

# International Land Model Benchmarking (ILAMB)

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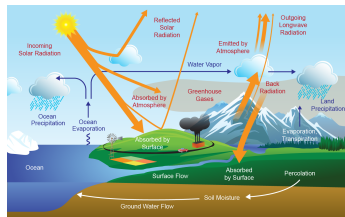
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**2016 NGE Arctic All Hands Meeting**  
**Parc 55 Hotel, San Francisco, California, USA**  
December 10–11, 2016

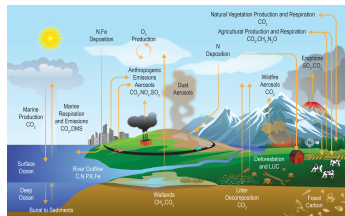
# What is ILAMB?

A community coordination activity created to:

- ▶ **Develop internationally accepted benchmarks** for land model performance by drawing upon collaborative expertise
- ▶ **Promote the use of these benchmarks** for model intercomparison
- ▶ **Strengthen linkages between experimental, remote sensing, and climate modeling communities** in the design of new model tests and new measurement programs
- ▶ **Support the design and development of open source benchmarking tools** (Luo et al., 2012)



*Energy and Water Cycles*

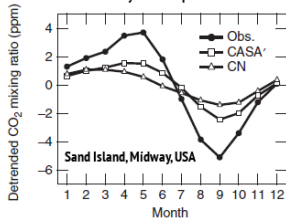


*Carbon and Biogeochemical Cycles*

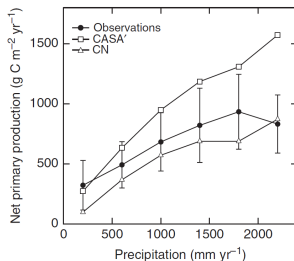
# What is a Benchmark?

- ▶ A **benchmark** is a quantitative test of model function achieved through comparison of model results with observational data.
- ▶ Acceptable performance on benchmarks **is a necessary but not sufficient condition** for a fully functioning model.
- ▶ **Functional benchmarks** offer tests of model responses to forcings and yield insights into ecosystem processes.
- ▶ Effective benchmarks must draw upon a broad set of independent observations to evaluate model performance on **multiple temporal and spatial scales**.

Interannual Variability of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide



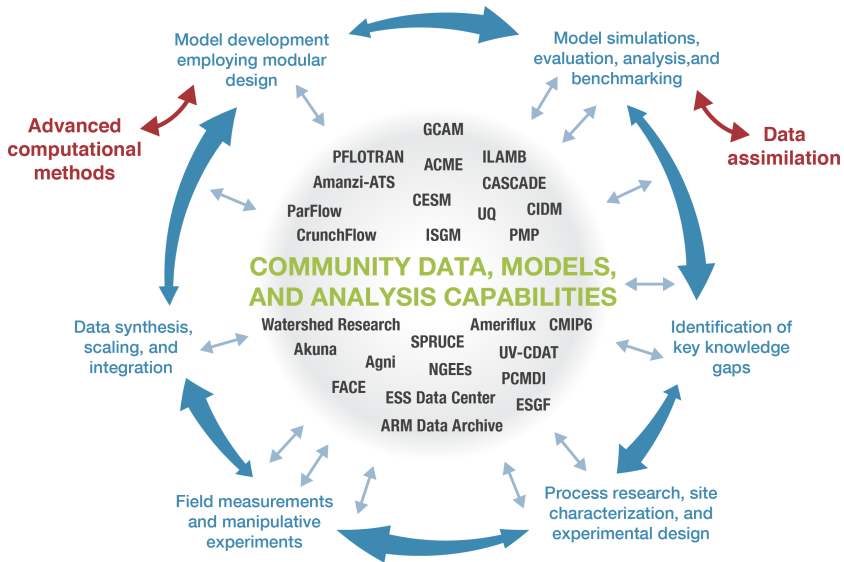
Models often fail to capture the amplitude of the seasonal cycle of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.



Models may reproduce correct responses over only a limited range of forcing variables.

(Randerson et al., 2009)

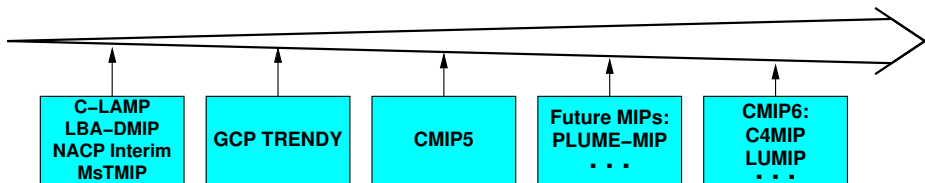
# Model-Data-Experimentation Strategy



# Why Benchmark?

- ▶ **to demonstrate model improvements** in representation of coupled climate and biogeochemical cycles
- ▶ **to quantitatively diagnose impacts of model development** in related fields on carbon cycle processes
- ▶ **to guide synthesis efforts**, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in assessing model fidelity
- ▶ **to increase scrutiny of key datasets** used for model evaluation
- ▶ **to identify gaps in existing observations** needed for model validation
- ▶ **to accelerate incorporation of new measurements** for rapid and widespread use in model assessment
- ▶ **to provide a quantitative, application-specific set of minimum criteria** for participation in model intercomparison projects (MIPs).

# An Open Source Benchmarking Software System



- ▶ Human capital costs of making rigorous model-data comparisons is considerable and constrains the scope of individual MIPs.
- ▶ Many MIPs spend resources “reinventing the wheel” in terms of variable naming conventions, model simulation protocols, and analysis software.
- ▶ **Need for ILAMB:** Each new MIP has access to the model-data comparison modules from past MIPs through ILAMB (e.g., MIPs use one common modular software system). Standardized international naming conventions also increase MIP efficiency.

# Second US ILAMB Workshop, May 16–18, 2016

## Overarching Workshop Goals

Engage the research community in defining scientific priorities for

- ▶ Design of new metrics for model benchmarking
- ▶ Model Intercomparison Project (MIP) evaluation needs
- ▶ Model development, testbeds, and workflow practices
- ▶ Observational data sets and needed measurements

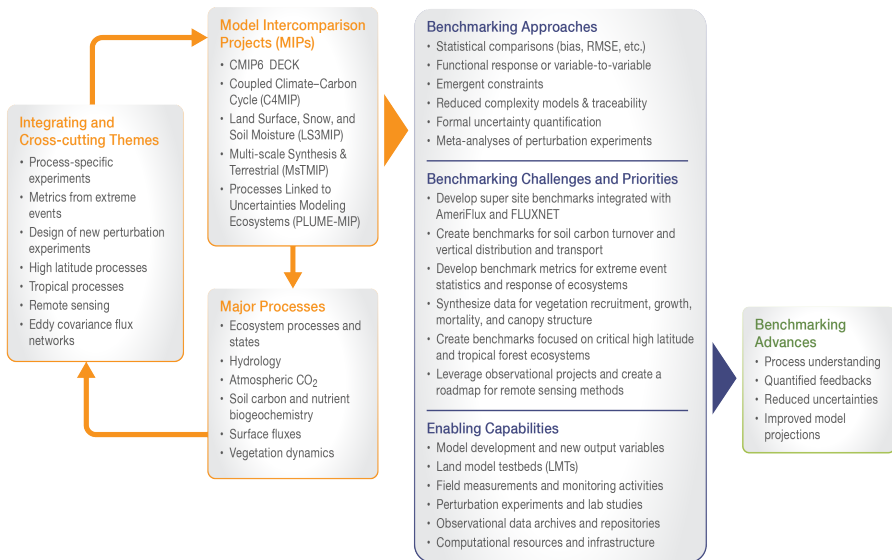
## Workshop Attendance

- ▶ 60+ participants from Australia, Japan, China, Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, UK, and US
- ▶ 10 modeling centers represented
- ▶ ~25 online attendees at any time



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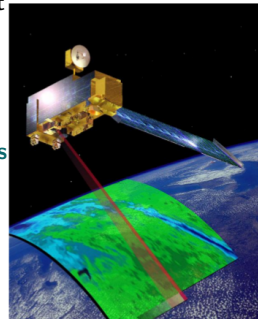
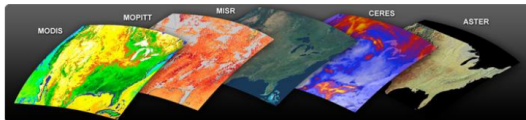
# 2016 ILAMB Workshop Synthesis



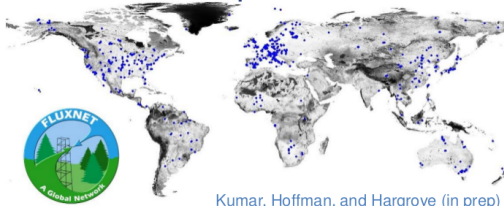


# Benchmarking Challenges and Priorities

- ▶ **Super site benchmarks** for AmeriFlux and FLUXNET
- ▶ **Benchmarks for soil carbon** turnover, distribution, transport
- ▶ **Metrics for extreme events** & response of ecosystems
- ▶ **Data for vegetation** recruitment, growth, mortality, phenology, canopy structure
- ▶ Benchmarks for critical **high latitude & tropical ecosystems**
- ▶ Leverage **field projects & remote sensing methods**



## FLUXNET Representativeness

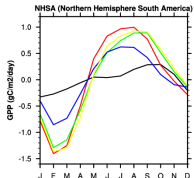


Kumar, Hoffman, and Hargrove (in prep)

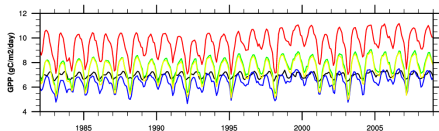


# Current Status of the ILAMB Packages

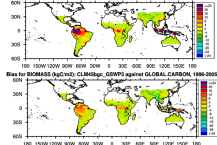
- ▶ **ILAMBv1** released at 2015 AGU Town Hall, doi:[10.18139/ILAMB.v001.00/1251597](https://doi.org/10.18139/ILAMB.v001.00/1251597)
- ▶ **ILAMBv2** released at 2016 ILAMB Workshop, doi:[10.18139/ILAMB.v002.00/1251621](https://doi.org/10.18139/ILAMB.v002.00/1251621)
- ▶ Being used for ACME and CESM evaluation



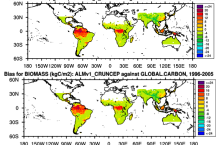
Model	Annual	Bias	RMSE
FLUXNET-MTE	6.95	-999.00	-999.00
CLM40cn	9.55	2.60	2.73
CLM45bgc_CRUNCEP	7.62	0.67	0.96
CLM45bgc_GSWP3	6.42	-0.53	0.71
ALMv1_CRUNCEP	7.43	0.48	0.89



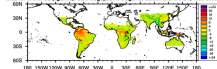
Bias for BIOMASS (kgC/m2): CLM40cn against GLOBAL CARBON, 1996-2005



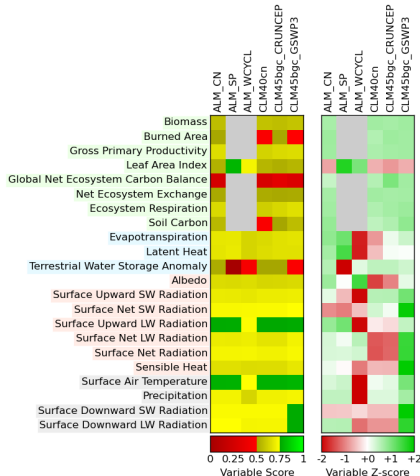
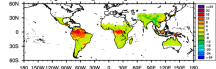
Bias for BIOMASS (kgC/m2): CLM45bgc\_CRUNCEP against GLOBAL CARBON, 1996-2005



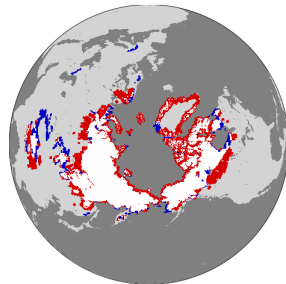
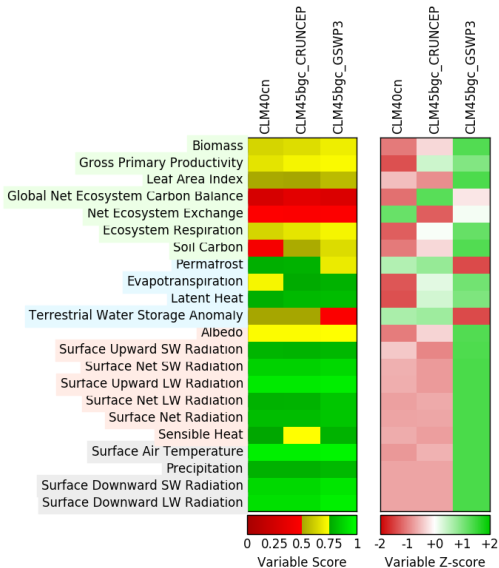
Bias for BIOMASS (kgC/m2): CLM45bgc\_GSWP3 against GLOBAL CARBON, 1996-2005



Bias for BIOMASS (kgC/m2): ALMv1\_CRUNCEP against GLOBAL CARBON, 1996-2005



# Latest ILAMB Adds Permafrost Extent



# Acknowledgments



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
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