

Challenges in Accelerating Ocean and Ice Models

Phil Jones, LANL

Project Lead

Climate, Ocean and Sea Ice Modeling (COSIM)

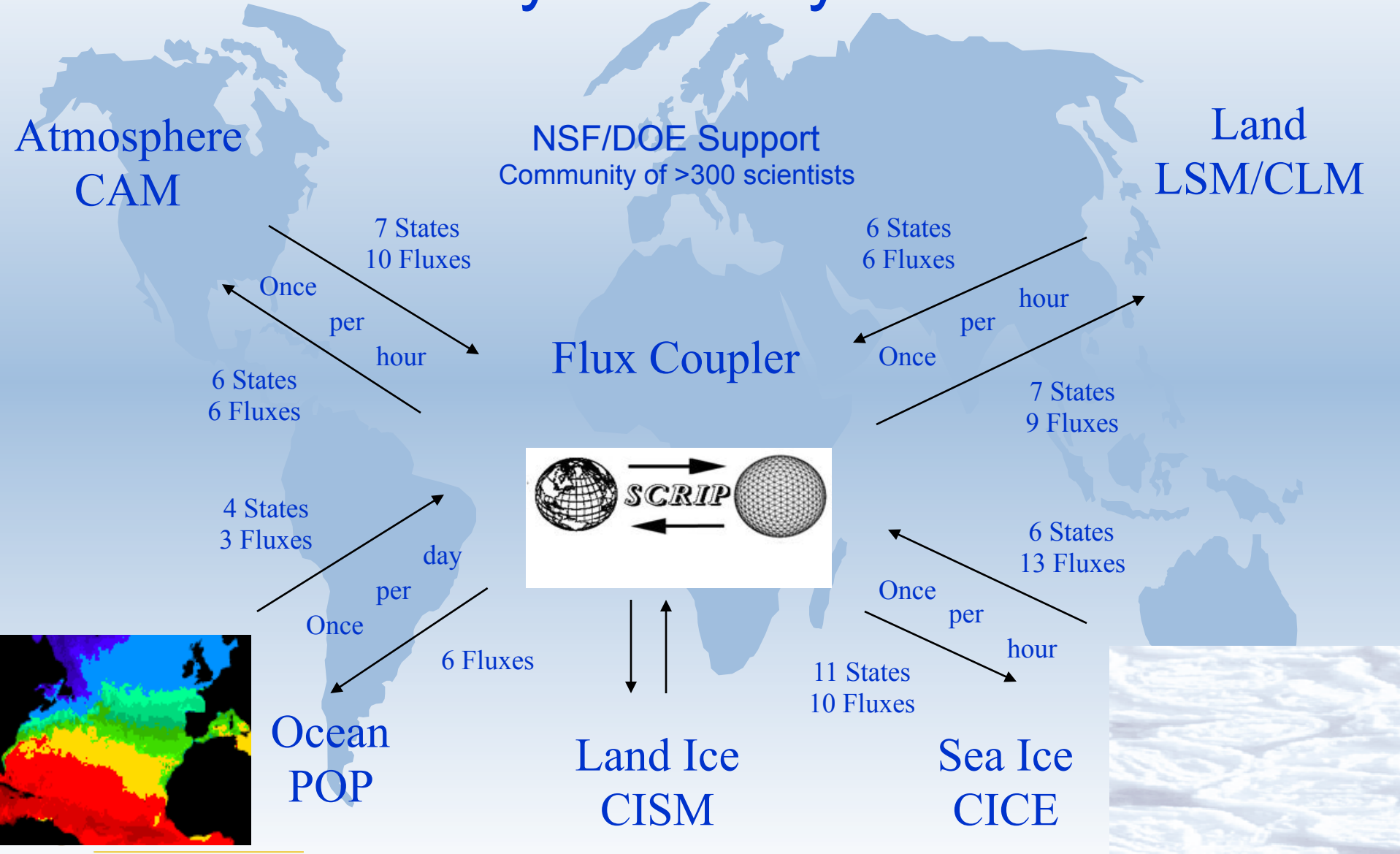


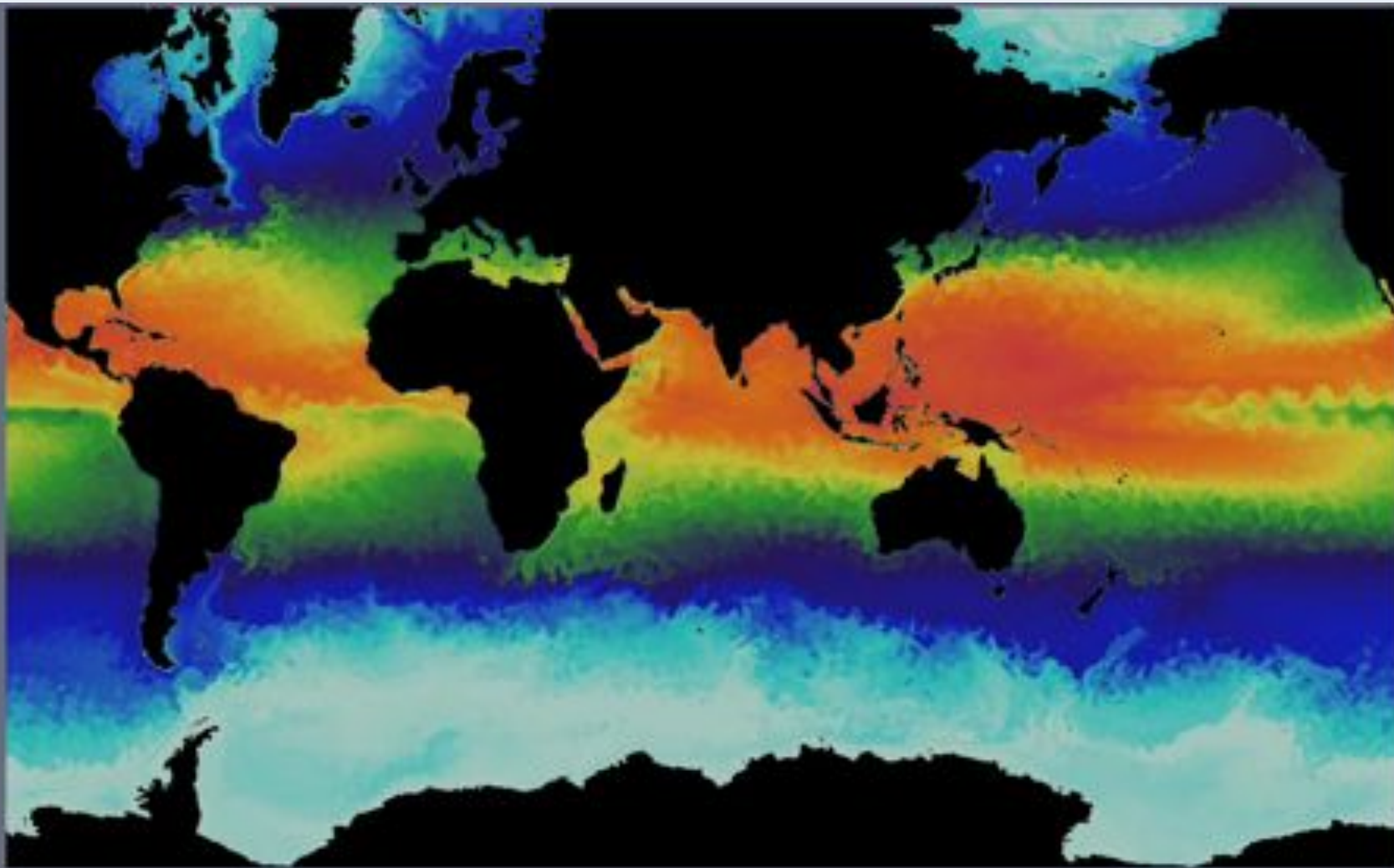
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of Science



Community Earth System Model





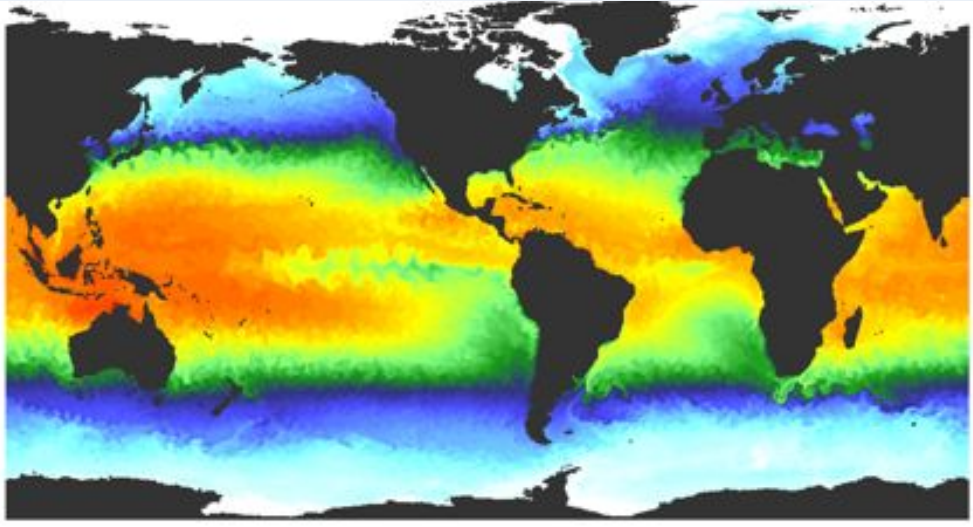
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of Science

The logo for Los Alamos National Laboratory, featuring a stylized blue and orange graphic above the text "Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY" and "EST. 1943".

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

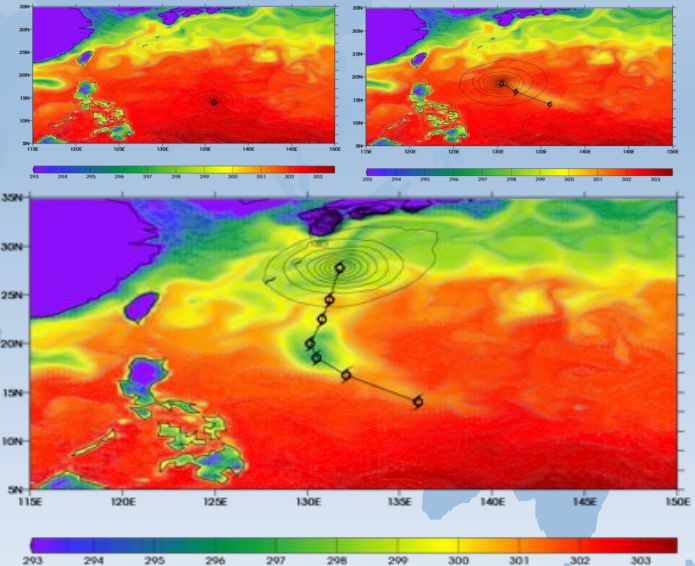
High Resolution Ocean/Coupled



Ocean eddies
(~20-50km) important
for realistic
representation of
ocean circulation

Current state: 2-3
Simulated years per
CPU day
3-10x permits real
science, limited
ensembles
Longer time
integrations

Hurricane storm
track and ocean
temperature from
fully coupled high-
res simulation
(25km atm, 10km
ocean resolutions).

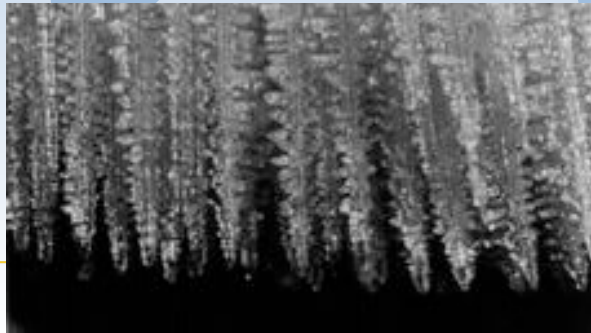
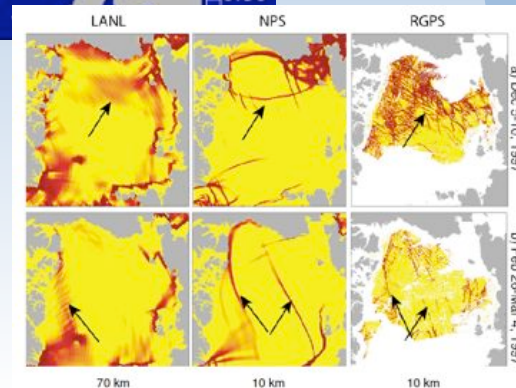
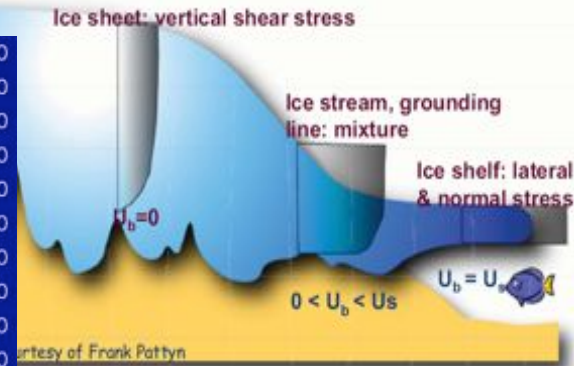
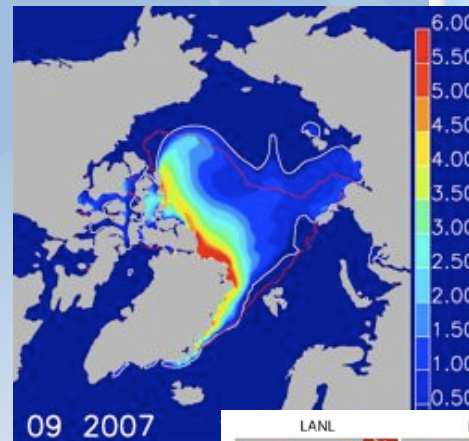
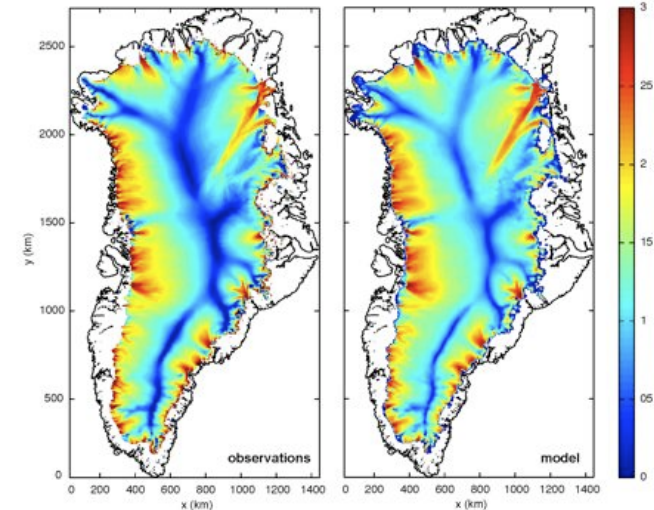


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of Science

Sea Ice and Land Ice

- Community Ice Sheet Model (CISM)
 - Needed for sea level rise prediction
 - Most melt at margins
 - Ice shelf/ocean interactions
 - Basal hydrology and lubrication
- Sea ice (CICE)
 - Rapid melting
 - Move from viscous-plastic to anisotropic rheologies
 - Better representation of ice hydrology
- Quasi 2d
- Materials

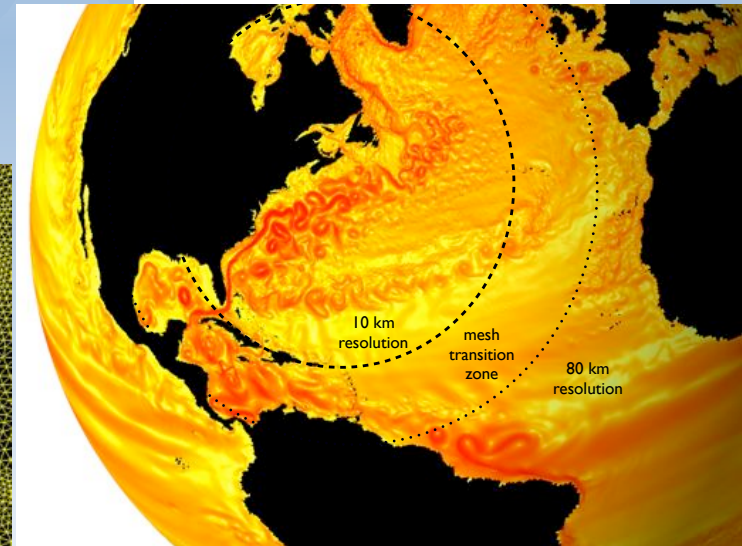
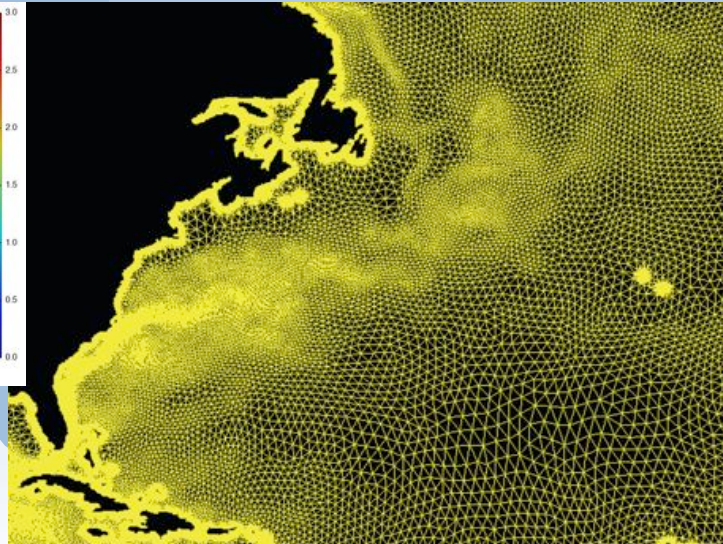
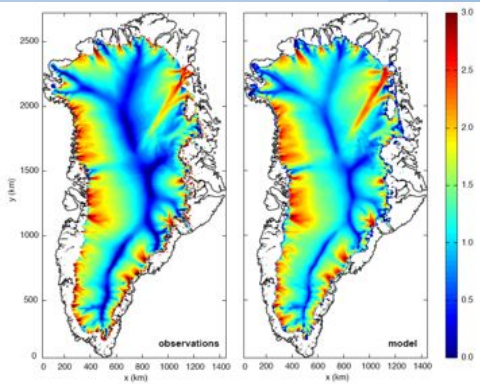
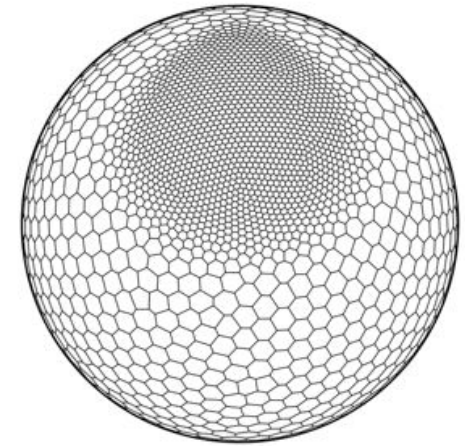


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of Science

Model for Prediction Across Scales (MPAS)

- Variable resolution approach
 - Voronoi tessellation
- New ocean model (MPAS-Ocn)
 - New dynamics, advection
 - Two time level, explicit and implicit options
 - Hybrid vertical coordinate
- Ice sheet models (MPAS, CHOMBO)
- Sea ice models



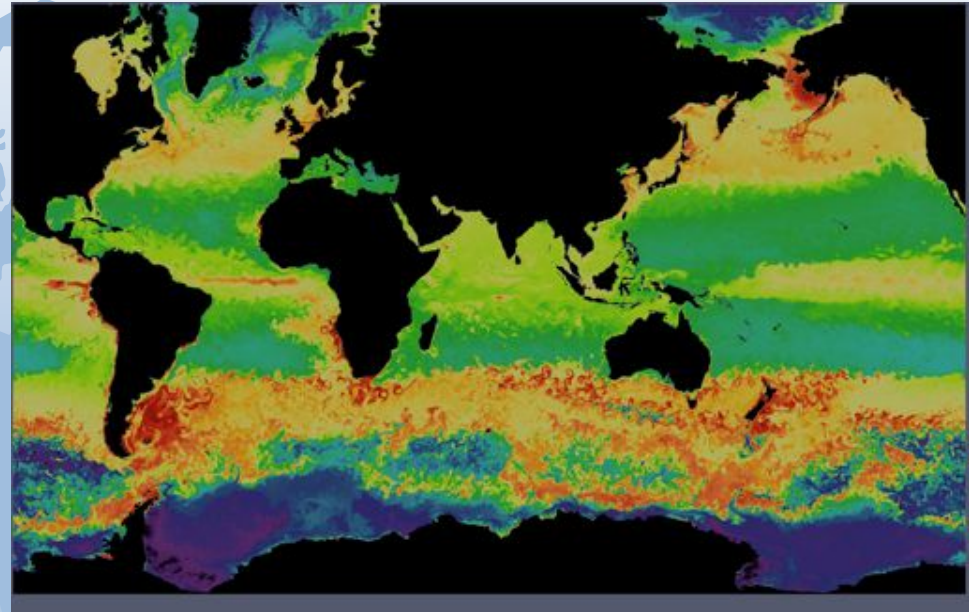
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of Science

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

Computational Challenges in Acceleration

- No results yet
 - Legacy models:
 - Flat profile, no column physics
 - Stencil ops, memory bandwidth
 - Clean break and design MPAS
- Data layout
 - Index reordering (vert, tracer)
 - Indirect addressing, coalescence for unstructured grids
 - Retain in GPU, not stencil kernels
- Getting enough work
 - Scaling vs acceleration
 - Quasi-2d, increase vert resolution, more tracers
 - Opportunity: New algorithms
 - Higher order, better transport, MPM or gran flow in ice, better subgrid, stochastic



Chlorophyll from eddy-resolving ocean simulation including biogeochemical interactions



Computational Challenges in Acceleration

- Time integration
 - Barotropic split: implicit or explicit subcycling
 - Solvers (esp. barotropic) communication intensive, but only need move 2-d
 - Implicit JFNK approaches for other time issues
- Ensembles
 - UQ
 - Decadal prediction (EnKF)
- Coupling
 - Data motion
 - Regridding
 - More integration at interfaces (implies more comms)

