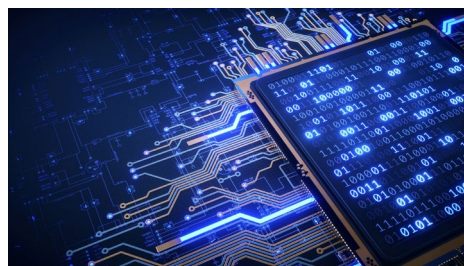
Joint UK Land Environment Simulator

- **Community** model coordinated by **UK Met Office** and **UKCEH**.
- **Land surface** component of the UK Earth System Model (**UKESM**).
- Major part of UK contribution to global model **intercomparison** projects (e.g. CMIP6), thus informs the IPCC.

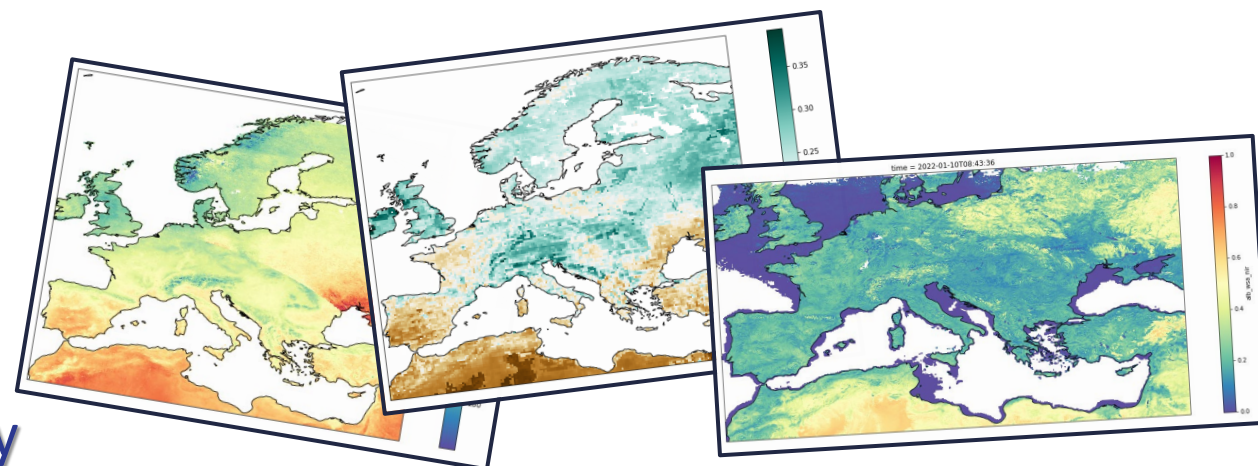
## Selected processes

- Soil moisture
- Gross Primary Productivity (GPP)
- Wetlands
- Wildfires

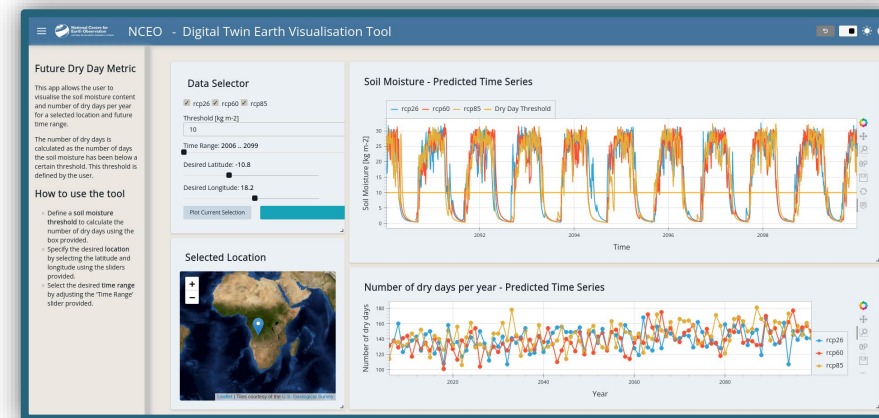
## 2. MACHINE LEARNING



## 3. EO DATA



## 4. INTERACTIVE DASHBOARD

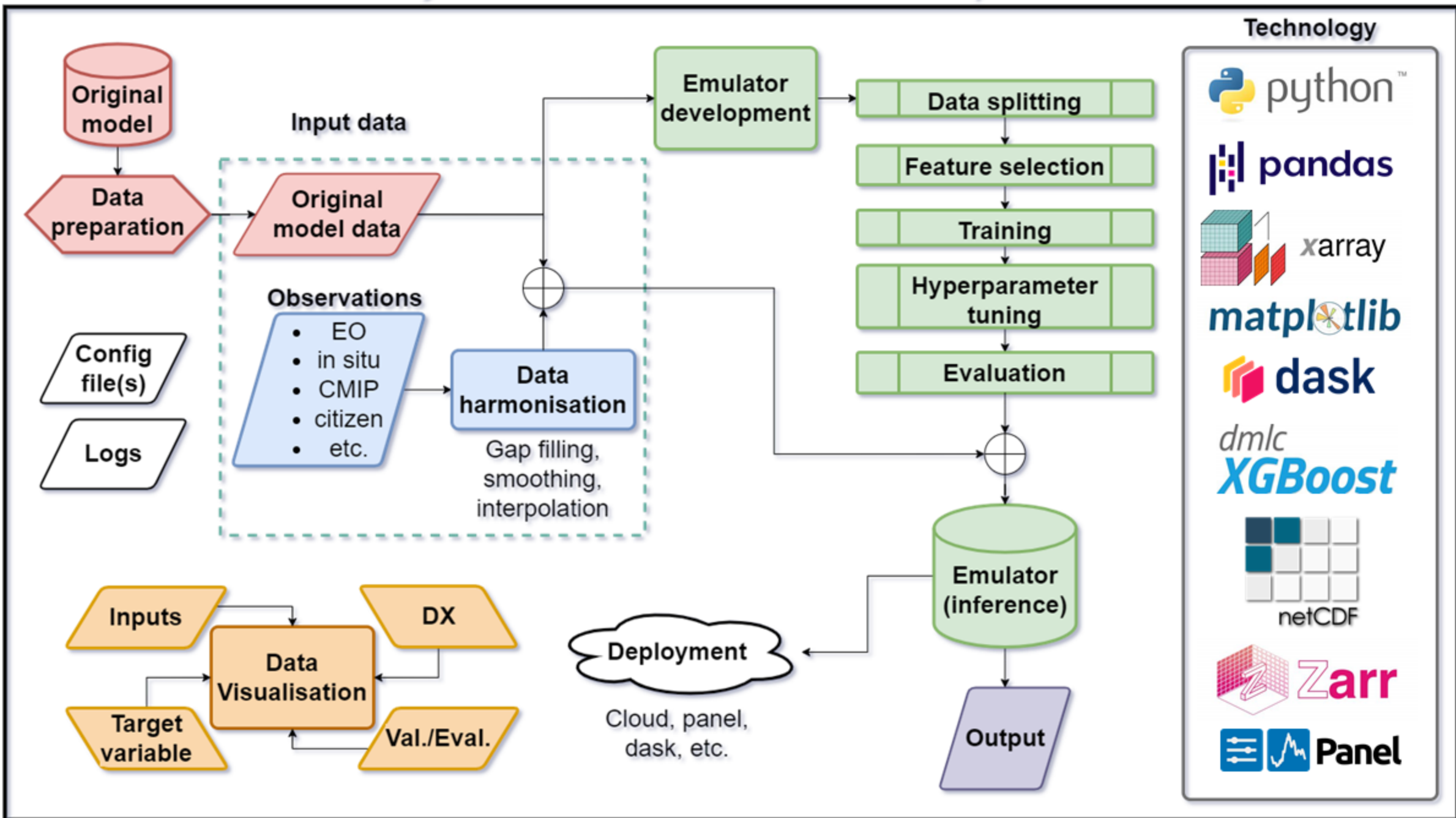


# Benefits of emulating the JULES land surface model

**Emulator can accurately reproduce JULES simulations but also:**

- is extremely **fast** (years per millisecond)
  - can run huge ensembles, sample uncertainties, etc
- is extremely **simple/lightweight** (deployed in cloud/notebook/etc)
  - makes JULES far more accessible to non-expert users
  - can be embedded into climate services
- allows **explainability** of model (Explainable AI methods)
- can be **driven by other data** (e.g. EO data)
  - constrained by the “physics” within JULES
  - but means we can potentially out-perform JULES by combining JULES and EO data

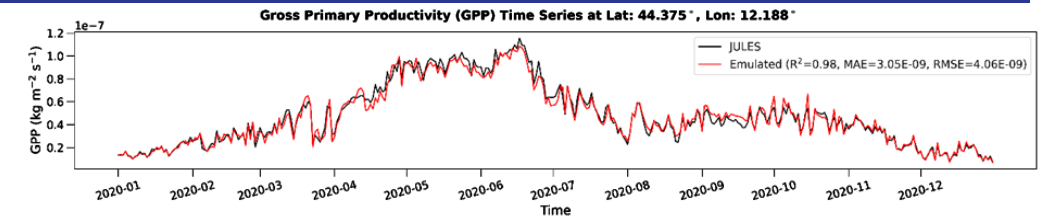
# Python Framework for Emulator Development



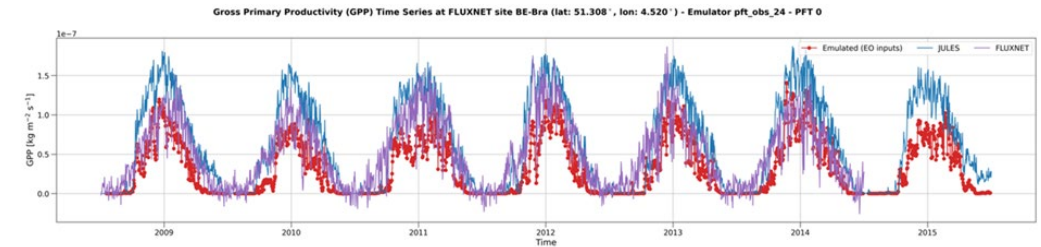
# Example: ESA IMITATE Project

- We developed **machine-learning emulators** of **GPP** from **JULES** and generated a new GPP product by using **EO data** as inputs.
- Excellent performance emulating JULES.
- Good agreement with other satellite GPP products and some FLUXNET sites.

Our emulator replicates JULES really well

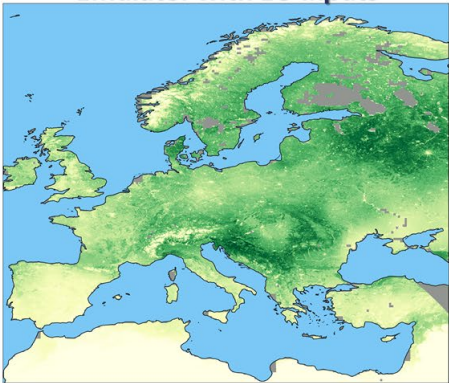


**With EO inputs:** vs JULES vs FLUXNET

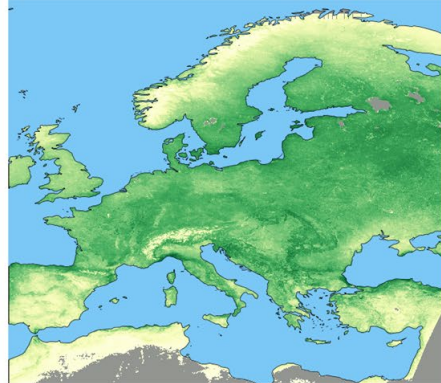


**GPP monthly average 06-2019**

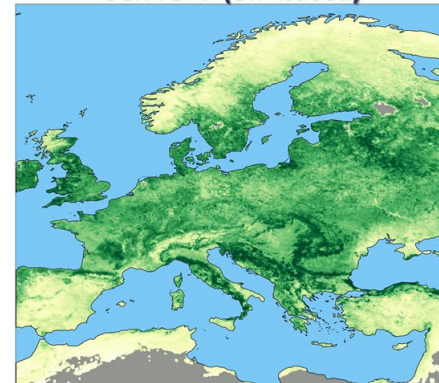
Emulator with EO inputs



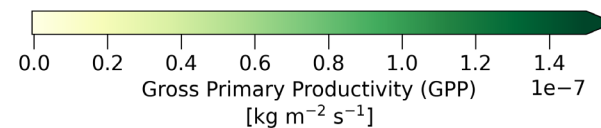
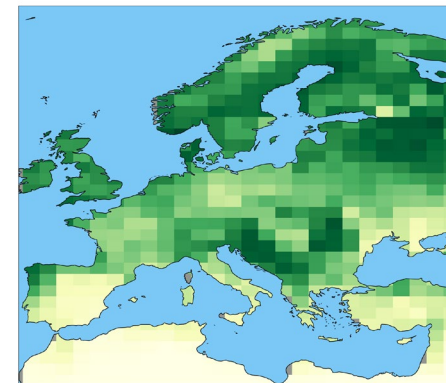
MODIS



Sen4GPP (SIF-based)



JULES

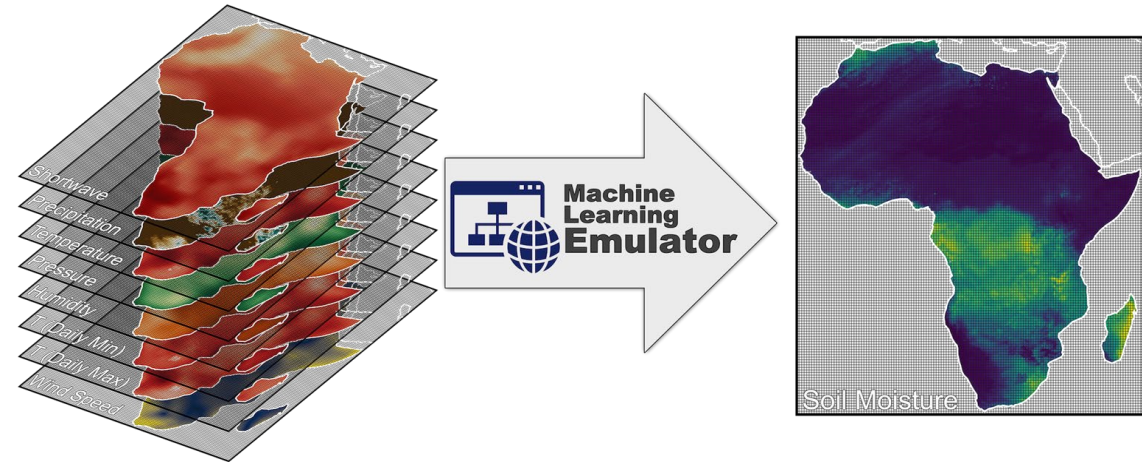


## Lessons learned:

- Lots of gap-filling needed.
- Distribution of input variables needs to be similar to JULES.
- Soil moisture at deeper layers is key.

# Case study: soil moisture in Africa

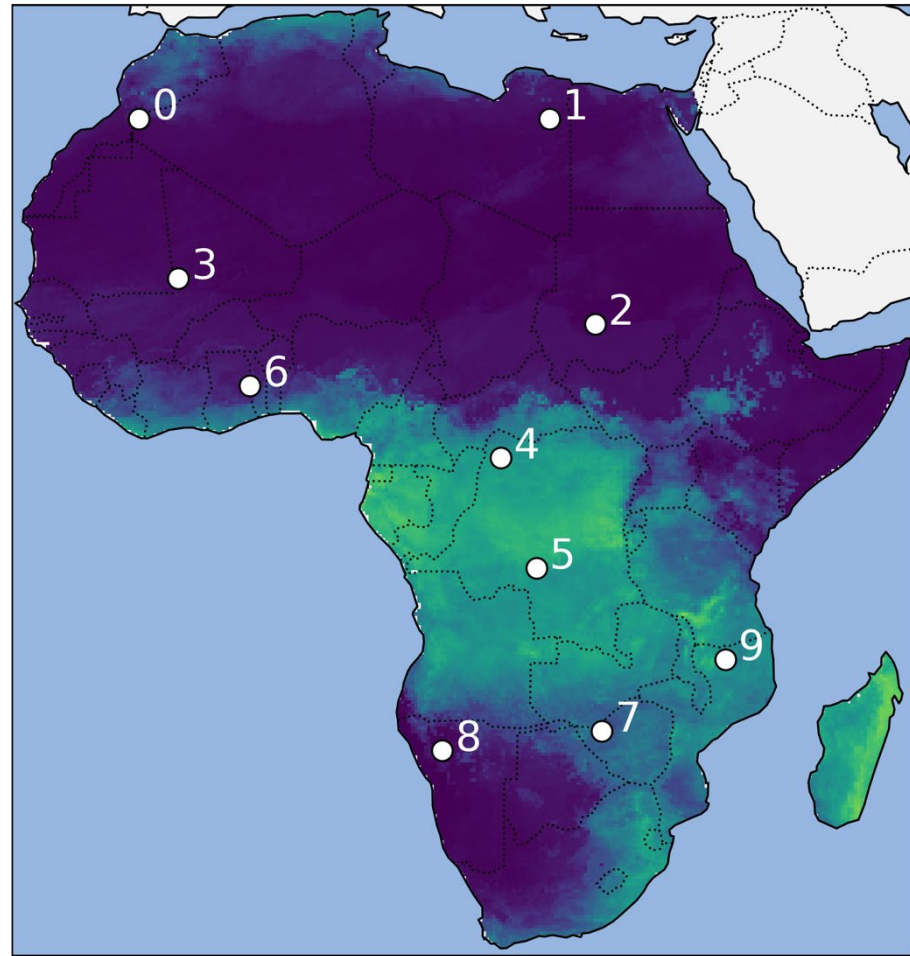
- ✓ We are building an **emulator** for **soil moisture in Africa**, based on previous work.
- ✓ We will **optimise** and refine it using our **framework**.



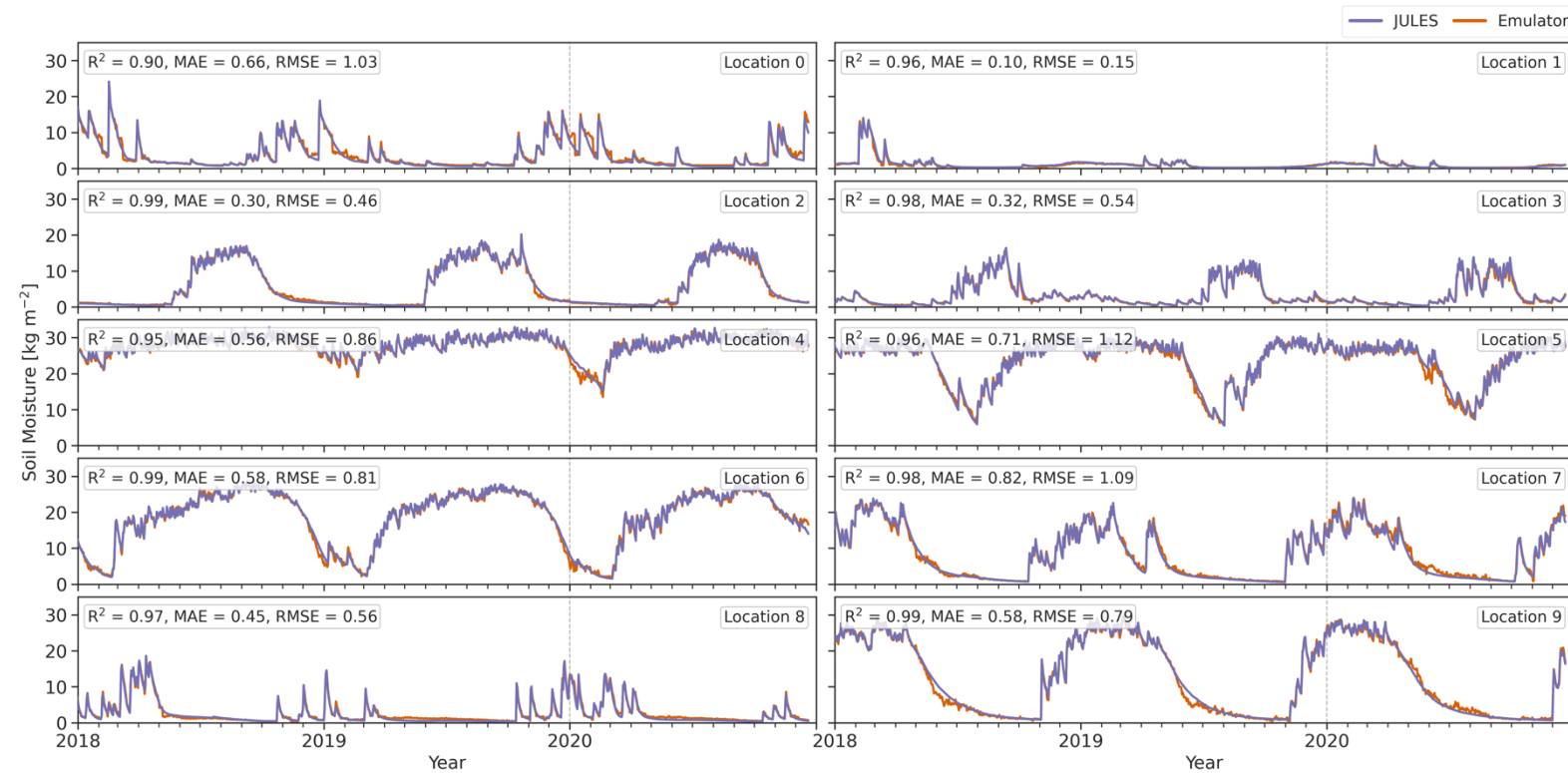
## INPUT FEATURES

- Downward solar radiation
- Precipitation
- Daily mean temperature
- Surface pressure
- Specific humidity
- Daily minimum temperature
- Daily maximum temperature
- CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- [Soil Hydrological variables]
- [Vegetation land cover fractions]
- Soil bulk density
- [Topographic variables]
- Wind speed
- 1 – 7 day lagged precipitation
- 1 – 7 day lagged specific humidity
- 20-day smoothed mean temperature
- 20-day smoothed specific humidity
- 20-day smoothed precipitation

# Evaluation of Emulator



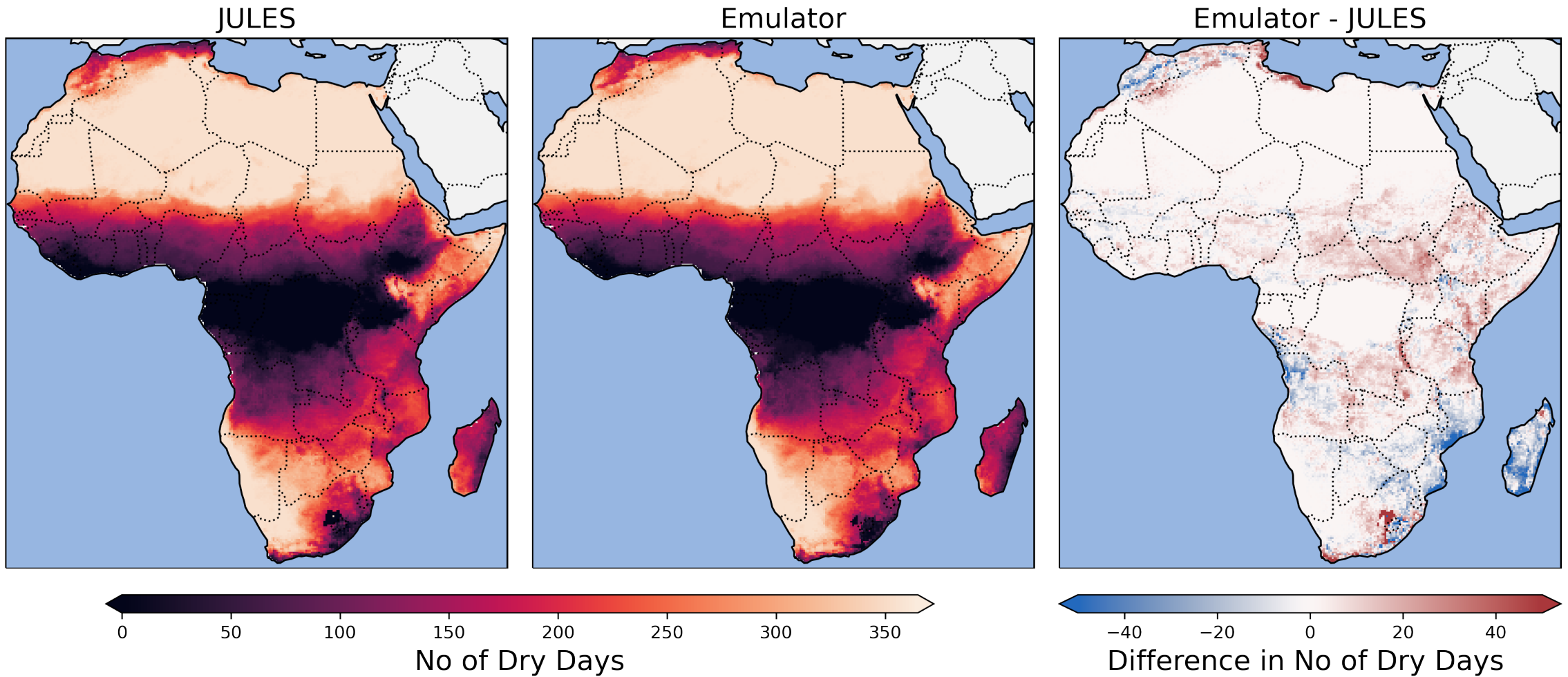
JULES Soil Moisture [ $\text{kg m}^{-2}$ ] for 2019-03-01



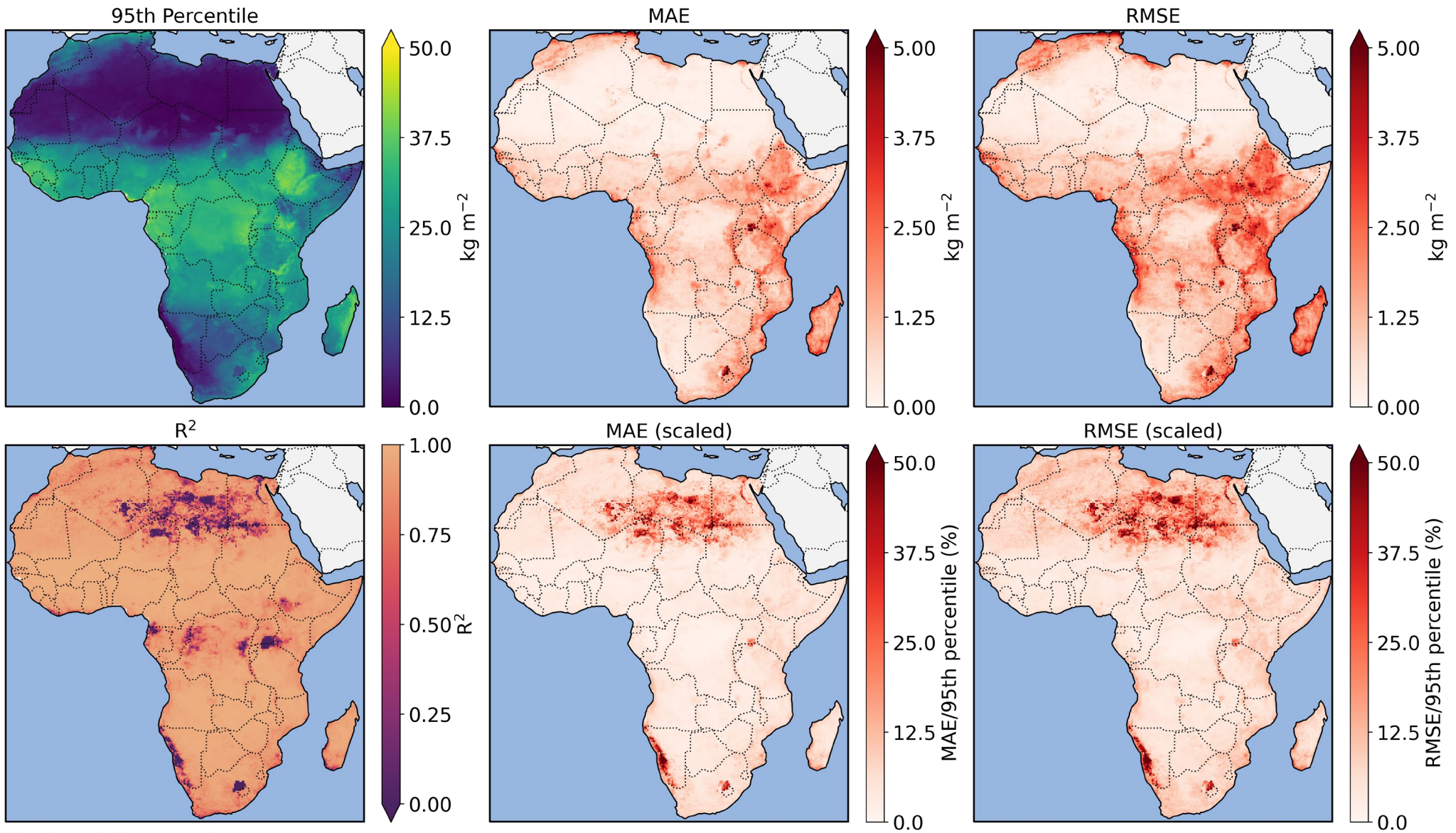
Emulator performs exceptionally well and reproduces results of JULES model



# Number of Dry Days – Emulator vs JULES

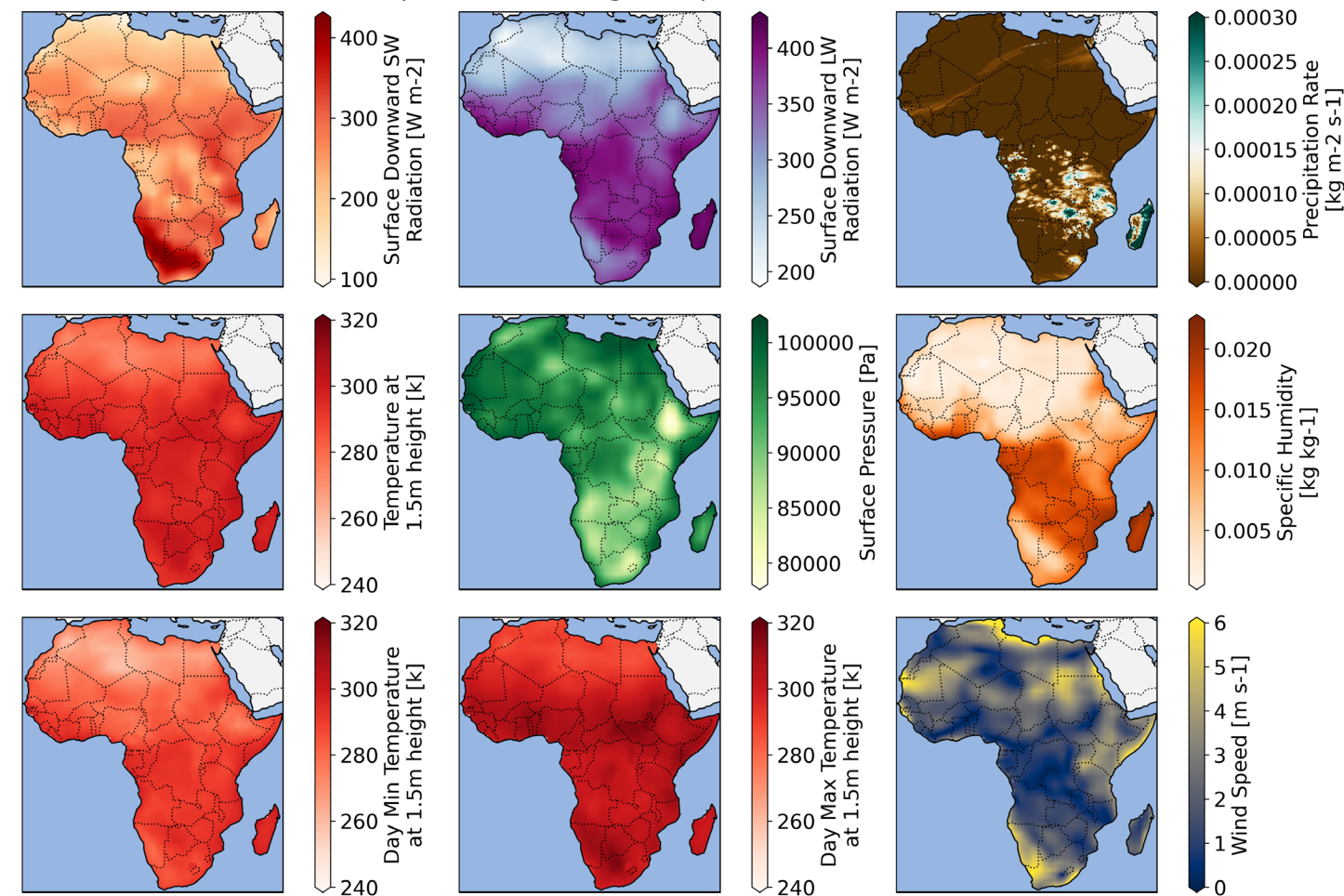


### Statistics for Emulator Performance for Validation Period

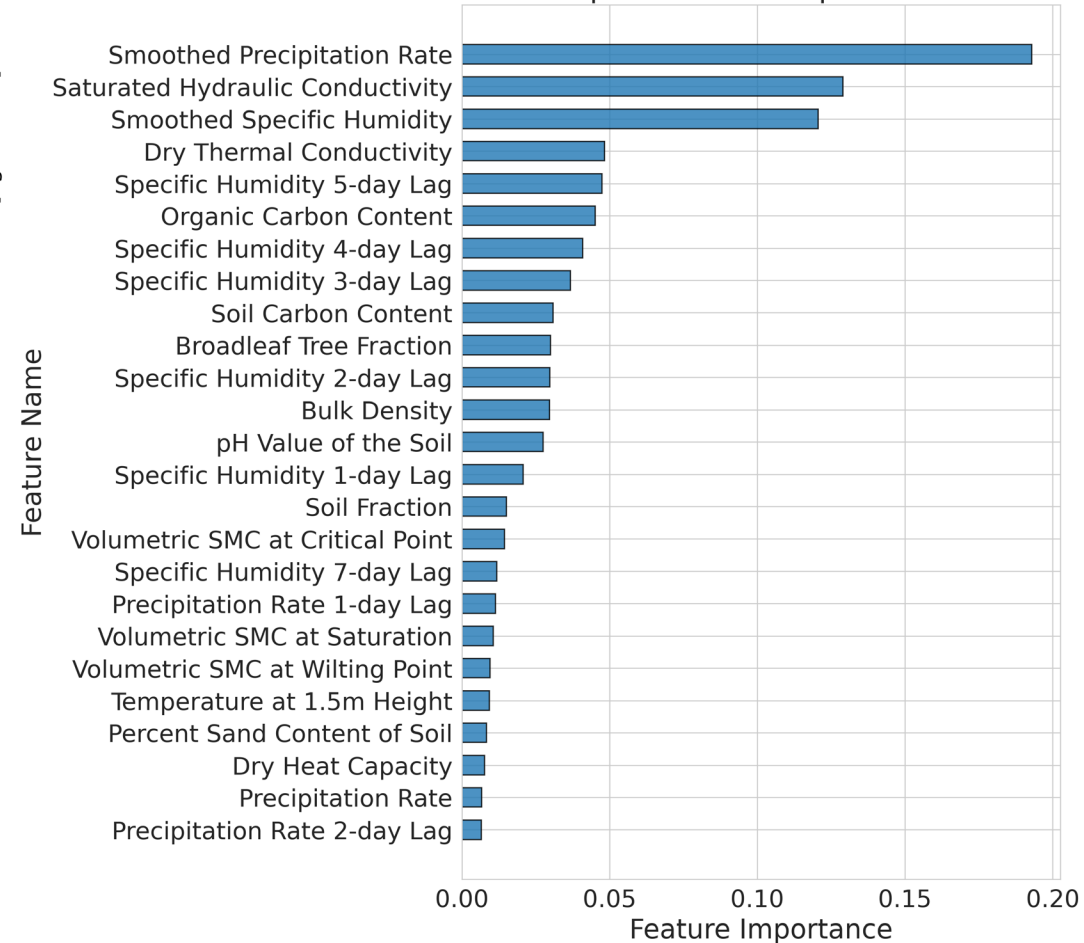


# Explainability and Feature Importance

Example of Meteorological Input Data



Top 25 Feature Importances



# Example of how these emulators can be used

NCEO - Digital Twin Earth Visualisation Tool

**Historical Dry Day Metric**

This app allows the user to visualise the soil moisture content and number of dry days per year for a selected location and historic time range.

The number of dry days is calculated as the number of days the soil moisture has been below a certain threshold. This threshold is defined by the user.

**How to use the tool**

- Define a soil moisture threshold to calculate the number of dry days using the number of dry days using the box provided.
- Specify the desired location by selecting the latitude and longitude using the sliders provided.
- Select the desired time range by adjusting the 'Time Range' slider provided.

**Data Selector**

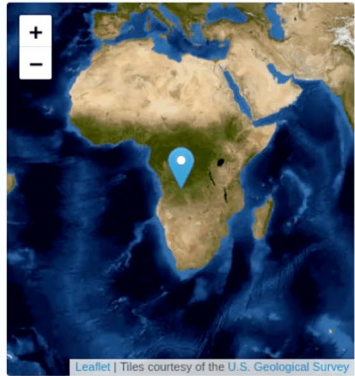
Threshold [kg m<sup>-2</sup>]: 15

Time Range: 2000 .. 2020

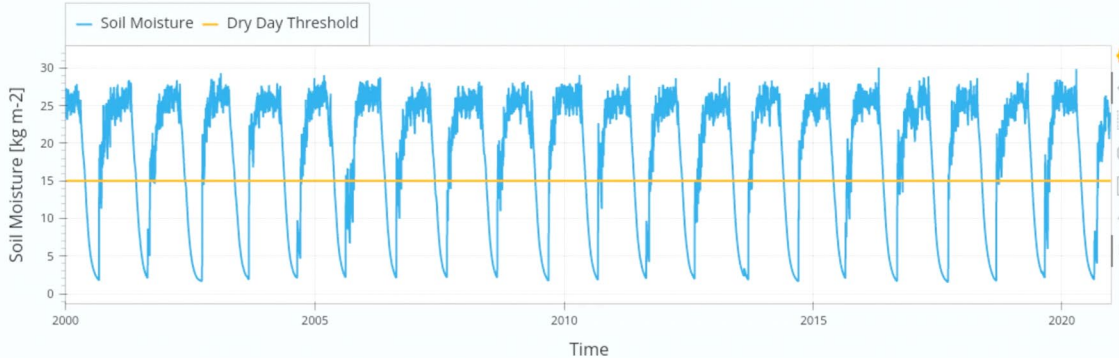
Desired Latitude: -10.1

Desired Longitude: 19.6


**Selected Location**



**Soil Moisture - Historical Time Series**

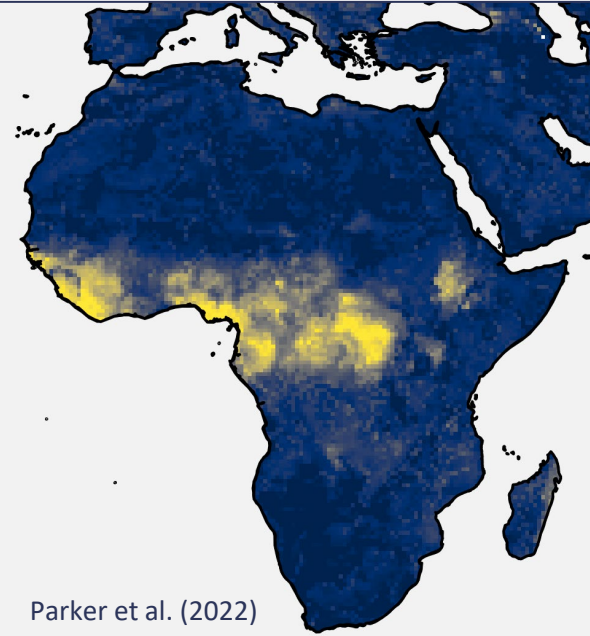
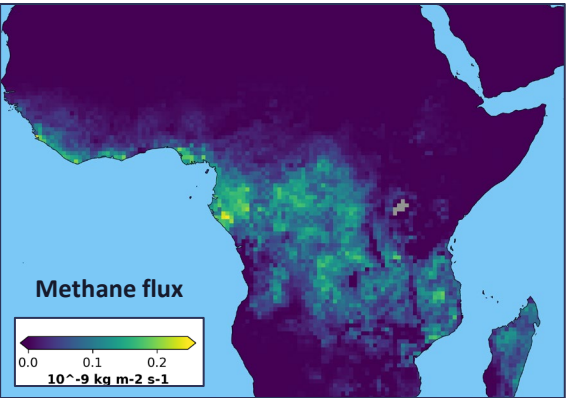


**Number of dry days per year - Historical Time Series**



# Our African Digital Twin Applications

## Tropical Wetland Methane



## Drought



## Heatwaves



## Wildfires



# Summary

- ❑ **Environmental Digital Twins (DTs) are a new paradigm for decision support.**
  - ❑ Machine-learning emulators are building blocks.
- ❑ **We developed several machine-learning emulators of JULES.**
  - ❑ They are very good at emulating JULES.
  - ❑ They can be combined with EO data for model-data fusion.
- ❑ We are working on emulators for **hydrological applications in Africa** (soil moisture, wetland methane, etc.) with a lot of potential.

**Thank you!**

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# Future Work

- ❑ We will use emulators as the **building blocks** for future **Digital Twins** (e.g. wildfire or drought).
- ❑ We will develop climate services around these tools to provide **decision support**.

