

# On applications of MPDATA in cloud microphysics and finance

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Jagiellonian University

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- ❖ founded in 1364
- ❖ among 20 world oldest universities in continuous operation
- ❖ ca. 40 000 students, 7000 staff (4000 acad.), 16 faculties
- ❖ American Studies since 1991

- MPDATA (Smolarkiewicz '83 ... Smolarkiewicz et al. 20XX)
- MPDATA goes open source: (Arabas et al. '14, Jaruga et al. '15)
- MPDATA meets Black-Scholes (Arabas & Farhat, 2019)
- MPDATA & diffusional growth (with Olesik & Unterstraßer, WIP)

# MPDATA

a.k.a. the Smolarkiewicz method

transport PDE: 
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v\psi) = 0$$

# MPDATA in a nutshell (Smolarkiewicz 1983 MWR ...)

$$\text{transport PDE: } \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v\psi) = 0$$

$$\psi_i^{n+1} = \psi_i^n - [F(\psi_i^n, \psi_{i+1}^n, \mathcal{C}_{i+1/2}) - F(\psi_{i-1}^n, \psi_i^n, \mathcal{C}_{i-1/2})]$$

$$F(\psi_L, \psi_R, \mathcal{C}) = \max(\mathcal{C}, 0) \cdot \psi_L + \min(\mathcal{C}, 0) \cdot \psi_R$$

$$\mathcal{C} = v\Delta t / \Delta x$$

← upwind

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$$\text{modified eq.: } \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v\psi) + \underbrace{K \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}}_{\text{numerical diffusion}} + \dots = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{MEA}$$

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$$C'_{i+1/2} = (|C_{i+1/2}| - C_{i+1/2}^2) A_{i+1/2}$$

$$A_{i+1/2} = \frac{\psi_{i+1} - \psi_i}{\psi_{i+1} + \psi_i}$$

MPDATA: reverse numerical diffusion by integrating the antidiffusive flux using upwind (in a corrective iteration)

## **M**ultidimensional **P**ositive **D**efinite Advection Transport Algorithm

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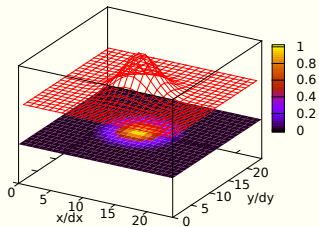
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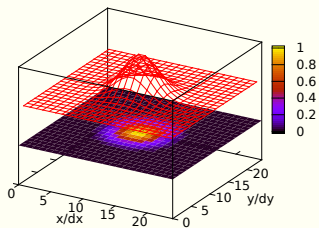
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- ❖ **High-Order Accurate:**  
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- ❖ **Monotonic:**  
with Flux-Corrected Transport option

# przykład 2D (Arabas et al. 2014, Sci. Prog.)

donorcell  $t/dt=0$



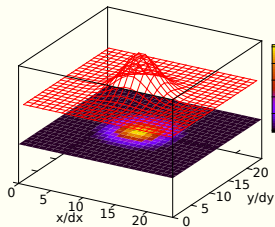
mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$



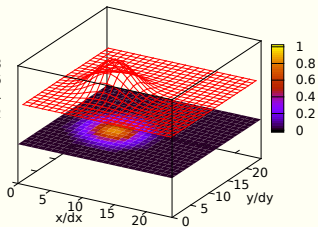


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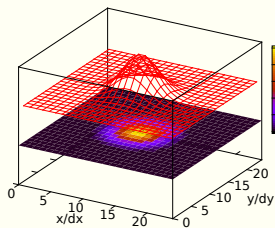
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



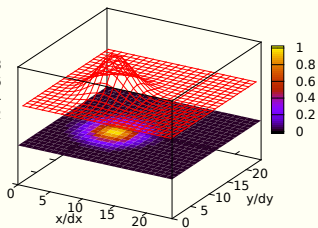
donorcell  $t/dt=6$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

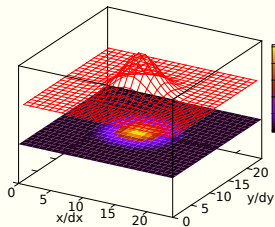


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=6$

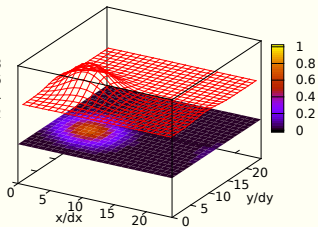


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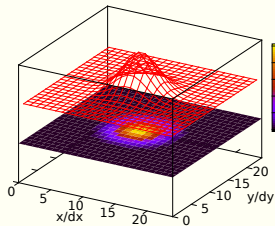
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



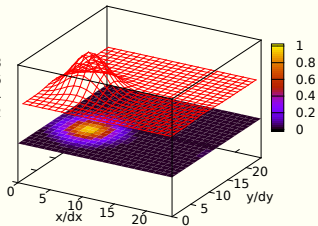
donorcell  $t/dt=12$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

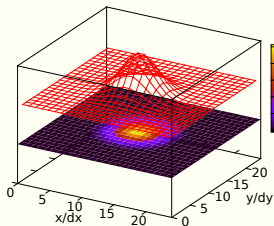


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=12$

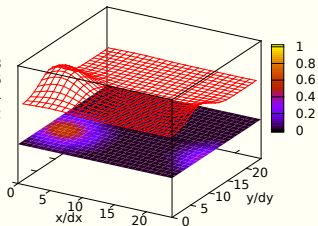


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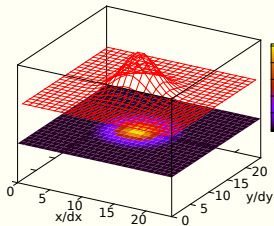
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



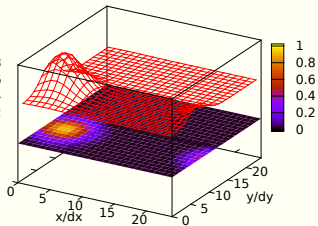
donorcell  $t/dt=18$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

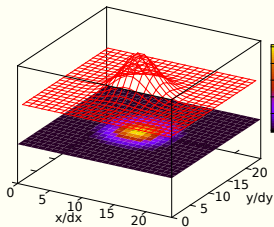


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=18$

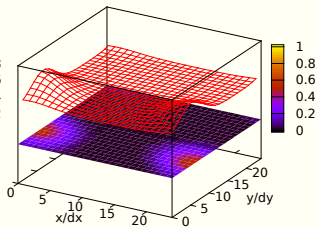


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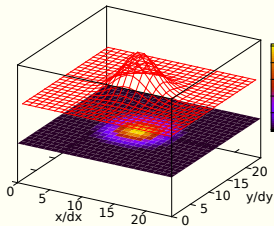
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



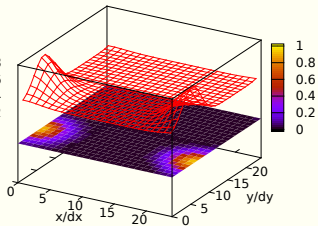
donorcell  $t/dt=24$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

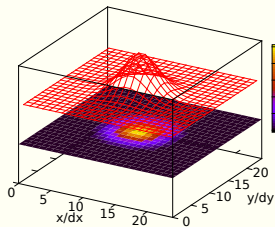


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=24$

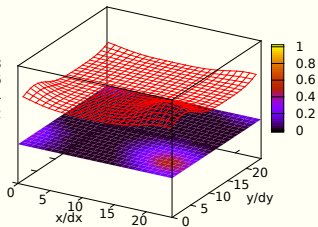


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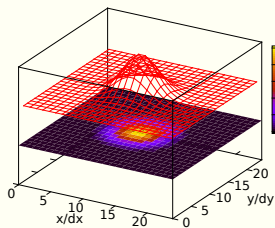
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



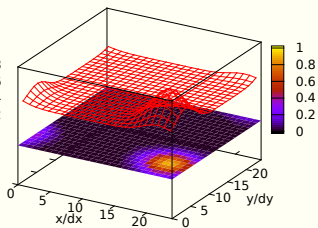
donorcell  $t/dt=30$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

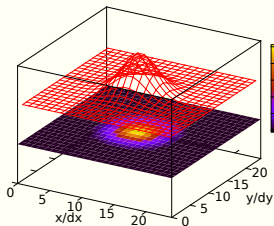


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=30$

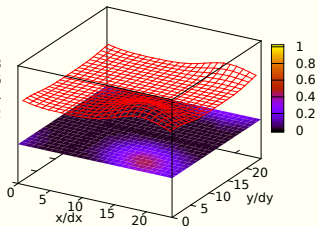


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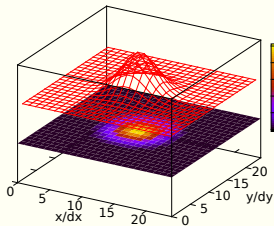
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



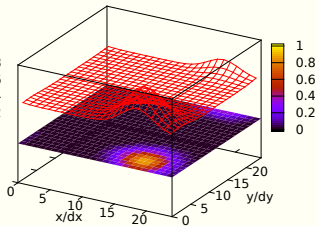
donorcell  $t/dt=36$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

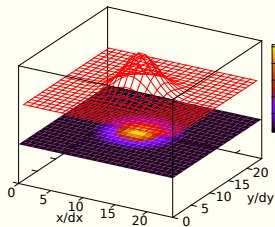


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=36$

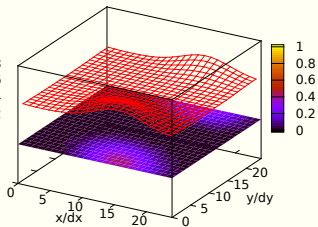


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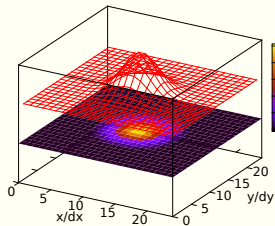
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



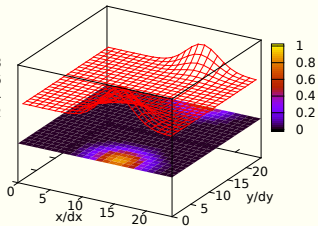
donorcell  $t/dt=42$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

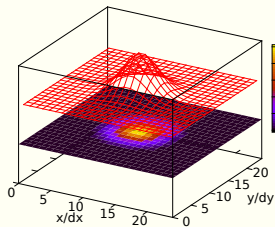


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=42$

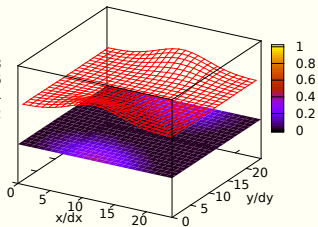


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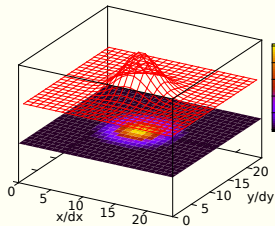
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



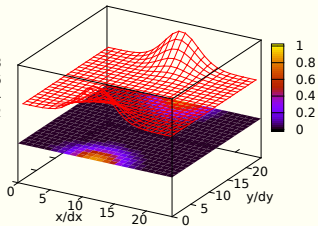
donorcell  $t/dt=48$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$



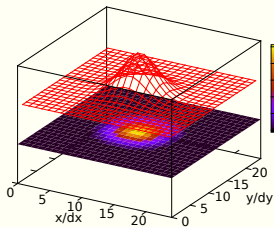
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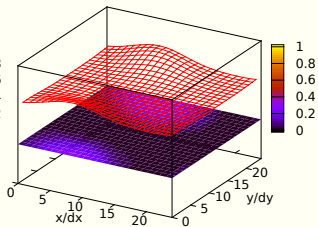


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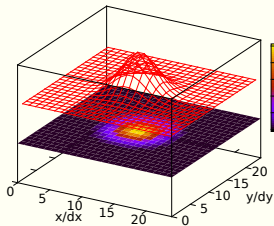
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



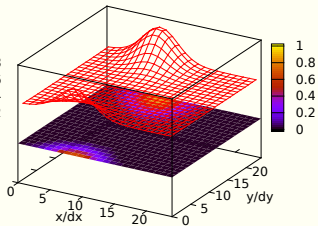
donorcell  $t/dt=54$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

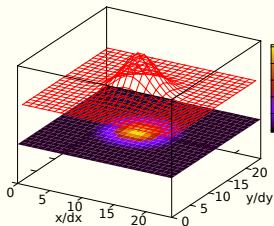


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=54$

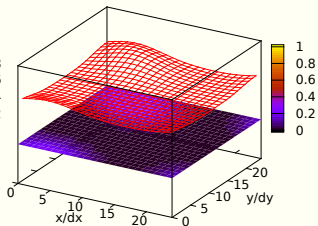


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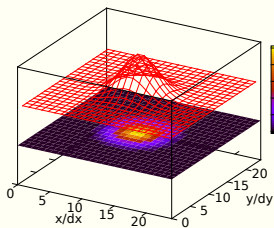
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



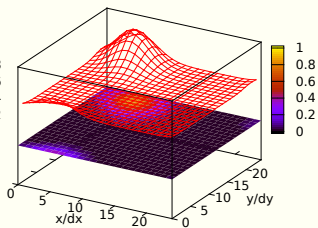
donorcell  $t/dt=60$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

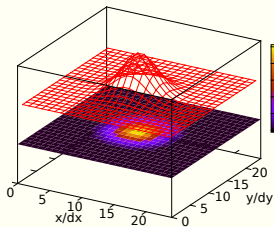


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=60$

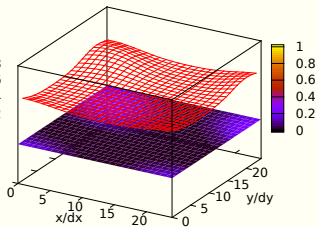


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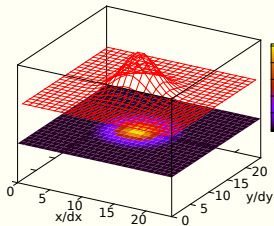
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



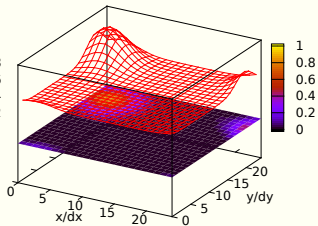
donorcell  $t/dt=66$



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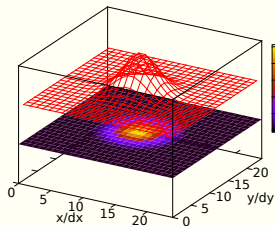


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=66$

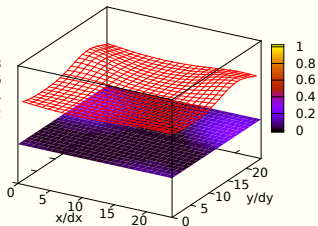


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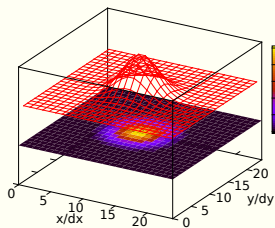
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



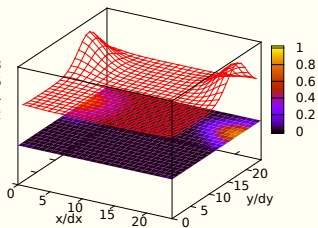
donorcell  $t/dt=72$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

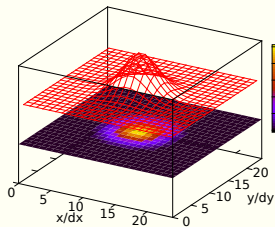


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=72$

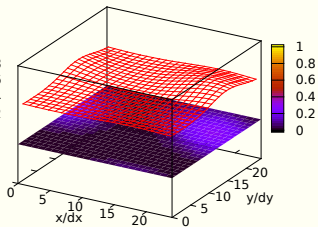


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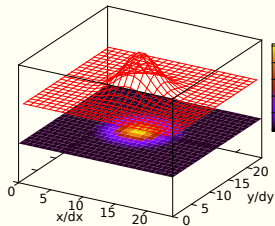
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



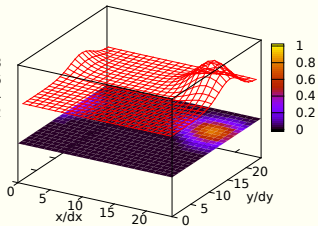
donorcell  $t/dt=78$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

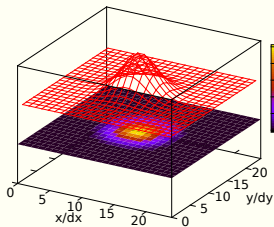


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=78$

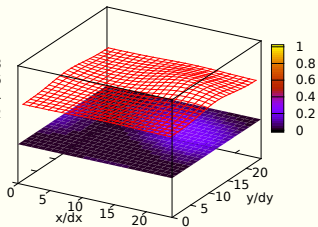


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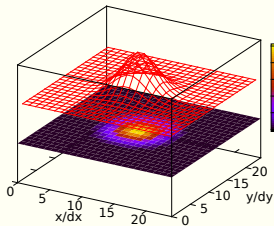
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



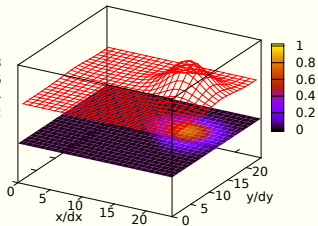
donorcell  $t/dt=84$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

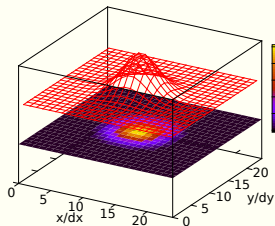


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=84$

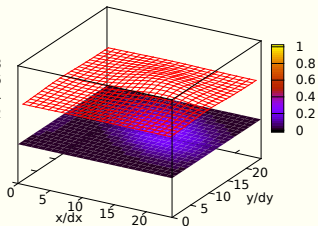


# przykład 2D (Arabas et al. 2014, Sci. Prog.)

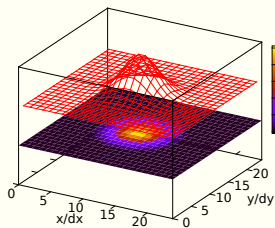
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



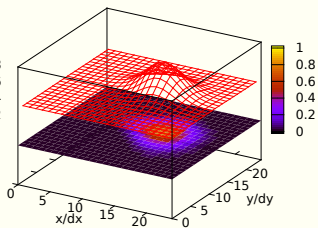
donorcell  $t/dt=90$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$

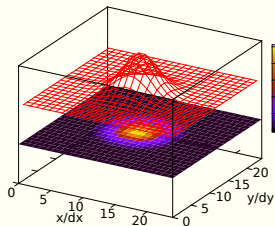


mpdata<3>  $t/dt=90$

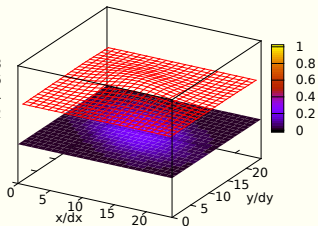


# przykład 2D (Arabas et al. 2014, Sci. Prog.)

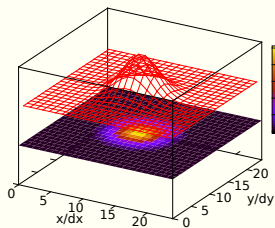
donorcell  $t/dt=0$



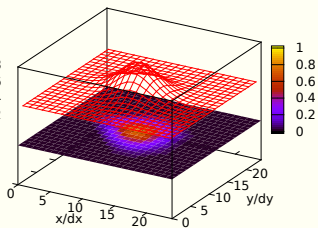
donorcell  $t/dt=96$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=0$



mpdata<3>  $t/dt=96$





# libmpdata++

Jaruga et al. 2015

Geosci. Model Dev., 8, 1005–1032, 2015

[www.geosci-model-dev.net/8/1005/2015/](http://www.geosci-model-dev.net/8/1005/2015/)

doi:10.5194/gmd-8-1005-2015

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Geoscientific  
Model Development

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## libmpdata++ 1.0: a library of parallel MPDATA solvers for systems of generalised transport equations

A. Jaruga<sup>1</sup>, S. Arabas<sup>1</sup>, D. Jarecka<sup>1,2</sup>, H. Pawlowska<sup>1</sup>, P. K. Smolarkiewicz<sup>3</sup>, and M. Waruszewski<sup>1</sup>

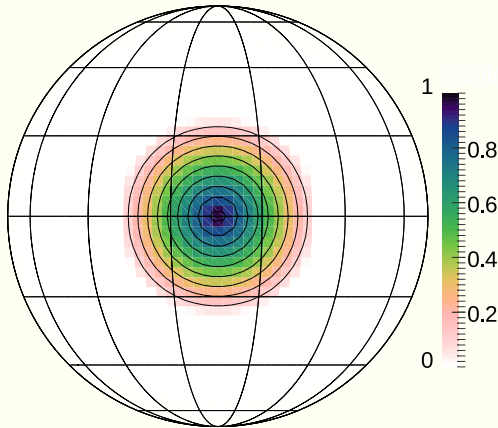
<sup>1</sup>Institute of Geophysics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

<sup>2</sup>National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, USA

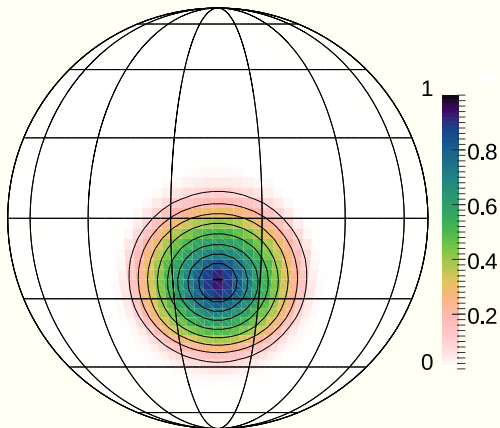
<sup>3</sup>European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Reading, UK

$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$

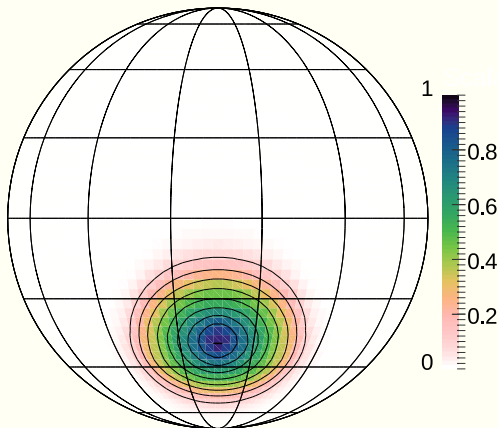
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



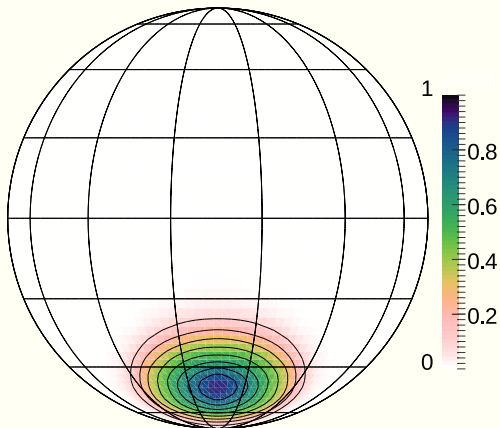
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



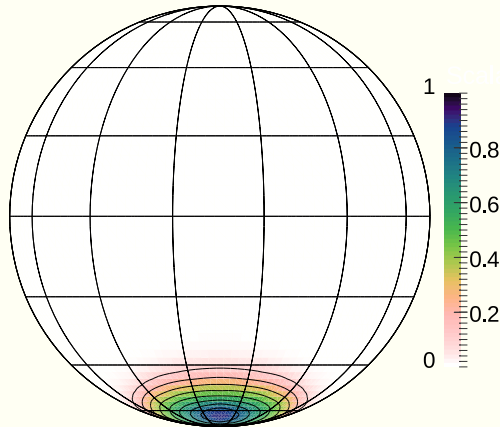
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$

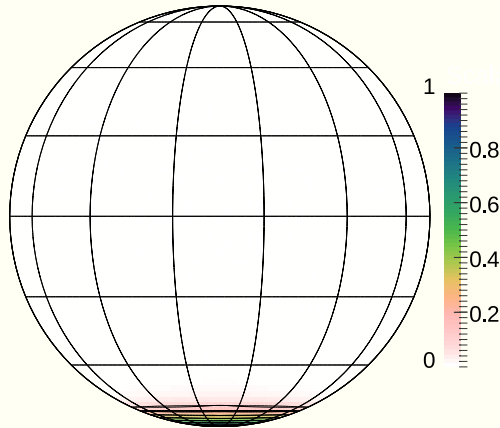


$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$

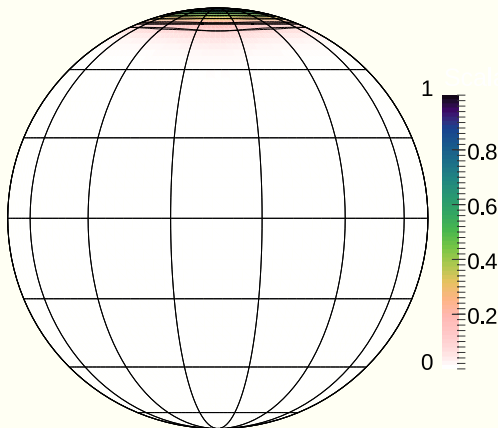




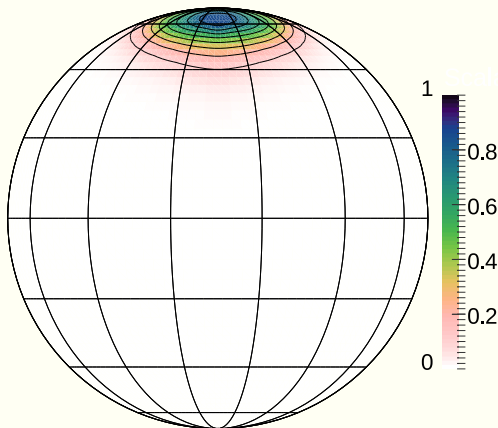
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



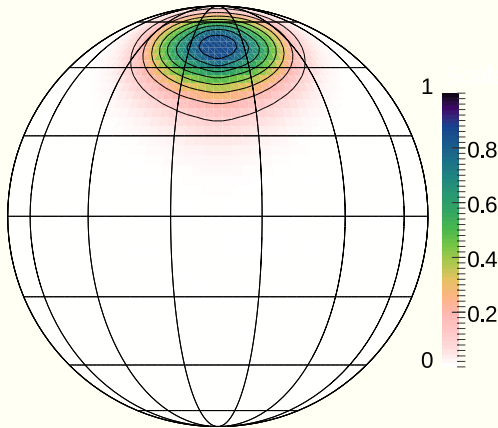
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



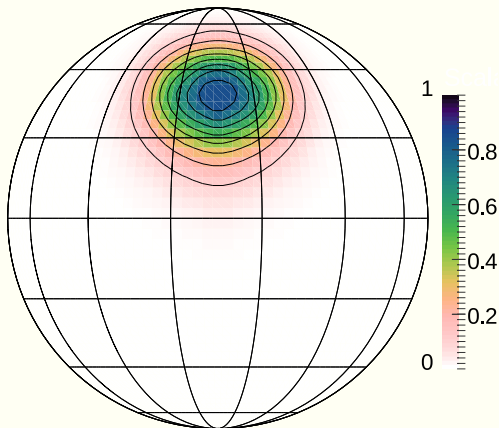
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



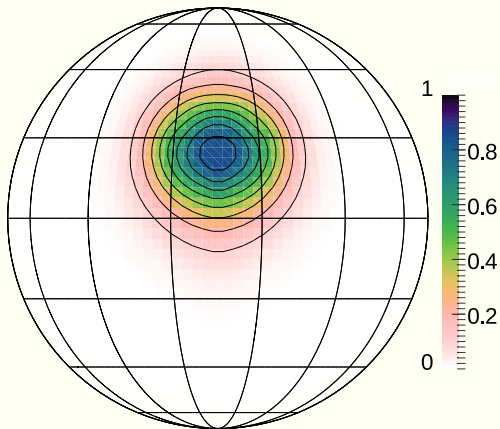
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



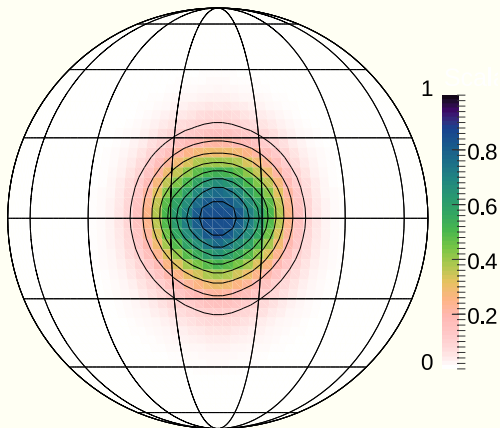
$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



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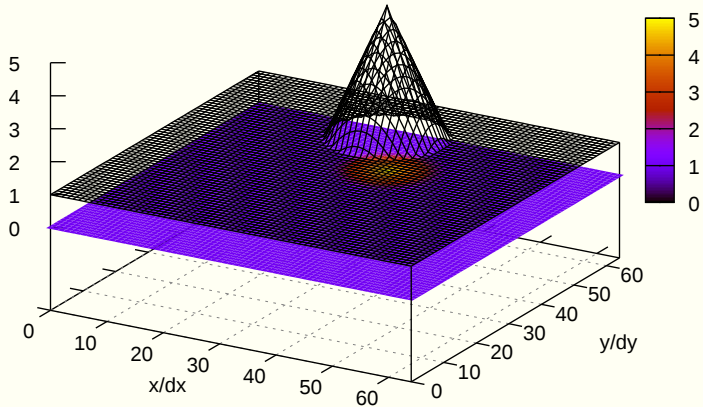


$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (G\vec{u}\psi) = GR$$



# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

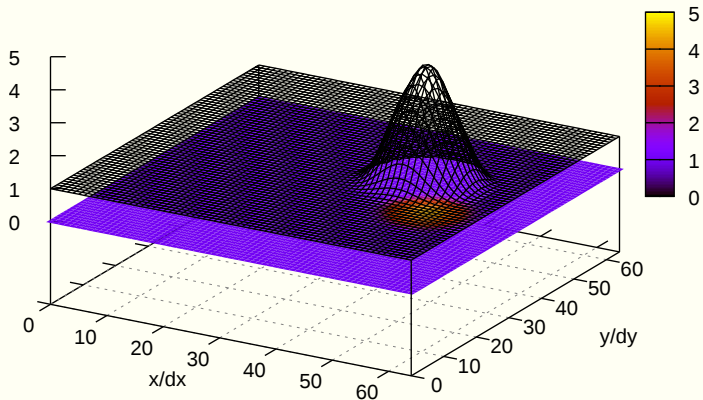
( $t/dt=0$ )





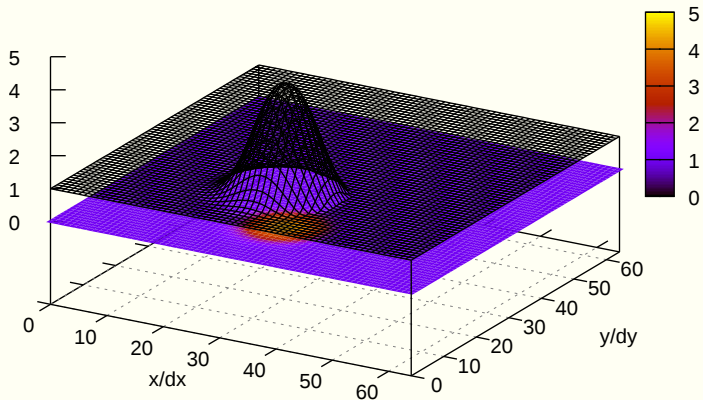
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=157$ )



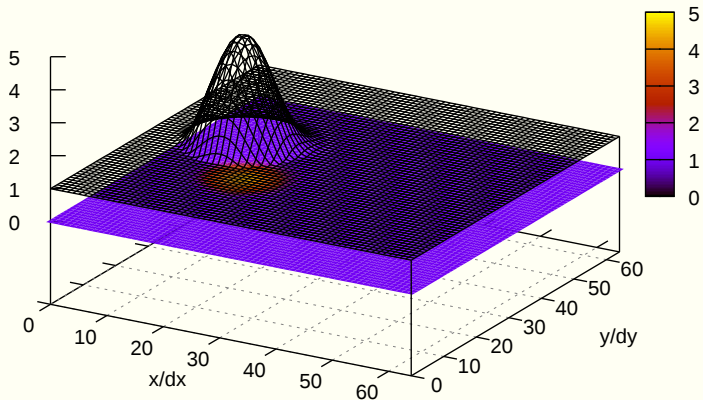
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=314$ )



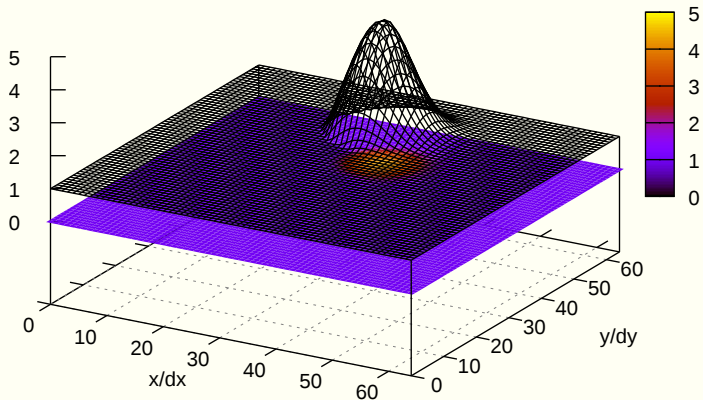
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=471$ )



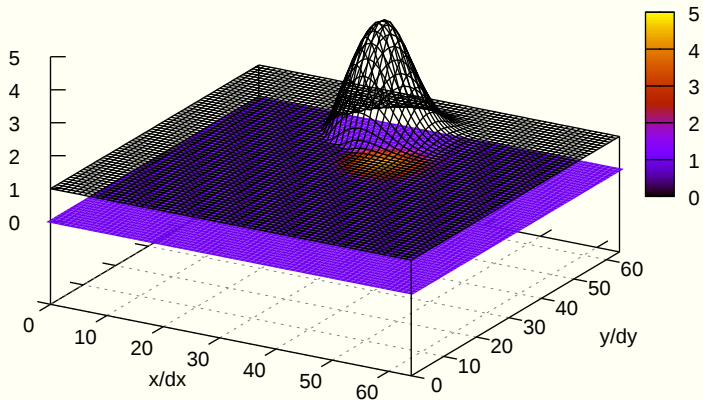
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=628$ )



# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

(t/dt=628)



64 LOC using libmpdata++

```

1 #include <libmpdata++/solvers/mpdata.hpp>
2 #include <libmpdata++/concurr/serial.hpp>
3 #include <libmpdata++/output/gnuplot.hpp>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     namespace lmpdt = libmpdataxx;
8     const int nx=64, ny=64, nt = 628;
9
10    // compile-time parameters
11    struct ct_params_t : lmpdt::ct_params_default_t
12    {
13        using real_t = double;
14        enum { n_dims = 2 };
15        enum { n_eqns = 1 };
16    };
17
18    // solver choice
19    using run_t = lmpdt::output::gnuplot< lmpdt::solvers::mpdata< ct_params_t >>;
20
21    // runtime parameters
22    typename run_t::rt_params_t p;
23    p.grid_size = {nx+1, ny+1};
24    p.outfreq = nt/4;
25    p.gnuplot_output = "out_%s_%d.svg";
26    p.gnuplot_with = "lines";
27    p.gnuplot_cbrange = p.gnuplot_zrange = "[0:5]";
28
29    // sharedmem concurency and boundary condition choice
30    lmpdt::concurr::serial<
31        run_t,
32        lmpdt::bcond::open, lmpdt::bcond::open, // x-left, x-right
33        lmpdt::bcond::open, lmpdt::bcond::open // y-left, y-right
34    > run(p);

```

```

35
36 // initial condition
37 {
38     using namespace blitz::tensor;
39     auto psi = run.advectee();
40
41     const double
42         dt = .1, dx = 1, dy = 1, omega = .1,
43         h = 4., h0 = 1, r = .15 * nx * dx,
44         x0 = .5 * nx * dx, y0 = .75 * ny * dy,
45         xc = .5 * nx * dx, yc = .50 * ny * dy;
46
47     // cone shape cut at h0
48     psi = blitz::pow(i * dx - x0, 2) +
49           blitz::pow(j * dy - y0, 2);
50
51     psi = h0 + where(
52         psi - pow(r, 2) <= 0,           // if
53         h - blitz::sqrt(psi / pow(r/h,2)), // then
54         0.                             // else
55     );
56
57     // constant-angular-velocity rotational field
58     run.advector(0) = omega * (j * dy - yc) * dt/dx;
59     run.advector(1) = -omega * (i * dx - xc) * dt/dy;
60 }
61
62 // time stepping
63 run.advance(nt);
64 }

```

```

35
36 // initial condition
37 {
38     using namespace blitz::tensor;
39     auto psi = run.advectee();
40
41     const double
42         dt = .1, dx = 1, dy = 1, omega = .1,
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54         0.                             // else
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59     run.advector(1) = -omega * (i * dx - xc) * dt/dy;
60 }
61
62 // time stepping
63 run.advance(nt);
64 }

```

#### CMakeLists.txt

```

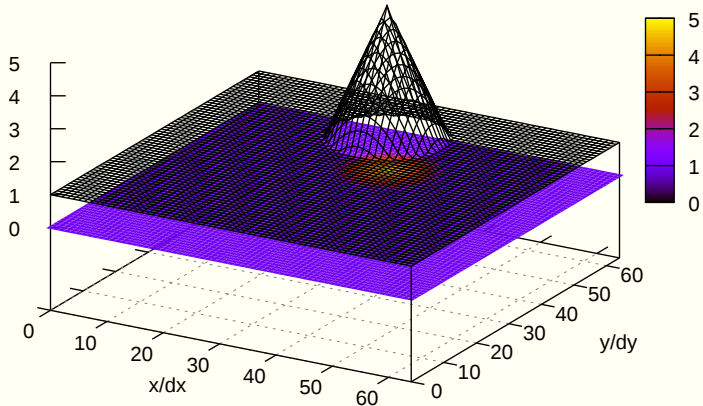
1 cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.0)
2 project(hello_world CXX)
3 find_package(libmpdata++)
4 set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS ${libmpdataxx_CXX_FLAGS_RELEASE})
5 add_executable(hello_world hello_world.cpp)
6 target_link_libraries(hello_world ${libmpdataxx_LIBRARIES})

```



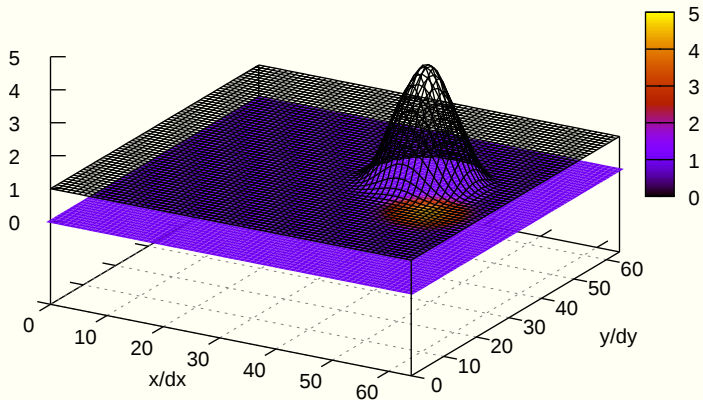
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=0$ )



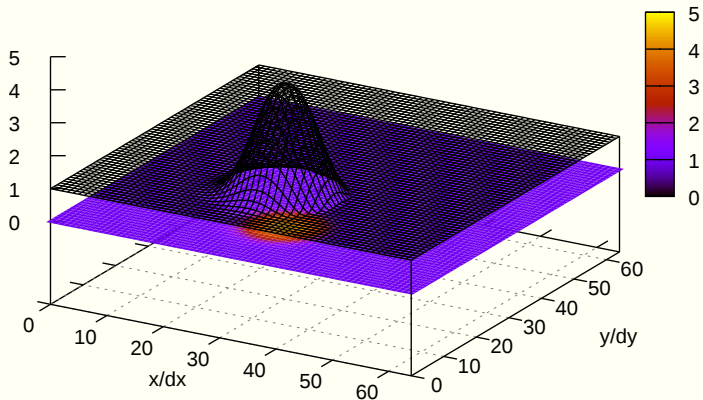
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=157$ )



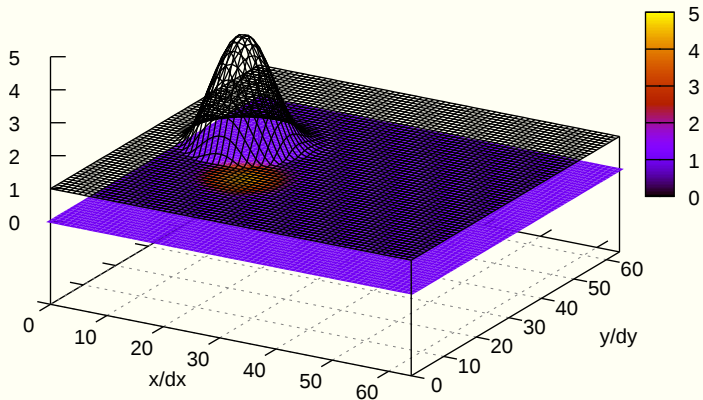
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=314$ )



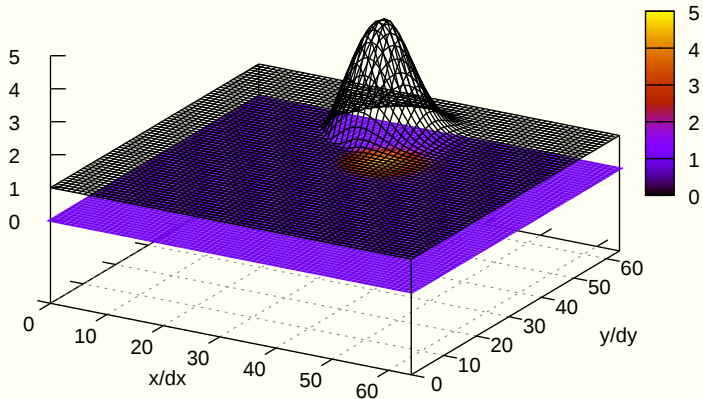
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=471$ )



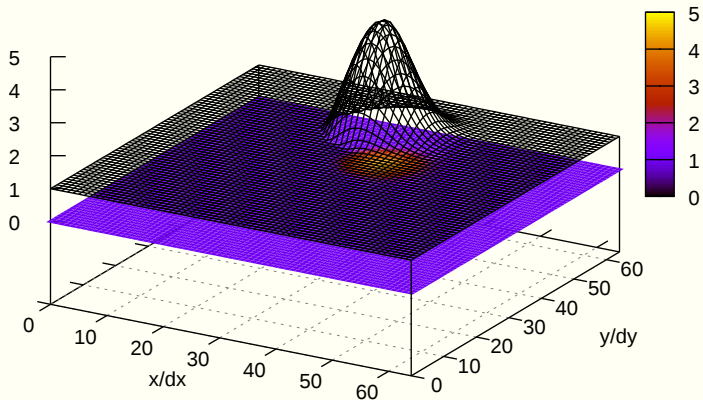
# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=628$ )



# libmpdata++: rotating cone test

( $t/dt=628$ )



64 LOC using libmpdata++

with multi-threading  $\rightsquigarrow$  also 64 LOC!

```
2c2
< #include <libmpdata++/concurr/serial.hpp>
---
> #include <libmpdata++/concurr/threads.hpp>
30c30
<     lmpdt::concurr::serial<
---
>     lmpdt::concurr::threads<
```

```
$ top
```

```
...
  PID USER      PR  NI  S  %CPU %MEM  nTH      TIME+ COMMAND  90%
21031 slayoo    20   0  R  73.7  0.1   4     0:01.68 hello_worl
```

# MPI + threads $\rightsquigarrow$ also 64 LOC!!! (recompilation only)

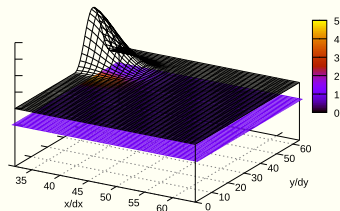
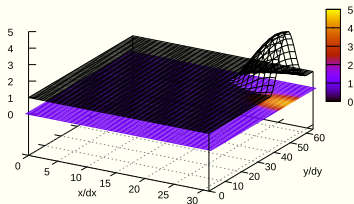
```
$ cmake . -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=mpic++  
$ make  
$ OMP_NUM_THREADS=2 mpirun -np 2 ./hello_world
```

```
$ top
```

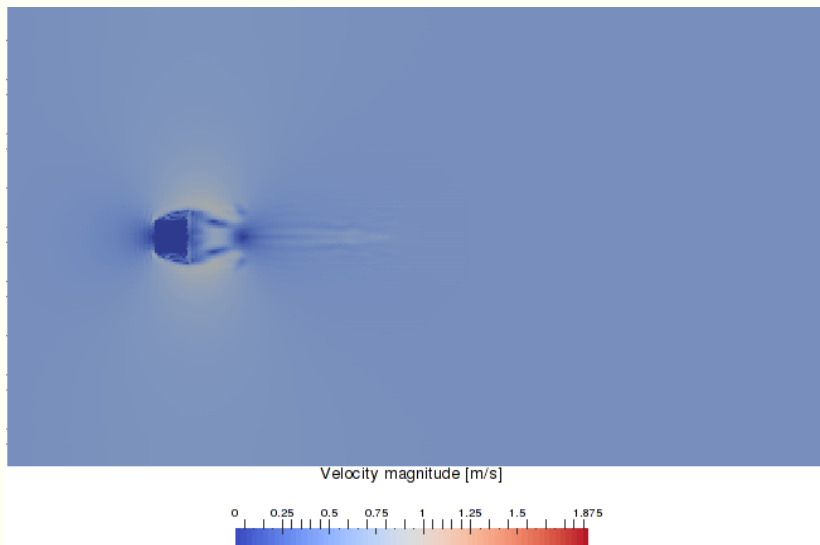
```
...
```

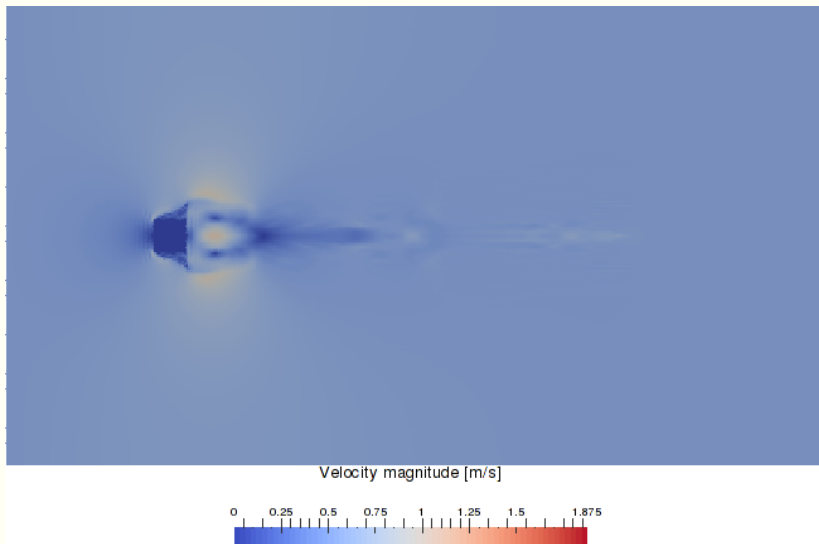
PID	USER	PR	NI	S	%CPU	%MEM	nTH	TIME+	COMMAND	
19640	slayoo	20	0	R	65.5	0.3	2	0:00.92	hello_worl	98%
19641	slayoo	20	0	R	64.0	0.3	2	0:00.91	hello_worl	99%

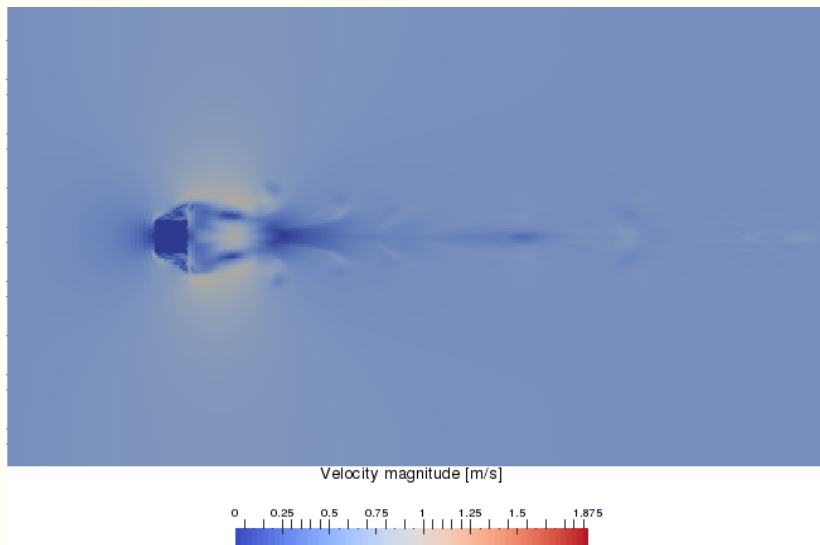
```
...
```

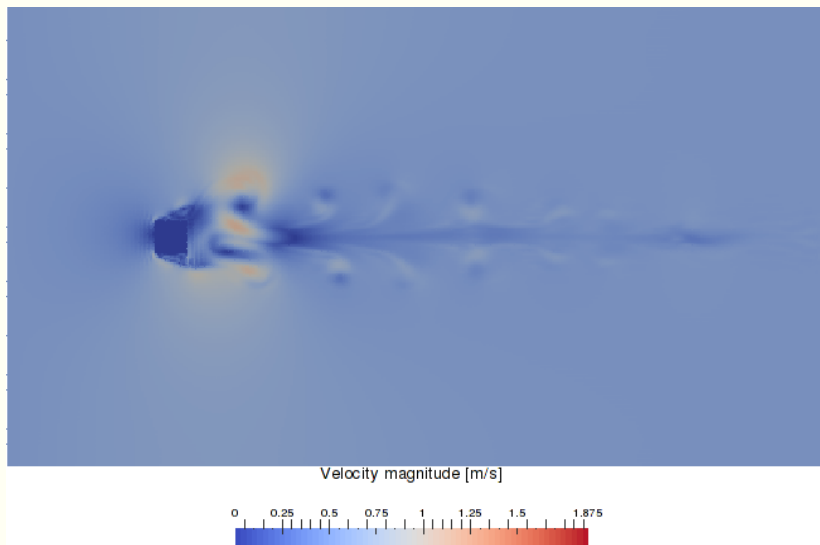


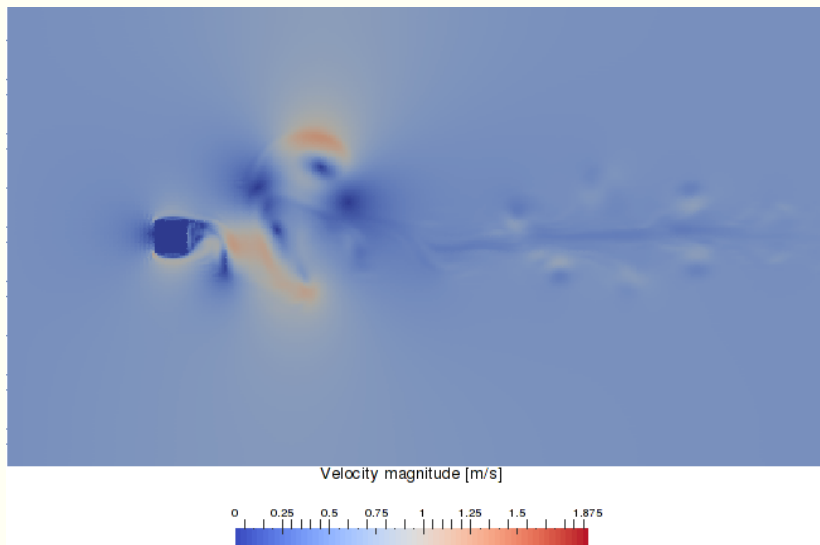


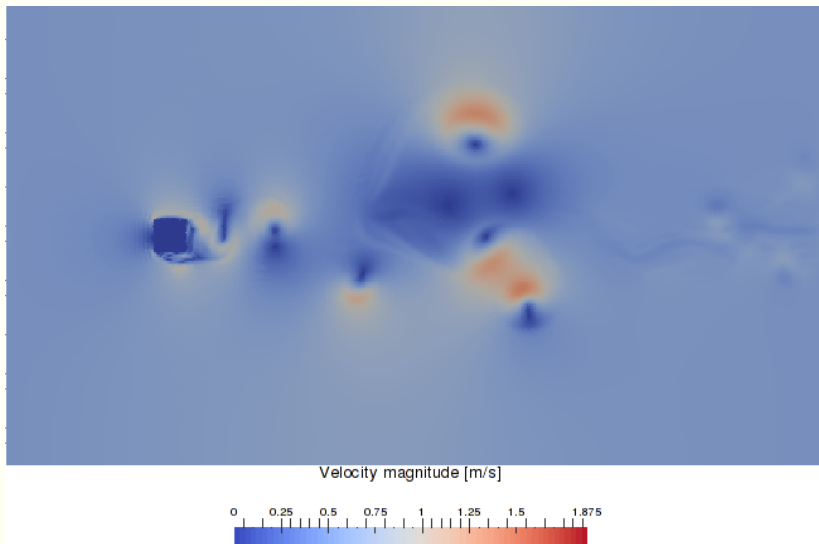


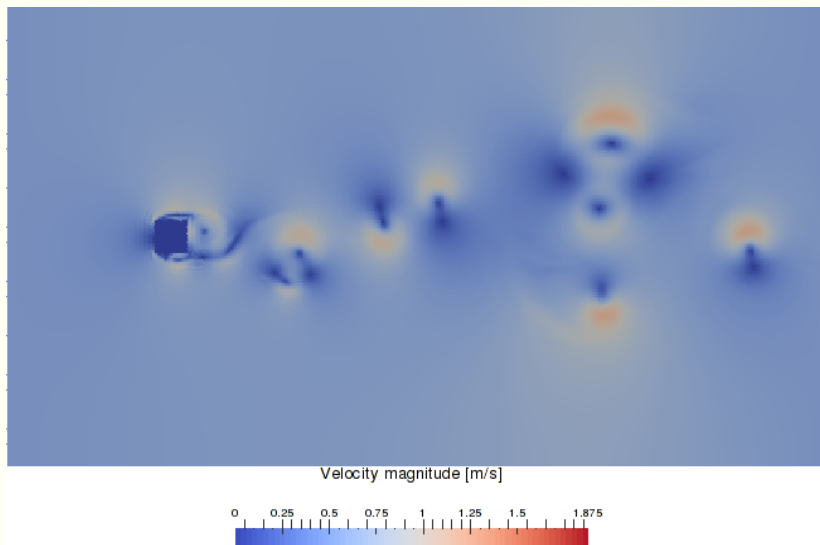


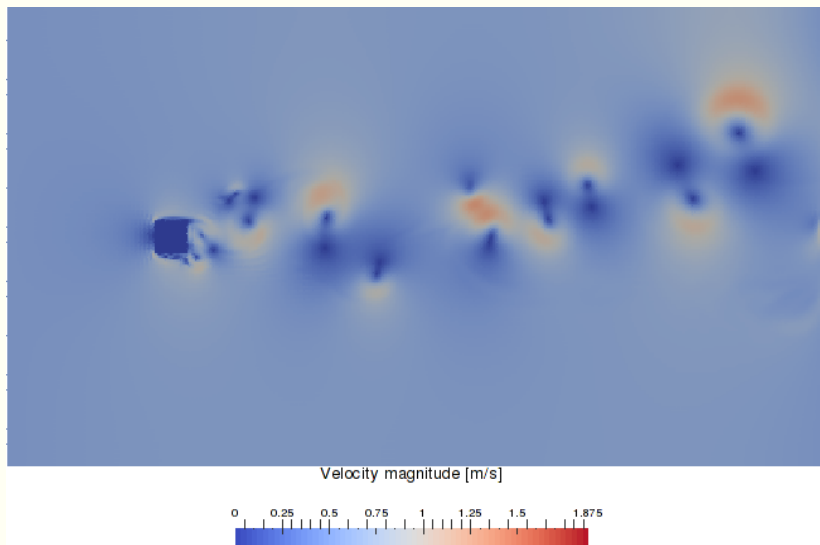




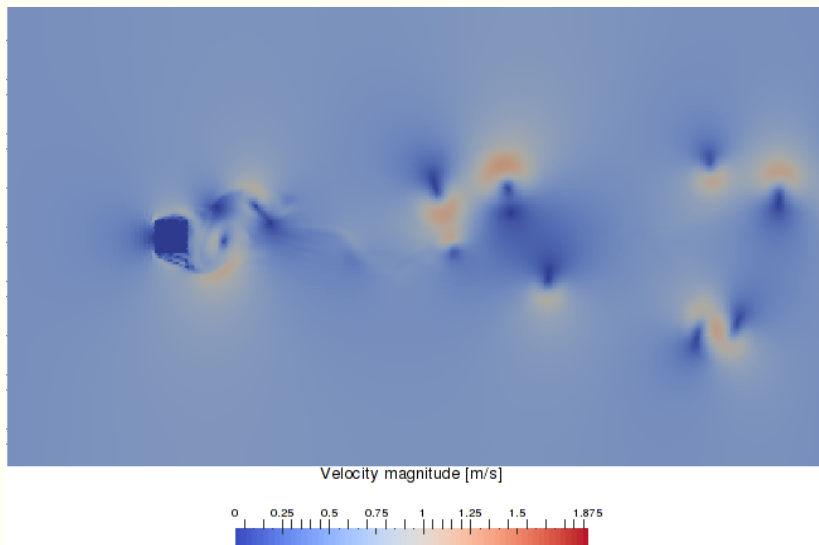


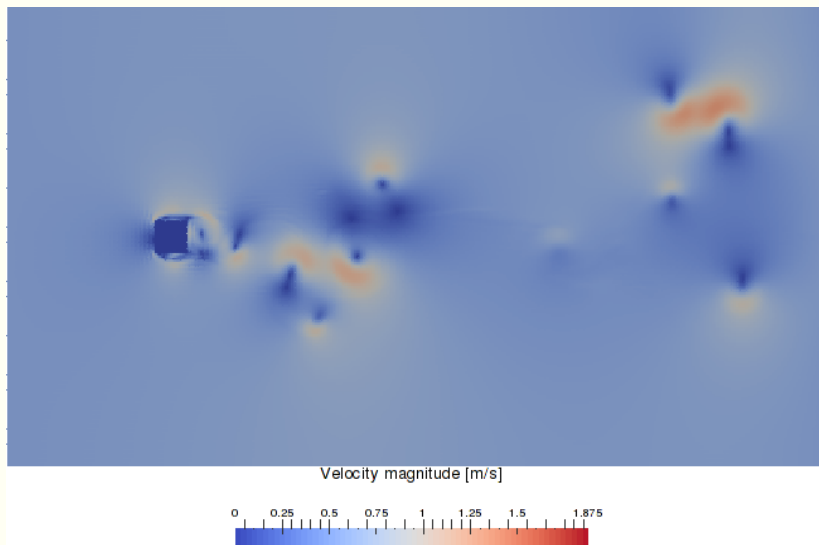


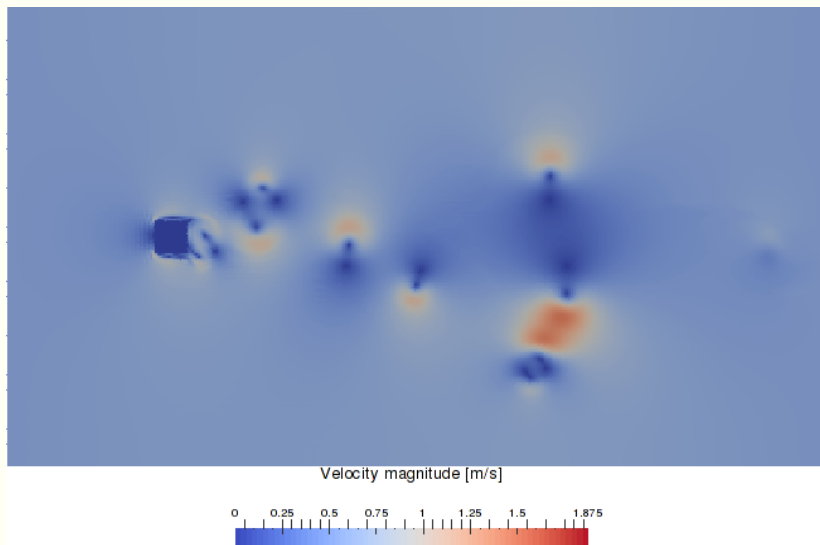


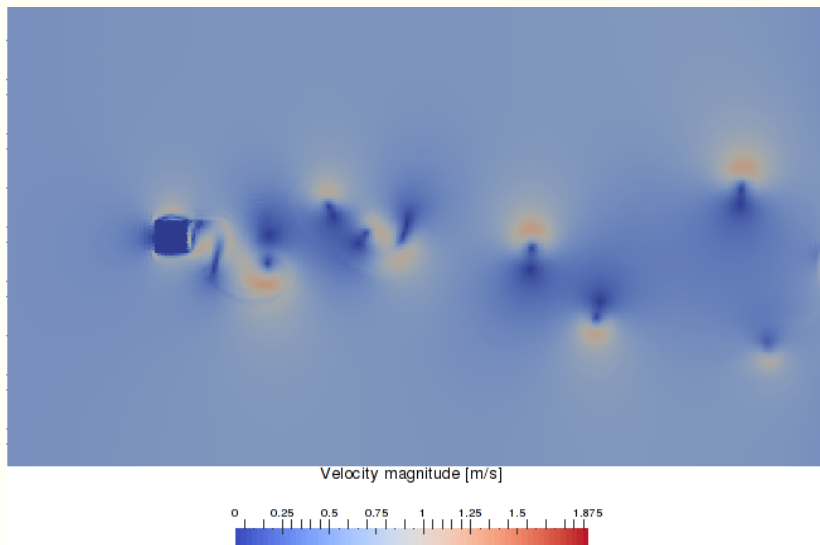


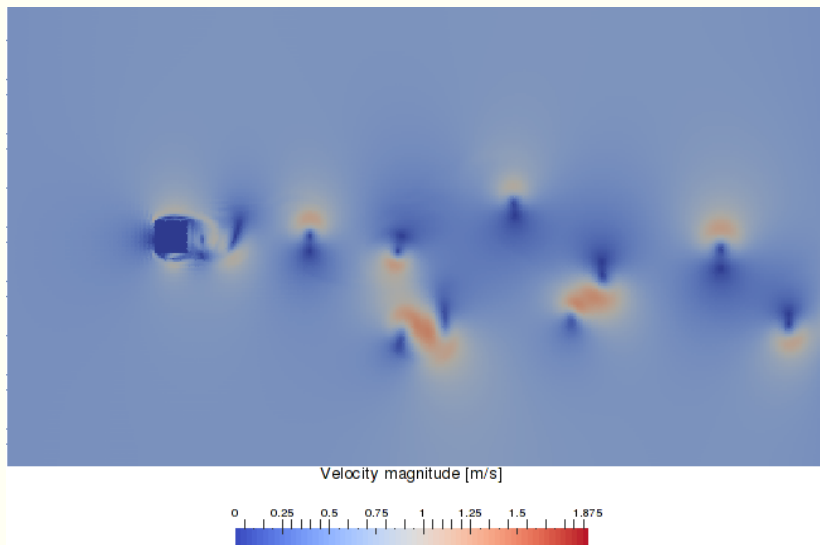


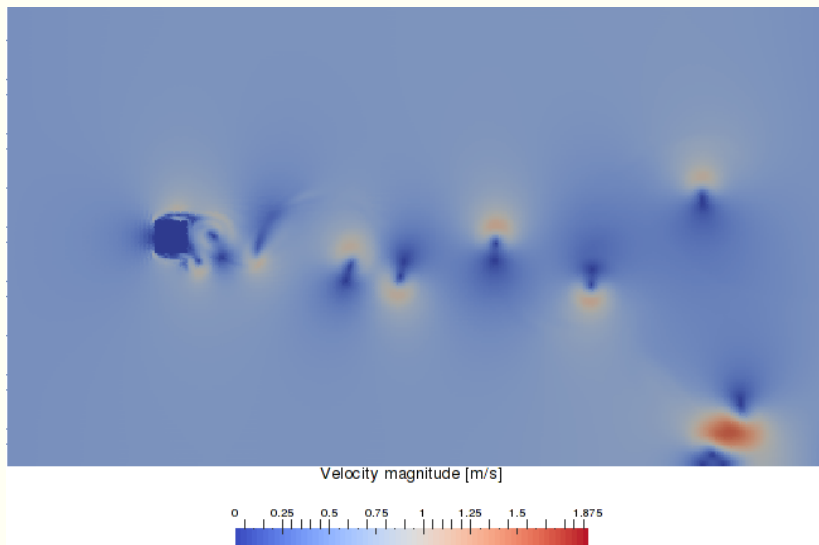


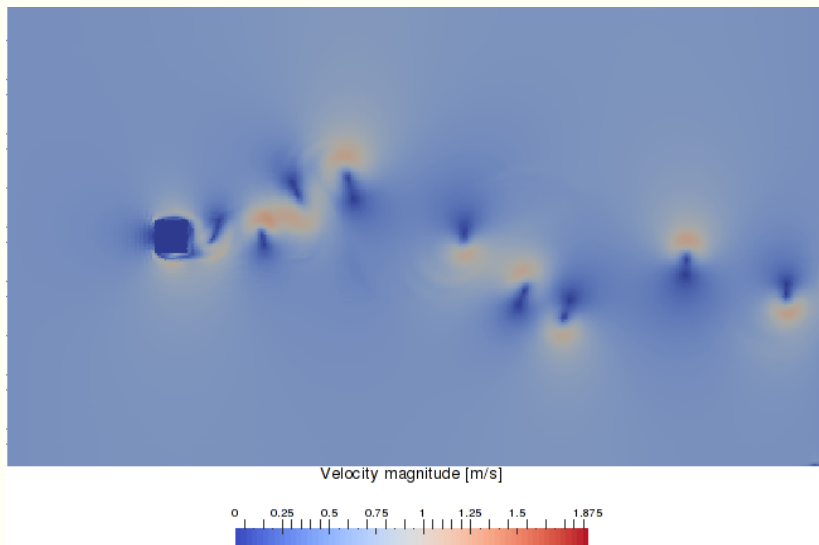


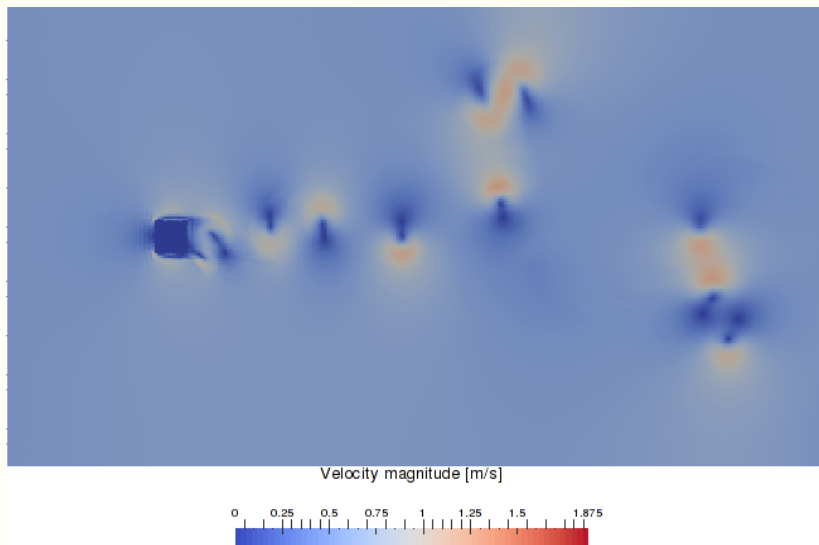




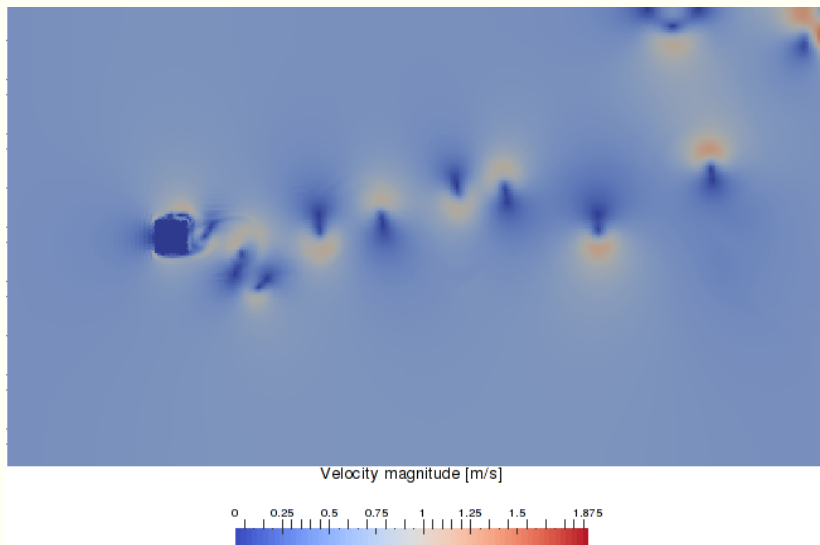


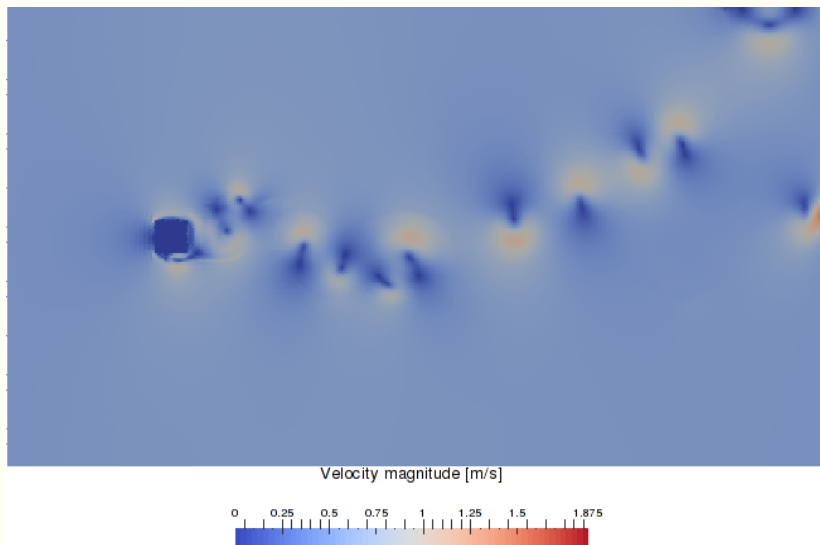


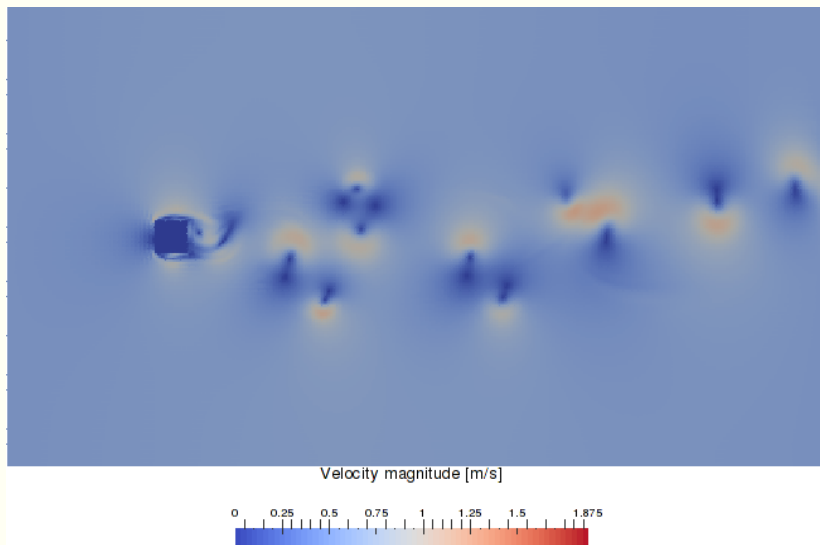


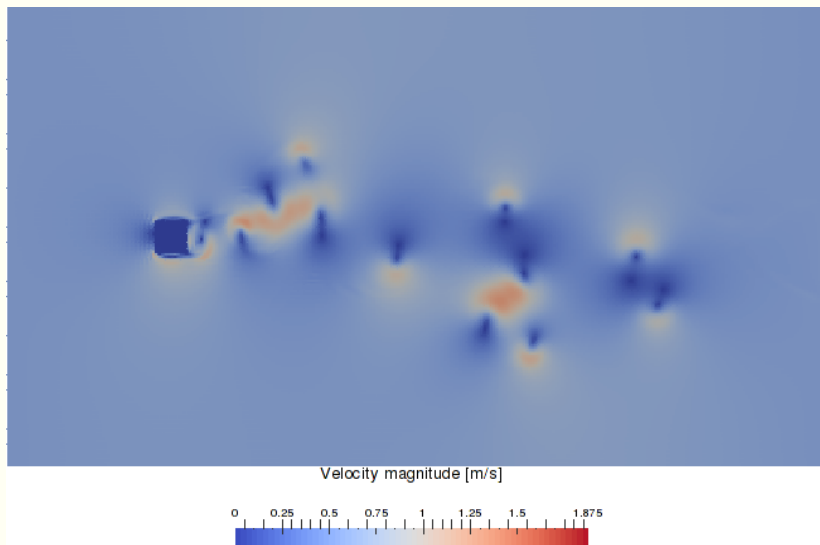


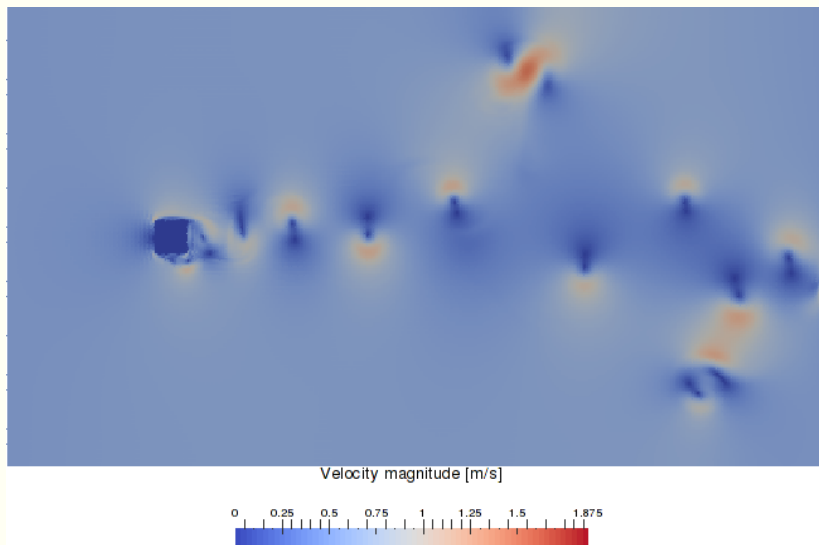


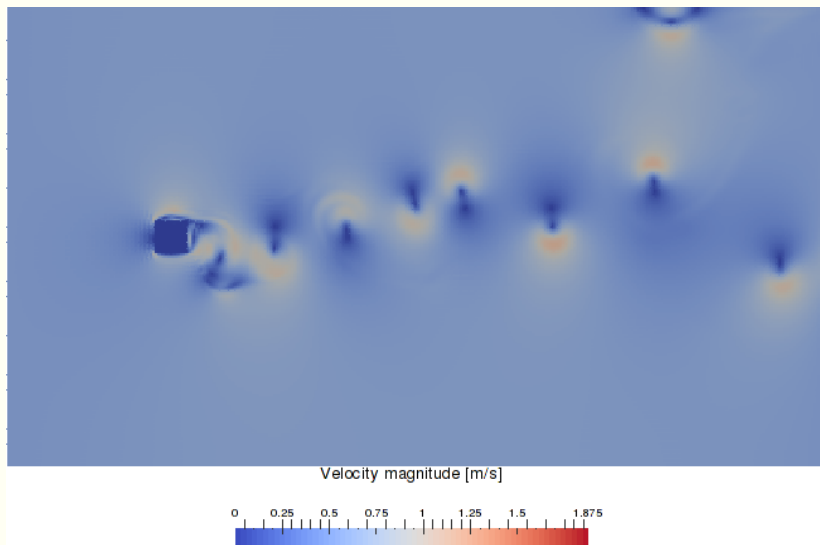


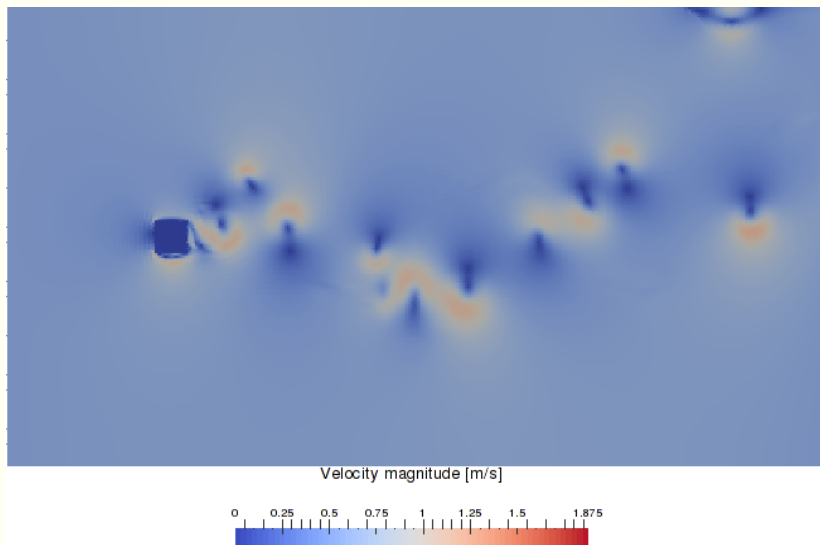


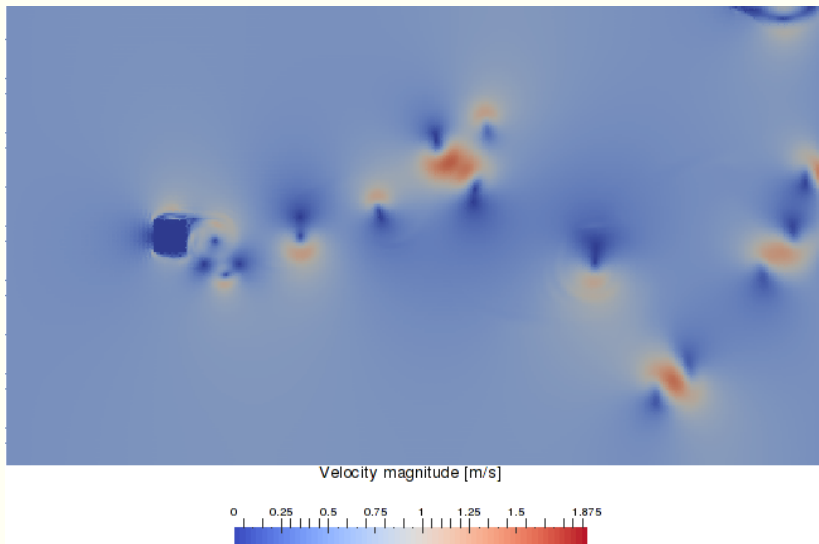




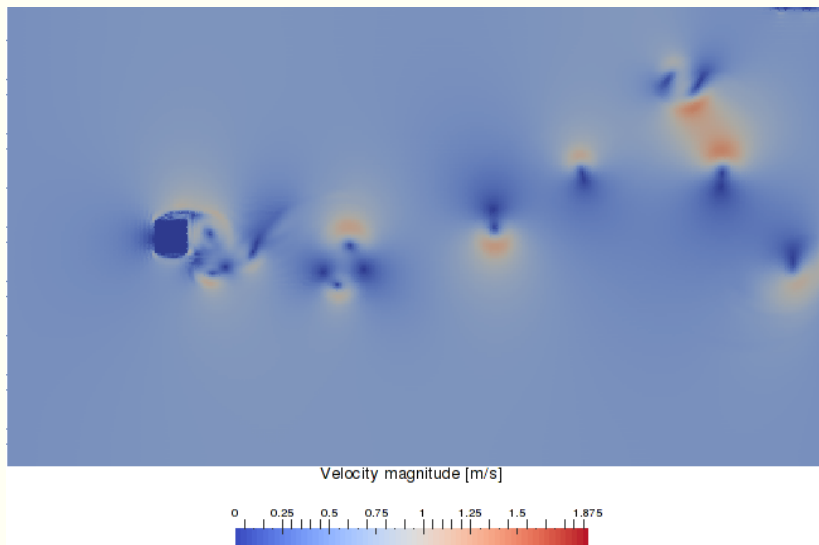


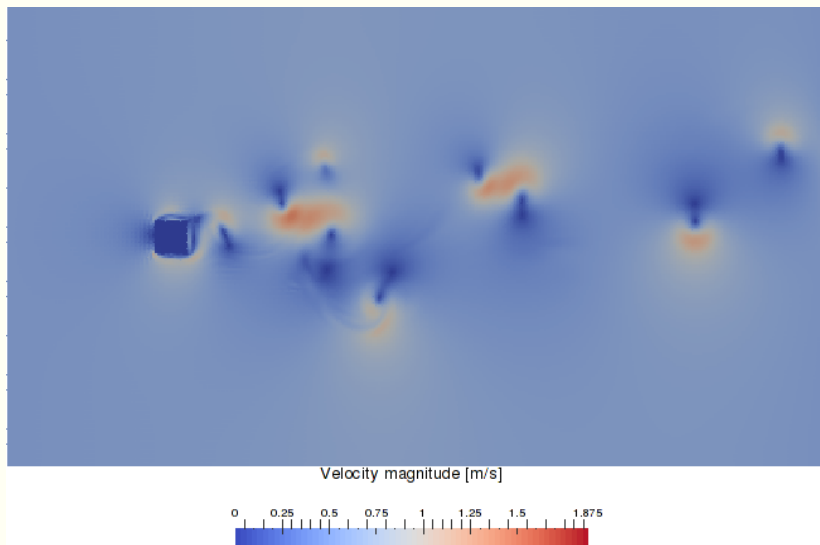


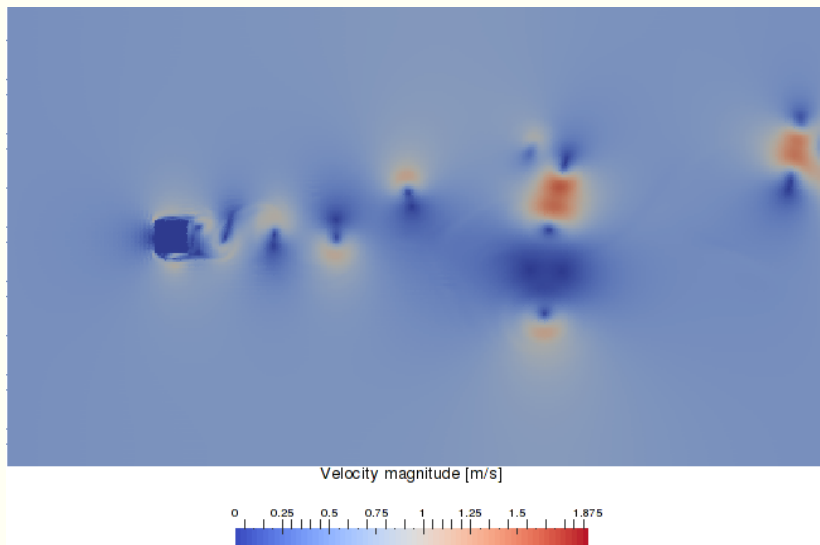


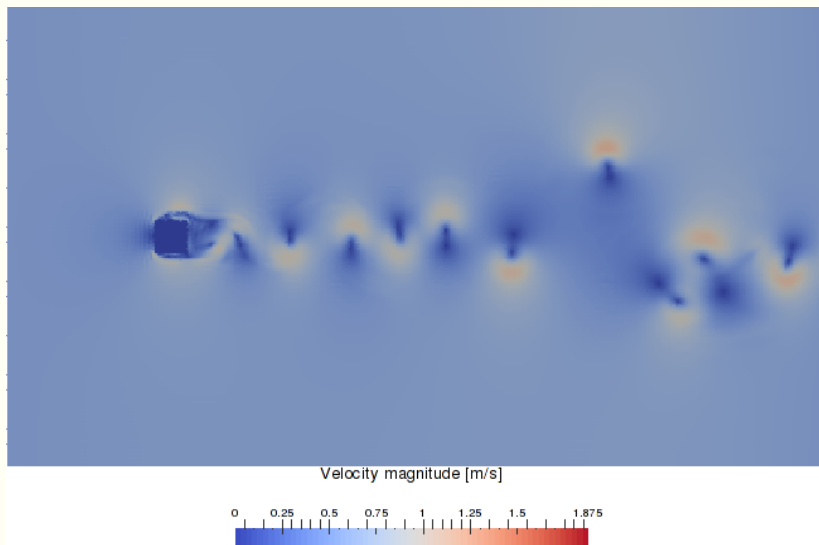


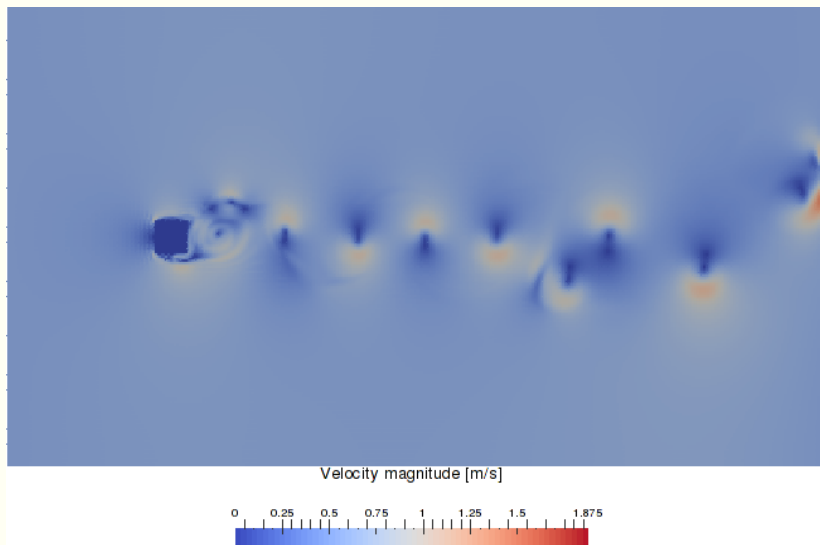


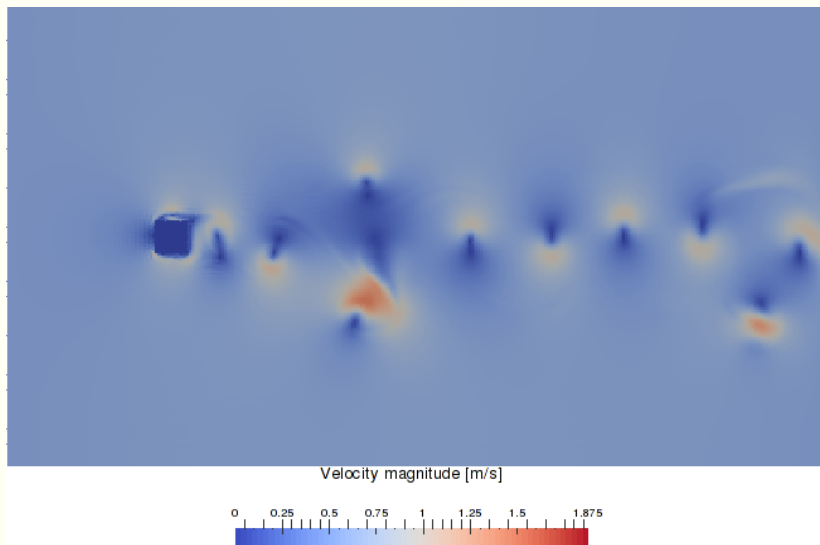


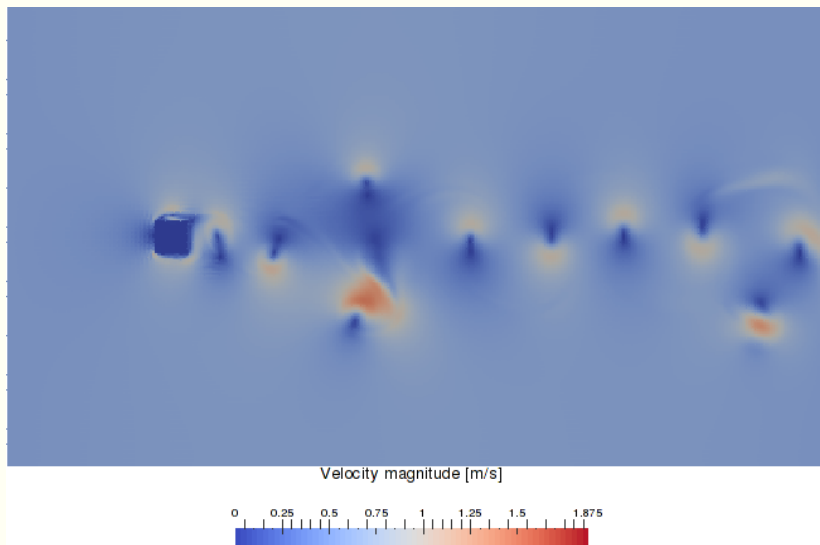












Geosci. Model Dev., 12, 2587–2606, 2019

<https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-2587-2019>

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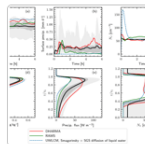
## University of Warsaw Lagrangian Cloud Model (UWLCM) 1.0: a modern large-eddy simulation tool for warm cloud modeling with Lagrangian microphysics

Piotr Dziekan, Maciej Waruszewski, and Hanna Pawłowska

Institute of Geophysics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

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Received: 07 Nov 2018 – Discussion started: 04 Feb 2019 – Revised: 03 Jun 2019 – Accepted: 07 Jun 2019 – Published: 01 Jul 2019



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEidkhpw-MA>



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Derivative pricing as a transport problem

# MPDATA meets Black-Scholes

with Ahmad Farhat (HSBC)

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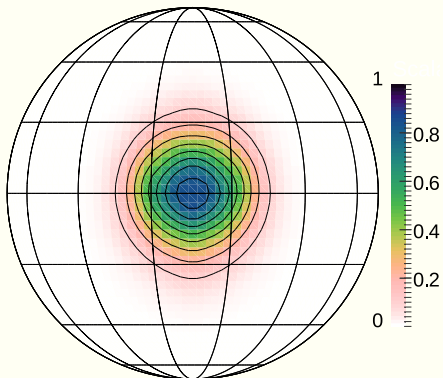
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# Black-Scholes $\rightsquigarrow$ ("advection-only") transport problem

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + rS \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} S^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} - rf = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow x = \ln S \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \underbrace{(r - \sigma^2/2)}_u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \underbrace{\sigma^2/2}_{-\nu} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - rf = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow \psi = e^{-rt} f \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \nu \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \left( u - \frac{\nu \partial \psi}{\psi \partial x} \right) \psi \right] = 0$$

re last step: Smolarkiewicz and Clark (1986, JCP), Sousa (2009, IJNMF),  
Smolarkiewicz and Szmelter (2005, JCP), Cristiani (2015, JCSMD)

# same trick!

MPDATA in a nutshell (Smolarkiewicz 1983, 1984, ...)

$$\text{transport PDE: } \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v\psi) = 0$$

$$\psi_i^{n+1} = \psi_i^n - [F(\psi_i^n, \psi_{i+1}^n, C_{i+1/2}) - F(\psi_{i-1}^n, \psi_i^n, C_{i-1/2})]$$

$$F(\psi_L, \psi_R, C) = \max(C, 0) \cdot \psi_L + \min(C, 0) \cdot \psi_R$$

$$C = v\Delta t / \Delta x$$

upwind

$$\text{modified eq.: } \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v\psi) + \underbrace{K \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}}_{\text{numerical diffusion}} + \dots = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{MEA}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v\psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \underbrace{\left( -\frac{K}{\psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)}_{\text{antidiffusive flux}} \psi \right] = 0$$

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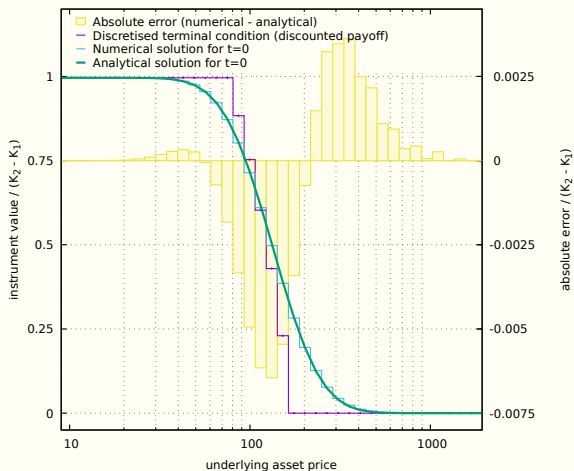
$$\psi = e^{-rf} \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \nu \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \left( u - \frac{\nu}{\psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \psi \right] = 0$$

# MPDATA meets Black-Scholes: test case

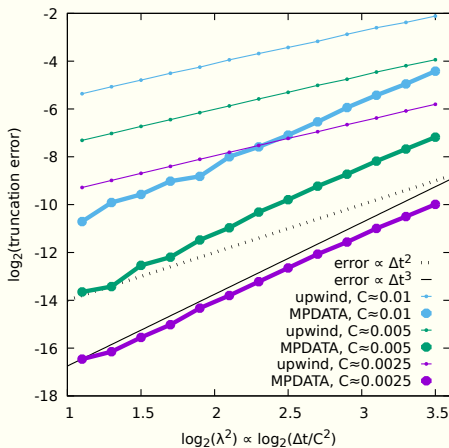
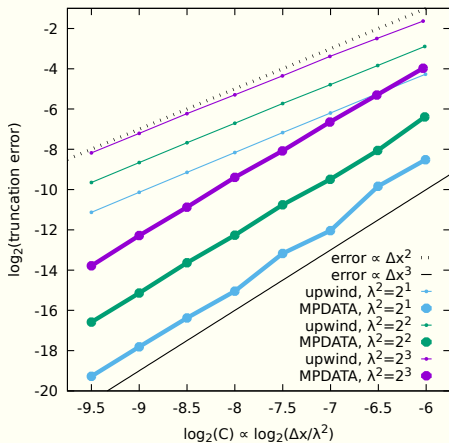
- terminal value problem
- payoff function:  
corridor
- truncation error est.  
( $\psi_a$ : B-S formula):

$$E = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n_x} [\psi_n(x_i) - \psi_a(x_i)]^2 / (n_x \cdot n_t)} \Big|_{t=0}$$





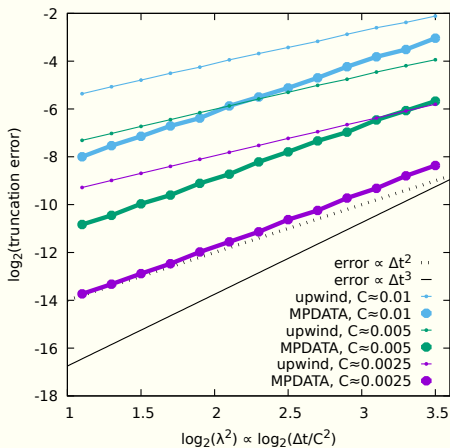
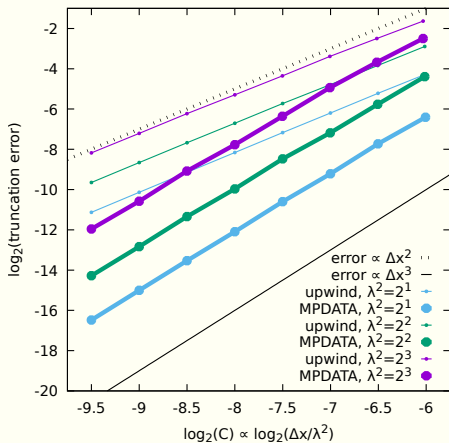
# MPDATA meets Black-Scholes: convergence analysis



MPDATA variant: 2 iterations

+ infinite gauge + FCT + divergent flow + third-order terms

# MPDATA meets Black-Scholes: convergence analysis



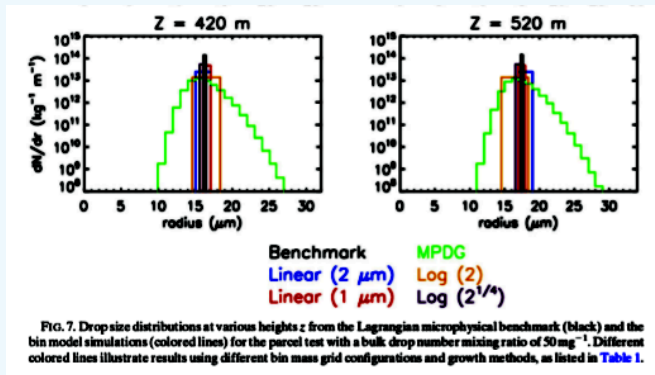
MPDATA variant: 2 iterations

# MPDATA & diffusional growth

with Michael Olesik (Jagiellonian) and Simon Unterstraßer (DLR)

# what triggered the study

Morrison et al. 2018 (JAS)



“... MPDG growth produces significant numerical diffusion and DSD broadening relative to the Lagrangian benchmark and all of the TH-MOM configurations”

## more on MPDATA for condensational growth

### Smolarkiewicz 1984 (sec. 5.1 “Divergent Flow Field”)

*“On the other hand when the velocity is strongly convergent, application of Eq. (38) to the problem of the evolution of the droplet size distribution due to the evaporation-condensation process improves the results (William Hall, personal communication)”*

### Tsang & Korgaonkar 1987

*“novel numerical scheme is devised for the solution of evaporation of aerosol clouds. This scheme combines the salient features of the Galerkin Finite Element Method and the positive definite method of Smolarkiewicz”*

# more on MPDATA for condensational growth

## Tsang and Rao 1988

*“Smolarkiewicz method provides a much narrower size distribution than upwind differencing and the sectional method, its prediction of mass concentration is worse than upwind differencing and the sectional method”*

## Williams & Loyalka 1991

*“Smolarkiewicz studied the problem of advection in fluid flows but his method applies directly to the problem of aerosol growth”*

## Kostoglou and Karabelas 1995

*“A finite difference type of technique proposed by Smolarkiewicz (1983) for fluid flows is not compared with other methods here, even though it appears to reduce errors in size computations”*

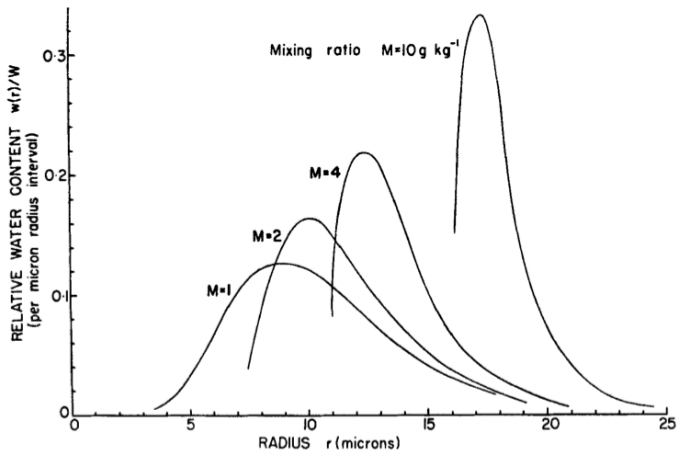


Figure 3. Modification of water-content distribution by condensation. The distribution at  $M = 1$  is assumed to be the same as in fair-weather cloud: the other curves show the distribution after water is condensed on to it rapidly. All are normalised to have equal area: the peak water content  $w(r)_{\max}$  actually increased 26 times from  $M = 1$  to  $10 \text{ g/kg}$ .

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integration parameters

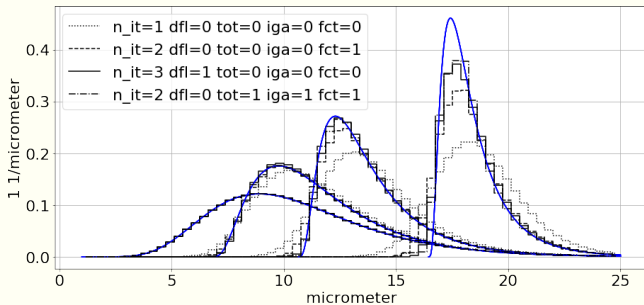
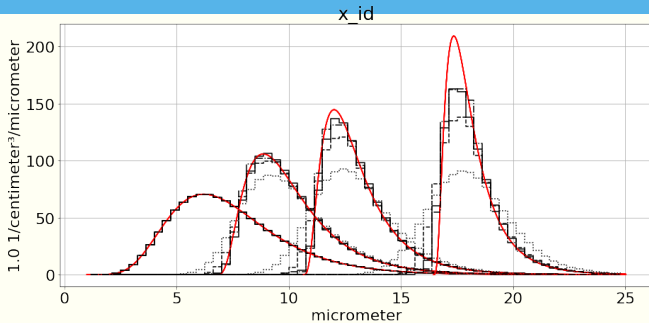
$$\Delta t = 0.5s$$

$$r \in (1 \dots 25) \mu m$$

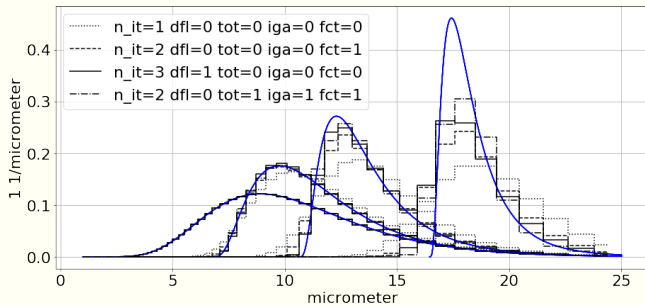
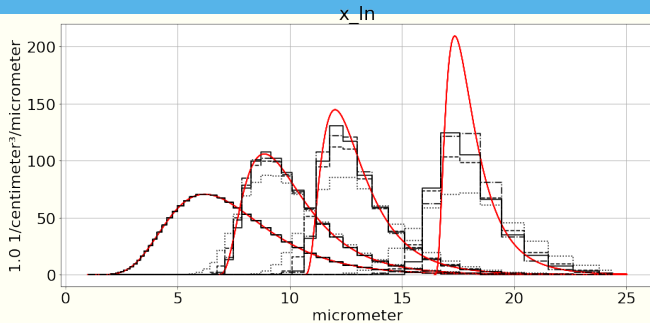
$$n_x = 64 \text{ (linear, log-linear or } r^2\text{-linear)}$$

$nt$ : two-, four- & tenfold increase in water content

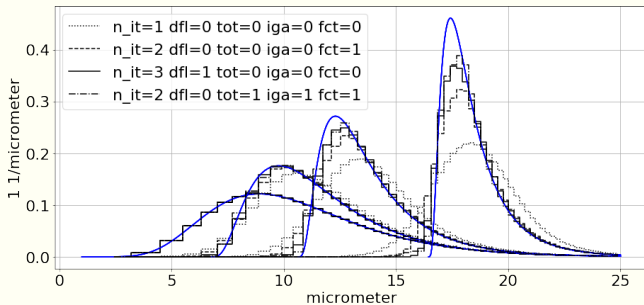
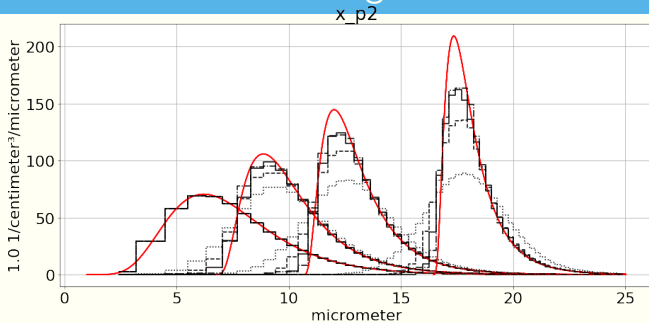
# test case: results with linear grid



# test case: results with log-linear grid



# test case: results with $r^2$ -linear grid



## MPDATA variants (structured grid, homogeneous prob.)

- ❖ basic (+iterations): [Smolarkiewicz 1983](#)



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- ❖ third-order terms: [Smolarkiewicz and Margolin 1998](#)
- ❖ ...
- ❖ fully third-order variant: [Waruszewski et al. 2018](#)

demo



[doi:10.5194/gmd-12-2215-2019](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-2215-2019)

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- ❖ *„During the review process, the ease of model download, compilation, and running of test cases may be assessed“*

## github.com/atmos-cloud-sim-uj



Atmospheric Cloud Simulation Group @ Jagiellonian University

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## MPyDATA

Python implementation of 1D MPDATA algorithm with Jupyter examples

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Forked from Michaeldz36/PyCloudParcel

Adiabatic Cloud Parcel Model in Python with Jupyter examples

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📖 README.md

## MPyDATA

🔄 code quality **B** build **passing** coverage **19%**

Examples:

- Smolarkiewicz 2006 Figs 3,4,10,11,12: [launch](#) [binder](#) [render](#) [nbviewer](#)
- East 1957 Fig 3: [launch](#) [binder](#) [render](#) [nbviewer](#)



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Starting repository: `atmos-cloud-sim-uj/MPyDATA.git/master`

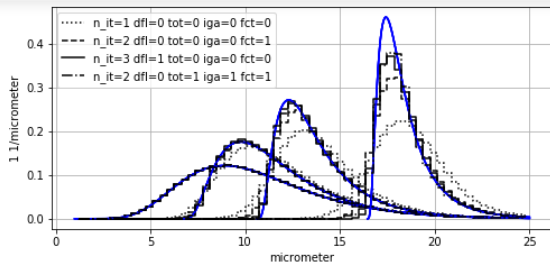
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jupyter East\_1957\_Fig3 (autosaved)

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- ❖ Ahmad Farhat (HSBC)
- ❖ Michael Olesik (Jagiellonian)
  
- ❖ Hanna Pawłowska & libmpdata++ team (Univ. Warsaw)
- ❖ Piotr Smolarkiewicz (NCAR)
  
- ❖ Poland's National Science Centre ([ncn.gov.pl](http://ncn.gov.pl))
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Thank you for your attention!