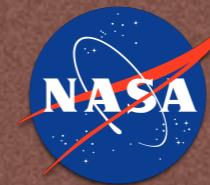


# 8<sup>th</sup> annual EARTH SYSTEM GRID FEDERATION



## The ES-DOC Workflow for CMIP6

Mark Greenslade (IPSL)

Eric Guilyardi (IPSL)

Charlotte Pascoe (STFC)

David Hassell (NCAS)



Institut  
*Pierre*  
*Simon*  
Laplace

December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018

### **Outline**

Overview

Experiments

Models

Ensembles

Summary



# Overview

► **Core:**

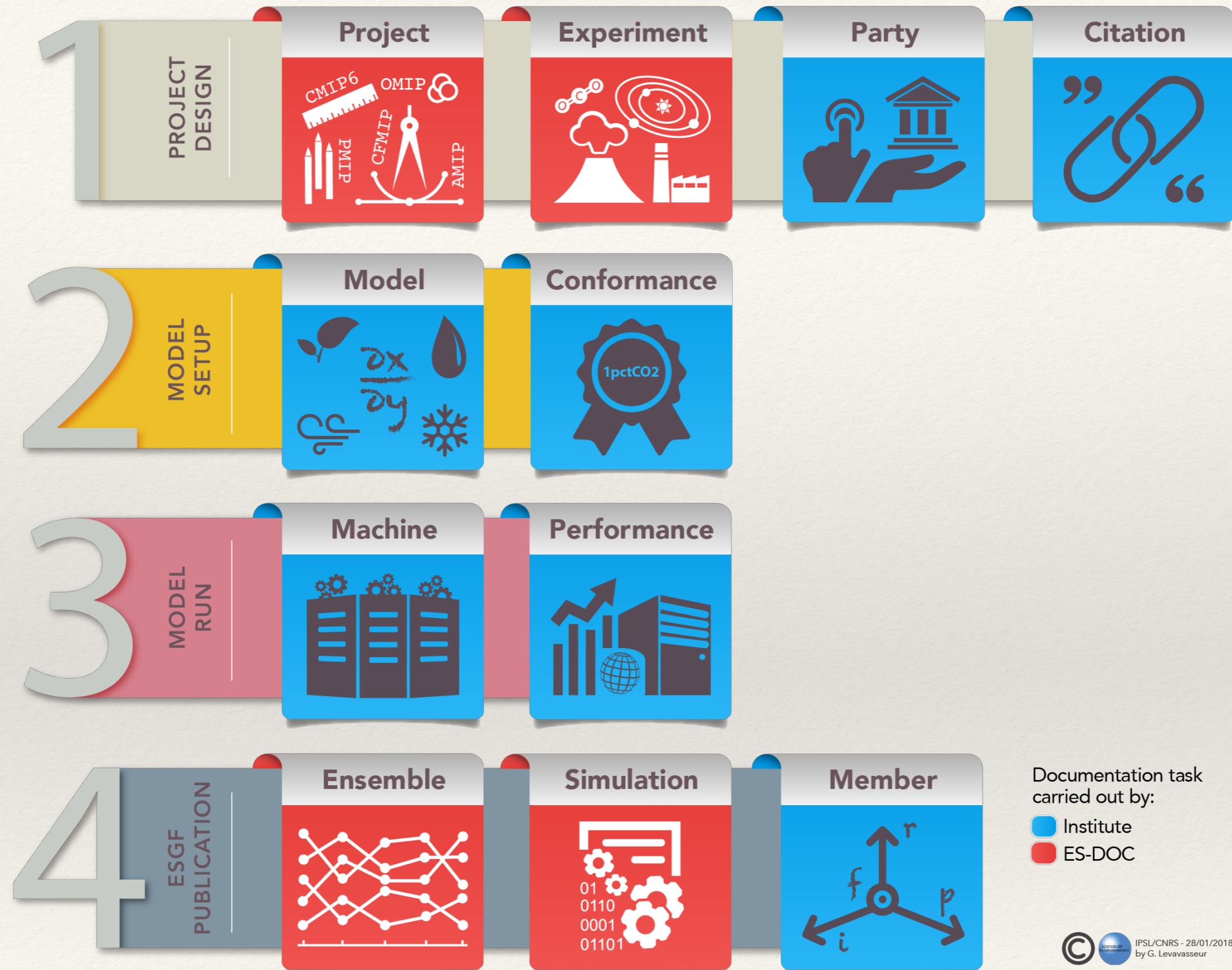
- Eric Guilyardi (FR - IPSL/CNRS)
- Mark Greenslade (FR - IPSL/CNRS)
- David Hassell (UK - NCAS)
- Charlotte Pascoe (UK - STFC)

► **Contributions:**

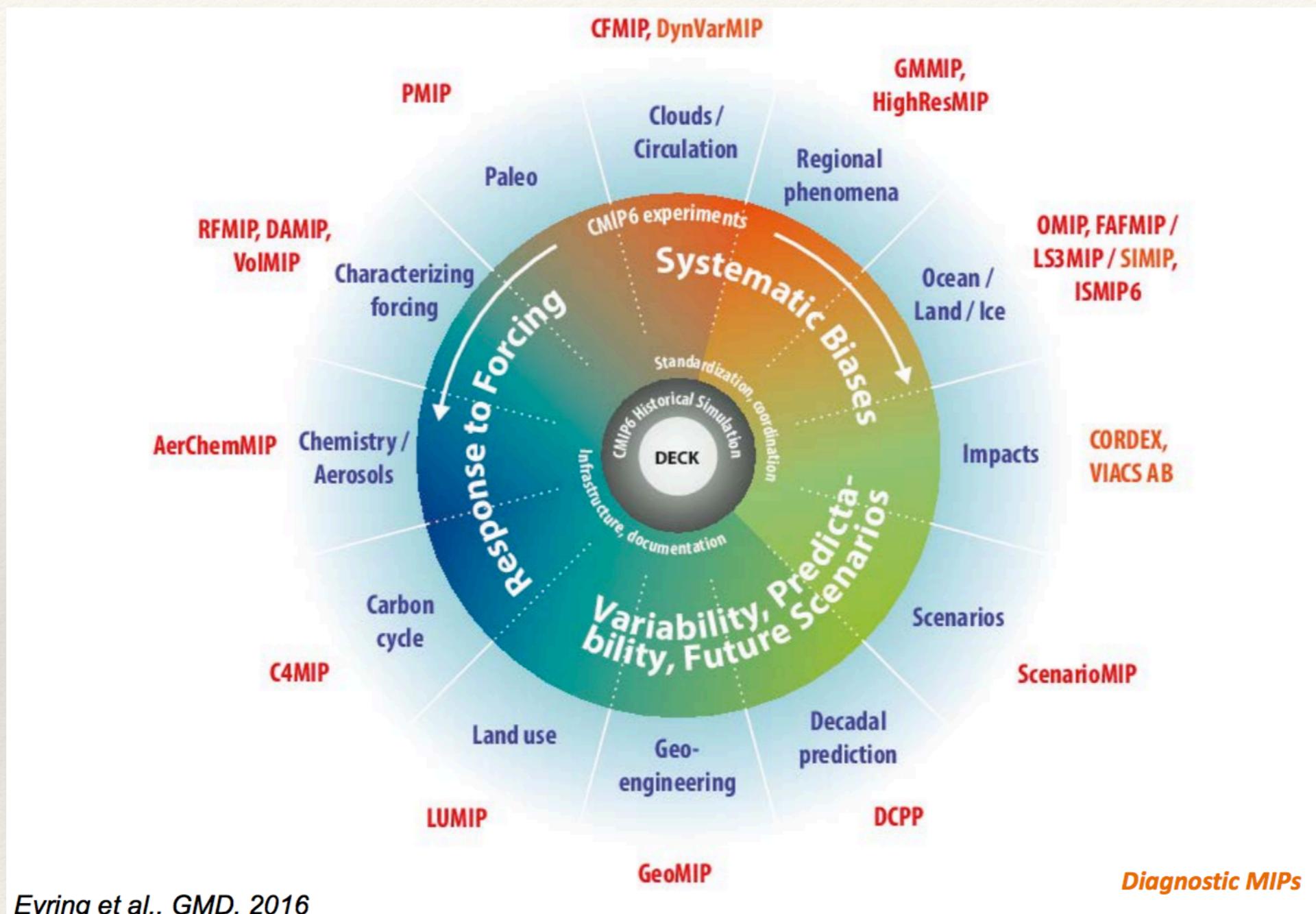
- Atef Ben Nasser (FR - IPSL)
- Chris Blanton (US - GFDL)
- Mark Elkington (UK - MOHC)
- Ruth Petrie (UK - NCAS)
- Ag Stephens (UK - STFC)
- Allyn Treshansky (US - NOAA)
- Martina Stockhausen (DE - DKRZ)

► **PI's:**

- Balaji (US - GFDL)
- Sébastien Denvil (FR - IPSL/CNRS)
- Bryan Lawrence (UK - NCAS)
- Cecelia De Luca (US - NOAA)
- Karl Taylor (US - PCMDI)



# Experiments



# Overview | Experiments | Models | Ensembles | Summary

project	experiment	requirement	ForcingConstraint	TemporalConstraint	EnsembleRequirement	MultiEnsemble	StartDateEnsemble	references	party	url				
name	long_name	canonical_name	keywords	description	rationale	responsible_party		references						
						role	parties							
CMIP6	Climate Model Intercomparison Project Number 6	cmip6	climate, modelling, climate change, intercomparison	Climate Model Intercomparison Project phase six.	The objective of CMIP is to better understand past, present and future climate change in a multi-model context. By coordinating the design and distribution of global climate model simulations of the past, current and future climate, the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) has become one of the foundational elements of climate science.	point of contact:	Veronika Eyring	Karl Taylor	Eyring, V., S. Bony, G. A. Meehl, C. Senior, B. Stevens, R. J. Stouffer, and K. E. Taylor (2016), Overview of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) experimental design and organization, Geosci. Model Dev., 9, 1937-1958.	Meehl, G. A., R. Moss, K. E. Taylor, V. Eyring, R. J. Stouffer, S. Bony, B. Stevens, 2014: Climate Model Intercomparisons: Preparing for the Next Phase, <i>Eos Trans. AGU</i> , 95(9), 77.	Overview CMIP6-Endorsed MIPs			
CMIP	Climate Model Intercomparison Project	cmip	climate sensitivity, historical reference, control simulations, unforced variability, DECK	Core experiments for the Climate Model Intercomparison Project. CMIP includes the DECK (Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Characterization of Klima (Climate)) experiments: 1pctCO2, abrupt-4xCO2, amip, piControl and esm-piControl. CMIP also includes the historical experiments: historical, esm-hist, historical-ext, esm-hist-ext.	To maintain continuity and help document basic characteristics of models across different phases of CMIP.	point of contact:	Veronika Eyring		Meehl, G. A., R. Moss, K. E. Taylor, V. Eyring, R. J. Stouffer, S. Bony, B. Stevens, 2014: Climate Model Intercomparisons: Preparing for the Next Phase, <i>Eos Trans. AGU</i> , 95(9), 77.	Eyring, V., S. Bony, G. A. Meehl, C. Senior, B. Stevens, R. J. Stouffer, and K. E. Taylor (2016), Overview of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) experimental design and organization, <i>Geosci. Model Dev.</i> , 9, 1937-1958				
DECK	Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Characterization of Klima (Climate)	deck	climate sensitivity, historical reference, control simulations, unforced variability, DECK	Core simulations for climate model intercomparison.	To maintain continuity and help document basic characteristics of models across different phases of CMIP.	point of contact:	Veronika Eyring		Meehl, G. A., R. Moss, K. E. Taylor, V. Eyring, R. J. Stouffer, S. Bony, B. Stevens, 2014: Climate Model Intercomparisons: Preparing for the Next Phase, <i>Eos Trans. AGU</i> , 95(9), 77.	Eyring, V., S. Bony, G. A. Meehl, C. Senior, B. Stevens, R. J. Stouffer, and K. E. Taylor (2016), Overview of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) experimental design and organization, <i>Geosci. Model Dev.</i> , 9, 1937-1958				
ScenarioMIP	Scenario Model Intercomparison Project	scenariomip	climate, modelling, climate change, future, scenario, high forcing, low forcing, medium forcing, overshoot scenarios, 1.5°C, Paris COP21 Agreement	ScenarioMIP simulates climate outcomes based on alternative plausible future scenarios.	(a) Facilitating integrated research on the impact of plausible future scenarios over physical and human systems, and on mitigation and adaptation options; (b) addressing targeted studies on the effects of particular forcings in collaboration with other MIPs; (c) help quantifying projection uncertainties based on multi-model ensembles and emergent constraints.	point of contact:	Brian O'Neill	Claudia Tebaldi	van Vuuren DP, Kriegler E, O'Neill BC, Ebi KL, Riahi K, Carter TR, Hallegatte S, Carter, T.R., Mathur, R, and D.P. van Vuuren, 2014: A new scenario framework for climate change research: the concept of shared socioeconomic pathways. <i>Climate change, Special Issue, Nakicenovic N, Lemper R, Janetos A (eds) A Framework for the Development of New Socioeconomic Scenarios for Climate Change Research.</i>	O'Neill, B., Kriegler, E., Riahi, K., Ebi, K.L., Hallegatte, S., Carter, T.R., Mathur, R, and D.P. van Vuuren, 2014: A new scenario framework for climate change research: the concept of shared socioeconomic pathways. <i>Climate change, Special Issue, Nakicenovic N, Lemper R, Janetos A (eds) A Framework for the Development of New Socioeconomic Scenarios for Climate Change Research.</i>	van Vuuren DP, Kriegler E, O'Neill BC, Ebi KL, Riahi K, Carter TR, Hallegatte S, Carter, T.R., Mathur, R, and D.P. van Vuuren, 2014: A new scenario framework for climate change research: the concept of shared socioeconomic pathways. <i>Climate change, Special Issue, Nakicenovic N, Lemper R, Janetos A (eds) A Framework for the Development of New Socioeconomic Scenarios for Climate Change Research.</i>	ScenarioMIP experimental protocols web site	Overview CMIP6-Endorsed MIPs	
AerChemMIP	Aerosols and Chemistry MIP	aerchemmip	chemistry, aerosols, NTCPs, ERF, WMGHG, forcings and feedbacks	The Aerosol Chemistry Model Intercomparison Project (AerChemMIP) is endorsed by the Coupled-Model Intercomparison Project 6 (CMIP6) and is designed to quantify the climate and air quality impacts of aerosols and chemically-reactive gases. These are specifically near-term climate forcers (NTCFs: methane, tropospheric ozone and aerosols, and their precursors), nitrous oxide and ozone-depleting halocarbons.	The aim of AerChemMIP is to answer four scientific questions: 1. How have anthropogenic emissions contributed to global radiative forcing and affected regional climate over the historical period? 2. How might future policies (on climate, air quality and land use) affect the abundances of NTCFs and their climate impacts? 3. How do uncertainties in historical NTCF emissions affect radiative forcing estimates? 4. How important are climate feedbacks	point of contact:	William Collins	Jean-François Lamarque	Collins, W. J., J.-F. Lamarque, M. Schulz, O. Boucher, V. Eyring, M. I. Hegglin, A. Maycock, G. Myhre, M. Prather, D. Shindell, S. J. Smith (2016), AerChemMIP: Quantifying the effects of chemistry and aerosols in CMIP6, <i>Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss.</i> , Published 12 July 2016	Overview CMIP6-Endorsed MIPs				
C4MIP	Coupled Climate Carbon Cycle MIP	c4mip	carbon cycle, earth system model, biogeochemical effects, century-scale change	C4MIP is a suite of idealised, historical and future scenario experiments that investigate the radiative and biogeochemical effects of changing carbon dioxide concentrations.	Understanding and quantifying future century-scale changes in the global carbon cycle and its feedback on the climate system, making the link between CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and climate change.	point of contact:	Vivek Arora	Pierre Friedlingstein	Jones, C. D., V. Arora, P. Friedlingstein, L. Bopp, V. Brovkin, J. Dunne, H. Graven, F. Hoffman, T. Ilyina, J. G. John, M. Jung, M. Kawamiya, C. Koven, J. Pongratz, T. Radatz, J. Randerson, S. Zaelke (2016), C4MIP - The Coupled Climate-Carbon Cycle Model Intercomparison Project: experimental protocol for CMIP6, <i>Geosci. Model Dev.</i> ,	C4MIP homepage	C4MIP mailing list	Overview CMIP6-Endorsed MIPs		
CFMIP	Cloud Feedback Model Intercomparison Project	cfmip	clouds, feedback, regional-scale precipitation, non-linear	CFMIP is a suite of experiments that investigate the response to idealised perturbations to SSTs, CO <sub>2</sub> and Solar Irradiance in AMIP, aquaplanet (no land) and ESM	Improving assessments of cloud feedback via (a) improved understanding of cloud-climate feedback mechanisms and (b) better evaluation of clouds and cloud feedback in climate models. Also improving understanding of	point of contact:	Mark Webb	Chris Bretherton	Webb, M. J., T. Andrews, A. Bodas-Salcedo, S. Bony, C. S. Bretherton, R. Chadwick, H. Chepfer, H. Douville, P. Good, J. E. CFMIP project home page	Karl E. Taylor, Ronald J. Stouffer and Gerald A. Meehl (2009) A Summary of the CMIP5 Experiment Design	McAvaney BJ, Le Treut H (2003), The cloud feedback intercomparison project: (CFMIP). In: CLIVAR Exchanges - supplementary	Overview CMIP6-Endorsed MIPs		

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Earth System Documentation

Documentation Search v0.11.0.0 [Support](#)

Project / MIP Era: Document Type: Document Version:

CMIP6 MIP Latest

Total Documents = 22. Filtered Documents = 22.

Name	Description	Version
AerChemMIP	Aerosols and Chemistry MIP	1
C4MIP	Coupled Climate Carbon Cycle MIP	1
CDRMIP	The Carbon Dioxide Removal Model Intercomparison Project	1
CFMIP	Cloud Feedback Model Intercomparison Project	1
CMIP	Climate Model Intercomparison Project	1
CMIP6	Climate Model Intercomparison Project Number 6	1
DAMIP	Detection and Attribution Model Intercomparison Project	1
DCPP	Decadal Climate Prediction Project	1
DECK	Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Characterization of Klima (Climate)	1
FAFMIP	Flux-Anomaly-Forced Model Intercomparison Project	1
GeoMIP	The Geoengineering Model intercomparison Project	1
GMMIP	Global Monsoons Modeling Inter-comparison Project	1
HighResMIP	High Resolution Model Intercomparison Project	1
ISMIP6	Ice Sheet Model Intercomparison Project for CMIP6	1
LS3MIP	Land Surface, Snow and Soil Moisture MIP	1
LUMIP	Land-Use Model Intercomparison Project	1
OMIP	Ocean Model Inter-comparison Project	1
PAMIP	Polar Amplification Model Intercomparison Project	1
PMIP	Paleoclimate Modeling Intercomparison Project	1
RFMIP	Radiative Forcing Model Intercomparison Project	1
ScenarioMIP	Scenario Model Intercomparison Project	1
VolMIP	Model Intercomparison Project on the climatic response to Volcanic forcing	1

Total Documents = 22. Filtered Documents = 22.

Documentation Search v0.11.0.0 © 2018 ES-DOC

<https://documentation.es-doc.org/cmip6>

## CMIP6 Sub MIP : DAMIP

### Overview

<b>Name</b>	DAMIP
<b>Long Name</b>	Detection and Attribution Model Intercomparison Project
<b>Homepage</b>	<a href="http://www.wcrp-climate.org/modelling-wgcm-mip-catalogue/modelling-wgcm-mips/475-modelling-wgcm-damip">http://www.wcrp-climate.org/modelling-wgcm-mip-catalogue/modelling-wgcm-mips/475-modelling-wgcm-damip</a>
<b>Description</b>	DAMIP is a suite of historical and scenario experiments using individual and subsets of forcings.
<b>Rationale</b>	(a) Estimating the contribution of external forcings to observed global and regional climate changes; (b) observationally constraining future climate change projections by scaling future GHG and other anthropogenic responses using regression coefficients derived for the historical period.
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Da: Attempt to understand past climate change and constrain future projections with observations of past climates.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	climate change detection   climate change attribution   detection   attribution   anthropogenic   natural

### Experiments

<b>Tier 1</b>	<a href="#">hist-nat</a>   <a href="#">hist-GHG</a>   <a href="#">hist-aer</a>
<b>Tier 2</b>	<a href="#">ssp245-GHG</a>   <a href="#">hist-stratO3</a>   <a href="#">ssp245-stratO3</a>
<b>Tier 3</b>	<a href="#">hist-sol</a>   <a href="#">hist-volc</a>   <a href="#">hist-CO2</a>   <a href="#">ssp245-aer</a>   <a href="#">ssp245-nat</a>   <a href="#">hist-all-aer2</a>   <a href="#">hist-all-nat2</a>
<b>Other</b>	<a href="#">piControl</a>   <a href="#">historical</a>   <a href="#">ssp245</a>

### Citations

#### The Detection And Attribution Model Intercomparison Project (DAMIP V1.0) Contribution To CMIP6

<b>DOI</b>	<a href="#">10.5194/gmd-9-3685-2016</a>
<b>Title</b>	Gillett, N. P., H. Shiogama, B. Funke, G. Hegerl, R. Knutti, K. Matthes, B. D. Santer, D. Stone, C. Tebaldi (2016), The Detection and Attribution Model Intercomparison Project (DAMIP v1.0) contribution to CMIP6, <i>Geosci. Model Dev.</i> , 9, 3685–3697
<b>Context</b>	Research into the detection and attribution (D&A) of climate change is concerned with diagnosing the existence of forced changes in the observed climate record and assessing the roles of various possible contributors to those observed changes.
<b>Abstract</b>	Detection and attribution (D&A) simulations were important components of CMIP5 and underpinned the climate change detection and attribution assessments of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The primary goals of the Detection and Attribution Model Intercomparison Project (DAMIP) are to

<https://documentation.es-doc.org/cmip6/mips/damip>

## CMIP6 Tier 1 Experiment: hist-nat

### Overview

MIP Era	cmip6
Related MIPs	<a href="#">DAMIP</a>
Canonical Name	hist-nat
Alternative Names	histNat
Long Name	historical natural-only runs
Tier	1
Description	Historical natural-only simulations resemble the historical simulations but instead are forced with only solar and volcanic forcing from the historical simulations. Report what sets of emissions and boundary conditions are used.
Rationale	Combinations of CMIP6 historical, histNat and histGHG will allow the attribution of observed climate changes to contributions from GHG, other anthropogenic factors and natural forcing. CMIP6 historical and histNAT will be used for event attribution analyses of recent extreme weather and climate events, and can be used for analyses of impact assessments.
Keywords	<a href="#">DAMIP</a>   <a href="#">Tier 1</a>   <a href="#">histNat</a>   <a href="#">cmip6historical</a>   natural forcing

### Relationships

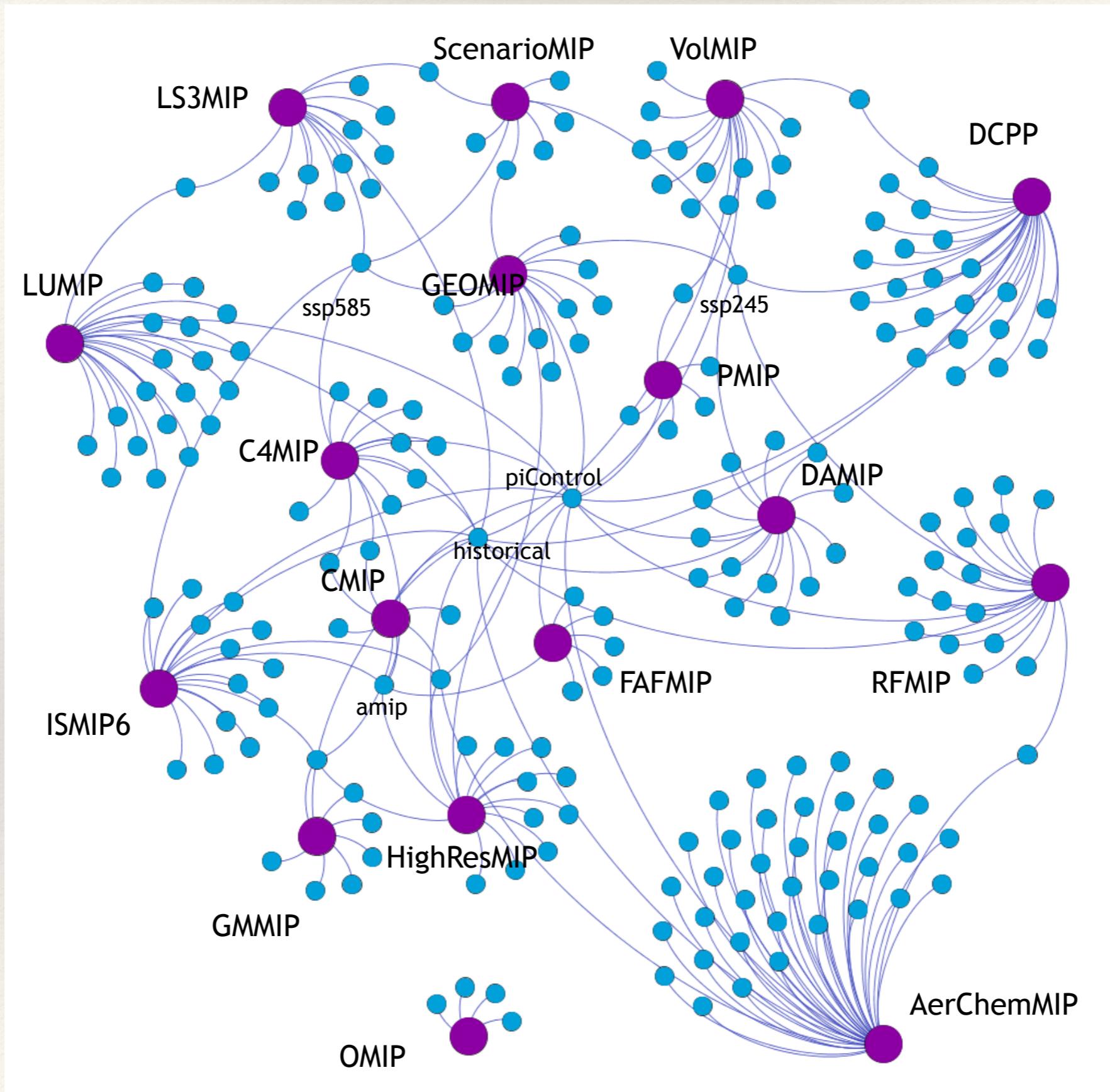
Parent	<a href="#">piControl</a>
Siblings	<a href="#">hist-GHG</a>   <a href="#">hist-sol</a>   <a href="#">hist-volc</a>   <a href="#">historical</a>   <a href="#">ssp245</a>
Children	<a href="#">ssp245-nat</a>
Control	<a href="#">historical</a>
Provides Control To	<a href="#">hist-sol</a>   <a href="#">hist-volc</a>

### Temporal Constraints

1850/01/01-2021/01/01

Start Date	1850-01-01
Required Duration	171 years
Description	Historical, pre-industrial to present and near future
Keywords	1850-2020   Historical   RCP45

<https://documentation.es-doc.org/cmip6/experiments/hist-nat>



# Models

# Models: Specialisations

```

# -----
# DESCRIPTION: Short description of the specialization.
# -----
DESCRIPTION = 'Ocean Timestepping Framework'

# -----
# PROCESS: top level
# -----

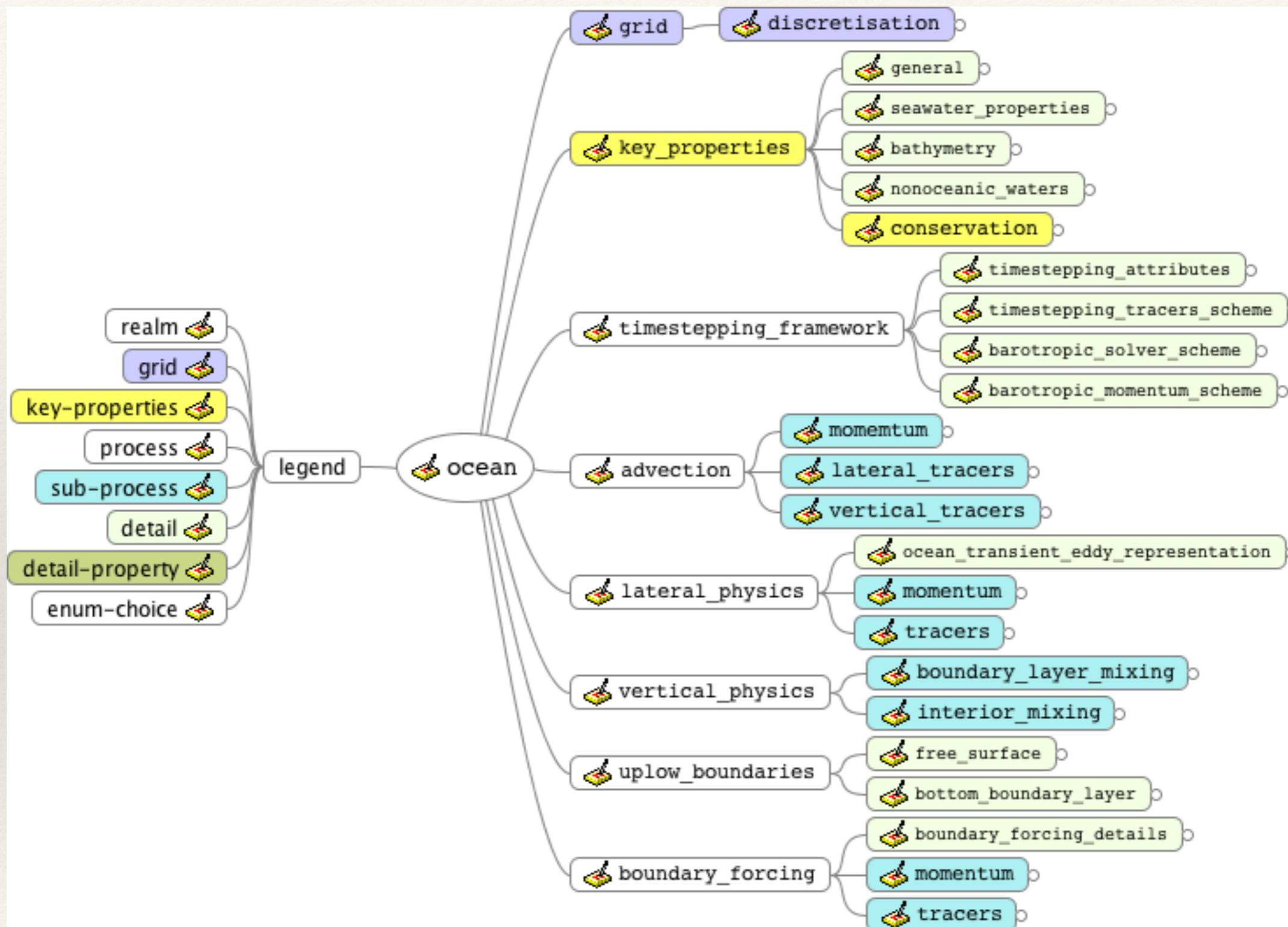

DETAILS['toplevel'] = {
    'description': 'Properties of time stepping in ocean',
    'properties': [
        ('diurnal_cycle', 'ENUM:diurnal_cycle_types', '1.1',
         'Diurnal cycle type'),
    ]
}

# Tracers time stepping
DETAILS['toplevel:tracers'] = {
    'description': 'Properties of tracers time stepping in ocean',
    'properties': [
        ('scheme', 'ENUM:ocean_timestepping_types', '1.1',
         'Tracers time stepping scheme'),
        ('time_step', 'int', '1.1',
         'Tracers time step (in seconds)'),
    ]
}

# Baroclinic dynamics
DETAILS['toplevel:baroclinic_dynamics'] = {
    'description': 'Baroclinic dynamics in ocean',
    'properties': [
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         'Baroclinic dynamics type'),
        ('scheme', 'ENUM:ocean_timestepping_types', '1.1',
         'Baroclinic dynamics scheme'),
        ('time_step', 'int', '0.1',
         'Baroclinic time step (in seconds)'),
    ]
}

```

- ➊ **Experts** define specialisations around a topic
- ➋ **Driven** by scientists
- ➌ One specialisation **per** CMIP6 realm + top-level
- ➍ Tooling **validates** specialisations
- ➎ Tooling generates downstream **artefacts**
- ➏ WGCM **short-table** subsets



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Earth System Documentation

**CMIP6 Specializations Viewer v0.11.0.0** [Support](#)

**Realm:** ? **Process:** **Short Table:**

Ocean Timestepping Framework --

**CMIP6 > Ocean > Timestepping Framework**

Name	
Description	Commonly used name for the timestepping framework in ocean model.
Type   Cardinality	str   0.1
Spec. ID	cmip6.ocean.timestepping_framework.name

Overview	
Description	Overview of ocean timestepping framework in ocean model.
Type   Cardinality	I-str   0.1
Spec. ID	cmip6.ocean.timestepping_framework.overview

Diurnal Cycle									
Description	Diurnal cycle type								
Type   Cardinality	enum   1.1								
Spec. ID	cmip6.ocean.timestepping_framework.diurnal_cycle								
Allowed Options	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>No diurnal cycle in ocean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Via coupling</td> <td>Diurnal cycle via coupling frequency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specific treatment</td> <td>Specific treatment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>User Defined</td> </tr> </table>	None	No diurnal cycle in ocean	Via coupling	Diurnal cycle via coupling frequency	Specific treatment	Specific treatment	Other	User Defined
None	No diurnal cycle in ocean								
Via coupling	Diurnal cycle via coupling frequency								
Specific treatment	Specific treatment								
Other	User Defined								

Tracers > Scheme																	
Description	Tracers time stepping scheme																
Type   Cardinality	enum   1.1																
Spec. ID	cmip6.ocean.timestepping_framework.tracers.scheme																
Allowed Options	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Leap-frog + Asselin filter</td> <td>Leap-frog scheme with Asselin filter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leap-frog + Periodic Euler</td> <td>Leap-frog scheme with Periodic Euler</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Predictor-corrector</td> <td>Predictor-corrector scheme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Runge-Kutta 2</td> <td>Runge-Kutta 2 scheme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AM3-LF</td> <td>AM3-LF such as used in ROMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forward-backward</td> <td>Forward-backward scheme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forward operator</td> <td>Forward operator scheme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>User Defined</td> </tr> </table>	Leap-frog + Asselin filter	Leap-frog scheme with Asselin filter	Leap-frog + Periodic Euler	Leap-frog scheme with Periodic Euler	Predictor-corrector	Predictor-corrector scheme	Runge-Kutta 2	Runge-Kutta 2 scheme	AM3-LF	AM3-LF such as used in ROMS	Forward-backward	Forward-backward scheme	Forward operator	Forward operator scheme	Other	User Defined
Leap-frog + Asselin filter	Leap-frog scheme with Asselin filter																
Leap-frog + Periodic Euler	Leap-frog scheme with Periodic Euler																
Predictor-corrector	Predictor-corrector scheme																
Runge-Kutta 2	Runge-Kutta 2 scheme																
AM3-LF	AM3-LF such as used in ROMS																
Forward-backward	Forward-backward scheme																
Forward operator	Forward operator scheme																
Other	User Defined																

Tracers > Time Step	
Description	Tracers time step (in seconds)
Type   Cardinality	int   1.1
Spec. ID	cmip6.ocean.timestepping_framework.tracers.time_step

Baroclinic Dynamics > Type	
Description	Baroclinic dynamics type
Type   Cardinality	enum   1.1

<https://specializations.es-doc.org/cmip6>

# Models: Documenting

Frontis	1. Parties & Citations	2. Key Properties	3. Grid	4. Timestepping Framework	5. Advection	6. Lateral Physics	7. Vertical Physics	8. Upflow Boundaries	9. Bo
A	B								
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Key Properties</b>								
	<i>Ocean key properties</i>								
<b>2.1.1 *</b>	<b>Name</b>								
STRING	<b>Name of ocean model code</b>								
	NEMO : Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean version 3.2 (OPZ)								
<b>2.1.2 *</b>	<b>Keywords</b>								
STRING	<b>Keywords associated with ocean model code</b>								
	<i>NOTE: Please enter a comma separated list</i>								
<b>2.1.3 *</b>	<b>Overview</b>								
STRING	<b>Overview of ocean model.</b>								
	<i>NOTE: Double click to expand if text is too long for cell</i>								
	The ocean and sea-ice component is based on NEMOv3.2 (Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean, Madec, 2008), which includes OPA for the dynamics of the ocean, PISCES for ocean biochemistry, and LIM for sea-ice dynamics and thermodynamics. The configuration is ORCA2 (Madec and Imbard, 1996) which is a tri-polar global grid and its associated physics. South of 40°N, the grid is an isotropic Mercator with a nominal resolution of 2°. A latitudinal grid refinement of 1/2° is used in the tropics. North of 40°N, the grid is no more Mercator and quasi-isotropic, the North Pole singularity being mapped onto a line between points in Canada and Siberia. In the vertical, 31 depth levels are used (from 10m thick near the surface to 500m thick at 5000m).								
	NEMOv3.2 uses a partial step formulation (Barnier et al, 2006), which ensures a better representation of bottom bathymetry and thus stream flow and friction at the bottom of the ocean. Advection of temperature and salinity is done using a total variance dissipation scheme (Lévy et al, 2001; Cravatte et al, 2007). In the momentum equation, an energy and enstrophy conserving scheme is used (Arakawa and Lamb, 1981; Le Sommer et al, 2009). The mixed layer dynamics is parameterized using the Turbulent Kinetic Energy (TKE)								
<b>2.1.4 *</b>	<b>Model Family</b>								
ENUM	<b>Type of ocean model.</b>								
	OGCM								
<b>2.1.5 *</b>	<b>Basic Approximations</b>								
ENUM	<b>Basic approximations made in the ocean.</b>								
	<i>NOTE: Multiple entries are allowed, please insert a new row per entry.</i>								
	Boussinesq								
	Primitive equations								

A spreadsheet per institute | source-ID | realm permutation

Ocean > Key Properties	
<b>Name</b>	
Description	Name of ocean model code
Value	NEMO : Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean version 3.2 (OPA)
<b>Keywords</b>	
Description	Keywords associated with ocean model code
Value	--
<b>Overview</b>	
Description	Overview of ocean model.
Value	The ocean and sea-ice component is based on NEMOv3.2 (Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean, Madec, 2008), which includes OPA for the dynamics of the ocean, PISCES for ocean biochemistry, and LIM for sea-ice dynamics and thermodynamics. The configuration is ORCA2 (Madec and Imbard, 1996) which is a tri-polar global grid and its associated physics. South of 40°N, the grid is an isotropic Mercator with a nominal resolution of 2°. A latitudinal grid refinement of 1/2° is used in the tropics. North of 40°N, the grid is no more Mercator and quasi-isotropic, the North Pole singularity being mapped onto a line between points in Canada and Siberia. In the vertical, 31 depth levels are used (from 10m thick near the surface to 500m thick at 5000m). NEMOv3.2 uses a partial step formulation (Barnier et al, 2006), which ensures a better representation of bottom bathymetry and thus stream flow and friction at the bottom of the ocean. Advection of temperature and salinity is done using a total variance dissipation scheme (Lévy et al, 2001; Cravatte et al, 2007). In the momentum equation, an energy and enstrophy conserving scheme is used (Arakawa and Lamb, 1981; Le Sommer et al, 2009). The mixed layer dynamics is parameterized using the Turbulent Kinetic Energy (TKE) closure scheme of Blanke and Delecluse (1993) improved by Madec (2008). The improvements include a double diffusion process (Merryfield et al, 1999), Langmuir cells (Axell, 2002) and the contribution of surface wave breaking (Mellor and Blumberg, 2004; Burchard and Rennau, 2008). A parametrization of bottom intensified tidal-driven mixing similar to Simmons et al (2004) is used in combination with a specific tidal mixing parametrization in the Indonesian area (Koch-Larrouy et al, 2007, 2010). NEMOv3.2 also includes prognostic interaction between incoming shortwave radiation into the ocean and the phytoplankton (Lengaigne et al, 2009). The horizontal eddy viscosity coefficient (ahm) value is 4.104 m <sup>2</sup> .s <sup>-1</sup> and the lateral eddy diffusivity coefficient (aht) value is 103 m <sup>2</sup> .s <sup>-1</sup> . ahm reduces to aht in the tropics, except along western boundaries. The tracer diffusion is along isoneutral surfaces. A Gent and Mcwilliams (1990) term is applied in the advective formulation. Its coefficient is calculated from the local growth rate of baroclinic instability. It decreases in the 20°S-20°N band, and vanishes at the Equator. At the ocean floor, there is a linear bottom friction with a coefficient of 4.10 <sup>-4</sup> , and a background bottom turbulent kinetic energy of 2.5 10 <sup>-3</sup> m <sup>2</sup> .s <sup>-2</sup> . The model has a Beckmann and Dösscher (1997) diffusive bottom boundary layer scheme with a value of 104 m <sup>2</sup> .s <sup>-1</sup> . A spatially varying geothermal flux is applied at the bottom of the ocean (Emile-Geay and Madec, 2009), with a global mean value of 86.4 mW.m <sup>-2</sup> .
<b>Model Family</b>	
Description	Type of ocean model.
Value	OGCM
<b>Basic Approximations</b>	
Description	Basic approximations made in the ocean.
Values	Boussinesq
Primitive equations	
<b>Prognostic Variables</b>	
Description	List of prognostic variables in the ocean component.
Values	Potential temperature
SSH	

<https://documentation.es-doc.org/cmip6/models/ipsl-cm6a-lr>

# Ensembles

# Ensembles: Further Info URL



Further Info URL: <https://furtherinfo.es-doc.org/cmip6.ipsl.ipsl-cm6a-lr.dcppa-hindcast-niff.s2000.r1>

## ES-DOC Documentation

MIP Era	<a href="#">CMIP6</a>
Institution	<a href="#">IPSL</a>
Model	IPSL-CM6A-LR
Experiment	<a href="#">dcppA-hindcast-niff</a>
Ensemble Description	N/A
Machine Performance	N/A

## Dataset Documentation

Dataset ESGF Search	N/A
Dataset Errata	N/A
Dataset Citation(s)	<a href="https://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/meta/CMIP6/CMIP6.DCPP.IPSL.IPSL-CM6A-LR.dcppA-hindcast-niff">https://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/meta/CMIP6/CMIP6.DCPP.IPSL.IPSL-CM6A-LR.dcppA-hindcast-niff</a>

## Other Documentation

WCRP CMIP6 Homepage	<a href="https://www.wcrp-climate.org/wgcm-cmip/wgcm-cmip6">https://www.wcrp-climate.org/wgcm-cmip/wgcm-cmip6</a>
ES-DOC CMIP6 Homepage	<a href="https://es-doc.org/cmip6">https://es-doc.org/cmip6</a>

NetCDF headers contain a required attribute: **further\_info\_url**

<https://furtherinfo.es-doc.org/<mip-era>.<institute-id>.<source-id>.<experiment-id>.<sub-experiment-id>.<variant-label>>

# Ensembles: Dataset Errata

 es-doc  
Earth System Documentation
Dataset Errata - Search v0.6.3.0
Support
Docs
PID
Login

Project:	Experiment ID:	Institution ID:	Source ID:	Variable ID:	Severity:	Status:
CMIP6	*	*	*	*	*	*

Total Issues = 20. Filtered Issues = 20.

#	Institute	Title	Created	Updated	Closed	Severity	Status
1	IPSL	200 years extension for piControl	2018-11-29	2018-11-29	--	Low	Resolved
2	IPSL	"Fixed" CMIP6 variables provided by NEMO model are ti ...	2018-11-26	2018-11-27	--	Medium	Resolved
3	NOAA-GFDL	Variable tslsi (3hr,day) has incorrect "comment" vari ...	2018-11-26	--	--	Low	New
4	IPSL	500 years extension for piControl	2018-11-23	2018-11-29	--	Low	Resolved
5	CNRM-CERFACS	Wrong realm ocnBgChem typo	2018-11-14	2018-11-16	--	Low	Resolved
6	NOAA-GFDL	Incorrect some coordinates and cell_methods in piCont ...	2018-11-08	2018-11-08	--	Medium	New
7	NOAA-GFDL	Error in variable "comment" metadata	2018-11-01	2018-11-16	--	Low	New
8	NOAA-GFDL	albiscpp erroneous data units	2018-10-29	2018-11-16	--	Low	New
9	IPSL	300 years extension for abrupt-4xCO2	2018-10-22	2018-10-22	--	Low	Resolved
10	IPSL	Irrelevant CFC in experiment other than historical	2018-10-19	2018-10-23	--	Low	Resolved
11	IPSL	Instabilities which lead to erroneous values of tas a ...	2018-10-16	2018-10-16	--	Critical	On Hold
12	IPSL	tas instabilities lead to erroneous values of tasmax	2018-10-05	2018-10-16	--	Critical	On Hold
13	IPSL	Versioning errors for 1pctCO2 and abrupt-4xCO2	2018-07-27	2018-07-27	--	Critical	Resolved
14	IPSL	Wrong realm "ocnBgChm" typo	2018-07-26	2018-08-08	--	Low	Resolved
15	IPSL	Unchanged PIDs for new version	2018-07-20	2018-07-21	--	High	Resolved
16	IPSL	Some sea ice variables in 3D instead of 1D	2018-07-12	2018-07-17	--	Low	Resolved
17	IPSL	Time instantaneous data with time boundaries	2018-07-02	2018-11-29	--	Low	Wont Fix
18	IPSL	Integers instead of PFTs names	2018-07-02	2018-10-12	--	Low	Resolved
19	IPSL	Integers instead of ocean passages names	2018-07-02	2018-07-17	--	Low	Resolved
20	IPSL	"area:coordinates" attribute is missing	2018-07-02	2018-07-17	--	Low	Resolved

Total Issues = 20. Filtered Issues = 20.

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<https://errata.es-doc.org>

# Ensembles: **Conformances**

## How do simulations conform to MIP protocols ?

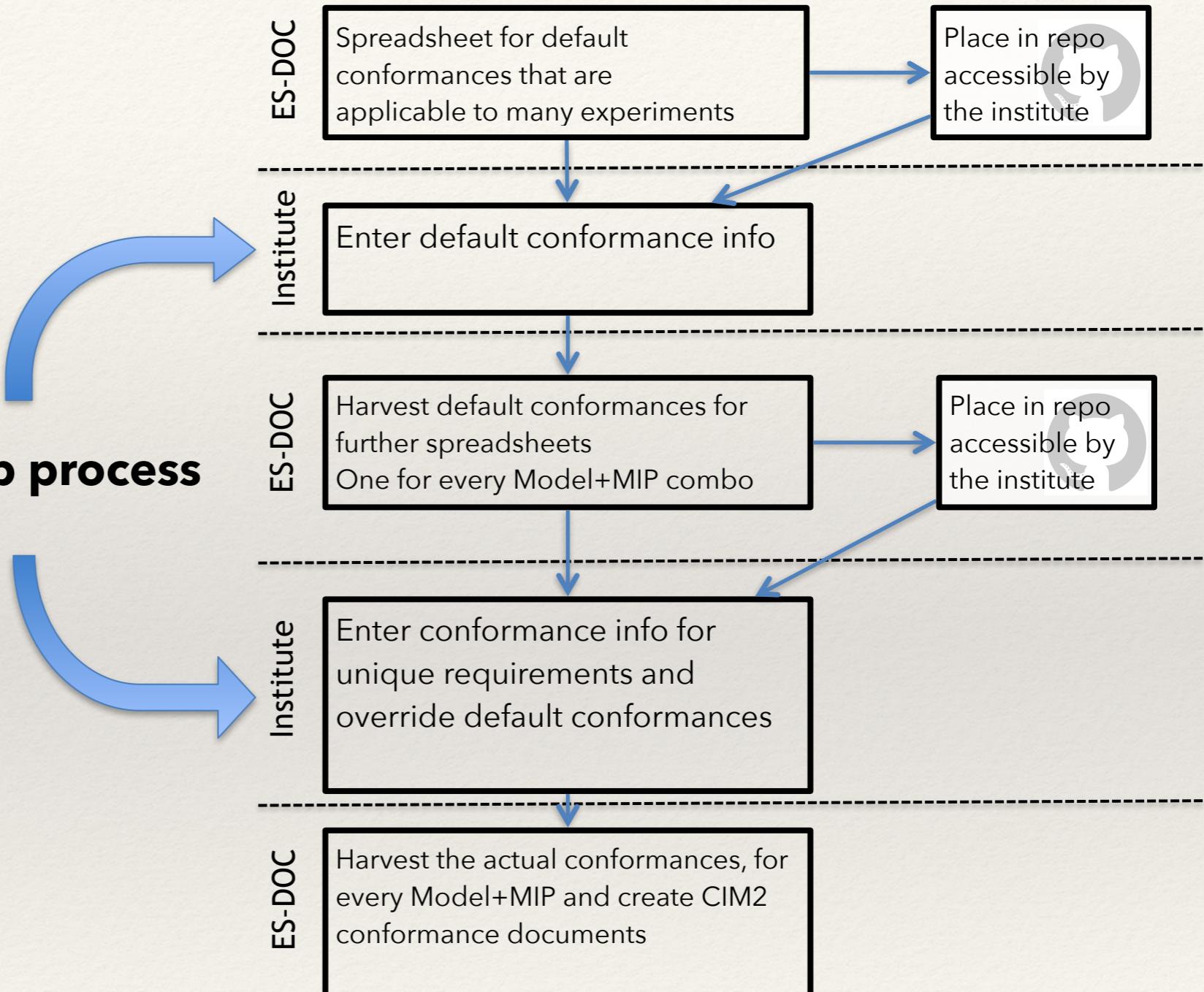
Step 1: **Common** conformances declared within a default spreadsheet

Step 2: Ensemble **specific** conformances declared within **auto**-initialised spreadsheets

### N-step process

Step 3: **Merge** common + ensemble specific conformances

Step 4: **Transform** spreadsheets into CIM documents and publish

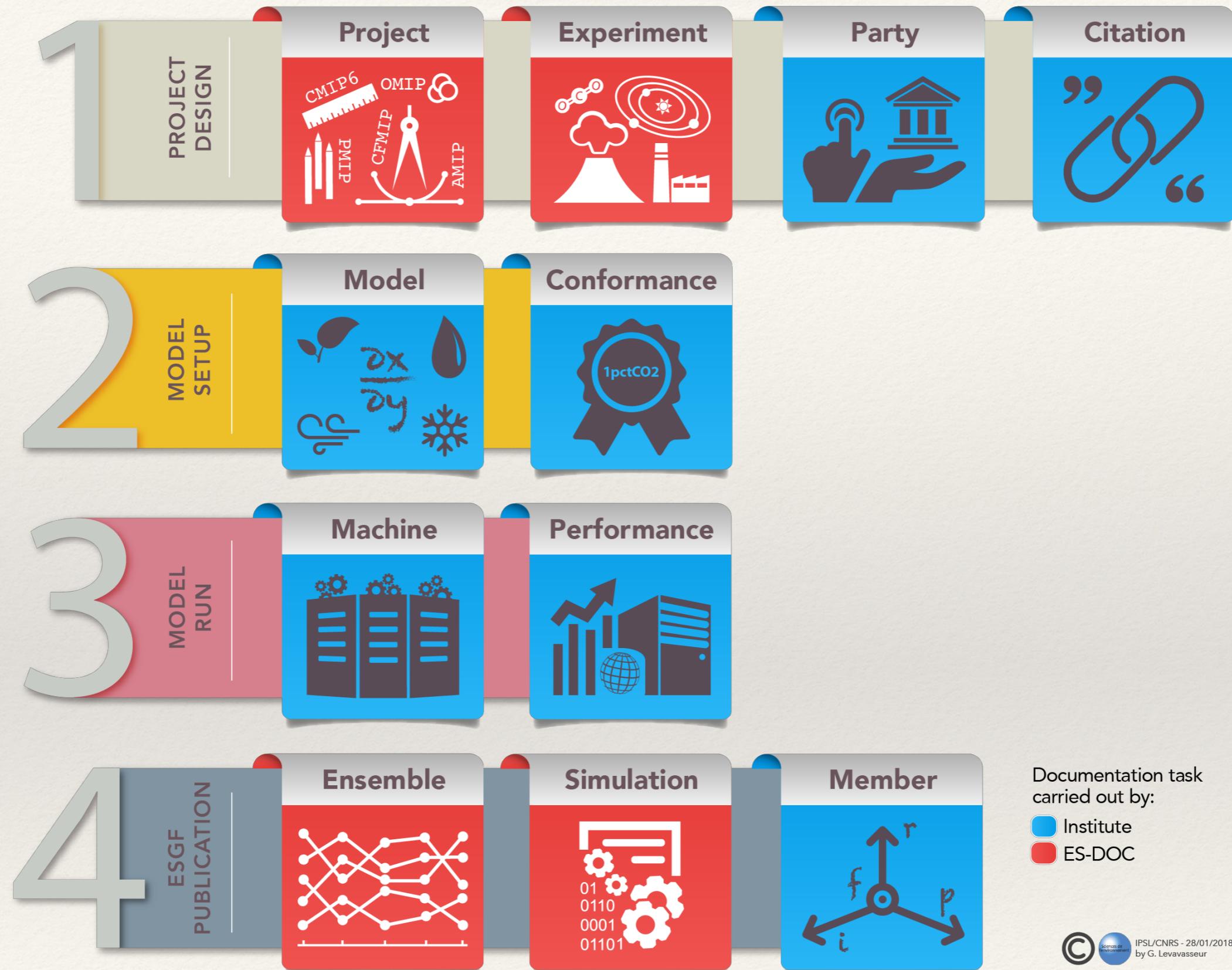


# Ensembles: **CDF 2 CIM**

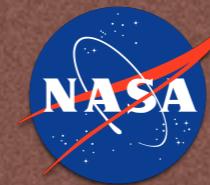
- ▶ **cdf2cim client library:**
  - cf-python
  - cdf2cim web-service
- ▶ **esg-f publisher integration:**
  - –cdfcim flag
  - scan directory
  - map/reduce netCDF → JSON
  - write JSON to fs
  - publish JSON to ws
- ▶ **security:**
  - GitHub API
  - cdf2cim-publication GitHub team
- ▶ **Web-service:**
  - map JSON → CIM
  - publish to tools: search & view.

# Summary

- ▶ **Evolutionary:**
  - Building upon CMIP5 documentation
- ▶ **Automated:**
  - Where feasible
- ▶ **Mandated:**
  - WGCM via WIP
- ▶ **Simplified:**
  - Spreadsheets + scripts
- ▶ **Sustainable:**
  - EU funding via CNRS/IPSL & ISENES3
- ▶ **Great team:**
  - Long term collaboration



# 8<sup>th</sup> annual EARTH SYSTEM GRID FEDERATION



## The ES-DOC Workflow for CMIP6

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December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018

### **Outline**

Overview

Experiments

Models

Ensembles

Summary

