Progress in developing NUIST CSM



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Nuist CSM v2 structure



Model descriptions

ECHAM v5.3 (T159(~0.75x0.75 degree, 31 levels, 10hPa top)

- ✓ Shortwave radiation scheme (Fouquart and Bonnel 1980)
- ✓ **Longwave radiation:** Rapid Radiative Transfer Model (RRTM) (Mlawer et al. 1997)
- ✓ **Turbulent surface fluxes:** Monin-Obukhov similarity theory (Louis, 1979).
- ✓ Cumulus convection: the bulk mass flux concept of Tieditke 1989, Nordeng (1994).
- Stratiform cloud scheme : bulk cloud microphysics (Lohmann and Roeckner 1996)
- Land surface: implicit coupling so that energy is conserved

NEMO v3.4 (ORCA2 (2x2 degree ,1/2x1/2 degree near EQ, L31)

- ✓ Ocean dynamics/biogeochemistry/sea-ice interaction
- ✓ Adaptive mesh refinement

CICE v4.1 (384x320, 1x0.5 degree)

- Computationally efficient model
- ✓ Ice thermodynamic process/multiple ice and snow category

Major progress in improvement of model

ATMOSPHERE MODEL

- Used a new shallow convection scheme based on TKE
- -Used an environment RH dependent entrainment rate
- Used Tokioka constraint in deep convection scheme
- -Decreased the threshold determining precipitation amount
- Reduced surface flux on steep topography region
- Calibrated cloud microphysics and cloud cover parameterization
- Corrected the Kepler's earth orbit calculation
- Decreased entrainment rate for shallow cloud
- For MJO, the shallow convection ahead of deep/organized convection was enhanced

Major progress in improvement of model

SEA ICE MODEL

(a) Improved the heat flux calculation

Used the 2m air specific humidity and potential temperature to calculate the latent heat flux
(b) Snow and ice simulation

- Designed the temperature dependent albedo formula based on observed data
- Used the same method in snow albedo calculation
- Improved the momentum exchange between AGCM and sea ice model
- Considered mixture phase of ice and water

Major progress in improvement of model

LAND SURFACE MODEL

- Improved the snow coverage parameterization
 - Incorporated soil moisture effect on soil albedo
 - -Used the new MODIS climatology background albedo
- Updated the leaf area index annual cycle

COUPLING Upgraded the coupler

- Used the second-order conservative remapping method

- Used the coordinate transformation after the coupler remapping

 Decreased the coupling information exchange frequency to improved the computational efficiency
 The new feature of coupler can decrease the

coupling fields

Evaluation of NUIST CSM v2

Experiment design

- Fixed forcing: GHG, Solar constant et al. at 1990
- Resolution: AGCM T42 (T159)/L31 , OGCM 2º L31, Sea

ice 1° x 0.5°

• Integration: spin up 4000-y, free run 100-y

Diagnostics

- Base version: NUIST-CSM-v1a
- Modified version: MOD25
- Compared with CMIP5 models

Summary of NUIST-CSM-mod33

Observational Data (Atmosphere)

Monthly data:

•2mT: University of Delaware Air Temperature v3.01 (Willmott, C.J. and K. Matsuura 1995)

•**PRE**: Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Merged Analysis of Precipitation (**CMAP**) dataset (Xie and Arkin 1997) and Global Precipitation Climatology Project (**GPCP**) data version 2.2 (Huffman et al. 2009). Merged CMAP and GPCP precipitation is used.

•Wind Stress: National Centers for Environ- mental Prediction (NCEP) U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reanalysis II data (Kanamitsu et al. 2002)

Daily data:

•PRE: Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) data version 2.2 (Huffman et al. 2009)

•Wind: National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reanalysis II data (Kanamitsu et al. 2002)
•OLR: NOAA Interpolated OLR dataset (Liebmann and Smith 1996)

Observation Data (Ocean)

SST: National Climatic Data Center's Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature (**ERSST**, v3b) at 2° spatial resolution for the period 1871–2012 (Smith and Reynolds 2004)

Ocean Reanalysis

WOA09: Temperature & Salinity

(1°x1°, 33 levels, climatology)

ORAS4: Ocean Current

(1°x1°, 42 levels, monthly, 1958.01~2013.04)

Observation

RAPID: AMOC Transport at 26.5N

(Single profile, 2004-2014)

Observational data (land, Sea Ice)

- PR &T2M : University of Delaware, V301 (<u>http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.UDel_AirT_Precip.html</u>)
- Radiation: NASA CERES—Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System Information and Data (<u>http://ceres.larc.nasa.gov</u>)
- Surface heat flux: FLUXNET-MTE (Multi-Tree Ensemble) (June et al.,2011) (<u>https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/fluxnet-mte-multi-tree-ensemble</u>)
- Sea ice concentration (%): Hadley Center, 360X180 1979-Present, Monthly data

Evaluation Metrics

- 1. Global energy and water balance
- 2. Climatology of SST and precipitation
- 3. ENSO
- 4. Monsoon
- 5. MJO
- 6. Teleconnection Modes
- 7. Ocean
- 8. Land
- 9. Sea Ice

1-6: Atmosphere

1. Global energy and water balance

- Trend and bias of global mean surface temperature/SST/2mT
- Trend and bias of global precipitation;
- TOA energy budget;
- Surface energy budget;
- Trend and bias in fresh water flux (E-P);
- Cloud cover

Part 1: Global energy and water balance Time series of global mean surface temperature/SST/2mT/precipitation



Part 1: Global energy and water balance

Time series of global mean TOA/surface energy budget



Part 1: Global energy and water balance

Time series of global mean Fresh water flux (E-P)



Time series of global mean Sea Surface Height



Summary of performance on surface temperature(ST), fresh water flux (E-P), top of atmosphere(TOA)/surface energy budget and sea surface height in terms of global mean Abs bias and trend, and cloud cover in terms of PCC and NRMSE

| | | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD28 (30y) | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|------------------------------|----------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| ST | Abs Bias | 0.006°C | 0.76°C | 0.29°C | 0.09°C | 0.08°C |
| | Trend | 0.14 [°] C/100yr | 0.044 [°] C/100yr | -0.748 [°] C/100yr | -0.338 [°] C/100y | -0.156 [°] C/100y |
| Fresh water flux (E-P) | Abs Bias | 0.0032mm day ⁻¹ | 0.0019mm day ⁻¹ | 0.0036mm day ⁻ | 0.0042mm day ⁻¹ | 0.0038mm day ⁻¹ |
| | Trend | -0.12mm day ⁻ ¹ /100yr | 0.0001mm day ⁻ ¹ /100yr | -0.0042mm day ⁻¹ /100yr | 0.0020mm day ⁻ ¹ /100yr | -0.0015mm day ¹ /100yr |
| TOA Energy Budget | Abs Bias | 3.9w m ⁻² | 2.51w m ⁻² | 1.21w m ⁻² | 1.96w m ⁻² | 2.26w m ⁻² |
| | Trend | -0.70 w m ⁻ ²/100yr | -0.06 w m ⁻ ²/100yr | 0.29 w m ⁻ ²/100yr | 0.47 w m ⁻² /100yr | 0.28 w m ⁻² /100yr |
| Surface Energy Budget | Abs Bias | 3.47w m ⁻² | 2.87w m ⁻² | 1.56w m ⁻² | 2.29w m ⁻² | 2.62w m ⁻² |
| | Trend | -0.11w m ⁻² /100yr | -0.25w m ⁻ ²/100yr | 0.31w m ⁻ ²/100yr | 0.34w m ⁻² /100yr | 0.28w m ⁻² /100yr |
| Sea Surface Height | Trend | 1.48m/100yr | 0.01m/100yr | 0.0005m/100yr | -0.0014m/100yr | 0.0002m/100yr |
| Cloud Cover | Trend | 0.011%/100yr | -0.006%/100yr | -0.32%/100yr | 0.05%/100yr | -0.11%/100yr |

2. Climatology of SST and precipitation

- Annual mean precipitation;
- Annual cycle of precipitation (1st and 2nd modes)
- Annual mean SST;
- Annual cycle of SST (1st and 2nd modes)
- Annual variation of SST along equatorial Pacific
- Annual variation of zonal wind stress along equatorial Pacific
- Seasonal mean cloud cover

Annual Mean precipitation



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (40S-60N)





Part 2: Climatology

The First Annual Cycle (Solstice Mode) of precipitation



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (40S-60N)





Part 2: Climatology The Second Annual Cycle (Equinoctial Mode) of precipitation



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (40S-60N)





Part 2: Climatology

Annual Mean SST (°C)



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (60S-60N)





Part 2: Climatology

The First Annual Cycle of SST



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (60S-60N)



MOD33 •

Part 2: Climatology The Second Annual Cycle of SST



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (60S-60N)



MOD33 •

Part 2: Climatology Annual Cycle of Equatorial SST





Part 2: Climatology Annual Cycle of Equatorial Zonal Wind Stress



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE



MOD33 •

OBS

MOD33

Annual Mean cloud cover



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE



JJA and DJF Mean SLP



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the NRMSE in DJF and JJA



MOD33

Annual Mean evaporation (land)



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE



Annual Mean evaporation (ocean)



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE



Annual Mean precipitation (land and ocean)

land



Ocean



OBS

MOD33

Annual Mean Zonal Mean u-wind



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE



MOD33 •

Annual Mean Hadley Cells



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE



MOD33 •
Annual Mean Surface Winds



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE



Summary of performance on climatology (Part 1) in terms of NRMSE and PCC skill (in parentheses).

| | | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD28 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|-------------|---------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | EQ SST AC* | 0.56 (0.83) | 0.61 (0.81) | 0.71 (0.86) | 0.70 (0.81) | 0.64 (0.83) | 0.63 (0.83) | 0.66 (0.83) |
| Climatology | EQ ZWS AC* | 1.82 (0.40) | 1.94 (0.34) | 1.61 (0.53) | 1.57 (0.44) | 1.45 (0.53) | 1.45 (0.43) | 1.51 (0.45) |
| | PRCP AM | 0.60 (0.86) | 0.64 (0.80) | 0.70 (0.79) | 0.63 (0.80) | 0.61 (0.81) | 0.60 (0.81) | 0.60 (0.81) |
| | PRCP AC1 | 0.69 (0.83) | 0.70 (0.82) | 0.73 (0.82) | 0.63 (0.85) | 0.62 (0.84) | 0.63 (0.84) | 0.61 (0.85) |
| | PRCP AC2 | 1.01 (0.71) | 1.10 (0.68) | 1.18 (0.60) | 0.92 (0.65) | 0.88 (0.66) | 0.92 (0.64) | 0.88 (0.66) |
| | SST AM | 0.18 (0.99) | 0.19 (0.98) | 0.24 (0.97) | 0.16 (0.99) | 0.13 (0.99) | 0.16 (0.99) | 0.15 (0.99) |
| | SST AC1 | 0.53 (0.91) | 0.56 (0.90) | 0.41 (0.91) | 0.34 (0.94) | 0.35 (0.94) | 0.34 (0.94) | 0.33 (0.94) |
| | SST AC2 | 0.45 (0.92) | 0.49 (0.91) | 0.54 (0.95) | 0.39 (0.96) | 0.35 (0.96) | 0.35 (0.95) | 0.36 (0.95) |

Red : reach the top 30% Green: reach the top 50% Blue : not reach the top 50%

Summary of performance on climatology (Part 2) in terms of NRMSE and PCC skill (in parentheses).

| | | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD28 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|----------|------------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Cloud Cover | 0.61 (0.75) | 0.63 (0.74) | 0.53 (0.75) | 0.50 (0.74) | <mark>0.51</mark> (0.73) | 0.53 (0.71) | 0.50 (0.73) |
| | JJA SLP | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | DJF SLP | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| natology | Zonal Mean U | 0.24 (0.98) | 0.26 (0.97) | 0.39 (0.94) | 0.33 (0.95) | 0.34 (0.95) | 0.35 (0.95) | 0.31 (0.96) |
| | Evap (land) | 0.50 (0.84) | 0.53 (0.83) | 0.57 (0.83) | 0.54 (0.84) | 0.56 (0.84) | 0.54 (0.86) | 0.55 (0.85) |
| | Evap (ocean) | 0.38 (0.94) | 0.41 (0.93) | 0.46 (0.93) | 0.36 (0.95) | 0.34 (0.95) | 0.35 (0.94) | 0.33 (0.94) |
| Clii | V (Hadley circulation) | 0.44 (0.93) | 0.45 (0.92) | 0.43 (0.92) | 0.44 (0.93) | 0.41 (0.93) | 0.39 (0.94) | 0.40 (0.93) |
| | W (Hadley circulation) | 0.58 (0.86) | 0.63 (0.84) | 0.64 (0.90) | 0.59 (0.90) | 0.61 (0.90) | 0.57 (0.91) | 0.58 (0.90) |
| | Surface U | 0.27 (0.97) | 0.33 (0.96) | 0.35 (0.95) | 0.33 (0.95) | 0.32 (0.95) | 0.29 (0.96) | 0.31 (0.96) |
| | Surface V | 0.47 (0.92) | 0.49 (0.91) | 0.49 (0.89) | 0.48 (0.89) | 0.46 (0.90) | 0.45 (0.91) | 0.46 (0.90) |

3. ENSO

- Seasonality: Phase locking
- •Spectra of Nino 3.4 SST
- •Amplitude (Variance)
- •Structure: EOF modes of SST anomalies (first and second EOF modes)
- •Evolution: Season-reliant EOF modes (QB&LF ENSO)
 •CP&EP ENSO

ENSO-Phase locking&Nino3 index spectrum

Nino3 index spectrum

7.5

3

9 2 Period (years)

20



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the correlation skill for ENSO-Phase locking and that for Nino3 index spectrum (2-7yr)



Monthly SST Variance



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (20S-20N,100E-80W)



Part 3: ENSO EOF1&2 of SST Anomalies

EOF1 of SST Anomalies



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill for the first and second EOF mode of SST anomalies over the entire Pacific (100°E-80°W, 20°S-20°N)



CP & EP ENSO

CP-ENSO

EP-ENSO



EOF applied to Residual SSTA = (SSTA)-(Regressed SSTA with Nino1+2/Nino4) STD = loading coefficient * sqrt (eigen value) Kim and Yu (2012)

Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill for the CP-ENSO and that for EP-ENSO over the entire Pacific (120°E-80°W, 20°S-20°N)



QB &LF ENSO



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill (four seasons mean) for *the* QB-ENSO and that for LF-ENSO (60°E-120°E, 30°S-60°N)



Summary of performance on ENSO in terms of NRMSE and PCC skill (or correlation skill) (in parentheses).

| | | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD28 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|------|-----------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | SSTV | 0.71 (0.84) | 0.78 (0.82) | 1.84 (0.82) | 0.77 (0.80) | 1.05 (0.80) | 0.65 (0.84) | 0.75 (0.79) |
| | EOF1 | (0.93) | (0.92) | (0.90) | (0.89) | (0.86) | (0.88) | (0.87) |
| | EOF2 | (0.59) | (0.47) | (0.79) | (0.47) | (0.61) | (0.83) | (0.31) |
| ENSO | CP-ENSO | (0.84) | (0.81) | (0.91) | (0.91) | (0.91) | (0.87) | (0.87) |
| | EP-ENSO | (0.92) | (0.90) | (0.93) | (0.91) | (0.93) | (0.94) | (0.82) |
| | Spectrum | (0.65) | (0.50) | (0.36) | (0.87) | (0.89) | (0.80) | (0.78) |
| | Phase- locking | (0.82) | (0.64) | (0.41) | (0.54) | (0.03) | (-0.04) | (0.69) |
| | LF-ENSO ^{**} | (0.77) | (0.68) | (0.58) | (0.73) | (0.78) | (0.67) | (0.77) |
| | QB-ENSO ^{**} | (0.61) | (0.56) | (0.55) | (0.79) | (0.73) | (0.69) | (0.75) |

Red : reach the top 30% Green: reach the top 50% Blue : not reach the top 50%

**Average of four seasons

4. Monsoon

•Global monsoon Domain and precipitation intensity

- •Evolution: Solstice seasonal mean precipitation
- •Amplitude: Solstice seasonal variance of precipitation
- Leading mode of interannual variability :Seasonreliant EOF 1 of precipitation
- Second mode of interannual variability: S-EOF 2 of precipitation
- •Seasonal March of precipitation along 110-120E (East Asian Monsoon)

Global Monsoon Intensity and Domain



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE of global monsoon intensity (30S-40N,0-360)



Seasonal Mean Precipitation over global monsoon domain



JJA Mean

Seasonal Mean Precipitation over global monsoon domain



DJF Mean





Seasonal Variance of Precipitation over global monsoon domain



JJA Variance

Seasonal Variance of Precipitation over global monsoon domain



DJF Variance

Season-reliant EOF1 modes of precipitation



SEOF1

Lead-lag correlation coefficients of NINO3.4 SST index with reference to the SEOF1 principle component



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE(four seasons mean) for SEOF1 Mode (30S-40N,0-360)



Season-reliant EOF2 modes of precipitation



Lead-lag correlation coefficients of NINO3.4 SST index with reference to the SEOF2 principle component



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE(four seasons mean) for SEOF2 Mode (30S-40N,0-360)



Part 6: East Asian monsoon

Seasonal March of precipitation along 110-130E



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE (30S-40N)



Summary of performance on Monsoon in terms of NRMSE and PCC skill (in parentheses)

| | | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD28 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|-----|---------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | GMPI | 0.61 (0.82) | 0.63 (0.80) | 0.72 (0.78) | 0.60 (0.83) | 0.59 (0.83) | 0.60 (0.83) | 0.58 (0.83) |
| | PRCP Mean in JJA | 0.66 (0.83) | 0.70 (0.81) | 0.70 (0.82) | 0.68 (0.83) | 0.63 (0.84) | 0.61 (0.84) | 0.65 (0.83) |
| | PRCP Mean in DJF | 0.65 (0.86) | 0.68 (0.85) | 0.61 (0.84) | 0.52 (0.87) | 0.54 (0.85) | 0.53 (0.86) | 0.51 (0.87) |
| GM | PRCP VAR in JJA | 0.95 (0.71) | 1.01 (0.70) | 0.72 (0.73) | 0.81 (0.71) | 0.87 (0.69) | 0.75 (0.72) | 0.82 (0.69) |
| | PRCP VAR in DJF | 0.79 (0.82) | 0.85 (0.80) | 0.83 (0.78) | 0.50 (0.88) | 0.53 (0.86) | 0.52 (0.86) | 0.55 (0.84) |
| | SEOF1** | 0.97 (0.52) | 0.99 (0.49) | 1.02 (0.56) | 0.98 (0.59) | 1.02 (0.65) | 0.73 (0.61) | 1.01 (0.56) |
| | SEOF2** | 1.11 (0.10) | 1.2 (0.06) | 1.29 (0.04) | 1.26 (0.13) | 1.17 (0.36) | 1.14 (0.30) | 1.35 (0.08) |
| EAM | Seasonal evolution | 0.55 (0.89) | 0.63 (0.88) | 0.66 (0.90) | 0.55 (0.91) | 0.50 (0.91) | 0.53 (0.91) | 0.49 (0.92) |

Red : reach the top 30% Green: reach the top 50% Blue : not reach the top 50% **Average of four seasons

5. MJO

•Seasonality of variability: Variance of 20-100day filtered precipitation NDJFMA and MJJASO

- •Propagation: Lag-longitude correlation
- •Wavenumber-Frequency Spectra
- •Major modes of variability: All-season Realtime Multivariate MJO modes

Variance of 20-100-day filtered Precipitation and U850



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE for the Variance of 20-100-day filtered Precipitation in NDJFMA and MJJASO (30°S-30°N,0°-360°)



Lag–longitude diagram of 10N–10S-averaged intraseasonal U850 anomalies correlated against U850 anomalies averaged over the Equatorial Indian Ocean (10°S-10°N, 80°-100°E) across all year

OBS

MOD33



Lag–longitude diagram of 10N–10S-averaged intraseasonal U850 anomalies correlated against U850 anomalies averaged over the Equatorial West Pacific (10°S-10°N, 130°E-160°E) across all year

OBS

MOD33



Lag–longitude diagram of 10N–10S-averaged intraseasonal precipitation anomalies correlated against precipitation anomalies averaged over the Equatorial Indian Ocean (10°S-10°N, 80°-100°E) across all year



Lag–longitude diagram of 10N–10S-averaged intraseasonal precipitation anomalies correlated against precipitation anomalies averaged over the Equatorial West Pacific (10°S-10°S, 130°E-160°E) across all year



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill for *the* Lag–longitude diagram and Abs bias for eastward propagation speed



Summary of performance on MJO in terms of NRMSE (or <u>Abs Bias</u>) and PCC skill (or correlation skill) (in parentheses)

| | | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD2 5 | MOD28 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|-----|--|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | PRCP VAR in MJJASO | 0.94 (0.71) | 0.98 (0.68) | 0.62 (0.81) | 0.58 (0.83) | 0.98 (0.69) | 0.99 (0.69) | 0.89 (0.75) |
| | PRCP VAR in NDJFMA | 0.96 (0.68) | 1.02 (0.63) | 0.80 (0.76) | 0.80 (0.72) | 0.94 (0.71) | 0.94 (0.73) | 1.11 (0.70) |
| MJO | Lag–longitude correlation (EIO) | (0.83) | (0.80) | (0.87) | (0.80) | (0.86) | (0.88) | (0.86) |
| | Lag–longitude correlation (EWP) | (0.33) | (0.24) | (0.51) | (0.59) | (0.56) | (0.58) | (0.72) |
| | Eastward Propagation Speed(EIO)* | <u>0.67</u> | <u>0.91</u> | <u>1.23</u> | <u>0.66</u> | <u>0.50</u> | <u>0.42</u> | <u>1.16</u> |
| | Eastward Propagation Speed(EWP)* | <u>0.34</u> | <u>0.66</u> | <u>1.41</u> | <u>1.34</u> | <u>0.37</u> | <u>1.16</u> | <u>0.13</u> |

Red : reach the top 30% Green: reach the top 50% Blue : not reach the top 50%

6. Teleconnection

- •Arctic Oscillation (AO)
- •Antarctic Oscillation (AAO)
- Pacific-North America (PNA) teleconnection pattern

Part 6: Teleconnection

Antarctic Arctic **Oscillation (AAO) Oscillation (AO)**



OBS



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill for AO and AAO



Part 6: Teleconnection

OBS

MOD33

Pacific-North America teleconnection in DJF



Comparison with CMIP5 Coupled models in terms of the PCC skill and NRMSE for PNA (20-90N, 150E-30W)



Summary of performance on Teleconnection in terms of NRMSE and PCC skill (in parentheses)

| | | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD28 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|--------------------|-----|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Teleconnectio n | AO | (0.92) | (0.88) | (0.78) | (0.82) | (0.77) | (0.86) | (0.93) |
| | AAO | (0.95) | (0.93) | (0.97) | (0.97) | (0.95) | (0.96) | (0.95) |
| | PNA | 0.72 (0.89) | 0.86 (0.85) | 1.48 (0.84) | 1.85 (0.73) | 0.83 (0.61) | 0.81 (0.68) | 0.60 (0.83) |

Red : reach the top 30% Green: reach the top 50% Blue : not reach the top 50%



7. Ocean
7. Ocean

- •Annual mean sea surface wind stress.
- •Annual mean sea surface wind stress curl.
- •Annual mean temperature along equator;
- •Global zonal averaged annual mean temperature;
- •Global annual mean sea surface salinity;
- •Global zonal averaged annual mean salinity;
- •Annual mean thermocline depth (using 20°C isotherm);
- •Annual maximum mixed layer depth.
- •Annual minimum mixed layer depth.
- •Global annual mean ocean surface currents;
- •Global zonal averaged annual mean zonal current;
- •Annual mean zonal current in the equatorial Pacific;
- Atlantic meridional overturning circulation
- •Annual mean Antarctic Circumpolar Current.

Summary of performance on climatology in terms of NRMSE

| Metrics | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wind stress | 0.58 | 0.61 | - | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.44 |
| Wind stress curl | 0.88 | 0.94 | - | 0.61 | 0.59 | 0.60 |
| Temperature - EQ | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.22 |
| Zonal avg temp - Pacific | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.46 | 0.42 | 0.23 | 0.27 |
| Sea surface salinity | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.06 |
| Zonal avg salinity | 0.57 | 0.63 | 1.43 | 1.39 | 0.75 | 0.76 |
| Thermocline depth | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.71 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.57 |
| Maximum mixed layer depth | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 0.84 | 0.87 |
| Minimum mixed layer depth | 0.86 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.84 | 0.82 |
| Zonal ocean currents | 0.59 | 0.63 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.64 |
| Meridional ocean currents | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| Zonal ocean current - EQ | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.39 |
| Zonal current avg - Pacific | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.53 |
| АМОС | 1.04 | 1.12 | 0.61 | 0.74 | 1.12 | 0.95 |

Red : reach the top 30% Green: reach the top 50% Blue : not reach the top 50%

Annual mean sea surface wind stress (vector) and wind stress magnitude (shaded)





Annual mean sea surface wind stress curl





Annual mean sea water temperature along equator (averaged between 2°S-2°N)





Global zonal averaged annual mean sea water temperature





Global distribution of annual mean sea surface salinity





Global zonal mean annual mean sea water salinity





Global distribution of annual mean thermocline depth (20° C isotherm depth)



Ocean



Global distribution of annual maximum mixes layer depth (0.5° C potential temperature difference from sea surface)





Global distribution of annual minimum mixes layer depth (0.5° C potential temperature difference from sea surface)





Annual mean equatorial currents in Pacific (vector: ocean current; color shading: magnitude of ocean current)





Annual mean equatorial current in Pacific (averaged between 2°S-2°N)





Annual mean equatorial current in Pacific (averaged between 140°E-80°W)





Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation







Antarctic Circumpolar Current

| Metrics | Observation | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD31 | MOD33 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Antarctic Circumpolar Current | ~125 | 206.8 | 150.9 | 144.4 | 143.3 |

ACC performance on climatology in terms of Absolute Bias

| Metrics | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv1a | MOD25 | MOD31 | MOD33 | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Antarctic Circumpolar Current | 19.75 | 21.97 | 81.77 | 25.94 | 19.35 | 18.33 | |

8. Land

Main problems

- Contrast warm and cold bias pattern between west and east hemisphere
- Respectively underestimated and overestimated Pr in south America and Tibetan Plateau (TP)
- Overall underestimated surface net solar radiation (equatorial Africa)
- Underestimated sensible heat flux in north hemisphere

Summary table

| Vars | Term | CMIP 5 top 1/3 | | CMIP 5 top 1/2 | | csmv 1a | | Mod 25 | | Mod 28 | | Mod 31 | | Mod 33 | | Mod 35a | |
|-------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|
| | | NRM SE | PCC | NRM SE | PCC | NRM SE | PCC | NRM SE | PCC | NRM SE | PCC | NRM SE | PCC | NRM SE | PCC | NRM SE | PCC |
| Pr | AM | 0.55 | 0.83 | 0.62 | 0.81 | 0.55 | 0.82 | 0.64 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.76 | 0.61 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.76 |
| | AC | 0.5 | 0.91 | 0.55 | 0.9 | 0.41 | 0.91 | 0.49 | 0.9 | 0.45 | 0.9 | 0.47 | 0.9 | 0.47 | 0.9 | 0.46 | 0.9 |
| t2m | AM | 0.16 | 0.99 | 0.16 | 0.98 | 0.28 | 0.95 | 0.26 | 0.96 | 0.24 | 0.96 | 0.24 | 0.96 | 0.25 | 0.96 | 0.25 | 0.96 |
| | AC | 0.28 | 0.97 | 0.29 | 0.97 | 0.4 | 0.94 | 0.34 | 0.96 | 0.42 | 0.95 | 0.43 | 0.94 | 0.34 | 0.96 | 0.33 | 0.96 |
| shflx | AM | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.74 | 1.17 | 0.71 | 1.01 | 0.71 | 1.07 | 0.71 | 1.04 | 0.74 | 0.96 | 0.73 | 0.96 | 0.73 |
| | AC | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.95 | 0.82 | 1.2 | 0.66 | 1.11 | 0.72 | 1.17 | 0.67 | 1.15 | 0.67 | 1.09 | 0.72 | 1.09 | 0.73 |
| lhflx | AM | 0.55 | 0.88 | 0.58 | 0.86 | 0.57 | 0.85 | 0.47 | 0.88 | 0.46 | 0.87 | 0.45 | 0.88 | 0.43 | 0.88 | 0.43 | 0.88 |
| | AC | 1.07 | 0.66 | 1.22 | 0.57 | 1.1 | 0.63 | 1.2 | 0.62 | 1.12 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.64 | 1.14 | 0.63 | 1.15 | 0.63 |
| rad | AM | 0.23 | 0.95 | 0.25 | 0.95 | 0.31 | 0.96 | 0.34 | 0.93 | 0.41 | 0.93 | 0.41 | 0.94 | 0.37 | 0.93 | 0.37 | 0.93 |
| | AC | 0.57 | 0.93 | 0.57 | 0.92 | 0.56 | 0.9 | 0.54 | 0.93 | 0.69 | 0.89 | 0.66 | 0.89 | 0.57 | 0.93 | 0.58 | 0.93 |

Red: Reach top 30%; Green: Reach top 50%; Blue: Not reach top 50%





























9. CICE Diagnosis

| | Free Run | | Boundary of top 30% of CMIP5 models | Boundary of top 50% of CMIP5 models | CSMv2 (MOD35) | MOD33 | V3 (Original) |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|--|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Sea Ice Area | AM | 0.669 | 0. 811 | 0.065 | -1.247 | 4.045 |
| ic | (SIA) | AR | 1.387 | 2.350 | -1.273 | 0. 424 | - 0. 187 |
| ct | Sea Ice | AM | 0. 524 | 0.618 | 0. 456 | 0. 539 | 0.873 |
| Ar | Concentration | Mar | 0. 526 | 0.680 | 0. 476 | 0.575 | 0. 698 |
| | (SIC) NRMSE | Sep | 0. 652 | 0. 763 | 0.870 | 0. 799 | 1.414 |
| C | Sea Ice Area | AM | 1.486 | 3. 349 | - 0. 117 | -1.093 | -8.373 |
| ti | (SIA) | AR | 1. 433 | 2.332 | 1.621 | 2.097 | -10. 763 |
| ntarc | Sea Ice Concentration | AM | 0.777 | 0.884 | 0.691 | 0. 780 | 1.857 |
| | | Mar | 0.887 | 1.011 | 0.934 | 1.077 | 1. 170 |
| A | (SIC) NRMSE | Sep | 0.811 | 0.880 | 0.618 | 0.687 | 2. 097 |
| Red:Reach Top 30% | | | Green:Reac | h top 50% | Blue:Not | Reach top | 50% |

MOD33 and V3-Original





Arctic Annual Mean





Arctic September


Antarctic Annual Mean



Antarctic March







MOD34 is based on MOD33

Major problems:

1 Seasonal shifts of annual cycle in both Arctic and Antarctic regions. It also causes the bias of the sea ice concentration on March and September.

2 The bias of mean state of sea ice area in Antarctic (about -2 million km²)

The performance of MOD34a and MOD34b are almost similar. Version b is a little better in Arctic and a little worse in Antarctic. The major problem is still the seasonal shift problem.

End