

CESM Software Engineering Working Group

A selection of major activities

Bill Sacks

CESM SEWG co-chair

Credits: Many members of the SEWG and others



13 JUNE 2022



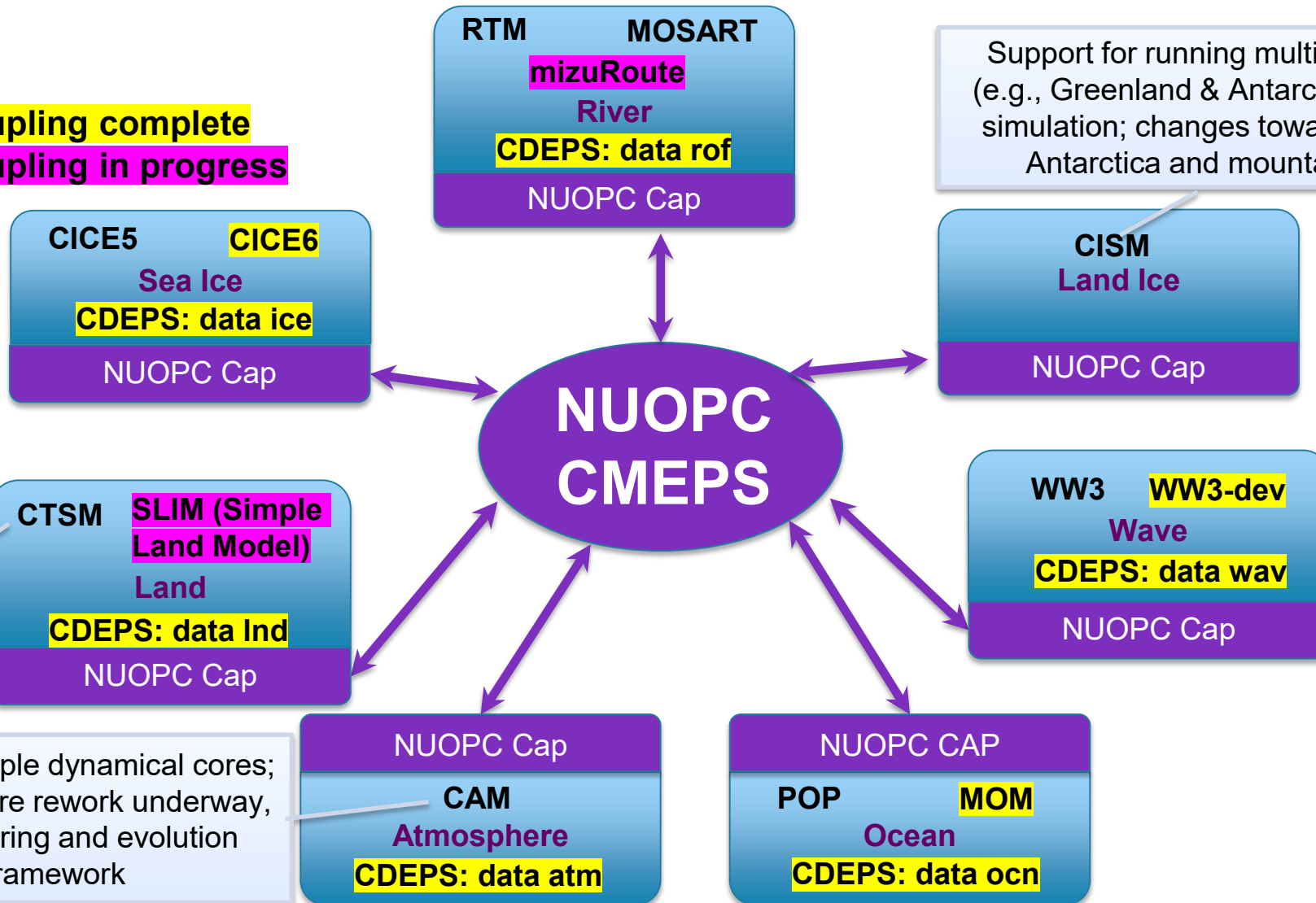
New / Significantly Expanded Components

Key

Existing component

New component, coupling complete

New component, coupling in progress



Support for running multiple ice sheets (e.g., Greenland & Antarctica) in a single simulation; changes towards simulating Antarctica and mountain glaciers

Increasing use of FATES (Functionally Assembled Terrestrial Ecosystem Simulator) sub-component, and many other changes

Expanded support for multiple dynamical cores; major software infrastructure rework underway, including physics reordering and evolution towards SIMA framework

New Infrastructure Repositories

- CIME (<https://github.com/esmci/cime/>) is now mainly limited to the python-based Case Control System (jointly developed and used by CESM & E3SM)
- Fortran-based model infrastructure now resides in its own repositories:
 - CMEPS
 - CDEPS
 - CESM_share
 - CPL7 (deprecated)
- Configuration data is now in CCS_config
- For pointers to each infrastructure and component repository:
 - <https://github.com/ESCOMP/CESM/blob/master/Externals.cfg>
 - Or click on “New issue” from <https://github.com/ESCOMP/CESM/issues> to get links to each repository’s issues page

CMEPS / CDEPS Updates

(more details Wed. at 8:35 am)

- **CMEPS / CDEPS is now the default coupling infrastructure & data models for CESM**
 - Extensive validation was done, including multi-century simulations
 - The MCT-based infrastructure will soon be deprecated in development code; still supported in CESM2.1 (CMIP6) release code
- Updates to CMEPS coupling:
 - Atmosphere-ocean flux calculation can now be done on the exchange grid
 - Added exchange of enthalpy fluxes – needed for energy conservation with MOM
 - Multiple ice sheets (e.g., Greenland and Antarctica) can be run simultaneously, controlled at runtime
 - Can couple multiple ocean layers with ice sheets
- CDEPS data model functionality now extensively used in multiple components (e.g., nitrogen deposition read by CAM)

CMEPS / CDEPS Benefits

- Jointly developed by NCAR and NOAA
 - Has enabled sharing code and caps for CICE6, MOM6 and WW3 with NOAA
 - Testing the coupling and data models in multiple modeling systems leads to a much more robust code base
 - CDEPS's use by NOAA is bringing in support for new forcing data streams
- Much easier to introduce new grids
 - Most mapping generation now done at runtime: **now only need 4 pre-generated mapping files** (for custom runoff mapping) **instead of 25**
 - No longer need domain files to specify land fraction
- Can transfer 3-d fields and related fields as a single packaged field
- CDEPS provides ability to do 3-d mapping from input streams and provides many new mapping types

ESMF Updates

A selection of enhancements in the latest ESMF releases:

- All regridding methods are now supported on **exchange grids**
- Progress towards adopting the Mesh -Oriented datABase (**MOAB**) library for internal mesh representation
- Update “creep fill” **extrapolation** method
- Flexible **NUOPC alarm specification**, allowing model phases like writing of restart files to be executed less frequently
- New options for detailed **performance profiling** of NUOPC components
- **Upgrade to ParallelIO (PIO)** from v1 to v2
- Various **performance optimizations**: Per-component threading levels, scalable mesh creation from file, and others

Improved Threading Control in CESM

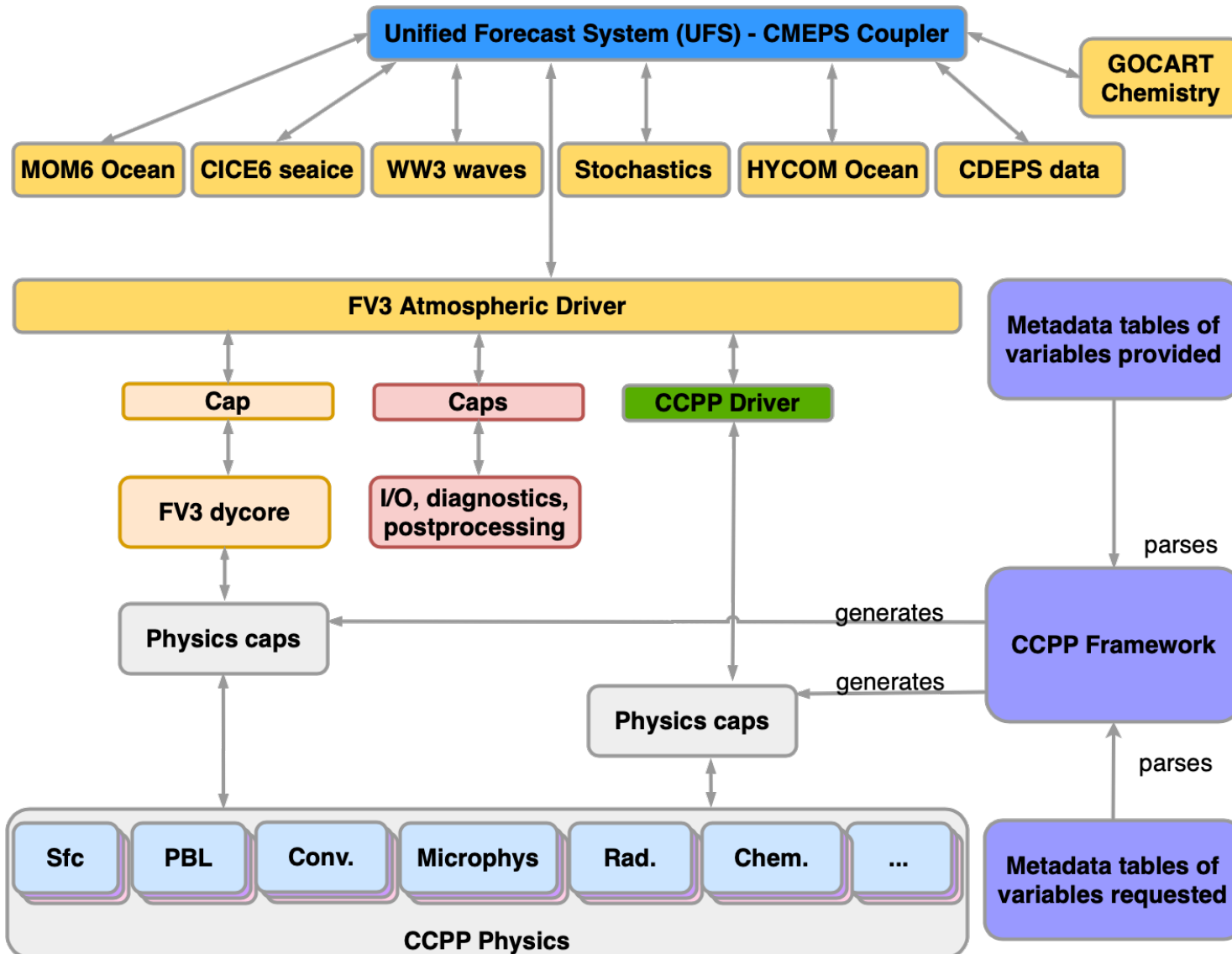
- Previously, if OpenMP-based threading was used, all components needed to use the same number of threads
- Now each component's thread count can be controlled separately
- Allows for finer-grained control of load balancing and improved scalability: some components perform better with threading, whereas others perform better without threading
- Enable by setting the xml variable **ESMF_AWARE_THREADING=TRUE**

Ultra-high Resolution CESM

- Targeting a 3.75km global CAM configuration
 - Have successfully run a 7.5km F2000 (coupled atmosphere-land with data ocean) case; needed to resolve several memory bottlenecks
 - Currently working through additional challenges exposed with 3.75km
- Also working on a similar configuration coupled to MOM at high resolution with the Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC)

Common Community Physics Package (CCPP)

(more details Wed. at 9:05 am)



- CCPP contains a **library of physical parameterizations** and a framework that connects it to host models
- It is used by various **host models** : the CCPP Single-Column Model, the Navy experimental NEPTUNE model, and by the Unified Forecast System. It is on track for transition to **NOAA operations** in 2023.
- **MPAS/WRF** now have a suite of CCPP-compliant parameterizations that can be executed directly
- CCPP Framework is under **further development by NCAR/CGD** to meet additional NCAR requirements

Clouds, Containers and Training

(more details Wed. at 9:25 am)

Cloud Updates:

- Secure multi-user JupyterHub deployment on-demand
- 'EASE' Kernel (preinstalled conda environment)
- CESM ready to run on AWS HPC6a instances
- **Persistent accounts via email addresses: will help enable community-based training**

Container Updates:

- CTSM-Lab / CESM-2.3-based containers
- Arm M1 versions
- Updated to use EASE kernel (soon)

GUI & Tools to Support CESM Simpler Models & Custom Configurations

- Graphical user interface guides users through the process of creating CESM cases: choosing appropriate compsets & grids
- New metadata and logic module to check compatibility of compset options and grid
- New land model tools to facilitate creating surface data sets for custom grids and configurations, including idealized configurations

Primary SEs: A. Altuntas, S. Levis

Funded by an NSF CSSI award. (PIs: Bachman, Simpson)

▼ Step 2: Create Case

Initialization Time: 1850 2000 HIST

Components:

▼ ATM	▼ LND	▼ ICE	▼ OCN	▼ ROF	▼ GLC	▼ WAV
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> datm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cice6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rtm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ww3dev
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> satm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dlnd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mosart	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sglc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ww3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> slnd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> docn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> drof		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dwav
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> socn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> srof		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> swav

Physics and Options:

CAM	CLM	CICE	POP	RTM	CISM	WW3
ATM physics:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAM60	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAM50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAM40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAM30	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specialized	

Type in keywords to sort the options Selection: single multi

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % (none)	no modifiers for the CAM50 physics
<input type="checkbox"/> % CCTS1	CAM-Chem troposphere/stratosphere chemistry with simplified VBS-SOA
<input type="checkbox"/> % CLB	CAM CLUBB - turned on by default in CAM60
<input type="checkbox"/> % PORT	CAM Parallel Offline Radiation Tool
<input type="checkbox"/> % RCO2	CAM CO2 ramp:
<input type="checkbox"/> % MAM7	Modal Aerosol Model composed of 7 modes:
<input type="checkbox"/> % SDYN	CAM specified dynamics is used in finite volume dynamical core

compset: 2000_CAM50_CLM45%SP_CICE_POP2_RTM_CISM2%EVOLVE_WW3

Grids:

<input type="checkbox"/> > T31_g37	Low resolution 96x48 ATM grid and 3-degree ocn grid.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> > f09_g17	FV 1-deg grid with 1 degree workhorse POP grid
<input type="checkbox"/> > f19_g17	FV 2-deg grid with 1 degree workhorse POP grid

Lossy Compression and CESM Data

(more details Wed. at 10:45 am)

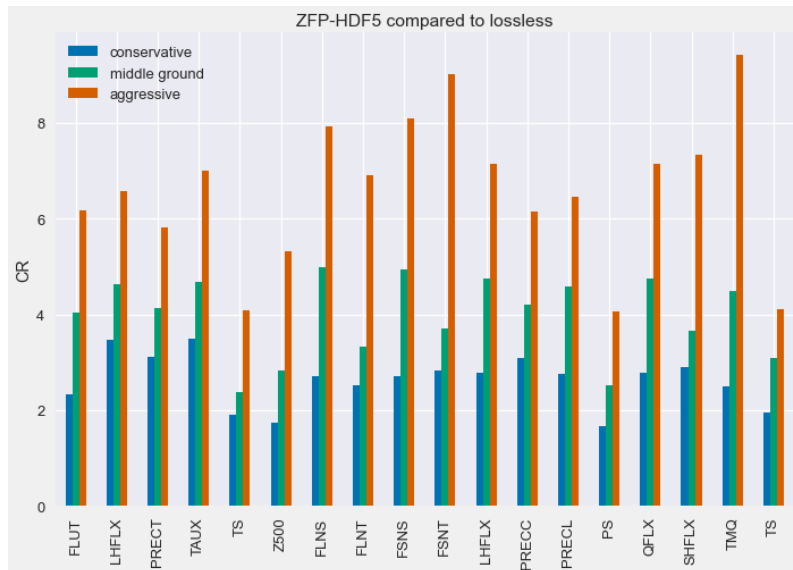
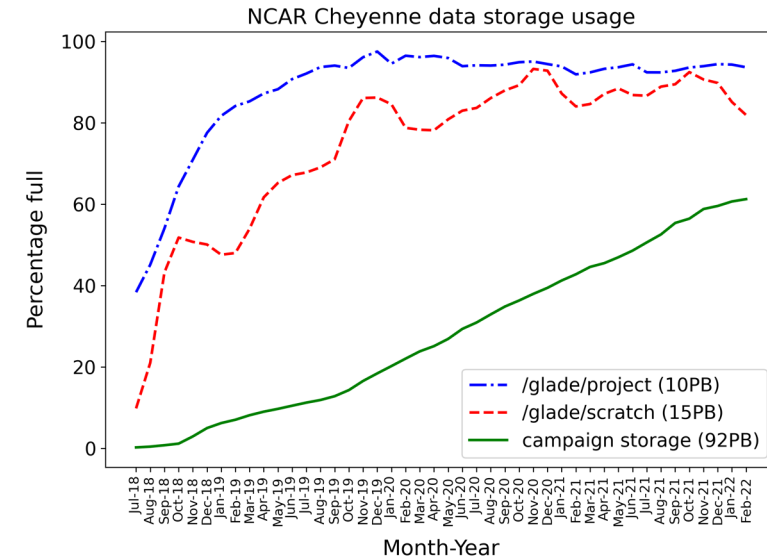
Goal: Use lossy compression to reduce CESM storage ...*without (negatively) impacting science results!*

Challenges:

- Compression affects fine spatial and temporal scales
- CESM data diversity: “one-size-fits-all” approach not optimal

Our focus:

Evaluating the effect of lossy compression on CESM data via spatio-temporal statistical analysis tools that emulate the key aspects of climate data analysis (e.g., LDCPy) in order to predict optimal compression



Current work:

- **DSSIM (Data Structural Similarity Index Measure)**
 - Newly developed to apply directly to floating-point data
 - Indicates whether images generated from the data are likely to have noticeable differences
- **A tool for auto-selection of compressor and parameters**
 - Using features of the data, can we say something about what type of (and how much) compression to use?
 - We compare statistical models using explicit features and deep learning approaches

A. Baker, A. Pinard, D. Hammerling and H. Xu

New Diagnostics Packages

- Atmosphere Diagnostics Framework (ADF): New CAM diagnostics package (<https://github.com/NCAR/ADF>)
 - The ADF can now replicate most core features of the old AMWG diagnostics (more details Wed. at 10:25 am) (some plot types and observational datasets are still under development)
 - The ADF will be required for CAM7 / CESM3: it is vertical-level agnostic so can manage the new CAM7 vertical levels
- Climate Variability Diagnostics Package (CVDP)
 - CVDP v5.2.0 was released in Fall 2021, and has been wrapped into the ADF
 - The CVDP can now read unstructured grids from atmospheric/land components
- Ocean Model Diagnostics Package
 - Interim diagnostics package in place for MOM development
 - So far only used internally; more work needed to make it accessible to the community
- Land Ice Diagnostics Package
 - New diagnostics package in early development and planning phase
 - External collaborations through the Ghub.org Glacier science hub and the Ice Sheet MIP (ISMIP) will provide avenues for the community to benefit from this work