



Joint Weather and Climate
Research Programme

A partnership in climate research

HadGEM3 on PRACE architectures

The UPSCALE team
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R. Schiemann, M.-E. Demory, J. Strachan)

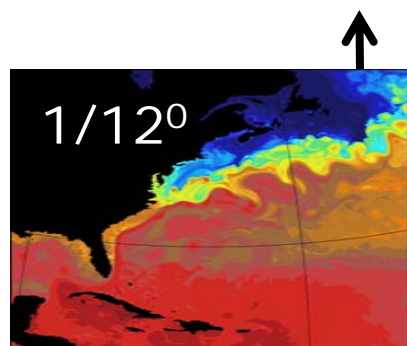
S. Wilson, G. Lister, O. Darbyshire,
T. Edwards



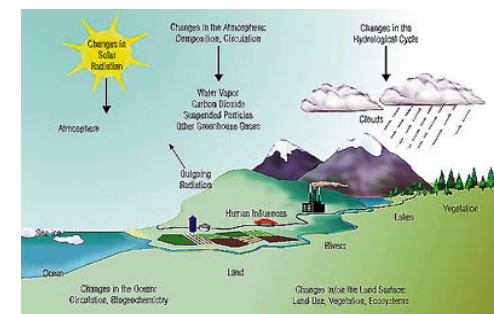
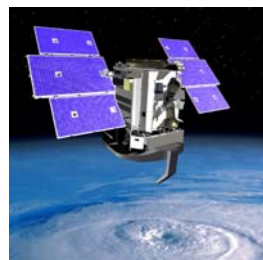
Balancing computational demands

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Earth Observation,
Data Assimilation

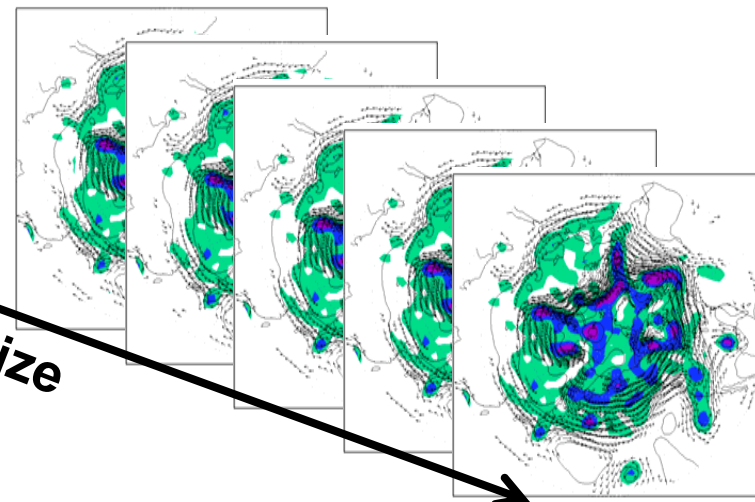
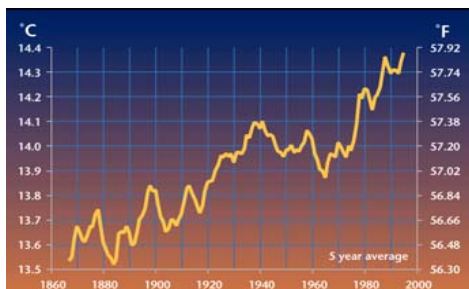


Resolution

Computing
Resources

Complexity

Duration and/or Ensemble size





The range of temporal and spatial scales in the climate system

10s to hours/days

Cumulus



Heavy rain



Tornado



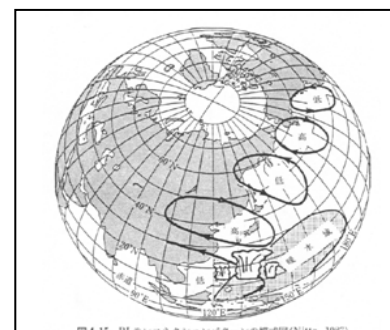
Atmosphere

Days to weeks
Weather systems



Thousands of kilometres

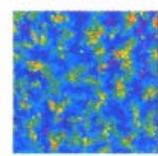
Months to years to decades
Teleconnections



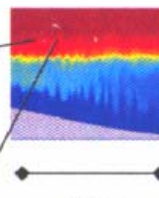
[Nitta, 1987]

~ 10⁴ kilometres

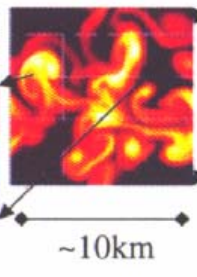
Metres to kilometers



~100m

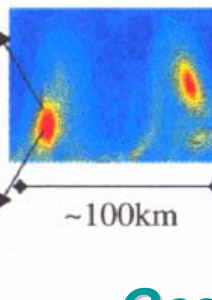


~1km

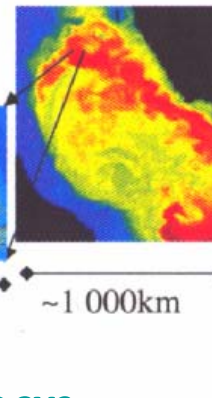


~10km

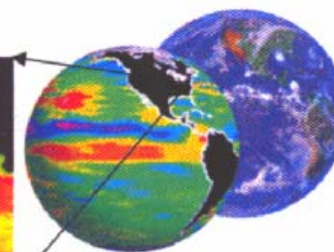
Days to months



~100km



~1 000km



~10 000km

Years to decades to
centuries

Ocean

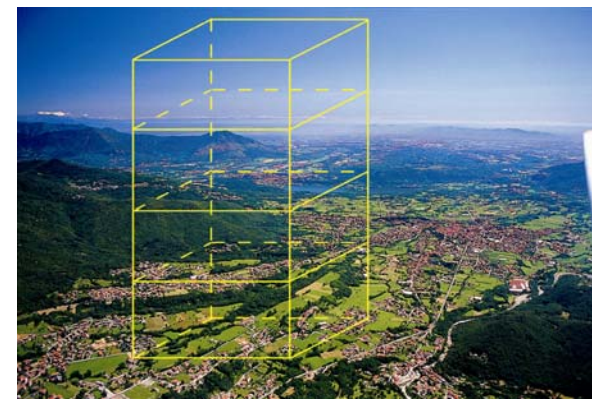
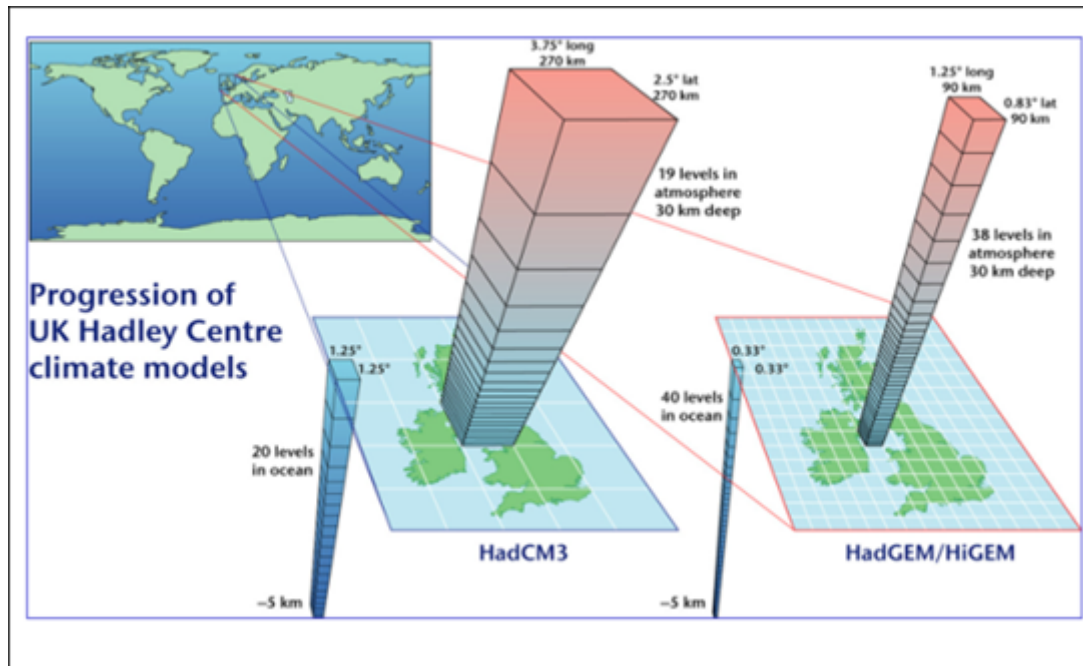


How does a GCM work ?

slice the planet into boxes ... and apply the laws of physics

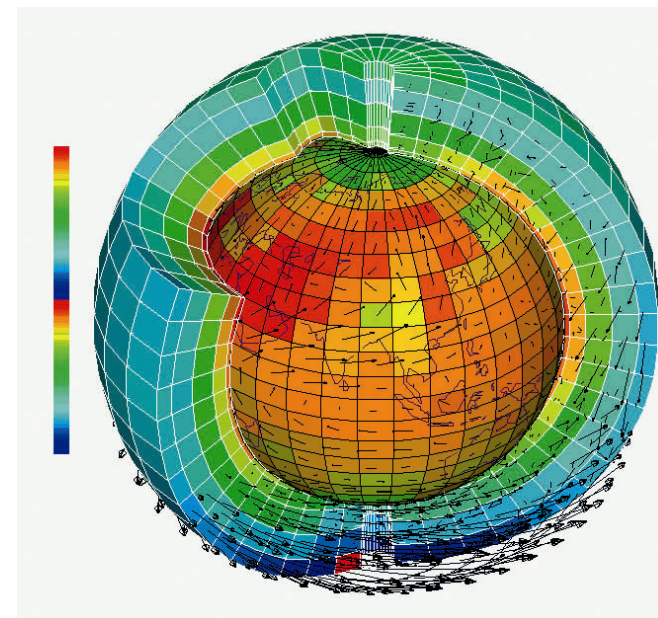
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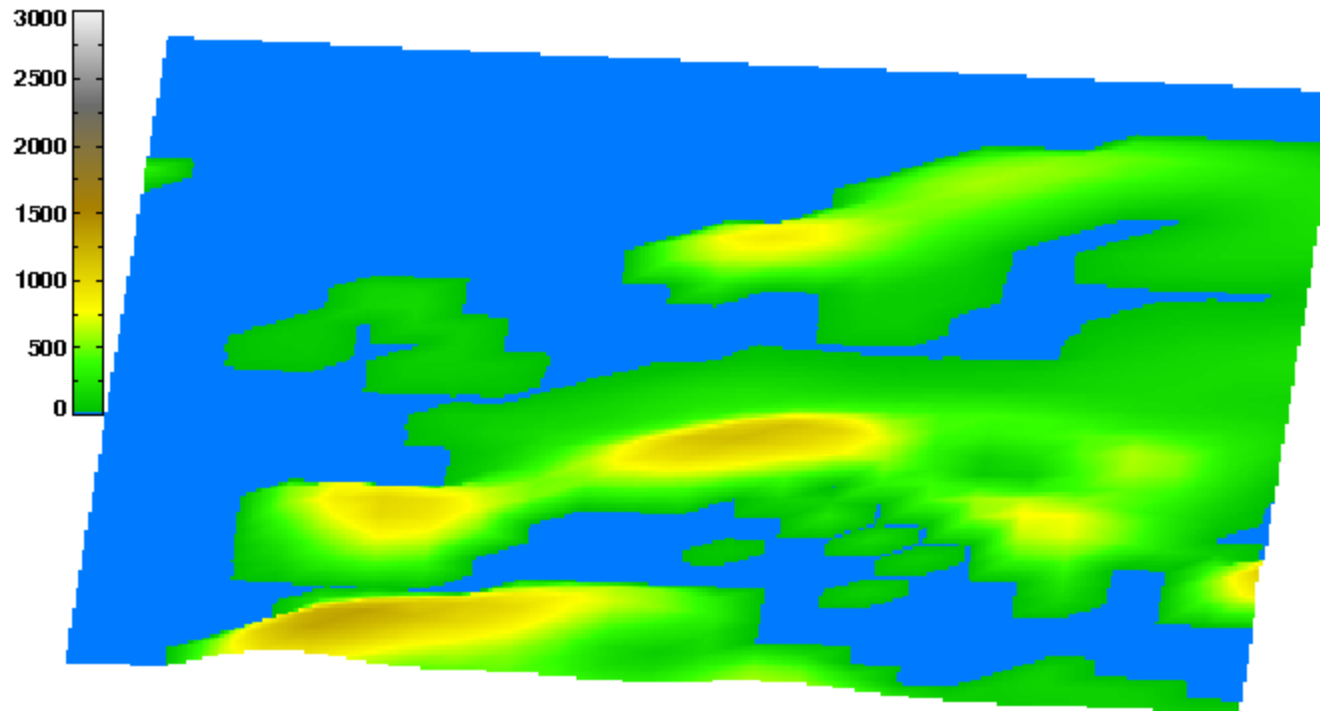
At every box location we compute radiation, winds, pressure, precipitation, temperature, using the laws of physics (gravitation, electromagnetism, thermodynamics, fluid dynamics, turbulence), chemistry, biology, ecology, etc.

To do all these computations with time steps in the range 5-30 minutes, for every single box for decades to centuries **we need significant computing resources**





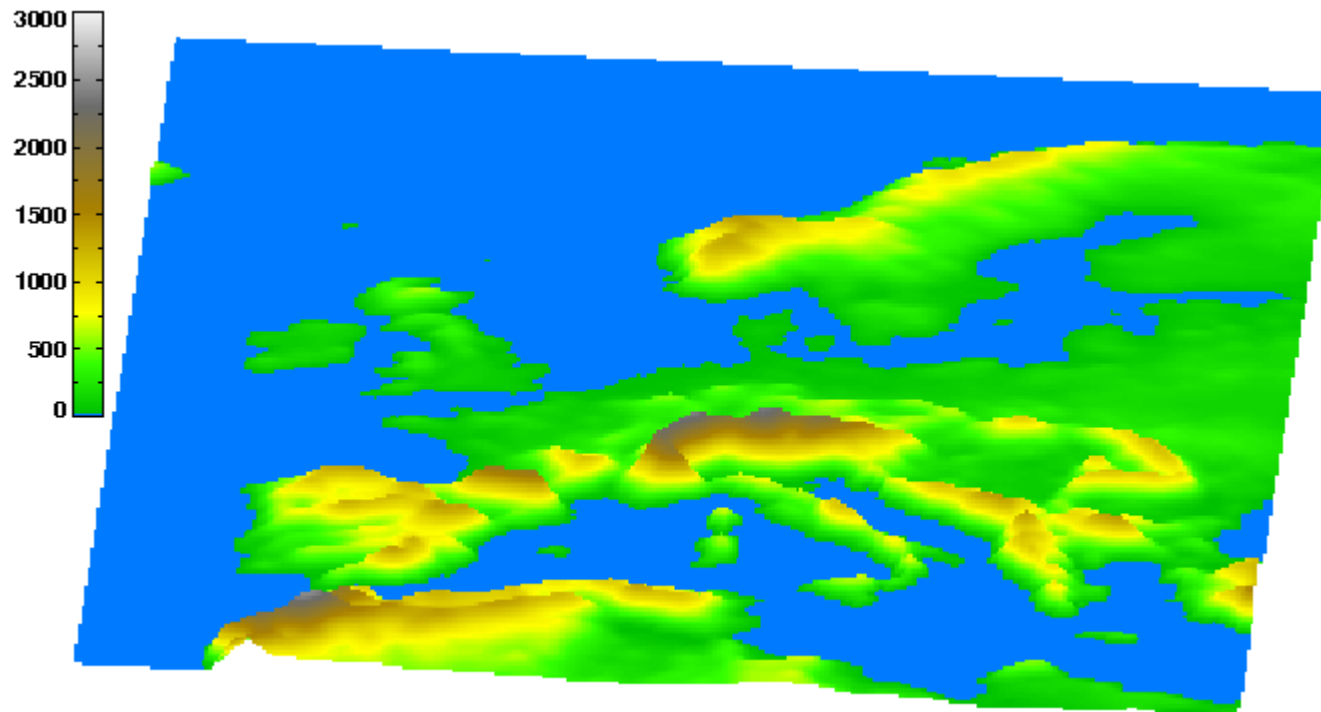
Value of model resolution – orographic height



130km
resolution



Value of model resolution – orographic height

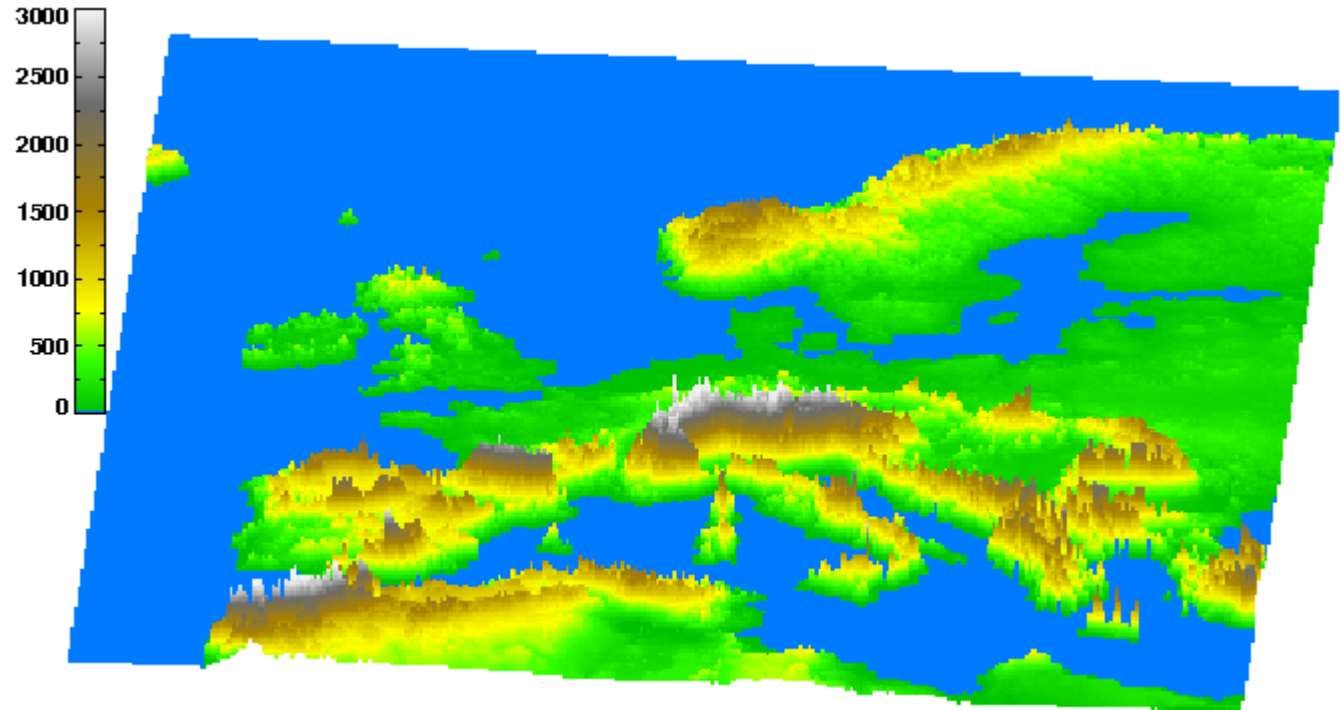


25km
resolution
>80x cost



Value of model resolution – orographic height

1.5km
resolution
>2500x
cost

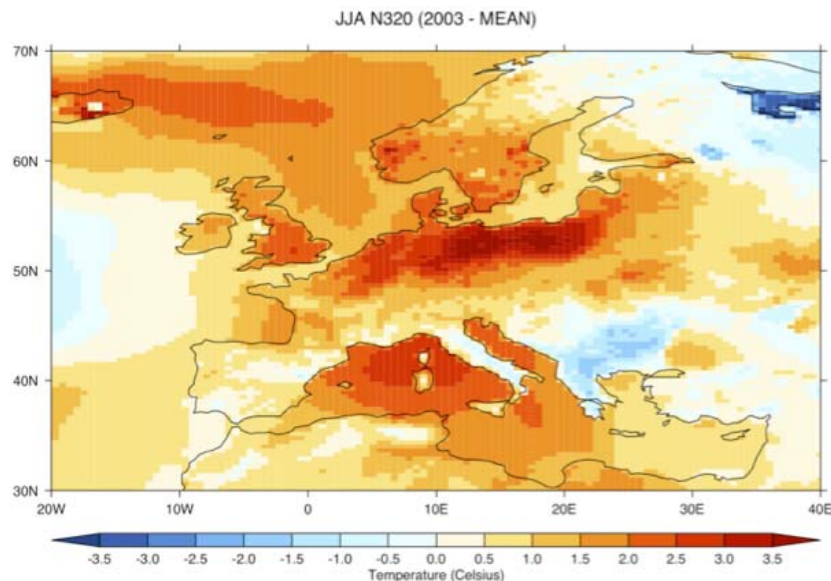




Heat-wave case studies

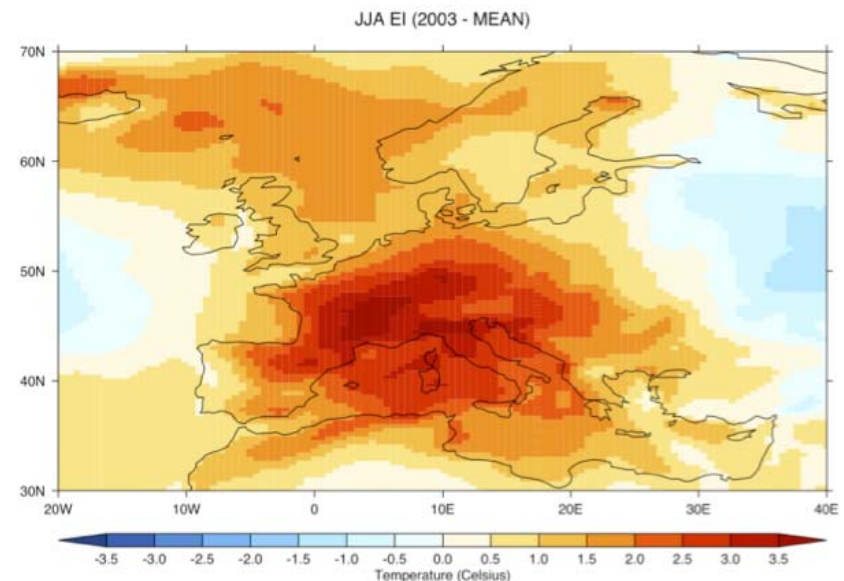
40km model JJA 2003

Surface temp anomaly



Observed JJA 2003:

Surface temperature anomaly



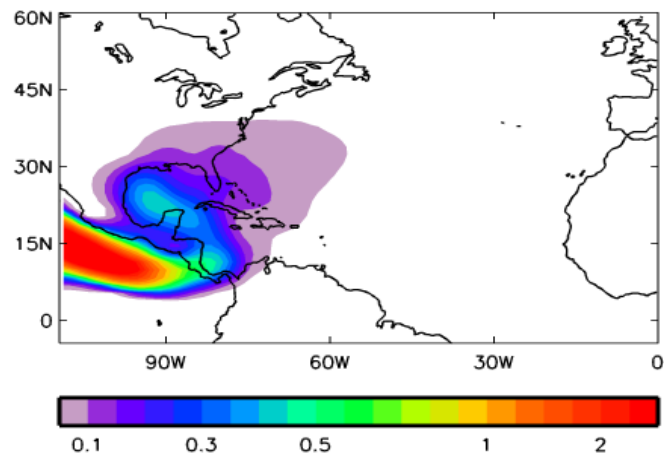
Similar magnitude anomalies not seen in lower resolution simulations – higher resolutions give enhanced capability for capturing extreme events

C. Van den Hoof, P. L. Vidale – University of
Reading/NCAS-Climate

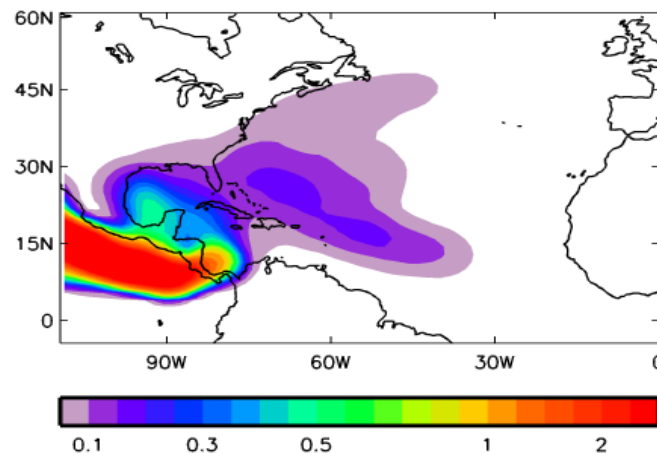


Tropical cyclone track density (transits per month)

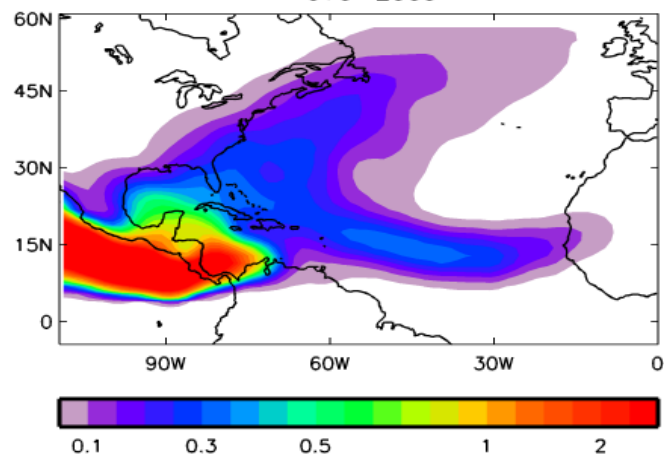
HadGEM3-A GA3.0, 130km,
1979-2009



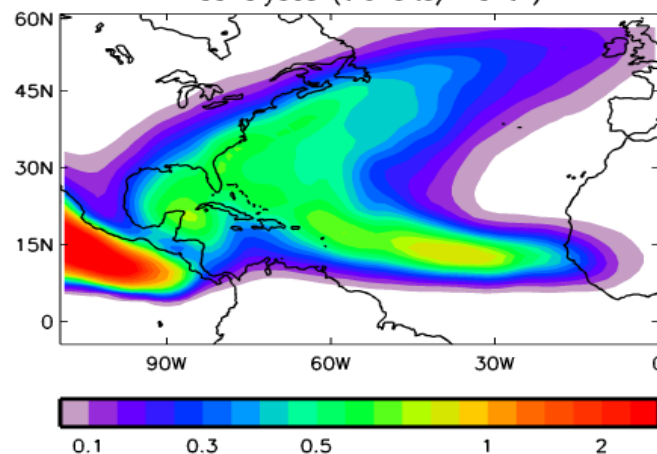
HadGEM3-A GA3.0, 60km,
1979-2009



HadGEM3-A GA3.0, 40km,
1979-2009



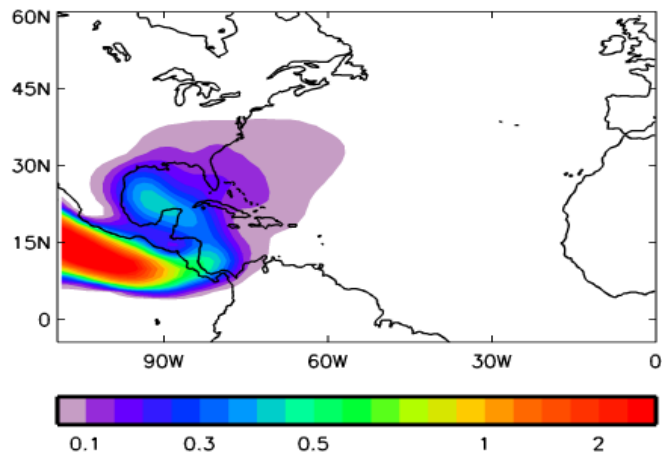
Track Density from obs and
reanalyses (transits/month)



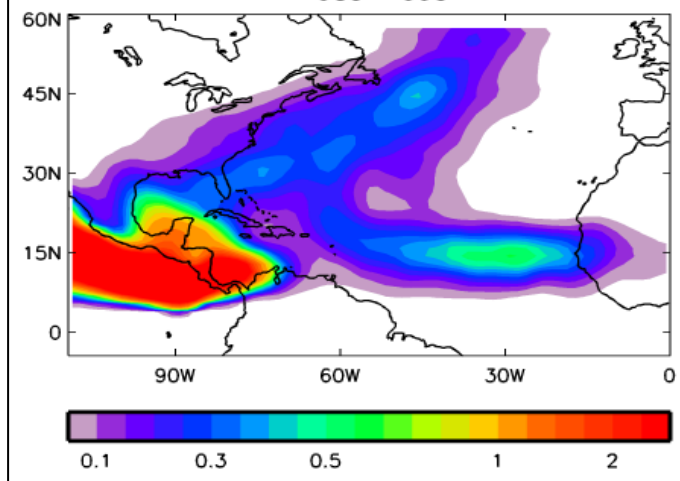


Tropical cyclone track density (transits per month)

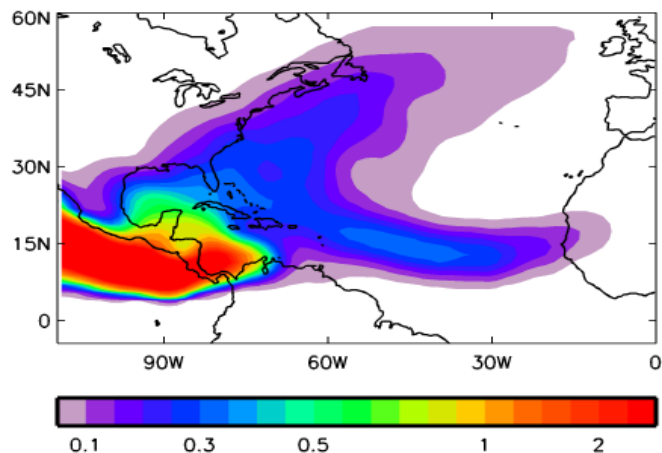
HadGEM3-A GA3.0, 130km,
1979-2009



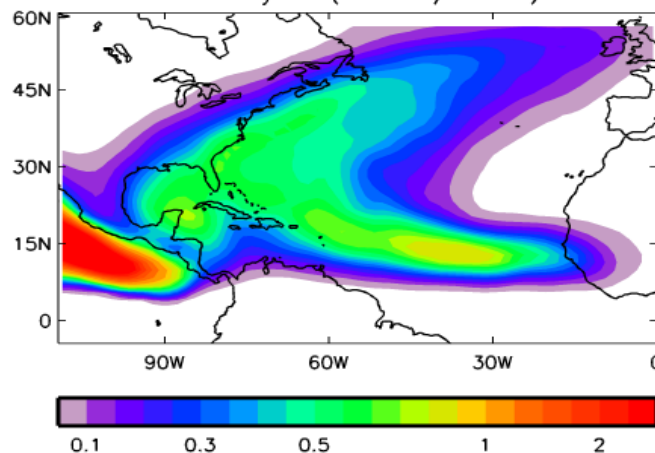
HadGEM3-A GA3.0, 25km,
1985-1995



HadGEM3-A GA3.0, 40km,
1979-2009



Track Density from obs and
reanalyses (transits/month)





The UPSCALE project

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- Atmosphere only HadGEM3 climate model at same resolution as currently in use in weather forecasting
- 10 simulations, each 26 years long
 - 5 current climate (1985-2011)
 - 5 future climate “time-slice” (alter forcing data to look at climate change at end of 21st century)
- Ancillary data sets (short data sets of high temporal resolution data) plus extension to even higher resolution
- Running on Hermit @ HLRS through award of CPU time from PRACE
- Data set produced will be widely studied over next decade



Porting and Testing

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- Requirements
 - 350-400GB memory
 - Simulate minimum of 4-5 months per day
 - Bit reproducibility (weak requirement)
 - Model stability (minimise user intervention)
 - OpenMP and MPI
- Limited testing ability at this resolution
- Separate science and computing testing
- Spin-up



Testing by Tom Edwards @ Cray



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- Working array sizes (segment sizes) for radiation and diffusion routines
- Compiler optimisation levels on dynamics routines
- Processor & thread configuration (~100 tested)
- Lustre file system settings
- I/O server separation from computation

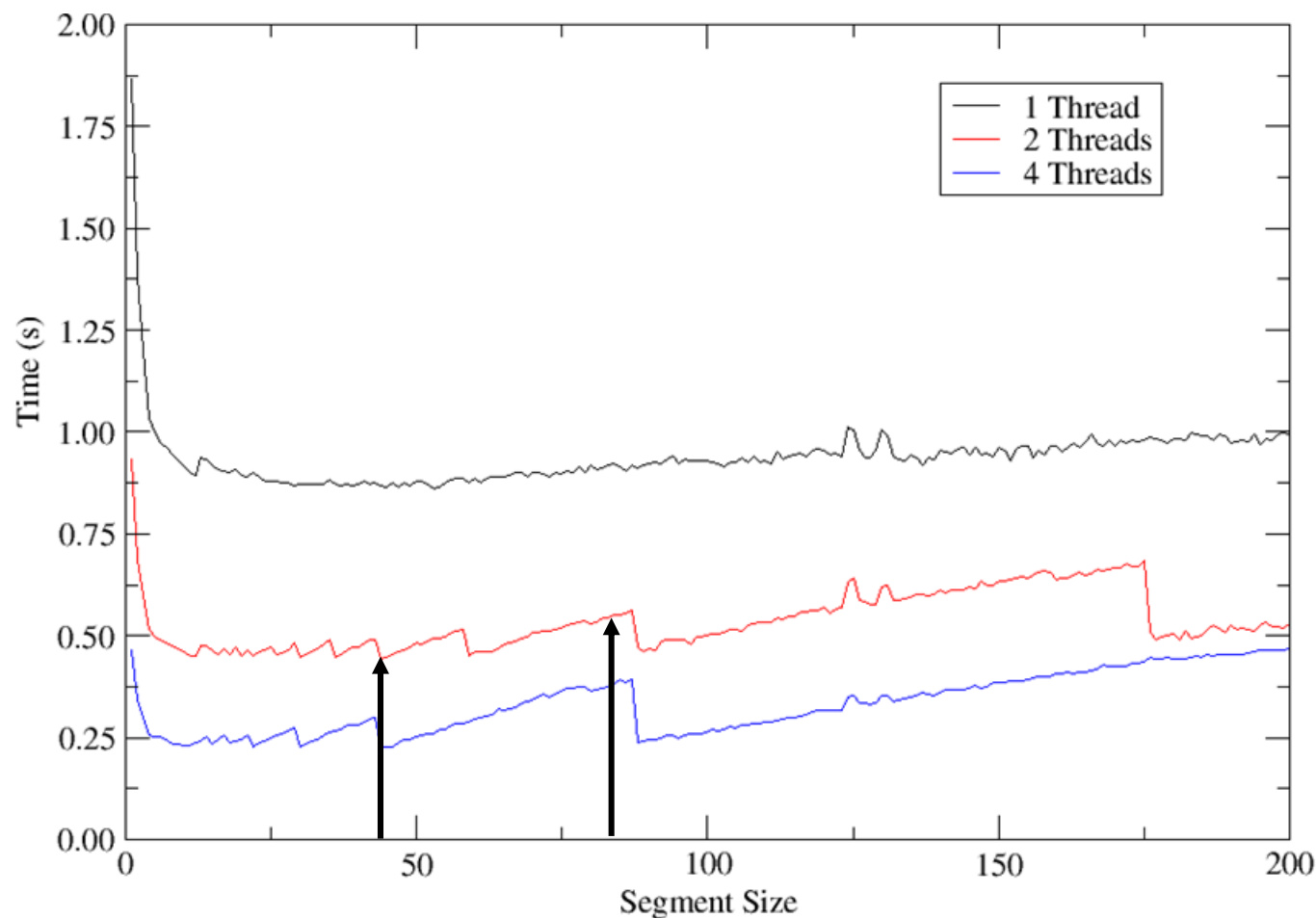


Testing by TE: Segment sizes

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Long-wave segment size impact



25% improvement in radiation code cost (70% for 4 threads)



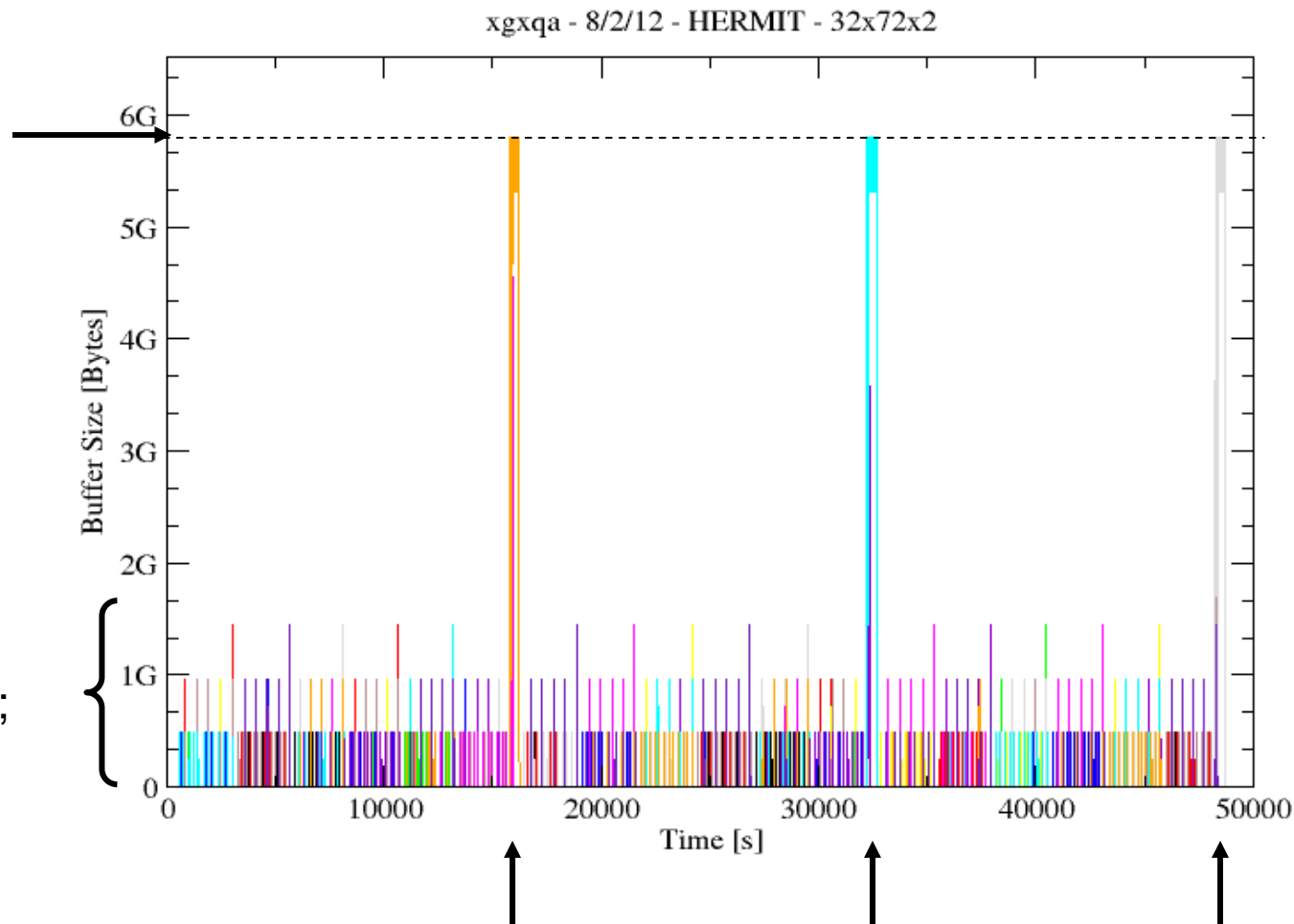
Testing by TE: IO server

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I/O server
buffer
size

Frequent,
low level I/O;
3 hourly and
daily data



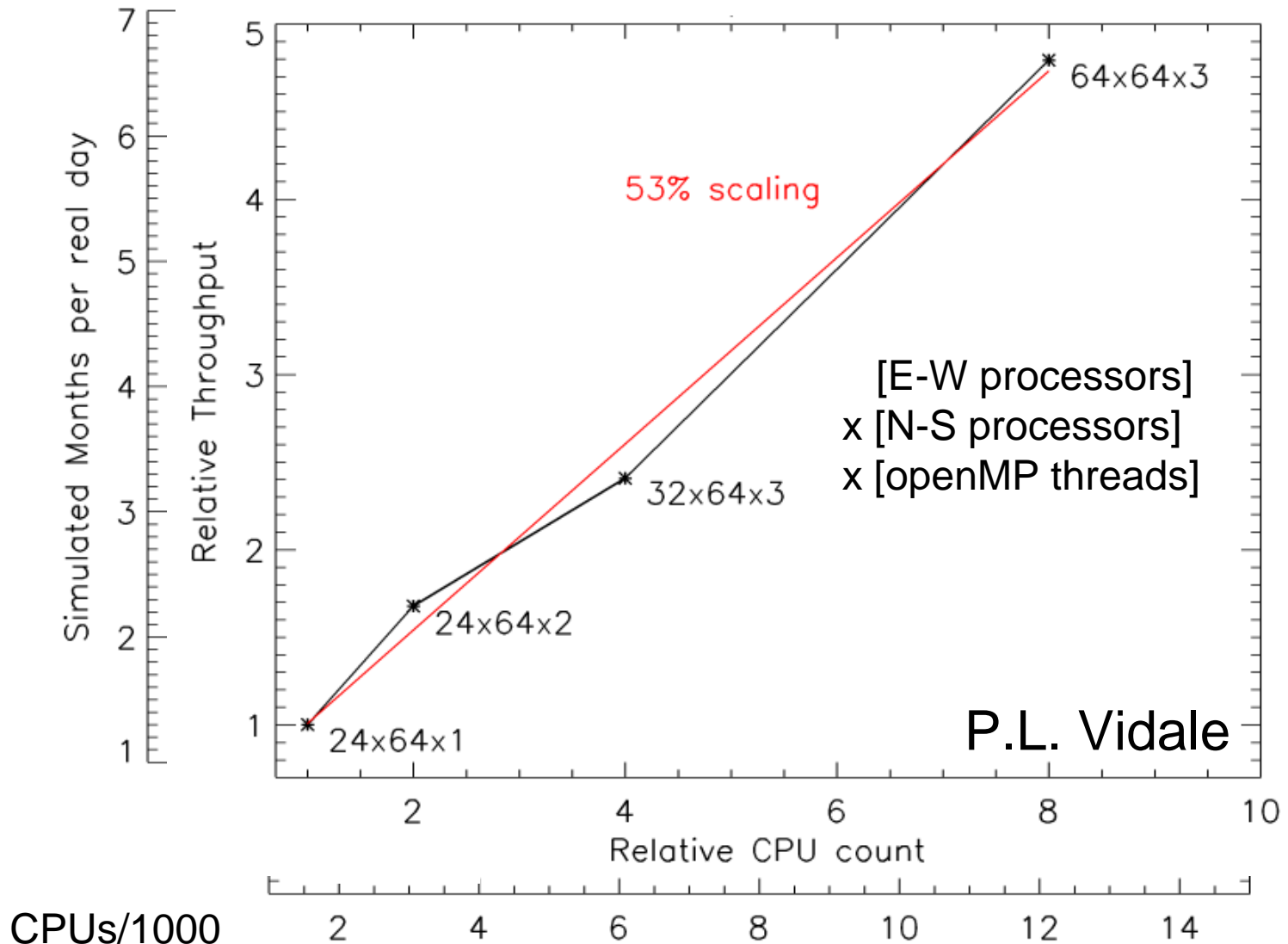


Scaling: Hector phase 2b (Cray XE6, Magny-Cours)



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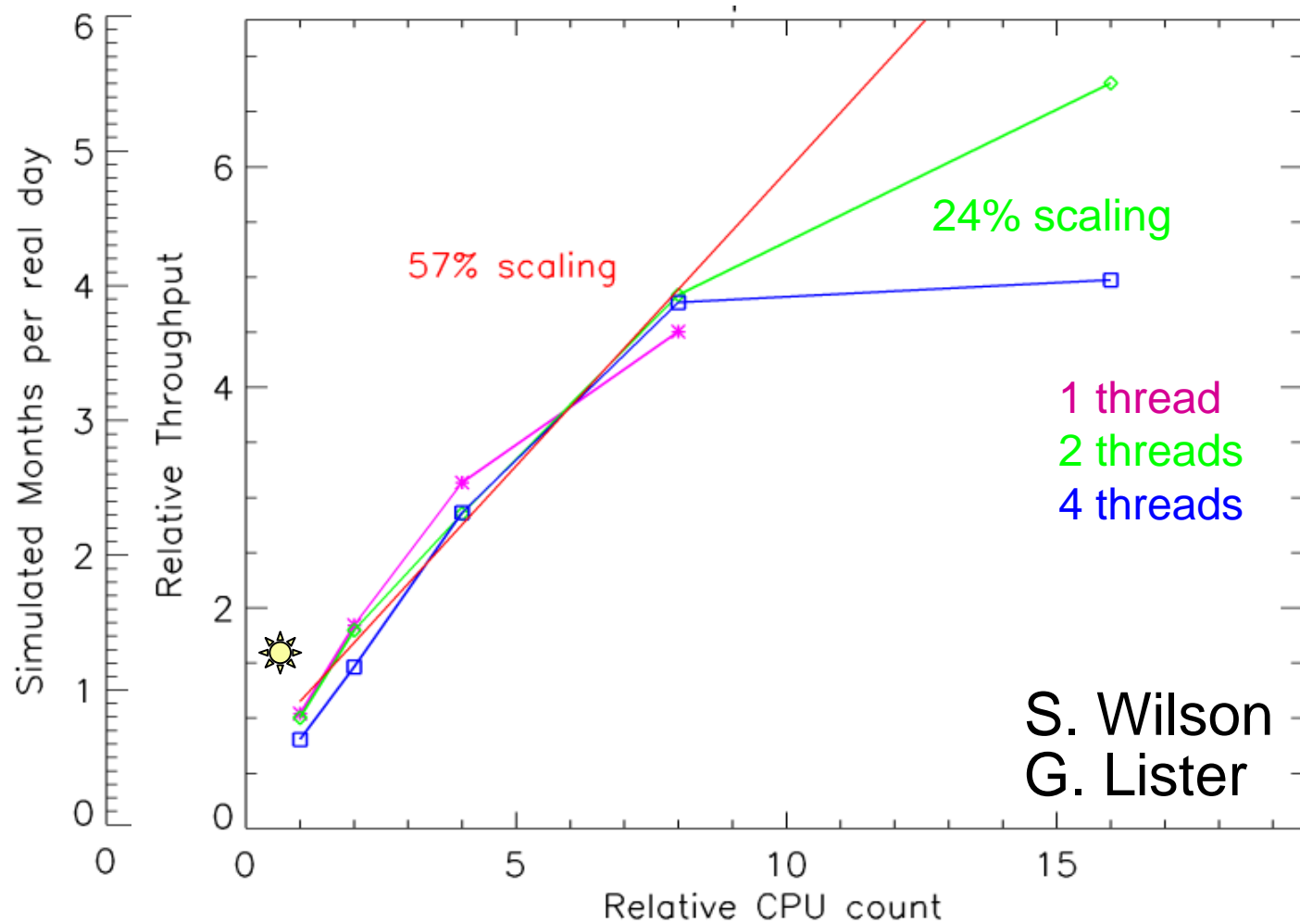




Scaling: Curie (Bull, Nehalem)

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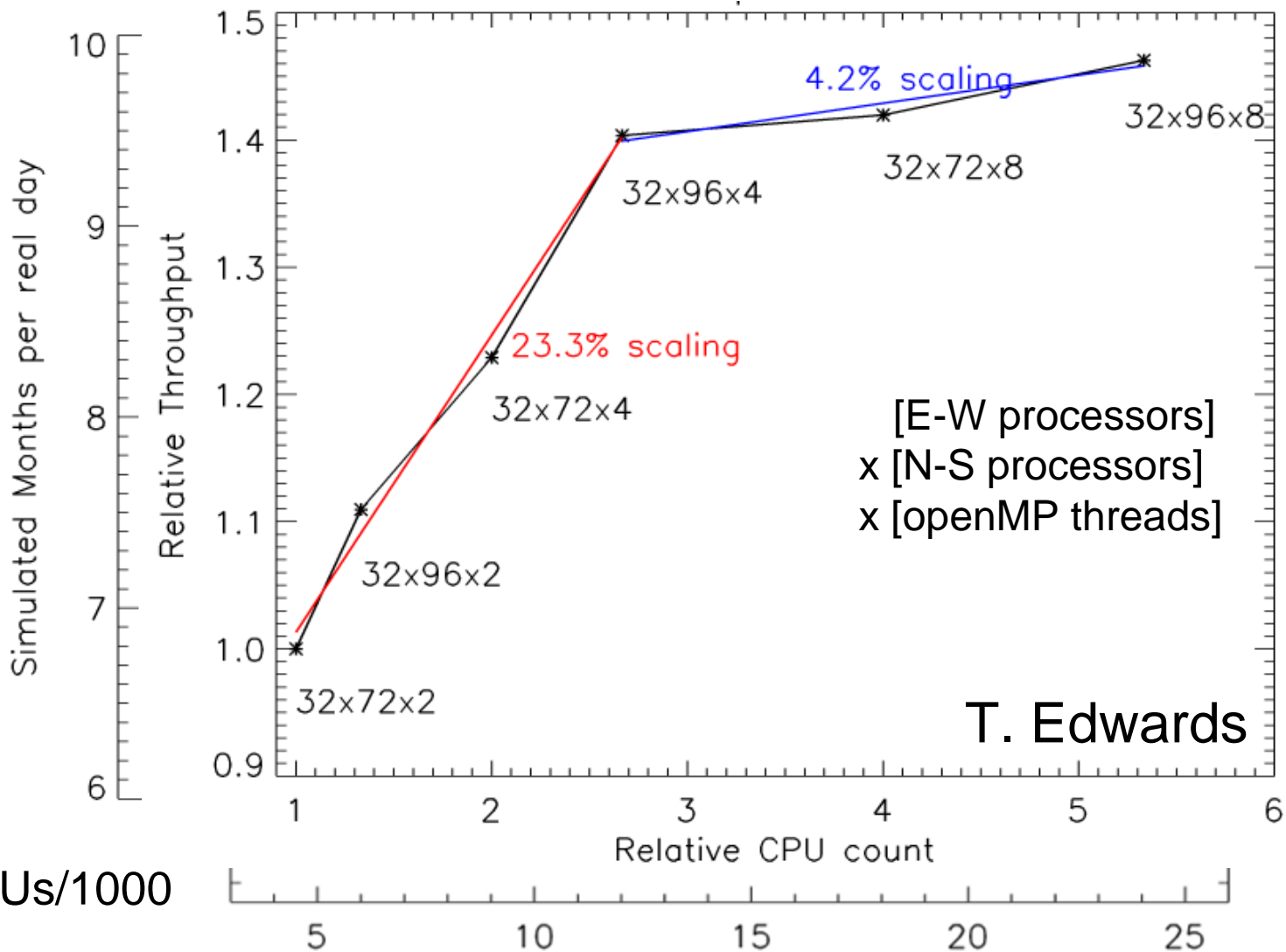
CPUs/1000

0 2 4 6 8 10



Scaling: Hermit (Cray XE6, Interlagos)

Excluding I/O





Data management

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- I/O server and optimisation gives us a model which runs 5-6 months per day
- Each model run produces around 1 TB every running day (up to 5 models running at once depending on stability/queues)
- Data format conversion and compression reduces this to ~380 GB/model/running day \therefore ~1-1.5TB to be transferred per day
- Project expected to produce 250-300 TB



Data management

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- Data management processes for
 - Filing of output data
 - Format conversion (and checking of)
 - Transfer to archive (rsync, gridFTP)
- Volume of data required to
 - Investigate short timescale (frequent data) processes, e.g. Indian monsoon
 - Investigate long timescale processes, e.g. glacier mass balance
 - Trace evolution of models to understand the physical processes driving behaviour
- Analysis of this data pushes limits of what our standard climate tools can do



Future work

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- Need a range of different models (e.g. EC Earth, ECHAM) to allow comparison
- New computational schemes enabling better scaling
- Coupled models (add the ocean)
- Earth System models (add atmospheric and ocean biogeochemistry)
- Higher resolution and convection resolving models