

# The role of precision in meteorological computing: *A study using the NMITLI Varsha GCM*

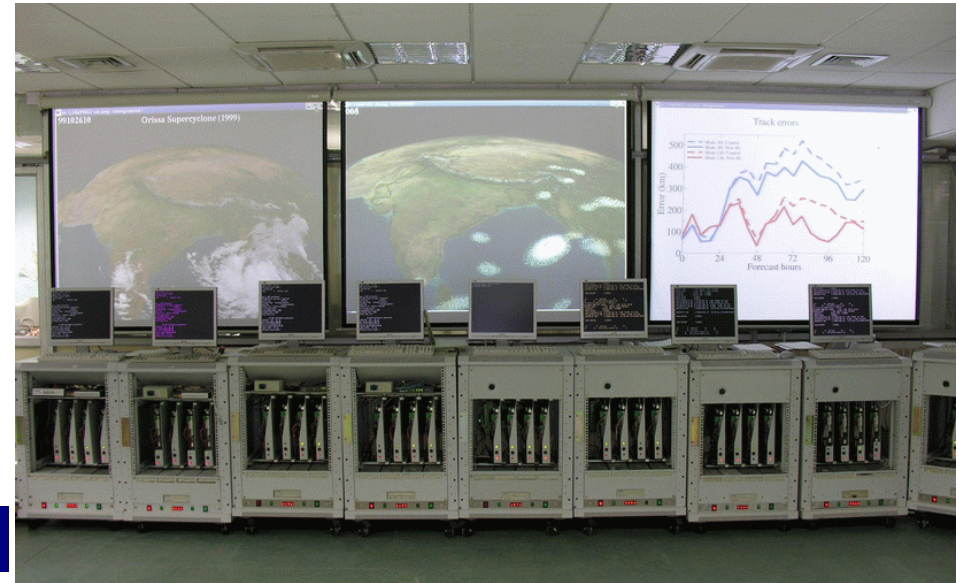
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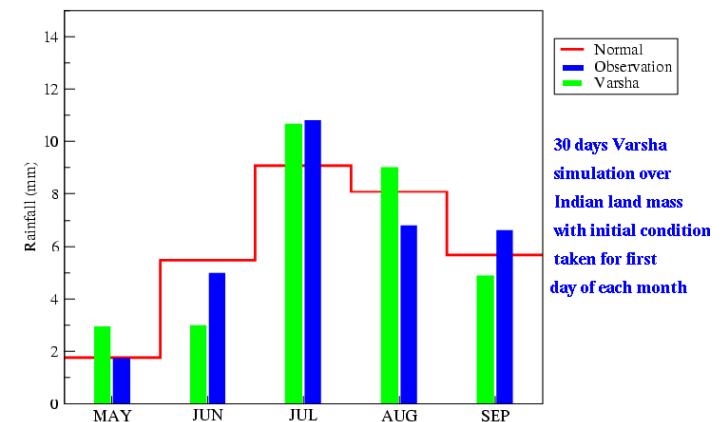


# Motivation / Outline

- NAL/ Flosolver
- Varsha GCM
  - **NMITLI project**
- One Month forecasts of the monsoon rainfall
- Round-off errors
  - **Reproducibility/ Accuracy**
- Remedy
  - **Compute with a higher number of digits**

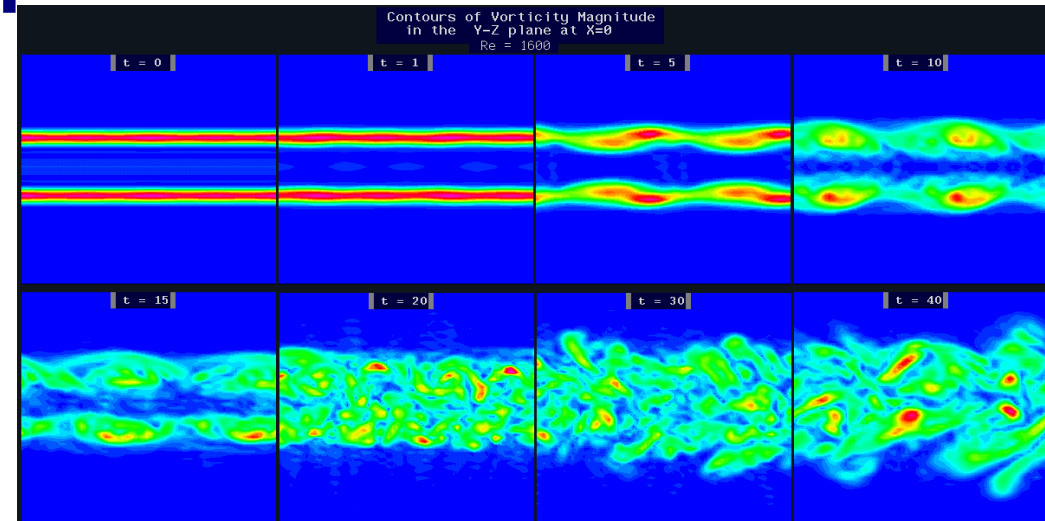


Monthly rainfall for MAY-SEPTEMBER 2005



# National Aerospace Laboratories

- **Founded in 1959**
  - **Part of the CSIR chain of laboratories**
- **Premier civilian research laboratory in aerospace**
- **Multiple disciplines**
- **Pioneers in CFD and parallel computing in India**



**DNS of a jet**

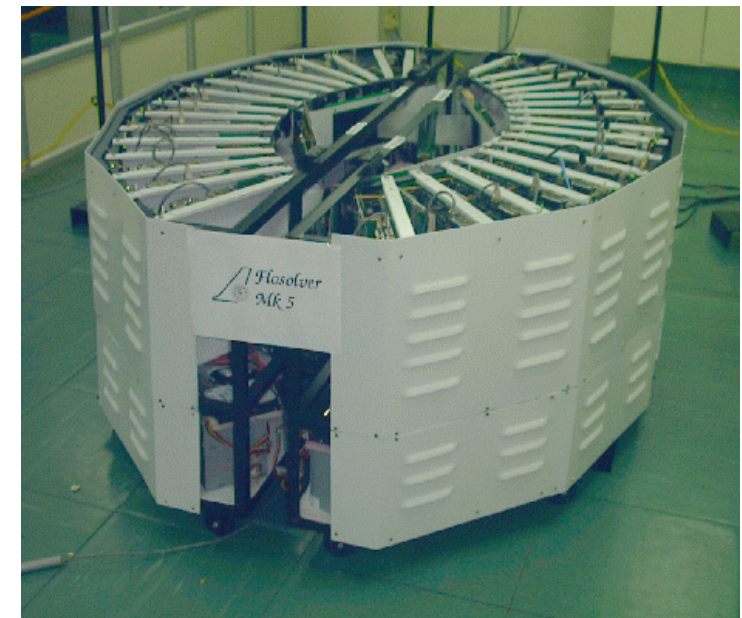


# Flosolver Project

- Started in 1986
  - **CFD requirements of NAL**
- **First Indian parallel computer**  
*Sinha et al, Super Computer, 1988*
- **Six generations since then**
- **Focus: Fluid dynamics, Meteorology**
- **NAL FloSwitch**
  - **9<sup>th</sup> ECMWF Workshop, 2000**
- **NAL FloOptiLink**



Flosolver Mk1 : 1986



Flosolver Mk5 : 2000



# NMITLI project

- **Government of India project**
- **Support for new, unconventional ideas**
- **Focus: technology development**
- **“Mesoscale modelling for monsoon related predictions”**
  - **2001 – 2006**
  - **Flosolver Mk 6**
  - **Varsha GCM**



# Flosolver Mk 6



# Current / planned hardware

- **10 Tflops**
- **Processors**
  - **Intel Xeon**
  - **Opteron ?**
- **Improved versions of FloSwitch/  
FloOptiLink**



# Varsha GCM: History

- Spectral, hydrostatic GCM
- Origin : GCM T-80 of NCEP, NCMRWF
- Porting from CRAY code, Parallelization on Flosolver Mk3 (**Sinha et al, *Current Science* 1994**)
- Rewritten in Fortran 90: **Nanjundiah and Sinha, *Current Science* 1998**
- New features: BL module, radiation module, time stepping. **Rao & Narasimha *JFM* 2006, Venkatesh et al *Mausam* 2006 (Varsha 1.0)**
- **Rewritten in C: 2005 - 2006 (Varsha2C)**
- **Multi-precision version: 2006 (Varsha2C-MP)**





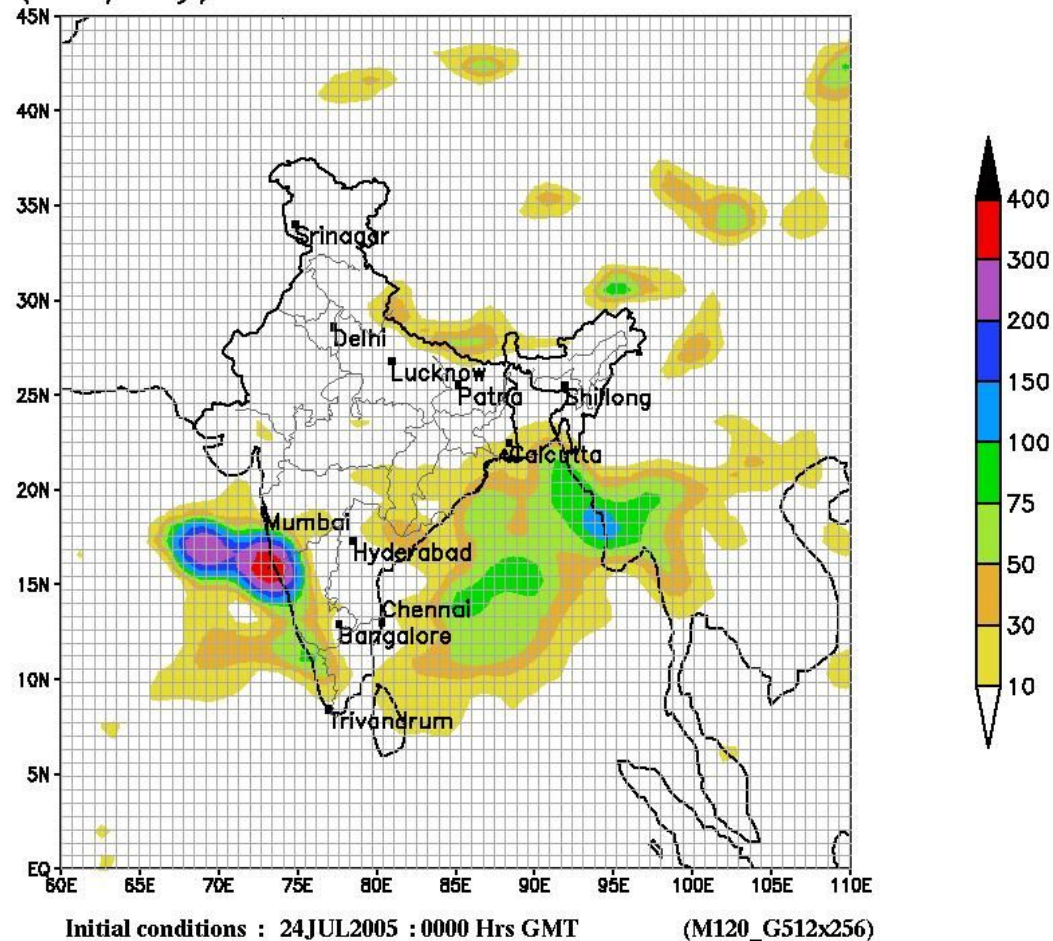
# Varsha GCM

- **Mainly used for research**
- **Regular five day simulations/forecasts**
  - **Since May 2005**
  - **Initial conditions: NCEP FNL dataset**
  - **For validation**
  - **Resolution: 120, 512x256**
- **One month simulations/forecasts**
  - **Monsoon rainfall**
  - **1986 – 2005: Reasonably good**
  - **2006 forecasts: Being assessed**



# All India Rainfall: AIR

NMITLI Forecast  
Rain Fall(mm/day)27JUL2005 05:30Hr – 28JUL2005 05:30Hr



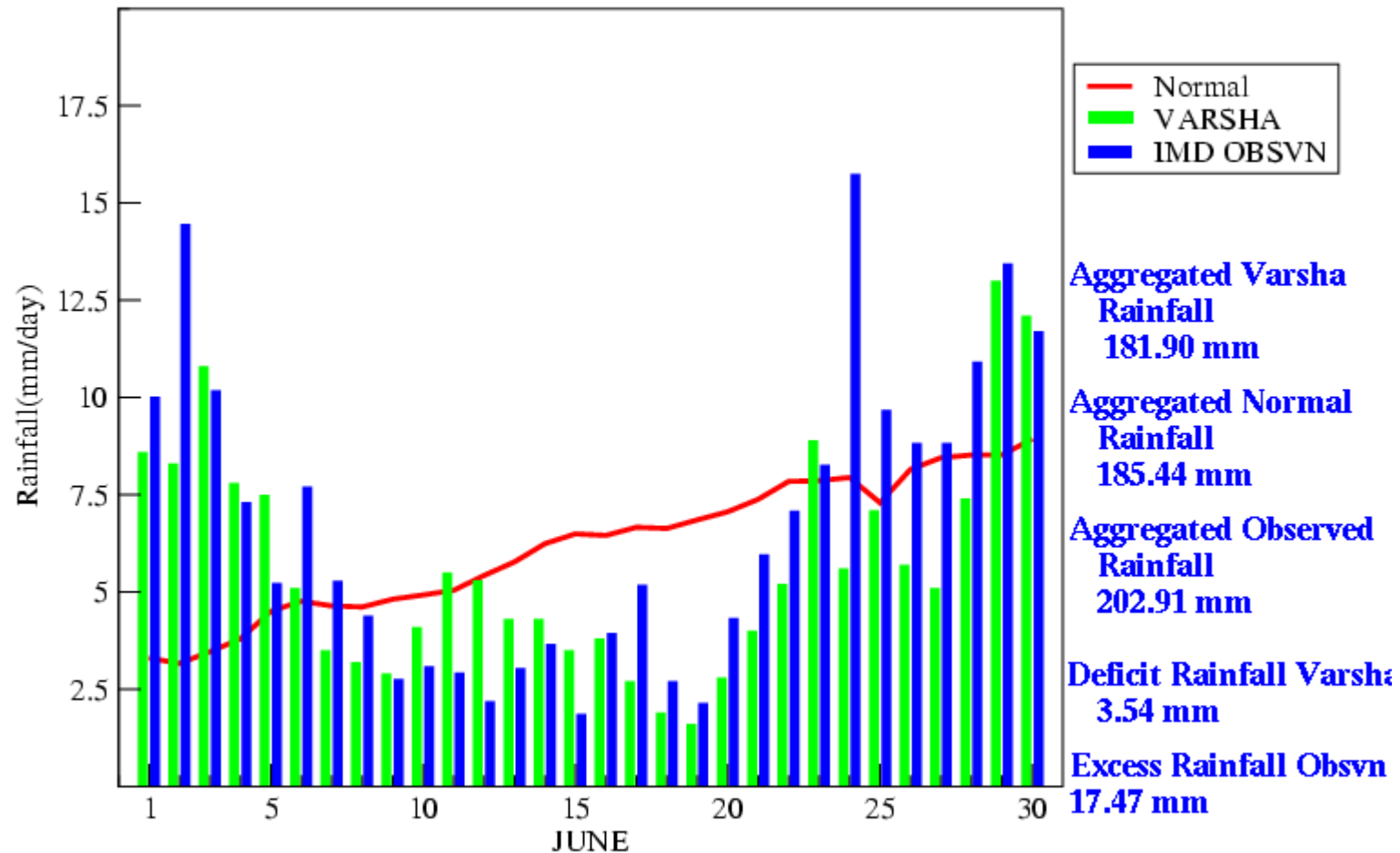
GRADS: COLA/IGES

2005-08-13-11:26



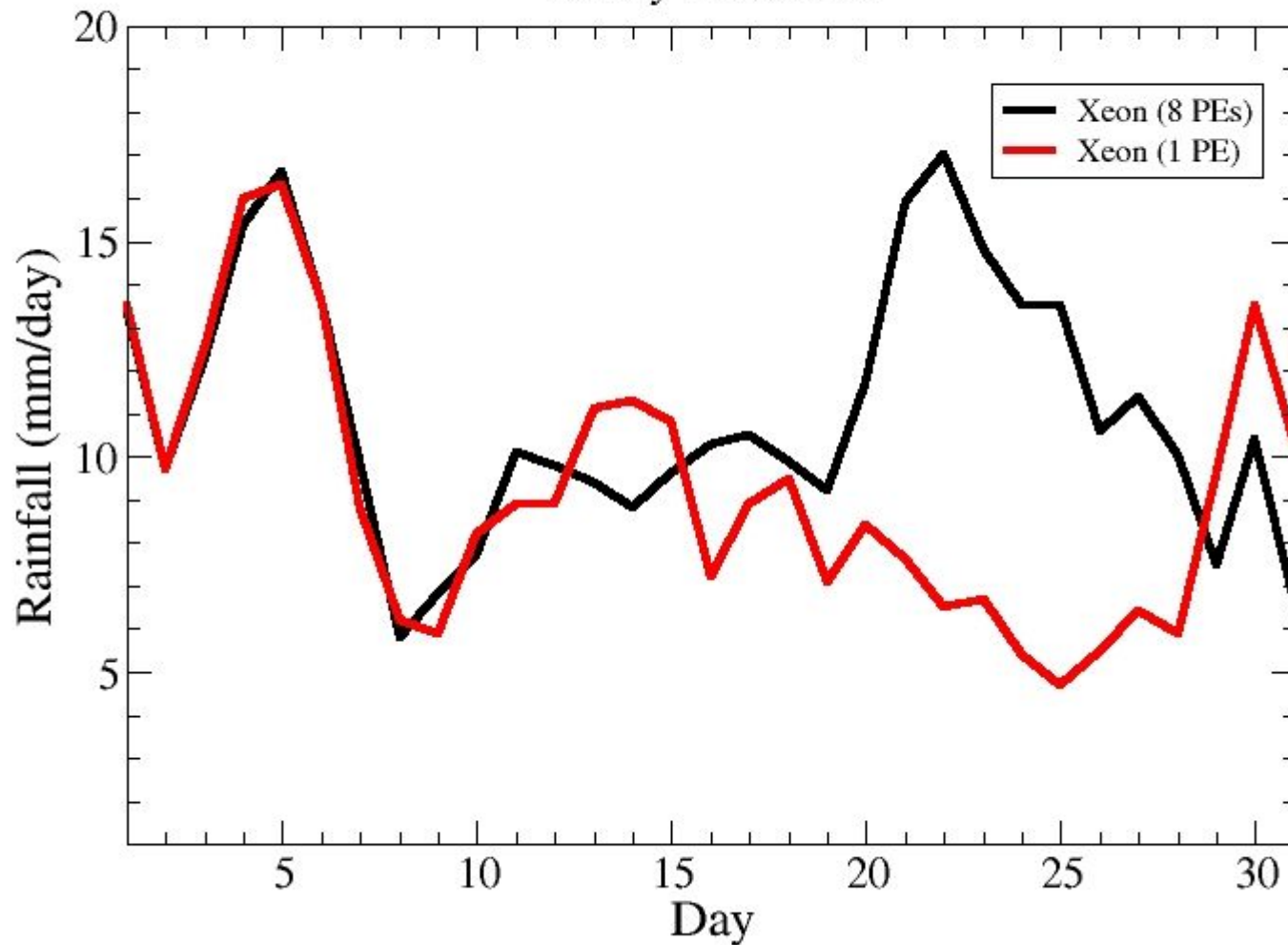
# Importance of AIR

All India Rainfall for 01 JUN - 30 JUN 2006  
Predicted on 01JUN2006



# Repeatability of results: Number of processors

All India Rainfall - July 2005  
30 day simulation



# Possible reasons

- **Global sums**
  - **One dimensional decomposition over latitudes in the parallel code**
  - **Round off errors while adding up the partial sums**
    - **$((A+B)+C)+D$  *not equal* to  $(A+B) + (C+D)$  in floating point computer arithmetic**
- **Random numbers used in the cloud calculations ?**



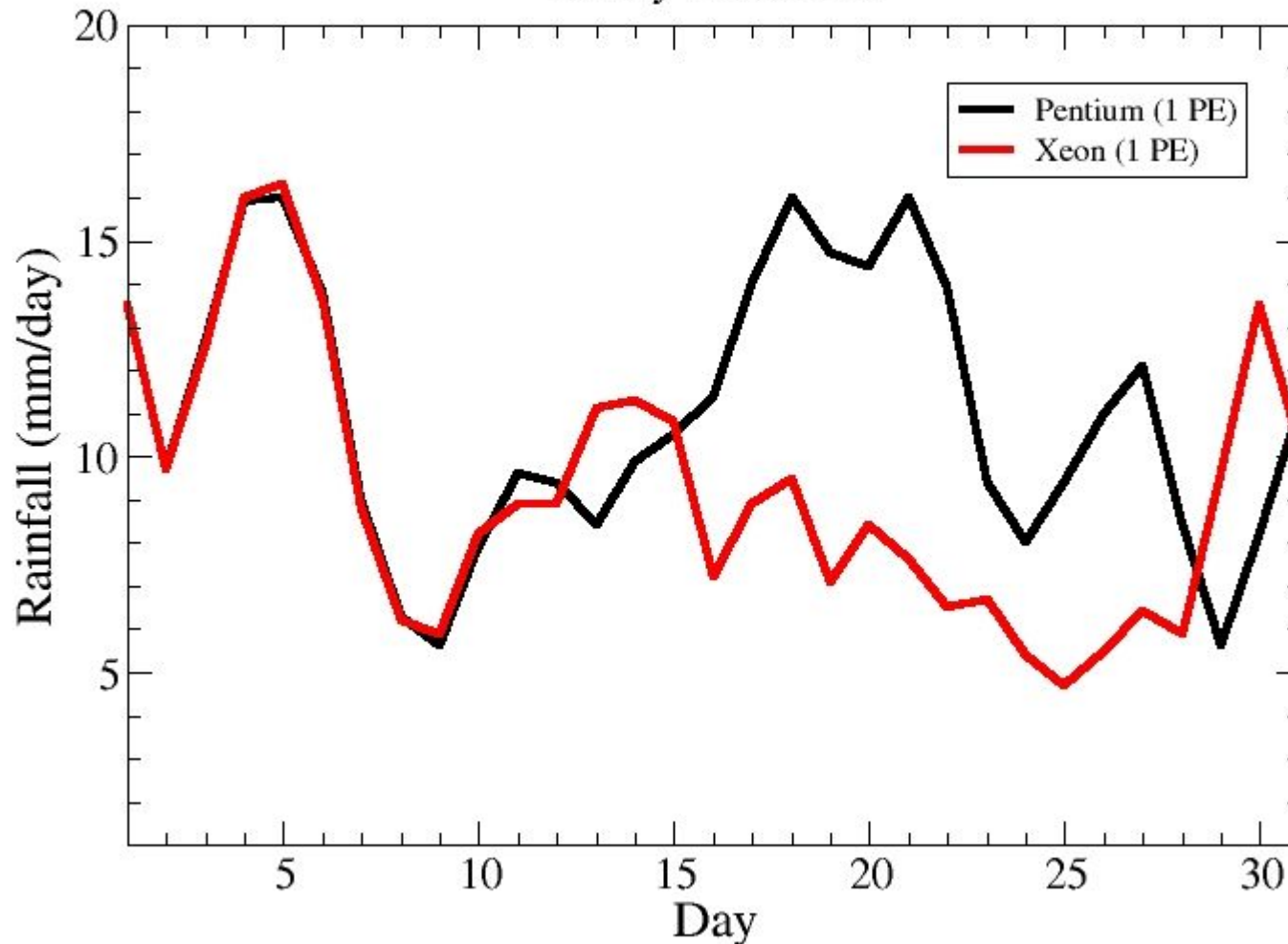
# Round off errors: literature

- **He and Ding : (ECMWF 2000)**
  - **Global sums prone to round off errors**
  - **Double-double precision**
  - **Multi-precision (too hard)**
- **Bailey**
  - **Vortex sheet role up simulations**
  - **Multi-precision required**



# Repeatability of results: Different processors

All India Rainfall - July 2005  
30 day simulation



# Varsha2C

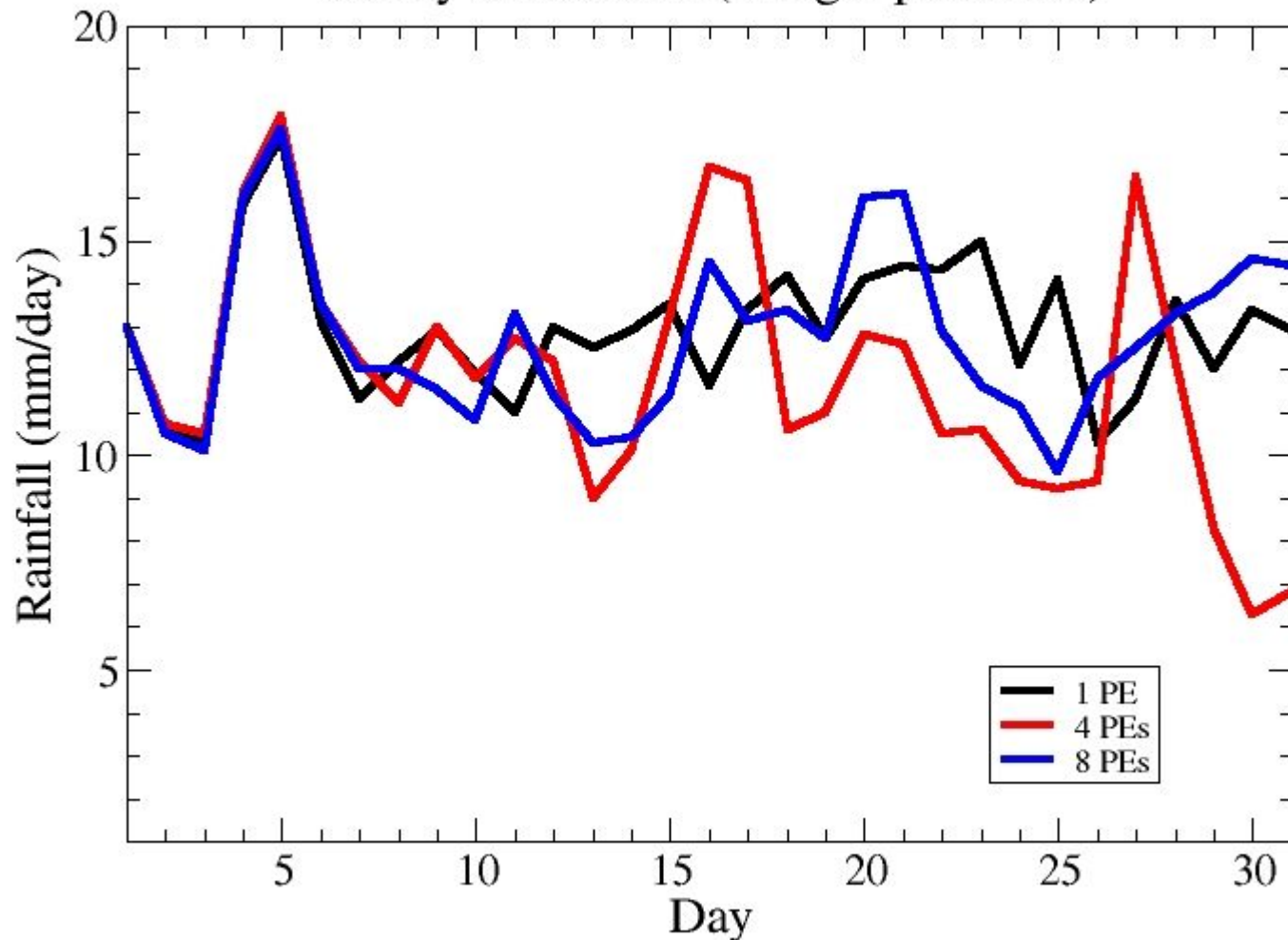
- **VarshaC (C version)**
  - **Passing of variables: Arguments / structures**
  - **Type: real**
  - **Changes in dynamics (time integration part)**
  - **Better scalability**
  - **Completed: June 2006 (7 Man months)**
  - **Single/Double precision**
    - **Time for code modification: ~ 1 week**





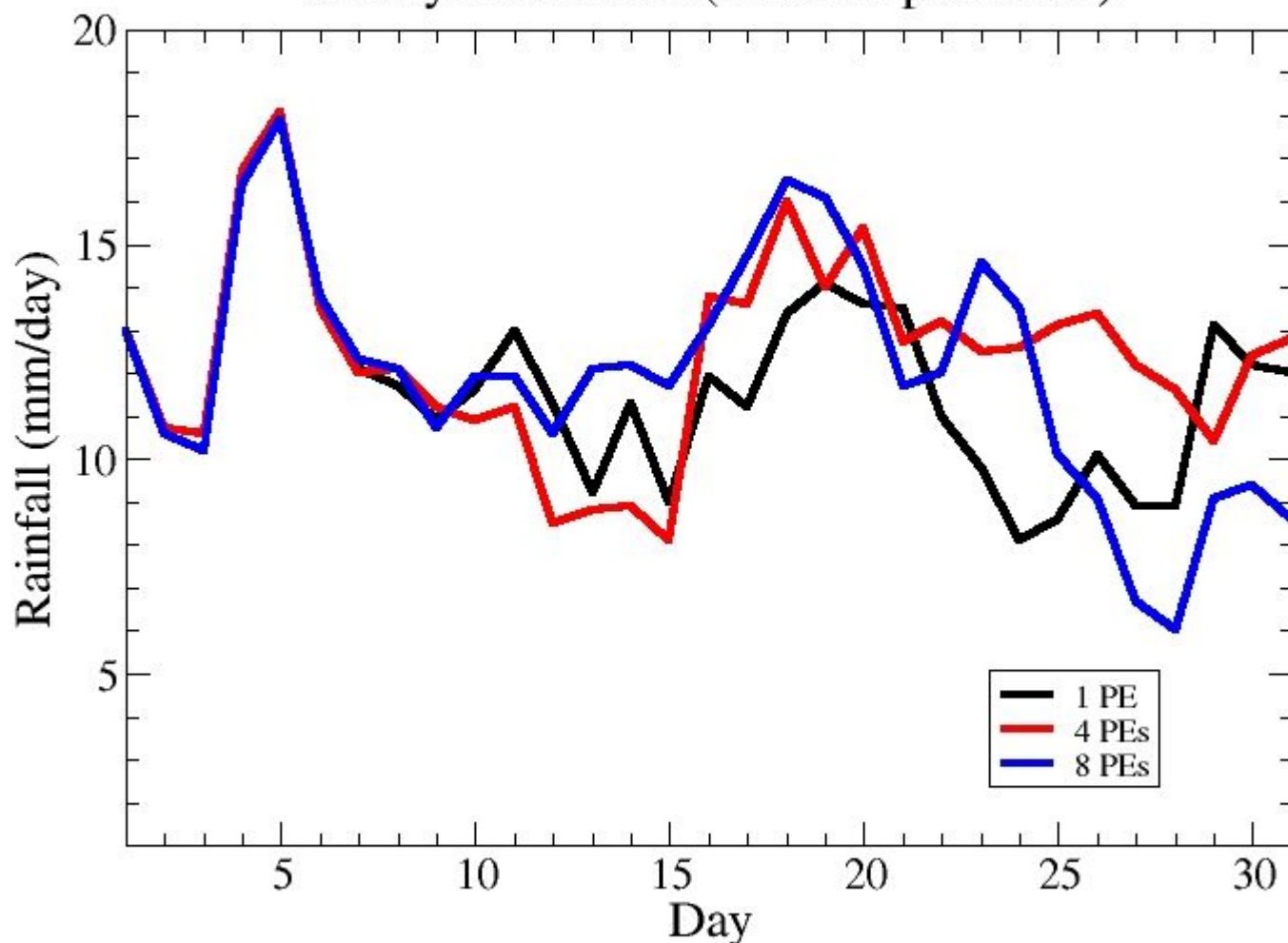
# Single precision

All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C)  
30 day simulation ( Single precision)

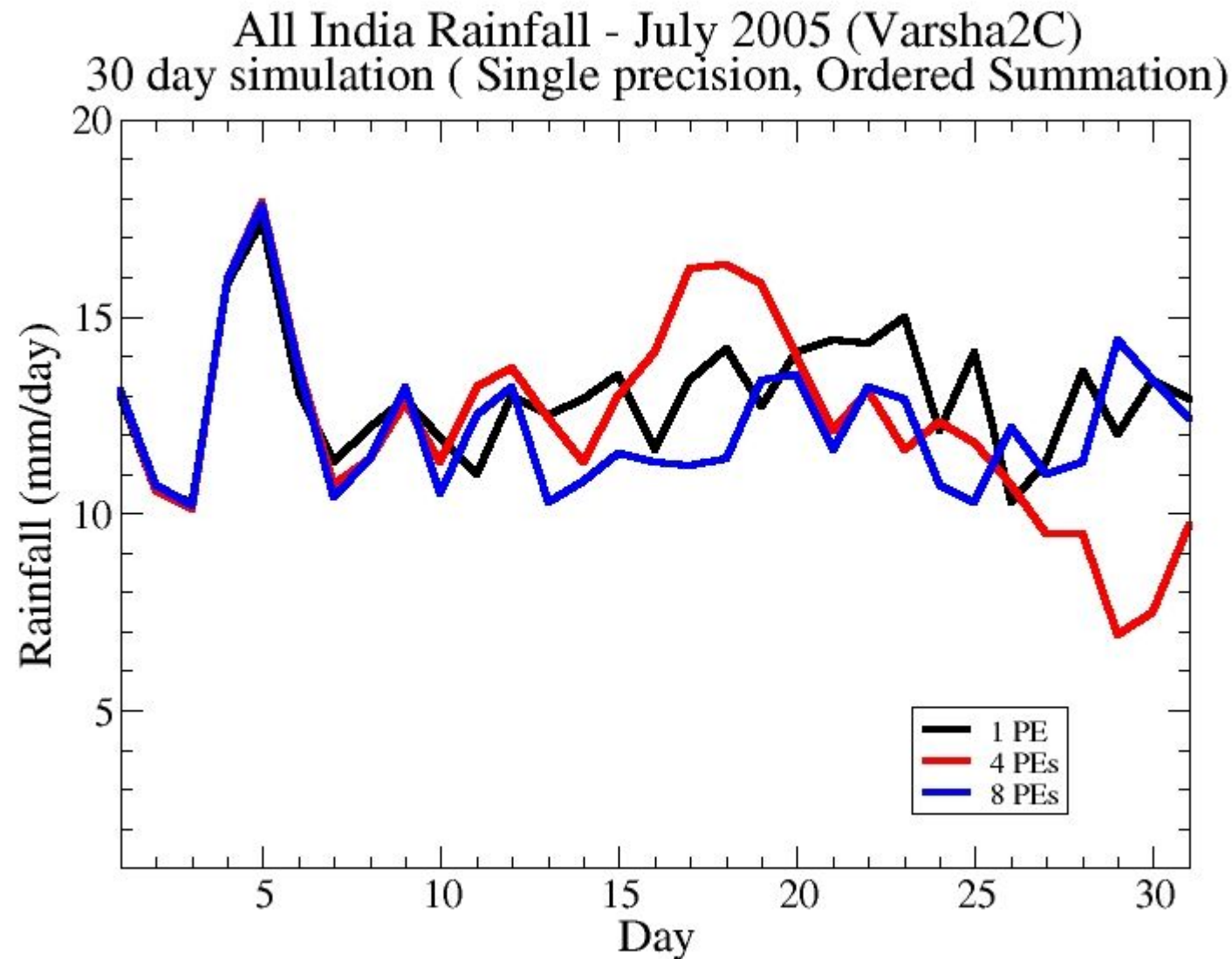


# Double precision

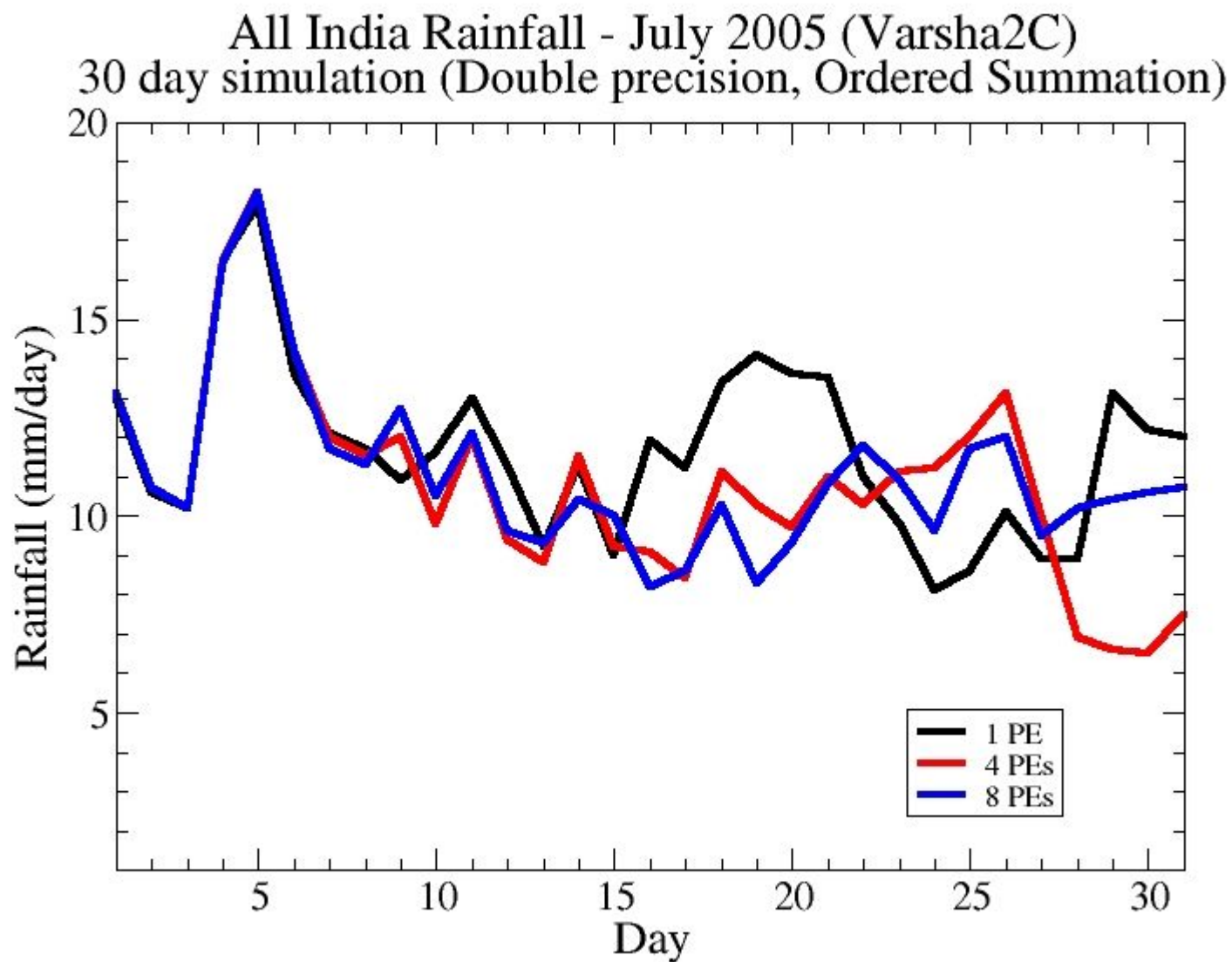
All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C)  
30 day simulation ( Double precision)



# Single : order of summation



# Double : order of summation



# VarshaMP

- **Multi-precision version**
  - **Code change: ~ 45 days**
- **C / C++**
  - **C++ compiler required**
- **Uses the ARPREC library**
  - **New datatype `mp_real`**
  - **All arithmetic operations, math functions overloaded**

## Multi-precision libraries

```
3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419  
716939910582097494199230781640628  
620899862803482534211706798214808651  
328230664799384160955058223172535940  
812848111745028410270193852110555964  
462294895493038196442881097566593344  
61284716421378571376527120190914564  
856692346034861045432664821339360726  
024914127372458700660631558817488152  
0920961870549111536436789259036001  
138053054882046652138414695194151160  
94...
```

- **MPEFUN90**

- **ARPREC**

- **HIFLOAT**

- **GNUMP**

Developed primarily for computing fundamental constants like Pi, etc.



## main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "mpi.h"
#ifdef MULTI_PRECISION
  #include "mp_real.h"
#endif

void agcm(int *,int *);
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  int numprocs,myid;

  MPI_Init(&argc,&argv);
  MPI_Comm_size(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&numprocs);
  MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&myid);

#ifdef MULTI_PRECISION
  mp::mp_init(128);
#endif
  agcm(&numprocs,&myid);
#ifdef MULTI_PRECISION
  MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
  mp::mp_finalize();
#endif
  MPI_Barrier(MPI_COMM_WORLD);
  MPI_Finalize();
  return 0;
}
```

## cprec.h

```
// precision is controlled here
#ifdef MULTI_PRECISION
  #include "mp_real.h"

  typedef mp real real;
#else
  #ifdef DOUBLE_PRECISION
    typedef double real;
  #else
    typedef float real;
  #endif
#endif
#endif
```

**Number of digits**



# Issues

- **Input data : single precision**
- **Compiler issues**
- **Memory requirements**
- **Parallelization**
- **Debugging**
- **Run-times**
- **Restart**



# RESULTS

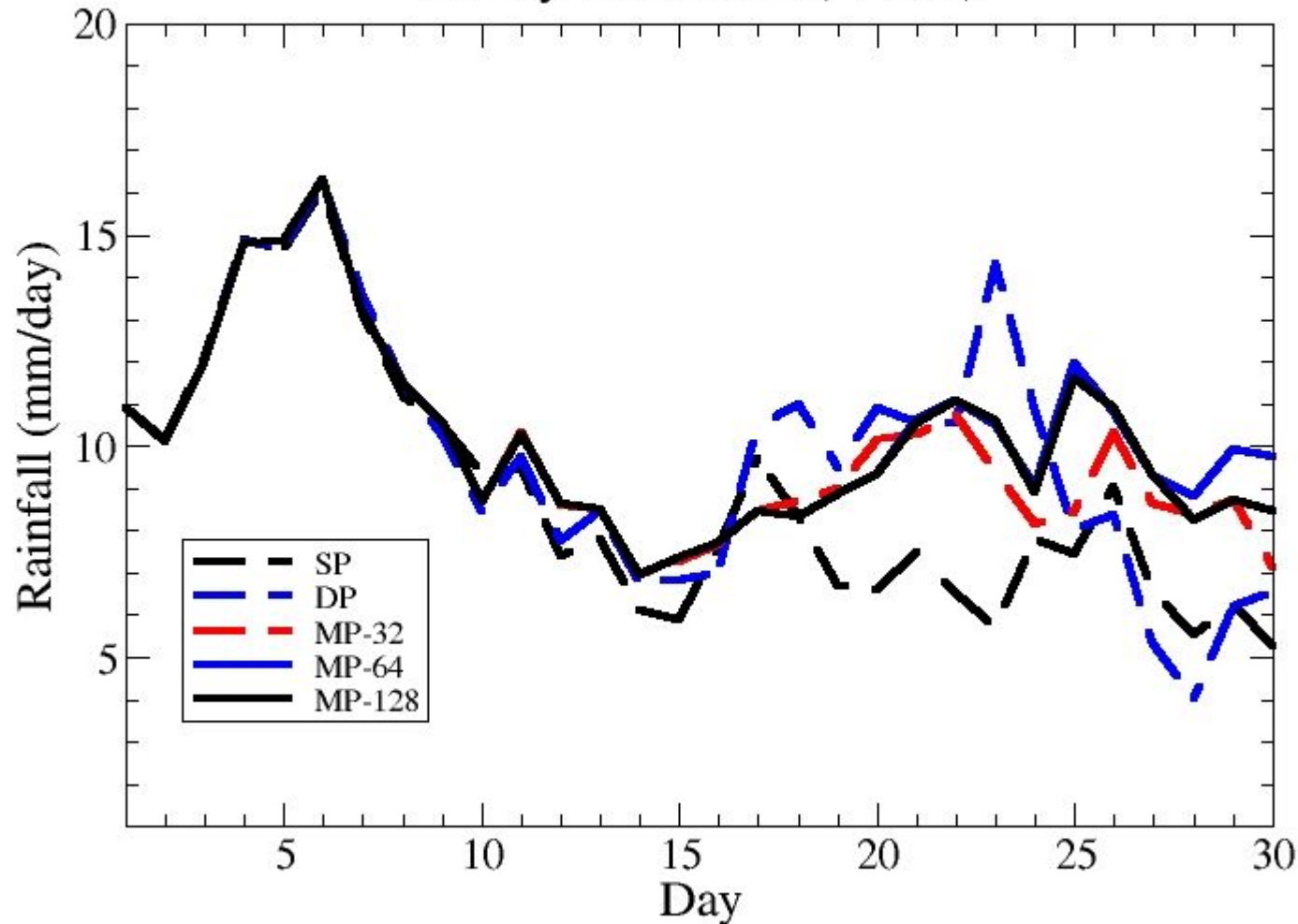
- **VarshaC, VarshaMP:**
  - **All India Rainfall**
  - **30 Day integrations**
  - **Lower model resolution (T- 60)**
- **Lorenz system (1963 JAS)**
  - **MPFUN90**





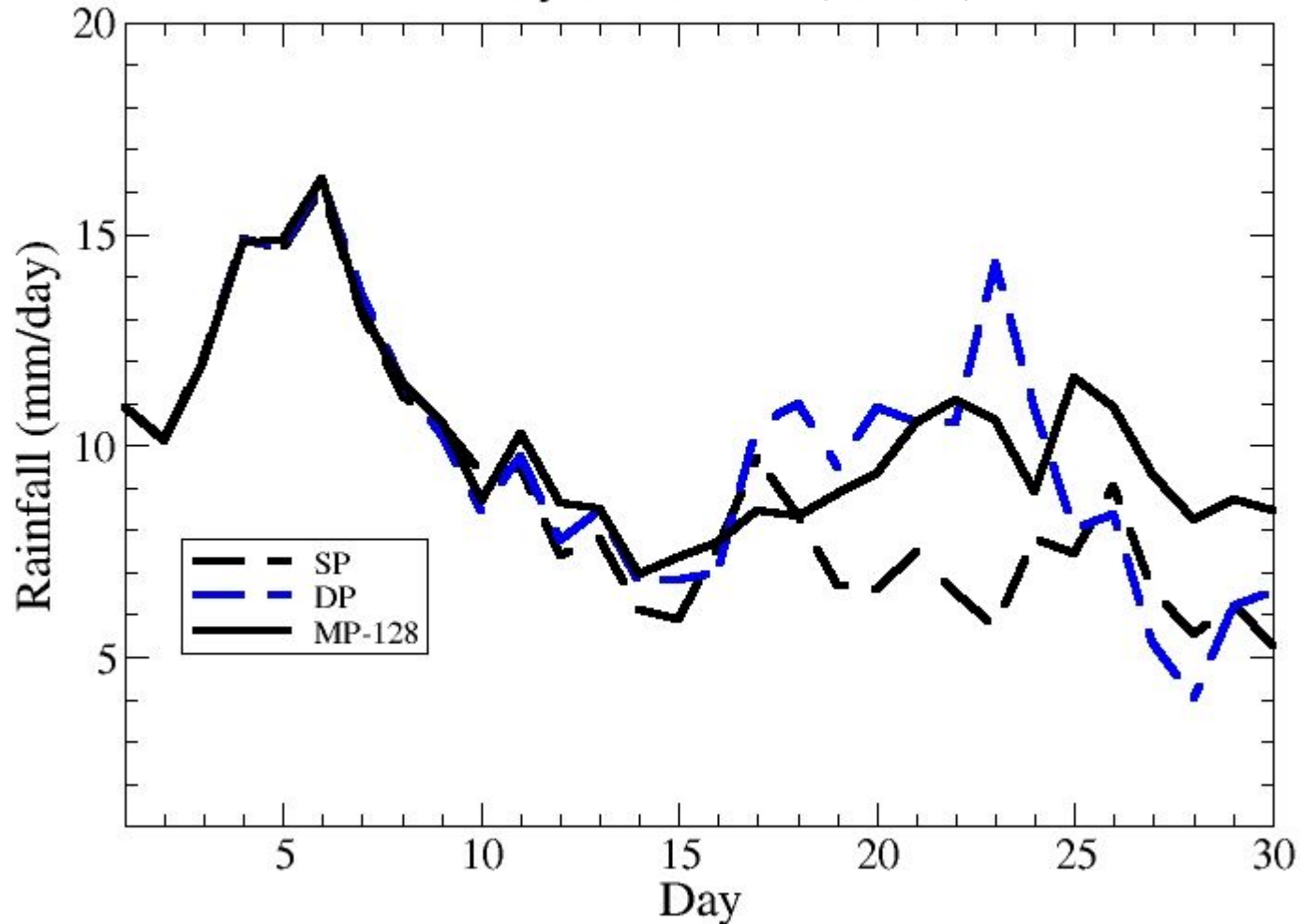
# Single, double, multi-precision

All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C-Varsha2C-MP)  
30 day simulation ( 4 PEs)



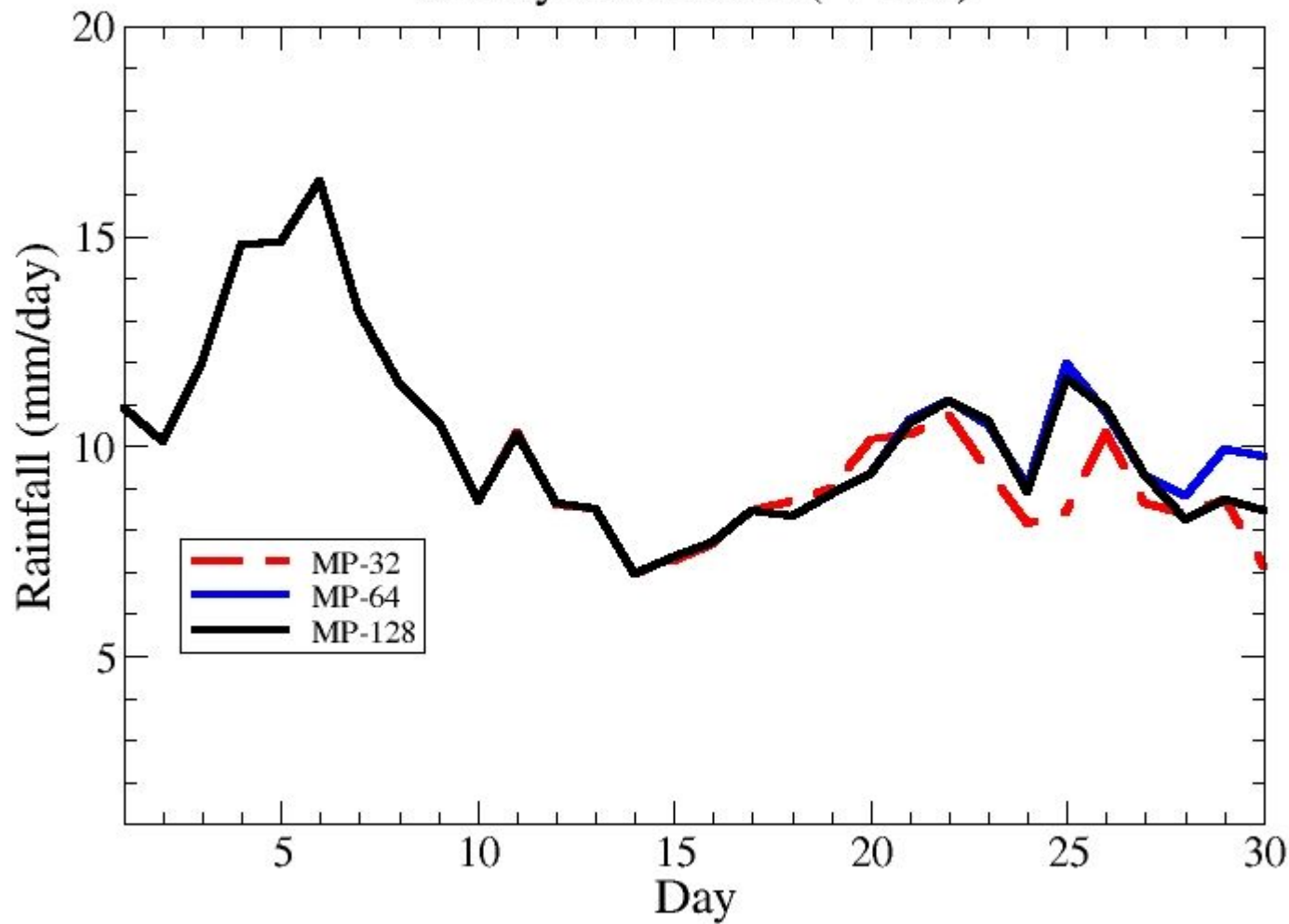
# Comparison- 2

All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C-Varsha2C-MP)  
30 day simulation ( 4 PEs)



# Computation with 32, 64, 128 Digits

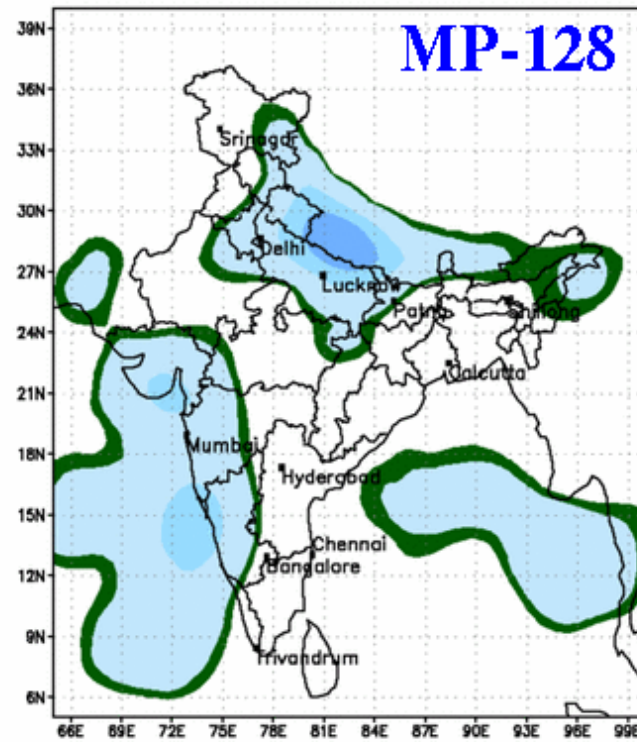
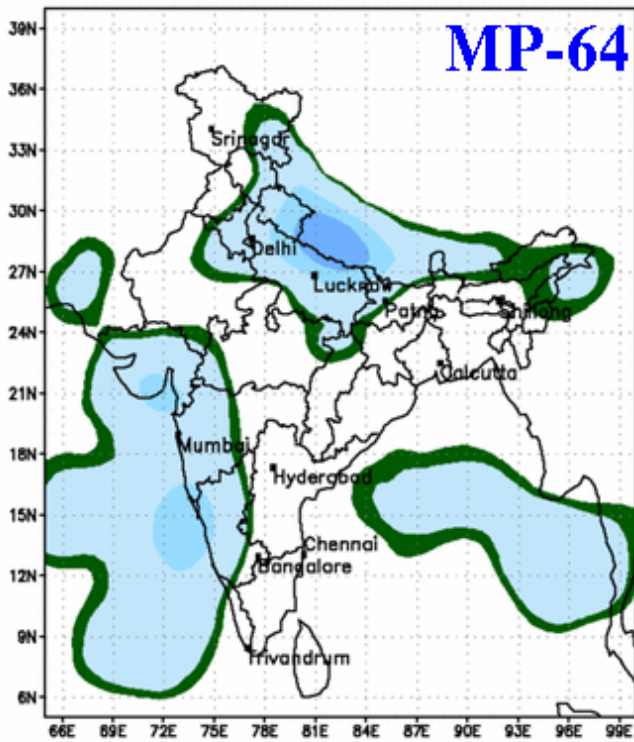
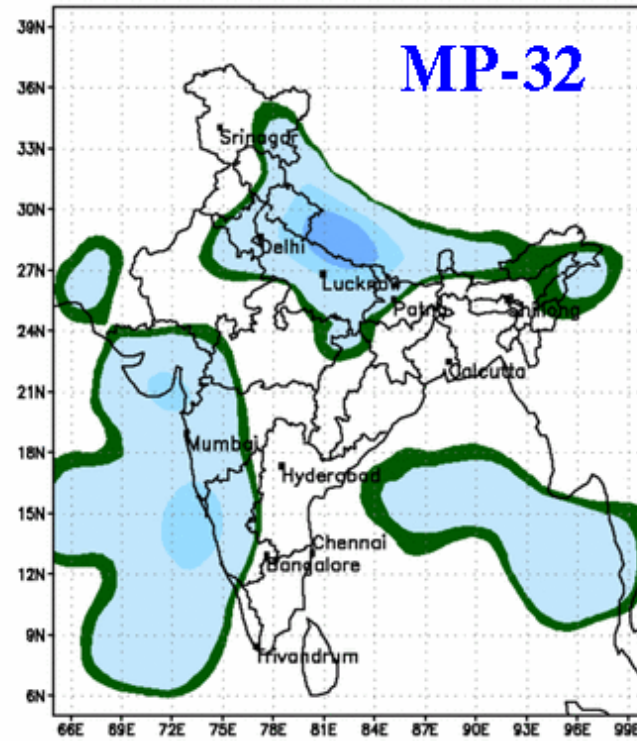
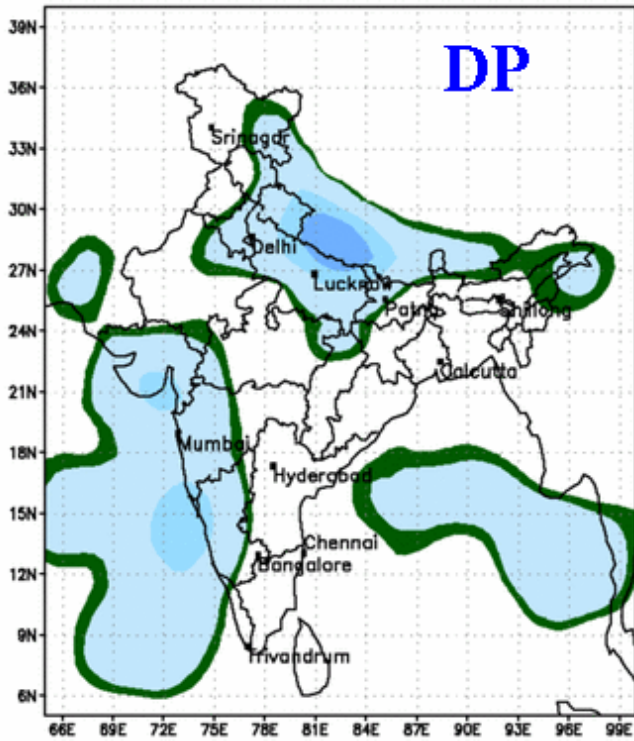
All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C-Varsha2C-MP)  
30 day simulation ( 4 PEs)



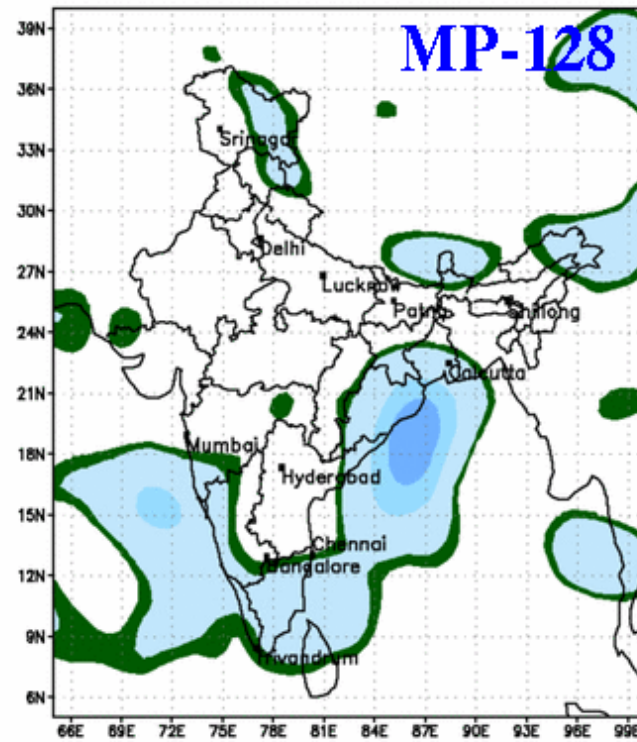
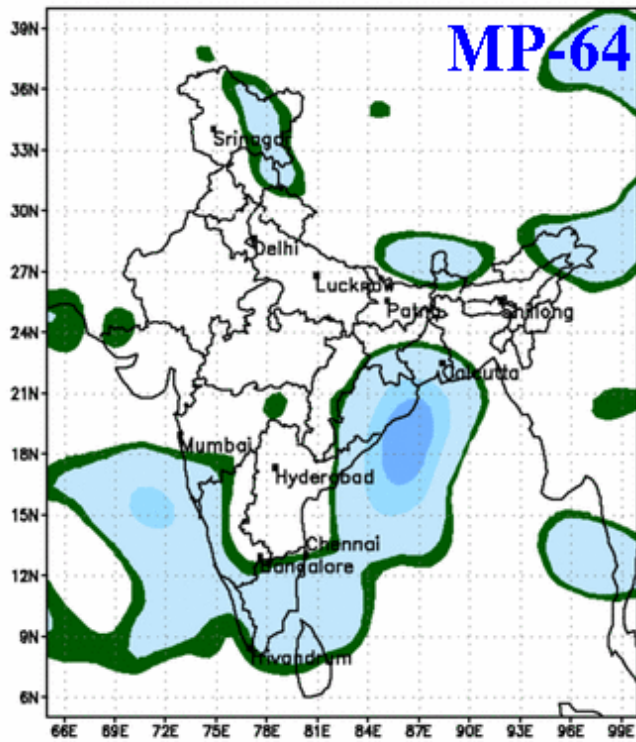
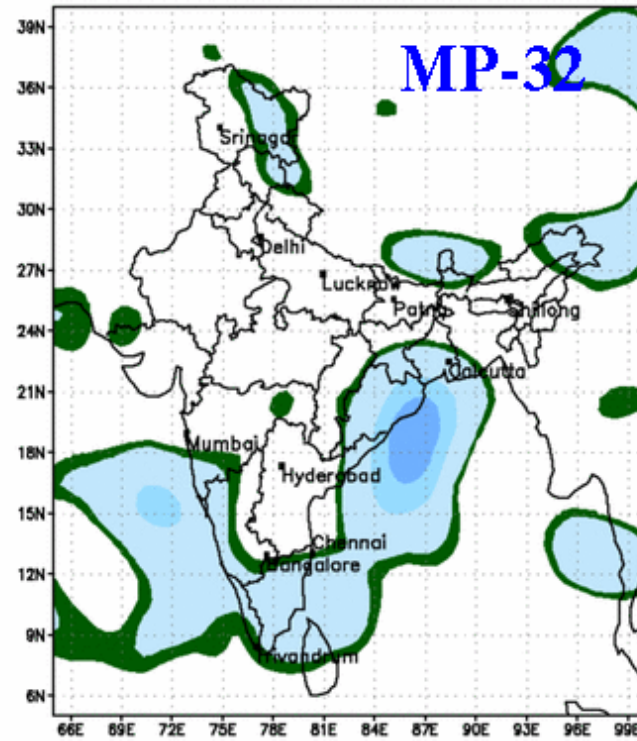
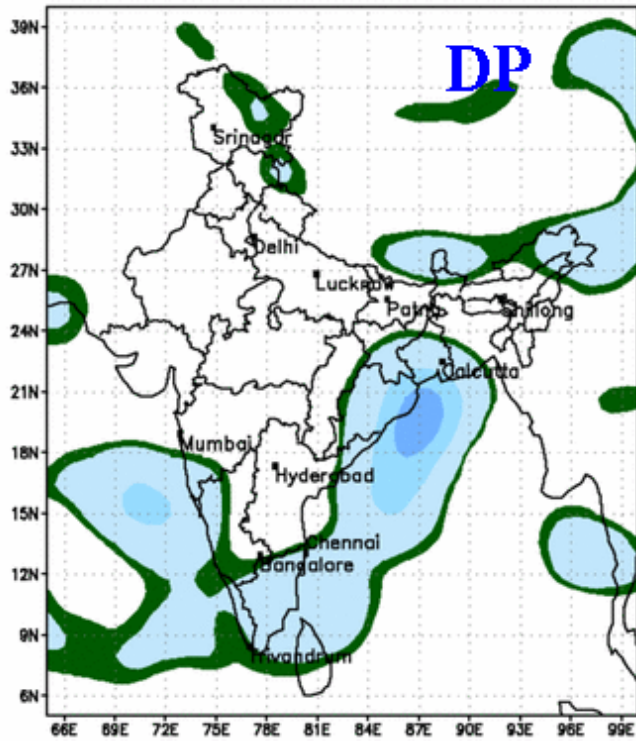
# Spatial patterns



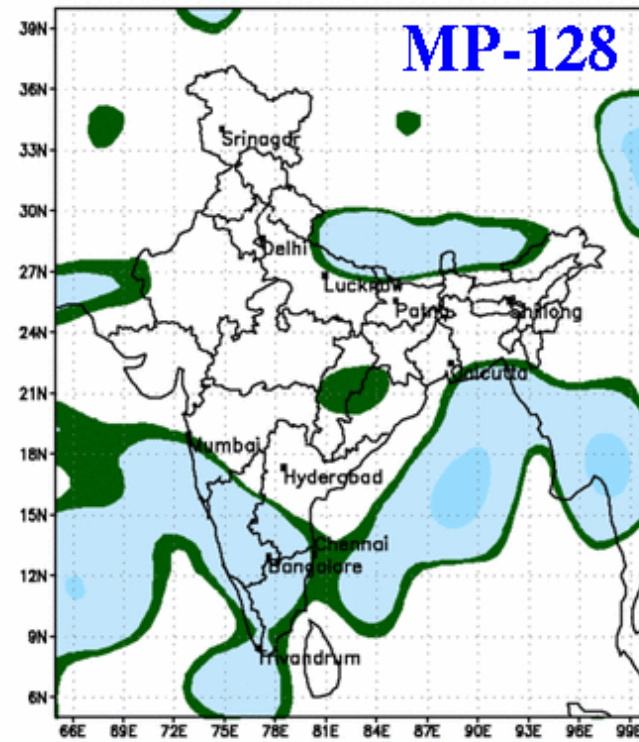
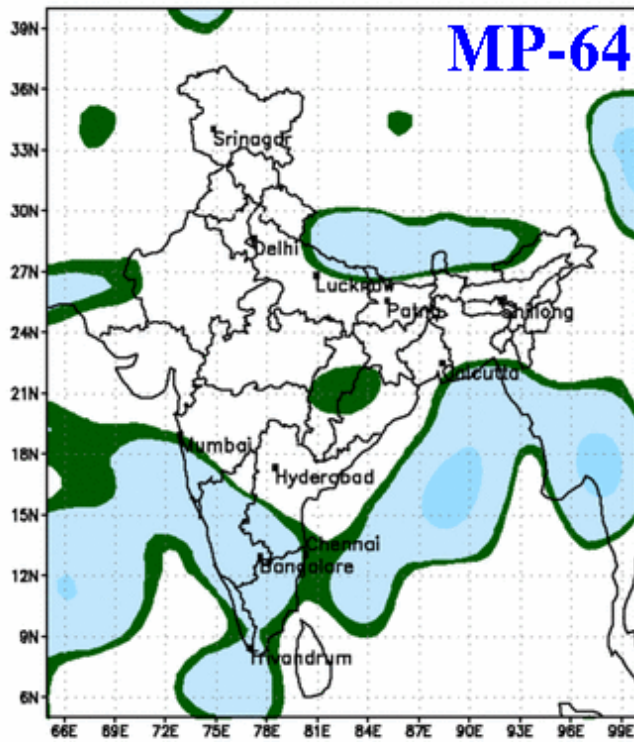
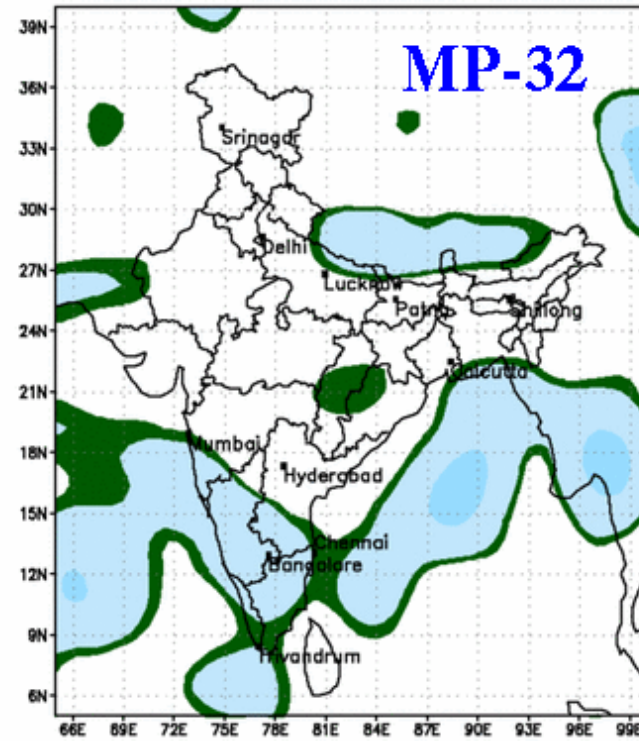
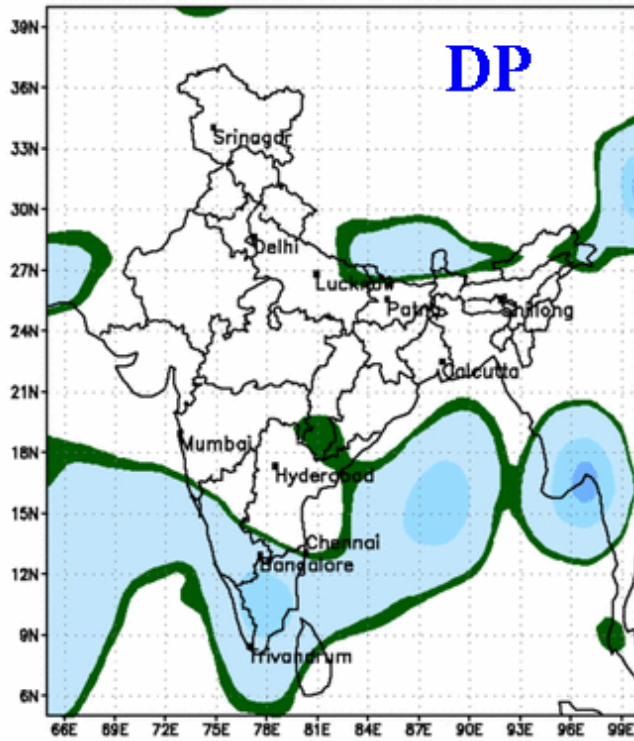
Day  
05



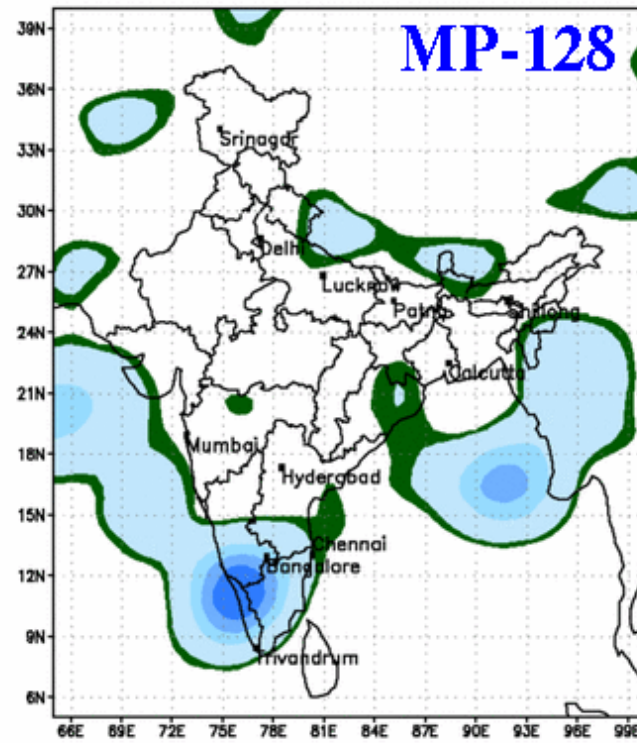
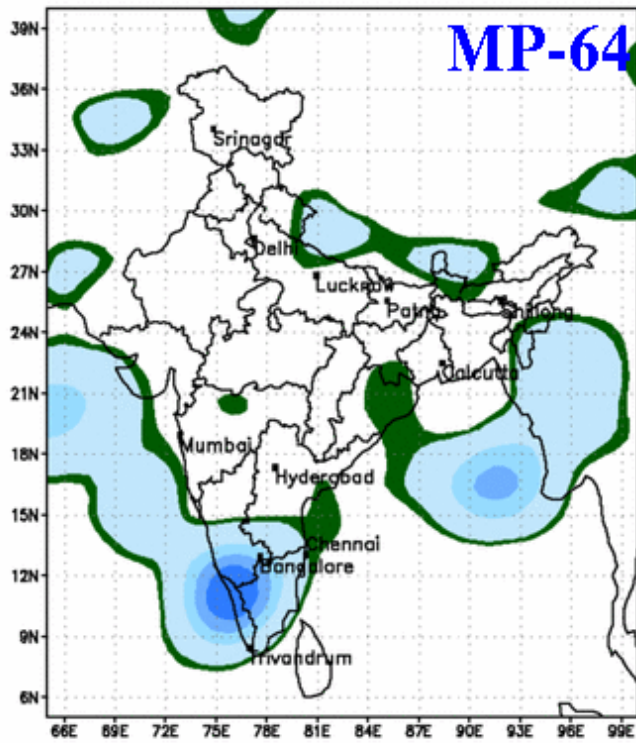
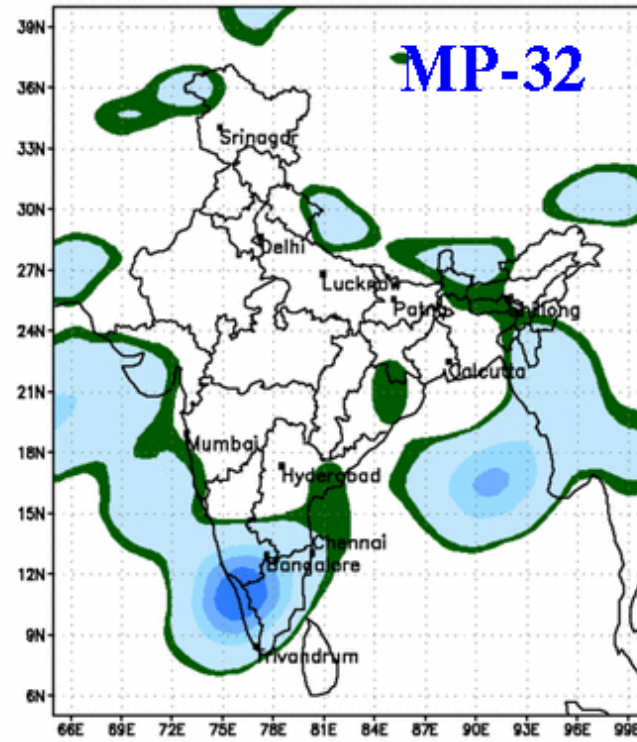
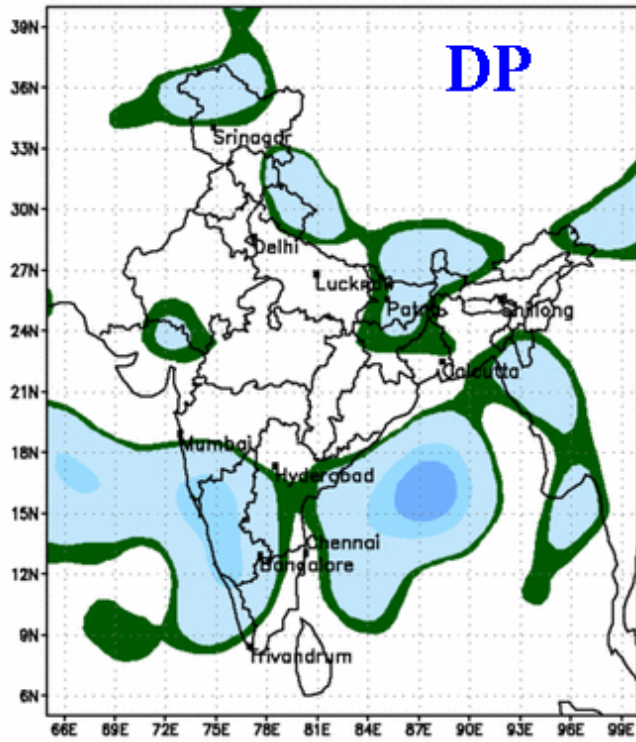
# Day 10



# Day 15

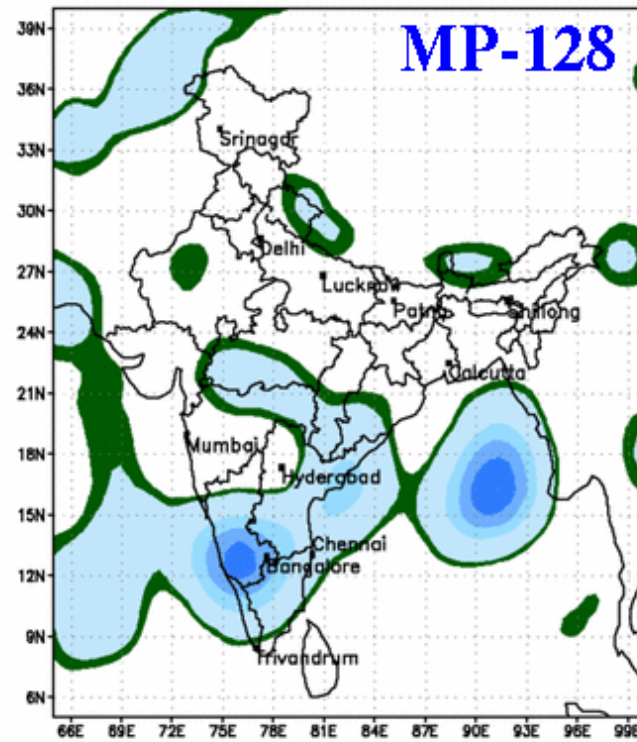
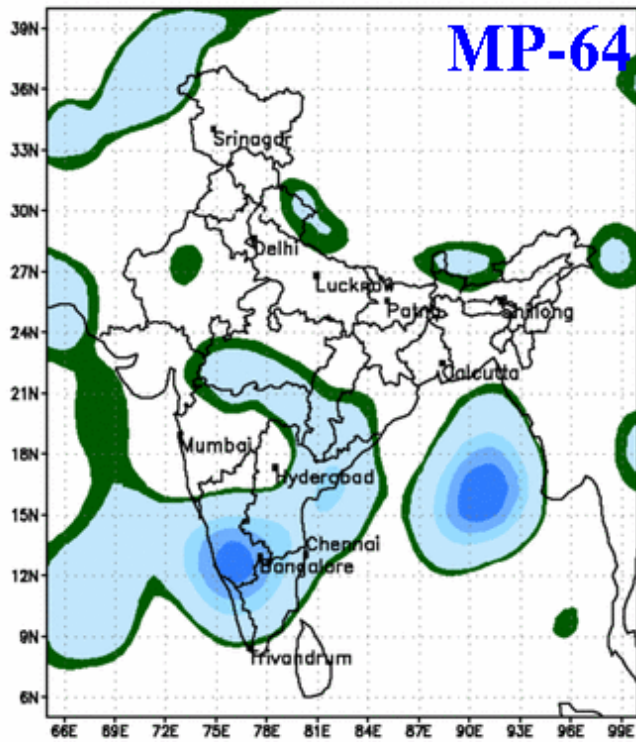
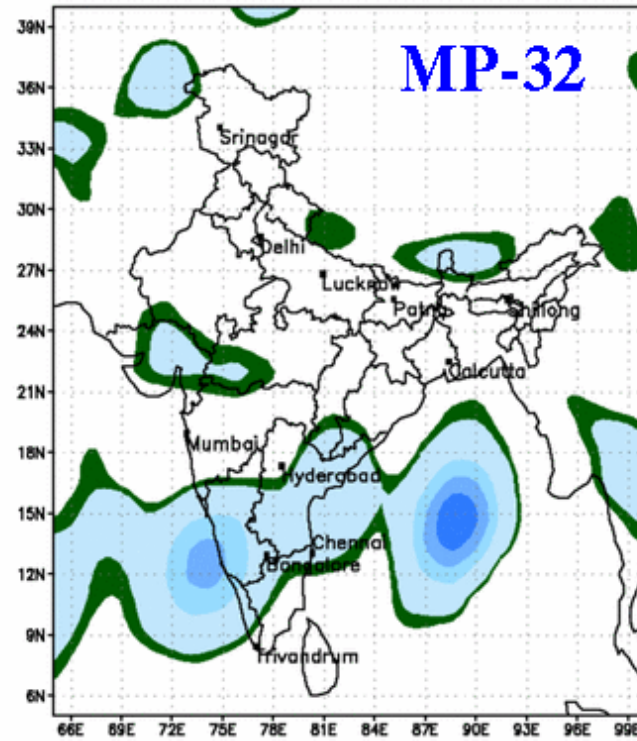
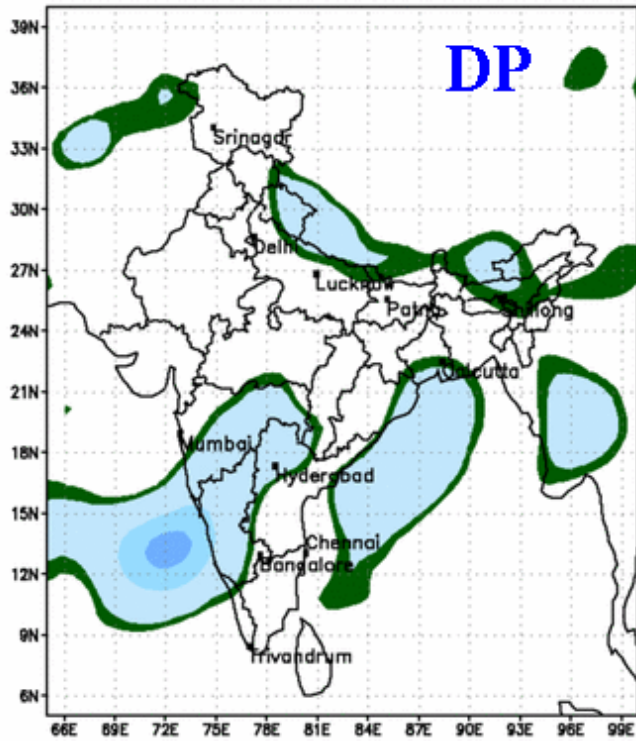


Day  
20

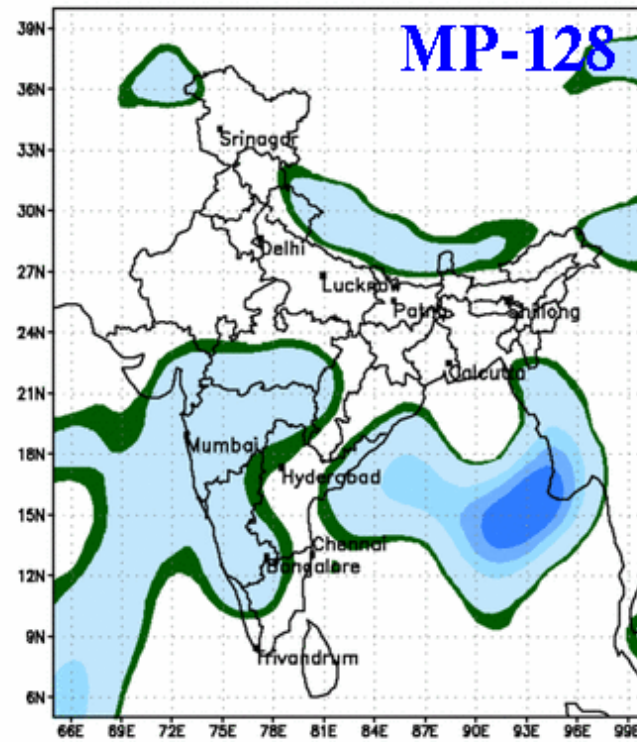
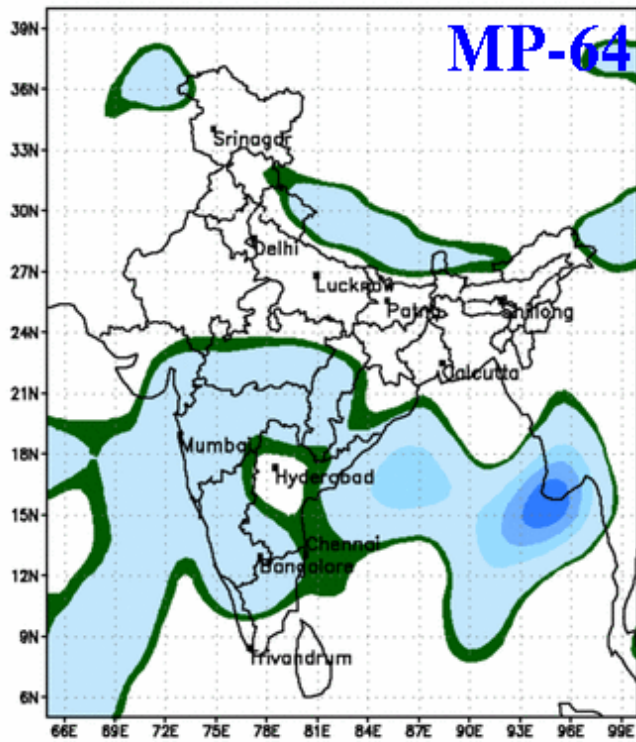
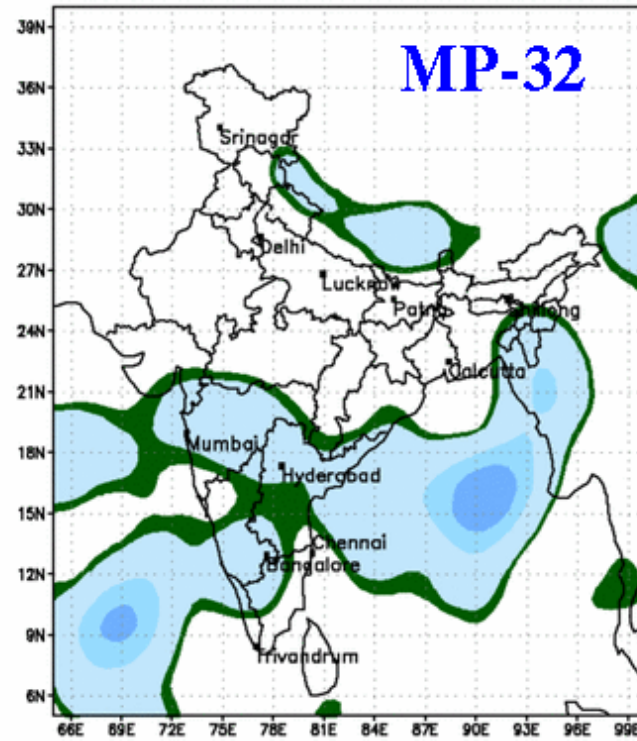
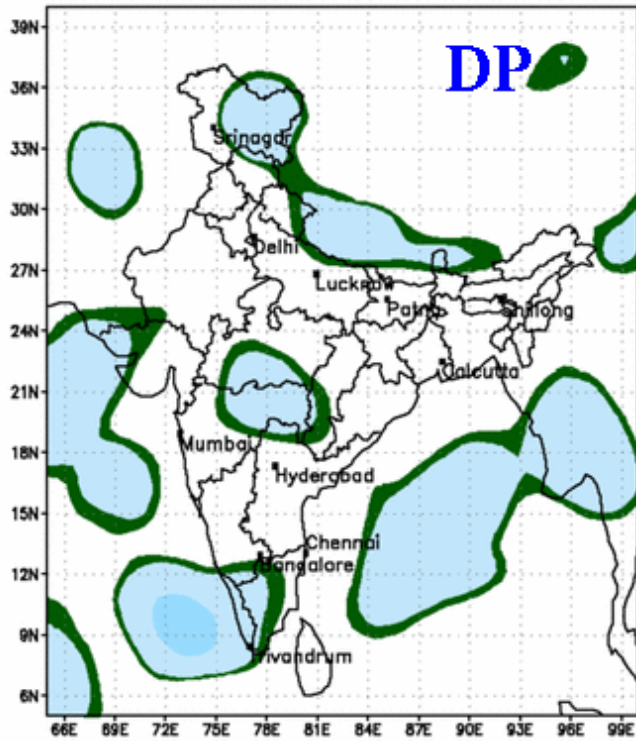




Day  
25

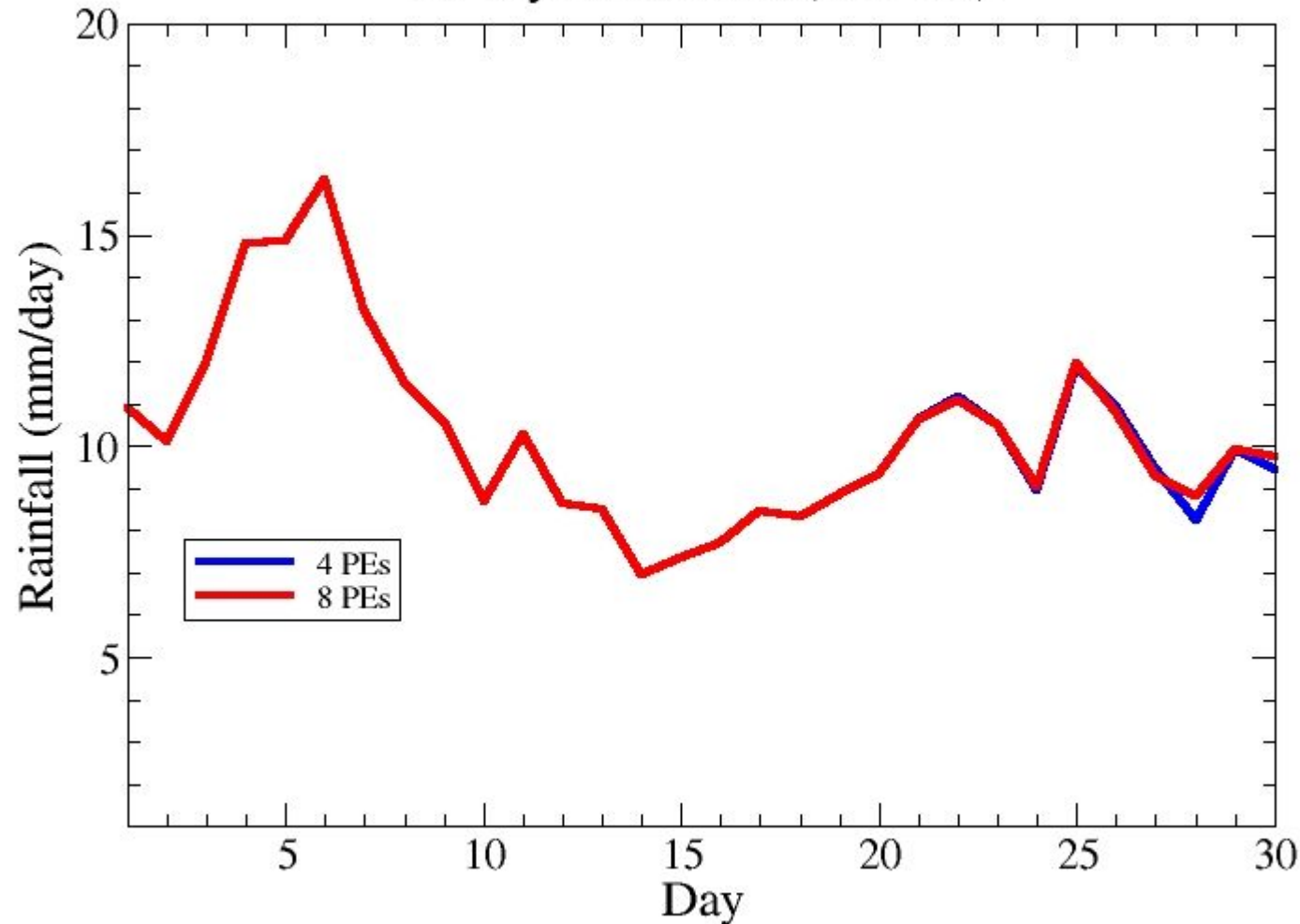


Day  
30



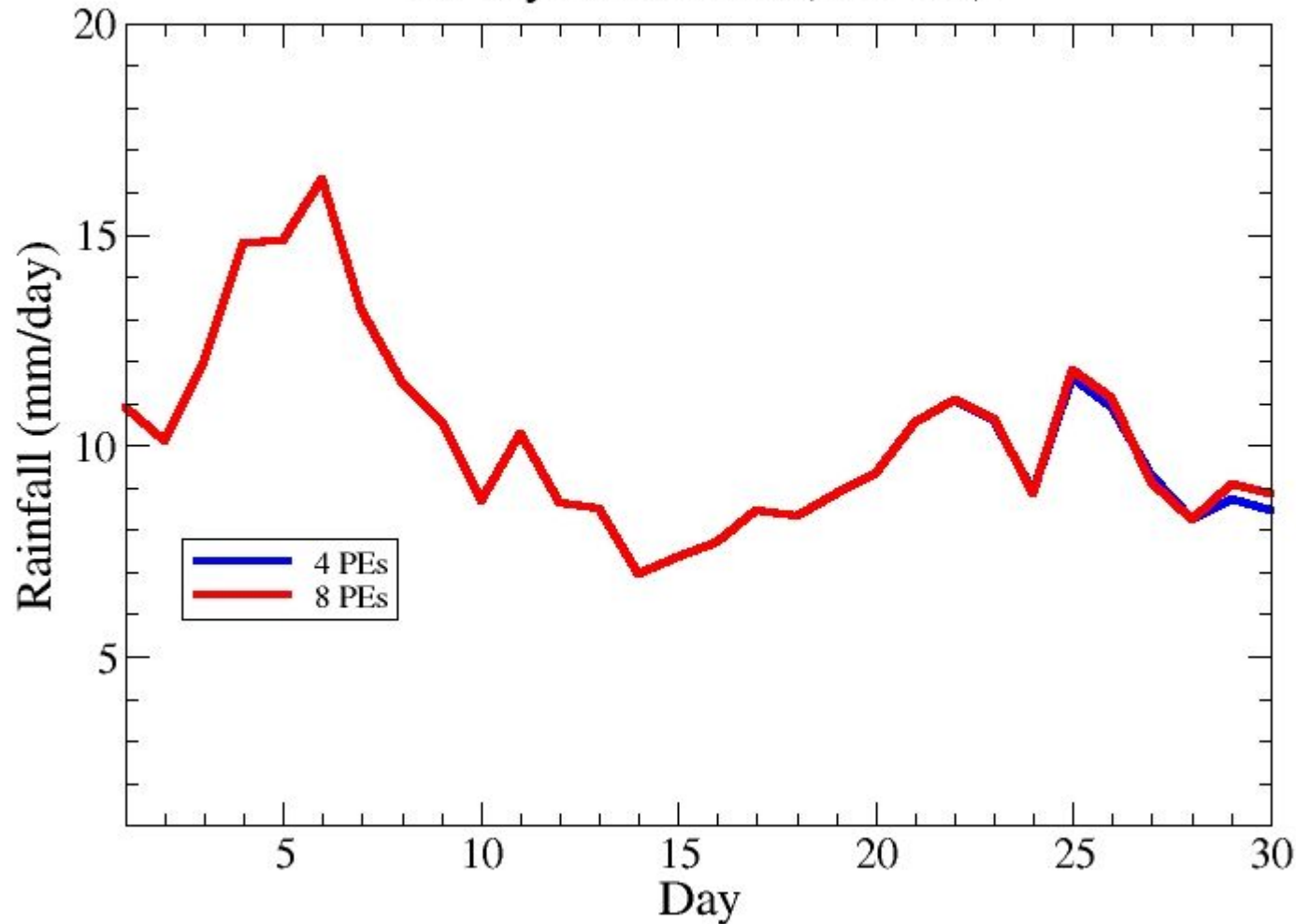
# 64 digits: Different no. of PEs

All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C-MP)  
30 day simulation ( MP-64)



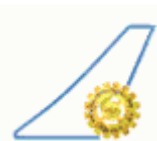
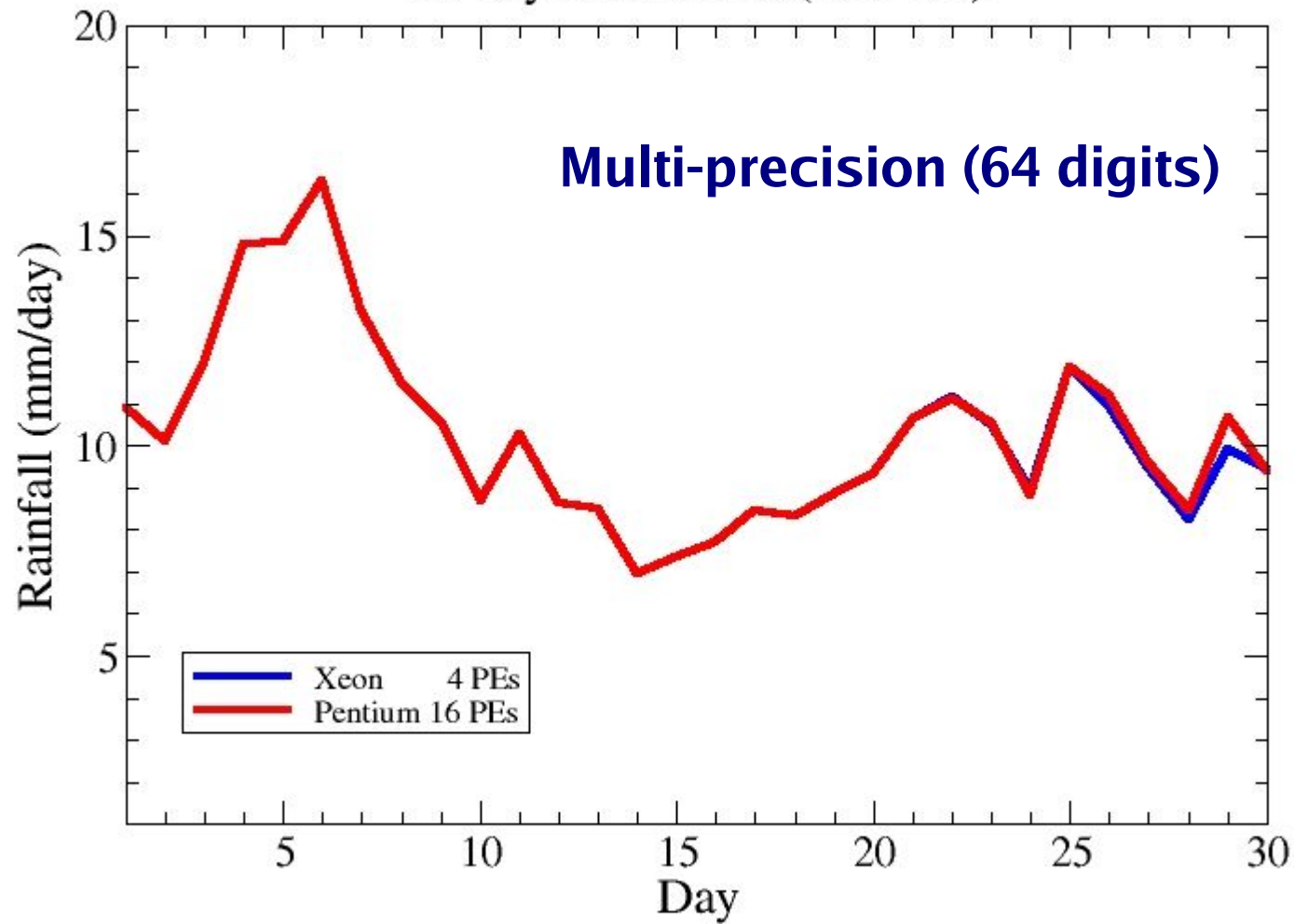
# 128 digits: Different no. of PEs

All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C-MP)  
30 day simulation ( MP-64)



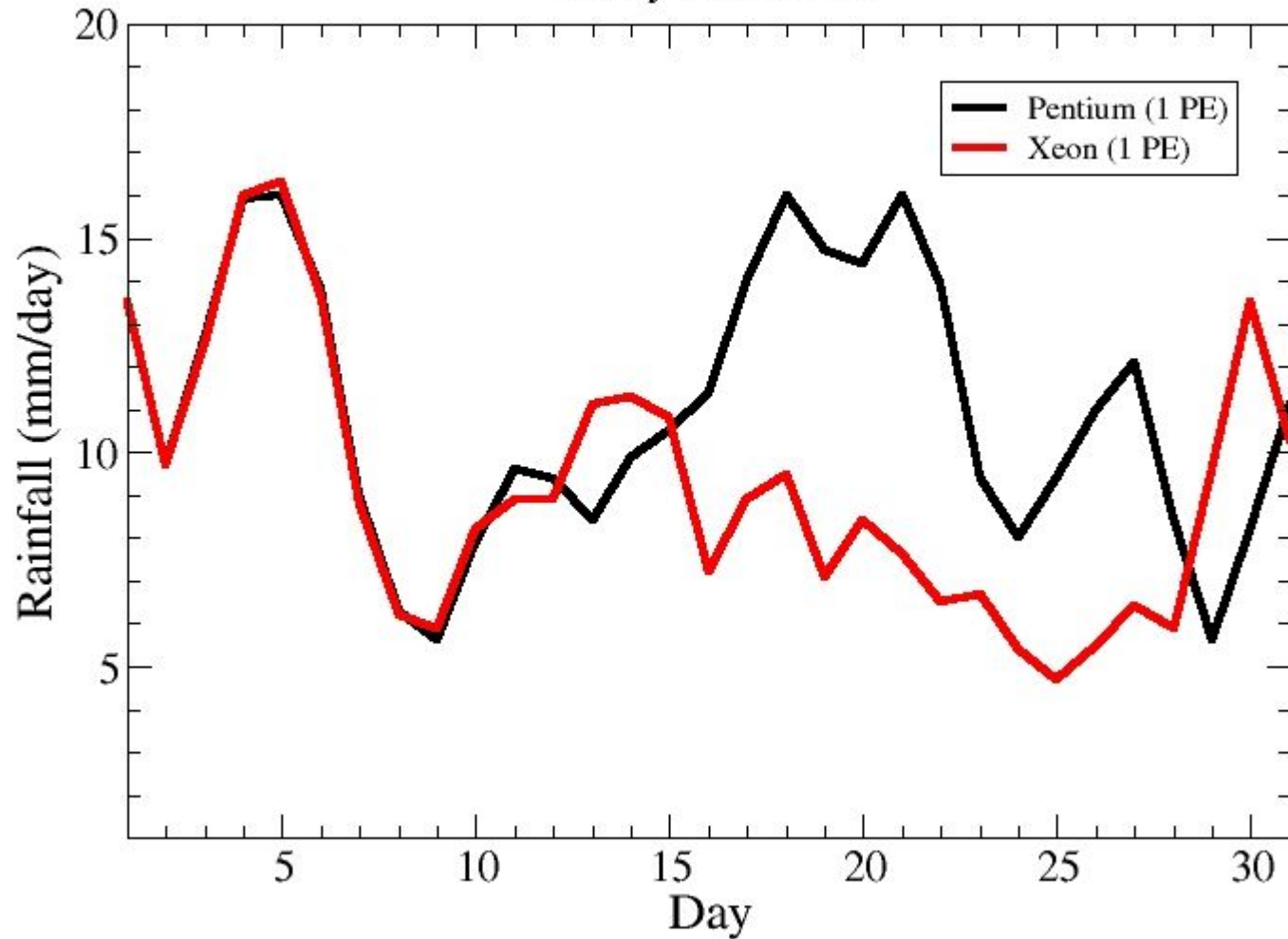
# Different platforms/ no. of processors

All India Rainfall - July 2005 (Varsha2C-MP)  
30 day simulation ( MP-64)



# Repeatability of results: Single precision

All India Rainfall - July 2005  
30 day simulation



# Significance to Chaos

- **Lorenz system (1963) computed with the multi-precision**

- **Fortran version**
- **MPFUN90 library used**
- **RK4 time stepping**

$$\dot{x} = s(y - x)$$

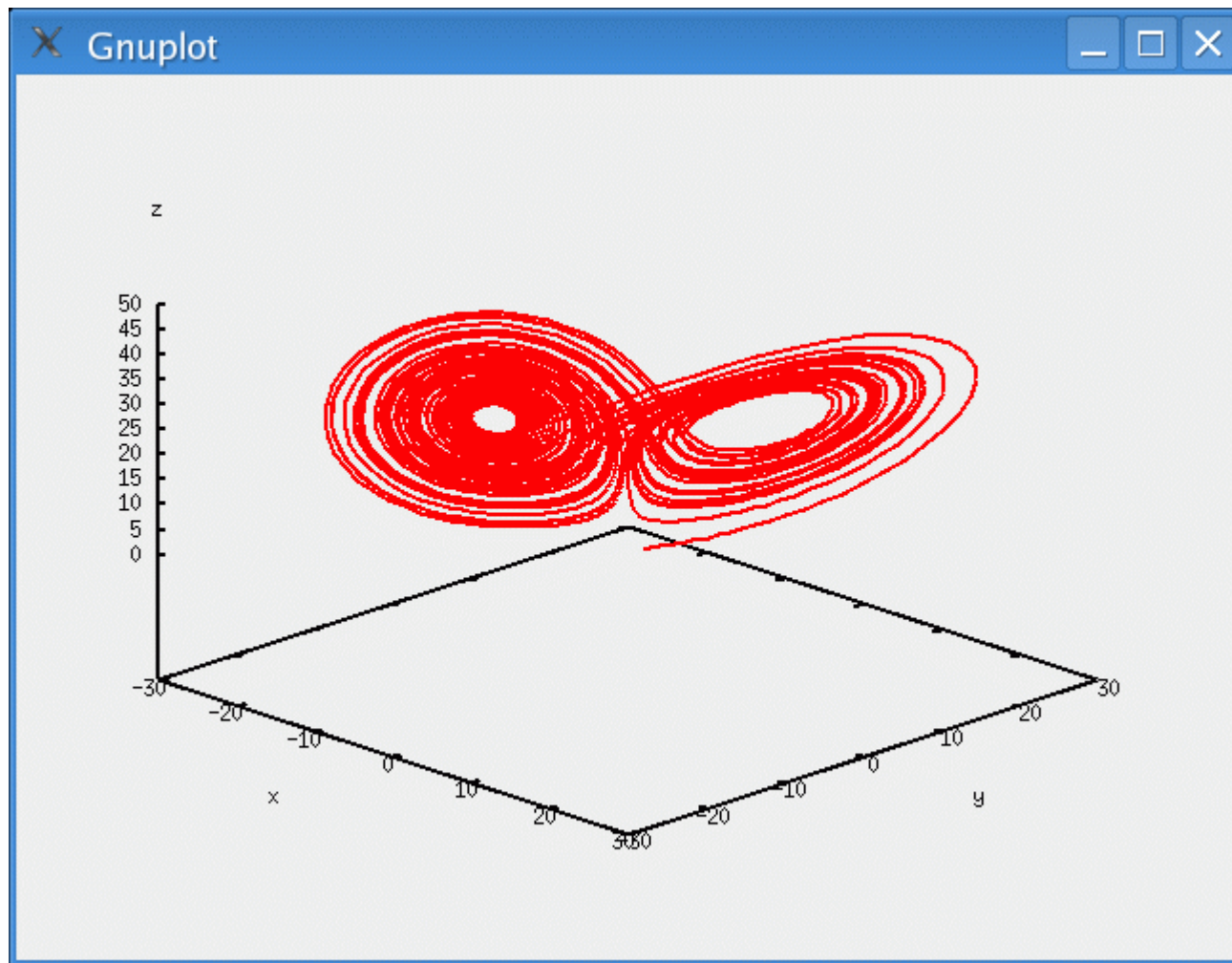
$$\dot{y} = rx - y - xz$$

$$\dot{z} = xy - bz$$

- **Computation with upto 2048 digits**
- **No significant change in the nature of solutions**



# Standard trajectory

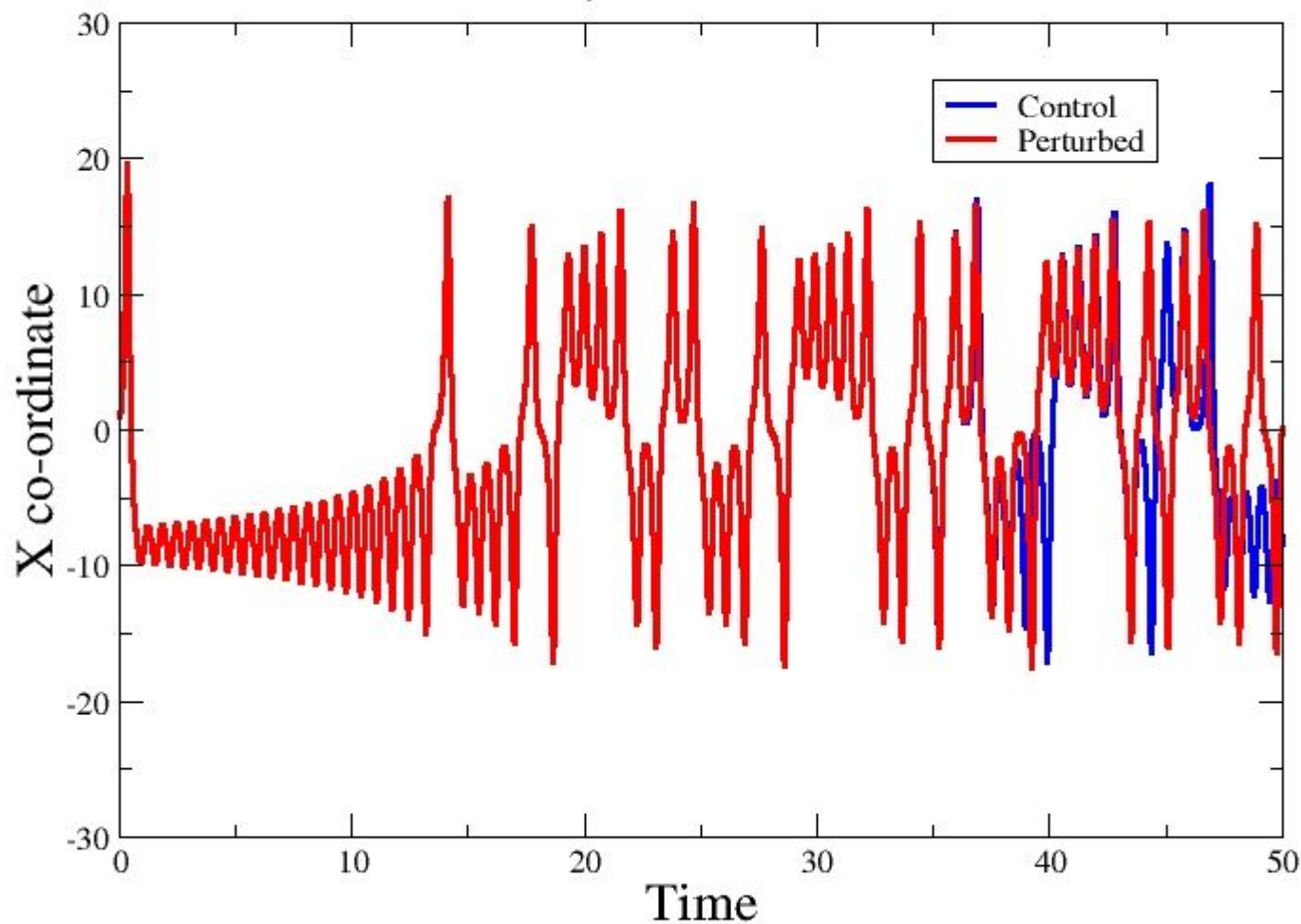




# Growth of perturbations

Sensitivity to initial conditions

Double precision (EPS = 1.0e-10)



# Nature of solutions

Time at which two trajectories diverge beyond 0.01  
(initial difference is  $1.0e-10$ )

DP	31.89
MP-16	31.89
MP-32	31.89
MP-64	31.89
MP-128	31.89
MP-512	31.89
MP-1024	31.89
MP-2048	31.89



# Role of precision

	20.000	30.000
DP	13.47290574333027	9.866860933476248
MP - 16	13.47290574339619	9.866859443550267
MP - 32	13.47290574339619	9.866859443550123
MP - 64	13.47290574339619	9.866859443550123
MP - 128	13.47290574339619	9.866859443550123
MP - 512	13.47290574339619	9.866859443550123
MP - 1024	13.47290574339619	9.866859443550123
MP - 2048	13.47290574339619	9.866859443550123



# Role of precision

	40.000	49.000
DP	-8.743318752850055	-5.574396101251091
MP-16	-8.534596463420804	8.690895354052055
MP-32	-8.534596443596334	8.690908640180727
MP-64	-8.534596443596334	8.690908640180727
MP-128	-8.534596443596334	8.690908640180727
MP-512	-8.534596443596334	8.690908640180727
MP-1024	-8.534596443596334	8.690908640180727
MP-2048	-8.534596443596334	8.690908640180727



# Conclusions

- Multi-precision calculations done with a complete GCM (*VarshaC-MP*)
  - (32, 64, 128 digits) ARPREC library
- Round off errors do play a significant role in long-term integrations
- Can get **repeatable results** across different processors and different number of processors if **number of digits is greater than 64**



# Conclusions...

- **Could have implications for ensemble runs**
- **Distinction between round-off errors and chaos should be made**
- **Multi-precision calculations: computing power/time required is very large**
  - **Can use all the new supercomputer power which is going to be available**
- **Promising field of study**



# Thank you

