

libcloudph++
a new library of Eulerian and Lagrangian
warm-rain cloud microphysics schemes

Sylwester Arabas¹, Dorota Jarecka^{2,1}

- 1: Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Poland
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Dept. of Atmospheric Science, University of Wyoming
Laramie, May 11th 2015

Plan of the talk

“cloud reactor” project: goals and the team

libcloudph++: design choices and their rationale

libcloudph++: Lagrangian “super-droplet” μ -physics

libcloudph++: access from Python and Fortran
(presented by Dorota Jarecka, NCAR)

“cloud reactor” project: architects, goals & funding

Hanna Pawłowska, Piotr Smolarkiewicz & Wojtek Grabowski

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- ▶ precipitation
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- ▶ overseas:
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 - ▶ prof. [Wojciech Grabowski](#) @ NCAR
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why not to develop everything from scratch:

- ▶ have to wait 3 years before tackling scientific problems

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libmpdata++ & libcloudph++

project target

LES-type tool featuring:

- ▶ robust numerics (MPDATA)
- ▶ particle-based aerosol/warm-rain μ -physics (super-droplet)

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current “products” – C++ libraries

libmpdata++ parallel solvers for systems of transport equations

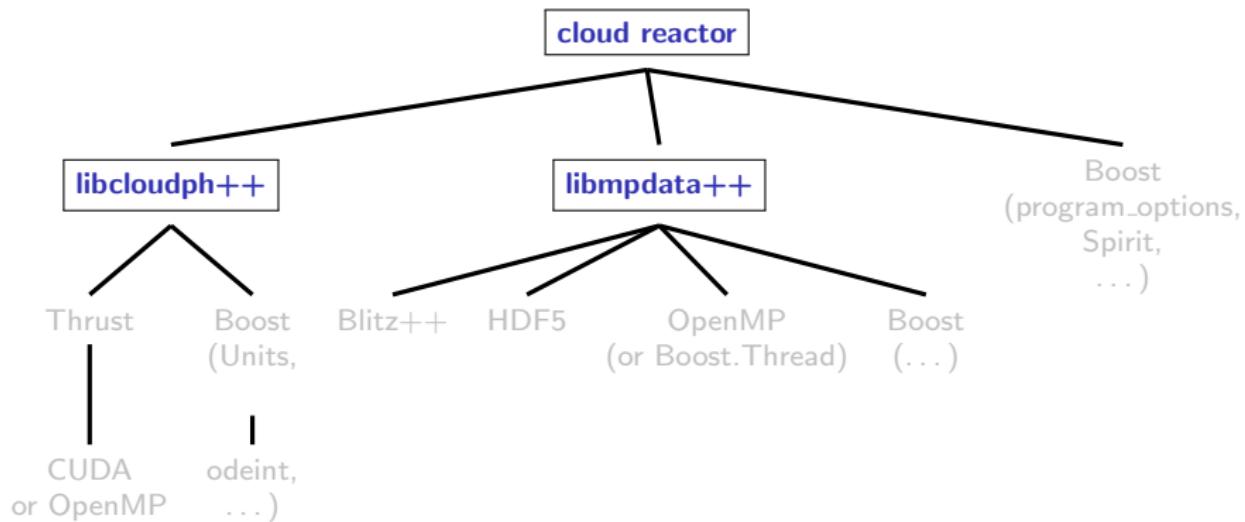
- ▶ <http://libmpdataxx.igf.fuw.edu.pl/>
- ▶ GMD paper doi:doi:10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015

libcloudph++ aerosol/cloud μ -physics algorithm collection

- ▶ <http://libcloudphxx.igf.fuw.edu.pl/>
- ▶ GMDD paper doi:10.5194/gmdd-7-8275-2014

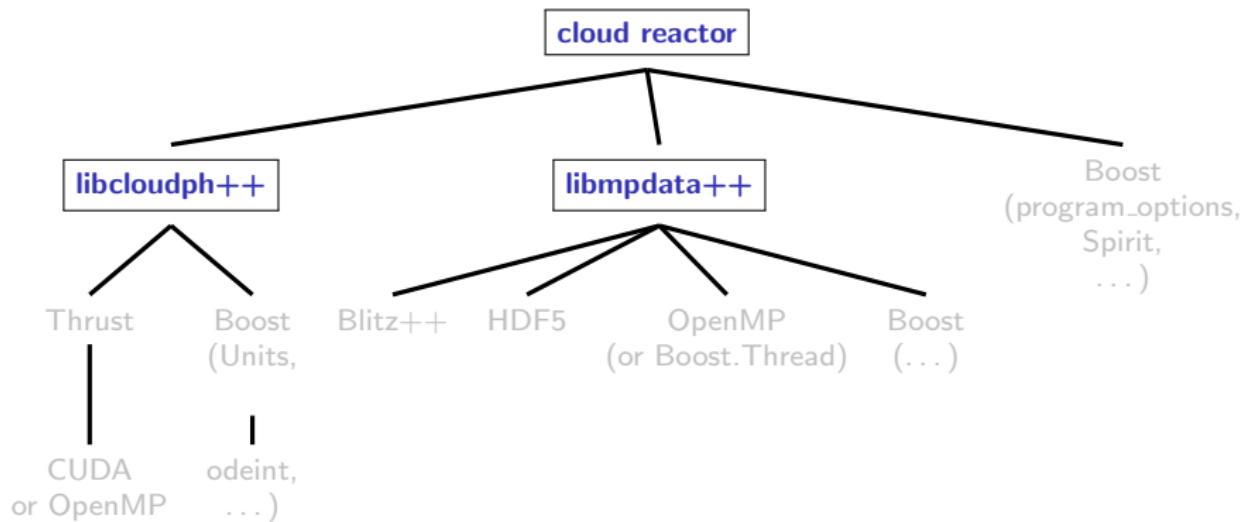
a few words on first design choices

- ▶ structure the code into “standalone” libraries



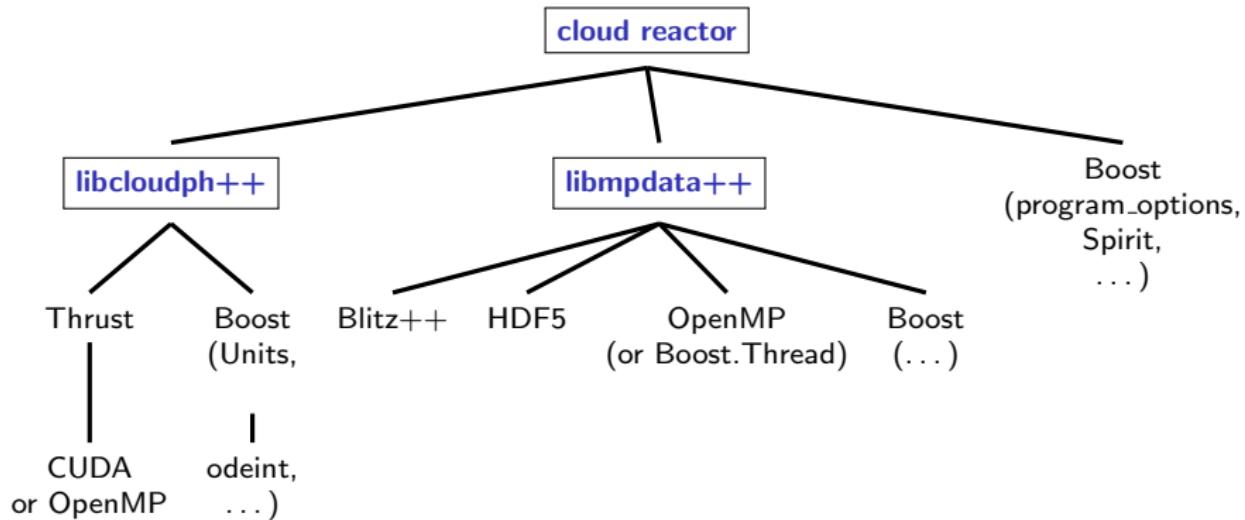
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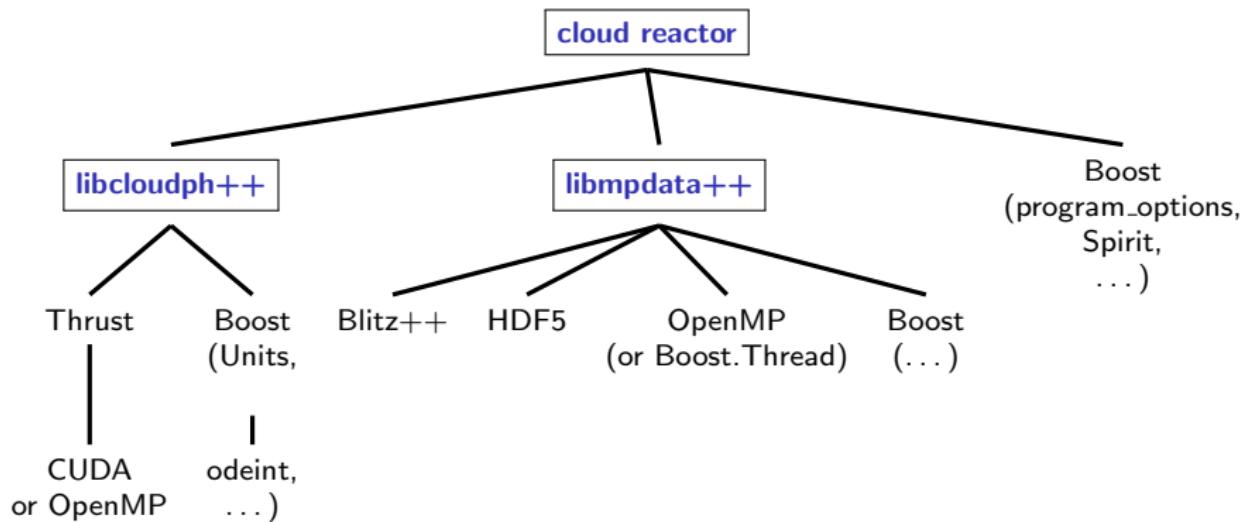
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- ▶ leverage existing **reusable** software



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- ▶ structure the code into “standalone” libraries
 - ~~ easier to document, to test and to contribute to
 - ~~ easier to be reused by others (in various contexts)
- ▶ leverage existing **reusable** software
 - ~~ save time, benefit from state-of-the-art components



libcloudph++ components

- ▶ single-moment bulk saturation-adjustment scheme with Kessler's coalescence
- ▶ double-moment bulk scheme with predicted supersaturation (Morrison & Grabowski 2007)
- ▶ particle-based scheme with Monte-Carlo coalescence (super-droplet method of Shima et al. 2009)
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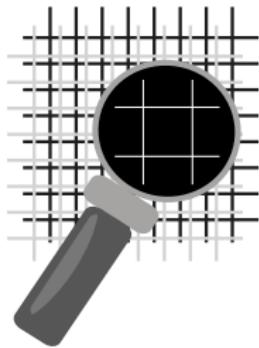
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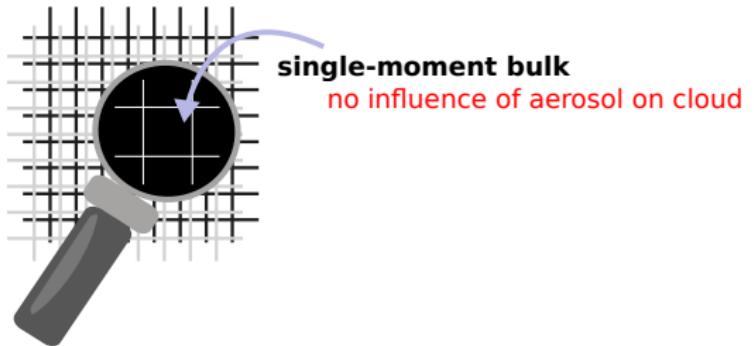


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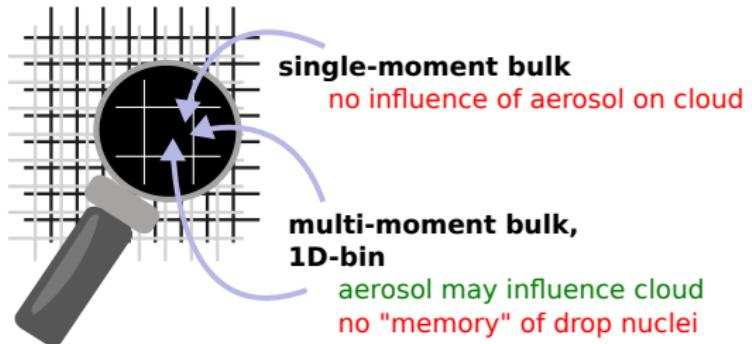
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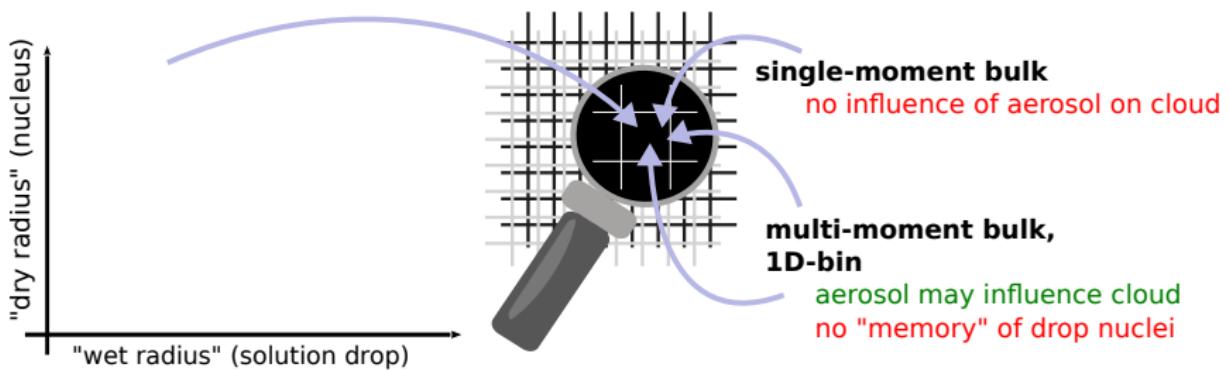
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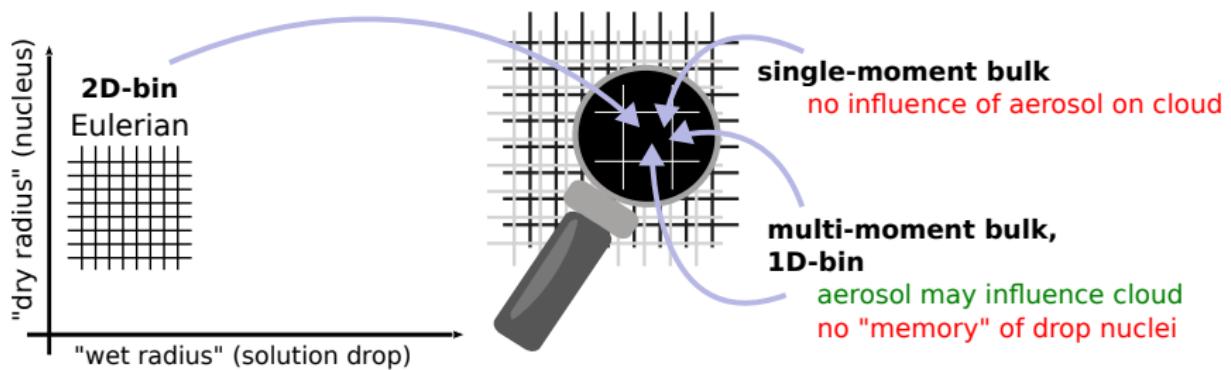
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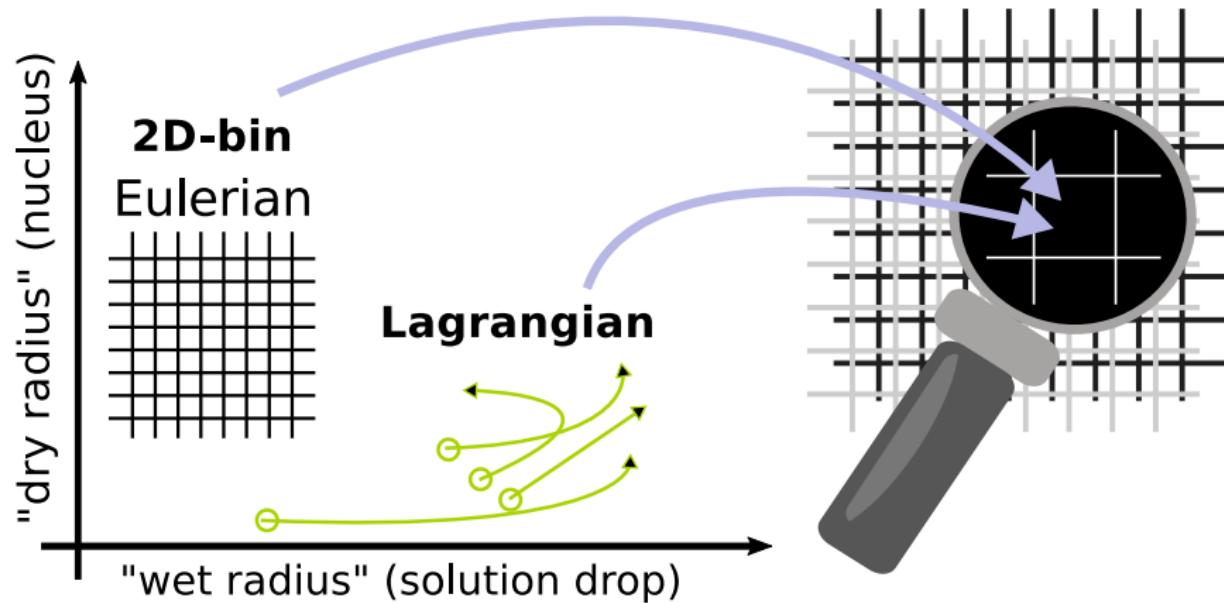
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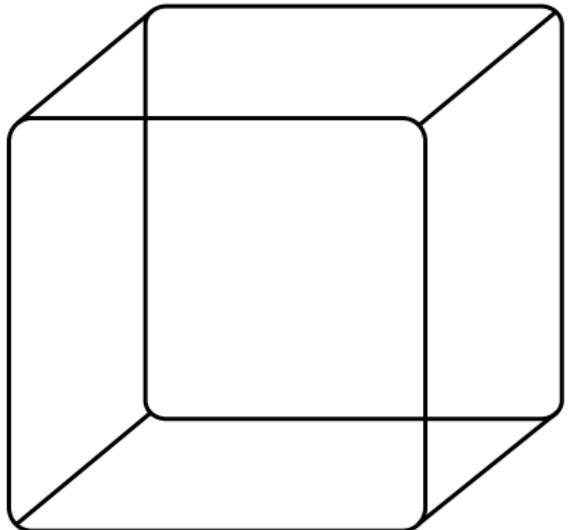
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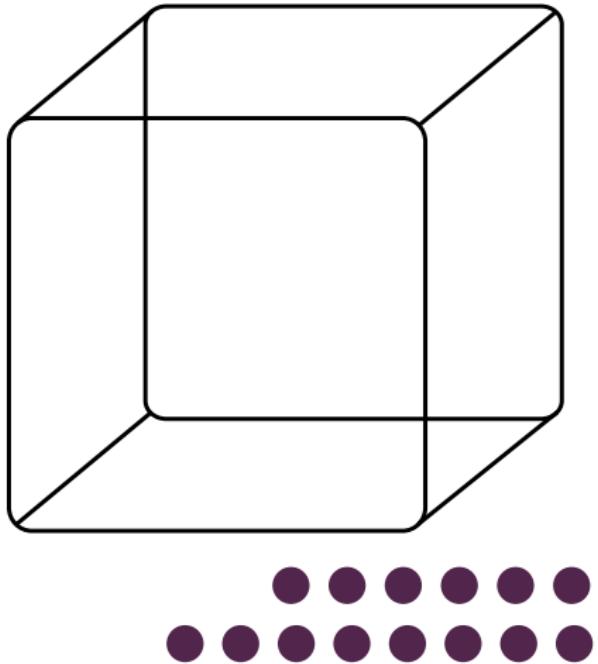


Lagrangian μ -physics: key concepts



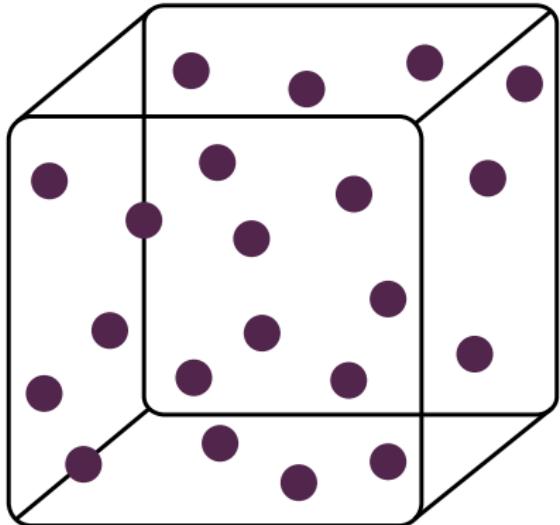
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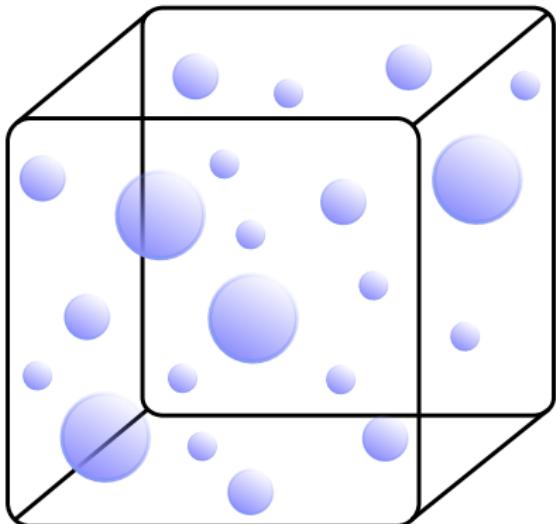


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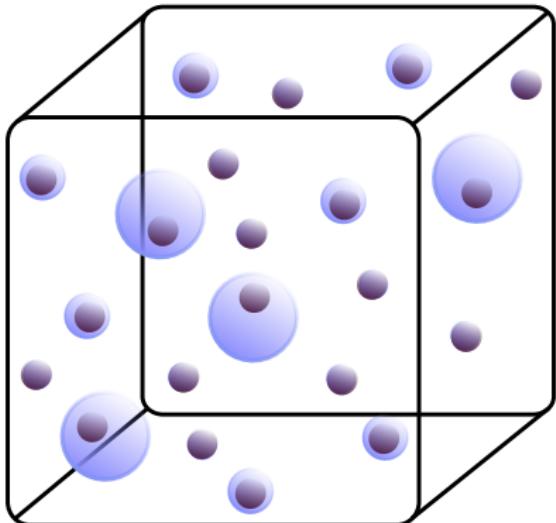


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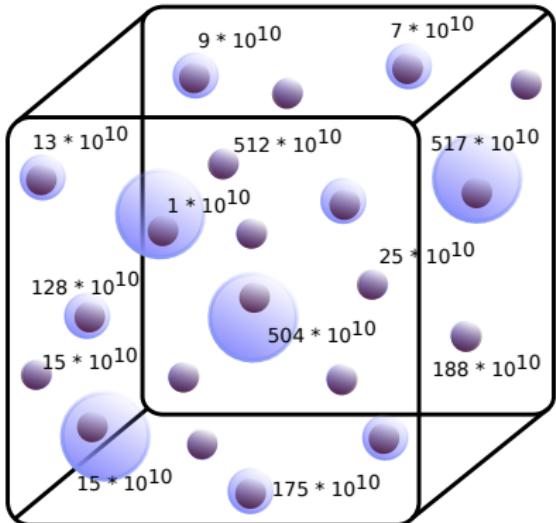


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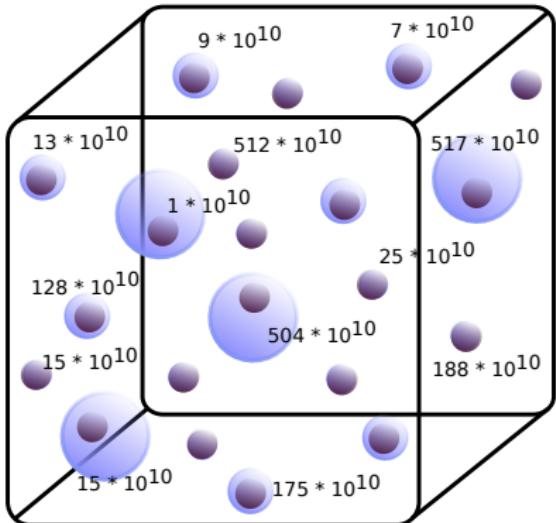


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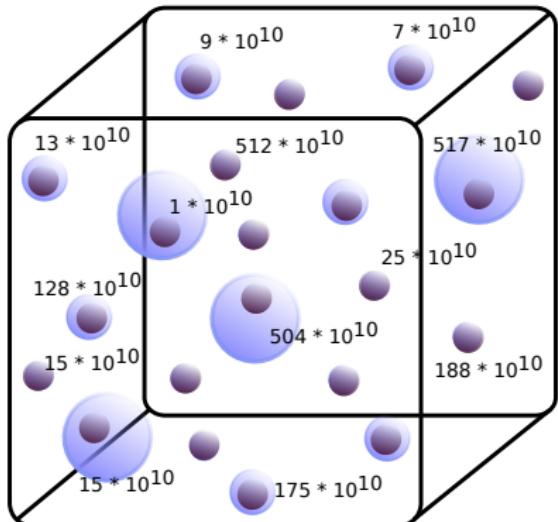


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transport does not incur
numerical diffusion!

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advection of heat	particle transport by the flow
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advection of moisture	condensational growth
$\partial_t(\rho r) + \nabla(\vec{v}\rho r) = \rho \dot{r}$	collisional growth
$\partial_t(\rho\theta) + \nabla(\vec{v}\rho\theta) = \rho \dot{\theta}$	sedimentation

$$\dot{r} = \sum_{\text{particles} \in \Delta V} \dots$$

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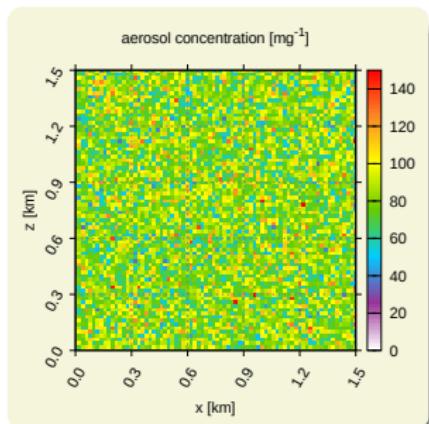
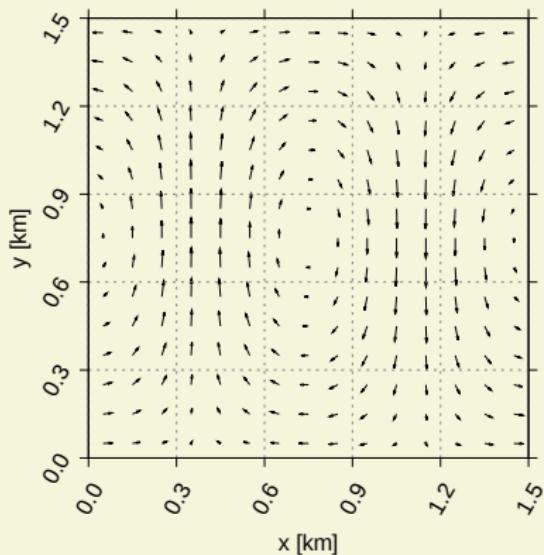
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- ▶ recent examples in context of precipitating clouds:
 - ▶ Shima et al. 2009, QJ
 - ▶ Andrejczuk et al. 2010, JGR
 - ▶ Riechelmann et al. 2012, NJP

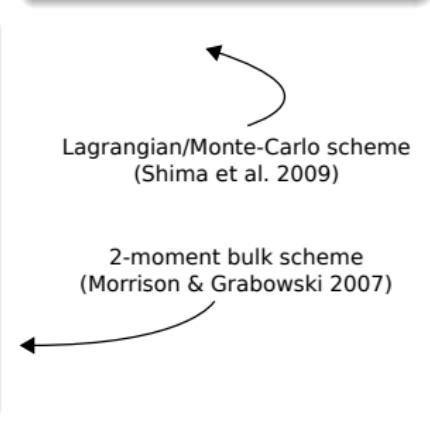
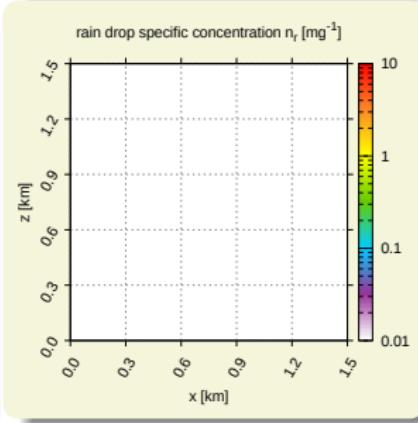
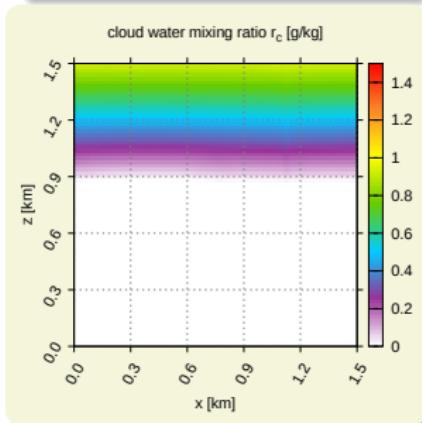
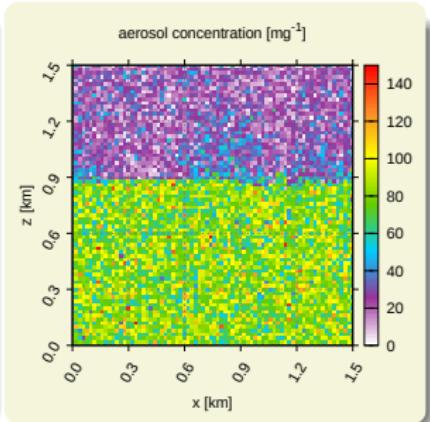
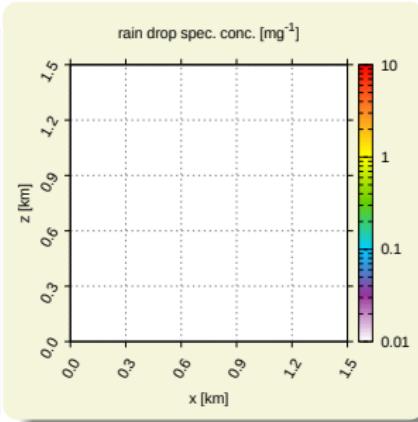
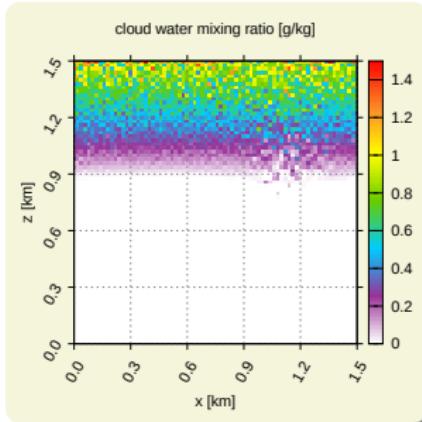
libcloudph++: VOCALS-inspired aerosol processing set-up

single-eddy velocity field

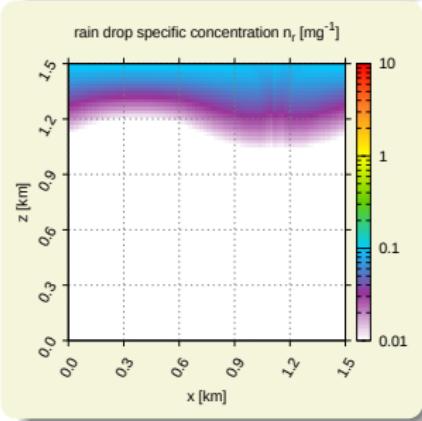
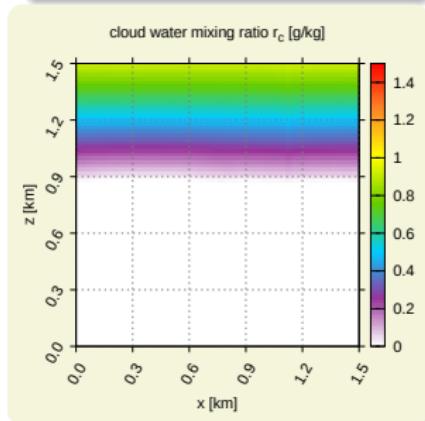
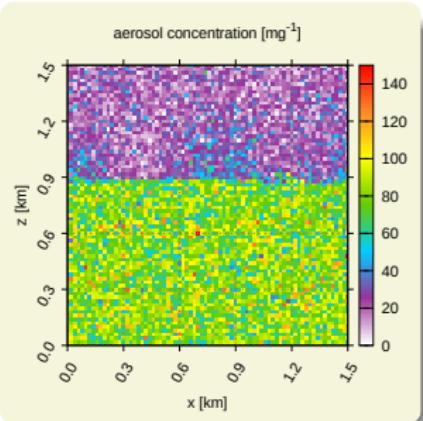
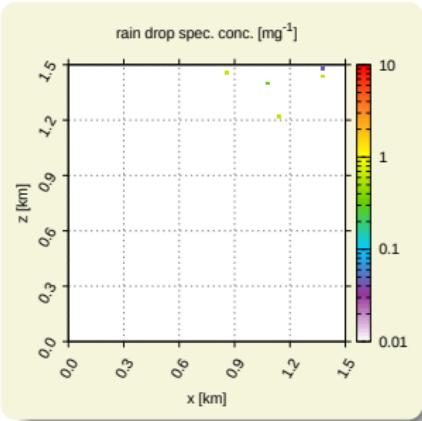
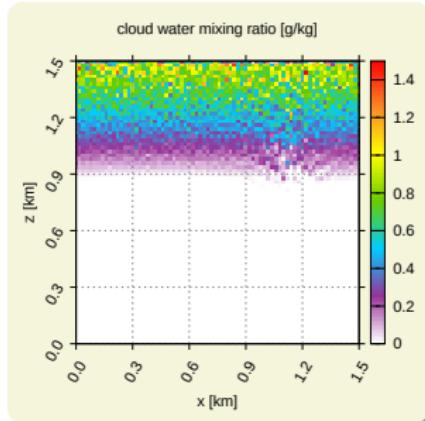


- ▶ set-up: Grabowski & Lebo (ICMW 2012)
- ▶ 2D prescribed flow
- ▶ advection: `libmpdata++` (2-pass FCT)
- ▶ μ -physics: `libcloudph++`

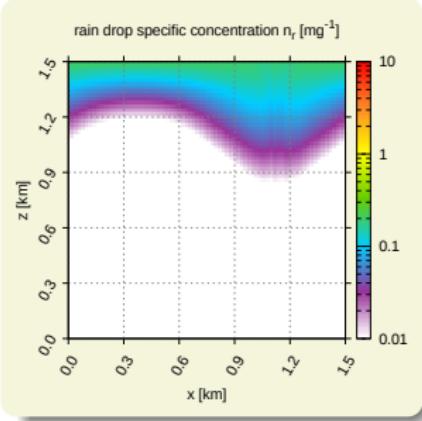
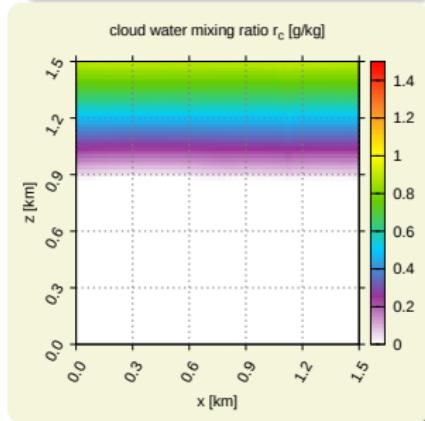
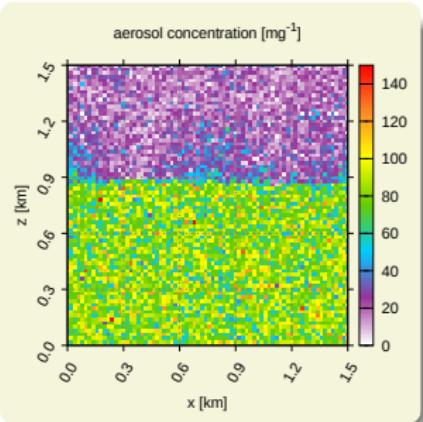
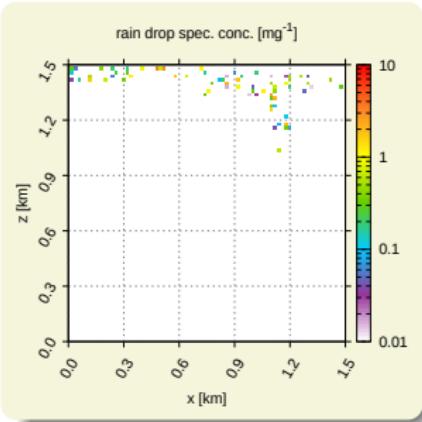
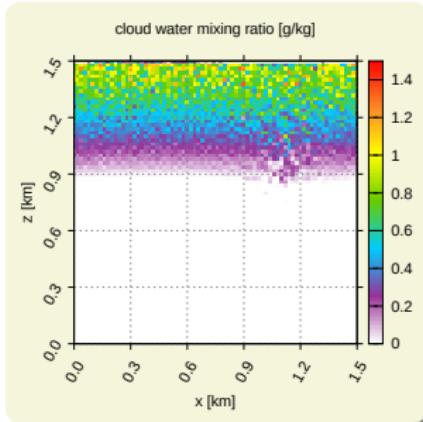
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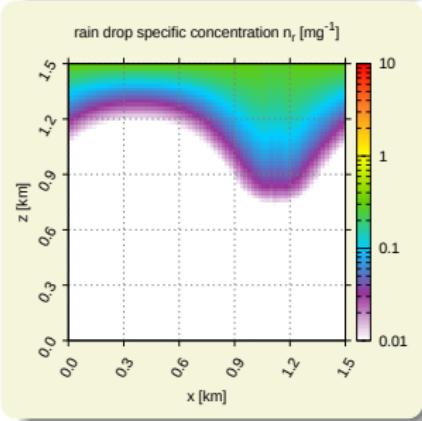
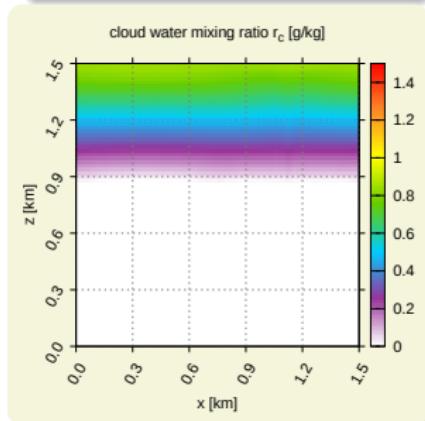
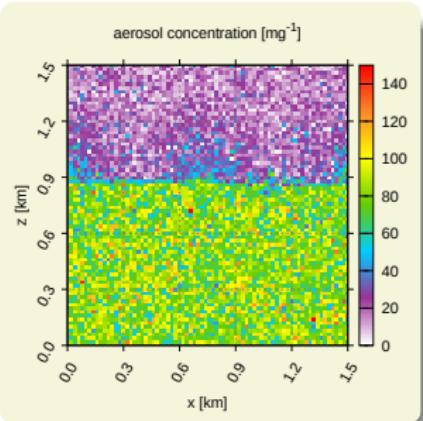
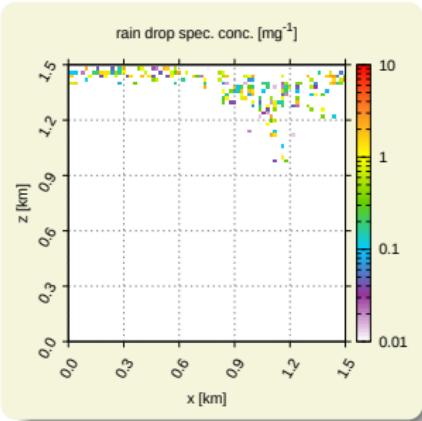
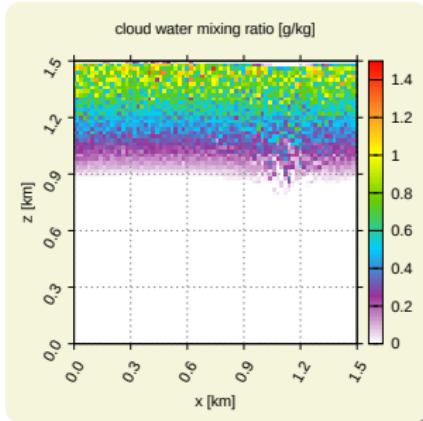
libcloudph++: VOCALS-inspired aerosol processing set-up



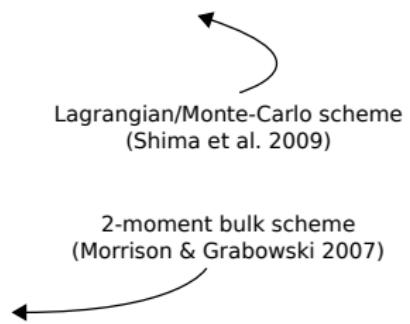
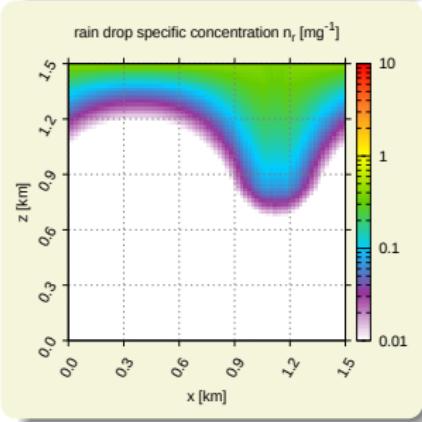
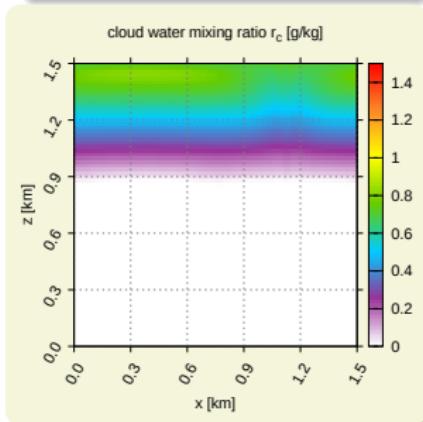
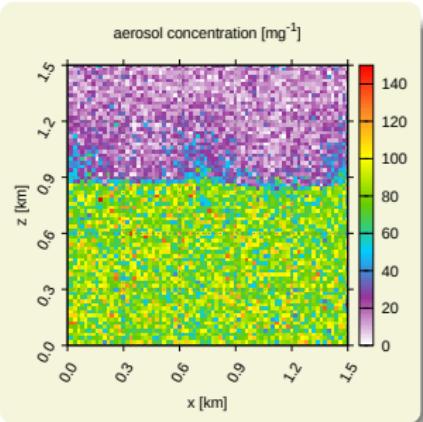
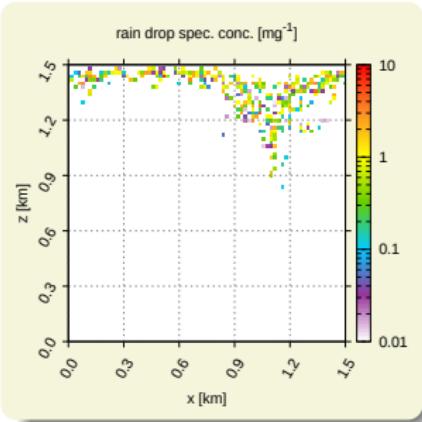
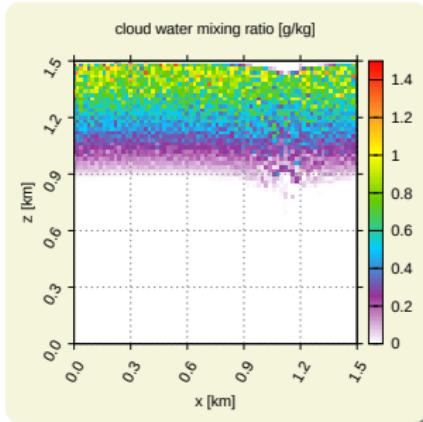
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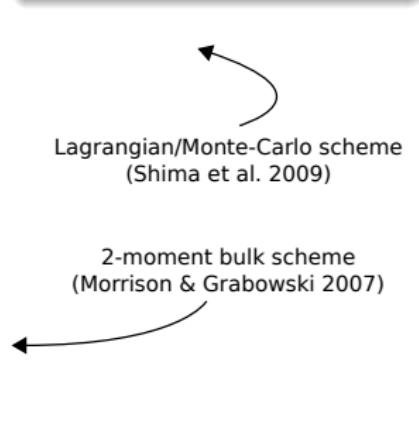
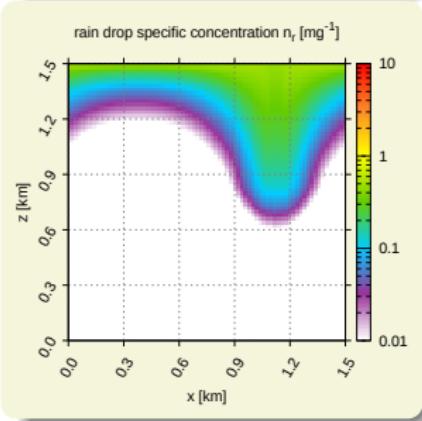
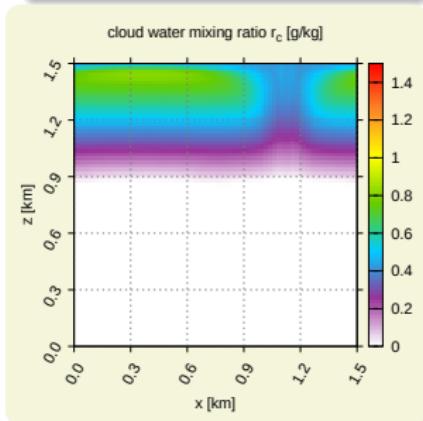
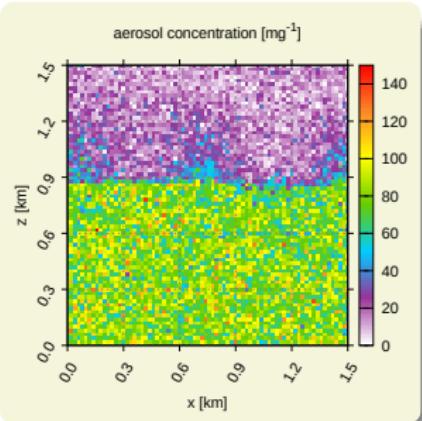
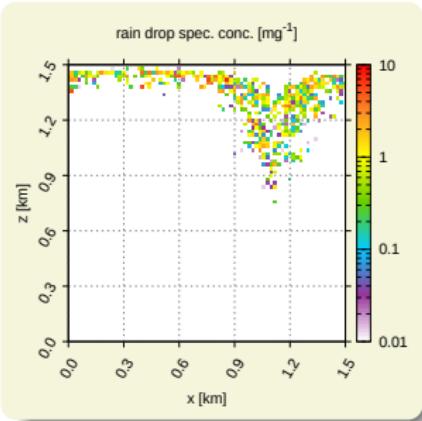
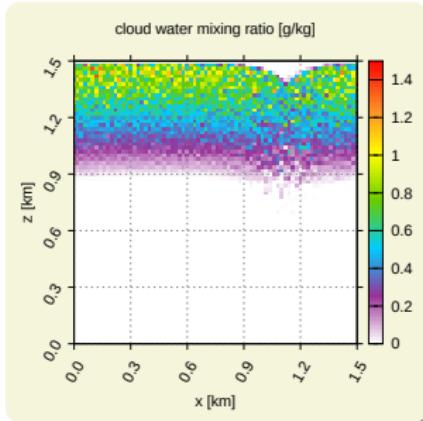


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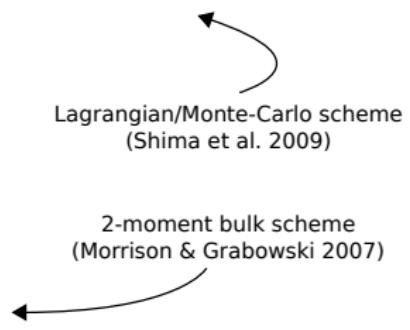
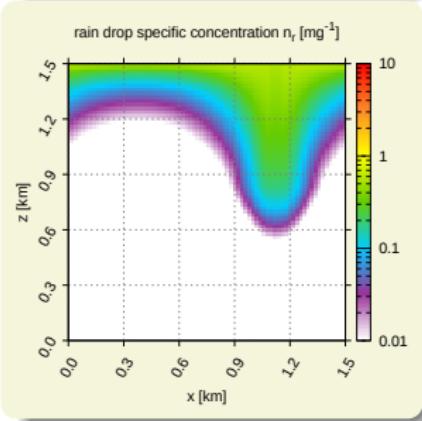
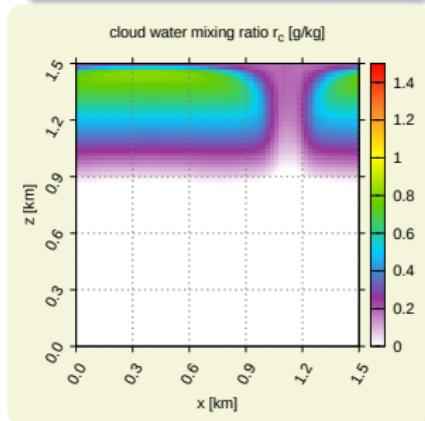
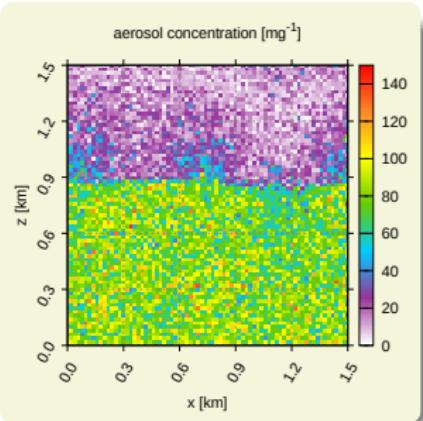
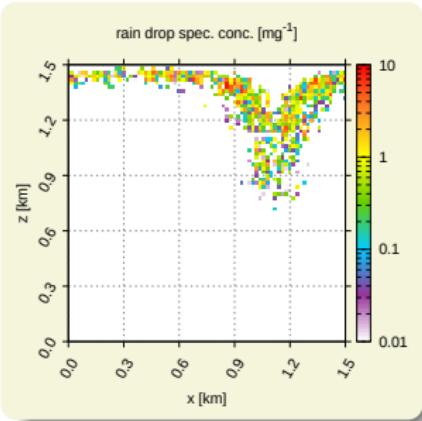
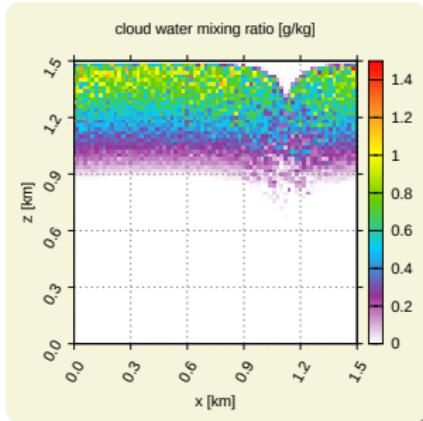


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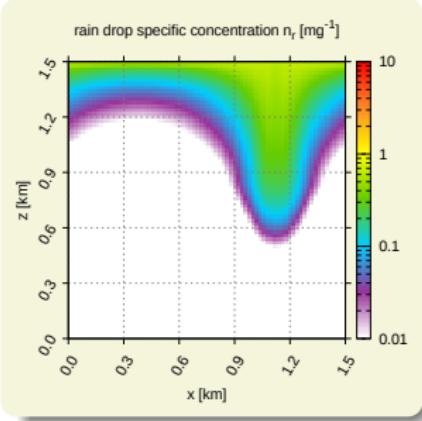
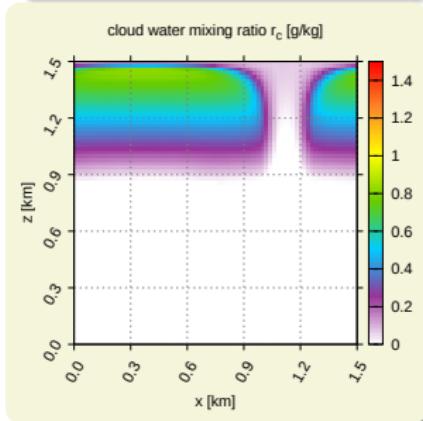
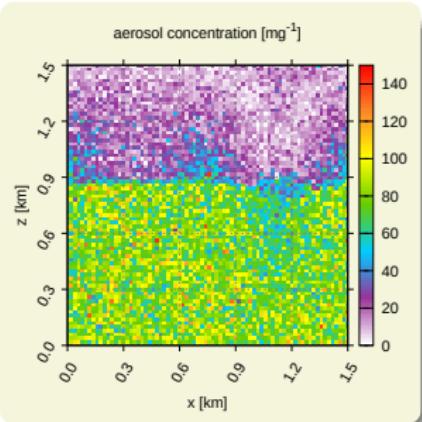
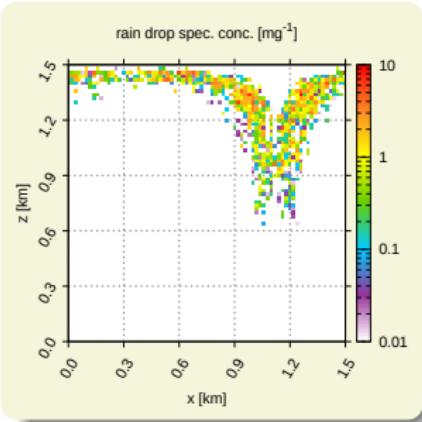
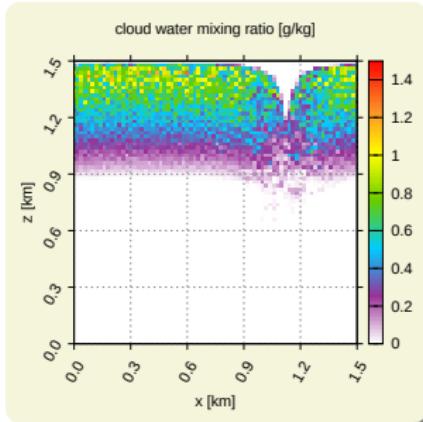
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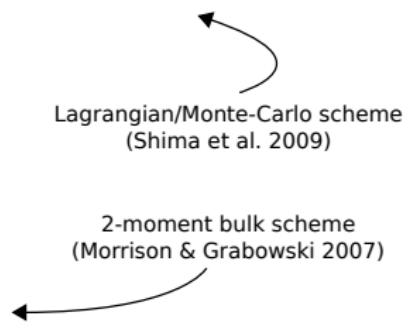
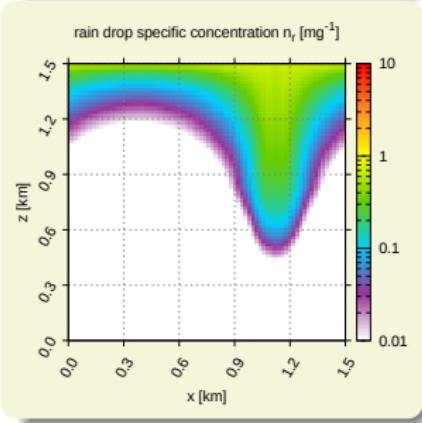
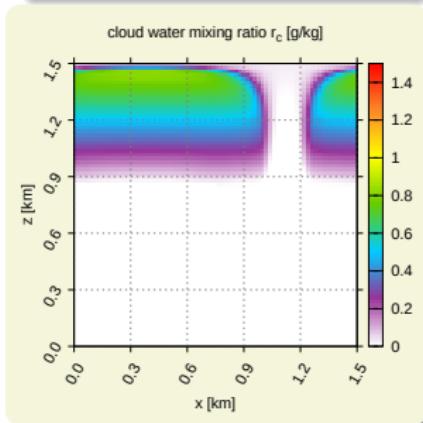
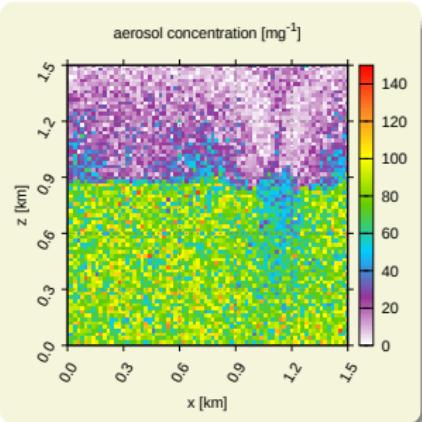
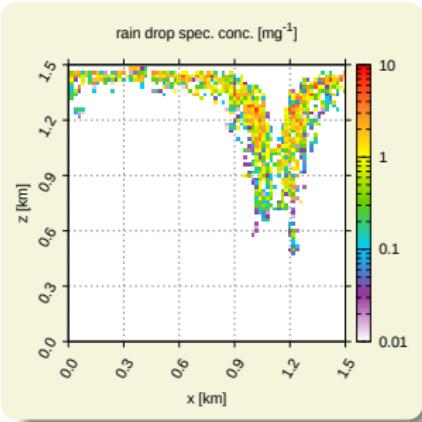
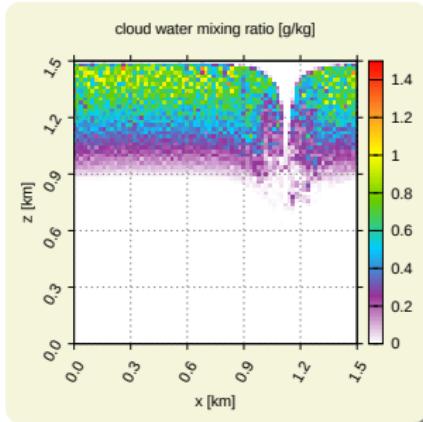
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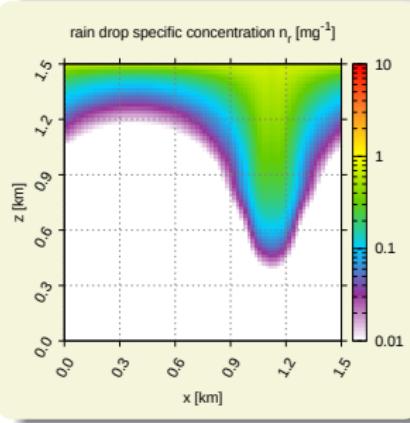
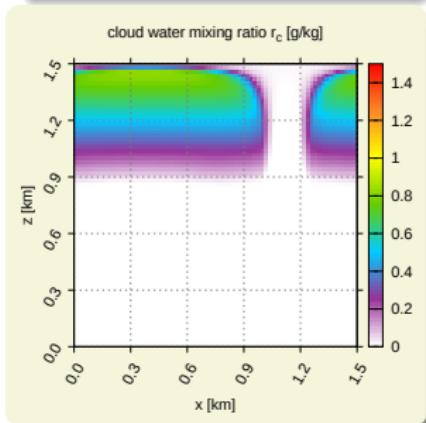
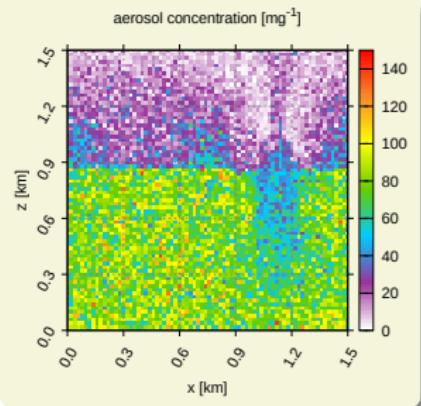
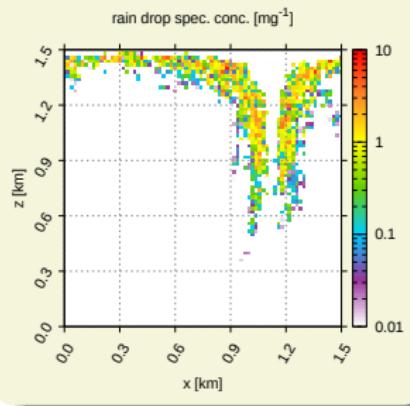
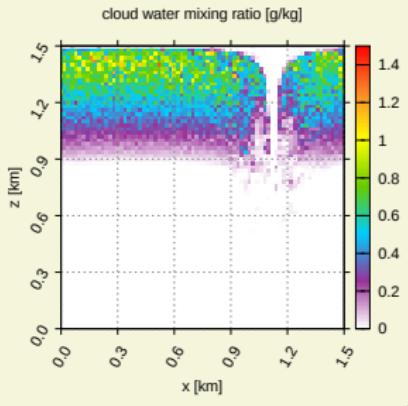


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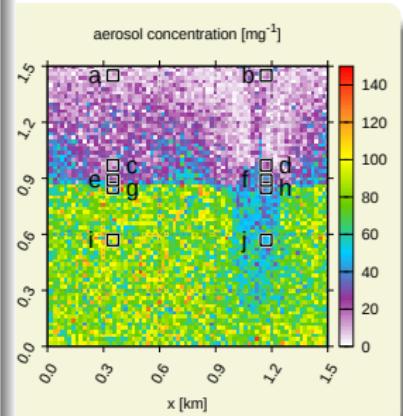
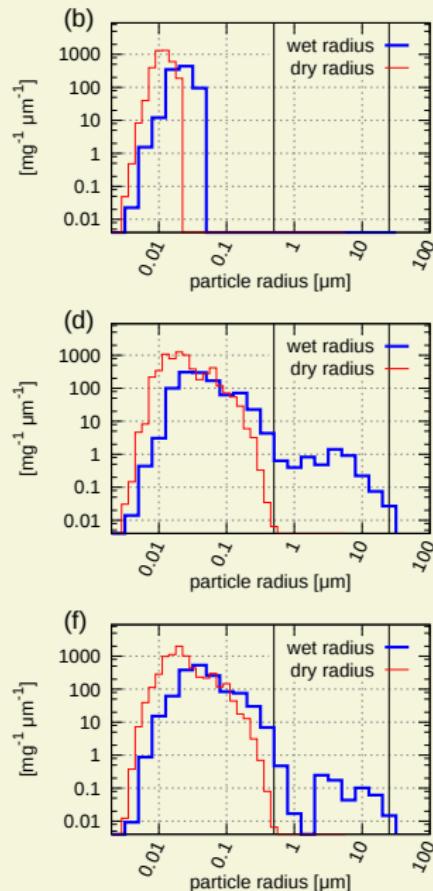
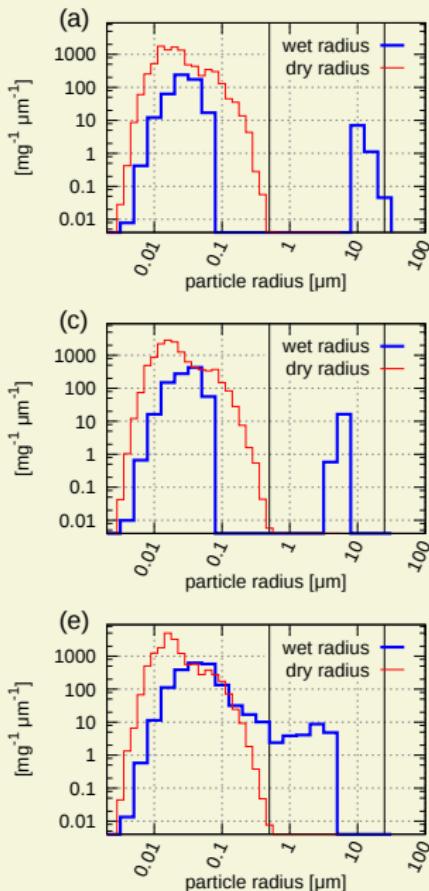
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Lagrangian/Monte-Carlo scheme
(Shima et al. 2009)

2-moment bulk scheme
(Morrison & Grabowski 2007)

2×2 cell particle-derived spectra



libcloudph++: summary & some technicalities

key features:

- ▶ three schemes (all written from scratch):
 - ▶ 1-moment: Kessler
 - ▶ 2-moment: Morrison & Grabowski 2008
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- ▶ compact code (500 / 1000 / 4500 LOC)
- ▶ written using Boost.units – compile-time dimensional analysis
- ▶ reusable:
 - ▶ design: no assumptions on dimensionality or dyn-core type
 - ▶ documentation: API described in the paper/manual
 - ▶ legal/practical matters: open source, GPL, hosted on github

Plan of the talk

“cloud reactor” project: goals and the team

libcloudph++: design choices and their rationale

libcloudph++: Lagrangian “super-droplet” μ -physics

libcloudph++: access from Python and Fortran
(presented by Dorota Jarecka, NCAR)



Python bindings for libcloudph++

Dorota Jarecka, Sylwester Arabas, Davide Del Vento

(Submitted on 5 Apr 2015)

This technical note introduces the Python bindings for libcloudph++. The libcloudph++ is a C++ library of algorithms for representing atmospheric cloud microphysics in numerical models. The bindings expose the complete functionality of the library to the Python users. The bindings are implemented using the Boost.Python C++ library and use NumPy arrays. This note includes listings with Python scripts exemplifying the use of selected library components. An example solution for using the Python bindings to access libcloudph++ from Fortran is presented.

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1504.01161>

Python language - why to use it?

general-purpose, high-level programming language

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- ▶ **easy to learn and teach**

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- ~~ Python is an efficient glue language!

libcloudph++ library and Python bindings

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Python

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- ▶ numerically-intensive algorithms
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Python

- ▶ user interface
(no need to interact with the native C++ interface)
- ▶ rapid-development of new features
- ▶ interfacing with other languages

libcloudph++ with Python: examples

libcloudph++ with Python: examples

calling saturation adjustment procedure

```
import numpy
import libcloudphxx as libcl

opts = libcl.blk_1m.opts_t()

rhod = numpy.array([1.    ])
th_d = numpy.array([305.   ])
r_v  = numpy.array([0.01   ])
r_c  = numpy.array([0.001])
r_r  = numpy.array([0.001])
dt   = 1

libcl.blk_1m.adj_cellwise(opts,
    rhod,                      # array, read-only
    th_d, r_v, r_c, r_r,        # arrays, read-write
    dt)                         # scalar
```

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- ▶ to compare results to microphysical schemes used in other atmospheric models
 - ▶ Dutch Atmospheric Large Eddy Simulation (DALES)

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- ▶ with only minimal changes to other models
- ▶ using existing Python bindings to the libcloudph++ library

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no modifications

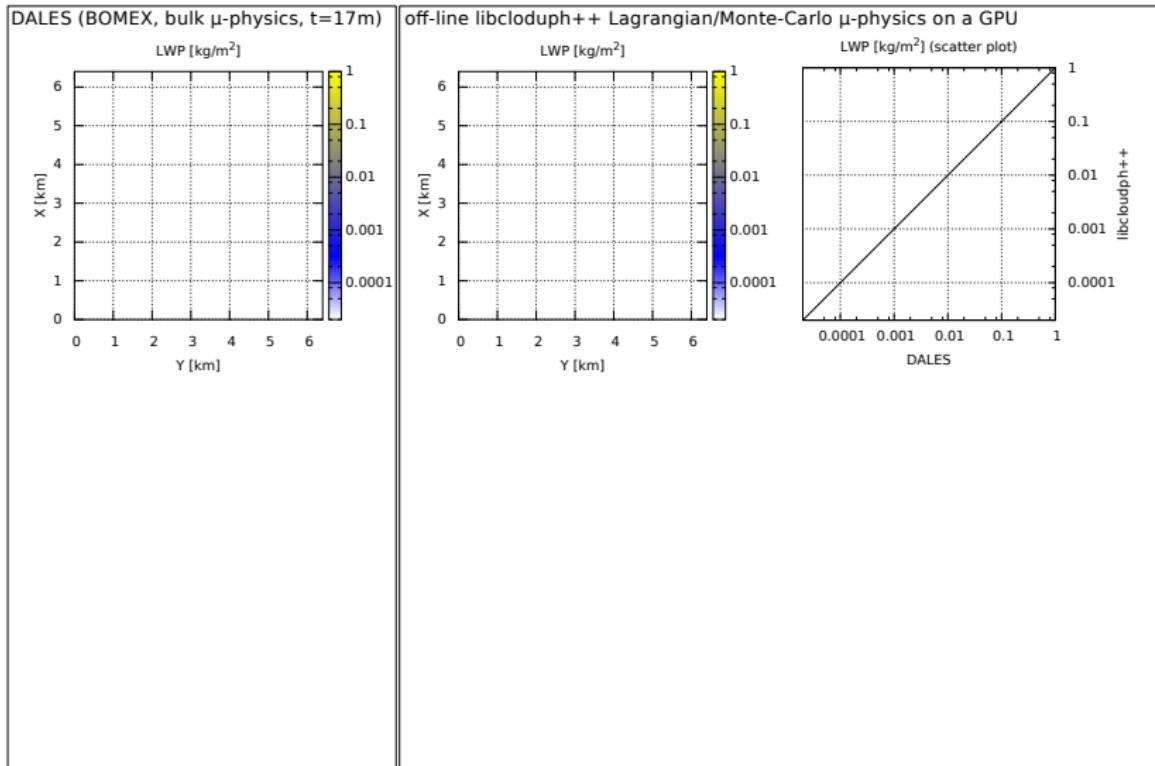
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 - ca. 10 LoC changed;
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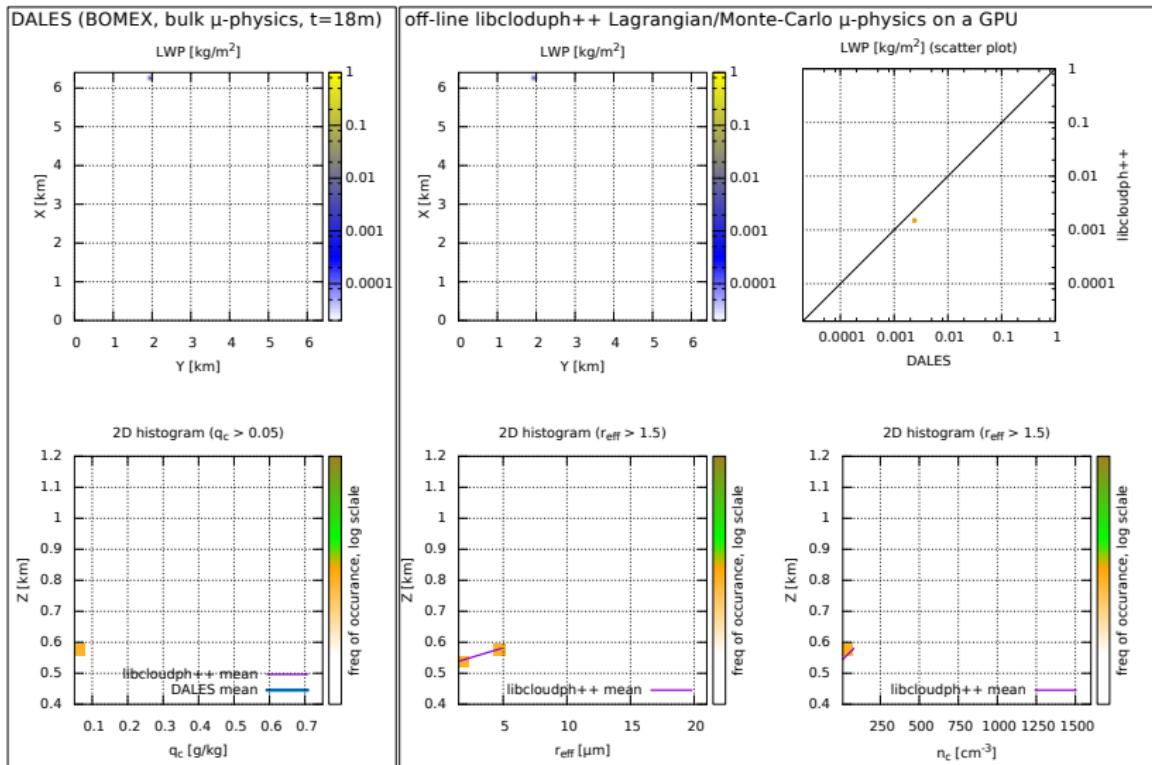
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- ▶ coupling code:
ca. 300 LoC in Python

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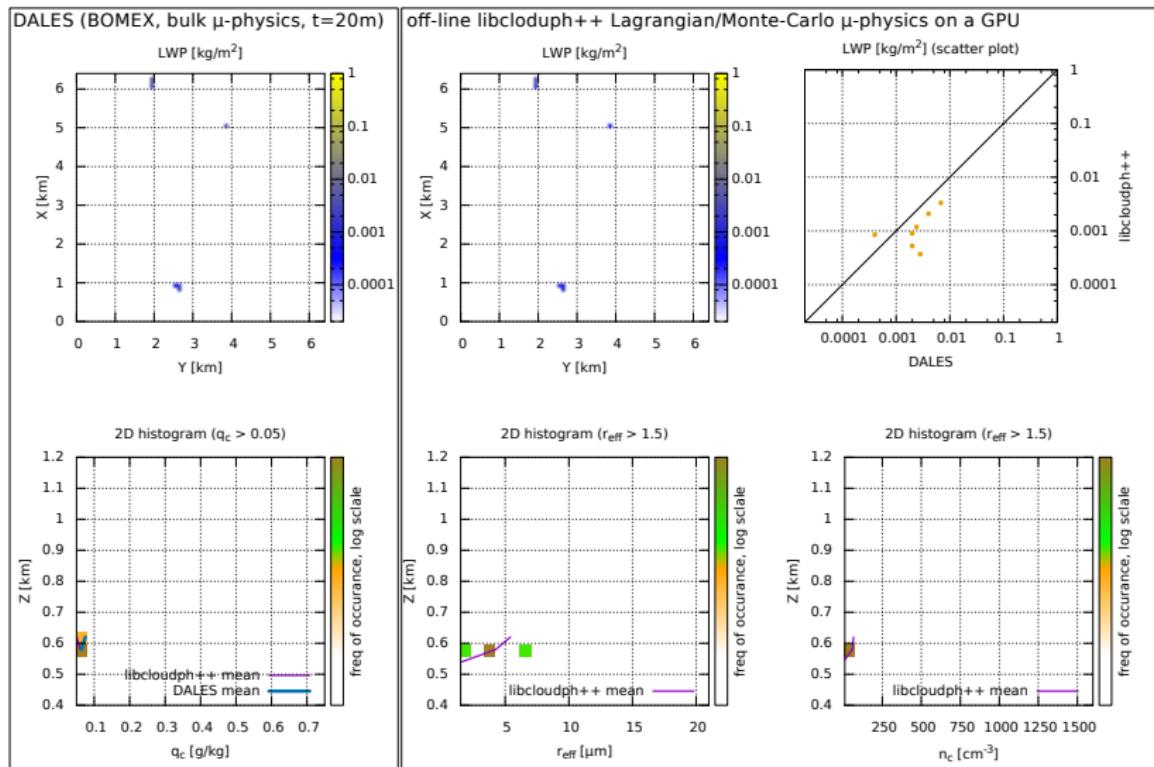
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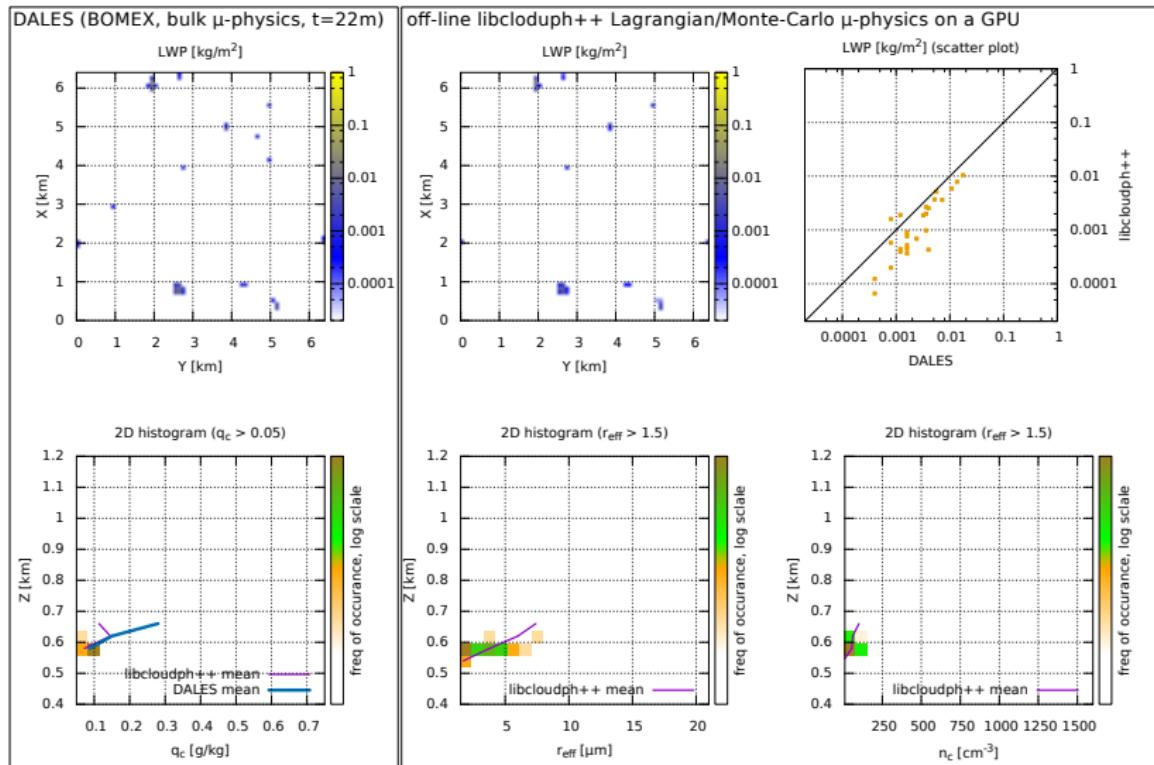
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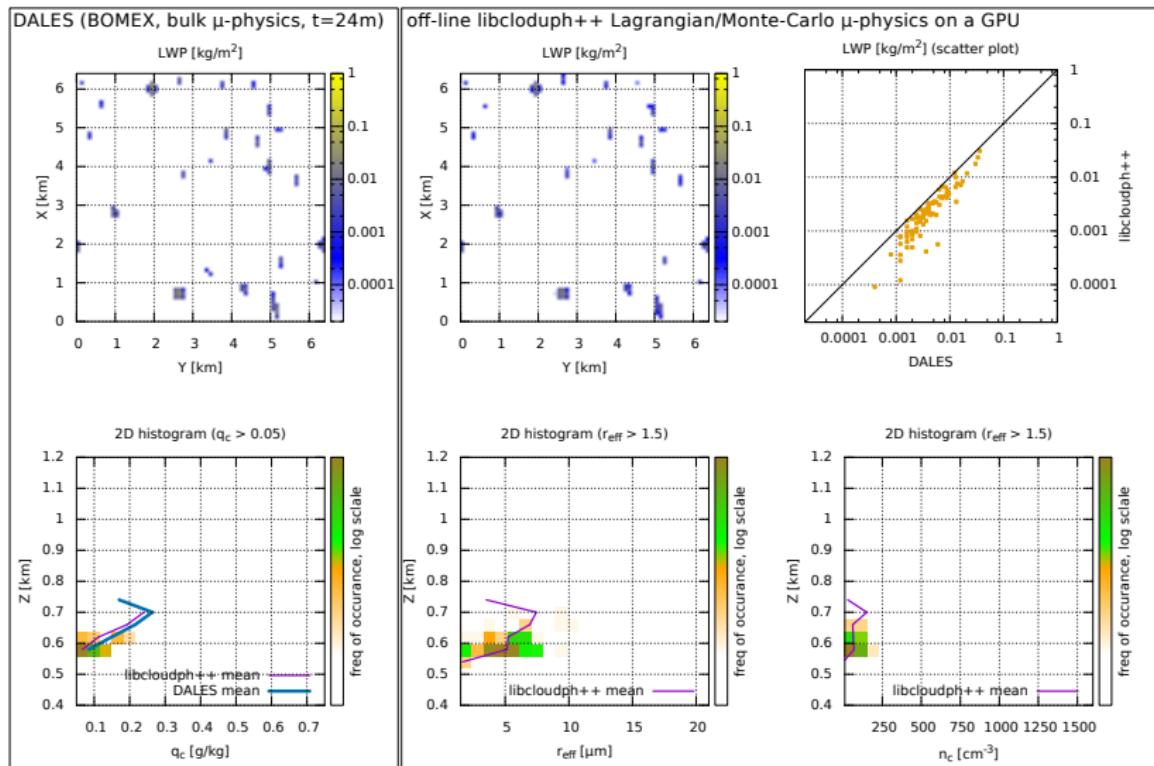
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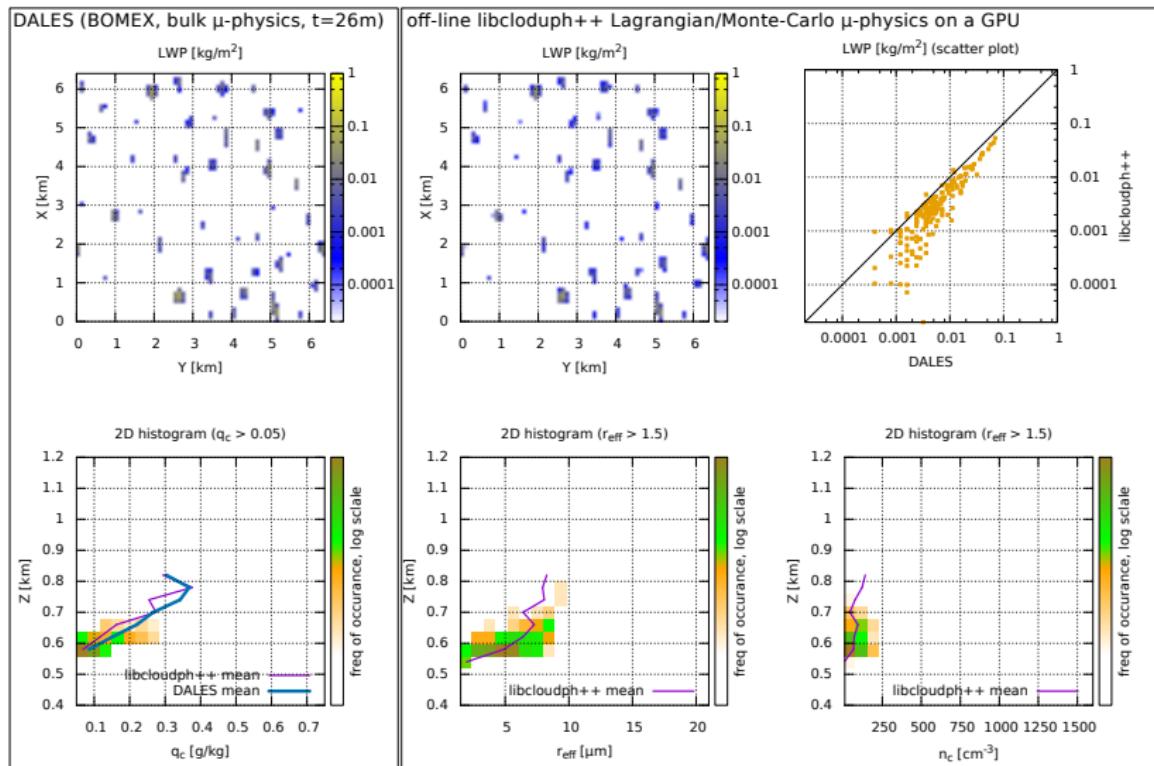
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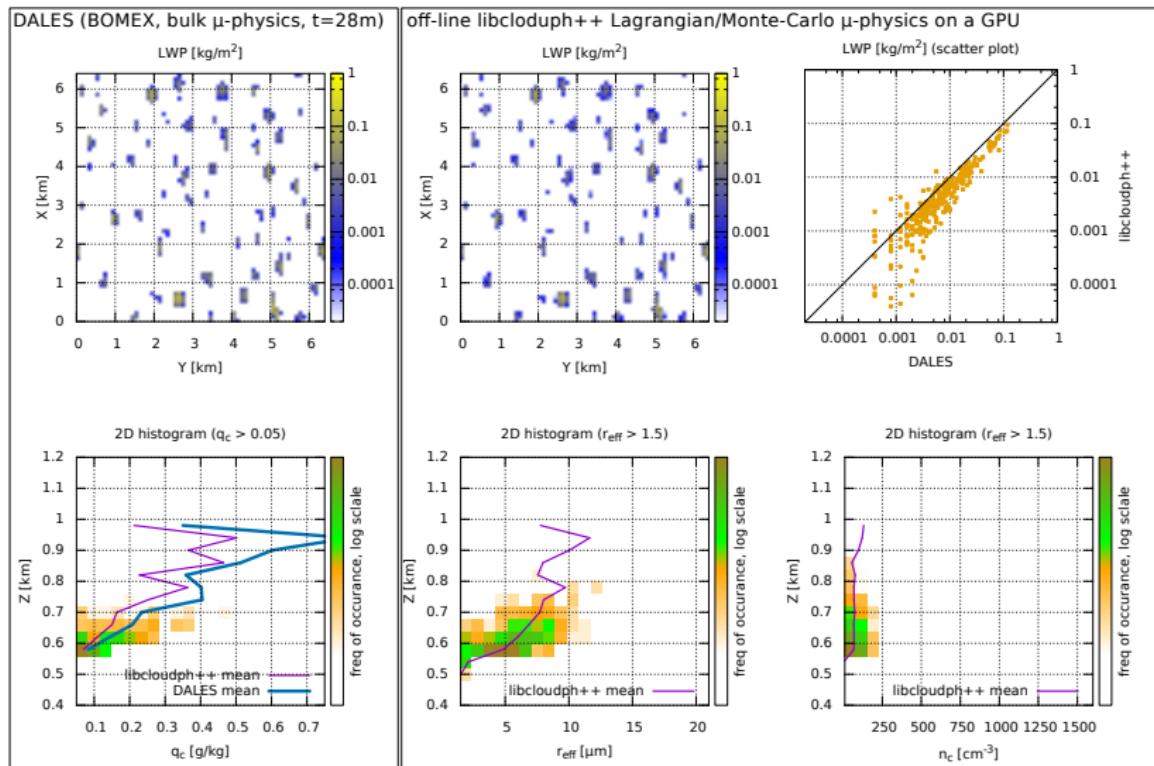
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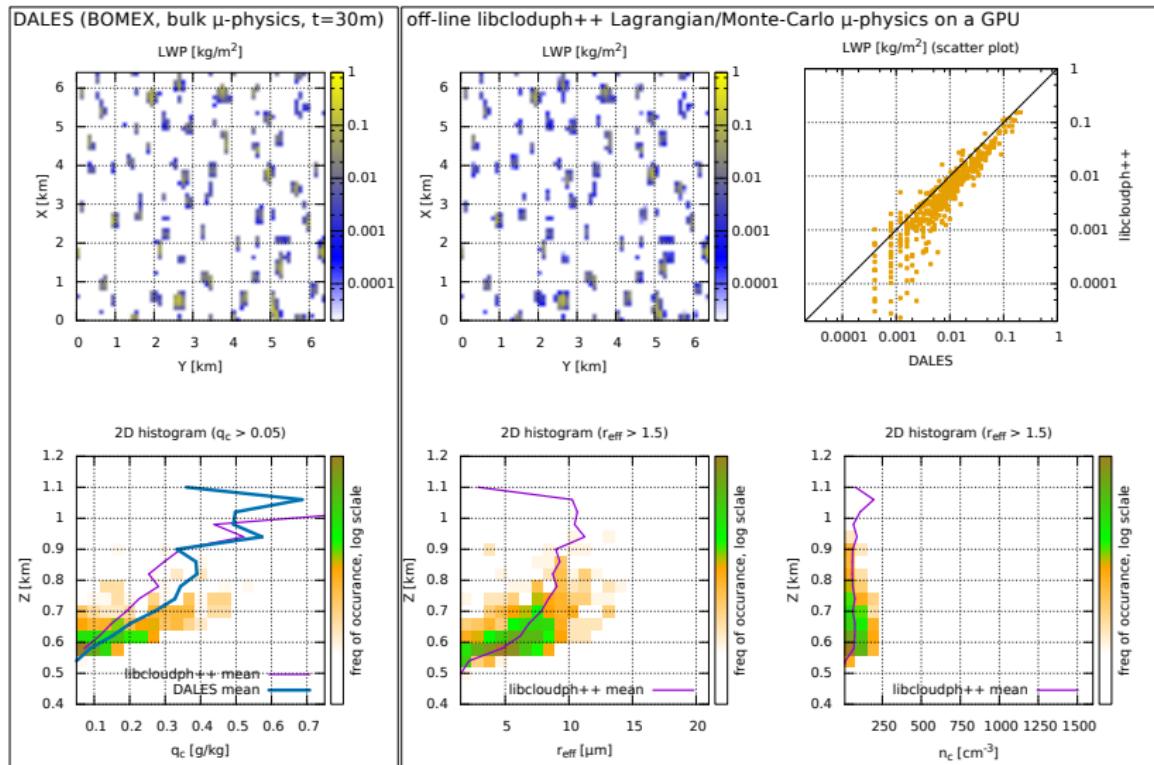
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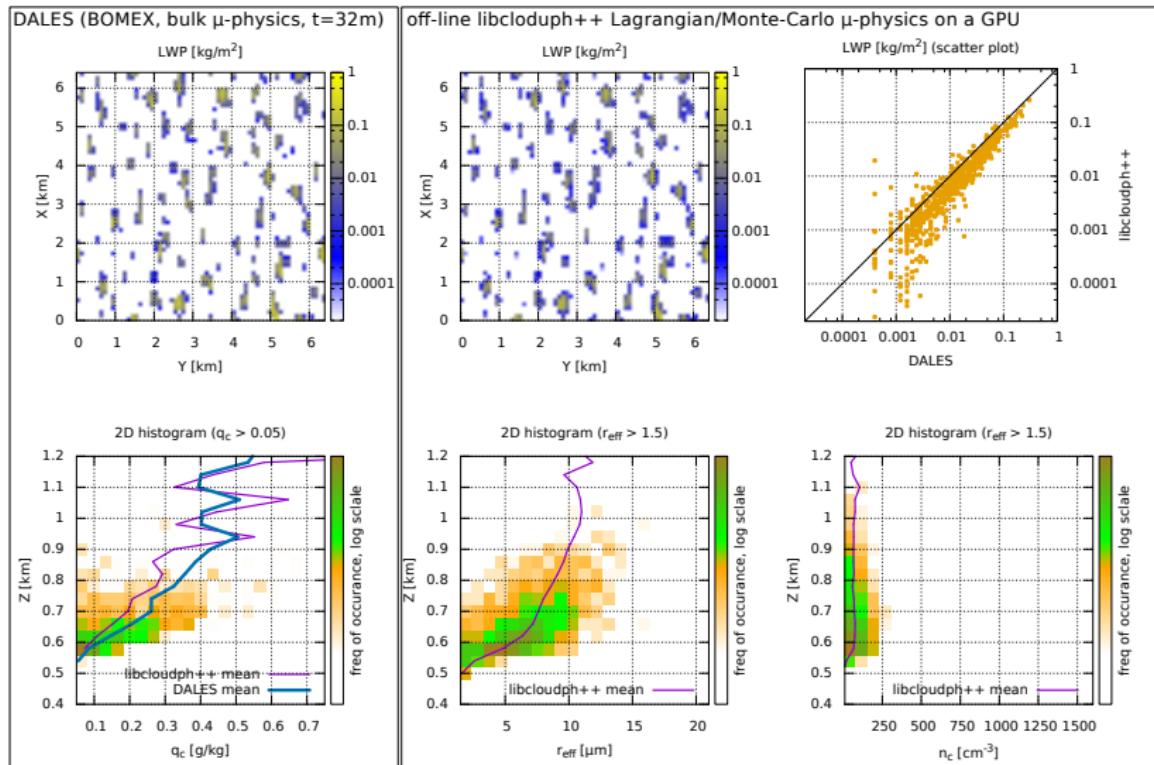
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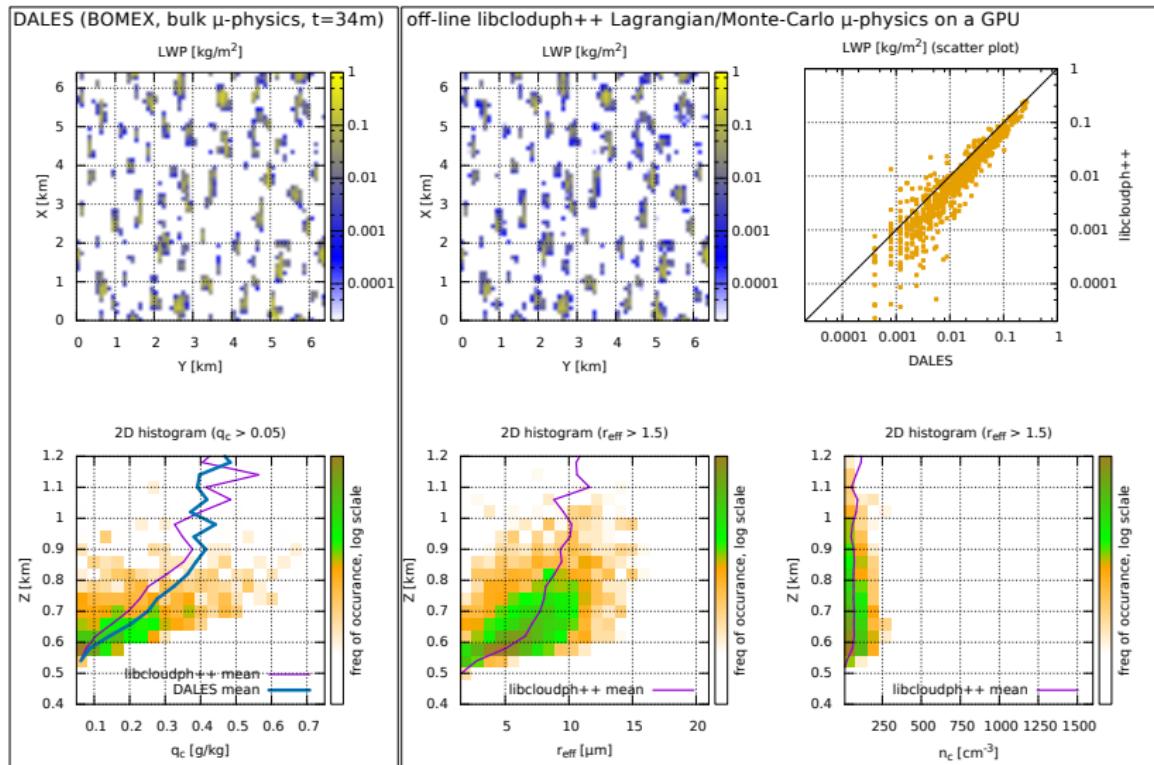
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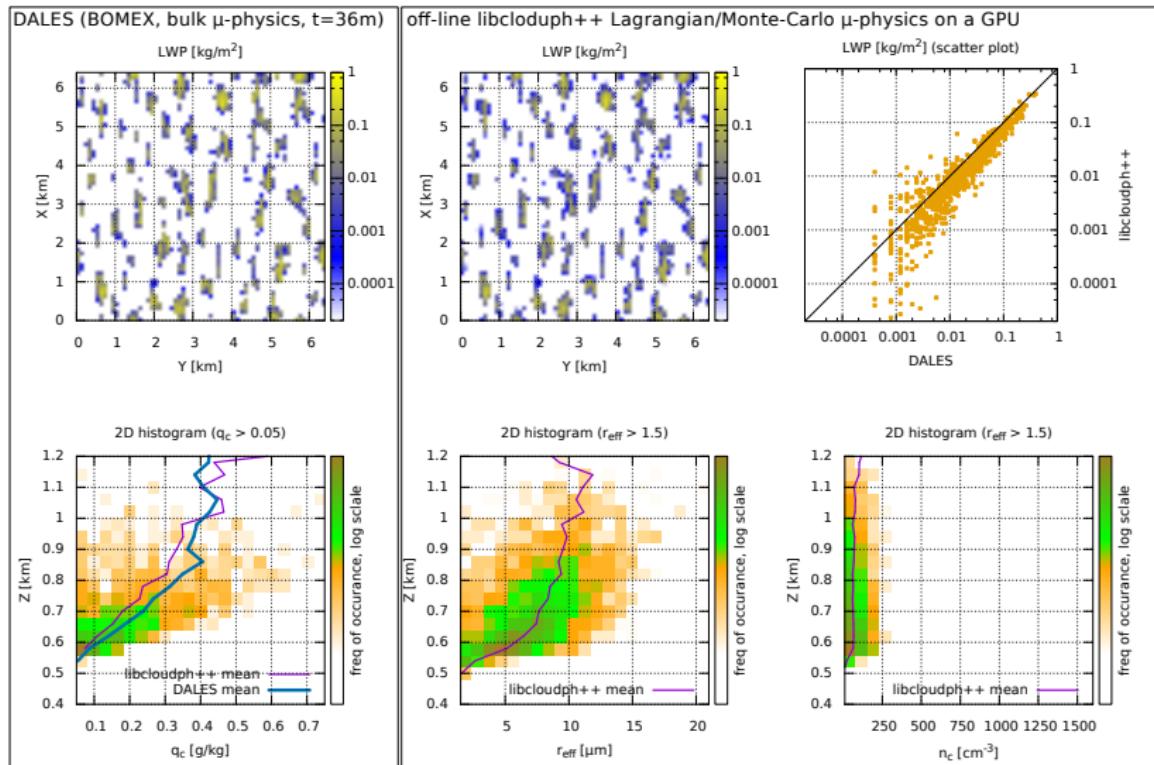
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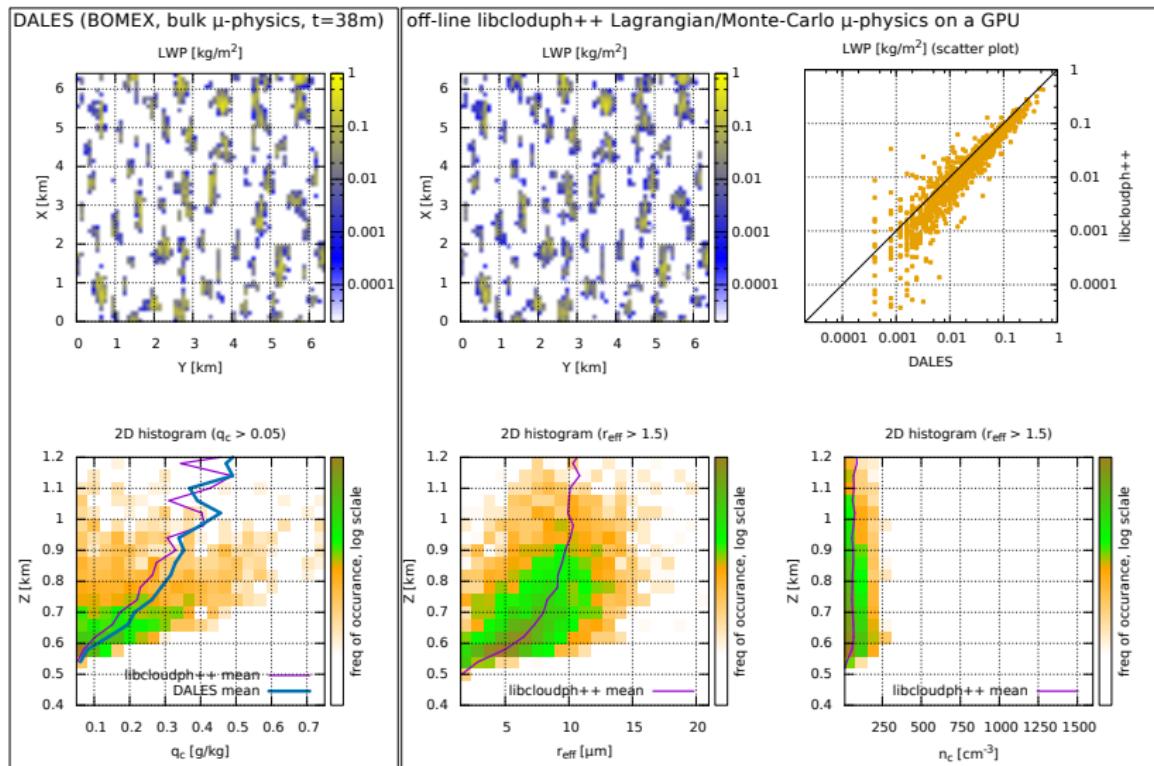
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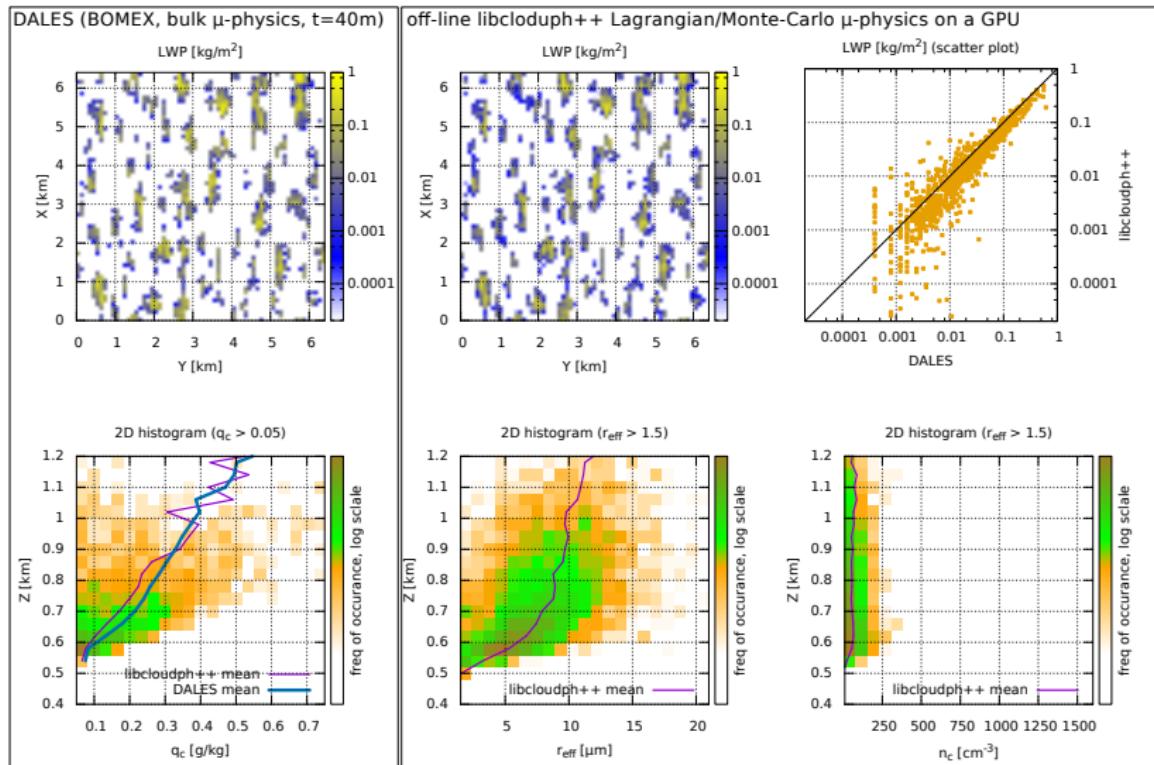
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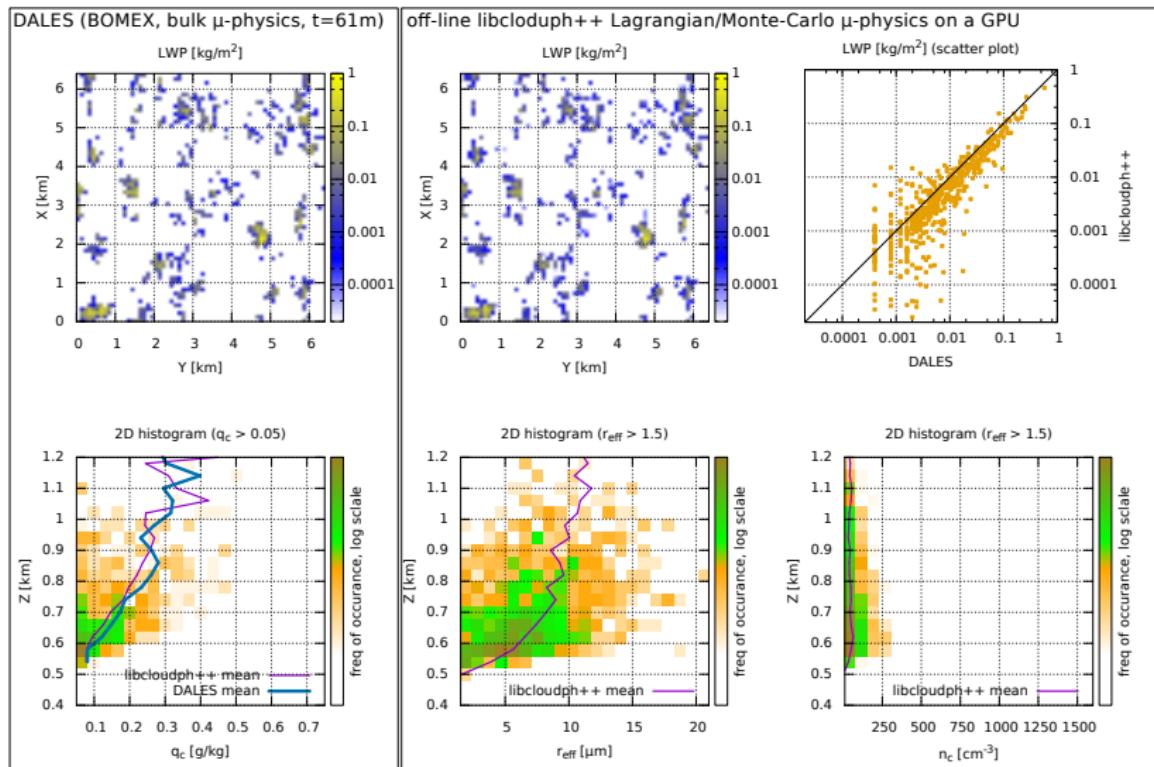
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collaboration with Harm Jonker / TU Delft

- ▶ libmpdata++ GMD paper: [doi:doi:10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015)
- ▶ libcloudph++ GMDD paper: [doi:10.5194/gmdd-7-8275-2014](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmdd-7-8275-2014)
- ▶ Python bindings arXiv paper: [arXiv:1504.01161](https://arxiv.org/abs/1504.01161)

- ▶ libmpdata++ GMD paper: [doi:doi:10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015)
- ▶ libcloudph++ GMDD paper: [doi:10.5194/gmdd-7-8275-2014](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmdd-7-8275-2014)
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Thank you for your attention!

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