



**SciDAC**  
Scientific Discovery through  
Advanced Computing

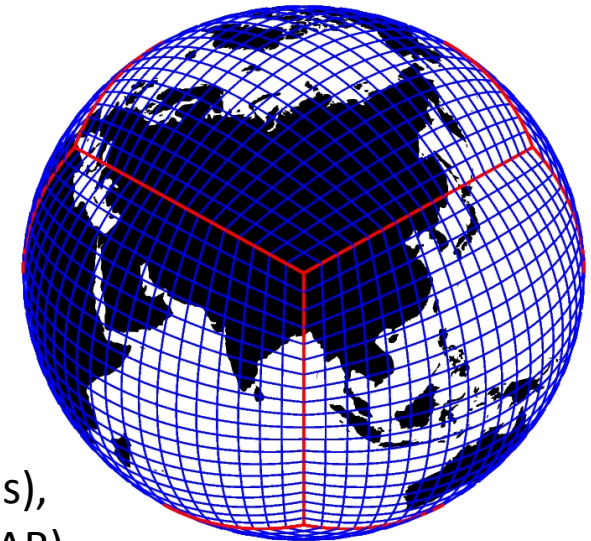
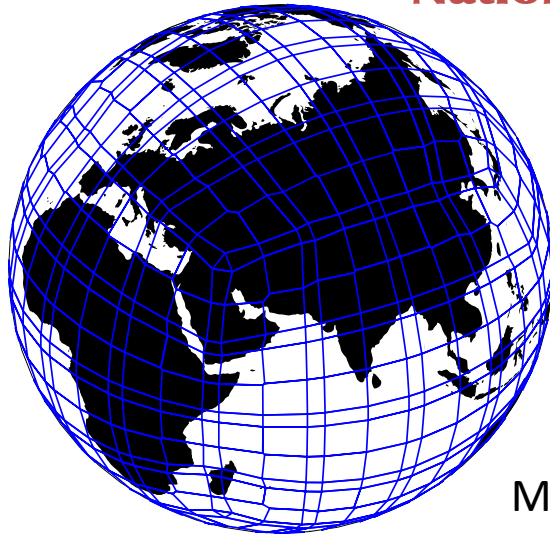


**CGD**  
Climate & Global Dynamics



# Preparing CAM-SE for multi-tracer applications: CAM-SE-CSLAM

**Peter Hjort Lauritzen ([pel@ucar.edu](mailto:pel@ucar.edu))**  
**National Center for Atmospheric Research**  
**Boulder, Colorado, USA**



Collaborators:  
M.A. Taylor (SNL), P.A. Ullrich (UC Davis),  
S. Goldhaber (NCAR), J. Bacmeister (NCAR)

**AGU Fall Meeting**

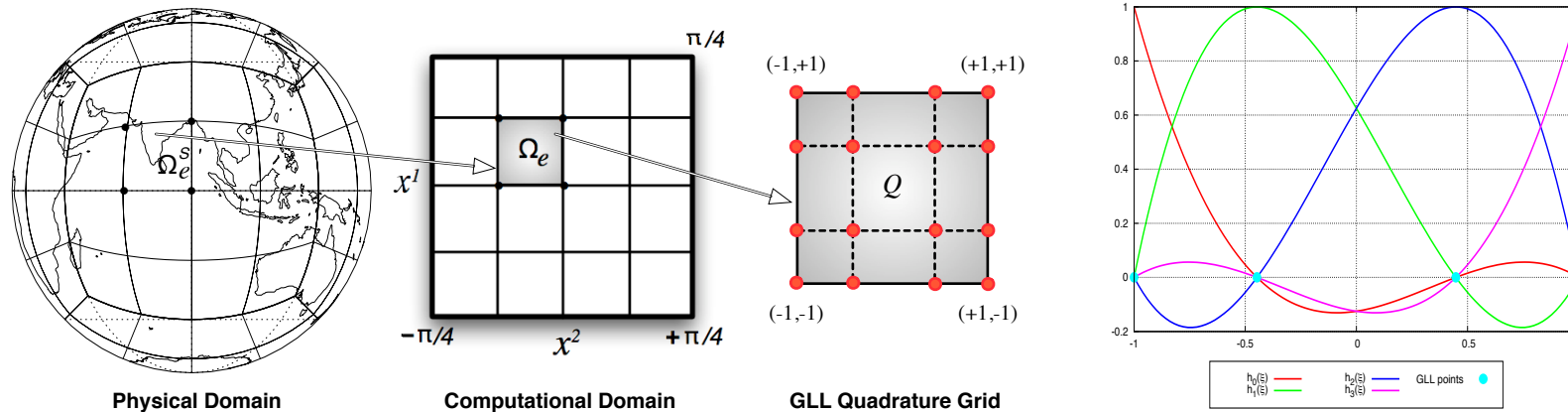
**Session: Climatology and Trends of Extreme Events in Climate Models Capable of Resolving Regional-Scale Processes I**  
**December 17, 2014, San Francisco**



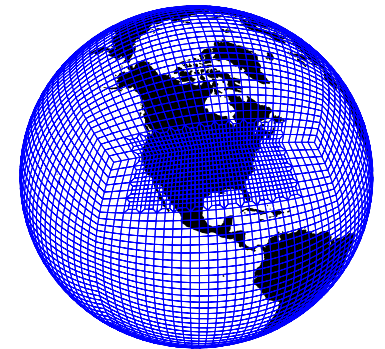
# CAM-SE: NCAR-DOE Community Atmosphere Model with Spectral Elements dynamical core

Continuous Galerkin finite-element method (Taylor et al., 1997) on a cubed-sphere:

Nair et al., 2011



- 👍 Discretization is mimetic => mass-conservation & total energy conservation on element
- 👍 Conserves axial angular momentum very well (Lauritzen et al., 2014)
- 👍 Support static mesh-refinement and retains formal order of accuracy!
- 👍 Highly scalable to at least  $O(100K)$  processors (Dennis et al., 2012)
- 👍 AMIP-climate similar to current workhorse CAM-FV (Evans et al., 2012)
- 👎 **Computational throughput for many-tracer applications**

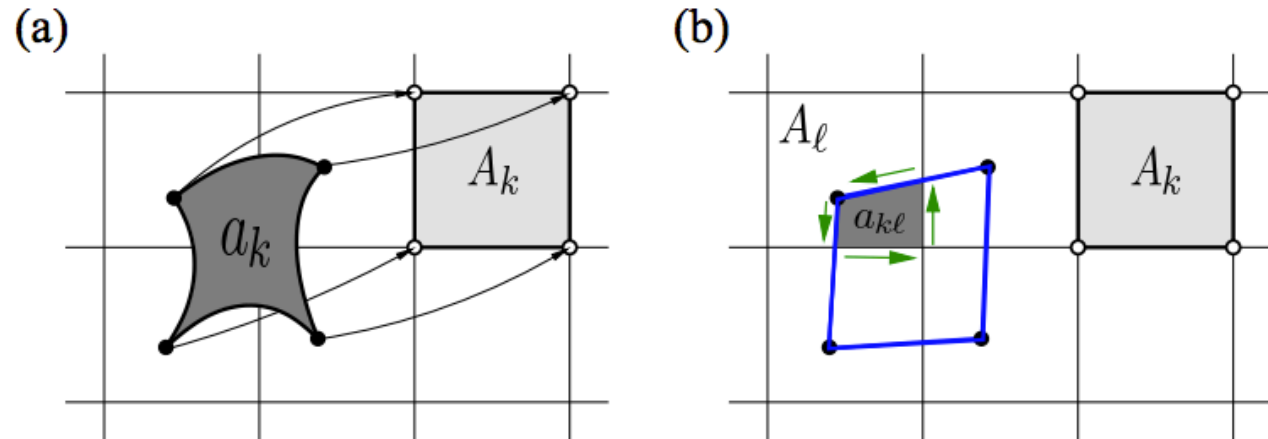




# A way to accelerate tracer transport:



## CSLaM scheme (Conservative Semi-Lagrangian Multi-tracer)



Finite-volume Lagrangian form of continuity equation for  $\psi = \rho, \rho \phi$ :

$$\int_{A_k} \psi_k^{n+1} dx dy = \int_{a_k} \psi_k^n dx dy = \sum_{\ell=1}^{L_k} \left[ \sum_{i+j \leq 2} c_{\ell}^{(i,j)} w_{k\ell}^{(i,j)} \right],$$

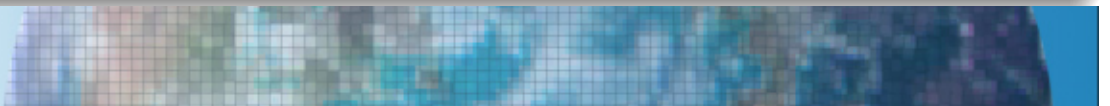
where weights  $w_{k\ell}^{(i,j)}$  are functions of the coordinates of the vertices of  $a_{k\ell}$ .

$w_{k\ell}^{(i,j)}$  can be re-used for each additional tracer (Dukowicz and Baumgardner, 2000)

computational cost for each additional tracer is the reconstruction and limiting/filtering.

CSLAM is stable for long time-steps (CFL>1)

Lauritzen, Nair and Ullrich (*J. Comput. Phys.*, 2010)

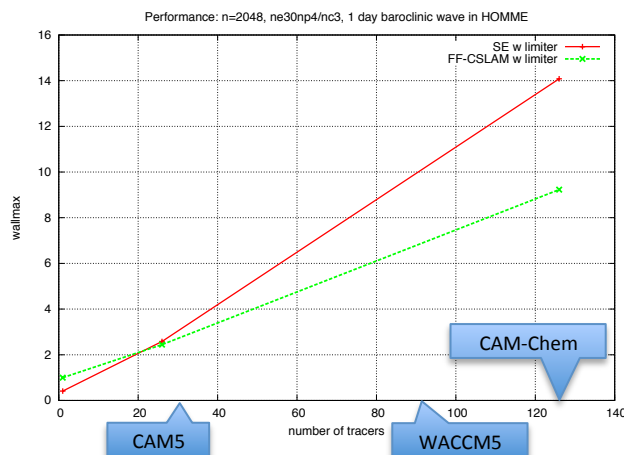


# A way to accelerate tracer transport: CSLaM scheme (Conservative Semi-Lagrangian Multi-tracer)

- Highly scalable (Erath et al., 2012)
- Inherently mass-conservative
- Fully two-dimensional
  - > accurate treatment of weak singularities, e.g., cube corners
  - > can be implemented on various spherical grids (cubed-sphere, icosahedral, ...)
- Shape-preserving (no negatives, no spurious grid-scale oscillations)
- Preserves linear correlations (even with shape-preservation) – see next slide!
- Current version is 3<sup>rd</sup>-order accurate for smooth problems
- Allows for long time-steps (limited by flow deformation not Courant number)
- Multi-tracer efficient (high start-up cost but “cheaper” for each additional tracer):



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## MPI communication

For every 30 minute physics time-step

- SE performs 6 tracer time-steps with 5 Runga-Kutta stages => **15 MPI calls**
- CSLAM performs 2 tracer time-steps (CN<1) => **2 MPI calls**

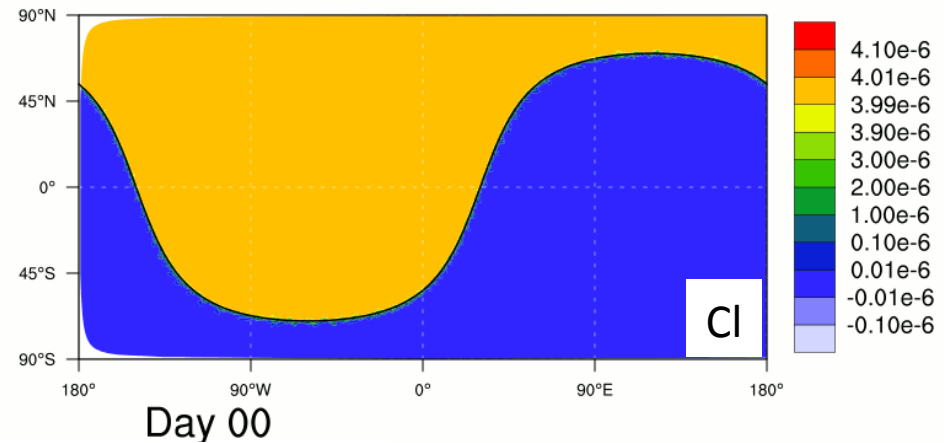
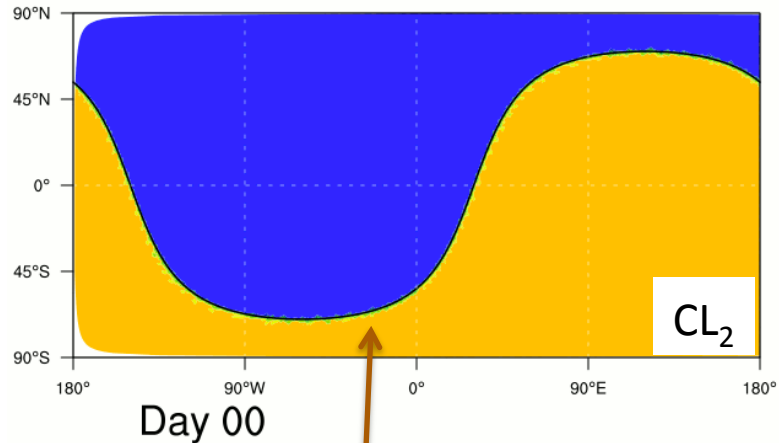
That said, CSLAM needs a larger halo than SE.

CSLAM implemented in NCAR-DOE HOMME (High-Order Methods Modeling Environment) by Erath et al., (2012); CAM-SE “pulls” SE dynamical core from HOMME

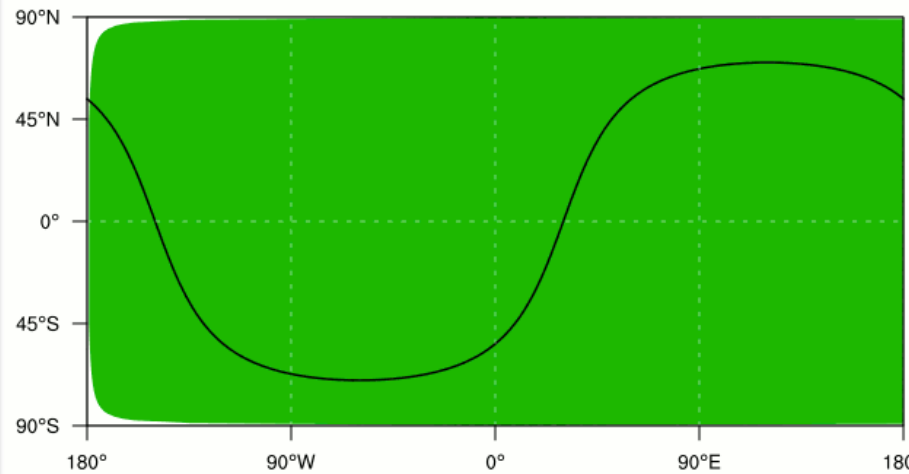
# The terminator 'toy'-chemistry test: A simple tool to assess errors in transport schemes

(Lauritzen et al, 2014, GMDD)

See: <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/pel/terminator.html>



$$Cl + 2 * Cl_2 = \text{constant}$$



Non-linear Terminator 'toy' chemistry:

$$Cl_2 \rightarrow Cl + Cl : k_1$$

$$Cl + Cl \rightarrow Cl_2 : k_2$$

Exact solution:  
 $Cl + 2 * Cl_2 = \text{constant}$

Wind field:  
 Nair and Lauritzen deformational flow

Errors are due to non-conservation of linear correlations usually caused by the limiter and/or physics-dynamics coupling!



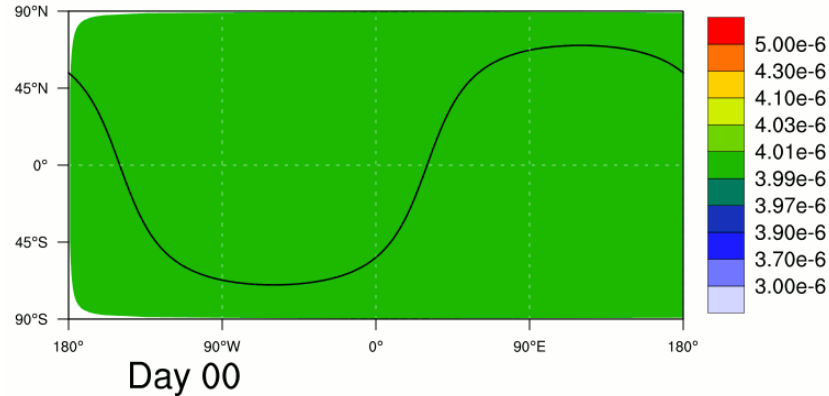
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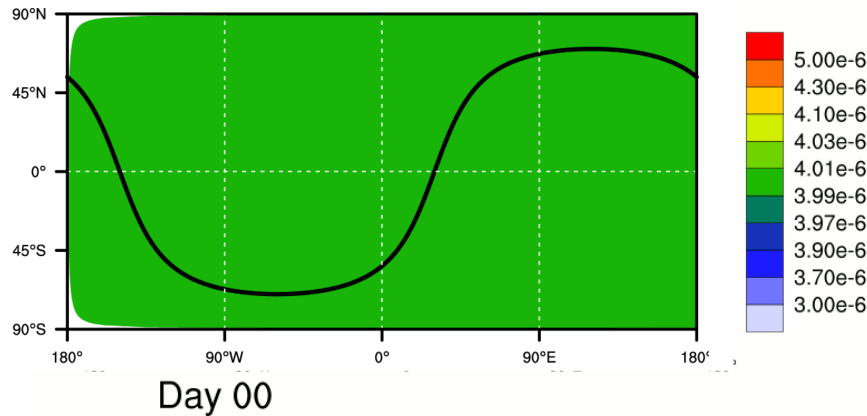
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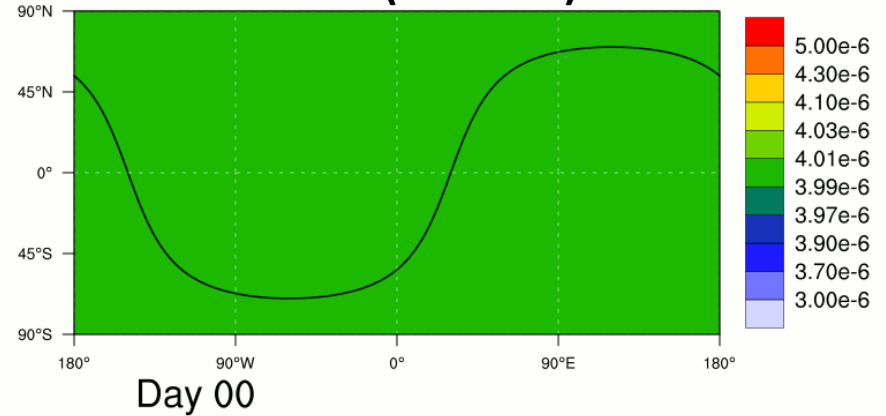
### CAM-SE



### CSLAM



### CAM-FV (Lin 2004)

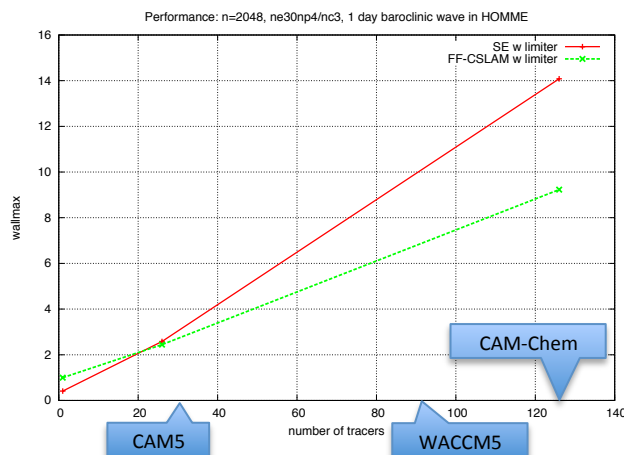


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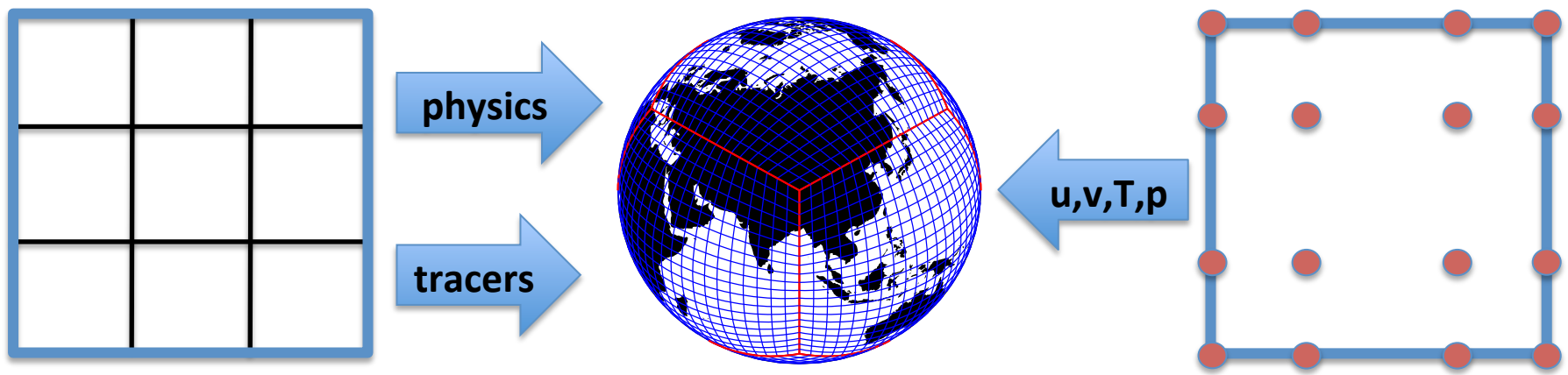
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- 👍 Allows for long time-steps (limited by flow deformation not Courant number)
- 👍 Multi-tracer efficient (high start-up cost but “cheap” for each additional tracer)
- 👎 CSLAM uses a “finite-volume”-type grid and SE uses a quadrature grid



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# A way to accelerate nuclear transport: CSLaM scheme (Conservative Lagrangian Multi-tracer)

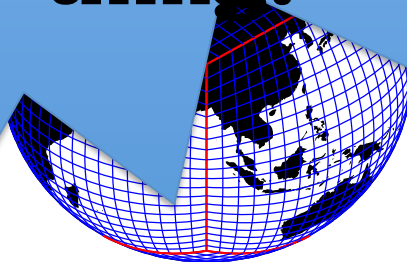
- Highly scalable
- Inherently mass-conservative
- Fully two-dimensional
- > accurate

- Shows
- Present
- Current
- Allows for



**Separating  
physics/tracer  
and dynamics  
grids with  
Galerkin methods  
may not be a  
“bad” thing!**

$u, v, T, p$



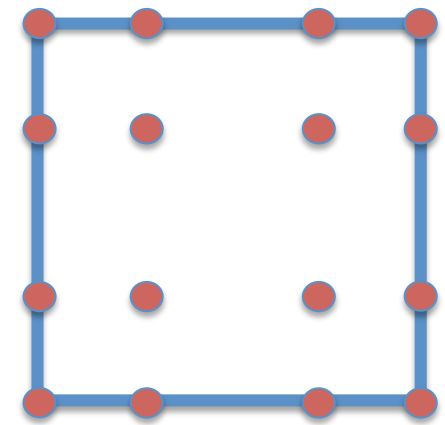
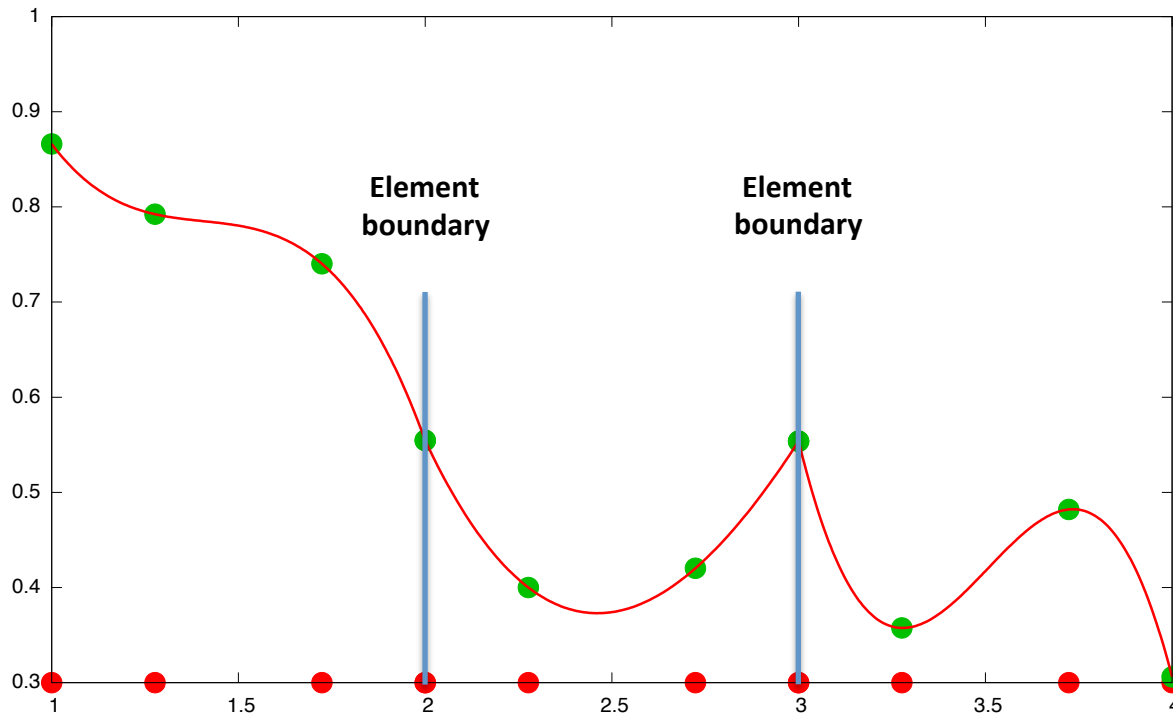
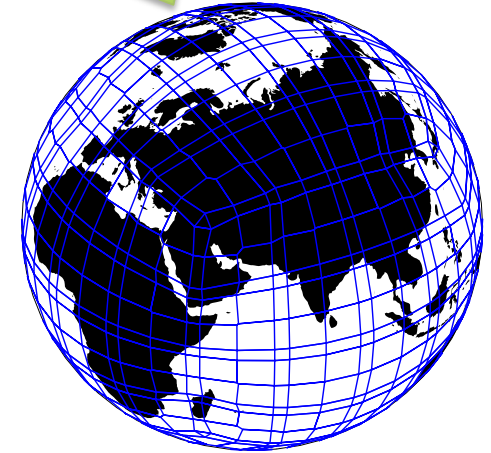


# Current physics-dynamics coupling

Grid coupler

Atmospheric state passed to physics is at quadrature points:

- Leads to an-isotropic “sampling” of atmospheric state
- High-order basis functions can be oscillatory and are least smooth near element boundaries:



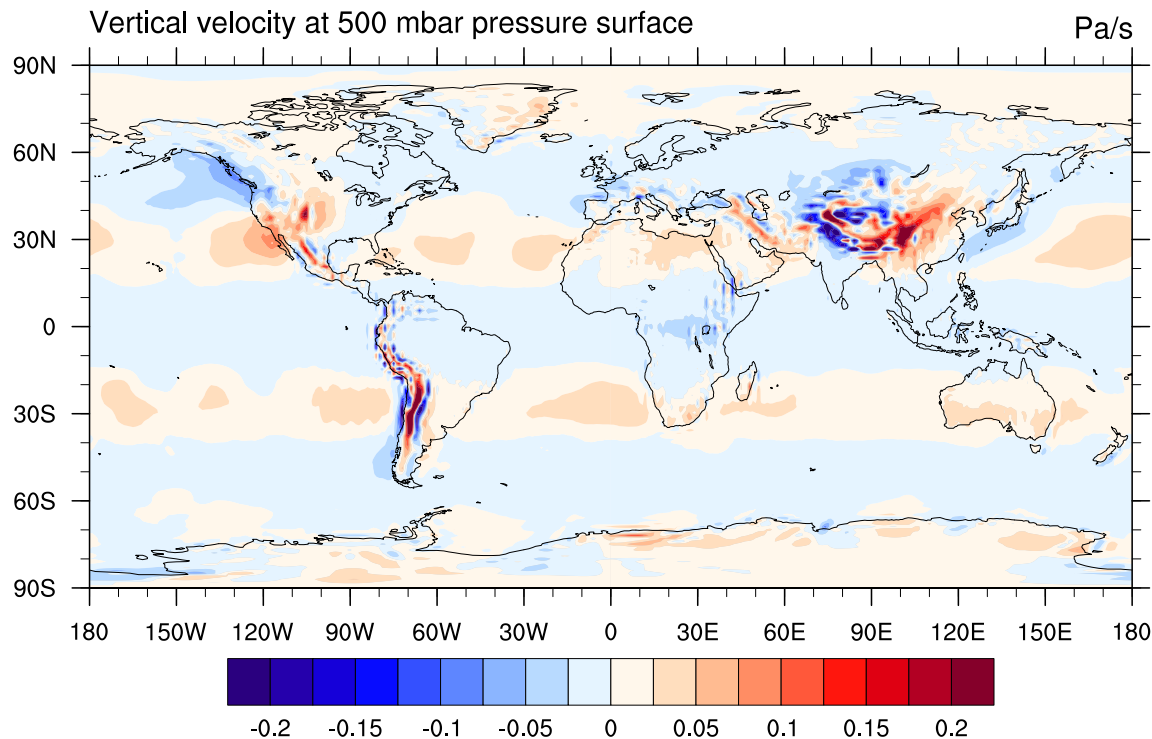


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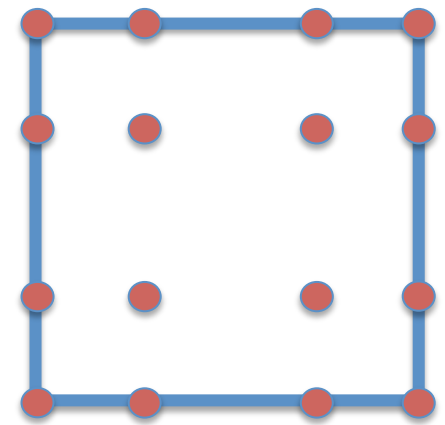
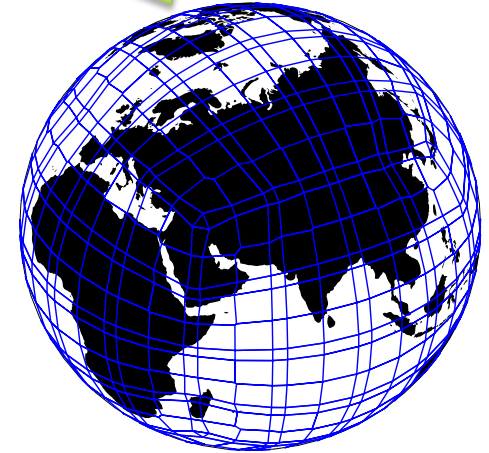
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## Held-Suarez with topography



Grid coupler

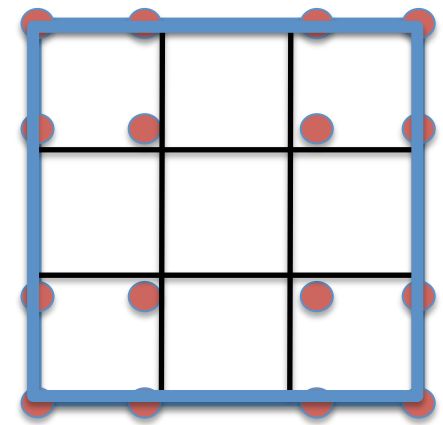
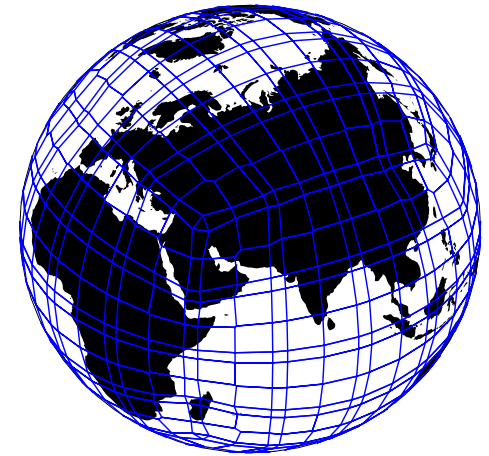
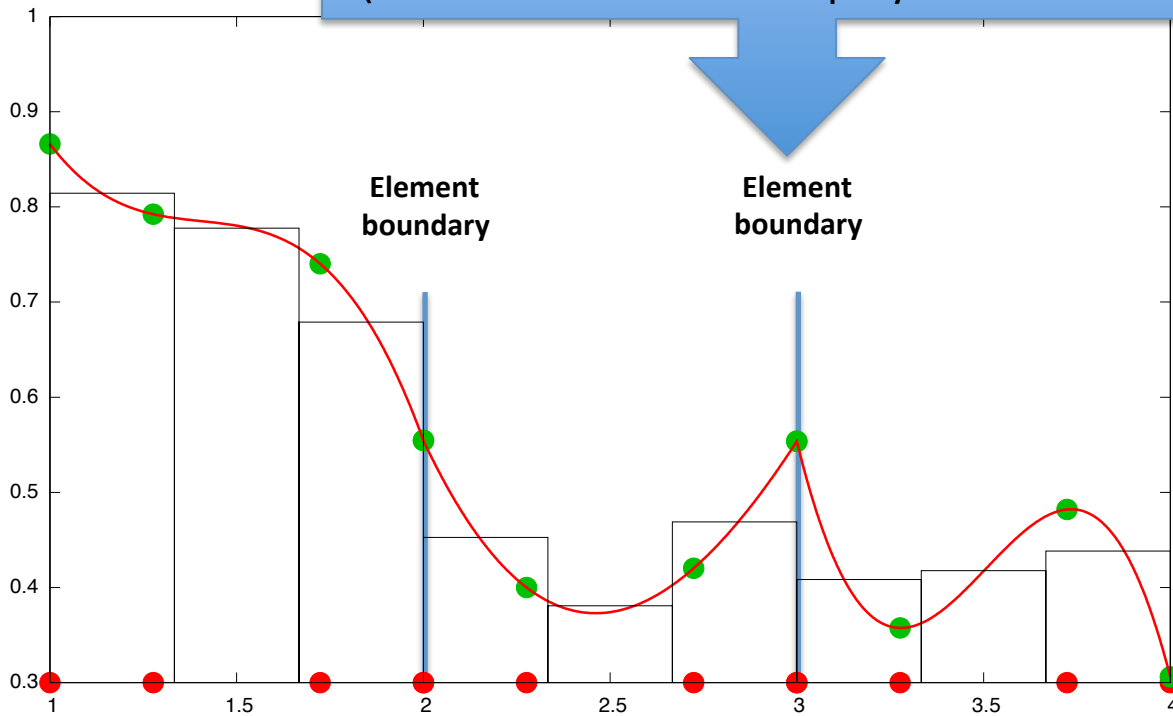




# “Equal-area” physics grid

Integrate atmospheric state (basis functions) over control volumes using mass-conservative, shape-preserving and consistent algorithm by *Ullrich and Taylor* (2014; submitted)

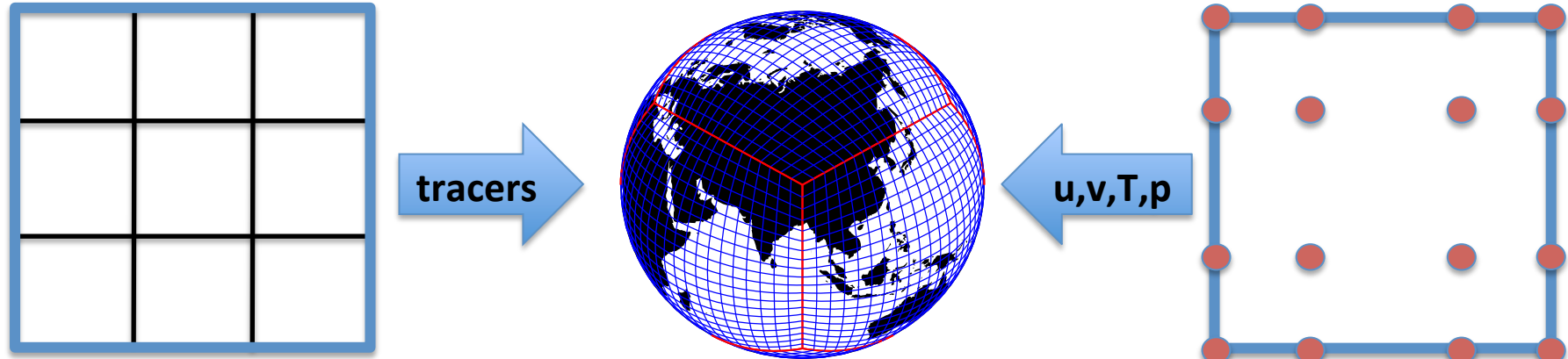
Note that physics grid averages/moves fields away from boundary of element where the solution is least smooth (in element interior the polynomials are  $C^\infty$ )





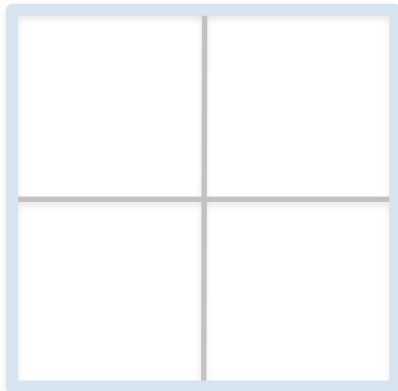
# CAM-SE-CSLAM

combining the best of two worlds: high-order spectral dynamics & finite-volume transport



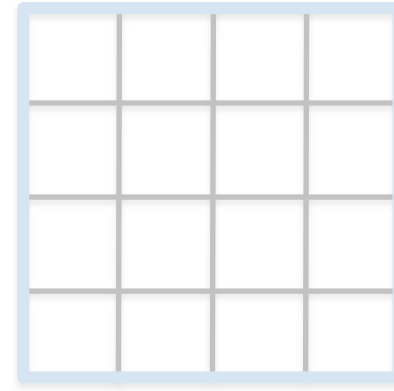
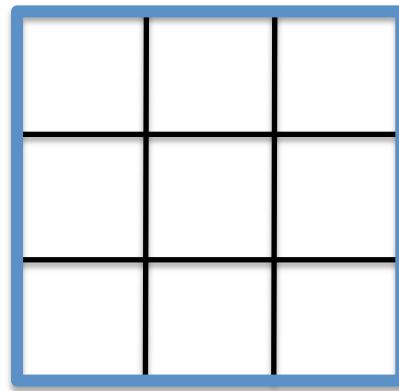
Lander and Hoskins (1997):  
only pass "believable"  
scales to physics!

Coarser physics grid



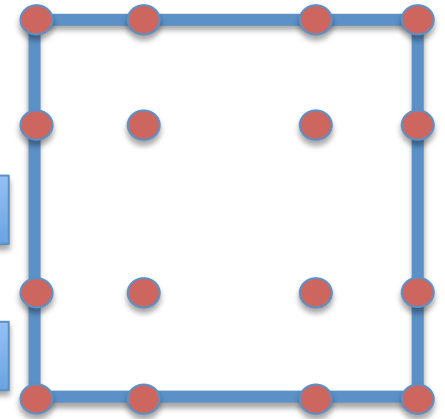
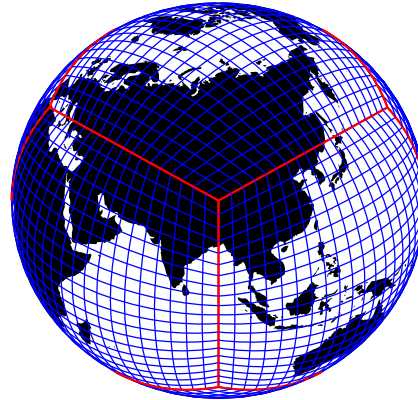
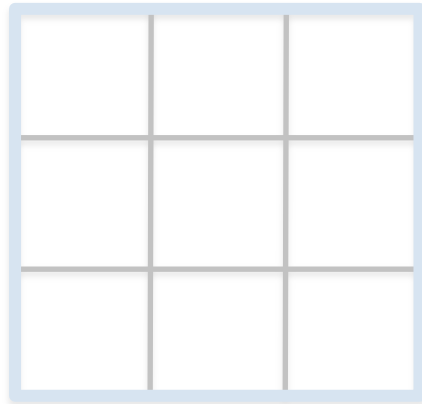
physics

Finer physics grid



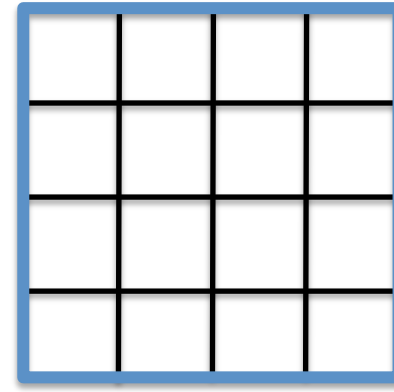
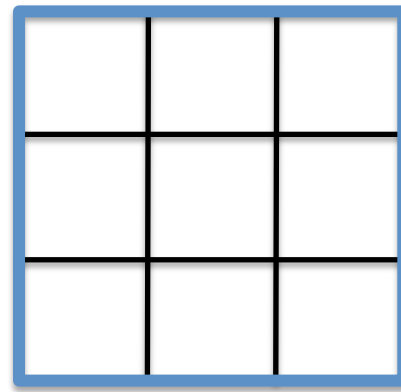
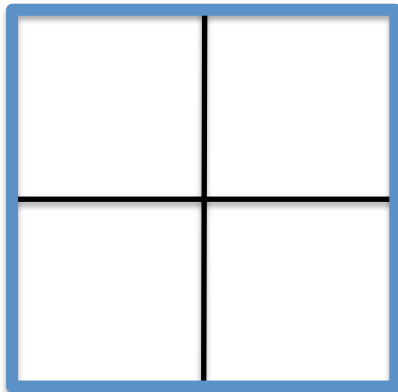


# CAM-SE-physgrid



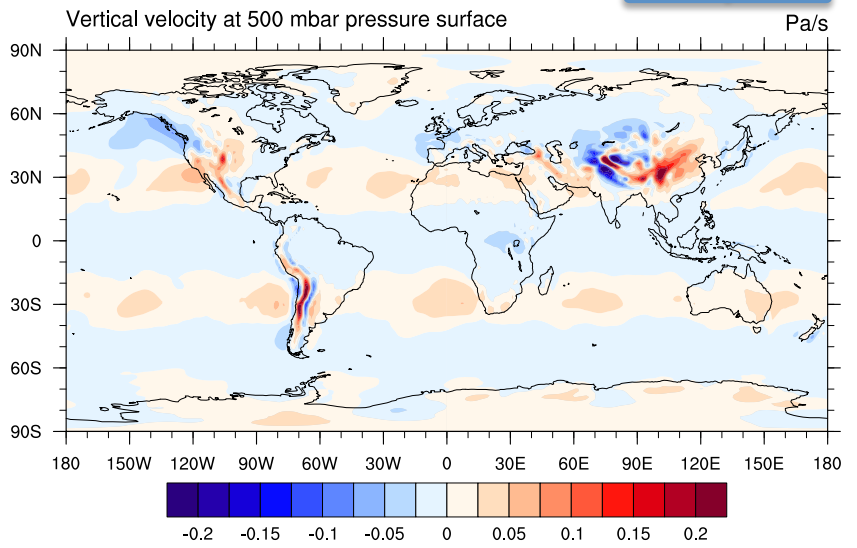
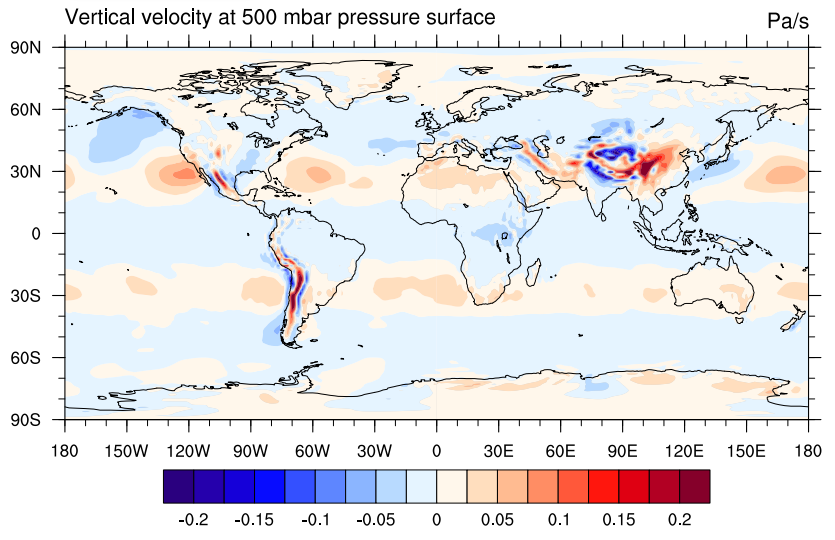
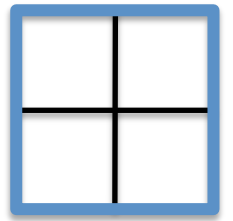
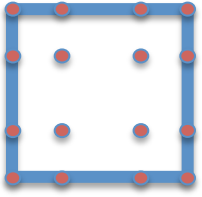
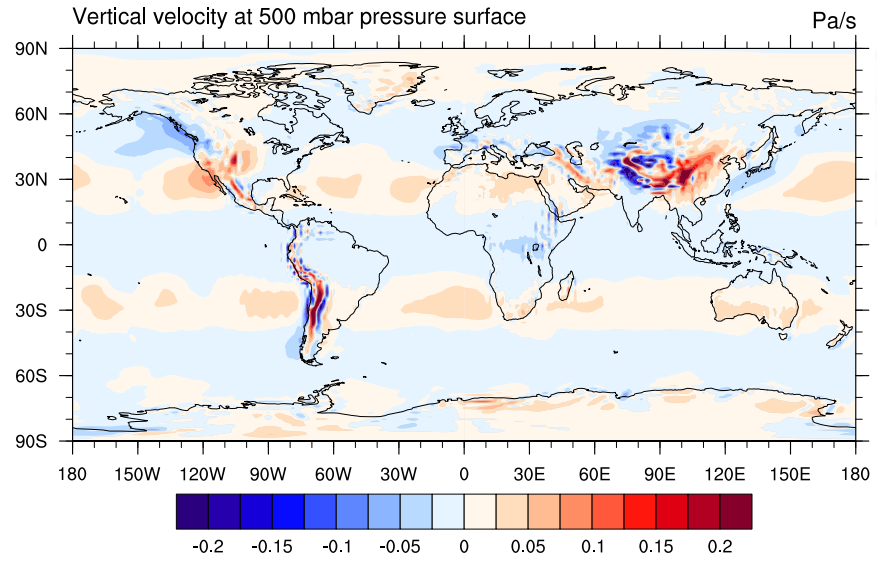
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# Held-Suarez with topography

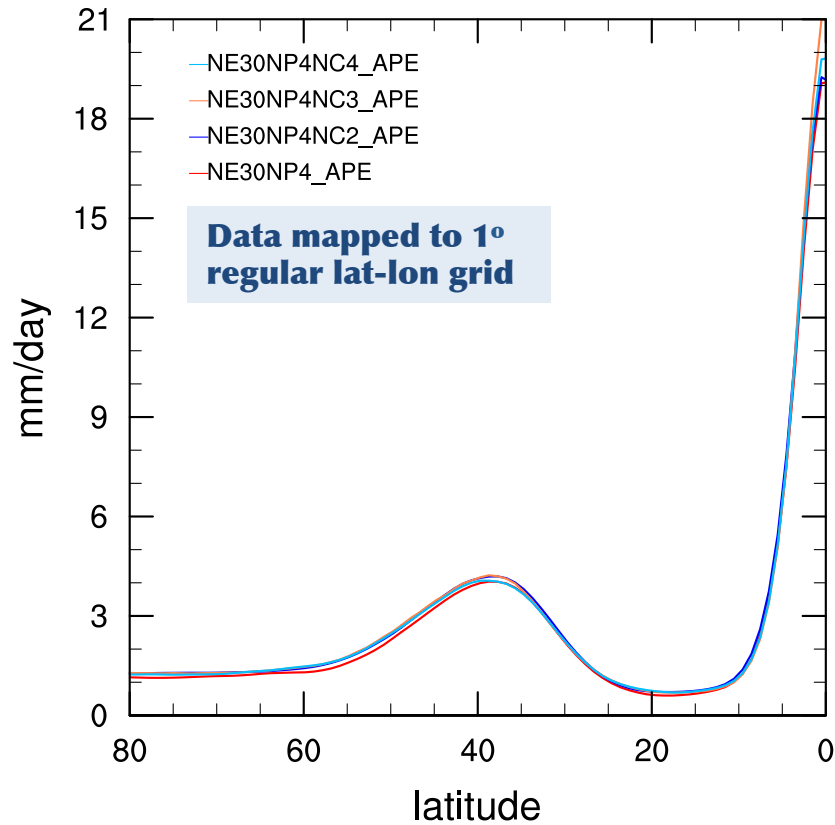




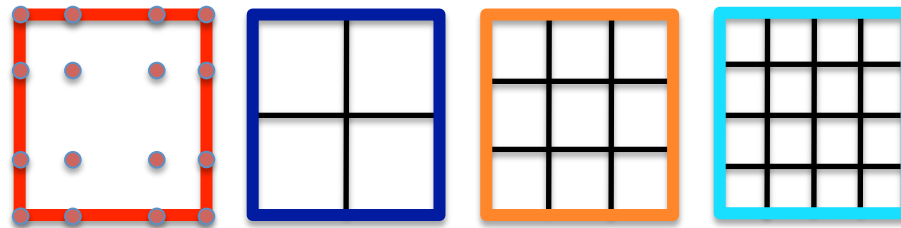
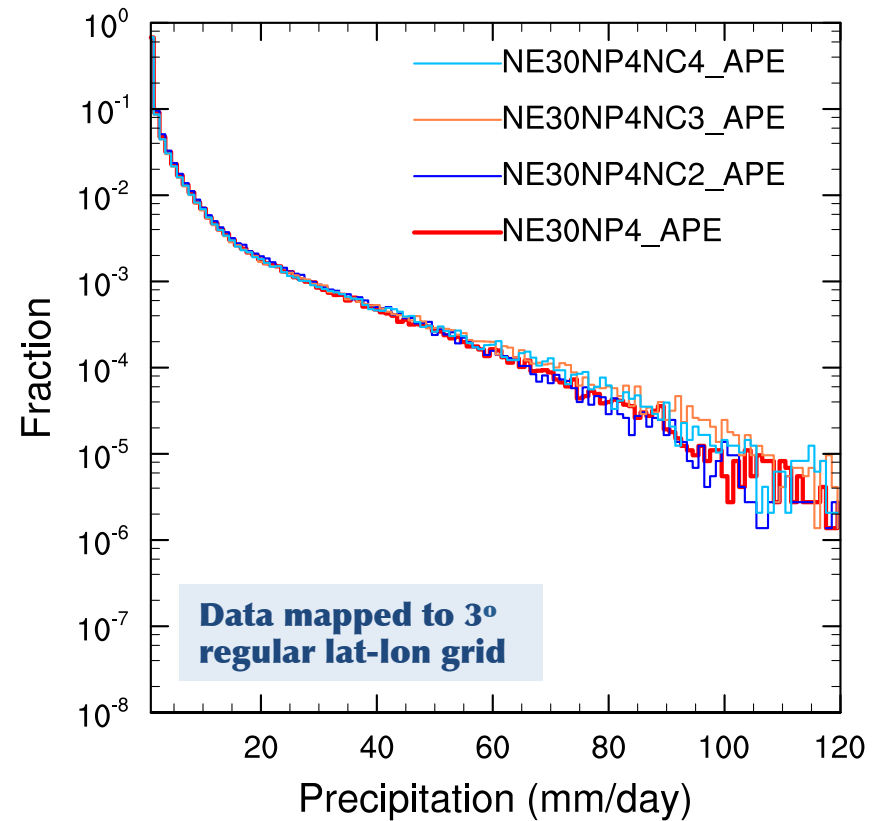
# CAM4 Aqua-planet simulations

Idealized surface: no land (or mountains) + specified zonally symmetric sea surface temperatures => **free motions, no forced component**

Zonal-time averaged total precipitation rate



PRECIP (30 month simulation - 6h data)



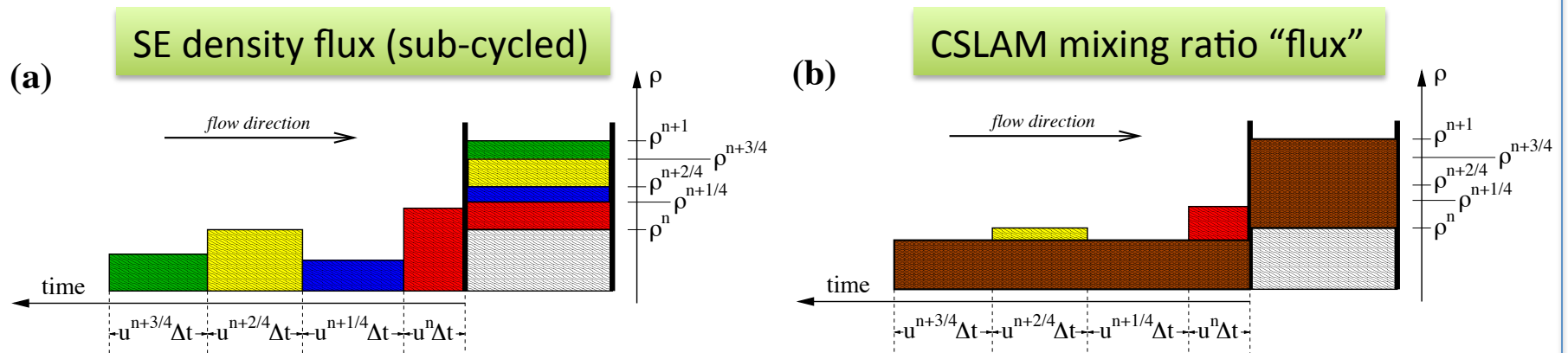




# Last step towards CAM-SE-CSLAM: coupling mass

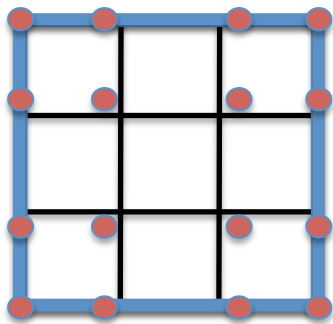


## Conventional flux-form tracer-mass coupling: air sub-cycled with respect to tracers



$$(\rho q)^{n+1} = (\rho q)^n + \langle q^n \rangle \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{ksplit} \Delta \rho^{n+i/ksplit} \right]$$

Spectral element fluxes across CSLAM control volumes are needed:



For CAM-SE it can be shown that the change in mass within each element is given by a natural flux at each element edge (Taylor and Fournier, 2010). Taylor and Ullrich have recently extended this result to hold for CSLAM control volumes.

Implementation almost done ... (James Overfelt, SNL, DOE)



More information: <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/pel>  
Email: [pel@ucar.edu](mailto:pel@ucar.edu)