

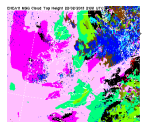
Met Office developments and plans

Clive Wilson, Mike Bush, Stuart Bell, Adrian Lock, Jorge Bornemann, Mark Weeks, Bruce Macpherson, Richard Swinbank, Susanna Hagelin

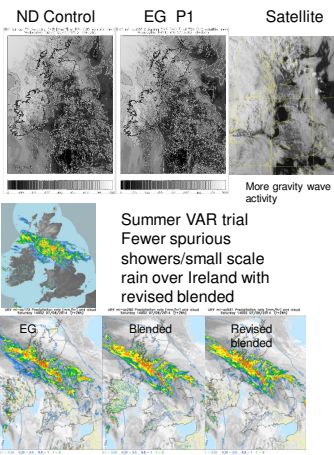
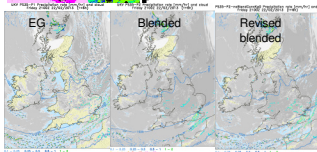
Current activities

ENDGame –Parallel suite 35 (Nov)

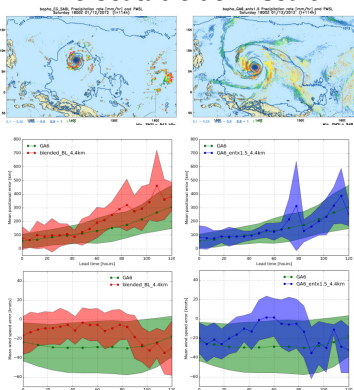
Geocloud assimilation
Blended (scale aware) boundary layer
Warm rain (scale aware) microphysics
New Murk aerosol sources



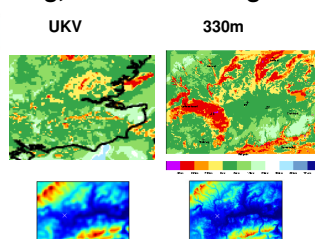
Winter case
Low cloud less broken



Tropical cyclones 4km relocatable downscaler



London Model -330m Fog, Urban modelling



Parallel suite 36 (Summer 2015)

Porting to new HPC (1a)

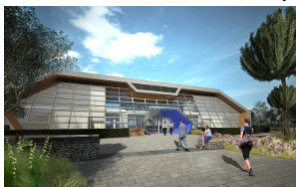
The ENDGame dynamical core became operational in July 2014 in the Global model with improved model resolution from N512 to N768 and an update to the model physics .. ENDGame is an evolution of the New Dynamics and aims to be more robust and accurate whilst maintaining or improving conservation and efficiency. ENDGame is less diffusive than New Dynamics resulting in increased Eddy Kinetic Energy. This leads to more intense development of storms and improved wind biases. Limited area configurations will be implemented operationally in early 2015.

ENDGame was formulated by the Dynamics Research team: Nigel Wood, Thomas Allen, Terry Davies, Markus Gross, Thomas Melvin, Chris Smith, Andrew Staniforth, John Thuburn* and Mohamed Zerroukat (*University of Exeter). Subsequently, many people in the Met Office have worked on its development and implementation, particularly the physics (APP), the global (GMED) and the regional (RMED) teams.

New HPC

Contract sign expected end September 2014
Significant increase in HPC over next 2+ years

3 phases
1a – April-May 2015
1b – October 2015-Feb 2016
1c – Feb 2017 -new IT Hall facility -Offsite



Expected Performance/System Size

| System | Capacity (Volume -V) | Nodes |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| IBM P7 (2011 twin clusters) | 0.82 | 864 |
| IBM P7 (2014 twin clusters) | 1 | 1056 |
| IBM P7 (All 3 clusters) | 1.15 | 1216 |
| Phase 1a | 1 | 1088 |
| Development /MONSOON | 0.11 | 120 |
| Phase 1b | 5.21 | 4992 |
| Phase 1c | 9.63 | 6060 |

Projected Capacity by Benchmark

| Model | Weight in Evaluation | No. of copies on IBM P7 | Nodes per copy on IBM P7 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| UM-N1024 -Global Forecast | 30% | 5.5 | 192 |
| UM-N144 - Chemistry - Climate | 30% | 33 | 32 |
| Ocean- NEMO 0.25 + CICE & Tracers | 20% | 33 | 32 |
| 4DVAR - N320 | 20% | 22 | 48 |

| | V-Total | V-N1024 | V-N144 | V-NEMO | V-4DVAR |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1ab | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| 1c | 9.6 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 7.5 |
| Total | 15.8 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 16.1 | 12.1 |

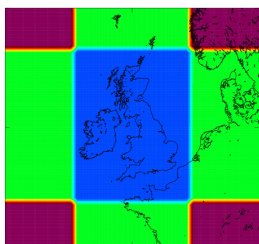
The Benchmark Challenge :

1. At least match IBM runtimes
2. Define Capacity (number of nodes) to match IBM capacity as a weighted average of the 4 benchmarks, running sufficient copies to fill both clusters.
3. Scale up that capacity within the Affordability (and for current IT Halls the Power) Constraints

Future plans

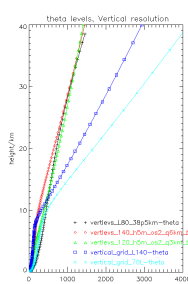
Extension of UKV domain

Move boundaries – allow spin-up of showers/fine-scale
Better match wave/shelf models



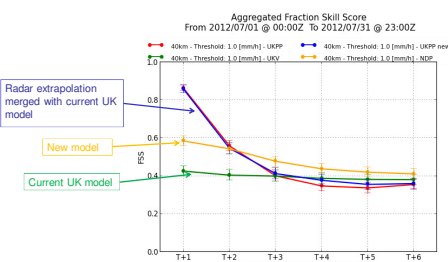
Improved vertical resolution

Better lower and upper troposphere & stratosphere
140L -new
120L-new
SingV 80L set



Hourly UK-wide 4DVAR

Current UKV - 3DVAR,3hour cycle
NDP Project showed higher ppn skill in latest forecast from hourly analyses, relative to older UKV run
4DVAR makes better use of time sequence of obs
4DVAR makes possible more advanced use of eg radar data
Improve UK Post-Processing products in 0-6 hour period
Improve severe weather guidance in 0-12 hour time period



Nowcasting demonstration project -- Olympics

MOGREPS-UK

Use UKV analysis combined with perturbations from MOGREPS-G to make use of more recent & more detailed data for the initial

First phase of stochastic physics
– version of “random parameters” (RP) scheme suited for MOGREPS-UK
-Increased variability of fog - wider range of low-visibility points, compared with no RP scheme.

Points with visibility < 1km, each member

