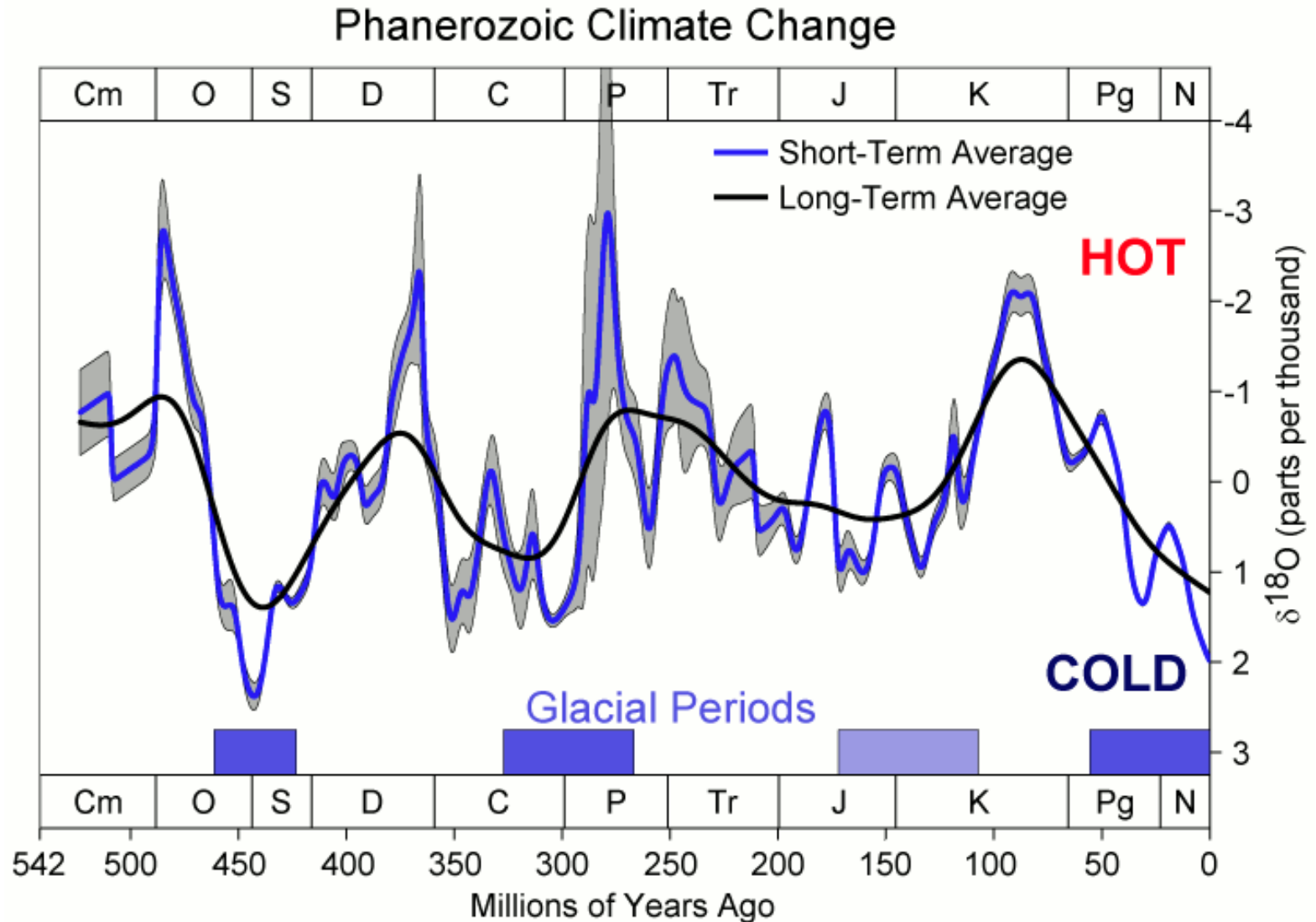


Towards the development of a community Earth system model.

Alexander T. Archibald.

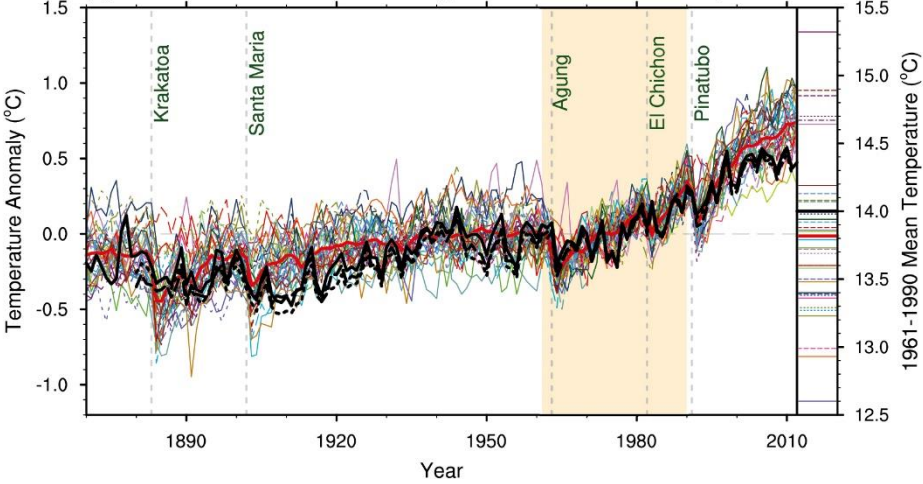
*Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge
& NCAS Climate*

Climate changes from time to time.

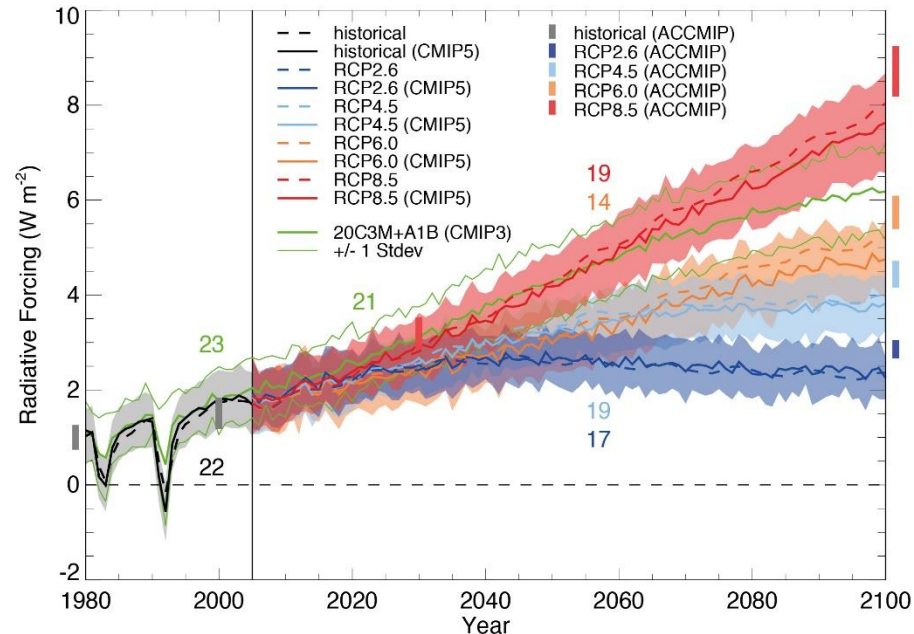
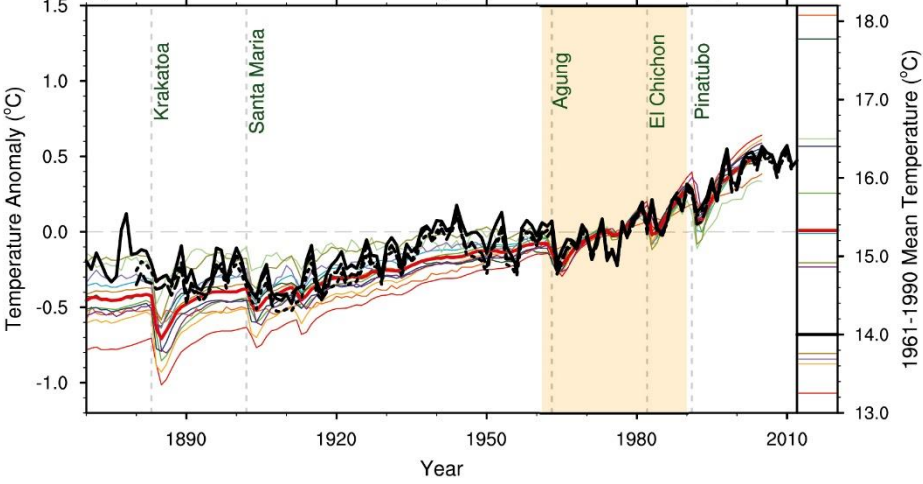


But climate is changing rapidly - now.

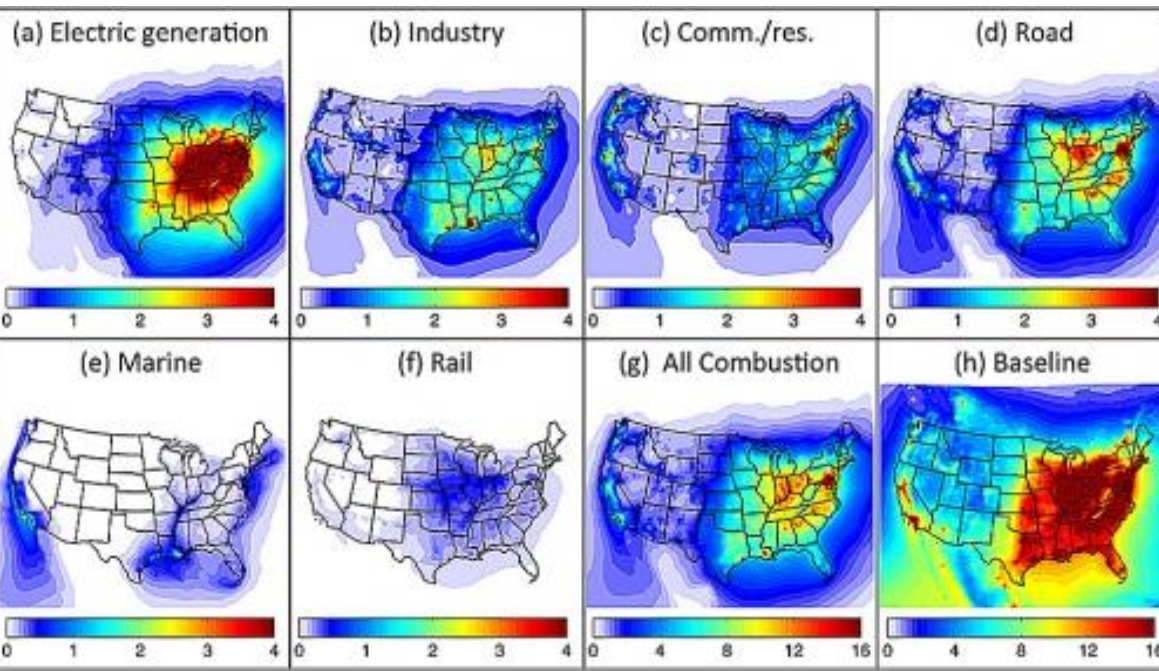
(a) Observed and CMIP5 simulated global mean surface air temperature



(b) Observed and EMICs simulated global mean surface air temperature



Air pollution is changing.



The sources, types and their geographical distributions of air pollution are changing.

Air pollution one of the top “killers”

China: 500,000 /yr

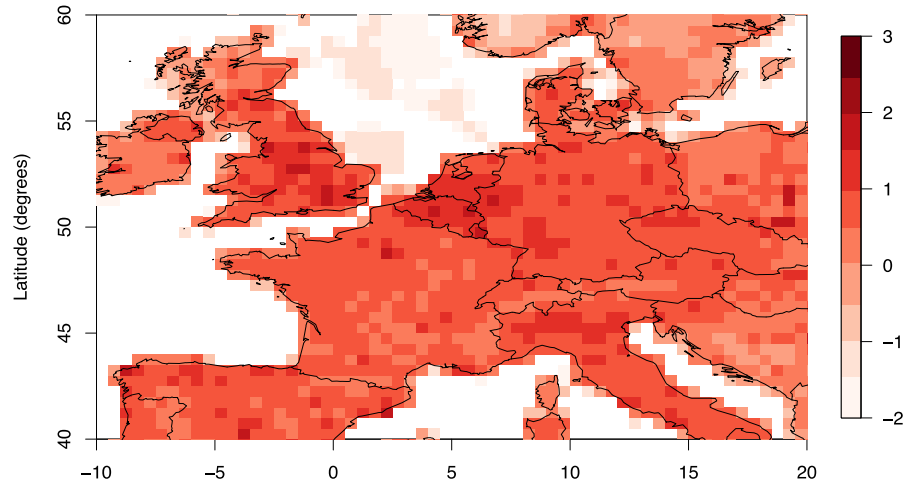
USA: 200,000/yr

World: 7,000,000 /yr

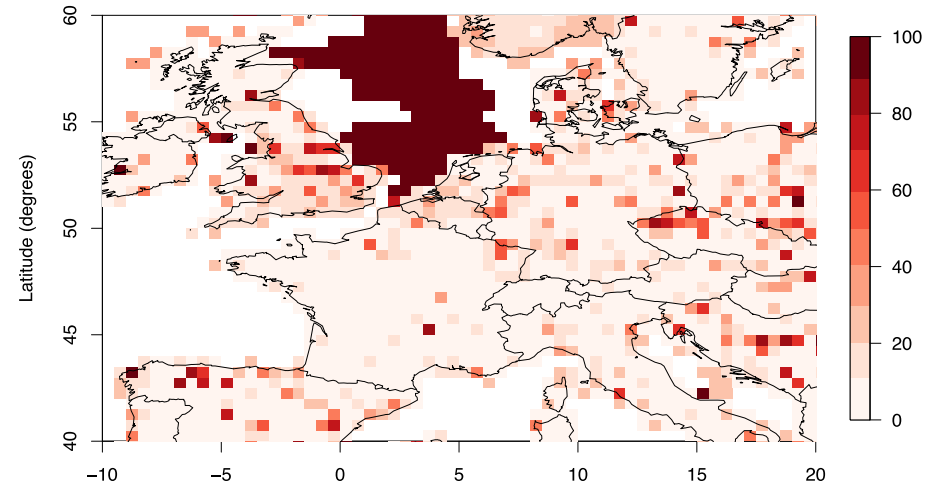


The energy industry as a source.

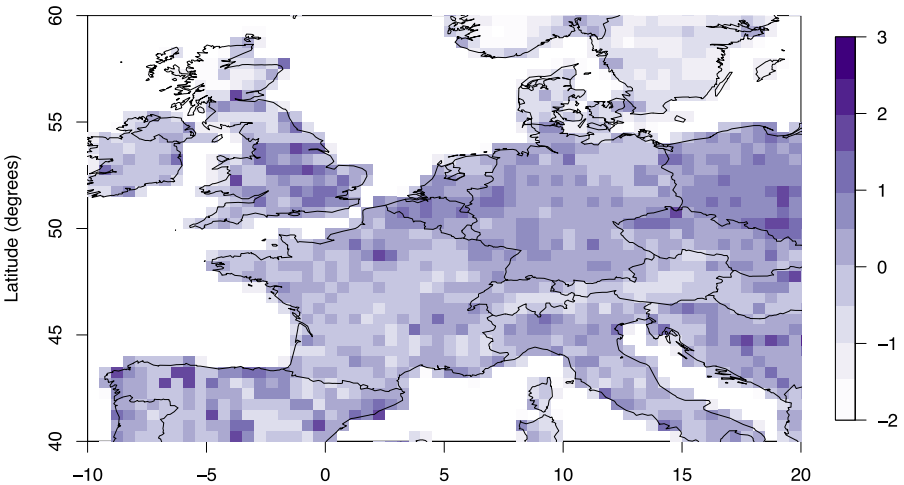
Total emissions of NO_x (log10)



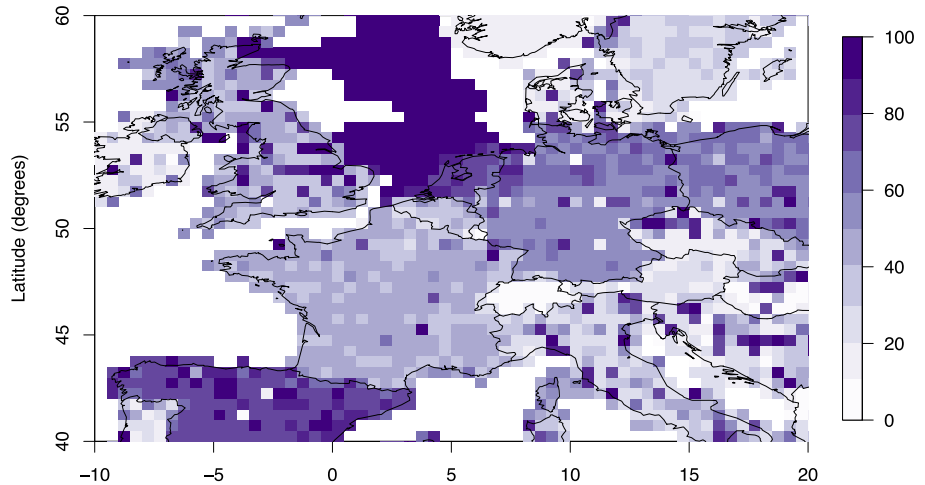
Fraction Energy



Total emissions of SO_x (log10)



Fraction Energy

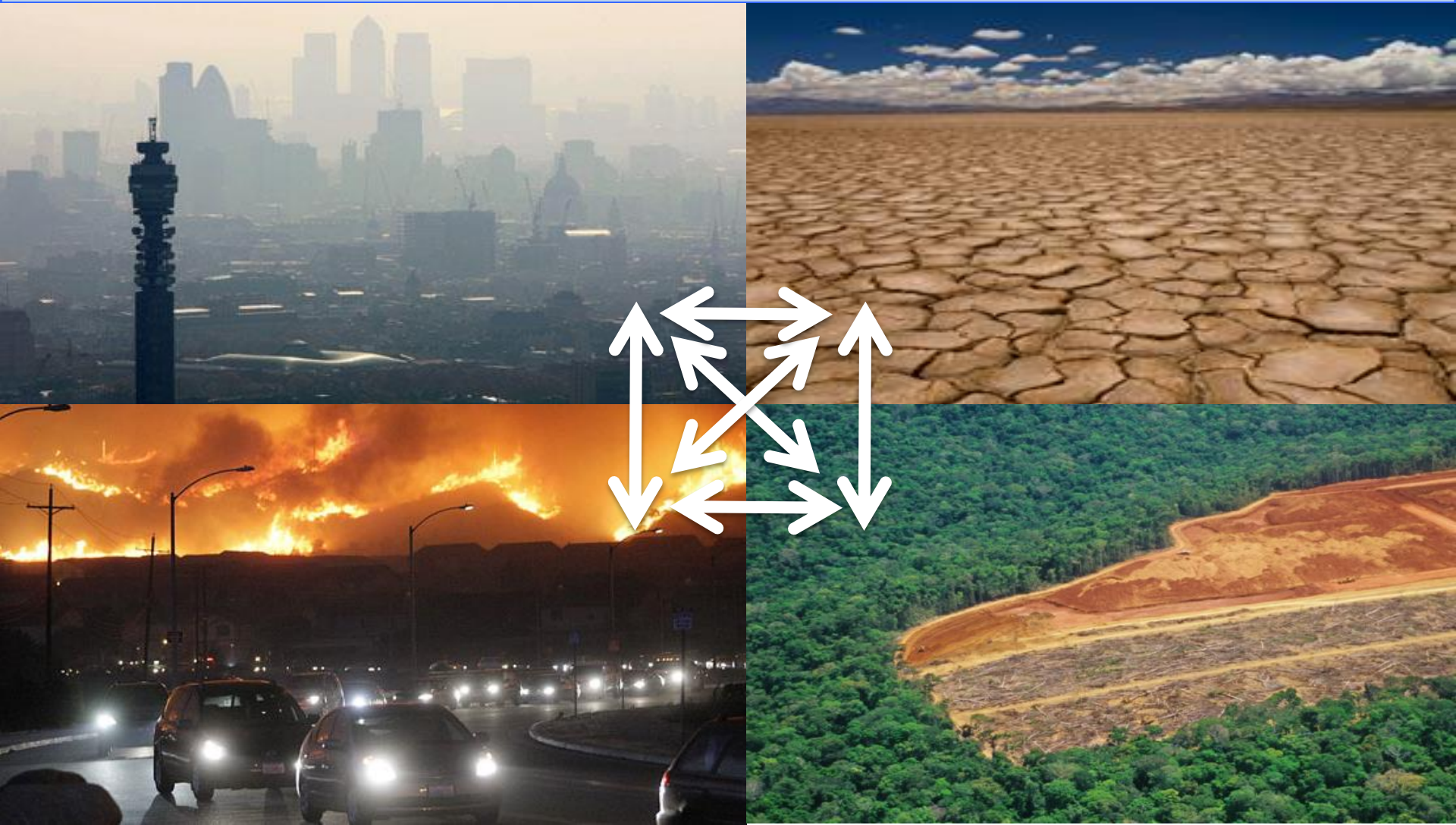


Longitude (degrees)

Longitude (degrees)

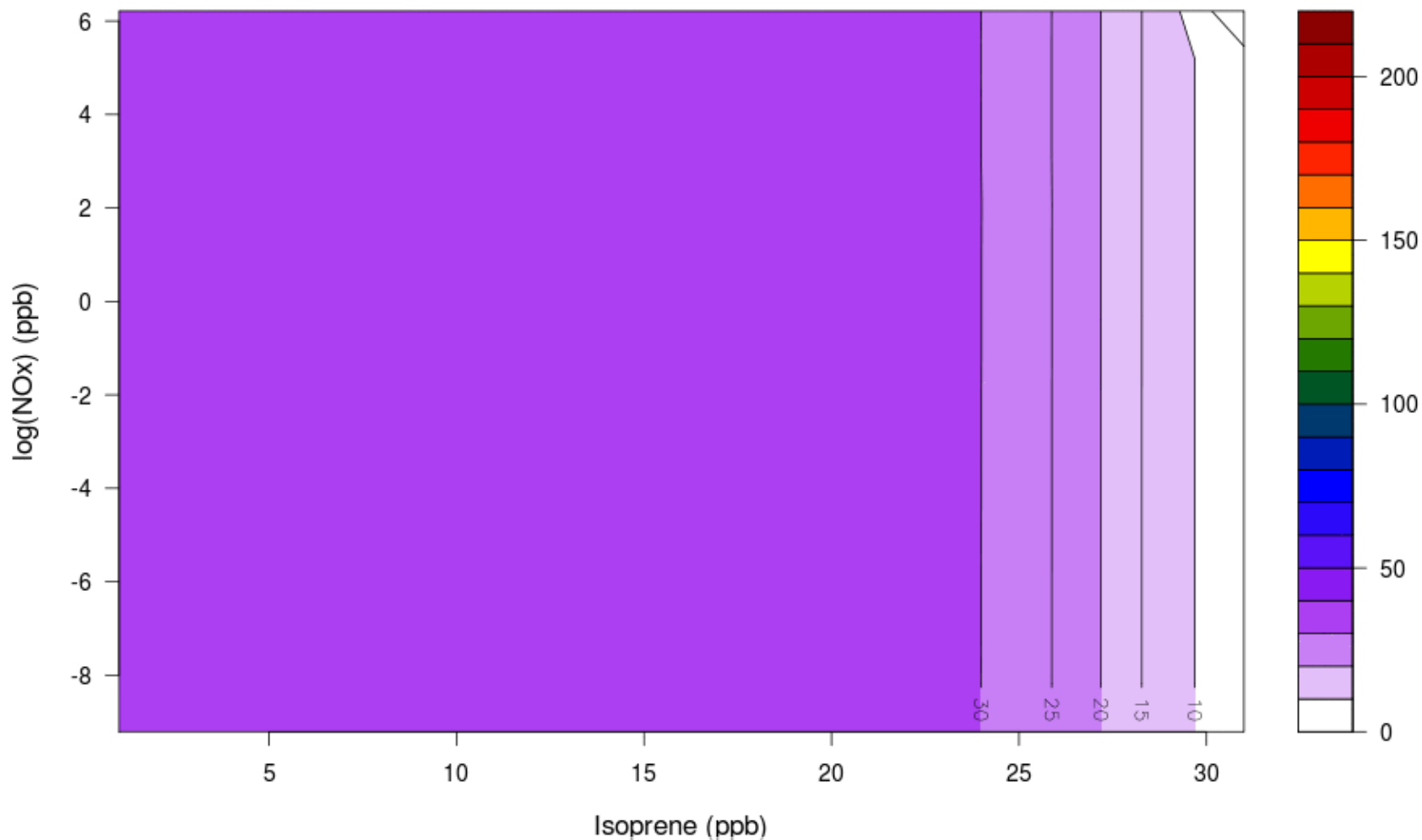


The problems we face are coupled.



The problems we face are complex.

CHET O3 isopleth (NOx vs isoprene)
Day: 0/6, Hour: 0000



Development of atmospheric models

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla$$

$$dQ = dU + dW$$

$$\bar{a}_l = \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial t} + (\bar{v} \cdot \nabla) \bar{v}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{F}_c}{M_a} = f \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{v}$$

$$+ \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}E) \approx \rho_a \frac{\theta_v}{T_v} \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{F}_g}{M_a} = \frac{\mathbf{F}_g^*}{M_a} + \frac{\mathbf{F}_r}{M_a} = -\nabla \Phi$$

$$L = -\frac{u_*^3 \bar{\theta}_v}{kg(\overline{w'\theta'_v})_s} = \frac{u_*^2 \bar{\theta}_v}{kg\theta_*}$$

$$E_p = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{F}_p}{M_a} = -\frac{1}{\rho_a} \nabla p_a$$

$$E_\lambda = I_\lambda \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{F}_v}{M_a} = \frac{\eta_a}{\rho_a} \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}$$

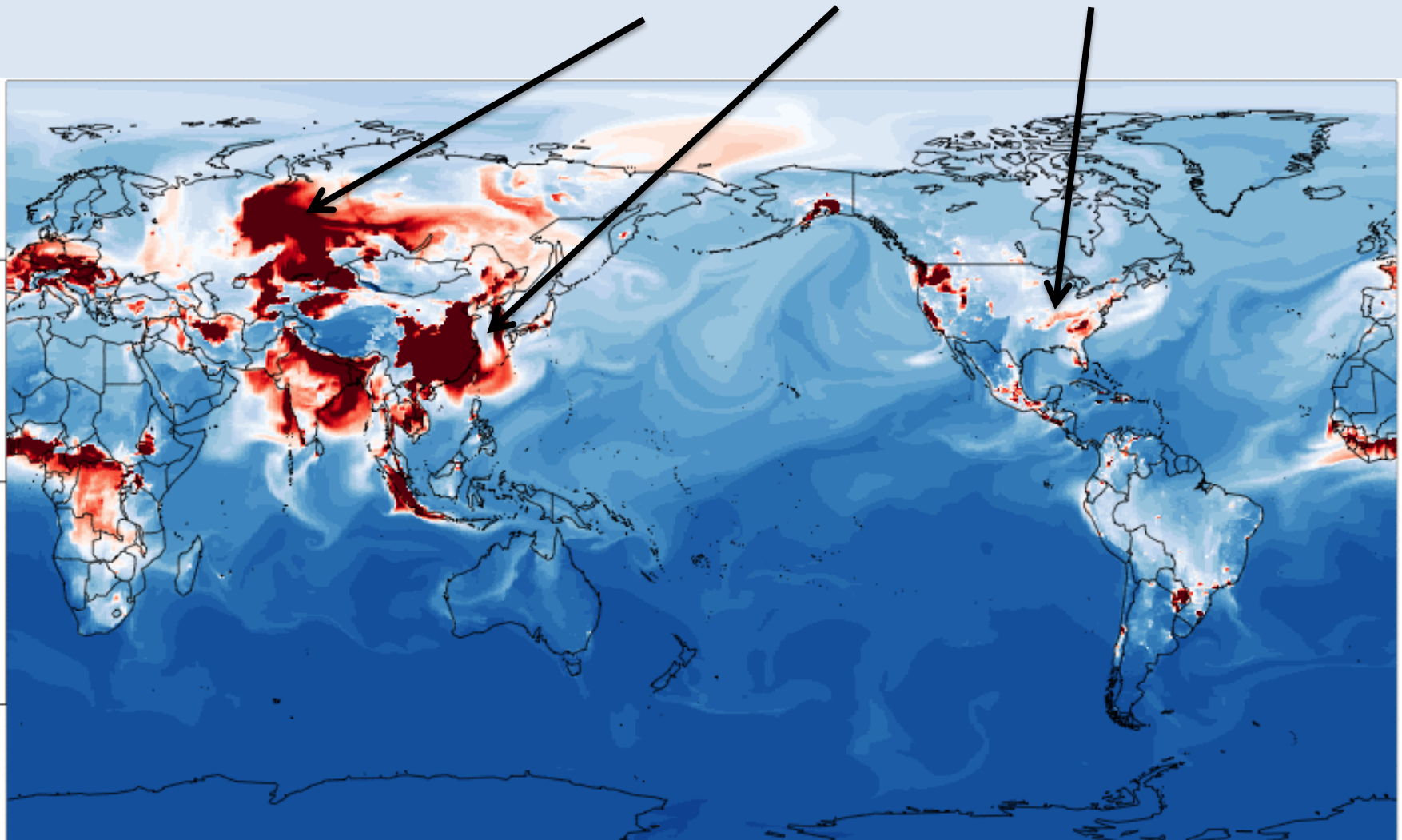
$$D_{p,i} = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi r_i \eta_a} G_i$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{F}_t}{M_a} = -\frac{1}{\rho_a} (\nabla \cdot \rho_a \mathbf{K}_m \nabla) \mathbf{v}$$

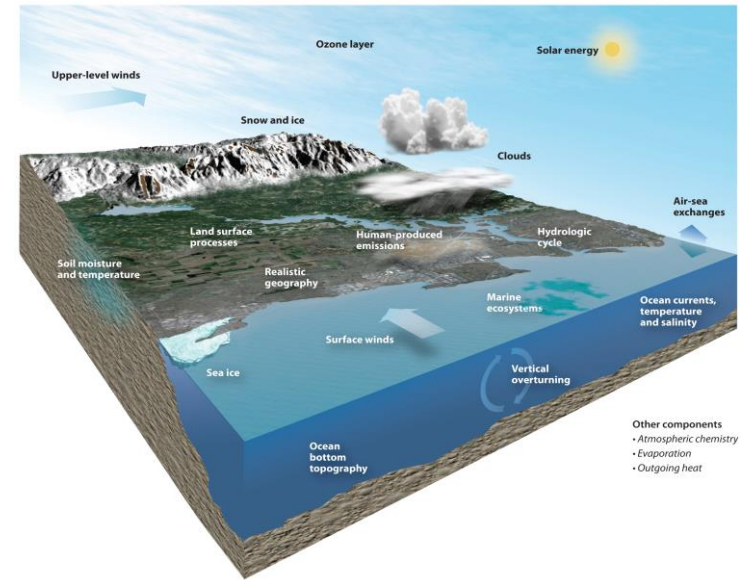
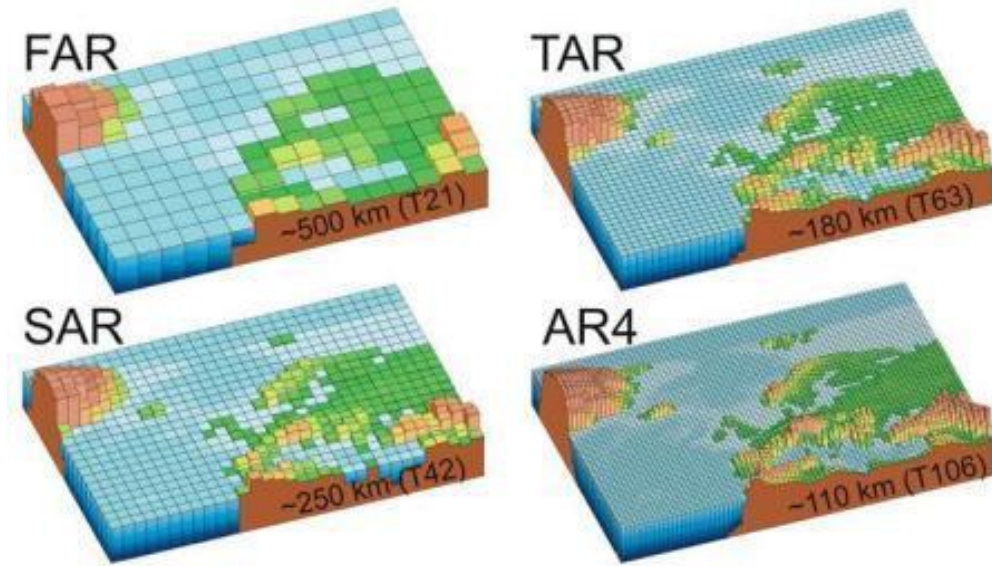


Numerical modelling of air pollution

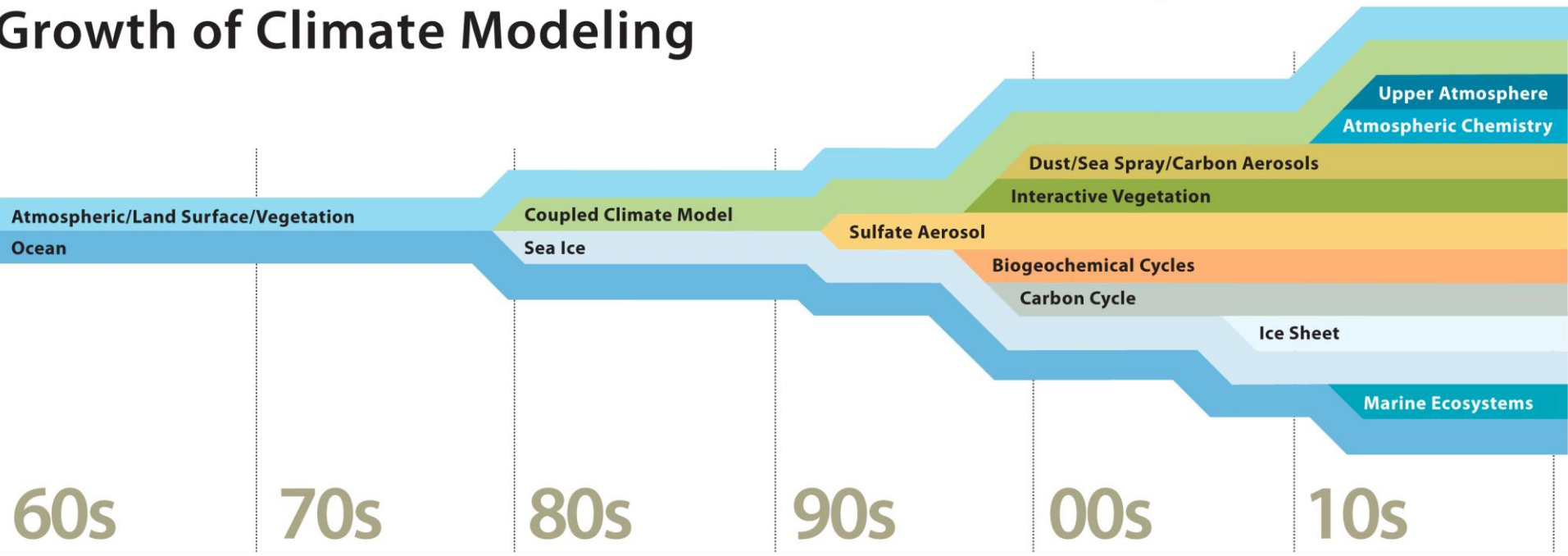
Global simulation of carbon monoxide (CO) produced from incomplete combustion. Major sources include fires, industry, transport.



Towards models of the Earth system



Growth of Climate Modeling



UKESM (UK Earth System Model)

Overriding objectives:

- **To develop and apply a world-leading Earth System Model**
- **while growing a community of UK ESM scientists**

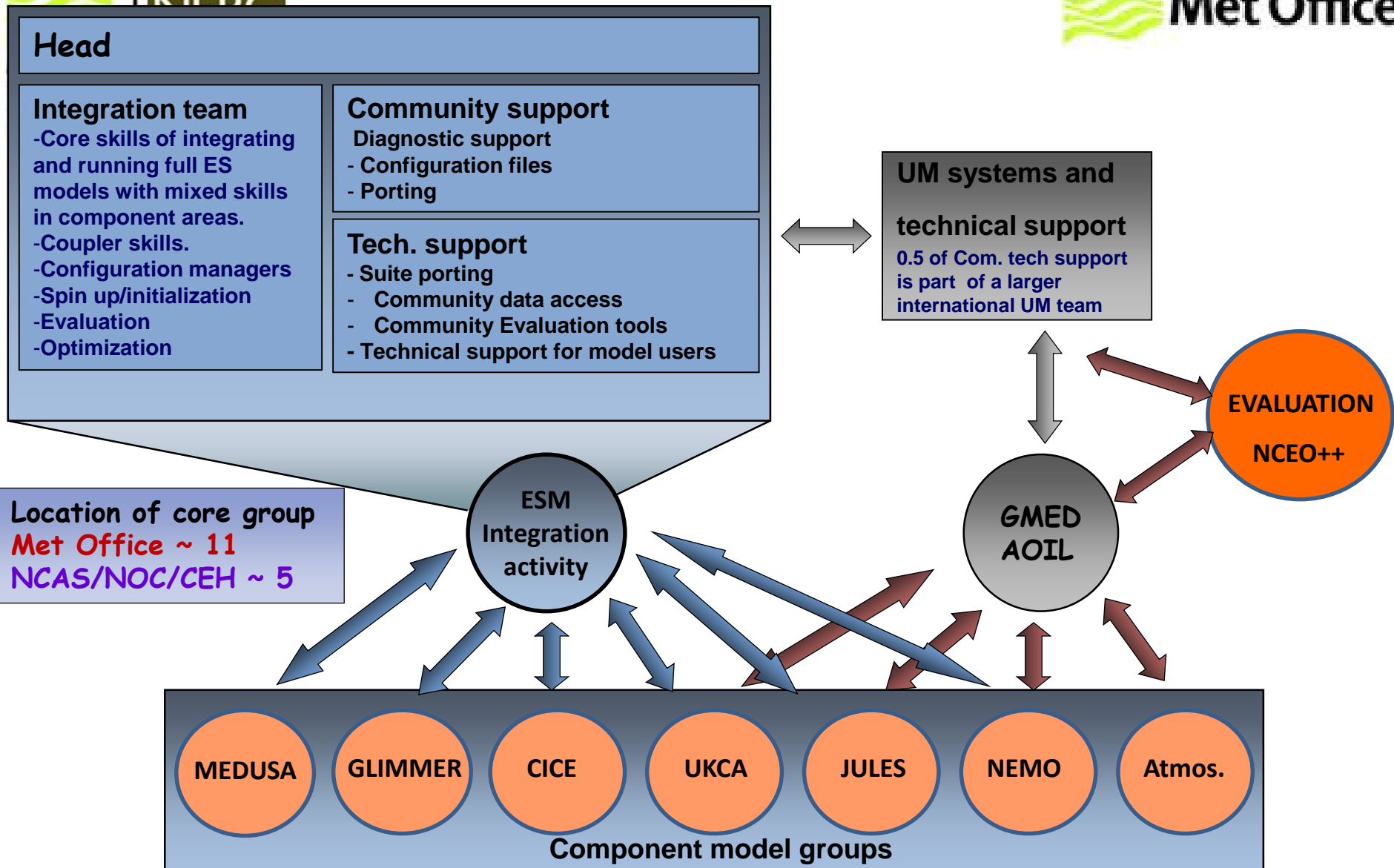
UKESM is a NERC/Met. Office collaboration, pooling expertise and resources around a common ESM development/evaluation effort.

UKESM has a core development team (of 16) funded equally by NERC & Met. Office and builds on other NERC/MO collaborations developing component models for the UM system (e.g. JULES, UKCA, NEMO etc)

The UKESM core group is responsible for putting together, applying & evaluating UKESM, building on the physical coupled model HadGEM.

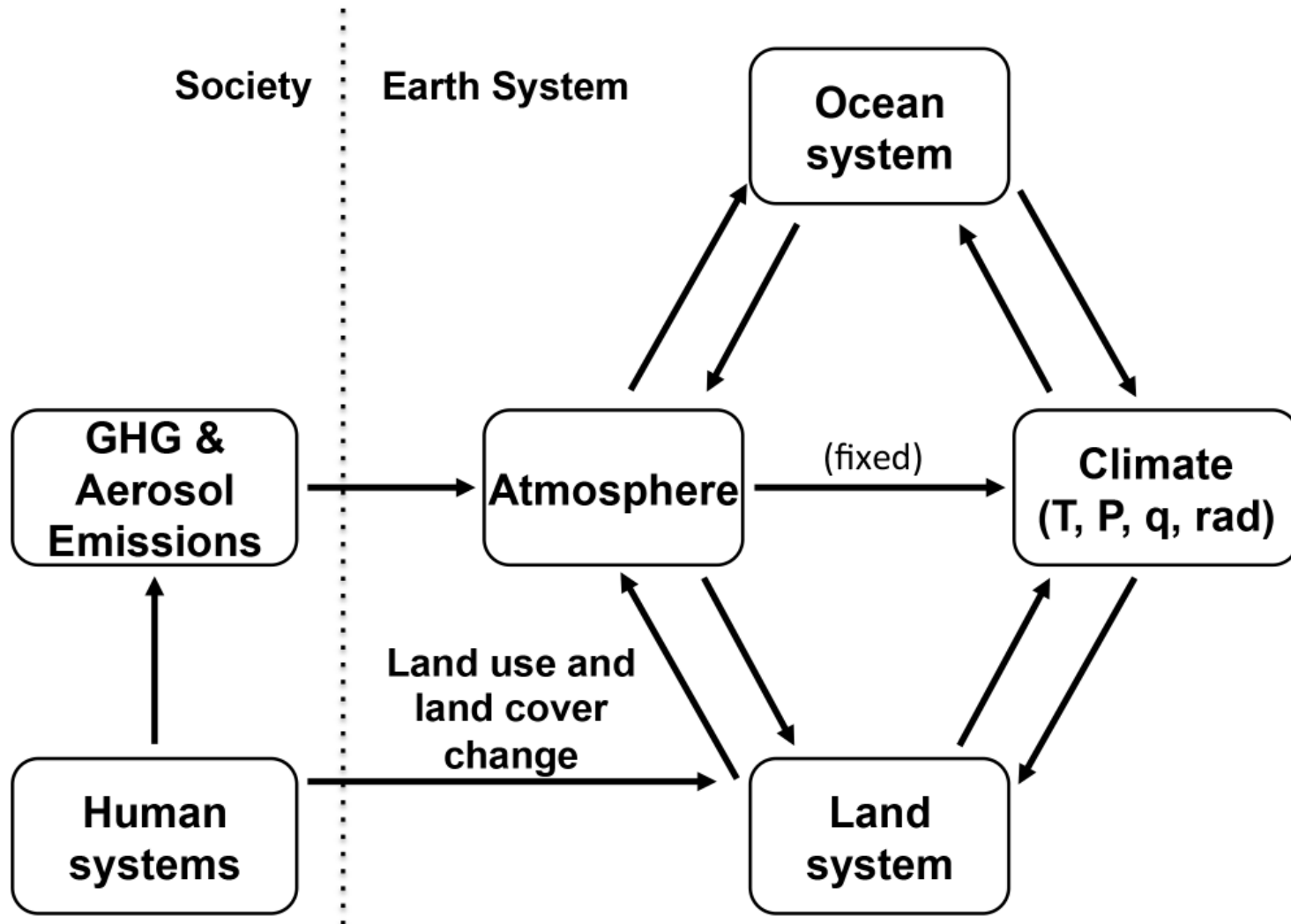
UKESM1 will be the UK community contribution to CMIP6

UKESM Core Group

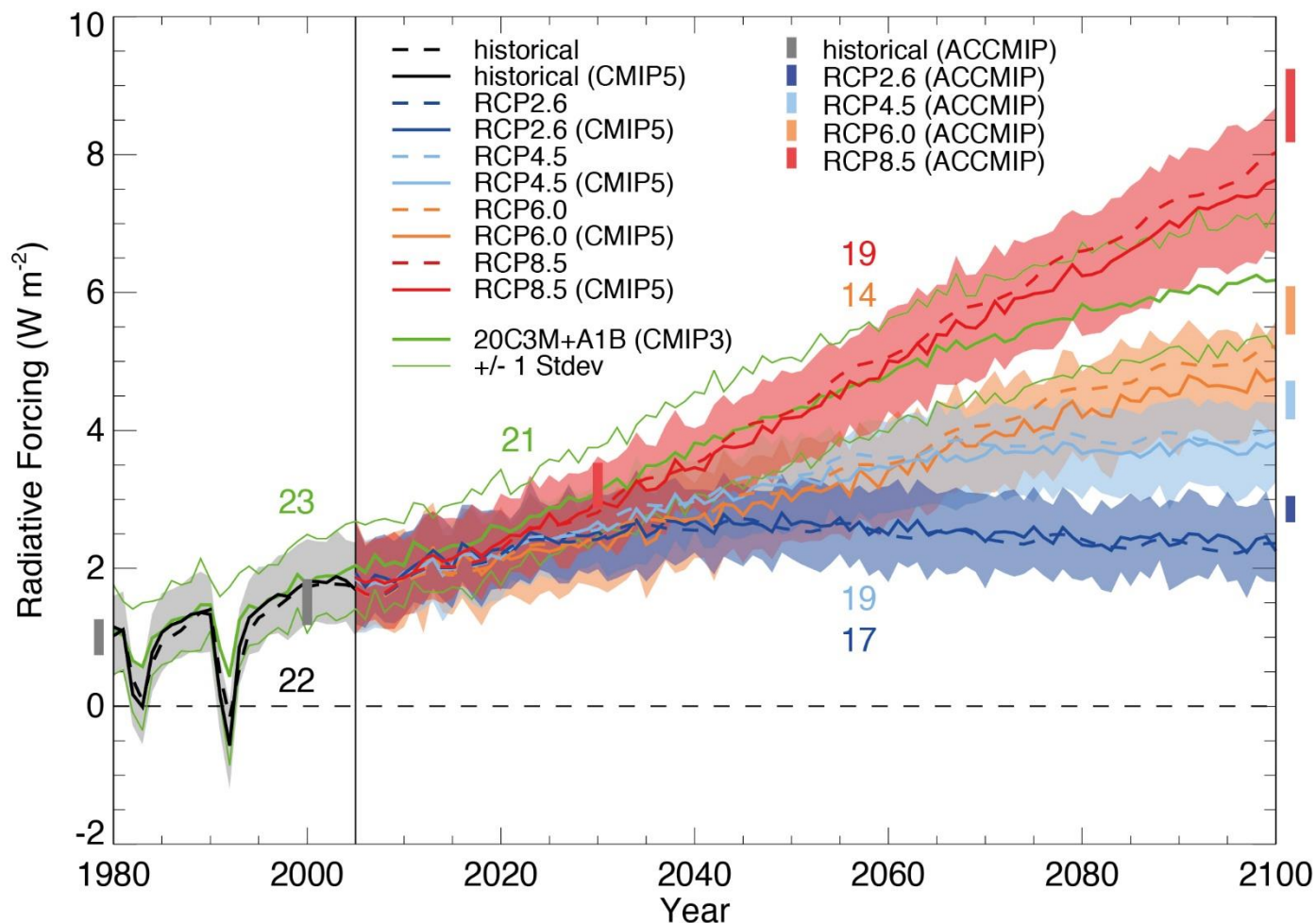
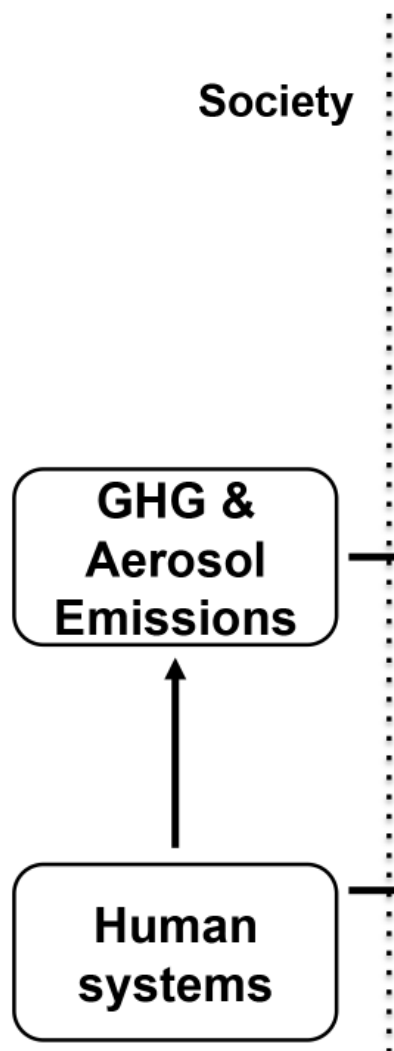


The core group integrates component developments into a full ESM

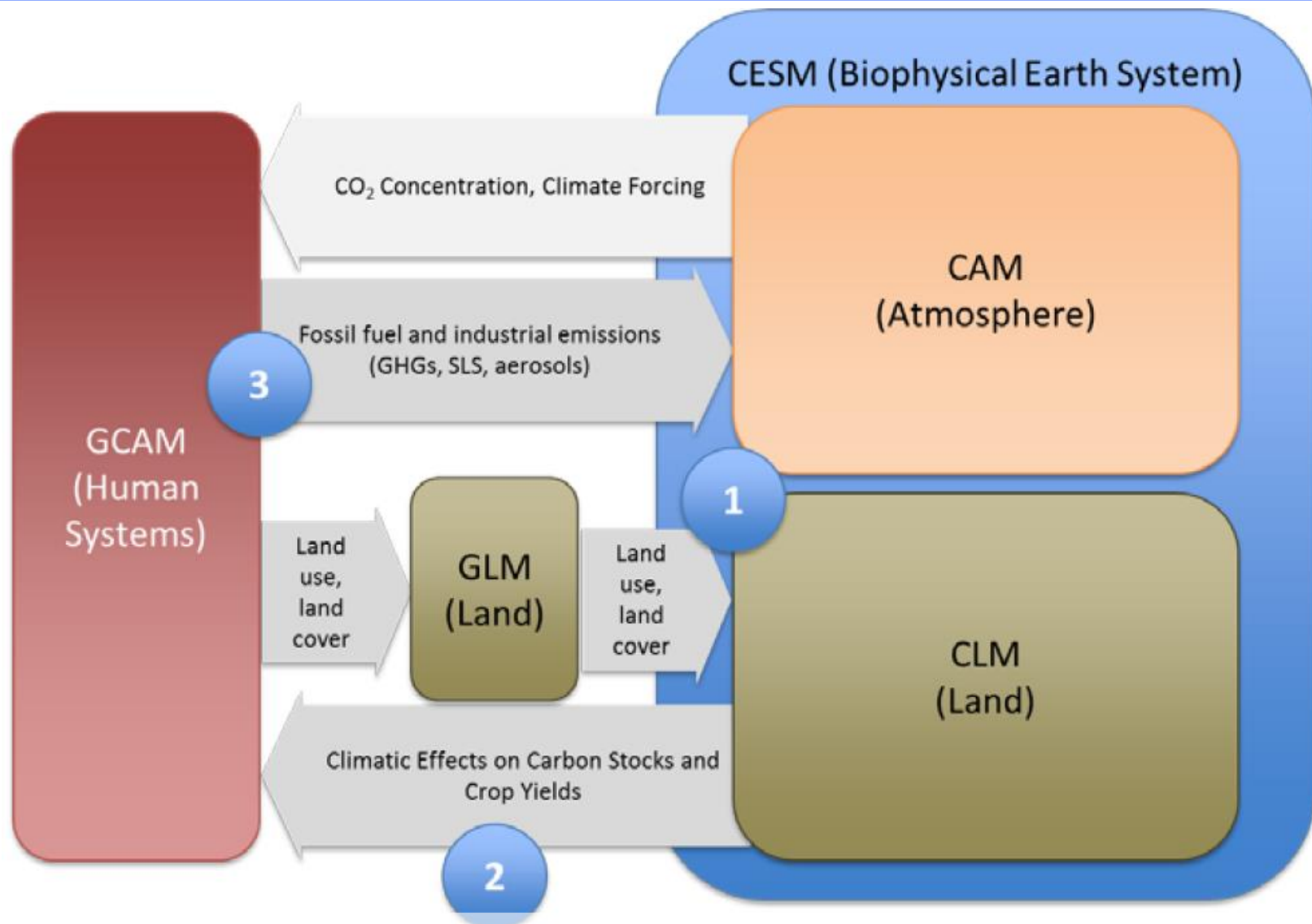
The limitation with ESM for projection



The limitation with ESM for policy



wholeSEM -> wholeESM



iESM (Collins et al., GMDD 2015)