

DESTINATION EARTH

Using LUMI to improve the prediction of extreme weather events

Haumont Denis, RMI

LUMI-BE Users days, 06 November 2023, Brussels



Funded by
the European Union

Destination Earth

implemented by

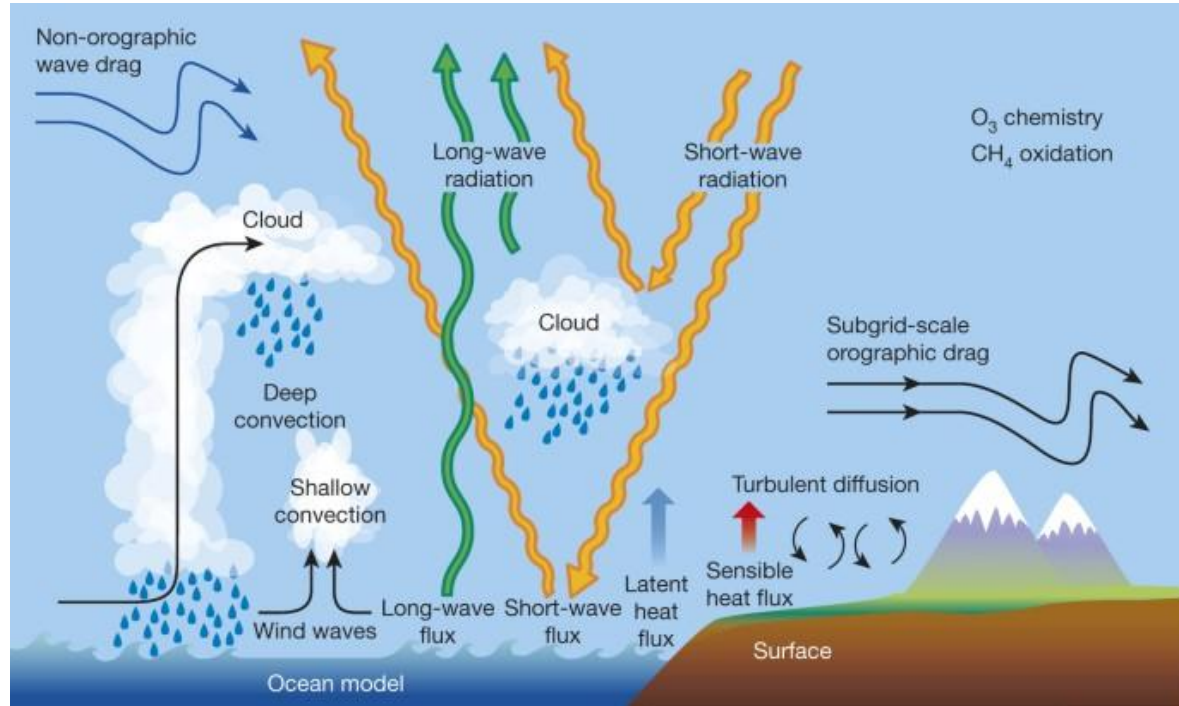


INTRODUCTION

Numerical Weather Prediction
(NWP)

Numerical Weather Prediction - Atmosphere modeling

A complex (and chaotic!) system, with many interacting physical phenomena



Conservation of momentum



$$\frac{D\vec{v}_h}{Dt} + f\vec{k} \times \vec{v}_h + \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla_z p = \vec{F}_{rv}$$

$$n \frac{Dw}{Dt} + g + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = nF_{rw}$$

Conservation of energy



$$\frac{DT}{Dt} + \frac{RT}{c_v} \nabla \cdot (\vec{v}_h, w) = \frac{Q}{c_v}$$

Conservation of mass



$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot (\vec{v}_h, w) = 0$$

Ideal gas law



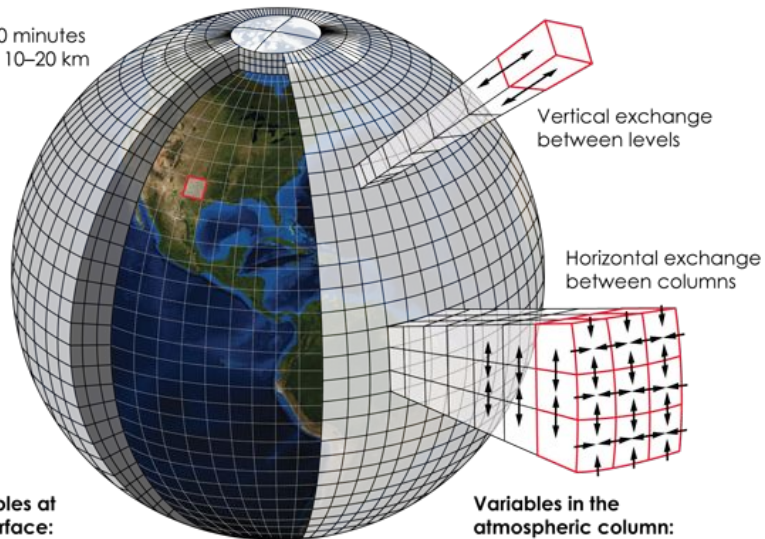
$$p = \rho RT$$

How do we solve those complex equations?

- Atmosphere is discretized in 3D (columns)
- Most equations are solved in each column individually (Good for parallelization!)
- Exchanges between columns are computed

Weather forecast modeling

Timestep 5–10 minutes
Grid spacing 10–20 km



Variables at the surface:

Temperature
Humidity
Pressure
Moisture fluxes
Heat fluxes
Radiation fluxes

Variables in the atmospheric column:

Wind vectors
Humidity
Clouds
Temperature
Height
Precipitation
Aerosols

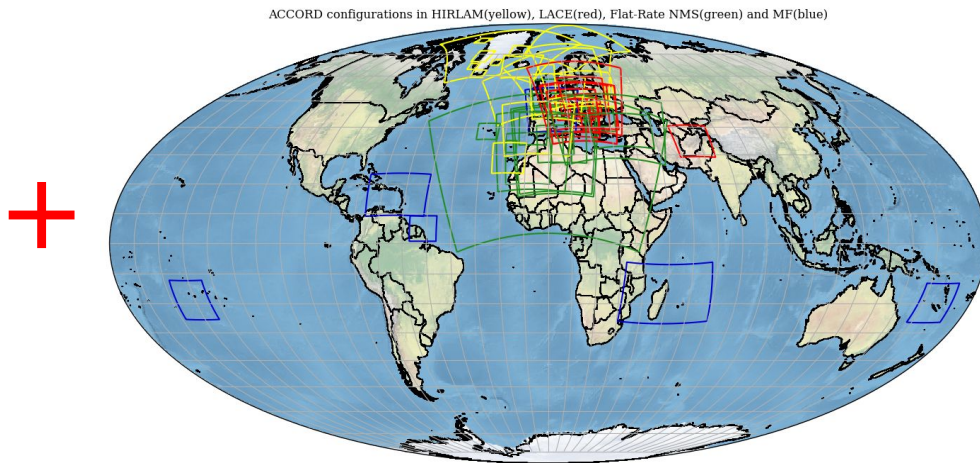
NWP for operational predictions: combining 2 levels

Global Model (IFS)



All around the globe
9 km resolution
~1 billions grid points (!)

Local Area Model (LAM)

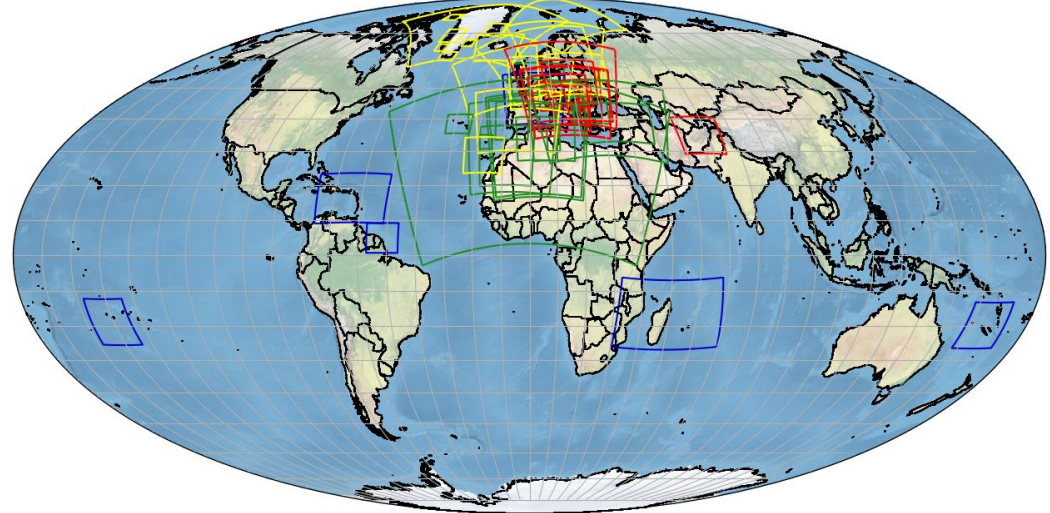


~ Size of a country
Up to 1.3 km resolution
Pre-definite areas

Local Area Model in Belgium: The ACCORD model

- Spectral semi-Lagrangian semi-implicit non-hydrostatic dynamical core
- Code shared with other countries of the ACCORD consortium

ACCORD configurations in HIRLAM(yellow), LACE(red), Flat-Rate NMS(green) and MF(blue)



EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

High resolution requirements

NWP - Extreme Weather Events



In Belgium

- Floodings Pepinster, 2021
- Storm Pukkelpop, 2011
- Hittegolf 2003

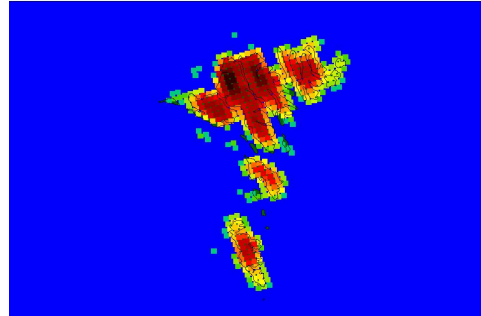
Gaining more and more importance (climate change)

Extreme Weather Events: high resolution requirements (1/3)

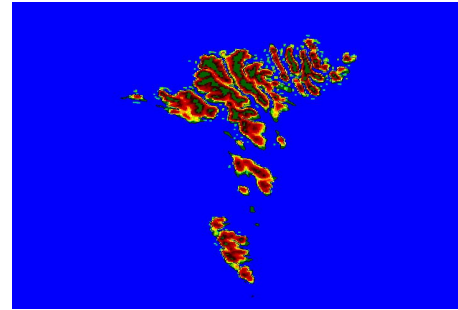
The hurricane-scale wind on 9 March 2021 which escaped operational predictions



Faroe Islands



500 m grid

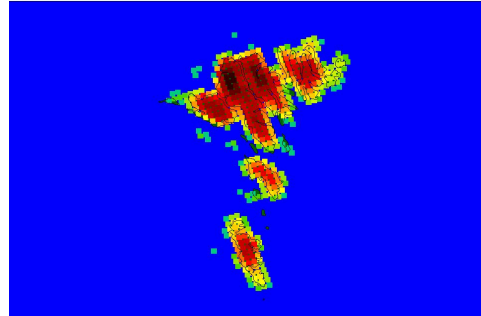


150 m grid

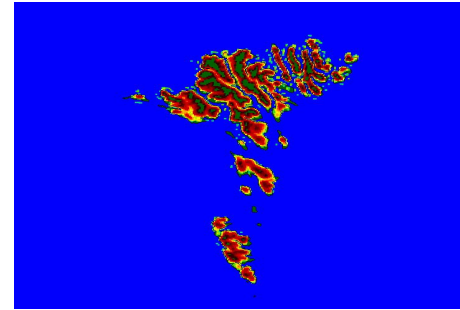


Extreme Weather Events: high resolution requirements (2/3)

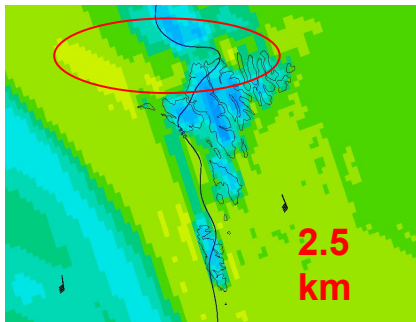
The hurricane-scale wind on 9 March 2021 which escaped operational predictions



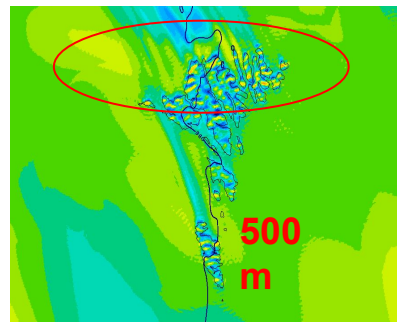
500 m grid



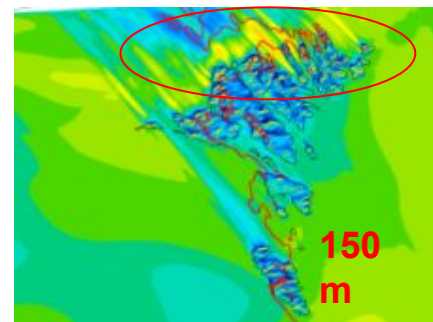
150 m grid



2.5 km



500 m



150 m

DMI-Harmonie

Storm only visible at 150m resolution

- Higher resolution = higher computation cost
 - From 2.5 km to 500m: x100 computational cost
- Consequences:
 - Not possible to compute everywhere: on demand
 - Use EuroHPC infrastructure: heterogeneous hardware (CPU, GPU, vector processors, ...)

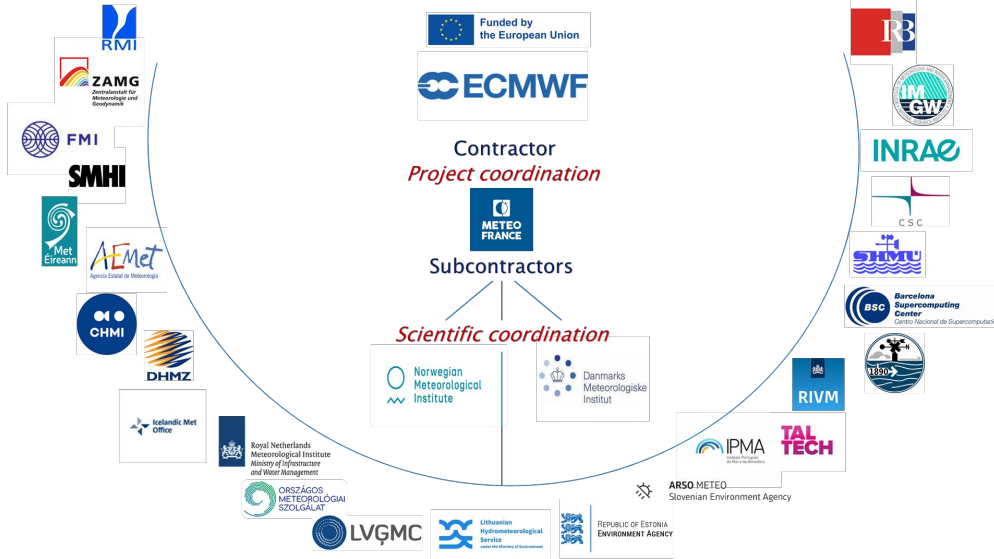
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Destination Earth: On Demand Extreme Digital Twin

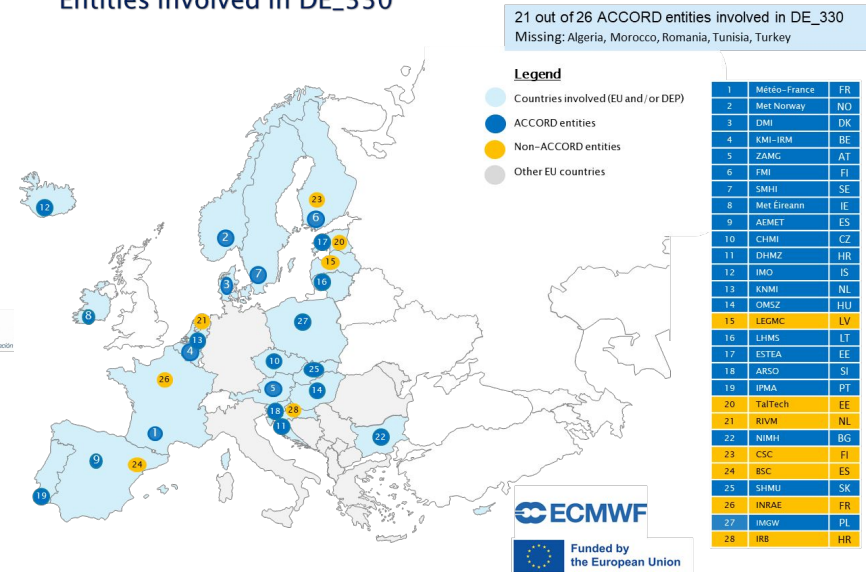
DESTINATION EARTH

On Demand Extreme Digital Twin

Destination Earth: On Demand Extremes Digital Twin



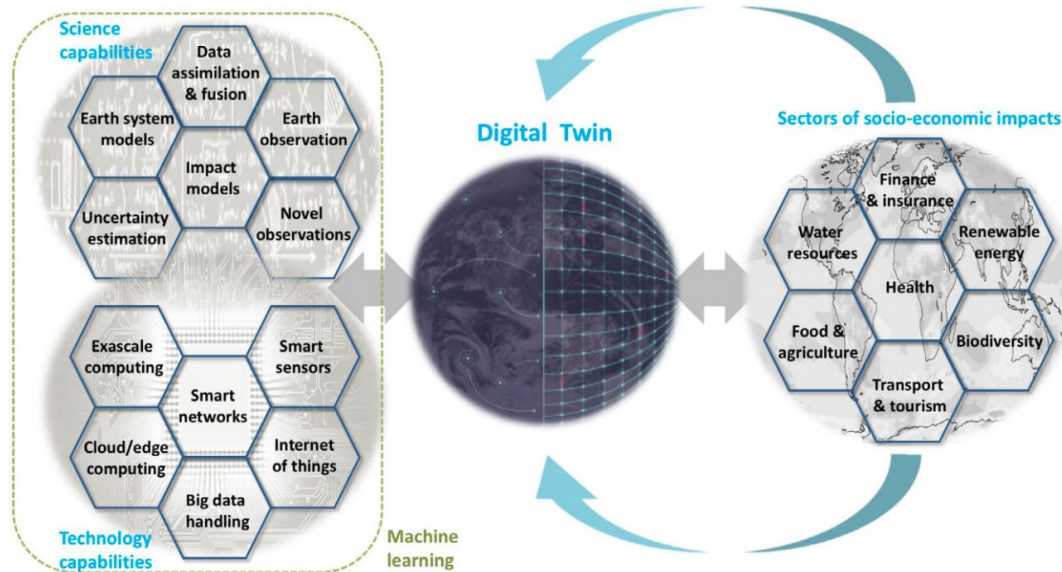
Entities involved in DE_330



A collaboration between many countries (members of ACCORD consortium)

Digital Twin of the Earth

Using Science....



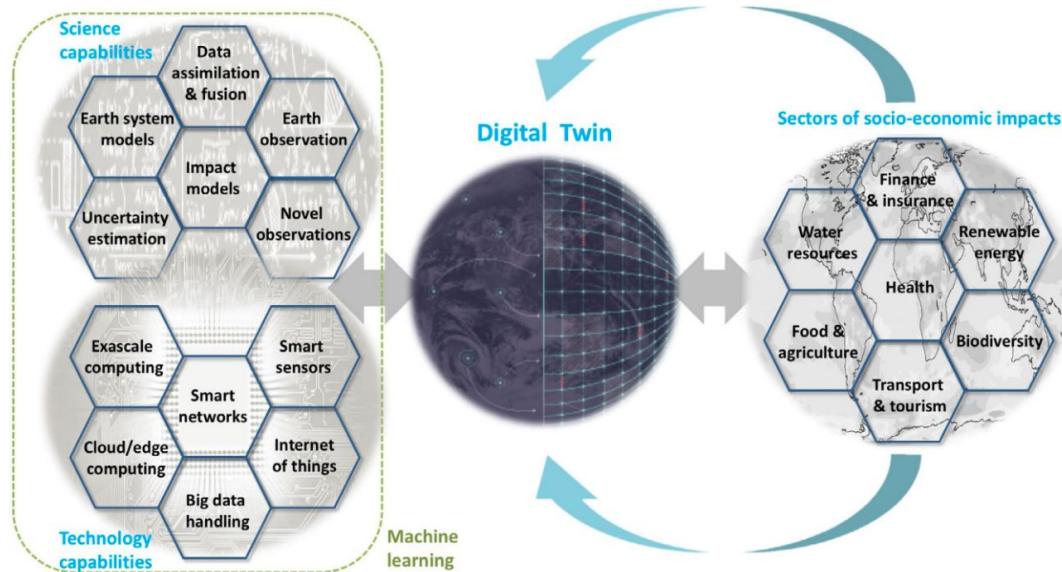
... for policy decisions support

Two Components

- Global continuous Digital Twin (Global Model)
- On-demand Extremes Digital Twin (Local Area Model)

Digital Twin of the Earth

Using Science....



... for policy decisions support

Two Components

- Global continuous Digital Twin (Global Model)
- **On-demand Extremes Digital Twin (Local Area Model)**

STEP 1



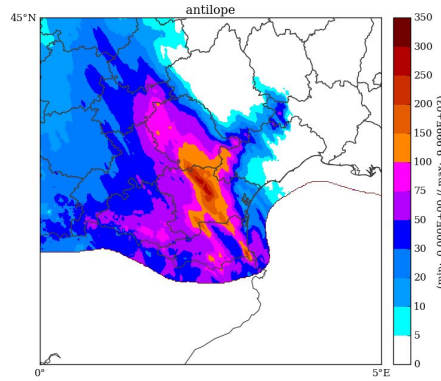
Detect a possible extreme event from the global continuous Digital Twin

On Demand Extremes Digital Twin

STEP 1



STEP 2



The Aude flooding 2018

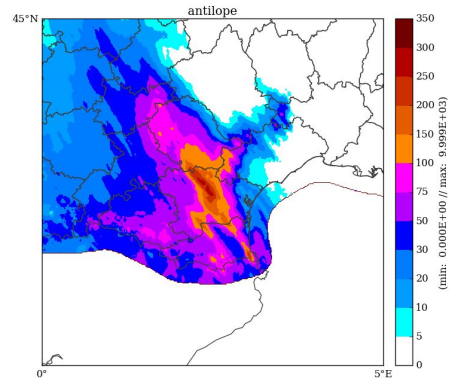
Create a on-demand LAM computation over the zone of interest
($< 1\text{km}$ grid resolution)

On Demand Extremes Digital Twin

STEP 1



STEP 2



STEP 3

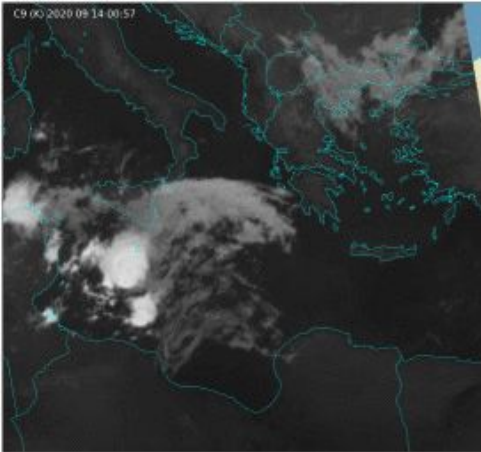


The Aude flooding 2018

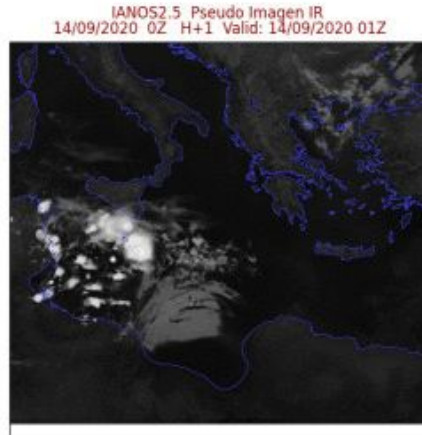
Run the relevant impact model for decision-making support

On demand application: storm tracking

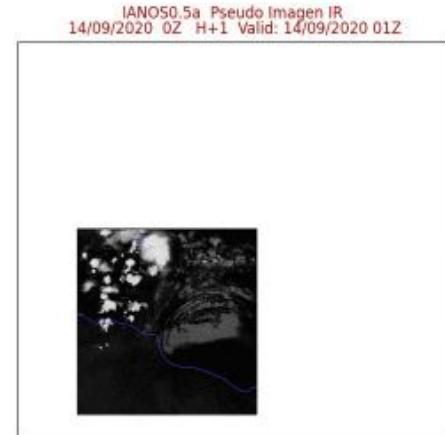
MSG SEVIRI CH. 9 (IR)



ACCORD NWP 2.5 km



ACCORD NWP 500 m



Ianos Medicane Sept 2020

(Courtesy Javier Calvo, AEMET)

PORTING CODE TO GPU

LUMI-G for High Resolution Forecasts

GPU porting: Objectives

- Increase the resolution of forecast to allow accurate assessment of extreme events

- Exploit GPU computation power

AMD GPU MI250x peaks at 42.2 TFLOPS !

Gpu porting: Constraints

- Current performance on CPU (used for operations) must not degrade
- GPU porting as transparent as possible for Scientists
- Allow to extend the code in the future
 - keep a single code base
 - code remain readable to scientists
- Codebase is large: allow progressive porting, by phases

GPU adaptation of existing code is based on 3 pillars:

- Using hardware-optimized libraries where possible (i.e. for parts of the code that don't change too often): hipBLAS, hipFFT, ...
- Increase flexibility by improving code layout (i.e. refactoring)
- Source-to-source translation of code that regularly undergoes scientific changes (automated)

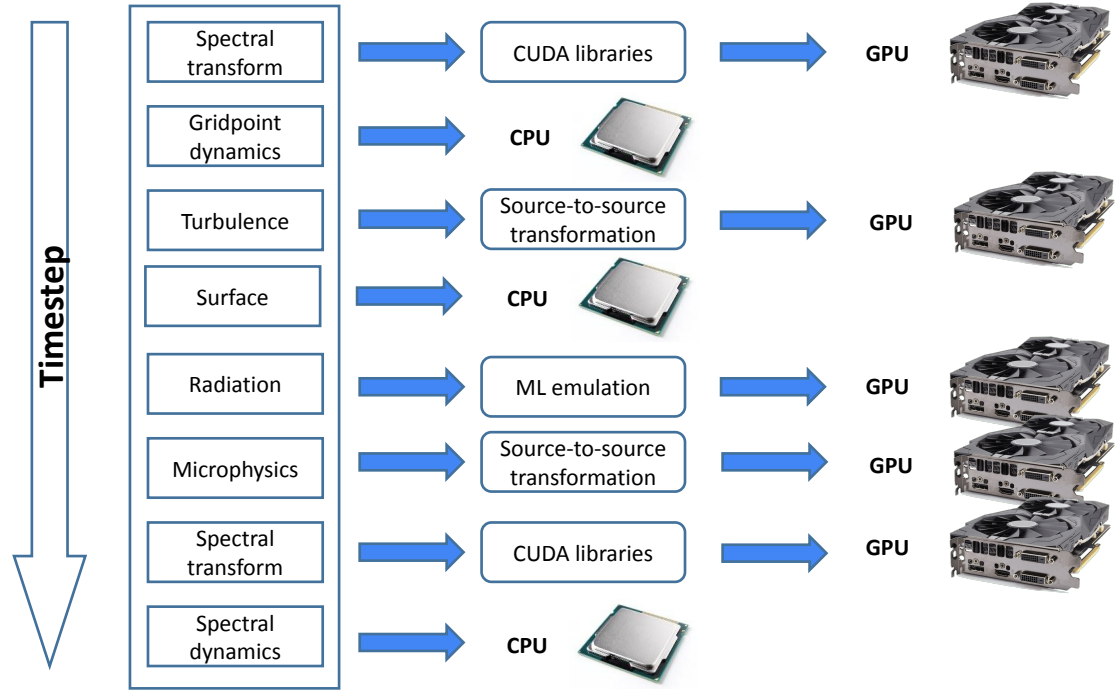
We use Loki scripts to implement an OpenACC porting of our Fortran code

Loki is an open source Python package for source-to-source translation

<https://github.com/ecmwf-ifs/loki/>

Example of what we would like to achieve

- Flexibility: Hybrid execution on GPU and CPU
- Source-to-source translation for scientific code porting
- Optimized vendor libraries (FFT)



D. Degrauwe & P. Termonia; AMA
2022

- NWP is very communication-intensive
e.g. MPI_ALLTOALL in the spectral transforms
- Performance will rely on efficient GPU to GPU direct MPI transfers

Preliminary results - Radiation scheme on LUMI (1/2)

Comparison of different parallelization strategies for ACRANEB2
(NVIDIA vs AMD)

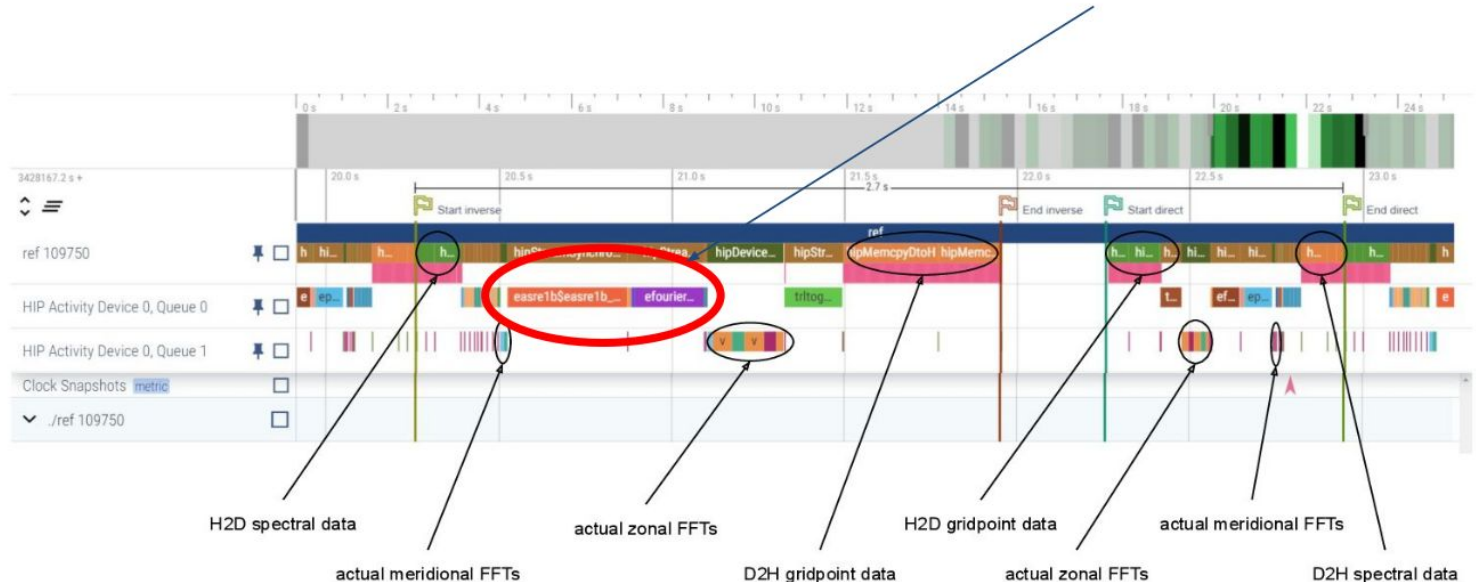
VERSION		LUMI			ATOS	
		Thread	Time (sec.)	Throughput (Mpts/sec)	Time (sec.)	Throughput (Mpts/sec)
MANUAL	cpu_ref	16	1,76	11,6	2,21	9,24
	small_kernels (***)	16	50,55	0,4051	3,08	6,64
	vector_routines	1	TODO	TODO	1,25	16,34
	stack_driver (**)	1	N/A	N/A	TODO	TODO
FXTRAN	openacc-kernels (default)	1	0,9	22,4	1,14	17,94
	openacc-vector-stack (**)	1	N/A	N/A	0,83	24,65
	single-directive-redim-sp (*)	1	0,68	30,06	0,3	68,04
Loki	loki-kernels (***)	16	32,44	0,6313	2,88	6,64
	loki-scc	1	1,81	11,34	1,93	10,62
	loki-scc-hoist	1	TODO	TODO	TODO	TODO

Preliminary Results - Profiling Spectral Transform (2/2)

- Spectral transform ported to LUMI GPU based on hipFFT
- Profiling: memory transfert and transposition of matrices are very costly

(Spectral semi-Lagrangian semi-implicit non-hydrostatic dynamical core)

Costly data layout changes



CONCLUSION

Some lessons learned during GPU porting

Conclusion : Some lessons learned during GPU porting

- Performances still far from expected
 - Memory layout crucial...but hard to change
 - source to source translation are limited in the kind of optimizations they can perform...manual optimization required
- Our scientist community is quite conservative (for a reason)
 - Hard to enforce coding rules, implement refactoring or adopt new technologies
- GPU: Compilers and technology stack are still very experimental
- LUMI not suitable for operational work (short notice maintenance, system hiccups, etc)

- Destination Earth Project will continue:
 - Phase 1 is finishing in April 2024
 - Phase 2
 - Porting other parts of the NWP to the GPU
 - Improve performance
 - Investigate ML approaches
 - Phase 3
 - Make it operational

LUMI

Thanks !

