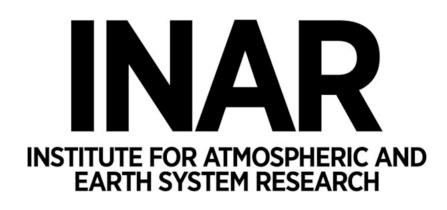


Earth System and Climate Modeling

Risto Makkonen^{1,2}

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

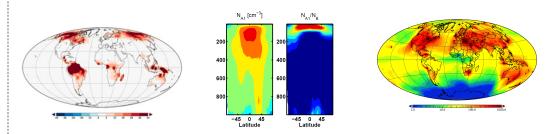
2) Research Professor, Finnish Meteorological Institute



RSHU & SPBU meeting, 24.4.2020

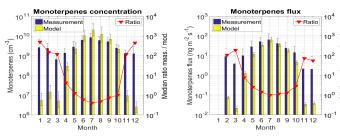
Examples of Earth System and Climate Modeling during recent years

Nucleation and growth in Earth System Models



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

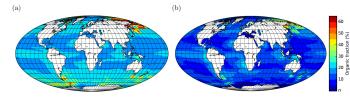
Secondary organic aerosols in global models



SOA modules in three different ESMs: ECHAM-HAM (2008 \rightarrow) NorESM (2012 \rightarrow) EC-Earth (2016 \rightarrow)

- \rightarrow SOA interactions in Siberia (2016) and Tibet (2015)
- \rightarrow Effect on aerosol forcing
- \rightarrow Detailed analysis against supersite observations

Marine Organic Aerosol (MOA)

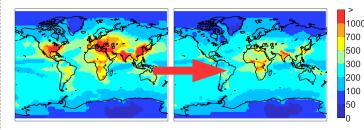


Two models of MOA emission have been implemented in EC-Earth, with varying complexity in e.g. ocean precursors (chlorophyll vs. lipids/polysaccharides/DOC/...)

 \rightarrow potential future coupling to ocean biogeochemistry (PISCES)

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

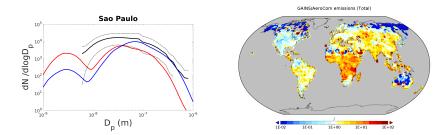
Linking air pollution to amplification of climate change



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

Examples of Earth System and Climate Modeling during recent years

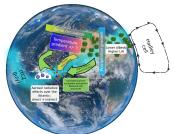
Novel methods for primary anthropogenic aerosol sources



Moving from traditional mass-based emission inventories to detailed sizesegregated data

 \rightarrow Potential for a strong effect on anthropogenic forcing

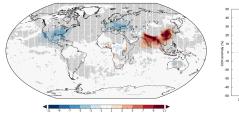
Aerosol-climate interactions and feedbacks during Green Sahara

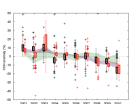


- \rightarrow Reconstruct mid-Holocene aerosol fields in an Earth System Model
- \rightarrow Quantify the effect of aerosols on West African Monsoon intensification and spatial distribution

 \rightarrow Pursue holistic understanding of vegetation-climate Earth System feedbacks

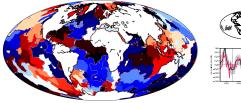
Cloud condensation nuclei concentration hindcasts

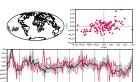




Assessing the trends and variability of global CCN concentrations during 2000-2010 Attributing changes to natural and anthropogenic aerosols

Big data, data mining



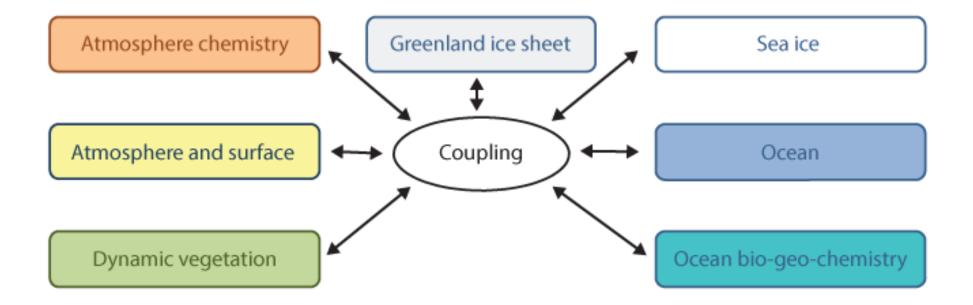


Automatic processing of big datasets: generic tools for clustering of geospatial data and network detection.

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

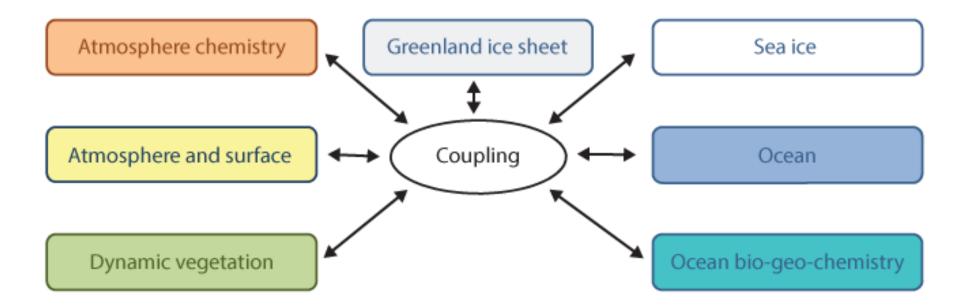
EC-Earth3

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



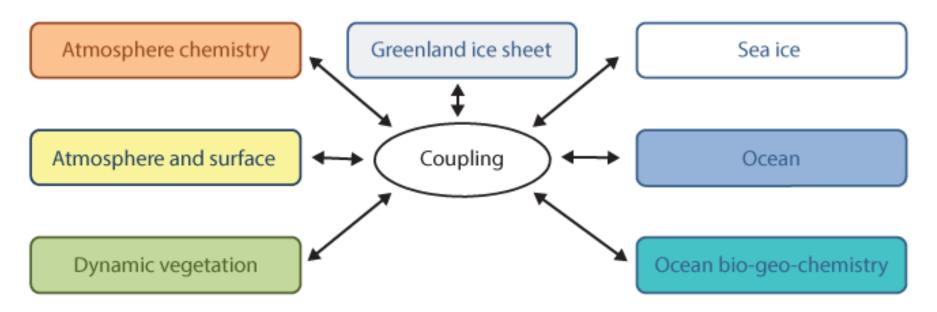
EC-Earth3

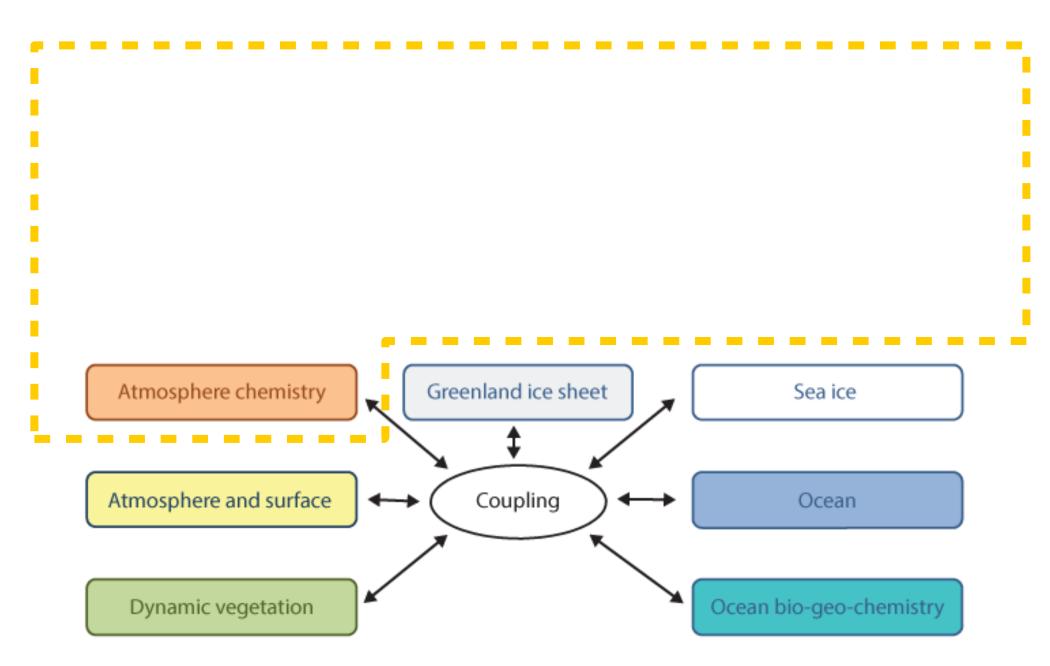
- Atmosphere: IFS (from ECMWF)
- Atmospheric transport and chemistry: TM5
 - Carbon bond (CB05) mechanism (51 species,156 reactions)
- Ocean: NEMO, sea-ice: LIM, biogeochemistry: PISCES
- **Dynamic vegetation**: LPJ-GUESS
- Ice sheets: PISM

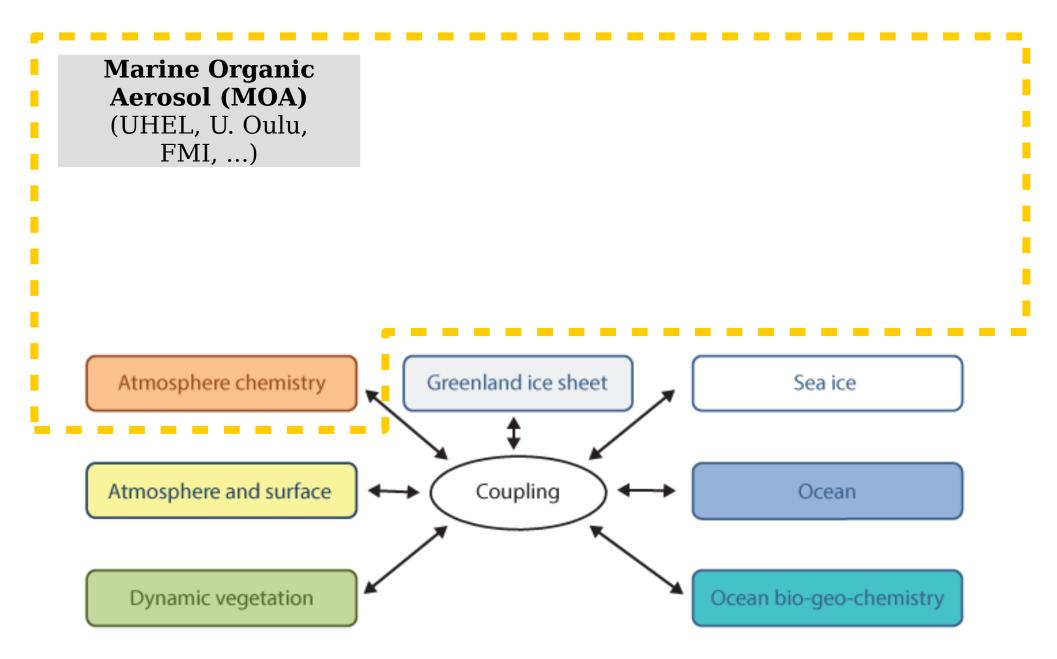


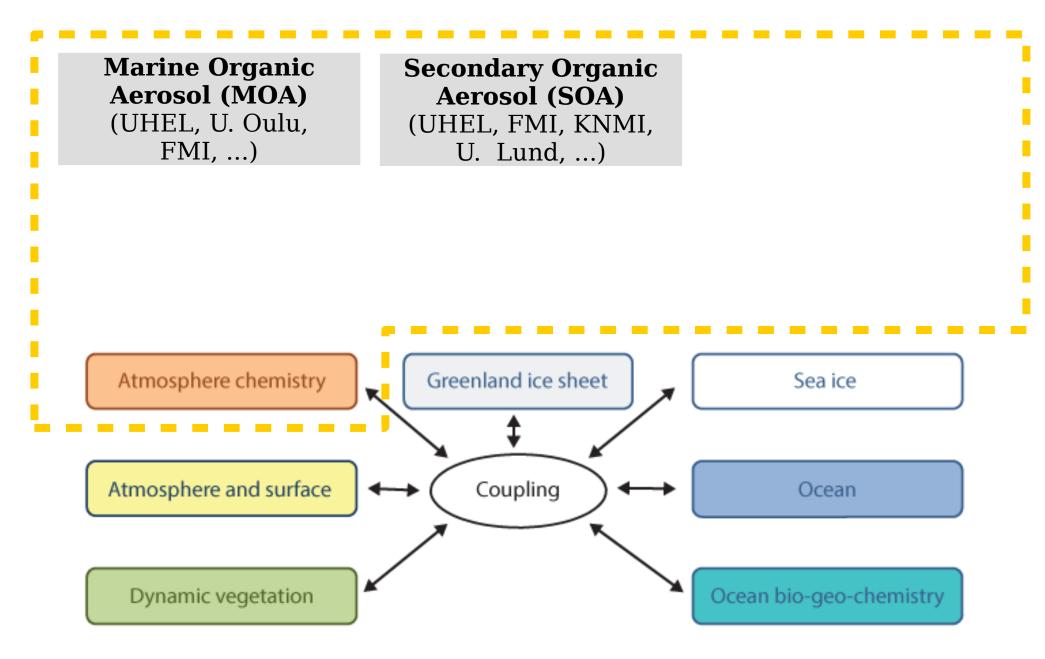
EC-Earth4 and OpenIFS

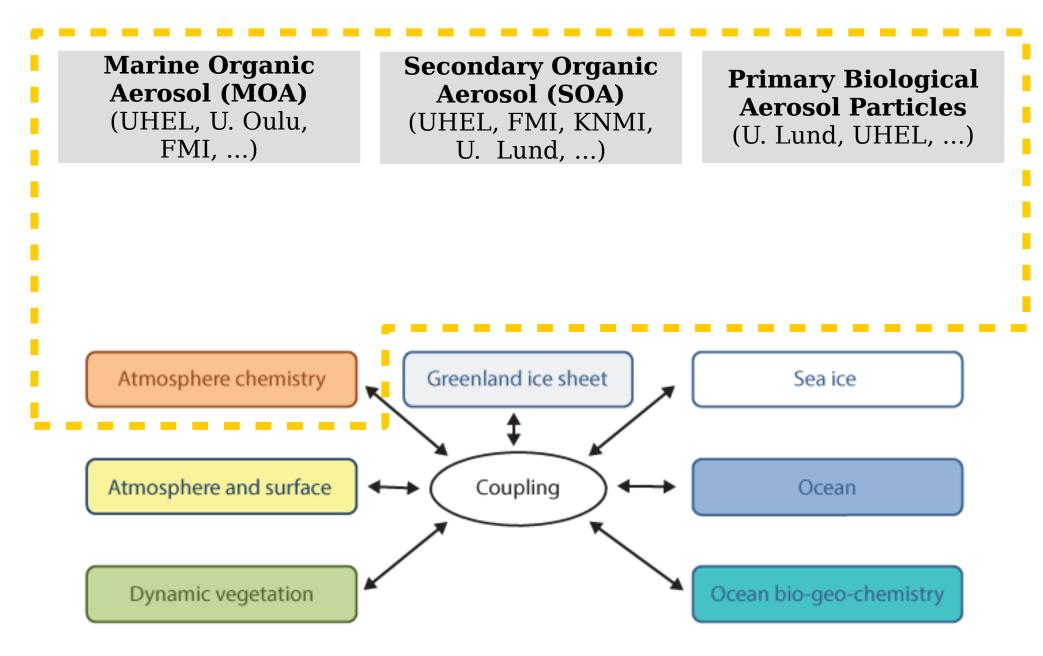
- In EC-Earth4, the atmospheric model of EC-Earth will be OpenIFS
 - OpenIFS widely used in education and training
 - OpenIFS license allows more open collaboration outside ECMWF member countries
- UHEL course "Introduction to Earth System Modelling"
 - In addition, Earth System Modeling integrated to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

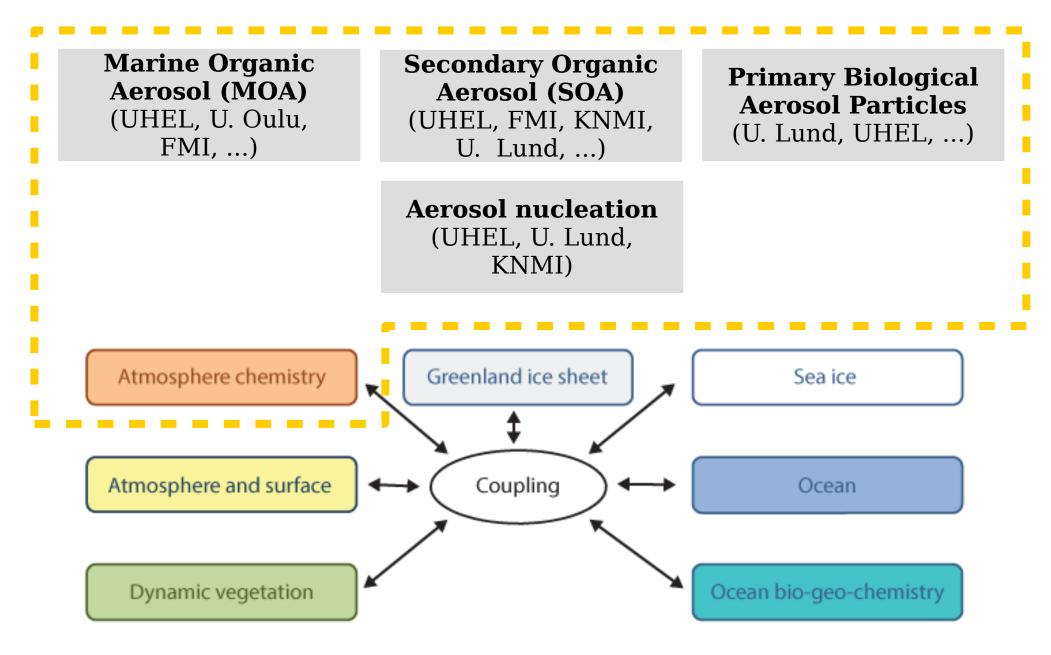


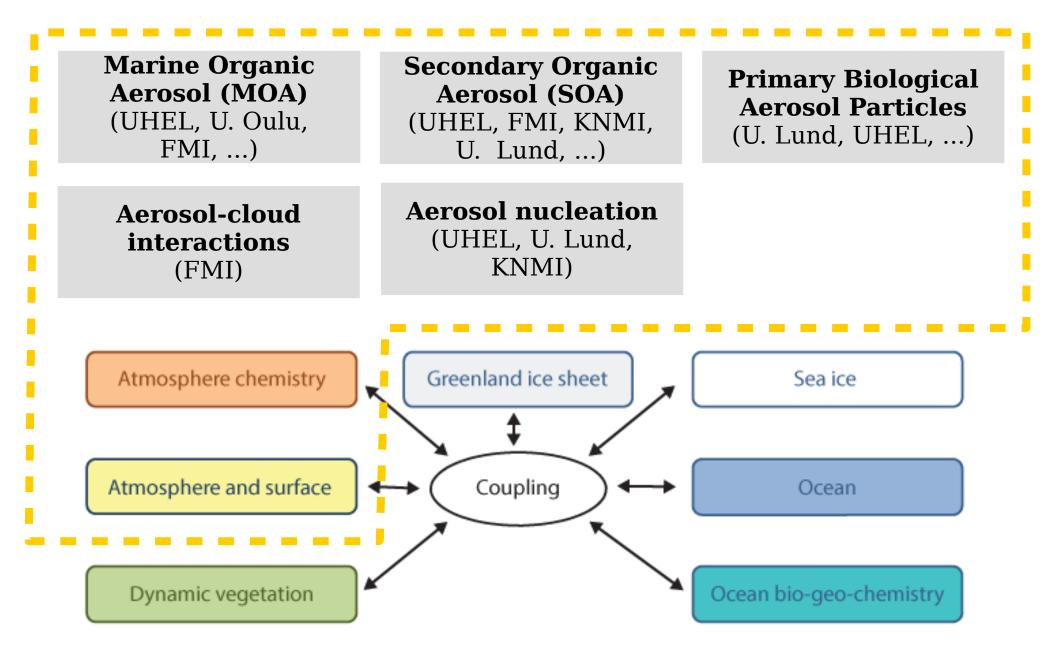












Future projections From pathways to climate projections

Finnish groups participating in CMIP6 for the first time

→ Climate model results towards 6th IPCC Assessment report

