Tools for Earth System Modeling

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Earth system modeling is one of the grand challenges for super computers. Not only does it require massive computational power, it also challenges I/O systems of disks and tape drives. The whole workflow from early program development phases to data analysis asks for efficient tool support.

The talk will concentrate on the different phases of knowledge gaining with earth system modeling. We will discuss the usual issues like debugging and performance analysis. However, there are also more exotic requirements like bitwise reproducibility and application integrated checkpointing. With postprocessing we will look at tools for numerical and visual analytics of the data. Data volumes are tremendous, thus I/O performance plays an important role in the game.

The talk will discuss tool support during the data life cycle that is defined by the scientists’ workflows. We will analyse who will need what types of tools during which phases and what is available on the market to support this HPC-based research. With Exascale getting closer we have to review our requirements and define new priorities for extreme-scale tools.
Outline

• TL’s Past with Tools
• TL’s Presence with DKRZ
• Climate Science Issues
• Data Life Cycle
• Exascale Challenge
• Climate Science Challenges
• Wish List / Requirements
• Conclusion
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Early 90s

Tools@TUM: Tools for Parallel Systems (TOPSYS)

On-line: debugger, performance analyzer, visualizer, load balancer, checkpoint, computational steering
Late 90s

Ludwig / Wismüller

- OMIS – On-line monitoring interface specification
- OCM – OMIS compliant monitoring system

Cooperations

- Apart: Working Group on Automatic Performance Analysis – Resources and Tools
PIOviz: Trace-based tools for I/O server evaluation
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DKRZ - Partner for Climate Science

Maximum Compute Performance.

Founded in 1987 – 25 years of HPC service
Operated as a limited non-profit company
70 staff, 10 in research group

Details about DKRZ and climate research at
booth #329
• IBM Power6
• Rank 368 in TOP500/June13
• 8,064 cores, 115 TFLOPS Linpack
• 6PB disks
• 90 tape drives
• 100 PB storage capacity
• HPSS HSM system
DKRZ actively uses tools and teaches tool usage

Together with VI-HPS
- Basic profiling and hardware counter usage
- Score-P
- Cube
- Vampir
- Scalasca
- DDT

More tools for data and workflow management and visualization

However, tool usage is complicated
Next generation climate computer

- 1-3 PFlop/s
- 45 PByte on disk
- An estimated $\frac{1}{2}$ EByte as tape library capacity

Storage: 30-50% of investment and energy costs

- Currently it is more like 10%

Storage 50% of the overall complexity?
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Model Components

Off-line model development

Strengthening colours denote improvements in models

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Program Complexity

Mostly: **Multiple** Program, Multiple Data (MPMD)

E.g. MPI-ESM (Max-Planck-Institute Earth System Model)
   - Atmospheric model: ECHAM (192 MPI processes)
     • Stand-alone as MPI/OpenMP program
   - Ocean model: MPI-OM (63 MPI processes)
   - Model coupler OASIS3 (1 MPI process)

*How to debug? How to tune?*
E.g. IRO-2 (Ice Forecast and Routing Optimization)

- Atmospheric model: METRAS (26 OpenMP threads)
- Sea ice model: MESIM (currently included in METRAS)
- Ocean model: HAMSOM (5 MPI processes)
- Model coupler: OASIS (1 MPI process)
Workflow Complexity

Requirements for workflow management

– Schedule the individual steps of the process chain
– Be platforms independent
– Enable monitoring of processes
– Support testing and quality checking (QC)
– Ease failure handling
– Enable restart / controlled repetition of an experiment
– Deliver / produce provenance data

We need tools! E.g. Cylc, a meta-scheduler
Workflow Complexity…

- Identify, schedule and control serial and parallel (independent) sub tasks
  => Efficient use of hardware resources
- Schedule distributed suites
  => submit different tasks on different hosts
Software Engineering

Non-standard development process

Comprehensive ESM

– 500-1000 PY development effort
– 100,000s of LOC
– Moving target
  • Software is a dialog between scientists
Checkpointing is mandatory

Climate models are very long running applications

Good:

Integrate application checkpointing good for resilience aspects with Exascale machines

Bad:

Increases demands for I/O performance
Earth system science is extremely I/O-intensive

- High data volumes because of global models
- Long term storage required to validate results
- Uses own formats: netCDF, GRIB, no MPI-I/O

Mostly, data must be kept in the center because of their size – move program to data

**Tools:** Measure program I/O, disk I/O, tape I/O
DKRZ (115 TFlop/s, 26 TByte main memory) produces an estimated data transfer mem<->disk
- 5-10 GB/s (430-860 TB/day)
- ca. 100 TB/day are saved for further inspection
- ca. 20 TB/day are archived to tape

Next generation climate computer at DKRZ
- Main memory: > x10
- Disk space: x8
- Tape space: x5-x10
Overall performance for climate applications

- 5% to 8% of nominal system peak compute performance
- Only a fraction of nominal system peak I/O performance

Main reasons

- Algorithms, code structure, data intensiveness
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Insight gaining is complicated…

- Create digital born data with climate models
- Evaluate data (numerical, visual)
- Archive data for future usage
- Disseminate data for further research
DKRZ distinguishes two layers:

a) Virtual research environments integrates community-based scientific research

b) Long-term archiving supports interdisciplinary data utilization
Data Creation

climate modeling HLRE II optimisation

community agreed model calculations (consortial runs)

DATA LIFE CYCLE

Creation
Data Evaluation

- Data processing
- Visualization
- Data sharing
- Quality control

Metadata QC L2 passed?

YES

Data QC L2 passed?

YES

QC L3 passed?

YES

Replicated:
Copied to
PCMDI, BADC, WDCC
& elsewhere
~ 1PB

Data Published > 10 PB
Data and Metadata QC L1
On globally distributed data nodes

NO

Discard data

Data NOT formally citable
Modelling group control access manually.

NO

Data NOT formally citable
Automatic access granted after filling in ESGF registration page.

Data NOT formally citable
Automatic access granted after filling in ESGF registration page.

DOIs Assigned:
Data formally citable
Data can appear in IPCC-DDC
Automatic access granted after filling in ESGF registration page.

Informal citation still requested where formal citation not available.
Data Archiving

Archiving

- data documentation
- long-term archiving
- scientific data publication
- bit-stream preservation
- data curation

Metadata Entry

- Coverage: Information on the volume of space-time occupied by the data
- Parameter: Describes data type, variable, and unit
- Spatial Reference: Information on the coordinate system used

Additionally, Modules and Local Extensions

- Metadata Organization (data structure)
- Metadata Access (physical storage)
- Local references for specific information (e.g., data source, data access, and data administration)

Data Flow Diagram

1. Definition Archiving
2. Data Provider
3. Generation of Data Archiving
4. Preparation of Data
5. Processing Meta data
6. Meta data-Integration
7. Processing Data
8. Data Integration
9. Final actions
10. Quality Control
Data Life Cycle…

We need tools for the whole process!
Earth system modeling

- Has a complex scientific insight gaining workflow
- Has complex program and data structures

Tools

- Are needed for program development and tuning
- Are especially important for I/O tuning
- Are needed for workflow management
- Are crucial for data management
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## Views: DKRZ vs. DOE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DKRZ 2012</th>
<th>x 10.000</th>
<th>Exa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linpack</strong></td>
<td>110 TFLOPS</td>
<td>1 EFLOPS</td>
<td>1 EFLOPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main memory</strong></td>
<td>26 TB</td>
<td>260 PB</td>
<td>32-64 PB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disk space</strong></td>
<td>6 PB</td>
<td>60 EB</td>
<td>0.5-1 EB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tape library</strong></td>
<td>100 PB</td>
<td>1 ZB</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memory-to-disk</strong></td>
<td>30 GB/s</td>
<td>300 TB/s</td>
<td>60 TB/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disk-to-tape</strong></td>
<td>3 GB/s</td>
<td>30 TB/s</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application-to-disk</strong></td>
<td>too slow</td>
<td>too slow</td>
<td>toooo slowww</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exascale Problems

- Scalability of programs
- Resilience
- Energy consumption

- But also
  - Data I/O
  - Visualization of huge data volumes
  - Management of huge workflows
Already now, with a 1/10 of a PFlop/s machine

- €2 M for electricity
- €0.5 M for tapes
- TCO is €16 M

E.g. IPCC contributions cost €1 M for electricity

Program errors cost us 3 Cent/corehour for power

With 5% CPU time for finding errors this amount to €110,000 – enough for one more HPC specialist
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Cloud Computing “IS” Us

GCRM – Global Cloud Resolving Model

200km
Typical resolution of IPCC AR4 models

25km
Upper limit of climate models with cloud parameterizations

1km
Cloud system resolving models are a transformational change
The Big Bang

New Science
(new processes & interactions
not previously included)

Better Science
(parameterizations →
explicit models)

Spatial Resolution
(x*y*z)
1Km
(0.2
22Km)
(1000
160km)
(1000
1min)
(1000yr
10min)
(1000yr
?)

Timescale
(Years*timestep)

ESM+multiscale GCRM

Code Rewrite

Earth System Model

Climate Model

1956

Regular
10K00

10

400

10

70

?

Today
Terascale

2010

Petascale
~2018

Exascale

Cost Multiplier

Ensemble size
(quantify statistical properties of simulation)
500

Data Assimilation
(decadal prediction/ initial value forecasts)

Lawrence Bube (NCAR)

Picture stolen from Rory Kelly (NCAR)
Climate Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP)

- CMIP5 finished 2013
  - 1.8 PB for 59,000 data sets stored in 4.3 Mio Files in 23 data nodes
  - CMIP5 data is about 50 times CMIP3
- We expect 100 PB for CMIP6 in 2020
  - Out of $\frac{1}{2}$-1 EB raw model data

CMIP5 is only *one* big community project
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Would love not to be forced to use tools

Otherwise some special tools for

• Automated evaluation of scalability
  – Add more nodes – what happens to performance?

• Computational steering
  – Quickly find problems with numerical solutions
In particular for I/O

- Measure and evaluate I/O performance
  - Application level view
  - System level view
Quickly identify low performers
   - wrt. compute performance
   - wrt. energy efficiency

Decision basis for next generation machine
   - Resource usage profile
   - Scientific workflows

Evaluate costs: per user/program/publication
   - Monetary aspects
   - Carbon footprint
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We need tools for different users

- Scientist: maximize scientific productivity
- Support staff: optimize machine usage and help scientist
- Manager: decide on future resources

We need tools for all phases of insight gaining

- Model data generation
- Data visualization
- Data storage
- Data dissemination
New Tools

For earth system modeling (only?)

• Performance analysis of workflows
  How to map complex multi program structures onto complex machine structures?

• Cost analysis of workflows
  What is the overall resources usage and how can it be optimized?
People!

Invest in training of people (scientists, support staff, managers) for optimal team building

Will increase scientific productivity

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