Freie Universität Berlin

Theoretical Meteorology I
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February 4, 2024

Numerics practical

**Discussion Feb 16th, 4pm (neuer Hörsaal)**

This practical gives a practical perspective on some aspects of the quasi-geostrophic approximation. We will use the Quasi-geostrophic barotropic vorticity with and without a forcing and the two-layer model to reflect on some of the theoretical findings derived during the semester.

We devote the final exercise on Feb $16^{th}$ to a discussion of your results. Please hand in your code and a small exposé consisting of some figures showing results from the model prior to this discussion. We expect a brief discussion / presentation of the exposé during this exercise.

# 1 Preliminaries - model infrastructure

3 P

You can use the model infrastructure provided for python that is provided on the whiteboard. (Alternatively, you may develop an infrastructure with similar capabilities in a programming/scripting language of your choice.)

**Make sure you understand the following aspects before you get started to implement any other aspect of this assignment:**

- How is the model controlled (how does it learn about its input / parameters / configurations?) ?
- Which classes exist and what is there purpose?
  1. _____ – _____
  2. _____ – _____
  3. _____ – _____
  4. _____ – _____
- What time integration scheme is used? In wich class and routine is it implemented?

Scheme _____

Class _____

Routine _____

- What kind of output is generated to the following streams/files

stdout _____

*.log _____

*.iter _____

*.nc _____

## 2 Time integration 3 P

Check the time integration scheme implemented in the class `INTEGRATOR`. Setting `rhs` [1] to `exponential` (a member of the class `integrator`) evaluates to the input, i.e. we solve the equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x \Rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) = \frac{x_0}{e^{t_0}} e^t.$$

a) What is the expected result for $t_0 = 0$ and $x_0 = 1$ when integrating up to $t = 2$? Check for $\Delta t = 1$!

b) Varying the time step $\tau$ of the integration, check the order of the time integration scheme and produce a log-log plot of the error $x_{num} - \tilde{x}$ as a function of $\tau$.

c) What is the order of the numerical error for the time integration scheme used?

d) Why does the numerical error reach a limit as $\tau \to 0$?

## 3 Rossby waves 15 P

## 4 Two-layer model 20 P

[1] Note that with `rhs`, we are passing a function as argument, i.e. we are using the concept of function pointers