

# Computation: Data Structures and Input Data

Data structures found in models

Coordinate system conversion issues

Data input into / data output from CCMC

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# Data structures - Grids found in models:

3D magnetosphere: cartesian grids

- **block structure** (BATS-R-US)
- **regular, spacing varying** (UCLA-GGCM)
- **spherical, varying radius** (Fedder-Slinker-Mobarry, used by ring current model)

2D ionospheric grids:

**polar / spherical** 2D: magnetic latitude , longitude

- equidistant, two hemispheres  
(BATS-R-US, UCLA-CTIM)

vertical slice: geographic latitude, height

- non-regular (**SAMI2** ionospheric model)

# Data formats found in models:

## **F77\_unformatted:**

- + fast-loading
- + fairly portable among SUN and Beowulfs (Endianness can be changed with compiler option or during read in IDL)
- + can be read with C/C++ programs as well
- not readily portable from CRAY (64 vs. 32-bit floats, integers)

## **Formatted - compressed ASCII (UCLA-GGCM):**

- + compact, portable over platforms
- slow-loading for large datasets compared to binary
- library needed to read (fortran library provided was successfully used with programs written in FORTRAN, C, IDL)

# Data formats - cont'd

## **Formatted ASCII:**

- + readable in Fortran, C, C++
- slow to read
- data may be organized by grid location, not variable arrays
- may require reorganization of data after read

## **Unformatted binary:** e.g. direct dump of arrays (C, C++)

- + easy to read for the same program executable
- limited accessibility if data not preceded and followed by long integer record length (as required by **FORTRAN**).

# Data formats - issues

## **Unstructured-grid** output:

list of point locations and variables

$x, y, z, r, \theta, \phi, P, V_x, \dots$

often found in ASCII outputs (good for inspection)

arrays:  $x(N), y(N), z(N), P(N), V_x(N), \dots$

**Structured-grid** output: grid arrays sized  $NX, NY, NZ$ ,

data arrays sized  $N = NX * NY * NZ$ ; arrays are following

one-another:  $x(NX), y(NY), z(NZ), \text{Rho}(N), P(N), \dots$

for **regular** cartesian, polar (cyl.), spherical coordinates

# Data format - Special Grids

**Block-based** grid (BATS-R-US):

$x(NX, Nblks)$ ,  $y(NY, Nblks)$ ...,  $P(N * Nblocks)$ ,  $V\_x$

**Distorted spherical** (Lyon-Fedder-Mobary-Slinker):

$r(N1, N2)$ ,  $\theta(N2)$ ,  $\phi(N3)$ ,  $P(N1 * N2 * N3)$ ,  $P(\dots)$

**Grid defined by magnet. field lines** (SAMI2):

$glat(N)$ ,  $z(N)$ ,  $N\_H(N)$ , ...

no grid description  $x(NX)$ ,  $y(NY)$  possible

**All special grids:**

Interpolations are necessary to generate regularly-gridded slices and lines and volumes.

Grids may vary in time.

# Grid Specs - Input Data

**Solar wind:** combine data from at least 2 instruments on each satellite at different timings (16, 60, 64 s, ...) and date format (year,month ,day vs. year, doy):

GEOTAIL: mag, plasma

ACE: mag, plasma

**real-time data:** (NOAA-SEC):

- already sampled to 1 minute intervals,
- transformed to **GSM** coordinates.
- Data show many gaps during simulation tests especially with an interesting event happening.

Coordinate conversion: **GSM**->**GSE**, **x,y**-> **-x,-y**, ...

Need **full date and time** (also good for output data).

# Output from CCMC

## **Web interface:**

What additional features are needed?

## **Raw data (on request):**

What data may be needed other than full model output?