

8412240

INSTITUT
FÜR METEOROLOGIE U. KLIMATOLOGIE
DER TECHN. UNIVERSITÄT
3 HANNOVER - HERRENHAUSER STR. 2

METHODS IN COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS

Advances in Research and Applications

Series Editors

BERNI ALDER

*Lawrence Livermore Laboratory
Livermore, California*

SIDNEY FERNBACH

*Lawrence Livermore Laboratory
Livermore, California*

MANUEL ROTENBERG

*University of California
La Jolla, California*

Volume 17

General Circulation Models of the Atmosphere

Volume Editor

JULIUS CHANG

*Lawrence Livermore Laboratory
University of California
Livermore, California*



1977

ACADEMIC PRESS NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO LONDON

A Subsidiary of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers

Contents

CONTRIBUTORS	vii
PREFACE	ix

COMPUTATIONAL ASPECTS OF NUMERICAL MODELS FOR WEATHER PREDICTION AND CLIMATE SIMULATION

Akira Kasahara

I. Introduction	2
II. Basic Equations of the Atmosphere	5
III. Principal Procedure in Numerical Prediction	10
IV. Physical Processes in Prediction Models	17
V. Numerical Integration Methods	27
VI. Initial Conditions	54
VII. Future Outlook	56
References	60

UNITED KINGDOM METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE FIVE-LEVEL GENERAL CIRCULATION MODEL

G. A. Corby, A. Gilchrist, and P. R. Rowntree

I. Introduction	67
II. Coordinate System and Grid	69
III. Basic Equations and Finite Difference Approximations	70
IV. Dissipation Terms (Lateral Eddy Viscosity)	74
V. Large-Scale Precipitation and Latent Heating	75
VI. Simple Boundary Layer Parameterization	76
VII. Representation of Surface Exchange Processes	82
VIII. Treatment of Land and Ice Surfaces	86
IX. Convective Interchange	87
X. Radiation Scheme	92
XI. Model's January and July Simulations	96
List of Symbols	107
References	108

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NCAR GLOBAL CIRCULATION MODELS

Warren M. Washington and David L. Williamson

I. Origin and Development of the NCAR Global Circulation Models	111
II. Continuous Equations	115
III. Numerical Approximation	131
IV. Application of NCAR Models	164
References	169

COMPUTATIONAL DESIGN OF THE BASIC DYNAMICAL PROCESSES OF THE UCLA GENERAL CIRCULATION MODEL

Akio Arakawa and Vivian R. Lamb

I. Outline of the General Circulation Model	174
II. Principles of Mathematical Modeling	176
III. Finite Difference Schemes for Homogeneous Incompressible Flow	179
IV. Basic Governing Equations	207
V. The Vertical Difference Scheme of the Model	213
VI. The Horizontal Difference Scheme of the Model	236
VII. Vertical and Horizontal Differencing of the Water Vapor and Ozone Continuity Equations	251
VIII. Time Differencing	260
IX. Summary and Conclusions	262
References	264

GLOBAL MODELING OF ATMOSPHERIC FLOW BY SPECTRAL METHODS

William Bourke, Bryant McAvaney, Kamal Puri, and Robert Thurling

I. Introduction	268
II. Spectral Algebra	271
III. Multilevel Spectral Model	285
IV. Numerical Weather Prediction via a Spectral Model	302
V. General Circulation via a Spectral Model	311
VI. Conclusion	319
Appendix	320
References	323

AUTHOR INDEX	325
SUBJECT INDEX	330
CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS VOLUMES	333

Computational Aspects of Numerical Models for Weather Prediction and Climate Simulation

AKIRA KASAHARA

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH*
BOULDER, COLORADO

I. Introduction	2
II. Basic Equations of the Atmosphere	5
A. Equations of Motion	5
B. Simplification of Equations of Motion	7
C. Equation of Mass Continuity	8
D. Thermodynamic Energy Equation	9
III. Principal Procedure in Numerical Prediction	10
A. Time Extrapolation	10
B. Primitive Equations	11
C. Vertical Coordinates	12
IV. Physical Processes in Prediction Models	17
A. General Consideration	17
B. Solar and Terrestrial Radiation	18
C. Prediction of Clouds and Precipitation	19
D. Atmospheric Boundary Layer	21
E. Influence of the Oceans	23
F. Parameterization of Subgrid-Scale Motions	24
G. Effects of Upper Boundary Conditions	26
V. Numerical Integration Methods	27
A. Types of Differential Equations	27
B. Time-Differencing Schemes	29
C. Finite-Difference Method	32
D. Quadratic Conserving Schemes	35
E. Problems in Mapping Flows over a Sphere	40
F. Spectral Methods	43
G. Implicit Methods	47
H. Nonlinear Instability	48
I. Discretization in the Vertical	51
VI. Initial Conditions	54
A. Initialization	54
B. Four-Dimensional Data Assimilation	55
VII. Future Outlook	56
A. Atmospheric Predictability	56

* The National Center for Atmospheric Research is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

United Kingdom Meteorological Office Five-Level General Circulation Model

G. A. CORBY, A. GILCHRIST, AND P. R. ROWNTREE

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE
BRACKNELL, ENGLAND

I. Introduction	67
II. Coordinate System and Grid	69
III. Basic Equations and Finite Difference Approximations	70
IV. Dissipation Terms (Lateral Eddy Viscosity)	74
V. Large-Scale Precipitation and Latent Heating	75
VI. Simple Boundary Layer Parameterization	76
VII. Representation of Surface Exchange Processes	82
A. Momentum Exchange	82
B. Sensible and Latent Heat Fluxes	84
VIII. Treatment of Land and Ice Surfaces	86
IX. Convective Interchange	87
X. Radiation Scheme	92
XI. Model's January and July Simulations	96
List of Symbols	107
References	108

I. Introduction

THE UNITED KINGDOM METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE general circulation model has been developed over a number of years. The first experiments to determine a suitable grid and finite difference systems were reported by Grimmer and Shaw (1967). The first version of the model was described by Corby *et al.* (1972), and the first long integration by Gilchrist *et al.* (1973). At that time, the grid, which was hemispheric only, was of regular latitude-longitude form with a spacing of $3^\circ \times 5^\circ$. This is approximately square in middle latitudes. To avoid very short time steps, the area from the pole to 81°N was treated as a polar cap so that only mean values of variables over the cap had to be carried. From 81°N to the latitude at which the longitudinal and latitudinal grid lengths were equal, a spatially variable time step, chosen so that the Courant-Friedrichs-Lowy condition for linear computational stability was satisfied locally, was used. When the model was re-programmed for another computer, the grid and finite differences were changed to the second system tested by Grimmer and Shaw—namely, one

A Description of the NCAR Global Circulation Models

WARREN M. WASHINGTON AND DAVID L. WILLIAMSON

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH*
BOULDER, COLORADO

I.	Origin and Development of the NCAR Global Circulation Models	111
II.	Continuous Equations	115
A.	Prognostic Equations	115
B.	Diagnostic Equations	117
C.	Boundary Conditions	119
D.	Physical Processes	122
III.	Numerical Approximations	131
A.	Grid Structure	131
B.	Discrete Operators	136
C.	Discrete Equations	137
D.	Filtering	162
IV.	Application of NCAR Models	164
	References	169

I. Origin and Development of the NCAR Global Circulation Models

THIS ARTICLE DETAILS THE various National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) global circulation models (GCM), showing their development for climate simulation and short-range weather forecasting. When modeling began in 1964 at NCAR, experience elsewhere with global or hemispheric primitive equation models was limited (see Kasahara in this volume). For example, in 1964, work on such models in the United States was progressing at the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) (Smagorinsky *et al.*, 1965; Manabe *et al.*, 1965), Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) (Leith, 1965), and the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) (Mintz, 1964; Arakawa, 1966).

The GFDL and UCLA models used variants of the sigma vertical coordinate system devised by Phillips (1957) for incorporating orography. The LRL model used pressure as the vertical coordinate with no attempt to include orography. It was apparent that there were difficulties with the

* The National Center for Atmospheric Research is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Computational Design of the Basic Dynamical Processes of the UCLA General Circulation Model

AKIO ARAKAWA AND VIVIAN R. LAMB

DEPARTMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

I. Outline of the General Circulation Model	174
II. Principles of Mathematical Modeling	176
III. Finite Difference Schemes for Homogeneous Incompressible Flow	179
A. Distribution of Variables over the Grid Points	180
B. Two-Dimensional Nondivergent Flow	190
C. Finite Difference Scheme for the Nonlinear Shallow Water Equations	201
IV. Basic Governing Equations	207
A. The Vertical Coordinate	207
B. The Equation of State	209
C. The Hydrostatic Equation	209
D. The Equation of Continuity	209
E. The Individual Time Derivative and Its Flux Form	211
F. The Momentum Equation	211
G. The Thermodynamic Energy Equation	212
H. The Water Vapor and Ozone Continuity Equations	212
V. The Vertical Difference Scheme of the Model	213
A. Some Integral Properties of the Adiabatic Frictionless Atmosphere	213
B. A Vertical Difference Scheme Which Maintains Integral Properties	218
C. Vertical Propagation of Wave Energy in an Isothermal Atmosphere	229
D. Final Determination of the Vertical Difference Scheme	234
VI. The Horizontal Difference Scheme of the Model	236
A. The Governing Equations in Orthogonal Curvilinear Coordinates	236
B. Horizontal Differencing of the Governing Equations	239
C. Modification of the Horizontal Differencing near the Poles	246
VII. Vertical and Horizontal Differencing of the Water Vapor and Ozone Continuity Equations	251
A. Vertical Differencing	251
B. Horizontal Transport of Water Vapor and Ozone	258
C. Large-Scale Condensation and Precipitation	259
VIII. Time Differencing	260
IX. Summary and Conclusions	262
References	264

Global Modeling of Atmospheric Flow by Spectral Methods

WILLIAM BOURKE, BRYANT MC AVANEY, KAMAL PURI, AND
ROBERT THURLING

AUSTRALIAN NUMERICAL METEOROLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

I. Introduction	268
A. Preview	268
B. Development of Spectral Models	268
C. Relative Merits of Spectral and Finite Difference Models	270
D. Survey of Current Status of Spectral Models	270
II. Spectral Algebra	271
A. Barotropic Nondivergent Model	271
B. Silberman's Method	272
C. Integral Constraints	275
D. Transform Method	276
E. Experiments with Barotropic Spectral Transform Models	279
III. Multilevel Spectral Model	285
A. Model Formulation	285
B. Equations of Motion in Spectral Form	289
C. Semi-implicit Time Integration	295
D. Inclusion of Topography	297
E. Model Computer Coding	299
F. Application of Time-Splitting Technique	301
IV. Numerical Weather Prediction via a Spectral Model	302
A. Operational Model Configuration	303
B. Spectral Data Analysis and Processing	303
C. Model Initialization	304
D. Typical Synoptic Results	304
E. General Comments	310
V. General Circulation via a Spectral Model	311
A. Model Configuration	311
B. Radiative Transfer Calculation	312
C. Lower Boundary Conditions	312
D. Mean January Simulation	313
E. General Comments	319
VI. Conclusion	319
Appendix	320
A. Matrix G	320
B. Matrices V and V'	321
References	323