

CliMA: A New Open Source Code for Climate Science

Julia Sloan
SCALE 2025



CliMA is building an open source Earth System Model from scratch in Julia



CLiMA
CLIMATE MODELING ALLIANCE

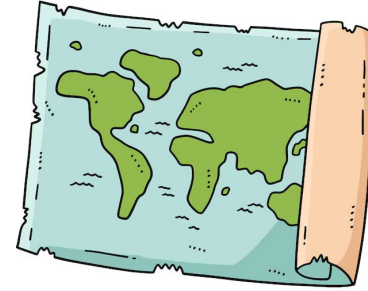
Caltech



julia

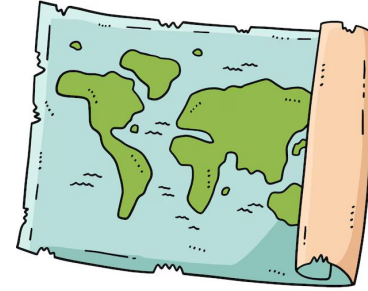
Roadmap

- What is an Earth System Model (ESM)?
- How do ESMs work?
- Challenges faced by ESMs
- Current capabilities of the CliMA model
- How does CliMA address the challenges faced by ESMs?



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Earth System Models (ESMs) simulate physical processes of the Earth

Simulated
cloud cover
and dynamics

NASA GEOS-5
model

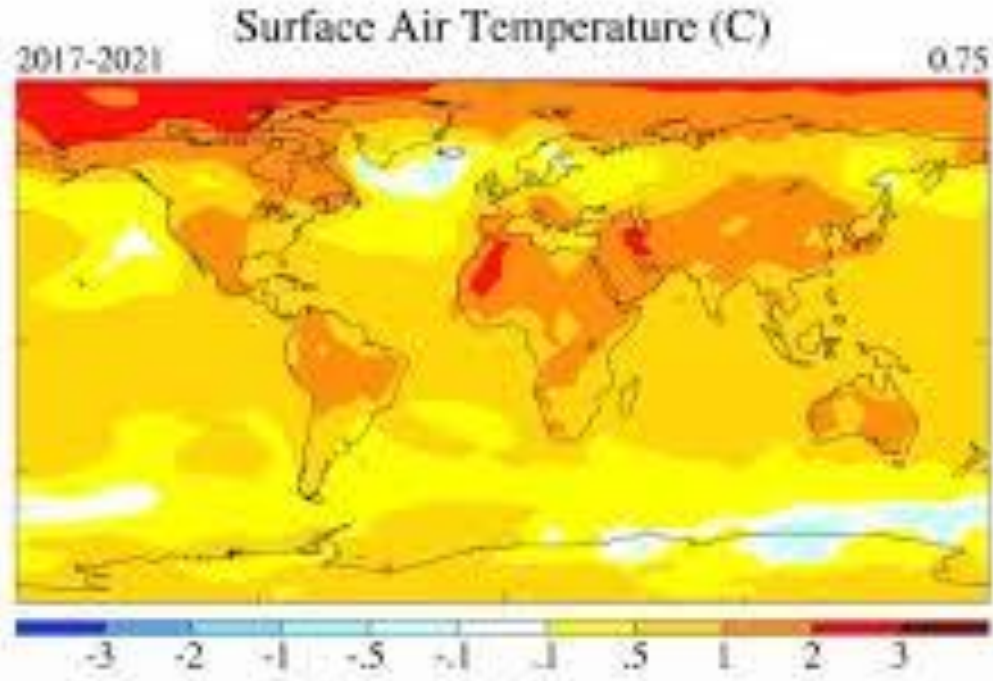


Source: "Earth Day 2020: GEOS-5 Modeled Cloud Cover". Youtube, uploaded by NASA Scientific Visualization Studio, April 24, 2020.

ESMs show how global trends vary over time

Simulated
surface air
temperature
1880-2100,

NASA GEOS-5
model

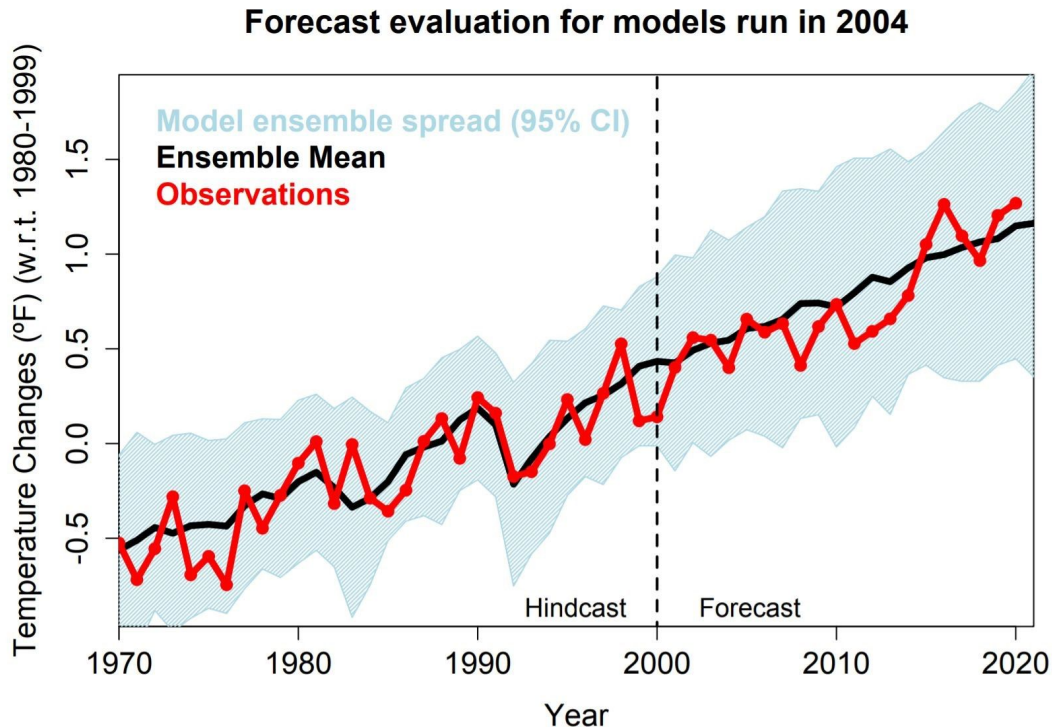


Source: "Climate Simulation of Surface Air Temperature". Youtube, uploaded by NASA Climate Change, January 9, 2020.

Using results from an ensemble of ESMs reduces mean errors

Models sometimes use different physical representations

Using ensemble reduces errors from individual models



Source: "Basics of Global Climate Models". Climate Hubs, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) informs governments via IPCC reports

- CMIP looks at **100 models** from 49 centers
- Released every 6-7 years
 - most recently in 2023
- Literature review to understand and quantify current status of climate change
- Report targets education and action
 - Causes, impacts, response options



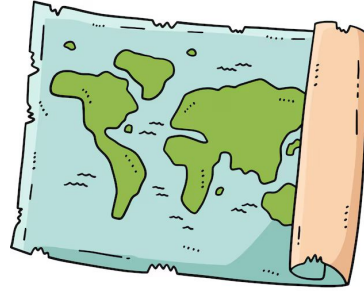
ESMs are also used by scientists to test hypotheses

- Climate scientists can't run experiments in a lab
- ESMs allow scientists to test physical hypotheses



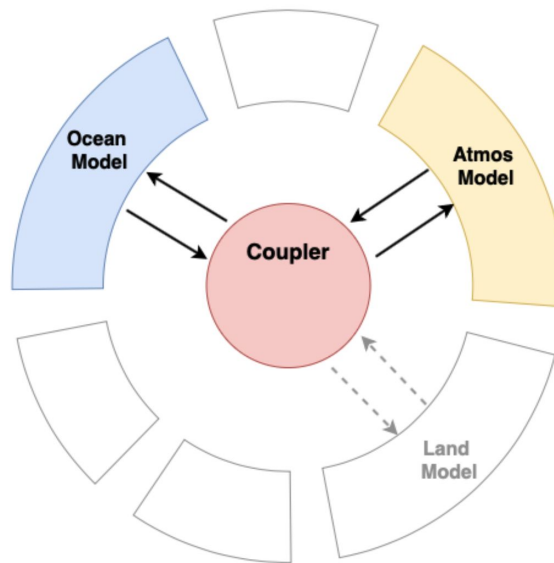
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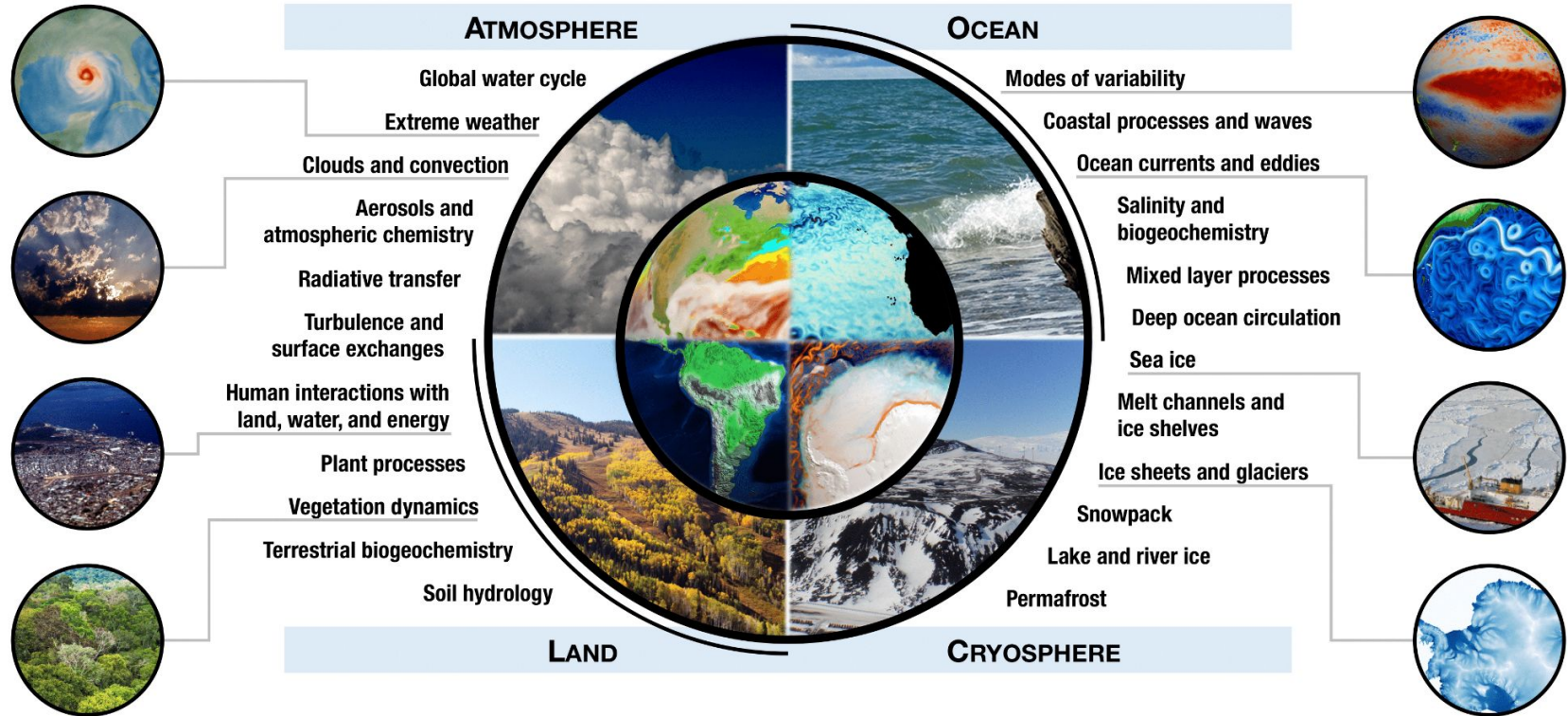
ESMs contain component models and additional infrastructure

- Component models
 - Atmosphere
 - Ocean
 - Land
 - Ice
- Coupler
 - Exchange between components



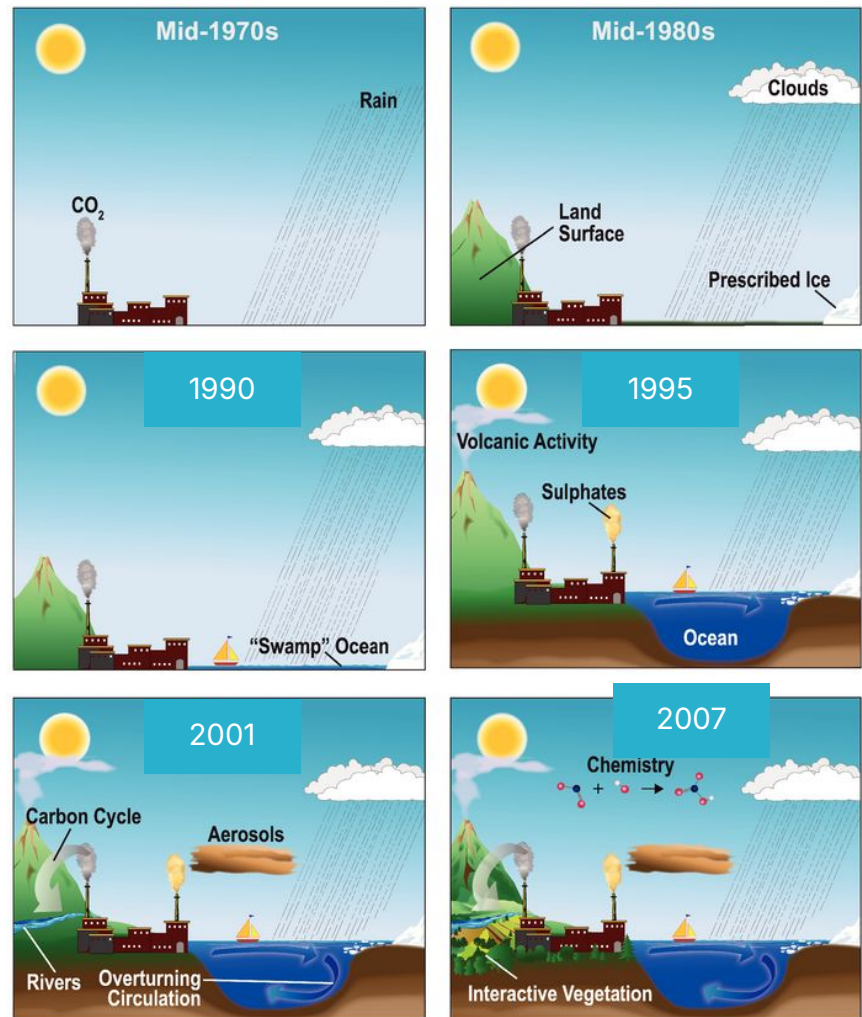
"Hub and spoke" model

Each domain of the ESM contains many physical processes



ESM complexity is always increasing

- Better scientific understanding
- Improved computational resources and efficiency



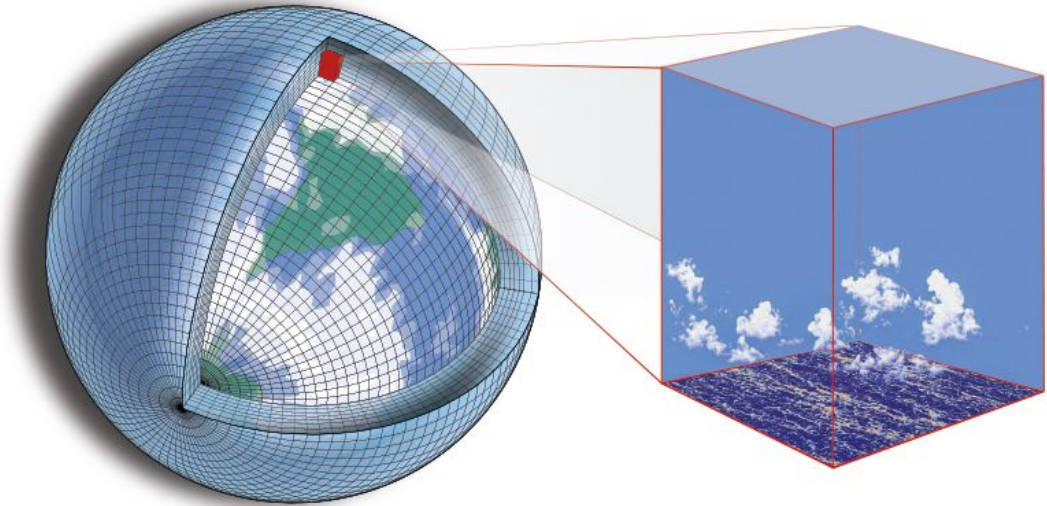
Source: McSweeney, R., Hausfather, Z. "Q&A: How do climate models work?" Carbon Brief.

ESMs discretize the globe spatially and solve system of differential equations

Start with initial conditions

Step variables forward in time

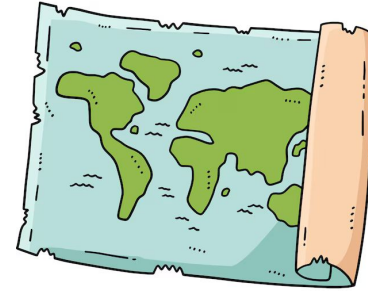
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$



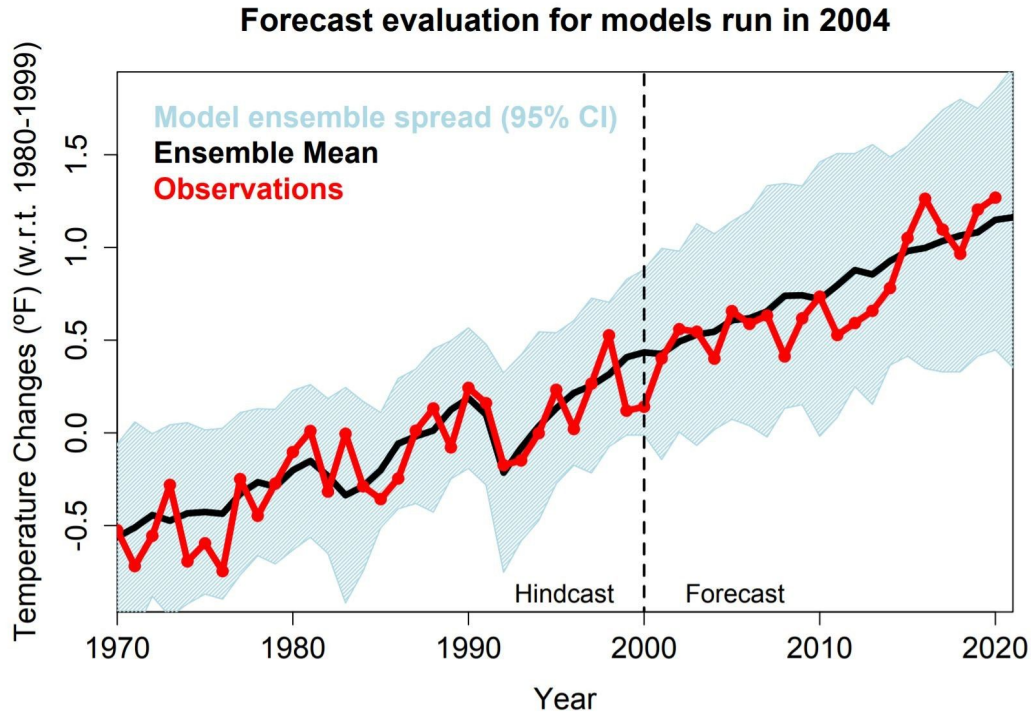
Source: Springer Nature, Nature Climate Change, "Climate Goals and Computing the Future of Clouds," Tapio Schneider, João Teixeira, Christopher S. Bretherton, Florent Brient, Kyle G. Pressel et al., 2017.

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Existing ESMs perform well in the historical period



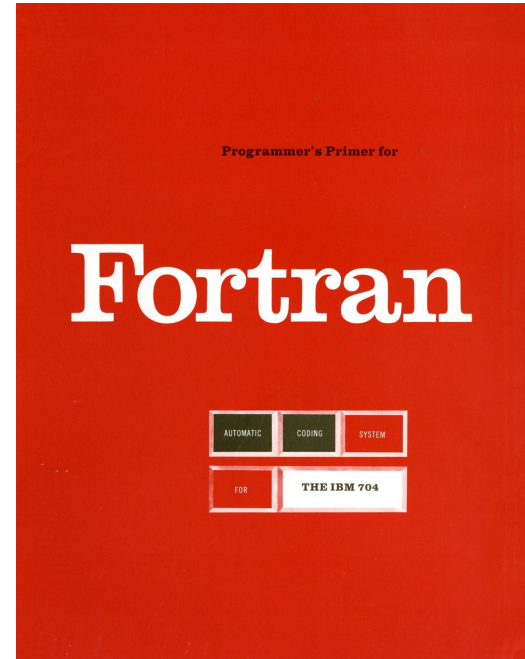
Source: "Basics of Global Climate Models". Climate Hubs, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
<https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northwest/topic/basics-global-climate-models>

ESMs are complicated pieces of software

- Processes act on different scales in time and space
 - Atmosphere: fast, low resolution
 - Ocean: slow, high resolution
- Communication between models
 - Regridding, parallel computing
- Often 1,000,000s lines of code
 - Linux kernel: ~30,000,000 lines of code



Most ESMs don't leverage modern computing



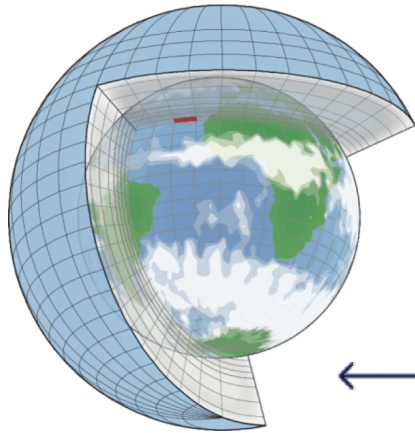
Source: "Computation, circa late 1970s". Melissa Kean, Rice History Corner. April 14, 2022.

ESM simulations are very computationally expensive

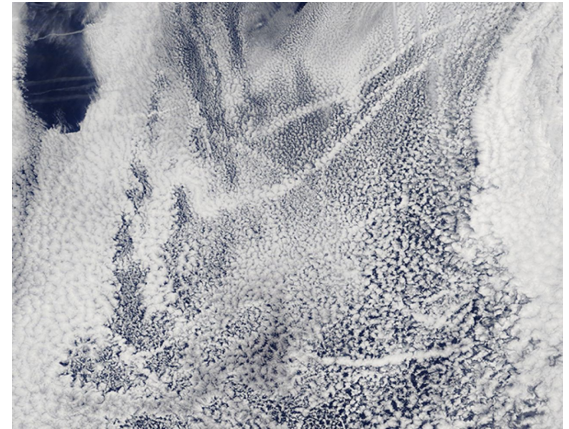
- ESMs typically run on 1,000-10,000s of CPU cores for weeks-months
 - Simulated years per day (SYPD) performance metric
- Requirements depend on temporal and spatial resolution



Many processes in the Earth system cannot be resolved at the global scale



Cloud scales:
~10-100 m



Global model:
~10-50 km resolution



Source: NASA MODIS

Parameters are often not well-constrained

- Some parameters can be precisely estimated
 - Gravitational constant (G)
- Many are not
 - Evaporation rate parameters

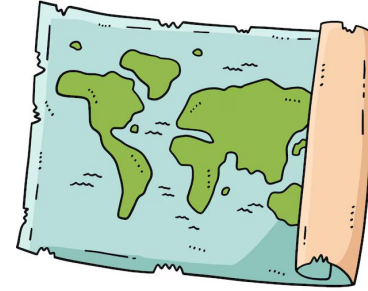


Performing scientific experiments with existing ESMs can be challenging

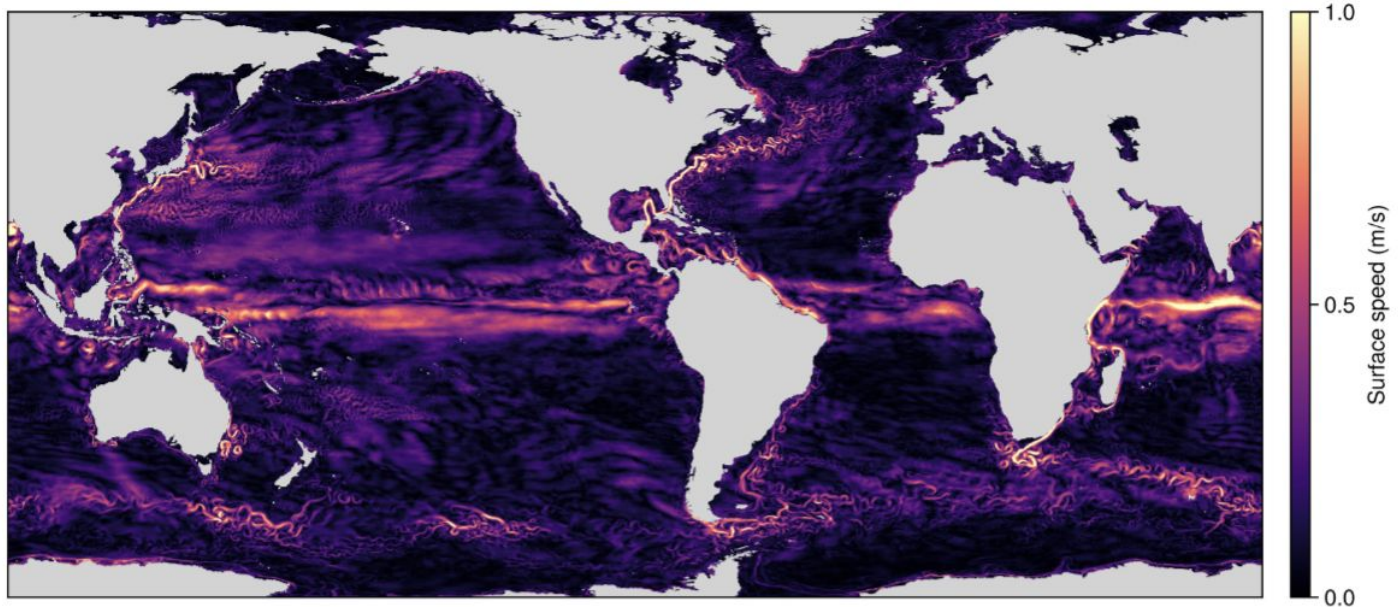


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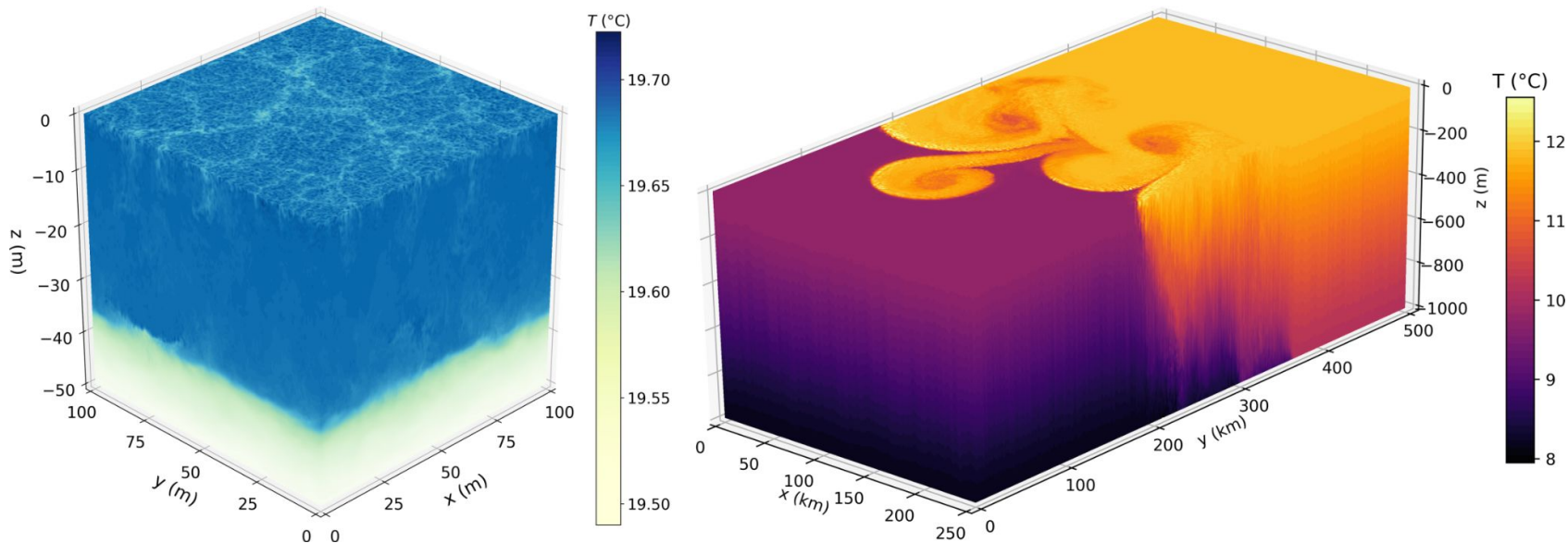


Oceananigans.jl is the first global ocean model to run on GPU



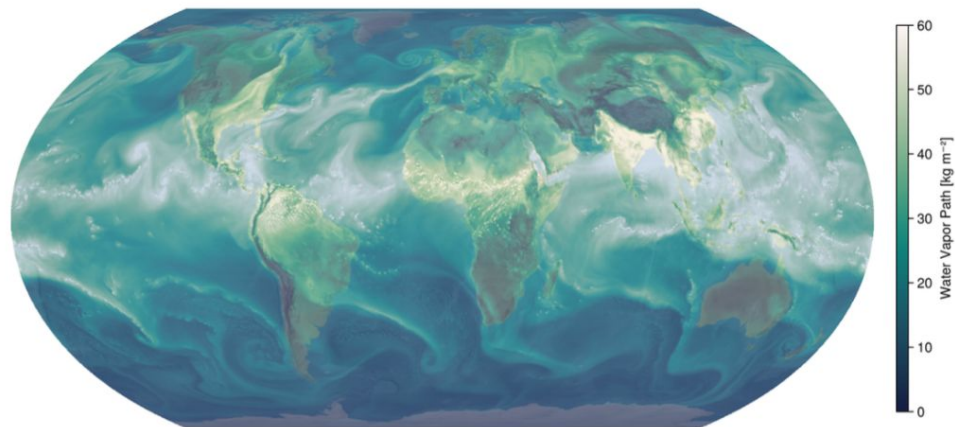
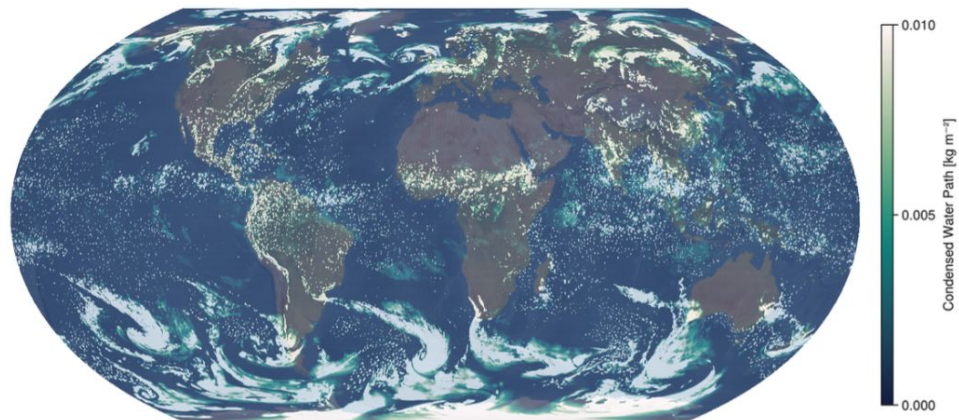
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The ocean can be simulated on a regional domain



Source: Wagner, G.L., Silvestri, S., Constantinou, N.C., Campin, J-M., Hill, C., Ramadhan, A., Chor, T., Strong-Wright, J., Lee, X.K., Poullin, F., Souza, A., Burns, K.J., Marshall, J., Ferrari, R., 2025: **High-level, high-resolution ocean modeling at all scales.** *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, submitted.

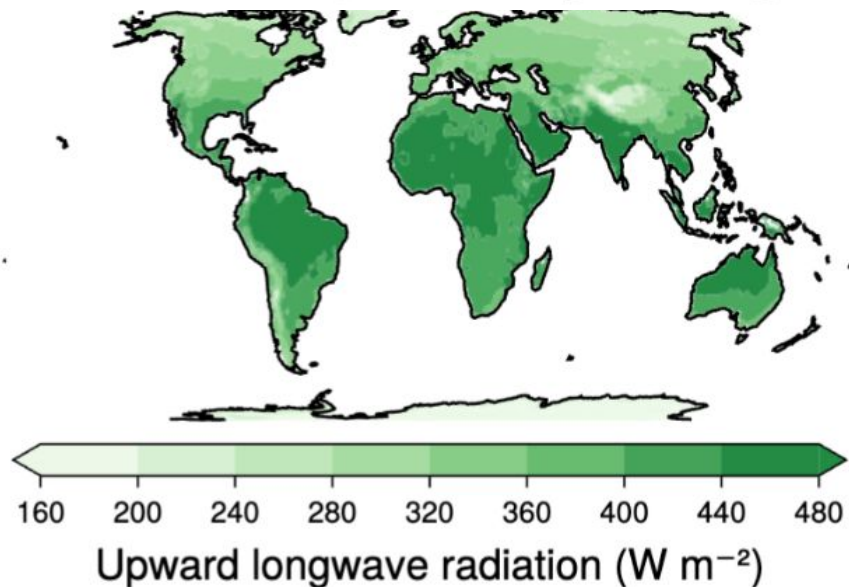
ClimaAtmos.jl output: clouds and humidity



ClimaLand.jl output: temperature

ClimaLand, annually averaged

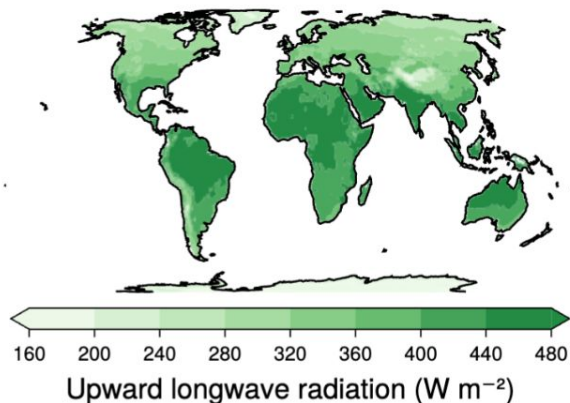
longwave radiation:
infrared radiation from
Earth's surface
(heat energy)



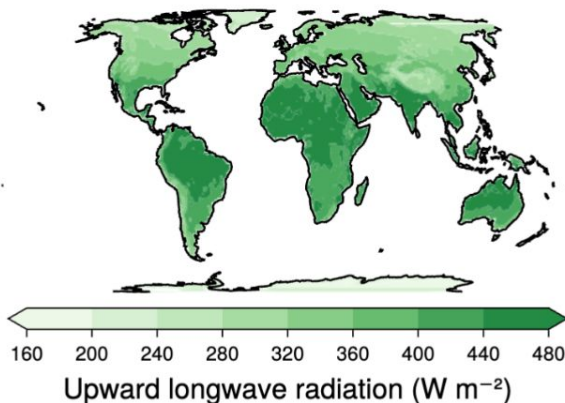
Source: Deck, K., Braghieri, R. K., Renchon, A. A., Sloan, J., Bozzola, G., Speer, E., Mackay, B., Reddy, T., Phan, K., Gagne-Landmann, A. L., Yatunin, D., Charbonneau, A., Efrat-Henrici, N., Bach, E., Ma, S., Gentine, P., Frankenberg, C., Bloom, A., Wang, Y., Longo, M., Schneider, T., 2025: **ClimaLand: A land surface model for advancing climate modeling with machine learning and data-driven parameterizations.** *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, submitted.

ClimaLand.jl performs well compared to data

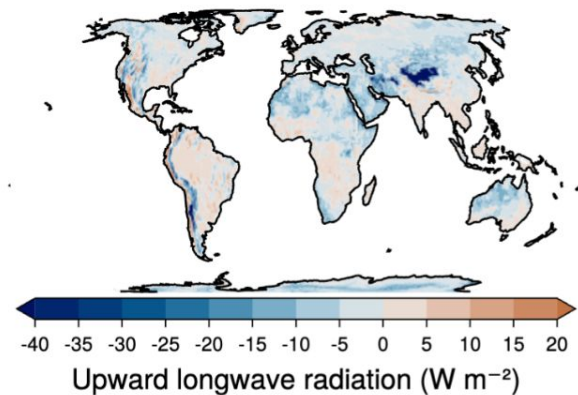
ClimaLand, annually averaged



ERA5, annually averaged



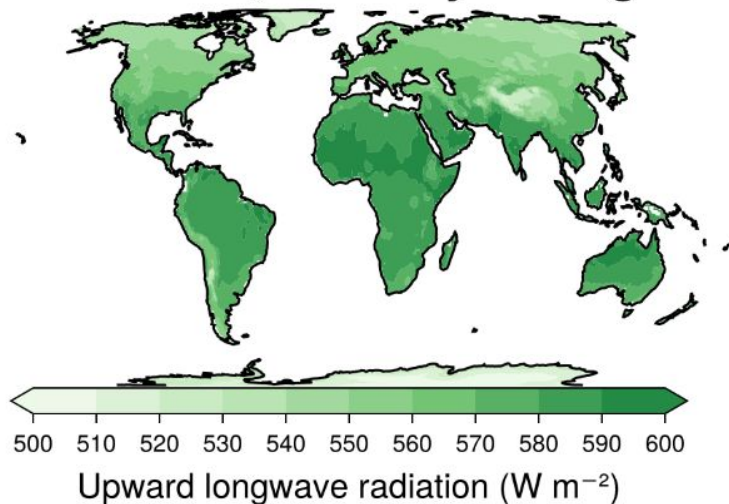
ClimaLand vs ERA5 bias



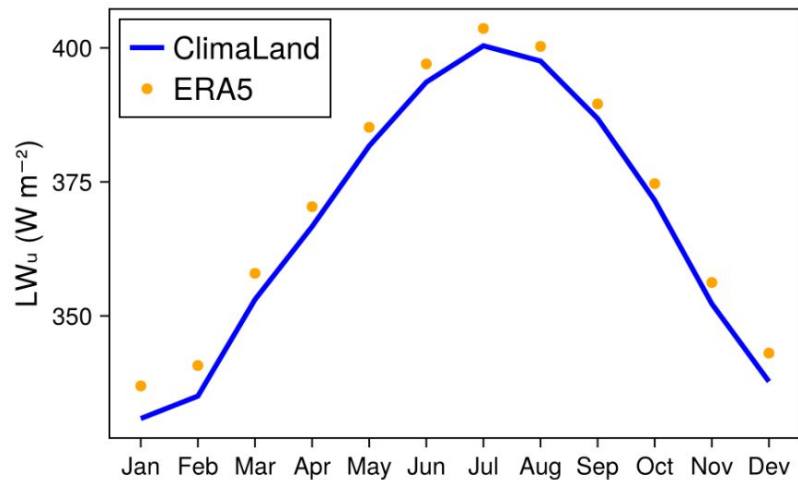
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ClimaLand.jl captures the seasonal cycle

ClimaLand, annually averaged



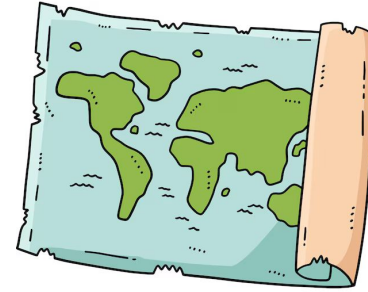
ClimaLand vs ERA5 seasonal cycle



Source: Deck, K., Braghieri, R. K., Renchon, A. A., Sloan, J., Bozzola, G., Speer, E., Mackay, B., Reddy, T., Phan, K., Gagne-Landmann, A. L., Yatinin, D., Charbonneau, A., Efrat-Henrici, N., Bach, E., Ma, S., Gentine, P., Frankenberg, C., Bloom, A., Wang, Y., Longo, M., Schneider, T., 2025: **ClimaLand: A land surface model for advancing climate modeling with machine learning and data-driven parameterizations.** *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, submitted.

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CliMA aims to tackle some main challenges of ESMs

1. Outdated computing practices (Fortran)
2. Prohibitively large compute requirements
3. Estimating small-scale processes
4. Poorly-constrained parameters
5. Enabling scientific experiments is difficult

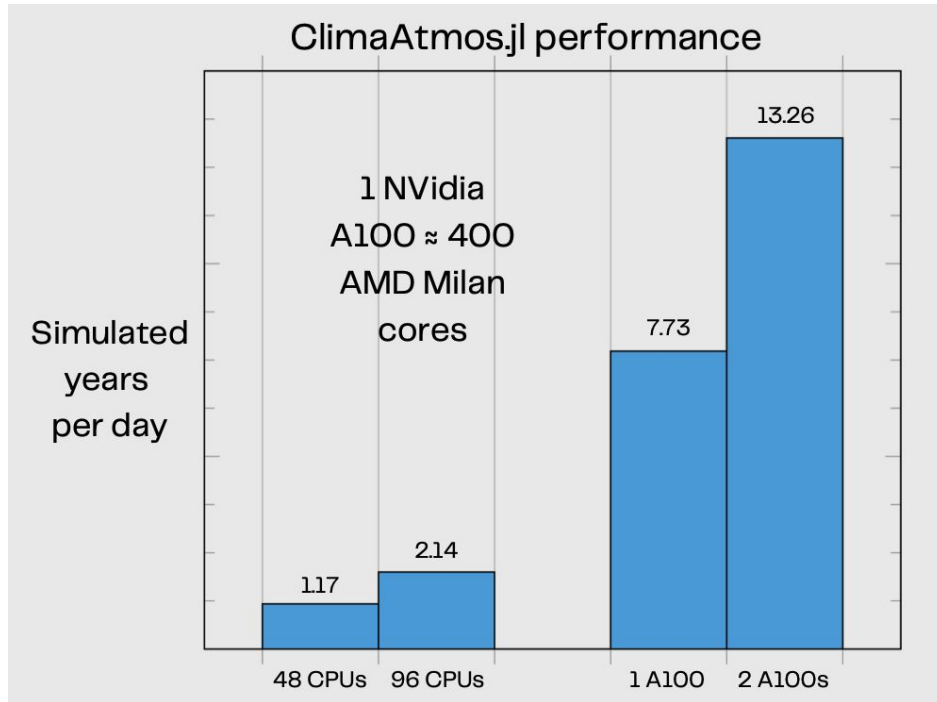
GPU compatibility enables improved performance in ClimaAtmos

ESM challenge 1:

outdated computing practices

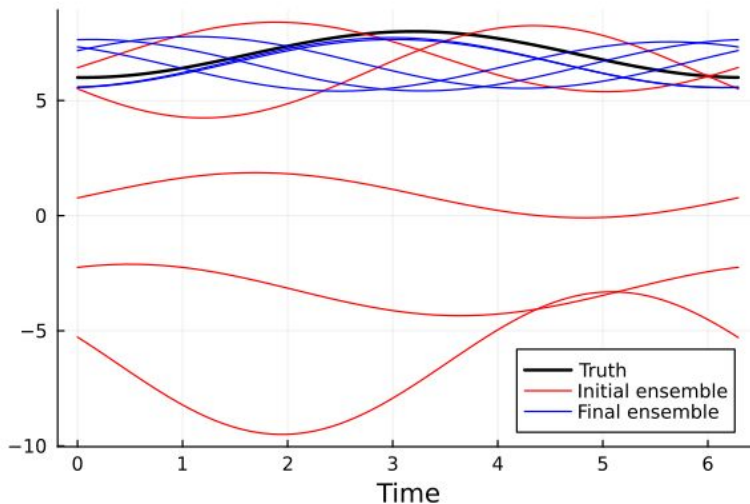
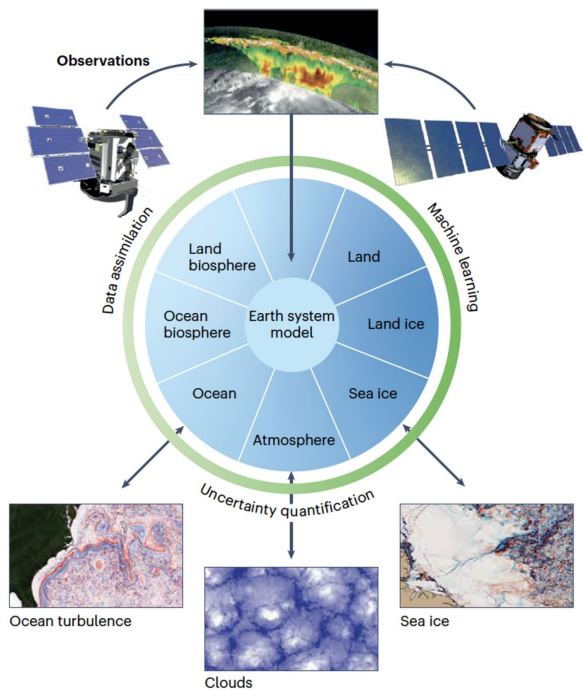
ESM challenge 2:

prohibitively large compute requirements



Credit: Gabriele Bozzola, ClIMA.

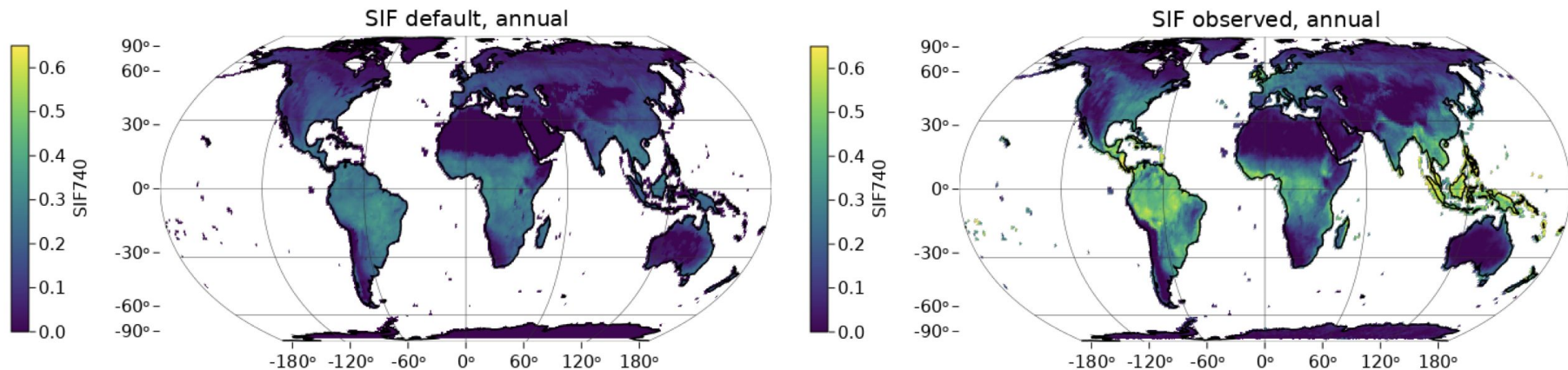
CliMA uses machine learning to calibrate parameters with observational data



ESM challenge 3:
estimating small-scale
processes

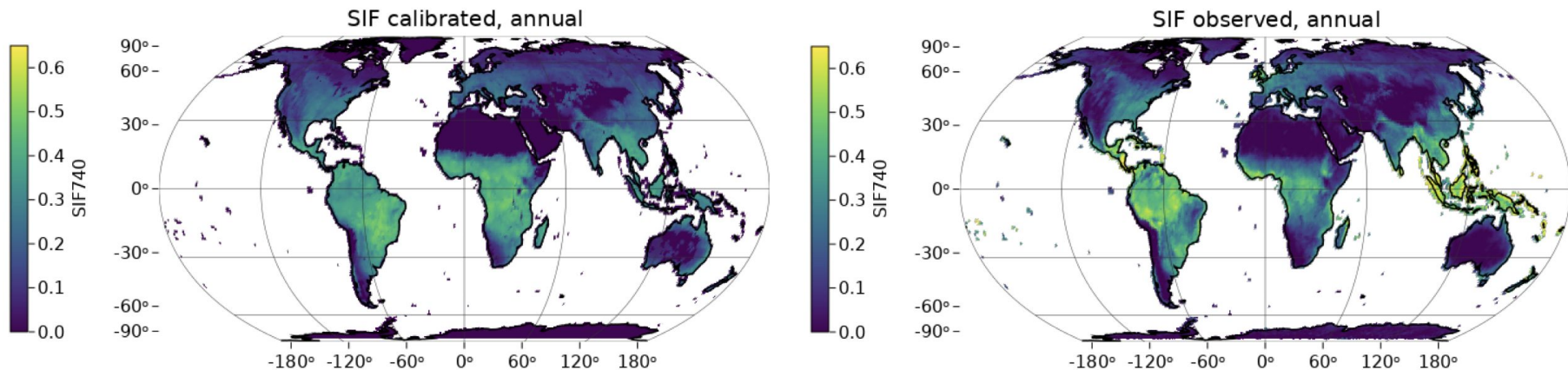
ESM challenge 4: poorly-constrained
parameters

Land model calibration improved photosynthesis predictions



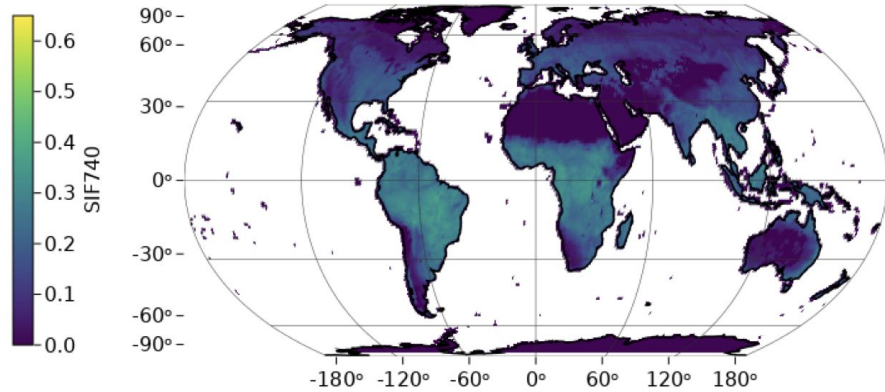
SIF: solar-induced fluorescence (measure of photosynthesis)

Land model calibration improved photosynthesis predictions

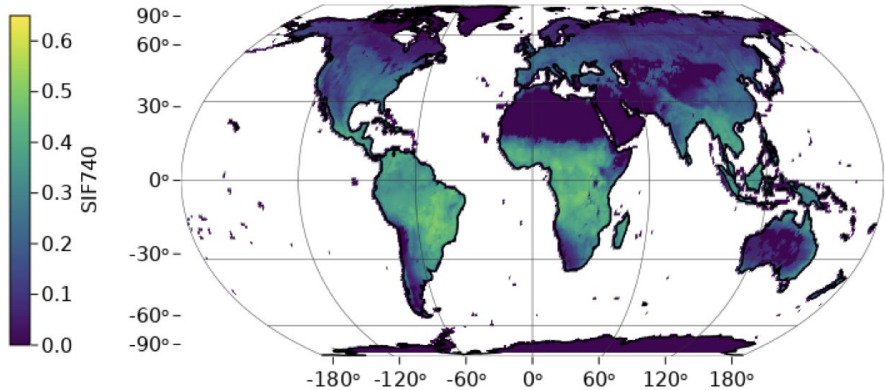


SIF: solar-induced fluorescence (measure of photosynthesis)

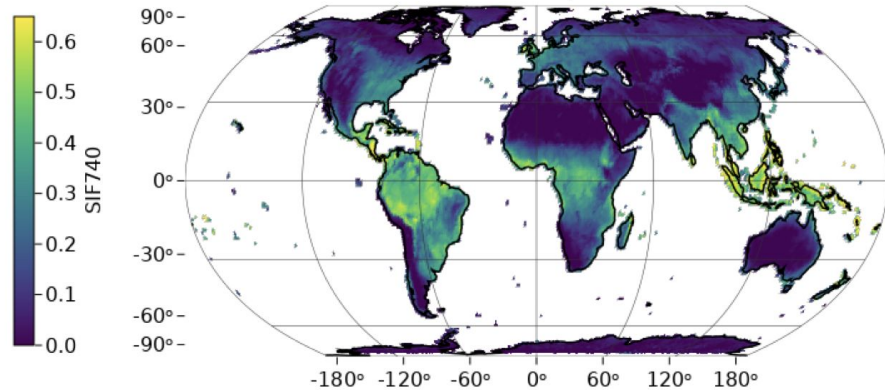
SIF default, annual



SIF calibrated, annual

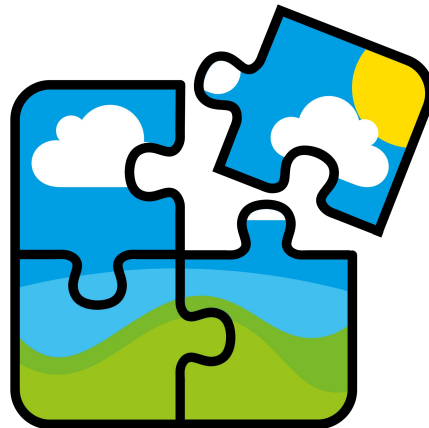


SIF observed, annual



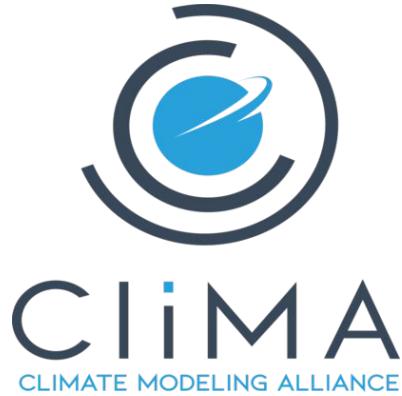
CliMA's modular design allows scientists to easily test new theories and compare models

- Modular design throughout the CliMA ecosystem
 - Atmosphere, land, ocean models
 - Model sub-components
 - Representations within model sub-components
- Open source → scientific collaboration!



ESM challenge 5: enabling scientific experiments is difficult

Thank you to our sponsors!

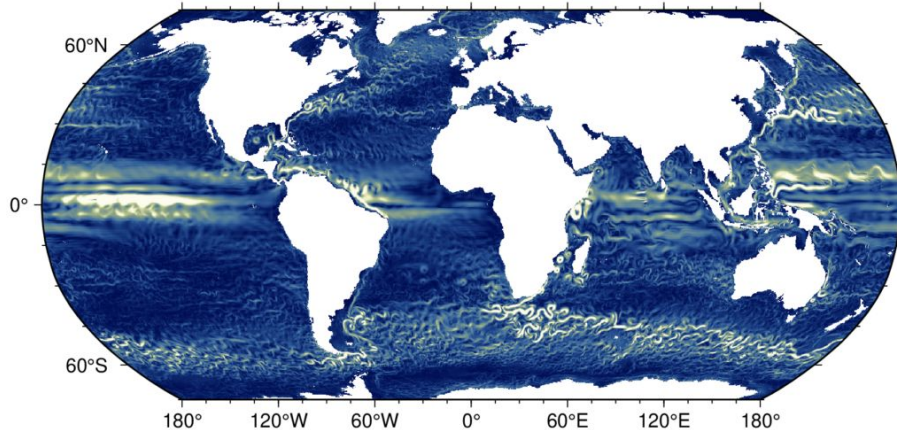


Want to run an ocean simulation on your own laptop?

Scan this to see an
Oceananigans.jl tutorial →



github.com/CliMA/Oceananigans.jl



Contact:

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jsloan@caltech.edu

References

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- Yatunin, D., Byrne, S., Kawczynski, C., Kandala, S., Bozzola, G., Sridhar, A., Shen, Z., Jaruga, A., Sloan, J., He, J., Huang, D.Z., Barra, V., Knoth, O., Ullrich, P., Schneider, T., 2025: **The CliMA atmosphere dynamical core: Concepts, numerics, and scaling**. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, submitted.