

Creating a living archive of Aotearoa New Zealand's (global) climate model data

Dr Jonny Williams, Dr Alexander Pletzer, Dr Hilary Oliver



- ko avon te awa
- he kaipūtaiao āhaurangi ahau, kei taihoro nukurangi e mahi ana
- ko bath i ingarangi tōku kainga tūturu, engari e noho ana ahau ki te whanganui-ā-tara
- ko jonny williams tōku ingoa

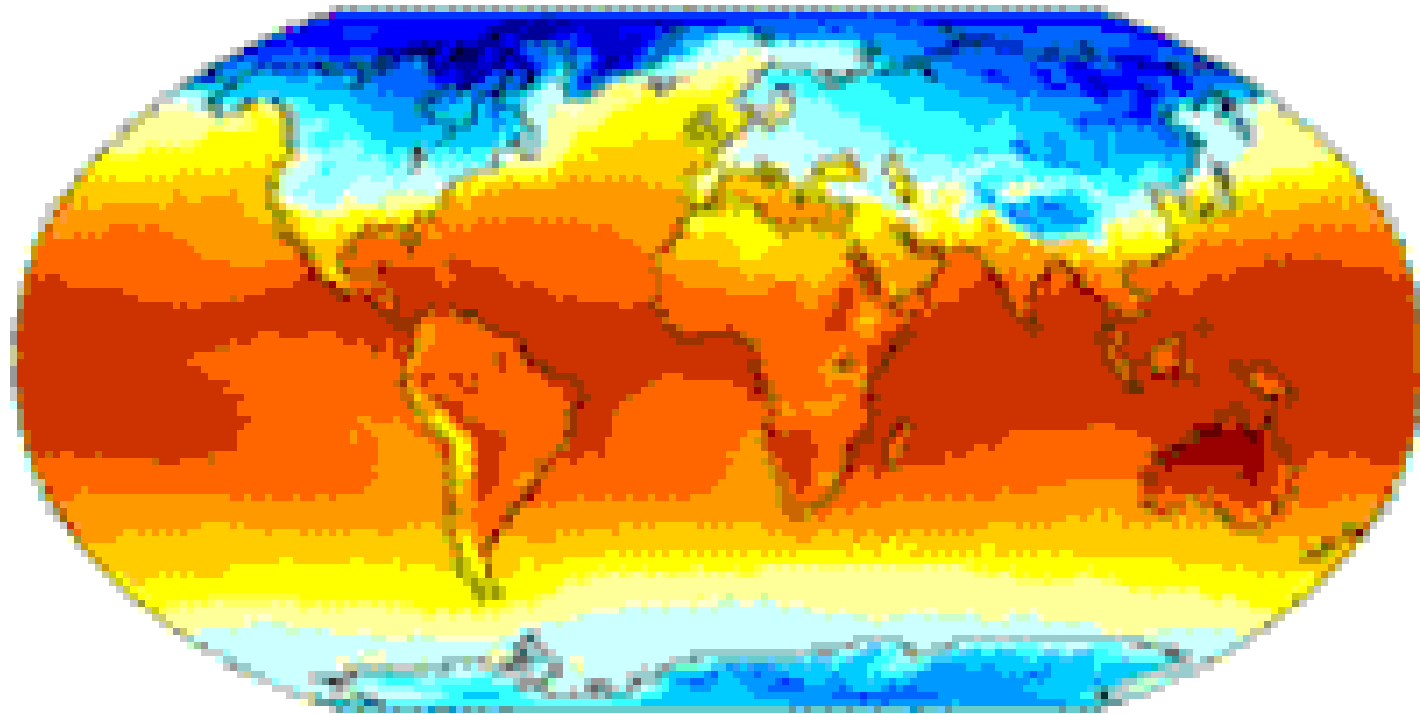




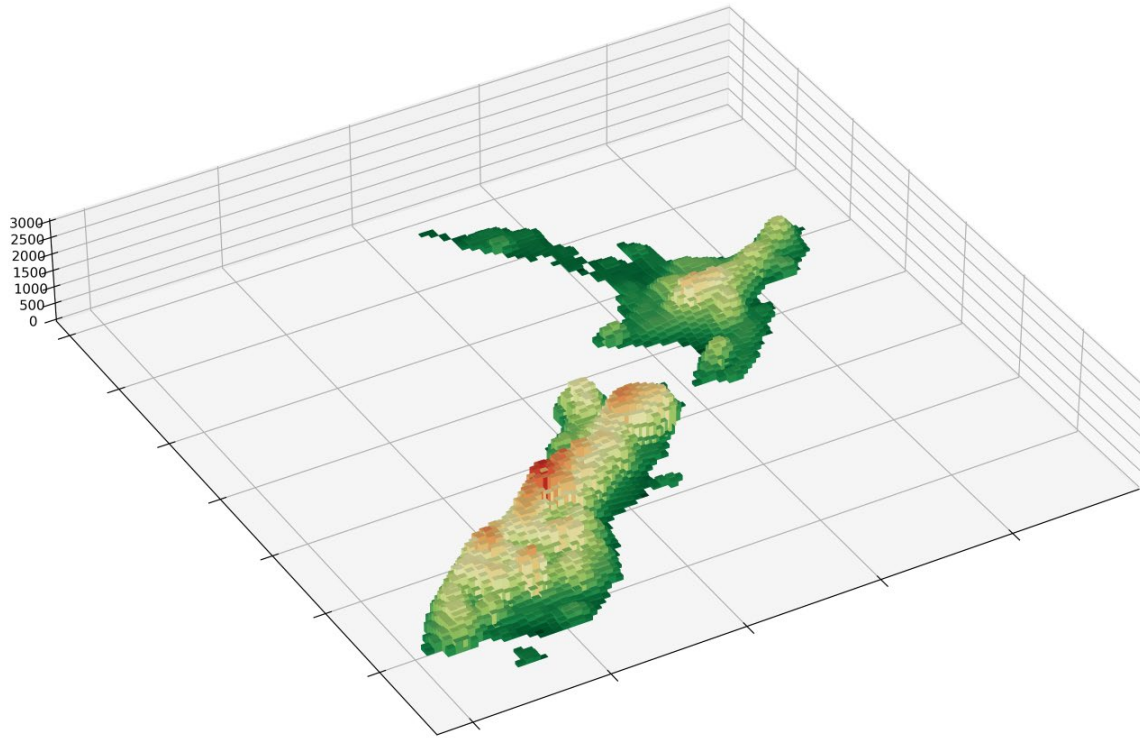
- my river is the avon
- i'm a climate scientist at niwa
- i'm from bath in england but i live in wellington now
- my name is jonny williams



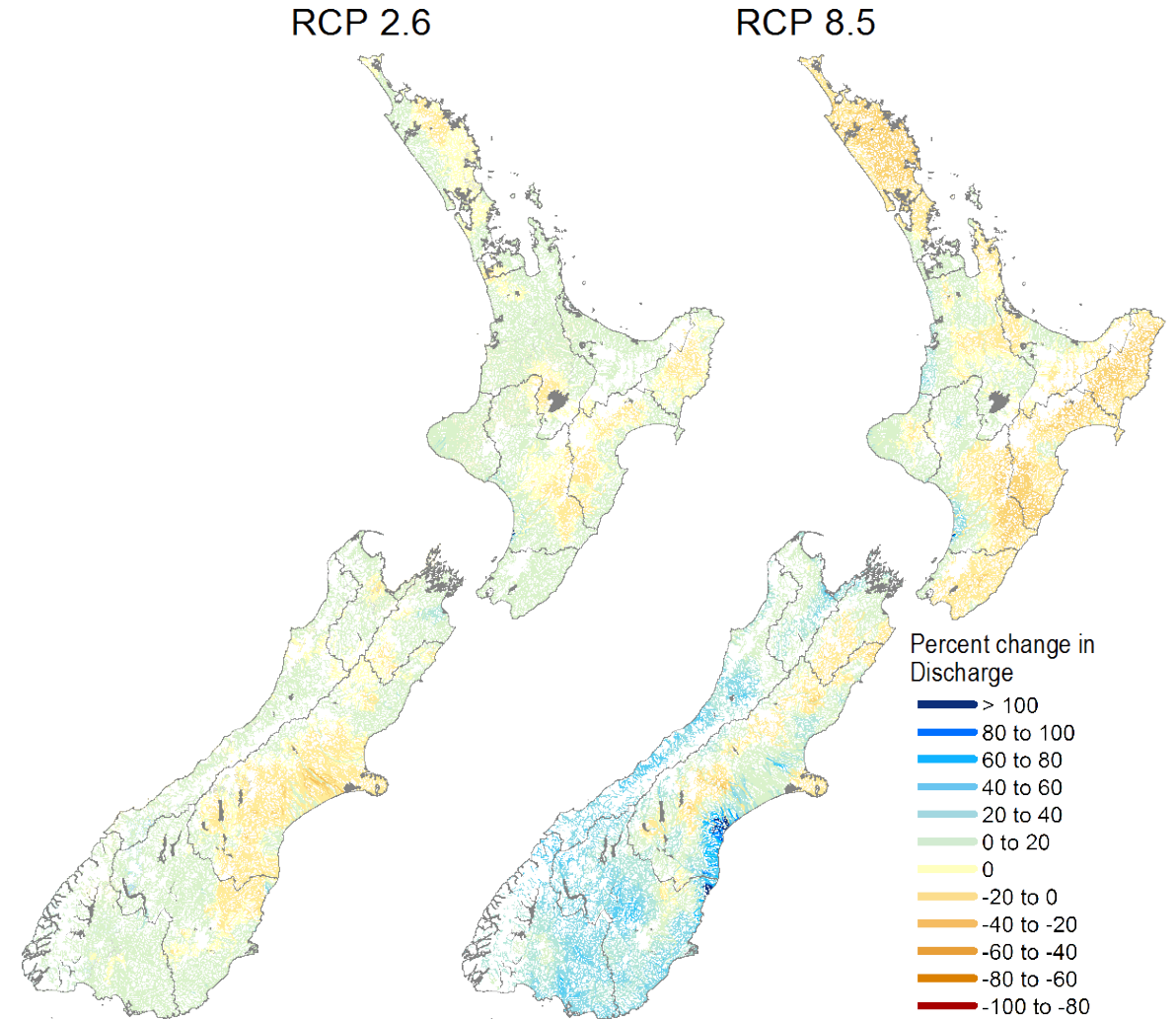
climate models



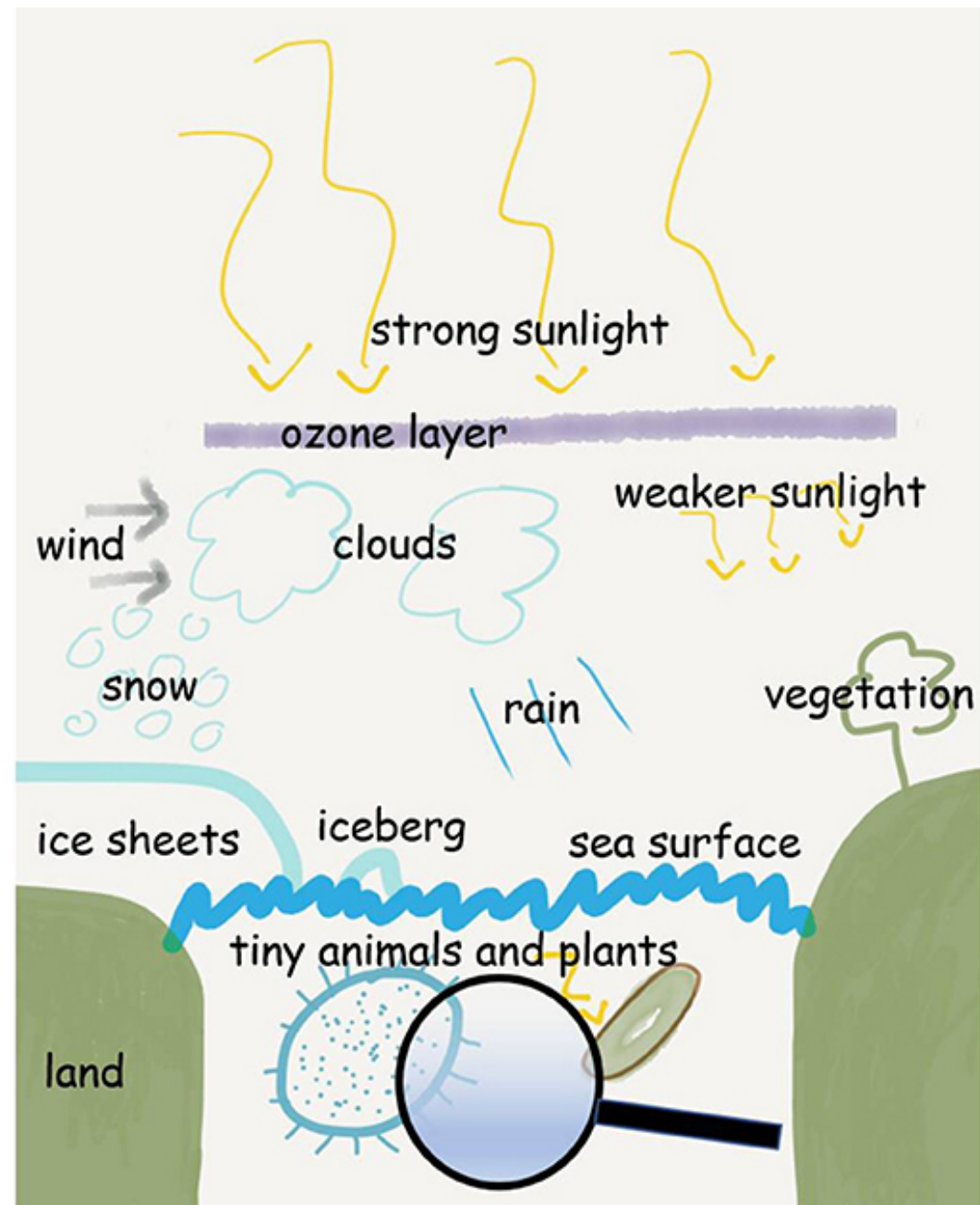
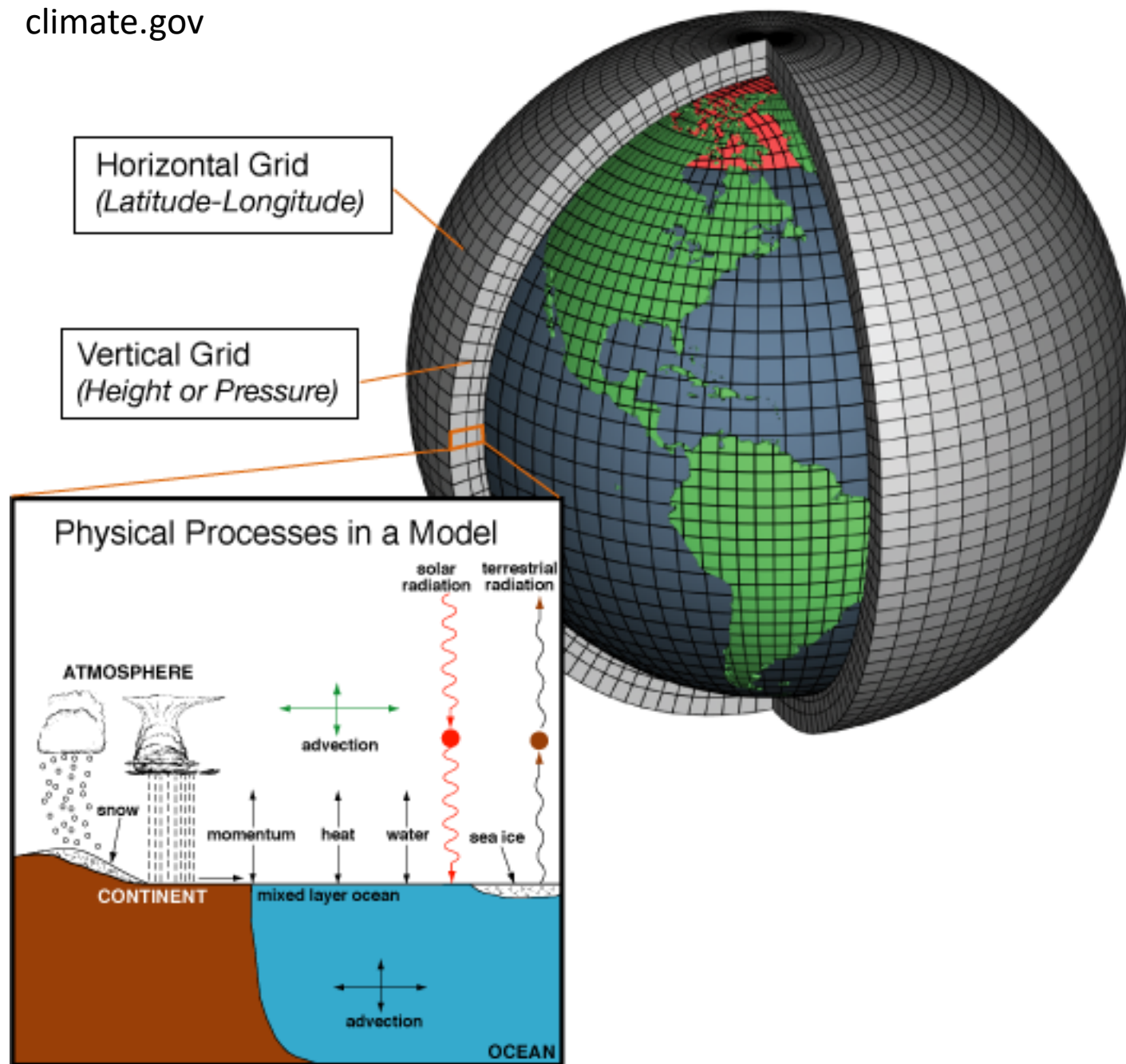
global modelling in this talk but there's more...



regional atmospheric modelling
stephen stuart & abha sood



hydrological modelling
christian zammit & colleagues



Upper level winds

High level wind and jetstreams are processes of convection in the atmosphere, like currents are in the sea.

Ozone layer

The thickness and influence of the ozone layer differs dramatically throughout the world.

Solar energy

Solar gain depends on the seasons, but also the clarity of the atmosphere.

Snow and ice

Precipitation falling as snow and ice can be stored in glaciers and ice fields for decades.

Clouds

Clouds reflect sunlight, trap heat, store water vapour and release rain and snow. They are one of the most powerful inputs in any climate model, and one of the most challenging to get right.

Air-sea exchanges

A warm ocean can cool the air passing over it, or heat it sufficiently to generate a cyclone.

Land surface processes

The response of the land to rainfall and solar radiation can vary with the seasons, and changing patterns of land-use.

Realistic geography

The accuracy of land cover databases determines how well a model will reflect real world processes.

Human-produced emissions

Pollution from built up areas, and emissions from vehicles not only influence air clarity, but also the chemistry of the atmosphere.

Hydrologic cycle

As moist air rises, it cools and water vapour condenses to form clouds. Moisture is transported around the globe until it returns to the surface as precipitation.

Soil moisture and temperature

Through the year, moisture content in soils can vary wildly, not only influencing that which grows in the soil, but also how the land responds to weather events.

Ocean currents, temperature and salinity

Currents draw cold, saline water from the poles, and cycle warm water in the tropics.

Surface winds

Inland heat can generate sea breezes which cool the surface.

Marine ecosystems

The ocean can be transformed by the life within it, blooming with plankton or acidifying as mean temperatures increase.

Sea ice

Sea ice floats free of the sea floor but can remain attached to land in shelves, powerfully influencing the structure of the environment beneath it.

Vertical overturning

Cold water descends, warm water rises, and patterns of convection create mixing and currents in the sea that influence life on the surface.

Ocean bottom topography

Bathymetric features such as trenches, sea mounts and abyssal plains can influence currents and sea surface temperatures.

nz geographic

THE WORLD IN CUBES

How do you eat an elephant? One bite at a time, suggests the Indian proverb. How do you model the entire Earth? The same way.

Imagine the surface of the planet divided into tiny cubes, each acted upon by an array of inputs, each input interacting with others, and the resulting outputs—such as the hypothetical cube illustrated above.

Rain and sunshine, cities and plankton blooms, cloud and currents—all can be captured by instruments and rendered in algorithms that allow scientists to define the rules of the model as developers might create a computer game. Thereafter, the accuracy is only a matter of resolution—the smaller the cubes, the more accurate the model.

Computing the Climate: Building a Model World

Authors



Jonny Williams

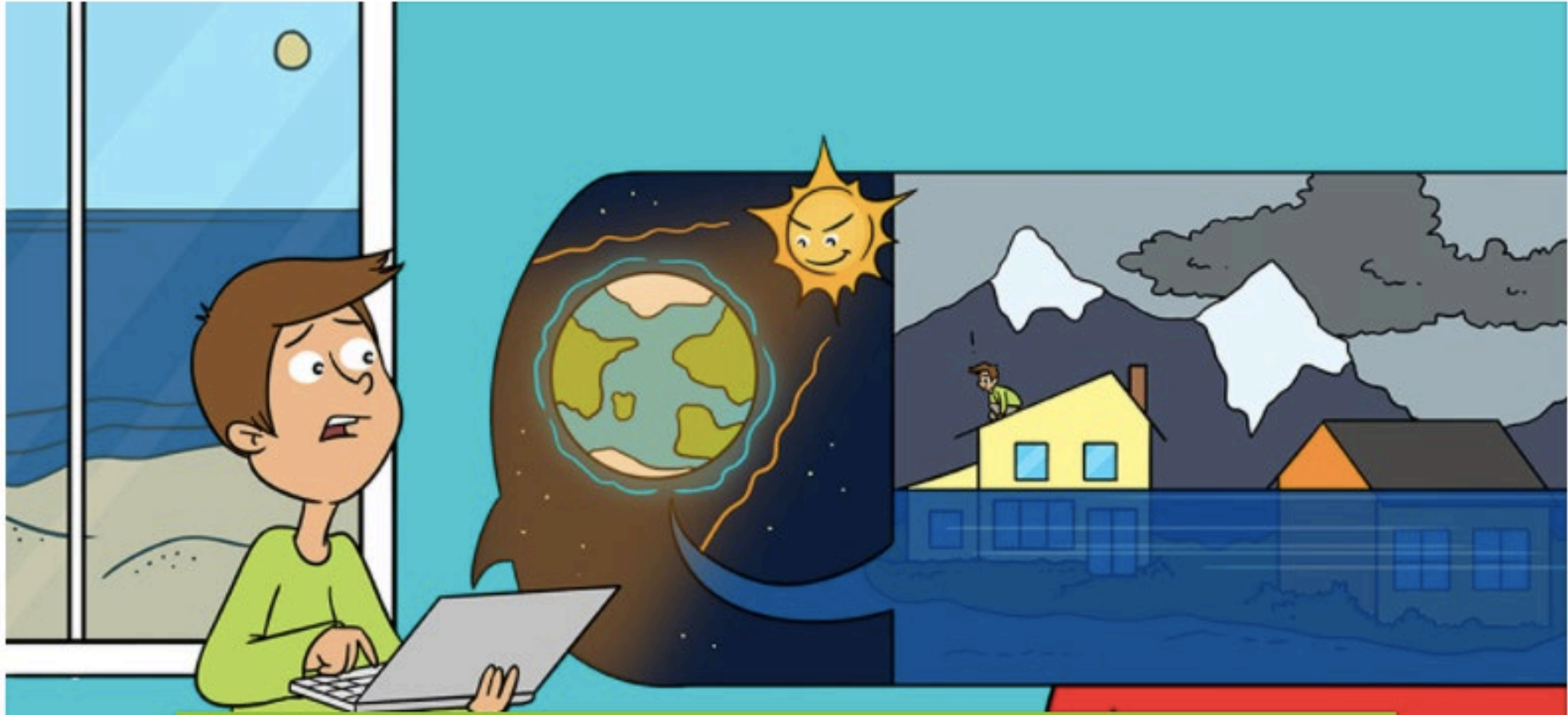
Young Reviewers



Nicolas



Omer



nzesm

COMMON HOUSEHOLD BISCUITS & SLICES OF NEW ZEALAND



GINGER CRUNCH
Zingiber chumbloides



LOUISE SLICE
Elevenes regina



SQUIGGLE
Hokipokus prima



PINK WAFER
Laktise lamina



AFGHAN
Cacao corafloxus
ssp. Walnukii



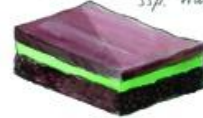
SHORTBREAD
Sensibilis crumblii



BELGIUM BISCUIT
Piquancium fuchsia



GINGERNUT
Cupotea rex



PEPPERMINT SLICE
Menthos stratum



RAISIN BISCUIT
Deceptus terribloides



MELTING MOMENT
Custurdus betwixtus



SULTANA PASTY
Disappointus minora



MARSHMALLOW SLICE
Stickimitts maxima



CARAMEL SLICE
Trentus majora



CAMED CREME
Oreo novae-zelandiae



LOLLY CAKE
Smashenchillus simplex



MALLOWPUFF
Chocolatum rotunda



PEANUT BROWNIE
Goober deliciosa



HUNDREDS & THOUSANDS
Centium millena

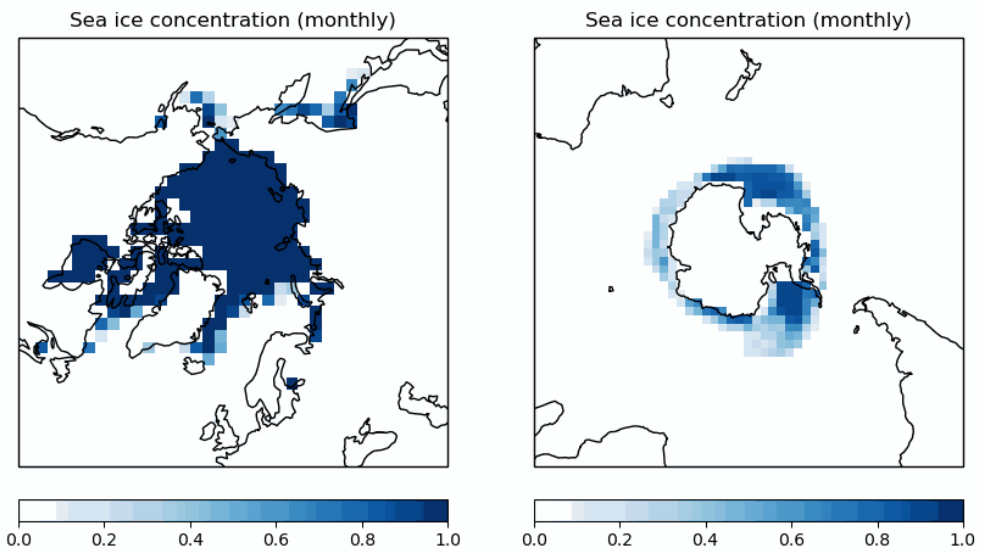


SHREWSBURY
Lickalda jamoffit



ANZAC BISCUIT
Lestae forgetum

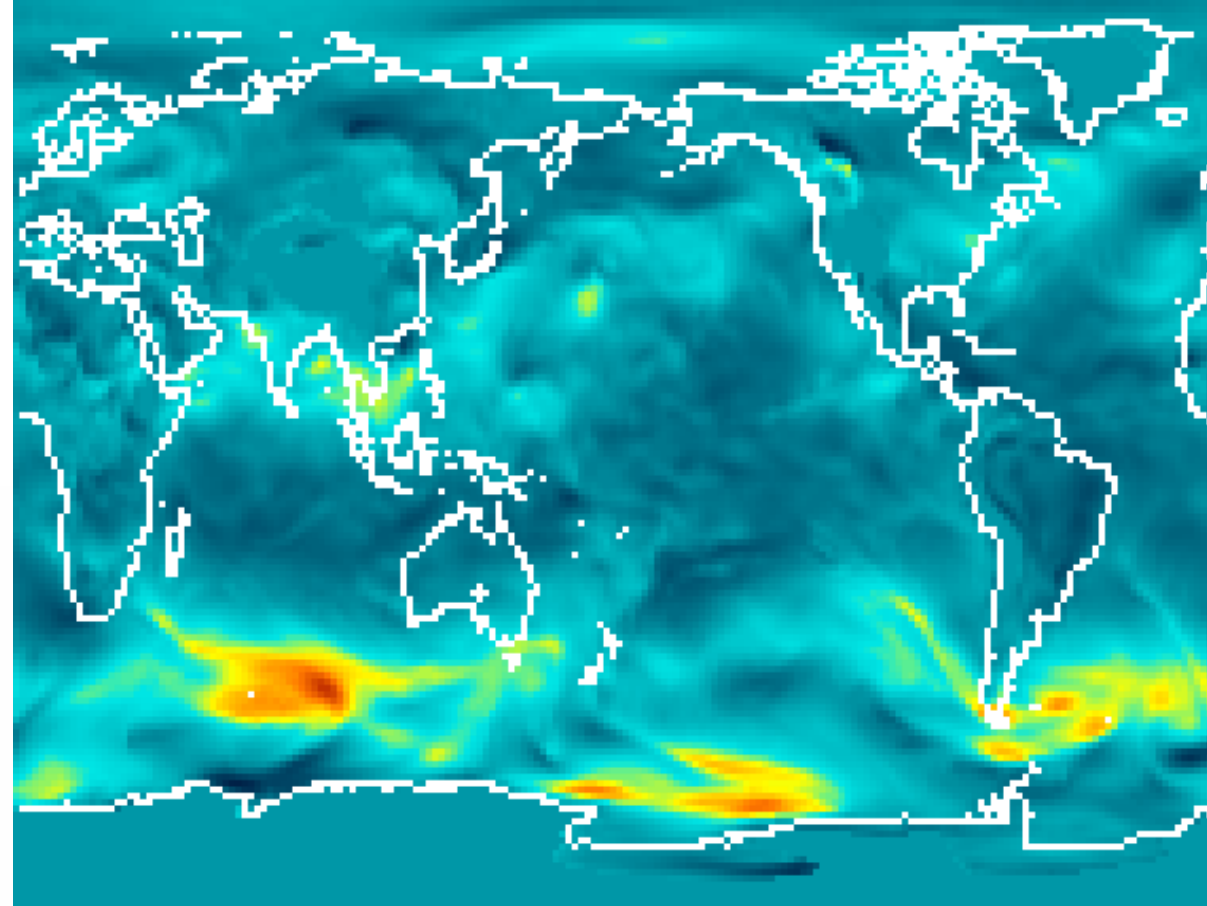
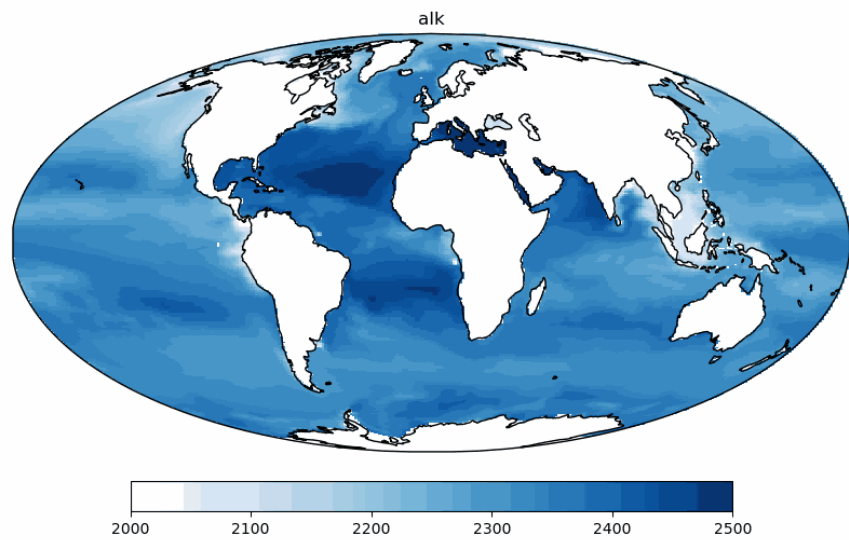
illustrated by Giselle Clarkson



Time

1950

Pause





Local Grid Refinement in New Zealand's Earth System Model: Tasman Sea Ocean Circulation Improvements and Super-Gyre Circulation Implications

Erik Behrens , Jonny Williams, Olaf Morgenstern, Phil Sutton, Graham Rickard, Michael J. M. Williams

First published: 09 June 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019MS001996> | Citations: 2

SECTIONS



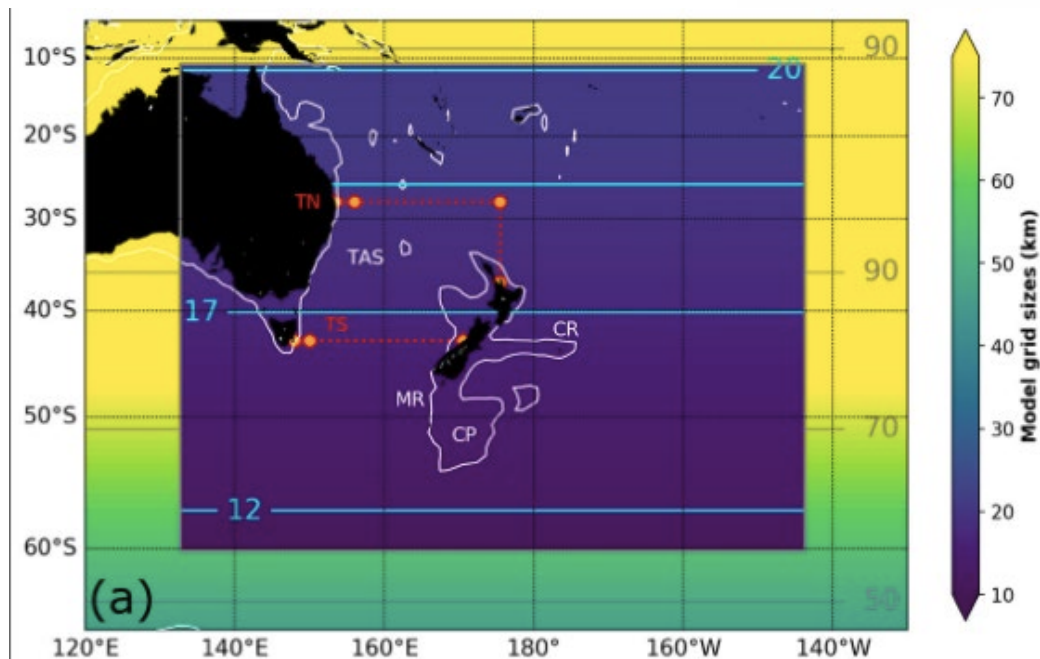
PDF



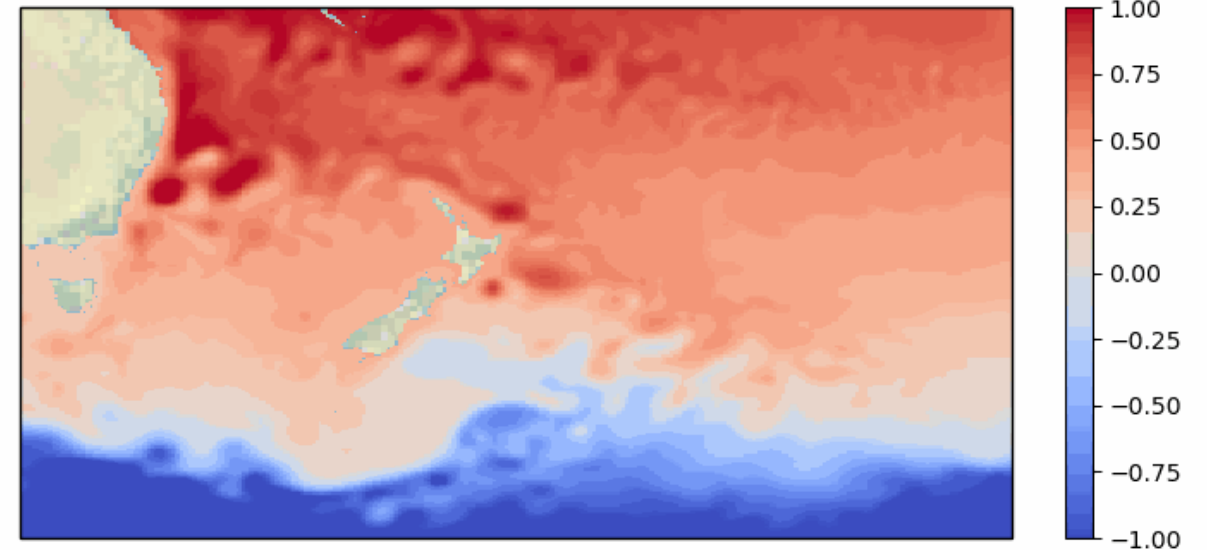
TOOLS



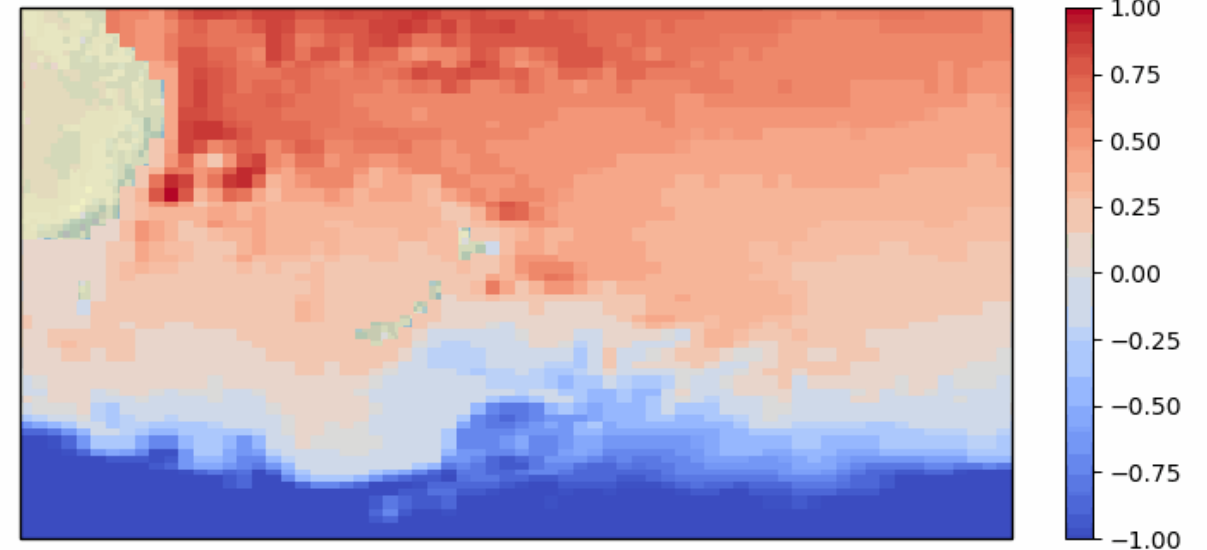
SHARE



Sea surface height (m)
regional model



Sea surface height (m)
global model, zoomed in to same region



validation; zooming in on the data



atmosphere



NZESM vs UKESM

[Plot browser](#)

[All plots](#)

[Core plots](#)

[Land surface](#)

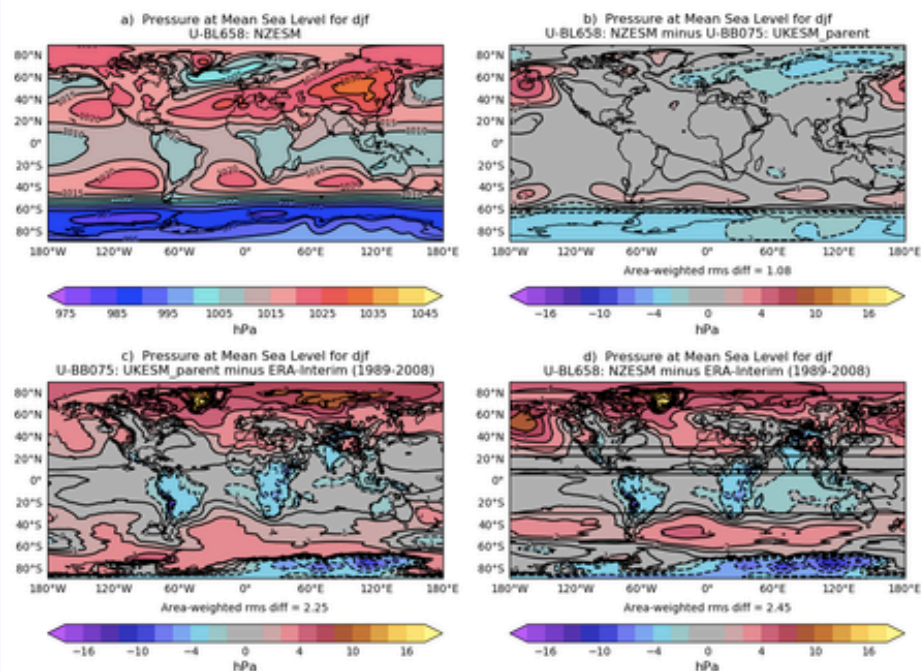
[Summary table](#)

[Documentation](#)

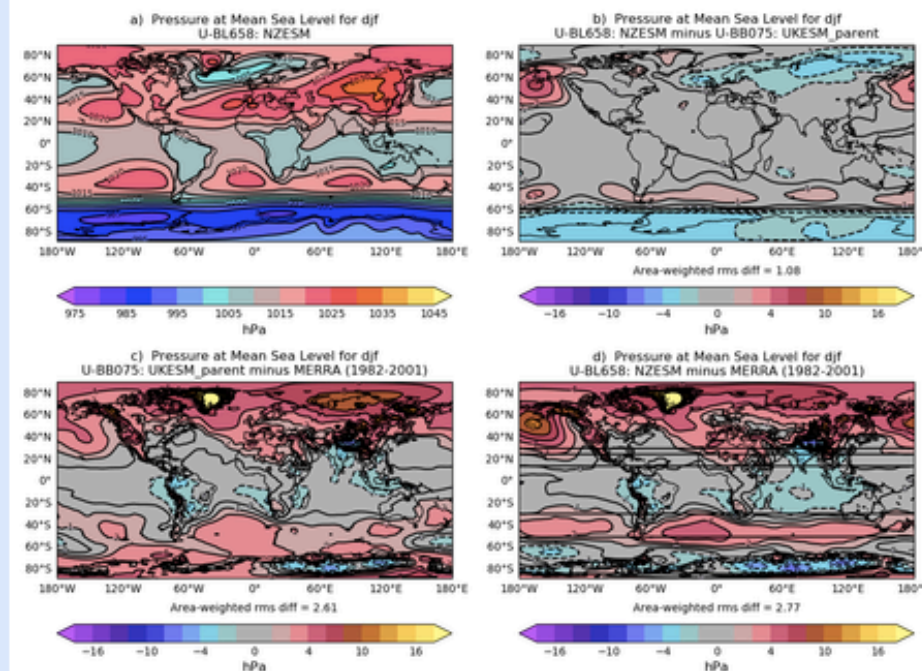
[Global means](#)

[Speed test](#)

PMSL djf (v era-interim)

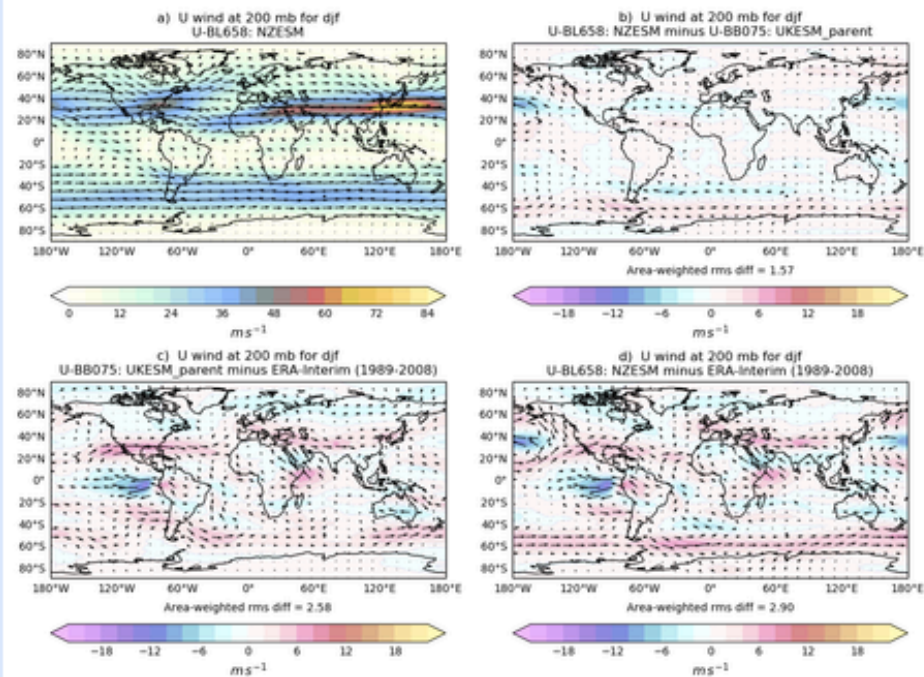


PMSL djf (v merra)

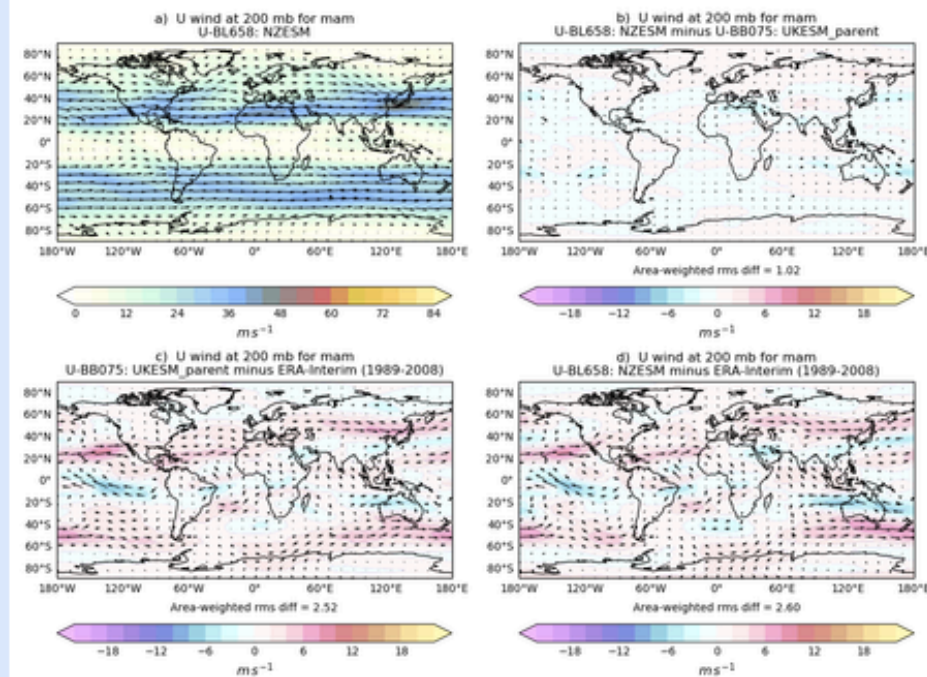




200mb winds djf (v era-interim)



200mb winds mam (v era-interim)



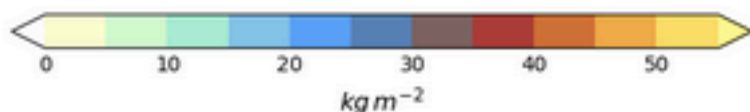
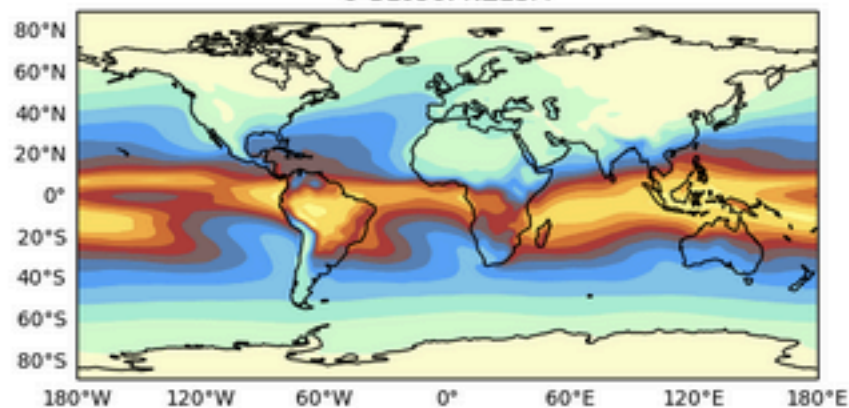
200mb winds jja (v merra)



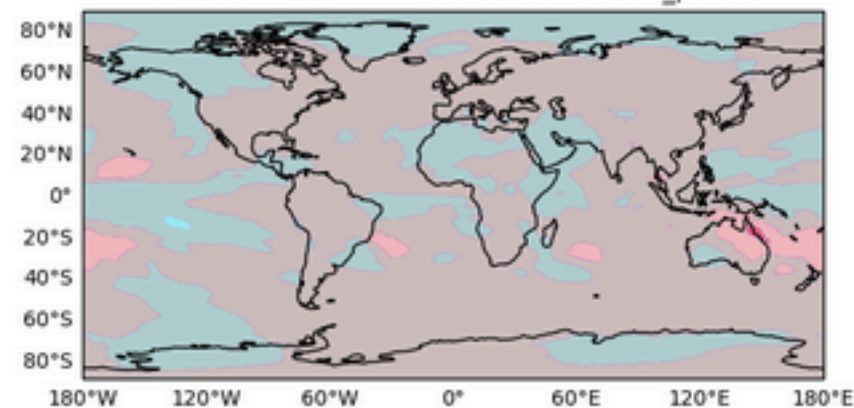
200mb winds jja (v era-interim)



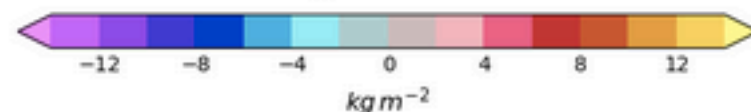
a) Total column water vapour for djf
U-BL658: NZESM



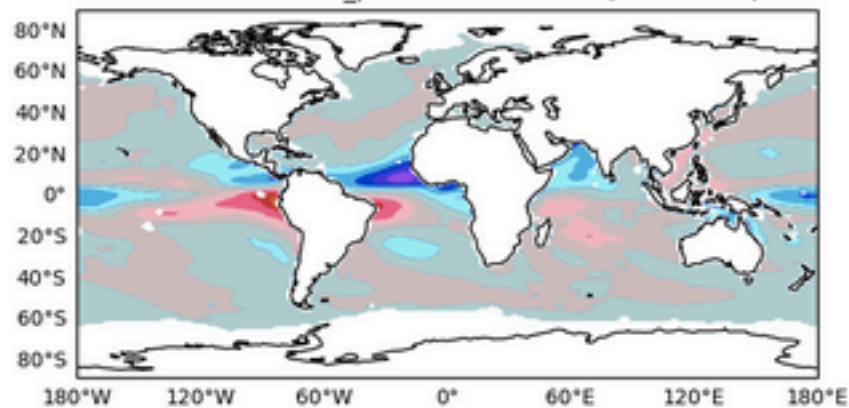
b) Total column water vapour for djf
U-BL658: NZESM minus U-BB075: UKESM_parent



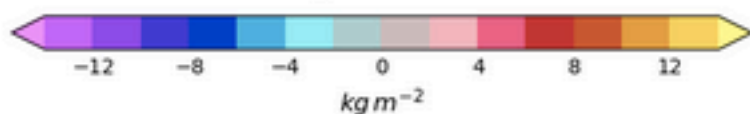
Area-weighted rms diff = 0.868



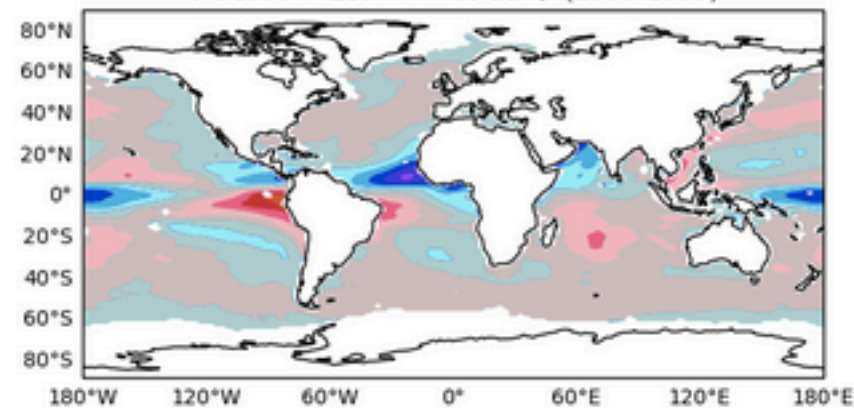
c) Total column water vapour for djf
U-BB075: UKESM_parent minus SSM/I (1988-2006)



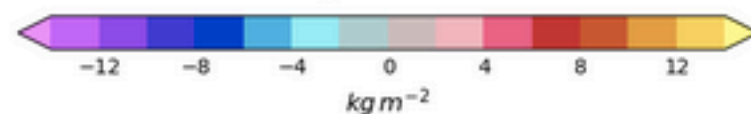
Area-weighted rms diff = 1.91



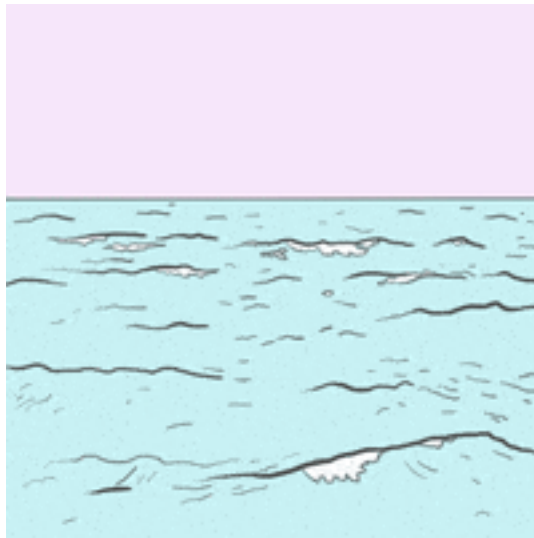
d) Total column water vapour for djf
U-BL658: NZESM minus SSM/I (1988-2006)

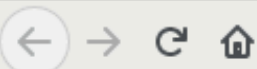


Area-weighted rms diff = 2.11



ocean





Assessment of: bl658 (1950/01/01 - 2014/12/30) vs. bb075 (1950/01/01 - 2014/12/30)

bl658: NZESM1.0, historical (observed solar cycle)
bb075: UKESM1.0, historical

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[Annual mean: Sea surface temperature](#)

[Djf mean: Sea surface temperature](#)

[Mam mean: Sea surface temperature](#)

[Jja mean: Sea surface temperature](#)

[Son mean: Sea surface temperature](#)

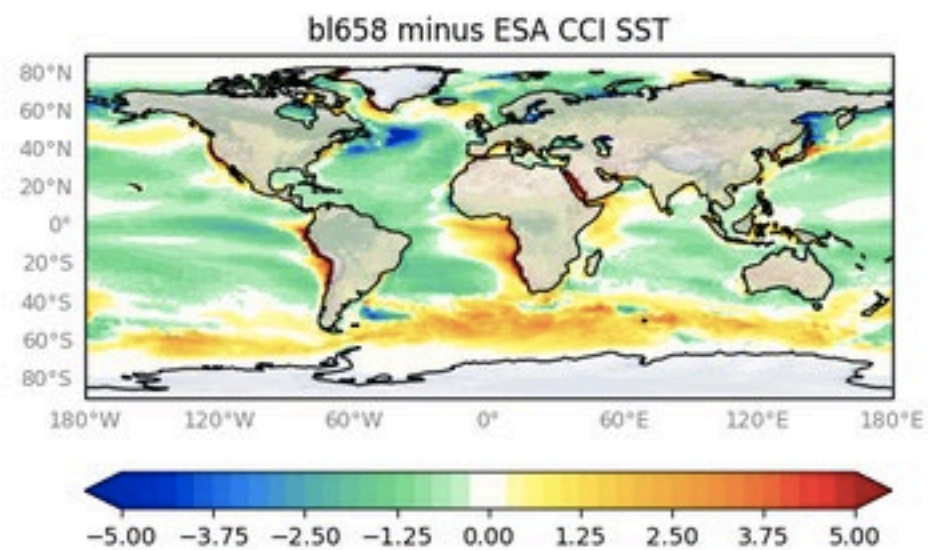
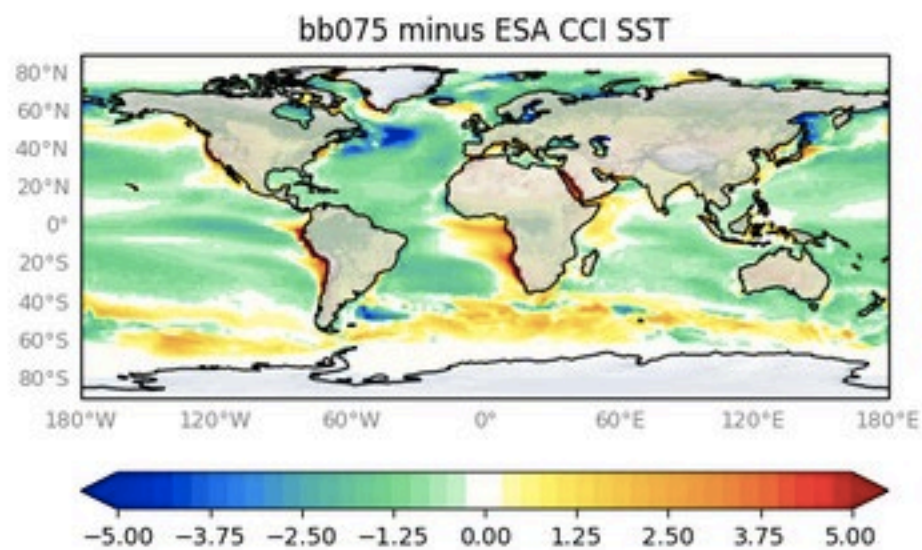
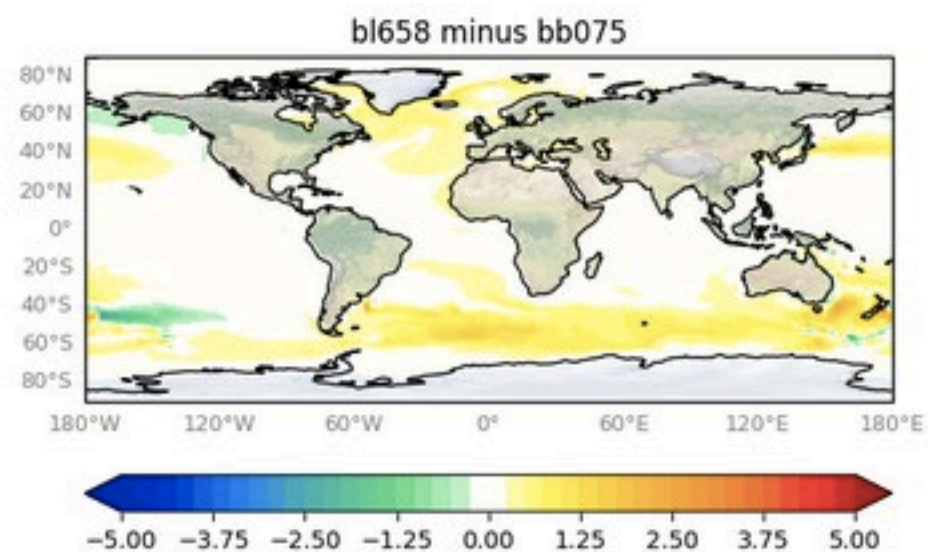
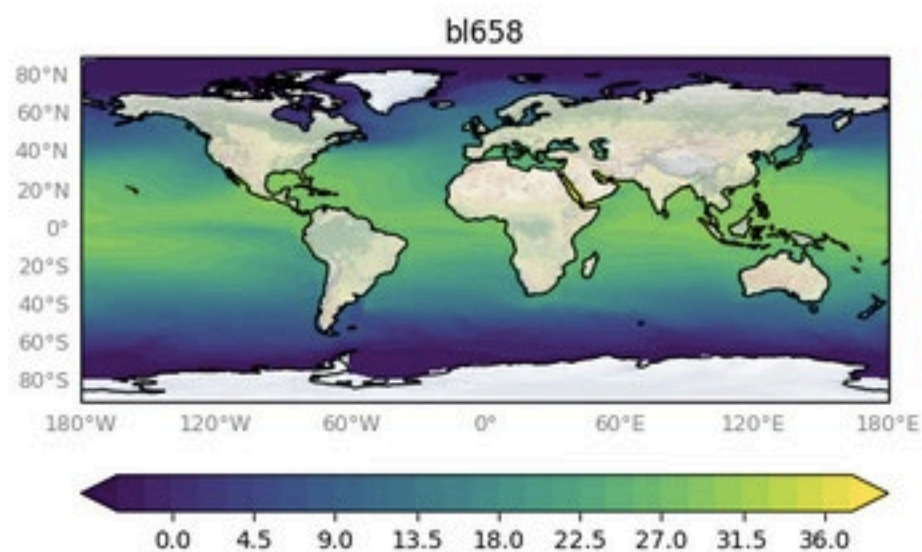
[Annual mean: Temperature averaged over 0-10m](#)

[Annual mean: Temperature at 100m](#)

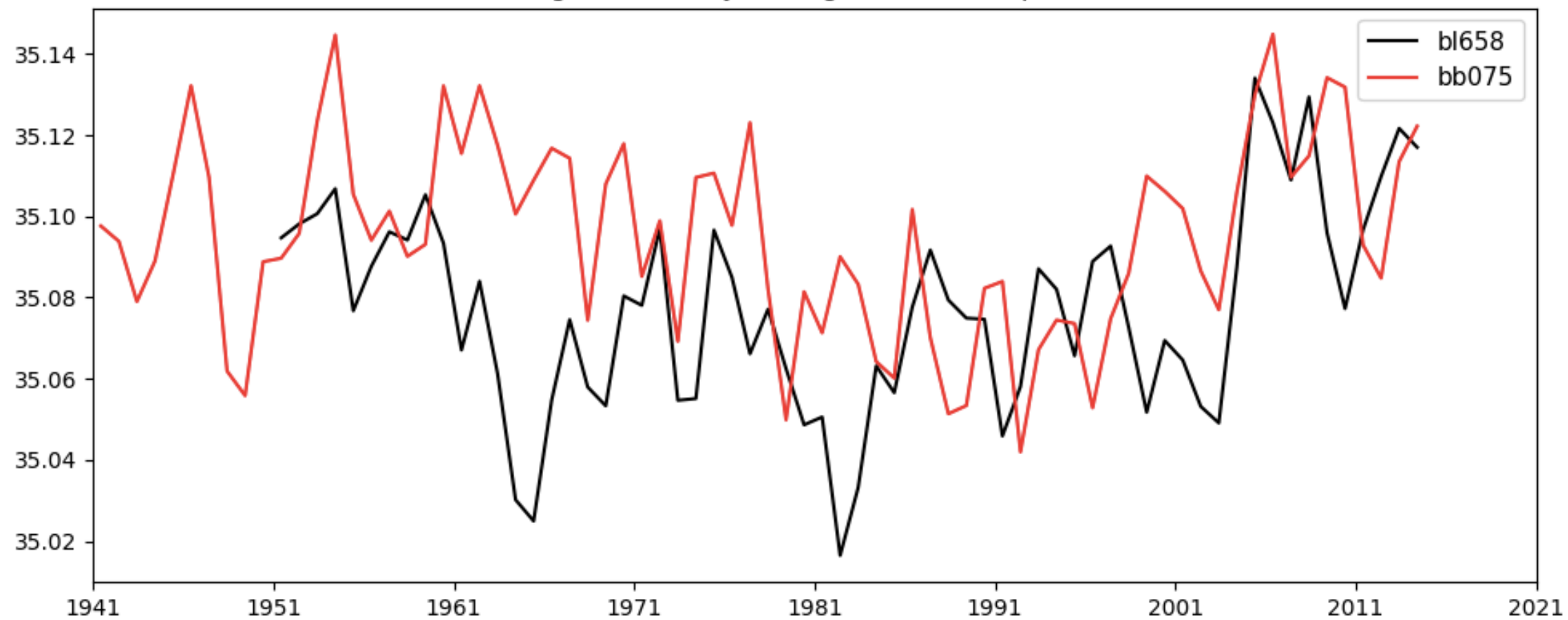
[Annual mean: Temperature at 200m](#)

[Annual mean: Temperature at 300m](#)

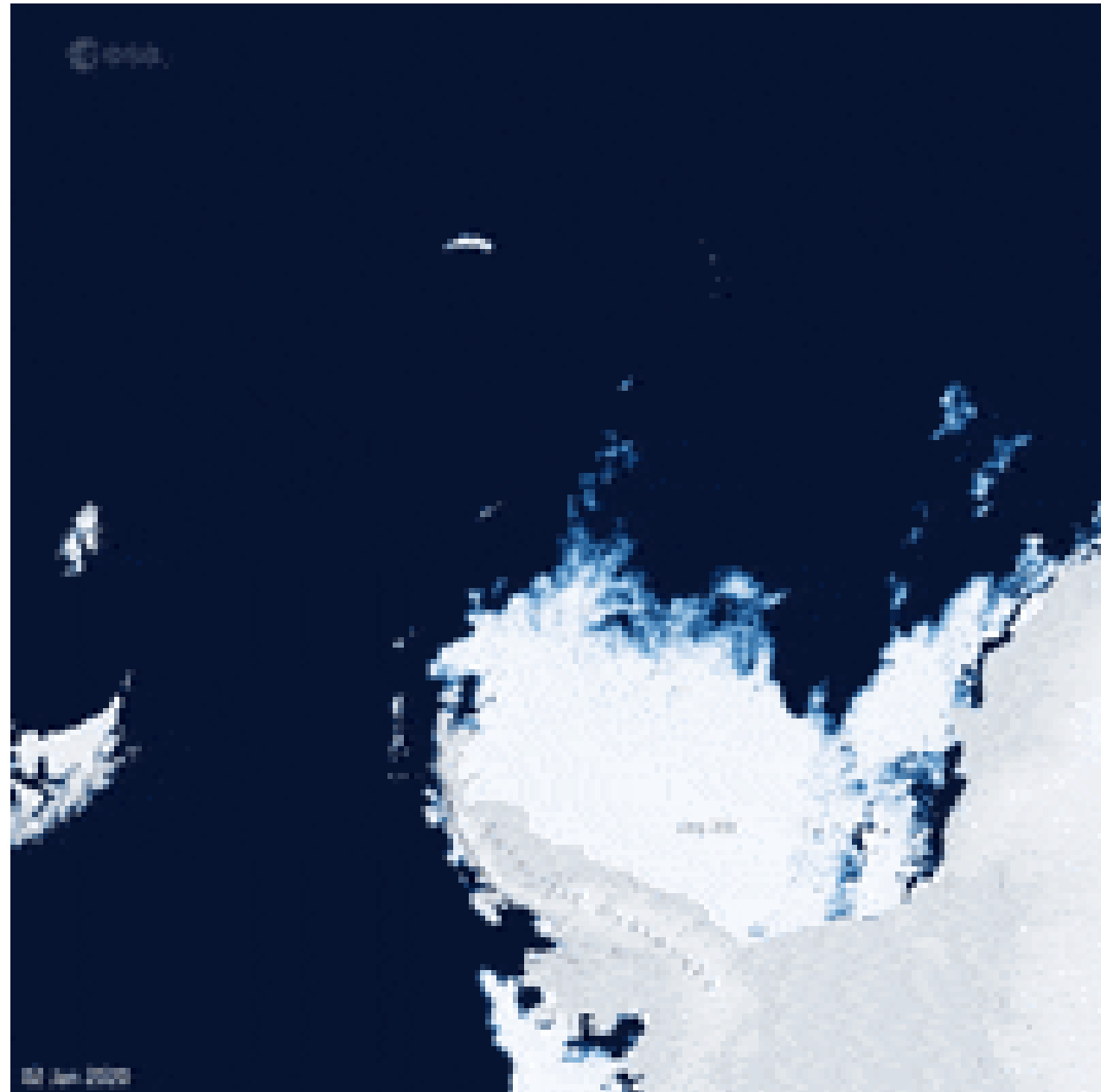
[Annual mean: Temperature at 400m](#)



global Salinity averaged over all depths



sea ice

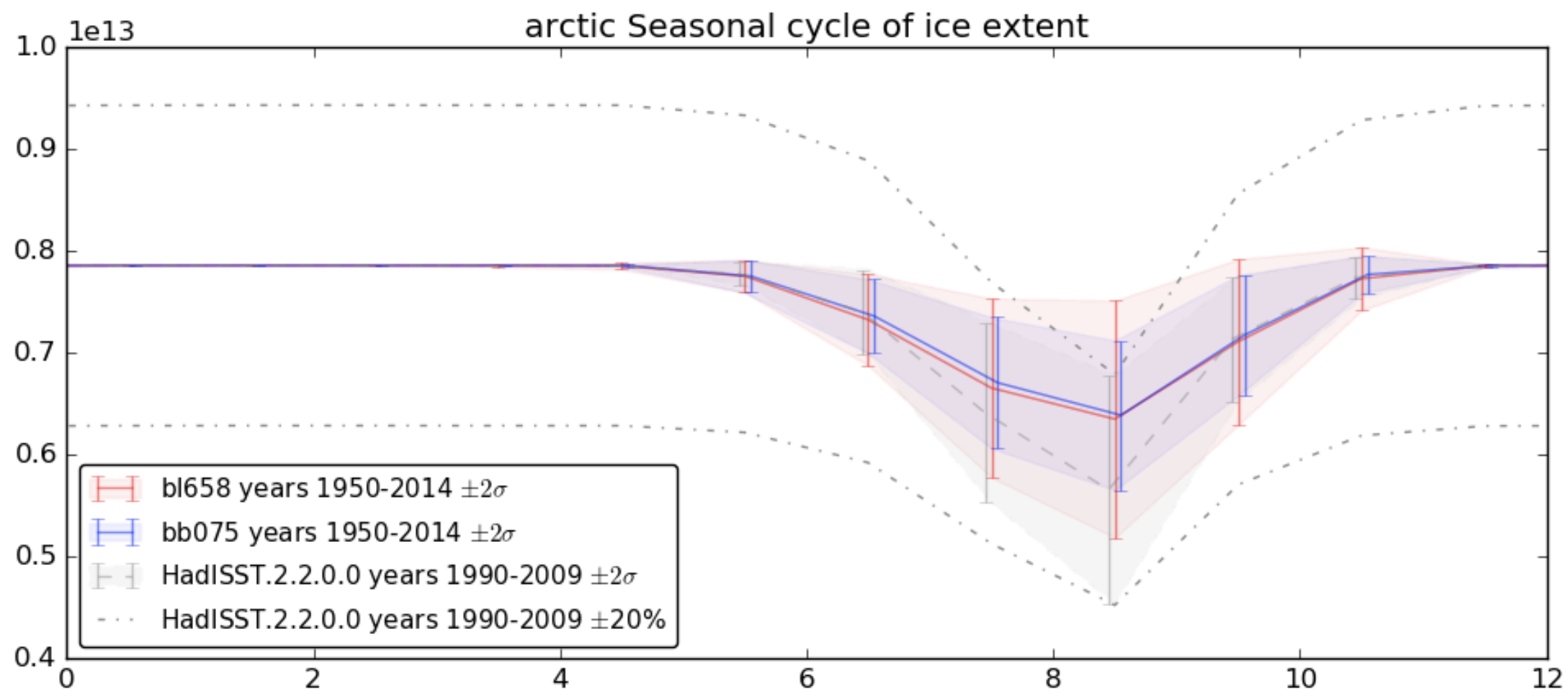


Assessment of:
bl658 (1950/01/01 - 2014/12/30)
vs.
bb075 (1950/01/01 - 2014/12/30)

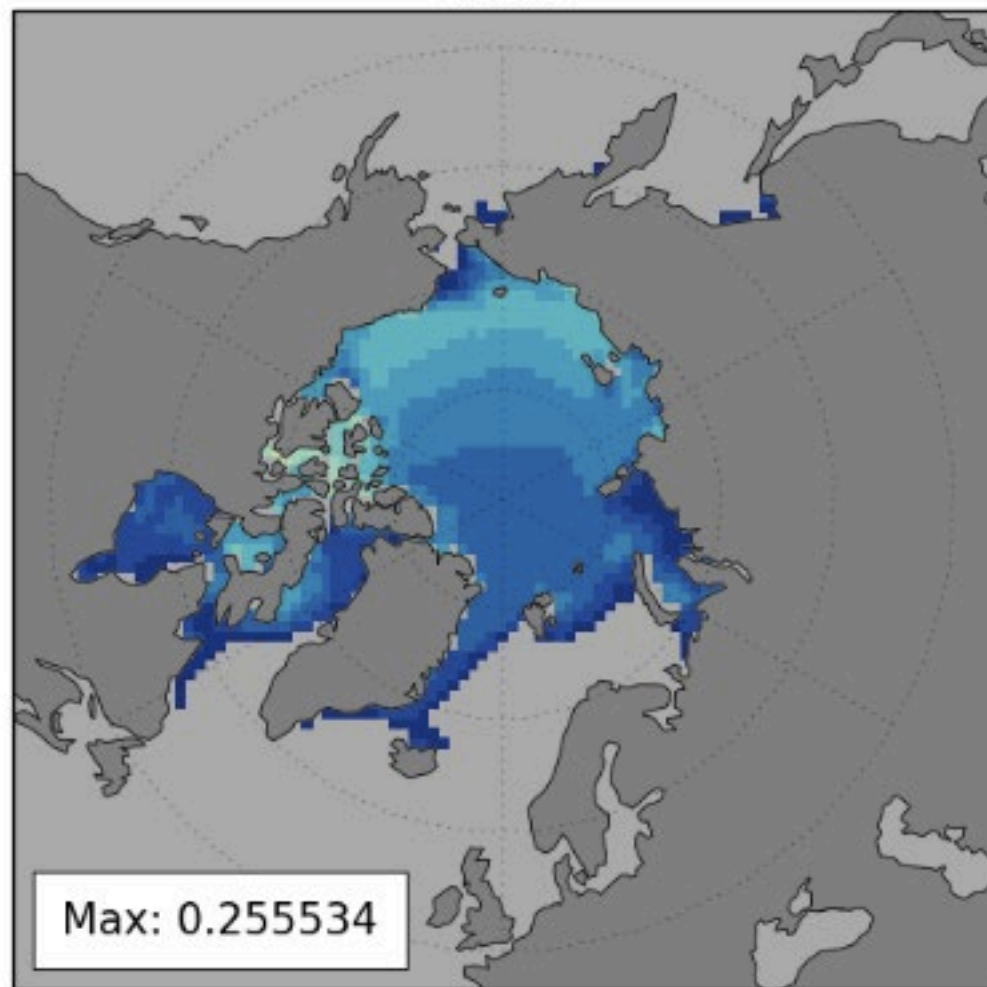
bl658: nzesm1.0, historical (observed solar cycle)
bb075: ukesm1.0, historical

Index

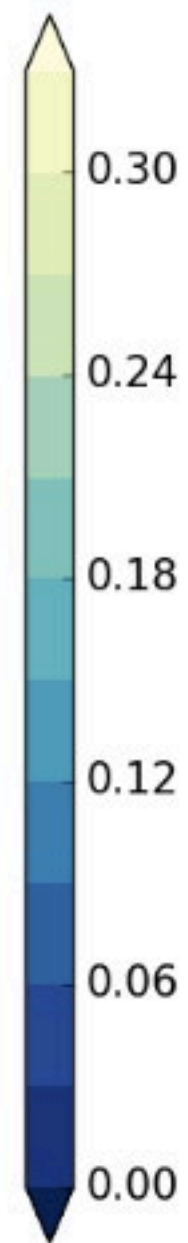
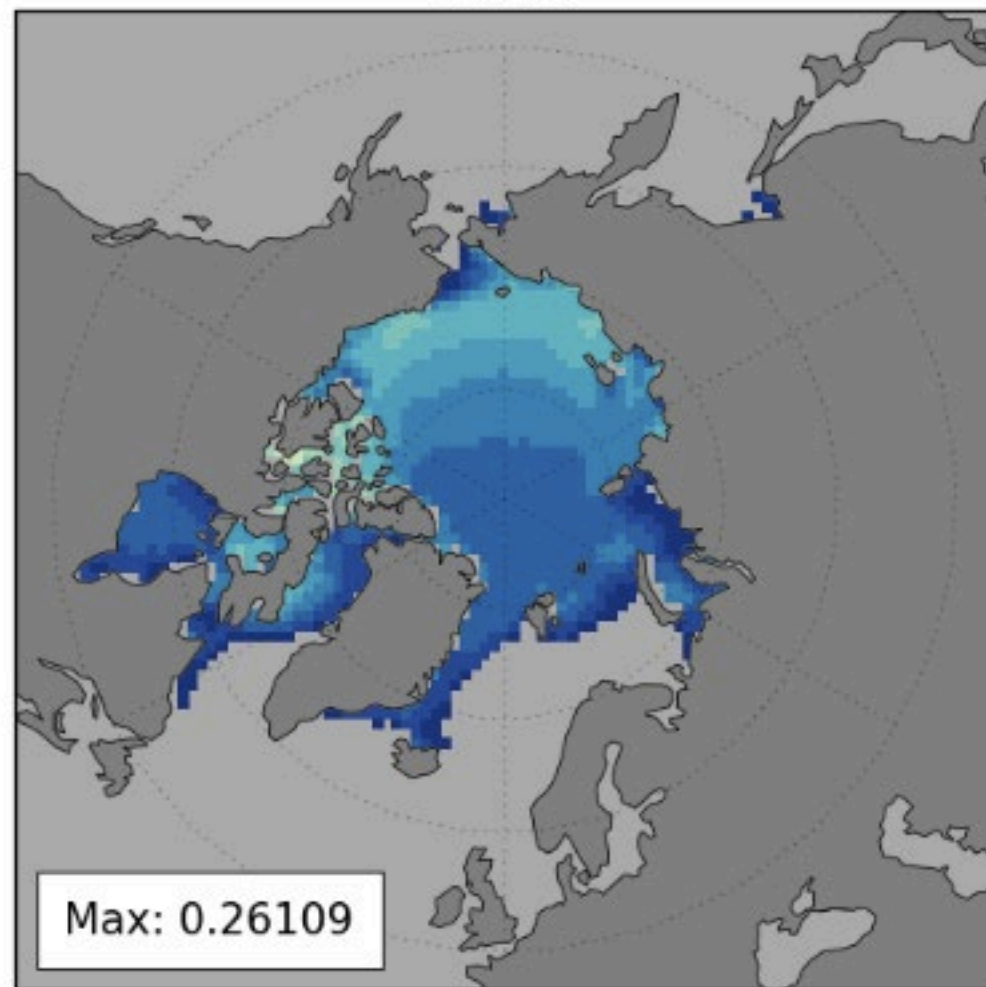
[Monthly timeseries: Timeseries of ice extent](#)
[Monthly mean seasonal cycle timeseries: Seasonal cycle of ice extent](#)
[Monthly timeseries: Timeseries of ice area](#)
[Monthly mean seasonal cycle timeseries: Seasonal cycle of ice area](#)
[Monthly timeseries: Timeseries of ice volume](#)
[Monthly mean seasonal cycle timeseries: Seasonal cycle of ice volume](#)
[Monthly timeseries: Timeseries of melt pond area](#)
[Monthly mean seasonal cycle timeseries: Seasonal cycle of melt pond area](#)
[Monthly timeseries: Timeseries of melt pond volume](#)
[Monthly mean seasonal cycle timeseries: Seasonal cycle of melt pond volume](#)
[Mar mean: Sea ice concentration](#)
[Sep mean: Sea ice concentration](#)
[Feb mean: Sea ice concentration](#)
[Sep mean: Sea ice concentration](#)
[Mar mean: Sea ice thickness](#)
[Sep mean: Sea ice thickness](#)
[Feb mean: Sea ice thickness](#)



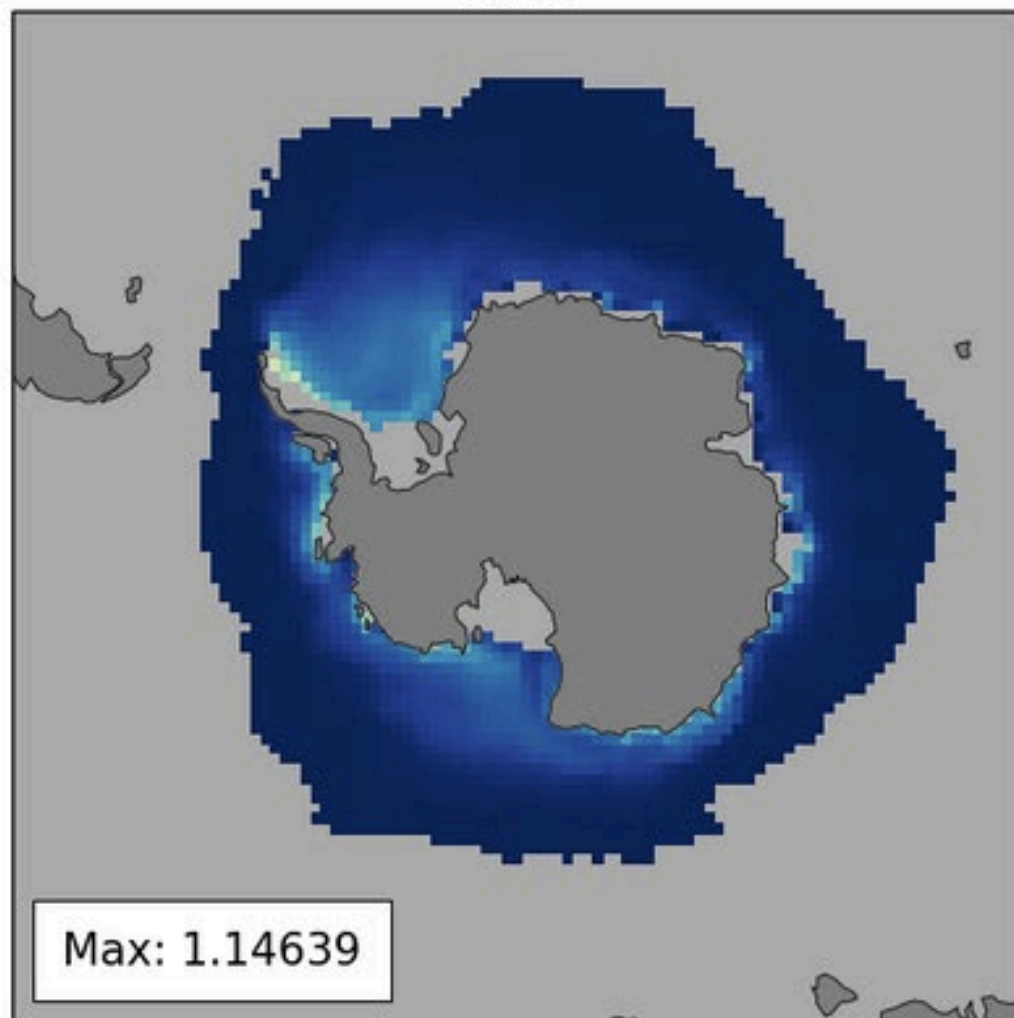
bl658



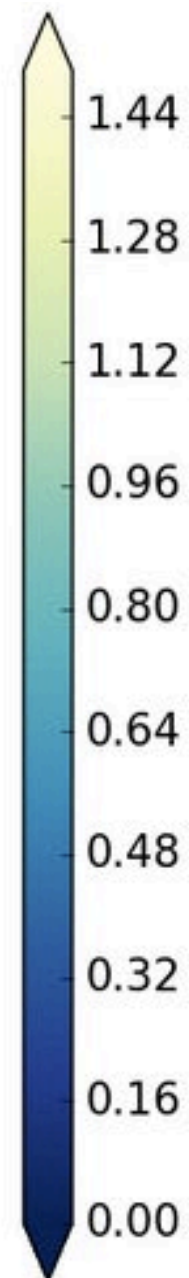
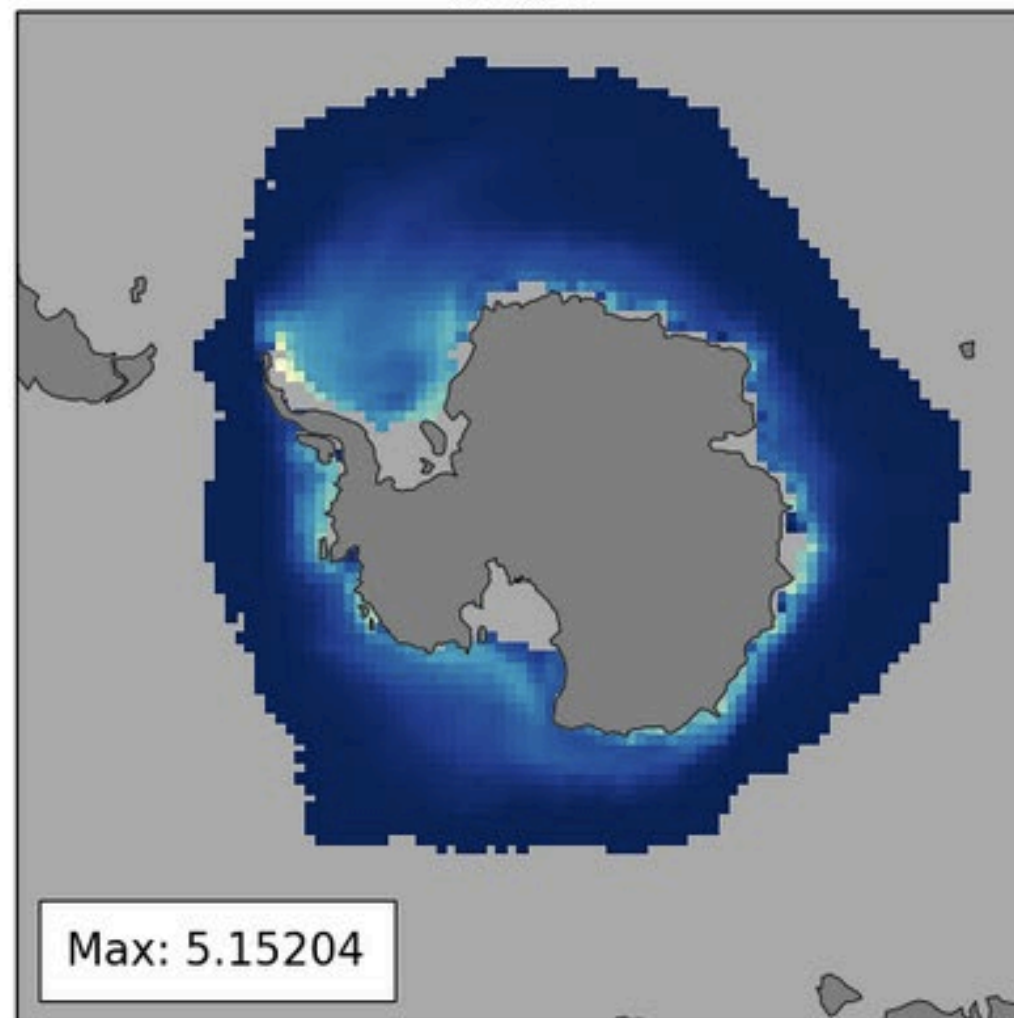
bb075



bl658



bb075



long term data archival



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Getting Started

[Accounts, Projects and Allocations](#)[Accessing the HPCs](#)[First Steps](#)[Getting Help](#)[Cheat Sheets](#)

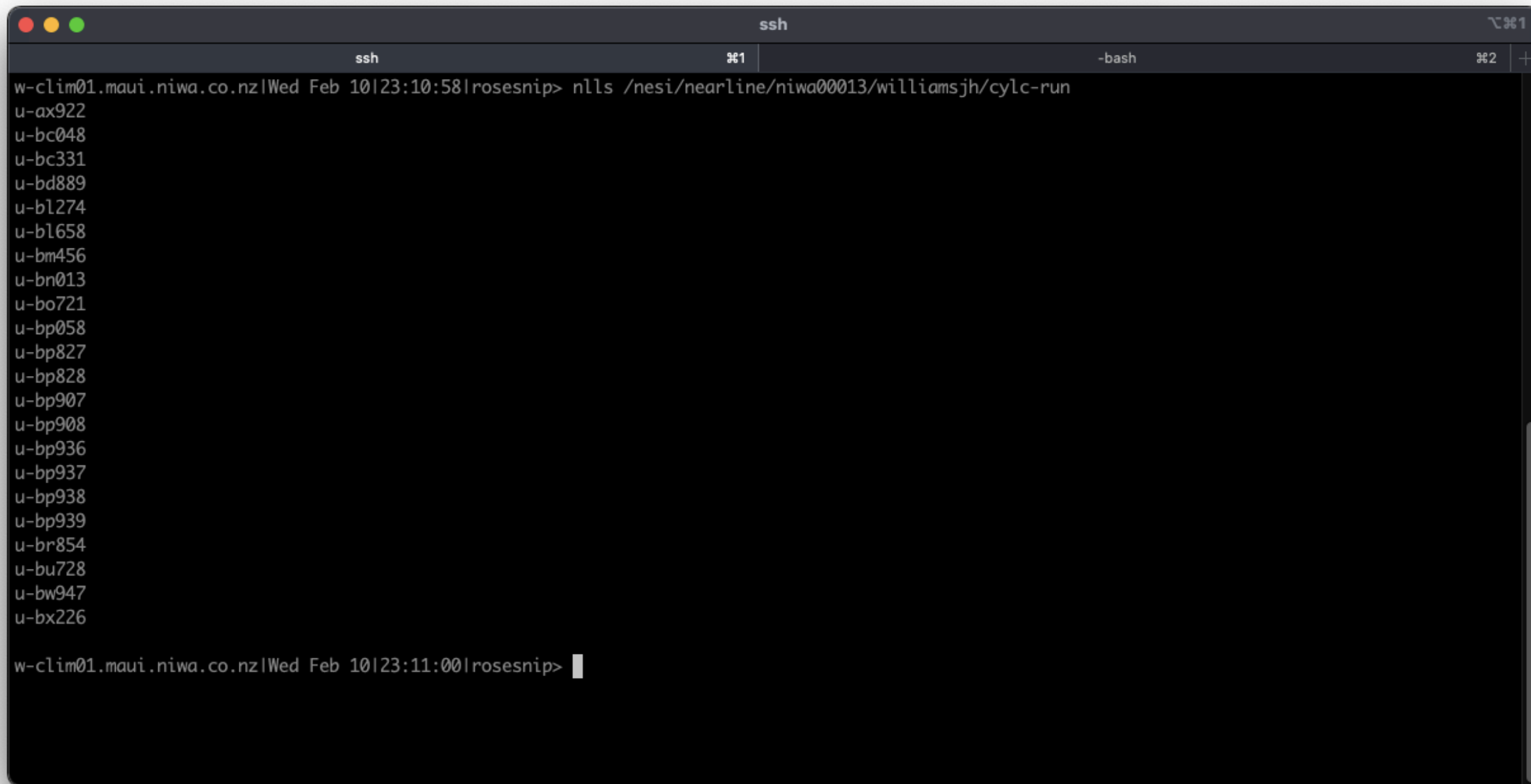
Scientific Computing

[The NeSI High Performance Computers](#)[Supported Applications](#)[Running Jobs on Māui and Mahuika](#)[Profiling and Debugging](#)[HPC Software Environment](#)[Terminal Setup](#)[Storage](#) > [Long-Term Storage](#)

Long-Term Storage Service

Last updated 27 January 2021 15:15

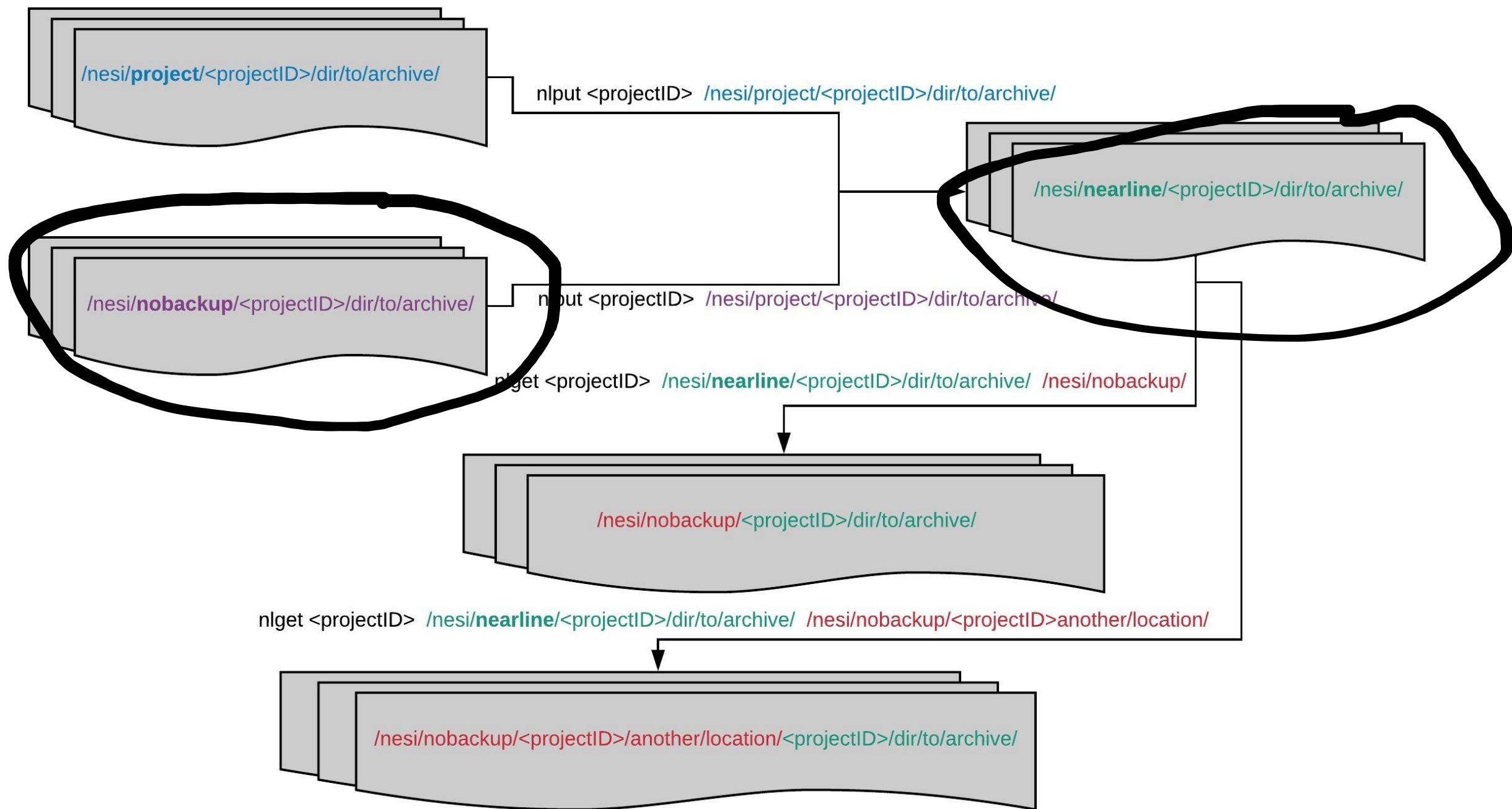
[1 Long-Term Storage Service](#)[2 What you can do](#)[3 Getting started](#)[4 Help us troubleshoot!](#)[5 View files](#)[6 Traverse](#)[7 Put](#)[8 Get](#)[9 Purge](#)[10 View job status](#)[11 View quota](#)[12 Data management](#)



A terminal window titled "ssh" with a dark background and light gray text. The window has standard macOS window controls (red, yellow, green buttons) in the top-left corner. The terminal shows an SSH session from "w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz" on "Wed Feb 10 23:10:58". The user "rosesnip" has executed the command "nls /nesi/nearline/niwa00013/williamsjh/cylc-run", which has resulted in a long list of files being displayed. The files are listed in a single column, starting with "u-ax922" and ending with "u-bx226". The terminal window has a tab bar at the top with two tabs: "ssh" (active) and "ssh" (inactive). The active tab shows the command prompt "nls /nesi/nearline/niwa00013/williamsjh/cylc-run" and the file listing. The inactive tab shows the command prompt "-bash".

```
w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|23:10:58|rosesnip> nls /nesi/nearline/niwa00013/williamsjh/cylc-run
u-ax922
u-bc048
u-bc331
u-bd889
u-bl274
u-bl658
u-bm456
u-bn013
u-bo721
u-bp058
u-bp827
u-bp828
u-bp907
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u-bp937
u-bp938
u-bp939
u-br854
u-bu728
u-bw947
u-bx226

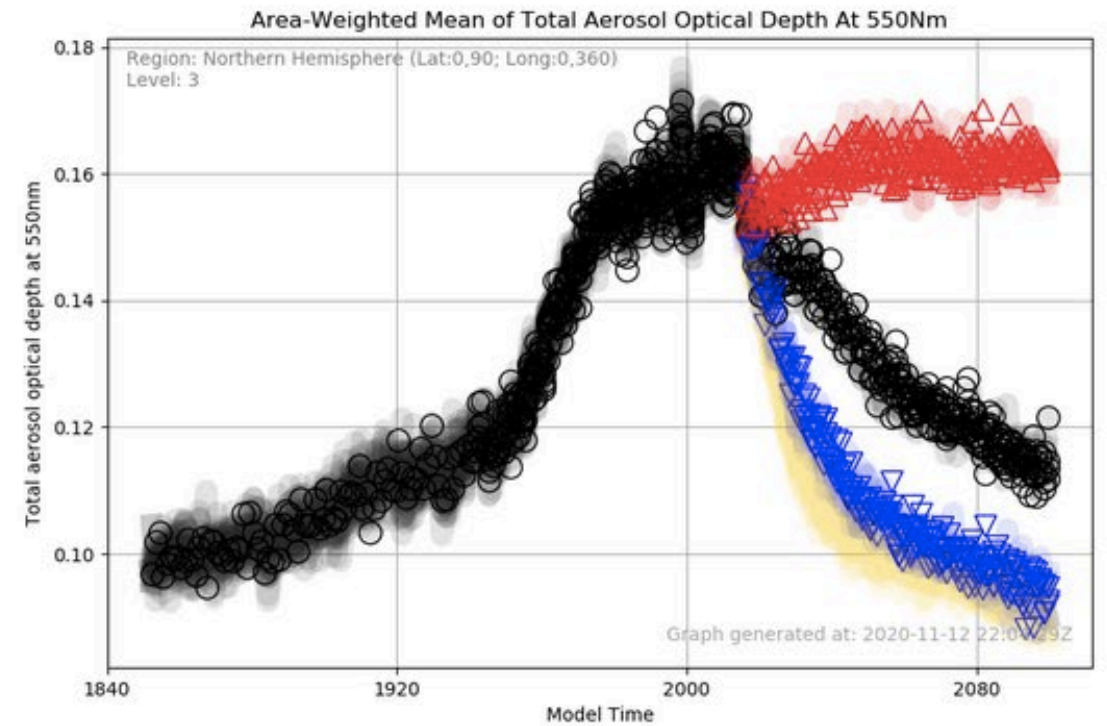
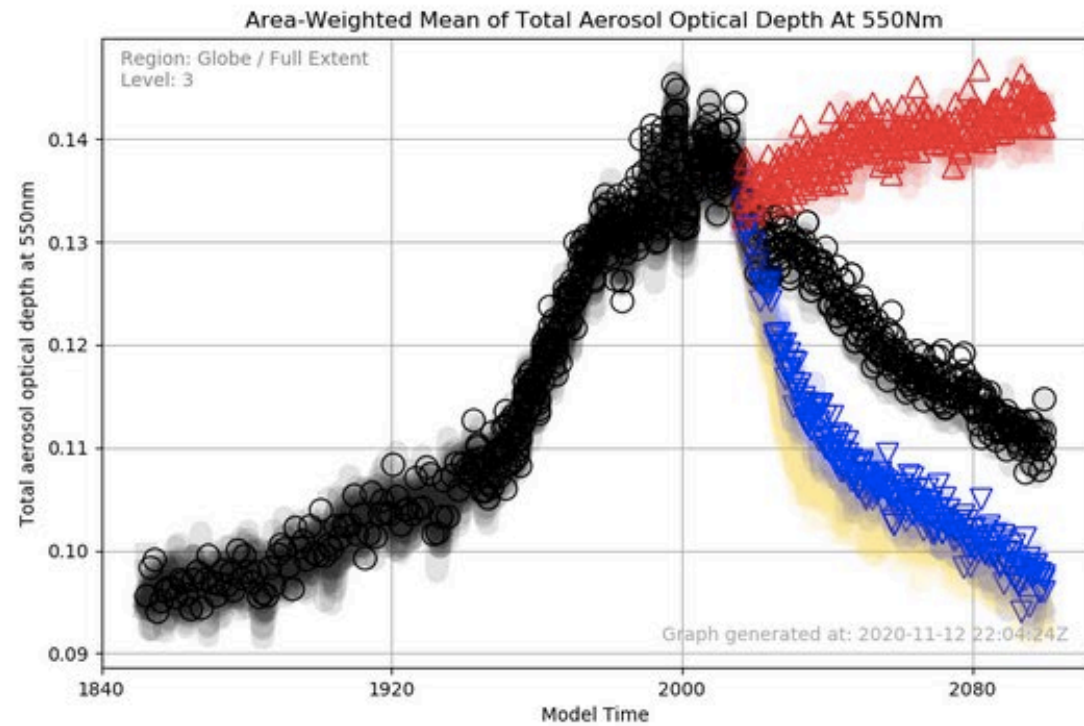
w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|23:11:00|rosesnip> 
```

afterburner



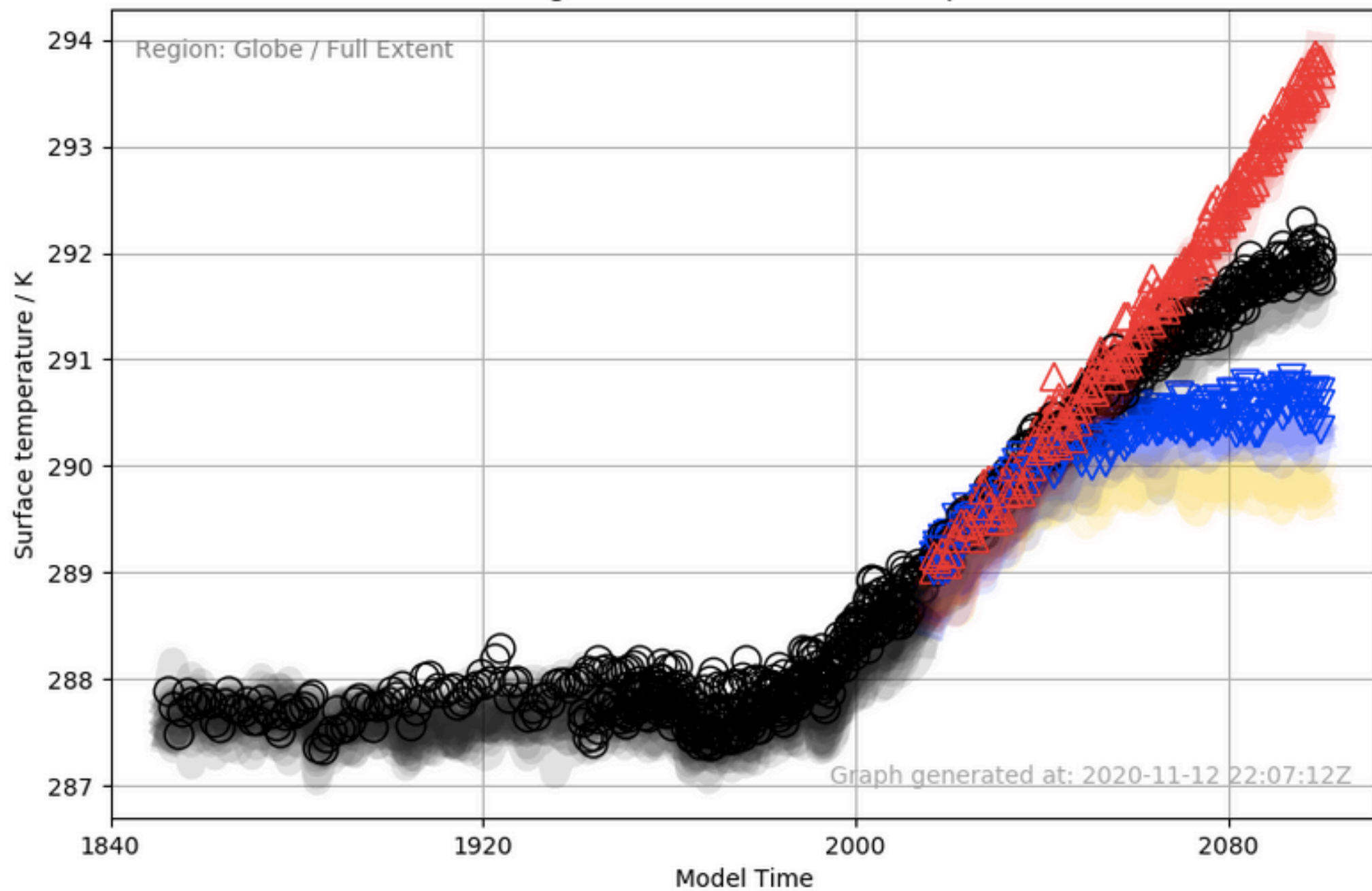
Climate Model Monitor v2.0.0b7 Output



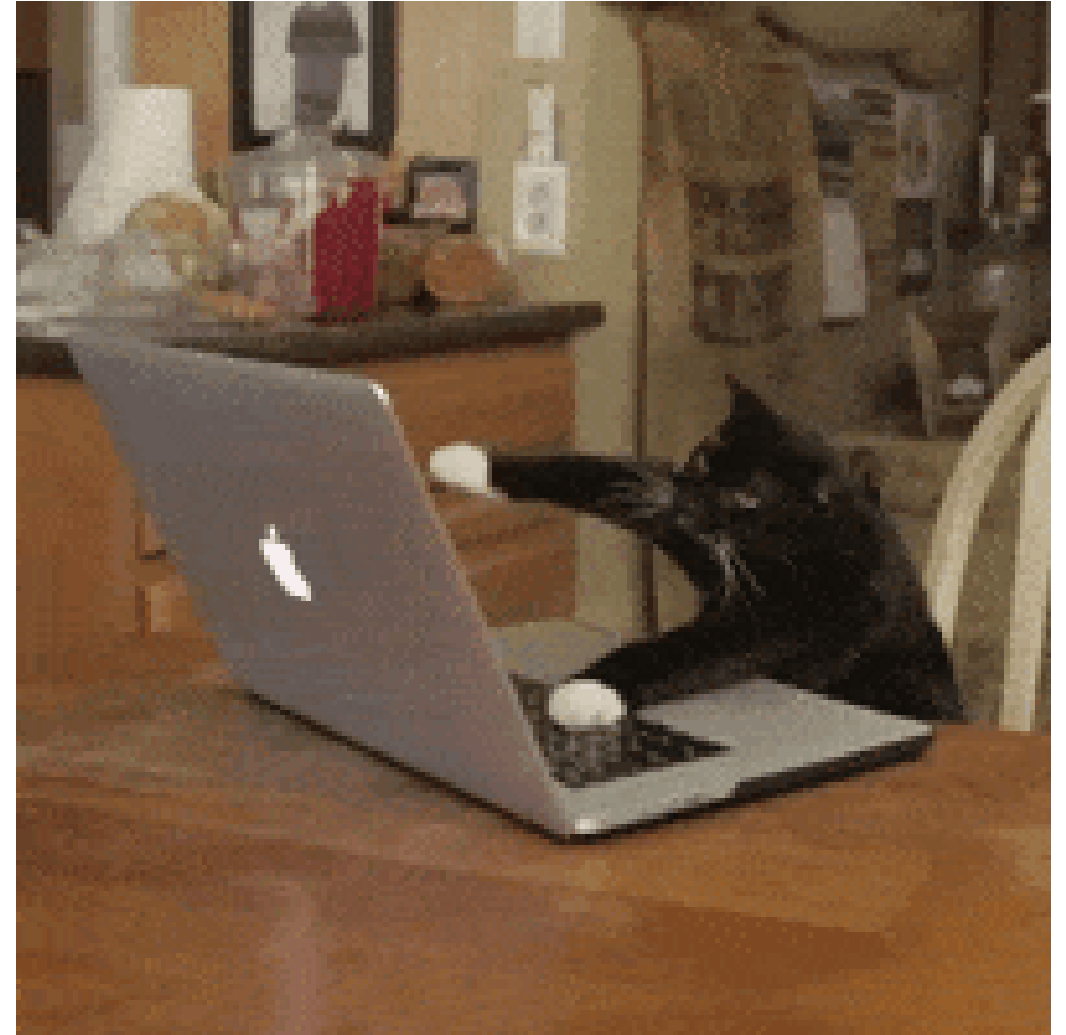
Key To Plotted Climate Models

○ u-bp058 NZESM1.0 historical #3	u-be394 UKESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #4
u-bf656 UKESM1.0 historical #14	u-be335 UKESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #4
u-bc179 UKESM1.0 historical #1	u-be606 UKESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #2
u-bc292 UKESM1.0 historical #2	u-bf703 UKESM1.0 historical #15
u-be537 UKESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #1	u-bh210 UKESM1.0 SSP1-1.9 #4
○ u-bp828 NZESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #3	u-bh716 UKESM1.0 SSP1-1.9 #3
u-bh570 UKESM1.0 SSP1-1.9 #2	○ u-bx226 NZESM1.0 historical #3
△ u-bp908 NZESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #1	u-be690 UKESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #2
u-bf647 UKESM1.0 historical #13	u-be647 UKESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #1
▽ u-bp936 NZESM1.0 SSP1-2.6 #2	u-bd288 UKESM1.0 historical #10
u-be679 UKESM1.0 SSP1-2.6 #2	u-bd416 UKESM1.0 historical #11
○ u-bp827 NZESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #2	u-bc370 UKESM1.0 historical #3
u-bh807 UKESM1.0 SSP1-1.9 #5	u-be395 UKESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #5
▽ u-bp907 NZESM1.0 SSP1-2.6 #1	○ u-bu728 NZESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #4 (u-bp827 rerun)
u-bh162 UKESM1.0 historical #16	u-be397 UKESM1.0 SSP1-2.6 #5
○ u-bl658 NZESM1.0 historical #1	u-bh409 UKESM1.0 SSP1-1.9 #1
u-az524 UKESM1.0 historical #7	u-be393 UKESM1.0 SSP1-2.6 #4
○ u-bw947 NZESM1.0 historical #4	u-az515 UKESM1.0 historical #6
u-bc470 UKESM1.0 historical #9	u-be398 UKESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #5
○ u-bo721 NZESM1.0 historical #2	u-az513 UKESM1.0 historical #5
u-bb075 UKESM1.0 historical #4	u-bd483 UKESM1.0 historical #12
u-be682 UKESM1.0 SSP1-2.6 #3	△ u-bp939 NZESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #3
u-be683 UKESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #3	▽ u-bp938 NZESM1.0 SSP1-2.6 #3
○ u-bn013 NZESM1.0 SSP2-4.5 #1	△ u-bp937 NZESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #2
u-be684 UKESM1.0 SSP3-7.0 #3	u-bb277 UKESM1.0 historical #8

Area-Weighted Mean of Surface Temperature



how did nesi help here?

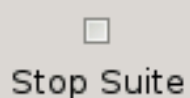




File View Control Suite Help



Release



Stop Suite



Connect Now

View 1:



Layout

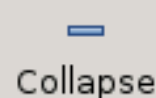
View 2:



running
failed...



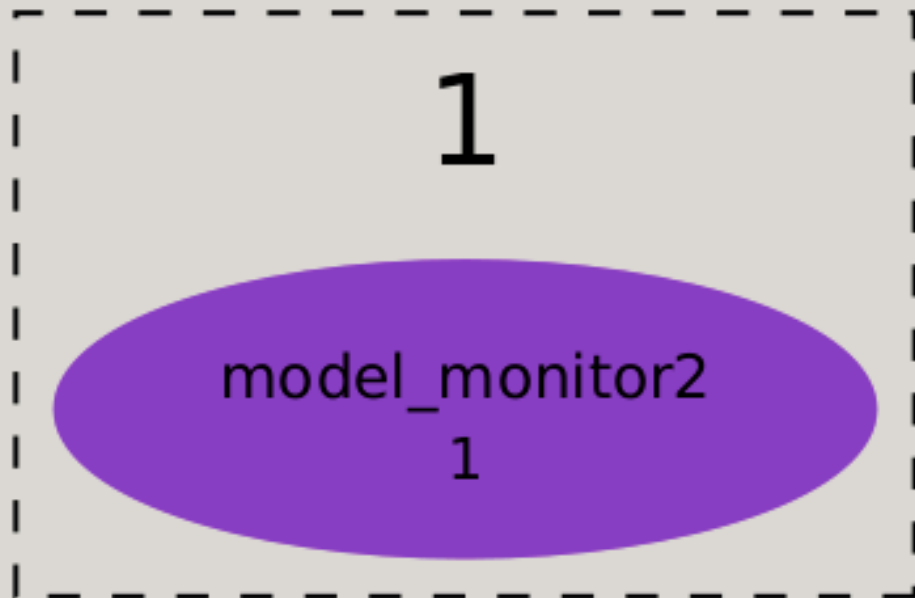
Expand



Collapse



Group



foo

task	state	host	job system	job
1	held			
model_monitor2	held	*	*	*

w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|22:35:45|rosesnip> python rsn_prepare.py -h

usage: rsn_prepare.py [-h] [-c CONF_FILENAME] [-d RESULT_DIR]

Prepare parallel rose config files.

optional arguments:

- h, --help show this help message and exit
- c CONF_FILENAME serial rose config file, for instance "rose-app-expanded.conf"
- d RESULT_DIR specify result directory

w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|22:35:46|rosesnip>

```
ltslim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|22:36:24|rosesnip> python rsn_prepare.py -c confs/rose-app.conf -d resul
```

```
configuration file: confs/rose-app.conf
```

```
models      : ['u-az513', 'u-az515', 'u-az524', 'u-bb075', 'u-bb277', 'u-bc179', 'u-bc292', 'u-bc370', 'u-bc470', 'u-bd288', 'u-bd416', 'u-bd483', 'u-be335', 'u-be393', 'u-be394', 'u-be395', 'u-be397', 'u-be398', 'u-be509', 'u-be537', 'u-be606', 'u-be647', 'u-be679', 'u-be682', 'u-be683', 'u-be684', 'u-be690', 'u-bf647', 'u-bf656', 'u-bf703', 'u-bh162', 'u-bh210', 'u-bh409', 'u-bh570', 'u-bh716', 'u-bh807', 'u-bl658', 'u-bn013', 'u-bo721', 'u-bp058', 'u-bp827', 'u-bp828', 'u-bp907', 'u-bp908', 'u-bp936', 'u-bp937', 'u-bp938', 'u-bp939', 'u-bu728', 'u-bw947', 'u-bx266']
diags       : ['aero_aod', 'aero_aod_nh', 'aero_aod_sh', 'aero_cdnc1km', 'aero_cdnc1km_nea', 'aero_cdnc1km_nhet', 'aero_cdnc1km_shet', 'aero_cdnc1km_trop', 'aero_dms_emis', 'aero_dms_emis_nextrop', 'aero_dms_emis_sextrop', 'aero_dms_emis_trop', 'aero_dust_aod', 'aero_dust_emis', 'aero_dust_emis_nextrop', 'aero_dust_emis_ntrop', 'aero_dust_emis_sh', 'aero_monoterp_emis', 'aero_reff', 'aero_reff_nea', 'aero_reff_nhet', 'aero_reff_shet', 'aero_reff_trop', 'aero_so2_emis', 'carb_amazon_ble_tr', 'carb_asf', 'carb_baresoil', 'carb_csoil', 'carb_cveg', 'carb_exudates', 'carb_fnluc', 'carb_gpp_unlimited', 'carb_luc_to_soil', 'carb_nbp', 'carb_ninorg', 'carb_npp_n', 'carb_nsoil', 'carb_nveg', 'carb_rh', 'chem_age_midlat30km', 'chem_age_trop30km', 'chem_ch4_30km', 'chem_ch4_surf', 'chem_chlorine_surf', 'chem_co_emis', 'chem_isop_emis', 'chem_light_flash', 'chem_n2o_30km', 'chem_n2o_surf', 'chem_no_emis', 'chem_o3col_antarc', 'chem_o3col_arctic', 'chem_o3col_trop_trop', 'chem_ozone_30km', 'chem_ozone_surf', 'chem_q_51km', 'phys_caf_global', 'phys_caf_n_extropics', 'phys_caf_s_extropics', 'phys_caf_tropics', 'phys_olwrad_global', 'phys_olwrad_nnext', 'phys_olwrad_shext', 'phys_olwrad_trop', 'phys_oswrad_global', 'phys_oswrad_nnext', 'phys_oswrad_shext', 'phys_oswrad_trop', 'phys_precip_global', 'phys_precip_global_mmday', 'phys_seaice_n_extropics', 'phys_seaice_s_extropics', 'phys_seaicet_n_extropics', 'phys_seaicet_s_extropics', 'phys_tas_agrif', 'phys_tas_global', 'phys_tas_n_extropics', 'phys_tas_nino34', 'phys_tas_s_extropics', 'phys_tas_tropics', 'phys_toaradbal_global']
```

```
51 models x 81 diagnostics
```

```
saving results in dir: /scale_wlg_persistent/filesets/project/niwa00013/williamsjh/rosesnip/results.
```

```
disabled diags: set()
```

```
disabled models: set()
```

```
w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|22:36:32|rosesnip> █
```


w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|22:36:46|rosesnip> python rsn_create-cylc-suite.py -h

usage: rsn_create-cylc-suite.py [-h] [-d RESULT_DIR] [-a ABRUN_EXEC]
[-A APP_NAME] [-m MAX_NUM_CONCURRENT_JOBS]
[-I] [-p PYTHON_EXEC] [-L EXEC_TIME_LIMIT]
[--account ACCOUNT] [--partition PARTITION]

Generate CYLC suite.rc file.

optional arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-d RESULT_DIR	specify result directory (output of rsn_prepare.py)
-a ABRUN_EXEC	full path to abrun.sh executable
-A APP_NAME	name of afterburner app
-m MAX_NUM_CONCURRENT_JOBS	max number of concurrent jobs
-I	create suite.rc file for for interactive execution (default is SLURM)
-p PYTHON_EXEC	path to python executable
-L EXEC_TIME_LIMIT	execution time limit for each task
--account ACCOUNT	SLURM account number
--partition PARTITION	SLURM partition

w-clim01.maui.niwa.co.nz|Wed Feb 10|22:36:55|rosesnip> █

File View Control Suite Help



Release



Stop Suite



Connect Now

View 1:

running

failed...



Expand



Collapse



Group



Layout

View 2:

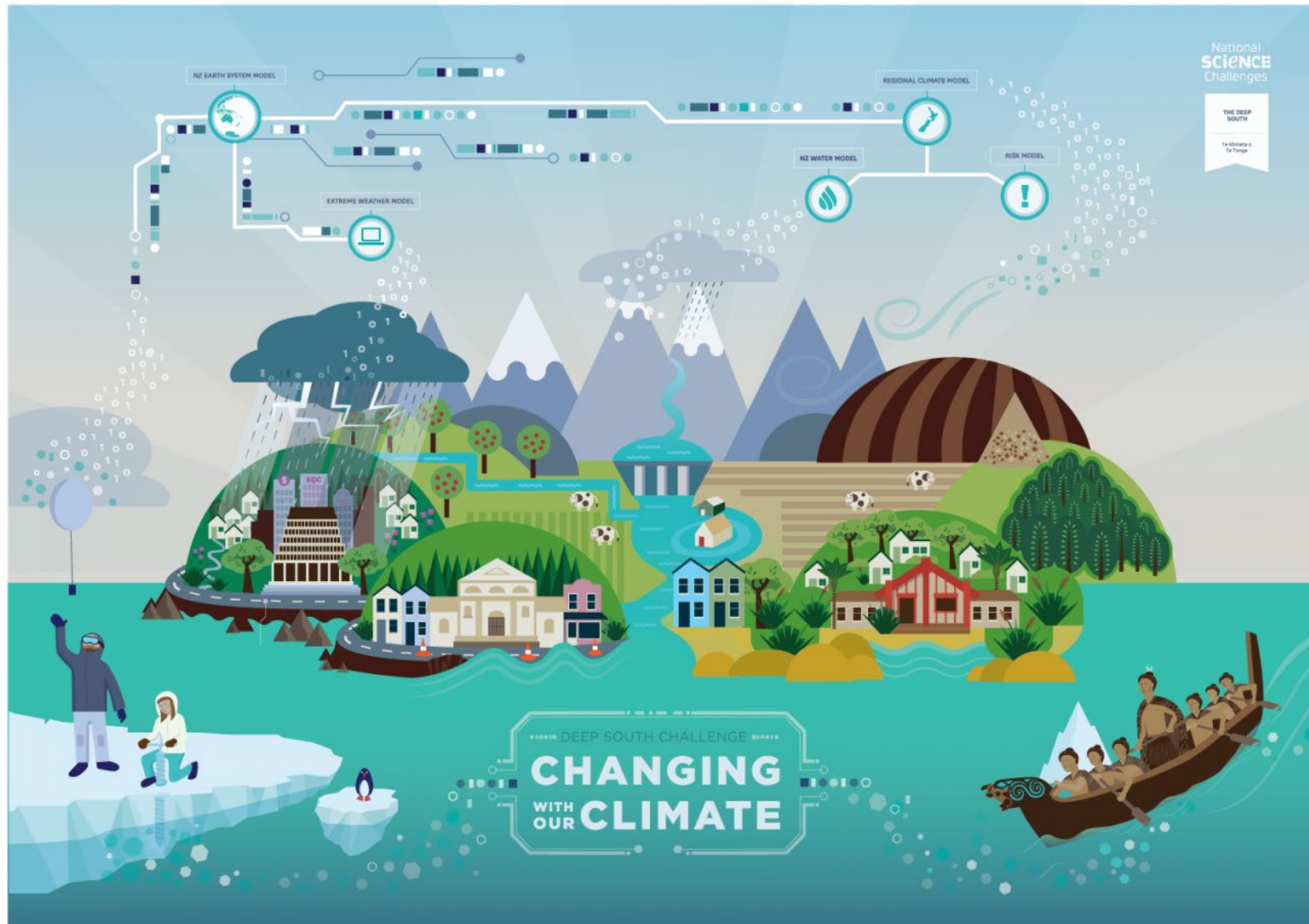
None

task	state	host	job system	job ID	T-submit	T-start	T-finish	dT-mean	latest message
1	held								
run_procid0000	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0001	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0002	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0003	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0004	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0005	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0006	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0007	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0008	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0009	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0010	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0011	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0012	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0013	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0014	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0015	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0016	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0017	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0018	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0019	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
run_procid0020	held	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
held	(filtered: 1)								live

afterburner in summary

- using the nesi consultancy service enabled us to speed up our afterburner simulations by a factor of about 37
- that meant that we could watch our simulations evolve during the run
- this is essential for runs which are so extremely computationally (and financially) expensive

deep south metadata archive



New Zealand Earth System Model (NZESM) - historical climate simulation 1950 - 2014, ensemble member #1

[Download Metadata XML](#)

Creator:	Jonny Williams, ORCID: 0000-0002-0680-0098, email: jonny.williams@niwa.co.nz, Ph: 0064 (4) 386-0303
Description:	This is member #1 of the New Zealand Earth System Model (NZESM) historical climate simulation ensemble.
Subject:	Keywords: Deep South, NZESM, UKESM, climate, simulation, modelling, historical
Publisher:	Jonny Williams, ORCID: 0000-0002-0680-0098, email: jonny.williams@niwa.co.nz, Ph: 0064 (4) 386-0303
Modified:	January 2020 2020/06/29
Type:	dataset
Format:	NetCDF (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NetCDF) and UK Met Office PP (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PP-format#:~:text=The%20PP%2Dformat%20(Post%20Processing,Kingdom's%20national%20weather%20service.&text=These%20files%20are%20binary%20streams,other%2C%20more%20portable%2C%20formats.))
Language:	N/A
Source:	NeSI 'nearline' data storage archive (www.nesi.org.nz).

future

- publicly accessible data?
- we want researchers to use our data so do get in touch!
- data availability workshops - watch this space or contact me!
 - jonny.williams@niwa.co.nz

summary, conclusions

- we are able to monitor our climate model runs ‘live’
- we have a reliable long-term archive using the nesi nearline system
- we have point and click website containing climate information for the atmosphere, ocean and sea ice components of the nzesm
- we will be running data availability workshops in the near future; get in touch if you want to join in!

thanks

- deep south national science challenge
- nesi
- uk met office unified model partnership
- you, for your attention
- www.twitter.com/jonnyhtw

