

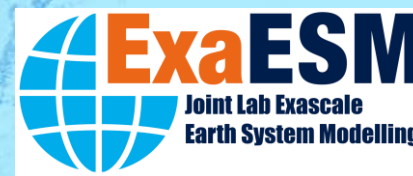


# Generic API concepts in ESM – lessons learned from MESSy\*

15.11.2023, natESM Training2023, Hamburg

Patrick Jöckel

\*Modular Earth Submodel System (<http://www.messy-interface.org>)

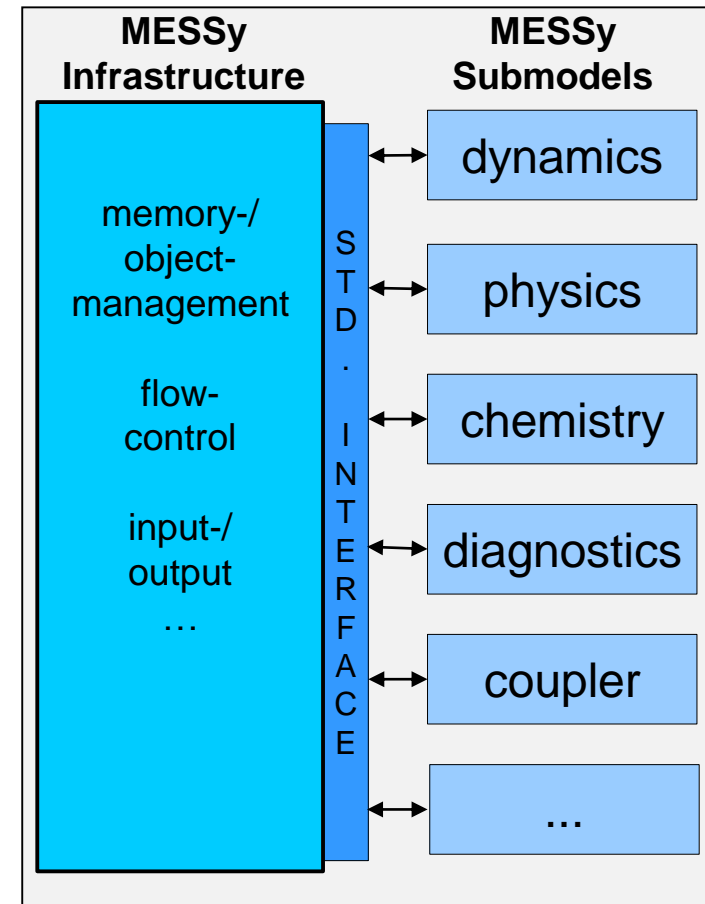


# The Modular Earth Submodel System (in a nutshell)

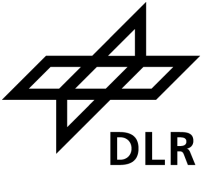
MESSy is a **software** providing a **framework** for a standardized, **bottom-up** implementation of Earth System Models (or parts of those) with flexible complexity.

“Bottom-up” means, the MESSy software provides an **infrastructure** with generalized **interfaces** for the standardized control and interconnection (=coupling) of “low-level ESM components” (dynamical cores, physical parameterizations, chemistry packages, diagnostics etc.) which are called submodels.

- MESSy comprises currently ~ 160 submodels (i.e., coded MESSy conform):
- infrastructure (= the framework) submodels
  - diagnostic submodels
  - atmospheric chemistry related submodels
  - model physics related submodels



# Some background information & history



## You start with: Legacy (ESM) Codes

- ECHAM
- COSMO
- CESM1
- ICON

## The aim is to ...

- implement “atmospheric chemistry”
  - climate feedback (large / long scale)
  - air quality (small /short(er) scale)
  - → large flexibility required

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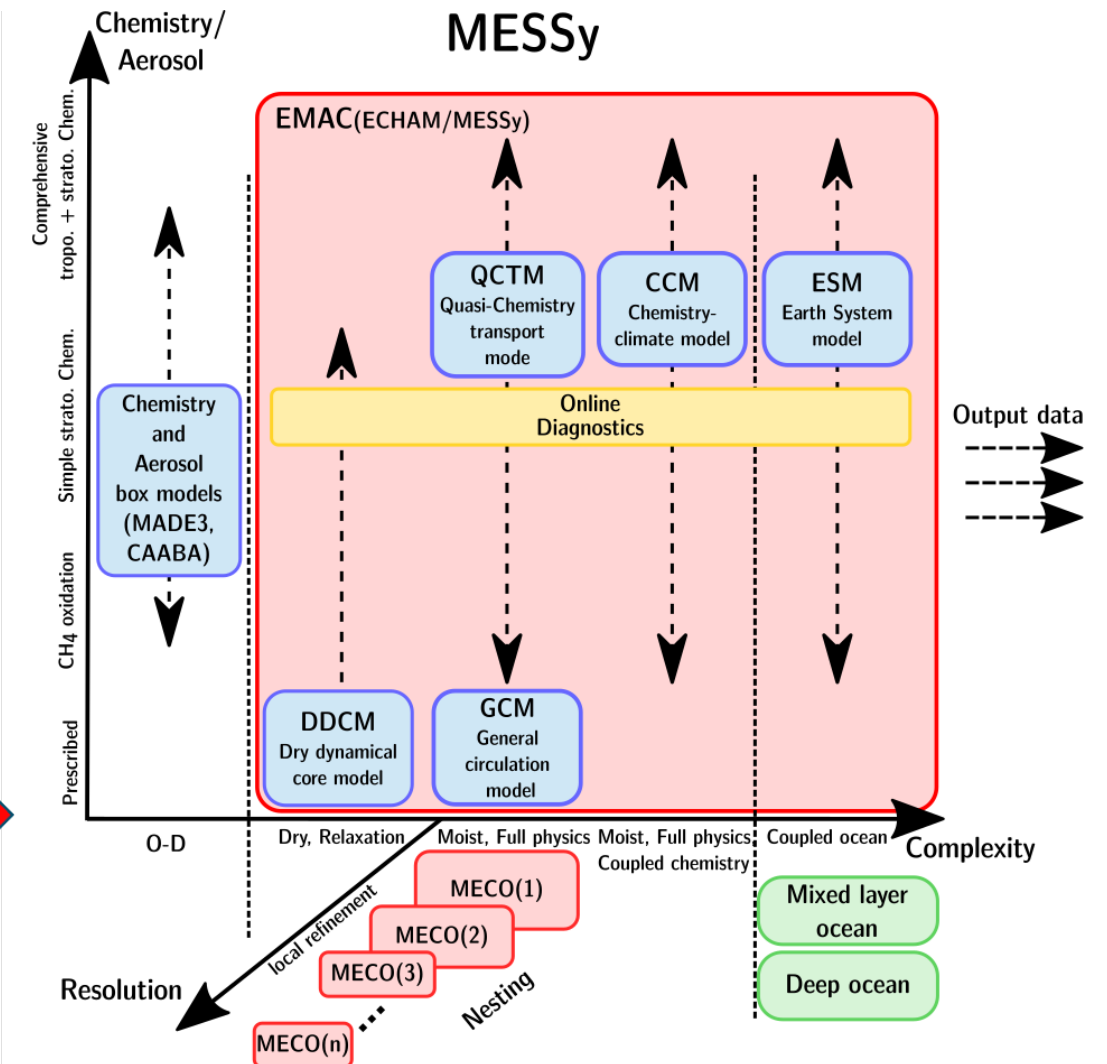
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## The aim is to ...

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  - climate feedback (large / long scale)
  - air quality (small /short(er) scale)
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**Not only for atmospheric chemistry! ...**

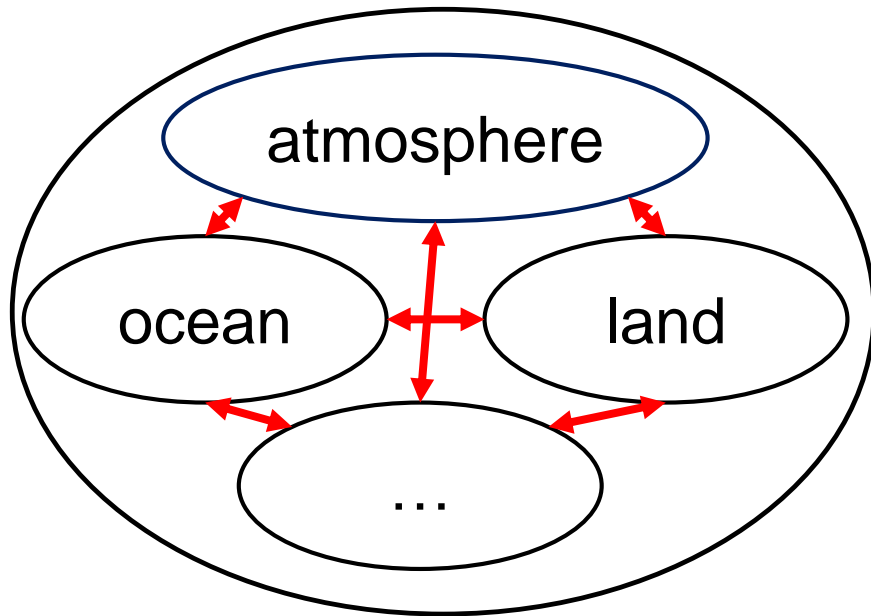
## The result is ... an integrated framework ...





# WHICH WAY TO GO?

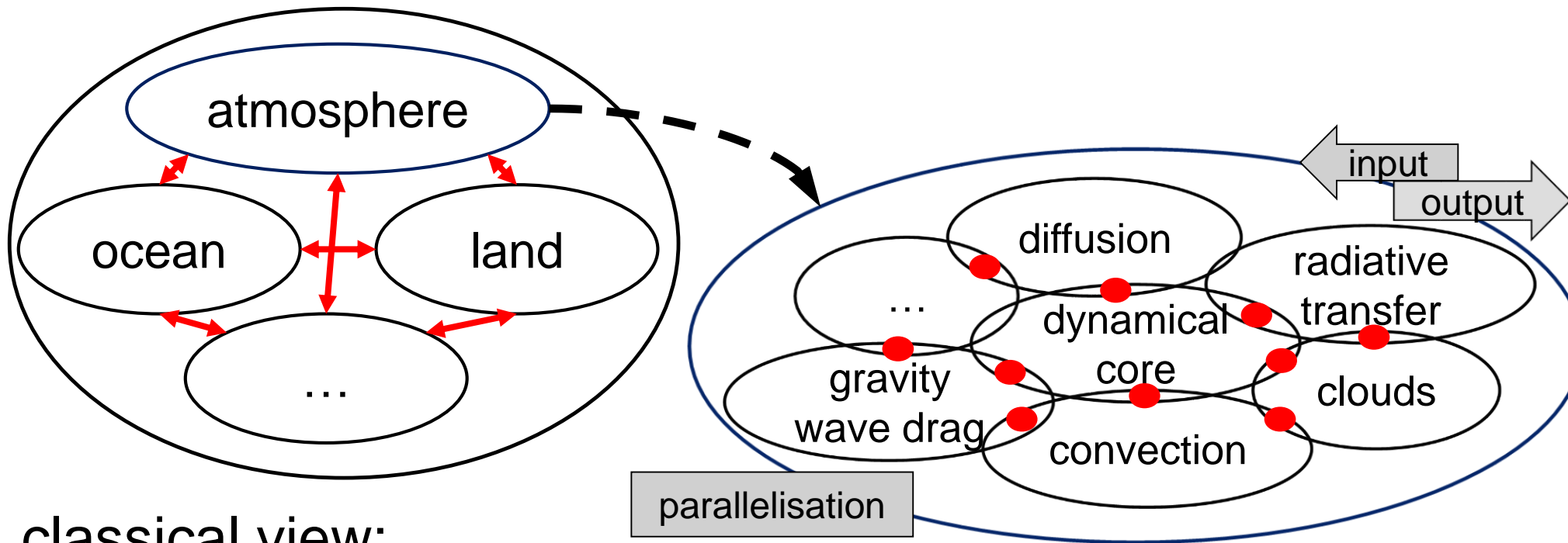
# Earth System model components



classical view:  
coupled compartments



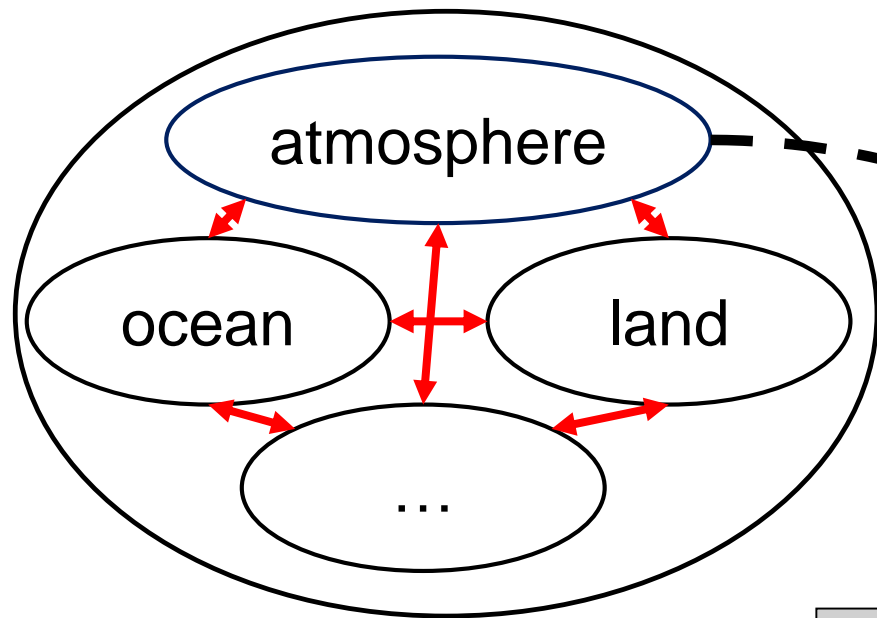
# Earth System model components



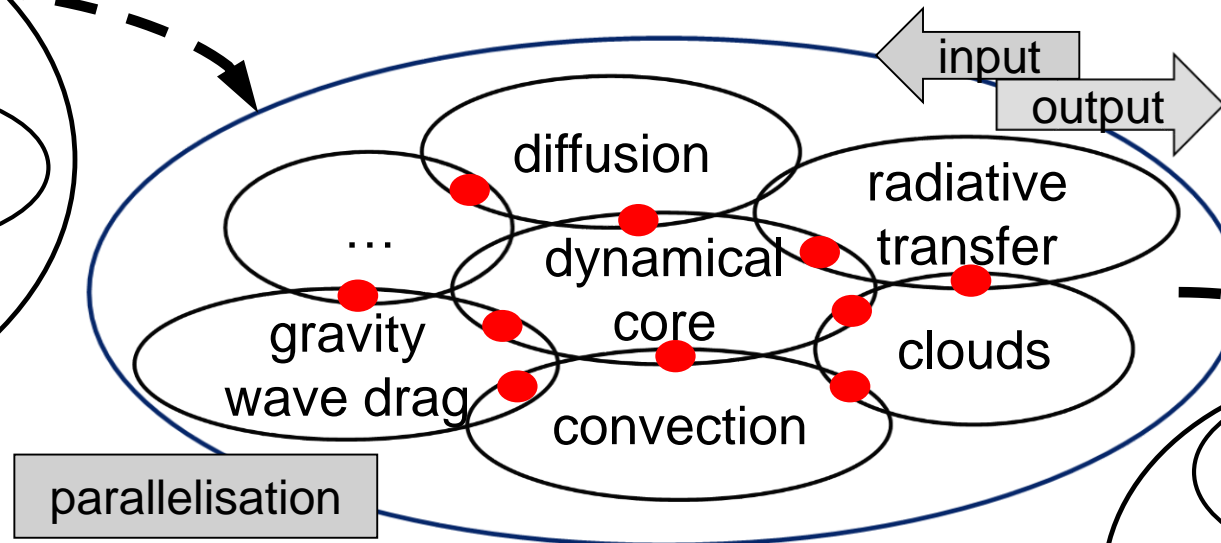
classical view:  
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legacy A-GCM:  
dy-core + parameterizations

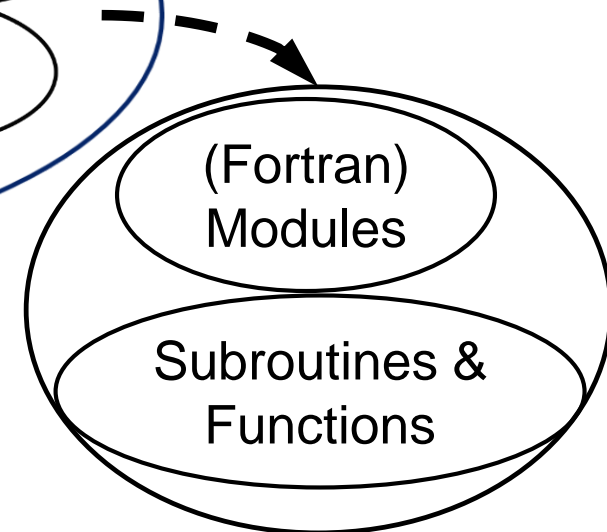
# Earth System model components



classical view:  
coupled compartments



legacy A-GCM:  
dy-core + parameterizations



**compartment**

**process**

**language**

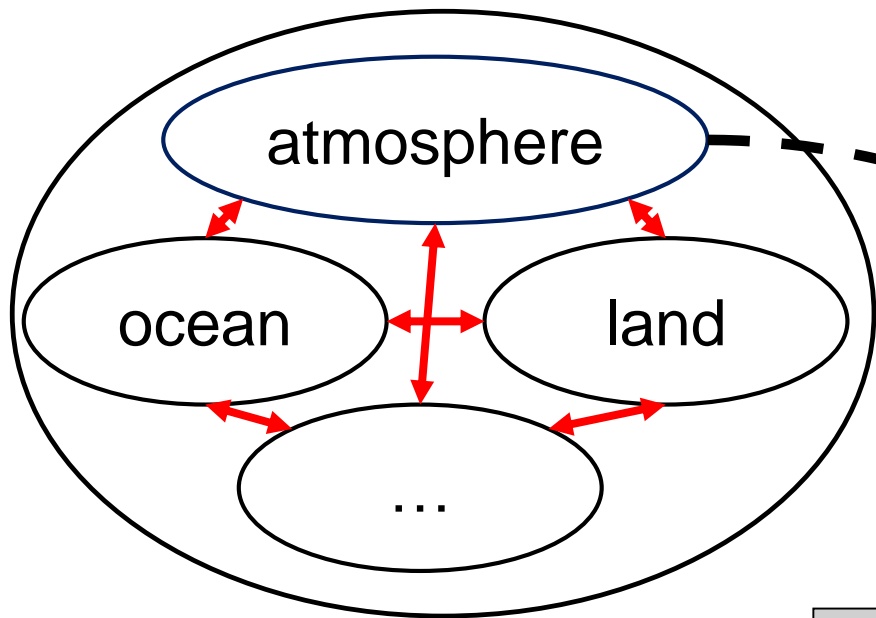
**coarse**

**granularity**

**fine**

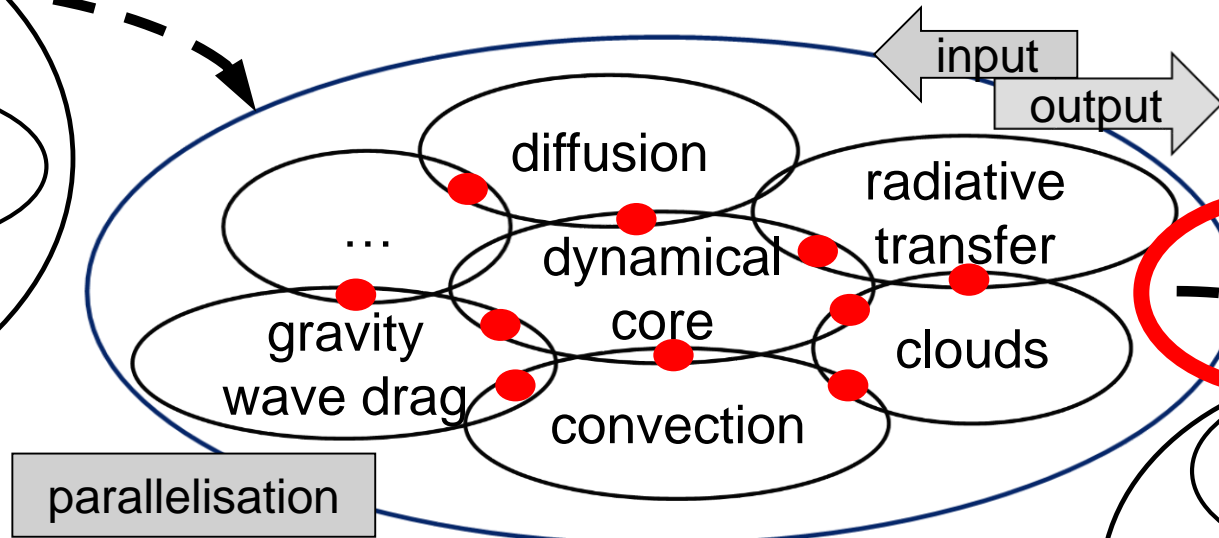


# Earth System model components



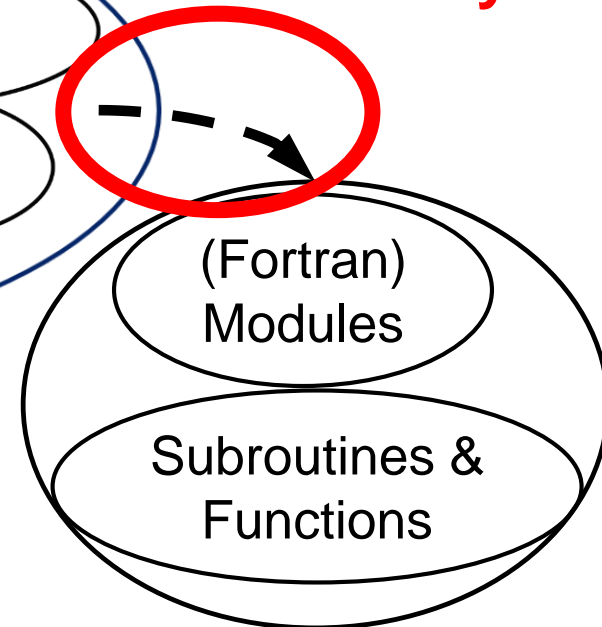
classical view:  
coupled compartments

How are the various components connected ?



legacy A-GCM:  
dy-core + parameterizations

From messy to MESSy!



compartment

process

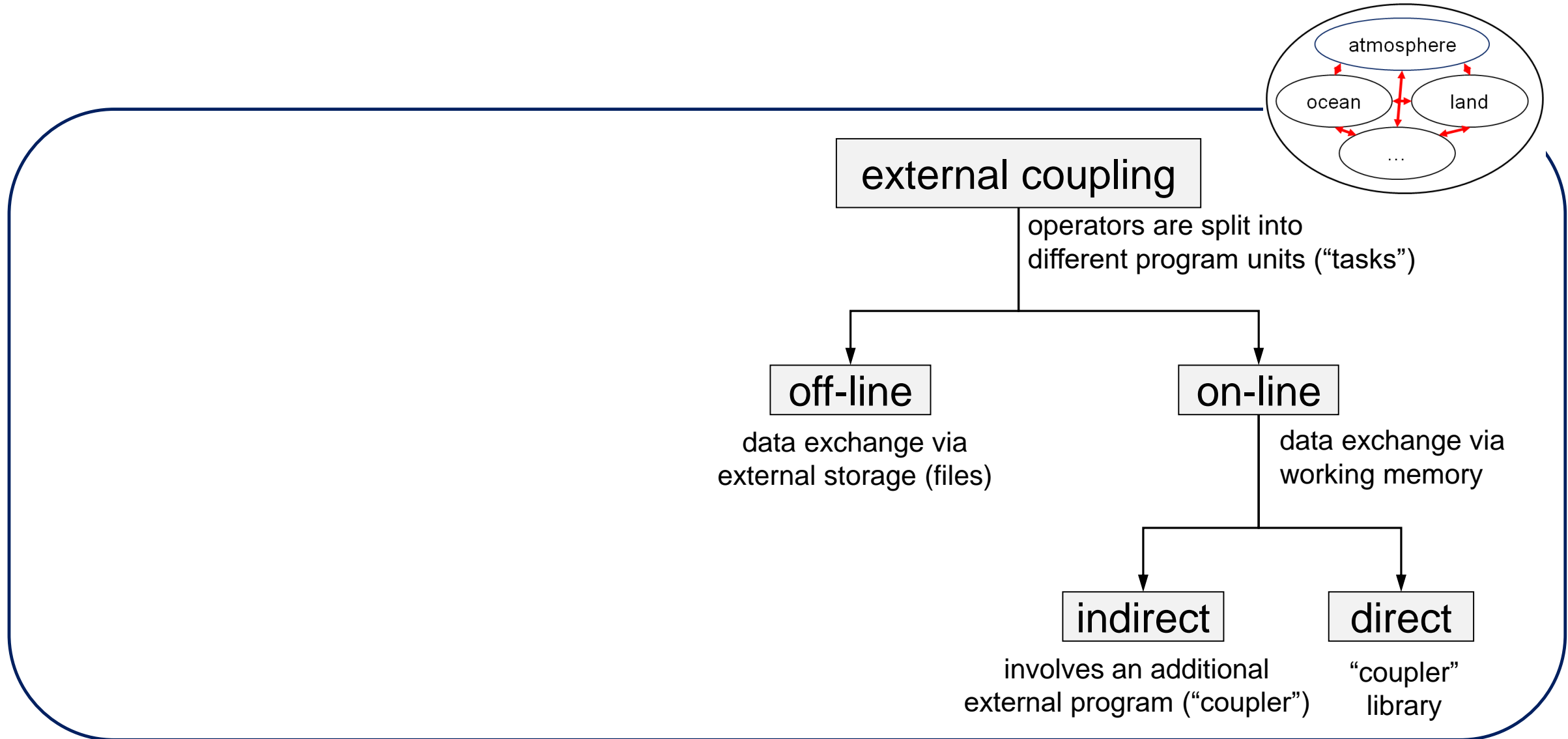
language

coarse

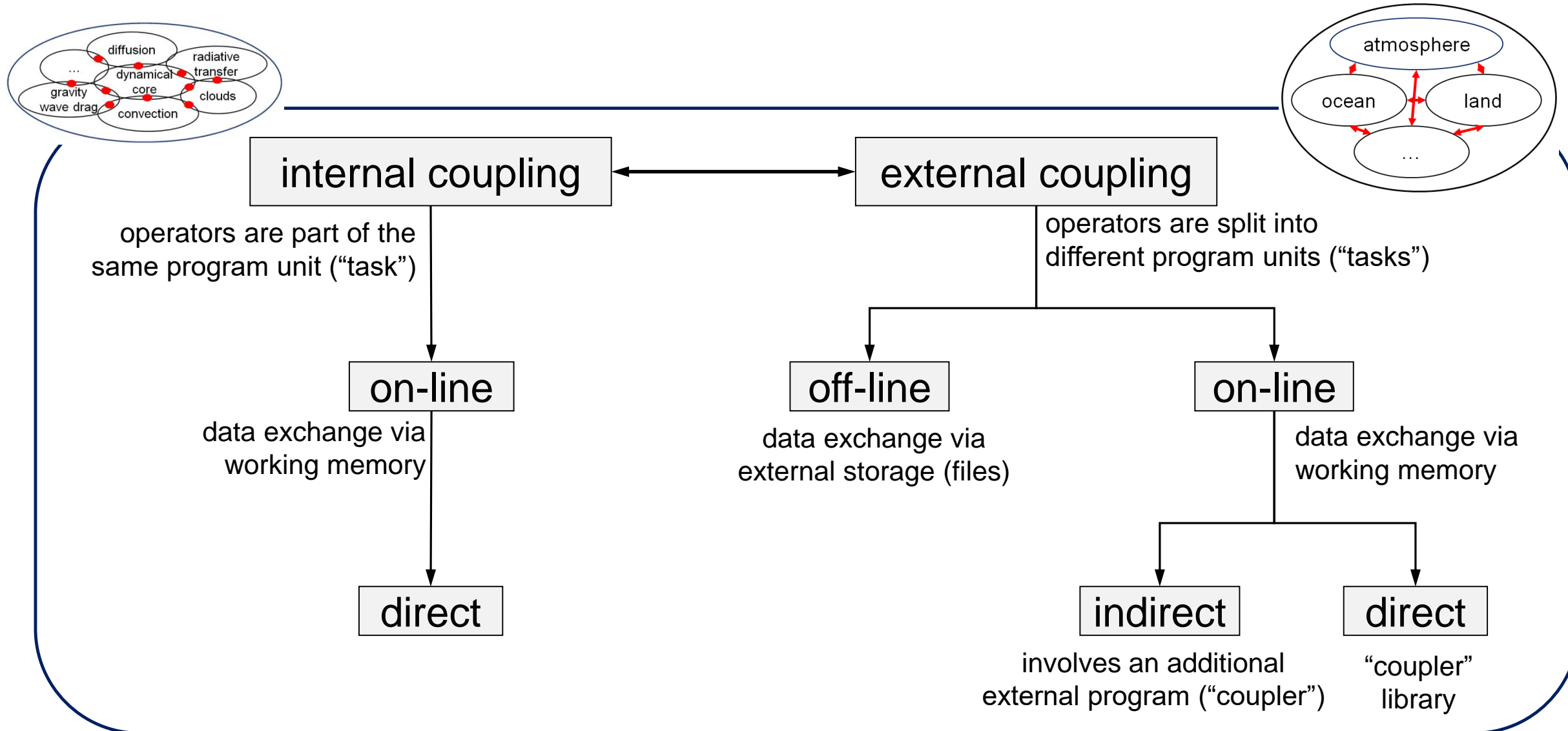
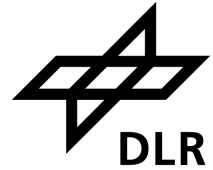
granularity

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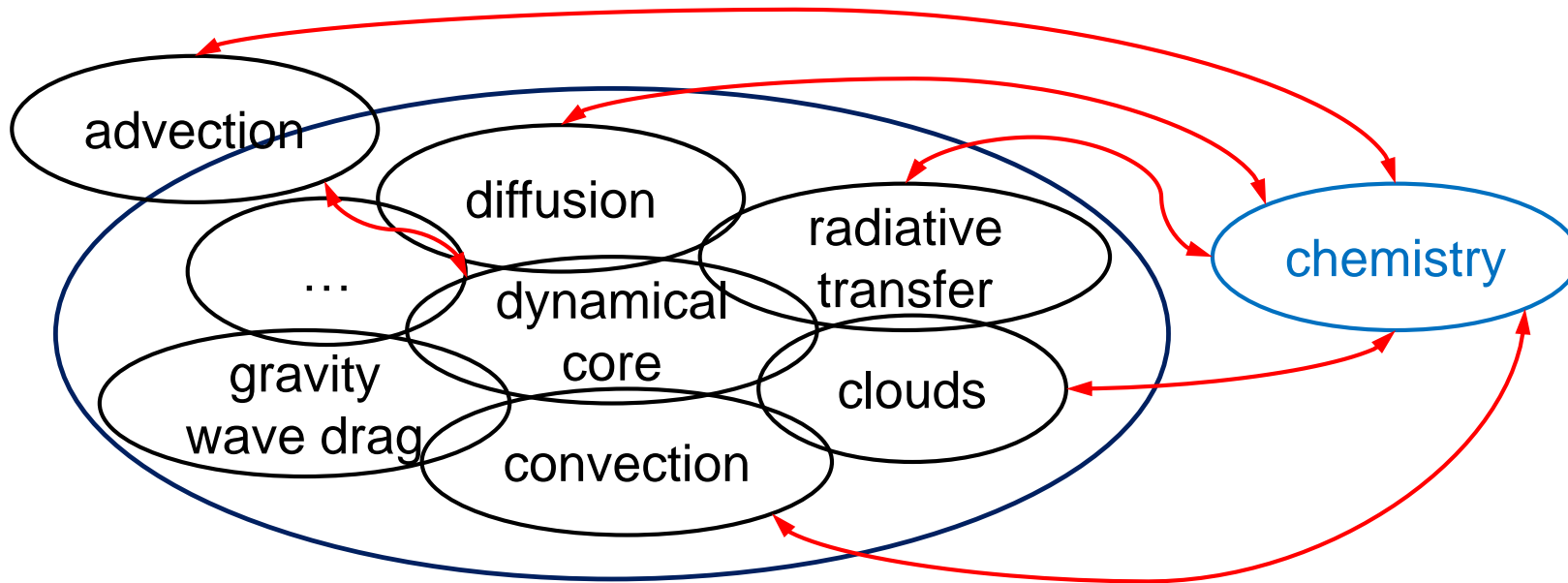
# Coupling (1-way & 2-way)



# Coupling (1-way & 2-way)

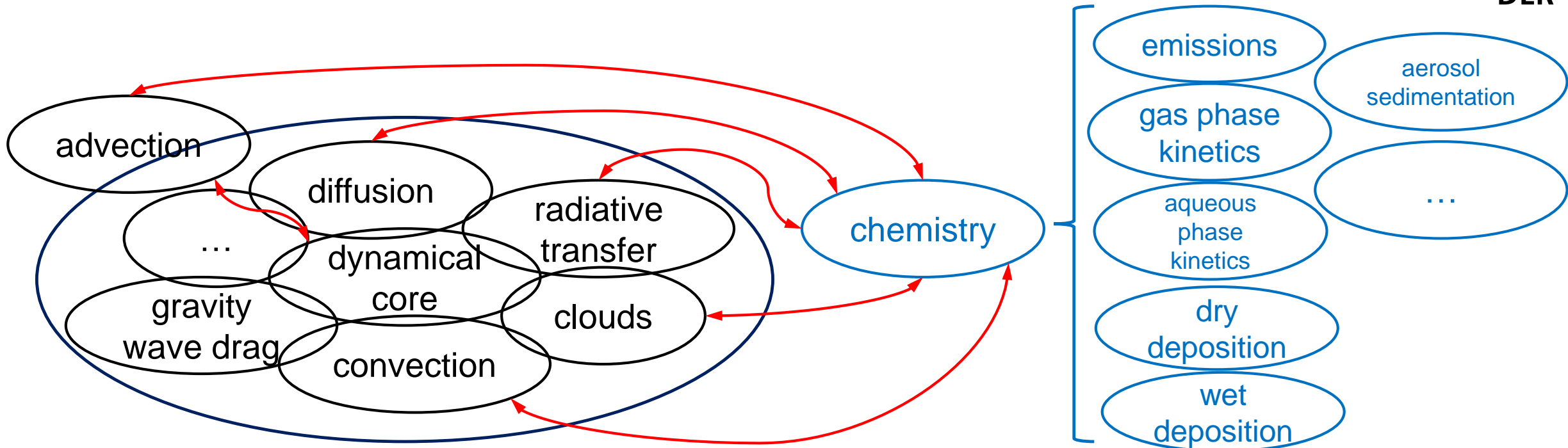


# Adding atmospheric chemistry & aerosol

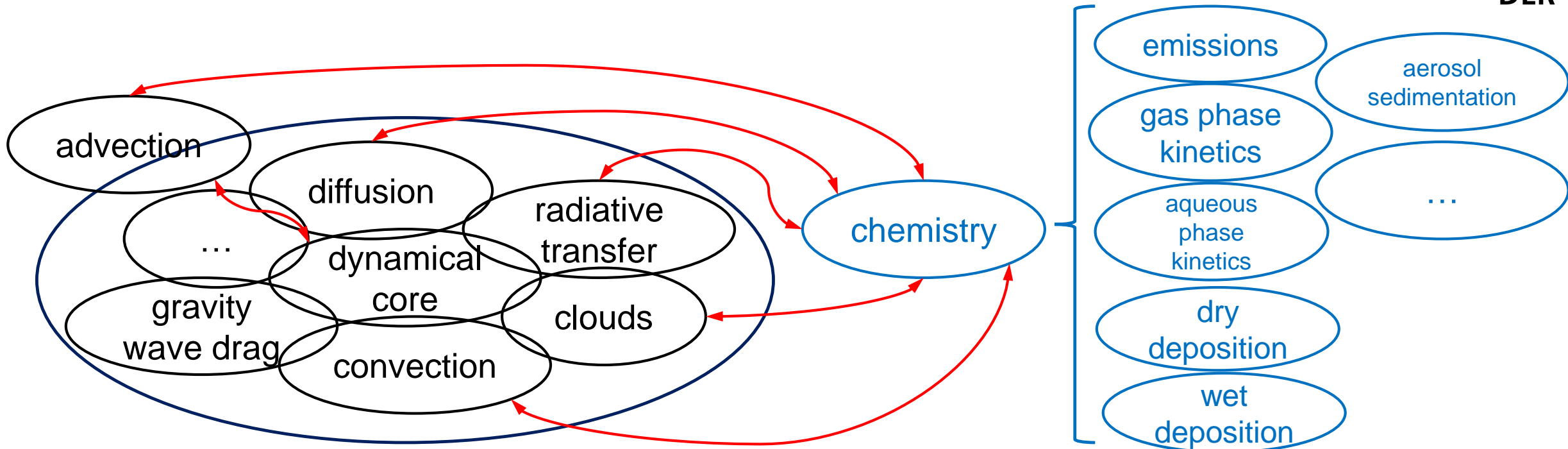




# Adding atmospheric chemistry & aerosol

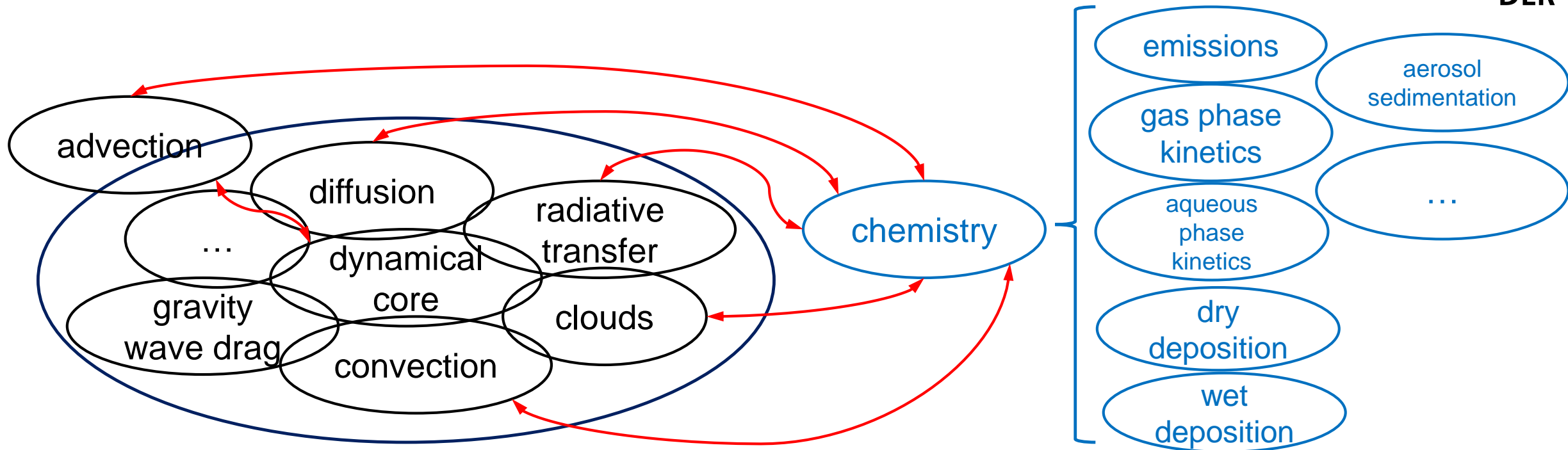


# Adding atmospheric chemistry & aerosol

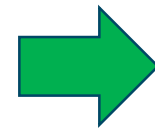


- 2-way (!) exchange
- large number of 3D fields to exchange
- interaction with many physical processes
- numerous additional processes

# Adding atmospheric chemistry & aerosol



- 2-way (!) exchange
- large number of 3D fields to exchange
- interaction with many physical processes
- numerous additional processes



- “external coupling” not feasible
- “internal coupling” required
- **but implementation into “legacy” code is not desirable, e.g.**
  - maintenance
  - flexibility



# WHICH WAY OUT?

Photo by [Viktor Forgacs](#) on [Unsplash](#)

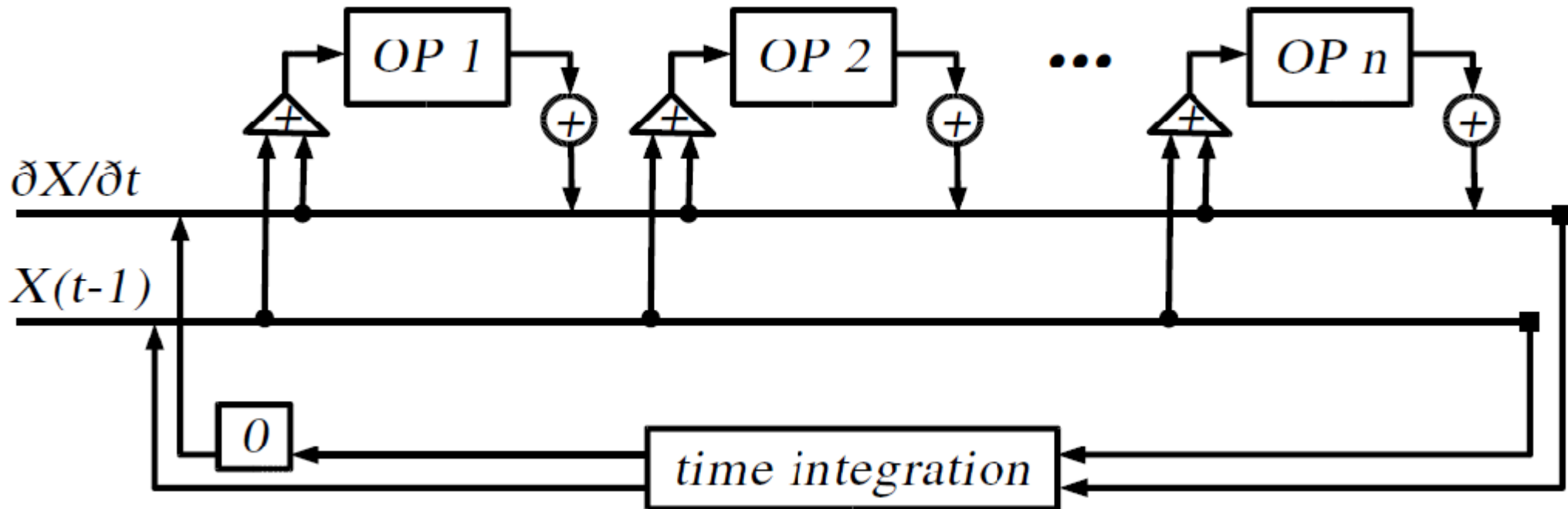


# The fundamental concept: Operator splitting (a numerical method to solve differential equations in “steps”)



... a very helpful approach:

- different PDE terms express different physics (e.g., on different time-scales)
- different numerical methods for different process descriptions required



# The fundamental concept: Operator splitting (a numerical method to solve differential equations in “steps”)

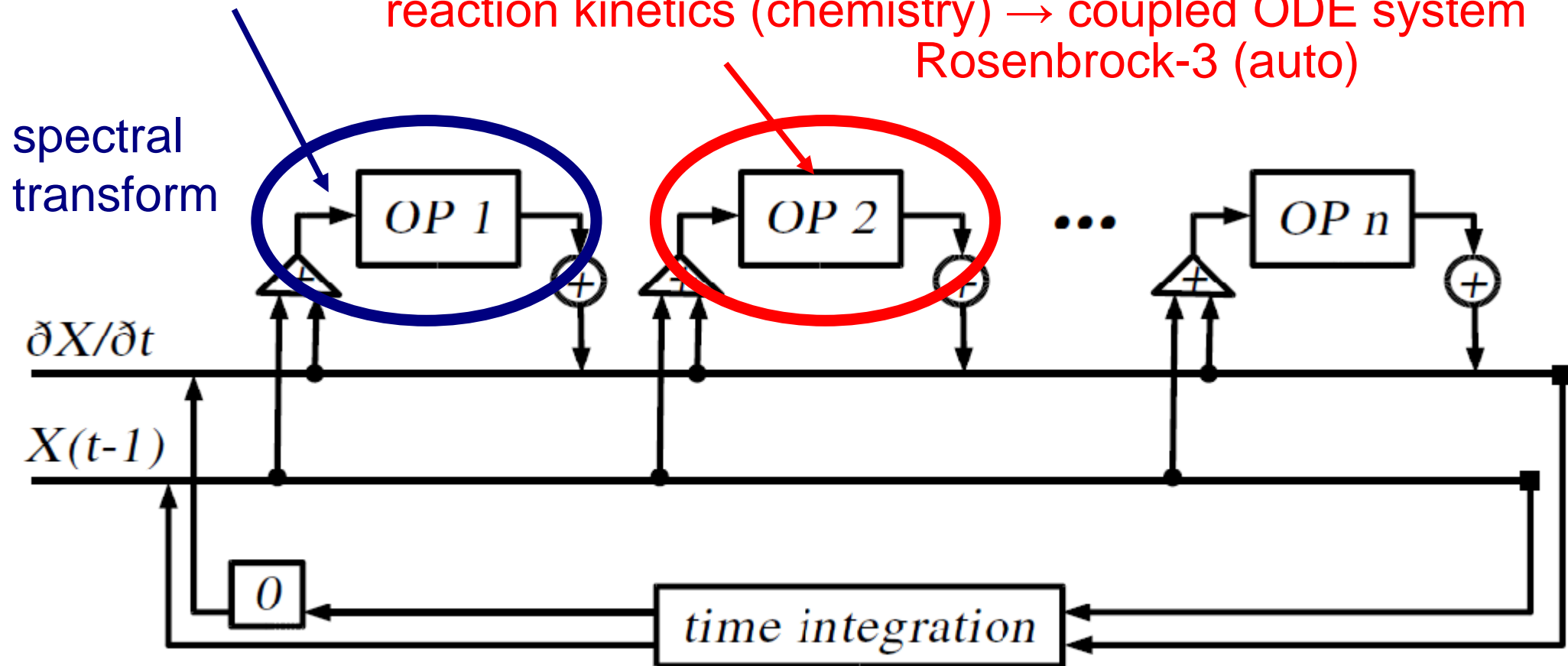


Example:

basic (dynamical) equations  $\rightarrow$  coupled PDE system

reaction kinetics (chemistry)  $\rightarrow$  coupled ODE system

Rosenbrock-3 (auto)



$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(3t_2 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= A \sin\left(3t_2 + \frac{\pi}{6}\right); \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k y_2^2; \quad E_c = E - E_p = \frac{1}{2} k(A^2 - y_2^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k(A^2 - y_2^2) \Rightarrow y_2 = A \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ V} \\ E_p = E_{p_{\max}} &\Rightarrow \sin^2\left(3t_p + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right); \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y) * z &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(x + y - xy + 1)\right] * z = \\ &+ xy - xyz + z + 1 = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2}(x + y \right. \\ y * z) &= x * \left[\frac{1}{2}(y + z - yz + 1)\right] = \\ &x(y + z - yz + 1) + 1 = (x * y) * \\ x * y &= \frac{1}{2}(x + y - xy + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-a}^0 x^2 e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} (x^2 e^{ax}) \Big|_{-a}^0 - \frac{2}{a} \int_{-a}^0 \\ &-a^2 - \frac{2}{a} \left[ \frac{1}{a} (x e^{ax}) \Big|_{-a}^0 - \frac{1}{a} \int_{-a}^0 e^{ax} dx \right] \\ &+ \frac{2}{a^2} \left[ \frac{1}{a} (e^{ax}) \Big|_{-a}^0 \right] = -ae^{-a^2} - \frac{2}{a} e^{-a^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{n+2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{n+2}} + \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{n+1}} \\ &\left. - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)^{n+1} - \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{n+2}\right)^{n+1}}{n+3} \Big] = \\ &(-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+2)^n} + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n+3}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_R &= \frac{U}{R} = \frac{220}{17,32} = 12,7 \text{ A}, \\ \frac{I_R}{I_R^2 + I_L^2} &= \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + L^2 \omega^2}} = \frac{17,32}{34,64} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \varphi = \\ \omega_0 &= \frac{1}{C \omega_0} \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{X_L}{\omega} C}} \\ &-(x+t)I_2 + (xt - yz)I_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x+t & 0 \\ 0 & x+t \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} -t & y \\ z & -x \end{pmatrix}. \\ y) \begin{pmatrix} -t & y \\ z & -x \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} yz - xt & 0 \\ 0 & yz - tx \end{pmatrix} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &\approx \sqrt{\frac{2h_0}{g}} \cdot \frac{S}{s} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,8}{9,8}} \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-2}}{10^{-4}} = 3 \\ &= \frac{S}{\sqrt{S^2 - s^2}} \sqrt{2gh_0}, \\ &= sv_2(h_0)t_1 = \frac{sS}{\sqrt{S^2 - s^2}} \sqrt{2gh_0} \sqrt{\frac{2h_0}{g}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s}} \\ Sh_0 &= 2V_0 = 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 0,8 = 12,8 \cdot 10 \\ 12 &= -K \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{12}^2}, \quad F_{12} = -K \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{12}^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}}, \quad \vec{\Gamma} \\ E_p = E_{p_{\max}} &\Rightarrow \sin^2\left(3t_p + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right); \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ t_p &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left(n + \frac{1}{6}\right); \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_c = E_{c_{\max}} &\Rightarrow \cos^2\left(3t_c + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \cos\left(3\right. \\ &= \pm 1 = \cos(n\pi) \Rightarrow t_c = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(n - \frac{1}{3}\right) \\ \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= J + \sqrt{1+x^2} \\ &= -\int \frac{-dx}{x^2+1} = -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \end{aligned}$$

# WHY NOT FORMALIZE THIS?

$$Q_{\text{total}} = Q_1 + Q_2 = 3\epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d_1} U_0$$

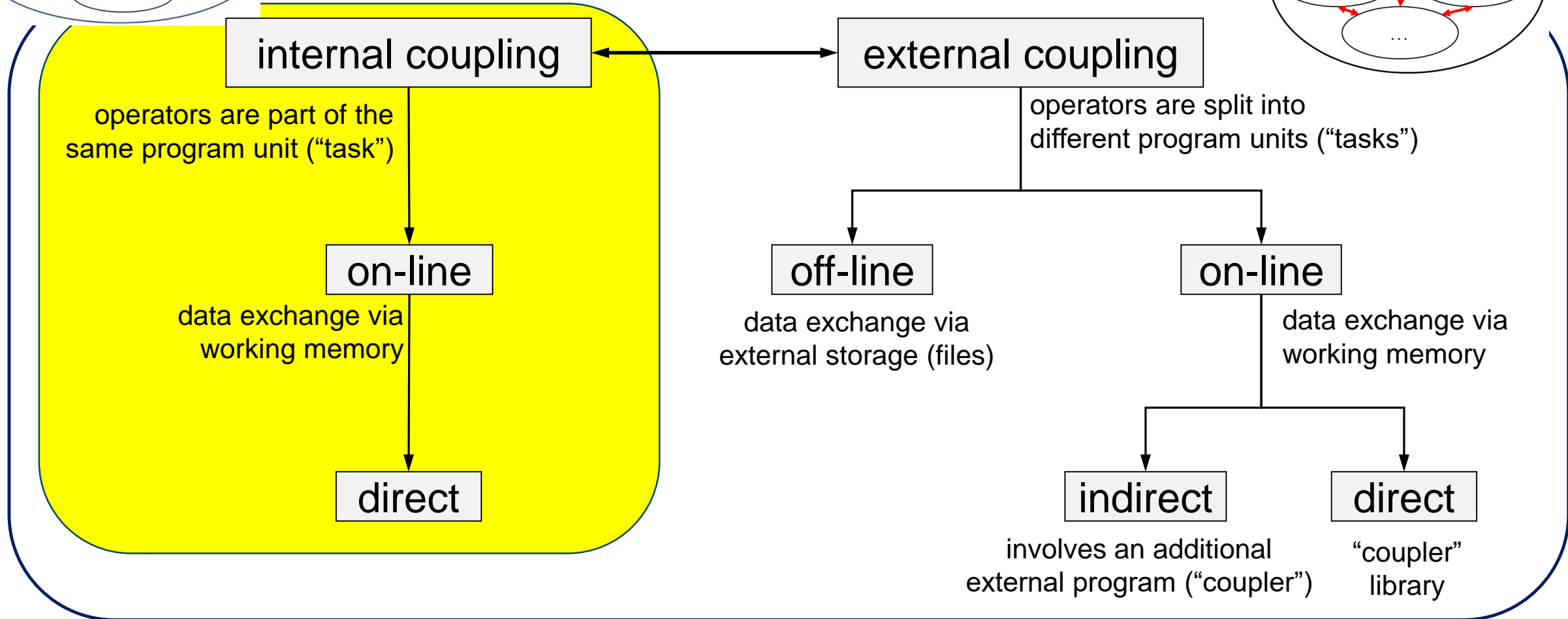
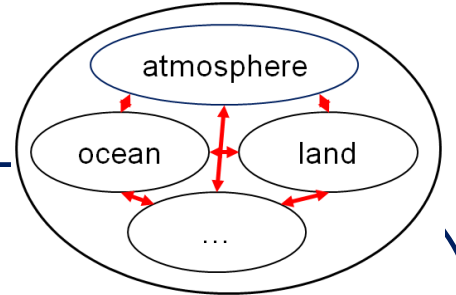
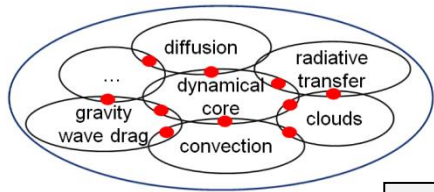
$$C_1 = C_2 = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d_1} = 8,85 \text{ pF}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= p_3 V_3^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow p_2 = p_3 \left(\frac{V_3}{V_2}\right)^{\gamma} \\ &= T_2 V_3^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{V_2}{V_3}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_3} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{1+x^2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}{x} + C \\ &-Q_{41} = \nu C T_1 (1 - \epsilon^{1/2}) + \nu C_V T_1 (\mathcal{K} - 1), \\ &-Q_{34} = \nu C_V T_2 (\mathcal{K} - 1) + \nu C T_4 (1 - \epsilon^{1/2}), \\ &\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \nu, \quad \frac{T_4}{T_1} = \epsilon^{1/2}, \quad \frac{T_1}{T_1} = \nu \end{aligned}$$

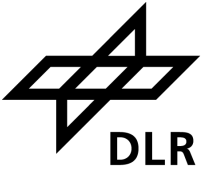
Photo by [Dan Cristian Pădureț](#) on [Unsplash](#)

# Coupling



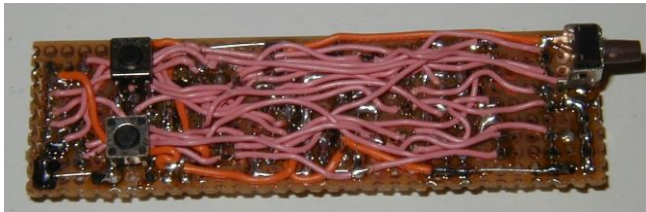


# Internal coupling (online & direct)



“unstructured”

pure language level  
(subroutines and modules)



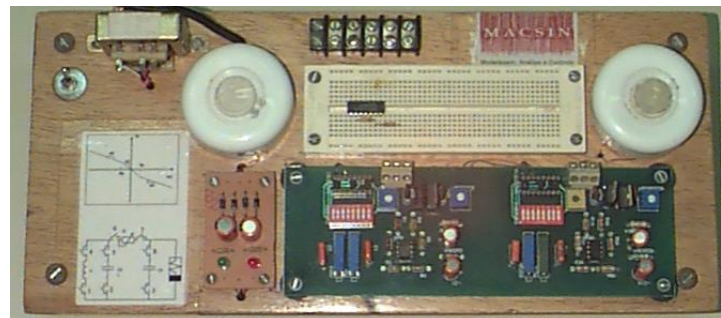
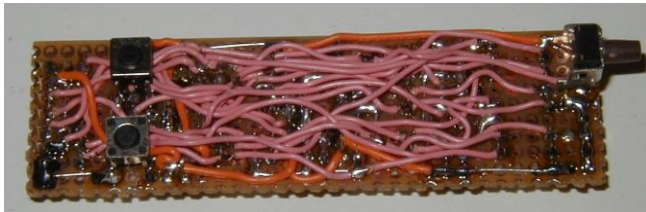
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“structured”

- + coding standard
- + (some) internal infrastructure
  - memory management
  - time management
  - I/O
  - orchestration / run control
  - check-pointing
  - grid structures
  - tracers
  - ...
- **model specific!**



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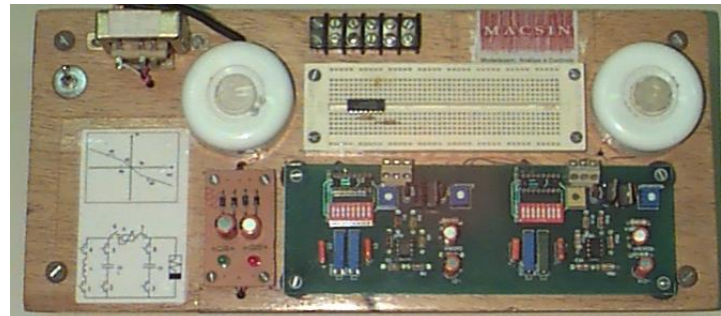
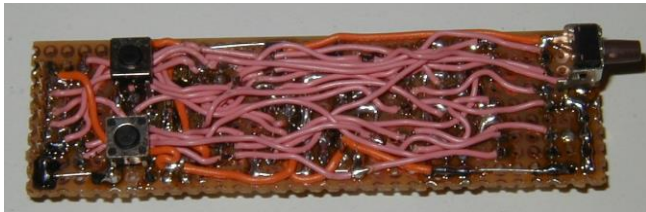
“formalised”

- + **model independent formulation**
- + standard libraries
- + ...



integrated  
framework

- **model specific!**



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“formalised”

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- + standard libraries
- + ...



integrated  
framework



decreasing “*spaghetti-ness*” of code



increasing “separation of concerns”

# Integrated Frameworks



## ■ Examples:

- Earth System Modelling Framework (ESMF) [<https://www.earthsystemcog.org/projects/esmf/>]
- Modular Earth Submodel System (MESSy) [<https://www.messy-interface.org>]
- Community Earth System Model (CESM) [<http://www.cesm.ucar.edu/models/ccsm4.0/>]
- Flexible Modelling System (FMS) [<https://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/fms/>]
- ...

### Advantages:

- fine granular structure of models
  - full “separation of concerns”
  - natural “dwarfs”  
(for porting and optimisation)
- well defined (model independent!) API
- high flexibility
- code sharing possible
- readable code structure

### Disadvantages:

- intrusive for “legacy” codes
- model specific “infrastructure” components need to be abandoned / doubled & connected

```
segment_loop DO i=1, nseg  
  repr%pdecomp%start(i,jr) = start(i,repr%order_mem2out(jr))  
  repr%pdecomp%cnt(i,jr)   = cnt(i,repr%order_mem2out(jr))  
  cs1 = cs1 + repr%pdecomp%cnt(i,jr)  
  repr%pdecomp%ml(i,jr)   = ml(i,repr%order_mem2out(jr))  
  repr%pdecomp%mu(i,jr)   = mu(i,repr%order_mem2out(jr))  
  IF (repr%pdecomp%cnt(i,jr) /= 0) &  
    cs2 = cs2 + ( repr%pdecomp%mu(i,jr) - repr%pdecomp%ml(i,jr) + 1)  
END DO segment_loop  
IF (cs1 /= cs2) THEN  
  WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR: (REPRESENTATION ', TRIM(repr%name) &  
    ', RANK ', jr, '): ', cs1, ' /= ', cs2  
  status = 2024 ! REPRESENTATION SEGMENTATION MISMATCH  
  RETURN  
END IF  
END DO rank_loop
```

```
! CHECK MEMORY SIZE
```

```
IF (z1chk) THEN
```

# NOW, WHAT ABOUT MESSy?

```
cs3 = 0
```

```
!
```

```
DO i=1, nseg
```

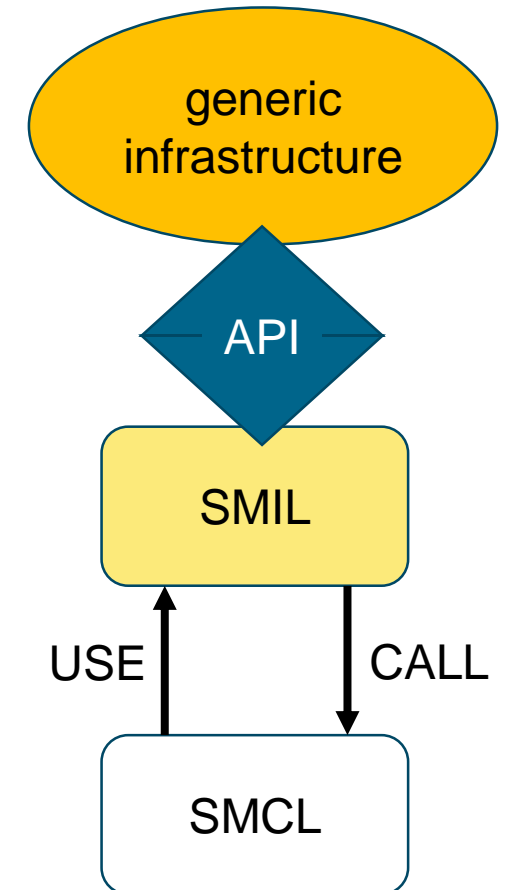
```
cs3 = cs3 + PRODUCT(repr%pdecomp%cnt(i,1:nrank))
```



# Some generic concepts of MESSy: Separation & Modularisation



1. process (granularity!) → operator
  - operator output entirely determined by input (→ dwarfs, tests, ...)
  - 2 software layers (Fortran modules) for each operator
    - “connection” via API to generic infrastructure
    - “machinery” (independent of infrastructure)
2. “generic infrastructure”:
  - generic data-types (dimensions, representations, attributes, **objects**, grids, ...)
  - I/O, memory management, orchestration, ...
  - API for “**wireless**” access to **objects**



# Some generic concepts of MESSy: Wireless connections



## WIRED

```
MODULE CHEM  
  
USE PHYS, ONLY: temperature  
  
...  
  
! do something with temperature  
  
END MODULE CHEM
```

```
MODULE PHYS  
  
USE CHEM, ONLY: do_something  
  
...  
  
CALL do_something(..., temperature, ...)  
  
END MODULE PHYS
```

- compile-time dependency of modules CHEM & PHYS
- **variable** name “hard-wired”
- often long lists of parameters at **subroutine** call
- → highly inflexible, maximally intrusive

# Some generic concepts of MESSy: Wireless connections



```
MODULE PHYS

USE INFRASTRUCTURE, ONLY: object_define
...

CALL object_define('phys', 'temperature', ...)
...

END MODULE PHYS
```

```
MODULE CHEM

USE INFRASTRUCTURE, ONLY: object_access

REAL(dp), POINTER, DIMENSION(:, :, :, :) :: temp
...

CALL object_access('phys', 'temperature', temp)
...

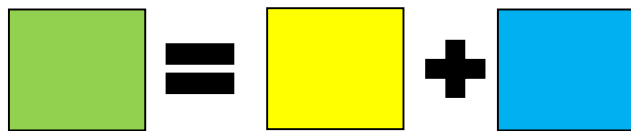
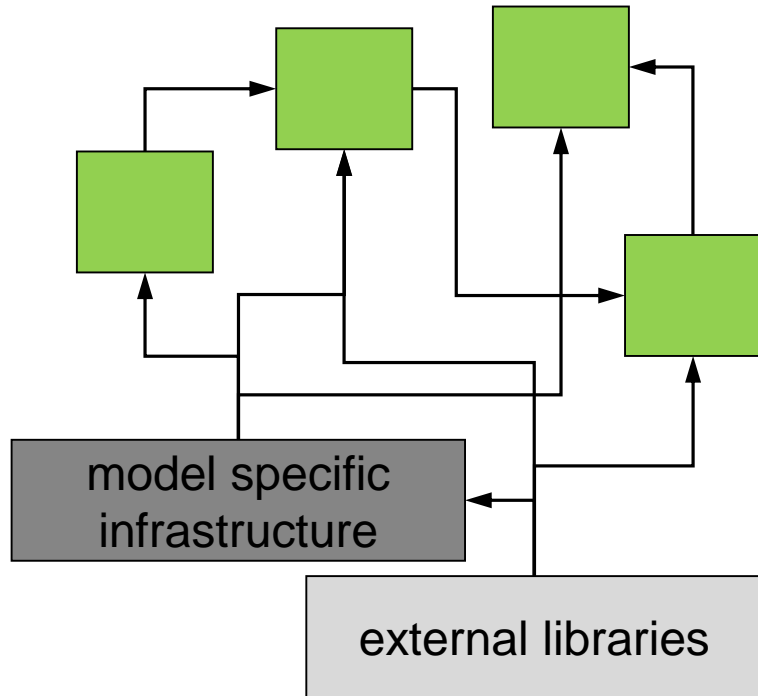
! do something with local pointer temp

END MODULE CHEM
```

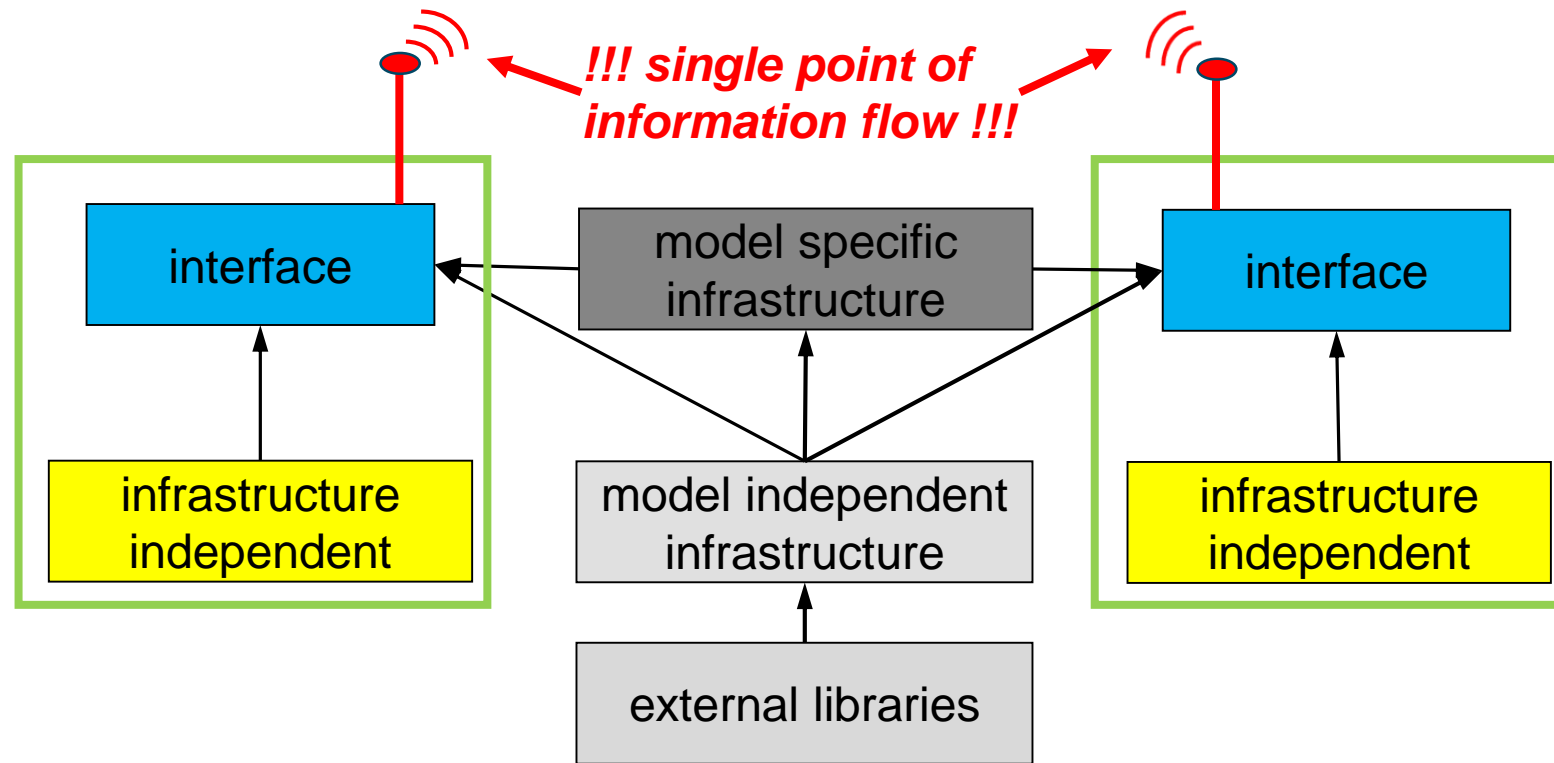
- no compile-time dependency of CHEM & PHYS
- dependency on common **INFRASTRUCTURE** (API)
- **object** name (convention, standardisation)
- *object meta information* can be easily added (e.g. units)

# Some generic concepts of MESSy: Hierarchical software layering

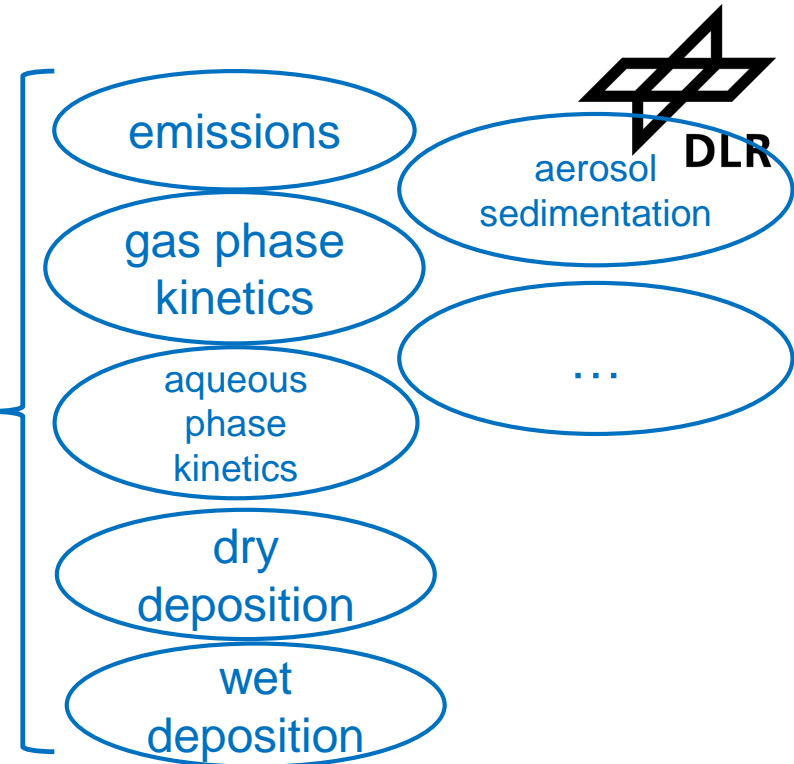
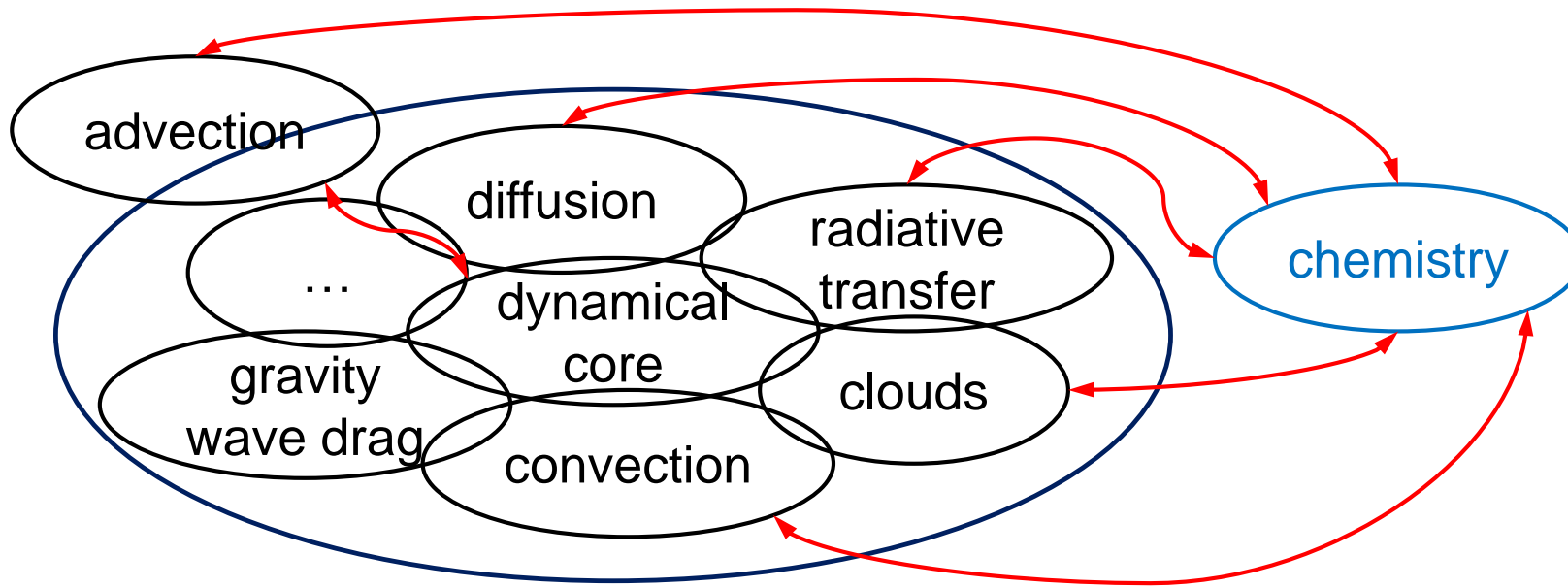
## non-hierarchical software layering



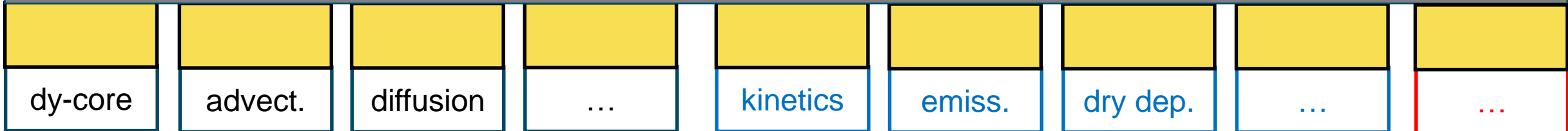
## hierarchical software layering

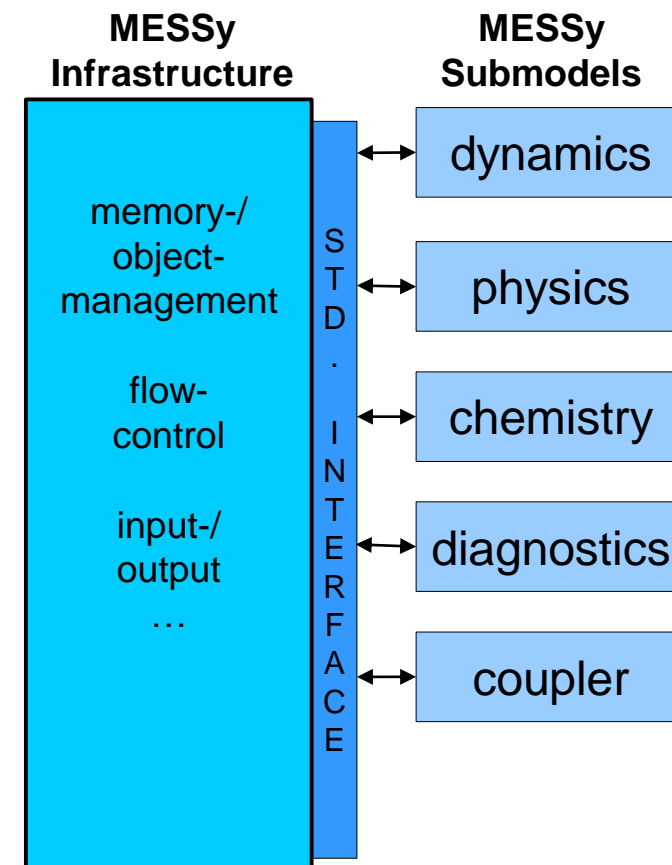


# In consequence ...



## DRIVER + generic infrastructure components





MESSy as an integrated framework:

- operator splitting concept (process = operator):  $O(I)$
- strict separation (of operators from generic infrastructure)
- API for wireless access to objects
- hierarchical software layering (4 layers)



Thank  
you  
very  
much  
for  
your  
attention  
!

MESSy as an integrated framework:

- operator splitting concept (process = operator): O(I)
- strict separation (of operators from generic infrastructure)
- API for wireless access to objects
- hierarchical software layering (4 layers)



# Impressum



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