Recent developments of the Earth System Model Evaluation Tool (ESMValTool)

Authors: A. Lauer¹, R. King², L. Bock¹ and the ESMValTool development team

INTRODUCTION AND AIM (WP4)

Earth system models (ESMs) are important tools to improve our understanding of present-day climate and to project climate change under different future scenarios. For robust assessments of future climate change, it is important to evaluate how well the historical climate is reproduced and to systematically analyze, understand and document possible shortcomings using Earth observations with satellite data playing a key role. Progress in climate science and an increase in available computing resources over the last decades has led to a massive increase in the complexity of ESMs and the amount of data they provide. For this reason, innovative tools for a frequent and comprehensive model evaluation such as the Earth System Model Evaluation Tool (ESMValTool) have been developed.



- Community diagnostic and performance metrics tool for evaluation and analysis of ESMs
- Open source community development on GitHub (> 200 developers, > 60 international institutes)
- Used in several chapters of the Assessment Report 6 of the IPCC's WG1
- Release of v2.0.0 in August 2020, currently at v2.11.0

PROGRESS IMPLEMENTATION AND UPDATES



update to Swansea ATSR (v4.33) and SLSTR / 3A (v1.12) OR ensemble (ATSR v3.0 and SLSTR / 3A v2.2) v6.1

implement L4-AGB-MERGED-100m-2018-fv3.0





Mediterranean

update to v2.0.8



land surface v3.00, MODIS EOS Aqua temperature add daily values





SNOW

soil moisture





platform.MERGED.2-0.r1

update to version v8.1



add daily values update to v3.0





v3.1 TCWV-global (COMBI) 🗸 add daily values

WP4.1 IMPLEMENTATION/UPDATE OF CCI DATASETS

Northern Europe

Spatiotemporal distribution of monthly mean soil moisture from ESA CCI SOILMOISTURE in the period 1979-2022 for six IPCC AR6 regions. Each month in each grid cell in the corresponding regions is considered with equal weight.



West & Central Europe



ESA CCI SST for 1980 through 2021.



WP4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCERTAINTY ESTIMATES

Aim: demonstrate how ESMValTool can be used to propagate uncertainty information given in satellite observation products to evaluate ESM outputs, focusing on LST.

Diagnostic propagates uncertainty components across a selected region

Four components of uncertainty

- 1. Local correlated (atmosphere)
- 2. Locally correlated (surface)



Example region in France

(longitude: 2.6-3.0°E, latitude: 46.1-47.5°N)

MODIS Aqua (daytime)



¹ DLR Institut für Physik der Atmosphäre, Germany (axel.lauer@dlr.de, lisa.bock@dlr.de) ² Met Office, UK (rob.king@metoffice.gov.uk)



Local Atmospheric

Local Surface

Systematic

Random

Total