

Using the NGS to study bi-stability of the Atlantic thermohaline circulation

NGS Roadshow - University of Exeter

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17 Sep 2009



Overview

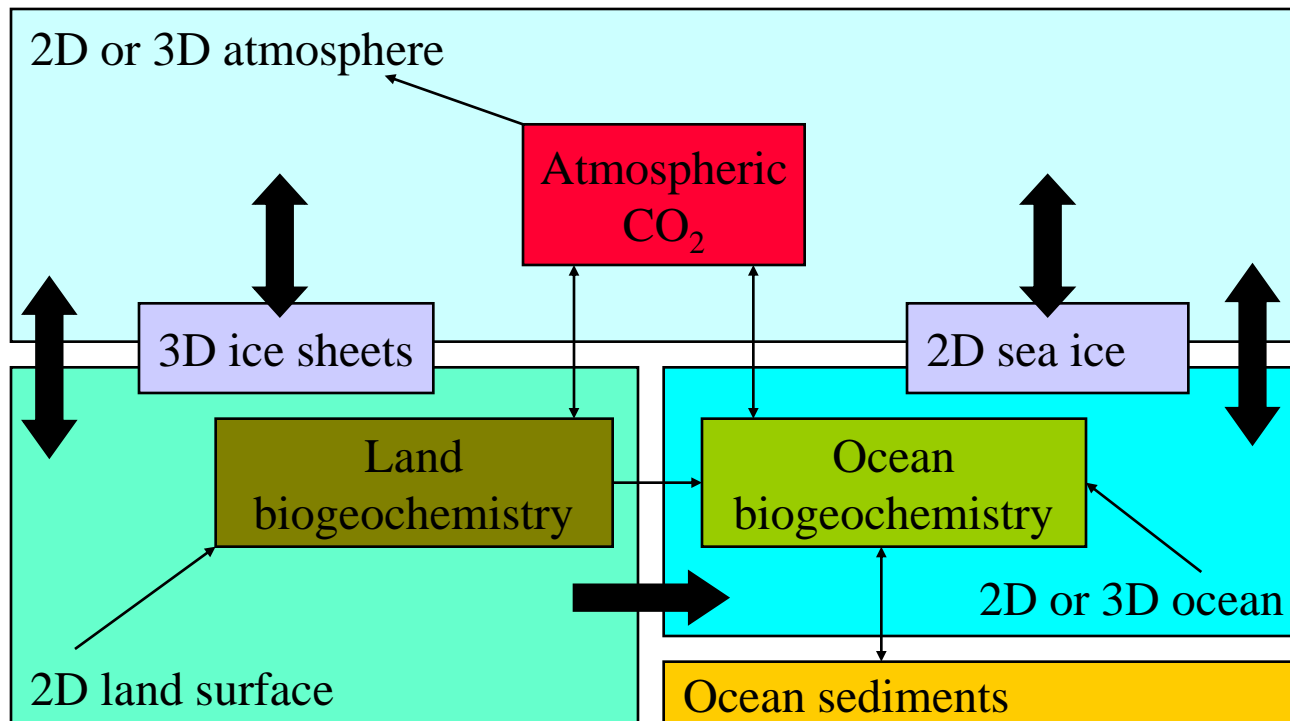
- GENIE
- Example study of Thermohaline Circulation
- Use of the NGS
- Geodise and GENIELab software
- Study results

GENIE

- Grid **EN**abled **I**ntegrated **E**arth system model
- GENIE is a Grid-enabled computing framework enabling users to:
 - Flexibly couple together state-of-the-art components to form a unified Earth System Model (ESM)
 - Execute the resultant ESMs across computational Grid infrastructure
 - Share the resultant data produced by simulation runs
 - Provide high-level open access to the system, creating and supporting virtual organisations of Earth System modellers
- The central scientific goal of the GENIE project is to study the forcing and feedbacks driving the glacial-interglacial cycles that dominated the Earth's climate over the last 1 million years
- By better understanding the processes (physical and biogeochemical) which regulated these cycles in the past, we can be more confident about the predictions climate models make for the future

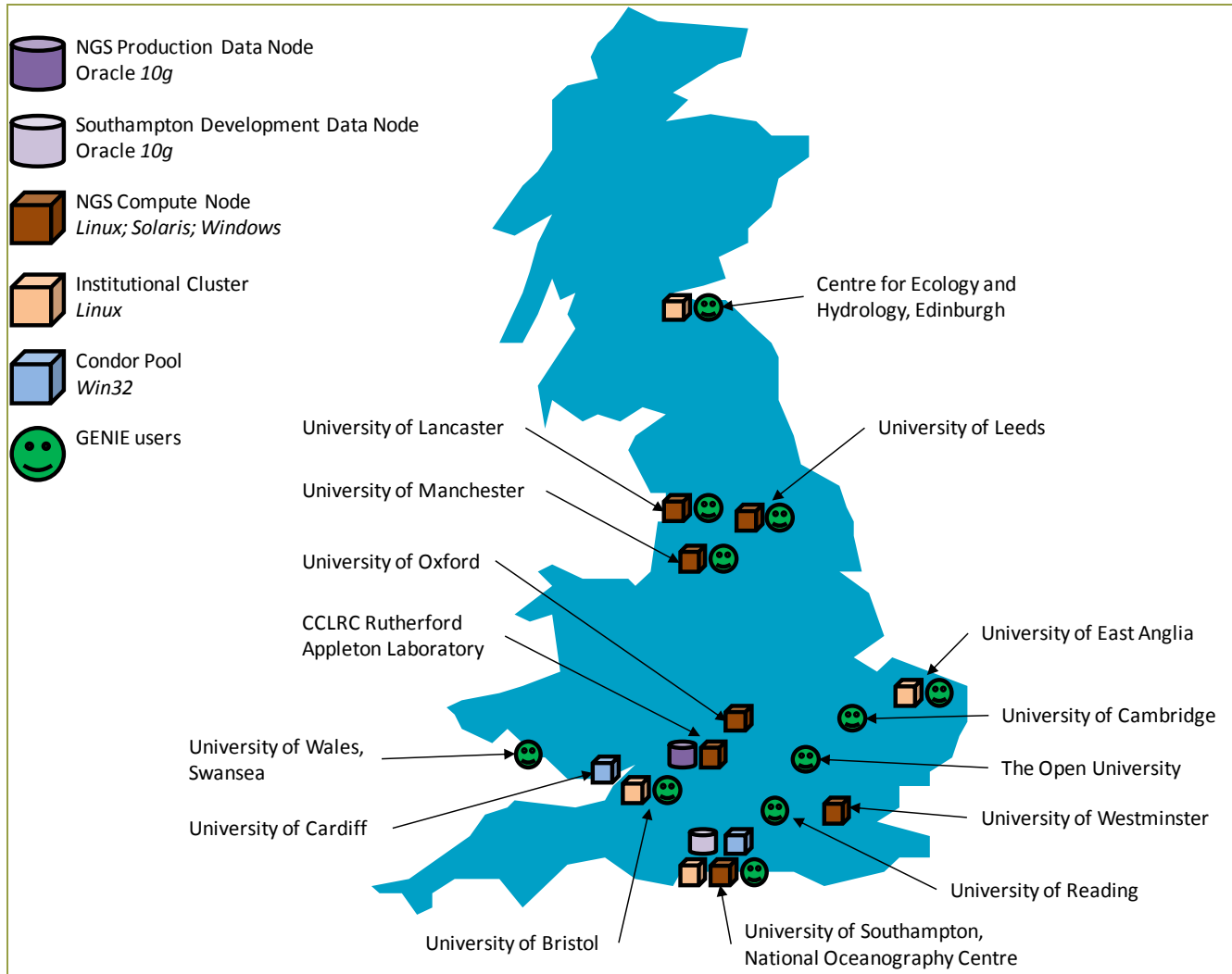
GENIE Modelling Framework

- Integrates component models of varying resolution, dimensionality & complexity
- Modular, scalable and traceable to more complex models



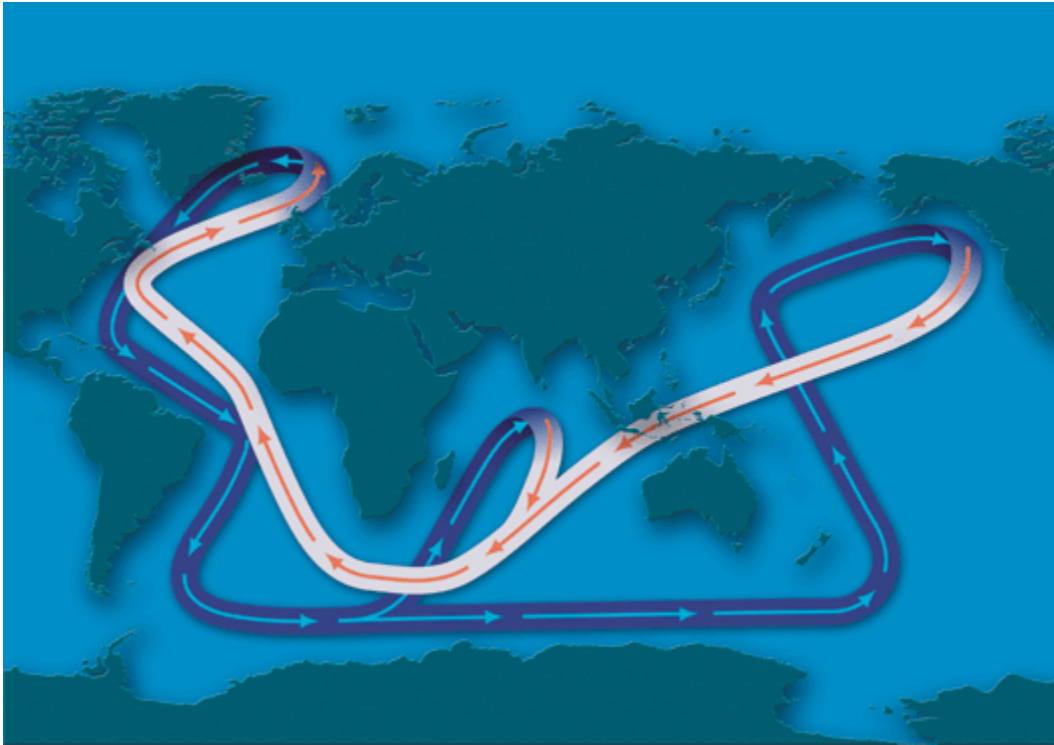
Schematic of the major component codes that are integrated to form climate models in the GENIE framework.

GENIE UK Community



The GENIE user base is primarily UK based with a growing number of international collaborators and users. The Grid computing software is used to exploit compute and data resources on the UK National Grid Service and institutional clusters and Condor pools.

Thermohaline Circulation

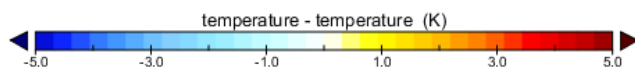
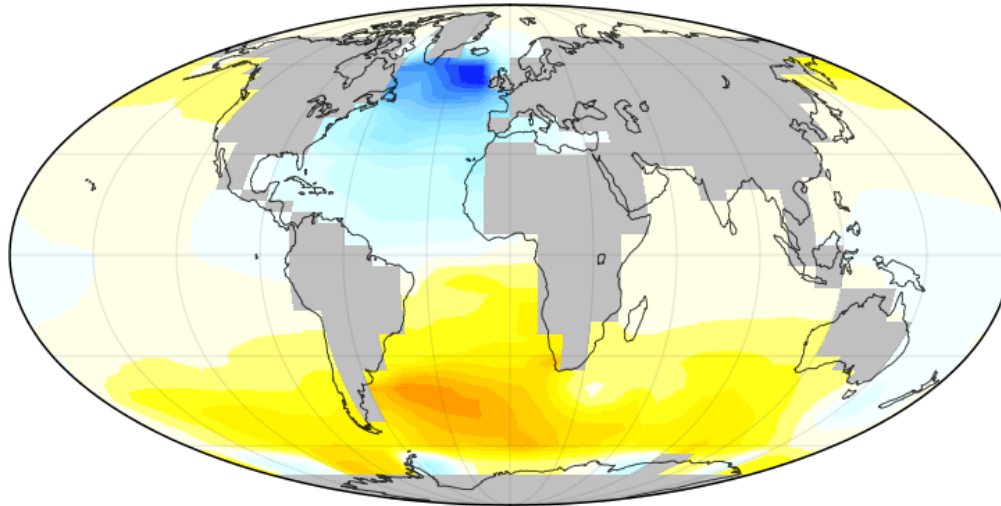


The Earth's oceans are linked by a system of currents, driven by temperature and salinity, collectively known as the Global Conveyor Belt.

THC shutdown in the model

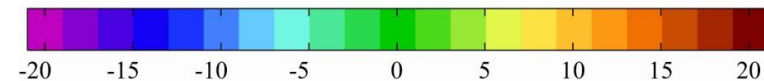
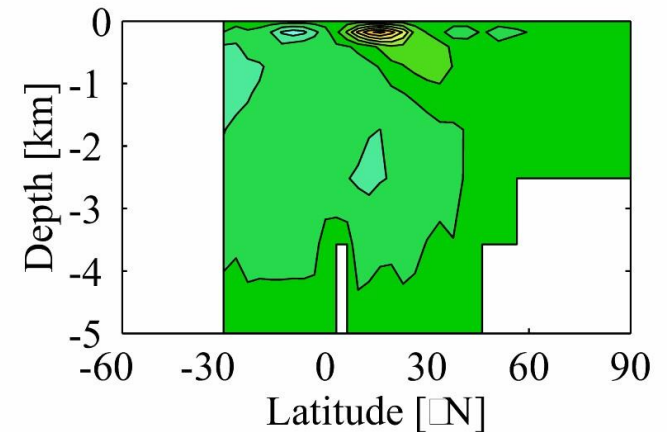
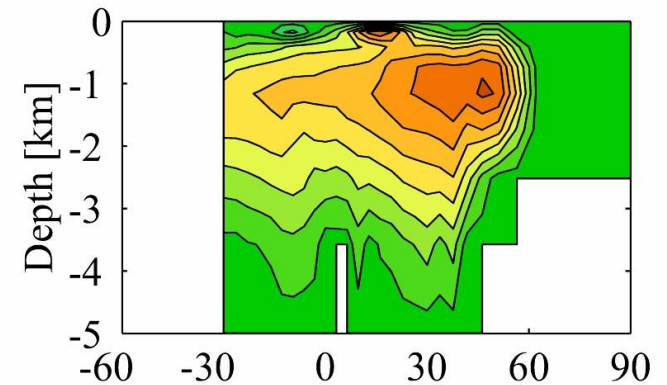
- THC “On” (top left)
- THC “Off” (bottom left)
- Temperature consequences (below)

Ocean Temperature Difference (On-Off)



Mollweide projection centered on 0.00°E

Data Min = -4.6, Max = 2.5



Study design

- Two parameters of the model are identified affecting the freshwater budget of the Atlantic ...
 - FW_x Atlantic-to-Pacific zonal transport
 - K_q Atmospheric diffusivity (meridional transport)
- Simulations performed using a systematic sweep of the values of these parameters
- The results of these simulations (boundary conditions) were then used to feed new simulations to examine “classic bi-stability”

Use of the NGS

- Individual model runs require ~10 hrs CPU time to simulate 5000 years and reach equilibrium
- Initial study requires a minimum of $(11 \times 11 \times 10 \times 3) / 24 = 151.25$ CPU days
- Local resource can prove insufficient to meet project needs
 - Find that institutional HPC clusters can limit an individual's resource usage
 - University Condor pools have practical limits for the runtime of compute tasks
 - The NGS provides the means to access a greater pool of resource
- Parametric sweeps are more practical if employing a collaborative task-farming approach
- The NGS database service provides the means to collaboratively study GENIE models
- Other NGS/Grid use cases
 - Building Response Surface Models for parameter estimation exercises
 - Use of Condor pools for large sampling of parameter space

Geodise Toolboxes

Geodise Compute Toolbox

- Grid access from the Desktop
- Matlab and Jython interfaces
- Globus and Condor support

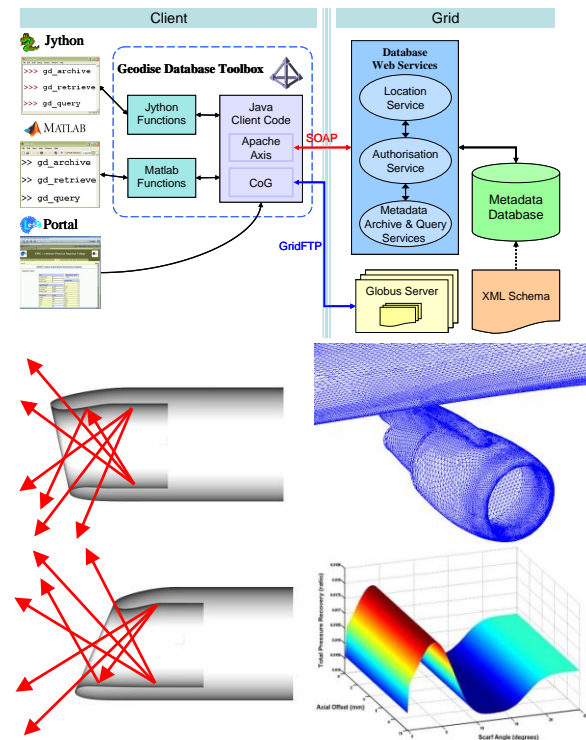
Geodise Database Toolbox

- Associate metadata with data
- Programmatic and GUI access

OptionsMatlab

- Engineering Design Optimisation
- Suite of multi-dimensional optimisation algorithms
- Parameter estimation

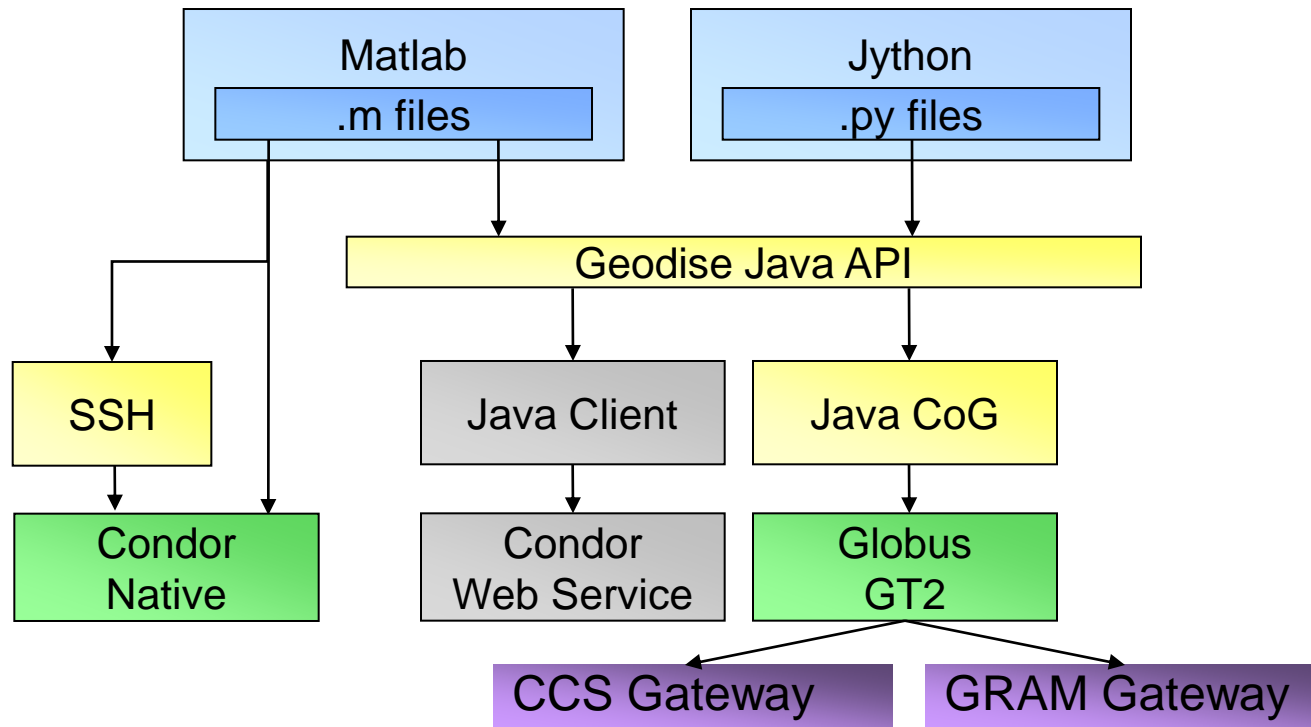
Geodise Compute Toolbox	<code>gd_createproxy.m</code>	Creates a Globus proxy certificate for the user's credentials
	<code>gd_destroyproxy.m</code>	Destroys the local copy of the user's Globus proxy certificate
	<code>gd_jobsubmit.m</code>	Submits a compute job to a Globus GRAM job manager
	<code>gd_jobstatus.m</code>	Gets the status of a Globus GRAM job
	<code>gd_putfile.m</code>	Puts a remote file using GridFTP
	<code>gd_getfile.m</code>	Retrieves a remote file using GridFTP
	<code>gd_rmfile.m</code>	Deletes a remote file using GridFTP
Geodise Database Toolbox	<code>gd_makedir.m</code>	Creates a remote directory using GridFTP
	<code>gd_rmdir.m</code>	Deletes a remote directory using GridFTP
	<code>gd_archive.m</code>	Archives a file or data structure to the database
	<code>gd_query.m</code>	Query the database for data matching specified criteria.
	<code>gd_retrieve.m</code>	Retrieves a file or data structure from the database



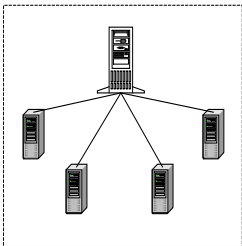
Geodise Compute Toolbox

<code>gd_createproxy.m</code>	Creates a Globus proxy certificate for the user's credentials
<code>gd_destroyproxy.m</code>	Destroys the local copy of the user's Globus proxy certificate
<code>gd_certinfo.m</code>	Returns information about the user's certificate
<code>gd_proxyinfo.m</code>	Returns information about the user's proxy certificate
<code>gd_proxyquery.m</code>	Queries whether a valid proxy certificate exists
<code>gd_jobsubmit.m</code>	Submits a compute job to a Globus GRAM job manager
<code>gd_jobstatus.m</code>	Gets the status of a Globus GRAM job
<code>gd_jobpoll.m</code>	Queries the status of a Globus GRAM job until complete
<code>gd_jobkill.m</code>	Kills a Globus GRAM specified by job handle
<code>gd_putfile.m</code>	Puts a remote file using GridFTP
<code>gd_getfile.m</code>	Retrieves a remote file using GridFTP
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Grid Computation



Condor Pool



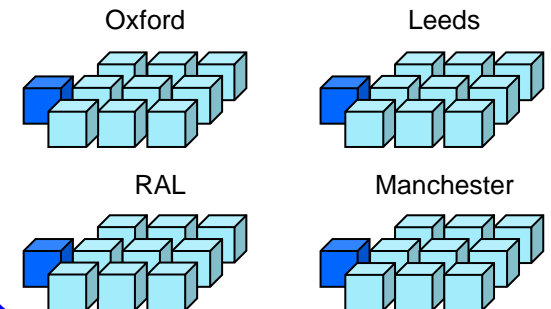
Microsoft Compute Cluster Server



Institutional Resources (GT2)



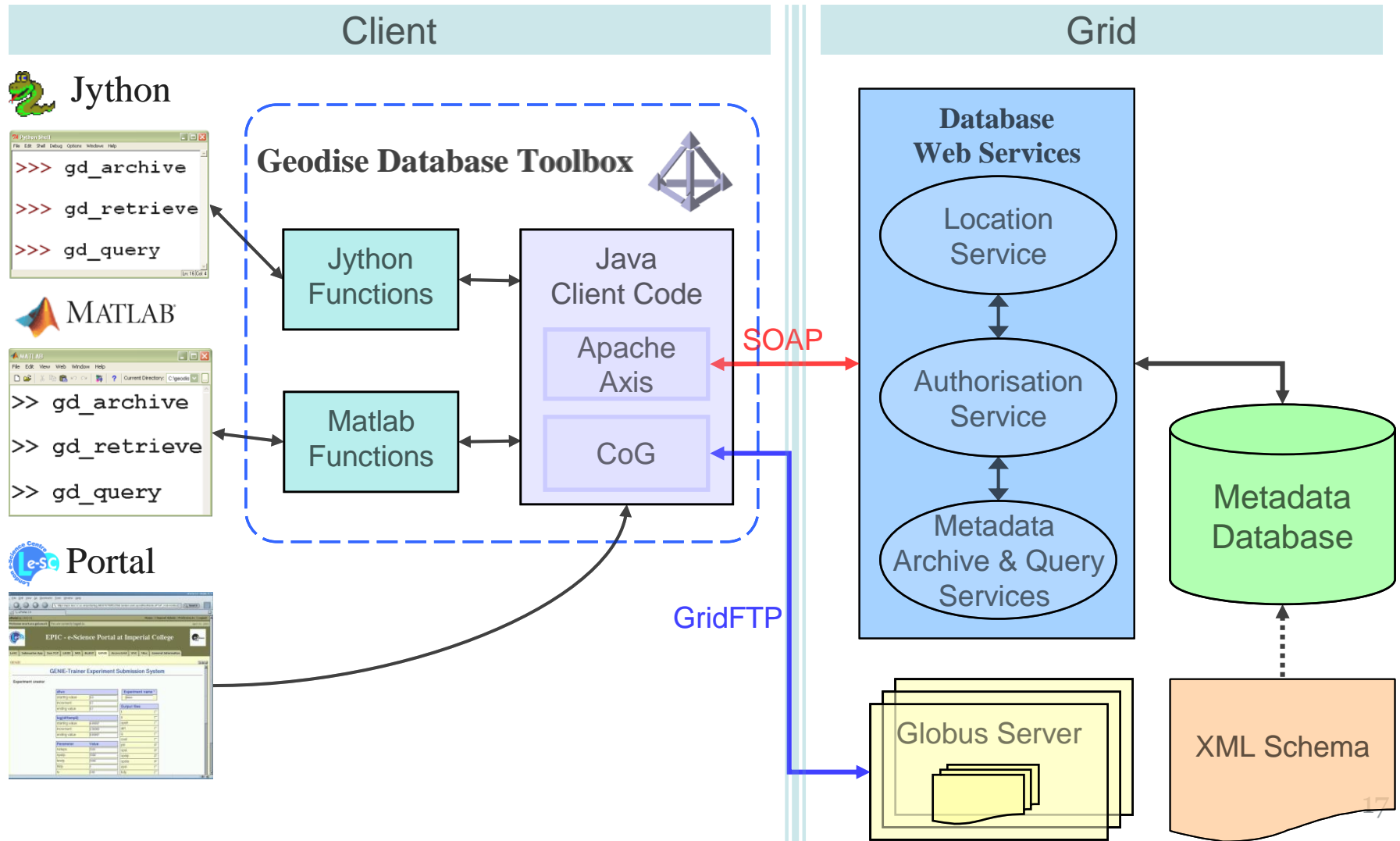
UK National Grid Service (GT2)



Geodise Database Toolbox

gd_archive	Stores a file or structure with metadata into an archive
gd_query	Queries over metadata or structures in the archive
gd_retrieve	Retrieves a file or structure from the archive to the local machine
gd_addusers	Grants users permission to access some data
gd_datagroup	Creates a new datagroup to aggregate files and structures
gd_datagroupadd	Adds a file or structure to a datagroup
gd_display	Displays the results of a query

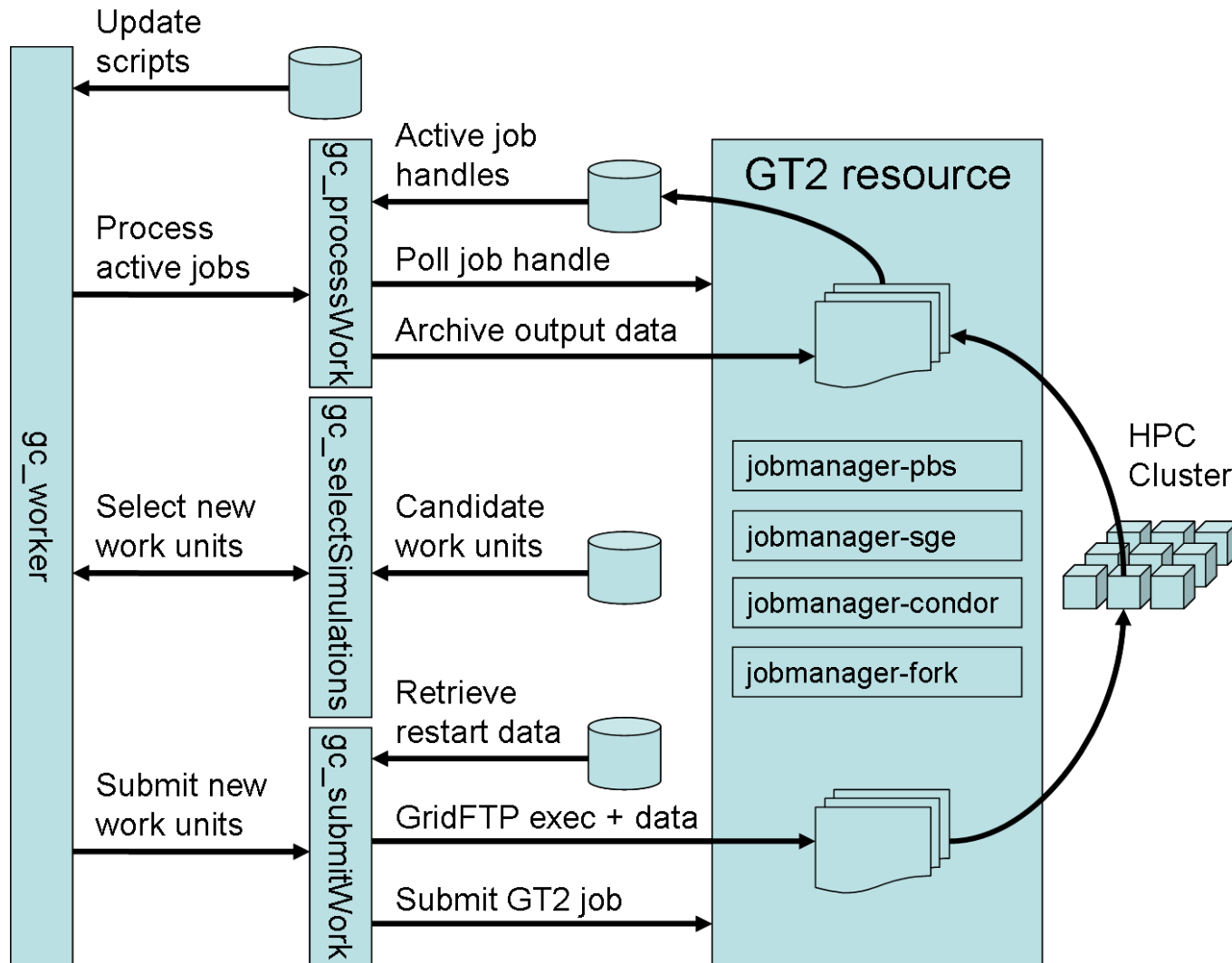
Data Management System



GENIELab

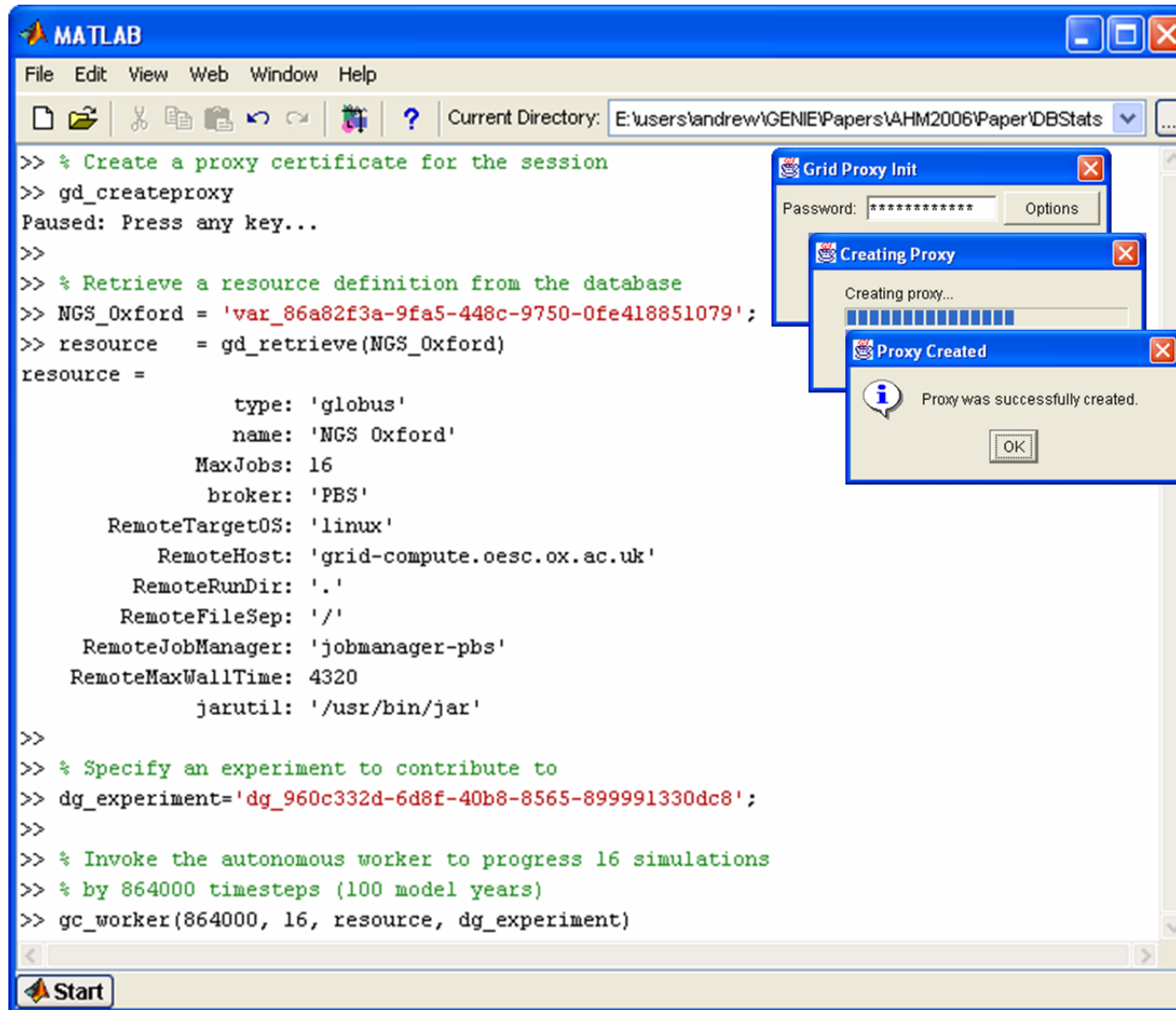
- GENIELab provides a set of Matlab functions to manage GENIE models on the Grid
- Built upon the Geodise toolboxes
- Provides routines to automatically manage metadata creation for archival of simulation output
- Scripted workflows available for
 - collaborative study of ensembles of simulations
 - parameter estimation studies exploiting OptionsMatlab
 - visualisation of simulation and ensemble output

Collaborative Ensemble Study Workflow



Workflow schematic for the activities of the **gc_worker** script. Simulations are advanced through to completion by the automated submission of compute jobs

Client Session

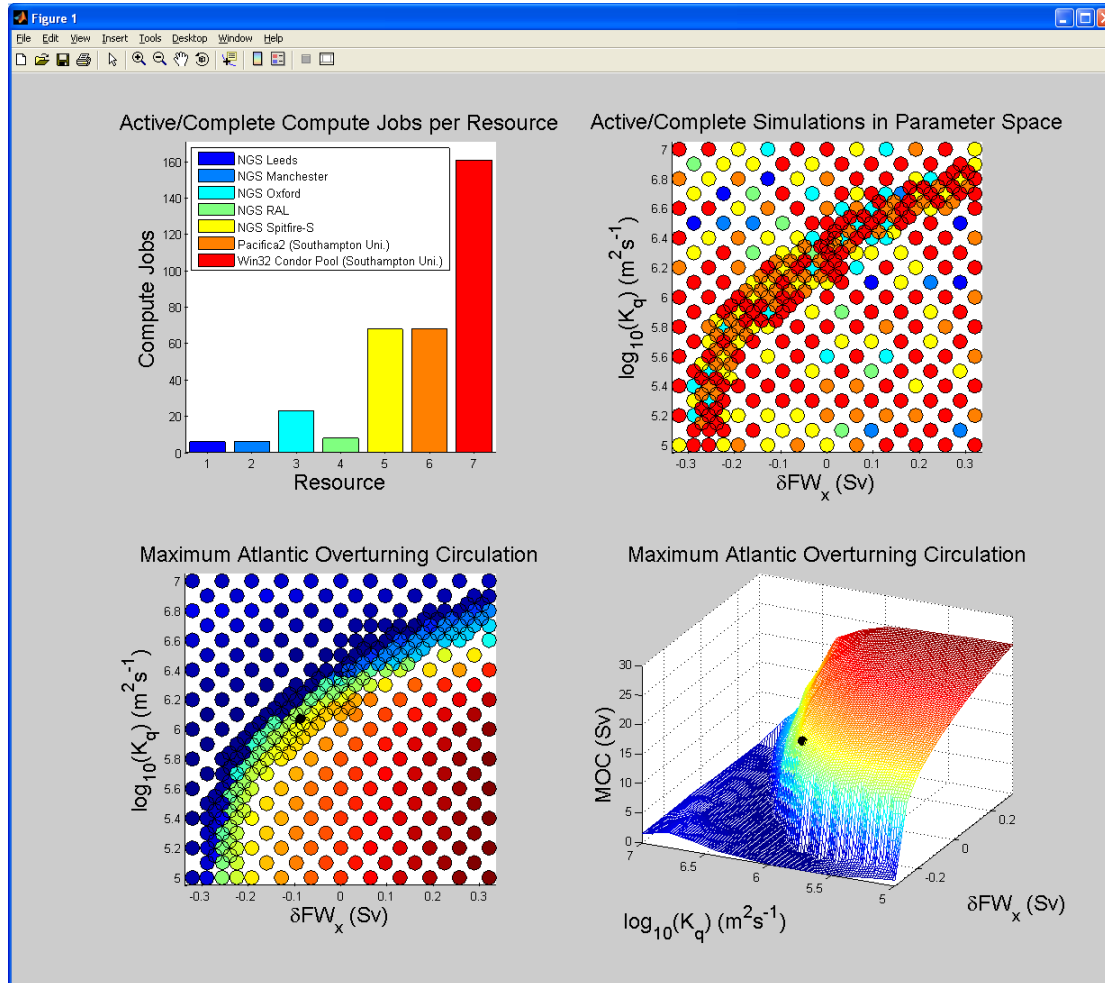


The image shows a MATLAB client session window. The main window has a blue title bar with the MATLAB logo and the word 'MATLAB'. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Web', 'Window', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations and a 'Current Directory' dropdown showing 'E:\users\andrew\GENIE\Papers\AHM2006\Paper\DBStats'. The main area contains MATLAB code being executed, with comments in green. The code creates a proxy certificate, retrieves a resource definition from a database, and specifies an experiment to contribute to. Three dialog boxes are overlaid on the right side of the window: 'Grid Proxy Init' with a password field and an 'Options' button; 'Creating Proxy' with a progress bar; and 'Proxy Created' with an information icon and the message 'Proxy was successfully created.' and an 'OK' button. At the bottom left of the window is a 'Start' button.

```
>> % Create a proxy certificate for the session
>> gd_createproxy
Paused: Press any key...
>>
>> % Retrieve a resource definition from the database
>> NGS_Oxford = 'var_86a82f3a-9fa5-448c-9750-0fe418851079';
>> resource = gd_retrieve(NGS_Oxford)
resource =
    type: 'globus'
    name: 'NGS Oxford'
    MaxJobs: 16
    broker: 'PBS'
    RemoteTargetOS: 'linux'
    RemoteHost: 'grid-compute.oesc.ox.ac.uk'
    RemoteRunDir: '.'
    RemoteFileSep: '/'
    RemoteJobManager: 'jobmanager-pbs'
    RemoteMaxWallTime: 4320
    jarutil: '/usr/bin/jar'
>>
>> % Specify an experiment to contribute to
>> dg_experiment='dg_960c332d-6d8f-40b8-8565-899991330dc8';
>>
>> % Invoke the autonomous worker to progress 16 simulations
>> % by 864000 timesteps (100 model years)
>> gc_worker(864000, 16, resource, dg_experiment)
```

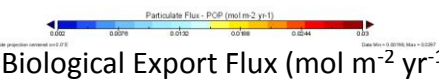
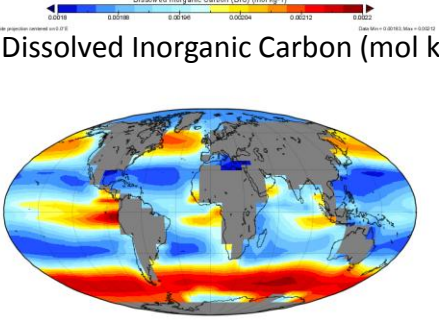
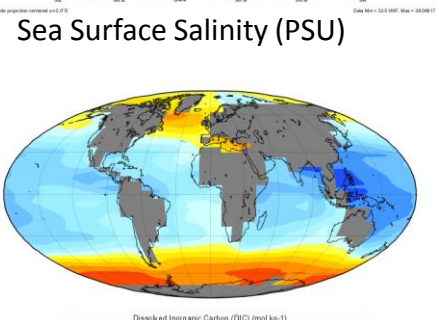
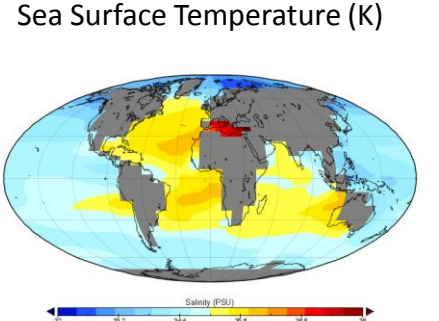
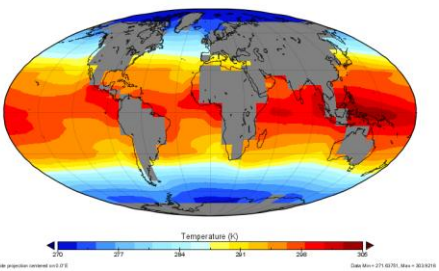
Typical client session used to contribute resource for the advancement of a specified number of simulations. In practice, such sessions are typically invoked at regular intervals with automated job scheduling.

Interactive Monitoring GUI



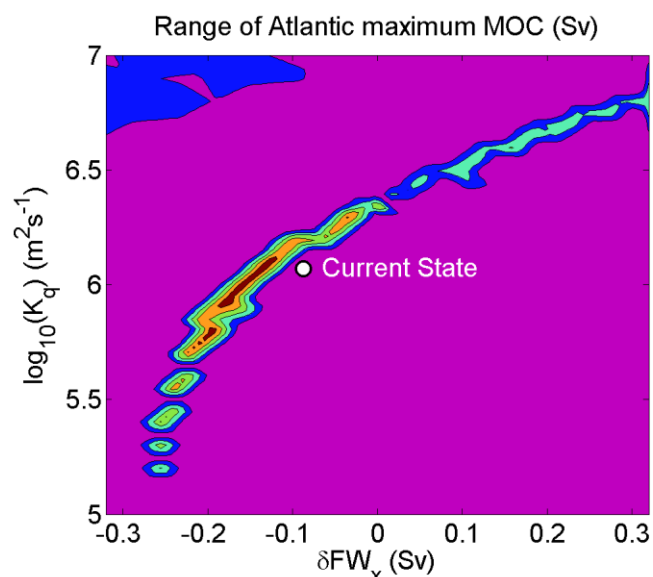
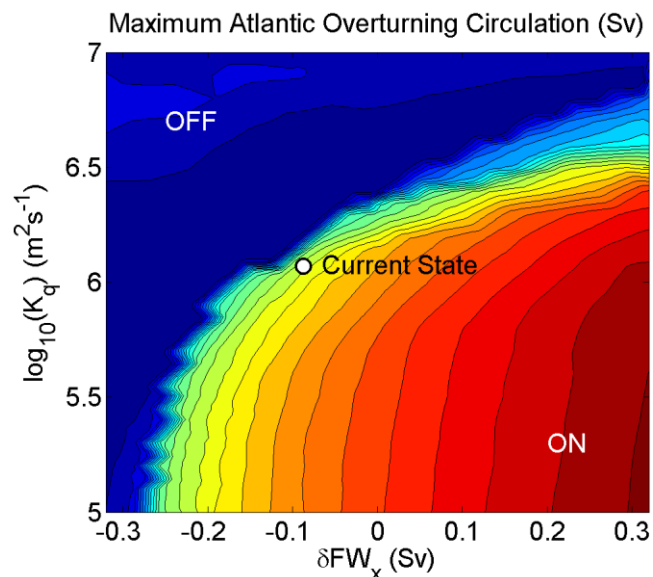
The existing Matlab GUI is also used for interactive analysis and post-processing of the experiment data sets.

Atlantic Overturning Circulation “ON”



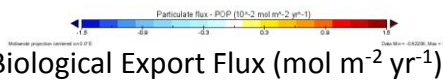
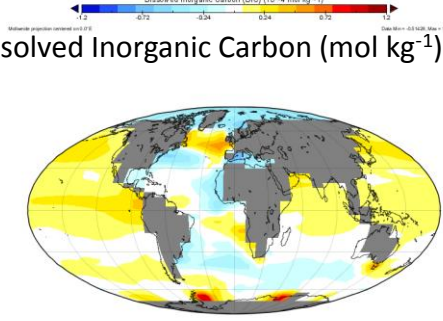
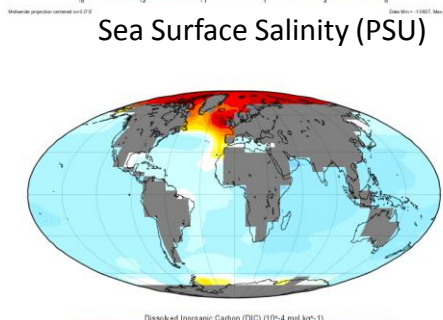
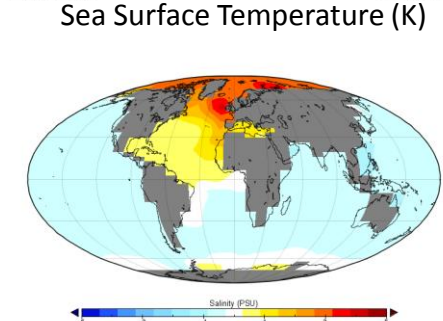
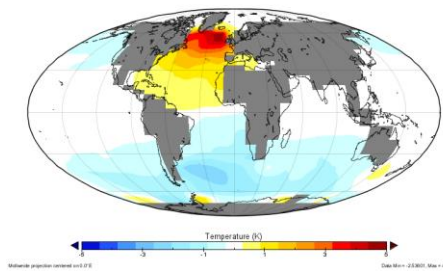
Atmosphere
more diffusive

Atmosphere
less diffusive



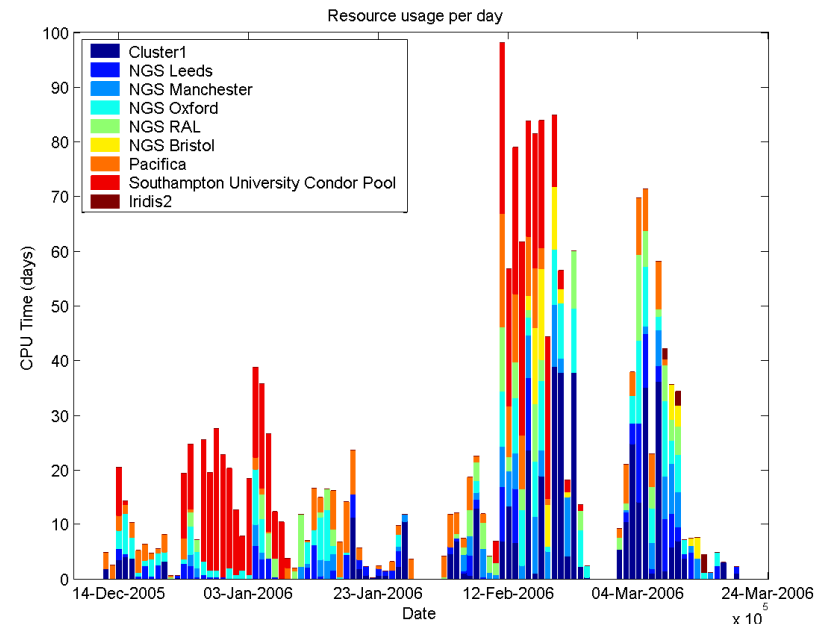
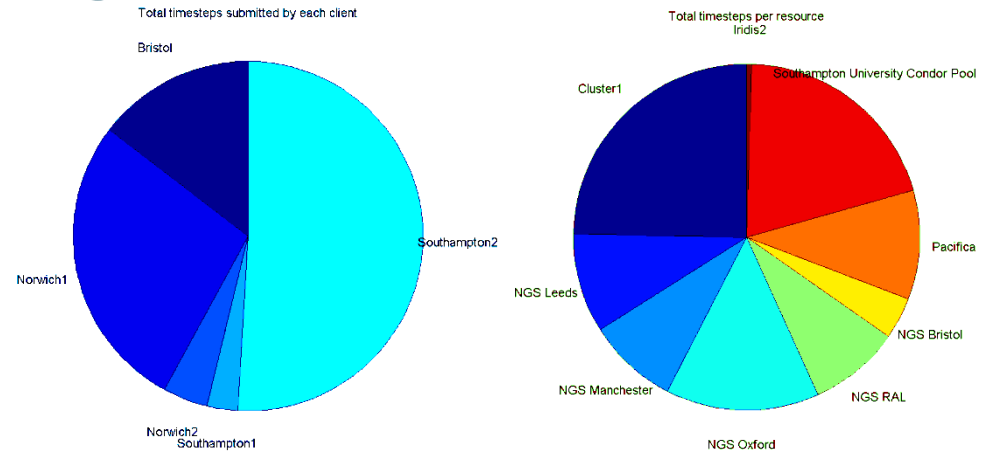
← Atlantic **wetter** Atlantic **drier** →

Difference: “ON” - “OFF”



Use of Grid Computing

- NGS usage in a more extensive previous study
- 12 ensemble studies
 - 362 simulations
 - 428,000 model years
 - 3,736 compute tasks
- 46,992 CPU hours
 - 1958 days = 5.36 years
- 9 compute resources
 - 5 nodes of UK National Grid Service
 - 3 Institutional HPC Clusters
 - Southampton University Condor pool
- Studies completed in just over 3 months



Summary

- GENIELab (built on Geodise) provides the means to manage GENIE models on the Grid from the desktop
- Users exploit NGS computational resources in conjunction with local institutional facilities
- NGS (RAL) Oracle 10g database service is used to manage and share simulation output and descriptive metadata
- NGS provides the services that GENIE members exploit for large collaborative study of climate models

The GENIE Team

Principal Investigator – GENIEfy (2005-2008):

Tim Lenton

– UEA Norwich

Research Team and Collaborators:

James Annan	– FRSGC, Japan
Chris Armstrong	– Manchester
Chris Brockwell	– UEA Norwich
David Cameron	– CEH Edinburgh
Peter Cox	– Hadley Centre (UKMO)
Neil Edwards	– Open University
Sudipta Goswami	– UEA Norwich
Robin Hankin	– NOC Southampton
Julia Hargreaves	– FRSGC, Japan
Phil Harris	– CEH Wallingford
Zhuoan Jiao	– Southampton e-Science Centre
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Richard Myerscough	– NOC Southampton
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Andrew Price	– Southampton e-Science Centre
Andy Ridgwell	– Bristol
Ian Rutt	– Bristol
Gethin Williams	– Bristol
Mark Williamson	– UEA Norwich
Gang Xue	– Southampton e-Science Centre
Andrew Yool	– NOC Southampton

Principal Investigator – GENIE (2002-2005):

Paul Valdes

– Bristol

Co-Investigators / Management team:

Peter Challenor	– NOC Southampton
Trevor Cooper-Chadwick	– Southampton e-Science Centre
Simon Cox	– Southampton e-Science Centre
John Darlington	– London e-Science Centre
Rupert Ford	– Manchester
Eric Guilyardi	– Reading
John Gurd	– Manchester
Richard Harding	– CEH Wallingford
Robert Marsh	– NOC Southampton
Tony Payne	– Bristol
Graham Riley	– Manchester
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