## An Update on the Albany/FELIX FirstOrder Stokes Finite Element Solver \& Its Coupling to Land Ice Dycores

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## PISCEES Project \& the Albany/FELIX First-Order Stokes Dycore

To develop and support a robust and scalable unstructured grid finite element land ice dycore based on the "first-order" (FO) Stokes physics $\rightarrow$ Albany/FELIX dycore

- Finite element method.
- Parallel, unstructured grid with partitioning.
- Automatic differentiation for (exact) Jacobians.
- Globalized Newton's method nonlinear solver.
- Preconditioned (ILU or algebraic multigrid) iterative Krylov linear solvers.
- Performance-portable kernels to run on new architecture machines / GPUs (in progress).
- Analysis tools: UQ, sensitivity analysis, optimization.
- Software tools: git / cmake / ctest / jenkins.



## Code Verification and Performance

- Implementation of PDEs + BCs (no-slip, stress-free, basal sliding, open-ocean) has been verified through MMS tests (right) and code-to-code comparisons (confined-shelf, below).




## Dycore Interfaces and Meshes



We support several full mesh/data (geometry, topography, surface height, basal traction, temperature, etc.) import methods: *.exo, ASCII (stand-alone Albany), *.nc (Dycore-Albany);

## Steady Runs Using Dycore Interfaces



## Regional Refinement (work-inprogress using MPAS LI)



Unstructured Delaunay triangle mesh


|reference surface velocity| [m/yr]

- Step 1: determine geometry boundaries and possible holes (MATLAB).
- Step 2: generate uniform triangular mesh and refine based on gradient of measured surface velocity (Triangle -a 2D meshing software).

Courtesy of:
M. Perego (SNL)

- Step 3: obtain 3D mesh by extruding the 2D mesh in the vertical direction as prism, then splitting each prism into 3 tetrahedra (Albany).

Dynamic Runs Using Dycore Interfaces (work-in-progress)


Courtesy of: P. Worley (ORNL)


Strong Scalability: 100 year 4 km GIS run


MPAS LI-
Albany
Surface velocity [km/yr]

$t=0$
$t=13$

- Preliminary (proof-of-concept, 5 km GIS) result up to $t=13$ years (CFL violated with $\Delta t=0.1$ years) .
- MPAS temperature solve is work-in-progress.


## Greenland Mesh Convergence Study

## Full 3D Mesh-Convergence Study

Are the GIS problems resolved? Is theoretical convergence rate achieved?


- Full 3D mesh convergence study (uniform refinement, fixed data w.r.t. reference solution) for GIS gives theoretical convergence rate of 2 in $L^{2}$ norm.


## z Mesh-Convergence Study

How many vertical layers are needed?

| \# z layers/ <br> \# cores | \# dofs | Total Time - <br> Mesh Import | Solution <br> Average | Error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 / 128$ | 21.0 M | 519.4 sec | 2.827 | $3.17 \mathrm{e}-2$ |
| $10 / 256$ | 38.5 M | 525.4 sec | 2.896 | $8.04 \mathrm{e}-3$ |
| $20 / 512$ | 73.5 M | 499.8 sec | 2.924 | $2.01 \mathrm{e}-3$ |
| $40 / 1024$ | 143 M | 1282 sec | 2.937 | $4.96 \mathrm{e}-4$ |
| $80 / 2048$ | 283 M | 1294 sec | 2.943 | $1.20 \mathrm{e}-4$ |
| $160 / 4096$ | 563 M | 1727 sec | 2.945 | $2.76 \mathrm{e}-5$ |

- z mesh-convergence study for 1 km GIS.
- Important to do partition of 2D mesh for parallel refined mesh (center).
- QOI (solution average) does change with $z$-refinement.


## Greenland Controlled Weak Scalability Study <br> R. Tuminaro (SNL)

Weak Scalability: $8 \mathrm{~km}, 4 \mathrm{~km}, 2 \mathrm{~km}, 1 \mathrm{~km}, 500 \mathrm{~m}$ GIS


- Weak scaling study with fixed dataset, 4 mesh bisections.
- ~70-80K dofs/core.
- Conjugate Gradient (CG) iterative method for linear solves (faster convergence than GMRES).
- New algebraic multigrid preconditioner (ML) developed by R. Tuminaro based on semicoarsening (coarsening in $z$ direction only).
- Significant improvement in scalability with new ML preconditioner over ILU preconditioner!


## Greenland Controlled Weak Scalability Study <br> In collaboration with: <br> R. Tuminaro (SNL)



## Deterministic Inversion: Estimation of Ice Sheet Initial State

First-Order Stokes PDE Constrained Optimization Problem:

$$
J(\beta, H)=\frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_{\Gamma}|\operatorname{div}(\boldsymbol{U} H)-S M B|^{2} d s+\frac{1}{2} \alpha_{v} \int_{\Gamma t o p}\left|\boldsymbol{u}-\boldsymbol{u}^{o b s}\right|^{2} d s+\frac{1}{2} \alpha_{H} \int_{\Gamma t o p}\left|H-H^{o b s}\right|^{2} d s+\mathcal{R}(\beta)+\mathcal{R}(H)
$$

- Minimize difference between:
- Computed divergence flux and measured surface mass balance (SMB).
- Computed and measured surface velocity ( $\boldsymbol{u}^{\text {obs }}$ ).
- Computed and reference thickness ( $H^{\text {obs }}$ ).
- Control variables:
- Basal friction ( $\beta$ ).
- Thickness (H).
- Software tools: LifeV (assembly), Trilinos (linear/nonlinear solvers), ROL (gradient-based optimization).

Courtesy of: M. Perego (SNL); S. Price (LANL);
G. Stadler (UT)


Estimated (left) vs. reference surface velocity (right)


## Bayesian Inversion/Uncertainty Quantification (work-in-progress)

## Difficulty in UQ: "Curse of Dimensionality"

 The $\beta$-field inversion problem has $O(20,000)$ dimensions!- Step 1: Model reduction (from $O(20,000)$ parameters to O(5) parameters) using Karhunen-Loeve Expansion (or eigenvectors of Hessian, in future) of basal sliding field:

$$
\log (\beta(\omega))=\bar{\beta}+\sum_{k=1}^{K} \sqrt{\lambda_{k}} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{k} \xi_{k}(\omega)
$$

- Step 2: Polynomial Chaos Expansion (PCE) emulator for mismatch over surface velocity discrepancy.



Posterior Distributions of 1st 2 KLE coefficients

- Step 3: Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) calibration using PCE emulator.
 With:
J. Jakeman, M. Eldred (SNL)



## Conversion to PerformancePortable Kernels (work-in-progress)

We need to be able to run Albany/FELIX on new architecture machines (hybrid systems) and manycore devices (multi-core CPU, NVIDIA GPU, Intel Xeon Phi, etc.) .

- Kokkos: Trilinos C++ library that provides performance portability across diverse devises with different memory models.
- With Kokkos, you write an algorithm once, and just change a template parameter to get the optimal data layout for your hardware.
- Albany/FELIX finite element assembly has been converted to Kokkos functors in Albany/FELIX MiniDriver (I. Demeshko).

Albany/FELIX MiniDriver, 20 km GIS


## Summary and Future Work

## Summary:

- Albany/FELIX first-order Stokes dycore can be run on Greenland/Antarctica problems discretized by several kinds of meshes and is nearly ready for science.
- The Albany/FELIX dycore has been hooked up to the CISM and MPAS codes.
- Convergence, scalability and robustness of the Albany/FELIX code has been verified.

Verification, Greenland/Antarctica runs, scalability, robustness, UQ, advanced analysis, performance-portability: all attained in ~2 FTE of effort!

## Ongoing/future work:

- Mature dynamic evolution capabilities.
- Perform deterministic and stochastic initialization runs.
- Finish conversion to performance-portable kernels.
- Journal article on Albany/FELIX (I. Kalashnikova, A. Salinger, M. Perego, R. Tuminaro, S. Price, M. Hoffman).
- Delivering code to users in climate community.
- Coupling to an earth system model (ESM).


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## Thank you! Questions?

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