

The background of the slide is a reproduction of the painting 'The Scream' by Edvard Munch. It depicts a turbulent, orange and red sky over a dark, swirling sea, with a bridge and figures in the foreground. The overall mood is one of intense emotional distress or mental anguish.

SCREAM Evaluation

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Oh no, this
doesn't look like
Earth at all!

Overview

- Goal: SCREAM should not just be *fast*, it should be *skillful*
 - A skillful model is the result of relentless evaluation
- SCREAM's evaluation effort has been ~dormant because
 - there haven't been runs to analyze ← **This is changing!**
 - staff have been busy getting the model running

← **The team is thin on evaluators... community help is welcome!**
- Evaluating such an expensive model requires tricks:
 - Single-column model runs ← **We are currently using this a lot**
 - Lower-res global runs
 - Regional refinement nudged to obs ← **Working on RRM now**
 - Short forecast runs ← **Lacking staff for these**
 - Multiple-Column Model

Single Column Model (SCM)

- The SCM is our main tool for testing SCREAM-F90 parameterizations
 - Instead of SCM, SCREAM-C++ will have a doubly-periodic-like CRM mode (see slide 7)
 - The SCM is great for finding bugs during development (see graphic)
 - We have 25 SCM cases to choose from (<https://github.com/E3SM-Project/scmlib/wiki/E3SM-Single-Column-Model-Case-Library>)

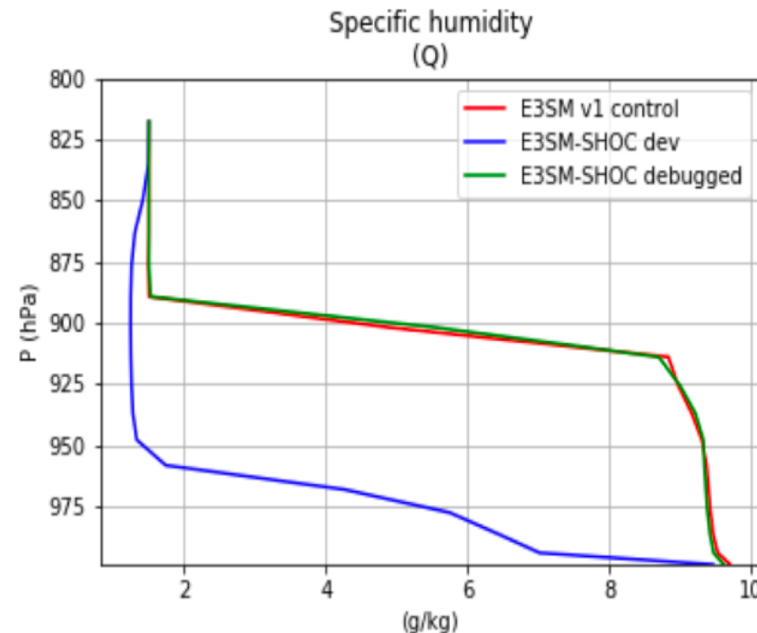
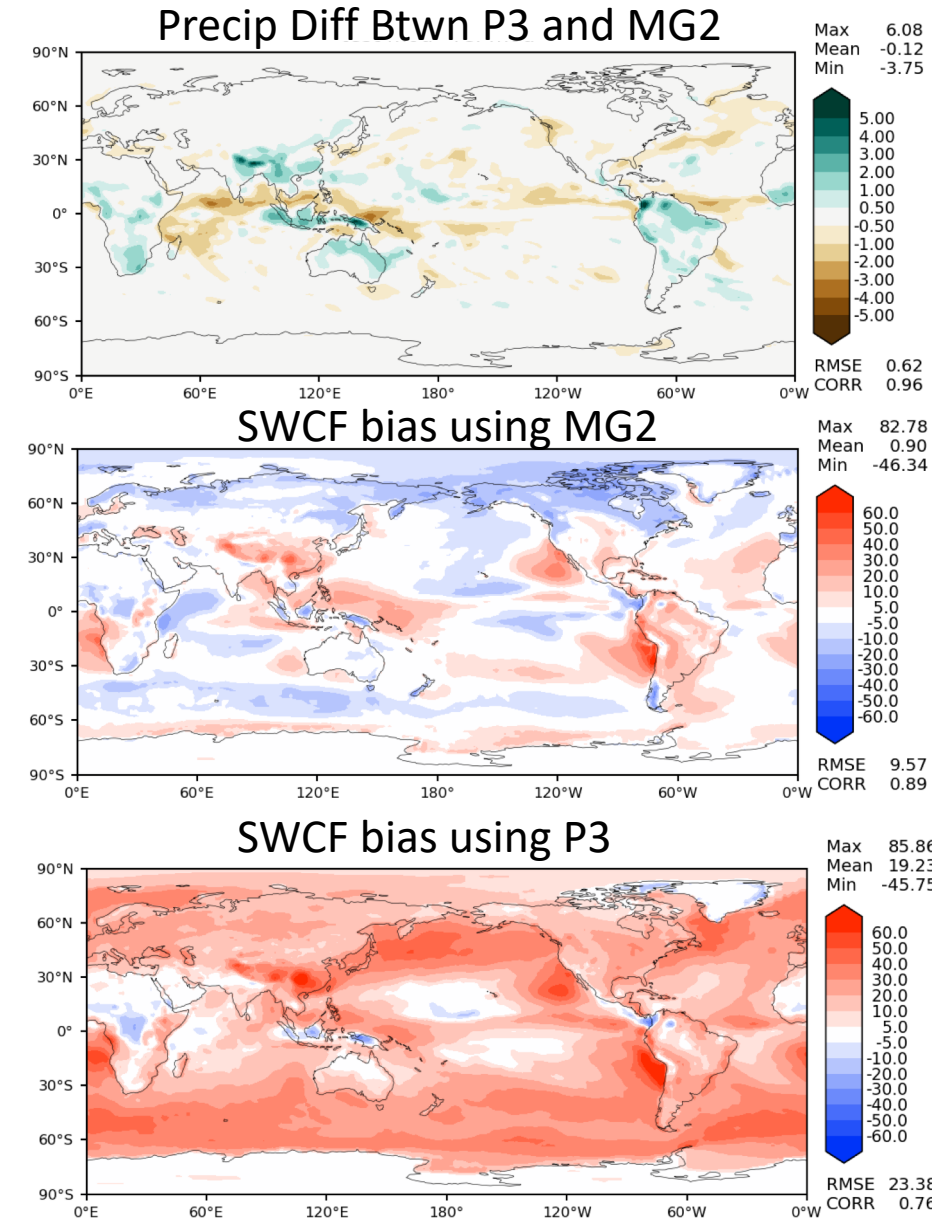


Fig: Q profiles from DYCOMS RF01 case during SHOC development revealing a big bug. Plot generated automatically using SCM diagnostic package.

Low-Res Global Simulations

- Low-res simulations are a cheap way to check whether code is stable and produces earth-like runs
 - Skill at coarse resolution is NOT a goal of SCREAM, so low-res evaluation will be limited
- Results so far:
 - The model runs stably with SHOC and (separately) P3
 - Swapping MG2 for P3 has minor effect on precip and major impact on SWCF (which can be tuned away)

Fig: Top: precip differences between P3 and MG2. Middle and bottom: SWCF bias (relative to CERES-EBAF4.0) for MG2 and P3 runs (respectively). All plots show annual averages from 2 yr ne30 runs.



Weather Forecasts

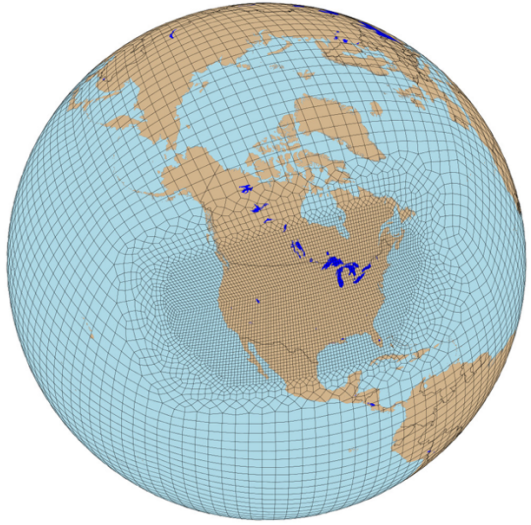
To compare against obs on the $O(1 \text{ day})$ timescales we can afford to run often, we need to do weather forecasts. This requires accurate initial conditions. Two methods for obtaining these:

- Zarzycki Method (Zarzycki and Jablonowski, MWR 2015):
 - Take atm IC from analysis, then run for 6 hrs and apply a filter to remove small-scale disturbances
 - Get aerosol information from AMIP climatology(?)
 - Compute land IC by doing 24 hr forecasts for the same day 15-30x using the final land state as the IC for the next forecast
- CAPT Method (Philips et al, BAMS 2004 and Ma et al, JAMES 2015)
 - Take atm IC from analysis, then run nudged to obs for $O(1 \text{ mo})$
 - Starting from previous forecast or AMIP, run for $O(3 \text{ mo})$ with nudged atm

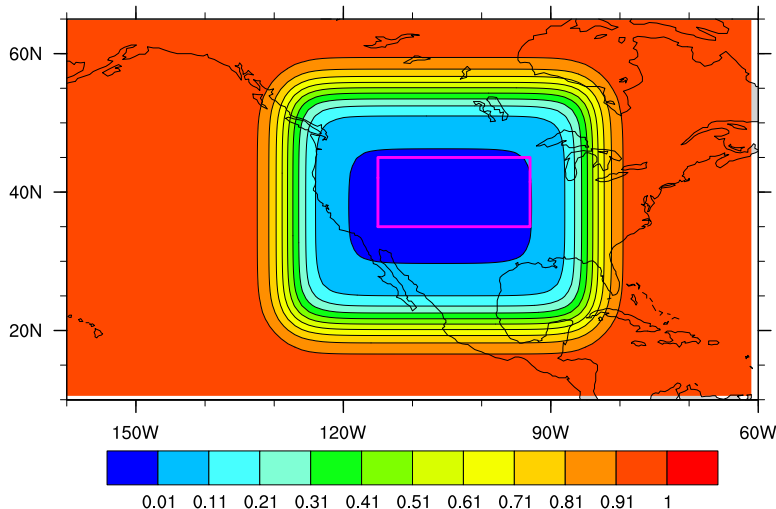
Needed:

- 1). Research saying which method is better
- 2). Get infrastructure in place for routinely doing these runs

Regional Refinement with Coarse-Region Nudging



- Ability to create/run regionally-refined grids is built into the SE dycore (and is available now)
- Geographically-varying nudging is also available now
- By using fine resolution in a region of interest and nudging to obs elsewhere, the functionality of a regional weather model (like WRF) is obtained
 - We will need to pay for solution on the coarse grid, but this is generally negligible compared to that of the fine grid



Needed: 1). Confirmation that RRM/nudging works
2). Generation of desired RRM grids

Fig: top: an SE RRM grid. Bottom: nudging strength zoomed in over high-res region. Courtesy Qi Tang

Multiple-Column Model (MCM)

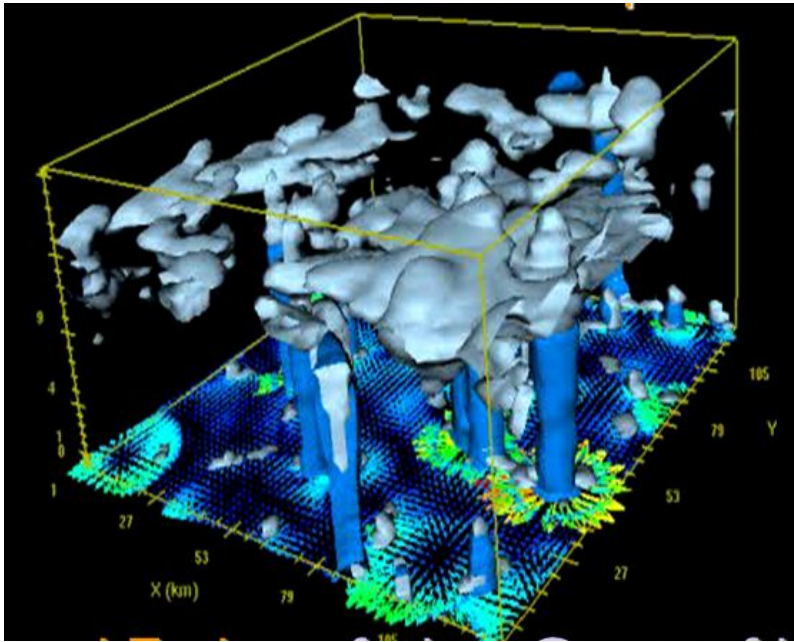


Fig: example of classical limited-area CRM from Richard Forbes (ECMWF)

- A classic doubly-periodic limited-area CRM with ~400 columns will be approximated by:
 - using the ne2 grid
 - turning off rotation
 - forcing columns homogeneously with spatial IC noise
- This mode is better than SCM because:
 - it requires much less computational infrastructure
 - multiple columns are needed to handle convection if there's no parameterization allowing for simultaneous upward and downward motion in a column

Needed: 1). A better name than MCM?
2). Someone to implement this

Conclusions

- Initial evaluation using SCM and low-res runs is occurring
 - Looks like a poorly-tuned Earth
 - What more can we/should we say?
- High-res grids are coming soon
 - will existing post-processing tools handle them? See Thurs afternoon infrastructure session!
- Weather forecasts, regional refinement, and the Multiple Column Model will be important for high-res evaluation