

CAM History and I/O Infrastructure Changes

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Outline

- What is the problem?
- Introduction to new structures
- Creating CAM grids
- Using CAM grids for input and history – UI changes
- Advantages of new infrastructure
- Status and upcoming changes

Acknowledgments: Brian Eaton

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What does this look like?

cam_history (e.g. addfld) and ncdio_atm (infld)

- Special case code for FV (staggered grids), by variable name or magic value

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 - Special case code for SE (and other unstructured grids?)
 - Special case code for dycore-specific NetCDF attributes (but not specific enough as some attributes leak into other dycore's files).
 - Convoluted user interfaces (example below)
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- Special case code for column (regional) output
- More special case code for column output with new collected-column code
- Special case code for physics decomposition
- Special case code for physics decomposition and regional output
- Special case code for different variable file ordering

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- Special case code for physics decomposition
- Special case code for physics decomposition and regional output
- Special case code for different variable file ordering
- Regional output still doesn't work for SE

Introduction to five new structures

Goal: Centralize information about distributed data to facilitate clean and extensible parallel I/O and history output code.

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1. `cam_filemap_t`

Contains a map between a distributed 2-D array and that array in NetCDF file order along with methods to create maps for higher-dimensional arrays.

For every element in the array, the map shows where this element will show up in the NetCDF file representation of that array

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2. `horiz_coord_t`

Contains information about a horizontal coordinate (i.e., lat, lon). Coordinates can be distributed across processors.

Introduction to new structures (cont.)

3. `cam_grid_t`

Contains information about a distributed 2-D grid along with methods for reading and writing distributed arrays defined on that grid.

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Contains a subset of the points of a distributed 2-D grid. This type is useful for regional output.

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Contains information about a distributed 2-D grid along with methods for reading and writing distributed arrays defined on that grid.

4. `cam_grid_patch_t`

Contains a subset of the points of a distributed 2-D grid. This type is useful for regional output.

5. `cam_grid_attribute_t`

Each attribute is a NetCDF attribute associated with a `cam_grid_t` and is output into any file which contains arrays defined on that grid.

Steps for creating a CAM grid

1. Create horizontal coordinates, usually including mapping (`horiz_coord_register`)
 2. Create map from basic 2-D array to file order
 3. Add grid (`cam_grid_register`)
 4. Add grid attributes (`cam_grid_attribute_register`)
-

Creating CAM grids – Coordinates

1. Create horizontal coordinates, usually including mapping. Example for unstructured grid:

```
call horiz_coord_register('lat', 'ncol', ngcols_d, &  
                        'latitude', 'degrees_north', &  
                        pelat_deg, pemap)
```

- 'lat' – The name of the coordinate
- 'ncol' – The name of the coordinate's dimension. This will be the same as the coordinate name for a rectangular (lat/lon) grid.
- ngcols_d – The global size of the coordinate
- 'latitude' – Coordinate long name
- 'degrees_north' – Coordinate units
- pelat_deg – Values for the coordinate on this PE
- pemap – 1-D map between local coordinate values and NetCDF order. May be omitted for a non-distributed coordinate

Creating CAM grids – Grid

3. Create CAM grid. Example for unstructured grid

```
call cam_grid_register('GLL', dyn_decomp, 'lat',      &  
                      pelat_deg, 'lon', pelon_deg,   &  
                      grid_map, unstruct=.true.)
```

- 'GLL' – The name of the grid
- dyn_decomp – An integer ID for the grid
- 'lat' – The name of the grid's latitude coordinate
- pelat_deg – Grid latitude values for this PE (may be the same as associated coordinate)
- 'lon' – The name of the grid's longitude coordinate
- pelon_deg – Grid longitude values for this PE (may be the same as associated coordinate)
- pemap – 2-D map between local array elements and their NetCDF order.

Using CAM grids for input

infld – old interface

```
call get_dyn_decomp(elem, nlev, pio_double, iodesc)
lsize = pio_get_local_array_size(iodesc)
tlncols = lsize/nlev
allocate(tmp(tlncols,nlev))
call infld('U', ncid_ini, iodesc, tlncols, ' lev', &
          tmp, found)
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allocate(tmp(npsq, nlev, nelemd))
call infld('U', ncid_ini, 'ncol', 'lev',      &
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addfld – old interface

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call addfld ('FU', 'm/s2', nlev, 'A',           &  
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How does all this improve things?

Advantages of new infrastructure

- All dycore specific information compact and local to dycore code

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Advantages of new infrastructure

- All dycore specific information compact and local to dycore code
 - Physics package gets column locations and areas from dycore but defines its own grid (decomposition)
 - History and I/O infrastructure does not need any dycore specific information
 - Adding or modifying a new dycore becomes a much easier task
 - Grids manage their own coordinates and variables
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Impact on cam_pio_utils

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 - No special case code for column (regional) output
 - Column output is a parallel operation
 - SE column-output fix is automatic
-

Status and upcoming changes

- Code review complete
- Going through final testing

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Coming soon (not the infrastructure trunk tag):

- Support for output of zonal means (probably only FV and SE)
- Separate grid for CAM physics package (physgrid)

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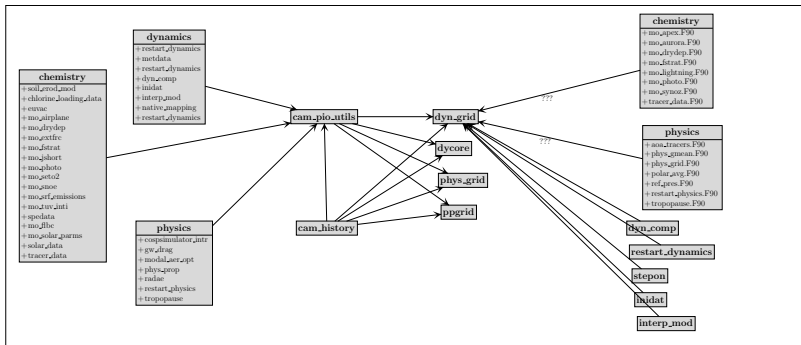
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Possible future developments

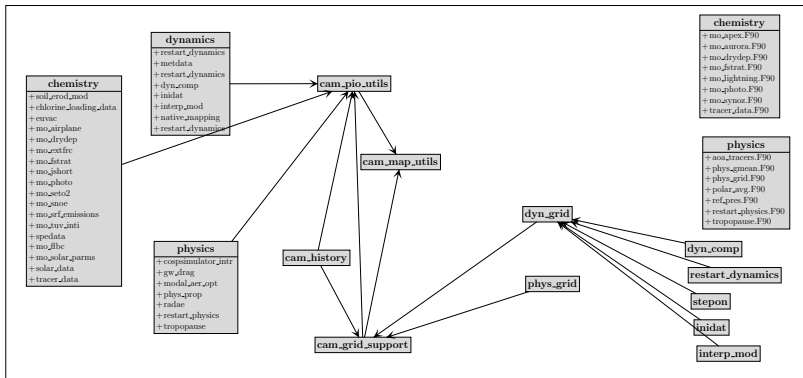
- Online mapping between grids?
- Convert more of CAM to use grid infrastructure
- Move new grid infrastructure to public CIME infrastructure for use by other components or models?

Questions?

Current CAM I/O and history interface



Proposed CAM I/O and history interface



Infrastructure user interface – Horiz coords

- `horiz_coord_register`
- `horiz_coord_get_index`
- `horiz_coord_get_dim_name`

Infrastructure user interface – Grids

- `cam_grid_register`
- `cam_grid_attribute_register`
- `cam_grid_write_attrs`
- `cam_grid_write_vars`
- `cam_grid_read_dist_array`
- `cam_grid_write_dist_array`

Infrastructure user interface – Grids (cont.)

- `cam_grid_dimensions`
- `cam_grid_num_grids`
- `cam_grid_check` ! T/F if grid ID exists
- `cam_grid_id` ! Grid ID (decomp) or -1 if error
- `cam_grid_get_local_size`
- `cam_grid_get_file_dimids`
- `cam_grid_get_decomp`
- `cam_grid_get_gcid`
- `cam_grid_get_array_bounds`

Infrastructure user interface – cam_pio_utils

- cam_pio_createfile
- cam_pio_openfile
- cam_pio_closefile
- cam_pio_newdecomp
- init_pio_subsystem ! called from cam_comp
- cam_pio_get_decomp
- cam_pio_handle_error
- cam_permute_array
- calc_permutation

Infrastructure user interface – cam_pio_utils

! Convenience interfaces

- cam_pio_def_dim
- cam_pio_def_var
- cam_pio_get_var

Infrastructure user interface – cam_pio_utils

! General utility

- cam_pio_var_info
- cam_pio_find_var
- cam_pio_check_var

Creating CAM grids – Coordinates

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call horiz_coord_register('lat', 'ncol', ngcols_d, &  
                          'latitude', 'degrees_north', &  
                          pelat_deg, pemap)
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call horiz_coord_register('lon', 'ncol', ngcols_d, &  
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call horiz_coord_register('lon', 'ncol', ngcols_d, &  
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                          pelon_deg, pemap)
```

```
call horiz_coord_register('slat', '', (plat - 1), &  
                          'staggered latitude', &  
                          'degrees_north', slatvals)
```

```
call horiz_coord_register('lon', 'lon', plon, &  
                          'longitude', 'degrees_north', &  
                          lonvals, coord_map)
```

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                      pelat_deg, 'lon', pelon_deg,   &
                      grid_map, unstruct=.true.)
```

```
call cam_grid_register('fv_centers', dyn_decomp,    &
                      'lat', latvals, 'lon', lonvals, &
                      grid_map)
```

```
call cam_grid_register('fv_u_stagger',             &
                      dyn_ustag_decomp,           &
                      'slat', slatvals, 'lon', lonvals, &
                      grid_map)
```