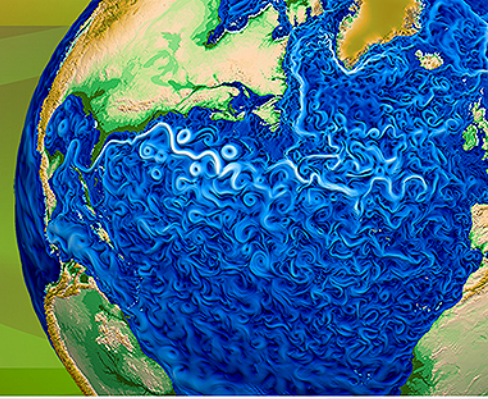




Accelerated Climate Modeling  
for Energy



# Update on v1 DECK and water cycle high-res experiments

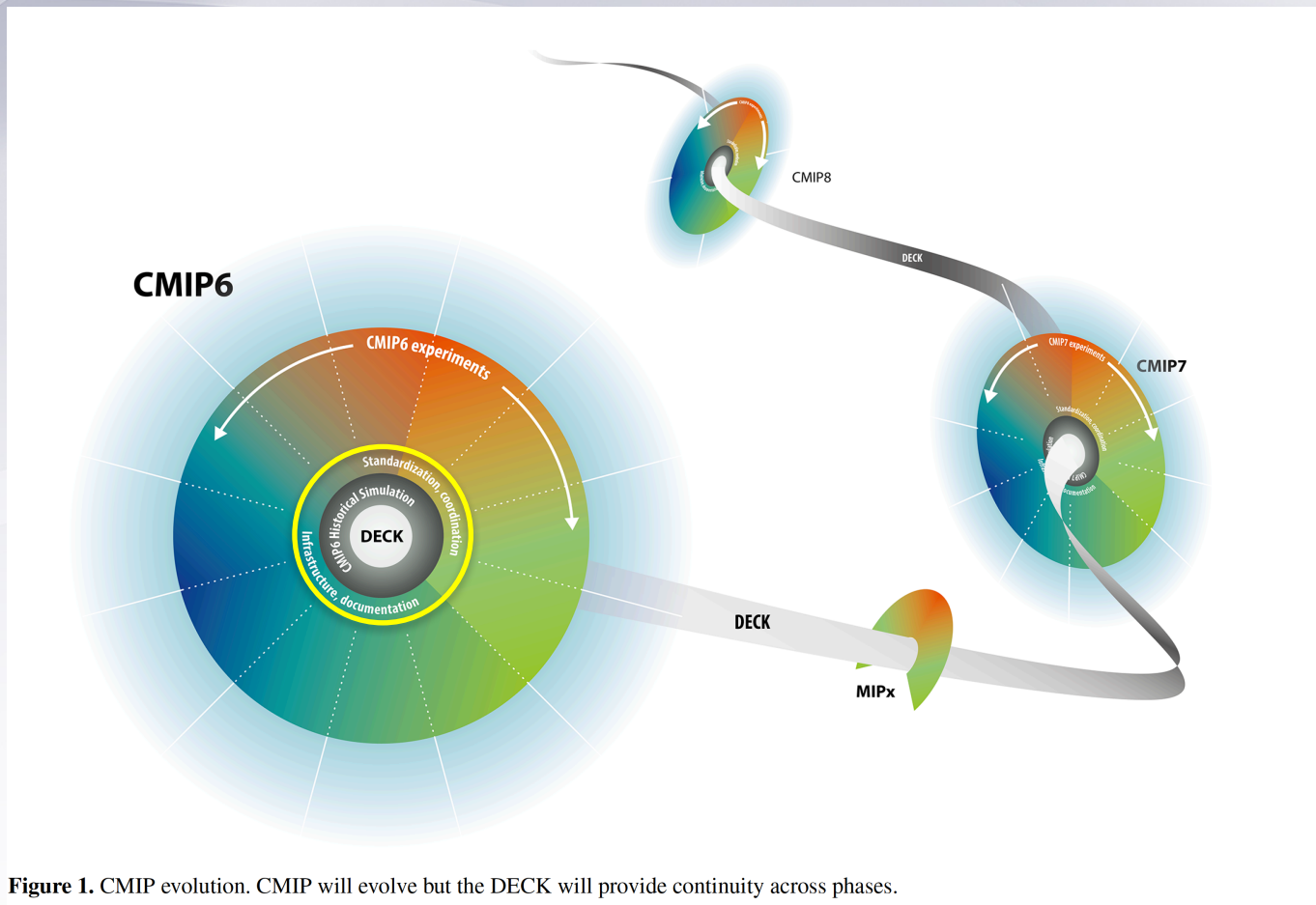
Chris Golaz, Peter Caldwell and the entire Coupled Task.

LLNL-PRES-732634

This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

# ACME v1 low-res water-cycle simulations



**Figure 1.** CMIP evolution. CMIP will evolve but the DECK will provide continuity across phases.

Eyring et al. (2016, doi:10.5194/gmd-9-1937-2016)

# ACME v1 low-res water-cycle simulations (DECK)

Experiment short name	CMIP6 label	Experiment description	Forcing methods	Start year	End year	Minimum no. years per simulation	Major purpose
DECK experiments							
AMIP	<i>amip</i>	Observed SSTs and SICs prescribed	All; CO <sub>2</sub> concentration prescribed	1979	2014	36	Evaluation, variability
Pre-industrial control	<i>piControl</i> or <i>esm-piControl</i>	Coupled atmosphere-ocean pre-industrial control	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration prescribed or calculated	n/a	n/a	500	Evaluation, unforced variability
Abrupt quadrupling of CO <sub>2</sub> concentration	<i>abrupt-4xCO2</i>	CO <sub>2</sub> abruptly quadrupled and then held constant	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration prescribed	n/a	n/a	150	Climate sensitivity, feedback, fast responses
1 % yr <sup>-1</sup> CO <sub>2</sub> concentration increase	<i>1pctCO2</i>	CO <sub>2</sub> prescribed to increase at 1 % yr <sup>-1</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration prescribed	n/a	n/a	150	Climate sensitivity, feedback, idealized benchmark
CMIP6 historical simulation							
Past ~ 1.5 centuries	<i>historical</i> or <i>esm-hist</i>	Simulation of the recent past	All; CO <sub>2</sub> concentration prescribed or calculated	1850	2014	165	Evaluation

3-5 members

**Total: 1331 – 1661 + spin-up**

**Note: no future scenario included here!**

Eyring et al. (2016, doi:10.5194/gmd-9-1937-2016)

# DECK: status

In order to be successful, an entire ecosystem needs to be in place and functional.

- Low-res coupled model
- Software tools
  - Configure and execute simulations: run\_acme scripts.
  - Short and long term archiving.
  - Automated post-processing workflow (Sterling Balwin, poster #W02)
  - Diagnostics (A-Prime, ACME Diagnostics, MPAS-Analysis, Ilamb, ...)
- Compsets (Philip Cameron-Smith)
  - Adhere to CMIP6 requirements as closely as possible.
- Output (Kate's talk Wednesday)
  - What to save and at what frequency to meet CMIP6 requirements.
- **Note:** CMORization is not part of current plan (Dean's talk Wednesday)
  - To be done later.
  - Probably cannot publish to CMIP6 without it.



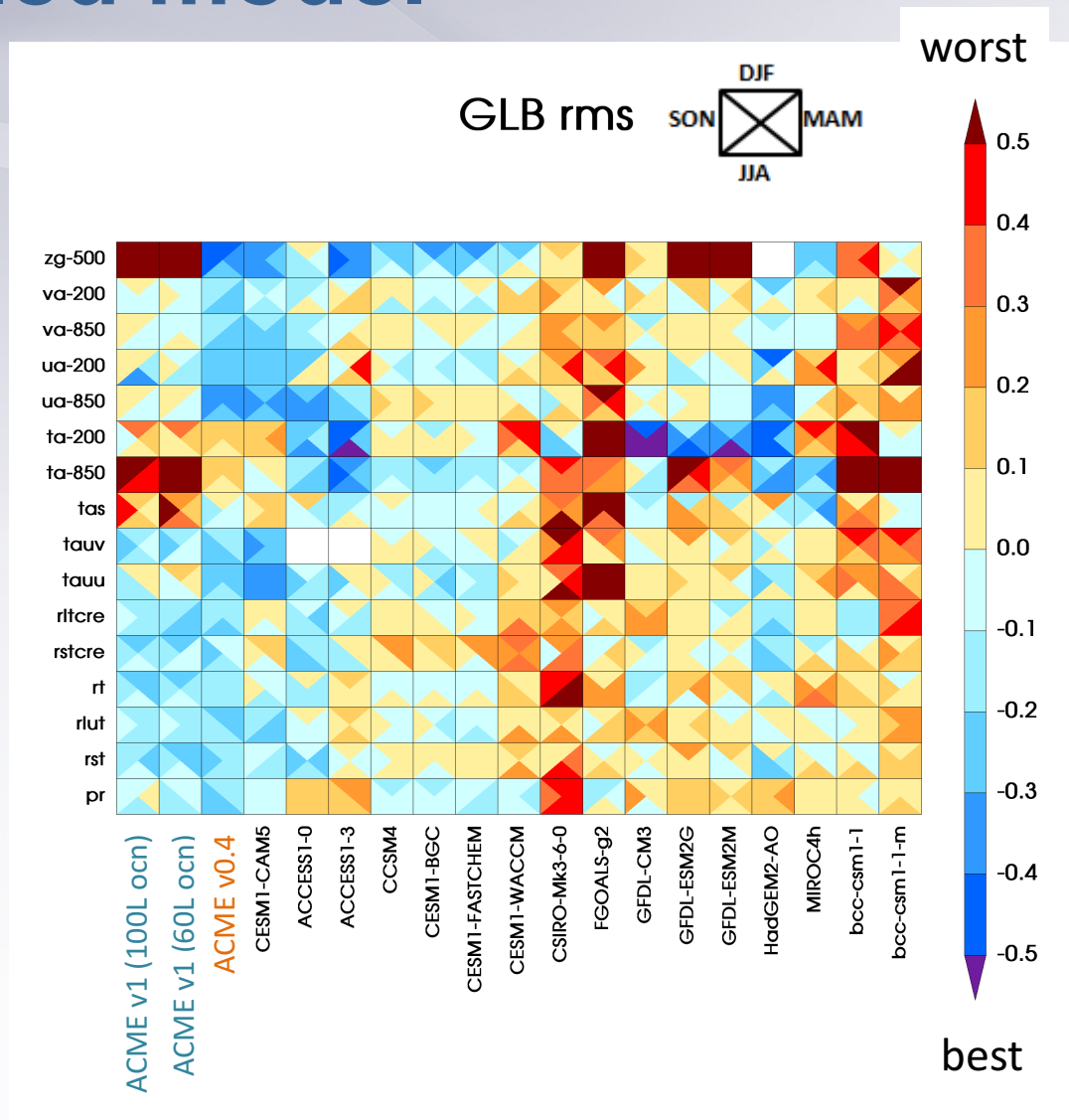
# DECK: execution

- Cost estimate (NERSC Edison)
  - 265 nodes @ 8 SYPD: ~40,000 core hours / SY
  - 1500 years: 60 M core hours; 2000 years: 80 M core hours
  - More if *anything* goes wrong
  - Need advice from Chief Computational Scientist and Performance team.
- Storage estimate
  - Unknown (Kate's talk Wednesday)
- Time estimate
  - Should not expect sustained throughput of more than 5 SYPD per stream.
  - Single stream: 300 to 400 days.
  - Parallel streams: several months at the minimum. Getting through the queues will be a challenge.
    - Larger 'special\_acme' QOS (>4x?)
    - Brute force
- Anvil could be alternate option (but max 2 streams)

# Low-res coupled model

## Gleckler plots

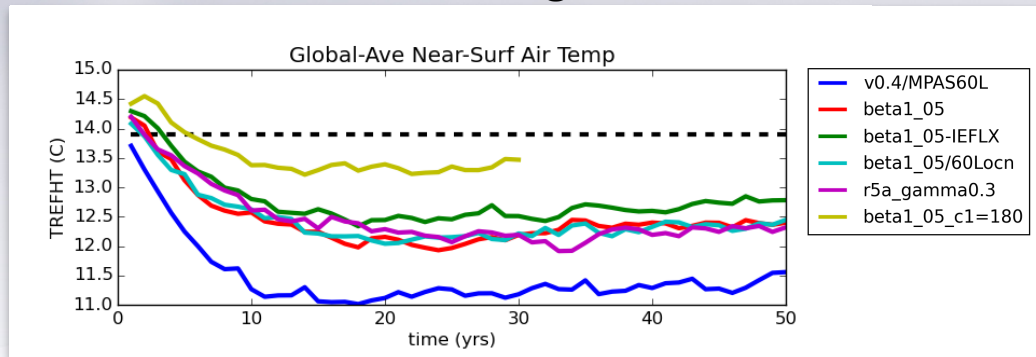
- Normalized global RMSE for coupled simulations
- ACME v1 (100, 60 level ocean)
- ACME v0.4
- CIMP5



Qi Tang

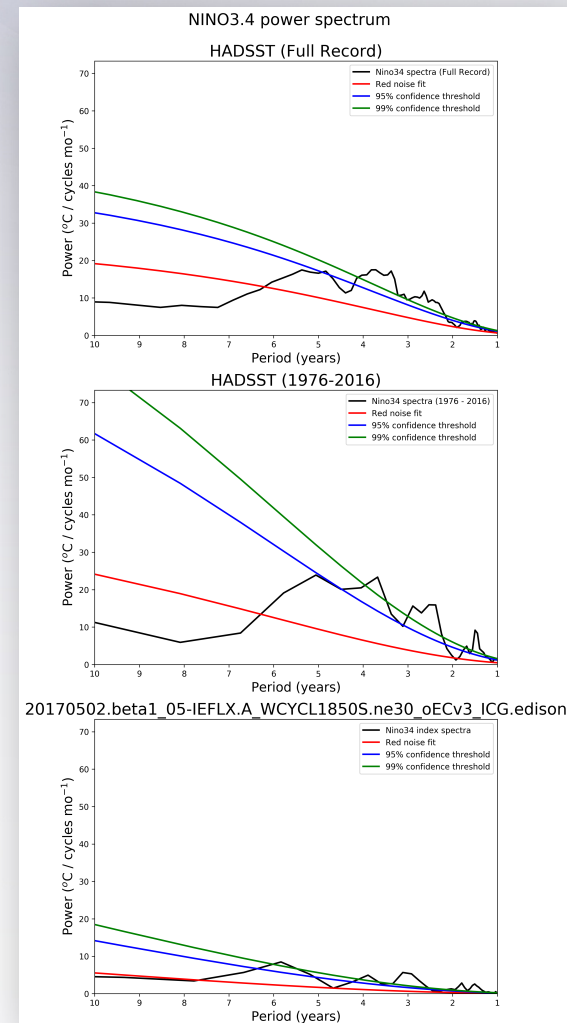
# Low-res coupled model Outstanding problems

## Initial cooling



**Much more on this Wednesday!**

## ENSO



# Low-res coupled model

## Other issues that could derail progress

- Long term drift in control simulation
  - Net TOA radiation, OHC, surface temperature, sea-ice.
- Historical simulations that do not warm enough.
  - Would need to quickly reduce AIE magnitude and start over.
- Computer issues
  - NERSC machines misbehaving (it happened before)
  - Insufficient allocations (compute, storage)
- Post-processing machines not up to the task.
  - acme1, others?
- The list goes on...

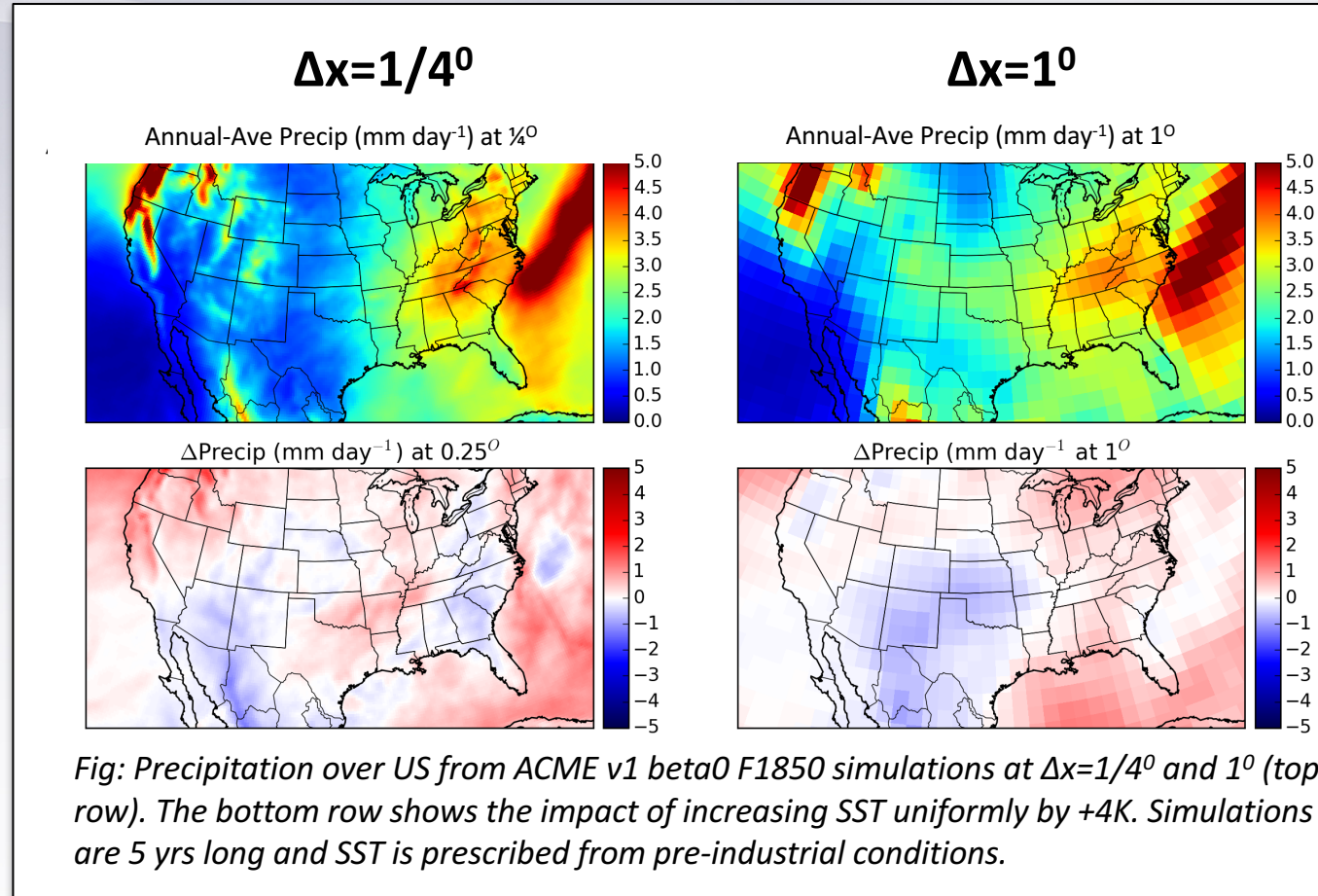




# High-Resolution model

# Why a “High-Resolution” Model?

- High resolution is needed to capture topographic effects on rainfall (top row)
- and topography has an important effect on rainfall changes (bottom row)!



Runs by Noel Keen

# Atmosphere Model Skill

- High-res atm looks good!
- v1 has an unfair advantage because other models were tuned for *coupled* skill

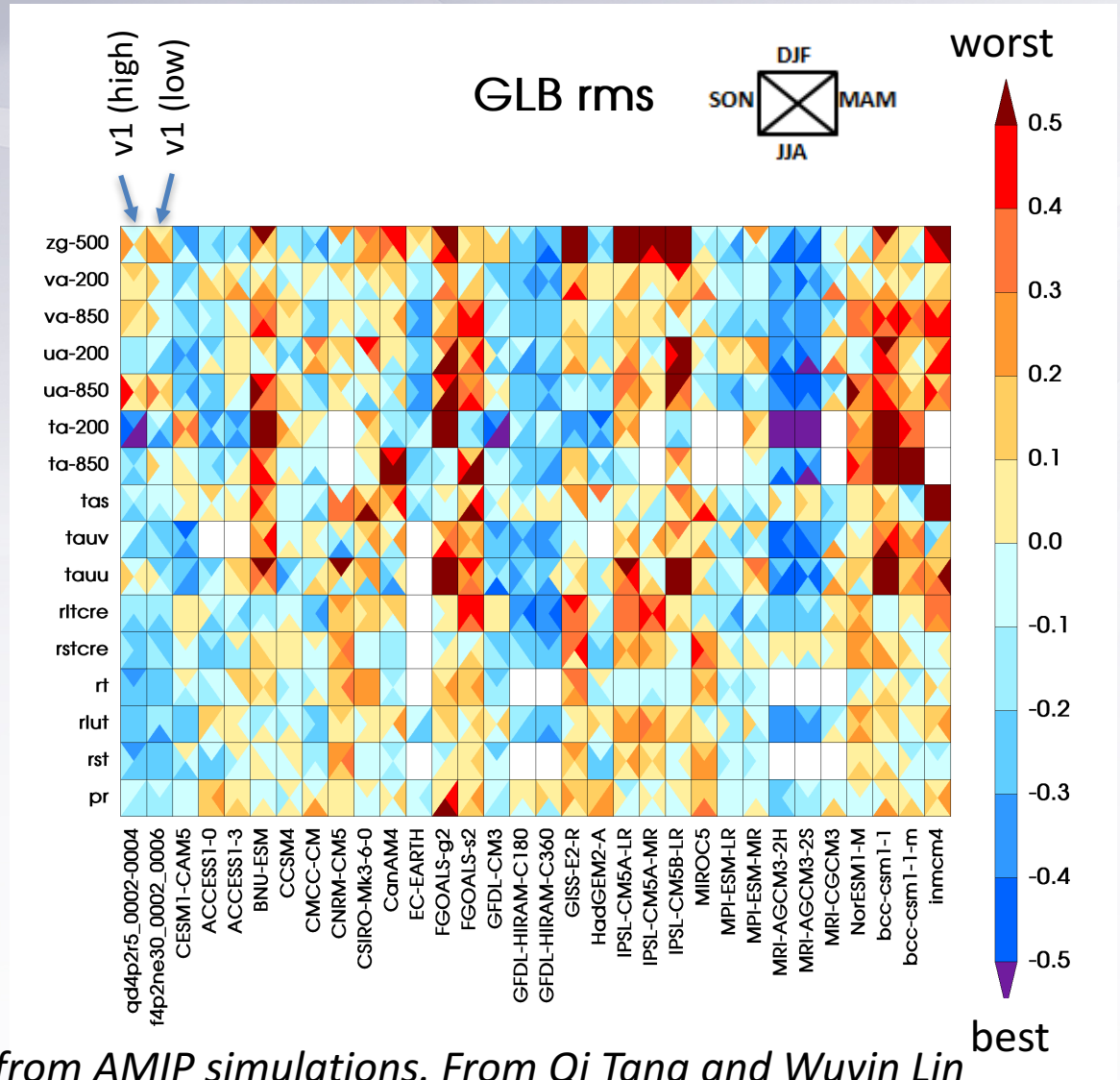


Fig: Gleckler plot for global RMSE from AMIP simulations. From Qi Tang and Wuyin Lin

# Coupled High-Res Status

Team: Peter Caldwell, Noel Keen, Jon Wolfe, & Qi Tang with help from other Performance team members

- We have completed 5 day test runs on mira, titan, and cori-KNL
  - COSP seems to work fine
- ~~Initialization takes hours, preventing us from using debug queues. Fixed?~~
- We are unable to write restart files on any machine, which prevents us from doing longer tests
  - The longest simulation we've done is 45 days on cori-KNL
- Writing output ruins performance on KNL (see table)
- High-Res Coupled progress suffers from a lack of dedicated staff – everyone is focused on fixing low-res problems

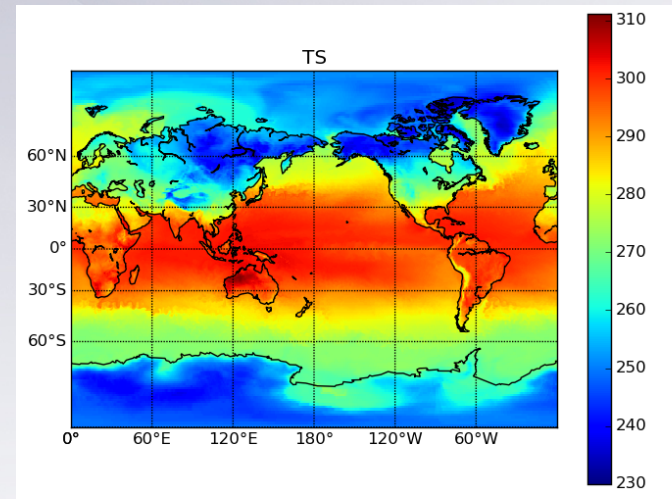


Fig: Output from 5 day high-res coupled runs looks like Earth.

Machine	SYPD	Output?	Cores Used
mira	0.12	none	32768
titan	0.52	none	28000
cori-KNL	0.92	none	52800
mira	0.09	daily atm	32768
cori-KNL	0.66	1 mo atm	62400

Table: Timings from 5-day high-res coupled runs (except last, which is 1 month)



# High-Res Sensitivity

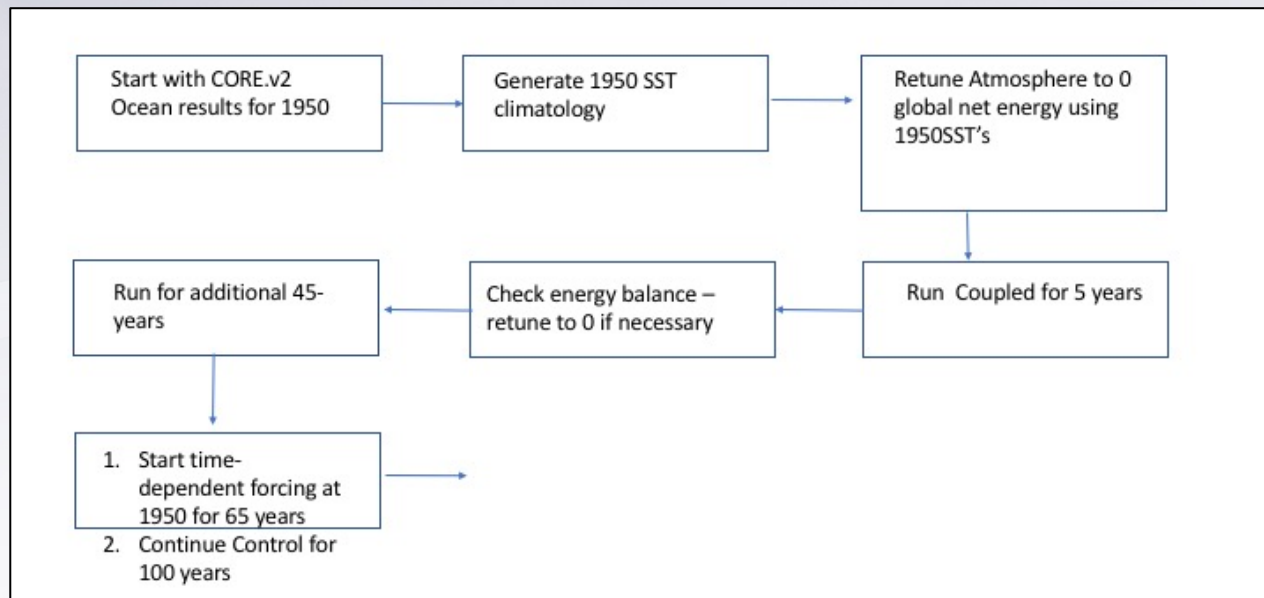
A series of 5 yr fixed-SST ne120 beta0 runs were performed as a preliminary check on aerosol and GHG sensitivity. Results:

- Net feedback (from 1850+4K vs 1850 SST runs) is about  $-1.2 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 
  - CMIP5 had a range of  $-1.05$  to  $-1.95$  with a mean of  $-1.6 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$
  - ne30 had a value of  $-1.44 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$
  - Less negative feedback means more warming... our high-res model will probably warm a lot
- Total adjusted forcing (TAF, the TOA rad imbalance for F2000AF vs F1850) is  $1.9 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ 
  - CMIP5 average TAF was  $1.7 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
  - ne30 had a a value of  $1.2 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
  - TAF is the sum of GHG trapping and aerosol reflection, so large TAF means the ne120 aerosol effect is relatively weak

**Weak aerosol sensitivity combined with strong climate sensitivity means that our ne120 model will probably warm too much over the 20th century.**

# High-Resolution Water Cycle Experiment

- **Plan for this year:** Perform a single 1950 control simulation following the “Modified High-Res MIP v1.0 Procedure”:



- **Longer-range plans:** Perform 1950-2050 transient simulation