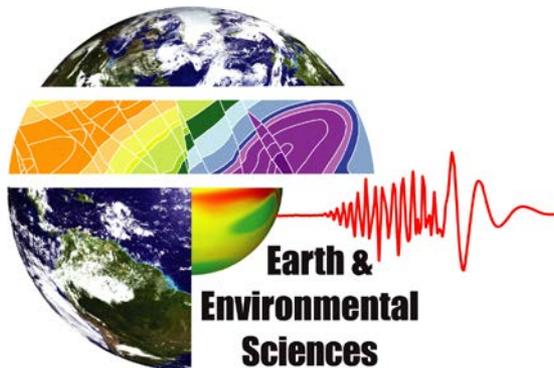


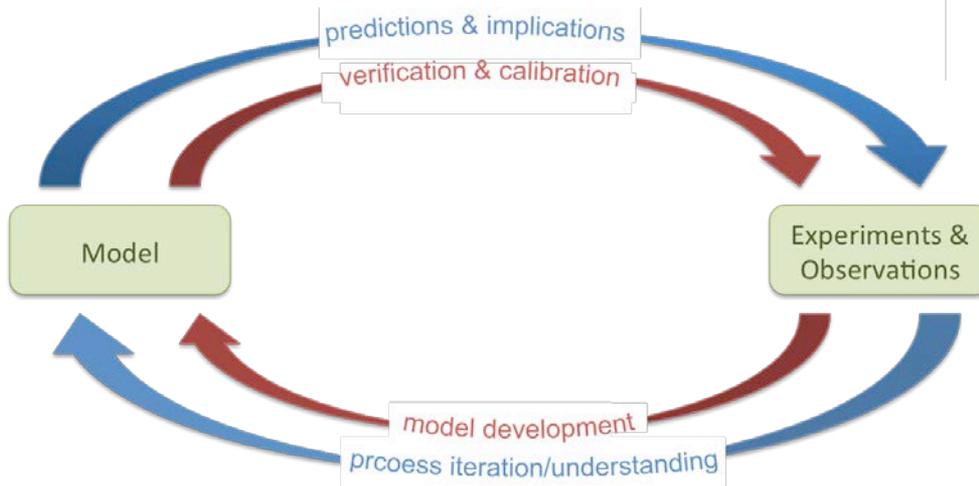
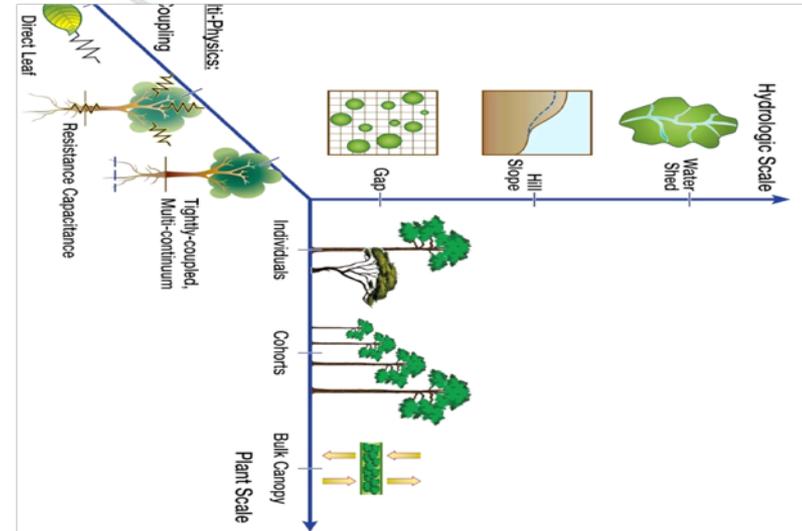
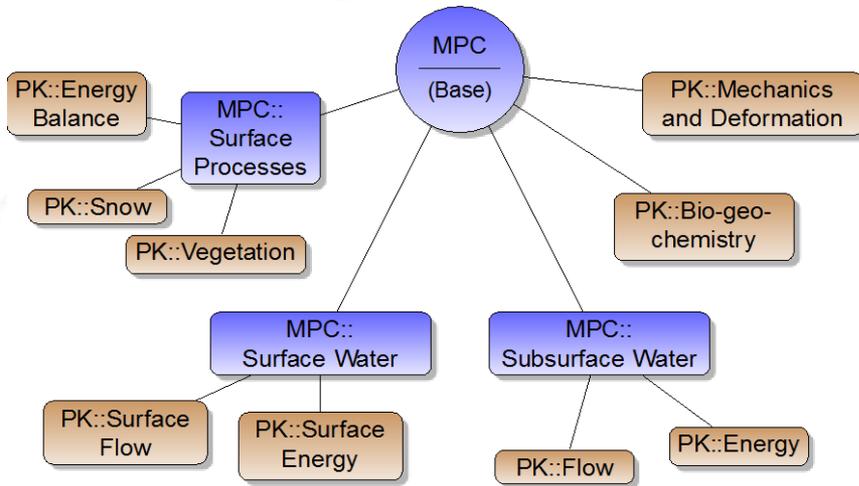
the Arctic Terrestrial Simulator fine-scale simulation capability

Ethan Coon

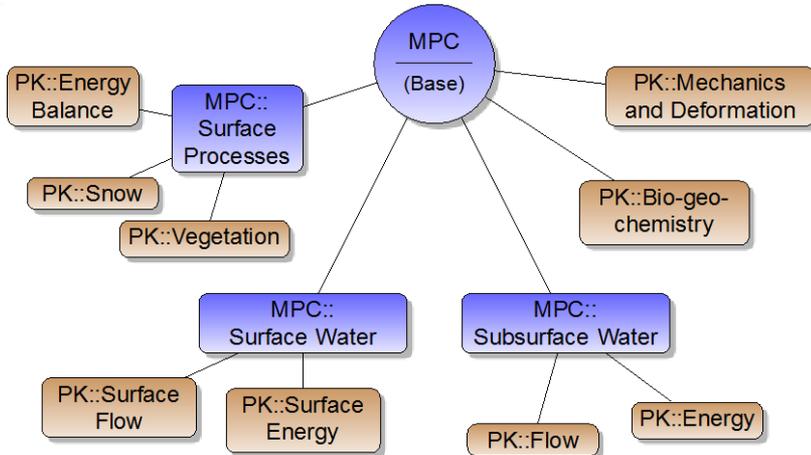


Dec 13-14, 2014
NGEE All Hands Meeting

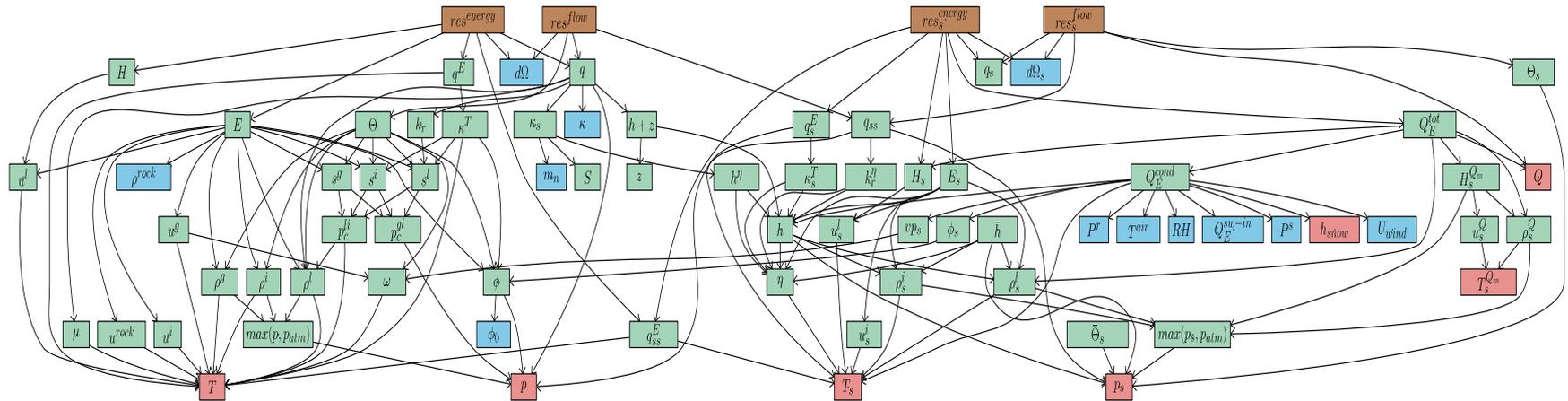
Complexity in climate simulation...



Arcos: a novel process management system



- Process models coded in individual **process kernels (PKs)**
- Multiprocess coordinators (MPCs)** manage couplings
- Data management system** allows PKs to register data needs at runtime, resulting in a dynamically configured model



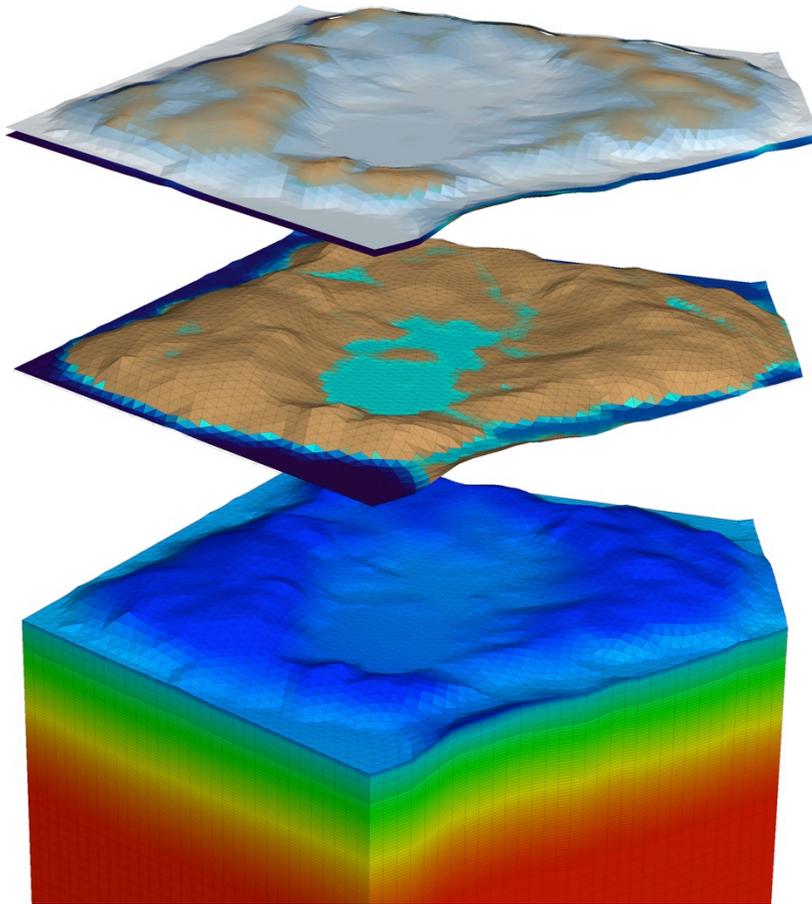
- Pink:** Primary variables in a process kernel or evaluator
- Green:** Dependent variables in the system (e.g., relative permeability)
- Blue:** Input data (e.g., precipitation)

Advantages of the ATS/Arcos approach

- Flexibility and extensibility of object oriented approach
 - Shortens the model development cycle
 - Allows process coupling strategies to be quickly tested and optimized
- Dynamically configured model
 - Enables a hierarchical testing approach that builds confidence in model implementation
 - Facilitates exploration of model structural uncertainty and hypothesis testing (what-if scenarios)
- Encapsulation of process models in process kernels facilitates interdisciplinary collaborations by allowing scientists to engage in their area of expertise

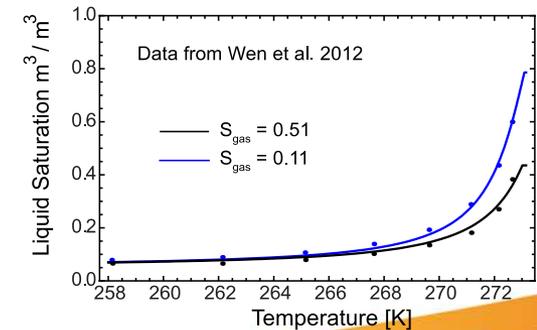
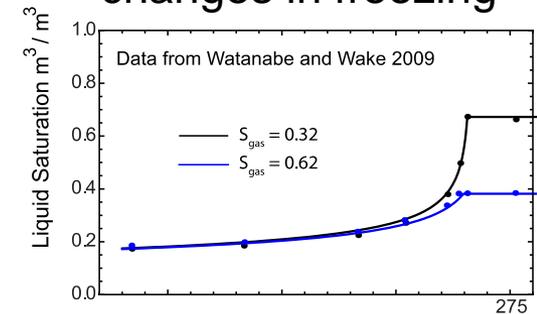
Goal is to free application scientists to focus on process representations and applications, not software

the Arctic Terrestrial Simulator



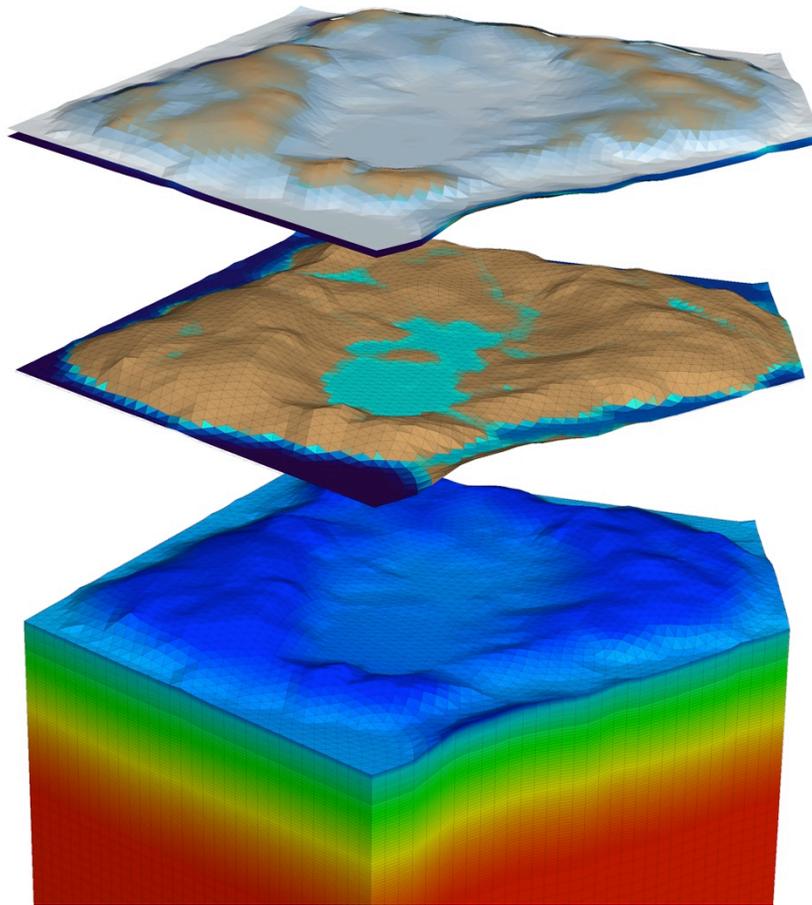
Subsurface:

- 3-phase, Richards-like equation for hydrology
- energy conservation via advection-diffusion
- includes cryosuction, density changes in freezing



(Painter & Karra, 2013)

the Arctic Terrestrial Simulator



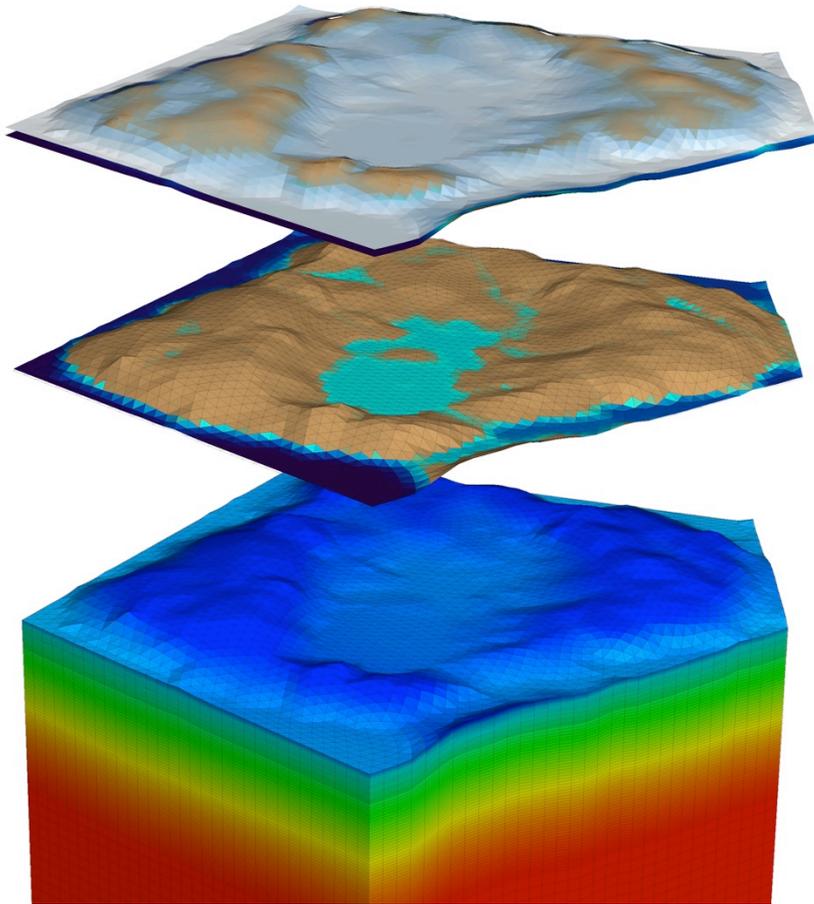
Surface:

- Overland flow (diffusion wave approximation)
- Energy equation allowing freezing of ponded water
- Coupled to subsurface with flux and pressure continuity

table height

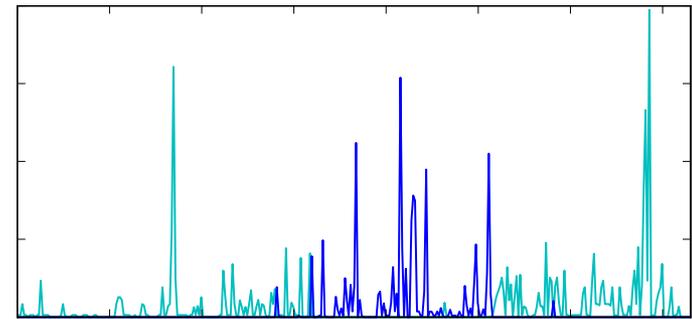
- Area C center
- Area A center

the Arctic Terrestrial Simulator



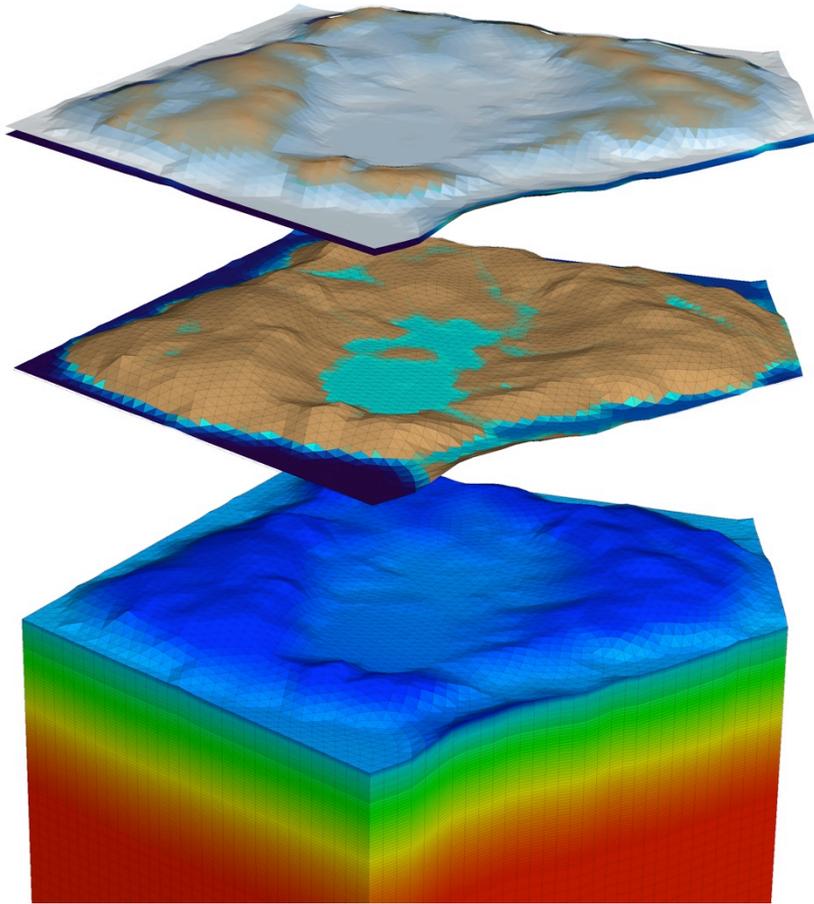
Surface energy balance:

- Balance of incoming/outgoing radiation, evaporation, sensible heat exchange, etc
- Snow model including simplified preferential distribution of incoming precipitation
- Coupled system driven by meteorological data



Work in progress...

<http://software.lanl.gov/ats>

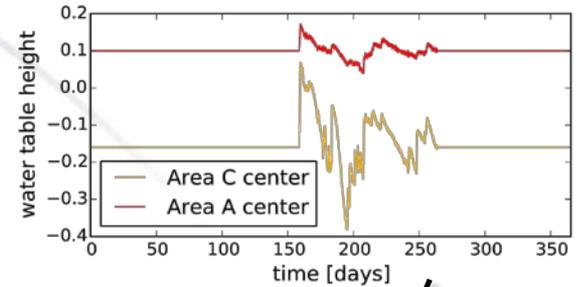
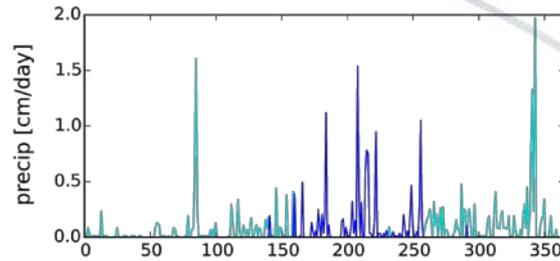
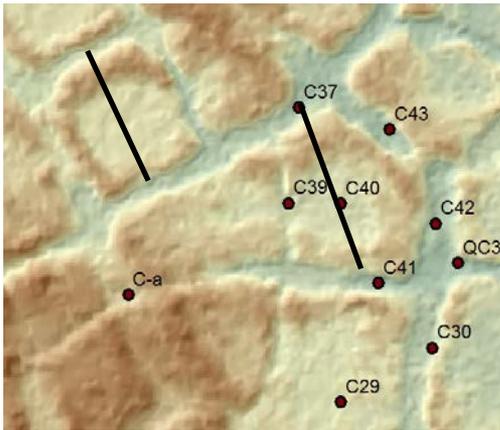
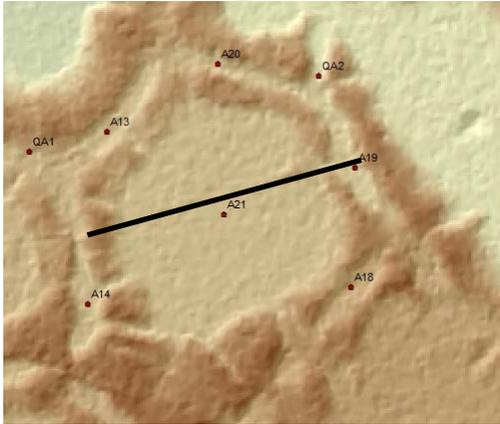


Processes currently being added or developed include:

- Deformation, especially for subsidence in permafrost degradation and frost heave
- Biogeochemistry, including vegetation model and carbon cycle
- Vegetation succession through CLM-ED
- Fire

A powerful, flexible, easily extended, multiphysics tool for simulation of climate systems.

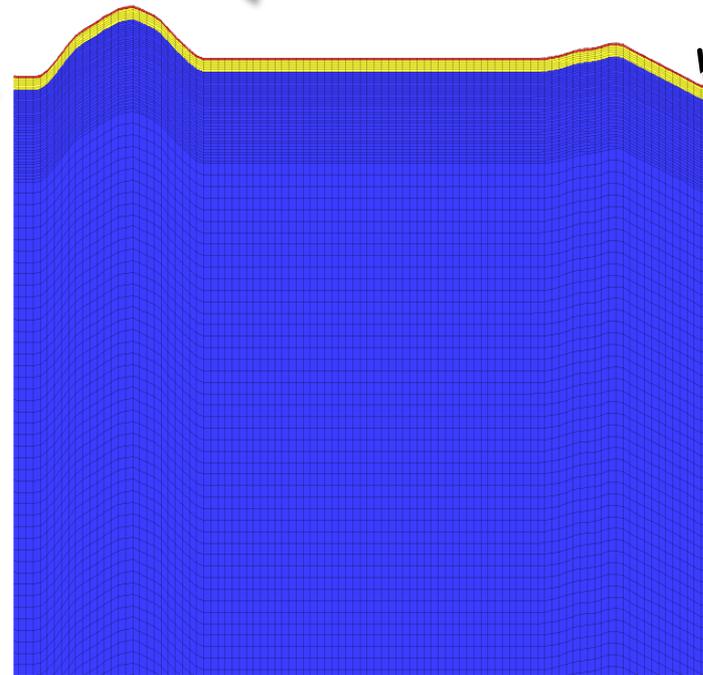
Numerical experiment setup



2 cm
moss

10 cm
peat

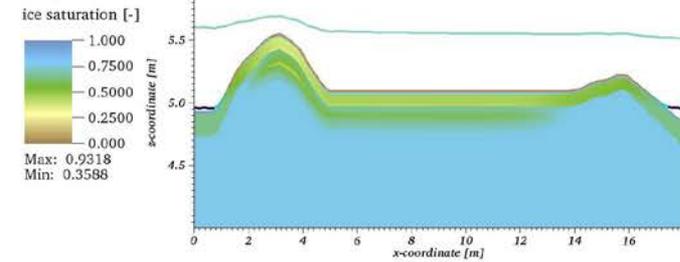
silty
loam



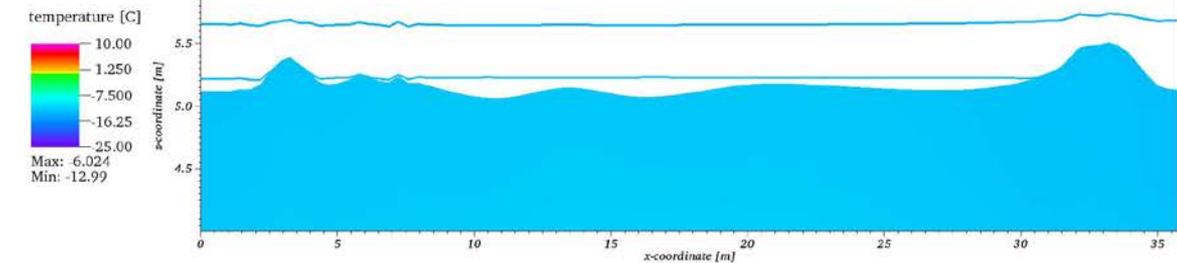
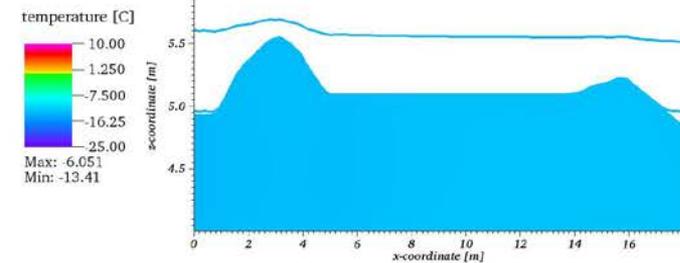
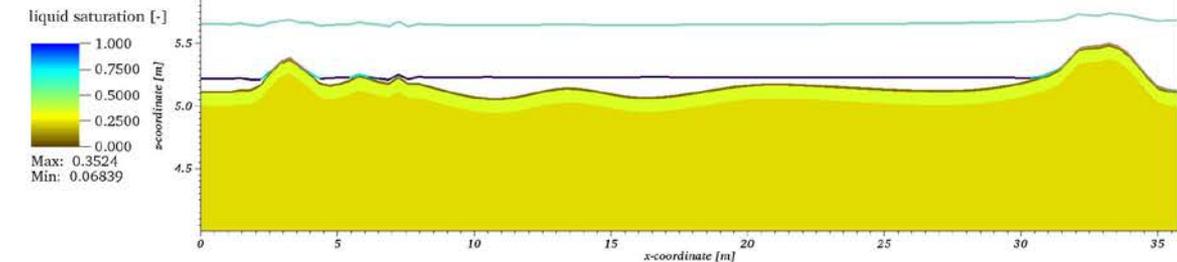
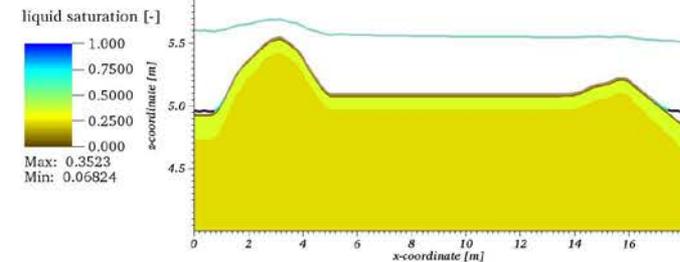
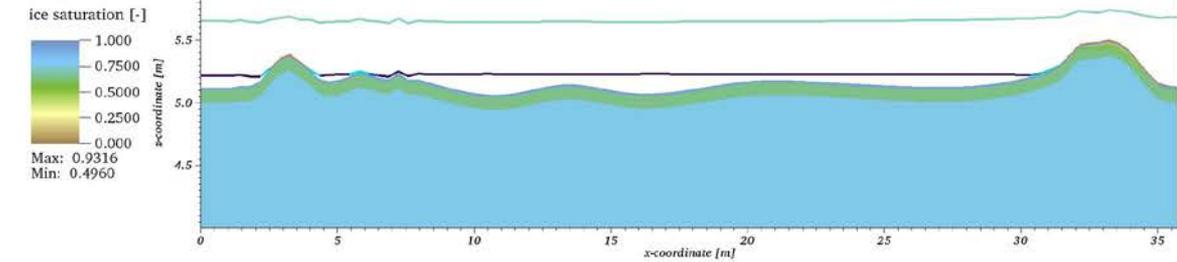
40 m

Active Layer in the current climate

May 01, 2013

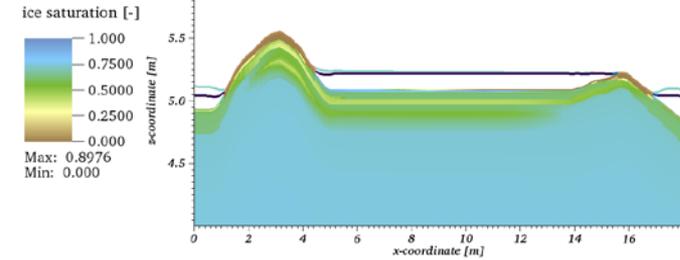


May 01, 2013

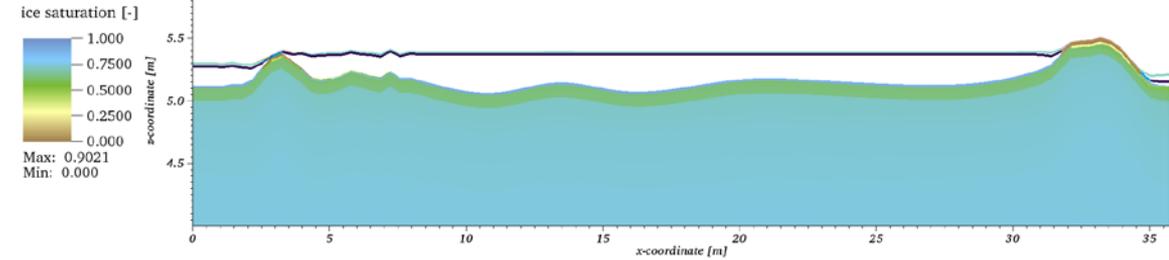


Active Layer in the current climate

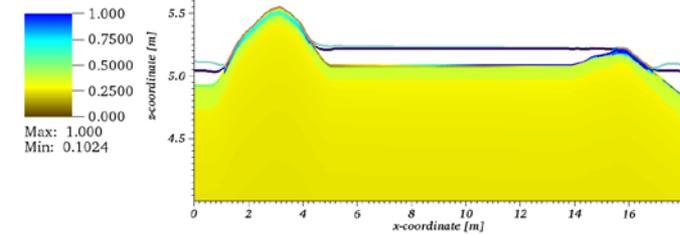
Jun 10, 2013



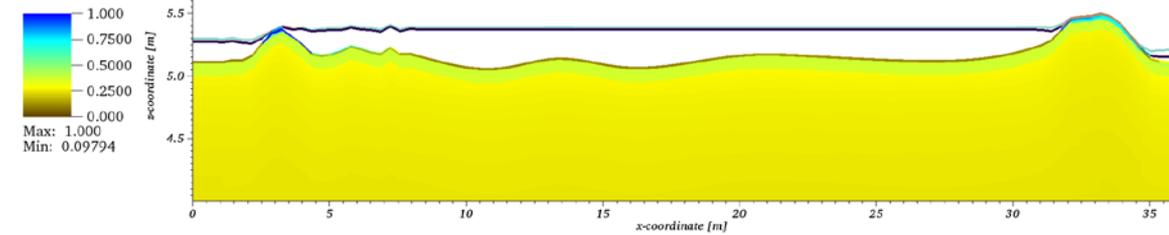
Jun 10, 2013



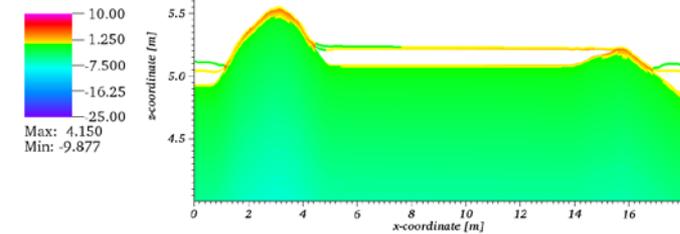
liquid saturation [-]



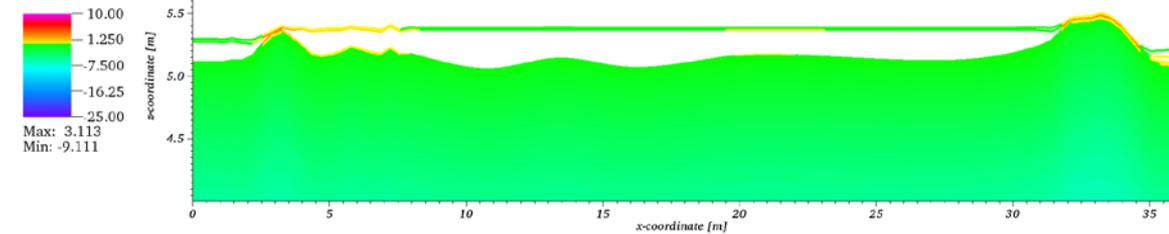
liquid saturation [-]



temperature [C]

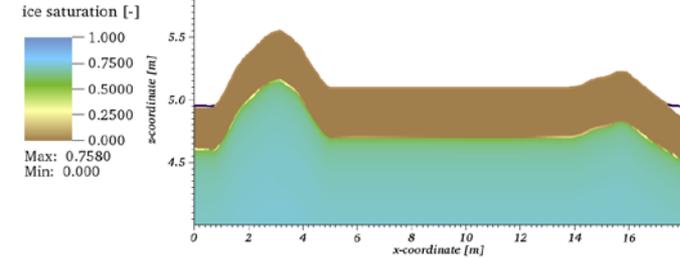


temperature [C]

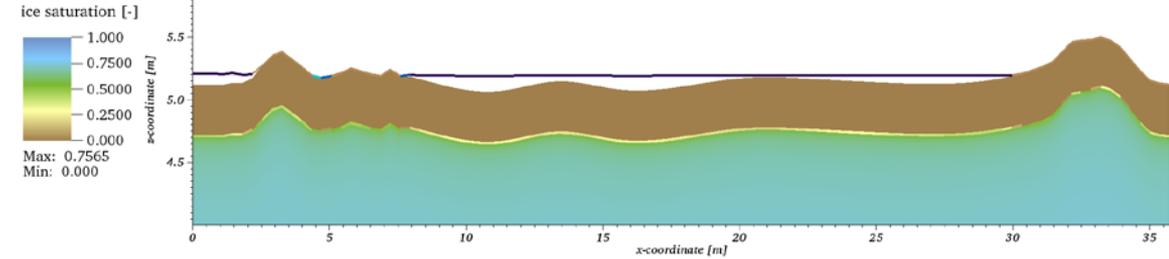


Active Layer in the current climate

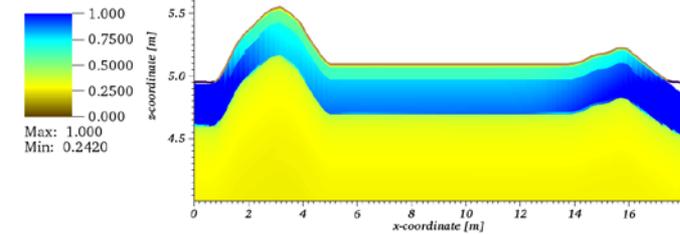
Sep 01, 2013



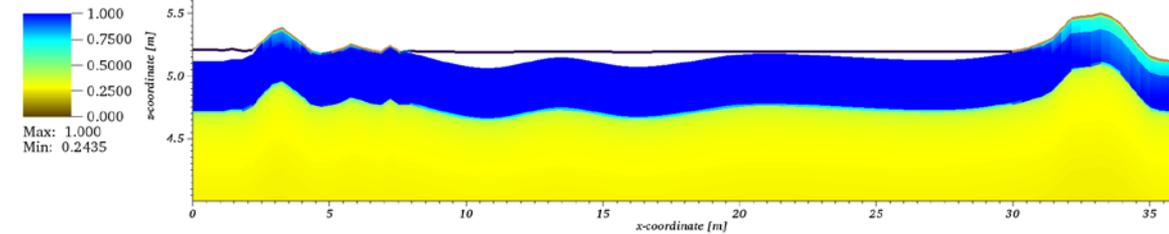
Sep 01, 2013



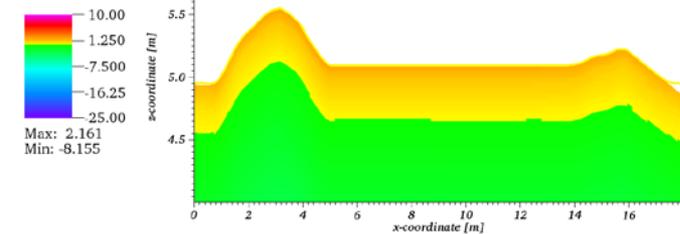
liquid saturation [-]



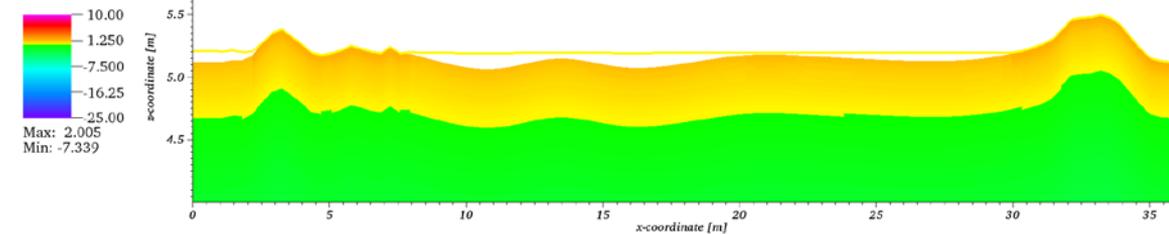
liquid saturation [-]



temperature [C]

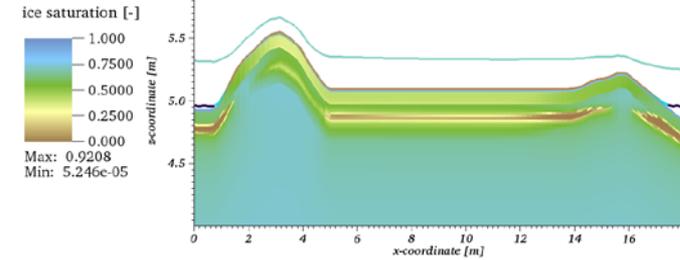


temperature [C]

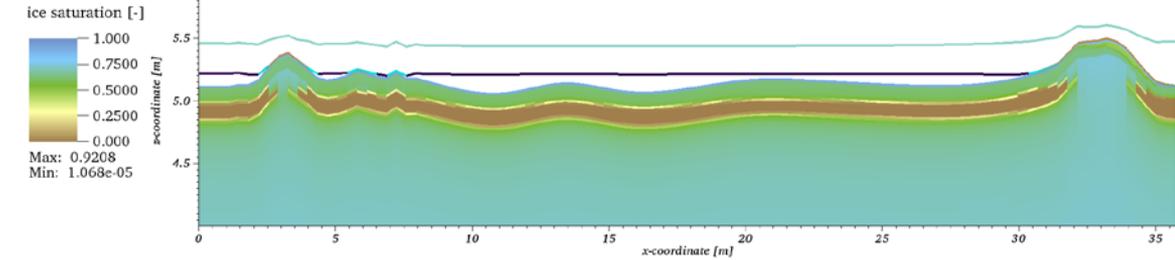


Active Layer in the current climate

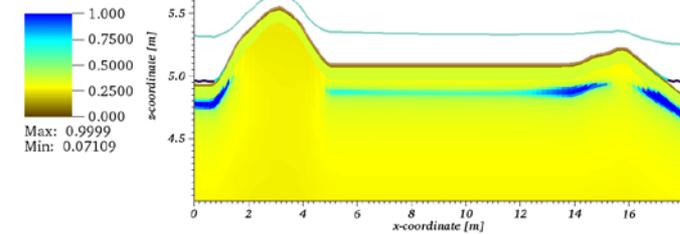
Nov 01, 2013



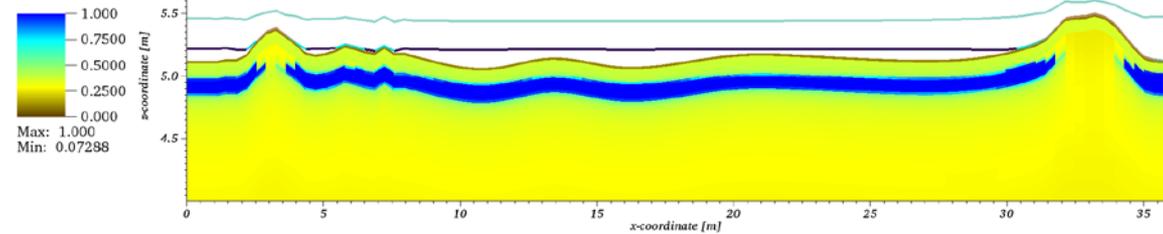
Nov 01, 2013



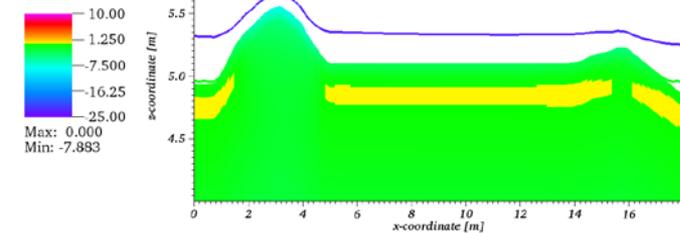
liquid saturation [-]



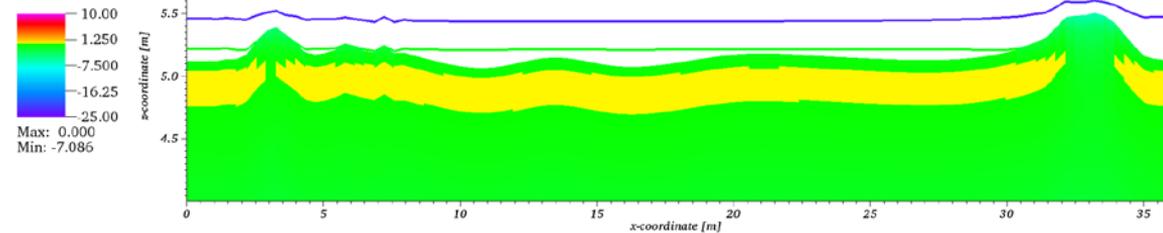
liquid saturation [-]



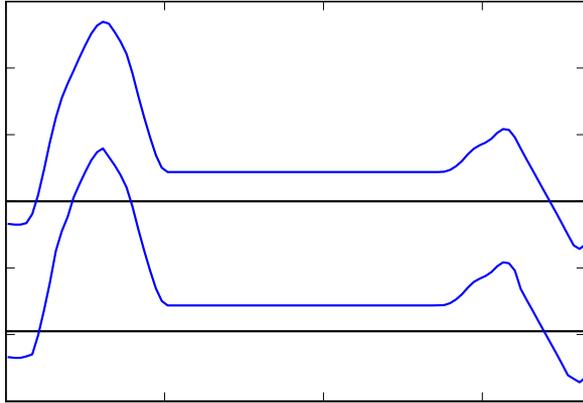
temperature [C]



temperature [C]



Active Layer in the current climate



0.44 -
0.42 -
0.40

