permaFoam: A parallel open-source solver for permafrost dynamics modeling

Managing parametric/century-scale simulations on supercomputers



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ANR HiPerBorea - https://hiperborea.omp.eu



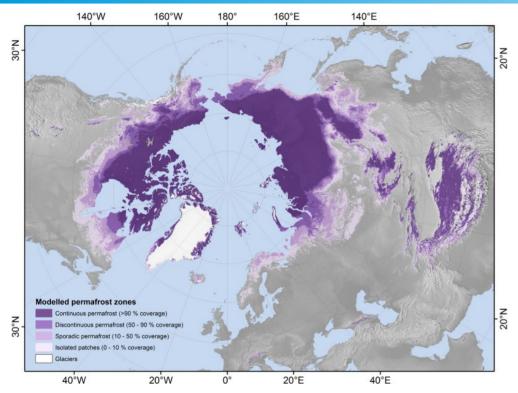






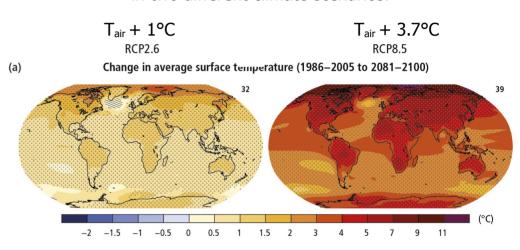


Context: permafrost under global warming



Obu et al. (2019): Permafrost zonation based on classified modelled permafrost probabilities obtained with CRYOGRID 1.

<u>IPCC</u> (2014): Inhomogeneity of temperature change in two different climate scenarios.



Permafrost

Soil layer permanently frozen 25% of northern hemisphere lands Particularly threaten by climate change

Context: HiPerBorea project

Quantify impacts of climate change on permafrost dynamics.

Mechanistic numerical simulations for scenarios of climate change until 2100.



Focus on 4 experimental stations

- Abisko station, INTERACT, Sweden
- Syrdakh watershed , IRN TTS, Eastern Siberia
- Khanymey station, INTERACT, Western Siberia
- Evenkian station, INTEARCT, Central Siberia

Support of ESI-OpenCFD for development

Data archived and opened

4 partner laboratories

- Geosciences Environment Toulouse
- Institut de Mécanique des Fluides de Toulouse
- Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement
- Centre d'Etude Spatiale de la Biosphère

1 post-doc, 1 PhD, master students

https://hiperborea.omp.eu/catalogue/











Introducing the code permaFoam

permaFoam: permafrost simulator

Water flow and Heat transfer with phase change Variably saturated, variably frozen porous media Subsurface processes (surface = BC)

Evapotranspiration

3D, Transient problems.

Heterogeneous domains

permaFoam under "hydrology" repository : https://develop.openfoam.com/Community/hydrology

"Demo" cases to get started!

Orgogozo et al. (2019) - Orgogozo et al. (2022)



3D Finite Volume schemes for PDE

Variety of solvers: fluid flow, heat transfer, solid mechanics, ...

Maintained HPC methods.

Large community

Open-source, free for everyone

permaFoam primary equations: transfers in porous media

A - Richards equation with evapotranspiration

$$C_{H}(h)\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left[K_{H}(h,T)\nabla(h+z)\right] + Q_{AET}(h,t)$$

B - Heat transfer with phase change

$$\frac{\partial \left(C_{T}(h,T) + L \frac{\partial \theta_{ice}(h,T)}{\partial T}T\right)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (V(h,T)C_{T,liquid}T) = \nabla \cdot (K_{T}(h,T)\nabla T)$$

h: Generalized water pressure head

C_H: Capillary capacity

K_H: Apparent hydraulic conductivity O_{AFT}: Actual evapotranspiration

T: Temperature

C_T : Equivalent heat capacity L : vol. latent heat of fusion of ice

V: Darcy velocity

 θ_{ice} : vol. frozen water content K_{T} : equivalent thermal conductivity

Non-linear Strongly coupled

OpenFOAM as development framework for permaFoam

<u>Developing within OpenFOAM</u> (Core in C++)

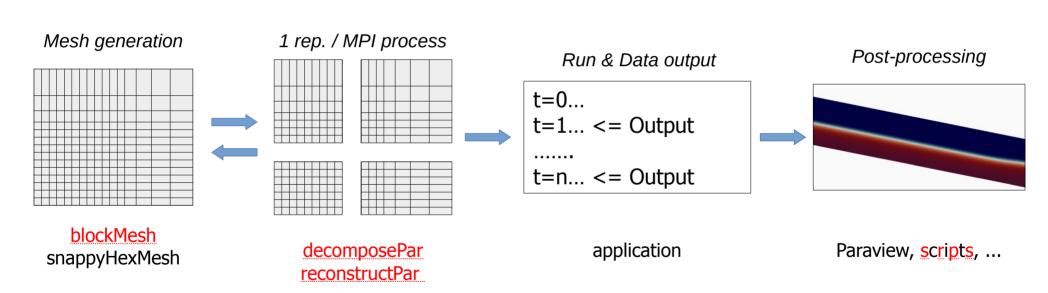
$$C_{H}(h)\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left(K_{H}(h,T)\nabla(h+z)\right) + Q_{AET}(h,t)$$

```
325
       // Resolution of the linear system.
326
327
                // Equation (1) in reference [1]
328
329
                   fvScalarMatrix psiEqn
330
331
                     Crel*fvm::ddt(psi)
332
                   == fvm::laplacian(Krel, psi, "laplacian(Krel,psi)")
333
                    + gradkz
334
                    - AET
335
336
                   psiEqn.solve();
337
220
```

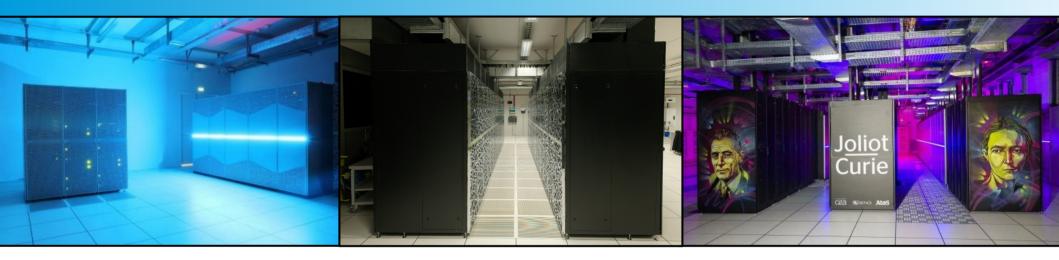
OpenFOAM as development framework for permaFoam

Run OpenFOAM in parallel...





To supercomputers...!



Supercomputer OLYMPE CALMIP

Regional (Tier 2) - 16 464 cores Intel[©] Skylake 61140 36 cores/node

Supercomputer OCCIGEN CINES

National (Tier 1)
Haswell partition:
50 544 cores | 24 cores/node

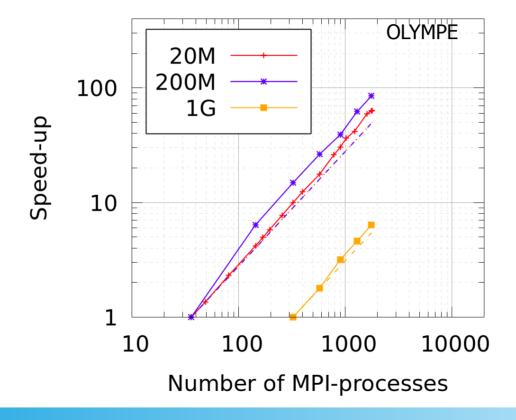
Supercomputer Joliot – Curie TGCC

National/European (Tier 1- Tier 0) AMD partition: 293 376 cores AMD[©] Rome epyc 128 cores/node

111

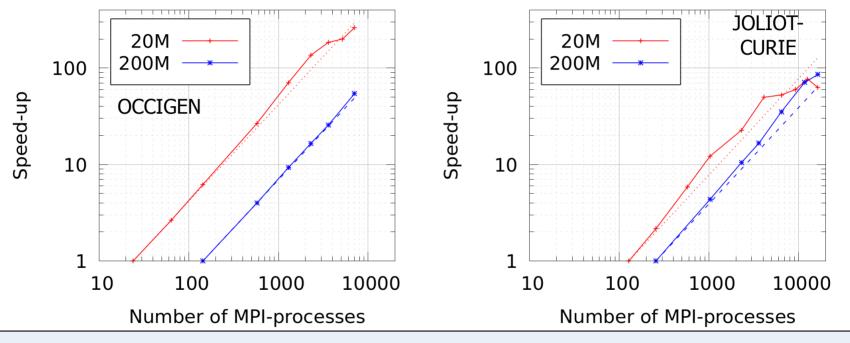
Parallel performances of permaFoam

permaFoam democase (during freezing process) on different supercomputers (Tier 2 – Tier 1+) and different meshes



Parallel performances of permaFoam

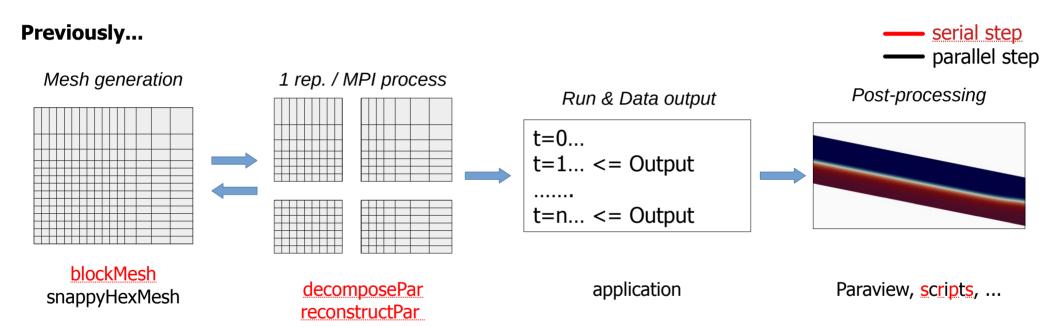
permaFoam democase (during freezing process) on different supercomputers (Tier 2 – Tier 1+) and different meshes



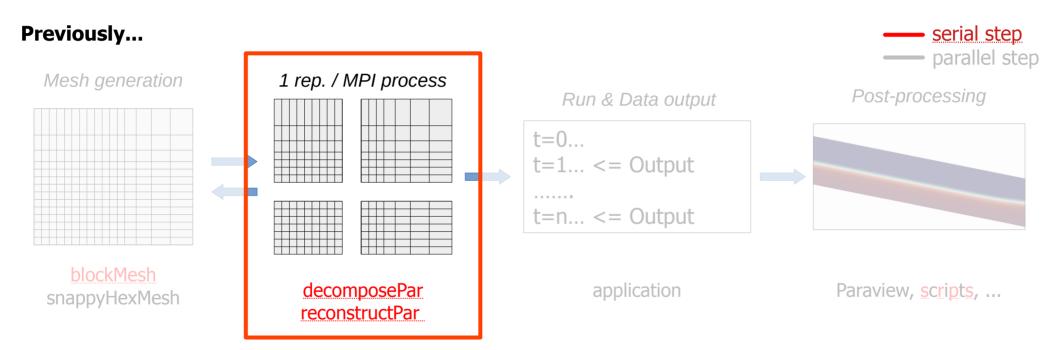
Super-linear scalability up to 16 384 cores on Joliot-Curie (AMD) with a 200 millions cells mesh

=> 7 millions hours.cpu granted to HiPerBorea by GENCI (May 2022 - April 2023)

decomposePar bottleneck for scalability study



decomposePar bottleneck for scalability study



decomposePar bottleneck for scalability study

Example: decomposePar of 200M case on 16384 cores:

60h-150h (depending on processor) | **655k inodes** - 1G mesh cells case ~ 500Go

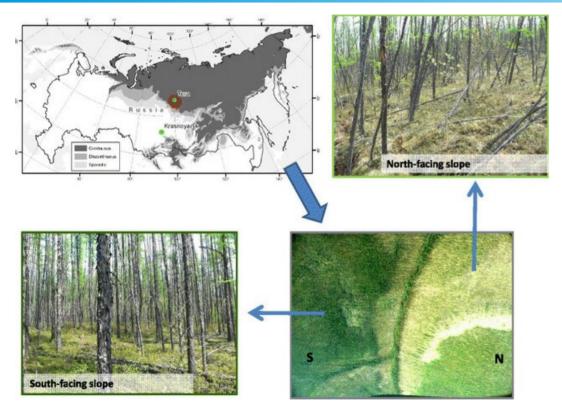
Problem studied during our participation to <u>Summer of HPC 2022</u> (PRACE)

- => 1st version of decomposePar parallel
- => Still some sequential operations
- => Still a bottleneck (CPUTime, Memory usage)
- => New approach under investigation

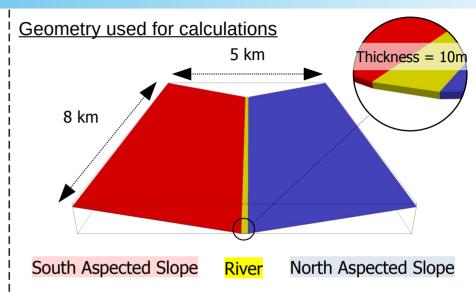


https://summerofhpc.prace-ri.eu/author/dogukant/

Application to Kulingdakan Watershed (Central Siberia)

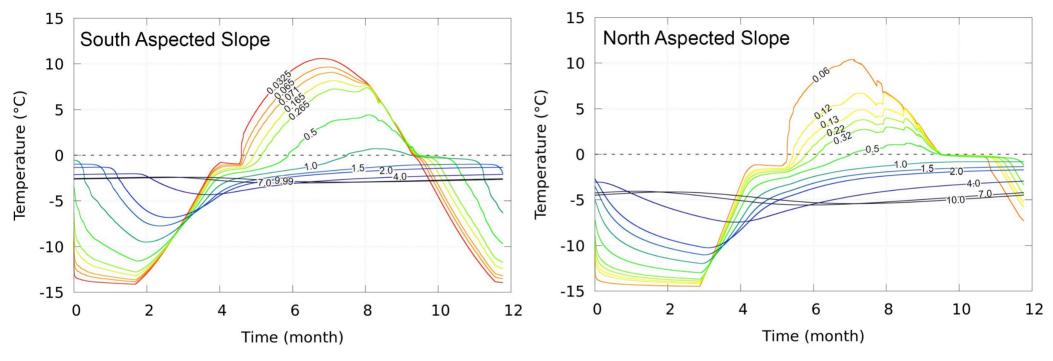


Adapted from Viers et al. (2015), Brown et al. (1981)



North/South patches.
Litter properties; rooting depth
Unsteady boundary conditions.
Mesh refinement close to the surface.
Different meshes up to 500M.

Application to Kulingdakan Watershed (Central Siberia) – 3D Results



Simulation under current conditions - Good agreement to the observations (<u>Orgogozo et al.</u> 2022) ~48h execution time on 4000 cores. 57M mesh cells

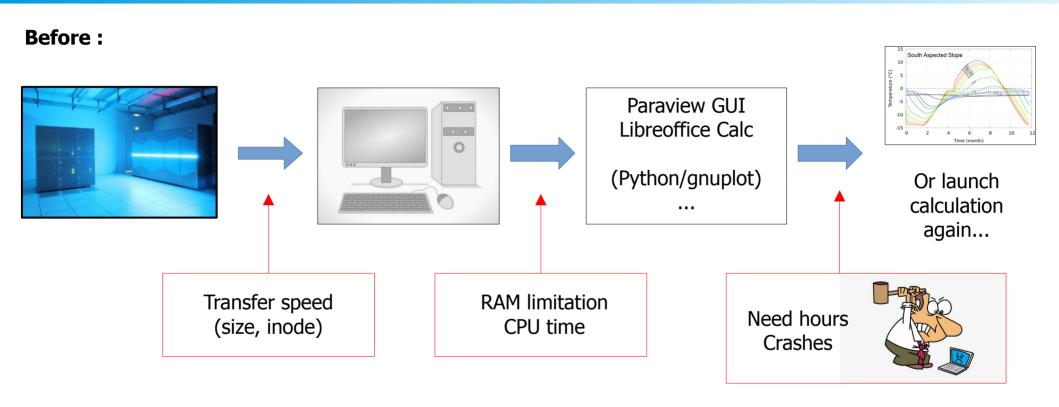
Need for 2D parametric study to explore water transfer influence on permafrost dynamics.

4 variables identified: litter and mineral soil conductivity, water transfer around freezing point 3 values for each parameters 5 years-long calculation 4 iterations saved by year Calculation on 512 cores. 36 files / proc / iteration



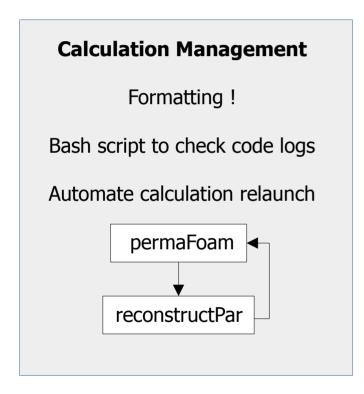
$$3^4 = 81$$
 calculations
 $81 \times 5 \times 4 = 1620$ iterations saved
 $1620 \times 512 \times 36 = 30M$ inodes
6 To of data expected

==> How to efficiently manage (follow+post-treat) these calculations?



"Large calculation" = calculation large enough to require changes in our methodology

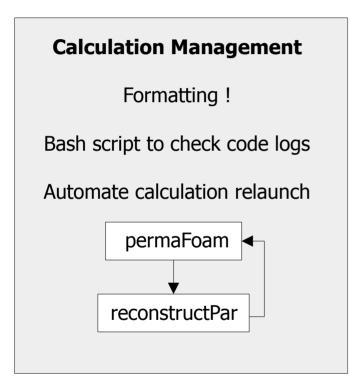
Strategy applied



Strategy applied

#Name	LastTime(s)	LastTime(day)	LastTime(year)	number_core	TotExecutionTime(s)	TotExecutionTime(h)	HCPU	STATUT
1111	3627372	41	0	512	71773.5	19	10207	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1112	94608000	1095	3	512	202025.7	56	28732	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1113	94608000	1095	3	512	121596.9	33	17293	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1121	3615137	41	0	512	71775.8	19	10208	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1122	94608000	1095	3	512	202718.6	56	28831	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1123	94608000	1095	3	512	128290.2	35	18245	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1131	3611027	41	0	512	71802.4	19	10211	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1132	94608000	1095	3	512	203275.7	56	28910	NOT_IN_QUEUE
1133	94608000	1095	3	512	129005.4	35	18347	NOT_IN_QUEUE

Strategy applied : formatting is a key



Paraview operation

On calculation nodes No data repatriation

Python script + pvbatch

See basic presentation : https://youtu.be/pem4QSVUGmA

Other post-treatment

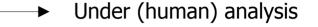
Exploiting OpenFOAM probes + bash scripting

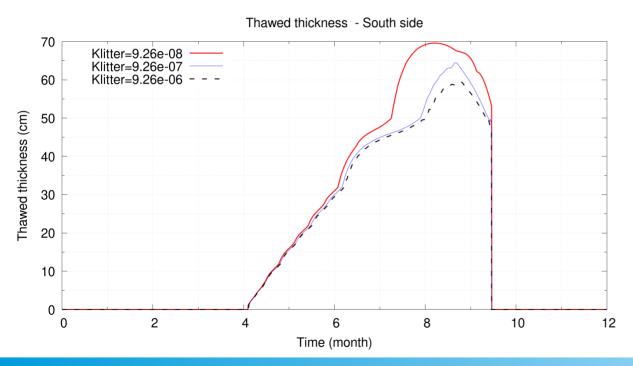
FORTRAN90 or C++ code to read / filter /analyse large files GNUPLOT scripts to generate PNG

No need for In-Situ or MPI post-processing codes (yet)

One job for each calculation repertory (SLURM scripts generation automated from models)

Results: 2To of data, ~1,5M h.cpu in a few days...





Are lateral water fluxes and related convective heat fluxes important for permafrost dynamics?

Still a debated question!

Sjöberg, et al (2016): yes Kurylyk et al. (2016): yes

Lamontagne-Hallé et al. (2018) : yes

Gao and Coon (2022): no (under discussion)

Xavier et al.... (in prep): to be continued...

Conclusion and perspectives

permaFoam free for your toolbox to simulate subsurface phenomena!

- Richards and Energy equations
- Variably saturated, variably frozen, heterogeneous
- Massively parallel
- More to come...

7M h.cpu allocation : enhanced a **renew of our methodologies**

Now conducting/analyzing on Kulingdakan watershed (Central Siberia):

- Parametric study on mesh and physical parameters influences
- 100-years long simulation to anticipate climate change effect on permafrost dynamics

Thank you for your attention!

Project link: https://hiperborea.omp.eu

PermaFoam: https://develop.openfoam.com/Community/hydrology

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Permafrost thawing impacts

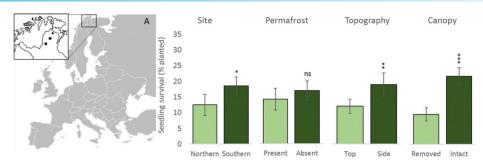




<u>US Army Corps of Engineers</u> (2017)
Thule Air Force base in Northwest Greenland experiences damages from permafrost thaw.



<u>Desyatkin et al.</u> (2021) Thermokarst on former flat arable land in Eastern Siberia



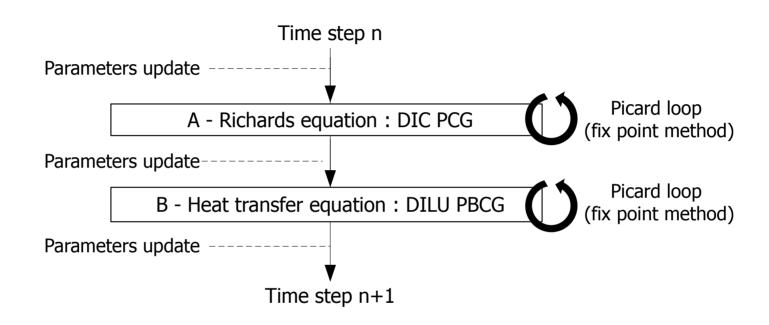
Limens et al (2021)
"Shrubs and Degraded Permafrost Pave the Way for Tree
Establishment in Subarctic Peatlands" - Finnish Lapland

Permafrost thawing is detected at all longitudes

Many consequences: local ecology, climate change feedback, new trade routes, changes in arable lands, access to underground resources ...

Numerical framework of permaFoam.





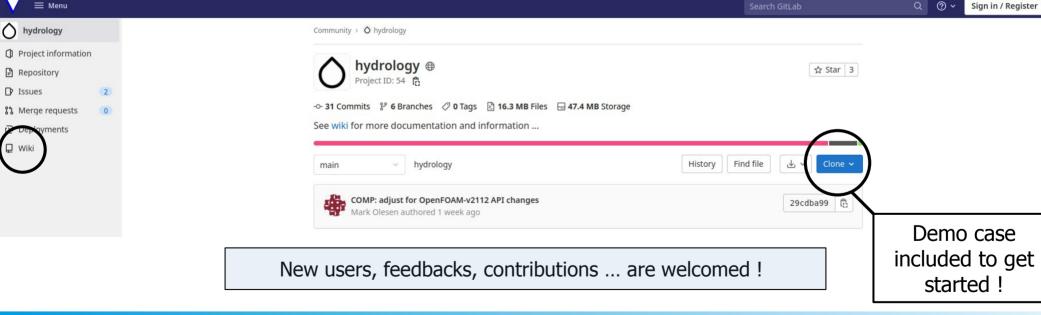
Validated in Interfrost benchmark (13 codes) – Grenier et al (2018.)

permaFoam included in open-source "hydrology" package

https://develop.openfoam.com/Community/hydrology

Or on your search engine "OpenFoam hydrology" "OpenFoam permafrost"





Try during Summer of HPC 2022

- 1 Week training by PRACE+7 weeks project
- => Discover HPC methods and environment
- => Top-students from all Europe
- => In-situ or remote project
- => Funded by PRACE



Dogukan Teber (Turkey)

Stavros Dimou (Greece)

https://summerofhpc.prace-ri.eu/author/dogukant/

Creation of a partially parallel version of decomposePar Better performances (x2)... but still a bottleneck (memory usage, CPU time)

New methodology under investigation...

Application to Syrdakh study site (Eastern Siberia) - WIP



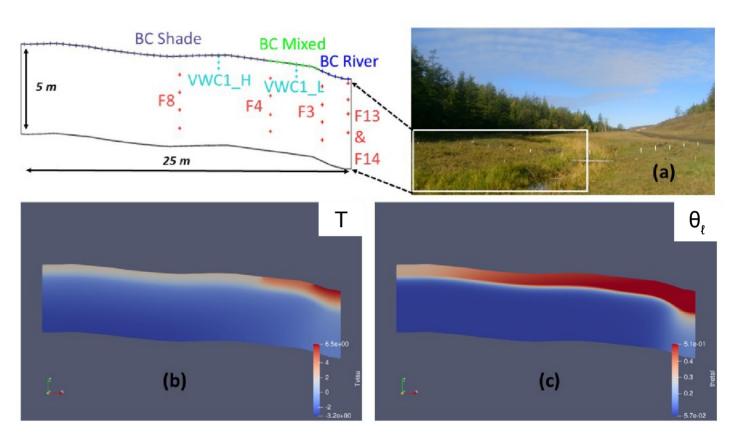
~100 km NE of Yakutsk in Central Yakutia (Eastern Siberia)

Permafrost river interaction

Instrumented cross section to a river (2012)

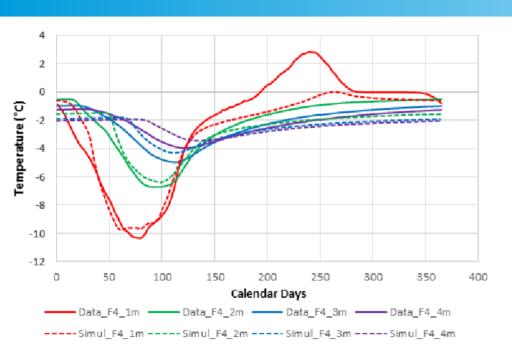
25m x 5m

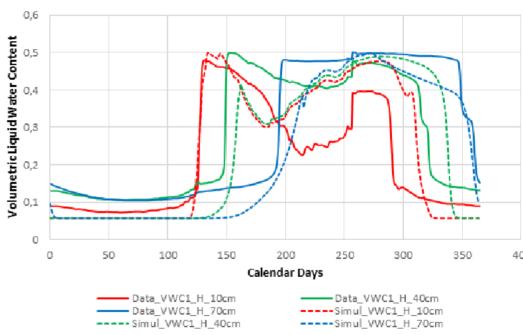
Thermal and Hydrological measurement



Application to Syrdakh study site (Eastern Siberia) - WIP







First run without calibrating soil properties to field data Qualitative global agreement

Case example – permaFoam tutorial

