

# Overview of EC-Earth activities within the PEEEX modeling platform

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Research Professor  
Finnish Meteorological Institute

PEEX Online seminar 9.4.2026



**OptimESM**  
Optimal high resolution **Earth System Models**  
for exploring future climate change

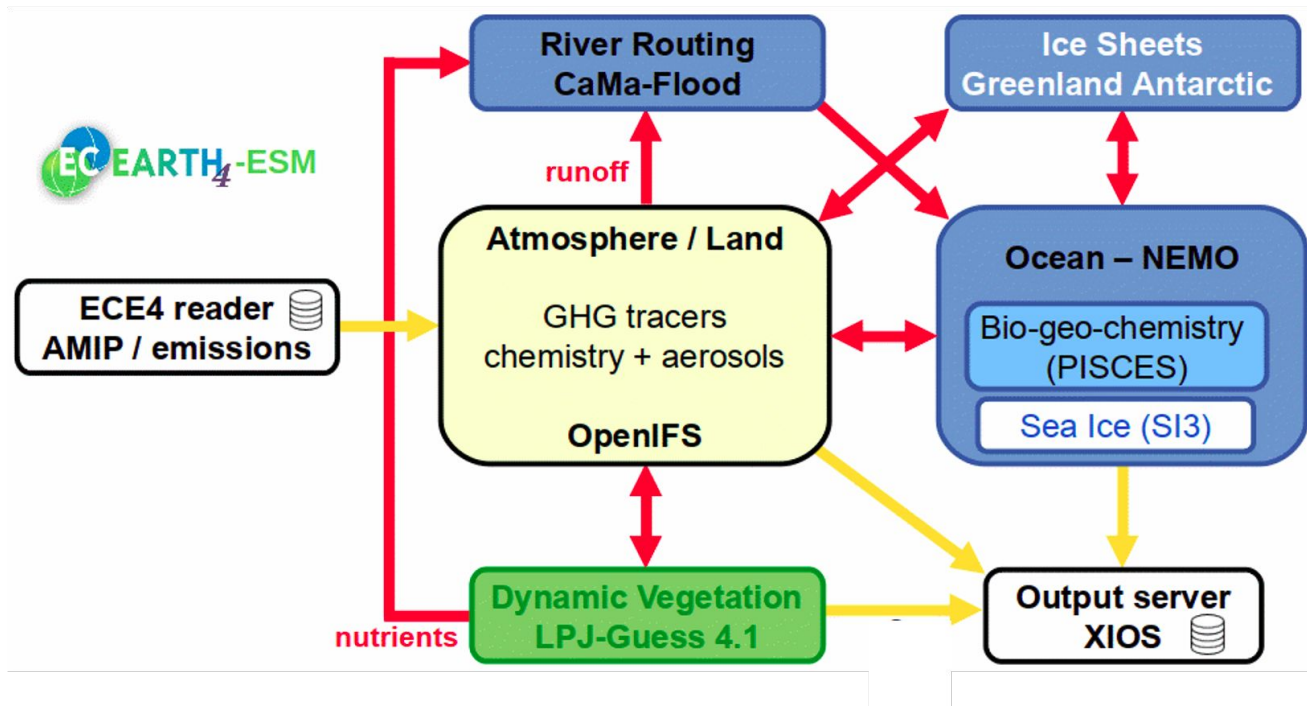
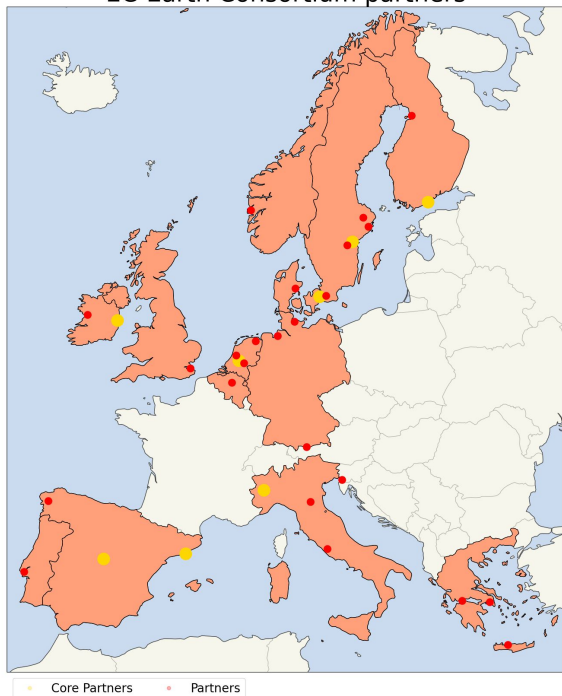


CAMAERA



ILMATIETEN LAITOS

EC-Earth Consortium partners

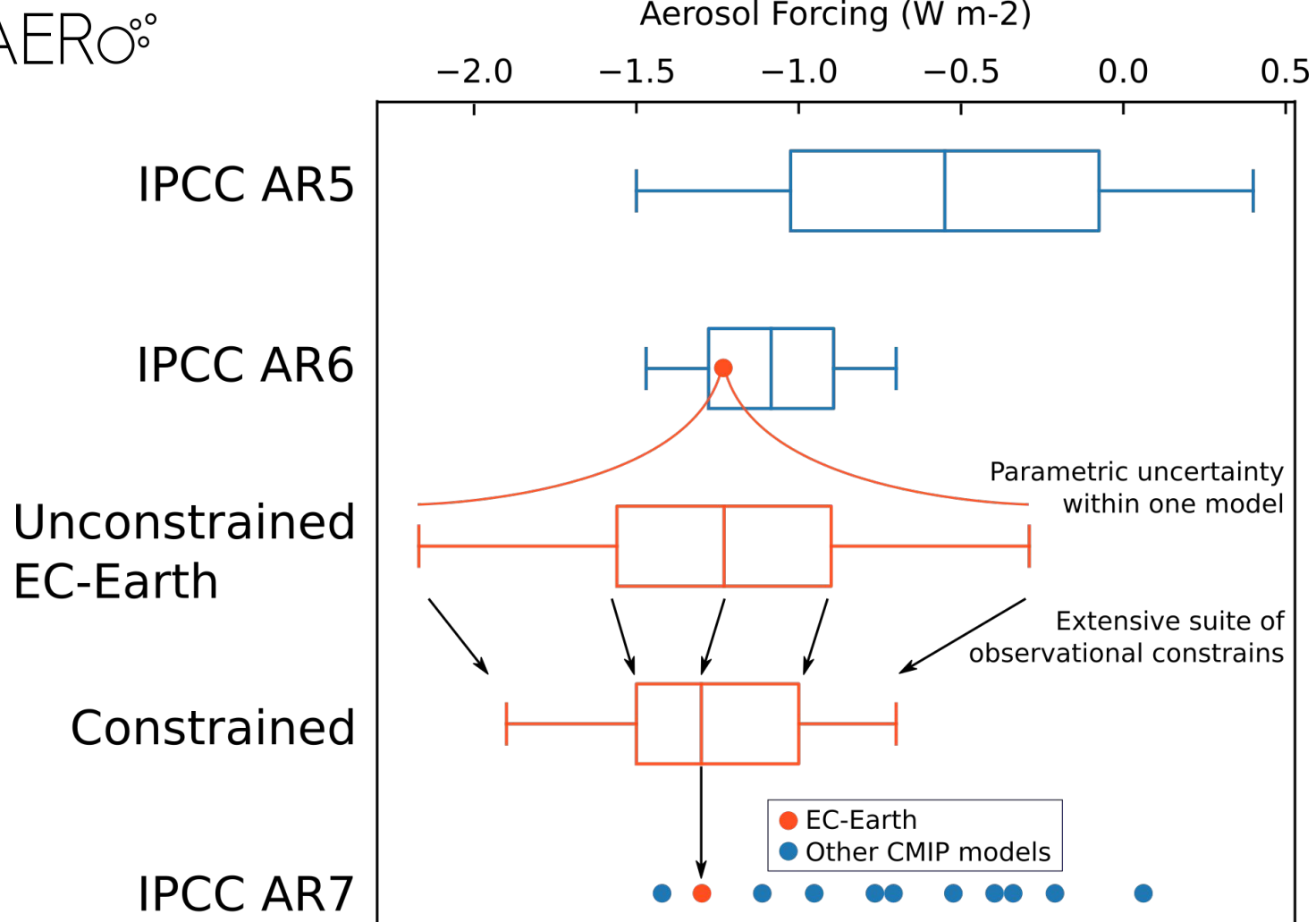


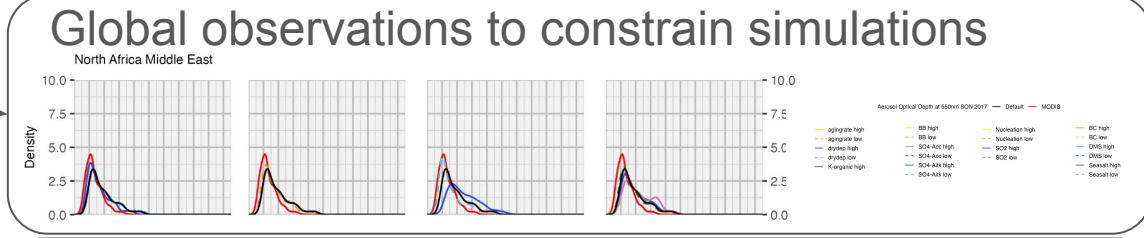
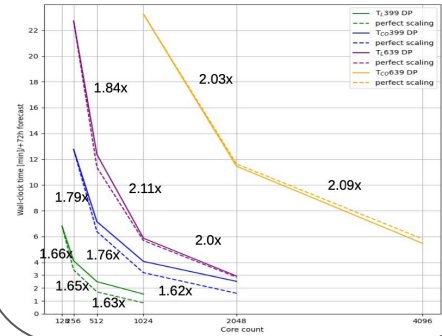
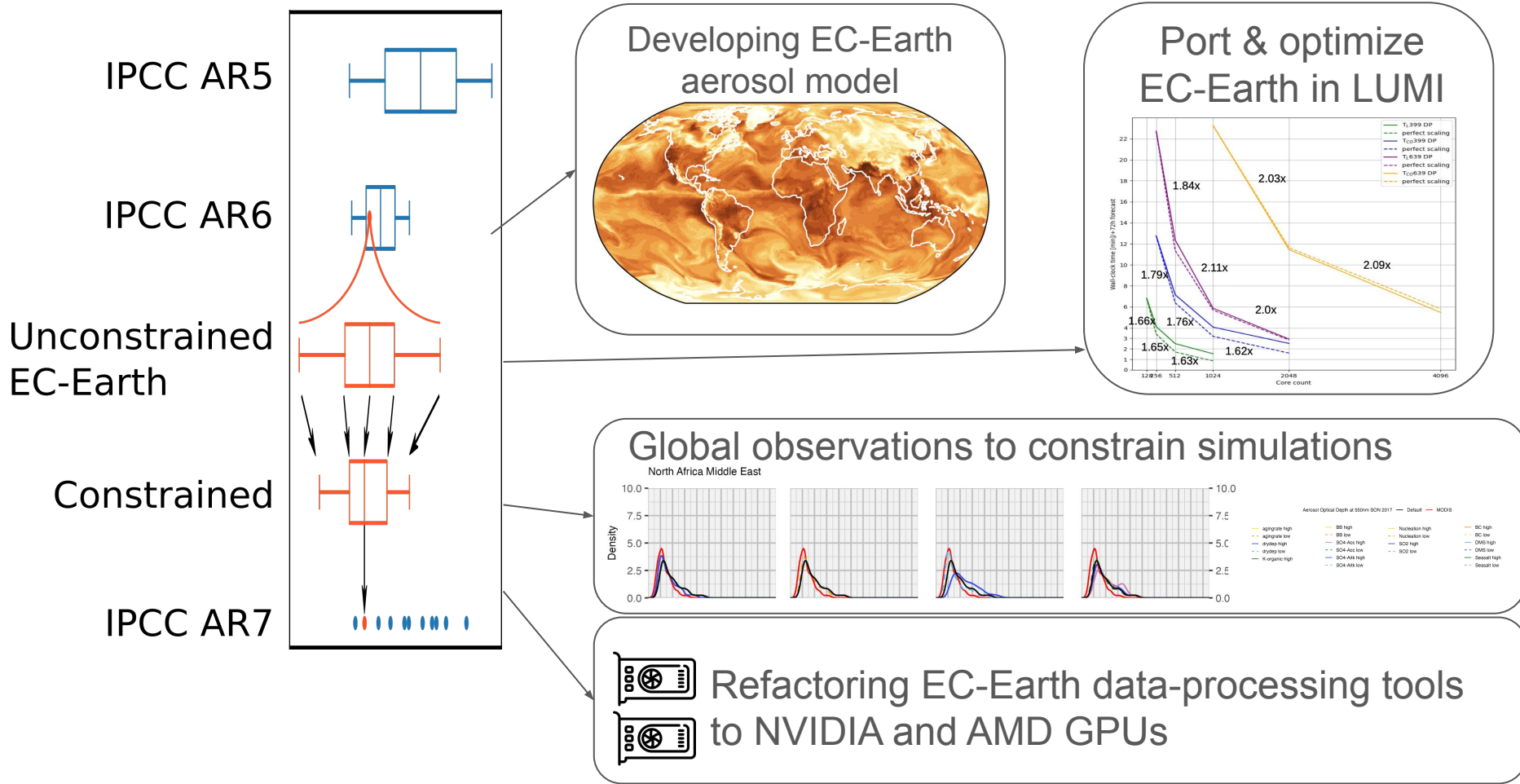
<https://ec-earth.org/>



ILMATIETEEN LAITOS

**EC-Earth and OpenIFS** provide excellent model platforms for PEEEX collaboration!





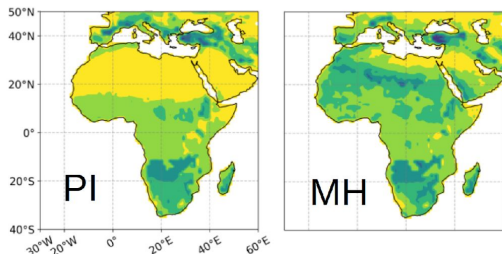
# Simulating dust emissions and secondary organic aerosol formation over northern Africa during the mid-Holocene Green Sahara period



Zhou, P., Lu, Z., Keskinen, J.-P., Zhang, Q., Lento, J., Bian, J., van Noije, T., Le Sager, P., Kerminen, V.-M., Kulmala, M., Boy, M., and Makkonen, R.: Simulating the dust emissions and secondary organic aerosol formation over northern Africa during the mid-Holocene Green Sahara period, *Climate of the Past*, 19, 2445–2462, <https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-19-2445-2023>, 2023.



BVOC: biogenic volatile organic compounds (e.g., monoterpenes)



More BVOC emissions

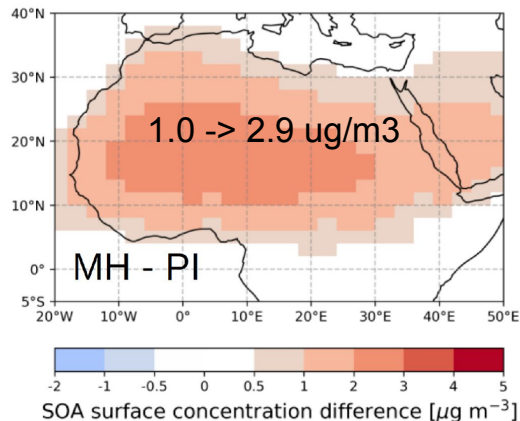
## Green Sahara

More vegetation growing over Northern Africa during mid-Holocene period (~ 6000 years ago; **MH**) compared to pre-industrial period (**PI**).

More SOA formation

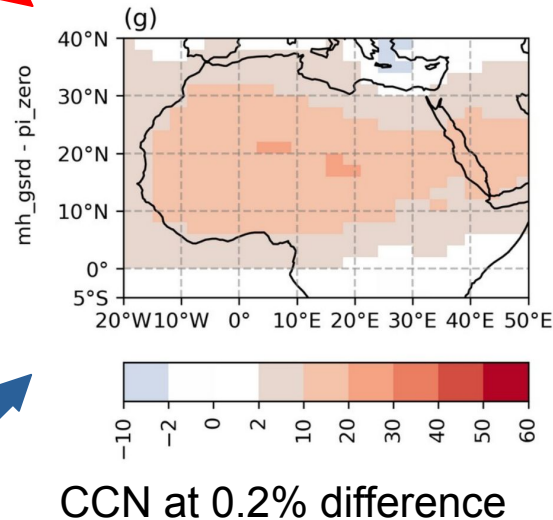
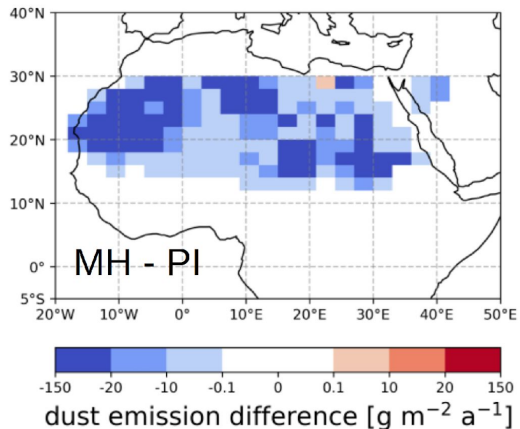


SOA: secondary organic aerosol



280.6 -> 26.8 Tg/a

Less dust emissions



# East Asian aerosol cleanup has likely contributed to the recent acceleration in global warming

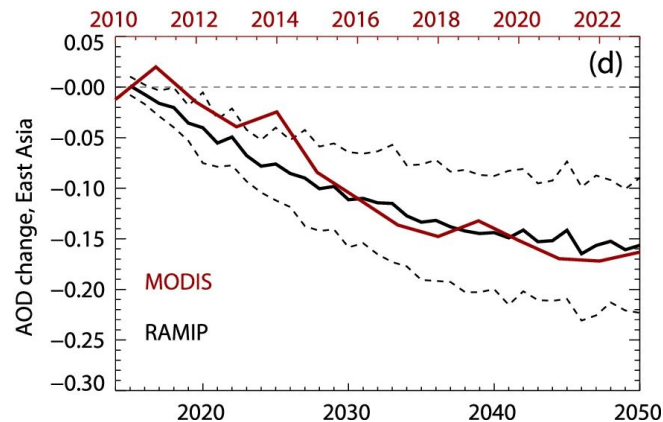
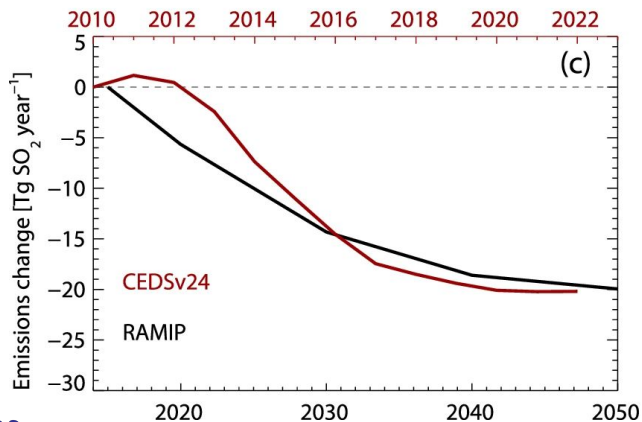
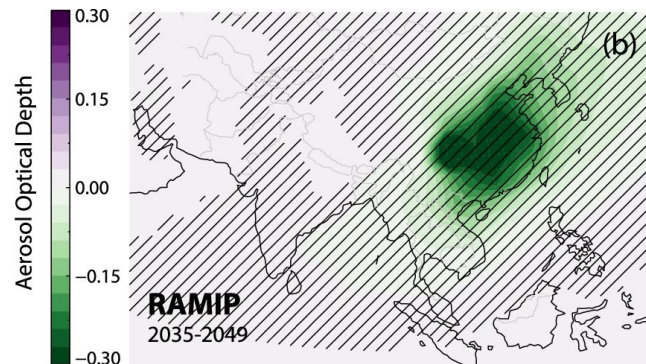
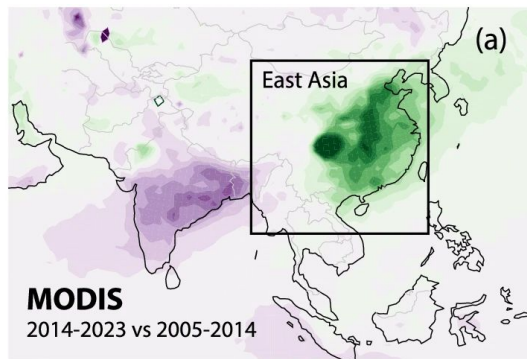
[Bjørn H. Samset](#) , [Laura J. Wilcox](#), [Robert J. Allen](#), [Camilla W. Stjern](#), [Marianne T. Lund](#), [Sharar Ahmadi](#), [Annica Ekman](#), [Maxwell T. Elling](#), [Luke Fraser-Leach](#), [Paul Griffiths](#), [James Keeble](#), [Tsuyoshi Koshiro](#), [Paul Kushner](#), [Anna Lewinschal](#), [Risto Makkonen](#), [Joonas Merikanto](#), [Pierre Nabat](#), [Larissa Narzenko](#), [Declan O'Donnell](#), [Naga Oshima](#), [Steven T. Rumbold](#), [Toshihiko Takemura](#), [Kostas Tsigaridis](#) & [Daniel M. Westervelt](#)

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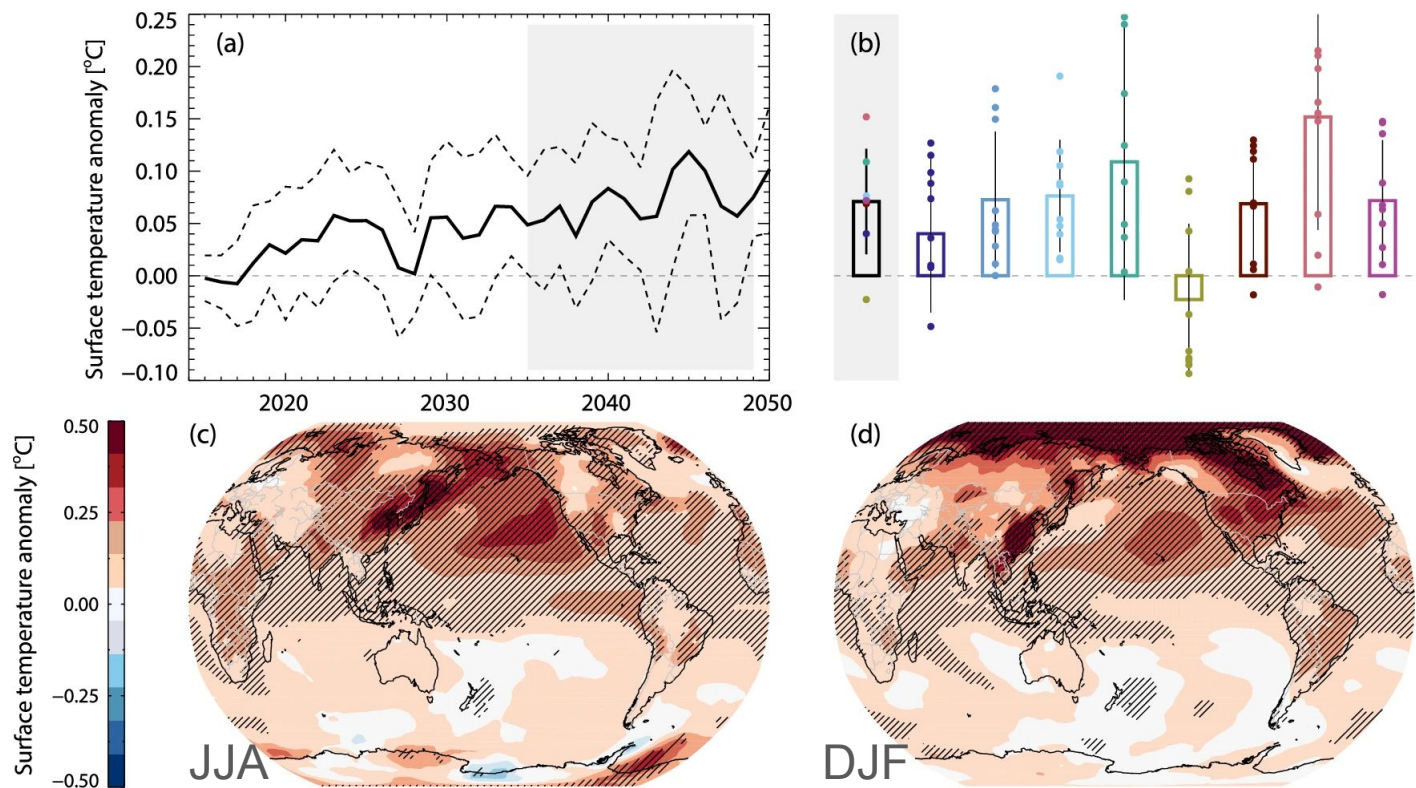
**76k** Accesses | **895** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)



# East Asian aerosol cleanup has likely contributed to the recent acceleration in global warming



# East Asian aerosol cleanup has likely contributed to the recent acceleration in global warming



MMM  
CanESM5-1  
CESM2

CNRM-ESM2-1  
EC-Earth3-AerChem  
GISS-E2-1-G

MRI-ESM2-0  
NorESM2-LM  
UKESM1-0-LL

# Biogenic feedback in high-latitudes

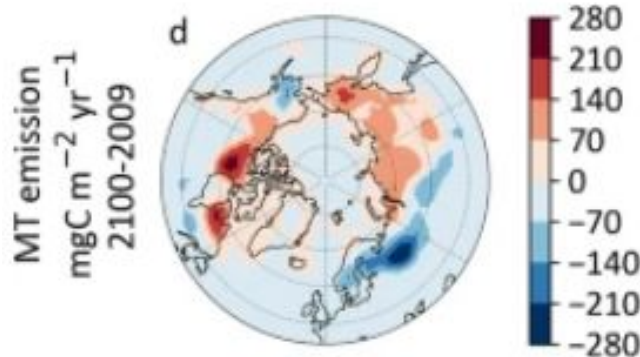
Over the Nordic countries and western Russia, the climate warming induced

- increase of broad-leaved deciduous trees
- decrease of boreal evergreen needle-leaved trees in the boreal forest region in future scenarios

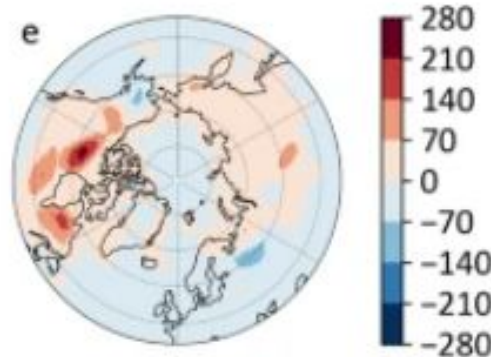
→ Increase of biogenic isoprene emissions usually from broad-leaved trees and a decrease of biogenic monoterpene emissions from needle-leaved trees

Uncertainty in CO<sub>2</sub> inhibition effect on BVOC emissions

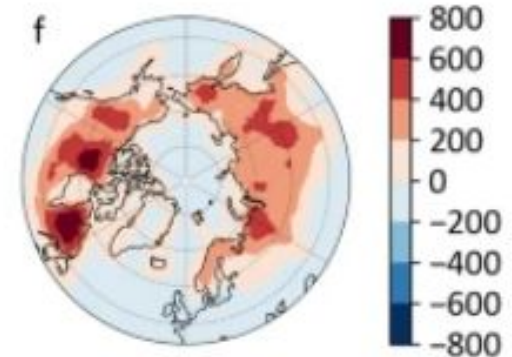
Standard



No vegetation dynamics



No CO<sub>2</sub> inhibition



# Natural aerosol sources over the Arctic Ocean



Olaf Schneider



James Hannigan, UCAR



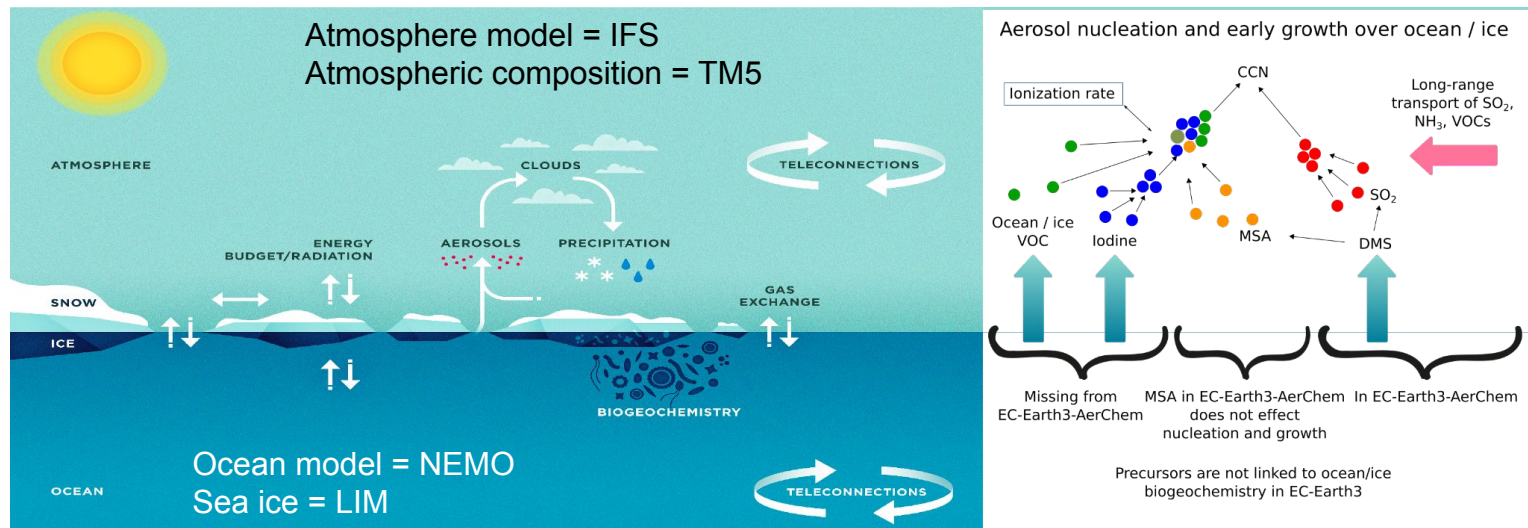
John Goode, Univ.  
Minnesota

**Primary aerosols** (emitted as particles) – sea salt, organics

**Secondary aerosols** (produced from gases) – dimethylsulfide (DMS), organics, iodine



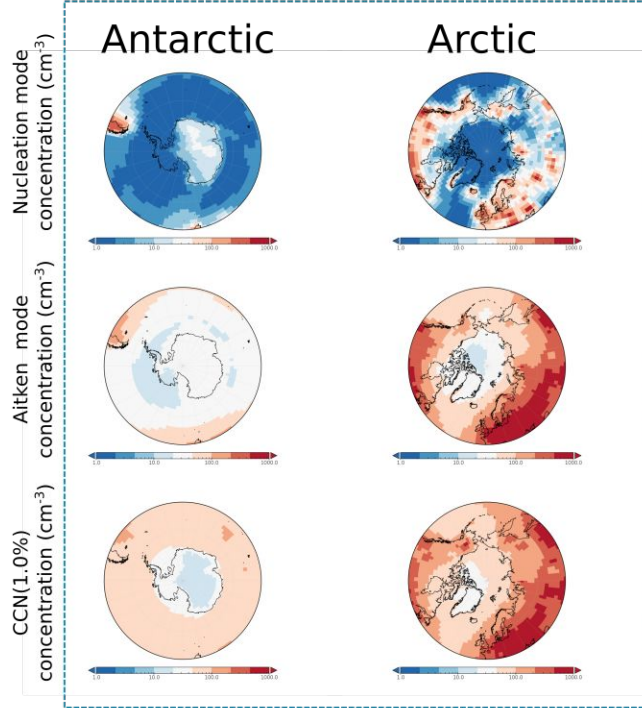
# Polar aerosol in EC-Earth3 global Earth System Model



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003826



## EC-Earth3 aerosol and CCN concentrations over the polar regions

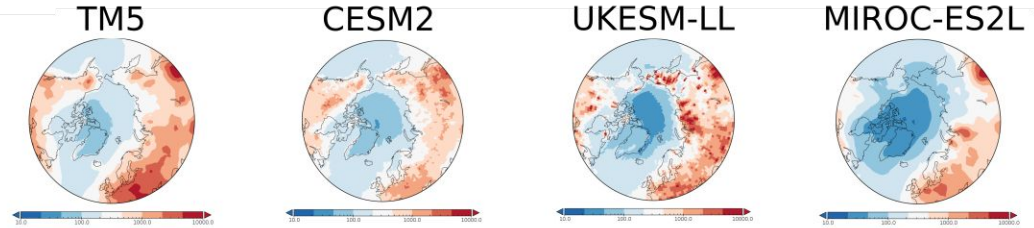


Extremely low nucleation and growth rates throughout Arctic ocean and the Southern Ocean. Aerosols also transported downwards from higher altitudes at the poles.

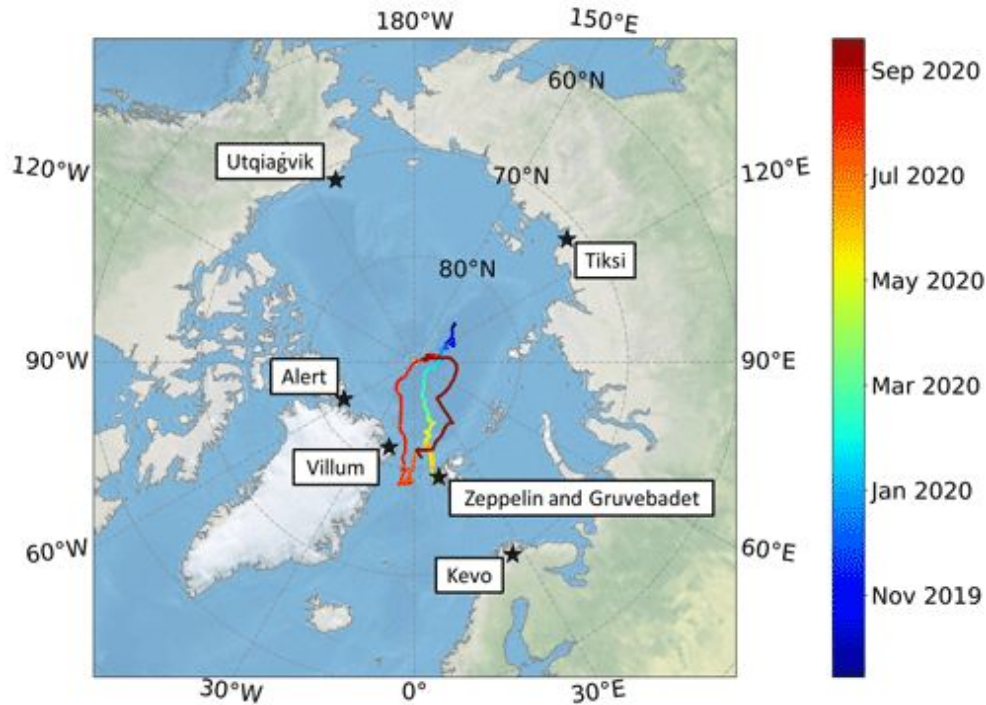
Similar Arctic aerosol concentrations as in other CMIP6 models (below, plotted as *conccn* from ESGF)

Evaluation of polar aerosol concentrations remains difficult due to insufficient station observations and limitations in satellite remote sensing at high latitudes.

### Total aerosol concentration ( $\text{cm}^{-3}$ )



# Simulating aerosols during MOSAiC campaign 2019–2020

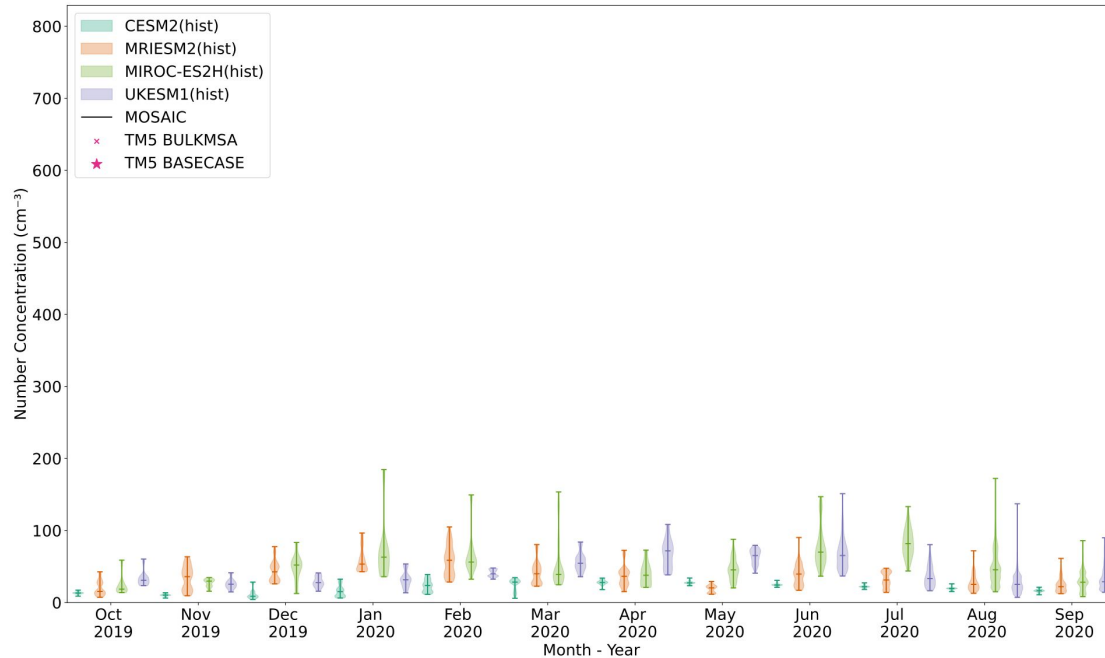


**MOSAIC CN data:** Beck, Ivo; Quéléver, Lauriane; Laurila, Tiia; Jokinen, Tuija; Schmale, Julia (2022): Continuous corrected particle number concentration data in 10 sec resolution, measured in the Swiss aerosol container during MOSAiC 2019/2020. PANGAEA.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003826

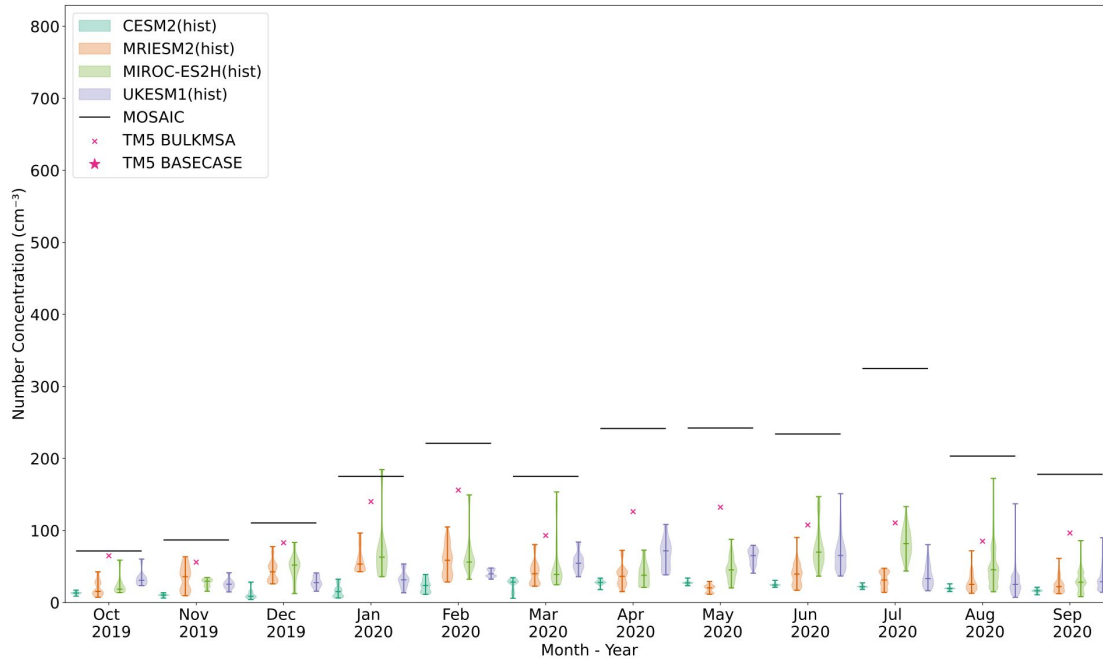


# Arctic Aerosols in CMIP6 models



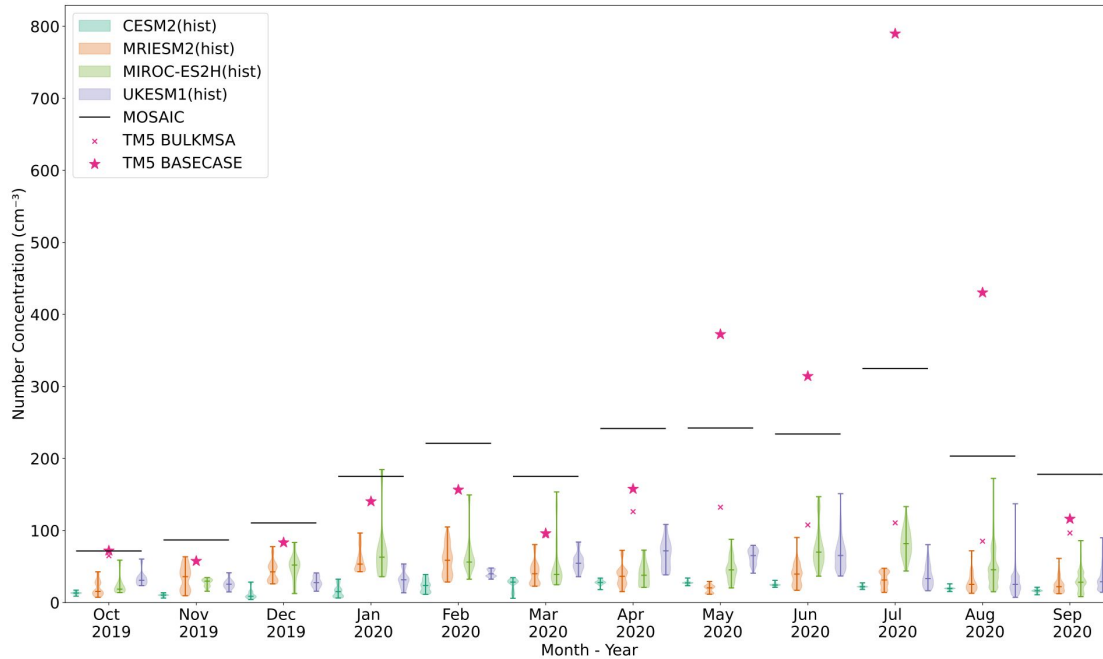
- CMIP6 models have low values. Monthly average values from 2005-2014 used

# Arctic Aerosols in CMIP6 models

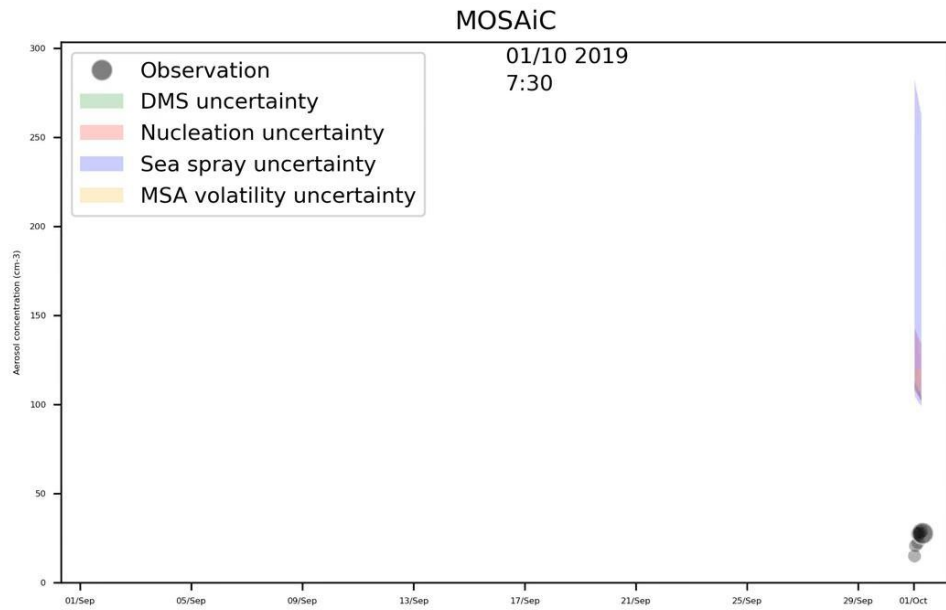


- CMIP6 models have low values. Monthly average values from 2005-2014 used
- TM5 (EC-Earth3-version) values very close to CMIP6 models
- MOSAIC observations are higher than the model output

# Arctic Aerosols in CMIP6 models

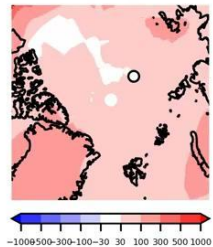


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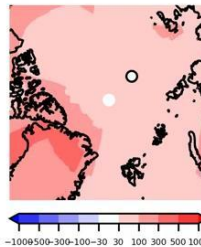


Chandrasekharan  
et al., in prep.

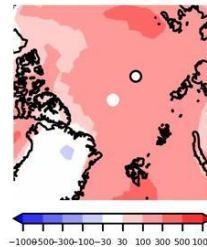
Nucleation rate



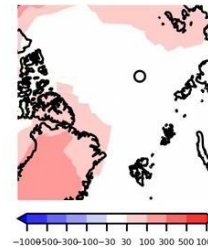
DMS emission



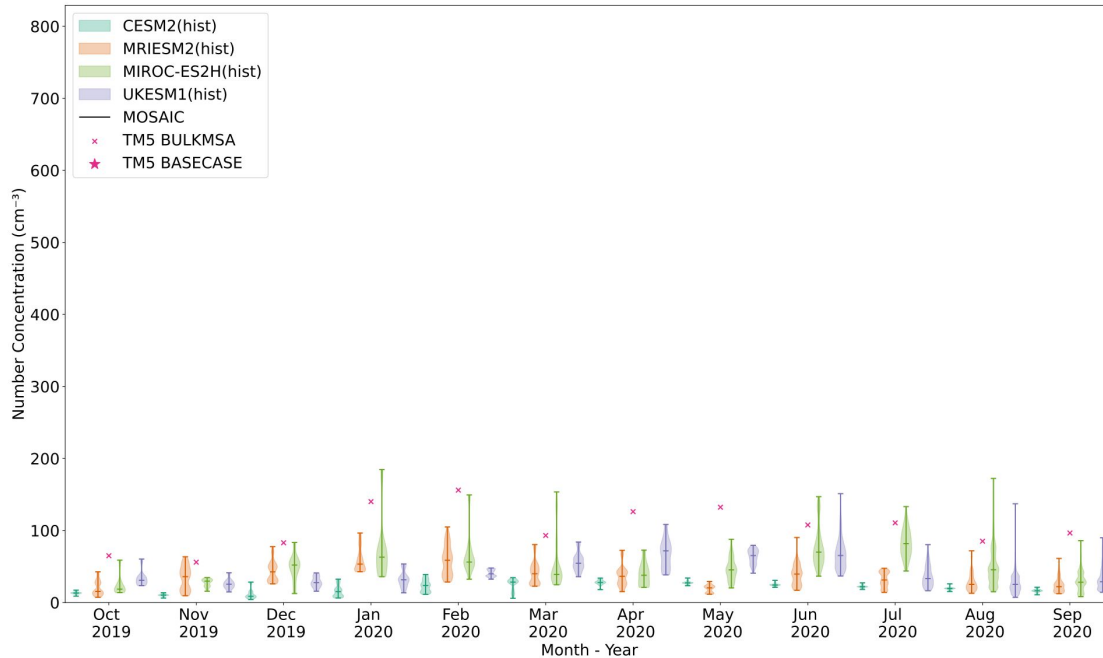
Sea spray



MSA volatility



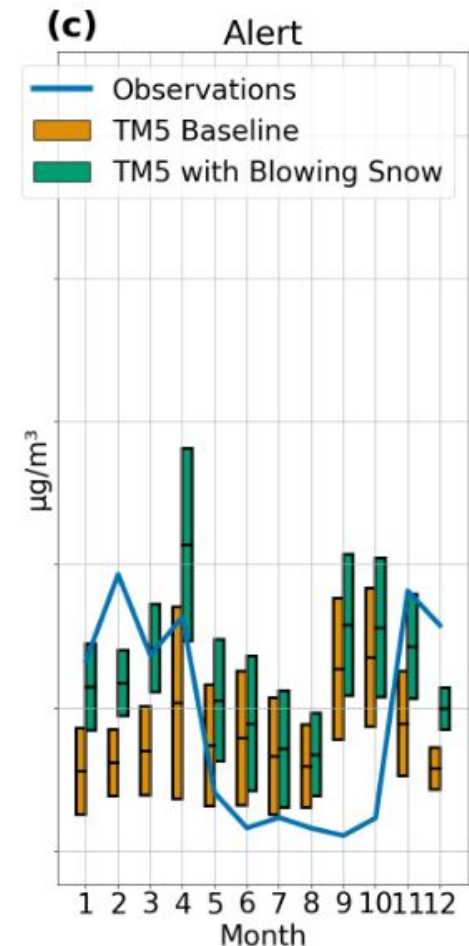
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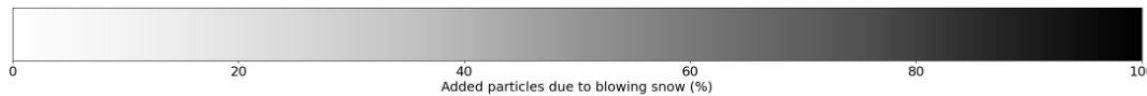
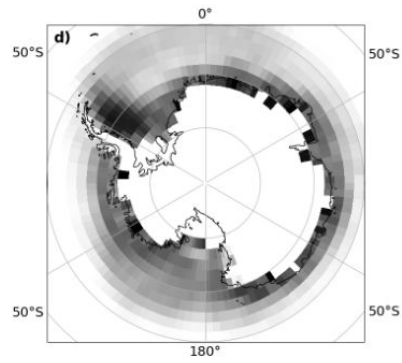
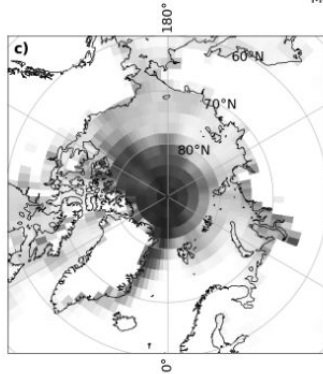
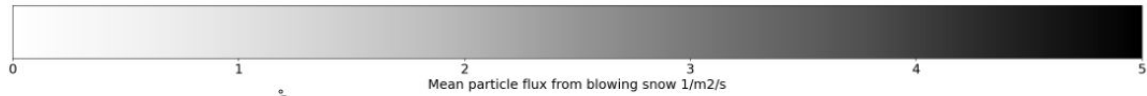
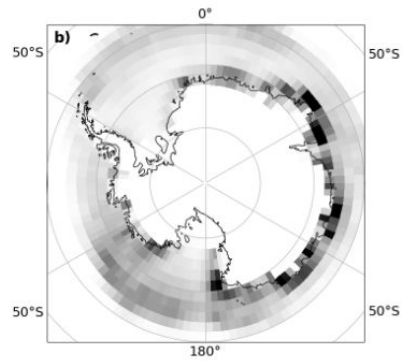
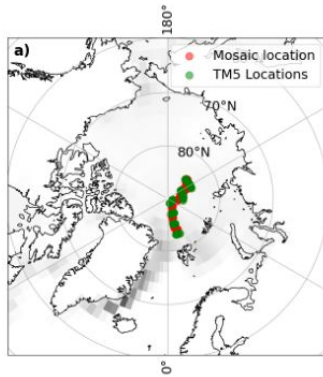


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# Newly implemented process in EC-Earth: Blowing snow

- Blowing snow is an important source of sea salt aerosols (SSA) in polar regions, which is often underrepresented in climate models
- A new parameterization for blowing-snow SSA was implemented in the TM5 and EC-Earth3 models to better capture this process
- The scheme was evaluated against observations (e.g., MOSAiC campaign and Arctic stations), providing real-world validation
- Including blowing snow substantially increases simulated SSA concentrations, especially in Antarctica
- This leads to improved agreement between models and observations, indicating better representation of polar aerosol processes.
- The results suggest important implications for radiative forcing and climate simulations in polar regions





# CCN 0.3%

