

NorESM1-M (CMIP5)

Climate Model Report Card

Model Name: Norwegian Earth System Model version 1 with intermediate resolution

Developers: Norwegian Climate Center (NCC)

Data Portal: <https://cera-www.dkrz.de>, <https://esgf-node.llnl.gov>

Spatial Resolution: 1.89° x 2.50°

Temporal Resolution: 3 hr, daily, monthly

Historical Run(s): 1850-2005 (daily, monthly), 1960-2005 (3 hr)

Future Scenario(s): RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, RCP8.5

Future Time Period(s): 2006-2300 (daily, monthly for RCP4.5), 2006-2100 (daily, monthly for RCP2.6, RCP6.0, RCP8.5), 2026-2100 (3 hr for all RCPs)

LAKE COMPONENT

Name: Lake model within NCAR's Community Land Model, version 4 (CLM4.0)

Reference: ¹Oleson, K. W., Dai, Y., Bonan, G., Bosilovich, M., Dickinson, R., Dirmeyer, P., ... & Zeng, X. (2010). Technical description of version 4.0 of the Community Land Model (CLM). *Tech. Note NCAR/TN-478+STR*.

Description: The lake model is from Zeng et al. (2002), which is based on various one-dimensional models that vertically solve the thermal diffusion equation for 10 layers of water and ice. Each grid cell is assigned a percentage of lake, wetland, glacier, urban, and soil, where lake percentages are from Cogley's (1991) 1.0° x 1.0° perennial freshwater lake data. Snow cover above lakes is greatly simplified and soil beneath lakes is not considered.¹ CLM4.0's lake model was greatly improved for deep lakes with CLM-LISSS (Lake, Ice, Snow, and Sediment Simulator), but this was not used in CMIP5.²

Vertical Layers | Depths: 10 layers for a maximum depth of 50m

Vertical Mixing (y/n): Yes

Horizontal Mixing (y/n): No

Lake Ice: The 10 layers can be water or ice, and frozen lake albedos are based on sea ice values from NCAR LSM (Bonan, 1996).¹

LAND COMPONENT

Name: Community Land Model (CLM), version 4.0

Reference: ¹Oleson, K. W., Dai, Y., Bonan, G., Bosilovich, M., Dickinson, R., Dirmeyer, P., ... & Zeng, X. (2010). Technical description of version 4.0 of the Community Land Model (CLM). *Tech. Note NCAR/TN-478+STR*.

Land Cover Types: 5 land cover types (soil, wetland, lake, urban, glacier) and 16 vegetation plant function types (PFTs), where each grid cell can contain multiple surface types and up to 4 PFTs.¹ Full PFT list in Oleson et al. (2010).

Soil Layers: 15 ground layers (+up to 5 for snow), where the upper 10 (0m to 3.8m) are hydrologically active soil layers and the lower 5 are bedrock layers (3.8m to 42m) for a total depth of 42m.^{1,6}

Soil Moisture: Vertical moisture between the 10 hydrologically active soil layers is governed infiltration, surface and sub-surface runoff, gradient division, gravity, canopy transpiration, and groundwater interactions.¹

Runoff: Surface runoff consists of Dunne runoff (overland-flow from saturation excess) and Hortonian runoff (infiltration excess). A TOPMODEL-based runoff model called SIMTOP, described by Niu et al. (2005), is used for runoff parameterization.⁶

Sub-Grid Lakes (y/n): Yes. Grid cells can be assigned a percentage of lake, wetland, glacier, and soil, with lake percentages from Cogley's (1991) 1.0° x 1.0° perennial freshwater lake data.¹

Carbon Fluxes: CLM4 contains a prognostic carbon-nitrogen (CN) biogeochemical model (Thornton et al., 2007) that simulates carbon cycling and nitrogen limitation in vegetation, litter, and soil-organic matter, although it is turned off for this model (see NorESM-ME, where it is turned on).¹

Land Use Change: CLM4 includes transient land cover and land-use change (LCLUC) with 0.5° resolute data from Hurtt et al. (2006) that describes changes in land cover from 1850-2005 between crop, pasture, primary vegetation, and secondary vegetation classes.^{1,6}

Groundwater: There's an unconfined aquifer below the 10 soil layers.⁶

ATMOSPHERE COMPONENT

Name: Oslo version of the Community Atmosphere Model (CAM4-Oslo)

Reference: ³Kirkevåg, A., Iversen, T., Seland, Ø., Hoose, C., Kristjánsson, J. E., Struthers, H., ... & Schulz, M. (2013). Aerosol-climate interactions in the Norwegian Earth System Model-NorESM1-M. *Geoscientific Model Development*, 6(1), 207-244.

Physical Parameterizations: Deep convection scheme (Zhang & McFarlane, 1995) modified for convective momentum transports (Richter & Rasch, 2008), shallow/mid-tropospheric moist convection scheme (Hack, 1994), evaporation of convective precipitation and cloud microphysics (Sunqvist, 1988), non-convective cloud processes (Rasch & Kristjánsson, 1998; Zhang et al., 2003), shortwave radiation (Berger, 1978), longwave radiation (Ramanathan & Downey, 1986), atmospheric boundary layer process (Holtslag & Boville, 1993), activation of aerosols into cloud droplets (Razzak & Ghan, 2000), cloud microphysics (Storelvmo et al., 2006; Hoose et al., 2009), wind-driven sea salt emissions (Struthers et al., 2011)^{3,4,5}

Chemistry: CAM4-Oslo is a version of CAM4 that includes parameterizations of aerosols, aerosol-radiation, and aerosol-cloud interactions, focusing on the role of natural organics, sea salt, and mineral dust.³

Additional References

²Deng, B., Liu, S., Xiao, W., Wang, W., Jin, J., & Lee, X. (2013). Evaluation of the CLM4 lake model at a large and shallow freshwater lake. *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 14(2), 636-649.

⁴Bentsen, M., Bethke, I., Debernard, J. B., Iversen, T., Kirkevåg, A., Seland, Ø., ... & Kristjánsson, J. E. (2013). The Norwegian Earth System Model, NorESM1-M-Part 1: description and basic evaluation of the physical climate. *Geoscientific Model Development*, 6(3), 687-720.

⁵Neale, R. B., Richter, J. H., Conley, A. J., Park, S., Lauritzen, P. H., Gettelman, A., ... & Lin, S.-J. (2010). Description of the NCAR Community Atmosphere Model (CAM 4.0). *Tech. Note NCAR/TN-485+STR*.

⁶Lawrence, D. M., Oleson, K. W., Flanner, M. G., Thornton, P. E., Swenson, S. C., Lawrence, P. J., ... & Slater, A. G. (2011). Parameterization improvements and functional and structural advances in version 4 of the Community Land Model. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, 3(1).