

A Suite of Verification Exercises for the Barotropic Solver of Ocean Models

^{1,2}Siddhartha Bishnu

Supervised by: ¹Mark Petersen and ²Bryan Quaife

¹CCS-2 Division, Los Alamos National Laboratory

²Scientific Computing Department, Florida State University

ESMD/E3SM PI Meeting 2020



Motivation

- The development of any numerical ocean model warrants a suite of verification exercises to ensure if we are solving the equations right.
- This motivated me to design a set of shallow water test cases including dispersive and non-dispersive geophysical waves, barotropic tide etc. for testing the implementation of various terms in the barotropic equations of motion.
- Even though these verification exercises have been performed with the United States Department of Energy's Model for Prediction Across Scales – Ocean (MPAS-O), an unstructured ocean model with variable resolution capability, they can be run with any ocean model, structured or unstructured, and adopting any spatial and temporal discretization.
- From a pedagogical point of view, the visualization of these geophysical phenomena in addition to their standard mathematical analysis can help graduate students in atmospheric and oceanic sciences with a better understanding of the fundamental concepts, and a higher level of appreciation for the subject matter.

List of Test Cases

Geophysical Waves and Barotropic Tide

- Non-Dispersive Coastal Kelvin Wave
- Low Frequency Dispersive Planetary Rossby Wave
- Low Frequency Dispersive Topographic Rossby Wave
- High Frequency Dispersive Inertia Gravity Wave
- Non-Dispersive Equatorial Kelvin Wave
- Dispersive Equatorial Yanai Wave
- Low Frequency Dispersive Equatorial Rossby Wave
- High Frequency Dispersive Equatorial Inertia Gravity Wave
- Barotropic Tide

Standard Mathematical Test Cases

- Diffusion Equation
- Viscous Burger's Equation
- Non-linear Manufactured Solution in the Presence of Complex Bathymetry

List of Time-Stepping Algorithms

Standard Mathematical Time-Stepping Algorithms

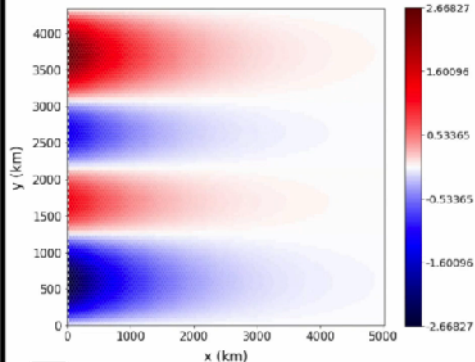
- Forward Backward or Implicit Euler
- Explicit Midpoint Method, a Form of Runge-Kutta Second Order
- Williamson's Low Storage Runge-Kutta Third Order
- Low Storage Runge-Kutta Fourth Order
- Adams Bashforth Second Order
- Adams Bashforth Third Order
- Adams Bashforth Fourth Order

Time-Stepping Algorithms Popular in Ocean Modeling

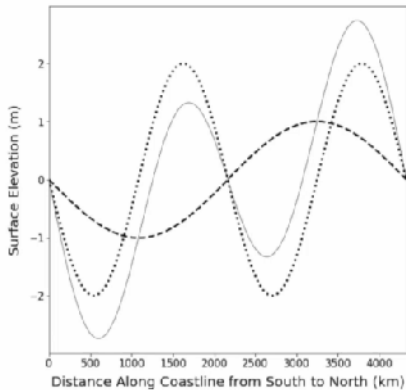
- Leapfrog Trapezoidal
- Leapfrog Adams Moulton
- Forward Backward with RK2 Feedback
- Generalized Forward Backward with AB2 - AM3 Step
- Generalized Forward Backward with AB3 - AM4 Step

Idealized Tests: Coastal Kelvin Wave

Coastal Kelvin Wave: Exact Surface Elevation after
0 Hours 0 Minutes 0 Seconds



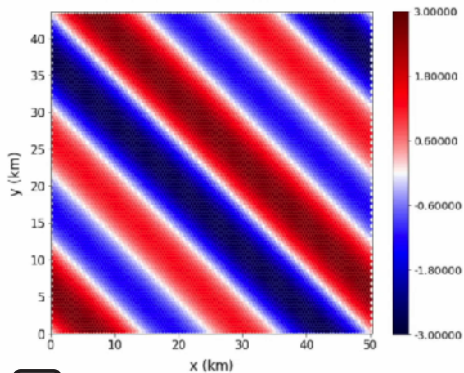
Coastal Kelvin Wave: Surface Elevation after
0 Hours 0 Minutes 0 Seconds



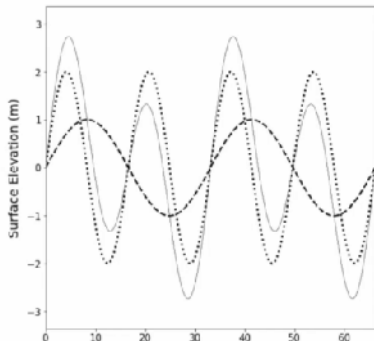
- First Coastal Kelvin Wave Mode with Surface Elevation Amplitude = 1 m, Wavelength = 100% of Meridional Extent and Southward Phase Speed = 100 m/s
- Second Coastal Kelvin Wave Mode with Surface Elevation Amplitude = 2 m, Wavelength = 50% of Meridional Extent and Southward Phase Speed = 100 m/s
- Resultant Coastal Kelvin Wave Solution

Idealized Tests: Low Frequency Planetary Rossby Wave

Planetary Rossby Wave: Exact Surface Elevation after
0 Hours 0 Minutes 0 Seconds



Planetary Rossby Wave: Surface Elevation after
0 Hours 0 Minutes 0 Seconds



Distance Along Domain Diagonal from South-West to North-East (km)

- First Planetary Rossby Wave Mode with Surface Elevation Amplitude = 1 m. Wavelengths = 100% of Domain Extents and Phase Speeds = $\{-5.45e-04, -4.73e-04\}$ m/s
- Second Planetary Rossby Wave Mode with Surface Elevation Amplitude = 2 m. Wavelengths = 50% of Domain Extents and Phase Speeds = $\{-1.36e-04, -1.18e-04\}$ m/s
- Resultant Planetary Rossby Wave Solution



Ongoing and Future Work

- Performing a thorough mathematical analysis of the order of convergence of hyperbolic and parabolic, linear and non-linear partial differential equations with spatial and temporal refinement
- Running convergence tests in space and time for each of the idealized test cases using a subset of the time-stepping algorithms and verifying the desired order of convergence
- Designing numerical experiments involving stratification i.e. multiple layers in the vertical direction, which would enable us to test both the barotropic and baroclinic time-stepping algorithms separately, as well as the barotropic-baroclinic splitting of the primitive equations
- Finalizing on the 'optimum' algorithms based on our experience with the idealized test cases, and employing them to perform global MPAS-O simulations

Related Publications in Progress

- On the Spatial and Temporal Convergence of Linear Partial Differential Equations
- On the Spatial and Temporal Convergence of Non-Linear Partial Differential Equations
- A Suite of Verification Exercises for the Barotropic Solver of Unstructured Ocean Models Part 1: Testing the Implementation of Linear Terms with Constant or Variable Coefficients
- A Suite of Verification Exercises for the Barotropic Solver of Unstructured Ocean Models Part 2: Testing the Implementation of Non-Linear Terms and Complex Bathymetry