The Art of Tuning and Coupling: A peek behind the scenes of CESM development



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CESM2: Development of the individual components

Phase I:"Let's build it"

- Individual components were built within each working group
- Effort started around 2010



CESM2: Coupling of the individual components

Phase 2: "Let's put it together"

Collaborative effort started in Nov 2015

2 co-chair meetings per week

300 cases

 Thousands of simulated years and diagnostics

CESM2 Release: June 2018

Development requires: Tuning and Coupling

In this talk, we'll focus on these aspects



The Art of Tuning

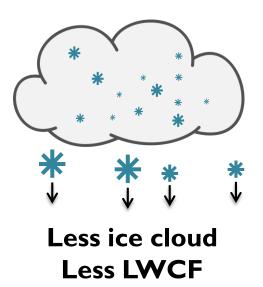
Model tuning

Tuning = adjusting parameters ("tuning knobs") to achieve best agreement with observations.

Tuning knobs = parameters weakly constrained by observations

Dcs = Threshold diameter to convert cloud ice particles to snow

Smaller Dcs



Larger Dcs

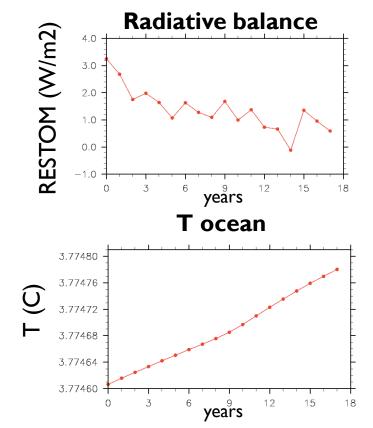


More ice cloud More LWCF

Model tuning

Tuning = adjusting parameters ("tuning knobs")
to achieve best agreement with observations

Top of atmosphere radiative balance should be near zero



Other targets when tuning

- Cloud forcing
- Precipitation
- ENSO amplitude
- AMOC
- Sea-ice thickness/extent

Dilemmas while tuning

Subjectivity of tuning targets

Tuning involves choices and compromises

Overall, tuning has limited effect on model skills

Tuning for pre-industrial ⇔ Tuning for present day

Pre-industrial: Radiative equilibrium

Present day: Available observations

Tuning individual components is fast

But no guarantee that results transfer to coupled model

Tuning exercise is very educative

We learn a lot about the model during the tuning phase.

The Art of Coupling

Coupling = Unleashing the Beast

AMIP run

- Prescribed SSTs
- No drift

Coupled runFully active ocean

Coupled bias and feedback



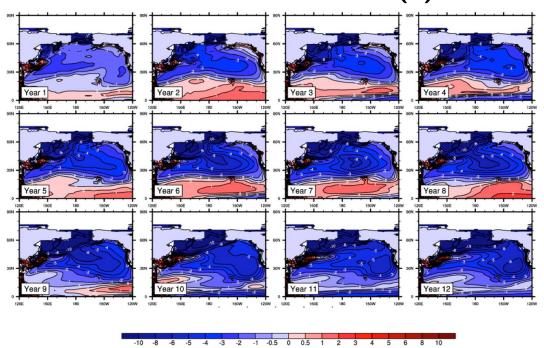


Example of unleashing the beast (I)

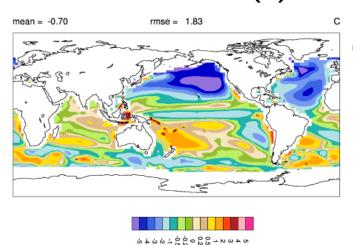
Tuning CAM5 (CESM1 development, 2009)

- Tuning was done in CAM: looks like "perfect" simulation
- In coupled mode: strong cooling of the North Pacific (bias > 5K)

Evolution of the SST errors (K)



Mean SST errors (K)

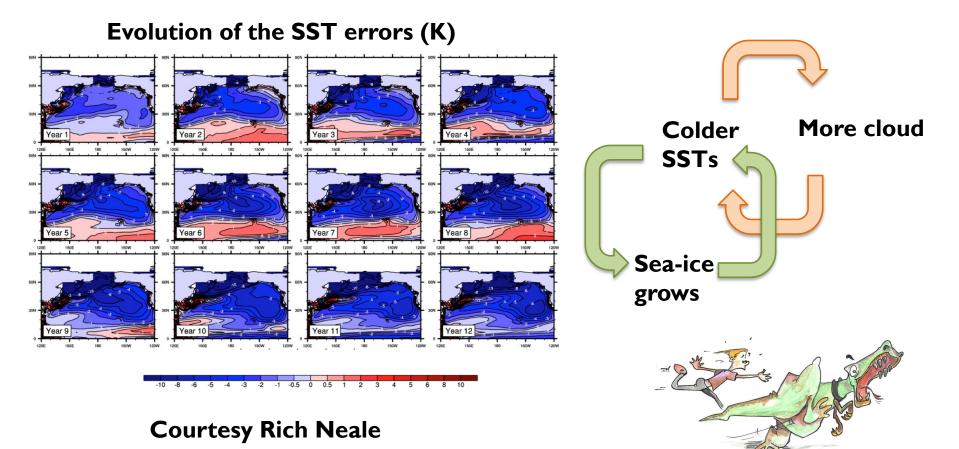


Courtesy Rich Neale

Example of unleashing the beast (I)

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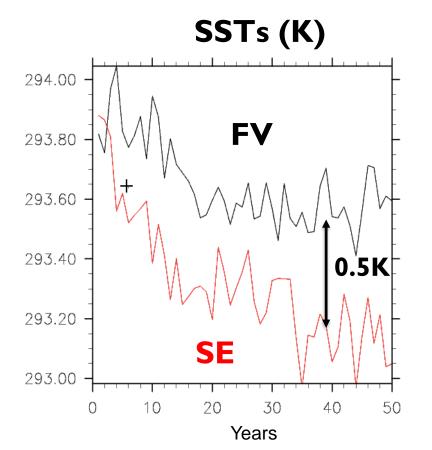
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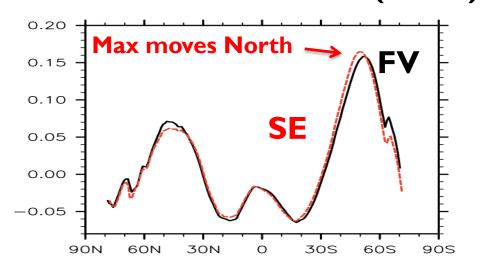
Example of unleashing the beast (2)

Spectral Element dycore development (CESM1.2, 2013)

- In CAM standalone: Finite Volume (FV) and Spectral Element (SE) dycores produces very similar simulations.
- In coupled mode: SSTs stabilize 0.5K colder with SE dycore



Zonal Surface Stress (N/m2)

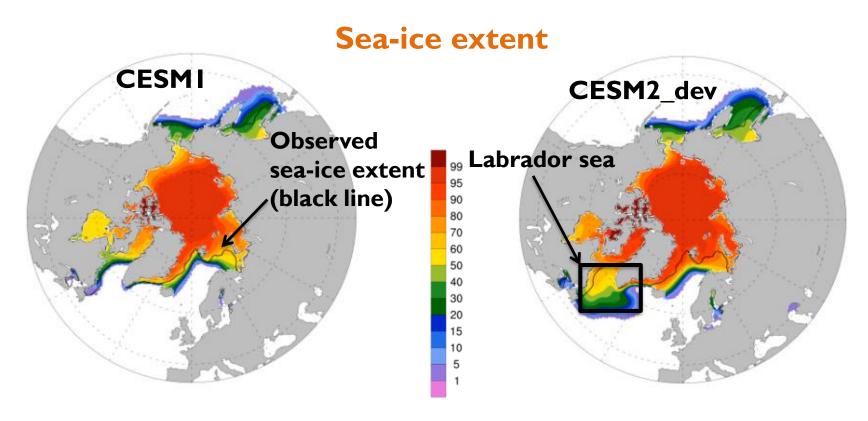


Changes in location of upwelling zones associated with ocean circulation is responsible of the SST cooling

Example of unleashing the beast (3)

The Labrador Sea issue (CESM2 development, 2016)

The Labrador Sea was freezing in CESM2_dev.



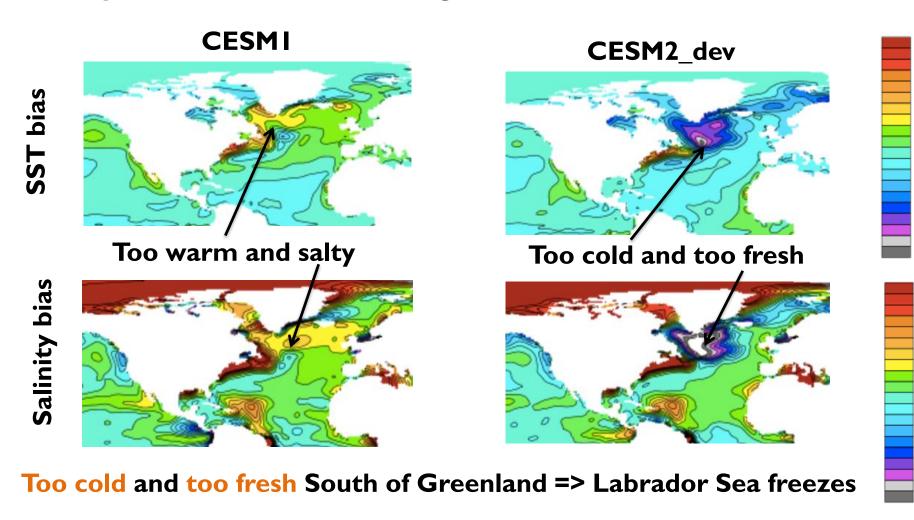
Sea-ice extent is close to obs. Labrador sea is ice free Labrador sea is ice-covered.

Can happen after I yr, 40 yr, 100+ yr

Example of unleashing the beast (3)

The Labrador Sea issue (CESM2 development, 2016)

Why was Labrador Sea freezing?



1.2 0.8 0.4

-1.2

-1.6

Summary

The Art of Tuning

Tuning = adjusting parameters ("tuning knobs") to achieve best agreement with observations.

- Tuning involves choice and compromise
- We learn a lot about the model while tuning

The Art of Coupling

Three examples of coupling challenge

- CESMI: cold SST bias in North Pacific with CAM5
- CESM1.2: SSTs stabilize 0.5K colder with SE dycore
- CESM2: Labrador Sea is ice-covered