

# Parallelization of TM4 for shared memory computers and integration of KPP in TM4

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# Parallelization of TM4 model with OpenMP

## What is OpenMP?

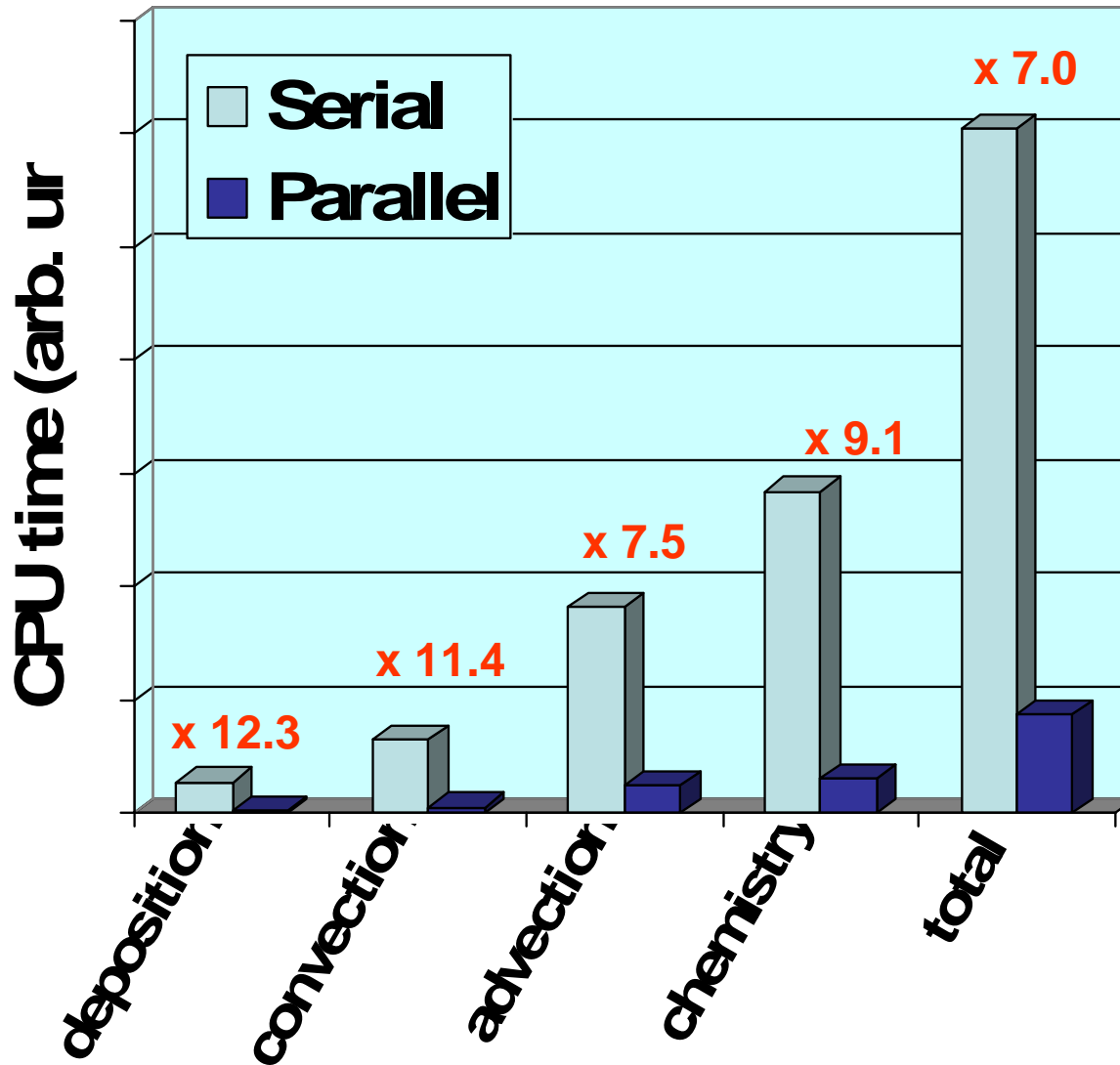
Defacto standard API for writing shared memory parallel applications in C, C++, and Fortran

OpenMP API consists of:

- Compiler Directives
- Runtime subroutines/functions
- Environment variables

```
!$OMP PARALLEL  
!$OMP DO  
DO I=1,100  
A(I) = A(I) + B  
ENDDO  
!$OMP END DO  
!$ OMP END PARALLEL
```

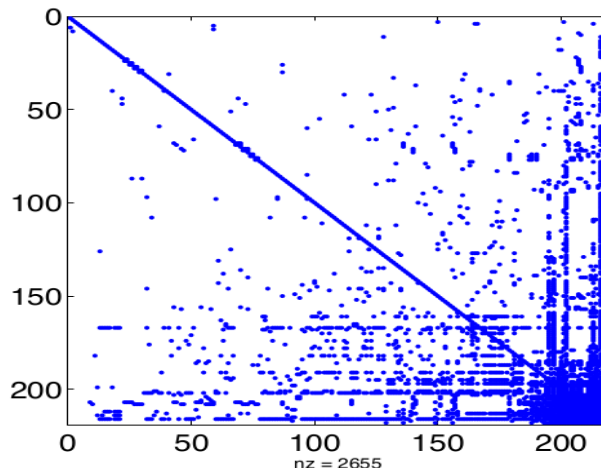
# OpenMP parallelization



# Integration of KPP in TM4 (and TM5)

Kinetic PreProcessor (KPP) provides a suite of stiff numerical integrators

- It provides a large collection of stiff numerical integrators
- It allows to easily incorporate additional solvers
- It has been successfully integrated with major models (ECHAM5/MESSy, CMAQ, GEOS-Chem, WRF-Chem)
- It prepares highly efficient routines for sparse LU decomposition and substitution (sparse linear algebra) that are specific to the particular sparsity of the simulated chemical mechanism



Chemical kinetics are remarkably parallel between grid cells, so there is abundant data parallelism

# Description of a Chemical mechanism



$$\text{Rate}_1 = k_1 [\text{NO}][\text{O}_3]$$

$$\text{Rate}_2 = k_2 [\text{O}][\text{O}_2][\text{M}]$$

$$\text{Rate}_3 = J [\text{NO}_2]$$

$$\text{Rate}_4 = k_3 [\text{NO}_2][\text{O}]$$

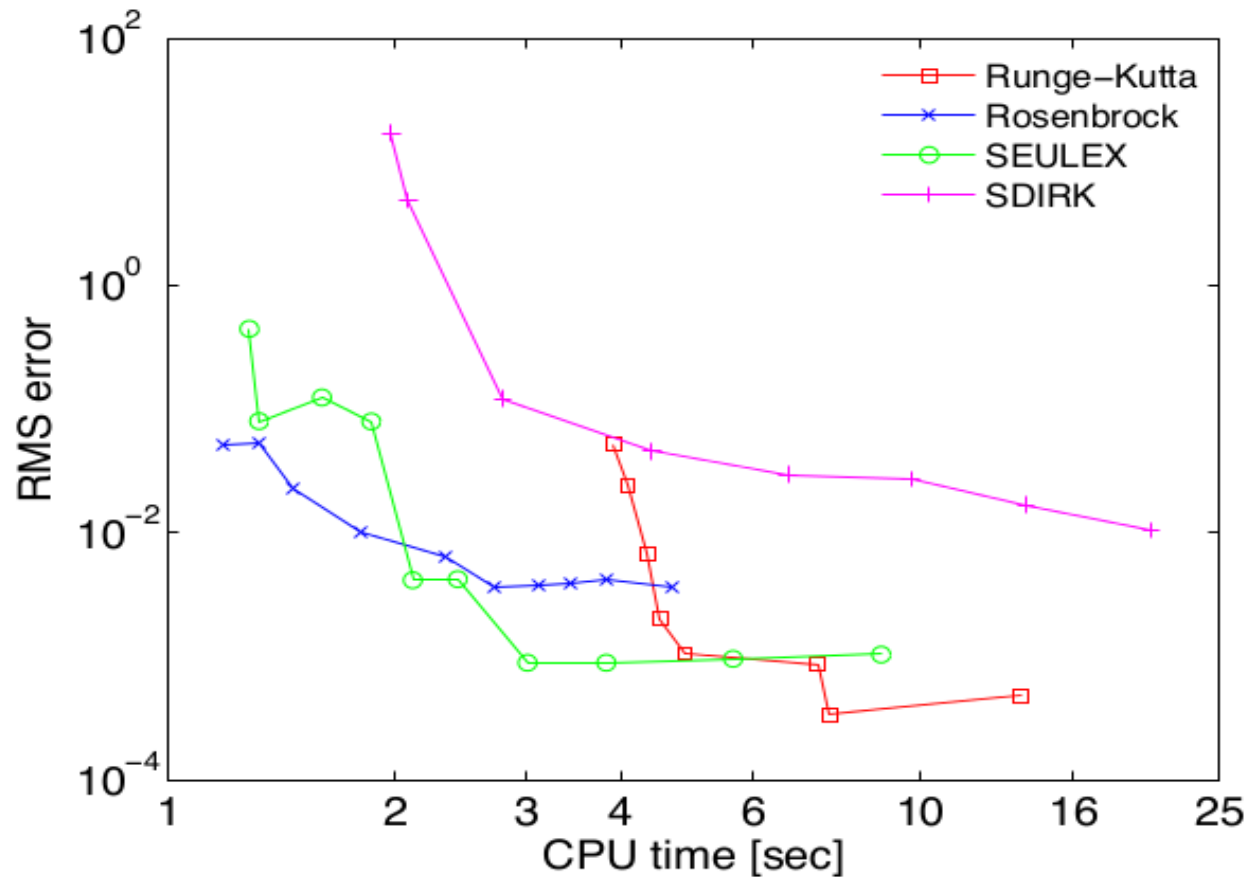
$$\frac{d[\text{NO}]}{dt} = J [\text{NO}_2] + k_3 [\text{NO}_2][\text{O}] - k_1 [\text{NO}][\text{O}_3]$$

$$\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt} = k_1 [\text{NO}][\text{O}_3] - J [\text{NO}_2] - k_3 [\text{NO}_2][\text{O}]$$

$$\frac{d[\text{O}]}{dt} = J [\text{NO}_2] - k_2 [\text{O}][\text{O}_2][\text{M}] - k_3 [\text{NO}_2][\text{O}]$$

$$\frac{d[\text{O}_3]}{dt} = k_2 [\text{O}][\text{O}_2][\text{M}] - k_1 [\text{NO}][\text{O}_3]$$

# Investigation of the performance (efficiency) of implicit time stepping algorithms



H. Zhang *et al.*, *Atmosphere* **2**, 510 (2011)

# Integration of KPP in TM4 (and TM5)

- Integration of KPP in TM4
- Evaluation of EBI and Rosenbrock algorithms in terms of accuracy and efficiency (Box model and TM4)
- Implementation of EBI in the KPP package (if necessary)

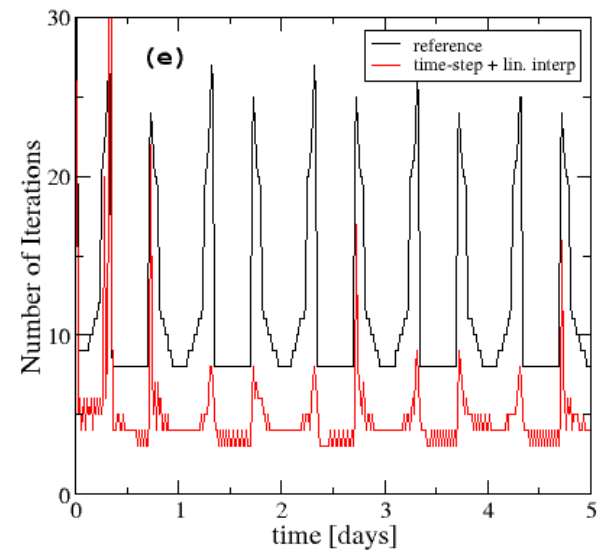
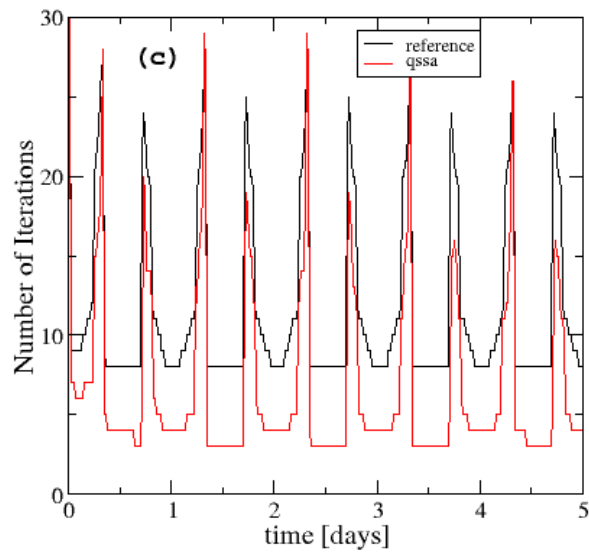
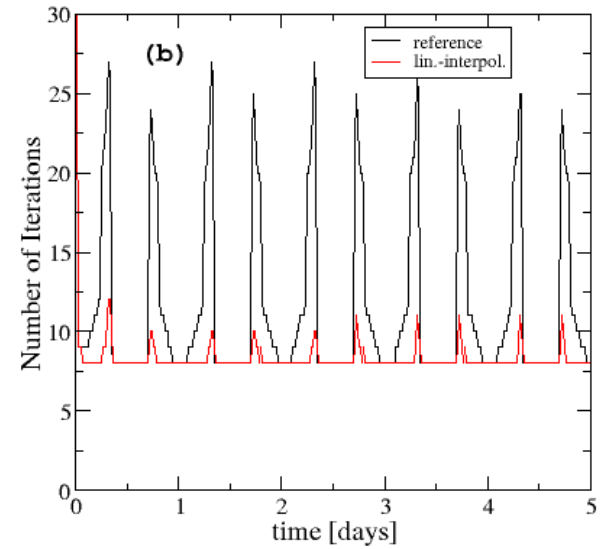
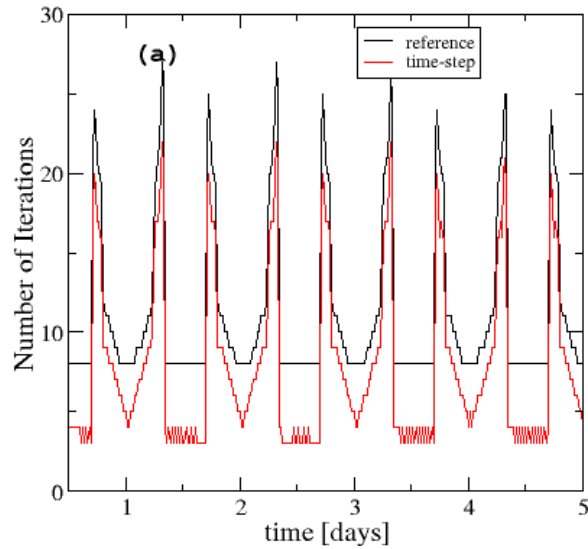
# Improving the performance of the Rosenbrock solvers

D. Taraborrelli, G. S. Fanourgakis, R. Sander, B. Steil, A. Pozzer and J. Lelieveld, "**Swift integration of atmospheric chemical mechanisms**", (*in preparation*)'

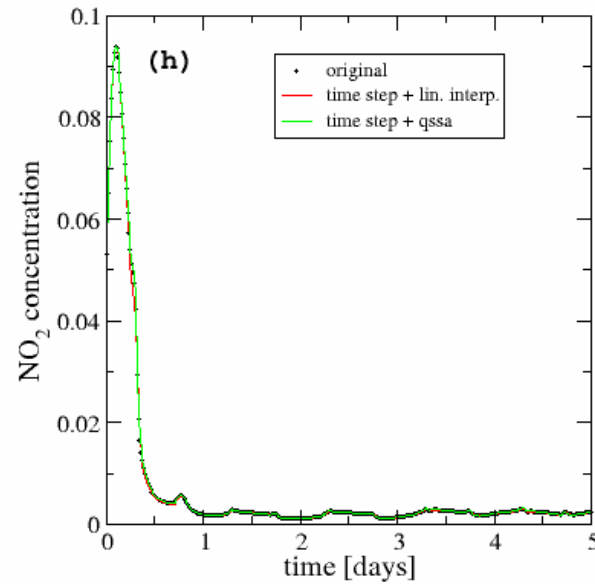
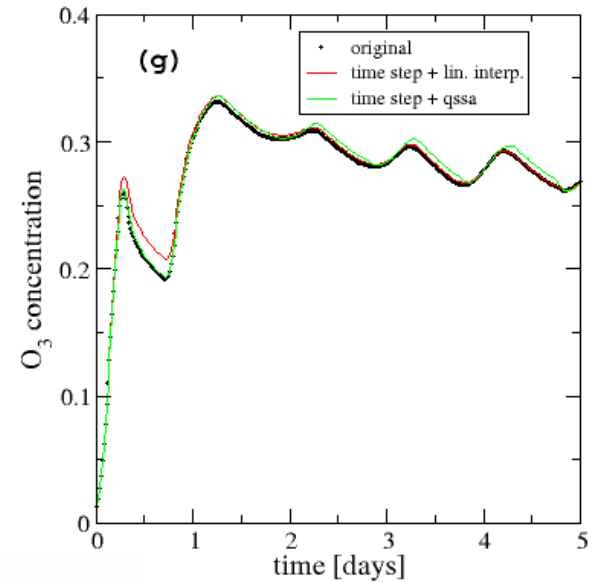
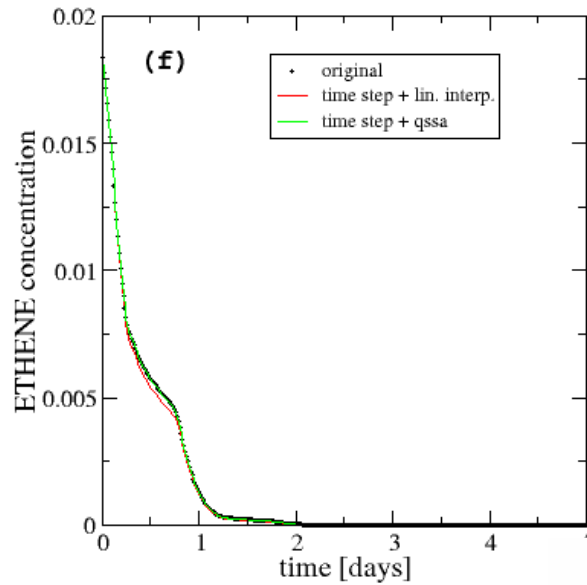
- A new adaptive time-stepping algorithm for the integration of ODEs
- A quasi steady state approximation (QSSA) that applies at the beginning of the integration period (transient phase) aiming also to reduce the stiffness of the ODEs.
- A linear interpolation scheme that interpolates the rate coefficients aiming to reduce the stiffness of the ODEs



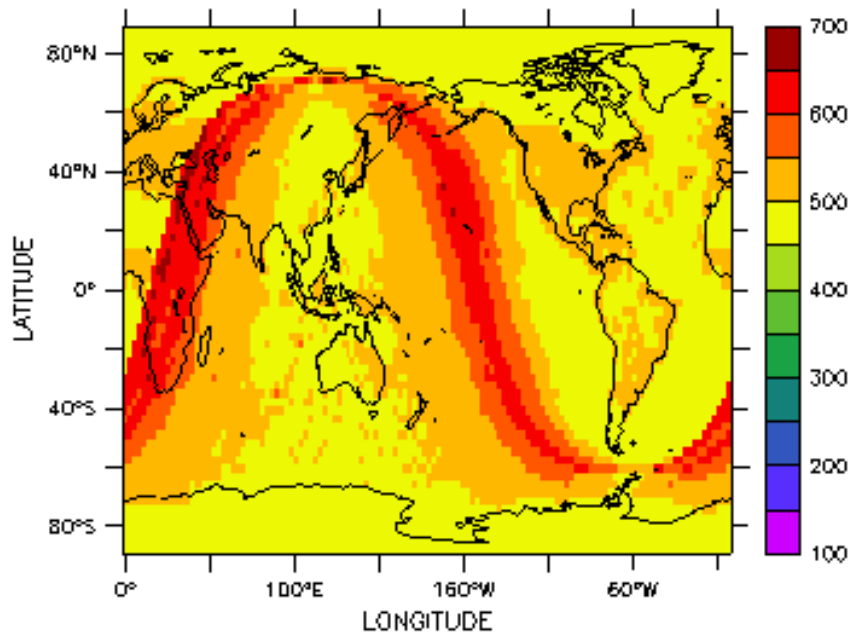
# Efficiency of the algorithms



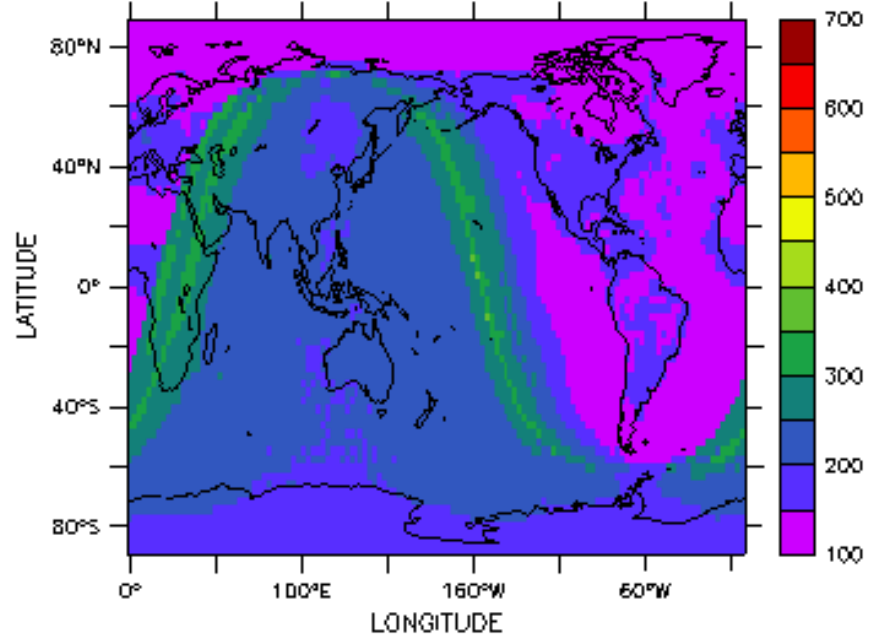
# Accuracy of the algorithms



# ECHAM/MESSy 3-D model



tot. KPP NSteps standard



tot. KPP NSteps fast