

Model evaluation expectations of European ESM communities: first results from a survey

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IS-ENES3 WP3 T4



THE CONSORTIUM

Coordinated by CNRS-IPSL, the IS-ENES3 project gathers **22 partners** in **11 countries**



IS-ENES3 WP3 T4



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Context: climate model evaluation tools



... to coordinated development

Since 2010s

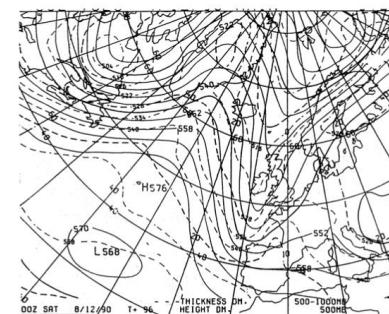


Standardization 2000s-2010s
(outputs, experiments, file format,
metadata)



From individual efforts...

1970s-1990s



Cullen (1993)

Context: community tool vs in-house solution

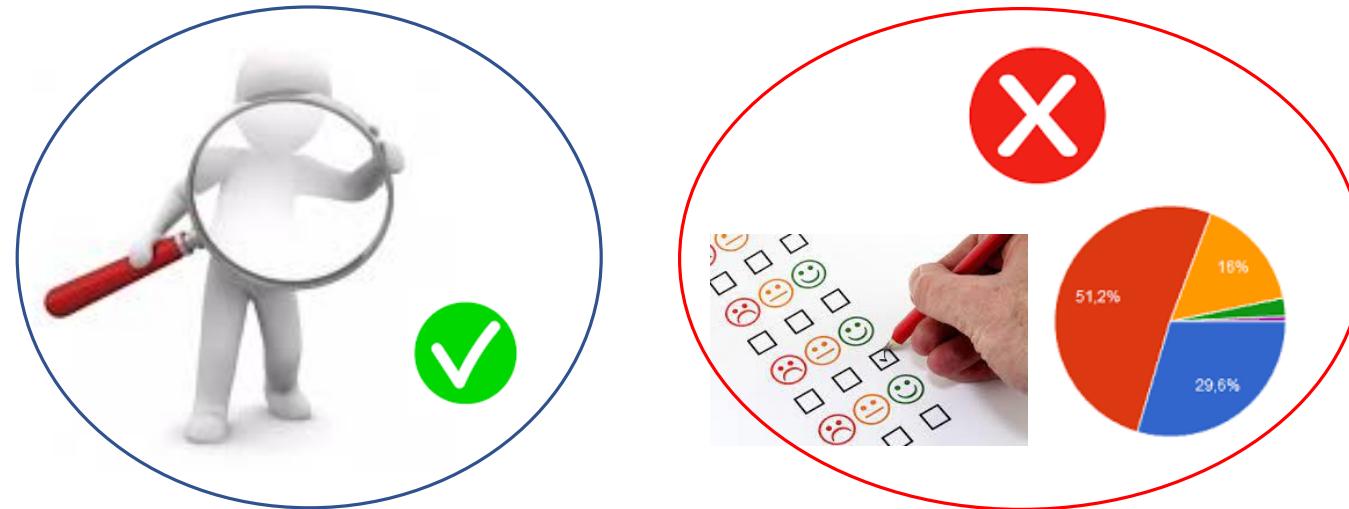
- Community
 - Reduce duplication of effort on often repeated tasks
 - Promote standardisation and enable meaningful cross comparisons, eg between ESMs, ESMs and data
 - Critical mass to create a support and collaboration community in institutions and between institutions → sustainability of the tool
 - More efficient use of resources (funding, staff)
- In-house
 - Freedom: Scientists like to do things their own way and need to be convinced to use “off-the-shelf” tools
 - Heritage: Force of habit and previous investment prevent convergence on common tools

The roots of the survey

- In 2018 (writing of the IS-ENES3 project), different evaluation tools were moving forward as potential solutions for the modelling groups
- One front runner supported by the European community with IS-ENES3: the ESMValTool
- Good practice: if we want to develop tools for the community, give a chance to the potential users to say what they need
- Why a survey?
 - Going beyond the lobby discussion
 - A context to favour freedom of speech
 - Possibility to understand peoples choices



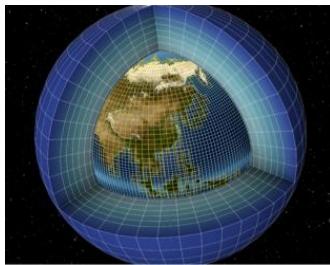
Survey: the process



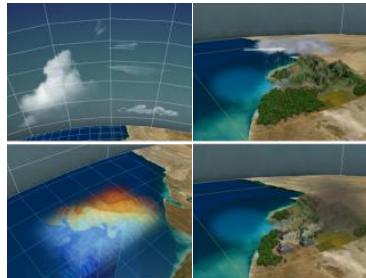
- An investigation
 - Open-ended questions → interest/experience of the interviewees are paramount
 - Not a 'box ticking' survey with final statistics on items
 - Not designed to be a representative statistical sample with a clear answer
- The interpretation is partly subjective: hard to keep an un-biased eye on the content of the interviews

Who was interviewed?

Modellers



Process scientist

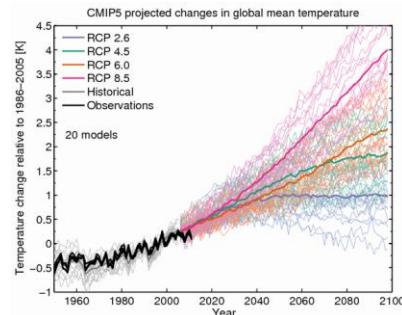


Software developers

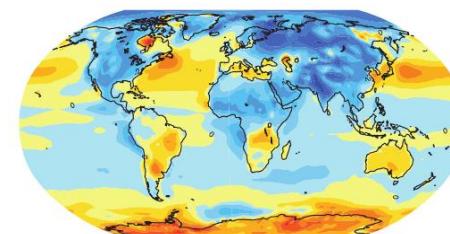


NCAR | CGD's Climate Analysis Section
UCAR | Climate Variability Diagnostics Package

Scientists /analysts



Evaluation



Data scientists



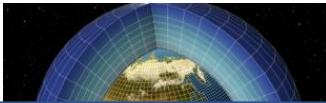
Impact community



- Senior scientists/professors, postdocs, industry representatives
- Working scientists with direct hands-on interests and those with strategic interests
- France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA

Who was interviewed?

Modellers



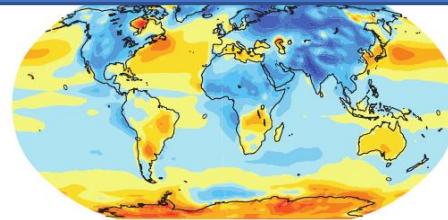
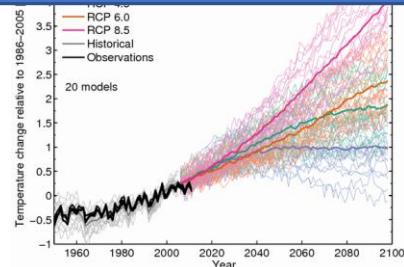
Process scientist



Software developers



- 41 requests for interviews issued by Steering Group and Assimila
- 20 interviews held
- + 5 email exchanges



- Senior scientists/professors, postdocs, industry representatives
- Working scientists with direct hands-on interests and those with strategic interests
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Tools reported by the interviewees

- Study showed a range of “ESM evaluation tools” in use, including:

Diagnostic packages and frameworks



Model Diagnostics Task Force
Diagnostic Package



Data operators:

- Climate Data Operator (CDO) (Max Planck Institute), NCO (NetCDF Climate operators), Ncl (NCAR), Python libraries: Xarray, Iris

Consulting existing results

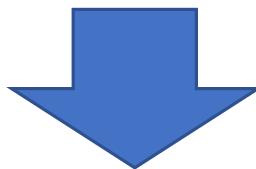
- “Toolboxes” in ESA’s Climate Change Initiative and Copernicus Climate Change Service

Results: ways to use a community evaluation tool

- Take it as it is: standard model evaluation, benchmarking – model development, collection of IPCC diagnostics → minimum technical effort to use the scientific content
- Adopt the tool and extend its use for evaluation: science of model evaluation, process studies → dive deeper in the technical aspects
- Take the core and use it do your own science → adopt the technical solution (“wish I had this during my PhD”)
- Consulting the results – impact studies – decision making → visualization / access to the results

Results: scientific content – user needs

- From context specific (general, ENSO, etc.) certified core set of diagnostics...
 - Providing “standard” evaluations at end of model runs to provide mark of quality
 - Approved diagnostics for specific questions
- ... to a rich collection of diagnostics = pick the ones you like
 - Available diversity + possibility to choose
 - Accept you may need to adapt or (re)write code to get the exact diagnostic/plot you need
 - don’t let community tools become a dumping ground for everyone’s favourite diagnostic



→ who decides what goes in? Governance / science of model evaluation

Results: identified technical user needs

Flexible: tuned/tunable to wide range of scientific needs

- Model development: Standard diagnostics to compare different versions of a particular model and against observations
- Model analysis, process studies : Tailored, complex diagnostics – for publications

Provide technical solutions

- Finding the data: stop need for data wrangling (model intercomparison)
- Core pre-processing functions
- Growing data volumes (becoming problematic for evaluation): High temporal and spatial resolution simulations
- Use different grids

Efficient execution

- Typically mins/~day

Interoperable with other tools

- I'm not stuck with one tool <-> ways to connect the tools
- Generic/standard (code and output)

Results: experience and trust

Experience

- Good documentation, support, training
 - Make it easy for any particular user to find/get what they want
 - Local support for community tools valued by those who have it
- Transparent and traceable: no “black boxes”, provenance of information easy to track
- Easy to get first result: typically hours/~day to get first plot
- Providing GUIs (cf IS-ENES 3 plans), APIs, click and play, toolbox – not just command line

Trust

- Reliable, tested: certified
- Sustainability: maintained and developed => governance

Feedbacks and implications for ESMValTool

- ESMValTool held in high regard by those interviewed
- “Flexible: tuned/tunable to wide range of scientific needs”
 - Significant progress in making the tool accessible and user friendly over the last few years
- “Good documentation, support, training”
 - Github repo + documentation + training sessions
 - Communication: avoid misunderstanding
 - success stories should be generated to convince the research community
- “Efficient and easy to use”
 - Most recipes run between minutes to hours
 - A couple hours to get first result (if you use conda)



Additional thoughts on community tools

- Need to recognize/acknowledge that we are in a continuous development = this is a journey (and a long one), not a destination!
- There has to be sufficient determination from the user ('stubbornness') to get his/her hands on the tool and overcome the errors: do not give up!
 - ➔ Getting the scientists and software developers together!

Take-home points

Community tool

- Range of use cases : from community approved scientific evaluation packages to individual usage
- Technical solution to efficiently serve that range
- Buy in and trust: documentation & traceability, sustainability & governance – long term investment

Discussion is just starting!

Thank you for your attention



Subjects for the long term

- Areas for improvement
 - Machine learning and AI for ESM evaluation
 - On the fly post-processing and diagnostics while the model is running (cf developments at BSC)
 - Geographically distributed computing to eg reduce burden of data transfer
 - Address the data volume problem, eg greater use of cloud computing

About the interviews

- All notes have been checked by the interviewees.
- The notes are confidential to the project review panel and have been made available by the interviewees on the understanding that they will not be circulated further.
- The purpose of the notes is to review the findings of the study and identify key points for the final report.

Notes on governance

- Open source
- Transparent community
- More members, more active/implicated, more animation
- Governance is about the processes, not about the software development. There has to be a strong understanding of why you are doing something and how it will be financially maintained.

Survey: the process

- List of interviewees provided by the steering committee
- One hour interviews
- A core set of open ended subjects/questions - keeping a lot of freedom in the structure of the interview to favour the expression of opinions and ideas based on interviewee experience and priorities

The questions / subjects

- Context: job description of interviewee
- What are the challenges of model evaluation tools?
- Which model evaluation tool do you use, or contribute to (eg as developer, or data provider)?
 - What is your experience with the ESMValTool?
- Explain how you work (workflow)? How are tools used today? Pros and cons of different approaches
- Most important aspects of these evaluation tools
- What future developments for the tools / challenges?
- Governance of a community tool with particular reference to ESMValTool?
- Other points arising?