

# Fast Spin Up of Components of an Earth System Model

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# Statement of Spin-up Problem

- Generate tracer/pool distributions that are in balance with respect to (time-varying) forcing.
- Applications:
  - Initializing transient experiments
  - Analyze dynamics/properties of spun-up tracers
  - Compare tracers to observations
  - Optimize parameters to reduce model bias
    - Requires ability to spin up repeatedly
- Brute force is prohibitively expensive, particularly for OGCMs
  - wall-clock time and computing allocation
  - $(2000 \text{ yrs}) / (50 \text{ yrs/day}) = 40 \text{ days}$

# Mathematical Formulation of Problem

- Let  $c(t)$  denote tracer state, i.e., tracer concentrations.
  - for 1 tracer on POP gx1 grid,  $\text{len}(c) \approx 4.2 \times 10^6$
  - for 1 tracer on MOM t061 grid,  $\text{len}(c) \approx 10^7$
  - Century-based soil model on ne30 SE grid,  $\text{len}(c) \approx 1.5 \times 10^7$
- Model Map:  $c(t) = \Phi(c(0), t)$
- $\Phi$  is the result of integrating  $\partial c / \partial t$  forward in time.
- Find initial condition,  $c^*$ , such that  $\Phi(c^*, T) = c^*$ .
  - Tracer end-state is the same as the initial condition.
  - $T$  is period of forcing.
- Rewrite as  $G(c) \equiv \Phi(c, T) - c = 0$ .

# Newton's Method

- Iterative method for solving  $G(c) \equiv \Phi(c, T) - c = 0$
- Generate sequence  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k, \dots$  that converge to solution of system of equations

- $0 = G(c_{k+1}) = G(c_k) + (\partial G / \partial c) * (c_{k+1} - c_k) + \dots$

$$c_{k+1} = c_k - (\partial G / \partial c)^{-1} * G(c_k)$$

- Equation for Newton Increment:  $(\partial G / \partial c)(\delta c_k) = -G(c_k)$

# Computing the Increment in Newton's Method

- Equation for Newton Increment:  $(\partial G/\partial c)(\delta c_k) = -G(c_k)$
- It is not feasible to compute  $(\partial G/\partial c)$ , much less store it.
- Use a Krylov method, an iterative method for systems of linear systems well suited for this scenario.
- Key feature, each iteration evaluates the expression
$$(\partial G/\partial c)(\delta c) \approx (G(c+\sigma\delta c) - G(c)) / \sigma$$
- Evaluating this uses a forward model run of length  $T$ .
- To improve convergence of Krylov method, apply a preconditioner  $P \approx (\partial G/\partial c)^{-1}$  to both sides of the linear system for the Newton increment.

# Challenges/Issues that Arise

- Adding Newton increment can lead to non-physical values; the model might not be able to deal with this.
- Scale down increment to ensure physical values.
- Tracers with non-linear dynamics on timescales,  $O(\text{days})$  or shorter, much shorter than integration length,  $O(\text{years})$  are a challenge for the linearization of Newton's method.
- Apply Newton's method to 'shadow' copy of 'slow' tracers to allow prescribed 'fast' dynamics while spinning up long-time scale dynamics. Perform forward runs between Newton iterations to adjust 'fast' tracers to updated 'slow' tracers.

# Applying Solver to Spinning Up CLM/CTSM joint with Sam Levis, Will Wieder

- Current spin-up approach use accelerated decomposition (AD) to spin up belowground pools.
- Q: Can Newton-Krylov (NK) work faster than AD?
  - relevant for hi-res and PPE
- AD is not compatible with soil microbial model (MIMICS).
- Q: Can Newton-Krylov (NK) fill the gap?

## Plan:

- Get NK working for a single column, without MIMICS.
- Get NK working for global model, without MIMICS.
- Extend to MIMICS.

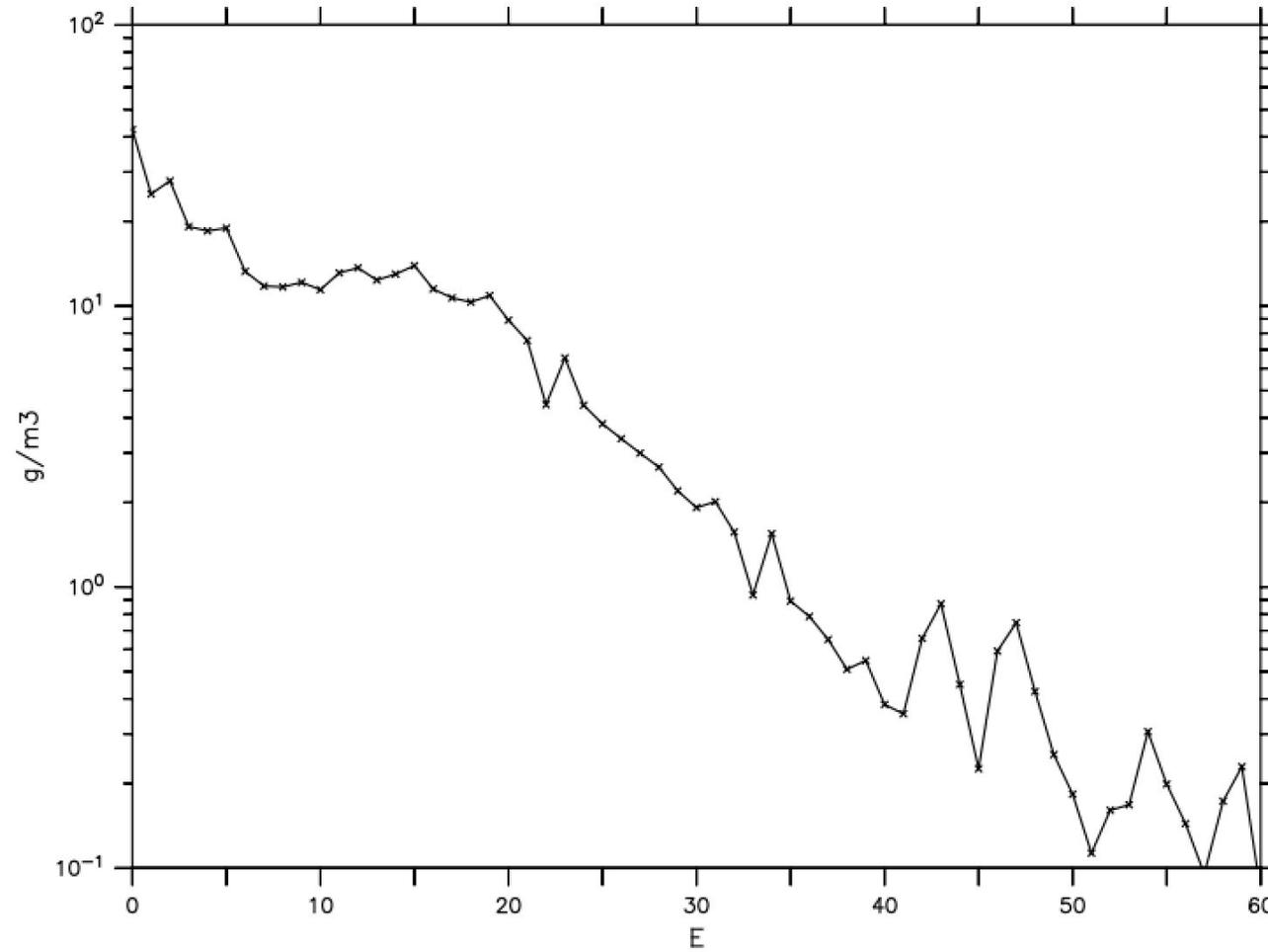
# Easier Said Than Done...

1. Extend NK solver incrementally to support CLM/CTSM
2. Attempt to exercise new support
3. Run into problem
4. Investigate/analyze problem
5. Solve problem
6. Go back to 1

Sometimes this is easy, like adding history variables for  $a*b$ , because  $\text{mean}(a*b)$  does not equal  $\text{mean}(a)*\text{mean}(b)$ .

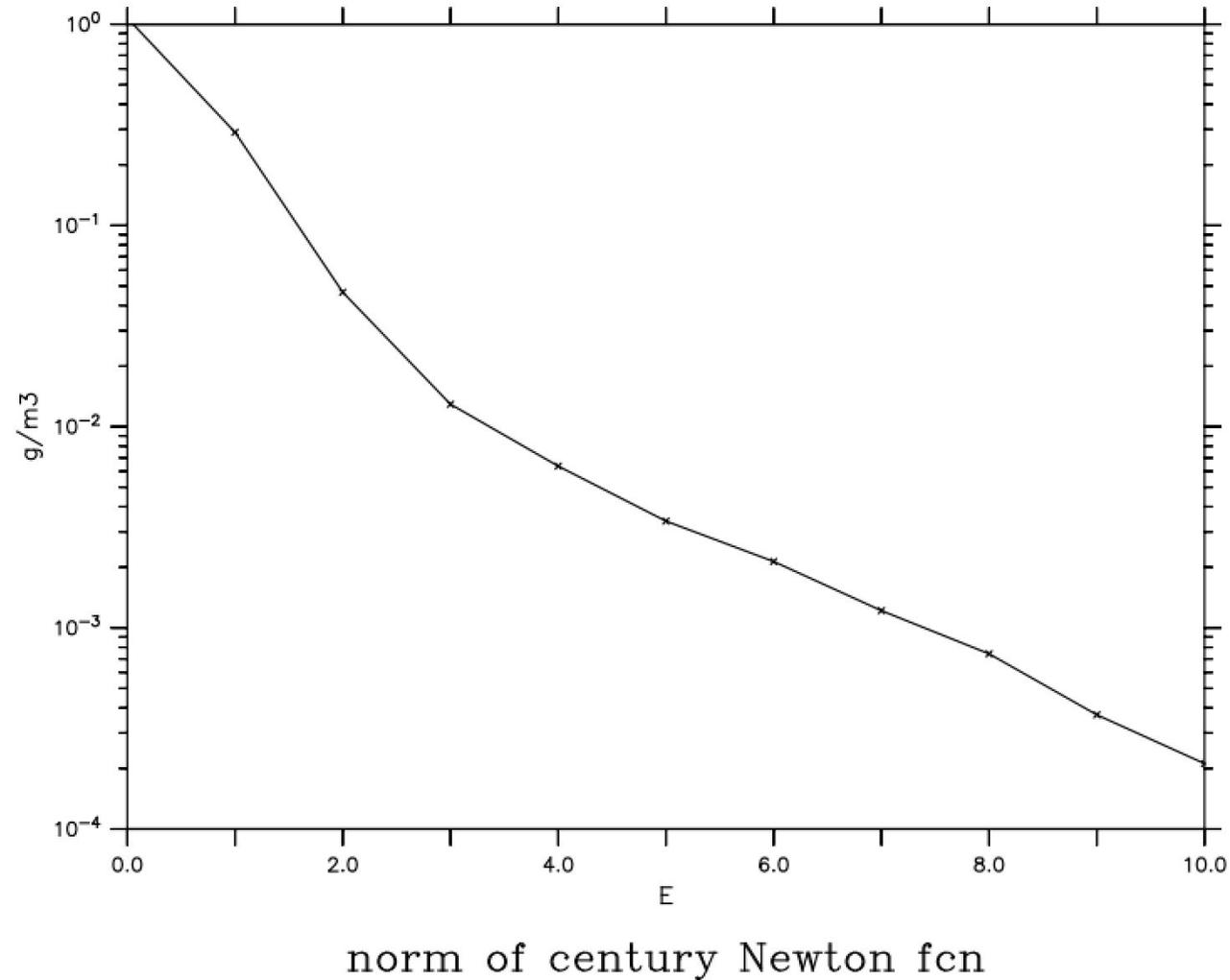
Sometimes this is more involved, like trying to understand changes in biophysics when belowground pools are updated.

# $\|G\|$ from a Single Boreal Forest Column, 1 yr forcing

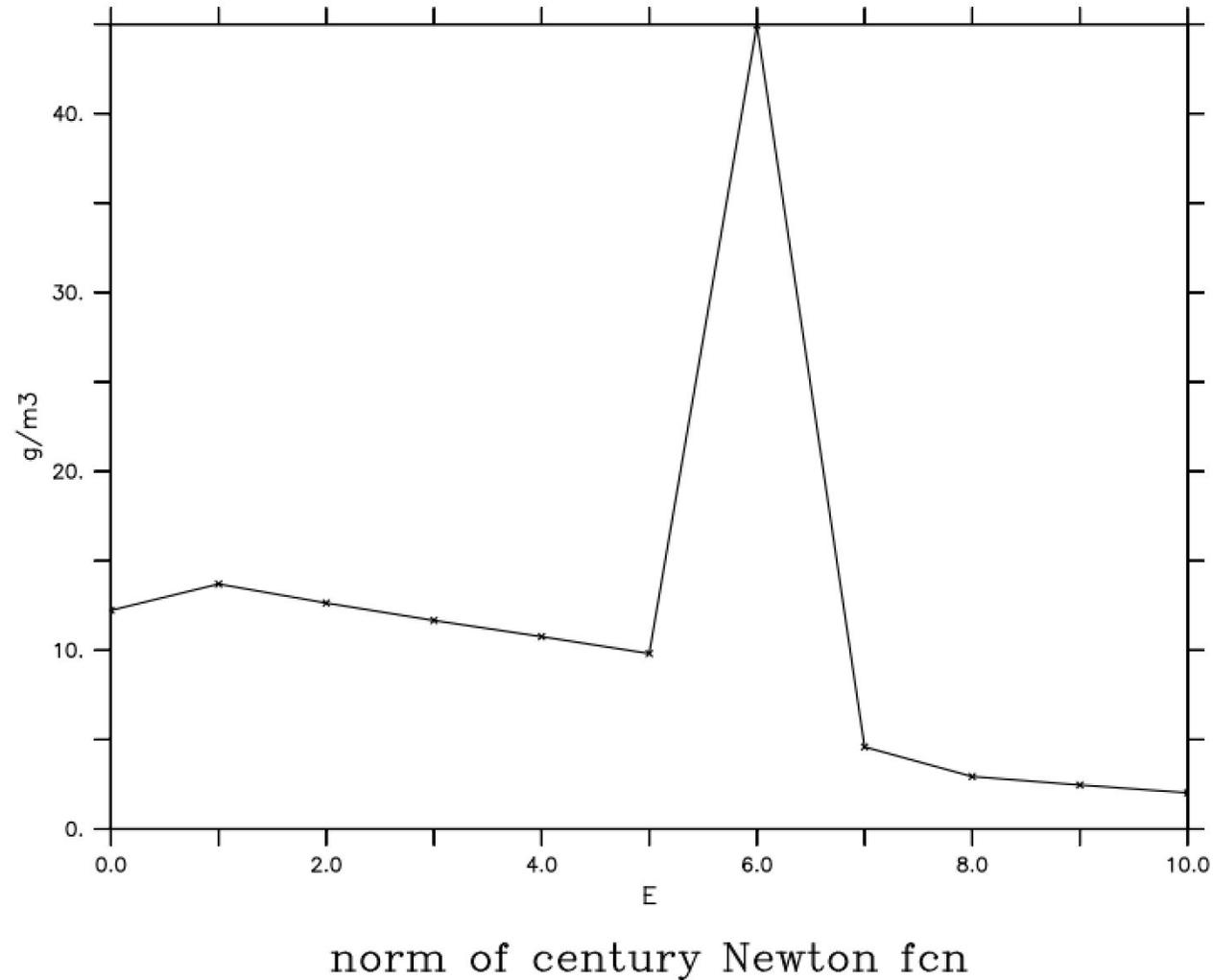


norm of century Newton fcn

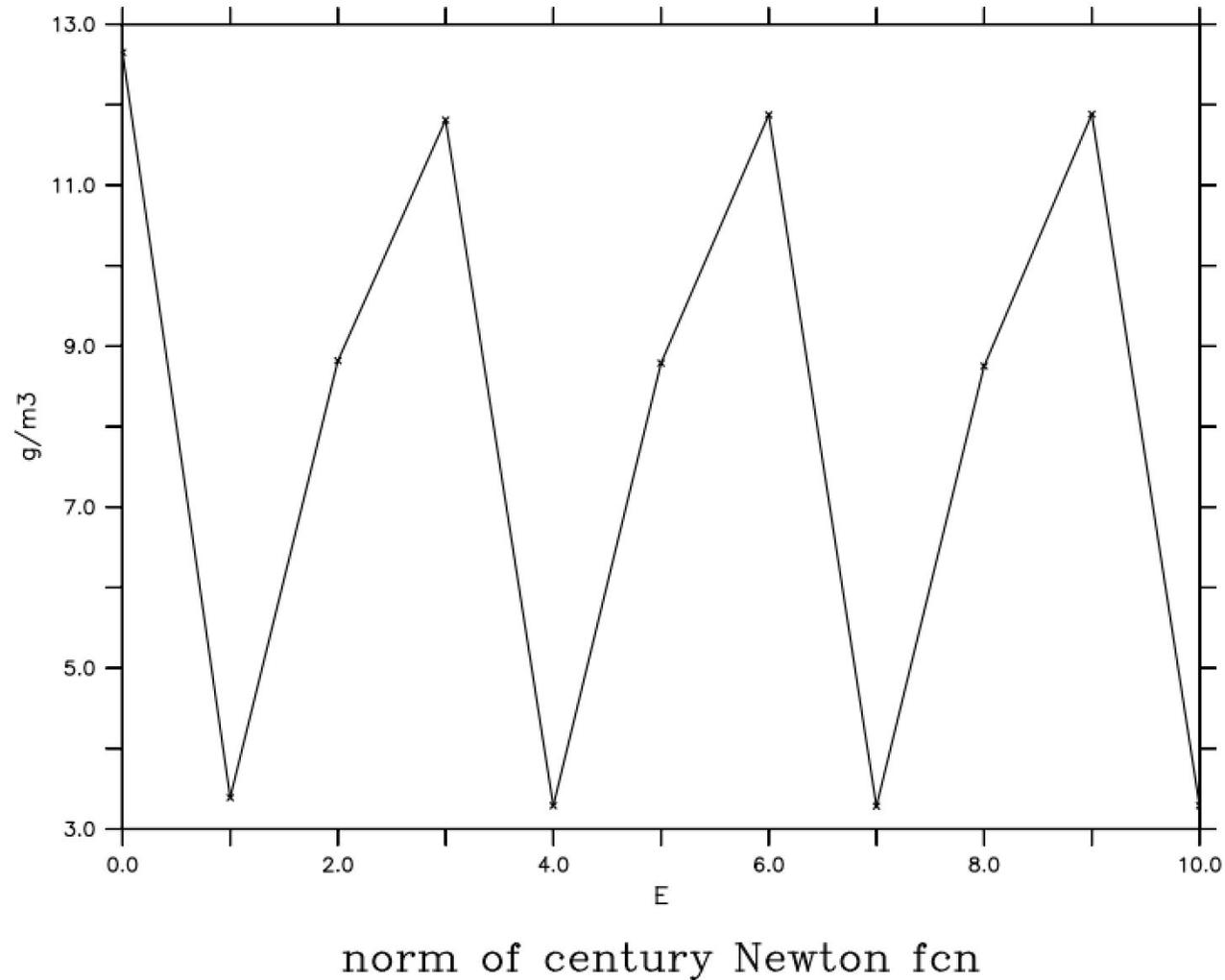
# $\|G\|$ from Column 108 in Global Model, 5 yrs forcing



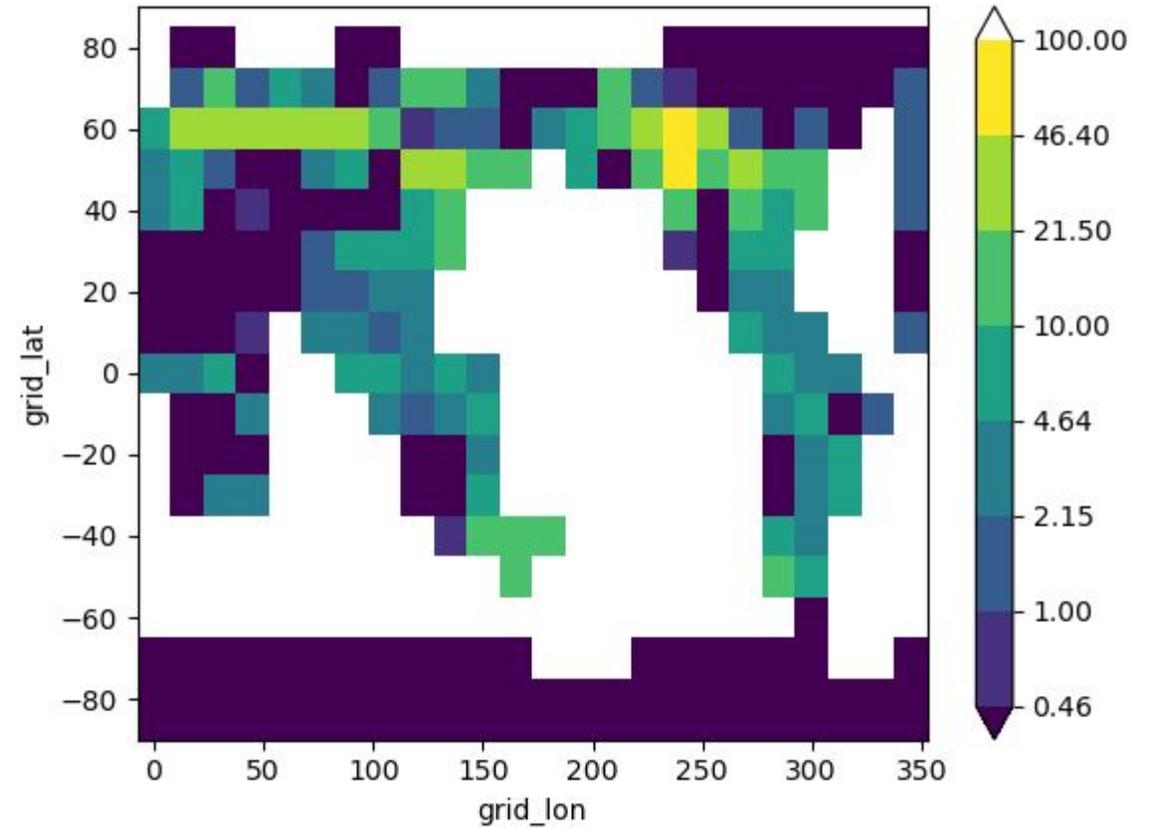
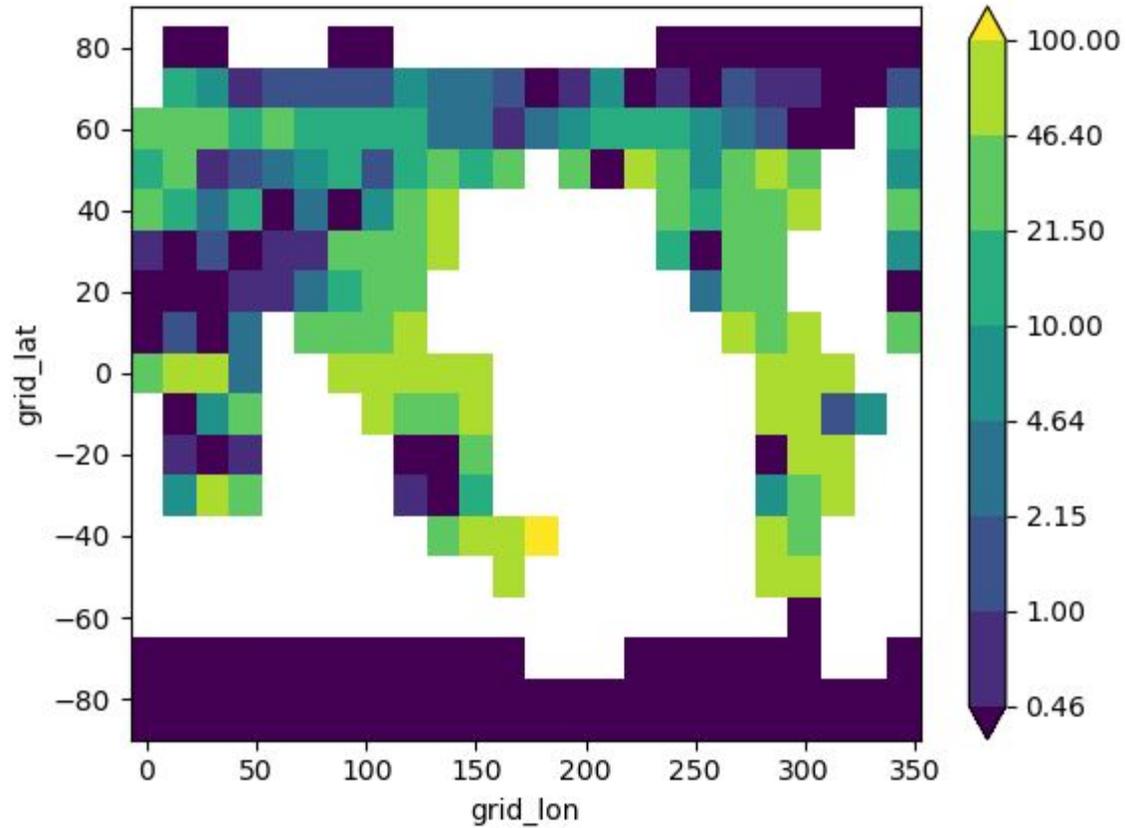
# $\|G\|$ from Column 109 in Global Model, 5 yrs forcing



# $\|G\|$ from Column 113 in Global Model, 5 yrs forcing



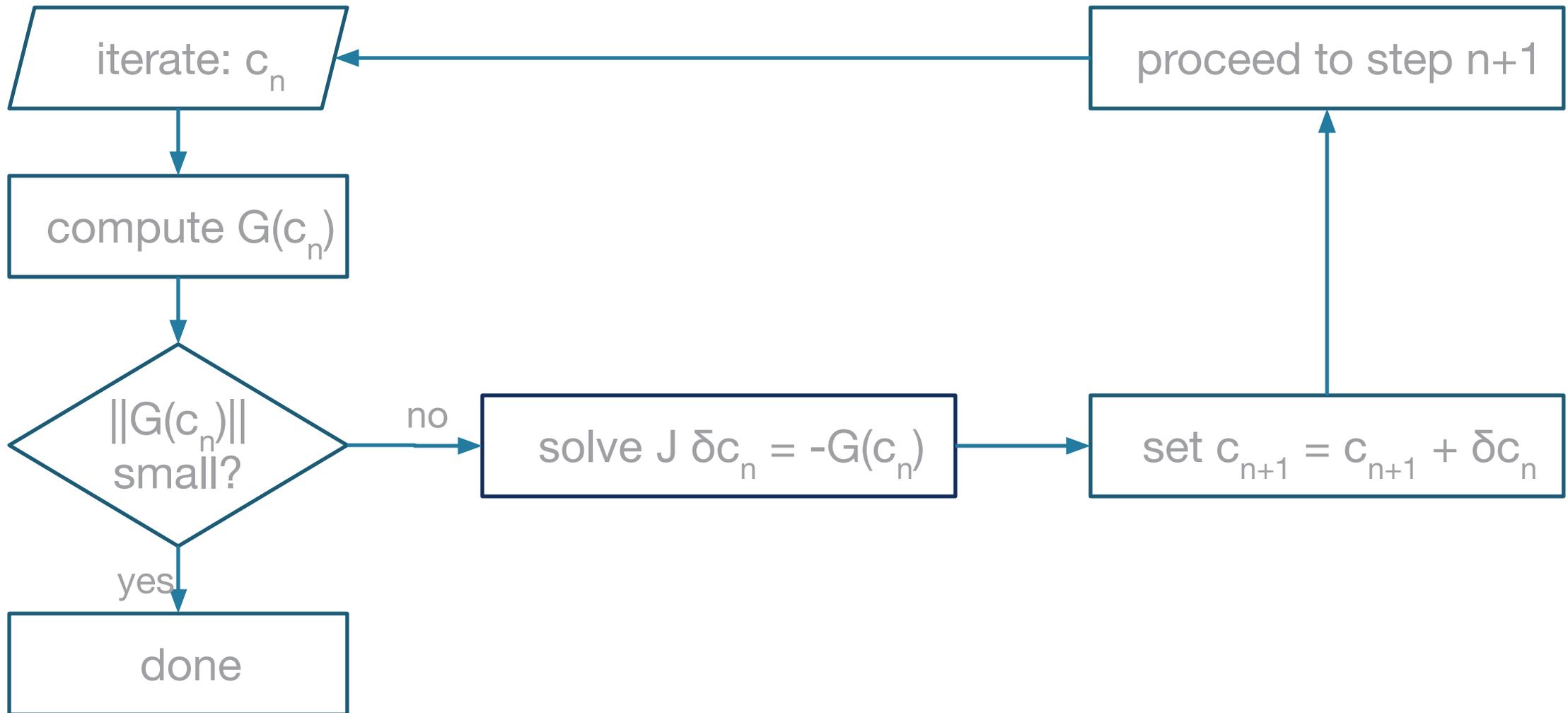
# $\|NEE\|$ in Global Model, 5 yrs forcing Newton Iterates 0 and 10



# Ongoing/Future Work

- What is going wrong with problematic columns in global run?
- Why does single column require so many Newton iterations?
- Does number of Newton iterations depend on number of years of forcing?
- Can adjustment to belowground pools be accelerated?
- Can this be extended to FATES?

# Simplified Newton's Method Flowchart, v1



# Simplified Newton's Method Flowchart, v2

