



MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E INOVAÇÃO
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS ESPACIAIS

MONAN

Model for Ocean-laNd-Atmosphere predictionN

MONAN 1.0.0 and beyond

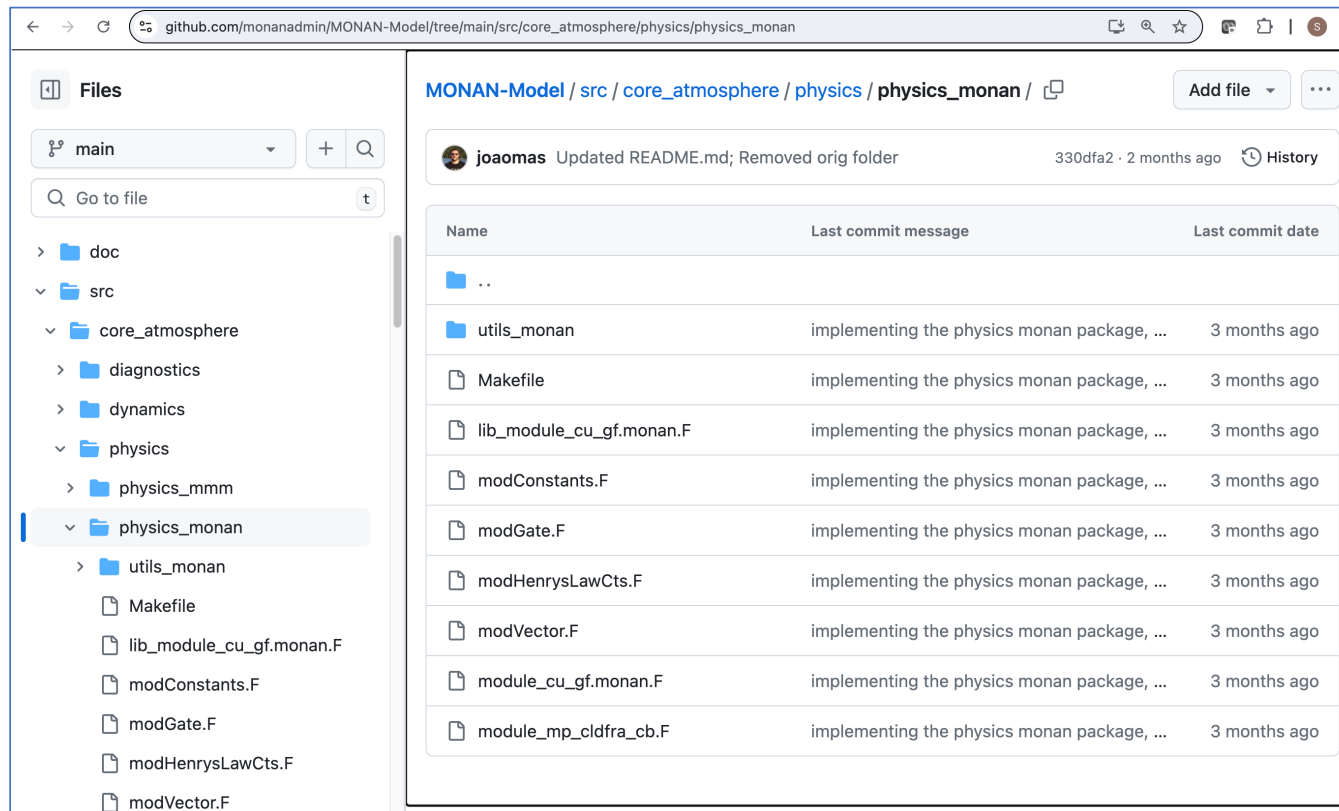
Saulo R. Freitas
On behalf of the Scientific Steering Committee



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../physics_monan



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for the path `github.com/monanadmin/MONAN-Model/tree/main/src/core_atmosphere/physics/physics_monan`. The left sidebar displays the file tree, with the `physics_monan` directory selected. The main content area shows a commit by `joomas` with the message "Updated README.md; Removed orig folder" and a commit hash of `330dfa2` from 2 months ago. Below the commit information is a table listing the files in the directory.

Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
..		
utils_monan	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
Makefile	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
lib_module_cu_gf.monan.F	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
modConstants.F	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
modGate.F	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
modHenryLawCts.F	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
modVector.F	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
module_cu_gf.monan.F	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago
module_mp_cldfra_cb.F	implementing the physics monan package, ...	3 months ago

https://github.com/monanadmin/MONAN-Model/tree/main/src/core_atmosphere/physics/physics_monan

Physics Developments for MONAN

GF Convection Parameterization

- as in BRAMS/NASA GEOS-5, not the same in WRF or the originally implemented in MPAS by L. Fowler
- `./physics_monan/module_cu_gf.monan.F`
- `config_physics_suite = 'mesoscale_reference_monan'`
- `config_physics_suite = convection_pemitting_monan'`

Cloud cover fraction CB2002

- as in BRAMS/NASA GEOS-5
- Based on Chaboureau & Bechtold (JAS2002/JGR2005) - diagnostic, includes the updraft mass flux from GF
- `./physics/mpas_atmphys_driver_cloudiness.F`
- subroutine "calc_cldfraction_monan"

The Grell-Freitas convection parameterization

Some remarks

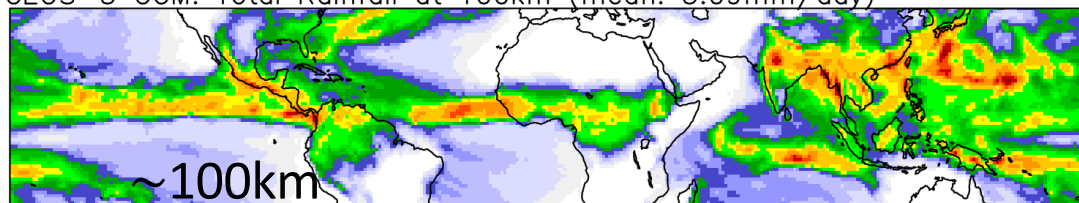
- Trimodal design: deep, 'congestus' and shallow plumes with an ensemble of closures, including convective scale downdrafts.
- Scale awareness follows Arakawa et al. (2011).
- Aerosol aware following using autoconversion and evaporation dependence on CCN.
- Closure for non-equilibrium convection (diurnal cycle over the land).
- Transport of momentum, tracers, water and moist static energy (MSE),
- In-line scavenging and evaporation for aerosols and trace gases.
- Transport of mass and MSE is conservative, positive definite on machine precision.
- Beta PDFs to emulate the vertical mass flux profiles.
- Lightning parameterization
- Cold Pool Edge effects (convection organization e propagation)

Ref: Grell and Freitas (2014), Freitas et al (2018, 2020, 2021, 2024)

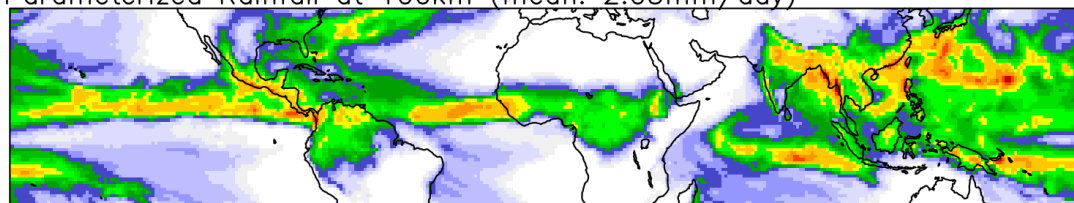
Cascading from 100 km to 3 km

NASA GEOS-5 GCM with GF convection parameterization

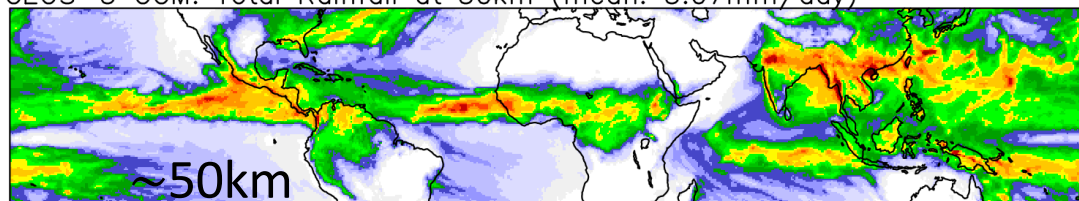
GEOS-5 GCM: Total Rainfall at 100km (mean: 3.09mm/day)



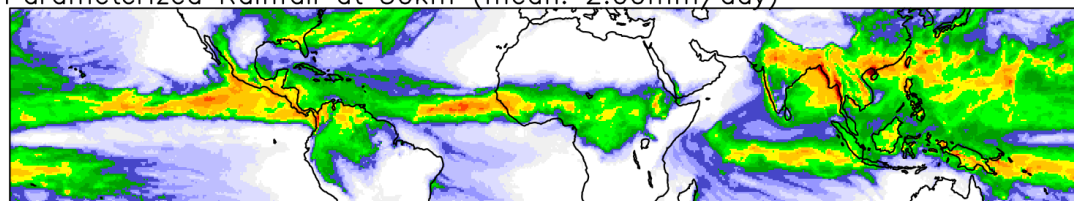
Parameterized Rainfall at 100km (mean: 2.03mm/day)



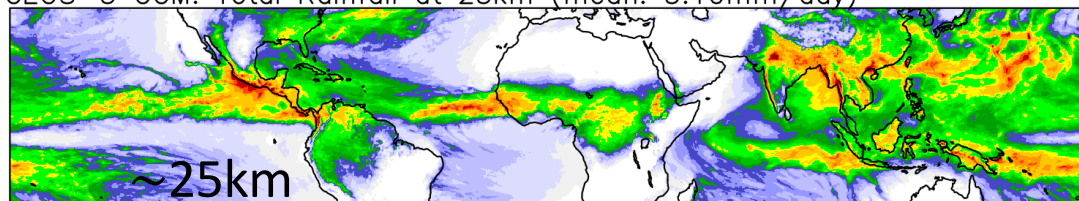
GEOS-5 GCM: Total Rainfall at 50km (mean: 3.07mm/day)



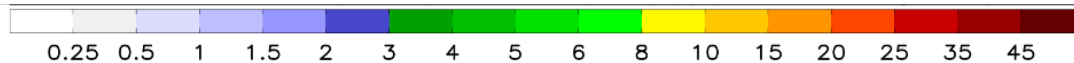
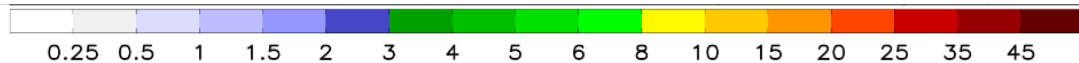
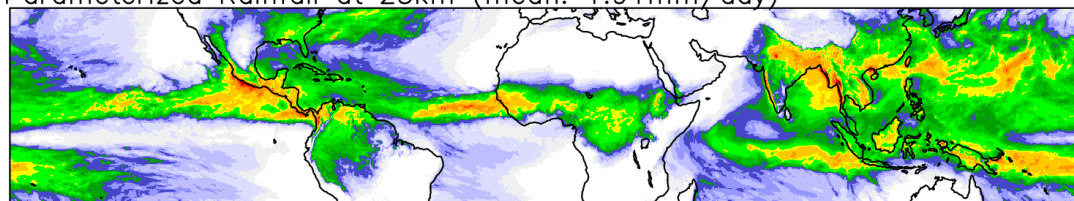
Parameterized Rainfall at 50km (mean: 2.00mm/day)



GEOS-5 GCM: Total Rainfall at 25km (mean: 3.10mm/day)



Parameterized Rainfall at 25km (mean: 1.91mm/day)

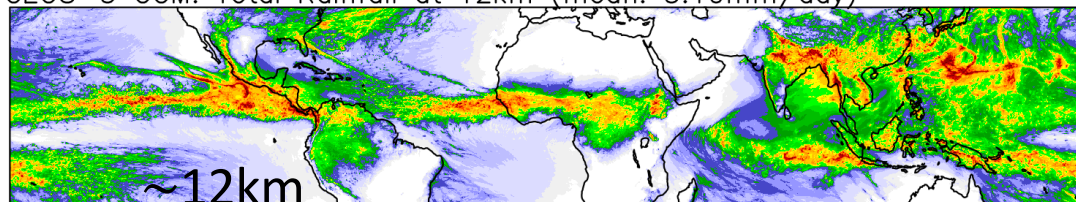


Cascading from 100 km to 3 km

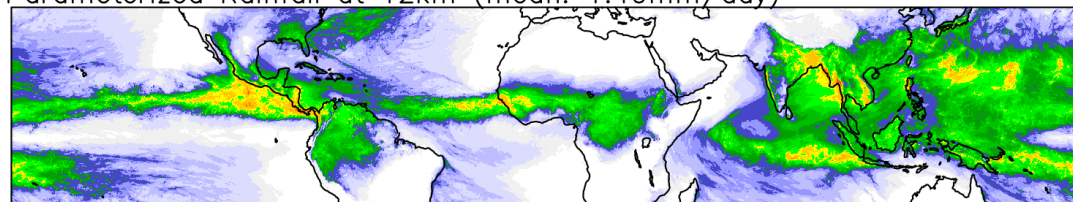
NASA GEOS-5 GCM with GF convection parameterization

The scale-awareness of the deep convection scheme allows for a gradual decrease of the parameterized precip fraction in the gray zone.

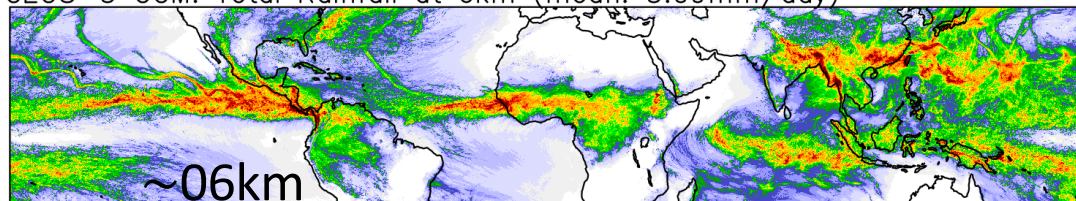
GEOS-5 GCM: Total Rainfall at 12km (mean: 3.10mm/day)



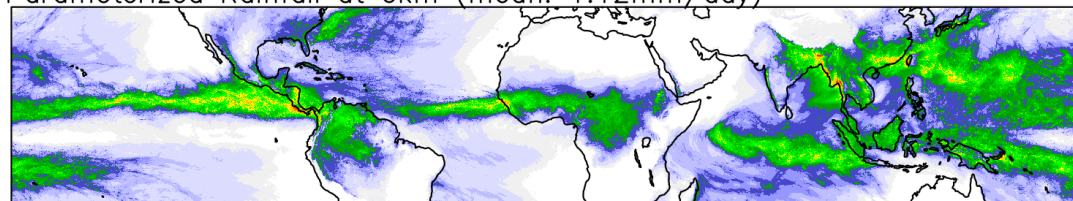
Parameterized Rainfall at 12km (mean: 1.40mm/day)



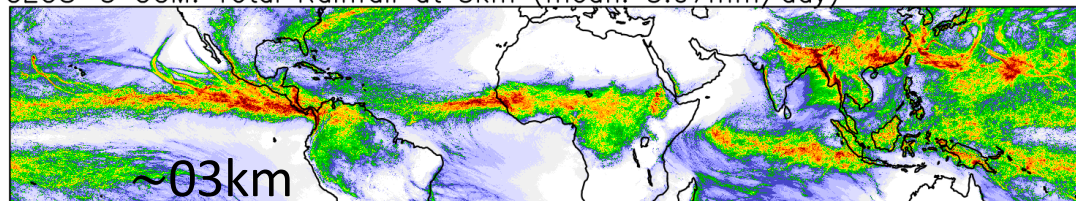
GEOS-5 GCM: Total Rainfall at 6km (mean: 3.09mm/day)



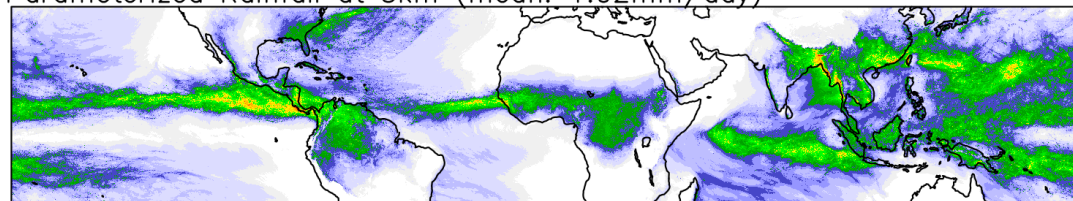
Parameterized Rainfall at 6km (mean: 1.12mm/day)



GEOS-5 GCM: Total Rainfall at 3km (mean: 3.07mm/day)



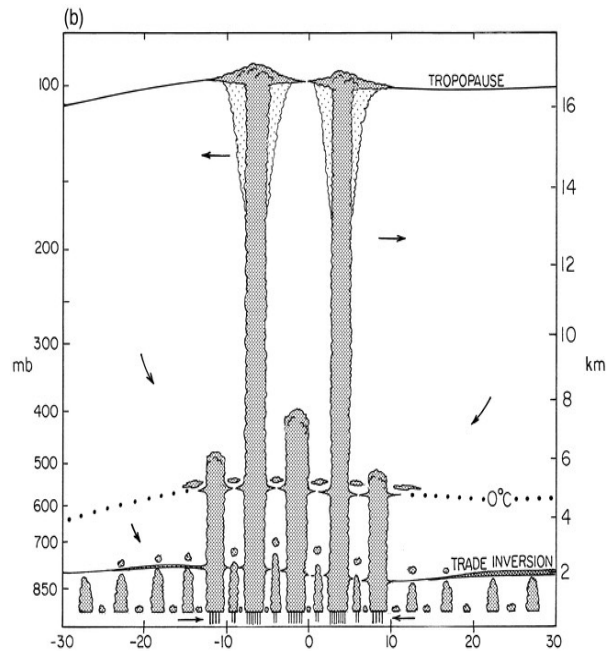
Parameterized Rainfall at 3km (mean: 1.02mm/day)



0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 15 20 25 35 45

0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 15 20 25 35 45

A tri-modal convection parameterization



Johnson et al (1999):

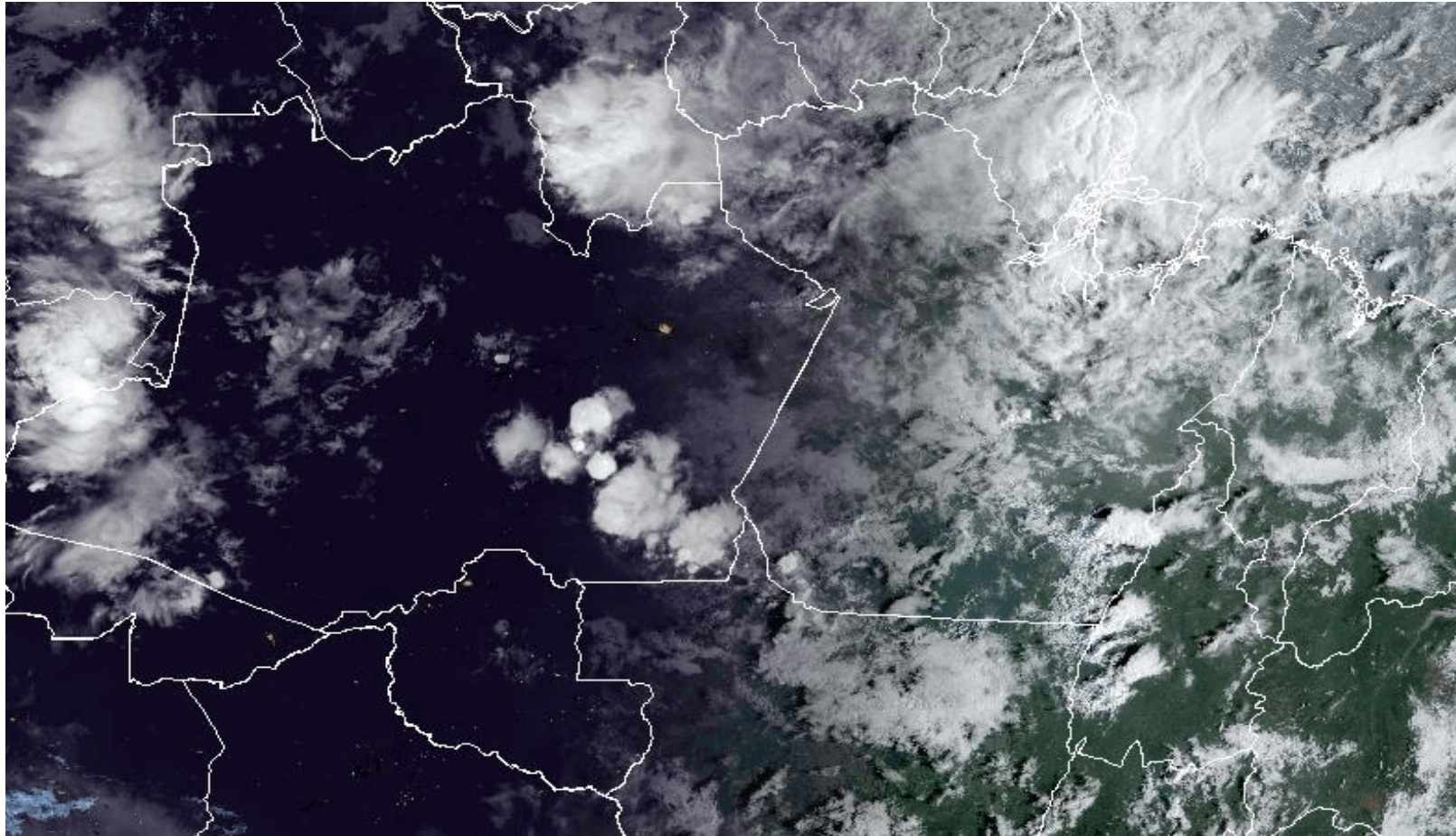
Tri-modal Characteristics of Tropical Convection

The three predominant convective modes:

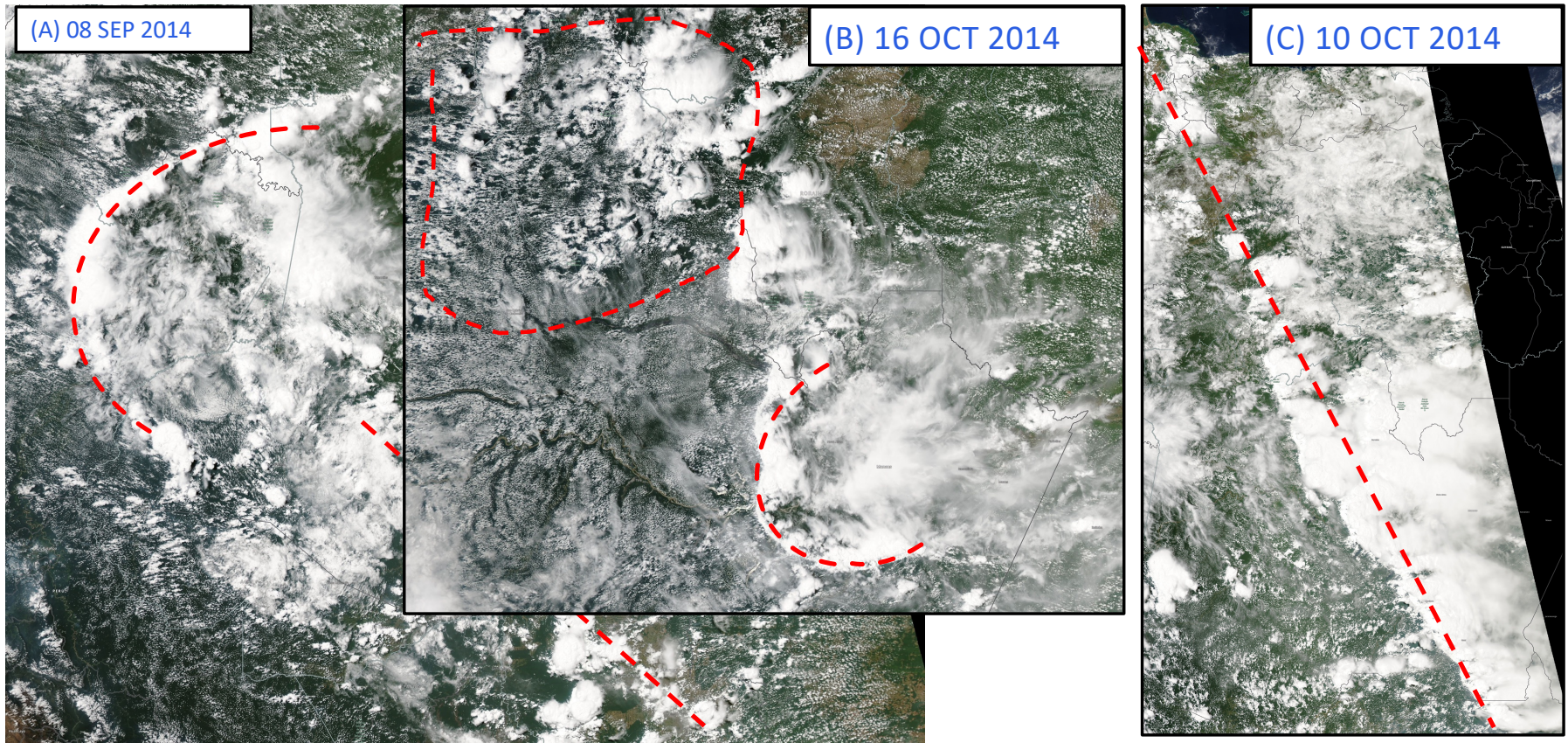
- shallow limited by the trade inversion,
- congestus by the zero degree inversion layer,
- deep with cloud tops well above.



A parameterization for cloud organization and propagation by evaporation-driven cold pool edges

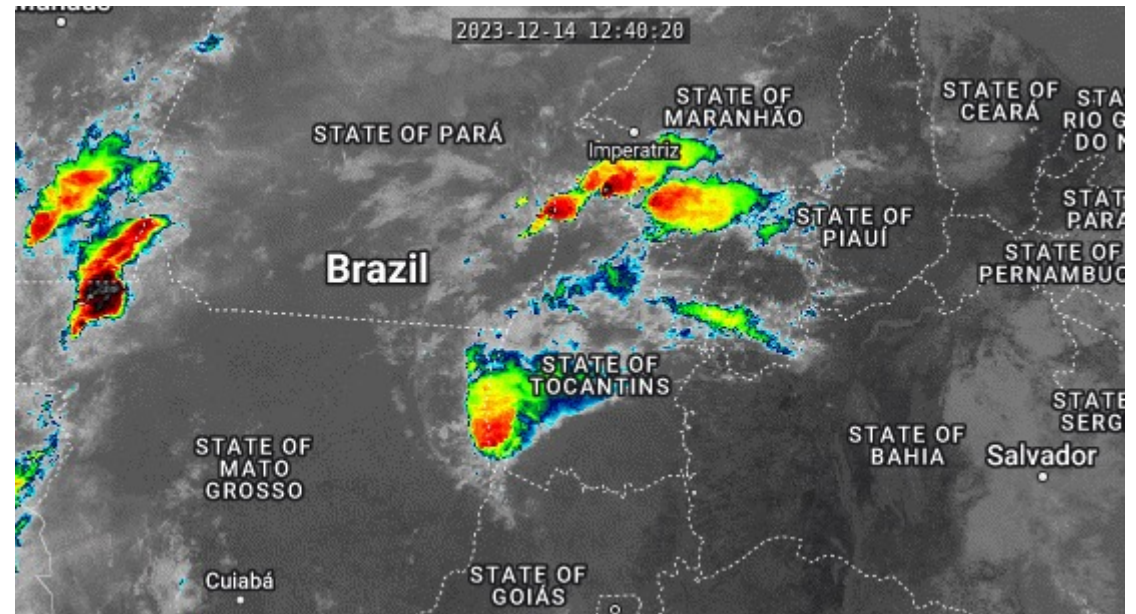
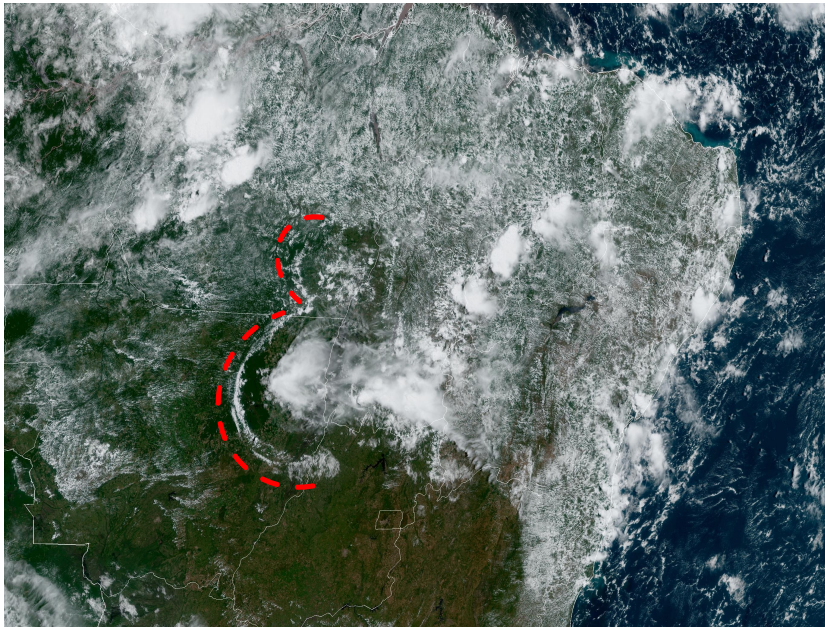


A miscellanea of organized convective systems in the Amazon basin on an ordinary day



Aqua/MODIS true-color images (doi:10.5067/MODIS/MYD02HKM.061)

Cold pools over the central part of Brazil



A parameterization to account for the sub-grid scale effects of the cold pool edges

Definition of Buoyancy-Excess (β_x)
as a measure of the sub-grid scale MSE variability due the presence of the cold pools:

$$\beta_x = -(H_d - \tilde{H})$$

- a) H_d and \tilde{H} are the downdraft and environment MSE.
- b) β_x is 3-D positive-definite prognostic scalar.

The maximum vertical velocity at the leading edge of the cold pool

$$w_{gf} = \kappa \left(\int_0^D \frac{1}{1 + \gamma c_p \tilde{T}} \frac{\beta_x}{\tilde{T}} \sin^2 \alpha g dz \right)^{1/2}$$

The gust front horizontal velocity is given by:

$$V_{gf} = \kappa \left(\int_0^D \frac{1}{1 + \gamma c_p \tilde{T}} \frac{\beta_x}{\tilde{T}} g dz \right)^{1/2}$$

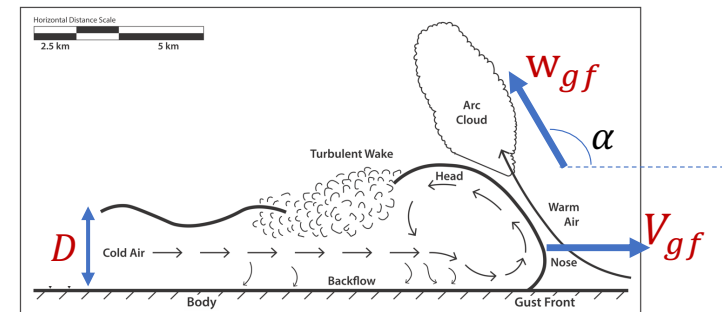
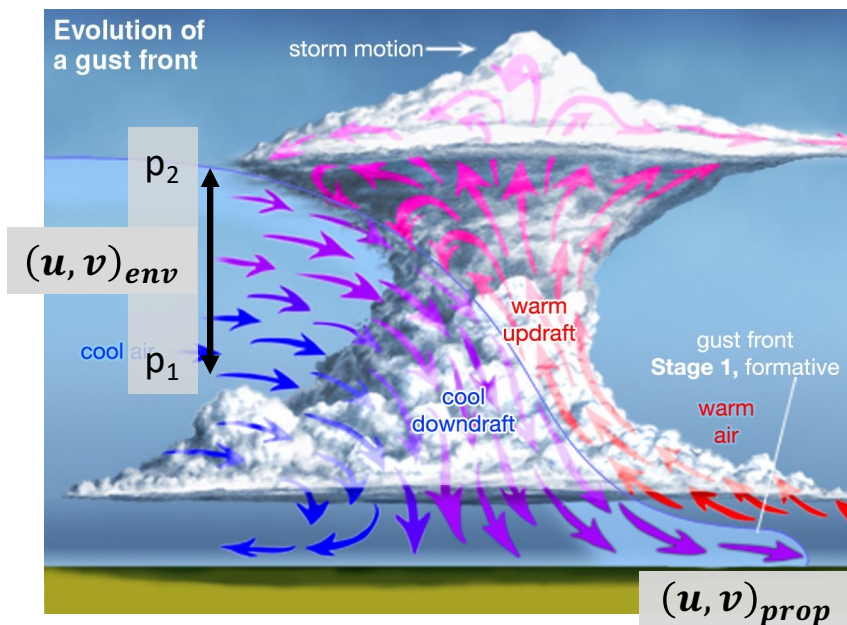


FIG. 1. Conceptual model of a density current. D is the height of the cooler air far behind the head of the density current. Adapted from Droegemeier and Wilhelmson (1987).

Gust front propagation speed



Definition of the mean cloud layer horizontal speed $(u, v)_{mcl}$:

$$(u, v)_{mcl} = \frac{1}{p_2 - p_1} \int_{p_1}^{p_2} (u, v)_{env} dp$$

where $p_1 = 900$ hPa, $p_2 = 600$ hPa. $(u, v)_{env}$ is the horizontal environment wind and p is the atmospheric pressure.

The 2-D horizontal propagation velocity of the cold pool:

$$(u, v)_{prop} = (u, v)_{mcl} + \frac{V_{gf}}{|(u, v)_{mcl}|} (u, v)_{mcl} + 0.6(u, v)_{env}$$

The proposed prognostic equation for the Buoyancy-Excess (β_x)

In the context of the **MPAS/MONAN 1.0.0 model**

$$\frac{1}{\tilde{\rho}_d} \frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}_d \beta_x}{\partial t} = - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tilde{\rho}_d} \nabla \cdot \tilde{\rho}_d \beta_x (u, v)_{prop}}_{\text{2-D advection}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tilde{\rho}_d} DIF_z(\tilde{\rho}_d \beta_x)}_{\text{1-D diffusion}} + \underbrace{\beta_x \delta_d}_{\text{Source}} - \underbrace{\frac{\beta_x}{\tau}}_{\text{Sink}}$$

2-D advection

1-D diffusion

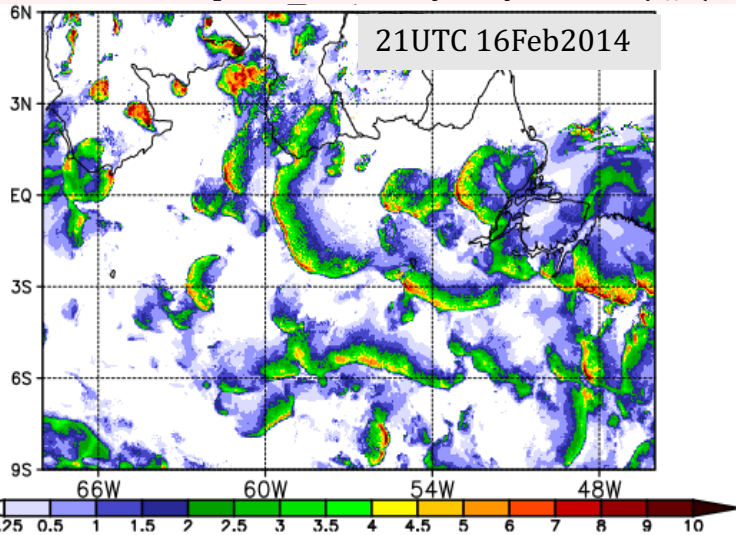
Source

δ_d is the downdraft detrainment mass-flux given by the convection parameterization.

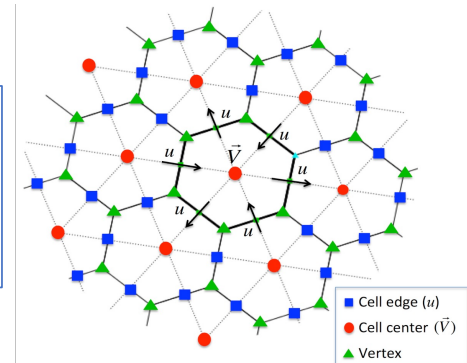
Sink

τ is the cold pool lifetime. τ is a tunable parameter in the range of 1–3 hours (currently 2 h everywhere).

Typical model output of the Buoyancy-Excess β_x (kJ/kg)



$\tilde{\rho}_d = \frac{\rho_d}{\xi}$ is the dry air density over the nominal heights



■ Cell edge (u)
● Cell center (\vec{V})
▲ Vertex

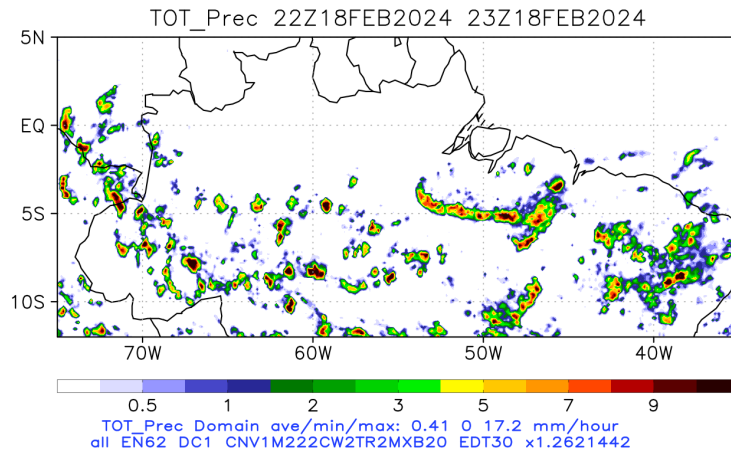


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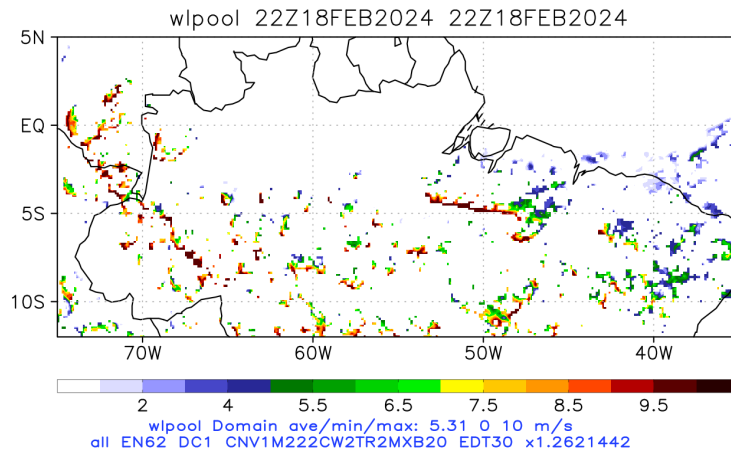


Model results using MPAS/MONAN

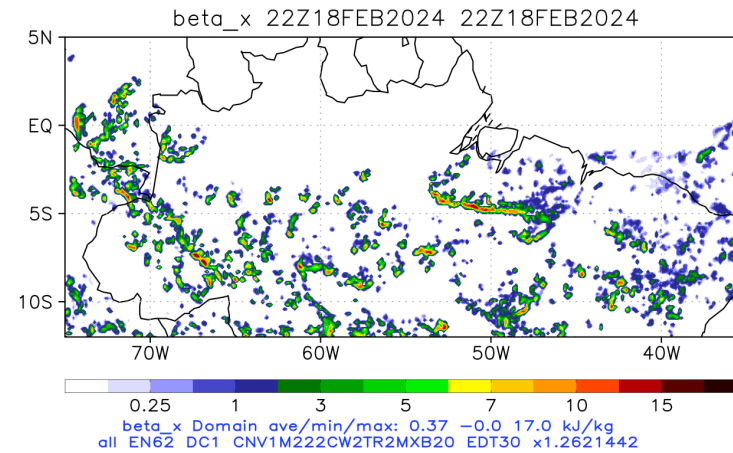
1h accum
precipitation
(mm)



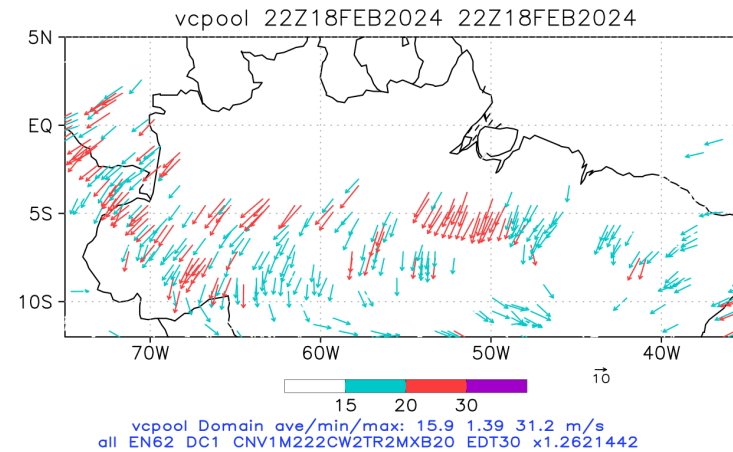
Vertical
velocity at the
leading edge of
the cold pool
(m/s)



Buoyancy-excess
(kJ/kg)



Terrain-following
propagation speed
(m/s)



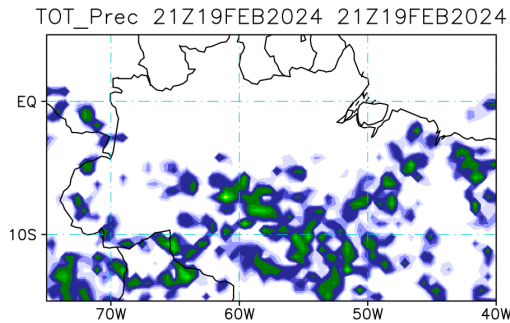
Helps organization in low resolution GCM configuration

60 km

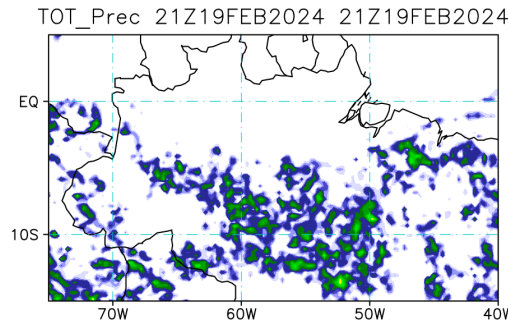
30 km

15 km

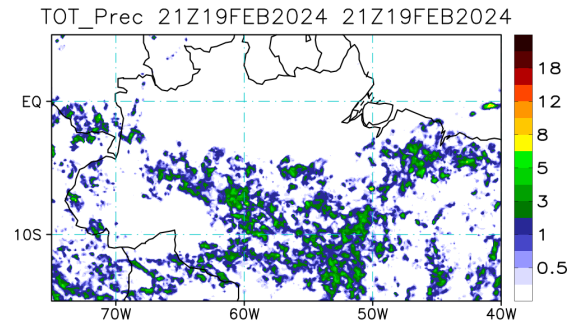
Control



TOT_Prec Domain ave/min/max: 0.41 0 7.14 mm/hour
EN62_DC0_CNVO_EDT30_x1.163842

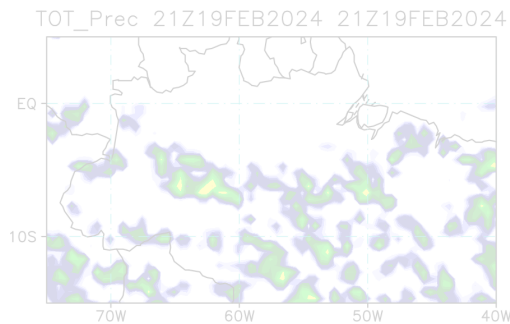


TOT_Prec Domain ave/min/max: 0.40 0 7.22 mm/hour
EN62_DC0_CNVO_EDT30_x1.655362

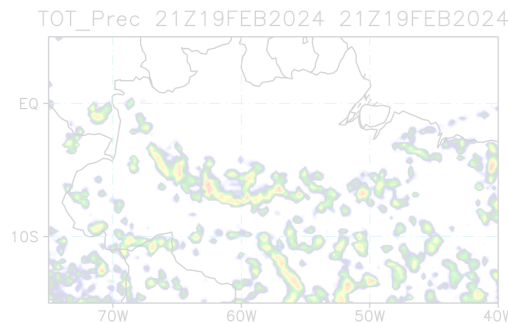


TOT_Prec Domain ave/min/max: 0.42 0 12.8 mm/hour
EN62_DC0_CNVO_EDT30_x1.2621442

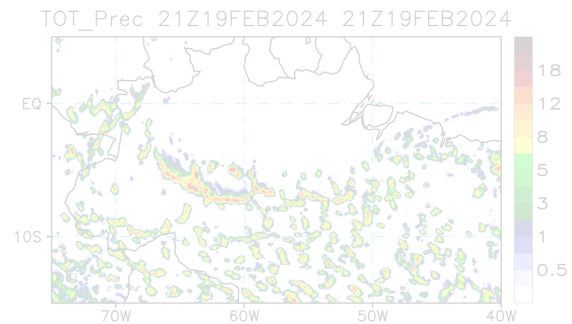
Cold Pool



TOT_Prec Domain ave/min/max: 0.56 0 8.42 mm/hour
EN62_DC1_CNVM222CW2TR2MXB20_EDT30_x1.163842



TOT_Prec Domain ave/min/max: 0.68 0 16.5 mm/hour
EN62_DC1_CNVM222CW2TR2MXB20_EDT30_x1.655362



TOT_Prec Domain ave/min/max: 0.84 0 27.2 mm/hour
EN62_DC1_CNVM222CW2TR2MXB20_EDT30_x1.2621442

Hurricane Beryl Hurtles into the Caribbean

The first Atlantic hurricane of 2024 produced dangerous winds and life-threatening storm surge.

On the morning of July 1, Hurricane Beryl made landfall on Carriacou Island as a Category 4 storm with [maximum sustained winds](#) of 150 miles (240 kilometers) per hour.

This image, captured by the VIIRS (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite) on [NOAA-21](#), shows Hurricane Beryl at 12:50 p.m. Atlantic Standard Time on June 30, when the eye of the storm was about 300 miles (490 kilometers) southeast of Barbados.

An hour before the image was captured, the National Hurricane Center [upgraded Beryl](#) to a Category 4 hurricane with sustained winds of 130 miles per hour.

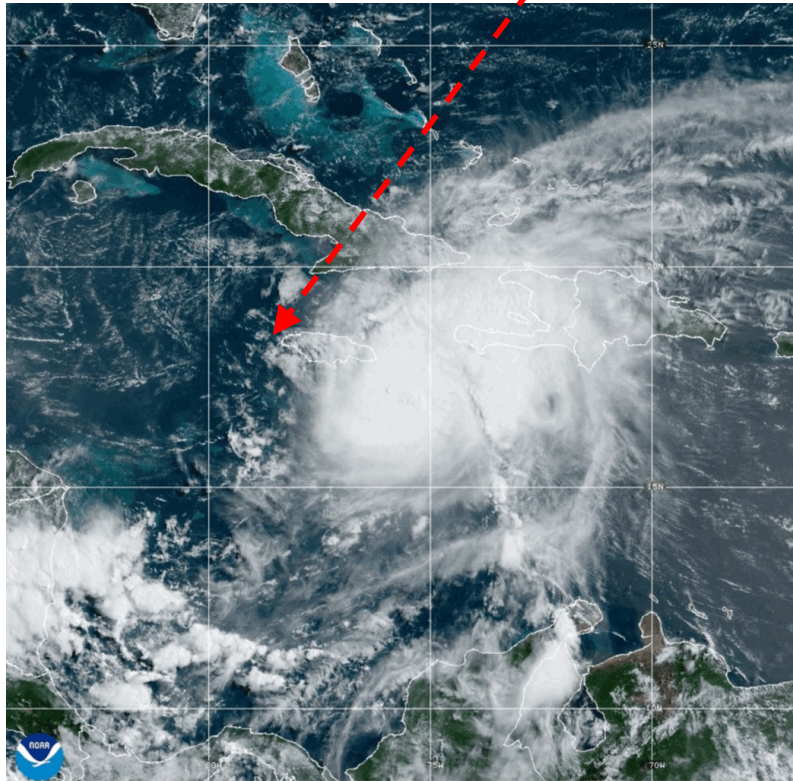
Beryl formed as a tropical depression in the central tropical Atlantic on June 28 and then became a tropical storm on June 29.

The storm rapidly intensified from a tropical storm to a powerful Category 4 in less than 24 hours. "[Rapid intensification](#)" occurs when wind speeds increase by at least 35 miles (56 kilometers) per hour, over 24 hours.

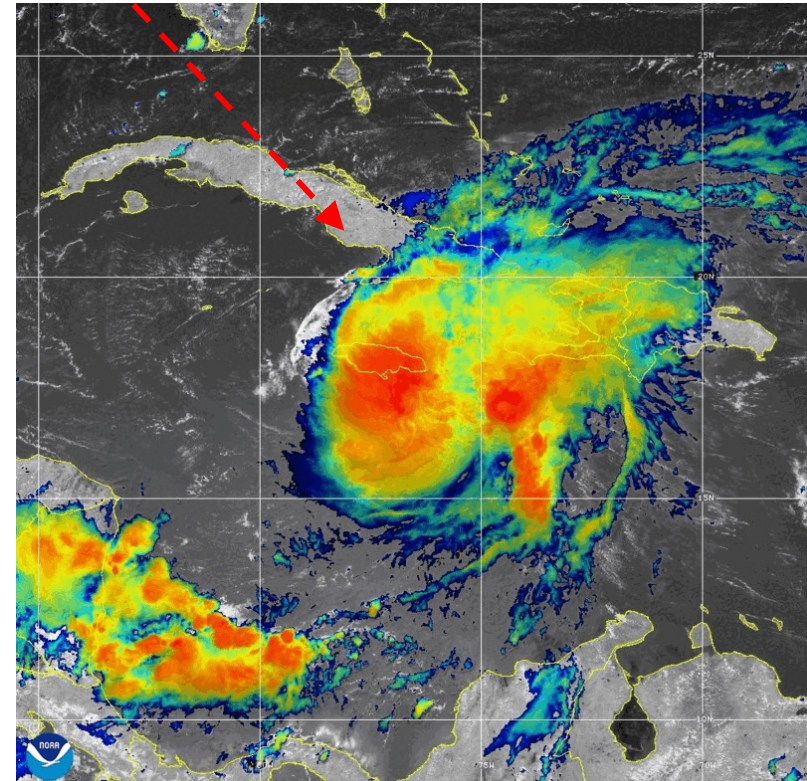


<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/153023/hurricane-beryl-hurtles-into-the-caribbean>

Cold pools and rainband development



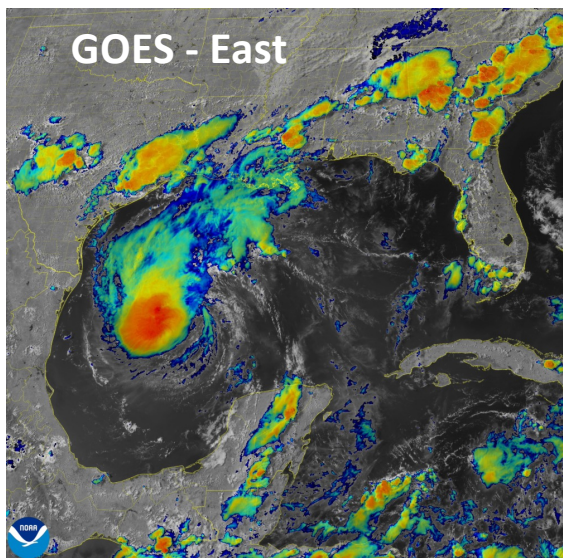
03 Jul 2024 13:40Z - NOAA/NESDIS/STAR - GOES-East - GEOCOLOR Composite - AL022024



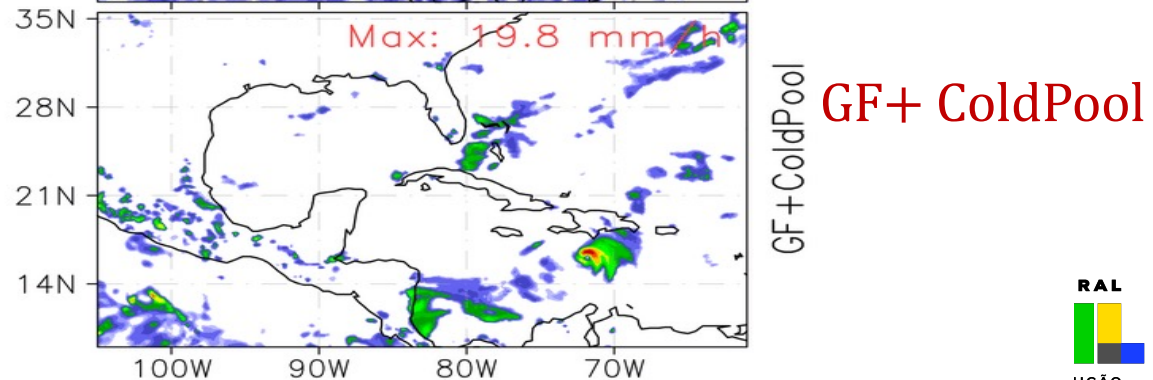
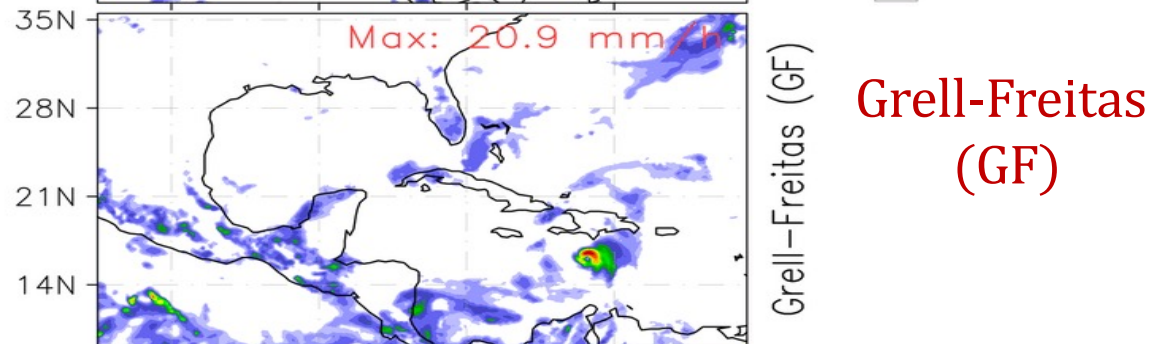
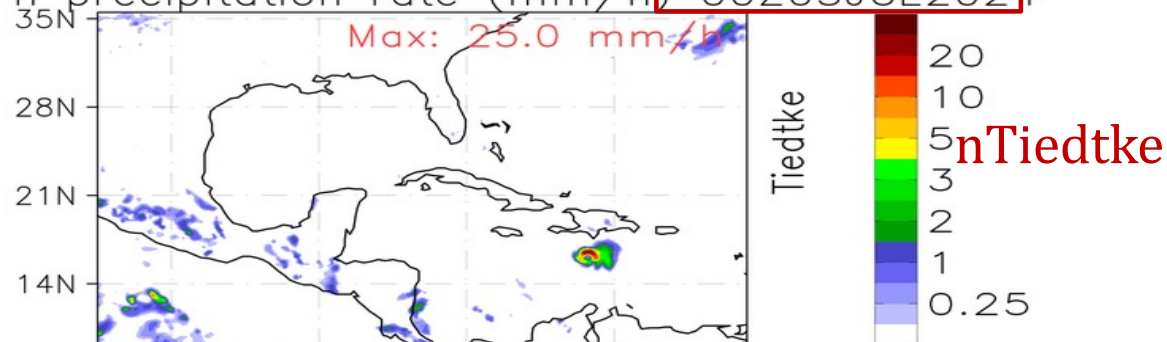
03 Jul 2024 17:40Z - NOAA/NESDIS/STAR - GOES-East - Sandwich Composite - AL022024

Horizontal Resolution
 x1.2621442 : ~ 15km
 00Z03 - 00Z07 July 2024

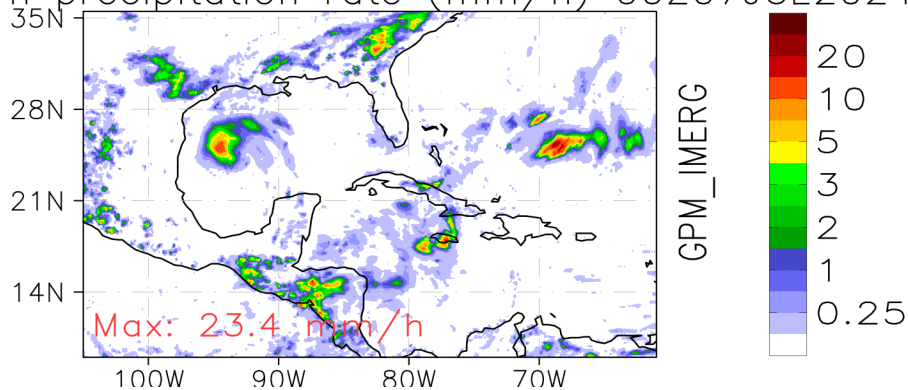
Hurricane Beryl



1-h precipitation rate (mm/h) 00Z03JUL2024



1-h precipitation rate (mm/h) 00Z07JUL2024

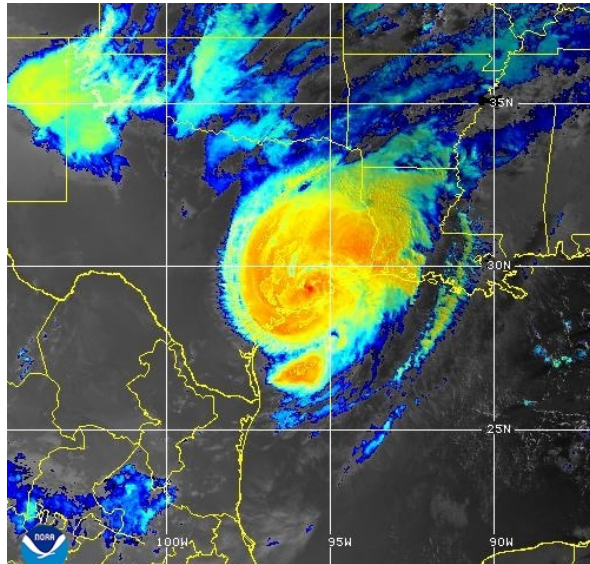


Horizontal Resolution

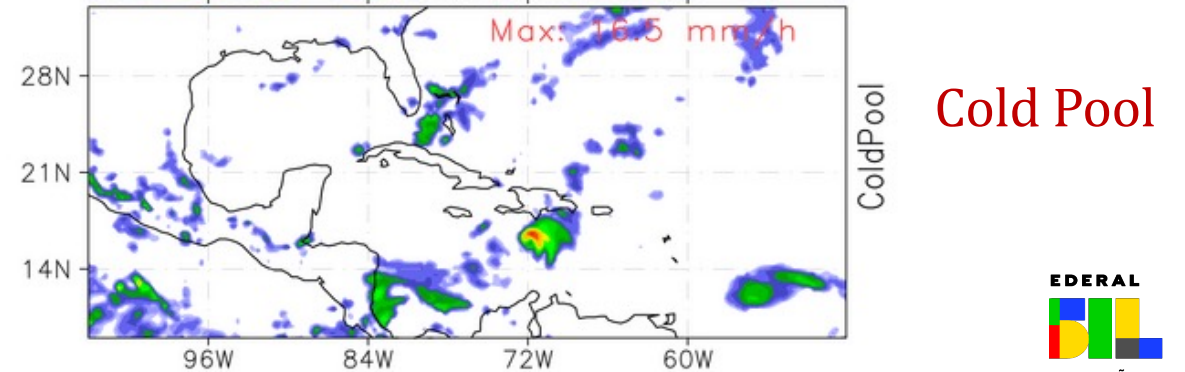
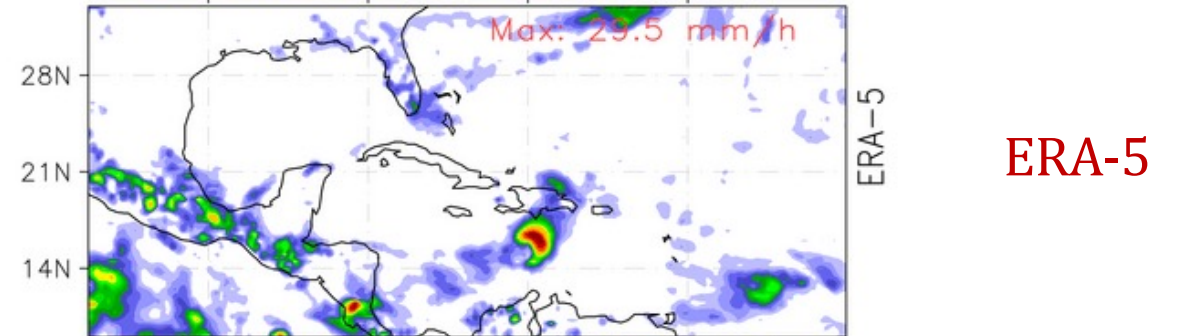
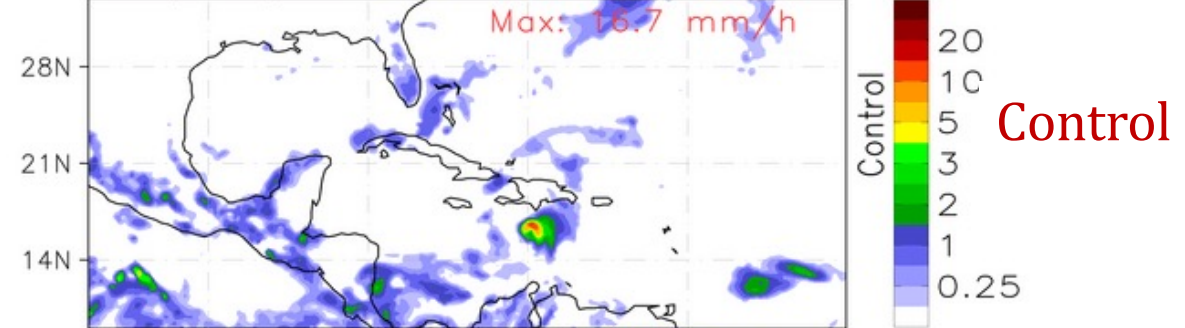
x1.655362 : ~ 30km

00Z03 – 12Z08 July 2024

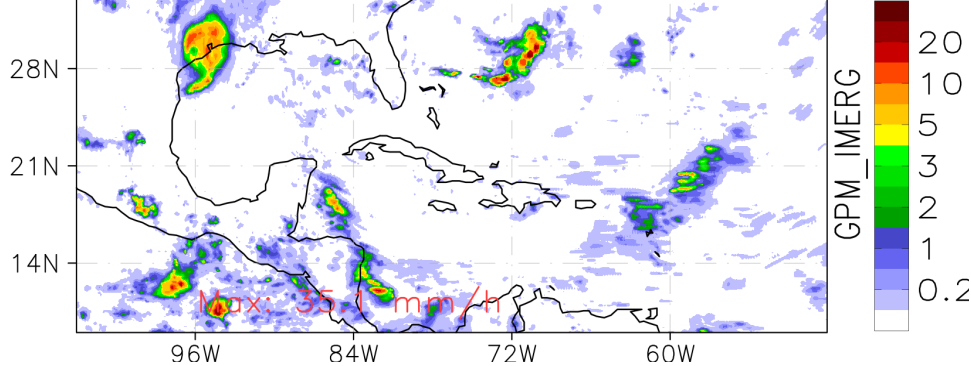
Hurricane Beryl



1-h precipitation rate (mm/h) 00Z03JUL2024



1-h precipitation rate (mm/h) 12Z08JUL2024



What we are doing/planning for the Atmos/Physics component

1. New scare-aware formulation for the GF convection parameterization (3d lateral subsidence spread): INPE + NOAA/GSL
2. WSM6 as the microphysics replacement for the current oversimplified scheme in the GF convection parameterization: S. Freitas
3. PBL dry/moist schemes:
 - Taylor's Theory: Haroldo Campos Velho, P. Kubota
 - Simplified-higher-order-closure-mass-flux (SHOC-MF): Guilherme Machado (PGMET), S. Freitas, P. Kubota
4. EC – Radiation: P. Kubota, R. Souto (LNCC)
5. Physics perturbation methods for ensemble spread : C. Bartaraz and J. Gerd
6. Ocean Mixed Layer as in NASA GEOS-5: S. Freitas
7. Biomass Burning + smoke plume rise model: Jaqueline Pereira (PGMET): INPE + NCAR
8. Soil dust aerosols: N. Rosário (UNIFESP), K. Longo (INPE),...
9. Cloud organization + MJO studies: Bianca Fusinato PGMET/ S. Freitas
10. The sensitivity of the hydrological regime simulated by MONAN: Nedilson Ferreira (PGMET), P. Kubota
11. Evaluating the cloud microphysics options in MPAS: Enver
12. Implementing the METplus for model evaluation: Ariane, J. Pablo, Marcelo (INPE)
13. Updating the surface characterization and evaluating surface fluxes over the land: A. Manzi, P. Kubota, J. Gerd
14. Implementing output in GRIB2/3 format: S. Henrique (INPE) F. Li (ECMWF)
15. I probably forgot other initiatives.
16. **What is your plan? Let us know if you have plans and if we can help in any way.**

More work in being planned

1. Data assimilation with the JEDI framework (DAS Group @ INPE and collaborators)
2. AI/ML (H. Campos Velho, Otávio Medeiros (PGMET), Marcelo Paiva)
3. Ocean/Sea Ice components (Ocean group @ INPE and collaborators)



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Scientific Computing Group [GCC]



GCC – Grupo de Computação Científica (Scientific Computing Group) **DIMNT - Divisão de Modelagem Numérica do Sistema Terrestre (Earth System Numerical Modeling Division)**

Carlos Renato, Denis Eiras, Eduardo Khamis, João Messias, Kleucio Claudio, Luiz F. Rodrigues e Marcelo Paiva.



GCC-LNCC – Laboratório Nacional de Computação Científica **(Scientific Computing National Laboratory – GCC Collaborators)**

Eduardo (Bidú) e Roberto P. Souto.



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MONAN Versions

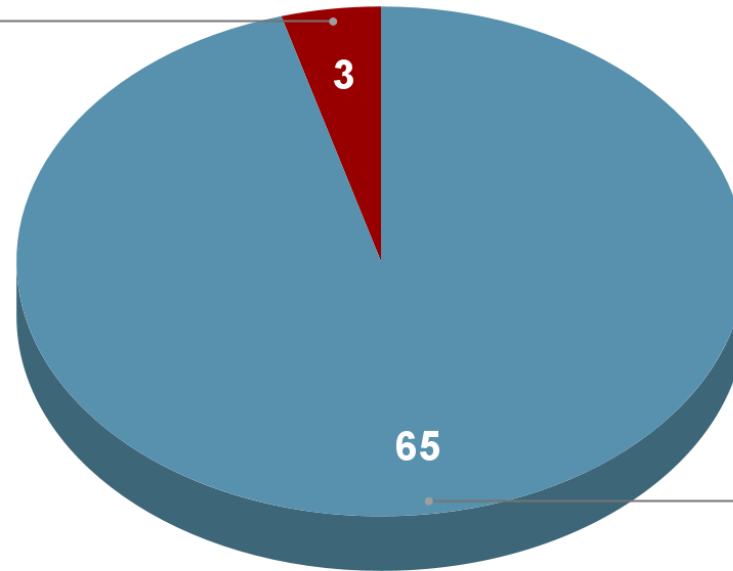
- Version 0.1.0 - Initial version structure based on **MPAS 8.0.1 Model**. [9/out/2023]
- Version 0.2.0 - Included variables and new isobaric levels. [12/mar/2024]
- Version 0.3.0 - Included levels and variables. [5/abr/2024]
- Version 0.4.0 - Included variables; update **MPAS-v8.0.2**; bug fixes. [19/abr/2024]
- Version 0.5.0 - Included variables. [10/abr/2024]
- Version 0.5.1 - Bug fix: zgeo variable. [17/mai/2024]
- Version 0.6.0 - Update **MPAS-V8.1.0**. [23/mai/2024]
- **Release 1.0.0** - New GF Parametrization and new cloud fraction scheme [02/jul/2024].

Release 1.0.0 variables

2D + 3D isobaric levels variables

To be threated in Post

4.4%



Implemented

95.6%

Release 1.0.0 variables

- 34 – 2D variables
- 31 – 3D variables - now using 22 isobaric levels

```
src/core_atmosphere/diagnostics/mpas_isobaric_diagnostics.F
```

```
...
```

```
    if (need_t_isobaric) then
```

```
        t_iso_levels(:) = (/1500.0, 2000.0, 3000.0, 5000.0, &  
            7000.0, 10000.0, 15000.0, 20000.0, &  
            25000.0, 30000.0, 40000.0, 50000.0, &  
            60000.0, 70000.0, 82500.0, 85000.0, &  
            87500.0, 90000.0, 92500.0, 95000.0, &  
            97500.0, 100000.0/)
```

Release 1.0.0 variables

```
src/core_atmosphere/diagnostics/Registry_isobaric.xml
```

```
<var name="zgeo_15hPa" type="real" dimensions="nCells Time" units="m"  
    description="Geopotential height vertically interpolated to 15 hPa"/>
```

```
<var name="zgeo_20hPa" type="real" dimensions="nCells Time" units="m"  
    description="Geopotential height vertically interpolated to 20 hPa"/>
```

```
<var name="zgeo_30hPa" type="real" dimensions="nCells Time" units="m"  
    description="Geopotential height vertically interpolated to 30 hPa"/>
```

Release 1.0.0 new parametrizations

config_physics_suite	mesoscale_reference	mesoscale_reference_monan
config_microp_scheme	mp_wsm6	mp_wsm6
config_convection_scheme	cu_ntiedtke	cu_gf_monan
config_pbl_scheme	bl_ysu	bl_mynn
config_gwdo_scheme	bl_ysu_gwdo	bl_ysu_gwdo
config_radt_lw_scheme	rrtmg_lw	rrtmg_lw
config_radt_sw_scheme	rrtmg_sw	rrtmg_sw
config_radt_cld_scheme	cld_fraction	cld_fraction_monan
config_sfclayer_scheme	sf_monin_obukhov	sf_mynn
config_lsm_scheme	sf_noah	sf_noah

New

changes

Release 1.0.0 new parametrizations

config_physics_suite	convection_permitting	convection_permitting_monan
config_microp_scheme	mp_thompson	mp_thompson
config_convection_scheme	cu_grell_freitas	cu_gf_monan
config_pbl_scheme	bl_mynn	bl_mynn
config_gwdo_scheme	bl_ysu_gwdo	bl_ysu_gwdo
config_radt_lw_scheme	rrtmg_lw	rrtmg_lw
config_radt_sw_scheme	rrtmg_sw	rrtmg_sw
config_radt_cld_scheme	cld_fraction	cld_fraction_monan
config_sfclayer_scheme	sf_mynn	sf_mynn
config_lsm_scheme	sf_noah	sf_noah

New

changes

Post Processing

convert_mpas fork: https://github.com/monanadmin/convert_mpas

- Convert model output to lat lon. Enabled to open in grADS

```
&config_convert_mpas
verticalCoord = 'MPAS_Model' ! 'MPAS_Model' or 'Pressure'
nVertLevels = 55
nOznLevels = 59
nMonths = 12
nSoilLevels = 4
nIsobaricLev= 27
/
```

group_levels.py

- Stack all variables on Z dimension (e.g. uzonal_15hPa, uzonal_20hPa)

Contributing to MONAN

How to contribute to MONAN Model

1. Fork the MONAN-Model repository to your Github account
2. Develop, test your code in develop branch
3. Ensure the model works as before when not using your part of the code
4. Synchronize your fork with the oficial repository
5. Commit and push to your fork
6. Create a Pull Request from your account



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monanadmin / MONAN-Model

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MONAN-Model Public

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main 14 Branches 8 Tags

Go to file Add file Code

deniseiras deleting test_code_reviewer.yml fee7210 · 3 weeks ago 133 Commits

doc	Initial version of MONAN (0.1.0)	last year
src	Updated README.md; Removed orig folder	2 months ago
test	Initial version of MONAN (0.1.0)	last year
.gitignore	Initial commit	last year
GF_ConvPar_nml	#542 - updating GF_ConvPar_nml	2 months ago
INSTALL	Initial version of MONAN (0.1.0)	last year
LICENSE	Initial version of MONAN (0.1.0)	last year
Makefile	implementing the physics monan package, GF scheme as i...	3 months ago
README.md	Update README	last month
VERSION.txt	#537 - includind VERSION.txt	2 months ago

About

MONAN - Model for Ocean-land-Atmosphere Prediction

Readme View license Activity Custom properties 3 stars 8 watching 23 forks Report repository

Releases 1

0.5.1 Latest on May 17

Packages

Create a fork into your account

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How to contribute to MONAN Model

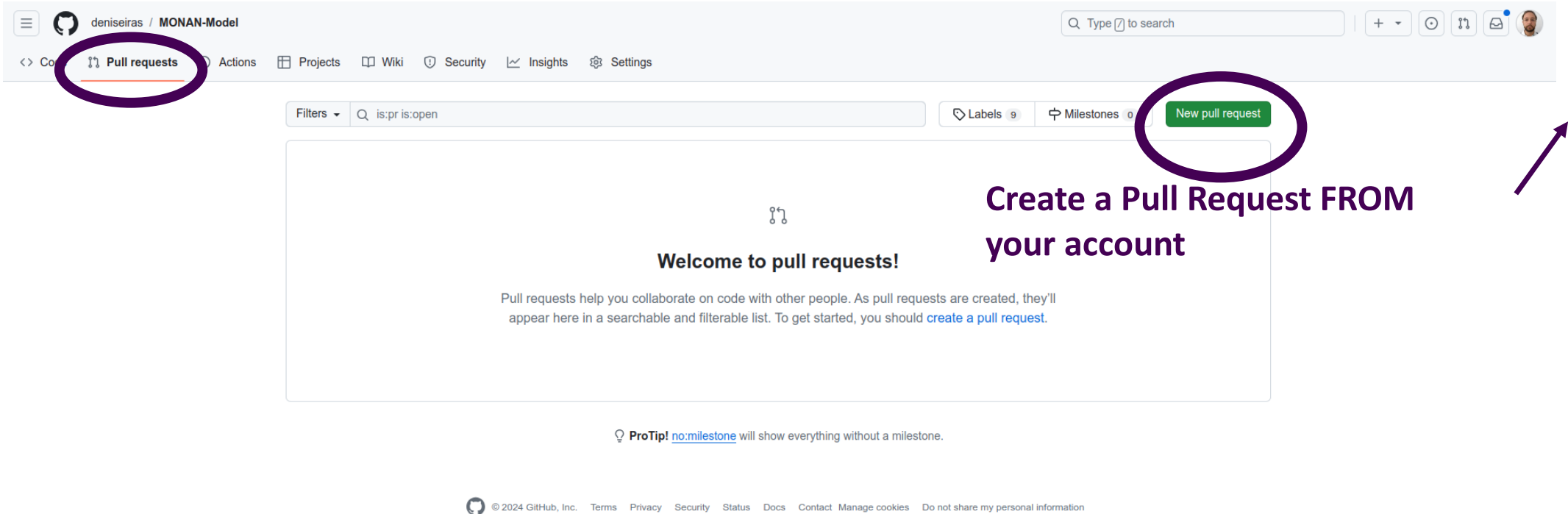
1. Fork the MONAN-Model repository to your Github account
2. Develop, test your code in develop branch
3. Ensure the model works as before when not using your part of the code
4. Synchronize your fork with the oficial repository
5. Commit and push to your fork
6. **Create a Pull Request from your account**



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deniseiras / MONAN-Model

Search: Type to search

Navigation: <> Code Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Filters: is:pr is:open

Labels: 9 Milestones: 0

New pull request

Create a Pull Request FROM your account

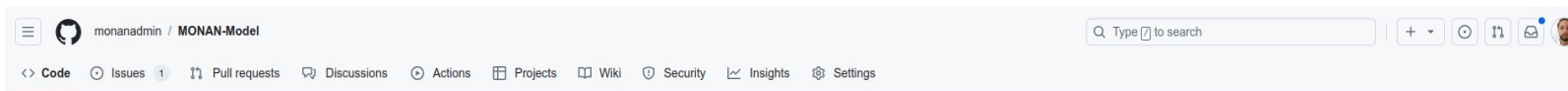
Welcome to pull requests!

Pull requests help you collaborate on code with other people. As pull requests are created, they'll appear here in a searchable and filterable list. To get started, you should [create a pull request](#).

ProTip! [no:milestone](#) will show everything without a milestone.

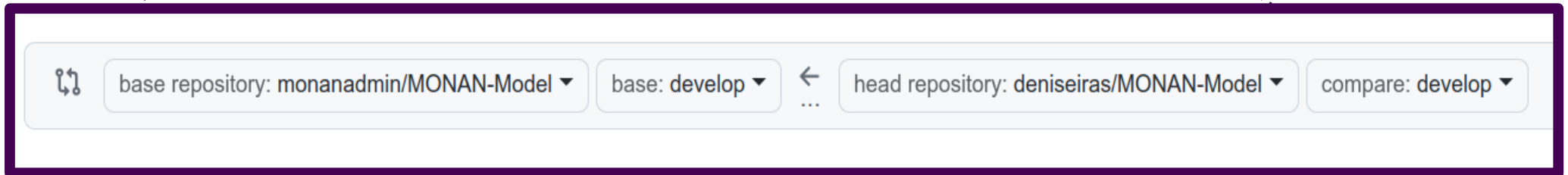
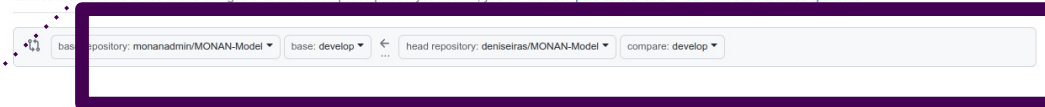
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Contributing to MONAN



Comparing changes

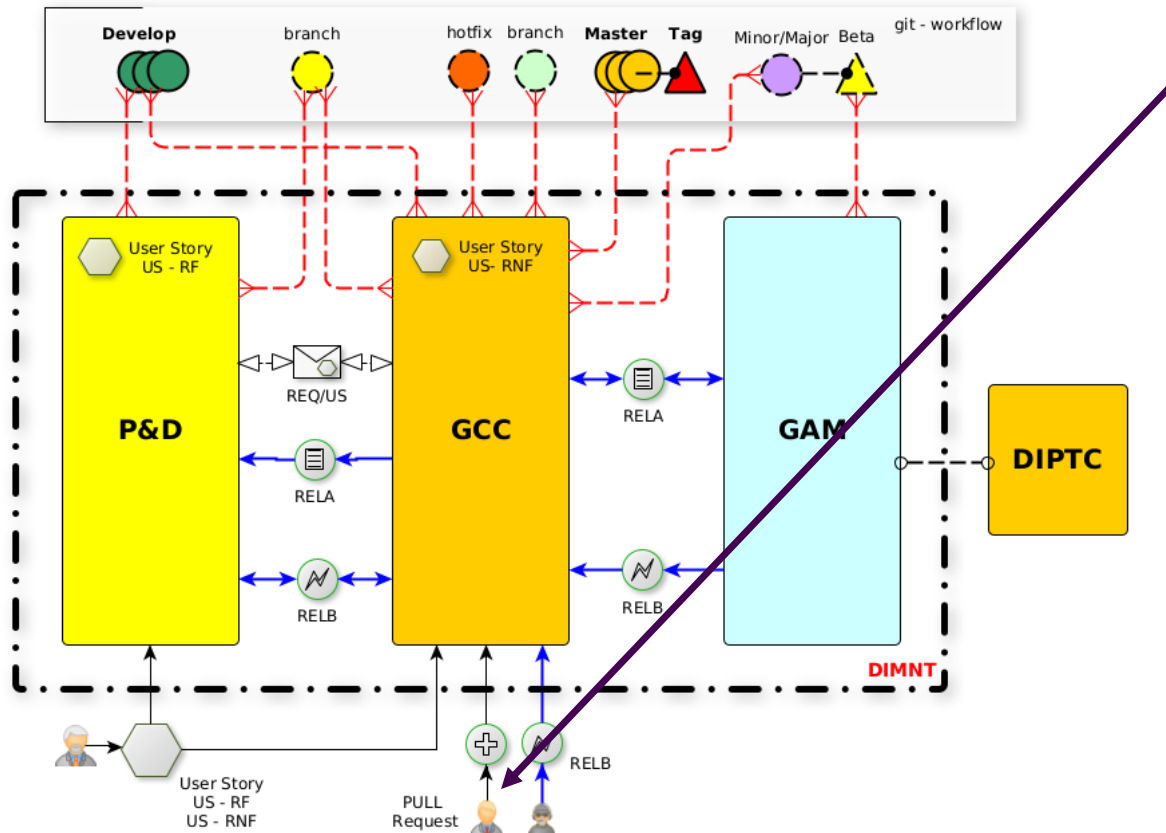
Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#) or [learn more about diff comparisons](#).



TO develop official repository

FROM your develop branch

Contributing to MONAN



1. Pull Request from contributor

2. GCC validation

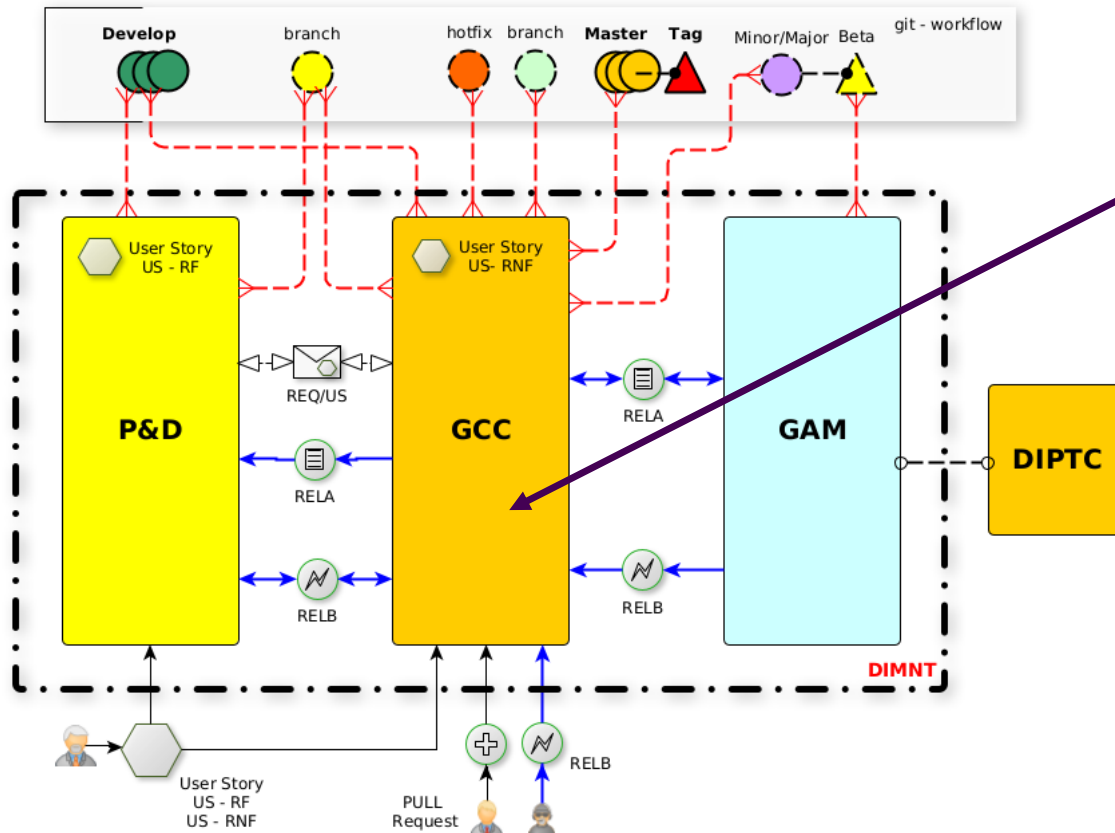
- Automated and Manual Code Review
- Regression Tests: Why changes ?
- HPC tests and tuning
- Feedback to contributor

1) GAM (Model Evaluation Group)

- Evaluate the new feature
- Feedback to contributor

1. Pull Request accepted

Contributing to MONAN



1. Pull Request from contributor

2. GCC validation

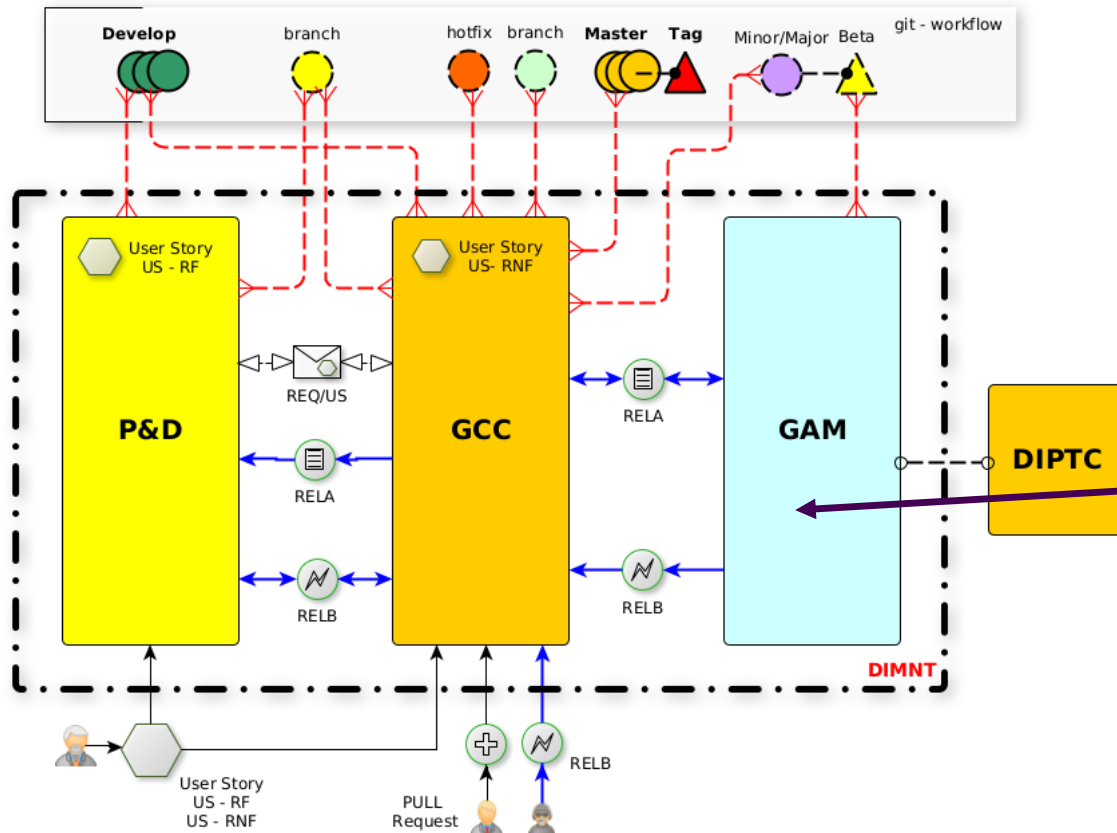
- Automated and Manual Code Review
- Regression Tests: Why changes ?
- HPC tests and tuning
- Feedback to contributor

1) GAM (Model Evaluation Group)

- Evaluate the new feature
- Feedback to contributor

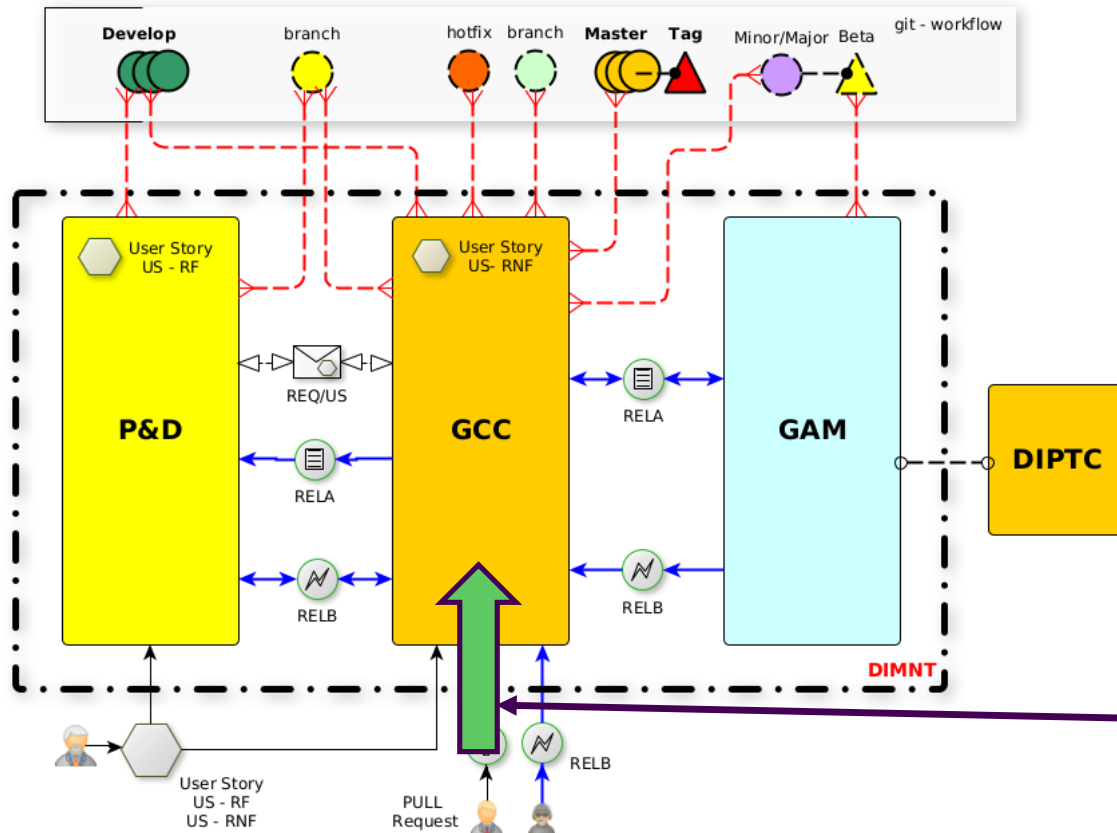
1. Pull Request accepted

Contributing to MONAN



1. Pull Request from contributor
2. GCC validation
 - Automated and Manual Code Review
 - Regression Tests: Why changes ?
 - HPC tests and tuning
 - Feedback to contributor
3. **GAM (Model Evaluation Group)**
 - Evaluate the new feature
 - Feedback to contributor
4. Pull Request accepted

Contributing to MONAN



1. Pull Request from contributor
2. GCC validation
 - Automated and Manual Code Review
 - Regression Tests: Why changes ?
 - HPC tests and tuning
 - Feedback to contributor
- 1) GAM (Model Evaluation Group)
 - Evaluate the new feature
 - Feedback to contributor
1. Pull Request accepted

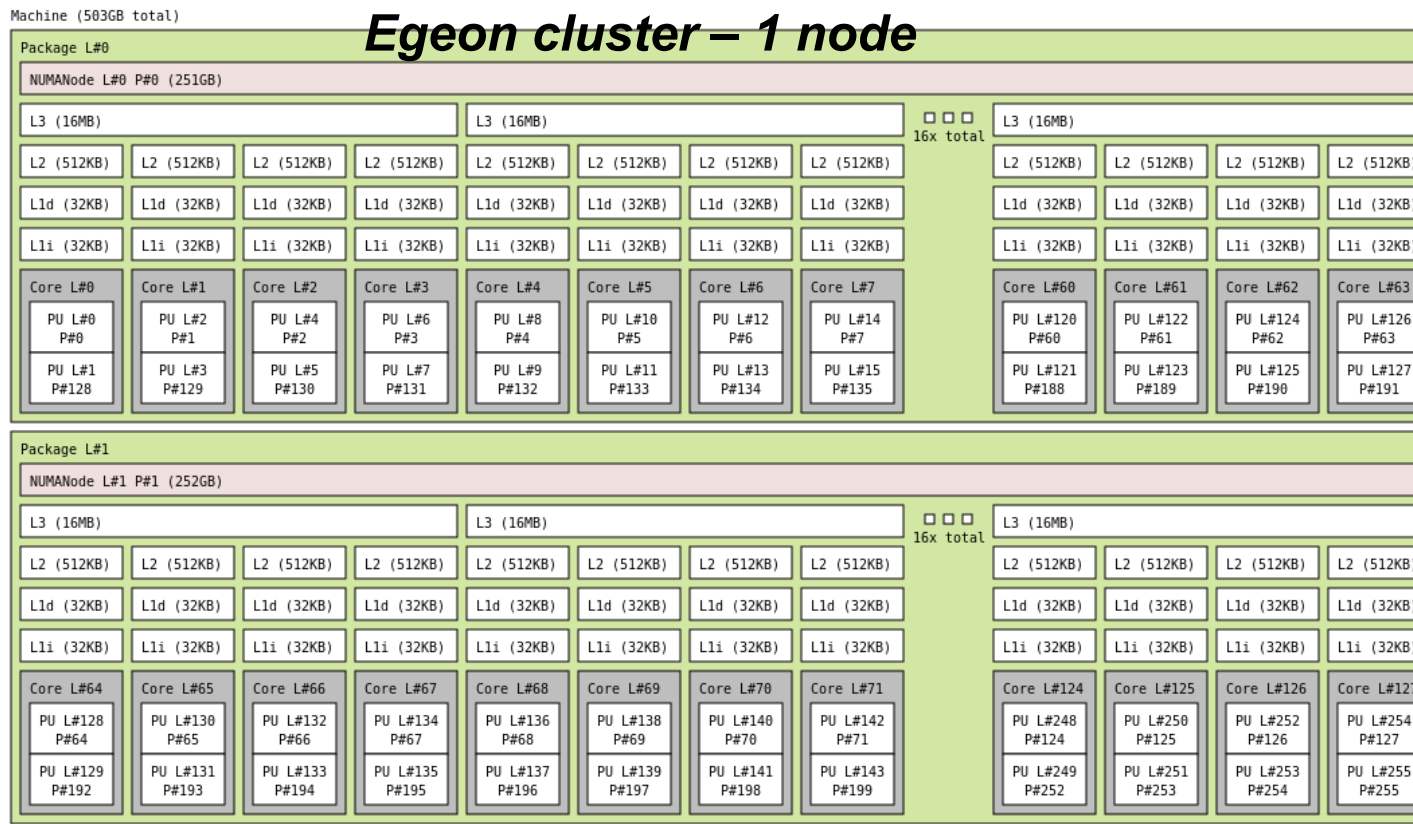
Continuous Development – Continuous Tests (CD-CT)

Purpose: MONAN continuous evaluation and package distribution to operations

Running @ Egeon cluster

MONAN 1.0.0:	Global forecast 24 Km resolution – GFS data
Compiler:	GNU – O3 optimization
MPI processes:	1024 over 16 nodes (64 cores / node)
10 days prediction:	75 minutes – 8x output / prediction day
Model output:	694 vars 2D (3D vars 22 levels, each level = 1 var) – 215GB
Post output:	34 2D vars , 30 3D vars – 55 GB

Continuous Development – Continuous Tests (CD-CT)



Host: egeon-login1.cptec.inpe.br
Date: Fri Aug 9 08:33:42 2024

Network: Infiniband

Filesystem: beegfs 466T

32 computation nodes

1 node:

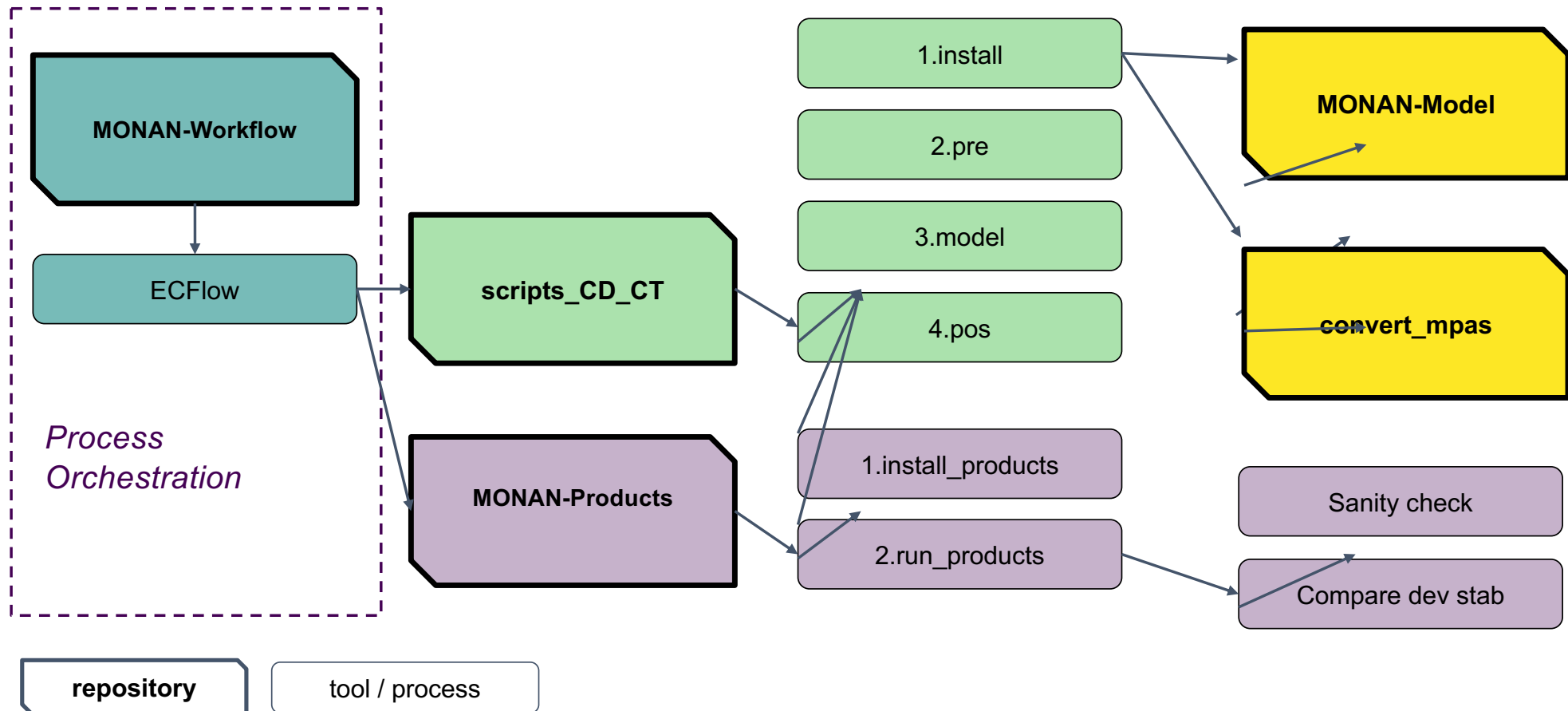
- 2x AMD EPYC 7H12 64 cores
- 503 GB RAM

1 core:

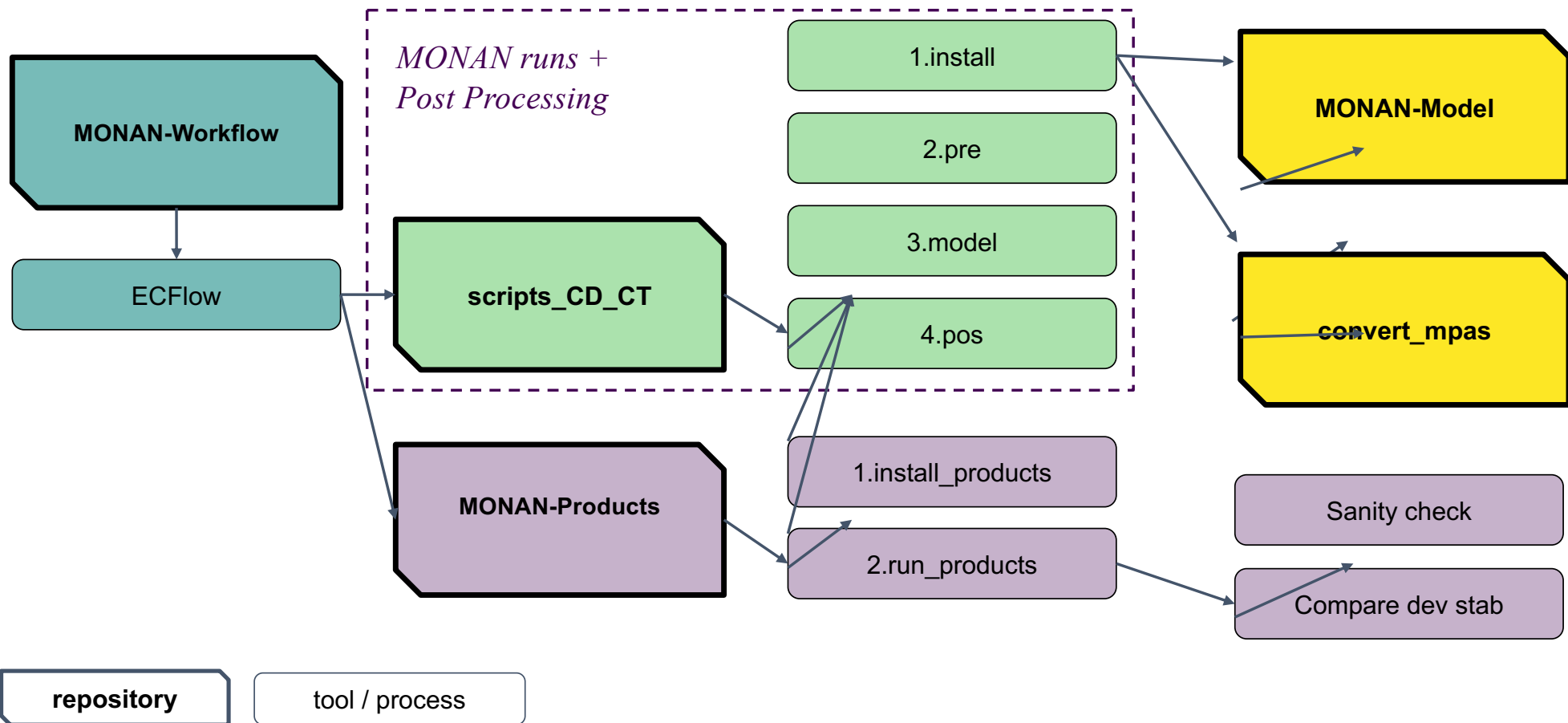
- L1 cache 32KB
- L2 cache 512KB

L3 cache (4 cores) 16MB

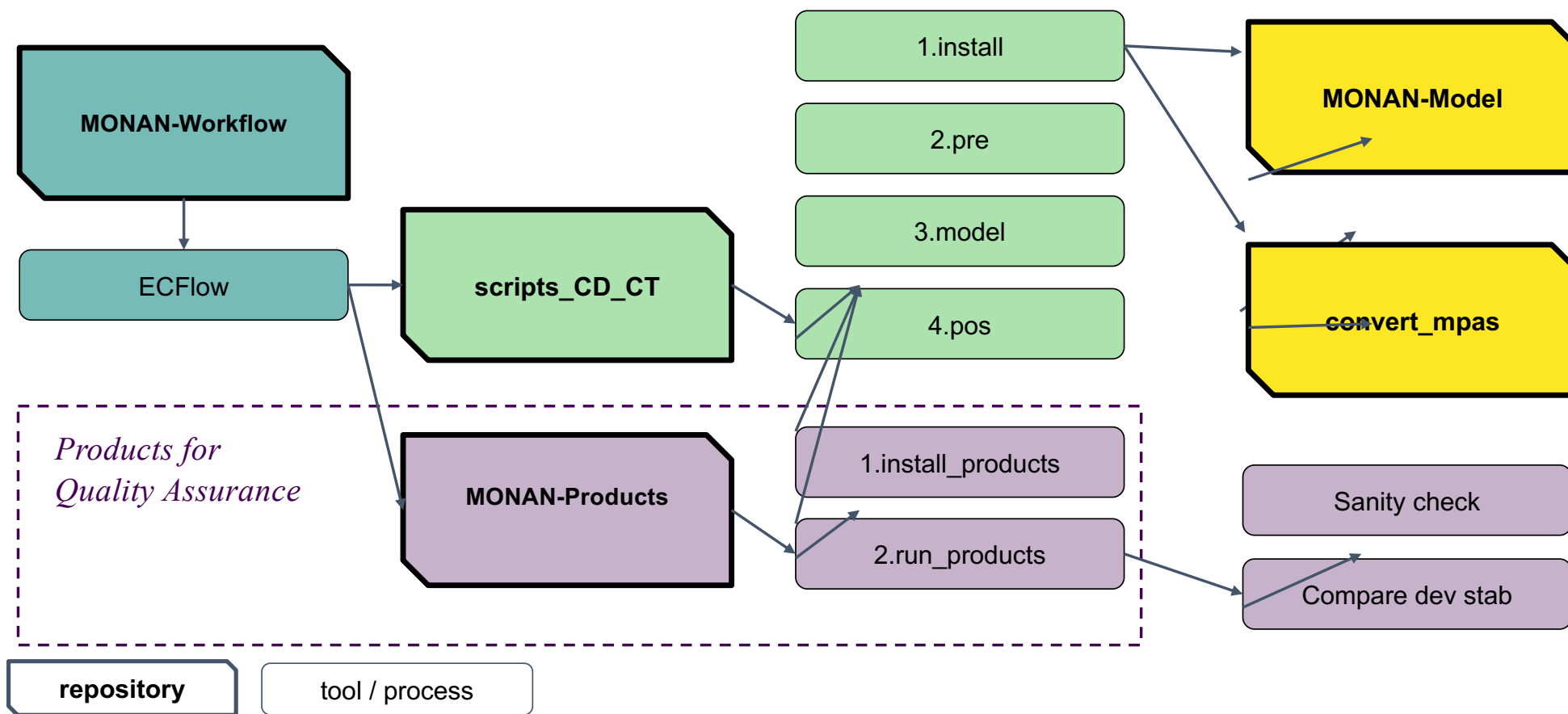
Continuous Development – Continuous Tests (CD-CT)



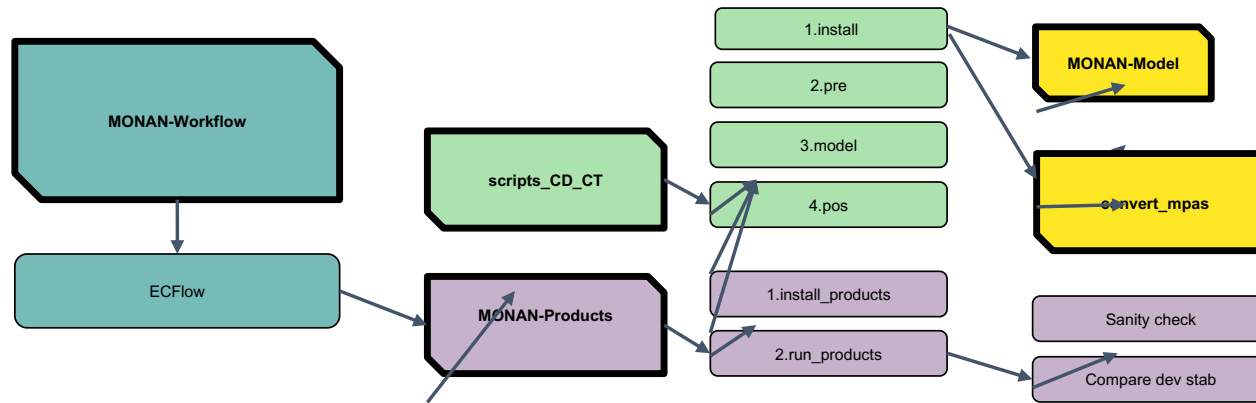
Continuous Development – Continuous Tests (CD-CT)



Continuous Development – Continuous Tests (CD-CT)



Continuous Development – Continuous Tests (CD-CT)



Stage	FCST (h)	MONAN-Workflow	scripts_CD-CT	MONAN-Products	MONAN-Model	convert_mpas (fork)
Stable	240	Develop <i>ToDo: version</i>	0.2.1	Develop <i>ToDo: version</i>	1.0.0	1.0.0
Dev	240	Cron <i>ToDo: develop</i>	Develop	N/A	Develop	Develop

Sanity Check



Start Date: 07/06/2024

Forecast Date: 08/06/2024

Forecast hour: 09:00

AMS ERA5

Resolução:

x1024002

Levels Model:

55

Variable:

t2m

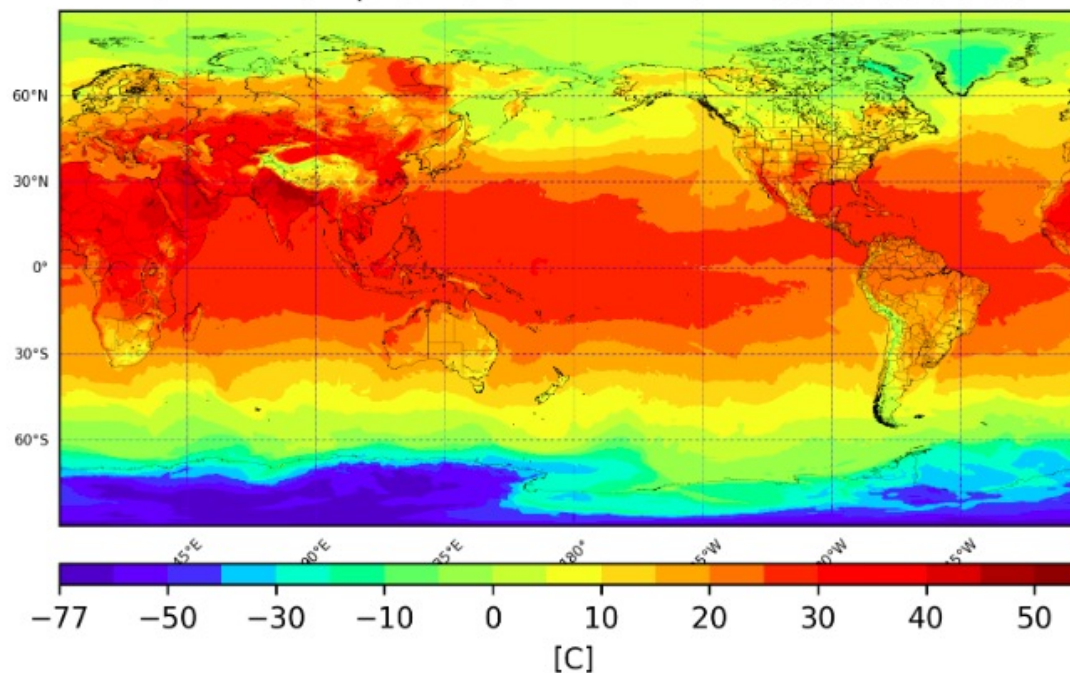
Level:

2D

Show

MONAN - Sanity Check

MONAN - Temp. at level 2m for 2024-06-08 09:00:00



Compare Dev x Stable

7. sst

```
/mnt/beegfs/eduardo.khamis/issues/511/scripts_CD-CT/dataout/2024020100/Post/MONAN_DIAG_G_POS_GFS_2024020100.00.00.x1024002L55.nc (sst)
```

```
Mean      : 277.84808  
Min,      : 213.74771  
Max.      : 325.1219  
Std. Dev. : 20.605488  
No. elements. : 1297800
```

```
/mnt/beegfs/eduardo.khamis/is
```

```
Mean      : 277.84808  
Min,      : 213.74771  
Max.      : 325.1219  
Std. Dev. : 20.605488  
No. elements. : 1297800
```

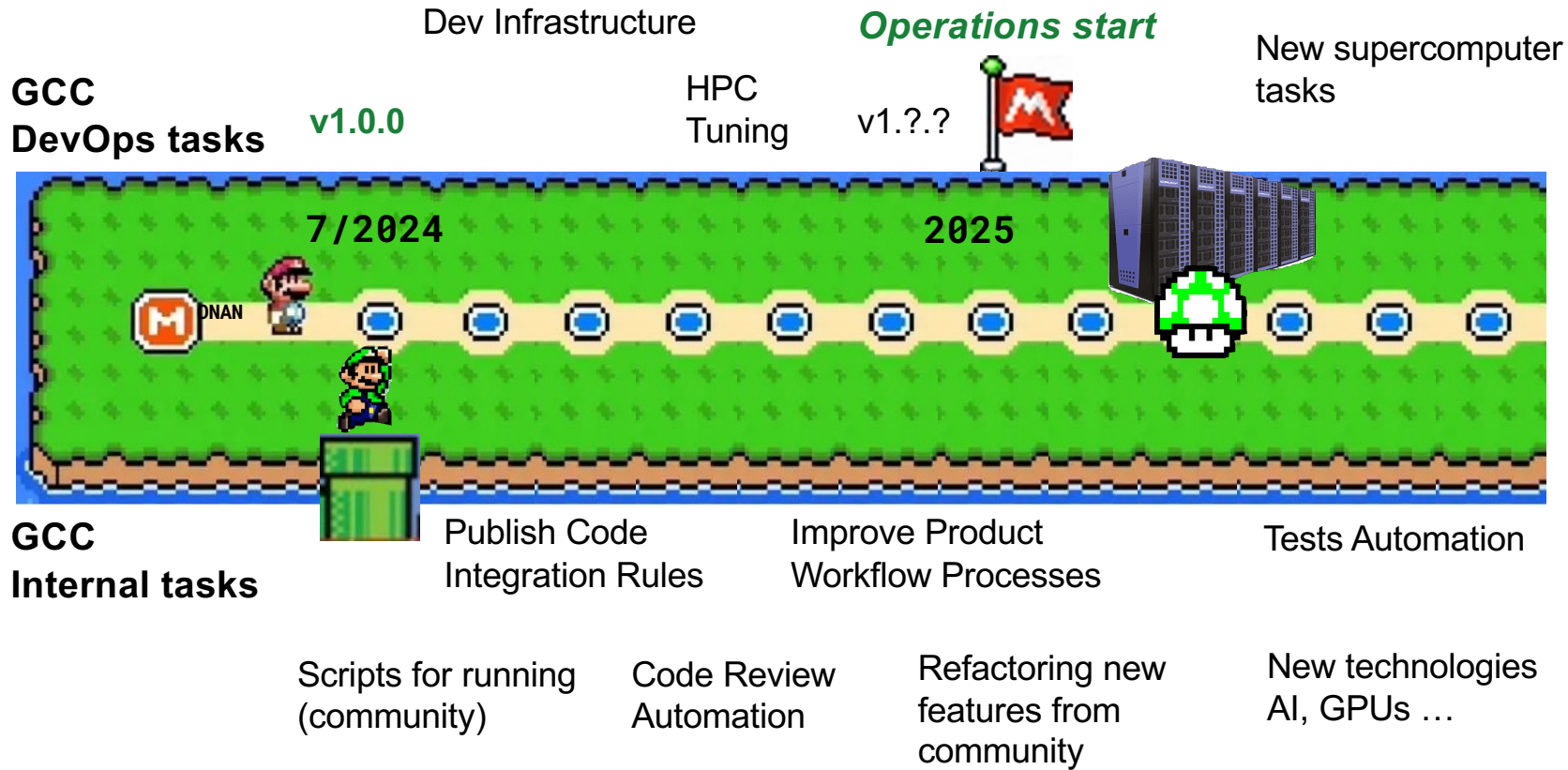
```
Difference number of elements      : 1297800  
Difference Mean,Min.,Max.,St. dev : 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0
```

```
/mnt/beegfs/eduardo.khamis/issues/511/scripts_CD-CT/dataout/2024020100/Post/MONAN_DIAG_G_POS_GFS_2024020100.00.00.x1024002L55.nc (sst)
```

```
/mnt/beegfs/eduardo.khamis/issues/511/scripts_CD-CT/dataout/2024020100/Post_1.0.0.GF.new/MONAN_DIAG_G_POS_GFS_2024020100.00.00.x1024002L55.nc (sst)
```

```
Difference number of elements      : 1297800  
Difference Mean,Min.,Max.,St. dev : 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0
```

Roadmap



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That's All

Thank you !!!



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