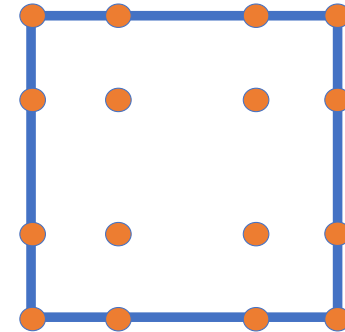
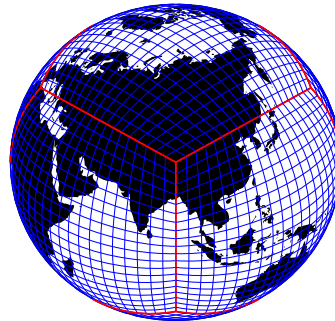
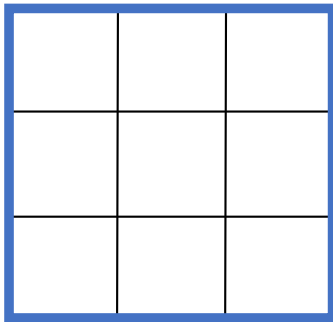




Physics-dynamics coupling with element-based high-order Galerkin methods: quasi equal-area physics grid



P.H. Lauritzen¹, A.R. Herrington², M.A. Taylor³, K.A. Reed²

¹National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado

²Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York

³Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico

3rd workshop on Physics Dynamics Coupling (PDC18), ECMWF, Reading, U.K.

Outline



- **Background information: NCAR release of CAM-SE in CESM2.0**

CESM= NCAR's Community Earth System Model

CAM = NCAR's Community Atmosphere Model

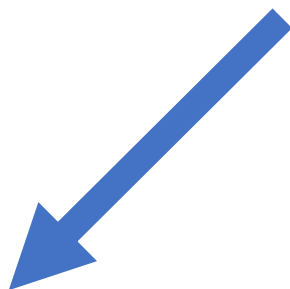
SE = Spectral Elements

- **Motivation: SE method in some detail**
- **Quasi equal-area physics grid: CAM-SE-CSLAM
(upcoming CESM2.1 release)**

CSLAM = Conservative Semi-Lagrangian Multi-tracer transport scheme)

- **Lower resolution physics grid**

For a long time the SE (spectral-element) dynamical core in HOMME
(High-Order Methods Modeling Environment) **was developed jointly with DOE**
(US Department of Energy)
(referred to as CAM-HOMME in this talk)



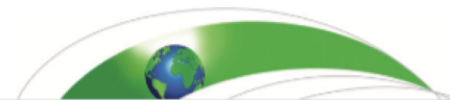
DOE E3SM

(Energy Exascale Earth System Model)

repository



HOMME no longer imported as an external into CAM but part of CAM
(referred to as CAM-SE in this talk) &



Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2017MS001257

Key Points:

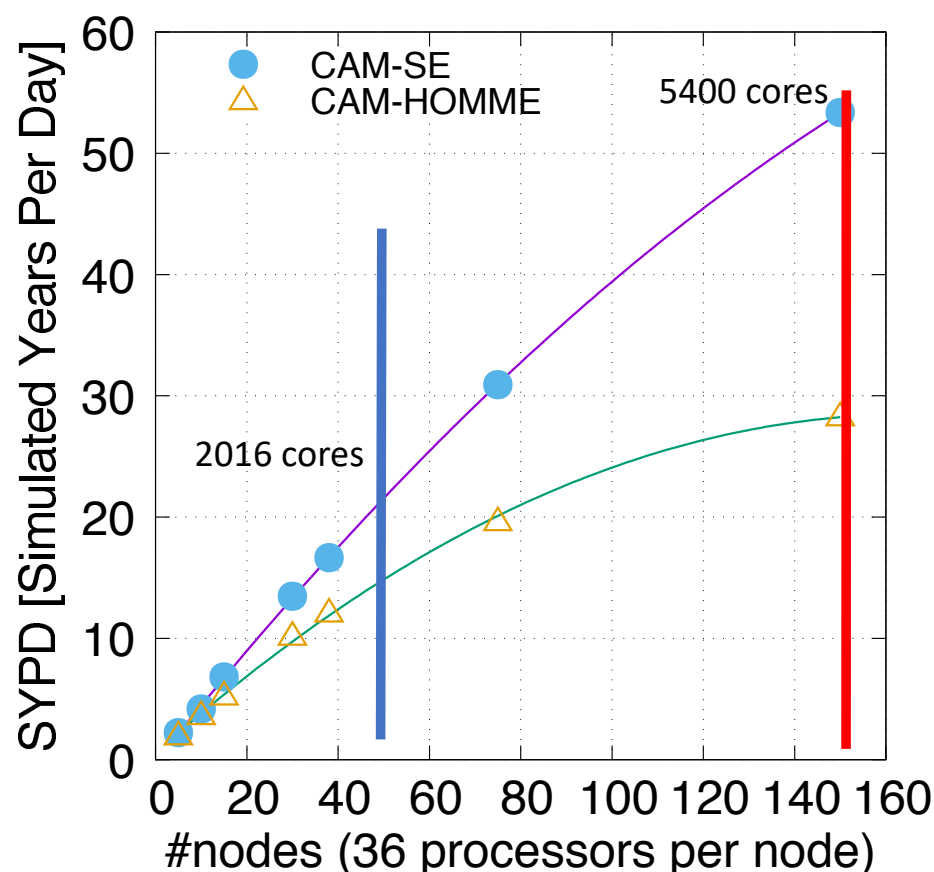
- The CESM2.0 release of the spectral element dynamical core (CAM-SE) is documented
- Model has comprehensive treatment of condensates and energy
- The CAM-SE model has been sped up significantly compared to its predecessor CAM-HOMME

NCAR Release of CAM-SE in CESM2.0: A Reformulation of the Spectral Element Dynamical Core in Dry-Mass Vertical Coordinates With Comprehensive Treatment of Condensates and Energy

P. H. Lauritzen¹, R. D. Nair¹, A. R. Herrington², P. Callaghan¹, S. Goldhaber¹, J. M. Dennis¹, J. T. Bacmeister¹, B. E. Eaton¹, C. M. Zarzycki¹, Mark A. Taylor³, P. A. Ullrich¹, T. Dubos⁵, A. Gettelman¹, R. B. Neale¹, B. Dobbins¹, K. A. Reed², C. Hannay¹, B. Medeiros¹, J. J. Benedict¹, and J. J. Tribbia¹

What changed (CAM-HOMME -> CAM-SE)? 0. Throughput

CAM6 Aqua-Planet (incl. I/O)



Lauritzen et al. (2018)

What changed? **1. Vertical coordinate & condensate loading**

(CAM-HOMME -> CAM-SE)

- Dry-mass vertical coordinate ($M^{(d)}$ is dry air mass per unit area):

$$M_{k+1/2}^{(d)} = A_{k+1/2} M_t^{(d)} + B_{k+1/2} M_s^{(d)}$$

Pressure is a diagnostics:

$$p_{k+1/2} = p_t + g \sum_{j=1}^k \Delta M_j^{(d)} \left(\sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{all}} m_j^{(\ell)} \right)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{all} = \{ 'd', 'wv', 'cl', 'ci', 'rn', 'sw' \}$$

Lauritzen et al. (2018)

What changed? **2. More comprehensive energy equation**

(CAM-HOMME -> CAM-SE)

The total energy equation integrated over the global domain is also derived in Appendix B: . The final equation is

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\eta=0}^{\eta=1} \iint_S \left(\frac{\partial M^{(d)}}{\partial \eta^{(d)}} \right) \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{all}} \left[m^{(\ell)} \left(K + c_p^{(\ell)} T + \Phi_s \right) \right] dA d\eta^{(d)} = 0. \quad (61)$$

Note that the energy terms (inside square brackets) in (61) separate into contributions from each component of moist air

$$\left(\frac{\partial M^{(d)}}{\partial \eta^{(d)}} \right) \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{all}} \left[m^{(\ell)} \left(K + c_p^{(\ell)} T + \Phi_s \right) \right]. \quad (62)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial M^{(d)}}{\partial \eta^{(d)}} \right) \left(1 + m^{(wv)} \right) \left[\left(K + c_p^{(d)} T + \Phi_s \right) \right]$$

CAM physics version of (62)
Discrepancy ~ 0.5W/m²

Lauritzen et al. (2018)

What changed?

3. Reduced viscosity coefficients and viscosity applied to $dM-dM^{(ref)}$ instead of dM

(CAM-HOMME $\rightarrow$ CAM-SE)

Reduces large spurious vertical velocities over steep orography
 $\Rightarrow$ allows for reduced damping coefficients compared to CAM-HOMME
(divergence damping reduced by over 6x)

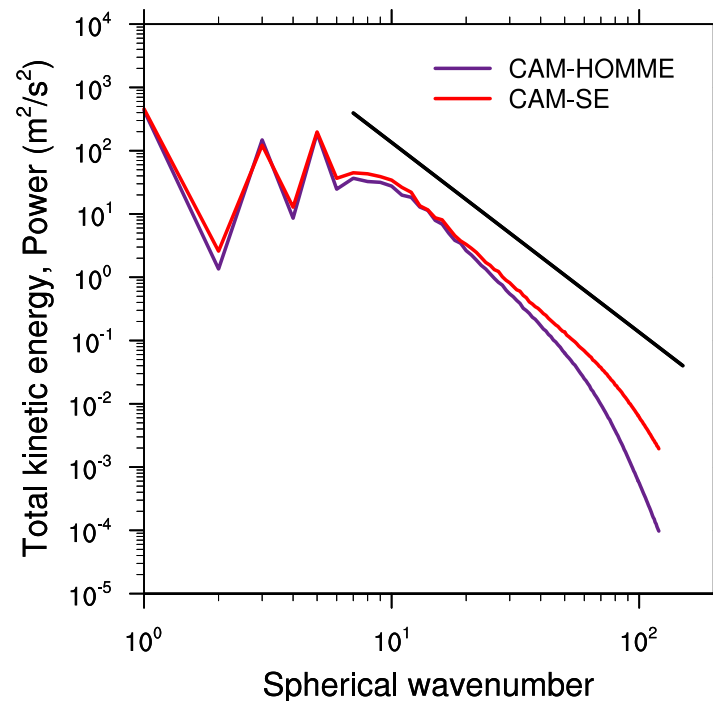


Figure 6. Total kinetic energy spectrum of the horizontal winds at the 200 hPa level in CAM-HOMME and CAM-SE at 1° horizontal resolution ($N_e = 30$ and $N_p = 4$), computed as the mean spectra from 30 days of 6-hourly instantaneous spectra. Black line is the κ^{-3} reference scaling, where κ is wave-number.

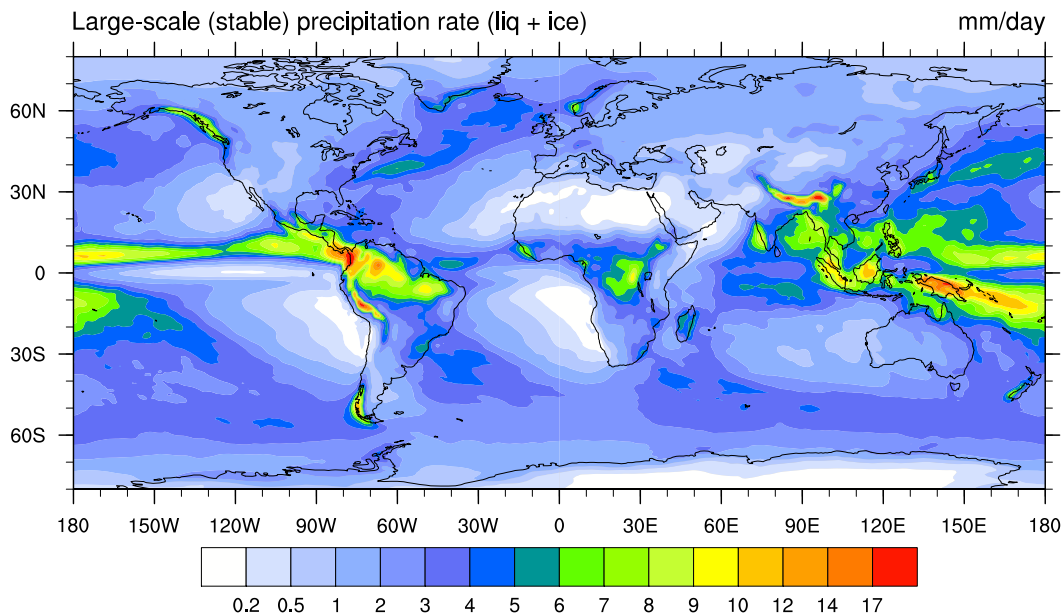
Lauritzen et al. (2018)

What changed?

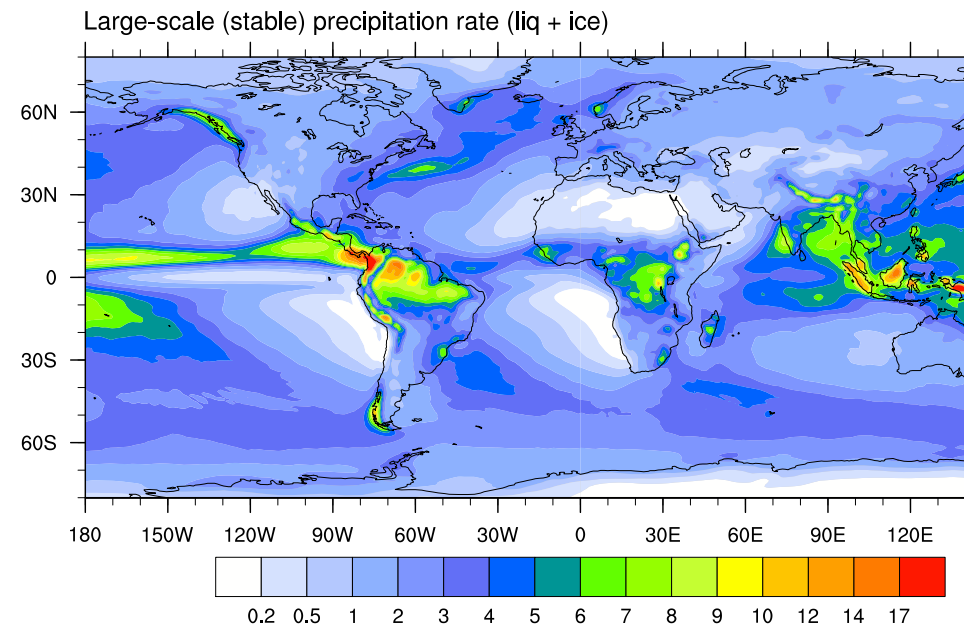
3. Reduced viscosity coefficients and viscosity applied to $dM-dM^{(ref)}$ instead of dM

(CAM-HOMME -> CAM-SE)

CAM-SE, C80 topo, 3 year average ANN PRECT, no DM-DM^{ref} visco



CAM-SE, C80 topo, ANN PRECT, 15yrs ave

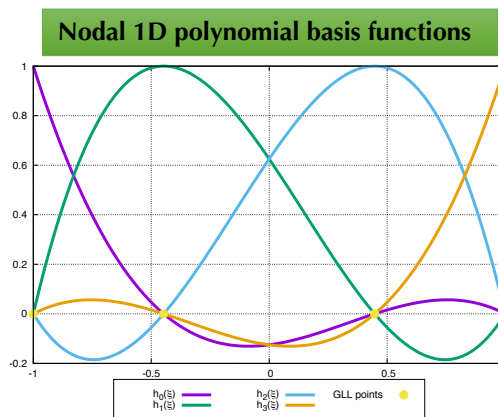
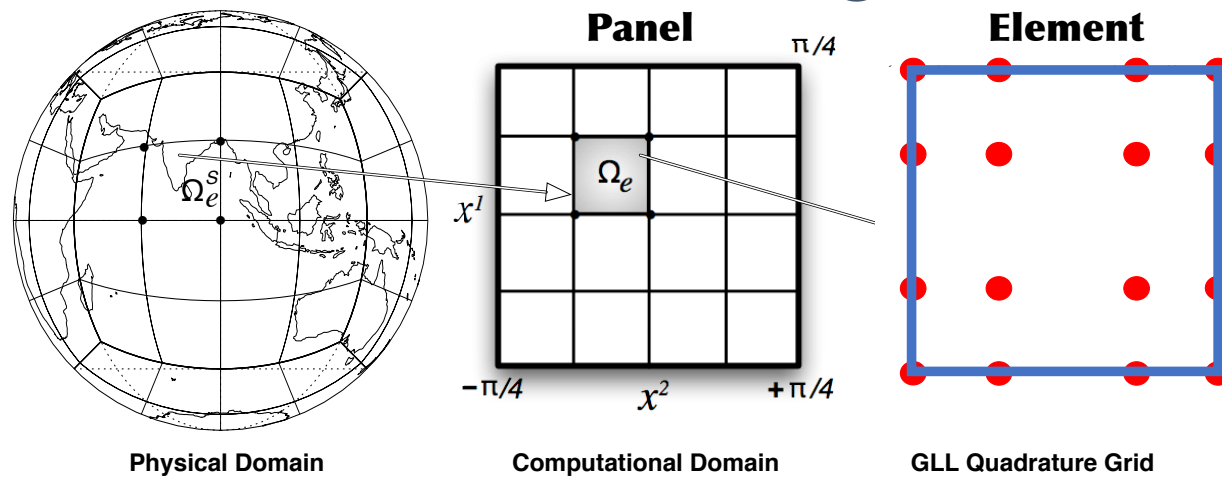


Lauritzen et al. (2018)

6-hourly instantaneous spectra. Black line is the κ^{-3} reference scaling, where κ is wave-number.

**Part I (motivation):
The spectral-element (SE) method
in some detail**

The spectral-element method: discretization grid



GLL=Gauss-Lobatto-Legendre

The spectral-element method: discretization grid



Panel
 $\pi/4$

Element

For any arbitrary variable f (e.g., T , u , v , ...) one can approximate f as a function of a tensor product of 1D basis functions on the 2D GLL grid:

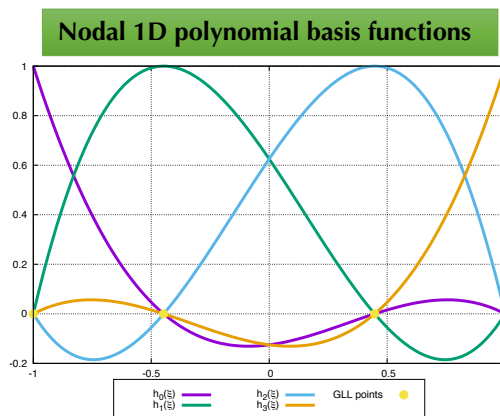
$$f(x, y) = \sum_{i,j} f_{i,j} h_i(x_i) h_j(y_j),$$

where $f_{i,j}$ is grid point values of f .

Physical Domain

Computational Domain

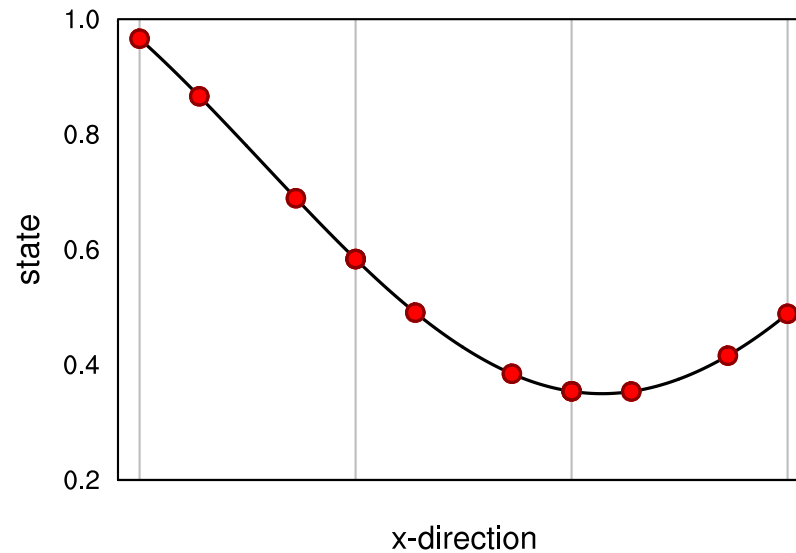
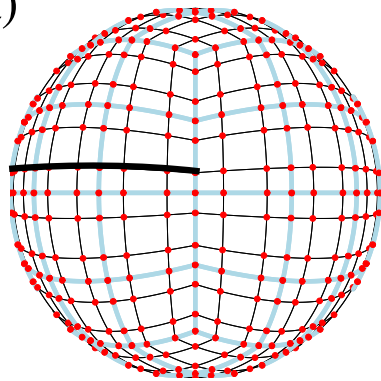
GLL Quadrature Grid



GLL=Gauss-Lobatto-Legendre

Consider transect through 3 elements

(a)



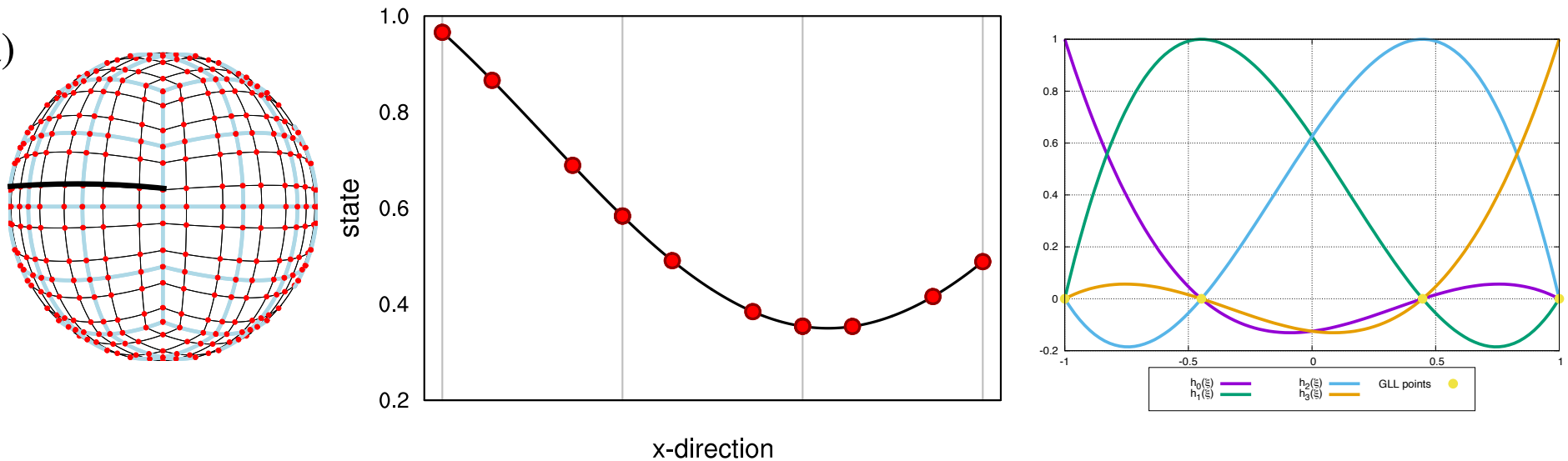
Smooth Initial Conditions

Continuity equation for Δp :

$$\frac{\partial \Delta p}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \Delta p \vec{v} + \tau \nabla^4 \Delta p.$$

Consider transect through 3 elements

(a)



Continuity equation for Δp :

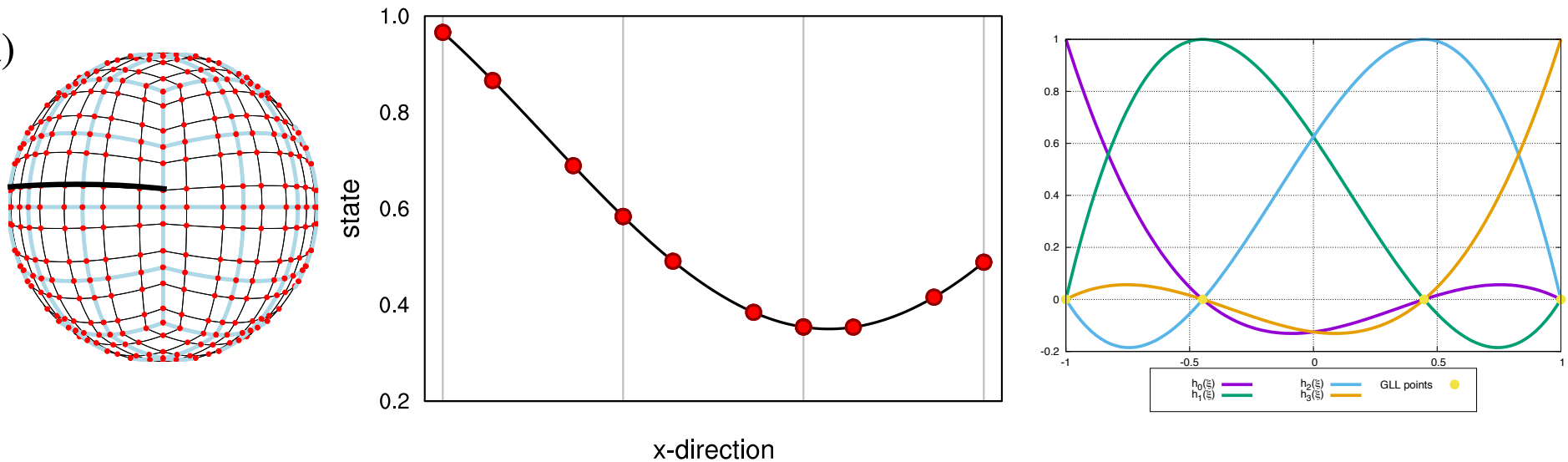
$$\left\langle h_k, \frac{\partial \Delta p}{\partial t} \right\rangle = \langle h_k, -\nabla \cdot \Delta p \vec{v} \rangle + \langle h_k, \tau \nabla^4 \Delta p \rangle,$$

where $\langle h_k, \cdot \rangle$ is inner product

$$\langle h_k, f \rangle = \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} h_k(x_i, y_j) f(x_i, y_j) \sim \iint h_k f dA.$$

Consider transect through 3 elements

(a)



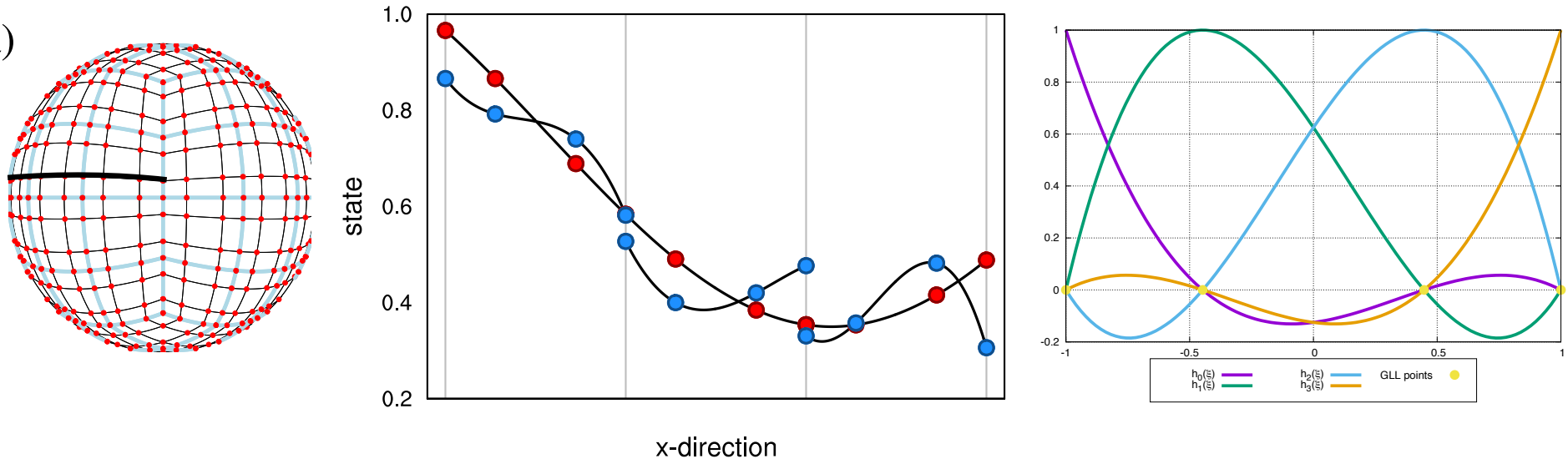
Continuity equation for Δp :

$$\left\langle h_k, \frac{\Delta p^* - \Delta p^n}{\Delta t} \right\rangle = \langle h_k, -\nabla \cdot \Delta p \vec{v} \rangle + \langle h_k, \tau \nabla^4 \Delta p \rangle.$$

Temporal discretization: multi-stage Runge-Kutta time-stepping

Consider transect through 3 elements

(a)



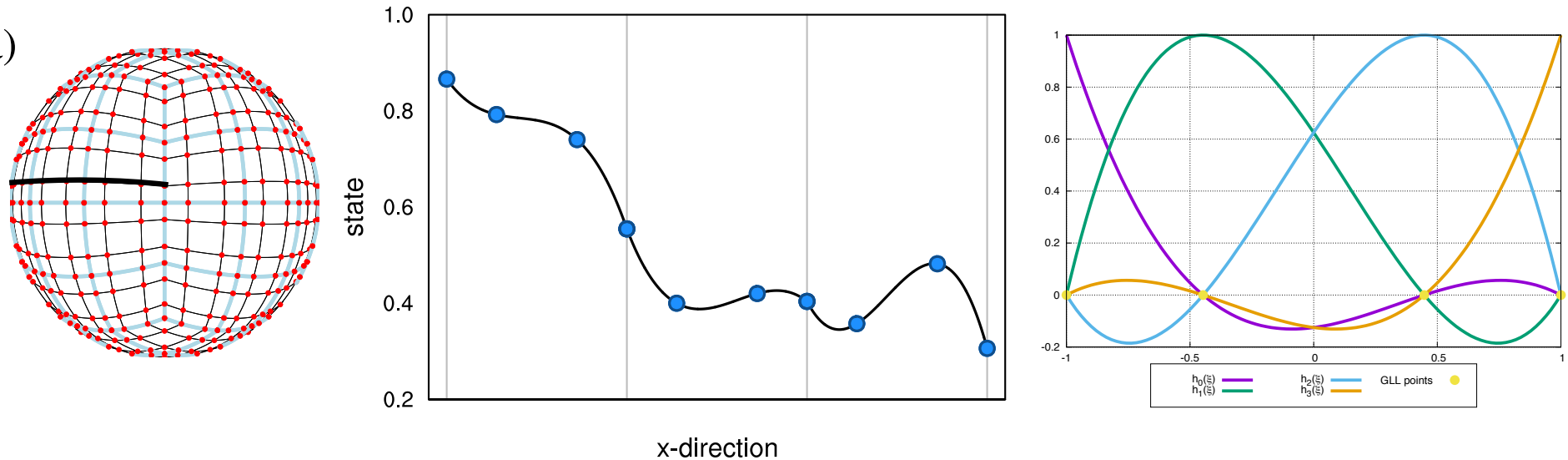
Continuity equation for Δp :

$$\left\langle h_k, \frac{\Delta p^* - \Delta p^n}{\Delta t} \right\rangle = \langle h_k, -\nabla \cdot \Delta p \vec{v} \rangle + \langle h_k, \tau \nabla^4 \Delta p \rangle.$$

Temporal discretization: multi-stage Runge-Kutta time-stepping

Consider transect through 3 elements

(a)



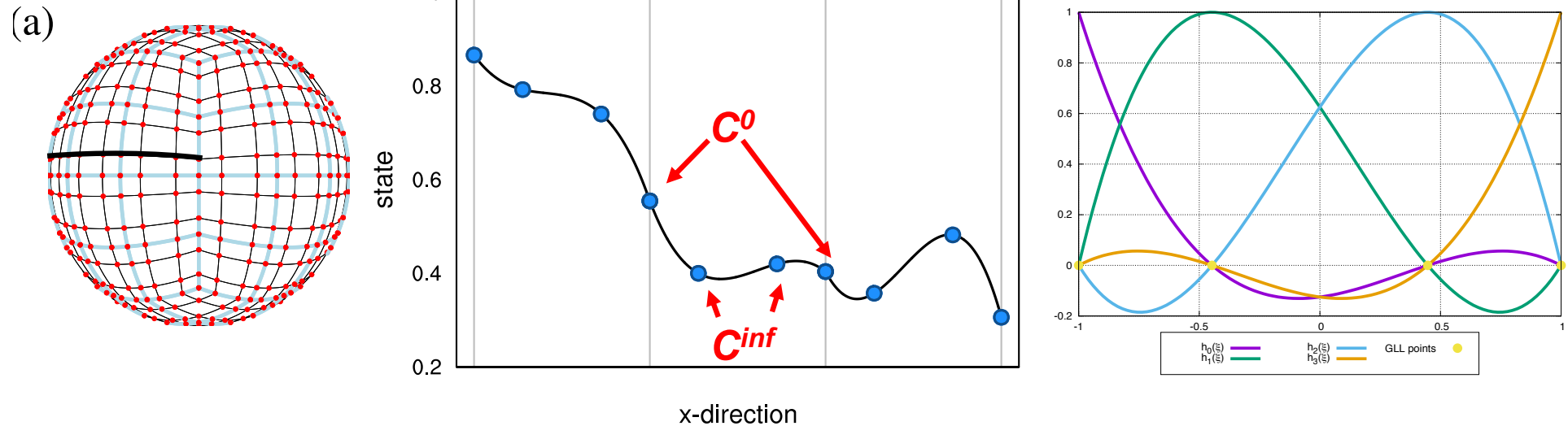
- Projection step

$$\Delta p^{n+1} = DSS (\Delta p^*)$$

where *DSS* refers to *Direct Stiffness Summation* (also referred to as assembly or inverse mass matrix step).

- Choice of GLL quadrature based inner product and nodal basis functions gives a diagonal mass matrix (Maday and Patera, 1987).

Consider transect through 3 elements



- Projection step

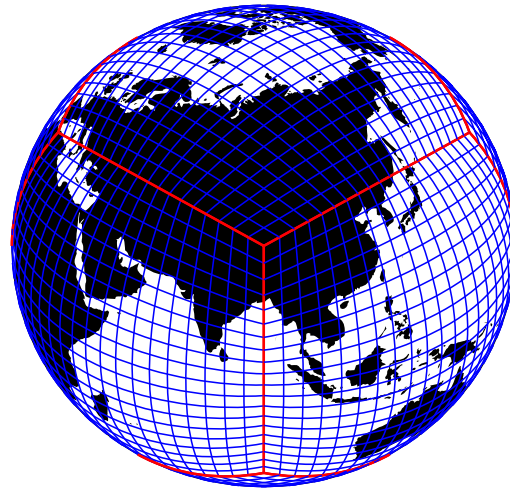
$$\Delta p^{n+1} = DSS (\Delta p^*)$$

where *DSS* refers to *Direct Stiffness Summation* (also referred to as assembly or inverse mass matrix step).

- Choice of GLL quadrature based inner product and nodal basis functions gives a diagonal mass matrix (Maday and Patera, 1987).

The physics dynamics coupling paradigm

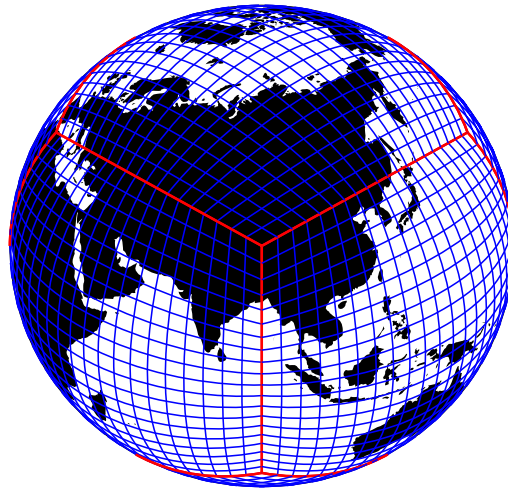
Assumptions inherent to the physical parameterizations require the state passed by the dynamical core represent a 'large-scale state', for example, in quasi-equilibrium-type convection schemes (Arakawa and Schubert 1974)



The physics dynamics coupling paradigm

Finite-volume methods : dynamical core state = average state over a control volume
Finite-difference methods : point value representative for dynamical core state - in the vicinity of point value
one can usually associate a volume with the grid-point that is representative of state.

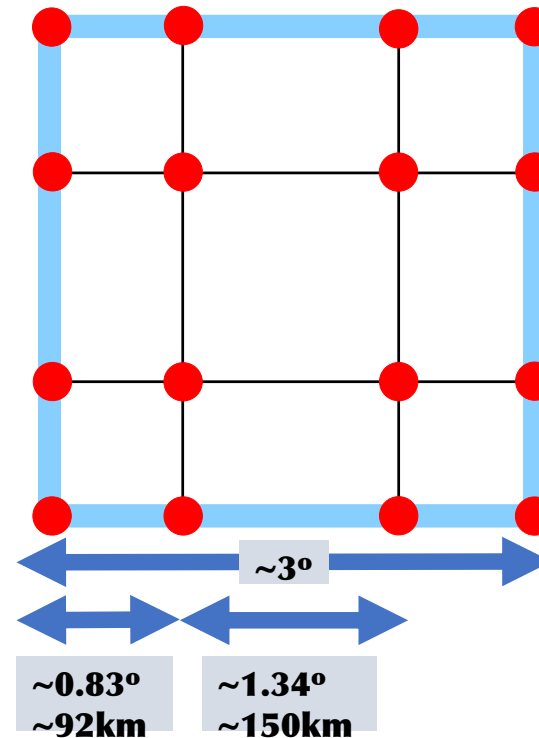
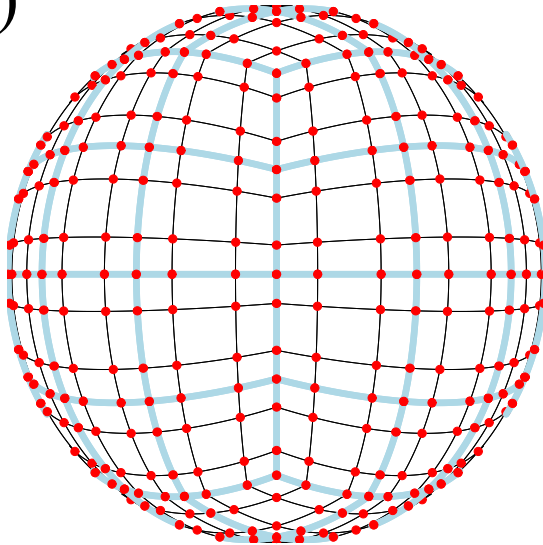
For the regular latitude-longitude, cubed-sphere and icosahedral grids the distance between the grid-points is gradually varying for finite-volume/finite-difference discretizations!



The physics dynamics coupling paradigm

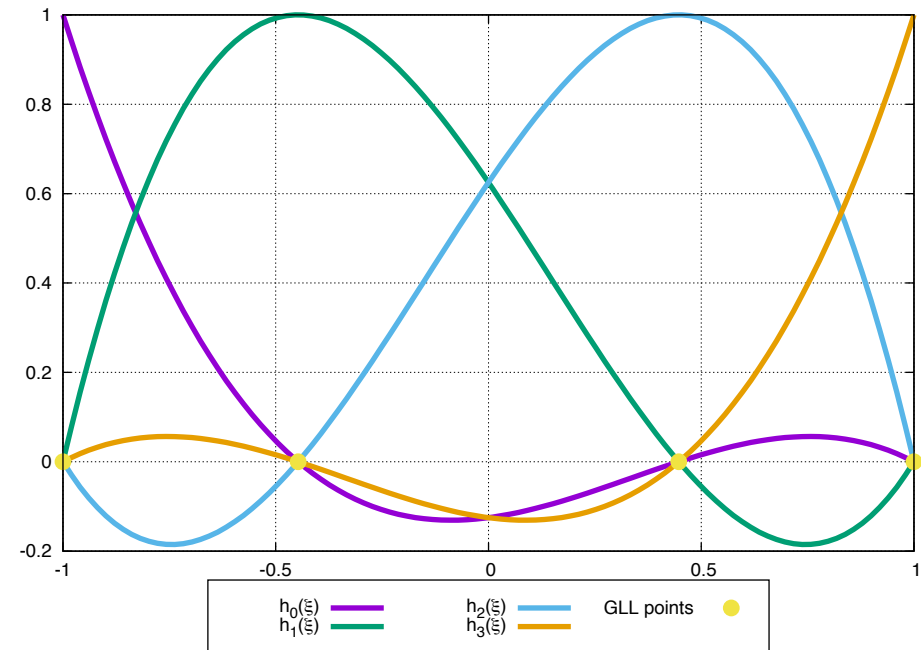
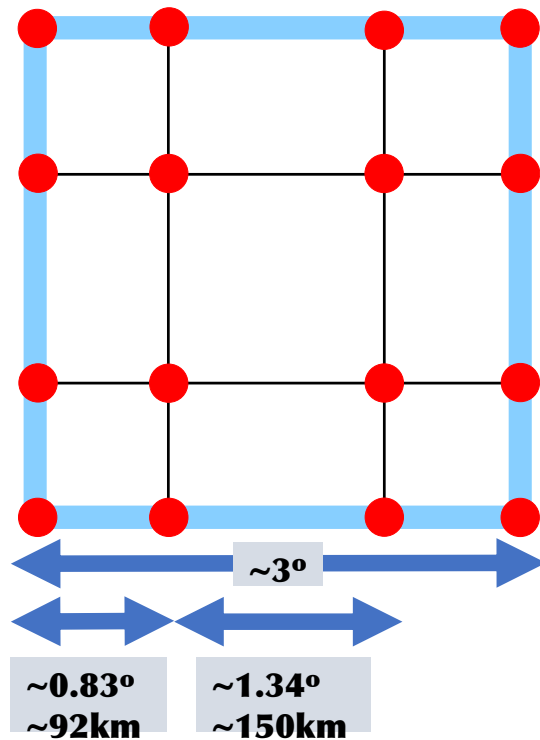
A unique aspect of the high-order quadrature rules is that the nodes within an element are located at the roots of the basis set, which may be irregularly spaced

(a)



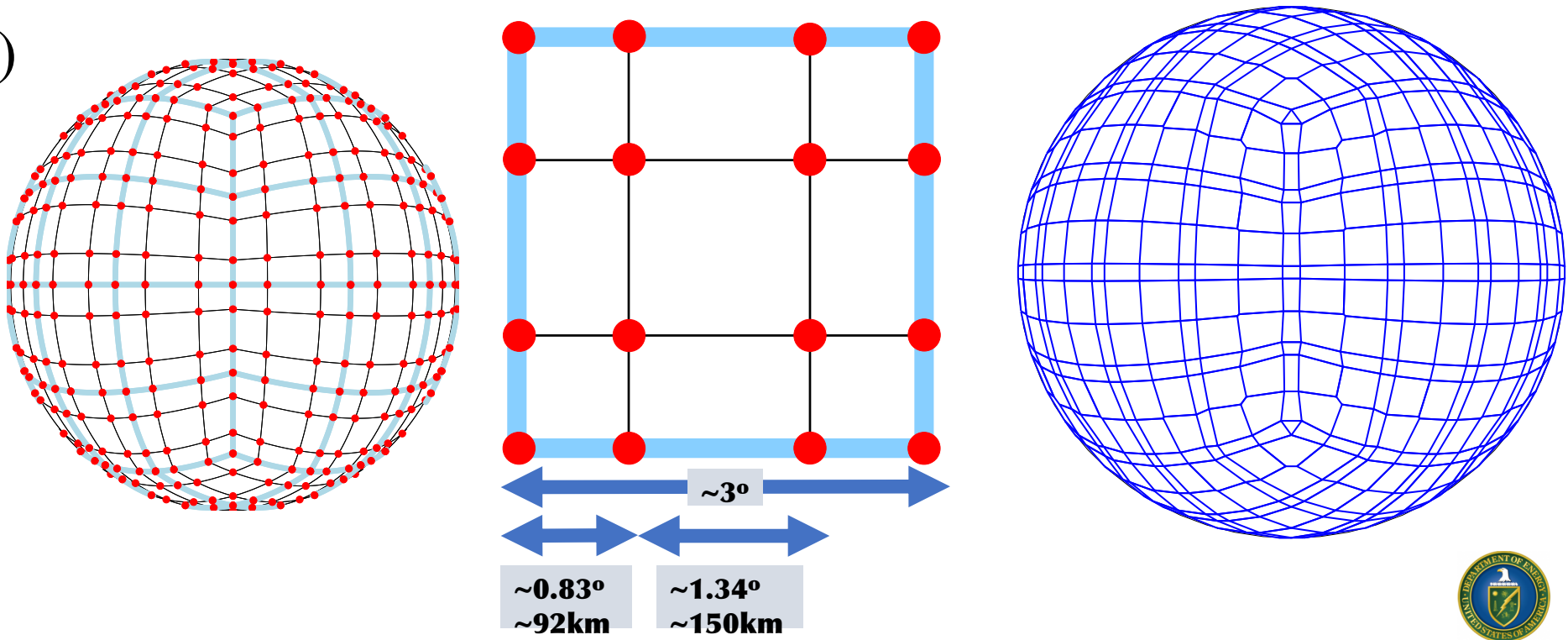
The physics dynamics coupling paradigm

The resolved scales of motion are not determined by the distance between quadrature nodes, but rather the degree of the polynomial basis in each element. The nodes may be viewed as irregularly spaced samples of an underlying spectrally truncated state.



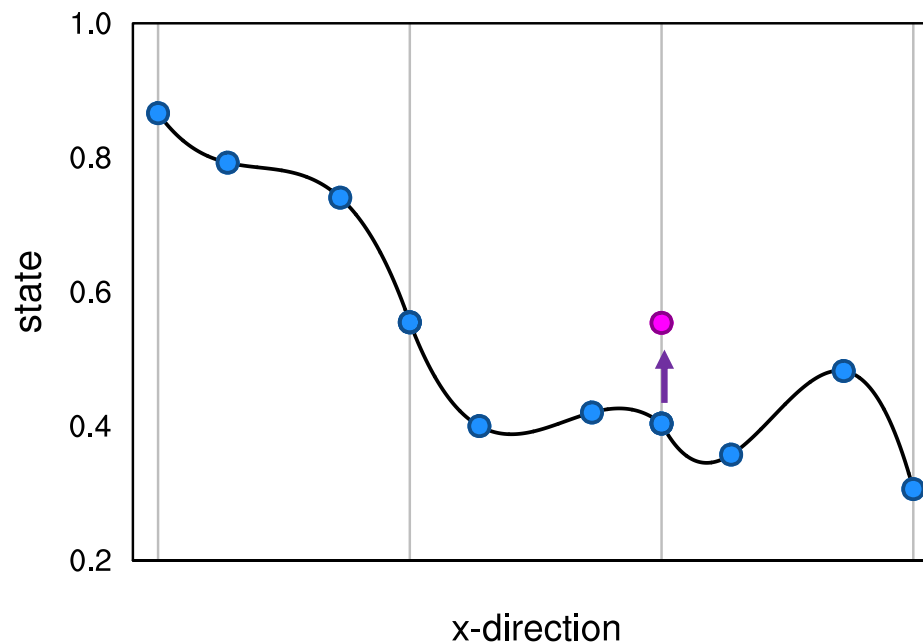
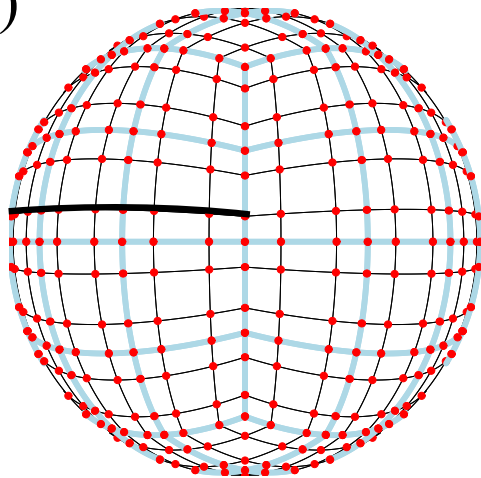
**If we apply convention physics dynamics coupling
paradigm to higher-order Galerkin method ...
then state passed to physics is the state at the quadrature
node values**

(a)



If we apply convention physics dynamics coupling paradigm to higher-order Galerkin method ...

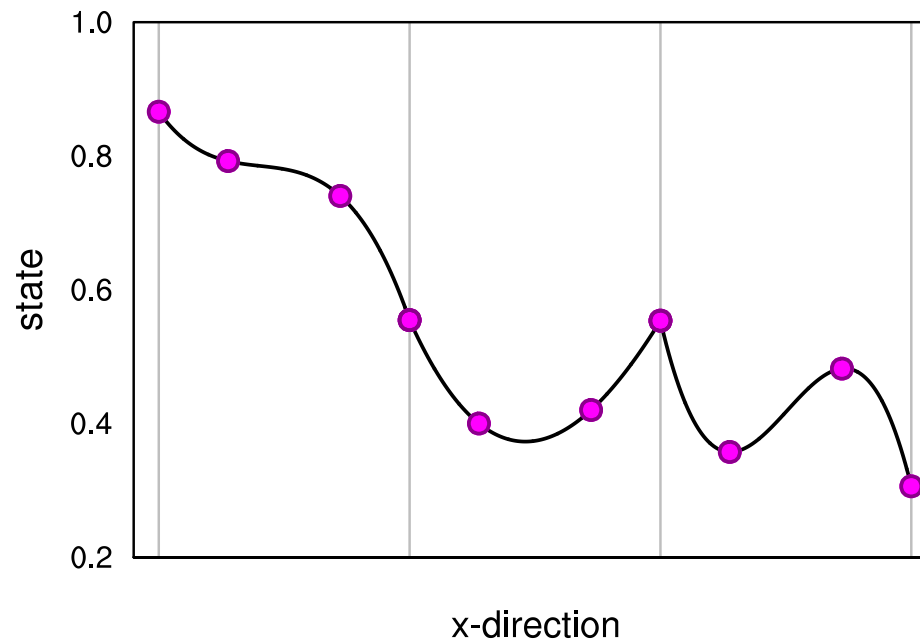
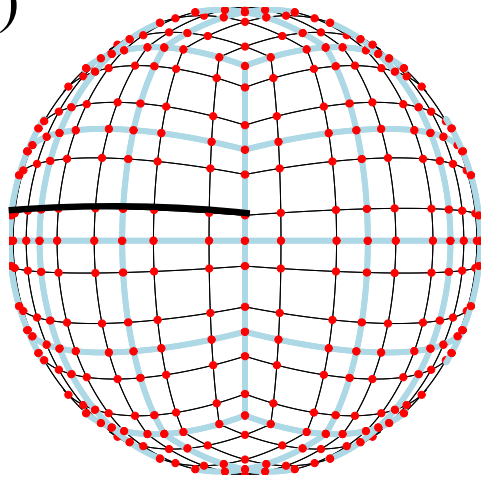
(a)



The physics forms a cloud on a boundary node

If we apply convention physics dynamics coupling paradigm to higher-order Galerkin method ...

(a)

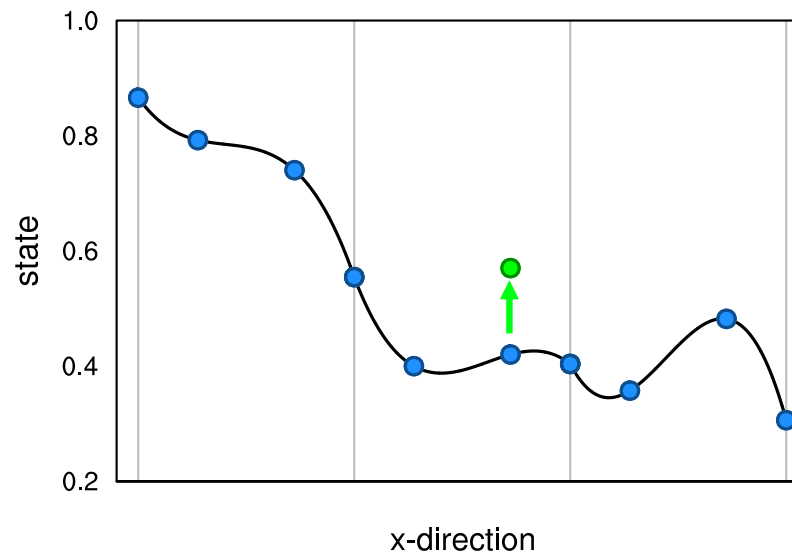
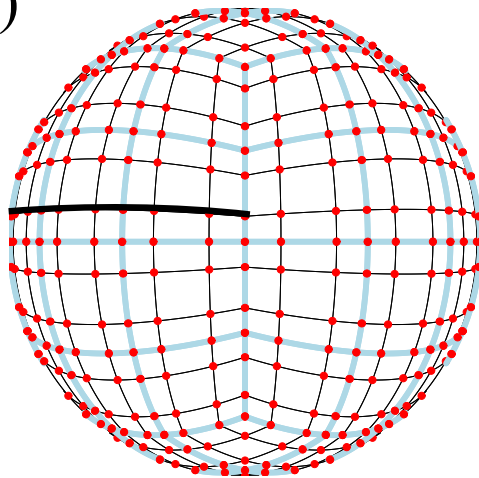


Note ... non-local effect by changing one node value

The physics forms a cloud on a boundary node

If we apply convention physics dynamics coupling paradigm to higher-order Galerkin method ...

(a)

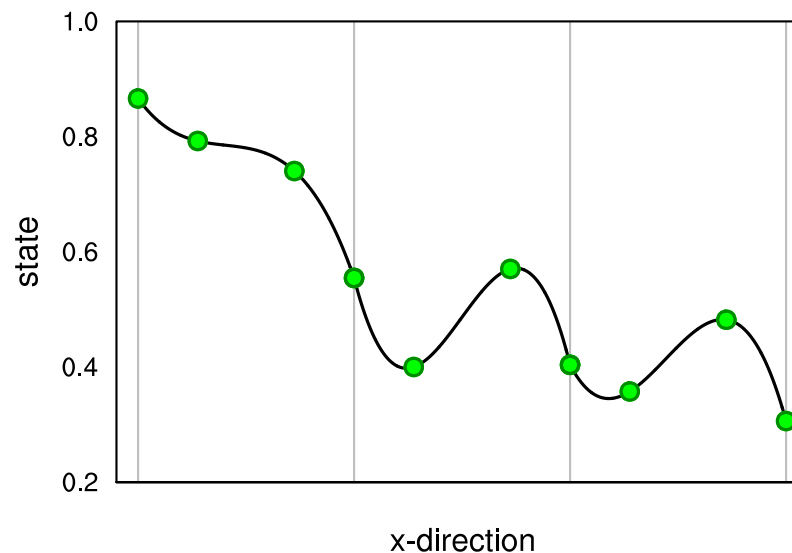
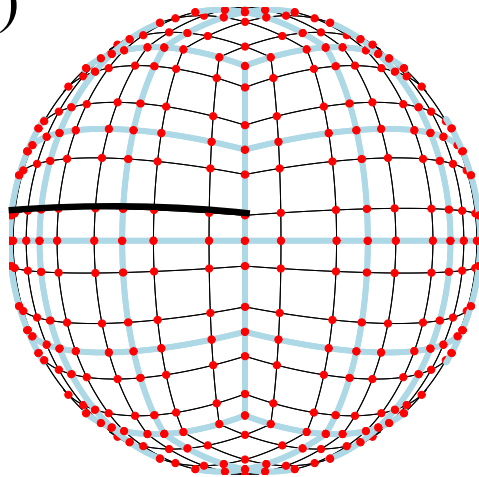


Note ... non-local effect by changing one node value

Lets say the cloud instead forms at an interior node...

If we apply convention physics dynamics coupling paradigm to higher-order Galerkin method ...

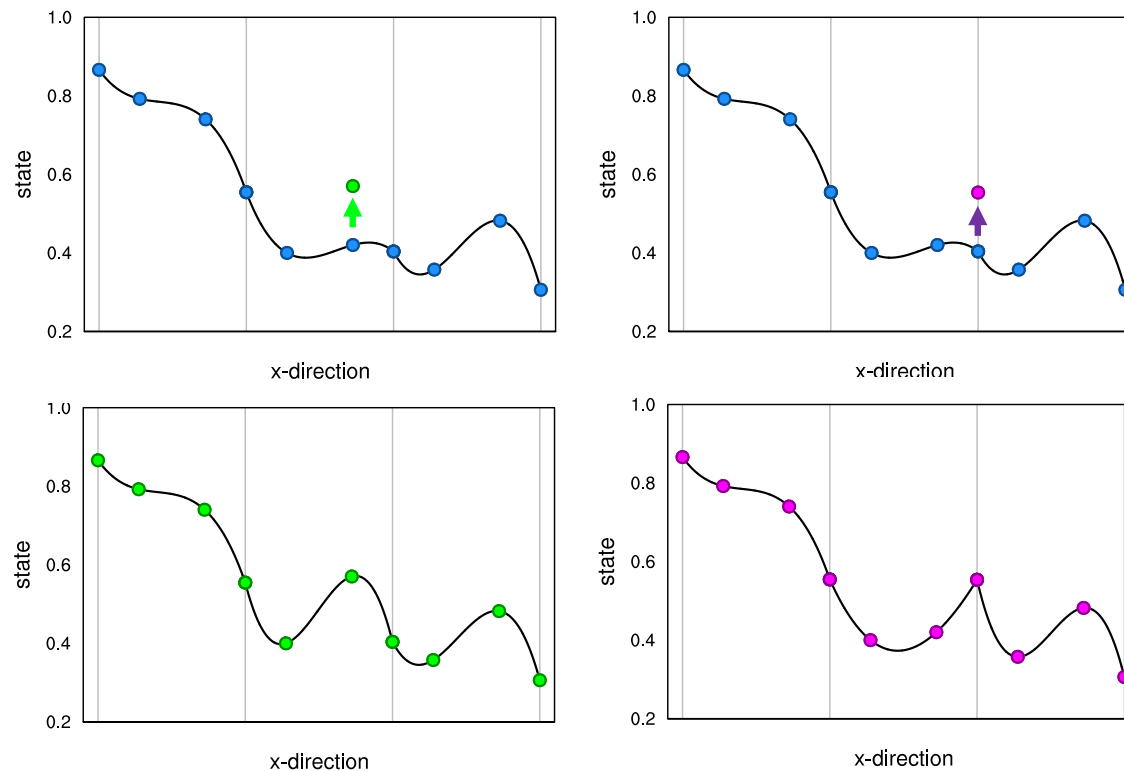
(a)



Note ... non-local effect by changing one node value

Lets say the cloud instead forms at an interior node...

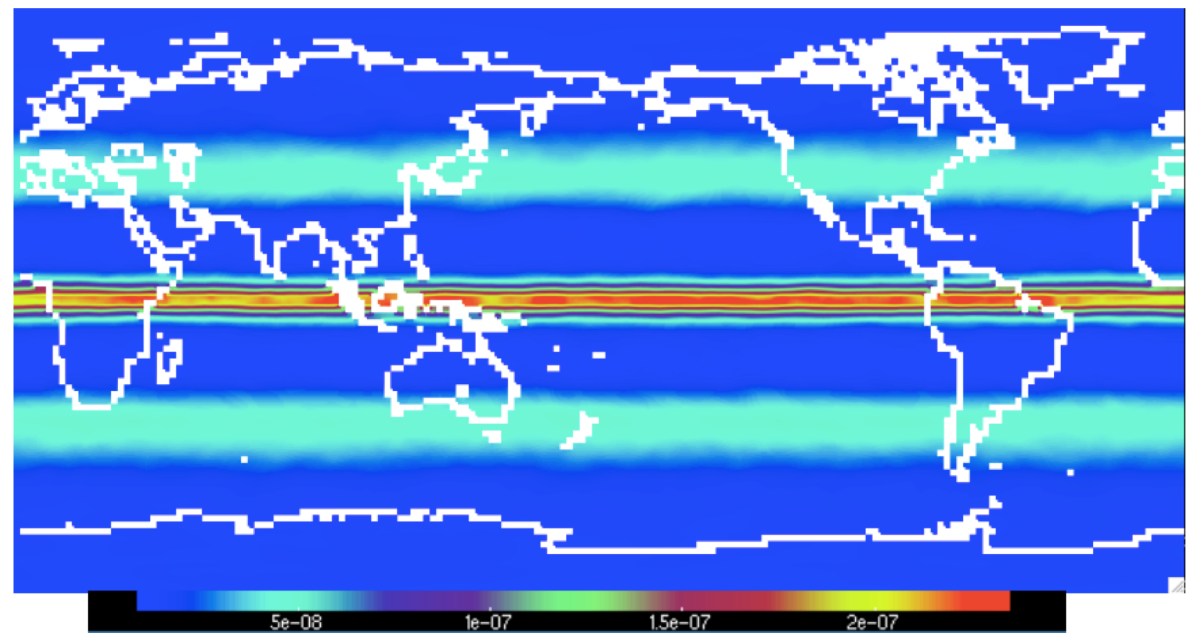
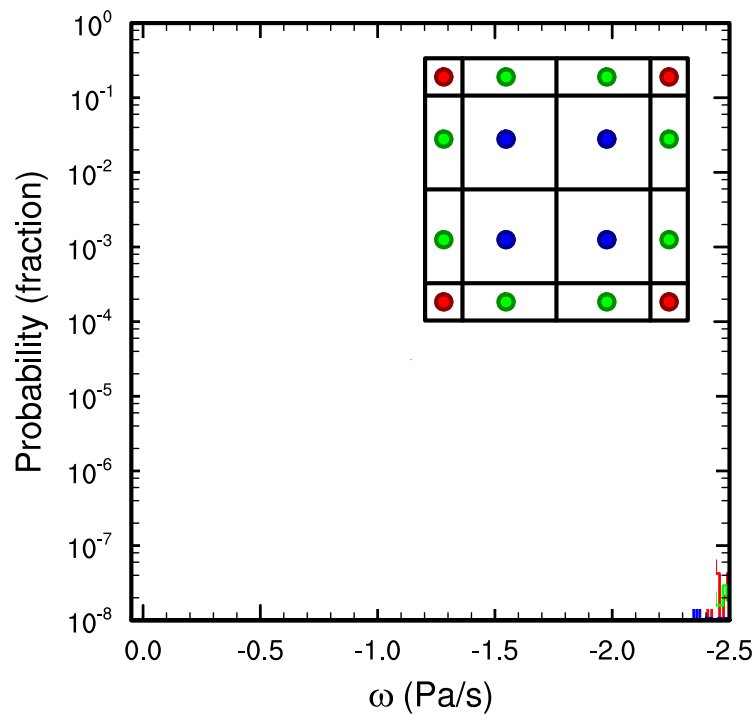
If we apply convention physics dynamics coupling paradigm to higher-order Galerkin method ...



The irregular physical distance between nodes seems to have less bearing on the solution, compared with whether one is, or is not on an element boundary

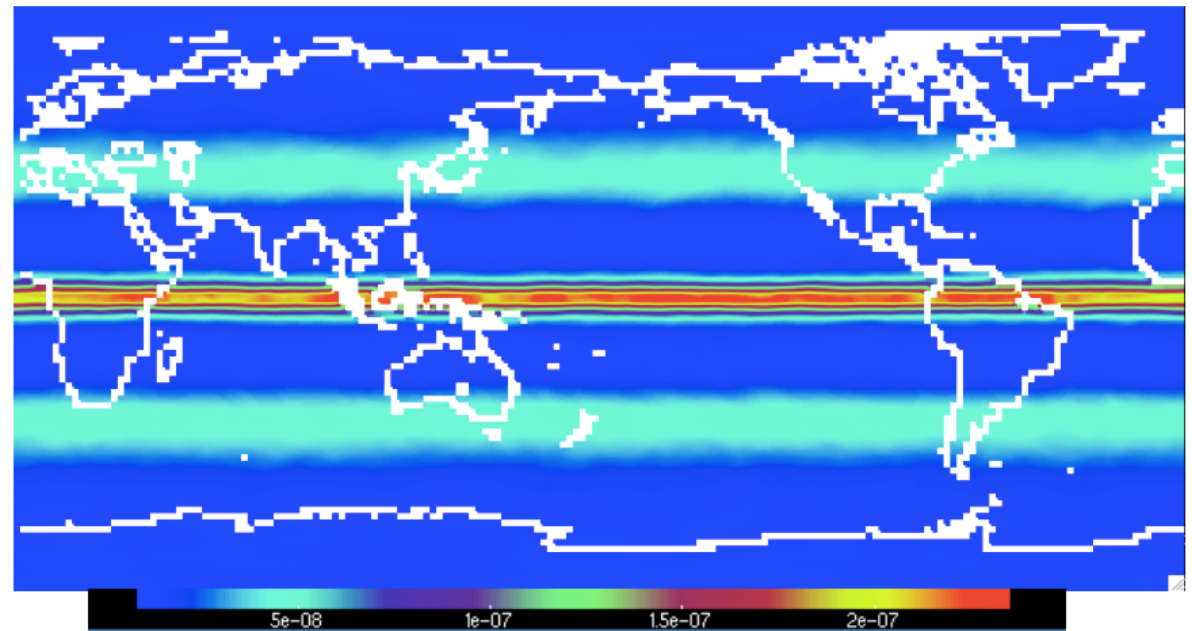
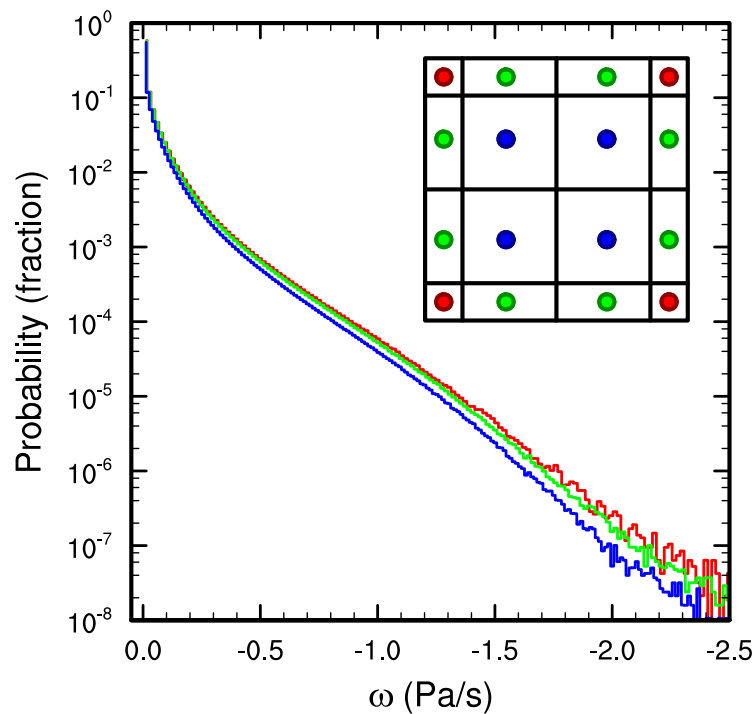
**For an Aqua-planet simulation the climatology
(of any variable) is zonal:**

... so the climatology at any quadrature should be the same!



For an Aqua-planet simulation the climatology (of any variable) is zonal:

... so the climatology at any quadrature should be the same!



**For an Aqua-planet simulation the climatology
(of any variable) is zonal:**

... so the climatology at any quadrature should be the same!

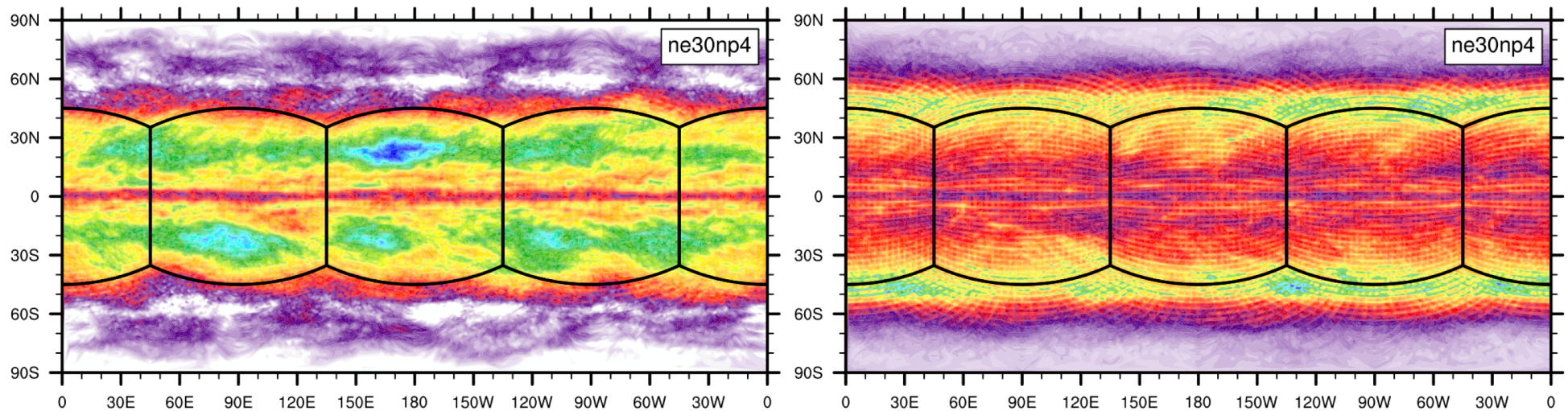


Figure: (left) Mean and (right) variance of low level temperature tendency (using CAM4 physics)

Held-Suarez simulation with real-world topography

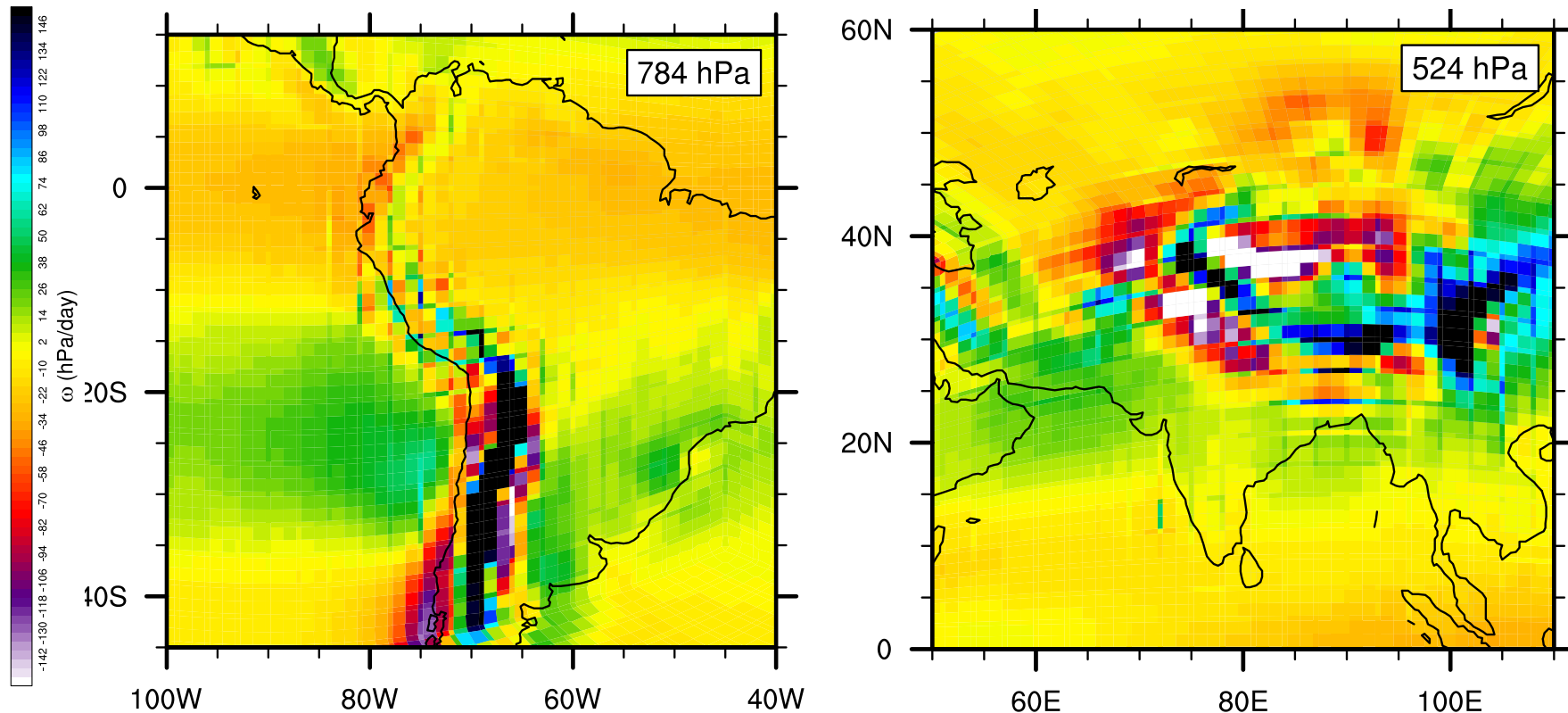
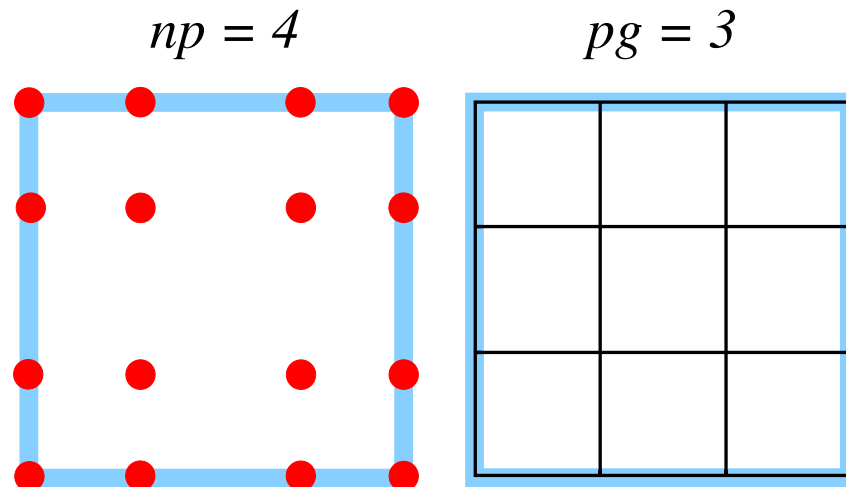


Figure: Mean OMEGA for CAM-SE at two model levels in the middle troposphere, in a Held-Suarez configuration outfitted with real world topography. The data are contoured according to a 'cell fill' approach.

-> using the conventional physics-dynamics coupling paradigm leads to spurious dependencies on location within element

Part II: Quasi-equal area physics grid

Introducing an $\sim$ equal area physics grid



Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)

Mapping u, v, T , and ω from dynamics grid (GLL) to finite-volume grid:

Important properties for mapping operators

1. conservation of scalar quantities such as mass (and dry thermal energy),
2. for tracers; shape-preservation (monotonicity), i.e. the mapping method must not introduce new extrema in the interpolated field, in particular, negatives,
3. consistency, i.e. the mapping preserves a constant,
4. linear correlation preservation.

Other properties that may be important, but not pursued here, includes total energy conservation and axial angular momentum.

Mapping u, v, T and tracer tendencies from finite-volume grid to dynamics grid (GLL)

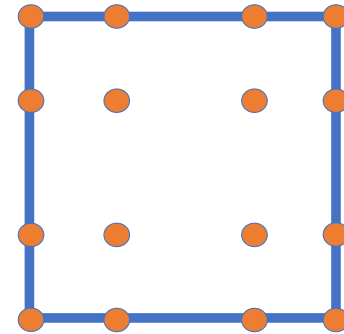
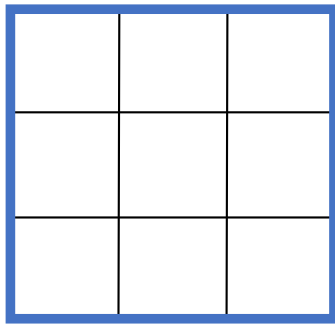
Important properties for mapping operators

1. for tracers; mass tendency is conserved,
2. for tracers; in each tracer grid cell the mass tendency from physics must not exceed tracer mass available in tracer grid cell (i.e. physics tendency will not drive tracer mixing ratio negative on the GLL grid),
3. linear correlation preservation (at least for tracers),
4. consistency, i.e. the mapping preserves a constant tendency.

Other properties that may be important, but not pursued here, includes total energy conservation (incl. components of total energy) and axial angular momentum conservation.



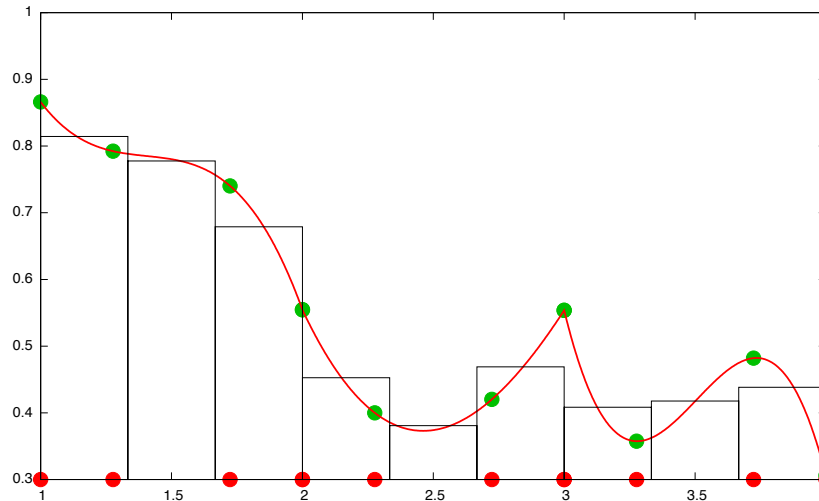
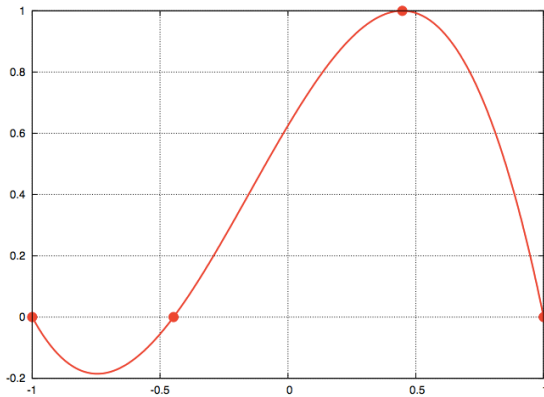
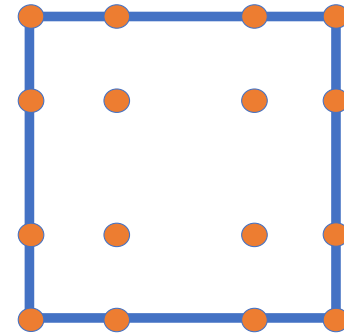
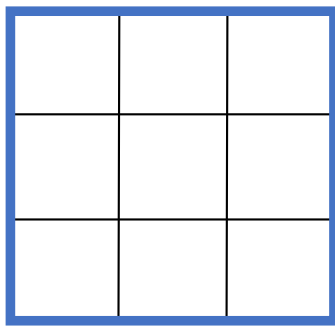
**To my knowledge there is no reversible map using the SE
Lagrange basis
(let alone shape-preserving and mass conservative)**



Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)



**To my knowledge there is no reversible map using the SE
Lagrange basis
(let alone shape-preserving and mass conservative)**



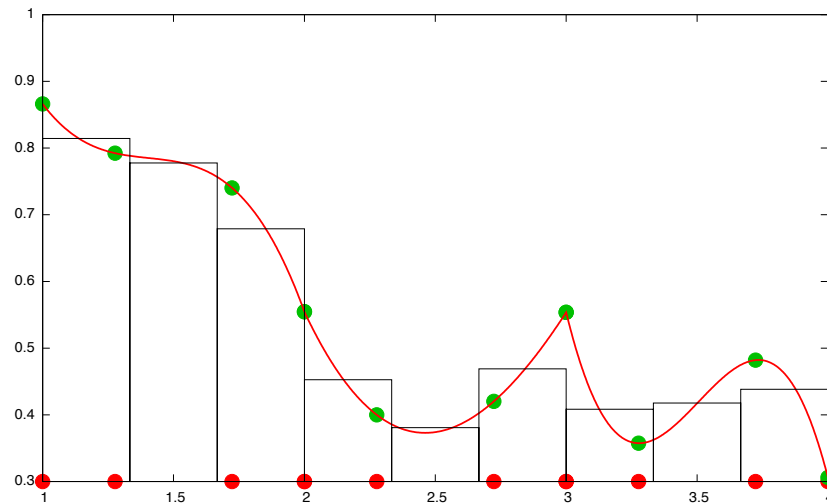
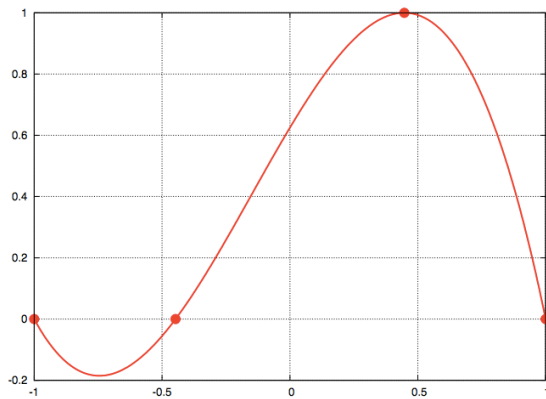
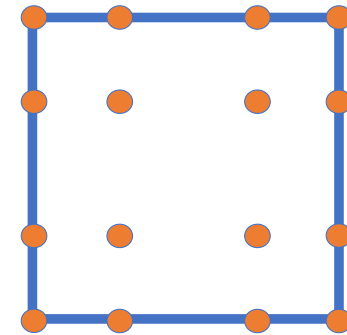
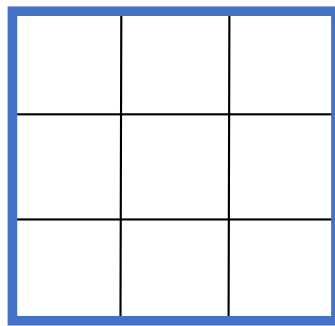
Integrate SE basis functions
over finite-volume control
volumes (right plot):

- conserves scalar mass
- not shape-preserving (see left plot)

Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)



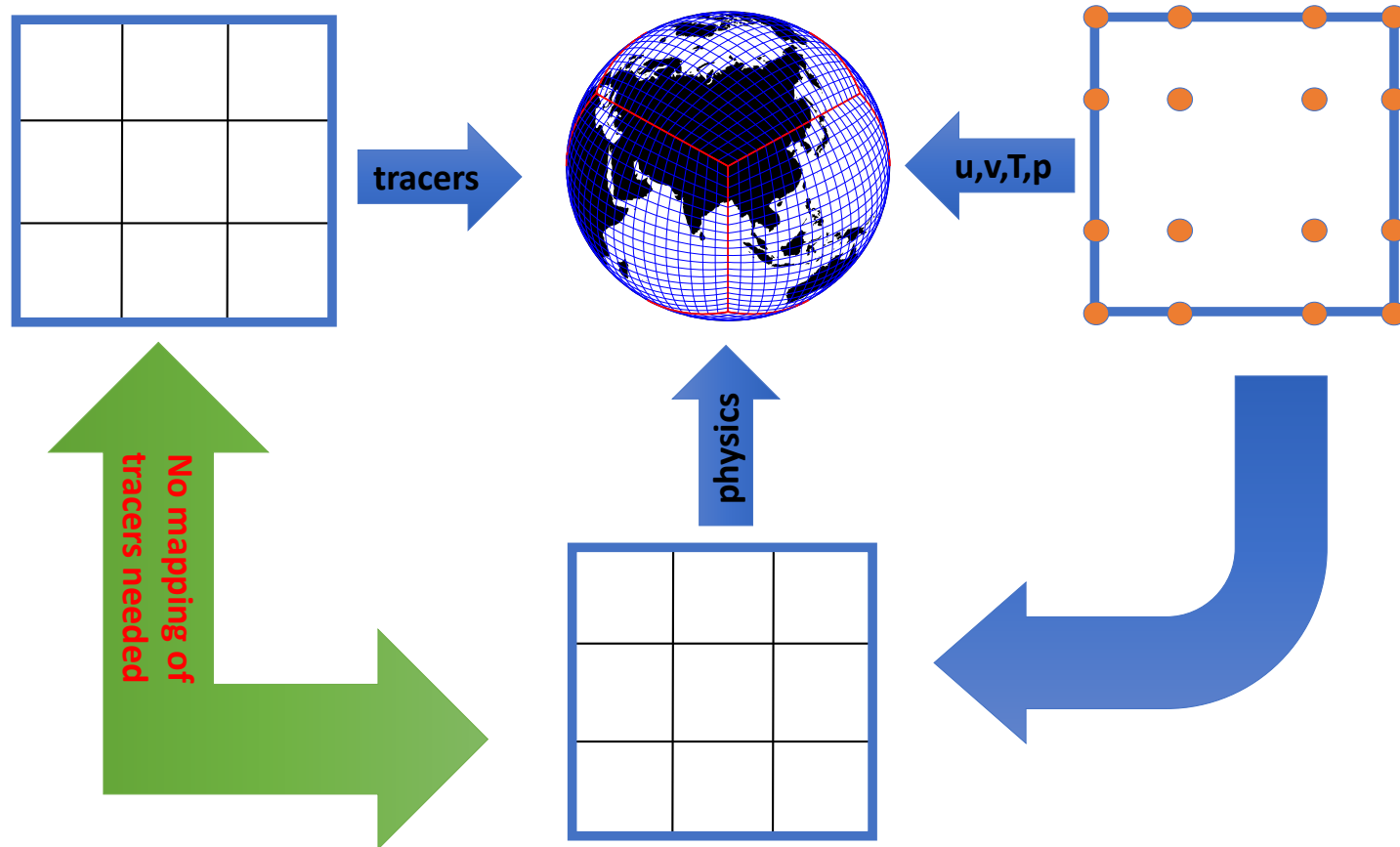
**To my knowledge there is no reversible map using the SE
Lagrange basis
(let alone shape-preserving and mass conservative)**



Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)

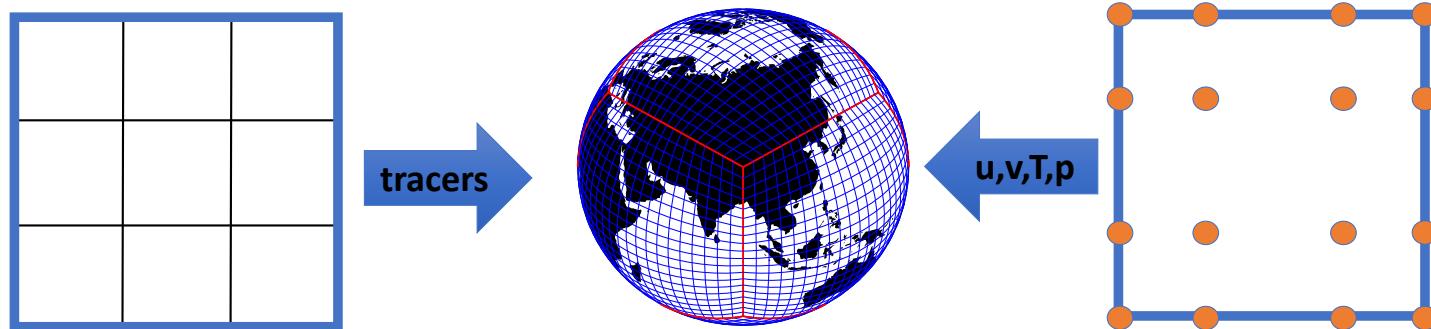


Use CSLAM for transport: conservation, consistency & shape-preservation in tracer physics-dynamics coupling





Use CSLAM for transport: conservation, consistency & shape-preservation in tracer physics-dynamics coupling



MARCH 2017

LAURITZEN ET AL.

833

CAM-SE-CSLAM: Consistent Coupling of a Conservative Semi-Lagrangian Finite-Volume Method with Spectral Element Dynamics

PETER HJORT LAURITZEN

National Center for Atmospheric Research,^a Boulder, Colorado

Mon. Wea. Rev.

MARK A. TAYLOR AND JAMES OVERFELT

Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico

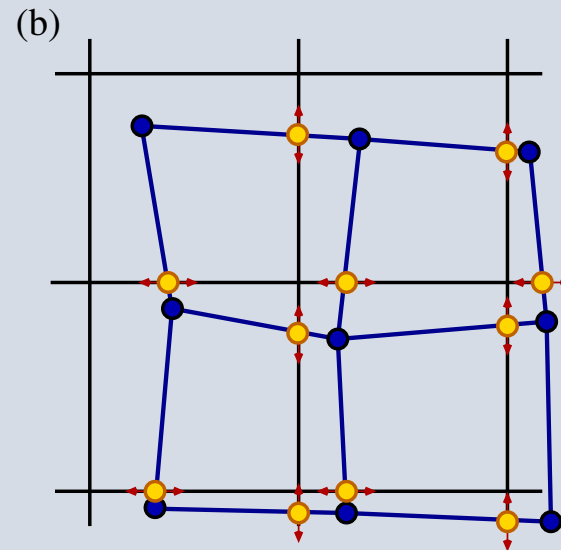


Use CSLAM for transport: conservation, consistency & shape-preservation in tracer physics-dynamics coupling

Dry air mass fluxes computed from SE method (derived by M. Taylor).

Local iteration problem generating an upstream grid that spans the sphere without cracks and overlaps and 'matches' SE fluxes to round-off

=> all CSLAM technology from Lauritzen et al. (2010) can be used and method is consistent, shape-preserving, mass-conservative, linear correlation preserving, multi-tracer efficient,



PETER HJORT LAURITZEN

National Center for Atmospheric Research,^a Boulder, Colorado

Mon. Wea. Rev.

MARK A. TAYLOR AND JAMES OVERFELT

Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico

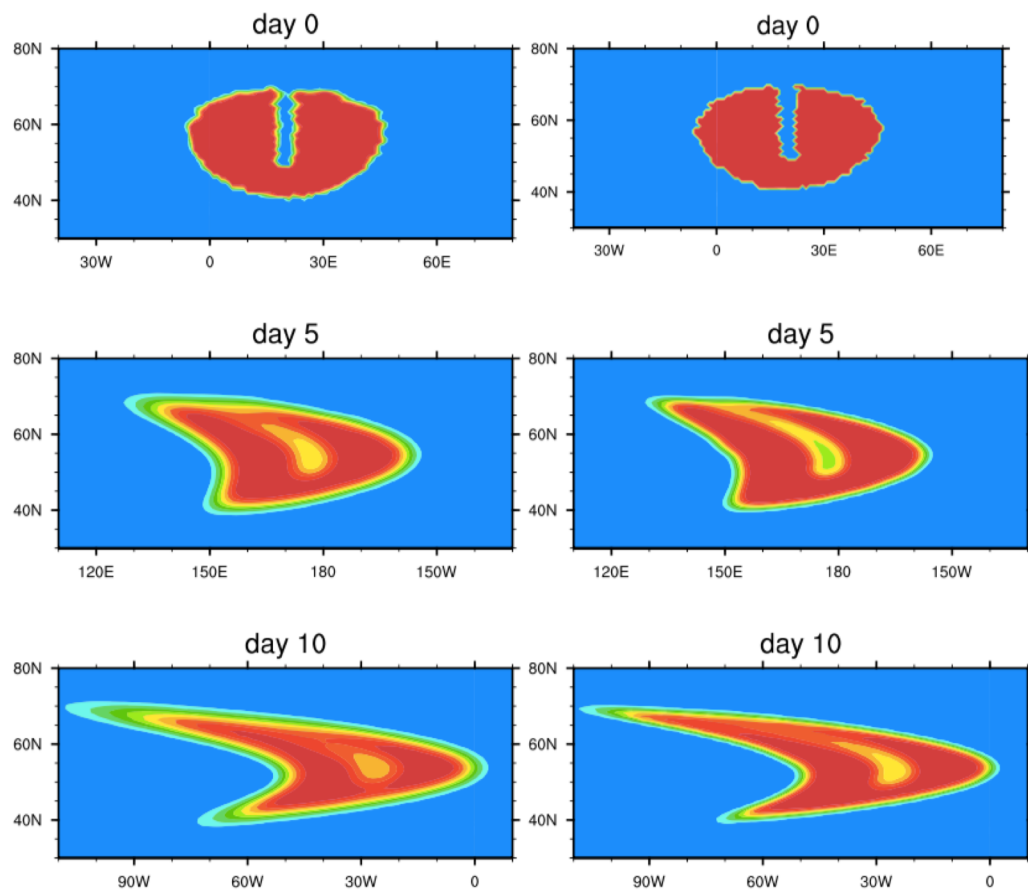


Aside: “Benefit” of using CSLAM for transport is more accurate and faster (if enough tracers) transport

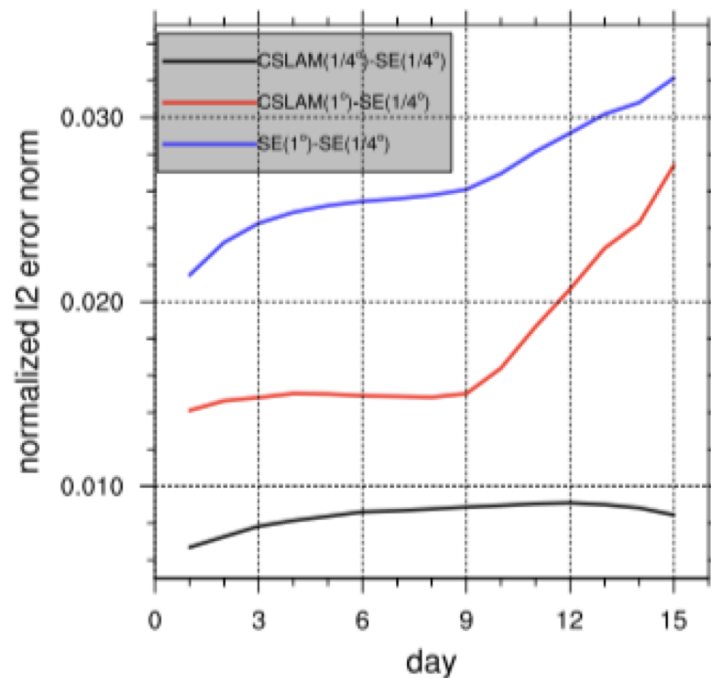


CAM-SE, level=16, 1 degree

CAM-SE-CSLAM, level=16, 1 degree



(d) Slotted-cylinder tracer



Lauritzen et al. (MWR, 2017)

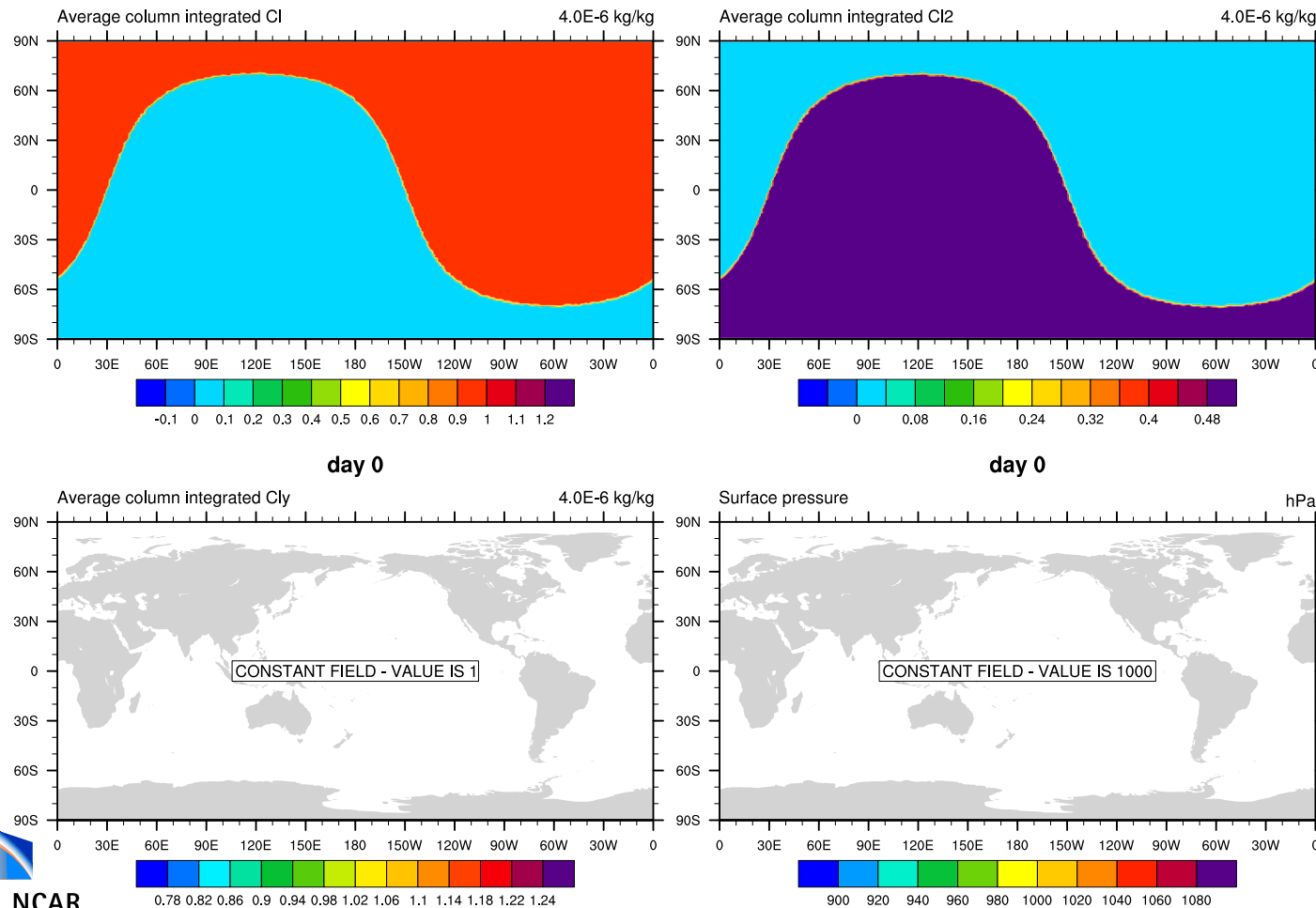
Initial condition “Terminator test” (Lauritzen et al., 2015)

Lauritzen et al., 2017



NCAR

Aside: “Benefit” of using CSLAM for transport is more accurate and faster (if enough tracers) transport

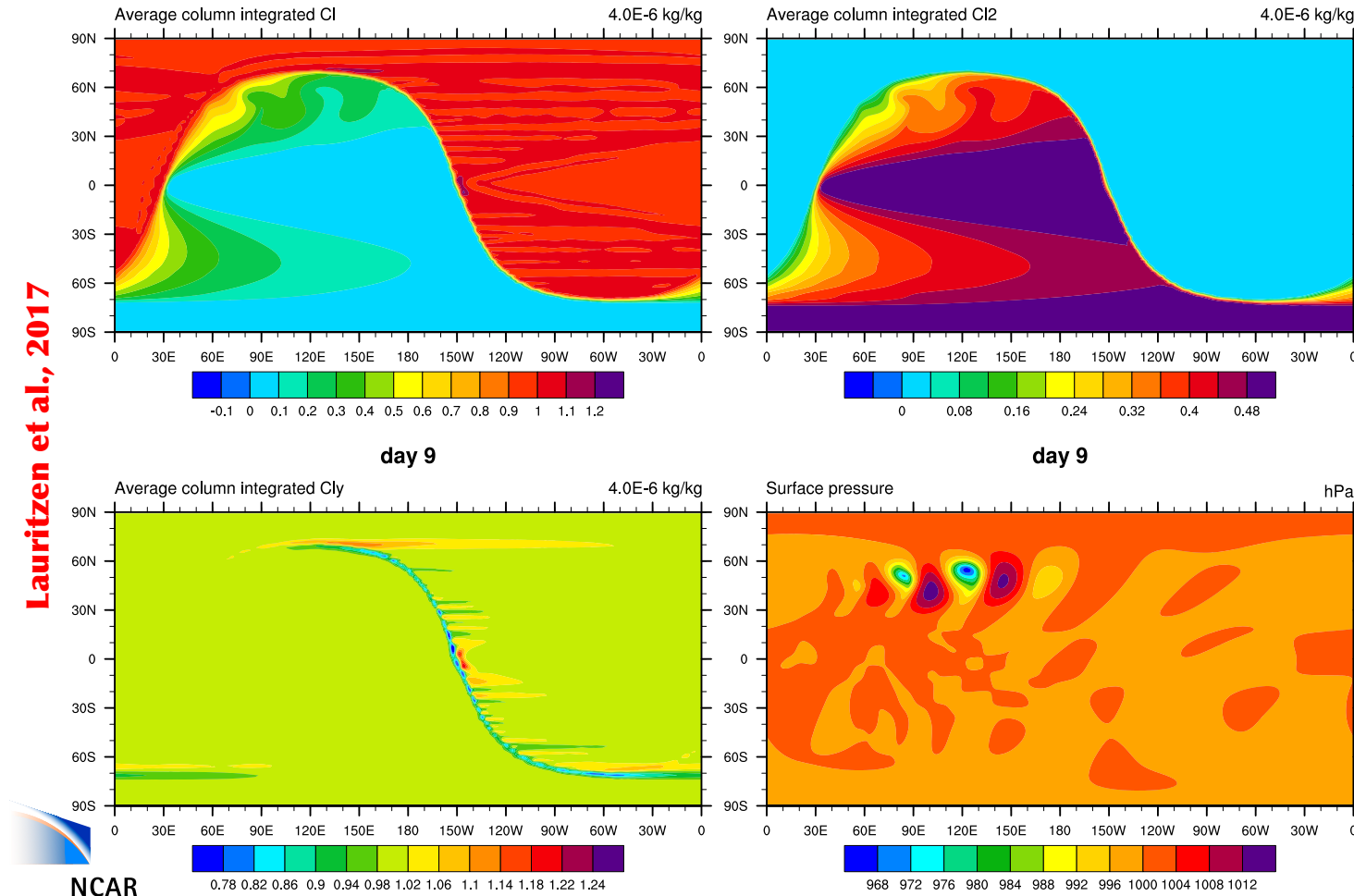




Aside: “Benefit” of using CSLAM for transport is more accurate and faster (if enough tracers) transport

“Terminator test” (Lauritzen et al., 2015)

Lauritzen et al., 2017

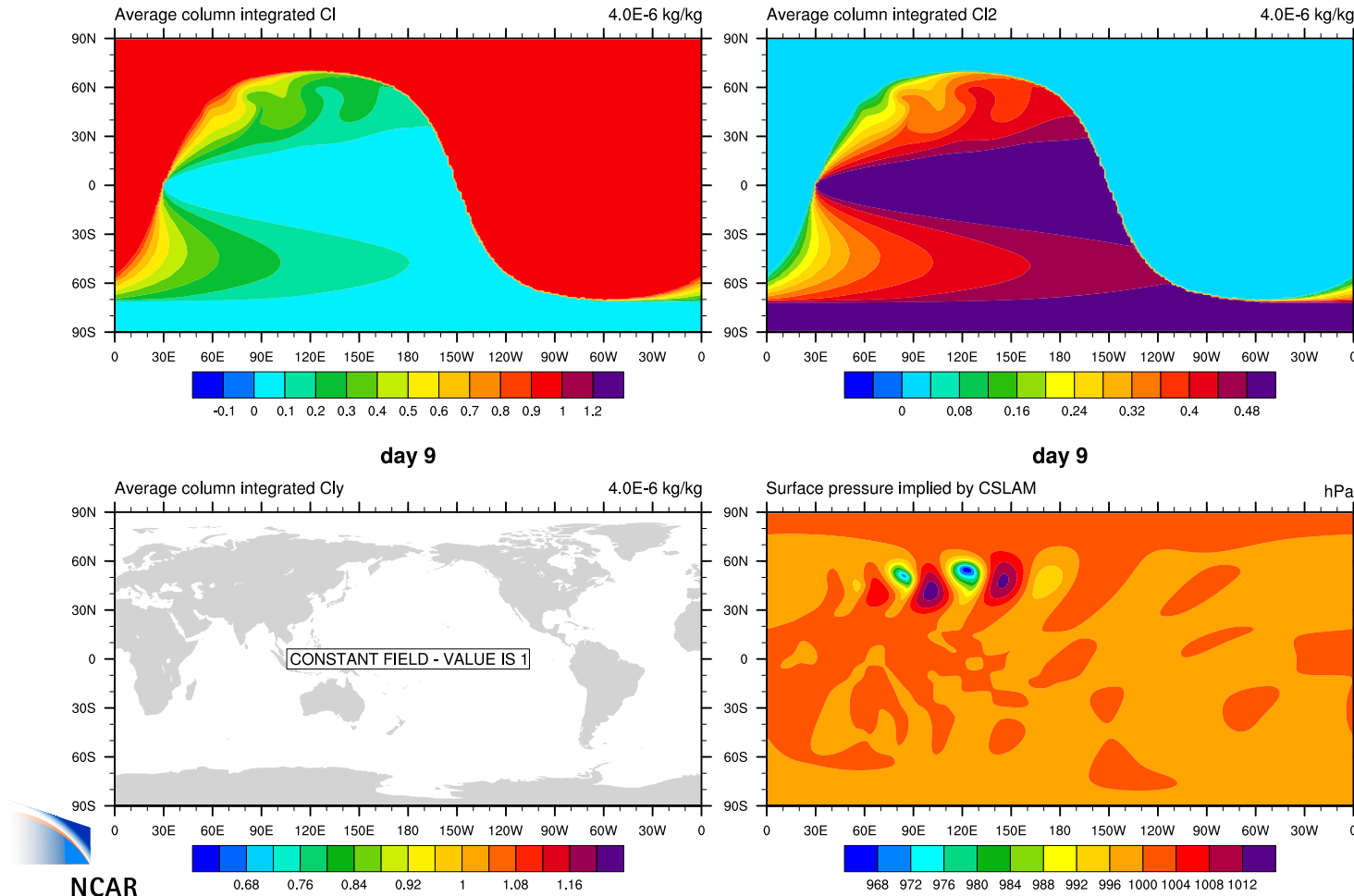


CAM-SE, day 9

Aside: “Benefit” of using CSLAM for transport is more accurate and faster (if enough tracers) transport



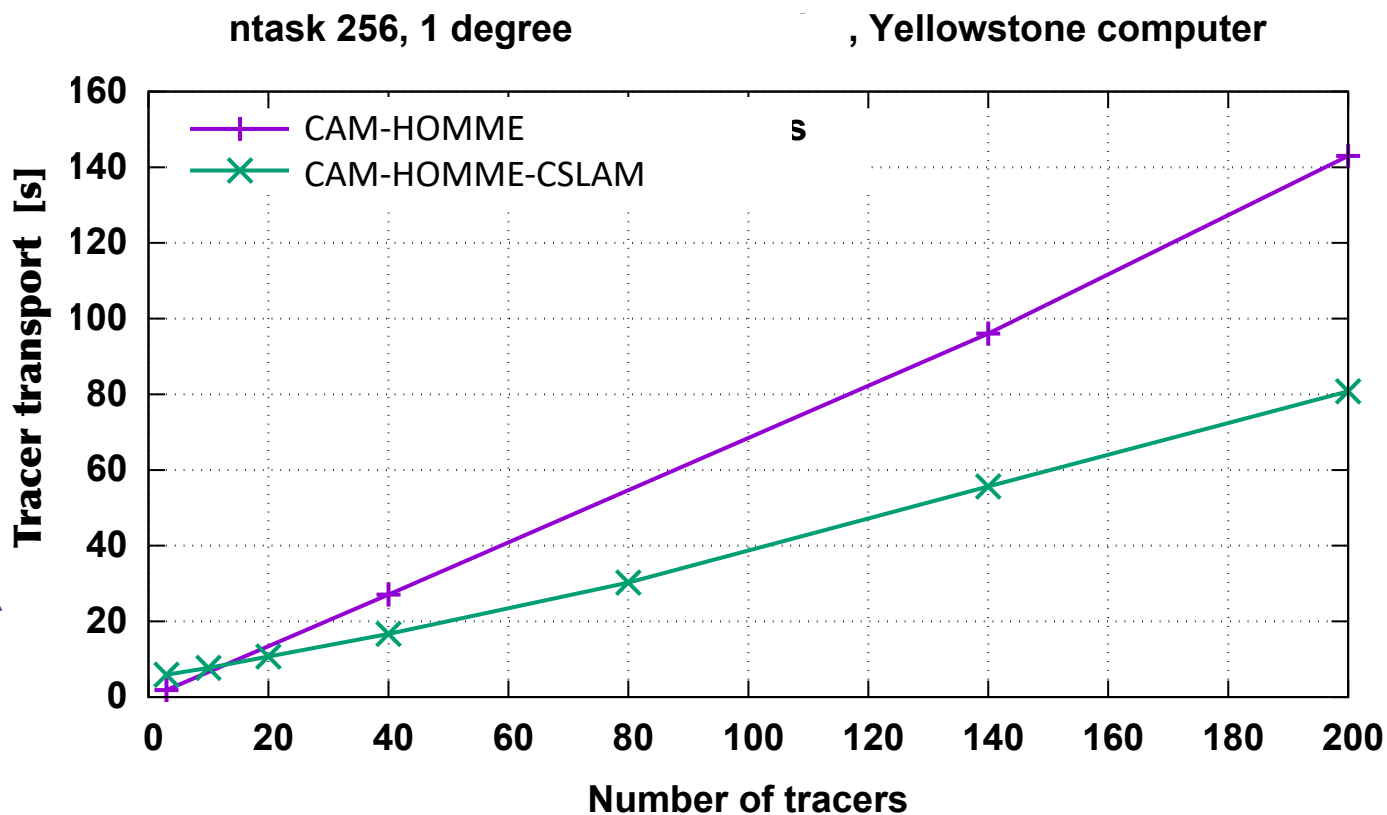
CAM-SE-CSLAM, day 9



Aside: “Benefit” of using CSLAM for transport is more accurate and faster (if enough tracers) transport



**WARNING: OLD
CODE ON OLD
COMPUTER**



NCAR

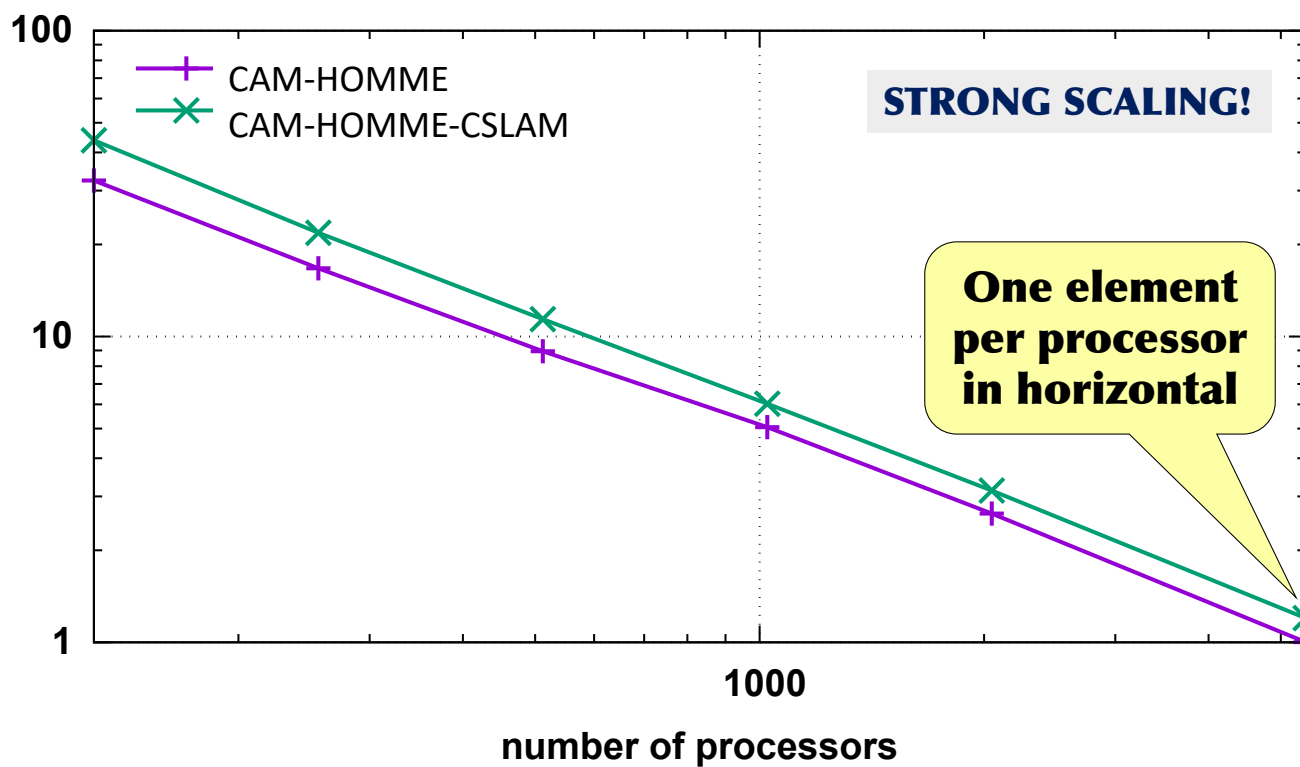
Aside: “Benefit” of using CSLAM for transport is more accurate and faster (if enough tracers) transport



WARNING: OLD
CODE ON OLD
COMPUTER

Total tracers time in seconds

1 degree configuration (NE30NP4NC3), 40 tracers

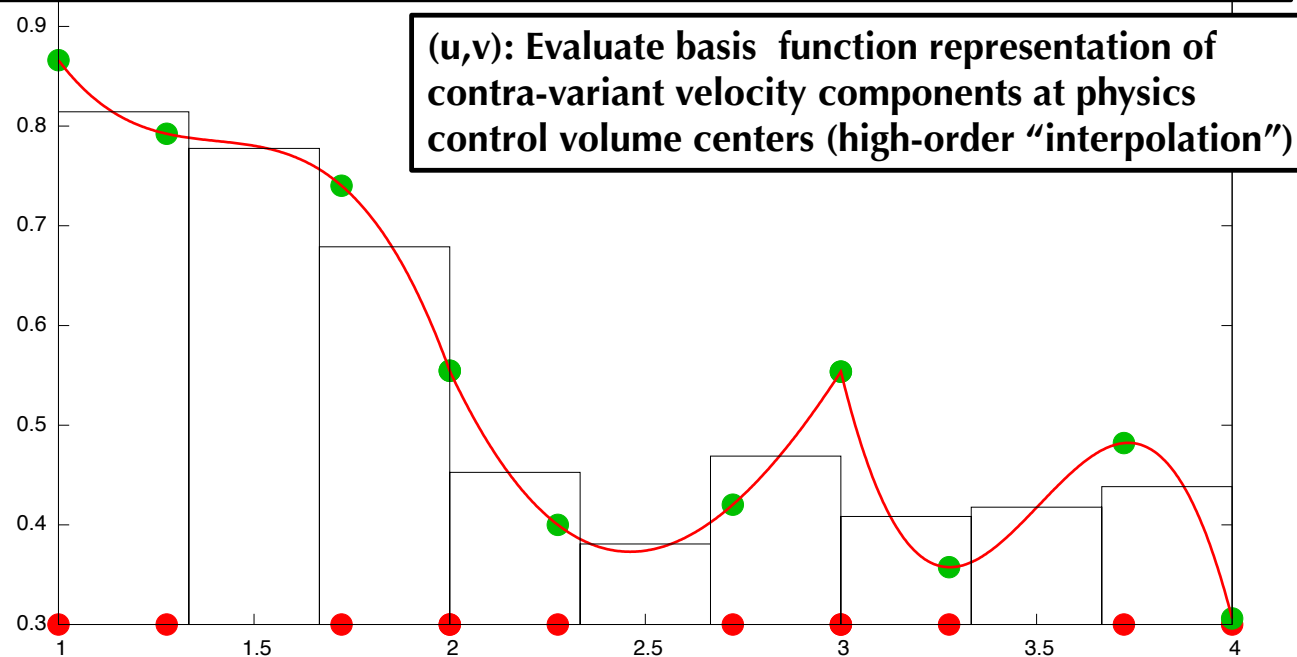


NCAR

Mapping u, v, T , and ω from dynamics grid (GLL) to finite-volume (physics) grid

Temperature: Integrate basis function representation of $dM \cdot T$ over physics grid control volumes

- Conserves dry thermal energy ($dp \cdot T$)
- Not total energy conserving
- Not axial angular momentum conserving



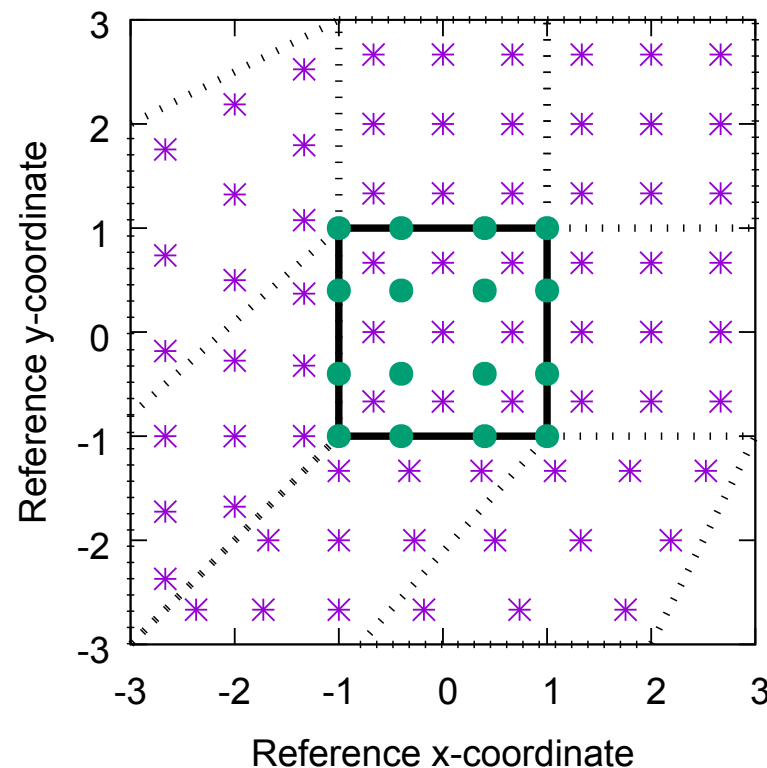
Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)



Mapping tendencies for u, v , and T from finite-volume (physics) grid to dynamics grid (GLL):

**Cubic tensor-product interpolation in central angle coordinates
(high-order interpolation was found to be important!)**

- Preserves constant
- Not total energy conserving
- Not thermal energy conserving ($dM \cdot T$)
- Not axial angular momentum conserving



Mapping errors lead to $\sim 0.0025 \text{ W/m}^2$ spurious total energy sink

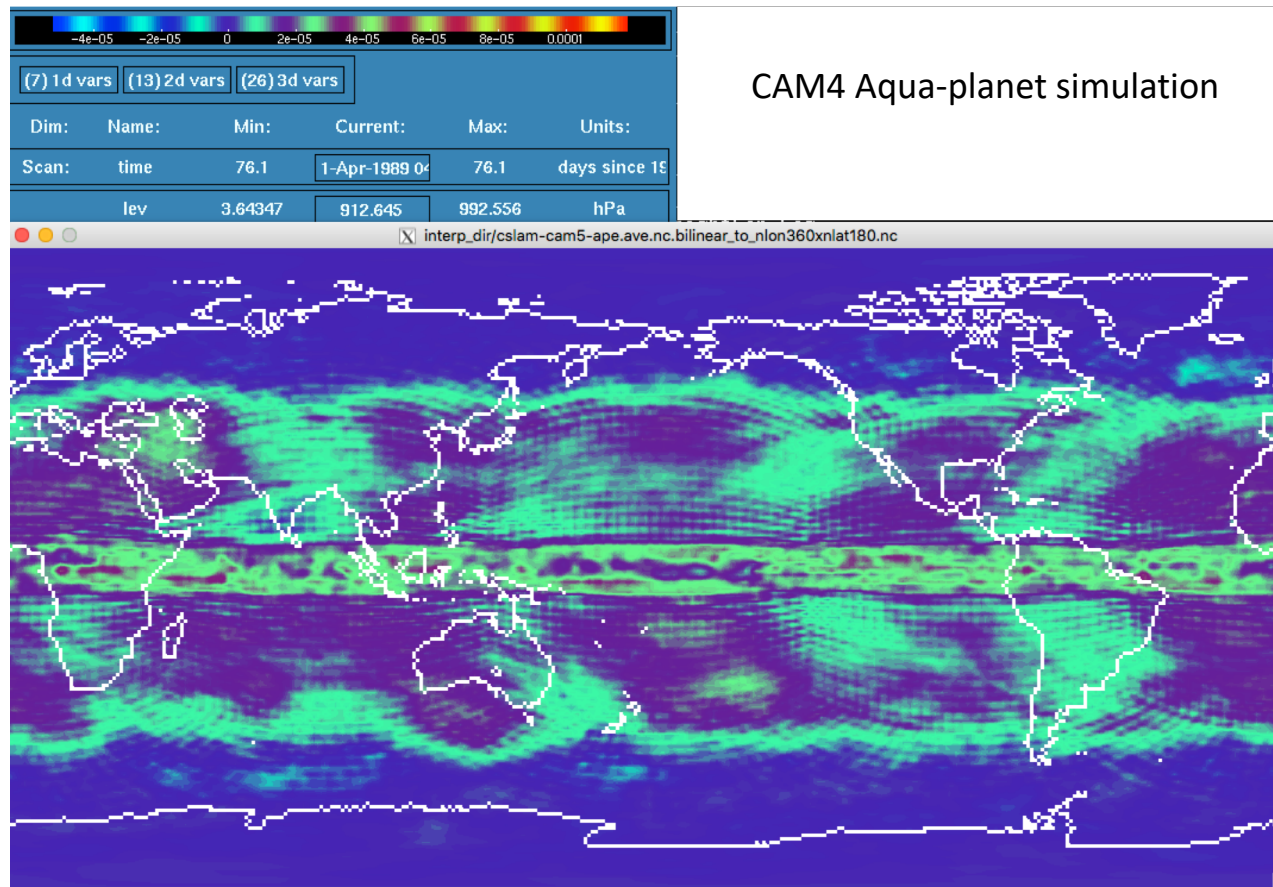
For comparison: CAM-SE conserves total energy to $\sim 0.1 \text{ W/m}^2$

(for ~ 1 degree horizontal resolution)

Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)

High-order interpolation was found to be important

Temperature tendency: FT

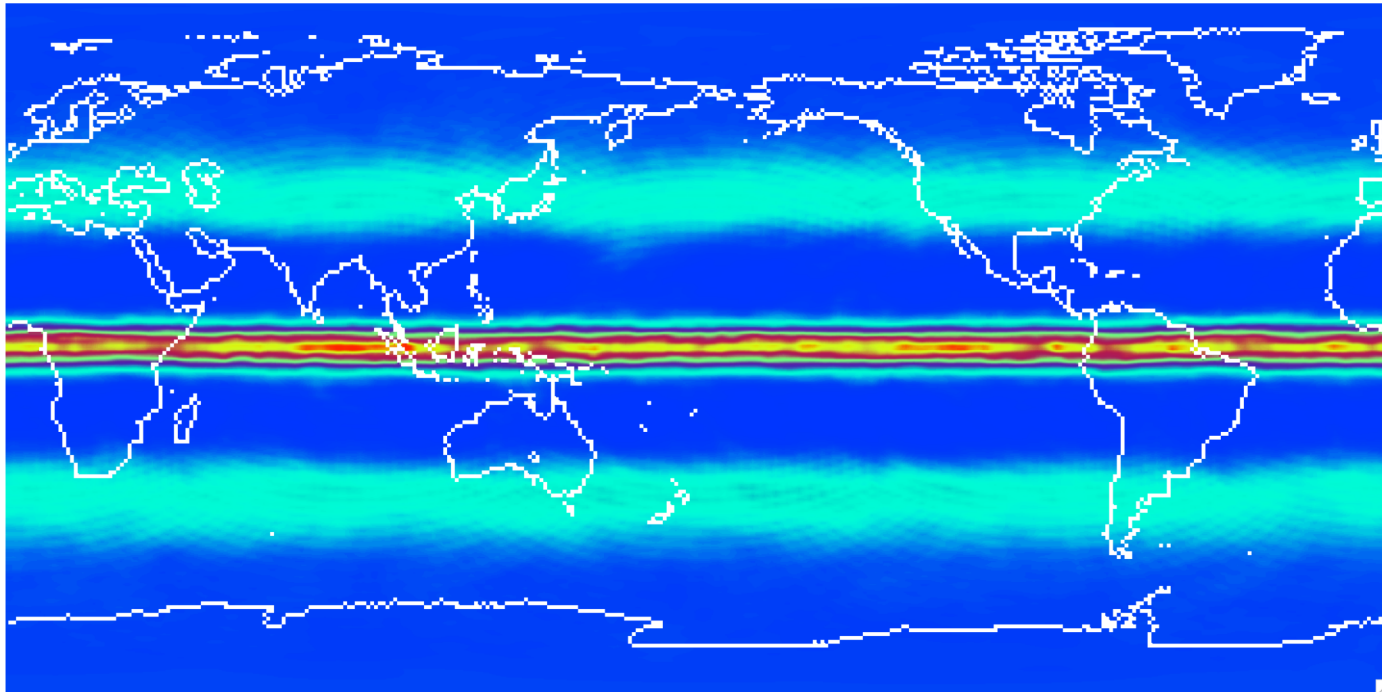


CAM-SE-CSLAM with linear interpolation from phys to dyn: 5 month average

High-order interpolation was found to be important

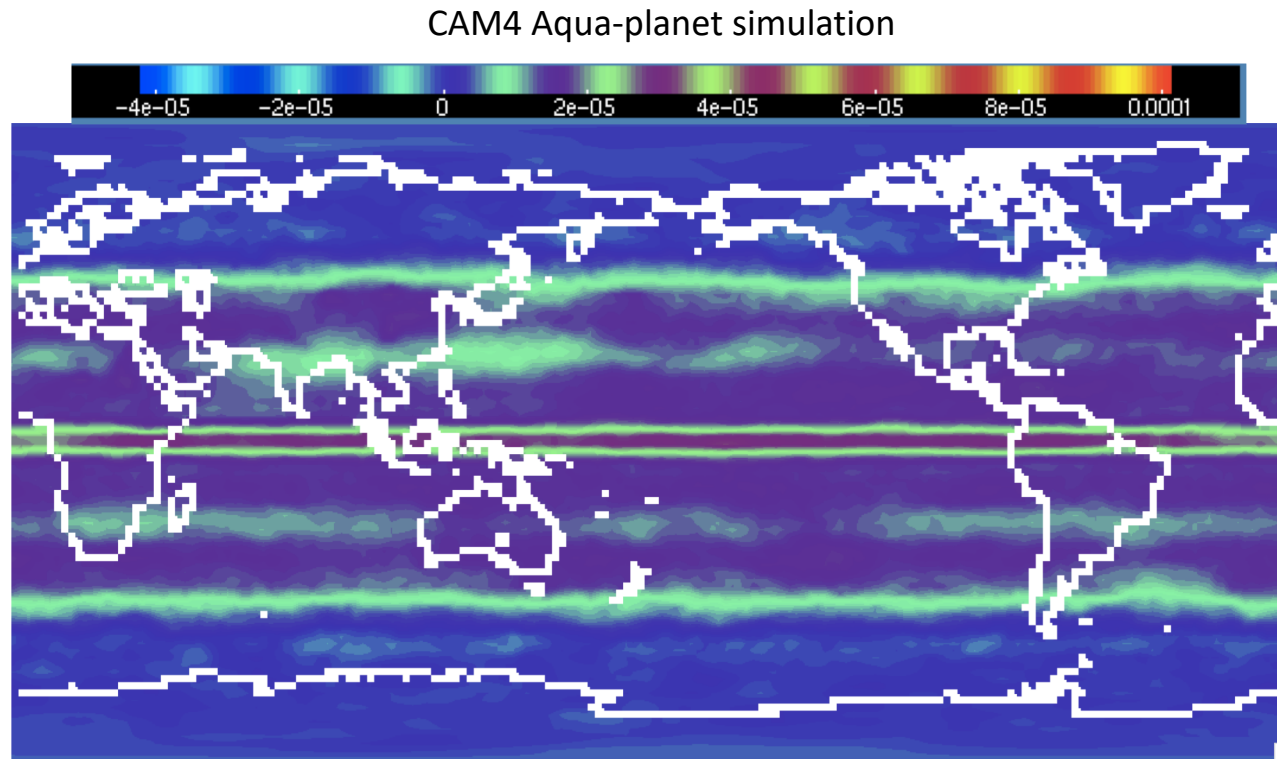
CAM4 Aqua-planet simulation

PRECT
(TOTAL PRECIPITATION RATE)



CAM4 SE-CSLAM-physgrid: linear interpolation phys to dyn: 5 month average

High-order interpolation was found to be important

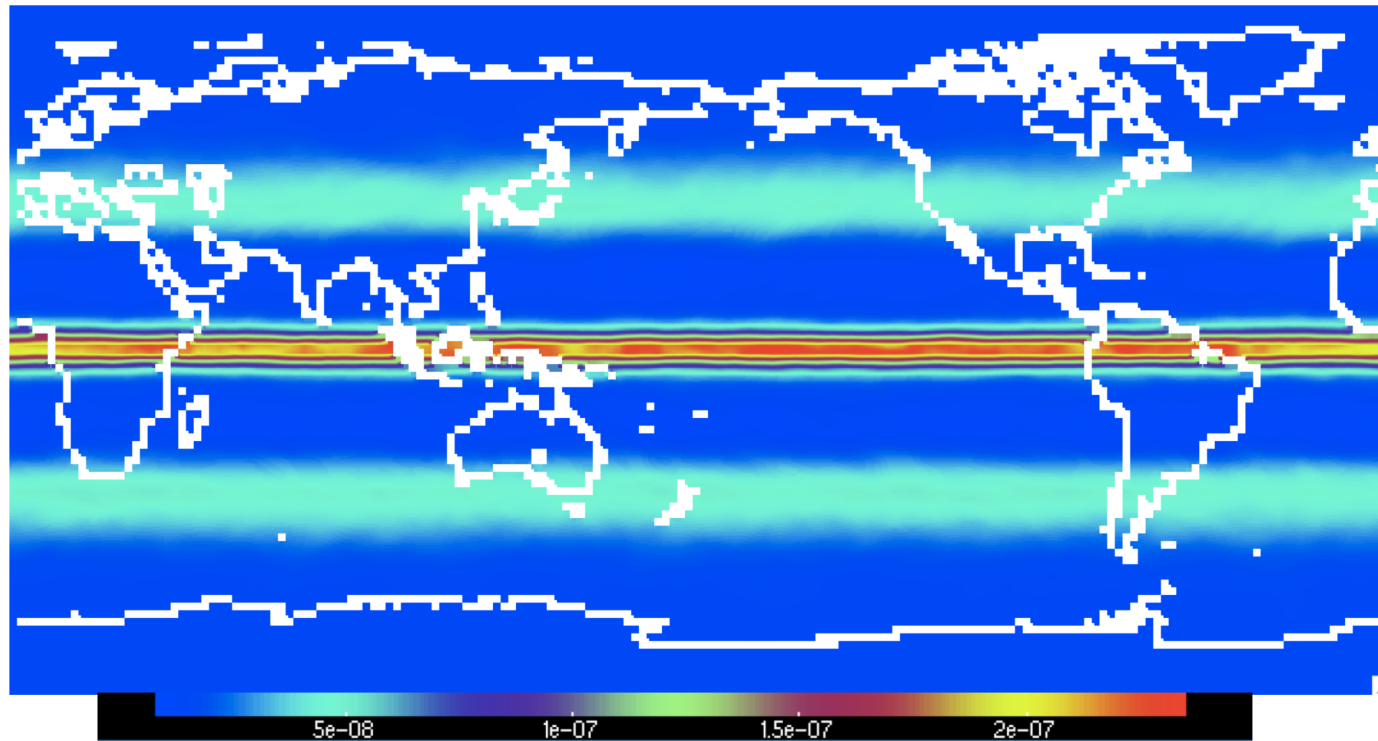


CAM-SE-CSLAM with **cubic tensor product interpolation** from phys to dyn:
18 month average

High-order interpolation was found to be important

CAM4 Aqua-planet simulation

PRECT
(TOTAL PRECIPITATION RATE)

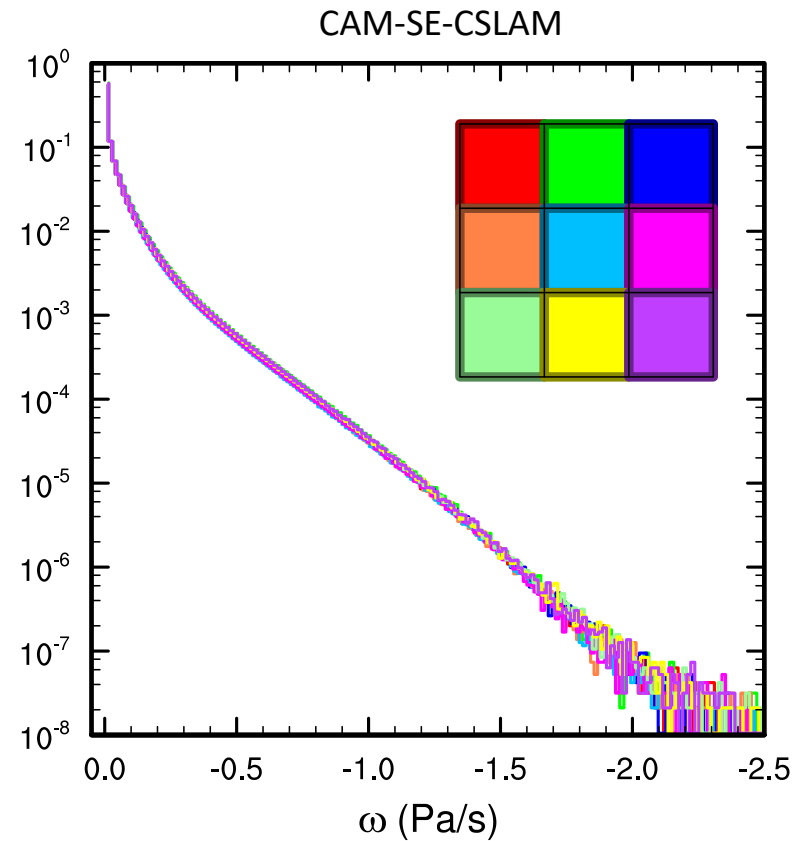
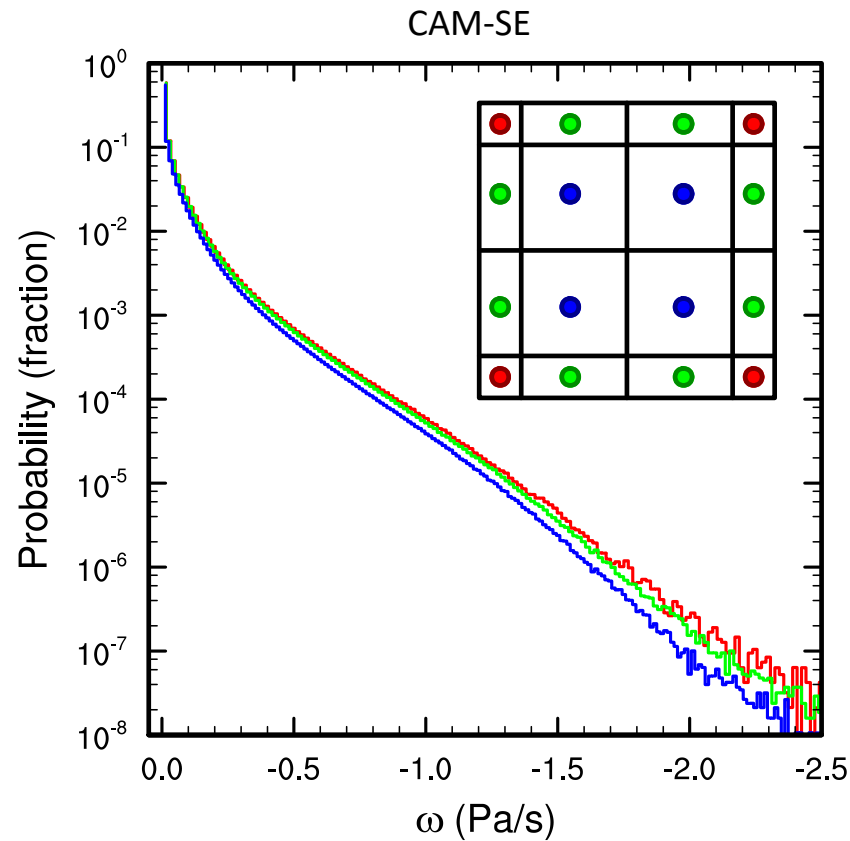


CAM-SE-CSLAM with cubic tensor product interpolation from phys to dyn:
18 month average

Results – CAM4 Aqua-planets



CAM4 Aqua-planet simulation



State the physics 'see' is now independent of location within element!

Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)

Results – CAM4 Aqua-planets

CAM-SE-CSLAM

CAM-SE

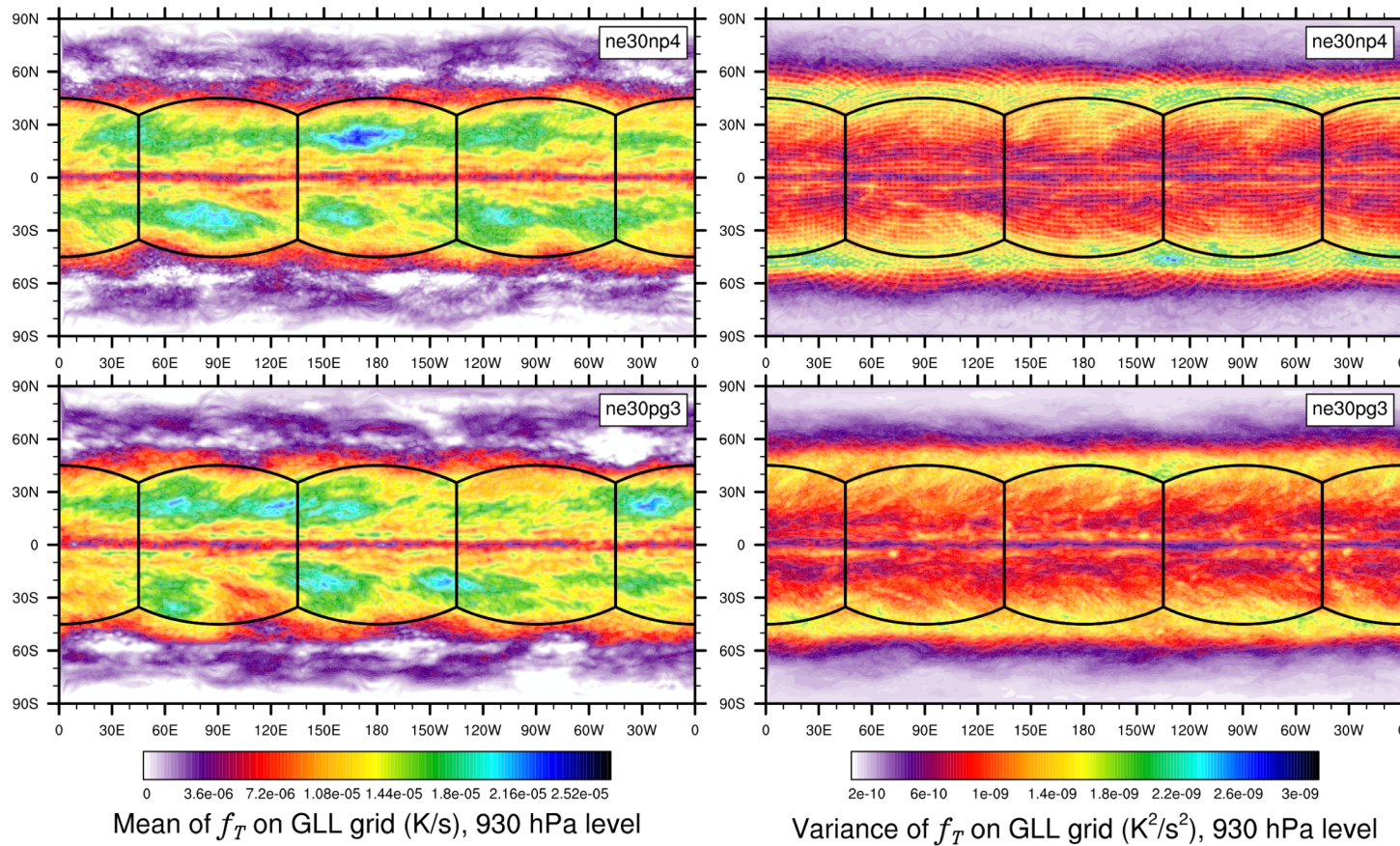
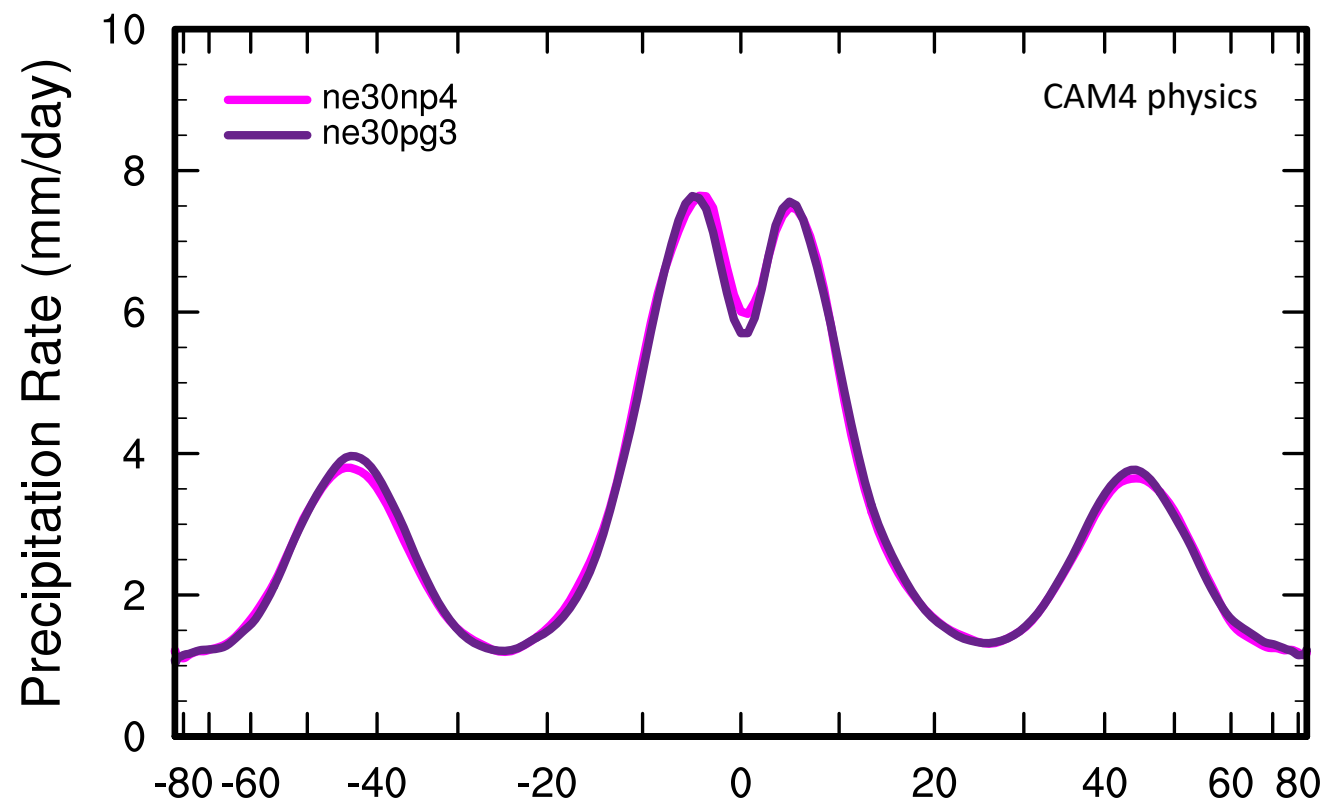


Figure: (left column) Mean and (right column) variance of low level temperature tendency

That said, the zonal means look very similar ...



Held-Suarez simulation with real-world topography

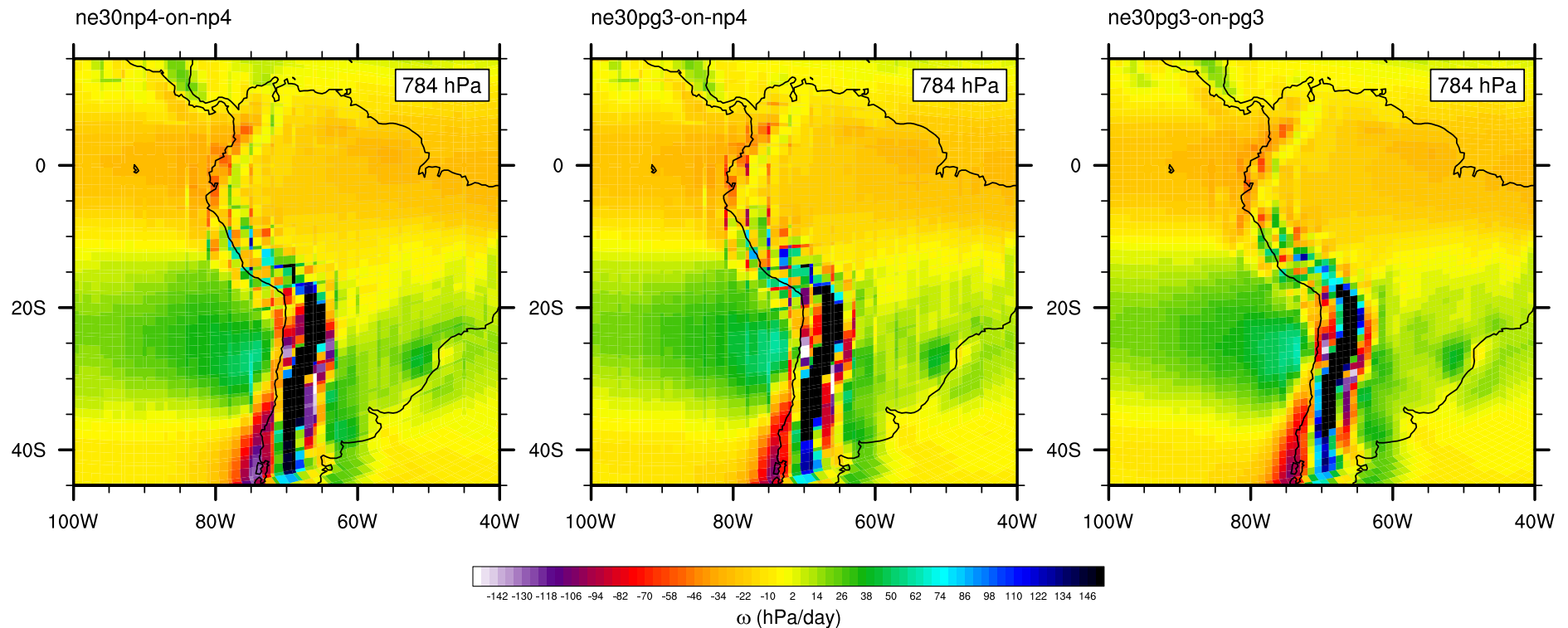


Figure: Mean OMEGA for CAM-SE (left), CAM-SE-CSLAM but on GLL grid and CAM-SE-CSLAM grid. The data are contoured according to a 'cell fill' approach.

Held-Suarez simulation with real-world topography

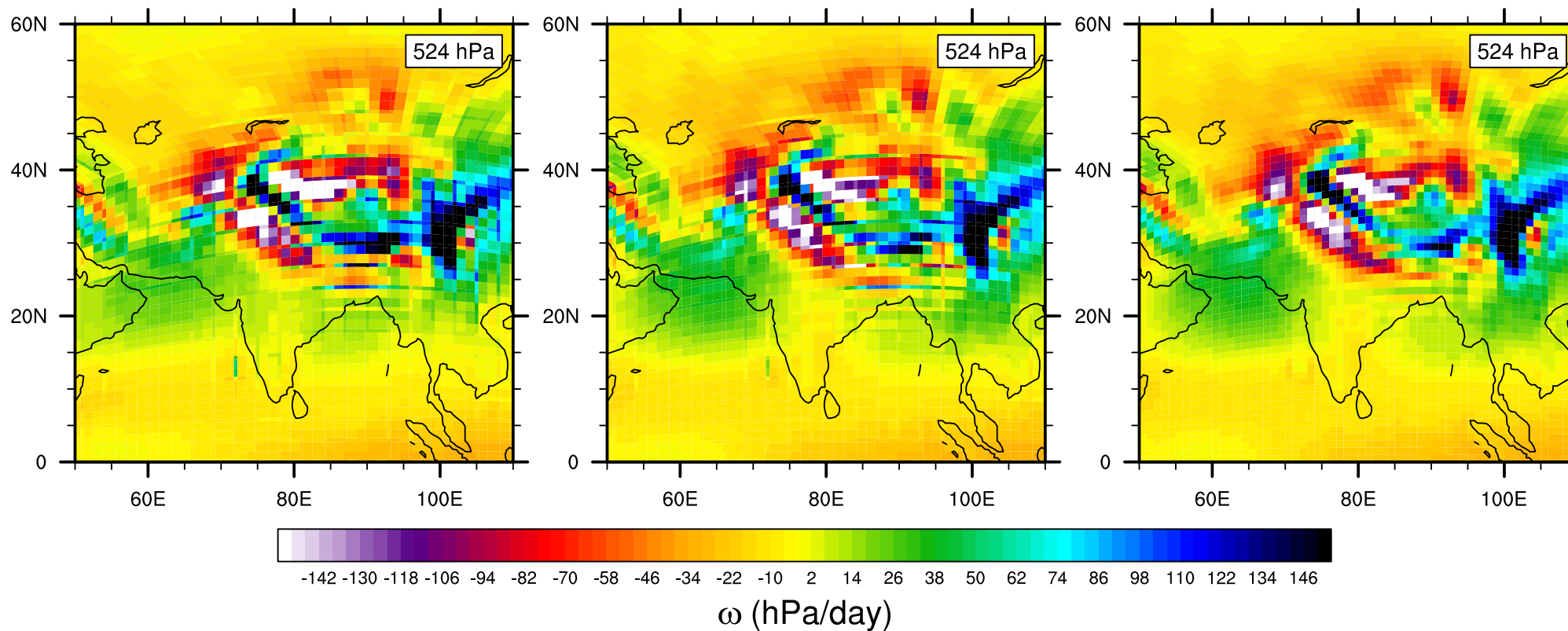
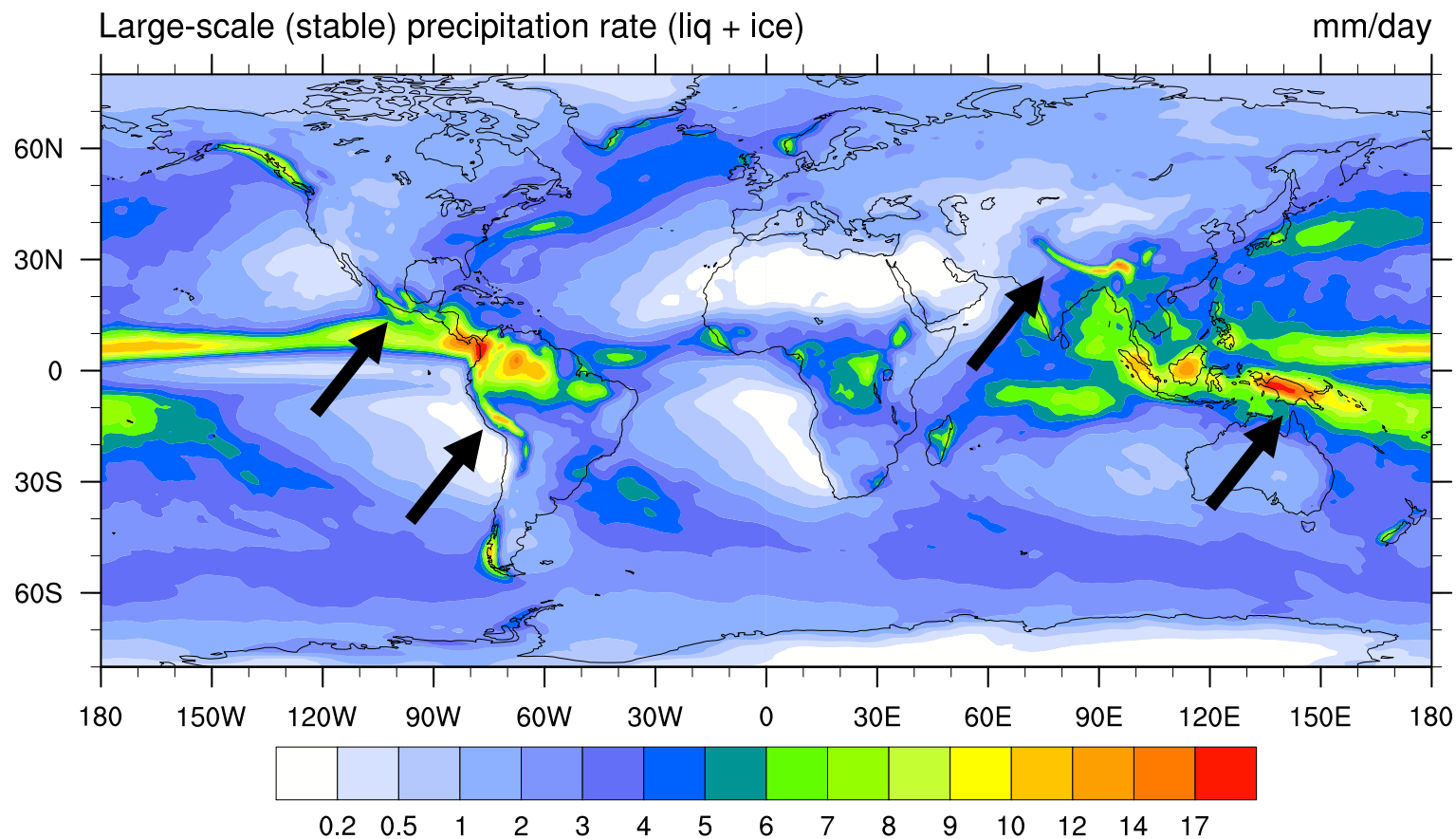


Figure: Mean OMEGA for CAM-SE (left), CAM-SE-CSLAM but on GLL grid and CAM-SE-CSLAM grid.
The data are contoured according to a 'cell fill' approach.

Herrington et al. (MWR, revising)

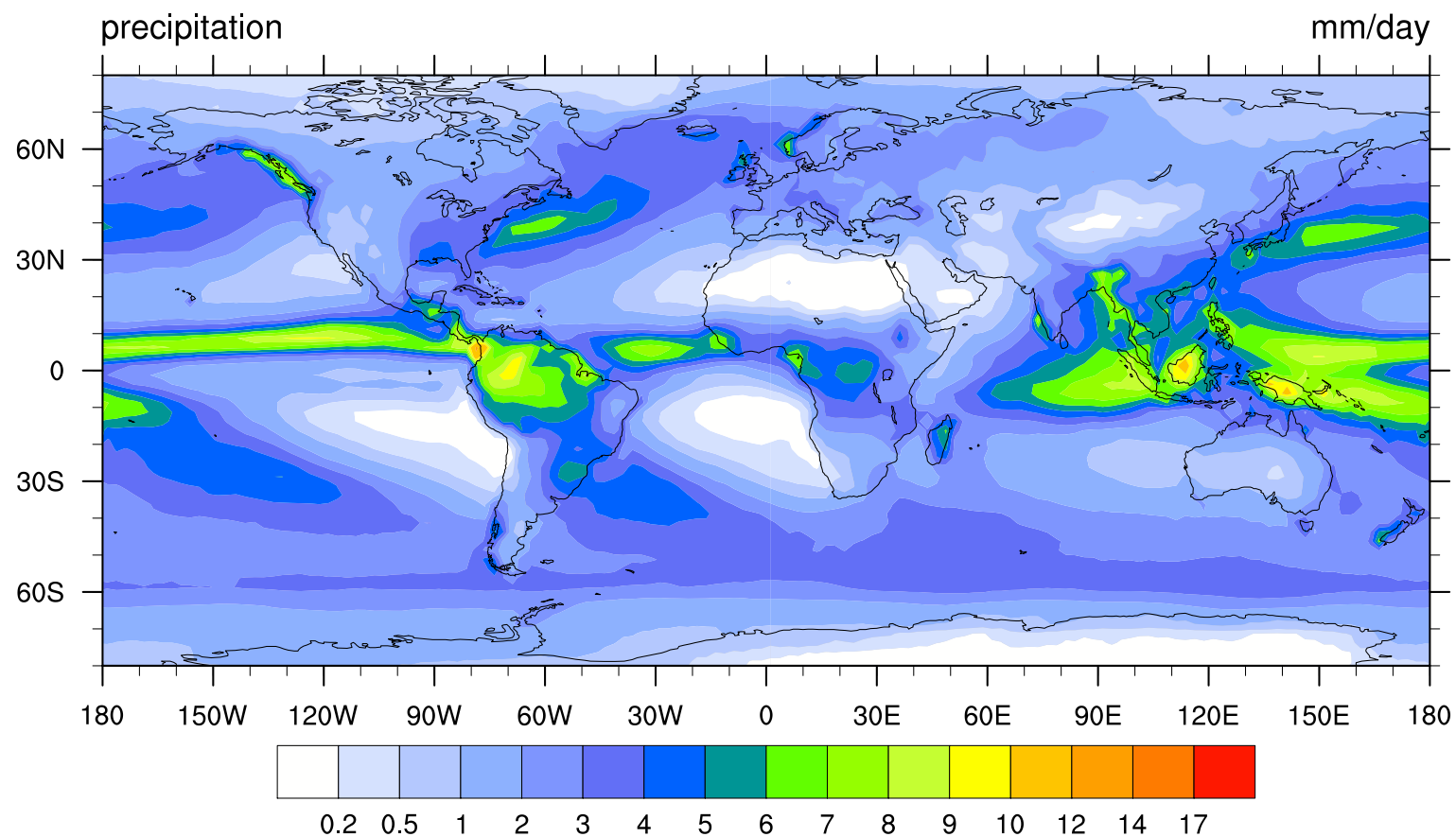
CAM-FV, ANN PRECT

AMIP simulation



CAM6 release physics, only 3 year average

GPCP ANN

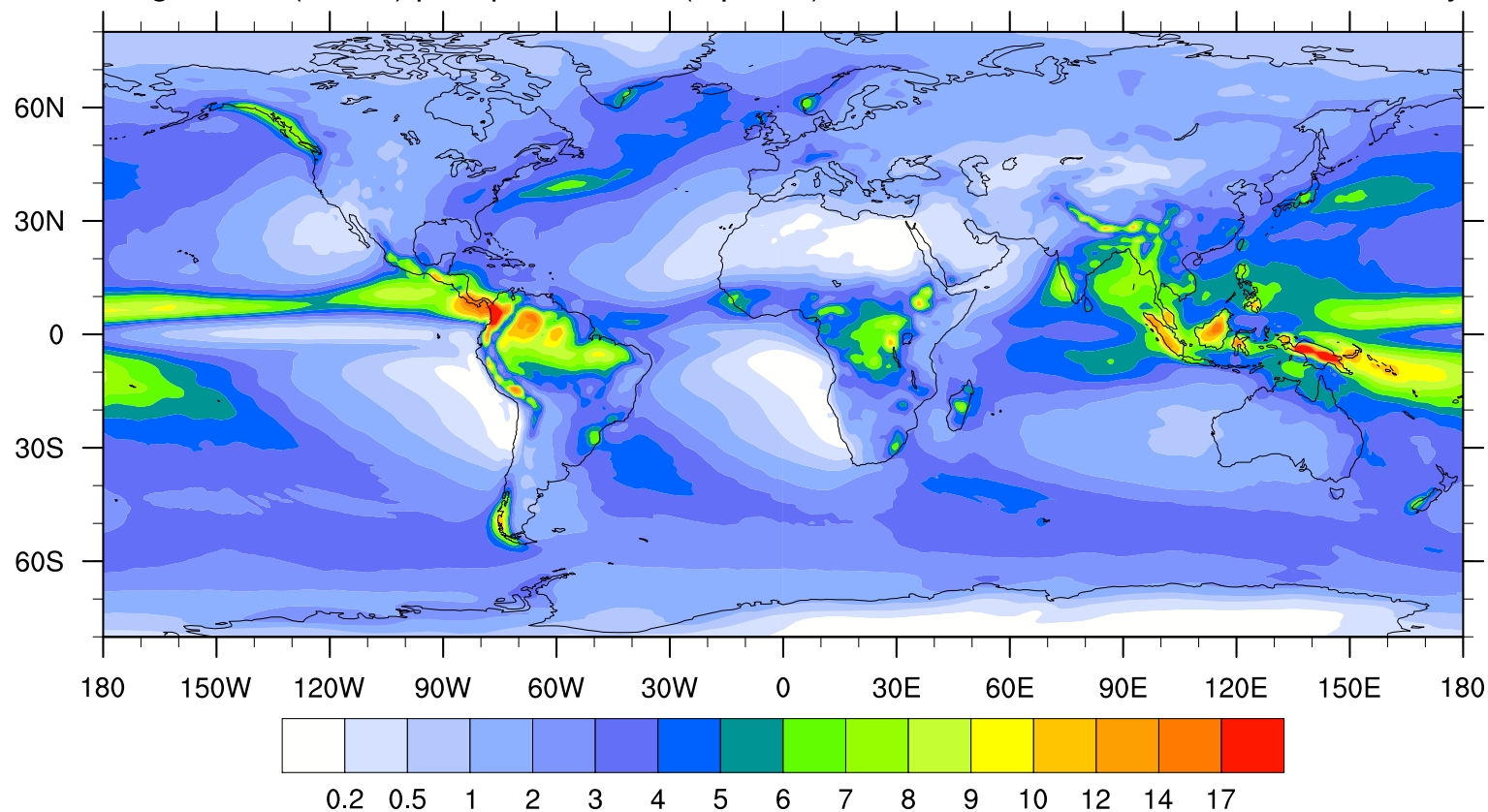


CAM-SE, C60 topo, ANN PRECT, 16.5yrs ave

Large-scale (stable) precipitation rate (liq + ice)

mm/day

AMIP simulation



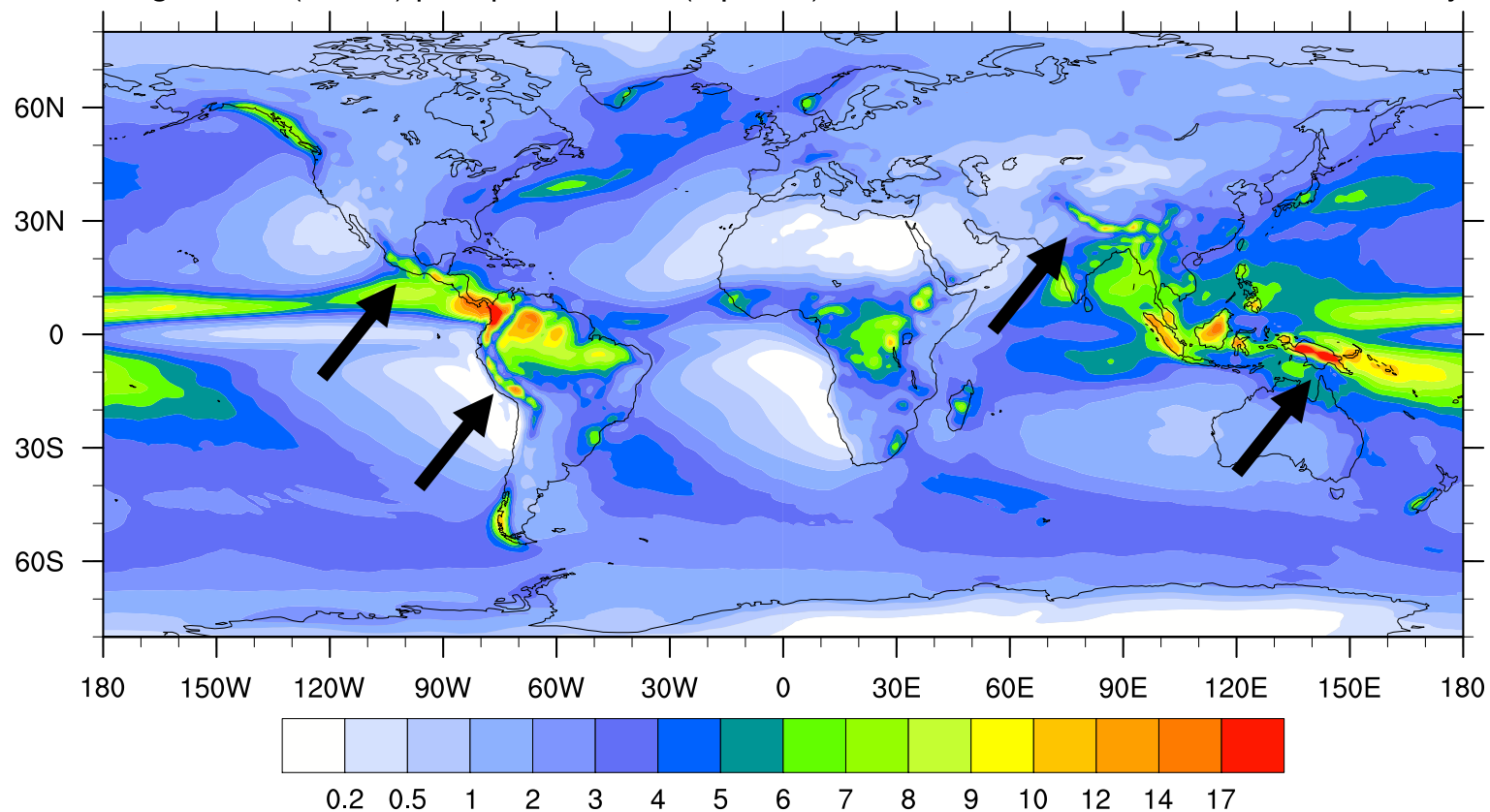
CAM6 release physics

CAM-SE, C60 topo, ANN PRECT, 16.5yrs ave

AMIP simulation

Large-scale (stable) precipitation rate (liq + ice)

mm/day

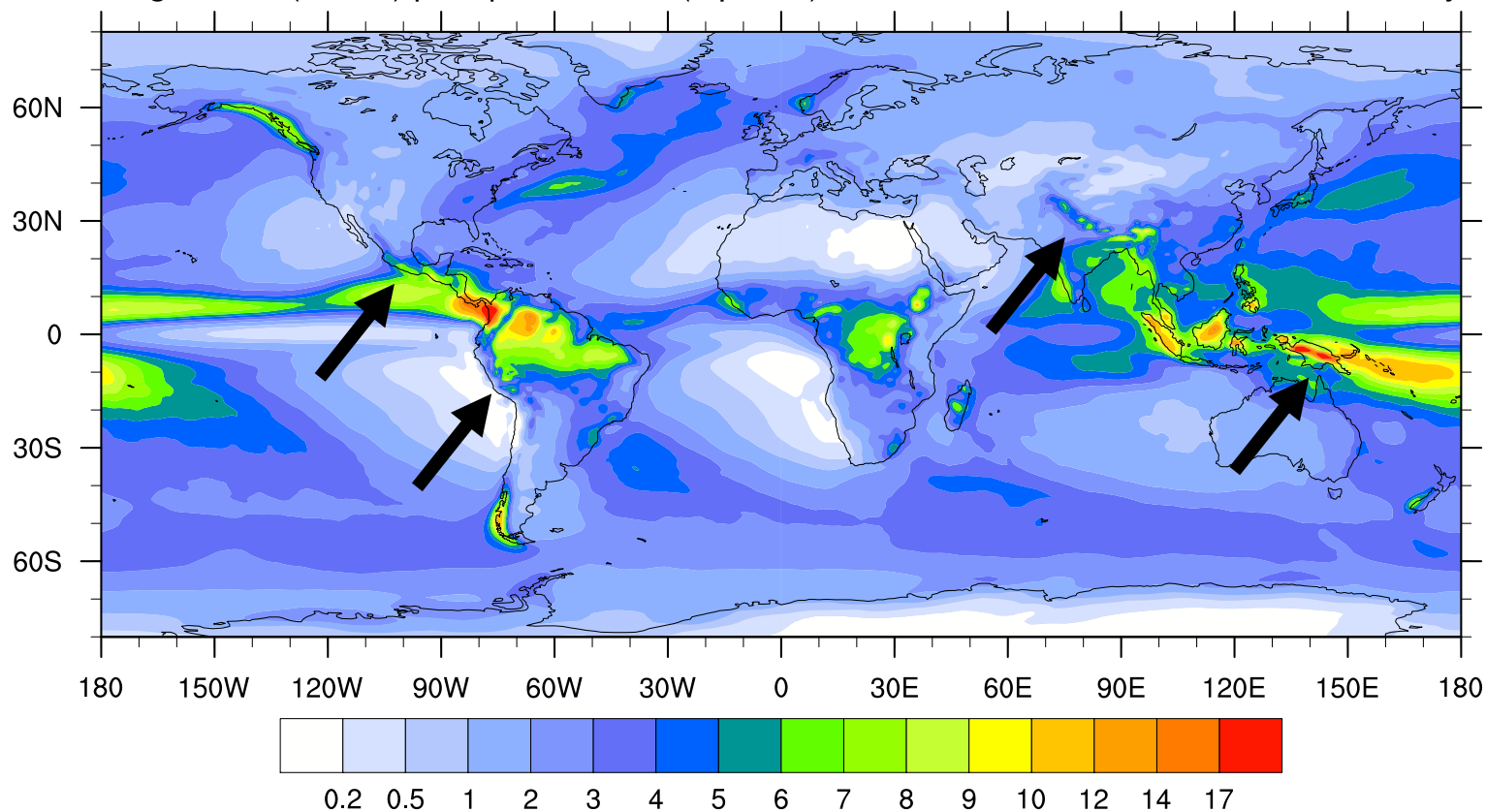


CAM6 release physics

CAM-SE-CSLAM, C60 topo, ANN PRECT, 16.5yrs ave

AMIP simulation

Large-scale (stable) precipitation rate (liq + ice) mm/day



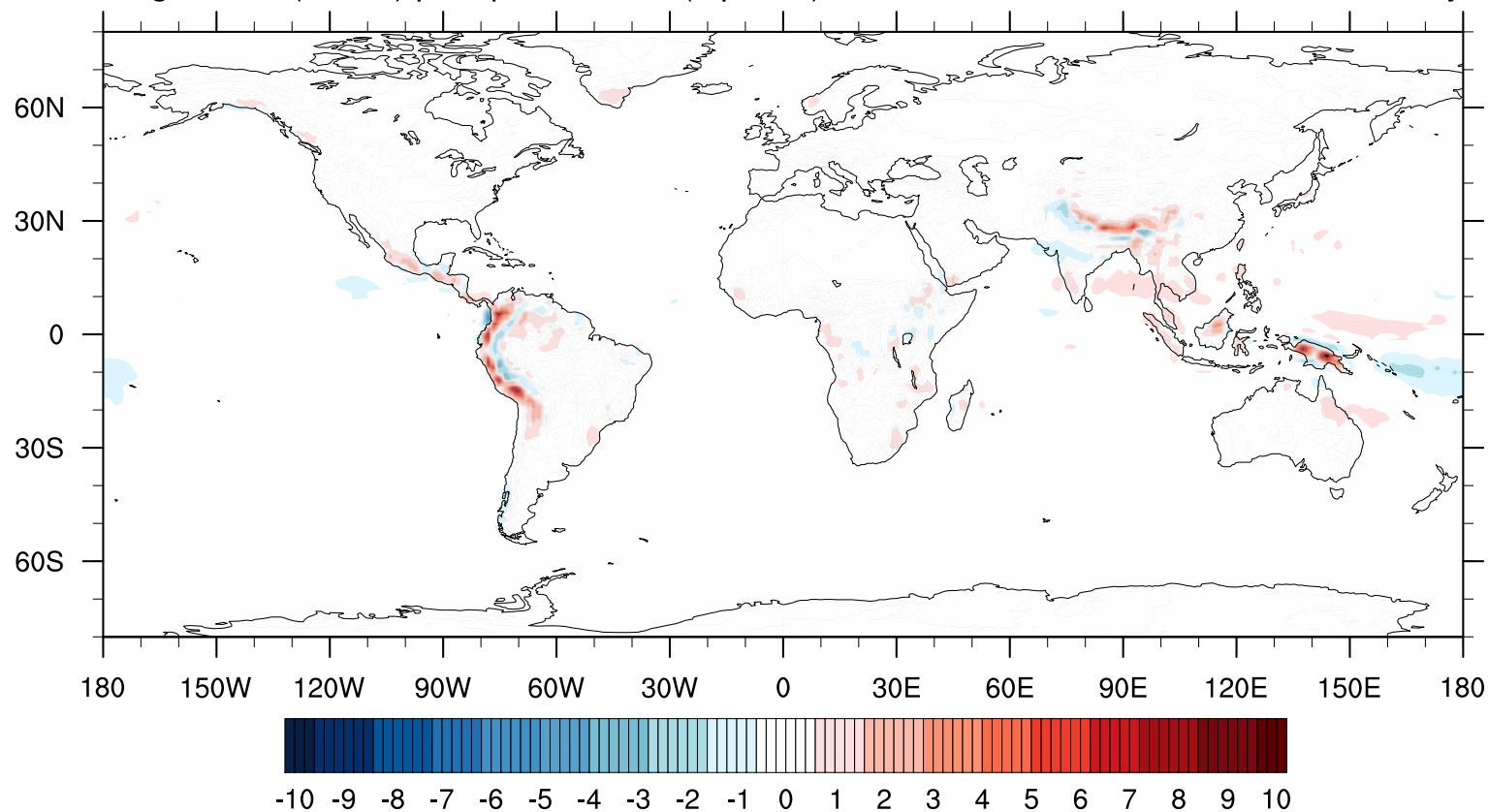
CAM6 release physics

CAM-SE minus CSLAM, C60 topo, ANN PRECT, 16.5yrs ave

Large-scale (stable) precipitation rate (liq + ice)

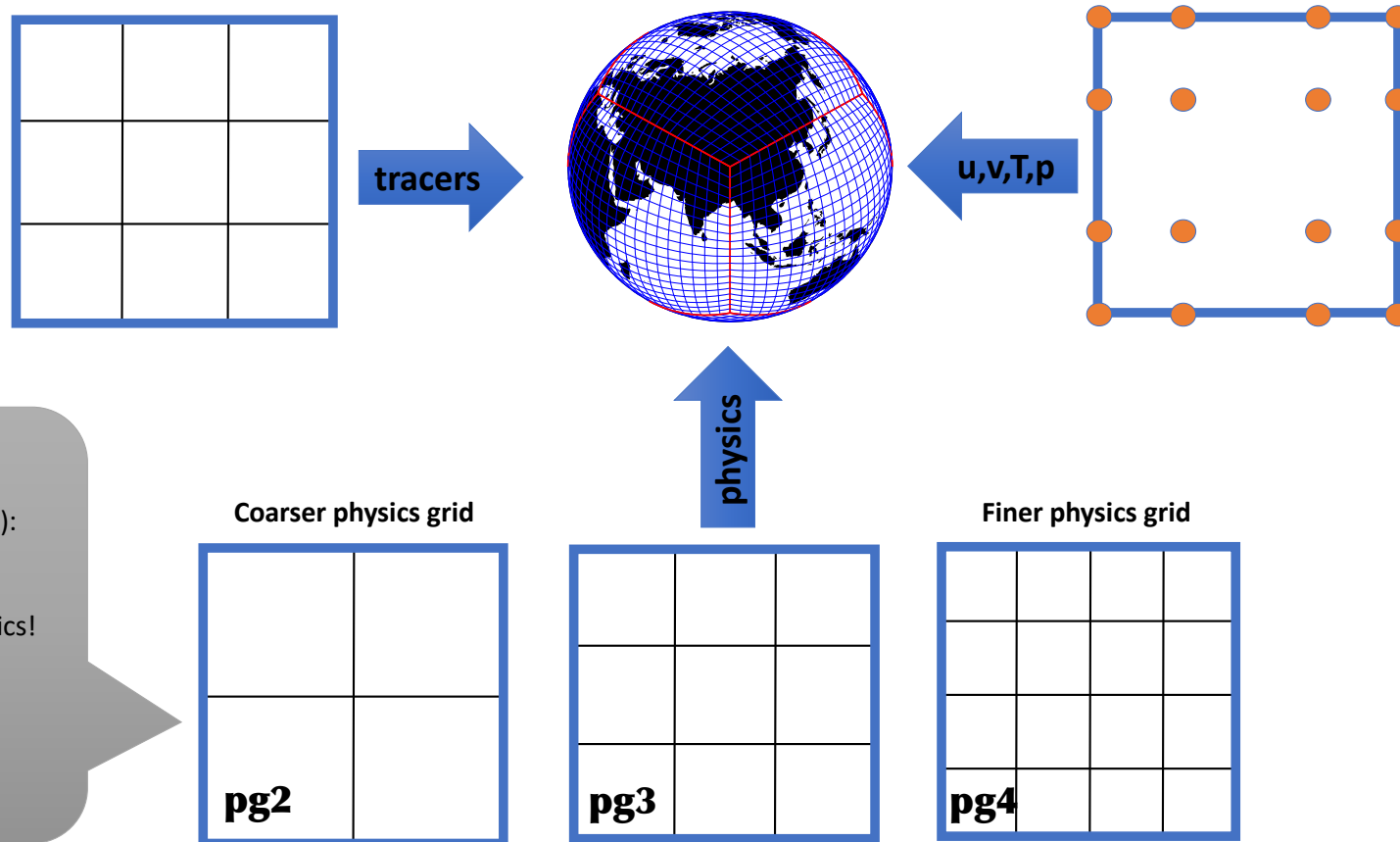
mm/day

AMIP simulation



Part III: Lower resolution physics grid

CAM-SE-CSLAM: varying physics grid resolution



- Lander and Hoskins (1997): only pass "believable" scales to physics!
- 4 physics cells instead of 9 => speed-up of physics

CAM-SE-CSLAM: varving physics grid resolution

Lauritzen et al. (2018)

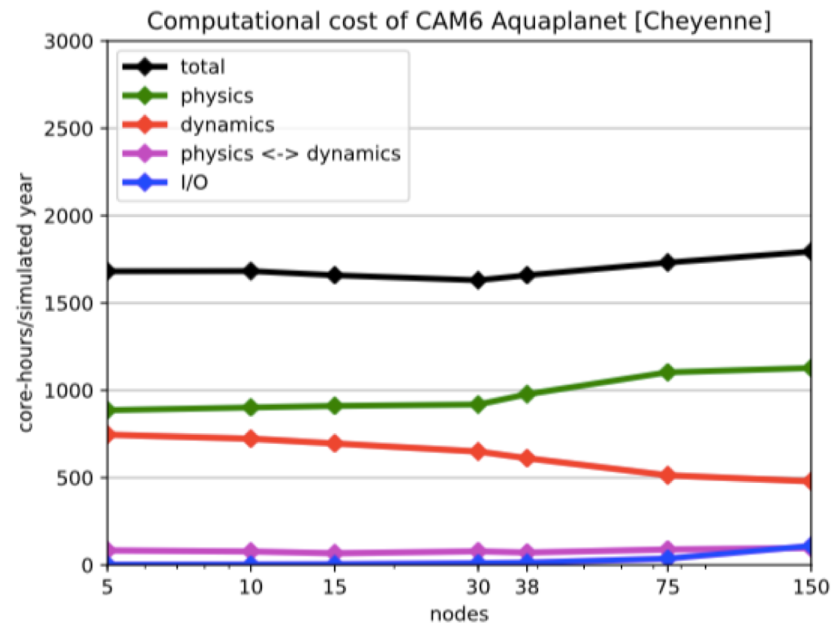


Figure 12. The cost in core-hours per simulated-year is provided for several different sub-components of CAM for the 1° horizontal resolution Aquaplanet simulation on Cheyenne (see text for more details).

- Lander and Hoskins (1997): only pass “believable” scales to physics!
- 4 physics cells instead of 9
=> 2x speed-up of physics

pg2

pg3

pg4

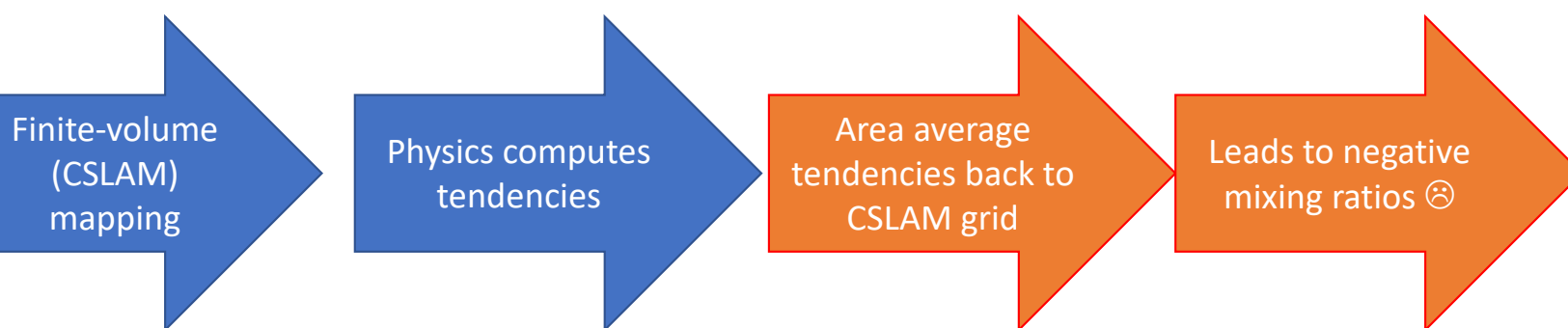
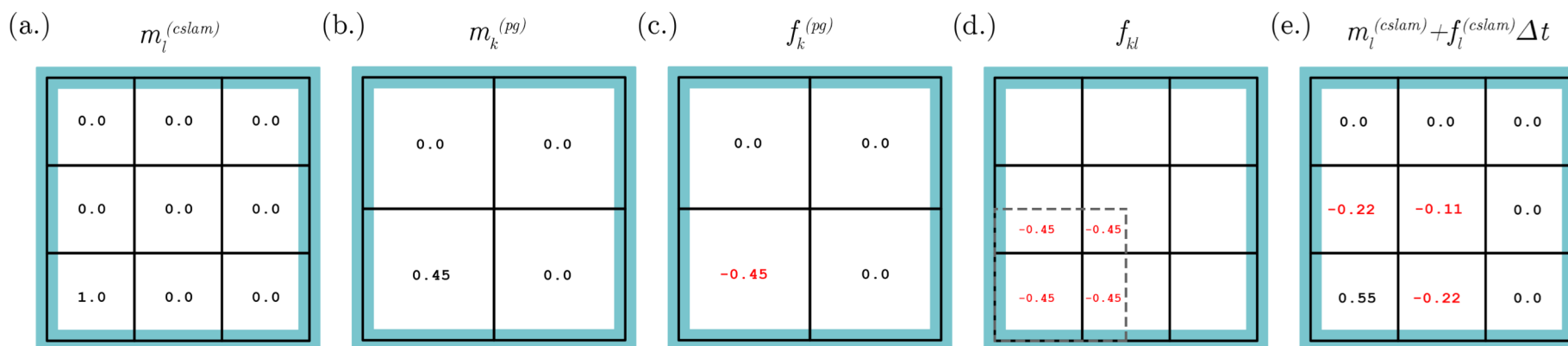
Mapping tracer tendencies from pg2 physics grid to pg3 CSLAM grid

Important properties for mapping operators

1. for tracers; mass tendency is conserved,
2. for tracers; in each tracer grid cell the mass tendency from physics must not exceed tracer mass available in tracer grid cell (i.e. physics tendency will not drive tracer mixing ratio negative),
3. linear correlation preservation,
4. consistency, i.e. the mapping preserves a constant tendency.

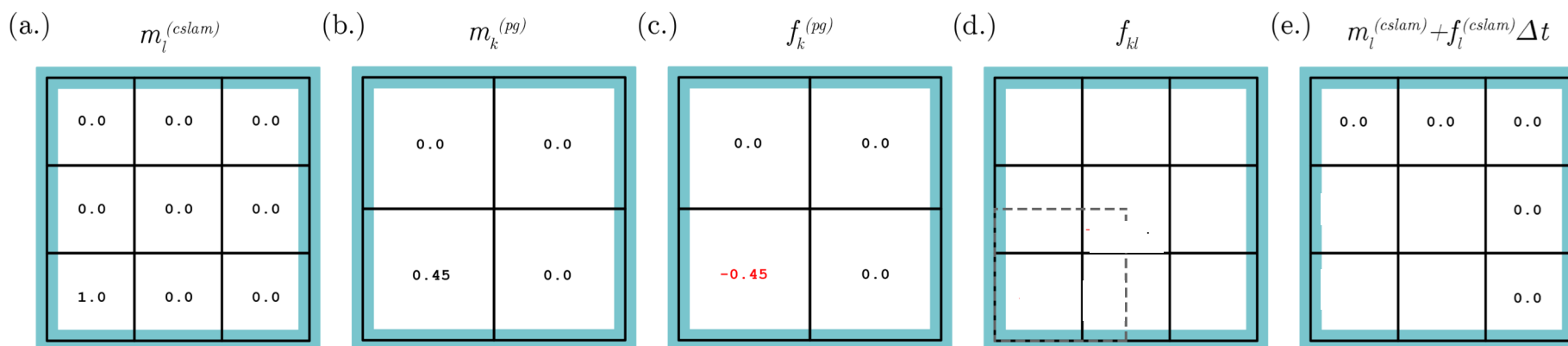
Other properties that may be important, but not pursued here, includes total energy conservation (incl. components of total energy) and axial angular momentum conservation.

Requirement for conservation: In each tracer grid cell the mass tendency from physics must not exceed tracer mass available in tracer grid cell



Herrington et al. (in prep.)

Requirement for conservation: In each tracer grid cell the mass tendency from physics must not exceed tracer mass available in tracer grid cell



Finite-volume
(CSLAM)
mapping

Physics computes
tendencies

Scale tendency
with mass available
in overlap area

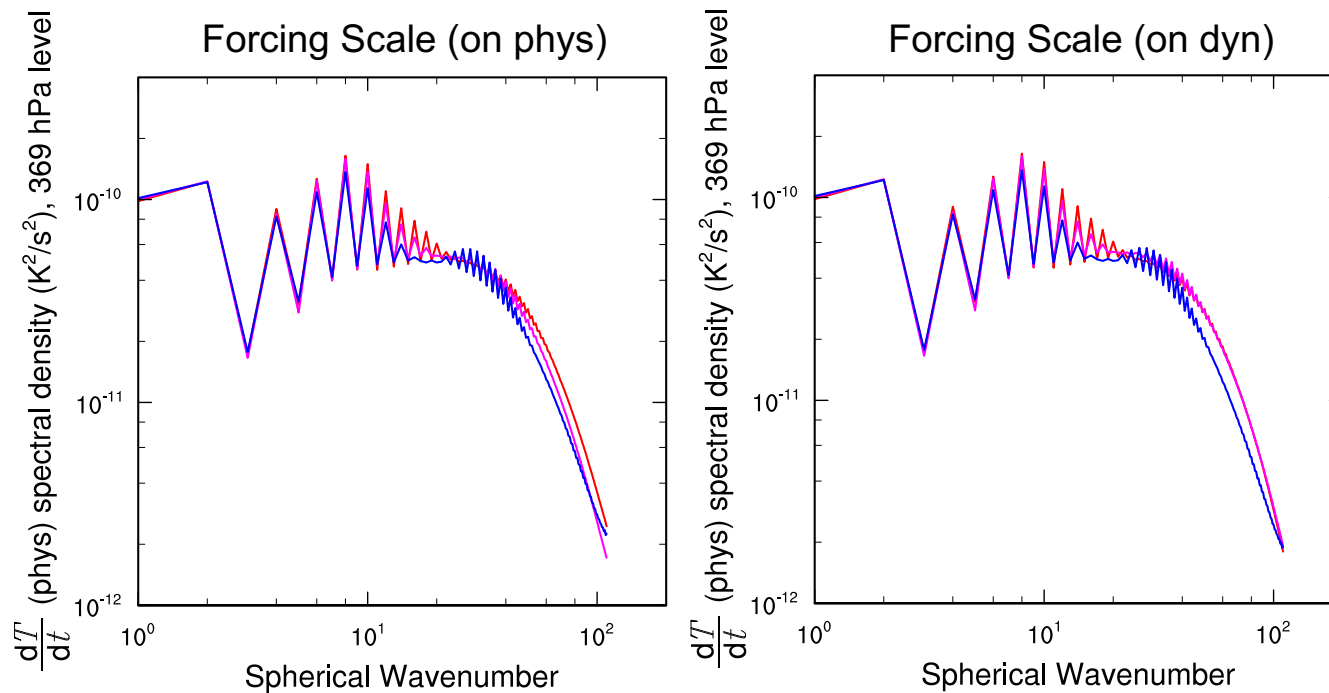
Conserves mass,
correlations,
consistent,

Herrington et al. (in prep.)

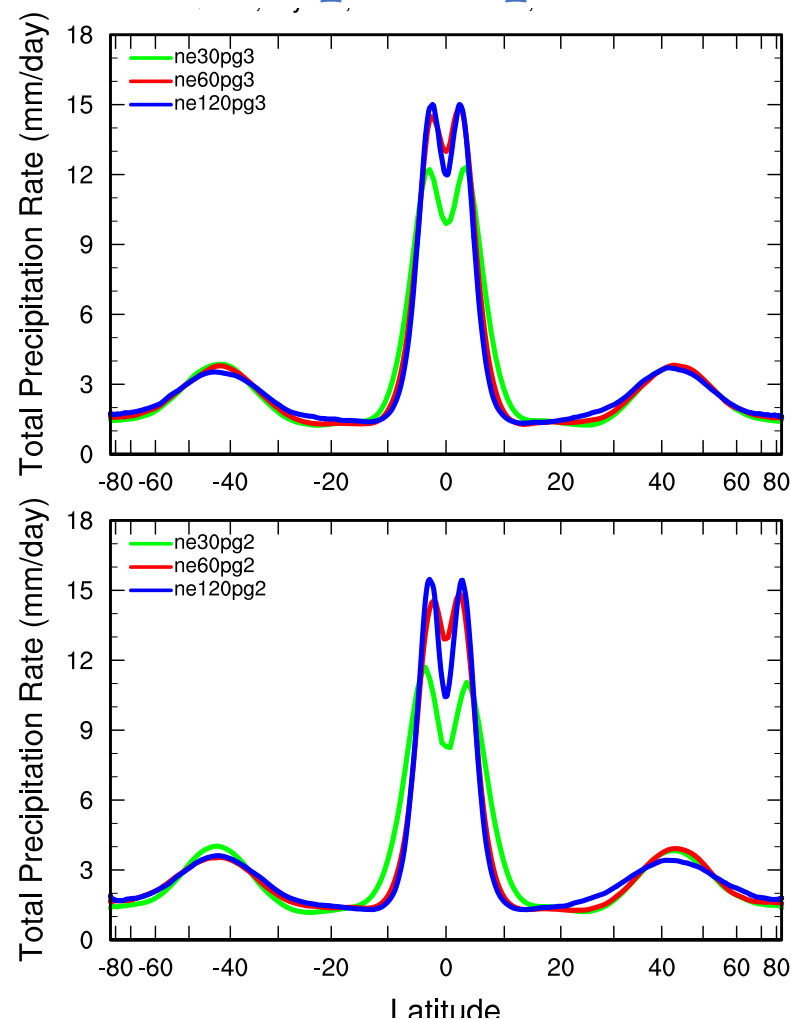
Low versus high order mapping

	Grid name	Δx_{dyn}	Δt_{dyn}	Δx_{phys}	Δt_{phys}
* —	ne30pg2	111.2km	300s	166.8km	1800s
—	ne30pg2	111.2km	300s	166.8km	1800s
—	ne30pg3	111.2km	300s	111.2km	1800s

*low order mapping (bilinear in pg2->dyn, PCoM in CSLAM<->pg2)

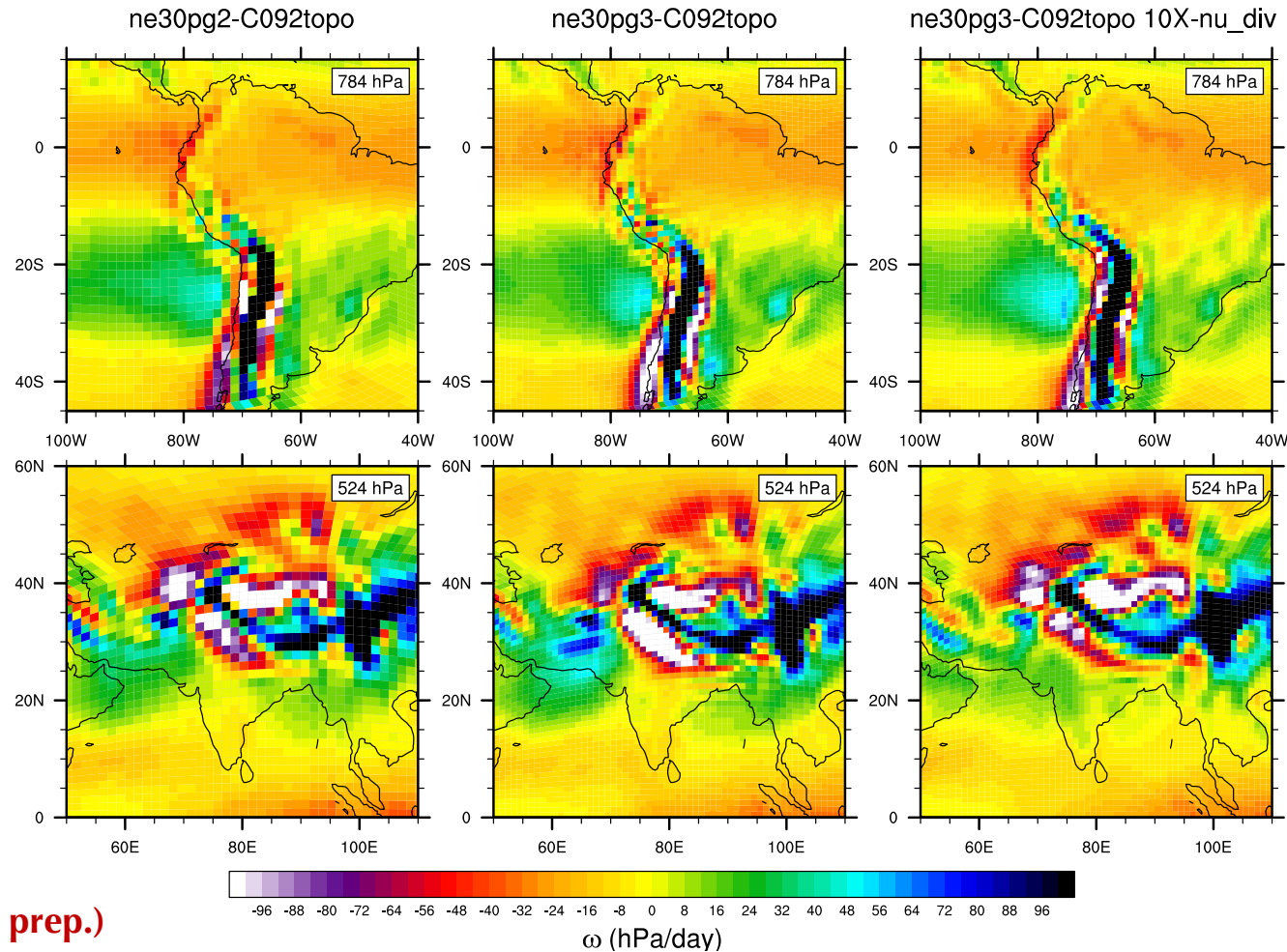


Mean climate of Aqua-planet simulations



Herrington et al. (in prep.)

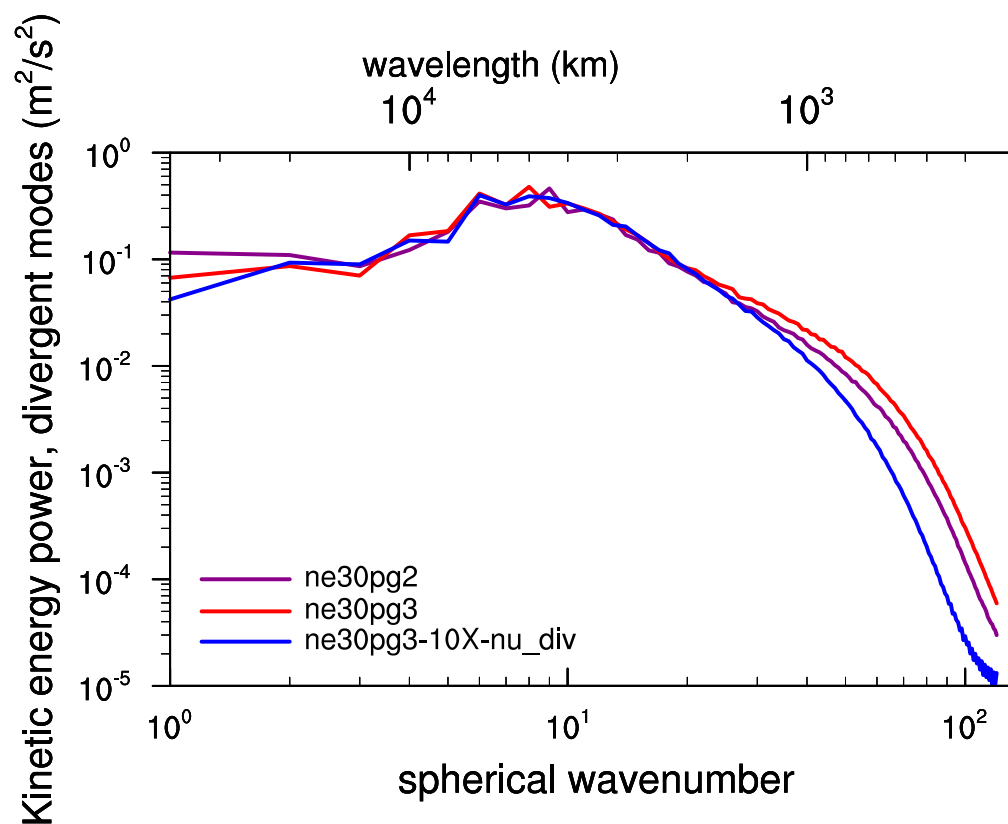
Fix Dynamics, change physics grid resolution (but, same topography smoothing)



Herrington et al. (in prep.)

Fix Dynamics, change physics grid resolution

(but, same topography smoothing)

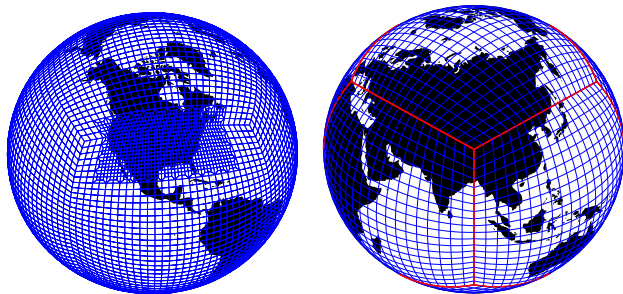


Herrington et al. (in prep.)

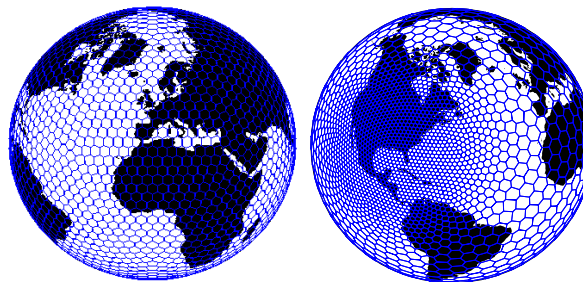
Final Remarks

- **CAM-SE-CSLAM (pg3)** will be released with **CESM2.1**
(scheduled for early Fall)
- **FV3 and MPAS** are being integrated into the **CESM**
-> **early next year we should be able to evaluate FV3, MPAS and SE(-CSLAM) in the same framework**

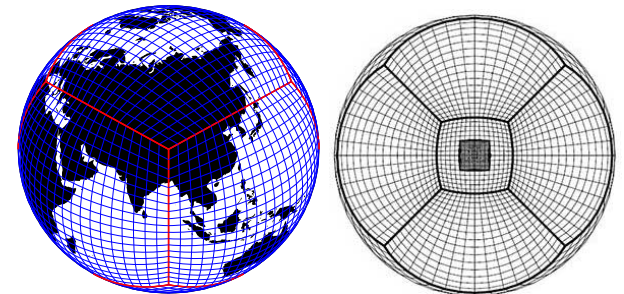
CAM-SE(CSLAM)



CAM-MPAS

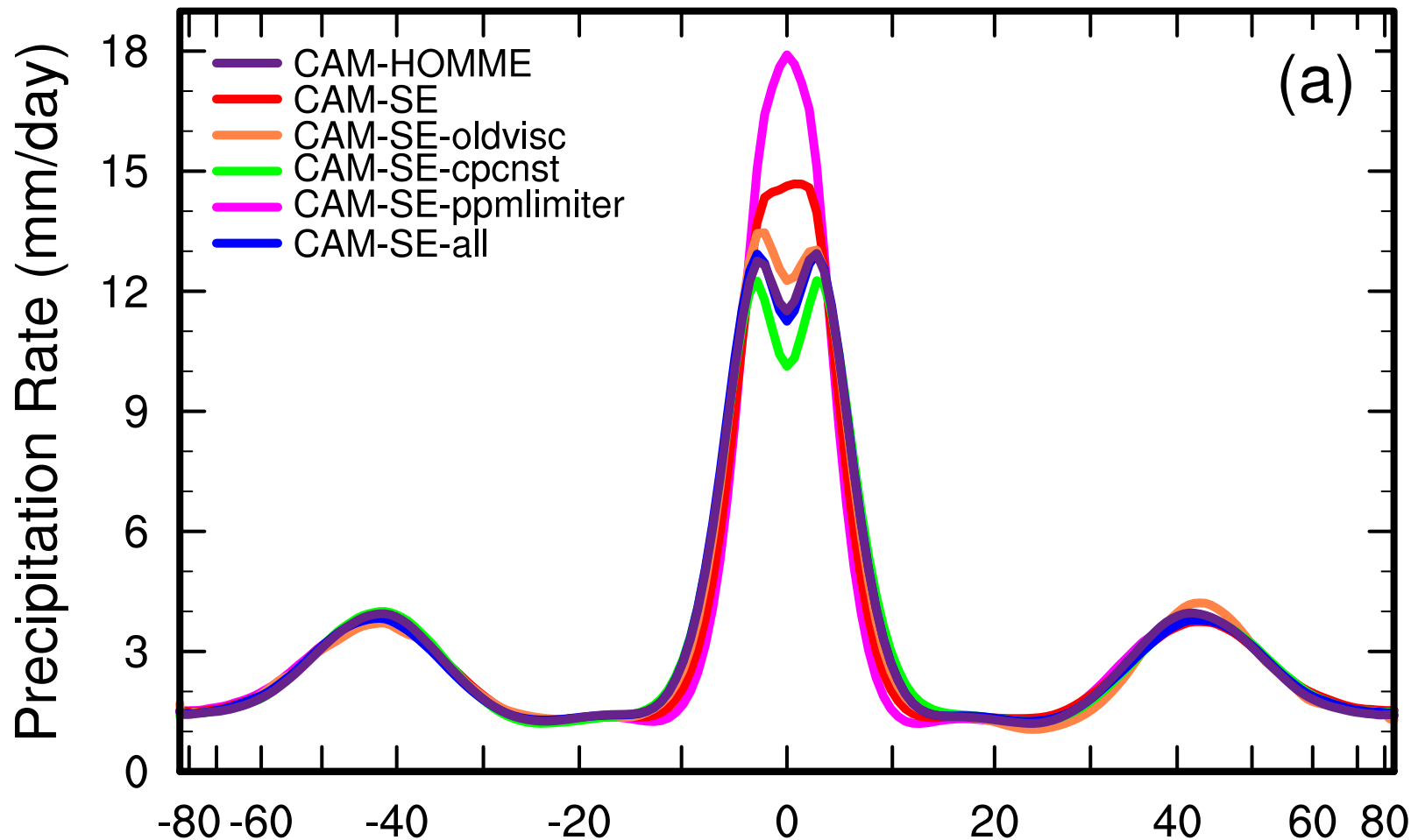


CAM-FV3





4.5 year average using CAM6 physics (QPC6 compset)



Lauritzen et al. (2018)