

An overview of gravity wave tuning in WACCM7

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Background on the spectral element dynamical core

- CESM's workhorse model
 - Intended to be the central configuration of CESM for future intercomparison projects, community use, and science
- Spectral element dynamical core
 - Quasi-uniform grid spacing
 - *Finite volume grid crunch at the poles*
 - Supports regional refinement
 - Superior computational scaling and throughput
 - *Finite volume limited by the need for each core to see a full longitude strip*



Finite Volume (FV)
[regular lat-lon]



Spectral Element (SE)
[cubed-sphere]

Background on the spectral element dynamical core

- Spectral element dynamical core presents unique challenges
 - Gravity wave tuning on a quasi-uniform grid
 - Less diffusive than finite volume dynamical core
- Workhorse configuration presents unique benefits
 - WACCM inherits tropospheric tuning
 - Only need to focus on gravity wave and sponge layer tuning

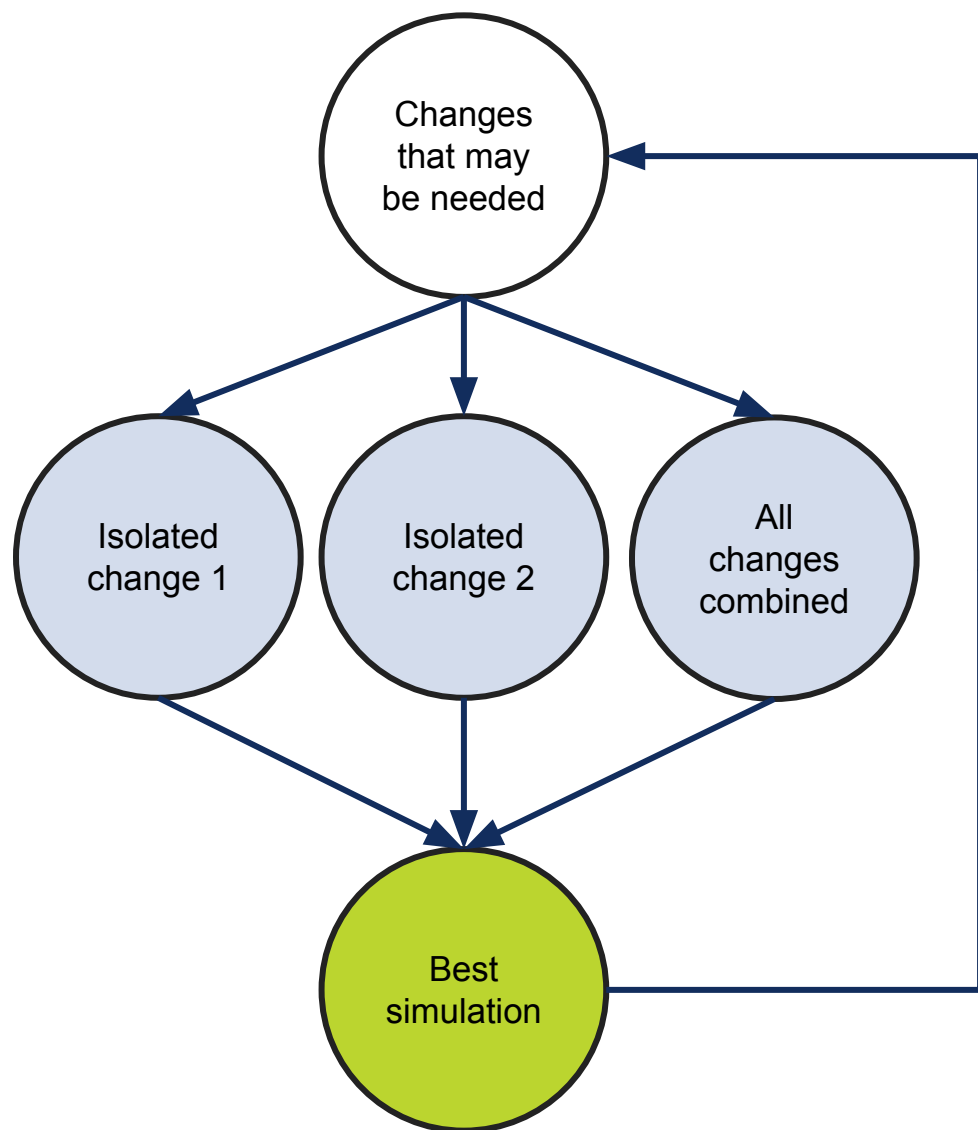


Finite Volume (FV)
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Spectral Element (SE)
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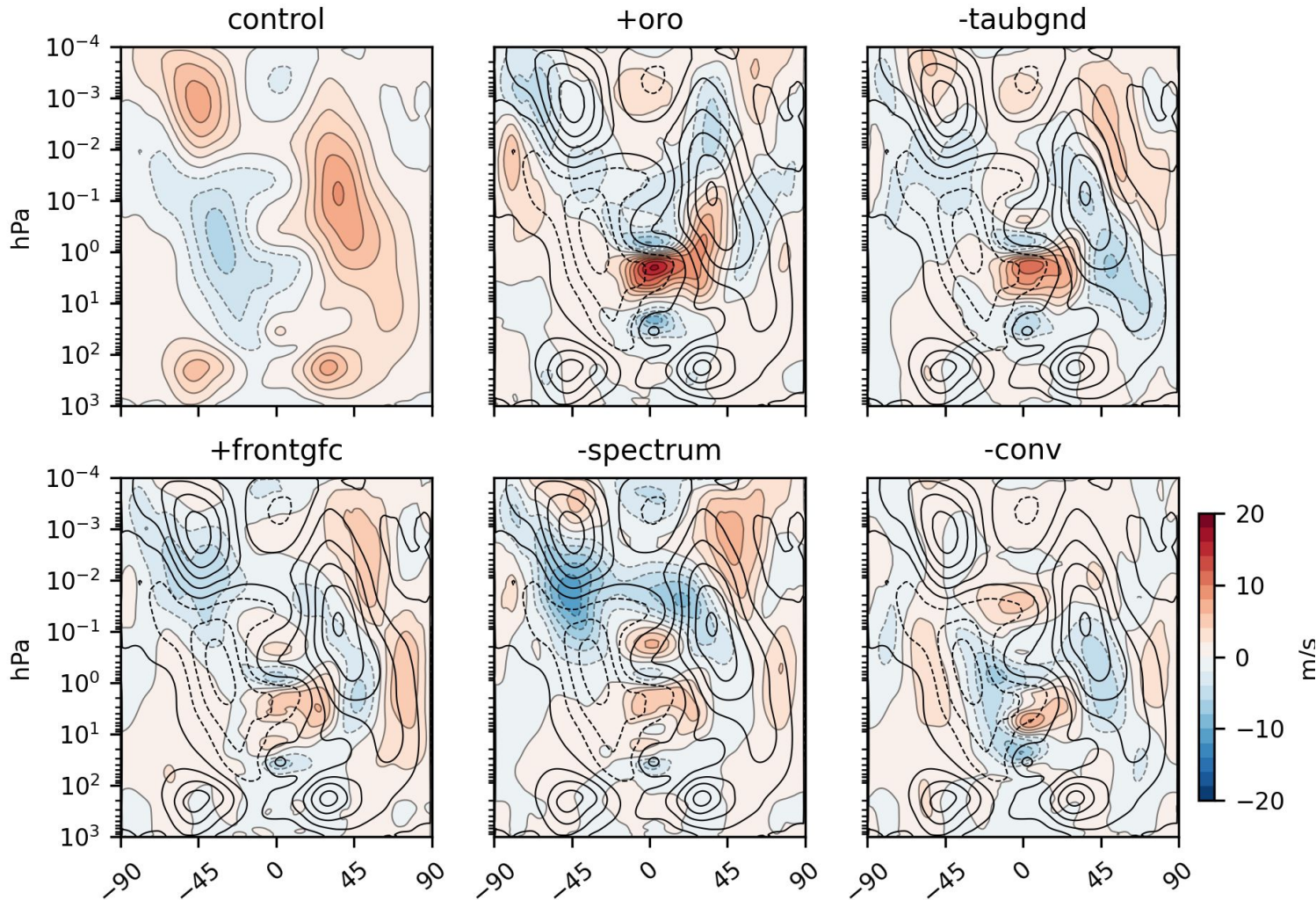
Rapidly tuning gravity wave parameters



- Key parameters
 - *Orographic gravity wave forcing*: `effgw_rdg_beta(_max)`
 - *Convective gravity wave forcing*: `effgw_beres`
 - *Frontal gravity wave forcing*: `frontgfc`, `taubgnd`, `front_spectrum_width*`
- General approach
 - Identify 2-4 changes that may be needed based on last round's best simulation
 - Perform one simulation for each change, with only that change ("isolated")
 - Perform one simulation with all changes ("combined")

*New, adjusts the half-width of the spectrum

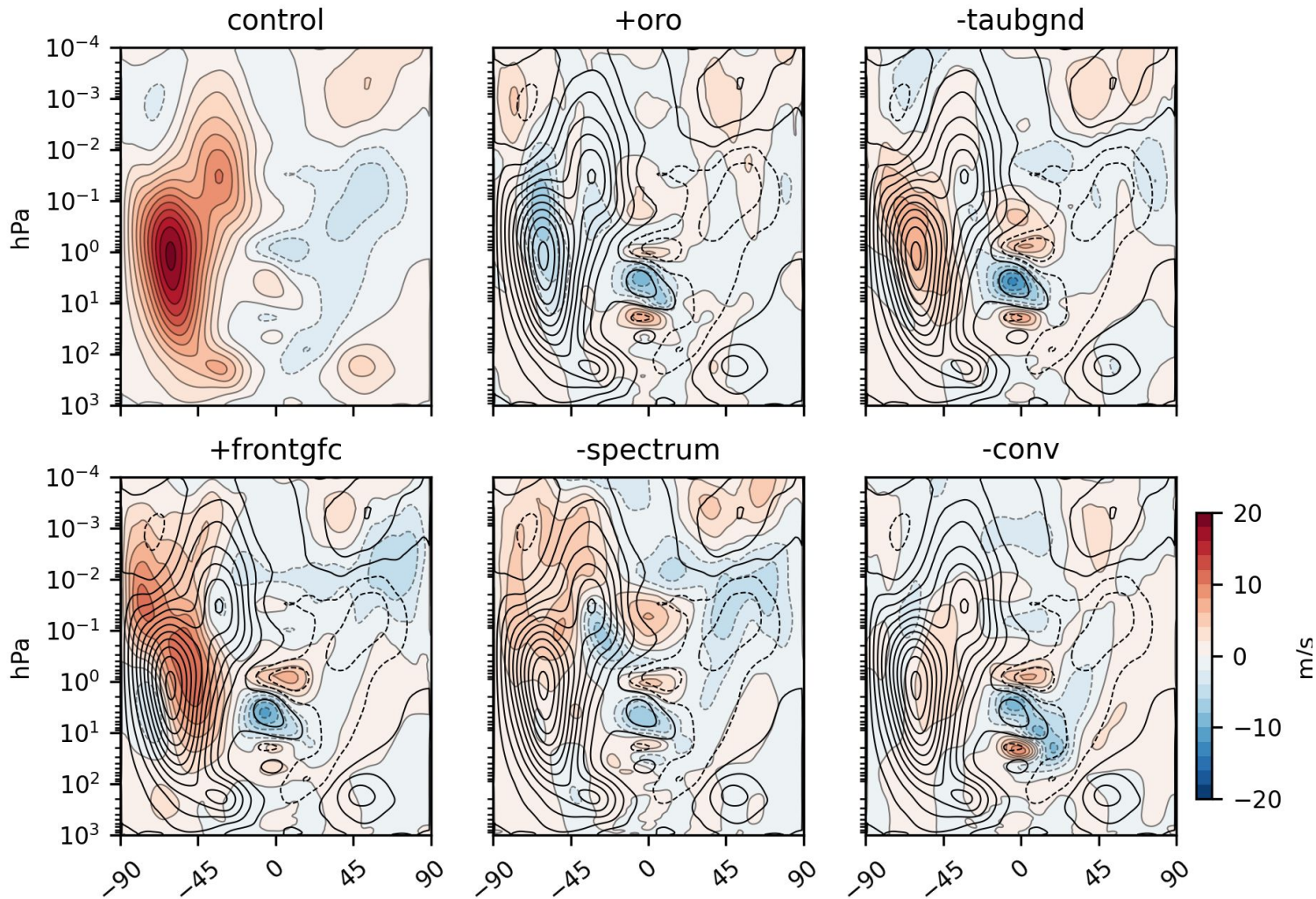
What does each parameter do to the zonal wind in DJF?



- **All project onto the tropical winds**
- **Weakens vortex: +oro, -taubgnd**
- **Shifts vortex: +frontgfc, -spectrum, -conv**
- **Shifts/strengthens mesopause: -taubgnd, +frontgfc, -spectrum**

+oro	<i>Increase oro forcing (1.3 to 1.6)</i>
-taubgnd	<i>Reduce background frontal forcing (1.3 to $1.1e-15$)</i>
+frontgfc	<i>Increase frontal trigger threshold (1.25 to $1.5e-5$)</i>
-spectrum	<i>Narrow frontal spectrum (30 to 24 m/s)</i>
-conv	<i>Reduce convective forcing (0.8 to 0.55)</i>

What does each parameter do to the zonal wind in JJA?

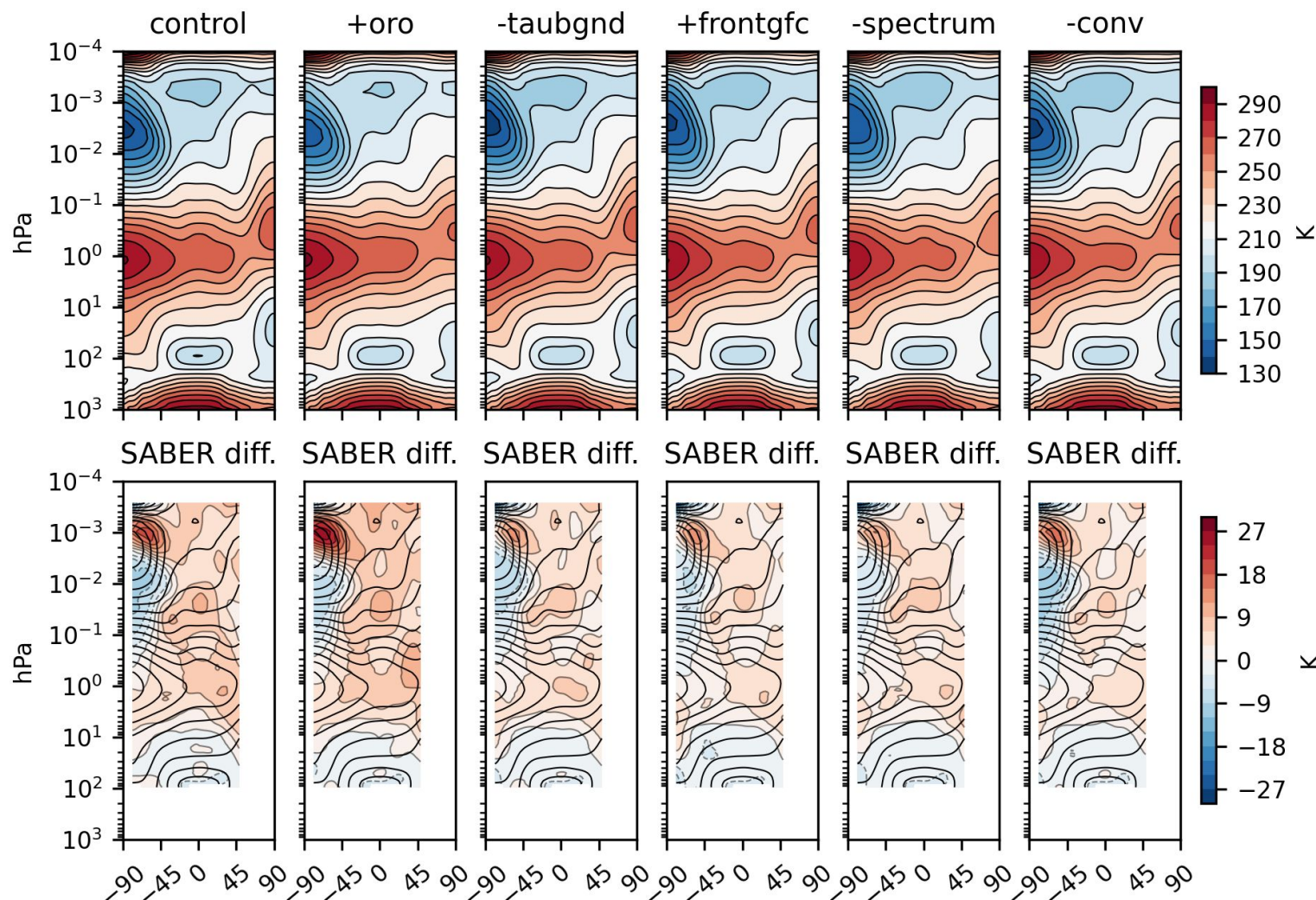


- All project onto the tropical winds
- Weakens vortex: +oro
- Strengthens vortex: -taubgnd
- Shifts vortex: +frontgfc, -conv
- Shifts/strengthens mesopause: -taubgnd, +frontgfc, -spectrum

+oro	Increase oro forcing (1.3 to 1.6)
-taubgnd	Reduce background frontal forcing (1.3 to $1.1e-15$)
+frontgfc	Increase frontal trigger threshold (1.25 to $1.5e-5$)
-spectrum	Narrow frontal spectrum (30 to 24 m/s)
-conv	Reduce convective forcing (0.8 to 0.55)

What does each parameter do to the mesopause?

- All except convective tuning project onto the mesopause
- Improves the mesopause vertical structure: -spectrum
- Cools the mesopause: -taubgnd, + frontgfc



+oro	<i>Increase oro forcing (1.3 to 1.6)</i>
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Summary

- Adjusting gravity wave parameters is not always additive
 - Wave filtering
 - Feedbacks with the meridional circulation and chemistry
- Implementing Holtslag-Boville diffusion above CLUBB top stabilizes WACCM7
- Some issues, like the SH vortex tilt in observations, may be associated with horizontal gravity wave propagation (do we try to tackle this bias, or leave it be)
- New parameter, frontal wave spectrum half-width, replaces the existing hard-coded frontal wave spectrum half-width
 - More precise control of mesopause behavior
- Impacts of each parameter - and how specific model biases can be addressed - will be put into a white paper for internal and external community use
- This seems like a good space for an optimization/machine learning approach