WAIS warming event simulated with the E3SM* and GISS ModelE

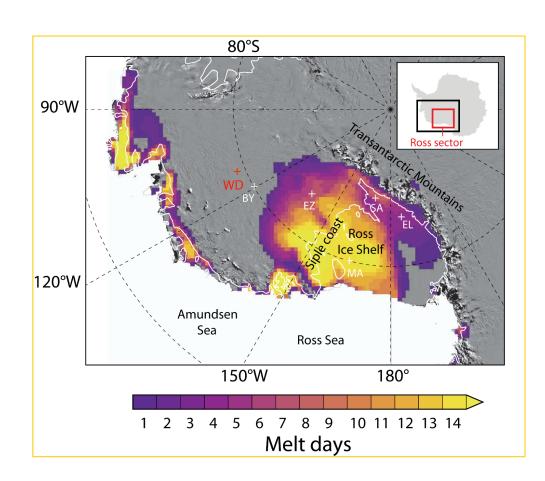
Wuyin Lin¹, Ann Fridlind², <u>Andy Vogelmann¹</u>, Israel Silber³, Johannes Verlinde³, and Dan Lubin⁴

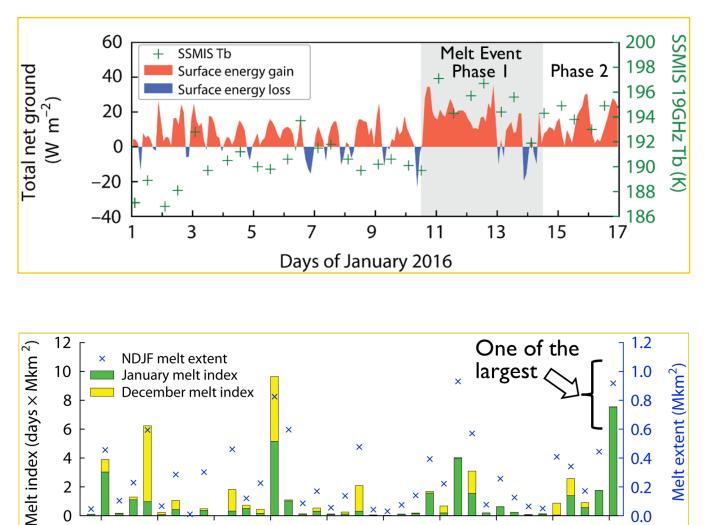
¹ Brookhaven National Laboratory
² NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies
³ Penn State University
⁴ Scripps Institution of Oceanography

*DOE Energy Exascale Earth System Model (E3SM), formerly known as ACME

January 2016 Extensive Surface Melt Event in West Antarctica

Year





Nicolas et al., Nature Communications, 2017

GCM Evaluation

Currently-being-developed GCMs

- EAMvI, Atmospheric component of E3SM
- NASA GISS ModelE

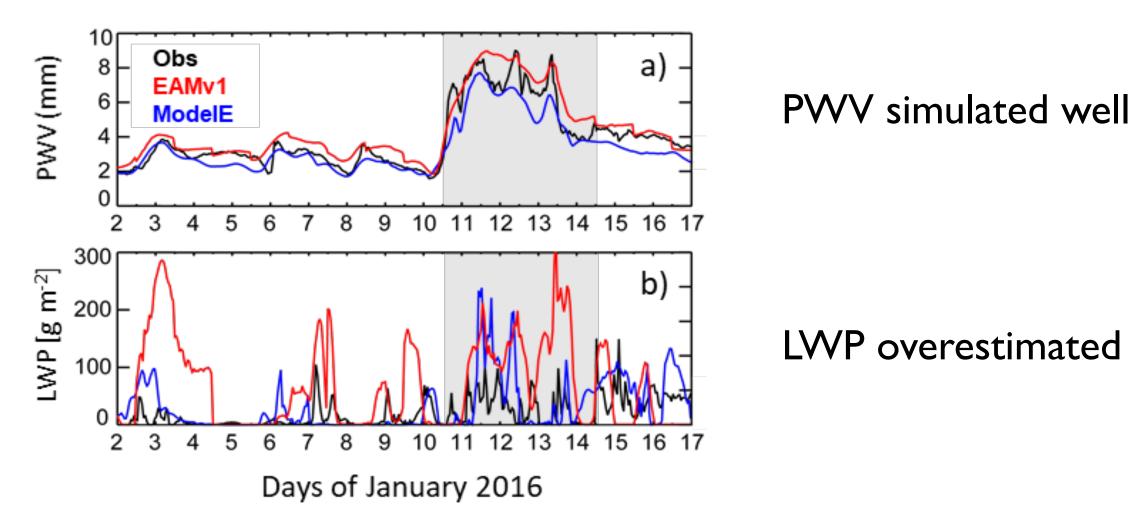
Boundary conditions use ERA5

- EAMvI run in hindcast mode; 12-36 h hindcast period shown here
- ModelE nudged to ERA5

Evaluation data

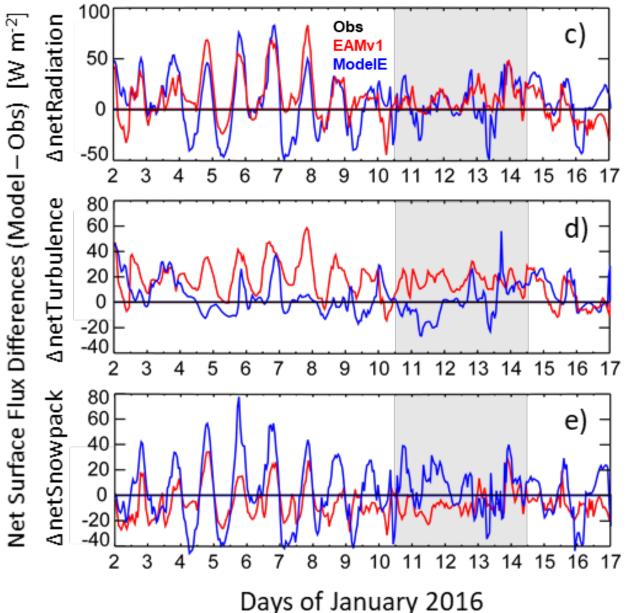
• Nicolas et al. data: PWV, LWP, surface fluxes (radiation and turbulence)

PWV and LWP Evaluation



Lubin et al., BAMS, submitted

Surface Flux Evaluations



netRadiation

- Tendency for a positive bias (too much energy into the snowpack)
- Attributable to + net LW flux

netTurbulence (+ upward)

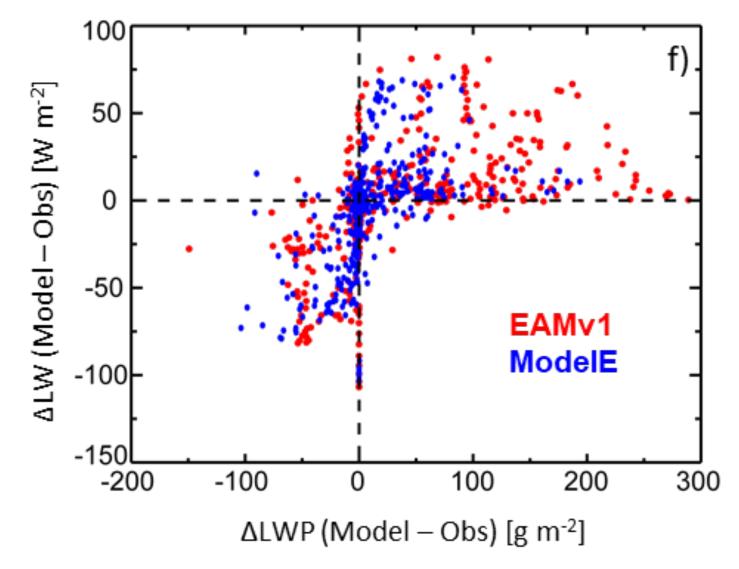
- + Bias for EAMvI (both SHF and LHF)
- ModelE generally performs well

netSnowpack

- netSnowpack = netRad netTurbulence
- EAMvI + biases cancel each other
- ModelE ± netRad > good netTurb

Lubin et al., BAMS, submitted

LWP Biases contribute to LW Biases



Lubin et al., BAMS, submitted