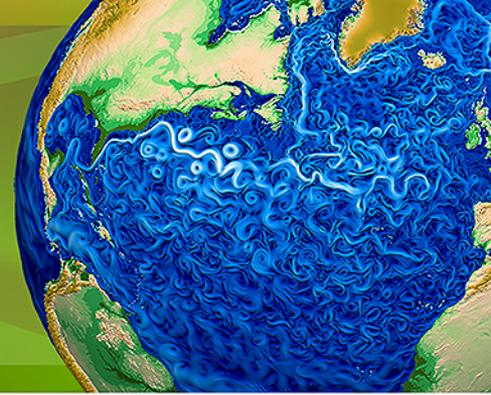




Accelerated Climate Modeling
for Energy

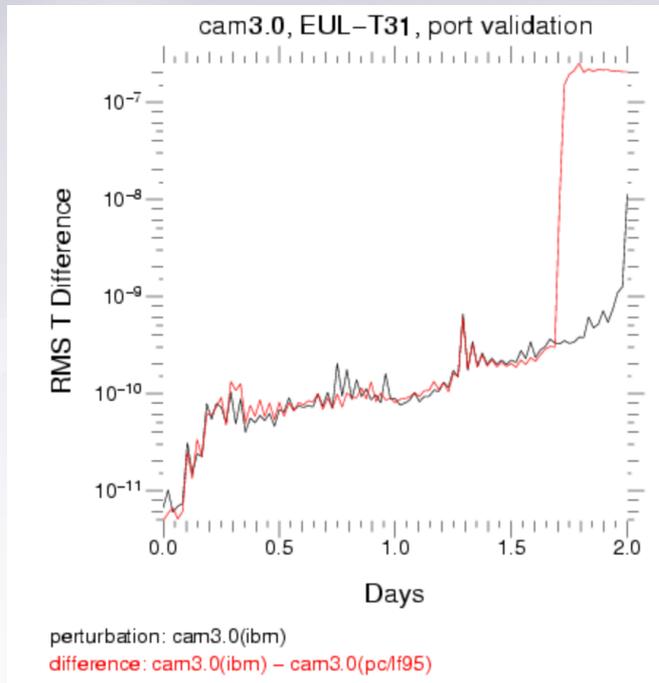


Non-BFB Solution Reproducibility: A New Test Based on Time Step Convergence

Hui Wan, Kai Zhang, Phil Rasch, Balwinder Singh,
Xingyuan Chen (PNNL), and Jim Edwards (NCAR)

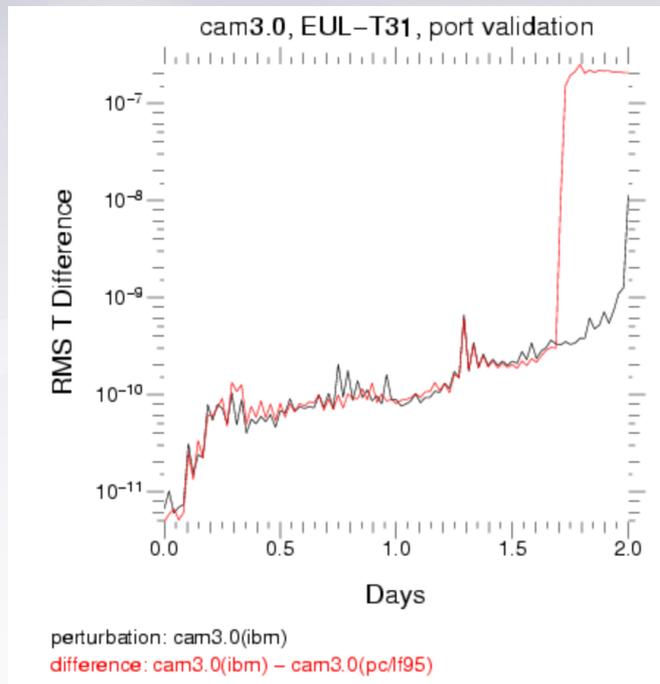
- Model results are no longer bit-for-bit identical to a reference run – has the climate changed as well?
- There used to be a simple and inexpensive way to find out...

- Model results are no longer bit-for-bit identical to a reference run – has the climate changed as well?
- There used to be a simple and inexpensive way to find out...



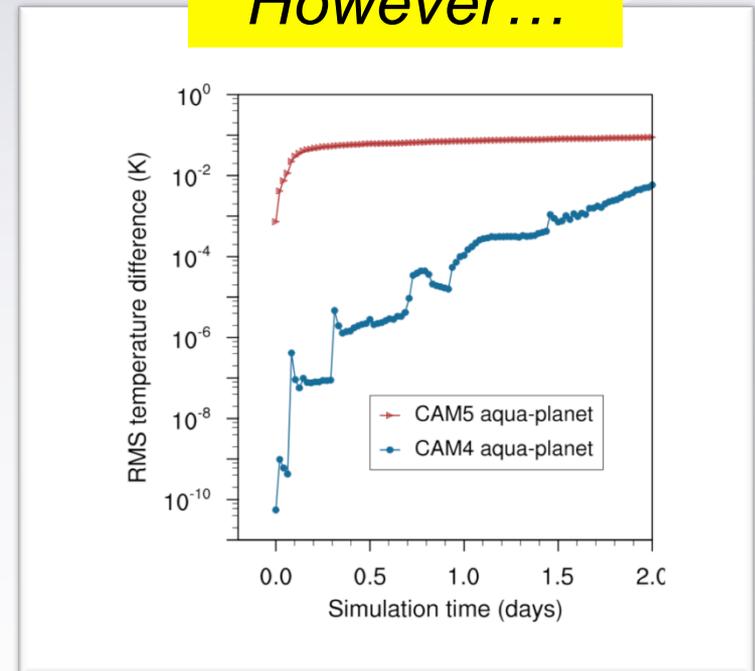
<http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/atm-cam/port/>

- Model results are no longer bit-for-bit identical to a reference run – has the climate changed as well?
- There used to be a simple and inexpensive way to find out...



<http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/atm-cam/port/>

However...



Wan et al. (2016, submitted)

NCAR's New Climate Consistency Test (Baker et al., 2015, GMD)

- Test ensemble contains 3 one-year simulations
- Reference ensemble contains 151 one-year simulations
- Analysis uses global and annual mean values of h0 output

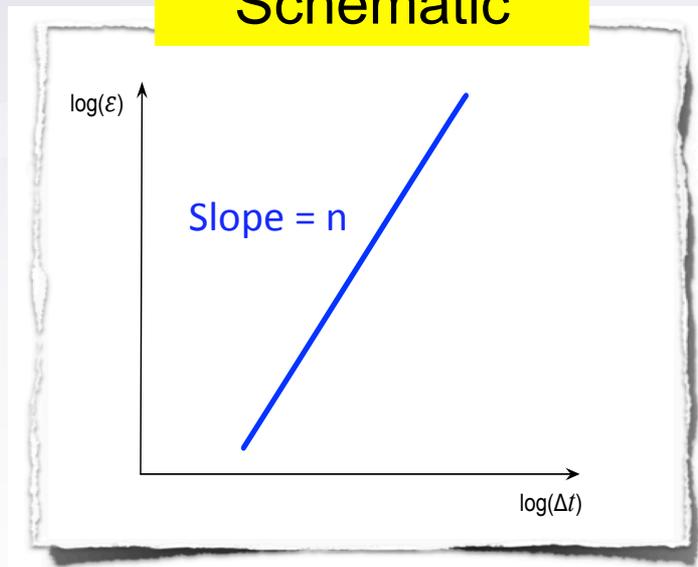
NCAR's New Climate Consistency Test (Baker et al., 2015, GMD)

- Test ensemble contains 3 one-year simulations
- Reference ensemble contains 151 one-year simulations
- Analysis uses global and annual mean values of h0 output
- Expensive
- Can miss differences in small-scale features
- Can we find a less expensive and more sensitive method?

Introduction to Convergence

- Differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = F(y, t)$
- Discretization: time step Δt , total simulation length τ
- Numerical error $\varepsilon = C \left(\frac{\Delta t}{\tau} \right)^n + \dots$ **order of accuracy**
a.k.a. convergence rate

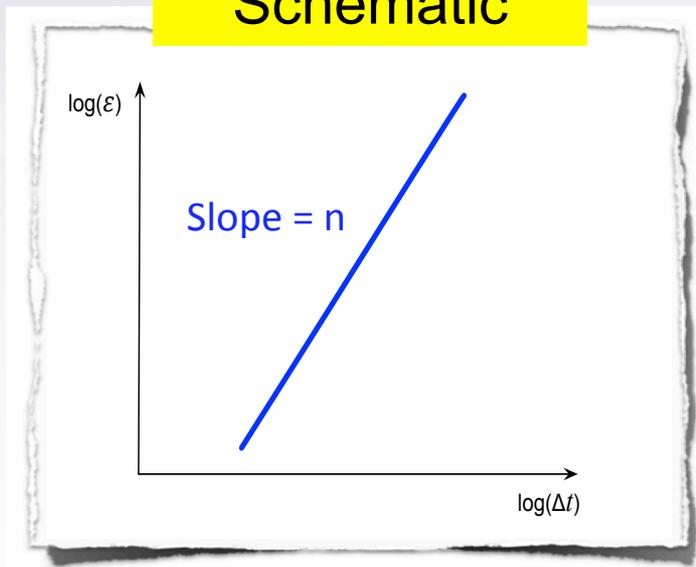
Schematic



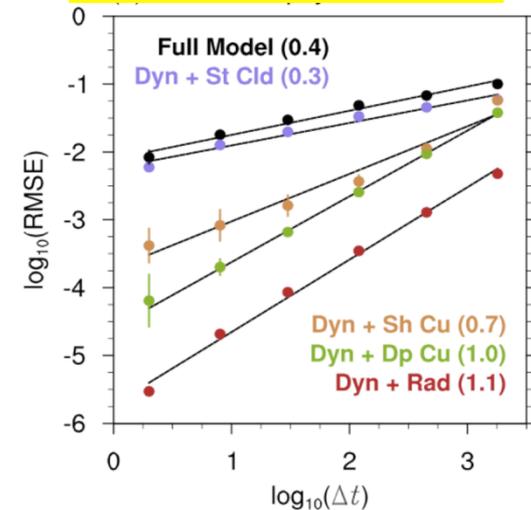
Introduction to Convergence

- Differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = F(y, t)$
- Discretization: time step Δt , total simulation length τ
- Numerical error $\varepsilon = C \left(\frac{\Delta t}{\tau} \right)^n + \dots$ **order of accuracy**
a.k.a. convergence rate

Schematic



CAM5



Wan et al. (2015, JAMES)

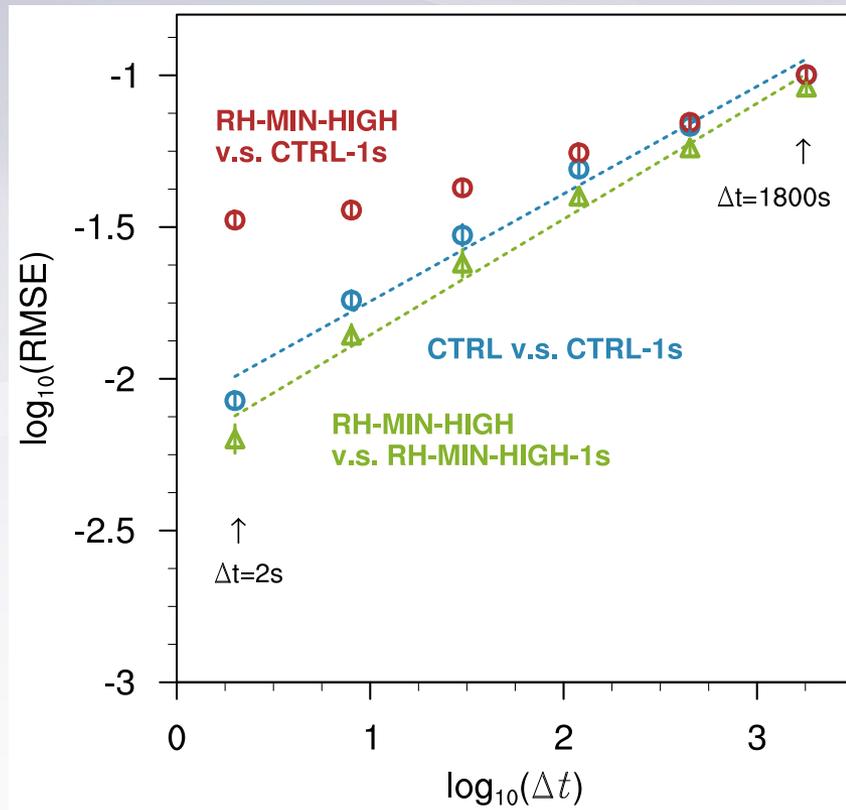
An Important Note

- When assessing convergence, the numerical error should be calculated against the “true” solution that the discrete model is trying to solve for!
- $dy/dt = F(y,t) \Rightarrow$ true solution is $y = A(t)$
- $dx/dt = G(x,t) \Rightarrow$ true solution is $x = B(t)$

An Important Note

- When assessing convergence, the numerical error should be calculated against the “true” solution that the discrete model is trying to solve for!
- $dy/dt = F(y,t) \Rightarrow$ true solution is $y = A(t)$
- $dx/dt = G(x,t) \Rightarrow$ true solution is $x = B(t)$
- A change in model parameter, a new parameterization scheme, or the introduction of a bug, will result in a new “true solution” in the mathematical sense.

A Real Example from CAM5.3



Wan et al. (2016, submitted)

The New Test Method (TSC1.0)

Trusted Code and
Environment

dtime:
1 s

Init. 01

Init. 02

⋮

Init. 12

The New Test Method (TSC1.0)

Trusted Code and Environment

dtype:
2 s

dtype:
1 s

Init. 01

Init. 01

Init. 02

Init. 02

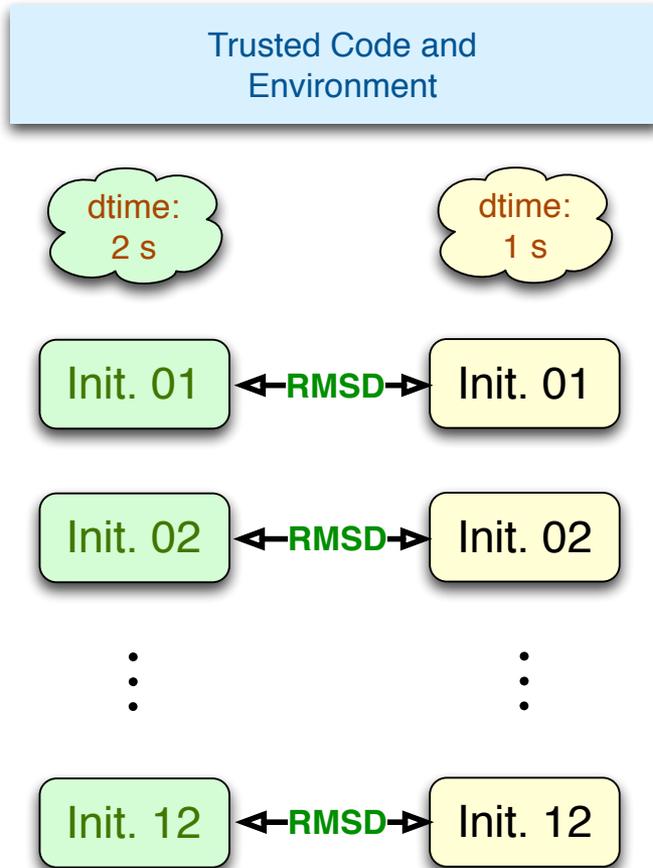
⋮

⋮

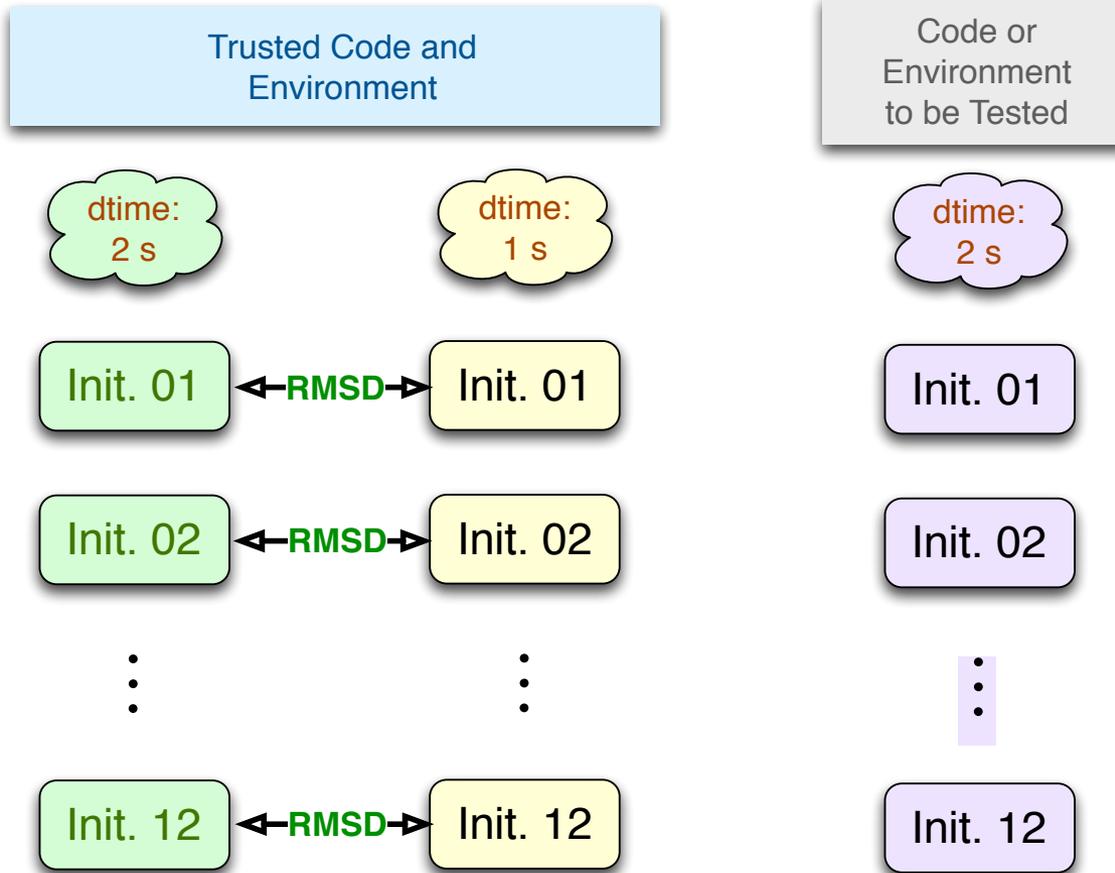
Init. 12

Init. 12

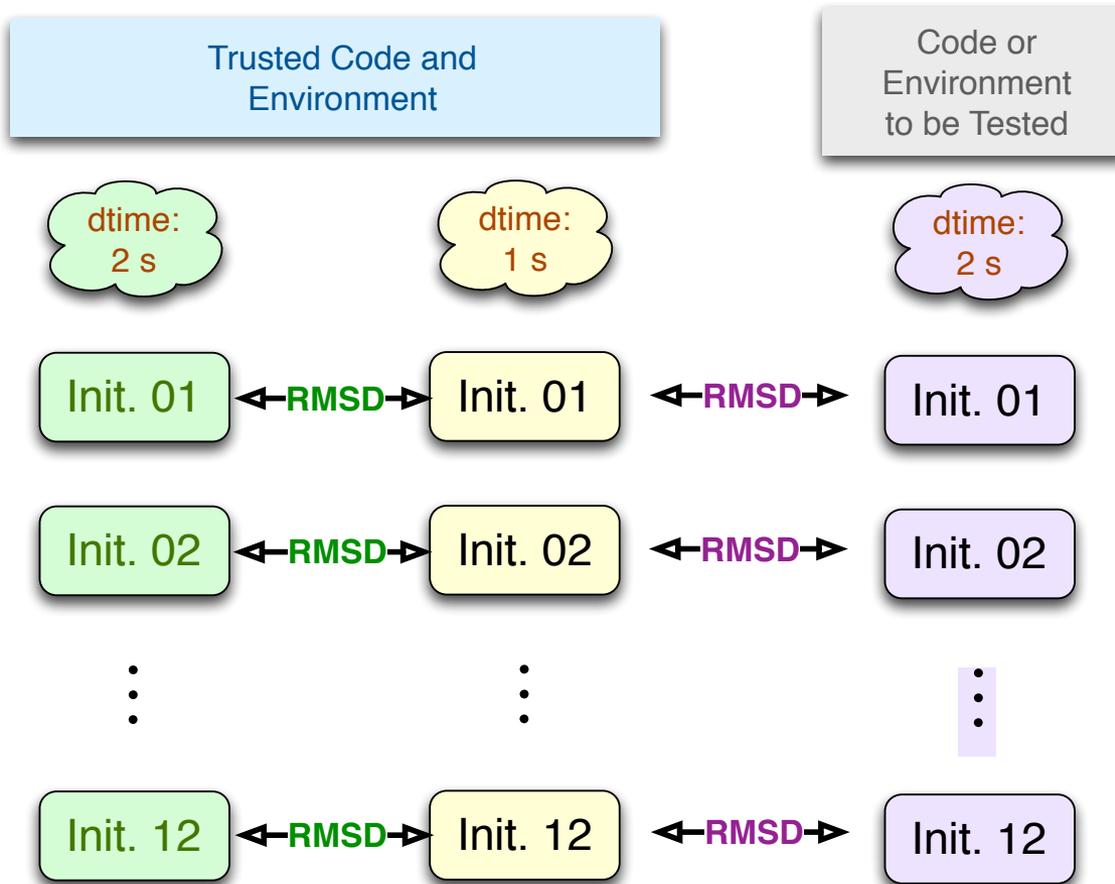
The New Test Method (TSC1.0)



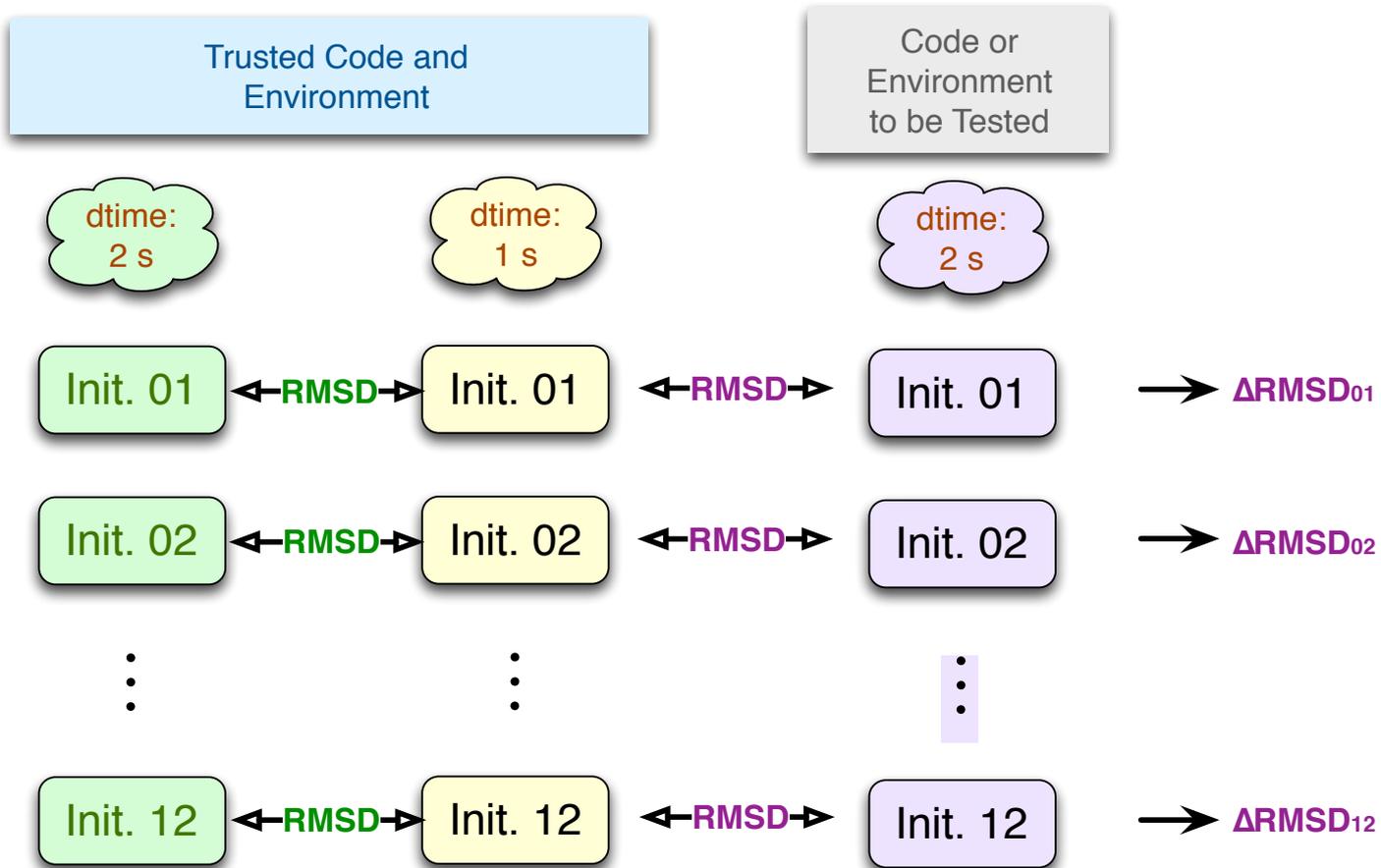
The New Test Method (TSC1.0)



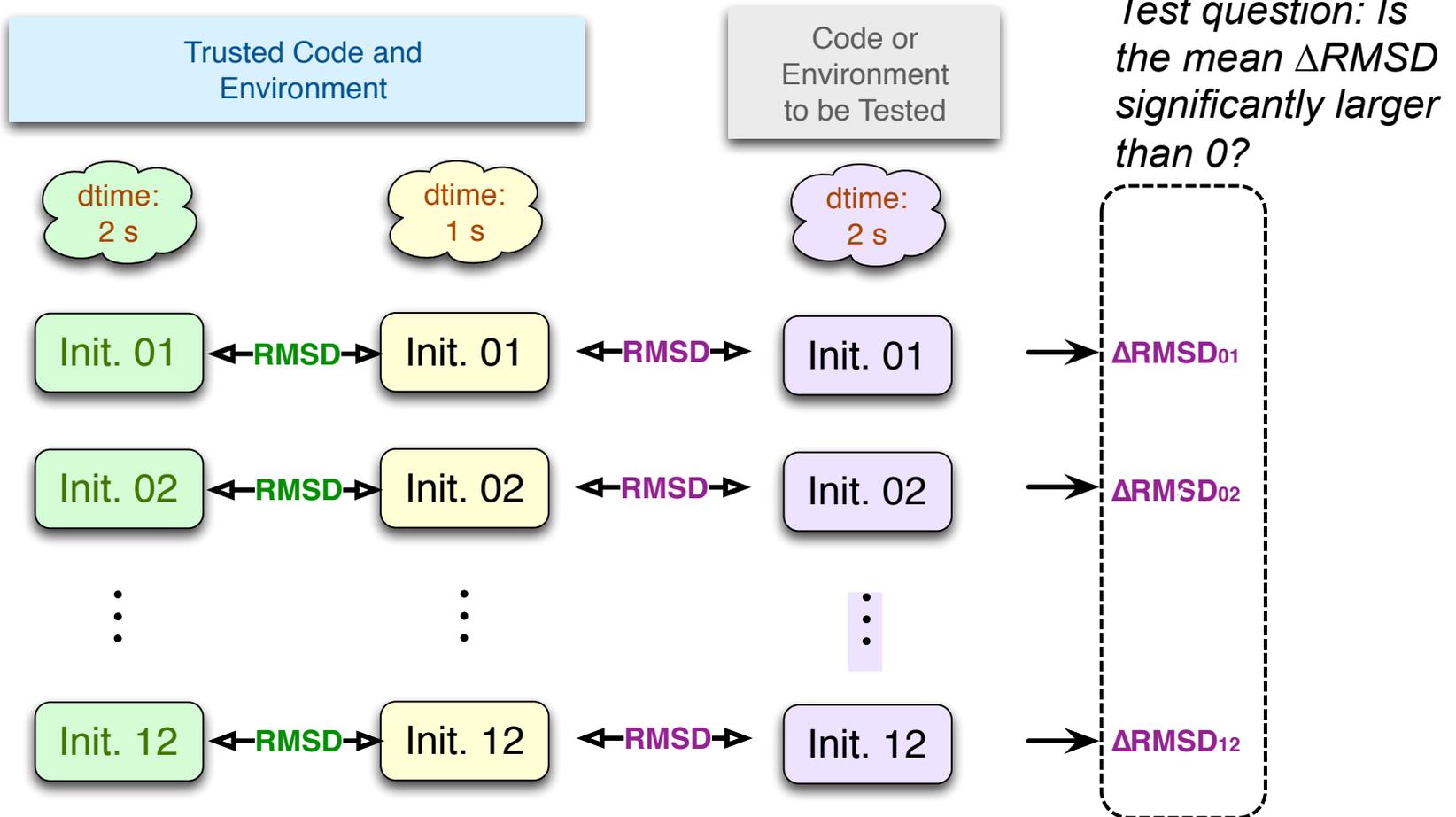
The New Test Method (TSC1.0)



The New Test Method (TSC1.0)

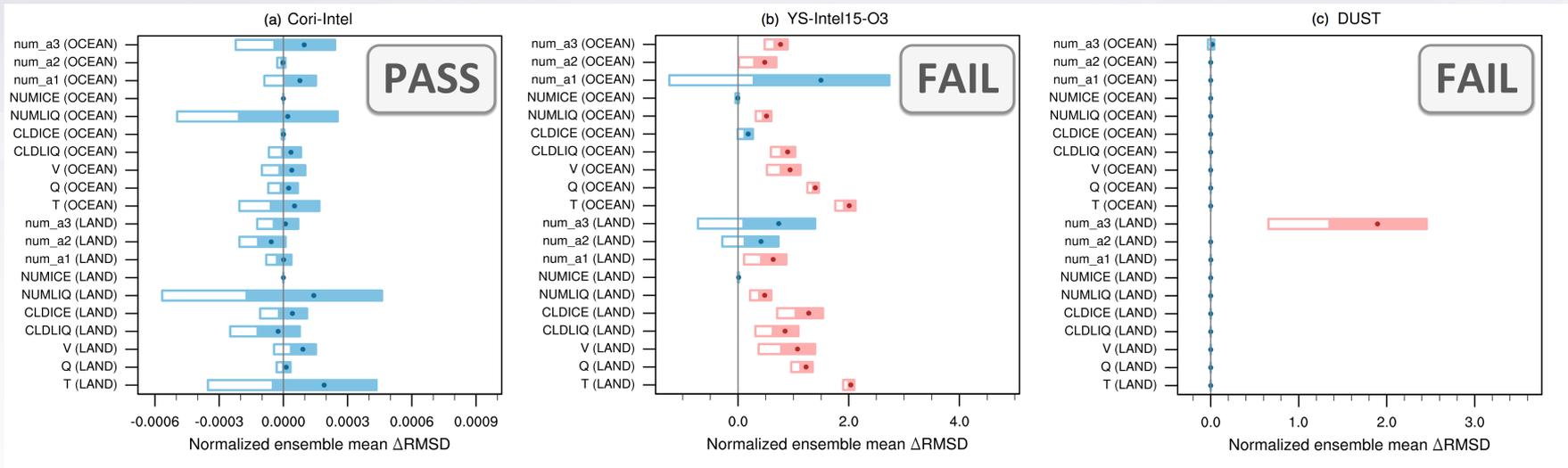


The New Test Method (TSC1.0)



The New Test Method (TSC1.0)

- Δ RMSD is calculated for 10 prognostic variables and for land and ocean separately.
- If the probability of the Δ RMSD being zero is smaller than 0.05% for any of the 20 variables/domains, the test result is a “fail”



But How is This Related to the “Climate-Changing or Non-Climating” Question?

Category	Experiment	Expected Results	TSC Results
E	Titan-PGI	Pass	Pass
E	Constance-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Cori-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O2	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O3	Fail	Fail
P	DUST	Fail	Fail
P	FACTB	Fail	Fail
P	FACTIC	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-LOW	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-HIGH	Fail	Fail
P	CLDFRC-DP	Fail	Fail
P	UW-SH	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-LND	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-OCN	Fail	Fail
P	NU-P	Fail	Fail
P	NU	Fail	Fail
P	QSMALL	Fail	Fail

E: computer/compiler change; P: parameter perturbation.

But How is This Related to the “Climate-Changing or Non-Climating” Question?

Category	Experiment	Expected Results	TSC Results
E	Titan-PGI	Pass	Pass
E	Constance-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Cori-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O2	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O3	Fail	Fail
P	DUST	Fail	Fail
P	FACTB	Fail	Fail
P	FACTIC	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-LOW	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-HIGH	Fail	Fail
P	CLDFRC-DP	Fail	Fail
P	UW-SH	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-LND	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-OCN	Fail	Fail
P	NU-P	Fail	Fail
P	NU	Fail	Fail
P	QSMALL	Fail	Fail

E: computer/compiler change; P: parameter perturbation.

But How is This Related to the “Climate-Changing or Non-Climate-Changing” Question?

From Baker et al. (2015)

Category	Experiment	Expected Results	TSC Results
E	Titan-PGI	Pass	Pass
E	Constance-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Cori-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O2	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O3	Fail	Fail
P	DUST	Fail	Fail
P	FACTB	Fail	Fail
P	FACTIC	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-LOW	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-HIGH	Fail	Fail
P	CLDFRC-DP	Fail	Fail
P	UW-SH	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-LND	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-OCN	Fail	Fail
P	NU-P	Fail	Fail
P	NU	Fail	Fail
P	QSMALL	Fail	Fail

E: computer/compiler change; P: parameter perturbation.

But How is This Related to the “Climate-Changing or Non-Climating” Question?

From Baker et al. (2015)

Category	Experiment	Expected Results	TSC Results
E	Titan-PGI	Pass	Pass
E	Constance-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Cori-Intel	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O2	Pass	Pass
E	Yellowstone O3	Fail	Fail
P	DUST	Fail	Fail
P	FACTB	Fail	Fail
P	FACTIC	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-LOW	Fail	Fail
P	RH-MIN-HIGH	Fail	Fail
P	CLDFRC-DP	Fail	Fail
P	UW-SH	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-LND	Fail	Fail
P	CONV-OCN	Fail	Fail
P	NU-P	Fail	Fail
P	NU	Fail	Fail
P	QSMALL	Fail	Fail

E: computer/compiler change; P: parameter perturbation.

Our New Method

- Is objective
- Is easy to implement (does not require any code change)
- Is much cheaper than NCAR's climate consistency test
- Can be used for debugging

What's Next

- Try it with the V1 model
- Evaluate the method using more scenarios (e.g. code bugs)
- Further optimization (ensemble size, statistical testing)

We believe the method is applicable to other model components - as long as they have appreciably positive convergence rates.