Namelist and Code Modifications

Part 1: Namelist Modifications

Part 2: Code Modifications

Part 3: Exercises and Quiz

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"I can only show you the door. You're the one that has to walk through it"

(The Matrix, 1999)



Part 1: Namelist Modifications

In this section, we will:

- review the "CESM flow" and how to make namelist changes,
- see where to find documentation for namelist variables
- as an illustration, we will customize the output history files to get high frequency output







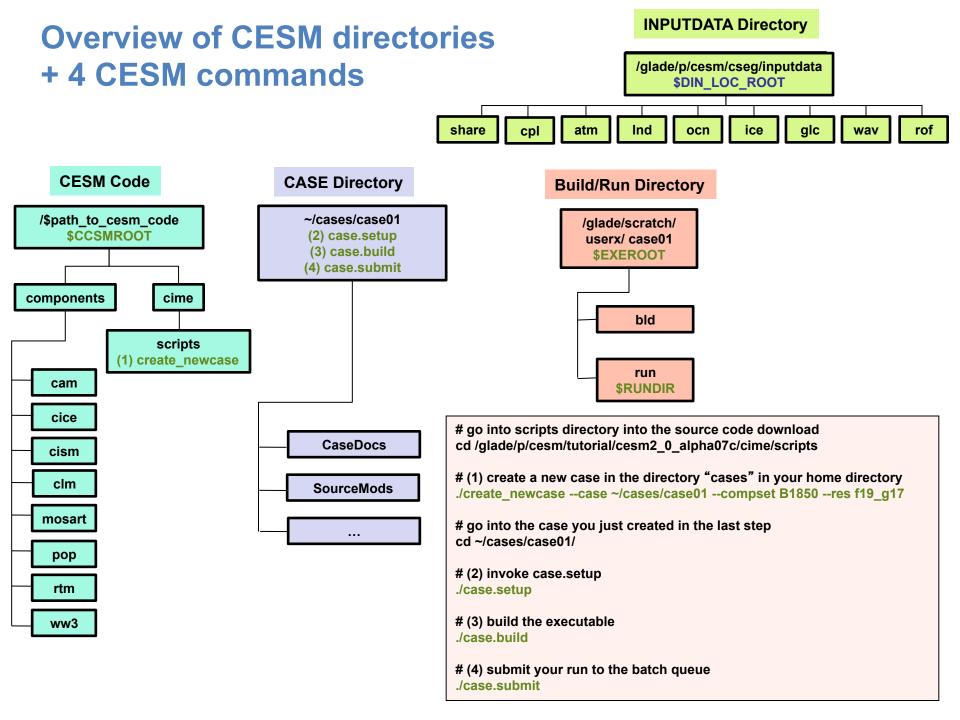
Review: The 4 commands to run CESM

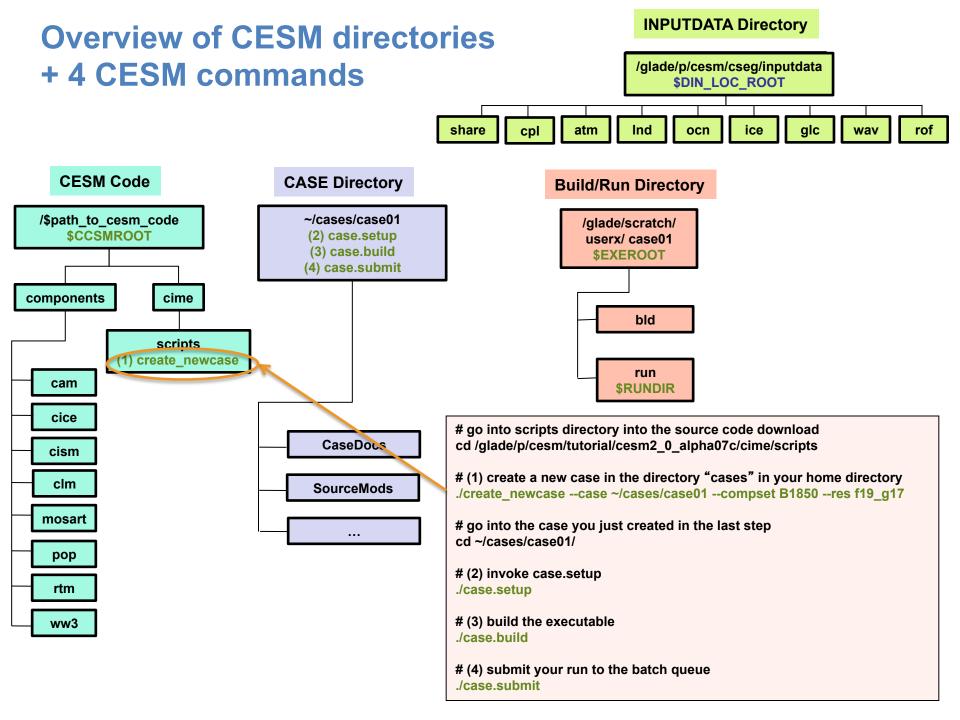
Set of commands to build and run the model on a supported machine: "cheyenne"

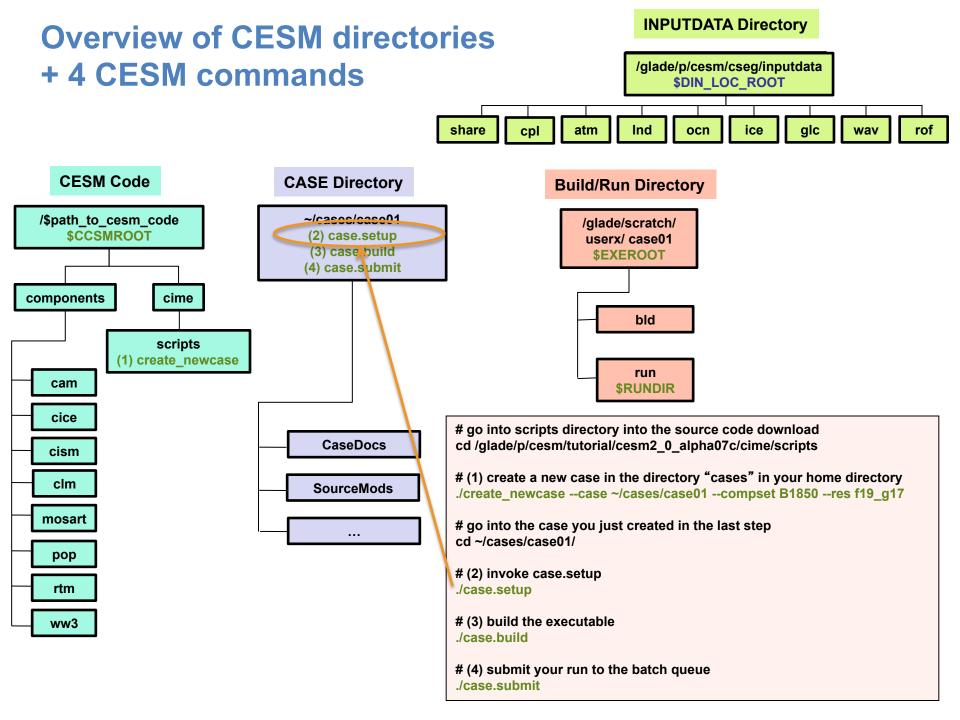
```
# go into scripts directory into the source code download
cd /glade/p/cesm/tutorial/cesm2 0 alpha07c/cime/scripts
# (1) create a new case in the directory "cases" in your home directory
./create newcase --case ~/cases/case01 --compset B1850 --res f19 g17
# go into the case you just created in the last step
cd ~/cases/case01/
# (2) invoke case.setup
./case.setup
# (3) build the executable
./case.build
# (4) submit your run to the batch queue
./case.submit
```

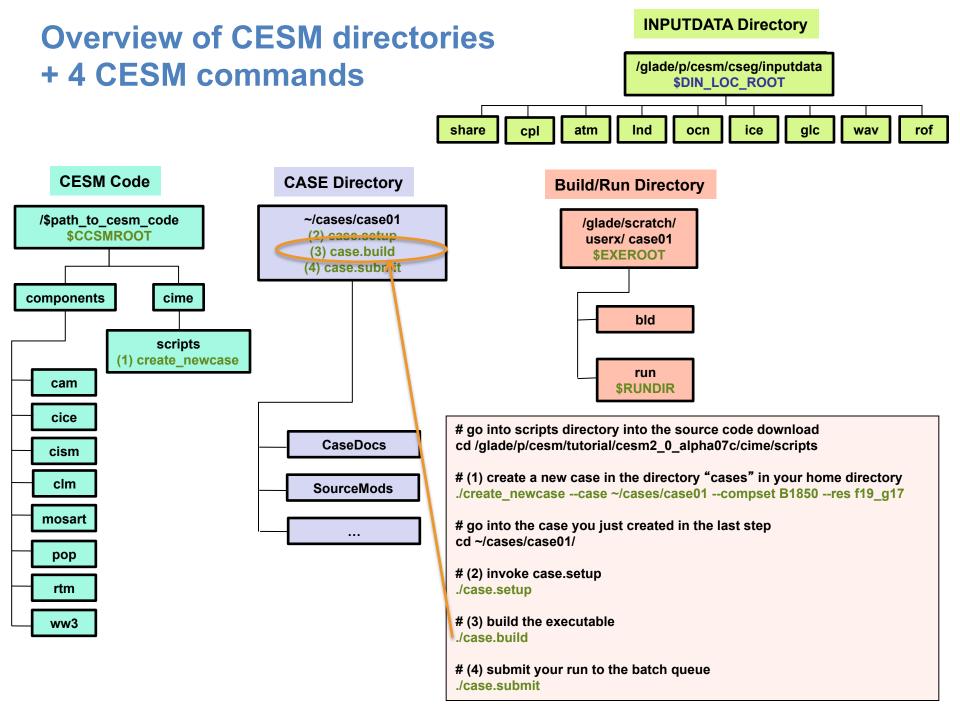
Reminder: During the current tutorial, you need to build on a compute node. The commands to build the executable are:

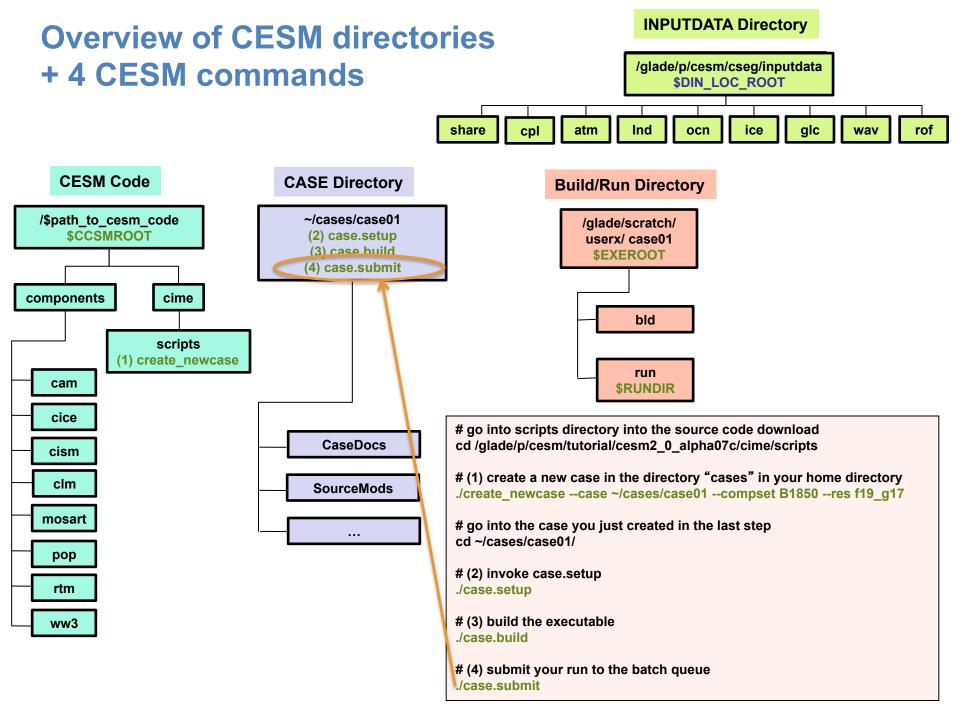
```
./compile_node.csh
./case.build
exit
```

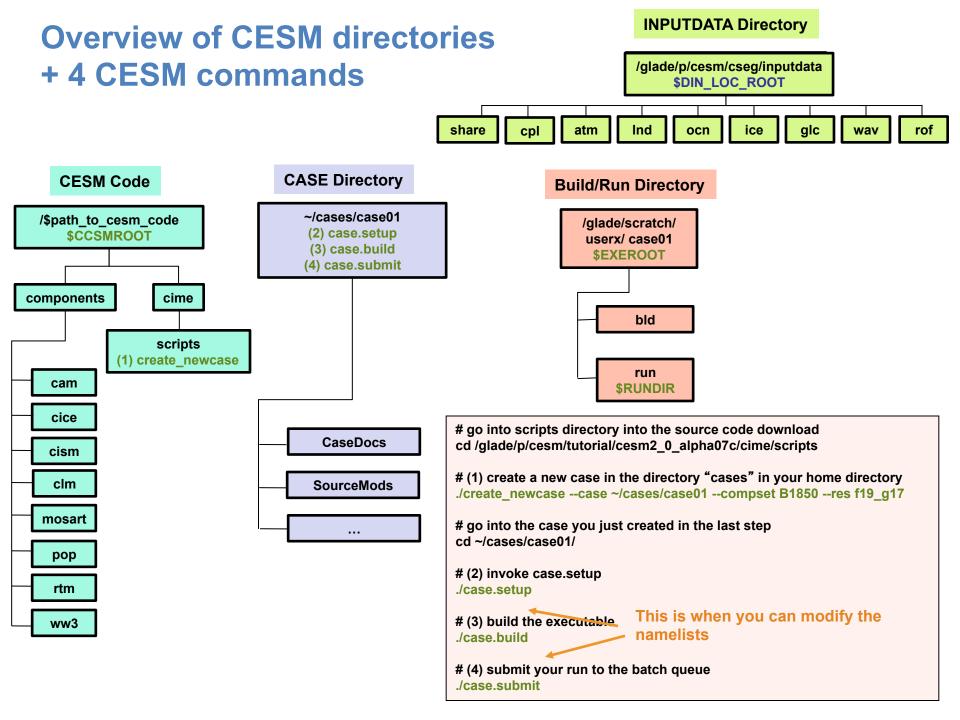


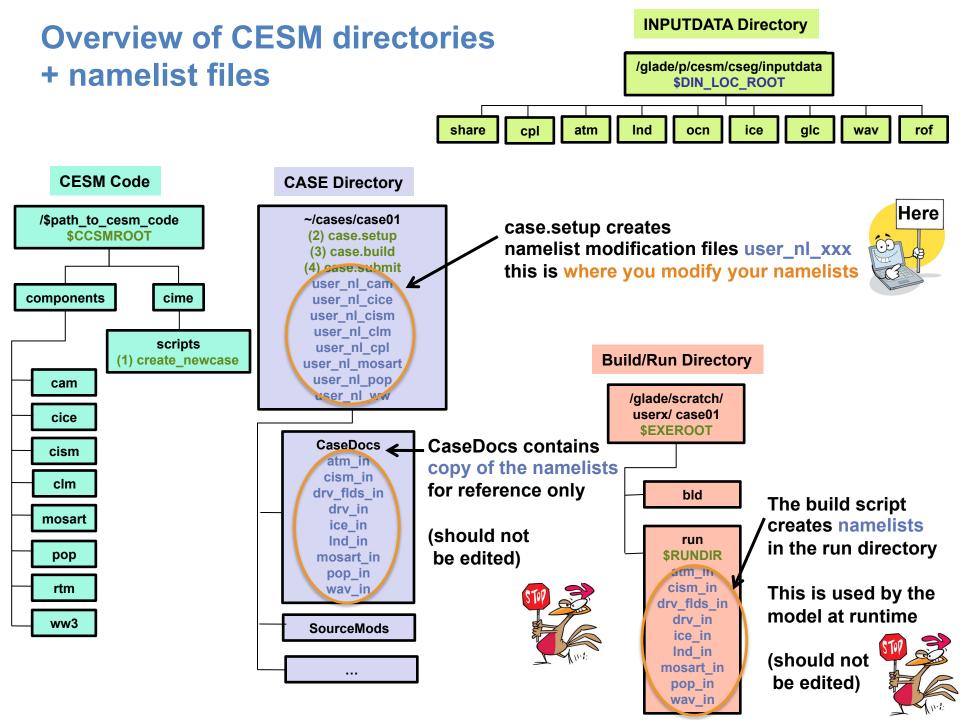














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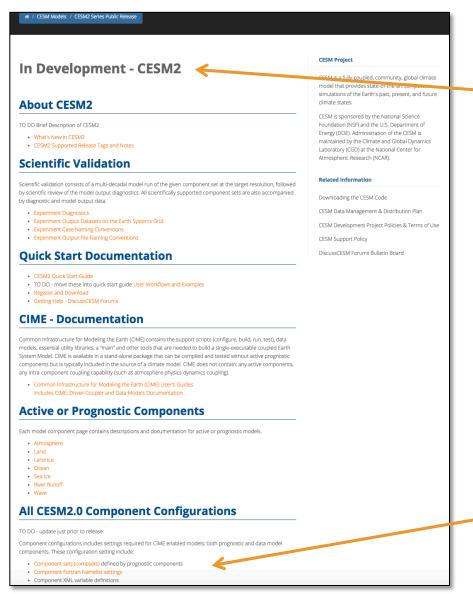






Where to find info about namelists?

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm2.0/



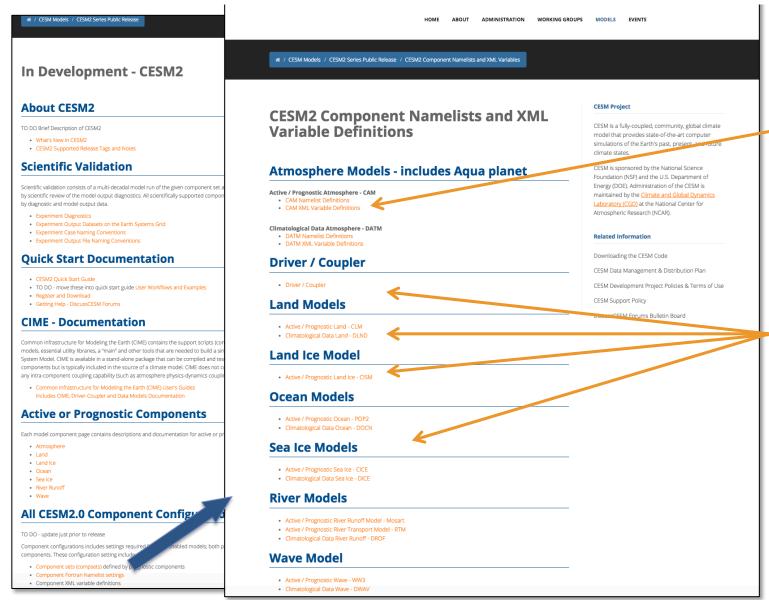
Still in development

Information about namelist variables in:

"Component Fortran Namelist settings"

Where to find info about namelists?

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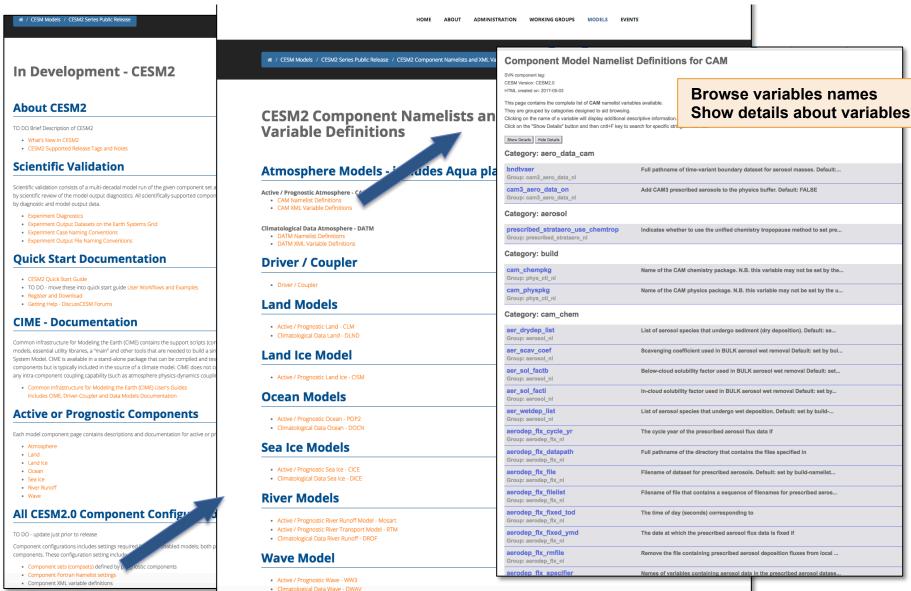


CAM namelist definitions

Other components

Where to find info about namelists?

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Part 1: Namelist Modifications

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Let's change the output frequency in CAM**

By default, CESM outputs monthly average history files.

To change the output frequency of a CAM history file from monthly average to daily average, we use the namelist variable: *nhtfrq=-24*

** In this tutorial, most examples will be coming from the atmospheric and land model. Concepts are transferable to other model components.

Customizing CAM history files

In this section, we will cover:

- how to change the output frequency
- how to output extra variables
- how to output extra history files
- how to control the number of time samples written to a history file

This can be achieved with 3 namelist variables:

- nhtfrq: sets the output frequency
- fincl: add variables to the history file
- *mfilt*: maximum number of time samples written to a history file

Customizing CAM history files: nhtfrq, mfilt

The default history file from CAM is a monthly average.

We can change the output frequency with the namelist variable *nhtfrq*

If nhtfrq=0, the file will be a monthly average

If nhtfrq>0, frequency is input as number of timesteps.

If nhtfrq<0, frequency is input as number of hours.

For instance to change the history file from monthly average to daily average, we set the namelist variable:

nhtfrq = -24

To control the number of timesteps in the history file, we can use the variable *mfilt*

For instance, to specify that we want one time sample on each history file, we set the namelist variable:

$$mfilt = 1$$



Customizing CAM history files: fincl

You can output up to 6 history files: "h0", "h1", ..., "h5",

The file "h0" contains the default variables (in the code: "call add_default"). This includes the variables necessary for the AMWG package.

For the files "h1" to "h5", the user has to specify the variables to output.

To control the list of fields in the history files we can use the namelist variables

h0 h1 ... h5
fincl1 fincl2 ... fincl6

For instance, the line:

fincI1 = 'PRECT'

is used to add the field 'PRECT' to the file "h0"

Customizing CAM history files: fincl

Using a ":" following a field gives the averaging flag for the output field.

Valid flags are:
I for instantaneous,
A for average,
M for minimum,
X for maximum.

For instance, the line:

fincI1 = 'PRECT:M'

is used to add the minimum of 'PREC' to the file "h0"

Example of customizing history files

For instance, in addition to the monthly history file "h0", we want to output a file "h1" with instantaneous values of T, Q, U, V and OMEGA every 3 hour. We can use:

```
finc12 = 'T:I', 'Q:I', 'U:I', 'V:I', 'OMEGA:I'
nhtfrq = 0, -3
```

Notice that it is equivalent to:

```
finc12 = 'T:I', 'Q:I', 'U:I', 'V:I', 'OMEGA:I'
nhtfrq(1) = 0
nhtfrq(2) = -3
```

NB: If you plan to run the AMWG diagnostic package, it is recommended to leave the "h0" file untouched and to add extra history files.

Outputting high frequency data in other components

Here is a few variables to control output frequency of land, ice and ocean

CLM

hist_nhtfrq: output frequency of the history file

hist_mfilt: number of samples on each history file

hist_fincl: adding variables and auxiliary history files

Example

user_nl_clm to output 4 extra history files with daily, six-hourly, hourly, and every time-step values of TG and TV (leaving the primary history files as monthly):

```
hist_fincl2 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_fincl3 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_fincl4 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_fincl5 = 'TG', 'TV'
hist_nhtfrq = 0, -24, -6, -1, 1
```

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm2.0/namelists/clm nml.html

Outputting high frequency data in other components

CICE

histfreq: Frequency of output written to history files ('1', 'm', 'd', 'y', ...)

histfreq_n: Frequency history data is written to history files

hist_avg: if false => instantaneous values

if true => time-averages

Example

user_nl_cice to output an extra history file with daily values (leaving the primary history file as monthly):

```
histfreq = 'm','d','x','x','x'
histfreq n = 1,1,1,1,1
```

See: http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm2.0/namelists/cice_nml.html

Outputting high frequency data in other components

POP2

```
tavg_freq = frequency at which the model fields are written
tavg_freq_opt = units of time for 'tavg_freq' ('nmonth', 'nhour', 'once',...)
tavg_file_freq = frequency at which the model files are written
tavg_file_freq_opt = units of time for 'tavg_file_freq' ('nmonth', 'nhour', ...)
http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm2.0/namelists/pop2_nml.html
```

For instance, to output a timeseries of daily averages bundled into a monthly file: tavg_freq_opt = 'nday' tavg_freq = 1 tavg_file_freq_opt = 'nmonth' tavg_file_freq = 1



Changing tavg_nml variables is non standard
Do not modify these variables directly in user_nl_pop2
Use the workaround explained in user_nl_pop2

Part 2: Code Modification

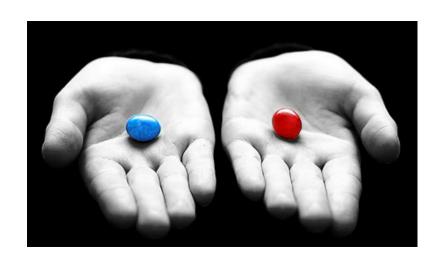
In this section, we will learn how to do simple code modifications such changing a parameter in the code or adding a new variable







Your choice: The Red Pill or the Blue Pill



The Matrix (1999): Neo, the main character is offered the choice between a red pill and a blue pill.

-The blue pill would allow him to remain in the Matrix (a fictional computer-generated world)



-The red pill would lead to his "escape" from the Matrix into the real world and embracing the sometimes painful truth of reality.

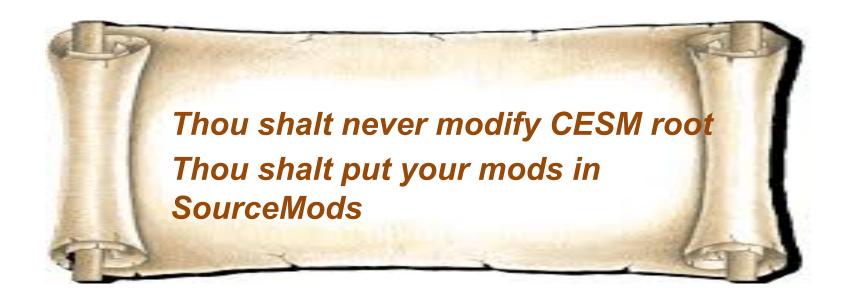


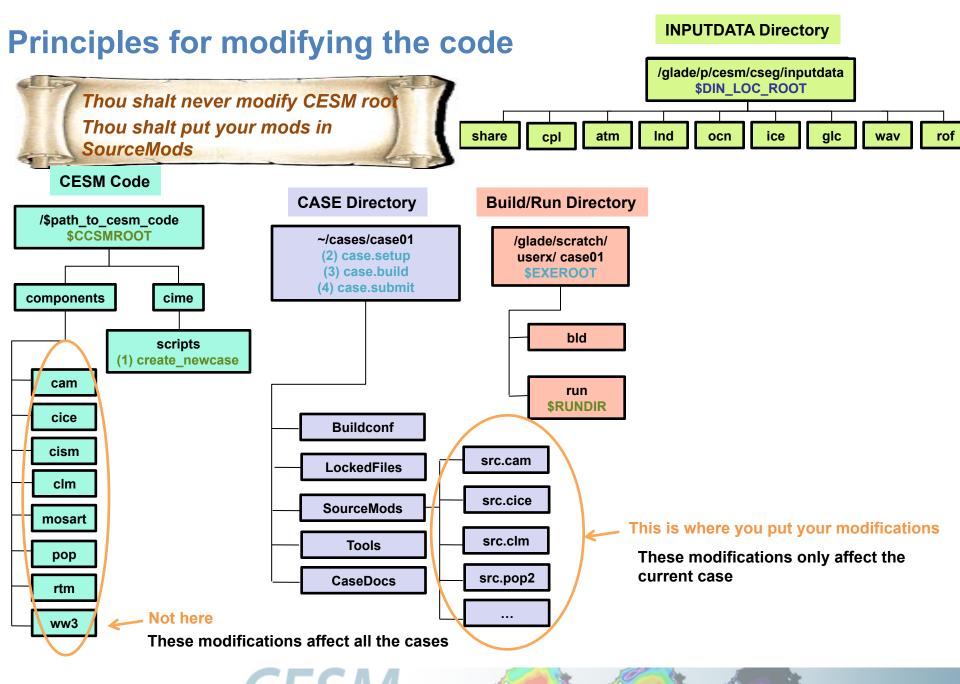
Courtesy: Andrew Gettelman

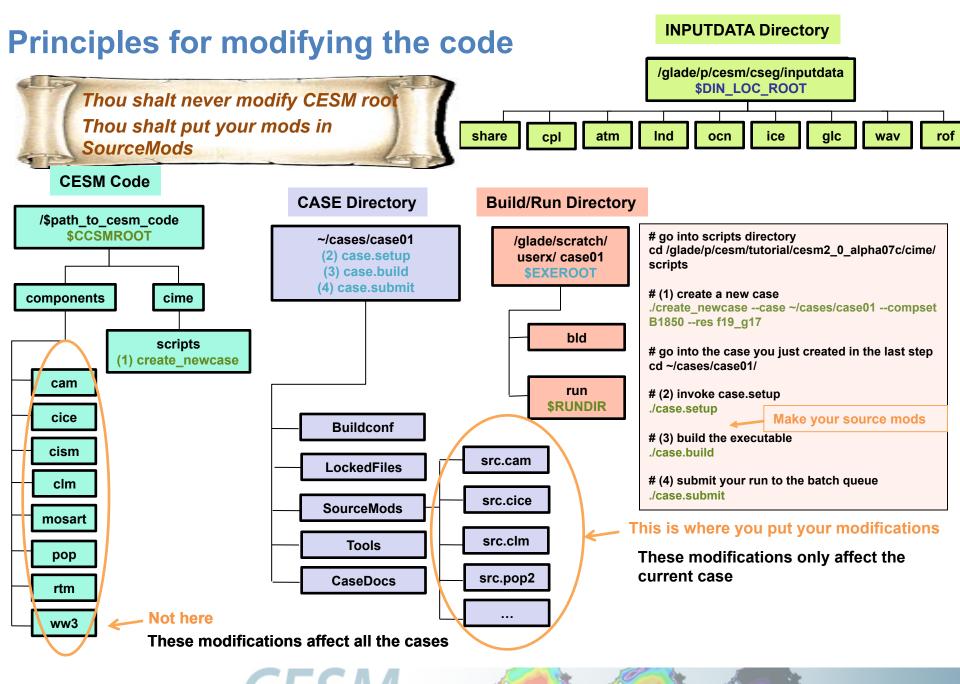
Principles for modifying the code

Never modify the CESM root itself.

Your modifications to the code should go into: SourceMods







Modifying a subroutine

Steps to modify the code:

- Find the subroutine you want to modify
- Copy this subroutine in SourceMods
- Make your mods
- Compile and run the model

Example: Modify a parameter, zInd

Let's modify a tuning parameter in the CLM code zInd = roughness length for soil (m)

"tuning parameter"

- parameter weakly constrained by observation
- can be adjusted to achieve agreement with observations
- 1. Find the subroutine you want.

Go in the CESM code and look for zlnd (for instance, you can use: *grep -r zlnd **)

zInd is in the subroutine *clm_varcon.F90*

- 2. Copy this subroutine in SourceMods
 Go your case directory and copy *clm_varcon.F90* into *SourceMods/src.clm*
- 3. Make your modifications Edit the value of zInd in SourceMods/src.clm/clm_varcon.F90
- 4. Compile and run the model

Output an extra variable

- One common thing you may want to do is to add code to output a new variable
- For instance, CAM has a field to output the temperature at 500 mbar (T500) but not at 750mb.

Let's add a field to output the temperature at 750 mbar (T750)

This can be done by a succession of calls:

```
call addfld ('T750', ...) — Add a field to master field list

call add_default ('T750',...) — Add this field to "h0" by default
(optional)

call outfld('T750', ...) — Collect values for this field and write to history file
```

Syntax: addfld

addfld = Add a field to master field list

Field name

Units

Number of vertical levels: single level :1

multi-level: pver or pverp

Averaging flag:

A = average
I = instantaneous

subroutine addfld (fname, units, numlev, avgflag, & long_name, decomp_type, [Optional arguments])

Field full name

Decomposition type (phys_decomp or dyn_decomp)

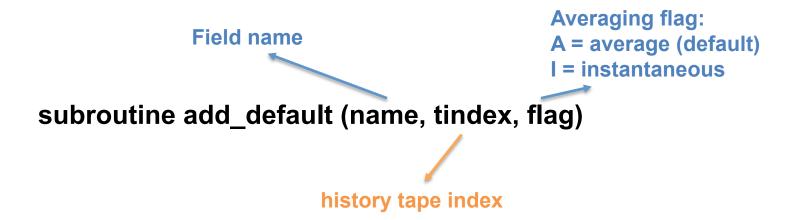
There are several optional arguments (not covered here. See documentation for more information about optional arguments)

Example:

call addfld ('T500', 'K',1,'A', 'Temperature at 500 mbar pressure surface', phys_decomp)

Syntax: add_default

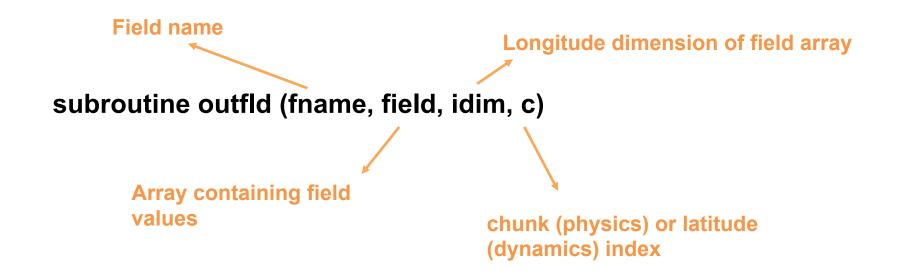
add_default = Add a field to the list of default fields on history file



Example: call add default ('CLOUD', 1, '')

Syntax: outfld

outfld = accumulate (or take min, max, etc. as appropriate) input field into its history buffer for appropriate tapes



Example:

call outfld('CLOUD', cld, pcols, lchnk)

Where to find help?

http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/cesm2.0/

In Development - CESM2

About CESM2

TO DO Brief Description of CESM2

- What's New in CESM2
- CESM2 Supported Release Tags and Notes

Scientific Validation

Scientific validation consists of a multi-decadal model run of the given component set at the target resolution, followed by scientific review of the model output diagnostics. All scientifically supported component sets are also accompanied by diagnostic and model output data.

- Experiment Diagnostics
- · Experiment Output Datasets on the Earth Systems Grid
- Experiment Case Naming Conventions
- · Experiment Output File Naming Conventions

Quick Start Documentation

- CESM2 Quick Start Guide
- . TO DO move these into quick start guide User Workflows and Examples
- · Register and Download
- Getting Help DiscussCESM Forums

CIME - Documentation

Common Infrastructure for Modeling the Earth (CIME) contains the support scripts (configure, build, run, test), data models, essential utility libraries, a "main" and other tools that are needed to build a single-executable coupled Earth System Model. CIME is available in a stand-alone package that can be compiled and tested without active prognostic components but is typically included in the source of a climate model. CIME does not contain: any active components, any intra-component coupling capability (such as atmosphere physics-dynamics coupling).

 Common Infrastructure for Modeling the Earth (CIME) User's Guides Includes CIME, Driver-Coupler and Data Models Documentation

Active or Prognostic Components

Each model component page contains descriptions and documentation for active or prognostic models.

- Atmosphere
- Land
- Land Ice
- OceanSea Ice
- River Runoff
- Wave

CESM Project

CESM is a fully-coupled, community, global climate model that provides state-of-the-art computer simulations of the Earth's past, present, and future climate states.

CESM is sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Administration of the CESM is maintained by the Climate and Global Dynami Laboratory (CGD) at the National Cents of Atmospheric Research (NCAR)

Related '...ormation

Downloading the CESM Code

CESM Data Management & Distribution Plan

CESM Development Project Policies & Terms of Use

CESM Support Policy

DiscussCESM Forums Bulletin Board

CESM webpage is a gold mine

for model documentation

If you cannot find an answer in the model documentation, post your question on the

CESM Bulletin Board



Today lab consists of 3 exercises that cover namelist and code modifications.

The quiz covers what you have learned during the practicals this week.

- Don't forget to write your name, email and institution.
- To answer the questions, you can use documentation, ask questions to others or to the helper. This is the way you will use CESM in the future.
- If you cannot complete the quiz by the end of the practical session, please finish it before Friday morning, so I have enough time to grade it.
- "Special certificate" for those who get everything right !!!







Reminder: Rules for compiling

During the tutorial (this week only)

IMPORTANT Cheyenne can only handle a certain number compilations at the same time. If too many students compile at the same time, the machine will hang. Compilation time will increase from 10 minutes to 2⁺ hours.

We have determined how many compilations the machine can handle. This is the reason of the "compile cards".

Please compile on the assigned node. Please don't compile several jobs at the same time. Please only 1 person per group can compile at a time.

Please respect the rule (if you don't, you penalize not only yourself but everybody in the room and all the cheyenne users over the country)