

Supporting multiple dynamical cores: UM development

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- Historical UM review; the grids and dynamical cores
- Can we support multiple grids within current UM?
- Can we support multiple dynamical cores within current UM?
- Implications for the future; scalability and hires global modelling?



- Late 1980's separate models for climate and operational NWP
- Separate code and control routines.
- Significant effort to port both to new PLATFORMs.
- In response the UM is born, including the strategic aims....
 - Share a **common control and file** structure for all types of models
 - Model set-up would be achieved via a graphical user interface
 - Separate choices of scientific schemes would be readily available from the user interface, and different physics schemes would be `plug compatible'
- The UM went operational 1991



UM grid staggering history in a single slide

пс	2			
	UM Versions	Horizontal grid	Vertical grid	
	Hydro/Non-hydro	lat/long grid	Slaggering	
		(polar points)		
	UM2.0-4.5	Arakawa B grid	Lorenz	
	Hydrostatic	(Scalars at poles)	Hybrid Pressure	
	(1990-1998)			
	UM5.0- onwards	Arakawa C grid	Charney-Phillips	
	Non-Hydrostatic	(Scalars and u	Hybrid Height	
	(1999→)	winds at poles)		
	UM8.?	Arakawa C grid	Charney-Phillips	
	Non Hydrostatic	(v winds at poles)	Hybrid Height	



UM control code is directly linked to the dynamical core and its grid staggering.



When New dynamics was introduced it implied a 'replacement' of much of the UM control code and updated physics coupling within the 'atm_step'.

Migration of work which led to $OD \rightarrow ND$ conversion support but not vice versa of model runs.



What if we are only making minor changes to the grid staggering?



Can we support both within the UM?



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Comparison of grids: highlights need to support alternate array bounds when switching between grids.



Simple 3x3 C grid u at the poles (N/S boundaries)

Scalar (row length, rows) = (3,3)

u wind (row_length, rows) = (3,3)

v wind (row_length, n_rows) = (3,2)

n_rows=rows-1



Simple 3x3 C grid v at the poles (N/S boundaries)

Scalar (row length, rows) = (3,2)

u wind (row_length, rows) = (3,2)

v wind (row_length, n_rows) = (3,3)

n_rows=rows+1



• Aim to make underlying grid change 'transparent' to physics coupling and much of UM control code.

- Abstract array bounds out of explicit um code into modules
- Historically UM code hard-coded the array bounds for loops.

			MODULE array_bounds
REAL :: uwind (row_length,rows,model_levels)			using TYPES to build up array structures
DO j = 1, rows			Compile time option to select v or u at poles to define the the actual array bounds
DO i = 1, row length			eg: vdims%jend = n_rows-1
uwind(i,j) = stuff	REAL :: uwind (udims%istart:u	udims%i	iend, udims%istart:udims%iend.model_levels)
END DO			·····, ·······, ·····, ·····, ····, ····, ····, ····, ····, ····, ····, ····, ····,
END DO			
	DO j = udims%jstart, udims%jend		
	DO i = udims%istart,udims%iend		
uwind(i,j) = stuff			
	END DO		
END DO			

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A significant re-coding effort.



What if we are making minor changes to the grid staggering **and updates to dynamical core**?



Can we support both within the UM?



UM control routines define how the UM timesteps through the dynamics and physics coupling.





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- The selection of dynamical core now also implies a selection of control code at compile time.
- Some routines are now triplicated, many more duplicated, to support the three alternative dynamical cores
 - Headache for maintenance and development.
 - Testing overheads

• The original UM strategic aim was to 'support different physics schemes'. Experience thus far implies that this does not hold for the dynamics. (Prefer step change to bolted support.) We now have a divergence of control code again which led to the birth of the UM.

• UM control structure (framework) in need of redesign!



Lat Long grid suffers from the convergence of the grid at the poles. Impact of this worsens rapidly as resolution increases. Big impact on model scalability.

The UM needs to consider an alternative underlying horizontal model grid and hence dynamical core.

GUNGHO dynamical core project: Globally Uniform, Next Generation, Highly Optimized

Implies a **step change** for the UM as its design currently assumes lat/long.

An opportunity to deliver a new UM control code/framework.

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Future UM design

Can we abstract the grid away so to enable better support for alternative grids in future?

Can we abstract away the dynamical core so to readily support alternative dynamical cores?

In theory both these aspirations are possible and would enhance model development/maintenance.

But at what expense? The code must be efficient and if the framework itself adds significantly to model cost it is not a viable solution.

It will be a number of years before we can say whether the above aspirations are achievable or not in a Met Office operational model.



Outline future UM timeline



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Contents revisited:

- Can we support multiple grids within current UM?
 - Yes but only if they are very similar.
- Can we support multiple dynamical cores within current UM?
 - Yes but this adds significantly to control code complexity and again assumes similar underlying grid staggerings
- The UM control framework is to be rewritten but may still not resolve the above aspirations.
- Questions?