

Dynamics status in HARMONIE

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P.L. on dynamics in HIRLAM-B

Overview

- Upper nesting boundary conditions in CY41
- Vertical finite elements
- Weak boundary conditions
- The cubic grid

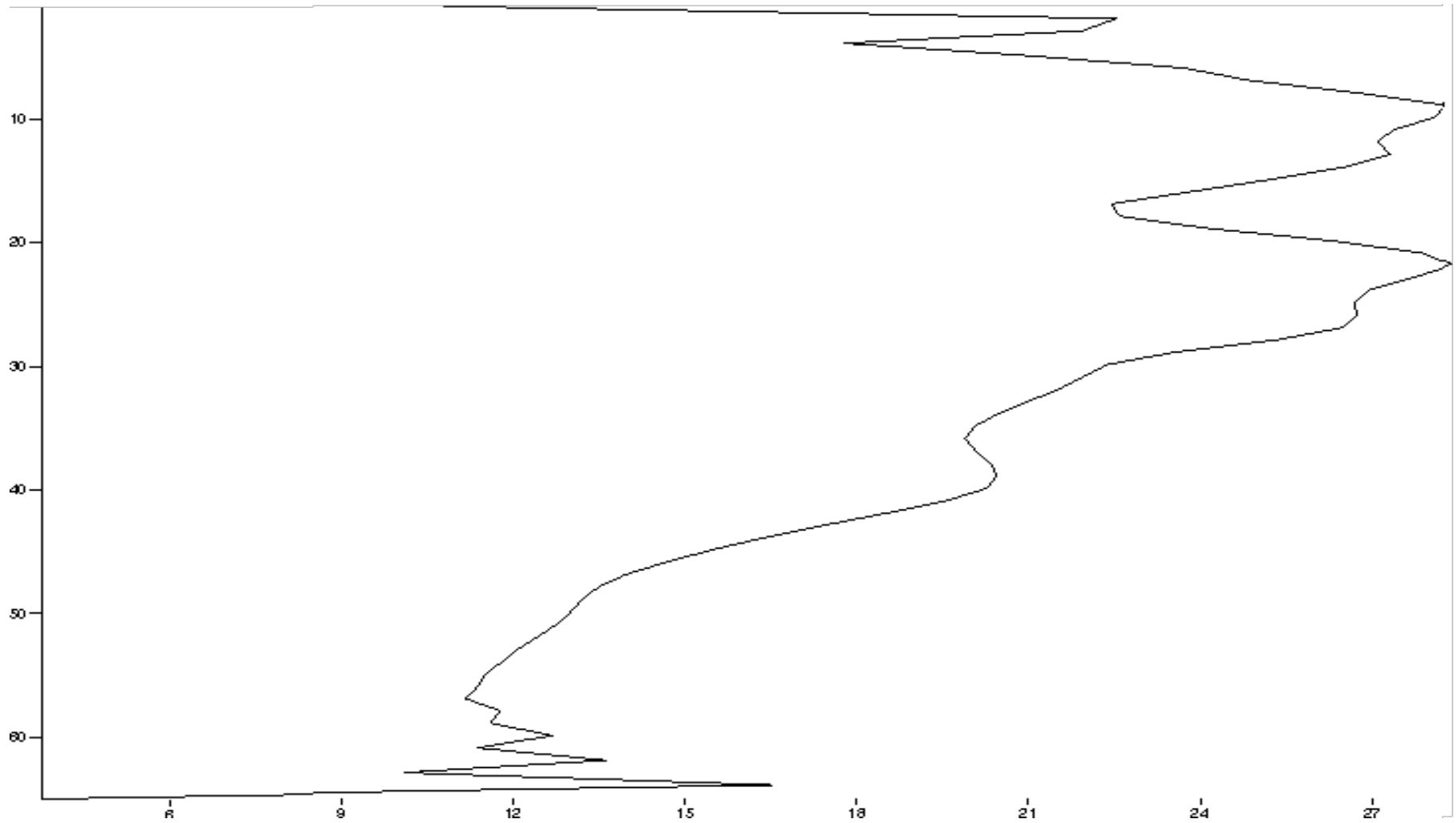
Upper nesting boundary conditions in CY41

- Presented in last year's ASM/ALADIN_WK
- The option LUNBC, to apply upper nesting boundary conditions has been incorporated from CY38h1.2 to CY41h1.alpha.1
- The runs which crashed without its use are stable when the option is switched ON

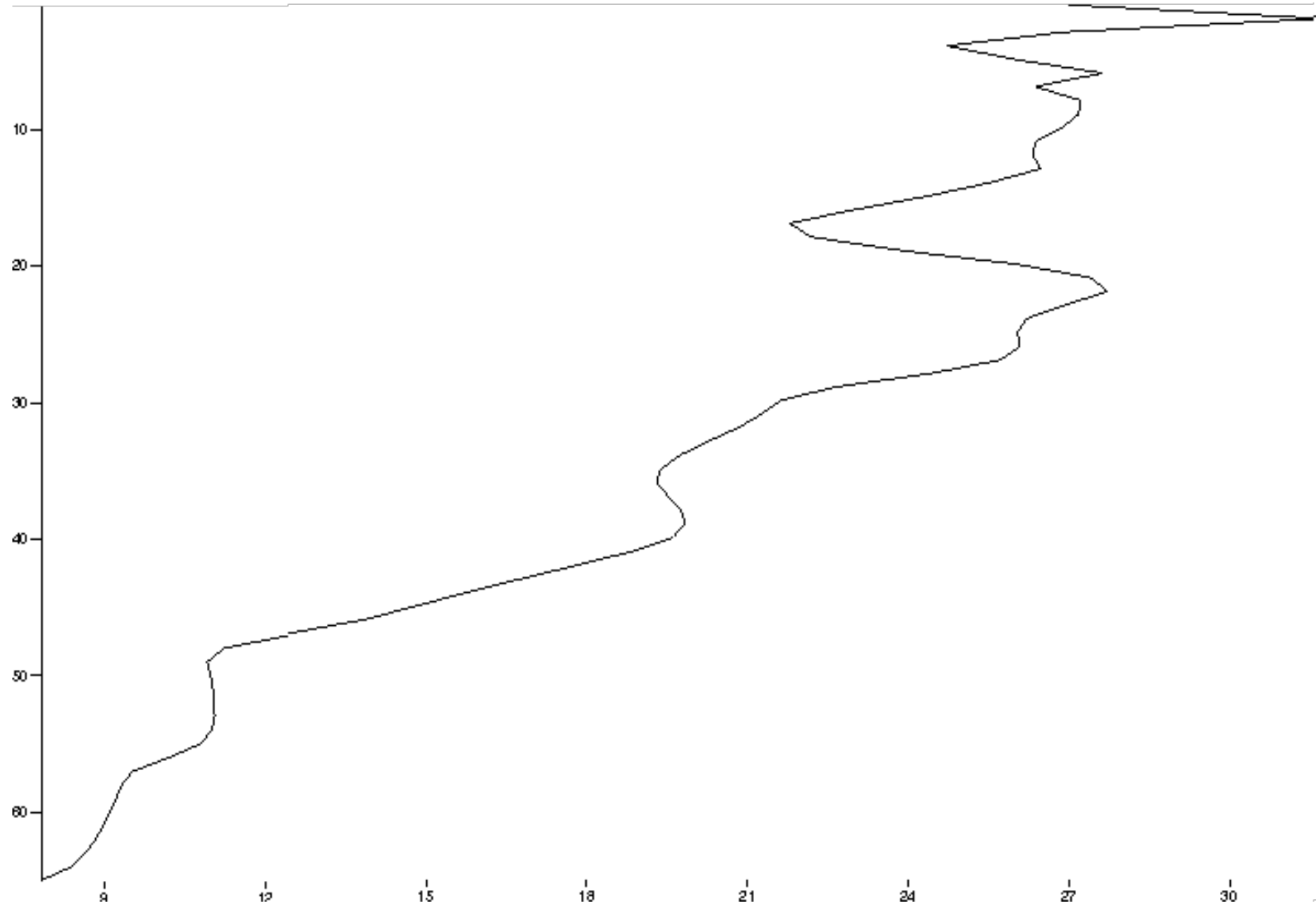
Vertical finite elements

- CY41h1.alpha.1 has been run using LVERTFE (ALADIN version)
- Alvaro has presented the new finite elements to fulfil constraint C1
- No need to use LUNBC to avoid blow-up at the upper levels
- The use of predictor-corrector produces “trajectory underground” warnings very often (also with finite-differences)
- SETTLS found stable with LVERTFE

Low level noise with the PC scheme



Low level noise with the PC scheme (cont)



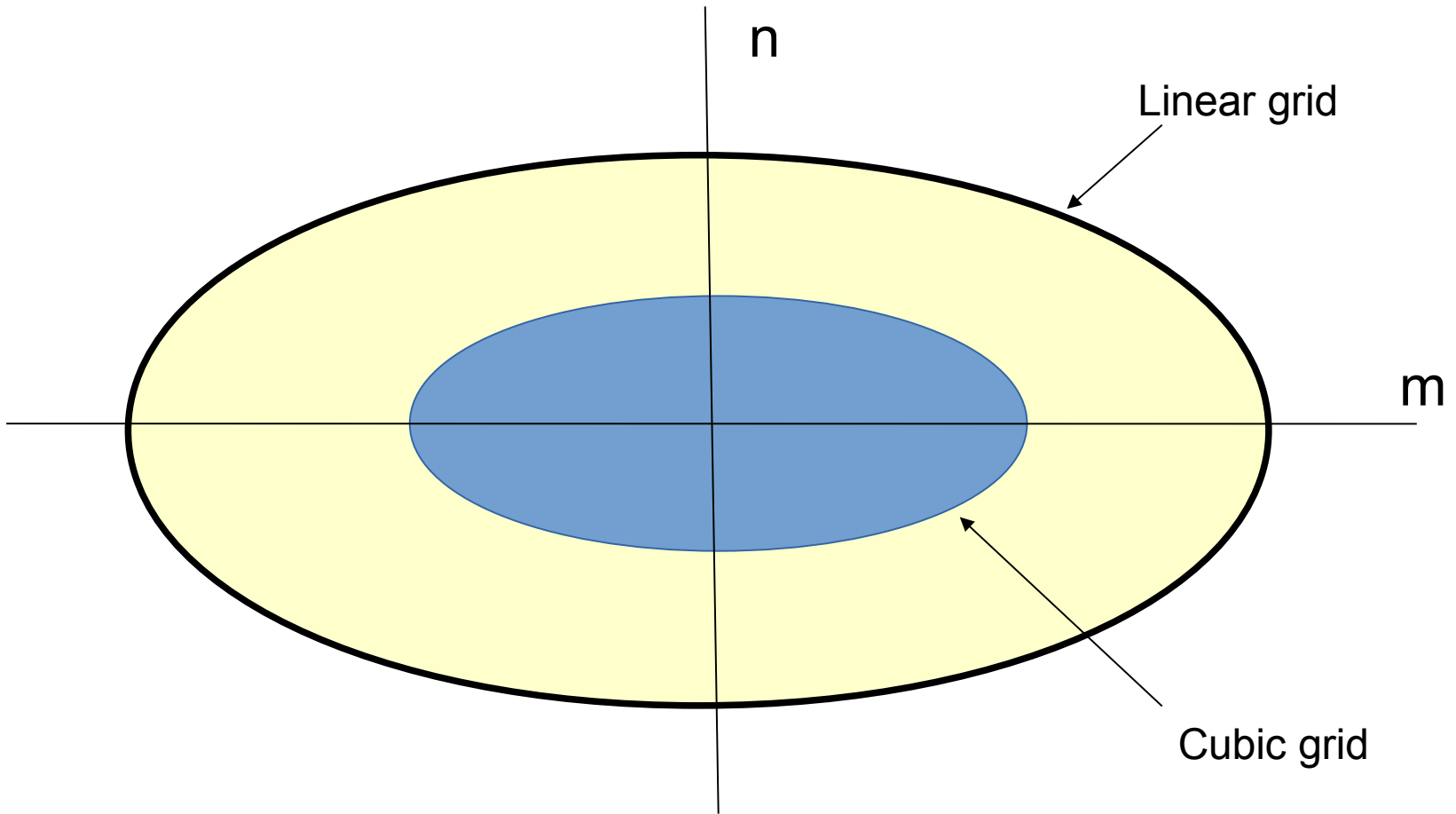
Weak boundary conditions

- A meeting was held in Brussels to initiate a collaboration between ALADIN and HIRLAM in this area
- The continuous and discrete energy method was presented as a tool to analyse the boundary value problem
- Marco Kupiainen has shown that SBP/SAT (summation by parts/ simultaneous approximation term) produces a high-order accurate, stable approximation for the compressible Euler equations
- An implementation on RCA5 confirms the design convergence rate
- With the spectral method, the differentiation matrix does not see the lateral boundaries, therefore it is not clear how to implement the method in HARMONIE
- The application to the upper boundary in HARMONIE is being prepared

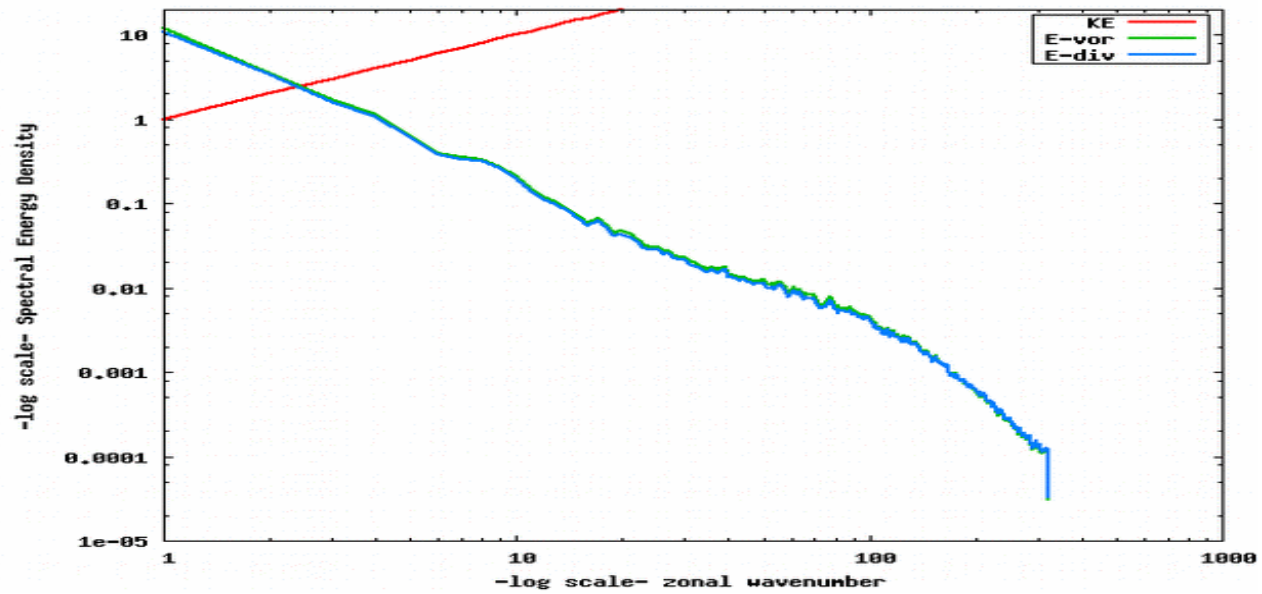
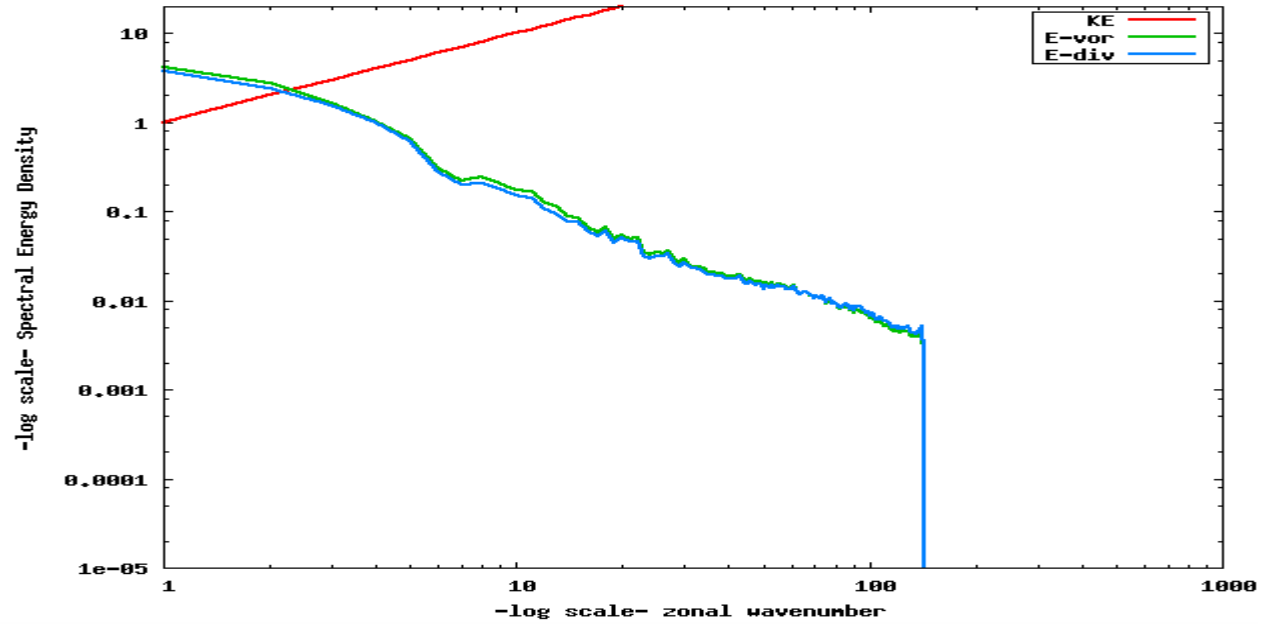
The cubic grid

- Following a suggestion from ECMWF, a simulation of a cubic grid has been implemented in CY38h1.2
- This grid eliminates the aliasing of terms up to cubic order
- The only difference with the linear grid is that the spectral truncation is half the one of the former (therefore the CFL limit is double with the cubic grid)
- The distribution of spectral waves among processors is different than with the linear grid
- In the simulation, the distribution is identical to the linear grid, but the shortest waves are nullified
- This practically eliminates the horizontal diffusion
- The option of aliasing elimination LGRADSP becomes redundant

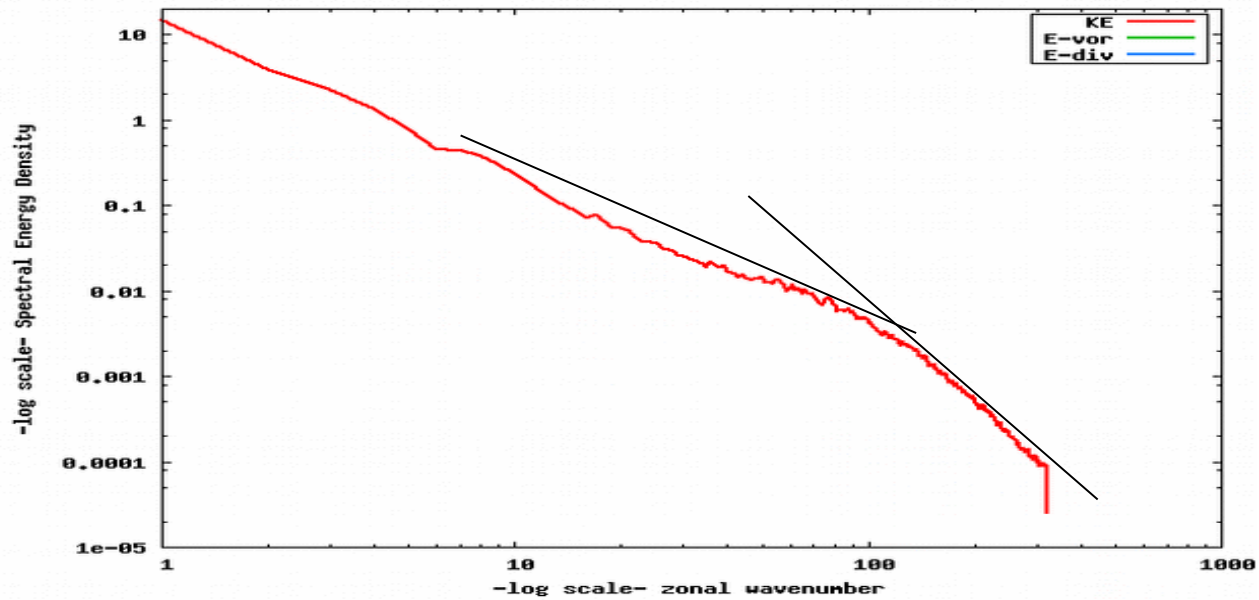
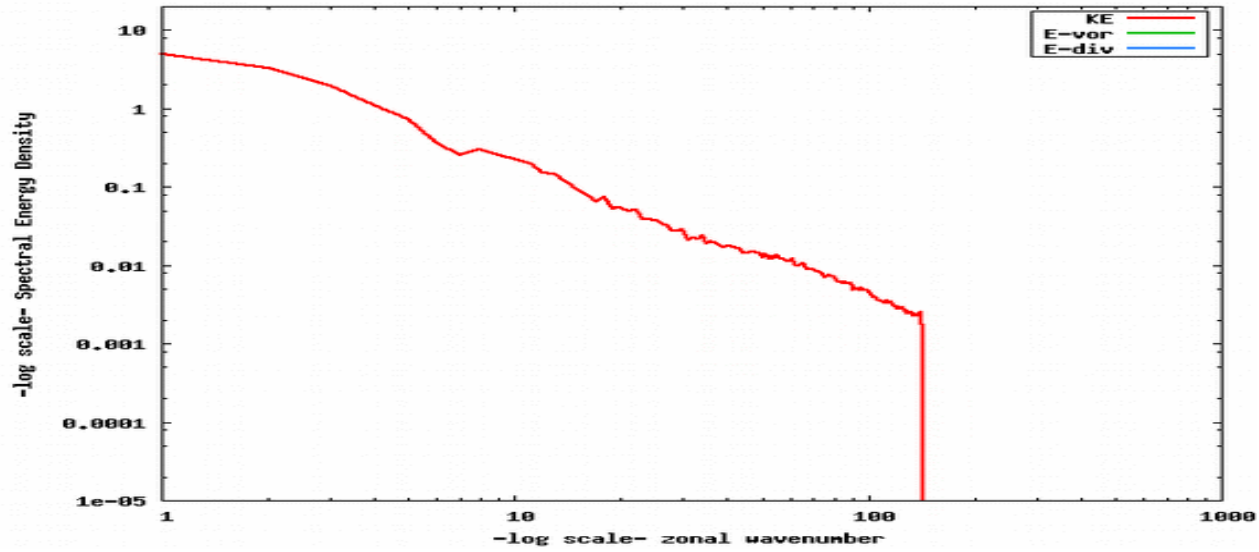
Spectral resolutions for the same g.p. distribution



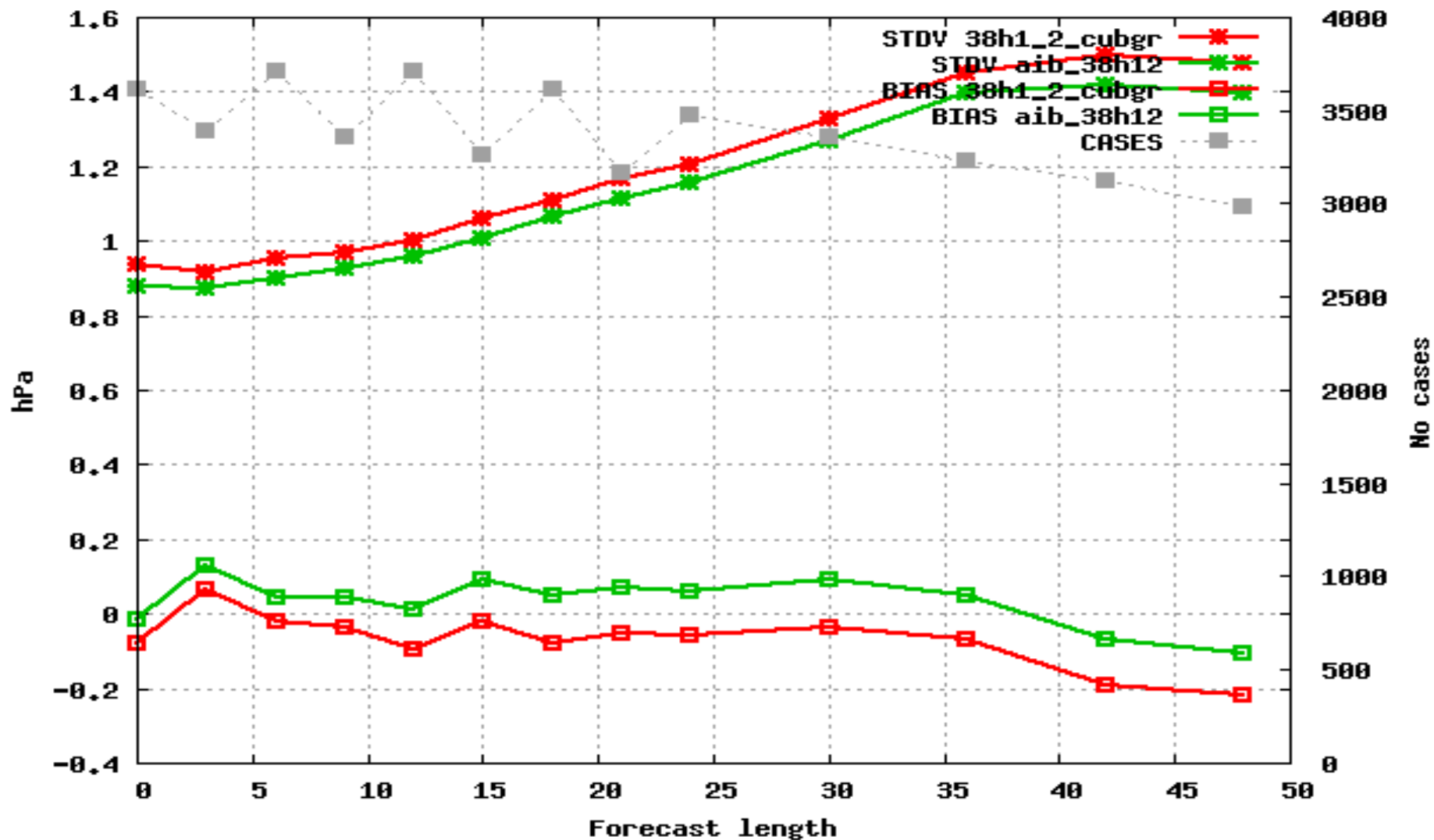
Orography spectra



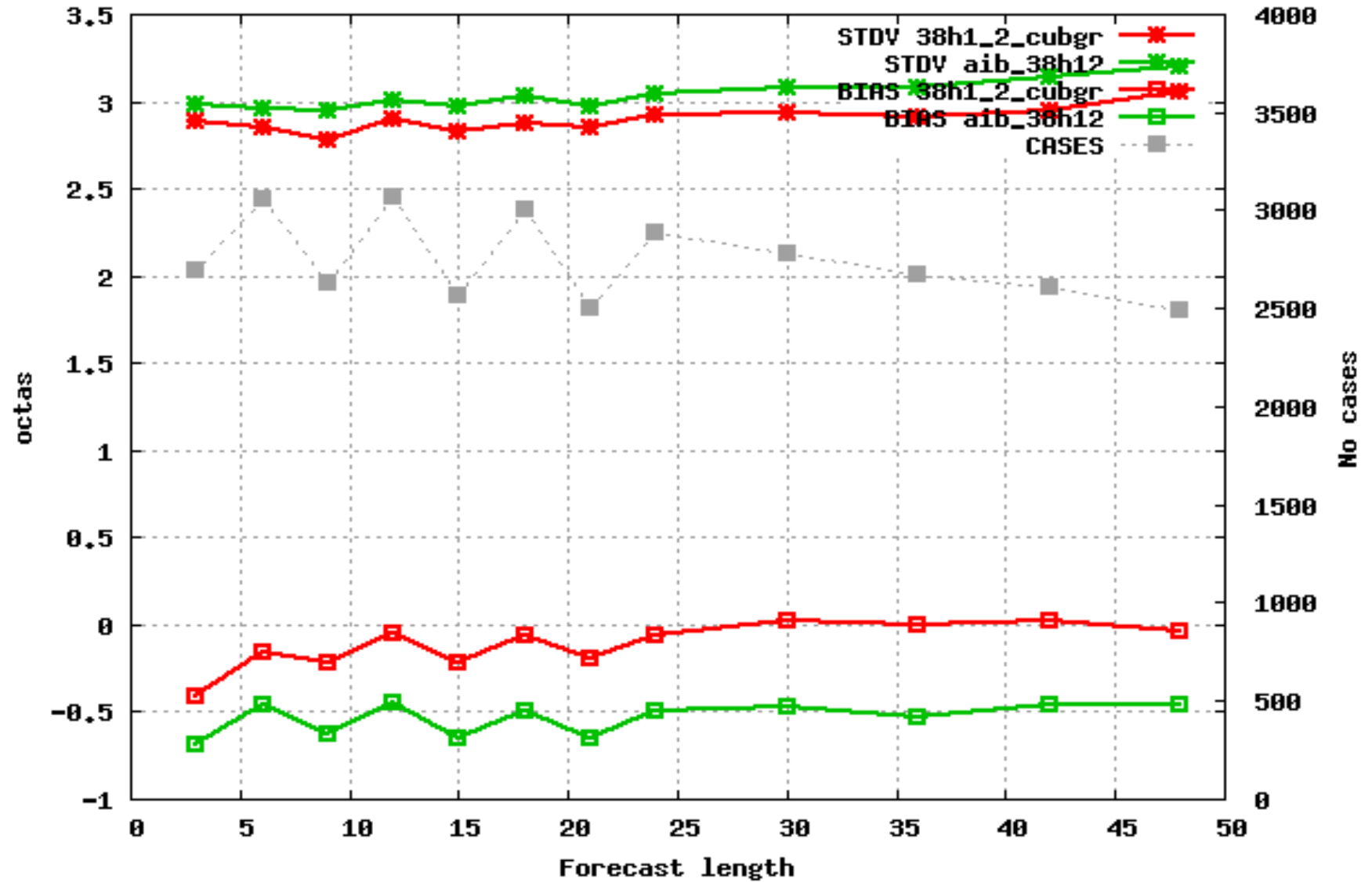
Kinetic energy spectra and effective resolution



Selection: ALL using 141 stations
 Mslp Period: 20141126-20141203
 Hours: {00,06,12,18}

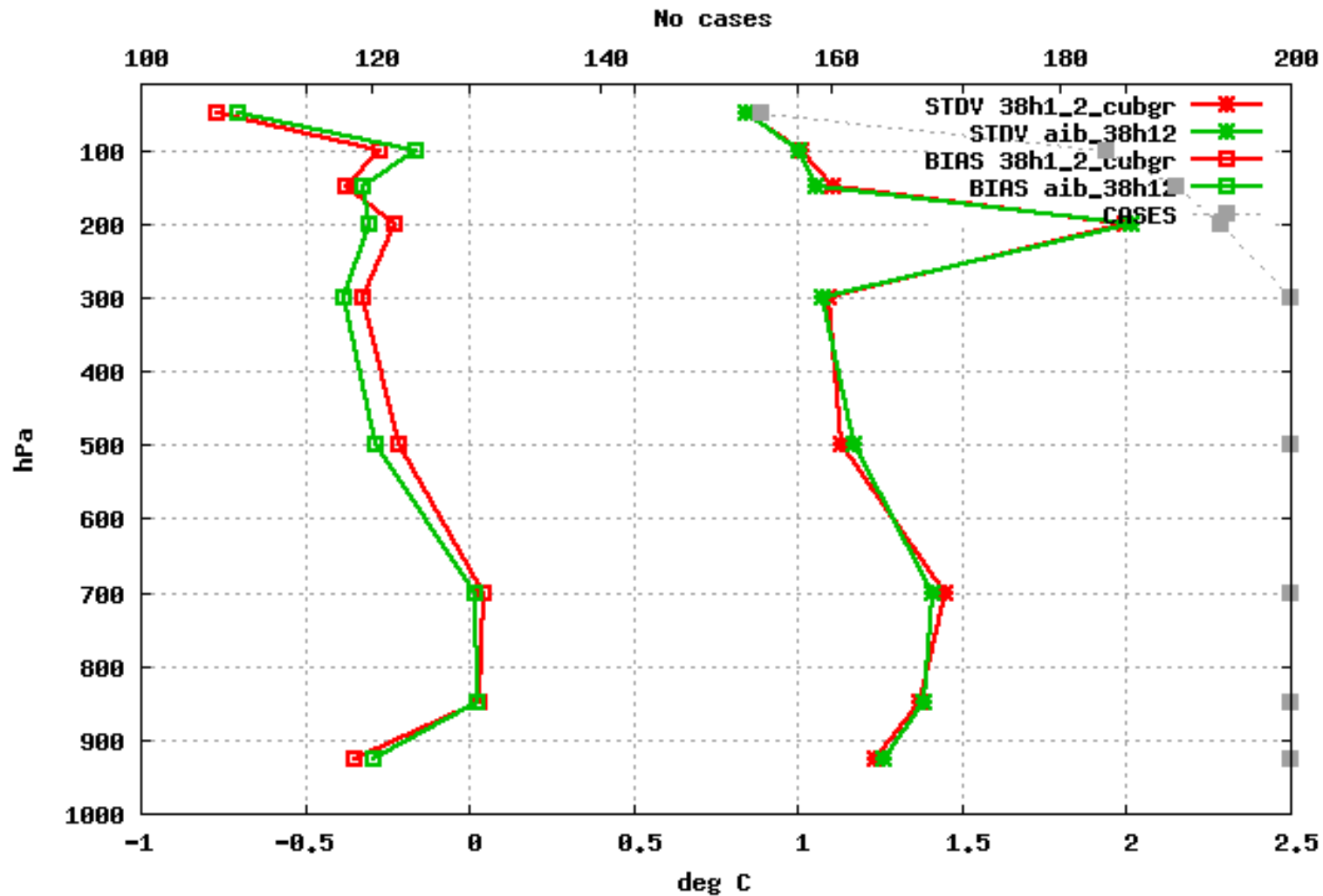


Selection: ALL using 146 stations
 Cloud cover Period: 20141126-20141203
 Hours: {00,06,12,18}

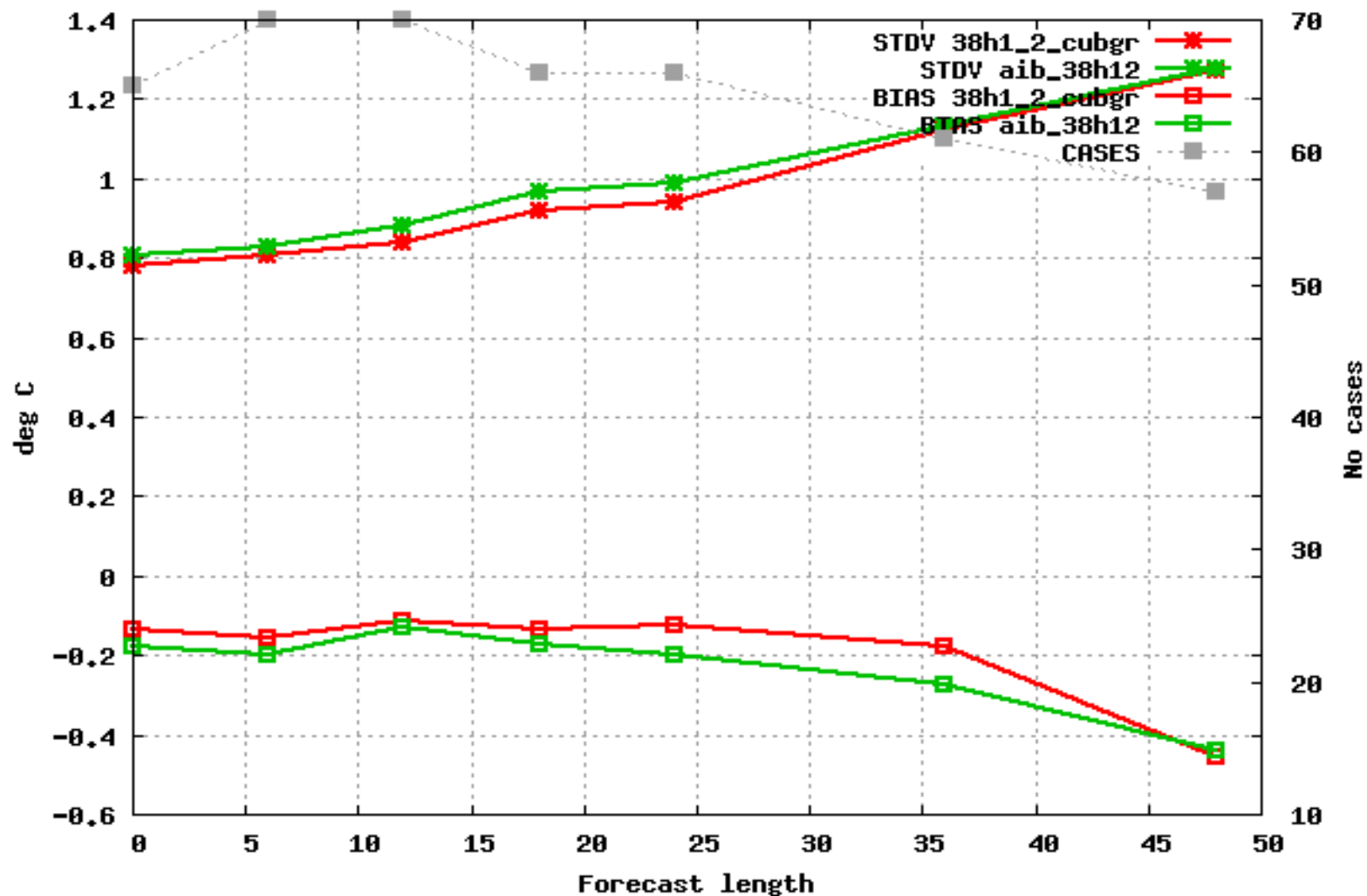


Test Iberia_2.5 20141126 to 20141203

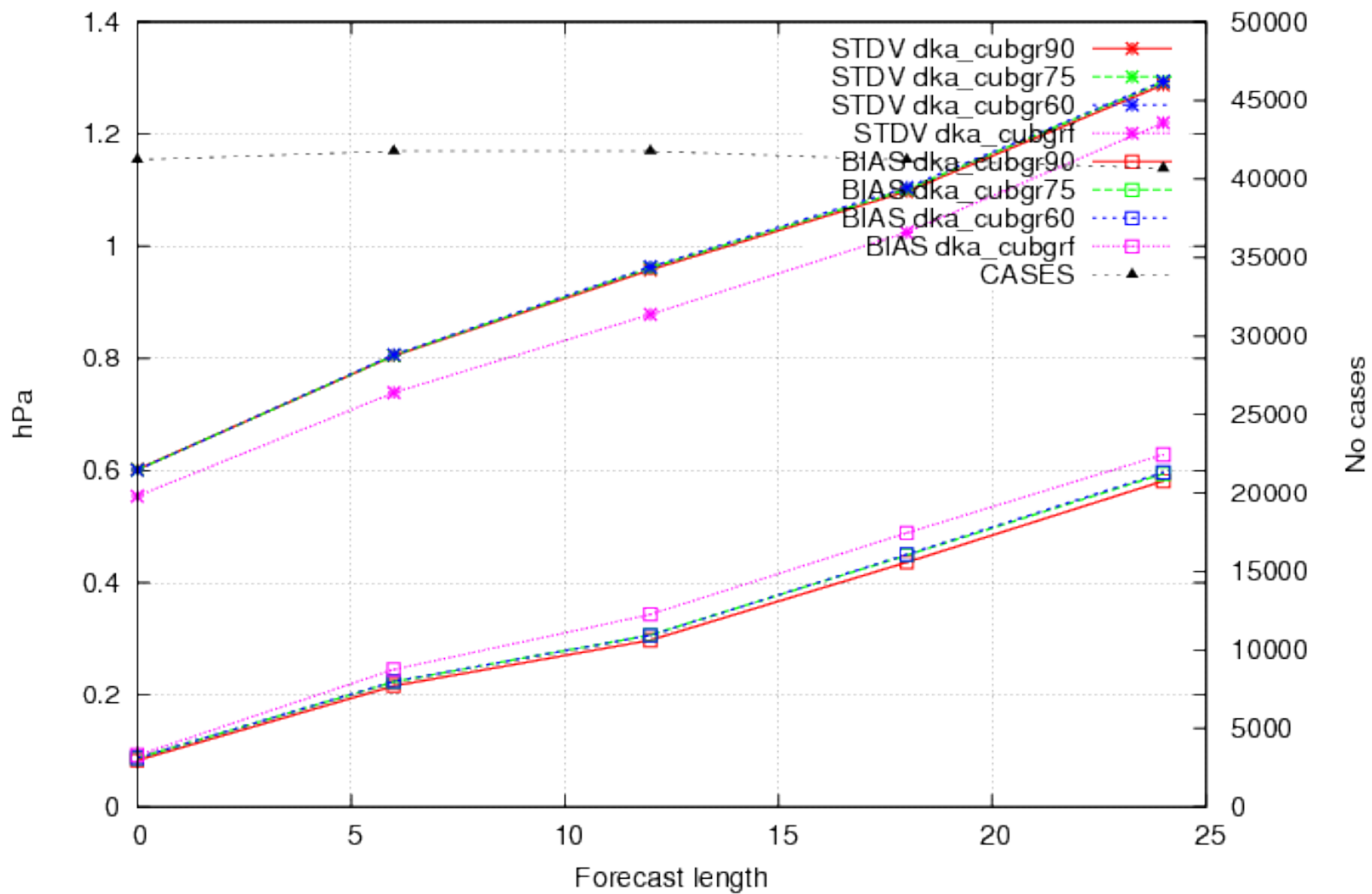
5 stations Selection: ALL
Temperature Period: 20141126-20141203
Statistics at 12 UTC Used {00,06,12,18} + 06 12 18 24 36 48



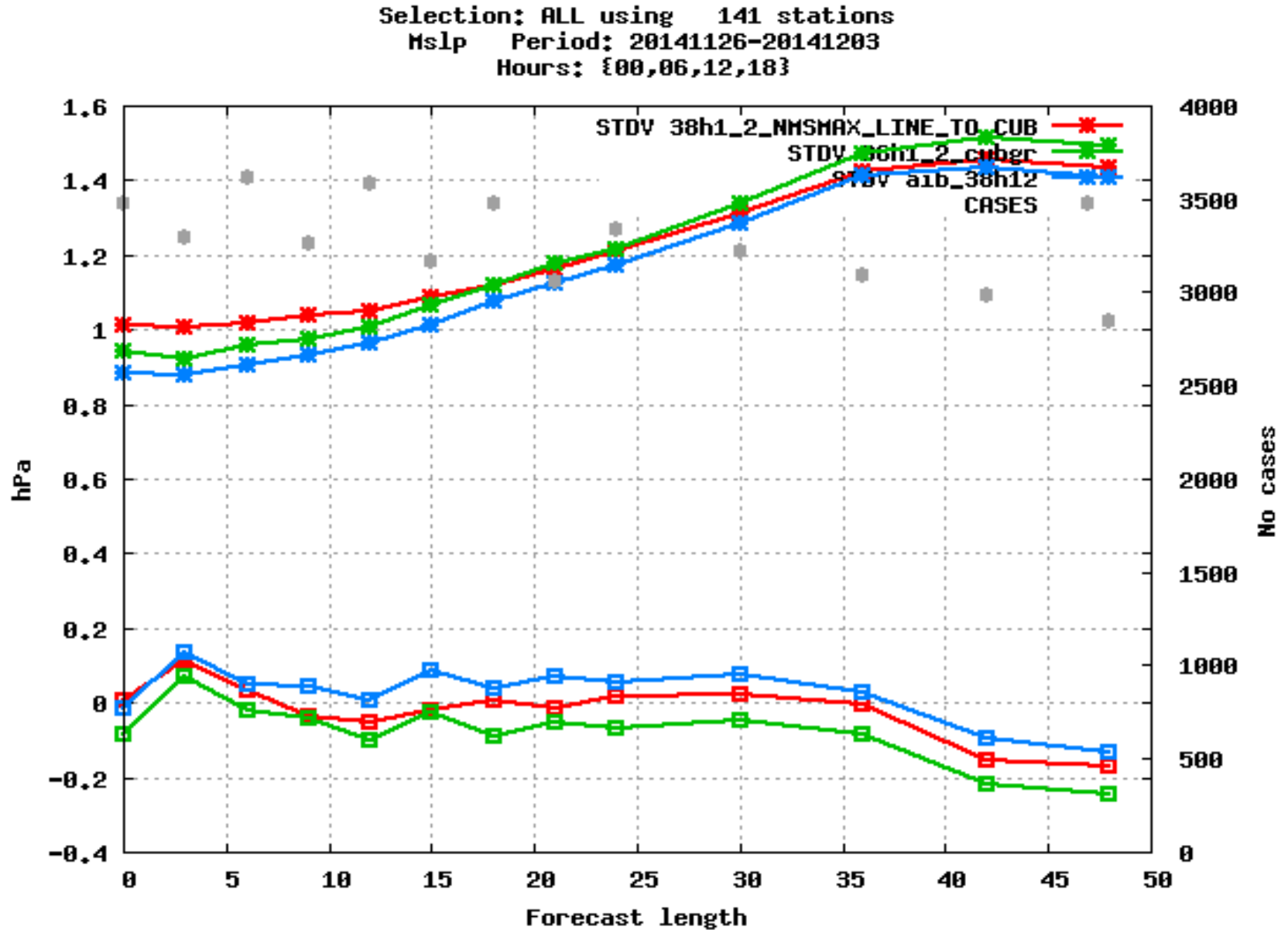
Selection: ALL using 5 stations
 Temperature 500hPa Period: 20141126-20141203
 Hours: {00,06,12,18}



Selection: ALL using 560 stations
 Mslp Period: 20150101-20150119
 Hours: 00,06,12,18



Two different implementations of the cubic grid



Problems using the cubic grid

- Many runs explode during the first few time steps unless I use first order scheme in the trajectory computation and for the non-linear terms for a few timesteps.
- Some unexplained very large values of the Temperature before the Helmholtz solver.
- More investigation needed.

Thanks for your attention