







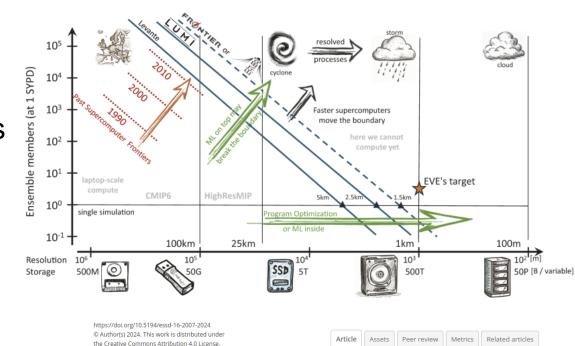
Land component with focus on "Feedback"



Stefan Kollet (FZJ), Sönke Zaehle (MPI-BGC), Sabine Attinger (UFZ)

WHAT IS THE CURRENT TREND IN ESM?

- Increase resolution to O(km)
 - resolve more (weather) processes
 - reduce biases in global circulation patterns
- Resolve more biogeophysical and biogeochemical processes
 - carbon/nitrogen/phosphorus cycle
 - disturbances
 - ice sheets
 - groundwater
 - human interventions (e.g. pumping, irrigation, reservoirs)



Global 1 km land surface parameters for kilometer scale Earth system modeling

Lingcheng Li \boxtimes , Gautam Bisht \boxtimes , Dalei Hao, and L. Ruby Leung

Data description paper | @①



Article Type: Research Article

Kilometer-Scale Climate Models: Prospects and Challenges

Christoph Schär, Oliver Fuhrer, Andrea Arteaga, Nikolina Ban, Christophe Charpilloz, Salvatore Di Girolamo, Laureline Hentgen, Torsten Hoefler, Xavier Lapillonne, David Leutwyler, Katherine Osterried, Davide Panosetti, Stefan Rüdisühli, Linda Schlemmer, Thomas C. Schulthess, Michael Sprenger, Stefano Ubbiali, and Heini Wernli

Online Publication: 01 May 2020 Print Publication: 01 May 2020

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-18-0167.1

Agenda



Round of introductions

Presentations (10min each)

- Update on ICON-Land and biogeochemistry, Sönke Zaehle, MPI-BGC
- Upscaling plant process, Juan Baca Cabrera, FZJ
- Land disturbances Fire, Ana Bastos, Uni Leipzig
- Groundwater in feedback simulations, Stefan Kollet, FZJ

Group discussions based on presentations

Panel discussion (additional feedback processes?), decisions, next steps

Goals of Breakout Group

Group discussion -> activities (e.g. Working Groups)



SEARCH SIT

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CONTACT LOG IN

WHO WE ARE WHAT WE OFFER HOW TO PARTICIPATE

Working groups

Working groups can be proposed by anyone from the community who volunteers to take the lead and to serve as the contact point for others interested in attending the group.



Home / How to participate / Working Groups

Working groups can be proposed by anyone from the community who volunteers to take the lead and to serve as the contact point for others interested in attending the group.

Establishment and dissolution of a working group

- 1. A working group always has a clear goal to advance natESM.
- 2. A working group should not last longer than one year.
- 3. Achieving a technical development goal enables the simulation needed to pursue a scientific goal.
- 4. A technical development goal should be confined enough to permit rapid completion.
- 5. Additional technical development goals should be tackled in a future working group.
- 6. A proposal for a working group can be made through a brief write-up to the <u>process coordinator</u> summarizing the working-group goals, as well as a schedule.
- 7. A working group is completed through a brief retrospective describing outcomes and lessons learned.
- 8. Working-group proposals and retrospectives are made available on this website.

Completed working groups

The following working groups have already completed their work on the respective challenge.

- 1. Establishing a community-wide communication platform Iris Ehlert (DKRZ)
 - → original <u>proposal</u>,
 - → final <u>report.</u>
- 2. Training Birgit Hassler (DLR)
 - → original <u>proposal</u>,
 - → final report.
- 3. Evaluating ice-sheet-model candidates for natESM Torsten Albrecht (MPI-GEA)
 - Kick-off event, Torsten's workshop presentation
 - → final report



Goals of Breakout Group

Group discussion -> activities (e.g. Sprints)



SEARCH SITE

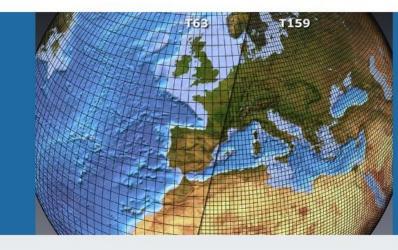
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CONTACT LOG IN

WHO WE ARE WHAT WE OFFER HOW TO PARTICIPATE

Support through Sprints

Find all information to submit your application for support during sprints.



Home / What we offer / Support through sprints

Exploring sprint opportunities with natESM

natESM maintains an open call for proposals, enabling model-development groups across Germany to become part of our Earth-system research community.

Our sprints, focused on technical objectives and tethered to natESM resources, provide a flexible program tailored to your research goals and timelines. This collaborative journey spans up to six months, fostering in-depth partnerships between you and our Research Software Engineers (RSEs).

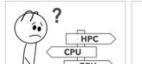
Accepted sprints

Sprint reports

Lessons learned

The sprint process: from sprint check to report

The sprint process within natESM encompasses several stages, ensuring that each sprint effectively contributes to our Earth system modeling objectives. Here is an overview of the sprint journey that you can initiate at any time. Prospective applicants are required to undergo a sprint check, serving as an accessible entry point for guidance before submitting a full sprint application.









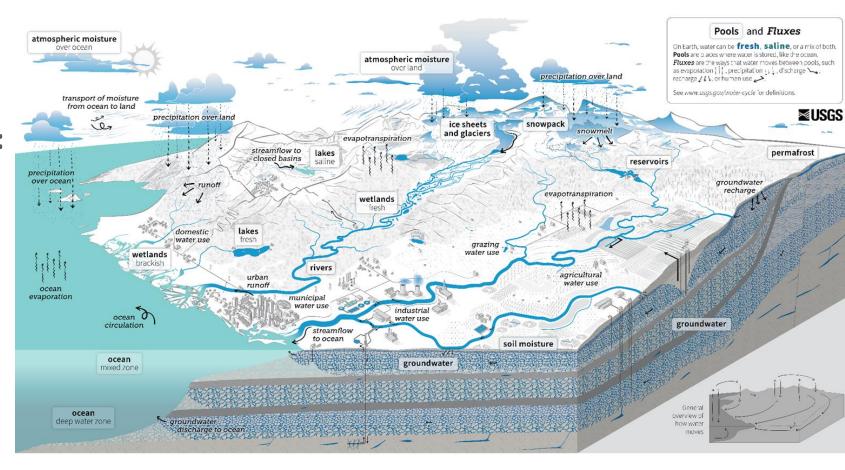






Outreach -> engage the German Land community; groups, colleagues to contact:

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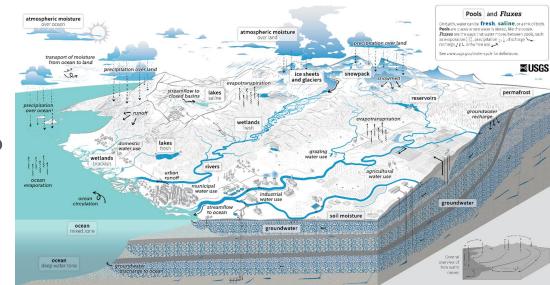
Groundwater/hydrology discussion group

Representation of groundwater/hydrology in feedback simulation



Continental water equilibrium from source to sink is changing; how does that influence feedbacks? (climate change, human interventions)

- to which extent does groundwater/terrestrial hydrology impact atmospheric processes
- to which extent (level of complexity) does groundwater/hydrologic need to be represented in ESMs; which questions to we need to answer where groundwater might be relevant (it's a question of space and time scales)
 (Jochem: do we have crises e.g. regions where atmospheric models fail over the continent, because groundwater/hydrology is no correctly represented





Groundwater/hydrology discussion group

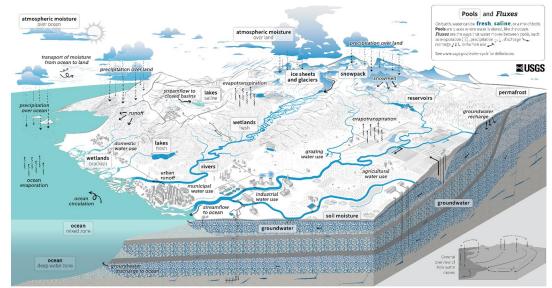
Connection of groundwater/hydrology with the atmosphere happens via shallow soil moisture and ET i.e. the coupled terrestrial water and energy cycle.

Consensus on important feedbacks with respect

to land surface process, ecosystems, and also mesoscale at atmospheric processes.

No consensus on relevance of detailed groundwater/hydrology in global ESMs; which level of complexity is required for feedback simulations?

depends on question at hand (improve realism, sensitivity studies, bias reduction)

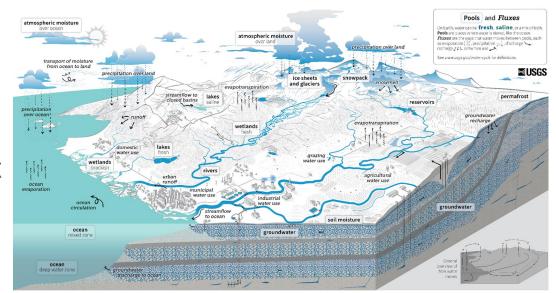






On top, major challenges:

- subsurface heterogeneity at all scales, complex soils and hydrogeology (e.g. Karst)
- never enough data (hydraulic properties, in-situ/remotely sensed observations)
- human water uses
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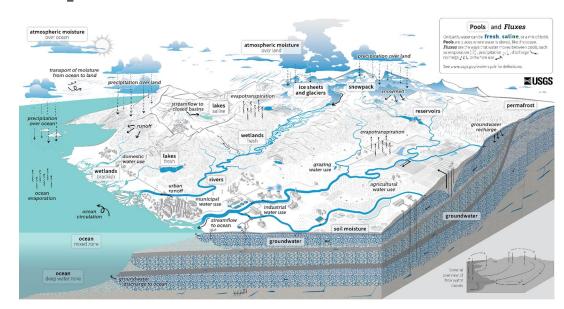




Groundwater/hydrology discussion group

Conclusion

Workshop (-> Working Group):
 Use available global groundwater/hydrologic
 data sets to identify relevant regions (with
 shallow groundwater); potentially perform



sensitivity studies; tackle question of which level of complexity is needed; define a path forward for data challenge