

# Earth System and Climate Modeling

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1) University Researcher, Earth System Model group leader, INAR

2) Research Professor, Finnish Meteorological Institute

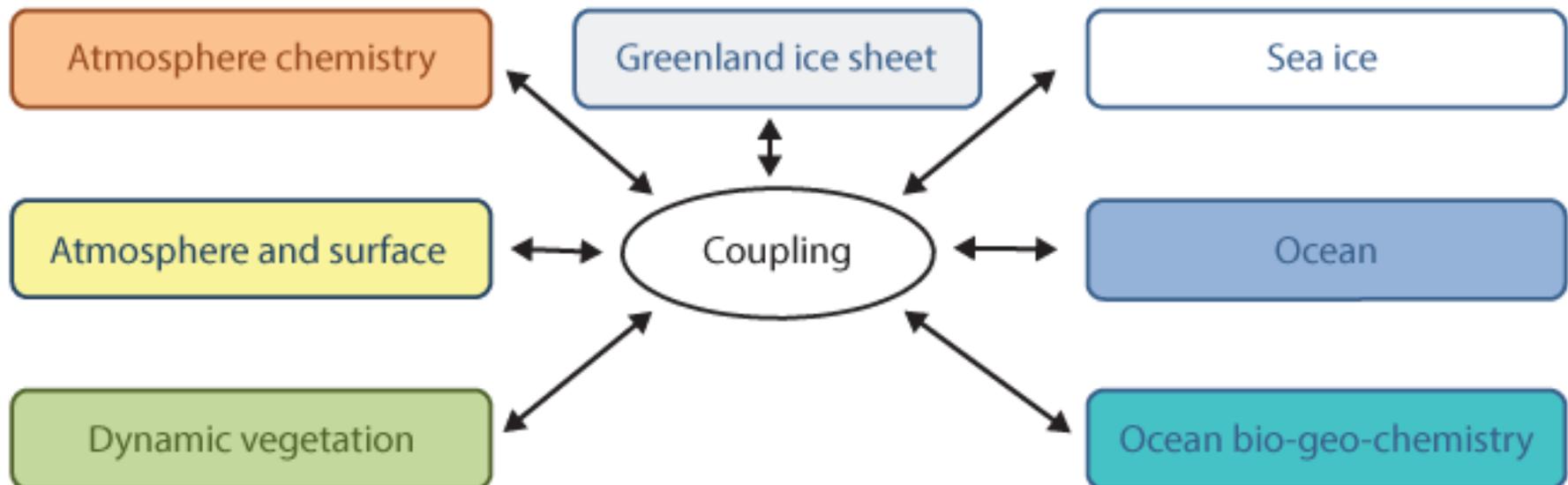
# INAR

**INSTITUTE FOR ATMOSPHERIC AND  
EARTH SYSTEM RESEARCH**

UHEL & KSC  
meeting, 12.11.2020

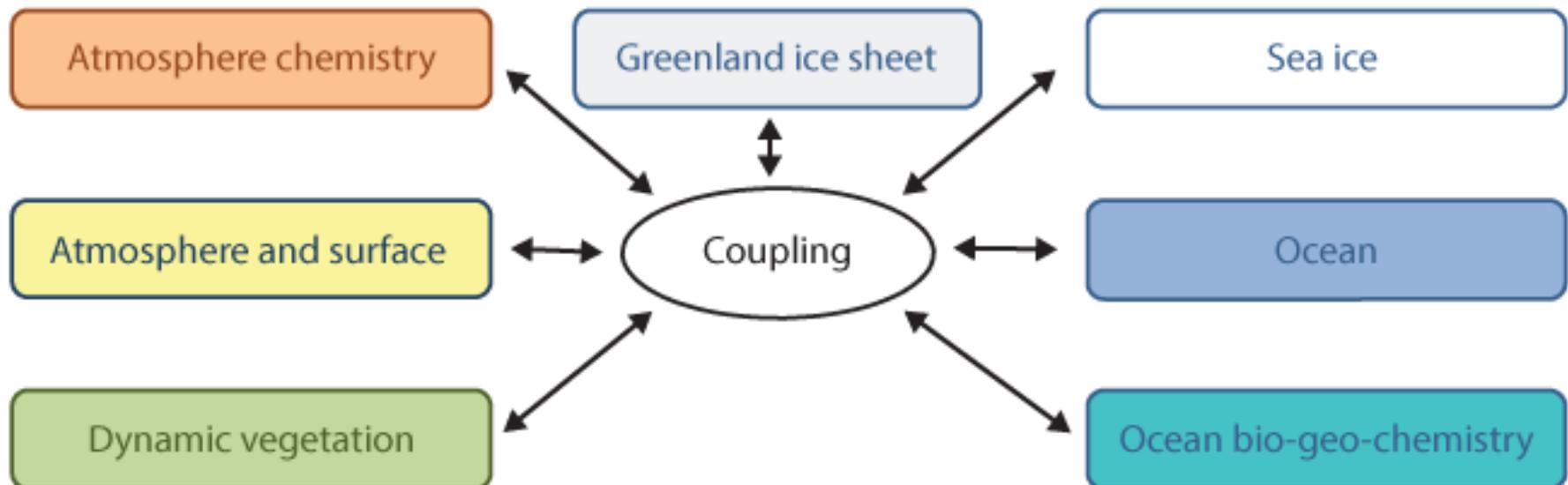
# EC-Earth3

- Earth System Model, several model configurations
- UHEL participating in CMIP6 with EC-Earth3  
(Atmosphere+Ocean+Aerosols/Chemistry)
- Finnish groups have participated model development



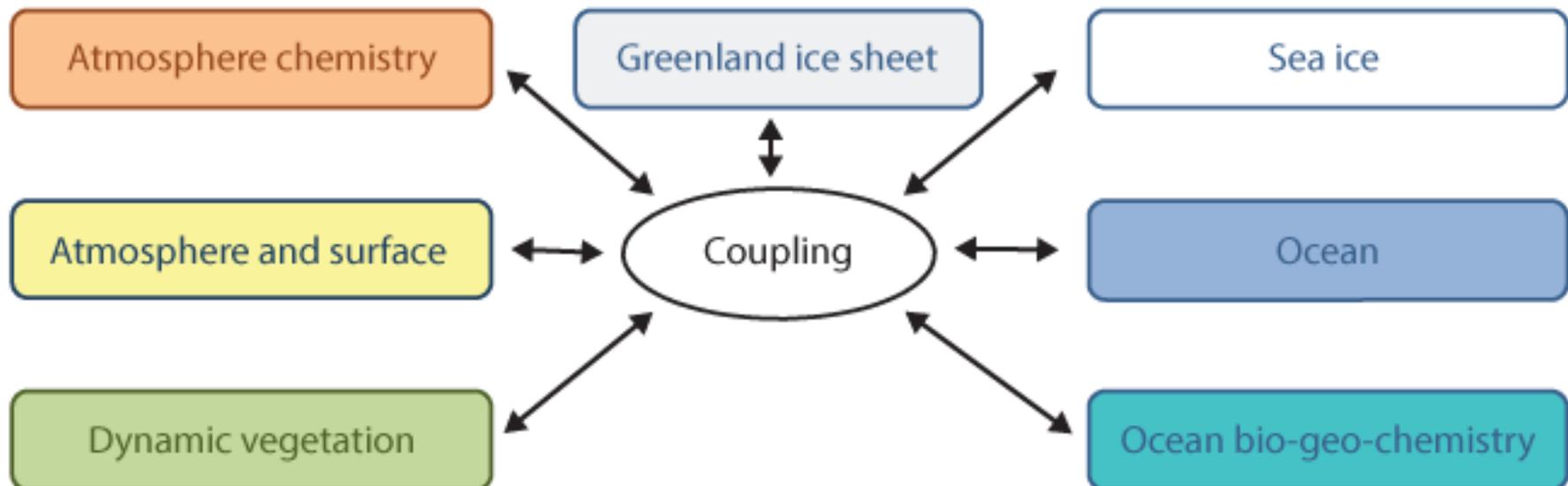
# EC-Earth3

- **Atmosphere:** IFS (from ECMWF)
- **Atmospheric transport and chemistry:** TM5
  - Carbon bond (CB05) mechanism (51 species, 156 reactions)
- **Ocean:** NEMO, **sea-ice:** LIM, **biogeochemistry:** PISCES
- **Dynamic vegetation:** LPJ-GUESS
- **Ice sheets:** PISM



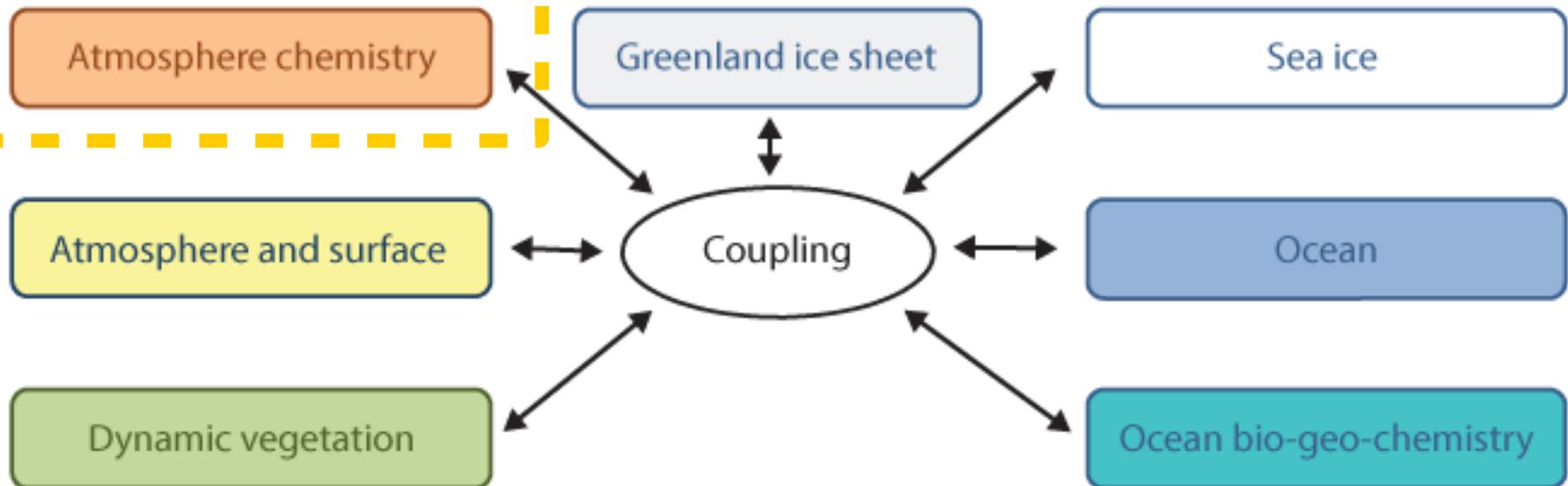
# EC-Earth4 and OpenIFS

- In EC-Earth4, the atmospheric model of EC-Earth will be OpenIFS
  - OpenIFS widely used in education and training
  - OpenIFS license allows more open collaboration outside ECMWF member countries
- UHEL course “Introduction to Earth System Modelling”
  - In addition, Earth System Modeling integrated to several courses



# EC-Earth3

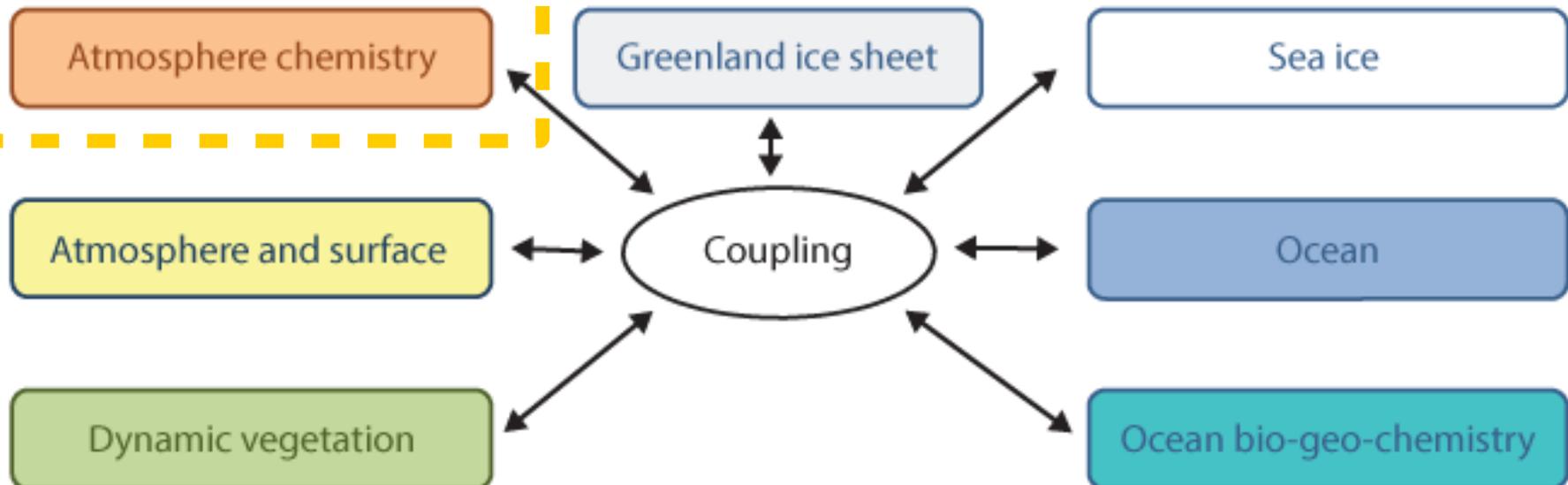
Recent Finnish developments



# EC-Earth3

## Recent Finnish developments

**Marine Organic  
Aerosol (MOA)**  
(UHEL, U. Oulu,  
FMI, ...)

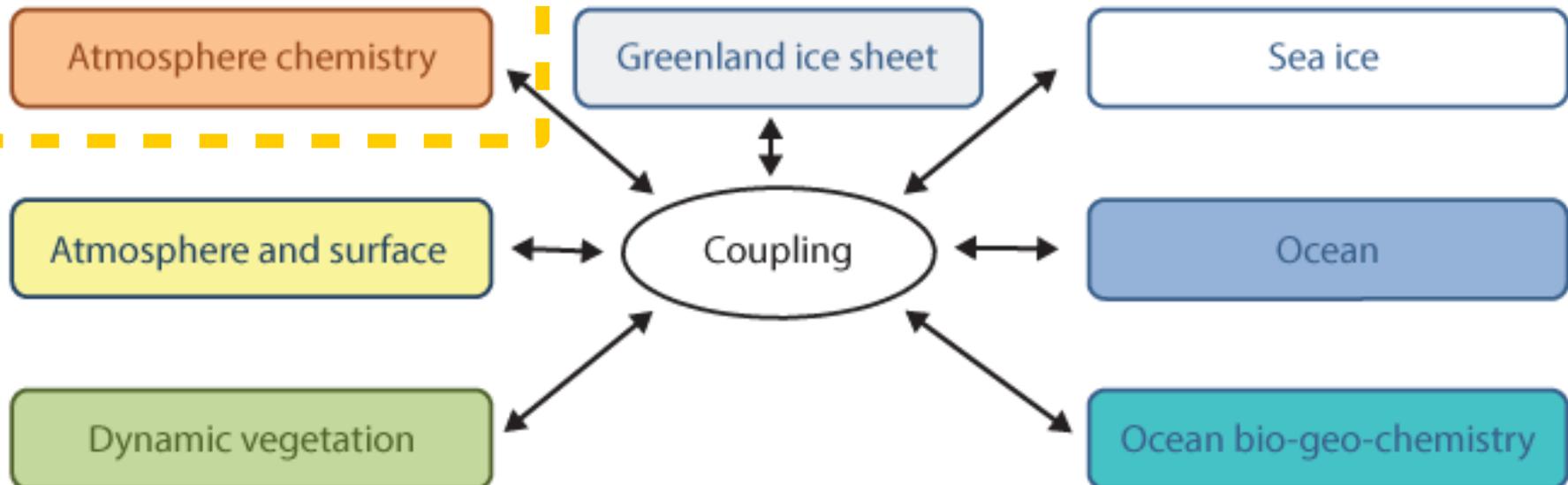


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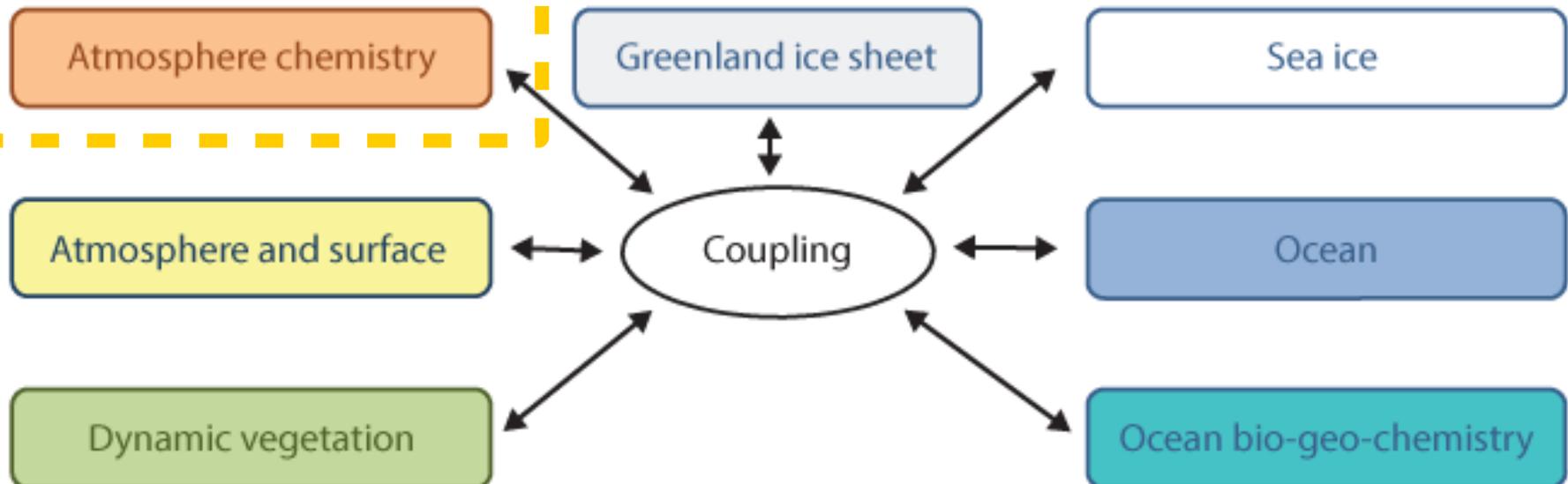
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**Primary Biological Aerosol Particles**  
(U. Lund, UHEL, ...)



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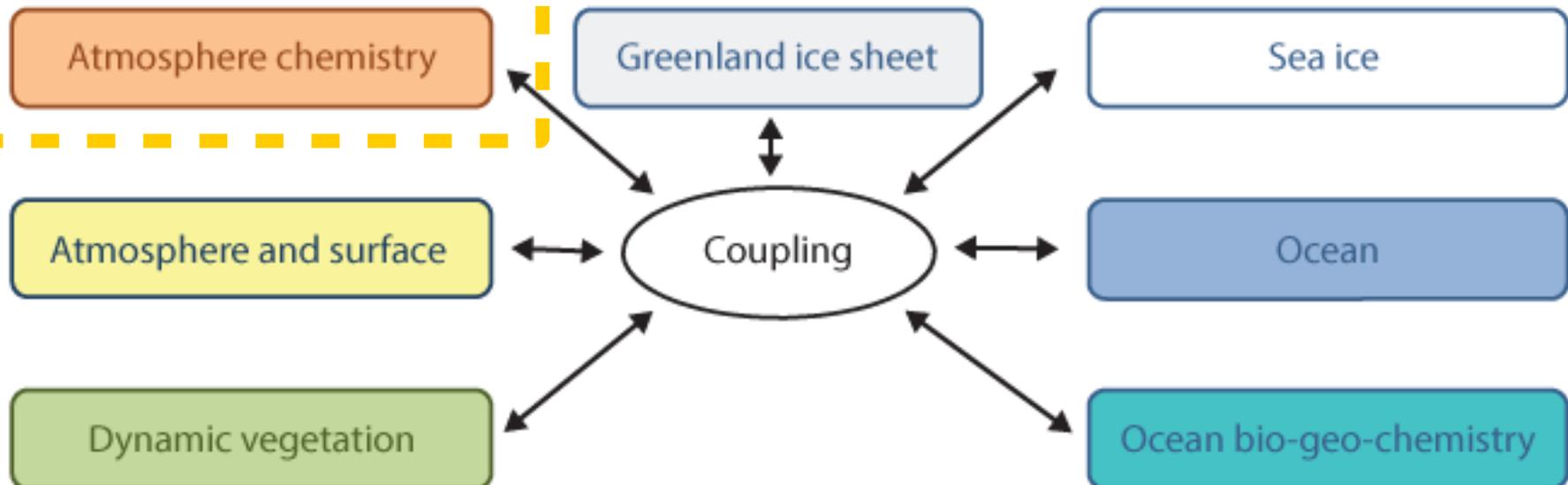
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**Aerosol nucleation**  
(UHEL, U. Lund, KNMI)



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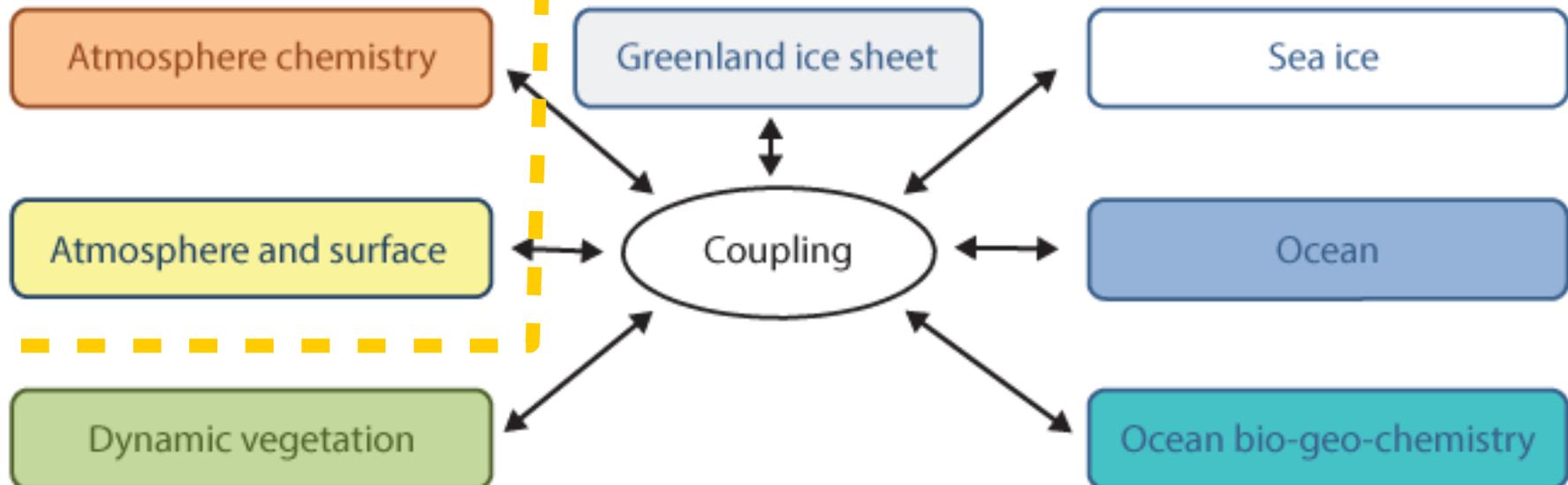
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**Primary Biological Aerosol Particles**  
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**Aerosol-cloud interactions**  
(FMI)

**Aerosol nucleation**  
(UHEL, U. Lund, KNMI)



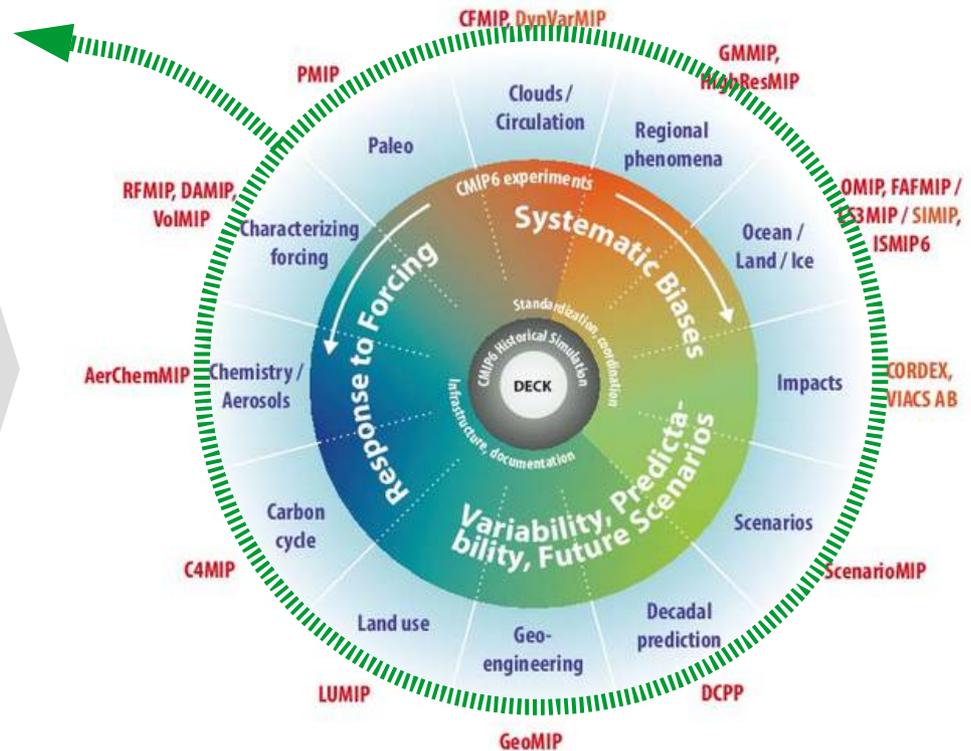
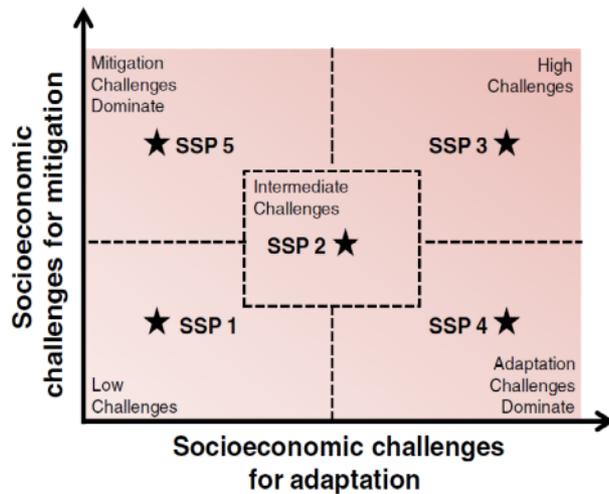
# Future projections

## From pathways to climate projections

Finnish groups participating in CMIP6 for the first time

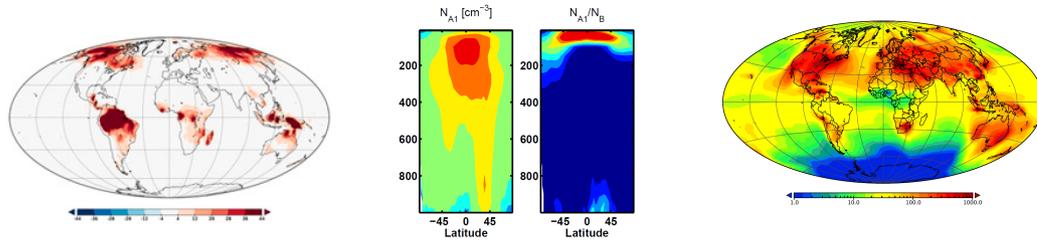
→ Climate model results towards 6<sup>th</sup> IPCC Assessment report

Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6  
= CMIP6



# Examples of Earth System and Climate Modeling during recent years

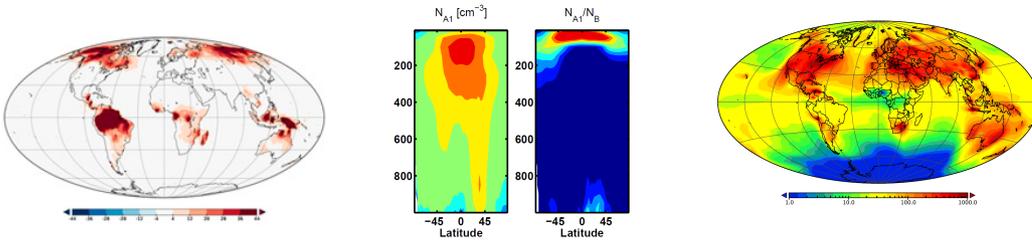
## Nucleation and growth in Earth System Models



New particle formation modules in three different models:  
ECHAM-HAM (2007 → )  
NorESM (2012 → )  
EC-Earth (2016 → )

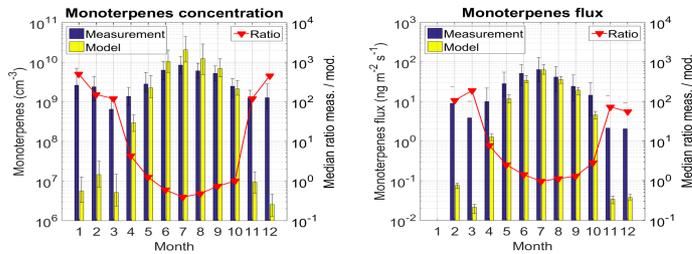
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## Secondary organic aerosols in global models

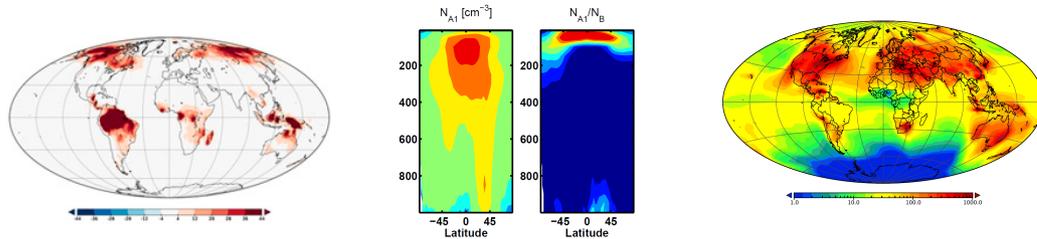


SOA modules in three different ESMs:  
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- SOA interactions in Siberia (2016) and Tibet (2015)
- Effect on aerosol forcing
- Detailed analysis against supersite observations

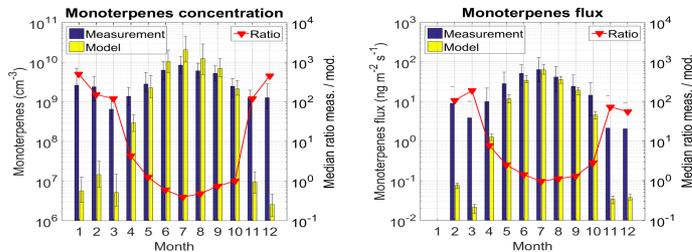
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## Marine Organic Aerosol (MOA)

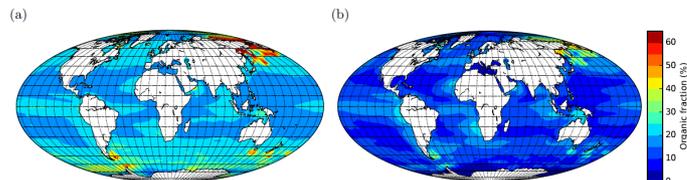


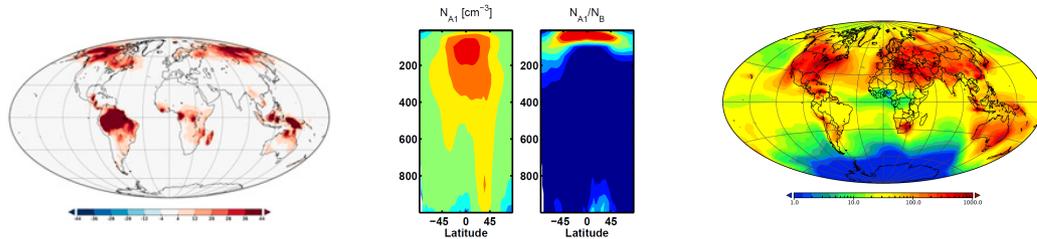
Figure 1: Organic fraction during the months September, October, and November (SON) of the SSA as calculated using (a) the parametrization of Vignati et al. (2010) and (b) the parametrization of Burrows et al. (2014).

Two models of MOA emission have been implemented in EC-Earth, with varying complexity in e.g. ocean precursors (chlorophyll vs. lipids/polysaccharides/DOC/...)

→ potential future coupling to ocean biogeochemistry (PISCES)

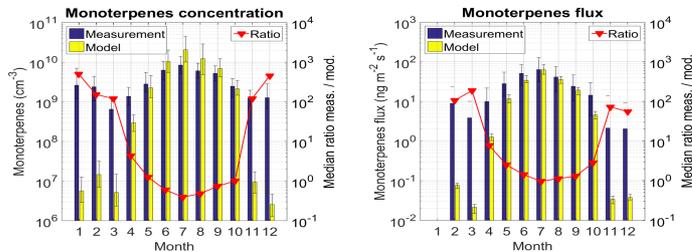
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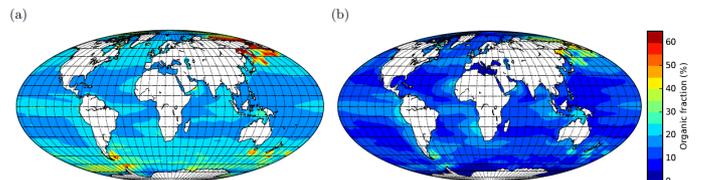
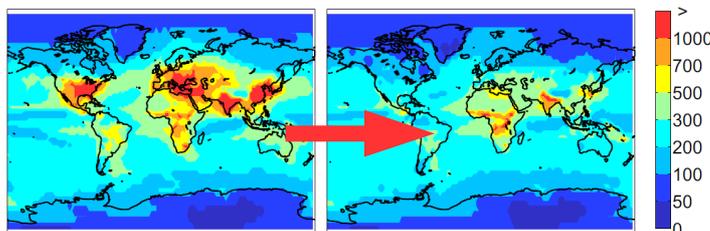


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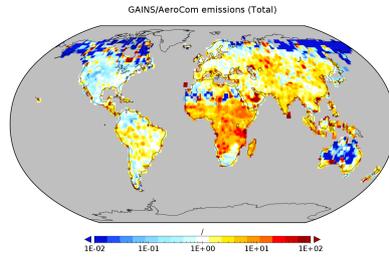
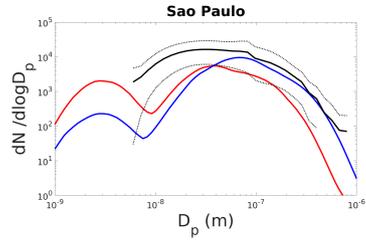
## Linking air pollution to amplification of climate change



→ Effect of nitric acid co-condensation on cloud formation, impact on anthropogenic forcing  
 → Impact of nucleation on CCN and aerosol forcing during 1750 - 2100  
 → Aerosol forcing uncertainty

# Examples of Earth System and Climate Modeling during recent years

## Novel methods for primary anthropogenic aerosol sources

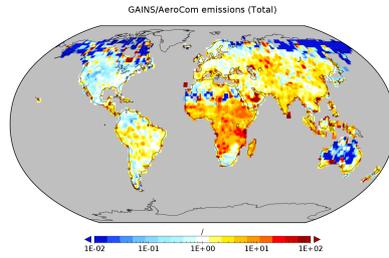
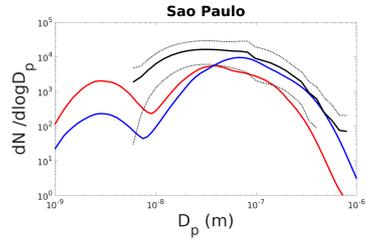


Moving from traditional mass-based emission inventories to detailed size-segregated data

→ Potential for a strong effect on anthropogenic forcing

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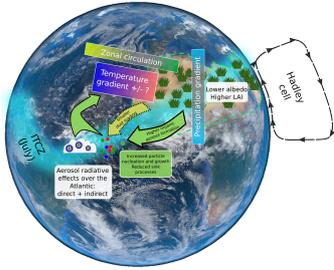
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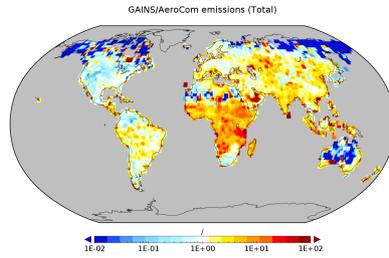
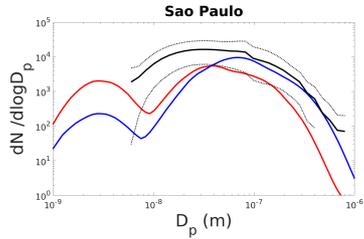
## Aerosol-climate interactions and feedbacks during Green Sahara



- Reconstruct mid-Holocene aerosol fields in an Earth System Model
- Quantify the effect of aerosols on West African Monsoon intensification and spatial distribution
- Pursue holistic understanding of vegetation-climate Earth System feedbacks

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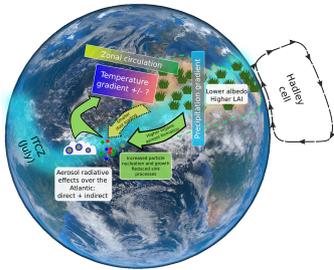
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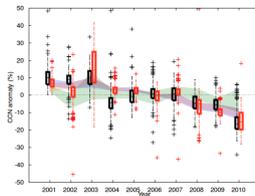
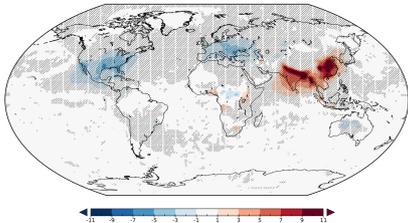
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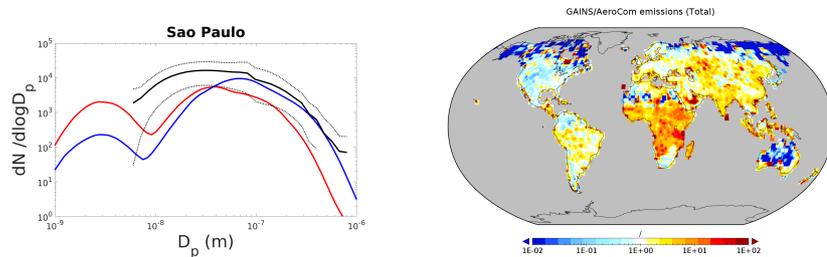
## Cloud condensation nuclei concentration hindcasts



Assessing the trends and variability of global CCN concentrations during 2000-2010  
Attributing changes to natural and anthropogenic aerosols

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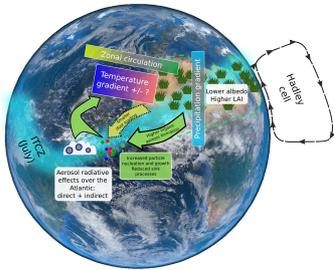
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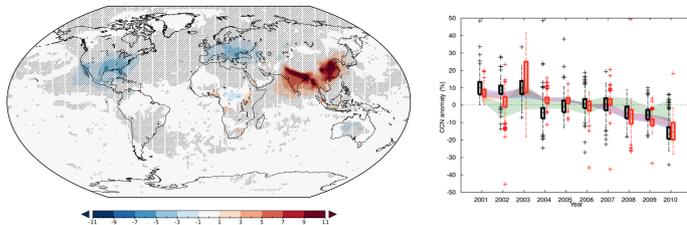
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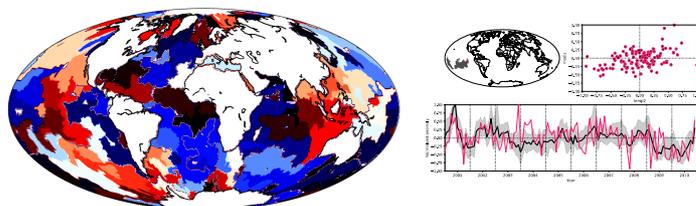
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## Big data, data mining



Automatic processing of big datasets: generic tools for clustering of geospatial data and network detection.

→ Can be applied to e.g. aerosol-climate interactions, teleconnections