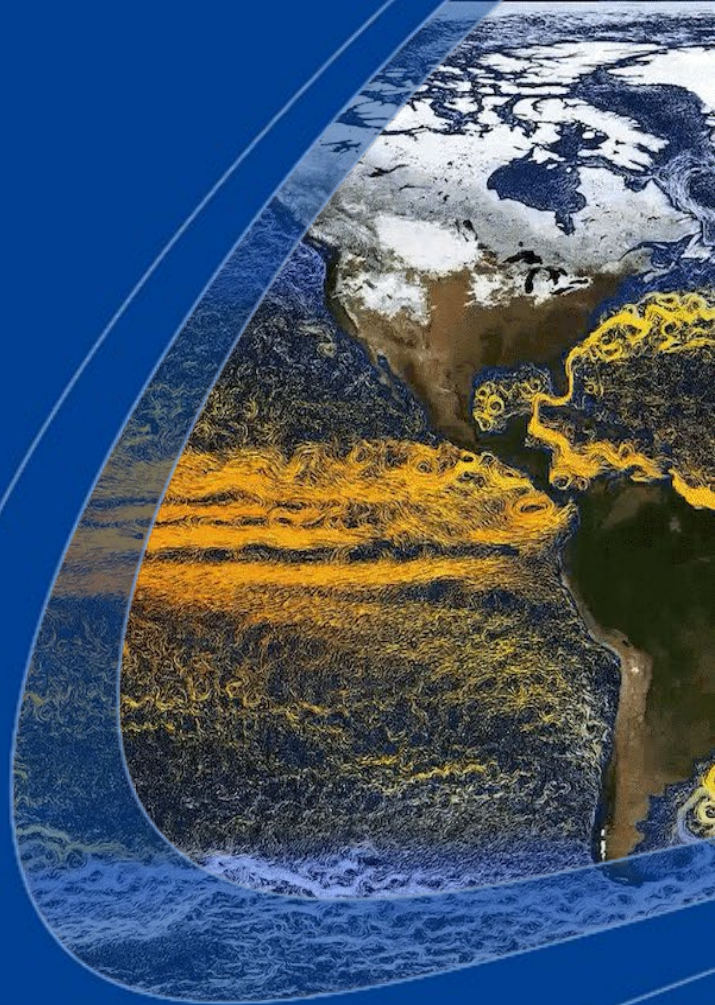




NCAR
OPERATED BY UCAR

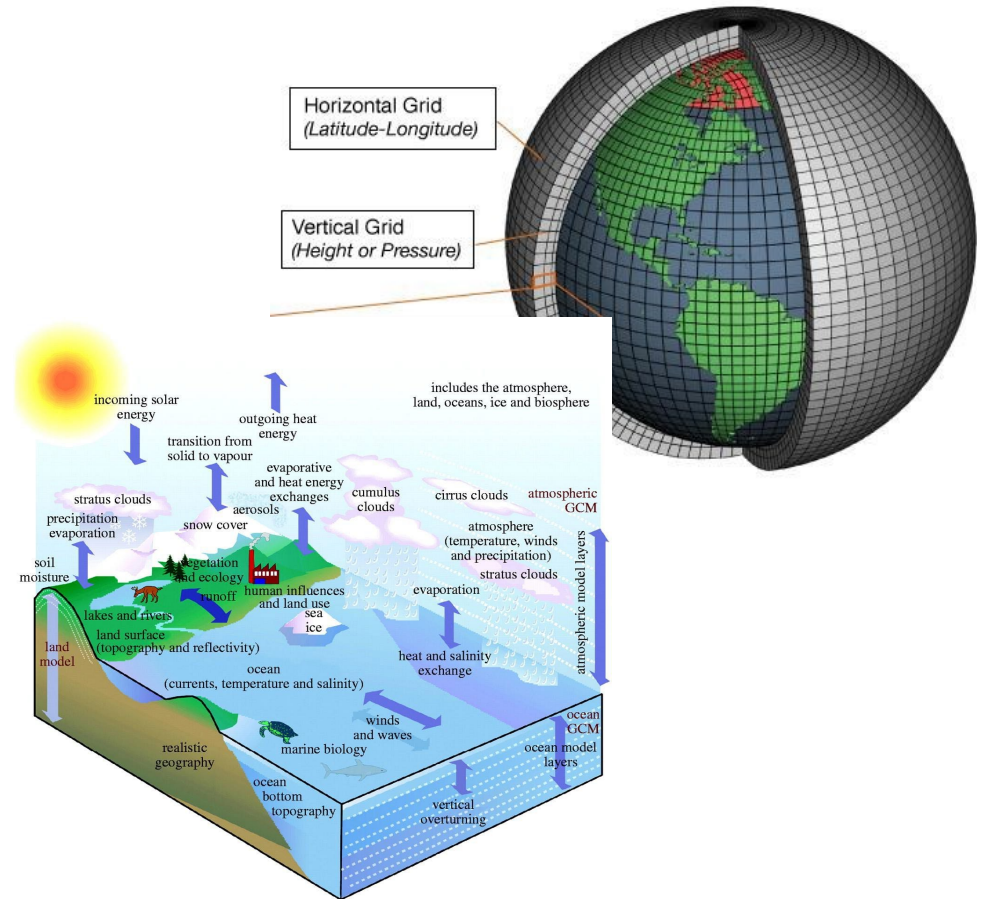
Introduction to the Community Earth System Model (CESM)

David Lawrence
CESM Chief Scientist



Global Earth System Models

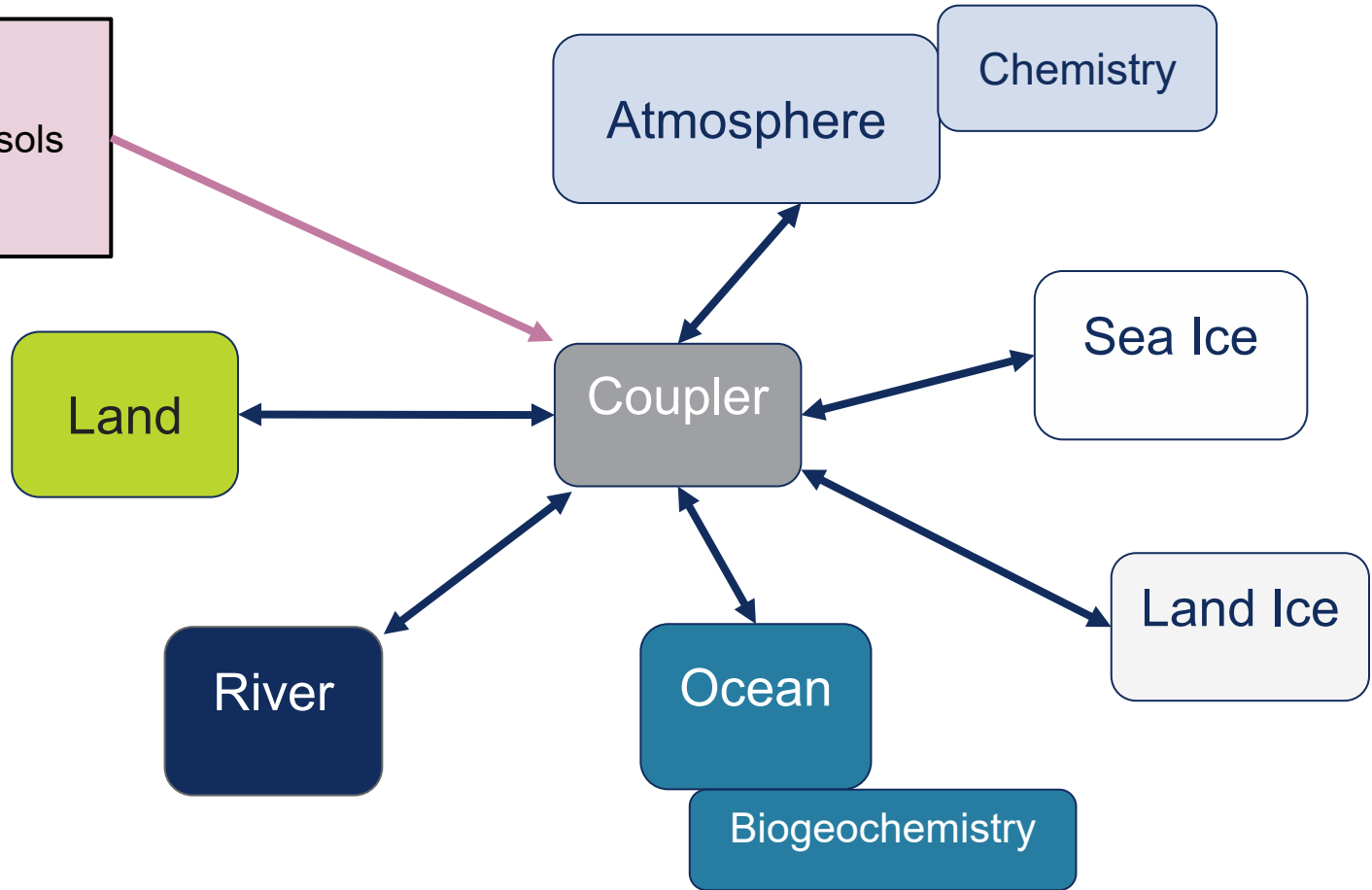
- The models use physical equations to simulate key fields and processes in the atmosphere, ocean, land, sea-ice, land-ice, ...
- Processes that remain below the grid resolution need to be parameterized
- Build on our understanding of processes from observations and highly-detailed models (e.g., process models, large eddy simulations)



Structure of a fully coupled Earth System Model

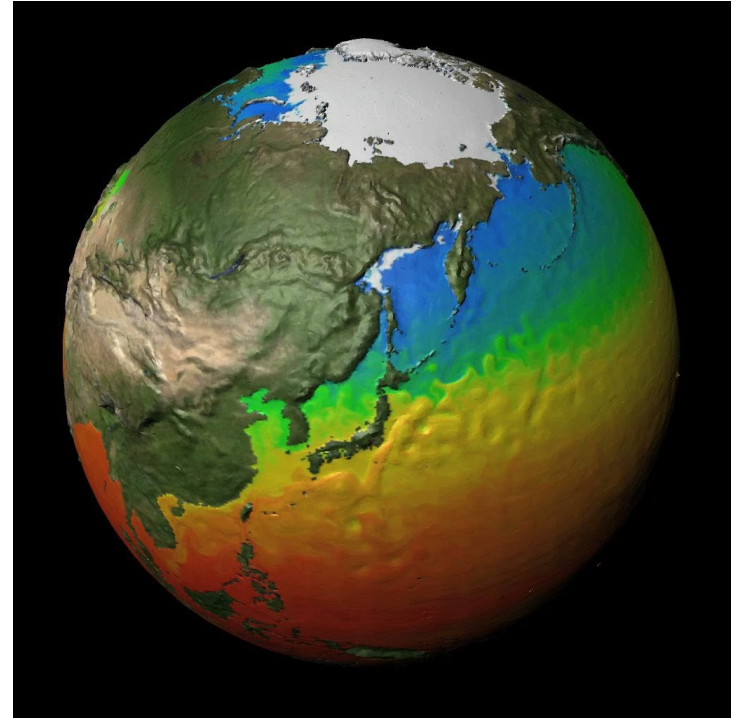
Forcings:

- Greenhouse gases
- Anthropogenic aerosols
- Volcanic eruptions
- Solar variability



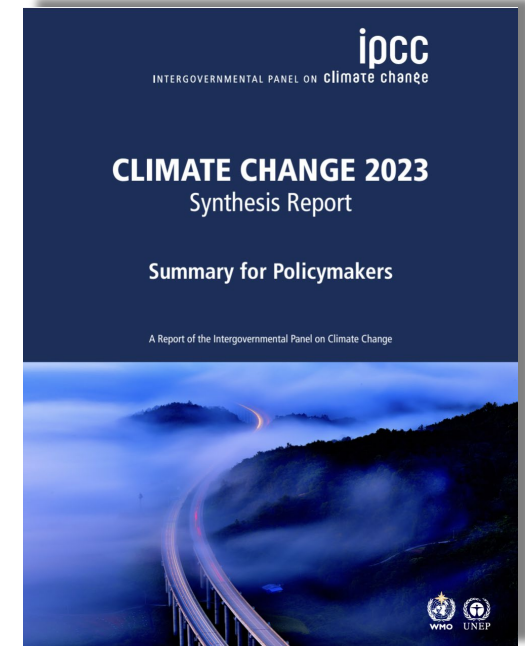
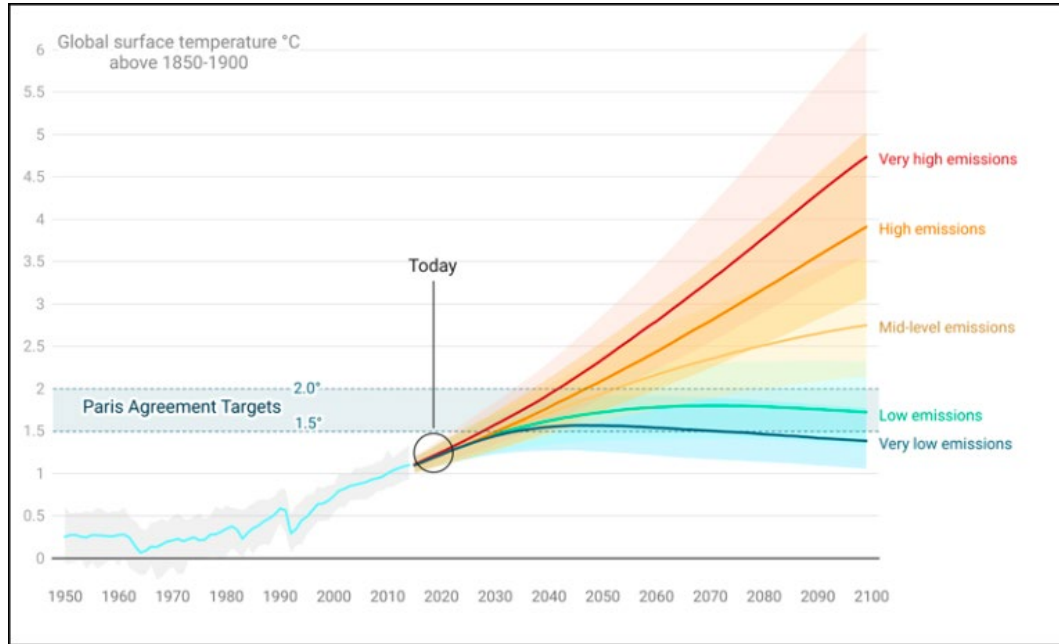
Many purposes including:

- Scientific and mechanistic understanding of past observed events and changes
- Studying recent past, present, and future (projections) climate changes and their impacts
- Understanding climate variability
- Subseasonal-to-multidecadal Earth system predictions
- Providing actionable, societally-relevant information



Small and Scheitlin

Output from Earth System Models is key basis for IPCC reports

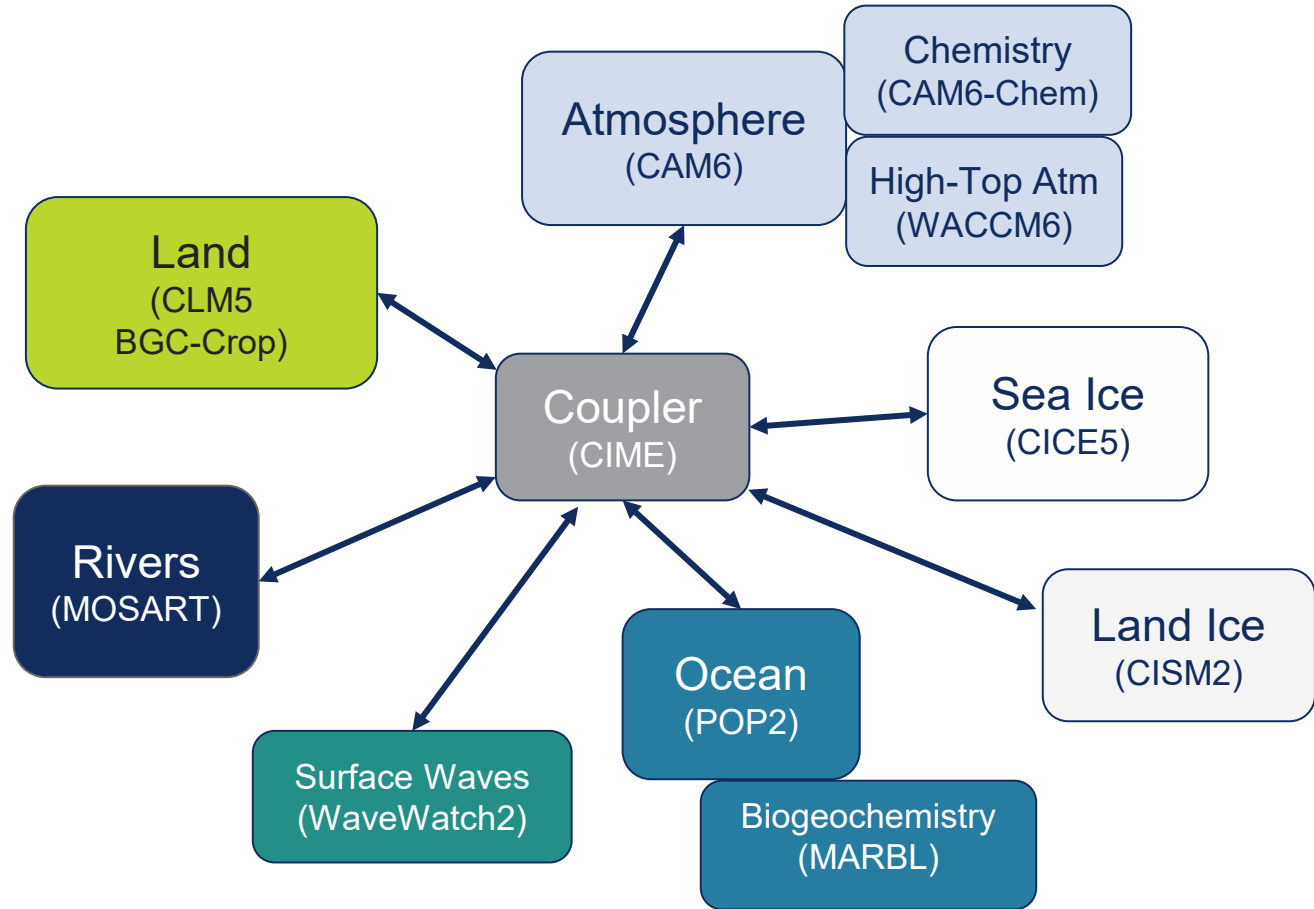


IPCC, AR6 Report

Community Earth System Model (CESM2)



Model configuration used for simulations submitted to the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6) and many other community simulations (e.g., CESM2 Large Ensemble)

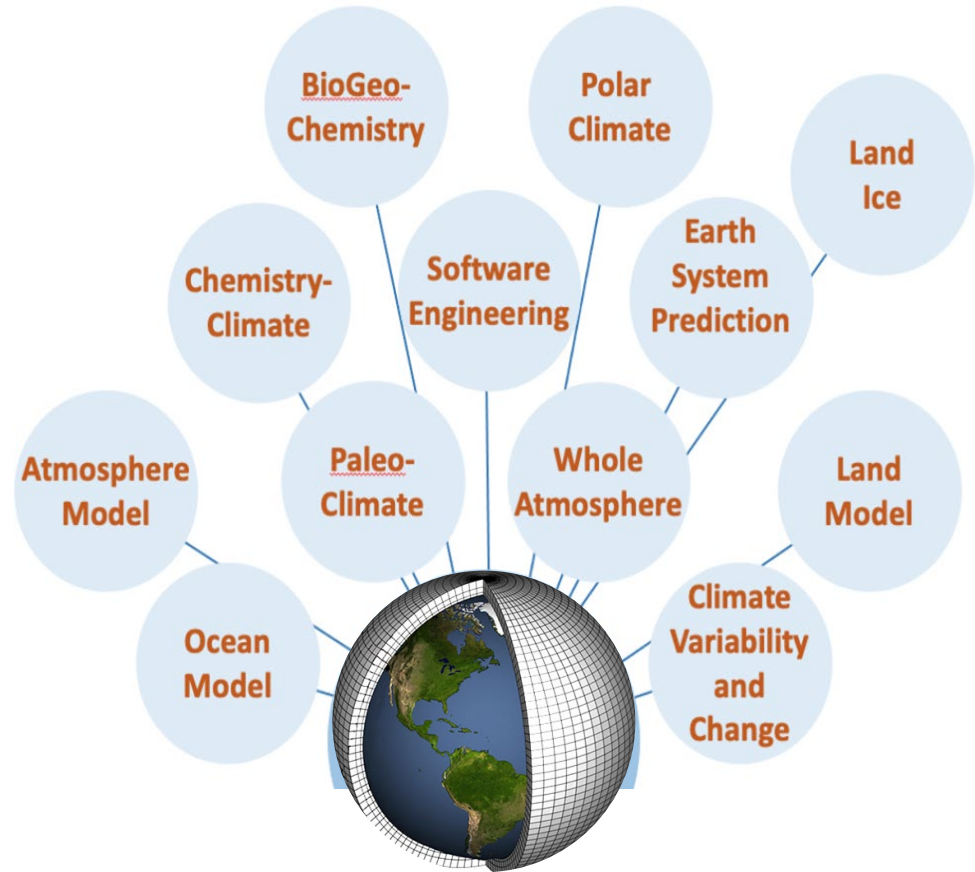


Community Earth System Model (CESM)

NCAR | CESM

Community Earth System Model

- One of world's leading models for studies of climate change and climate variability (CMIP, IPCC)
- Represents 30 years of development
- A true community model (development & support)
- Community participation through working groups (2000+ researchers)
- Widely used, e.g., 400+ talks using CESM at AGU 2024
- 4.5 million lines of Fortran (!) code, >1000 geophysical variables



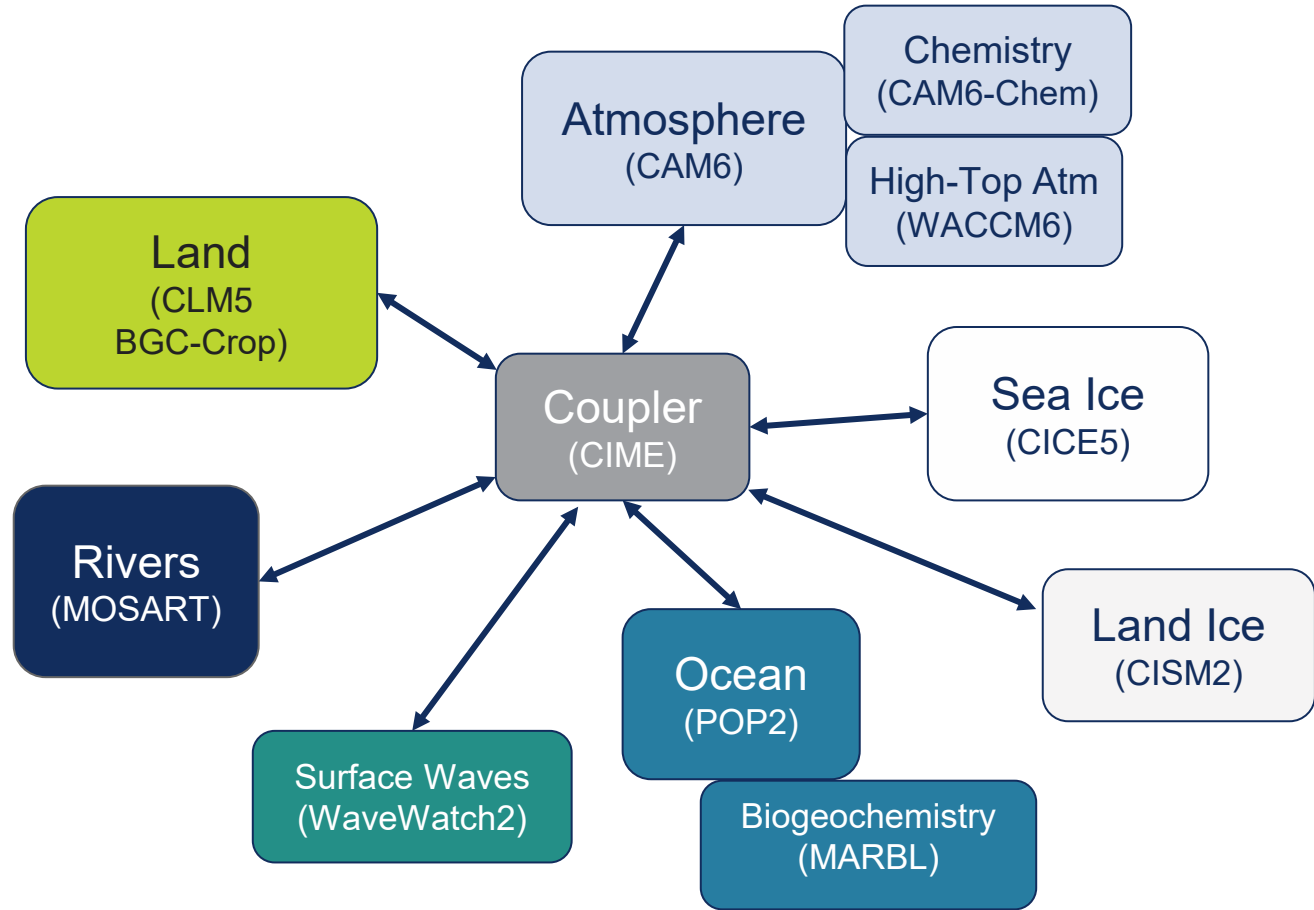
CESM is a virtual laboratory for the research community

Virtual laboratory to study

- Earth system variability and change
- Air quality
- Biogeochemical cycles
- Solar functioning and space weather
- Process understanding
- Land-atmosphere and ocean-atmosphere interactions
- Ice sheet- climate interactions
- Hydrology and ecology
- Earth system predictability
- Weather from local to global scales
- ...



CESM supports a range of climate science research through a single model code base

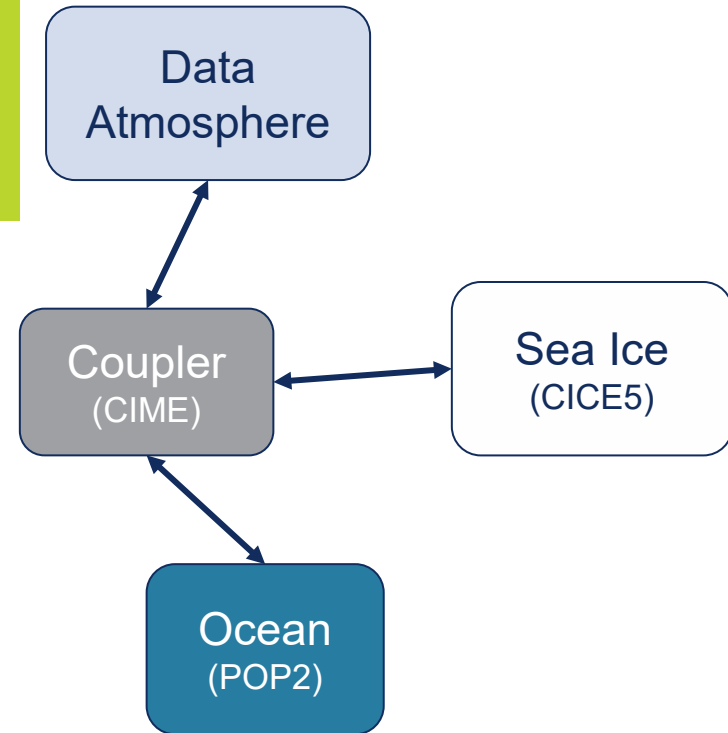


CESM supports a range of climate science research through a single model code base



For example, you can turn on and turn off different components and replace them with a Data model

T, P, Solar Radiation,
Longwave Radiation,
Humidity, Wind, CO₂,
etc. from observations
(reanalysis)

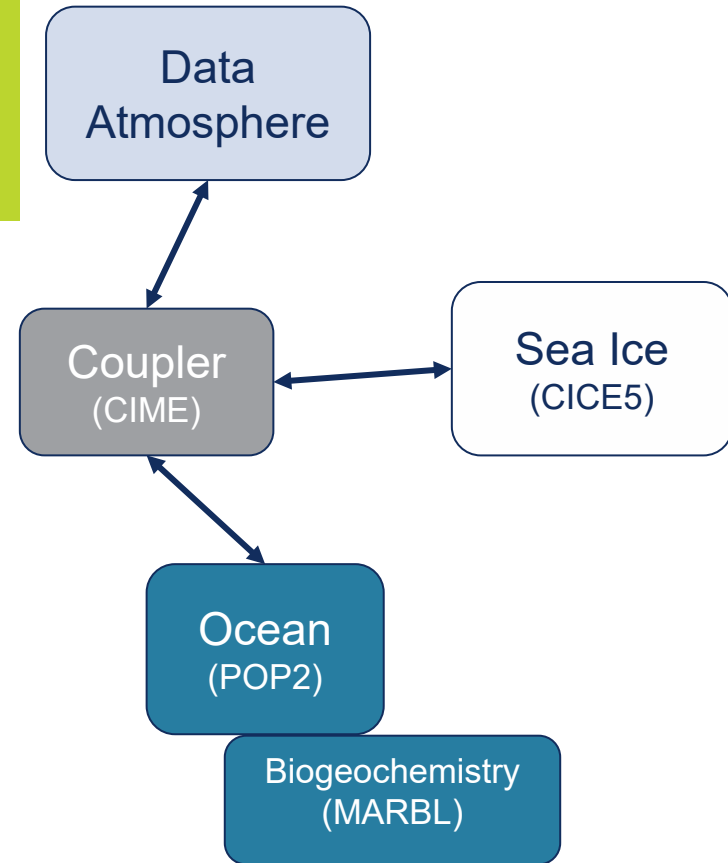


CESM supports a range of climate science research through a single model code base



For example, you can turn on and turn off different components and replace them with a Data model

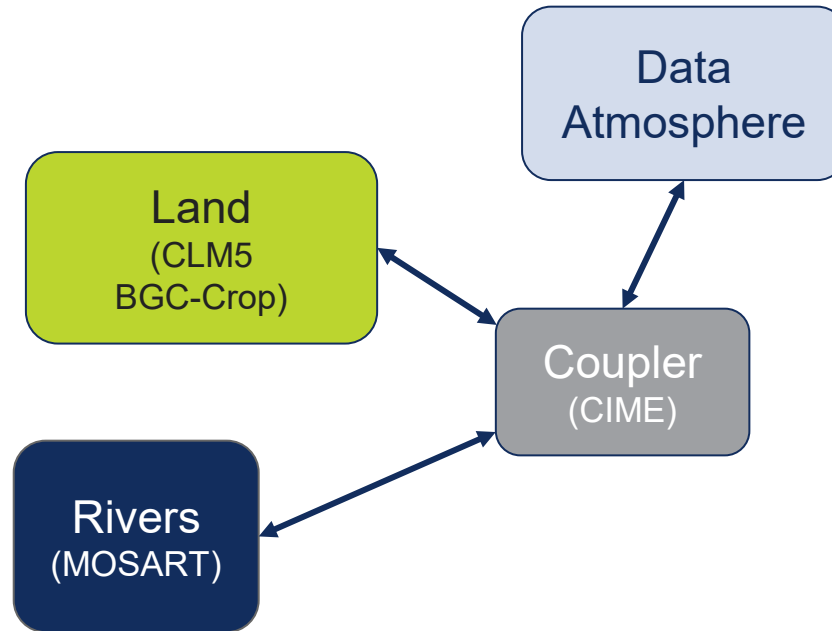
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CESM supports a range of climate science research through a single model code base



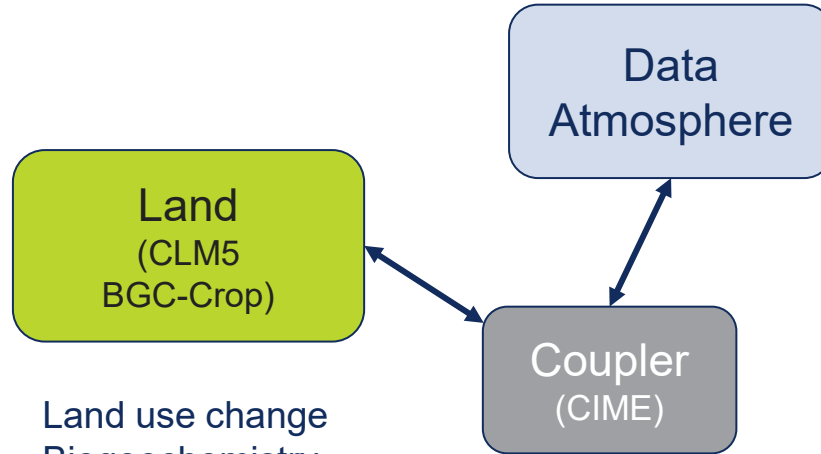
For example, you can turn on and turn off different components and replace them with a Data model



CESM supports a range of climate science research through a single model code base

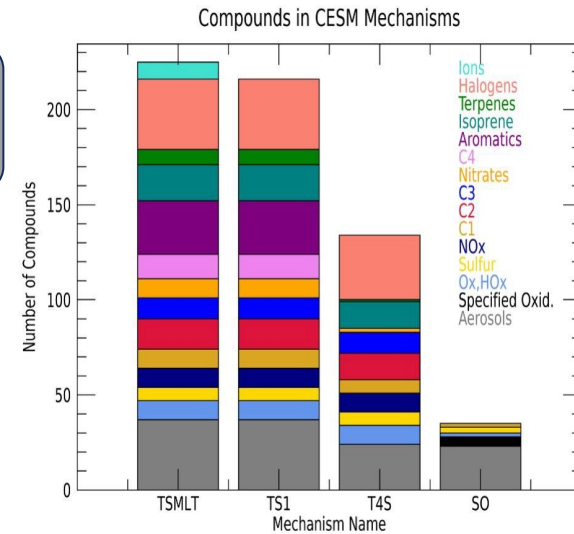
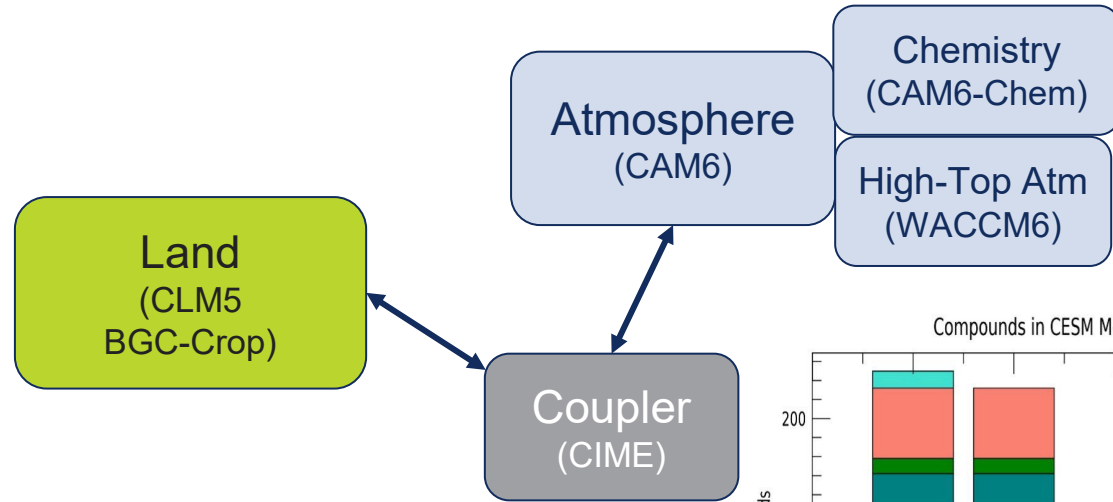


And, within each component model, there are many choices you can make about parameterizations, complexity levels, etc.



- Land use change
- Biogeochemistry
- Crops
- Prescribed vegetation
- Ozone damage
- Methane emissions
- # soil layers
- No anthro
- ...

CESM supports a range of Earth system science research through a single model code base



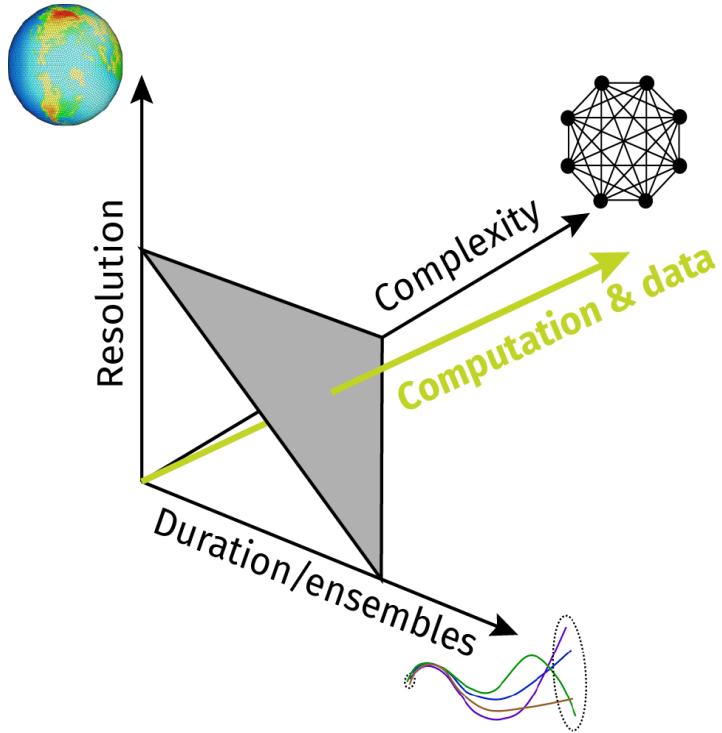
Earth System models and data can be a tool in your research toolbox

- **This week, you'll learn about**
 - the component models within CESM and the science behind them
 - how to setup, run, and make simple modifications to CESM
 - some ways that CESM is being used to address broad range of science questions
- **But, that's just the beginning ...**
 - learning how to usefully apply ESMs and ESM data to answer research questions never ends
 - advice: be creative, acknowledge that there will be missteps, have fun!

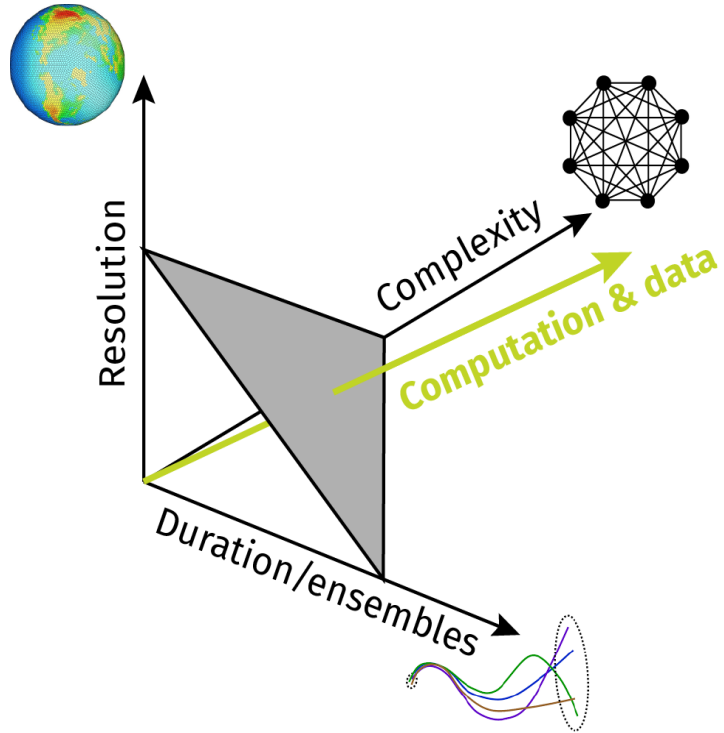
Earth System Modelling is
hard!



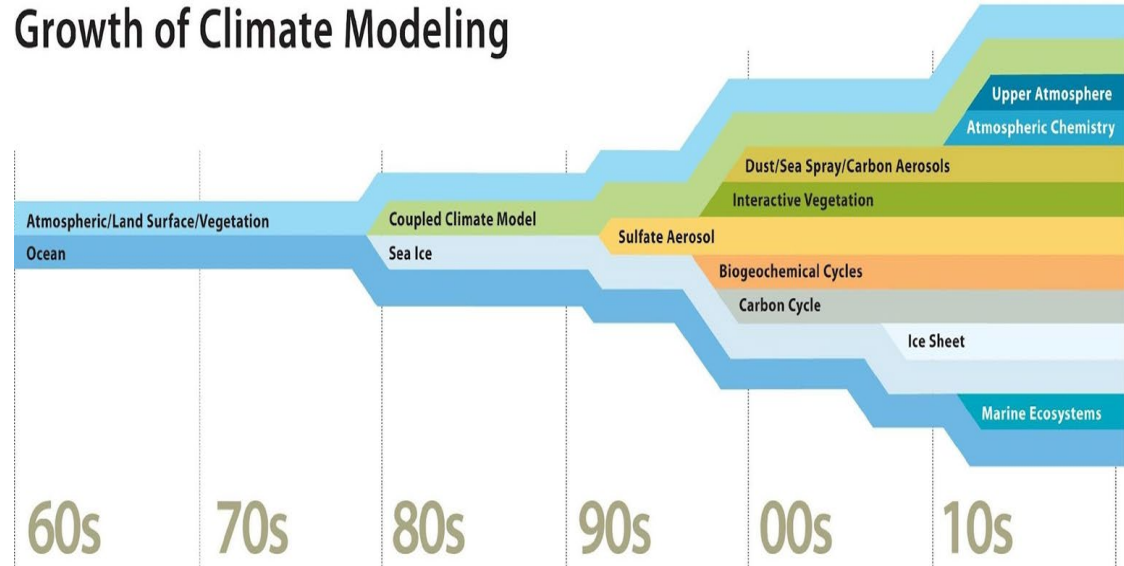
Different research questions require different considerations



Different research questions require different considerations

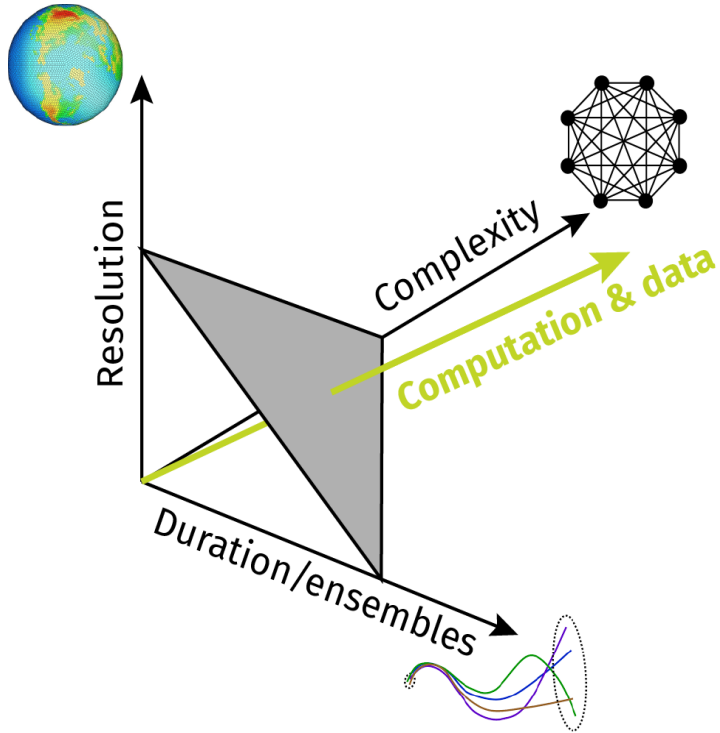


Growth of Climate Modeling



Complexity

Different research questions require different considerations



Large ensembles
climate change uncertainty

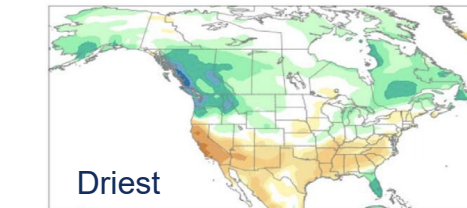
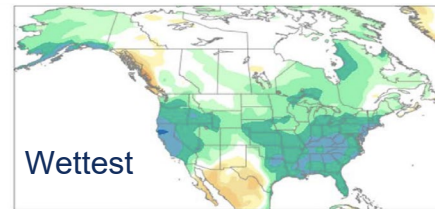
Internal

vs

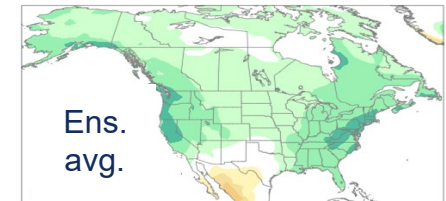
Forced



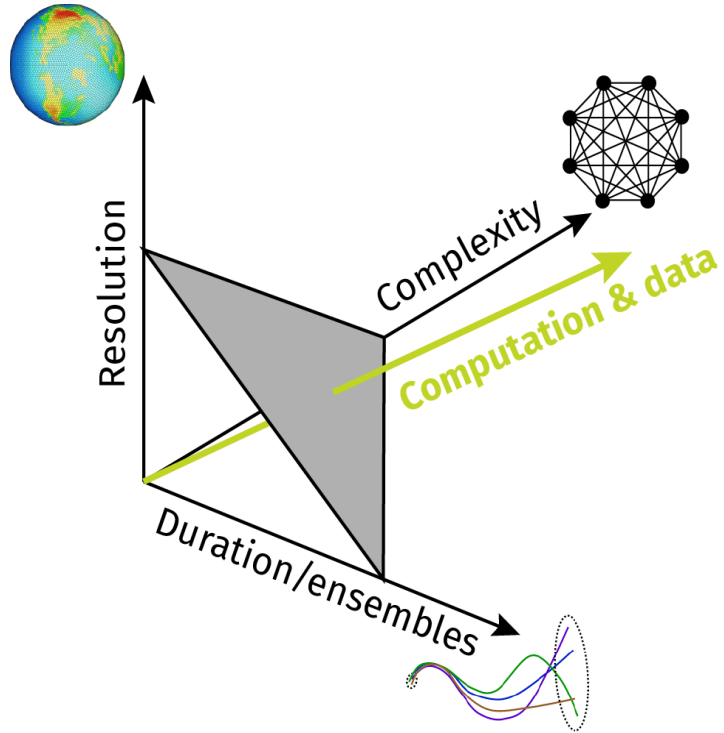
+CO₂



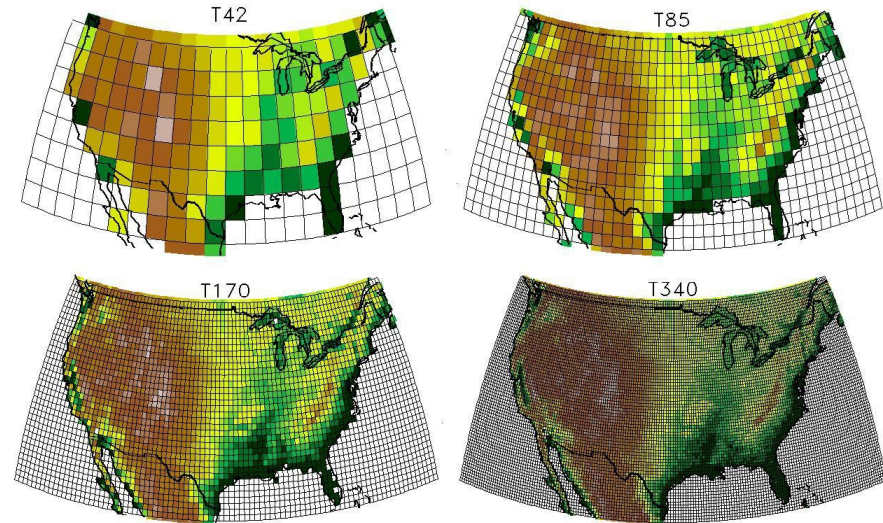
Winter Precipitation Trend
(2010-2060)



Different research questions require different considerations



Resolution



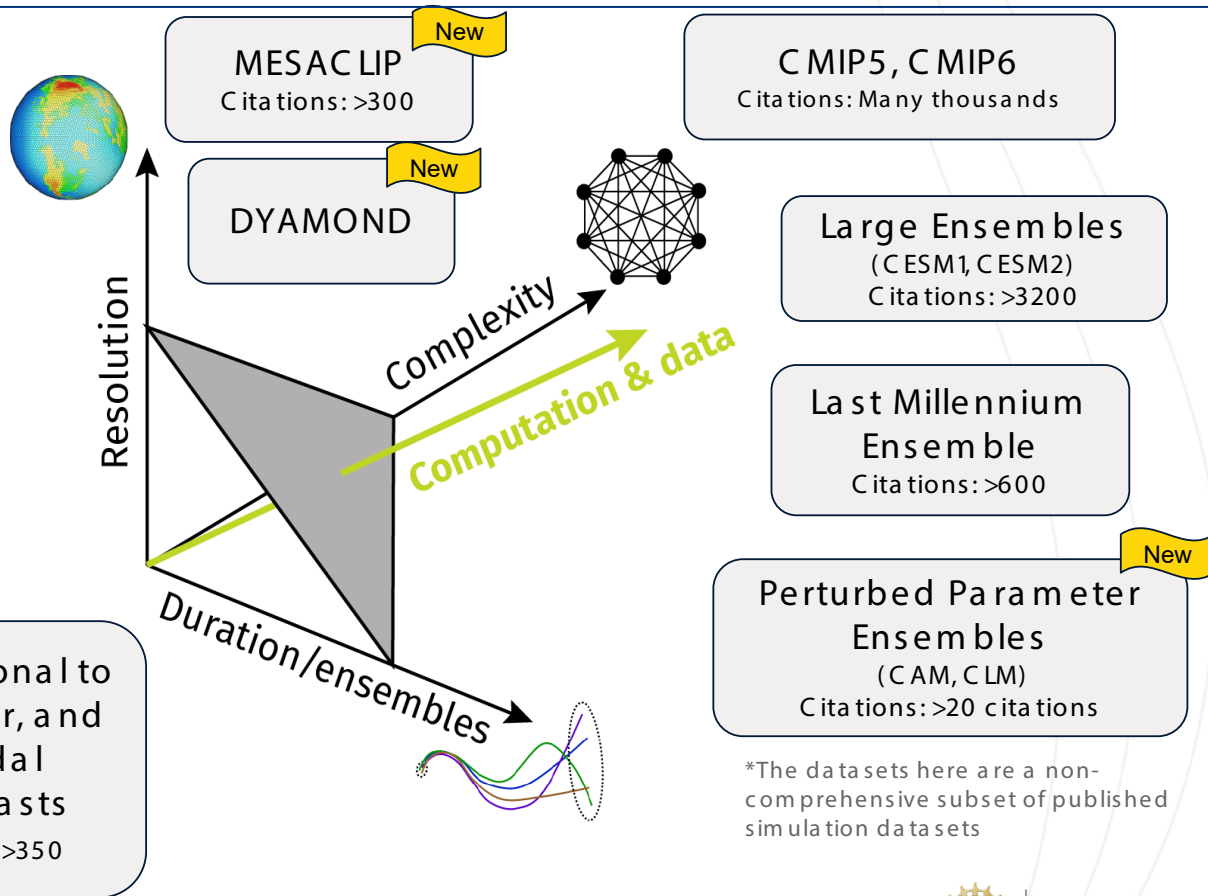
Providing Data for the Community, Including for AI Training



CESM Simulation Data
20+ PBs
1000's of geophysical
variables at hourly, daily,
monthly timescales



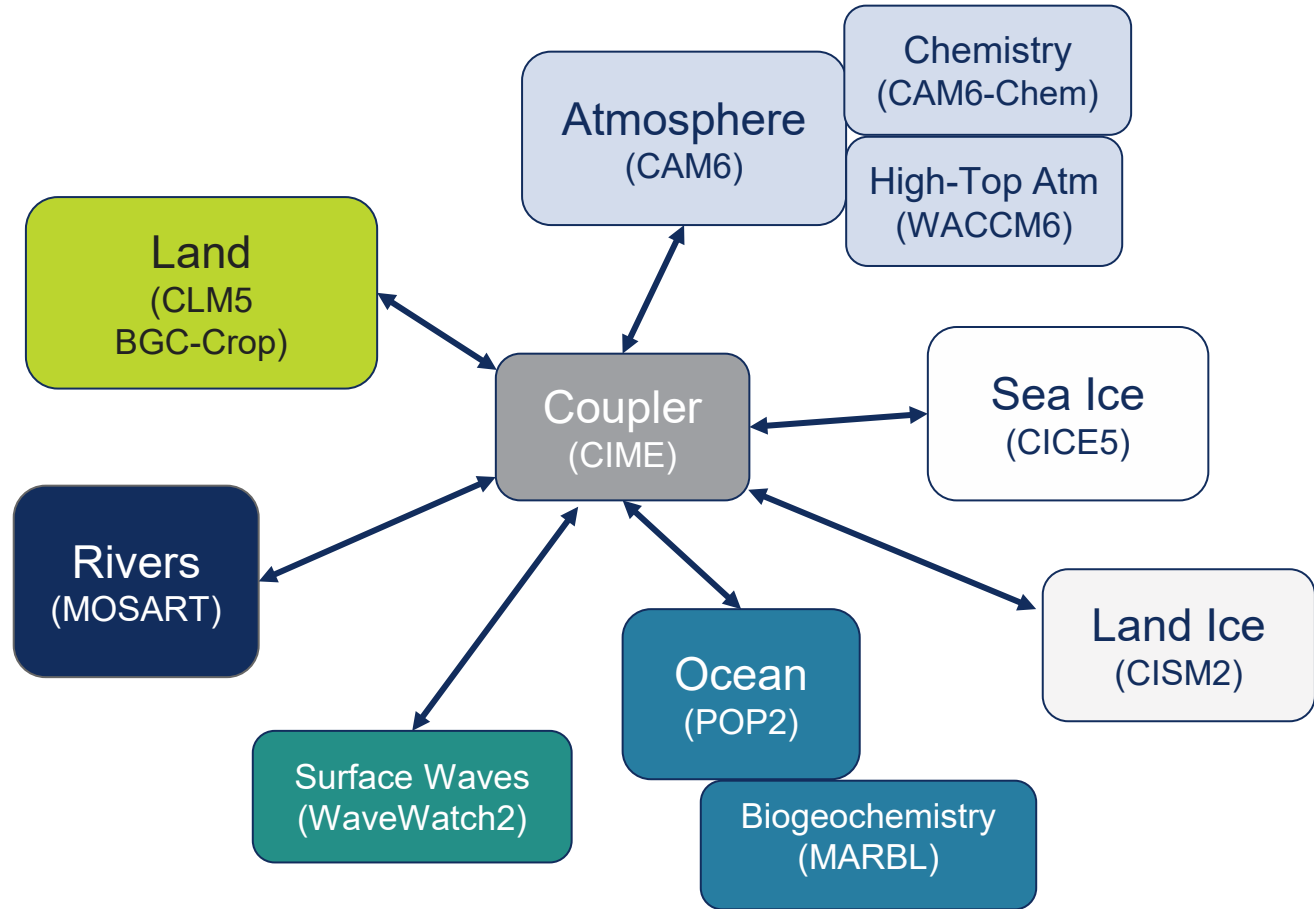
**S2S, Seasonal to
Multi-Year, and
Decadal
reforecasts**
Citations: >350



Community Earth System Model (CESM2)



Model configuration used for simulations submitted to the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6) and many other community simulations (e.g., CESM2 Large Ensemble)

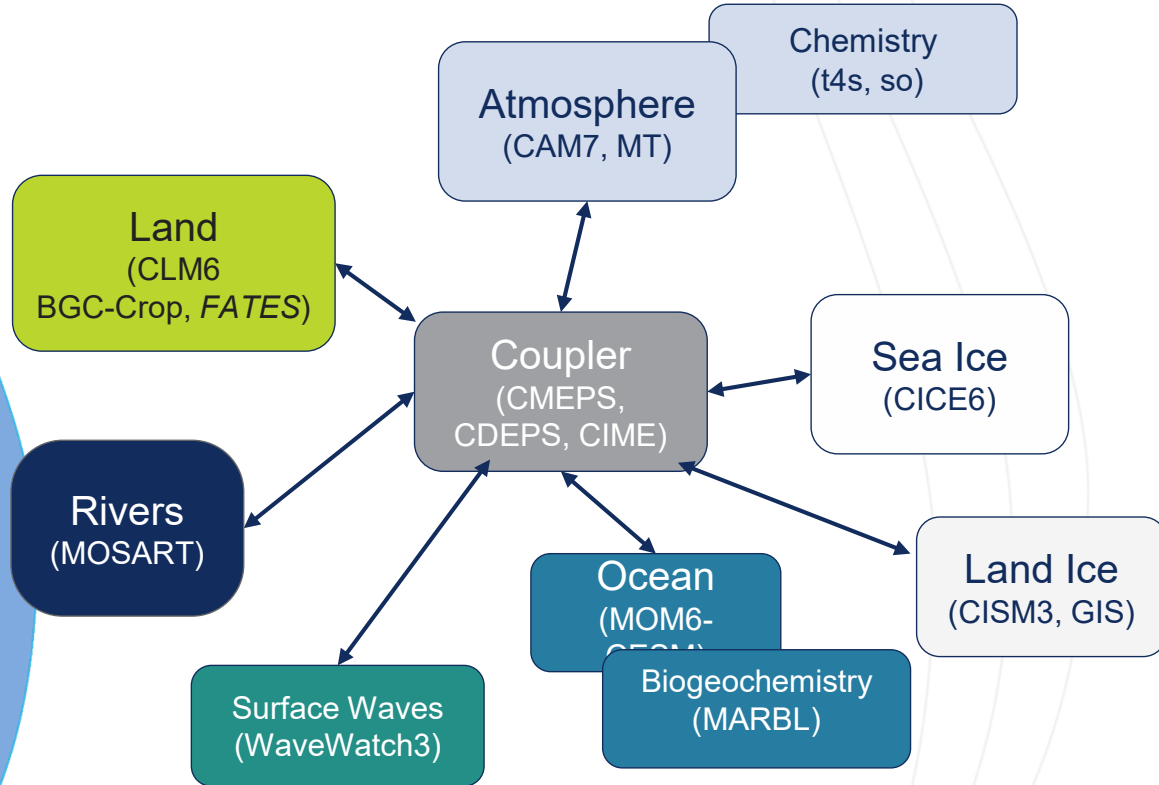


Community Earth System Model (CESM3)



Major upgrades to CESM2

- Emissions-driven capabilities
- Interactive Greenland Ice Sheet
- New Ocean and Wave models
- New atmosphere dy-core plus MPAS option
- Select new physics across component models



Full list of changes at cesm.ucar.edu

Selected updates for CESM3

Atmosphere: SE dycore, enhanced vertical resolution and raised model top, updated CLUBB, PUMAS microphysics, RRTMGP, convective gustiness,

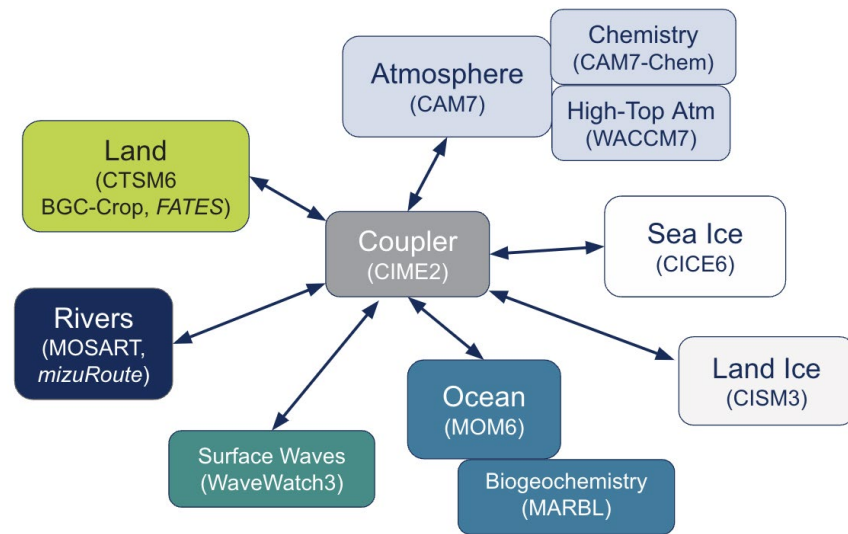
Ocean: MOM6, hybrid coordinate, variable sea level, tracer budgets within the Lab Sea, stochastic GME, isopycnal diffusion (Redi), ...

Sea-ice: advanced snow physics, grounded sea ice, and floe size distribution / wave interaction, ...

Land: updated high-res surface datasets, biomass heat storage, improved crops (planting calendars, tillage, bioenergy crop types), parameter estimation, hillslopes, ...

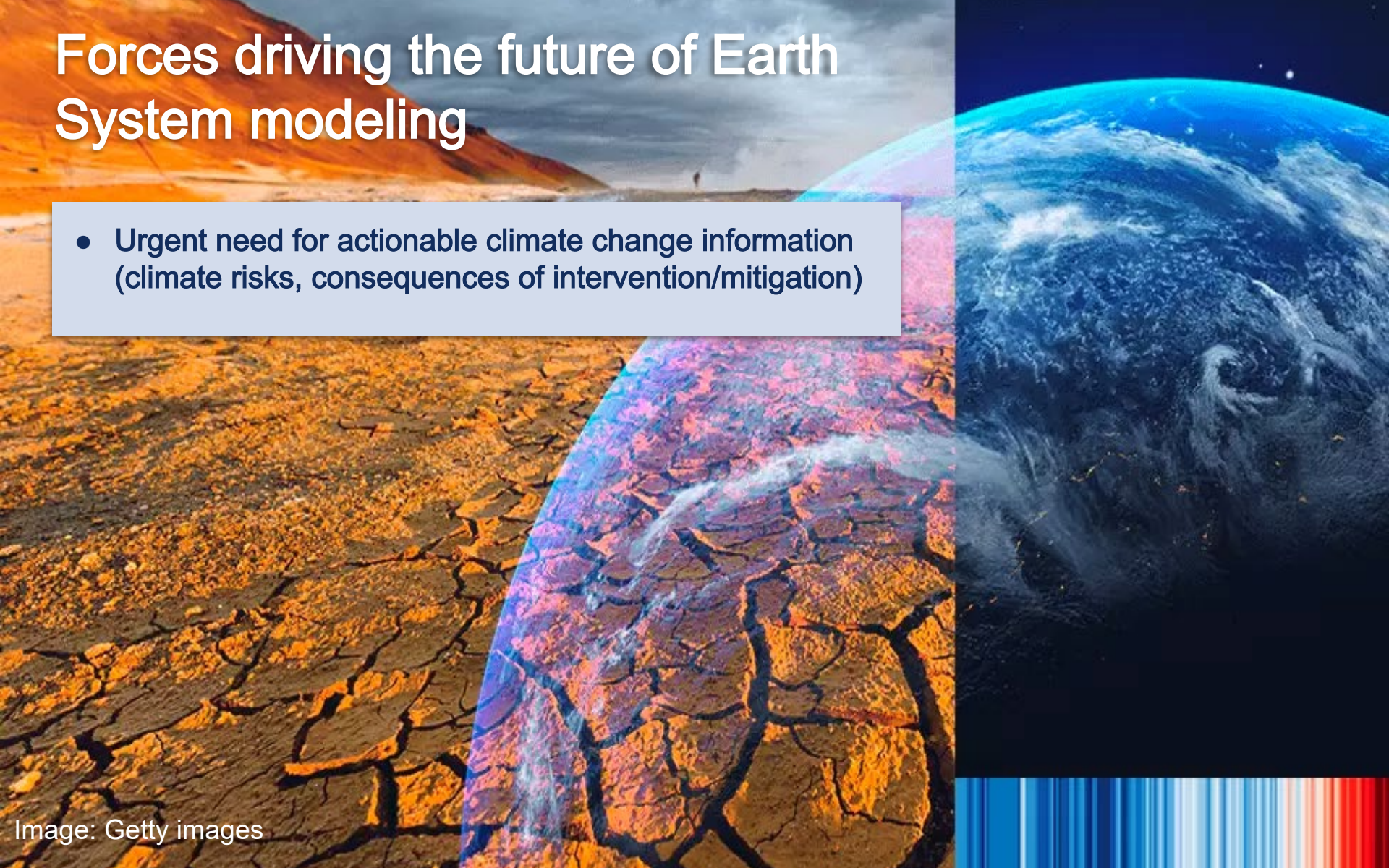
Land-ice: Dual polar ice sheet capability, ice-ocean interactions, basal sliding and calving schemes

Chemistry: Tropospheric UV radiation, new dust emissions, interactive fire aerosol emissions, ...



Forces driving the future of Earth System modeling

- Urgent need for actionable climate change information (climate risks, consequences of intervention/mitigation)





Forces that are driving the future of Earth System modeling

Evolving needs

- Actionable information
 - climate change risks and impacts for humans and ecosystems





Where and when will
people and ecosystems
experience more
extreme events?





Image: Kimon Maritz

Will we have
enough
water?

Or too much
water?



Will we be able to grow or harvest enough food?

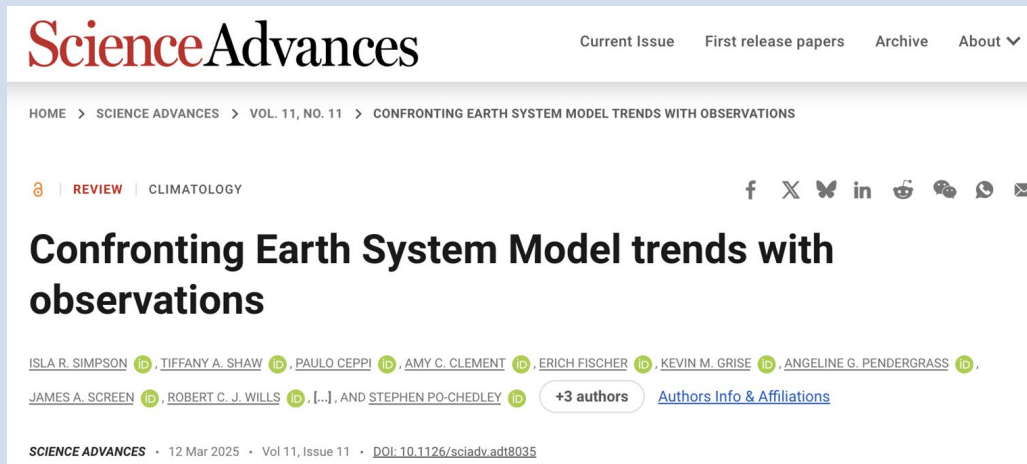
And can we produce it sustainably?



Forces that are driving the future of Earth System modeling

Evolving needs

- Actionable information
 - climate change risks and impacts for humans and ecosystems



The screenshot shows the top portion of a Science Advances article page. At the top is the journal logo 'ScienceAdvances' in red and black. To its right are navigation links: 'Current Issue', 'First release papers', 'Archive', and 'About' with a dropdown arrow. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: 'HOME > SCIENCE ADVANCES > VOL. 11, NO. 11 > CONFRONTING EARTH SYSTEM MODEL TRENDS WITH OBSERVATIONS'. The article title 'Confronting Earth System Model trends with observations' is prominently displayed in bold black text. Above the title, there is a 'REVIEW' badge in red and the word 'CLIMATOLOGY' in black. To the right of the title are social media sharing icons for Facebook, X, Twitter, LinkedIn, Reddit, and others. Below the title, the authors are listed: ISLA R. SIMPSON, TIFFANY A. SHAW, PAULO CEPPI, AMY C. CLEMENT, ERICH FISCHER, KEVIN M. GRISE, ANGELINE G. PENDERGRASS, JAMES A. SCREEN, ROBERT C. J. WILLS, and STEPHEN PO-CHEDLEY, followed by an ellipsis and 'AND'. There is a '+3 authors' button and a link to 'Authors Info & Affiliations'. At the bottom of the page, it says 'SCIENCE ADVANCES • 12 Mar 2025 • Vol 11, Issue 11 • DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adt8035'.

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HOME > SCIENCE ADVANCES > VOL. 11, NO. 11 > CONFRONTING EARTH SYSTEM MODEL TRENDS WITH OBSERVATIONS

REVIEW CLIMATOLOGY

Confronting Earth System Model trends with observations

ISLA R. SIMPSON, TIFFANY A. SHAW, PAULO CEPPI, AMY C. CLEMENT, ERICH FISCHER, KEVIN M. GRISE, ANGELINE G. PENDERGRASS, JAMES A. SCREEN, ROBERT C. J. WILLS, AND STEPHEN PO-CHEDLEY, +3 authors Authors Info & Affiliations

SCIENCE ADVANCES • 12 Mar 2025 • Vol 11, Issue 11 • DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adt8035

Forces that are driving the future of Earth System modeling

Evolving needs

- Actionable information
 - climate change risks and impacts for humans and ecosystems
 - potential and consequences of climate intervention (e.g., solar radiation management, carbon dioxide removal)



Where are we going to
put the carbon (and will
it stay there)?



Forces that are driving the future of Earth System modeling

Evolving needs

- Actionable information
 - climate change risks for humans and ecosystems
 - potential and consequences of climate intervention (e.g., solar radiation management, carbon dioxide removal)
 - understanding potential/probability for tipping points

Forces that are driving the future of Earth System modeling

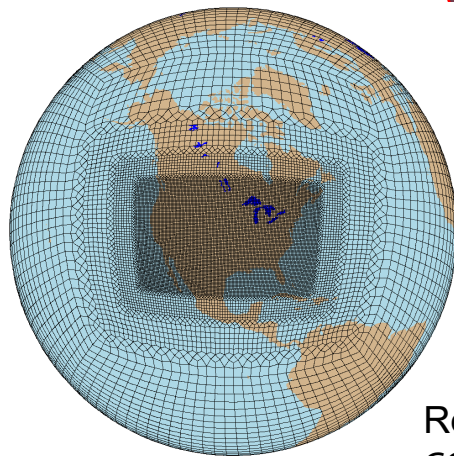
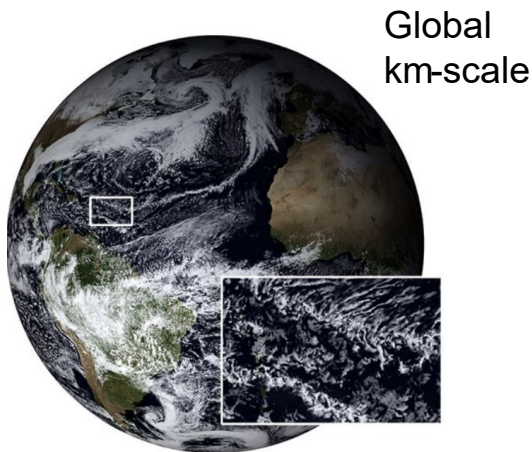
- Actionable information (climate risks, consequences of intervention/mitigation, tipping points)
- High-resolution (0.25°) and ultra high-resolution (km-scale) modeling configurations
- Machine learning, hybrid modeling, emulators
- Seamless Earth System Prediction and Predictability research across timescales, S2S → S2D → 30-yr projections
- Changing computing architectures and languages → code modernization?
- Calls for improved accessibility of ESMs and output (e.g., to global south)

These drivers present many opportunities
and challenges for the CESM activity

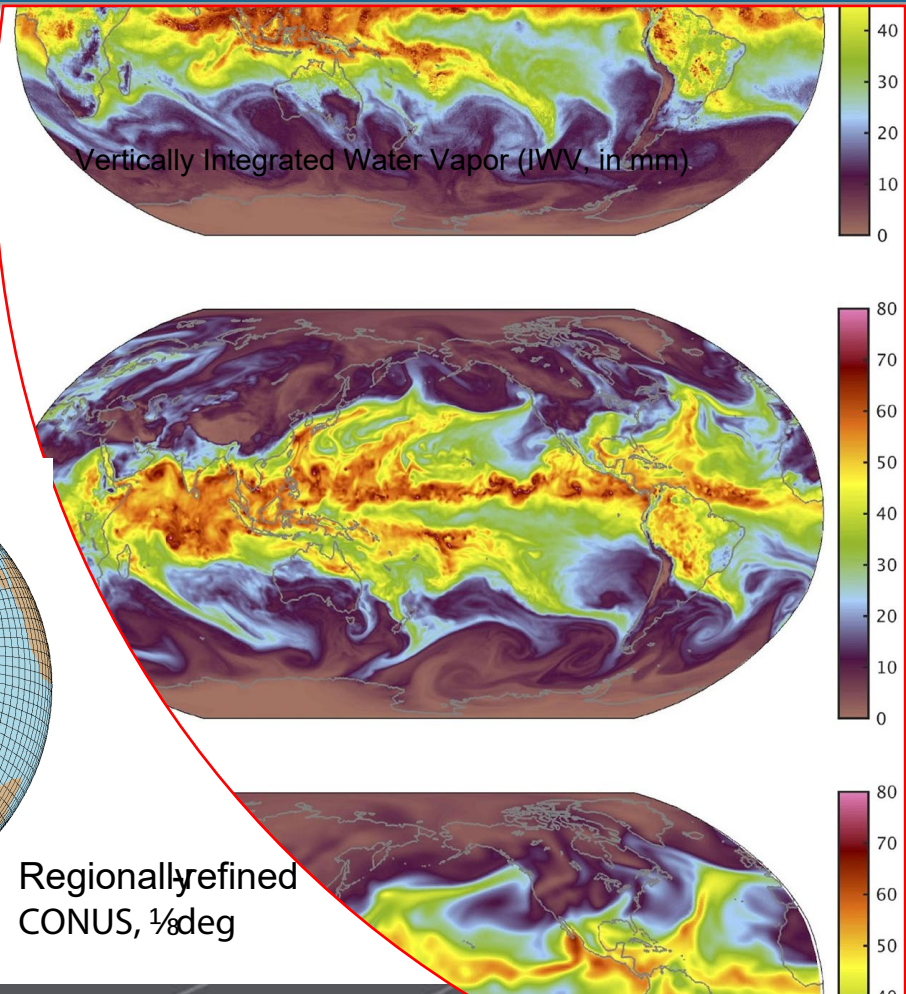


CESM high-resolution progress and plans

- CESM1.3(HR): 0.25 atm/Ind, 0.1° ocn
- Developing CESM3 HR version
- CESM EarthWorks and STORMspeed projects developing km-scale configuration
- Several regionally-refined grids available



Regionally refined
CONUS, 1/8deg

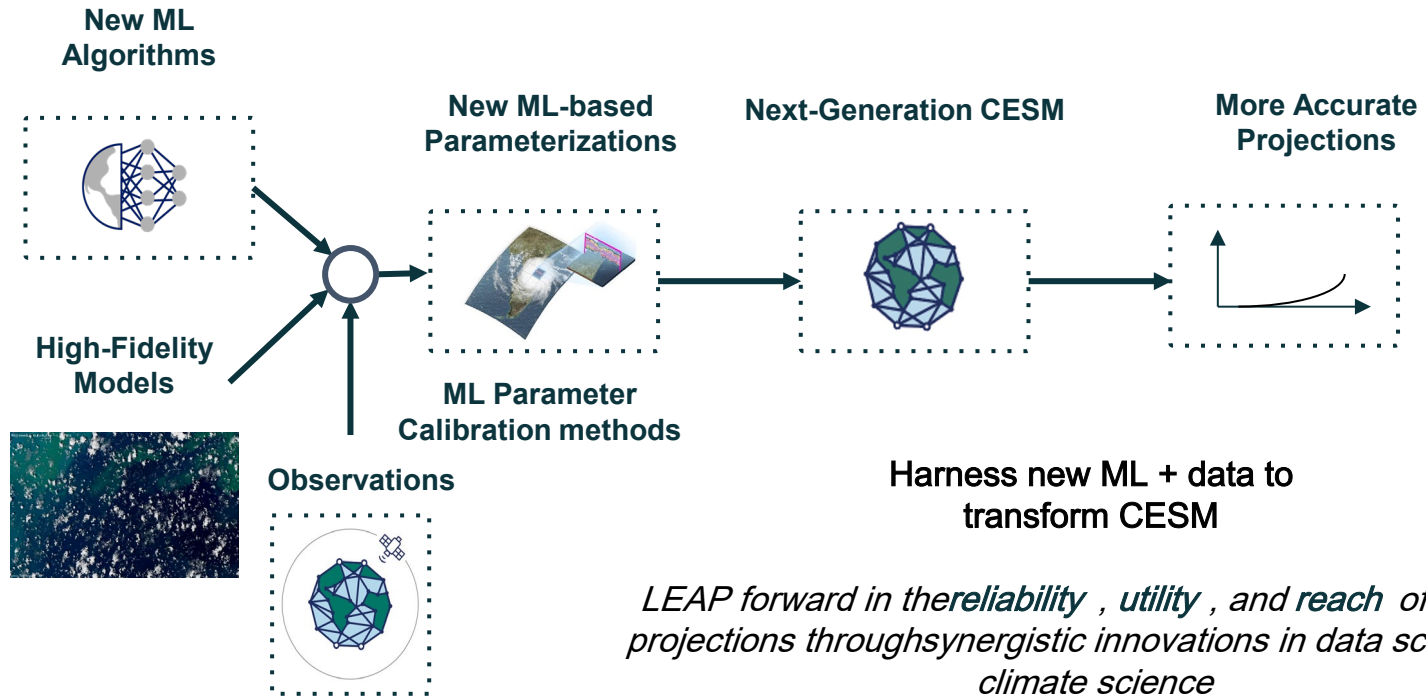


Towards a hybrid (physics + Machine Learning) version of CESM (CESM3MLe)



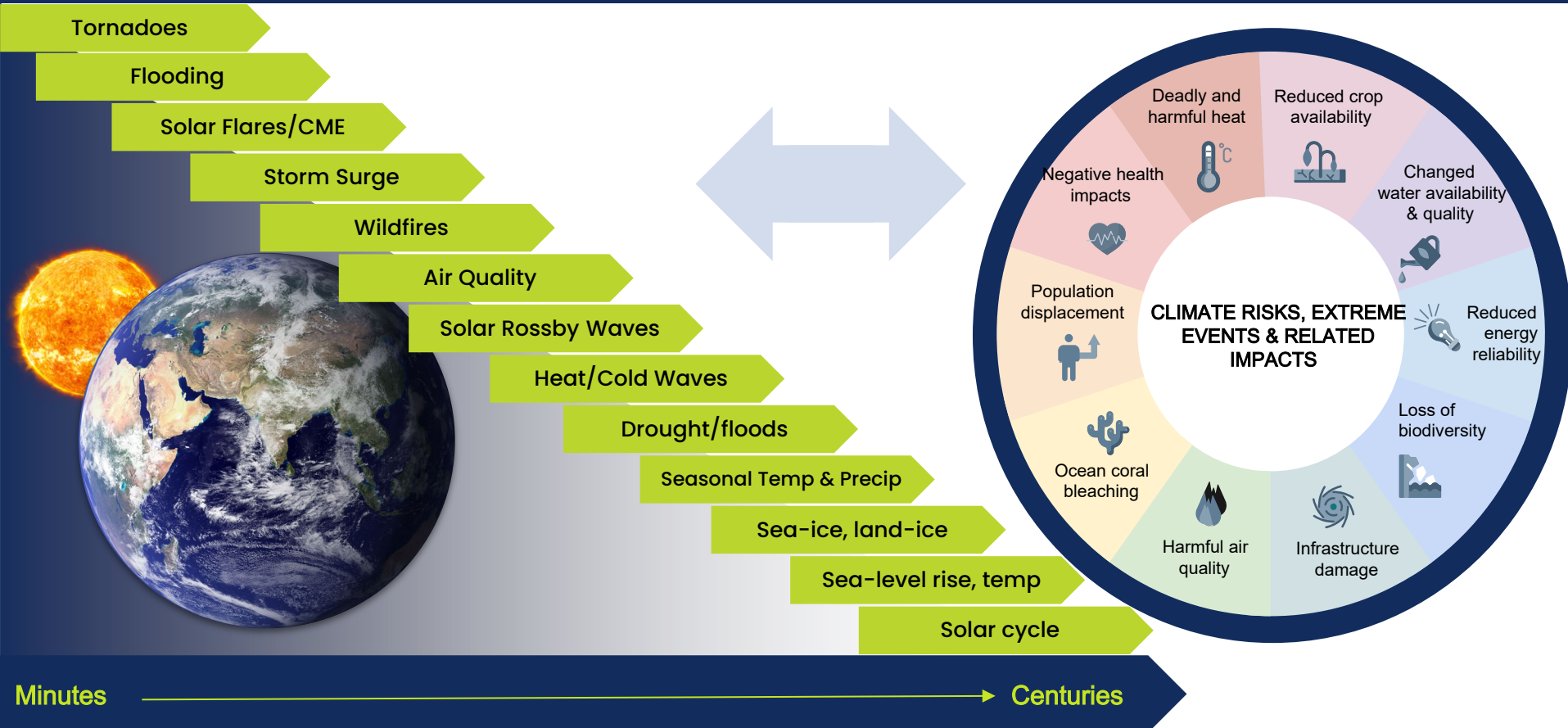
Learning the Earth with Artificial
intelligence and Physics
NSF Science and Technology Center

M²LInES
Schmidt Futures

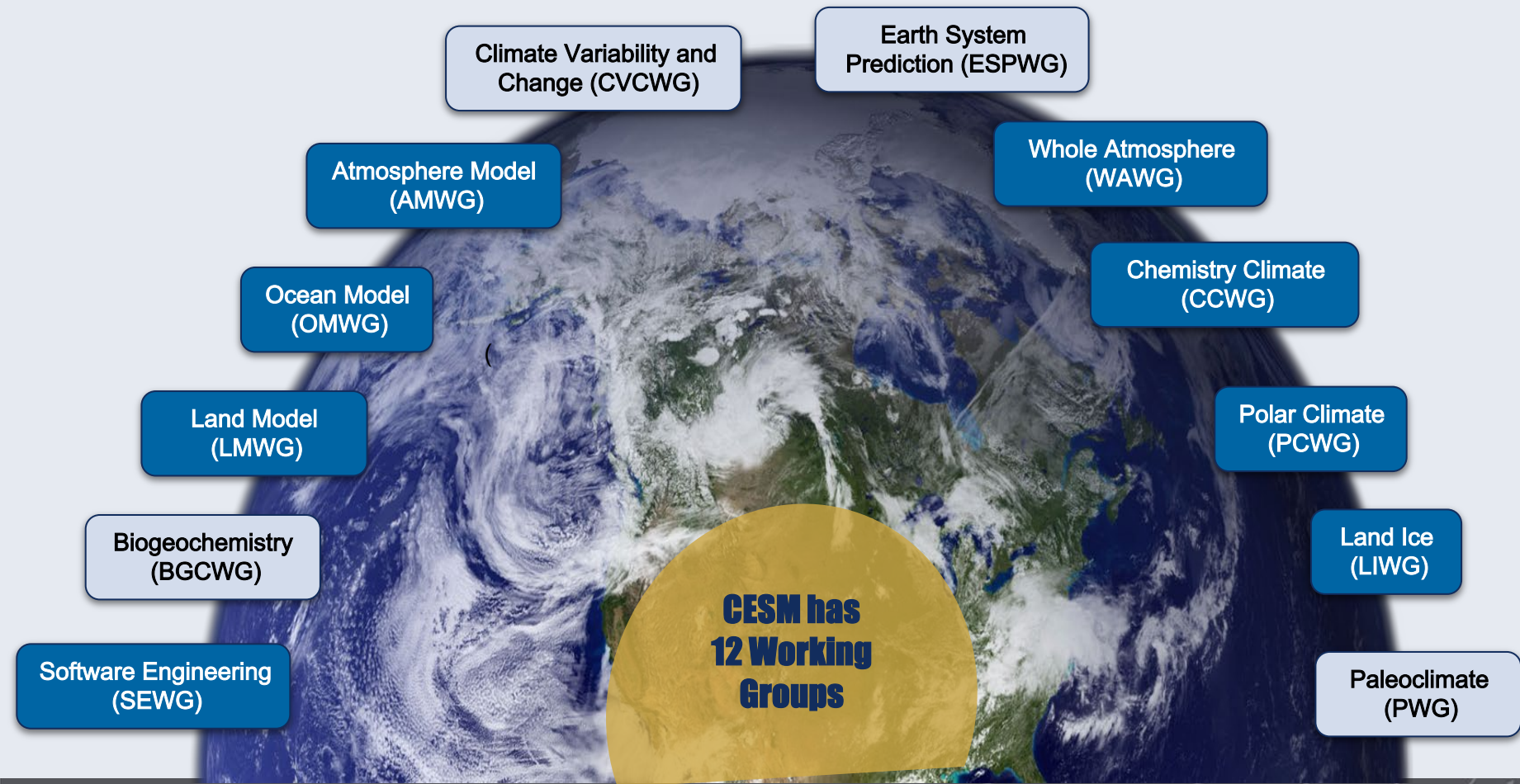


NSF NCAR priority: Earth System Predictability Across Timescales (ESPAT)

Guided by societal needs, spanning minutes to centuries



CESM Working Groups provide platform for engaged community model development and application



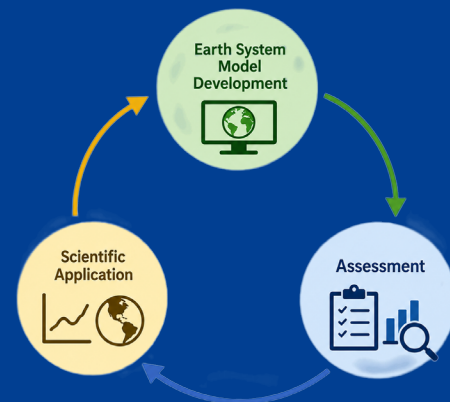
NSF NCAR provides the backbone of the CESM Ecosystem, but the Community makes it thr



The CESM Ecosystem



CESM thrives through intertwined team of NCAR and Community scientific and technical staff that deliver improved innovative and impactful science, simulation quality, new model capabilities, and community simulation datasets



Learning and engagement opportunities



Tutorials

- CESM Tutorial (80+ students, online materials)
- Jupyter notebooks

Mentoring

- NCAR CESM staff host graduate students / postdocs / and faculty visits

Workshops

- CESM Annual Workshop (June)
- Winter Working Group meetings (February)

32nd Annual CESM Workshop (June 14 - 16, 2027)



31st Annual Workshop

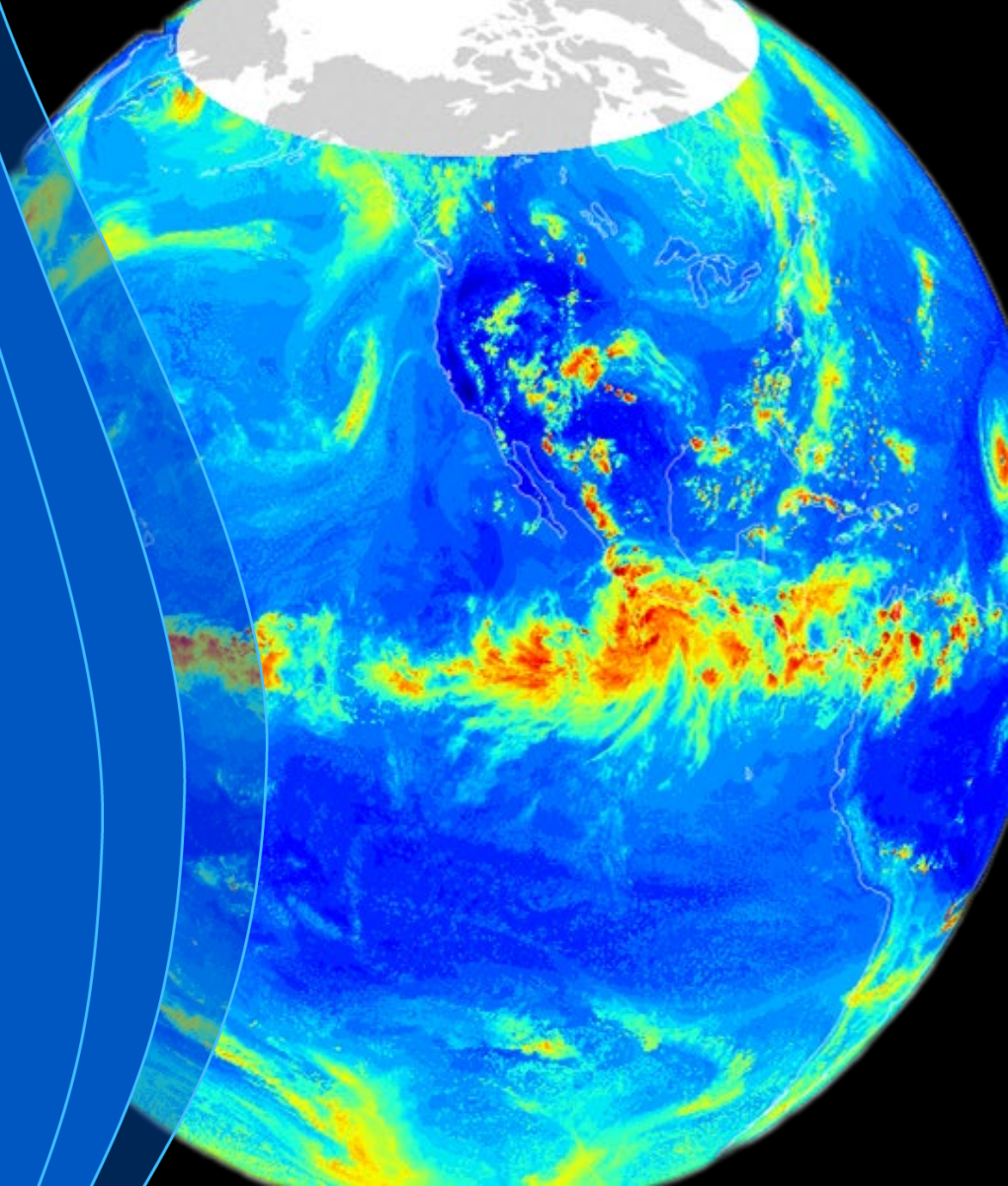
210+ presentations
from 150 unique
institutions





NCAR
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Thanks and
Welcome to the
CESM Community

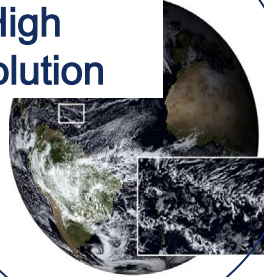


Unified modeling framework

“Pick and Choose”
menu of
options

—
All components
interact and are
ready to play

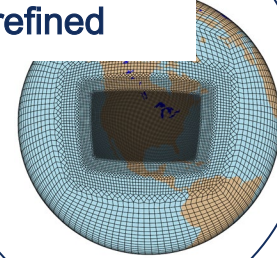
Global
High
Resolution



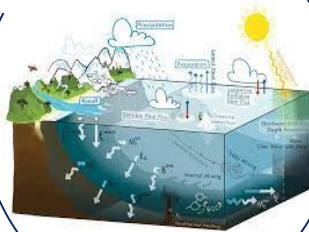
Global Low
Resolution



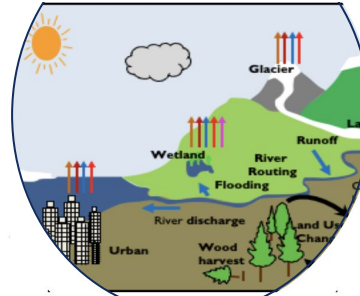
Regionally
refined



Ocean



Land / Hydrology



Chemistry



Space
Weather

