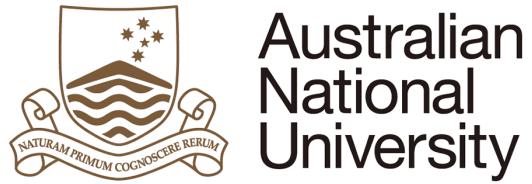




Navid Constantinou



Oceananigans.jl

*breakthrough resolution, memory, and energy efficiency
in global ocean simulations*

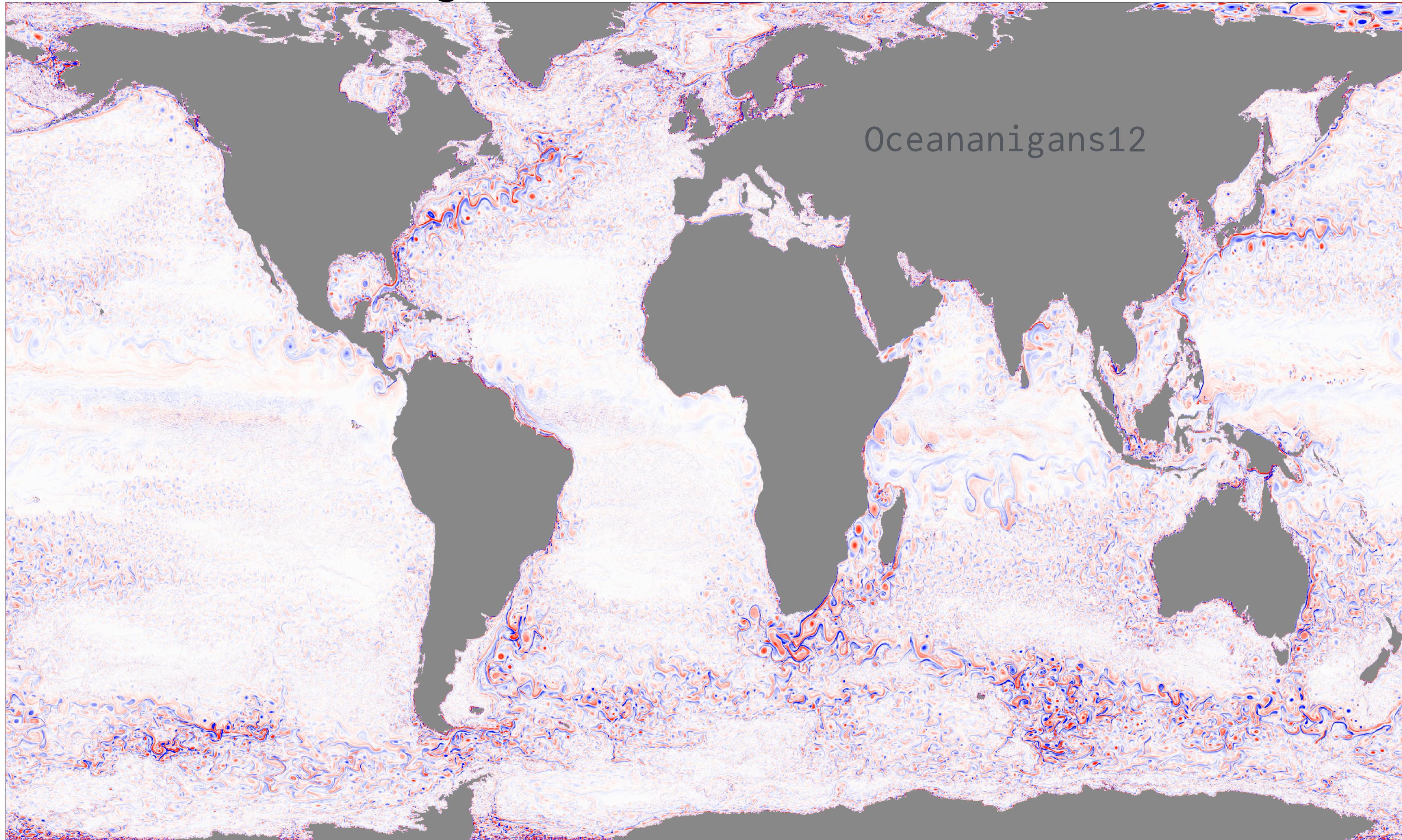


Simone Silvestri

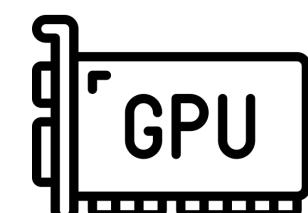


Gregory Wagner

and also all
Ocean Core
CliMA Dev Team



near-global (75°S–75°N) ocean simulation at 1/12° horizontal resolution, 48 vertical levels @ 68 Nvidia A100 achieving 10 simulated years per day

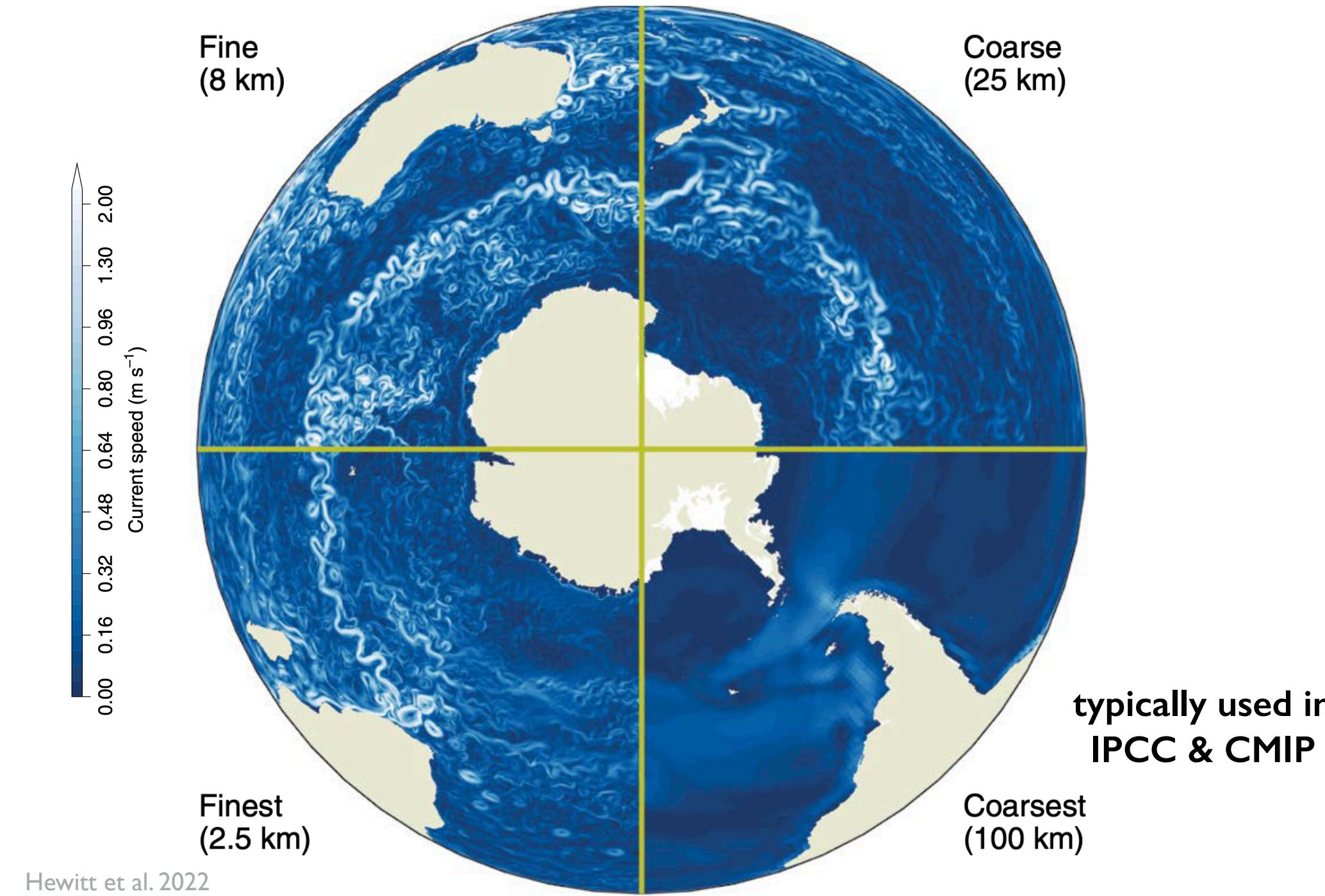


breakthrough resolution — why do we keep pushing for higher resolution?

turbulent flows develop fine-scale features... the more we resolve, the more we see



remember Adele's talk on Wed



flows at metre-scales or even 10-100km (eddies ⚡) shape the global ocean circulation at century timescales!

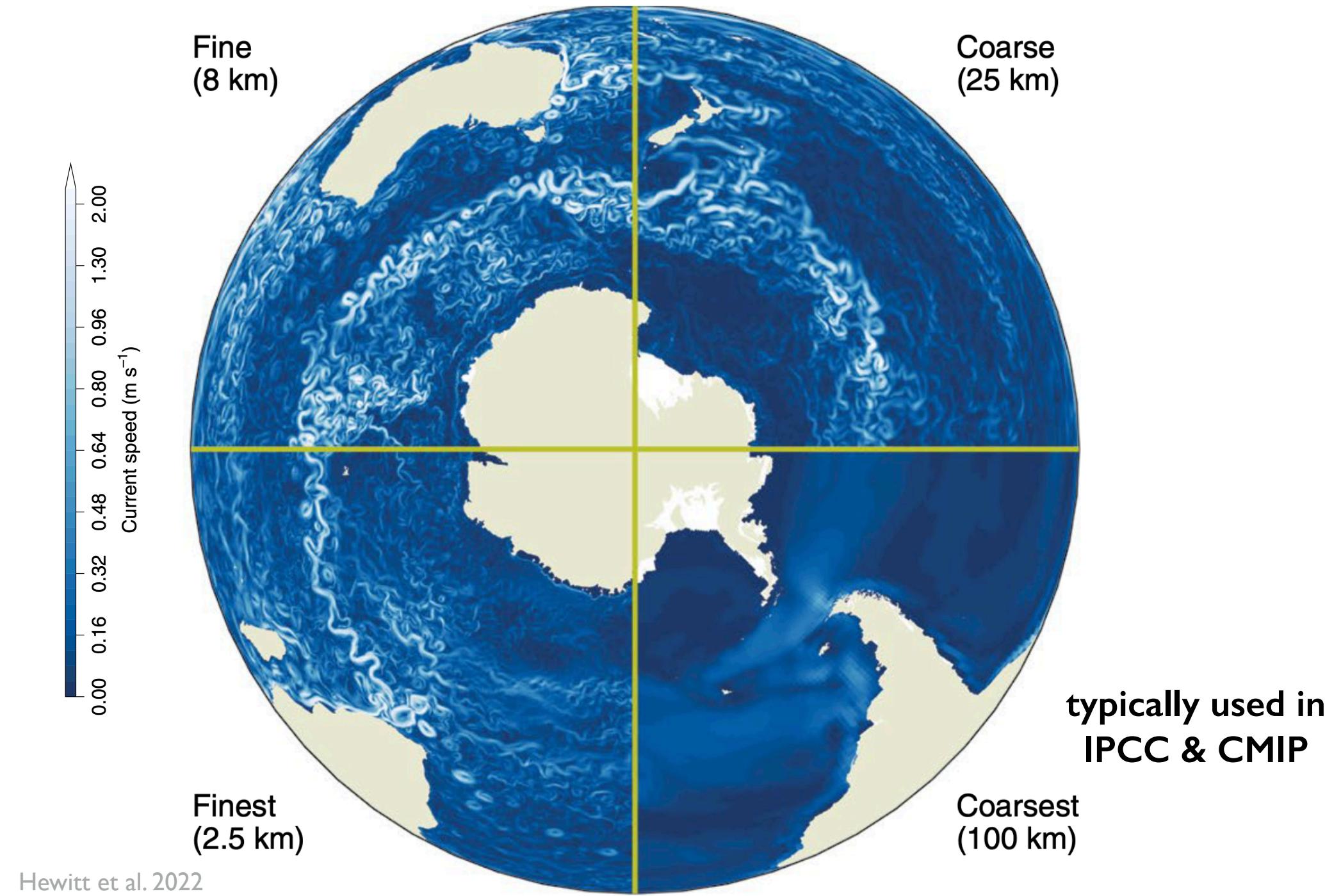
small and short-lived flow features affect global circulation over decades-centuries

breakthrough resolution — why do we keep pushing for higher resolution?

turbulent flows develop fine-scale features... the more we resolve, the more we see



remember Adele's talk on Wed



“From little things big things grow”
Paul Kelly

“From little eddies large-scale ocean circulation grows”
adage

flows at metre-scales or even 10-100km (eddies ⚡) shape the global ocean circulation at century timescales!

small and short-lived flow features affect global circulation over decades-centuries

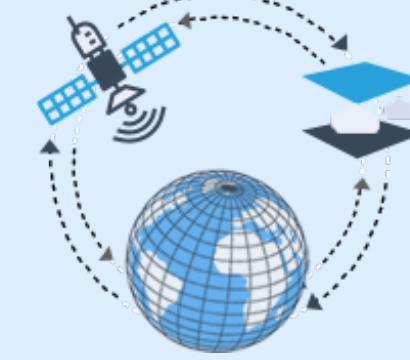
Climate Modeling Alliance



ClimateModeling v2.0

...building a new Earth system model

*that leverages recent advances in the computational and data sciences
to learn directly from a wealth of Earth observations from space and the ground.*



Andre Souza



Chris Hill



Simone Silvestri



Greg Wagner



Raffaele Ferrari



Jean Michel
Campin



Navid
Constantinou



John Marshall

Ocean Model Dev Team



Grace O'Neil



Xin-Kai Lee



M. G.



Ali Ramadhan



Ulyana Piterbarg



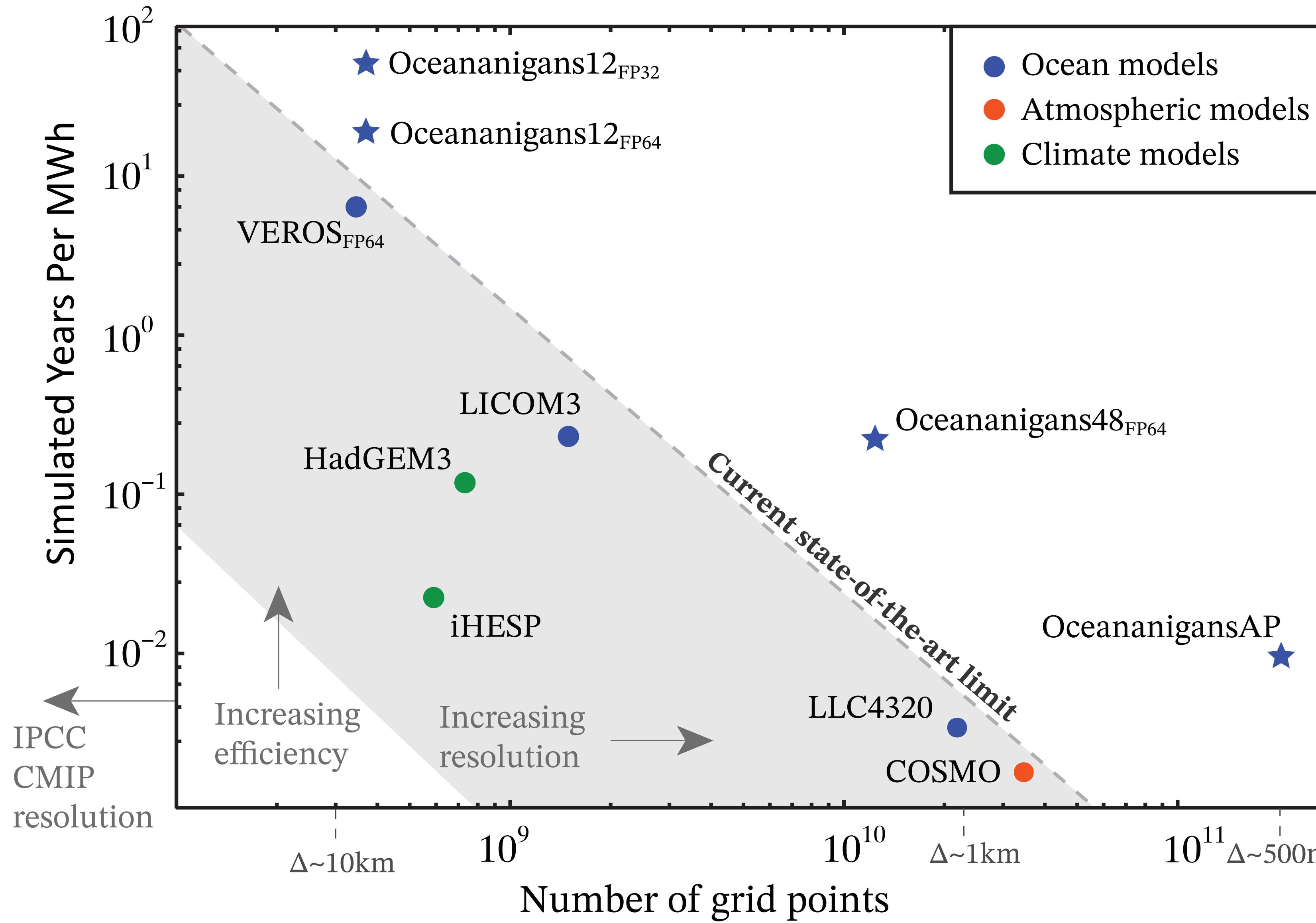
Adeline Hillier



Valentin Churavy

Oceananigans is the ocean core of Clima's Earth System model

pushing boundaries: Oceananigans on the big scene



near-global (75°S – 75°N)

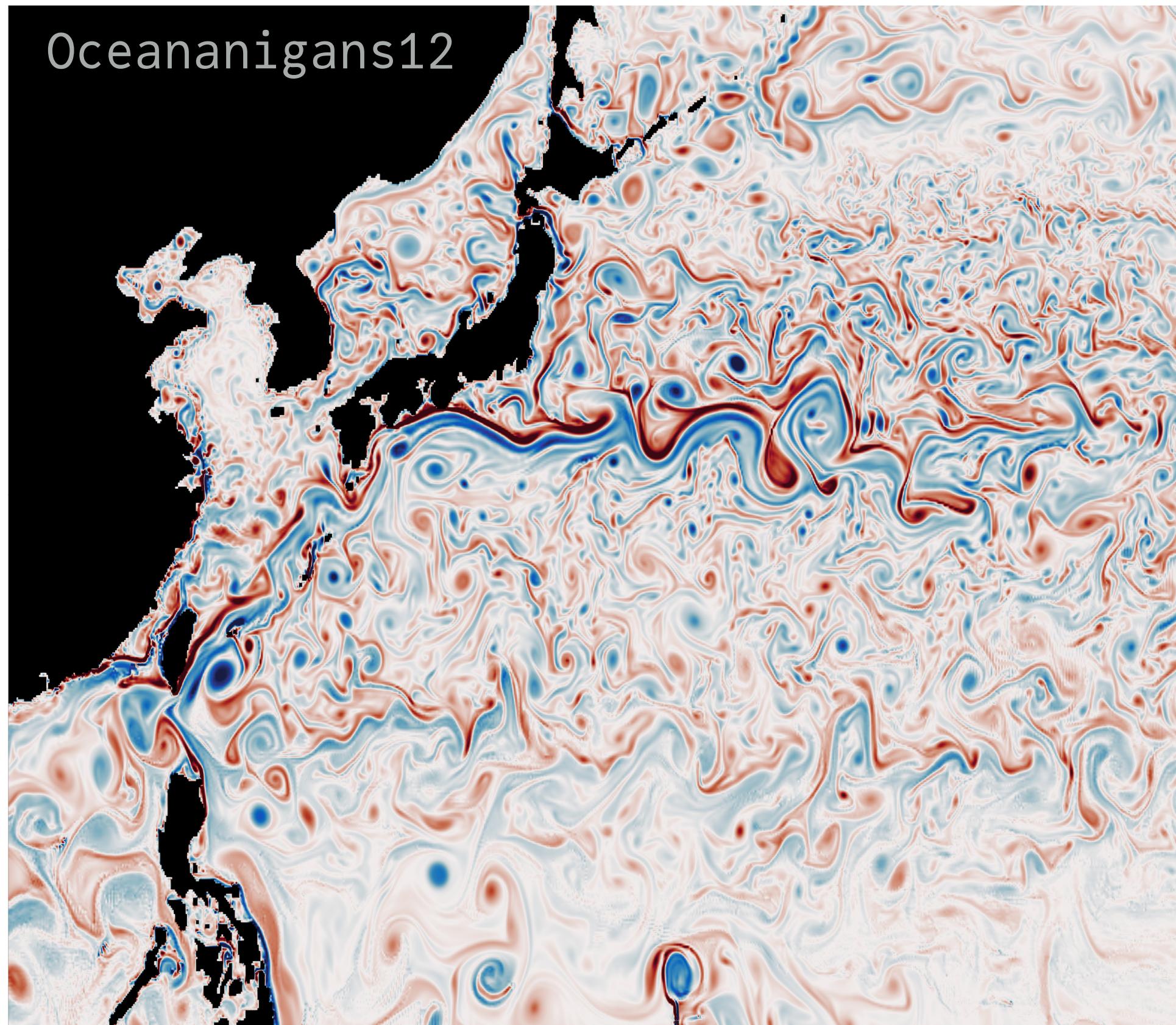
★ Oceananigans12
 $1/12^\circ$ horizontal resolution
48 vertical levels
(video at title slide)

★ Oceananigans48
 $1/48^\circ$ horizontal resolution
100 vertical levels

★ OceananigansAP
idealised Aqua-Planet + 2-continent config
 $1/192^\circ$ horizontal resolution
100 vertical levels

breakthrough energy efficiency

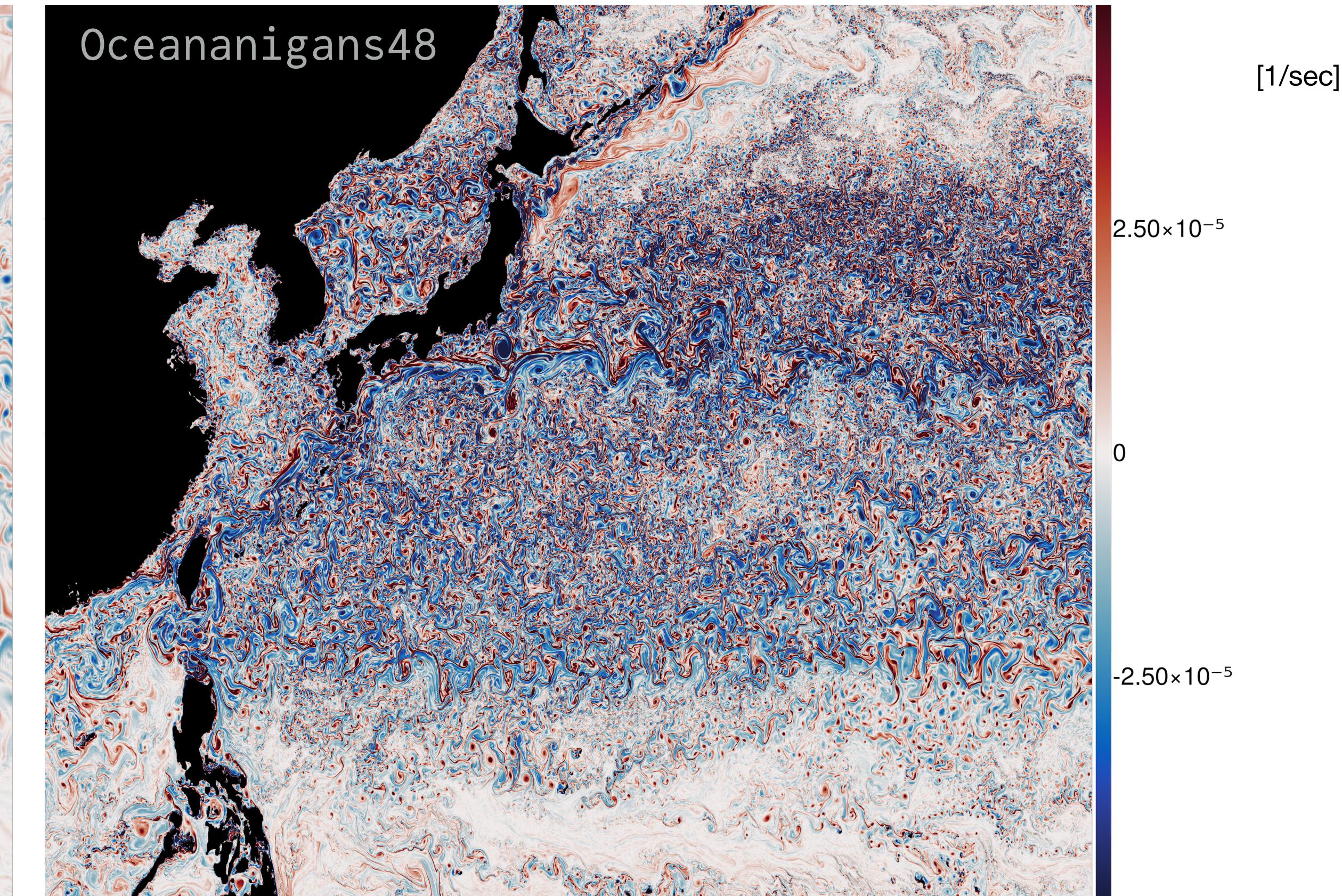
surface relative vorticity



$1/12^\circ$ horizontal resolution + 48 vertical levels
~ 10^9 grid points



10 Simulated Years Per Day
@ 68 Nvidia A100 GPUs



$1/48^\circ$ horizontal resolution + 100 vertical levels
~ 5×10^{10} points



1 Simulated Year Per Day
@ 576 Nvidia A100 GPUs

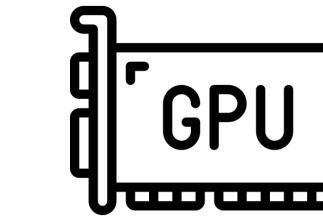


but why is Oceananigans so *fast* and so *efficient*?



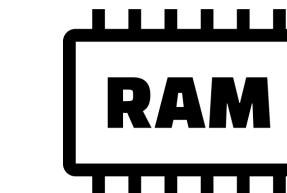
fast compute

Oceananigans is written from scratch for GPUs
(we didn't port a CPU-based model onto GPU)



memory leanness

minimise temporary array creations
loop over the domain as few times as possible



scalability

compute is fast, communication is expensive
novel algorithm for fast 2D motions (barotropic solver) allows
effective overlap of communication & computation

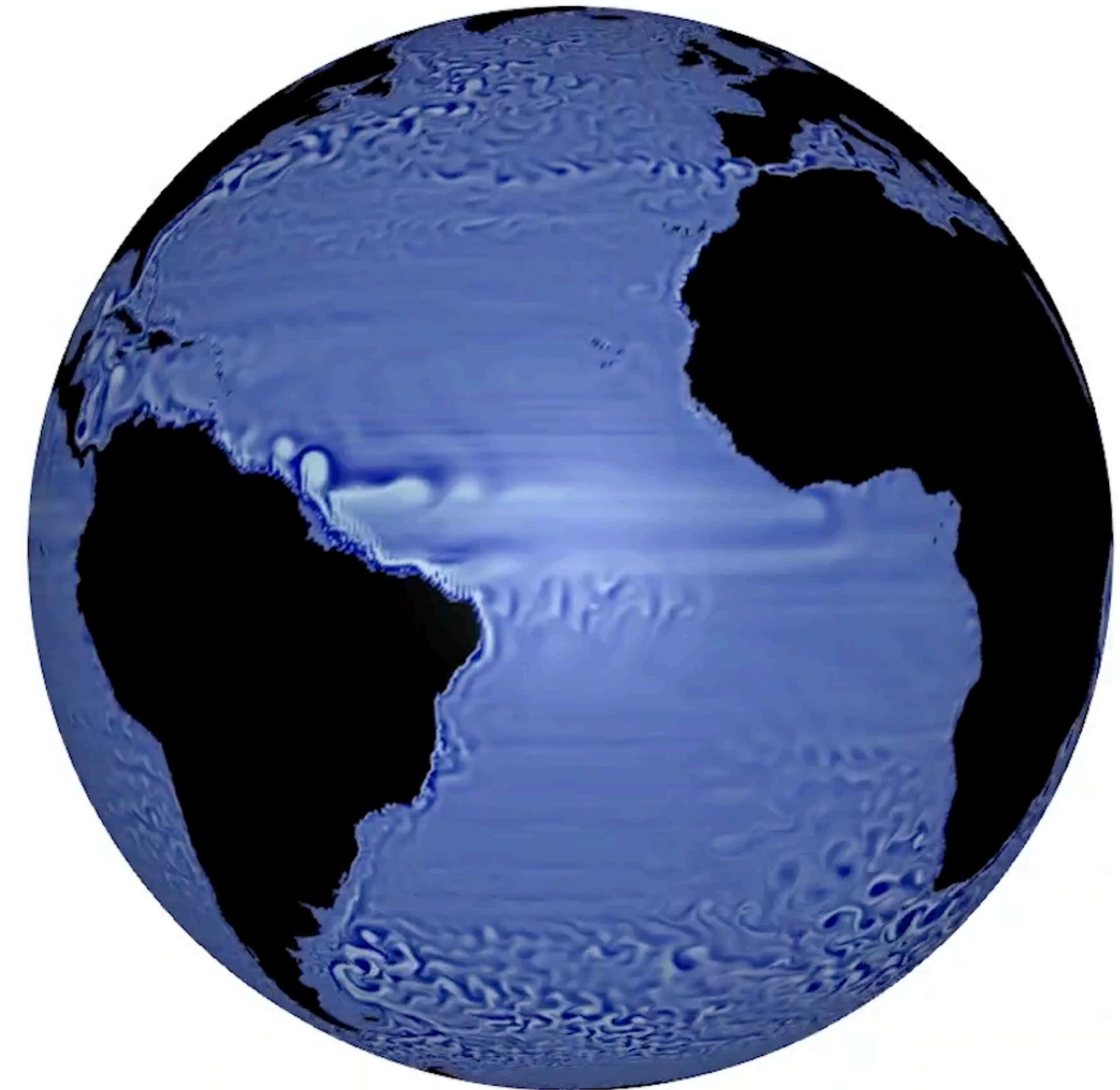


breakthrough memory efficiency

eddy permitting
 $1/4^\circ$ horizontal resolution
48 vertical levels

10 GB memory footprint

fits **easily** on 1 Nvidia V100 GPU



surface relative vorticity



memory leanness

advection-diffusion
of temperature

“classic” Fortran-style
temp arrays on CPU are cheap

$$\partial_t T = \underbrace{-\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T}_{\text{advection}} + \underbrace{\partial_z (\kappa \partial_z T)}_{\text{diffusion}}$$

rhs

temporary array → `u_nabla_T = calculate_advection(u, v, w, T)`
temporary array → `diff_T = calculate_diffusion(kappa, T)`
temporary array → `rhs_T = - u_nabla_T + diff_T`

memory leanness

advection-diffusion
of temperature

“classic” Fortran-style
temp arrays on CPU are cheap

Oceananigans
GPU-friendly kernel fusion
no memory allocation

$$\partial_t T = \underbrace{-\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T}_{\text{advection}} + \underbrace{\partial_z (\kappa \partial_z T)}_{\text{diffusion}}$$

rhs

temporary array → `u_nabla_T = calculate_advection(u, v, w, T)`
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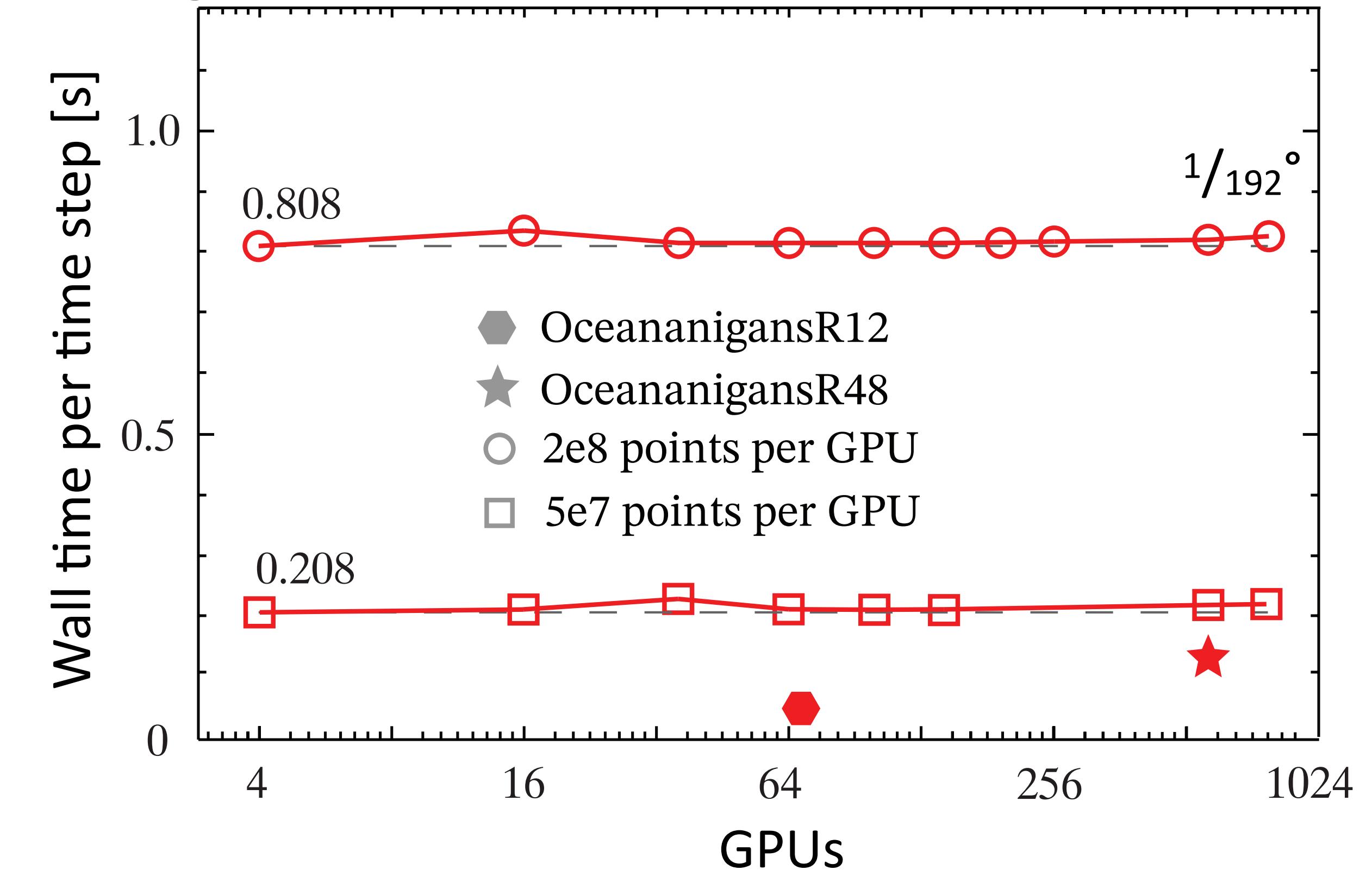
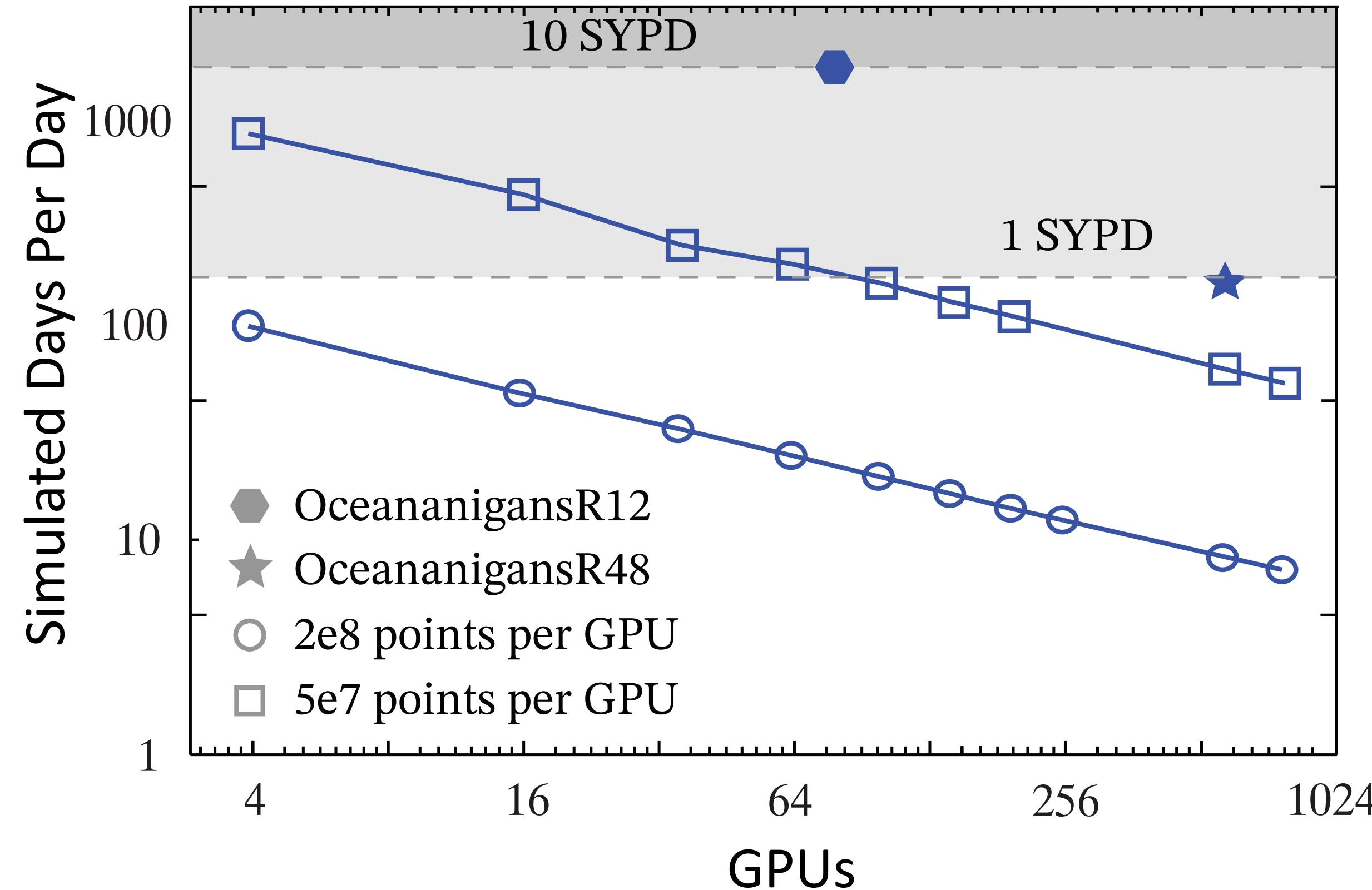
```
tendency_T(i, j, k) = - u_nabla_T(i, j, k) + diffusion(i, j, k)

@kernel function calculate_tendency_T!(rhs_T)
    i, j, k = @index(Global, NTuple)
    rhs_T[i, j, k] = tendency_T(i, j, k)
end
```

we load as few kernels as possible; only one for the tendency of each flow field
we loop over the grid once for every flow field

how do we scale?

weak scalings



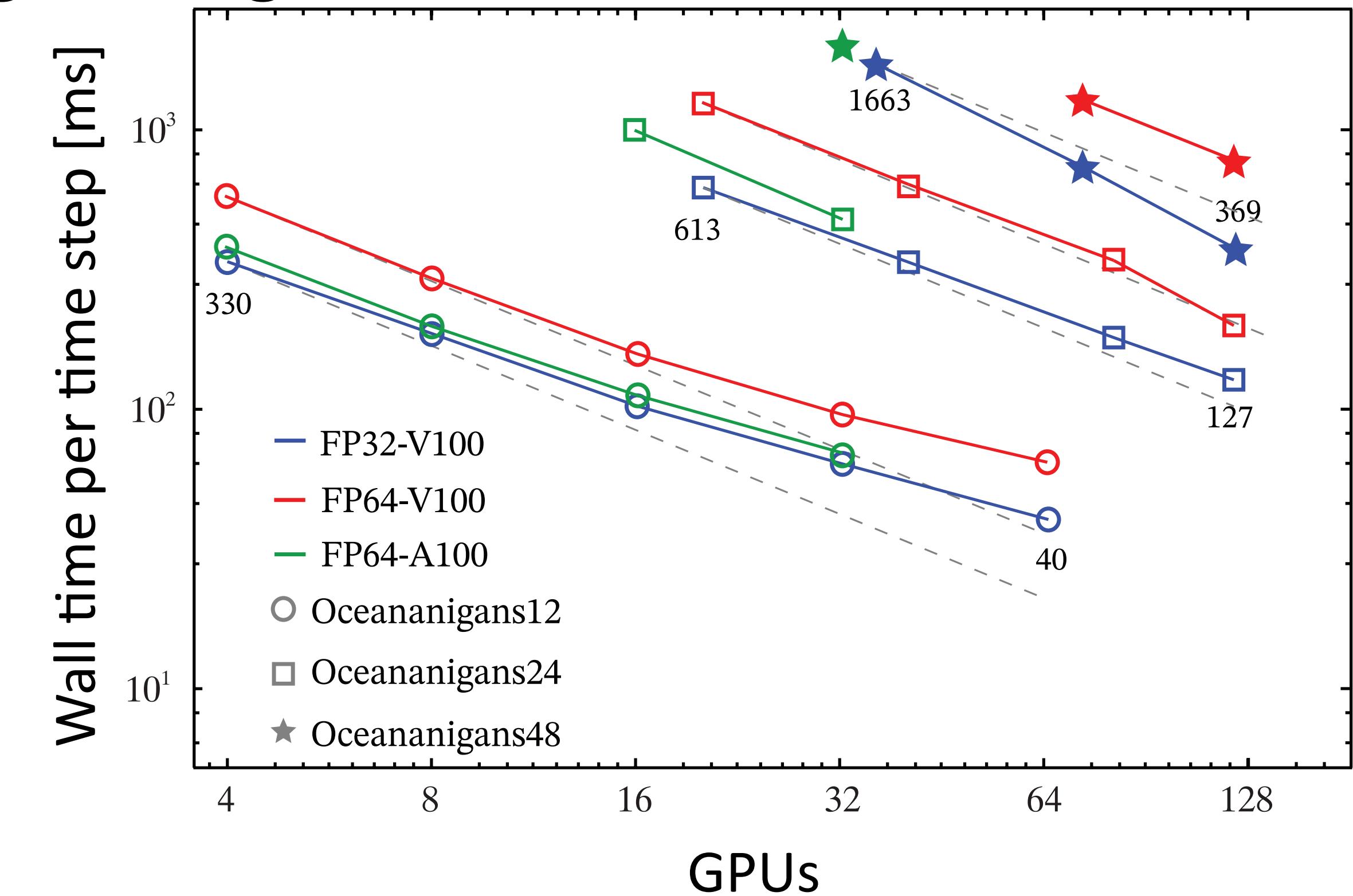
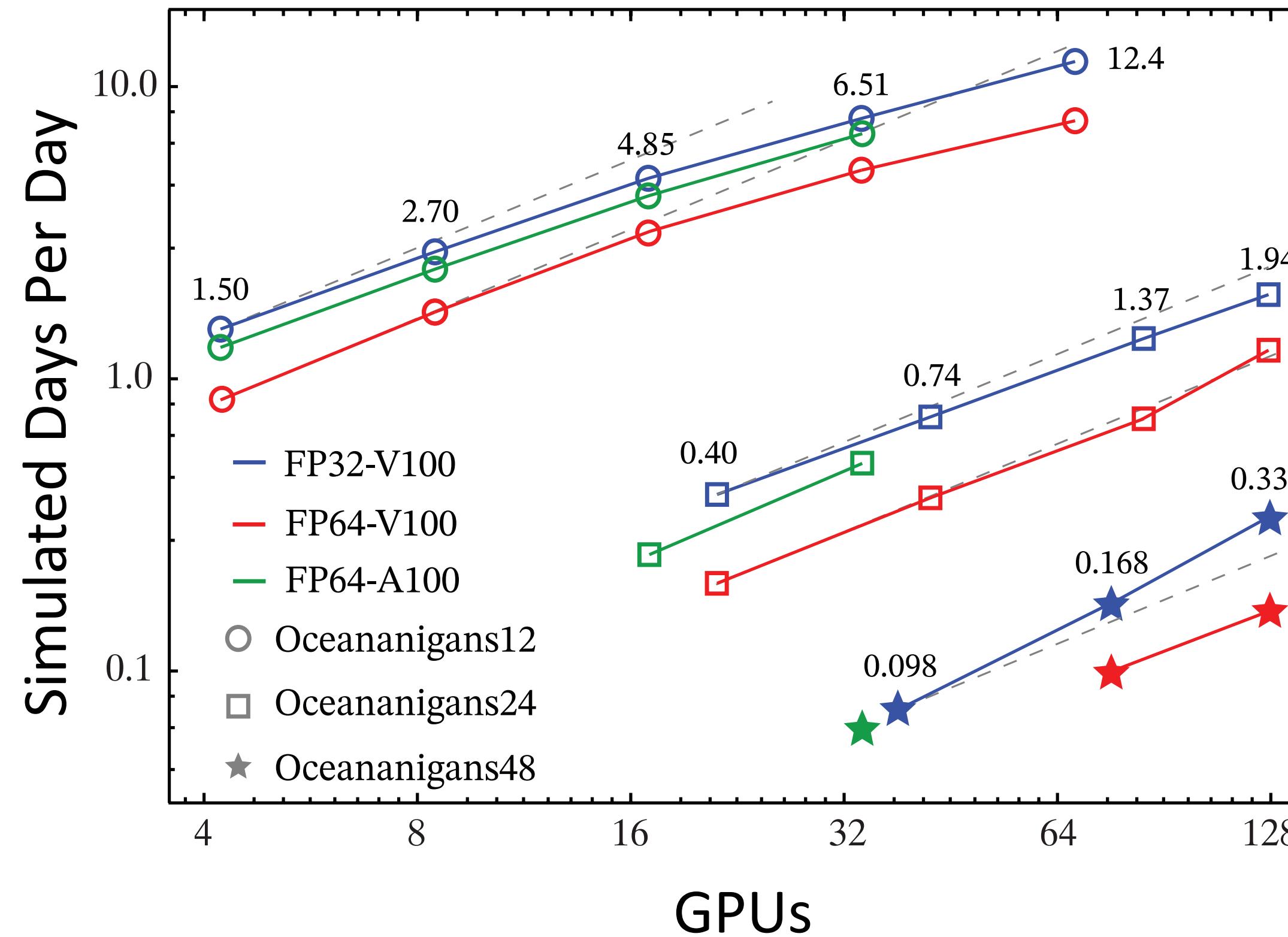
100 Simulated Years Per Day at $1/2^\circ$ resolution (paleoclimate) @ 1 Nvidia V100 GPU

10 Simulated Years Per Day at $1/12^\circ$ resolution @ 68 Nvidia A100 GPUs

1 Simulated Year Per Day at $1/48^\circ$ resolution @ 576 Nvidia A100 GPUs

how do we scale?

strong scalings

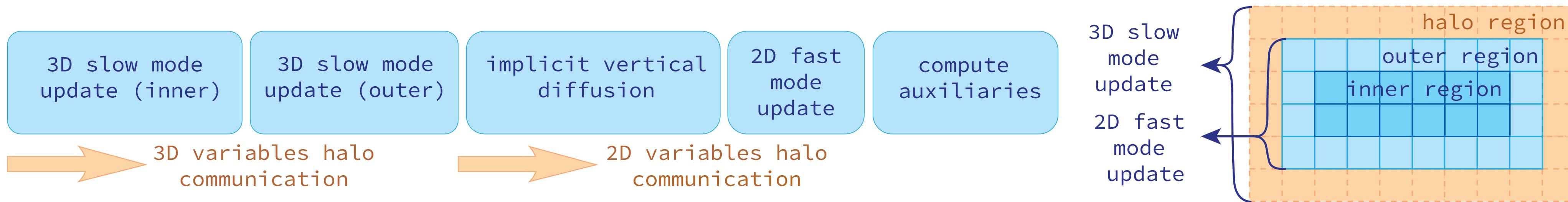
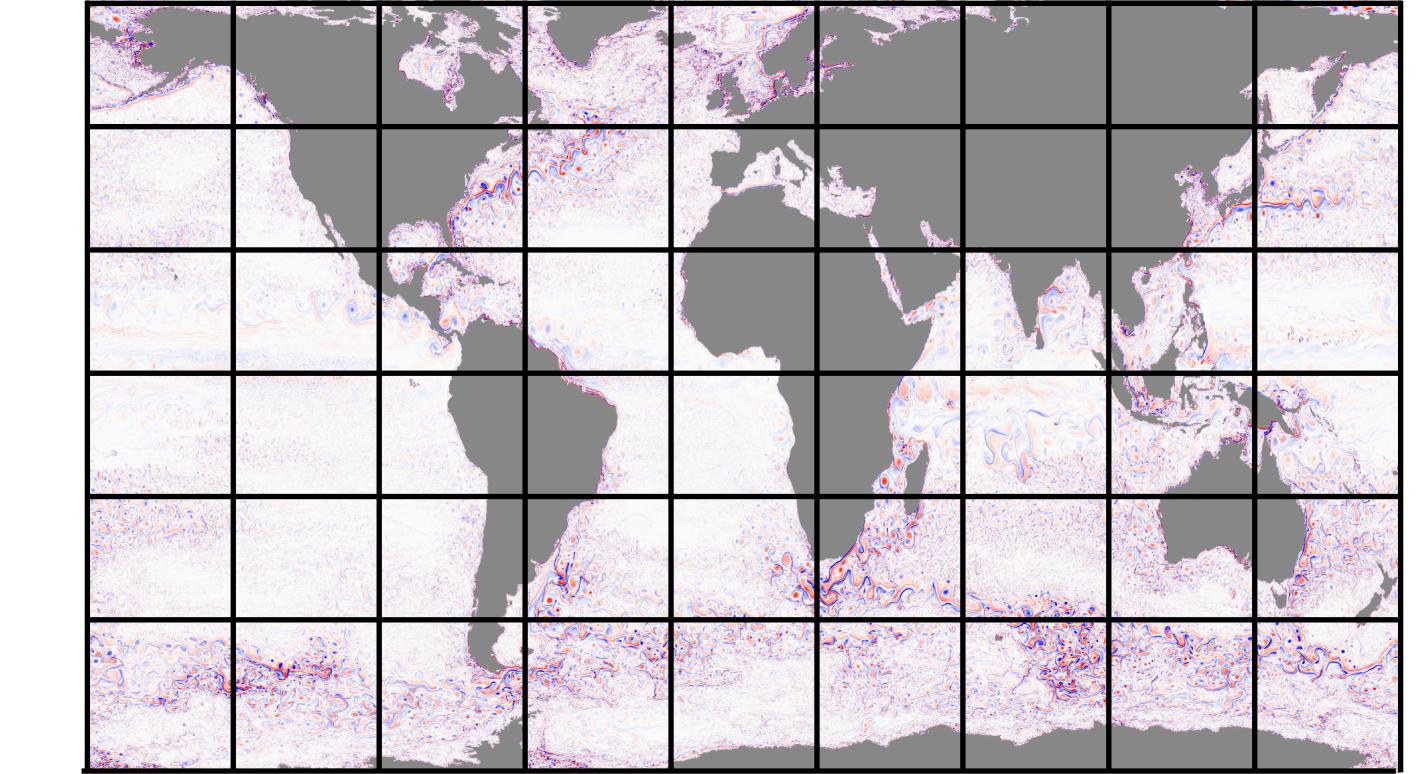
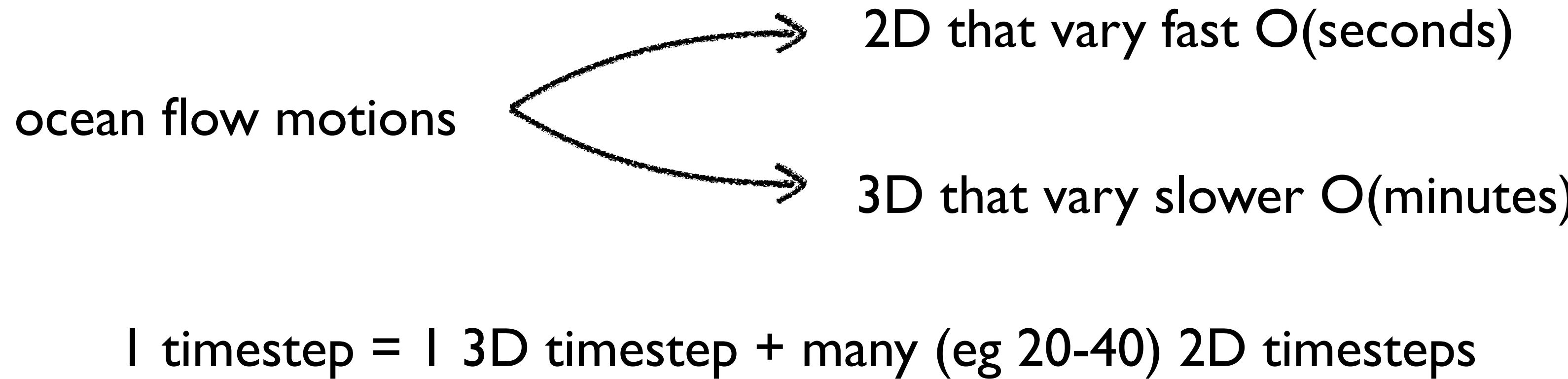


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scalability



novel algorithm minimises communication in the expense of more computation (cheap on GPU)
👉 allows overlap of 2D solver with other tasks

conclusions



Oceananigans enables global ocean modelling
with unprecedented performance on GPUs



- 👉 start from scratch with GPU in mind
- 👉 software design enables memory leanness
- 👉 novel algorithm allows overlap of computation & communication

thanks