# **Component Concurrency** in Atmospheric Simulation



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## **Introduction / Motivation**

- Scalability of ECHAM6 at low resolution suffers from the limited number of gridpoints.
- Potential of current HPC architectures, therefore, cannot be used at full scale.
- Moore's law is at its end and CPU clocks will not increase considerably any longer. ullet
- Future technologies will offer even higher concurrency as more CPU cores.
- Component concurrency promises to create more parallelism in the earth system models.  $\bullet$
- Radiation component is one of the most expensive computational parts in ECHAM6, at least for paleo climate simulations.
- Independent columnwise-computations in radiation allows for a more flexible and finer data decomposition.
- Extracted radiation code from atmosphere realizes separation of concerns and allows for independent optimization.

### Outlook

#### **Next Steps :**

- Fully asynchronous communications scheme
- Exploiting potential different data decomposition in radiation

#### **Expected Performance Gain :**

- 1.98x for T31
- 1.35x for T63

**Verification** :

Scientific evaluation of time stepping scheme







