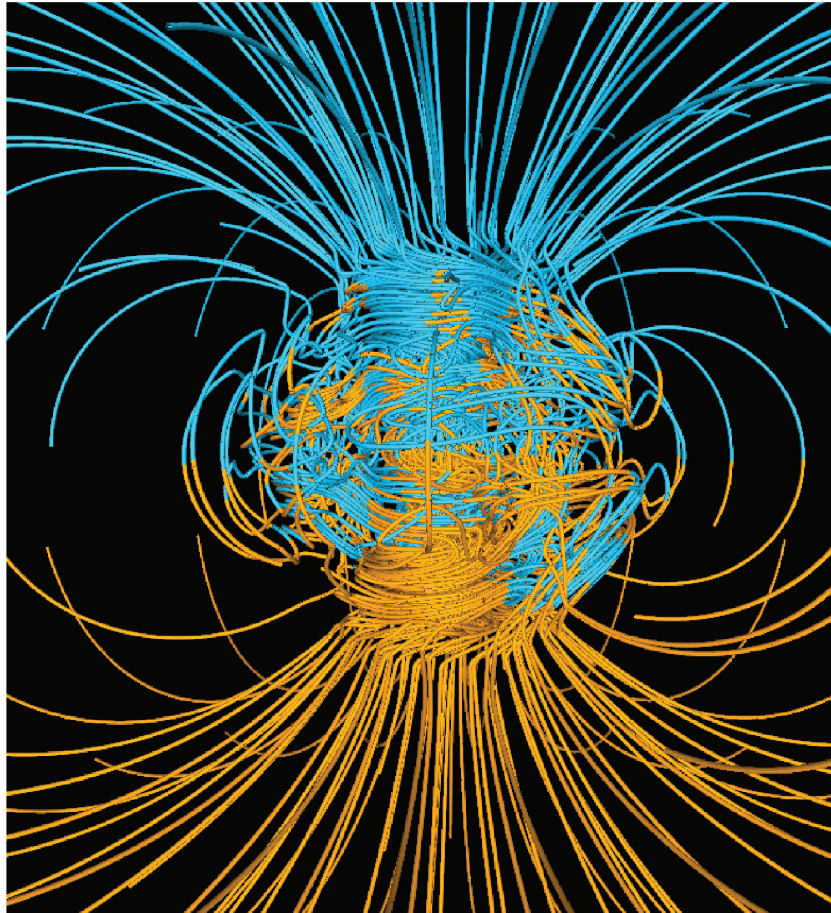


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COMPUTATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GEODYNAMICS (CIG)

MAG

User Manual
Version 1.0.0



www.geodynamics.org

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Part I

Preface

Preface

About This Document

This document is organized into three parts. Part I consists of traditional book front matter, including this preface. Part II begins with an introduction to MAG version 1.0 and its capabilities and proceeds to the details of implementation. Part III provides appendices and references.

The style of this publication is based on the Apple Publications Style Guide <http://developer.apple.com/documentation/UserExperience/Conceptual/APStyleGuide/AppleStyleGuide2003.pdf>, as recommended by Python.org <http://www.python.org/>. The documentation was produced using LyX <http://www.lyx.org/> to facilitate the transformation of files from one format to another. LyX is a document processor that encourages an approach to writing based on the structure of your documents, not their appearance. It is released under a Free Software/Open Source license.

Errors and bug fixes in this manual should be directed to CIG Geodynamo Mailing List <cig-geodyn@geodynamics.org>.

Who Will Use This Document

This documentation is aimed at scientists who prefer to use prepackaged and specialized analysis tools. Users are likely to be experienced computational Earth scientists and have familiarity with basic scripting, software installation, and programming; but are not likely to be professional programmers. Of those, there are likely to be two classes of users: those who just run models and those who modify the source code.

Citation

Computational Infrastructure for Geodynamics (CIG) is making this source code available to you in the hope that the software will enhance your research in geophysics. The underlying Fortran code was donated to CIG in July of 2006. A number of individuals have contributed a significant portion of their careers toward the development of MAG. It is essential that you recognize these individuals in the normal scientific practice by citing the appropriate peer reviewed papers and making appropriate acknowledgements.

The MAG development team asks that you cite the following:

- Olson, P., G.A. Glatzmaier (1993), Highly supercritical thermal convection in a rotating spherical shell: centrifugal vs. radial gravity. *Geophys. Astrophys. Fluid Dyn.*, *70*, 113-136.
- Olson, P., G.A. Glatzmaier (1995), Magnetoconvection in a rotating spherical shell: structure of flow in the outer core. *Phys. Earth Planet Int.*, *92*, 109-118.
- Olson, P., G.A. Glatzmaier (1996), Magnetoconvection and Thermal Coupling of the Earth's Core and Mantle. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond.*, *A354*, 1413-1424.
- Christensen, U.R. and Aubert (2006), J., Scaling properties of convection-driven dynamos in rotating spherical shells and application to planetary magnetic fields. *Geophys J. Int.* *166*, 97-114.
- Olson, P., U. Christensen, G.A. Glatzmaier (1999), Numerical Modeling of the Geodynamo: Mechanisms of Field Generation and Equilibration. *J. Geophys. Res.*, *104*, 10,383-10,404.

- Christensen, U., P. Olson, G.A. Glatzmaier (1999), Numerical modelling of the geodynamo: a systematic parameter study. *Geophys. J. Int.*, 138, 393-409.
- Christensen, et al. (2001), A numerical dynamo benchmark. *Phys. Earth Planet Int.*, 128, 25-34 (benchmark cases).

[Note: there are more recent papers by the same authors.] The developers also request that in your oral presentations and in your paper acknowledgements that you indicate your use of this code, the authors of this code (G. Glatzmaier, U. Christensen, P. Olson), and CIG <http://www.geodynamics.org/>.

Support

MAG development was funded by grants from NASA HPC and NSF Geophysics. Continued support of MAG is made possible under NSF EAR-0406751.

Part II

Chapters

Chapter 1

Introduction

Dynamo codes represent a powerful new tool for the quantitative study of a broad range of geophysical processes, ranging from short time-scale phenomena such as magnetic variations, rotational variations, and flow in the core, to long-term phenomena such as magnetic excursions, reversals, superchrons, and the evolution of the core and its thermal and chemical interaction with the mantle. The primary objective of CIG in this area is to provide the Earth Science community with robust, reliable, efficient, flexible, state-of-the-art numerical codes for modeling dynamo processes in the Earth's core and in the interiors of other planets. Another CIG objective is to support graphical- and user-interfaces for these codes that allow Earth scientists to analyze, display, and interpret dynamo code results, and to compare results from the various codes that we support, as well as with geomagnetic, space magnetic, and paleomagnetic data.

1.1 About MAG

MAG is a serial version of Gary Glatzmaier's rotating spherical convection/magnetoconvection/dynamo code, modified by Uli Christensen and Peter Olson. The code solves the non-dimensional Boussinesq equations for time-dependent thermal convection in a rotating spherical shell filled with an electrically conducting fluid. The equations of motion are: the Navier-Stokes equation including Coriolis, Lorentz, Buoyancy, pressure, viscous, and inertial terms; the heat equation including advection, diffusion, and uniform-density heat sources; the continuity equation for velocity and Gauss' law for magnetic field, and the induction equation for the magnetic field.

All variables are non-dimensional (see Appendix A); time scale is viscous diffusion, length scale is shell thickness, temperature scale is boundary temperature difference, magnetic field and electric currents use Elsasser number scaling. A variety of boundary and initial conditions are selected as options.

Mag uses toroidal-poloidal decomposition for velocity and magnetic field with explicit timesteps. Linear terms are evaluated spectrally (spherical harmonics plus Chebycheff polynomials in radius) and nonlinear terms are evaluated on a spherical grid.

Additional technical information is found in [1]-[8].

1.2 Governing Equations

MAG solves the following non-dimensional Boussinesq magnetohydrodynamics equations for dynamo action due to thermal convection of an electrically conducting fluid in a rotating spherical shell (e.g., Olson et al. 1999)[5].

$$E \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} \right) + 2\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \mathbf{u} + \nabla P = Ra \frac{r}{r_o} T + \frac{1}{Pm} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B}) + \frac{1}{Pm} \nabla^2 \mathbf{B} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T = \frac{1}{Pr} \nabla^2 T + \epsilon \quad (1.3)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

where u is the velocity, B is the magnetic field, T is temperature, t is time, \hat{z} is a unit vector in the direction of the rotation axis, P is pressure, and r is the position vector in spherical coordinates $r\theta\phi$.

Four basic non-dimensional parameters in 1.1 - 1.4 control the dynamo action. The Rayleigh number represents the strength of buoyancy force driving the convection

$$Ra = \frac{\alpha g_0 \Delta T D^3}{\nu \kappa} \quad (1.5)$$

where α is thermal expansivity, g_0 is gravitational acceleration on the outer boundary at radius R , ΔT is temperature difference between the inner and outer boundaries, D is shell thickness, ν is kinematic viscosity, and κ is thermal diffusivity. The Ekman number represents the ratio of viscous and Coriolis forces

$$E = \frac{\nu}{\Omega D^2} \quad (1.6)$$

Here Ω is rotation rate. The Prandtl number is the ratio of kinematic viscosity to thermal diffusivity

$$Pr = \frac{\nu}{\kappa} \quad (1.7)$$

and the magnetic Prandtl number is the ratio of kinematic viscosity to magnetic diffusivity λ

$$P_m = \frac{\nu}{\lambda} \quad (1.8)$$

An additional (optional) control parameter is the non-dimensional volumetric heat source (or heat sink) strength ϵ .

Chapter 2

Installation and Getting Help

2.1 Introduction

To test run MAG, you will download the source package (in the form of a compressed `tar` file) from the Geodynamics Software Packages web page <http://www.geodynamics.org/cig/software/packages/>. After unpacking the source, you will use the `make` utility to build MAG from source, and background execute MAG with the provided benchmark input file.

Advanced users and software developers may be interested in downloading the latest MAG source code directly from the CIG source code repository, instead of using the prepared source package. See the 2.6 section later in this chapter. MAG has been tested on Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows.

2.2 Getting Help

For help, send e-mail to the CIG Geodynamo Mailing List <cig-geodyn@geodynamics.org>. You can subscribe to the Mailing List and view archived discussion at Geodynamics Mail Lists <http://www.geodynamics.org/cig/lists/>.

2.3 System Requirements

MAG requires the following:

- A Fortran compiler, g77 or gFortran.
- For Windows you need to install cygwin <http://cygwin.com>.

2.4 Downloading and Unpacking Source

Download MAG from the Geodynamics website <http://www.geodynamics.org/>. Click the "software" tab at the top of the page. Then click "Software Packages." Once you click the MAG link, downloaded the source archive and unpack it using the `tar` command:

```
$ tar xzf MAG-1.0.0.tar.gz
```

If you don't have GNU Tar, try the following command instead:

```
$ gunzip -c MAG-1.0.0.tar.gz | tar xf -
```

2.5 Installation Procedure

2.5.1 MAG File Structure

After unpacking the source, you will find following directories:

- ~/**src** Contains the set of FORTRAN source code files with suffix ".f". This includes sample grid parameter value files with names like "param32s4.f" for a coarse grid (up to 32 spherical harmonics, 24 radial grid intervals, and 4-fold symmetry in ϕ). A makefile named "makefile". Sample files with input parameters, par.XXX. The case par.bench0 is for rotating convection at an Ekman number of $1E-3$, starting from a conductive temperature perturbation with imposed perturbation with $l=4$, $m=4$, and running for a short time. This is the "benchmark0" test case in Christensen et al, 2001[6]. Another input file is par.bench1, the dynamo "benchmark1" case in Christensen et al[6].
- ~/**doc** The directory where you will find this manual and other documentation files.
- ~/**bench-data** Contains output files "ls.benchX", "l.benchX", "g.benchx", and "d.benchx" obtained with short runs of benchmark0 and benchmark1 on a Linux workstation. Explanations of the contents of these files are found in Appendix C. These data files can be used for comparison with the result obtained by your local run of the MAG.
- ~/**idl** This is where the postprocessing IDL (Interactive Data Language) routines reside.

2.5.2 Prepare MAG for Running

1. First you need to create a path for execution of `magx` (below is an example; use your path) :

```
printenv PATH $ PATH=$PATH:/your_mag_dir_path $ export PATH
```

2. Compile the program using `make` in the source directory, which by default uses the existing param.f grid and symmetry

```
$ make
```

Note that makefile uses -g77 or other Fortran compiler, and creates executables, either `magx`(default) or `magxYYsZ`, where `yy`=spherical harmonic trunction and `Z`=longitudinal symmetry.

3. To delete all the object files and executables, simply type:

```
$ make clean
```

2.6 Installing from the Software Repository

The MAG source code is available via a Subversion server at the Geodynamics website <http://www.geodynamics.org/>. This allows users to view the revision history of the code, and check out the most recent development version of the software.

NOTE: If you are content with the prepared source package, feel free to skip this section.

2.6.1 Tools You Will Need

In addition to the usual system requirements, you must have a Subversion client installed in order to work with the source from the CIG software repository. To check whether you have a subversion client installed on your machine, type:

```
$svn help
```

It should return a usage message. For more information on Subversion, visit the Subversion website <http://subversion.tigris.org/>.

2.6.2 Download Source from Subversion

To check out the latest version of the software, use the `svn checkout` command:

```
$ svn checkout http://geodynamics.org/svn/cig/geodyn/3D/MAG/trunk MAG
```

where "MAG" is the directory created with the file structure mentioned in 2.5.1

Chapter 3

Running MAG

3.1 Using MAG

For test-running the code, do the following steps:

1. Uncompress all files, and create a path (see 2.5.2)
2. Link grid parameter file to param.f,¹ which enters into most subroutines through "include" statements. For example, a grid parameter file named "param32f4.f" (32 harmonics, longitudinal symmetry 4) is linked using.

```
$ ln -sf param32s4.f param.f
```

3. Compile the program with:

```
$ make
$ mv magx magx32s4 (Renaming is optional)
```

4. MAG uses a standard input file. Background execute using par.XXX as the input file and .YYY as the output files extension:

```
$ magx32s4 <par.XXX >p.YYY &
```

For running with the benchmark input files (par.bnch0 or par.bnch1) , the execution statement should be:

```
$ magx32s4 <par.bnch0 >p.bench0 &
```

5. If there is a problem with the input file list, it is often the final three lines; with some systems, a "\$" may be required at the end.
6. MAG produces a series of output files. For example, when using input file par.bnch0 (the example in step 4) MAG generates: 1.bench0, 1s.bench0, g[i].bench0 and d[i].bench0, where i=0,1,2...9. See Appendix C for details on MAG's output files. Compare your output files with the data provided in the directory ~/bench-data/data_bench0.
7. REMEMBER TO DELETE, MOVE, or RENAME ALL OUTPUT FILES IN THE CURRENT DIRECTORY BEFORE RE-RUNNING WITH THE SAME "output" FILENAME – RETAINING SAME-NAMED OUTPUT FILES IN THE CURRENT DIRECTORY CAUSES MAG TO CRASH!!

¹To change grids or symmetry (in param.f), MAG needs to be recompiled. param.f is what the code looks for and needs to be changed for remaking. param32s6.f and param32s4.f are examples of param.f.

3.2 Changing Parameters

Physical and time step parameters can be changed in the par-file namelist without re-compiling MAG. See Appendix B for a list of the input parameter names and definitions. Grid parameters must be changed in param.f and MAG must be then re-compiled. There are some numerical restrictions on the grid parameter combinations, which are given in Appendix A.

Chapter 4

Postprocessing and Graphics

4.1 Introduction

Once you finish running MAG, you should have a series of output data files. To visualize your results, the MAG software package provides a set of IDL routines found in the directory called `PREFIX/idl`, where `PREFIX` is the directory under which you installed MAG. We should mention here that IDL is a commercial visualization tool by ITT Visual Information Solutions <http://www.itervis.com/idl>. A free IDL compatible program called GDL <http://gnudatalanguage.sourceforge.net> works with MAG's line plot IDL procedure `MAGTS.pro`, but not with the interactive IDL procedures in MAG.

4.2 Time Series and Spectra Plot

Procedure `MAGTS.pro` takes data from l-files generated by MAG and creates time series plots and statistics. This version reads an l-file consisting of 17 time series, the first record being dimensionless time. Energies and rms magnetic field and velocity are scaled as in MAG; tilt is dipole vector colatitude; pole longitude is dipole vector longitude. Figures 4.2 and 4.2 show the energy time series plot and spectra plot from a time-dependent dynamo.

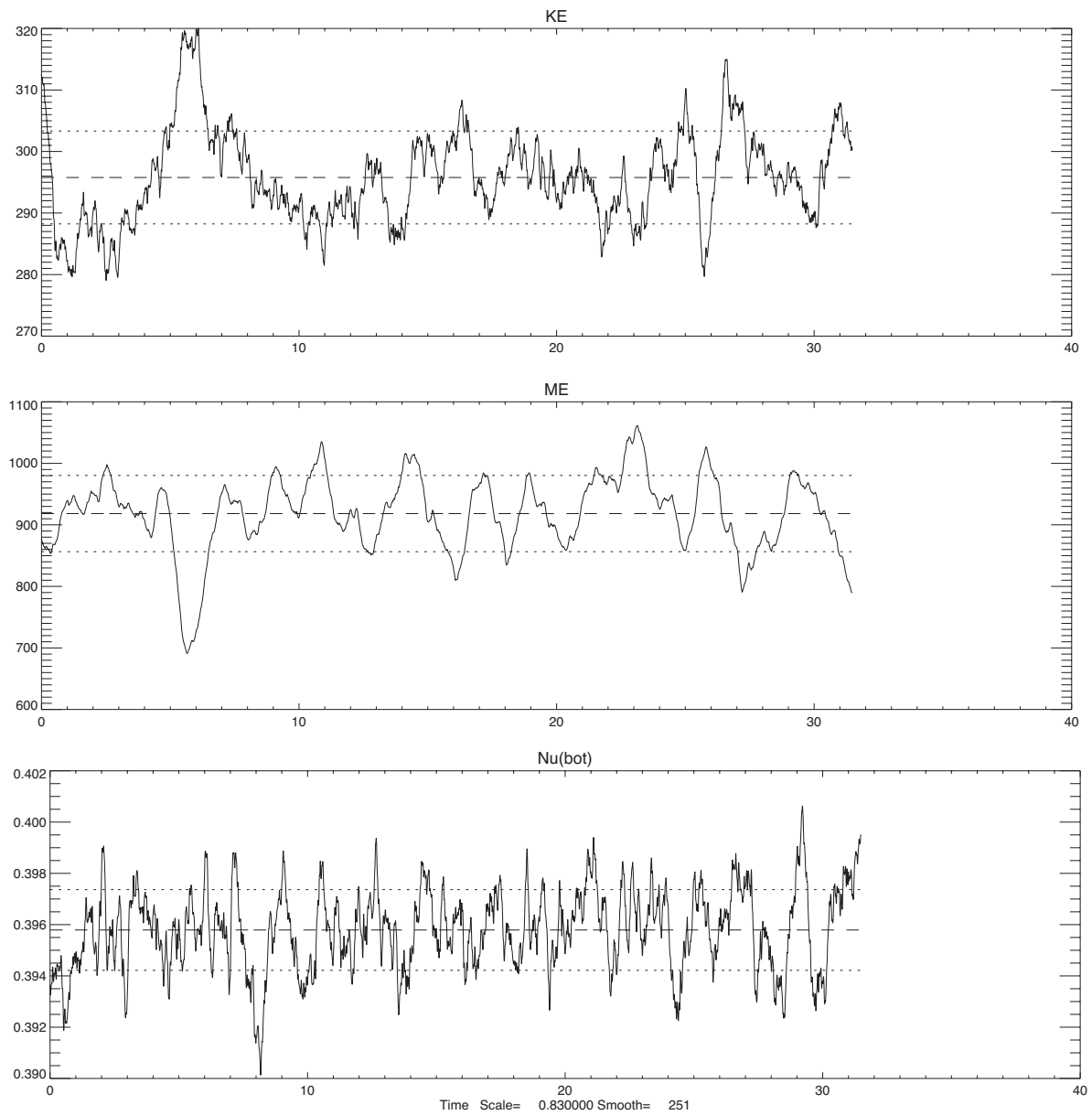


Figure 4.1: Time series plot of energy

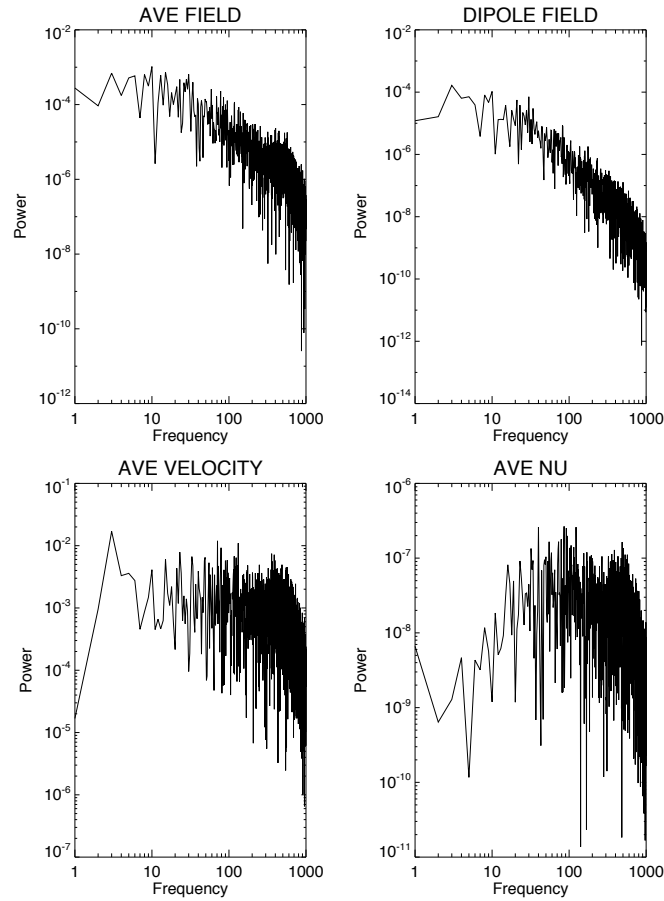


Figure 4.2: Spectra plot of a time dependent dynamo

4.3 Interactive IDL Procedures

MAGSYM.pro is an interactive procedure display which results from a g-file produced by MAG. This version uses modified IDL color tables and assumes formatted input. It creates either postscript .ps or .gif files. If other output file formats are required, modification of "LABELOUT" are required. MAGSYM has many plot options: map, closeup, equator, slice... etc. Producing each plot is straightforward by choosing from the option menu. Figure 4.3 is plotted with the map option.

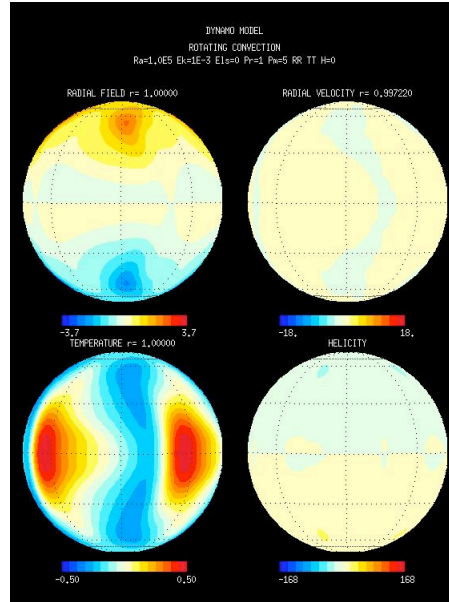


Figure 4.3: IDL figure with Map option

MAGVOL.pro is another interactive IDL procedure to display volume results from rotating convection, magnetoconvection & dynamo calculations (written by P. Olson). It uses G-FILES produced by MAG (some longitudinal symmetry may be assumed in the G-FILE). This version uses modified idl color tables and assumes formatted or unformatted input (it asks for .gif but creates .jpg files); if other output file formats are required, modifications of "labelout" are required. This version assumes x-window screen graphics; for other graphics devices, change the `set_plot,'x'` and `tvrd()` commands accordingly. MAGVOL procedure creates volume-rendered images of temperature, helicity, the z-component of vorticity, kinetic and magnetic energy, joule heating, work by lorentz forces and buoyancy forces. Figure 4.3 shows a plot of kinetic energy and magnetic energy obtained from a numerical dynamo model.

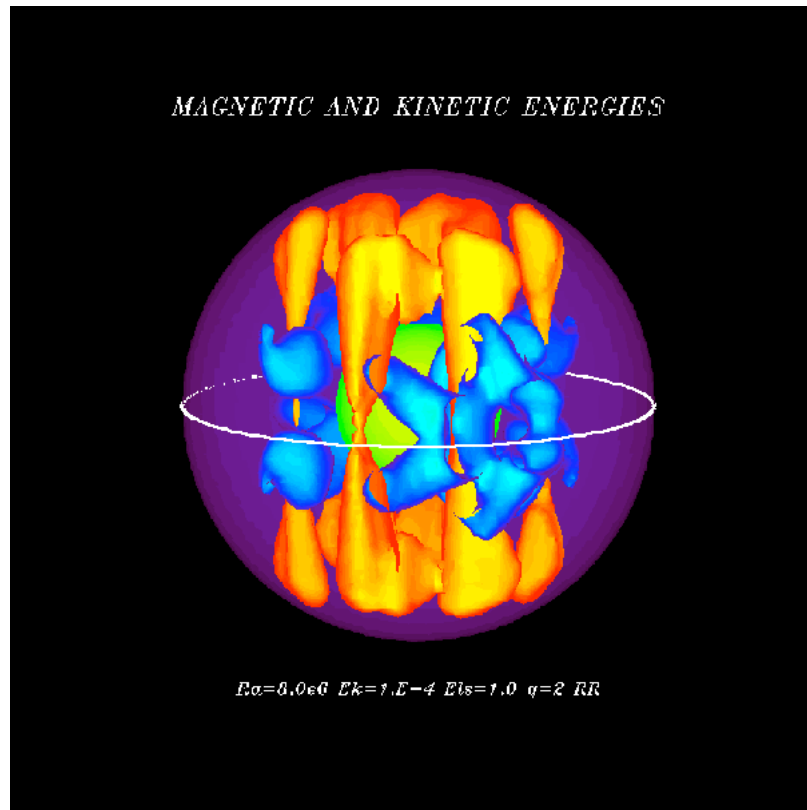


Figure 4.4: Kinetic energy (yellow) and Magnetic energy (blue) plot by the MAGVOL procedure

Part III

Appendices

Appendix A

Variables Used in MAG

This is a list of variables and names used in the program set in MAG.

adrke axisymmetric toroidal kinetic energy (diagnostic)

ai imaginary unit = $\text{complex}(0,1)$

aj (**nlma,nn+1**) poloidal magnetic field potential (spectral form); the second index is either the Chebycheff degree (n) or the radial grid point (kc)

ajmat (**nn,nn,lmax**) LU-decomposed matrix from Chebycheff collocation of toroidal induction equation. Built in ludc, used in amhd.

aleg1 (**nlma,ni**) Value of associated Legendre function at grid points

aleg2 (**nlma,ni**) Value of associated Legendre function, multiplied with Gaussian weight, at grid points

aleg3 (**nlma,ni**) Value of derivative of associated Legendre function multiplied with $\sin(\theta)$ at grid points

alfilt [INPUT] Filter parameter for B_r in graphics output, see nfil

alfac [INPUT] Controls the contribution of the (modified) Alfvén velocity to the Courant time step limit (see under "courfac"). The modified Alfvén velocity is given by $v_{\text{alfven}}' = (v_a)^2 / \{(v_a)^2 + [\pi * (\eta + \nu) / \Delta x]^2\}$ where $v_a = B / \sqrt{\mu * \rho}$ and Δx is the Courant length (either Δx_r or Δx_h)

alpha [INPUT] =0 linear terms in the equations are treated fully explicit, =1 linear terms are treated fully implicit, =0.5: Crank-N.

alumn0 Factor for scaling heat flow in output amcke: axisymmetric poloidal kinetic energy

amhd [SUBROUTINE] The "workhorse" of the program: advance solution by nstep time steps

amps [INPUT] can be used to re-scale entropy

ampj [INPUT] can be used to re-scale toroidal magnetic field

ampb [INPUT] can be used to re-scale poloidal magnetic field

ampw [INPUT] can be used to re-scale poloidal velocity

ampz [INPUT] can be used to re-scale toroidal velocity

anorm = $\sqrt{2/[nn+1]}$

apome axisymmetric poloidal magnetic field energy

atome axisymmetric toroidal magnetic field energy

b (nlma,nn+1) poloidal magnetic field potential (spectral form, see aj)

bleg1 (lmax) auxiliary array for calculation of aleg1

bleg2 (lmax) auxiliary array for calculation of aleg2

bleg3 (lmax) auxiliary array for calculation of aleg3

bmat(nn,nn,lmax) LU-decomposed matrix from Chebycheff collocation of poloidal induction equation.
Built in ludc, used in amhd.

bnlc1 (nja/2,ni) bnlr1 stored in complex form

bnlc2 (nja/2,ni) bnlr2 stored in complex form

bnlc3 (nja/2,ni) bnlr3 stored in complex form

bnlr1 (nja,ni) nonlinear products for updating b (on grid points)

bnlr2 (nja,ni) nonlinear products for updating aj (on grid points)

bnlr3 (nja,ni) nonlinear products for updating aj (on grid points)

bots(0:lmax,0:mmax) [INPUT] harmonic coefficients of prescribed temperature (entropy) on inner boundary

br (nja,ni) $= r^2 * B_r$ on gridpoints

brc br stored as complex array

bscl $= dt * radtop^2$

bt (nja,ni) $= r * \sin(\theta) * b_\theta$

btrdt (ni) used in movmout to calculate j_phi

bts (ni,3) used in movmout to calculate j_phi

btc bt stored as complex array

bp (nja,ni) $= r * \sin(\theta) * b_\phi$

bpc bp stored as complex array

bpeak [INPUT] maximum value of imposed field on boundaries

bpeakbot maximum value of imposed field on inner boundary

bpeaktop maximum value of imposed field on outer boundary

cbr (nja,ni) $= r^2 * \text{curl}(B) * e_r$

cbrc cbr stored as complex array

cbt (nja,ni) $= r * \sin(\theta) * \text{curl}(B) * e_\theta$

cbtc ctr stored as complex array

cbp (nja,ni) $= r * \sin(\theta) * \text{curl}(B) * e_\phi$

cbpc cpb stored as complex array

cheb (nn,nn) cheb(i,j) = value of Chebycheff polynomial i at grid point j

chebi [SUBROUTINE] initialize subroutine chebtf

chebtf [SUBROUTINE] multiple fast Chebycheff transform

clm (**lmax,mmax**) normalization factors of spherical harmonics

cmb [INPUT] integrated conductivity of thin D"-layer

colat (**ni**) vector of colatitudes (Gauss points), local array in subroutine prep

courfac [INPUT] factor controlling the time step as fraction of courant advection length. The time step is limited to $dt < \min(dx/[courfac * v + alffac * v_alfven'])$

cvr (**nja,ni**) $= r^2 * \text{curl}(v) * e_r$

cvrc cvr stored as complex array

db (**nlma,nn+1**) radial derivative of poloidal magnetic potential (spectral form, see aj)

dbdt (**nlma,nn,2**) time derivative of poloidal magnetic potential b

dcheb (**nn,nn**) dcheb(i,j) = 1st derivative of Chebycheff polynomial i at grid point j

d2cheb (**nn,nn**) d2cheb(i,j) = 2nd derivative of Chebycheff polynomial i at grid point j

d3cheb (**nn,nn**) d3cheb(i,j) = 3rd derivative of Chebycheff polynomial i at grid point j

ddb (**nlma,nn+1**) 2nd radial derivative of poloidal magnetic potential b

ddj (**nlma,nn+1**) 2nd radial derivative of toroidal magnetic potential aj

ddw (**nlma,nn+1**) $0.25 * 2\text{nd radial derivative of poloidal velocity potential w}$

ddz (**nlma,nn+1**) $0.25 * 2\text{nd radial derivative of toroidal velocity potential z}$

djdt (**nlma,nn,2**) time derivative of toroidal magnetic potential z

dpgt (**nlma,nn,2**) time derivative of pressure

dsdt (**nlma,nn,2**) time derivative of temperature (entropy)

dw (**nlma,nn+1**) $0.50 * \text{radial derivative of poloidal velocity potential w}$

dwdt (**nlma,nn,2**) time derivative of poloidal velocity potential w

dz (**nlma,nn+1**) $0.50 * \text{radial derivative of toroidal velocity potential z}$

dzdt (**nlma,nn,2**) time derivative of toroidal velocity potential z

delxh (**nn**) horizontal Courant length squared

delxr (**nn**) radial Courant length

difamp [INPUT] amplitude of hyperdiffusivity $D = D * (1 + \text{difamp} * [(1+1-\text{ldif})/(\text{lmax}+1-\text{ldif})]^\text{ldifexp})$ when $l > \text{ldif}$

dipfilt [INPUT] If **nfilt** > 0 multiply axial dipole component of B_r on outer surface by dipfilt in graphics file

dj (**nlma,nn+1**) radial derivative of toroidal magnetic potential (spectral form, see aj)

dt current time step

dtchck [SUBROUTINE] controls time step

dth Courant time based on horizontal velocity + Alfven velocity
dtmax [INPUT] Upper limit on time step (and initial step)
dtmin Lower limit on time step (stop when $dt < dtmin$)
dtold Time step of previous iterative step
dtr Courant time based on radial velocity + Alfven velocity
dtstart [INPUT] Initial time step. If =0, dtmax, or when beginning from restart file, the old dt is taken
dvpdr (nja,ni) = $d [r * \sin(\theta) * v_{\phi}] / dr$ on gridpoints
dvpdrc dvpdr stored as complex array
dvpdp (nja,ni) = $d [r * \sin(\theta) * v_{\phi}] / d\phi$ on gridpoints
dvpdpc dvpdp stored as complex array
dvrdr (nja,ni) = $d [r^2 * v_r] / d\phi$ on gridpoints
dvrdrpc dvrdr stored as complex array
dvrdr (nja,ni) = $d [r^2 * v_r] / dr$ on gridpoints
dvrdrpc dvrdr stored as complex array
dvrdr (nja,ni) = $\sin(\theta) * d [r^2 * v_r] / d\theta$ on gridpoints
dvrdrpc dvrdr stored as complex array
dvtddp (nja,ni) = $d [r * \sin(\theta) * v_{\theta}] / d\phi$ on gridpoints
dvtddpc dvtddp stored as complex array
dvtddr (nja,ni) = $d [r * \sin(\theta) * v_{\theta}] / dr$ on gridpoints
dvtddrc dvtddr stored as complex array
dw (nlma,nn+1) 0.5 * radial derivative of poloidal velocity potential w
dz (nlma,nn+1) 0.5 * radial derivative of toroidal velocity potential z
escale scaling factor for energies in output
ek [INPUT] Ekman number
enb [OUTPUT] magnetic energy
ens [OUTPUT] thermal energy
enscale [INPUT] in output listing, energies are multiplied by enscale
ent [OUTPUT] total energy
env [OUTPUT] kinetic energy
epsc0 [INPUT] internal heating rate
fmb1 (nlma+..) r-component of $(v \times B)$ term
fmb2 (nlma+..) theta-component of $(v \times B)$ term
fmb3 (nlma+..) phi-component of $(v \times B)$ term

flms1 (**nlma**+) r-component of entropy advection term
flms2 (**nlma**+) theta-component of entropy advection term
flms3 (**nlma**+) phi-component of entropy advection term
flmw1 (**nlma**+) r-component of $\mathbf{v} \cdot \text{grad}(\mathbf{v}) + \text{Lorentz force}$ term
flmw2 (**nlma**+) theta-component of $\mathbf{v} \cdot \text{grad}(\mathbf{v}) + \text{Lorentz force}$ term
flmw3 (**nlma**+) phi-component of $\mathbf{v} \cdot \text{grad}(\mathbf{v}) + \text{Lorentz force}$ term
gauss (**ni**) vector with Gaussian weighting factors, local array in subroutine prep
gquad [SUBROUTINE] finds zeros and Gaussian weight of associated Legendre function
grfile [CHARACTER] file name for data on spatial grid for graphics prefix "g." added to outfile
grav (**nn**) gravity at radial levels
ib (**nn,lmax**) pivot array for LU-decomposition of matrix bmat created in sgefa, used in sgesl
ic stepping variable commonly used for steps in colatitude
icour [INPUT] Courant criterion is checked each ICOUR'th time step
idftype [INPUT] controls radial variation of diffusivity; =0, no variation
ifaxc [13] auxiliary array (factorization) for Chebycheff transform
ifaxf [13] auxiliary array (factorization) for Fourier transform
ifbfrz [INPUT] logical; if .TRUE., do not update magnetic field
ifirst =1 before first call of time-step checking routine, =0 thereafter
iframes [INPUT] write altogether iframes frames on the movie files (see description under imovopt)
ifsfrz [INPUT] logical; if .TRUE., do not update temperature (entropy)
ifvfrz [INPUT] logical; if .TRUE., do not update velocity
ij (**nn,lmax**) pivot array for LU-decomposition of matrix ajmat created in sgefa, used in sgesl
imagcon [INPUT] <0 imposed poloidal field (l=1,m=0) at ICB >=0 imposed toroidal field (l=2,m=0) at ICB >=10 additionally imposed field at CMB, field is of same sign and amplitude if imagcon=10 and of opposite sign if imagcon=11
imovopt [INPUT] three-digit integer number, controls options for generating movie-files.
 Last digit>0 write B_z , W_z (vortic) and T in the equatorial plane on file with prefix "me."
 2nd last digit>0 write longitud. averaged B_ϕ , j_ϕ and v_ϕ on file with prefix "ma."
 3rd last digit>0 write B_r at outer surface and v_p and v_t at level given by this digit on file with prefix "mm."
 4th last digit>0 write spherical harmonic coeffs for poloidal field at outer boundary and for velocity potentials at radial level given by this digit on file with prefix "cc."
imovct counter variable for movie frames
infile [CHARACTER INPUT] name of input file for initial values (restart)

init [INPUT] =0 start from dat-file, =1: random initial cond., =-1: hydro. condition from dat-file, magnetic random >=100: initial temperature perturbation in a single mode l,m. Here m is given by the last two digits of init and l by the preceding digits.

ip0 (nn) pivot array for LU-decomposition of matrix p0mat created in sgefa, used in sgesl

iprnt counting blocks in time iteration sequence with printed output created at completion of block

is (nn,lmax) pivot array for LU-decomposition of matrix smat created in sgefa, used in sgesl

is0 (nn) pivot array for LU-decomposition of matrix s0mat created in sgefa, used in sgesl

iscale [INPUT] determines which diffusivity is used for scaling of time, velocity, energy. 1=viscous, 2=thermal, 3=magnetic

istep time step counter (routine amh)

istor counting superblocks in time iteration sequence, upon completion of superblock disk file with data saved

ivfilt [INPUT] Apply filter to v_r at radial level ivfilt and right into first radial position in graphics file; see nfil

iwp (nn,lmax) pivot array for LU-decomposition of matrix wpmat created in sgefa, used in sgesl

iz (nn,lmax) pivot array for LU-decomposition of matrix zmat created in sgefa, used in sgesl

k2k (nn1) auxiliary array for Chebycheff transform

kc stepping variable commonly used for steps in radius

kcour auxiliary variable for time step checking procedure

kbotb [INPUT] magnetic bottom condition; =1 insulating, =2 perfect condition

kbotv [INPUT] mechanical bottom condition; =1 free, =2 rigid

kbots [INPUT] thermal bottom condition; =1 fixed entropy, =2 flux

kei [SUBROUTINE] calculates kinetic energy

kstep global time step counter

ktops [INPUT] thermal top condition; =1 fixed entropy, =2 flux

ktopb [INPUT] magnetic top condition; =1 insulating, =2 perfect condition

ktopv [INPUT] mechanical top condition; =1 free, =2 rigid

ldif [INPUT] control parameter for hyperdiffusivity, see difamp

ldifexp [INPUT] control parameter for hyperdiffusivity, see difamp

lm stepping variable used to cover all l and m $lm = m*(lmax+1)/minc - m*(m-minc)/(2*minc) + l-m+1$

lmax maximum harmonic degree, calculated as $(nj-1)/3$

logfile [CHARACT] file name for continuous log of energies and other data prefix "l." added to outfile

lot [PARAM] = 2 * nlma (twice the number of harmonic modes)

lpfile [CHARACT] file name for continuous log of specified values prefix "lp." added to outfile

lsfile: [CHARACT] file name for power spectra of magnetic and kinetic as function of l and m; prefix "ls."

ludc: [SUBROUTINE] Chebycheff collocation

mclm (**nlma**) used to unscramble harmonic order m from variable lm

mclma (**nlma**) = $m/\text{minc}+1$ for given lm (storage order of m)

kei [SUBROUTINE] calculates magnetic energy

minc [PARAM] if >1 , minc-fold symmetry in longitude assumed

mmax maximum harmonic order, is the largest integer $\leq l_{\text{max}}$ divisible by minc

movaf [CHARACT] file name for movie data (longitudinal averages) prefix "ma."

movefile [CHARACT] file name for movie data in equatorial plane prefix "me."

movmfile [CHARACT] file name for movie data in map views prefix "mm."

n, **nc** stepping variables commonly used for steps over Chebycheff polynomials

nep [PARAM] = $n_{\text{ja}}/2$ used for storage of points in phi in complex array

nfilt [INPUT] Apply filter $F(l)=\exp(-|l|/l_{\text{filt}})^{n_{\text{filt}}}$ to B_r on outer surface in graphics output file (if $n_{\text{filt}}>0$ and $al_{\text{filt}}>0$) When $n_{\text{filt}}>0$, $al_{\text{filt}}<0$, apply cos-tapered filtered with cutoff at n_{filt} and taper width $|al_{\text{filt}}|$

ngcolat [INPUT] graphics output on each ng_{colat} 'th point in latitude

ngform [INPUT] if $\neq 0$, graphics output is written each time a restart file is (finally) written. $ng_{\text{form}}=1$ or -1 : formatted graphics file, $ng_{\text{form}}=2$: unformatted for $ng_{\text{form}}=-1$ additional comment lines are inserted (this is to look at the file, not for graphics)

nglon [INPUT] graphics output for each ng_{lon} 'th point in longitude

ngrad [INPUT] graphics output on each n_{grad} 'th radial level

ni [PARAM] # of grid points in colatide; must be even

nip1 [PARAM] = $ni+1$

nj [PARAM] # of grid points in longitude; nj/minc must be multiple of four

nja = nj/minc , # of actually needed grid points in phi

njp1 [PARAM] = $nj+1$

nlaf [PARAM] = $l_{\text{max}}+1$

nlafp1 [PARAM] = $l_{\text{max}}+2$

nlm [PARAM] = $(m_{\text{max}}+1)*(m_{\text{max}}+2)/2$

nlma [PARAM] # of angular modes employed $nl_{\text{ma}} = m_{\text{max}}*(l_{\text{max}}+1)/\text{minc} - m_{\text{max}}*(m_{\text{max}}-\text{minc})/(2*\text{minc}) + l_{\text{max}}-m_{\text{max}}+1$.

nlmpa [PARAM] = $nl_{\text{ma}} + m_{\text{max}}/\text{minc} + 1$

nlogstep [INPUT] write data on logfile (prefix l.) after each n_{logstep} steps.

nmaf [PARAM] = $m_{\text{max}}+1$

nmafa [PARAM] = $m_{\text{max}}/\text{minc}+1$

nn [PARAM] # of radial grid points, $nn-1$ must be multiple of 4, and contain no prime factors larger than

nn1 [PARAM] = nn-1
nn2 [PARAM] = nn-2
nn3 [PARAM] = nn-3
nnp1 [PARAM] = nn+1
nnp2 [PARAM] = nn+2
nnaf [PARAM] # of radial Chebycheff modes, must be \leq nn
nnx2 [PARAM] = 2*nn
nplog [INPUT] if >0 write velocity values at specific points of the grid on separate logfile (prefix "lp.") after every nplog steps (for arrays, see vrpoint, vppoint, vtpoint in subroutine amhd for details)
nprnt [INPUT] # of printed output blocks created until next data storage for restart
nps2 [PARAM] = (nn+1)/2
nrp [PARAM] = nja+2 (# of points in phi +2)
ns2 [PARAM] = (nn-1)/2
nstep [INPUT] # of time steps done until next printed output (total # of time steps is nstep*nprnt*nstor)
nstor [INPUT] # of data storages before program termination
ntf [PARAM] = 3*nja/2+1, used for Fourier transform array trigsf
ocorevol volume of spherical shell (outer core)
oek = 1. / Ekman number
oekpm = 1. / (Ekman number * Magnetic Prandtl number)
oodt = 1. / dt (inverse time step)
oosscl = 1. / dt
opr = 1. / Prandtl number
outfile [CHARACT INPUT] Name of output files (pre-fixes d.,l.,ls.,g.,me.,ma.,mm., lp. added)
p0mat (**nn,nn**) LU-decomposed matrix from Chebycheff collocation of pol. equation of motion, l=0-term for pressure. Constructed in ludc, used in amhd
pbar [SUBROUTINE] Calculates value of associated Legendre function
pscale scaling pressure in output
pr [INPUT] Prandtl number
prmag [INPUT] Magnetic Prandtl number
prnt [SUBROUTINE] print diagnostic data
pscl = radtop²
qi (**ni,5**) array with various coefficients depending on colatitude (look in subroutine prep, loop "do 32 " for details)
qk (**nn,16**) array with various coefficients depending on radius (look in subroutine prep for details)

ql (nlma,10) various expressions depending on l and m (look in subroutine prep, loop "do 35" for details)

qn (nn,6) Chebycheff integrals

r (nn) vector with radial levels, r(1)=radtop, r(nn)=radbot

ra [INPUT] Rayleigh number

rapr = Rayleigh number / Prandtl number

radbot radius of inner boundary

radratio [INPUT] ratio of inner radius to outer radius

radtop radius of outer boundary

rderiv [SUBROUTINE] ?? radial derivative

rffti [SUBROUTINE] ??

rstfile [CHARACTER] file name for data in spectral form ('restart data') prefix "d." or "d0.", "d1." added to outfile

runid [CHAR*64] text identifying the run

rva (nn) auxiliary array used in prep

rvap (nn) auxiliary array used in kei, mei

rvat (nn) auxiliary array used in kei, mei

rvb (nn) auxiliary array used in prep, kei, mei

rvc (nn) auxiliary array used in kei, mei

p (nlma,nn+1) pressure (spectral form)

p00co = $4/\sqrt{3}$

prep [SUBROUTINE] parameter input, set up auxiliary arrays, set initial conditions, etc.

s (nlma,nn+1) entropy perturbation (spectral form)

sc (ncp,ni) sr stored in complex form

snlc1 (ncp,ni) slnr1 stored in complex form

snlc2 (ncp,ni) slnr2 stored in complex form

snlc3 (ncp,ni) slnr3 stored in complex form

snlr1 (nrp,ni) nonlinear term (radial advection) for updating temperature

snlr2 (nrp,ni) nonlinear term (theta advection) for updating temperature

snlr3 (nrp,ni) nonlinear term (phi advection) for updating temperature

sr (nrp,ni) temperature (entropy) on grid points

s0mat (nn,nn) LU-decomposed matrix from Chebycheff collocation of temperature equation, l=0-term.
Constructed in ludc, used in amhd

samp [INPUT] amplitude of initial entropy perturbation

smat (**nn,nn,lmax**) LU-decomposed matrix from Chebycheff collocation of temperature equation. Built in ludc, used in amhd

sr (**nja,ni**) entropy on gridpoints

src sr stored as complex array

sscl = dt

stor [SUBROUTINE] store data in restart file

tei [SUBROUTINE] calculates thermal energy

time time

timediff time

tipdipole [INPUT] rotate poloidal dipole term when beginning from restart file

tmovnext auxiliary variable (next output time) for movie file generation

tmovstart [INPUT] time at which to start writing movie-frames on m.*-file

tmovstep [INPUT] time increments for writing movie-frames on m.*-file

tops (**0:lmax,0:mmax**) [INPUT] harmonic coefficients of prescribed temperature (entropy) on outer boundary

treset [INPUT; LOGICAL] if true reset time and step counter to zero when starting from a stored dataset

trigsc (**nn**) auxiliary array for Chebycheff transform routine created in chebi, used in chebtf

trigsf (**ntf**) auxiliary array for Fourier transform routine created in fftsig, used in fourtf

tscale scaling of time in output

up (**nja,3**) phi-component of velocity in equatorial plane for three consecutive radial levels; used in moveout to calculate vorticity

urdp (**nja**) derivative $dv_r/d\phi$ in equatorial plane; used in moveout to calculate vorticity

vr (**nja,ni**) = $r^2 * v_r$ on grid points

vrc vr stored as complex array

vp (**nja,ni**) = $c * \sin(\theta) * v_\phi$ on grid points

vpc vp stored as complex array

vscale scaling of velocity in output

vt (**nja,ni**) = $r * \sin(\theta) * v_\theta$ on grid points

vtc vt stored as complex array

w (**nlma,nn+1**) poloidal velocity potential (spectral form)

wpmat (**nn,nn,lmax**) LU-decomposed matrix from Chebycheff collocation of poloidal equation of motion; built in ludc, used in amhd

wnlc1 (**nja/2,ni**) wnlr1 stored in complex form

wnlc2 (**nja/2,ni**) wnlr2 stored in complex form

wnlc3 (**nja/2,ni**) wnlr3 stored in complex form

wnlr1 (nja,ni) nonlinear products for updating w (on grid points)
wnlr2 (nja,ni) nonlinear products for updating z (on grid points)
wnlr3 (nja,ni) nonlinear products for updating z (on grid points)
work (lot,nnp2) work array used in Fourier and Chebycheff transforms
wsave (nn) auxiliary array used for Chebycheff transform
wscl = $dt * radtop^2$
y00 = $1/\sqrt{4*\pi}$
z (nlma,nn+1) toroidal velocity potential (spectral form)
zscl = $dt * radtop^2$
zmat (nn,nn,lmax) LU-decomposed matrix from Chebycheff collocation of toroidal equation of motion;
 built in ludc, used in amhd

Appendix B

MAG Input File Format

Introduction

This is an overview of the components of the code, input parameters, structure of output files, etc. MAG expects Unix-styled ASCII files (i.e., no carriage-return character following new line character) for all input files. This can be a nuisance in DOS/Windows systems. You may want to find a text editor that can write Unix-style ASCII files. All parameters are in non-dimensional units unless specified.

Input Parameters

Parameters have pre-defined (default) values. They are read through a namelist in the subroutine "prep."

INPUT, OUTPUT, STEPPING CONTROL, INITIALIZATION OF THE RUN

outfile Name of output files (prefixes **d.**, **g.**, **l.**, **ls.**, **me.**, **ma.**, **mm.**, are added)

infile Complete name of file from which initial values are read (restart file)

runid Arbitrary text of up to 64 characters to describe the model

init Set 1 to start from scratch (random noise initial condition); set 0 to start from a previous result obtained on the same grid which has been written into a file named `d[0-9].<name>` set to a value ≥ 100 to start from an initial temperature perturbation of one given mode `l,m`. Here, `m` is given by the two last digits of `init` and `l` by the preceding digits; for example `init=606` means that a temperature perturbation of `l=6` and `m=6` is imposed.

samp Amplitude of initial perturbation (whether random or single mode)

nstep Do one block of `nstep` time step before producing a summary printout of some diagnostics standard output; `nstep` should be even

nprnt Do one 'superblock' consisting of `nprnt` blocks of `nstep` time steps each, before saving all data in file `'d[0-9].name'`. If `nstor=1`, there is no number added after the `'d'`; if `nstor>1` the number is incremented by one for each new superblock, starting with zero.

nstor Do `nstor` 'superblocks' consisting of `nstep*nprnt` time steps before terminating the process. The total number of time steps is `nstep*nprnt*nstor`; `nstor` must be ≤ 10 .

ngform Write data at grid points for graphics processing and other post-processing (programs `column.f` `diagnos.f`) into file `'g[0-9].<name>'` each time a superblock is written.

ngform=2 unformatted file

ngform=1 formatted file
ngform=0 nothing written
ngform=-1 comment lines are included into file for easier reading (cannot be used for graphics processing in this form)

ngrad Output on graphics file for each ngrad'th radial point

ngcolat Output on graphics file every ngcolat'th point in colatitude

nlon Output on graphics file every nlon'th point in longitude

nfil If >0 apply filter of type $F(l) = \exp[-(l/\text{alfil})^{\text{nfil}}]$ to the radial component of the magnetic field on the outer radius ($kc=1$) before writing data into graphics file (for $\text{alfil} > 0$). When $\text{alfil} < 0$ then apply filter $F(l) = (1 + \sin(\pi * (l - \text{nfil}) / \text{alfil}))$ as long as $|l - \text{nfil}| < 0.5 * \text{alfil}$, and $F=1$ and $F=0$ respectively for small/large l .

alfil See under nfil

ivfil If >0 apply the same filter as above to the radial velocity at radial level ivfil and write the result into graphics file at the first radial location ($kc=1$)

dipfil If $\text{nfil} > 0$ multiply axial dipole component of B_r on outer surface by dipfil in graphics output

nlogstep Writes data on logfile (prefix l.) after each nlogstep steps

nplog If >0 , writes velocity values at specific points of the grid on separate logfile (prefix "lp.") after every nplog steps (for arrays, see vrpoint, vppoint, vtpoint in subroutine amhd for details)

iscale Determines which diffusivity is used for scaling of time, velocity and energy. 1=viscous, 2=thermal, 3=magnetic

enscale In output listings, energies are multiplied by enscale

treset [LOGICAL] If true, reset time and step counter to zero when starting from a stored dataset

tipdipole When starting calculation without imposed symmetry ($\text{minc}=1$) from a data file with symmetry ($\text{minc}>1$), add an equatorial dipole component with tipdipole times the magnitude of the polar dipole

amps Option for rescaling temperature perturbation (from restart file) by factor amps (if not equal to 1)

ampw Same for poloidal velocity

ampz Same for toroidal velocity

ampb Same for poloidal magnetic field

ampj Same for toroidal magnetic field

ifvfrz [LOGICAL] If true, do not update velocity during iteration

ifbfrz [LOGICAL] If true, do not update magnetic field during iteration

ifsfrz [LOGICAL] If true, do not update temperature during iteration

TIME STEP CONTROL

dtmin Minimum time step (in seconds). If the dynamically determined time step becomes less, the program terminates.

dtmax Maximum (and usually initial) time step. This must be less than $0.25 \cdot \text{ek}$. Between dtmax and dtmin the actual time step is controlled by a Courant criterion (see below).

dtstart Initial time step. If dtmax=0, dtmax is used for the initial time step when init>0 and the last time step used in the previous run (stored in the restart file) is used when init=0.

courfac Controls the contribution of the fluid velocity to the Courant time step limit (a larger value leads to smaller dt)

alffac Controls the contribution of the (modified) Alfven velocity to the Courant time step limit (a larger value leads to smaller dt)

icour Check Courant criterion after each icour time steps (even number)

PHYSICAL CONTROL PARAMETERS

ra Rayleigh number (defined with gravity on outer boundary)

ek Ekman number

pr Prandtl number

prmag Magnetic Prandtl number

radratio Ratio of inner to outer radius

bpeak Peak value of magnetic field imposed by boundary conditions at ICB (also when imagcon=0, bpeak controls the initial magnetic field: toroidal when bpeak>0, poloidal dipole when bpeak<0!)

epsc0 Volumetric rate of internal heating

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS AT INNER AND OUTER RADII

ktops thermal boundary condition at CMB. 1-fixed temp, 2-fixed radial heat flow. (ktops=2 not tested!).

kbots thermal boundary condition at ICB. As above.

ktopv velocity condition at CMB. 1-free, 2-rigid.

kbotv velocity condition at ICB. As above.

kbotb =1 for insulating inner core =2: ideally conducting inner core

ktopb =1 for insulating mantle =2: not implemented! imagcon: <0 imposed poloidal field (l=1,m=0) at ICB >=0 imposed toroidal field (l=2,m=0) at ICB >=10 imposed toroidal field (l=2,m=0) at both CMB and ICB (same amplitude and same sign if =10, opposite sign if =11)

cmb If >0, thin conducting layer at bottom of mantle (not tested!)

HYPERDIFFUSIVITIES

difamp Amplitude of hyperdiffusivities

ldif Hyperdiffusivities applied for harmonic degrees $l \geq \text{ldif}$

ldifexp Exponent for increase of hyperdiffusivities with l (analytical details see definition of ql(lm,11) in prep.f)

PARAMETERS FOR GENERATING MOVIE FILES

imovopt Three-digit integer number, options for generating movie files

Last digit > 0 Write B_z , W_z (vorticity) and T in the equatorial plane on file with prefix "me."

2nd last digit > 0 Write longitudinally averaged B_ϕ , j_ϕ and v_ϕ on file with prefix "ma."

3rd last digit > 0 Write B_r at outer surface and B_r and v_r at mid- depth on file with prefix "mm."

4th last digit > 0 Write spherical harmonic coefficients for poloidal field at outer boundary and for velocity potentials at radial level given by this digit on file with prefix "cc." (This option is not working for this release).

iframes Write altogether iframes frames on the movie files

tmovstart Time at which to start writing movie-frames

tmovstep Time increments for writing movie-frames

Appendix C

MAG Output File Format

MAG produces a set of output files for further processing. All outputs are in non-dimensional units unless specified.

l.[outfile] Lists a set of diagnostic values each nlogstep time-steps

ls.[outfile] Spectra of kinetic energy and magnetic field every nprint timesteps, sorted for modes with equal l, and additionally sorted for modes with equal m.

g.[outfile] or g[i].[outfile] where i=0,1,2,..9 (optional, written when ngstep>0) – Contains temperature, velocity and magnetic field components for graphics processing (idl-program magts)

d.[outfile] or d[i].outfile Restart files with the complete set of variables (stored as spectral values l,m in the angular coordinates for radial grid-levels)

lp.[outfile] Written when nplog>0. Velocity at specific points written every nplog'th time step.

me.[outfile] Written when last digit of imovopt>0. Values in the equatorial plane for producing movie (idl-program movie2; not provided in this release)

mm.[outfile] Written when first digit of imovopt>0. Values on spherical surfaces for producing movie (idl-program movie3; not provided in this release)

ma.[outfile] Written when second digit of imovopt>0. Longitudinal averages for producing movie (movie program does not yet exist).

Note: If one of the abovefiles already exists, the program will not run.

The standard output file contains summaries of grid paramaters and all process control and physical parameters that occur in the namelist statements. It lists the values of non-dimensional parameters and of the various diffusive time-scales. Then, at the end of each block, it lists a number of diagnostic values:

Parameters	Definitions
dt	actual time step
dtrmin	Courant time calculated with radial velocities
dthmin	Courant time calculated with horizontal velocities
cour	maximum inverse Courant time based on radial fluid velocity
couh	maximum inverse Courant time based on horizontal fluid velocity
alfr	maximum inverse Courant time based on radial modified Alfven velocity
alfh	maximum inverse Courant time based on horizontal modified Alfven velocity (in addition, the radial level at which the maximum is reached is indicated)
ent	total energy
env	kinetic energy
enb	magnetic energy

The meaning of other quantities is obvious.

For the primary variables, the modes for which they assume their absolute maximum and the maximum are printed. Maxima are determined for the toroidal potential multiplied by $1/r$, and for poloidal potentials multiplied by $l(l+1)/r^2$, in order to find the modes which exhibit the maximum longitudinal toroidal velocity (field strength) and the maximum radial velocity (field strength), respectively.

l.[outfile] printed every nlogstep time step, one record is printed that contains 17 output fields:

- 1) time
- 2) mean kinetic energy density
- 3) mean poloidal kinetic energy density
- 4) mean magnetic energy density
- 5) mean poloidal magnetic energy density
- 6) mean axisymmetric toroidal kinetic energy density
- 7) mean axisymmetric poloidal kinetic energy density
- 8) mean axisymmetric poloidal magnetic energy density
- 9) mean axisymmetric toroidal magnetic energy density
- 10) mean top heatflow (nusselt number)
- 11) mean bottom heatflow (nusselt number)
- 12) mean magnetic field strength
- 13) rms dipole, outer boundary
- 14) rms axial dipole, outer boundary
- 15) dipole tilt, outer boundary
- 16) dipole longitude, outer boundary
- 17) mean velocity

ls.[outfile] Printed each nprint time step are four records with time being the first variable followed by the spectral power of kinetic and magnetic energy, respectively, as a function of harmonic degree l , from $l=0$ to l_{\max} (first two records in a block), and spectral power as a function of harmonic order m in the last two records of a block.

Appendix D

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