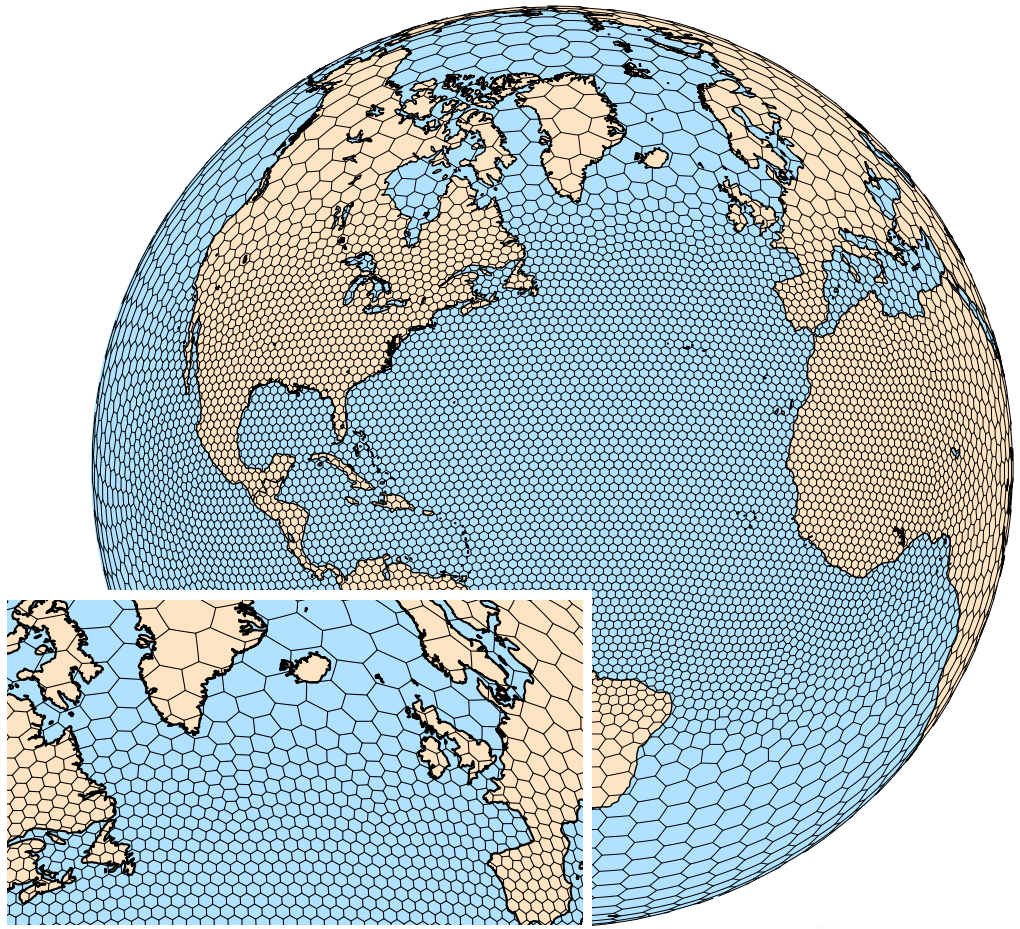
Welcome to the MPAS Atmosphere Tutorial

There are 3 instructors for this tutorial:

Michael Duda
Wei Wang
Bill Skamarock

Please feel free to ask questions



Welcome to the MPAS Tutorial

Monday, 23 October 2023:

9:00 – 9:20 (20 mins), MPAS Overview
9:20 – 9:40 (20 mins), Downloading and compiling MPAS-Atmosphere
9:40 – 10:35 (55 mins), Running MPAS, part 1: Creating ICs and running a basic global simulation
10:35 – 10:50 (15 mins), Break
10:50 – 11:00 (10 mins), Introduction to the practical exercises
11:00 – 12:00 (60 mins), Practical session
12:00 – 13:00, Lunch
13:00 – 13:30 (30 mins), Running MPAS, part 2: Variable-resolution, I/O streams, restarts, and other options
13:30 – 14:15 (45 mins), Dynamics and dynamics configuration
14:15 – 14:30 (15 mins), Break
14:30 – 15:15 (45 mins), Physics and physics configuration
15:15 – 17:00 (105 mins), Practical session

Welcome to the MPAS Tutorial

Tuesday, 24 October 2023:

9:00 – 9:30 (30 mins), An overview of the structure of MPAS meshes
9:30 – 10:00 (30 mins), Running MPAS, part 3: Preparing limited-area meshes and LBCs
10:00 – 10:30 (30 mins), Post-processing and visualizing MPAS-Atmosphere output
10:30 – 10:45 (15 mins), Break
10:45 – 11:25 (40 mins), Spatial discretization, filters and transport
11:25 – 11:45 (20 mins), Unique aspects of MPAS code: Registry, pools, and logging
11:45 – 13:00, Lunch
13:00 – 13:30 (30 mins), Adding passive tracers to MPAS-Atmosphere simulations
13:30 – 14:00 (30 mins), Computing new diagnostic fields in MPAS-Atmosphere simulations
14:00 – 15:30 (90 mins), Practical session
15:30 – 15:45 (15 mins), Break
15:45 – 17:00 (75 mins), Practical session

Welcome to the MPAS Tutorial

Wednesday, 25 October 2023

9:00 – 9:20 (20 mins), MPAS mesh generation
9:20 – 9:45 (25 mins), New MPAS capabilities under development, and concluding remarks
9:45 – 10:45 (60 mins), Practical session
10:45 – 11:00 (15 mins), Break
11:00 – 12:00 (60 mins), Practical session
12:00 – 13:00, Lunch

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

What is MPAS?
Freely available modeling system

MPAS Version 8.0.1 (6 July 2023)

MPAS infrastructure - NCAR, LANL, others.

Infrastructure for the Voronoi mesh and solvers (data structures; mesh generation, manipulation; operators on the mesh).

MPAS - Atmosphere (NCAR)

Nonhydrostatic atmospheric solver; pre- and post-processors

MPAS - Ocean (LANL)

Hydrostatic ocean solver, pre- and post-processors

MPAS – Albany Land Ice, and Sea ice models (LANL and others)

Land ice and sea-ice models, pre- and post-processors

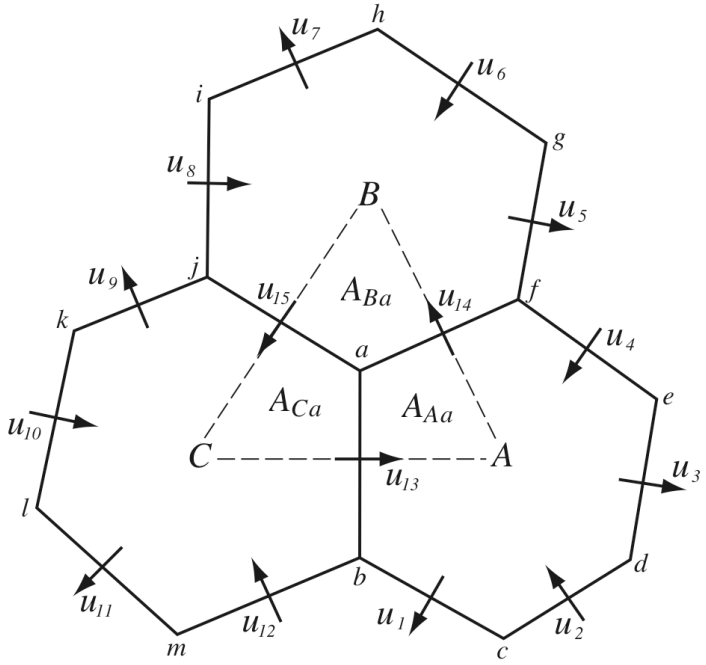
These are all stand-alone models – there is no coupler in MPAS

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

What is MPAS?
Centroidal Voronoi Meshes

Unstructured spherical centroidal Voronoi meshes

- Mostly *hexagons*, some pentagons and 7-sided cells
- Cell centers are at cell center-of-mass (centroidal).
- Cell edges bisect lines connecting cell centers; perpendicular.
- Uniform resolution – traditional icosahedral mesh.



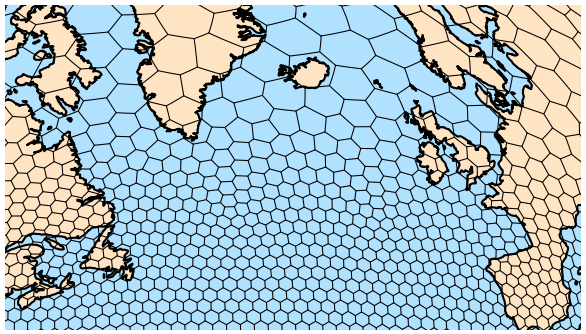
C-grid

- Solve for normal velocities on cell edges.
- Gradient operators in the horizontal momentum equations are 2nd-order accurate.
- Velocity divergence is 2nd-order accurate for edge-centered velocities.
- Reconstruction of full velocity requires care.

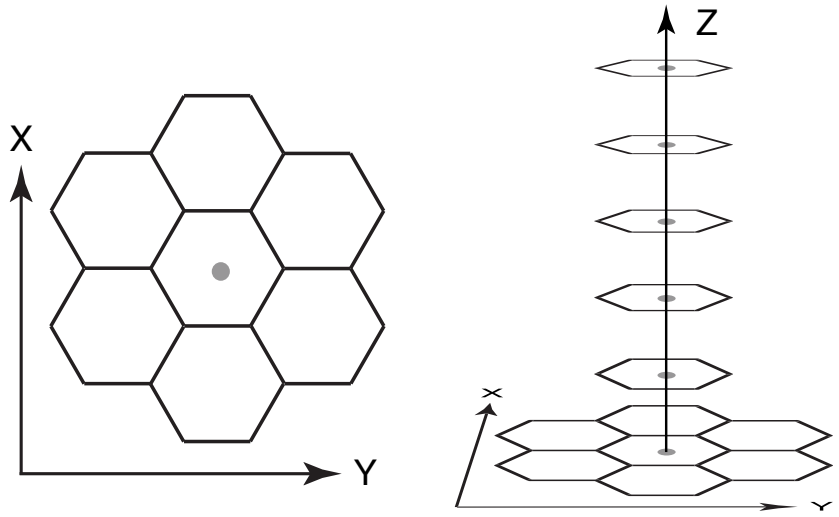
MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

What is MPAS?
Centroidal Voronoi Meshes

The 2D (horizontal) mesh is *unstructured*
there is no global coordinate



The mesh is
structured in the
vertical



MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

MPAS Nonhydrostatic Atmospheric Solver

Fully Compressible Nonhydrostatic Equations

- Prognostic equations for coupled variables.
- Generalized height coordinate.
- Horizontally vector invariant eqn set.
- Continuity equation for dry air mass.
- Thermodynamic equation for coupled potential temperature.

Time integration as in Advanced Research WRF

- Split-explicit Runge-Kutta, with extensions

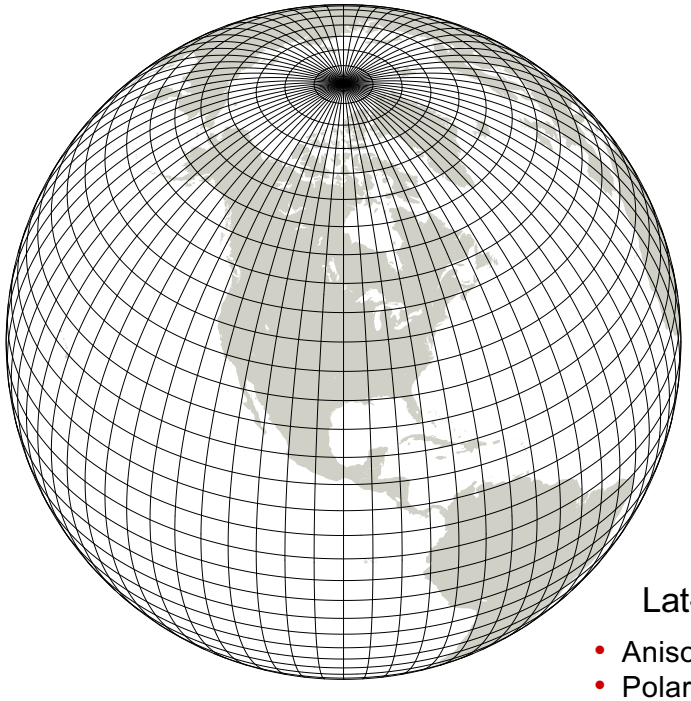
Full complement of atmospheric-model physics

MPAS-Atmosphere can be configured for both global and regional applications.

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

Why MPAS?

Significant differences between WRF and MPAS



WRF

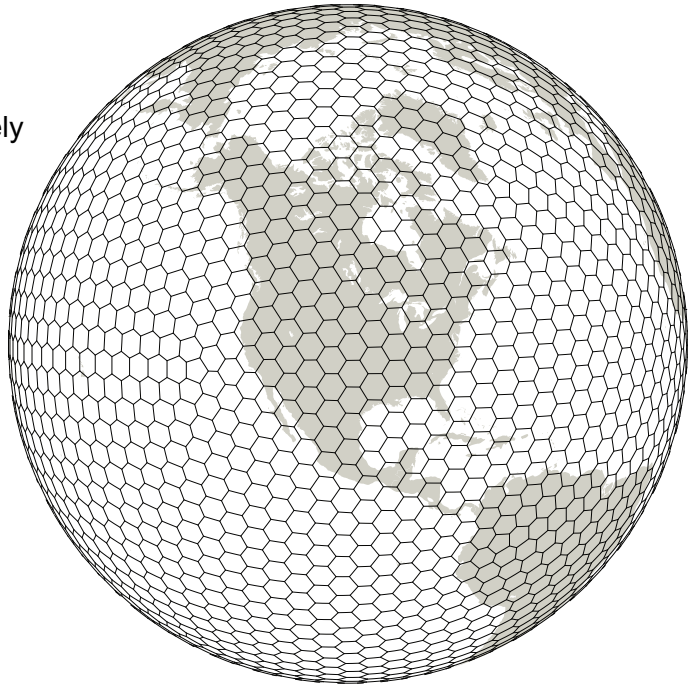
Lat-Lon global grid

- Anisotropic grid cells
- Polar filtering required
- Poor scaling on massively parallel computers

MPAS

Unstructured Voronoi (hexagonal) grid

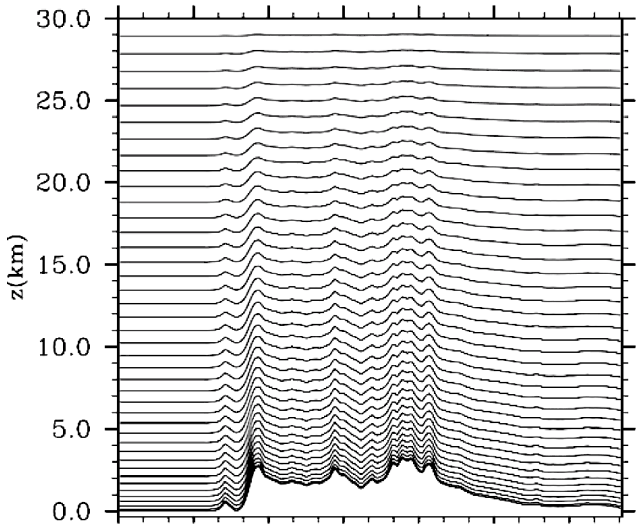
- Good scaling on massively parallel computers
- No pole problems



MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

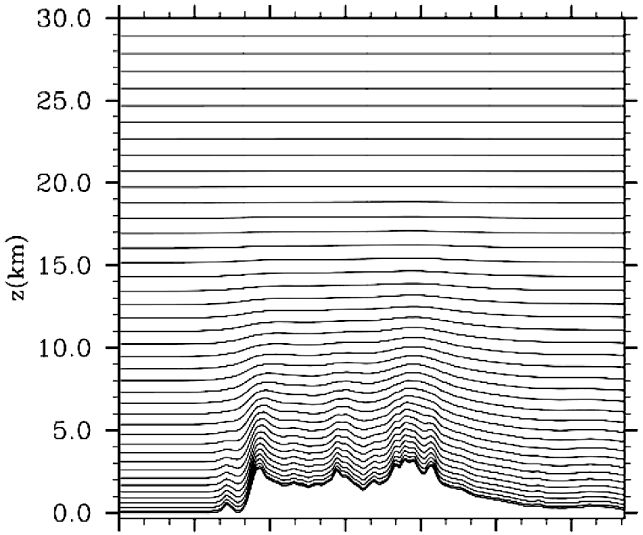
Why MPAS?

Significant differences between WRF and MPAS



WRF

Pressure-based terrain-following sigma vertical coordinate



MPAS

Height-based hybrid smoothed terrain-following vertical coordinate

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

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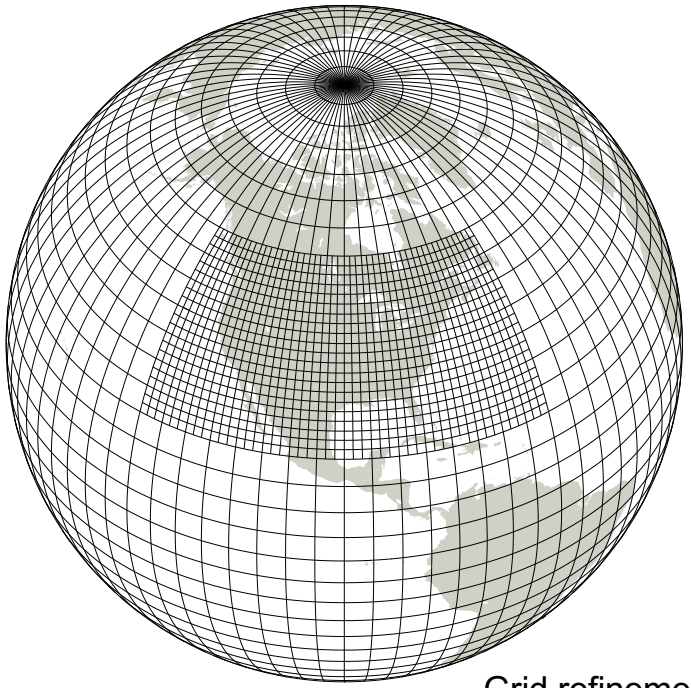
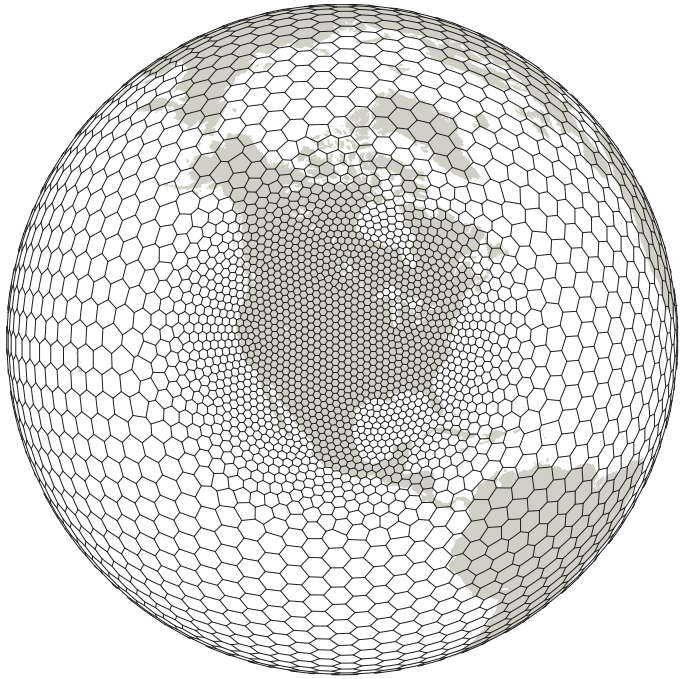
Significant differences between WRF and MPAS



MPAS

Smooth grid refinement on a conformal mesh

- Increased accuracy and flexibility for variable resolution applications
- No abrupt mesh transitions.



WRF

Grid refinement through domain nesting

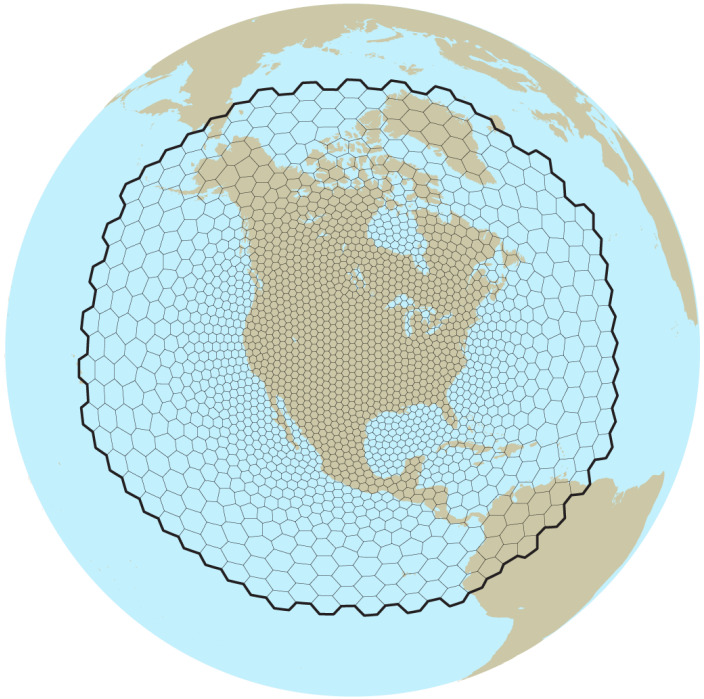
- Flow distortions at nest boundaries

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

Regional MPAS

Advantages of regional MPAS

- Provide a consistent (equations, mesh) regional solver to complement global MPAS.
- Allow for more efficient (less costly) testing of MPAS at high resolutions.
- Leverage MPAS development for next-generation architectures to regional applications.
- Enable regional atmospheric applications within MPAS-enabled coupled modeling systems (e.g. CESM).
- Employ variable resolution in regional applications to reduce LBC errors.
- *We are no longer developing WRF at NCAR, and users should consider transitioning to MPAS if their applications allow.*



MPAS
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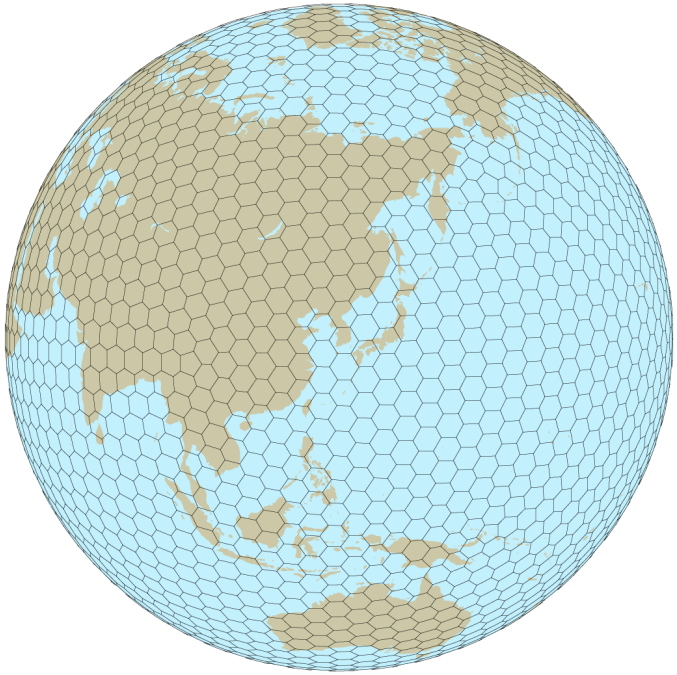
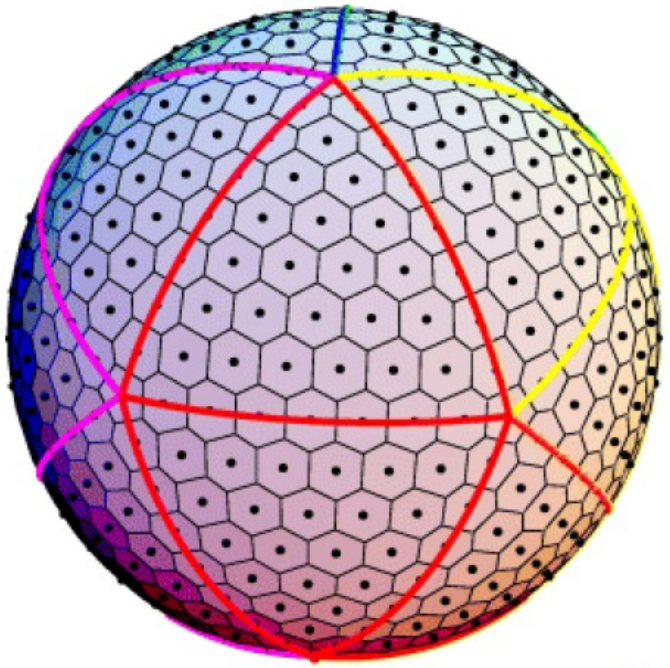


Global Quasi-Uniform
Mesh (SCVT)

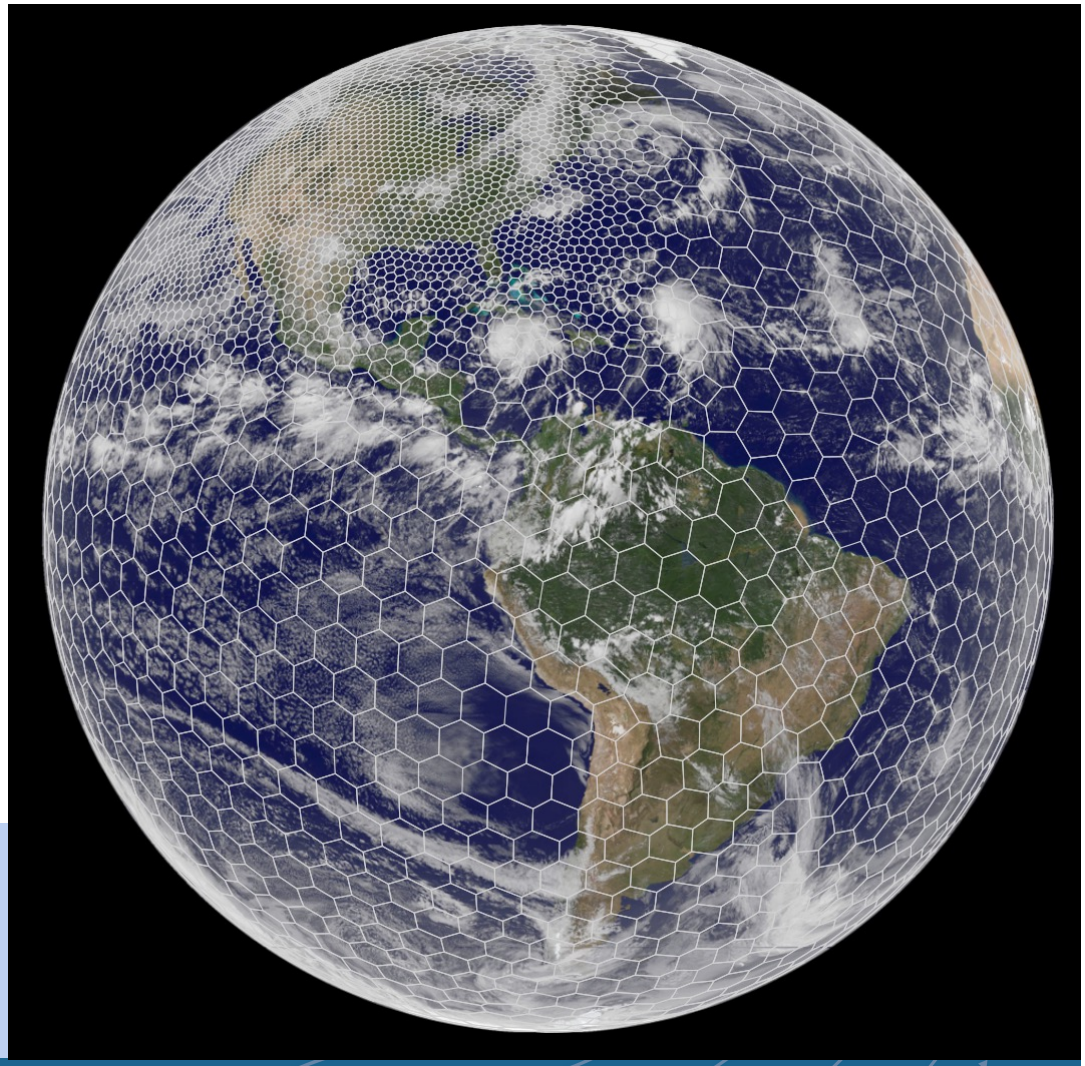


Many models use an icsoahedral mesh
(NICAM, BUGS, FIM, NIM, OLAM, etc.)

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

Mesh generation

Lloyd's method
(iterative)
using a user-supplied
density function



North American refinement

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

Mesh generation

Lloyd's method
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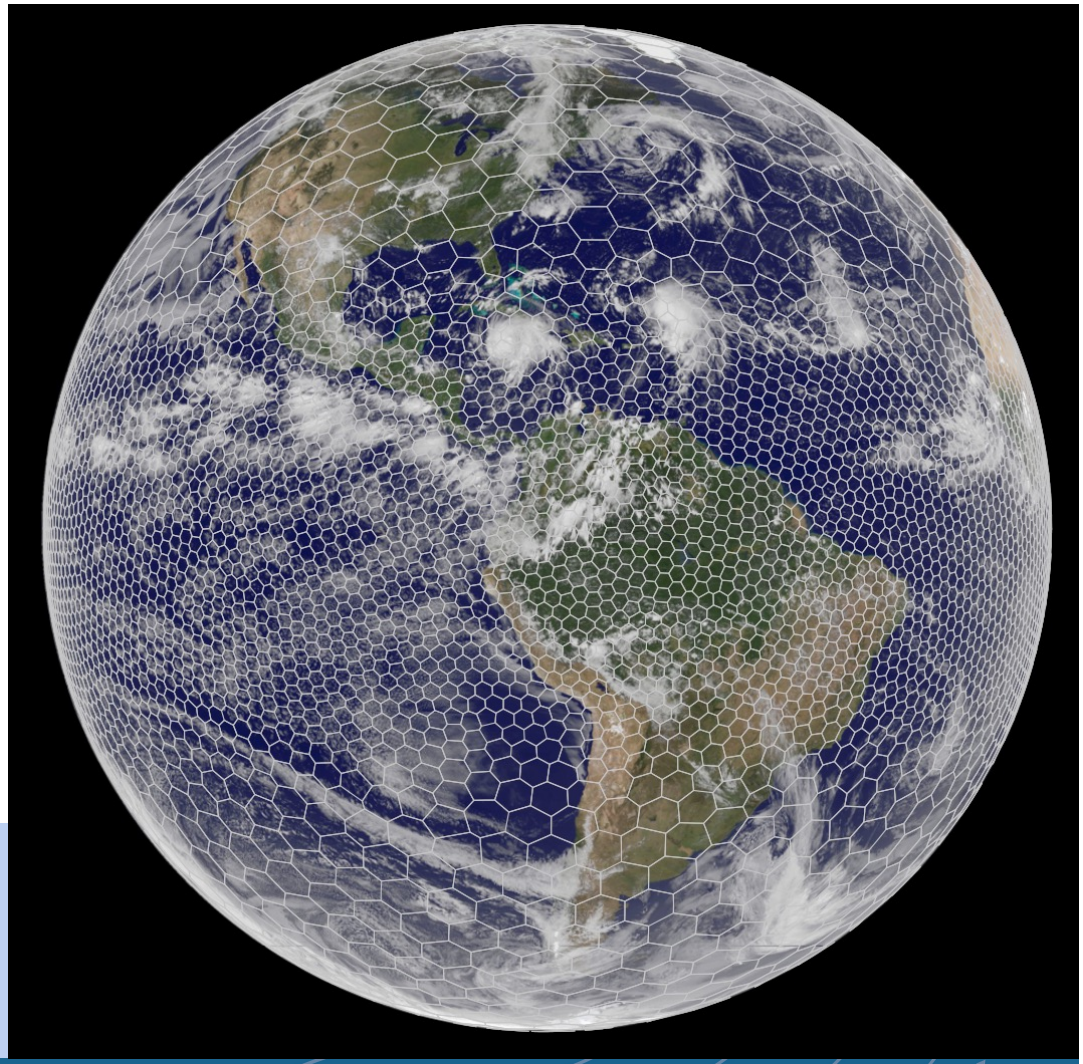


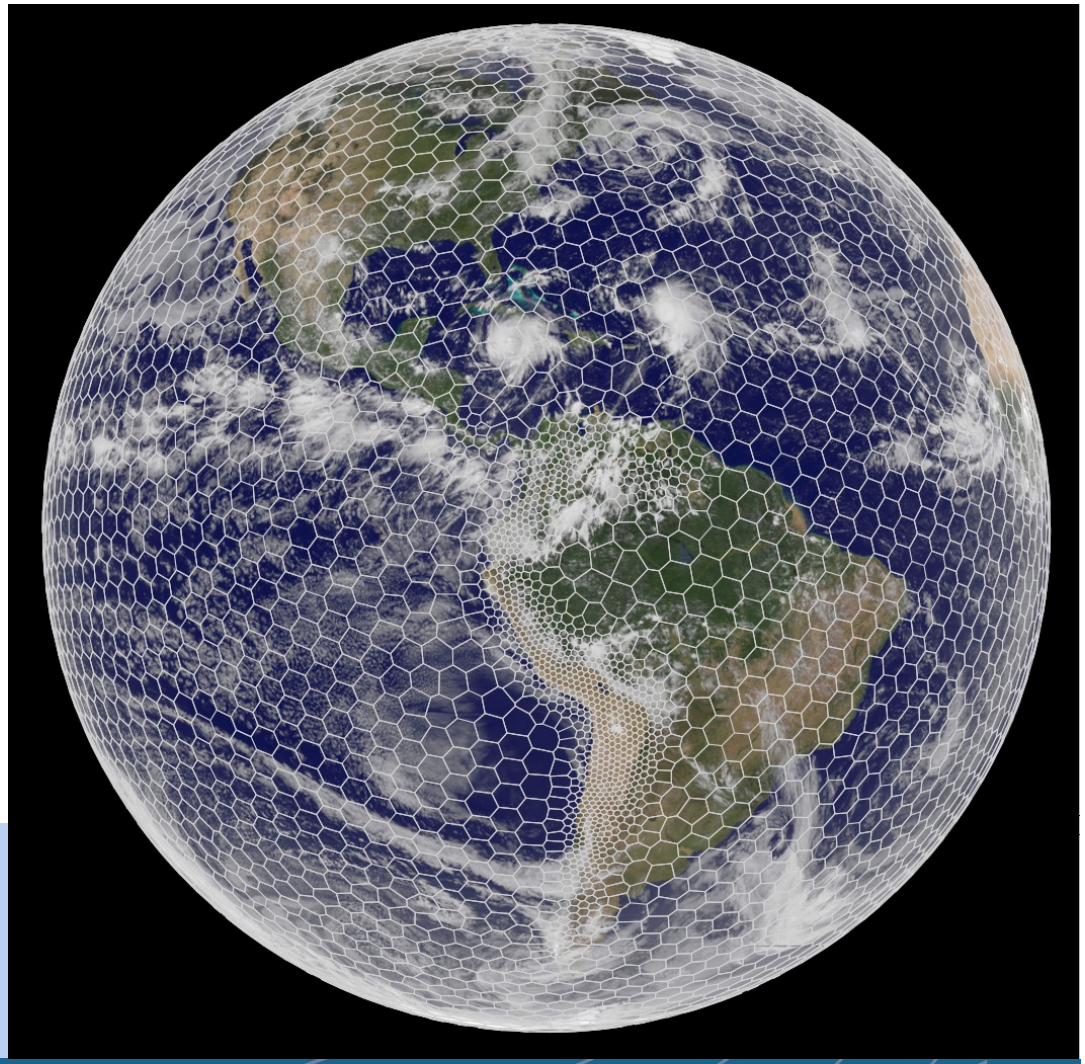
Equatorial refinement

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

Mesh generation

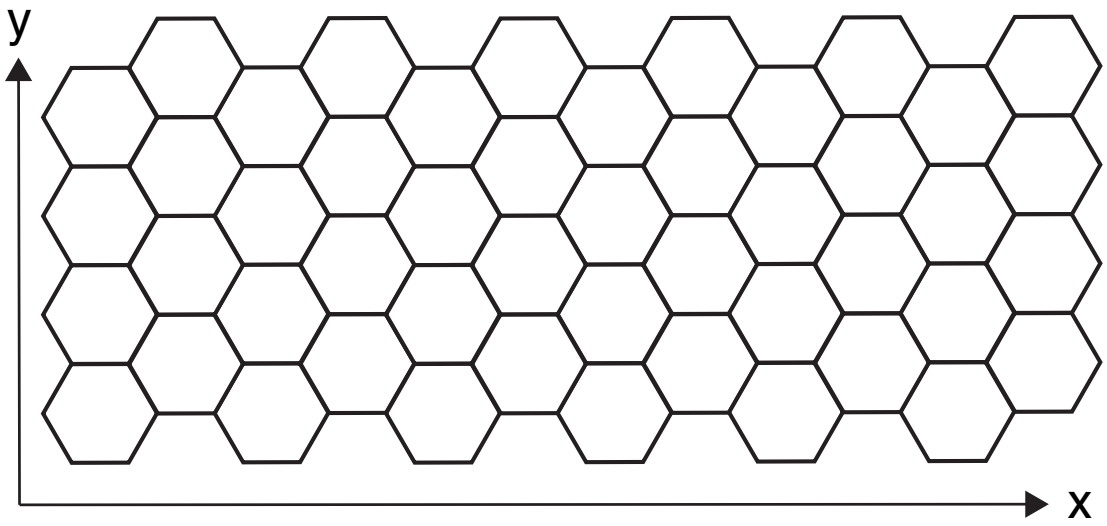
Lloyd's method
(iterative)
using a user-supplied
density function

Andes refinement



MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

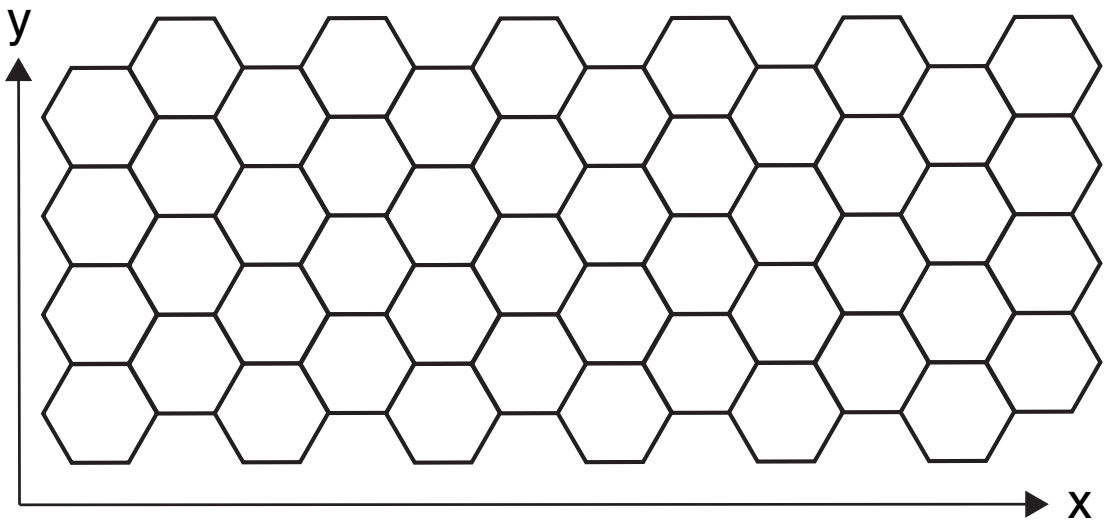
Other mesh spaces



Doubly-periodic Cartesian mesh

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

Other mesh spaces

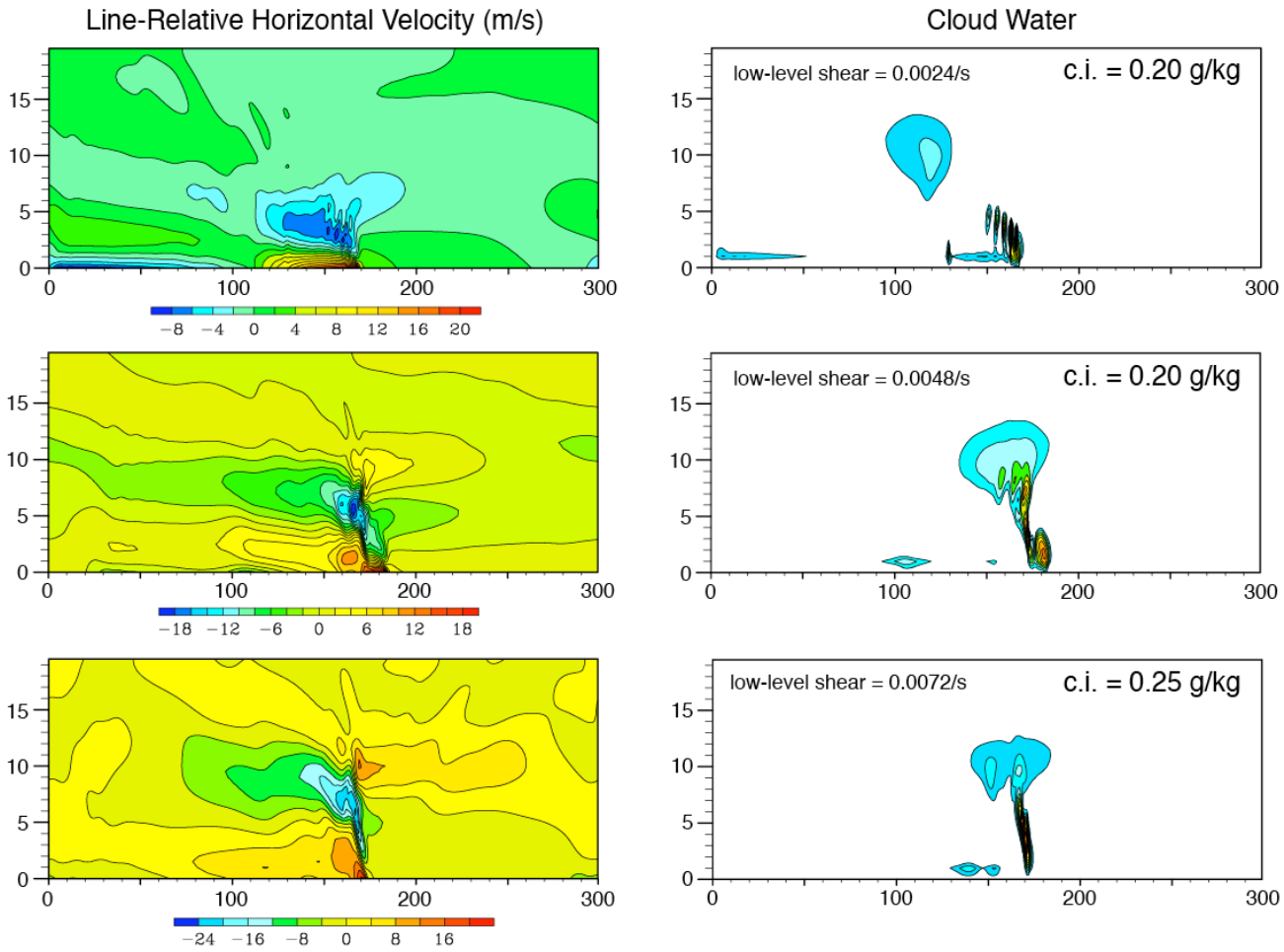


2D (y,z) mesh in MPAS
The solution is *periodic* in y and *does not vary* in y

MPAS
Model for Prediction Across Scales

Squall-Line Tests 2D (x,z)

Low-level shear (0-2.5 km), Weisman-Klemp sounding Warm-bubble perturbation, results at 3 hours



Next Up…

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