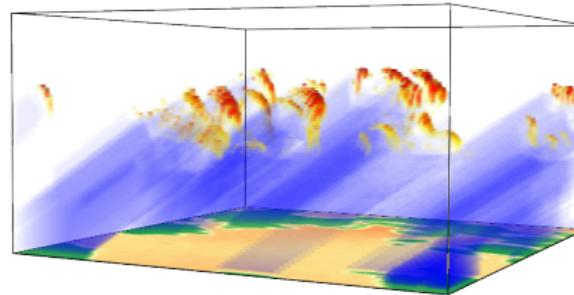


A 3D Radiative Transfer Solver for Atmospheric Heating Rates – powered by PETSc

Fabian Jakub

LMU - Meteorological Institute Munich



June 16, 2015

Radiative Transfer in atmospheric models

Why bother with Radiative Transfer in atmospheric models?



Earth fulldisk scan from SEVIRI (EUMETSAT)

Radiative Transfer in atmospheric models

Why bother with Radiative Transfer in atmospheric models?



- ▶ Sun heats surface and atmosphere
- ▶ Earth emits to space

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Radiative Transfer in atmospheric models

Why bother with Radiative Transfer in atmospheric models?



Earth fulldisk scan from SEVIRI (EUMETSAT)

- ▶ Sun heats surface and atmosphere
- ▶ Earth emits to space
- ▶ Radiation ultimately drives flow
 - .. on large scales
 - .. and on small scales

History of Radiative Transfer

Radiative Transfer theory well established

- ▶ radiative transfer equation (1960 Chandrasekhar)

$$\frac{dL}{k_{\text{ext}} \cdot ds} = -L + \frac{\omega_0}{4\pi} \int_{4\pi} p(\Omega', \Omega) L(\Omega') d\Omega' + (1 - \omega_0) B_{\text{Planck}}(T)$$

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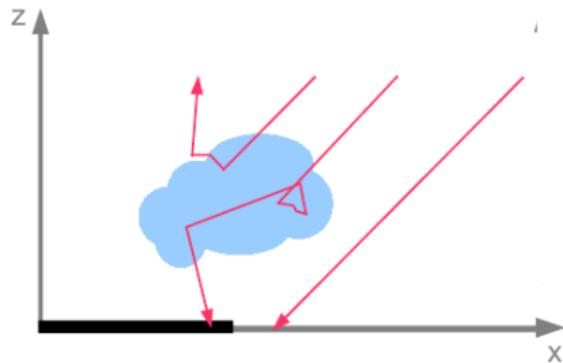
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- ▶ surprisingly well working 1D approximations
- ▶ sophisticated 3D models since the 90's (e.g. MonteCarlo)
- ▶ ... but orders of magnitude too slow to run in atmospheric models

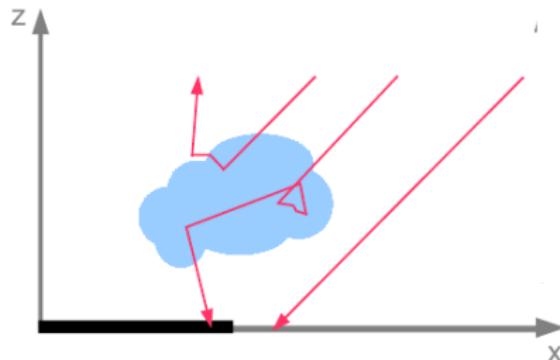
Approximations for Radiative Transfer

Radiative transfer describes photon interactions with atmosphere.
MonteCarlo modelling of scattering and absorption:



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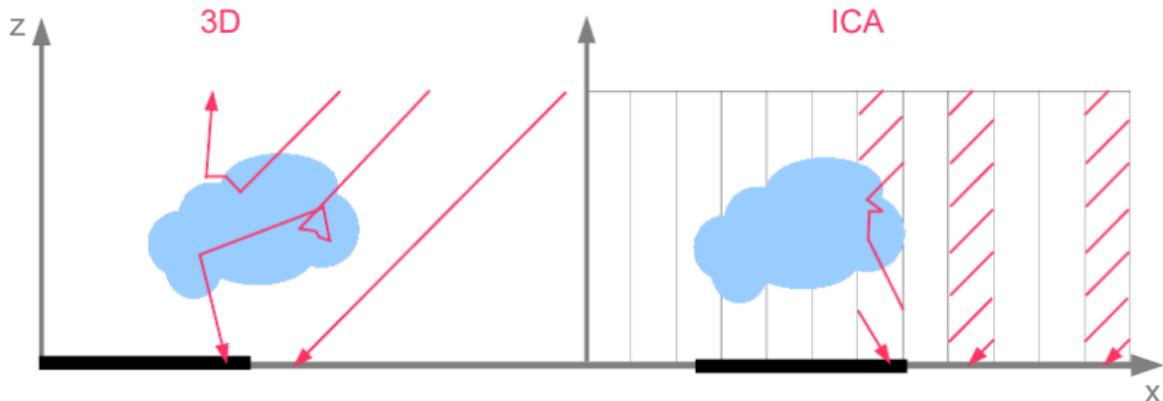


simplify to solve:

- ▶ Plane Parallel approx.
- ▶ Independent Column approx.

Approximations for Radiative Transfer

Radiative transfer describes photon interactions with atmosphere.
MonteCarlo modelling of scattering and absorption:



simplify to solve:

- ▶ Plane Parallel approx.
- ▶ Two-stream solvers
- ▶ Independent Column approx.
- ▶ diagonal band-matrix (5)

Why care for 3D radiation now? – a matter of resolution

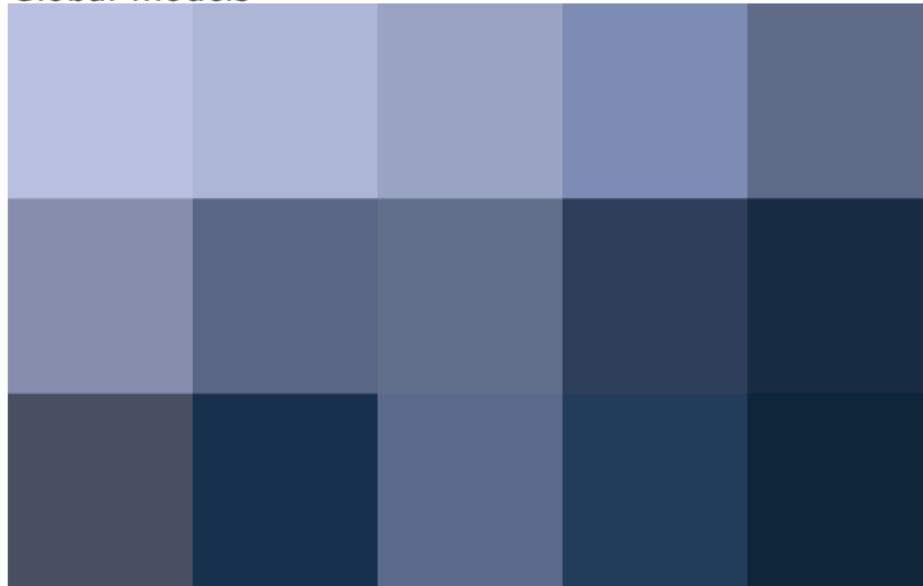
Complex cloud radiation interaction



Copyright: NASA. STS 41-B, February 1984. Picture #11-41-2347

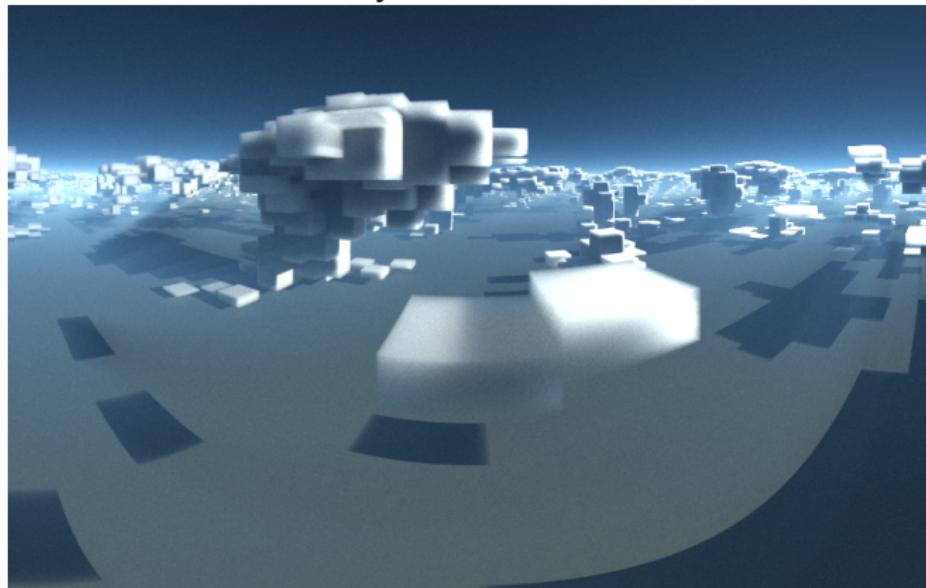
Why care for 3D radiation now? – a matter of resolution

Global models



Why care for 3D radiation now? – a matter of resolution

Weather models today



Visualization done with libRadtran.org/**MYSTIC** (Monte carlo code for the phYSically correct Tracing of photons In Cloudy atmospheres)

Mayer, B., 2009. Radiative transfer in the cloudy atmosphere (EPJ Web of Conferences)

Why care for 3D radiation now? – a matter of resolution

Next-gen models



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Does 3D Radiative Transfer impact cloud evolution?

3D radiative transfer may affect

- ▶ cloud evolution and lifetime
- ▶ microphysical processes (condensation, nucleation)
- ▶ precipitation onset/amount
- ▶ convective organization

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Can we answer this by high resolution modelling?



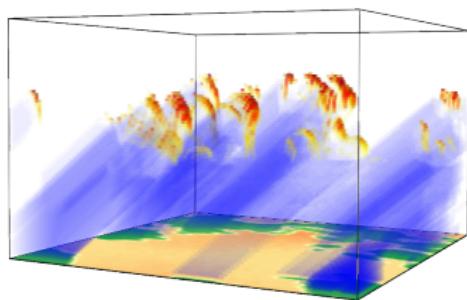
$HD(CP)^2$

High definition clouds and precipitation
for advancing climate prediction

- ▶ run hindcasts over Central Europe
- ▶ 100m horizontal resolution
- ▶ grids consisting of $10.000 \times 15.000 \times 300$ voxels
- ▶ first develop a model capable of running it (ICON)
- ▶ ... with the goal to develop improved parametrizations for weather and climate predictions

The Tenstream solver

A new concept for a solver – what do we want?



I3RC cloud scene, benchmark heating rate

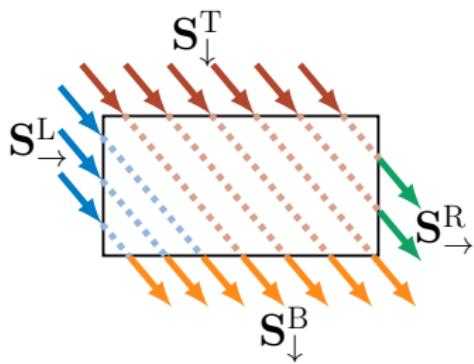
calculation with MYSTIC (MonteCarlo code)

- ▶ accurately approximate 3D effects
- ▶ has to be several orders of magnitude faster than state of the art 3D solvers
- ▶ parallelizable on modern machines

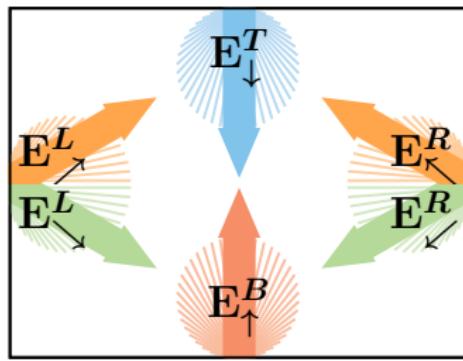
The TenStream solver

Finite Volume formalism:

Discretize energy transport – spatially and by angle



(a) direct streams ($\theta=40^\circ$)



(b) diffuse streams

The TenStream solver

Setup equation system for one voxel:

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_{\uparrow}^T \\ E_{\downarrow}^B \\ E_{\swarrow}^L \\ E_{\searrow}^R \\ E_{\nwarrow}^L \\ E_{\nearrow}^R \\ S_{\downarrow}^B \\ S_{\rightarrow}^R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 & \gamma_3 & \gamma_4 & \gamma_4 & \beta_{01} & \beta_{11} \\ \gamma_2 & \gamma_1 & \gamma_4 & \gamma_4 & \gamma_3 & \gamma_3 & \beta_{02} & \beta_{12} \\ \gamma_5 & \gamma_6 & \gamma_7 & \gamma_8 & \gamma_9 & \gamma_{10} & \beta_{03} & \beta_{13} \\ \gamma_5 & \gamma_6 & \gamma_8 & \gamma_7 & \gamma_{10} & \gamma_9 & \beta_{04} & \beta_{14} \\ \gamma_6 & \gamma_5 & \gamma_9 & \gamma_{10} & \gamma_7 & \gamma_8 & \beta_{05} & \beta_{15} \\ \gamma_6 & \gamma_5 & \gamma_{10} & \gamma_9 & \gamma_8 & \gamma_7 & \beta_{06} & \beta_{16} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_{00} & \alpha_{10} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_{01} & \alpha_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{\uparrow}^B \\ E_{\downarrow}^T \\ E_{\swarrow}^R \\ E_{\searrow}^L \\ E_{\nwarrow}^R \\ E_{\nearrow}^L \\ S_{\downarrow}^T \\ S_{\rightarrow}^L \end{bmatrix}$$

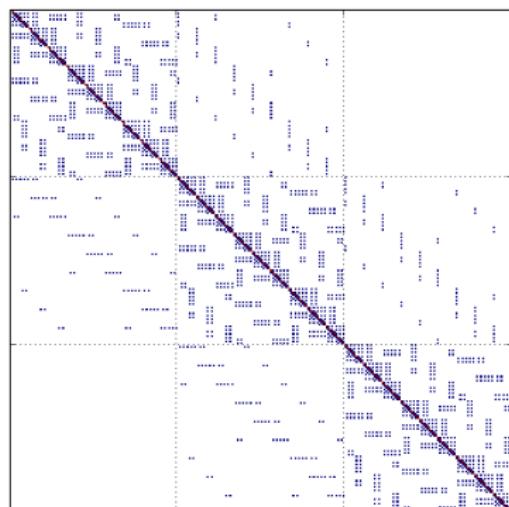
Couple voxels in 3 dimensions . . .

The TenStream solver

Setup equation system for one voxel:

... gives huge but sparse matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_{\uparrow}^T \\ E_{\downarrow}^B \\ E_{\leftarrow}^L \\ E_{\rightarrow}^R \\ E_{\nwarrow}^L \\ E_{\nearrow}^R \\ S_{\downarrow}^B \\ S_{\rightarrow}^R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 & \gamma_3 & \gamma_4 & \gamma_4 & \beta_{01} & \beta_{11} \\ \gamma_2 & \gamma_1 & \gamma_4 & \gamma_4 & \gamma_3 & \gamma_3 & \beta_{02} & \beta_{12} \\ \gamma_5 & \gamma_6 & \gamma_7 & \gamma_8 & \gamma_9 & \gamma_{10} & \beta_{03} & \beta_{13} \\ \gamma_5 & \gamma_6 & \gamma_8 & \gamma_7 & \gamma_{10} & \gamma_9 & \beta_{04} & \beta_{14} \\ \gamma_6 & \gamma_5 & \gamma_9 & \gamma_{10} & \gamma_7 & \gamma_8 & \beta_{05} & \beta_{15} \\ \gamma_6 & \gamma_5 & \gamma_{10} & \gamma_9 & \gamma_8 & \gamma_7 & \beta_{06} & \beta_{16} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_{00} & \alpha_{10} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_{01} & \alpha_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{\uparrow}^B \\ E_{\downarrow}^T \\ E_{\leftarrow}^R \\ E_{\rightarrow}^L \\ E_{\nwarrow}^R \\ E_{\nearrow}^L \\ S_{\downarrow}^T \\ S_{\rightarrow}^L \end{bmatrix}$$

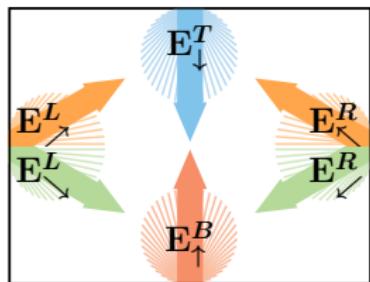


Couple voxels in 3 dimensions...

⇒ solve with PETSc!

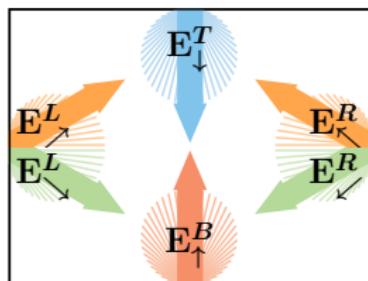
Energy transport coefficients

We need to determine the energy transport from one stream to another:

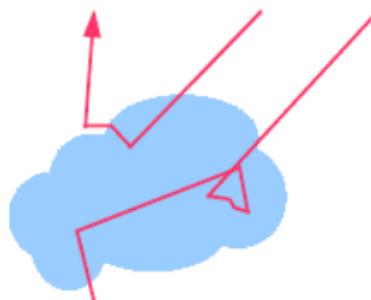


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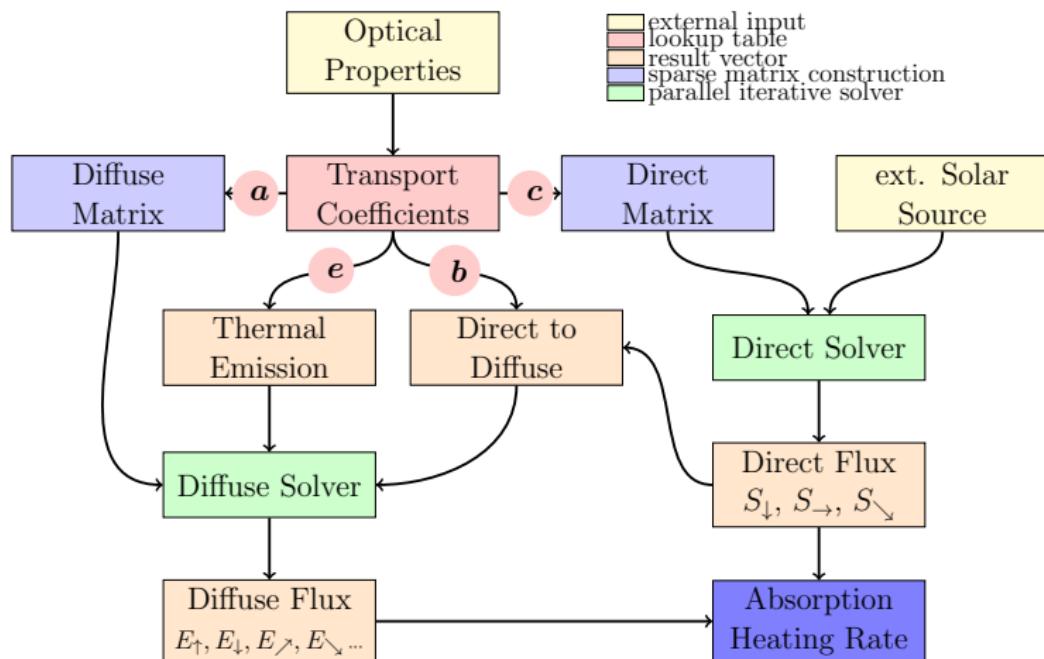


→ solve radiative transfer equation
with MonteCarlo method



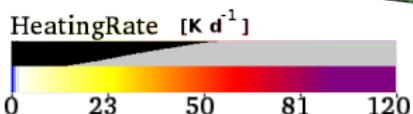
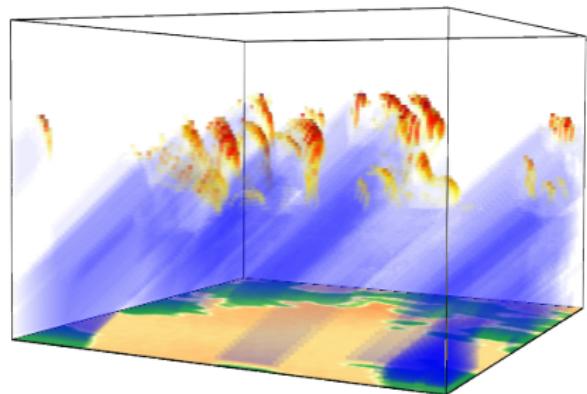
... and put them into LookUpTable

Algorithm Flowchart

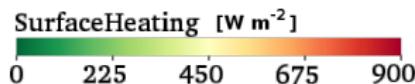
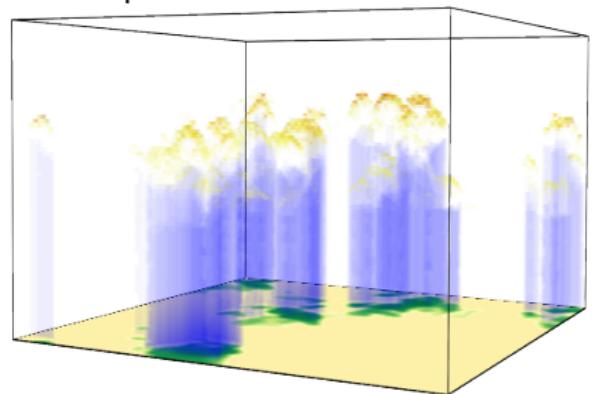


Does it work?

3D MYSTIC



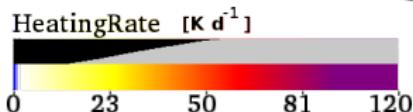
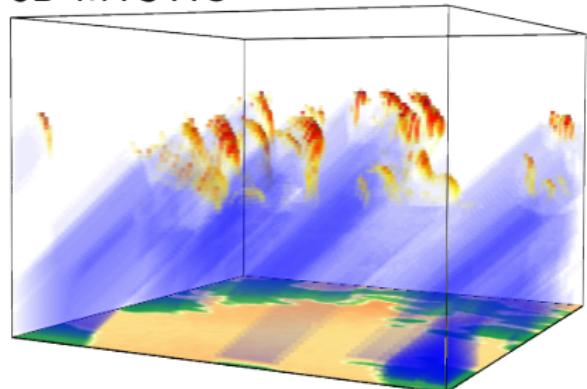
1D independent-column Twostream



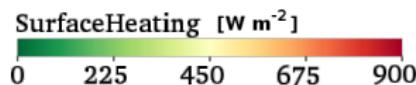
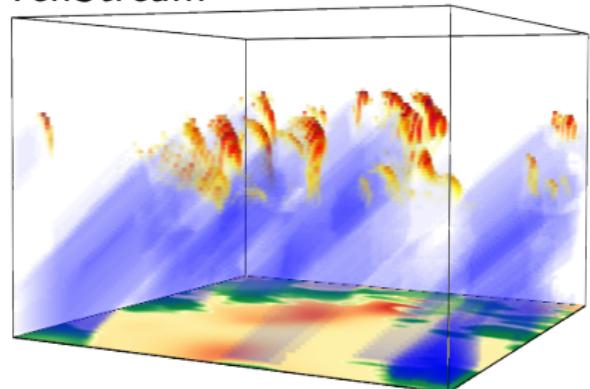
Computations done with libRadtran (Library for Radiative Transfer, libradtran.org)

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3D MYSTIC



TenStream



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Couple Tenstream to atmospheric model

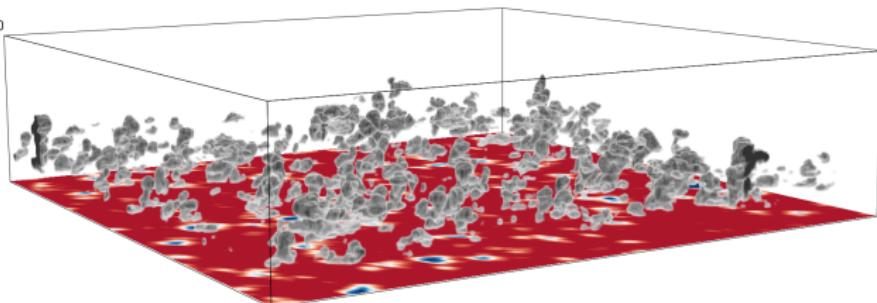
We coupled the TenStream solver to the UCLA - Large Eddy Simulation (LES)

- ▶ LES model atmospheric flow with resolutions from 10m to 1km
- ▶ includes dynamics, turbulence, microphysics and radiation
- ▶ TenStream solver factor 5-10 more expensive compared to 1D solver

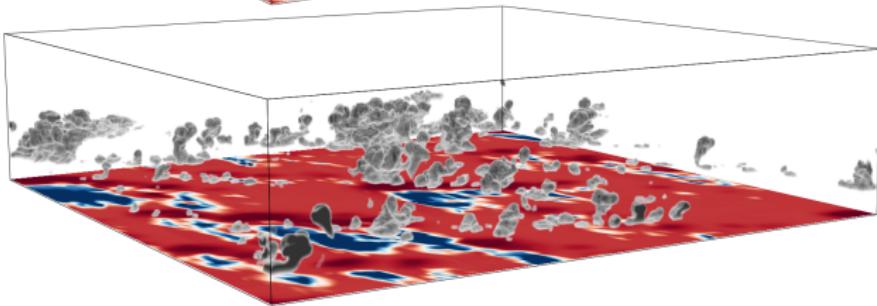
Impact on convective organization

Simulate $30\text{ km} \times 30\text{ km}$ domain with different radiative transfer

DB: zmaxw2.7.nc
Cycle: 96 Time: 28800
Pseudocolor
Var: Q [W/m^2]
— 500.000
— 244.058
— 129.819
— 55.349
— 0.000
Volume
Var: LWC [g/kg]
— 1.000
— 0.178
— 0.032
— 0.006
— 0.001
Max: 3.174
Min: 0.000



1D



3D

Current state and a glimpse at whats to come..

Conclusions

- ▶ Rapid development of parallel solver with PETSc
- ▶ Solve rad. transfer eq. in voxel with MonteCarlo methods
- ▶ Successfull integration in LES model

Current state and a glimpse at whats to come..

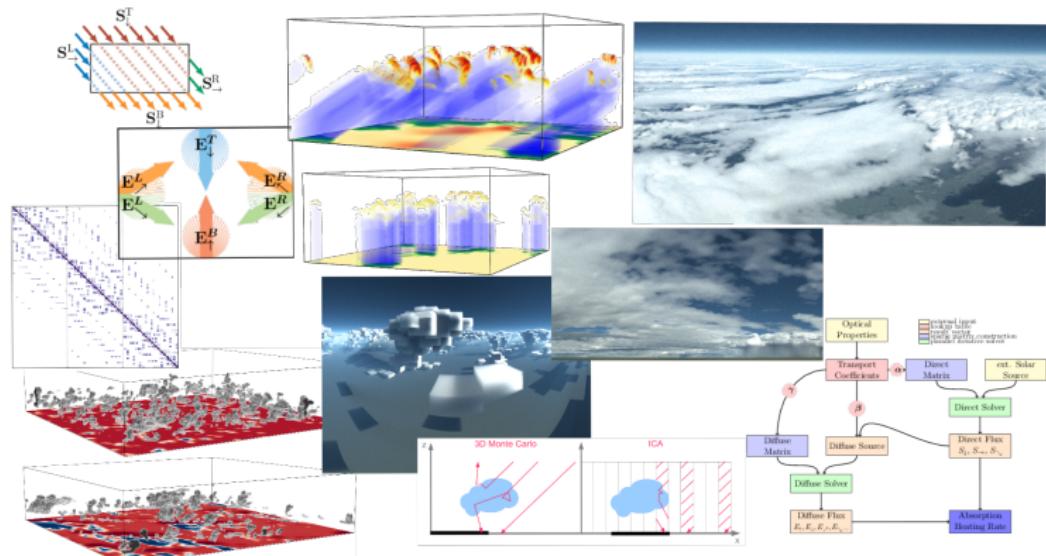
Conclusions

- ▶ Rapid development of parallel solver with PETSc
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Outlook

- ▶ Determine 3D-radiation ↔ cloud interaction
- ▶ Implement in icosahedral model ICON
- ▶ Make algorithm ready for large scale computations –
HD(CP)²-Project

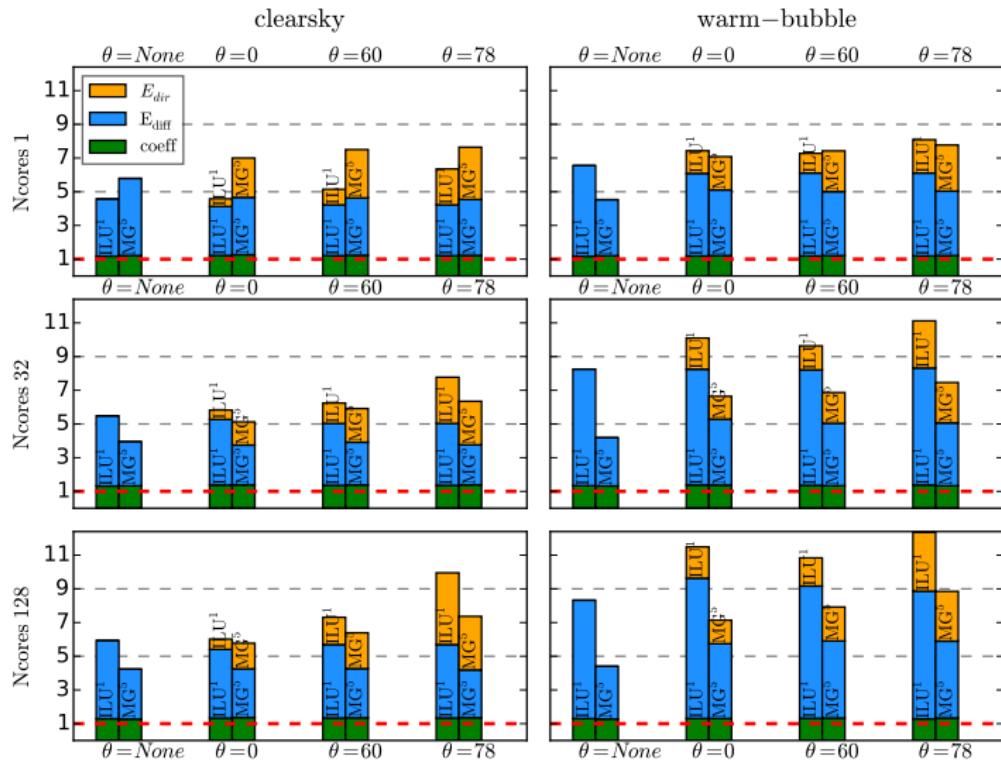
Thank you!



TenStream available at github.com/tenstream

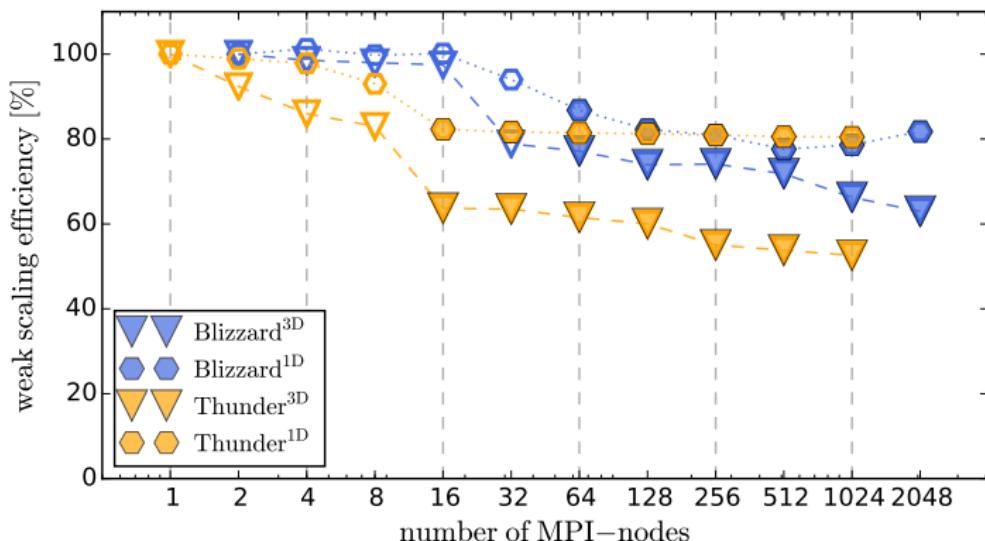
UCLA-LES with 3D interface available at github.com/uclales/#jakubfabian

Strong scaling experiment



Weak scaling experiment

Problem size per compute node is constant (≈ 100 k unknowns)

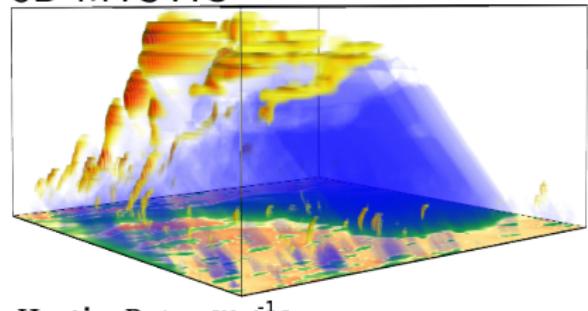


GAMG Settings

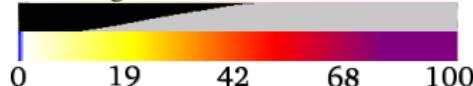
```
-ksp_type fgmres  
-ksp_reuse_preconditioner  
-pc_type gamg  
-pc_gamg_type agg  
-pc_gamg_agg_nsmooths 0  
-pc_gamg_threshold 2e-1  
-pc_gamg_sym_graph true  
-pc_gamg_reuse_interpolation true  
-mg_levels_ksp_type richardson  
-mg_levels_pc_type sor  
-mg_levels_pc_sor_its 5
```

Benchmark scenarios

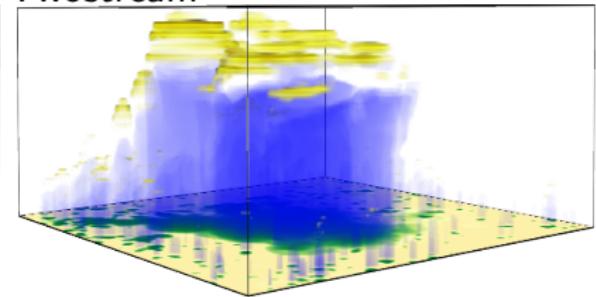
3D MYSTIC



HeatingRate [K d⁻¹]



TwoStream



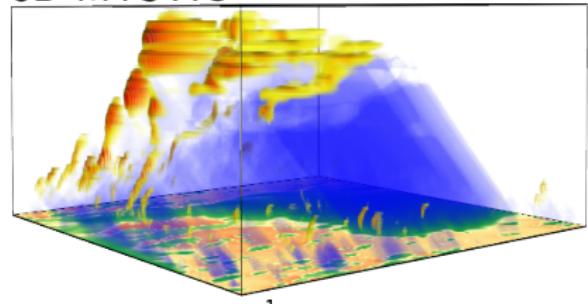
SurfaceHeating [W m⁻²]



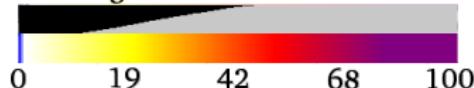
Computations done with libRadtran (Library for Radiative Transfer, libradtran.org)

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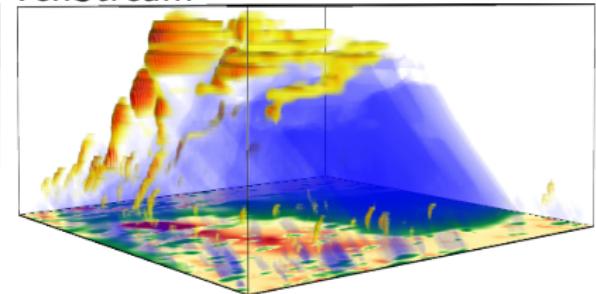
3D MYSTIC



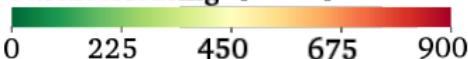
HeatingRate $[\text{K d}^{-1}]$



TenStream



SurfaceHeating $[\text{W m}^{-2}]$



Computations done with libRadtran (Library for Radiative Transfer, libradtran.org)

RMSE of benchmark scenarios

	θ	I3RC	Cb	ASTEX			
		TwostrICA	Tenstr	TwostrICA	Tenstr	TwostrICA	Tenstr
Heating Rates in atmosphere	—	263 (-12.1)	85 (-1.2)	120 (-0.9)	65 (2.4)	100 (9.5)	75 (14.1)
	0	45 (-1.3)	16 (-0.7)	35 (-0.6)	19 (0.0)	11 (-1.0)	7 (-0.3)
	20	61 (-3.2)	20 (-0.5)	52 (-1.7)	20 (0.0)	14 (-1.4)	8 (-0.4)
	40	103 (-7.0)	23 (-0.5)	88 (-4.5)	22 (-0.1)	21 (-2.1)	12 (-0.2)
	60	176 (-12.8)	31 (-0.4)	138 (-9.3)	28 (-0.3)	40 (-1.1)	20 (2.0)
	80	389 (-17.0)	64 (1.8)	261 (-15.0)	48 (-0.2)	124 (-0.0)	33 (3.4)
Surface Heating	—	36 (6.5)	20 (-3.2)	28 (12.4)	11 (-2.4)	25 (-3.3)	14 (-12.3)
	0	20 (-2.3)	11 (-1.6)	24 (-4.3)	14 (-3.1)	10 (-0.6)	8 (-4.5)
	20	42 (-1.6)	14 (-1.7)	45 (-3.8)	15 (-3.0)	15 (-0.3)	9 (-4.1)
	40	55 (-0.1)	13 (-1.4)	66 (-2.5)	17 (-2.5)	15 (0.9)	9 (-2.4)
	60	62 (4.4)	18 (-1.0)	92 (1.1)	25 (-1.6)	16 (4.0)	11 (1.1)
	80	65 (24.2)	44 (0.4)	96 (27.6)	71 (-0.2)	18 (11.7)	10 (5.6)