

...almost ready for primetime

WVM

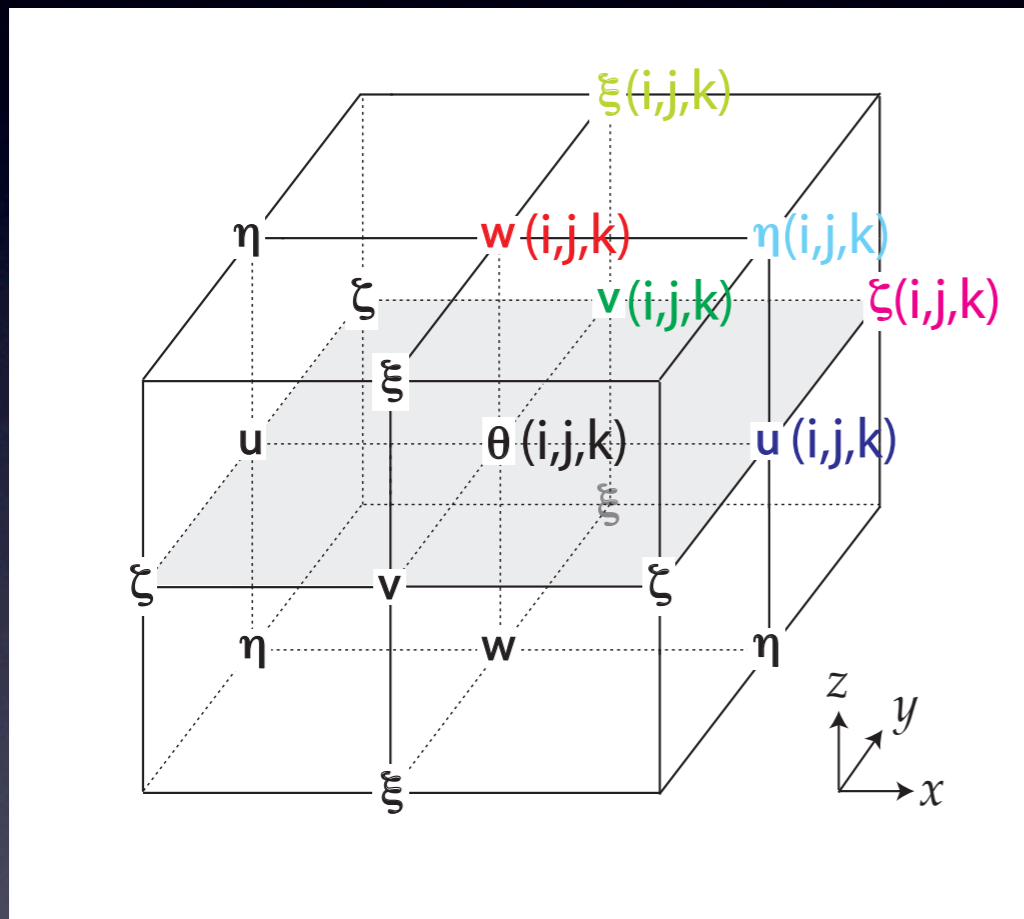
Don Dazlich

Mingxuan Chen, Tom Cram, Grant Firl,
Ross Heikes, Joon-Hee Jung, Todd Jones,
Celal Konor, Dave Randall

Colorado State University

CMMAP Team Meeting, Dynamical Framework
August 4, 2010

WVM review



- The predicted dynamical field is the three-dimensional vorticity vector. From this the winds can be diagnosed.
- Physics to permit prediction of thermodynamic and moisture variables: RRTMG radiation; microphysics.

VVM transition

```
COMMON/CONST2LD/C(80),IC(60),LC(40)
LOGICAL LC

LOGICAL START
EQUIVALENCE ( ITTMAX, IC(1) ),( ITINIT, IC(16) ),
$           ( START, LC(8) ), ( NXS, IC(15)),
$           ( ITTADD, IC(19) ),( NRESTART, IC(7) )
EQUIVALENCE ( A, C(1) ),( B, C(2) ),( DT, C(3) )
```

- Prior to this work the code was Fortran 77 without any kind of parallelization.
- Obsolescent features such as common blocks, EQUIVALENCE, binary I/O

First step - a more modern code

- The dynamical core was rewritten to use Fortran 90 features such as modules, CASE construct.
- Fortran 90 provides superior error-checking during compilation - this step uncovered several latent bugs.
- Impose some additional programming standards - IMPLICIT NONE

```
MODULE constld
! This file contains profiles that do not vary across the domain and
! model parameters.
! HISTORY:
! 2010.02.09 -DD- Converted to an f90 module from constld.com
USE kinds
USE parmsld
IMPLICIT NONE
PRIVATE
!*****
! formerly common/pointsld/
REAL (KIND=dbl_kind), DIMENSION(nk3), PUBLIC ::      &
  zz,      & ! height at the level position (m)
  zt,      & ! height at the layer position (m)
  zu,      & ! height at the layer position (m) = zt
  zw,      & ! height at the level position (m) = zz
! The equivalence of zz and zw, and of zt and zu is removed. A copy is added
! in the initialization routine INI_3D.
```

Step two - a new build system

```
#-----  
# Identify the operating system  
#-----  
OS := $(shell uname)  
  
#-----  
# Linux Cluster, optimized for saddleback  
#-----  
ifeq ($(OS),Linux)  
  CPP      = /usr/bin/cpp  
  CPPFLAGS = -P -traditional -I$(BINDIR)  
  SUF      = f  
  ifdef PGI_COMP # pgi compiler / linux clusters  
    ifdef UNICOS # NERSC franklin Cray xt4  
      FC      = ftn  
      FIXED   = -Mextend -r8  
      FREE    = -Mfreeform  
      INC     = -I/usr/common/usg/netcdf/3.6.2/include -I$(CDECKS)  
    endif  
  endif  
endif
```

```
advec_3d_module.o: kinds.o PARMSLD.o CONSTLD.o CONST3D.o PROFOUTLD.o  
bound.o: kinds.o PARMSLD.o CONST3D.o domain_decomposition.o  
buoyf_module.o: kinds.o PARMSLD.o CONST3D.o CONSTLD.o  
damping.o: kinds.o PARMSLD.o CONST3D.o CONSTLD.o PROFOUTLD.o
```

- More advanced elements of Gnu Makefile incorporated - variables to choose compiler, debug option. More platform versatility.
- Dependencies added to the makefile.
- Able to chose specific case studies.

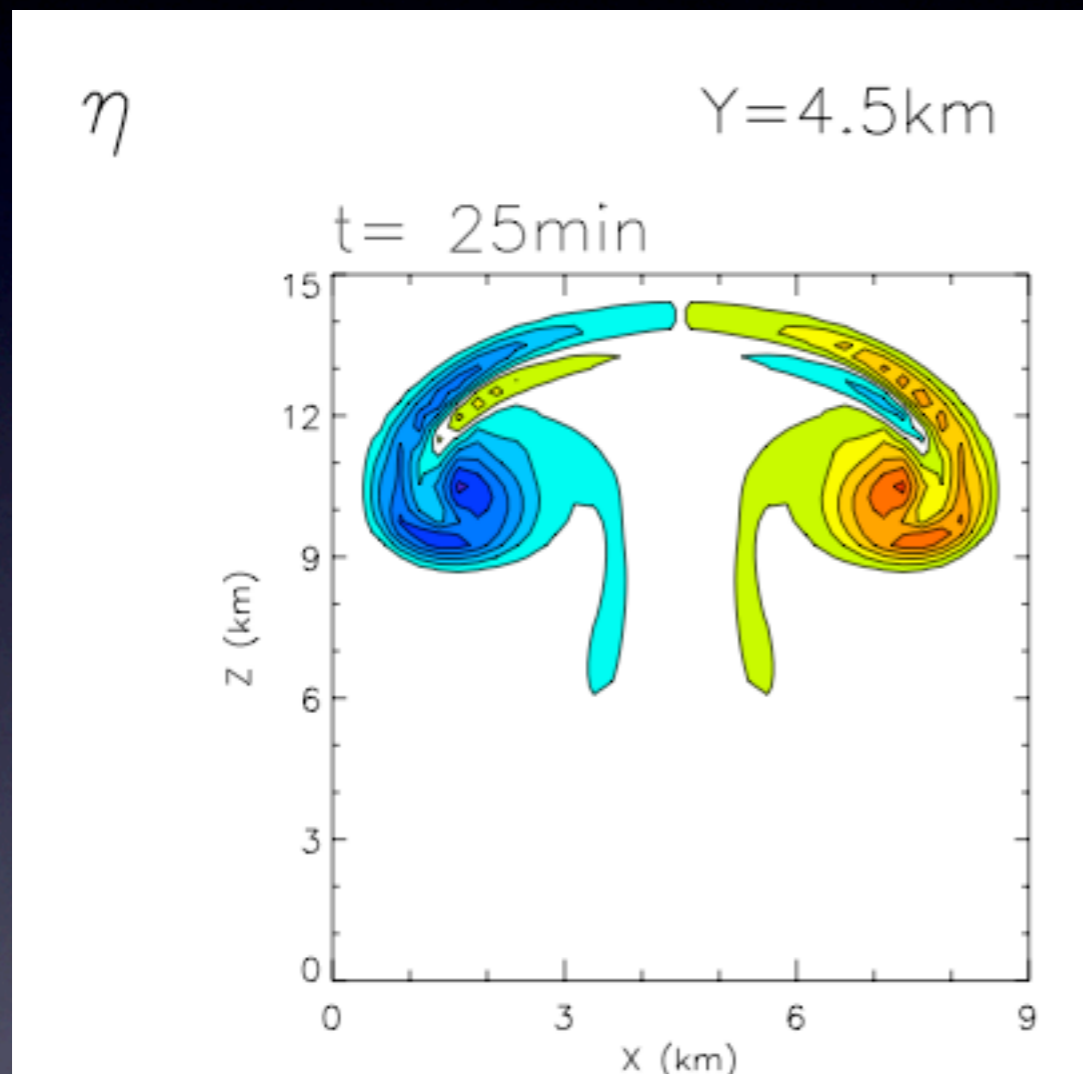
Step three - create a repository

- Subversion used to create a code and data repository.
- History of code development is preserved.
- Provide a means for users to get baseline version of code.

Step four - create a test suite

- Along with code we provide a suite of test cases.
- Figures from a baseline version of the model.
- Diagnostic codes to generate corresponding figures from user's run.

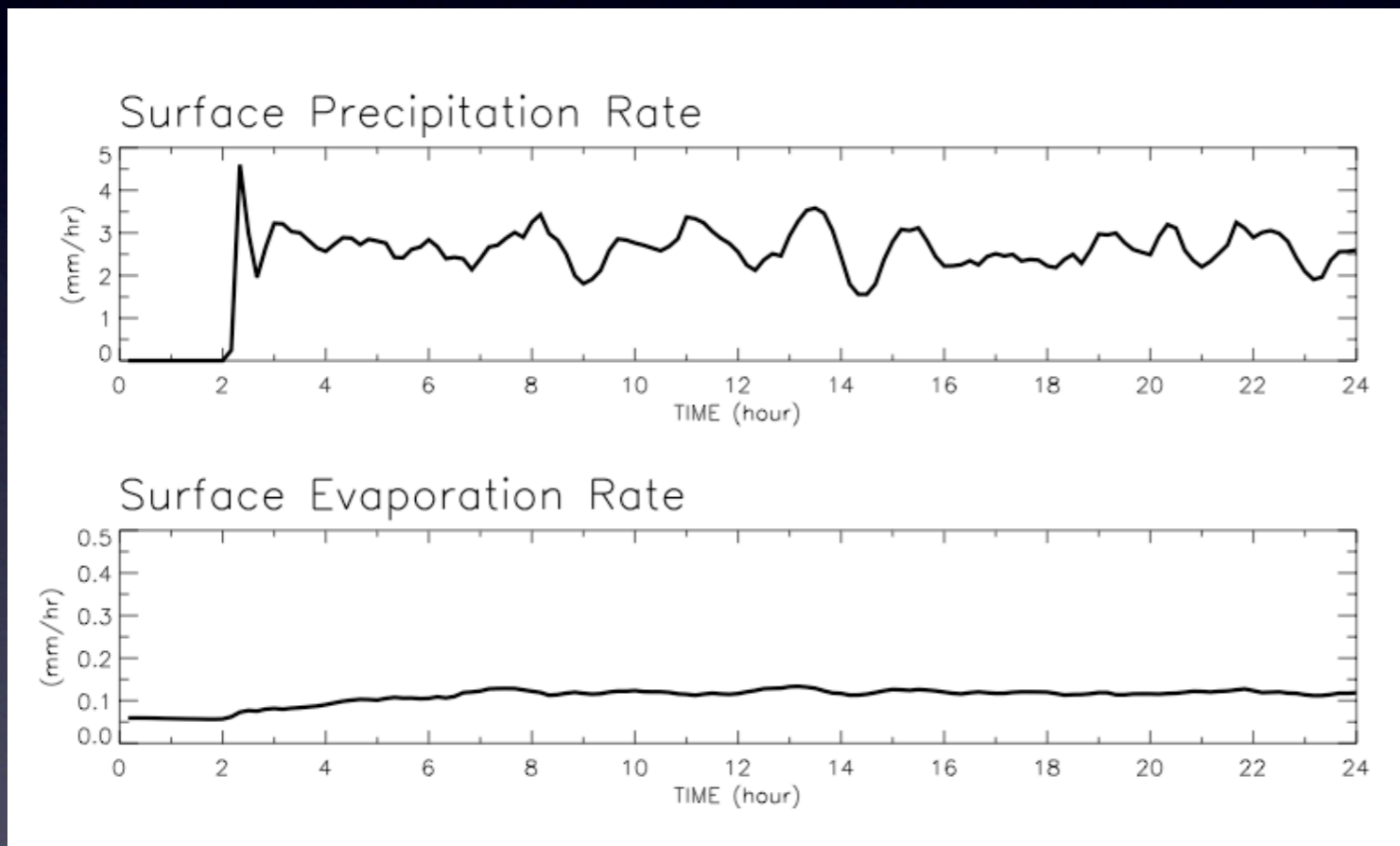
Test case I - Idealized Bubble



- Domain initialized with a buoyant bubble. No moist physics, adiabatic.
- Test of dynamical core.
- Cheapest case to run (30 minute simulation)

Test case II - Idealized Gate Phase III

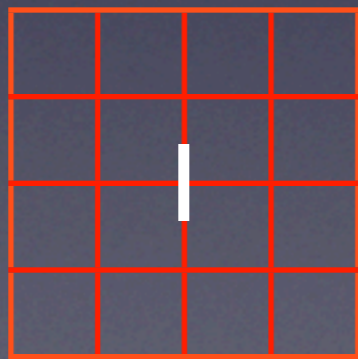
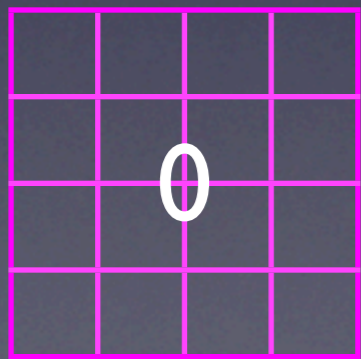
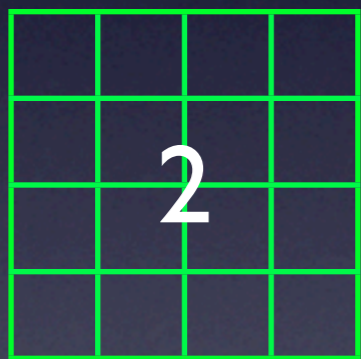
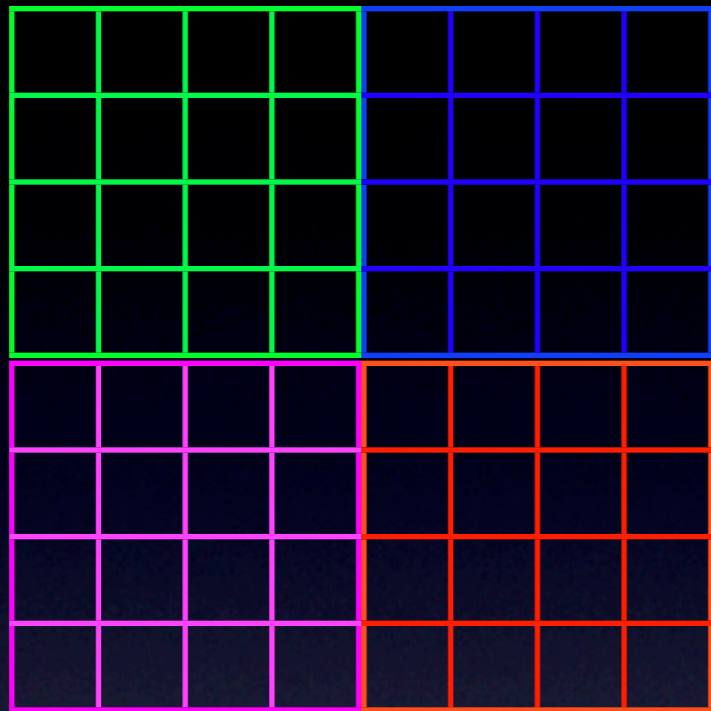
- Constant forcing of moisture and temperature. Radiative heating prescribed.
- Intended to test model microphysics in addition to dynamical core.
- Additional level of computational expense - 1 day simulation.



Test case III - TWP-ICE

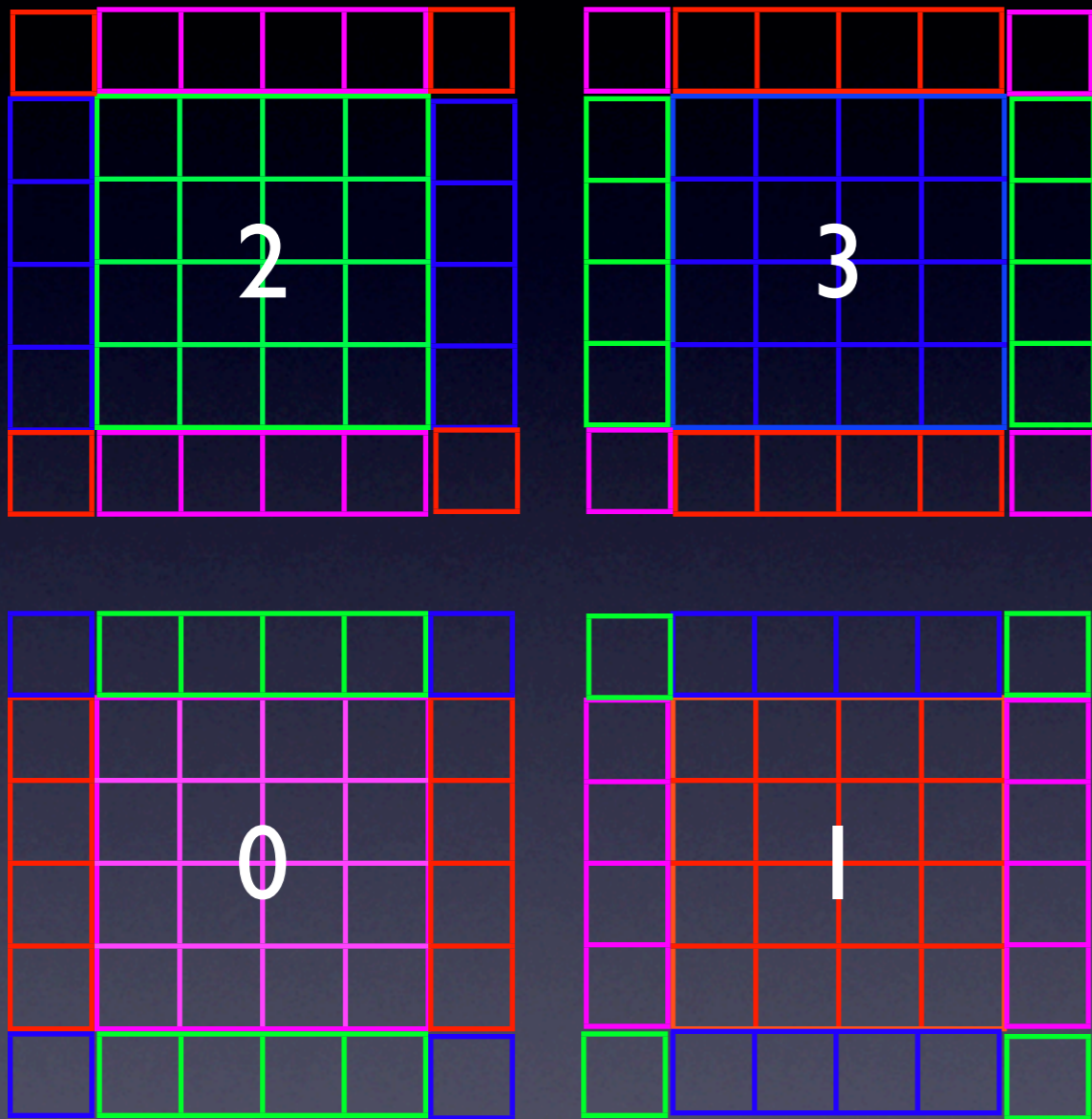
- Full physics including interactive radiation; time-varying forcing of temperature and moisture.
- Test of full model.
- Deep tropical convection case.
- Expensive!

Step five - parallelize



- Domain size and length of simulation limited when code run serially.
- Introduce message-passing parallelism (MPI)
- The global horizontal domain is divided into rectangular subdomains of equal size. Subdomains are distributed among computer processors.
- Subdomains currently required to be of identical size.

Subdomains - the halo



Example: depth 1 halo

- A key part of each subdomain is the halo - those points that overlap with the neighboring domain.
- Baseline model fixed to have halo of depth one.
- Used this opportunity to generalize depth of halo. This will ease introduction of operators of higher orders of accuracy.

Step five - parallelize

176x176 TWP-ICE

processors	wall clock (s)
1	1221.0
2	473.0
4	311.3
16	102.0
64	53.2

- Two basic operations that require message passing:
- Sending data at subdomain boundaries to neighboring subdomains. These are on different processors.
- Global reductions, such as sum.

Parallelization exceptions - I/O

- I/O - still gathered to one process into global size array.
- Have replaced binary I/O (except restart) with netcdf format. This will make sharing model data more community friendly.
- Next step is to add PIO (Parallel I/O) library calls to produce the netcdf output.

Parallelization exceptions - elliptic solvers

1024x1024

processors	speedup over 1 processor
2	x1.4
4	x1.8
8	x3.7
16	x9.7
32	x18.9
64	x29.0

- Model features 2D and 3D elliptic equations solved using FFTs.
- A multigrid relaxation is coded for the 2D solver and has been tested offline. Serial case timing is of same order as FFT solver, but we scale and distribute memory.
- Multigrid 3D solver still being debugged.

Near future work

Result is Performance!



- Parallel netcdf I/O
- Get 3D multigrid solver working.
- Add more cases to test suite:
 - BOMEX - stratocumulus case
 - ARM SGP