

Met Office HPC Update

Paul Selwood

Thanks to:

Adam Voysey, Matthew Glover, Michele Guidolin, Andy Malcolm, Sam Cusworth, Richard Gilham, Lucian Anton, Duncan Roweth, Sam Clarke, Ilia Bermous

HPC Facilities

Met Office HPC Systems



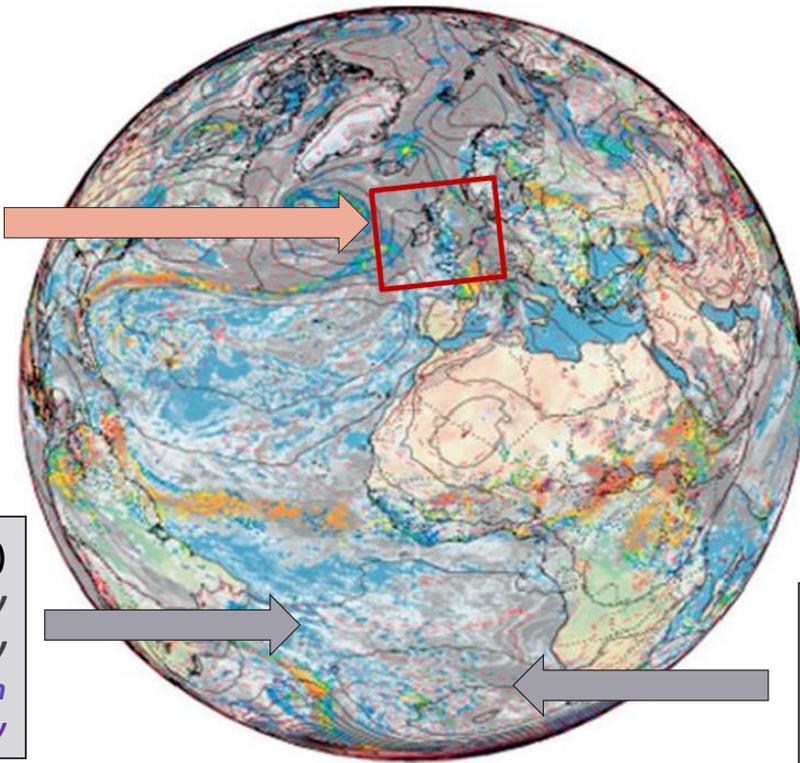
- 3 top 40 systems at launch
- Architected for reliability
- 7PF and 2x 2.8PF (HPL)
- Intel Xeons. Mostly Broadwell, some Haswell.
- 6 Lustre filesystems totalling 24 PB
- Cray Aries interconnect
- PBS Pro scheduling and Cray/Intel compilers
- 50/50 Weather/Climate usage

2018 Operational Models

UK 1.5km 70L (80 km top)
12 hrs – 16/day
54 hrs – 6/day
120 hrs – 2/day
+12 member ensemble 2.2 km
54 hrs – 4/day



Global 10km 70L (80 km top)
66 hrs – 2/day
144 hrs – 2/day
+18 member ensemble 20 km
144 hrs – 4/day

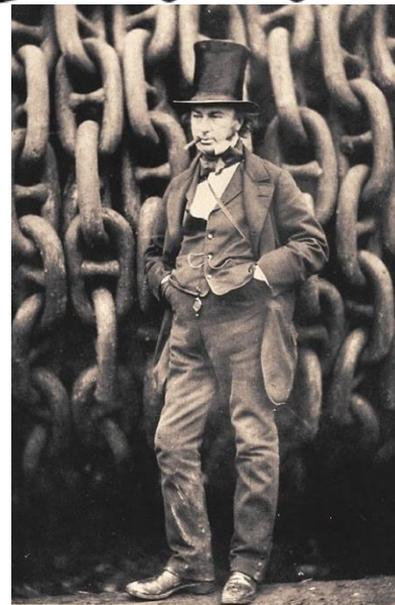


Seasonal 85L (85 km top)
¼ degree Ocean
Ensemble at 60 km
7 months– 2/day

Architecture Investigations

- Early Cray development system now Knights Landing and Analytics
- Partner with GW4 Alliance for Isambard
- EPSRC funded, multi-architecture platform including NVIDIA GPU and Intel KNL
- Will have significant 64-bit ARM partition
- For details – see Simon McIntosh-Smith's talk!

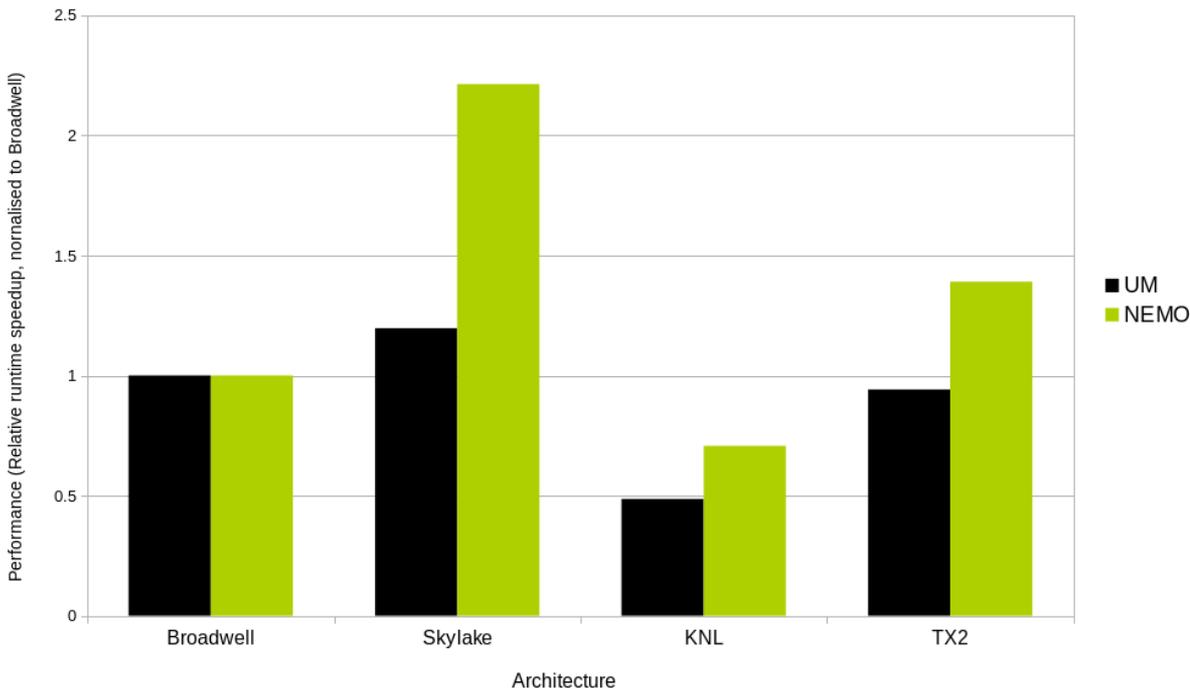
GW4



Single Node Comparisons

Single Node Performance Comparison using UM vn10.8 AMIP & NEMO Benchmarks

(higher = better)



Broadwell

Swan - Intel Xeon (Broadwell),
2 × 22-core @ 2.2GHz

Skylake

Swan - Intel Xeon (Skylake),
2 × 28-core @ 2.1GHz

KNL

XCK – Intel Xeon Phi (Knights landing),
64-core @ 1.3Ghz

TX2

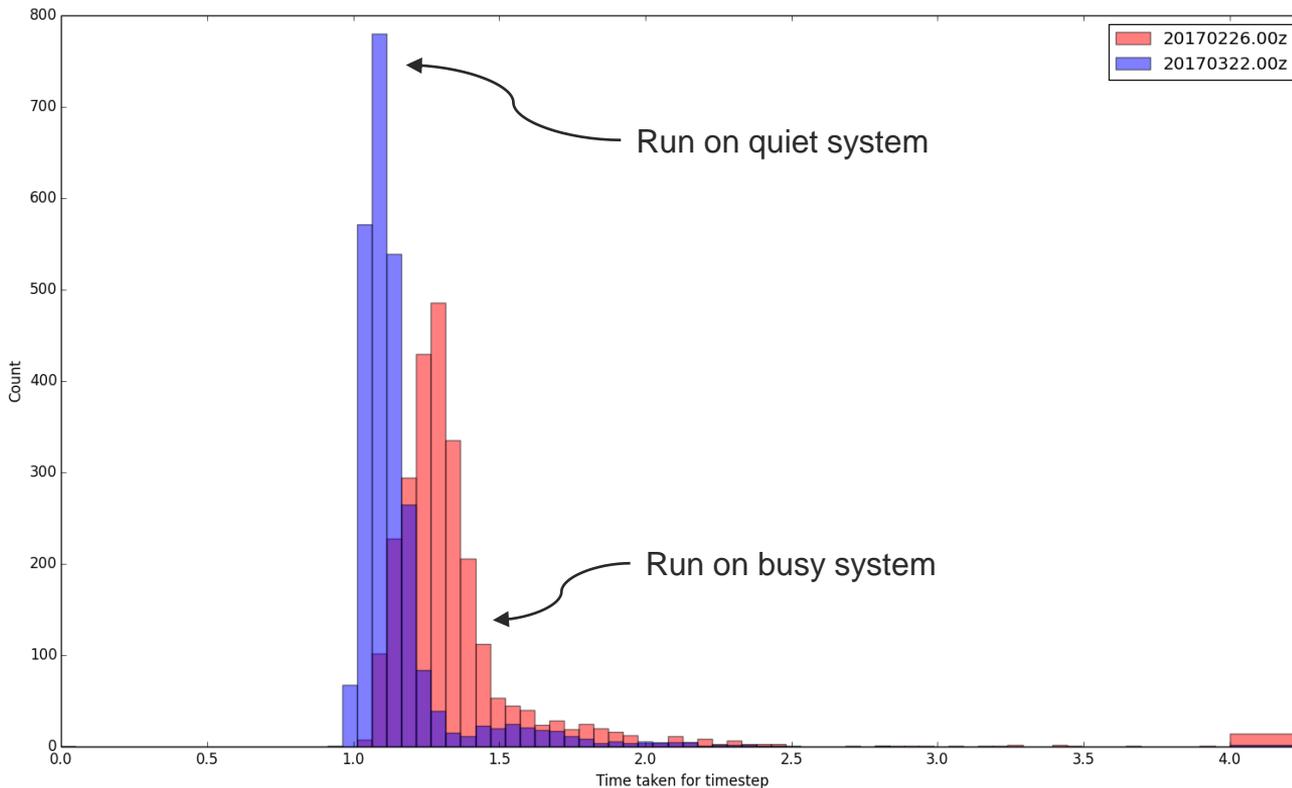
Isambard – Cavium ThunderX2
2 × 32-core @ 2.2GHz

Operational 10km Global

Parallel Suite 39; The Problem

- Scalability projections suggested we could afford to run a 10km global model (N1280L70) even though benchmarks had been at 12km (N1024L70)
- Initial experiments on the brand-new XCS system gave runtime of 55 minutes on 518 nodes for 7 day runs
- BUT, Early runs in PS 39 took up to 74 minutes. Limit is 60 minutes!
- Operationally unacceptable timescales
- Runtimes too variable

Hypothesis: Noise on Interconnect



Solutions to Noise

- 518 nodes spread over 7 electrical groups
- Minimise Rank 3 exposure
- New placement set; quartet
- Bias routing to minimal path for job
- Minimise other jobs on quartet; oversized reservation
- Later: bias routing for I/O traffic

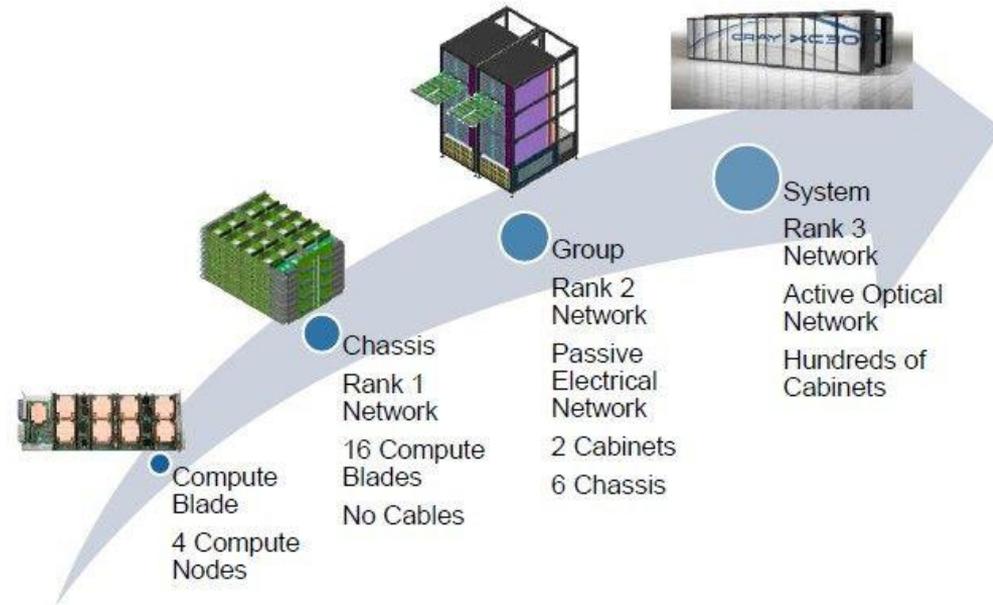
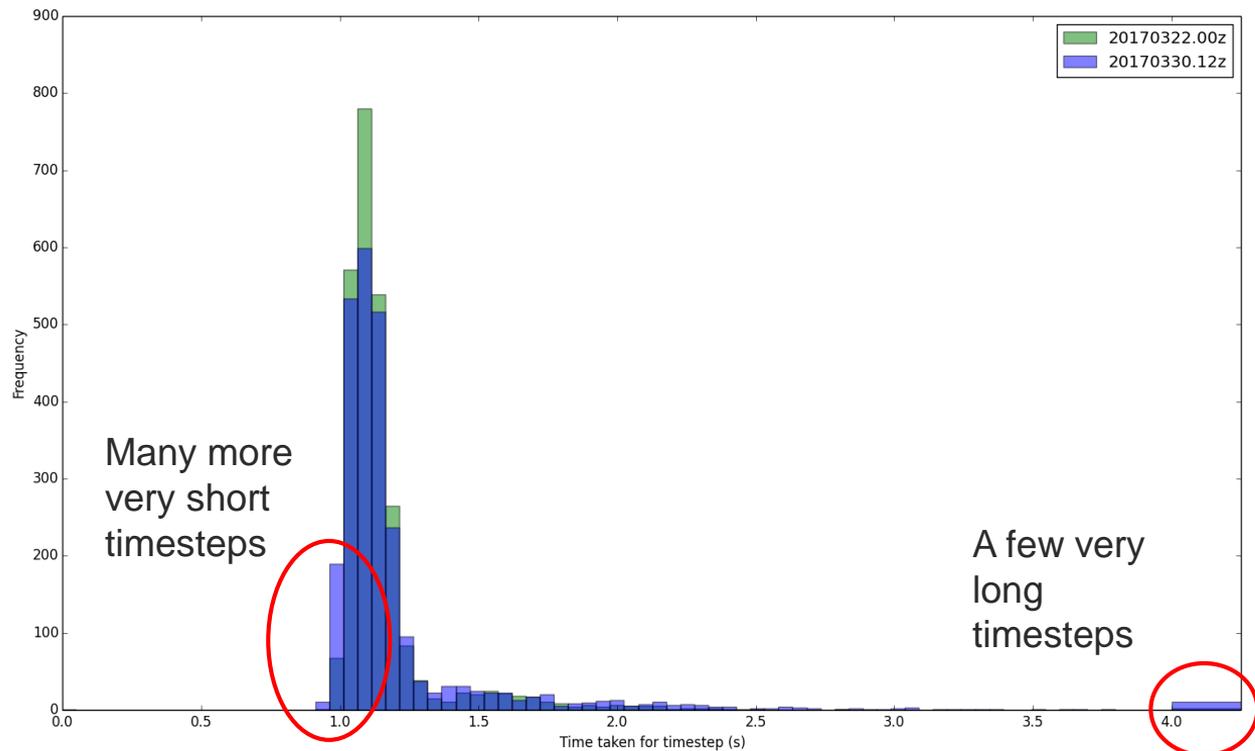
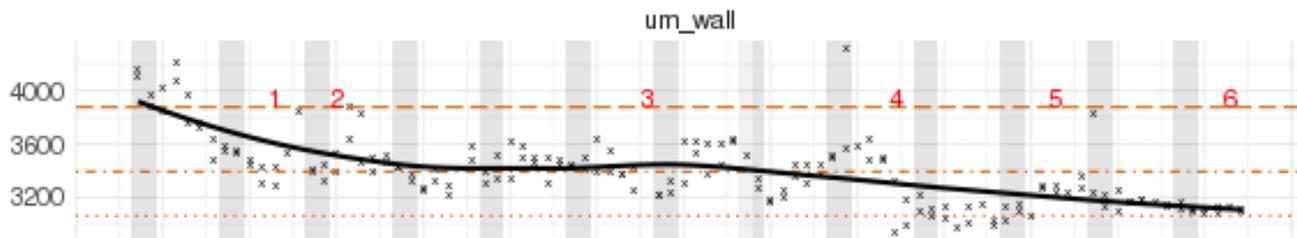


Image: © Cray

2 vs 7 Electrical Groups



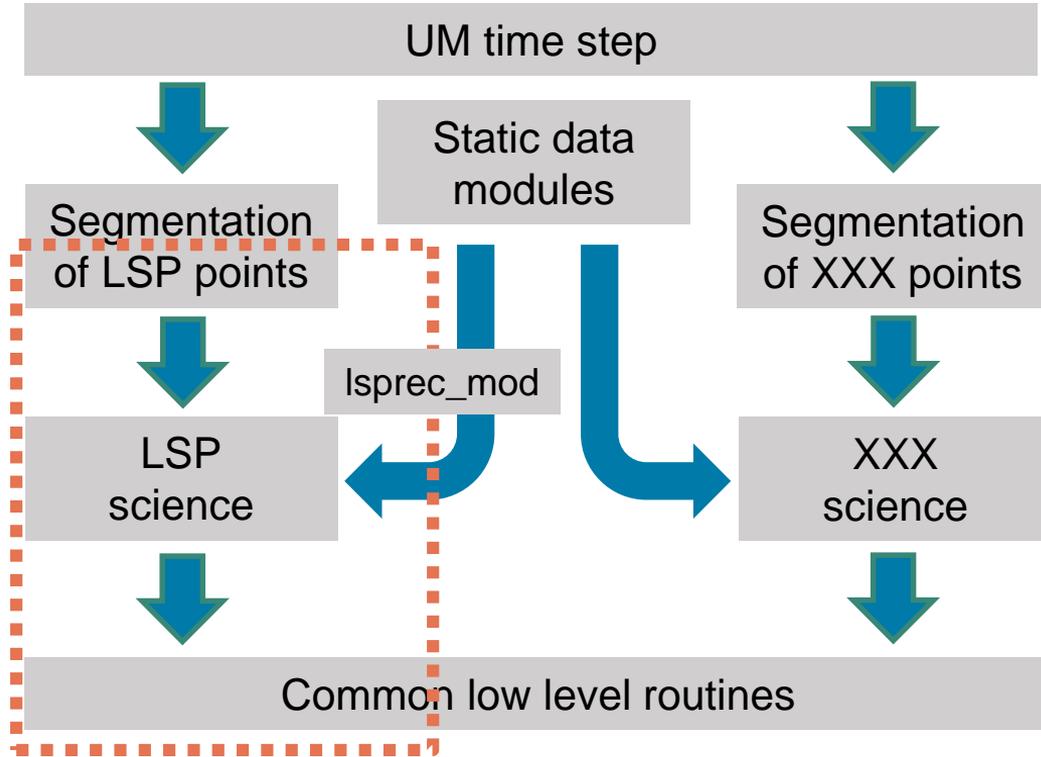
Noise Conquered



- >70 minutes down to ~52 minutes
- Variability reduced
- Operationally acceptable times
- Affordable cost
- Required close Met Office / Cray collaboration

Experiments in 32-bit Physics

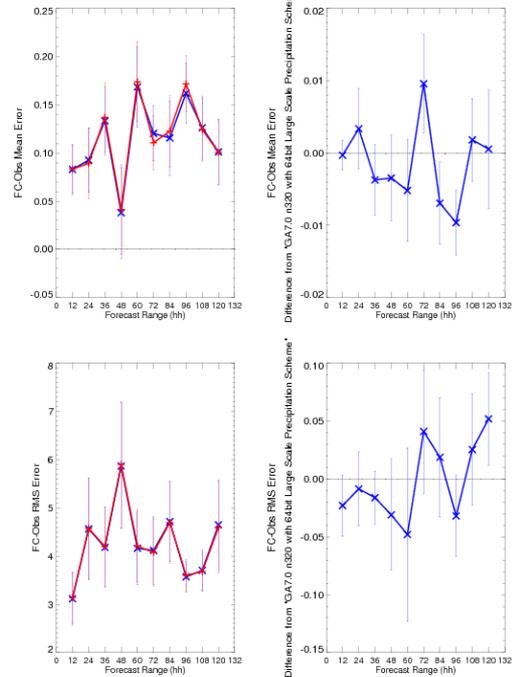
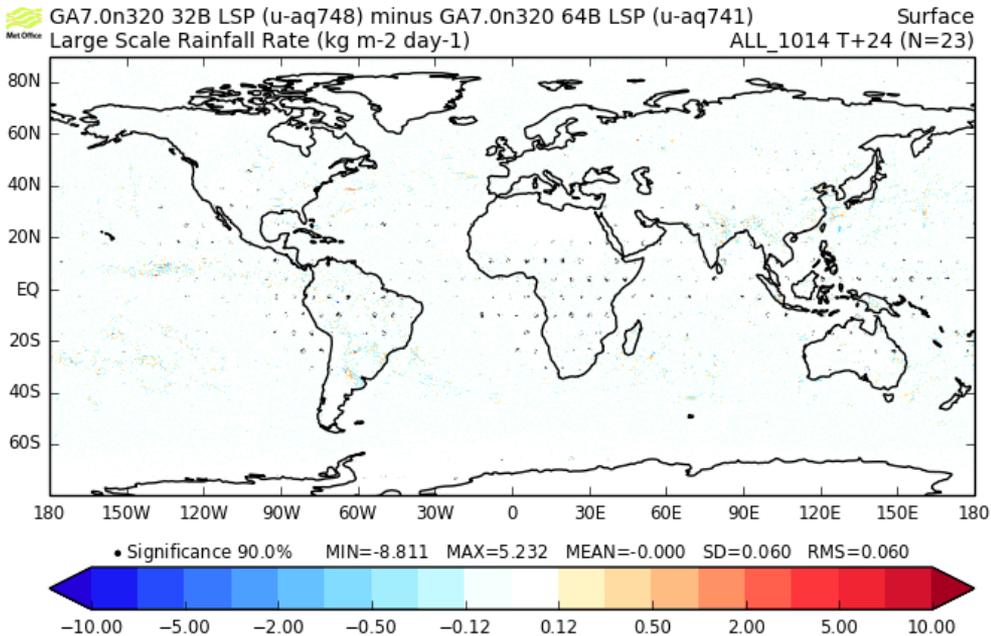
LS Precipitation Pilot



- Large Scale Precipitation chosen as a pilot study
- Tightly defined area with clean interface
- Expensive in regional models
- Compile-time choice of precision
- What impact to scientific accuracy?
- What impact on runtimes?

6hr Precip Accumulation (mm): Surface Obs
Northern Hemisphere (CBS area 90N-90N)
Equalized and Meamed from 10/6/2011 00Z to 2/4/2014 12Z

Cases: —•— GA7.0 n320 with 64bit Large Scale Precipitation Scheme
—x— GA7.0 n320 with 32bit Large Scale Precipitation Scheme



68% error bars calculated using $S/(n-1)^{0.5}$

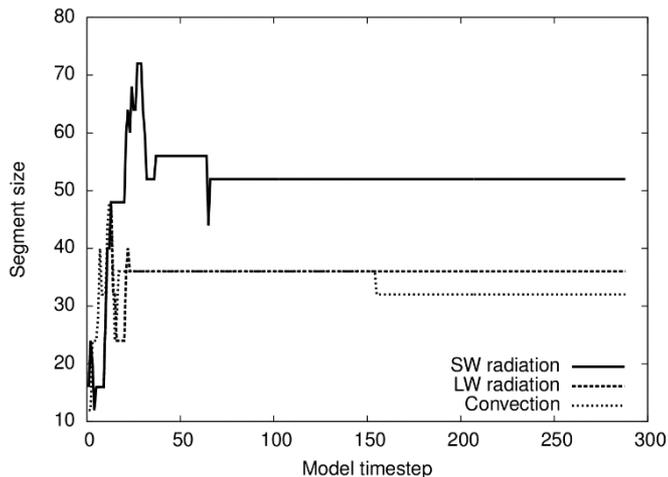
Science payload varies between GA6, GA7 and UKV

Performance gain depends on configuration, build optimisation and other factors

	N512 GA6 2 day	N48 GA7 AMIP 30 day		UKV 1.5 km 24 hour		
Build/ decomposition	High 10x23	Safe 12x9	Safe 16X9	Safe 8x33	Safe 12x22	High 6x41
UM speed-up	4.5%	1.3%	2.8%	2.5%	3.9%	5.5%
LSP scheme speed-up	33.5%	14.9%	16.3%	38.0%	35.1%	51.4%

Scalability Improvements

Auto-Tuning Segmentation



```

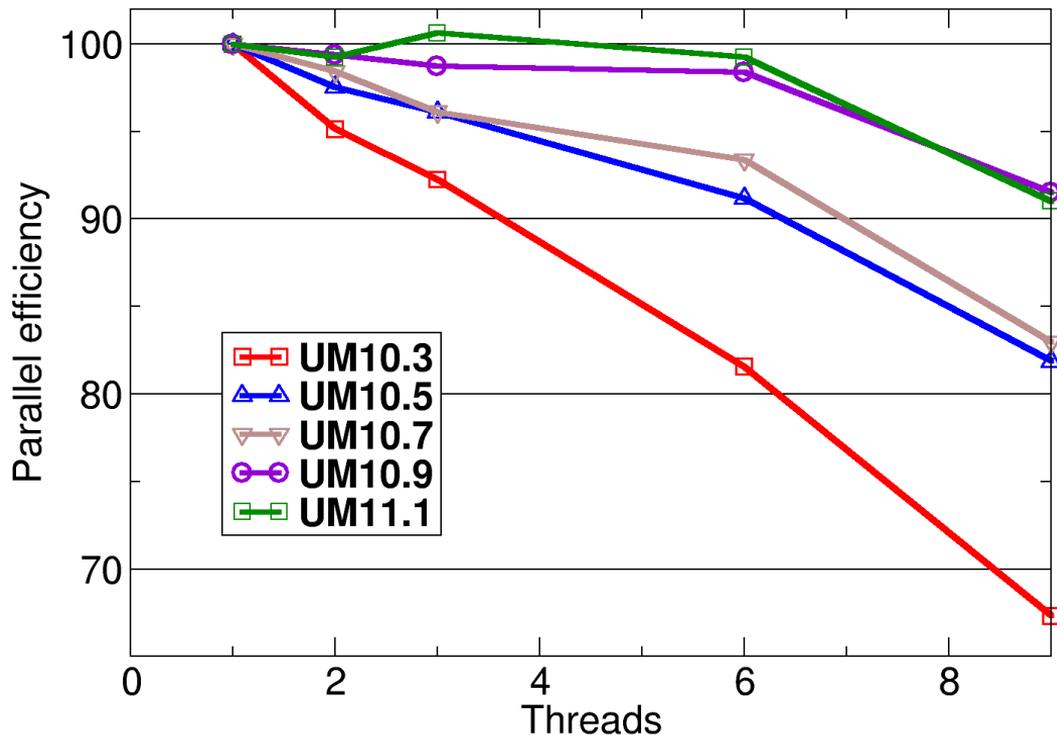
SW-RAD> ==> Segment size auto-tuning <==
SW-RAD>           Region name: SW_Radiation
SW-RAD>           Trial size/timing: 56      1.7910E-04
SW-RAD>           Current segment size: 52
SW-RAD> -----
SW-RAD> Leader  Segment size  Count
SW-RAD> -----
SW-RAD>     1           52    680
SW-RAD>     2           60     9
SW-RAD>     3           48     8
SW-RAD> -----
    
```

- Increased use of segmentation to allow adaptation for cache and threading
- Require tuning for each configuration and architecture
- Previously used expensive brute-force search taking many model runs
- New tuning code using simulated annealing
- Only 1 run to tune

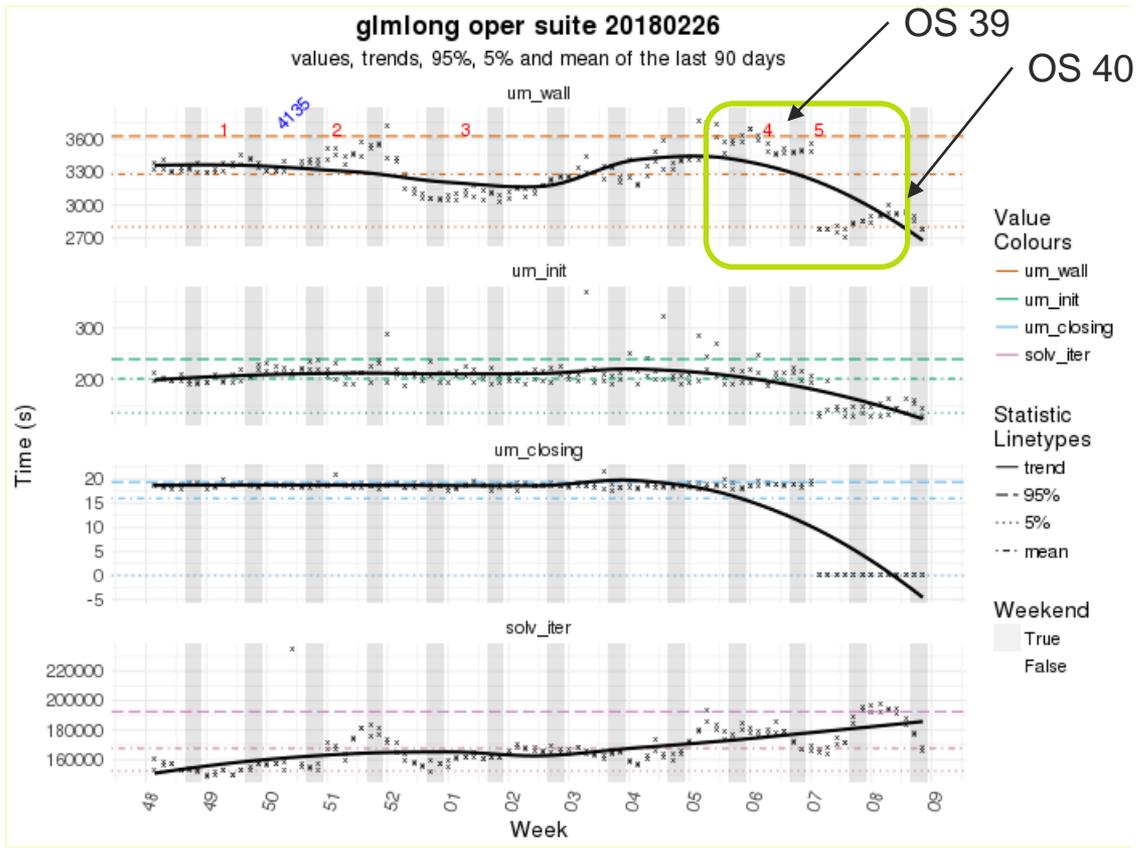
- Improving OpenMP over many versions and years
- With Cray XC40 – OpenMP a primary parallelisation strategy
- Better coverage / better balance
- Now running at 3-4 threads / task
- Serial performance improving too
- More to do e.g. regional, ESM.

OpenMP Improvements

N768 model, strong scaling
1 thread/core, 12 – 108 nodes



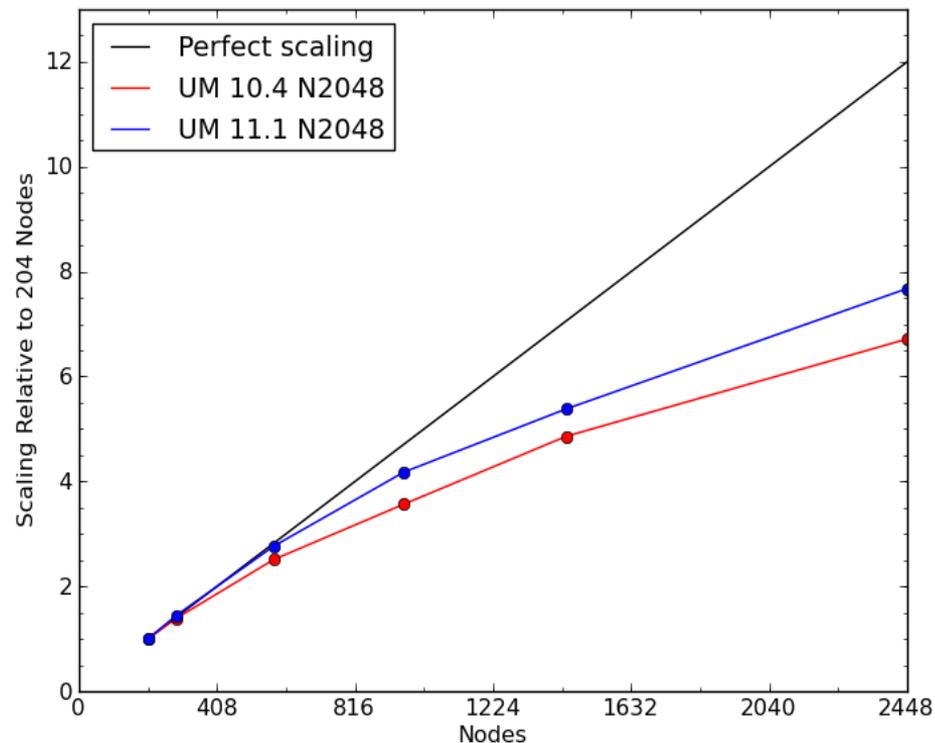
Met Office Operational Suite 40 Improvements



- Global 10km model on 18k cores
- 55 minutes down to 44
- ~200 nodes freed up
- Start-up reduced
- Shutdown reduced
- Less weather dependence
- Significant HPC cost saved => more science done and better forecasts!
- More reliable delivery.

High Resolution Scalability

- N2048L70 Global model (6km)
- At vn10.4
 - Poor scaling
 - High start-up cost
 - Operational runtimes couldn't be met
- At vn11.1
 - Improved scaling
 - Small start-up cost
 - Potentially able to meet operational runtimes



Thank You! Questions?