



Earth System Modelling: An Introduction

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Overview

- ❖ What do we mean by the Earth System?
- ❖ Motivation for Studying ES Science
- ❖ Climate Models → Earth System Models
- ❖ UK's Current Earth System Model & Plans
- ❖ Recent ES Science Highlights

❖ What is the Earth System?

Why are we interested in ES Science?

Climate Models → Earth System Models

Current UK ESM: UKESM1

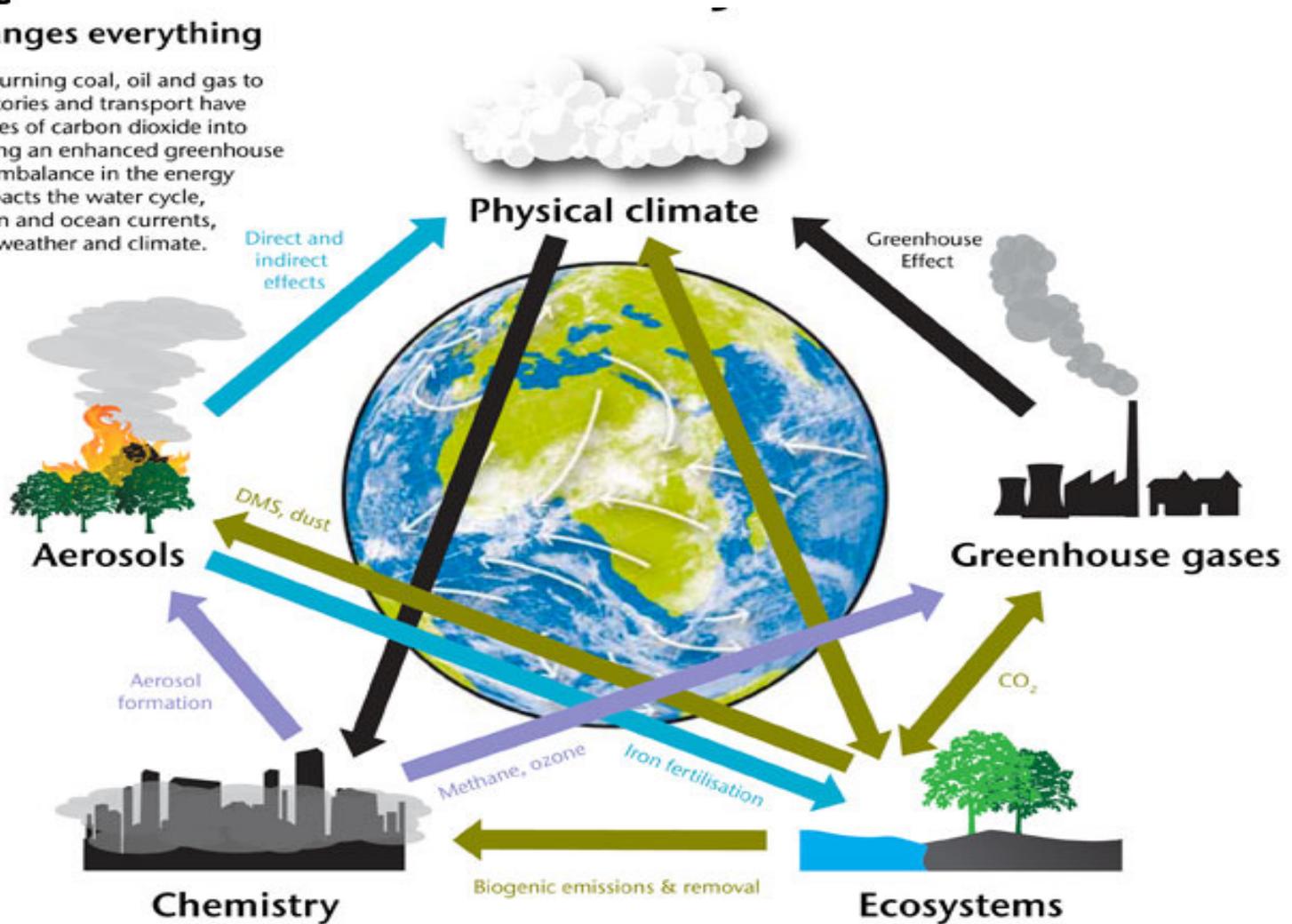
ES Science Highlights



Met Office

One thing changes everything

Human activities like burning coal, oil and gas to power our homes, factories and transport have released huge quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, causing an enhanced greenhouse effect. This causes an imbalance in the energy cycle that, in turn, impacts the water cycle, atmospheric circulation and ocean currents, leading to changes in weather and climate.



What do we mean by the Earth System?

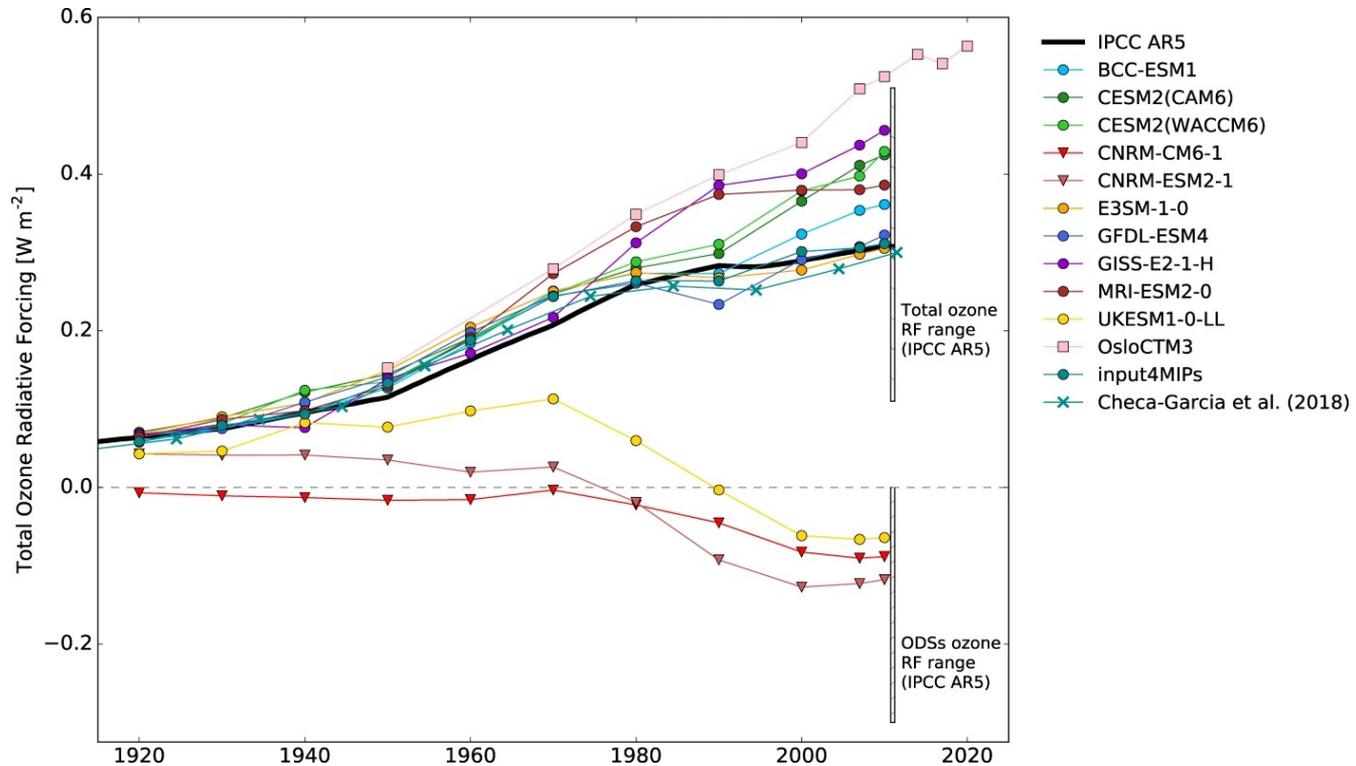
❖ Motivation for Studying ES Science

Climate Models → Earth System Models

Current UK ESM: UKESM1

Recent ES Science Highlights

Why? – Climate Forcing (1)

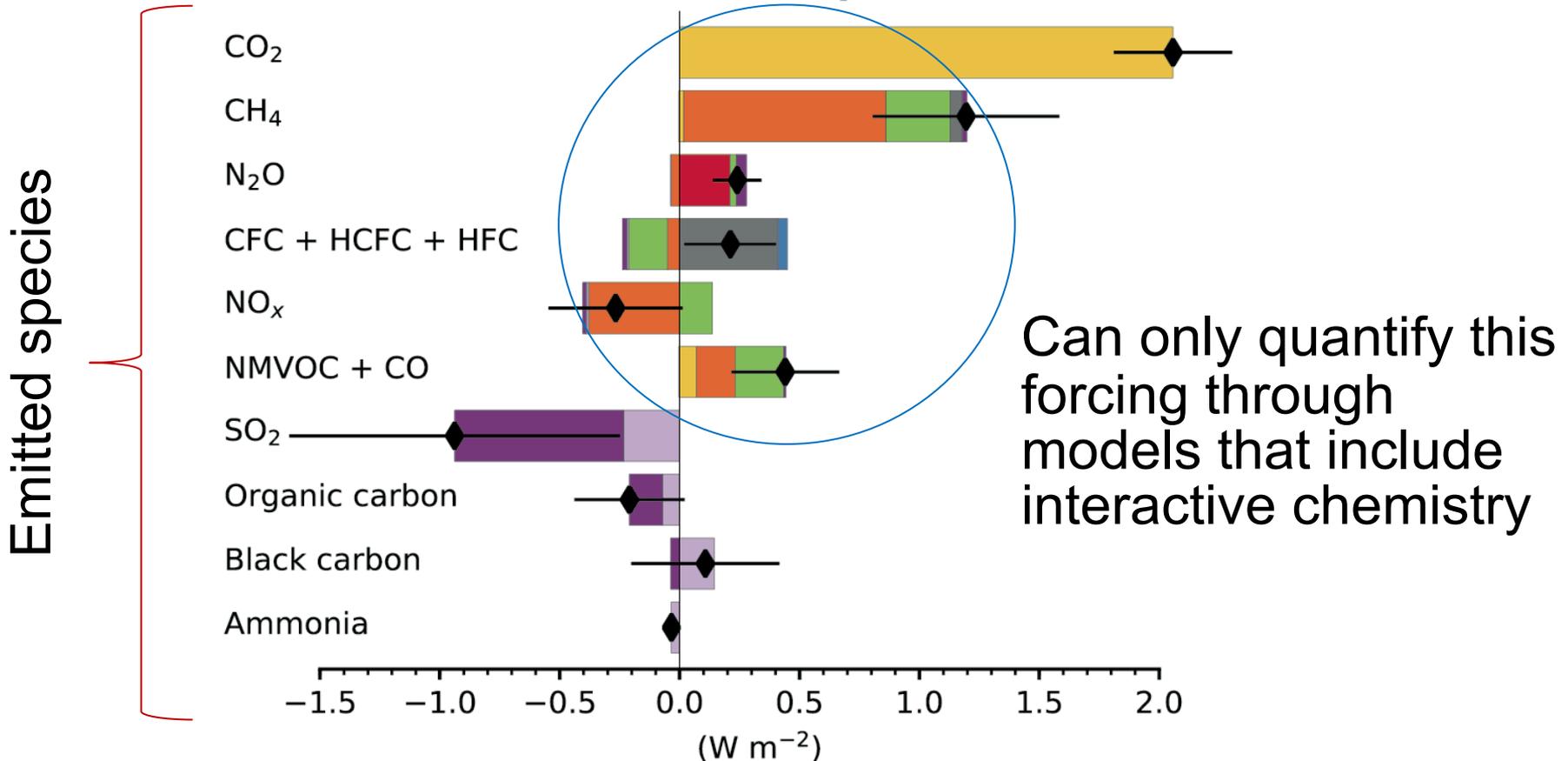


Total O₃ forcing of 0.4 W m⁻² at the present day ... equivalent to a 3-bar electric fire running *all day every day* over the area of a football pitch!

Skeie et al., [npj Climate Atmos. Sci., \(2020\)](#)

Why? – Climate Forcing (2)

(a) Effective radiative forcing, 1750 to 2019



[IPCC 6th Assessment Report \(AR6\), 2021](#)

Why? – Carbon Cycle Feedbacks (1)

Where humanity's CO₂ comes from

91% 33.4 billion metric tonnes



Fossil Fuels & Cement 2010

9% 3.3 billion metric tonnes



Land Use Change 2010

Where humanity's CO₂ goes

50% 18.4 billion metric tonnes



Atmosphere 2010

26% 9.5 billion metric tonnes



Land 2010

24% 8.8 billion metric tonnes

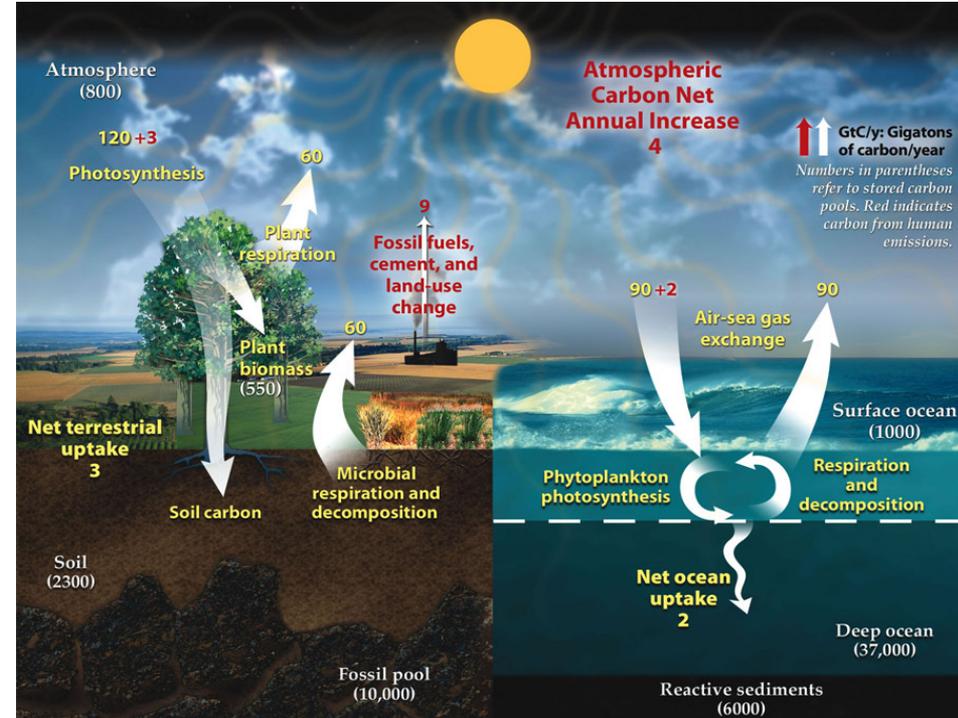


Oceans 2010



2010 data updated from:
Le Quéré et al. 2009, Nature Geoscience
Canadell et al. 2007, PNAS

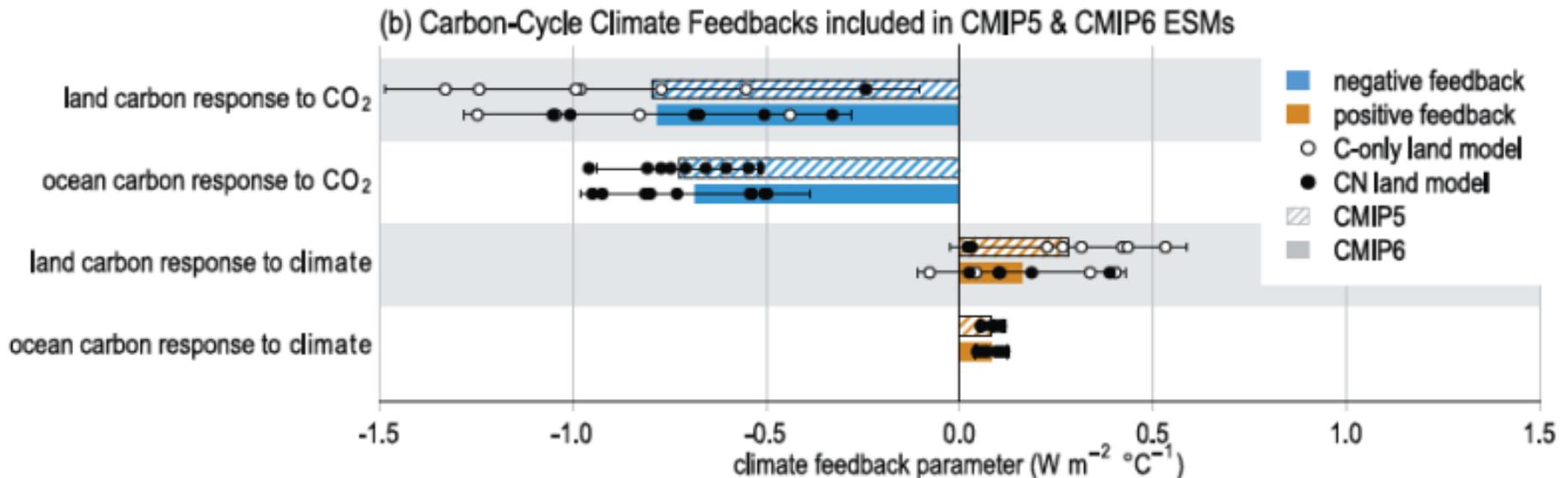
CO₂Now.org



Earth's carbon sources/sinks may be sensitive to climate change or increased CO₂ loading, changing the rate of uptake of (emitted) CO₂ from the atmosphere by the global biosphere

Why? – Carbon Cycle Feedbacks (2)

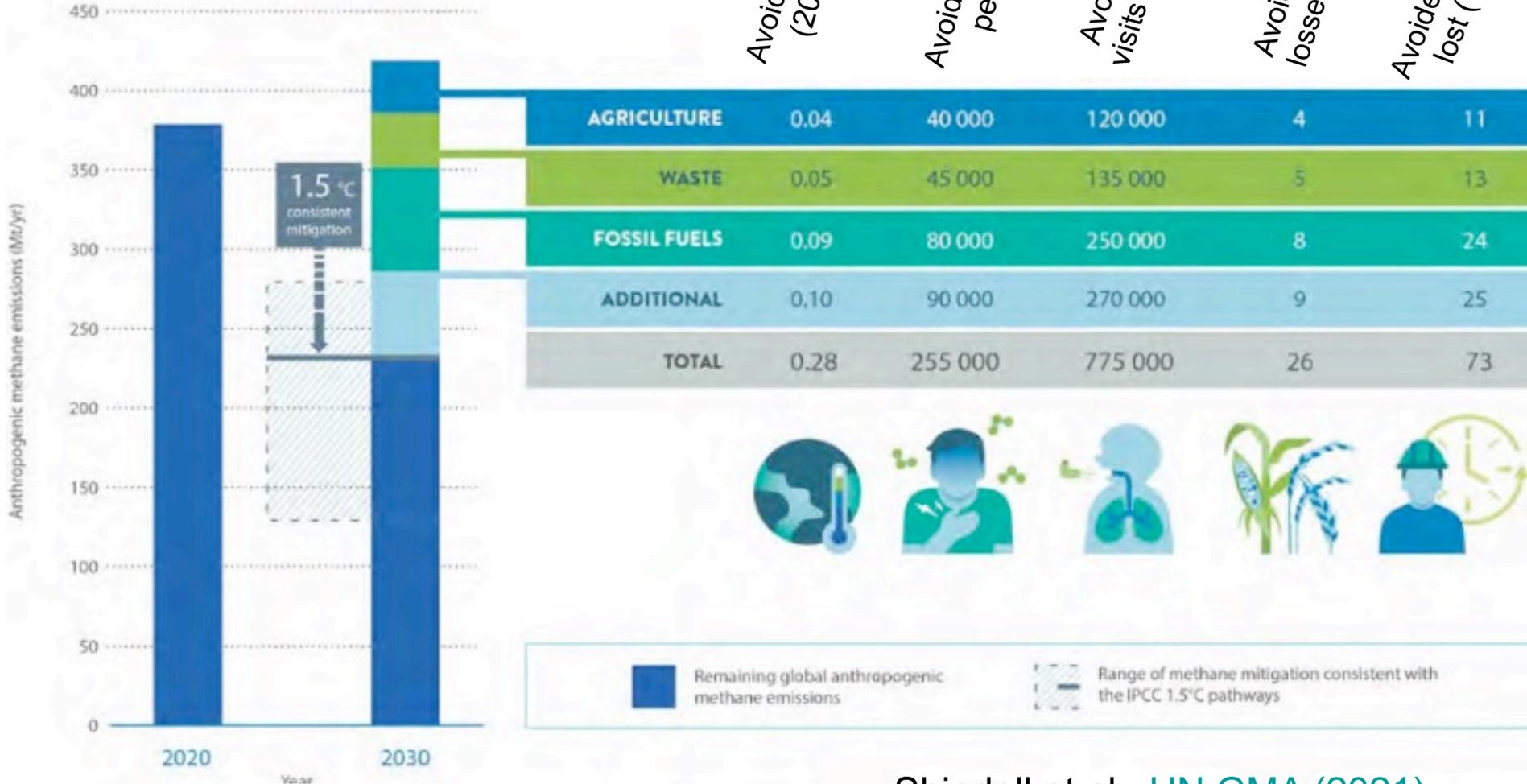
Response of C uptake to changing atmospheric CO₂ and climate – Large uncertainties, esp. in terrestrial carbon cycle



- Rising CO₂ increases photosynthesis & ocean uptake (-ve feedback)
- Rising temperature decreases both land & ocean uptake (+ve feedback)

[IPCC 6th Assessment Report \(AR6\), 2021](#)

Why? Mitigation & Policy Advice



Shindell et al., [UN GMA \(2021\)](#)

What do we mean by the Earth System?

Why are we interested in ES Science?

❖ Climate Models → ES Models

Next Generation ESM: UKESM1

ES Science Highlights

Development of Models (1)

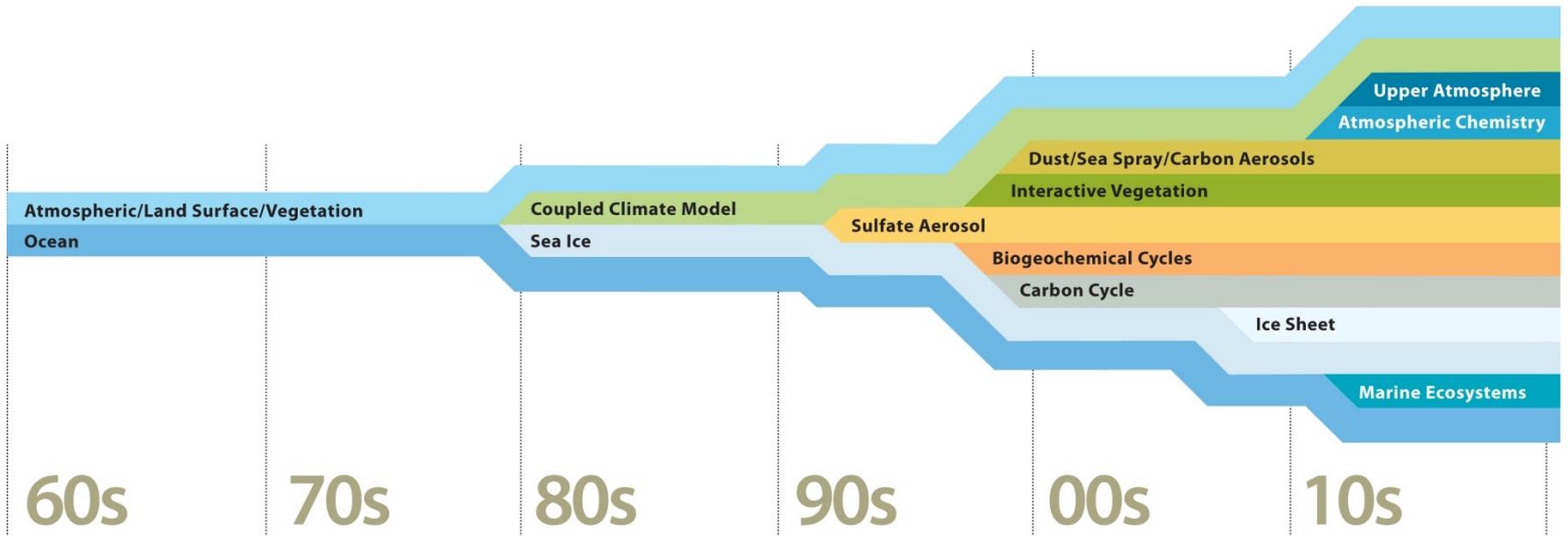
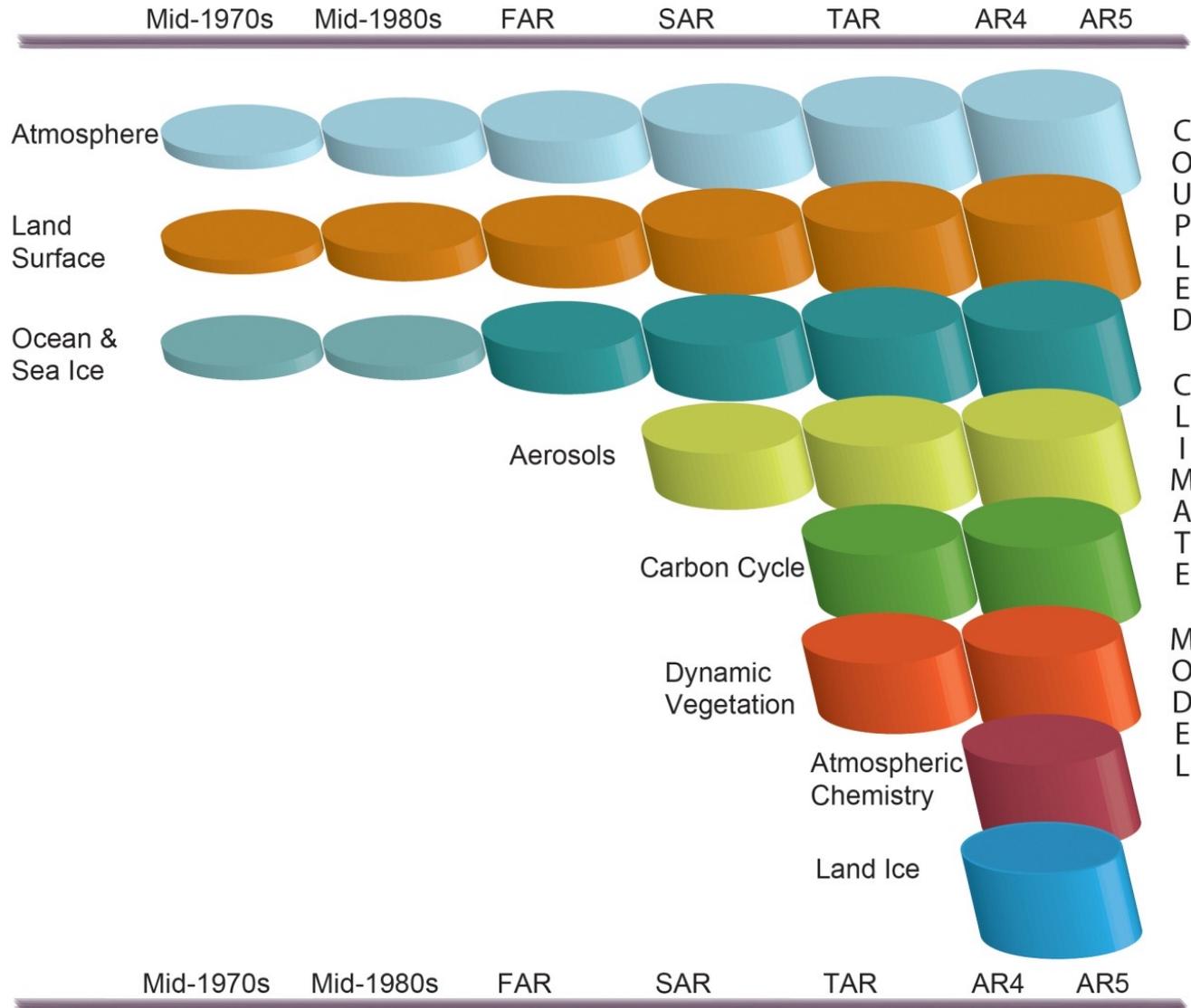


Figure courtesy of UCAR

Development of Models (2)

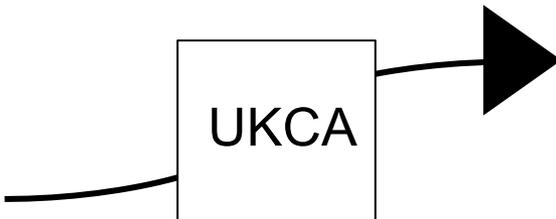


Types of Chemistry Models

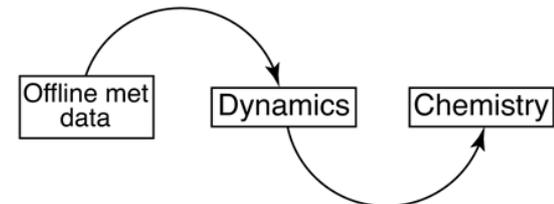
1. Box model



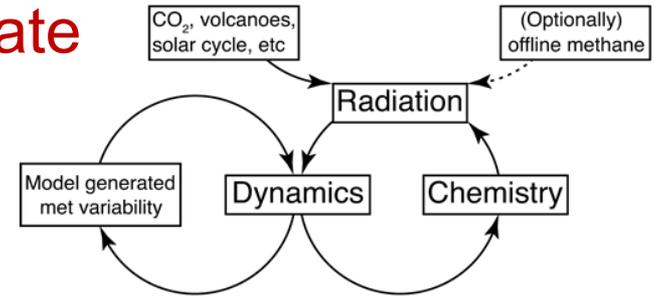
2. Lagrangian model



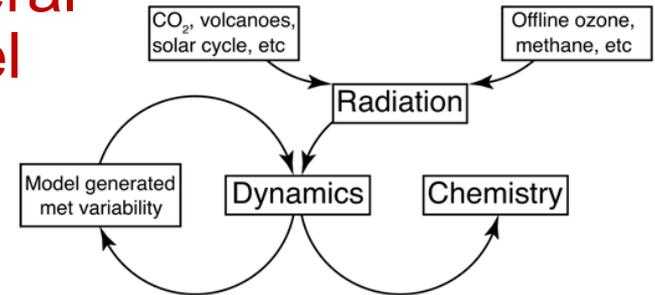
3. Chemistry transport Model (CTM)



5. Chemistry Climate Model (CCM)

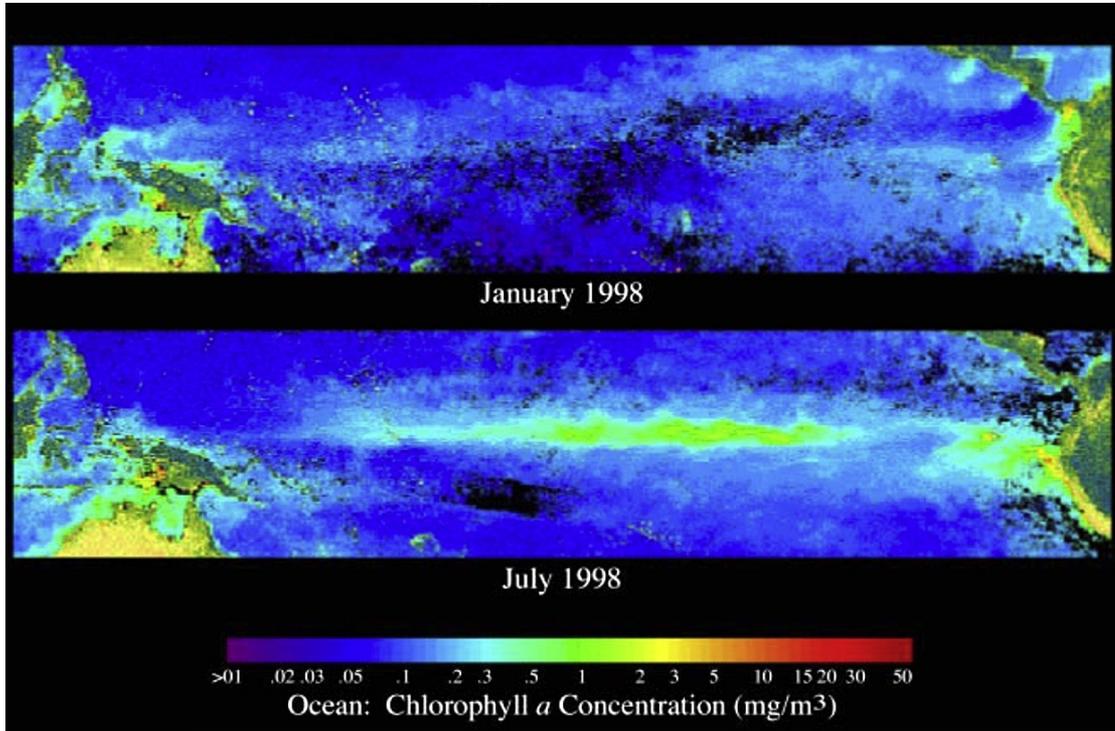


4. Chemistry General Circulation Model

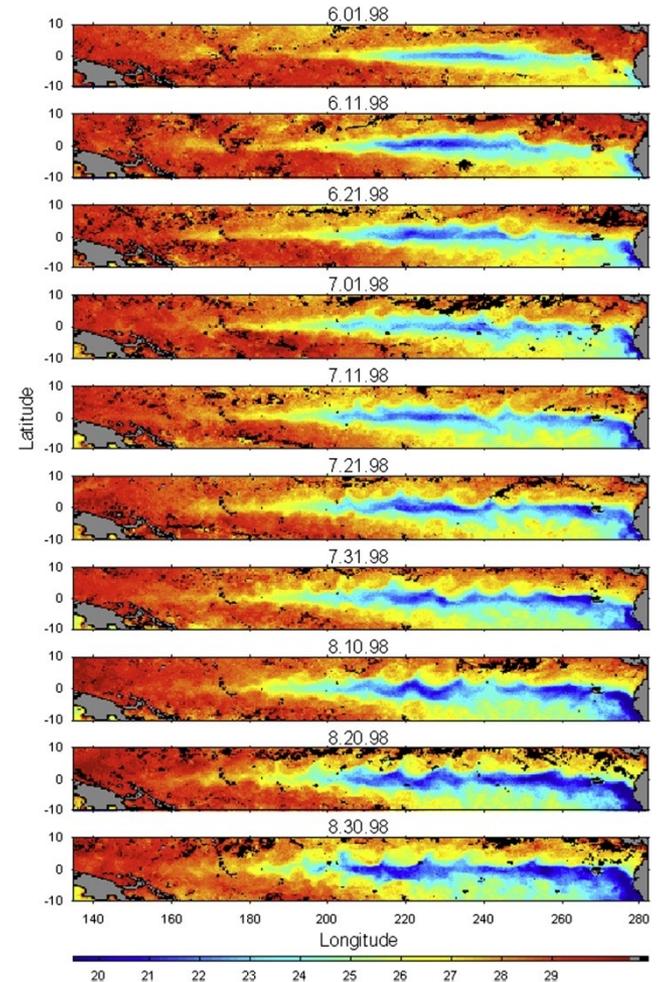


Physical climate variability and the carbon cycle interact strongly

Ocean biological activity, upwelling, carbon outgassing and nutrient transport



Evolution of summer 1998 La Nina

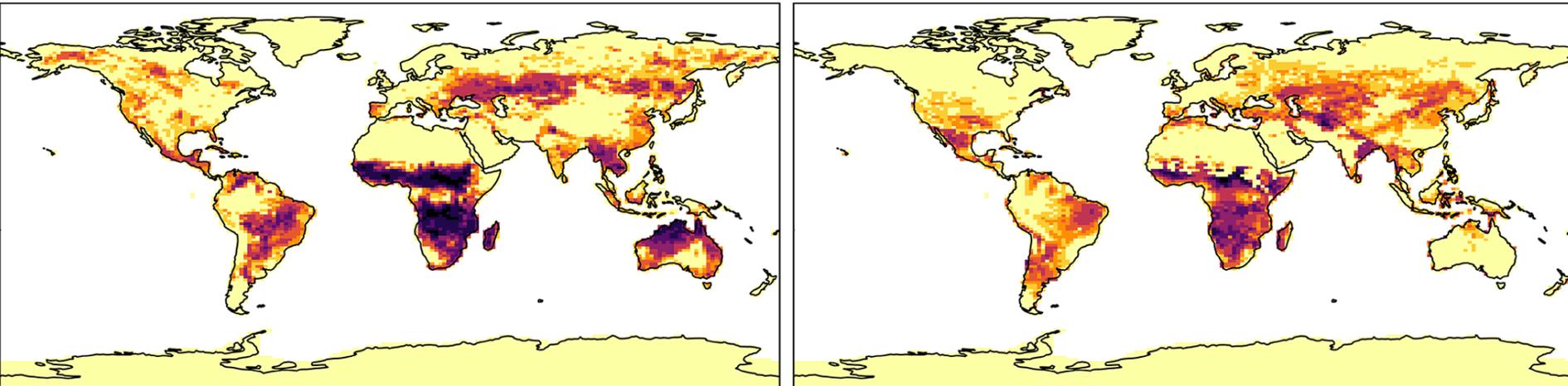


An Earth System Model is only as good as the core physical/dynamical climate model that is simulating underlying climate processes and variability

Modelling fire occurrence in the Earth System is sensitive to the underlying vegetation and meteorology

(a) GFED4s

(b) UKESM1+INFERNO



- Overestimation of tree fraction in savanna biomes
- Underestimation of fire size in these regions (e.g., SHSA)

[Teixeira et al., GMD \(2021\)](#)

What do we mean by the Earth System?

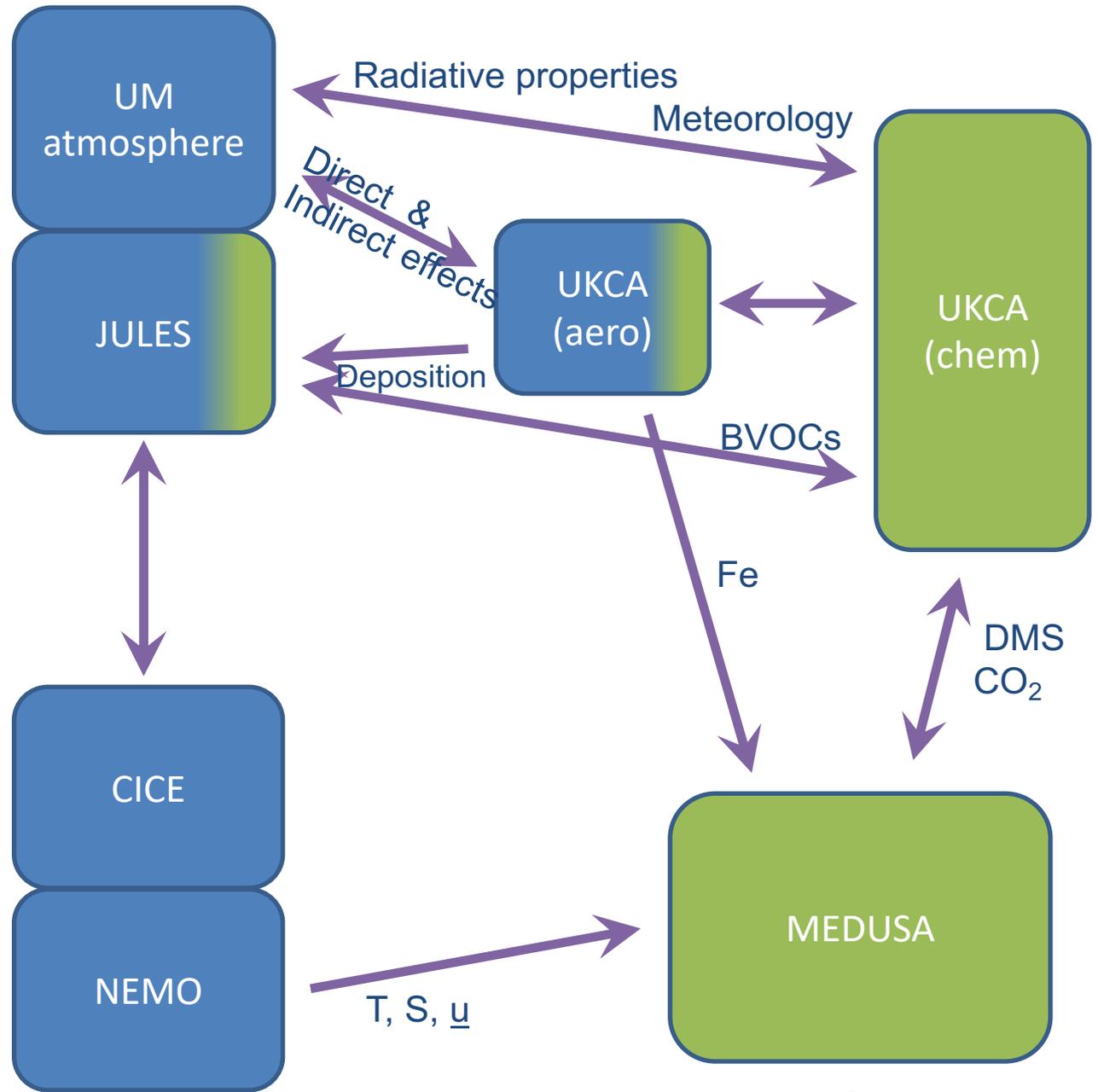
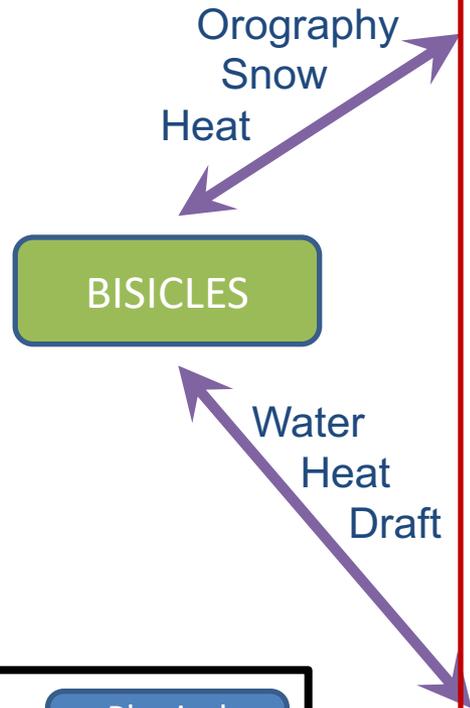
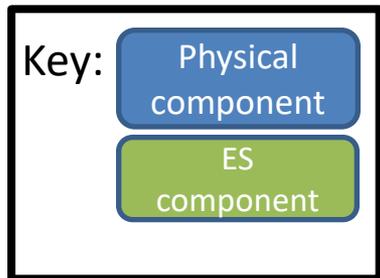
Why are we interested in ES Science?

Climate Models → Earth System Models

❖ **Current/Next ESM: UKESM1.0**
UKESM1.1
UKESM2.0

Science Highlights

Sellar et al.,
JAMES (2019)



UKESM1.0

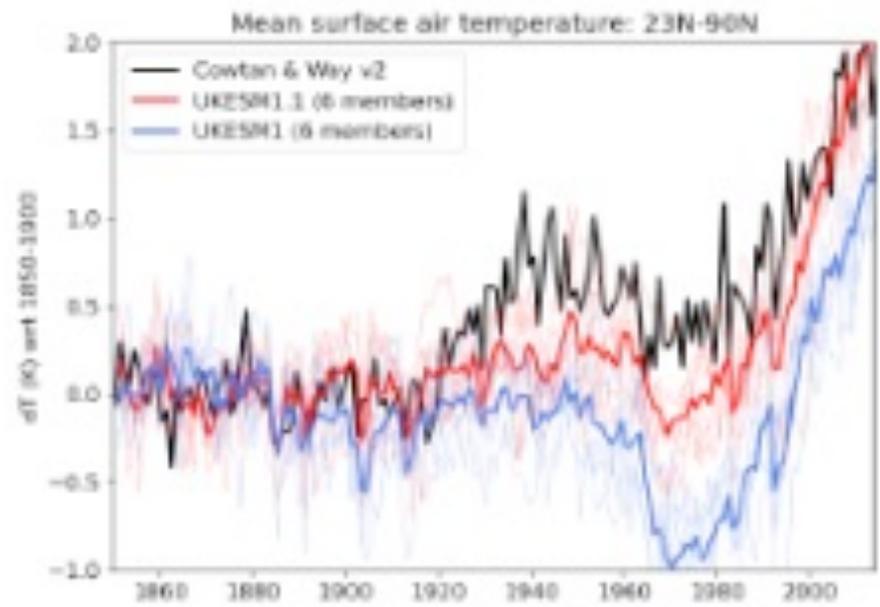
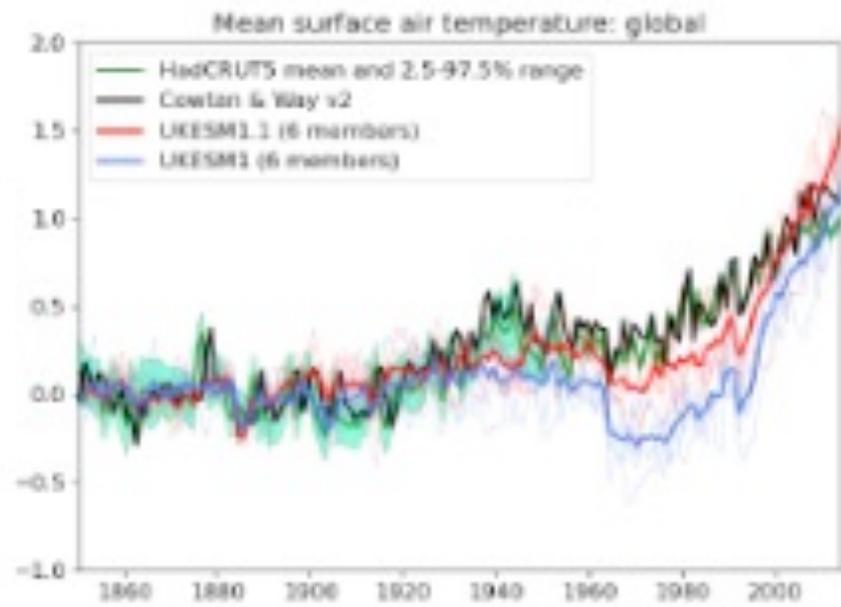
Δtemp wrt 1850-1900



UKESM1.0 → UKESM1.1

Globe

23-90°N



- Improved SO₂ dry deposition
- Reduced magnitude of aerosol forcing
- Bugfixes & re-tunings

UM-Based

[Mulcahy et al., GMDD \(2022\)](#)



UKESM1.1 → UKESM2.0

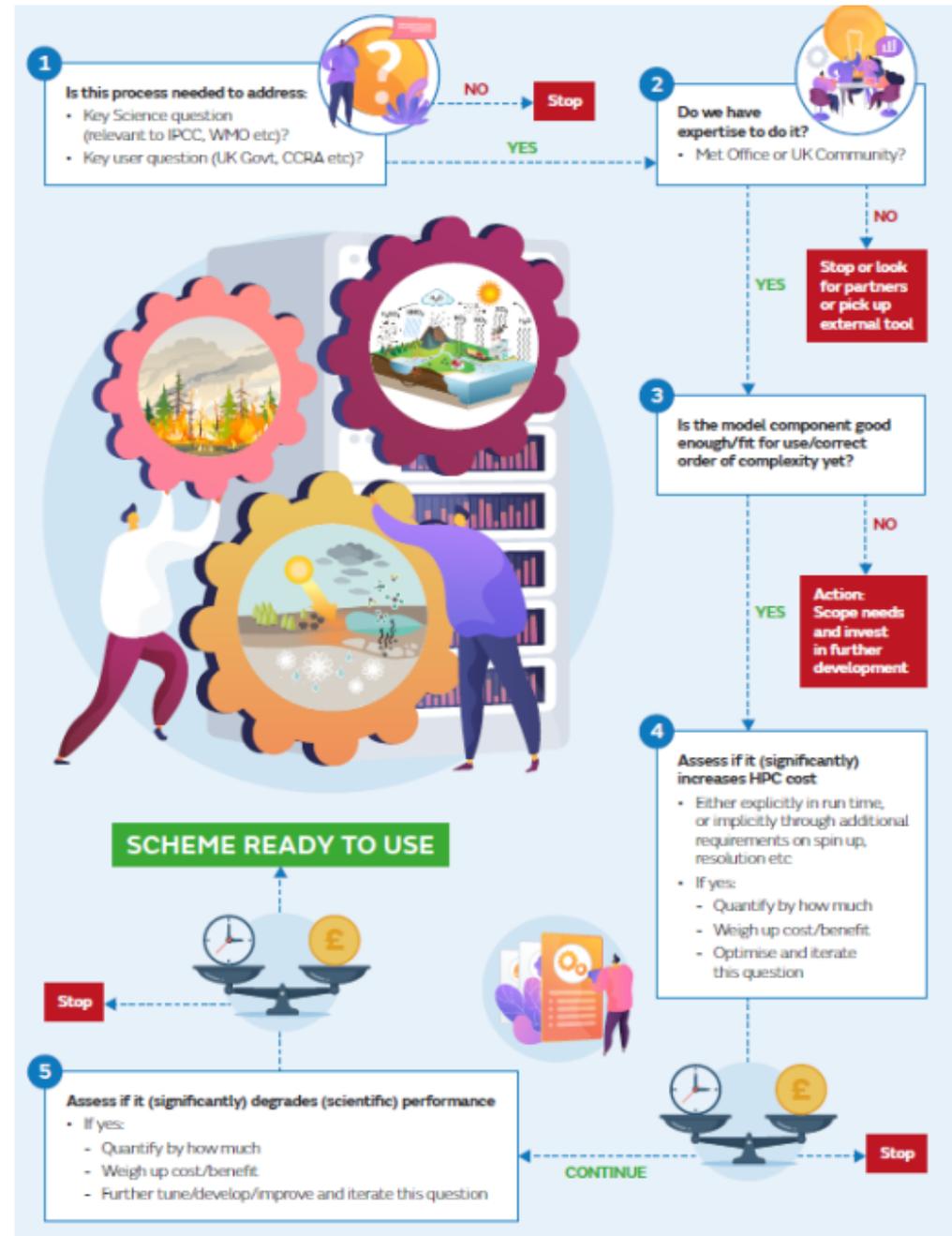
- Updated physical model (GC5)
- Improved stratospheric ozone
- Inclusion of interactive fires
- Methane emissions-driven capability
- Interactive pH parameterization
- Interactive ice sheets

UM-Based

Due to be ready by 2024/2025

Decision making

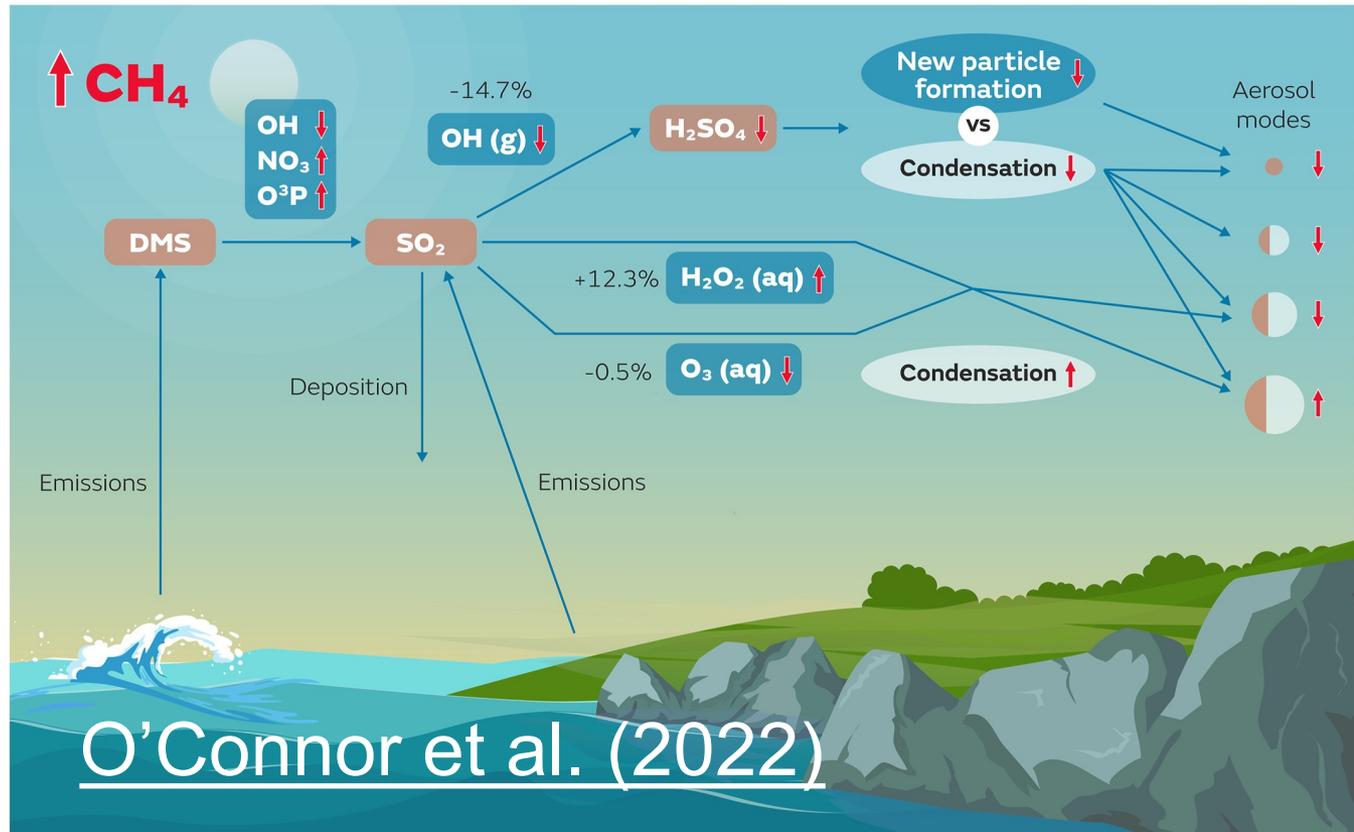
- Important?
- Expertise?
- Fit for purpose?
- Computational cost?
- Scientific performance?



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Climate Models → Earth System Model
Next Generation ESM: UKESM1s

❖ Recent ES Science Highlights

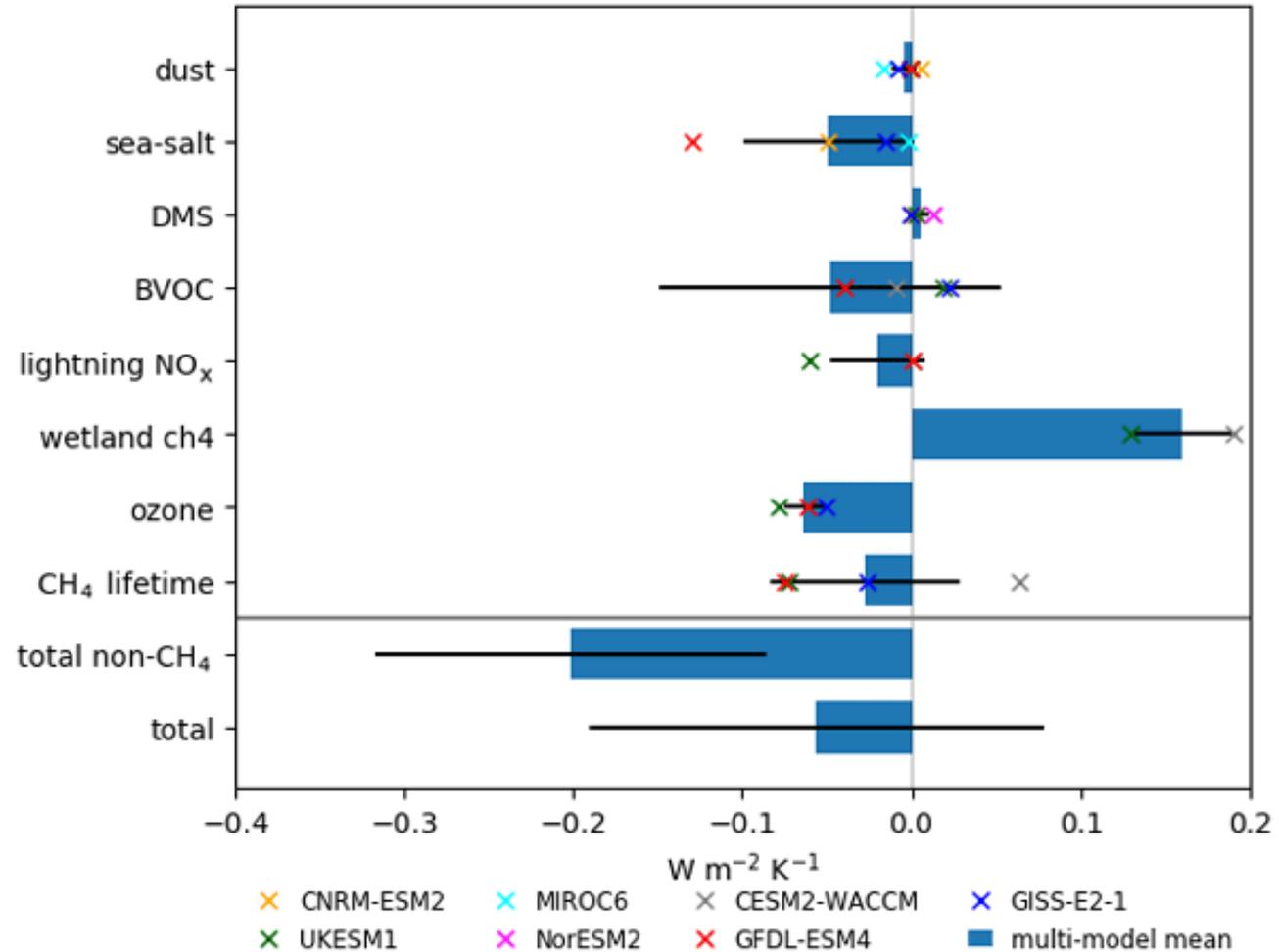
Methane Forcing



- Large uncertainty in methane forcing
- Partly due to chemistry representation
- Partly due to cloud forcing

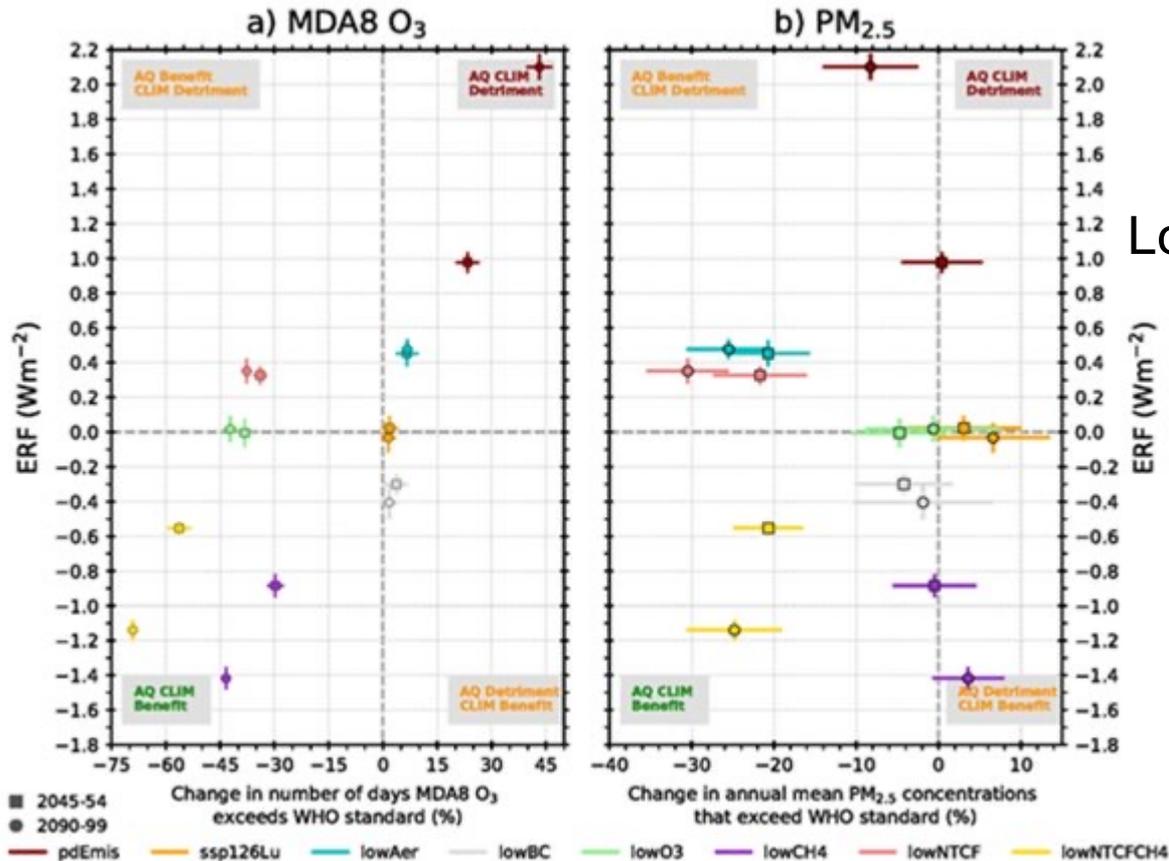
Biogeochemical Feedbacks

Thornhill et al.,
ACP (2021)



Quantify how different BGC processes respond to climate change & how their responses influence further climate change

Mitigation & Policy Advice



Win-Win

Lose-Lose

Assessment of climate & air quality impacts from different mitigation pathways, e.g., aerosols, land use, methane, etc..



Met Office
Hadley Centre



Conclusions



Concluding Remarks

- The Earth System
- Motivation behind studying Earth System Science
- Development of Climate Models into Earth System Models
- Brief overview of UKESM1, UKESM1.1, & UKESM2
- Recent ES Science Highlights



Thank you for listening!
Any questions?