E3SM Next Generation Development (NGD) - Atmospheric Physics

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Collaborators

Vince Larson (UWM) Xiaohong Liu (UW) Michael Prather (UCI) Jadwiga (Yaga) Richter (NCAR) Joao Teixeira (JPL/UCLA) Guang Zhang (SCRIPPS/UCSD)



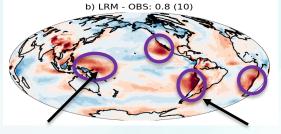
Goals of NGD-Atmospheric Physics

Develop an improved suite of atmospheric physics suitable for various science applications using low-resolution E3SM (12km – 100km)

- Continue to reduce outstanding biases in E3SMv1 for a more accurate physical model
 - Biases in cloud and precipitation
 - Too strong aerosol indirect forcing
 - Poor scale-awareness
- Enhance the model's capability for coupling across the Earth system (chemistry, aerosols, dust, greenhouse gases ...)
 - Lack of interactive atmospheric chemistry
 - Missing a few important aerosol species (SOA, stratospheric aerosols, nitrate, dust) that are critical to BGC

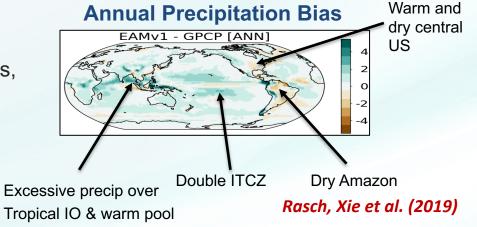
The development will address the combined problems of scientific accuracy, scale-awareness, and computational efficiency

SWCRE Bias



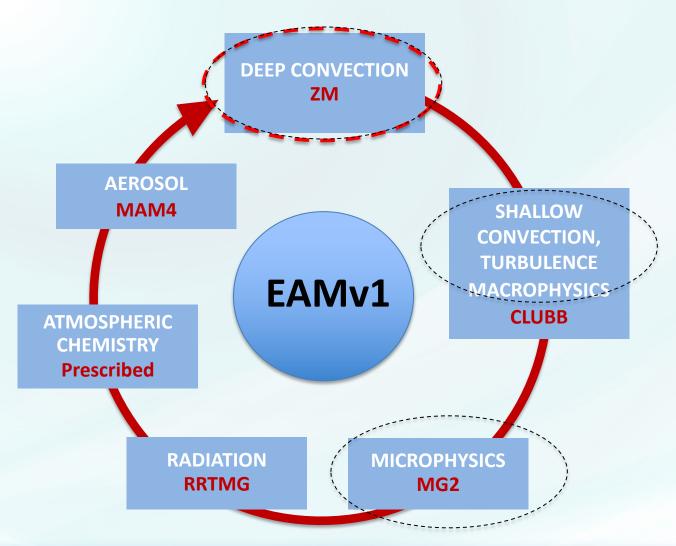
Lack of clouds over TWP Lack of coastal Sc

Zhang, Xie et al. (2019)





Atmospheric Physics in E3SM v1

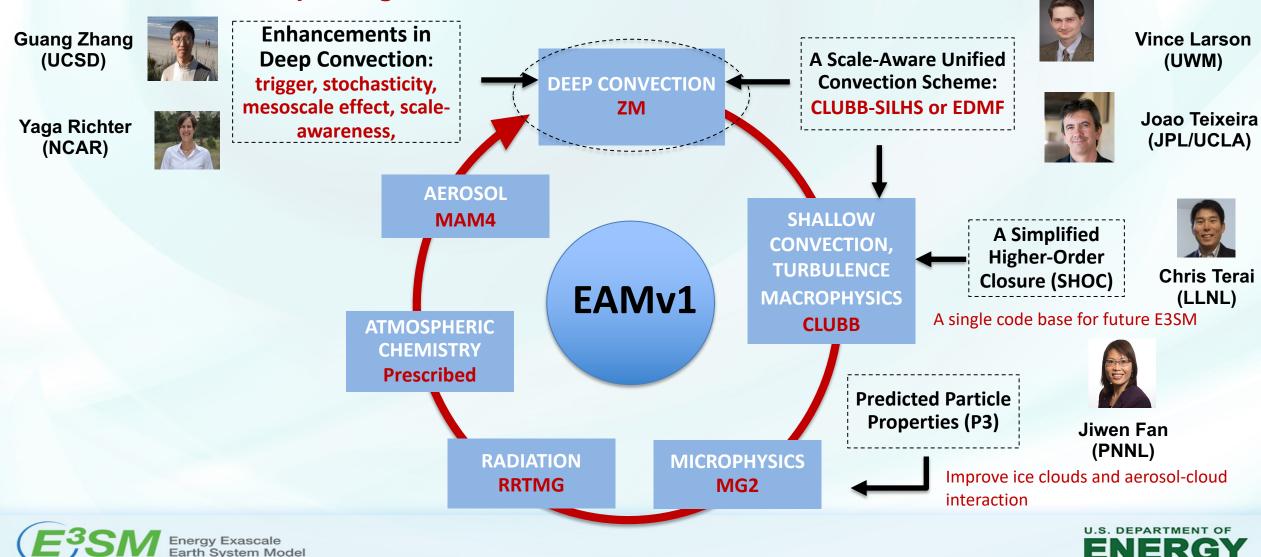






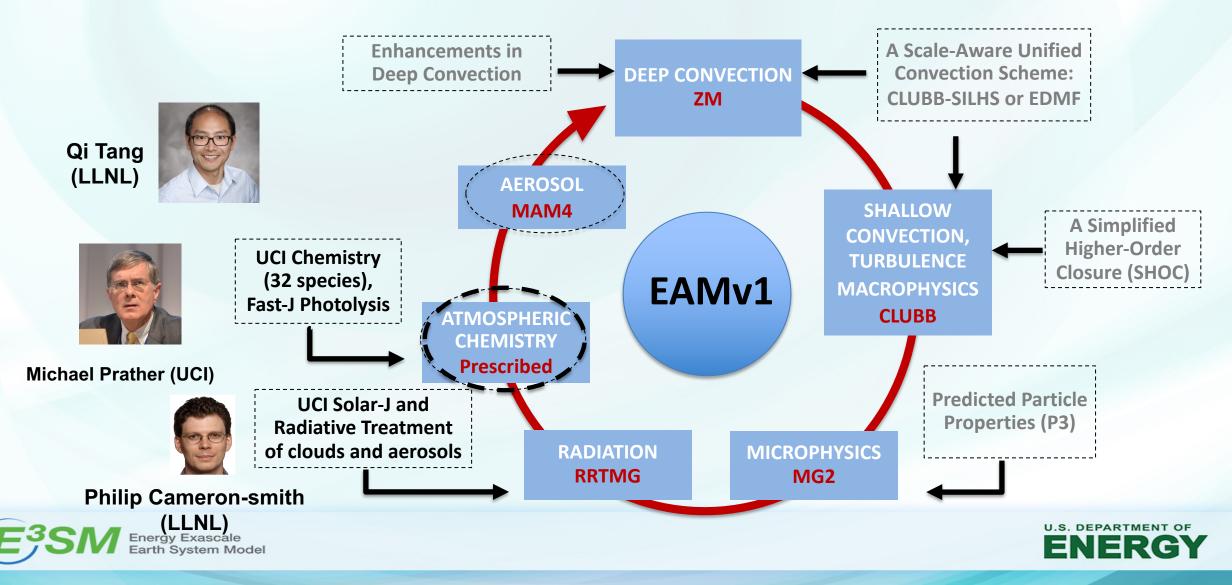
NGD-Atmospheric Physics for E3SM v3

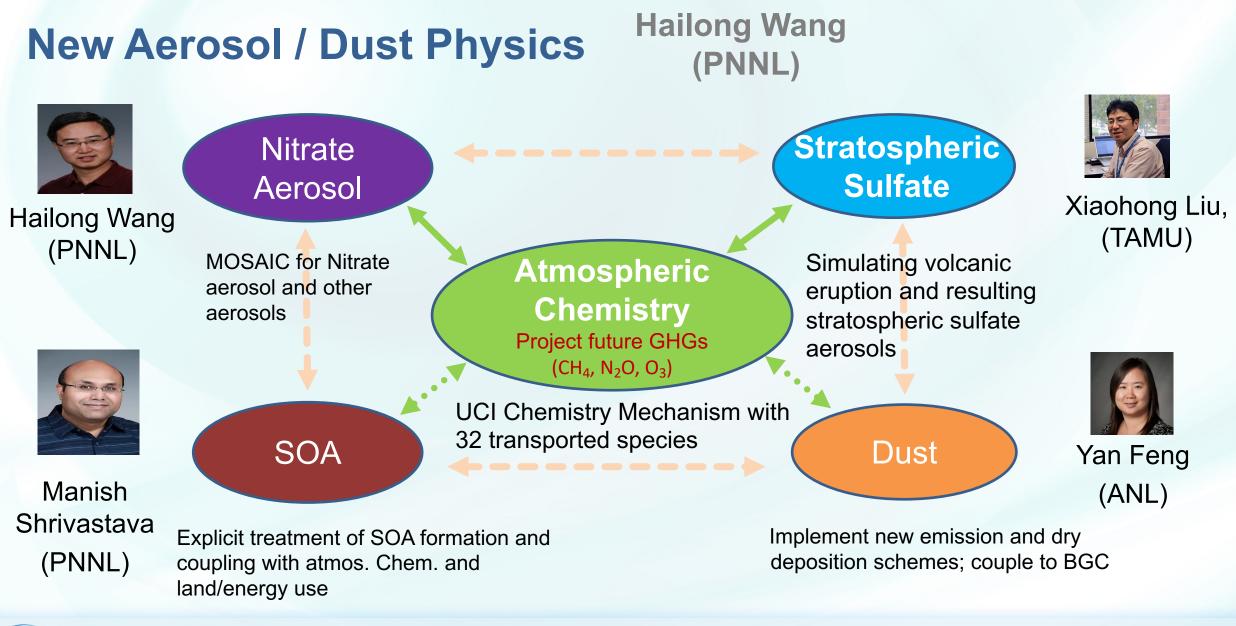
Improving cloud and convection to reduce model biases



NGD-Atmospheric Physics for E3SM v3

Improving model capability for coupling across the Earth system





Energy Exascale Earth System Model



Progress Highlights



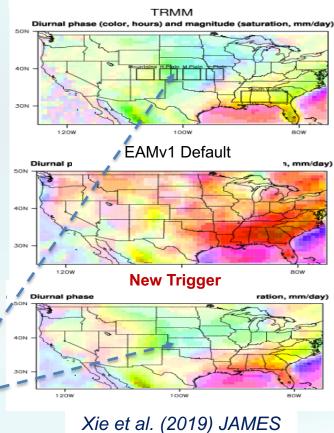


Contributions to E3SM v2

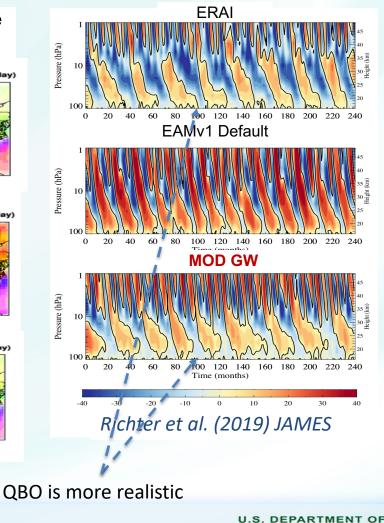
- Improved convective trigger for better diurnal cycle of precipitation
 - dCAPE&ULL: Better coupling of convection with its environment and capable to capture mid-level convection
 - Improved diurnal cycle of precipitation
- Re-tuned convective gravity wave (GW) parameterization for better QBO
 - CF: Conversion Factor of ZM heating rate to convective cell heating rate (20 -> 12.5)
 - Efficiency of convective GWs (0.4 -> 0.35)
- Improved dust emission
- CLUBBv2 improved computational efficiency

Improved Diurnal Cycle of Precipitation

Diurnal Phase (color) and Amplitude (saturation) at CONUS



Improved Quasi-Bennial Oscillation (QBO)



The nocturnal peak is well captured in central US

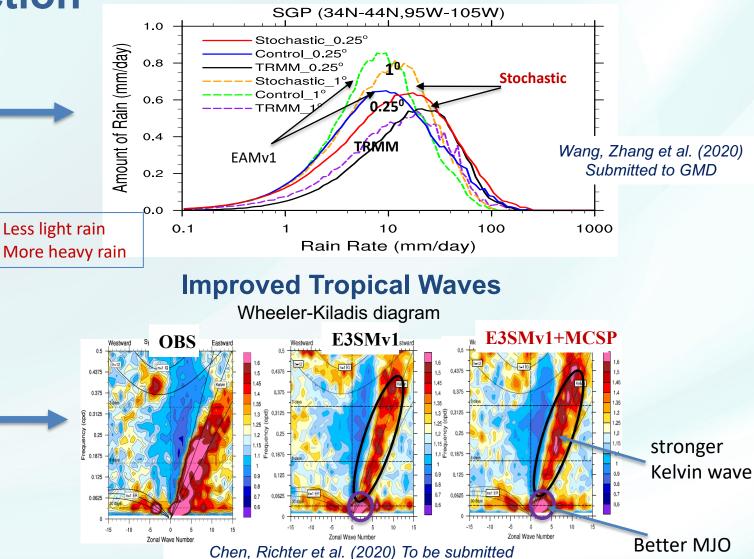
Energy Exascale Earth System Model

Improving Deep Convection

Representing stochasticity of convection in E3SM for better precipitation intensity distribution

- Implemented the Plant-Craig stochastic convection parameterization and coupled it with ZM
- Representing mesoscale effect on convection in E3SM for better capturing tropical waves
 - Implemented the Multiscale Coherent Structures Parameterization (MCSP, Moncreff 2019) for mesoscale effect on convection
 - Added mesoscale heating on top of ZM heating

Improved Rainfall amount pdf







Towards A Unified Scheme

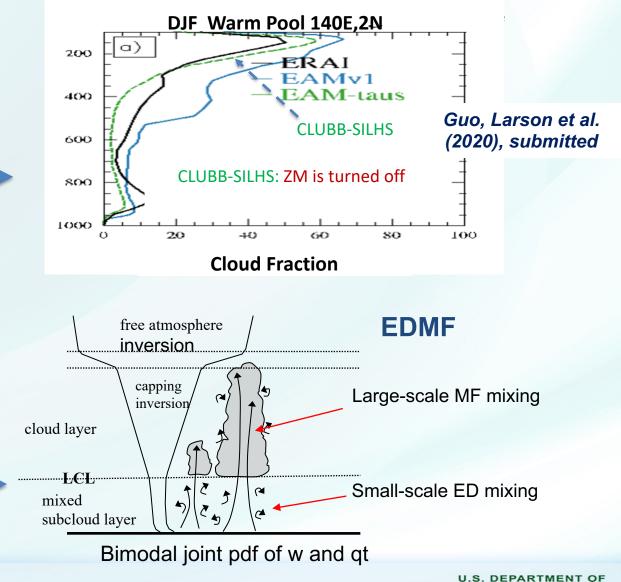
A unified scheme for turbulence, shallow, and deep convection

- **CLUBB-SILHS to unify all types of clouds.** Use the Subgrid Importance Latin Hypercube Sampler (SILHS) to sample the subgrid PDFs predicted by CLUBB and allows the microphysics to respond to subgrid variability in clouds
 - Parameterizing non-gradient terms e.g. turbulent advection & buoyancy, to make convection go deep
 - Computational expensive



- ED for turbulent mixing and MF for convection
- Computational inexpensive

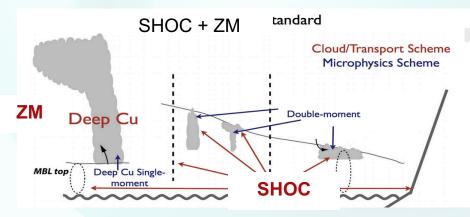
SILHS makes convection go deep





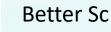
Coordinating with SCREAM

Coupling SHOC with ZM



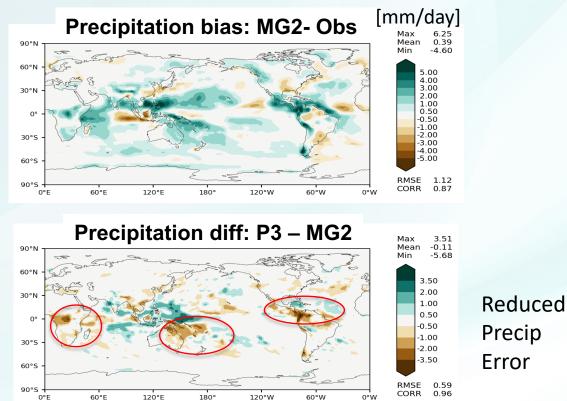
Courtesy of Peter Bogenschutz

SHOC/ZM – EAMv1,SWCF 19 39. Min -57.81 60°N 75.0 50.0 40.0 30.0 20.0 10.0 -5.0 -10.0 -20.0 -30.0 -30.0 -50.0 -75.0 30°N 30°9 60°S RMSE 8.95 90°S CORR 0.94 0°E 60°E 120°E 180° 120°W 60°W 0°W



 Predicted Particles Properties (P3) for Cloud Microphysics

Reduced Precip Biases

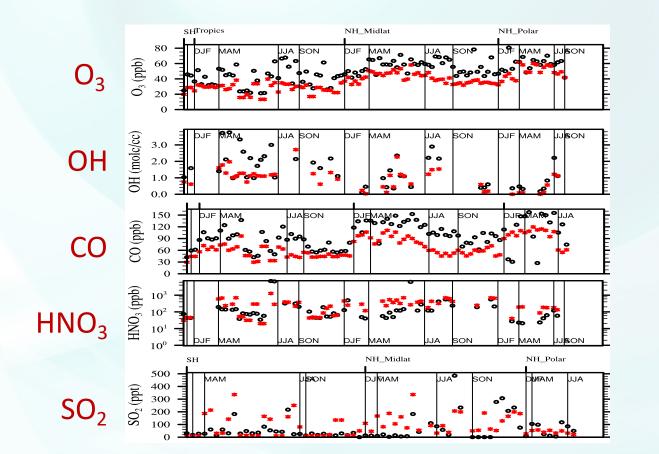






UCI Chemistry is in E3SM

- 32 transported species, critical for projecting future GHGs (CH4, N2O, O3)
- Ready to be coupled with aerosols and BGC.



2-7 km E3SM vs Aircraft

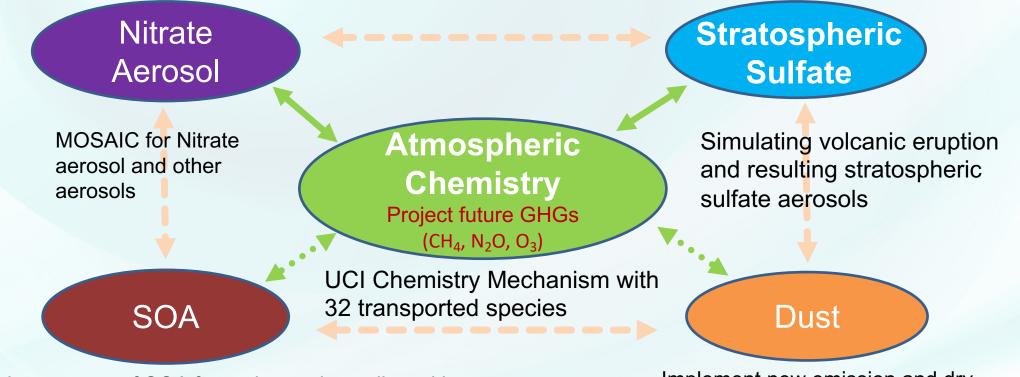
(historical missions)

Initial 15-year tests show acceptable spatio-temporal variability for key tracers.





New Aerosol Physics are coupling with Atmospheric Chemistry and BGC



Explicit treatment of SOA formation and coupling with atmos. Chem. and land/energy use

Implement new emission and dry deposition schemes; couple to BGC

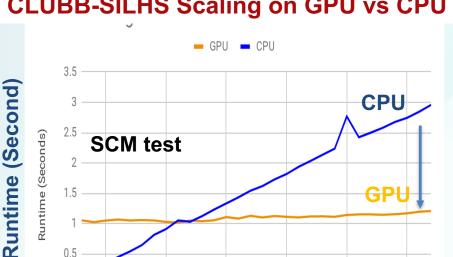




Moving Forward

- Integration of all new developments in E3SM v2
 - Selection of a suitable convection scheme for V3 by July 2021
 - A comprehensive assessment of 4 candidate convection schemes is under planning and will start early next year
- Coupling aerosols, chemistry, and BGCs and make sure our developments meet BGC V3 science needs
- Porting new atmospheric physics to the new atmospheric driver that the SCREAM team is developing for a single V3 code base on CPU-based machines
- Porting new atmospheric physics to GPUs
 - **CLUBB-SILHS**

*SCREAM is working on porting SHOC, P3, ZM to GPUs



15

of

subcolumns

5

10

CLUBB-SILHS Scaling on GPU vs CPU

As the # of subcolumn increases, the runtime is significantly reduced on GPU

Number of Subcolumns

20

25

30





Collaborations across DOE labs and Universities

DOE Labs

LLNL: Convection, Chemistry, model integration, model evaluation and diagnosis
PNNL: Aerosols and cloud microphysics
ANL: Dust Emission
BNL: Climate integration, tuning, etc.

University Collaborators funded by ESMD

Vince Larson (UWM) – CLUBB-SILHS Xiaohong Liu (UW) – Stratospheric Sulfate Michael Prather (UCI) – Chemistry & Radiation Jadwiga (Yaga) Richter (NCAR) - MCSP Joao Teixeira (JPL/UCLA) - EDMF Guang Zhang (SCRIPPS/UCSD) - ZM

Collaborations within E3SM

Water Cycle/Cryo: clouds, convection, precipitation
BGC: coupling across the Earth system
Infrastructure: new diagnostics (QBO, precip PDF and diurnal cycle, etc.)
Performance: CPU/GPU performance
NGD-SCREAM: SHOC, P3, new atmospheric driver
NGD-Software/Algorithm: Chemistry solver

Collaborations with other DOE projects LLNL CMDV-RRM, CAPT, ASR, ARM projects PNNL SFA on MCS Will reach out to EAGLES on aerosols for v4





Publications

- ~35 papers either published or submitted since 2018 with >20 papers led by NGD-atmosphere team members
- FY2020 metric reports (Q1 Q4) on MCSs
- 4 E3SM all-hands webinar presentations
- 1 E3SM newsline story

One Step Closer to a Milestone in Climate Modeling

A pair of revisions to the Energy Exascale Earth System Model improves its ability to capture late afternoon and nocturnal rainfall as well as the timing and movement of convection.

SOURCE: Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems (JAMES)



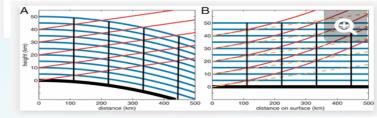
umulus congestus clouds like these are usually a sign of incoming rain. Credit: Ian Jacobs, CC BY-NC 2.0



💿 Michael J. Prather and 💿 Juno C. Hsu

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Summary

- The NGD-Atmospheric Physics Project created in E3SM to address model biases and enhance model capability
 - Target V3, 100 km 12.5 km,
 - Improve scale-awareness, unification, clouds, aerosol physics, and atmospheric chemistry
 - Capability for chemical coupling across the system (Gas-phase chemistry, aerosols, GH gases)
 Capability for coupling of aerosols/dusts to chemistry, BGC, and Land/energy use
- Close collaboration with ESMD funded research on model developments
 - Several new parameterizations are being implemented into E3SM
- Developments on track
 - Reduced errors in clouds and precipitation in both mean states and variability
 - New aerosols and interactive chemistry in E3SM
 - Ready by 2022



