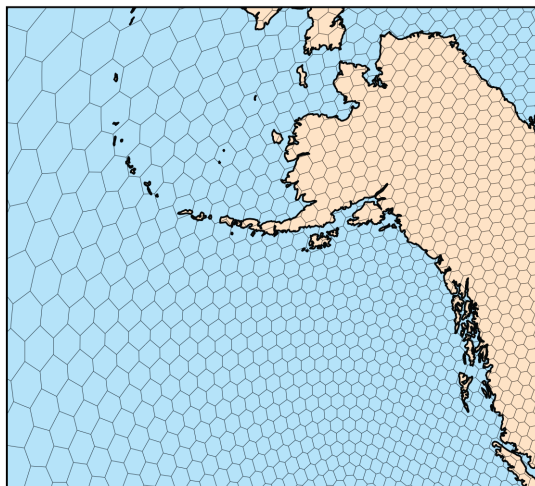
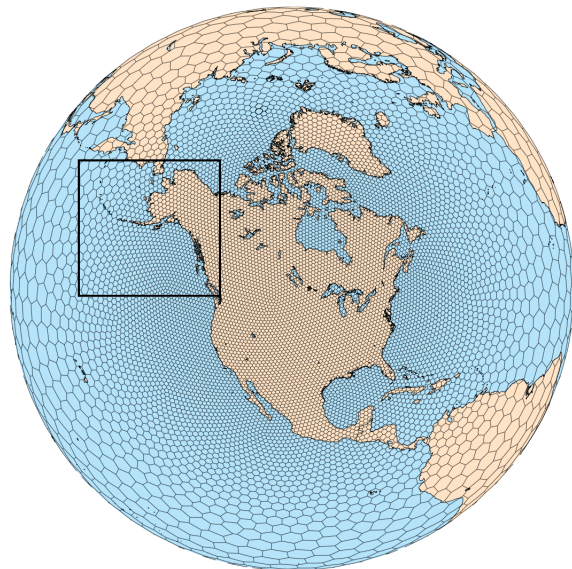


MPAS: The Model for Prediction Across Scales



Nonhydrostatic atmosphere and hydrostatic ocean models based on unstructured centroidal Voronoi (hexagonal) meshes using C-grid staggering and selective grid refinement.

Jointly developed, primarily by NCAR and LANL/DOE

MPAS infrastructure - NCAR, LANL, others.

MPAS - Atmosphere (NCAR)

MPAS - Ocean (LANL)

MPAS - Ice, etc. (LANL and others)

Atmospheric model development team:

M. Duda, L. Fowler, J. Klemp, S.-H. Park, W. Skamarock



Beyond WRF: MPAS

A Global Nonhydrostatic Atmospheric Model

2010

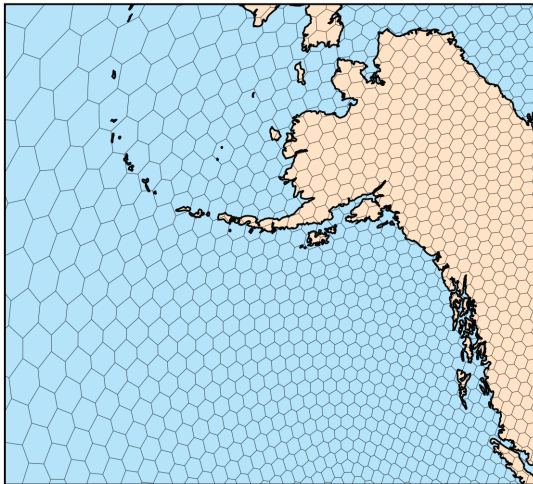
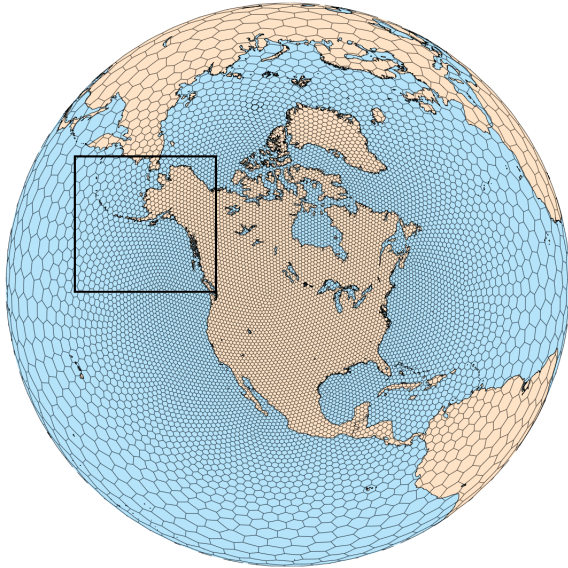
Beyond WRF: Nonhydrostatic Global Modeling
with MPAS

2011

Global Variable-Resolution Tests Results from
MPAS using WRF-NRCM Physics

2012

MPAS: The Model for Prediction Across Scales



Nonhydrostatic atmosphere and hydrostatic ocean models based on unstructured centroidal Voronoi (hexagonal) meshes using C-grid staggering and selective grid refinement.

MPAS Version 1.0
Released 14 June 2013
Available at
<http://mpas-dev.github.io/>





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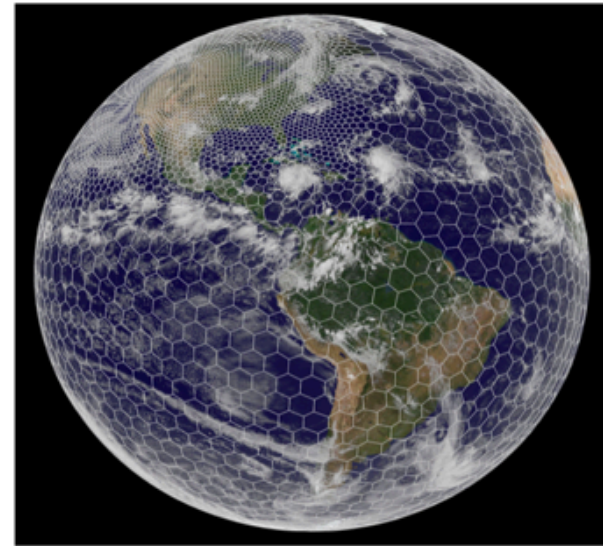
[Mailing Lists](#)

[MPAS Developers Guide](#)

MPAS Overview

The Model for Prediction Across Scales (MPAS) is a collaborative project for developing atmosphere, ocean and other earth-system simulation components for use in climate, regional climate and weather studies. The primary development partners are the climate modeling group at Los Alamos National Laboratory ([COSIM](#)) and the [National Center for Atmospheric Research](#). Both primary partners are responsible for the MPAS framework, operators and tools common to the applications; LANL has primary responsibility for the ocean model, and NCAR has primary responsibility for the atmospheric model.

The defining features of MPAS are the unstructured [Voronoi meshes](#) and [C-grid](#) discretization used as the basis of the model components. The unstructured Voronoi meshes, formally Spherical Centroidal Voronoi Tessellations (SVCTs), allow for both quasi-uniform discretization of the sphere and local refinement. The C-grid discretization, where the normal component of velocity on cell edges is prognosed, is especially well-suited for higher-resolution, mesoscale [atmosphere](#) and [ocean](#) simulations.





MPAS Atmosphere 1.0 Release

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MPAS Atmosphere 1.0 was released on 14 June 2013.

Any questions related to building and running MPAS-Atmosphere should be directed to the [MPAS-Atmosphere Help](#) forum. Posting to the forum requires a free google account. Alternatively, questions may be sent from any e-mail address to "mpas-atmosphere-help AT googlegroups.com". Please note that in either case, questions and their answers will appear on the online forum.

[MPAS Atmosphere 1.0 release notes](#)

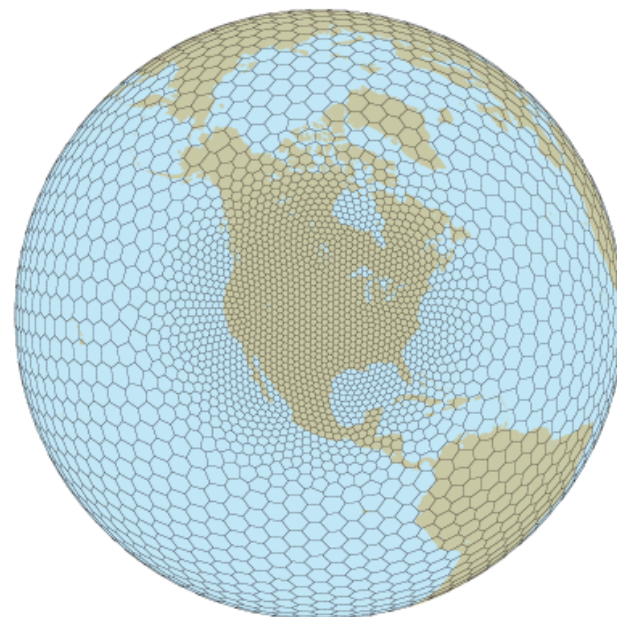
[MPAS source code download](#)

[MPAS Atmosphere Users Guide](#)

[MPAS Atmosphere meshes](#)

[Configurations for idealized test cases](#)

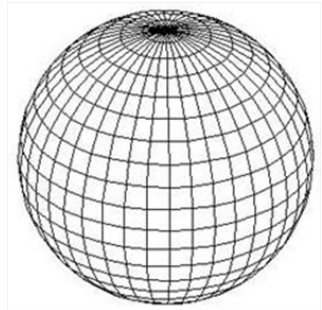
[Visualization and analysis tools](#)



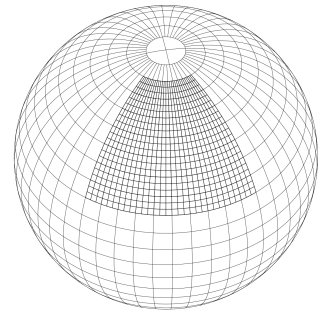
A variable resolution MPAS Voronoi mesh

Significant differences between *WRF and MPAS*

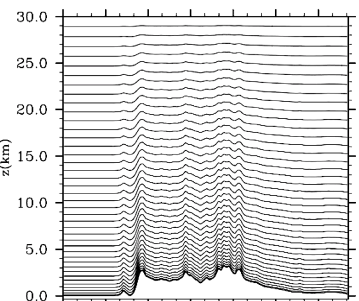
WRF Characteristics



- Lat-Lon global grid
 - Anisotropic grid cells
 - Polar filtering required

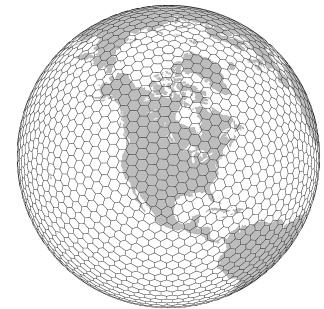


- Grid refinement through domain nesting
 - Flow distortions at nest boundaries

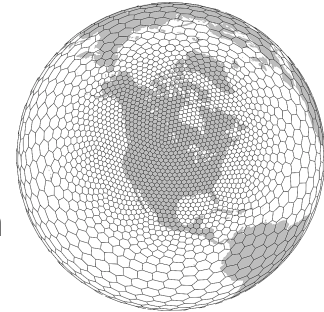


- Pressure-based terrain-following sigma vertical coordinate

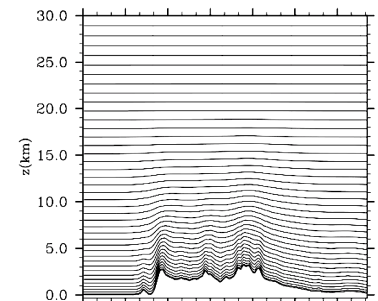
MPAS Characteristics



- Unstructured Voronoi (hexagonal) grid
 - Good scaling on massively parallel computers



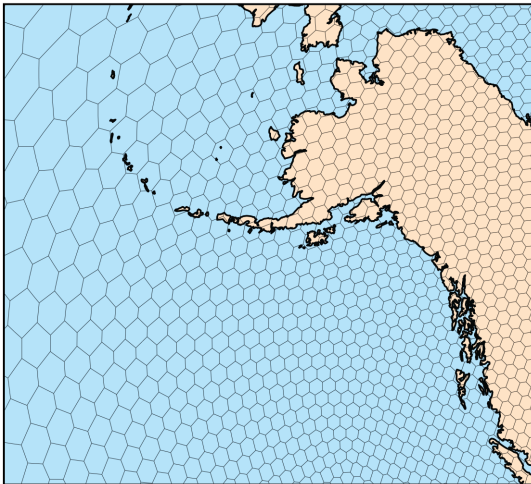
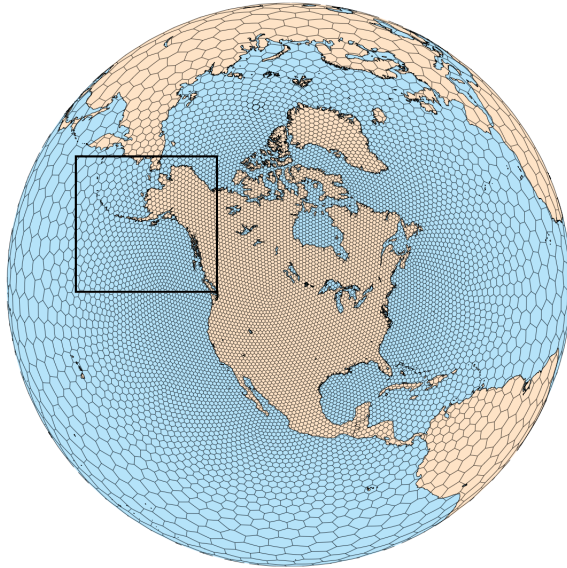
- Smooth grid refinement on a conformal mesh
 - Increased accuracy and flexibility in varying resolution



- Height-based hybrid smoothed terrain-following vertical coordinate
 - Improved numerical accuracy

MPAS-Atmosphere

MPAS-Atmosphere Version 1.0



Nonhydrostatic atmospheric model

WRF-NRCM physics plus a few options:

- Surface Layer: (Monin Obukhov): `module_sf_sfclay.F` as in WRF 3.5.
- PBL: YSU as in WRF 3.4.1.
- Land Surface Model (NOAH 4-layers): as in WRF 3.3.1.
- Gravity Wave Drag: as in WRF 3.5.
- Convection: Kain-Fritsch: WRF 3.5; Tiedtke: as in WRFV3.3.1.
- Microphysics: WSM6: as in WRF 3.5
- Radiation: RRTMG sw as in WRF 3.4.1; RRTMG lw as in WRF 3.4.1; CAM radiation as in WRF 3.3.1, with some additions from WRF 3.5.

Under development (not in Version 1.0)

- Data assimilation (Ensemble DA, Var DA)
- GFS physics
- CAM/CESM port (with coupling to CLM, POP/MPAS-O, ICE, etc.)

MPAS-A: Ongoing Testing at NCAR

NCAR Advanced Scientific Discovery project (Yellowstone)

Global, uniform resolution.

simulations using average cell-center spacings:

60, 30, 15 and 7.5 with and without convective param, and 3 km.

Cells in a horizontal plane: 163,842 (60 km), 655,362 (30 km),
2,621,442 (15 km), 10,485,762 (7.5 km) and 65,536,002 (3 km).

41 vertical levels, WRF-NRCM physics, prescribed SSTs.

Hindcast periods: 23 October – 2 November 2010, 27 August – 6 September 2010,
15 January – 4 February 2009 (MJO event)

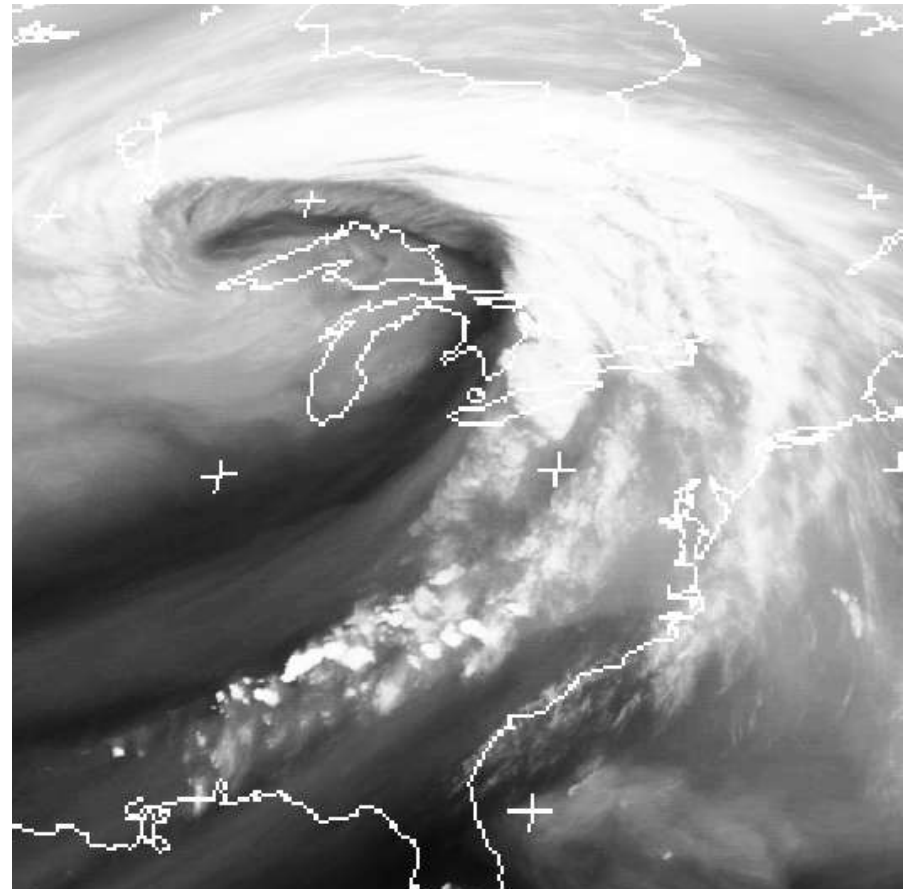
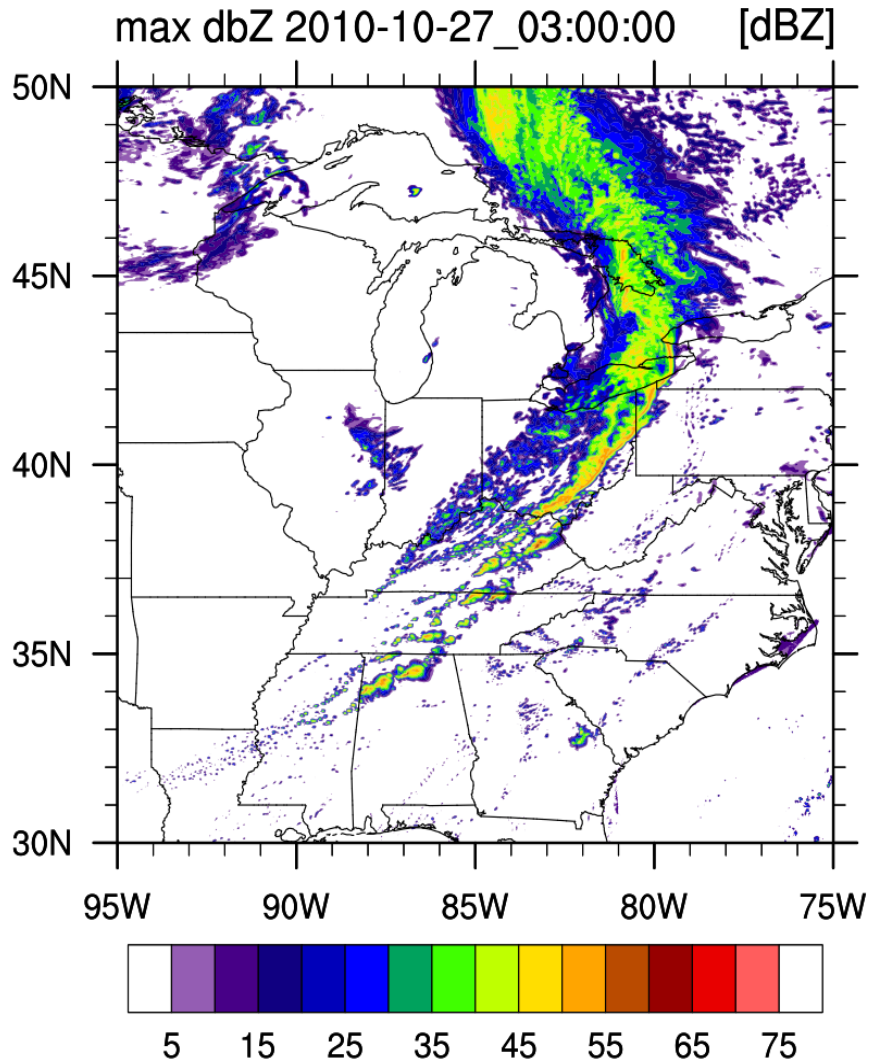
MPAS comparisons with WRF-NRCM

Global uniform-resolution and global variable-resolution meshes

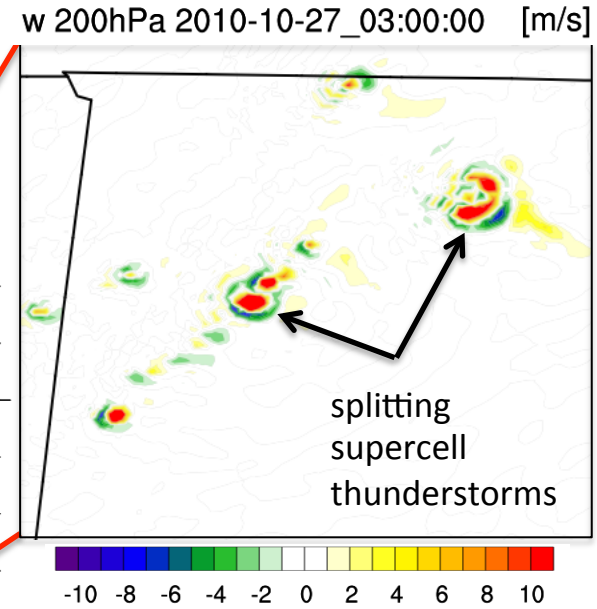
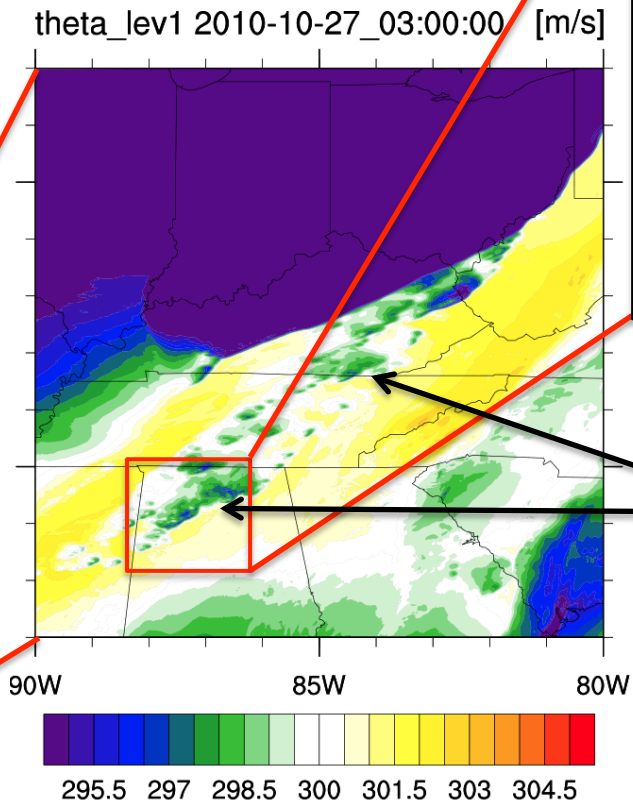
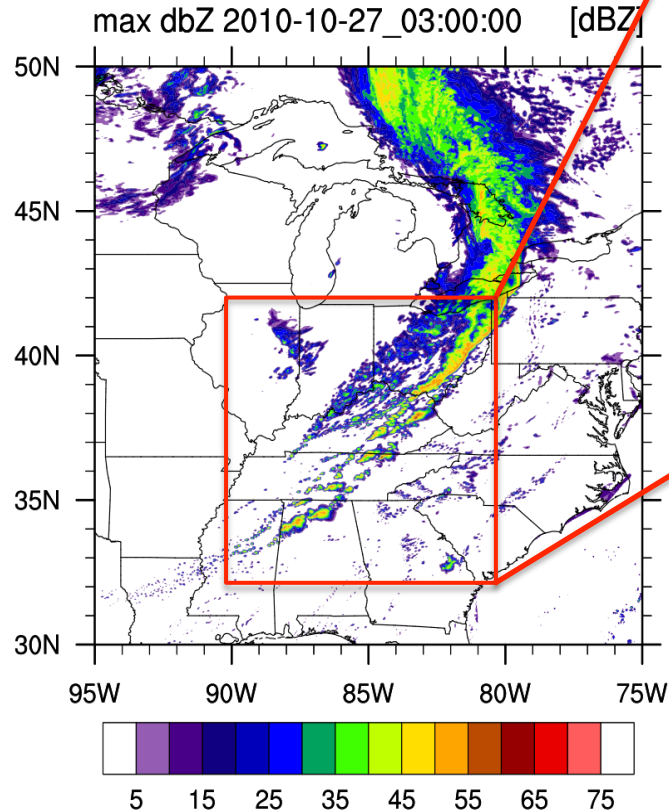
MPAS-Dart: Ongoing, uniform and variable-resolution meshes

MPAS TC forecasting: This fall, uniform and variable-resolution meshes

GOES East, 2010-10-27 0 UTC
IR - vapor channel



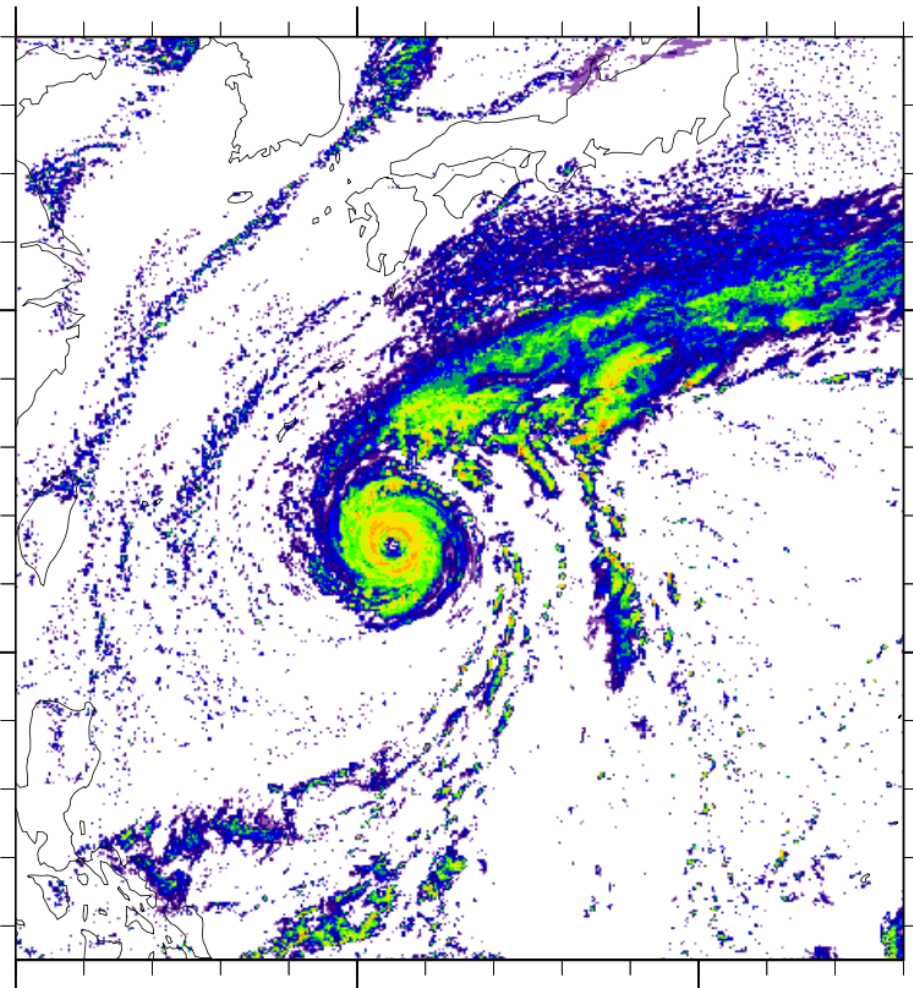
3 km global MPAS-A simulation 2010-10-23 init



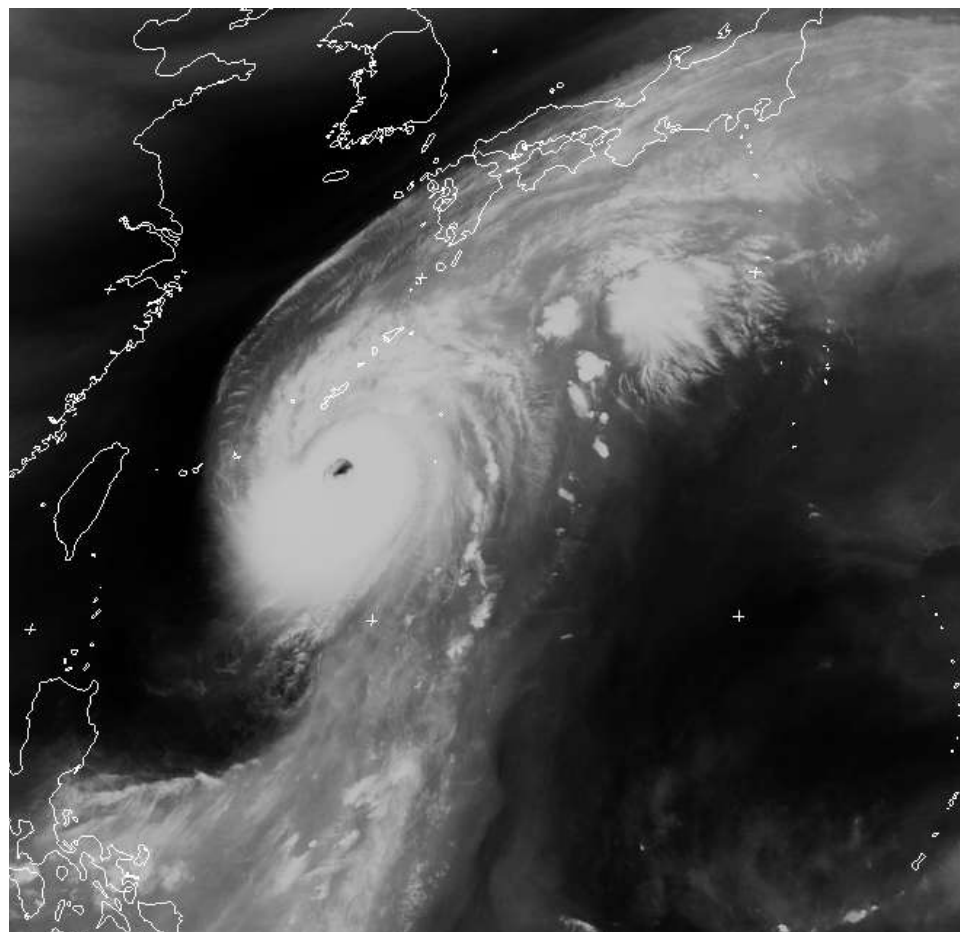
Cold-pools from
isolated storms
ahead of the
cold front

Typhoon Chaba

max dBZ 2010-10-28_00:00:00 [dBZ]



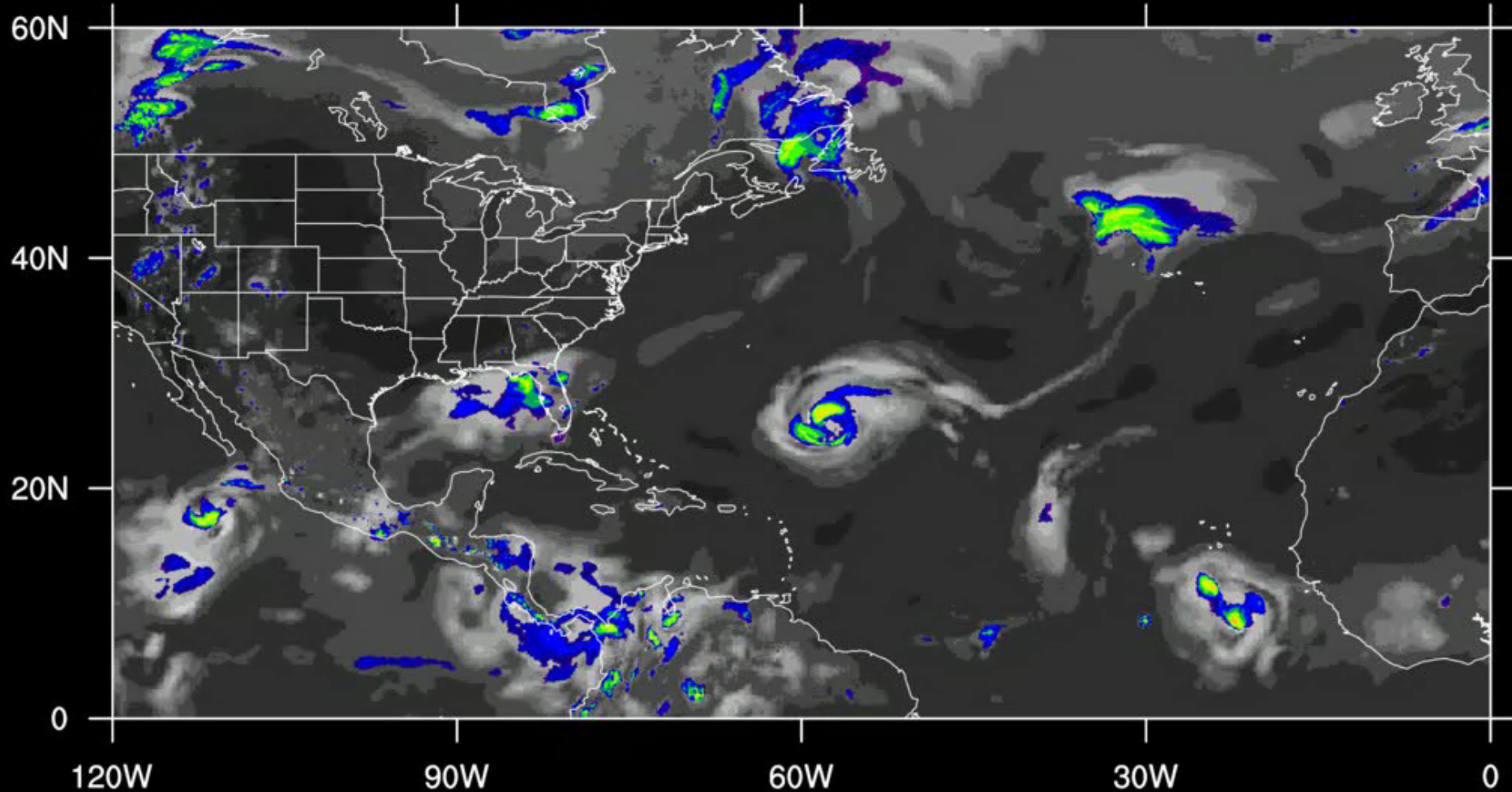
MTSAT 2010-10-28 0 UTC, IR - vapor



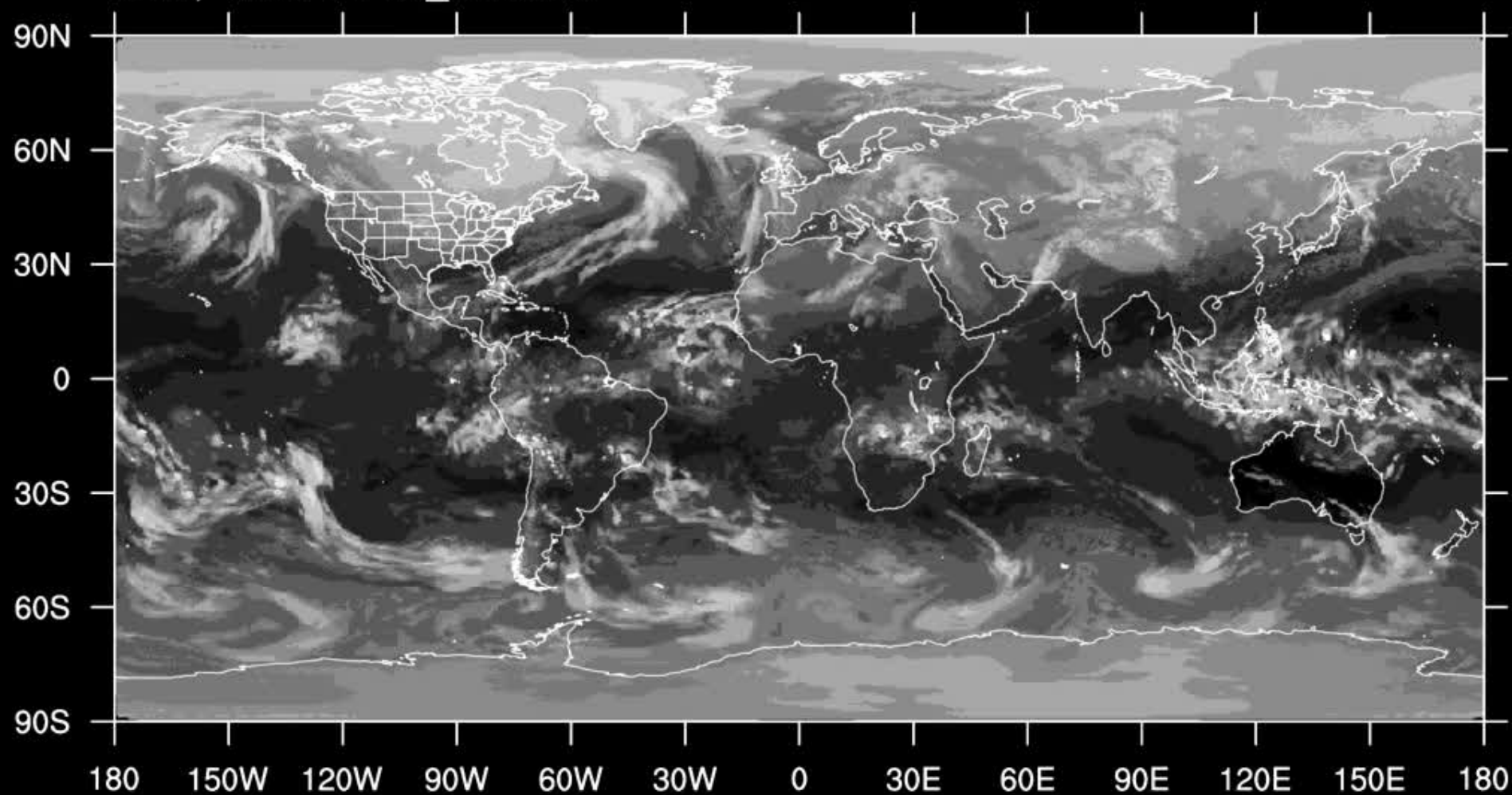
MPAS 3km global simulations

27 Aug – 2 Sept 2010

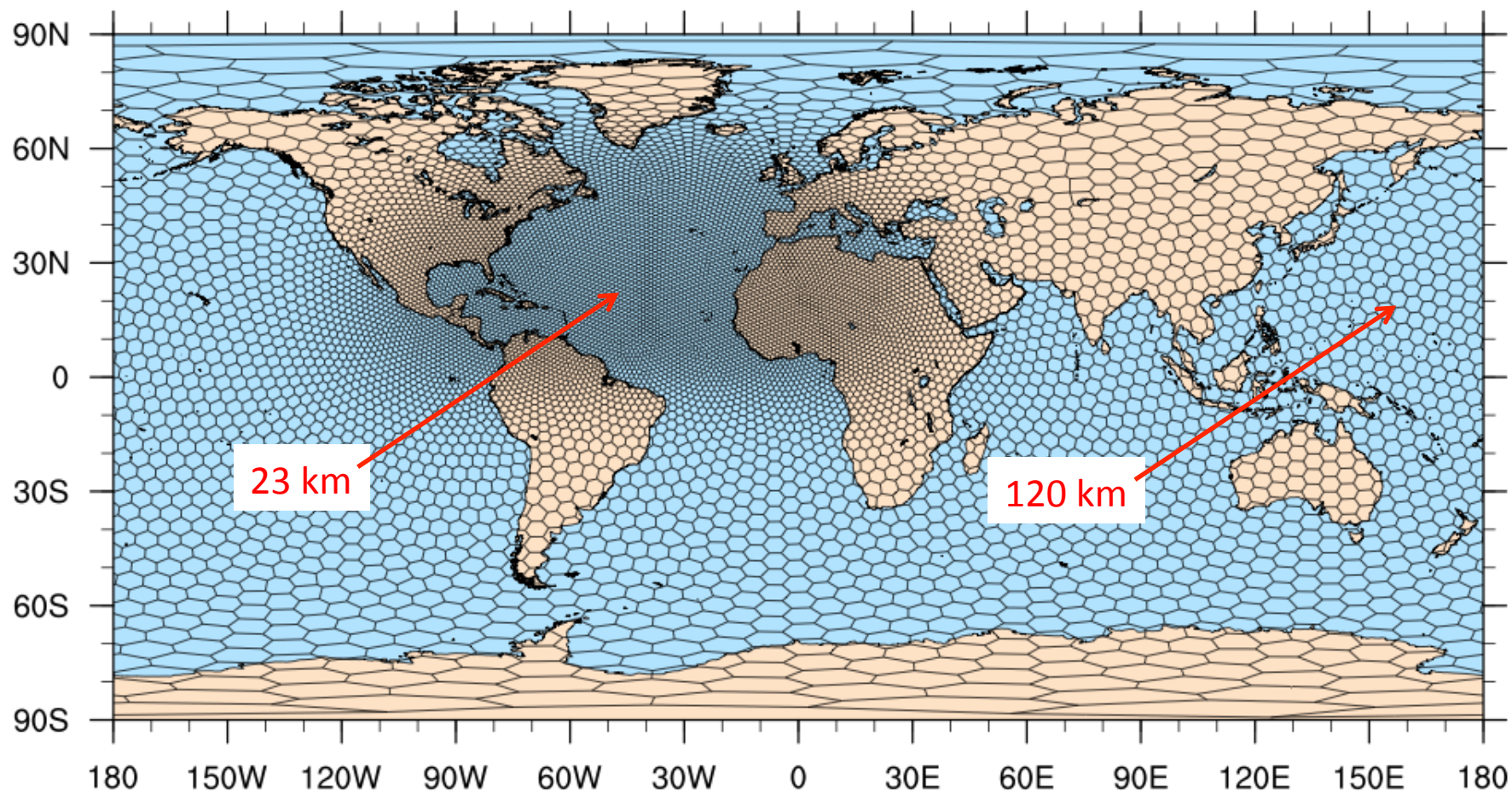
OLR and dBZ, 2010-08-27_02:00:00



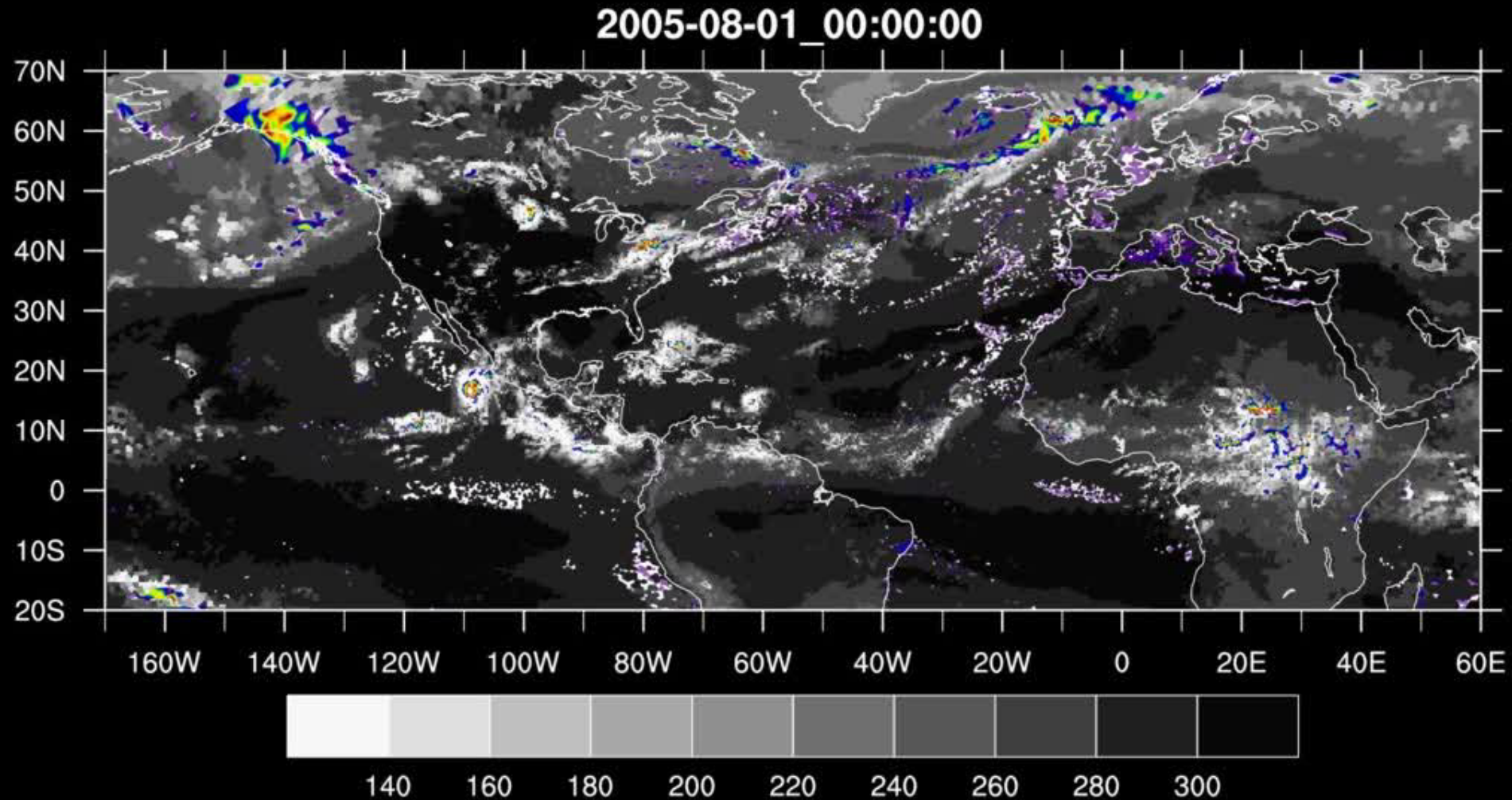
OLR, 2009-01-15_03:00:00



MPAS variable-resolution global simulations 1 May 2005– 1 Jan 2006



MPAS 120-23 km global simulations 1 Aug – 30 Sept 2005



Summary

- Release of MPAS Version 1.0 (MPAS-O and MPAS-A) is now available.
- MPAS-Ocean and MPAS-Atmosphere (nonhydrostatic) are being tested using full-physics NWP and climate tests.
- Variable-resolution results of the MPAS solvers are promising.
- Initial MPI implementations of MPAS-O/A are showing efficiencies and scalings comparable to other models. Much optimization work remains.
- MPAS-A: Our use of variable-resolution meshes is leading us to consider scale-awareness issues in our physics.

MPAS has been developed for global applications on uniform and variable-meshes. There is no plan to replace WRF with MPAS – they are complementary models.

*Further information and to access MPAS Version 1.0:
MPAS: <http://mpas-dev.github.io/>*