



E3SM Simulation Coordination

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Overview

- Survey questions:
 - What science questions will your projects address using E3SM?
 - What is your simulation plan? (e.g., model version, model configurations, major code changes, resolution, simulation period and length)
 - What computational resources are needed for your simulations and how will you obtain the resources?
 - Will you develop a modeling hierarchy using E3SM?
 - Will you produce or need any spun-up states for initializing your simulations?
 - Will you compare E3SM simulations with those from other models?
- PIs of 20 projects responded
 - SFAs (HiLAT, WACCEM, PCMDI, RUBISCO, ICoM, InteRFACE)
 - 14 university projects

Science questions (topics)

- **Modes of climate variability:**

- Air-sea interactions and MJO
- MJO propagation across Maritime Continent
- ENSO and connections to other modes of variability

- **Arctic and Antarctic:**

- Heat transport, connections to lower latitudes, polar amplification, sea ice loss and atmospheric response
- Delivery of warm water to Antarctic and Greenland ice shelves
- Arctic region storms
- Permafrost, benthic habitats, wave attenuation in Arctic coastal regions

- **Tropical cyclones:**

- AEW and Atlantic TC
- Factors controlling landfalling TC and genesis
- Effects of air-sea interactions on landfalling TC

- **Extreme precipitation and weather events:**

- Processes controlling extreme precipitation
- Impacts of model biases and resolution on simulation of weather extremes
- Extreme weather events and future changes

- **Cloud and radiation:**

- ITCZ and cloud-radiative interactions
- Role of coupling between dynamics and radiation on weather extremes and climate sensitivity
- Climate sensitivity and cloud feedback

- **Biogeochemistry:**

- Ocean carbon uptake
- Carbon cycle feedback, CO₂ fertilization effect
- Impacts of plant biogeochemical responses on water cycle processes

Simulation plan

- Low resolution coupled:
 - Modified cloud feedbacks (PCMDI)
 - 100 members of 14-month runs with prescribed Arctic/Antarctica sea ice loss (Magnusdottir)
 - Hypothesis-testing simulations: changing insolation or parameters in ZM scheme; nudged atmosphere (Kim)
- RRM simulations coupled:
 - – E3SM v2: Arctic coupled (ARRM and WC14) (HiLAT; Walsh-Roesler)
 - E3SM v2 WC14 mesh - HighResMIP type simulations with 10 ensemble members (1950-2015) (InterFACE)
- Biogeochemistry simulations (LR):
 - Require long spinup (e.g., 200 years)
 - Long simulations (e.g., 140 years)
 - – Partially coupled with ELM and ELM-FATES hypothesis testing (Swann; RUBISCO)
 - DECK type simulations with land and ocean BGC and different scenarios (e.g., various SSPs) (RUBISCO)

Simulation plan

- Atmosphere-only runs:

- 10-year AMIP runs at LR and HR (Saravanan)
- ~ 100 seasonal-to-annual simulations at HR (Patricola)
- Radiation feedback suppression at HR (Soden)
- Various ways to suppress cloud-radiation feedback (each 11 years), and with 4K warming and 4xCO₂ forcing and 4xCO₂ SST pattern (WACCCEM)
- Cloud feedback experiments with prescribed SST (e.g., AMIP-p4K, AMIP-p4xCO₂, etc) (PCMDI)
- 100 members of 14-month runs with PI/future Antarctic sea ice at LR (Magnusdottir)
- WC14; comparison with WRF-Arctic (Walsh-Roesler)

- Ocean-ice only runs:

- Arctic with marine BGC (HiLAT)
- Freshwater flux release in Greenland and Antarctica (McClean)

- • E3SM coupled to a 1D mixed layer ocean: several 30-year simulations (DeMott; Klingaman; HiLAT)

Simulation plan

- Shorter simulations (atmosphere-only):
 - Storyline simulations (multiple < 10 days): large ensemble ($O(100)$) atmosphere-only at multiple resolutions (110km, 28km, 14km) (Zarzycki-Reed)
 - Short-term (2-4 week) forecast ensemble equivalent to 10 years at LR and HR (Saravanan)
 - Multi-year, short-range (5-day long) hindcasts initialized every day at 00Z from Jan 1, 2010 to Dec 31, 2018, with EAM v1 and v2 (ne30) (PCMDI)
- • Comparison of coupled simulations at LR (1.5 deg), HR (0.3 deg), and MMF (1.5 deg) 5 years each (Kooperman and Hannah)
- Repeat E3SM v1 LR / HR simulations for higher frequency / special outputs (DeMott; Ito; Jin; ICoM)

Computational resources

- NERSC
- PNNL Compy
- LLNL computing facility (PCMDI)
- Cheyenne (Soden)
- Institutional cluster (RUBISCO)
- Institutional cluster (LANL)
- ARCHER (UK national supercomputing facility) (Klingaman)
- Similar to Compy but dedicated for coastal projects (ICoM)

Comparison with other models / contribution to model intercomparison

- CMIP6 (e.g., DECK, **C4MIP**, **CFMIP**, HighResMIP, **PAMIP**)
- WRF-Arctic (Walsh)
- GFDL (Soden)
- CAM (Saravanan)
- CESM (Zarzycki; DeMott)
- ATS-MOSART (InterFACE)
- CAM-MPAS (WACCEN)
- UK Met Office Unified Model (Klingaman)
- RASM (HiLAT)
- UWIN-CM (ICoM)

Ideas for coordination of simulations

- Coordinate model output requirements
- Communicate channel to update progress and data availability
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