







DTC MU-MIP updates

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Overview

elopmental Testbed Center

- DTC funded project (planned 3 year) to:
 - Conduct runs using the Common Community Physics Package (CCPP) SCM with physics relevant to NOAA
 - Produce diagnostics from these runs to inform parametrization development
- Year 1 (Completed): Produce simulations using an array of CCPP SCMs forced by coarse-grained ICON high-resolution runs
- Year 2 (Current*): Develop and apply diagnostic tools to inform deterministic and stochastic physics development
- Year 3 (planned): Perform simulations using an array of CCPP SCMs forced by course-grained UFS high-resolution runs; refine and apply diagnostic tools developed in year 2
 *May 2022 May 2023

CCPP SCM Configuration

- Common Community Physics Package Single Column Model
- n level=127
- dt = 600.0
- Physics Suite: GFSv16
- Prescribe surface fluxes
- mom forcing type=2: geostrophic winds and large scale vertical velocity
- thermal forcing type =2: horizontal advective tendencies of θ il and qt, active radiation scheme (with zero prescribed radiative heating), and the large scale vertical pressure velocity
- Hourly outputs from 44,000 SCM runs for 3 hour forecast are concatenated along lat and lon using Python Xarray, resulting around 89 M for each







Illustration of interpolation of vertical levels from 77 levs in ICON coarse-grained data to 127 levs in SCM

Spatial Distribution of Met Vars at 850 hPa F03



*ICON means coarse-grained forcing data here

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Domain Average of Met Vars F03



^{*}ICON means coarse-grained forcing data here



Discussion

- SCM vertical levels: Should we use 77 levels (ICON) or 127 levels (GFS). Top level pressure in ICON is 1.34 hPa. 127 lev: 0.01hPa
 - Discard the data near pressure top
 - Boundary layer structure is an important consideration
- Extra input vars desired: TKE, thetal, thetal_adv, rv_adv
 - Are coarse grained TKE applicable to one grid point?
 - Hannah will send scripts of how to calculate these variables
- Output vars: T, qv, u, v, pressure, tendencies for each scheme
 - For maximum flexibility, we output tendencies for each time stamp, and calculate the accumulative tendencies in the post-processing step
 - Are ICON tendencies dataset available?
 - Not available. We can calculate the physics tendencies using advection tendencies and the overall tendencies
- Better ways to concatenate files: Currently using Python Xarray, reads in all files, and write out to NetCDF file
 - Judith is suggesting Zarr format.
 - Or with 3 hourly frequency?
- Next steps:
 - Plot time series over 3 hour run to check spin up properties
 - If not stable at 3 hours, consider longer forecast
 - Xia: won't our profiles for T, qv, u, v suggest the spin up is okay at 3 hour? Or did they mean to check 1st hour and 2nd hour
 - Run without surface fluxes and with LSM to check for bias difference