

# The ECMWF forecast model, quo vadis ?

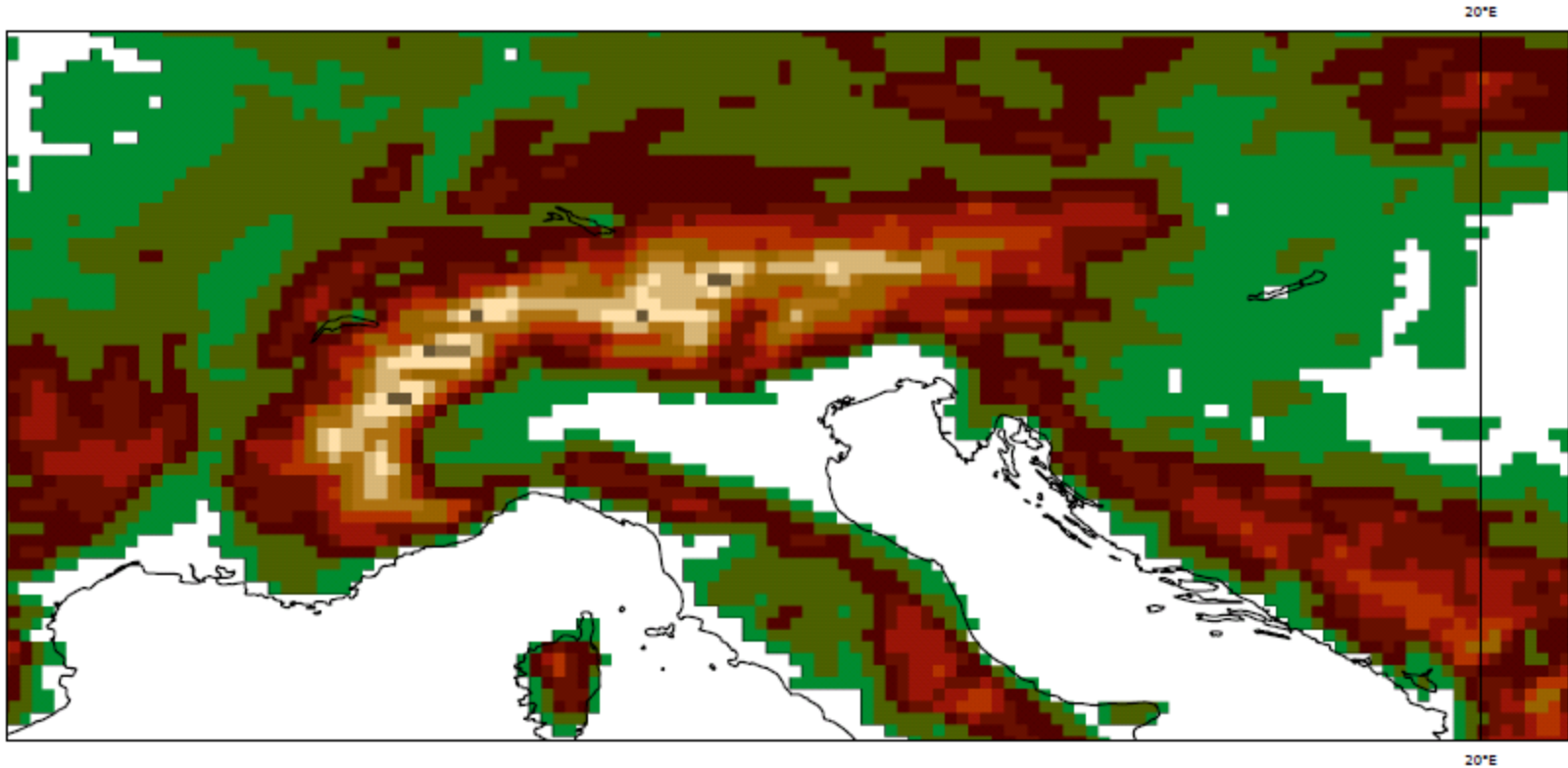
by Nils Wedi

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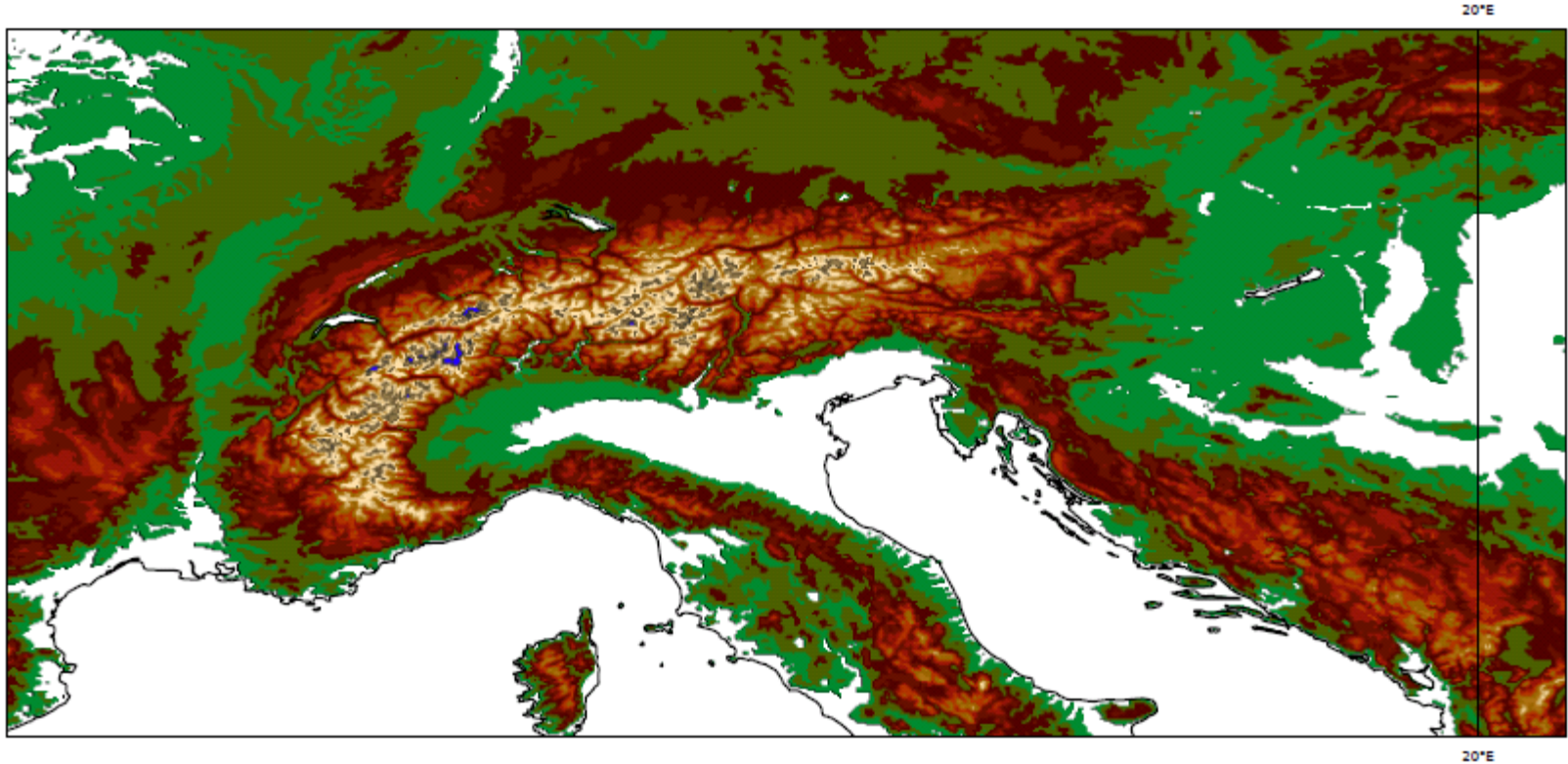
contributors: Piotr Smolarkiewicz, Mats Hamrud, George Mozdzyński,  
Sylvie Malardel, Christian Kuehnlein, Willem Deconinck, Jean Bidlot, Linus Magnusson

# Orography – T1279 (16km)



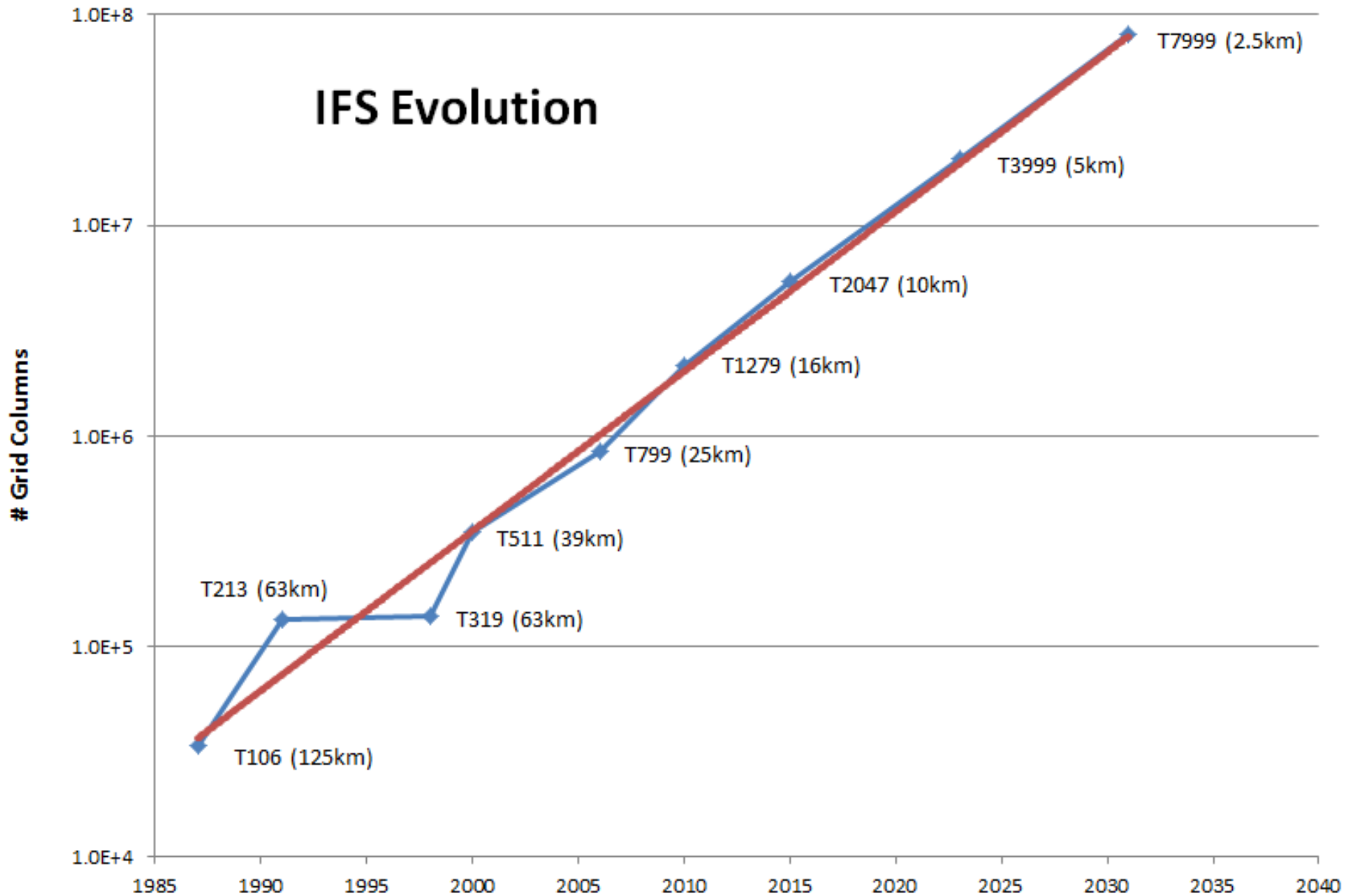
## Alps

# Orography - T7999 (2.5km)

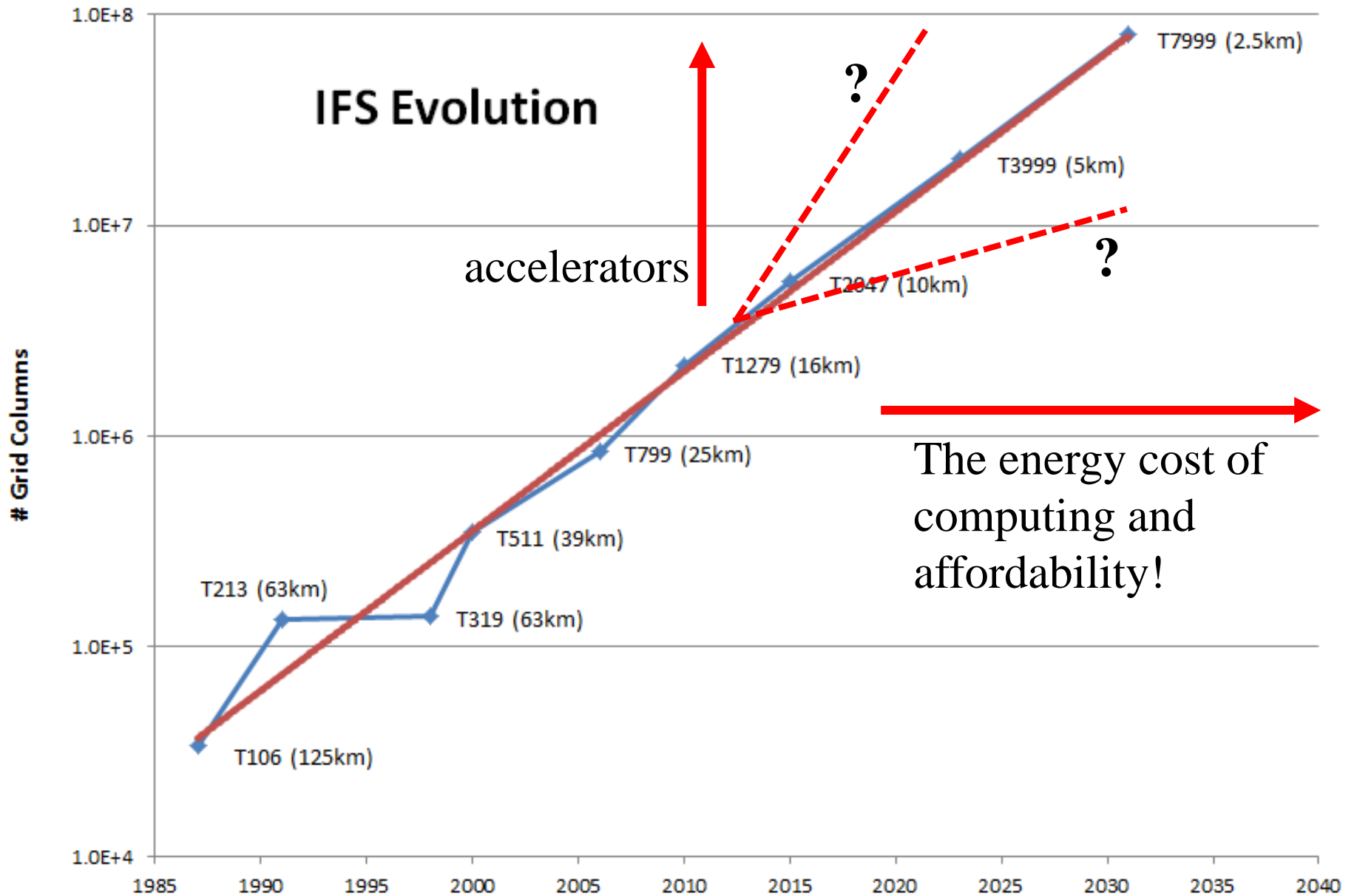


**Alps**

# IFS Evolution

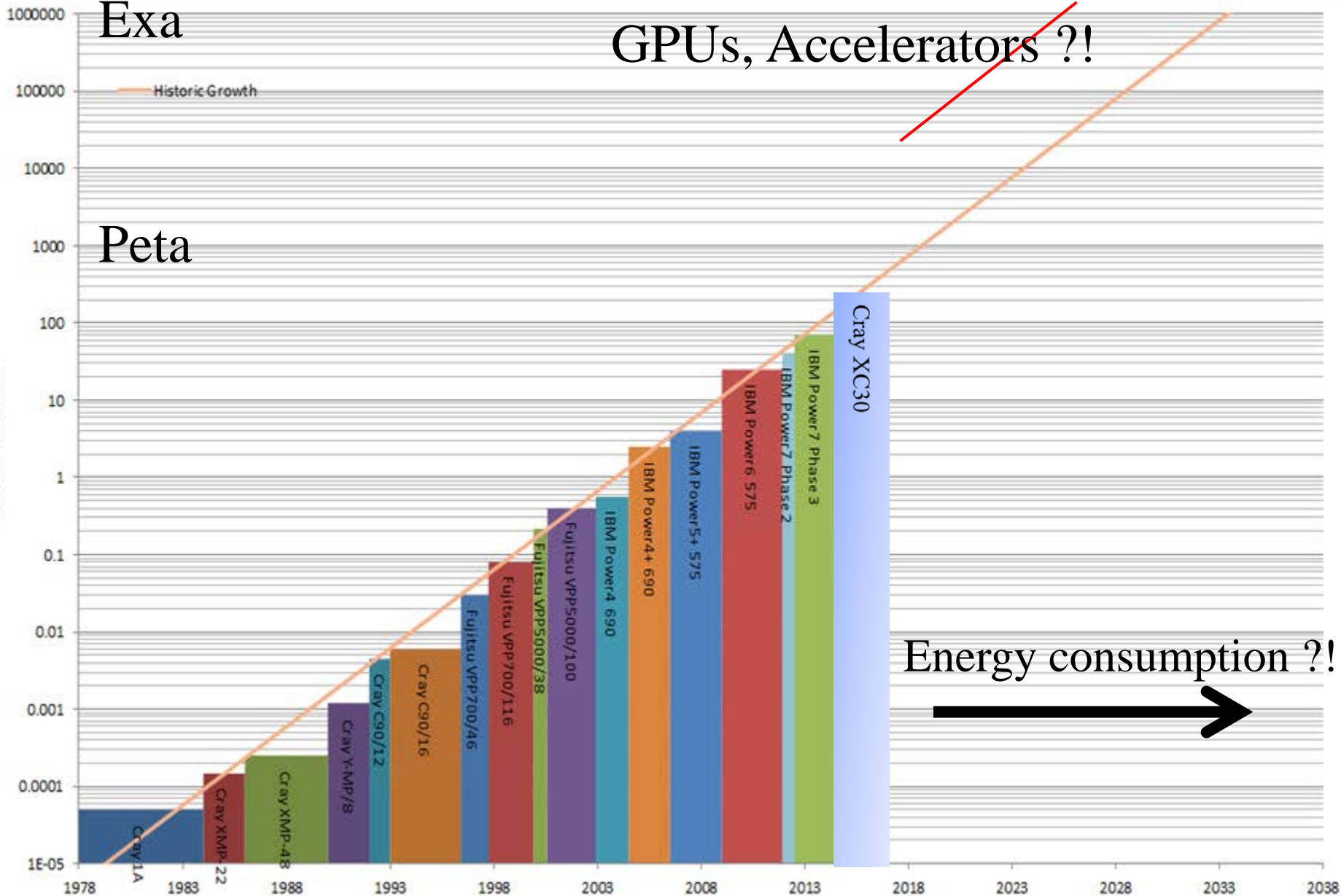


# IFS Evolution



# GPUs, Accelerators ?!

Sustained Teraflops

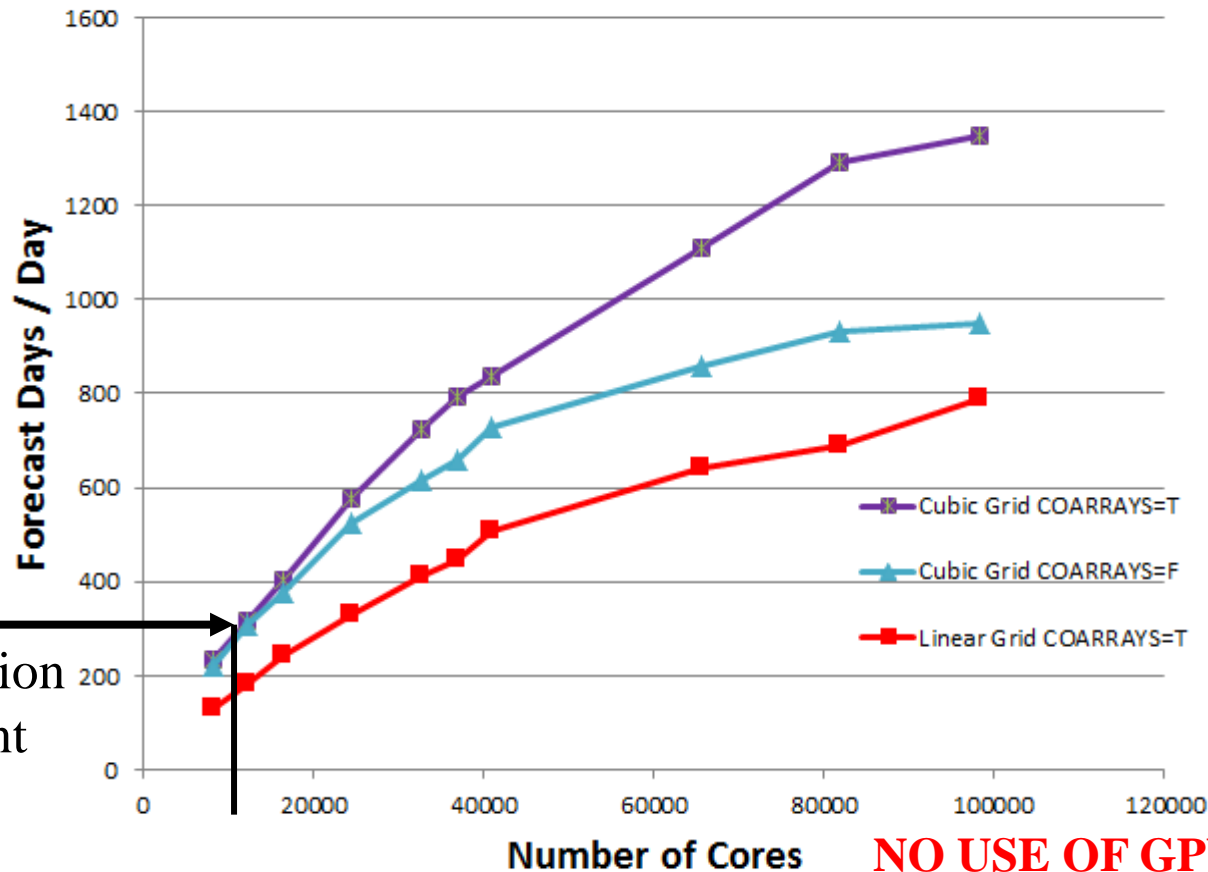


Energy consumption ?!



# 10 km IFS model scaling on TITAN (CRESTA project)

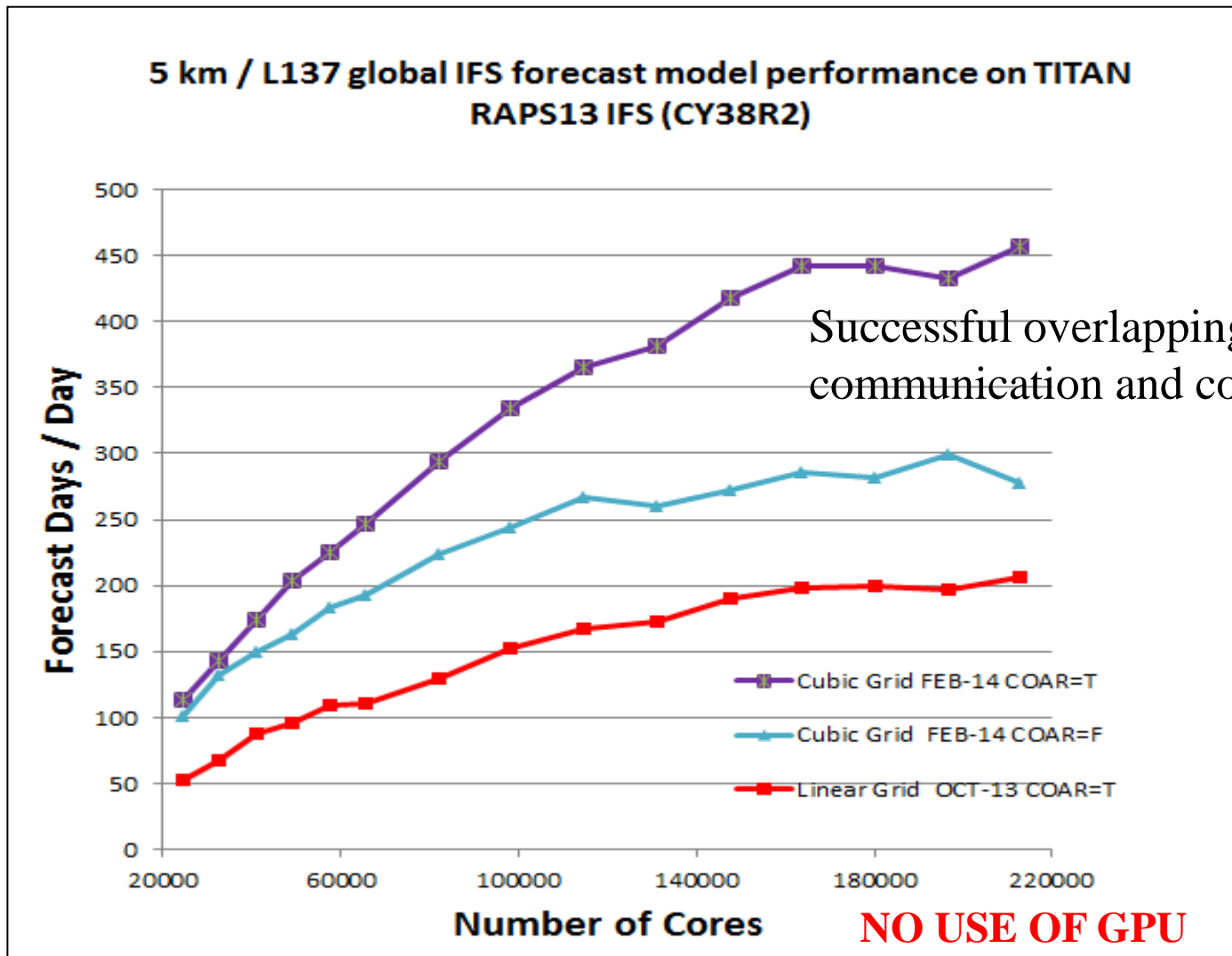
10 km / L137 global IFS forecast model performance on TITAN



dissemination  
requirement

**NO USE OF GPU**

# 5 km IFS model scaling on TITAN (CRESTA project)



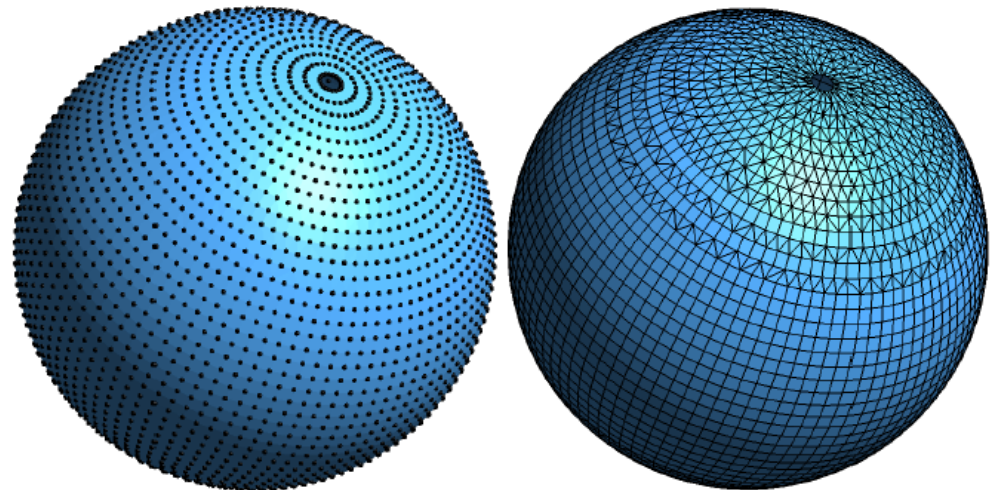


# The “cost” of communication:

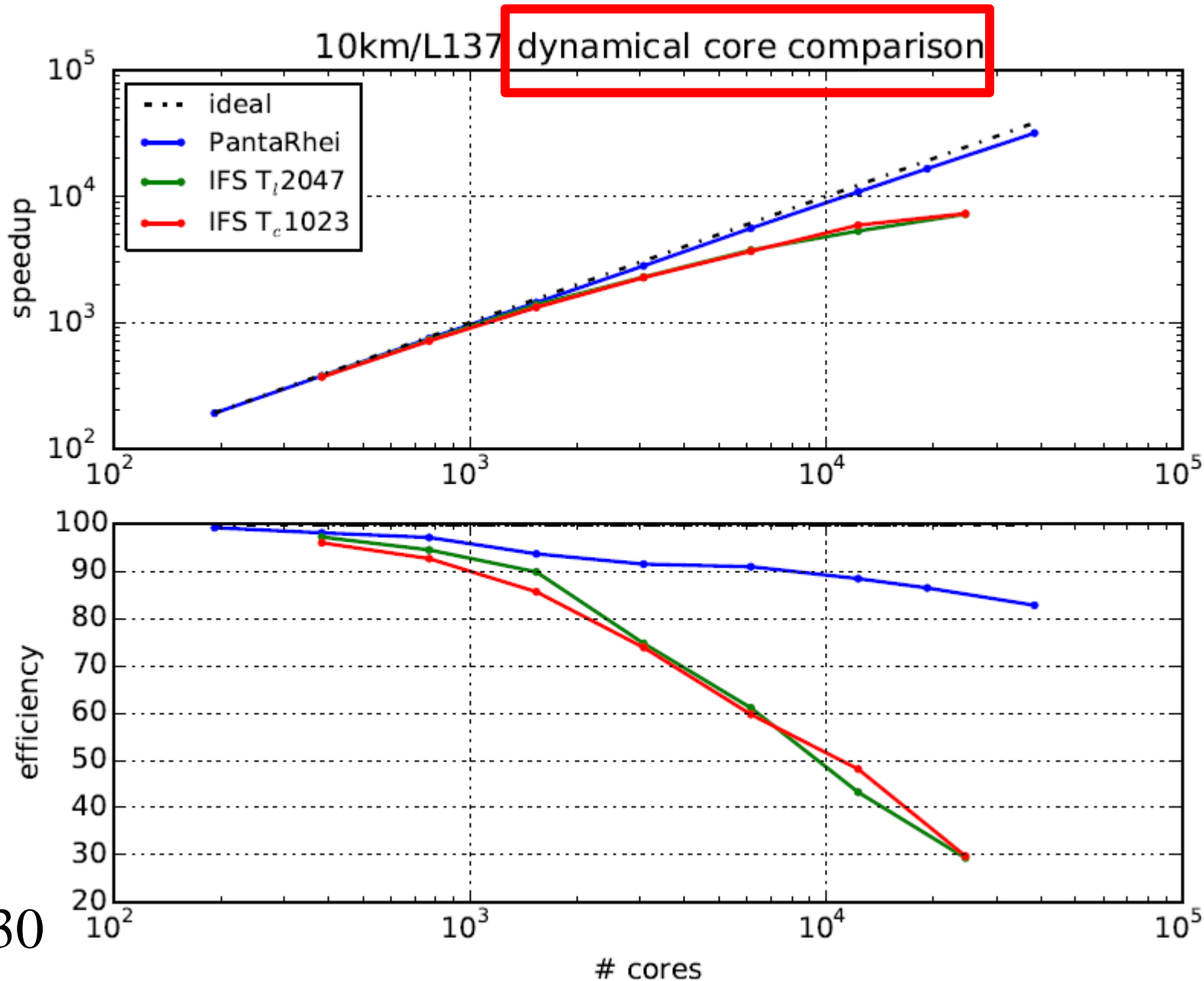
- Assume the following:
  - model time step of 30 seconds
  - 10 day forecast
  - model on 4M cores
  - max 1 hour wall clock
- 1 step needs to run in under **0.125 seconds**
- Using 32 threads per task with 128.000 MPI tasks
- A simple MPI\_SEND from 1 task to all other 128K tasks will take an estimated  $128.000 \times 1 \text{ microsec} = \mathbf{0.128 \text{ seconds}}$
  
- **Implies global communications cannot be used, likely**
- **each task needs to run with 100's or 1000's of threads or equivalent**
  - ⇒ aim for max  $O(10.000)$  MPI tasks

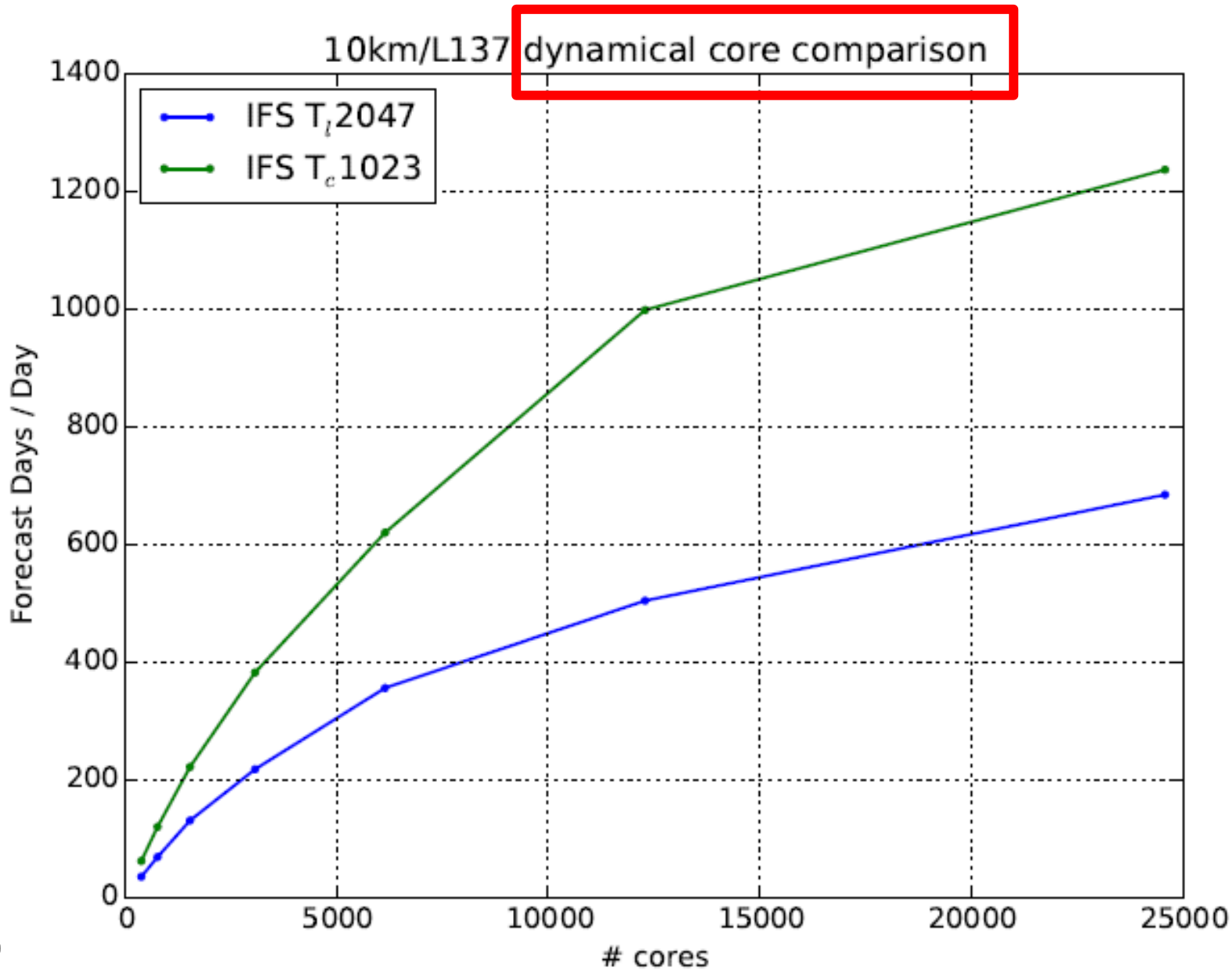
# PantaRhei + CRESTA + Loughborough University

- ◆ **Flexible unstructured mesh data structure with options to retain reduced Gaussian grid nodes**
- ◆ **Change of equations**
- ◆ **Compact stencil, minimizing communication and data movement**
- ◆ **Fast route to competitive real weather simulations**



XC30





XC30

# Underlying physics

- ◆ ***Multiscale nature*** of the atmosphere may be exploited to extract further parallelism
- ◆ Further resolution increases coincide with two major changes in how we model the physical system, with far reaching consequences for numerical algorithms and equations used:
  - ◆ ***Resolved convection***
  - ◆ ***Non-hydrostatic effects***
- ◆ This furthers the need to assess and ***quantify forecast uncertainty*** but also provides opportunities for new algorithms and/or hardware design
  - E.g. single precision or low-accuracy computations

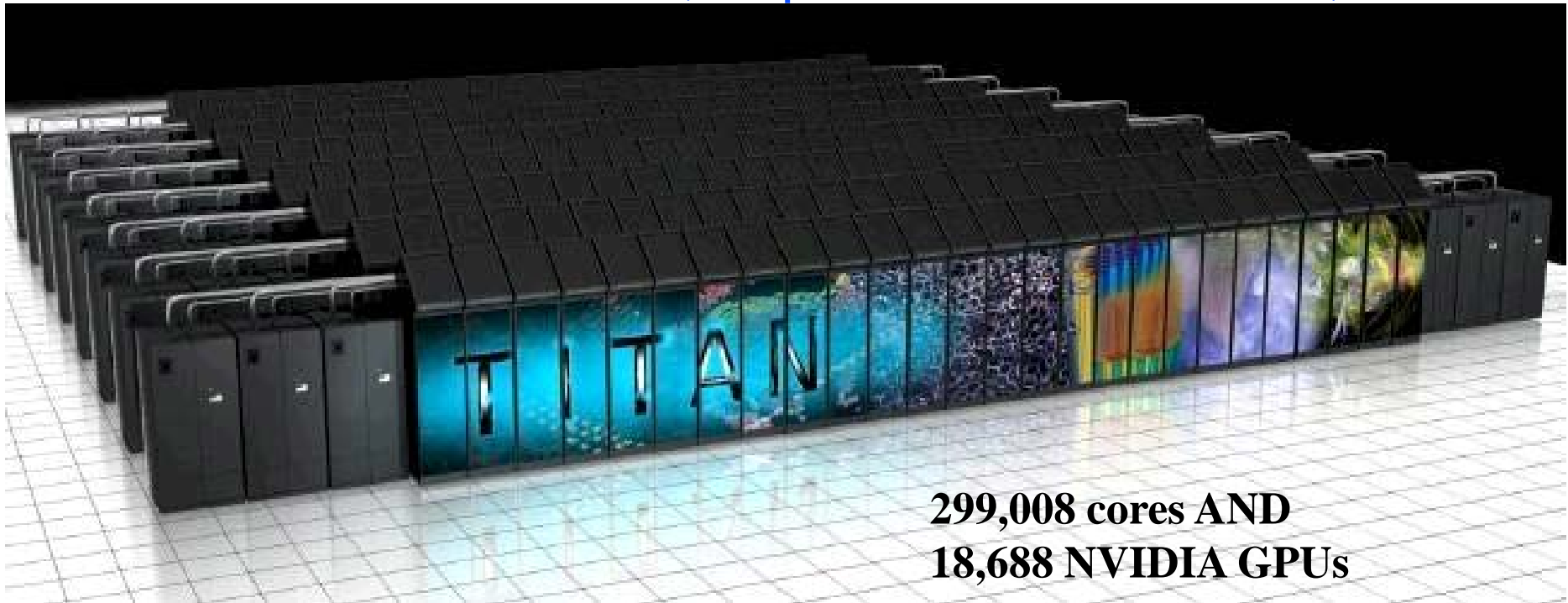
# Berkeley Dwarfs and ECMWF's IFS

Recognizing patterns of computation and communication

- ◆ **Dense Linear Algebra (matrix/matrix multiply)** 😊
- ◆ **Sparse Linear Algebra (Newton – Krylov solver)** 😊
- ◆ **Spectral methods** 😊
- ◆ **N-body methods (FMM)** 😊
- ◆ **Structured grids (data layout)** 😊
- ◆ **Unstructured grids (data layout)** 😊
- ◆ **MapReduce (I/O, data processing)**
- ◆ **New: combinational logic, graph traversal (indirect addressing), dynamic programming (parallel-in-time algorithms), branch-and-bound, graphical models, finite-state machines (event driven) .....**

Titan (Cray), Oakridge, US,  
No 2 in the world (Top 500, Nov 2013)

~8.2MW



**299,008 cores AND  
18,688 NVIDIA GPU's**

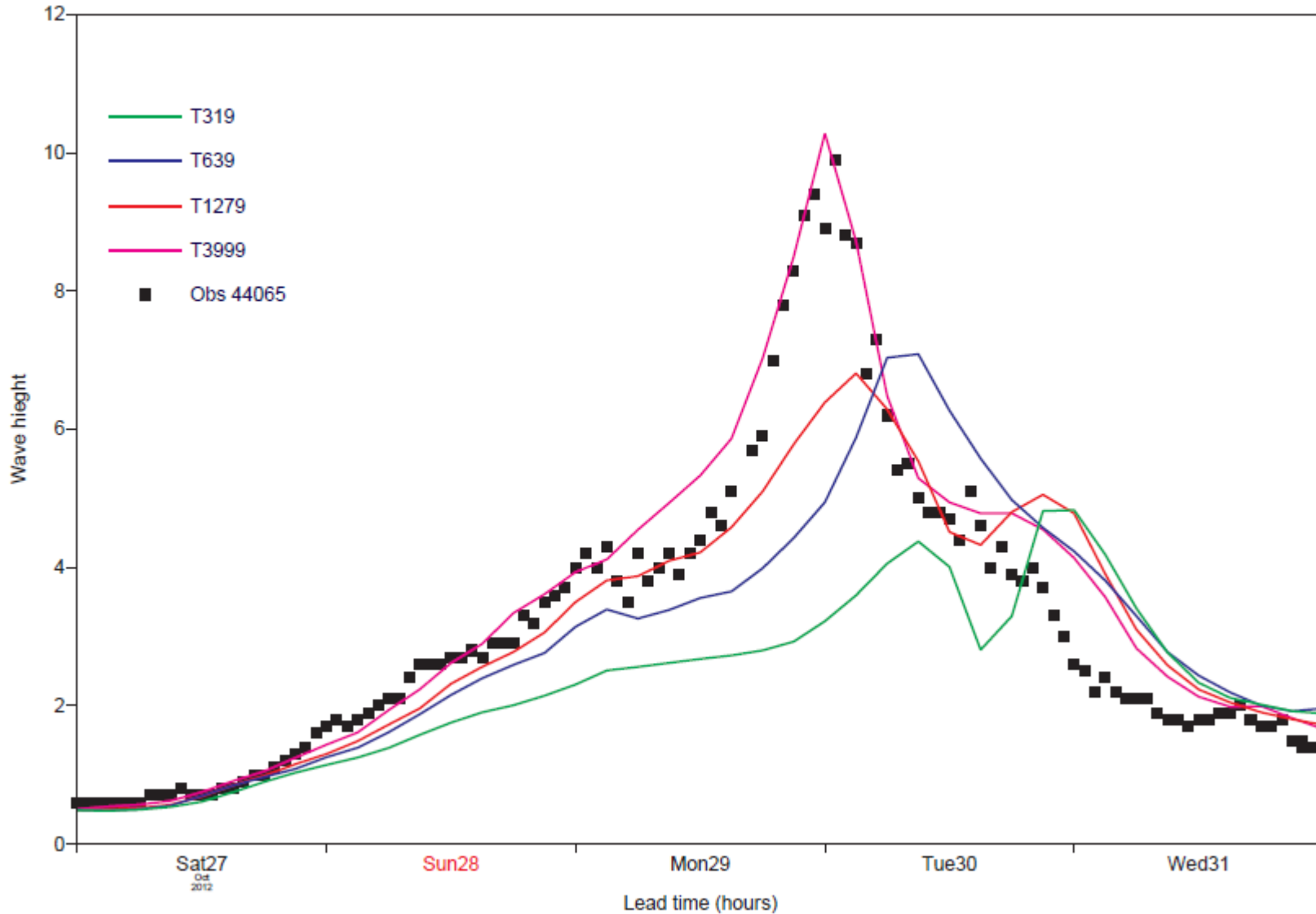
- ◆ **Need to explore hybrid architectures**
- ◆ **Accelerator adaptation of IFS key components**

# Warning the public and saving lives





# Wave height 72h forecast, T3999 (~5km)





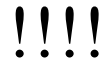
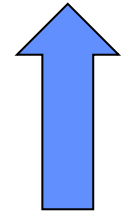
Efficient coupling to surface, boundary layer, ocean, waves, ...

# Tianhe-2 (MilkyWay-2)

No 1 in the world (Top 500, Nov 2013)



~17.8MW



This computer has 3,120,000 cores,  
with Intel Xeon Phi co-processor technology

A 50 member ensemble at ~5km may need this number of cores  
in order to run in 1 hour.

# Energy-aware computing

- ◆ ECMWF uses the equivalent energy comparable to the annual consumption of ~8000 4-bedroom houses!
- ◆ 51 ENS members consume about 330KWh, approximately the same as a single (~5km) global 10-day forecast
- ◆ Today the energy consumption of **one ENS member** is equivalent to leaving the Kettle on for **3 hours** !



# Preparing for the future means for us ...

- ◆ **Flexibility on the equations solved**
- ◆ **Flexibility on the numerical algorithms used**
- ◆ **Flexibility on the horizontal and vertical discretization used**
- ◆ **Options for the data layout to adapt to massively-parallel, heterogeneous computing architectures**
- ◆ **Reduce communication requirements**
- ◆ **Develop strategies for resilience**
- ◆ **Limit the Mega Watts used per forecast produced!**