



**CLIM3001**

**Using the CSIRO Mk3L climate system model  
Part 3: Configuring Mk3L**

**Steven J. Phipps**

**Climate Change Research Centre  
ARC Centre of Excellence for Climate System Science  
University of New South Wales**

# Overview

- Input files
- The control file
- Auxiliary files
- Design your own experiment - Part 1
- Analysing experiments
- Advanced configuration
- Design your own experiment - Part 2

A scenic landscape featuring a large, calm lake in the foreground, reflecting the surrounding environment. The middle ground is dominated by dense, green forested hillsides. In the background, several prominent, rugged mountain peaks rise against a clear, light blue sky. The mountains have a mix of dark rock and lighter, possibly snow or rock patches. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

# Input files

# Reminder: Input files

- The model requires three types of input files:

**control file**      configures the model for a particular simulation  
**restart file(s)**    initialise(s) the model at the *start* of a simulation  
**auxiliary files**    provide the boundary conditions *during* a simulation

- The model may be configured for a particular scenario by modifying one or more of these files
- See Chapters 4 and 5 of the Users Guide for further information



# The control file

# The control file

- To run the model, you use a command such as:

```
./model < input > output
```

- The file `input` is the *control file*
- This file contains a number of `namelist` groups
- The parameters contained within these groups specify:
  - the duration of a simulation
  - the physical configuration of the model
  - which model variables are to be saved

# namelist groups

- A namelist group looks like this:

```
&control  
  lcouple=T  
  locean=F  
  mstep=20  
  nsstop=0  
  ndstop=1  
  lastmonth=0  
  months=0  
  nrad=6  
&end
```

# nano

- nano is a simple Linux text editor
- To edit a file, enter the command:

```
nano <file>
```

- Some basic nano commands are:

Ctrl-G    Get Help

Ctrl-O    Write (Save)

Ctrl-X    Exit



# Exercise 1: nano

- Change to the directory containing the test scripts:

```
cd ~/CSIRO_Mk3L/version-1.2/core/control/
```

- Create a copy of one of the control files, using a command such as:

```
cp input_cpl_1day input_copy
```

- Use nano to examine and edit this file.

# Basic namelist options

`locean`, `lcouple`

These parameters determine the mode in which the model is to run:

<code>locean=T</code>	Stand-alone ocean mode (this overrides <code>lcouple</code> )
<code>locean=F</code> , <code>lcouple=F</code>	Stand-alone atmosphere mode
<code>locean=F</code> , <code>lcouple=T</code>	Coupled mode

# Basic namelist options

`nsstop`, `ndstop`, `lastmonth`, `months`

For the coupled model and stand-alone atmosphere model, these determine the duration of the simulation:

<code>nsstop</code>	Stop after <code>nsstop</code> timesteps
<code>ndstop</code>	Stop after <code>ndstop</code> days
<code>lastmonth</code>	Stop at the end of calendar month <code>lastmonth</code> (1=January, 2=February, ..., 12=December)
<code>months</code>	Stop after <code>months</code> months

The first of these to have a non-zero value is the one which takes effect

# Basic namelist options

`iocmn, iocyr`

For the stand-alone ocean model, these determine the duration of the simulation:

`iocmn < 12`      Stop after `iocmn` months

`iocmn = 12`      Stop after `iocyr` years

# Basic namelist options

bpyear, csolar

- `bpyear` specifies the epoch, in years before present (where the “present” is the year 1950 CE)
- `csolar` specifies the solar constant, in  $\text{Wm}^{-2}$

runtype

- `runtype` specifies the name of the experiment

# Atmosphere model output: monthly

- This is controlled by the parameter `statsflag`:

`statsflag=T`      Save monthly-mean statistics

`statsflag=F`      Don't save this data

- The parameters in the group `statvars` control which variables are to be saved - see Section 4.2.3 of the Users Guide

## Atmosphere model output: “daily”

- This is controlled by the parameters `savehist` and `hist_interval`:

`savehist=T`

Save “daily” statistics

`hist_interval=1440`

Save these statistics every 1440 minutes

- It’s possible to save statistics at two different frequencies - see Section 4.2.2 of the Users Guide
- The parameters in the group `histvars` control which variables are to be saved - see Section 4.2.4 of the Users Guide

# Ocean model output

- The ocean model saves monthly-mean statistics only
- This is controlled by the parameters in the group `osave` e.g.

`save_temp=T`      Save the potential temperature

`save_sal=T`      Save the salinity

`save_over=T`     Save the meridional overturning streamfunctions

- See Table 4.11 of the Users Guide



## Exercise 2: Basic namelist options

- Look at the control files in the following directories:

`~/CSIRO_Mk3L/version-1.2/core/control/`

`~/week2/exp0?/`

- Find the following parameters, and see how the values differ:

`locean, lcouple`

`nsstop, ndstop, lastmonth, months`

`iocmn, iocyr`

`bpyear, csolar`

`runtype`



# Auxiliary files

# Changing the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration

- The CO<sub>2</sub> transmission coefficients are read from an auxiliary file
- These files are generated by the utility `radint`
- To compile and initialise this utility, change to the following directory:

```
cd ~/CSIRO_Mk3L/version-1.2/pre/co2/
```

- Now enter the commands:

```
make
```

```
./pset -n 18
```

# Changing the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration

- To generate the auxiliary file for an atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration of `<concentration>` ppm, enter the command:

```
./radint -c <concentration>
```

- For example, for a CO<sub>2</sub> concentration of 280 ppm:

```
./radint -c 280
```

- This generates a file called `co2_data`, which you should rename

# Applying freshwater hosing

- To apply freshwater hosing, use these `namelist` parameters:

`hosing_flag`      If T, apply freshwater hosing

`hosing_rate`      The freshwater hosing rate (Sv)

- You must also supply the auxiliary file `hosemask`
- A sample auxiliary file is provided with the model:

`~/CSIRO_Mk3L/version-1.2/core/data/atmosphere/hosing/hosemask`

A scenic landscape featuring a large, calm lake in the foreground, reflecting the surrounding greenery and the sky. In the middle ground, there is a dense forest of trees. In the background, several prominent, rugged mountains with sharp peaks rise against a clear blue sky. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

**Design your own experiment**

**Part 1**

# Design your own experiment - Part 1

- Design your own experiment.
- Run the coupled model for six months on 4 cores.

A scenic landscape featuring a large, calm lake in the foreground, reflecting the surrounding environment. The middle ground is dominated by a dense forest of green trees. In the background, several prominent, rugged mountains with sharp peaks rise against a clear, light blue sky. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

# *Analysing your experiments*



# Advanced Ferret commands

<code>cancel mode logo</code>	Turns off the Ferret logo
<code>fill/title="My title"</code>	Specifies a plot title
<code>fill/lev=1d</code>	Use a spacing of 1.0 between contour levels
<code>fill/lev=1dc</code>	Use a spacing of 1.0 and centre around zero
<code>contour/over</code>	Overlay contours
<code>contour/over/nolab</code>	Overlay contours without adding a label
<code>go land</code>	Overlay continental boundaries
<code>frame/file=file.gif</code>	Save the image to the file <code>file.gif</code>

- Much, much, much more at:

<http://ferret.pmel.noaa.gov/Ferret/documentation/users-guide>

## Exercise 3: Advanced Ferret commands

- Load and run Ferret:

```
module load ferret  
ferret
```

- Within Ferret, load the sample atmosphere model output:

```
yes? use stsc_spi62.nc
```

## Exercise 3: Advanced Ferret commands

- Type the following commands:

```
yes? cancel mode logo
```

```
yes? fill/title="Screen temperature (K)" tsc[k=@ave,l=@ave]
```

```
yes? go land
```

```
yes? frame/file=temperature.gif
```

- Now try generating some different plots...

# Getting files from tensor

- Launch PSFTP:
  - Programs > PuTTY > PSFTP
- Change to the H drive on your local machine:
  - `psftp> lcd h:`
- Connect to tensor:
  - `psftp> open tensor.maths.unsw.edu.au`
- Log in using your zNumber and zPass
- Change to the appropriate directory on tensor e.g.
  - `psftp> cd ~/week2`
- Get the file you want e.g.
  - `psftp> get temperature.gif`

## Exercise 4: Analyse your experiment

- Now that you know what you did last week, analyse the output of your experiment.
- Did it work?
- Use Ferret to plot the output of the model.
- Generate some GIF images and copy the files back to your local machine.

A scenic landscape featuring a range of rugged, rocky mountains in the background. The mountains have sharp peaks and are partially covered with snow or light-colored rock. In the foreground, there is a calm body of water, likely a lake or a wide river, which reflects the surrounding greenery and the sky. The water is a deep blue color. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

**Advanced configuration**

# Summary: Basic configuration

- What we've covered so far:
  - How to configure the model via the control file
  - How to change the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration by generating a new auxiliary file
  - How to apply freshwater hosing
- This enables you to vary:
  - the epoch
  - the solar constant
  - the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
  - the freshwater flux into the ocean
  - which model statistics are saved

# Advanced configuration

- There are three other ways of configuring aspects of the model:
  - Modify the other auxiliary files
  - Modify the restart file(s)
  - Modify the source code



# Auxiliary files: atmosphere model

- Bottom boundary conditions:
  - Sea surface temperatures (`ssta.nc`)
  - Ocean currents (`ocuv.nc`)
  - Topography (`psrk.nc`)
  - Albedo (`albedo.nc`)
  - Vegetation and soil types (`sib*.nc`)
- Radiative boundary conditions:
  - CO<sub>2</sub> transmission coefficients (`co2_datafile`)
  - Ozone mixing ratios (`amip2o3.dat`)

# Auxiliary files: ocean model

- Upper boundary conditions:
  - Sea surface temperatures (`sst.nc`)
  - Sea surface salinities (`sss.nc`)
  - Surface wind stresses (`stress.nc`)
- Bottom boundary conditions:
  - Bathymetry (`orest.nc` - restart file)

# Auxiliary files: coupled model

- Bottom boundary conditions:
  - Topography (`psrk.nc`, `landrun21`)
  - Bathymetry (`orest.nc`)
  - Albedo (`albedo.nc`)
  - Vegetation and soil types (`sib*.nc`)
- Radiative boundary conditions:
  - CO<sub>2</sub> transmission coefficients (`co2_datafile`)
  - Ozone mixing ratios (`amip2o3.dat`)
- Freshwater hosing (`hosemask`)
- Flux adjustments (`dtm.nc`, `*cor.nc`)

# Examples of advanced configuration

- Applying anomalies within the atmosphere and ocean models:
  - modify the SSTs, SSSs, currents, wind stresses
- Applying anomalies within the coupled model:
  - modify the flux adjustments
- Configuring the model for a different era:
  - modify the topography and bathymetry
  - modify the albedo, and the vegetation and soil types
  - modify the epoch, solar constant, CO<sub>2</sub> transmission coefficients, ozone mixing ratios
  - issues with restart files, spin-up procedures and flux adjustments

A scenic landscape featuring a large, calm lake in the foreground, reflecting the surrounding greenery and the sky. In the middle ground, there is a dense forest of trees. In the background, several prominent, rugged mountains with sharp peaks rise against a clear blue sky. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

**Design your own experiment**

**Part 2**

## Design your own experiment - Part 2

- Analyse the output of your experiment.
- Did it work? If not, why not?
- Use Ferret to plot the output of the model.
- If it worked, now run it for 10 years (or longer!).
- If it didn't work, try again.