

CAM5 Status and Developments

Rich Neale

Climate and Global Dynamics

NCAR, Boulder

Co-chairs: Mary Taylor, *Sandia*;
Minghua Zhang, *Stony Brook*

Thanks: Julio Bacmeister, Cecile Hannay, Peter Lauritzen. Andrew Mai,
+ many others in AMWG

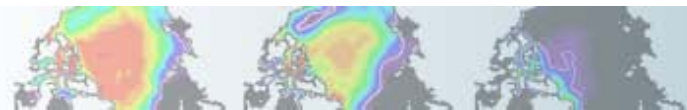


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



Community Earth System Model

CESM



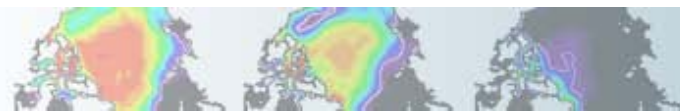
Status of CAM5

Releases and simulations

- CAM5.1 released in CESM1.0.3 (June 2011)
- CMIP5 version of the model -> AR5
- Multiple 1° simulations (pre-industrial, 20th C (3), RCPs(3) , AMIP, SOM)
- Initial RCPs recently completed
- PNNL: Multiple 2° simulations
- Reproduces 20th century surface temperature evolution
- CAM4 high resolution (25km) time slice experiments (1980-2005; 2075-2100)

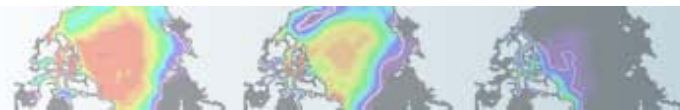
High resolution simulations (25 km and finer)

- Time slices (CAM4-FV, CAM5-FV, CAM5-SE; global spectral)
- Global 1/8° (12.5 km) simulations using CAM5-SE (2004-2005)
- Regionally refined simulations over US (1° -> 1/8°)
- CAM5 realistic hurricane statistics (number/strength/variability)
- Summer time US orogenic propagating systems, atmospheric rivers



Next CAM5 release (May 2012)

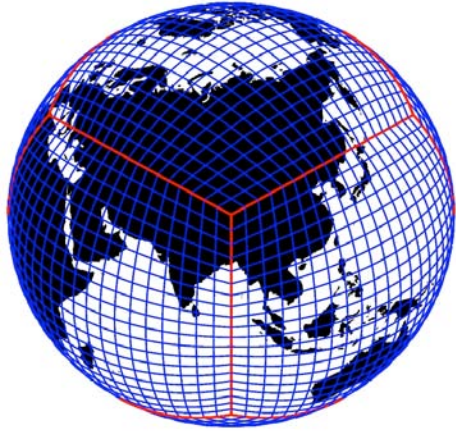
- CAM5-SE 1° coupled climate (retaining CAM5.1 physics)
 - Initial simulation similar to CAM5-FV 1°
 - Differences related to orographic smoothing (too smooth)
 - Complete revamp of orographic specification
- CAM5-FV, MAM prescribed aerosols
 - Sampling methodology of monthly mean aerosol is in place
 - Sub-sample in-cloud and mean aerosol, proportional to liquid cloud frac.
 - Reproduces cloud liquid/radiative forcing fields well (AMIP 2°)
 - Outstanding problems: Low arctic aerosol issues/some code cleanup



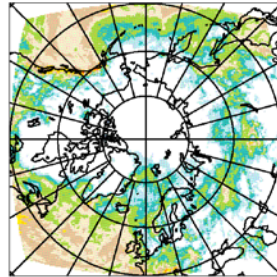
New Dynamical Cores

CAM5-Spectral Element on Cubed Sphere Grid

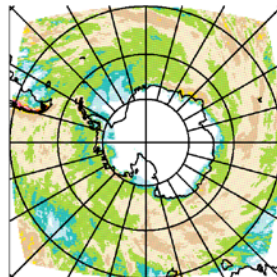
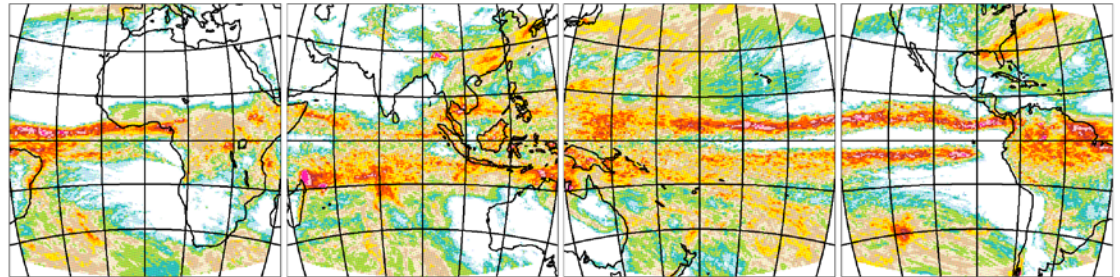
Cubed Sphere



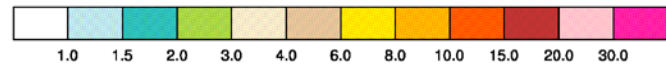
Regular lat-lon



CAM5-SE AMIP 1/8° - April 2004 Precipitation (mm/day)



mm/day



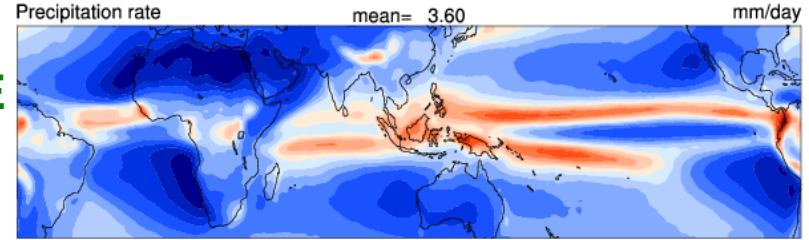
CESM(CAM5-SE) coupled simulations

1° Pre-industrial control

CAM5-SE

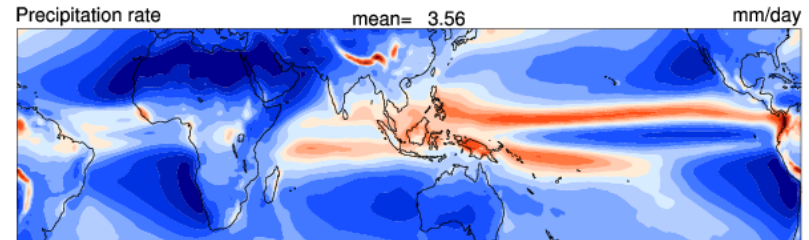
ANN

b.e10.B1850C5CN.ne30_g16.001 (yrs 62-81)

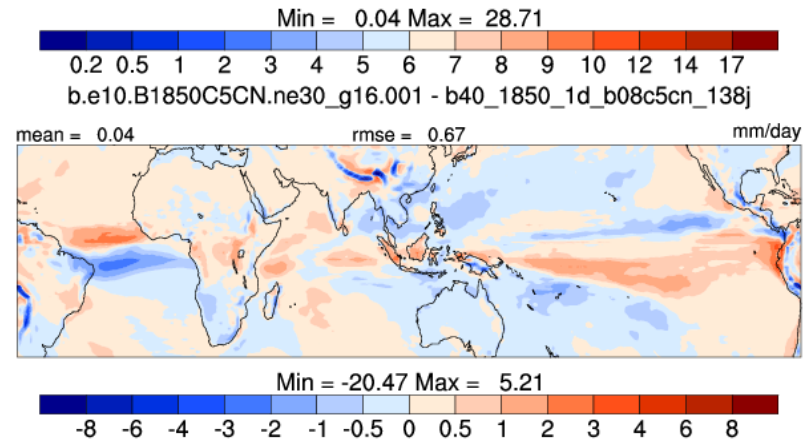


CAM5-FV

b40_1850_1d_b08c5cn_138j (yrs 300-319)

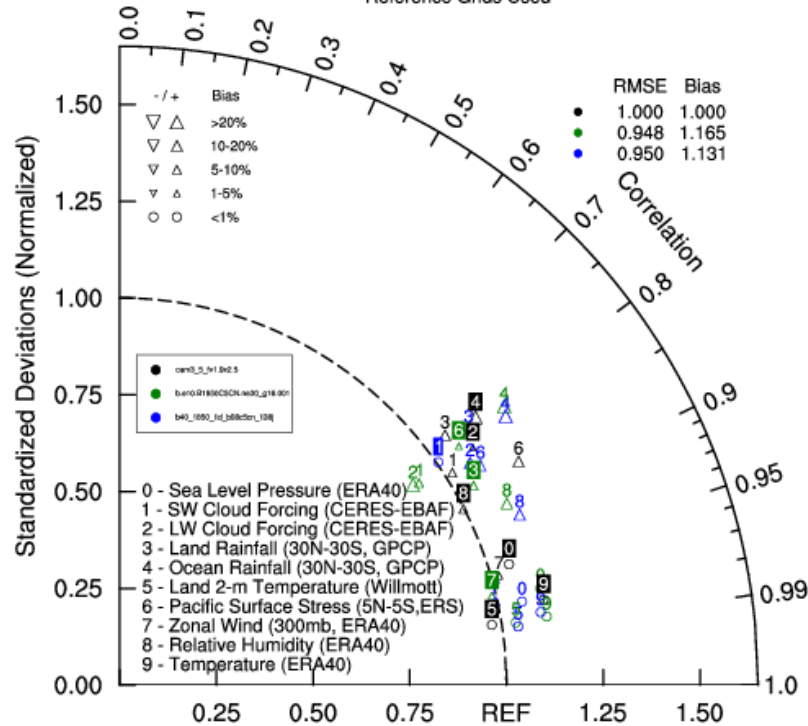


Diff.



ANN: SPACE-TIME

Reference Grids Used



✓ Major differences related to orography

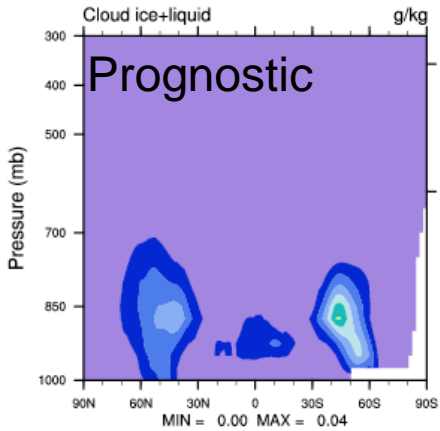
Thanks: Andy Mai, NCAR

Prescribed Aerosols

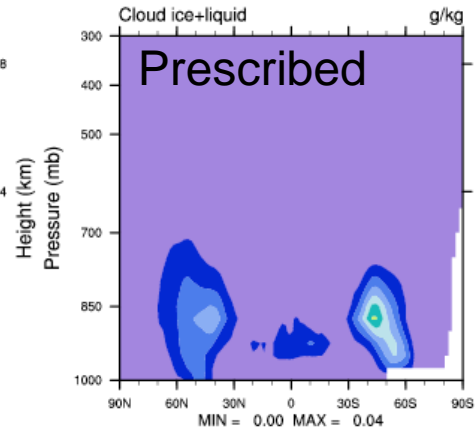
Simulations (Phil Rasch, PNNL)

ANN

pmam_cam5_0_54_JH_exp04_r01m1 (yrs 1-5)

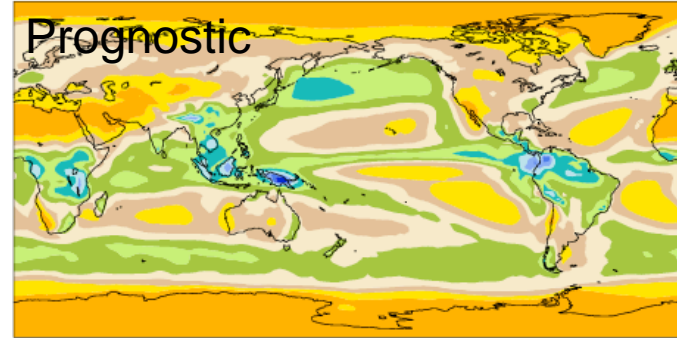


pmam_cam5_0_54_cntl_e06_fr (yrs 1-5)



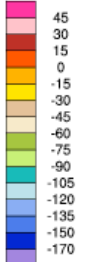
pmam_cam5_0_54_JH_exp04_r01m1 (yrs 1-5)

TOM SW cloud forcing mean = -50.01 W/m²



ANN

Min = -166.91 Max = -0.10

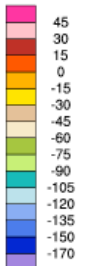


pmam_cam5_0_54_cntl_e06_fr (yrs 1-5)

TOM SW cloud forcing mean = -49.27 W/m²



Min = -164.97 Max = -0.08



Cloud Water

Remaining tasks:

- Remaining Differences are found in Arctic region
- Aerosol deposition fluxes to surface need to be prescribed, too. (right now they are wrong)

Short-wave cloud forcing

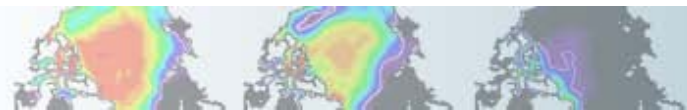
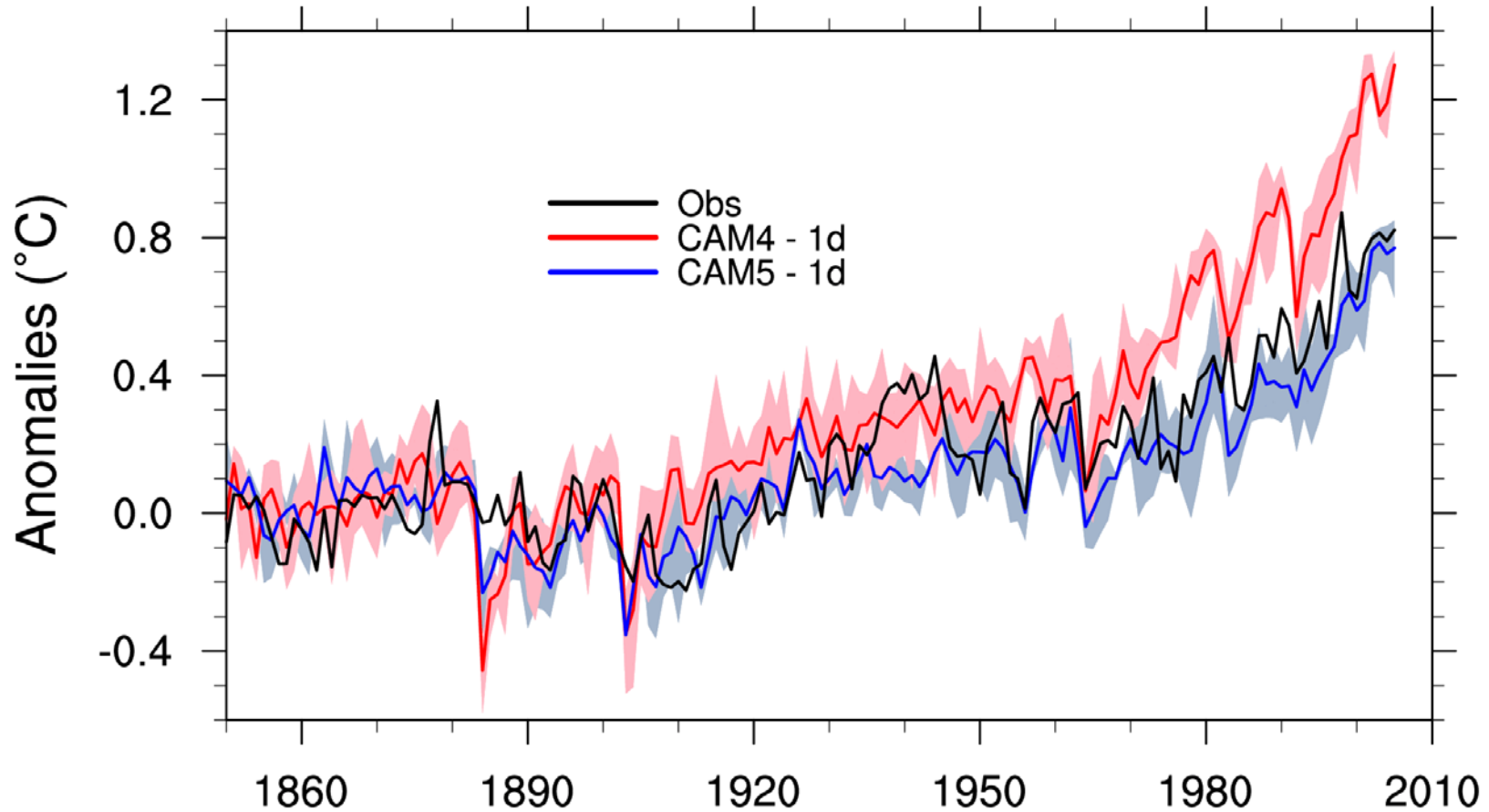
$$X_{\text{prescribed}} = X_{\text{cloudy}} * F_{\text{liq}} + X_{\text{ALL}} * (1 - F_{\text{liq}})$$

20th Century Climate Change

CESM1(CAM5) CMIP version vs. CCSM4(CAM4)

Global annual means

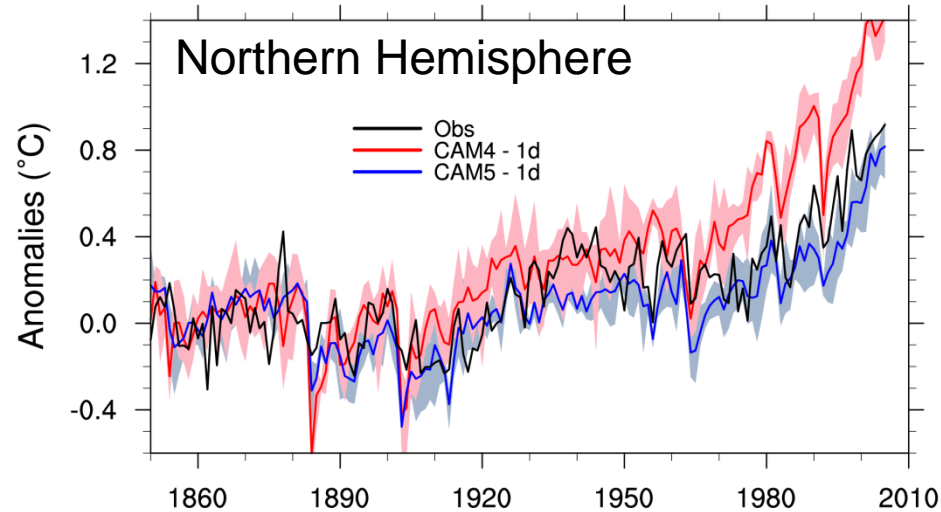
Temperature Anomalies from 1850-1899 average



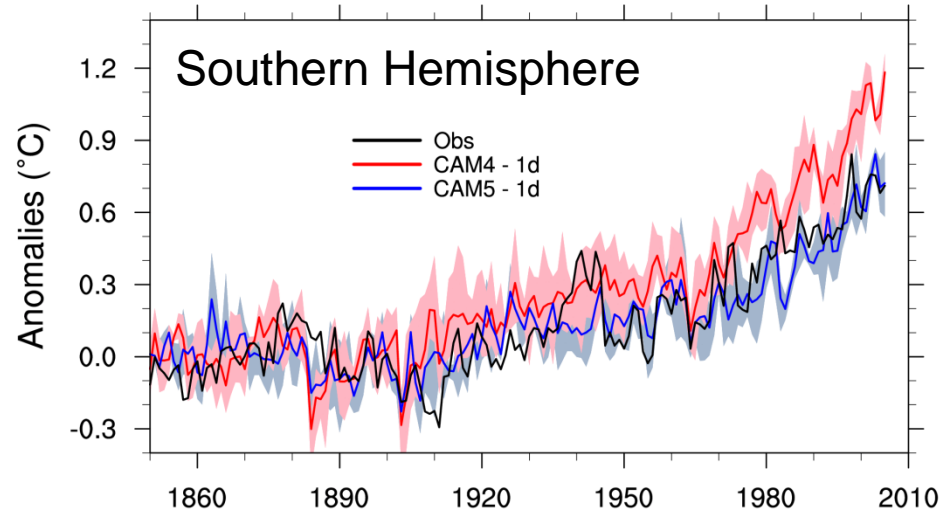
20th Century Climate Change

CESM1(CAM5) CMIP5 version vs. CCSM4(CAM4)

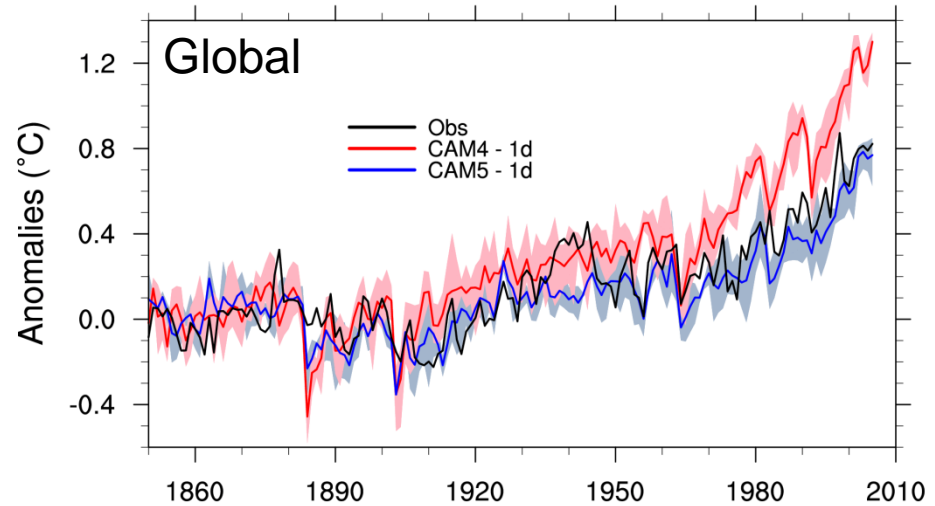
Temperature Anomalies from 1850-1899 average



Temperature Anomalies from 1850-1899 average

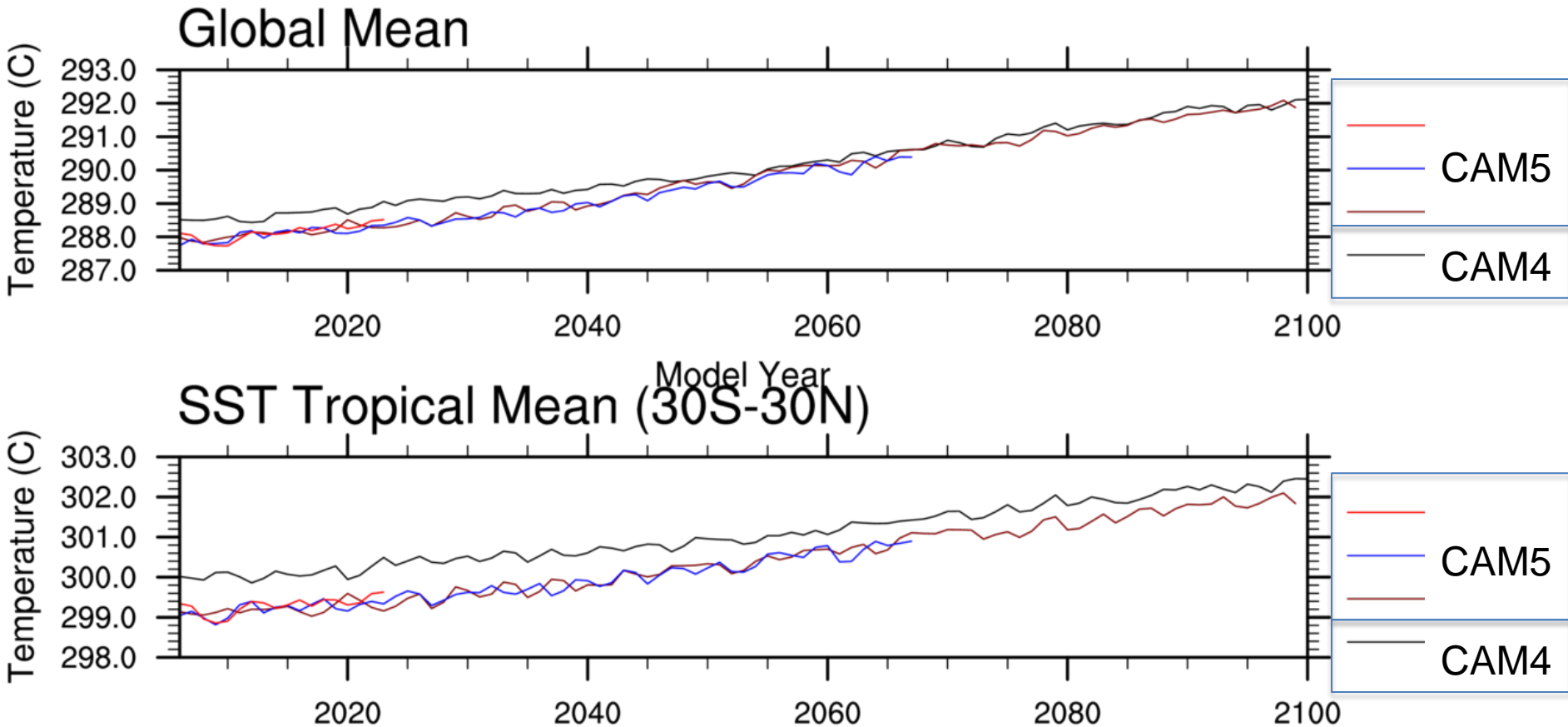


Global annual means
Temperature Anomalies from 1850-1899 average



Future Climate Change (RCP8.5)

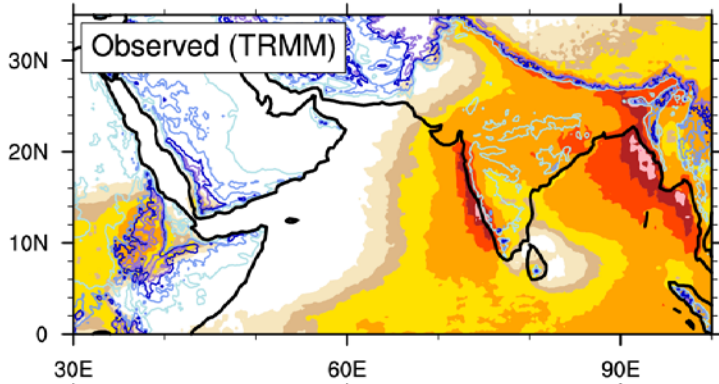
CESM1(CAM5) CMIP5 version vs. CCSM4(CAM4)



Thanks: Trey White, Adrienne Middleton, Cheryl Craig, Andrew Gettleman, and Cecile Hannay, NCAR

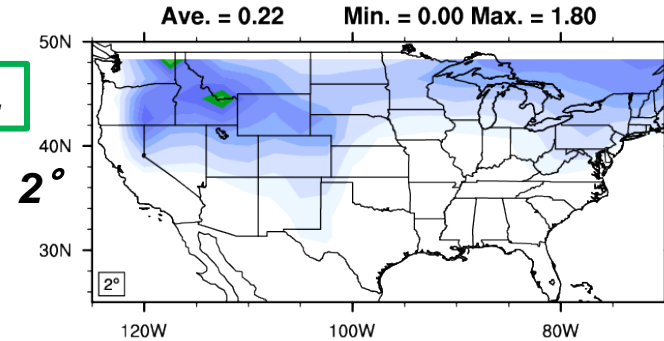
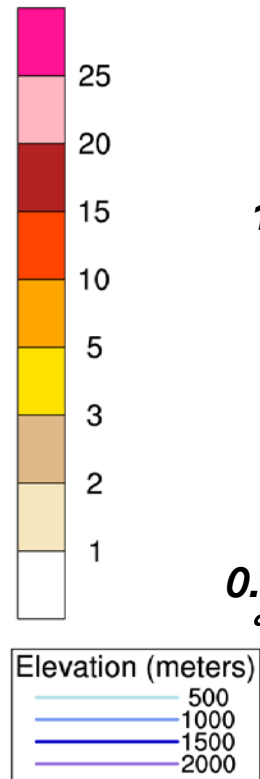
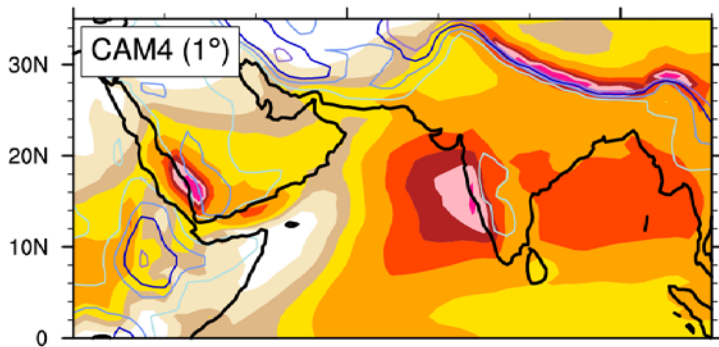
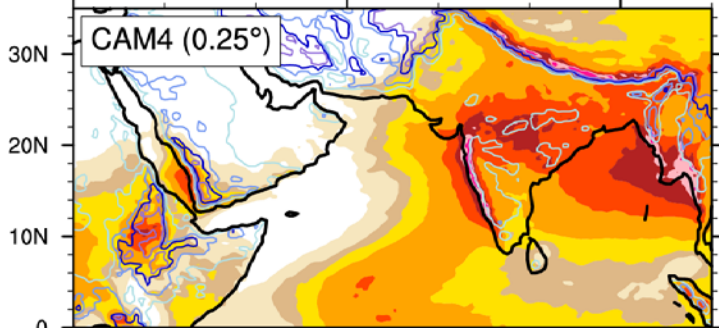
High Resolution: The role of Orography

CAM4-FV 25-km AMIP runs/20-year averages

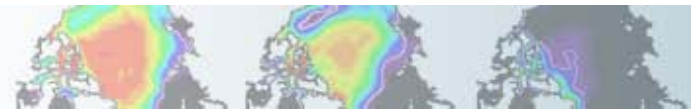
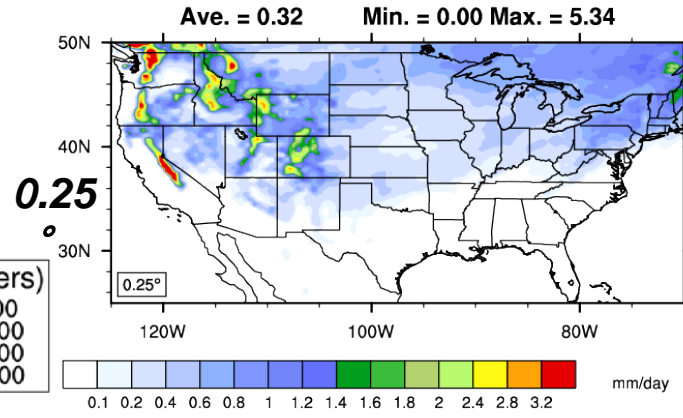
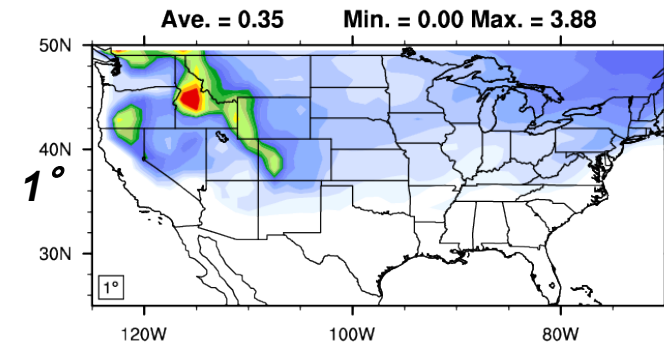


JJAS Precip.

mm/day

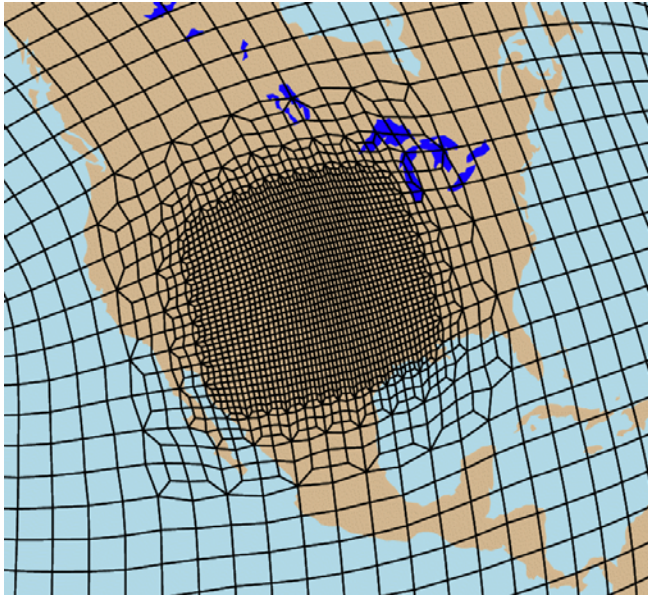


March Snowfall



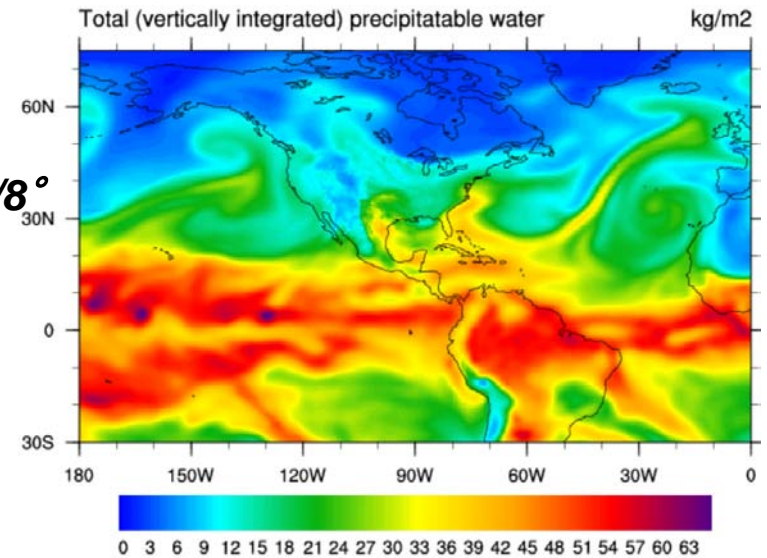
CESM1(CAM5-SE): Regional Refinement

Avoiding Downscaling BUT Implications for resolution dependence

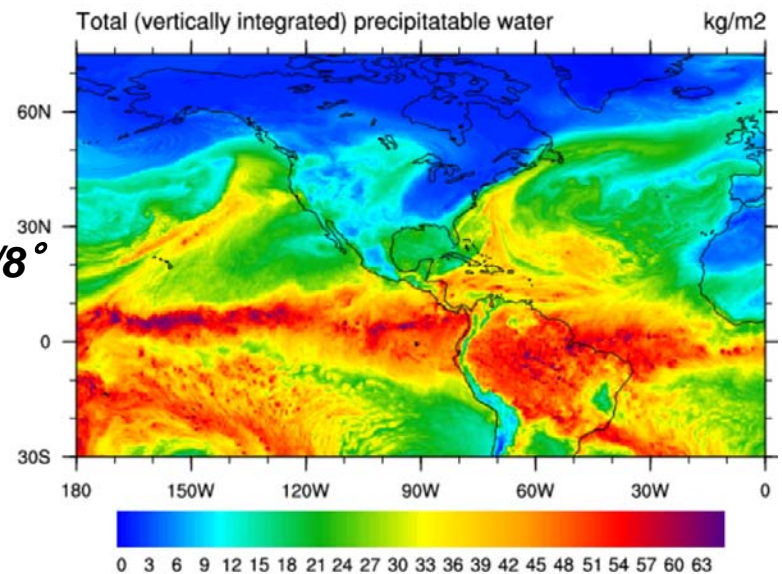


- ✓ 3 levels (steps) of refinement
- ✓ CAM5-SE AMIP simulations
- ✓ Regional refinement should reproduce statistics of global high-res equivalent
- ✓ Land can run on same grid
- ✓ Calibration testbed

1° to $1/8^\circ$



Global $1/8^\circ$

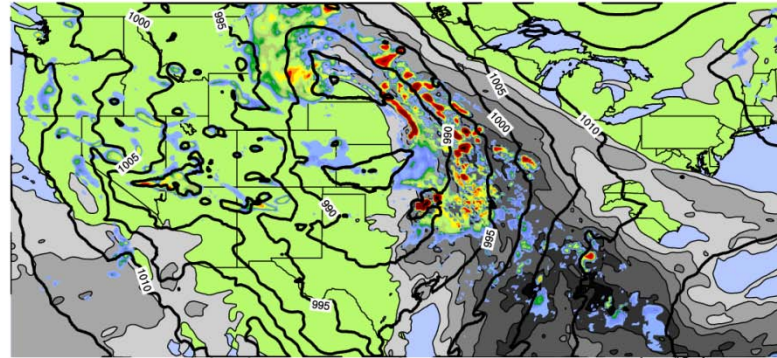
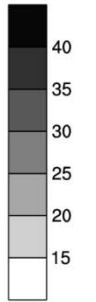


High Resolution: High Impact Phenomena

12-km CAM5-SE AMIP Simulation Snapshots

03Z 18 Apr 2004

Precipitable Water (mm)



Precipitation (mm/day)



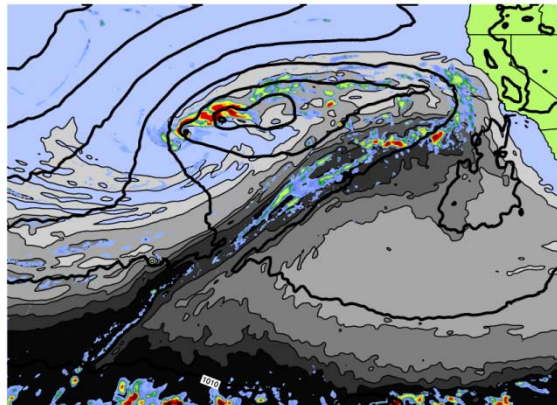
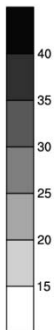
**Mid-west Spring
time systems**

Atmospheric Rive

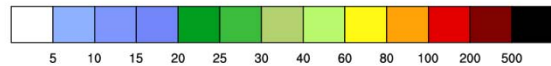
Tropical Cyclones

18Z 10 Mar 2004

Precipitable Water (mm)

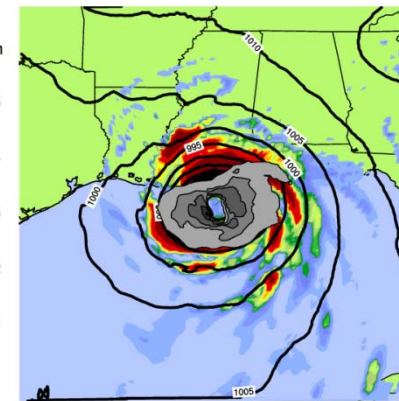
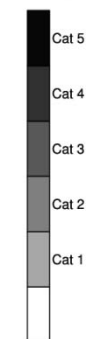


Precipitation (mm/day)

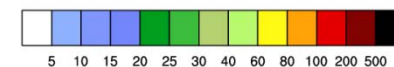


15Z 08 Aug 2004 (Pmin = 944.215 mb)

Surface Wind Strength



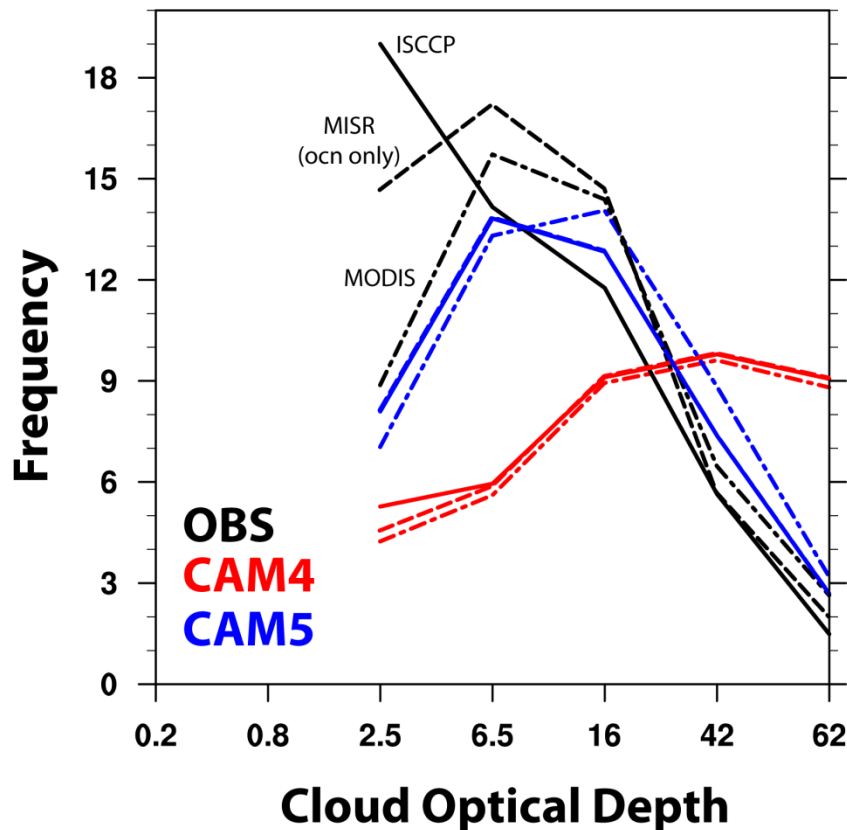
Precipitation (mm/day)



Diagnosing CAM5 climate

CFMIP Observation Simulator Package (COSP): in CAM5.1 release

Global cloud optical depth distributions from ISCCP, MODIS and MISR using COSP



✓ COSP:

- Allows a more direct comparison between the satellite retrievals

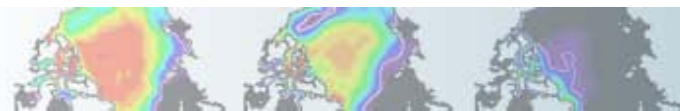
✓ CAM4:

- Too many optically thick clouds

✓ CAM5:

- Improved frequency of clouds at all optical depths

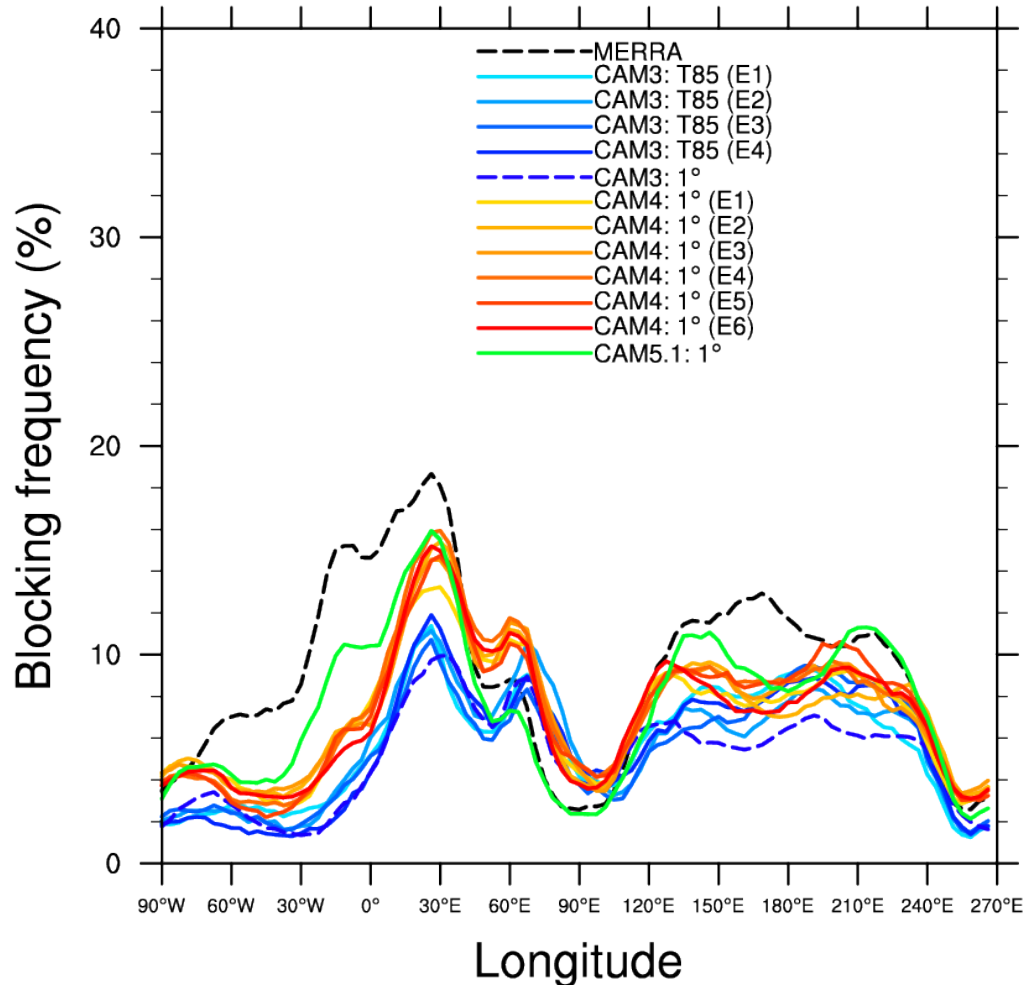
Thanks: Jen Kay, NCAR



Blocking in CESM

CAM (AMIP) and Reanalysis

ANN Blocking frequency (1979-2000)



Physics framework in CAM5+

