

Performance Modeling and Scalability for Global High-Resolution Weather and Climate Predictions

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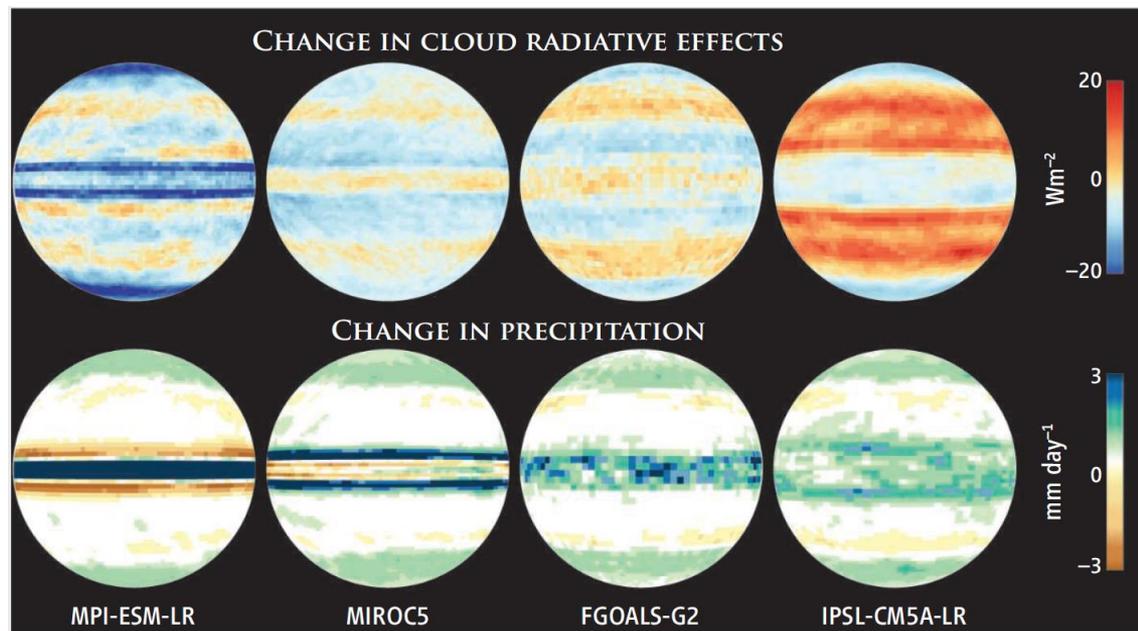
...and the members of ESIWACE and DYAMOND

ESiWACE: Centre of Excellence in Simulation of Weather and Climate in Europe

- Goals
 - Substantially improve efficiency and productivity of weather and climate models
 - Prepare models for exascale systems
 - scalability and performance analysis, tuning, ...
- ESiWACE: **Kilometre-scale demonstrators (prototypical)**
 - ICON, IFS, NEMO, EC-Earth
- ESiWACE2: Towards production-ready models at pre-exascale
- Read more: Website: www.esiwace.eu
ESiWACE newsletters: www.esiwace.eu/newsletter

ICON Aqua-Planet Experiment @1.25km

- **1.25km resolution,**
335 544 320 horiz. cells,
45 vert. levels
- **1408 nodes,**
2MPI x 18 OpenMP
- **Throughput: 1.8 SDPD,**
no IO
- **Benchmark (160km-5km)**
available at:



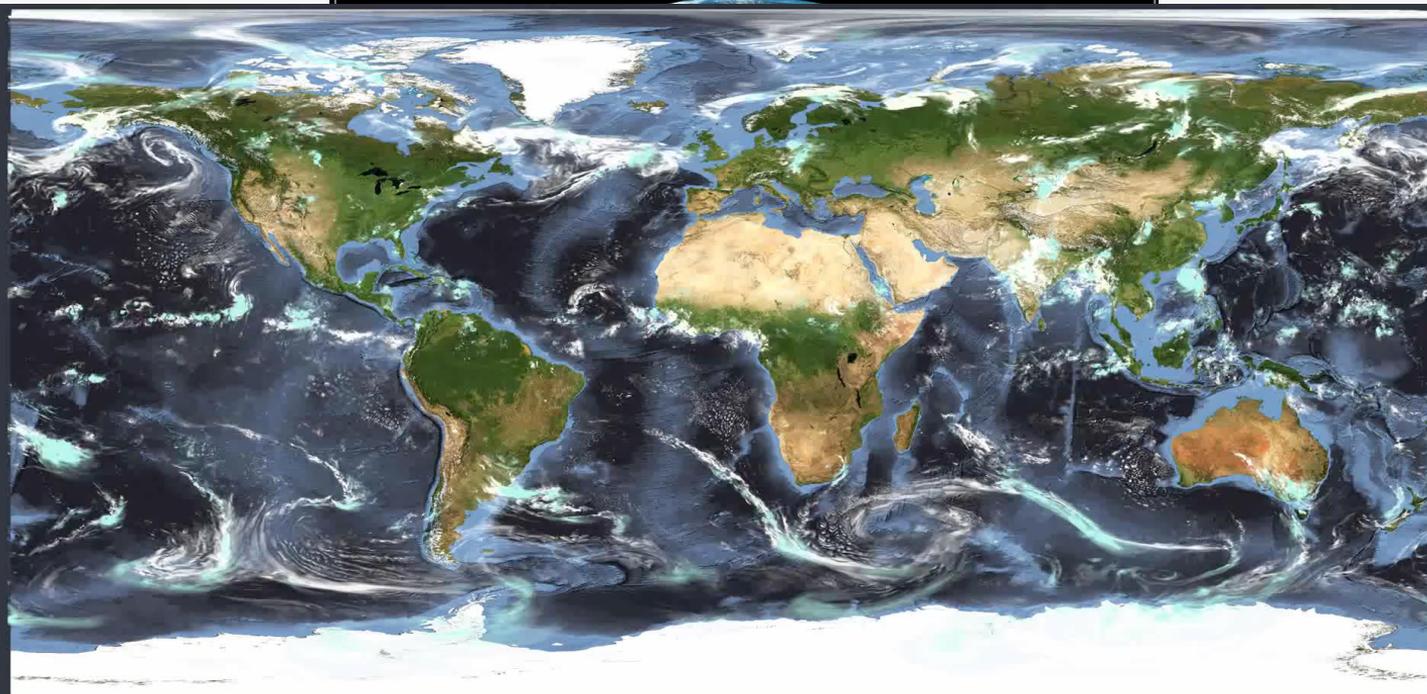
Stevens, Bony (2013). Science 340 (6136), 1053-1054

<https://redmine.dkrz.de/projects/icon-benchmark/wiki/>

[Instructions on download execution and analysis ICON Benchmark v160](#)

DYAMOND: Dynamics of the Atmospheric General Circulation Modeled on Non-hydrostatic Domains

- Inter
- IC
- ICON
- Scie
- Rea



-H

ICON DYAMOND R2B10 2.5km Resolution
01.08.2016 at 00:00



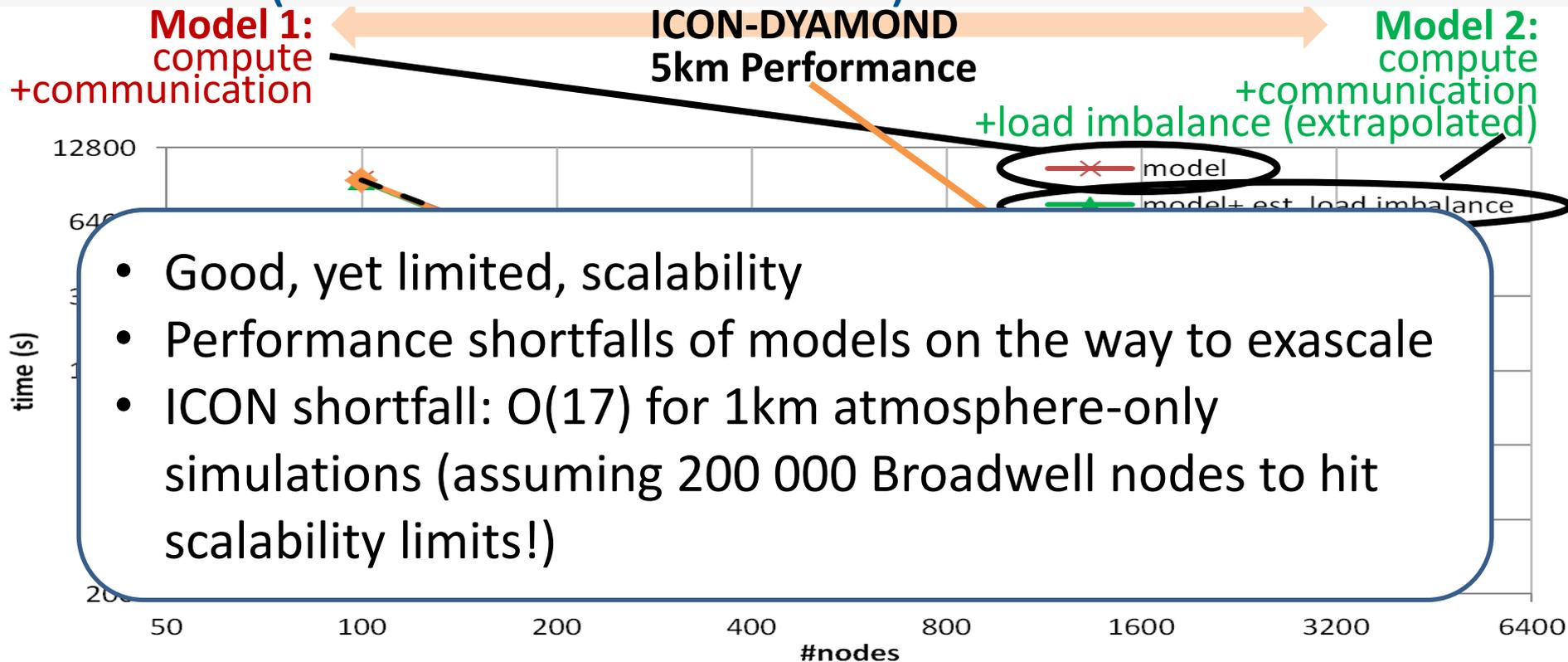
Outline

1. Accessible resolutions
2. **Semi-analytical Performance modeling for hi-res runs**
3. **Performance modeling and prediction with sparse grids**

Read more:

1. P. Neumann et al.
Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A. 377:20180148, 2019
2. T. Schulthess et al.
IEEE Computing in Science & Engineering 21(1):30-41, 2018
3. B. Stevens et al. DYAMOND (Submitted)

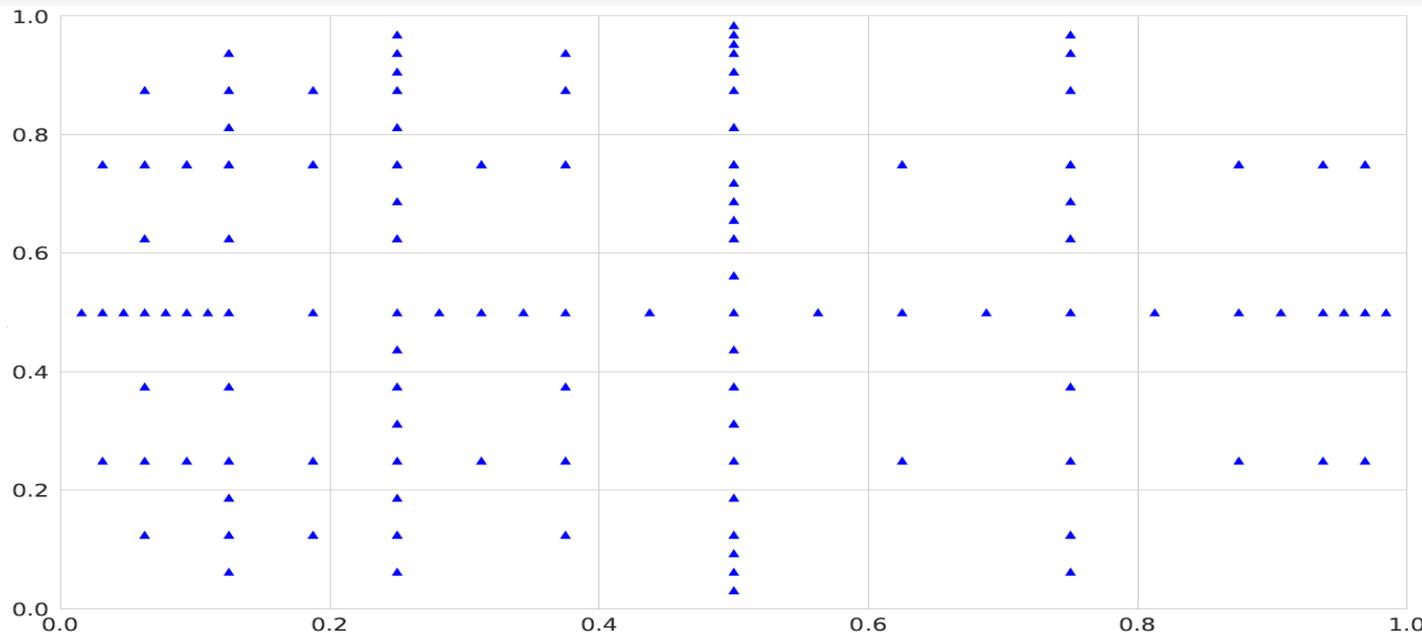
Performance Models for Scalability Predictions at Exascale (ICON-DYAMOND 5km)



Performance Modeling with Sparse Grids: Objectives

- **Multi-parameter influence on computational performance**
 - **computational:** OpenMP/MPI decomposition, loop-blocking, vector lengths, ...
 - **algorithmic:** time step, number of iterations, error control/tolerance,...
 - **all aforementioned categories for every model subcomponent**
 - **high-dimensional parameter space**
- **Objectives: performance estimate for complex ESMs...**
 - ...to gain insight into (wanted or unwanted) hotspots
 - ...to improve scheduling (relevant to workflows?)
- **Approach: Regression on high-dimensional parameter space via adaptive sparse grids**

Sparse Grids



Theorem 1 For the interpolation error of a function $f \in H_{0,mix}^2$ in the sparse grid space $V_{0,n}^S$ holds

J. Garcke.

Sparse grids in a nutshell

$$\|f - f_n^S\|_2 = \mathcal{O}(h_n^2 \log(h_n^{-1})^{d-1}).$$

SG: $\mathcal{O}(N(\log N)^{d-1})$ points

Full grid: $\mathcal{O}(N^d)$ points

Regression on Sparse Grids in a Nutshell

- Define linear hat function per sparse grid point
 → defines function space V_n
- Solve regression problem on run time data y_j , measured for parameter combination x_j :

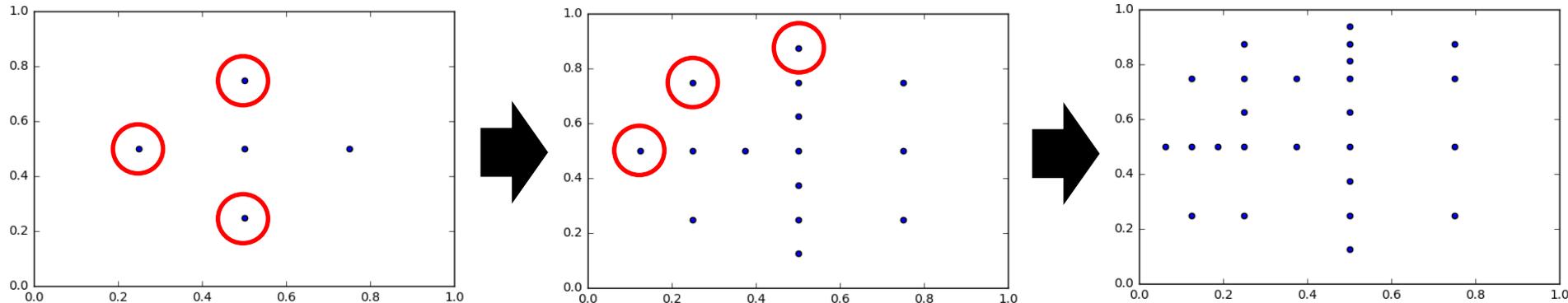
$$u = \arg \min_{v \in V_n} \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M (y_j - v(\vec{x}_j))^2 + \lambda C(v) \right)$$

with $v(\vec{x}) := \sum_i \alpha_i \varphi_i(\vec{x})$

- Results in linear system: $\left(\frac{1}{M} BB^\top + \lambda \mathbb{I} \right) \vec{\alpha} = \frac{1}{M} B\vec{y}$

Evaluation Procedure

- Data splitting:
Use s % of data for learning and $1-s$ % for validation
- Mean relative error:
 - Start from one data split
 - Compute and average relative errors for this data split
 - Repeat this procedure for 10 data splits and average errors
- Consider different initial sparse grid level refinements (level-2 and level-3 grids)
- Apply local refinement ($r=3$ refinement iterations, $m=3$ refinements/it.)



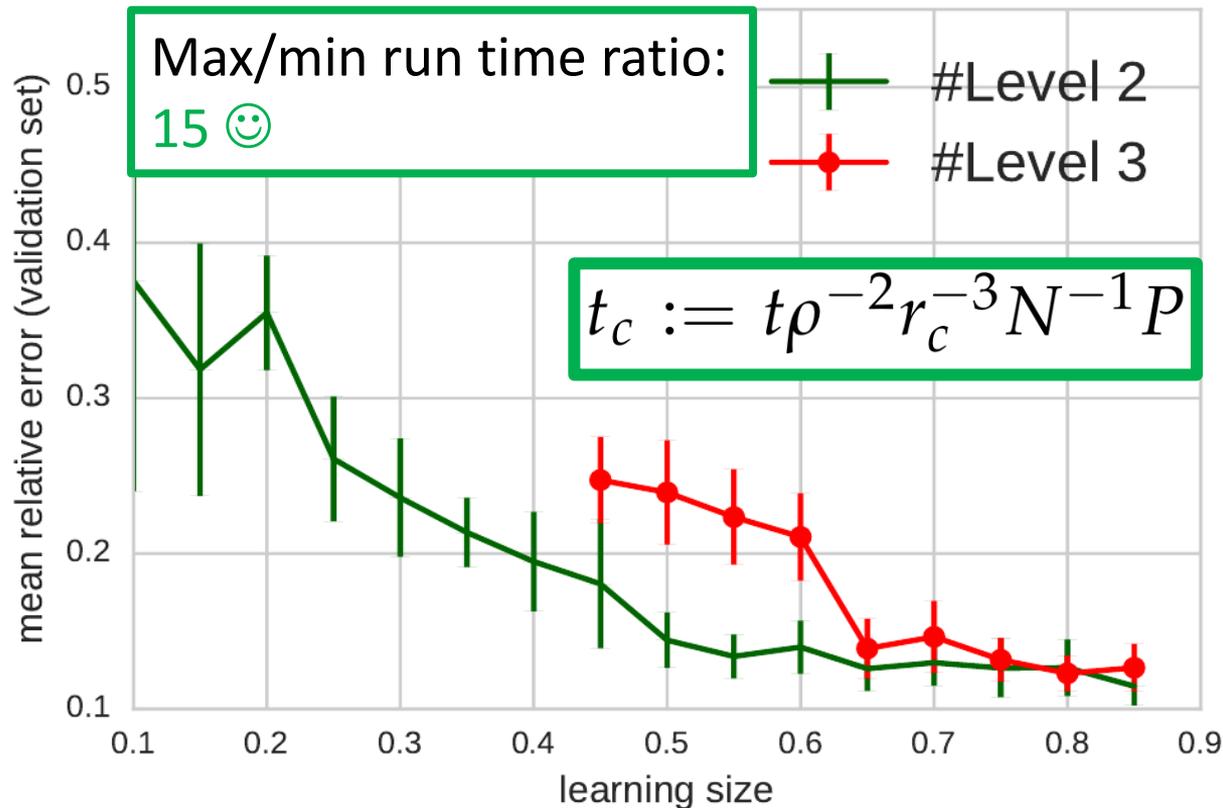
Example: Particle Simulation (5D Parameter Space)

- Parameters:
 - particle density ρ ,
 - number of particles N ,
 - cut-off radius r_c ,
 - blocksize,
 - no MPI processes P
- Random sampling of run time space
→ 357 samples



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Example: ICON-DYAMOND 5km Runs (4D Space)

- Parameters:

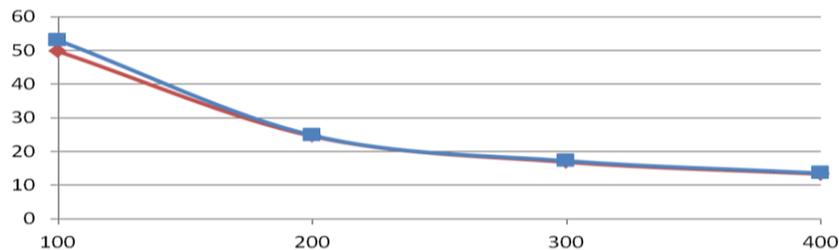
OpenMP threads (2,4,6,12,18),

nproma (col. blocking; 2,4,8,16,32),

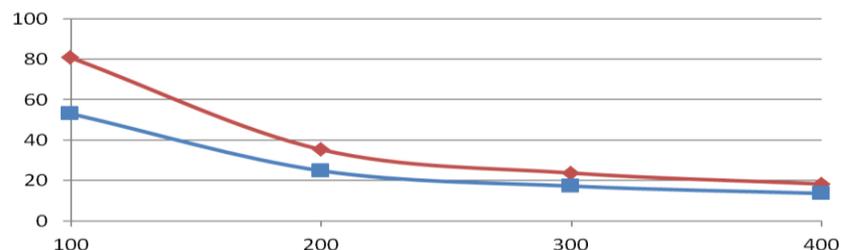
nodes (100,200,300,400),

vertical levels (60,70,80,90)

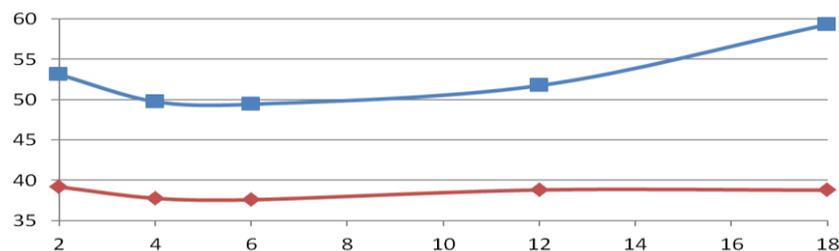
Run time (s)
(openMP=4,nproma=2/16,lev=60)



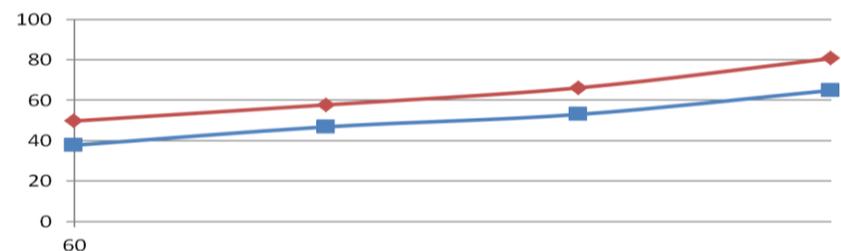
Run time (s)
(openMP=4,nproma=2/16,lev=90)



Run time (s)
(nodes=100,nproma=2/16,lev=60)

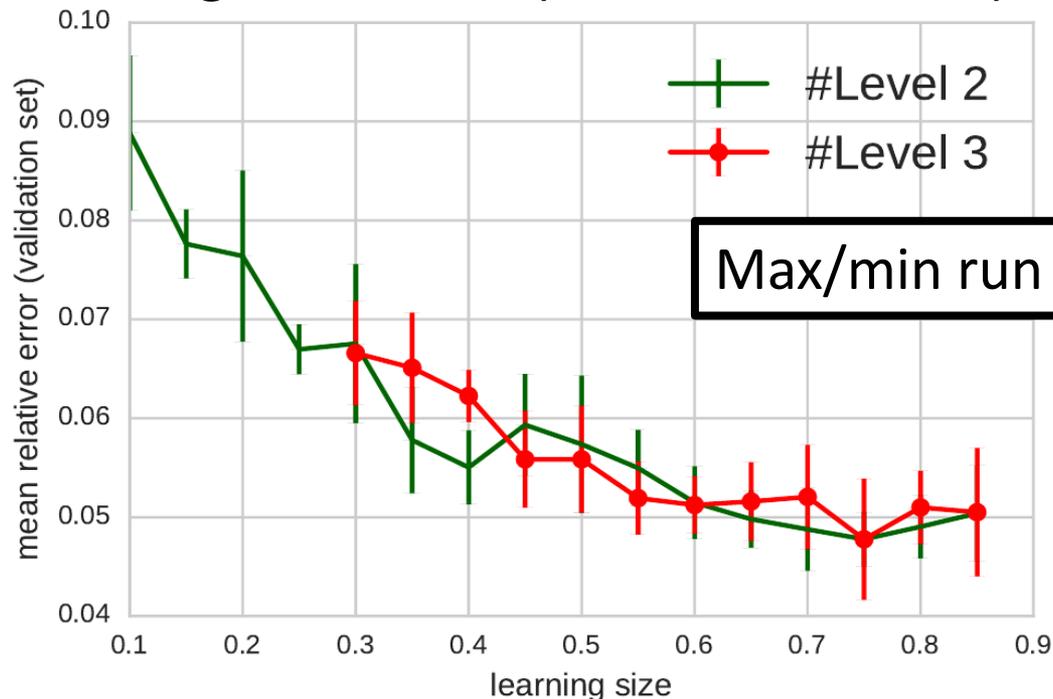


Run time (s)
(nodes=100,openMP=4,nproma=2/16)



Example: ICON-DYAMOND 5km Runs (4D Space)

- Parameters:
 # OpenMP threads (2,4,6,12,18), # nodes (100,200,300,400),
 nproma (col. blocking; 2,4,8,16,32), # vertical levels (60,70,80,90)



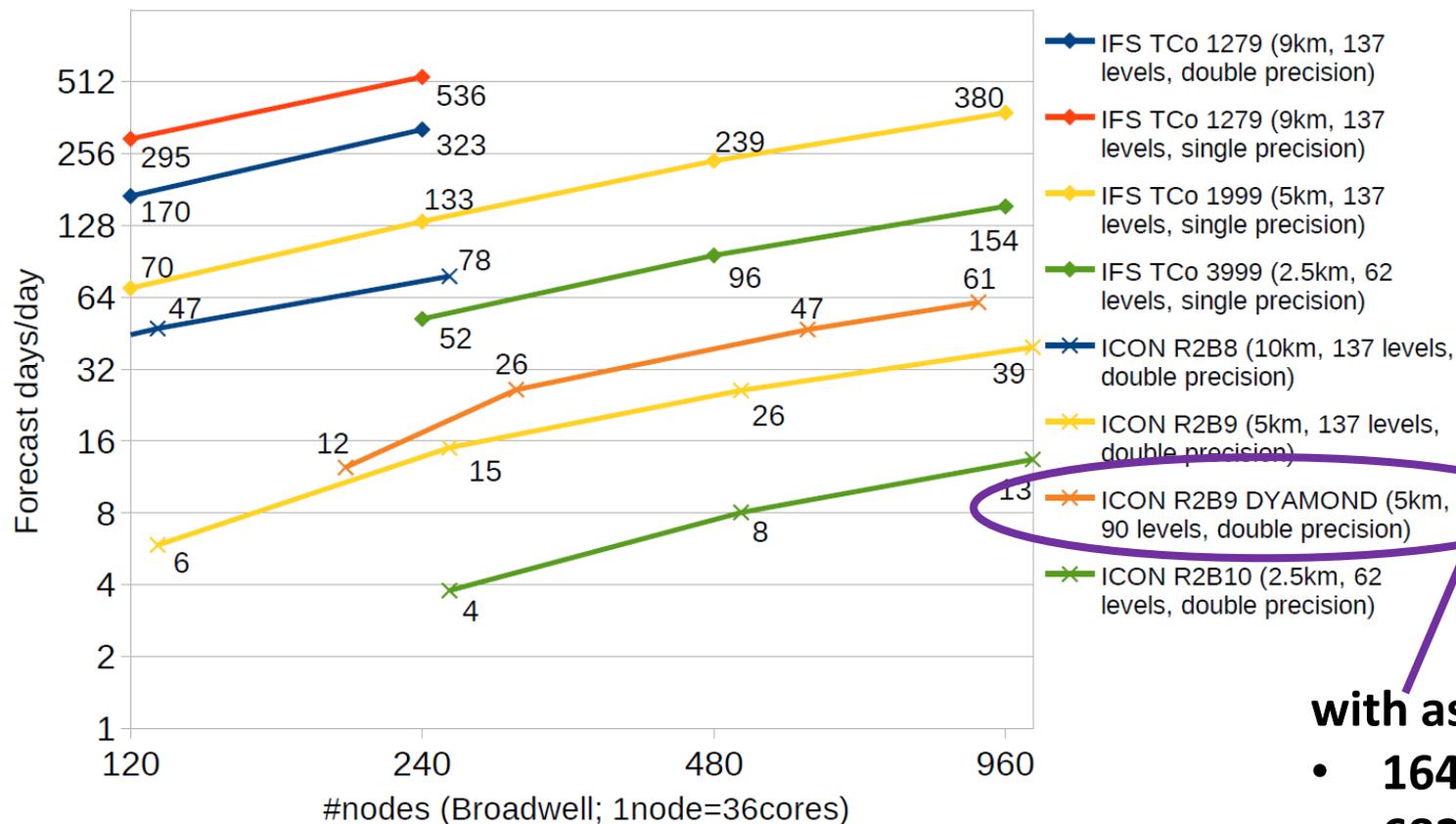
Summary

- DYAMOND/ESiWACE: Towards production-ready scalable global hi-res modeling
 - scalability and performance
 - scientific insight and model intercomparison
- Performance shortfall of global high-resolution models for (sub)-kilometre-scale simulations
 - factor $O(17)$ for ICON, similar for other models
 - ***this factor is (quasi-)independent from the supercomputer's size!***
- Scalability investigation and prediction via performance modeling
 - ***semi-analytical model for ICON-5km describes model's scaling behaviour well***
- Performance prediction for arbitrary parameters
 - ***sparse grid regression for high-dimensional parameter spaces works well***
 - future: comparison with neural networks, Gaussian processes

2nd DYAMOND-ESiWACE Hackathon
19-21 June 2019, Mainz/Germany
Registration before 1 May at:
esiwace.eu->Events->Hackathon...

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BACKUP Scalability



with async. IO:

- 164GB per sim. day
- 682GB checkpoint