

## Computing New Diagnostic Fields in MPAS-Atmosphere Simulations



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We wanted a framework that could handle:

- Instantaneous diagnostics
- Cumulative diagnostics
- Extreme value diagnostics
- Or anything that looked like the above from a computational standpoint!



## Introduction

Broadly, there are five stages in the computation of diagnostics like those types listed on the previous slide:

- 1. Setup Pre-allocate arrays that will be needed by the diagnostic during the simulation, initialize values, etc.
- 2. Update Accumulate values, update extrema, etc.
- 3. Compute Divide by the accumulation period to get mean values, compute instantaneous fields, etc.
- 4. Reset After writing the diagnostic, zero-out accumulation arrays, etc.
- 5. Cleanup Deallocate any memory that was allocated by the diagnostic



Other than Setup and Cleanup, how do these phases fit into the sequence of a model timestep?



Critically, we need some way for a diagnostic to determine whether it will be written out in a given timestep!



Along with the diagnostics framework, a utility module has been written that will tell a diagnostic:

- Whether its field will be written in a given timestep
  - Generally called from the Compute phase
- How many output streams include its field





In terms of code structure, where do we add diagnostics?

- The idea is that all diagnostics should be implemented as self-contained modules
- All diagnostics modules should reside in the same place





- Define new namelist options and fields in a new Registry\_<your\_diagnostic>.xml file. Add a #include statement for this new Registry section in the Registry\_diagnostics.xml file.
- 2. Create a new module for the diagnostic.
- 3. Add calls to your diagnostic's *setup*, *update*, *compute*, *reset*, and *cleanup* routines in the main diagnostic driver.
- 4. Update the Makefile to compile your new diagnostic module.

The README file in the diagnostics/ subdirectory describes the step-by-step process to adding a new diagnostic



1. Define the maximum SWDOWN field in a new Registry\_swdown.xml file

2. Include Registry\_swdown.xml in Registry\_diagnostics.xml

<!-- SW radiation diagnostics --> #include "Registry\_swdown.xml"



3. Write the setup, update, and reset routines for the diagnostic:

```
subroutine swdown_setup(all_pools)
```

```
type (MPAS_pool_type), pointer :: all_pools
```

type (MPAS\_pool\_type), pointer :: diag\_physics

```
call mpas_pool_get_subpool(all_pools, 'diag_physics', diag_physics)
call mpas_pool_get_array(diag_physics, 'gsw', gsw)
call mpas_pool_get_array(diag_physics, 'gsw_max', gsw_max)
```

```
gsw_max(:) = 0.0
```

end subroutine swdown\_setup

Not shown in the code above is the declaration of gsw and gsw\_max as module variables...



3. Write the setup, update, and reset routines for the diagnostic:

```
subroutine swdown_update()
```

```
gsw_max(:) = max(gsw_max(:), gsw(:))
```

end subroutine swdown\_update



3. Write the setup, update, and reset routines for the diagnostic:

```
subroutine swdown_reset()
use mpas_atm_diagnostics_utils, only : mpas_field_will_be_written
if (mpas_field_will_be_written('gsw_max')) then
gsw_max(:) = 0.0
end if
```

end subroutine swdown\_reset



After adding a couple of lines to the Makefile, we're ready to compile MPAS-Atmosphere and try out our new diagnostic

We'll test it by:

- Outputting the gsw\_max field every 60 minutes
- Outputting the gsw\_max field every 1440 minutes

Our test simulation will start at 2010-10-23 at 00 UTC, and we'll look at the output that we get at 2010-10-24 at 00 UTC...



## Example: 60-minute output interval





## Example: 1440-minute output interval

