



IBS Center
for Climate Physics

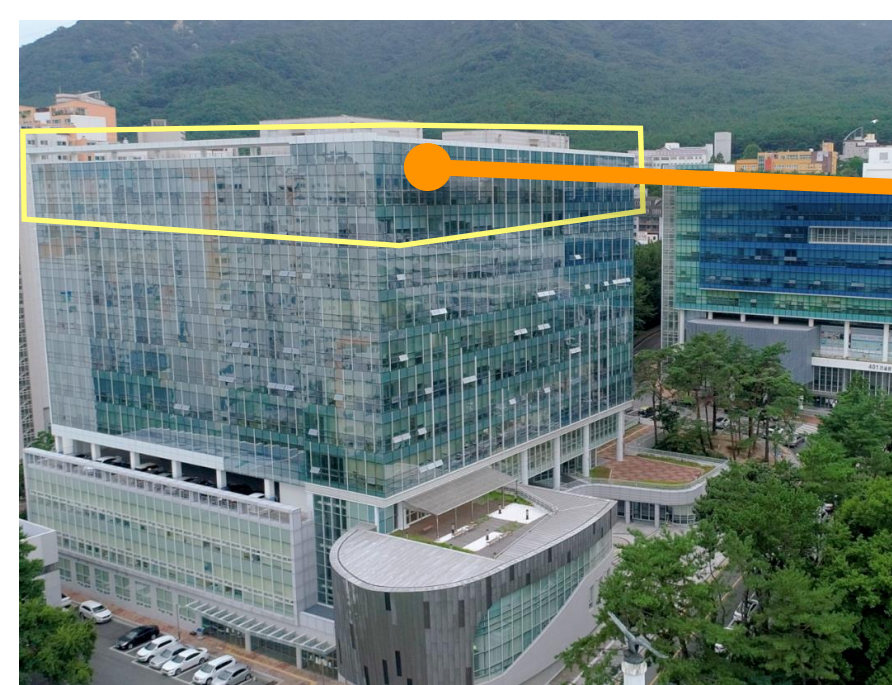


Next Generation Earth System Model Projections

Axel Timmermann

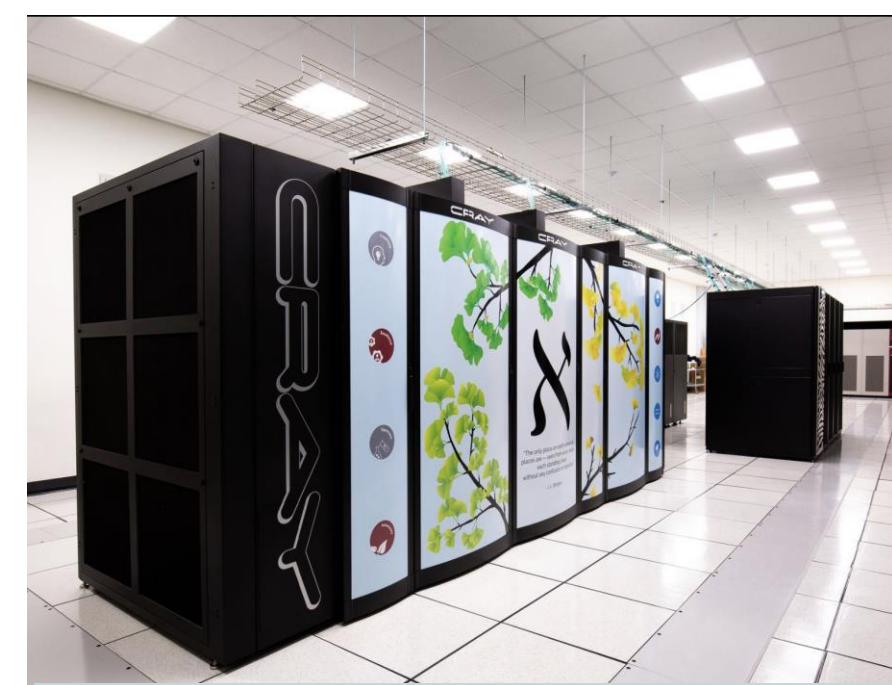


Founded: 2017



Our home: PNU

Here



Aleph



Isotope lab



Over past 8 years: 100 members from 17 different countries,

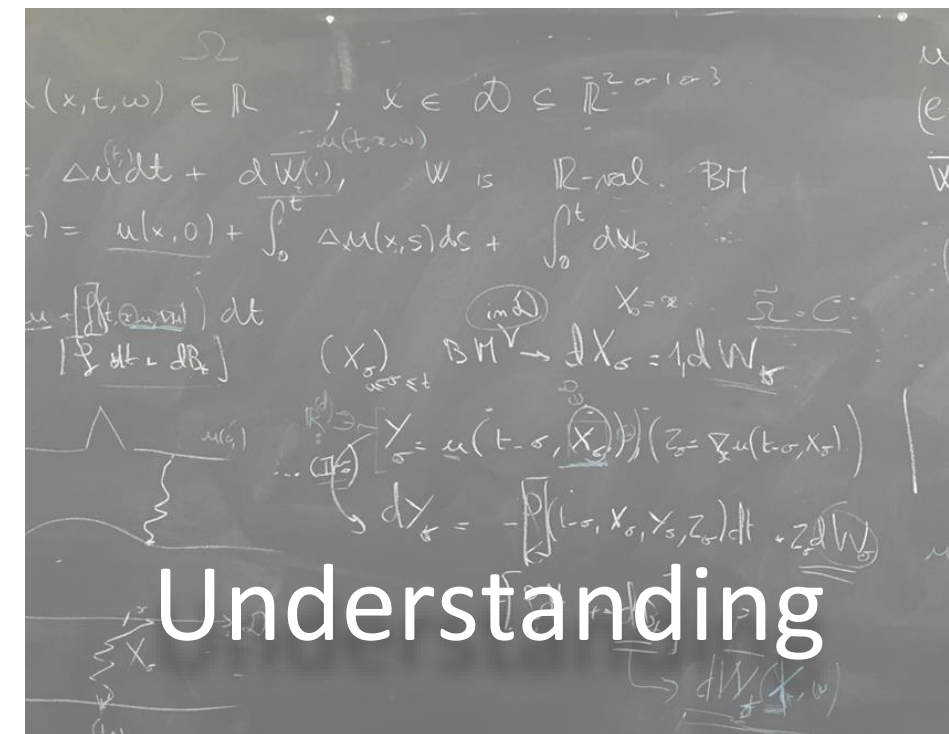
Now: 61 members from 12 different countries, 6 professors

The IBS Center for Climate Physics





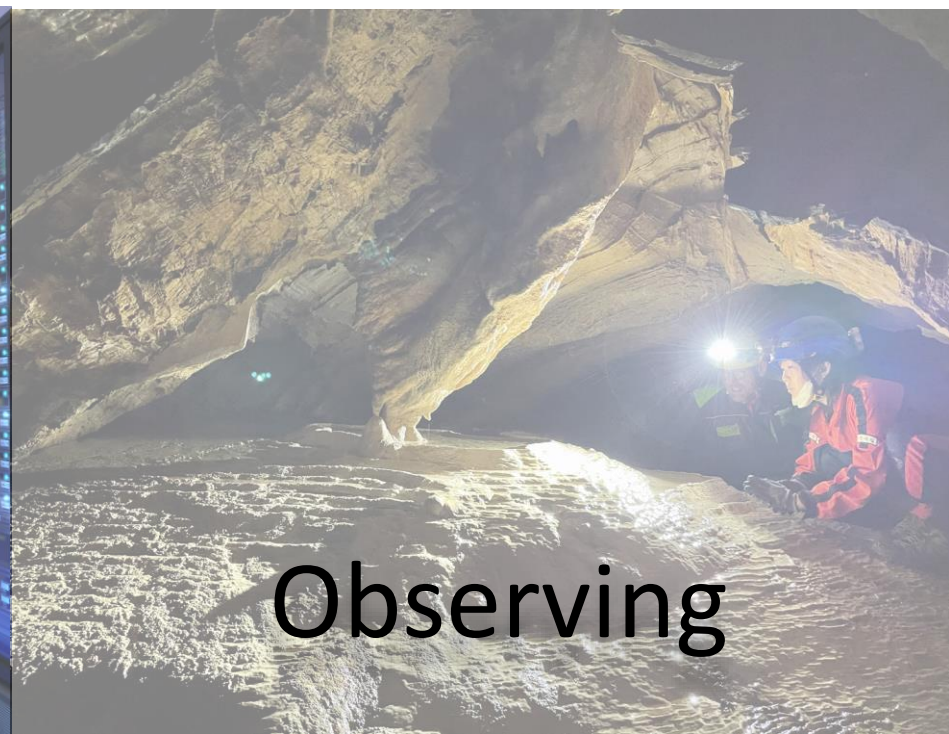
ICCP's mission is to enhance the understanding of natural climate variability and anthropogenic climate change, and to improve the ability to simulate and predict climate impacts on ice-sheets, sea level, life, planetary health and regional processes.



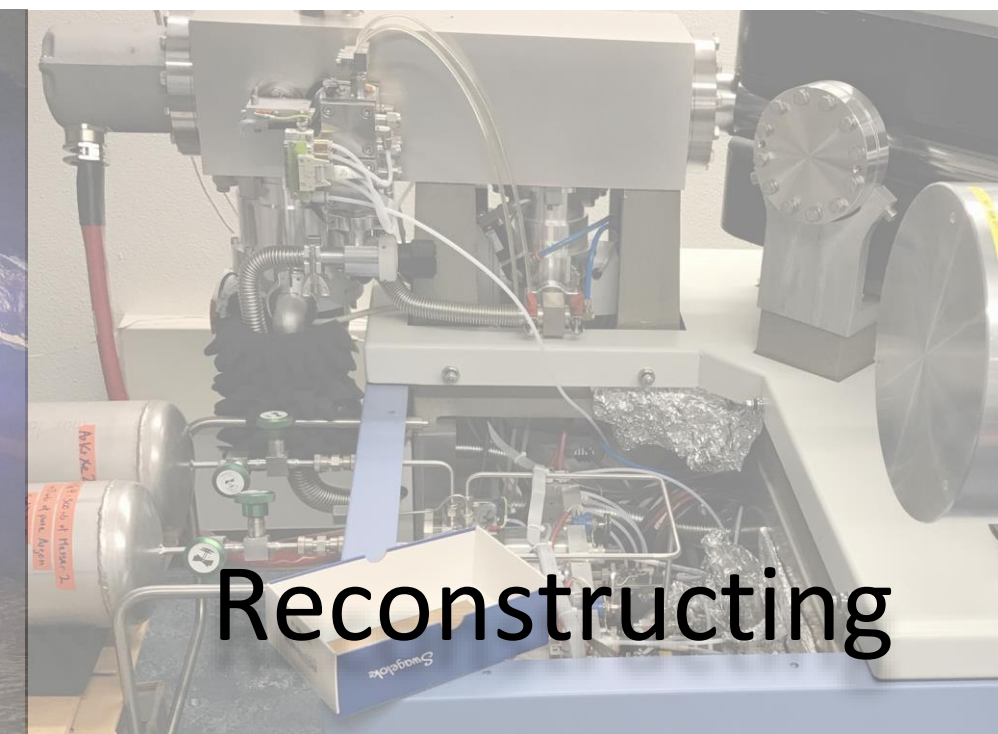
Understanding



Simulating



Observing



Reconstructing

The IBS Center for Climate Physics: Mission



Trans-disciplinary



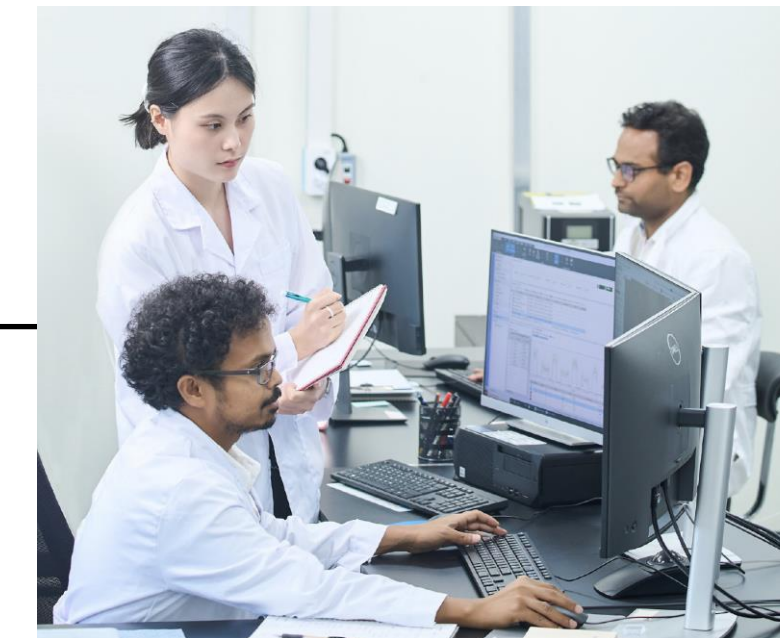
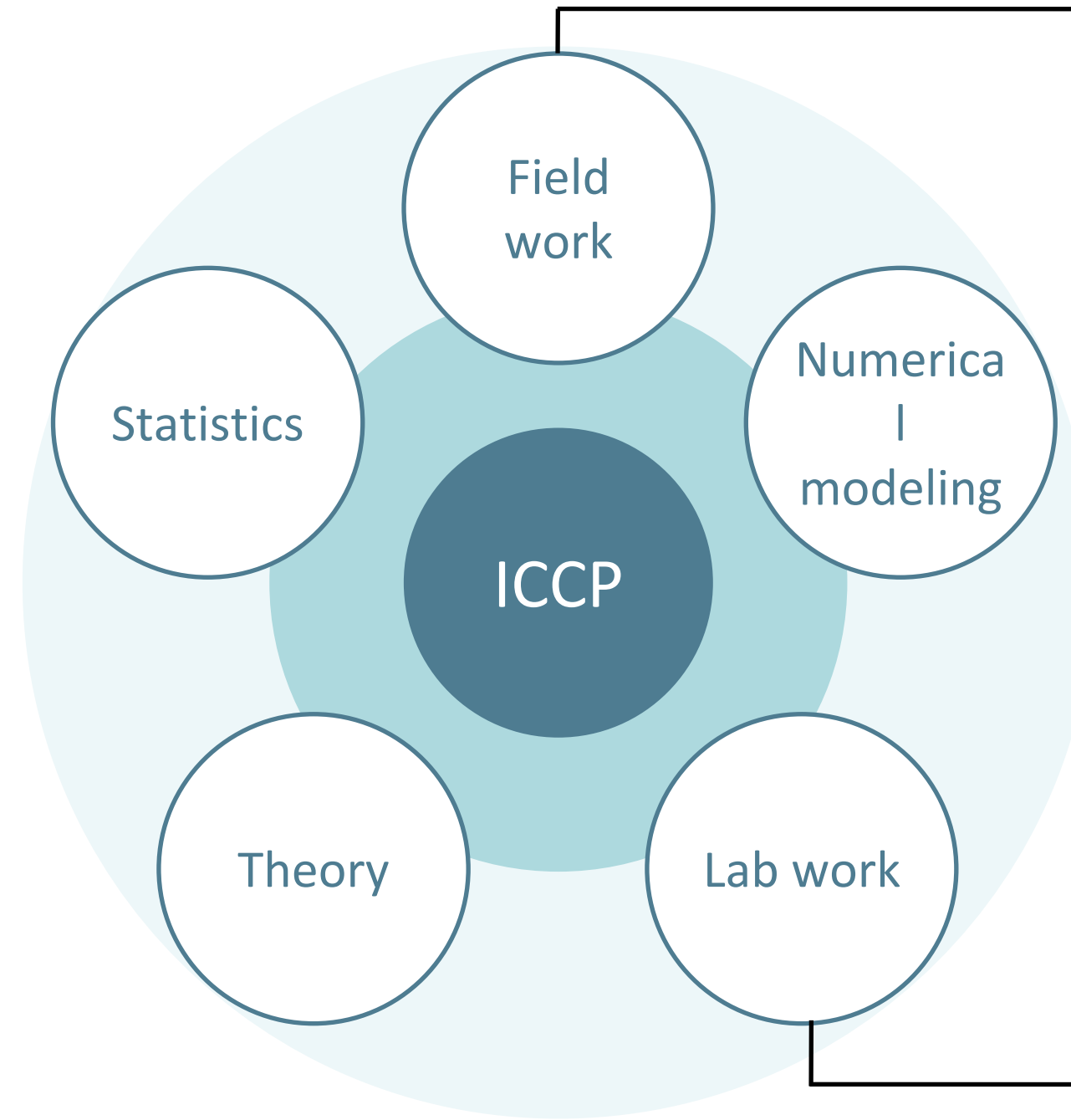
Past-to-Future



Transformative



Multi-tool



End-to-End

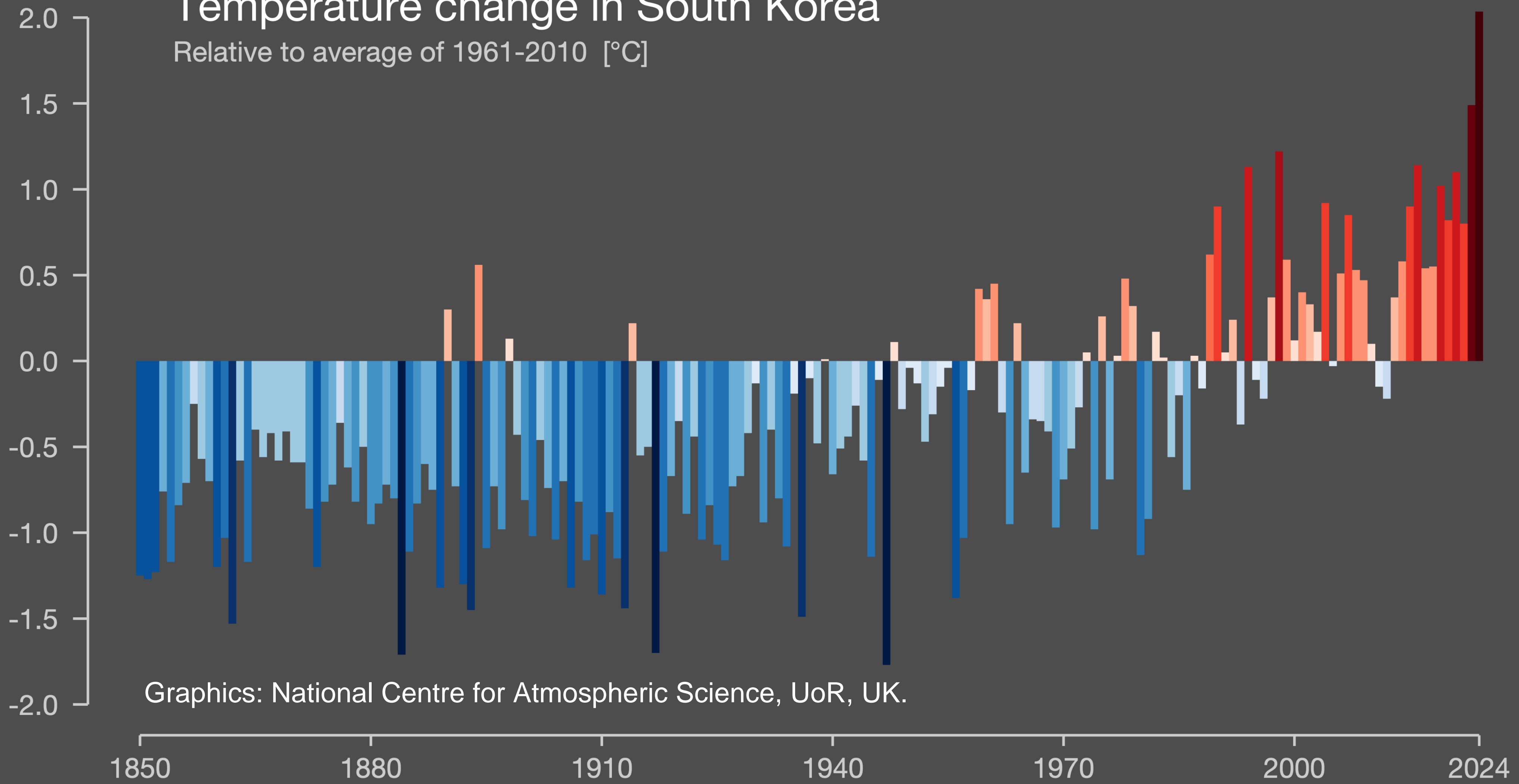




The simple scientific
facts

Temperature change in South Korea

Relative to average of 1961-2010 [°C]



Graphics: National Centre for Atmospheric Science, UoR, UK.

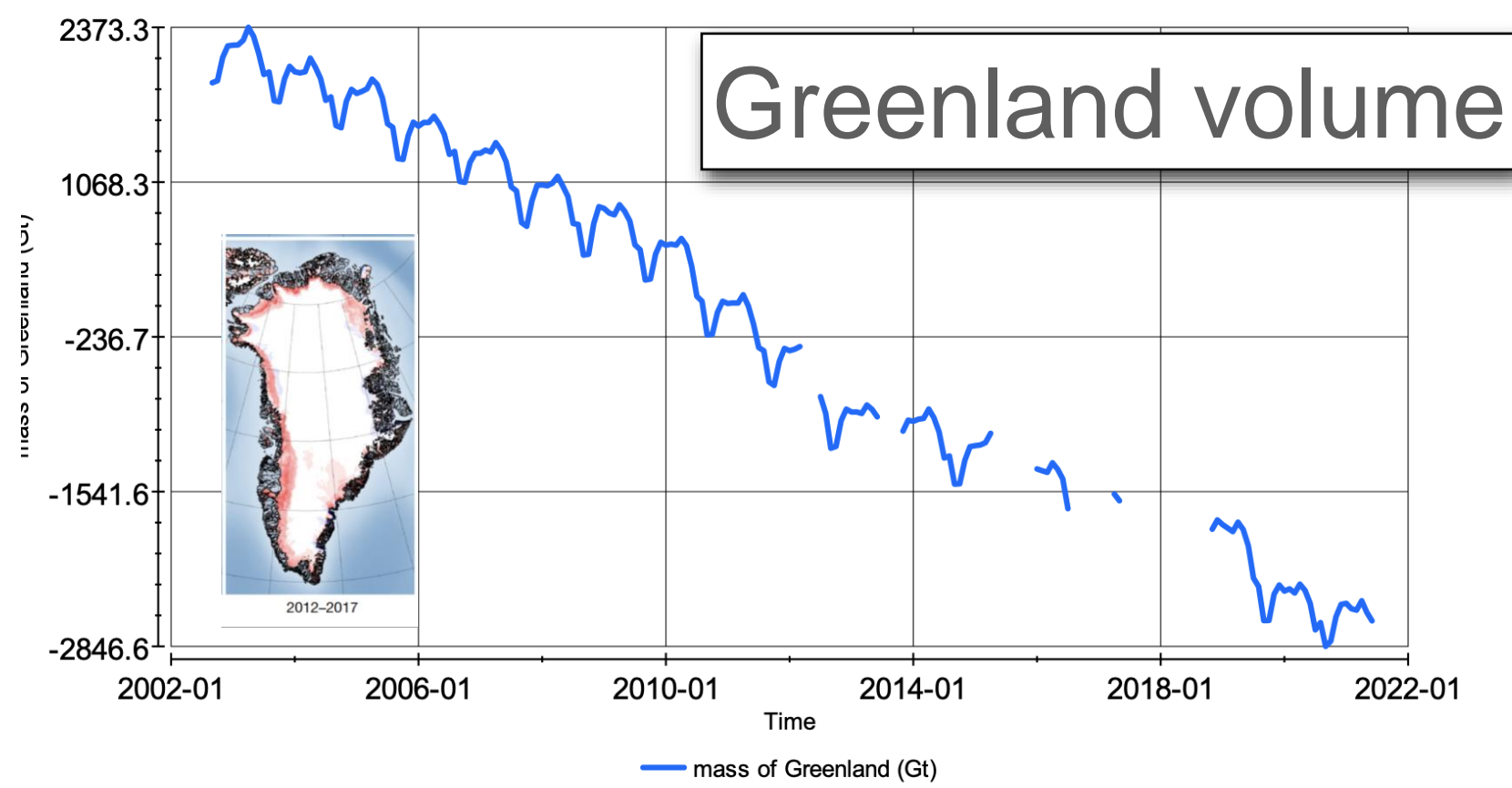
Increased risk of heat waves

Increased risk of extreme rainfall

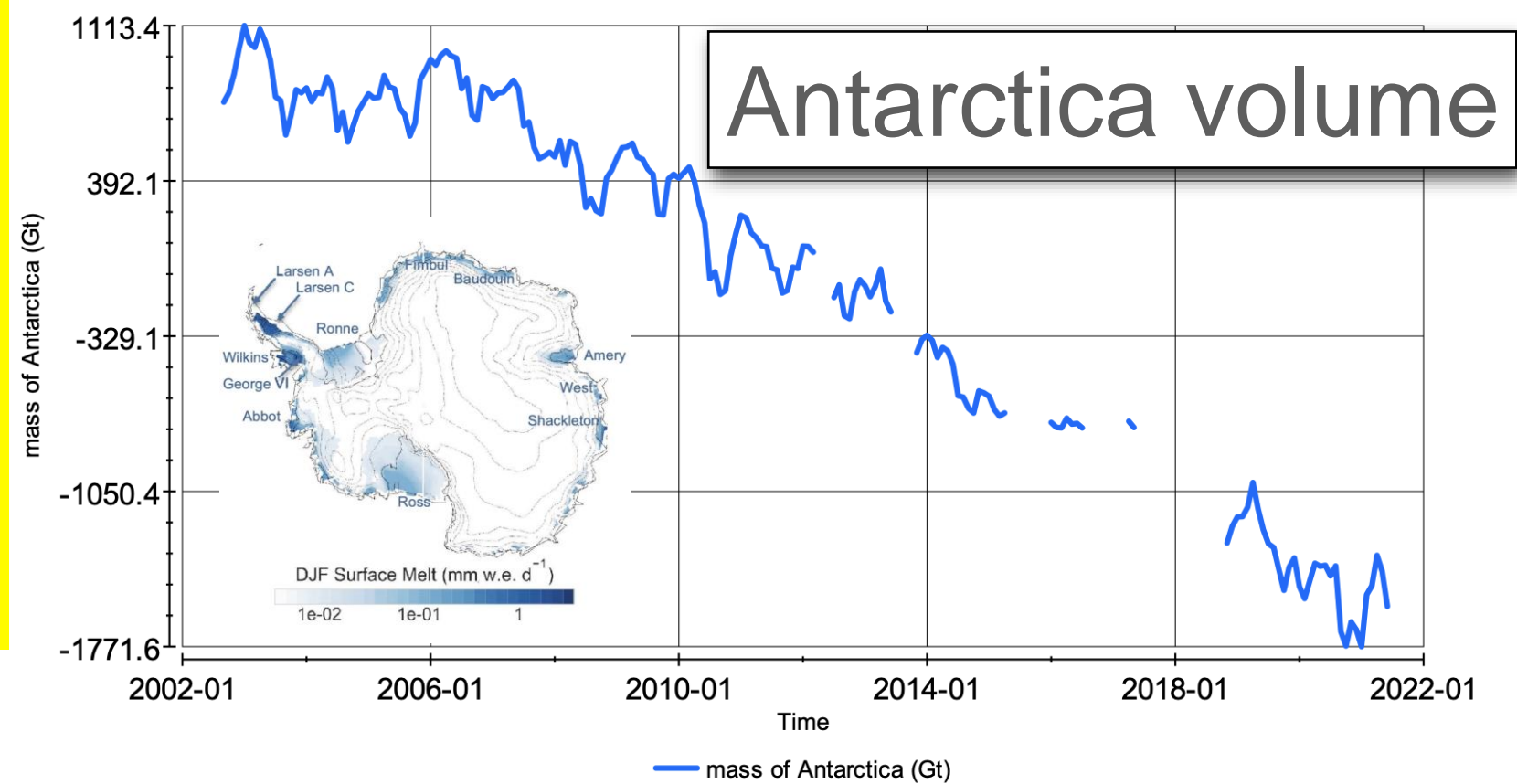
Our Planet is warming at unprecedented rates



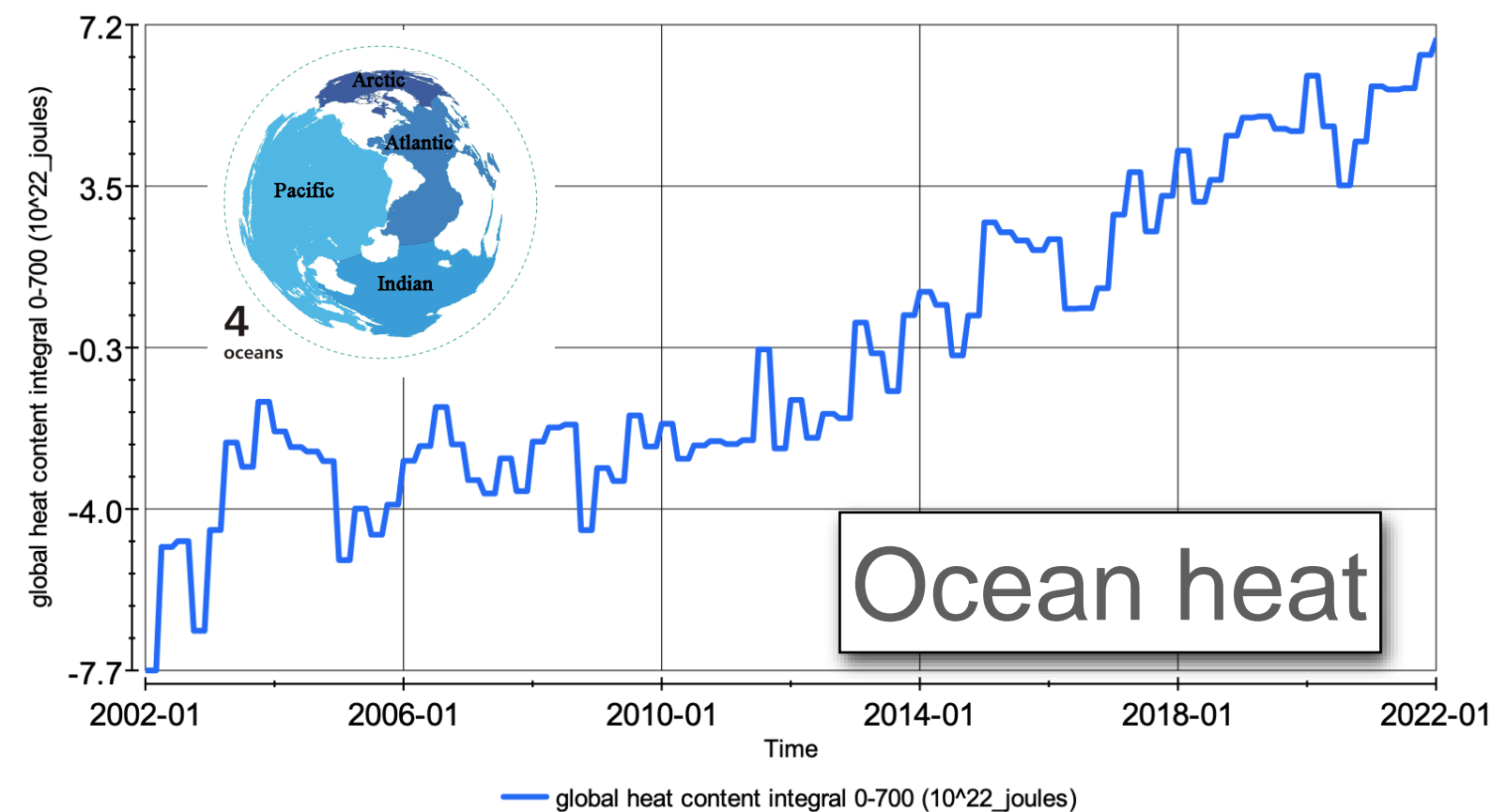
mass of Greenland



mass of Antarctica

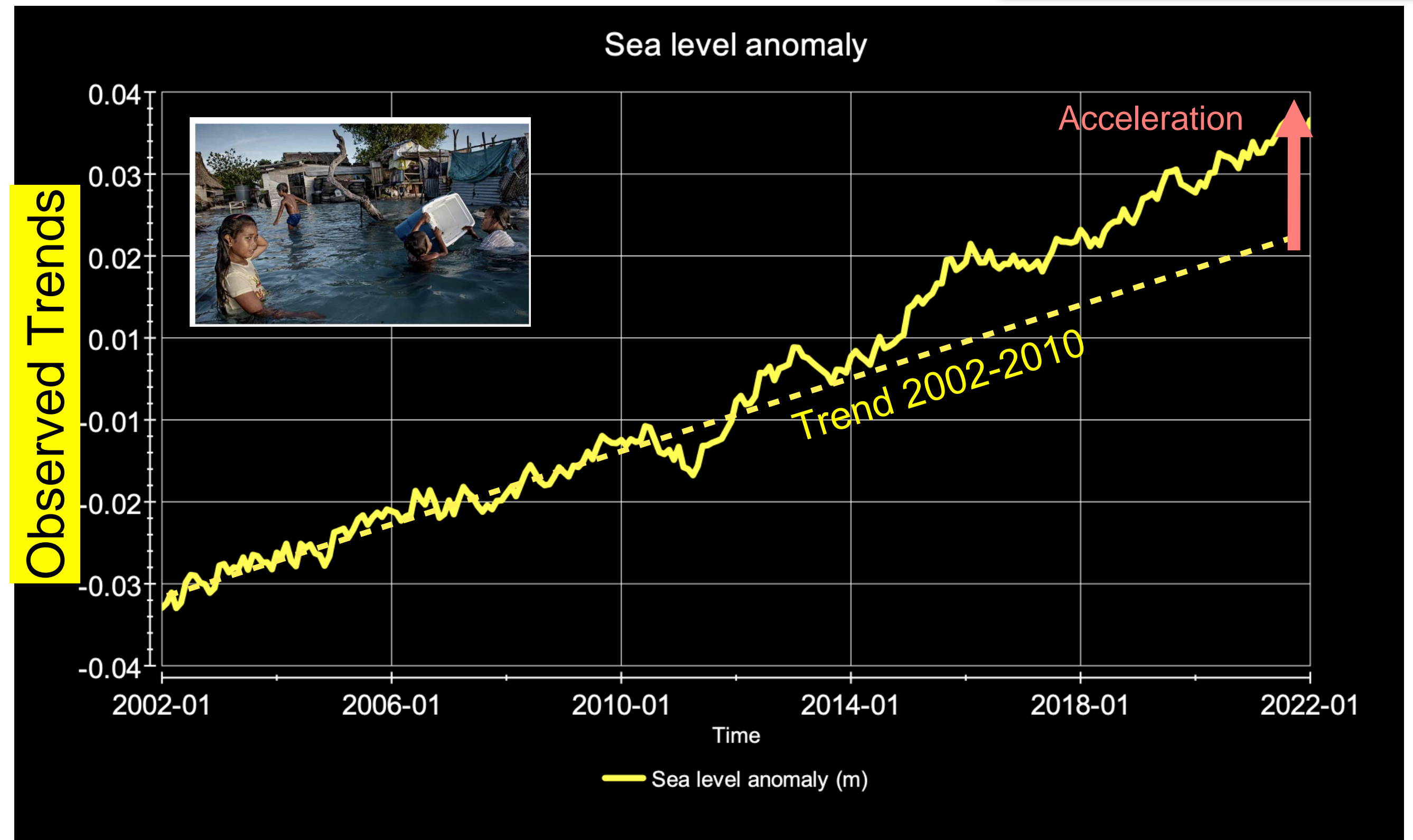


global heat content integral 0-700



7 cm/23 years

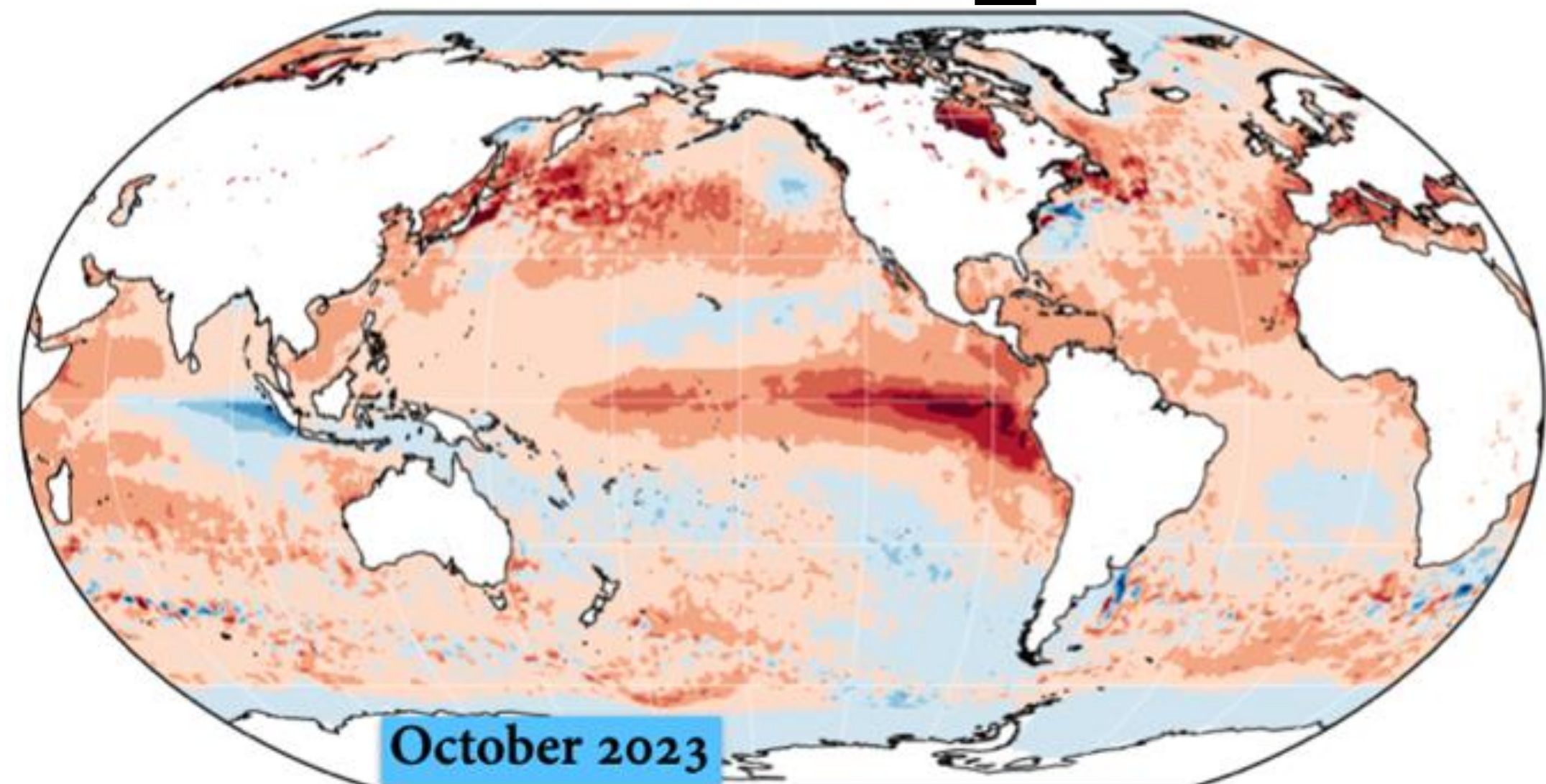
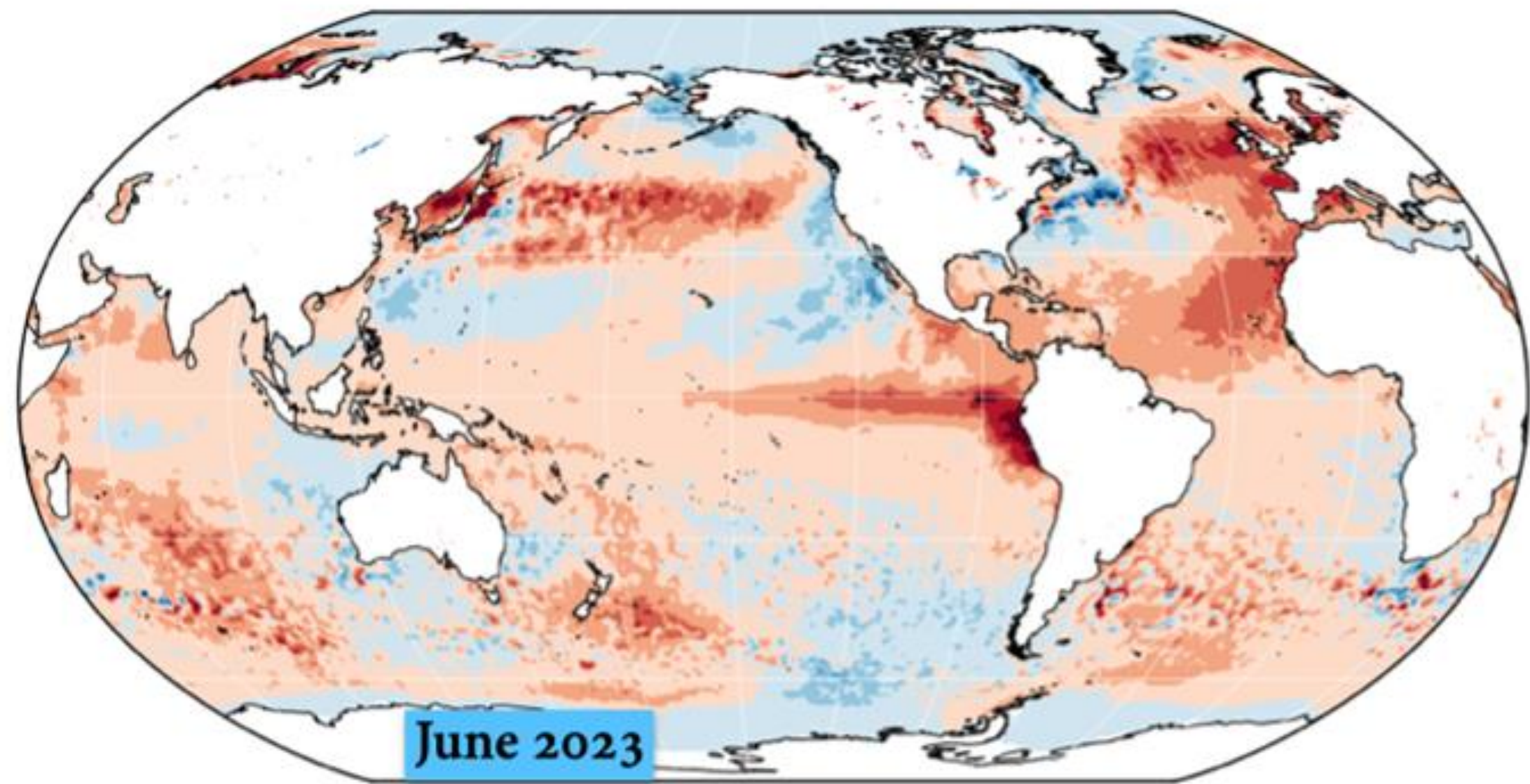
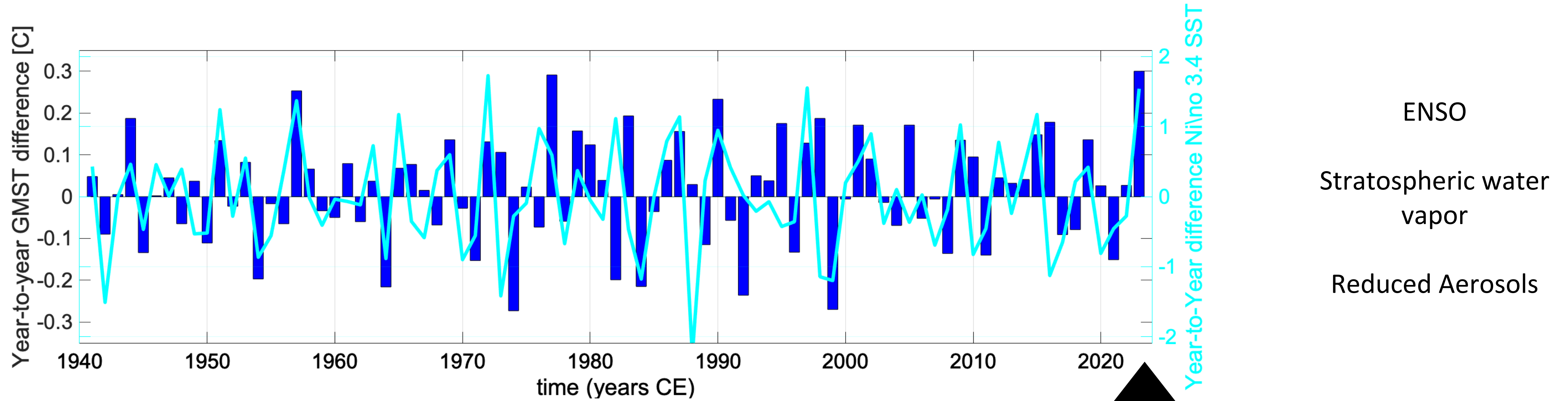
Global Sea Level



Graphics: Axel Timmermann, IBS Center for Climate Physics, The Republic of Korea



... causing sea level rise



Graphics: Axel Timmermann, IBS Center for Climate Physics, The Republic of Korea



Some years faster than others...

AR3, 2001

"Most of the warming observed over the last 50 years **is likely** to have been due to the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations."

AR4, 2007

"Most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is **very likely** due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations."

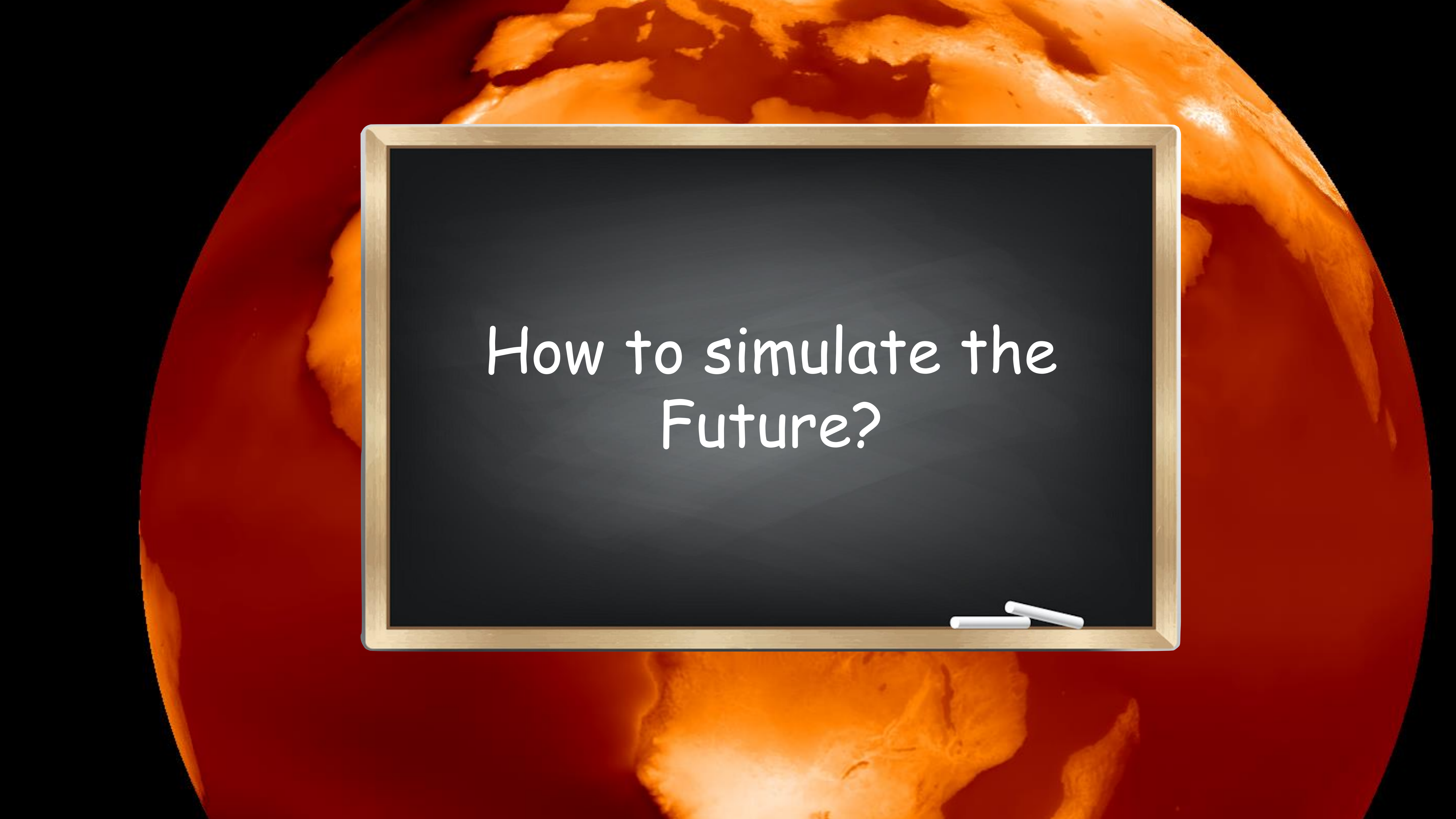
AR5, 2013/14

It is **extremely likely** that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century

AR6, 2021/22

"It is **unequivocal** that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere, and biosphere have occurred."





How to simulate the
Future?

Physical equations

Electromagnetism

Quantum mechanics

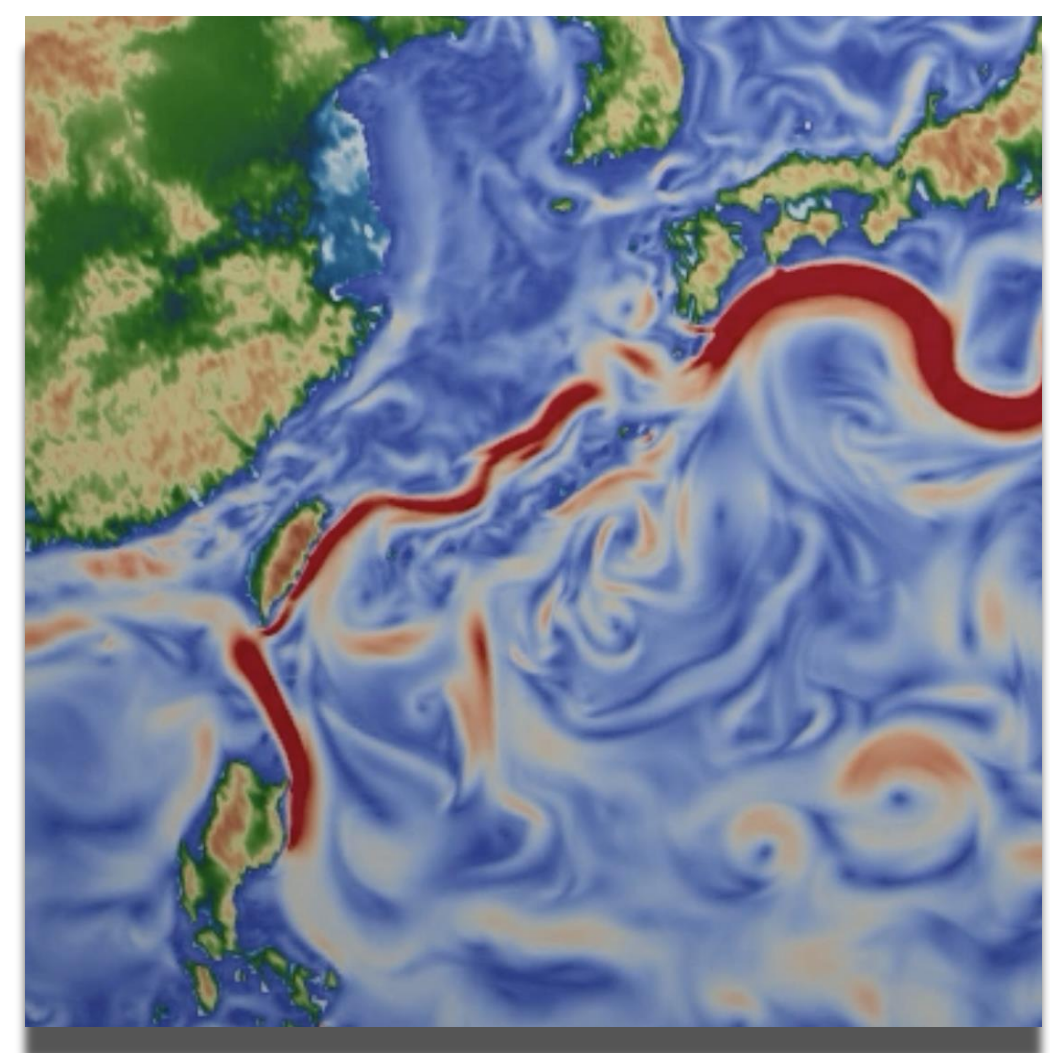
Fluid dynamics

Thermodynamics

Empirical Parameterizations

CLIMATE MODEL

Forcings



```
subroutine glimmer_ts_step_scalar(ts,time,value)
!>FD interpolate time series by stepping
use glimmer_log
implicit none
type(glimmer_tseries) :: ts !>FD time series data
real,intent(in) :: time !>FD time value to get
real :: value !>FD interpolated value

integer i
i = get_i(ts,time)
if (i.eq.-1) then
  i = 1
else if (i.eq.ts%numv) then
  i = ts%numv
end if

value = ts%values(i)
end subroutine glimmer_ts_step_scalar

subroutine glimmer_ts_linear_array(ts,time,value)
!>FD linear interpolate time series
use glimmer_log
implicit none
type(glimmer_tseries) :: ts !>FD time series data
real,intent(in) :: time !>FD time value to get
real :: value !>FD interpolated value

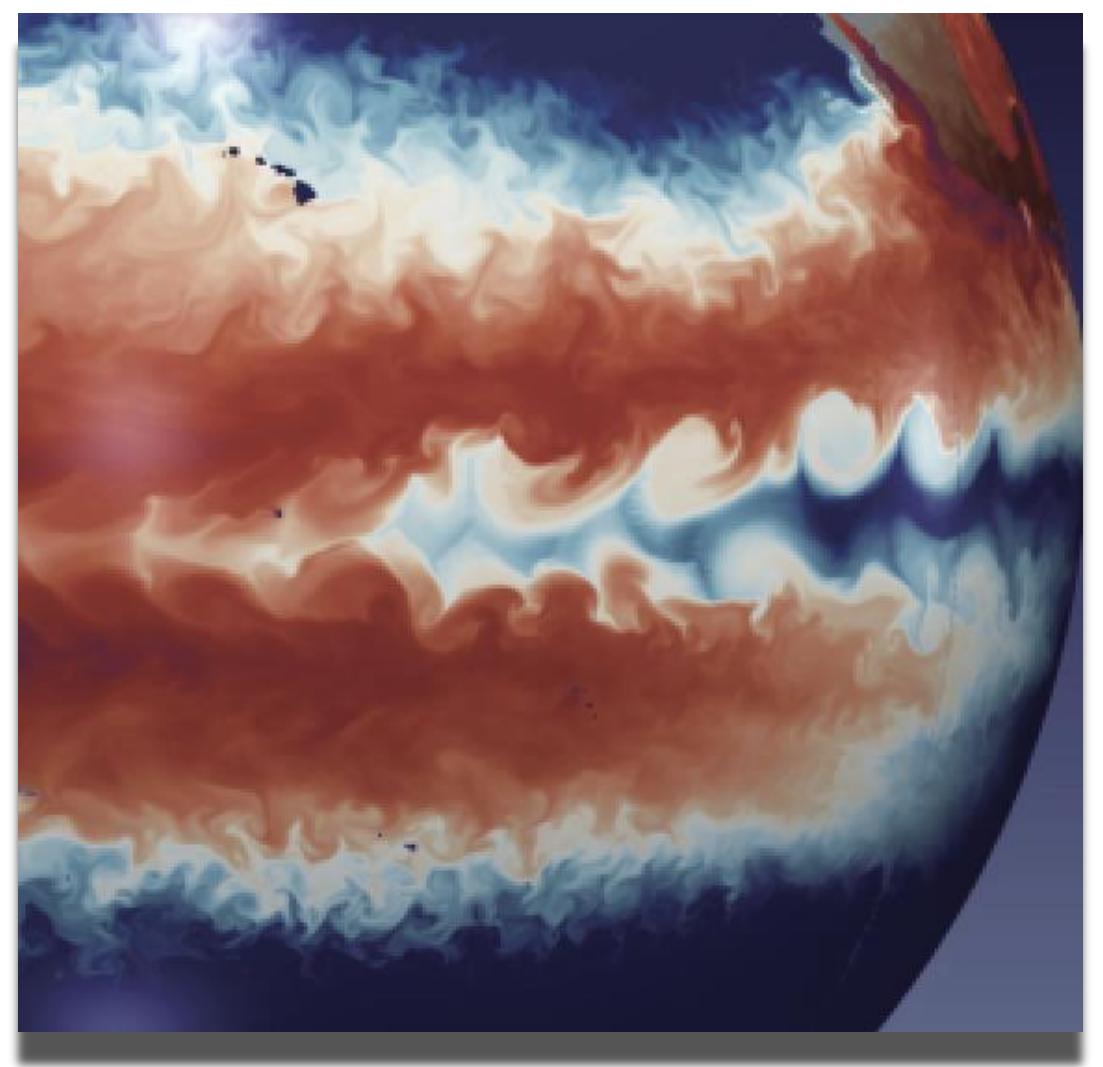
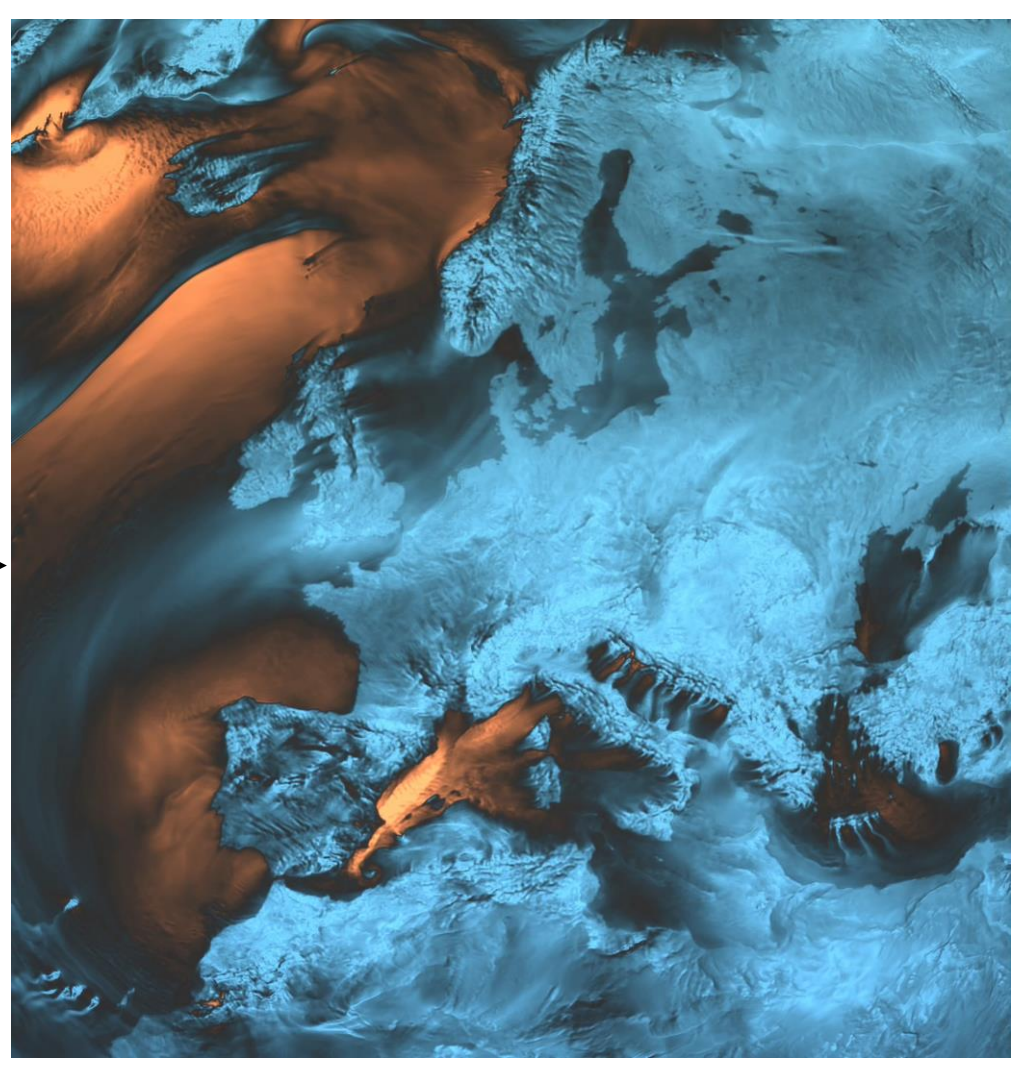
integer i
real,dimension(size(value)) :: slope

if (size(value).ne.ts%numv) then
  call write_log('Error, wrong number of values',GM_FATAL,__FILE__,__LINE__)
end if

i = get_i(ts,time)
if (i.eq.-1) then
  value(:) = ts%values(:,1)
else if (i.eq.ts%numv+1) then
  value(:) = ts%values(:,ts%numv)
else
  slope(:) = (ts%values(:,i+1)-ts%values(:,i))/(ts%times(i+1)-ts%times(i))
  value(:) = ts%values(:,i) + slope(:)*(time-ts%times(i))
end if
end subroutine glimmer_ts_linear_array

subroutine glimmer_ts_linear_scalar(ts,time,value)
!>FD linear interpolate time series
use glimmer_log
```

1,000,000 lines of Fortran Computer code



What is a Climate Model?

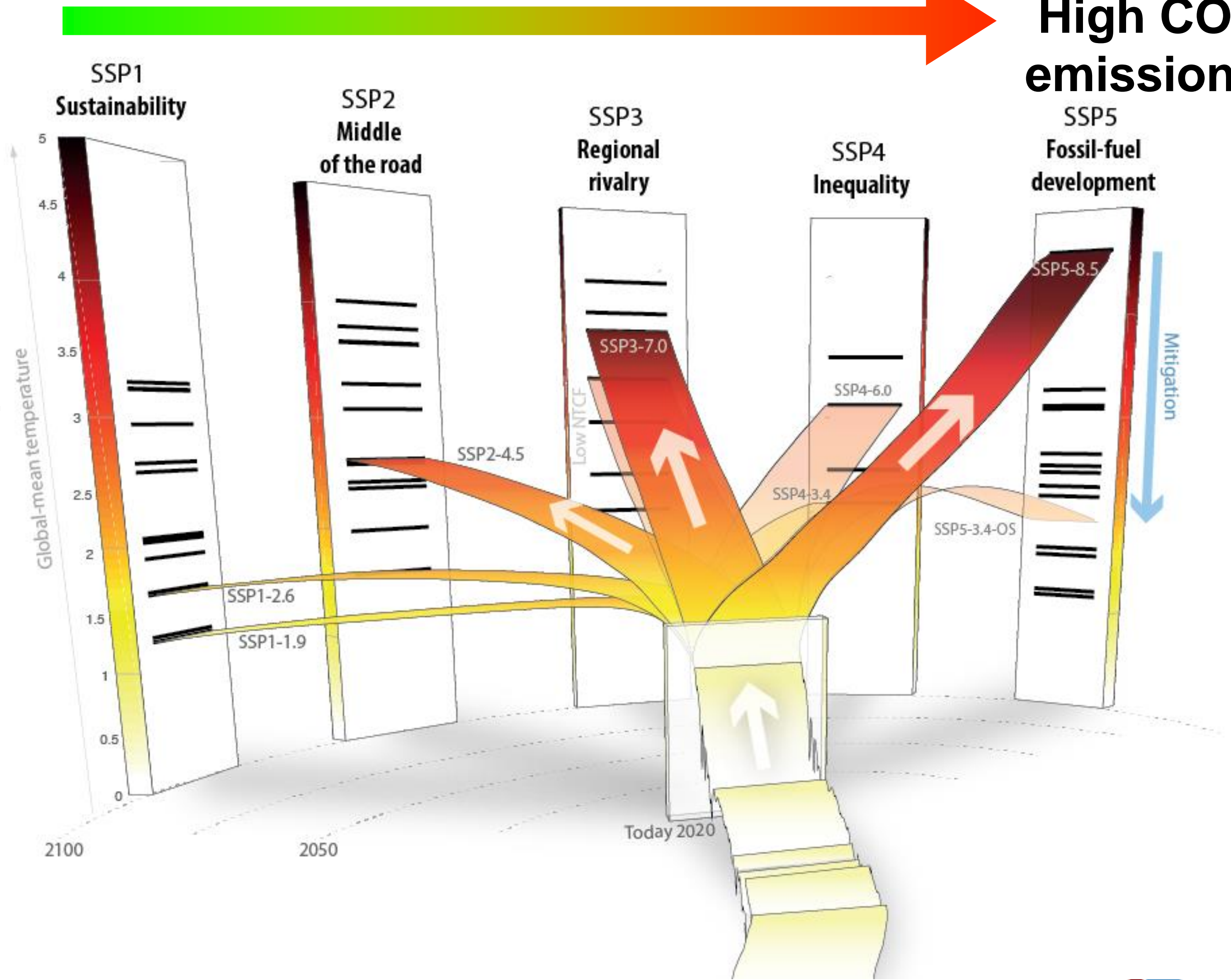


Low CO₂ emissions

High CO₂ emissions

Shared Socioeconomic Pathways are future human development scenarios

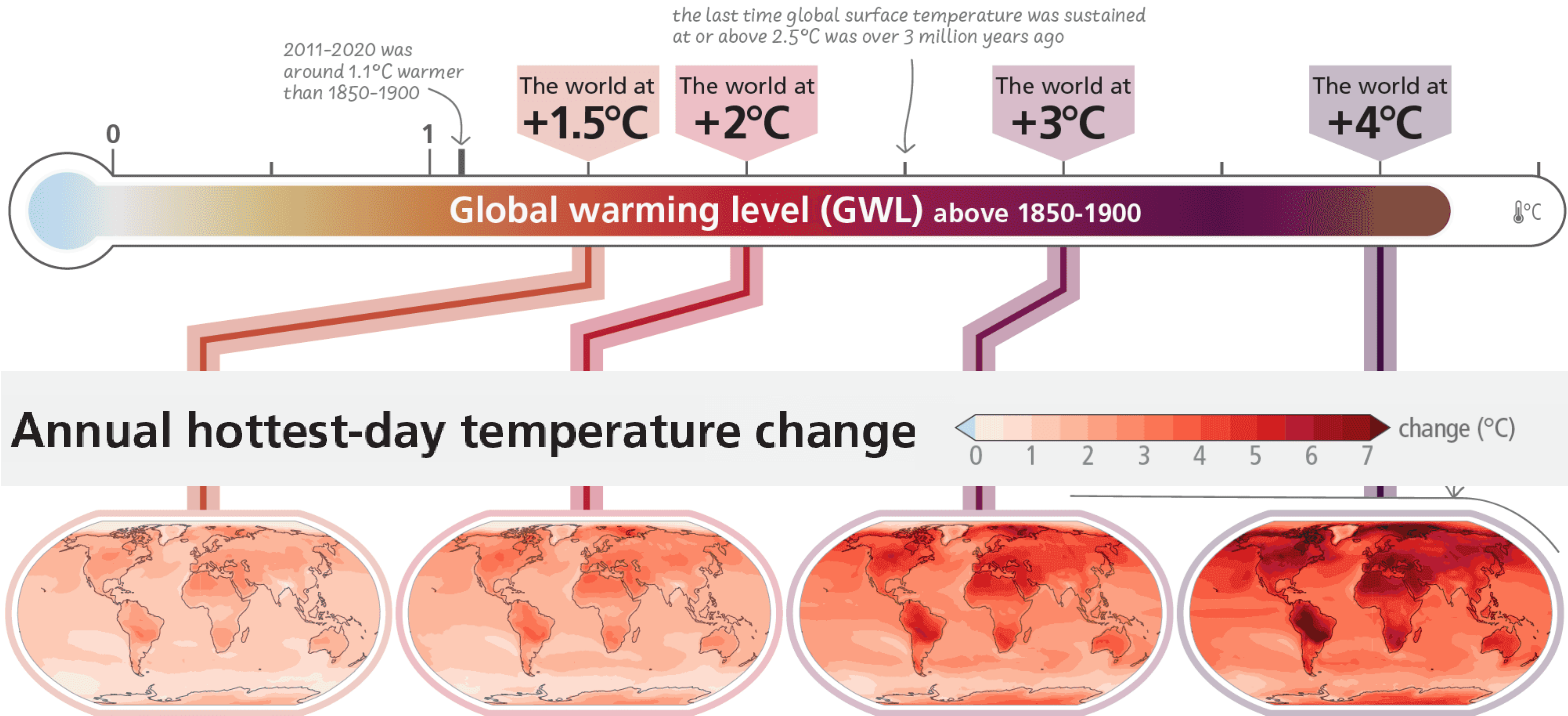
- sustainable development (SSP1)
- middle-of-the-road development (SSP2),
- regional rivalry (SSP3),
- inequality (SSP4)
- fossil-fueled development (SSP5)



Graphics: Meinshausen et al. (2020)



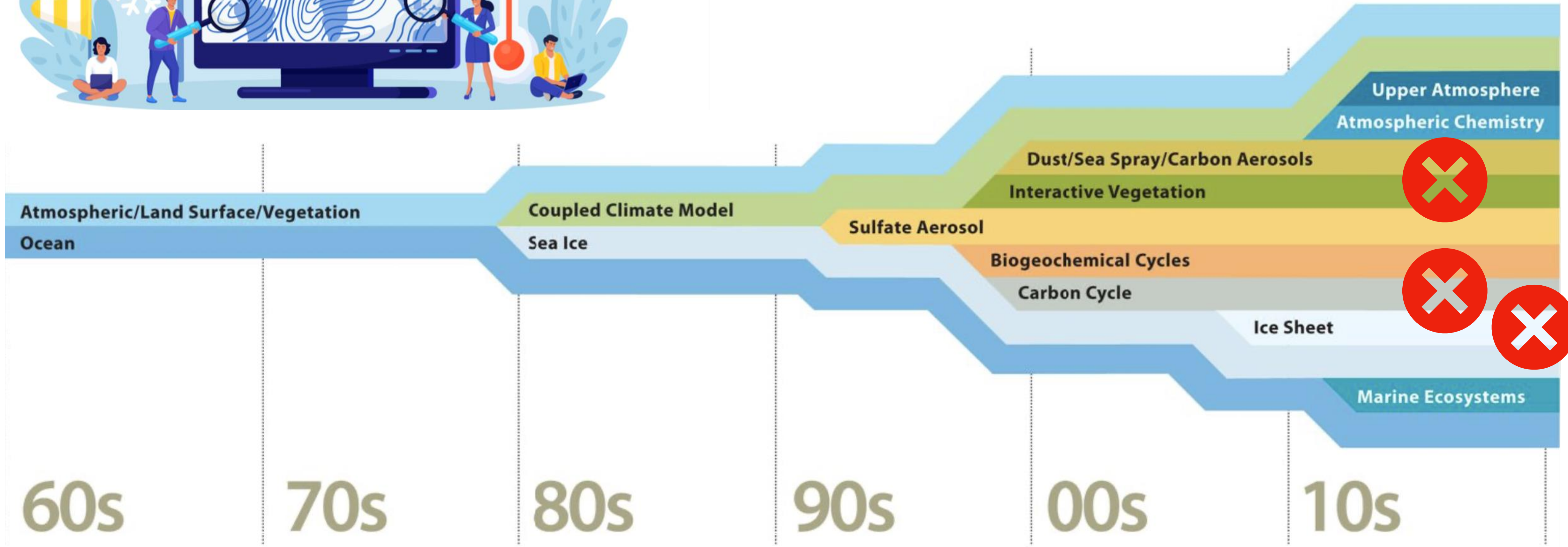
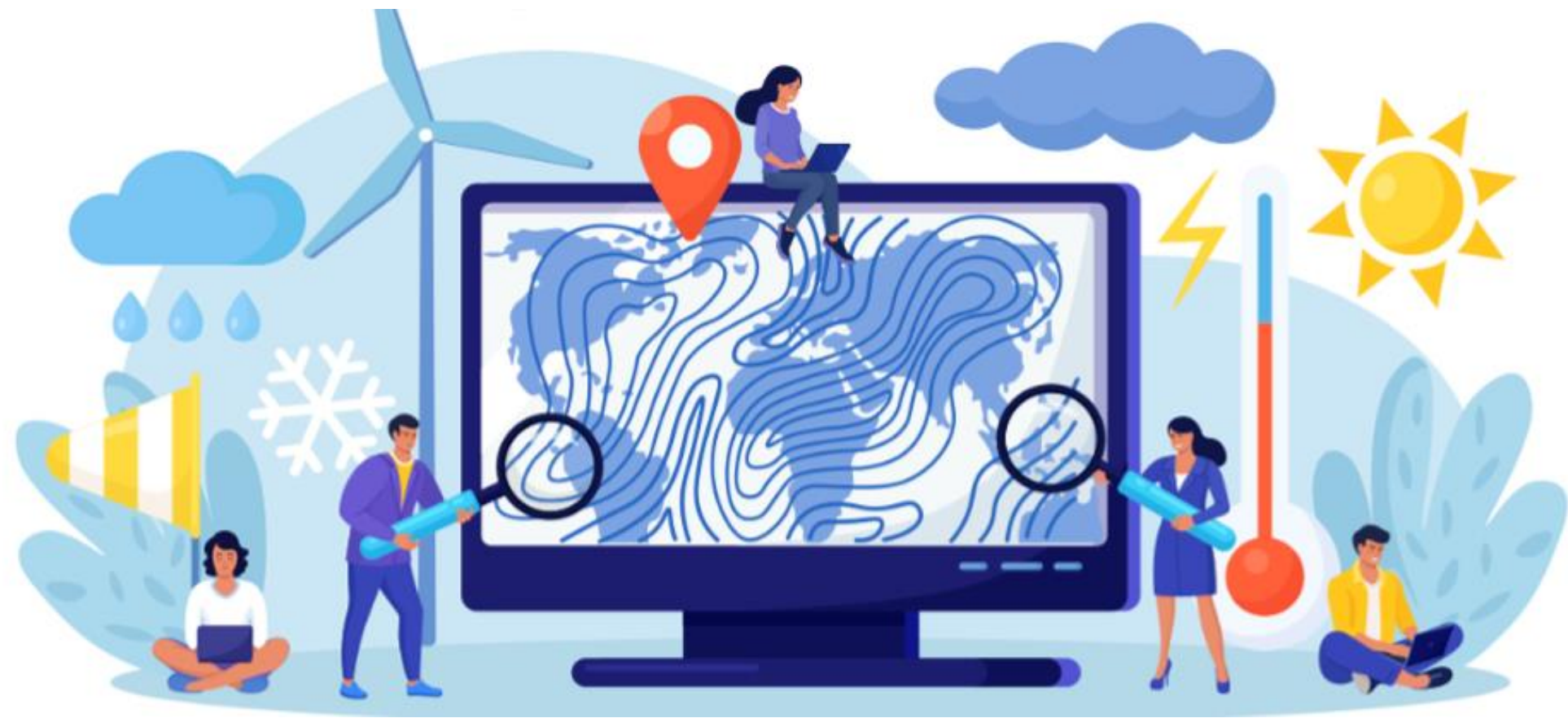
Emission Scenarios: the future is still in our hands



Graphics: Adapted from IPCC, AR6, Summary for Policymakers



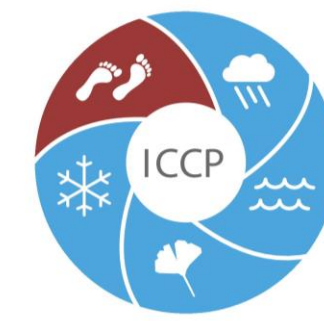
Emission Scenarios: the future is still in our hands



Graphics: UCAR, Growth of Climate Modeling



Status of the Earth System Modeling



Earth's future climate and its variability simulated at 9 km global resolution

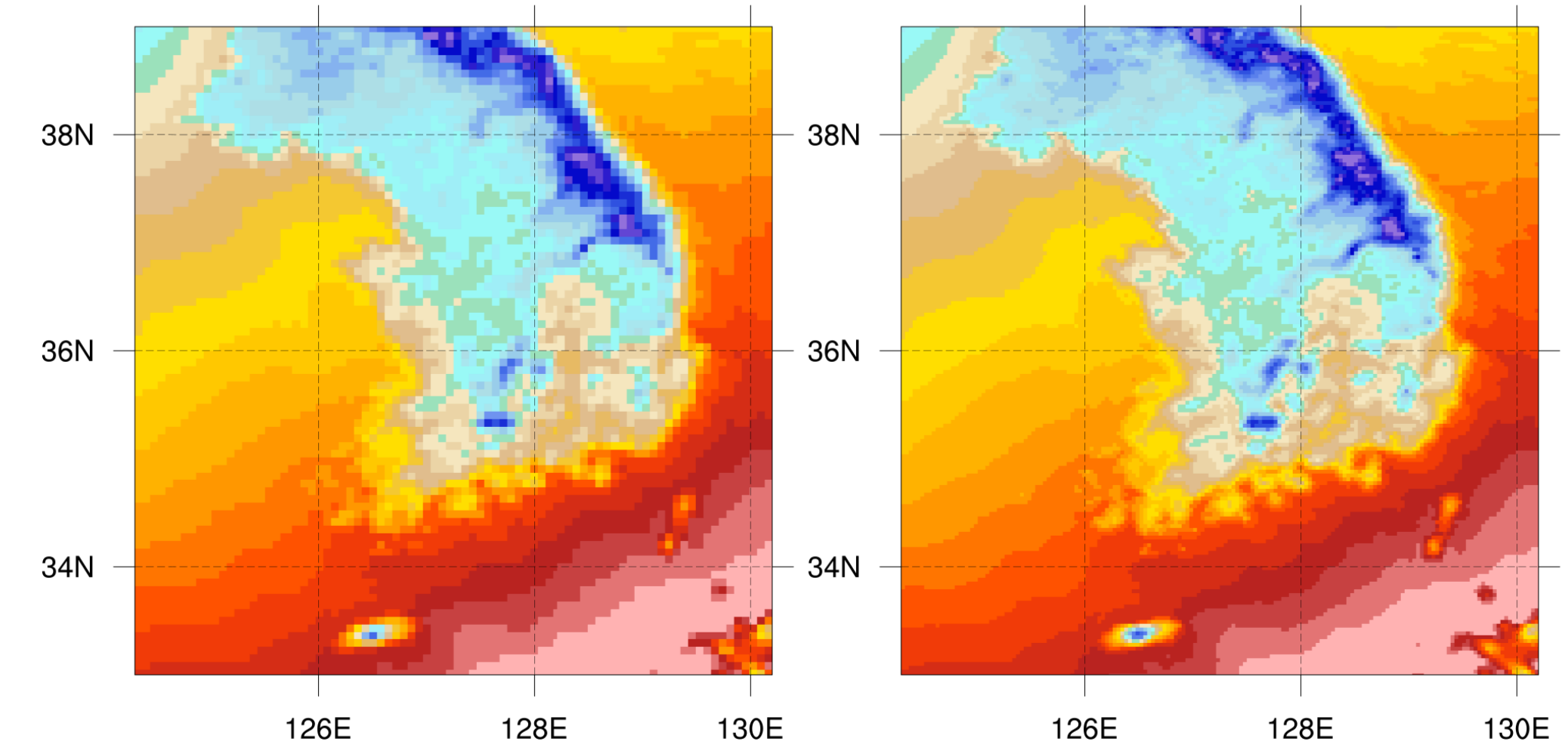
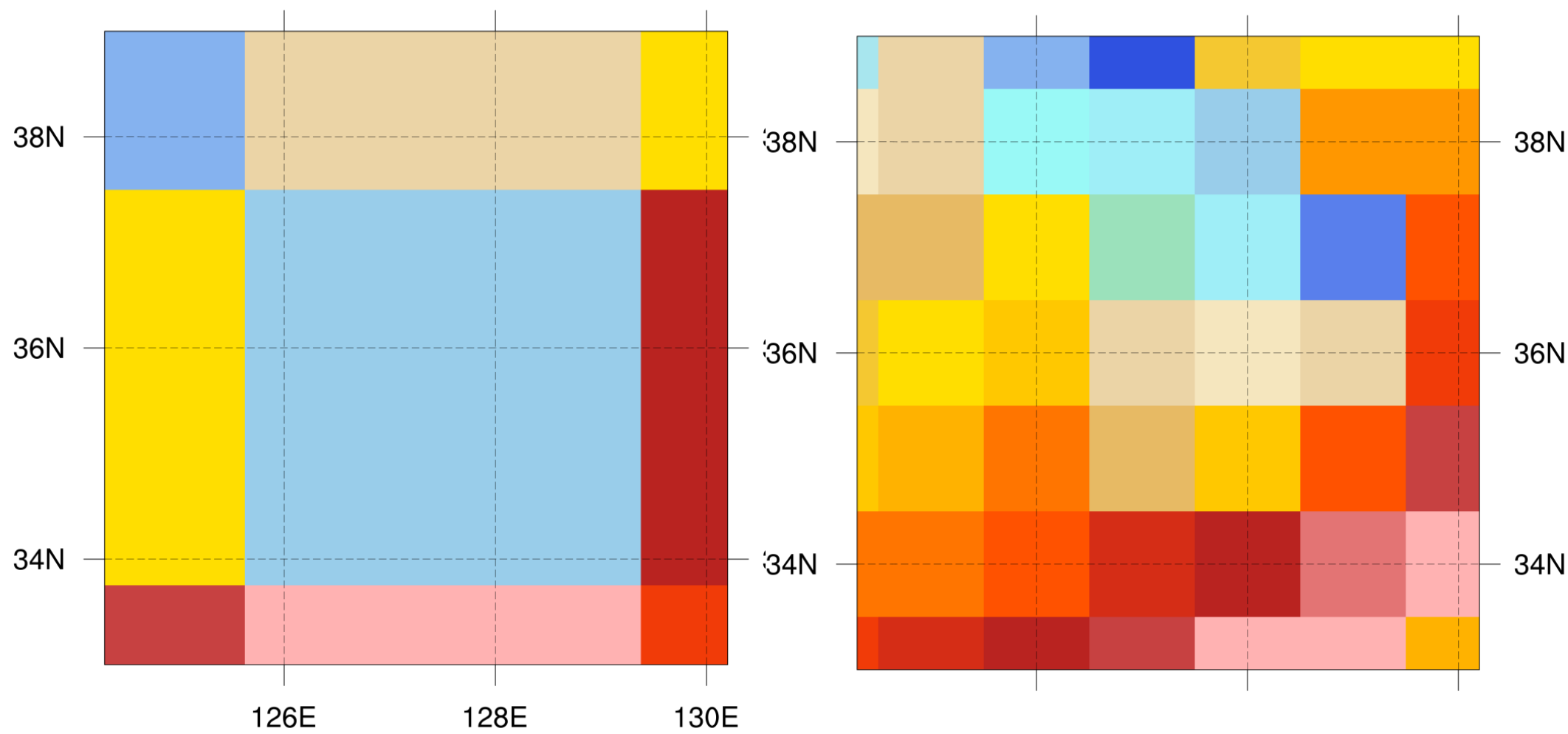
Ja-Yeon Moon, Jan Streffing, Sun-Seon Lee, Tido Semmler, Miguel Andrés-Martínez, Jiao Chen, Eun-Byeoul Cho, Jung-Eun Chu, Christian Franzke, Jan P. Gärtner, Rohit Ghosh, Jan Hegewald, Songye Hong, Nikolay Koldunov, June-Yi Lee, Zihao Lin, Chao Liu, Svetlana Loza, Wonsun Park, Woncheol Roh, Dmitry V. Sein, Sahil Sharma, Dmitry Sidorenko, Jun-Hyeok Son, Malte F. Stuecker, Qiang Wang, Gyuseok Yi, Martina Zapparoni, Thomas Jung, and Axel Timmermann

3.75°

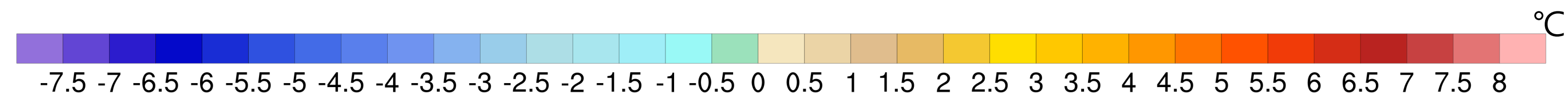
1°

9 km

4 km



Graphics: Sun-Seon Lee, IBS Center for Climate Physics





Climate Futures at 9
km global resolution

1950-2100 (31 km resolution)

9 km

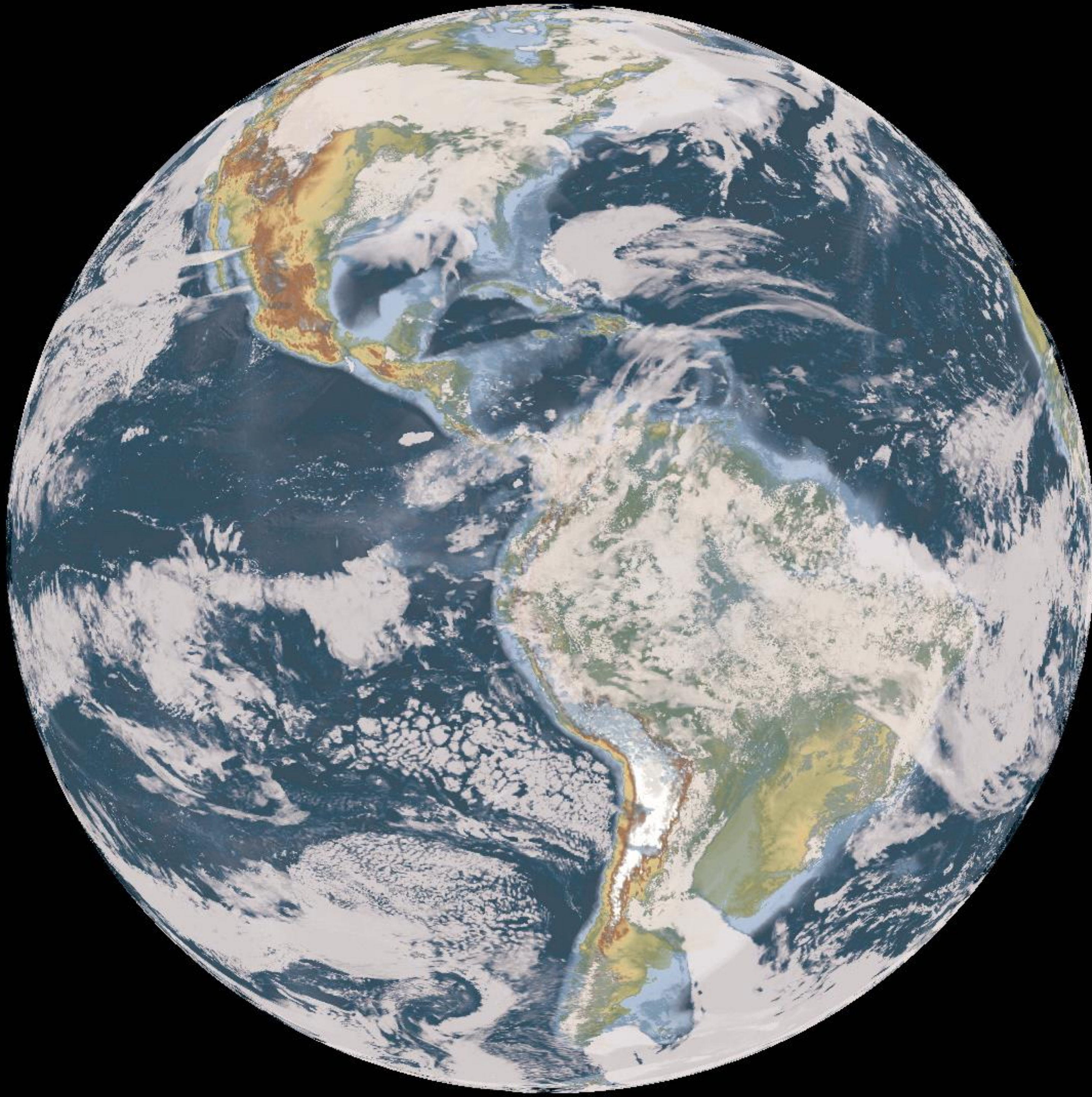
1950 control

2000s

2030s

2060s

2090s



A high-resolution perspective on Monsoon systems

- Orographic features, such as the western Ghats play a key role in anchoring summer rainfall
- Mesoscale systems with small-scale filaments can also contribute to extreme rainfall across India
- These features are not well resolved in typical models used in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, phase 6



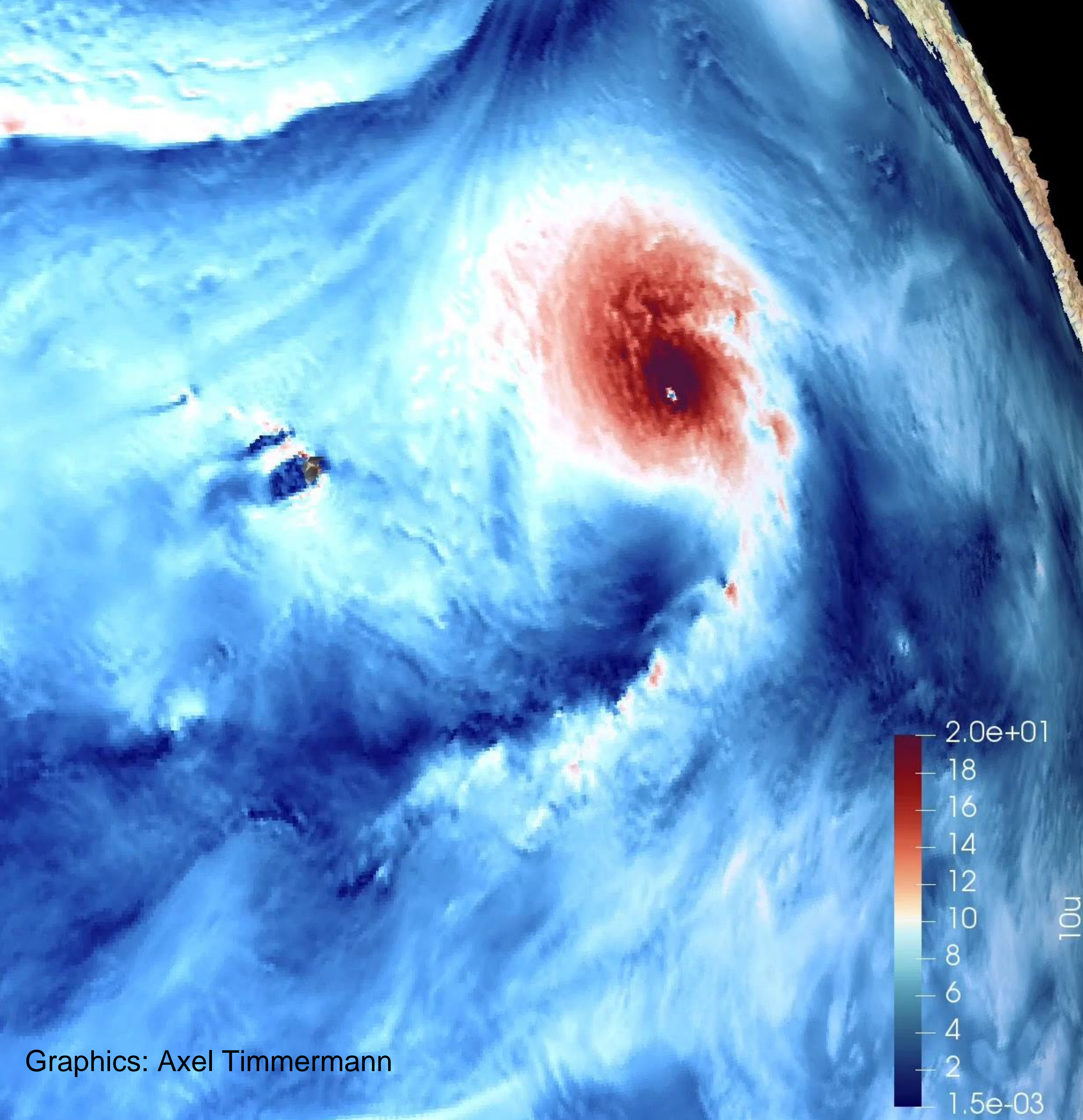
wind

rain

clouds

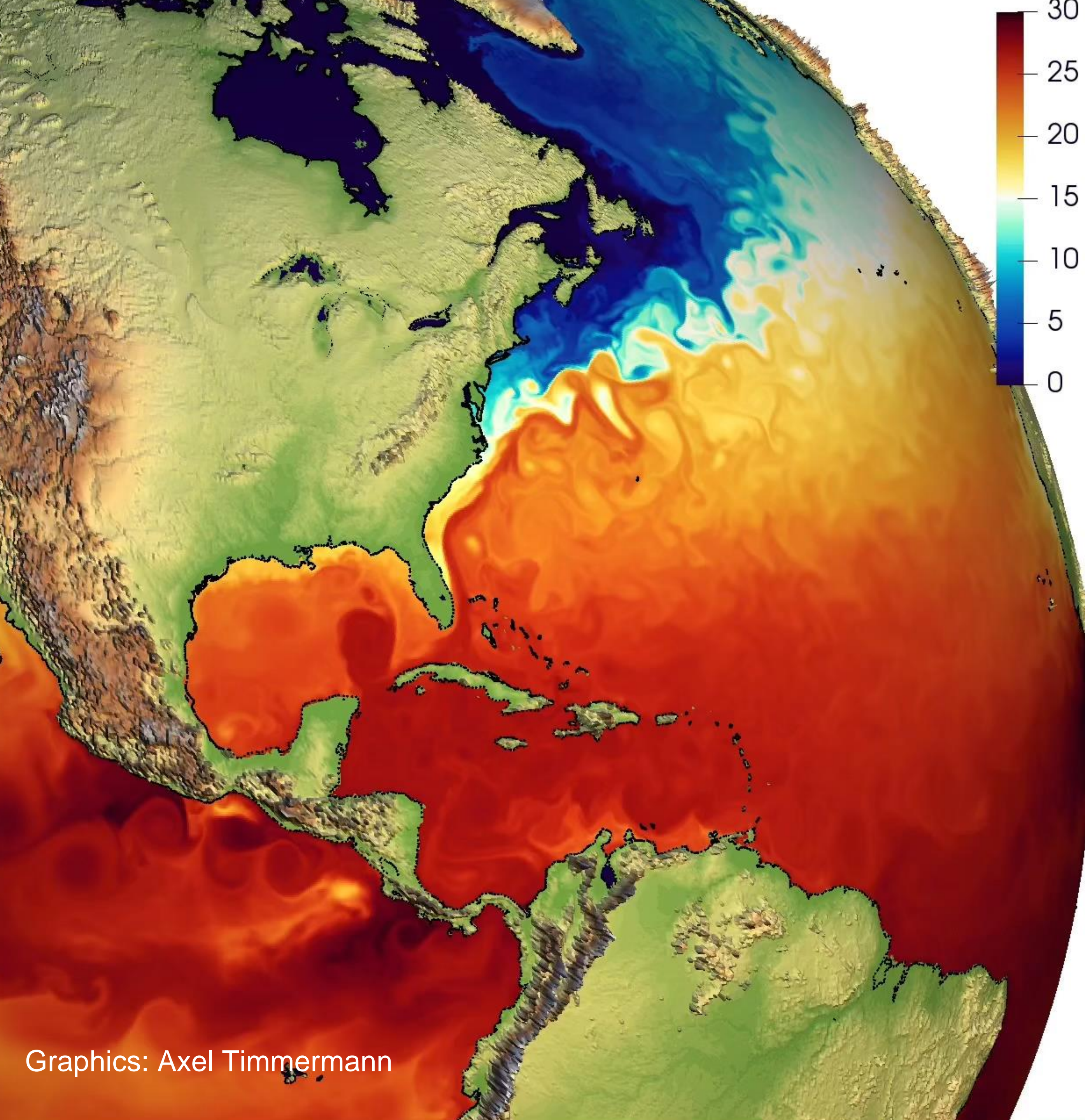
A high-resolution perspective on Tropical Cyclones

- Convective-scale processes can be resolved in high resolution models
- Eye-wall structures and rainfall extremes realistic
- Better resolution of coastal and topographic interactions
- These features are not well resolved in typical models used in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, phase 6



Graphics: Axel Timmermann





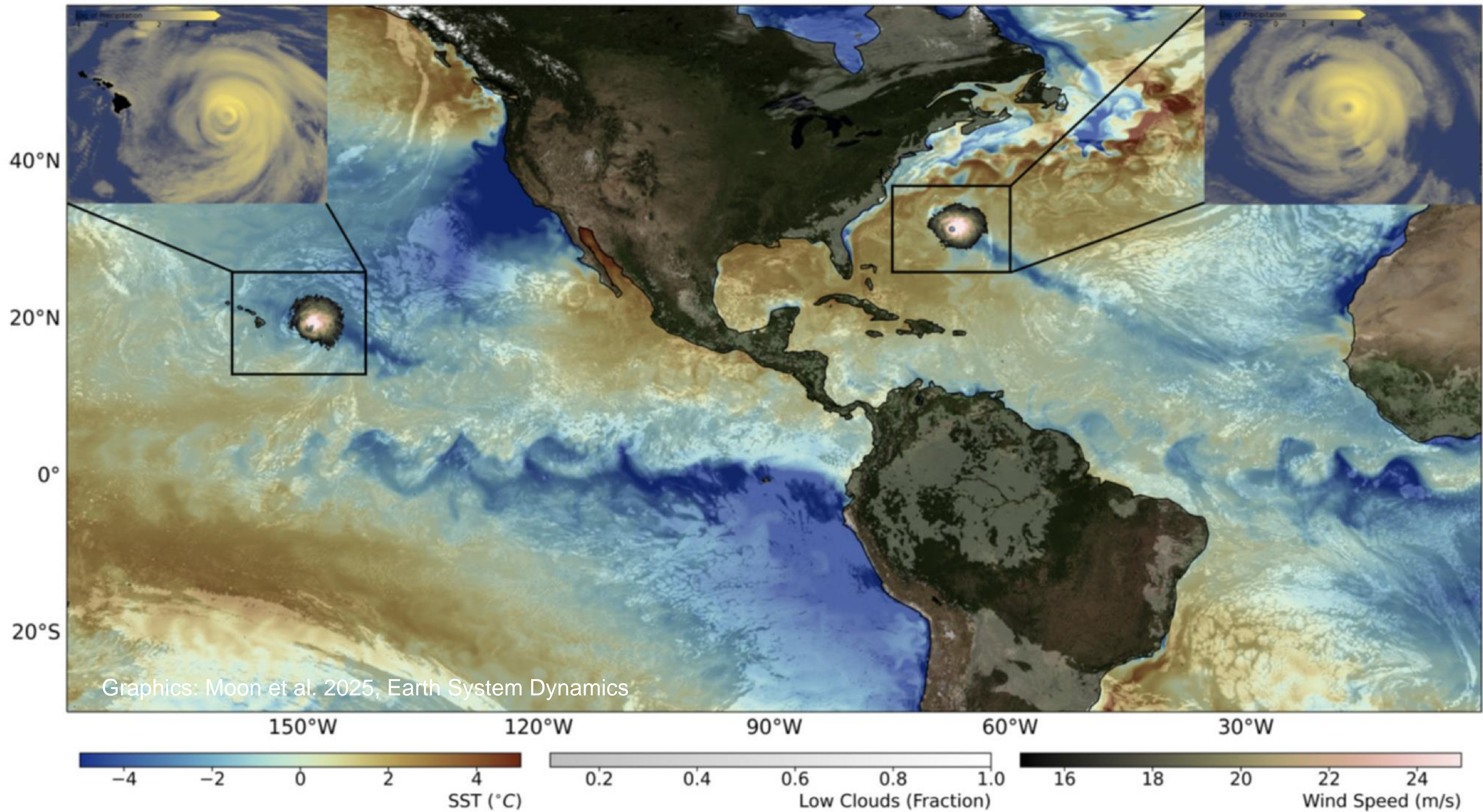
A high-resolution perspective on Ocean Circulation

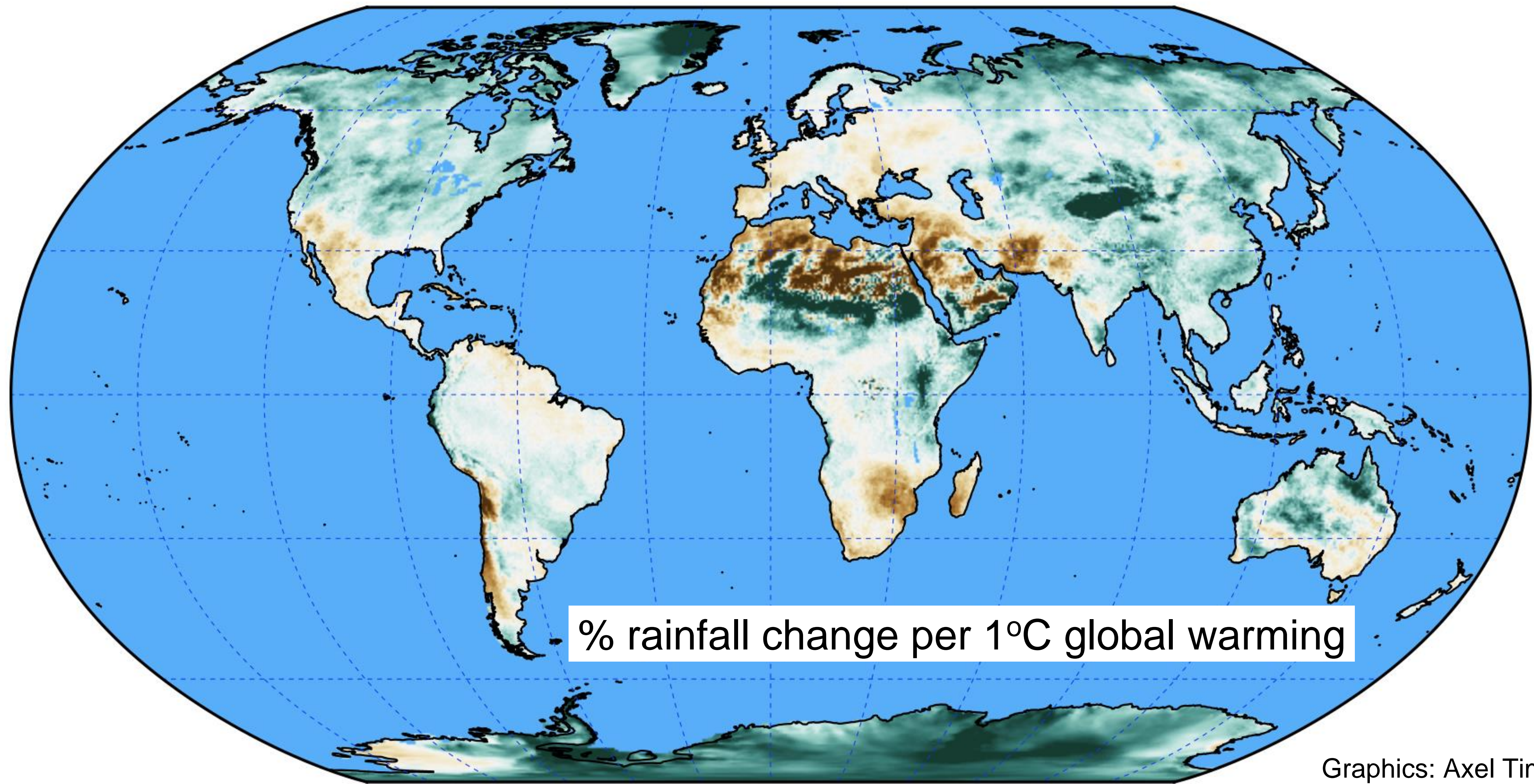
- Small-scale ocean currents and eddies better resolved
- Coastal features well captured
- Tropical cyclone wake effects on ocean temperatures represented
- These features are not well resolved in typical models used in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project, phase 6

Graphics: Axel Timmermann

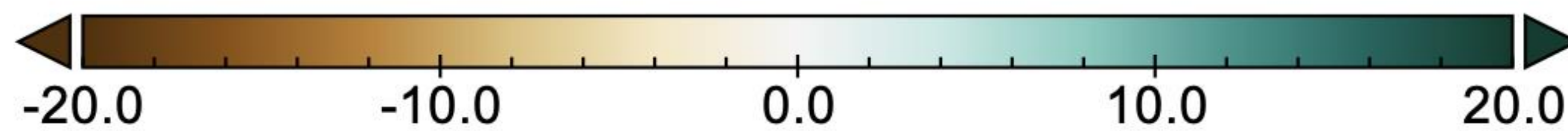


OpenIFS-FESOM, 9 km atmosphere Moon et al. ESD (2025)





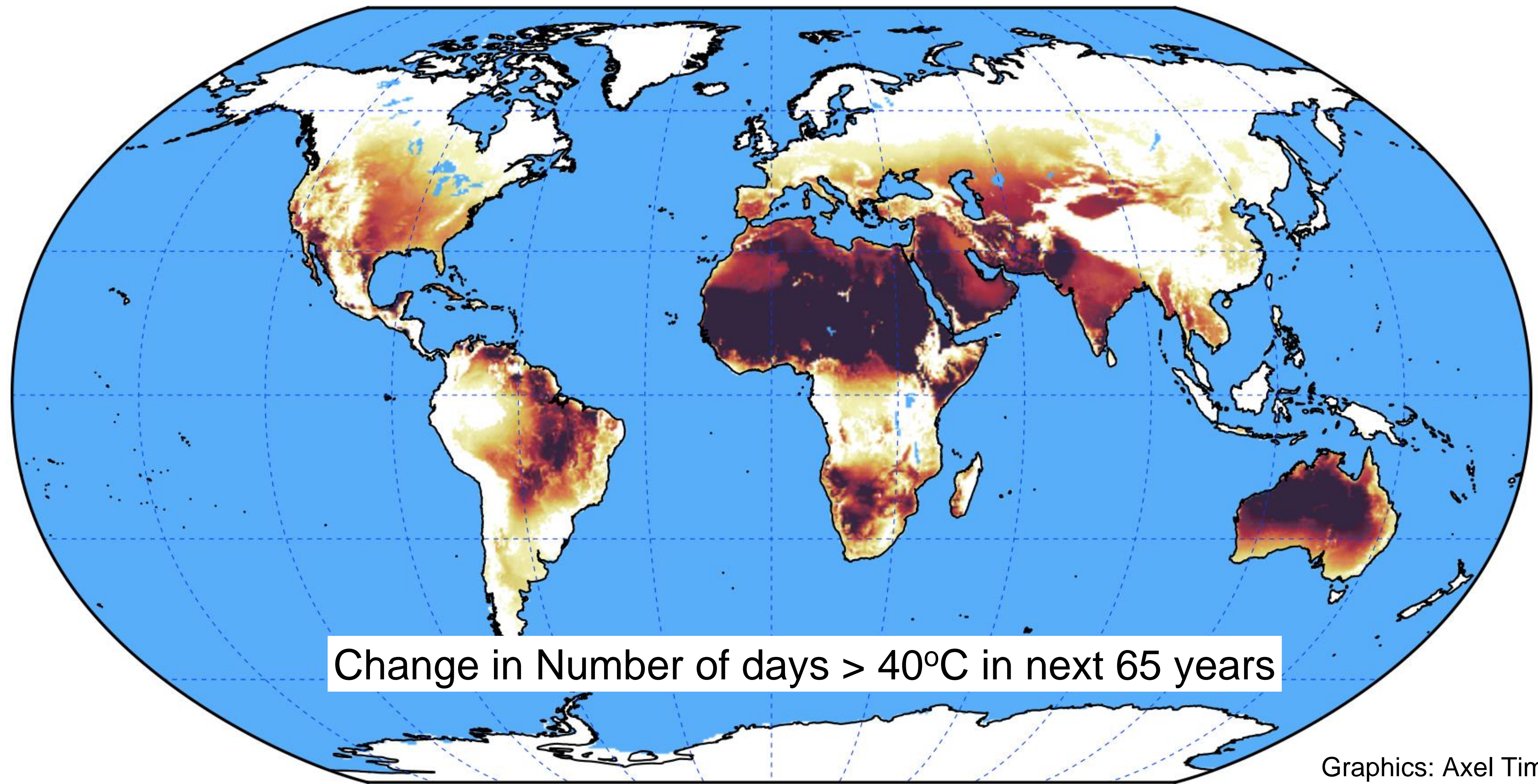
% rainfall change per 1°C global warming



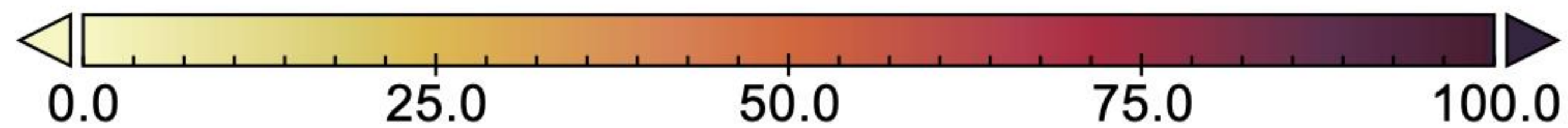
Graphics: Axel Timmermann,
Showing only land changes



9 km global warming projections



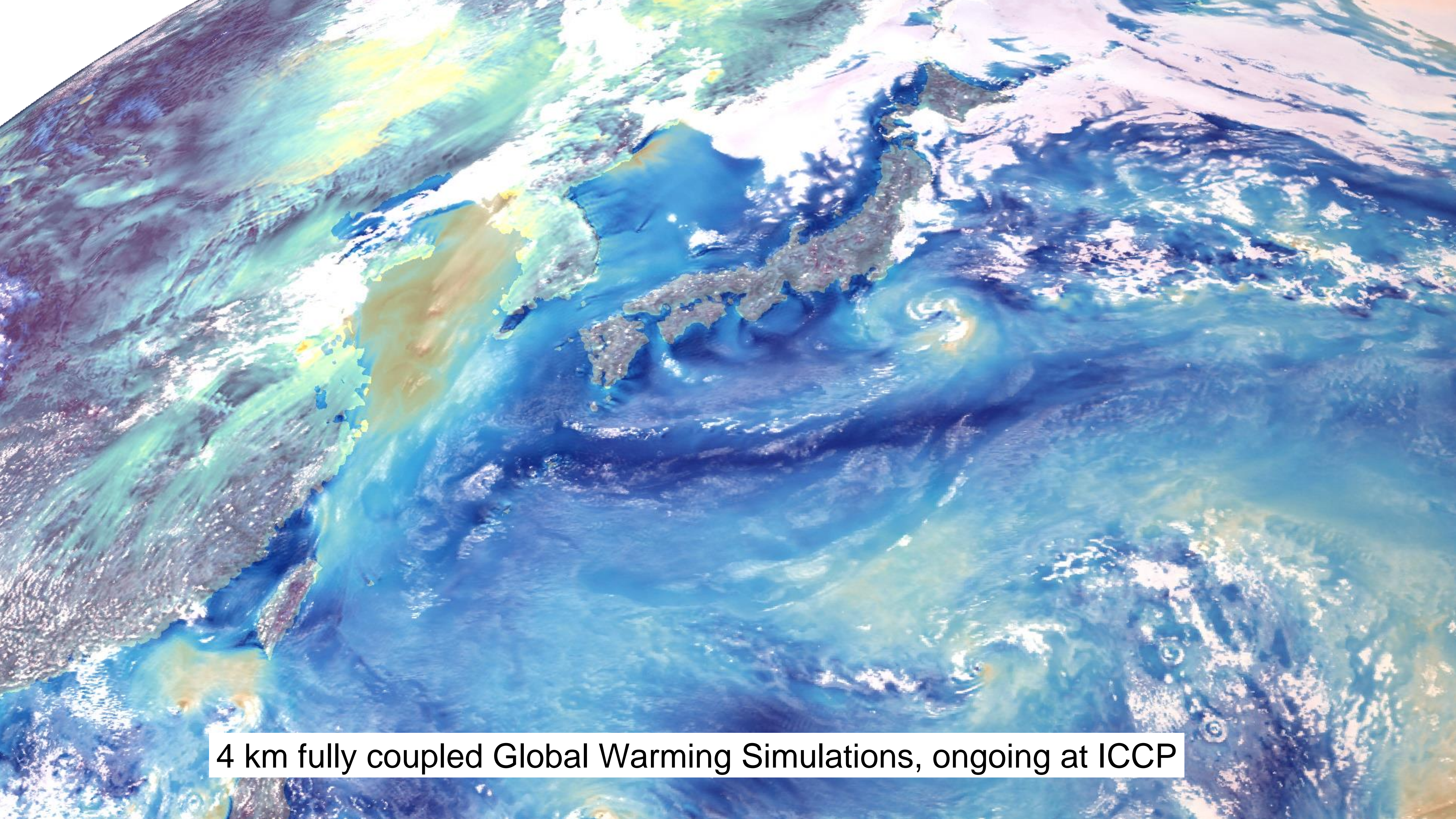
Change in Number of days $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ in next 65 years



Graphics: Axel Timmermann,
Showing only land changes



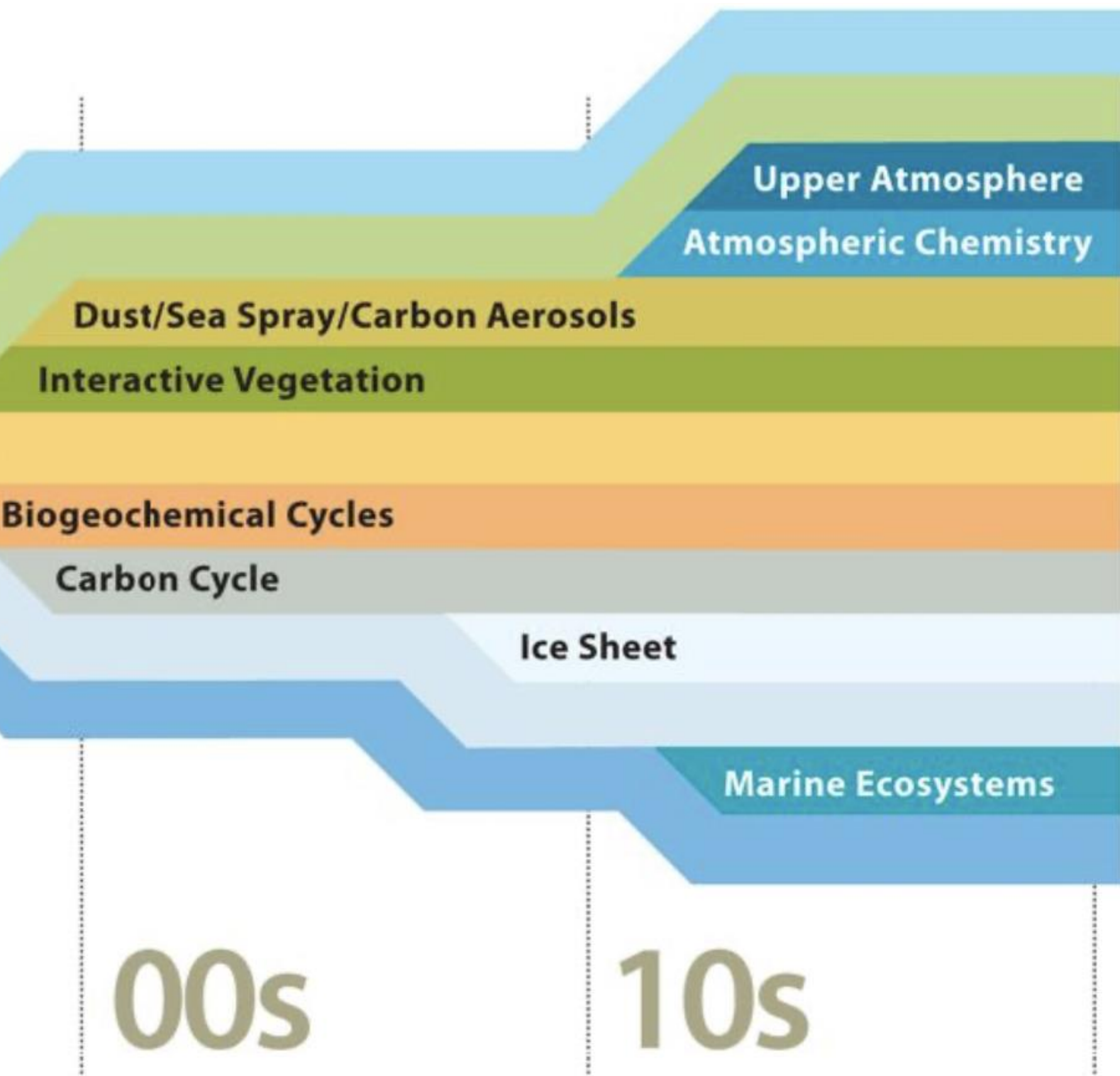
9 km global warming projections



4 km fully coupled Global Warming Simulations, ongoing at ICCP



The next Frontier in
Earth System Modeling



Vegetation,
Permafrost

Lightning
Fire/aerosol coupling
Dispersal

Carbon Cycle

Permafrost carbon
Glacial carbon sequestration
Carbonate dissolution

Ice Sheets

Glacial ice sheet dynamics
Coupling with Ocean/Atm.

Marine and Terrestrial
Ecosystems

Adaptability
Habitats
Plasticity

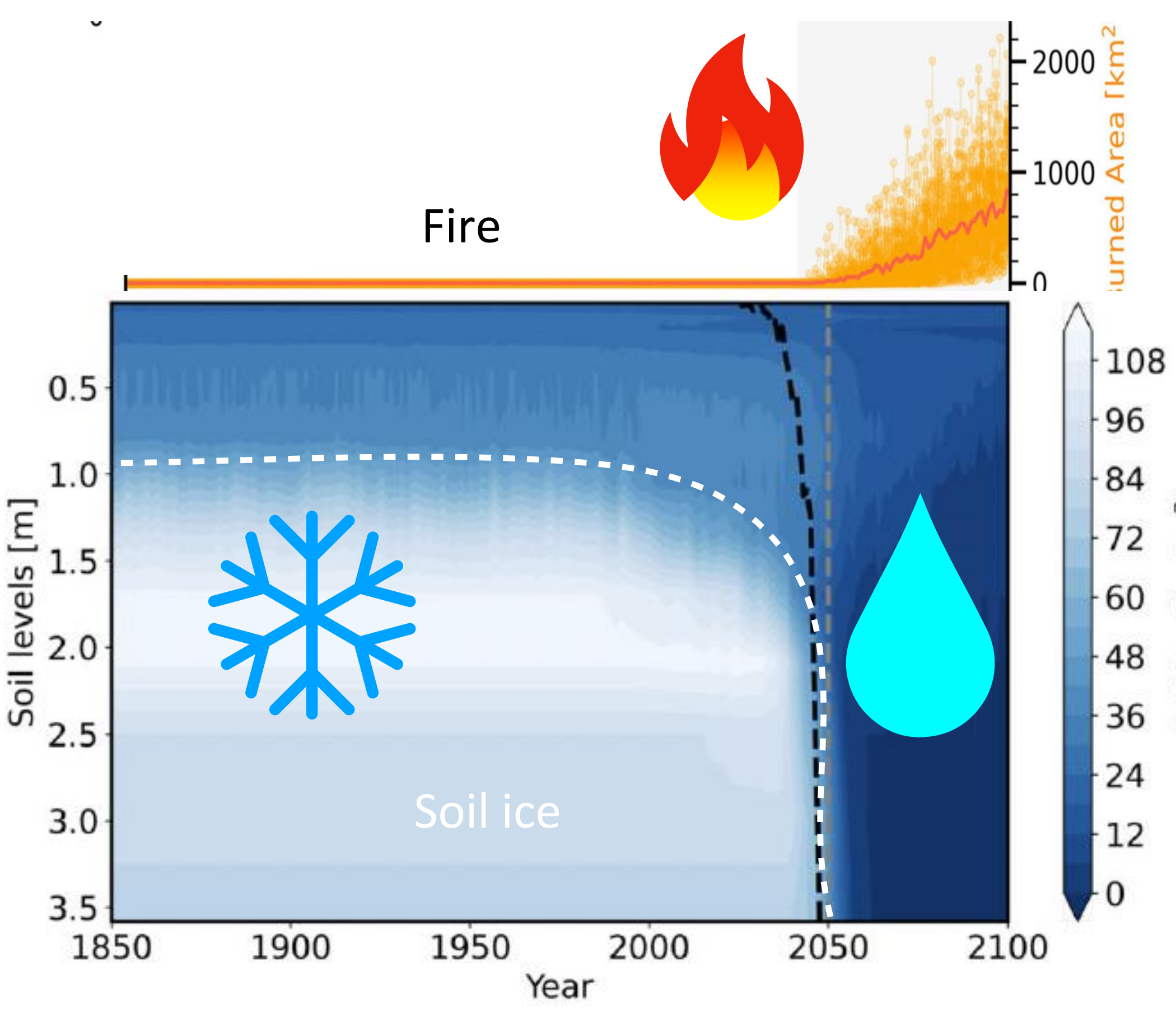
Graphics: UCAR, Growth of Climate Modeling



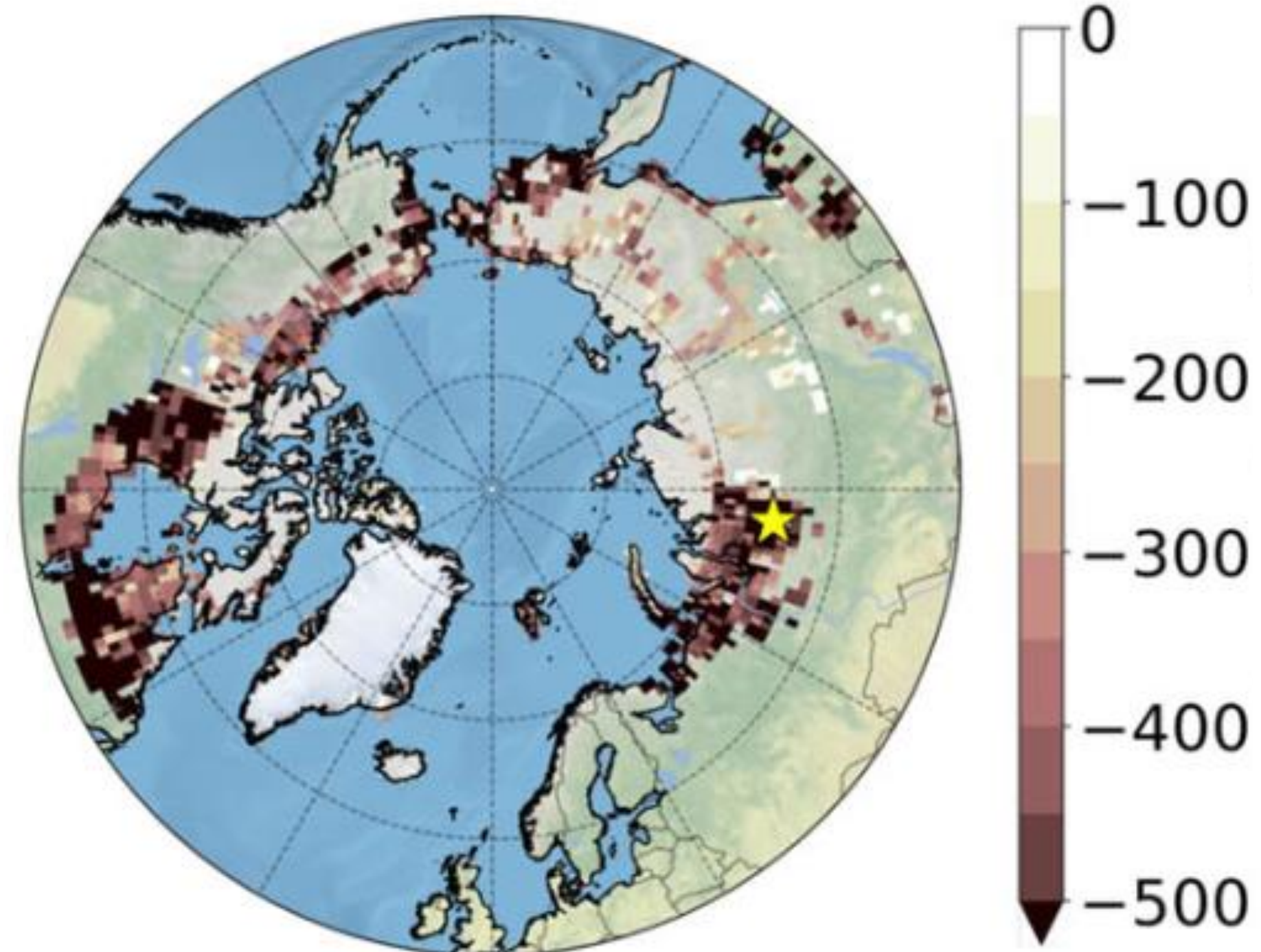


Vegetation,
Permafrost

Lightning
Fire/aerosol coupling
Dispersal



Timing of abrupt permafrost thaw



Abrupt increase in wildfires in subarctic regions between 2030-2090.

Graphics: In Won Kim, ICCP, Nature Communications 2024



Fire, permafrost, climate interactions

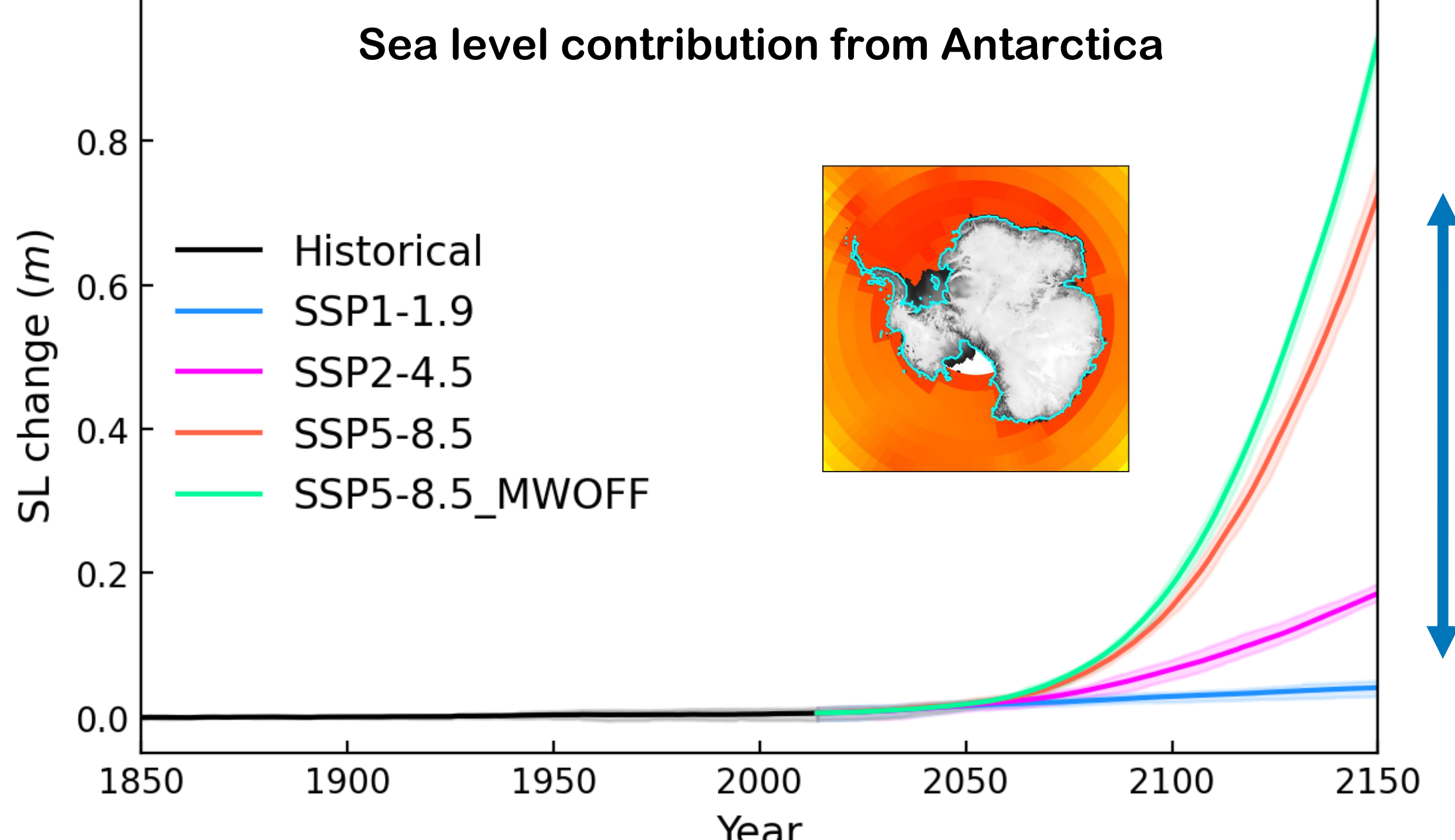
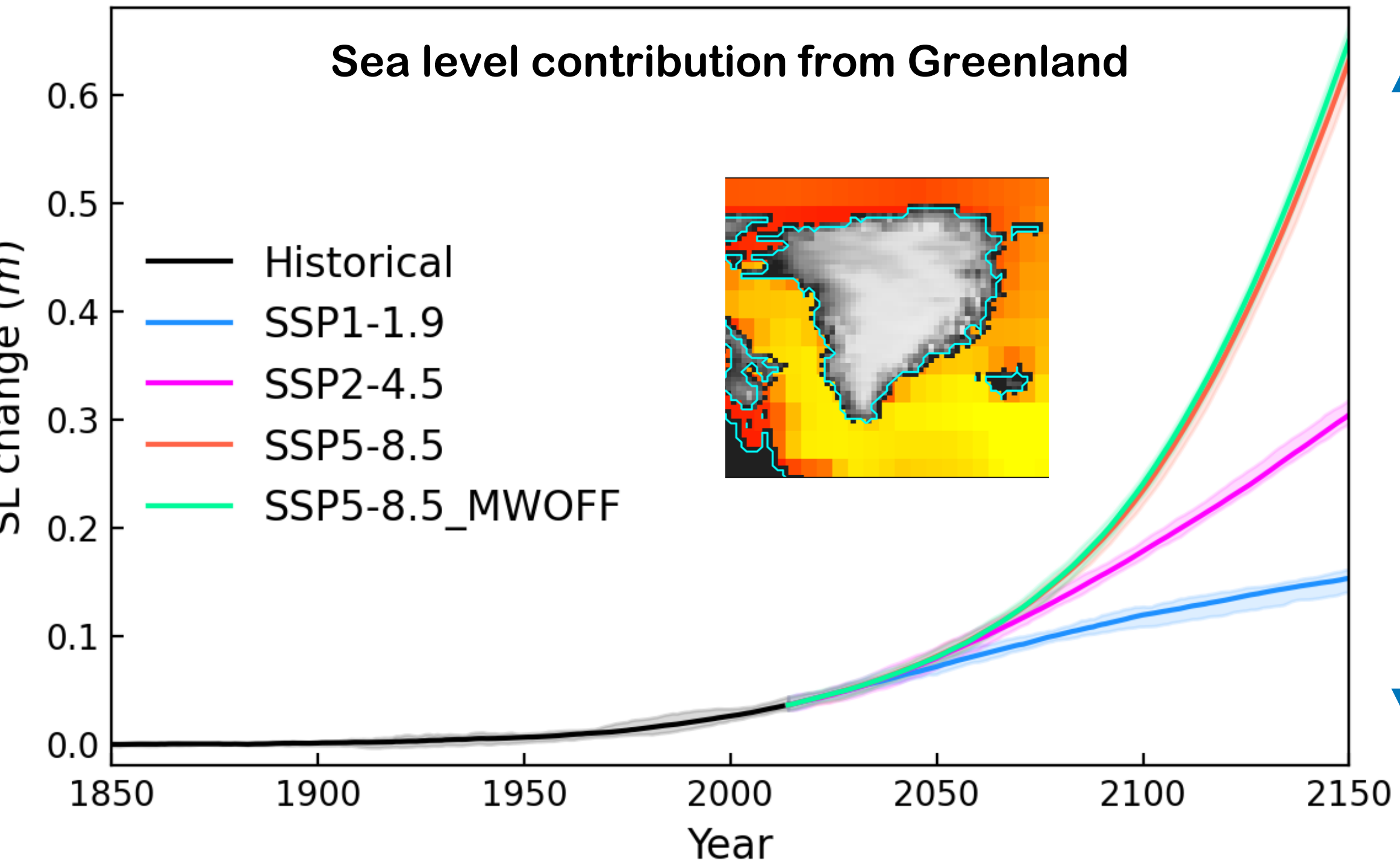


Ice Sheets

Glacial ice sheet dynamics
Coupling with Ocean/Atm.

0.6 m

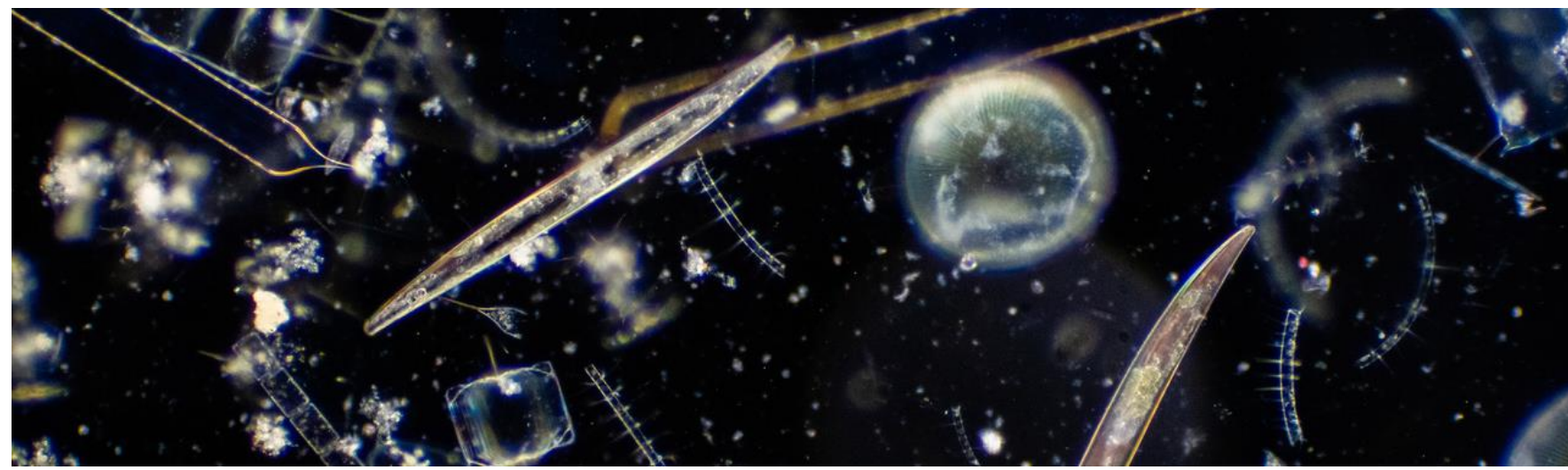
0.75 m



Graphics: Jun-Young Park, ICCP, Nature Communications 2024



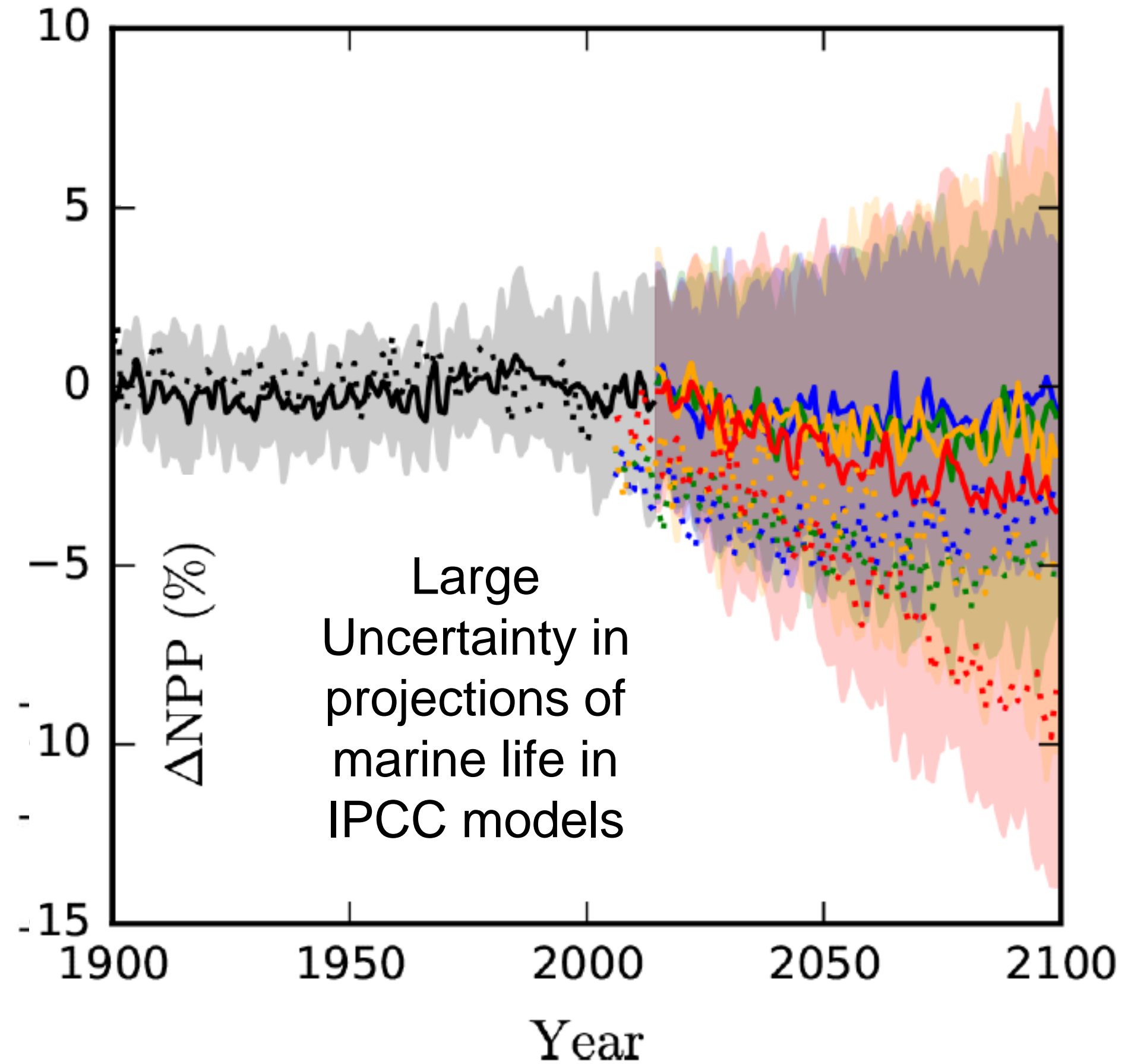
Total sea level rise by 2150: 1.4 m + thermal expansion & other contributions



Marine Ecosystems

Adaptability
Habitats
Plasticity

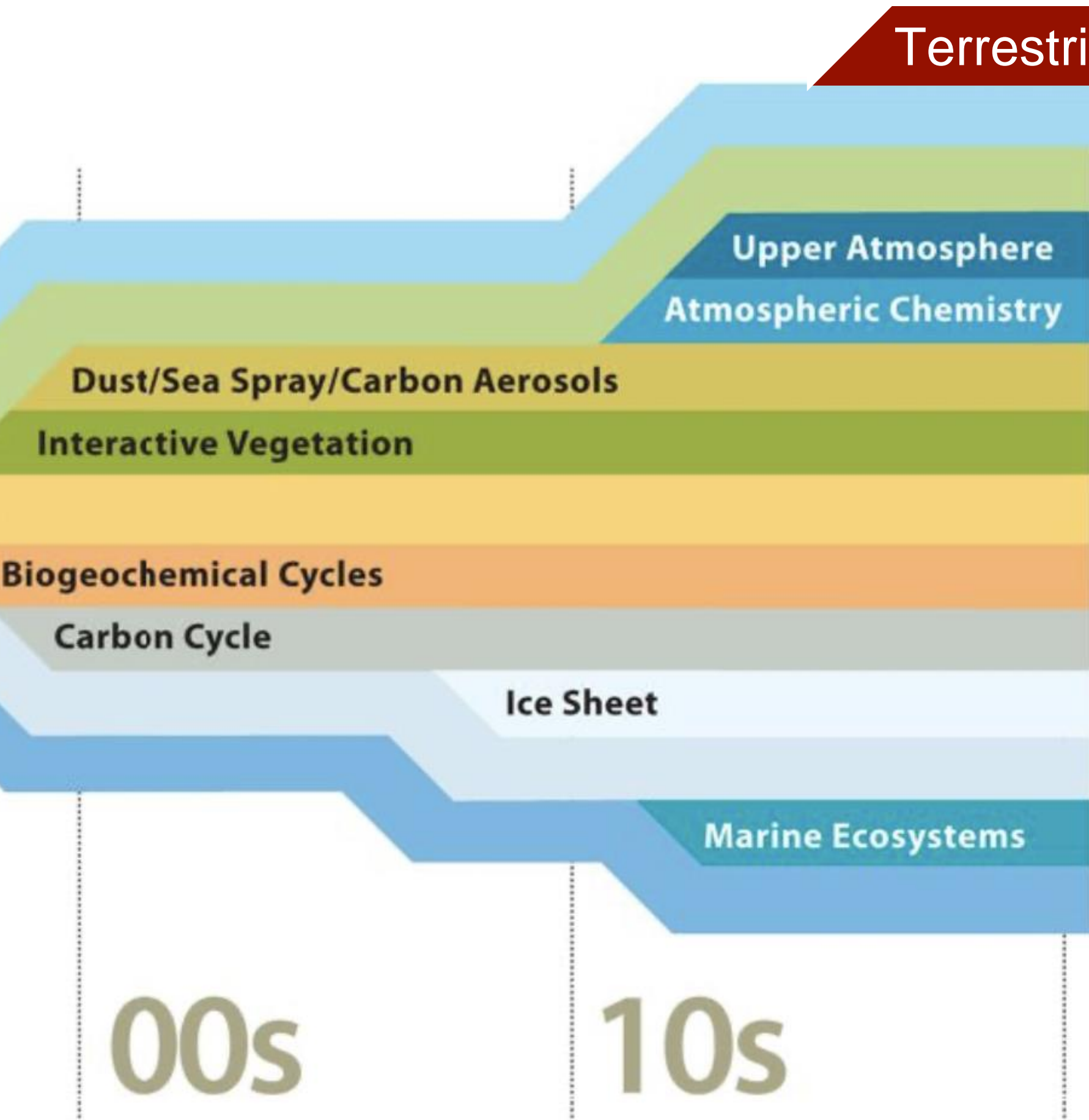
Graphics: Eun Young Kwon, ICCP, Science Advances 2023



Nutrient deficiency in
surface ocean was
believed to reduce
phytoplankton

The plasticity of life in a changing climate

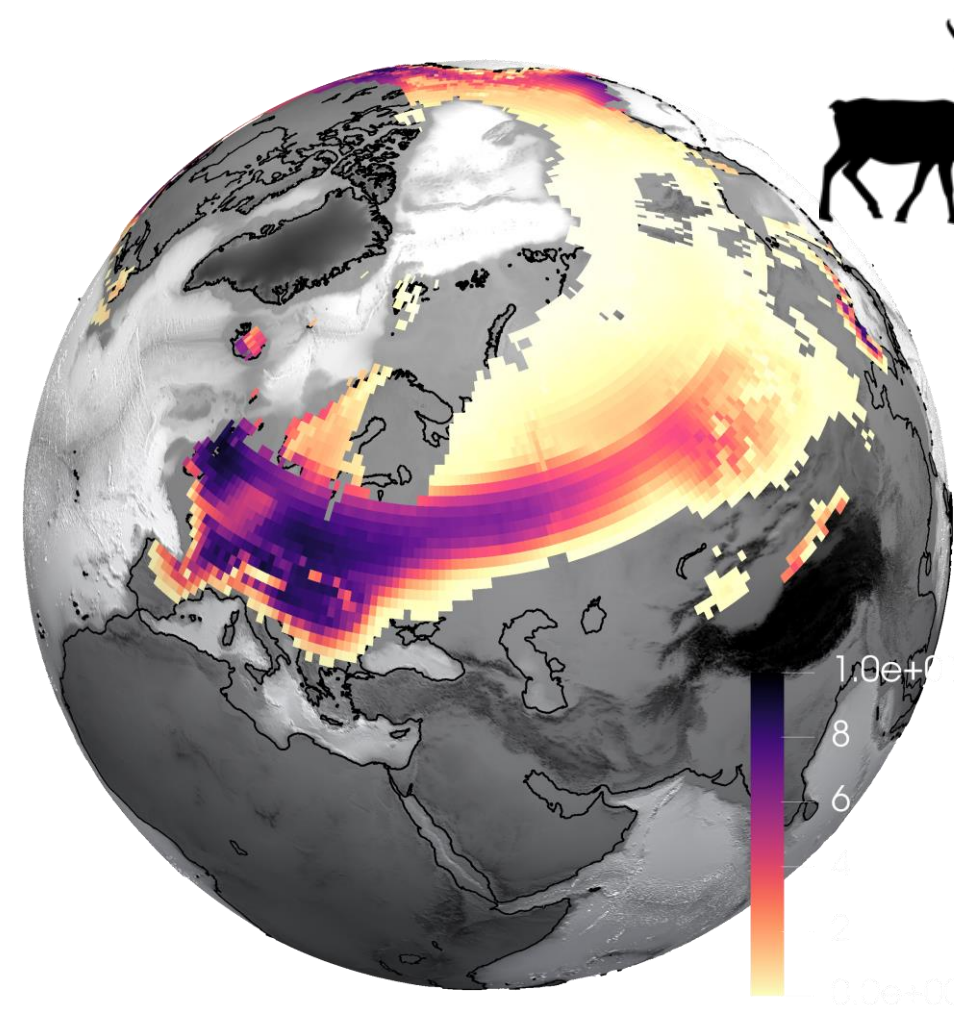
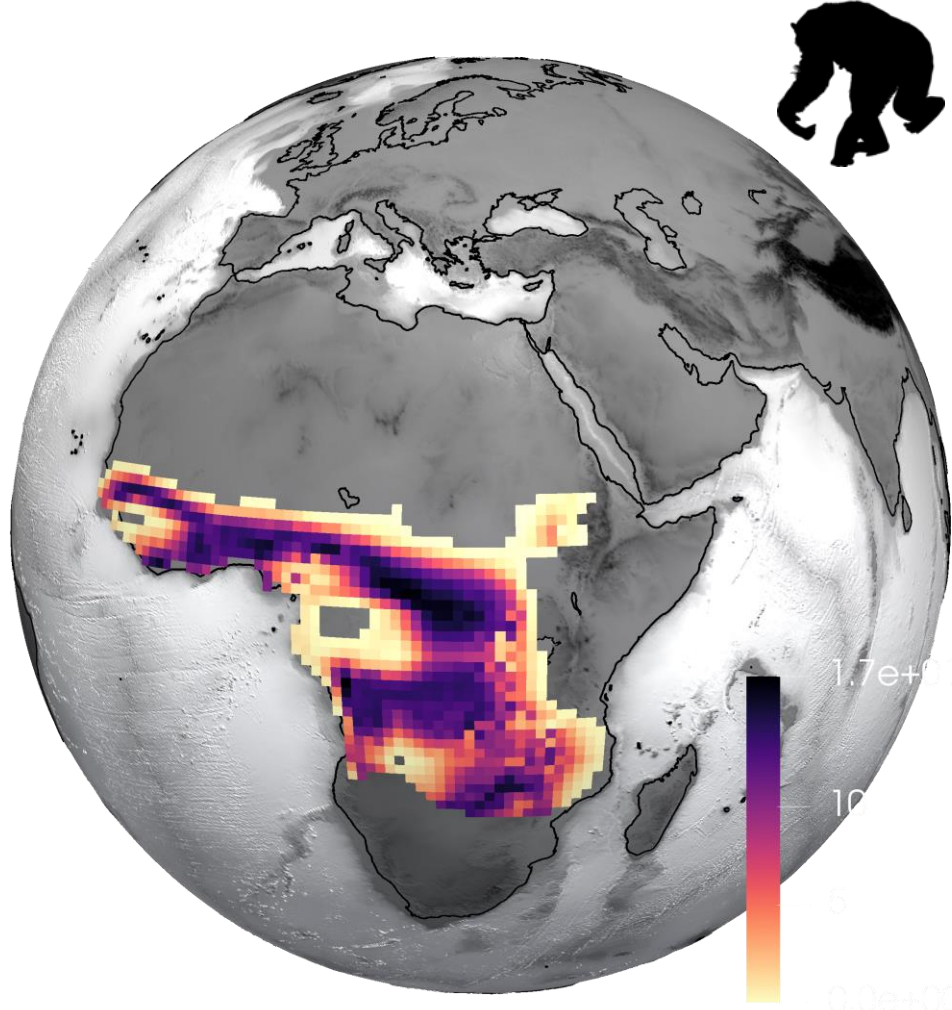
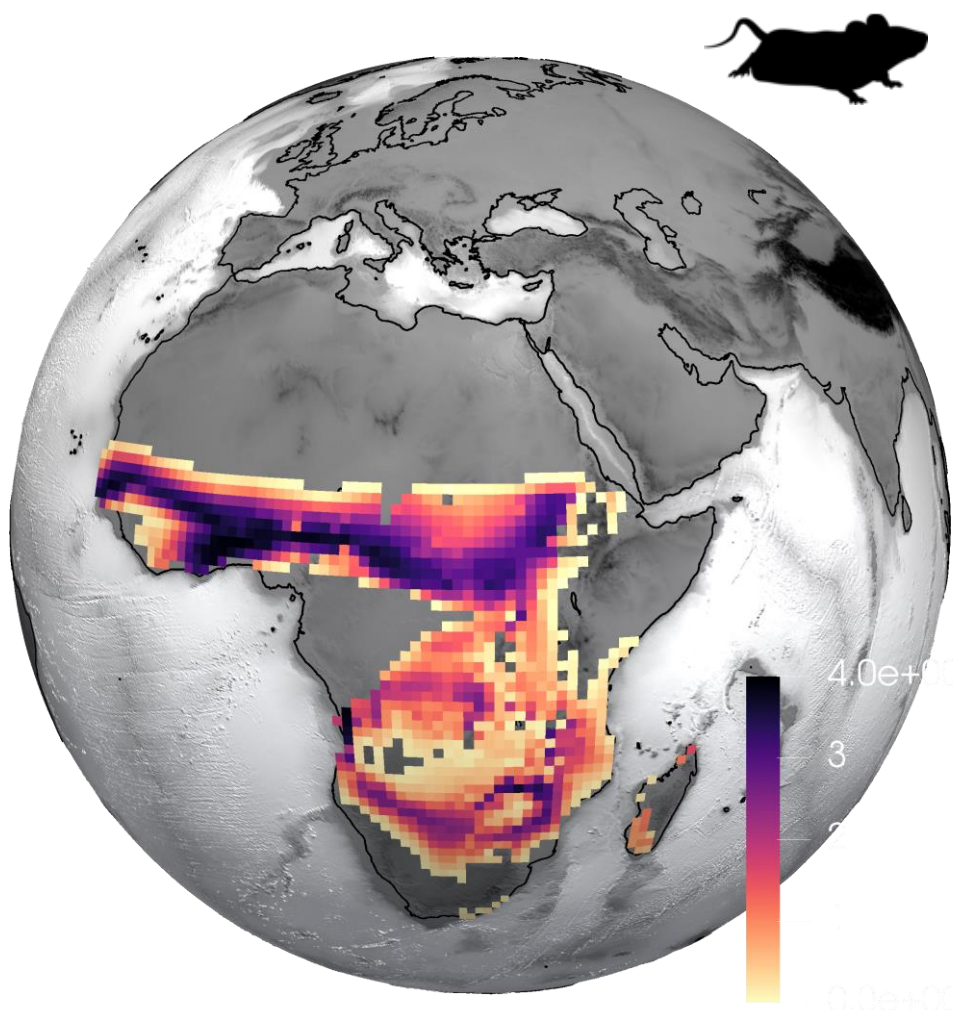




Graphics: UCAR

Terrestrial Life

- Mammals
- Humans
- Insects, etc.



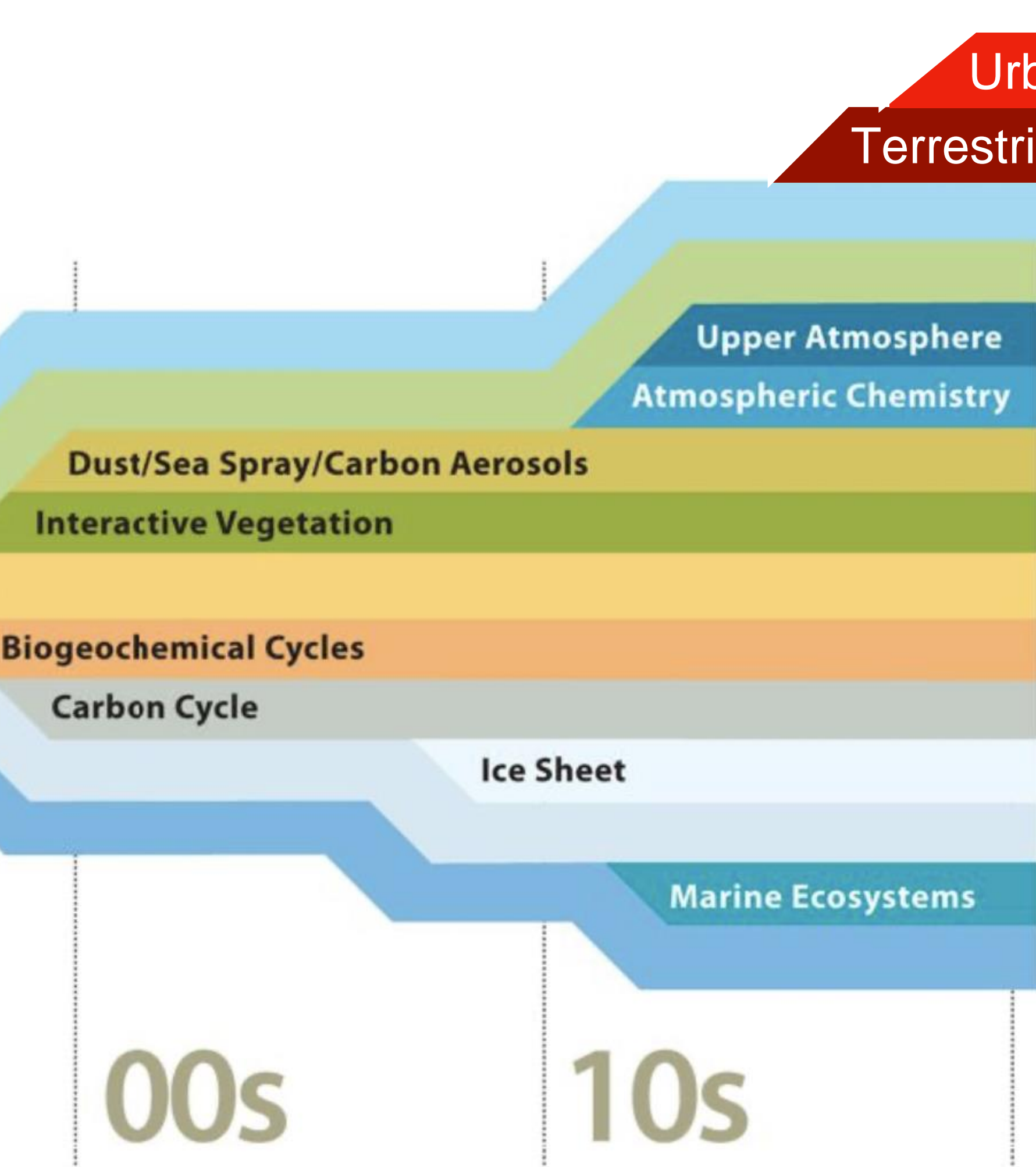
Planetary Health

Vegetation

Graphics: Axel Timmermann, ICCP, 2025



Simulating the future of terrestrial mammals



Urban models
Terrestrial life

Shortwave and longwave radiation in a city is complicated

Strong sensible heat fluxes, small latent heat flux

Extra heat sources from AC, heating, exhausts



Graphics: UCAR

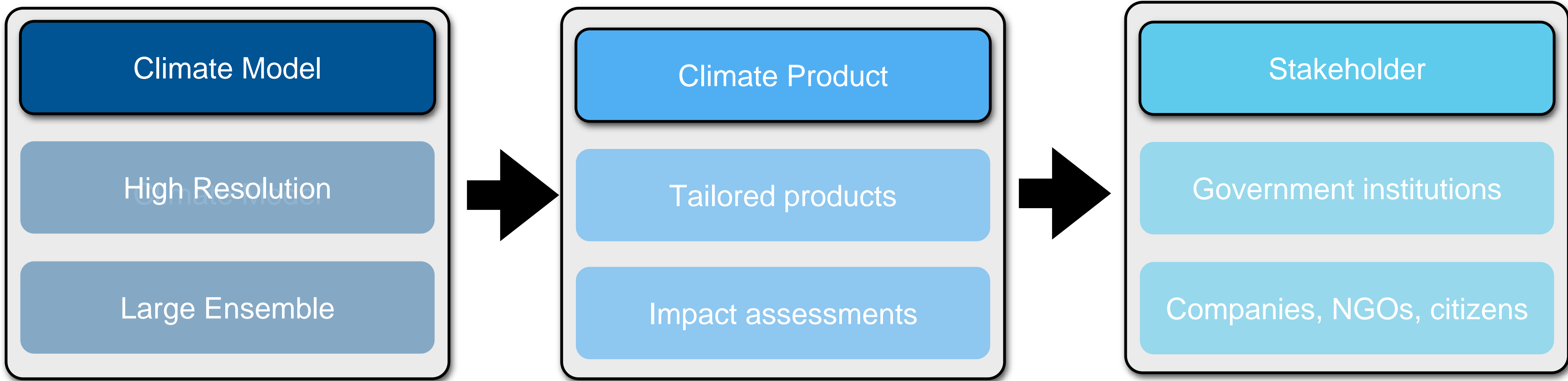
Graphics: Firefly Adobe

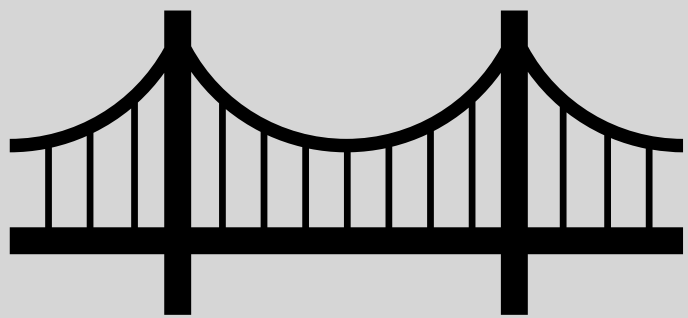


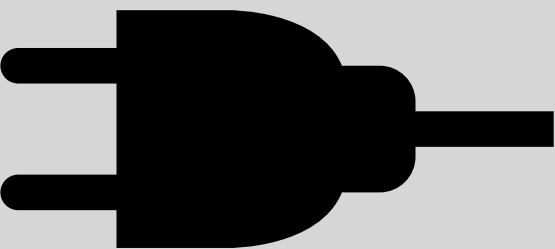

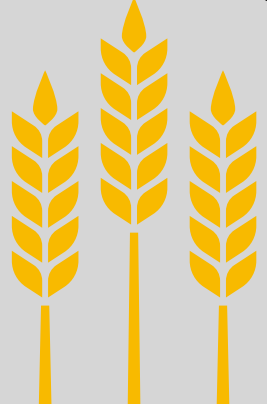


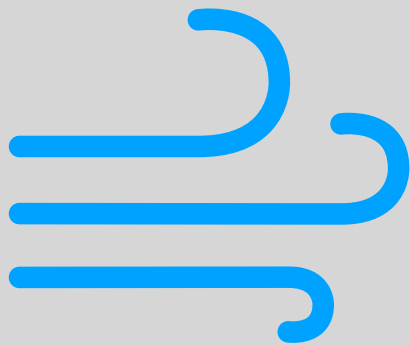




We live in cities, many climate models don't know cities



Climate Change Service Centers



Infrastructure 		Livelihood 	Electricity demand 	Water resources 	
Agriculture 	Outdoor labor 	Fires 	Typhoons 	Flooding 	Diseases 

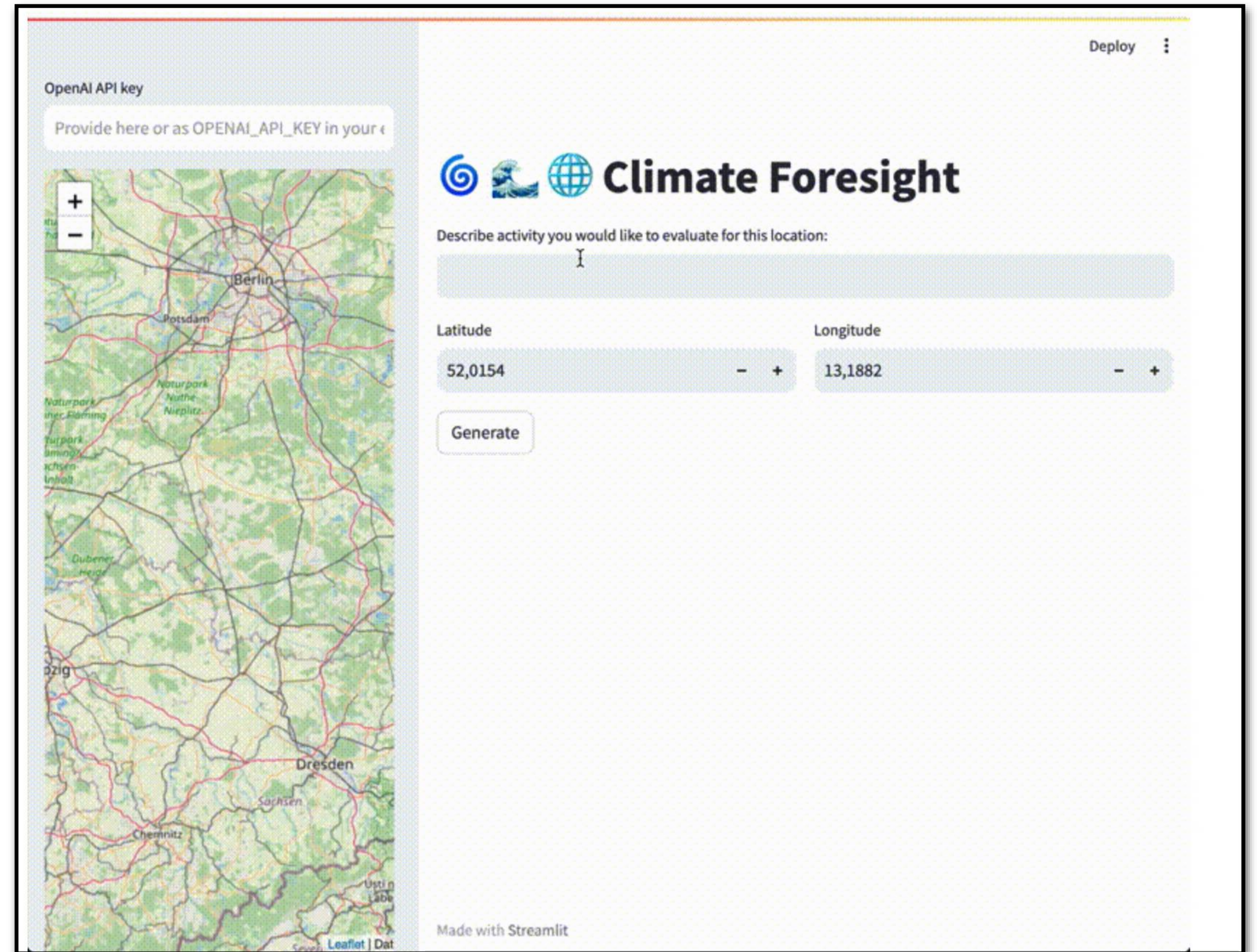
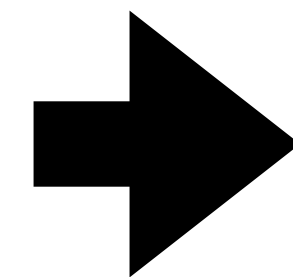
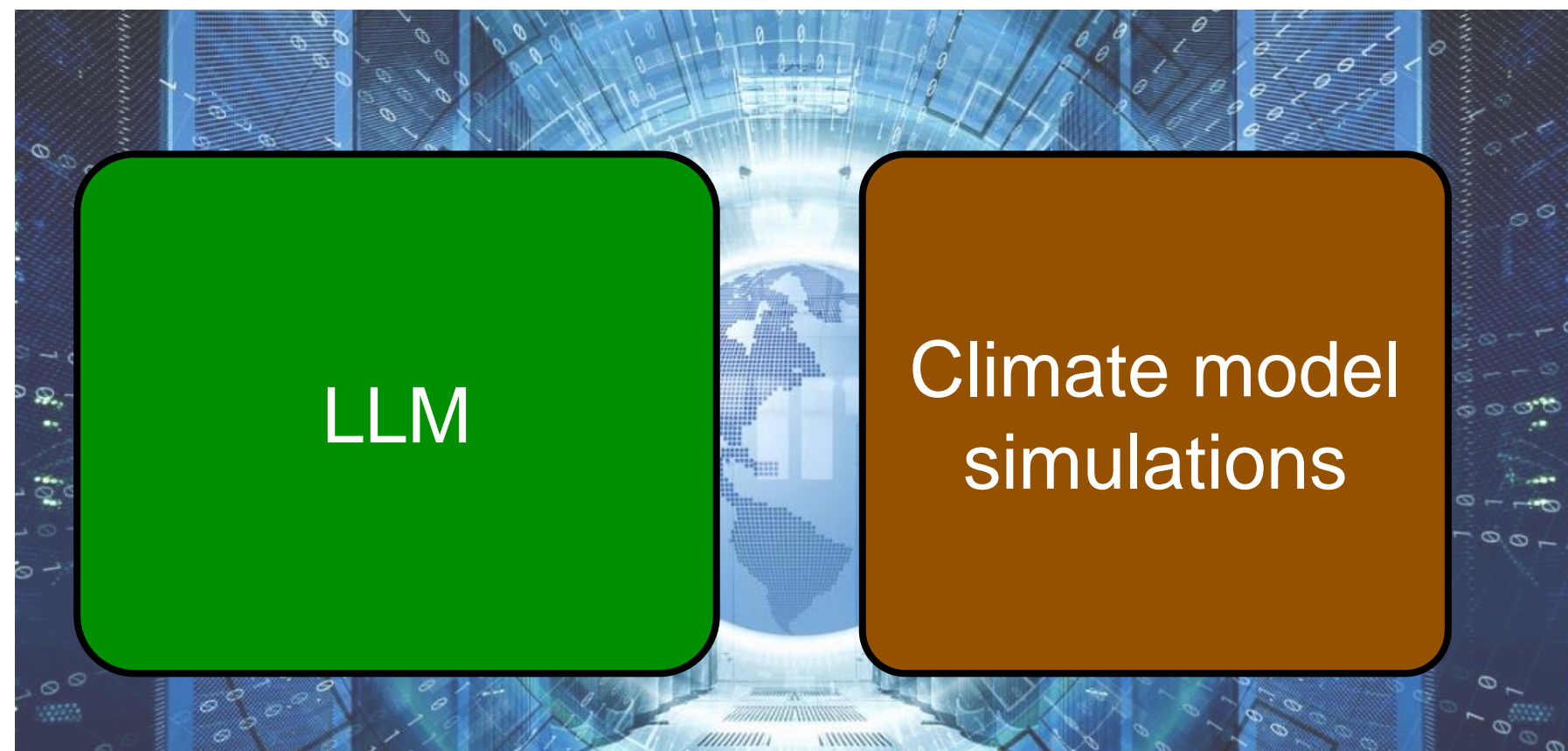
Graphics: Axel Timmermann, ICCP, 2024



Climate Change Service Centers

Local climate services for all, courtesy of large language models

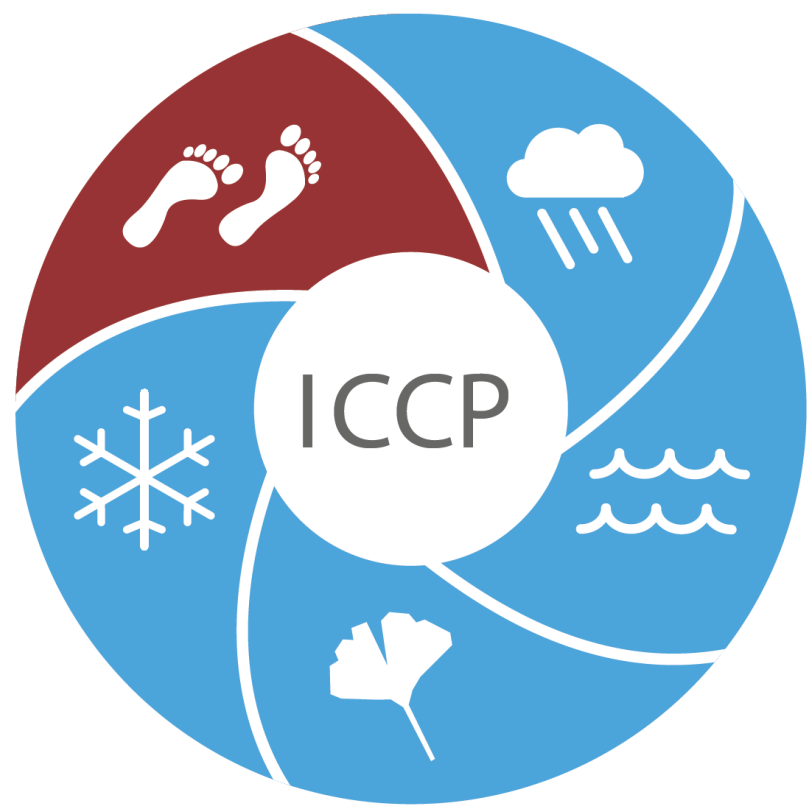
[Nikolay Koldunov](#) & [Thomas Jung](#)



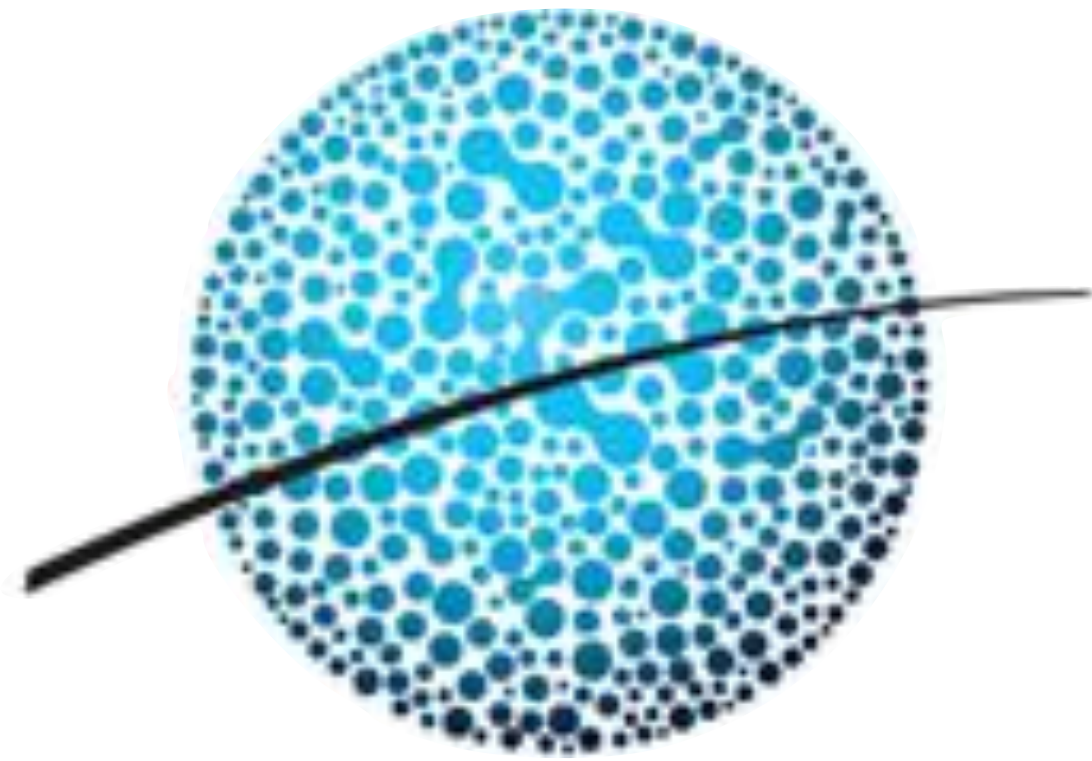
Movie: from Koldunov and Jung, Communications, Earth and Environment, 2024



Interfacing Users and Climate Data with LLMs

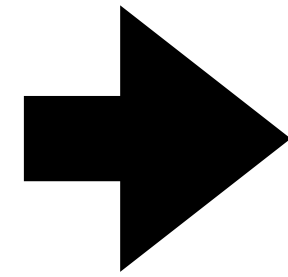


ICCP



APCC

Busan Climate Change Service Center (BCS)



Agriculture

Cities

Ecosystems

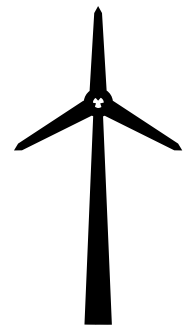
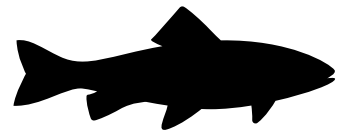
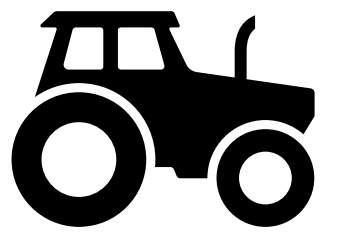
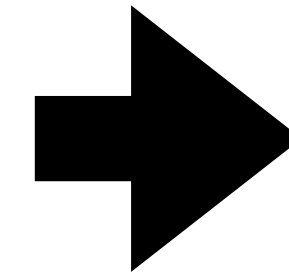
Energy

Forestry management

Supply Chains

Transportation

Water management



Thank you for
your attention

