

# AMSIMP: An Open Source Implementation to Simulating Tropospheric and Stratospheric Dynamics on a Synoptic Scale

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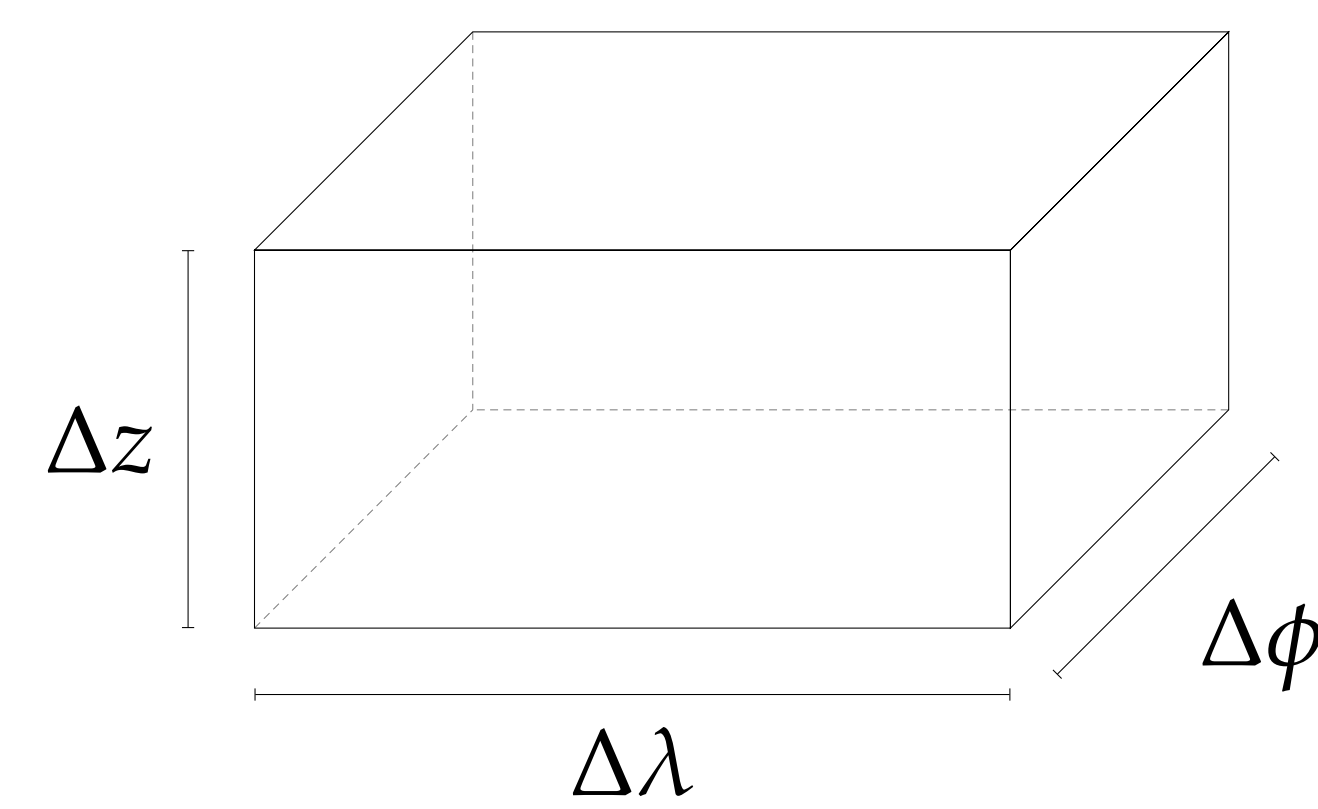


## Introduction

This project hypothesises that it is possible to create an open-source implementation to simulating tropospheric and stratospheric dynamics on a synoptic scale, that such software is consistent and reliable, and that the software consists of high-quality source code.

## Parameterisation of Simulation

Within the software, the globe is divided into cells. You can imagine this as cutting the atmosphere up into cuboids of air of equal volume. It then solves the relevant equation at the middle of the cell. After which point, this value is used as an approximation for the entire cell.



The key equations utilised within the software are represented in discretized form below:

$$u_g = -\frac{1}{\rho f 2 \Delta y} \frac{\Delta p_y}{\Delta x} \quad (1)$$

$$v_g = \frac{1}{\rho f 2 \Delta x} \frac{\Delta p_x}{\Delta y} \quad (2)$$

$$T_{x,y,z}^{n+1} = T_{x,y,z}^{n-1} + u \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (\Delta T_x) + v \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta y} (\Delta T_y) \quad (3)$$

$$W_{x,y,z}^{n+1} = W_{x,y,z}^{n-1} + u \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (\Delta W_x) + v \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta y} (\Delta W_y) \quad (4)$$

$$\rho_{x,y,z}^{n+1} = \rho_{x,y,z}^{n-1} - u \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (\Delta \rho_x) - v \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta y} (\Delta \rho_y) \quad (5)$$

$$p = \rho RT \quad (6)$$

## Contour Plot

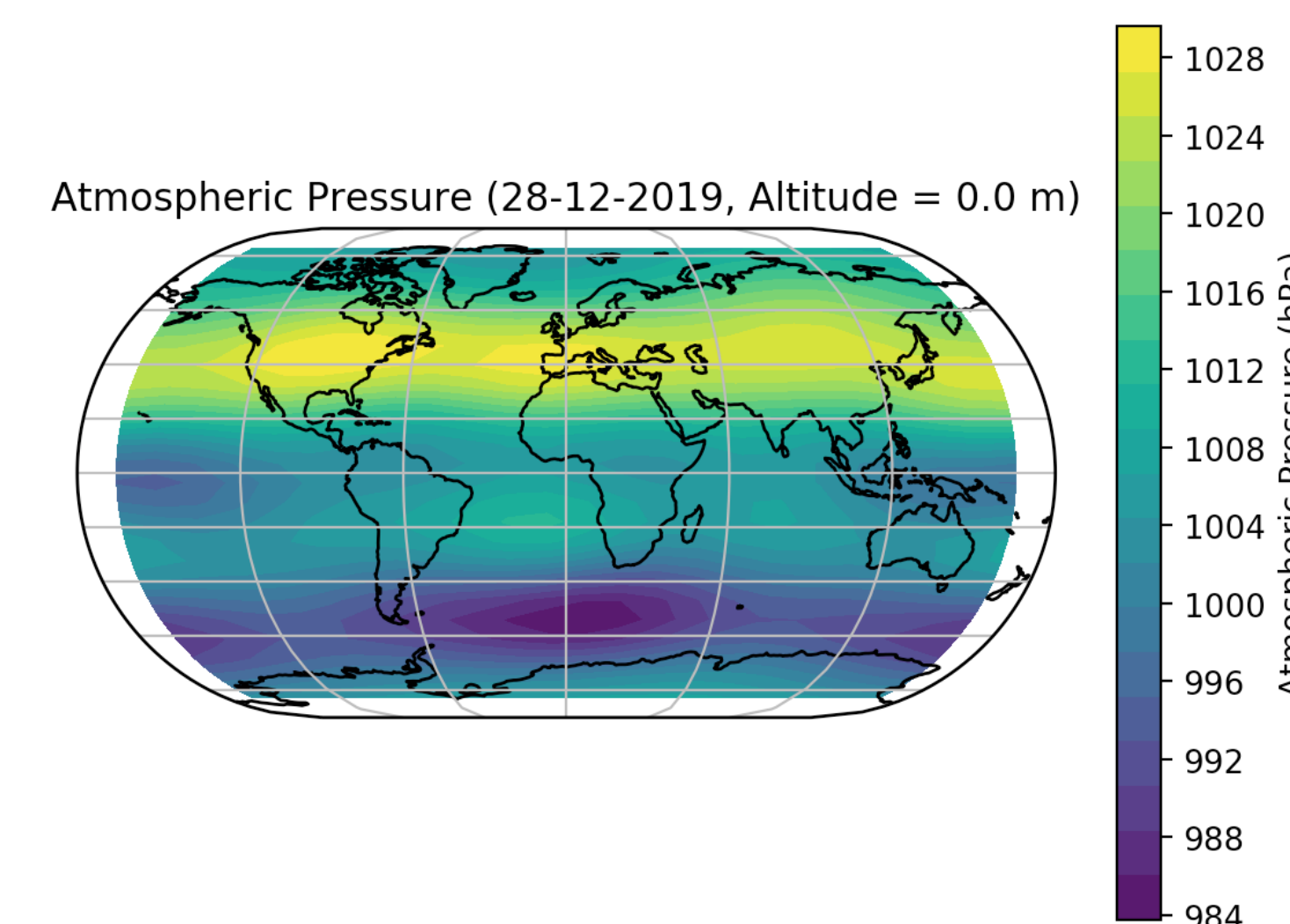


Figure 1: An Example Atmospheric Pressure Contour Plot

## Open Source Software

Open Source Software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance. Programmers with access to the source code can improve that program by adding features to it, or by fixing bugs. If an atmospheric dynamics simulator became available to the open source community, it could lead to a low cost, and high quality simulator ultimately being produced. If such an event occurs, it could, theoretically, vastly enhance existing numerical weather prediction software.

## Benchmarking Method

To prove the hypothesis, it was determined that a series of appropriate benchmarks would be carried out in the areas of performance, accuracy, and code quality.

- The performance benchmark would demonstrate whether or not the software has consistent and reliable performance.
- The accuracy benchmark would highlight whether or not the forecasts produced by the software has a reasonable level of accuracy.
- The code quality benchmark would indicate whether or not the source code of the software was of high quality.

## Results

Forecast Day	$\bar{x}$	$\sigma$	$\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$
1	48.71941	1.6192	0.03324
2	82.05565	3.14003	0.03827
3	122.0275	6.96494	0.05708
4	164.84392	6.02163	0.03653
5	209.37133	7.62972	0.03644

In regards to the performance benchmark, the time it took to generate a five-day forecast was measured. The statistical analysis of the results found that the mean coefficient of variation ( $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$ ) was approximately, 0.04.

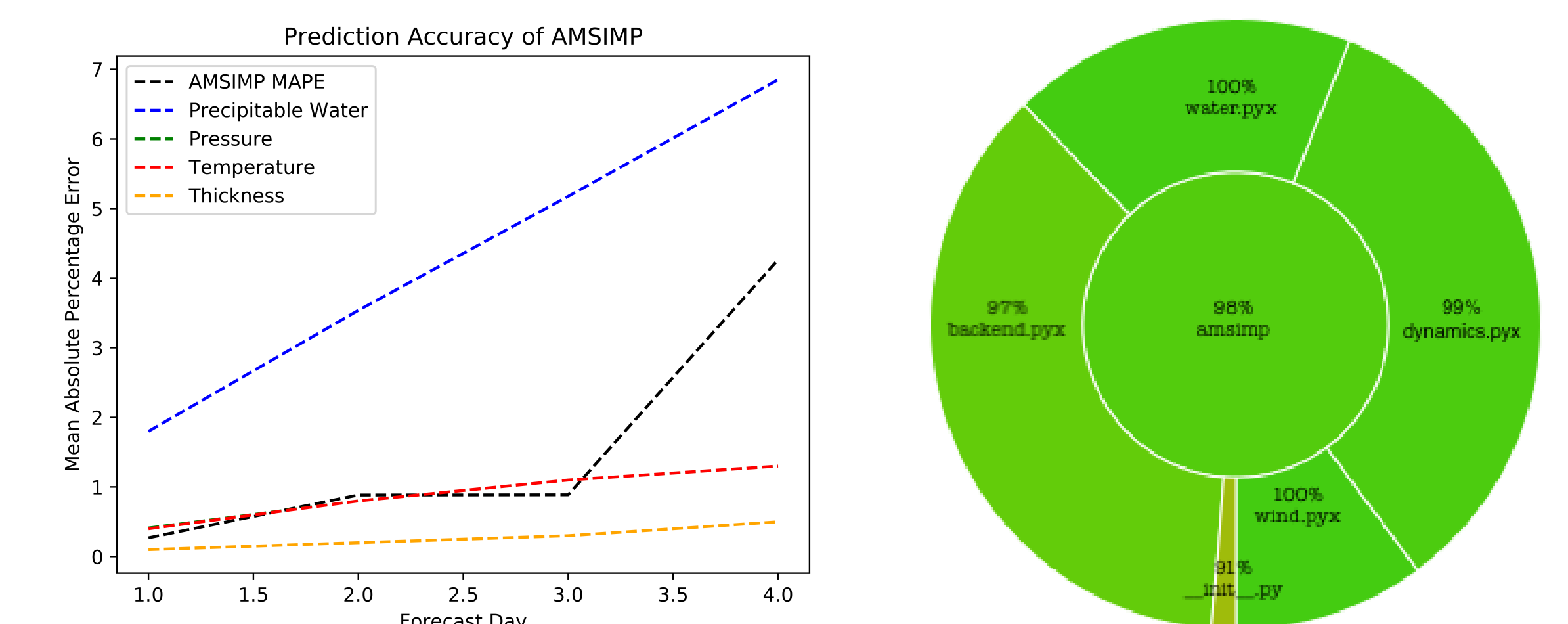


Figure 2: Results of Accuracy (L) and Code Quality (R) Benchmarks

In regards to the accuracy benchmark, it showed that a four-day forecast produced software had a mean absolute percentage error of approximately 1.56%.

In regards to the code quality benchmark, it indicated that the software had a code coverage of approximately 98%.

## Conclusions

The results of the performance benchmark demonstrated that there was a low variation in execution time, proving that the performance of the software was consistent and reliable. The results of the accuracy benchmark indicated that the forecast produced by the software is accurate, which further proves its consistency and reliability. This code quality benchmark signified that the software has a lower chance of containing undetected bugs, ultimately demonstrating that the quality of the source code is high.