



Project Rajin and UXarray:
community tools for the analysis of
kilometer scale climate and weather
model outputs

John Clyne

Acting Director, Technology Development Division
National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)



**20th ECMWF workshop on high
performance computing in meteorology**

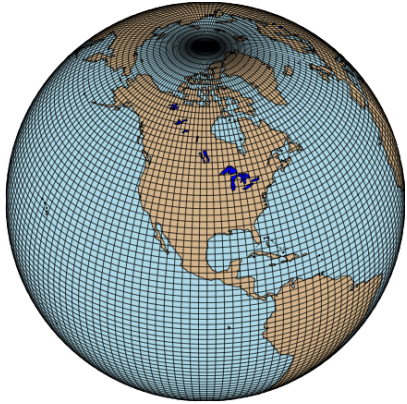
Bologna, Italy

October 12, 2023



This presentation is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.2126458

Transition to unstructured meshes in high resolution climate and global weather modeling



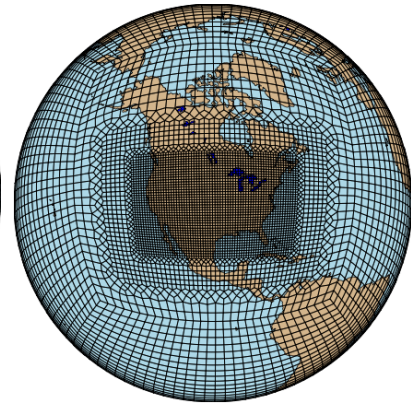
structured lat-lon grid

After more than two decades of development and evaluation the Climate and global weather modeling communities are transitioning from simple structured grids to more complex, but scalable, unstructured grids upon which governing equations of state are solved.

These new models are capable of operating at kilometer scale (*storm resolving*) resolutions.



Icosahedral grid



Variable resolution,
cubed sphere grid

Challenges for analysis of model outputs



1. No widely used convention for the storage of unstructured grid data
 - Every model saves data (and metadata) differently
 - No common internal (in RAM) data structure either
1. Few analysis tools capable of working directly with unstructured grids data
 - Resampling to structured grids has numerous pitfalls
1. Global storm resolving resolution models generating LOTS of data
 - Further exacerbating problems with limited set of tools that operate directly on unstructured meshes
1. Analysis operations that are trivial and efficient on structured data can become complex and computationally expensive on unstructured meshes
 - E.g. Efficiently finding the cell containing a point in an unstructured mesh requires an acceleration data structure such as a kd-tree

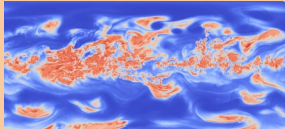
Project Raijin Goals

Extensible, scalable, open
source software for analysis on
unstructured grids

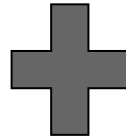
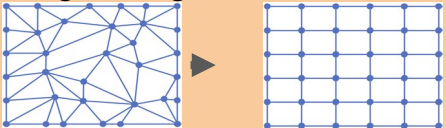
Computational operators

$$\mathcal{F}(x) \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \quad \mathcal{L}(x)$$
$$\iint$$

Plotting



Regridding



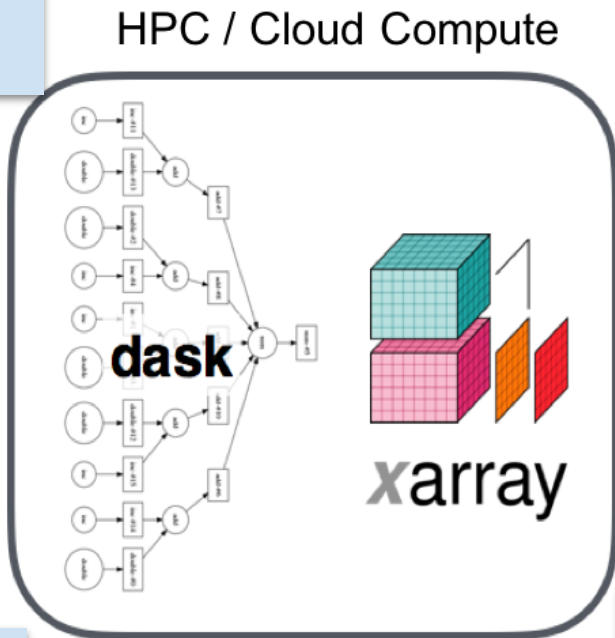
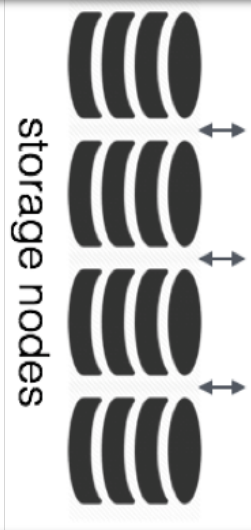
Sustainably, community owned



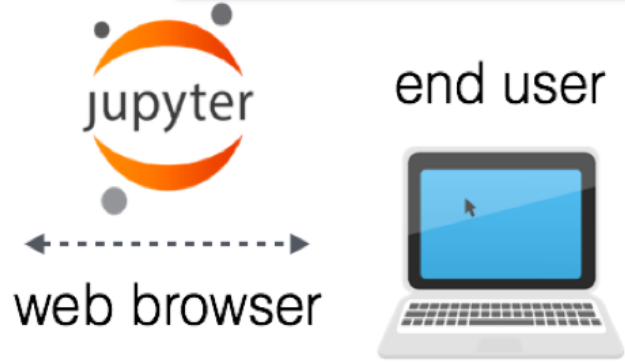
Pangeo: A community platform for Big Data geoscience



Dask: parallel compute for Python



JupyterHub: platform agnostic, interactive access from a browser

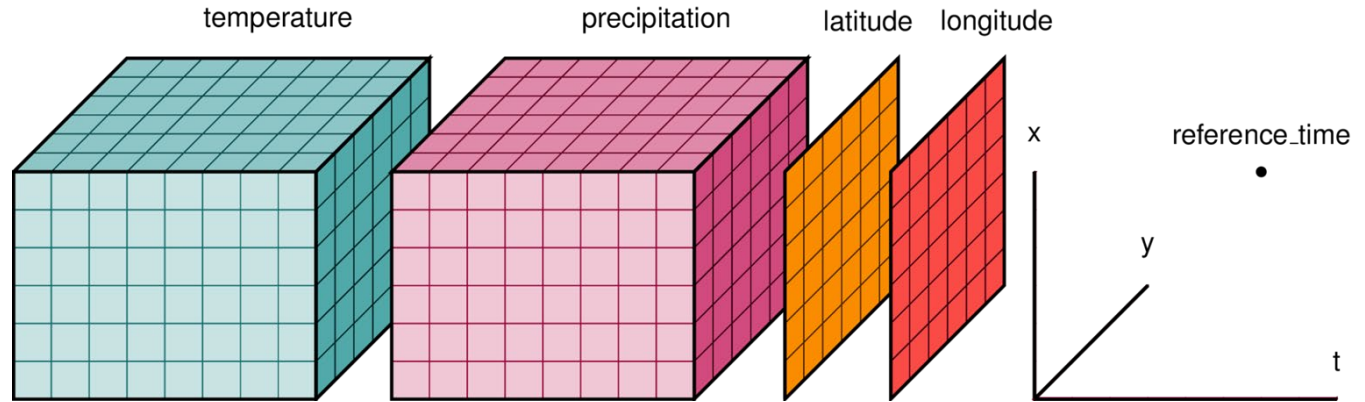


Globally distributed, Analysis Ready, Cloud Optimized (**ARCO**) data

Xarray: N-D labeled arrays with domain-agnostic functions for advanced analytics and visualization

Xarray: The Structured Scientific Data Model

What makes it so popular with geoscientists?

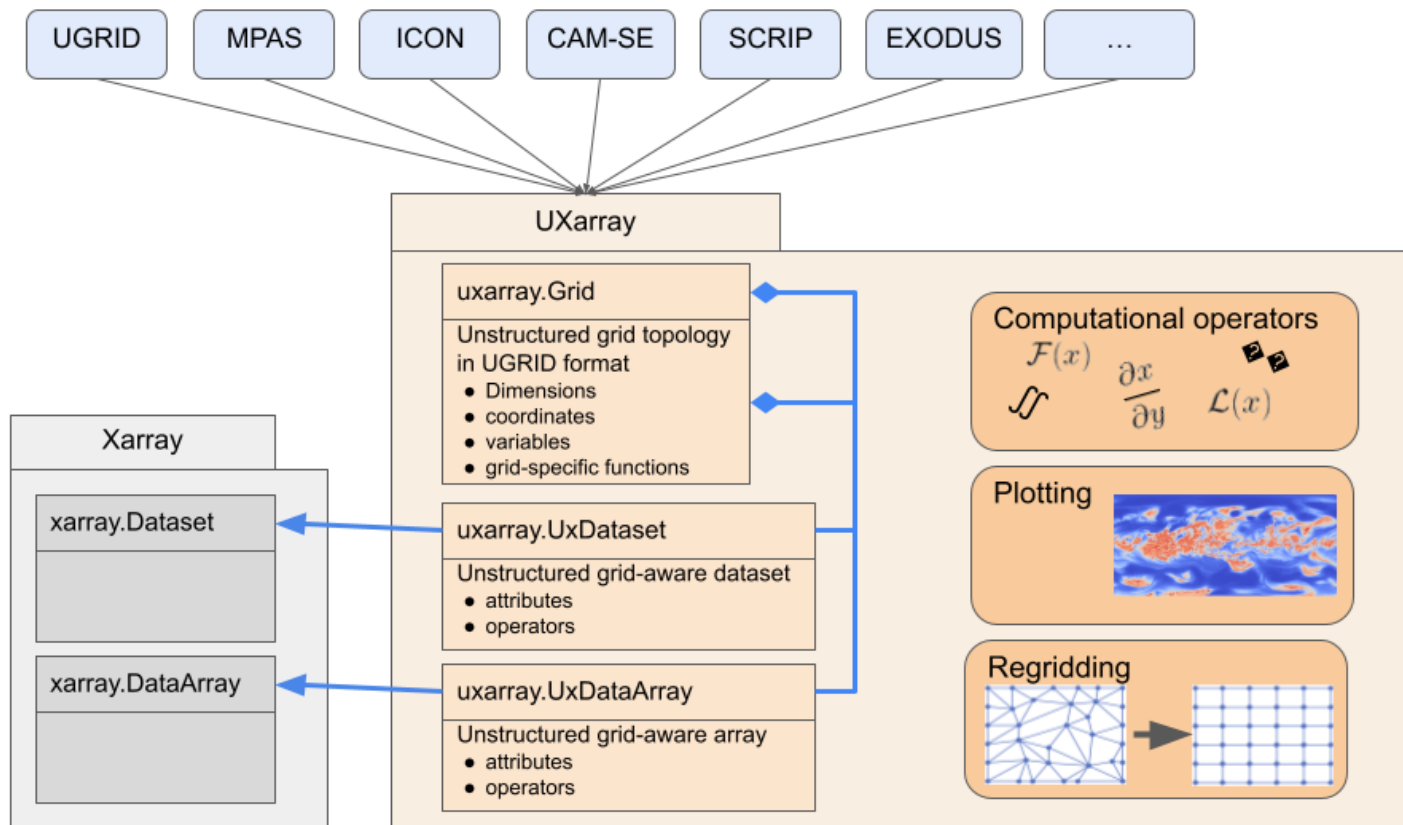


- **Convenience:** Select values by label, not integer location
- **Popular geoscience I/O backends:** NetCDF, GRIB, OpenDap, HDF, Zarr
- **Interoperability:** works with the scientific Python ecosystem including NumPy, Dask, Pandas, and Matplotlib
- **Performant:** Operators are vectorized, implemented in compiled code, and easily parallelized (usually) with Dask
- **Ease of use:** E.g. overloaded operators, such as `plot()`, that just “do the right thing”

Core technologies from Pangeo



UXarray: a specialization (class extension) of Xarray that supports unstructured grids and is Pangeo compatible



A sampling of UXarray public class methods



Operators inherited as
is from Xarray (grid
info not needed!)

```
Import uxarray as ux
...
ux.argmax()
ux.mean()
ux.where()
```

Operators
reimplemented from
Xarray

```
Import uxarray as ux
...
ux.integrate()
ux.to_netcdf()
ux.plot()
```

New operators added by
UXarray

```
Import uxarray as ux
...
ux.to_geodataframe()
ux.calc_total_face_area()
ux.to_polycollection()
```

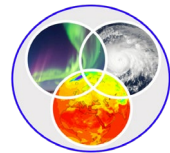
For users already using Xarray, UXarray should look pretty familiar!

Co-design of UXarray



Using Agile methodologies (iterative development), NCAR coordinates efforts of Software Engineers at NCAR, Argonne National Lab, and U.C. Davis.

Science partners at NCAR, U.C. Davis, Penn. State University meet with development team monthly (or more frequently)



SIMA

Science teams' roles:

- Integration of domain knowledge
- Requirements and prioritization
- Usability
- Verification and validation






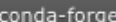



EarthWorks



Building the Raijin community



- Everything on *public* GitHub
- Open Source (Apache 2.0)
- Build on Pangeo community AND Pangeo software stack
- Detailed contributors guide + code of conduct
- Open discussion on all topics (GitHub Issues and Discussion forum)
- Socialize major design decisions
- CI/CD infrastructure
- Advocacy (conferences, discussion forums, events)
- A common programming language understood by scientists and software developers: Python

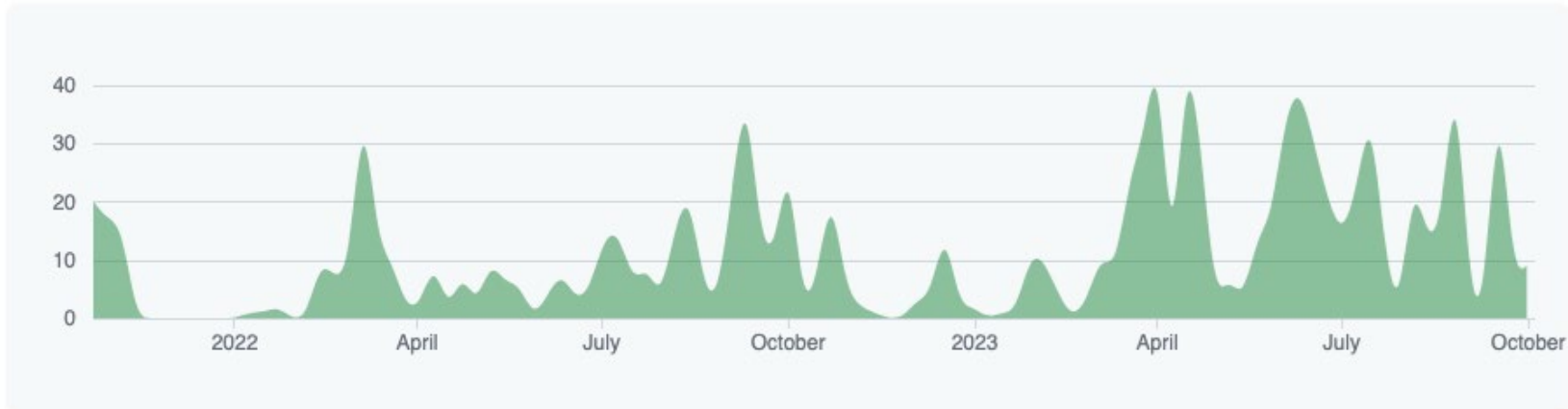
CI	 CI PASSING  COVERAGE 76%
Docs	 DOCS PASSING
Package	 conda-forge v2023.10.0  PYPI V2023.10.0
License	 LICENSE APACHE-2.0
Citing	 DOI 10.5281/zenodo.8404110

Building the Raijin community



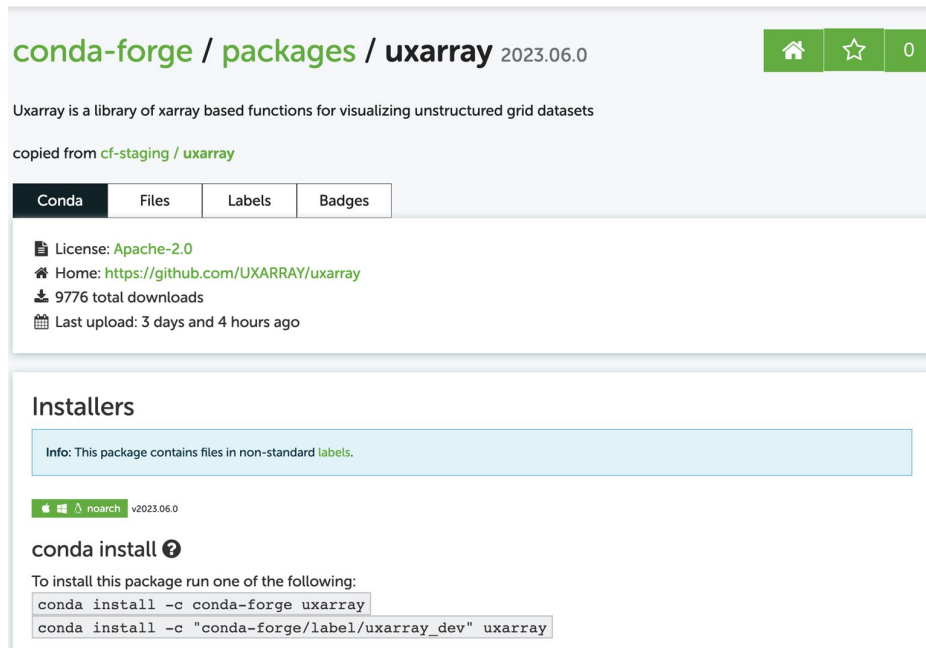
Activity to date:

- 11 external code contributors (347 “commits”)
- 15 participants in API design discussion
- 16 people with feature requests
- DOE and Earthworks partnerships



Current status

- Functioning internal data model (UXarray)
- Public facing website
 - <https://raijin.ucar.edu/>
- Continuous Integration pipeline
- Detailed contributor's guide
- Monthly releases on conda
- Comprehensive user documentation
- Detailed examples (Jupyter Notebooks)

A screenshot of the conda-forge package page for 'uxarray'. The page shows the package name 'conda-forge / packages / uxarray' with a version of '2023.06.0'. It includes navigation buttons for home, star, and a count of '0'. The description states 'Uxarray is a library of xarray based functions for visualizing unstructured grid datasets' and is copied from 'cf-staging / uxarray'. There are tabs for 'Conda', 'Files', 'Labels', and 'Badges'. The 'Conda' tab is active, showing details like 'License: Apache-2.0', 'Home: https://github.com/UXARRAY/uxarray', '9776 total downloads', and 'Last upload: 3 days and 4 hours ago'. Below this is an 'Installers' section with an info box stating 'This package contains files in non-standard labels.' and a download button for 'noarch v2023.06.0'. The 'conda install' command is shown as 'conda install -c conda-forge uxarray' and 'conda install -c "conda-forge/label/uxarray_dev" uxarray'.

Current status

Supported models / file formats:

- UGRID, MPAS, CAM-SE, SCRIP, EXODUS

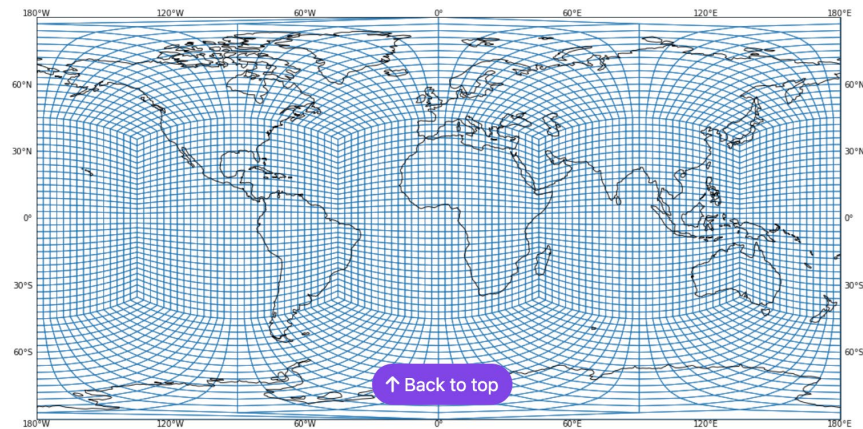
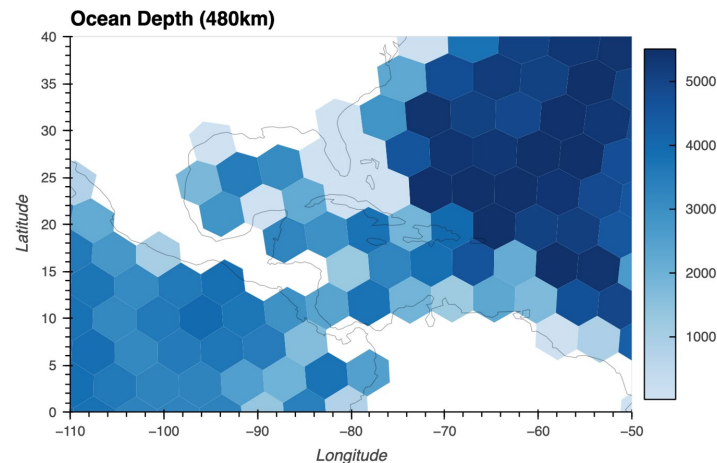
Grid inspection

Computational operators

- Integration

Plotting

- Graphic primitive generation



Future work

Work in progress

- Derivatives
- Global and zonal means (conservative and non-conservative)
- Integrated plotting
 - E.g. `uxarray.plot()`

Longer term

- New operators (computational functions)
- Regridding
- ICON support (reader)
- Subsetting



Release notes


uxarray.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html


UXarray Documentation


UXarray provides Xarray-styled functionality for working with unstructured grids build around the [UGRID](#) conventions.


- Getting Started**
A good place to start for new users
- Examples**
A gallery of examples using uxarray
- Installation**
Installation instructions for uxarray
- API**
See the complete uxarray API

Supported By

 Project Raijin, entitled "Collaborative Research: EarthCube Capabilities: Raijin: Community Geoscience Analysis Tools for Unstructured Mesh Data", was awarded by NSF 21-515 EarthCube (Award Number (FAIN): 2126458) on 08/19/2021. The award period of performance has a start date of 09/01/2021 and end date of 08/31/2024. SEATS is funded by the Regional and Global Modeling and Analysis (RGMA) program area in the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Earth and Environmental System Modeling Program which is part of the Earth and Environmental Systems Sciences Division of the Office of Biological and Environmental Research in DOE's Office of Science.

 **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**
Office of Science

 **EarthCube** aims to transform the conduct of geosciences research by developing and maintaining a well-connected and facile environment that improves access, sharing, visualization, and analysis of data and related resources.

 **PANGEO** [Pangeo](#) supports collaborative efforts to develop software and infrastructure to enable Big Data geoscience research.

v: latest



github.com/orgs/UXARRAY/projects/2/views/17

UXARRAY / Projects / UXarray Development

UXarray Development

Roadmap Open Issues Milestones High priority Iteration (To-Do) Iteration (Current) Iteration (Next) Iteration (Previous)

-milestone:"Continuous Integration","Redesign ","Scalability & Performance ","Testing label:"community support","documentation","high priority","enhancement 124 Discard Save

August 2023 September 2023 October 2023

Iteration 15 Iteration 16 Iteration 17

21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6

Mon, Sep 11 - Sun, Nov 5

- 1 Fix UxDataset.integrate() to work f... #463
- 2 Add Gradients (derivatives) #96
- 3 Implement UxDatasetArray.integrate() #460

Cannot add items when grouped by milestone

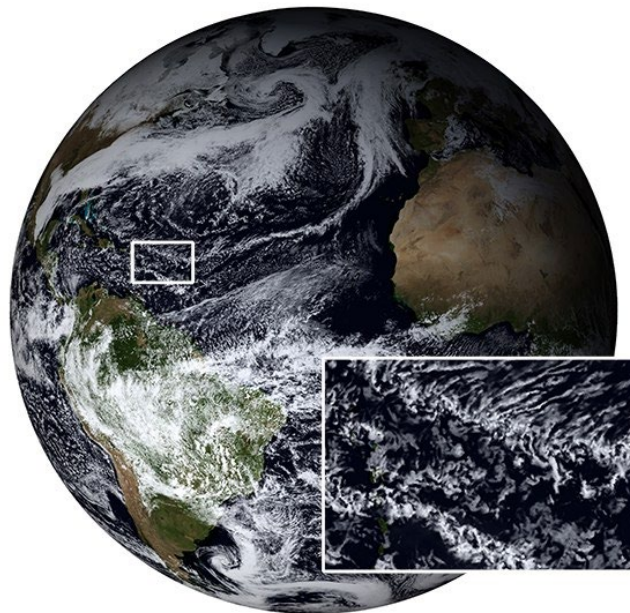
Tue, Sep 13 - Sun, Oct 8 2023

- 4 Project Structure Design for the Arbitr... #339
- 5 Investigate allowing the construction ... #345
- 6 Custom __repr__ & _repr_html_ met... #237
- 7 UxDataset showing original grid topol... #449
- 8 Retaining the original UGRID var name... #450

What about scalability?

Interactive visualization of 3.75km
MPAS data from a laptop

- 83,886,080 nodes
- 41,943,042 cells
- Jupyter Notebook
- Bokeh + Datashader



Data courtesy of Falko Judd, NCAR

Filter files by name

Name	Last Modified
/	
Y: environme...	yesterday
uxarray_ec...	1 minute ago
uxarray_ec...	yesterday
uxarray_ec...	yesterday

Methods for Visualizing Unstructured Grid Data

Overview

Unstructured grids are a powerful tool to store Geoscience data. Unlike traditional, structured grids, unstructured grids have flexible geometries and variable resolution. This makes them incredibly useful for filling in irregularly shaped domains like Earth's oceans, or for achieving high resolutions in localized regions. However, working with unstructured datasets comes with additional challenges. The grids are made up of various shapes with varying sizes, so many datasets store additional information that describes their grid's geometry. Before we can plot our data, we must convert this connectivity information into a format compatible with plotting software. In this notebook, we will discuss and compare various ways in which we can visualize unstructured datasets.

Imports

```
[1]: # Recognition of unstructured grids and data handling
import uxarray as ux

# General Plotting
import cartopy.crs as ccrs

# Plotting with HoloViz
import holoviews as hv
# import hvplot.pandas
import geoviews.feature as gf
```

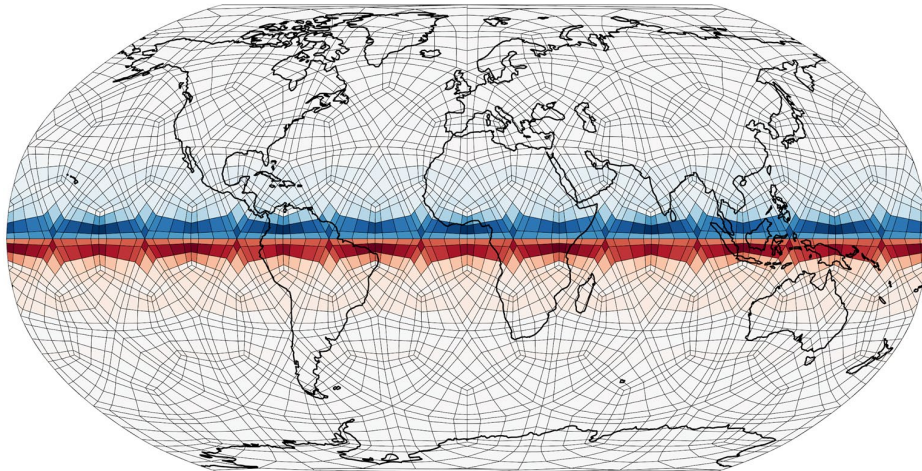
Dataset Overview

We will be visualizing data, courtesy of NCAR's Falko Judt, and were produced as part of the DYAMOND initiative: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s40645-019-0304-z>.

The global data sets used in this example are from the same experiment, but run at several resolutions from 30km to 3.75km. Due to their size, the higher resolution data sets are only distributed with two variables in them:

Community Geoscience Analysis Tools for Unstructured Grids

UXarray for visualization



Get involved!

Send us email

projectraijin@googlegroups.com

Start or contribute to a UXarray discussion

<https://github.com/UXARRAY/uxarray/discussions>

Find out more

<https://raijin.ucar.edu>



Acknowledgements

NSF Earth Cube program (award #2126458)



U.S. Department of Energy



Pangeo community



Our growing list of contributors on GitHub!

Development of UXarray is supported by: the Regional and Global Modeling and Analysis (RGMA) program area in the Earth Environmental System Modeling Program of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Science AND the Earthcube program of the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF)