SEACISM: A Scalable, Efficient and Accurate Community Ice Sheet Model

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*SEACISM alumni

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ABORATORY





SEACISM Goal: Provide a state-of-the-art ice sheet model to the climate community

- Implement parallel, scalable capability as soon as possible to allow high-resolution simulations with code extensions with reasonable throughput and accuracy
- Maintain consistency and interaction with the productionlevel CCSM.
- Enable seamless inclusion of incremental developments such as new parameterizations and higherorder flow equations



EVENTUAL GOAL: coupled simulations with other climate components

Glimmer-CISM: The Community Ice Sheet Model

- New version from which we will perform work
- 2 new tests using new physics of ice sheets now available
- Tuned, steady-state simulation using HO velocity solve takes on 5 km grid takes ~2 wks on 1 processor

2.5 2000 2.0 1500 y (km) 1.5 1000 1.0 500 0.5 observations model 400 1000 1200 1400 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 0 200 600 800 x (km) x (km)

1.5 million nodes.Each iteration: 1-5 minutesIteration count: 100's

Left panel: Steady-state surface velocity (log of m/yr) based on modern-day observations.

Right panel: Velocity from higher-order flow model with tuned basal parameters.

Incorporate SEA-Solvers

Solve higher-order ice sheet momentum equations

- Currently Picard, within which GMRES is called to solve velocity components sequentially
- Use Inexact Newton to solve F(u) = A(u)u b = 0 system of nonlinear equations

 u^{0} : initial iterate do k = 1,k_{max} solve J(u^{k-1}) δu^{k} = -F(u^{k-1}) with preconditioned GMRES method $u^{k} = u^{k \cdot 1} + \delta u^{k}$ if ||F(u^k)|| < γ_{nl} ||F(u^{0})|| stop end do

- Use JFNK approach: $J(u^{k\cdot 1})v \sim (F(u^{k\cdot 1}+\epsilon v) F(u^{k\cdot 1})) / \epsilon$
- Develop a physics-based preconditioner and combine with multilevel options available through Trilinos

Preconditioner: the key to solution efficiency

- Physics Based Preconditioning to JFNK produces robust and efficient solution updates for a number of multiphysics applications (fluids, phase transition, chemical transport)
- Combination of physics-based preconditioning with multilevel methods (multigrid, Schwarz) enhances efficiency
 - Enhanced efficiency for a given problem
 - More linear scaling than physics-based preconditioning alone
- Reduce, reuse, recycle
 - Existing Picard solution method as preconditioner within new JFNK solver
 - As Glimmer plans to extend equation set further in the future, existing balanced flow solution can a good physics based preconditioner
- Algebraic multigrid available through Trilinos's ML package to maximize scaling

JFNK solution method



JFNK progress in Glimmer-CISM*

- Improved convergence with the GIS test case using JFNK with Picard as a preconditioner versus Picard as a solver
- # GMRES iterations are reduced by using JFNK, amount is tolerance dependent and will be explored to max performance
- Picard preconditioner produces rather flat growth of iterations with problem size for initial test cases
- JFNK used here will be replaced with Trilinos NOX JFNK, which will link to parallel code



* Hot off the presses, still validating

Trilinos Interface in CISM

Incorporating Trilinos

- Generalization of matrix type and solver calls to be changed in the code
 - Expansion of implementation by Jesse Johnson
 - Generic matrix derived type
 - Generic functions to access solvers e.g. sparse_preprocess
 - Current solver options:
 - SLAP, UMFPACK, Pardiso, Trilinos
 - Working on direct incorporation of Epetra matrix type
- Implemented C++ interface layer to expose Trilinos functions
- Configure options added
 - e.g. --with-trilinos link to Trilinos libraries

Current Packages Being Used

Epetra: data structures

Stratimikos: allows user to specify solver options at runtime in an XML file

Belos: linear solvers - GMRES

Ifpack: preconditioners - ILU

NOX: nonlinear solvers – implementation in progress



Performance Analysis of "GIS" test case in CISM using Trilinos





Parallel CISM

- Initial implementation
 - Port to Jaguar
 - Distributed-memory parallelism
 - Get "tests/ho-other/hump.config" to work
- Target Greenland Ice Sheet
 - Extend parallel support as necessary
 - Analyze performance
- Tune performance
 - Trilinos interface, parameters
 - OpenMP parallelism
 - Parallel I/O



*SEACISM has received an ALCC allocation from DOE-ASCR to develop Glimmer CISM at scale

Maximizing Performance

- Trilinos implementation
 - Form matrix structures once, avoid heaviest communication
 - Use Trilinos for full nonlinear solve
- OpenMP parallelism
 - Important for scaling on multi-core architectures
 - Soon to be supported in Trilinos
- Parallel I/O
 - Only need to modify the new module
 - Various options: PIO, NetCDF4, Adios, ...

Moving Toward Unstructured Meshes

- MPAS modeling processes across scales
 - New dynamical core with local mesh refinement
 - Collaboration with FSU
 - Spherical centroidal voronoi tessellations (SCVT)
 - Utilizing Trilinos & solvers developed in structured grid code
 - Targeting use on HPC platforms (Roadrunner, BlueGene, Jaguar)
 - Already being developed for ocean & sea ice componets in CCSM



Ringler, T., L. Ju and M. Gunzburger, 2008, A multiresolution method for climate system modeling: application of spherical centroidal Voronoi tessellations, Ocean Dynamics, 58 (5-6), 475-498.



Best tip for climate model development thanks to NVIDIA: "Your code would run a lot faster if it didn't have so much I/O"



2D Decomposition

- Selected automatically at runtime based on number of MPI tasks
- Uses all tasks
- Gives each task as square a piece as possible



http://glimmer-cism.berlios.de/docs/current/manual/num/figs/grid.png

 Mostly nearest-neighbor "halo" exchanges

Carefully redefines "ewn" and "nsn" so most loops work without modification