



Update on the International Land Model Benchmarking (ILAMB) Package and IOMB

*Forrest M. Hoffman
Oak Ridge National Laboratory*

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2016 International Land Model Benchmarking (ILAMB) Workshop

May 16–18, 2016, Washington, DC

The International Land Model Benchmarking (ILAMB)

community coordination activity was designed to

- Develop internationally accepted benchmarks
- Promote the use of these benchmarks
- Strengthen linkages between experimental, remote sensing, and modeling communities
- Support the design and development of open source benchmarking tools (Luo et al., 2012), like the **ILAMB Package** (Collier et al., 2018)

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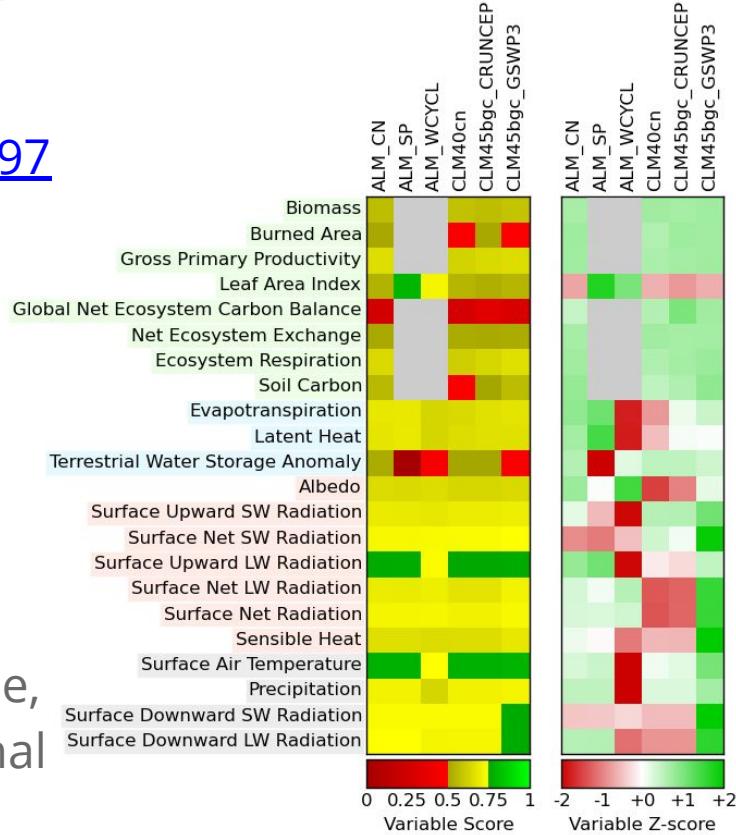
2016
International Land Model
Benchmarking (ILAMB)
Workshop Report





Development of ILAMB Packages

- **ILAMBv1** released at 2015 AGU Fall Meeting Town Hall, doi:[10.18139/ILAMB.v001.00/1251597](https://doi.org/10.18139/ILAMB.v001.00/1251597)
- **ILAMBv2** released at 2016 ILAMB Workshop, doi:[10.18139/ILAMB.v002.00/1251621](https://doi.org/10.18139/ILAMB.v002.00/1251621)
- Open Source software freely distributed
- Routinely used for E3SMv1 and CESM2 evaluation during development
- Employed to evaluate CMIP5 models
- Models are scored based on statistical comparisons (bias, RMS error, phase, amplitude, spatial distribution, Taylor scores) and functional response metrics



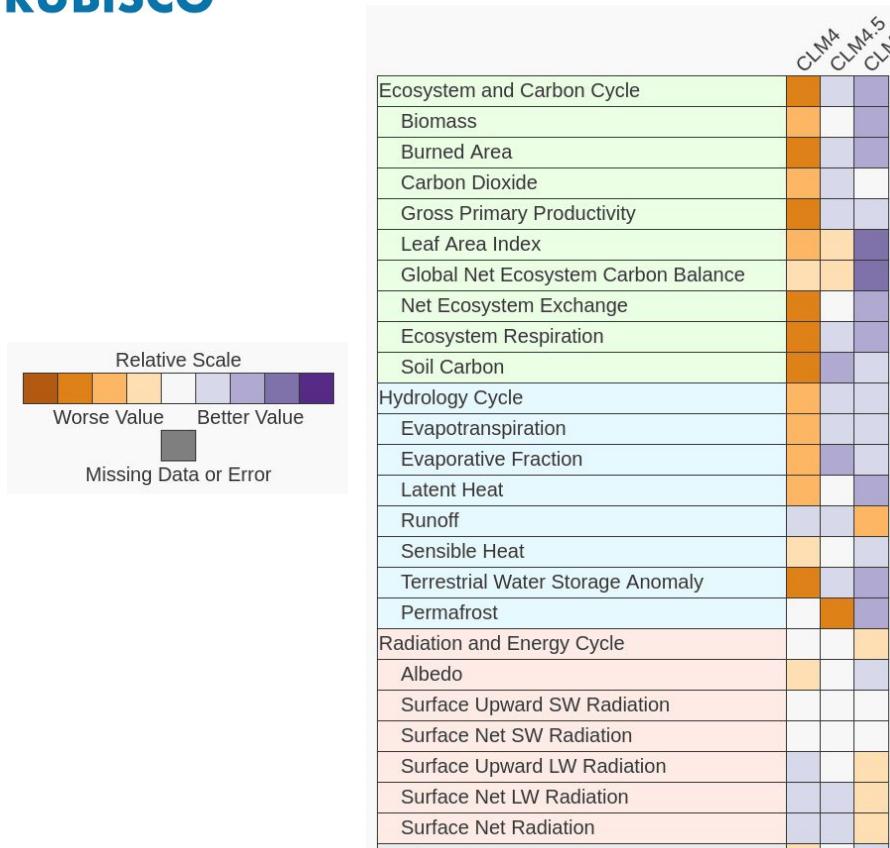


ILAMBv2.5 Package Current Variables

- **Biogeochemistry:** Biomass (Contiguous US, Pan Tropical Forest), Burned area (GFED3), CO₂ (NOAA GMD, Mauna Loa), Gross primary production (Fluxnet, GBAF), Leaf area index (AVHRR, MODIS), Global net ecosystem carbon balance (GCP, Khatiwala/Hoffman), Net ecosystem exchange (Fluxnet, GBAF), Ecosystem Respiration (Fluxnet, GBAF), Soil C (HWSD, NCSCDv22, Koven)
- **Hydrology:** Evapotranspiration (GLEAM, MODIS), Evaporative fraction (GBAF), Latent heat (Fluxnet, GBAF, DOLCE), Runoff (Dai, LORA), Sensible heat (Fluxnet, GBAF), Terrestrial water storage anomaly (GRACE), Permafrost (NSIDC)
- **Energy:** Albedo (CERES, GEWEX.SRB), Surface upward and net SW/LW radiation (CERES, GEWEX.SRB, WRMC.BSRN), Surface net radiation (CERES, Fluxnet, GEWEX.SRB, WRMC.BSRN)
- **Forcing:** Surface air temperature (CRU, Fluxnet), Diurnal max/min/range temperature (CRU), Precipitation (CMAP, Fluxnet, GPCC, GPCP2), Surface relative humidity (ERA), Surface down SW/LW radiation (CERES, Fluxnet, GEWEX.SRB, WRMC.BSRN)



ILAMB Assessing Several Generations of CLM

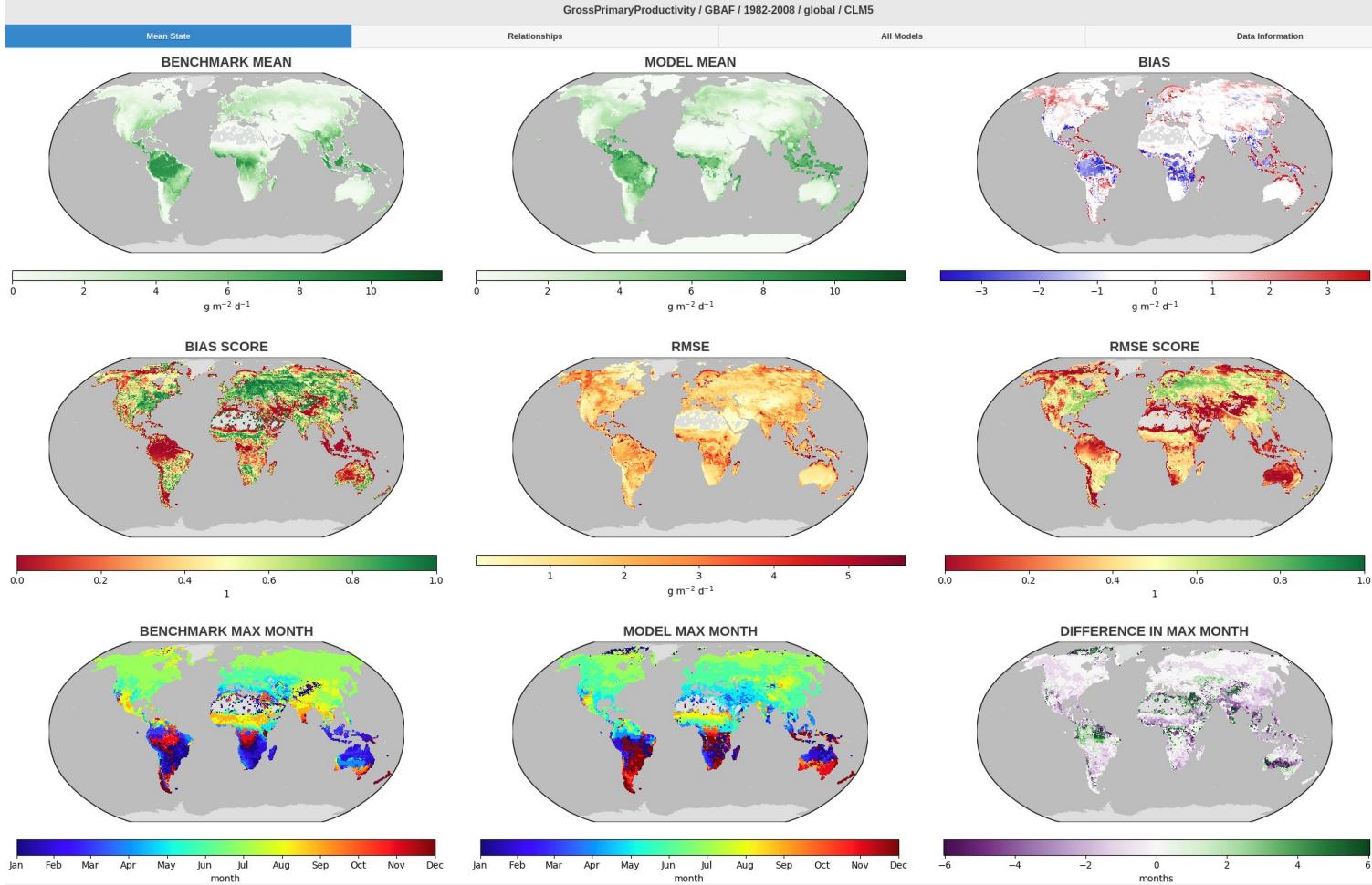


- CLM saw improvements in mechanistic treatment of hydrology, ecology, and land use with many more moving parts
- Simulations improved even with enhanced complexity
- Observational datasets not always self-consistent
- Forcing uncertainty confounds assessment of model development (not shown)

http://webext.cgd.ucar.edu/I20TR/_build_set1F/
(Lawrence et al., 2019)



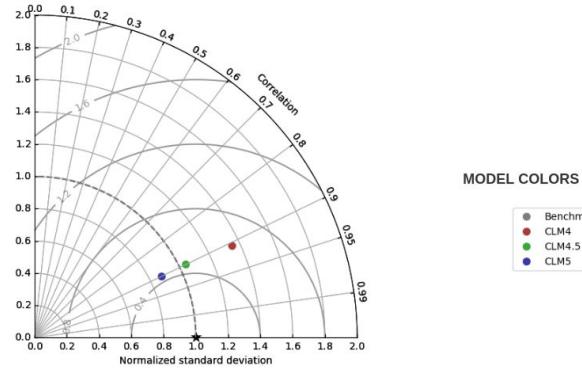
ILAMB Graphical Diagnostics



ILAMB Graphical Diagnostics



SPATIAL TAYLOR DIAGRAM



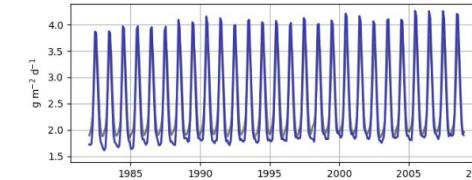
MODEL COLORS

- Benchmark
- CLM4
- CLM4.5
- CLM5

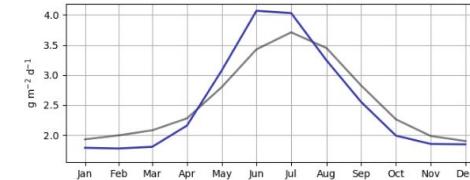
Spatially integrated regional mean

MODEL COLORS

REGIONAL MEAN



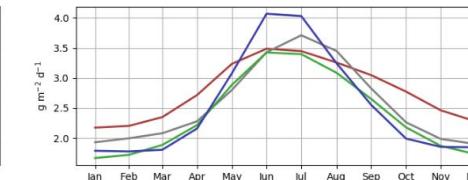
ANNUAL CYCLE



MONTHLY ANOMALY



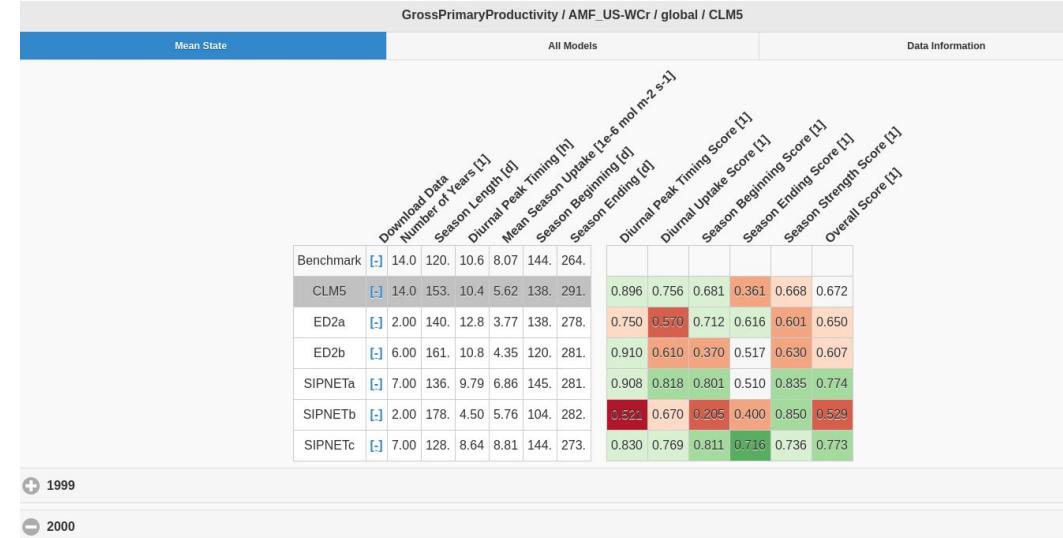
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ILAMB Graphical Diagnostics

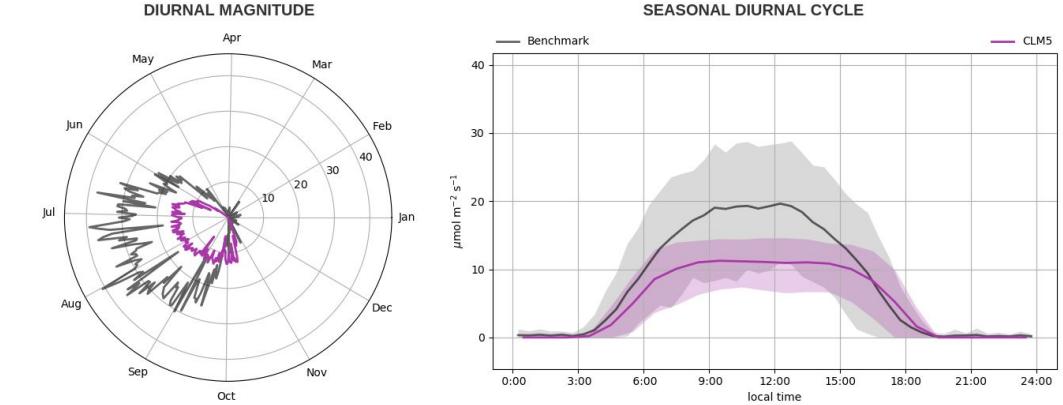


New PEcAn-ILAMB site-level diagnostics

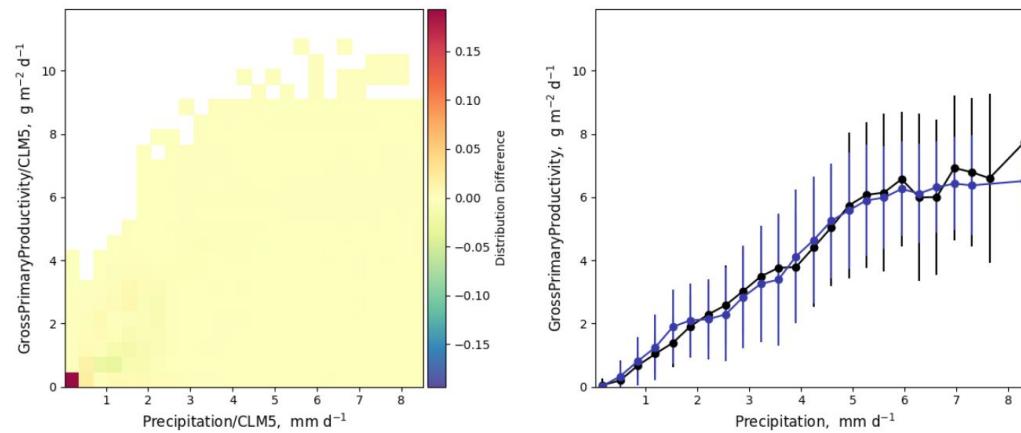
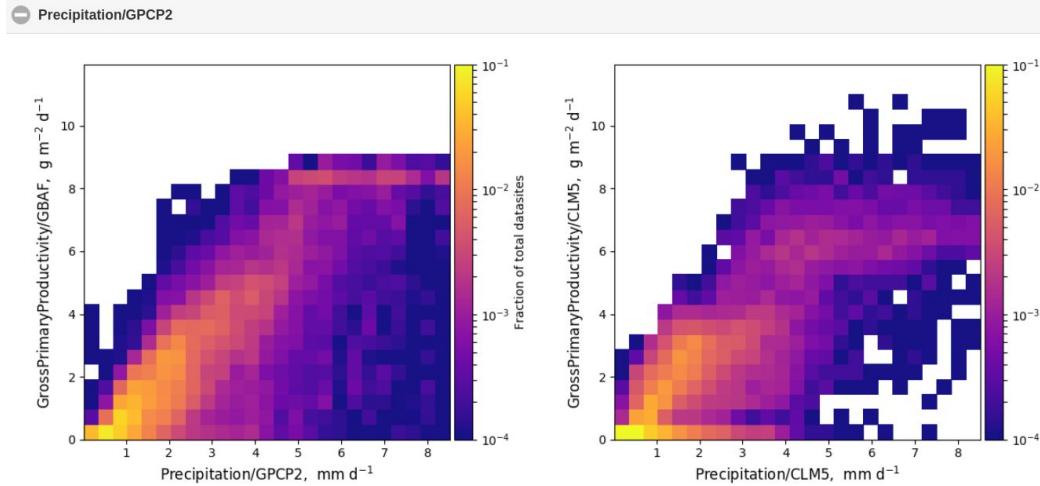


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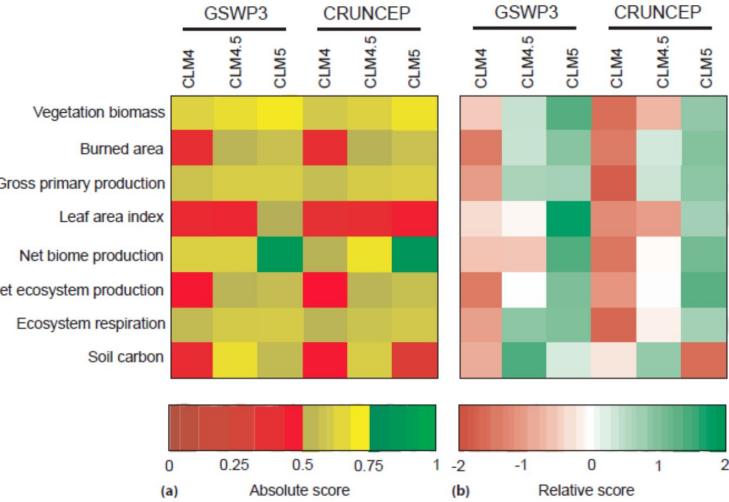
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Variable-to-Variable Comparisons

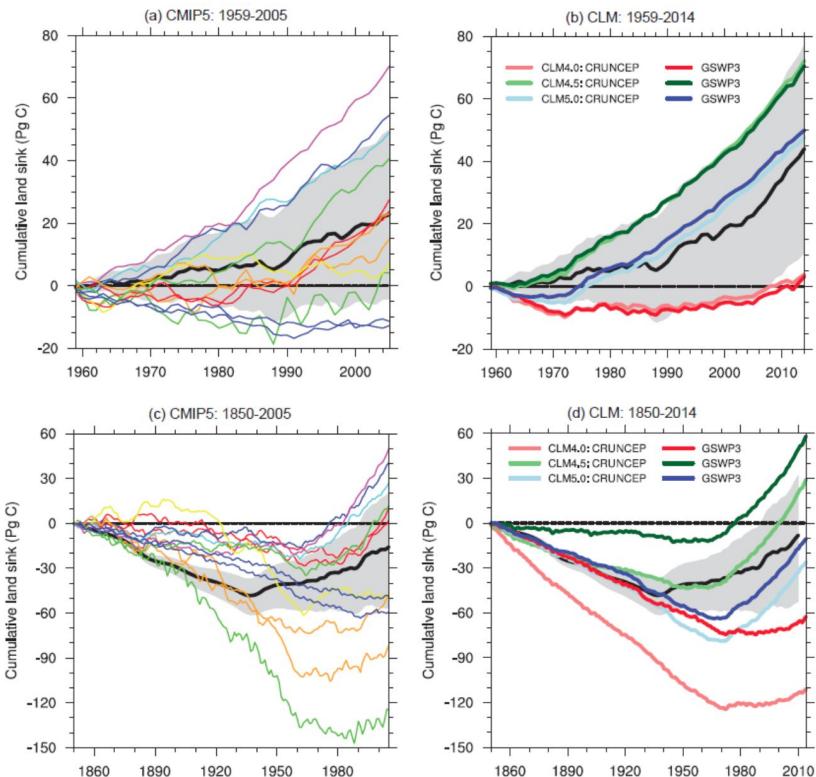


Land Model Performance Depends Strongly on Forcing



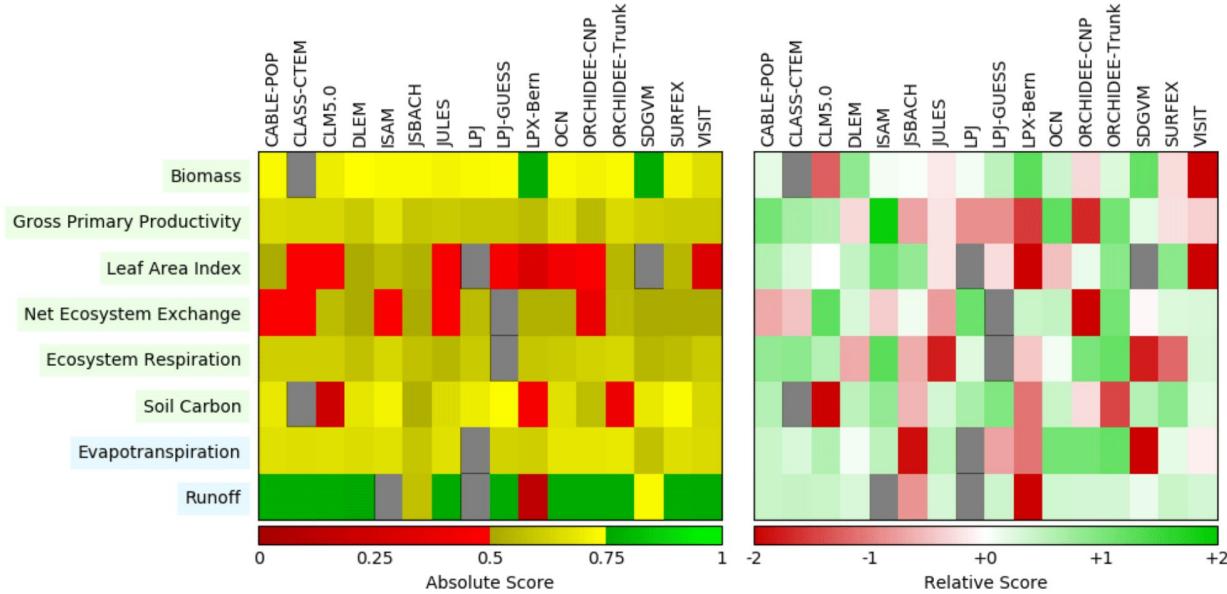
- Depending on the forcing used and the metric selected, different models may perform equally well
- ILAMB scores for CLM4, CLM4.5, and CLM5 forced with GSWP3 vs. CRUNCEP (left) and the cumulative land carbon sink for CMIP5 vs. CLM offline models (right).

Bonan et al. (2019)



Global Carbon Budget 2018 - TRENDY Models

Evaluation of the DGVMs using the International Land Model Benchmarking system (ILAMB; Collier et al., 2018) (left) absolute skill scores and (right) skill scores relative to other models for a subset of ILAMB variables.



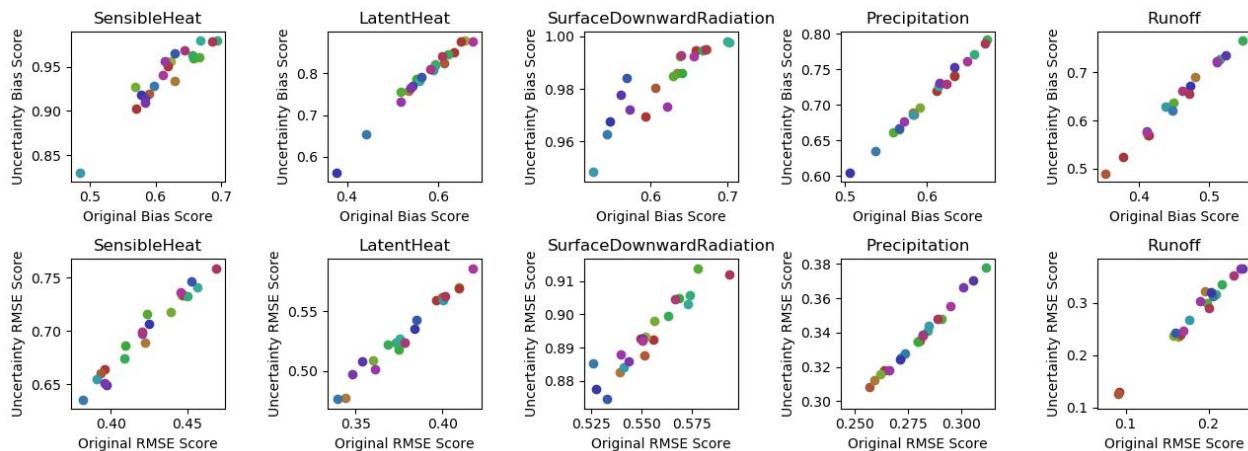
Le Quéré et al. (2018)



Addressing Observational Uncertainty

- Few observational datasets provide complete uncertainties
- ILAMB uses multiple datasets for most variables and allows users to weight them according to a rubric of uncertainty, scale mismatch, etc.
- ILAMB can also use:

- Full spatial/temporal uncertainties provided with the data
- Fixed, expert-derived uncertainty for a dataset
- Uncertainties derived from combining multiple datasets

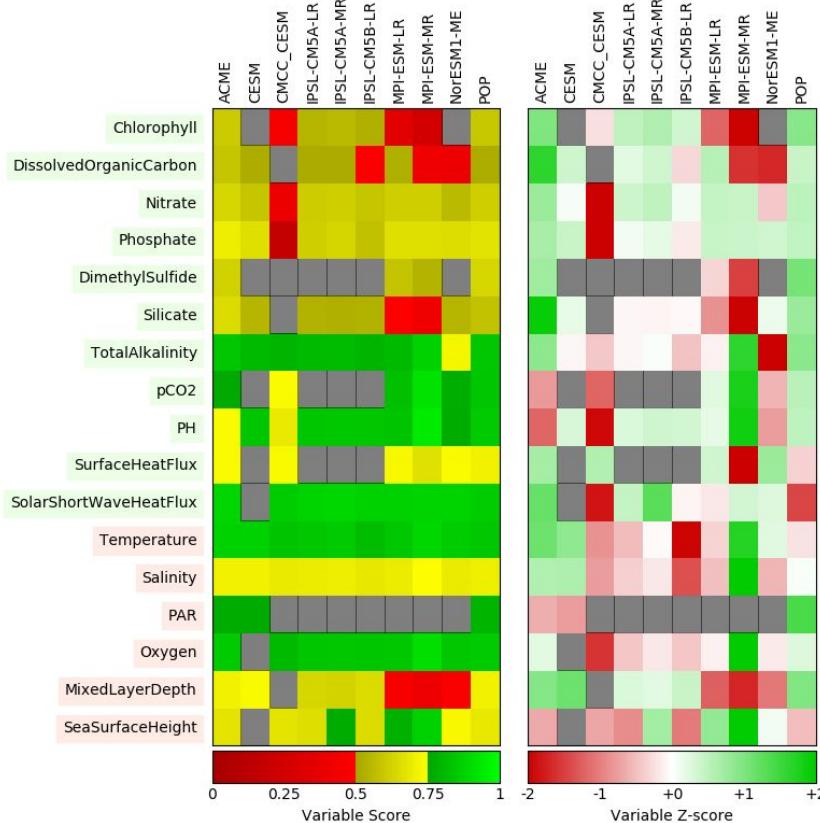
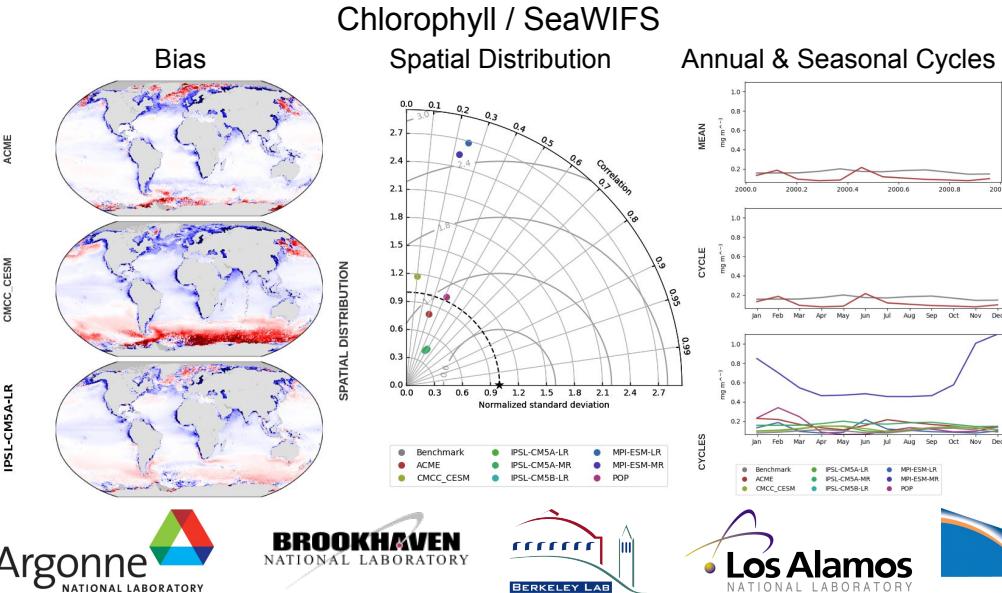


- Experiments with CLASS self-consistent data (Hobeichi et al., 2020) demonstrates that while scores shift, including uncertainty rarely alters the rank ordering of models (figure)



International Ocean Model Benchmarking (IOMB) Package

- Evaluates ocean biogeochemistry results compared with observations (global, point, ship tracks)
- Scores model performance across a wide range of independent benchmark data
- Leverages ILAMB code base, also runs in parallel
- Built on python and open standards
- Is also open source and will be released soon

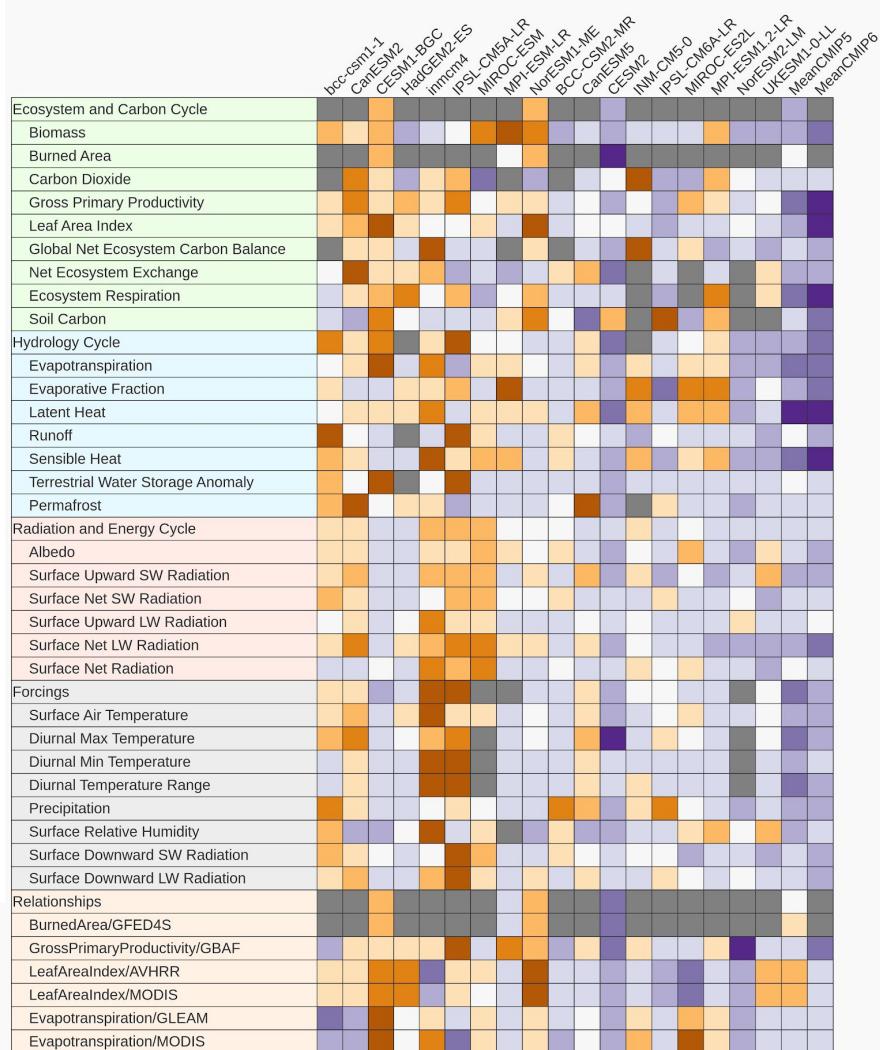
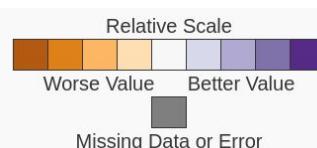




CMIP5 vs. CMIP6 Models

- The CMIP6 suite of land models (right) has improved over the CMIP5 suite of land models (left)
 - The multi-model mean for CMIP5 outperforms any single CMIP5 model
 - The multi-model mean for CMIP6 outperforms any single CMIP6 model
 - The multi-model mean CMIP6 land model is the “best model” overall

(Hoffman et al., in prep)



CMIP5 and CMIP6 Land Model Global Gross Primary Productivity

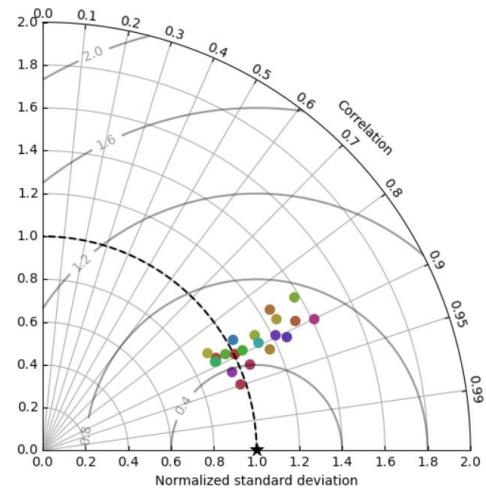
	Download Data	Period Mean [original grids]	[Pg yr-1]	Model Period Mean [Intersection]	[Pg yr-1]	Benchmark Period Mean [Complement]	[Pg yr-1]	Benchmark Period Mean [Intersection]	[Pg yr-1]	Benchmark Period Mean [Complement]	[Pg yr-1]
Benchmark											
bcc-csm1-1	118.					0.203	1.94	1.27	0.424	0.267	0.809
bcc-csm1-1-m	123.	114.	6.80	118.	0.0600	-0.116	1.94	1.38	0.413	0.265	0.794
BCC-CSM2-MR	123.	115.	8.31	118.	0.501	-0.0721	1.68	1.28	0.433	0.326	0.796
BCC-ESM1	157.	133.	21.4	118.	0.0640	0.325	1.84	1.23	0.429	0.302	0.808
CanESM5	141.	131.	8.05	118.		0.675	1.85	1.70	0.427	0.330	0.701
CESM1-BGC	129.	124.	4.32	118.	0.501	0.309	1.74	1.38	0.392	0.350	0.761
CESM2	110.	105.	4.21	118.	0.473	-0.0938	1.72	1.52	0.411	0.364	0.786
CESM2-WACCM	110.	106.	4.28	118.	0.473	-0.0889	1.73	1.50	0.410	0.364	0.788
EC-Earth3-Veg	136.	134.	2.52	118.		0.330	1.99	1.49	0.417	0.312	0.755
GFDL-ESM2G	167.	155.	9.78	118.		1.19	3.18	1.45	0.360	0.185	0.726
GISS-E2-1-G	133.	118.	12.6	117.	1.29	0.0302	1.55	1.23	0.411	0.355	0.741
GISS-E2-1-H	131.	116.	13.8	118.	0.654	-0.0269	1.57	1.19	0.400	0.353	0.760
inmcm4	136.	128.	8.25	113.	5.44	0.351	1.78	1.41	0.451	0.308	0.766
IPSL-CM5A-LR	165.	153.	9.00	118.	0.347	1.10	2.73	1.30	0.318	0.241	0.770
IPSL-CM6A-LR	116.	111.	4.25	118.	0.486	0.0566	1.45	1.32	0.498	0.364	0.751
MeanCMIP5	138.	131.	6.75	118.		0.561	1.44	1.13	0.462	0.408	0.794
MeanCMIP6	121.	116.	5.10	118.		0.159	1.10	1.12	0.522	0.470	0.796
MIROC-ESM	129.	121.	6.01	108.	10.1	0.308	2.06	1.40	0.425	0.322	0.749
MPI-ESM-LR	170.	162.	6.90	110.	8.62	1.22	2.37	1.43	0.378	0.291	0.889
NorESM1-ME	129.	121.	6.29	118.		0.331	1.92	1.46	0.354	0.350	0.759
SAM0-UNICON	131.	126.	4.95	118.	0.501	0.371	1.75	1.39	0.398	0.338	0.764

(Hoffman et al., in prep.)



- Most models of the same lineage improved in various characteristics between CMIP6 and CMIP5
- The mean CMIP6 and CMIP5 models perform best

Spatial Taylor Diagram





For more information...

- International Land Model Benchmarking (ILAMB) Package
<https://www.ilamb.org/>
- Reducing Uncertainties in Biogeochemical Interactions through Synthesis and Computation (RUBISCO) Science Focus Area
<https://www.bgc-feedbacks.org/>
- Forrest M. Hoffman
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
forrest@climatemodeling.org



For more information...

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