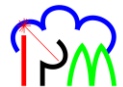
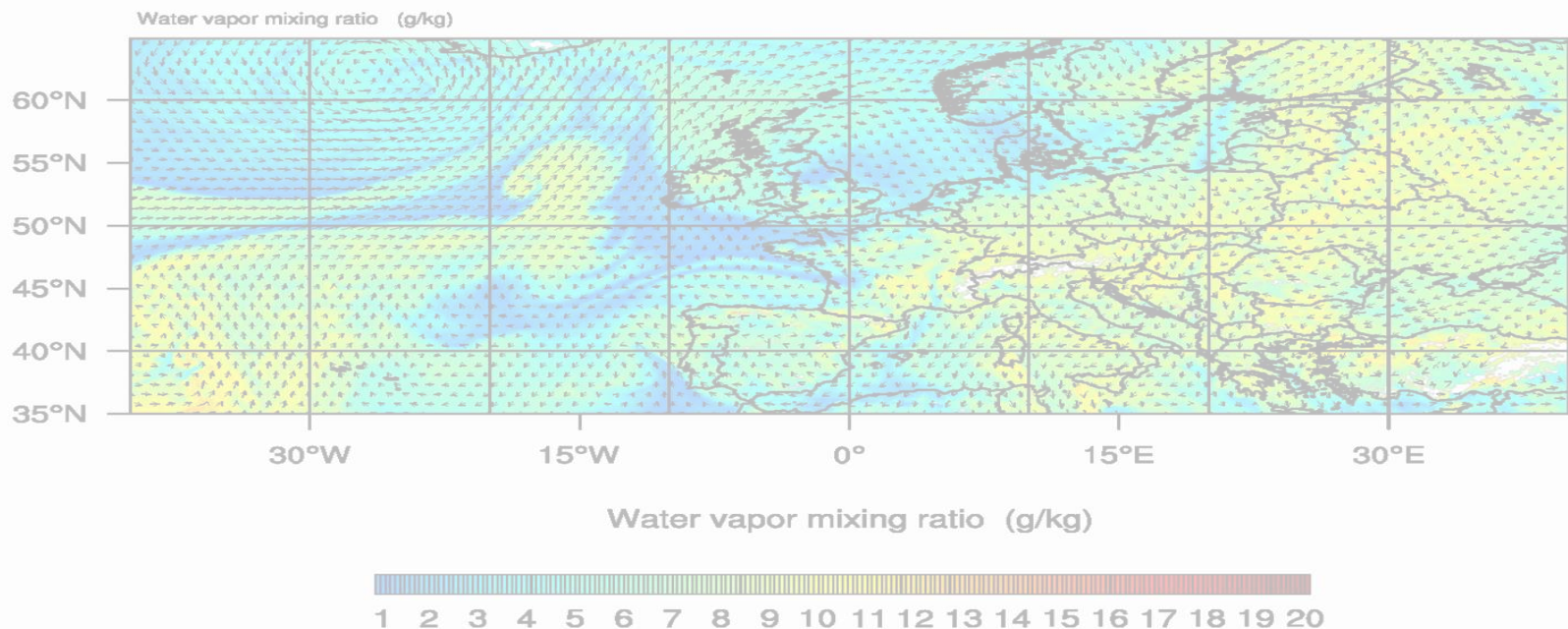


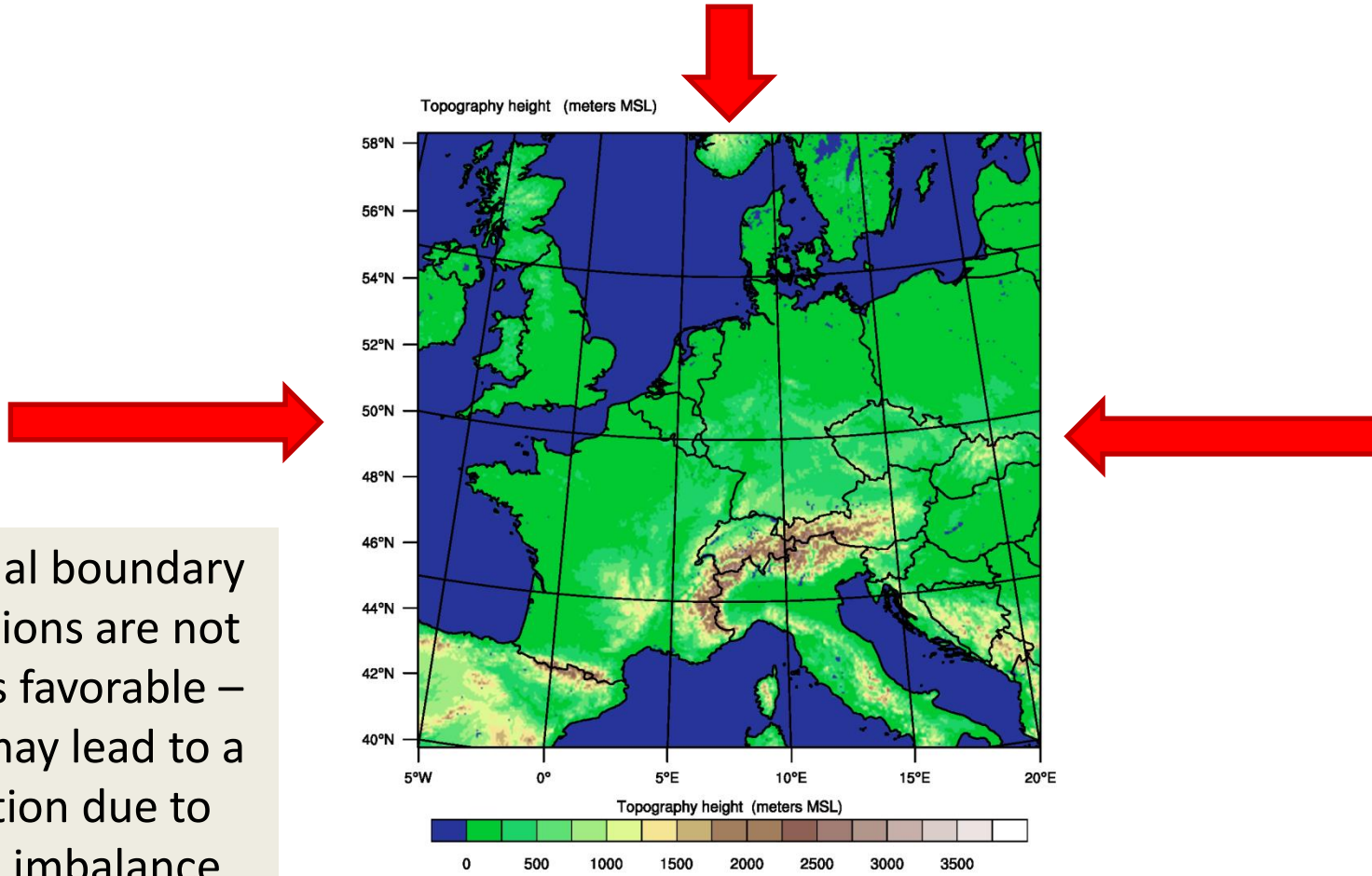
# Convection permitting seasonal latitude-belt simulation using the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model

T. Schwitalla, K. Warrach-Sagi, and V. Wulfmeyer  
Institute of Physics and Meteorology  
University of Hohenheim



# Background

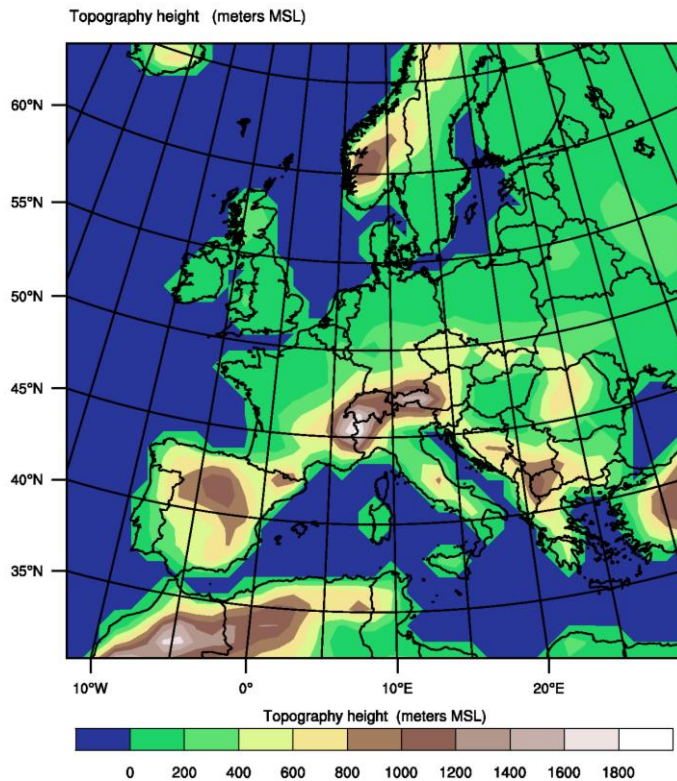
Usually, limited area models (LAM) are used for current numerical weather prediction



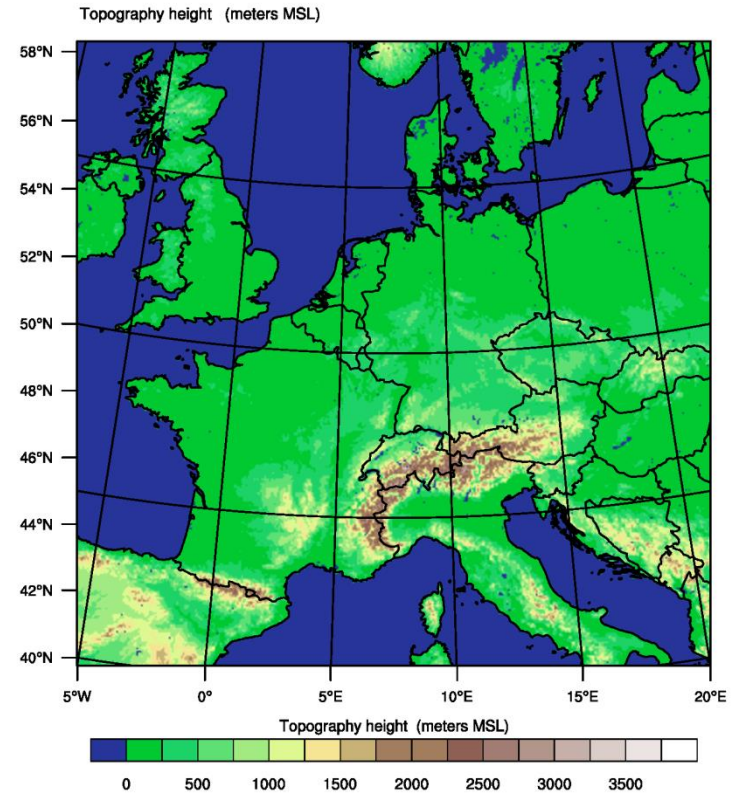
External boundary conditions are not always favorable – they may lead to a distortion due to model imbalance

# Background

100km mesh size

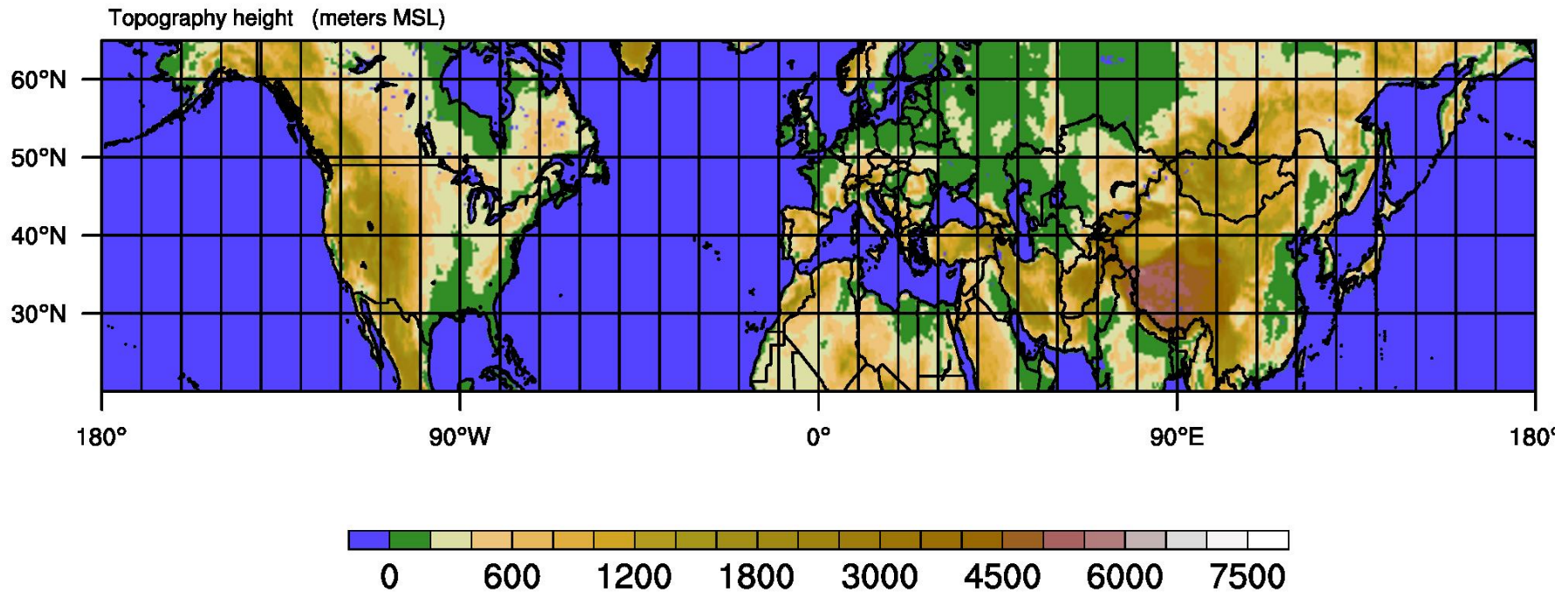


3km mesh size



# Background

First solution: Run a channel domain with  $0.03^\circ$  resolution



# Experimental setup

CP resolution of  $0.03^\circ$  (3.3 km) with  $12000 \times 1500 \times 57$  grid cells

Model top 10 hPa with 14 levels up to 1500 m above ground

Forcing data from ECMWF analysis every 6 h at the north/south

2-moment microphysics including ice, snow and graupel

YSU Planetary boundary layer parameterization (non-local)

NOAH Land surface model (4 soil layers, single layer snow model)

Sea surface temperature data @6 km resolution (OSTIA project of UK Met Office)

Simulation period July and August 2013

**No data assimilation**

# Technical aspects

3500 nodes of Cray XC40@HLRS (84000 cores in total)

MPI/OpenMP hybrid mode

Parallel NetCDF with LUSTRE file striping (set to 96)

Output frequency was 30min for 3D data

Output frequency of 15min for additional diagnostic files

128 restart files with 440GB each

Including auxiliary files total data amount ~450TB

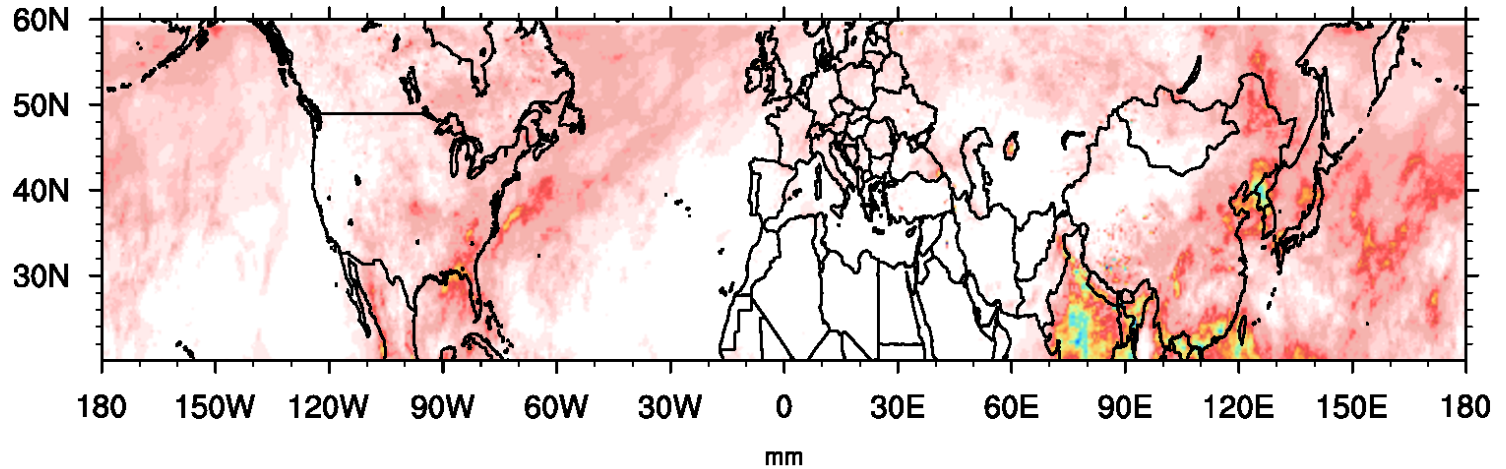
Simulation without I/O takes about 1.5 days

Total required time was 3.5 days

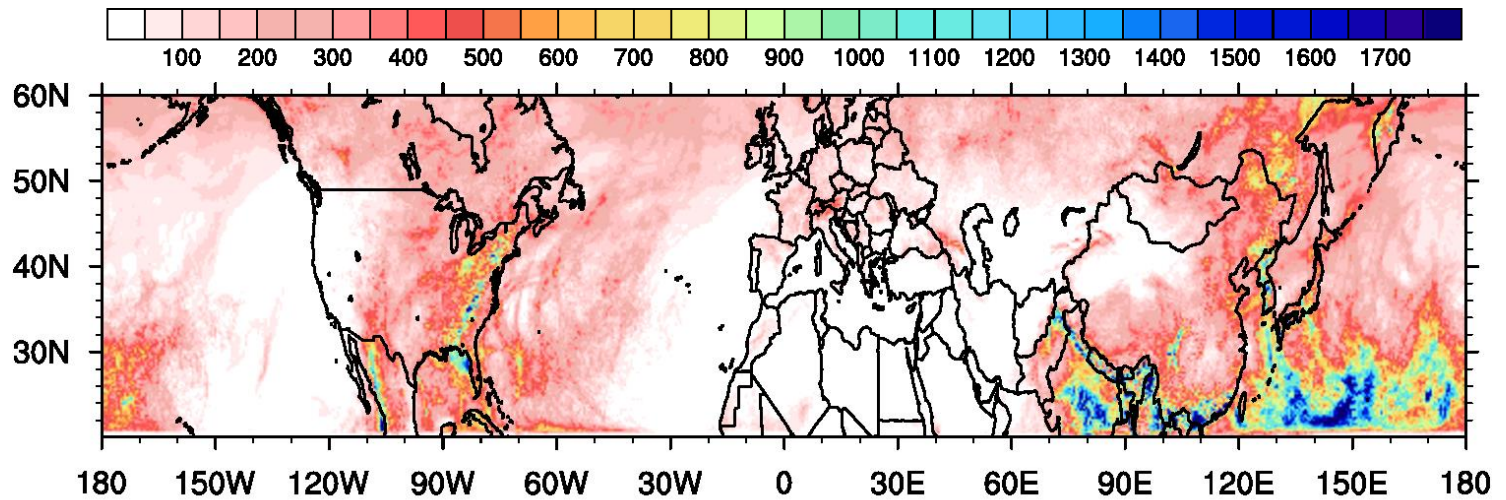
# Results

## Accumulated precipitation @12km

CMORPH  
analysis



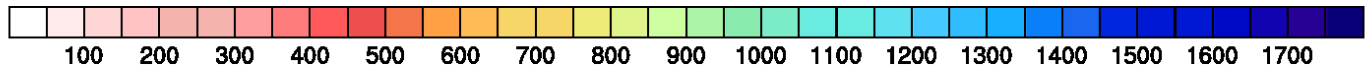
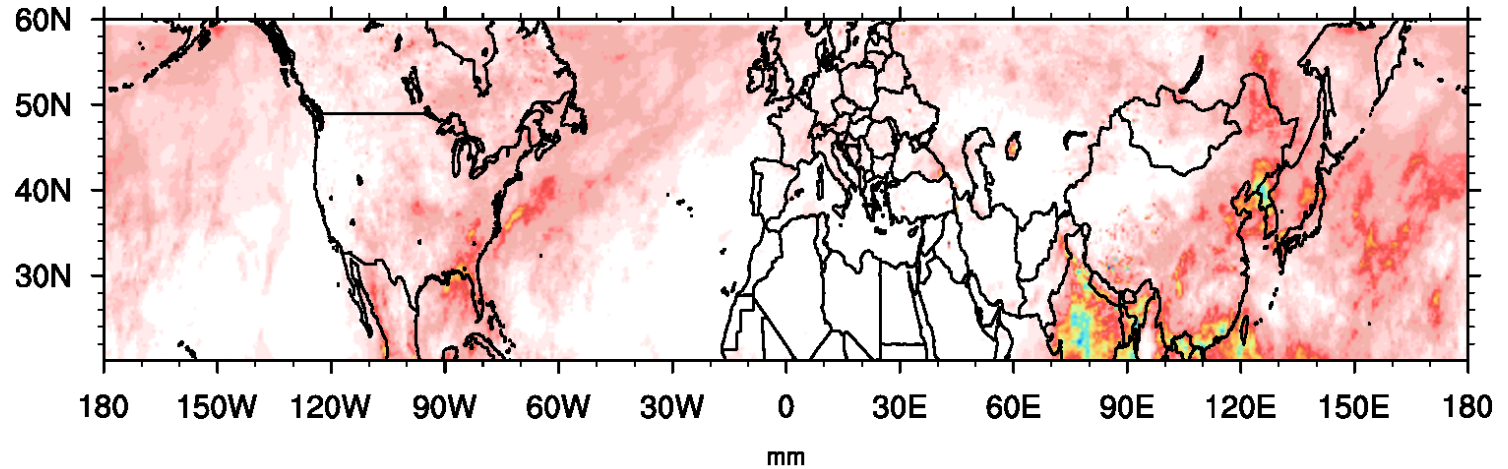
WRF 0.12°



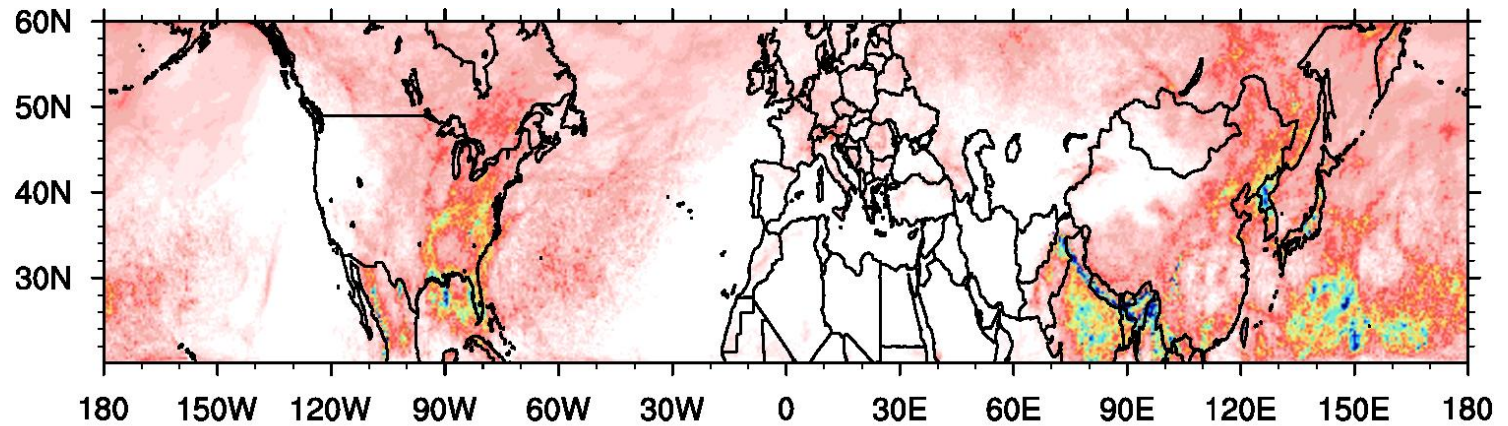
# Results

## Accumulated precipitation @ 3km

CMORPH  
analysis



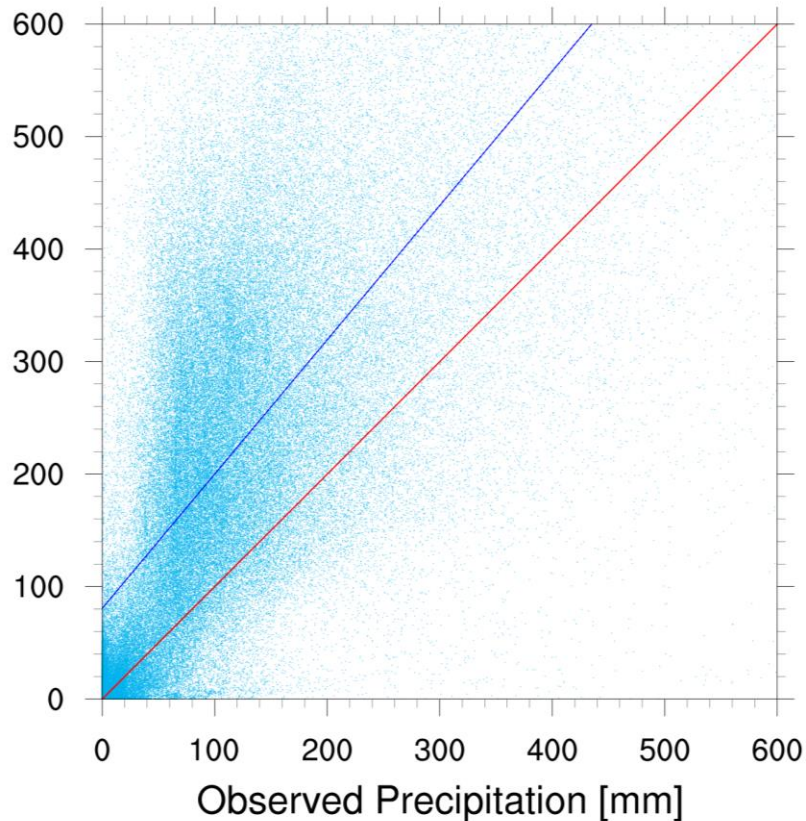
WRF 0.03°



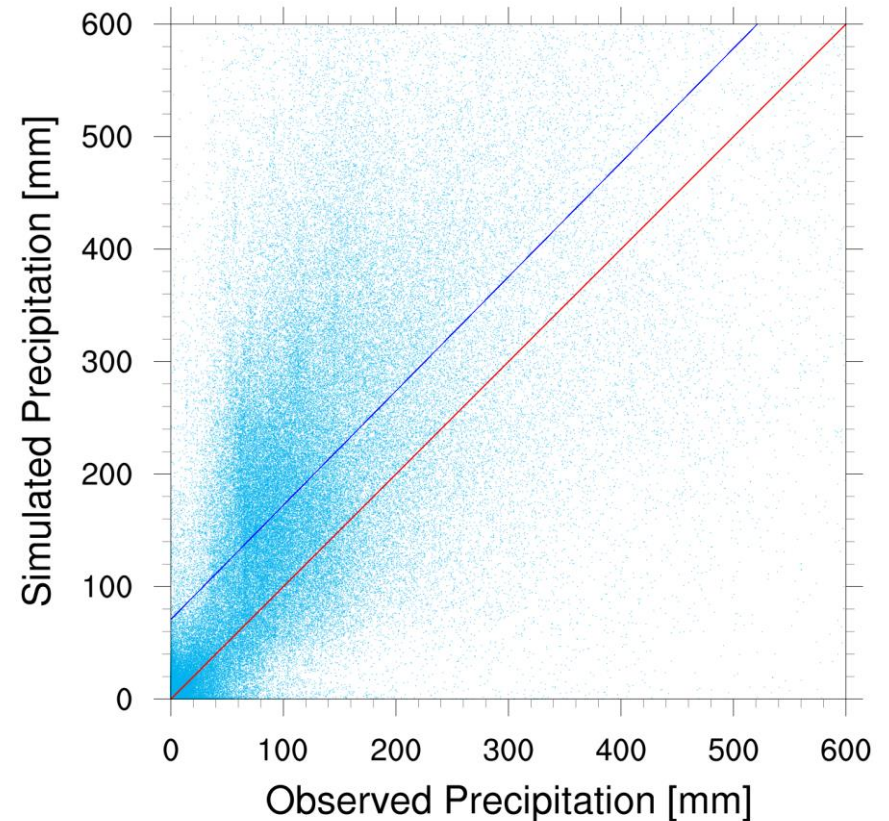


# Accumulated precipitation

LOWRES vs. CMORPH

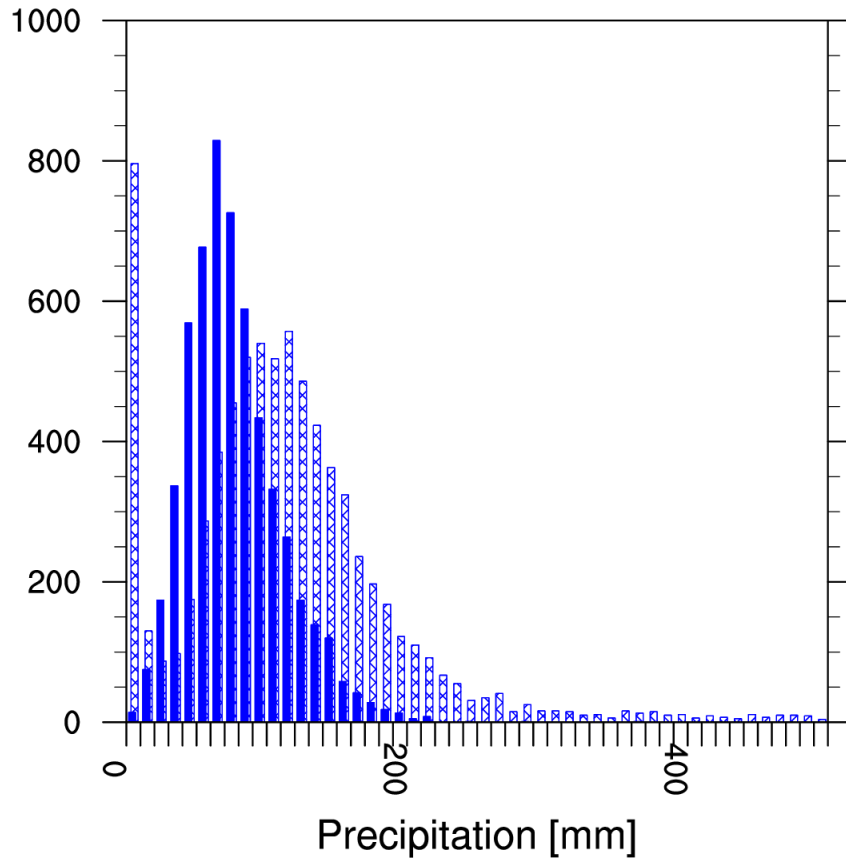


HIRES vs. CMORPH

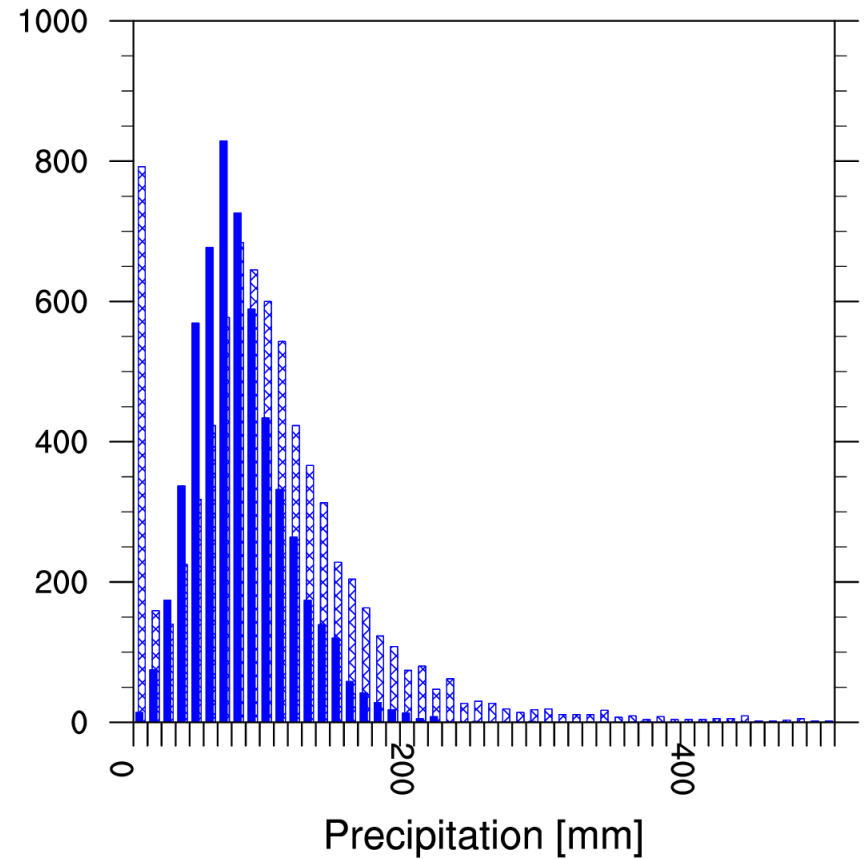


# Precipitation PDF (Europe)

12km



3km



# Summary

- First longer-term CP latitude belt simulation of the Northern hemisphere using the WRF model.
- Overestimation of storms in the Pacific Ocean
- Precipitation is overestimated at both resolutions

It's the way to go



# Moving forward...



06.12.2016

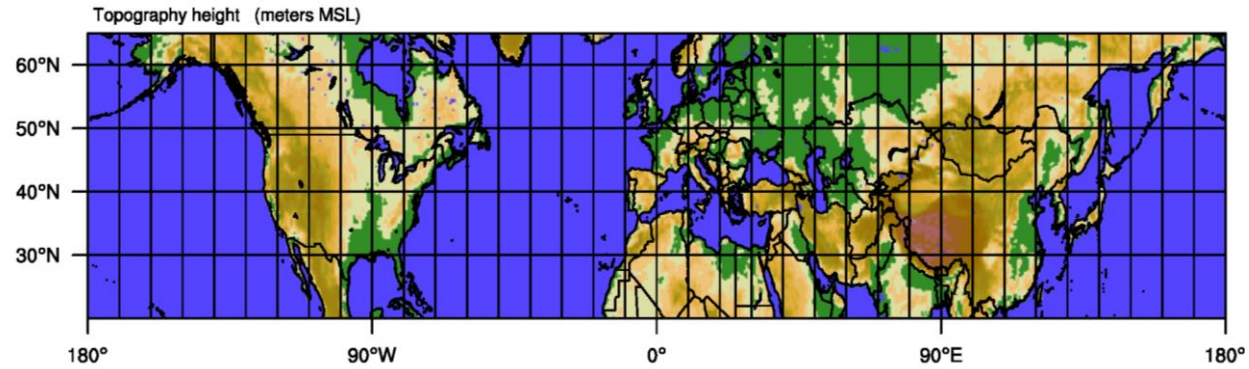
Workshop on Sustained Simulation  
Performance 2016

UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM

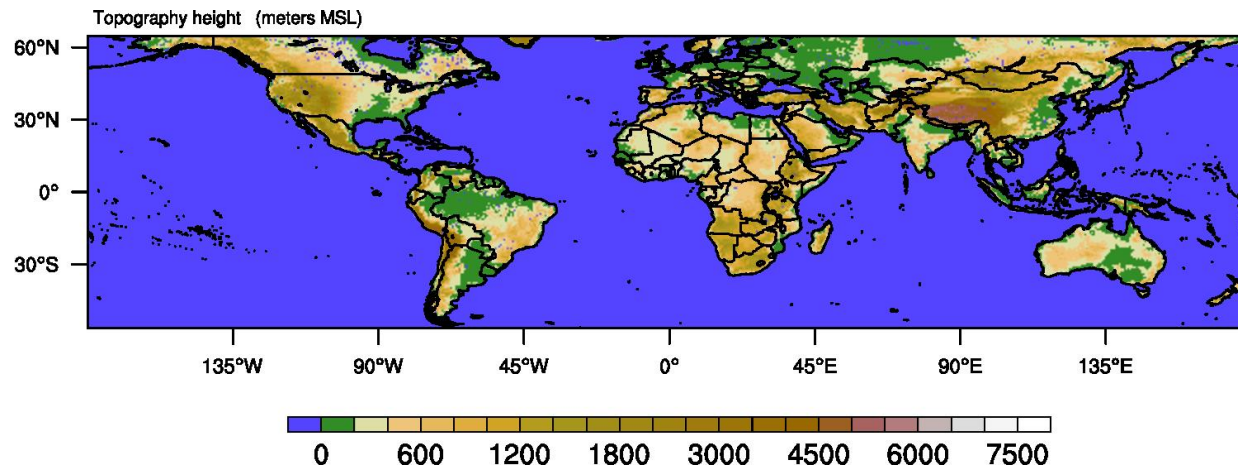


# Larger system -> larger domain!

Before:



Now:



# Experimental setup (2)

CP resolution of  $0.03^\circ$  (3.3 km) with  $12000 \times 4060 \times 57$  grid cells

Model top 10 hPa with 14 levels up to 1500 m above ground

Forcing data from ECMWF analysis every 6 h at the north/south

2-moment microphysics including ice, snow and graupel

YSU Planetary boundary layer parameterization (non-local)

NOAH-MP Land surface model (4 soil layers, 3-layer snow model)

SST data @6 km resolution from UK Met Office+ SST data from ECMWF

Simulation period February to June 2015

# Technical aspects (2)

4096 nodes of Cray XC40@HLRS (98304cores in total)

MPI/OpenMP hybrid mode (6 OMP threads/node)

Simulation will run on ws9 (currently 26 large OSTs)

Parallel NetCDF with LUSTRE file striping (set to 26)

Output frequency was 6h for 3D data

Output frequency of 30min for additional diagnostic files

20 restart files with 1.2TB each

Simulation output is expected to be around 190TB

Required input data is around 100TB

Total required time is expected to be around 14 days

# When you start to prepare your simulation

You wonder why you receive NetCDF error messages:

*ERROR: Error in ext\_pkg\_write\_field*

This is because of a limitation of serial NetCDF

Solution: Each MPI tasks needs to write its own file

- This means  $840 * 4 * 150 = 504000$  files 100MB each.



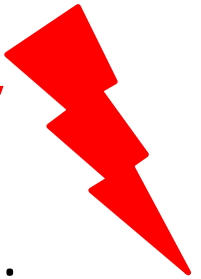
# Of course you wait for the next pitfall

You know that you have to use Parallel NetCDF.....

*“One or more variable sizes violate format constraints”*

➔ One of your arrays is larger than  $2^{32}-4$  bytes (or 4GB).

Solution: Move from CDF2 standard to CDF5 standard when using PNetCDF



# Let's see what comes next....

Maybe you want to check your data:

```
ncdump -h wrfout_d01_2015-02-01_12_00_00
```

```
ncdump: wrfout_d01_2015-02-01_12_00_00:  
NetCDF: Unknown file format
```

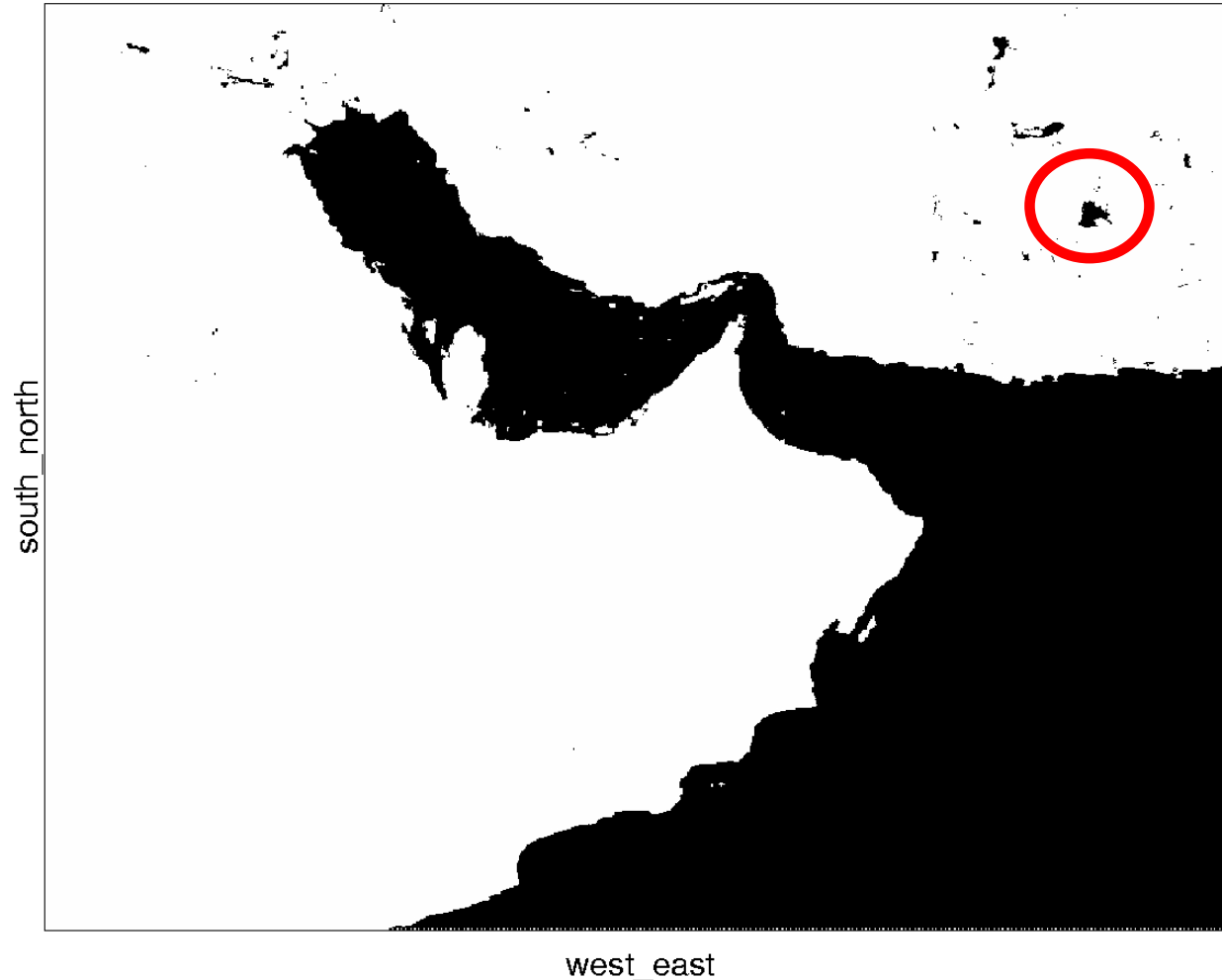
And your plot program (NCL) tells you:

```
Variable: f  
Type: file  
(0) File Missing Value : -1
```

Solution: Ask the NCL and Cray developers to built these tools with CDF5 support.

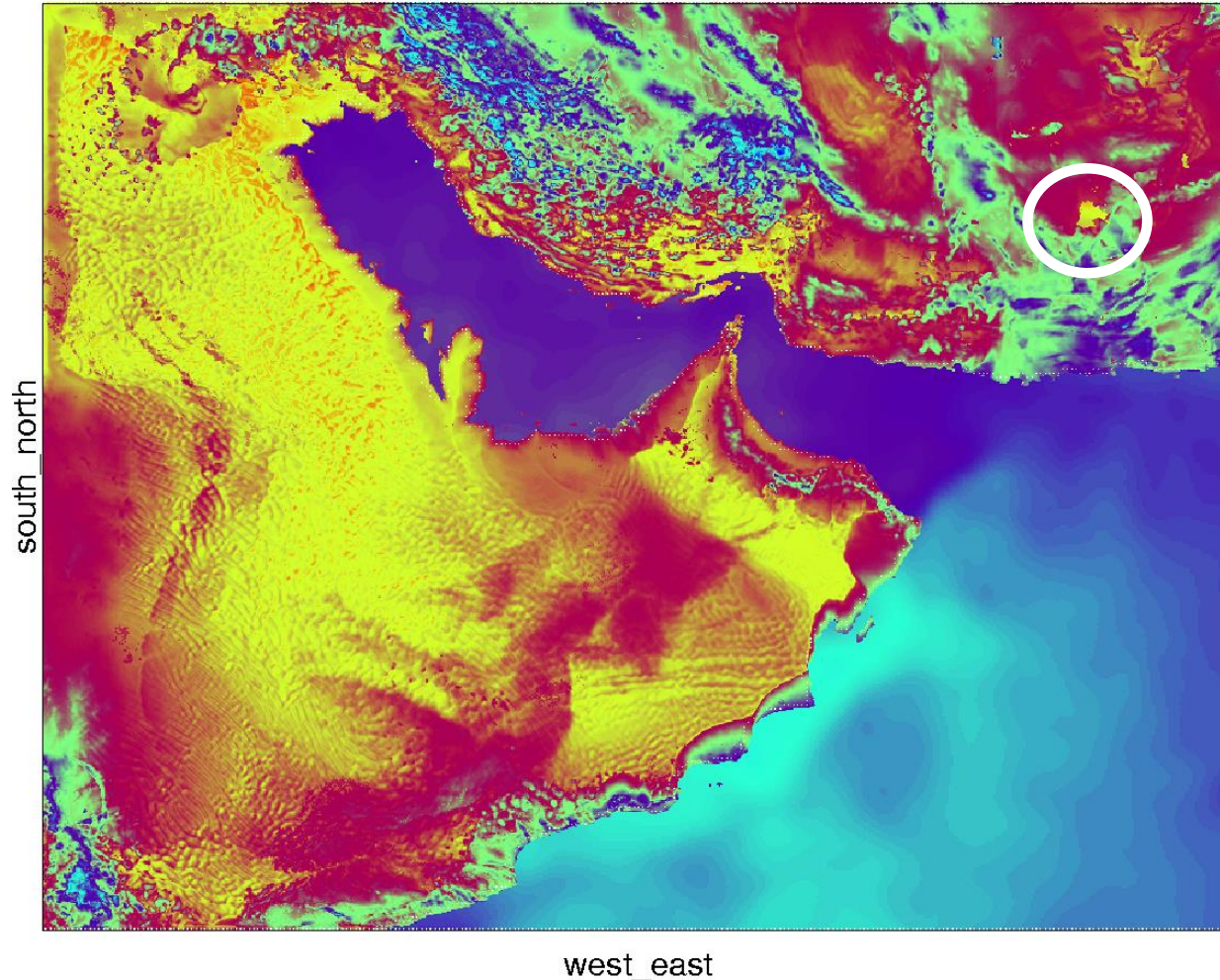
# But you never know....

LANDMASK ()



# But you never know....

TSK (K)



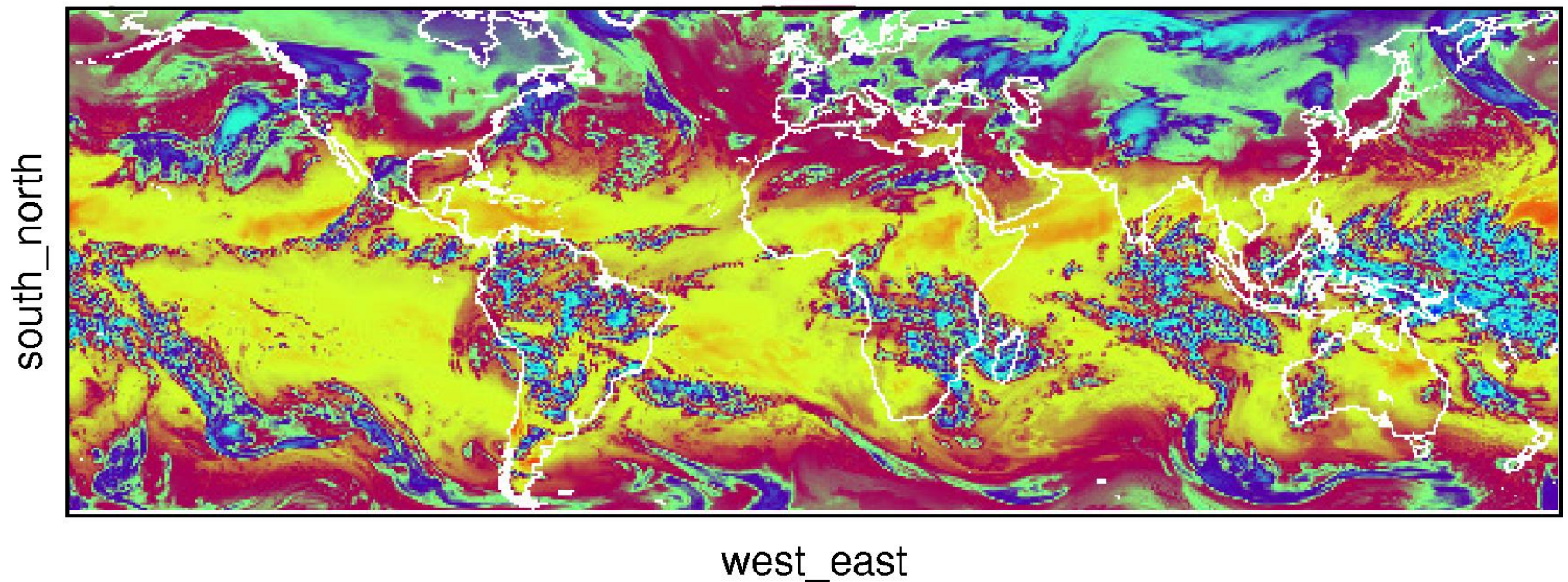
# Hopefully the solution is..

- That you use the high-resolution SST data set from UK MetOffice (OSTIA)
- You also use SST data from the operational ECMWF analysis
- Combine both data sets (first check for OSTIA, then for ECMWF)
- Limit SST and skin temperatures over water surfaces to 34°C
- Limit the numerical time step to 10s due to convection and map scale factors

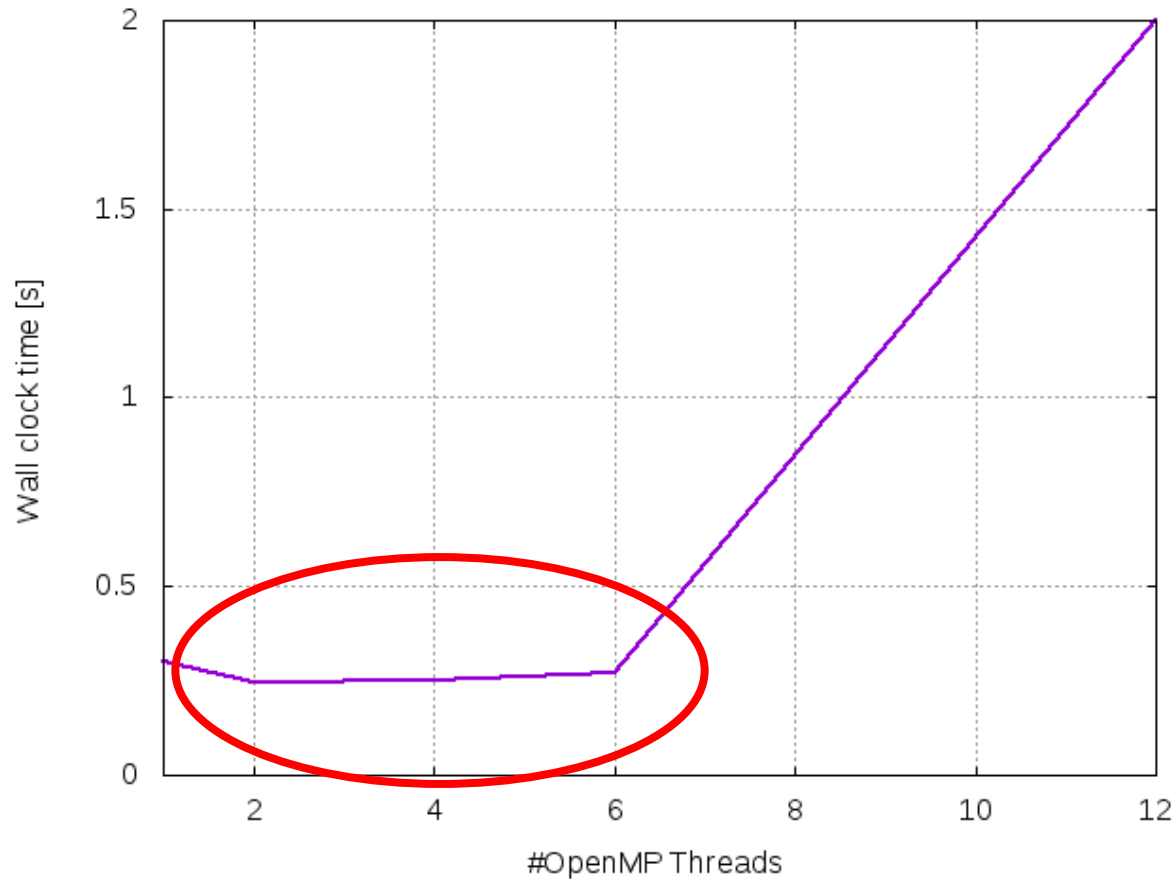
# If all the above is the solution...

Then you eventually get your first result of the simulation:

OLR ( $\text{W m}^{-2}$ )

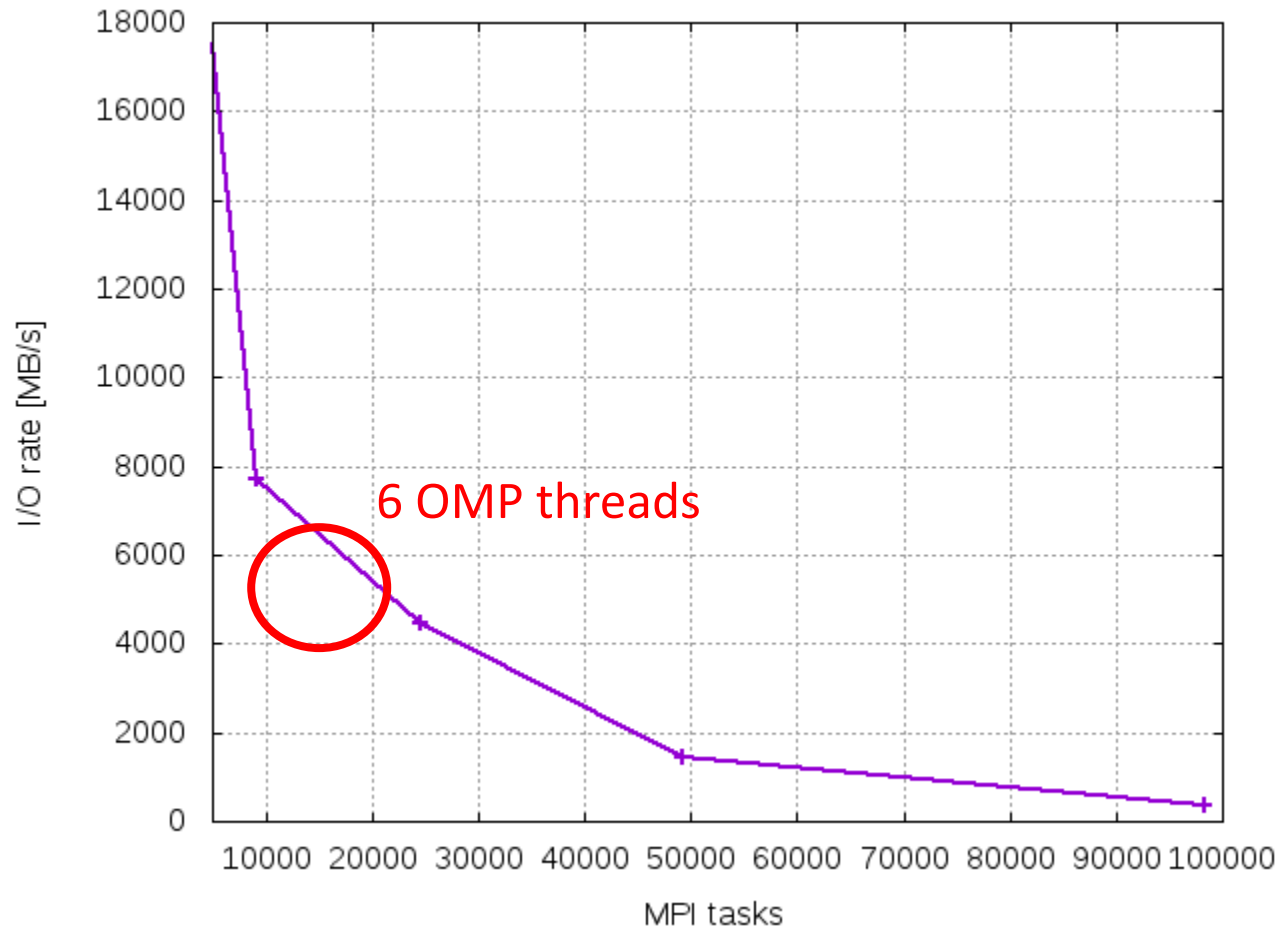


# Scaling tests (pure computation, 4096 nodes)



# But....

If you consider Parallel NetCDF I/O:





# I/O solutions

- Reduce your domain size
- Further reduce number of MPI tasks
- Use NetCDF4 compression
- Increase number of OST's
- Try SIONLib from Jülich and LRZ
- Try Cray Data Warp

# If you are too optimistic...

```
#0 0x00002aaaad8d7875 in raise () from /lib64/libc.so.6
#1 0x00002aaaad8d8e51 in abort () from /lib64/libc.so.6
#2 0x00000000224de9b5 in for__issue_diagnostic ()
#3 0x00000000224e55ea in for__signal_handler ()
#4 <signal handler called>
#5 0x0000000022135f3f in module_sf_sfclayrev_mp_psim_stable_ ()
#6 0x0000000022133195 in module_sf_sfclayrev_mp_sfclayrev1d_ ()
#7 0x000000002213103b in module_sf_sfclayrev_mp_sfclayrev_ ()
#8 0x0000000021a2a729 in module_surface_driver_mp_surface_driver_ ()
#9 0x00002aaaad604cb3 in __kmp_invoke_microtask ()
    from
    /sw/hazelhen/hlrs/compiler/intel/Compiler/16.0.3.210/compiler_and_libraries_2016.3.210/linux/compiler/lib/intel64_lin/libiomp5.so
#10 0x00002aaaad5d3437 in __kmp_invoke_task_func (gtid=-77391588) at ../../src/kmp_runtime.c:7058
#11 0x00002aaaad5d460b in __kmp_fork_call (loc=0x7ffffb63191c, gtid=-77398260, call_context=(unknown: 1185205632),
    argc=174930668, microtask=0x7ffffb62fd8c,
    invoker=0x7ffffb62fc0c, ap=0x7ffffb6429b0) at ../../src/kmp_runtime.c:2397
#12 0x00002aaaad5ad518 in __kmpc_fork_call (loc=0x7ffffb63191c, argc=-77398260, microtask=0x46a4cd80
    <module_sf_sfclayrev_mp_psim_stab_>)
    at ../../src/kmp_csupport.c:339
#13 0x0000000021a32378 in module_surface_driver_mp_surface_driver_ ()
#14 0x00000000213a80bb in module_first_rk_step_part1_mp_first_rk_step_part1_ ()
#15 0x0000000020dc9ae1 in solve_em_ ()
#16 0x0000000020c7d91a in solve_interface_ ()
#17 0x000000002016d001 in module_integrate_mp_integrate_ ()
#18 0x0000000020085fe7 in module_wrf_top_mp_wrf_run_ ()
#19 0x0000000020085bff in MAIN__ ()
#20 0x0000000020085b7e in main ()
```

