

Namelist and Code Modifications

Part 1: Namelist Modifications

Part 2: Code Modifications

Part 3: Quiz

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"I can only show you the door. You're the one that has to walk through it"

(The Matrix, 1999)





In this section, we will:

- review the "CESM flow" and how to make namelist changes,
- see where to find documentation for namelist variables
- as an illustration, we will customize the output history files to get high frequency output



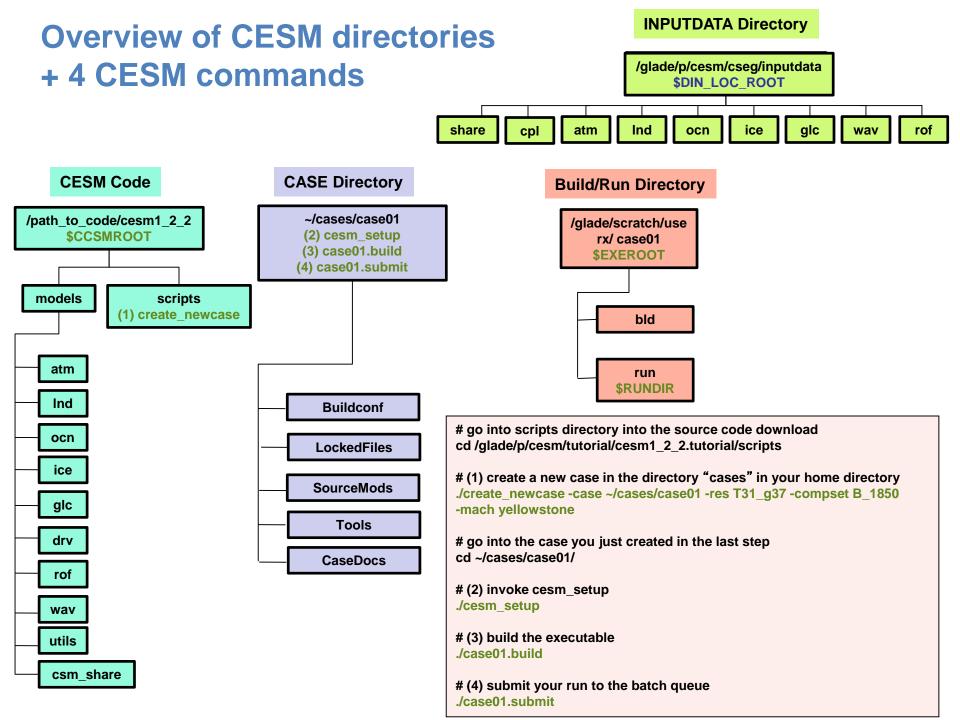


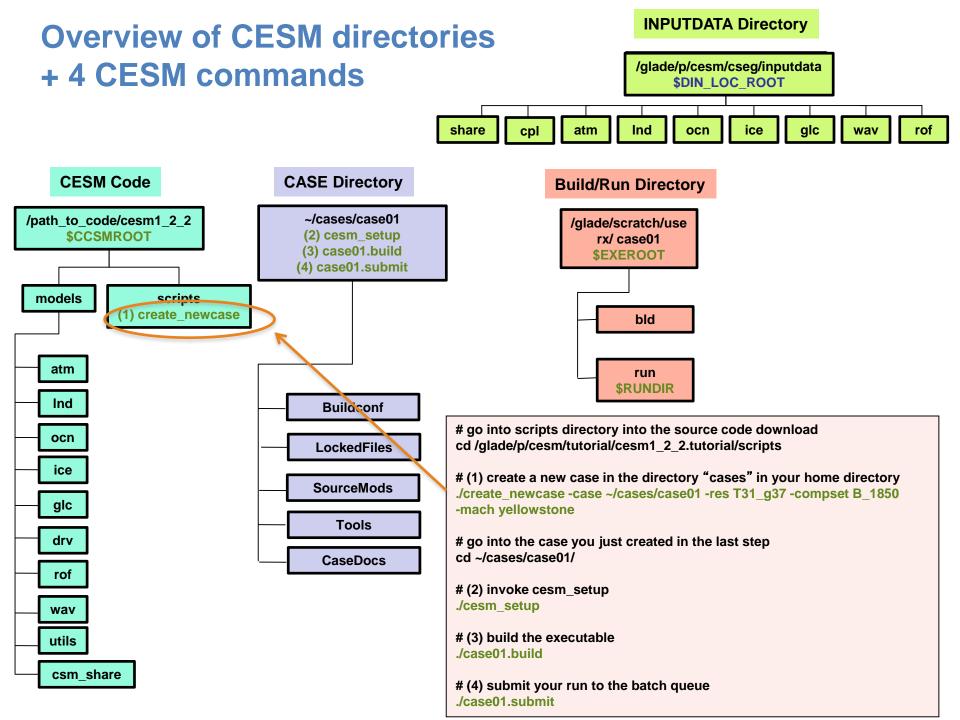


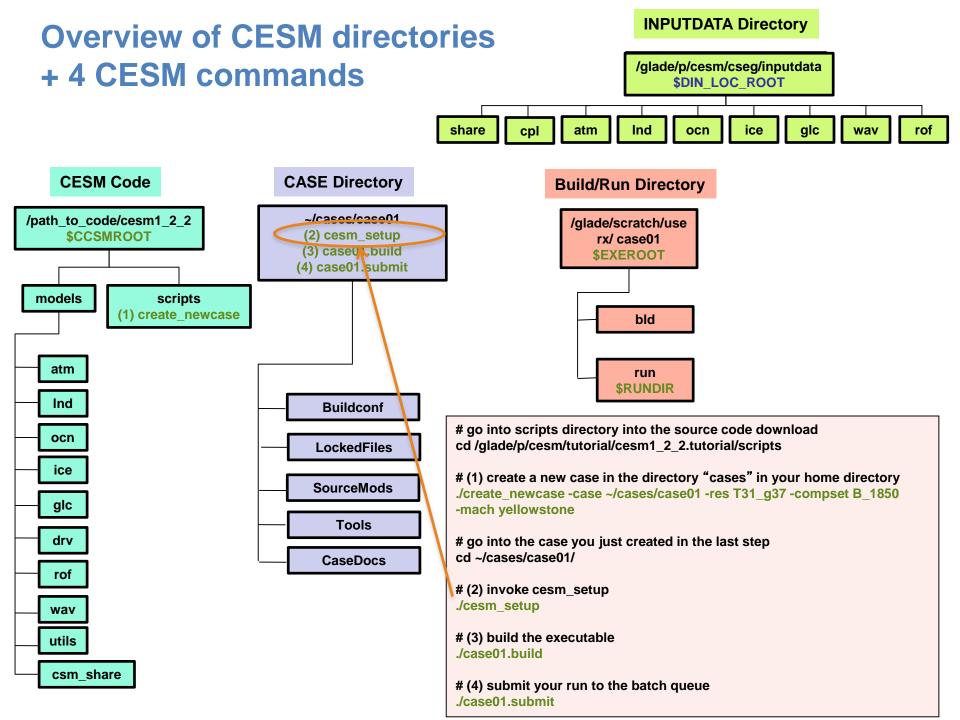
Review: The 4 commands to run CESM

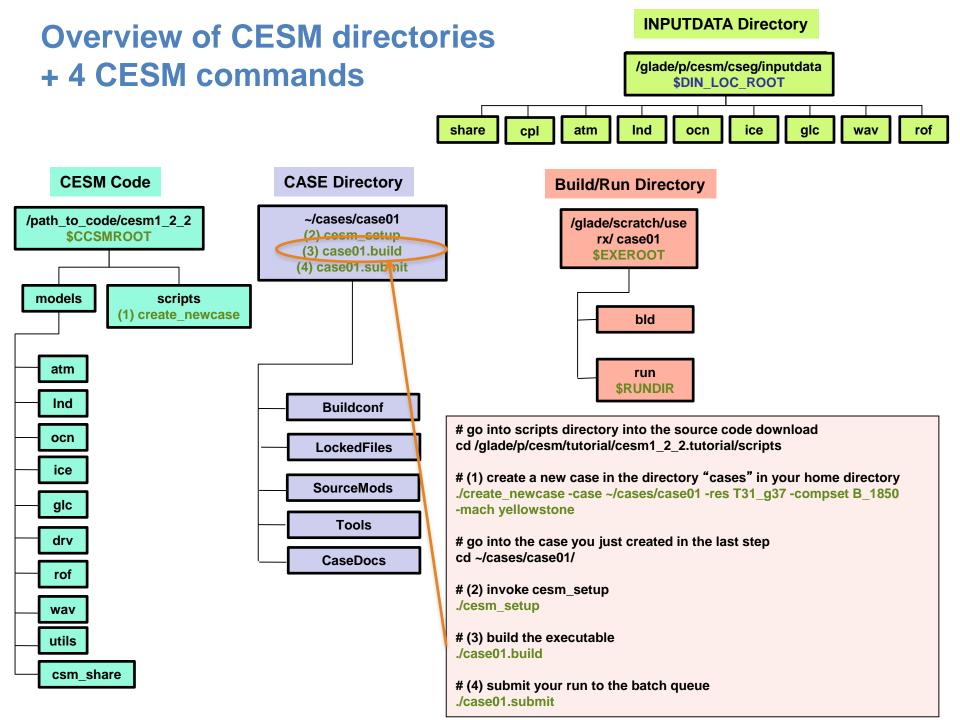
Set of commands to build and run the model on a supported machine: "yellowstone"

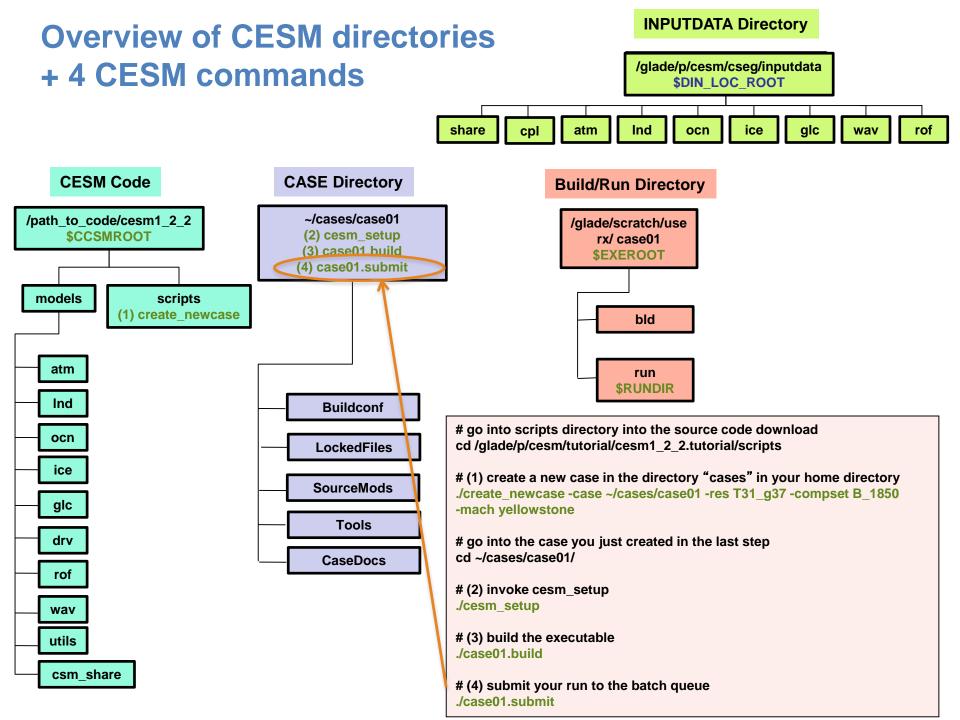
```
# go into scripts directory into the source code download
cd /glade/p/cesm/tutorial/cesm1_2_2.tutorial/scripts
# (1) create a new case in the directory "cases" in your home directory
./create newcase -case ~/cases/case01 -res T31 g37 -compset B 1850 -mach yellowstone
# go into the case you just created in the last step
cd ~/cases/case01/
# (2) invoke cesm_setup
./cesm setup
# (3) build the executable
./case01.build
# (4) submit your run to the batch queue
./case01.submit
```

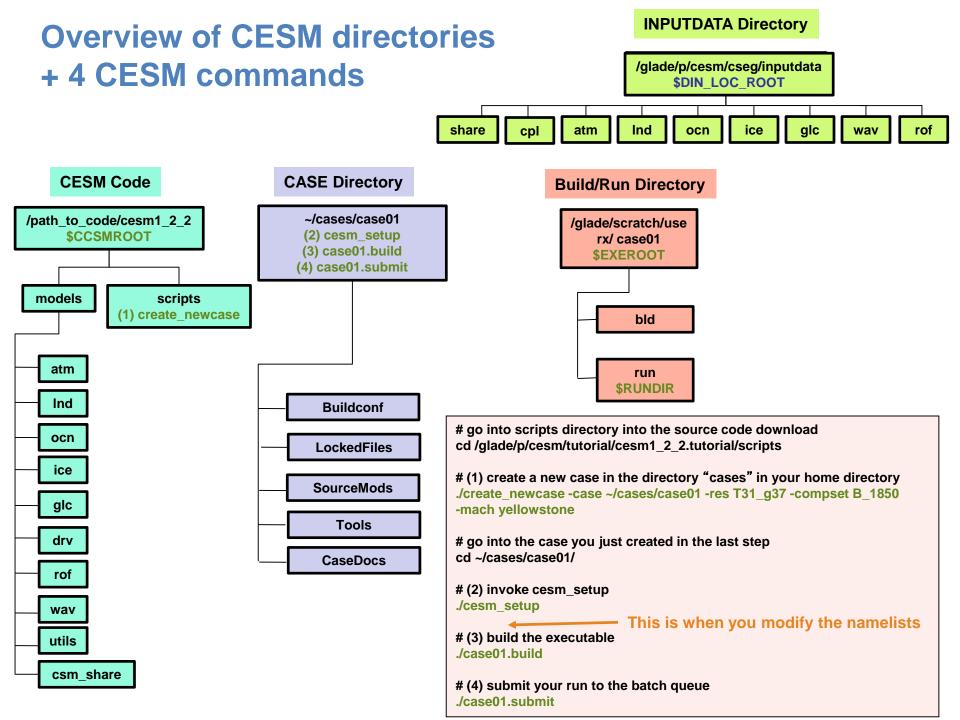


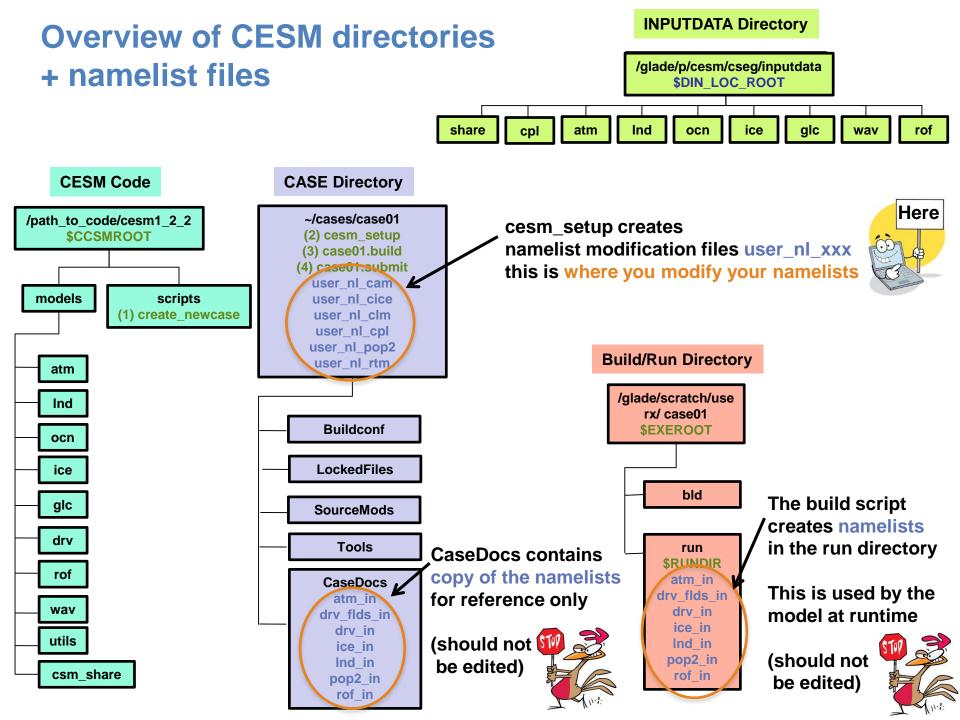














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http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/

CESM Models

Google" Custom Search Search

Home » CESM Models » CESM1.2 Series Public Release

CESM1.2 SERIES PUBLIC RELEASE

ABOUT THIS RELEASE SERIES

The CESM1.2 release has numerous new key features among which are the addition of CLM4.5, new science changes to CAM5 running with the CAM-SE dynamical core, and new scripting infrastructure for the generation of component sets, grids and model testing.

CESM1.2 SERIES RELEASE NOTES

Please read the CESM1.2 Series Release Notes which includes What's New - Science, What's New - Software, Answer-Changing Features, Supported Machines, and Known Problems. The new scripting infrastructure is described in detail in the CESM1.2 User's Guide.

SCIENTIFIC VALIDATION

Scientific validation consists of a multi-decadal model run of the given component set at the target resolution, followed by scientific review of the model output diagnostics. All scientifically supported component sets are also accompanied by diagnostic and model output data. Validated CESM1.2 model results and diagnostics will be added to the CESM1.2 website as they become available.

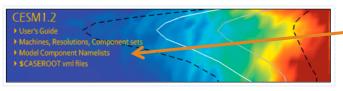
What version of the model should I use?

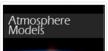
For a scientifically supported target component set and resolution, please refer to the Scientifically Validated Configurations for that target configuration. For component sets and resolutions that are not scientifically validated in any supported release (e.g. cesm1.0.5 and cesm1.1.1), CSEG strongly urges you to use the latest model release (in this case cesm1.2.0).

DIAGNOSTIC PACKAGES AND NAMING CONVENTIONS

- Post Processing Utilities
- Model File Naming Conventions
- Experiment Case Naming Conventions

MODEL DOCUMENTATION









CESM PROJECT

The Community Earth System Model (CESM) is a fully-coupled, global climate model that provides state-of-the-art computer simulations of the Earth's past, present, and future climate states.

CESM is sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Administration of the CESM is maintained by the Climate and Global Dynamics Division (CGD) at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR).

MODEL SOURCE CODE

Copyright and Terms of Use

All CESM source code is subject to the following Copyright Notice and Disclaimer.

Acquiring the Release Code

The source code for CESM releases is distributed through a public Subversion code repository. This code can be checked out using Subversion client software, such as the command tool svn, or simply view the latest version with a web browser.

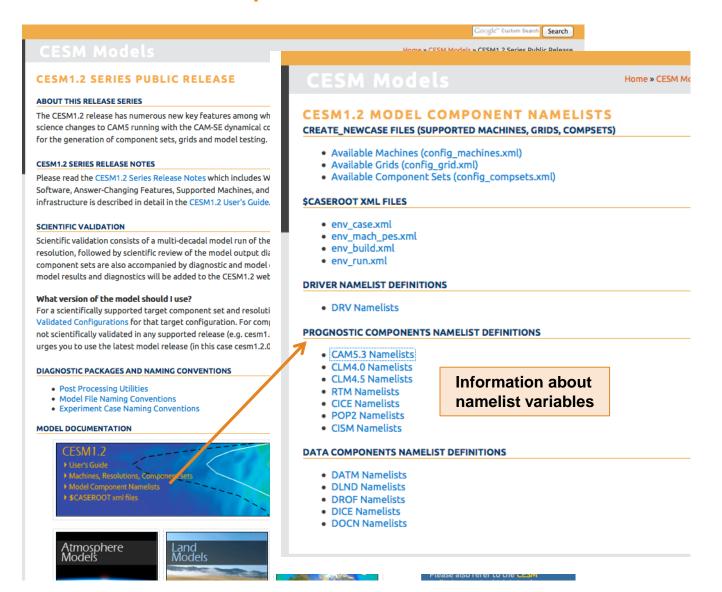
A short registration is required to access the repository. After registering, you will receive a community of the repository and password that is necessary to gain access to the repository.

Acquistion of the code is more fully described in the most recent version of the CESM1.2 User's Guide.

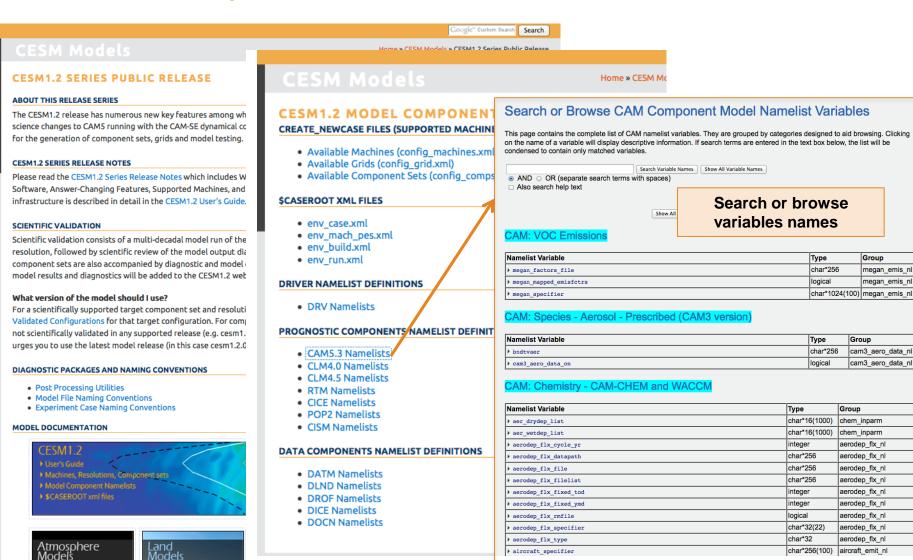
REPORTING A PROBLEM

If you have any problems, please first read the User's Guide including the sections on FAQs and Use Cases. Please also refer to the CESM Information about namelist variables

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/



http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/



aircraft specifier

aircraft emit nl

Land Models

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/



Useful information about namelist variables can also be found in the user guide of each component



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Let's change the output frequency in CAM**

By default, CESM outputs monthly average history files.

To change the output frequency of a CAM history file from monthly average to daily average, we use the namelist variable: nhtfrq=-24

** In this tutorial, most examples will be coming from the atmospheric and land model. Concepts are transferable to other model components.

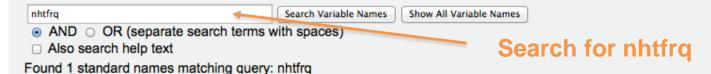




Search CAM namelist documentation

Search or Browse CAM Component Model Namelist Variables

This page contains the complete list of CAM namelist variables. They are grouped by categories designed to aid browsing. Clicking on the name of a variable will display descriptive information. If search terms are entered in the text box below, the list will be condensed to contain only matched variables.



CAM: History and Initial Conditions Output

Array of write frequencies for each history file series. If nhtfrq(1) = 0, the file will be a monthly average. Only the first file series may be a monthly average. If nhtfrq(i) > 0, frequency is specified as number of timesteps. If nhtfrq(i) < 0, frequency is specified	Array of write frequencies for each history file series, If nhtfrq(1) = 0, the file will be a monthly average. Only the first file series may be a monthly average. If nhtfrq(i) > 0, frequency is specified as number of integer(6) cam_inparm_	Namelist Variable		Type	Group
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	Nome	If nhtfrq(1) = 0, the file will be a Only the first file series may be a m nhtfrq(i) > 0, frequency is specified timesteps. If nhtfrq(i) < 0, frequen	mistory file series, monthly average. If as number of	integer(6)	cam_inparm

Customizing CAM history files

In this section, we will cover:

- how to change the output frequency
- how to output extra variables
- how to output extra history files
- how to control the number of time samples written to a history file

This can be achieved with 3 namelist variables:

- nhtfrq: sets the output frequency
- fincl: add variables to the history file
- *mfilt*: maximum number of time samples written to a history file

Customizing CAM history files: nhtfrq, mfilt

The default history file from CAM is a monthly average.

We can change the output frequency with the namelist variable *nhtfrq*

If nhtfrq=0, the file will be a monthly average

If nhtfrq>0, frequency is input as number of timesteps.

If nhtfrq<0, frequency is input as number of hours.

For instance to change the history file from monthly average to daily average, we set the namelist variable:

nhtfrq = -24

To control the number of timesteps in the history file, we can use the variable *mfilt*

For instance, to specify that we want one time sample on each history file, we set the namelist variable:

$$mfilt = 1$$



Customizing CAM history files: fincl

You can output up to 6 history files: "h0", "h1", ..., "h5",

The file "h0" contains the default variables (in the code: "call add_default"). This includes the variables necessary for the AMWG package.

For the files "h1" to "h5", the user has to specify the variables to output.

To control the list of fields in the history files we can use the namelist variables

h0 h1 ... h5 fincl1 fincl2 ... fincl6

For instance, the line:

fincl1 = 'PRECT'

is used to add the field 'PRECT' to the file "h0"

The added fields must be in Master Field List (= fields that can be written to the history files).

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/cam/docs/ug5_3/ug.html#model_out



Customizing CAM history files: fincl

Using a ":" following a field gives the averaging flag for the output field. Valid flags are:
I for instantaneous,
A for average,

For instance, the line:

fincI1 = 'PRECT:M'

M for minimum,

X for maximum.

is used to add the minimum of 'PRECT' to the file "h0"



Example of customizing history files

For instance, in addition to the monthly history file "h0", we want to output a file "h1" with instantaneous values of T, Q, U, V and OMEGA every 3 hour. We can use:

```
fincl2 = 'T:I', 'Q:I', 'U:I', 'V:I', 'OMEGA:I'
nhtfrq = 0, -3
```

Notice that it is equivalent to:

```
fincl2 = 'T:I', 'Q:I', 'U:I', 'V:I', 'OMEGA:I'

nhtfrq(1) = 0

nhtfrq(2) = -3
```

NB: If you plan to run the AMWG diagnostic package, it is recommended to leave the "h0" file untouched and to add extra history files.



Exercise 1: Customizing history files

Create a case called "b.day4.001" using the compset B_1850_CN at T31_g37 resolution. Set the run length to 1 month.

In addition to the monthly history file "h0", output:

- "h1" file with instantaneous values of T, Q, U and V every 3 hour.
- "h2" file with time-average values of T, Q, U and V every 24 hour. Write one h1 file and one h2 file for every day of the month.

(Hint: - Use namelist variables: *nhtfrq, mfilt, fincl.* Look at the online documentation for these variables)



Exercise 1: Check your solution

When your run is completed, (1)check that your archive directory contains the files:

b.day4.001.cam.h0.0001-01.nc

b.day4.001.cam.h1.0001-01-01-00000.nc b.day4.001.cam.h1.0001-01-02-00000.nc

..

b.day4.001.cam.h1.0001-01-31-00000.nc

b.day4.001.cam.h2.0001-01-01-00000.nc

b.day4.001.cam.h2.0001-01-02-00000.nc

b.day4.001.cam.h2.0001-01-31-00000.nc

(2)Compare the contents of the h1 and h2 files using "ncdump".

ncdump –h b.day4.001.cam.h1.0001-01-01-00000.nc ncdump –h b.day4.001.cam.h2.0001-01-01-00000.nc

Look at the variables attributes. What is the difference between the 2 files?

Outputting high frequency data in other components

Here is a few variables to control output frequency of land, ice and ocean

CLM

hist_nhtfrq: output frequency of the history file

hist_mfilt: number of samples on each history file

hist_fincl: adding variables and auxiliary history files

Example

user_nl_clm to output 4 extra history files with daily, six-hourly, hourly, and every time-step values of TG and TV (leaving the primary history files as monthly):

```
hist_fincl2 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_fincl3 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_fincl4 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_fincl5 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_nhtfrq = 0, -24, -6, -1, 1
```

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/clm/models/Ind/clm/doc/UsersGuide/book 1.html

Outputting high frequency data in other components

CICE

histfreq: Frequency of output written to history files ('1', 'm', 'd', 'y', ...)

histfreq_n: Frequency history data is written to history files

hist_avg: if false => instantaneous values

if true => time-averages

Example

user_nl_cice to output an extra history file with daily values (leaving the primary history file as monthly):

```
histfreq = 'm','d','x','x','x'
histfreq_n = 1,1,1,1,1
```

See: http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/cice/doc/node8.html#table:setup_nml

Outputting high frequency data in other components

POP2

```
tavg_freq = frequency at which the model fields are written
tavg_freq_opt = units of time for 'tavg_freq' ('nmonth', 'nhour', 'once',...)
tavg_file_freq = frequency at which the model files are written
tavg_file_freq_opt = units of time for 'tavg_file_freq' ('nmonth', 'nhour', ...)
See: http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/pop2/doc/users/node77.html
```

For instance, to output a timeseries of daily averages bundled into a monthly file: tavg_freq_opt = 'nday' tavg_freq = 1 tavg_file_freq_opt = 'nmonth' tavg_file_freq = 1



Changing tavg_nml variables is non standard
Do not modify these variables directly in user_nl_pop2
Use the workaround explained in user_nl_pop2

Part 2: Code Modification

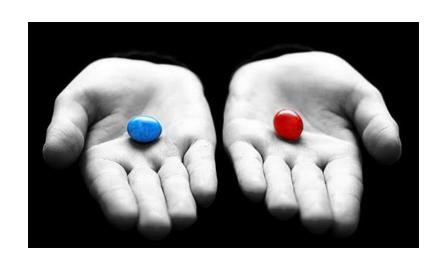
In this section, we will learn how to do simple code modifications such changing a parameter in the code or adding a new variable







Your choice: The Red Pill or the Blue Pill



The Matrix (1999): Neo, the main character is offered the choice between a red pill and a blue pill.

-The blue pill would allow him to remain in the Matrix (a fictional computer-generated world)



-The red pill would lead to his "escape" from the Matrix into the real world and embracing the sometimes painful truth of reality.

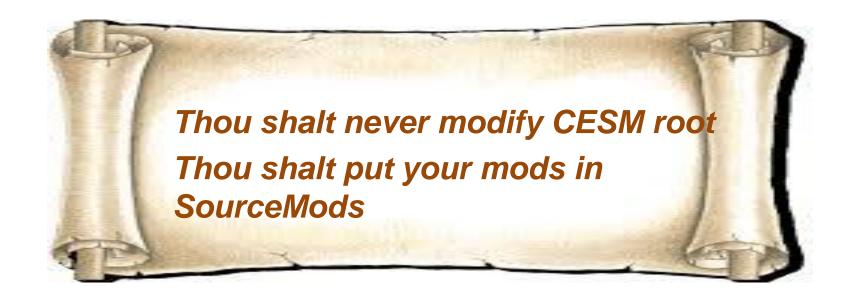


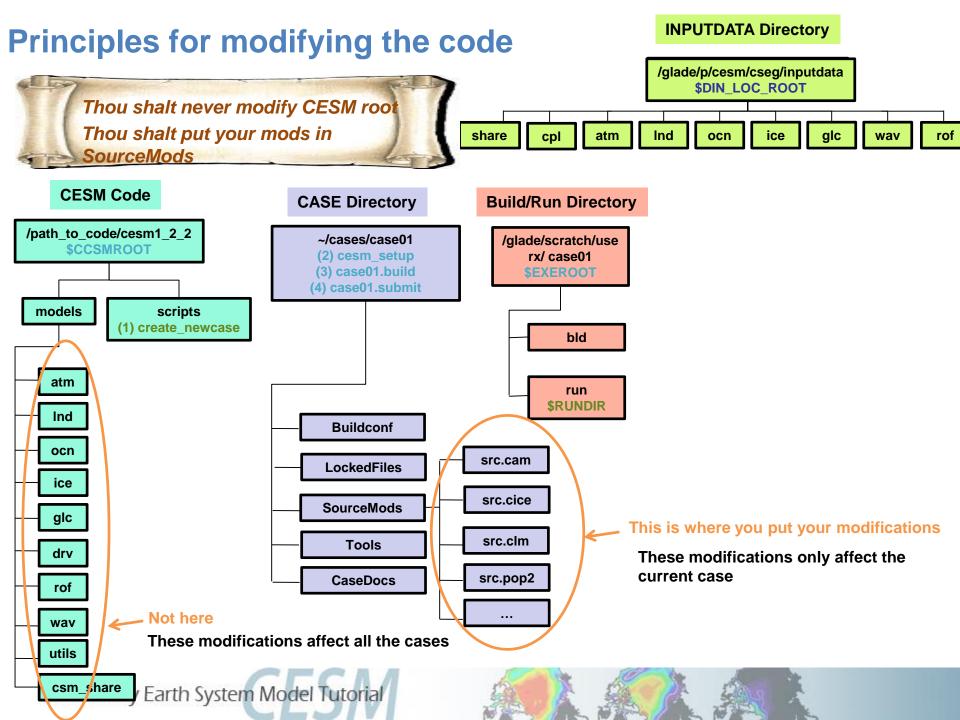
Courtesy: Andrew Gettelman

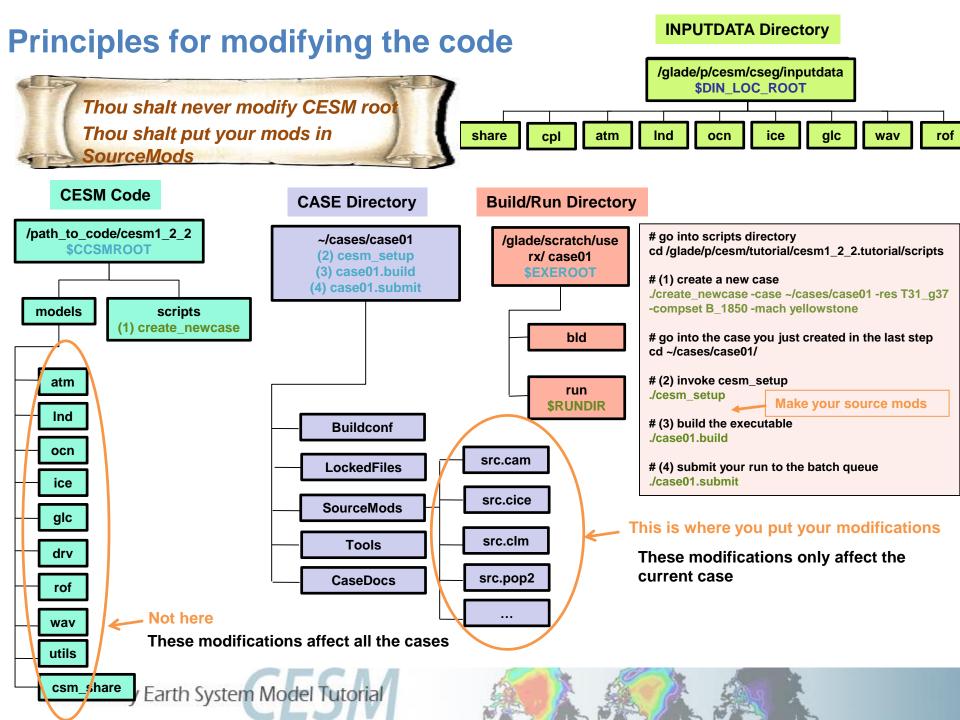
Principles for modifying the code

Never modify the CESM root itself.

Your modifications to the code should go into: SourceMods







Modifying a subroutine

Steps to modify the code:

- Find the subroutine you want to modify
- Copy this subroutine in SourceMods
- Make your mods
- Compile and run the model

Example: Modify a parameter, zInd

Let's modify a tuning parameter in the CLM code zInd = roughness length for soil (m)

"tuning parameter"

- parameter weakly constrained by observation
- can be adjusted to achieve agreement with observations
- 1. Find the subroutine you want.

Go in the CESM code and look for zlnd (for instance, you can use: grep -r zlnd *)

zInd is in the subroutine clm_varcon.F90

- 2. Copy this subroutine in SourceMods
 Go your case directory and copy clm_varcon.F90 into SourceMods/src.clm
- 3. Make your modifications Edit the value of zInd in SourceMods/src.clm/clm_varcon.F90
- 4. Compile and run the model



Exercise 2: Modify a parameter, zInd

Create a case called "b.day4.002" using the compset B_1850_CN at T31_g37 resolution. Change the value of zInd (roughness length for soil) to zInd = 0.02_r8 and make a 1-month run.

Hint: Locate your subroutine using grep -r zlnd *
The compset B_1850_CN is using 'clm4_0' and not 'clm4_5'

Check your solution:

Compare the land file for "b.day4.001" and "b.day4.002" and make sure that the 2 runs are different.

You can use ncdiff to look at the difference between the 2 runs.

ncdiff /glade/scratch/\$user/archive/b.day4.002/lnd/hist/b.day4.002.clm2.h0.0001-01.nc /glade/scratch/\$user/archive/b.day4.001/lnd/hist/b.day4.001.clm2.h0.0001-01.nc diff.nc

How does it affect the fraction of ground covered by snow?



Output an extra variable

- One common thing you may want to do is to add code to output a new variable
- For instance, CAM has a field to output the temperature at 500 mbar (T500) but not at 750mb.

Let's add a field to output the temperature at 750 mbar (T750)

This can be done by a succession of calls:

```
call addfld ('T750', ...) — Add a field to master field list

call add_default ('T750',...) — Add this field to "h0" by default
(optional)

call outfld('T750', ...) — Collect values for this field and write to
history file
```





Syntax: addfld

addfld = Add a field to master field list

Field name

Units

Single level: 1

multi-level: pver or pverp

subroutine addfld (fname, units, numlev, avgflag, & long_name, decomp_type, [Optional arguments])

Field full name

Decomposition type

There are several optional arguments (not coverage)

Decomposition type (phys_decomp or dyn_decomp)

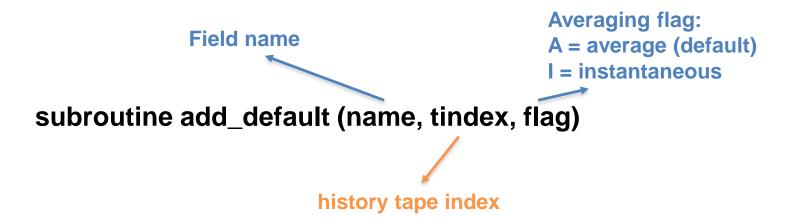
There are several optional arguments (not covered here. See documentation for more information about optional arguments)

Example:

call addfld ('T500', 'K',1,'A','Temperature at 500 mbar pressure surface', phys_decomp)

Syntax: add_default

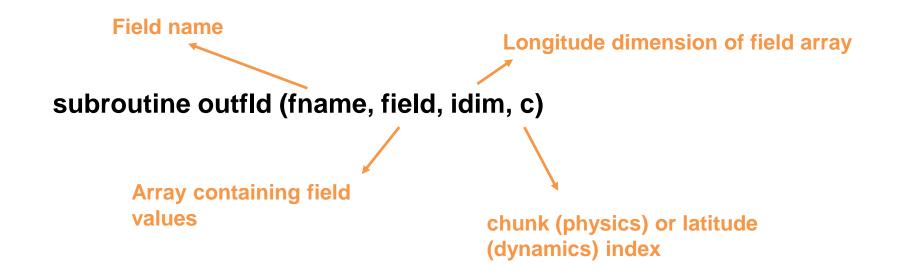
add_default = Add a field to the list of default fields on history file



Example: call add_default ('CLOUD', 1, '')

Syntax: outfld

outfld = accumulate (or take min, max, etc. as appropriate) input field into its history buffer for appropriate tapes



Example:

call outfld('CLOUD', cld, pcols, lchnk)



Exercise 3: Add an output field

Create a case called "b.day4.003" using the compset B_1850_CN at T31_g37 resolution. Add an output field for the temperature at 750 mbar. Output daily values of T750 and T500 in the "h1" history file. Make a 1-month run.

Hint:

- Use T500 as a template for your changes.
- Find the subroutine containing T500 using grep -r T500 *

Check your solution

When the run is completed,

- check the field T750 and T500 are in the file h1
- create a file with the difference between T750-T500 (*)
- look at the difference with neview.

(*) For instance, you can use ncap2

ncap2 -s 'T750_minus_T500=T750-T500' b.day4.003.cam.h1.0001-01-01-00000.nc T750-T500.nc

Exercise Overview



• Exercise 1: Namelist modification

Customize your history output

Exercise 2: Code modification
 Change a tuning parameter

Exercise 3: Namelist + Code modification
 Add a new output field to the code

Where to find help?

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/



CESM webpage is a gold mine

for model documentation

If you cannot find an answer in the model documentation, post your question on the

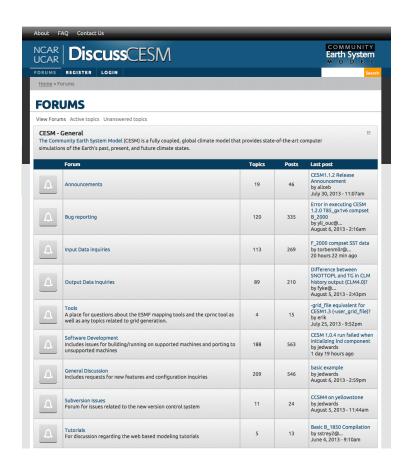
CESM Bulletin Board

Where to find help?

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm1.2/



The CESM Bulletin Board is a forum to ask your questions and to facilitate communication within the CESM community



Part 3: Quiz

At the end of the practical, please go to the online course and take the quiz.

http://courses.comet.ucar.edu/course/view.php?id=157

The quiz covers what you have learned during the practicals this week.

Don't forget to write your name, email and institution.

To answer the questions, you can use documentation, ask questions to others or to the helper. This is the way you will use CESM in the future.

If you cannot complete the quiz by the end of the practical session, please finish it before Friday morning, so I have enough time to grade it.

"Special prize" for those who get everything right !!!

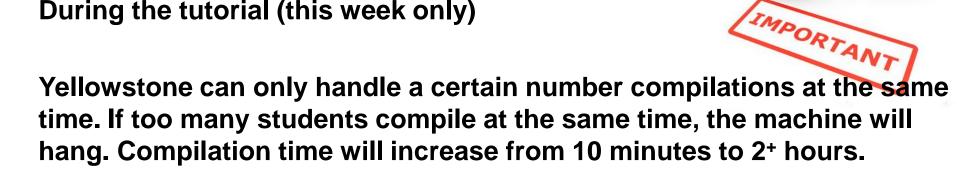






Reminder: Rules for compiling

During the tutorial (this week only)



We have determined how many compilations the machine can handle. This is the reason of the "compile cards".

Please compile on the assigned node. Please don't compile several jobs at the same time. Please only 1 person per group can compile at a time.

Please respect the rule (if you don't, you penalize not only yourself but everybody in the room and all the yellowstone users over the country)