WRF-GC: an on-line coupling of WRF & GEOS-Chem model structure and preliminary results

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3:15-3:45 Model Clinic 2:

WRF-GC: GEOS-Chem in WRF (Haipeng LIN and Xu FENG, PKU)

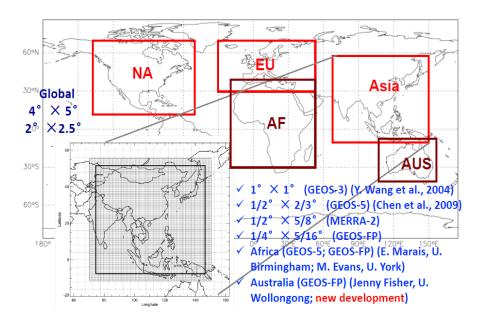
Maxwell-Dworkin G115





How can GC users benefit from a WRF-GC coupled model?

Current GC high-resolution simulation: over some areas, some of the time



- Multi-scale meteorology / chemistry interactions
- Flexible grid systems, including nested grids and moving nest grids, at resolutions 100 km to 1 km
- Hindcast and forecast capabilities, driven by NCEP, EC, CESM, FGOALS-g2, etc
- WRF hindcasts can be nudged with observations to mimic assimilated meteorological fields at high resolution
- Atmosphere-land-water-ecosystem studies may be more achievable, because many other models are already coupled to WRF



What about current WRF / WRF-Chem / other model users?

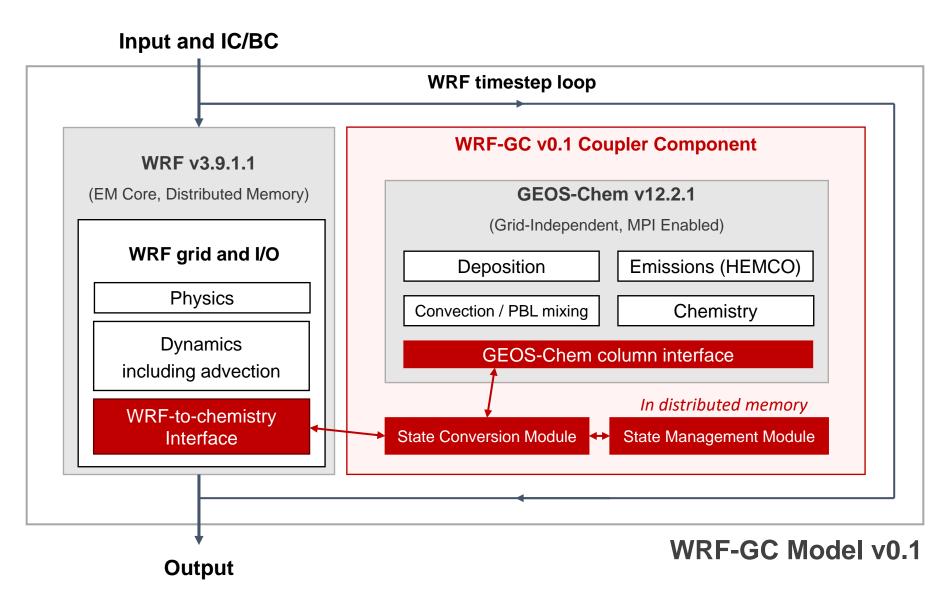
- GEOS-Chem is a state-of-the-science, well-documented, traceable, benchmarked,
 GCST-supported chemical module for gases and aerosols, backed by a large atmospheric chemistry community
- GEOS-Chem provides a "standard" mechanism that is suitable for most applications, but still customizable
- GC as an abstraction layer can provide consistency when coupled to current and future NCAR models from global to local scales
- Adoption of WRF / WRF-GC by the large meteorology / AQ communities for AQ applications for both research and operation



Development guideline: coupling structure that is easy to use, massively parallel, and ready for the future

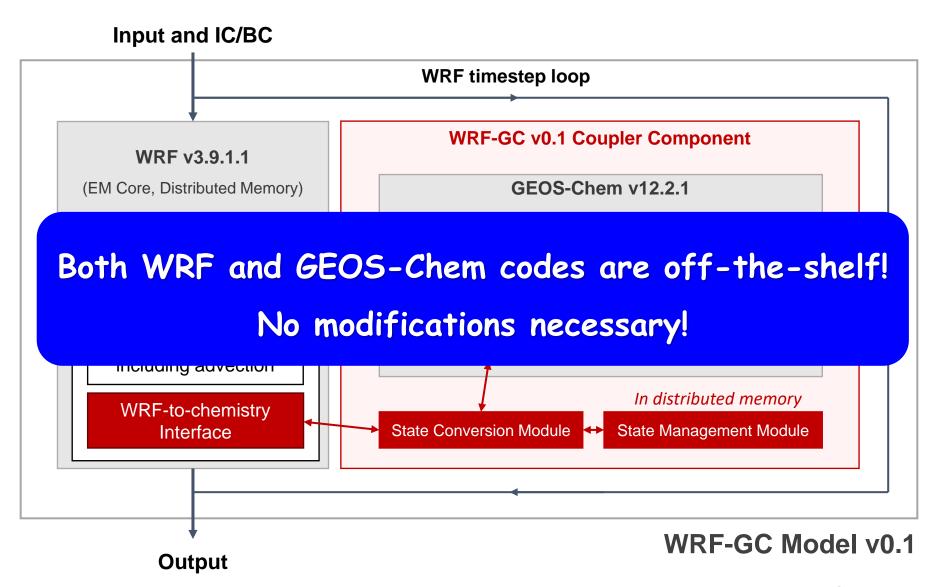
- Very specific goal: regional GEOS-Chem simulations with online meteorology
- A coupling structure with minimal changes to either model, such that either parent model could be updated independently
 - → WRF-GC can stay state-of-the-science
- GEOS-Chem High Performance (GCHP) technology is used, allowing WRF-GC to run in massively parallel architectures for high performance
- We further "columnized" GC so that it can operate as a stateless, gridindependent column model that can be fully driven by external models, which will
 also ease the development of future coupling projects with GC
- WRF-GC is free and open-access (wrf.geos-chem.org)

WRF-GC architectural overview



Released 2019-01-04

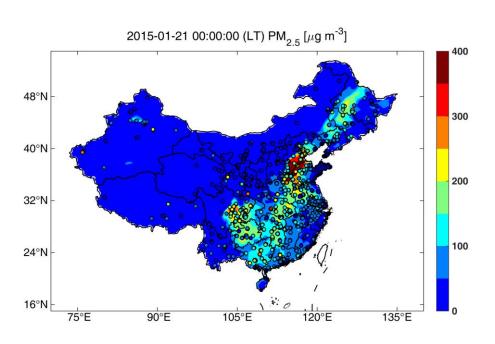
WRF-GC architectural overview



Released 2019-01-04

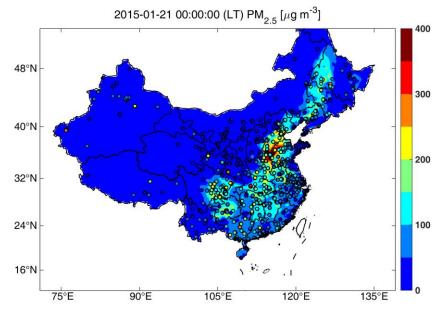
Case: Chinese surface PM_{2.5} Jan 21-28, 2015

GEOS-Chem classic 0.25° x 0.3125°



Slope = 1.33 R = 0.75

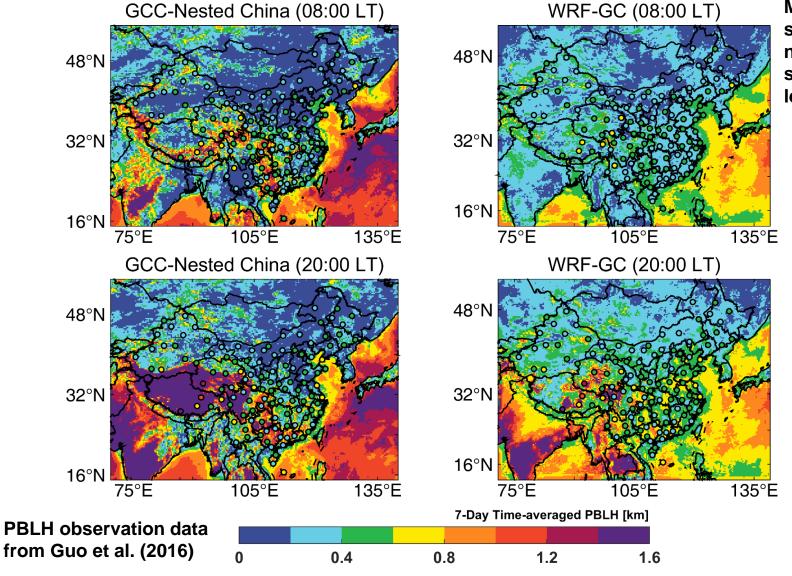
WRF-GC (nudged) 27 x 27 km



Slope = 1.20 R = 0.71



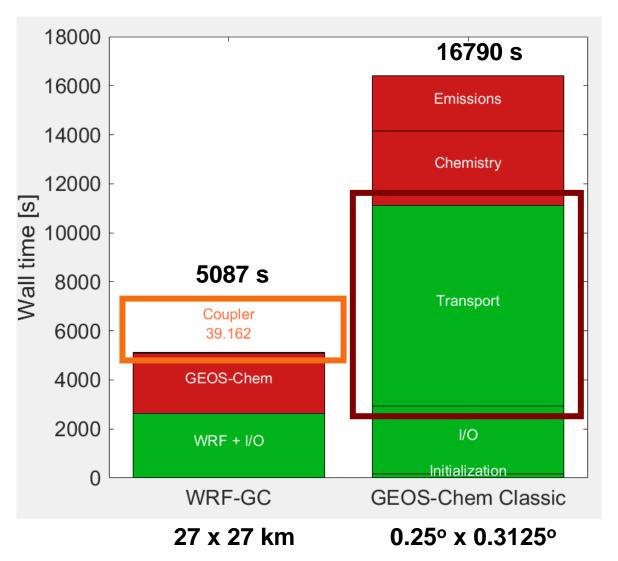
Better representation of PBL height Jan 21-28, 2015



MYNN PBL scheme, nudged with sfc and upper level data



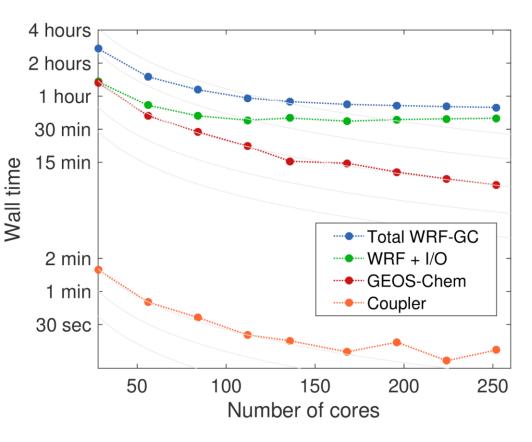
Performance comparison w/ GC-classic (China, 24-h, 32 cores)



Surprisingly, transporting chemicals using archived met data is no longer saving us time!

Coupler is extremely light-weight

Scalability of WRF-GC



- 48-h simulation on Tianhe-1A
- GEOS-Chem Column is perfectly scalable
- Coupler requires inter-processor communication, dependent on domain decomposition
- WRF handles I/O, overhead too high > 150 cores (dependent on domain size)



Future plans and challenges

- Alpha version release (Jan 4, 2019)
- WRF-GC can already do what GC-classic can do!
- Nested-grid capability (Haipeng Lin + GCST, on-going)
- Robust one-way coupling (static nested-grids, limited physical options) (Xu Feng, on-going)
- Beta release with nested-grid capability (Late 2019)
- Two-way coupling (aerosol feedback based on bulk aerosol mass) by late 2019 (Xu Feng, on-going)
 - Binding for aerosol feedbacks will be in the Coupler. Goal is to develop a more general binding for aerosol
 mass / size / number / composition to connect to WRF (may need to involve WRF developers)
- More complex two-way coupling? Size segregated aerosols with APM and TOMAS?
- Output / analyses: Python tools developed for WRF-GC (just started)
- Compatibility with NCAR model development efforts?



We welcome collaborations

- Research projects using WRF-GC
- Joint effort in model development:
 - Direct and indirect effect of aerosols
 - Chemical mechanisms for high-resolution simulations
 - Representation of small-/meso-scale/boundary layer meteorology
- Atmosphere-land-ecosystem studies may be more achievable
- We are hiring: 1-2 research scientists, 3-4 postdocs, 1 software engineer

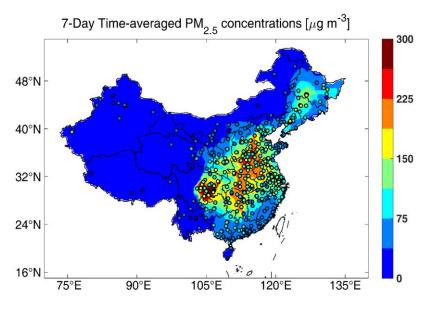


Try WRF-GC!



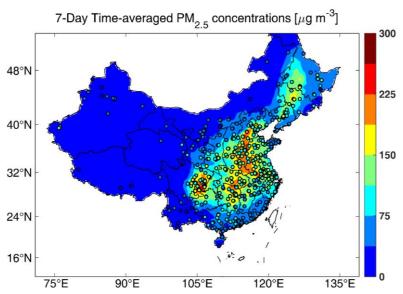
Case: PM_{2.5} during Jan 21-28, 2015

GEOS-Chem classic 0.25° x 0.3125°



Slope = 1.33 R = 0.75

WRF-GC (nudged) 27 x 27 km



Slope = 1.20 R = 0.71



Review of development efforts

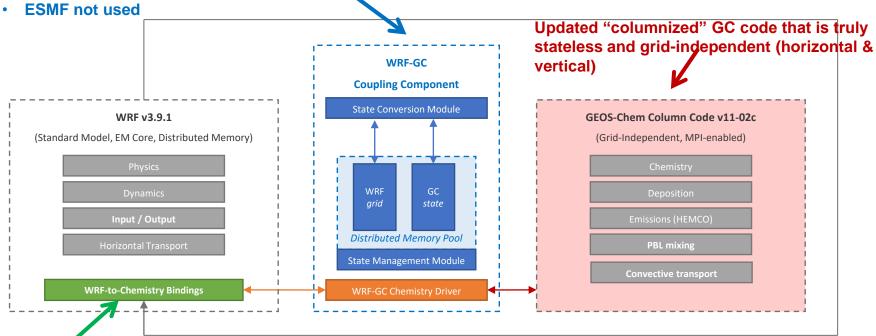
- Creating a chemistry abstraction layer for the WRF Model
- Isolating the GEOS-Chem Column Code from GCHP:
 - Reduced ESMF/MAPL dependencies;
 - Stateless, grid-independent operation fully driven by external model;
- Conversion of meteorology & chemistry variables between WRF and GC
- Creation of a state management module further abstracting WRF and GC data structures into the coupler, allowing for easier development of multi-domain work & coupling of GC with other models
- Accepts IC/BC from previous WRF-GC run outputs and MOZART4-GEOS5 output files using the mozbc tool (BC from CESM-GC in the future?)
- PBL mixing and vertical convective transport in GC using meteorological data from WRF



WRF-GC Architectural Overview

Data structures managed by the state management module and ingested by the respective parent models (WRF,
 GC) in their native format

Conversion performed after each timestep loop by the state conversion module



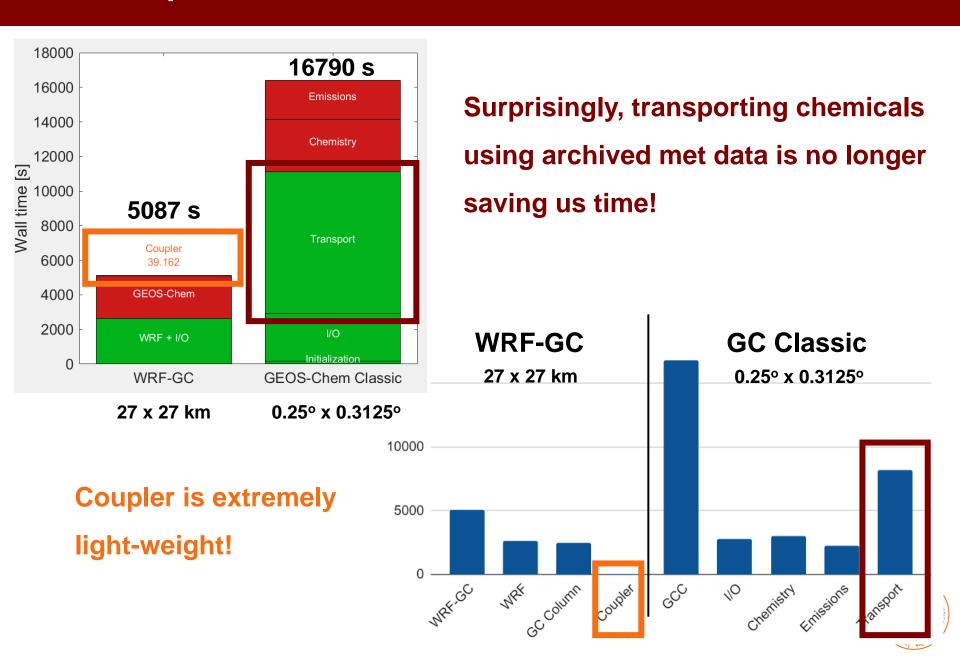
New bindings replace the "chem" part of WRF-Chem, which is isolated from the rest of WRF

WRF Timestep Loop

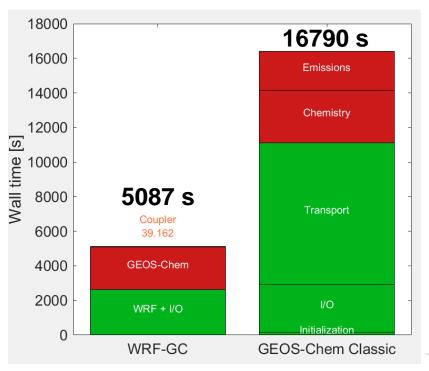
Chemistry output currently in WRF

"One-step" compilation of the coupled models

Comparison w/ GC-classic (China domain, 24-h, 32 cores)



Comparison w/ GC-classic, nested China 0.25x0.3125



Timer/Cores	16	32		
WRF-GC		5087.883	Unit: seconds	
WRF		2625.358		
GC Column		2462.525		
Coupler		39.162		
GCC		16789.812		
I/O		2768.469	I/O, Diags	
Chemistry		3031.891	+Deposition	
Emissions		2231.594	includes HEMCO input times.	
Transport		8192.453		
=> PBL Mixing		1142.531		
=> Convection		694.219		

