

¹ ODINN.jl: Scientific machine learning glacier modelling

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¹² Summary

¹³ ODINN.jl is a glacier model leveraging scientific machine learning (SciML) methods to perform
¹⁴ forward and inverse simulations of large-scale glacier evolution. It can simulate both surface
¹⁵ mass balance and ice flow dynamics through a modular architecture which enables the user
¹⁶ to easily modify model components. For this, ODINN.jl is in fact an ecosystem composed of
¹⁷ multiple packages, each one handling a specific task:

- Sleipnir.jl: Handles all the basic types, functions and datasets, common through the whole ecosystem, as well as data management tasks.
- Muninn.jl: Handles surface mass balance processes, via different types of models.
- Huginn.jl: Handles ice flow dynamics, by solving the ice flow partial differential equations (PDEs) using numerical methods. It can accommodate multiple types of ice flow models.
- ODINN.jl: Acts as the interface to the whole ecosystem, and provides the necessary tools to differentiate and optimize any model component. It can be seen as the SciML layer, enabling different types of inverse methods, using hybrid models combining differential equations with data-driven models.

²⁷ The ODINN ecosystem extends beyond this suite of Julia ([Bezanson et al., 2017](#)) packages, by leveraging the data preprocessing tools of the Open Global Glacier Model (OGGM, Maussion et al. ([2019](#))). We do so via an auxiliary Python library named Gungnir, which is responsible for downloading all the necessary data to force and initialize the model, such as glacier outlines from the Randolph Glacier Inventory (RGI Consortium ([2023](#)), RGI), digital elevation models (DEMs), ice thickness observations from GlaThiDa ([Consortium, 2020](#)), ice surface velocities from different studies ([Millan et al., 2022](#)), and many different sources of climate reanalyses and projections ([Eyring et al., 2016; Lange, 2019](#)). This implies that ODINN.jl, like OGGM, is virtually capable of simulating any of the ~274,000 glaciers on Earth ([RGI Consortium, 2023](#)).

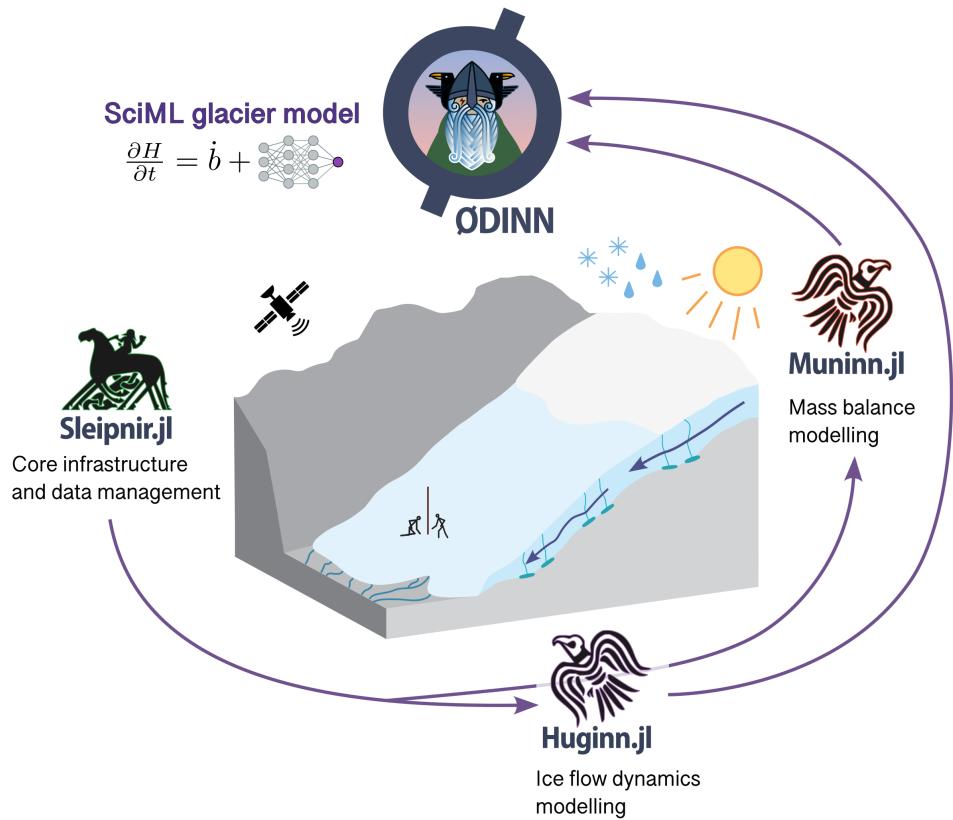


Figure 1: Overview of the ODINN.jl ecosystem.

36 ODINN.jl provides a high-level user-friendly interface, enabling the user to swap and replace
 37 most elements of a glacier simulation in a very modular fashion. The main elements of a
 38 simulation, such as the Parameters, a Model and a Simulation (either a Prediction or an
 39 Inversion), are all objects that can be easily modified and combined. In a few lines of
 40 code, the user can automatically retrieve all necessary information for most glaciers on Earth,
 41 compose a Model based on a specific combination of surface mass balance and ice flow models,
 42 and incorporate data-driven models (e.g. a neural network) to parametrize specific physical
 43 processes of any of these components. Both forward and inverse simulations run in parallel
 44 using multiprocessing, leveraging Julia's speed and performance. GPU compatibility is still not
 45 ready, due to the difficulties of making everything compatible with automatic differentiation
 46 (AD). Nonetheless, it is planned for future versions.

47 The most unique aspect of ODINN.jl is its differentiability and capabilities of performing all
 48 sorts of different hybrid modelling. Since the whole ecosystem is differentiable, we can optimize
 49 almost any model component, providing an extremely powerful framework to tackle many
 50 scientific problems (Bolibar et al., 2023). ODINN.jl can optimize, separately or together, in a
 51 steady-state or transient way:

- 52 ▪ The initial or intermediate state of glaciers (i.e. their ice thickness) or the equivalent ice
 53 surface velocities.
- 54 ▪ Model parameters (e.g. the Glen coefficient A related to ice viscosity in a 2D Shallow
 55 Ice Approximation (Hutter, 1983)), in a gridded or scalar format. This can be done for
 56 multiple time steps where observations (e.g. ice surface velocities) are available.
- 57 ▪ The parameters of a regressor (e.g. a neural network), used to parametrize a subpart
 58 or one or more coefficients of an ice flow or surface mass balance mechanistic model.

59 This enables the exploration of empirical laws describing physical processes of glaciers,
60 leveraging Universal Differential Equations (UDEs, Christopher Rackauckas et al. (2021)).

61 For this, it is necessary to differentiate (that is, computing gradients or derivatives) through
62 complex code, including numerical solvers, which is a non-trivial task (Sapienza et al., 2024).
63 We use reverse differentiation based on the adjoint method to achieve this. We have two
64 strategies for computing both the adjoint and the required vector-jacobian products (VJPs):
65 (1) manual adjoints, which have been implemented using AD via Enzyme.jl (Moses et al.,
66 2021), as well as fully manual implementations of the discrete and continuous adjoints; and
67 (2) automatic adjoints using SciMLSensitivity.jl (Chris Rackauckas et al., 2019), providing
68 both continuous and discrete versions and available with different AD back-ends. These two
69 approaches are complementary, with the manual adjoints being ideal for high-performance
70 tasks, and serving as a ground truth for benchmarking and testing automatic adjoint methods
71 from SciMLSensitivity.jl.

72 Beyond all these inverse modelling capabilities, ODINN.jl can also act as a more conventional
73 forward glacier model, simulating glaciers in parallel, and easily customizing almost every
74 possible detail of the simulation. Its high modularity, combined with the easy access to a vast
75 array of datasets coming from OGGM, makes it very easy to run simulations, even with a
76 simple laptop. Huginn.jl is responsible for the ice flow dynamics models, with an architecture
77 capable of integrating and easily swapping various models. Models based on partial differential
78 equations (PDEs) are solved using DifferentialEquations.jl (Christopher Rackauckas &
79 Nie, 2017), which provides access to a huge amount of numerical solvers. For now, we have
80 implemented a 2D Shallow Ice Approximation (SIA, Hutter (1983)), but in the future we plan to
81 incorporate other models, such as the Shallow Shelf Approximation (SSA, Weis et al. (1999)).
82 Validation of numerical forward simulations are evaluated in the test suite based on exact
83 analytical solutions of the SIA equation for some simpler cases (Bueler et al., 2005). In terms
84 of surface mass balance, Muninn.jl incorporates for now simple temperature-index models.
85 Nonetheless, the main addition of the upcoming version will be the machine learning-based
86 models from the MassBalanceMachine (Sjursen et al., 2025), which will become the de-facto
87 solution. Frontal ablation (i.e. calving) and debris cover are not available for now, but we plan
88 to add it to future versions of the model.

89 Statement of need

90 ODINN.jl has been designed to address the need for a glacier model which can leverage both the
91 interpretability and established knowledge coming from the literature in the form of mechanistic
92 models based on differential equations, with the flexibility and data-assimilation capabilities of
93 data-driven models (Bolibar et al., 2023). The combination of these two paradigms enables a
94 targeted approach to inverse methods for learning parametrizations of glacier physical processes,
95 learning only the unknown physics and keeping a reliable structure in the dynamics in the form
96 of a differential equation. While purely mechanistic and data-driven modelling approaches exist
97 in glaciology, there is a need for flexible models which can leverage existing widely available
98 observations at the glacier surface, to simulate complex physical processes of glaciers, such as
99 basal sliding, creep or calving. Existing laws do not necessarily map available observations with
100 these physical processes, difficulting the finding and calibration of parametrizations and laws.
101 Approaches based on functional inversions and differentiable programming offer the needed
102 flexibility to derive new empirical laws based on carefully chosen input proxies, which can help
103 to test hypothesis of what can constitute and drive new parametrizations.

104 At the same time, a good representation of this complex and poorly represented physical
105 processes is key to accurate predictions of glacier evolution, crucial for their impact to both
106 freshwater resources and sea-level rise. Therefore, with ODINN.jl, we provide a unified modelling
107 ecosystem, capable of both flexible and advance inverse methods for model calibration, as well
108 as efficient and modular methods for forward simulations for large-scale glacier modelling.

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