

# PyMPDATA: an open-source, example-rich, just-in-time compiled implementation of MPDATA finite-difference scheme

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**Sylwester Arabas**

AGH University of Krakow, Poland

ESCO 2026 Software Afternoon



- **MPDATA scheme and its implementations**
-

## MPDATA key concepts: UPWIND discretisation

- advection equation / scalar conservation law:

$$\partial_t(G\psi) + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi) = GR$$

$\psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ : advected scalar field (advectee),

$\mathbf{v} = \{u, \dots\} = G\dot{\mathbf{x}}$ : flow velocity vector field (advecting),

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- UPWIND discretisation on a staggered grid ( $n$  numbers time steps,  $i$  grid steps):

$$\frac{\psi_i^{n+1} - \psi_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\overbrace{f(\psi_i^n, \psi_{i+1}^n, u_{i+1/2}^n)}^{\text{right-hand wall flux}} - \overbrace{f(\psi_{i-1}^n, \psi_i^n, u_{i-1/2}^n)}^{\text{left-hand wall flux}}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

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$$\partial_t \psi|_i^n + u \partial_x \psi|_i^n = \underbrace{\left( |u| \frac{\Delta x}{2} - u^2 \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right)}_{k - \text{numerical diffusion}} \partial_x^2 \psi|_i^n$$

(e.g., Roberts & Weiss 1966, doi:10.2307/2003507)

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- diffusion can be cast as advection with a pseudo-velocity:

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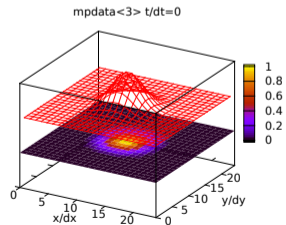
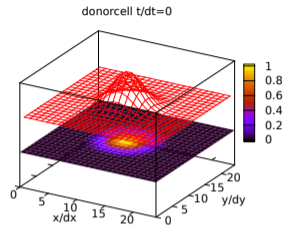
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- “Smolarkiewicz algorithm” (MPDATA): upwind-integrate backwards-in-time, with an anti-diffusive pseudo velocity to reverse the effects of numerical diffusion, iteratively ( $m$  numbers iteration)

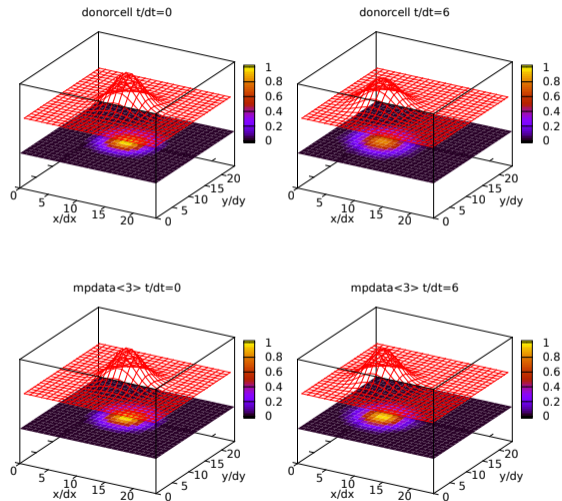
$$C_{i-1/2}^{m+1} = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} k_{i-1/2}^m \left. \frac{\partial_x \psi}{\psi} \right|_{i-1/2}^m \approx \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \psi_i^m + \psi_{i-1}^m = 0 \\ \left[ |C_{i-1/2}^m| - (C_{i-1/2}^m)^2 \right] \frac{\psi_i^m - \psi_{i-1}^m}{\psi_i^m + \psi_{i-1}^m} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(Smolarkiewicz 1983 MWR, 1984 JCP: doi:10.1016/0021-9991(84)90121-9)

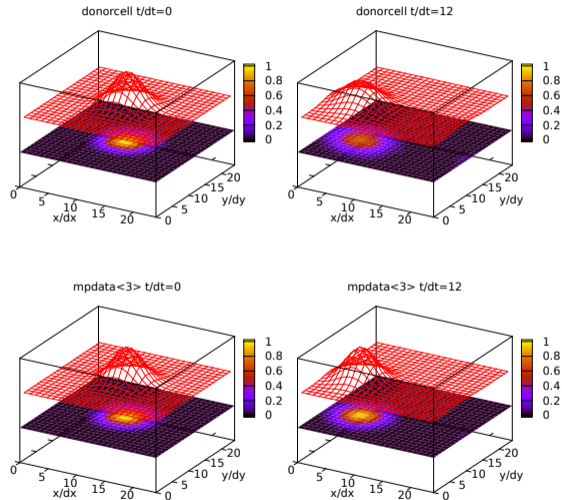
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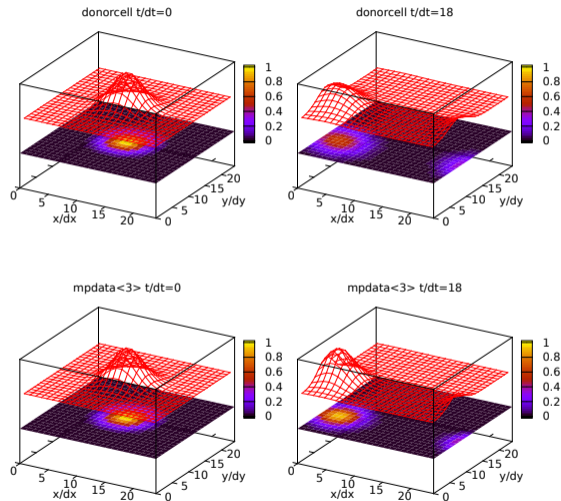
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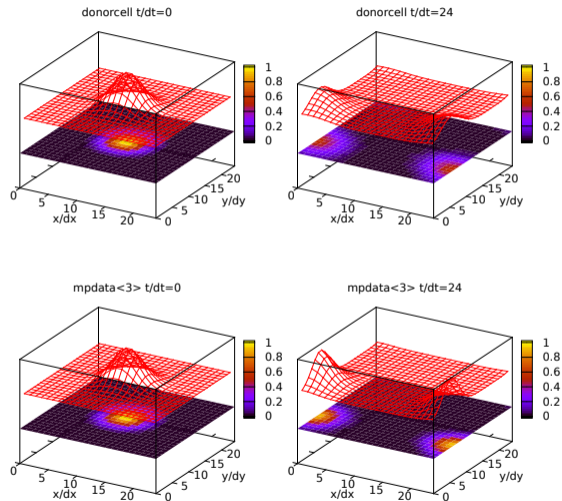
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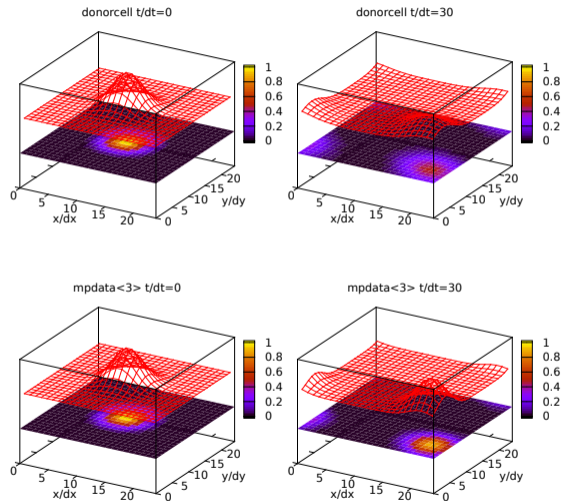
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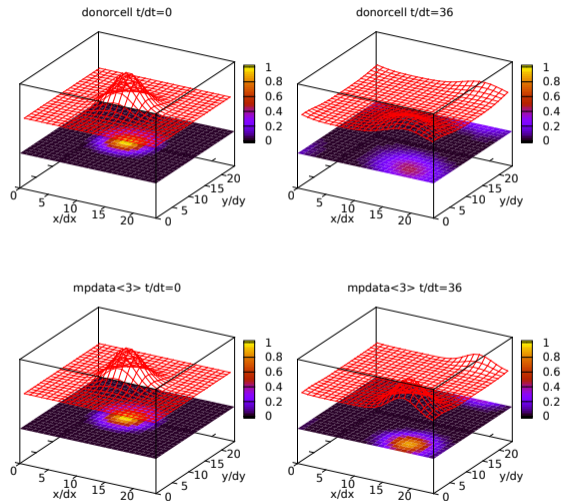
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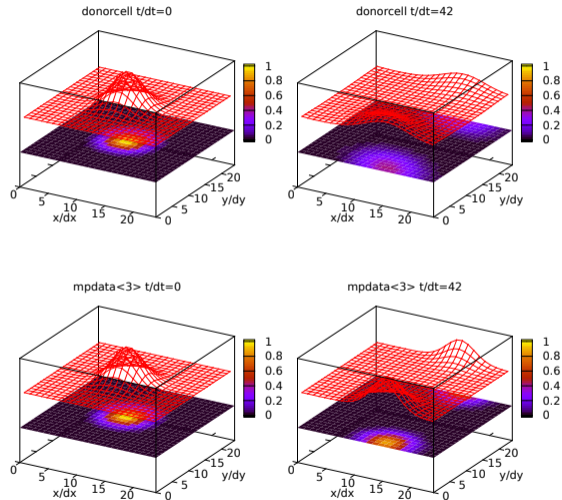
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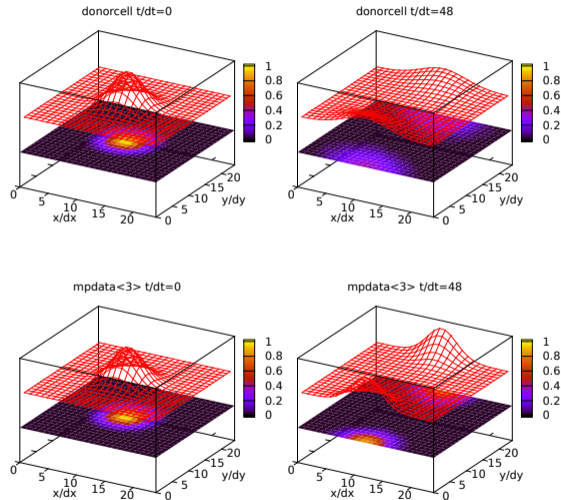
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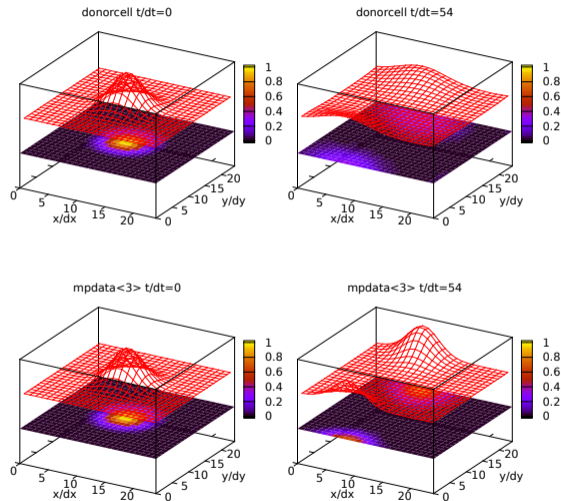
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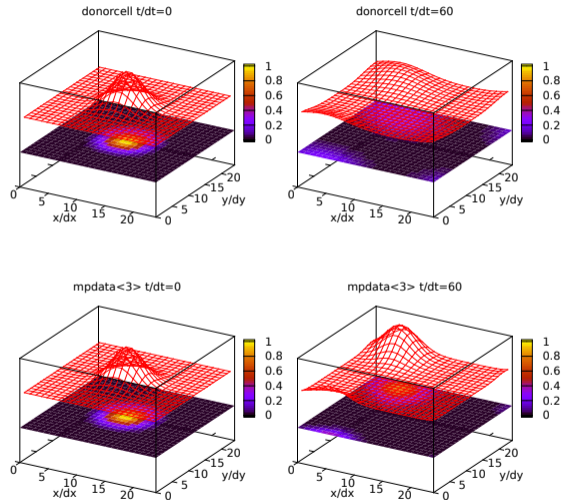
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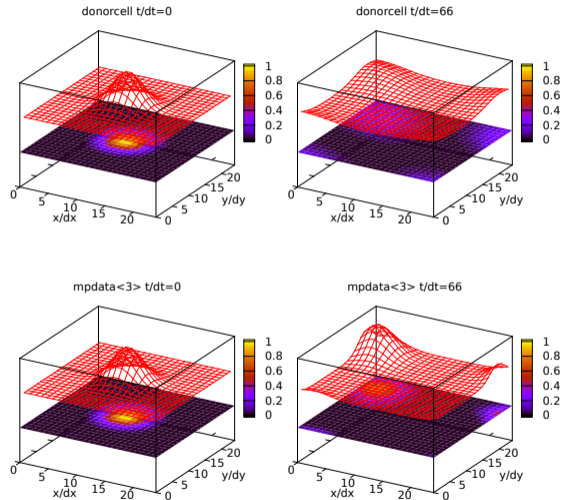
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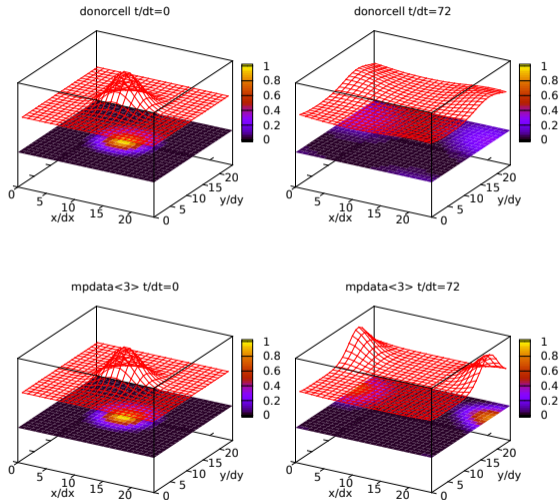
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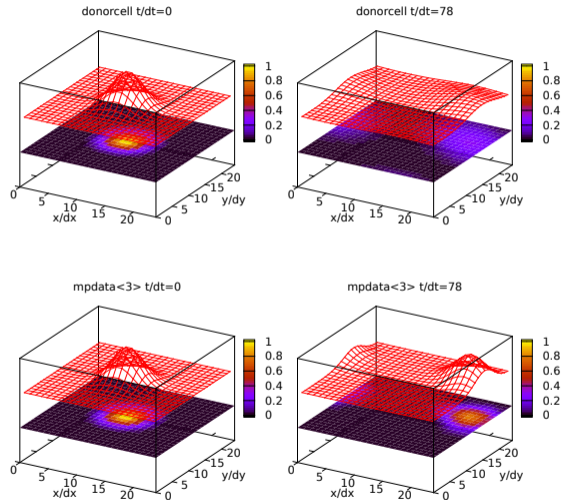
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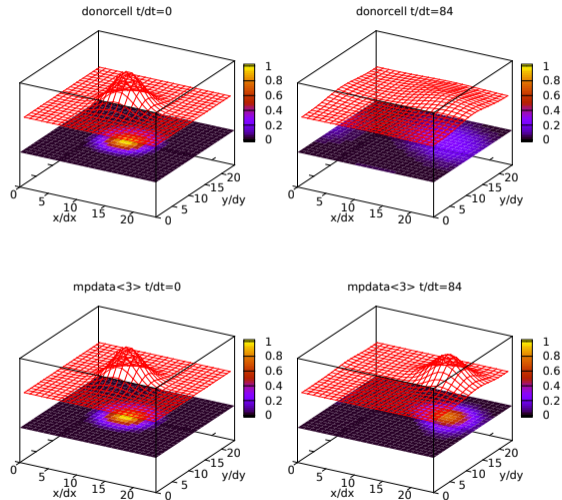
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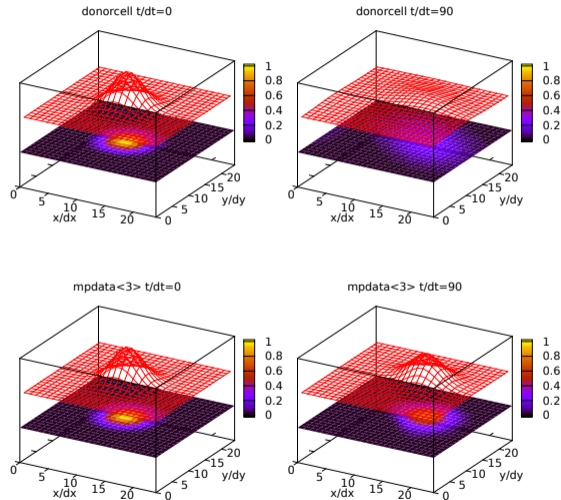
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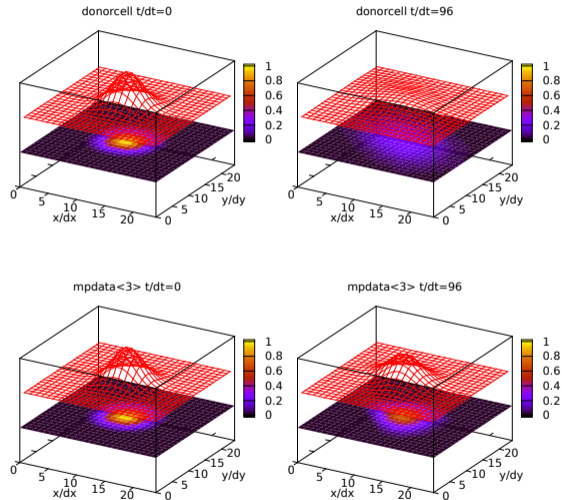
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- fully third-order variant: [Waruszewski et al. 2018](#)

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- COSMO (alternative dynamical core)
- ECMWF IFS-FVM

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- **PyMPDATA: pure-Python  
just-in-time compiled MPDATA**
-

## PyMPDATA: design goals, tech stack, features

- Numba JIT  $\rightsquigarrow$  pure-Python code with compiled-language performance (plus OpenMP-like multi-threading)



# PyMPDATA: 100% Python codebase

```
@numba.njit(**options.jit_flags)
def a_term(psi):
    """eq. 13 in [Smolarkiewicz 1984](https://doi.org/10.1016/0021-9991(84)90121-9);
    eq. 17a in [Smolarkiewicz & Margolin 1998](https://doi.org/10.1006/jcph.1998.5901)"""
    result = ats(*psi, 1) - ats(*psi, 0)
    if infinite_gauge:
        return result / 2
    return result / (ats(*psi, 1) + ats(*psi, 0) + epsilon)

@numba.njit(**options.jit_flags)
def b_term(psi):
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    result = ats(*psi, 1, 1) + ats(*psi, 0, 1) - ats(*psi, 1, -1) - ats(*psi, 0, -1)
    if infinite_gauge:
        return result / 4

    return result / (
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        + epsilon
    )
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- suite of 20+ Jupyter notebook examples maintained with the project all with badges enabling **single-click execution on Colab**
- examples in 1D, 2D & 3D: advection-diffusion, bin cloud  $\mu$ -physics, spherical coordinates, shallow-water, Black-Scholes, Burgers, Boussinesq

- **PyMPDATA-examples,  
documentation & usage in research**
-



## Documentation

### What is PyMPDATA?

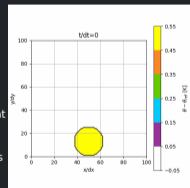
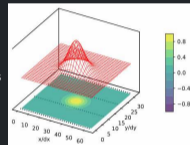
PyMPDATA is a **Numba-accelerated multi-threaded** Pythonic implementation of the **MPDATA algorithm** of [Smolarkiewicz et al.](#) used in **geophysical fluid dynamics** and beyond for **numerically solving generalised convection-diffusion PDEs**. PyMPDATA supports integration in 1D, 2D and 3D structured meshes with optional coordinate transformations. The first animation shown depicts a "hello-world" 2D advection-only simulation with dotted lines indicating **domain decomposition** across three threads. The second animation depicts an MPDATA solution to coupled mass and momentum conservation equations for a buoyancy-driven flow in Boussinesq approximation (see [Jaruga et al. 2015](#) example).

A separate project called **PyMPDATA-MPI** depicts how **numba-mpi** can be used to enable **distributed memory parallelism** in PyMPDATA.

### What is the difference between PyMPDATA and PyMPDATA-examples?

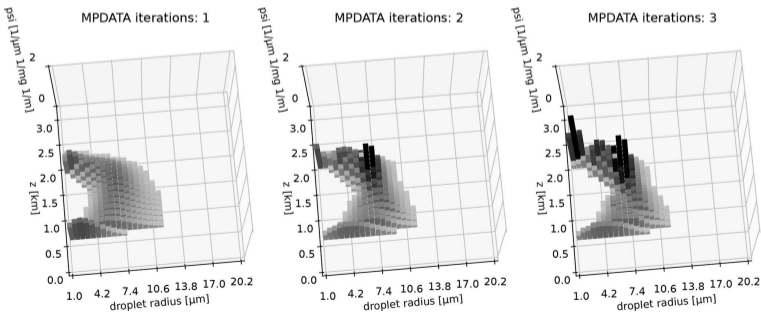
PyMPDATA is a Python package that provides the MPDATA algorithm implementation. It is a library that can be used in your own projects.

PyMPDATA-examples is a Python package that provides examples of how to use PyMPDATA. It includes common Python modules used in PyMPDATA smoke tests and in example Jupyter notebooks (but the package wheels do not include the notebooks, only .py files imported from the notebooks and PyMPDATA tests).



## On numerical broadening of particle-size spectra: a condensational growth study using PyMPDATA 1.0

Michael A. Olesik<sup>1</sup>, Jakub Banaśkiewicz<sup>2</sup>, Piotr Bartman<sup>2</sup>, Manuel Baumgartner<sup>3,4</sup>, Simon Unterstrasser<sup>5</sup>, and Sylwester Arabas<sup>6,2</sup>



- spectro-spatial advection (single-column model)
- spectral broadening vs. MPDATA options

Geosci. Model Dev., 16, 4193–4211, 2023  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-16-4193-2023>  
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## Breakups are complicated: an efficient representation of collisional breakup in the superdroplet method

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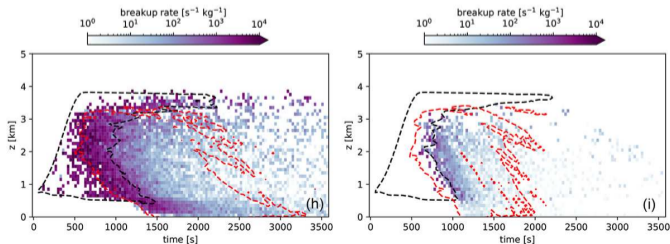
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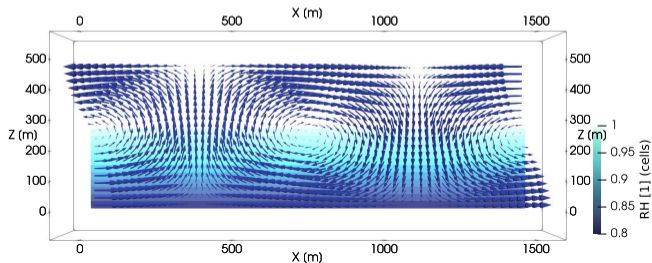
<sup>c</sup>formerly at: Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland



# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

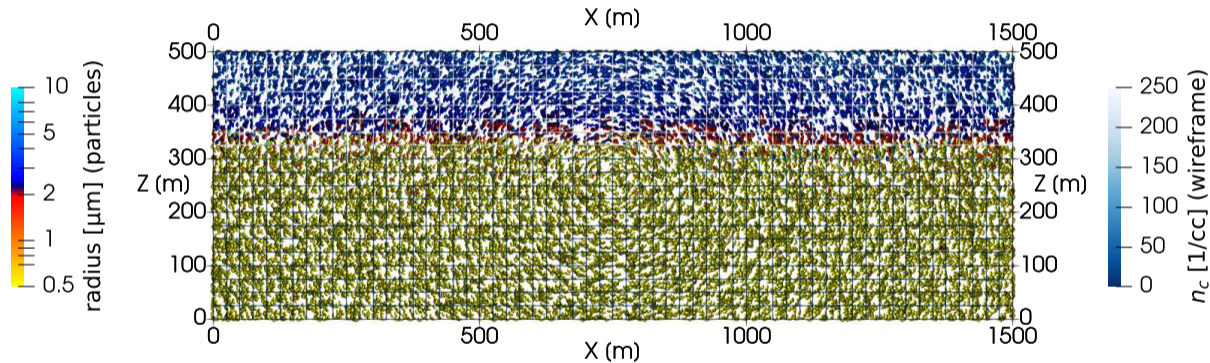


<https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/making-snow-stick-wind-challenges-winter-games-slope-makers-2021-11-29/>



# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 60 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



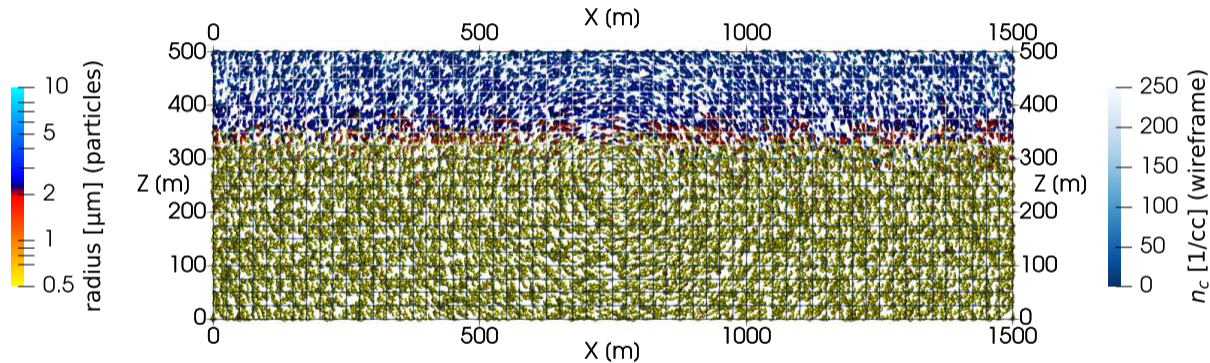
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 90 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



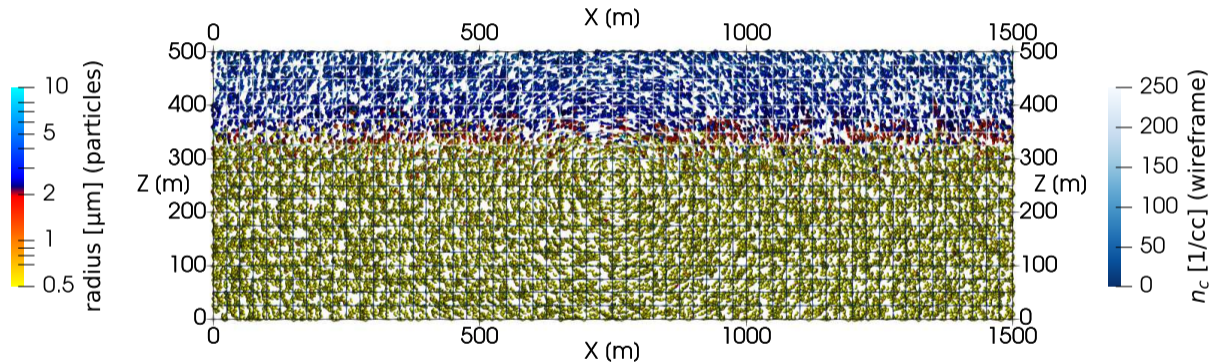
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 120 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



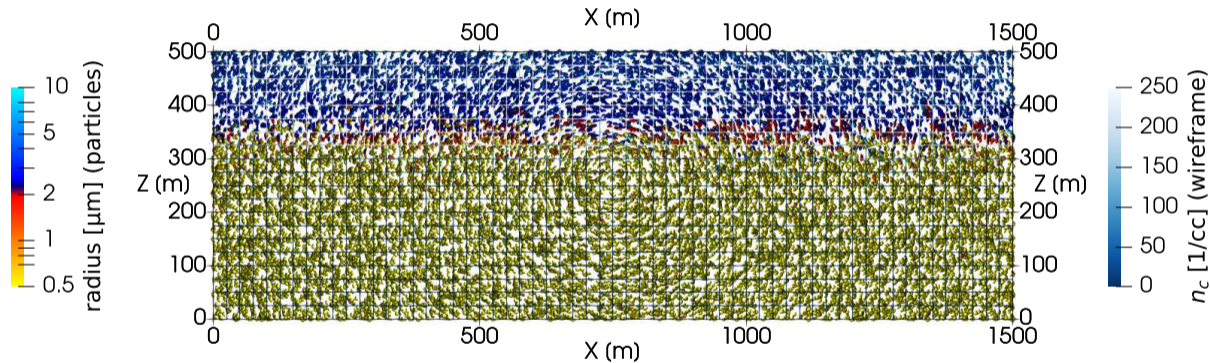
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 150 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



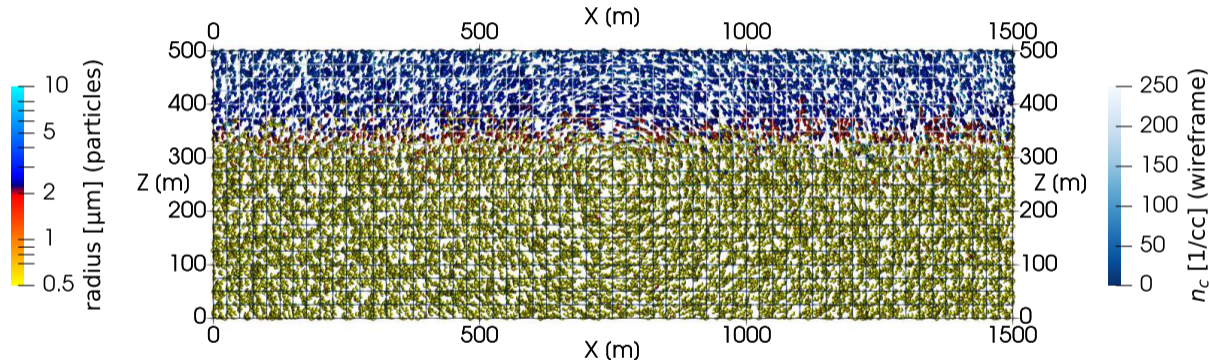
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 180 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



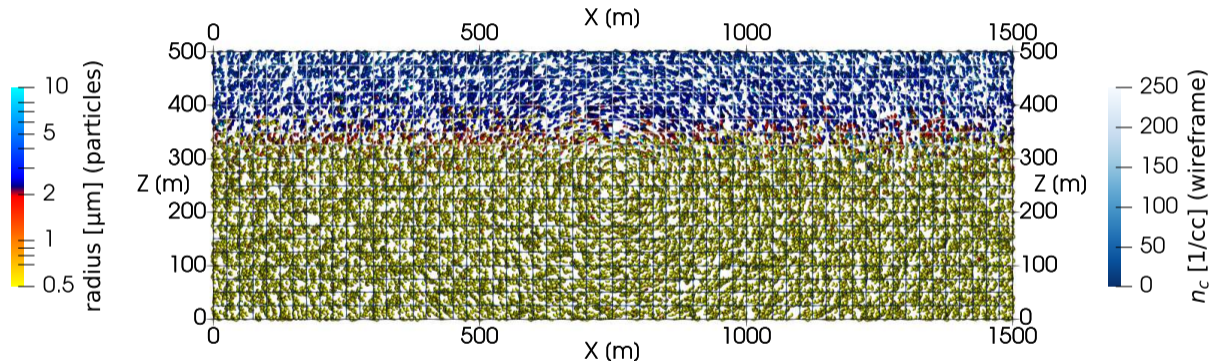
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 210 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



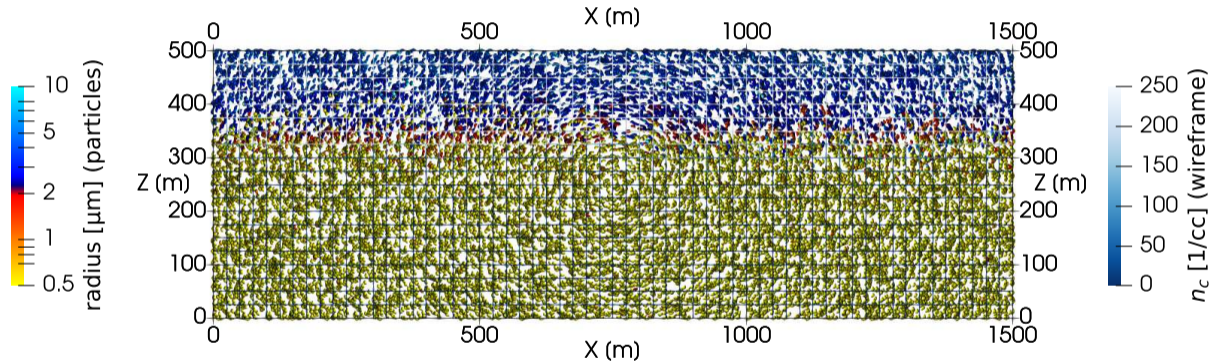
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 240 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



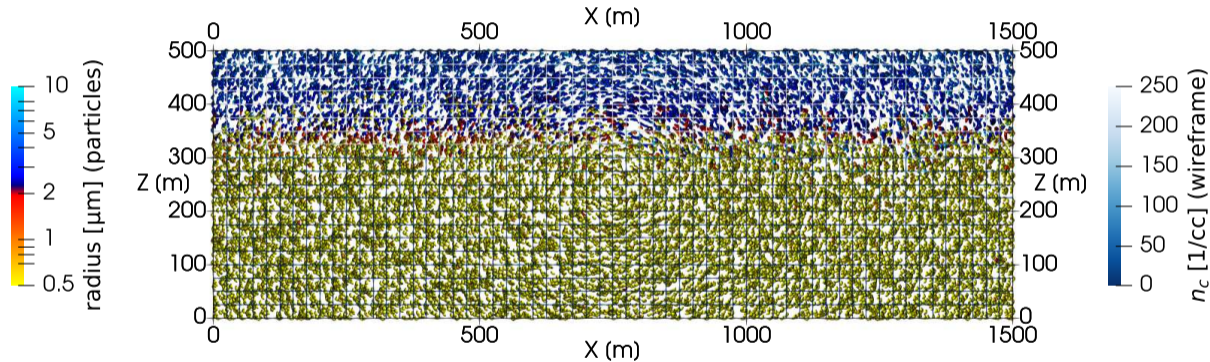
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 270 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



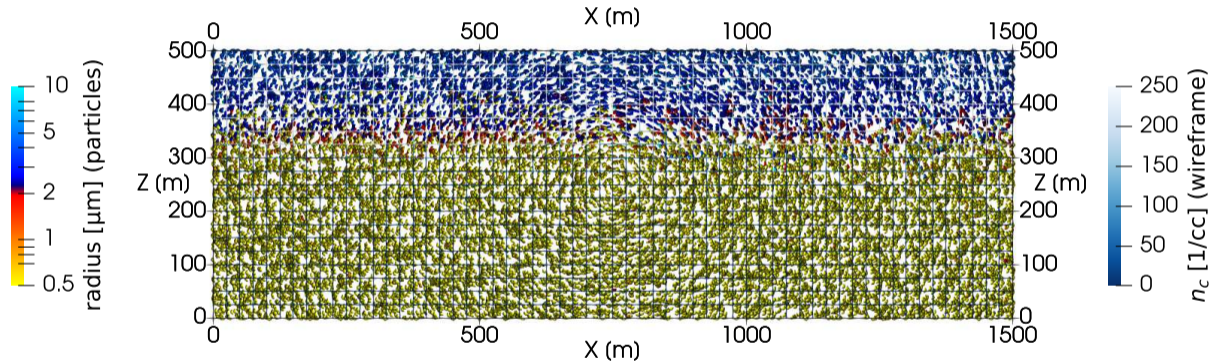
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 300 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



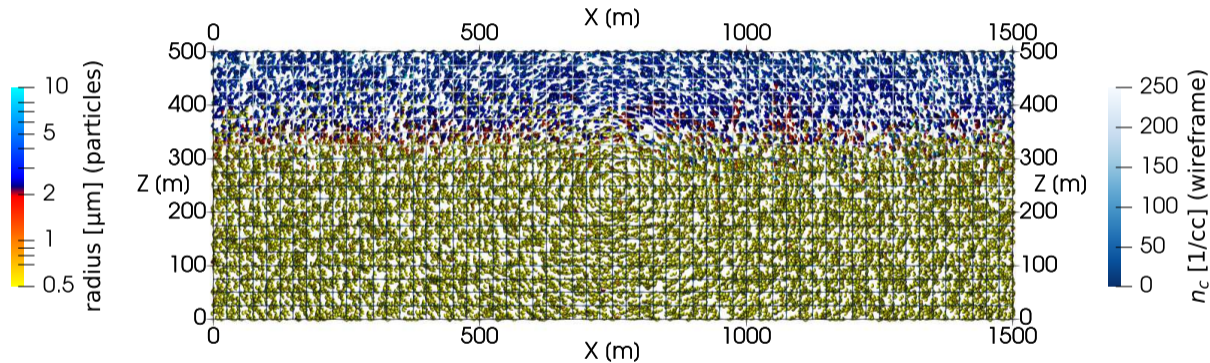
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 330 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



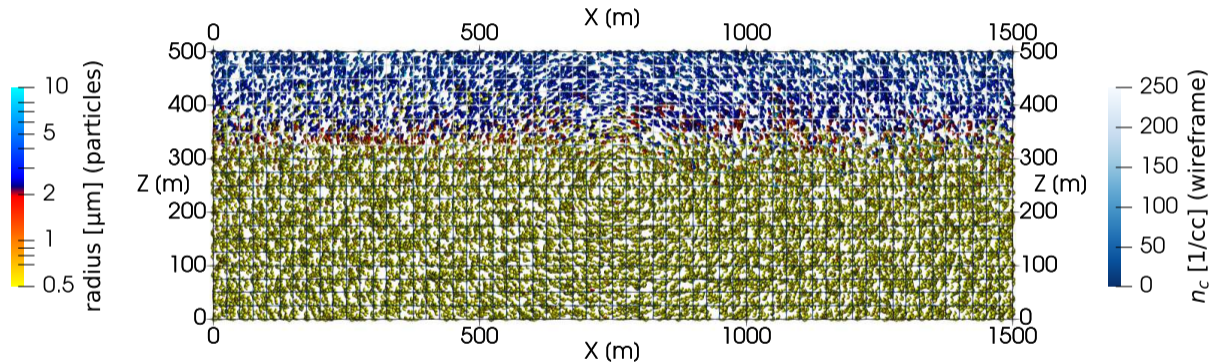
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 360 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



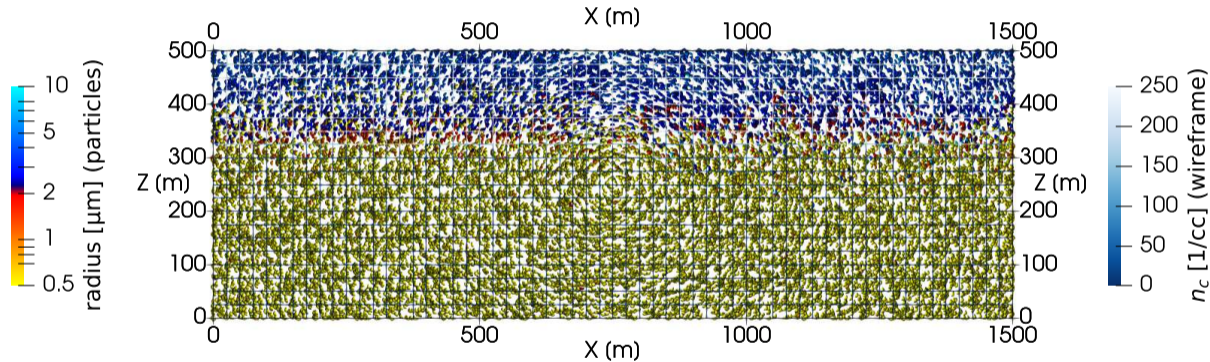
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 390 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



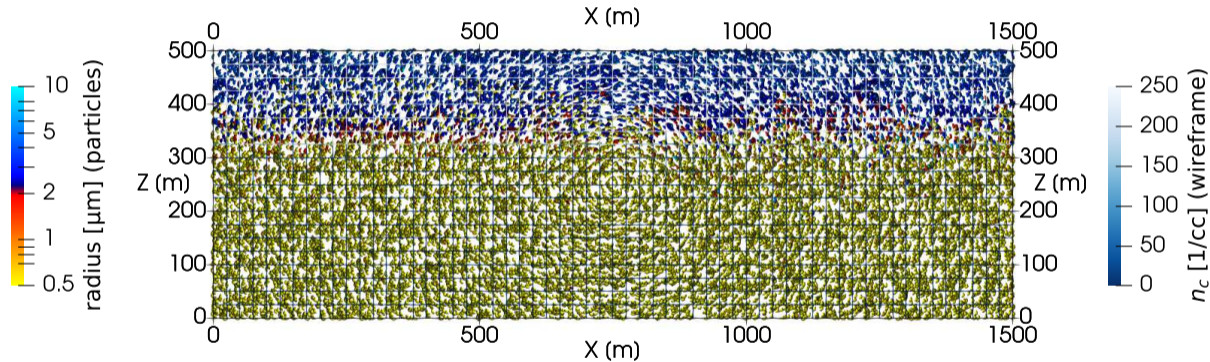
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 420 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



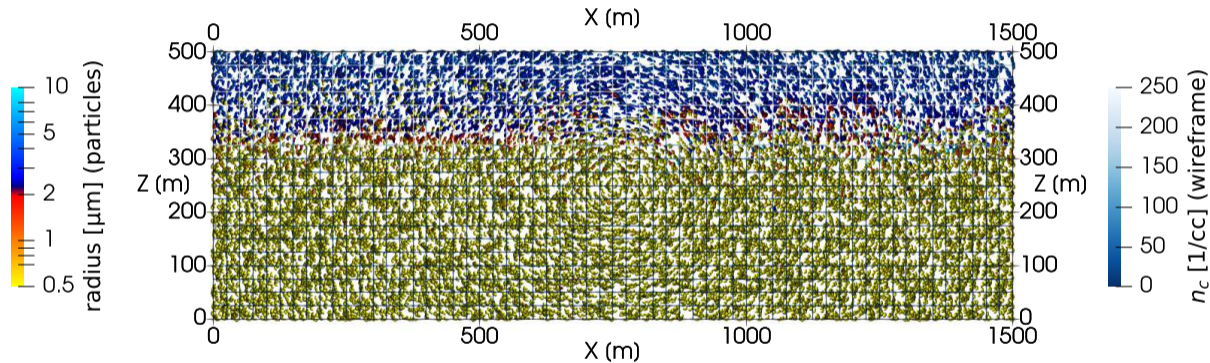
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 450 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



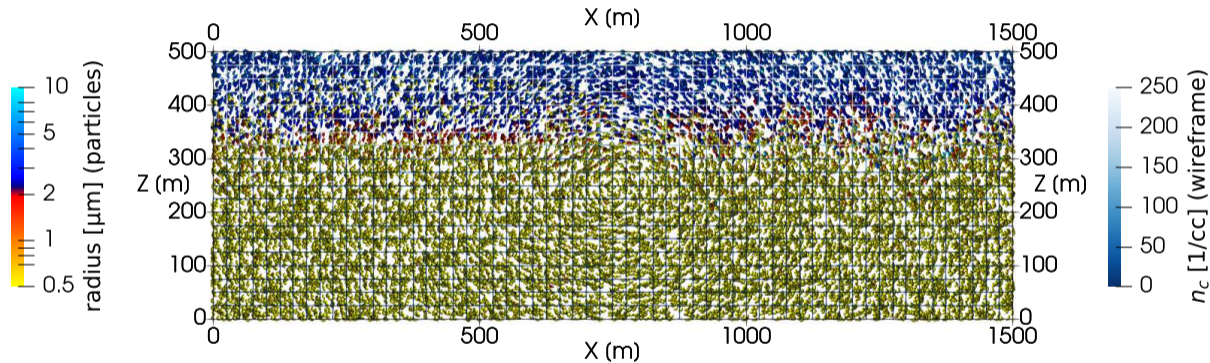
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 480 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



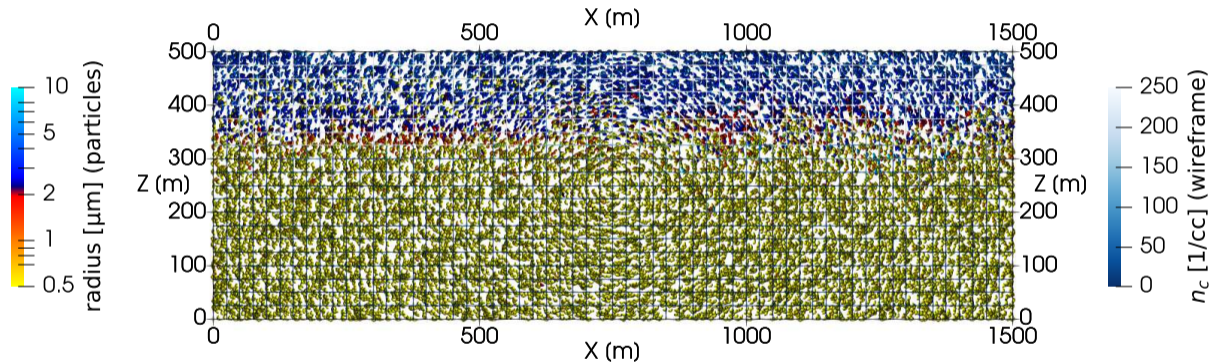
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 510 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



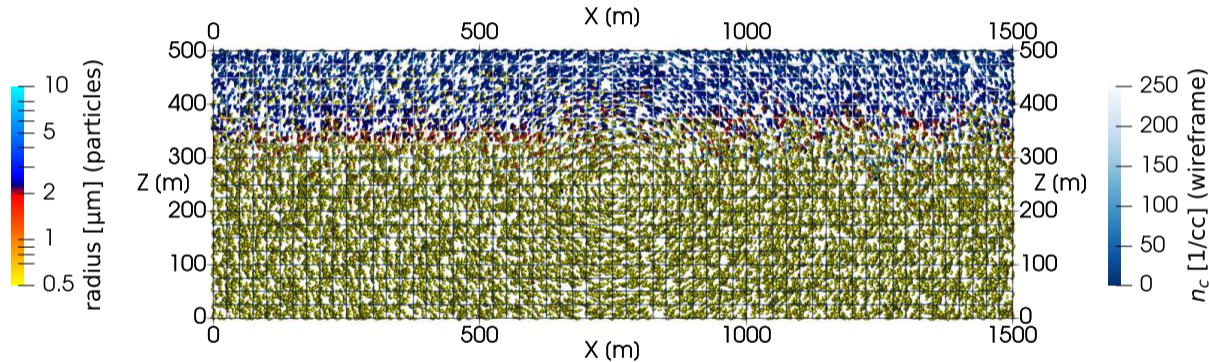
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 540 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



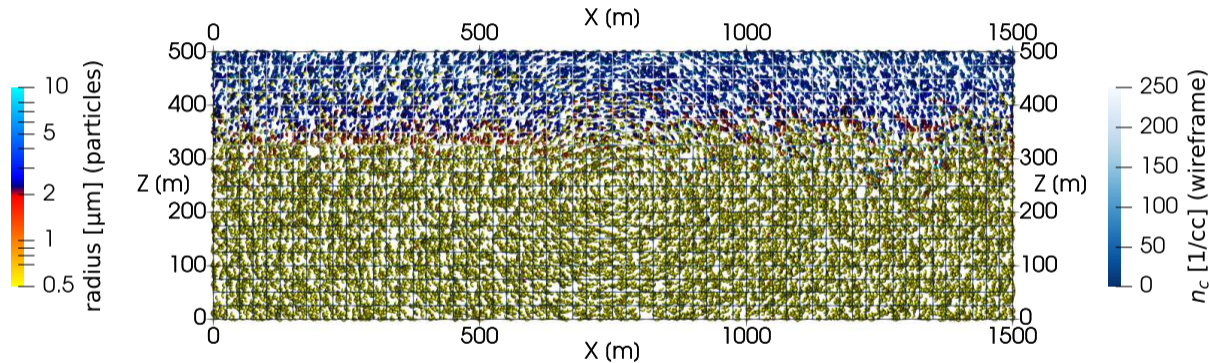
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 570 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



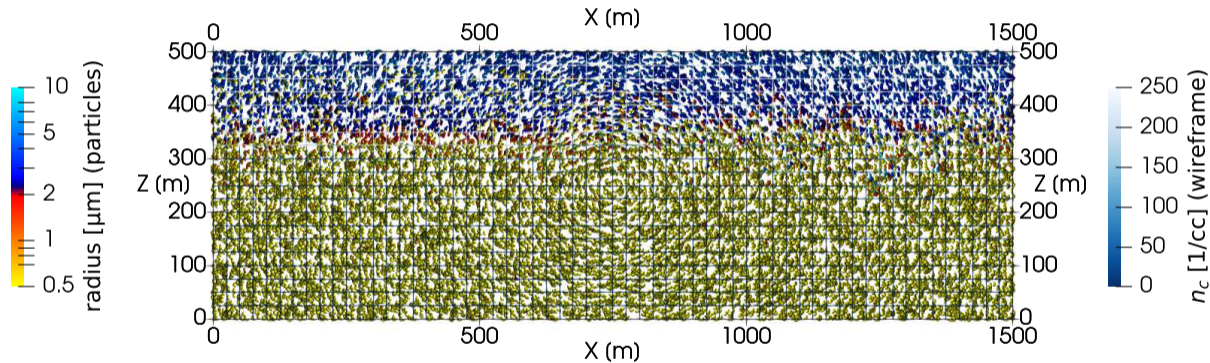
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 600 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



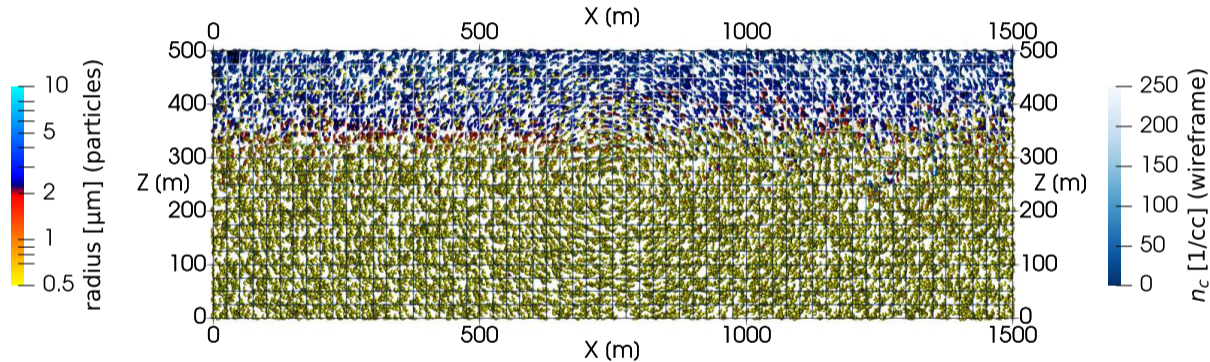
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 630 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



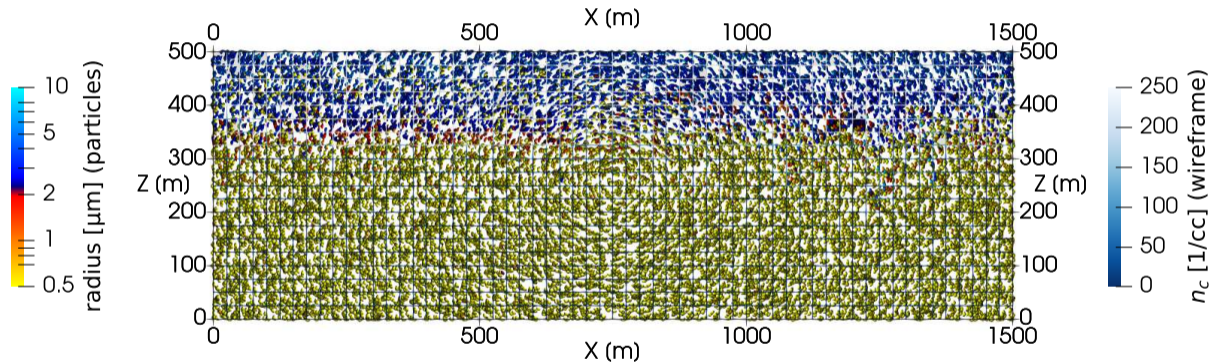
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 660 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



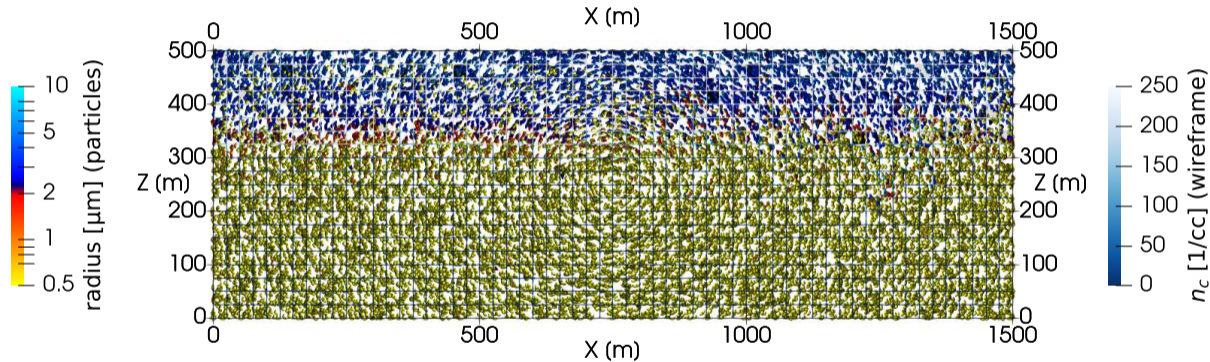
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 690 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



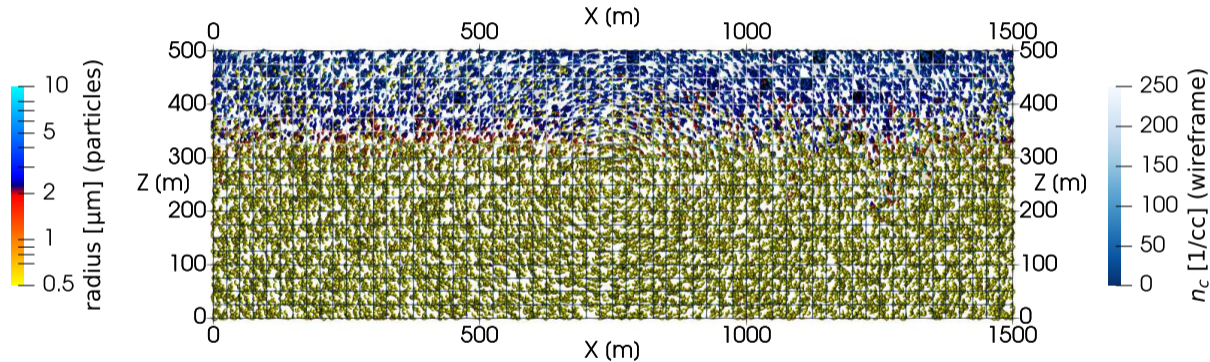
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 720 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



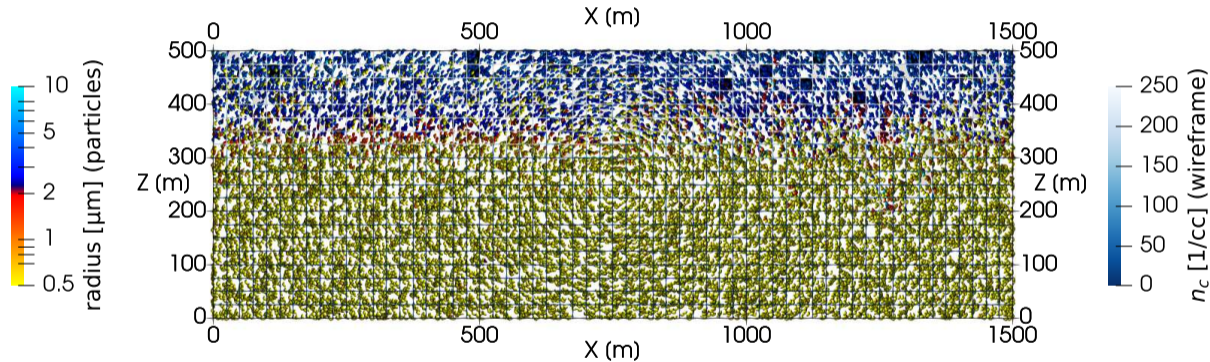
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 750 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



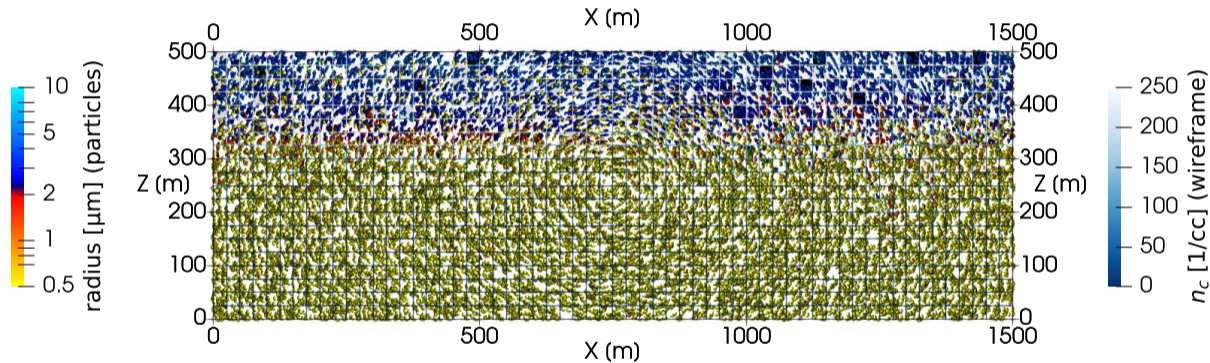
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 780 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



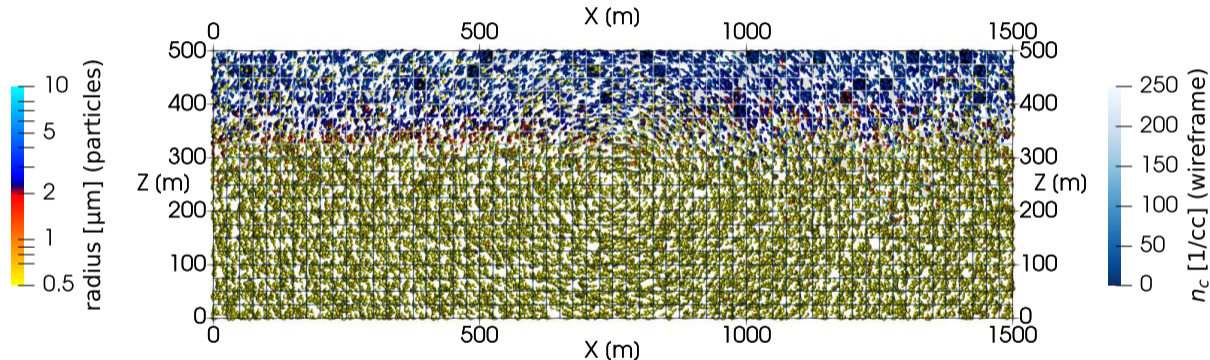
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 810 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



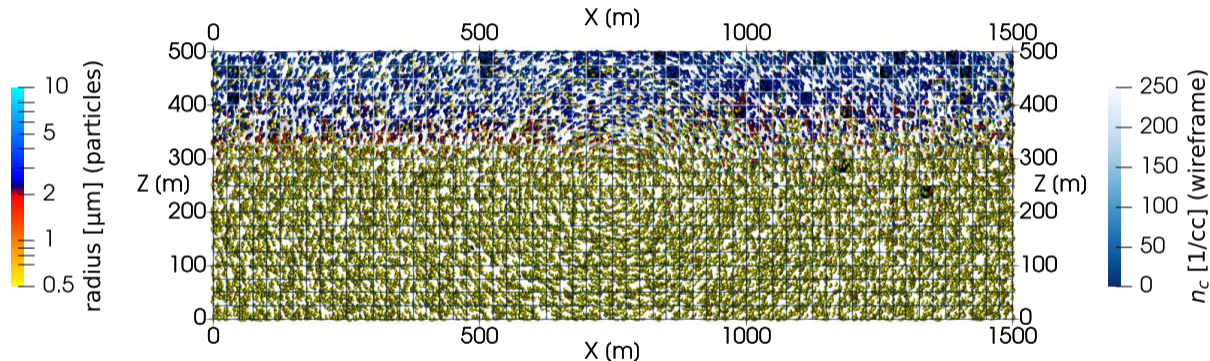
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 840 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



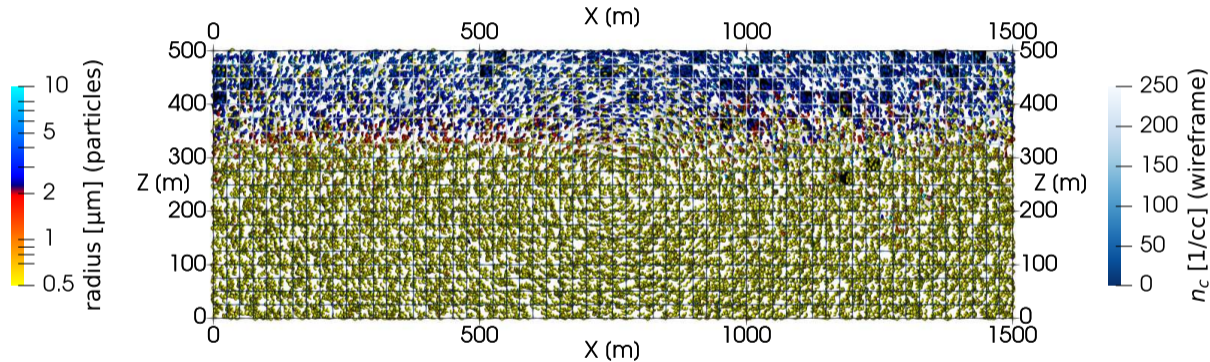
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 870 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



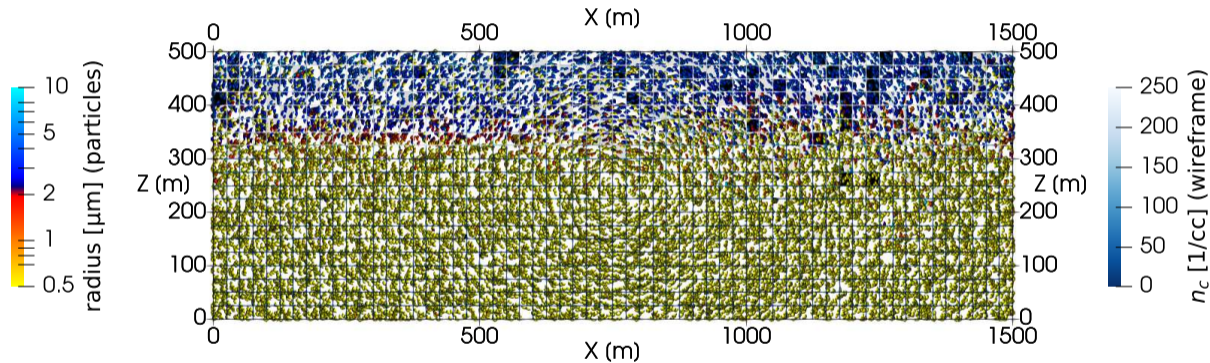
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 900 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



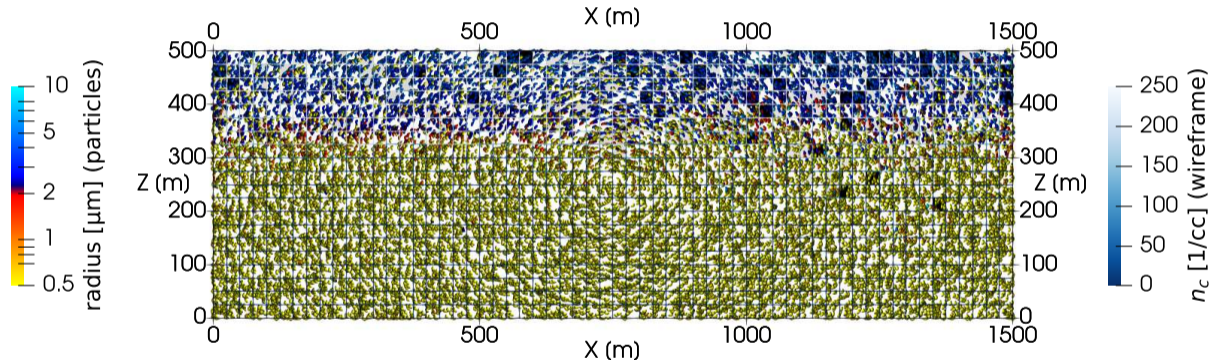
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 930 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



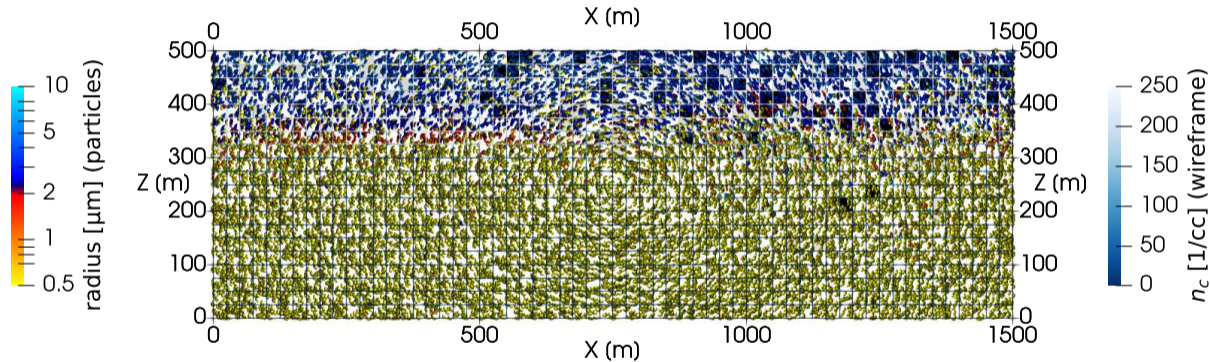
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 960 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



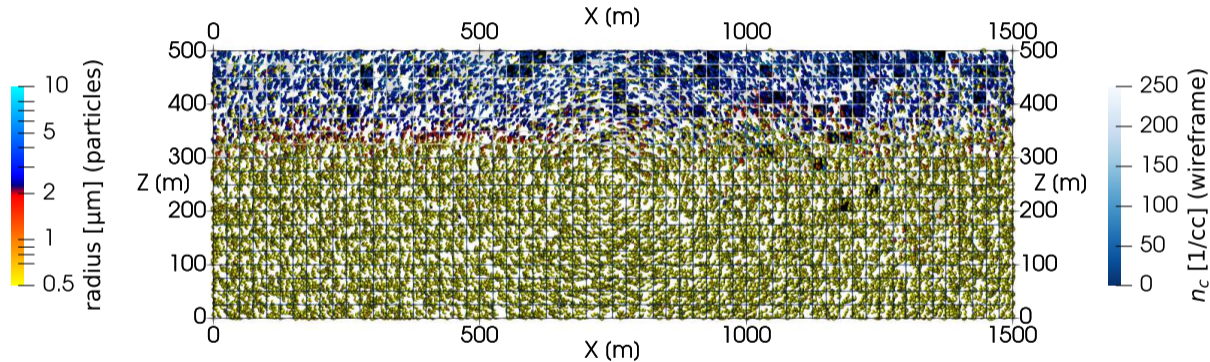
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 990 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



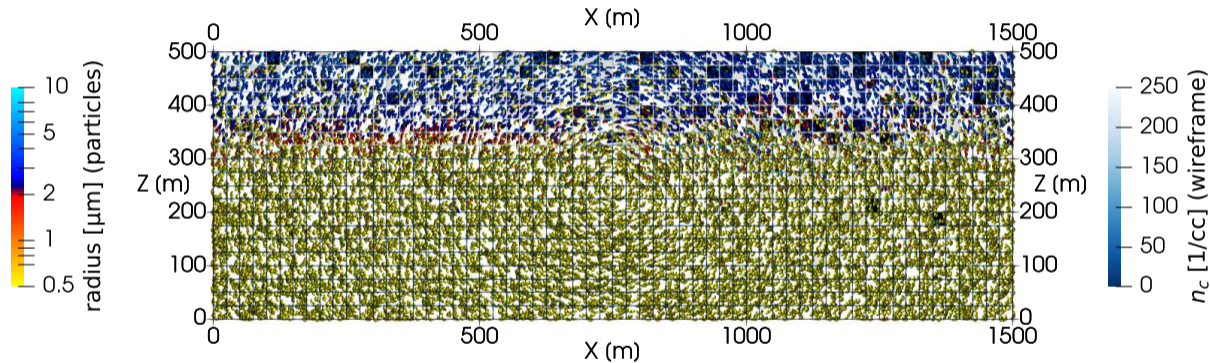
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 1020 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



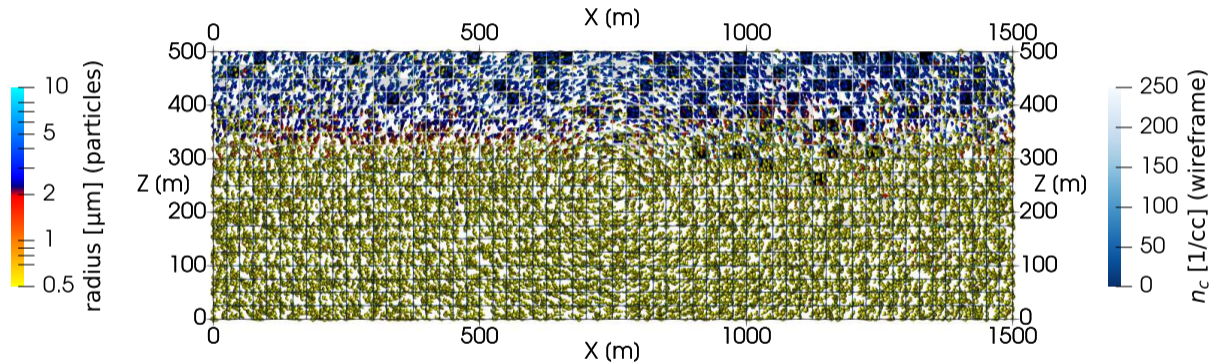
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 1050 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



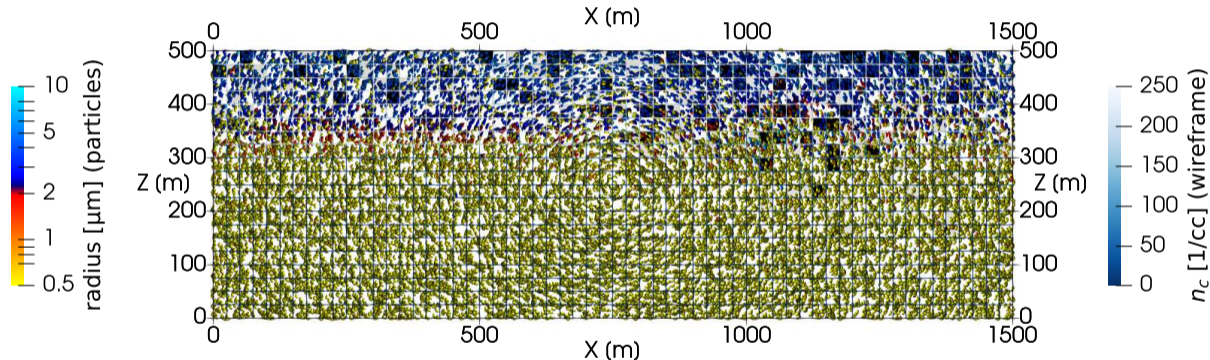
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 1080 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



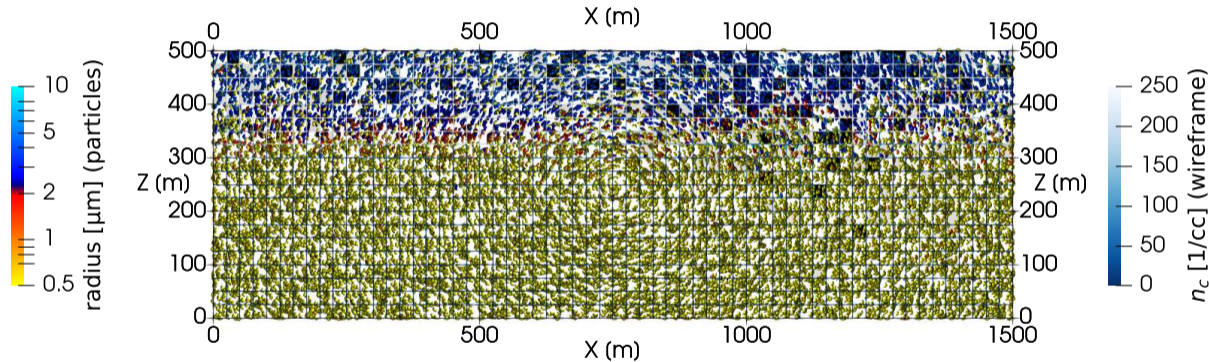
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 1110 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



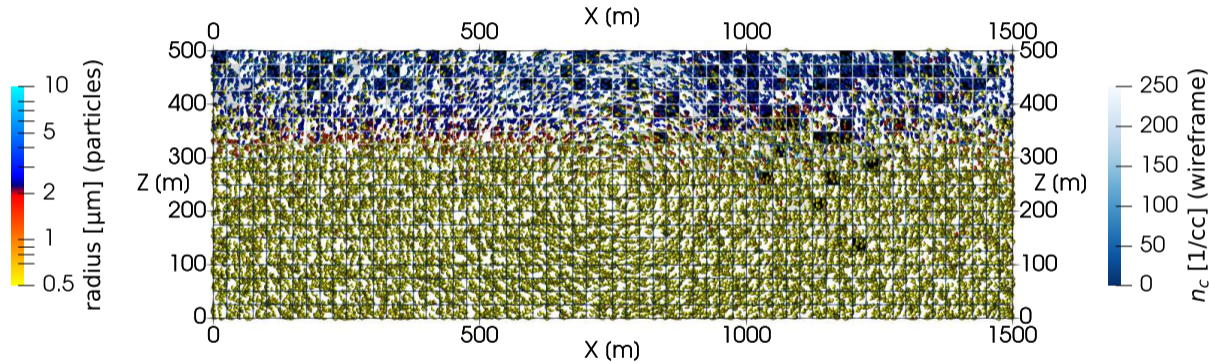
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 1140 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



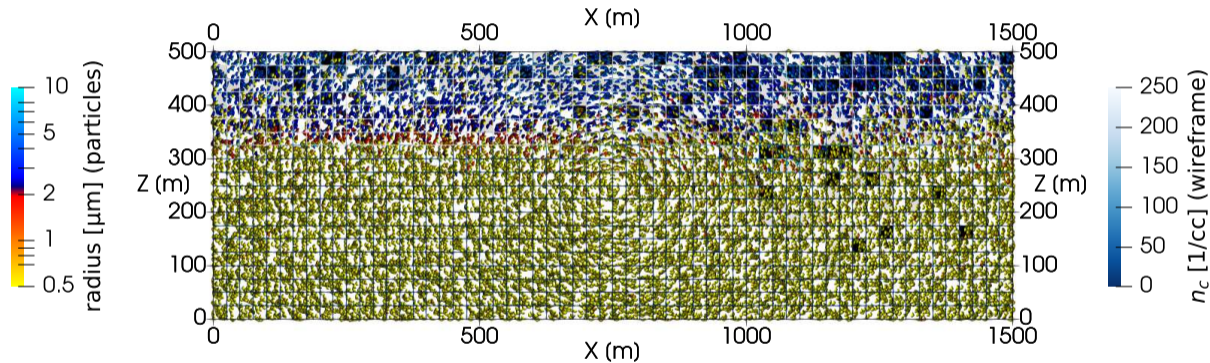
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 1170 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



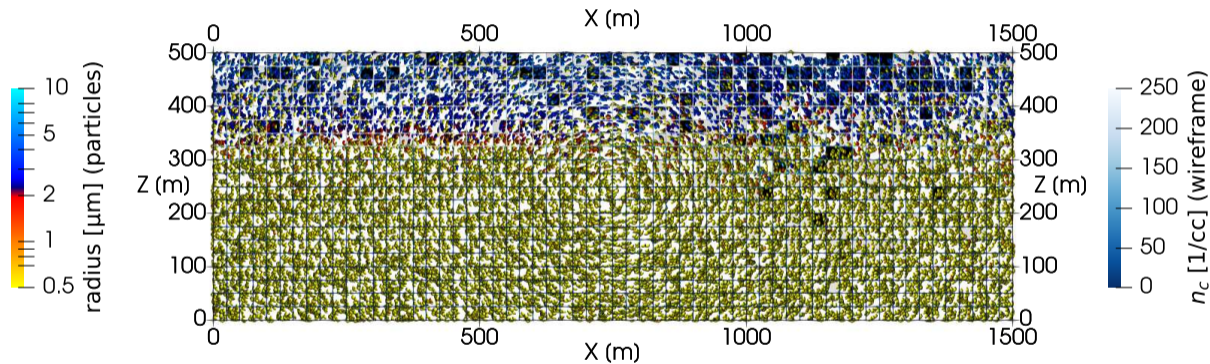
16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)  $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# immersion freezing in clouds (Arabas et al. 2025, JAMES)

Time: 1200 s (spin-up till 600.0 s)



16+16 super-particles/cell for INP-rich + INP-free particles

$N_{\text{aer}} = 300/\text{cc}$  (two-mode lognormal)     $N_{\text{INP}} = 150/L$  (lognormal,  $D_g = 0.74 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_g = 2.55$ )

spin-up = freezing off; subsequently frozen particles act as tracers

# MPDATA for Asian option pricing using 2D PDE (Magnuszewski et al. 2025)

arXiv > q-fin > arXiv:2505.24435

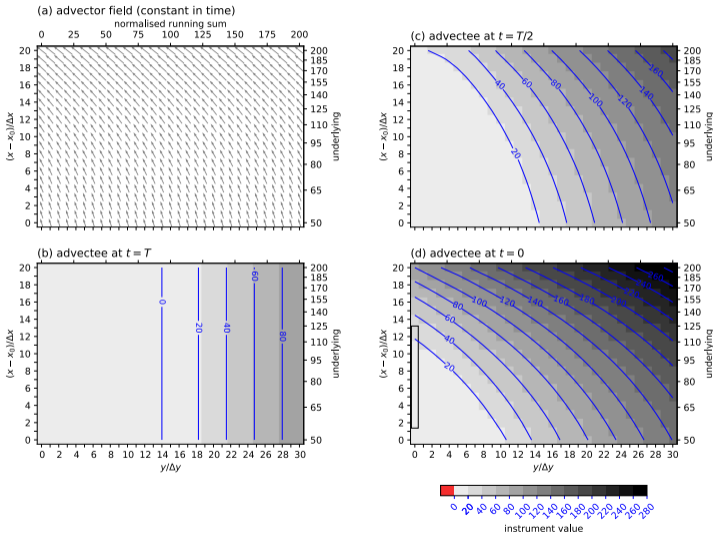
Quantitative Finance > Computational Finance

[Submitted on 30 May 2025]

## Path-dependent option pricing with two-dimensional PDE using MPDATA

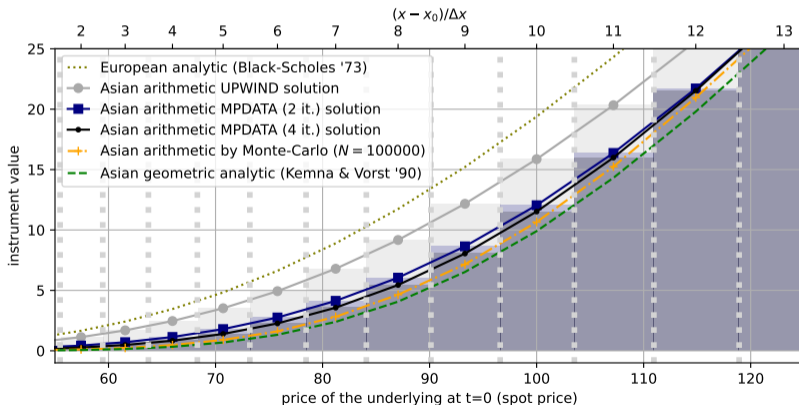
Paweł Magnuszewski, Sylwester Arabas

In this paper, we discuss a simple yet robust PDE method for evaluating path-dependent Asian-style options using the non-oscillatory forward-in-time second-order MPDATA finite-difference scheme. The valuation methodology involves casting the Black-Merton-Scholes equation as a transport problem by first transforming it into a homogeneous advection-diffusion PDE via variable substitution, and then expressing the diffusion term as an advective flux using the pseudo-velocity technique.



# MPDATA for Asian option pricing using 2D PDE (Magnuszewski et al. 2025)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + rS \frac{\partial f}{\partial S} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} S^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial S^2} + v \frac{\partial f}{\partial A} - rf = 0$$



- **PyMPDATA performance vs. C++**
-



DOI: [10.21105/joss.03896](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.03896)

Software

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Submitted: 25 October 2021

Published: 05 September 2022

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## PyMPDATA v1: Numba-accelerated implementation of MPDATA with examples in Python, Julia and Matlab

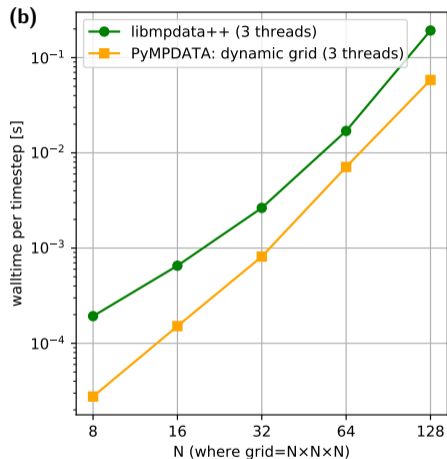
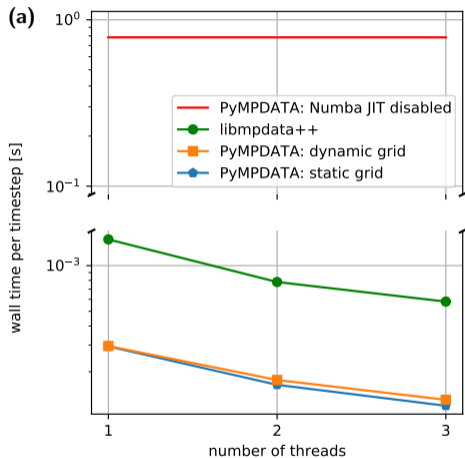
Piotr Bartman <sup>1</sup>, Jakub Banaśkiewicz<sup>1</sup>, Szymon Drenda<sup>1</sup>, Maciej Manna<sup>1</sup>, Michael A. Olesik <sup>1</sup>, Paweł Rozwoda<sup>1</sup>, Michał Sadowski <sup>1</sup>, and Sylwester Arabas <sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland <sup>2</sup> University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL, USA

### Statement of need

Convection-diffusion problems arise across a wide range of pure and applied research, in particular in geosciences, aerospace engineering, and financial modelling (for an overview of applications, see, e.g., section 1.1 in Morton (1996)). One of the key challenges in numerical solutions of problems involving advective transport is sign preservation of the advected field (for an overview of this and other aspects of numerical solutions to advection problems, see, e.g., Røed (2019)). The Multidimensional Positive Definite Advection Transport Algorithm (MPDATA) is a robust, explicit-in-time, and sign-preserving solver introduced in Smolarkiewicz (1983) and Smolarkiewicz (1984). MPDATA has been subsequently developed into a family of numerical schemes with numerous variants and solution procedures addressing a diverse set of problems in geophysical fluid dynamics and beyond. For reviews of MPDATA applications and variants, see, e.g., Smolarkiewicz & Margolin (1998) and Smolarkiewicz (2006).

# Numba JIT & multi-threading: PyMPDATA vs. libmpdata++ performance



Bartman et al. 2022 (JOSS, doi:10.21105/joss.03896)

- **MPI, HPC & distributed-memory parallelism**
-



Original software publication

## Numba-MPI v1.0: Enabling MPI communication within Numba/LLVM JIT-compiled Python code

Kacper Derlatka <sup>a 1</sup>, Maciej Manna <sup>a 2</sup>, Oleksii Bulenok <sup>a 3</sup>, David Zwicker <sup>b</sup>, Sylwester Arabas <sup>c</sup>  

<sup>a</sup> Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

<sup>b</sup> Max Planck Institute for Dynamics and Self-Organization, Göttingen, Germany

<sup>c</sup> Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH University of Krakow, Poland

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.softx.2024.101897> 

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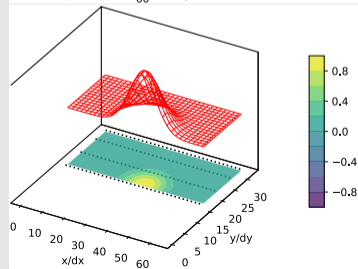
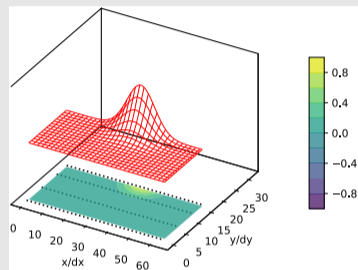
 Open access

### Abstract

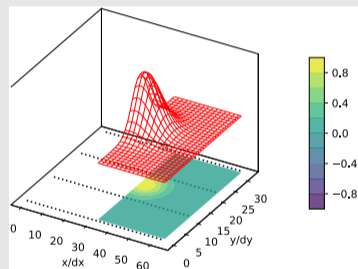
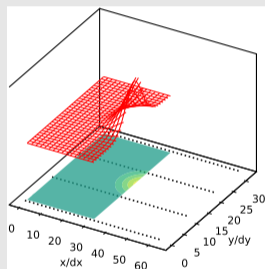
The numba-mpi package offers access to the Message Passing Interface (MPI) routines from Python code that uses the Numba just-in-time (JIT) compiler. As a result, high-performance and multi-threaded Python code may utilize MPI communication facilities without leaving the JIT-compiled code blocks, which is not possible with the mpi4py package, a higher-level Python interface to MPI. For debugging or code-coverage analysis purposes, numba-mpi retains full functionality of the code even if the JIT compilation is disabled.

# PyMPDATA-MPI: customisable hybrid threading + MPI parallelisation


threading dim = MPI dim



threading dimension  $\neq$  MPI dimension




Derlatka et al. 2024 (SoftwareX, doi:10.1016/j.softx.2024.101897)



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## numba-mpi 1.3.1

`pip install numba-mpi` 

✓ Latest release  
Released: May 27, 2026

Numba @jittable MPI wrappers tested on Linux, macOS and Windows

### Navigation

- Project description**
- Release history
- Download files

### Verified details ✓

*These details have been verified by PyPI*


### Project links

- Documentation
- Source
- Tracker

### GitHub Statistics

- Repository
- Stars: 47

### Project description



## Numba-MPI

Python 3 LLVM Numba Linux macOS Windows tests+pyPI **failing** Maintained? **yes** License: **GPL v3**

pyPI package **1.3.1** Anaconda.org **1.3.1** AUR package DOI [10.5281/zenodo.30410878](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.30410878)

### Overview

Numba-MPI provides Python wrappers to the C MPI API callable from within [Numba JIT-compiled code](#) (@jit mode). For an outline of the project, rationale, architecture, and features, refer to: [Numba-MPI paper in SoftwareX \(open access\)](#) (please cite if Numba-MPI is used in your research).

Support is provided for a subset of MPI routines covering: `size/rank`, `send/recv`, `sendrecv`, `allreduce`, `reduce`, `bcast`, `scatter/gather` & `allgather`, `barrier`, `wtime` and basic asynchronous communication with `isend/irecv` (only for contiguous arrays); for request handling including `wait/waitall/waitany` and `test/testall/testany`.

[pypi.org/p/PyMPDATA](https://pypi.org/p/PyMPDATA)

[pypi.org/p/Numba-MPI](https://pypi.org/p/Numba-MPI)

**Thanks to all (>20 students) code contributors!**

**Thank you for your attention!**

[sylwester.arabas@agh.edu.pl](mailto:sylwester.arabas@agh.edu.pl)