

# Plans and Progress on the E3SMv4 Atmosphere Model

Chris Terai and E3SM Atmosphere Group

*Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*

Atmosphere Model, Chemistry, Earth System  
Prediction, CVC, and Whole Atmosphere Working  
Group Meeting 2026



Work from LLNL is performed under the auspices of the US DOE by LLNL under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. LLNL-CFPRES-2015465



# What is E3SMv4?

## Components

- EAMxx atmosphere (C++, new)
- Omega ocean (C++, new)
- MPASSI sea ice (F90)
- ELM land (F90)

## Resolution

- Workhorse (Low-res) = 13km atm, ~10km ocean/sea ice, 5km land
- High-resolution = 3km atm, 18 – 2km ocean, sea ice, and land

## AI emulation

- An AI emulator alongside all physical model releases in E3SM (starting with E3SMv3.LR)

## Science focus

- S2S and S2D prediction

# What is in EAMxx 13km (ne256)?

## SCREAM physics



**Radiation** handled by **RRTMGP**  
rewritten in C++ for GPUs

**Turbulence and cloud formation**  
handled by Simplified  
Higher-Order Closure  
(**SHOC**)

**Microphysical processes**  
handled by a modified  
Predicted Particle Properties  
(**P3**) scheme

**Orographic drag** handled by turbulent  
mountain stress (**TMS**) (Richter et al., 2010)



Resolved-scale **fluid dynamics** treated by  
a non-hydrostatic  
Spectral Element  
(**SE**) approach  
(homme-xx)

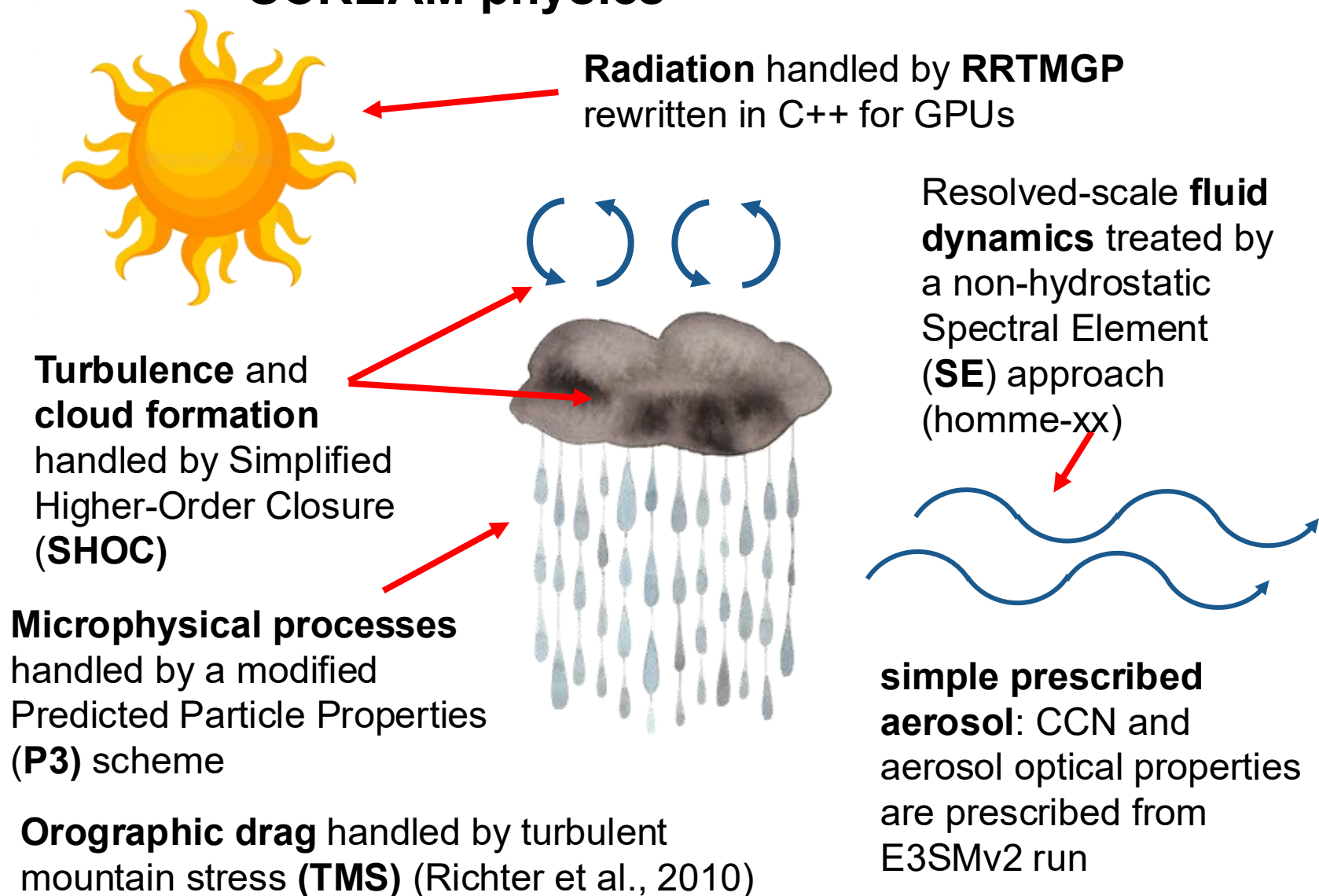


**simple prescribed aerosol**: CCN and  
aerosol optical properties  
are prescribed from  
E3SMv2 run



# What is in EAMxx 13km (ne256)?

## SCREAM physics



## New\* parameterizations

**Subgrid-scale deep convection** handled by Zhang-MacFarlane

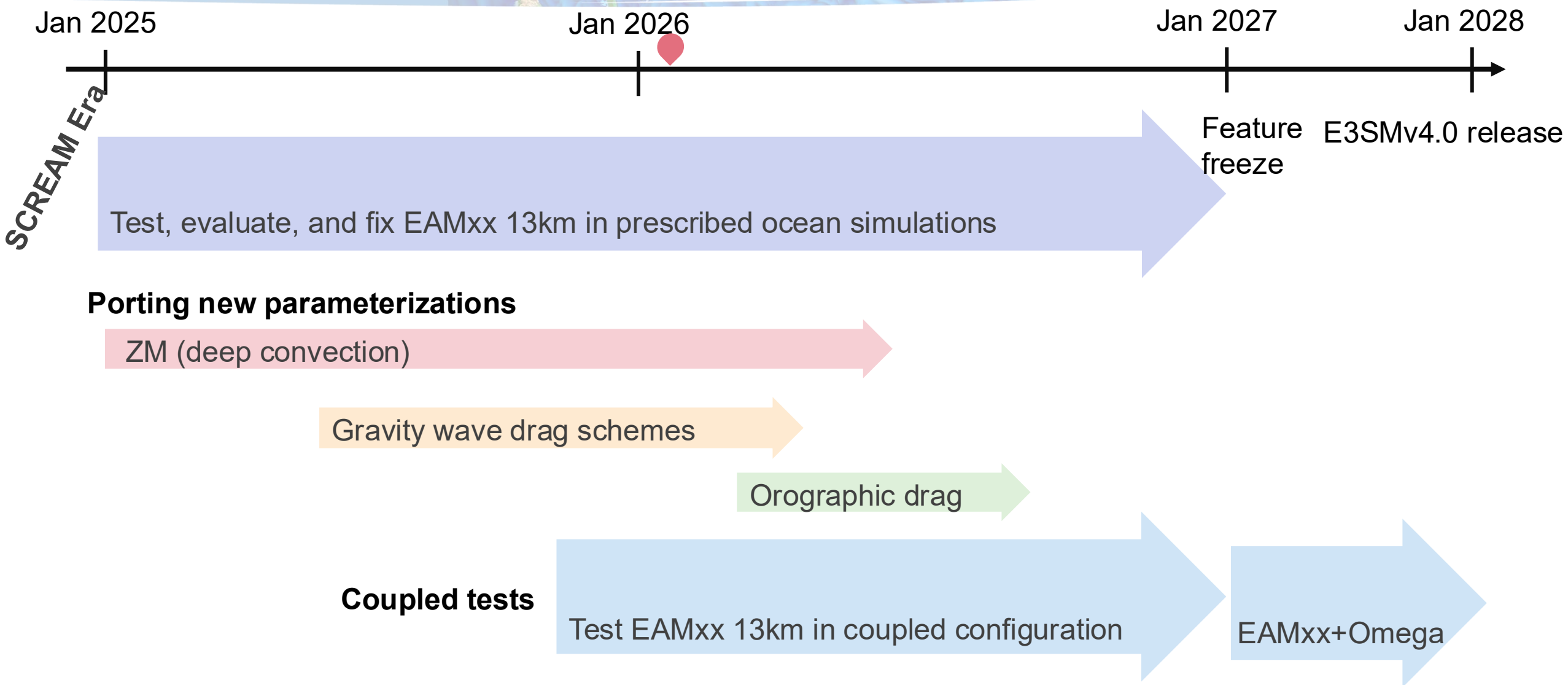
**Gravity wave drag** for frontal and convective GWD (Richter et al., 2010)

**Orographic drag** based on Beljaars et al. (2004), Tsiringakis et al. (2017), Xie et al. (2020)

**Interactive aerosol** scheme **MAM4xx** (to be included in v4.X)

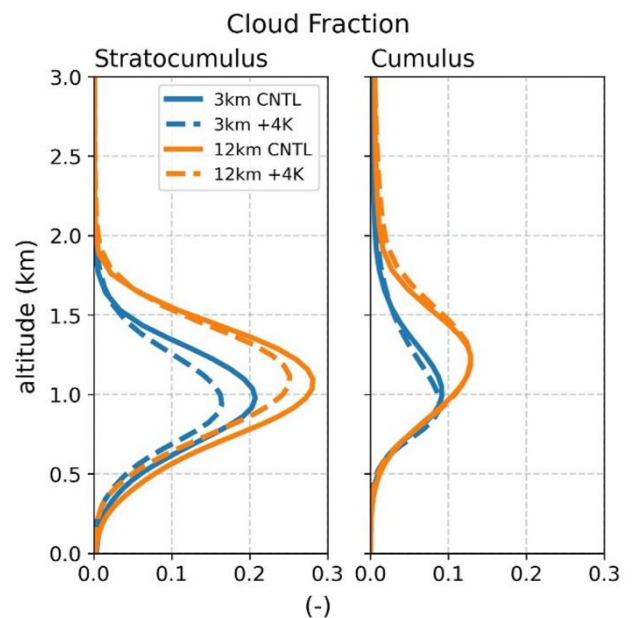
\* Porting from F90 schemes

# Where are we in our development?

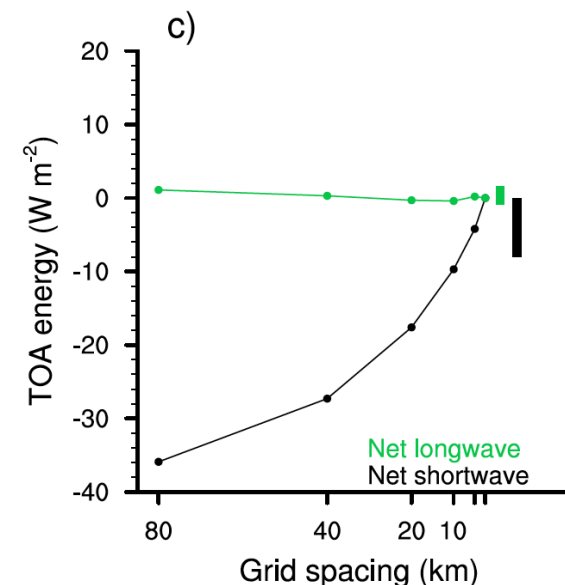


# What we found shifting from 3km → 13km: Resolution sensitivity of low clouds

- Strong resolution sensitivity in the TOA SW flux
- Low-cloud regions dominate sensitivity
- Reasons for the resolution sensitivity depend on cloud regime (see below)



Terai et al., 2025



Hohenegger et al., 2020

## Stratus (S12)



**Time step sensitivity** is the dominant source. Surface coupling frequency is the main culprit.

## Transitional stratocumulus (S11)



**Time step and parameterization errors** contribute equally.

## Cumulus (S6)

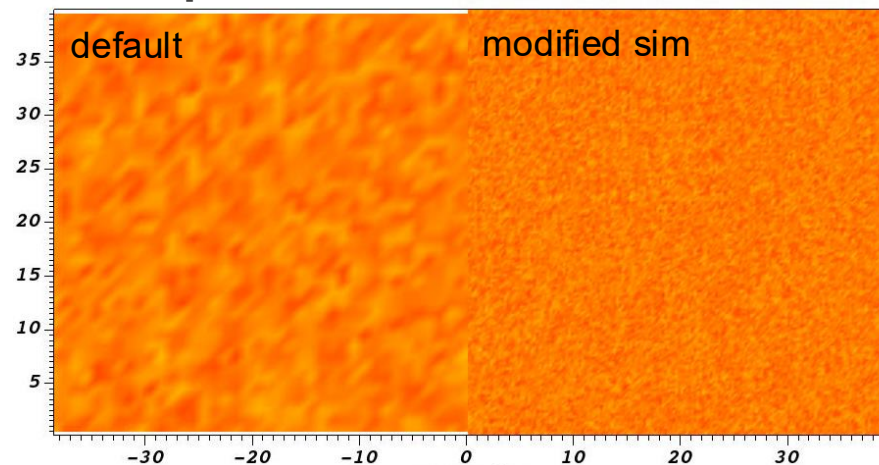


**Turbulence parameterization** is the dominant source. Dynamics tries to resolve clouds that should remain subgrid.

# Physics fixes and tuning the TOA radiation in EAMxx 13km

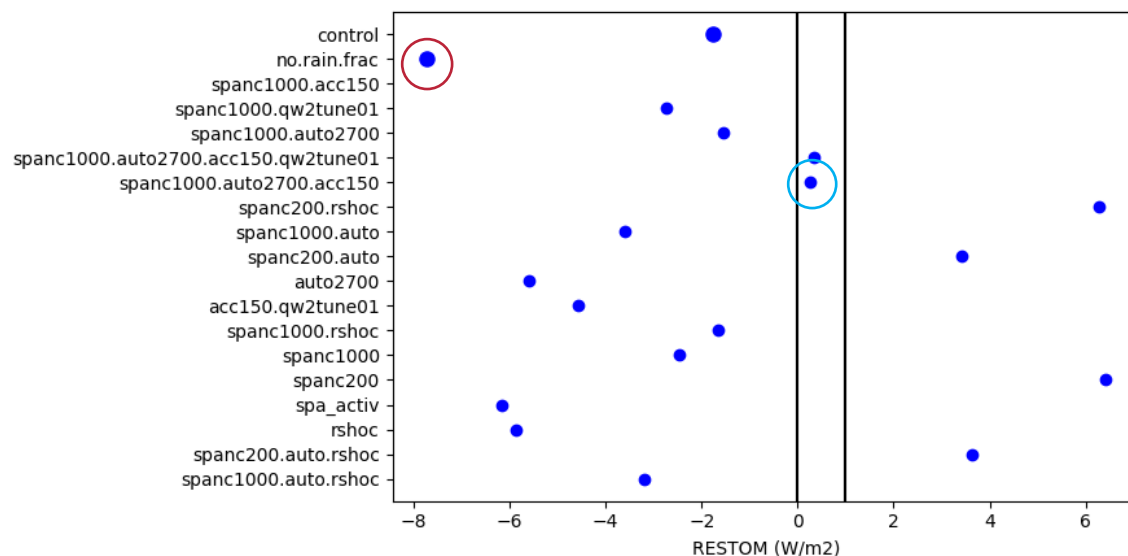
- First attempt to tune EAMxx 13km (target TOA radiation)
- Tuned parameters in SHOC, SPA, and P3
- ‘Final’ tuning changed autoconversion & accretion prefactors, and SPA scaling parameters
- Slowing cloud to rain process improved cloud organization but produced too much cloud reflection

## 2-m temperature in DPxx test simulations



2-m T from default (left) and modified rain evaporation (right) GATE DPxx simulations. Blue = 295 K and red = 298 K. Modifications to rain evaporation help improve free troposphere dry bias. Animation by Hassan Beydoun

## TOA imbalance in subset of 20 tuning experiments



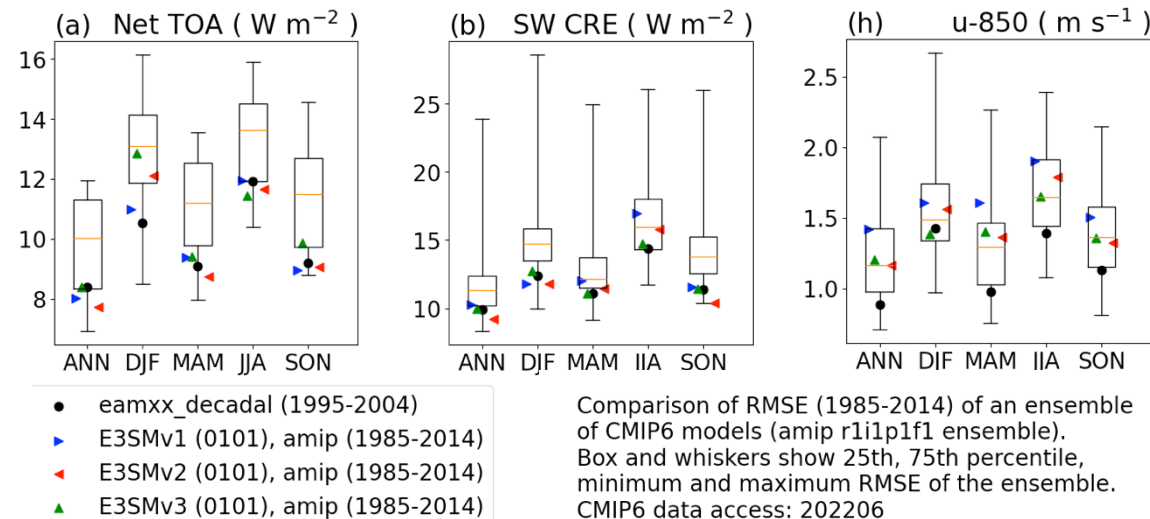
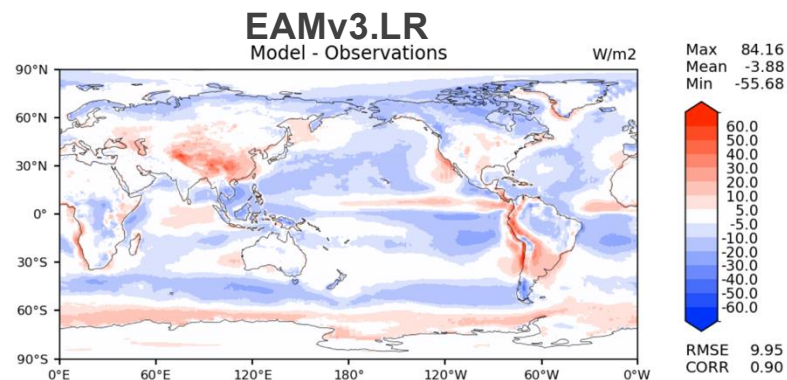
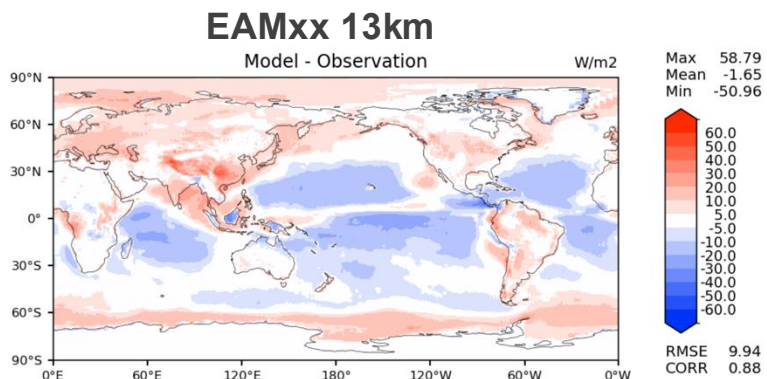


# Skill in representing the present-day climate

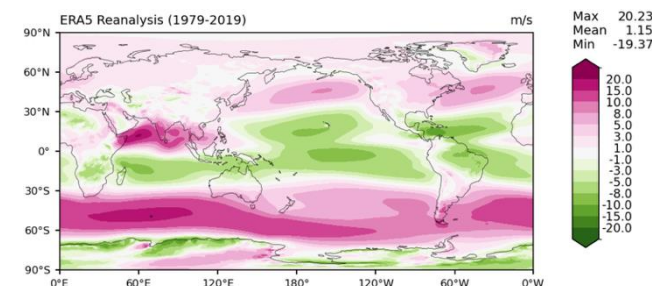
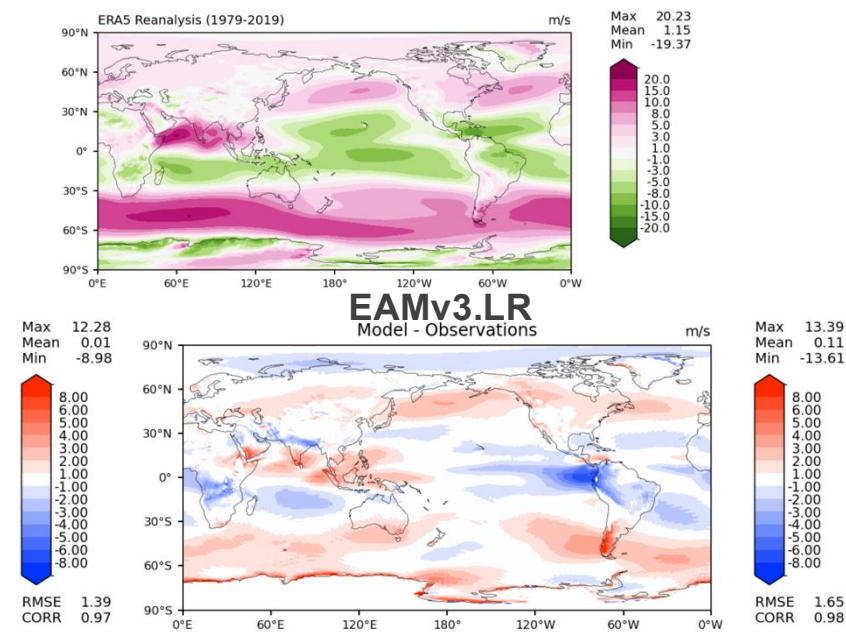
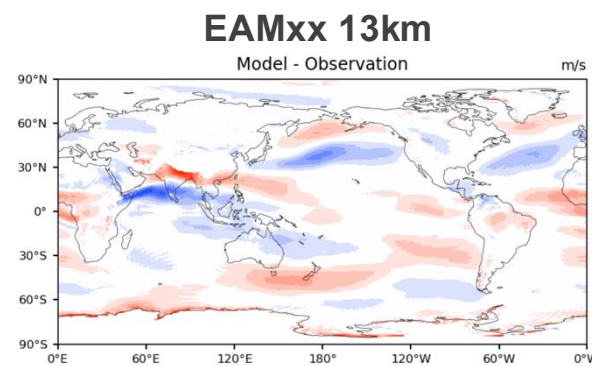
- Reasonable skill in radiation despite 20 years used for tuning

- Improvements in circulation

## Shortwave cloud forcing biases



## 850hPa zonal winds

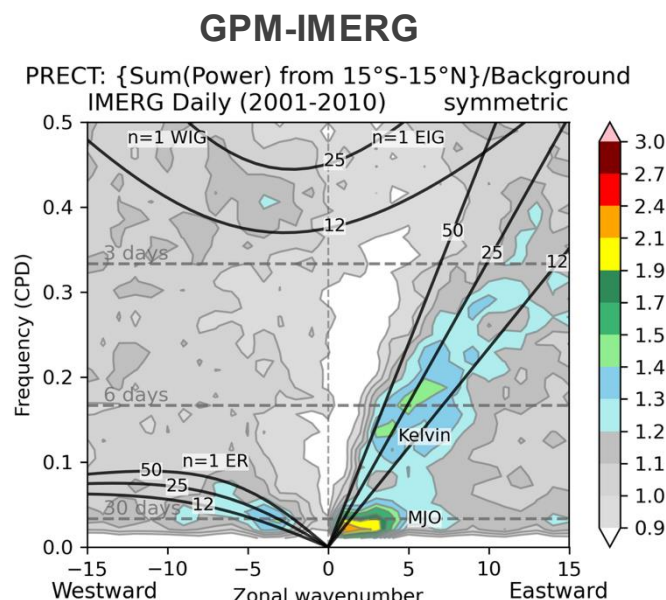
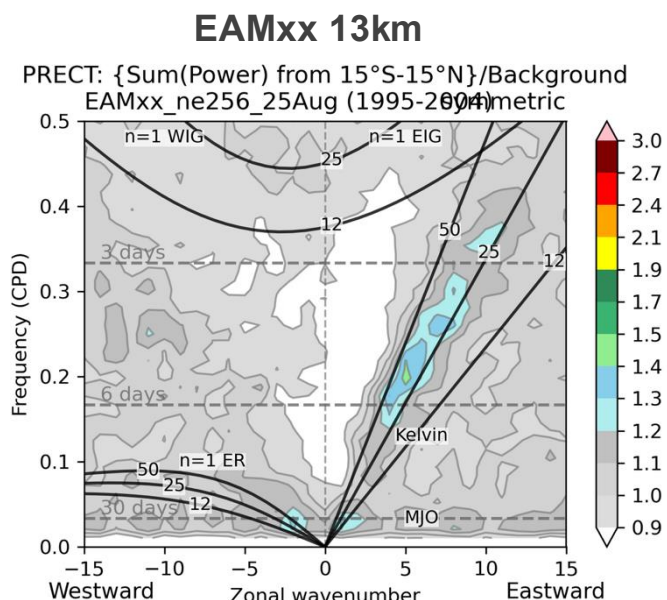




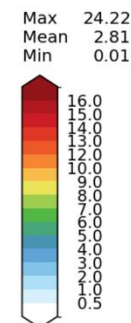
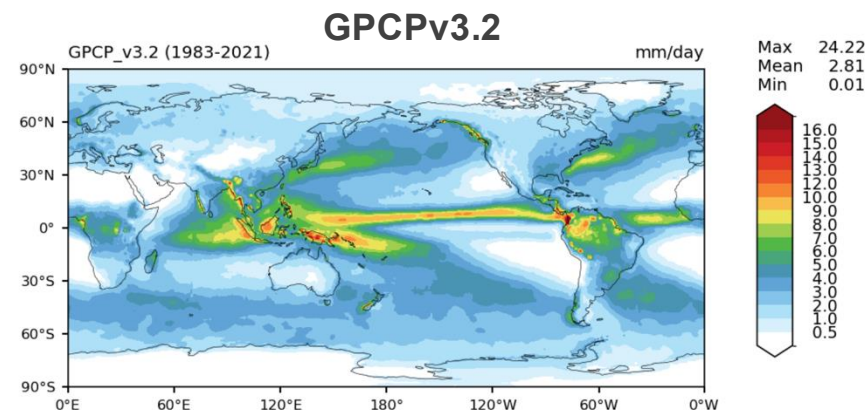
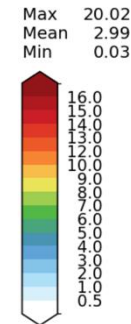
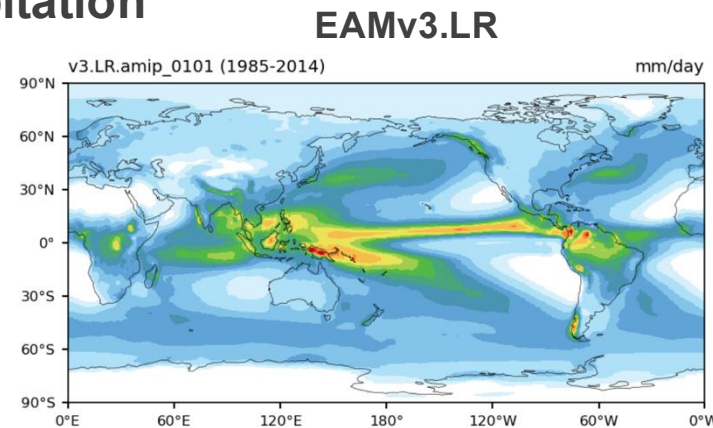
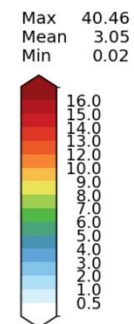
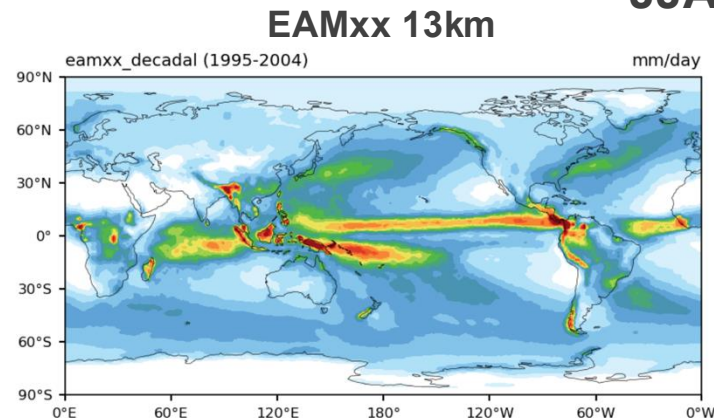
# Issues (areas for improvement) in early version

- Precipitation biases
- Weak tropical variability
- Warm land surface temperature biases

## Wheeler Kiladis Diagram



## JJA precipitation

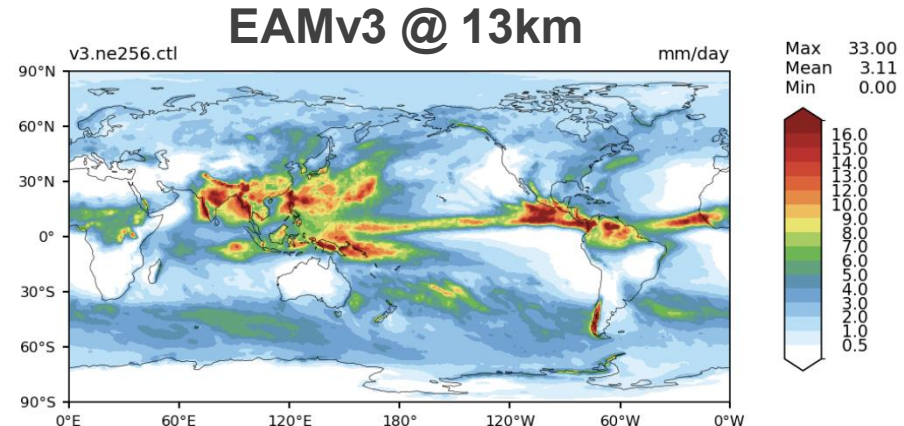
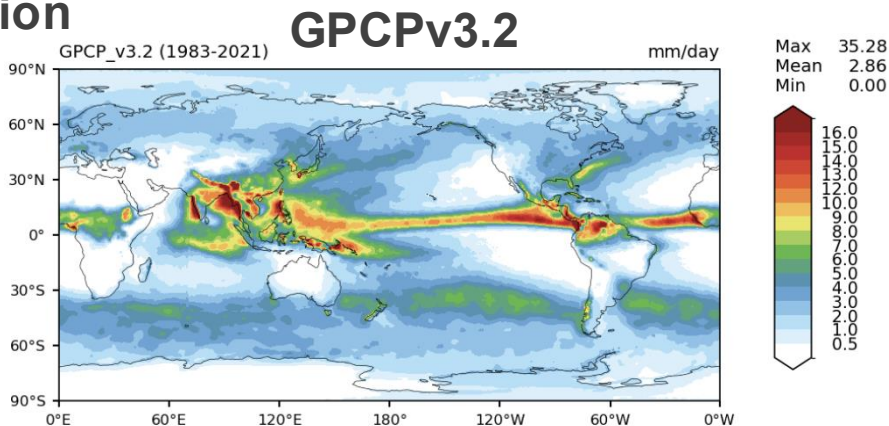
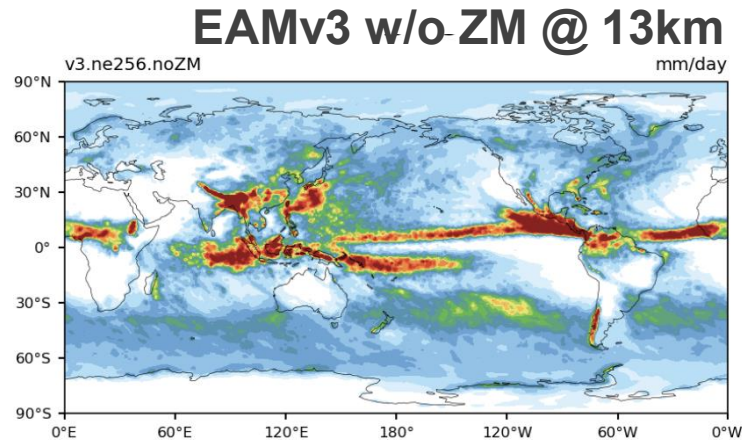
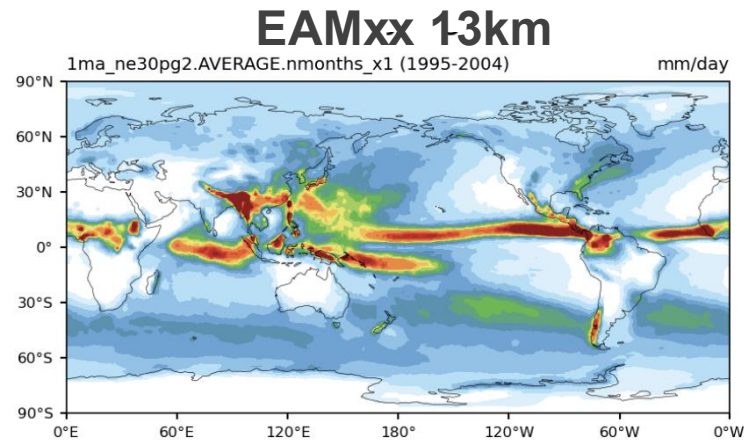




# Potential improvements with inclusion of ZM

- Improvement of precipitation biases
- Improvements to variability (not shown)
- Degrades (weakens) extreme precipitation

**JJA  
precipitation**



Figures courtesy of  
Xiaoliang Song (effort  
led by Shaocheng Xie)

# What is our plan to tune such an expensive model?

- Currently performing a 128+ member one-year ne256 PPE
- Exploring ne128 and lower resolution for tuning (Geoffroy and Saint Martin, 2025) and PPEs
- Testing process fidelity of globally tuned configurations in DPxx



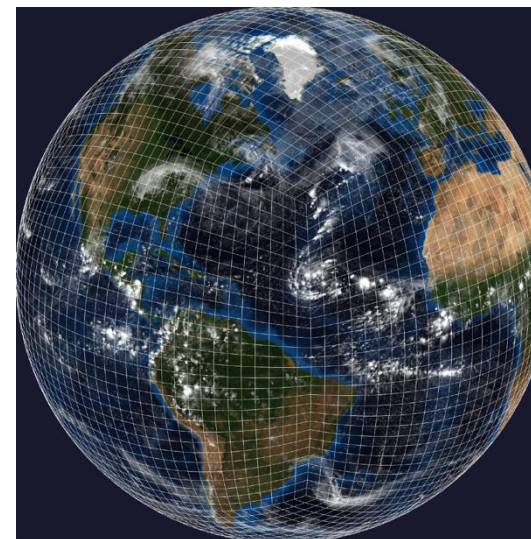
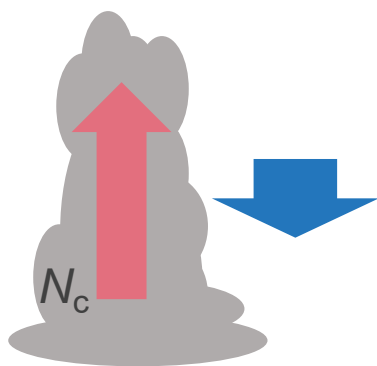
**Computational performance of EAMxx  
13km on Perlmutter**

PM-GPU node count	SYPD
32	0.65
64	1.16
128	2.14
256	3.78

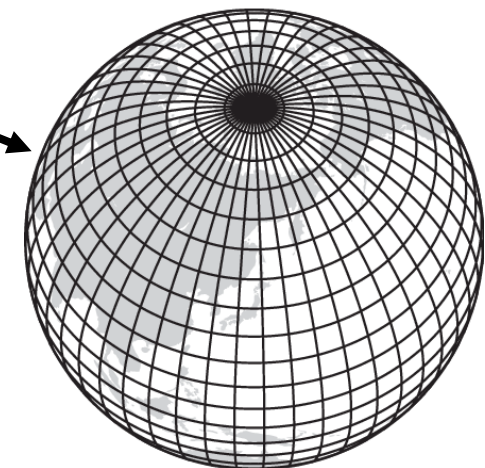


# What other capabilities will EAMxx have?

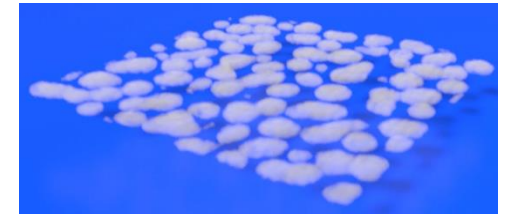
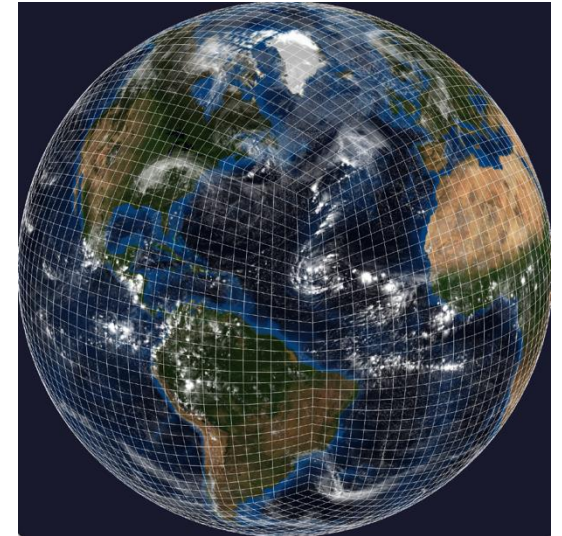
- Online remapping of outputs (to sparse or coarser grids)
- Conditional outputs and inline calculation of diagnostics (e.g., in-cloud variables, convective mass flux, convective transport)



LATITUDE-LONGITUDE GRID



- E3SMv4 Atmosphere Model will be EAMxx 13km configuration with focus on S2S and S2D prediction
- Convection at these scales continues to be an area to better understand and improve
- DPxx will play a key role in development and tuning
- New model capabilities include online remapping of output and new conditional diagnostics



**e3sm.org**