

libcloudph++  
a new library of Eulerian and Lagrangian  
warm-rain cloud microphysics schemes

Sylwester Arabas<sup>1</sup>, Dorota Jarecka<sup>2,1</sup>

1: Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Poland

2: National Center for Atmospheric Research, USA

Dept. of Atmospheric Science, University of Wyoming  
Laramie, May 11<sup>th</sup> 2015

# Plan of the talk

“cloud reactor” project: goals and the team

libcloudph++: design choices and their rationale

libcloudph++: Lagrangian “super-droplet”  $\mu$ -physics

libcloudph++: access from Python and Fortran  
(presented by Dorota Jarecka, NCAR)

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why not to develop everything from scratch:

- ▶ have to wait 3 years before tackling scientific problems



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# libmpdata++ & libcloudph++

## project target

LES-type tool featuring:

- ▶ robust numerics (MPDATA)
- ▶ particle-based aerosol/warm-rain  $\mu$ -physics (super-droplet)

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## current “products” – C++ libraries

**libmpdata++** parallel solvers for systems of transport equations

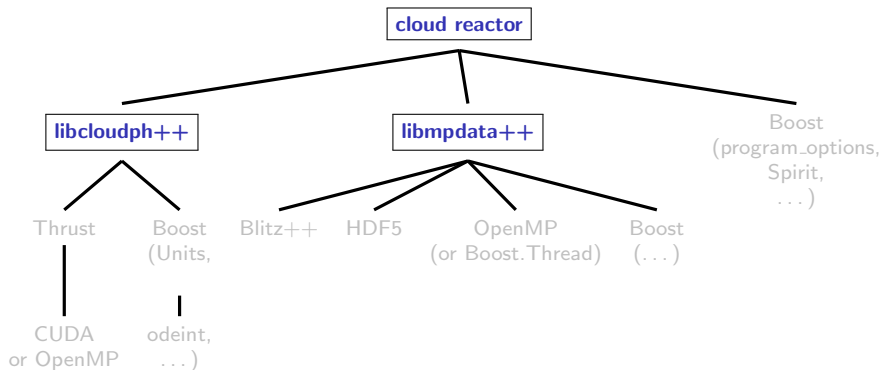
- ▶ <http://libmpdataxx.igf.fuw.edu.pl/>
- ▶ GMD paper doi:doi:10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015

**libcloudph++** aerosol/cloud  $\mu$ -physics algorithm collection

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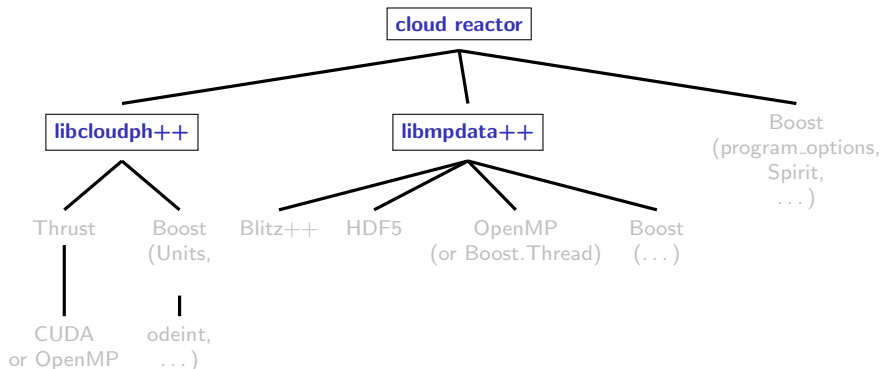
## a few words on first design choices

- ▶ structure the code into “standalone” libraries



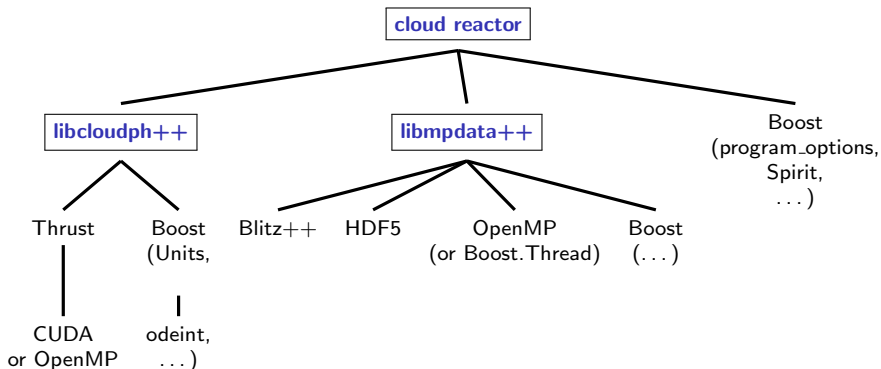
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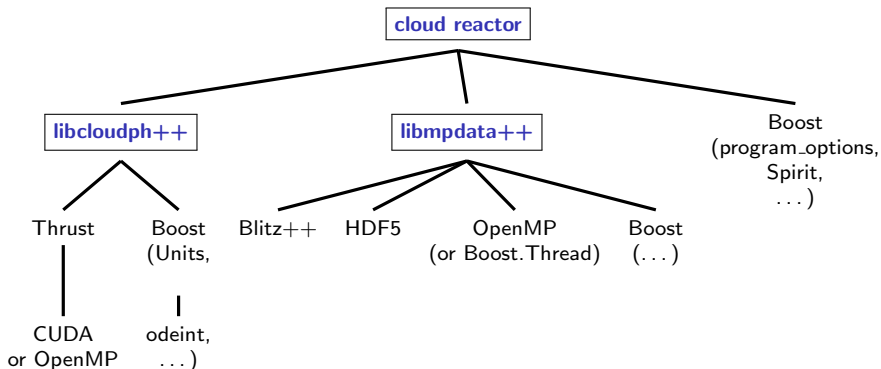
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- ▶ structure the code into “standalone” libraries
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  - ↪ easier to be reused by others (in various contexts)
- ▶ leverage existing **reusable** software
  - ↪ save time, benefit from state-of-the-art components



## libcloudph++ components

- ▶ single-moment bulk saturation-adjustment scheme with Kessler's coalescence
- ▶ double-moment bulk scheme with predicted supersaturation (Morrison & Grabowski 2007)
- ▶ particle-based scheme with Monte-Carlo coalescence (super-droplet method of Shima et al. 2009)
- ▶ ...



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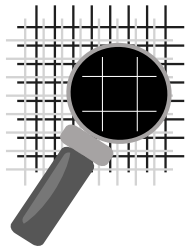


- ▶ collisional growth
- ▶ aqueous chemistry

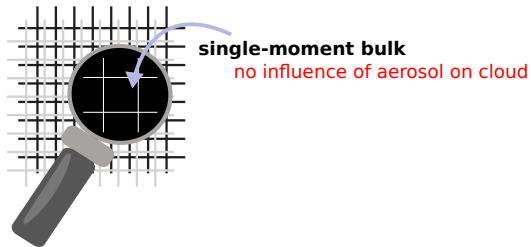


- ▶ precipitation
- ▶ wet deposition
- ▶ droplet deactivation

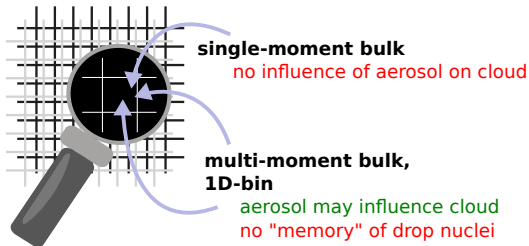
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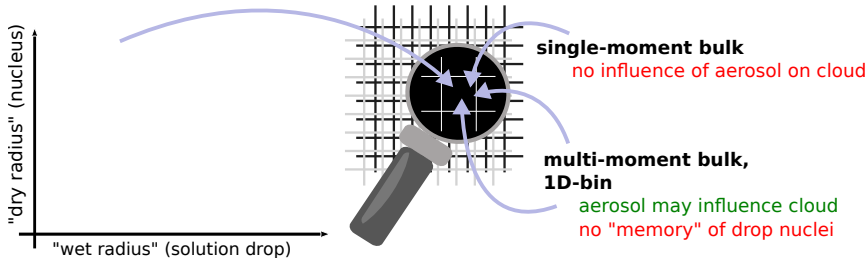
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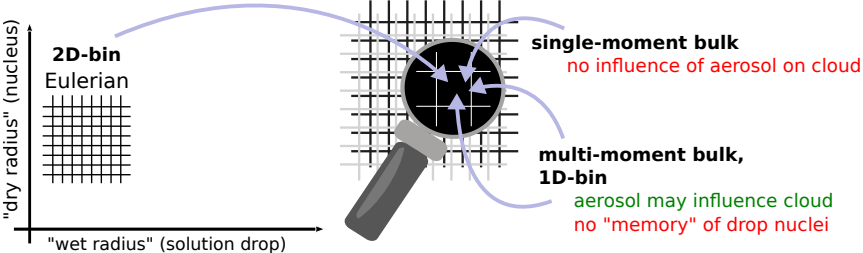
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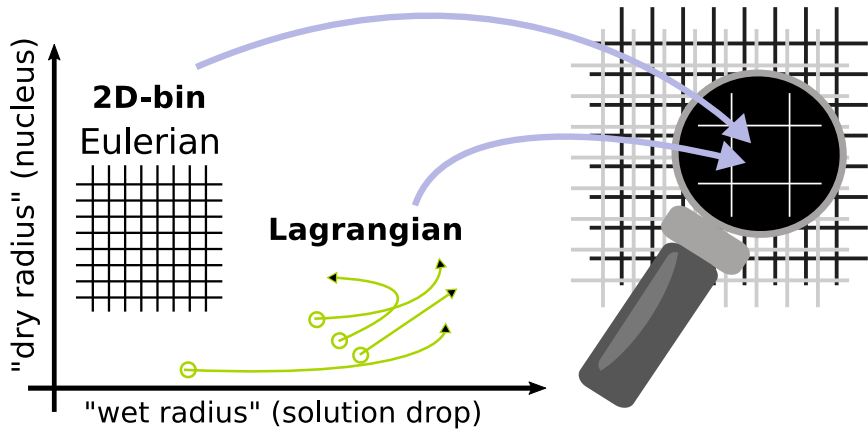


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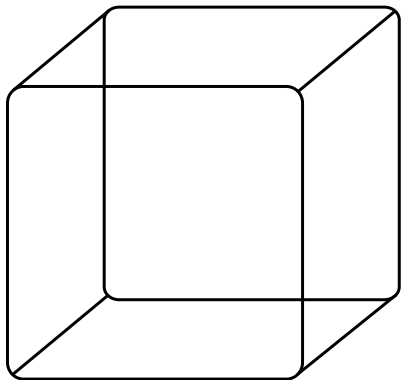




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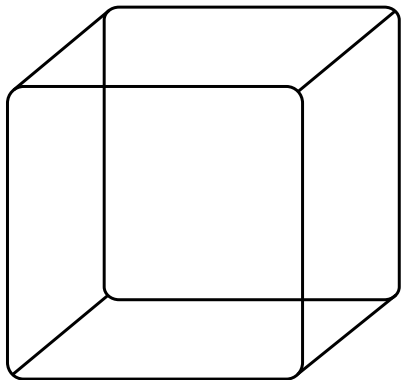
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“information carriers”  
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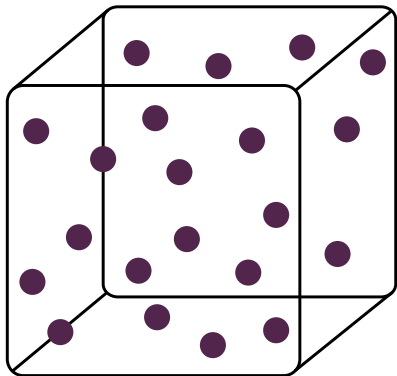


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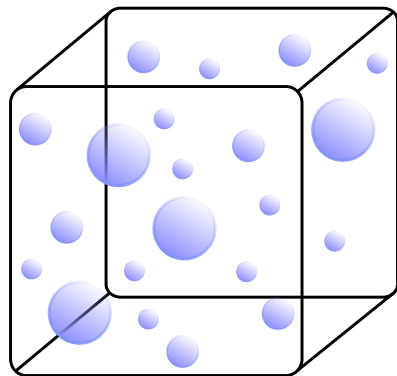


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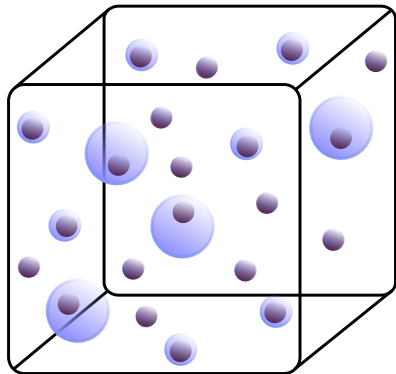


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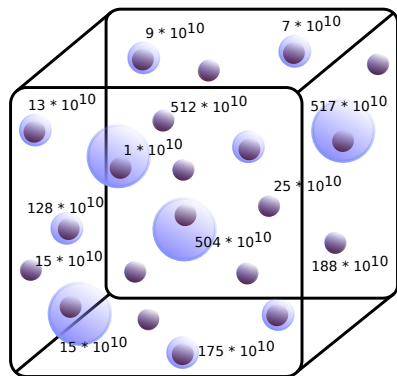


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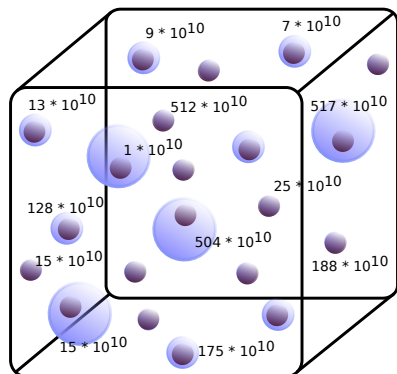


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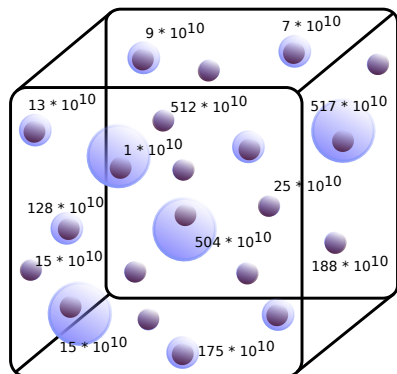
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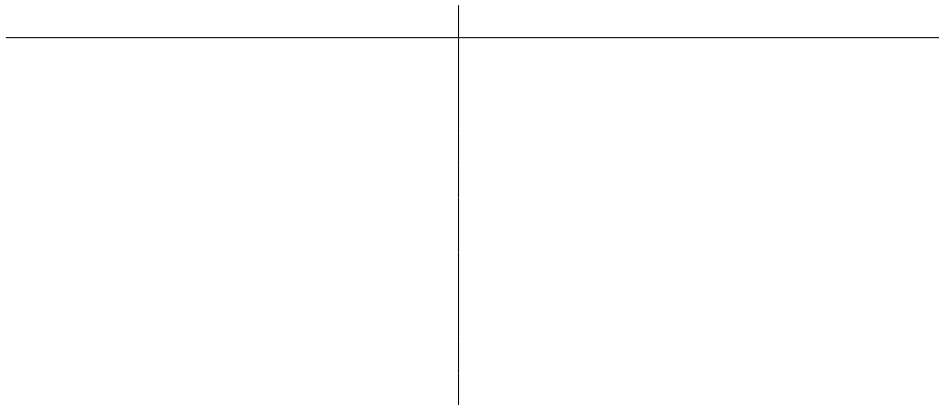
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transport does not incur  
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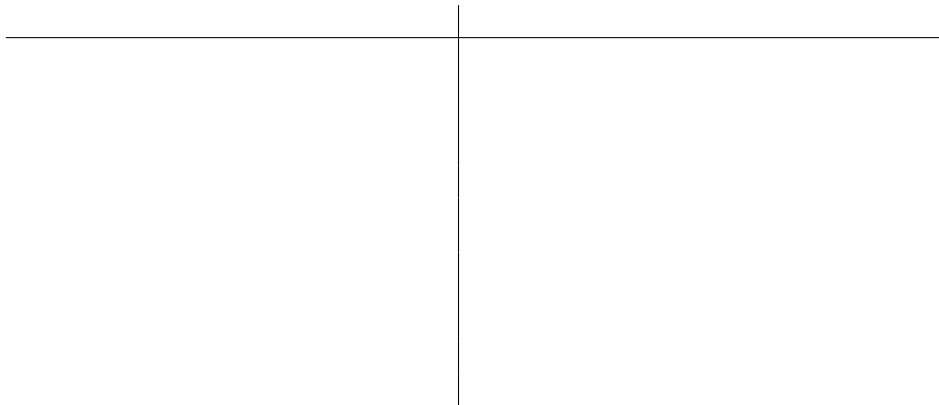
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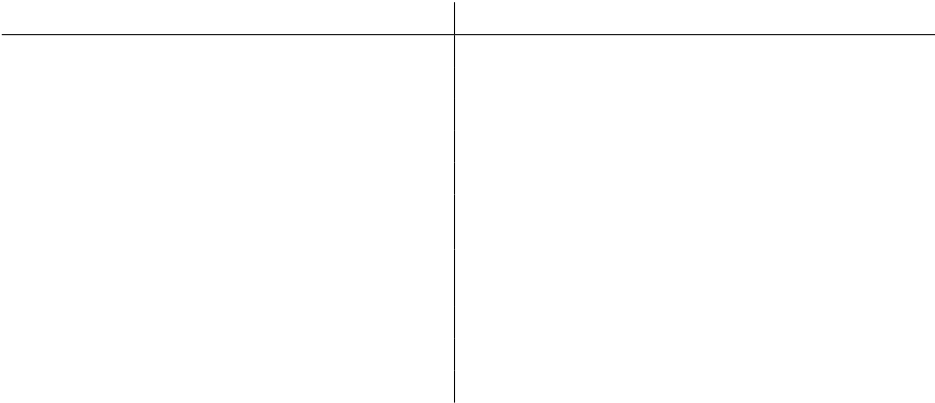


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Eulerian / PDE

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advection of moisture

$$\partial_t(\rho r) + \nabla(\vec{v}\rho r) = \rho \dot{r}$$

$$\partial_t(\rho \theta) + \nabla(\vec{v}\rho \theta) = \rho \dot{\theta}$$

Lagrangian / ODE

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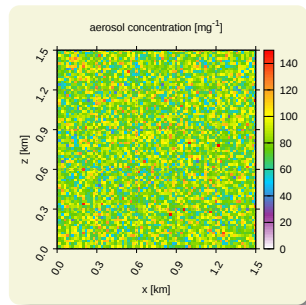
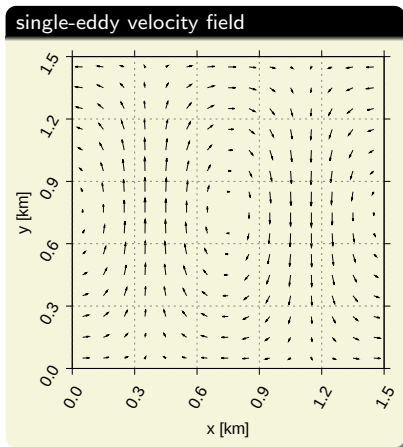
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advection of trace gases ...	in-particle aqueous chemistry ...

- ▶ recent examples in context of precipitating clouds:
  - ▶ Shima et al. 2009, QJ
  - ▶ Andrejczuk et al. 2010, JGR
  - ▶ Riechelmann et al. 2012, NJP



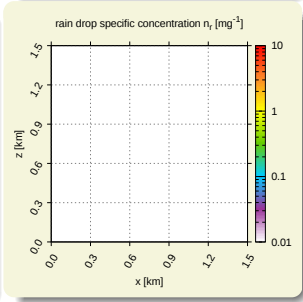
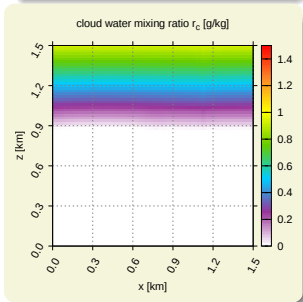
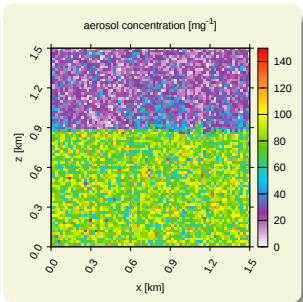
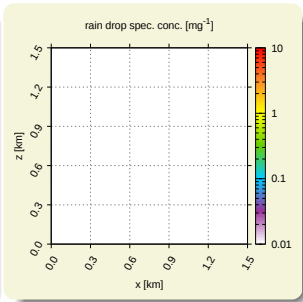
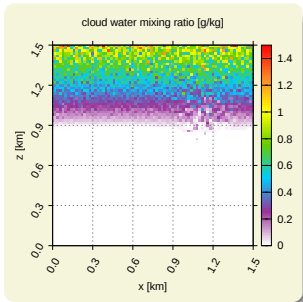
# libcloudph++: VOCALS-inspired aerosol processing set-up



- ▶ set-up: Grabowski & Lebo (ICMW 2012)
- ▶ 2D prescribed flow
- ▶ advection: `libmpdata++` (2-pass FCT)
- ▶  $\mu$ -physics: `libcloudph++`

# libcloudph++: VOCALS-inspired aerosol processing set-up

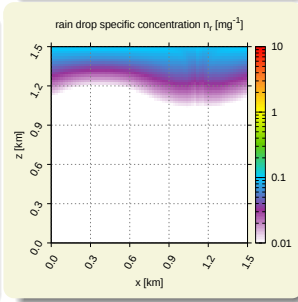
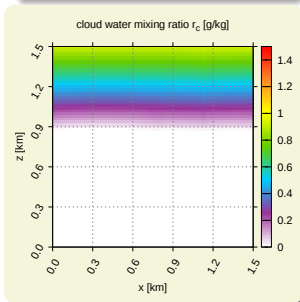
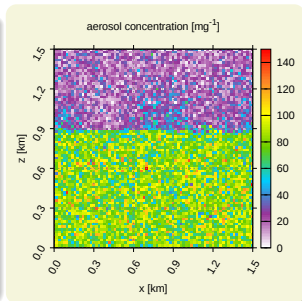
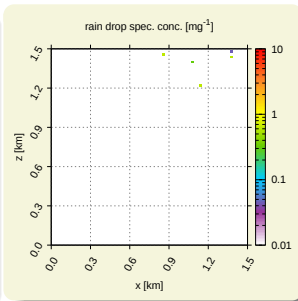
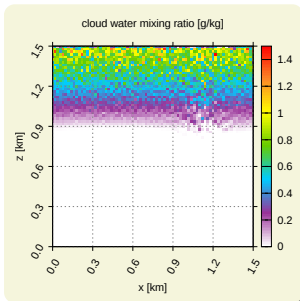
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Lagrangian/Monte-Carlo scheme  
(Shima et al. 2009)

2-moment bulk scheme  
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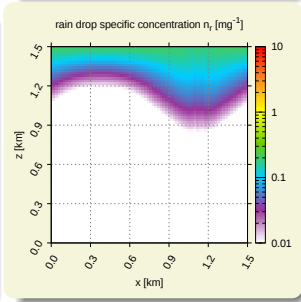
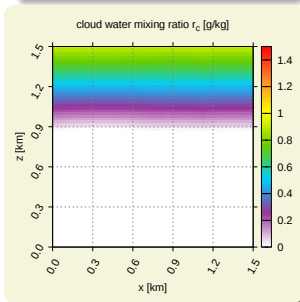
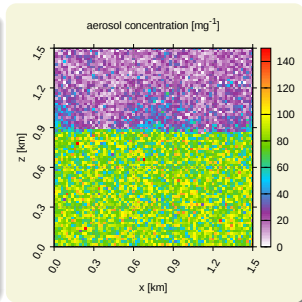
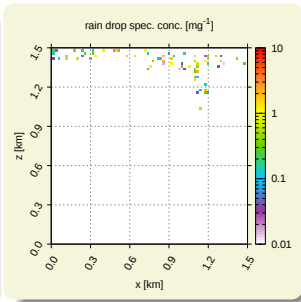
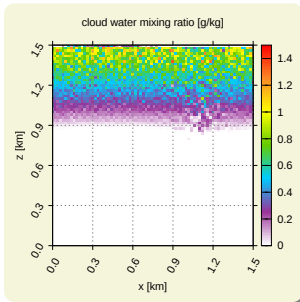
# libcloudph++: VOCALS-inspired aerosol processing set-up



Lagrangian/Monte-Carlo scheme  
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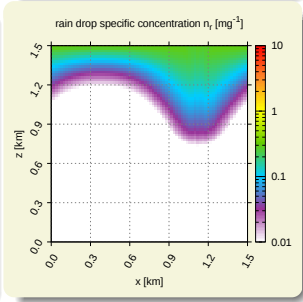
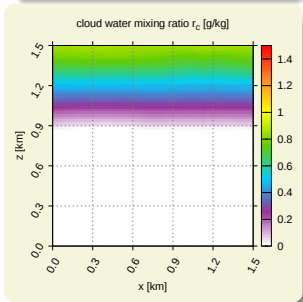
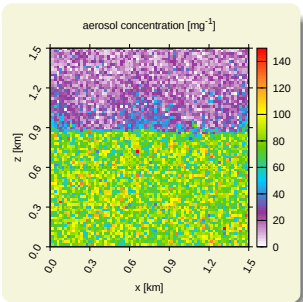
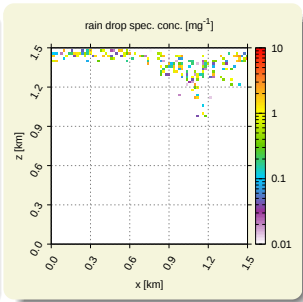
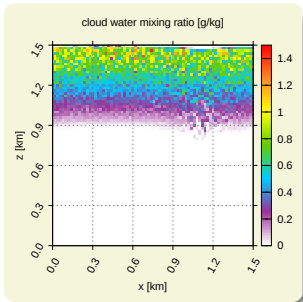
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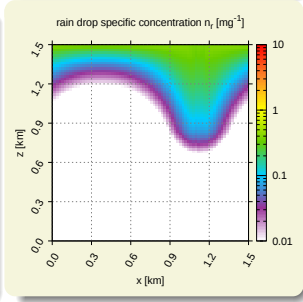
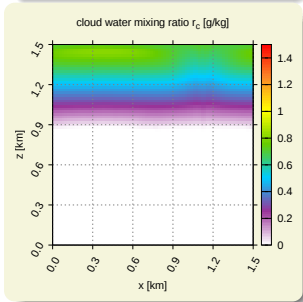
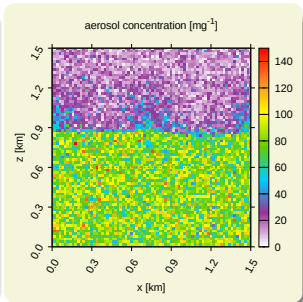
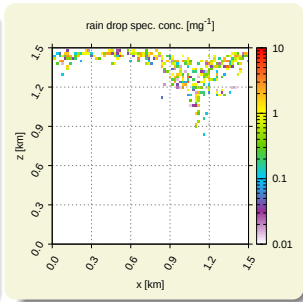
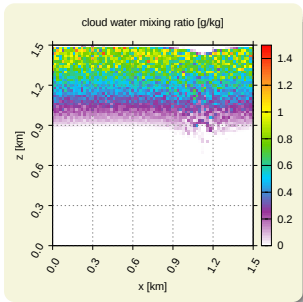


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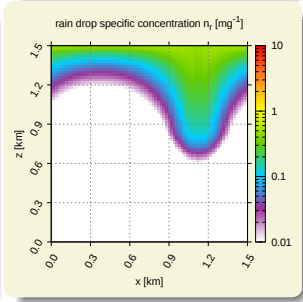
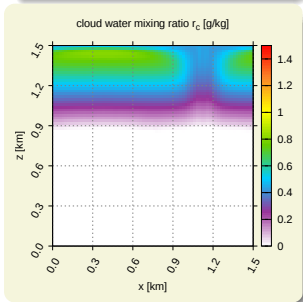
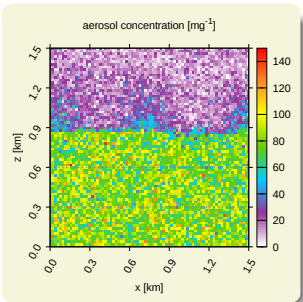
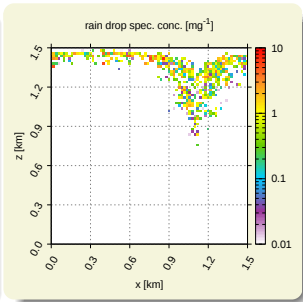
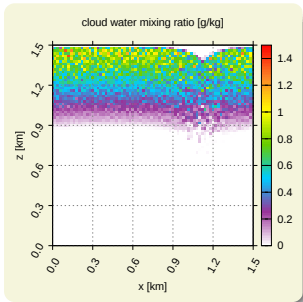


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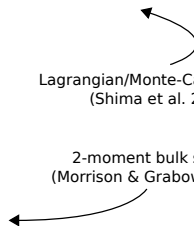
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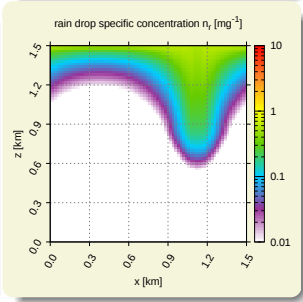
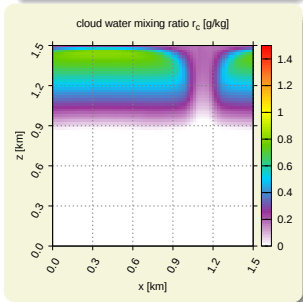
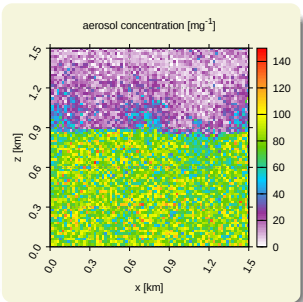
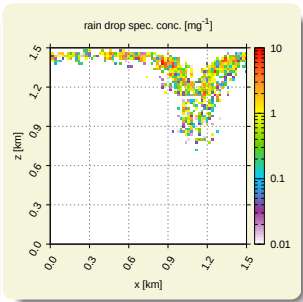
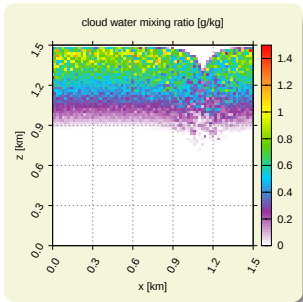
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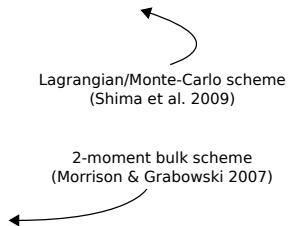
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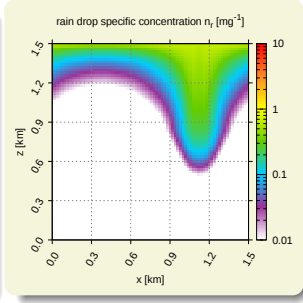
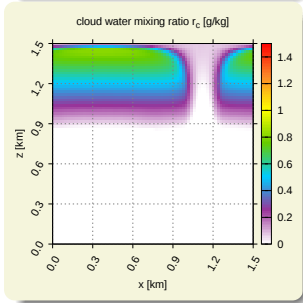
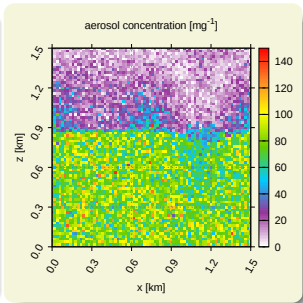
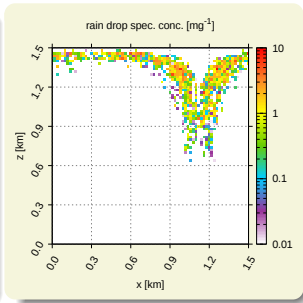
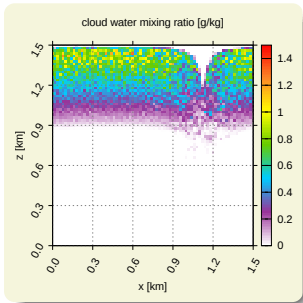
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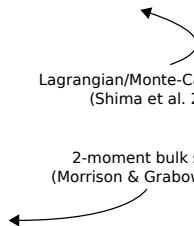
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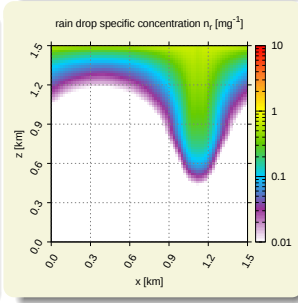
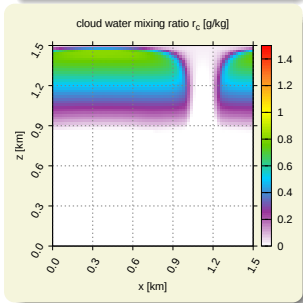
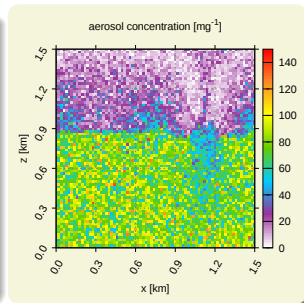
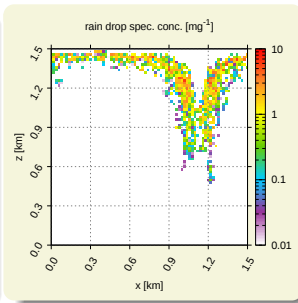
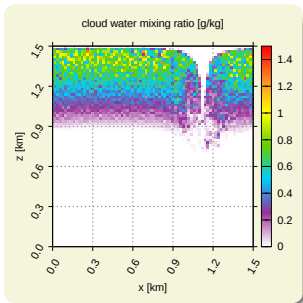


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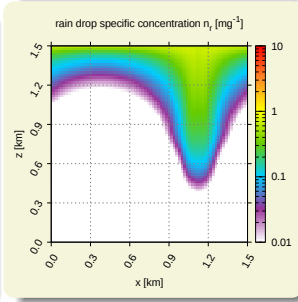
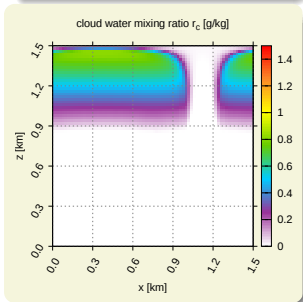
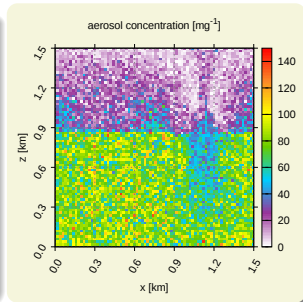
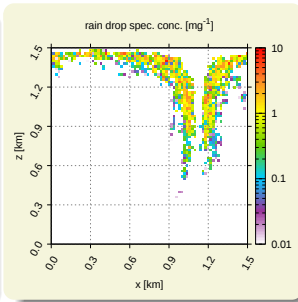
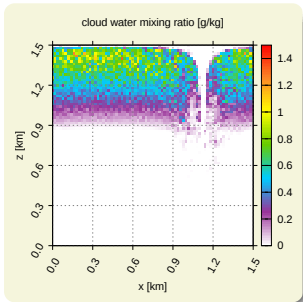
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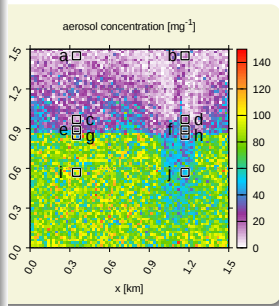
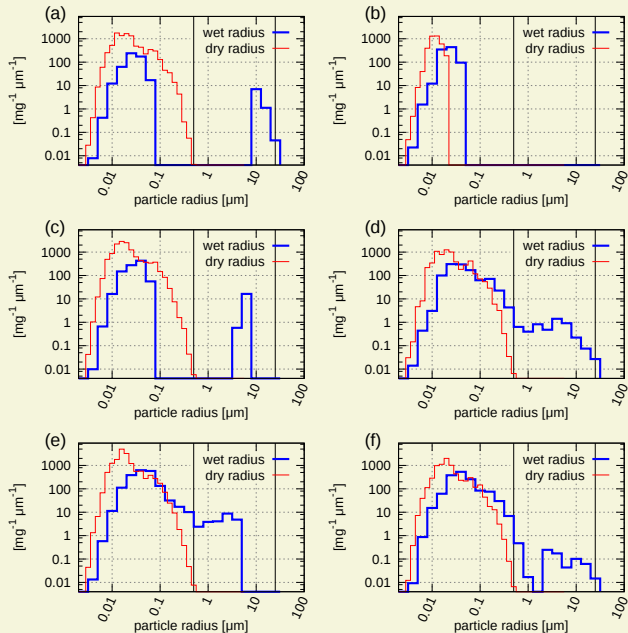
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## 2x2 cell particle-derived spectra



## libcloudph++: summary & some technicalities

### key features:

- ▶ three schemes (all written from scratch):
  - ▶ 1-moment: Kessler
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- ▶ compact code (500 / 1000 / 4500 LOC)
- ▶ written using Boost.units – compile-time dimensional analysis
- ▶ reusable:
  - ▶ design: no assumptions on dimensionality or dyn-core type
  - ▶ documentation: API described in the paper/manual
  - ▶ legal/practical matters: open source, GPL, hosted on github

# Plan of the talk

“cloud reactor” project: goals and the team

libcloudph++: design choices and their rationale

libcloudph++: Lagrangian “super-droplet”  $\mu$ -physics

libcloudph++: access from Python and Fortran  
(presented by Dorota Jarecka, NCAR)



arxiv.org/abs/1504.01161



Cornell University  
Library

arXiv.org > physics > arXiv:1504.01161

Physics > Computational Physics

## Python bindings for libcloudph++

Dorota Jarecka, Sylwester Arabas, Davide Del Vento

*(Submitted on 5 Apr 2015)*

This technical note introduces the Python bindings for libcloudph++. The libcloudph++ is a C++ library of algorithms for representing atmospheric cloud microphysics in numerical models. The bindings expose the complete functionality of the library to the Python users. The bindings are implemented using the Boost.Python C++ library and use NumPy arrays. This note includes listings with Python scripts exemplifying the use of selected library components. An example solution for using the Python bindings to access libcloudph++ from Fortran is presented.

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1504.01161>

## Python language - why to use it?

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- ▶ **easy to learn and teach**

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~> Python is an efficient glue language!

## libcloudph++ library and Python bindings

**C++**

**Python**

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- ▶ numerically-intensive algorithms
- ▶ including concurrency
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## Python

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- ▶ numerically-intensive algorithms
- ▶ including concurrency
- ▶ implementation for CPU and GPU

## Python

- ▶ user interface  
(no need to interact with the native C++ interface)
- ▶ rapid-development of new features
- ▶ interfacing with other languages

## libcloudph++ with Python: examples

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### calling saturation adjustment procedure

```
import numpy
import libcloudphxx as libcl

opts = libcl.blk_1m.opts_t()

rhod = numpy.array([1.  ])
th_d = numpy.array([305. ])
r_v  = numpy.array([0.01 ])
r_c  = numpy.array([0.001])
r_r  = numpy.array([0.001])
dt   = 1

libcl.blk_1m.adj_cellwise(opts,
    rhod,                # array, read-only
    th_d, r_v, r_c, r_r, # arrays, read-write
    dt)                 # scalar
```

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1504.01161>

accessing libcloudph++ from Fortran: why?

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  - ▶ Dutch Atmospheric Large Eddy Simulation (DALES)

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## accessing libcloudph++ from Fortran: how?

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- ▶ with only minimal changes to other models
- ▶ using existing Python bindings to the libcloudph++ library



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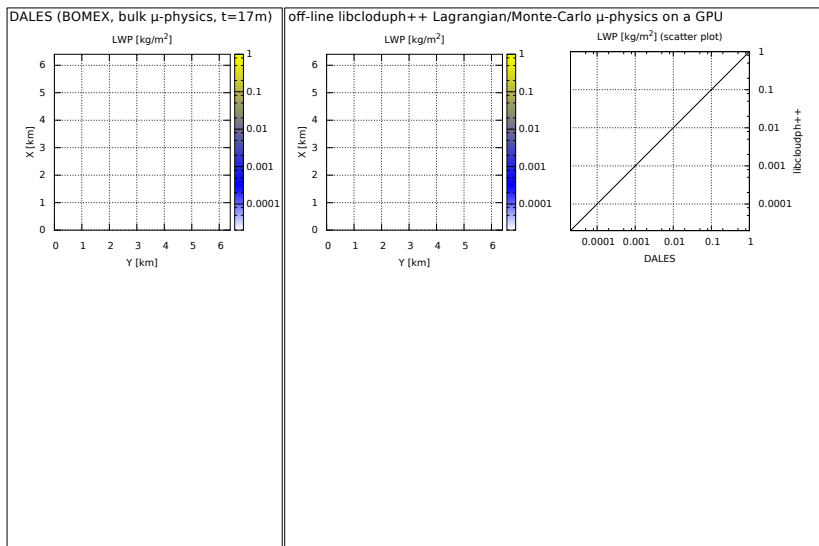
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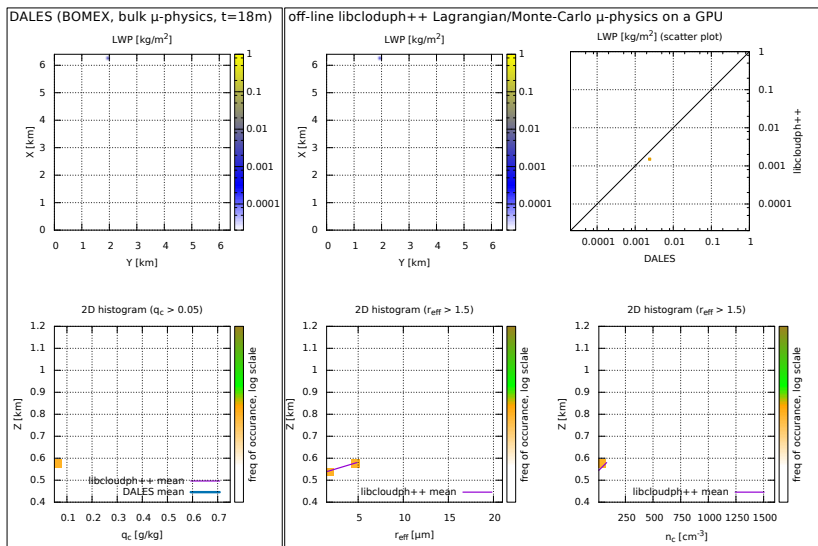
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- ▶ coupling code:  
ca. 300 LoC in Python

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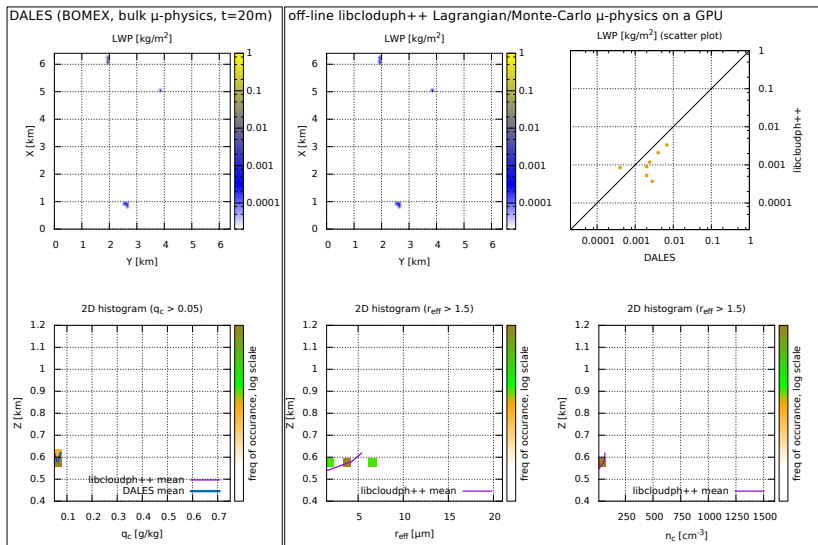
collaboration with Harm Jonker / TU Delft

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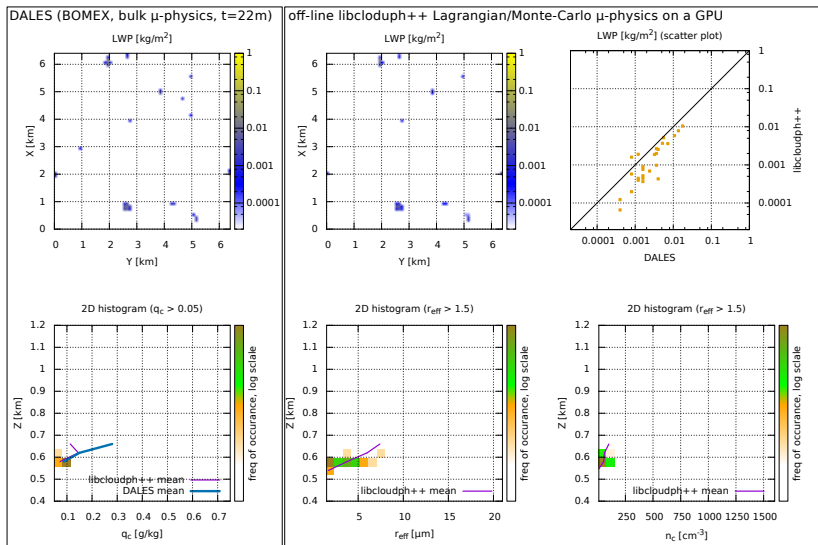
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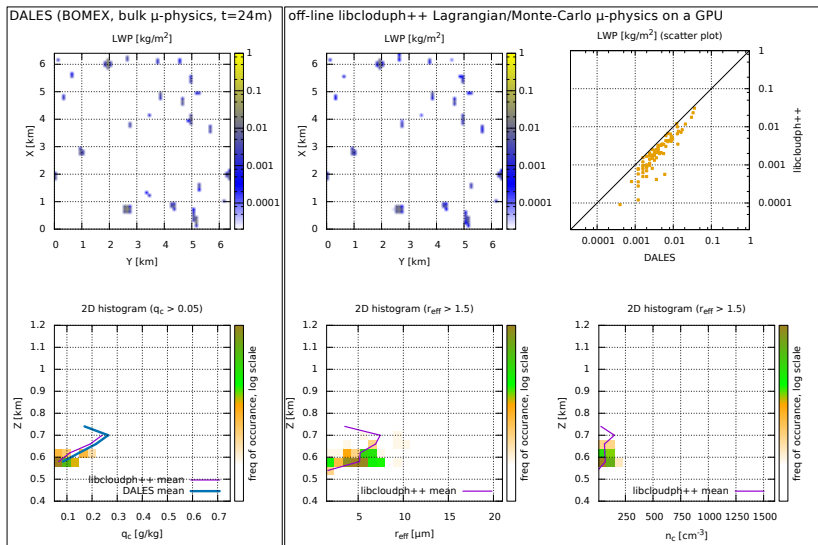


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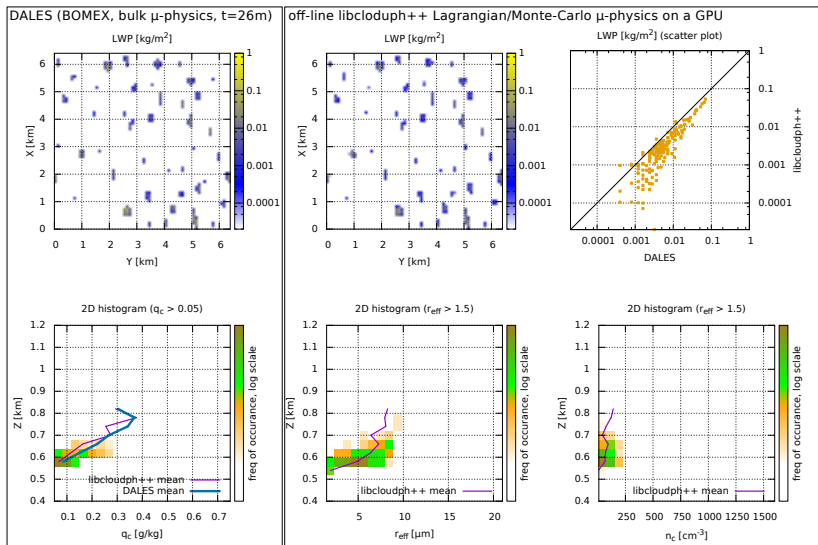
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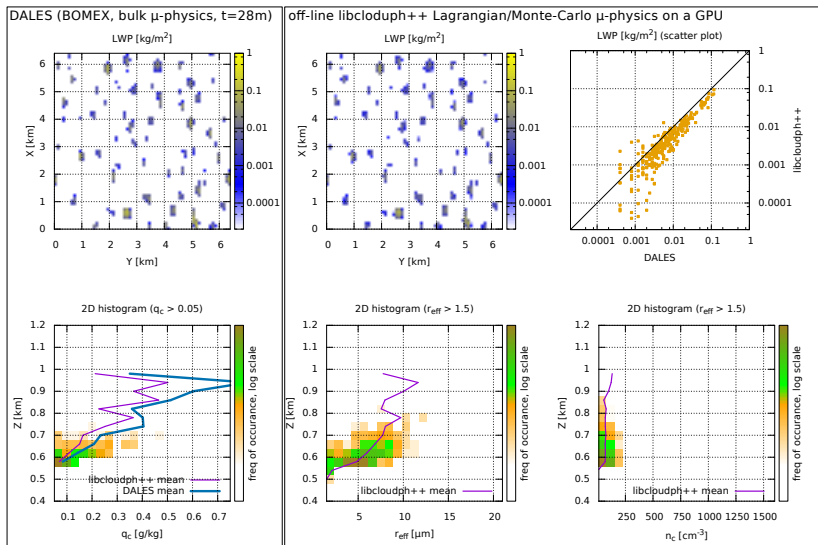
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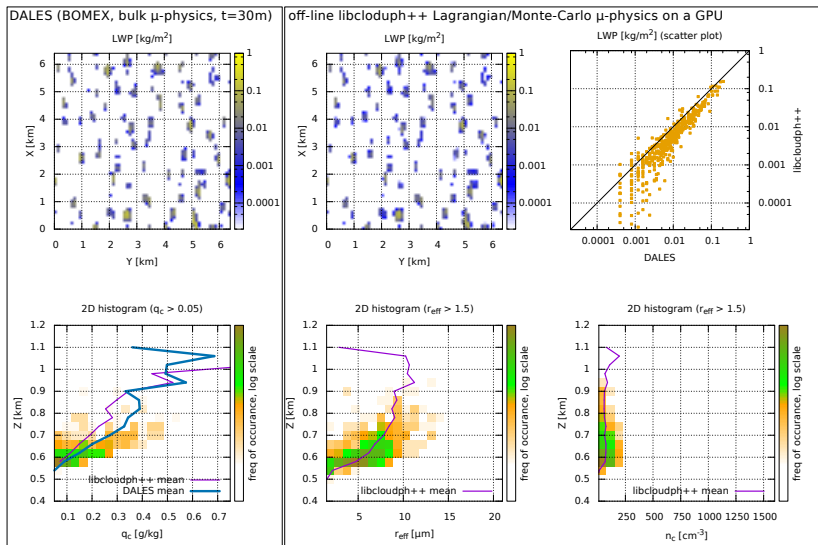
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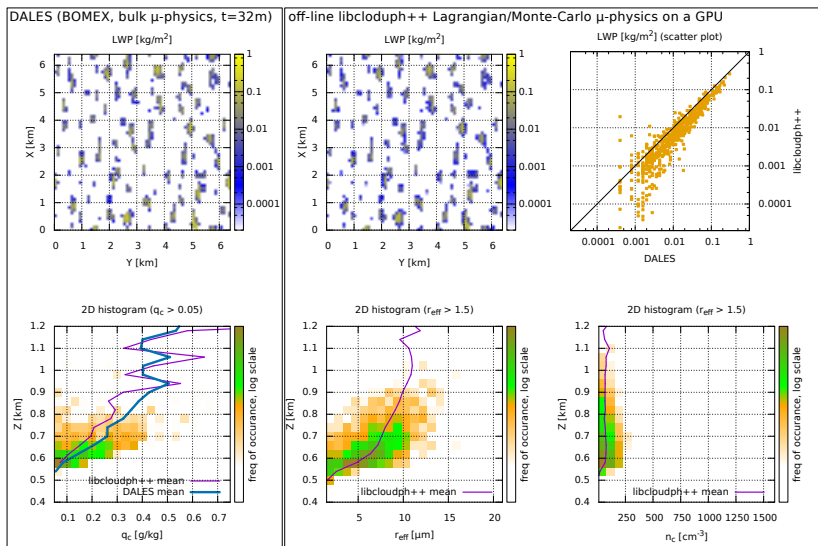
collaboration with Harm Jonker / TU Delft

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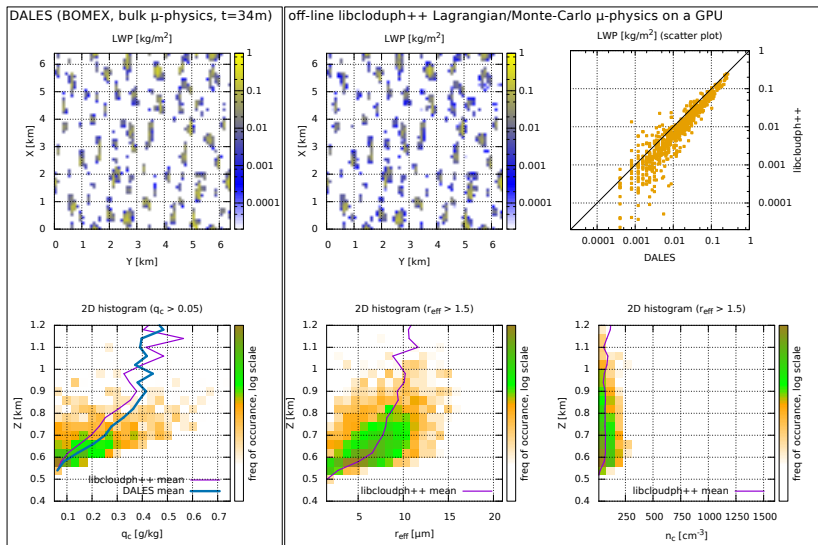
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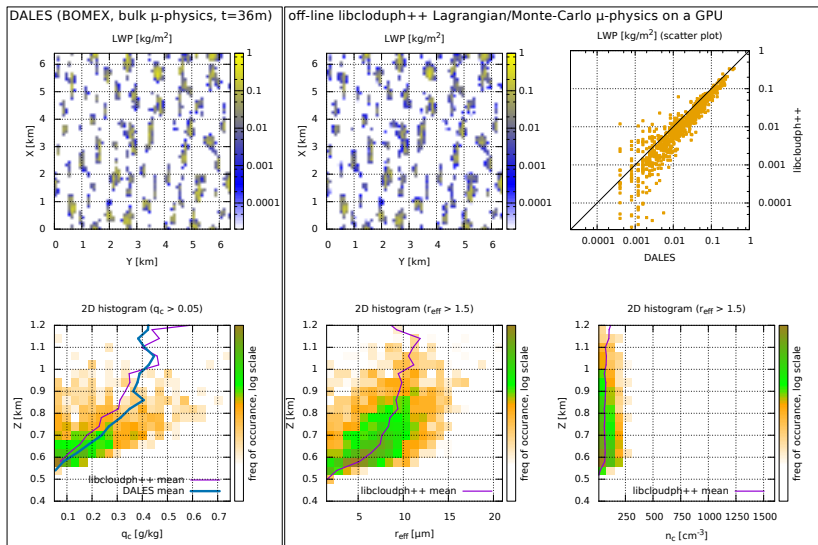
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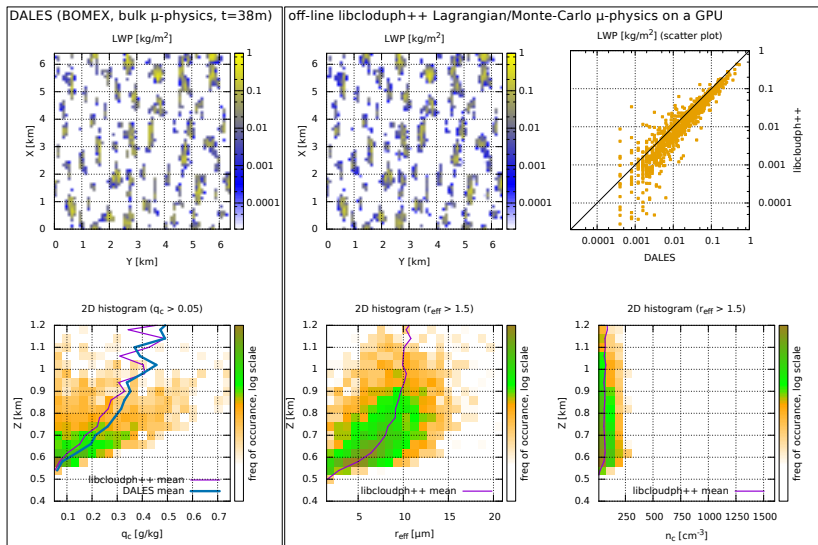
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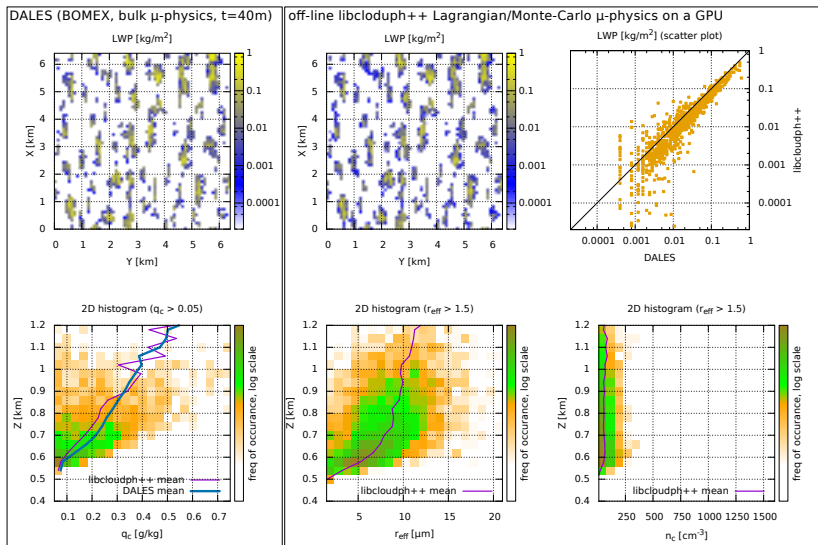


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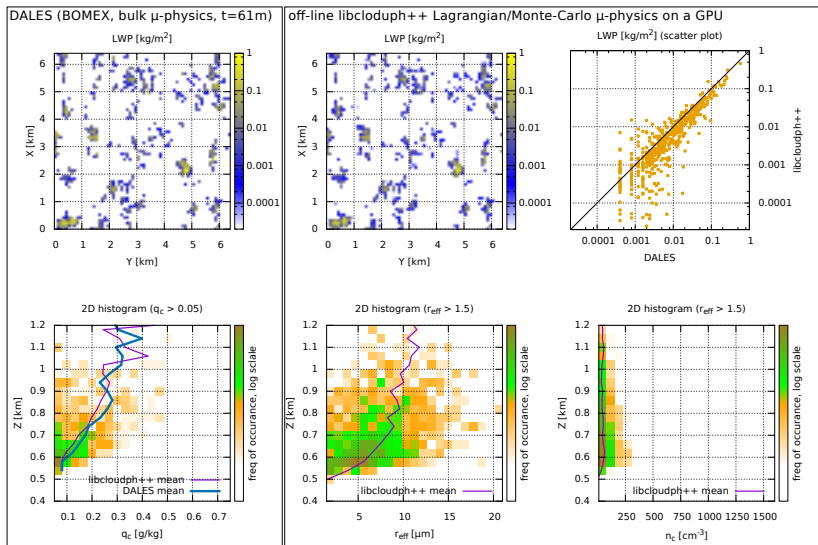
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- ▶ libmpdata++ GMD paper: [doi:doi:10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015)
- ▶ libcloudph++ GMDD paper: [doi:10.5194/gmdd-7-8275-2014](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmdd-7-8275-2014)
- ▶ Python bindings arXiv paper: [arXiv:1504.01161](https://arxiv.org/abs/1504.01161)

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# Thank you for your attention!

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