The modelling infrastructure and strategy at ECMWF: Recent advances & future challenges

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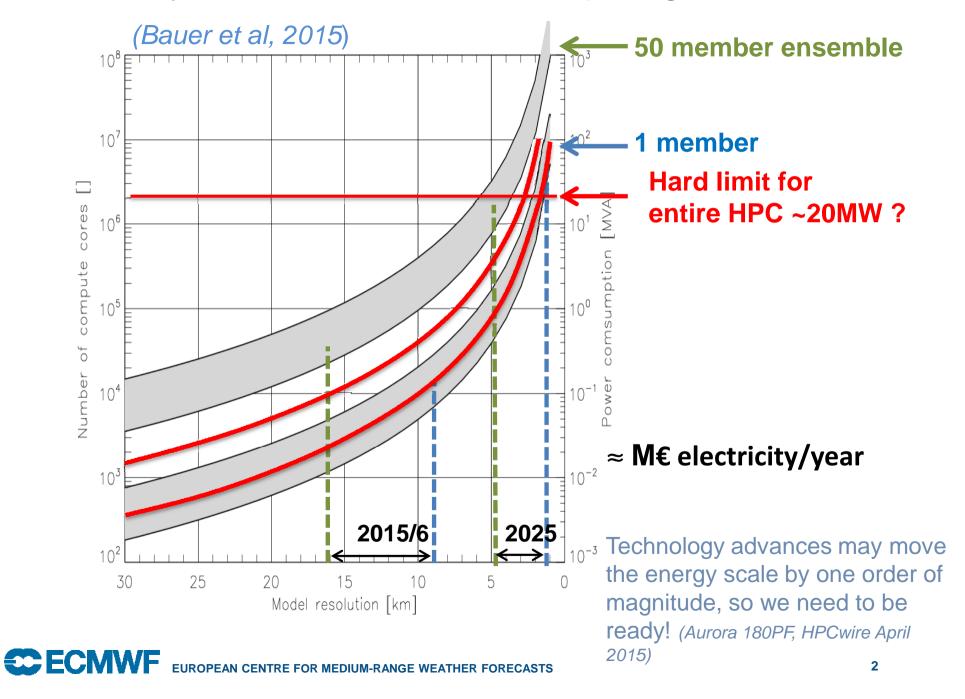
Presented by Richard Forbes



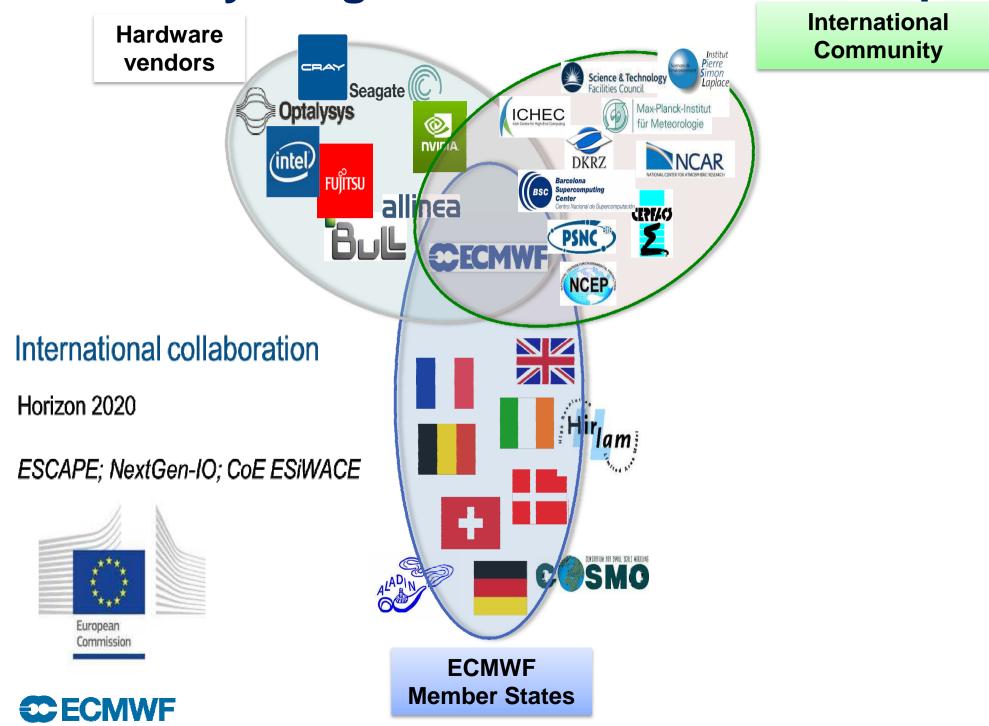
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European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts

Affordability - the art and cost of computing



Scalability Programme needs Partnership

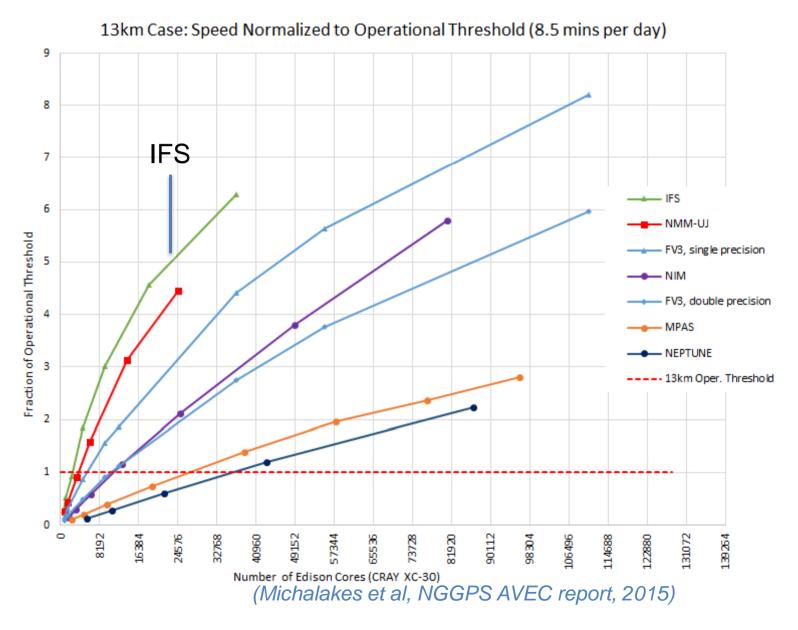


Outline

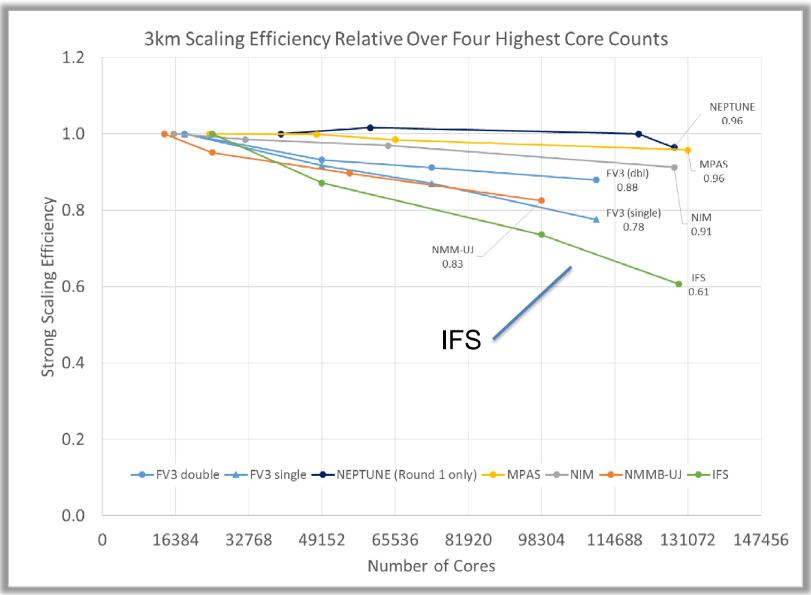
- The integrated forecasting system (IFS)
 - Assets and the need for development
 - Developments at other Centres
- A flexible, scalable and sustainable model infrastructure
 - Scalability, discretization and numerical methods, equations, physicsdynamics coupling, tangent linear and adjoint model, uncertainty quantification, Earth-System complexity
- Roadmap 2015 2025

Wedi et al., 2015: The modelling infrastructure of the Integrated Forecasting System (IFS): Recent advances & future challenges, *Technical Report* **760**, Eur. Cent. For Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Reading, UK.

Time-to-solution at 13km

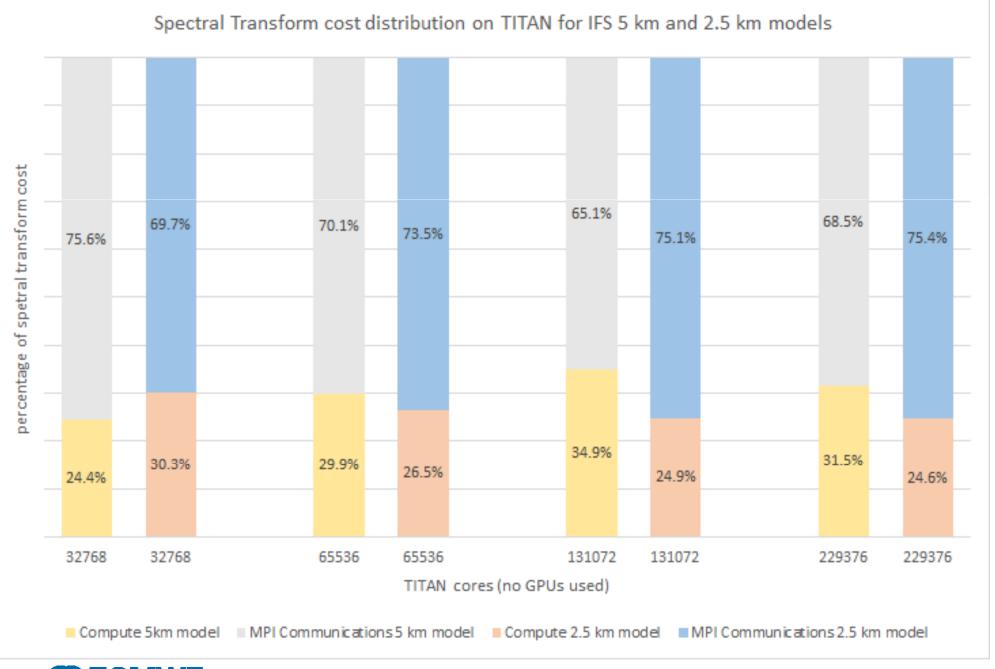


Scaling efficiency at 3km



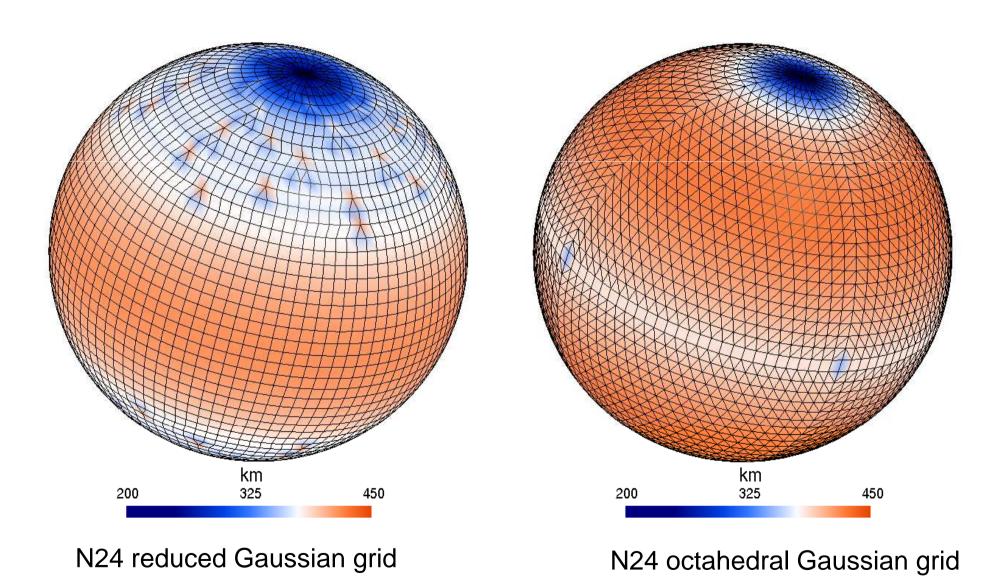
(Michalakes et al, NGGPS AVEC report, 2015)

MPI communication cost at large core counts ...

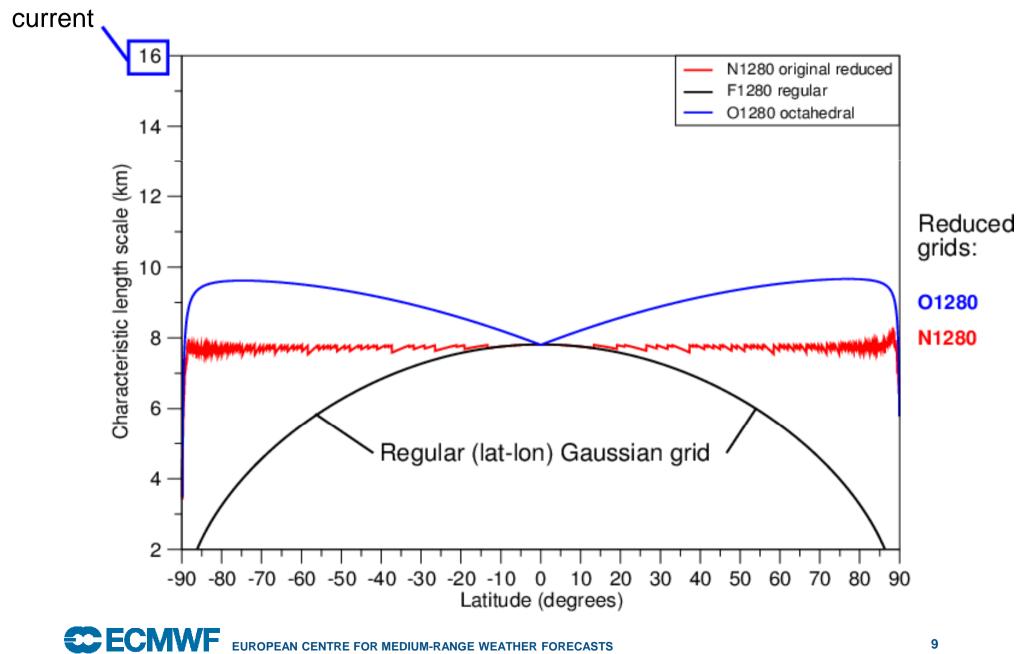


ECMUF EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS

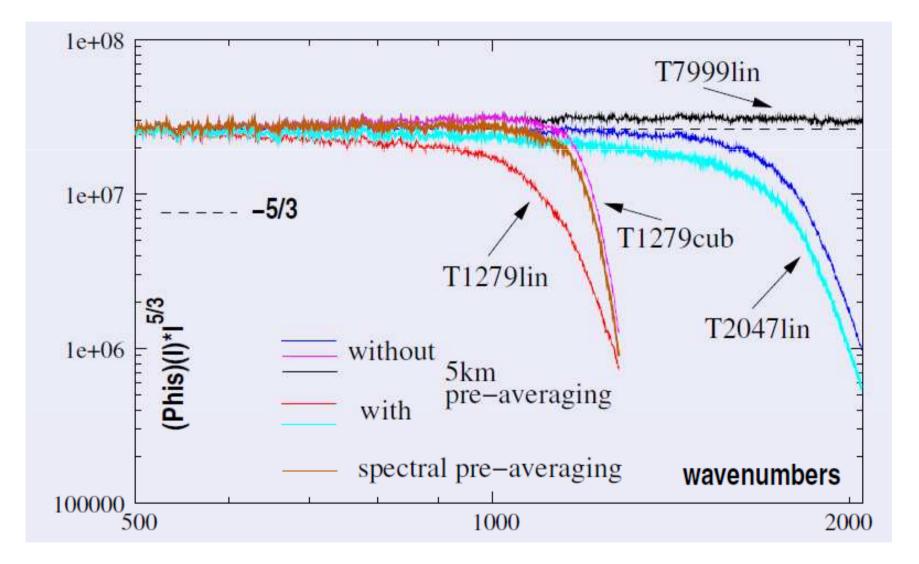
A new grid for ECMWF



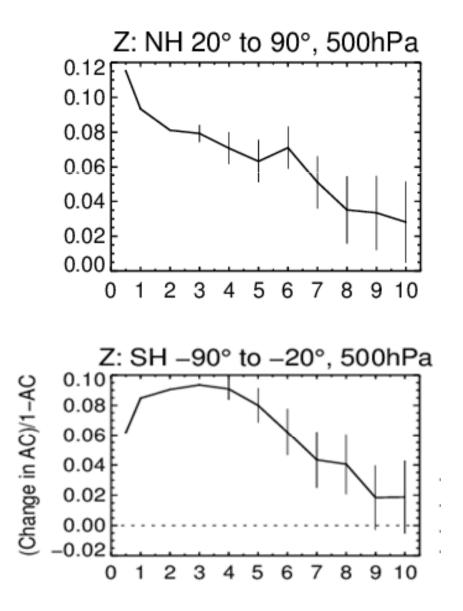
Gaussian grids



Orographic variance and truncation – TCo1279

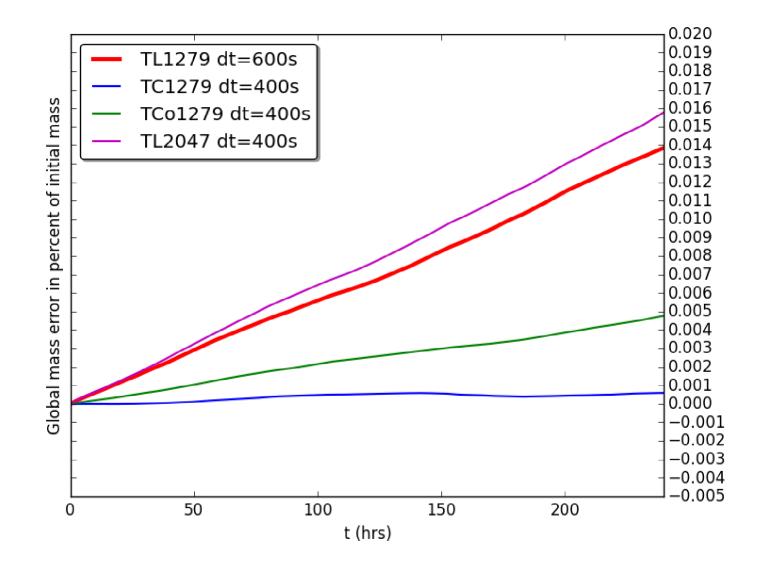


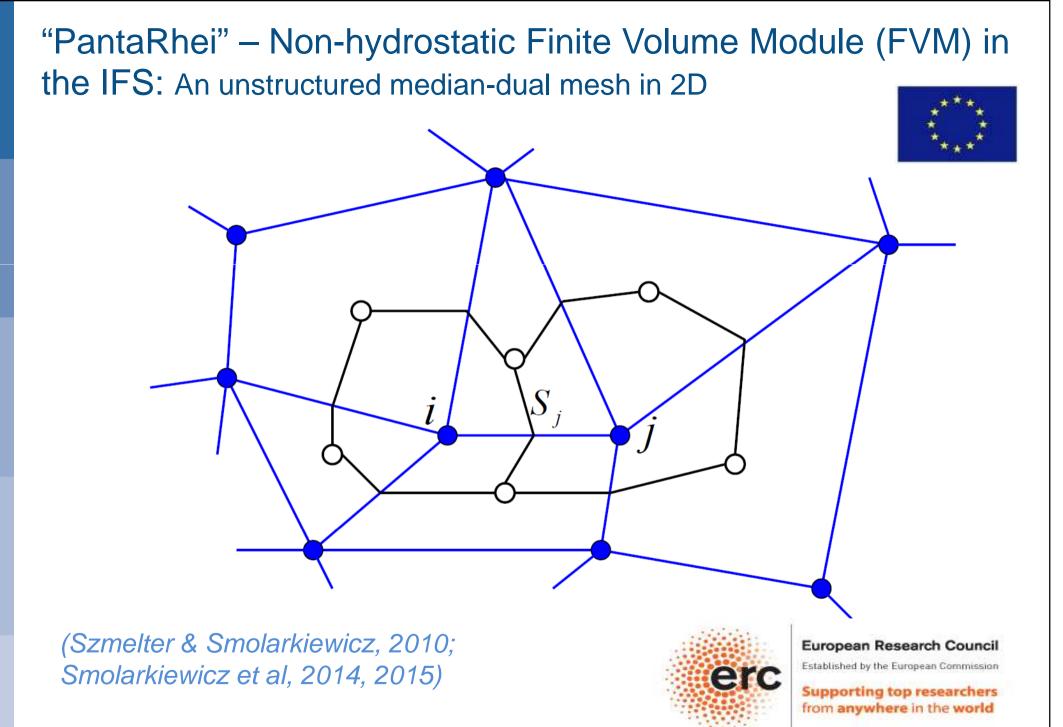
Increasing resolution makes a big difference!



Significant change in anomaly correlation for southern hemisphere and northern hemisphere 500hPa, respectively, for 6 months of winter and summer cases, comparing the new analysis and forecast system TCo1279 (~9km) (TL399/TL319/TL255) cycle 41r2 with current operations at TL1279 (~16km)

Global mass conservation in IFS





ECCIVITY EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS

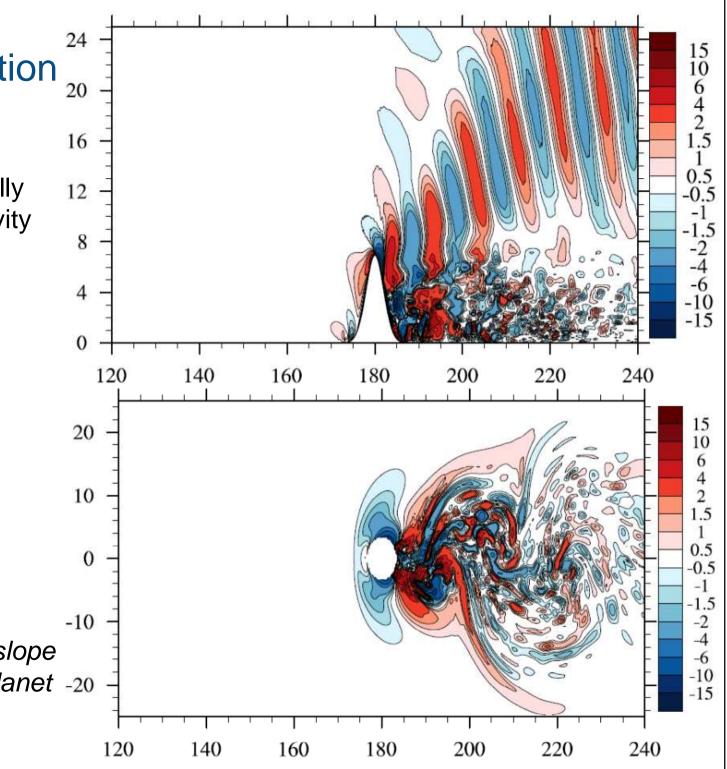
FVM Vertical discretization

Generalised curvilinear coordinates with optionally static or dynamic adaptivity

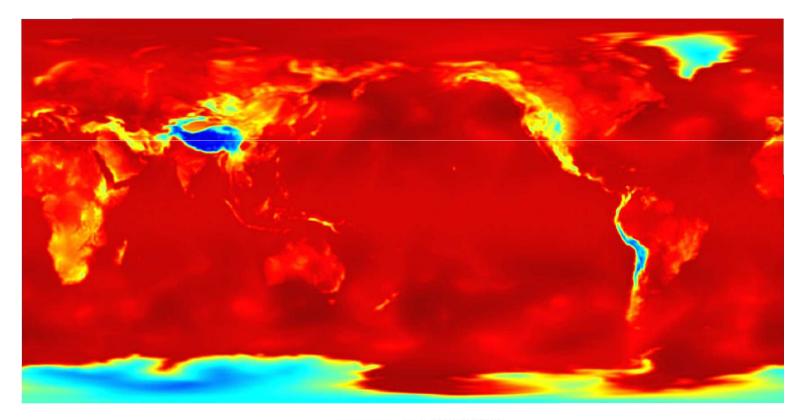
Different approach: time-independence in computational space (in contrast to current pressure coordinates)

> Flow past 70°slope on the small planet -20





FVM simulation of a global circulation using realistic orography: surface pressure



pressure total[000] (6/6) 6.61e+04 6.97e+04 7.32e+04 7.67e+04 8.02e+04 8.37e+04 8.73e+04 9.08e+04 9.43e+04 9.78e+04 1.01 =+05



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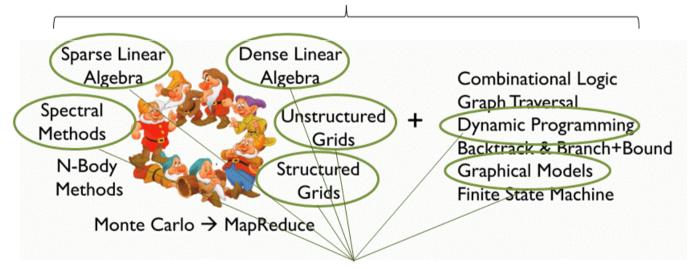
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Scalability: ESCAPE

<u>Energy-efficient Scalable Algorithms for</u> Weather <u>Prediction at Exascale</u>

From Berkeley Dwarfs for Numerical Computing ...



.... to Weather & Climate Dwarfs

- 1. Define fundamental algorithm building blocks (hereafter called "Weather & Climate Dwarfs") to foster trans-disciplinary research and innovation and to co-design, advance, benchmark and efficiently run the next generation of NWP and climate models on energy-efficient, heterogeneous HPC architectures.
- 2. Map key NWP processes to energy-efficient, specialized compute units and novel accelerator technologies, addressing performance portability, and by establishing in NWP novel data structures, mathematical algorithms and numerical methods encapsulated in new dwarfs.

Outlook

- Optimize *energy-to-solution* and *information density*
- Engage with EWGLAM consortia in ESCAPE on
 - Novel numerical techniques
 - Accelerator use
 - Open Source data structure, parallelisation and processing software (Atlas/MIR)

Roadmap for IFS model development

