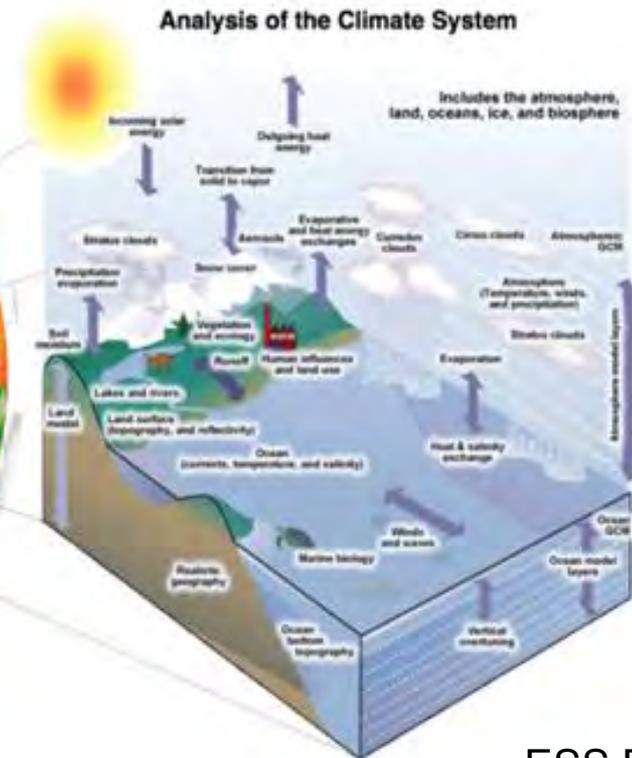
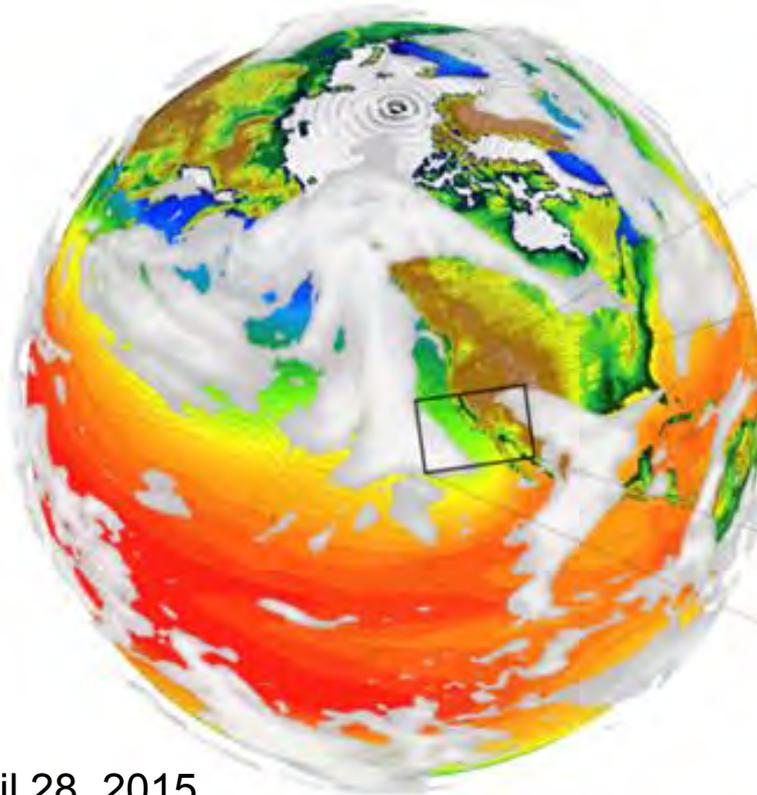
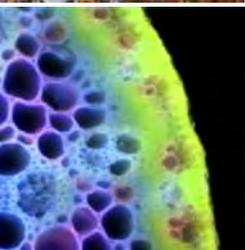


Regional and Global Climate Modeling Program

Program Manager: Renu Joseph



April 28, 2015

ESS PI Meeting

Regional and Global Climate Modeling

Advance a predictive and process level understanding of climate variability and change over a variety of scales, and diagnose and analyze state-of-the-science for climate and Earth system models

- Science:
 - Extremes, thresholds and tipping points
 - Feedbacks within the climate system
 - Detection and attribution of climate change
 - Decadal predictability and sea-level rise
 - Cross-cutting topics like the water and biogeochemical cycles
- Tools include:
 - Advanced (multivariate) model metrics
 - Observation-based diagnostics
 - Uncertainty quantification methods to guide model development, gauge model improvement, and establish confidence in model projections
 - Tools to facilitate analysis of model results

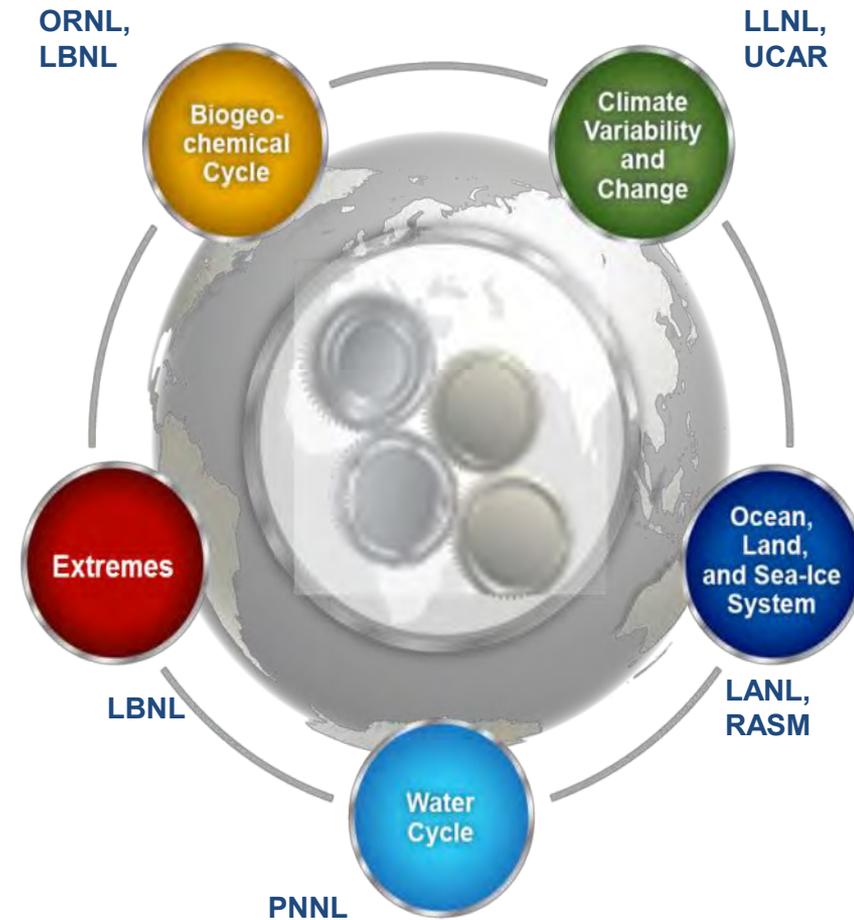
Regional and Global Climate Modeling

(\$26M – 2015)

Divided between Lab, University, and large Cooperative Agreements

5 SFA Topics

1. **Climate Variability and Change** – LLNL, UCAR
2. **High Latitude Feedbacks** – LANL/PNNL, RASM
3. **Water Cycle** and Climate Extremes Modeling – PNNL
4. CALibrated and Systematic Characterization, **Attribution, and Detection of Extremes** – LBNL
5. Feedbacks and uncertainties of **biogeochemical cycles** – ORNL/LBNL



Biogeochemistry–Climate Feedbacks Scientific Focus Area

Forrest M. Hoffman (Lab Research Manager, ORNL), William J. Riley (Senior Science Co-Lead, LBNL), and James T. Randerson (Chief Scientist, University of California–Irvine)

Research Goals:

- Identify and quantify **feedbacks** between biogeochemical cycles and the climate system.
- Quantify and **reduce the uncertainties** in ESMs associated with these feedbacks.

Research Objectives:

1. Develop new **hypothesis-driven approaches for evaluating ESM processes** using **observations and models** at site, regional, and global scales.
2. Investigate the degree to which contemporary **observations can reduce uncertainties**, using an “emergent constraint” approach.
3. Create an **Open Source benchmarking software** system that leverages lab, field, and remote sensing data sets.
4. **Evaluate** the performance of biogeochemical processes and feedbacks in Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) ESMs, CESM, and ACME models.

OFFICE OF BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH
Climate and Earth System Modeling

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Office of Science

QUANTIFYING FEEDBACKS AND UNCERTAINTIES OF BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES IN EARTH SYSTEM MODELS

As earth system models (ESMs) become increasingly complex, there is a growing need for comprehensive and multi-faceted evaluation of model predictions. To advance our understanding of biogeochemical processes and their interactions with climate under conditions of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂), we need to develop new ways to use observations to constrain model results and inform model development. Better representation of biogeochemistry–climate feedbacks and ecosystem processes is essential for reducing uncertainties associated with projections of climate change during the remainder of the 21st century.

In an effort sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy’s Office of Science through the Regional and Global Climate Modeling Program, a diverse team from Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, the University of California at Irvine, the University of Michigan, Los Alamos National Laboratory and Argonne National Laboratory is developing new diagnostic approaches for evaluating ESM biogeochemical process representations. Called the Biogeochemistry (BGC) Feedbacks Scientific Focus Area (<http://www.bgc-feedbacks.org/>), this research effort supports the International Land Model Benchmarking (ILAMB) Project (<http://www.ilamb.org/>) by creating an open source benchmarking system that leverages a growing collection of laboratory, field, and remote sensing data. This benchmarking system, which will be extended to include other biogeochemistry, is expected to contribute model analysis and evaluation capabilities to phase 6 of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) and future modeling experiments. In addition, the researchers will use this system to engage experimentalists, including those in DOE’s Terrestrial Ecosystem Science Program, in identifying model weaknesses and needed measurements and field experiments.

SCIENTIFIC FOCUS

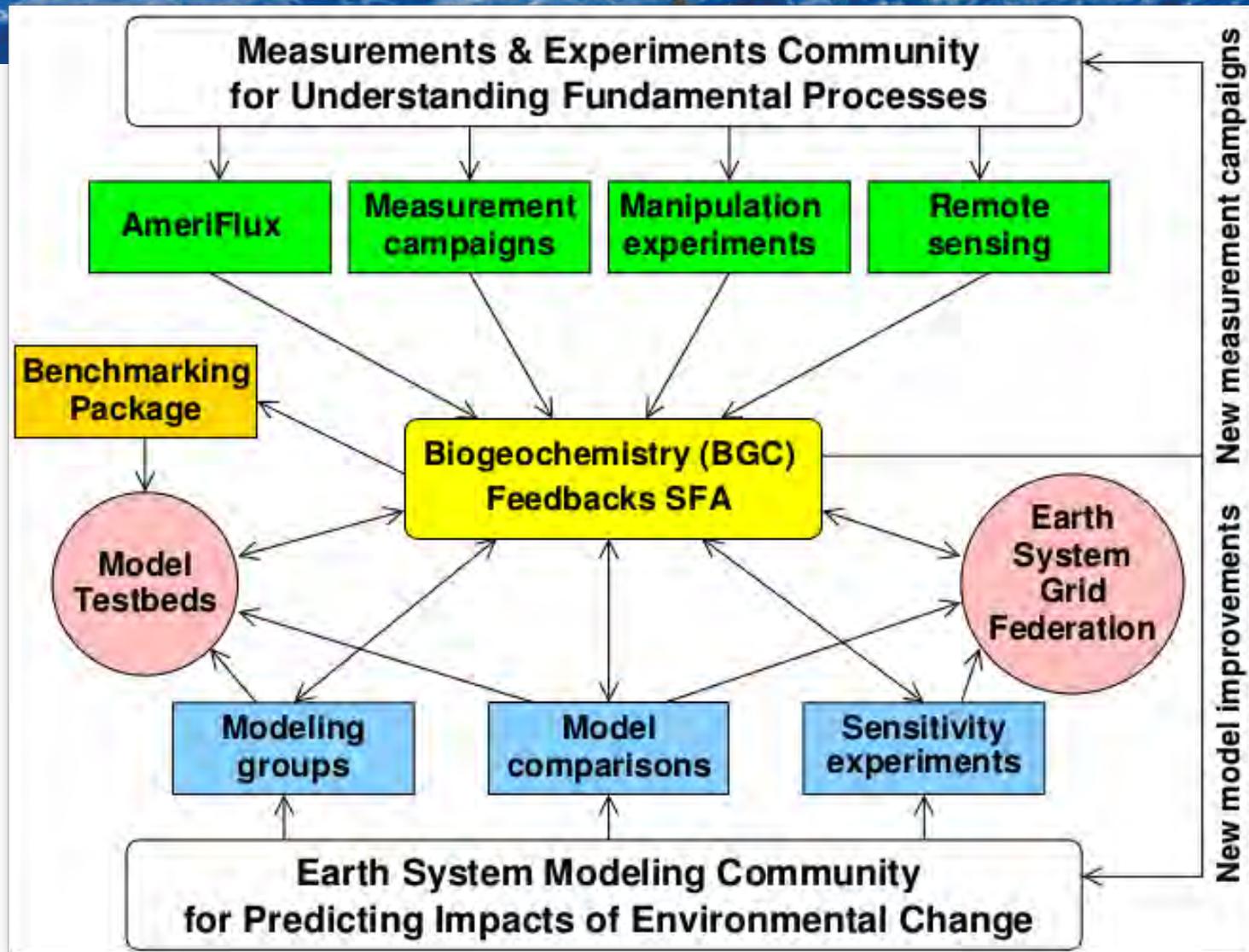
The overarching goals of this activity are to identify and quantify the feedbacks between biogeochemical cycles and the climate system, and to quantify and reduce the uncertainties in ESMs associated with these feedbacks. Through a comprehensive program of hypothesis-driven research, these goals will be accomplished by performing multi-model sensitivity analyses and comparisons with best-available observations and derived metrics. Investigations will focus on biogeochemistry–climate feedbacks associated with changes on interannual to decadal timescales (including ecological impacts of changes in disturbance regimes and climate extremes) and longer-term trends (including potential tipping points). Important classes of observations used in the effort include observations of energy, carbon, and water from U.S. Department of Energy AmeriFlux and Next Generation Ecosystem Experiments, NASA remote-sensing observations of land and ocean ecosystem characteristics, NOAA and NSF atmospheric trace gas observations from aircraft and surface sites, above- and below-ground carbon inventories, atlases of three-dimensional ocean carbon and nutrient distributions compiled from shipboard observations, and syntheses and meta-analyses of terrestrial ecosystem manipulations of carbon dioxide, warming, nutrients, soil moisture, and tree cover.

<http://www.bgc-feedbacks.org/>

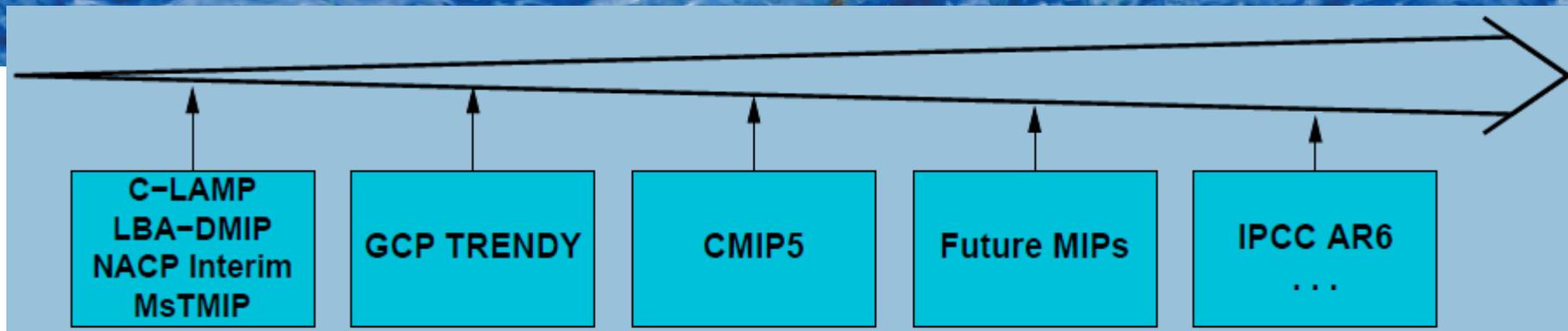
climatemodeling.science.energy.gov



Biogeochemistry–Climate Feedbacks Scientific Focus Area



Why do we need Benchmarks?



- Human capital costs of making rigorous model–data comparisons is considerable and constrains the scope of individual MIPs.
- Many MIPs spend resources “reinventing the wheel” in terms of variable naming conventions, model simulation protocols, and analysis software.

- **An ideal benchmarking tool should:**

- **Provide each new MIP access to the model-data comparison modules from past MIPs (e.g., MIPs use one common modular software system).**
- **Standardized international naming conventions also increase MIP efficiency.**
- **An Open Source Benchmarking Software System**

Adopting ILAMB as the benchmarking software

Built from the C-LAMP prototype (Randerson et al., 2009; Luo et al., 2012)

- Initial prototype with efforts within DOE, community involvement, NASA, NSF, and data from other agencies.

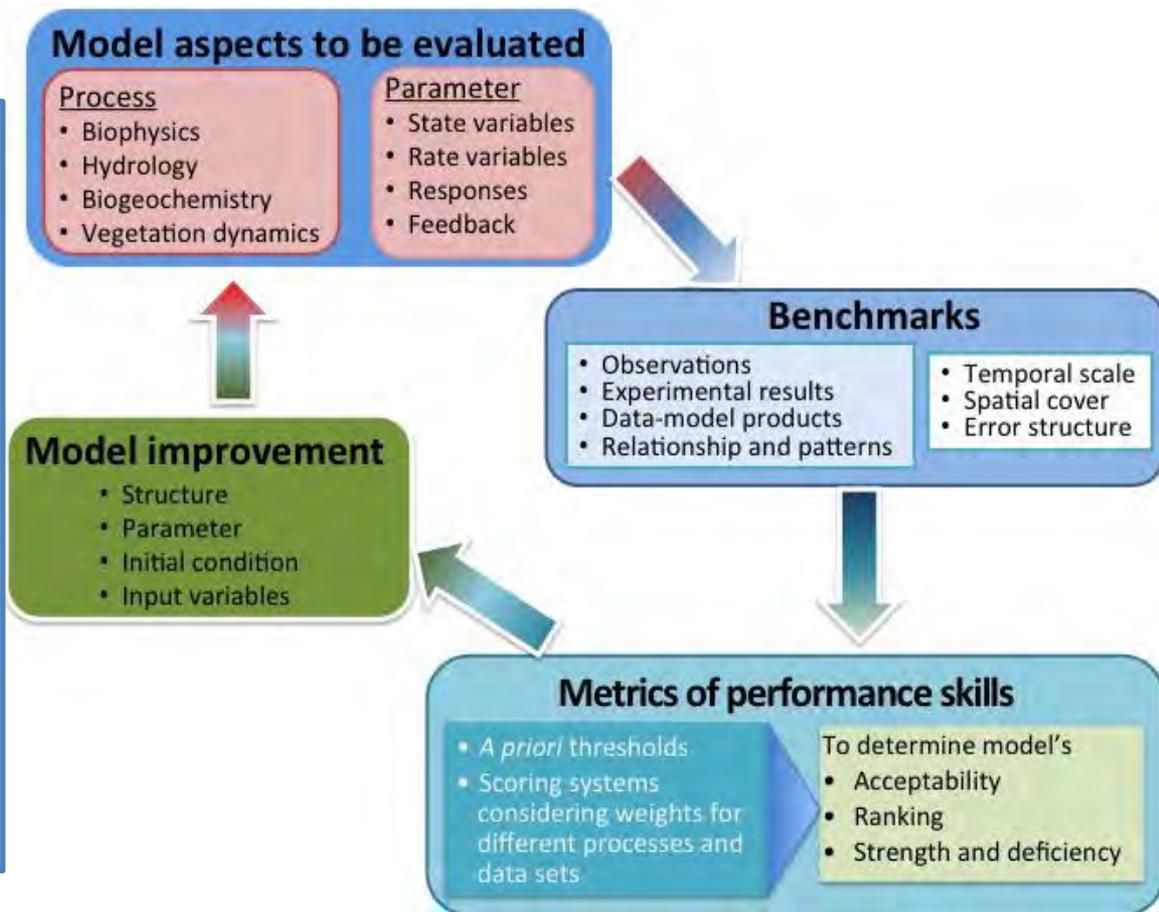


- **Now the core support for ILAMB comes from DOE funding.**

ILAMB Package

- ILAMB Goals: Develop internationally accepted benchmarks for model performance, advocate design of open-source software system, and strengthen linkages between experimental, monitoring, remote sensing, and climate modeling communities.

- Software engineering is co-led by ORNL and LBNL, in collaboration with UCI and the CESM and ACME Land Model Working Groups.
- New version will be in python to improve extensibility and maximize use in DOE software tools being developed.
- Will be incorporated into PCMDI Metrics Package and the WGNE/WGCM Climate Model Metrics Panel.



Luo et al. (2012)

Community Engagement

- **ILAMB will be used by the C⁴MIP group for CMIP6**, and we are working to include it in standard diagnostics for all CMIP6 models at PCMDI.
- Connections with modeling centers, measurement activities, and MIPs, including GEWEX, iLEAPs, MAREMIP, MsTMIP, TRENDY/RECCAP/GCP, GSWP3, and future FACE-MIP and LBA-DMIP.
- **Looking for community participation** in the regular telecons and in the development phase of the activity.
[Contact: Forrest Hoffman/Bill Riley]
- Will be **convening community workshops** to offer training sessions on using the benchmarking system.



Current Participants:

Forrest Hoffman, Bill Riley, Jim Randerson, David Lawrence,
Charlie Koven, Gretchen Keppel-Aleks, Sean Swenson,
Mingquan Mu, Nate Collier, Gautam Bisht, Keith Moore,
Umakant Mishra, Erik Kluzek, Scott Elliott, Jitendra Kumar
(and others)

Friends of ILAMB:
(your name)



A satellite image of Earth's oceans, showing swirling patterns of blue and white water. The word "Backup" is overlaid in white text at the top center.

Backup

Metrics

- - Large-scale state and flux estimates
 - LH, SH, total water storage, albedo, river discharge, SCF, LAI, soil and veg C stocks, GPP, NEE, ER, burnt area, permafrost distribution, T_{2m} , P, ...
 - RMSE, spatial pattern corr, interannual variance, annual cycle phase, trends
 - Functional relationships and emergent properties
 - – soil moisture – ET, soil moisture – runoff, precip – GPP, stomatal response to VPD, precip – burnt area, transient carbon storage trajectory, runoff ratio, spring albedo transition
 - Experimental manipulation (testing model functional responses)
 - – Nitrogen additions, FACE, artificial warming, rainfall exclusion

Example Carbon Cycle Metrics

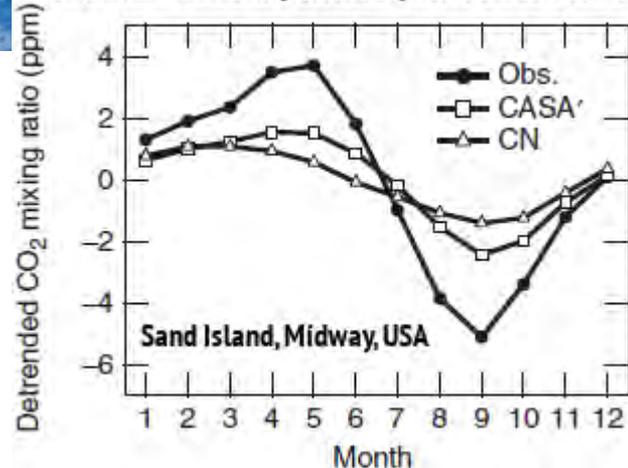
Global Variables

	MeanModel	CLM40cn	CLM45bgc
<u>Aboveground Live Biomass</u>	0.72	0.65	0.76
<u>Burned Area</u>	0.45	0.33	0.58
<u>Gross Primary Production</u>	0.58	0.54	0.57
<u>Leaf Area Index</u>	0.44	0.41	0.42
<u>Net Ecosystem Exchange</u>	0.37	0.36	0.37
<u>Global Net Land Flux</u>	0.80	0.27	0.39
<u>Ecosystem Respiration</u>	0.52	0.49	0.52
<u>Soil Carbon</u>	0.67	0.37	0.61
Summary	0.57	0.43	0.53

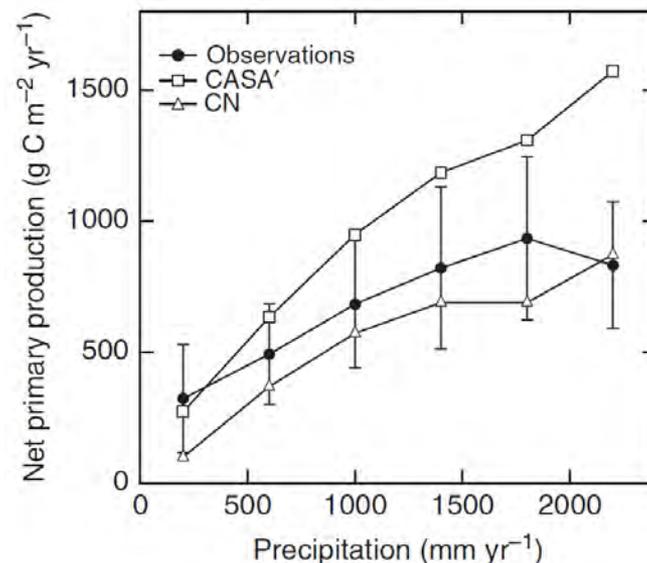
What is a Benchmark?

- **A Benchmark** is a quantitative test of model function achieved through comparison of model results with observational data.
- Acceptable performance on benchmarks **is a necessary but not sufficient condition** for a fully functioning model.
- **Functional benchmarks** offer tests of model responses to forcing and yield insights into ecosystem processes.
- **Effective benchmarks** must draw upon a broad set of independent observations to evaluate model performance on multiple temporal and spatial scales.

Interannual Variability of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide



Models often fail to capture the amplitude of the seasonal cycle of atmospheric CO₂.



Models may reproduce correct responses over only a limited range of forcing variables.

Why Benchmark?

- to demonstrate to the science community and public that the representation of coupled climate and biogeochemical **cycles in Earth system models (ESMs) is improving**;
- to quantitatively diagnose impacts of model development in related fields on carbon cycle processes;
- **to guide synthesis efforts**, such as the CMIP efforts, in the review of mechanisms of global change in models that are broadly consistent with available contemporary observations;
- to **increase scrutiny of key datasets** used for model evaluation;
- **to identify gaps in existing observations** needed for model validation;
- **to accelerate incorporation of new measurements** for rapid and widespread use in model assessment;
- to provide a quantitative, application-specific set of minimum **criteria for participation in model intercomparison** projects (MIPs);