

SpeedyWeather.jl: Reinventing atmospheric general circulation models towards interactivity and extensibility

Milan Klöwer^{1,2¶}, Maximilian Gelbrecht^{3,4}, Daisuke Hotta^{5,6}, Justin Willmert⁷, Simone Silvestri¹, Gregory L Wagner¹, Alistair White^{3,4}, Sam Hatfield⁶, Tom Kimpson^{2,8}, Navid C Constantinou^{8,9}, and Chris Hill¹

¹ Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA ² University of Oxford, UK ³ Technical University of Munich, Germany ⁴ Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany ⁵ Japan Meteorological Agency, Tsukuba, Japan ⁶ European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Reading, UK ⁷ University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA ⁸ University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia ⁹ ARC Centre of Excellence for the Weather of the 21st Century, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia ¶ Corresponding author

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Summary

SpeedyWeather.jl is a library to simulate and analyze the global atmospheric circulation on the sphere. It implements several 2D and 3D models which solve different sets of equations:

- the primitive equations with and without humidity (Figure 1),
- the shallow water equations (Figure 2), and
- the barotropic vorticity equation (Figure 3).

The primitive equation model in SpeedyWeather.jl is an atmospheric general circulation model (Kucharski et al., 2013) with simple parameterizations for unresolved physical processes including precipitation or boundary layer mixing. It can be thought of as a conceptual reinvention of the Fortran SPEEDY model (Molteni, 2003) in the Julia programming language (Bezanson et al., 2017). However, all models here are written in a modular way to make its components easily extensible. For example, a new parameterization can be externally defined and passed as an argument to the model constructor. Operators used inside SpeedyWeather.jl are exposed to the user, facilitating analysis of the simulation data. SpeedyWeather.jl is therefore, beyond its main purpose of simulating atmospheric motion, also a library for the analysis of gridded data on the sphere. Running and analyzing simulations can be interactively combined, enhancing user experience and productivity.

The user interface of SpeedyWeather.jl is heavily influenced by the Julia ocean model Oceananigans.jl (Ramadhan et al., 2020). A monolithic interface (Mazlami et al., 2017), controlling most of the model's functionality through arguments of a single function or through parameter files (often called namelists in Fortran), is avoided in favor of a library-style interface. A model is constructed bottom-up by first defining the discretization and any non-default model components with their respective parameters. All components are then collected into a single model object which, once initialized, returns a simulation object. A simulation contains everything, the model with all parameters as constructed before but also all prognostic and diagnostic variables. Such a simulation can then be run, but also accessed before and after to analyze or visualize the current variables, or individual terms of the equations. One can also adjust some parameters before resuming the simulation. While these steps can be written into a script for reproducibility, the same steps can be executed and interacted with one-by-one in Julia's

43 read-evaluate-print loop (REPL) or in a Jupyter or Pluto notebook. We thereby achieve an
44 interactivity of a simulation and its various model components far beyond the options provided
45 in a monolithic interface. At the same time, defaults, set to well-established test cases, enable
46 even inexperienced users to run simulations in just a few lines of code.

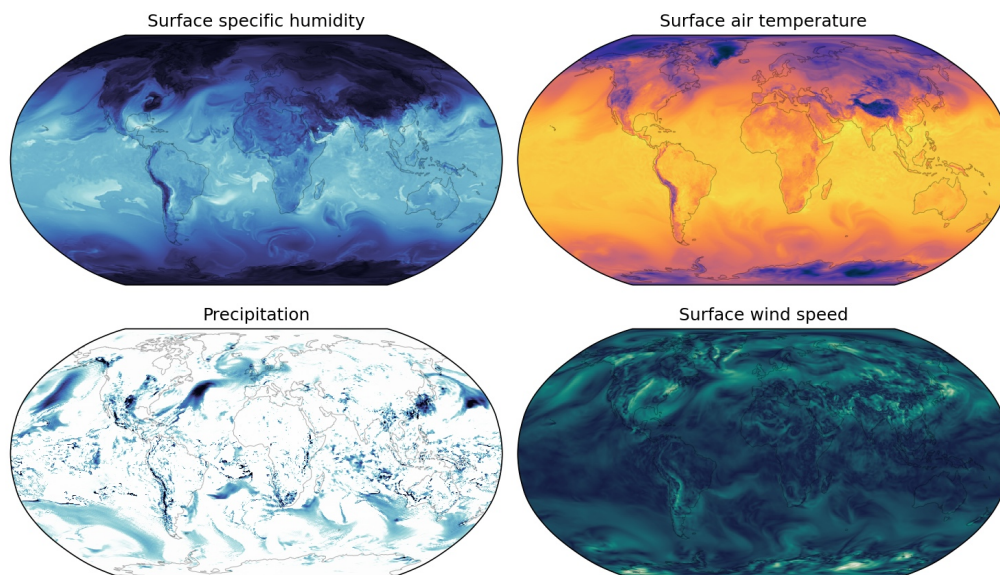


Figure 1: Surface humidity, air temperature, wind speed and precipitation simulated with the primitive equation model in SpeedyWeather.jl. Spectral resolution is T340 (about 40km) on an octahedral Gaussian grid (Malardel et al., 2016) with simple physics to represent unresolved processes such as surface fluxes including evaporation, and precipitation due to large-scale condensation and convection.

47 SpeedyWeather.jl relies on Julia's multiple dispatch programming paradigm (Bezanson et al.,
48 2017) to be extensible with new components including parameterizations, forcing, drag, or even
49 the grid. All such supported model components define an abstract type that can be subtyped to
50 introduce, for example, a new parameterization. To define a new parameterization for convection
51 in a given vertical column of the atmosphere, one would define MyConvection as a new subtype
52 of AbstractConvection. One then only needs to extend the initialize! (executed once
53 during model initialization) and convection! (executed on every time step) functions for
54 this new type. Passing on convection = MyConvection() to the model constructor then
55 implements this new model component without the need to branch off or overwrite existing
56 model components. Conceptually similar scientific modelling paradigms have been very
57 successful in the Python-based generic partial differential equation solver Dedalus (Burns et
58 al., 2020), the process-oriented climate model CLIMLAB (Rose, 2018), and the Julia ocean
59 model Oceananigans.jl (Ramadhan et al., 2020).

60 The dynamical core of SpeedyWeather.jl uses established numerics (Bourke, 1972; Hoskins
61 & Simmons, 1975; Simmons et al., 1978; Simmons & Burridge, 1981), widely adopted in
62 numerical weather prediction. It is based on the spherical harmonic transform (Reinecke &
63 Seljebotn, 2013; Stompor, 2011) with a leapfrog-based semi-implicit time integration (Hoskins
64 & Simmons, 1975) and a Robert-Asselin-Williams filter (Amezcuca et al., 2011; Williams, 2011).
65 The spherical harmonic transform is grid-flexible (Willmert, 2020). Any iso-latitude ring-based
66 grid can be used and new grids can be externally defined and passed in as an argument. Many
67 grids are already implemented: the conventional Gaussian grid, a regular longitude-latitude
68 grid, the octahedral Gaussian grid (Malardel et al., 2016), the octahedral Clenshaw-Curtis grid
69 (Hotta & Ujiie, 2018), and the HEALPix grid (Górski et al., 2005). Both SpeedyWeather.jl and
70 its spherical harmonic transform are also number format-flexible. Single-precision floating-point

71 numbers (Float32) are the default as adopted by other modelling efforts (Nakano et al., 2018;
72 Váňa et al., 2017), but Float64 and other custom number formats can be used with a single
73 code basis (Klöwer et al., 2020; Klöwer et al., 2022). Julia will compile to the choice of number
74 format, the grid, and and other model components just-in-time. A simple parallelization (across
75 vertical layers for the dynamical core, across horizontal grid points for the parameterizations)
76 is supported by Julia's multithreading. No distributed-memory parallelization is currently
77 supported, GPU support is planned.

78 SpeedyWeather.jl internally uses three sub-modules RingGrids, LowerTriangularMatrices,
79 and SpeedyTransforms. RingGrids is a module that discretizes the sphere on iso-latitude
80 rings and implements interpolations between various such grids. LowerTriangularMatrices
81 facilitates the implementation of the spherical harmonics by organizing their coefficients in a
82 lower triangular matrix representation. SpeedyTransforms implements the spectral transform
83 between the grid-point space as defined by RingGrids and the spectral space defined in
84 LowerTriangularMatrices. These three modules are independently usable and therefore
85 support SpeedyWeather's library-like user interface. Output is stored as NetCDF files using
86 NCDatasets.jl (Barth, 2023).

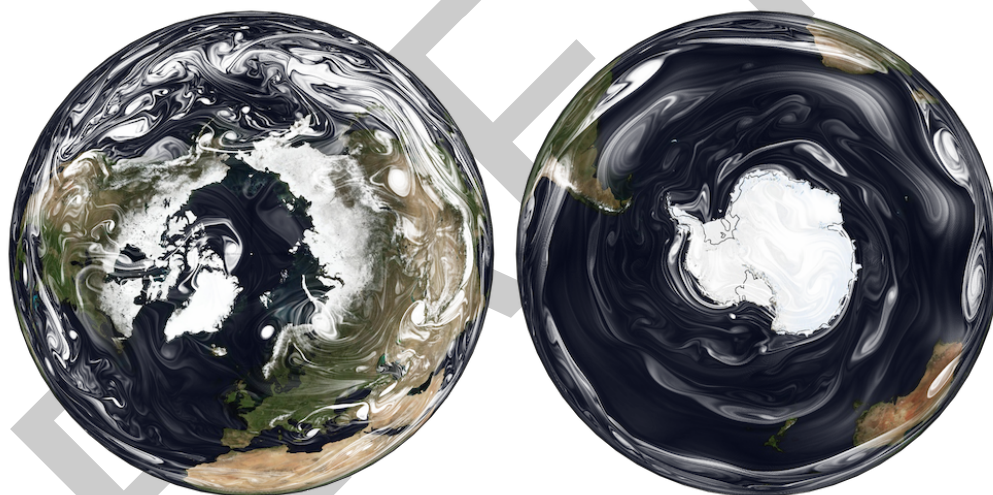


Figure 2: Relative vorticity simulated with the shallow water model in SpeedyWeather.jl. The simulation used a spectral resolution of T1023 (about 20 km) and Float32 arithmetic on an octahedral Clenshaw-Curtis grid (Hotta & Ujiie, 2018). Relative vorticity is visualized with Matplotlib (Hunter, 2007) and Cartopy (Met Office, 2010 - 2015) using a transparent-to-white colormap to mimic the appearance of clouds. Underlaid is NASA's blue marble from June 2004.

87 Statement of need

88 SpeedyWeather.jl is a fresh approach to atmospheric models that have been very influential in
89 many areas of scientific and high-performance computing as well as climate change mitigation
90 and adaptation. Most weather, ocean and climate models are written in Fortran (e.g. ICON
91 (Giorgetta et al., 2018), CESM (Hurrell et al., 2013), MITgcm (Marshall et al., 1997), NEMO
92 (Madec et al., 2017)) and have been developed over decades. From this tradition follows a
93 specific programming style and associated user interface. SpeedyWeather.jl aims to overcome
94 the constraints of traditional Fortran-based models. The modern trend sees simulations in
95 Fortran and data analysis in Python (e.g. NumPy (Harris et al., 2020), Xarray (Hoyer &
96 Hamman, 2017), Dask (Dask Development Team, 2016), Matplotlib (Hunter, 2007)), making
97 it virtually impossible to interact with various model components directly. In SpeedyWeather.jl,
98 interfaces to the model components are exposed to the user. Furthermore, data-driven climate
99 modelling (Rasp et al., 2018; Schneider et al., 2023), which replaces existing model components

100 with machine learning, is more difficult in Fortran due to the lack of established machine
101 learning frameworks (Meyer et al., 2022). In Julia, Flux.jl (Innes et al., 2019) is available for
102 machine learning as well as automatic differentiation with Enzyme (Moses & Churavy, 2020)
103 for gradients-based optimization.

104 With SpeedyWeather.jl we hope to provide a platform for data-driven atmospheric modelling
105 and in general an interactive model that makes difficult problems easy to simulate. Climate
106 models that are user-friendly, trainable, but also easily extensible will suddenly make many
107 complex research ideas possible.

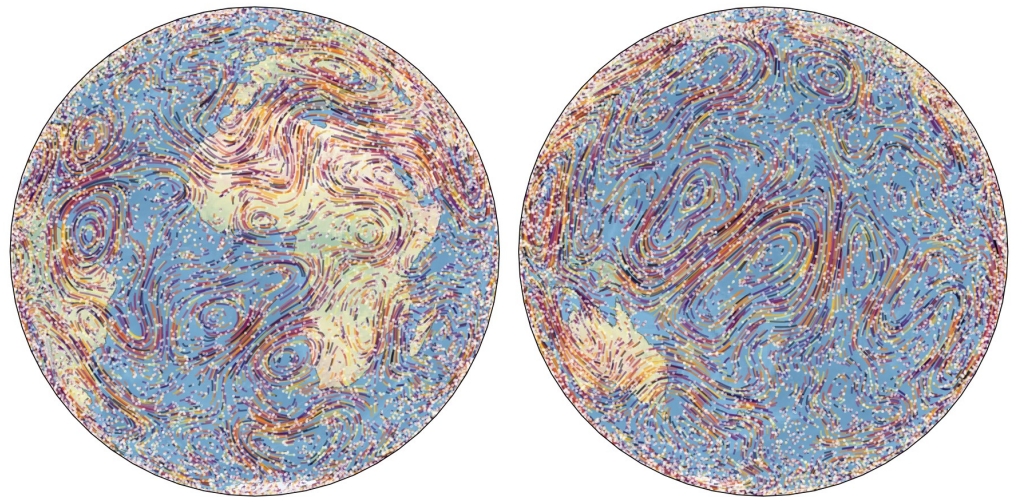


Figure 3: Particle trajectories advected in the barotropic vorticity model. The barotropic vorticity equations were stochastically stirred at wave numbers 8 to 40 for homogeneous turbulence on the sphere. The simulation was computed at T340 (about 40km global resolution). Visualized are 20,000 particles (white dots) with trajectories (colored randomly) for the previous 6 hours.

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