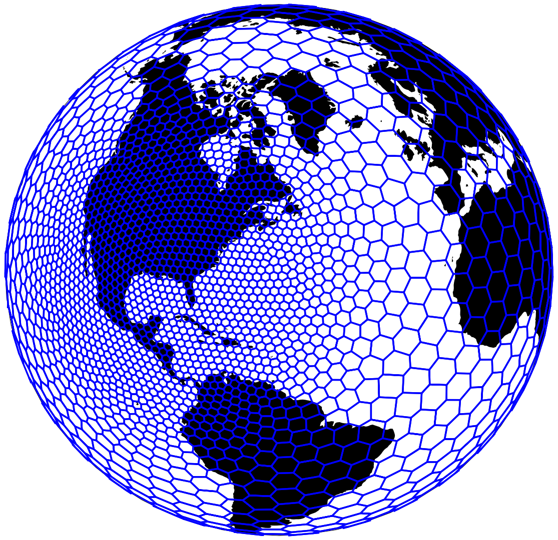
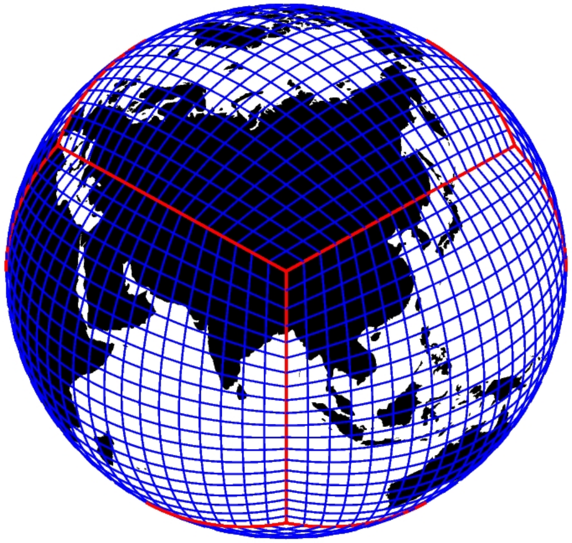
Dynamics update:

GMTD2010 topography, CAM-SE/MPAS

Peter Hjort Lauritzen
National Center for Atmospheric Research
Boulder, Colorado, USA



Collaborators:
S. Goldhaber (NCAR),
J. Bacmeister (NCAR), M.A. Taylor (SNL),
S.-H. Park (NCAR), P.A. Ullrich (UC Davis), R. Kelly (NCAR),R. Nair (NCAR), …



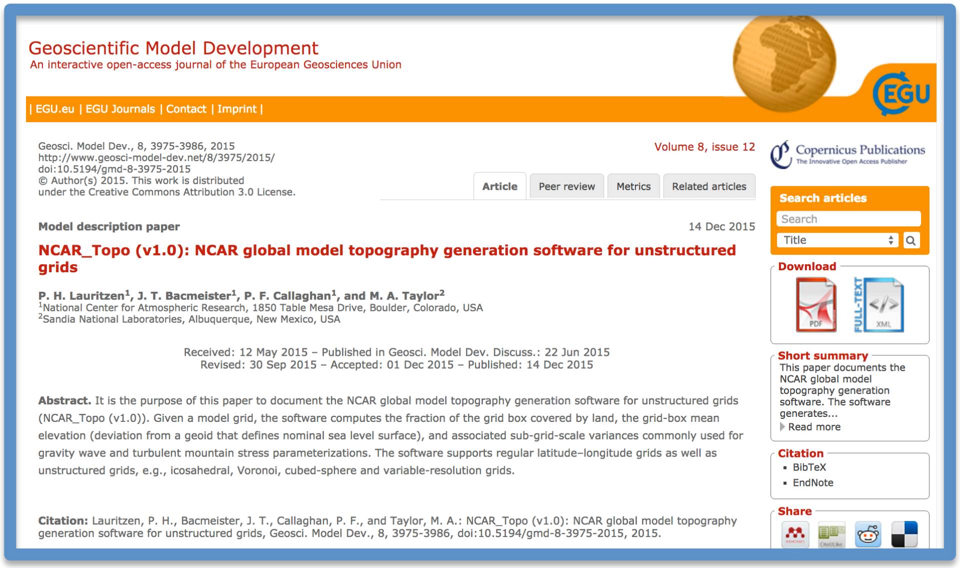
CESM joint Session of Atmosphere Model, Chemistry-Climate and Whole Atmosphere Working Groups
8 – 10 February, 2016
Boulder, Colorado, USA

Overview

- New `raw’ topography dataset in CAM
- CAM-SE development (CMIP6 ¼ degree model):
  - CAM-SE physgrid
  - CAM-SE-CSLAM
  - dry mass vertical coordinates & condensate loading
- CAM-MPAS (for more details see Sang-Hun Park’s talk from yesterday)
  - typhoon forecasts with CAM5 physics versus WRF physics using variable resolution MPAS

Part I

New ~1km source elevations data



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Geosci. Model Dev., 8, 3975-3986, 2015
http://www.geosci-model-dev.net/8/3975/2015/
doi:10.5194/gmd-8-3975-2015

Volume 8, issue 12

Model description paper

14 Dec 2015

NCAR_Topo (v1.0): NCAR global model topography generation software for unstructured grids

P. H. Lauritzen[1], J. T. Bacmeister[1], P. F. Callaghan[1], and M. A. Taylor[2]
[1]National Center for Atmospheric Research, 1850 Table Mesa Drive, Boulder, Colorado, USA
[2]Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

Received: 12 May 2015 – Published in Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss.: 22 Jun 2015
Revised: 30 Sep 2015 – Accepted: 01 Dec 2015 – Published: 14 Dec 2015

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Short summary
This paper documents the NCAR global model topography generation software. The software generates...
Read more

Citation
- BibTeX
- EndNote

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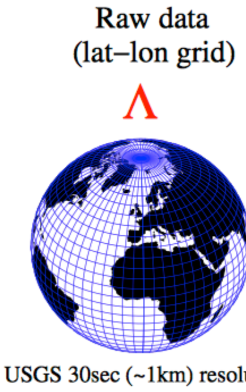
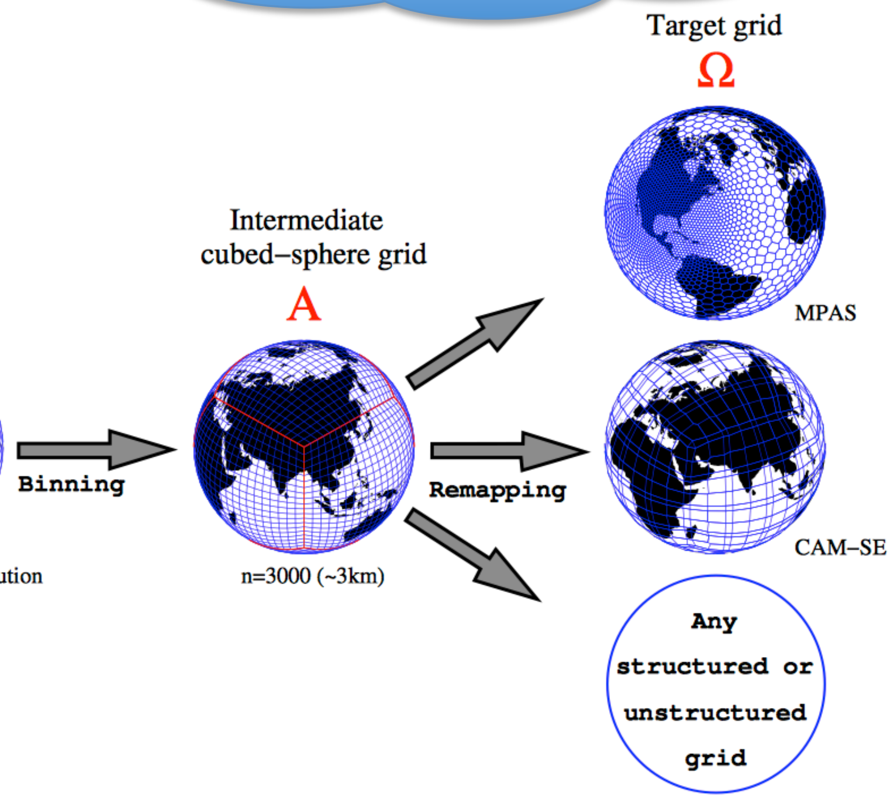
https://github.com/NCAR/Topo





variables:

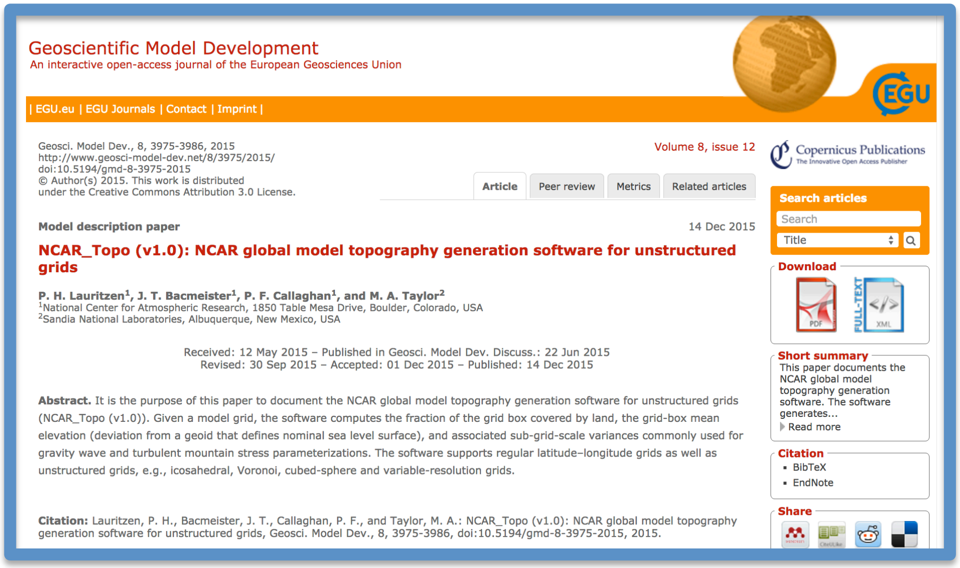
```
h
(height in m)
LANDFRAC
(land fraction [0,1])
```

variables:

```
PHIS
(surface geopotential)
LANDFRAC
SGH30
(standard deviation
 of 30sec h)
```

variables:

```
PHIS
LANDFRAC
SGH30
SGH
(standard deviation of
 ~3km cubed-sphere h)
```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Volume 8, issue 12

Article | Peer review | Metrics | Related articles

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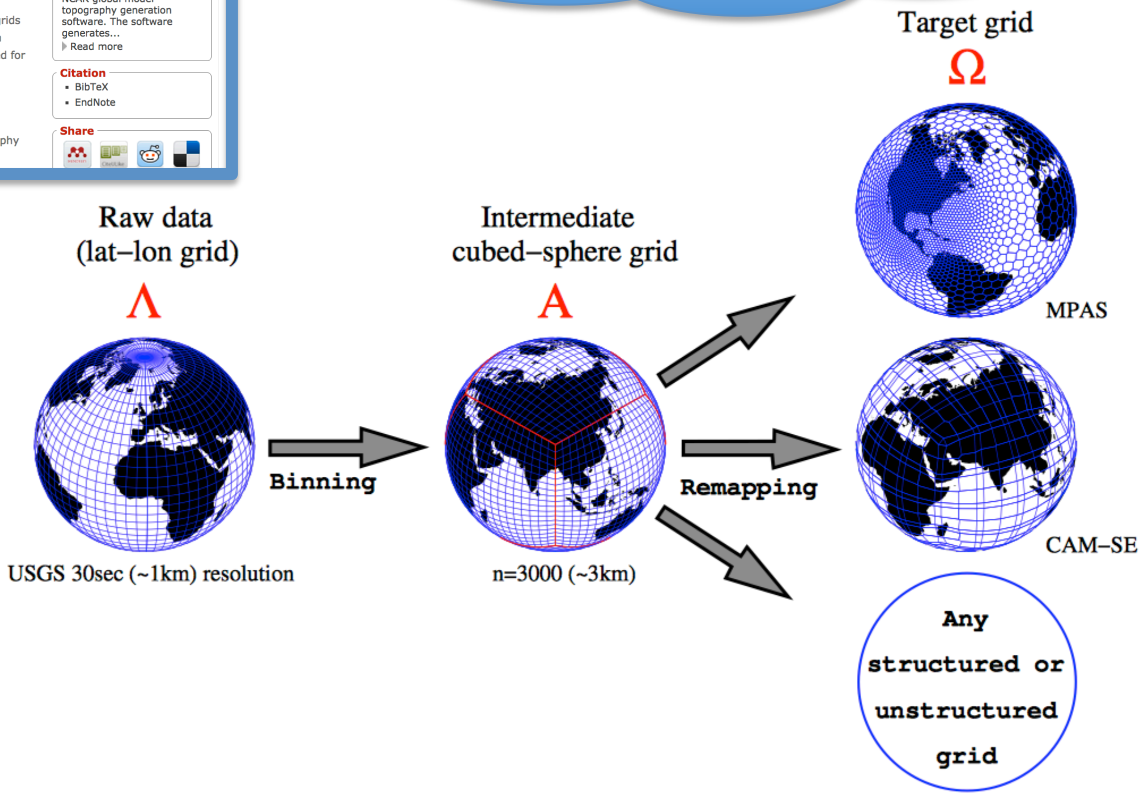
Target grid
Ω

Raw data
(lat–lon grid)
Λ

Intermediate
cubed–sphere grid
Λ

USGS 30sec (~1km) resolution

n=3000 (~3km)

Any structured or unstructured grid

GTOPO30:

USGS ~1km dataset from 1996

Global Multi-resolution Terrain Elevation Data 2010 (GMTED2010)

http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2011/1073/pdf/of2011-1073.pdf

variables:
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`(height in m)`
`LANDFRAC`
`(land fraction [0,1])`

variables:
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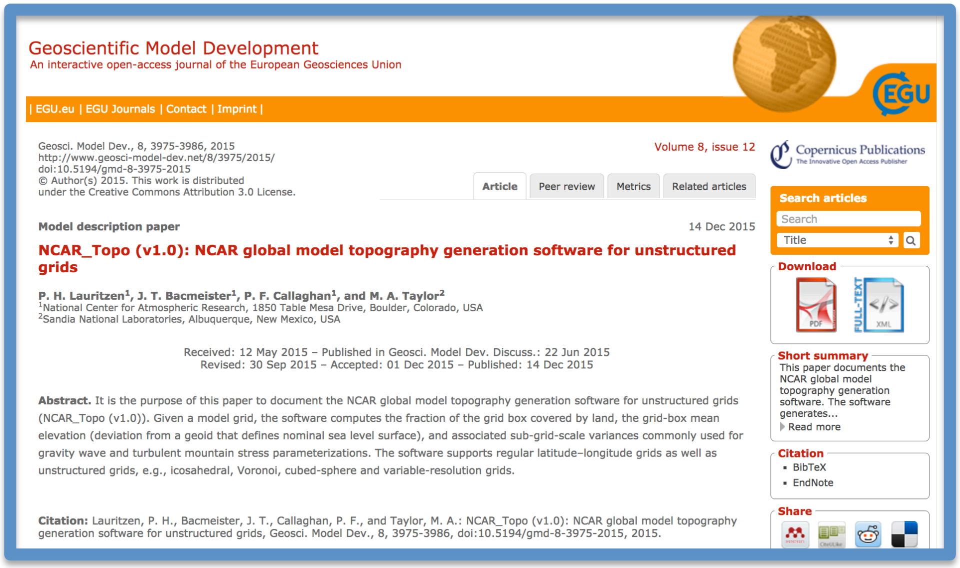
`~3km cubed–sphere h)`



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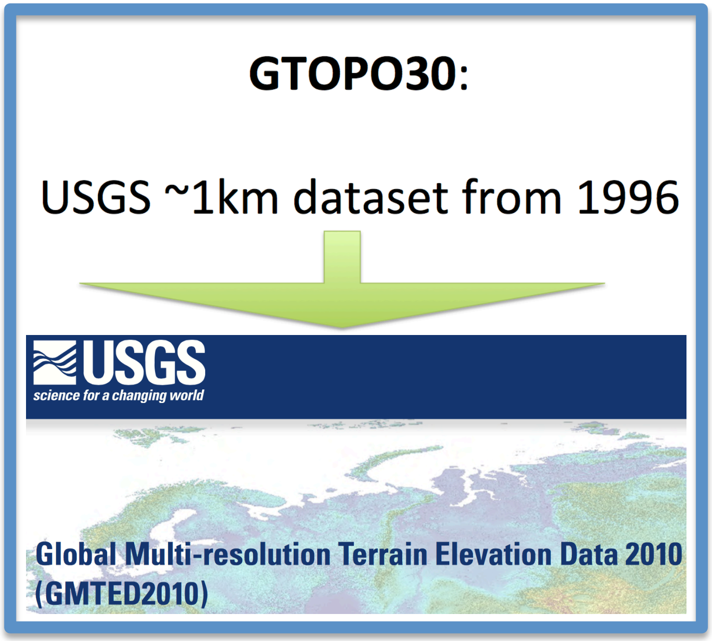

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USGS ~1km dataset from 1996

Global Multi-resolution Terrain Elevation Data 2010 (GMTED2010)

http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2011/1073/pdf/of2011-1073.pdf

variables:
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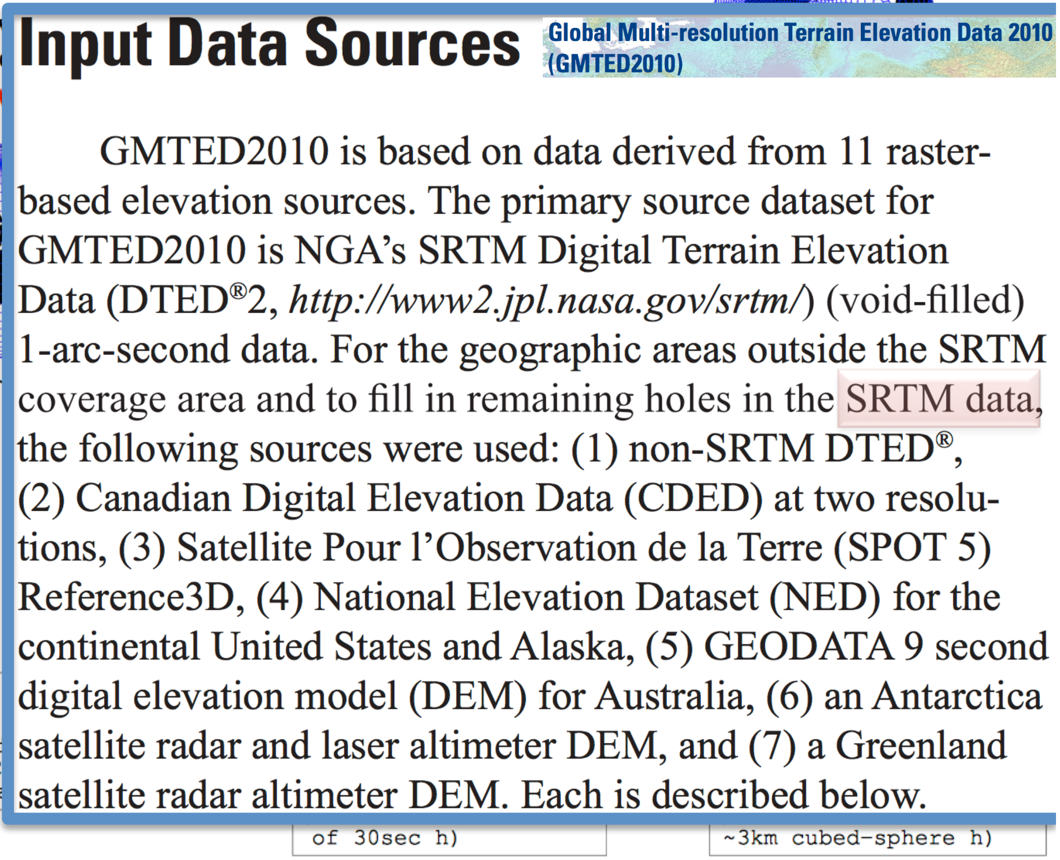
(height
LANDFRAC
(land fra

of 30sec h)

~3km cubed-sphere h)



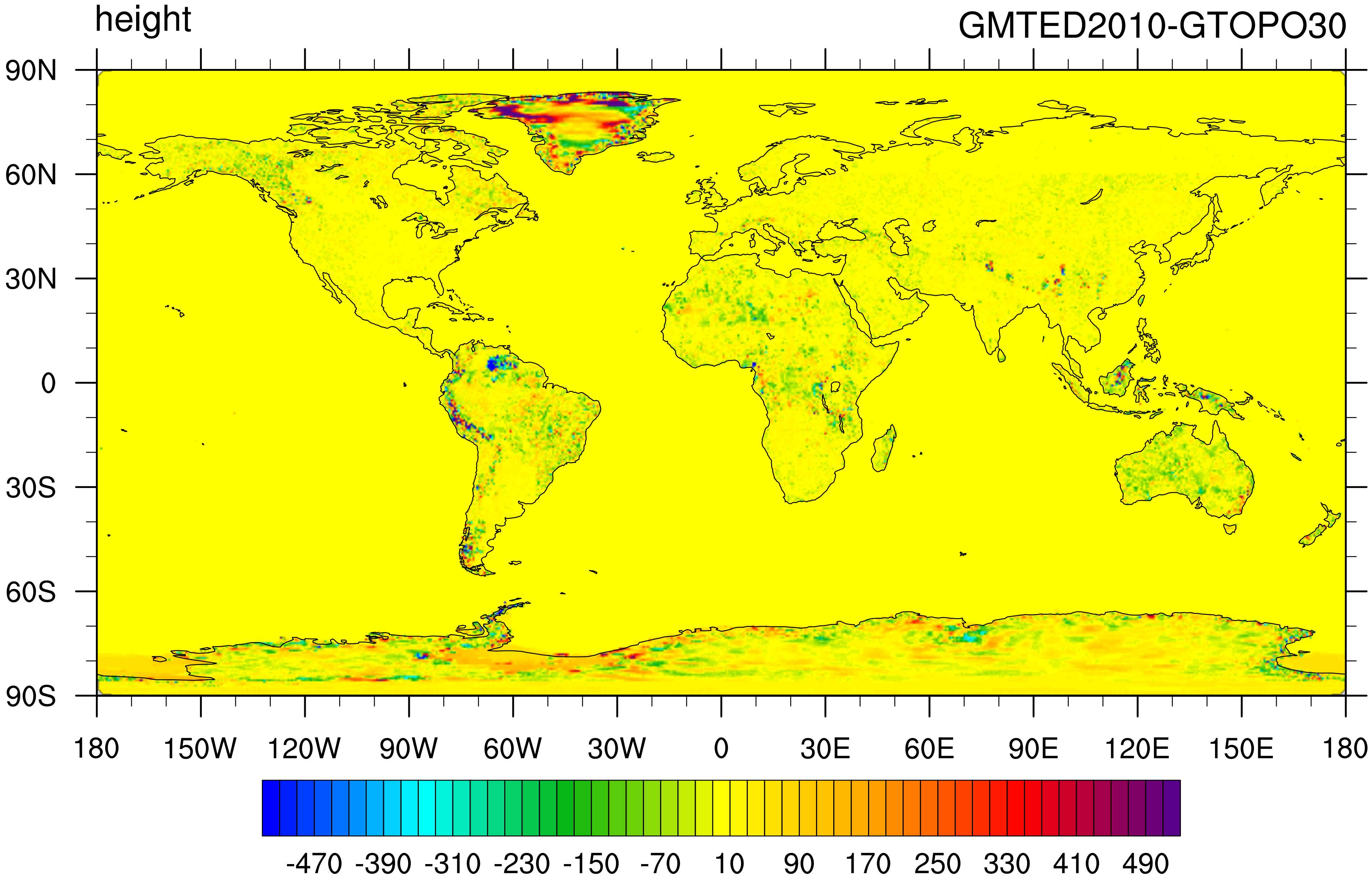
Input Data Sources

Global Multi-resolution Terrain Elevation Data 2010 (GMTED2010)

GMTED2010 is based on data derived from 11 raster-based elevation sources. The primary source dataset for GMTED2010 is NGA's SRTM Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED®2, *http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/*) (void-filled) 1-arc-second data. For the geographic areas outside the SRTM coverage area and to fill in remaining holes in the SRTM data, the following sources were used: (1) non-SRTM DTED®, (2) Canadian Digital Elevation Data (CDED) at two resolutions, (3) Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT 5) Reference3D, (4) National Elevation Dataset (NED) for the continental United States and Alaska, (5) GEODATA 9 second digital elevation model (DEM) for Australia, (6) an Antarctica satellite radar and laser altimeter DEM, and (7) a Greenland satellite radar altimeter DEM. Each is described below.

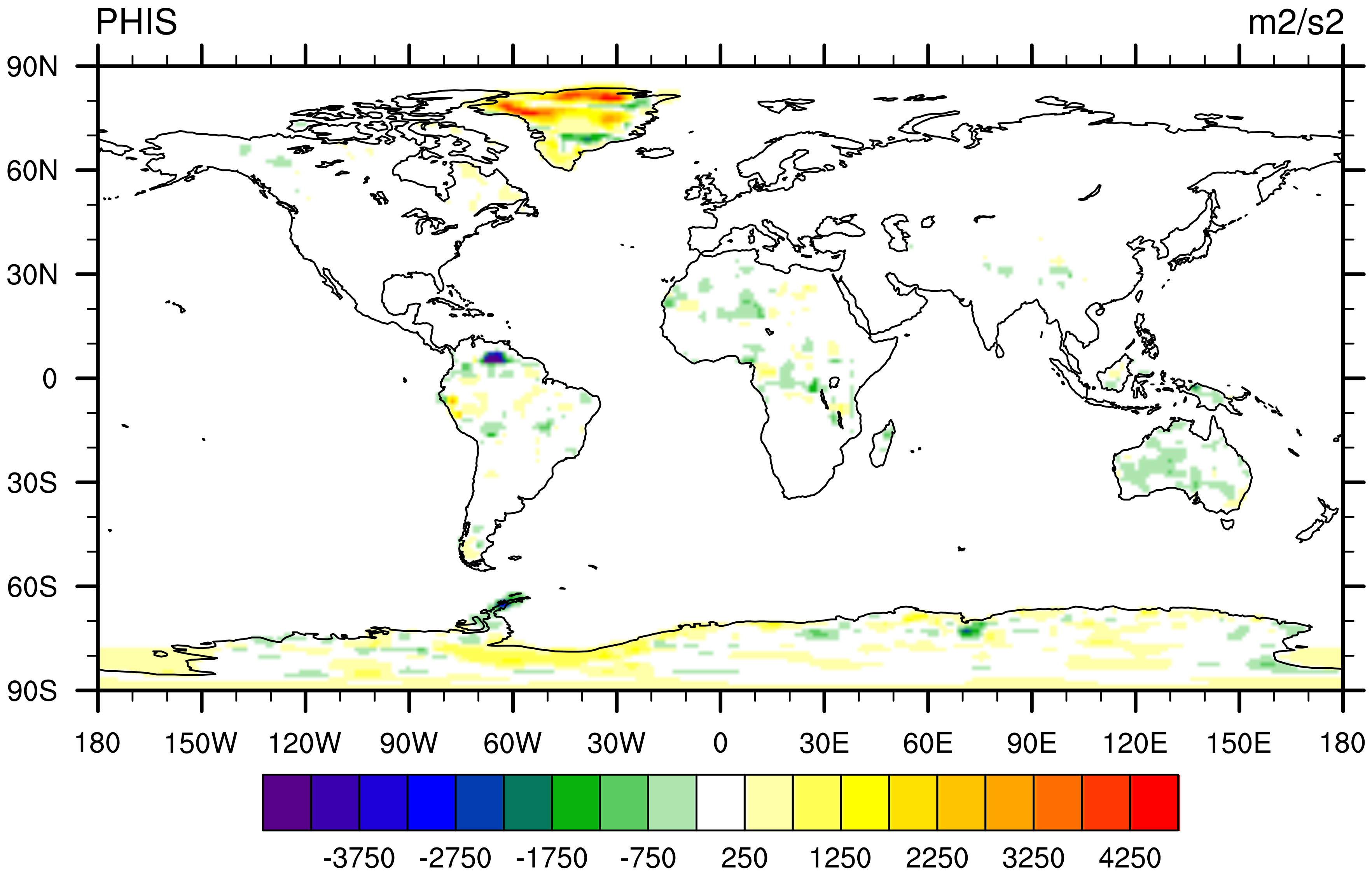
Elevation differences [meters]

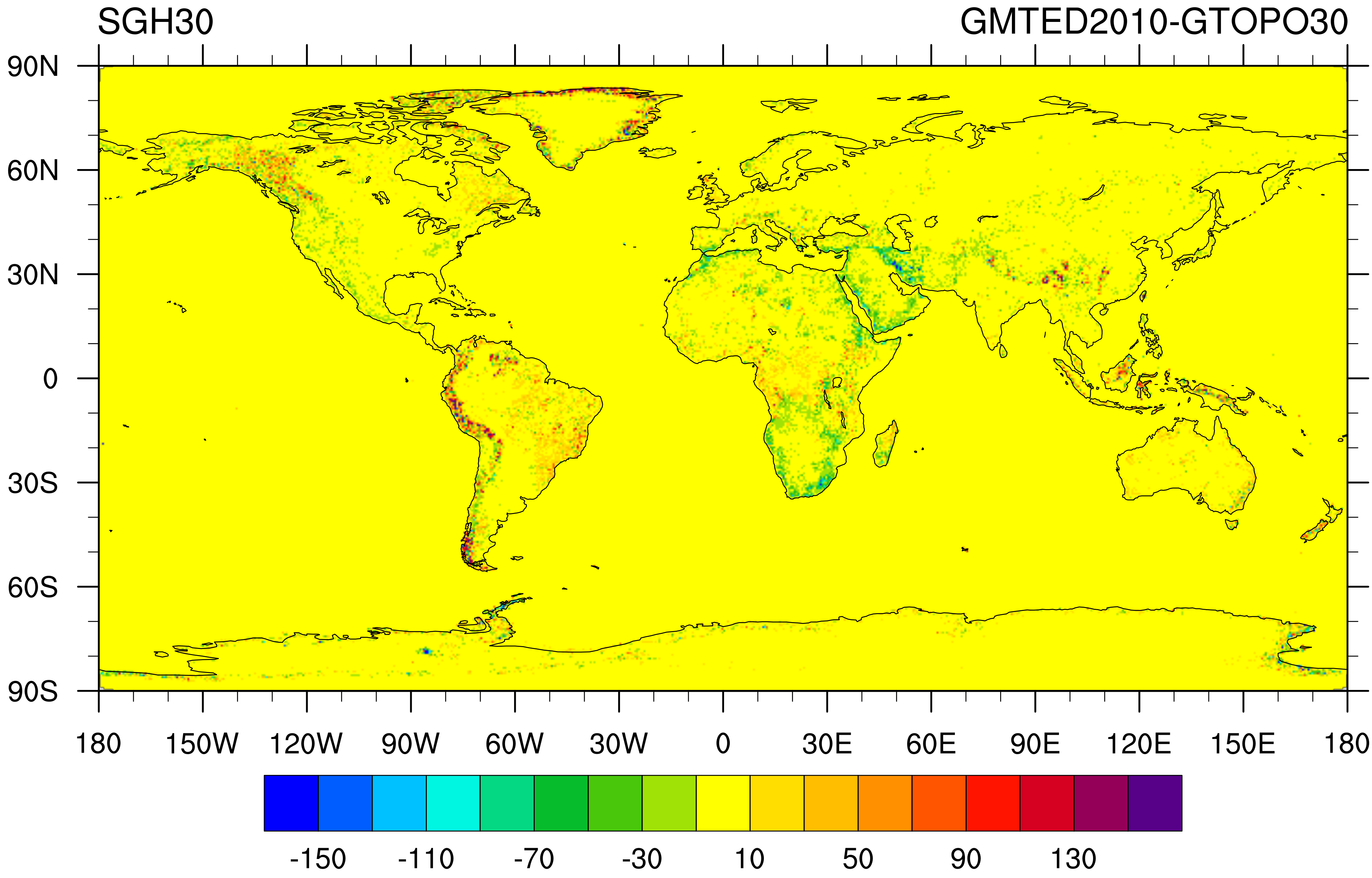
(on 3km cubed-sphere grid)



Geopotential height differences

(on FV 1 degree grid with topo smoothing)



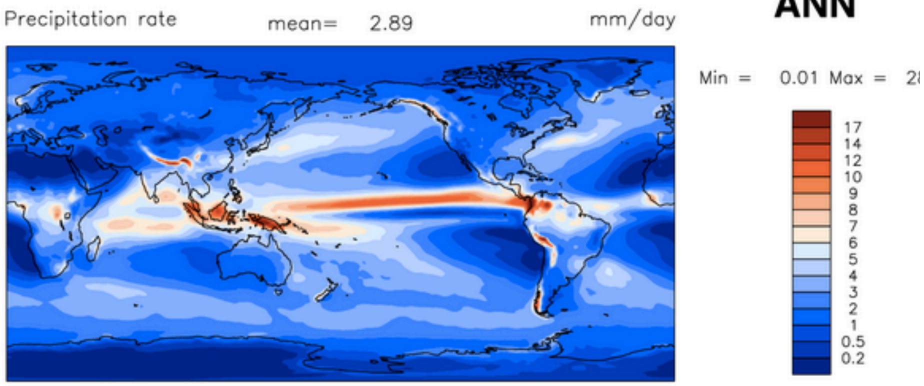


Rasta plot on 3km cubed-sphere grid

PRECT

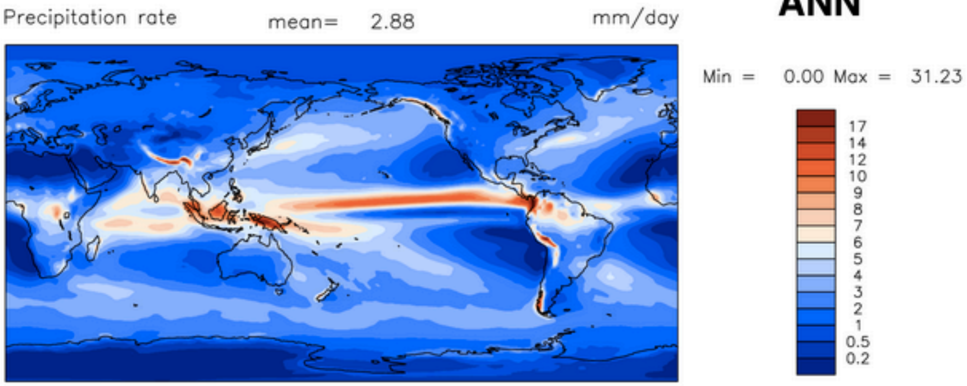
ANN

cam5.5_control (yrs 2-10)

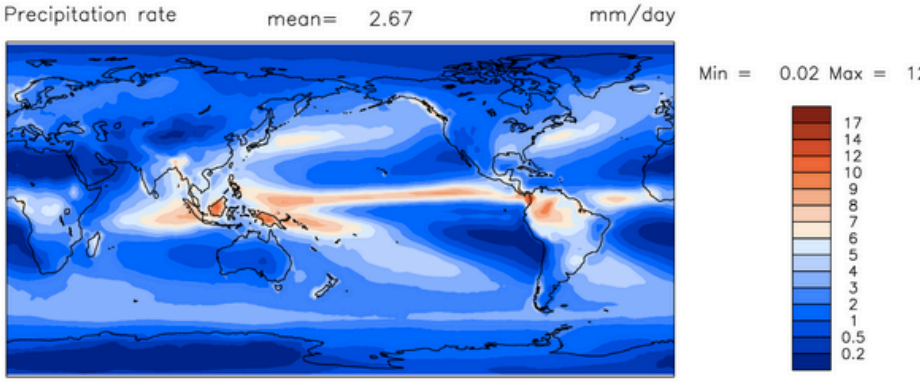


cam5.5_topo (yrs 2-10)

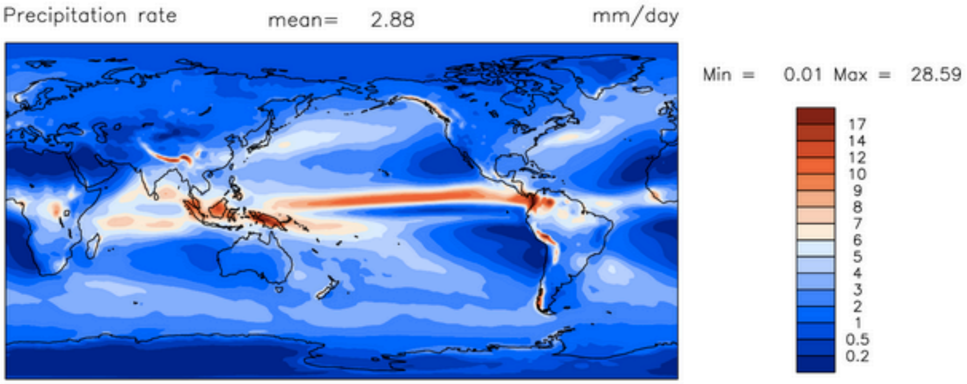
ANN



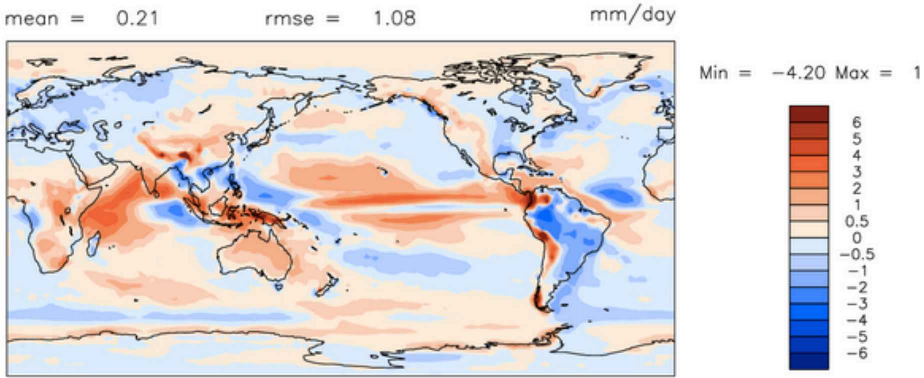
GPCP



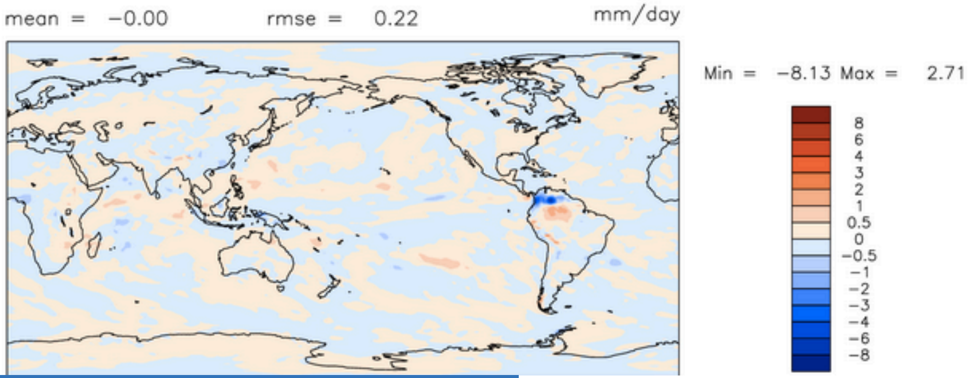
cam5.5_control (yrs 2-10)



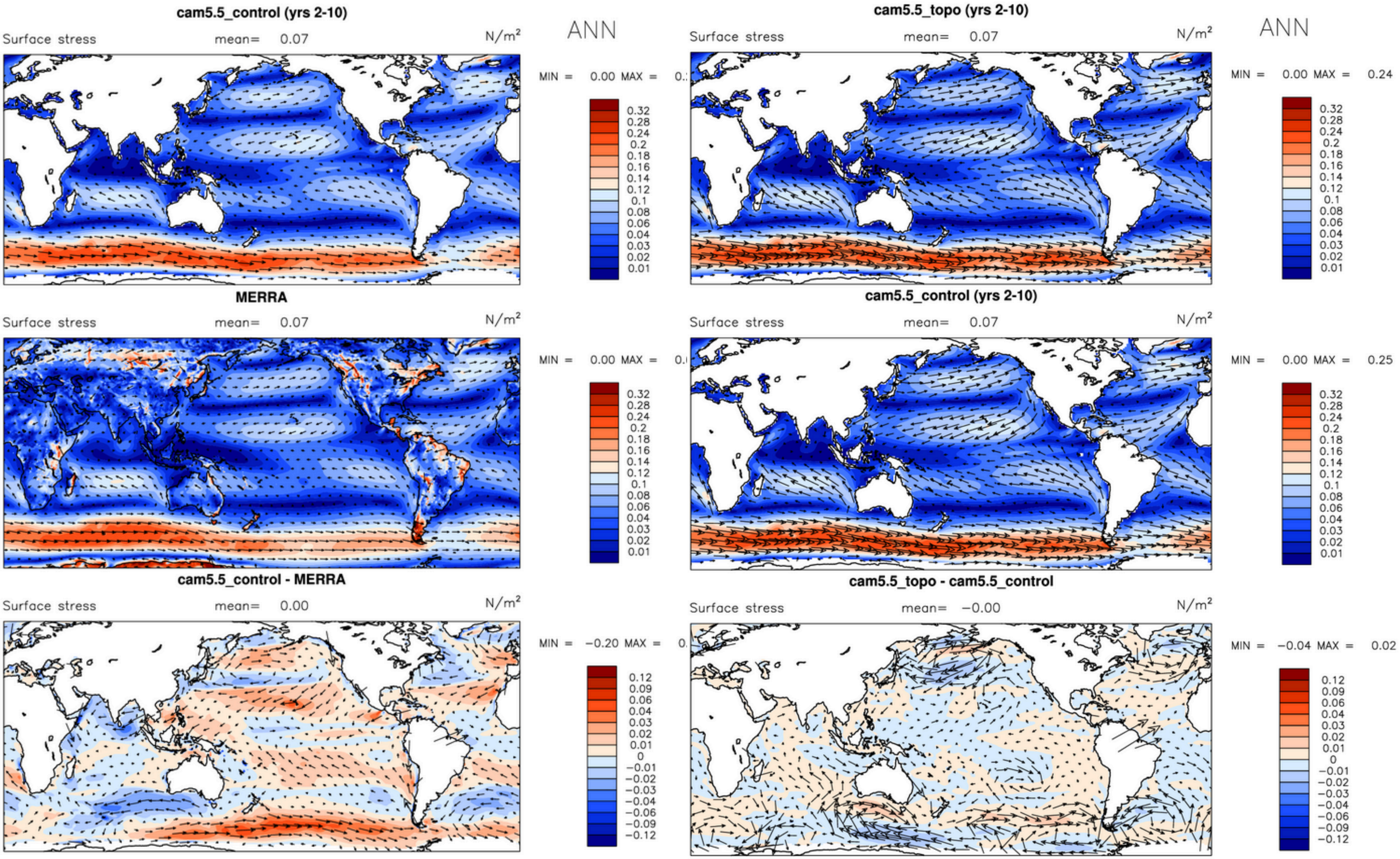
cam5.5_control - GPCP



cam5.5_topo - cam5.5_control



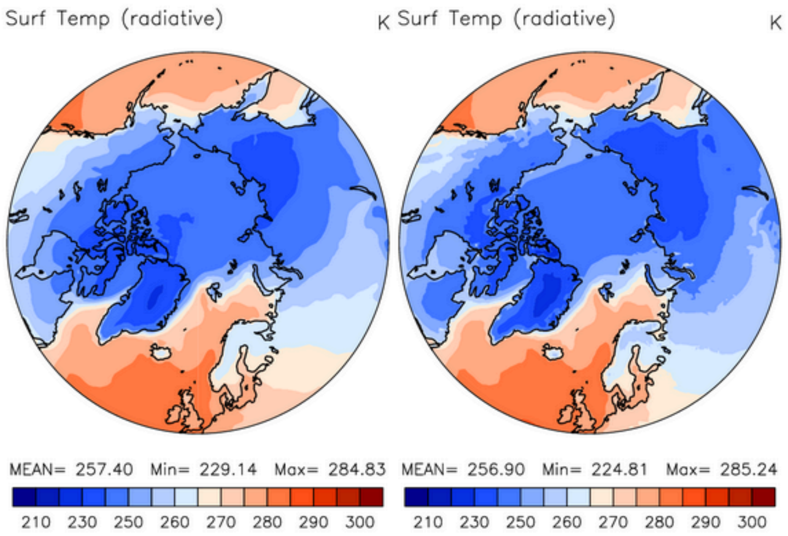
Surface wind stress



Surface temperature (TS)

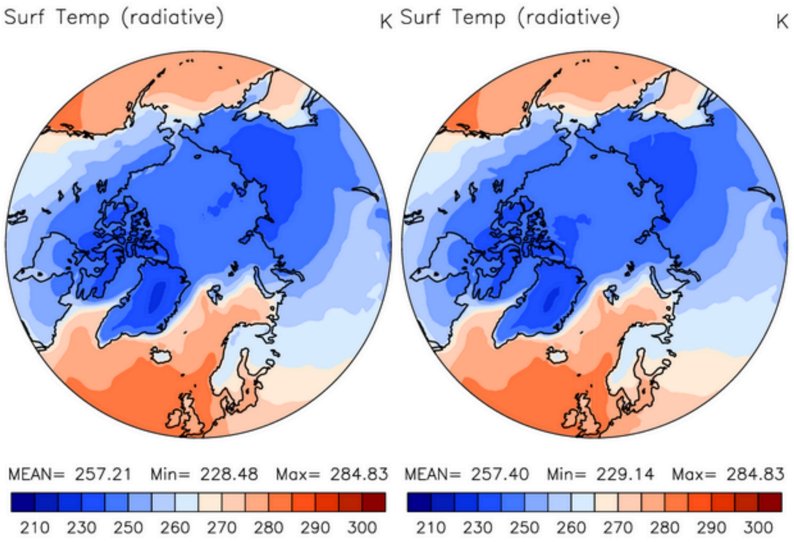
DJF

cam5.5_control (yrs 2-10) **MERRA**

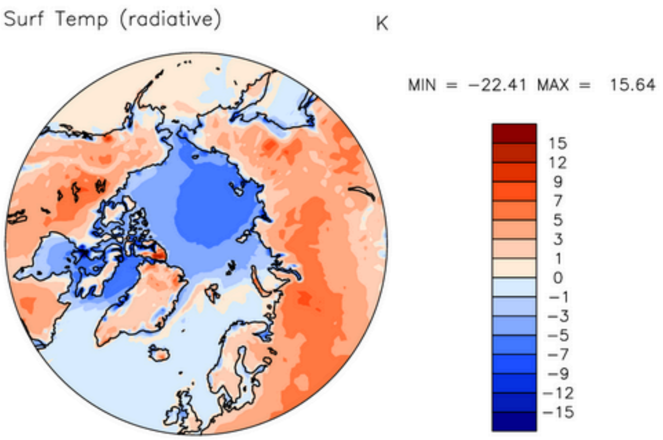


DJF

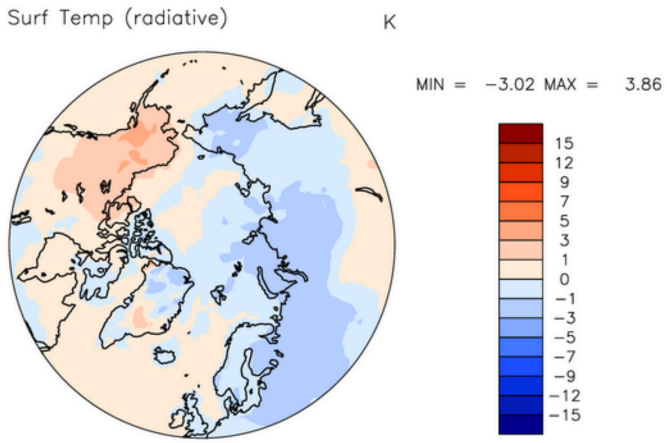
cam5.5_topo (yrs 2-10) **cam5.5_control (yrs 2-10)**



cam5.5_control - MERRA



cam5.5_topo - cam5.5_control



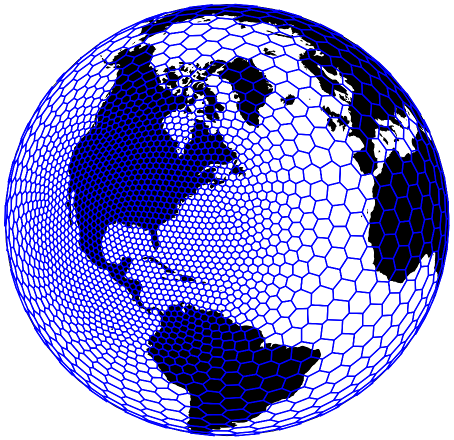
Part II

Dynamical core(s) development

Getting away from CAM-FV …

CAM-SE **(spectral elements)**
Taylor et al., (1997)
Dennis et al., (2012)

CAM-FV **(finite volume)**
Lin (2004)



CAM-MPAS **(Model for Prediction Across Scales)**

Skamarock et al., (2012)

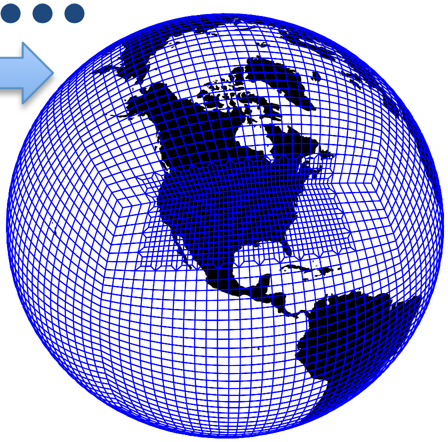
Getting away from CAM-FV …

CAM-EUL
(spectral transform)

CAM-SLD
(spectral transform
semi-Lagrangian)

CAM-FV **(finite volume)**
Lin (2004)

- **CAM-SE and CAM-MPAS are actively being developed at NCAR (with collaborators) both in terms of numerical methods and code optimization (with CISL)**
- **SE and MPAS represent two very different numerical methods and grids – there is no agreement (but many opinions) in the community on which method/grid is "best"**



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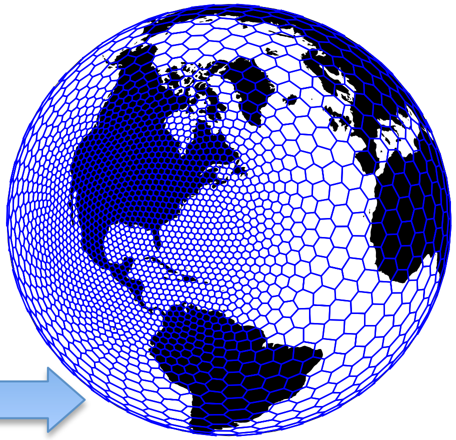

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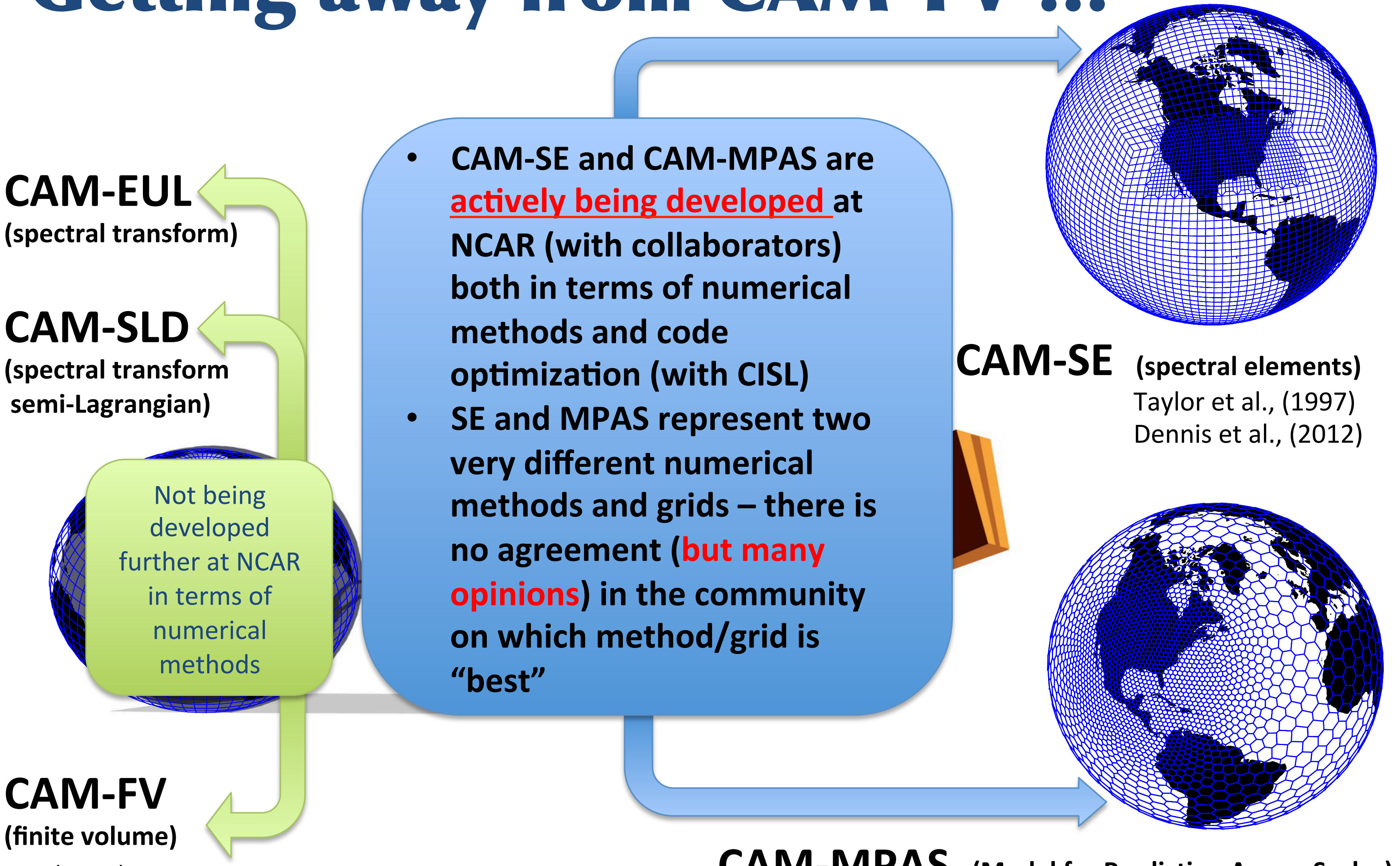

CAM-EUL
(spectral transform)

CAM-SLD
(spectral transform semi-Lagrangian)

Not being developed further at NCAR in terms of numerical methods

CAM-FV
(finite volume)
Lin (2004)

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CAM-SE **(spectral elements)**
Taylor et al., (1997)
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Skamarock et al., (2012)

Getting away from CAM-FV …

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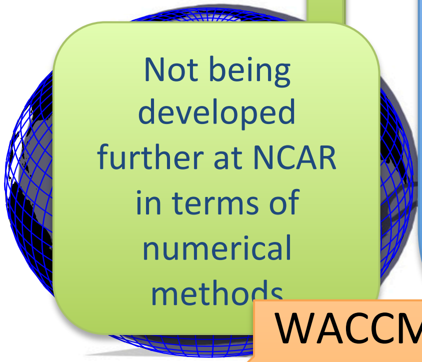

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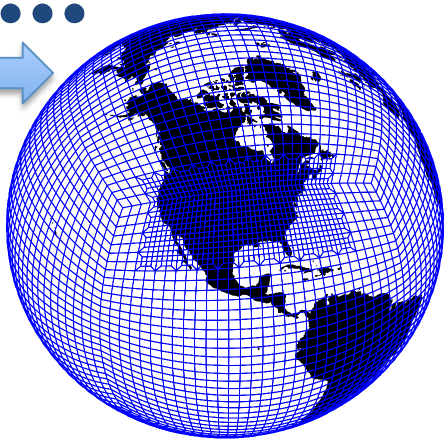
WACCM-X: Issues with representing thermosphere (1) Specific heat dry air gas constant (R*/mbar), and kappa (R/Cp) are variables (2) Correction to thermodynamic equation in terms of potential temperature.
Hanli Liu (HOA, NCAR)

CAM-FV
(finite volume)
Lin (2004)



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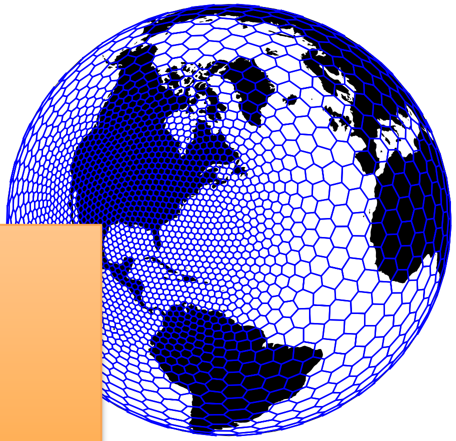
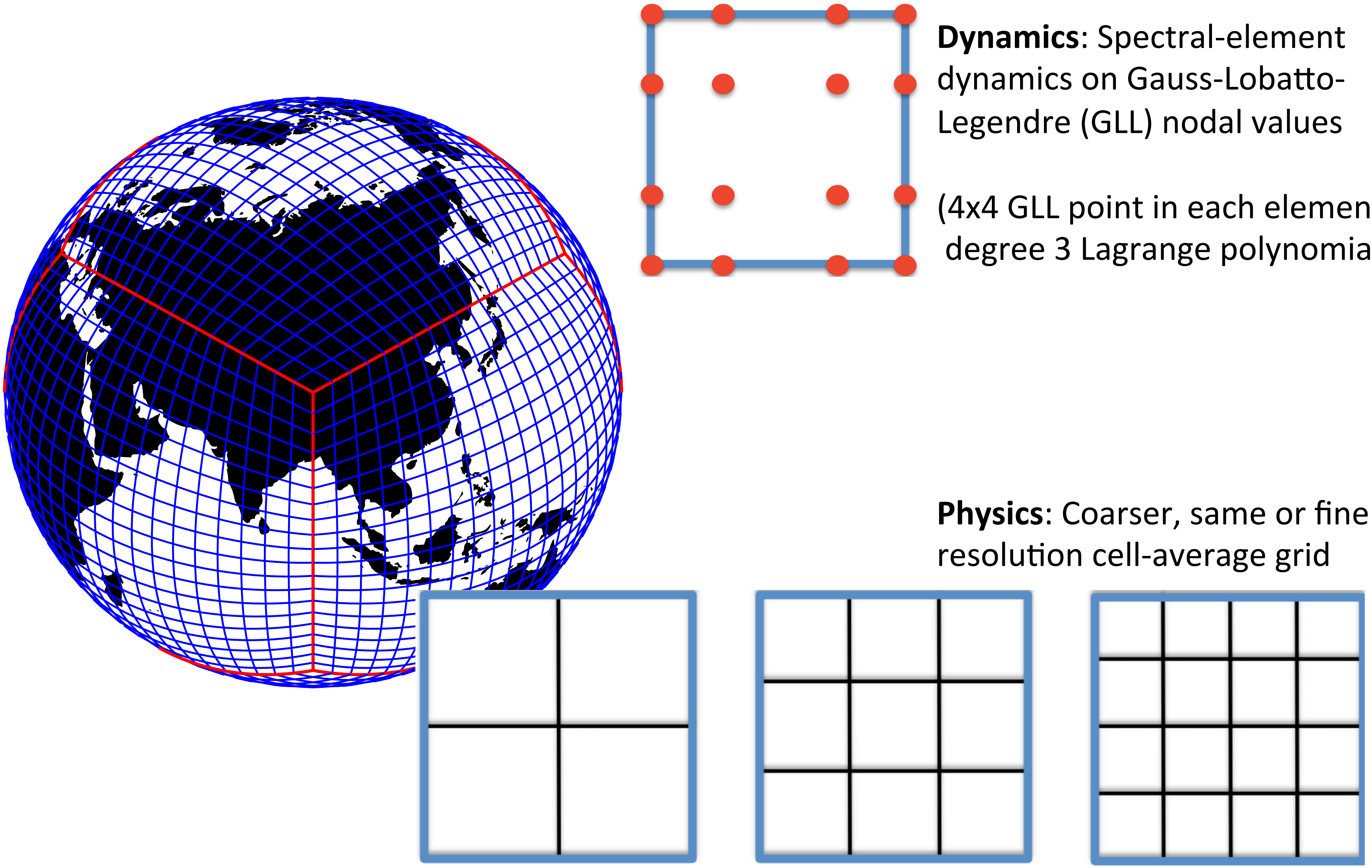


rediction Across Scales)
Skamarock et al., (2012)

CAM-SE development

- Separating physics and dynamics grids
  - presented at 2014 AMWG meeting
- More accurate and faster (if enough tracers) tracer transport scheme
  (CSLAM: Conservative semi-LAgrangian Multi-tracer scheme)
  - consistent coupling between spectral-element dry mass and CSLAM dry mass fields was presented at 2015 CESM meeting in Breckenridge
- Change to dry mass vertical coordinates
- Explicitly represent condensate loading the dynamical core (high resolution)

CAM-SE-physgrid configuration



Dynamics: Spectral-element dynamics on Gauss-Lobatto-Legendre (GLL) nodal values

(4x4 GLL point in each element; degree 3 Lagrange polynomials)

Physics: Coarser, same or finer resolution cell-average grid

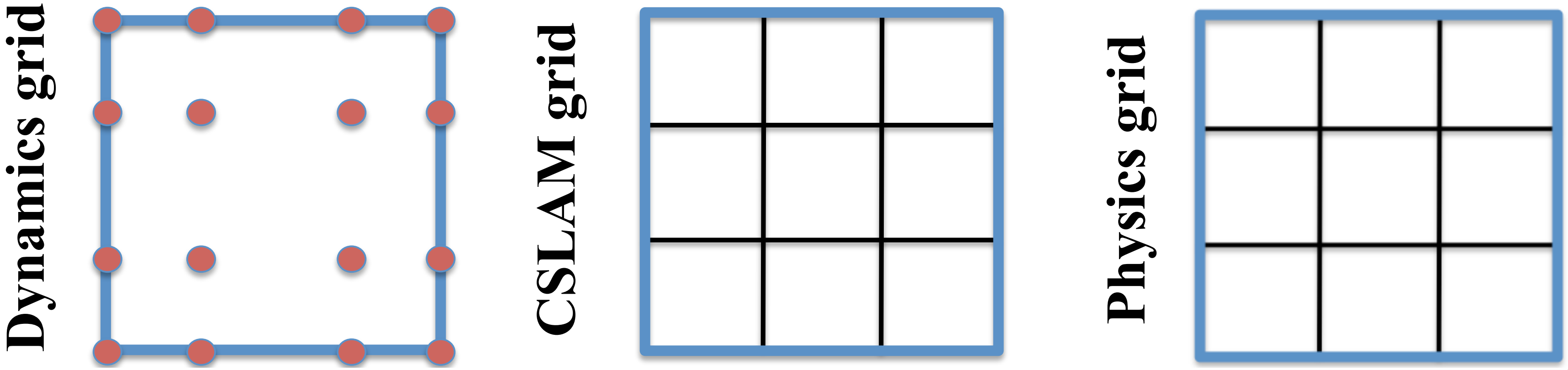
CAM-SE-CSLAM configuration

A new model configuration based on CAM-SE:

- **SE**: Spectral-element dynamical core solving for $\vec{v}$, T, p_s
  (Dennis et al., 2012; Evans et al., 2012; Taylor and Fournier, 2010; Taylor et al., 1997)

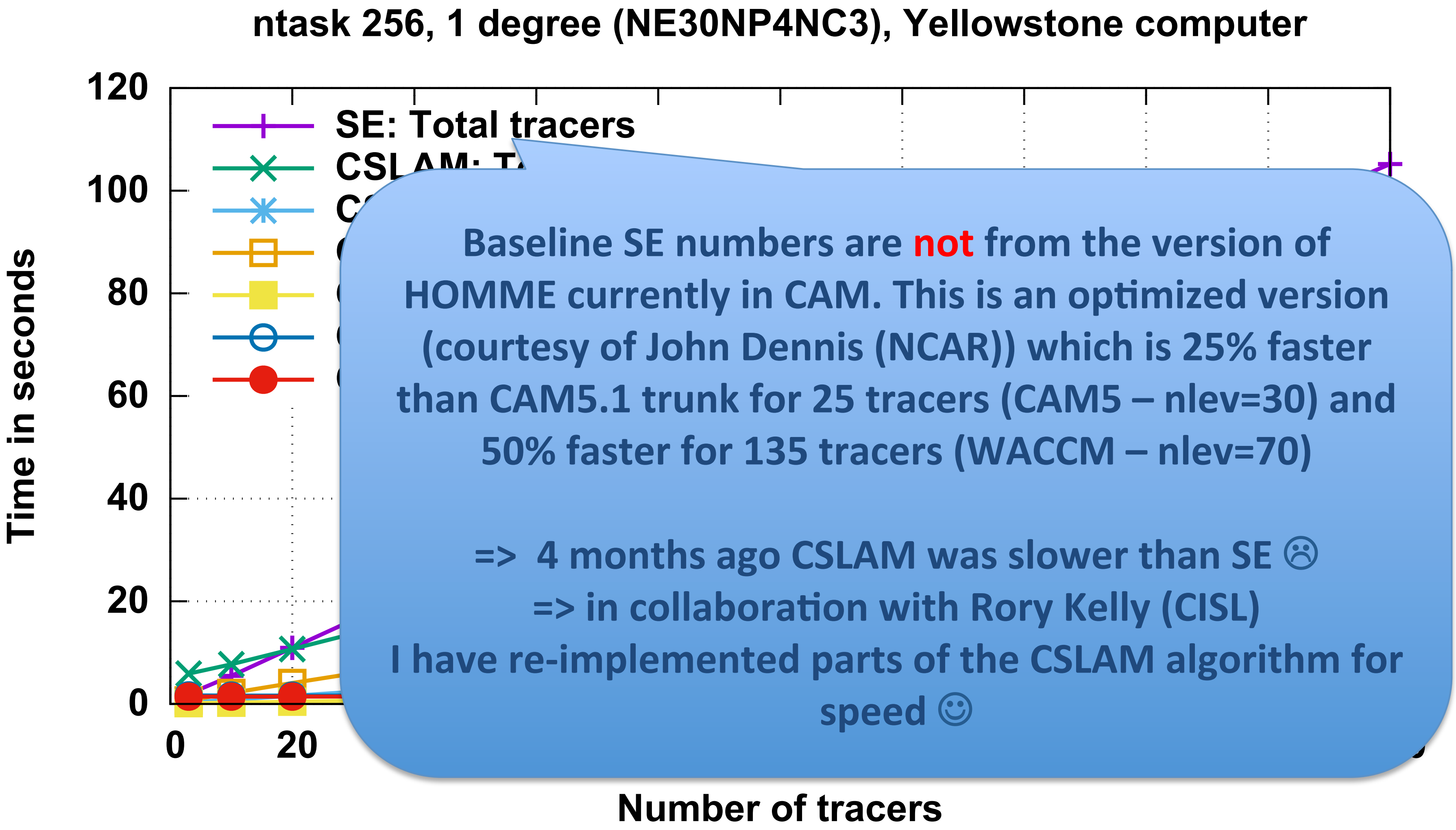
  + dry eta
- **CSLAM**: Semi-Lagrangian finite-volume transport scheme for tracers
  (Lauritzen et al., 2010; Erath et al., 2013, 2012; Harris et al., 2010)

  + new consistent coupling version
- **Phys-grid**: Separating physics and dynamics grids, i.e. ability to compute physics tendencies based on cell-averaged values within each element instead of quadrature points



Lauritzen, Taylor, Overfelt, Ullrich and Goldhaber (2016, IN PREP)

Performance

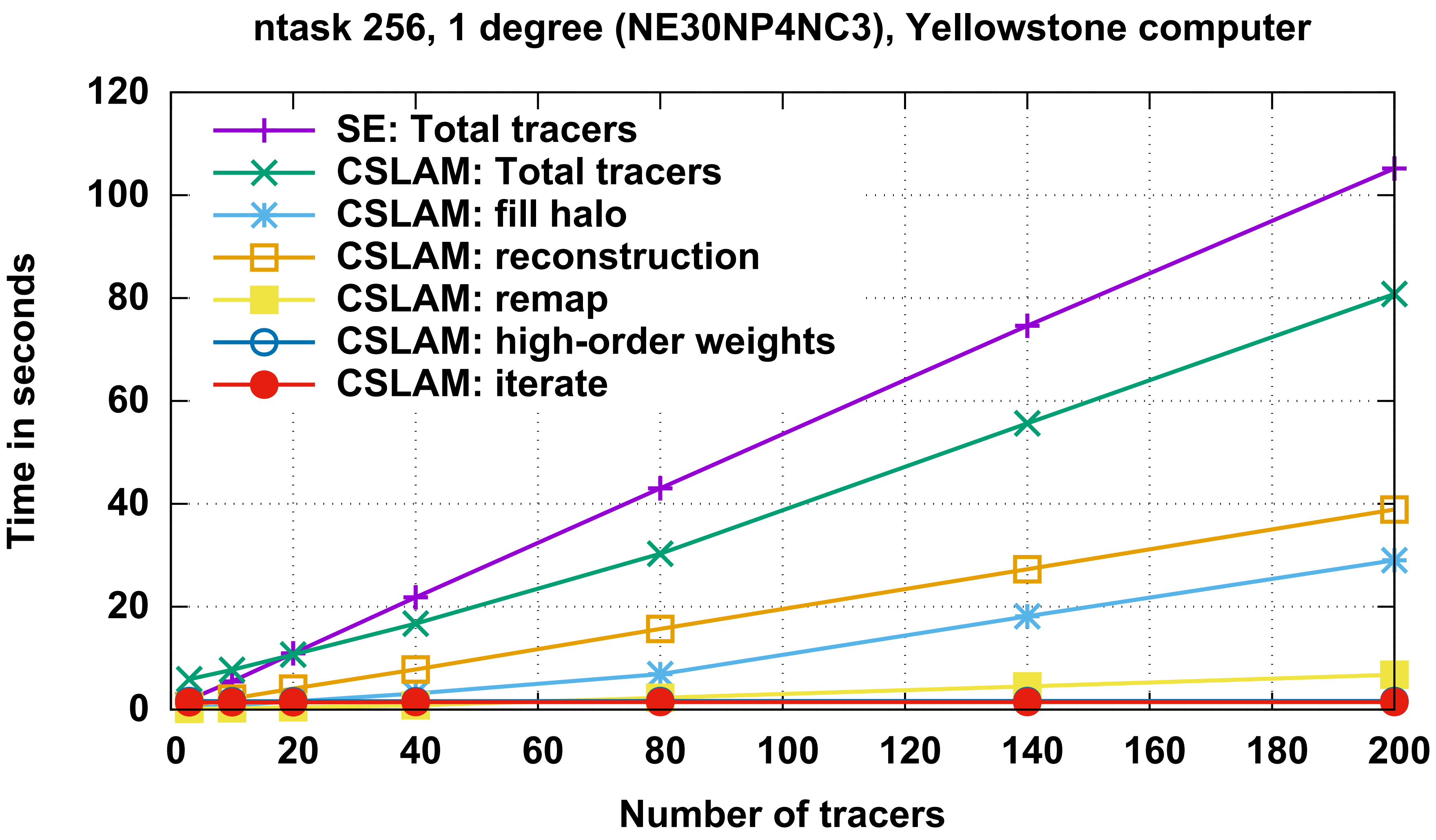


Baseline SE numbers are **not** from the version of HOMME currently in CAM. This is an optimized version (courtesy of John Dennis (NCAR)) which is 25% faster than CAM5.1 trunk for 25 tracers (CAM5 – nlev=30) and 50% faster for 135 tracers (WACCM – nlev=70)

=> 4 months ago CSLAM was slower than SE ☹
=> in collaboration with Rory Kelly (CISL)
I have re-implemented parts of the CSLAM algorithm for speed ☺

Thanks to Rory Kelly (CISL) for collaborating on code optimization

Performance



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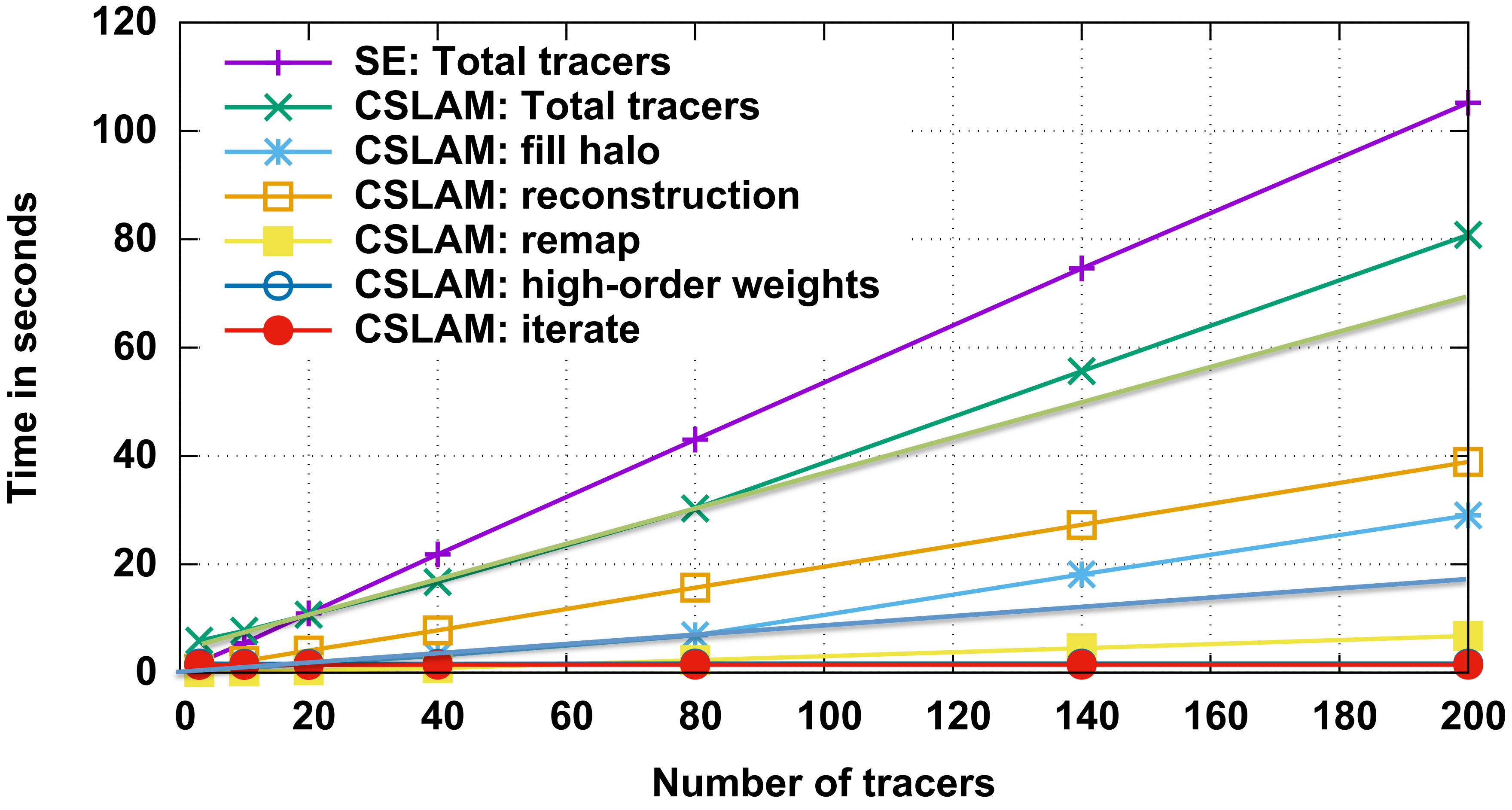
Performance

ntask 256, 1 degree (NE30NP4NC3), Yellowstone computer



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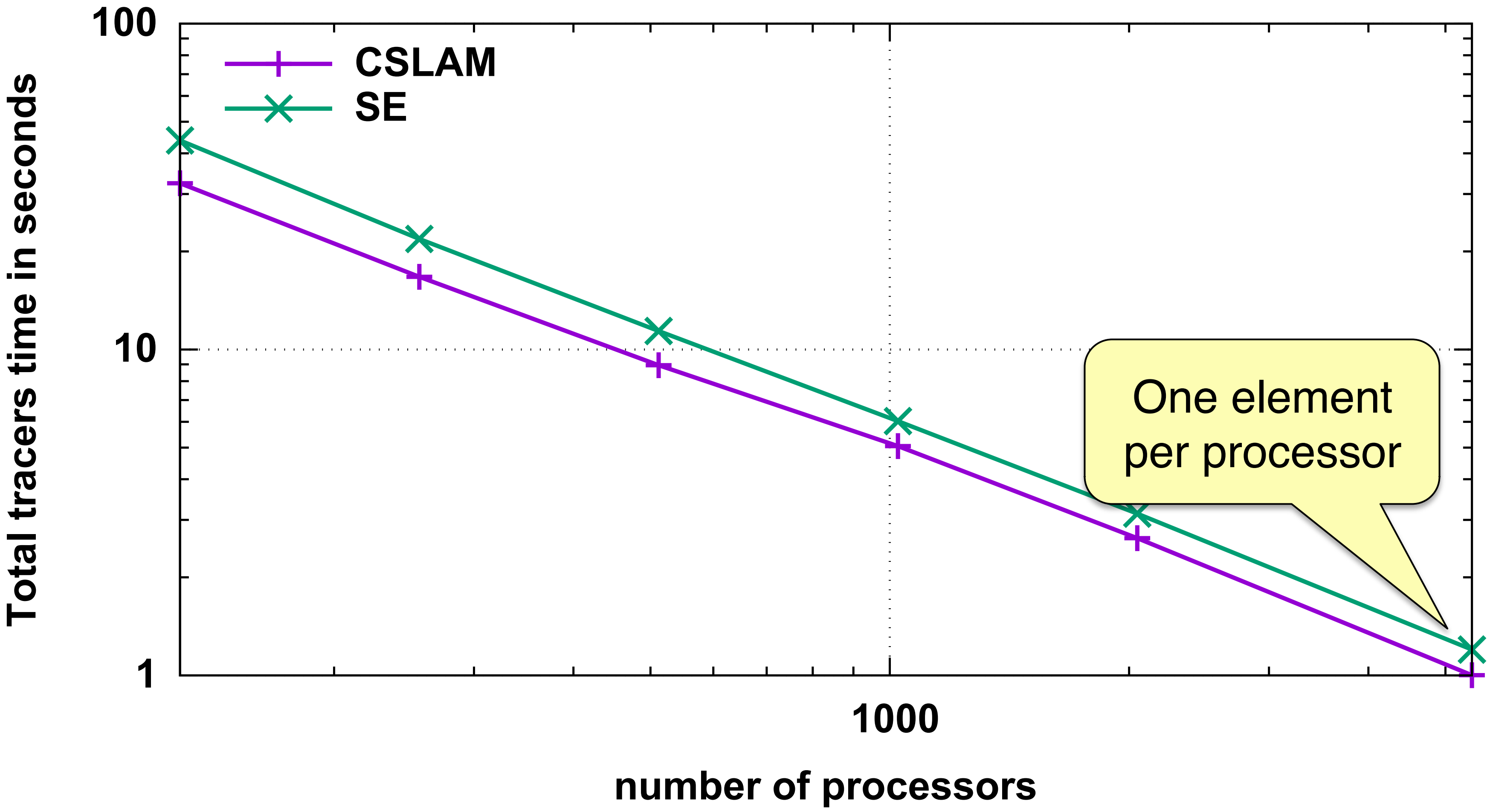
Performance

1 degree configuration (NE30NP4NC3), 40 tracers



One element per processor

Thanks to Rory Kelly (CISL) for collaborating on code optimization

CAM-SE development: dry-mass eta

Consider a ‘moist’ η-coordinate system: The pressure is given by

$$p(\eta) = A(\eta)p_0 + B(\eta)ps,$$

where ps is ‘moist’ surface pressure.

In a floating η-coordinate system, $\dot{\eta} = 0$, the continuity equation for p can be written as

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left[\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta}\right)\right] + \nabla \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta}\right)\vec{v}\right] = S^p,$$

where $S^p(q_v)$ is the source/sink term for pressure ($q_v \equiv$ specific humidity).

CAM-SE development: dry-mass eta

This source/sink (exists in CAM-FV and CAM-SE) term is problematic:

- Physics-dynamics coupling
  (violates energy conservation, mixing ratios must be adjusted to conserve mass)
- An inert tracer will have source/sink terms
- Complicates CSLAM-SE coupling in moist atmosphere

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left[\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta}\right)\right]+\nabla\cdot\left[\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta}\right)\vec{v}\right]=S^p,$$

where $S^p(q_v)$ is the source/sink term for pressure ($q_v \equiv$ specific humidity).

CAM-SE development: dry-mass eta

If one uses a dry mass vertical coordinate

$$p(\eta_d) = A(\eta_d)p_0 + B(\eta_d)ps_d,$$

where ps_d is dry surface pressure, then the continuity equation for pressure does not have sources/sinks

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left[\left(\frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta_d}\right)\right] + \nabla \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta_d}\right)\vec{v}\right] = 0.$$

CAM-SE development: condensate loading

Momentum eqn's in moist vertical coordinates:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (\zeta + f)\,\hat{k} \times \vec{v} + \nabla \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{u}^2 + \Phi \right) + \frac{R_d T_v}{p_{gas}} \nabla p_{gas} = 0.$$

Momentum eqn's in dry mass vertical coordinates:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (\zeta + f)\,\hat{k} \times \vec{v} + \nabla \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{u}^2 + \Phi_d \right) + \frac{1}{\rho_d \left(1 + \sum_{X=(v,cl,ci)} m_X\right)} \nabla p_{gas} = 0,$$

where Φ_d is obtained from dry hydrostatic eqn

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_d}{\partial \eta_d} = -\frac{1}{\rho_d} \frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta_d},$$

and $m_v \equiv \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_d}$ is the dry mixing ratio for water vapor and the gas pressure (dry+water vapor) is

$$\begin{aligned} p_{gas} &= p_{top} - \int_{\eta'=0}^{\eta'=\eta_d} \frac{\rho}{\rho_d} \left(\frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta_d} \right) d\eta', \\ &= p_{top} - \int_{\eta'=0}^{\eta'=\eta_d} (1 + m_v) \left(\frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta_d} \right) d\eta'. \end{aligned}$$

CAM-SE development: condensate loading

Maintains excellent CAM-SE axial angular momentum conservation properties (in a dry atmosphere)

l coordinates:

$$\times \vec{v} + \nabla\left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{u}^2 + \Phi\right) + \frac{R_d T_v}{p_{gas}} \nabla p_{gas} = 0.$$

ical coordinates:

$$\Phi_d\right) + \frac{1}{\rho_d\left(1 + \sum_{X=(v,cl,ci)} m_X\right)} \nabla p_{gas} = 0,$$

wh drostatic eqn

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_d}{\partial \eta_d} = -\frac{1}{\rho_d}\frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta_d},$$

and $m_v \equiv \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_d}$ is the dry mixing ratio for water vapor and the gas pressure (dry+water vapor) is

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CAM-SE development: condensate loading

Note that the ‘full’ surface pressure is

$$ps = p_{top} - \int_{\eta'=0}^{\eta'=1} \frac{\rho}{\rho_d} \left(\frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta} \right) d\eta',$$

$$= p_{top} - \int_{\eta'=0}^{\eta'=1} (1 + m_v + m_{cl} + m_{ci} + ...) \left(\frac{\partial p_d}{\partial \eta} \right) d\eta',$$

where m_{cl} and m_{ci} are the mixing ratios for cloud liquid water and cloud ice, in other words, the density of air is the sum of the individual component masses

$$\rho = \rho_d + \rho_v + \rho_{cl} + \rho_{ci} + ...$$

but only gases (dry air and water vapor) exert a pressure in the pressure gradient force.

CAM-SE development: condensate loading

The thermodynamic equation

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla T - \frac{R}{c_p p_{gas}} \omega = Q,$$

where

$$R = R_d \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} m_v}{1 + \sum_{X=(v,cl,ci)} m_X},$$

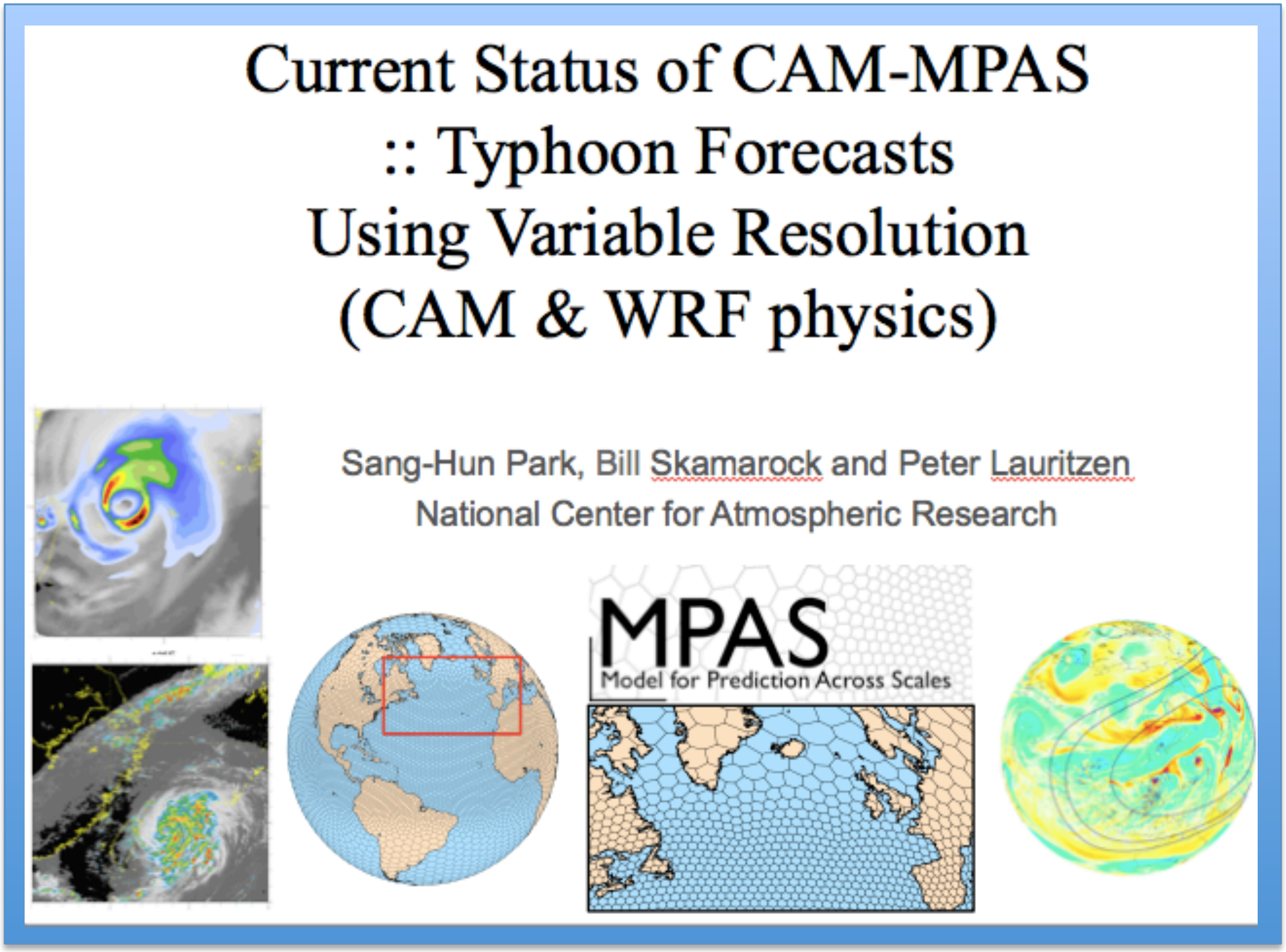
and

$$c_p = \frac{c_{pd} + m_v\, c_{pv} + m_{cl} c_{cl} + m_{ci} c_{ci}}{1 + \sum_{X=(v,cl,ci)} m_X}.$$

and $\epsilon = R_d/R_v$.

Thermodynamic equation has the same form for both moist and dry vertical coordinates (except for condensate loading terms in R and c_p).

CAM-MPAS development

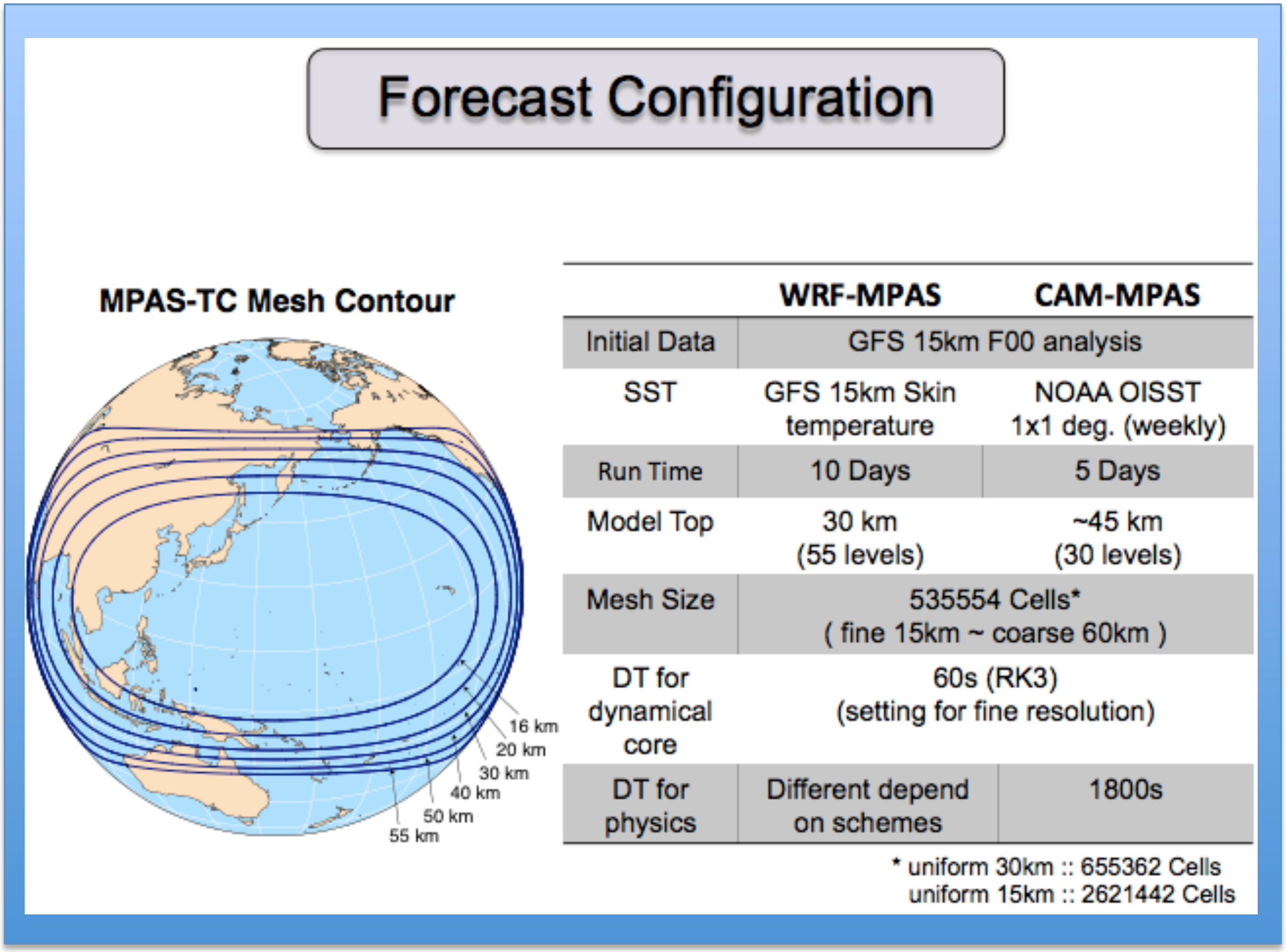


Current Status of CAM-MPAS
:: Typhoon Forecasts
Using Variable Resolution
(CAM & WRF physics)

Sang-Hun Park, Bill Skamarock and Peter Lauritzen
National Center for Atmospheric Research

Slide courtesy of Sang-Hun Park (NCAR)

CAM-MPAS development



Forecast Configuration

MPAS-TC Mesh Contour

	WRF-MPAS	CAM-MPAS
Initial Data	GFS 15km F00 analysis	
SST	GFS 15km Skin temperature	NOAA OISST 1x1 deg. (weekly)
Run Time	10 Days	5 Days
Model Top	30 km (55 levels)	~45 km (30 levels)
Mesh Size	535554 Cells* (fine 15km ~ coarse 60km)	
DT for dynamical core	60s (RK3) (setting for fine resolution)	
DT for physics	Different depend on schemes	1800s

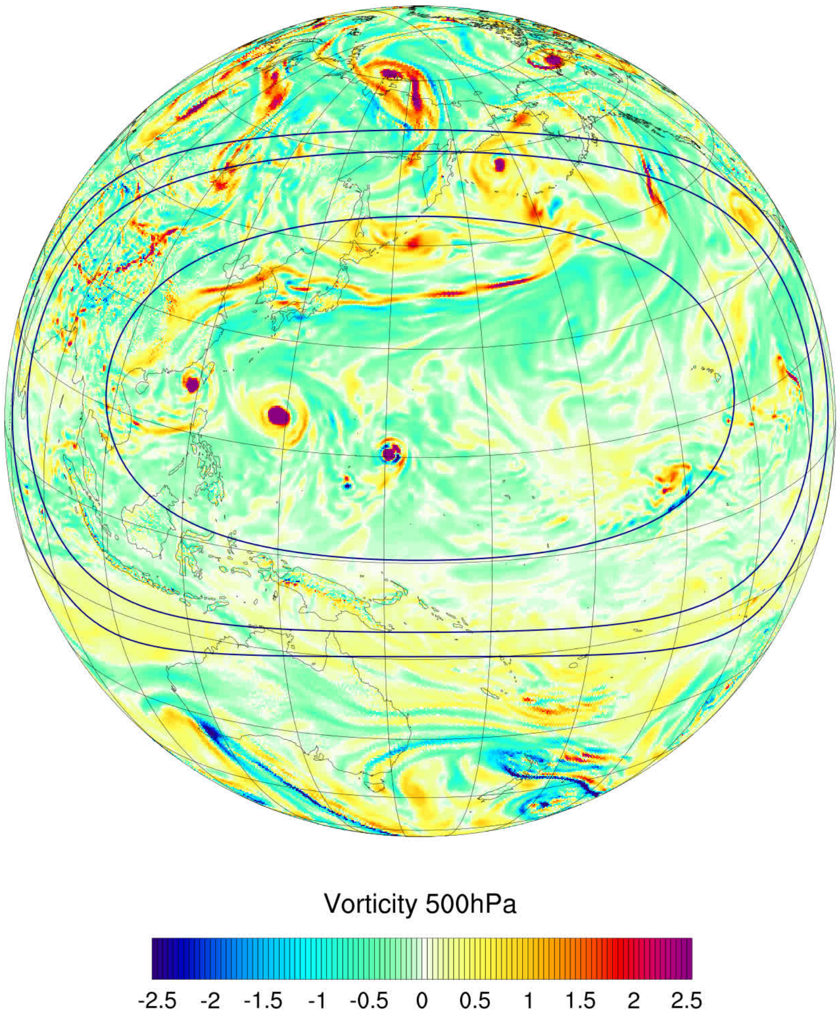
* uniform 30km :: 655362 Cells
uniform 15km :: 2621442 Cells

Slide courtesy of Sang-Hun Park (NCAR)

Slide courtesy of Sang-Hun Park (NCAR)

CAM-MPAS development

MPAS (WRF physics) 2015-07-08_00



CESM (CAM-MPAS) 2015-07-08_00