



UKESM Overview & Status

UKESM development team, GC development team and many collaborators













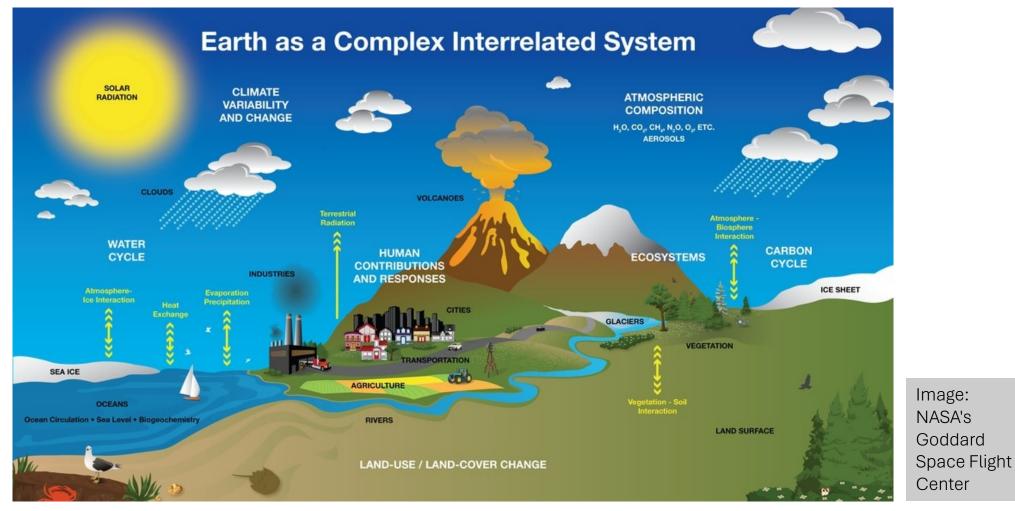




The Earth System







Earth system models represent both the physical climate and carbon cycle, as well as other important components of the coupled Earth system e.g. atmospheric chemistry, aerosols, vegetation, marine biogeochemistry, cryosphere

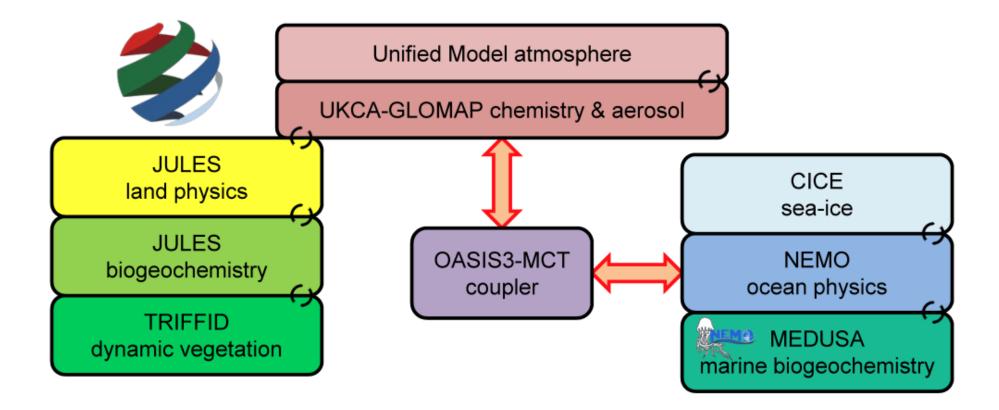
What is UKESM?



- UKESM is the UK's Earth System model jointly developed by the Met Office and NERC.
- UKESM1 consists of the HadGEM3 global coupled physical climate model plus additional components that model key biogeochemical, chemistry, aerosol and vegetation and cryosphere processes.
- UKESM1 released to the community in 2019 and provided a significant part of the UK's contribution to CMIP6.
- In 2023 an updated version UKESM1.1 was released.
- UKESM2 under development aiming for freeze early 2026.

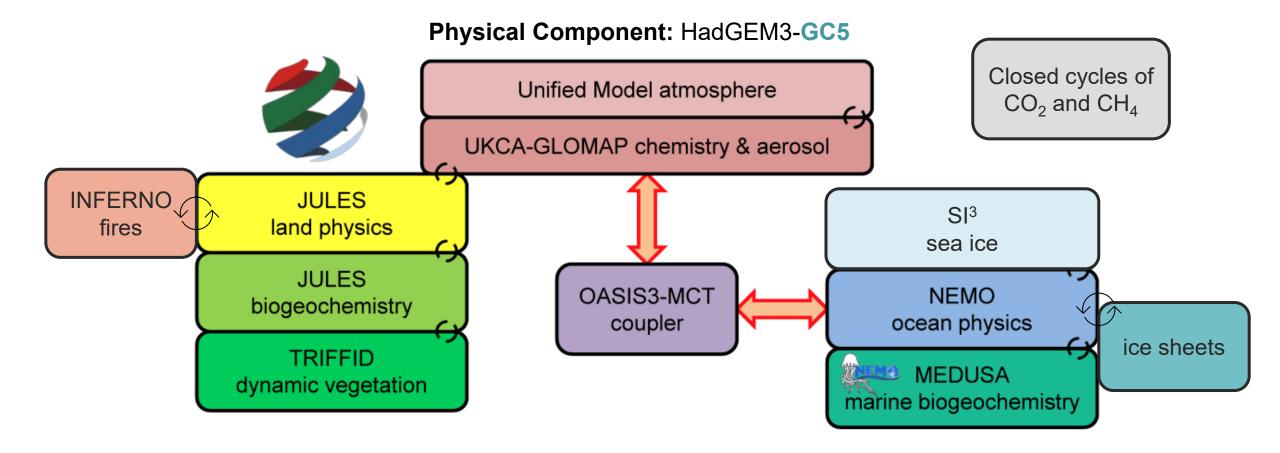






UKESM2 Overview





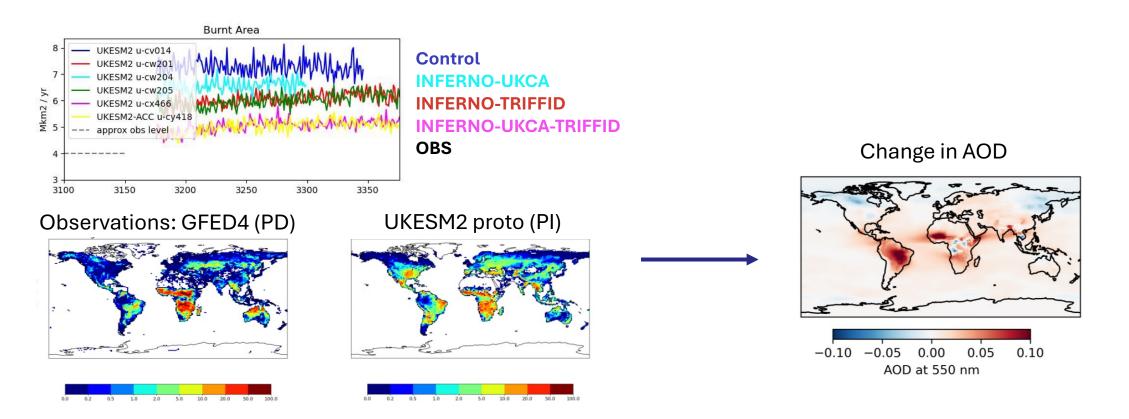
UKESM2 Key New Science Capability



- Emission-driven configuration for both CO₂ and CH₄
- Interactive fire; coupled to atmospheric composition & carboncycle + dynamic vegetation
- GC5-central physical model
- Interactive ice sheets for Greenland and Antarctica
- Thermal acclimation of photosynthesis
- Package of UKCA composition improvements
- Permafrost coupled to C and N cycle



INFERNO: Interactive Fires and Emissions algorithm for Natural envirOnments Coupling fire to vegetation dynamics, carbon cycle and atmospheric composition

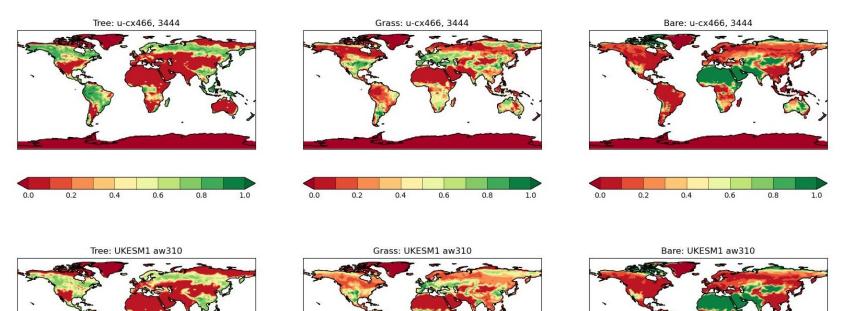


Interactive fire



INFERNO: Interactive Fires and Emissions algorithm for Natural envirOnments Coupling fire to vegetation dynamics, carbon cycle and atmospheric composition

- Reduced tree cover in Africa and NE South America, replaced by grasses
- Higher tree cover in northern high latitudes, instead of grasses
- A bit more bare soil in Africa and Australia with fire



Thermal acclimation scheme

Acclimation: a change in the relationship between photosynthetic rate and leaf temperature in response to shortterm (days, weeks) ambient temperature

Adaptation: geographical variation in the relationship between photosynthetic rate and leaf temperature that's correlated with long-term (decades) ambient temperature



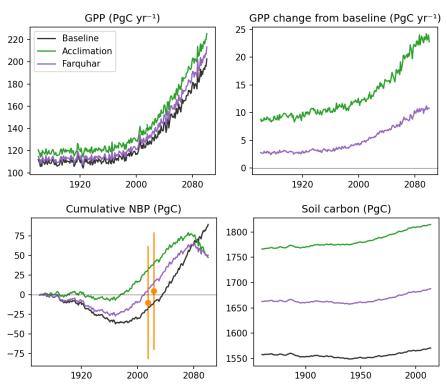
Leaf photosynthesis Growth temperature 25 10 20 _____ 30 20 (1-S 2-M lomul) ---- 40 10 10 20 30 40 50 Leaf temperature (°C)

- Farquhar photosynthesis model
- C3 vegetation only
- 5 parameters: H_{aJ} , H_{aV} , r_{JV25} , $\Delta S_{J'}$, ΔS_{V}
- Parameters calculated from dynamic growth temperature and static home temperature:

• $X = a + b T_{growth} + c T_{home}$

• Growth temperature uses 30-day exponential running mean





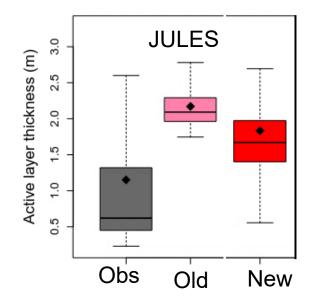
- Greater global photosynthesis (GPP) and carbon stocks
- Changes to net land sink (NBP)



Fairly mature in JULES and technically present in UKESM

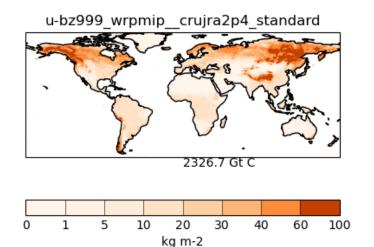
Needs parameterisation, tuning and spinup

Increase soil depth & no. soil levels 10 layers up to 10.5 m total depth

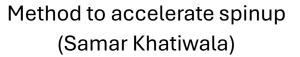


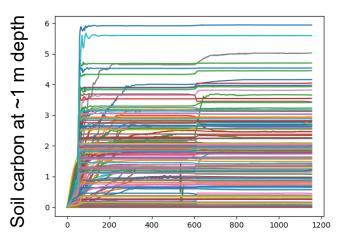
Improve model maximum summer thaw depth

Layered soil carbon JULES



More soil carbon in Arctic as observed





Years

Quicker spinup for soil carbon (typically need up to ~70,000 years)

Summary

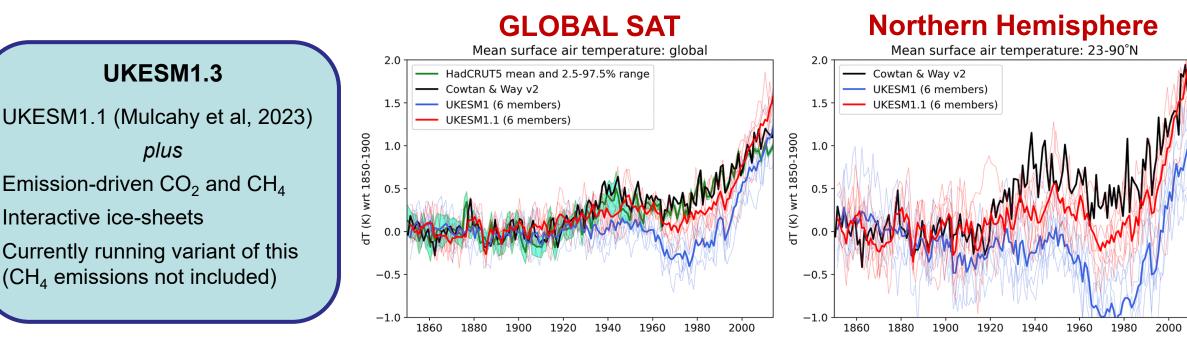


- Key new science capability (e.g.: interactive fire, nitrate aerosol, emission-driven CO₂ and CH₄) is at advanced stage of development and are being tested now in coupled UKESM2 prototype.
- UKESM2 freeze expected early 2026 and will feed into CMIP7 community MIPs.
- Ambition to include as many interactive couplings in UKESM as possible where coupled feedbacks are important in future projections.

UKESM1.3



UKESM1.1



Significant improvement in the historical GMST record.

EffCS = 5.3K

Mulcahy et al., (2023) GMD <u>https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-16-1569-2023</u>