

The Parallel Data Assimilation Framework (PDAF) **Upgrade to Version 3**

Lars Nerger¹, Yumeng Chen², Armin Corbin³, Johannes Keller⁴

- 1) Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany
 - 2) University of Reading and NCEO, UK
 - 3) University of Bonn, Germany
 - 4) Research Center Jülich, Germany









Overview

PDAF

- What it is and how it works
- Latest enhancements in PDAF V3.0
- pyPDAF PDAF with Python



PDAF – Parallel Data Assimilation Framework



A unified tool for interdisciplinary data assimilation ...

- provide support for parallel ensemble forecasts
- provide DA methods (EnKFs, smoothers, PFs, 3D-Var) fully-implemented & parallelized
- provide tools for observation handling
- provide diagnostics for state, ensemble and observation space
- easy implementation with (probably) any numerical model (<1 month)
- technically a program library (PDAF-core) plus additional functions & templates
- run from notebooks to supercomputers (Fortran, MPI & OpenMP)
- ensure separation of concerns (model DA method observations covariances)
- first release in year 2004; continuous further development & community involvement

Focus on

- Easy implementation
- Performance for complex models
- Flexibility to extend system

Open source:

Code, documentation, and tutorial available at https://pdaf.awi.de

github.com/PDAF/PDAF

L. Nerger, W. Hiller, Computers & Geosciences 55 (2013) 110-118



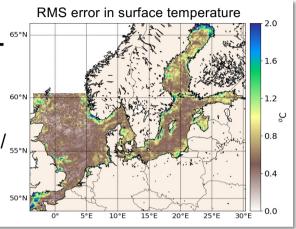


PDAF Application Examples – at AWI



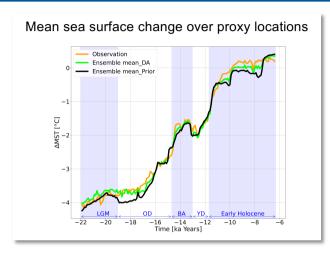
Coastal coupled physics/biogeochemistry DA:

CMEMS/BSH - 60°N Improving forecasts with NEMO-ERGOM/55°N HBM-ERGOM:
(S. Vliegen, A. 50°N



Paleo-climate

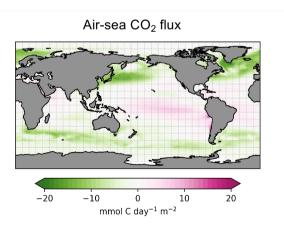
DA: improve simulation of last deglaciation with CLIMBER-X (A. Masoum)



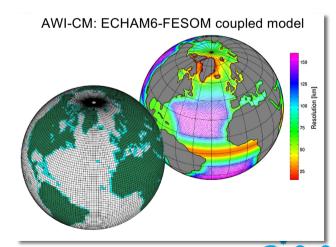
Coupled physics/biogeo-chemistry DA:

Sathanarayanan)

Improving parameters & carbon flux in REcoM (N. Mamnun, F. Bunsen, A. Broschke)



Coupled oceanatmosphere DA: strongly + weakly coupled DA of ocean obs. into atmosphere with AWI-CM (Q. Tang)



→ Talk by Nabir Mamnun on Thursday

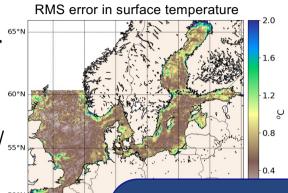
PDAF Release V3.0

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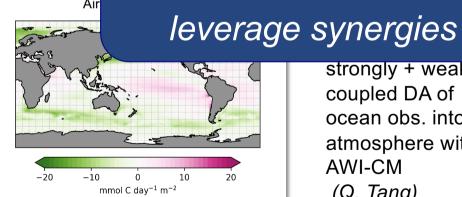
Mean sea surface change over proxy locations Ensemble mean DA

Different models – same assimilation software

Coupled physics/biogeochemistry DA:

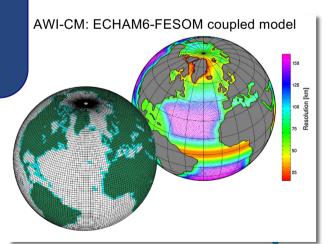
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PDAF – wide range of applications



Applications & users, like

Operational uses:

- Germany: North/Baltic Seas (HBM model)
- Europe: Copernicus marine forecasting center Baltic Sea (NEMO)
- China: Arctic ice-ocean prediction system (MITgcm)

Beyond ocean

- WRF (Weather forecast and research model)
- HydroGeoSphere (hydrology)
- TSMP (Terrestrial Systems Modeling Platform)
- CLM5 (Community land model)
- TIE-GCM (Thermosphere Ionosphere Electrodynamics)
- VILMA (Viscoelastic Lithosphere and Mantle Model)
- Parody (Geodynamo model)
- HYSPLIT (Volcanic Ash Transport and Dispersion model)
- Cardiatic modeling (blood flow; pacemakers)
- ... more

>20 models coupled to PDAF

Ocean and marine biogeochemistry (research applications)

- CICE (sea ice)
- COAWST (WRF-ROMS-CICE)
- FESOM
- HBM (regional HiROMB-BOOS model)
- MEDUSA (biogeochemistry)
- MITgcm
- NEMO
- REcoM (biogeochemistry, carbon cycle)
- SCHISM/ESMF

Coupled ocean-atmosphere & climate models

- AWI-CM
- MPI-ESM (ICON-Ocean)
- CLIMBER-X (paleo climate model)



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... more synergies

geochemistry, carbon cycle)

al HiROMB-BOOS model)

SCHISM/ESMF

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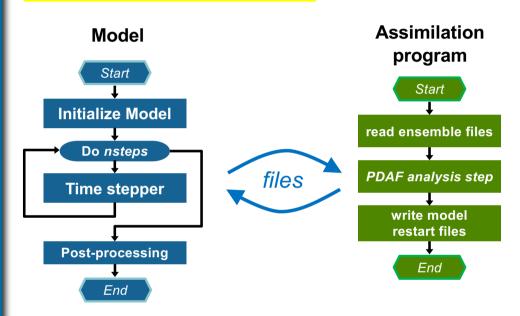
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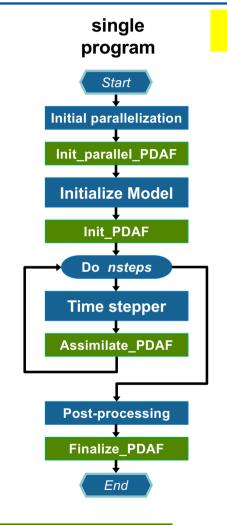
Coupling Model and Assimilation Code: 2 Variants



Offline coupling



- separate programs for model and assimilation
- standard setup at many operational centers
- can be computed by group of compute jobs
- limited computational efficiency
 - model restarts
 - amount of disk IO



Online coupling

- augment model with assimilation functionality (insert PDAF function calls)
- adapt model source code adding 4 routine calls
- easy to implement
- one large compute job
- in-memory data transfers
- computationally very efficient
- For coupled Earth system models: independent of model coupler

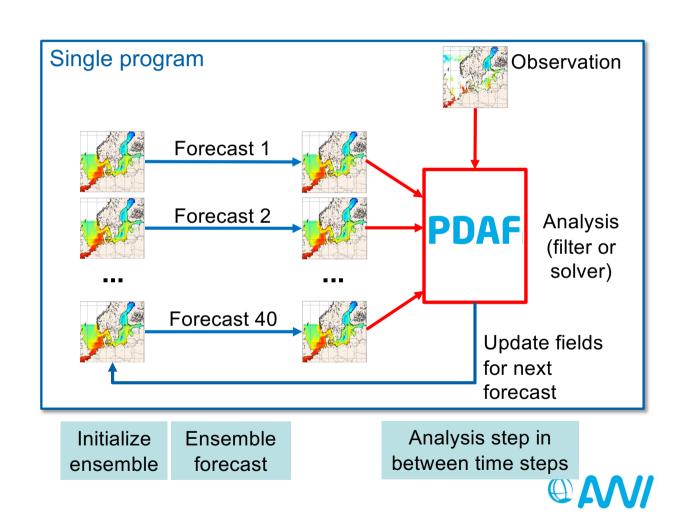


Online-Coupling – Assimilation-enabled Model



Couple a model with PDAF

- Modify model to simulate ensemble of model states
- Insert analysis step/solver to be executed at prescribed interval
- Run model as usual, but with more processors and additional options (easy to use...)
- Implementation usually below 1 month (often only days)
- EnOI and 3D-Var also possible:
 - Evolve single model state
 - Prescribe ensemble perturbations or covariance

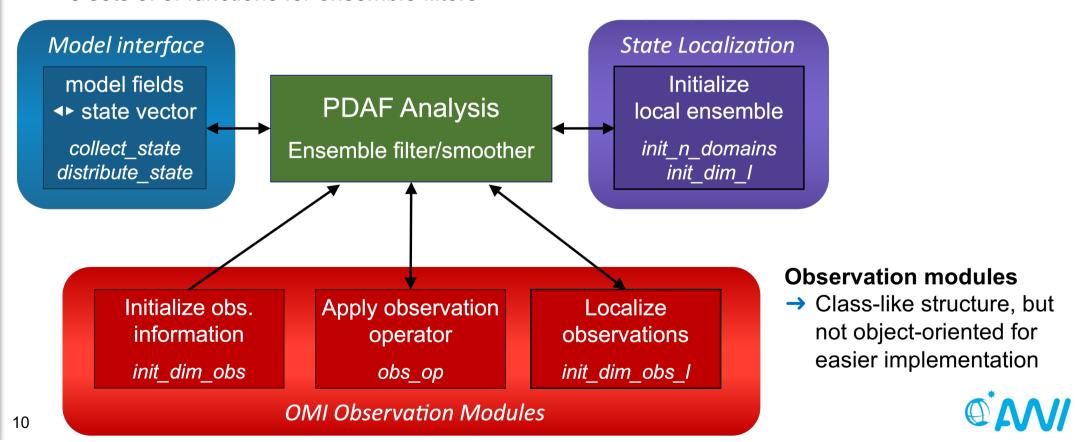


Implementing the Assimilation Analysis/Solver Step



Abstract interfaces for *user-provided functions*

- Intended to provide specific functionality
- Easy to implement using templates and provided functionality
- 3 sets of of functions for ensemble filters



PDAF-OMI (Observation Module Infrastructure)

Provides generic interfaces & functionality for

- Observation initialization (set values, errors/R, coordinates, link to model grid)
- Observation operators (nonlinear, adjoint and linearized)
 - Functional form: gets state vector, returns observed state vector
- Localization
 - Cartesian possible with 1 to n>3 directions
 - 2 and 3 dimensions support geographic coordinates
 - non-isotropic localization supported (fully 3D or factorized vertical-horizontal)
- Diagnostics in observation space (e.g. comparing ensemble and observations)
- Use Fortran modules to handle each observation like a class
- Ensures correct parallelization in case of MPI



Release PDAF 3.0

Revision and modernization, unifying 21 years development

- Generally: Fortran 2003+, MPI & OpenMP
- All parts are modularized, but no object-oriented programming

New features (selection)

- Universal PDAF3 interface
 - 1 call for 14 different ensemble filters/smoothers
- Incremental analysis updates (IAU) generic for any model
- EnSRF & EAKF with serial observation processing
 - PDAF probably the first framework to provide LETKF-like filters, serial observation processing filters, nonlinear filters and 3DVars
- Observation diagnostics for PDAF-OMI (statistics comparing with observed ensemble)
- Additional ensemble diagnostics (e.g. reliability budget)

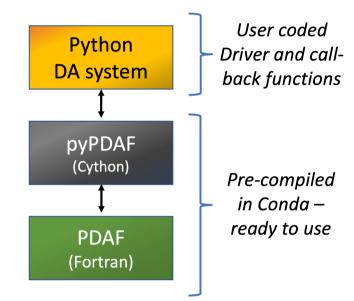


pyPDAF



Python interface to PDAF - using PDAF as library

- Implement calls to PDAF and user-supplied functions in Python (no Fortran programming)
- analysis step computed inside PDAF (excellent performance due to compiled Fortran code)
- supports
 - Online coupling (e.g. for Python-coded models)
 - Offline coupling (using files from model runs)
 - all PDAF functions can be called
- Allows linkage to Python ML-tools
- installation using Conda
 conda create -n pypdaf -c conda-forge yumengch::pypdaf



github.com/yumench/pyPDAF



PDAF features and user base



- Designed to be used with 'any' model
- Works with any model grid
- Model agnostic easy to couple a model to PDAF (usually <1 month)
- Computationally highly efficient and scalable (tested on 57600 processor cores; state dimension 860 · 10⁹; 17 · 10⁹ observations)
- Easily handles large number of observation types & complex obs. operators
- Simple code structure for user-sided code
- Internal interface to DA methods easy to add new methods
- Open-source community software developments reach a large user group
- Large user base
 - ≥ 150 peer-reviewed papers using PDAF (≥ 200 citing PDAF)
 - ≥ 16 PhD theses completed using PDAF (≥ 5 ongoing)
 - > 20 models coupled to PDAF
 - ~600 users on mail list



DA Methods in PDAF

PDAF originated from comparison studies of different filters

Ensemble Filters and smoothers - global and localized

- EnKF, LEnKF (Evensen, 1994, Burgers et al., 1998)
- LETKF, ETKF (Bishop et al., 2001/Hunt et al. 2007)
- LESTKF, ESTKF (Nerger et al., 2012)
- LSEIK, SEIK (Pham, 2001)
- EnsRF (serial obs., Whitaker/Hamill 2002) new in PDAF V3.0
- EAKF (serial obs., Anderson, 2003) new in PDAF V3.0
- LNETF, NETF (Toedter & Ahrens, 2015)
- Particle filter
- LKNETF (Hybrid Nonlinear Kalman Filter Nerger, 2022)
- EnOI mode

3D-Var schemes

- 3D-Var with parameterized covar.
- 3D Ensemble Var
- Hybrid 3D-Var



Summary - PDAF

PDAF Parallel
Data Assimilation
Framework

- Unified tool for interdisciplinary data assimilation
- Provide range of assimilation methods
 - Ensemble: domain localized, serial obs, nonlinear
 - 3DVar: parameterized, ensemble, hybrid
- Simplifies application of data assimilation
 - Easy coupling to models & implementation of observations
- Computationally very efficient
 - applicable from small models on notebook computers to complex models running on supercomputers
- PDAF 3 brings major code modernization and extension of functionality
- Inviting users to add their models, observations, DA methods
 - Reach a large number of users

https://pdaf.awi.de

Thank you!

Lars.Nerger@awi.de - Data Assimilation and PDAF



