CMIP5 Data Management

CAS2K13

08. - 12. September 2013, Annecy

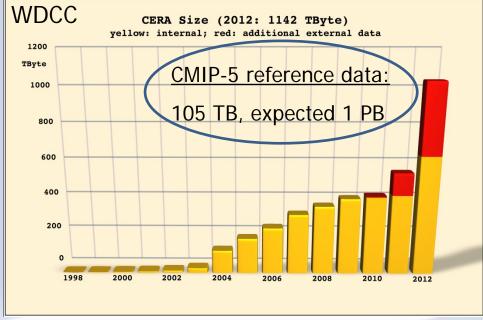
Michael Lautenschlager (DKRZ)
With Contributions from ESGF CMIP5 Core Data Centres
PCMDI, BADC and DKRZ



DKRZ tape archive total data in HPSS 25 HPSS archive GPFS / GHI DXUL legacy data 20 10 total files in HPSS 25 20 10 HPSS archive GPFS / GHI DXUL legacy data

Status DKRZ Data Archive

HLRE-2 archive concept from 2009: Annual growth rate with 6 PB/year is less than expected and total number of files is small compared to HLRE-1

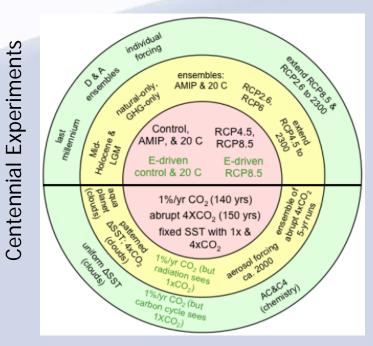


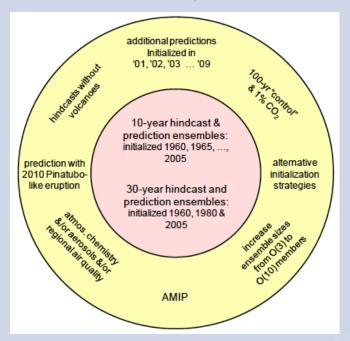


Decadal Experiments

CMIP5 Protocol + Timeline

Taylor et al (2009), "A Summary of the CMIP5 Experiment Design"

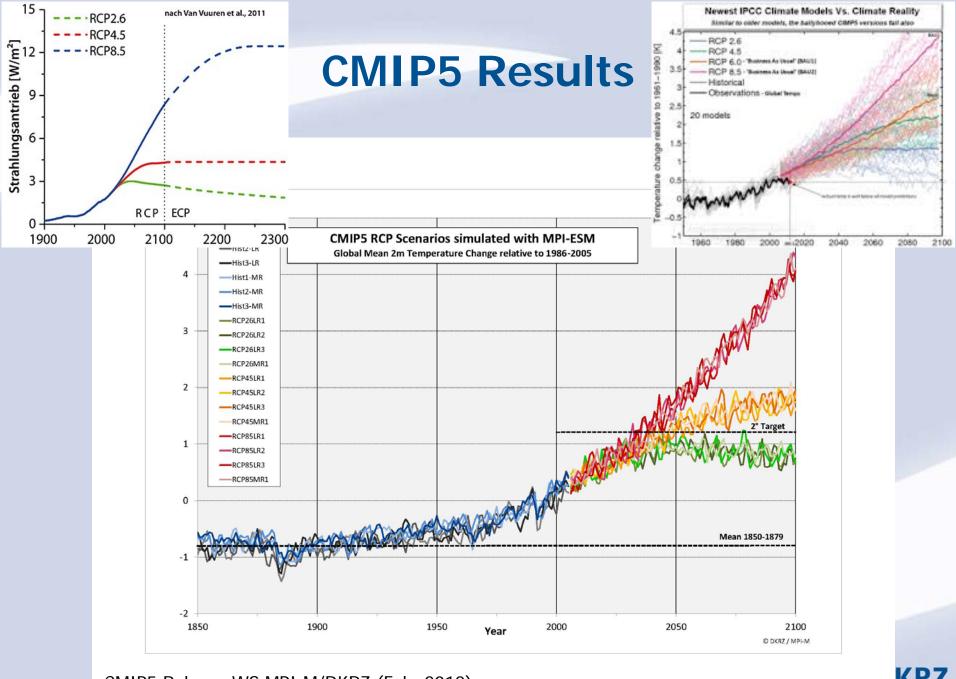




Timeline:

- 2007 2009: CMIP5 definition with Taylor et al (2009) as result
- 2010 2011: Climate model calculations and archive design
- 2011 2013: CMIP5 archive build up (presentation at CAS2K11)





Data Amounts CMIP3/CMIP5

- CMIP3 / IPCC-AR4 (Report 2007)
 - Participation: 17 modelling centres with 25 models
 - In total 36 TB model data central at PCMDI and ca. ½ TB in IPCC DDC at WDCC/DKRZ as reference data
- CMIP5 / IPCC-AR5 (Report 2013/2014)
 - Participation: 29 modelling groups with 61 models
 - Produced data volume: ca. 10 PB with 640 TB from MPI-ESM
 - CMIP5 requested data volume: ca. 2 PB (in CMIP5 data federation)
 - Data volume for IPCC DDC: ca. 1 PB (complete quality assurance process) with
 60 TB from MPI-ESM
- Status CMIP5 data archive (June 2013):
 - 1.8 PB for 59000 data sets stored in 4.3 Mio Files in 23 data nodes
 - CMIP5 data is about 50 times CMIP3

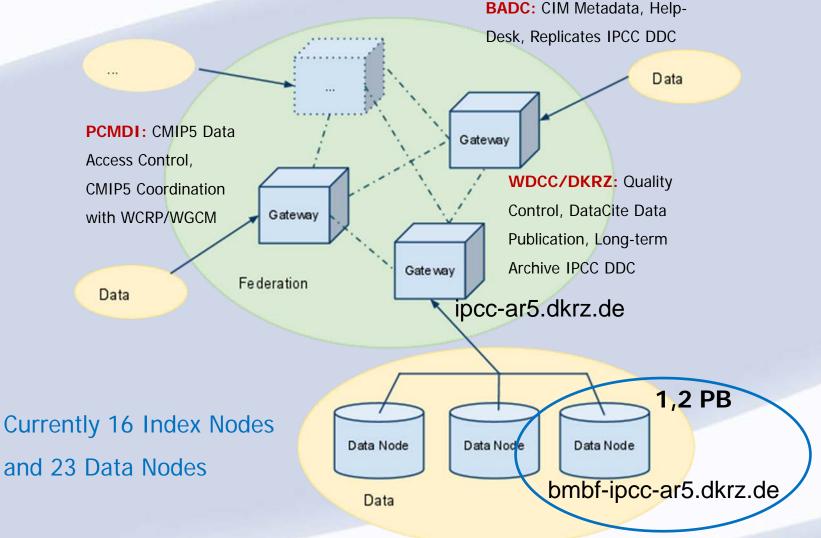


Usage Requirements for CMIP5

- Results from CMIP5 (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project No. 5) are for
 - Model intercomparisons with respect to climate model improvement and consolidation of the climate system knowledge
 - Usage as common data basis for scientific publications as basis for the IPCC Assessment Report No. 5 (IPCC-AR5)
- New in IPCC-AR5: all three working groups should use the same model data base
- Resulting interdisciplinary applications (IAV Impact, Adaptation/Mitigation, Vulnerability) imposes high requirements to data quality and documentation
- This has implications for treatment and provision of climate data in the IPCC DDC (IPCC Data Distribution Centre) compared to AR4
- This means accomplishment of quality control and data documentation in connection or just after the climate model runs in order to remove data errors and inconsistencies prior to the (interdisciplinary) usage.



CMIP5 Data Federation (P2P)







CMIP5 European CIM datanodes metafor es-doc Exarch 4 Index nodes Index. Access 2 Core data + QC, Replicas ESGF Earth System Grid federation DONAN-CERPACS ENES collaboration with PIN METEO FRANCE PCMDI **GICHEC** ESGF and GO-EESP ICHEC

European Contribution to ESGF-CMIP5

The FP7 project IS-ENES contributes to ESGF-CMIP5 with 7 European data nodes and 4 index nodes



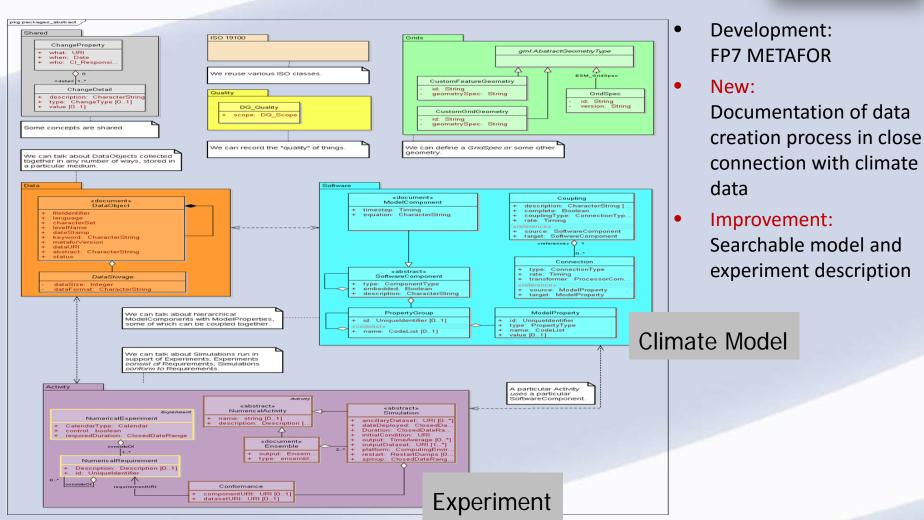
CMIP5 Data Federation

- 3 central management components have been planned for interdisciplinary data re-use
 - Highly structured data files in self-descriptive data format
 NetCDF/CF with use-metadata
 - New: searchable model and experiment descriptions (CIM metadata from EU-Project METAFOR)
 - New: 3 layer quality assurance concept for data and metadata
 - QC-L1: ESGF publisher conformance checks
 - QC-L2: Data consistency checks
 - QC-L3: Double- and cross-checks of data and metadata and DataCite data publication



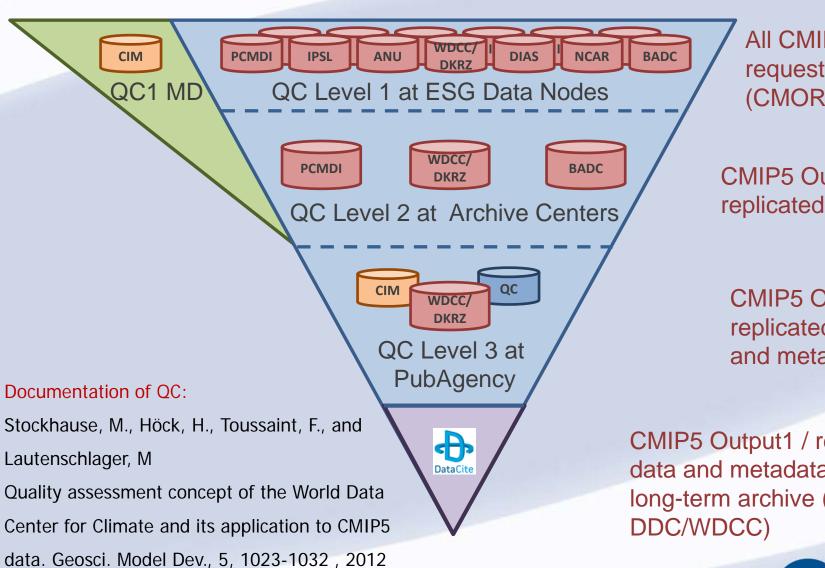
CIM Metadata







3-Layer Quality Assurance Concept



All CMIP5 requested data (CMOR-2)

CMIP5 Output1 / replicated Data

CMIP5 Output1 / replicated data and metadata

CMIP5 Output1 / replicated data and metadata in the long-term archive (IPCC



CAS2K13 (Lautenschlager, DKRZ)

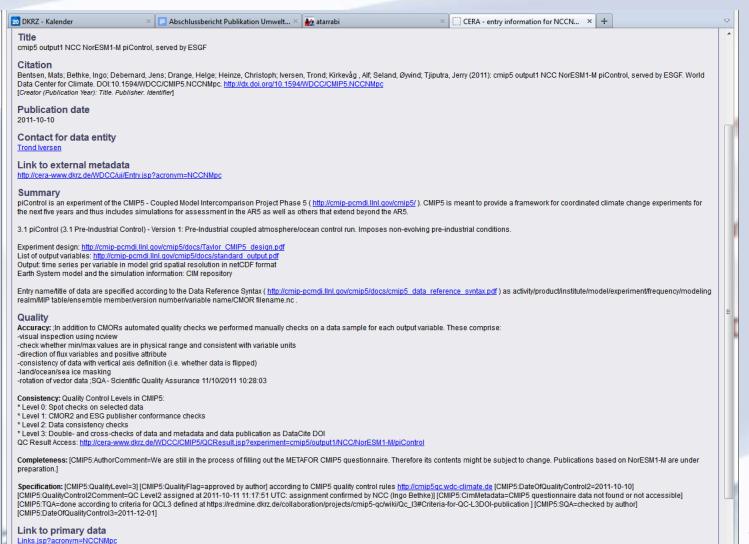
DOI: 110.5194/gmd-5-1023-2012

Finalisation of Quality Assessment

- After final control of data and metadata (CIM und CF) CMIP5 data are transferred from the ESGF archive (most recent version) into the reference data archive (snapshot around March 2013)
 - Quality status: "approved by author"
 - Data are marked as irrevocable
 - Long-term archiving in WDC Climate of DKRZ
- Final step is the DataCite data publication and integration of associated citation reference into library catalogues
 - Data entity (here one climate model experiment) receives a citation reference for direct usage in scientific publications and a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) for the transparent data access
 - Citation reference contains data author and title as well as WDC Climate as DataCite DOI publisher and the DOI
 - Resolution of the DOI leads to a "Landing Page", which address is stored in the central data base of the DOI Handle Server at DataCite



DOI Landing Page



Citation Reference

Contact Person

Metadata

Summary

Information on Quality
Assurance

Direct Access to Climate Data



Status QC for CMIP5

QC Status CMIP5 (8. August 2013)

– Quality Control 1: 1142 Experiments

– Quality Control 2: 830 Experiments (finalised 403)

– Quality Control 3: 174 Experiments

DataCite DOI: 116 Experiments (WDCC / IPCC-DDC)

RCPs, AMIP, Historical



CMIP5 data management achievements

- CMIP5 federation with 3 core data nodes (PCMDI, DKRZ, BADC), 16 index nodes and 23 data nodes operates an distributed archive of nearly 2 PB of climate model data which is an increase by a factor of 50 compared to the last CMIP in 2007.
- A searchable data catalogue is available across the federation.
- A description of climate models and experiments has been established.
- A three layer quality assurance process has been established which ends in a DataCite data publication for finalised reference data.
- Long-term archiving of reference data in the WDCC/DKRZ and integration in the ICSU WDS (World Data System) and the WIS (WMO Information System)
- Approved terms of use are available with open access for non-commercial use and 2/3 of the archive is available without any restrictions.



Future

- ESGF started to analyse the CMIP5 experiences in order to improve the ESGF data infrastructure:
 - Managing large data archives is not only a technical problem.
 - The establishment of a stable distributed ESGF infrastructure requires stable commitments and funding
- ESGF has requests from alternative modelling efforts and related observations to be included in ESGF in order to have all these data more easily inter-comparable.
- Federated data infrastructures like ESGF or Data Clouds seem the way to go for the next generation of climate data archives
 - CMIP3 to CMIP5: 36 TB to 1.8 PB, which means factor 50 increase
 - CMIP5 to CMIP6: 1.8 PB * 50 = 90 PB for one these MIPS
 - If a few or several of these MIPs are considered then
- Requested improvements
 - Usability of ESGF data access interface
 - Automated data replication between ESGF data nodes
 - More powerful, more stable and scalable wide area data networks (service level agreements)



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RCPs, AMIP, Historical from NCC and MPI-M

Information on QC Status:

http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/CMIP5/QCResult.jsp



DataCite DOI Interface at WDCC (CMIP5 Reference Data Archive)

- Show me all data entities in the WDCC, which have an DataCite DOI
 - URL: http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/ui/FindDoiPublications.jsp
- Show me for a given CMIP5 NetCDF/CF dataset, whether it belongs to a DataCite published data entity
 - URL: http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDCC/CMIP5/Citation.jsp



CMIP5 data management deficiencies

- ESGF data access interface did not match user requirements in all cases.
 - There was a major data interface release change after the first year (transition to ESGF Index nodes)
 - Data access felt to be slow, complicated and unstable
 - Often ESGF authentication and authorisation issues for new users (learning curve).
 - Data processing facilities were missing for example data reduction operations at data nodes.
 - Typical data processing workflows were not supported like multi-model multi-ensemble averages in IPCC WG-I.
- CMIP5 QC process was slower than expected because of exception handling
 - CMIP5 data publication and data update publication in ESGF is done in an uncoordinated and decentralized way whereas the CMIP5 QC activity was designed as a strongly coordinated process.
 - Scientific workflow only partly matched the data management concept. QC and scientific data evaluation started in parallel. Data are replaced due to the scientific process without notification of QC and replication.
 - A decentralized approach for CMIP5 QC was not feasible (resource limitations, coordination complexity, missing automatic software support, data node operational issues) thus the QC process is strongly interwoven with the replication process (at central data nodes)
 - Inconsistencies in CMIP5 data node operation hindered replication and qc
 - Inconsistencies between published data and data on disk (e.g. by replacing old versions "under the hood")
 - Different data management policies at file system level at data centres

