

SAMSIM

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Chapter 1

SAMSIM Semi-Adaptive Multi-phase Sea-Ice Model V2.0

V1.0 of this model was developed from scratch by Philipp Griewank during and after his PhD at Max Planck Institute of Meteorology from 2010-2014. Most elements of the model are described in the two papers "Insights into brine dynamics and sea ice desalination from a 1-D model study of gravity drainage" and "A 1-D modelling study of Arctic sea-ice salinity" of Griewank and Notz" which are both included in the repository. V2.0 of SAMSIM is a minor expansion of V1.0 released in 2018. Most work was done by Niels Fuchs as part of his Master's thesis "The impact of snow on sea-ice salinity" at the Max Planck Institute of Meteorology from 2016-2017 (thesis also in repository). The biggest change is an improvement of the flushing parametrization, as well as the settings and forcings for a large amount of laboratory experiments Niels conducted, making it possible to run lab testcases with snow.

[SAMSIM.f90](#) is the root program of the SAMSIM, the 1D thermodynamic Semi-Adaptive Multi-phase Sea-Ice Model. However, in [SAMSIM.f90](#) only the testcase and description thread are specified, which are then passed on to [mo_grotz](#), which is where most of the actual work is done, including timestepping. The code is intended to be understandable and subroutines, modules, functions, parameters, and global variables all have (more or less) doxygen compatible descriptions. Both a pdf and html documentation generated via doxygen are included under documentation.

WARNING: SAMSIM was developed and was/is used for scientific purposes. It likely contains a few undetected bugs, can easily be crashed by using non-logical input settings, and some of the descriptions and comments may be outdated. Always check the plausibility of the model results!

Getting started:

- A number of testcases are implemented in SAMSIM. Testcases 1, 2, 3, and 4 are intended as standard testcases which should give a first time user a feel for the model capabilities and serve as a basis to set up custom testcases. To familiarize yourself with the model I suggest running testcases 1-3 and plotting the output with the python plotting scripts provided. The details of each testcase are commented in [mo_init.f90](#), and each plot script begins with a list of steps required.

Running SAMSIM the first times.

- Make sure that all .f90 files are located in the same folder with the makefile.
- Open the makefile with your editor of choice and choose the compiler and flags of choice.
- Open [SAMSIM.f90](#), set a testcase from 1-3, and edit the description string to fit your purpose.
- Use make to compile the code, which produces the executable samsim.x .

- Make sure a folder "output" is located in the folder with samsim.x .
- Execute SAMSIM by running samsim.x .
- Go into output folder
- Copy the plot script from plotscripts to output
- Follow the directions written in the plotscripts to plot the output.

Running testcase 4.

- In contrast to testcase 1-3, testcase four requires input files. Input data for testcase is provided in the input folder. Choose one of the subfolders from input/ERA-interim/, copy the *.input files into the folder with the code, and run the executable .samsim.x .

Following modules have a good documentation (both in the code and refman.pdf)

- [mo_heat_fluxes.f90](#)
- [mo_layer_dynamics.f90](#)
- [mo_init.f90](#)

Biogeochemical tracers can be activated with bgc_flag=2.

- Warning! This feature was implemented at the end of my PhD and not used much. As a result it has not been thoroughly tested.
- The model will track Nbgc number of individual tracer.
- Especially if you are interested in dissolved gases, you should first make yourself familiar with the bgc_↔ advection subroutine in [mo_mass.f90](#).

Know issues/Tips and Tricks:

- If code changes have no effect, run "make clean" and then "make", for unknown reasons this is often needed when making changes to [mo_parameters.f90](#)
- When bug hunting increase thick_0 and dt, this way the model runs faster, and the output is easier to sort through.
- Use debug_flag= 2 to output data of each layer at each timestep. Be careful, the output size can become very large!
- Check dat_settings to keep track of runs, and use the description variable to keep track of experiments.
- Contact me :)

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Revision History

Started by Philipp Griewank 2014-05-05
nothing changed here by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-03-01)
License changed by Philipp Griewank 2018-05-22
V2.0 finalized by Philipp Griewank 2018-08-29

Chapter 2

Modules Index

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Chapter 3

File Index

3.1 File List

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Chapter 4

Module Documentation

4.1 mo_data Module Reference

Sets data and contains all flag descriptions.

Variables

- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [h](#)
Enthalpy [J].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [h_abs](#)
specific Enthalpy [J/kg]
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [q](#)
Heat in layer [J].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [fl_q](#)
Heat flux between layers [J/s].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [t](#)
Temperature [C].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [s_bu](#)
Bulk Salinity [g/kg].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [fl_s](#)
Salinity flux [(g/s)].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [s_abs](#)
Absolute Salinity [g].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [s_br](#)
Brine salinity [g/kg].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [thick](#)
Layer thickness [m].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [m](#)
Mass [kg].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [fl_m](#)
Mass fluxes between layers [kg].
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [v_s](#)
Volume [m³] of solid.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [v_l](#)
Volume [m³] of liquid.

- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable v_g`
Volume [m³] of gas.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable v_ex`
Volume of brine due expelled due to freezing [m³] of solid, gas & liquid.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable phi`
Solid mass fraction.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable psi_s`
Solid volume fraction.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable psi_l`
Liquid volume fraction.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable psi_g`
Gas volume fraction.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable ray`
Rayleigh number of each layer.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable perm`
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable flush_v`
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable flush_h`
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable flush_v_old`
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable flush_h_old`
Permeability [?].
- `real(wp) dt`
Timestep [s].
- `real(wp) thick_0`
Initial layer thickness [m].
- `real(wp) time`
Time [s].
- `real(wp) freeboard`
Height of ice surface above (or below) waterlevel [m].
- `real(wp) t_freeze`
Freezing temperature [C].
- `integer nlayer`
Number of layers.
- `integer n_bottom`
Number of bottom layers.
- `integer n_middle`
Number of middle layers.
- `integer n_top`
Number of top layers.
- `integer n_active`
Number of Layers active in the present.
- `integer i`
Index, normally used for time.
- `integer k`
Index, normally used for layer.
- `integer styropor_flag`
- `real(wp) time_out`
Time between outputs [s].
- `real(wp) time_total`
Time of simulation [s].
- `integer i_time`
Number of timesteps.

- integer [i_time_out](#)
Number of timesteps between each output.
- integer [n_time_out](#)
Counts number of timesteps between output.
- character *12000 [format_t](#)
- character *12000 [format_psi](#)
- character *12000 [format_thick](#)
- character *12000 [format_snow](#)
- character *12000 [format_integer](#)
- character *12000 [format_t2m_top](#)
- character *12000 [format_bgc](#)
- character *12000 [format_melt](#)
Format strings for output. Niels(2017) add: melt output.
- character *12000 [format_perm](#)
Niels(2017) add: permeability output.
- real(wp) [t_bottom](#)
Temperature of water beneath the ice [C].
- real(wp) [t_top](#)
Temperature at the surface [C].
- real(wp) [s_bu_bottom](#)
Salinity beneath the ice [g/kg].
- real(wp) [t2m](#)
Two meter Temperature [C].
- real(wp) [fl_q_bottom](#)
*Bottom heat flux [J*s].*
- real(wp) [psi_s_snow](#)
Solid volume fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [psi_l_snow](#)
Liquid volume fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [psi_g_snow](#)
Gas volume fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [phi_s](#)
Solid mass fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [s_abs_snow](#)
Absolute salinity of snow layer [g].
- real(wp) [h_abs_snow](#)
Absolute enthalpy of snow layer [J].
- real(wp) [m_snow](#)
Mass of snow layer [kg].
- real(wp) [t_snow](#)
Temperature of snow layer [C].
- real(wp) [thick_snow](#)
- real(wp) [test](#)
Thickness of snow layer [m].
- real(wp) [liquid_precip](#)
Liquid precip, [meter of water/s].
- real(wp) [solid_precip](#)
Solid precip, [meter of water /s].
- real(wp) [fl_q_snow](#)
flow of heat into the snow layer
- real(wp) [energy_stored](#)

- Total amount of energy stored, control is freezing point temperature of S_bu_bottom [J].*

 - real(wp) [total_resist](#)
Thermal resistance of the whole column [].
- real(wp) [surface_water](#)
Percentage of water fraction in the top 5cm [%].
- real(wp) [freshwater](#)
Meters of freshwater stored in column [m].
- real(wp) [thickness](#)
Meters of ice [m].
- real(wp) [bulk_salin](#)
Salt/Mass [ppt].
- real(wp) [thick_min](#)
Parameter for snow, determines when snow is in thermal equilibrium with the ice and when it is totally neglected.
- real(wp), save [t_test](#)
First guess for getT subroutine.
- real(wp) [albedo](#)
Amount of short wave radiation which is reflected at the top surface.
- real(wp) [fl_sw](#)
*Incoming shortwave radiation [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [fl_lw](#)
*Incoming longwave radiation [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [fl_sen](#)
*Sensitive heat flux [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [fl_lat](#)
*Latent heat flux [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [fl_rest](#)
*Bundled longwave,sensitive and latent heat flux [W/m**2].*
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [fl_rad](#)
Energy flux of absorbed sw radiation of each layer [J/s].
- real(wp) [grav_drain](#)
brine flux of gravity drainage between two outputs [kg/s]
- real(wp) [grav_salt](#)
*salt flux moved by gravity drainage between two outputs [kg*ppt/s]*
- real(wp) [grav_temp](#)
average temperature of gravity drainage brine between two outputs [T]
- real(wp) [melt_thick](#)
thickness of fully liquid part of top layer [m]
- real(wp) [melt_thick_snow](#)
- real(wp) [melt_thick_snow_old](#)
Niels(2017) add: thickness of excess fully liquid part from snow_melt_processes [m].
- real(wp), dimension(3) [melt_thick_output](#)
Niels, 2017 add: output field of surface liquid meltwater sizes.
- real(wp) [alpha_flux_instable](#)
Proportionality constant which determines energy flux by the temperature difference $T_{top} > T_{2m}$ [W/C].
- real(wp) [alpha_flux_stable](#)
Proportionality constant which determines energy flux by the temperature difference $T_{top} < T_{2m}$ [W/C].
- integer [atmoflux_flag](#)
1: Use mean climatology of Notz, 2: Use imported reanalysis data, 3: use fixed values defined in [mo_init](#)
- integer [grav_flag](#)
1: no gravity drainage, 2: Gravity drainage, 3: Simple Drainage
- integer [prescribe_flag](#)

- 1: nothing happens, 2: prescribed Salinity profile is prescribed at each timestep (does not disable brine dynamics, just overwrites the salinity!)
- integer `grav_heat_flag`
 - 1: nothing happens, 2: compensates heatfluxes in `grav_flag = 2`
- integer `flush_heat_flag`
 - 1: nothing happens, 2: compensates heatfluxes in `flush_flag = 5`
- integer `turb_flag`
 - 1: No bottom turbulence, 2: Bottom mixing
- integer `salt_flag`
 - 1: Sea salt, 2: NaCL
- integer `boundflux_flag`
 - 1: top and bottom cooling plate, 2: top Notz fluxes, bottom cooling plate 3: top flux= $a \cdot (T - T_s)$
- integer `flush_flag`
 - 1: no flushing, 4: meltwater is removed artificially, 5: vert and horiz flushing, 6: simplified
- integer `flood_flag`
 - 1: no flooding, 2: normal flooding, 3: simple flooding
- integer `bottom_flag`
 - 1: nothing changes, 2: deactivates all bottom layer dynamics, useful for some debugging and idealized tests
- integer `debug_flag`
 - 1: no raw layer output, 2: each layer is output at every timestep (warning, file size can be very large)
- integer `precip_flag`
 - 0: solid and liquid precipitation, 1: phase determined by T2m
- integer `harmonic_flag`
 - 1: minimal permeability is used to calculate Rayleigh number, 2: harmonic mean is used for Rayleigh number
- integer `tank_flag`
 - 1: nothing, 2: `S_bu_bottom` and `bgc_bottom` are calculated as if the experiment is conducted in a tank
- integer `albedo_flag`
 - 1: simple albedo, 2: normal albedo, see `func_albedo` for details
- integer `lab_snow_flag`
 - Niels, 2017 add: 0: lab setup without snow covers, 1: lab setup include snow influence on heat fluxes.
- integer `freeboard_snow_flag`
 - Niels, 2017 add: 0: respect the mass of snow in the freeboard calculation, 1: don't.
- integer `snow_flush_flag`
 - Niels, 2017 add: 0: all meltwater from snow forms slush, 1: meltwater partly leads to flushing, ratio defined by "`k_snow_flush`".
- integer `snow_precip_flag`
 - Niels, 2017 add: 0: all precipitation is set to zero, 1: physical behaviour.
- integer `length_input`
 - Sets the input length for `atmoflux_flag==2`, common value of 13169.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `tinput`
 - Niels, 2017 add: used to read in top temperature for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `precipinput`
 - Niels, 2017 add: used to read in precipitation for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `ocean_t_input`
 - Niels, 2017 add: used to read in ocean temperature for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `ocean_flux_input`
 - Niels, 2017 add: used to read in oceanic heat flux for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `styropor_input`
 - Niels, 2017 add: if styropor is used in the lab on top of the ice to simulate snow heat fluxes.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `ttop_input`

Niels, 2017 add: used for testcase 111, comparison with greenland harp data, uppermost harp temperature is seen as T_{top} .

- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable fl_sw_input`
Used to read in sw fluxes from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable fl_lw_input`
Used to read in lw fluxes from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable t2m_input`
Used to read in 2Tm from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable precip_input`
Used to read in precipitation from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable time_input`
Used to read in time from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- `integer time_counter`
Keeps track of input data.
- `integer bgc_flag`
1: no bgc, 2: bgc
- `integer n_bgc`
Number of chemicals.
- `real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable fl_brine_bgc`
Brine fluxes in a matrix, [kg/s], first index is the layer of origin, and the second index is the layer of arrival.
- `real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable bgc_abs`
Absolute amount of chemicals [kmol] for each tracer.
- `real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable bgc_bu`
Bulk amounts of chemicals [kmol/kg].
- `real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable bgc_br`
Brine concentrations of chems [kmol/kg].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable bgc_bottom`
Bulk concentrations of chems below the ice [kmol/kg].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable bgc_total`
Total of chems, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.
- `real(wp) m_total`
Total initial water mass, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.
- `real(wp) s_total`
Total initial salt mass, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.
- `real(wp) tank_depth`
water depth in meters, used to calculate concentrations below ice for tank experiments
- `character *3 flush_question = 'No!'`
Niels, 2017 add: used to indicate in stdout whether flushing occurs at this moment or not.
- `real(wp) melt_err = 0._wp`
Niels, 2017 add: used to check how much meltwater vanishes in flushing routine.
- `integer length_input_lab`
Niels, 2017 add: used to allocate lab testcase input arrays in `mo_init`, set value in testcases.

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Sets data and contains all flag descriptions.

All data needed by `mo_grotz` are set in this module. Most arrays are allocated after the needed dimension is specified for each testcase in `mo_init.f90`.

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Revision History

Initialized by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-07-14)
Add several variables by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-03-01)

4.1.2 Variable Documentation**4.1.2.1 real(wp) mo_data::albedo**

Amount of short wave radiation which is reflected at the top surface.

4.1.2.2 integer mo_data::albedo_flag

1: simple albedo, 2: normal albedo, see func_albedo for details

4.1.2.3 real(wp) mo_data::alpha_flux_instable

Proportionality constant which determines energy flux by the temperature difference $T_{\text{top}} > T_{\text{2m}}$ [W/C].

4.1.2.4 real(wp) mo_data::alpha_flux_stable

Proportionality constant which determines energy flux by the temperature difference $T_{\text{top}} < T_{\text{2m}}$ [W/C].

4.1.2.5 integer mo_data::atmoflux_flag

1: Use mean climatology of Notz, 2: Use imported reanalysis data, 3: use fixed values defined in [mo_init](#)

4.1.2.6 real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable mo_data::bgc_abs

Absolute amount of chemicals [kmol] for each tracer.

4.1.2.7 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::bgc_bottom

Bulk concentrations of chems below the ice [kmol/kg].

4.1.2.8 real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable mo_data::bgc_br

Brine concentrations of chems [kmol/kg].

4.1.2.9 real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable mo_data::bgc_bu

Bulk amounts of chemicals [kmol/kg].

4.1.2.10 integer mo_data::bgc_flag

1: no bgc, 2: bgc

4.1.2.11 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::bgc_total

Total of chems, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.

4.1.2.12 integer mo_data::bottom_flag

1: nothing changes, 2: deactivates all bottom layer dynamics, useful for some debugging and idealized tests

4.1.2.13 integer mo_data::boundflux_flag

1: top and bottom cooling plate, 2: top Notz fluxes, bottom cooling plate 3: top flux= $a \cdot (T - T_s)$

4.1.2.14 real(wp) mo_data::bulk_salin

Salt/Mass [ppt].

4.1.2.15 integer mo_data::debug_flag

1: no raw layer output, 2: each layer is output at every timestep (warning, file size can be very large)

4.1.2.16 real(wp) mo_data::dt

Timestep [s].

4.1.2.17 real(wp) mo_data::energy_stored

Total amount of energy stored, control is freezing point temperature of S_bu_bottom [J].

4.1.2.18 real(wp), dimension(:, :), allocatable mo_data::fl_brine_bgc

Brine fluxes in a matrix, [kg/s], first index is the layer of origin, and the second index is the layer of arrival.

4.1.2.19 real(wp) mo_data::fl_lat

Latent heat flux [W/m**2].

4.1.2.20 real(wp) mo_data::fl_lw

Incoming longwave radiation [W/m**2].

4.1.2.21 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_lw_input

Used to read in lw fluxes from ERA for atmoflux_flag==2.

4.1.2.22 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_m

Mass fluxes between layers [kg].

4.1.2.23 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_q

Heat flux between layers [J/s].

4.1.2.24 real(wp) mo_data::fl_q_bottom

Bottom heat flux [J*s].

4.1.2.25 real(wp) mo_data::fl_q_snow

flow of heat into the snow layer

4.1.2.26 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_rad

Energy flux of absorbed sw radiation of each layer [J/s].

4.1.2.27 `real(wp) mo_data::fl_rest`

Bundled longwave, sensitive and latent heat flux [W/m**2].

4.1.2.28 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_s`

Salinity flux [(g/s)].

4.1.2.29 `real(wp) mo_data::fl_sen`

Sensitive heat flux [W/m**2].

4.1.2.30 `real(wp) mo_data::fl_sw`

Incoming shortwave radiation [W/m**2].

4.1.2.31 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_sw_input`

Used to read in sw fluxes from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.

4.1.2.32 `integer mo_data::flood_flag`

1: no flooding, 2:normal flooding, 3:simple flooding

4.1.2.33 `integer mo_data::flush_flag`

1: no flushing, 4:meltwater is removed artificially, 5:vert and horiz flushing, 6: simplified

4.1.2.34 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::flush_h`

4.1.2.35 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::flush_h_old`

Permeability [?].

4.1.2.36 `integer mo_data::flush_heat_flag`

1: nothing happens, 2: compensates heatfluxes in `flush_flag = 5`

4.1.2.37 `character*3 mo_data::flush_question = 'No!'`

Niels, 2017 add: used to indicate in stdout whether flushing occurs at this moment or not.

4.1.2.38 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::flush_v`

4.1.2.39 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::flush_v_old`

4.1.2.40 `character*12000 mo_data::format_bgc`

4.1.2.41 `character*12000 mo_data::format_integer`

4.1.2.42 `character*12000 mo_data::format_melt`

Format strings for output. Niels(2017) add: melt output.

4.1.2.43 `character*12000 mo_data::format_perm`

Niels(2017) add: permeability output.

4.1.2.44 `character*12000 mo_data::format_psi`

4.1.2.45 `character*12000 mo_data::format_snow`

4.1.2.46 `character*12000 mo_data::format_t`

4.1.2.47 `character*12000 mo_data::format_t2m_top`

4.1.2.48 `character*12000 mo_data::format_thick`

4.1.2.49 `real(wp) mo_data::freeboard`

Height of ice surface above (or below) waterlevel [m].

4.1.2.50 `integer mo_data::freeboard_snow_flag`

Niels, 2017 add: 0: respect the mass of snow in the freeboard calculation, 1: don't.

4.1.2.51 `real(wp) mo_data::freshwater`

Meters of freshwater stored in column [m].

4.1.2.52 `real(wp) mo_data::grav_drain`

brine flux of gravity drainage between two outputs [kg/s]

4.1.2.53 integer mo_data::grav_flag

1: no gravity drainage, 2: Gravity drainage, 3: Simple Drainage

4.1.2.54 integer mo_data::grav_heat_flag

1: nothing happens, 2: compensates heatfluxes in grav_flag = 2

4.1.2.55 real(wp) mo_data::grav_salt

salt flux moved by gravity drainage between two outputs [kg*ppt/s]

4.1.2.56 real(wp) mo_data::grav_temp

average temperature of gravity drainage brine between two outputs [T]

4.1.2.57 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::h

Enthalpy [J].

4.1.2.58 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::h_abs

specific Enthalpy [J/kg]

4.1.2.59 real(wp) mo_data::h_abs_snow

Absolute enthalpy of snow layer [J].

4.1.2.60 integer mo_data::harmonic_flag

1: minimal permeability is used to calculate Rayleigh number, 2:harmonic mean is used for Rayleigh number

4.1.2.61 integer mo_data::i

Index, normally used for time.

4.1.2.62 integer mo_data::i_time

Number of timesteps.

4.1.2.63 integer mo_data::i_time_out

Number of timesteps between each output.

4.1.2.64 integer mo_data::k

Index, normally used for layer.

4.1.2.65 integer mo_data::lab_snow_flag

Niels, 2017 add: 0: lab setup without snow covers, 1: lab setup include snow influence on heat fluxes.

4.1.2.66 integer mo_data::length_input

Sets the input length for `atmoflux_flag==2`, common value of 13169.

4.1.2.67 integer mo_data::length_input_lab

Niels, 2017 add: used to allocate lab testcase input arrays in [mo_init](#), set value in testcases.

4.1.2.68 real(wp) mo_data::liquid_precip

Liquid precip, [meter of water/s].

4.1.2.69 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::m

Mass [kg].

4.1.2.70 real(wp) mo_data::m_snow

Mass of snow layer [kg].

4.1.2.71 real(wp) mo_data::m_total

Total initial water mass, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.

4.1.2.72 real(wp) mo_data::melt_err = 0._wp

Niels, 2017 add: used to check how much meltwater vanishes in flushing routine.

4.1.2.73 `real(wp) mo_data::melt_thick`

thickness of fully liquid part of top layer [m]

4.1.2.74 `real(wp), dimension(3) mo_data::melt_thick_output`

Niels, 2017 add: output field of surface liquid meltwater sizes.

4.1.2.75 `real(wp) mo_data::melt_thick_snow`

4.1.2.76 `real(wp) mo_data::melt_thick_snow_old`

Niels(2017) add: thickness of excess fully liquid part from snow_melt_processes [m].

4.1.2.77 `integer mo_data::n_active`

Number of Layers active in the present.

4.1.2.78 `integer mo_data::n_bgc`

Number of chemicals.

4.1.2.79 `integer mo_data::n_bottom`

Number of bottom layers.

4.1.2.80 `integer mo_data::n_middle`

Number of middle layers.

4.1.2.81 `integer mo_data::n_time_out`

Counts number of timesteps between output.

4.1.2.82 `integer mo_data::n_top`

Number of top layers.

4.1.2.83 `integer mo_data::nlayer`

Number of layers.

4.1.2.84 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::ocean_flux_input

Niels, 2017 add: used to read in oceanic heat flux for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.

4.1.2.85 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::ocean_t_input

Niels, 2017 add: used to read in ocean temperature for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.

4.1.2.86 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::perm**4.1.2.87 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::phi**

Solid mass fraction.

4.1.2.88 real(wp) mo_data::phi_s

Solid mass fraction of snow layer.

4.1.2.89 integer mo_data::precip_flag

0: solid and liquid precipitation, 1: phase determined by T2m

4.1.2.90 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::precip_input

Used to read in precipitation from ERA for atmoflux_flag==2.

4.1.2.91 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::precipinput

Niels, 2017 add: used to read in precipitation for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.

4.1.2.92 integer mo_data::prescribe_flag

1: nothing happens, 2: prescribed Salinity profile is prescribed at each timestep (does not disable brine dynamics, just overwrites the salinity!)

4.1.2.93 real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::psi_g

Gas volume fraction.

4.1.2.94 `real(wp) mo_data::psi_g_snow`

Gas volume fraction of snow layer.

4.1.2.95 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::psi_l`

Liquid volume fraction.

4.1.2.96 `real(wp) mo_data::psi_l_snow`

Liquid volume fraction of snow layer.

4.1.2.97 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::psi_s`

Solid volume fraction.

4.1.2.98 `real(wp) mo_data::psi_s_snow`

Solid volume fraction of snow layer.

4.1.2.99 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::q`

Heat in layer [J].

4.1.2.100 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::ray`

Rayleigh number of each layer.

4.1.2.101 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::s_abs`

Absolute Salinity [g].

4.1.2.102 `real(wp) mo_data::s_abs_snow`

Absolute salinity of snow layer [g].

4.1.2.103 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::s_br`

Brine salinity [g/kg].

4.1.2.104 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::s_bu`

Bulk Salinity [g/kg].

4.1.2.105 `real(wp) mo_data::s_bu_bottom`

Salinity beneath the ice [g/kg].

4.1.2.106 `real(wp) mo_data::s_total`

Total initial salt mass, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.

4.1.2.107 `integer mo_data::salt_flag`

1: Sea salt, 2: NaCL

4.1.2.108 `integer mo_data::snow_flush_flag`

Niels, 2017 add: 0: all meltwater from snow forms slush, 1: meltwater partly leads to flushing, ratio defined by "k_snow_flush".

4.1.2.109 `integer mo_data::snow_precip_flag`

Niels, 2017 add: 0: all precipitation is set to zero, 1: physical behaviour.

4.1.2.110 `real(wp) mo_data::solid_precip`

Solid precip, [meter of water /s].

4.1.2.111 `integer mo_data::styropor_flag`

4.1.2.112 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::styropor_input`

Niels, 2017 add: if styropor is used in the lab on top of the ice to simulate snow heat fluxes.

4.1.2.113 `real(wp) mo_data::surface_water`

Percentage of water fraction in the top 5cm [%].

4.1.2.114 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::t`

Temperature [C].

4.1.2.115 `real(wp) mo_data::t2m`

Two meter Temperature [C].

4.1.2.116 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::t2m_input`

Used to read in 2Tm from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.

4.1.2.117 `real(wp) mo_data::t_bottom`

Temperature of water beneath the ice [C].

4.1.2.118 `real(wp) mo_data::t_freeze`

Freezing temperature [C].

4.1.2.119 `real(wp) mo_data::t_snow`

Temperature of snow layer [C].

4.1.2.120 `real(wp), save mo_data::t_test`

First guess for `getT` subroutine.

4.1.2.121 `real(wp) mo_data::t_top`

Temperature at the surface [C].

4.1.2.122 `real(wp) mo_data::tank_depth`

water depth in meters, used to calculate concentrations below ice for tank experiments

4.1.2.123 `integer mo_data::tank_flag`

1: nothing, 2: `S_bu_bottom` and `bgc_bottom` are calculated as if the experiment is conducted in a tank

4.1.2.124 `real(wp) mo_data::test`

Thickness of snow layer [m].

4.1.2.125 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::thick`

Layer thickness [m].

4.1.2.126 `real(wp) mo_data::thick_0`

Initial layer thickness [m].

4.1.2.127 `real(wp) mo_data::thick_min`

Parameter for snow, determines when snow is in thermal equilibrium with the ice and when it is totally neglected.

4.1.2.128 `real(wp) mo_data::thick_snow`

4.1.2.129 `real(wp) mo_data::thickness`

Meters of ice [m].

4.1.2.130 `real(wp) mo_data::time`

Time [s].

4.1.2.131 `integer mo_data::time_counter`

Keeps track of input data.

4.1.2.132 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::time_input`

Used to read in time from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.

4.1.2.133 `real(wp) mo_data::time_out`

Time between outputs [s].

4.1.2.134 `real(wp) mo_data::time_total`

Time of simulation [s].

4.1.2.135 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::tinput`

Niels, 2017 add: used to read in top temperature for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.

4.1.2.136 `real(wp) mo_data::total_resist`

Thermal resistance of the whole column [].

4.1.2.137 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::ttop_input`

Niels, 2017 add: used for testcase 111, comparison with greenland harp data, uppermost harp temperature is seen as Ttop.

4.1.2.138 `integer mo_data::turb_flag`

1: No bottom turbulence, 2: Bottom mixing

4.1.2.139 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_ex`

Volume of brine due expelled due to freezing [m³] of solid, gas & liquid.

4.1.2.140 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_g`

Volume [m³] of gas.

4.1.2.141 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_l`

Volume [m³] of liquid.

4.1.2.142 `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_s`

Volume [m³] of solid.

4.2 `mo_flood` Module Reference

Computes the fluxes caused by liquid flooding the snow layer.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public `flood` (freeboard, psi_s, psi_l, S_abs, H_abs, m, T, thick, dt, Nlayer, N_active, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, H_abs_snow, m_snow, thick_snow, psi_g_snow, debug_flag, fl_brine_bgc)
Subroutine for calculating flooding.
- subroutine, public `flood_simple` (freeboard, S_abs, H_abs, m, thick, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, H_abs_snow, m_snow, thick_snow, psi_g_snow, Nlayer, N_active, debug_flag)
Subroutine for calculating flooding.

4.2.1 Detailed Description

Computes the fluxes caused by liquid flooding the snow layer.

Water floods the snow layer instantly transforming it to ice which is added to the top layer. As long as the negative freeboard is smaller than a certain parameter (*neg_free*) the flood strength is limited by the harmonic mean permeability of the whole ice layer driven by the freeboard. When this parameter is exceeded, instant flooding is assumed. Based on Ted Maksyms work, brine is moved from the ocean to the snow without interacting with the ice in between. Very little of the process is well understood, so this parametrisation is ID mostly speculation. *Ratio_flood* is a very important parameter, as it regulates how much wicking into the snow layer occurs during melting which dilutes the flooded snow. Ratio of two should lead to the snow pack being reduced twice as much as the top layer grows.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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Revision History

Copy and pasted into existence by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2011-01-21)

4.2.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.2.2.1 subroutine, public mo_flood::flood (real(wp), intent(in) *freeboard*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_s*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu_bottom*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g_snow*, integer, intent(in) *debug_flag*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer+1,nlayer+1), intent(inout), optional *fl_brine_bgc*)

Subroutine for calculating flooding.

Details explained in module description.

Revision History

Formed by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2011-01-21)
Cleaned and commented by Philipp Griewank, (2014-04-19)

4.2.2.2 subroutine, public mo_flood::flood_simple (real(wp), intent(in) *freeboard*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu_bottom*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g_snow*, integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, integer, intent(in) *debug_flag*)

Subroutine for calculating flooding.

Simplified version of flood. Flooding occurs instantly to fill the negative freeboard until it reaches neg_free with underlying ocean water.

Revision History

Formed by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2012-07-16) Added neg_free limitation.

4.3 mo_flush Module Reference

Contains various subroutines for flushing.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [flush3](#) (freeboard, psi_l, thick, thick_0, S_abs, H_abs, m, T, dt, Nlayer, N_active, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, melt_thick, debug_flag, flush_heat_flag, melt_err, perm, flush_v, flush_h, psi_g, thick_snow, rho_l, snow_flush_flag, fl_brine_bgc)

Subroutine for complex flushing.

- subroutine, public [flush4](#) (psi_l, thick, T, thick_0, S_abs, H_abs, m, dt, Nlayer, N_active, N_top, N_middle, N_bottom, melt_thick, debug_flag)

An alternative subroutine for calculating flushing.

4.3.1 Detailed Description

Contains various subroutines for flushing.

Which subroutine is called is determined by flush_flag.

Author

Philipp Griewank

4.3.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.3.2.1 subroutine, public mo_flush::flush3 (real(wp), intent(in) *freeboard*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *psi_l*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_0*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(inout) *N_active*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu_bottom*, real(wp), intent(inout) *melt_thick*, integer, intent(in) *debug_flag*, integer, intent(in) *flush_heat_flag*, real(wp), intent(inout) *melt_err*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(out) *perm*, real(wp), dimension(n_active), intent(inout) *flush_v*, real(wp), dimension(n_active), intent(inout) *flush_h*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *psi_g*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *rho_l*, integer, intent(in) *snow_flush_flag*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer+1,nlayer+1), intent(inout), optional *fl_brine_bgc*)

Subroutine for complex flushing.

Each layer splits the flushing brine into a fraction that moves downward, and a fraction that leaves the ice. A fraction of the top layer is considered melt water. This approach uses hydraulic resistivity $R = \mu * \text{thick} / \text{perm}$. The hydraulic head is assumed to be the freeboard. The vertical resistance R_v of each layer is determined by its viscosity * thickness divided by its permeability. Additionally, each layer is given horizontal resistivity R_h . It is assumed that there is an average length horizontally which brine needs to flow to reach a drainage feature in the ice. We assume this length is a linear function of the ice thickness. The only tuning parameter is *para_flush_horiz*. The total resistance of layer *i* to the bottom is R .

For *flush_heat_flag*==2 the amount of heat which leaves by dynamics from the lowest layer is added to the lowest layer to keep results comparable to the other approaches. See PhD Griewank for details

Revision History

Invented by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2012-06-15)

Trying to add brine fluxes by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2014-02-01)

Changed: Permeability calculation (only for *snow_flush_flag*==1), hydraulic head and output data by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-03-01)

Parameters

in	<i>snow_flush_flag</i>	Niels, 2017 add: <i>snow_flush_flag</i>
in	<i>t</i>	Niels, 2017 add: moved <i>psi_l</i> -> INTENT(inout)
in, out	<i>psi_g</i>	Niels, 2017 add: <i>psi_l</i> , <i>psi_g</i>
in, out	<i>flush_v</i>	mass of vertically flushed brine of each layer [kg] !< Niels, 2017 add: inout
in, out	<i>flush_h</i>	mass of brine which leaves the ice of each layer [kg] !< Niels, 2017 add: inout
out	<i>perm</i>	Niels, 2017 add: out
in, out	<i>fl_brine_bgc</i>	Niels, 2017 add: if loop, enhanced the permeability, revise
in, out	<i>fl_brine_bgc</i>	Niels, 2017 add: <i>psi_g</i> to permeability calculation, improved the results but must be checked
in, out	<i>fl_brine_bgc</i>	Niels, 2017 add: melt thick is on top of the ice and therefore also part of the hydraulic head
in, out	<i>fl_brine_bgc</i>	Niels, 2017 add: <i>melt_err</i> , check how much meltwater vanishes in the line above

4.3.2.2 subroutine, public mo_flush::flush4 (real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_0*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, integer, intent(in) *N_top*, integer, intent(in) *N_middle*, integer, intent(in) *N_bottom*, real(wp), intent(inout) *melt_thick*, integer, intent(in) *debug_flag*)

An alternative subroutine for calculating flushing.

Simplified approach. Melt_thick of top layer is simply removed with brine salinity. Salinity of a layer is reduced if the solid fraction is lower than that of the layer above it. Flushing stops as soon as a layer has a higher solid fraction than the layer below it.

Revision History

Invented by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2012-07-9)

4.4 mo_functions Module Reference

Module houses functions which have no home :{.

Functions/Subroutines

- real(wp) function [func_density](#) (T, S)
Calculates the physical density for given S and T.
- real(wp) function [func_freeboard](#) (N_active, Nlayer, psi_s, psi_g, m, thick, m_snow, freeboard_snow_flag)
Calculates the freeboard of the 1d ice column.
- real(wp) function [func_albedo](#) (thick_snow, T_snow, psi_l, thick_min, albedo_flag)
Calculates the albedo.
- real(wp) function [func_sat_o2](#) (T, S_bu)
Calculates the oxygen saturation as a function of salinity and temperature.
- real(wp) function [func_t_freeze](#) (S_bu, salt_flag)
Calculates the freezing temperature. Salt_flag determines if either ocean salt or NaCl is used.
- subroutine [sub_notzflux](#) (time, fl_sw, fl_rest)
Calculates the incoming shortwave and other fluxes according to p. 193-194 PhD Notz.
- subroutine [sub_input](#) (length_input, fl_sw_input, fl_lw_input, T2m_input, precip_input, time_input)
Reads in data for atmoflux_flag ==2.
- subroutine [sub_turb_flux](#) (T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, T, S_abs, m, dt, N_bgc, bgc_bottom, bgc_abs)
Calculates salt and tracer mixing between lowest layer and underlying water.
- subroutine [sub_melt_thick](#) (psi_l, psi_s, psi_g, T, T_freeze, T_top, fl_Q, thick_snow, dt, melt_thick, thick, thick_min)
Calculates the thickness of the meltwater film.
- subroutine [sub_melt_snow](#) (melt_thick, thick, thick_snow, H_abs, H_abs_snow, m, m_snow, psi_g_snow)
Calculates how the meltwater film interacts with snow.

4.4.1 Detailed Description

Module houses functions which have no home :{.

Created because I wanted to calculate the freeboard separately and didn't know where to put it.

Author

Philipp Griewank

4.4.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.4.2.1 `real(wp) function mo_functions::func_albedo (real(wp), intent(in) thick_snow, real(wp), intent(in) T_snow, real(wp), intent(in) psi_l, real(wp), intent(in) thick_min, integer, intent(in) albedo_flag)`

Calculates the albedo.

Calculates the albedo according to top conditions. This is not a good albedo scheme! It is only a quick approach. Non-continuous switching between wet and dry ice. Linear change from wet ice to water. Linear change from ice_dry snow for snow thinner than 30cm.

$\text{psi_l}(1) > 0.75$ water $\text{psi_l}(1) > 0.6$ linear change from wet ice to water $\text{psi_l}(1) > 0.2$ wet ice $\text{psi_l}(1) < 0.2 \rightarrow$ dry ice $T_snow = 0 \rightarrow$ wet snow $T_snow < 0 \rightarrow$ dry snow

Revision History

Built to spill by Philipp Griewank (2011-02-12)

4.4.2.2 `real(wp) function mo_functions::func_density (real(wp), intent(in) T, real(wp), intent(in) S)`

Calculates the physical density for given S and T.

Although the model treats Salinity as a massless tracer, sometimes it is necessary to determine the exact density for specific purposes. First implemented to calculate simple turbulence between liquid layer and ocean. Uses following simplification of Frank J. Millero and Alain Poisson 1981: $\text{Density} = \text{density_0} + A*S + B*S**1.5$

Revision History

Started by Philipp Griewank (2011-02-24)

4.4.2.3 `real(wp) function mo_functions::func_freeboard (integer, intent(in) N_active, integer, intent(in) Nlayer, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) psi_s, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) psi_g, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) m, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) thick, real(wp), intent(in) m_snow, integer, intent(in) freeboard_snow_flag)`

Calculates the freeboard of the 1d ice column.

The freeboard is calculated by first finding out which layer is at water level, and then finding out how deep the layer is submerged. For the correct freeboard the mass above water equals the buoyancy of the submerged part. Since the density of each layer is constant, step two can be calculated explicitly. The freeboard is the distance from the top of the ice to the water level. If snow pushes the ice underwater the freeboard becomes negative

Revision History

Built to spill by Philipp Griewank (2011-01-07)

Negative freeboard included by Philipp Griewank (2011-01-09)

Patched bug by Philipp Griewank (2011-03-10)

Add freeboard_snow_flag calculation of snow mass, check the code for further explanations by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-03-91)

4.4.2.4 `real(wp) function mo_functions::func_sat_o2 (real(wp), intent(in) T, real(wp), intent(in) S_bu)`

Calculates the oxygen saturation as a function of salinity and temperature.

Calculates the concentration of oxygen dissolved in freshwater and seawater in equilibrium with the atmosphere. The value should be $\mu\text{mol/kg}$. I switched to the solubility of nitrogen, oxygen and argon in water and sea water from Weiss R.F. 1970 because I couldn't get the other one to work out

Revision History

Written by Dr. Philipp Griewank (2014-02-25)

4.4.2.5 `real(wp) function mo_functions::func_t_freeze (real(wp), intent(in) S_bu, integer, intent(in) salt_flag)`

Calculates the freezing temperature. `Salt_flag` determines if either ocean salt or NaCl is used.

Revision History

Written to procrastinate by Philipp Griewank (2011-05-05)

4.4.2.6 `subroutine mo_functions::sub_input (integer, intent(in) length_input, real(wp), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable fl_sw_input, real(wp), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable fl_lw_input, real(wp), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable T2m_input, real(wp), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable precip_input, real(wp), dimension(:), intent(out), allocatable time_input)`

Reads in data for `atmoflux_flag == 2`.

Standard setup used for testcase 4 and all Griewank & Notz 2013/14 reanalysis forced runs is 4.5 years of three hourly values of shortwave incoming, longwave incoming, two meter T, and total precipitation. Data is read from ascii files and stored in long 1D arrays. ERA-interim derived input files in the standard length for various Arctic locations are located under `/input/ERA/`. Latent and sensible heat fluxes are not included, but could be added if needed.

Revision History

Moved here from [mo_grotz](#) by Philipp Griewank (2014-04-20)

4.4.2.7 `subroutine mo_functions::sub_melt_snow (real(wp), intent(inout) melt_thick, real(wp), intent(inout) thick, real(wp), intent(inout) thick_snow, real(wp), intent(inout) H_abs, real(wp), intent(inout) H_abs_snow, real(wp), intent(inout) m, real(wp), intent(inout) m_snow, real(wp), intent(inout) psi_g_snow)`

Calculates how the meltwater film interacts with snow.

Is activated when a thin snow layer (thinner than `thick_min`) is on top of meltwater. The snow is flooded and turned into ice.

Revision History

Put together by Philipp Griewank (2011-10-17)

4.4.2.8 subroutine mo_functions::sub_melt_thick (real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g*, real(wp), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_freeze*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_top*, real(wp), intent(in) *fl_Q*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, real(wp), intent(out) *melt_thick*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_min*)

Calculates the thickness of the meltwater film.

If the top ice layer is being melted ($T_{top} > T_{freeze}$) it is assumed that a thin meltwater film appears at the top. The thickness of this film is determined by the amount of incoming heat and diffusive transport. The incoming heat is an input ($fl_q(1)$) and the diffusive heat is $(T(1) - T_{freeze})/R$. See the thermodynamics section for R . The thickness of the meltlayer is determined by dividing the heat intake of the meltwater film by the amount of latent heat needed to melt the solid fraction of the top layer. If the solid fractions sinks below a given threshold ($psi_s_top_min$) a different approach is used. The melt thickness is then calculated by assuming that the ice below the meltwater film has a solid fraction of $psi_s_top_min$. Although the thickness can be reduced, variations of mass, salinity and enthalpy are calculated in the flushing subroutine.

Revision History

Introduced by Philipp Griewank (2011-05-09)

4.4.2.9 subroutine mo_functions::sub_notzflux (real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), intent(out) *fl_sw*, real(wp), intent(out) *fl_rest*)

Calculates the incoming shortwave and other fluxes according to p. 193-194 PhD Notz.

Simplified version of the Untersteiner Fluxes. Returns only two fluxes as a function of time. Simplified Year, 12 months of 30 days. *fl_sw* is set to zero for November till February Returns fluxes for day with day zero being 1. Jan. Depending on when the run starts the time should be modified when calling

Revision History

Ripped from Dirk by Philipp Griewank (2011-02-13)

4.4.2.10 subroutine mo_functions::sub_turb_flux (real(wp), intent(in) *T_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), intent(in) *m*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*, real(wp), dimension(n_bgc), intent(in), optional *bgc_bottom*, real(wp), dimension(n_bgc), intent(inout), optional *bgc_abs*)

Calculates salt and tracer mixing between lowest layer and underlying water.

Very simple turbulence assumption which mixes the lowest layer with the underlying water. Based on assumption that there is a constant amount of turbulence A . This turbulence is amplified when the lowest layer is denser then the ocean mixed layer. And also dampened when the lowest layer is less dense then the mixed layer. Assumption; $turb = A * \exp(B * (density_layer - density_ocean))$ A and B set in parameters. $A = turb_A$, $B = turb_B$

Revision History

Moved from grotz by Philipp Griewank (2014-04-2)

4.5 mo_grav_drain Module Reference

Computes the Salt fluxes caused by gravity drainage.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [fl_grav_drain](#) (S_br, S_bu, psi_l, psi_s, psi_g, thick, S_abs, H_abs, T, m, dt, Nlayer, N_active, ray, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, grav_drain, grav_temp, grav_salt, grav_heat_flag, harmonic_flag, fl_brine_bgc)
Calculates fluxes caused by gravity drainage.
- subroutine, public [fl_grav_drain_simple](#) (psi_s, psi_l, thick, S_abs, S_br, Nlayer, N_active, ray, grav_drain, harmonic_flag)
Calculates salinity to imitate the effects gravity drainage.

4.5.1 Detailed Description

Computes the Salt fluxes caused by gravity drainage.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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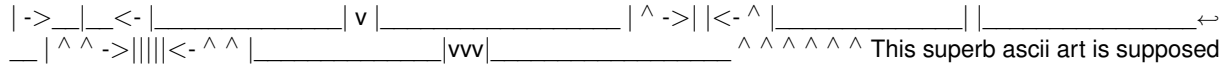
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4.5.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

- 4.5.2.1 subroutine, public mo_grav_drain::fl_grav_drain (real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) S_br, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) S_bu, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) psi_l, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) psi_s, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) psi_g, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) thick, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) S_abs, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) H_abs, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) T, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) m, real(wp), intent(in) dt, integer, intent(in) Nlayer, integer, intent(in) N_active, real(wp), dimension(nlayer-1), intent(out) ray, real(wp), intent(in) T_bottom, real(wp), intent(in) S_bu_bottom, real(wp), intent(inout) grav_drain, real(wp), intent(inout) grav_temp, real(wp), intent(inout) grav_salt, integer, intent(in) grav_heat_flag, integer, intent(in) harmonic_flag, real(wp), dimension(nlayer+1,nlayer+1), intent(inout), optional fl_brine_bgc)

Calculates fluxes caused by gravity drainage.

If the Rayleigh number of a layer is higher then the critical value, brine leaves the layer by a theoretical brine channel. The discharged brine flows downward through all layers directly into the underlying ocean. To preserve mass the same amount of water flows upwards through all lower layers. In contrast to the downward flux the upward flux is assumed to be in thermal equilibrium thus moving salt and heat to each layer. The upward flux is a standard upwind advection. The downward flux of a layer over the timestep is $= x*(Ray-Ray_crit)*dt*thick$.

 This superb ascii art is supposed to show how the assumed fluxes flow downward through a brine channel and upwards through the layer. x and r are passed on to enable easy optimization. The effect of the upward moving brine is calculated in `mass_transfer`.

IMPORTANT: The height assumptions are special. The bottom of the ice edge is assumed to be at $psi_s(N_active)/psi_s_min * thick_0$

The first approach assumed that brine drainage occurred between two layers but performed poorly.

If `grav_heat_flag` is set to 2 the amount of heat transported out of the ice will be compensated in the lowest layer

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-08-27)
 Completely revised to assume brine channels by Philipp Griewank , IMPRS (2010-11-05)
`Mass_transfer` is used to advect H and S by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-11-05)
 Added condition $S_br(k) > S_br(k+1)$ by Philipp Griewank. IMPRS (2011-04-29)
 Added harmonic mean for permeability by Philipp Griewank (2014-01-05)

Parameters

out	ray	Rayleigh number
-----	-----	-----------------

4.5.2.2 subroutine, public `mo_grav_drain::fl_grav_drain_simple` (`real(wp)`, `dimension(nlayer)`, `intent(in) psi_s`, `real(wp)`, `dimension(nlayer)`, `intent(in) psi_l`, `real(wp)`, `dimension(nlayer)`, `intent(in) thick`, `real(wp)`, `dimension(nlayer)`, `intent(inout) S_abs`, `real(wp)`, `dimension(nlayer)`, `intent(in) S_br`, `integer`, `intent(in) Nlayer`, `integer`, `intent(in) N_active`, `real(wp)`, `dimension(nlayer-1)`, `intent(out) ray`, `real(wp)`, `intent(inout) grav_drain`, `integer`, `intent(in) harmonic_flag`)

Calculates salinity to imitate the effects gravity drainage.

Based on the assumption that super critical Rayleigh numbers are quickly reduced below the critical Rayleigh number. Proposed as a very simplified parametrisation of gravity drainage. Includes no fluxes of any kind, instead bulk salinity is simply reduced when ever the Rayleigh number is above the critical values. The parametrization begins from the bottom layers and moves upward.

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2012-01-01)

Parameters

out	ray	Rayleigh number
-----	-----	-----------------

4.6 mo_grotz Module Reference

The most important module of SAMSIM.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [grotz](#) (testcase, description)

Main subroutine of SAMSIM, a 1D thermodynamic seaice model. A semi-adaptive grid is used which is managed by [mo_layer_dynamics](#).

4.6.1 Detailed Description

The most important module of SAMSIM.

The module [mo_grotz](#) contains the most important subroutine [grotz](#) (Named after GRiewank nOTZ). Mo_grotz is called by [SAMSIM.f90](#). [SAMSIM.f90](#)'s only purpose is to set the testcase number and description string. Subroutine [grotz](#) contains the time loop, as well as the initialization, and calls all other branches of the model. This model was developed from scratch by Philipp Griewank during and after his PhD at Max Planck Institute of Meteorology from 2010-2014. The code is intended to be understandable and most subroutines, modules, functions, parameters, and global variables have doxygen compatible descriptions. In addition to the doxygen generated description, some python plotscripts are available to plot model output.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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4.6.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.6.2.1 subroutine mo_grotz::grotz (integer, intent(in) *testcase*, character*12000, intent(in) *description*)

Main subroutine of SAMSIM, a 1D thermodynamic seaice model. A semi-adaptive grid is used which is managed by [mo_layer_dynamics](#).

The basic rundown of the time loop is:

1. Calculate the current ice/snow state and forcing, as well as gravity drainage and flooding
2. Apply all the fluxes, recalculate ice state
3. Flushing and layer dynamics

Here is the full rundown of what happens in [mo_grotz](#):

- Initialization: all fields are initialized for the given testcase, and the output is formatted
- Input and Forcing read in: Only if needed by the chosen testcase TIME LOOP BEGINS:
 - Calculate the total ice properties, total freshwater, thermal resistivity, energy, bulk salinity
 - Determine snow and rain rates
 - Calculate snow thermodynamics
 - Calculate inner ice thermodynamic fluxes
 - Calculate brine flux from expulsion
 - Raw output written out if debug_flag is set to 2
 - Standard output written
 - Flooding parametrized
 - Lowest layer mixing with underlying water
 - Gravity drainage parametrized
 - Various testcase specifics
 - Calculating and applying the heat fluxes
 - After heatfluxes are applied new liquidus thermal equilibrium is calculated
 - Flushing is parametrized
 - Chemistry advection calculated
 - Layer Dynamics TIME LOOP ENDS -Final output, files closed, and fields deallocated

IMPORTANT: To get the correct freshwater amount make sure the freshwater is calculated using a salinity value to compare against.

Common errors leading to termination are: too small timestep, bad programming

Revision History

Basic thermodynamics and layer_dynamics for fixed boundaries seem stable, backup made. by griewank (2010-08-10)
 Add some more outputs, changed routine names and arguments with respect to newly introduces flags by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-03-01)
 Added a bit of description with the run down of what happens by Philipp Griewank, Uni K (2018-08-08)

Parameters

in	description	String to describes simulation which is output into dat_settings
----	-------------	--

4.7 mo_heat_fluxes Module Reference

Computes all heat fluxes.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [sub_heat_fluxes](#) ()
Computes surface temperature and heatfluxes.

4.7.1 Detailed Description

Computes all heat fluxes.

Everything related to heat fluxes happens in `sub_heat_fluxes`, which is why it is a very crucial part of SAMSIM.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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4.7.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.7.2.1 subroutine mo_heat_fluxes::sub_heat_fluxes ()

Computes surface temperature and heatfluxes.

Major subroutine, calculates all atmospheric energy fluxes and applies both atmospheric and oceanic fluxes. Is one of the only subroutines to directly use [mo_data](#) because so many variables are needed.

There are three different ways to calculate atmospheric heat fluxes implemented which are defined using `boundflux_flag`.

- `Boundflux_flag`: 1 imitates top cooling plate by setting a fixed surface temperature, heat flux is derived from the T gradient from the surface to the top layer
- `Boundflux_flag`: 2 balances incoming and outgoing radiation to determine the surface temperature, heat flux is then calculated as in `boundflux_flag` 1. Some of the ice penetrates into the ice as is absorbed according to Beer's law. Optical properties are defined by the parameters `emissivity_ice`, `emissivity_snow`, `extinct`, and `penetr`.
- `Boundflux_flag`: 3 assumes the atmospheric heat flux is proportional to the difference between the top layer temperature and the air temperature.

For 1 and 2 the surface temperature in turn determines the atmospheric heat flux into the snow or ice. `Atmoflux_flag` is important for `boundflux_flag` 2, as it determines which atmospheric fluxes are used.

- `Atmoflux_flag`: 1 Mean climatology fluxes of Notz are used (see `sub_notz`)
- `Atmoflux_flag`: 2 Imported values are used, see `sub_input` for more info on reading in data.
- `Atmoflux_flag`: 3 Prescribed values are used (e.g. testcase 5).

Melting occurs when the surface T is above the melting temperature of the top layer

- `Boundflux_flag`: 1 atmospheric flux is limited by the parameter `max_flux_plate` which represents the maximum heating capacity of the plate
- `Boundflux_flag`: 2 the atmospheric heat flux is given by the difference between incoming and outgoing radiation
- `Boundflux_flag`: 3 works the same during melt and freezing, but a different proportionality parameter is used (`alpha_flux_stable`) because the air above the ice is assumed to be stably stratified.

`Boundflux_flag` 1 and 3 are not made to work with snow. If you need snow you'll have to implement snow cover yourself. For a detailed look at what is happening see the source code.

The snow layer is treated differently based on the snow thickness.

- If the snow layer is thinner than `thick_min/100` it is simply ignored.
- If the snow layer is thinner than `thick_min` but thicker than `thick_min/100` the snow and top ice layer are assumed to have the same temperature and are coupled using `snow_coupling`.
- If the snow layer is thicker than `thick_min` it is treated totally separately.

Revision History

First version by Philipp Griewank (2014-04-02)
Second version by Niels Fuchs (2017-02-02)

4.8 mo_init Module Reference

Allocates Arrays and sets initial data for a given testcase for SAMSIM.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `init` (testcase)
Sets initial conditions according to which testcase is chosen.
- subroutine `sub_allocate` (Nlayer, length_input_lab)
Allocates Arrays.
- subroutine `sub_allocate_bgc` (Nlayer, N_bgc)
Allocates BGC Arrays.
- subroutine `sub_deallocate`
Deallocates Arrays.

4.8.1 Detailed Description

Allocates Arrays and sets initial data for a given testcase for SAMSIM.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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4.8.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.8.2.1 subroutine mo_init::init (integer, intent(in) testcase)

Sets initial conditions according to which testcase is chosen.

For different initial conditions the Arrays are allocated and the initial values are set. Following must always be:

1. Nlayer = N_top+N_middle+N_bottom
2. N_active is set correctly, N_active <= Nlayer
3. fl_q_bottom >= 0

4. $T_{\text{bottom}} > \text{freezing point of ice}$ for $S_{\text{bu_bottom}}$
5. A too high dt for a too small thick_0 leads to numerical thermodynamic instability. For a conservative guess dt [s] should be smaller than $250000 * (dz \text{ [m]})^{**2}$

Testcase 1

- Testcase 1 is a replication of lab experiments conducted in tanks cooled from above by a cooling plate using the `boundflux_flag 1`.
- In this testcase the cooling plate Temperature T_{top} changes every 12 hours to imitate the experiments Dirk Notz conducted in his PhD.
- This testcase was used to optimize the free parameters of the gravity drainage parametrization (see Griewank Notz 2013/14).
- Can also be run with bgc tracers.

Testcase 2

- Testcase is an example of how to simulate ice growth and melt in cooling chambers.
- `Boundflux_flag 3` is used, which uses T_{2m} as the air temperature in the cooling chamber.
- The surface flux heat flux is proportional to the ice-air temperature difference ($T_{\text{top}} - T_{2m}$).
- When reproducing cooling chamber experiments the alpha flux parameters need to be tuned, and a module in [mo_testcase_specifics](#) is needed to set T_{2m} over time.
- The heat flux in the water from below (fl_q_bottom) for such experiments can be very hard to reproduce if the heat input is not carefully measured from all pumps or similar devices used.

Testcase 3

- Uses interpolated climate mean forcing from Notz and a constant oceanic heat flux (fl_q_bottom) to grow idealized arctic sea ice.
- Is generally intended as a numerically cheap testcase to check for effects of code changes.
- Is also useful when runs over many years are needed.
- The amount of liquid and solid precipitation is set in `sub_test3` of `mo_testcase_specifics`.

Testcase 4

- Uses three hourly reanalysis forcing over 4.5 years.
- Is set up to start in July.
- Prescribes annual cycle of oceanic heat flux.
- Requires the proper input data to be copied into the executable folder (see `sub_input`).
- Is more computer intensive
- Was used a lot for Griewank & Notz 2013/2014

Revision History

First set up by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-07-22>)

4.8.2.2 subroutine `mo_init::sub_allocate (integer, intent(in) Nlayer, integer, intent(in), optional length_input_lab)`

Allocates Arrays.

For a given number of layers N_{layers} all arrays are allocated

Parameters

in	<i>nlayer</i>	number of layers
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017 add: dimension of input arrays
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017
in	<i>length_input_lab</i>	Niels, 2017

4.8.2.3 subroutine `mo_init::sub_allocate_bgc` (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*)

Allocates BGC Arrays.

4.8.2.4 subroutine `mo_init::sub_deallocate` ()

Deallocates Arrays.

4.9 mo_layer_dynamics Module Reference

`Mo_layer_dynamics` contains all subroutines for the growth and shrinking of layer thickness.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [layer_dynamics](#) (*phi*, *N_active*, *Nlayer*, *N_bottom*, *N_middle*, *N_top*, *m*, *S_abs*, *H_abs*, *thick*, *thick_0*, *T_bottom*, *S_bu_bottom*, *bottom_flag*, *debug_flag*, *melt_thick_output*, *N_bgc*, *bgc_abs*, *bgc_bottom*)

Organizes the Semi-Adaptive grid SAMSIM uses.

- subroutine, public [top_melt](#) (*Nlayer*, *N_active*, *N_bottom*, *N_middle*, *N_top*, *thick_0*, *m*, *S_abs*, *H_abs*, *thick*, *N_bgc*, *bgc_abs*)
- subroutine, public [top_grow](#) (*Nlayer*, *N_active*, *N_bottom*, *N_middle*, *N_top*, *thick_0*, *m*, *S_abs*, *H_abs*, *thick*, *N_bgc*, *bgc_abs*)

Top grow subroutine.

4.9.1 Detailed Description

Mo_layer_dynamics contains all subroutines for the growth and shrinking of layer thickness.

The middle layers have flexible thickness in contrast to the lower and upper layers which have static thickness. The details are provided in the separate subroutines.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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4.9.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.9.2.1 subroutine, public mo_layer_dynamics::layer_dynamics (real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *phi*, integer, intent(inout) *N_active*, integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_bottom*, integer, intent(in) *N_middle*, integer, intent(in) *N_top*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_0*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu_bottom*, integer, intent(in) *bottom_flag*, integer, intent(in) *debug_flag*, real(wp), intent(inout) *melt_thick_output*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer,n_bgc), intent(inout), optional *bgc_abs*, real(wp), dimension(n_bgc), intent(in), optional *bgc_bottom*)

Organizes the Semi-Adaptive grid SAMSIM uses.

Modifies the grid and all core variables due to growth or melt. Calls the different subroutines according to current conditions. All subroutines can be called with or without biogeochemical tracers active, which is triggered by providing *bgc_abs* when calling the subroutine. See Griewank PhD thesis for a full description of the grid.

Conditions under which following layer dynamics subroutines are called:

- *bottom_melt*: lowest layer is ice free, second lowest layer has a solid fraction smaller than $\phi_{s_min}/2$, and all *Nlayer* layers are active.
- *bottom_melt_simple*: lowest layer is ice free, second lowest layer has a solid fraction smaller than $\phi_{s_min}/2$, and not all *Nlayer* layers are active.
- *bottom_melt_simple*: lowest layer is ice free, second lowest layer has a solid fraction smaller than $\phi_{s_min}/2$, all *Nlayer* layers are active, and the thickness of the middle layers equals *thick_0*
- *bottom_growth_simple*: lowest layer has a solid fraction higher than ψ_{s_min} , and not all *Nlayer* layers are active
- *bottom_growth*: lowest layer has a solid fraction higher than ψ_{s_min} , and all *Nlayer* layers are active

- `top_grow`: top layer thicker than $3/2 * \text{thick}_0$
- `top_melt`: top layer thinner than $1/2 * \text{thick}_0$

If `debug_flag` is set to 2 the layer values will be written into the debug output (`thermoXX.dat`) before and after layer dynamics with a string to identify which subroutine was called

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-07-29)

first complete and hopefully stable version by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-08-10)

Parameters

<code>in, out</code>	<code>melt_thick_output</code>	Niels, 2017 add: <code>melt_thick_output</code> !OBS: only 3rd element in standard <code>melt_thick_output</code> vector!
<code>in</code>	<code>bgc_bottom</code>	Niels, 2017 add: subtract top growth from melt thick output

4.9.2.2 subroutine, public `mo_layer_dynamics::top_grow` (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(inout) *N_active*, integer, intent(in) *N_bottom*, integer, intent(in) *N_middle*, integer, intent(in) *N_top*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_0*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *thick*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer,n_bgc), intent(inout), optional *bgc_abs*)

Top grow subroutine.

Should be called when the top layer is thicker then $1.5 * \text{thick}_0$. If `N_active=Nlayer` middle layers are expanded by `thick_0/N_middle` and top layers are moved one down. IF `N_active<Nlayer` then `N_active=N_active+1` and all layers are shifted downwards.

Revision History

Started by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2011-05-10>)

4.9.2.3 subroutine, public `mo_layer_dynamics::top_melt` (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(inout) *N_active*, integer, intent(in) *N_bottom*, integer, intent(in) *N_middle*, integer, intent(in) *N_top*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_0*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *thick*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer,n_bgc), intent(inout), optional *bgc_abs*)

4.10 mo_mass Module Reference

Regulates mass transfers and their results.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mass_transfer](#) (*Nlayer*, *N_active*, *T*, *H_abs*, *S_abs*, *S_bu*, *T_bottom*, *S_bu_bottom*, *fl_m*)
Calculates the effects of mass transfers on H_abs and S_abs.
- subroutine, public [expulsion_flux](#) (*thick*, *V_ex*, *Nlayer*, *N_active*, *psi_g*, *fl_m*, *m*)
Generates the fluxes caused by expulsion.
- subroutine, public [bgc_advection](#) (*Nlayer*, *N_active*, *N_bgc*, *fl_brine_bgc*, *bgc_abs*, *psi_l*, *T*, *S_abs*, *m*, *thick*, *bgc_bottom*)
Calculates how the brine fluxes stored in fl_brine_bgc advect bgc tracers.

4.10.1 Detailed Description

Regulates mass transfers and their results.

Ultimately all processes which involve a mass flux should be stored here.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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4.10.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.10.2.1 `subroutine, public mo_mass::bgc_advection (integer, intent(in) Nlayer, integer, intent(in) N_active, integer, intent(in) N_bgc, real(wp), dimension(nlayer+1,nlayer+1), intent(in) fl_brine_bgc, real(wp), dimension(nlayer,n_bgc), intent(inout) bgc_abs, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) psi_l, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) T, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) S_abs, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) m, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) thick, real(wp), dimension(n_bgc), intent(in) bgc_bottom)`

Calculates how the brine fluxes stored in `fl_brine_bgc` advect `bgc` tracers.

A very simple upwind strategy is employed. To avoid negative tracer densities, the maximum amount of advection is restricted to the current tracer content in a layer divided by three. Three is chosen as a limit as currently each layer can have a maximum of three flows leaving the layer (to the layer above, the layer below, and the lowest layer). The advection scheme is likely overly diffusive, but given the limitations we are working with (e.g. changing brine volumes) nothing more sophisticated can be applied easily.

For gases it might make sense to limit the brine density to saturation value in advecting brine, to take bubble formation into account. This needs to be specified in `bgc_advection`, and is a first attempt (both scientifically and code wise) which should be used with caution!

Revision History

Brought to life by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2014-02-10)

4.10.2.2 subroutine, public mo_mass::expulsion_flux (real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *thick*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *V_ex*, integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *psi_g*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer+1), intent(out) *fl_m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *m*)

Generates the fluxes caused by expulsion.

Brine displaced by expansion of a freezing mushy layer lead to a mass, enthalpy and salt flux. This subroutine calculates the amount of brine which moves between the layers caused by *V_ex* and how the mass in the layers changes. Vary basic assumptions are made. Brine always moves downward (negative), no horizontal movement are allowed and gas pockets can be filled. The upper boundary layer is not permeable but the bottom one is. This subroutine was started as a quick and dirty way to simulate the bottom freezing experiment described in Notz 2005 p. 85

Revision History

Brought to life by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-08-24)
Simplified by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-11-27)

4.10.2.3 subroutine, public mo_mass::mass_transfer (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *S_bu*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu_bottom*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer+1), intent(in) *fl_m*)

Calculates the effects of mass transfers on *H_abs* and *S_abs*.

The effects of brine displaced by expulsion, flushing or drainage expansion lead to changes in mass, salt and enthalpy. This subroutine calculates the effects on *S_abs* and *H_abs*. A very simple upwind strategy is employed, Brine from below has *T* and *S_br* of the lower layer, and brine from above *T* and *S_br* of the upper layer. To avoid negative salinity, the maximum amount of advective salt is the total salt content of the layer. The amount of mass transferred is calculated in other subroutines.

This subroutine was started as a quick and dirty way to simulate the bottom freezing experiment described in Notz 2005 p. 85 IMPORTANT: Before this subroutine expelled brine was removed from the system and its effects were determined in subroutine *expulsion*. *S_bu* must be up to date!

Revision History

Brought to life by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-08-24)
Modified to work with all processes by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-11-27)

4.11 mo_output Module Reference

All things output.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [output_settings](#) (description, testcase, N_top, N_bottom, Nlayer, fl_q_bottom, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, thick_0, time_out, time_total, dt, boundflux_flag, atmoflux_flag, albedo_flag, grav_flag, flush_flag, flood_flag, grav_heat_flag, flush_heat_flag, harmonic_flag, prescribe_flag, salt_flag, turb_flag, bottom_flag, tank_flag, precip_flag, bgc_flag, N_bgc, k_snow_flush)
Settings output.
- subroutine, public [output](#) (Nlayer, T, psi_s, psi_l, thick, S_bu, ray, format_T, format_psi, format_thick, format_snow, freeboard, thick_snow, T_snow, psi_l_snow, psi_s_snow, energy_stored, freshwater, total_resist, thickness, bulk_salin, grav_drain, grav_salt, grav_temp, T2m, T_top, perm, format_perm, flush_v, flush_h, psi_g, melt_thick_output, format_melt)
Standard output.
- subroutine, public [output_bgc](#) (Nlayer, N_active, bgc_bottom, N_bgc, bgc_abs, psi_l, thick, m, format_bgc)
Standard bgc output.
- subroutine, public [output_raw](#) (Nlayer, N_active, time, T, thick, S_bu, psi_s, psi_l, psi_g)
Output for debugging purposes.
- subroutine, public [output_raw_snow](#) (time, T_snow, thick_snow, S_abs_snow, m_snow, psi_s_snow, psi_l_snow, psi_g_snow)
Output for debugging purposes.
- subroutine, public [output_raw_lay](#) (Nlayer, N_active, H_abs, m, S_abs, thick, string)
Output for debugging layer dynamics..
- subroutine, public [output_begin](#) (Nlayer, debug_flag, format_T, format_psi, format_thick, format_snow, format_T2m_top, format_perm, format_melt)
Output files are opened and format strings are created.
- subroutine, public [output_begin_bgc](#) (Nlayer, N_bgc, format_bgc)
Output files for bgc are opened and format strings are created.

4.11.1 Detailed Description

All things output.

Used to clean up root.f90 and make it easier to implement changes to the output.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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4.11.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.11.2.1 subroutine, public mo_output::output (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_s*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *thick*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *S_bu*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer-1), intent(in) *ray*, character*12000, intent(in) *format_T*, character*12000, intent(in) *format_psi*, character*12000, intent(in) *format_thick*, character*12000, intent(in) *format_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *freeboard*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *energy_stored*, real(wp), intent(in) *freshwater*, real(wp), intent(in) *total_resist*, real(wp), intent(in) *thickness*, real(wp), intent(in) *bulk_salin*, real(wp), intent(in) *grav_drain*, real(wp), intent(in) *grav_salt*, real(wp), intent(in) *grav_temp*, real(wp), intent(in) *T2m*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_top*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *perm*, character*12000, intent(in) *format_perm*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *flush_v*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *flush_h*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_g*, real(wp), dimension(3), intent(in) *melt_thick_output*, character*12000, intent(in) *format_melt*)

Standard output.

For time=n*time_out data is exported.

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-10-11)

Parameters

in	<i>melt_thick_output</i>	Niels, 2017: 1: accumulated melt_thick, 2: accumulated melt_thick_snow, 3: accumulated top ice thickness variations (recheck 3: in mo_layer_dynamics)
in	<i>format_melt</i>	Niels, 2017 add: output permeability
in	<i>format_melt</i>	Niels, 2017 add: output vertical flushing
in	<i>format_melt</i>	Niels, 2017 add: output horizontal flushing
in	<i>format_melt</i>	Niels, 2017 add: output gas fraction !OBS: not simulated physically in SAMSIM
in	<i>format_melt</i>	Niels, 2017

4.11.2.2 subroutine, public mo_output::output_begin (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *debug_flag*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_T*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_psi*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_thick*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_snow*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_T2m_top*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_perm*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_melt*)

Output files are opened and format strings are created.

Format strings are defined according to the number of layers used which define the output format. Files are opened.

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-10-11) moved by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2011-03-09)

4.11.2.3 subroutine, public mo_output::output_begin_bgc (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*, character*12000, intent(out) *format_bgc*)

Output files for bgc are opened and format strings are created.

Same thing as out_begin but for bgc Each tracer is outputted in bulk and in brine concentration in a separate file. Added ADJUSTL to the output strings because they got wierd

Revision History

created by Dr. Philipp Griewank, MPI (2014-02-07) fix by Dr. Philipp Griewank, UniK (2018-05-18)

4.11.2.4 subroutine, public mo_output::output_bgc (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, real(wp), dimension(n_bgc), intent(in) *bgc_bottom*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer,n_bgc), intent(in) *bgc_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *thick*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *m*, character*12000, intent(in) *format_bgc*)

Standard bgc output.

For time=n*time_out data is exported.

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2014-02-06)

4.11.2.5 subroutine, public mo_output::output_raw (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *thick*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *S_bu*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_s*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *psi_g*)

Output for debugging purposes.

Data for each layer is written out each time step to aid in finding errors or understanding model behavior.

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-10-11)

4.11.2.6 subroutine, public mo_output::output_raw_layer (integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, integer, intent(in) *N_active*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *H_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *m*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *S_abs*, real(wp), dimension(nlayer), intent(in) *thick*, character*6, intent(in) *string*)

Output for debugging layer dynamics..

Is used when debug_flag = 2 to track when which layer dynamics occur (see [mo_layer_dynamics](#)).

4.11.2.7 subroutine, public mo_output::output_raw_snow (real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g_snow*)

Output for debugging purposes.

Data of snow layer is written out at each time step to aid in finding errors or understanding model behavior.

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-10-11)

4.11.2.8 subroutine, public mo_output::output_settings (character*12000, intent(in) *description*, integer, intent(in) *testcase*, integer, intent(in) *N_top*, integer, intent(in) *N_bottom*, integer, intent(in) *Nlayer*, real(wp), intent(in) *fl_q_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu_bottom*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_0*, real(wp), intent(in) *time_out*, real(wp), intent(in) *time_total*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, integer, intent(in) *boundflux_flag*, integer, intent(in) *atmoflux_flag*, integer, intent(in) *albedo_flag*, integer, intent(in) *grav_flag*, integer, intent(in) *flush_flag*, integer, intent(in) *flood_flag*, integer, intent(in) *grav_heat_flag*, integer, intent(in) *flush_heat_flag*, integer, intent(in) *harmonic_flag*, integer, intent(in) *prescribe_flag*, integer, intent(in) *salt_flag*, integer, intent(in) *turb_flag*, integer, intent(in) *bottom_flag*, integer, intent(in) *tank_flag*, integer, intent(in) *precip_flag*, integer, intent(in) *bgc_flag*, integer, intent(in) *N_bgc*, real(wp), intent(in) *k_snow_flush*)

Settings output.

Writes important values to latter identify run.

Revision History

created by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2011-02-12)

Parameters

in	<i>description</i>	Niels, 2017
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4.12 mo_parameters Module Reference

Module determines physical constants to be used by the SAMSIM Seaice model.

Variables

- integer, parameter **wp** = SELECTED_REAL_KIND(12, 307)
set working precision _wp
- real, parameter **pi** = 3.1415_wp
- real, parameter **grav** = 9.8061_wp
gravitational constant [m/s²]
- real(**wp**), parameter **k_s** = 2.2_wp
solid heat conductivity [J / m s K] 2.2
- real(**wp**), parameter **k_l** = 0.523_wp
liquid heat conductivity [J / m s K] 0.523
- real(**wp**), parameter **c_s** = 2020.0_wp
solid heat capacity [J/ kg K]
- real(**wp**), parameter **c_s_beta** = 7.6973_wp
*linear solid heat capacity approximation [J/ kg K²] c_s = c_s+c_s_beta*T*
- real(**wp**), parameter **c_l** = 3400._wp
liquid heat capacity [J/ kg K]
- real(**wp**), parameter **rho_s** = 920._wp
density of solid [kg / m³]
- real(**wp**), parameter **rho_l** = 1028.0_wp
density of liquid [kg / m³]
- real(**wp**), parameter **latent_heat** = 333500._wp

- latent heat release [J/kg]*
- real(wp), parameter `zerok` = 273.15_wp
Zero degrees Celsius in Kelvin [K].
- real(wp), parameter `bbeta` = 0.8_wp*1e-3
concentration expansion coefficient [kg / (m³ ppt)]
- real(wp), parameter `mu` = 2.55_wp*1e-3
dynamic viscosity [kg / m s]
- real(wp), parameter `kappa_l` = `k_l/rho_l/c_l`
heat diffusivity of water
- real(wp), parameter `sigma` = 5.6704_wp*1e-8
*Stefan Boltzmann constant [W/(m²*K⁴)]*
- real(wp), parameter `psi_s_min` = 0.05_wp
The amount of ice that the lowest layer can have before it counts as an ice layer.
- real(wp), parameter `neg_free` = -0.05_wp
The distance the freeboard can be below 0 before water starts flooding through cracks.
- real(wp), parameter `x_grav` = 0.000584_wp
- real(wp), parameter `ray_crit` = 4.89_wp
- real(wp), parameter `para_flush_horiz` = 1.0_wp
determines relationship of horizontal flow distance in during flushing (guess 1)
- real(wp), parameter `para_flush_gamma` = 0.9_wp
Strength of desalination per timestep (guess)
- real(wp), parameter `psi_s_top_min` = 0.40_wp
if psi_s is below this value meltwater forms (guess) 0.4
- real(wp), parameter `ratio_flood` = 1.50_wp
Ratio of flooded to dissolve snow, plays an important role in subroutine flood.
- real(wp), parameter `ref_salinity` = 34._wp
Reference salinity [g/kg] used to calculate freshwater column.
- real(wp), parameter `rho_snow` = 330._wp
density of new snow [kg/m³], I< Niels, 2017 add: can be adjusted to lab values if they are measured
- real(wp), parameter `gas_snow_ice` = 0.10_wp
volume of gas percentage in new snow ice due to flooding, no longer used
- real(wp), parameter `gas_snow_ice2` = 0.20_wp
volume of gas percentage in new snow ice due to snow melting (Eicken 95)
- real(wp), parameter `emissivity_ice` = 0.95_wp
Emissivity of water and ice.
- real(wp), parameter `emissivity_snow` = 1.00_wp
Emissivity of Snow.
- real(wp), parameter `penetr` = 0.30_wp
Amount of penetrating sw radiation.
- real(wp), parameter `extinc` = 2.00_wp
Extinction coefficient of ice.
- real(wp), parameter `turb_a` = 0.1_wp*0.05_wp*rho_l/86400._wp
Standard turbulence [kg/s] WARNING no source, just set so that 5cm of water are overturned each day.
- real(wp), parameter `turb_b` = 0.05_wp
Exponential turbulence slope [m³/kg] WARNING no source, simple guess.
- real(wp) `max_flux_plate` = 50.0
Maximal heating rate of a heating plate.
- real(wp) `k_snow_flush` = 0.75_wp
Niels, 2017 add: Percentage of excess liquid water content in the snow that is used for flushing instead of forming slush.
- real(wp) `k_styropor` = 0.8_wp
Niels, 2017 add: heat conduction of styropor (empirical value to fit measurement data)

4.12.1 Detailed Description

Module determines physical constants to be used by the SAMSIM Seaice model.

Many values are taken from Notz 2005, Table 5.2.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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Revision History

Started by Philipp Griewank 2010-07-08

add parameters: heat conductivity of styropor under special sea ice lab conditions and ratio of penetrating melt water by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-03-01)

4.12.2 Variable Documentation

4.12.2.1 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::bbeta = 0.8_wp*1e-3`

concentration expansion coefficient [kg / (m³ ppt)]

4.12.2.2 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::c_l = 3400._wp`

liquid heat capacity [J/ kg K]

4.12.2.3 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::c_s = 2020.0_wp`

solid heat capacity [J/ kg K]

4.12.2.4 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::c_s_beta = 7.6973_wp`

linear solid heat capacity approximation [J/ kg K²] $c_s = c_s + c_s_beta * T$

4.12.2.5 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::emissivity_ice = 0.95_wp`

Emissivity of water and ice.

4.12.2.6 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::emissivity_snow = 1.00_wp`

Emissivity of Snow.

4.12.2.7 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::extinc = 2.00_wp`

Extinction coefficient of ice.

4.12.2.8 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::gas_snow_ice = 0.10_wp`

volume of gas percentage in new snow ice due to flooding, no longer used

4.12.2.9 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::gas_snow_ice2 = 0.20_wp`

volume of gas percentage in new snow ice due to snow melting (Eicken 95)

4.12.2.10 `real, parameter mo_parameters::grav = 9.8061_wp`

gravitational constant [m/s²]

4.12.2.11 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::k_l = 0.523_wp`

liquid heat conductivity [J / m s K] 0.523

4.12.2.12 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::k_s = 2.2_wp`

solid heat conductivity [J / m s K] 2.2

4.12.2.13 `real(wp) mo_parameters::k_snow_flush = 0.75_wp`

Niels, 2017 add: Percentage of excess liquid water content in the snow that is used for flushing instead of forming slush.

4.12.2.14 `real(wp) mo_parameters::k_styropor = 0.8_wp`

Niels, 2017 add: heat conduction of styropor (empirical value to fit measurement data)

4.12.2.15 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::kappa_l = k_l/rho_l/c_l`

heat diffusivity of water

4.12.2.16 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::latent_heat = 333500._wp`

latent heat release [J/kg]

4.12.2.17 `real(wp) mo_parameters::max_flux_plate = 50.0`

Maximal heating rate of a heating plate.

4.12.2.18 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::mu = 2.55_wp*1e-3`

dynamic viscosity [kg /m s]

4.12.2.19 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::neg_free = -0.05_wp`

The distance the freeboard can be below 0 before water starts flooding through cracks.

4.12.2.20 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::para_flush_gamma = 0.9_wp`

Strength of desalination per timestep (guess)

4.12.2.21 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::para_flush_horiz = 1.0_wp`

determines relationship of horizontal flow distance in during flushing (guess 1)

4.12.2.22 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::penetr = 0.30_wp`

Amount of penetrating sw radiation.

4.12.2.23 `real, parameter mo_parameters::pi = 3.1415_wp`

4.12.2.24 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::psi_s_min = 0.05_wp`

The amount of ice that the lowest layer can have before it counts as an ice layer.

4.12.2.25 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::psi_s_top_min = 0.40_wp`

if psi_s is below this value meltwater forms (guess) 0.4

4.12.2.26 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::ratio_flood = 1.50_wp`

Ratio of flooded to dissolve snow, plays an important role in subroutine flood.

4.12.2.27 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::ray_crit = 4.89_wp`

4.12.2.28 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::ref_salinity = 34._wp`

Reference salinity [g/kg] used to calculate freshwater column.

4.12.2.29 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::rho_l = 1028.0_wp`

density of liquid [kg / m³]

4.12.2.30 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::rho_s = 920._wp`

density of solid [kg / m³]

4.12.2.31 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::rho_snow = 330._wp`

density of new snow [kg/m³], !< Niels, 2017 add: can be adjusted to lab values if they are measured

4.12.2.32 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::sigma = 5.6704_wp*1e-8`

Stefan Boltzmann constant [W/(m²*K⁴)].

4.12.2.33 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::turb_a = 0.1_wp*0.05_wp*rho_l/86400._wp`

Standard turbulence [kg/s] WARNING no source, just set so that 5cm of water are overturned each day.

4.12.2.34 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::turb_b = 0.05_wp`

Exponential turbulence slope [m³/kg] WARNING no source, simple guess.

4.12.2.35 `integer, parameter mo_parameters::wp = SELECTED_REAL_KIND(12, 307)`

set working precision _wp

4.12.2.36 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::x_grav = 0.000584_wp`

4.12.2.37 `real(wp), parameter mo_parameters::zerok = 273.15_wp`

Zero degrees Celsius in Kelvin [K].

4.13 mo_snow Module Reference

Module contains all things directly related to snow.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [snow_coupling](#) (H_abs_snow, phi_s, T_snow, H_abs, H, phi, T, m_snow, S_abs_snow, m, S_bu)
Subroutine to couple a thin snow layer to the upper ice layer.
- subroutine, public [snow_precip](#) (m_snow, H_abs_snow, thick_snow, psi_s_snow, dt, liquid_precip_in, T2m, solid_precip_in)
Subroutine for calculating precipitation on an existing snow cover.
- subroutine, public [snow_precip_0](#) (H_abs, S_abs, m, T, dt, liquid_precip_in, T2m, solid_precip_in)
Subroutine for calculating precipitation into the ocean.
- subroutine, public [snow_thermo](#) (psi_l_snow, psi_s_snow, psi_g_snow, thick_snow, S_abs_snow, H_abs_snow, m_snow, T_snow, m, thick, H_abs)
Subroutine for calculating snow thermodynamics.
- subroutine, public [snow_thermo_meltwater](#) (psi_l_snow, psi_s_snow, psi_g_snow, thick_snow, S_abs_snow, H_abs_snow, m_snow, T_snow, m, thick, H_abs, melt_thick_snow)
Subroutine for calculating snow thermodynamics.
- subroutine, public [sub_fl_q_0_snow_thin](#) (m_snow, thick_snow, T_snow, psi_s, psi_l, psi_g, thick, T_bound, fl_Q_snow)
Determines conductive Heat flux for combined top ice and snow layer.
- subroutine, public [sub_fl_q_snow](#) (m_snow, thick_snow, T_snow, psi_s_2, psi_l_2, psi_g_2, thick_2, T_2, fl_Q)
Determines conductive Heat flux between Snow and top ice layer.
- subroutine, public [sub_fl_q_0_snow](#) (m_snow, thick_snow, T_snow, T_bound, fl_Q)
Determines conductive Heat between snow layer and upper boundary layer. A limiting factor is added to increase stability of layers thinner than thick_min.
- real(wp) function, public [func_k_snow](#) (m_snow, thick_snow)
Calculates the thermal conductivity of the snow layer as a function of the density.

4.13.1 Detailed Description

Module contains all things directly related to snow.

Author

Philipp Griewank

4.13.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.13.2.1 real(wp) function, public mo_snow::func_k_snow (real(wp), intent(in) m_snow, real(wp), intent(in) thick_snow)

Calculates the thermal conductivity of the snow layer as a function of the density.

Based on the Sturm et al 1997 data fit for densities greater than 0.156 g/cm**3. Warning, Sturm et al use g/cm**3, I use kg/m**3 Snow density probability functions can be included later to raise the effective conductivity. Warning!: added 0.15 to the thermal conductivity.

Revision History

Forged by Philipp Griewank (2010-12-13)

4.13.2.2 subroutine, public mo_snow::snow_coupling (real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *phi_s*, real(wp), intent(inout) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H*, real(wp), intent(inout) *phi*, real(wp), intent(inout) *T*, real(wp), intent(in) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *m*, real(wp), intent(in) *S_bu*)

Subroutine to couple a thin snow layer to the upper ice layer.

Subroutine is activated when *thick_snow* < *thick_min*. The enthalpies of the two layers are adjusted until both layers have the same temperatures. The following approach is used.

1. The enthalpies are adjusted so *T_snow*=0, and *phi_s*=1.
2. The temperatures are calculated.
3. If the ice temperature is greater 0 the balanced enthalpies are calculated directly. ELSE they are calculated iteratively.

Revision History

Written by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2011-01-20)

4.13.2.3 subroutine, public mo_snow::snow_precip (real(wp), intent(inout) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *psi_s_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, real(wp), intent(in) *liquid_precip_in*, real(wp), intent(in) *T2m*, real(wp), intent(in), optional *solid_precip_in*)

Subroutine for calculating precipitation on an existing snow cover.

Can optionally deal with separate solid and liquid precipitation or a single liquid input. The 2 meter temperature determines the temperature of the precipitation. In case of single input the 2 meter temperature determines if snow or rain falls. Snow makes the thickness grow according to the density of new snow (*rho_snow*), while rain falls into the snow without increasing snow depth. It is necessary to calculate the new *psi_s_snow* to ensure proper melting in *snow_thermo*.

Revision History

Sired by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-12-14)

4.13.2.4 subroutine, public mo_snow::snow_precip_0 (real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), intent(inout) *S_abs*, real(wp), intent(in) *m*, real(wp), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), intent(in) *dt*, real(wp), intent(in) *liquid_precip_in*, real(wp), intent(in) *T2m*, real(wp), intent(in), optional *solid_precip_in*)

Subroutine for calculating precipitation into the ocean.

Can optionally deal with separate solid and liquid precipitation or a single liquid input. The 2 meter temperature determines the temperature of the precipitation. In case of single input the 2 meter temperature determines if snow or rain falls. It is important, that the mass, energy and salt leaving the upper layer must be outputted. This is not the case. Temp!

Revision History

Copy and Pasted by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2011-01-10)

4.13.2.5 subroutine, public mo_snow::snow_thermo (real(wp), intent(inout) *psi_l_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *psi_s_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *psi_g_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *S_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs*)

Subroutine for calculating snow thermodynamics.

Behaves similar to mushy layer sea ice. Important differences are:

1. no expulsion, *thick_snow* is raised if the volume expands.
2. The liquid fraction is limited.
3. When the liquid fraction exceeds it's limit the thickness of the snow layer is reduced. This is done as follows: Only applies if the fluid fraction is above the irreducible water content as defined in Coleuo-Lasaffre 98. $thick_snow = thick_snow * (1 - wp - (psi_s_old - psi_s_snow) / psi_s_old)$ Warning: the formula for liquid water content in Coleuo-Lasaffre contains 2 typos When the water exceeds the limit water runs down to the bottom of the snow layer. The saturated lower layer is added to the top ice layer.

Revision History

Fabricated by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2010-12-14)

Major redo, water saturated bottom snow added to top ice layer by Philipp Griewank (2010-12-14)

Parameters

in, out	<i>h_abs</i>	Top ice layer variables
---------	--------------	-------------------------

4.13.2.6 subroutine, public mo_snow::snow_thermo_meltwater (real(wp), intent(inout) *psi_l_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *psi_s_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *psi_g_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *S_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), intent(inout) *thick*, real(wp), intent(inout) *H_abs*, real(wp), intent(inout) *melt_thick_snow*)

Subroutine for calculating snow thermodynamics.

most of the physics are taken from [snow_thermo\(\)](#) based on lab observations: parts of the snow meltwater percolate directly into the ice

Revision History

introduced by Niels Fuchs (2016-10-13)

Parameters

in, out	<i>h_abs</i>	Top ice layer variables
---------	--------------	-------------------------

4.13.2.7 subroutine, public mo_snow::sub_fl_q_0_snow (real(wp), intent(in) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bound*, real(wp), intent(out) *fl_Q*)

Determines conductive Heat between snow layer and upper boundary layer. A limiting factor is added to increase stability of layers thinner then *thick_min*.

Revision History

first version by Philipp Griewank (2010-12-15)

Artificial limitation introduced by Philipp Griewank (2011-01-17)

Parameters

in	<i>t_bound</i>	T_bound temperature of boundary layer
----	----------------	---------------------------------------

4.13.2.8 subroutine, public mo_snow::sub_fl_q_0_snow_thin (real(wp), intent(in) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bound*, real(wp), intent(out) *fl_Q_snow*)

Determines conductive Heat flux for combined top ice and snow layer.

When *thick_snow* < *thick_min*.

Revision History

first version by Philipp Griewank (2011-01-19)

4.13.2.9 subroutine, public mo_snow::sub_fl_q_snow (real(wp), intent(in) *m_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_snow*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_2*, real(wp), intent(out) *fl_Q*)

Determines conductive Heat flux between Snow and top ice layer.

Standard approach.

Revision History

first version by Philipp Griewank (2010-12-15)

4.14 mo_testcase_specifics Module Reference

Module contains changes specific testcases require during the main timeloop.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [sub_test1](#) (time, T_top)
Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 1.
- subroutine, public [sub_test2](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 2.
- subroutine, public [sub_test9](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T2m for testcase 9.
- subroutine, public [sub_test34](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T2m for testcase 34.
- subroutine, public [sub_test3](#) (time, liquid_precip, solid_precip)
Subroutine for setting snow for testcase 3.
- subroutine, public [sub_test4](#) (time, fl_q_bottom)
Subroutine for setting snow for testcase 4.
- subroutine, public [sub_test6](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 6 which seeks to reproduce lab measurements of Roni Glud.

4.14.1 Detailed Description

Module contains changes specific testcases require during the main timeloop.

Most settings related to the testcases are defined in [mo_init](#), but if changes to the code need to applied after the timestepping has begun they are located here. Changes were initially simply implemented in the main timeloop, but things got confusing.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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Revision History

Removed from [mo_grotz](#) by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2014-04-16)

4.14.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.14.2.1 subroutine, public `mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test1 (real(wp), intent(in) time, real(wp), intent(inout) T_top)`

Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 1.

Revision History

Formed by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2014-04-16)

4.14.2.2 subroutine, public mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test2 (real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), intent(inout) *T2m*)

Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 2.

T2m is adjusted over time.

Revision History

Formed by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2014-04-17)

4.14.2.3 subroutine, public mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test3 (real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), intent(inout) *liquid_precip*, real(wp), intent(inout) *solid_precip*)

Subroutine for setting snow for testcase 3.

Precipitation rates are set

Revision History

Formed by Philipp Griewank, (2014-04-18)

4.14.2.4 subroutine, public mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test34 (real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), intent(inout) *T2m*)

Subroutine for changing T2m for testcase 34.

T2m is adjusted over time.

Revision History

adjusted by Niels Fuchs, MPI (2016-01-18)

4.14.2.5 subroutine, public mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test4 (real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), intent(inout) *fl_q_bottom*)

Subroutine for setting snow for testcase 4.

Revision History

Formed by Philipp Griewank, (2014-04-18)

4.14.2.6 subroutine, public mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test6 (real(wp), intent(in) *time*, real(wp), intent(inout) *T2m*)

Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 6 which seeks to reproduce lab measurements of Roni Glud.

Revision History

Formed by Philipp Griewank, IMPRS (2014-04-38)

4.14.2.7 subroutine, public mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test9 (real(wp), intent(in) time, real(wp), intent(inout) T2m)

Subroutine for changing T2m for testcase 9.

T2m is adjusted over time.

Revision History

Formed by Niels Fuchs, MPI (2016-01-18)

4.15 mo_thermo_functions Module Reference

Contains subroutines and functions related to multi-phase thermodynamics.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [gett](#) (H, S_bu, T_in, T, phi, k)
Determines equilibrium Temperature of a layer for given S_bu and H as well as solid fraction.
- subroutine, public [expulsion](#) (phi, thick, m, psi_s, psi_l, psi_g, V_ex)
Determines Brine flux expelled from out of a layer due to freezing.
- subroutine, public [sub_fl_q](#) (psi_s_1, psi_l_1, psi_g_1, thick_1, T_1, psi_s_2, psi_l_2, psi_g_2, thick_2, T_2, fl_Q)
Determines conductive heat flux between two layers.
- subroutine, public [sub_fl_q_0](#) (psi_s, psi_l, psi_g, thick, T, T_bound, direct_flag, fl_Q)
Determines conductive Heat flux between layer and boundary temperatures.
- subroutine, public [sub_fl_q_styropor](#) (k_styropor, fl_Q)
Niels, 2017 add: Determines conductive Heat flux below styropor cover.
- real(wp) function, public [func_s_br](#) (T, S_bu)
Computes salinity of brine pockets for given temperature in Celsius of mushy layer.
- real(wp) function, public [func_ddt_s_br](#) (T)
Computes temperature derivative of brine pocket salinity for given temperature in Celsius of mushy layer.

4.15.1 Detailed Description

Contains subroutines and functions related to multi-phase thermodynamics.

See the subroutine and function descriptions for details.

Author

Philipp Griewank

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Revision History

Started by Philipp Griewank 2010-07-08

Add function for styropor cover by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-01-03)

Modified salinity functions by Philipp Griewank, Uni K (2018-08-01)

4.15.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

4.15.2.1 subroutine, public mo_thermo_functions::expulsion (real(wp), intent(in) *phi*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick*, real(wp), intent(inout) *m*, real(wp), intent(out) *psi_s*, real(wp), intent(out) *psi_l*, real(wp), intent(out) *psi_g*, real(wp), intent(out) *V_ex*)

Determines Brine flux expelled from out of a layer due to freezing.

If the volume of ice and brine exceed the Volume of the layer brine is expelled. The volume of the ejected brine is calculated and exported. The volume fractions are also calculated.

Revision History

first version by Philipp Griewank, (2010-07-19)
changes to mass, Enthalpy and Salinity are now computed in subroutine mass_transfer by Philipp Griewank, (2010-08-24)

4.15.2.2 real(wp) function, public mo_thermo_functions::func_ddt_s_br (real(wp), intent(in) *T*)

Computes temperature derivative of brine pocket salinity for given temperature in Celsius of mushy layer.

Subroutine computes one ddT_S_br for one given T NaCl solutions and seawater produce slight variations. Which solution is used is specified by salt_flag. Based on Notz 2005 p. 36 $ddT_S_br = c2 + 2 * c3 * T + 3 * c4 * T^2$

For T below -20 we simply use a linear extension based on "Composition of sea ice and its tensile strength". The actual salinity function is much more complicated and depends on the salt composition, but the linear fit is far better than using the polynomial fit.

The NaCl precipitates at -22, leading to ice/salt kristall mix below -22. Ideally the whole code would be modified to take the non-continous transition at -22 but given that there is currently little interest I can't be bothered to put in the effort.

Revision History

First version by Philipp Griewank (2010-07-13)
Added linear bit by Philipp Griewank (2018-07-22)

Parameters

in	<i>t</i>	Temperature in Celsius
----	----------	------------------------

Returns

derivative of Brine salinity

4.15.2.3 real(wp) function, public mo_thermo_functions::func_s_br (real(wp), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), intent(in), optional *S_bu*)

Computes salinity of brine pockets for given temperature in Celsius of mushy layer.

Subroutine computes one S_{br} for one given T in Celsius by third-order polynomial. NaCl solutions and seawater produce slight variations. Which solution is used is determined by `salt_flag`. $S_{br} = c_1 + c_2 * T + c_3 * T^2 + c_4 * T^3$
Based on Notz 2005 p. 36

For T below -20 we simply use a linear extension based on "Composition of sea ice and its tensile strength". The actual salinity function is much more complicated and depends on the salt composition, but the linear fit is far better than using the polynomial fit.

The NaCl precipitates at -22, leading to ice/salt kristall mix below -22. Ideally the whole code would be modified to take the non-continuous transition at -22 but given that there is currently little interest I can't be bothered to put in the effort.

Revision History

First version by Philipp Griewank (2010-07-12)
 Changed to go through 0 by Philipp Griewank (2014-05-07)
 Added linear bit by Philipp Griewank (2018-07-22)

Parameters

in	t	Temperature in Celsius
----	-----	------------------------

Returns

Brine salinity

4.15.2.4 subroutine, public `mo_thermo_functions::gett (real(wp), intent(in) H, real(wp), intent(in) S_{bu} , real(wp), intent(in) T_{in} , real(wp), intent(out) T , real(wp), intent(out) ϕ , integer, intent(in), optional k)`

Determines equilibrium Temperature of a layer for given S_{bu} and H as well as solid fraction.

The temperature of a fully liquid layer is used to see if the resulting brine salinity is lower than the bulk salinity. After checking if the layer is a fluid or a mushy layer the temperature is calculated by solving $f(T) = 0$ using the Newton method. $f(T) = -\text{latent_heat} - H + \text{latent_heat} * S_{bu} / S_{br}(T) + c_s * T + c_{s_beta} * T^2 / 2$ $f'(T) = c_s + c_{s_beta} * T - \text{latent_heat} * S_{bu} * S_{br}'(T) / S_{br}^2$ Described in Notz2005, subsubsection 5.6.1. See `func_S_br(T)` and `func_ddT_S_br(T)`. First guess T_0 must be given, low first guess lead to overshooting which would lead to very high Temperatures. To avoid this, an if loop sets T to freezing T when $T > 0$. Freezing T is also calculated at the beginning using the Newton-Method. If $S_{bu} < 0.001$ then it is treated as pure ice.

Revision History

first version by Philipp Griewank (2010-07-13)
 Freezing temperature is calculated and introduced if T goes above 0 by Philipp Griewank (2010-07-13)
 Added if loops to deal with saltless ice by Philipp Griewank (2010-11-27)

Parameters

in	h	Enthalpy [J/kg]
in	s_{bu}	Bulk Salinity [g/kg]
in	t_{in}	input Temperature for T_0 [C]
out	t	Temperature [C]
out	ϕ	solid fraction

4.15.2.5 subroutine, public mo_thermo_functions::sub_fl_q (real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s_1*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l_1*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g_1*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_1*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_1*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick_2*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_2*, real(wp), intent(out) *fl_Q*)

Determines conductive heat flux between two layers.

Details can be found in Notz 2005, especially equation 5.7. The gas volume is assumed to have no thermal properties at all. First the thermal resistance *R* is calculated using the approximated thermal conductivity of the mushy layer (see Notz 2005 eq. 3.41.). Then the heat flux *Q* is simply $(T_1 - T_2)/R$ "*_1*" denotes the upper layer and "*_2*" the lower layer. A positive heat flux is from lower to upper layer.

Revision History

First version by Philipp Griewank (2010-07-21)

4.15.2.6 subroutine, public mo_thermo_functions::sub_fl_q_0 (real(wp), intent(in) *psi_s*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_l*, real(wp), intent(in) *psi_g*, real(wp), intent(in) *thick*, real(wp), intent(in) *T*, real(wp), intent(in) *T_bound*, integer *direct_flag*, real(wp), intent(out) *fl_Q*)

Determines conductive Heat flux between layer and boundary temperatures.

Details can be found in Notz 2005, especially equation 5.10 and 5.11. The gas volume is assumed to have no thermal properties. *direct_flag* denotes if the boundary layer is above or below the layer. 1 : = layer above boundary
-1: = layer below boundary

Revision History

first version by Philipp Griewank (2010-07-21)

Parameters

in	<i>t_bound</i>	<i>T_bound</i> temperature of boundary layer
----	----------------	--

4.15.2.7 subroutine, public mo_thermo_functions::sub_fl_q_styropor (real(wp), intent(in) *k_styropor*, real(wp), intent(inout) *fl_Q*)

Niels, 2017 add: Determines conductive Heat flux below styropor cover.

Standard approach.

Revision History

first version by Niels Fuchs, MPIMET (2017-01-03)

Chapter 5

File Documentation

5.1 gpl_license.txt File Reference

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5.2 mo_data.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_data](#)
Sets data and contains all flag descriptions.

Variables

- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::h`
Enthalpy [J].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::h_abs`
specific Enthalpy [J/kg]
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::q`
Heat in layer [J].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_q`
Heat flux between layers [J/s].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::t`
Temperature [C].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::s_bu`
Bulk Salinity [g/kg].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_s`
Salinity flux [(g/s)].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::s_abs`
Absolute Salinity [g].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::s_br`
Brine salinity [g/kg].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::thick`
Layer thickness [m].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::m`
Mass [kg].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::fl_m`
Mass fluxes between layers [kg].
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_s`
Volume [m³] of solid.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_l`
Volume [m³] of liquid.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_g`
Volume [m³] of gas.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::v_ex`
Volume of brine due expelled due to freezing [m³] of solid, gas & liquid.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::phi`
Solid mass fraction.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::psi_s`
Solid volume fraction.
- `real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable mo_data::psi_l`
Liquid volume fraction.

- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::psi_g`
Gas volume fraction.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::ray`
Rayleigh number of each layer.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::perm`
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::flush_v`
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::flush_h`
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::flush_v_old`
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::flush_h_old`
Permeability [?].
- real(wp) `mo_data::dt`
Timestep [s].
- real(wp) `mo_data::thick_0`
Initial layer thickness [m].
- real(wp) `mo_data::time`
Time [s].
- real(wp) `mo_data::freeboard`
Height of ice surface above (or below) waterlevel [m].
- real(wp) `mo_data::t_freeze`
Freezing temperature [C].
- integer `mo_data::nlayer`
Number of layers.
- integer `mo_data::n_bottom`
Number of bottom layers.
- integer `mo_data::n_middle`
Number of middle layers.
- integer `mo_data::n_top`
Number of top layers.
- integer `mo_data::n_active`
Number of Layers active in the present.
- integer `mo_data::i`
Index, normally used for time.
- integer `mo_data::k`
Index, normally used for layer.
- integer `mo_data::styropor_flag`
- real(wp) `mo_data::time_out`
Time between outputs [s].
- real(wp) `mo_data::time_total`
Time of simulation [s].
- integer `mo_data::i_time`
Number of timesteps.
- integer `mo_data::i_time_out`
Number of timesteps between each output.
- integer `mo_data::n_time_out`
Counts number of timesteps between output.
- character *12000 `mo_data::format_t`
- character *12000 `mo_data::format_psi`
- character *12000 `mo_data::format_thick`
- character *12000 `mo_data::format_snow`
- character *12000 `mo_data::format_integer`
- character *12000 `mo_data::format_t2m_top`

- character *12000 [mo_data::format_bgc](#)
- character *12000 [mo_data::format_melt](#)
Format strings for output. Niels(2017) add: melt output.
- character *12000 [mo_data::format_perm](#)
Niels(2017) add: permeability output.
- real(wp) [mo_data::t_bottom](#)
Temperature of water beneath the ice [C].
- real(wp) [mo_data::t_top](#)
Temperature at the surface [C].
- real(wp) [mo_data::s_bu_bottom](#)
Salinity beneath the ice [g/kg].
- real(wp) [mo_data::t2m](#)
Two meter Temperature [C].
- real(wp) [mo_data::fl_q_bottom](#)
*Bottom heat flux [J*s].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::psi_s_snow](#)
Solid volume fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [mo_data::psi_l_snow](#)
Liquid volume fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [mo_data::psi_g_snow](#)
Gas volume fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [mo_data::phi_s](#)
Solid mass fraction of snow layer.
- real(wp) [mo_data::s_abs_snow](#)
Absolute salinity of snow layer [g].
- real(wp) [mo_data::h_abs_snow](#)
Absolute enthalpy of snow layer [J].
- real(wp) [mo_data::m_snow](#)
Mass of snow layer [kg].
- real(wp) [mo_data::t_snow](#)
Temperature of snow layer [C].
- real(wp) [mo_data::thick_snow](#)
- real(wp) [mo_data::test](#)
Thickness of snow layer [m].
- real(wp) [mo_data::liquid_precip](#)
Liquid precip, [meter of water/s].
- real(wp) [mo_data::solid_precip](#)
Solid precip, [meter of water /s].
- real(wp) [mo_data::fl_q_snow](#)
flow of heat into the snow layer
- real(wp) [mo_data::energy_stored](#)
Total amount of energy stored, control is freezing point temperature of S_bu_bottom [J].
- real(wp) [mo_data::total_resist](#)
Thermal resistance of the whole column [].
- real(wp) [mo_data::surface_water](#)
Percentage of water fraction in the top 5cm [%].
- real(wp) [mo_data::freshwater](#)
Meters of freshwater stored in column [m].
- real(wp) [mo_data::thickness](#)
Meters of ice [m].
- real(wp) [mo_data::bulk_salin](#)

- Salt/Mass [ppt].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::thick_min](#)
 - Parameter for snow, determines when snow is in thermal equilibrium with the ice and when it is totally neglected.*
- real(wp), save [mo_data::t_test](#)
 - First guess for getT subroutine.*
- real(wp) [mo_data::albedo](#)
 - Amount of short wave radiation which is reflected at the top surface.*
- real(wp) [mo_data::fl_sw](#)
 - Incoming shortwave radiation [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::fl_lw](#)
 - Incoming longwave radiation [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::fl_sen](#)
 - Sensitive heat flux [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::fl_lat](#)
 - Latent heat flux [W/m**2].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::fl_rest](#)
 - Bundled longwave,sensitive and latent heat flux [W/m**2].*
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable [mo_data::fl_rad](#)
 - Energy flux of absorbed sw radiation of each layer [J/s].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::grav_drain](#)
 - brine flux of gravity drainage between two outputs [kg/s]*
- real(wp) [mo_data::grav_salt](#)
 - salt flux moved by gravity drainage between two outputs [kg*ppt/s]*
- real(wp) [mo_data::grav_temp](#)
 - average temperature of gravity drainage brine between two outputs [T]*
- real(wp) [mo_data::melt_thick](#)
 - thickness of fully liquid part of top layer [m]*
- real(wp) [mo_data::melt_thick_snow](#)
- real(wp) [mo_data::melt_thick_snow_old](#)
 - Niels(2017) add: thickness of excess fully liquid part from snow_melt_processes [m].*
- real(wp), dimension(3) [mo_data::melt_thick_output](#)
 - Niels, 2017 add: output field of surface liquid meltwater sizes.*
- real(wp) [mo_data::alpha_flux_instable](#)
 - Proportionality constant which determines energy flux by the temperature difference $T_{top} > T_{2m}$ [W/C].*
- real(wp) [mo_data::alpha_flux_stable](#)
 - Proportionality constant which determines energy flux by the temperature difference $T_{top} < T_{2m}$ [W/C].*
- integer [mo_data::atmoflux_flag](#)
 - 1: Use mean climatology of Notz, 2: Use imported reanalysis data, 3: use fixed values defined in [mo_init](#)*
- integer [mo_data::grav_flag](#)
 - 1: no gravity drainage, 2: Gravity drainage, 3: Simple Drainage*
- integer [mo_data::prescribe_flag](#)
 - 1: nothing happens, 2: prescribed Salinity profile is prescribed at each timestep (does not disable brine dynamics, just overwrites the salinity!)*
- integer [mo_data::grav_heat_flag](#)
 - 1: nothing happens, 2: compensates heatfluxes in grav_flag = 2*
- integer [mo_data::flush_heat_flag](#)
 - 1: nothing happens, 2: compensates heatfluxes in flush_flag = 5*
- integer [mo_data::turb_flag](#)
 - 1: No bottom turbulence, 2: Bottom mixing*
- integer [mo_data::salt_flag](#)
 - 1: Sea salt, 2: NaCL*

- integer `mo_data::boundflux_flag`
1: top and bottom cooling plate, 2: top Notz fluxes, bottom cooling plate 3: top flux= $a \cdot (T - T_s)$
- integer `mo_data::flush_flag`
1: no flushing, 4: meltwater is removed artificially, 5: vert and horiz flushing, 6: simplified
- integer `mo_data::flood_flag`
1: no flooding, 2: normal flooding, 3: simple flooding
- integer `mo_data::bottom_flag`
1: nothing changes, 2: deactivates all bottom layer dynamics, useful for some debugging and idealized tests
- integer `mo_data::debug_flag`
1: no raw layer output, 2: each layer is output at every timestep (warning, file size can be very large)
- integer `mo_data::precip_flag`
0: solid and liquid precipitation, 1: phase determined by T2m
- integer `mo_data::harmonic_flag`
1: minimal permeability is used to calculate Rayleigh number, 2: harmonic mean is used for Rayleigh number
- integer `mo_data::tank_flag`
1: nothing, 2: `S_bu_bottom` and `bgc_bottom` are calculated as if the experiment is conducted in a tank
- integer `mo_data::albedo_flag`
1: simple albedo, 2: normal albedo, see `func_albedo` for details
- integer `mo_data::lab_snow_flag`
Niels, 2017 add: 0: lab setup without snow covers, 1: lab setup include snow influence on heat fluxes.
- integer `mo_data::freeboard_snow_flag`
Niels, 2017 add: 0: respect the mass of snow in the freeboard calculation, 1: don't.
- integer `mo_data::snow_flush_flag`
Niels, 2017 add: 0: all meltwater from snow forms slush, 1: meltwater partly leads to flushing, ratio defined by "`k_snow_flush`".
- integer `mo_data::snow_precip_flag`
Niels, 2017 add: 0: all precipitation is set to zero, 1: physical behaviour.
- integer `mo_data::length_input`
Sets the input length for `atmoflux_flag==2`, common value of 13169.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::tinput`
Niels, 2017 add: used to read in top temperature for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::precipinput`
Niels, 2017 add: used to read in precipitation for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::ocean_t_input`
Niels, 2017 add: used to read in ocean temperature for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::ocean_flux_input`
Niels, 2017 add: used to read in oceanic heat flux for field experiment tests, dimension needs to be set in the code.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::styropor_input`
Niels, 2017 add: if styropor is used in the lab on top of the ice to simulate snow heat fluxes.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::ttop_input`
Niels, 2017 add: used for testcase 111, comparison with greenland harp data, uppermost harp temperature is seen as `Ttop`.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::fl_sw_input`
Used to read in sw fluxes from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::fl_lw_input`
Used to read in lw fluxes from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::t2m_input`
Used to read in 2Tm from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::precip_input`
Used to read in precipitation from ERA for `atmoflux_flag==2`.
- real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::time_input`

- Used to read in time from ERA for atmoflux_flag==2.*
- integer `mo_data::time_counter`
Keeps track of input data.
 - integer `mo_data::bgc_flag`
1: no bgc, 2: bgc
 - integer `mo_data::n_bgc`
Number of chemicals.
 - real(wp), dimension(:,:), allocatable `mo_data::fl_brine_bgc`
Brine fluxes in a matrix, [kg/s], first index is the layer of origin, and the second index is the layer of arrival.
 - real(wp), dimension(:,:), allocatable `mo_data::bgc_abs`
Absolute amount of chemicals [kmol] for each tracer.
 - real(wp), dimension(:,:), allocatable `mo_data::bgc_bu`
Bulk amounts of chemicals [kmol/kg].
 - real(wp), dimension(:,:), allocatable `mo_data::bgc_br`
Brine concentrations of chems [kmol/kg].
 - real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::bgc_bottom`
Bulk concentrations of chems below the ice [kmol/kg].
 - real(wp), dimension(:), allocatable `mo_data::bgc_total`
Total of chems, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.
 - real(wp) `mo_data::m_total`
Total initial water mass, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.
 - real(wp) `mo_data::s_total`
Total initial salt mass, for lab experiments with a fixed total amount.
 - real(wp) `mo_data::tank_depth`
water depth in meters, used to calculate concentrations below ice for tank experiments
 - character *3 `mo_data::flush_question` = 'No!'
Niels, 2017 add: used to indicate in stdout whether flushing occurs at this moment or not.
 - real(wp) `mo_data::melt_err` = 0. _wp
Niels, 2017 add: used to check how much meltwater vanishes in flushing routine.
 - integer `mo_data::length_input_lab`
Niels, 2017 add: used to allocate lab testcase input arrays in `mo_init`, set value in testcases.

5.3 mo_flood.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module `mo_flood`
Computes the fluxes caused by liquid flooding the snow layer.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public `mo_flood::flood` (freeboard, psi_s, psi_l, S_abs, H_abs, m, T, thick, dt, Nlayer, N_active, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, H_abs_snow, m_snow, thick_snow, psi_g_snow, debug_flag, fl_brine_bgc)
Subroutine for calculating flooding.
- subroutine, public `mo_flood::flood_simple` (freeboard, S_abs, H_abs, m, thick, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, H_abs_snow, m_snow, thick_snow, psi_g_snow, Nlayer, N_active, debug_flag)
Subroutine for calculating flooding.

5.4 mo_flush.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_flush](#)
Contains various subroutines for flushing.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mo_flush::flush3](#) (freeboard, psi_l, thick, thick_0, S_abs, H_abs, m, T, dt, Nlayer, N_active, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, melt_thick, debug_flag, flush_heat_flag, melt_err, perm, flush_v, flush_h, psi_g, thick_snow, rho_l, snow_flush_flag, fl_brine_bgc)
Subroutine for complex flushing.
- subroutine, public [mo_flush::flush4](#) (psi_l, thick, T, thick_0, S_abs, H_abs, m, dt, Nlayer, N_active, N_top, N_middle, N_bottom, melt_thick, debug_flag)
An alternative subroutine for calculating flushing.

5.5 mo_functions.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_functions](#)
Module houses functions which have no home :(.

Functions/Subroutines

- real(wp) function [mo_functions::func_density](#) (T, S)
Calculates the physical density for given S and T.
- real(wp) function [mo_functions::func_freeboard](#) (N_active, Nlayer, psi_s, psi_g, m, thick, m_snow, freeboard_snow_flag)
Calculates the freeboard of the 1d ice column.
- real(wp) function [mo_functions::func_albedo](#) (thick_snow, T_snow, psi_l, thick_min, albedo_flag)
Calculates the albedo.
- real(wp) function [mo_functions::func_sat_o2](#) (T, S_bu)
Calculates the oxygen saturation as a function of salinity and temperature.
- real(wp) function [mo_functions::func_t_freeze](#) (S_bu, salt_flag)
Calculates the freezing temperature. Salt_flag determines if either ocean salt or NaCl is used.
- subroutine [mo_functions::sub_notzflux](#) (time, fl_sw, fl_rest)
Calculates the incoming shortwave and other fluxes according to p. 193-194 PhD Notz.
- subroutine [mo_functions::sub_input](#) (length_input, fl_sw_input, fl_lw_input, T2m_input, precip_input, time↔input)
Reads in data for atmoflux_flag ==2.
- subroutine [mo_functions::sub_turb_flux](#) (T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, T, S_abs, m, dt, N_bgc, bgc_bottom, bgc↔_abs)
Calculates salt and tracer mixing between lowest layer and underlying water.
- subroutine [mo_functions::sub_melt_thick](#) (psi_l, psi_s, psi_g, T, T_freeze, T_top, fl_Q, thick_snow, dt, melt↔_thick, thick, thick_min)
Calculates the thickness of the meltwater film.
- subroutine [mo_functions::sub_melt_snow](#) (melt_thick, thick, thick_snow, H_abs, H_abs_snow, m, m_snow, psi_g_snow)
Calculates how the meltwater film interacts with snow.

5.6 mo_grav_drain.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_grav_drain](#)
Computes the Salt fluxes caused by gravity drainage.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mo_grav_drain::fl_grav_drain](#) (S_br, S_bu, psi_l, psi_s, psi_g, thick, S_abs, H_abs, T, m, dt, Nlayer, N_active, ray, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, grav_drain, grav_temp, grav_salt, grav_heat_flag, harmonic_flag, fl_brine_bgc)
Calculates fluxes caused by gravity drainage.
- subroutine, public [mo_grav_drain::fl_grav_drain_simple](#) (psi_s, psi_l, thick, S_abs, S_br, Nlayer, N_active, ray, grav_drain, harmonic_flag)
Calculates salinity to imitate the effects gravity drainage.

5.7 mo_grotz.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_grotz](#)
The most important module of SAMSIM.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [mo_grotz::grotz](#) (testcase, description)
Main subroutine of SAMSIM, a 1D thermodynamic seaice model. A semi-adaptive grid is used which is managed by [mo_layer_dynamics](#).

5.8 mo_heat_fluxes.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_heat_fluxes](#)
Computes all heat fluxes.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [mo_heat_fluxes::sub_heat_fluxes](#) ()
Computes surface temperature and heatfluxes.

5.9 mo_init.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_init](#)
Allocates Arrays and sets initial data for a given testcase for SAMSIM.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [mo_init::init](#) (testcase)
Sets initial conditions according to which testcase is chosen.
- subroutine [mo_init::sub_allocate](#) (Nlayer, length_input_lab)
Allocates Arrays.
- subroutine [mo_init::sub_allocate_bgc](#) (Nlayer, N_bgc)
Allocates BGC Arrays.
- subroutine [mo_init::sub_deallocate](#)
Deallocates Arrays.

5.10 mo_layer_dynamics.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_layer_dynamics](#)
Mo_layer_dynamics contains all subroutines for the growth and shrinking of layer thickness.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mo_layer_dynamics::layer_dynamics](#) (phi, N_active, Nlayer, N_bottom, N_middle, N_top, m, S_abs, H_abs, thick, thick_0, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, bottom_flag, debug_flag, melt_thick_output, N_bgc, bgc_abs, bgc_bottom)
Organizes the Semi-Adaptive grid SAMSIM uses.
- subroutine, public [mo_layer_dynamics::top_melt](#) (Nlayer, N_active, N_bottom, N_middle, N_top, thick_0, m, S_abs, H_abs, thick, N_bgc, bgc_abs)
- subroutine, public [mo_layer_dynamics::top_grow](#) (Nlayer, N_active, N_bottom, N_middle, N_top, thick_0, m, S_abs, H_abs, thick, N_bgc, bgc_abs)
Top grow subroutine.

5.11 mo_mass.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_mass](#)
Regulates mass transfers and their results.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mo_mass::mass_transfer](#) (Nlayer, N_active, T, H_abs, S_abs, S_bu, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, fl_m)
Calculates the effects of mass transfers on H_abs and S_abs.
- subroutine, public [mo_mass::expulsion_flux](#) (thick, V_ex, Nlayer, N_active, psi_g, fl_m, m)
Generates the fluxes caused by expulsion.
- subroutine, public [mo_mass::bgc_advection](#) (Nlayer, N_active, N_bgc, fl_brine_bgc, bgc_abs, psi_l, T, S_abs, m, thick, bgc_bottom)
Calculates how the brine fluxes stored in fl_brine_bgc advect bgc tracers.

5.12 mo_output.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_output](#)
All things output.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mo_output::output_settings](#) (description, testcase, N_top, N_bottom, Nlayer, fl_q_bottom, T_bottom, S_bu_bottom, thick_0, time_out, time_total, dt, boundflux_flag, atmoflux_flag, albedo_flag, grav_flag, flush_flag, flood_flag, grav_heat_flag, flush_heat_flag, harmonic_flag, prescribe_flag, salt_flag, turb_flag, bottom_flag, tank_flag, precip_flag, bgc_flag, N_bgc, k_snow_flush)
Settings output.
- subroutine, public [mo_output::output](#) (Nlayer, T, psi_s, psi_l, thick, S_bu, ray, format_T, format_psi, format_thick, format_snow, freeboard, thick_snow, T_snow, psi_l_snow, psi_s_snow, energy_stored, freshwater, total_resist, thickness, bulk_salin, grav_drain, grav_salt, grav_temp, T2m, T_top, perm, format_perm, flush_v, flush_h, psi_g, melt_thick_output, format_melt)
Standard output.
- subroutine, public [mo_output::output_bgc](#) (Nlayer, N_active, bgc_bottom, N_bgc, bgc_abs, psi_l, thick, m, format_bgc)
Standard bgc output.
- subroutine, public [mo_output::output_raw](#) (Nlayer, N_active, time, T, thick, S_bu, psi_s, psi_l, psi_g)
Output for debugging purposes.
- subroutine, public [mo_output::output_raw_snow](#) (time, T_snow, thick_snow, S_abs_snow, m_snow, psi_s_snow, psi_l_snow, psi_g_snow)
Output for debugging purposes.
- subroutine, public [mo_output::output_raw_layer](#) (Nlayer, N_active, H_abs, m, S_abs, thick, string)
Output for debugging layer dynamics..
- subroutine, public [mo_output::output_begin](#) (Nlayer, debug_flag, format_T, format_psi, format_thick, format_snow, format_T2m_top, format_perm, format_melt)
Output files are opened and format strings are created.
- subroutine, public [mo_output::output_begin_bgc](#) (Nlayer, N_bgc, format_bgc)
Output files for bgc are opened and format strings are created.

5.13 mo_parameters.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module `mo_parameters`

Module determines physical constants to be used by the SAMSIM Seaice model.

Variables

- integer, parameter `mo_parameters::wp` = `SELECTED_REAL_KIND(12, 307)`
set working precision_wp
- real, parameter `mo_parameters::pi` = 3.1415_wp
- real, parameter `mo_parameters::grav` = 9.8061_wp
gravitational constant [m/s²]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::k_s` = 2.2_wp
solid heat conductivity [J / m s K] 2.2
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::k_l` = 0.523_wp
liquid heat conductivity [J / m s K] 0.523
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::c_s` = 2020.0_wp
solid heat capacity [J/ kg K]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::c_s_beta` = 7.6973_wp
*linear solid heat capacity approximation [J/ kg K²] $c_s = c_s + c_s_beta * T$*
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::c_l` = 3400._wp
liquid heat capacity [J/ kg K]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::rho_s` = 920._wp
density of solid [kg / m³]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::rho_l` = 1028.0_wp
density of liquid [kg / m³]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::latent_heat` = 333500._wp
latent heat release [J/kg]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::zerok` = 273.15_wp
Zero degrees Celsius in Kelvin [K].
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::bbeta` = 0.8_wp*1e-3
concentration expansion coefficient [kg / (m³ ppt)]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::mu` = 2.55_wp*1e-3
dynamic viscosity [kg / m s]
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::kappa_l` = `k_l/rho_l/c_l`
heat diffusivity of water
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::sigma` = 5.6704_wp*1e-8
*Stefan Boltzmann constant [W/(m²*K⁴)].*
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::psi_s_min` = 0.05_wp
The amount of ice that the lowest layer can have before it counts as an ice layer.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::neg_free` = -0.05_wp
The distance the freeboard can be below 0 before water starts flooding through cracks.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::x_grav` = 0.000584_wp
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::ray_crit` = 4.89_wp
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::para_flush_horiz` = 1.0_wp
determines relationship of horizontal flow distance in during flushing (guess 1)
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::para_flush_gamma` = 0.9_wp
Strength of desalination per timestep (guess)

- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::psi_s_top_min` = 0.40_wp
if psi_s is below this value meltwater forms (guess) 0.4
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::ratio_flood` = 1.50_wp
Ratio of flooded to dissolve snow, plays an important role in subroutine flood.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::ref_salinity` = 34._wp
Reference salinity [g/kg] used to calculate freshwater column.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::rho_snow` = 330._wp
*density of new snow [kg/m**3], I< Niels, 2017 add: can be adjusted to lab values if they are measured*
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::gas_snow_ice` = 0.10_wp
volume of gas percentage in new snow ice due to flooding, no longer used
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::gas_snow_ice2` = 0.20_wp
volume of gas percentage in new snow ice due to snow melting (Eicken 95)
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::emissivity_ice` = 0.95_wp
Emissivity of water and ice.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::emissivity_snow` = 1.00_wp
Emissivity of Snow.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::penetr` = 0.30_wp
Amount of penetrating sw radiation.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::extinc` = 2.00_wp
Extinction coefficient of ice.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::turb_a` = 0.1_wp*0.05_wp*rho_l/86400._wp
Standard turbulence [kg/s] WARNING no source, just set so that 5cm of water are overturned each day.
- real(wp), parameter `mo_parameters::turb_b` = 0.05_wp
*Exponential turbulence slope [m**3/kg] WARNING no source, simple guess.*
- real(wp) `mo_parameters::max_flux_plate` = 50.0
Maximal heating rate of a heating plate.
- real(wp) `mo_parameters::k_snow_flush` = 0.75_wp
Niels, 2017 add: Percentage of excess liquid water content in the snow that is used for flushing instead of forming slush.
- real(wp) `mo_parameters::k_styropor` = 0.8_wp
Niels, 2017 add: heat conduction of styropor (empirical value to fit measurement data)

5.14 mo_snow.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module `mo_snow`
Module contains all things directly related to snow.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public `mo_snow::snow_coupling` (H_abs_snow, phi_s, T_snow, H_abs, H, phi, T, m_snow, S_↔
abs_snow, m, S_bu)
Subroutine to couple a thin snow layer to the upper ice layer.
- subroutine, public `mo_snow::snow_precip` (m_snow, H_abs_snow, thick_snow, psi_s_snow, dt, liquid_↔
precip_in, T2m, solid_precip_in)
Subroutine for calculating precipitation on an existing snow cover.
- subroutine, public `mo_snow::snow_precip_0` (H_abs, S_abs, m, T, dt, liquid_precip_in, T2m, solid_precip_in)
Subroutine for calculating precipitation into the ocean.

- subroutine, public [mo_snow::snow_thermo](#) (psi_l_snow, psi_s_snow, psi_g_snow, thick_snow, S_abs_snow, H_abs_snow, m_snow, T_snow, m, thick, H_abs)
Subroutine for calculating snow thermodynamics.
- subroutine, public [mo_snow::snow_thermo_meltwater](#) (psi_l_snow, psi_s_snow, psi_g_snow, thick_snow, S_abs_snow, H_abs_snow, m_snow, T_snow, m, thick, H_abs, melt_thick_snow)
Subroutine for calculating snow thermodynamics.
- subroutine, public [mo_snow::sub_fl_q_0_snow_thin](#) (m_snow, thick_snow, T_snow, psi_s, psi_l, psi_g, thick, T_bound, fl_Q_snow)
Determines conductive Heat flux for combined top ice and snow layer.
- subroutine, public [mo_snow::sub_fl_q_snow](#) (m_snow, thick_snow, T_snow, psi_s_2, psi_l_2, psi_g_2, thick_2, T_2, fl_Q)
Determines conductive Heat flux between Snow and top ice layer.
- subroutine, public [mo_snow::sub_fl_q_0_snow](#) (m_snow, thick_snow, T_snow, T_bound, fl_Q)
Determines conductive Heat between snow layer and upper boundary layer. A limiting factor is added to increase stability of layers thinner than thick_min.
- real(wp) function, public [mo_snow::func_k_snow](#) (m_snow, thick_snow)
Calculates the thermal conductivity of the snow layer as a function of the density.

5.15 mo_testcase_specifics.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_testcase_specifics](#)
Module contains changes specific testcases require during the main timeloop.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test1](#) (time, T_top)
Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 1.
- subroutine, public [mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test2](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 2.
- subroutine, public [mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test9](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T2m for testcase 9.
- subroutine, public [mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test34](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T2m for testcase 34.
- subroutine, public [mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test3](#) (time, liquid_precip, solid_precip)
Subroutine for setting snow for testcase 3.
- subroutine, public [mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test4](#) (time, fl_q_bottom)
Subroutine for setting snow for testcase 4.
- subroutine, public [mo_testcase_specifics::sub_test6](#) (time, T2m)
Subroutine for changing T_top for testcase 6 which seeks to reproduce lab measurements of Roni Glud.

5.16 mo_thermo_functions.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [mo_thermo_functions](#)
Contains subroutines and functions related to multi-phase thermodynamics.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine, public [mo_thermo_functions::gett](#) (H, S_bu, T_in, T, phi, k)
Determines equilibrium Temperature of a layer for given S_bu and H as well as solid fraction.
- subroutine, public [mo_thermo_functions::expulsion](#) (phi, thick, m, psi_s, psi_l, psi_g, V_ex)
Determines Brine flux expelled from out of a layer due to freezing.
- subroutine, public [mo_thermo_functions::sub_fl_q](#) (psi_s_1, psi_l_1, psi_g_1, thick_1, T_1, psi_s_2, psi_l_2, psi_g_2, thick_2, T_2, fl_Q)
Determines conductive heat flux between two layers.
- subroutine, public [mo_thermo_functions::sub_fl_q_0](#) (psi_s, psi_l, psi_g, thick, T, T_bound, direct_flag, fl_Q)
Determines conductive Heat flux between layer and boundary temperatures.
- subroutine, public [mo_thermo_functions::sub_fl_q_styropor](#) (k_styropor, fl_Q)
Niels, 2017 add: Determines conductive Heat flux below styropor cover.
- real(wp) function, public [mo_thermo_functions::func_s_br](#) (T, S_bu)
Computes salinity of brine pockets for given temperature in Celsius of mushy layer.
- real(wp) function, public [mo_thermo_functions::func_ddt_s_br](#) (T)
Computes temperature derivative of brine pocket salinity for given temperature in Celsius of mushy layer.

5.17 SAMSIM.f90 File Reference

Functions/Subroutines

- program [samsim](#)

5.17.1 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.17.1.1 program samsim ()

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