

Coupling in the Navy Earth System Prediction Capability (Navy-ESPC) global coupled model

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Acknowledgements

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Navy-ESPC Configuration

Weakly Coupled Data Assimilation

**Model Modifications For S2S
Forecasting and Results**

Navy-ESPC Configuration

Weakly Coupled Data Assimilation

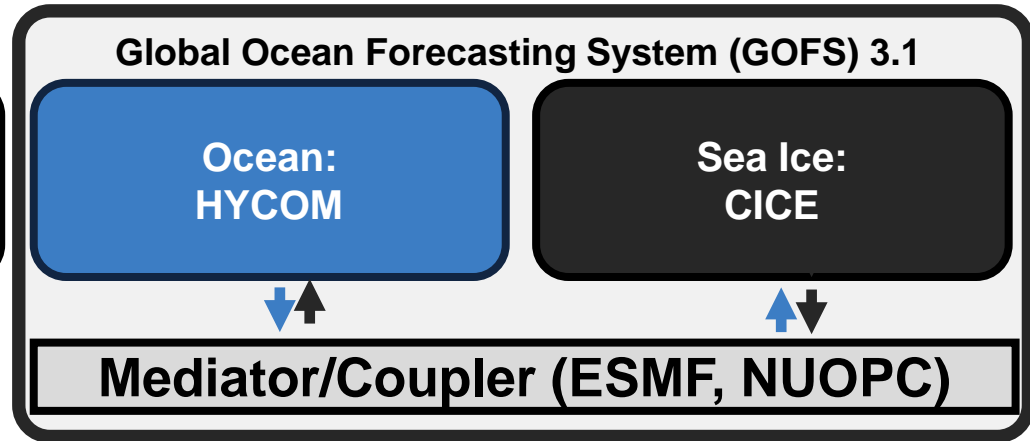
**Model Modifications For S2S
Forecasting and Results**

Navy-ESPC Built Upon Stand-Alone Operational Systems

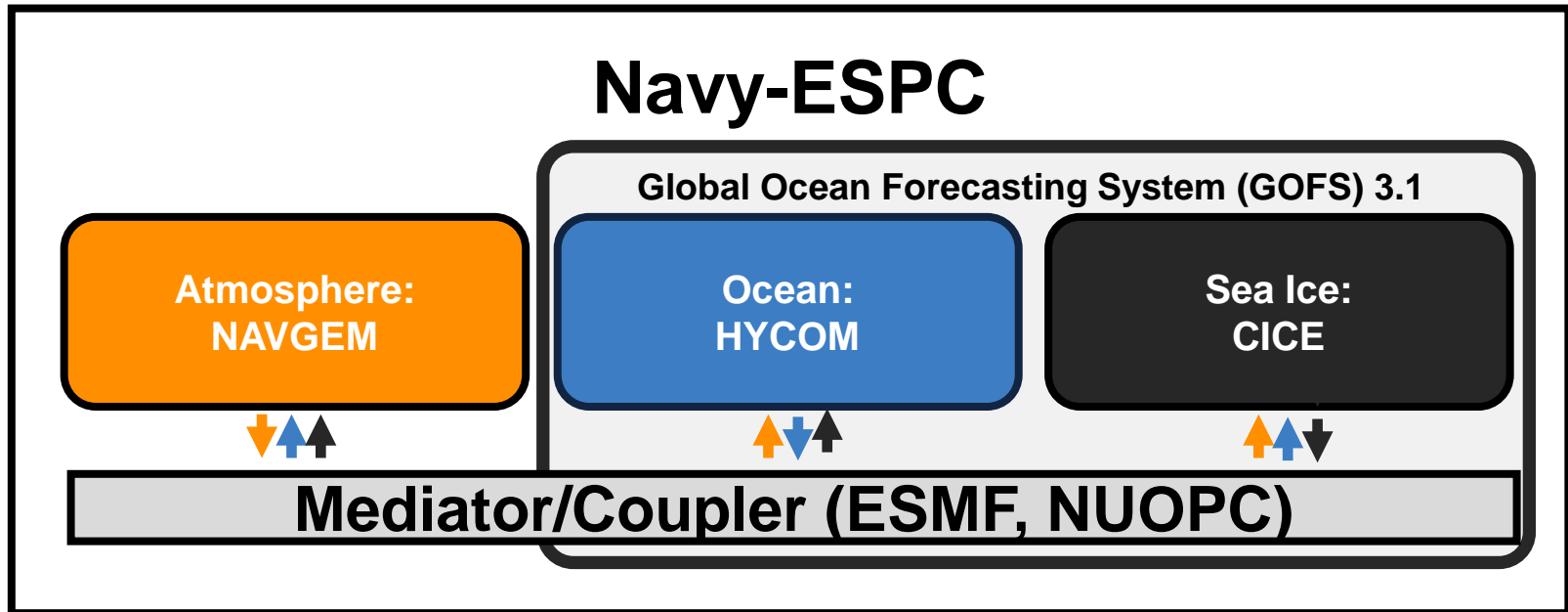
Current Operational
Global Atmosphere
Model



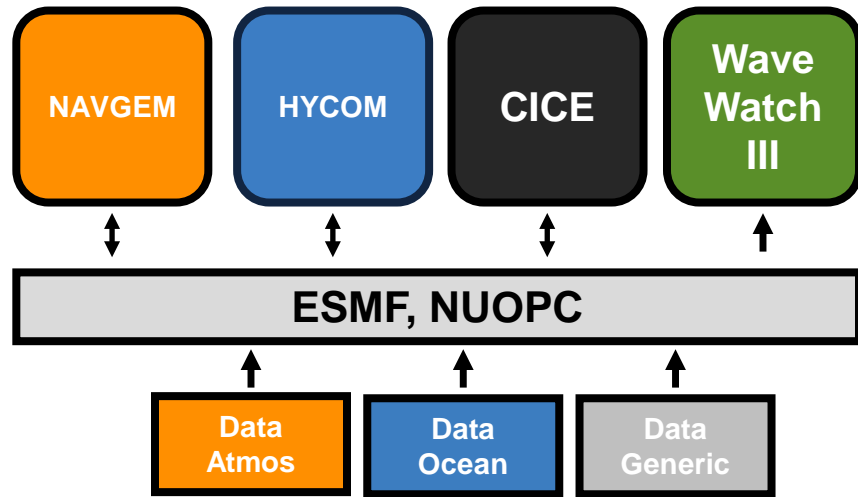
Current Operational Global Ocean/Ice Model



Navy-ESPC Built Upon Stand-Alone Operational Systems



Full Schematic of Navy-ESPC



* Multiple Versions of NAVGEM, HYCOM, and CICE

- Model can be compiled with combinations of colors. (NAVGEM and data atmosphere cannot be compiled together)
- CICE resolution is compiled dependent
- Script selects components and writes compile namelists, including CICE resolution, before compile
- Ensemble and deterministic configurations are compiled separately
- Script also selects if non ESMF tools need to be compiled
 - Data assimilation (atmosphere and ocean)
 - Post and pre processing tools

Navy-ESPC v1 Operational Capability

Forecast	Time Range, Frequency	Atmosphere NAVGEM	Ocean HYCOM	Ice CICE
Ensemble long term (S2S)	0-45 days 16 members, Sundays at 12Z	T359L60 (37 km) 60 levels	1/12° (9 km) 41 layers	1/12° (9 km)
Deterministic short term	0-16 days, Daily	T681L60 (19 km) 60 levels	1/25° (4.5 km) 41 layers	1/25° (4.5 km)

- Very high resolution ocean and ice components compared to other systems

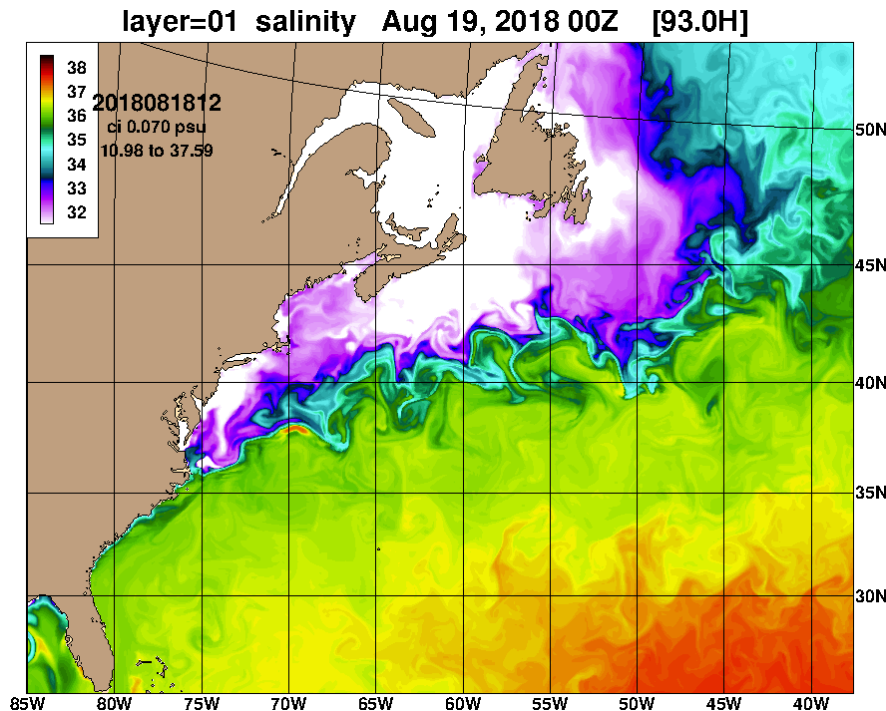
Navy-ESPC v1 Operational Capability

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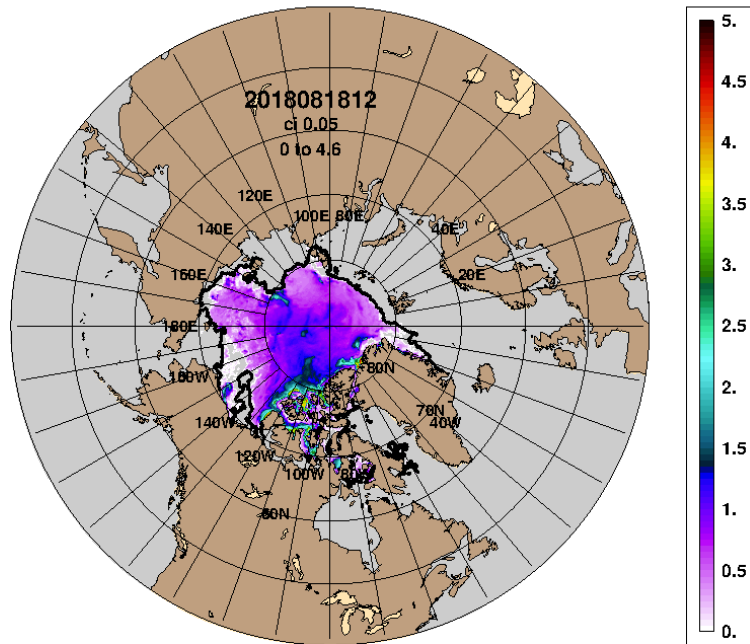
Navy-ESPC Ensemble is currently operational at Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center (FNMOC)

- **Very high resolution ocean and ice components compared to other systems**

Uniqueness of Navy-ESPC: Global High Ocean Resolution



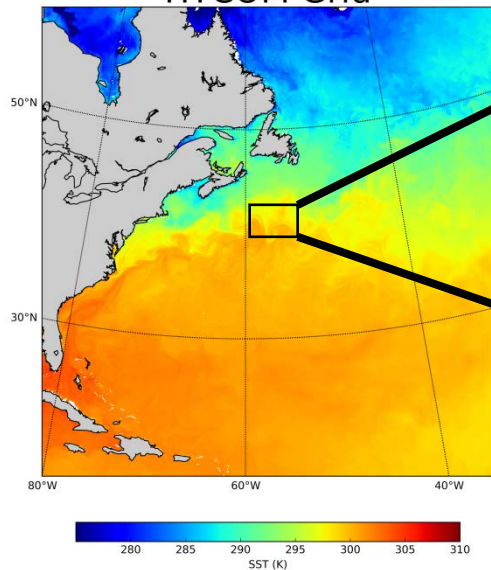
GLBb0.08-93.0 Ice Thickness (m): 20180819



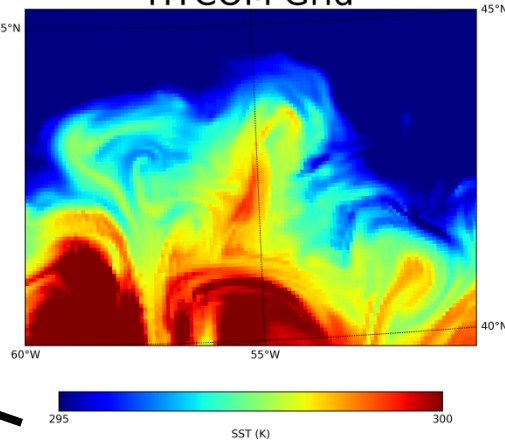
- High fidelity forecasts needed for Atmosphere, Ocean, and Sea Ice

Uniqueness of Navy-ESPC: Global High Ocean Resolution

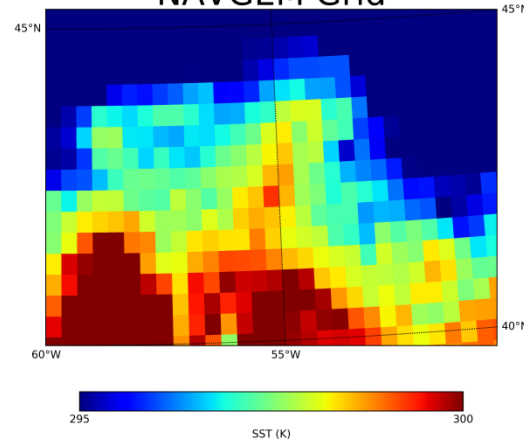
HYCOM Grid



HYCOM Grid



NAVGEN Grid



- Fully eddy resolving ocean model
- $1/12^\circ$ for ensembles and $1/25^\circ$ for deterministic run
- Ocean and sea ice model is higher resolution than atmosphere
- Metrics diagnosed for each component including sea ice

Creep and Fill Extrapolation

Issue: definition of coastlines is different between the atmosphere and ocean grids.

- Atmosphere defines coastline where water begins
- Ocean defines coastline where water reaches certain depth

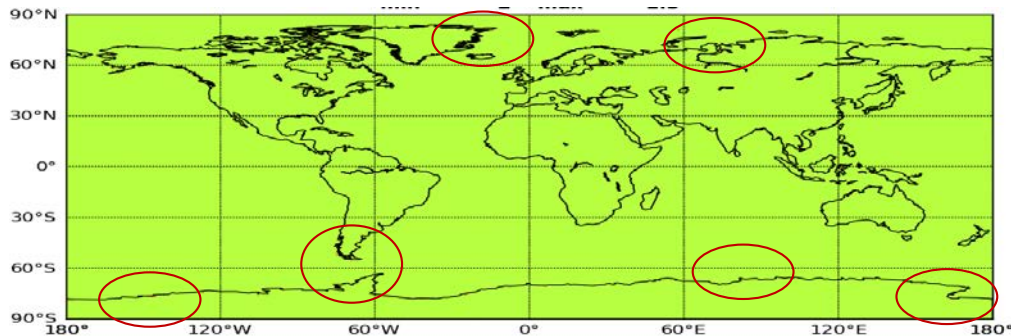
Results: Many prepackaged interpolation routines results in not interpolating many grid points near coastlines

Solution: Extrapolation being using creep/fill method. Initial implementation in ESMFv8

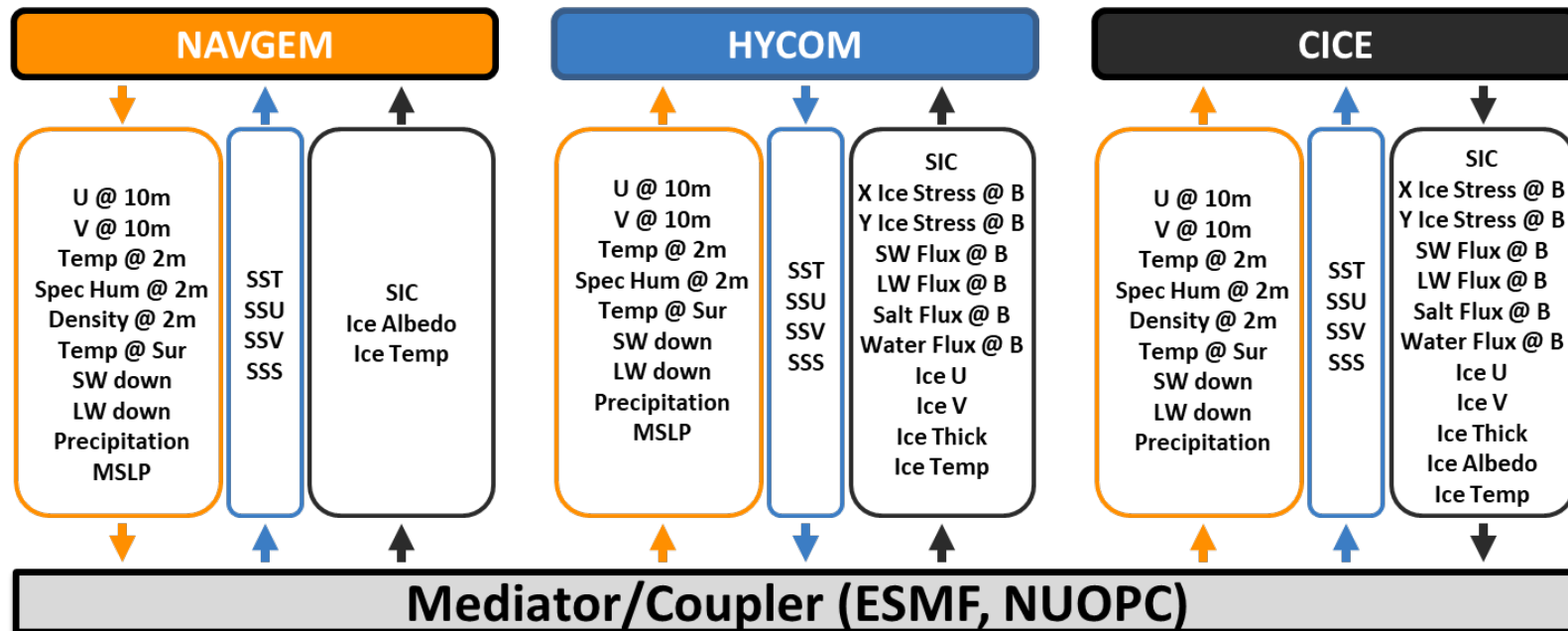
Creep – Fill Solution:

- define a stencil size of source grid. i.e., enlarge source domain.
- use stencil size on source and destination grid to fill (creep) values at missing destination grid

Holes (undefined interpolation) on Atmosphere Grid



Variables Exchanged in Navy-ESPC



Each Component Computes Its Own Fluxes



Computational Considerations with High Resolution Ocean

Example of Timings: Multiple Core Configurations Tested

Configuration	NAVGEN		HYCOM		CICE		Total Cores	Time to Completion (10 Day Forecast)
	Cores	%	Cores	%	Cores	%		
Ensemble	111	25%	1005	44%	180	29%	1296	2.38 hours
Deterministic	96	16%	2314	45%	360	38%	2770	10.3 hours

Currently Running a 16 member ensemble: $1296 * 16 = 20,720$ cores
~ 70% of machine currently in use

Navy-ESPC Configuration

Weakly Coupled Data Assimilation

Model Modifications For S2S
Forecasting and Results

Weakly Coupled DA System Based on Current Systems (NAVDAS-AR/NCODA)

Atmosphere and Ocean Stand-Alone DA Systems

	NAVGEN/ NAVDAS-AR	GOFS 3.1/ NCODA
Method:	4DVar Hybrid	3DVar FGAT
Assimilation Window:	6 hours	24 hours
Insertion:	direct Insertion	6 hour incremental analysis update

Weakly Coupled DA System Based on Current Systems (NAVDAS-AR/NCODA)

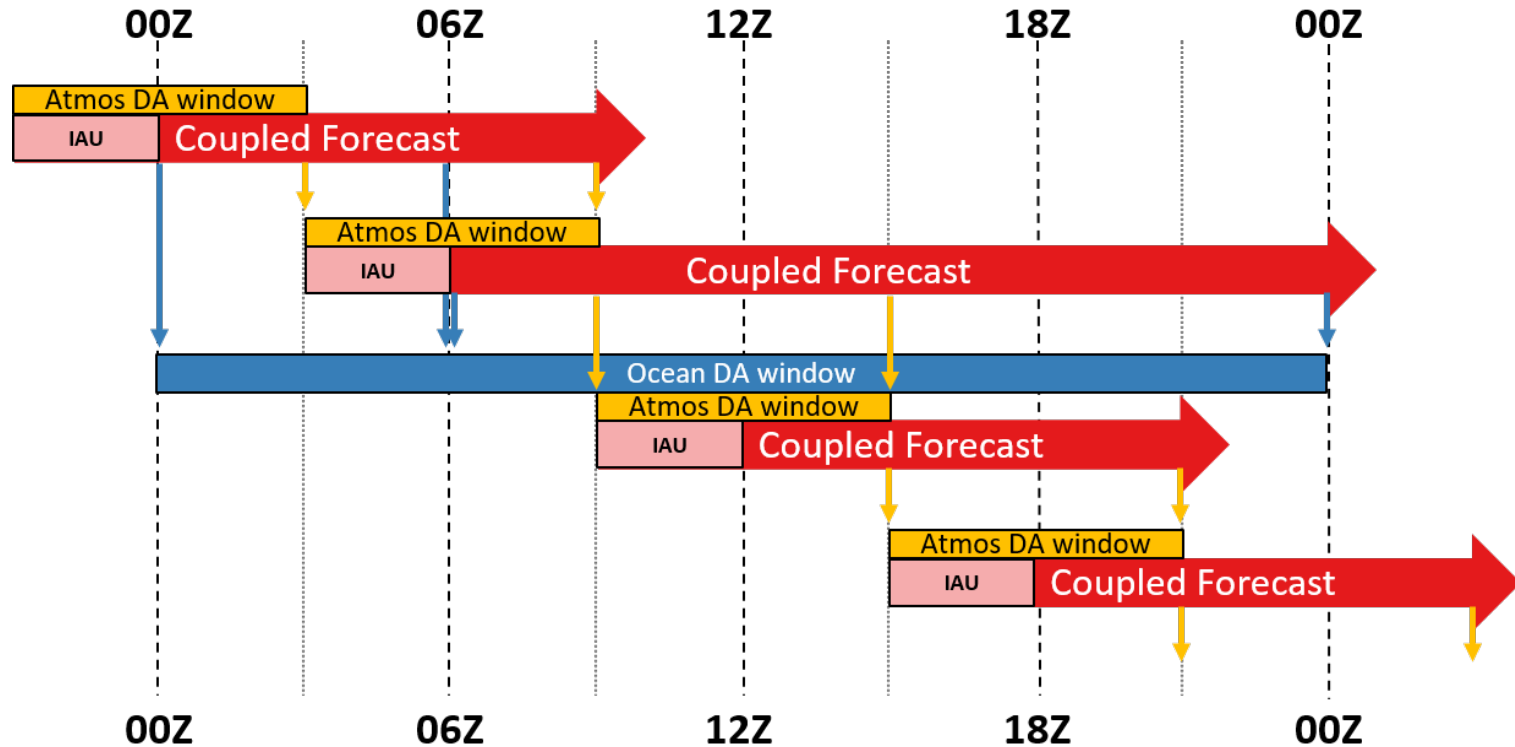
Atmosphere and Ocean Stand-Alone DA Systems

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Method:	4DVar Hybrid	3DVar FGAT
Assimilation Window:	6 hours	24 hours
Insertion:	direct Insertion	6 hour incremental analysis update

Weakly Coupled Configuration:

- Keep Method and Update Windows for Each System
- Use 3 hour insertion of incremental analysis update (IAU)

Weakly Coupled DA Schematic



Weakly Coupled DA: Task Management with cylv

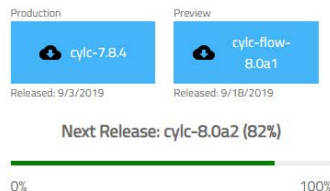


(Home) Documentation Cylv Sites Support News



Cylv is a **general purpose workflow engine** that orchestrates cycling workflows very **efficiently**. It was designed for production weather, climate, and environmental forecasting systems, but it is not specialized to those domains and is completely agnostic to the applications it manages.

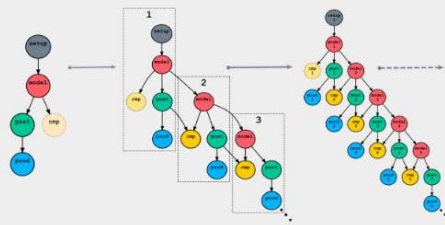
H. Oliver et al., "Workflow Automation for Cycling Systems: The Cylv Workflow Engine", *Computing in Science & Engineering* Vol 21, Issue 4, July/Aug 2019. DOI: 10.1109/MCSE.2019.2906593



Cylv Does Cycling Properly

Cylv does not merely repeat-run a workflow (immediately, or on a real time schedule). It "unwinds the loop" to create a single potentially infinite non-cycling workflow composed of repeating tasks. Consequently:

- Cylv can interleave cycles for fast catch-up from delays, and sustained high-throughput off the clock
- It seamlessly transitions between fast catch-up and clock-limited real-time scheduling
- It supports multiple cycle intervals within a single workflow



U.S. Naval Research Laboratory

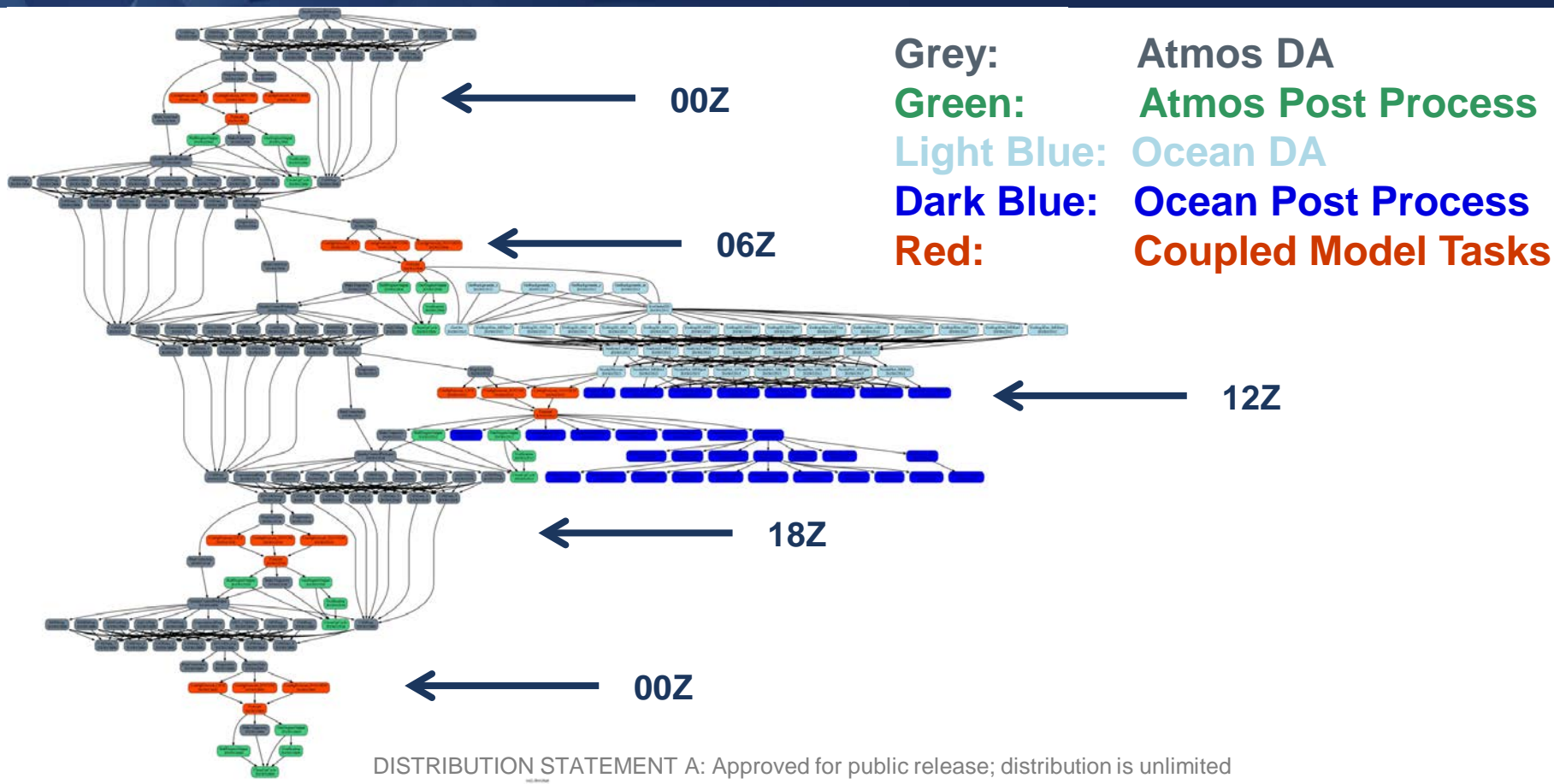
cylv

- Task manager to handle dependencies
- Designed with cycling in mind

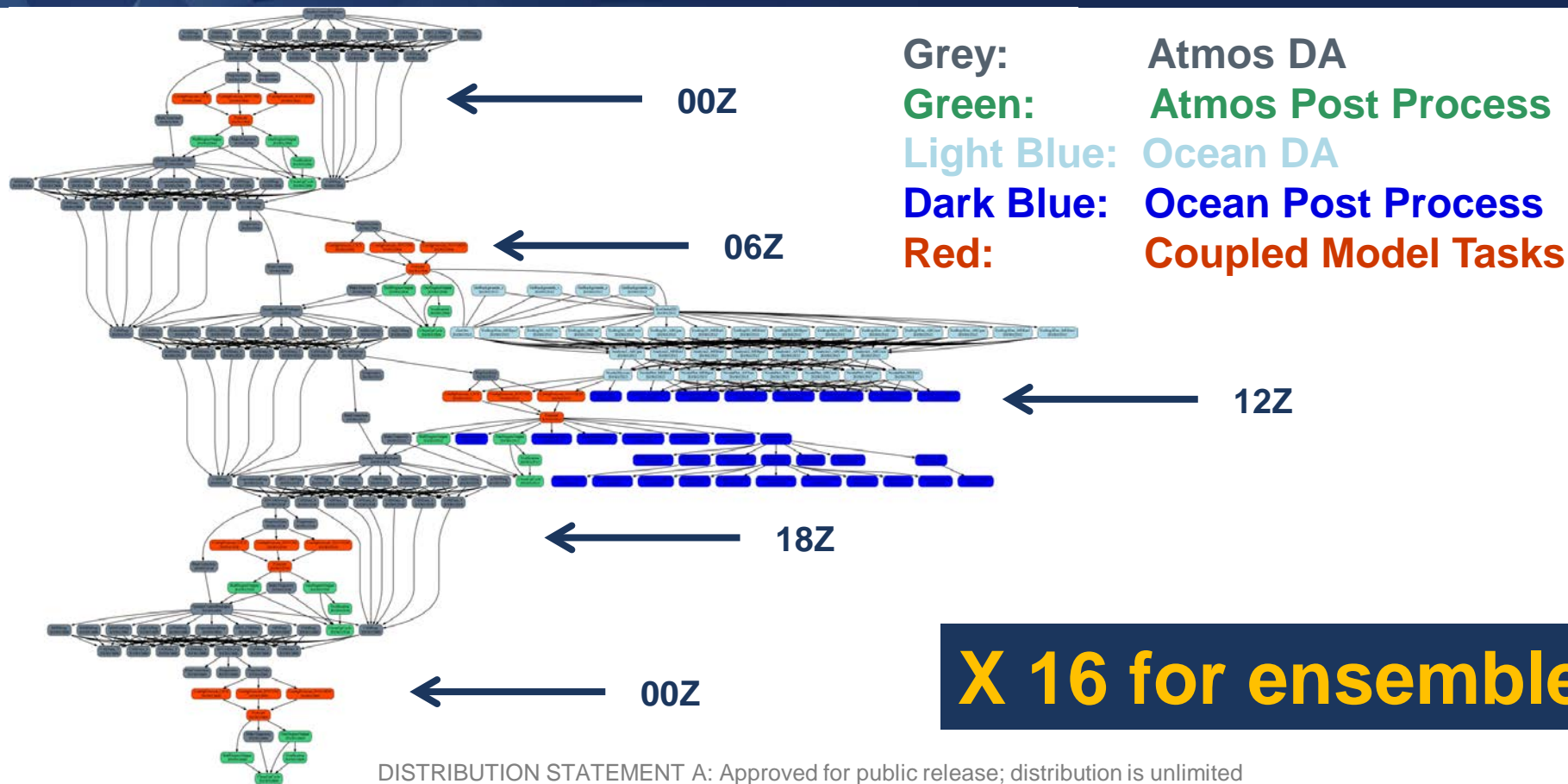
Navy-ESPC Use

- Data Assimilation
 - Task dependencies/ cycling in (previous plot)
- Long forecasting (> 45 Days)
 - Separate suite for task dependencies for long forecasts
 - Post processing is performed while the model is running
- Ensembles
 - Each member has its own suite and there is currently no interdependencies between members/suites

Weakly Coupled DA System Tasks



Weakly Coupled DA System Tasks



Navy-ESPC Configuration

Weakly Coupled Data Assimilation


**Model Modifications For S2S
Forecasting and Results**

NAVGEM model updates in Navy-ESPC

	NAVGEM v1.4	Navy-ESPC
Convection Parameterization:	SAS (Moorthi et al. 2001)	Modified Kain-Fritz (Ridout et al. 2005)
Boundary Layer Scheme:	Louis et al. (1982)	COARE 3 (Kara et al. 2005)

NAVGEM model updates in Navy-ESPC

MJO Subseasonal Forecasting



	NAVGEM v1.4	Navy-ESPC
Convection Parameterization:	SAS (Moorthi et al. 2001)	Modified Kain-Fritz (Ridout et al. 2005)
Boundary Layer Scheme:	Louis et al. (1982)	COARE 3 (Kara et al. 2005)

**(greater) flux consistency
between atmosphere and ocean**

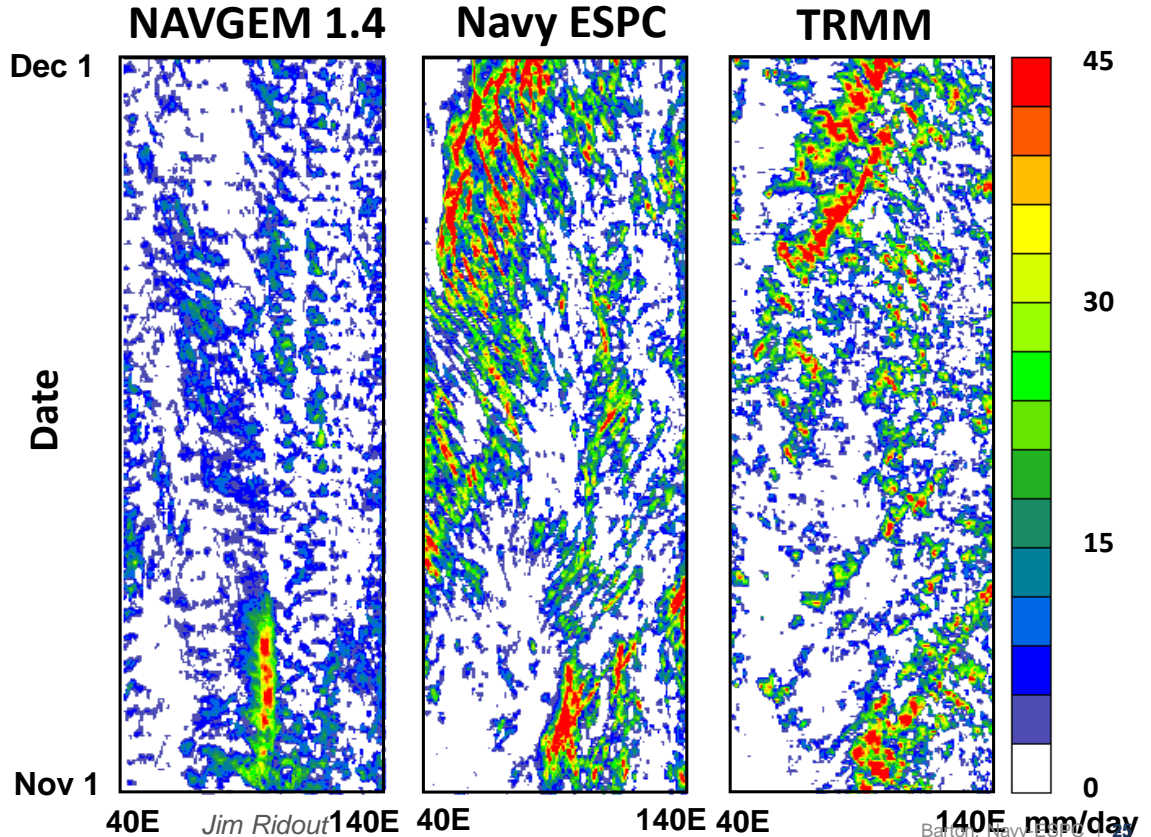
NAVGEM model updates in Navy-ESPC

DYNAMO Period

**Forecast starting on
2011-11-01**

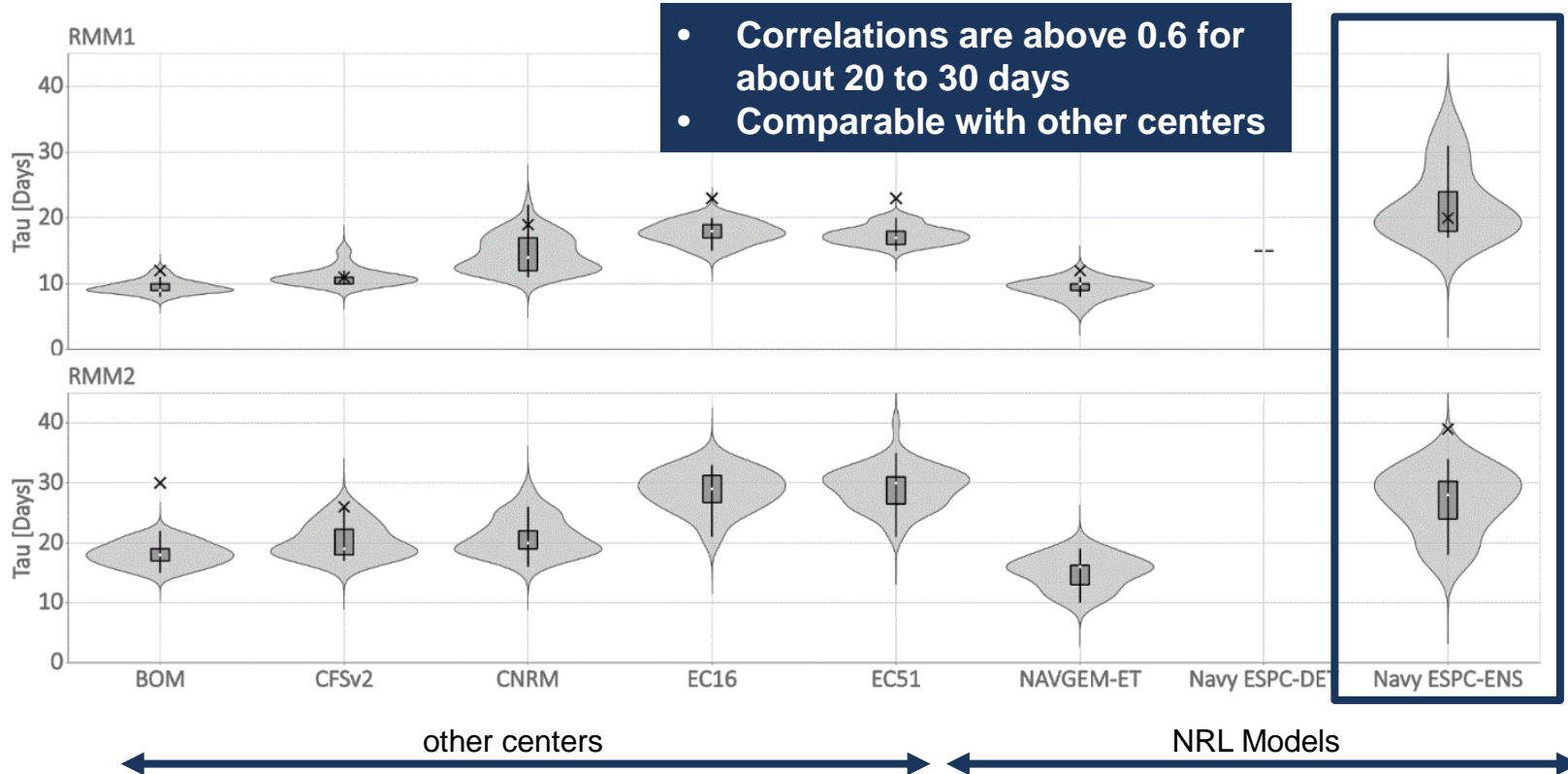
**Update convection
parameterization
aids in capturing
first and second
MJO**

Long Forecast



Results: MJO

Forecast Day MJO correlation drops below 0.6



Conclusions: Navy ESPC

Navy's Earth System Model (Navy ESPC)

- Configuration
 - Atmosphere and Ocean Centric Model
 - High resolution ocean and sea ice model, eddy resolving
 - Miss-match in atmosphere and ocean grid/coastline
 - Development of Creep-Fill Method (implemented in ESMF8)
 - Ocean is more computationally expensive than atmosphere
- Weakly Couple DA
 - 4DVar atmosphere with 3Dvar ocean
 - Use of cylc in task management
 - Data Assimilation, ensembles, long forecasting
- Forecast Modifications
 - Convection Modifications for MJO forecasting
 - Initial results (MJO, PNA, NAO, Sea Ice) are encouraging, SSTs out to 60 days, Sea ice extent until 45 days
- Future work for Version 2:
 - ESMF8, NAVGEM2 (meshgrid, inline aerosols, middle atmosphere), tides in HYCOM, Wave Watch 3, CICE6, Ensembles

Barton et al. (in press):
*The Navy's Earth System
Prediction Capability: a new
global coupled-atmosphere-
ocean-sea ice prediction
system designed for daily to
subseasonal forecasting.*
Earth and Space Sciences

Questions?

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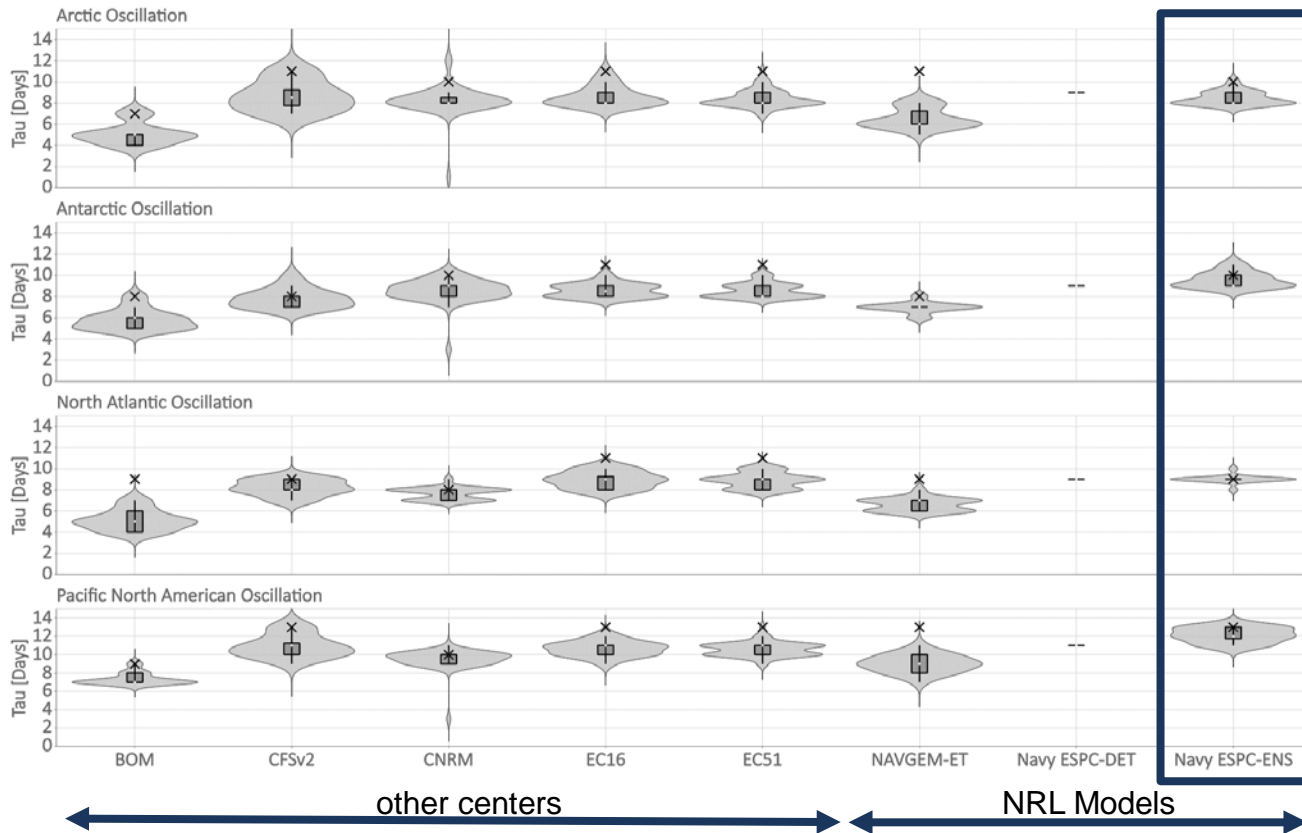
Ensemble Results Design

Ensemble Configuration :

- T359 (37km) NAVGEM, 1/12° HYCOM, CICV v4
- Data assimilative ensemble from Feb. 2017 to Jan. 2018
- Forecast Frequency: every Wednesday at 12Z
- Forecast Length: 60 Days
- Members: 16
 - 15 perturbed runs
 - 1 control run
- Model Comparisons:
 - Compared to other S2S and SubX systems
 - GOFS 3.1 (1/12° HYCOM/CICE)
 - Observations
 - Generalized Digital Environmental Model (GDEM4) climatology
 - Persistence

Results: AO, AAO, NAO, PNA

Forecast Day correlation drops below 0.6



- Correlation above 0.6 for 8 to 10 days depending on metric
- Navy ESPC is Comparable with other centers

Results: Sea Ice

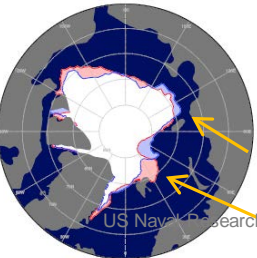
Comparison Between

- climatology (10 year) → grey
- ensemble → marron
- persistence → pink

Time Period

- February 2017 to August 2017

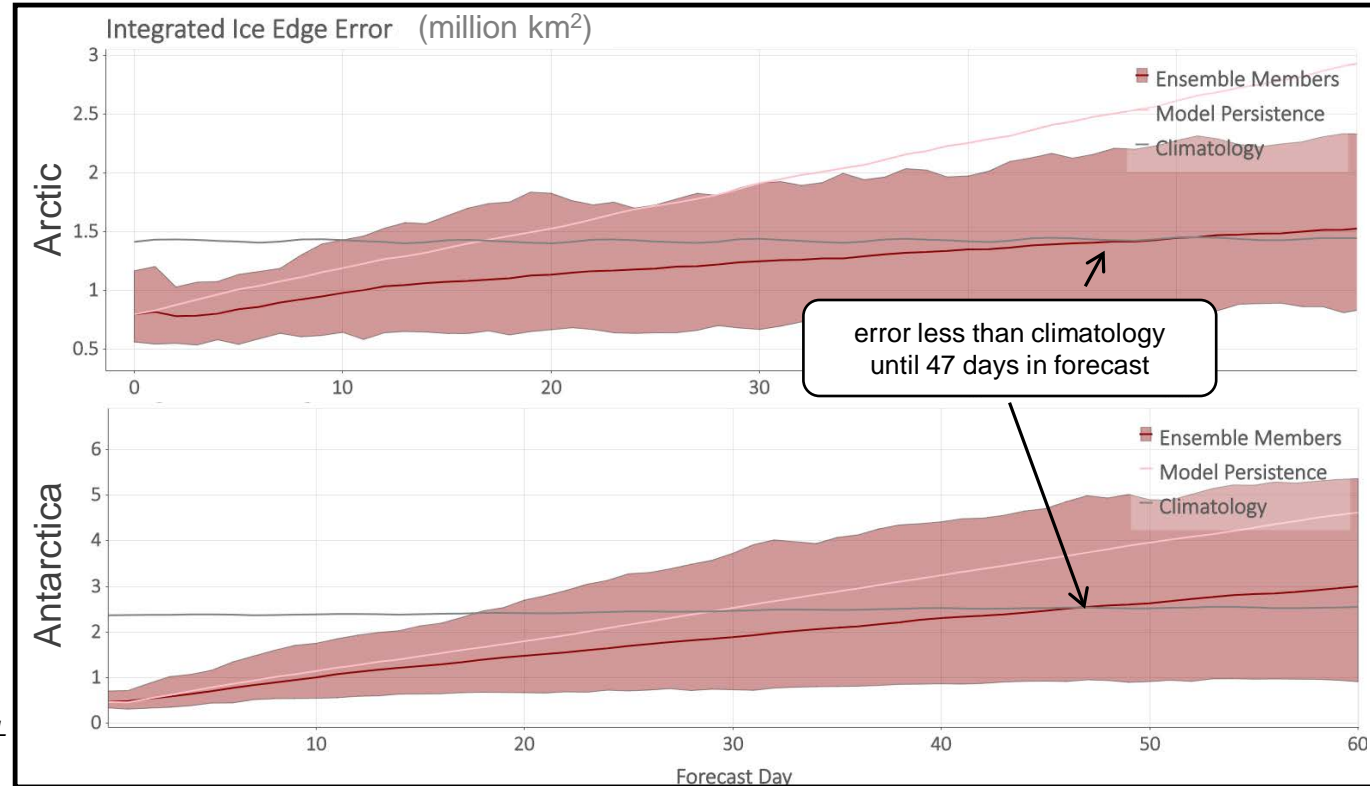
Navy-ESPC
exhibits skill out to
6.5 weeks
compared to
climatology



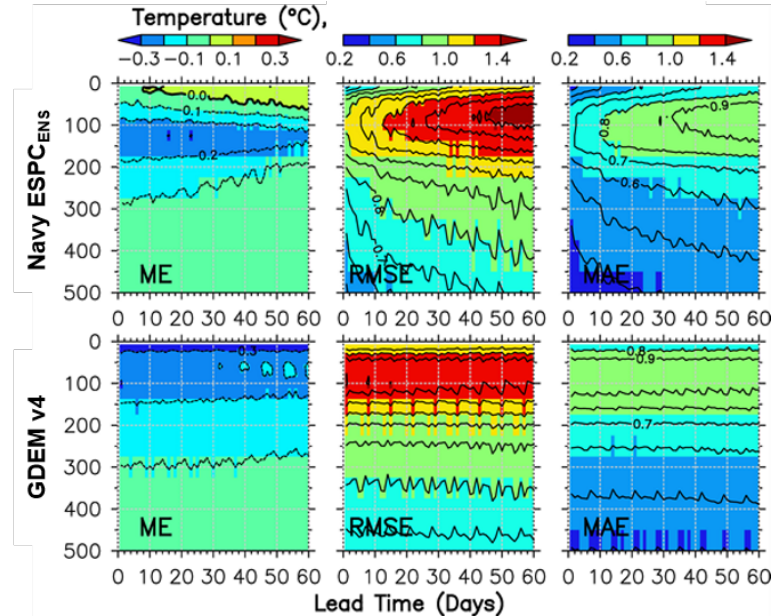
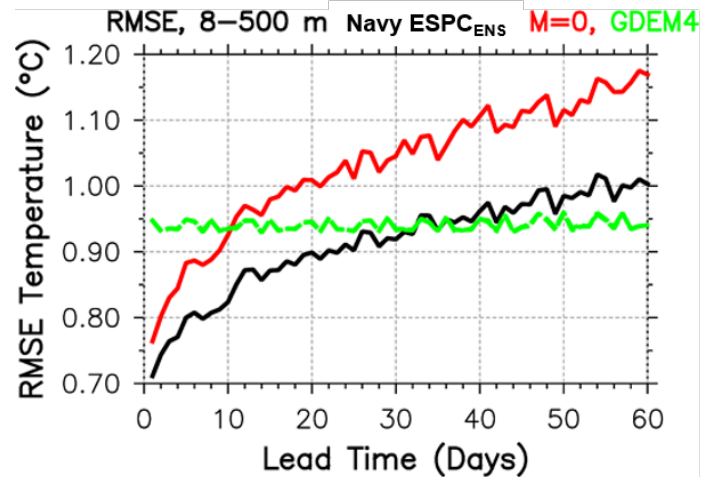
Integrated Ice Edge Error:

Goessling et al. (2016) *GRL*

Overestimate (blue)
+
Underestimate (red)

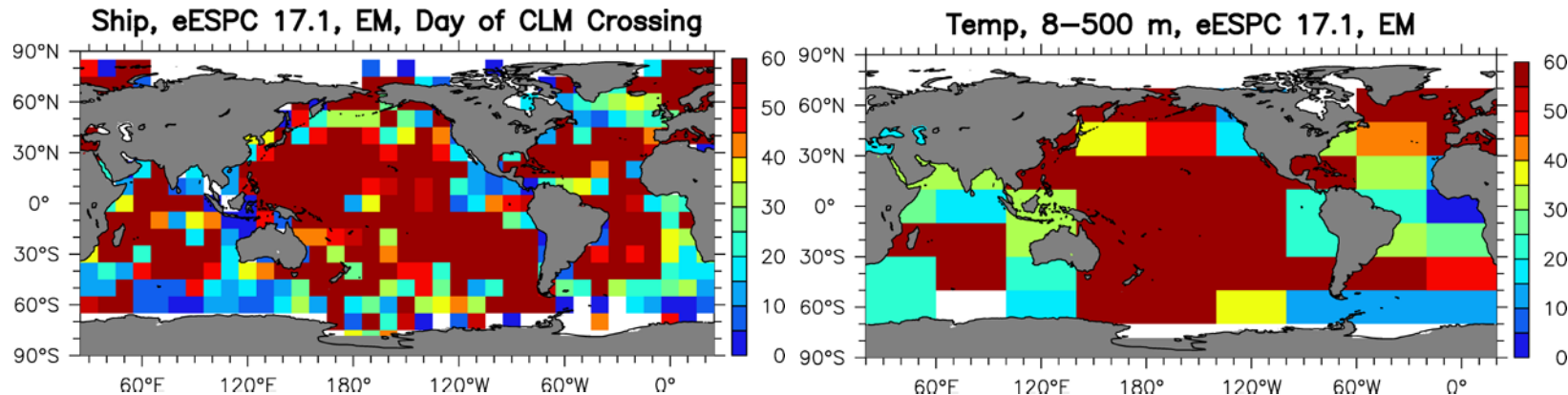


Results: Ocean Temperatures



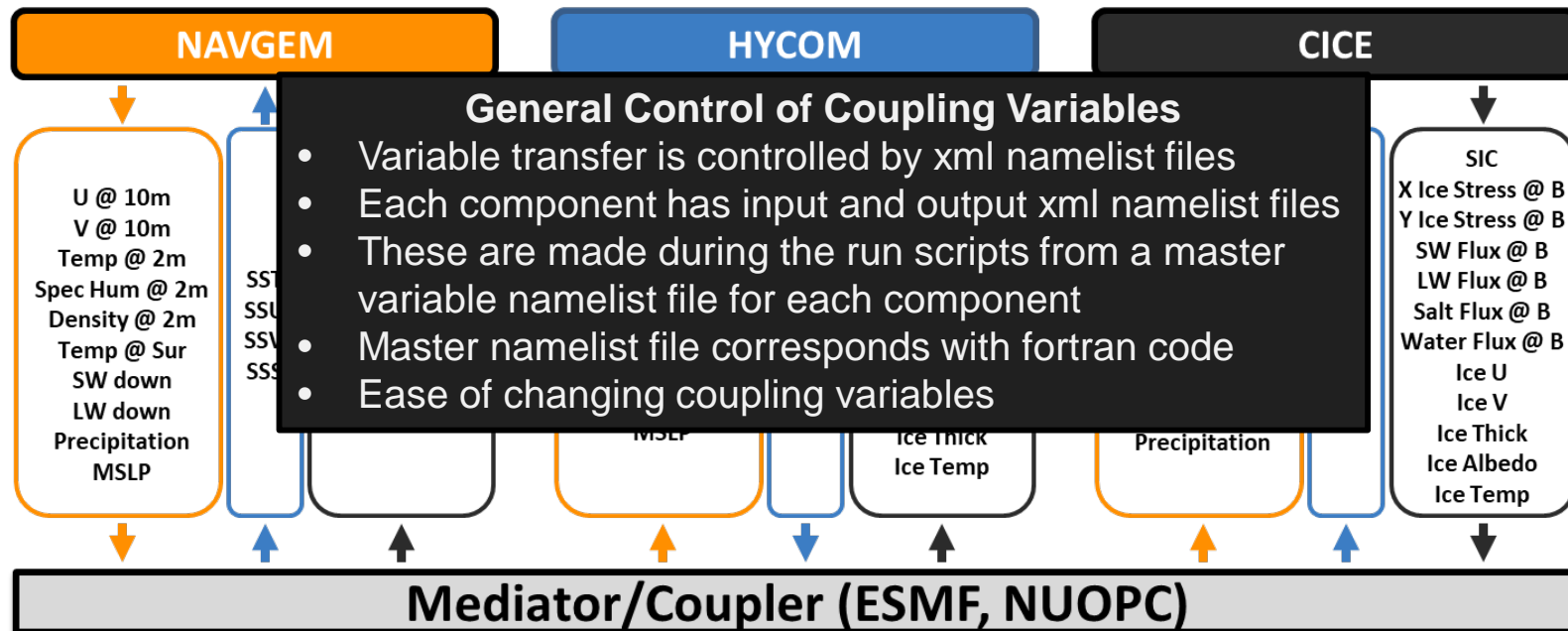
Clark Rowley

Results: Ocean Temperatures



Last Day Ensemble Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of ensemble Forecast is below RMSE of Climatology

Variables Exchanged in Navy-ESPC



Each Component Computes Its Own Fluxes