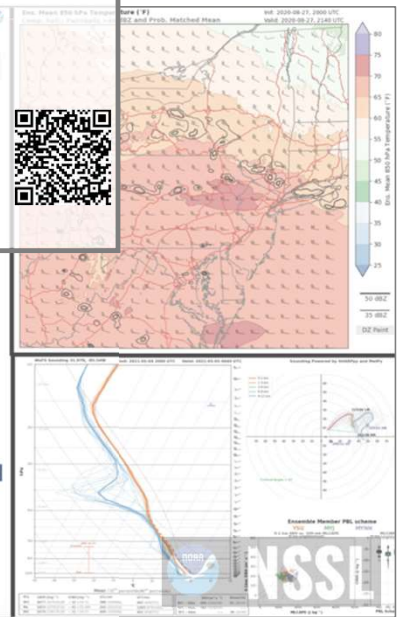
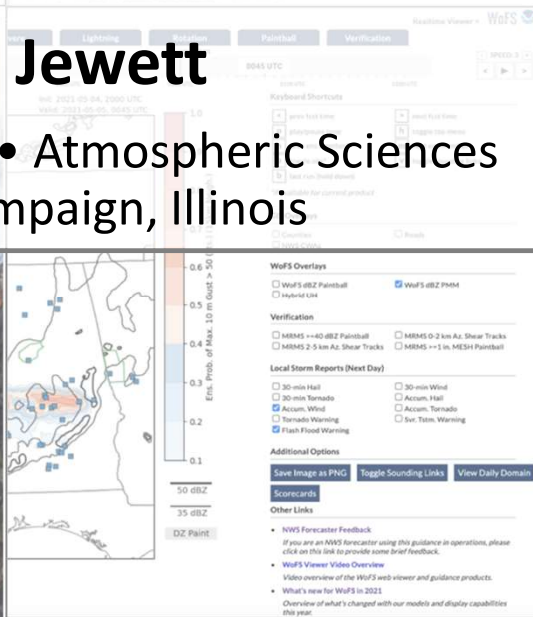


**ILLINOIS**

# HPC Challenges in Atmospheric Sciences

**Brian Jewett**

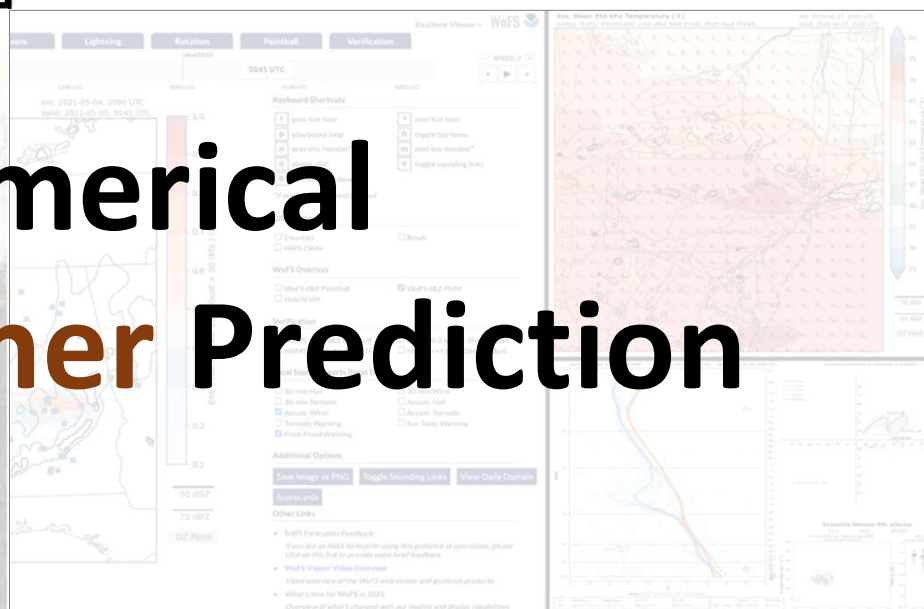
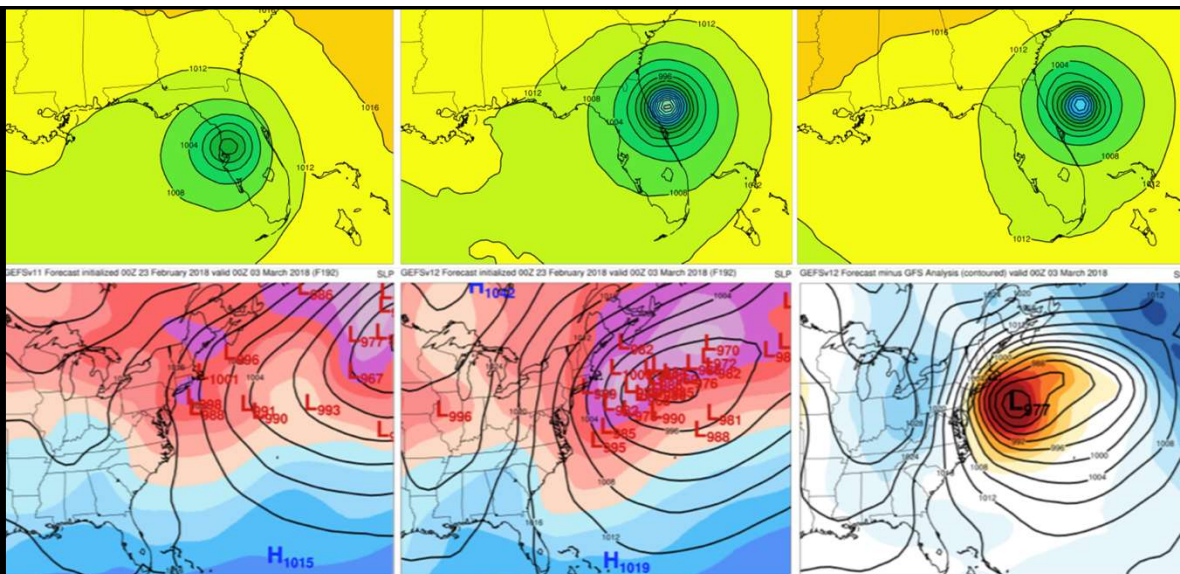
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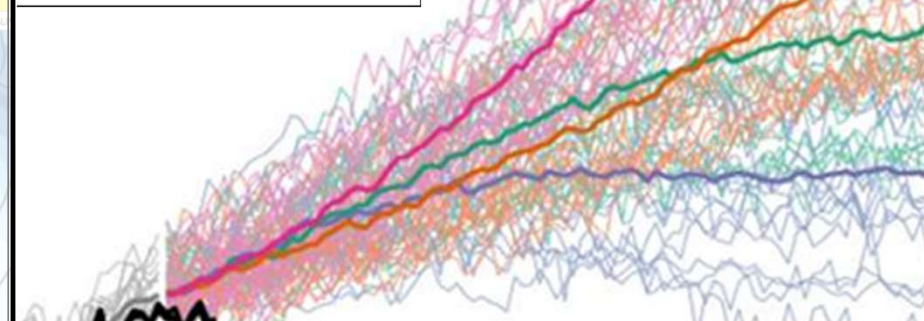
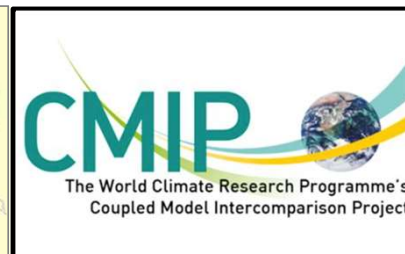
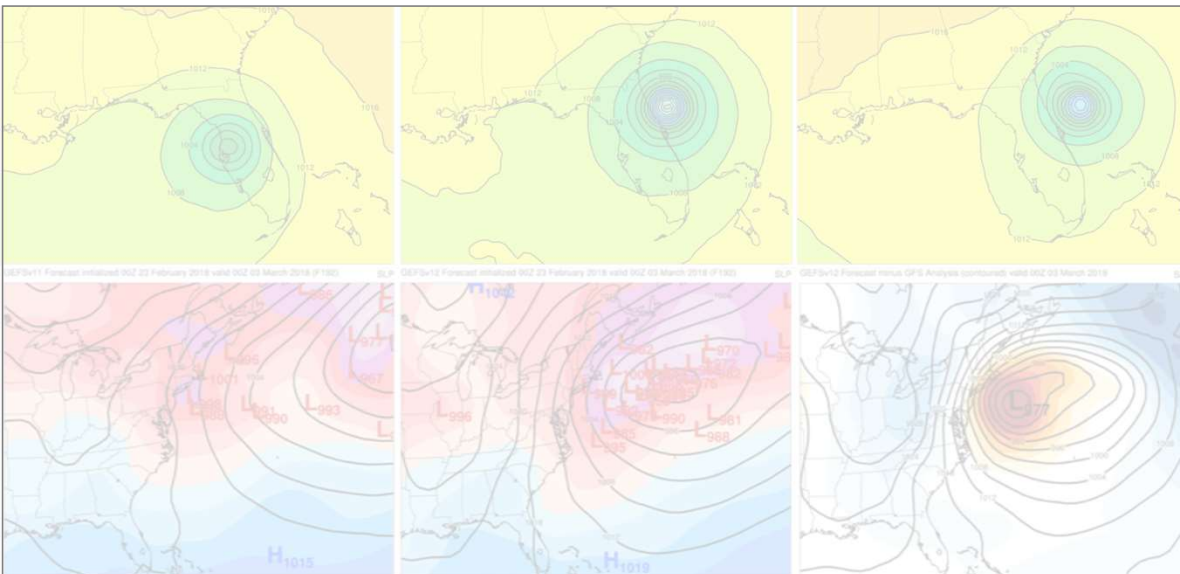




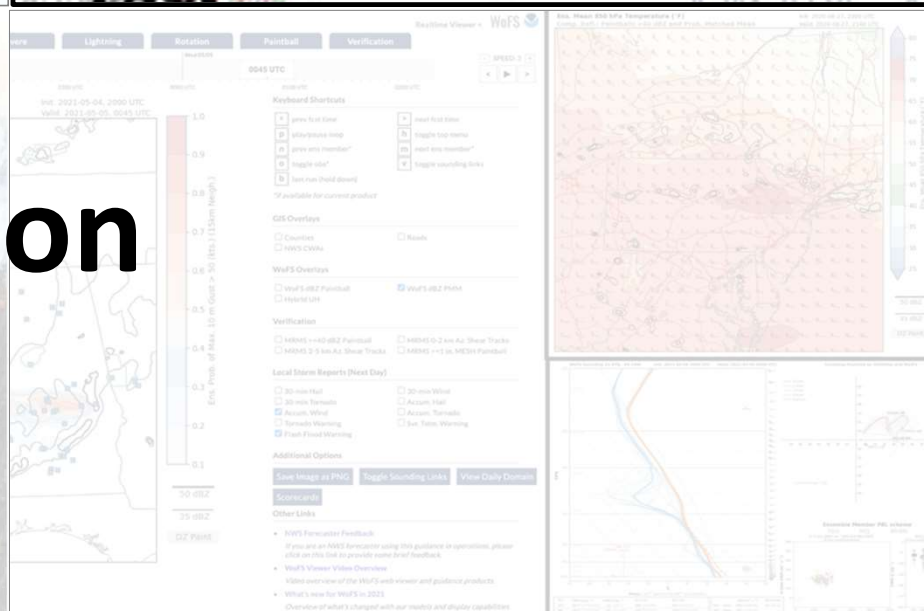




# 1. Numerical Weather Prediction

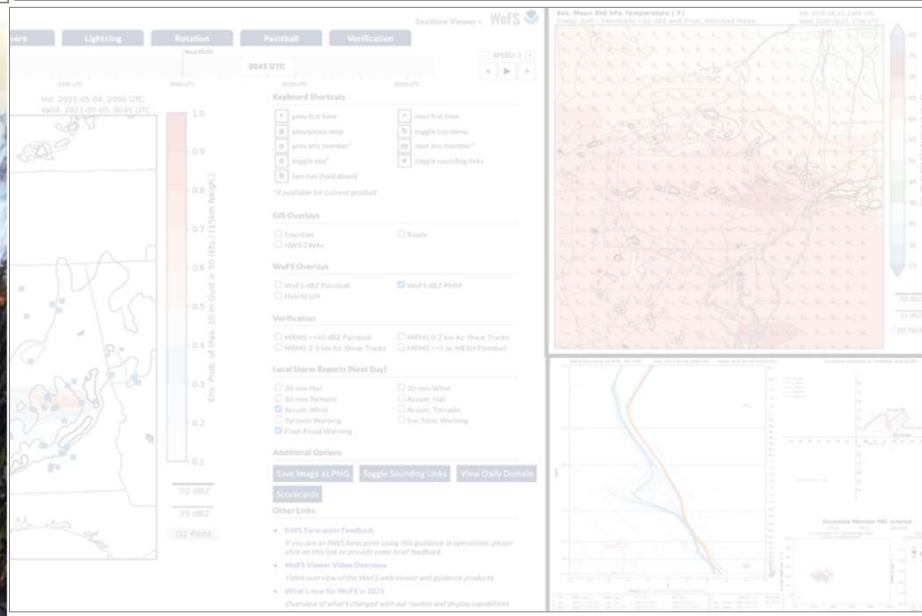
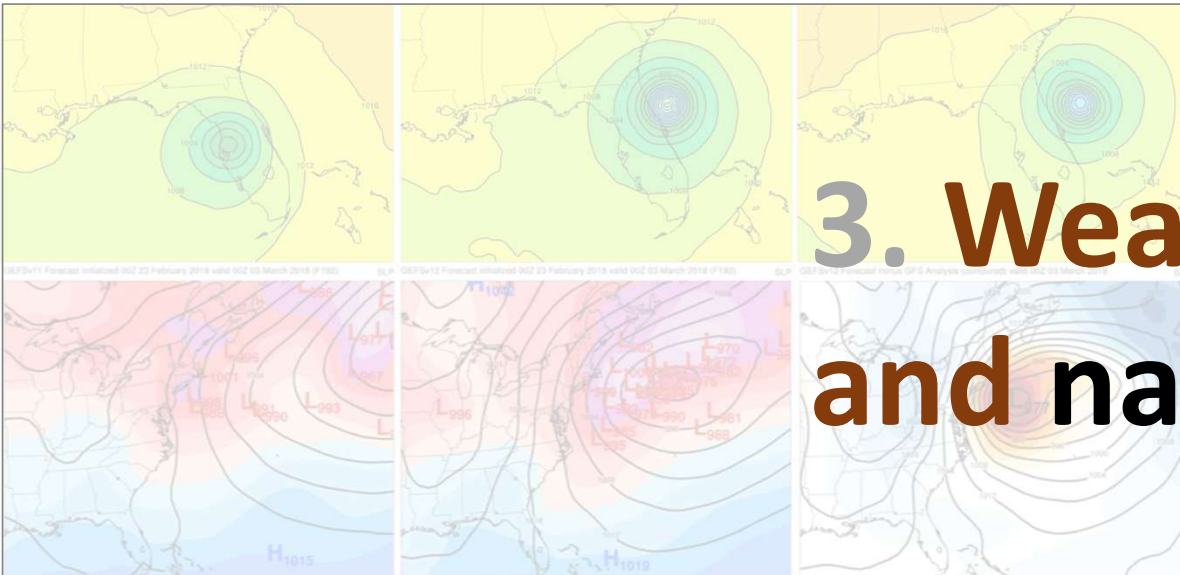


## 2. Climate Prediction



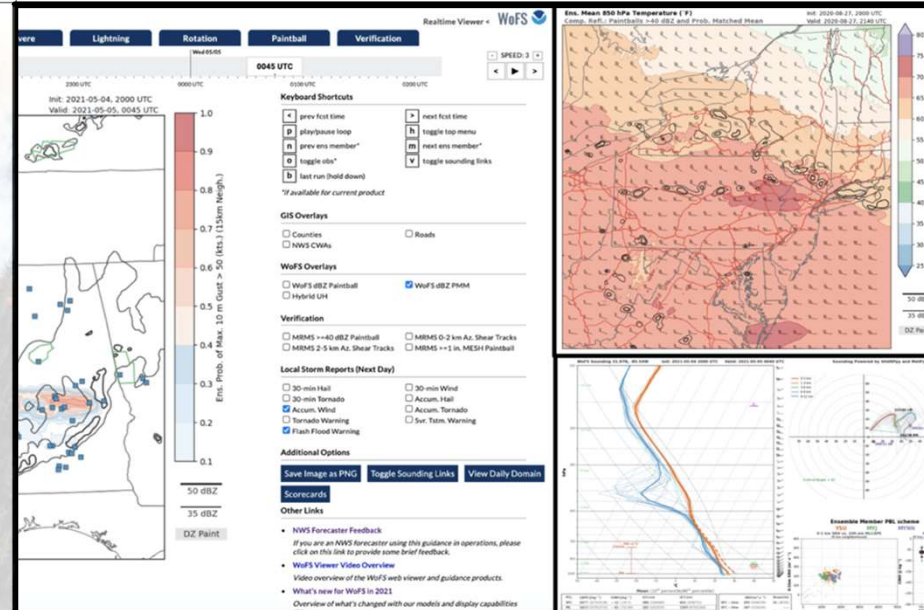


# 3. Weather, climate and natural disasters

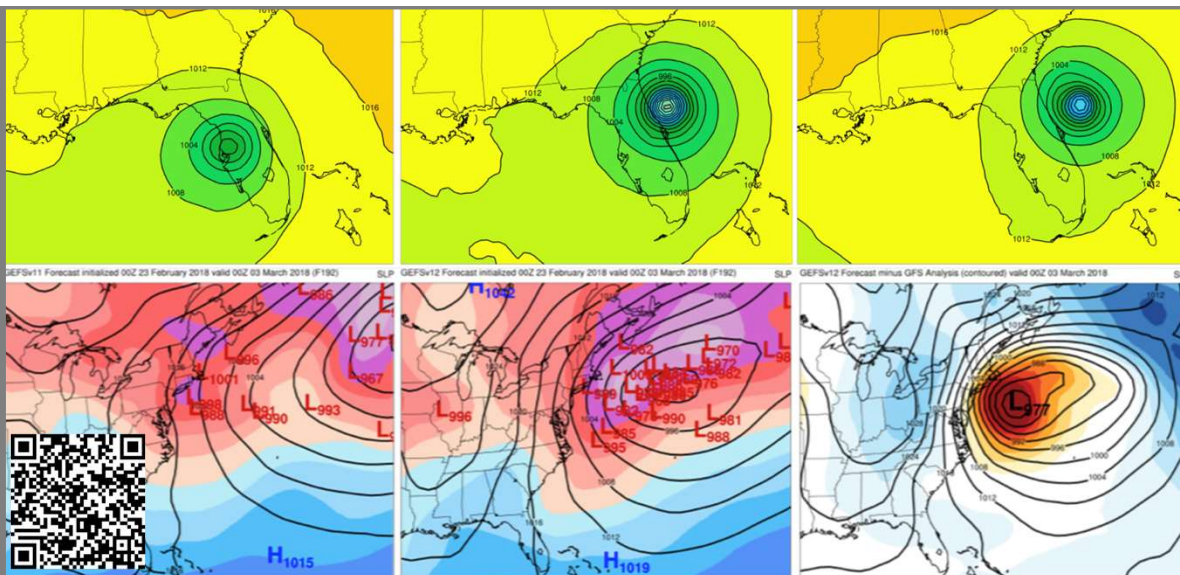


# 4. Real-time weather-driven prediction & warnings

**CMIP**  
The World Climate Research Programme's  
Coupled Model Intercomparison Project







- NWP : an early application of HPC
- Growth of errors and related limitations in so-called *deterministic* forecasts were recognized early (Lorenz)
- Ensemble prediction of long-range global weather beat out higher-resolution single forecasts long ago
- Ensembles now important for short-range prediction too
- Cycling ensemble / data assimilation systems are front and center today

# 1. *NWP*: Numerical Weather Prediction

# Challenges in (operational) NWP today (1/4)

- Making ***effective*** use of many-*many* core HPC nodes
  - we often default to leaving some cores *unused*
  - considerations: limitations on data bandwidth, and/or high communication-to-computation ratio in our codes
    - ✓ This could also be an opportunity for more sophisticated physics!
- We often limit the output data from forecasts / simulations
  - saves disk space!
  - limits forecast usefulness!
  - make use of those unused cores?

Also true for research simulations!



# Challenges in NWP today (2/4)

- Big computations requires big computers ... right?
  - Longer integrations (e.g. supporting longer hurricane forecasts)
  - More integrations: increased use of ensembles in more ways –
    - ✓ ensembles from varied model physical parameterizations
    - ✓ ensembles from perturbed / diverse observational data
  - Particularly true as we move to high-resolution *global* forecasting
  - A major effort now is *seasonal-to-subseasonal (S2S) prediction*
- Move to use of GPUs
  - Requires reconsideration of computation algorithms
  - Progress has been slow, and sometimes proprietary (discussion)

# Challenges in NWP today (3/4)

- Speeding up long model simulations with machine learning
  - Key model *physics* are often occurring at small scales – scales below that *resolvable by the model*
  - This is treated with physics *parameterizations*, which for e.g. clouds/precipitation & radiation are computationally expensive
  - Machine learning being explored to *learn* the essence of model physics, and then replace the costly functions currently in use.
- New paradigm: moving away from local grid refinement?
  - Global refinement cleaner – less noise – and arguably better

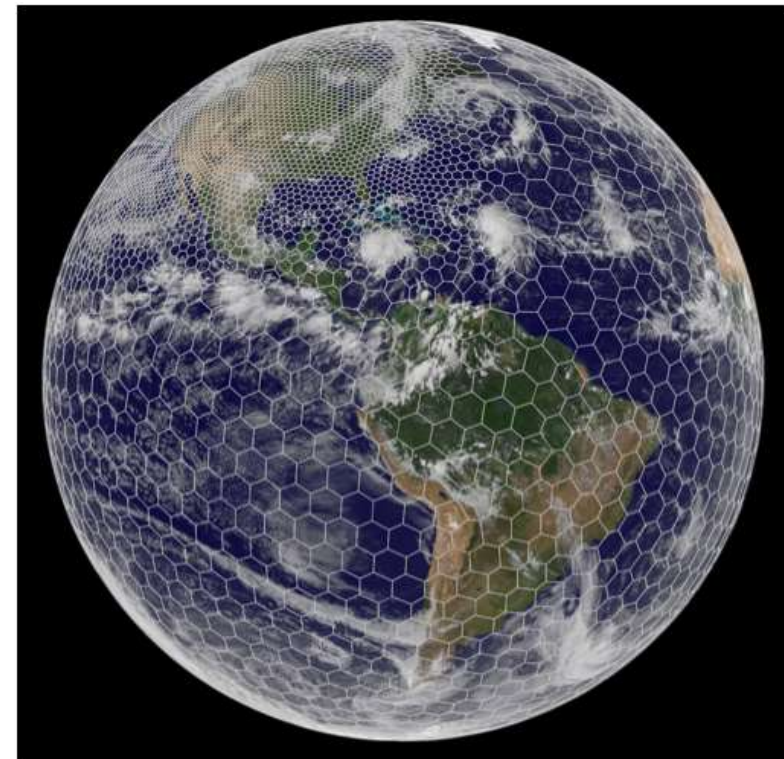


# Challenges in NWP today (4/4)

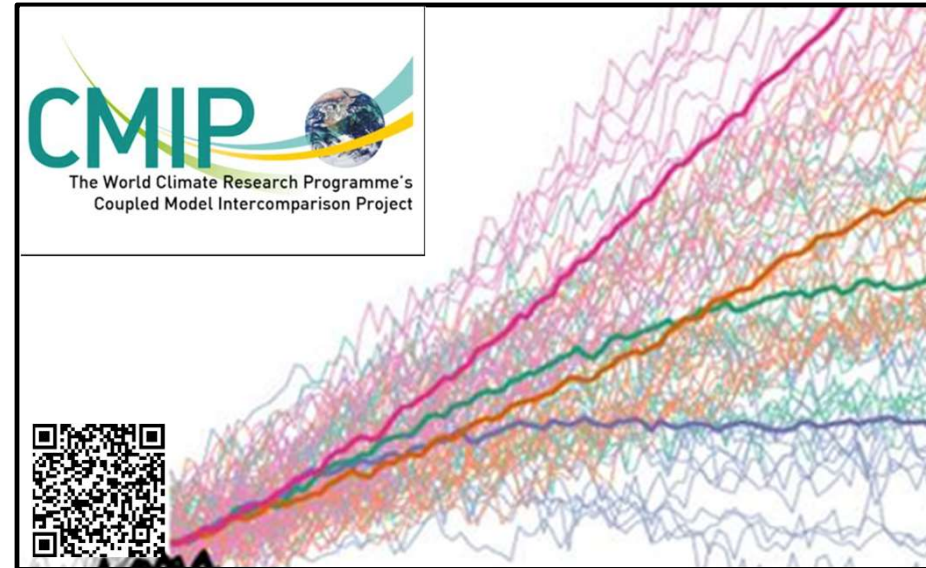
- High resolution global + local forecasting
  - **Not:** using global model to drive local mesh refinement *nests*, e.g. nested grids over the continental US (CONUS), or other areas
    - ✓ e.g. *WRF Weather & Forecasting* model
  - The global model is the local model!
  - Requires new (or at least modified..) tools
    - ✓ irregular grid • subsetting capabilities
    - ✓ visualization • efficient I/O



[github.com/MPAS-Dev](https://github.com/MPAS-Dev)



- Predictions of a warming climate and warnings from scientists to the public were occurring decades ago
- The reality is occurring in our lifetimes
- Separating natural variability from human-caused *anthropogenic* warming is one of the current challenges
- Distinguishing climate from weather is another challenge
- Global climate forecasts have been available for a long time
- Downscaling climate forecasts to understand future weather is ongoing
- Ensembles are a must! Data sets are large!



## 2. Climate Prediction



# A few words about climate



- Long-term climate model forecasts have long been available as part of the CMIP project
- Data sets are freely available, and widely used
- Being able to interrogate and work with such data sets is a skill that undergraduate data science / meteorology / other students need – today
- Large data sets are the norm!

### 3. Weather, climate and natural disasters



- Will our future climate contain more disasters?
  - What kind?
  - Can we prepare now?
  - What kinds of consequences are there?
  - How can we predict this?
- Work underway to address
  - drought
  - flooding
  - severe storms
  - hurricanes
  - wildfires
  - ... in future climates.



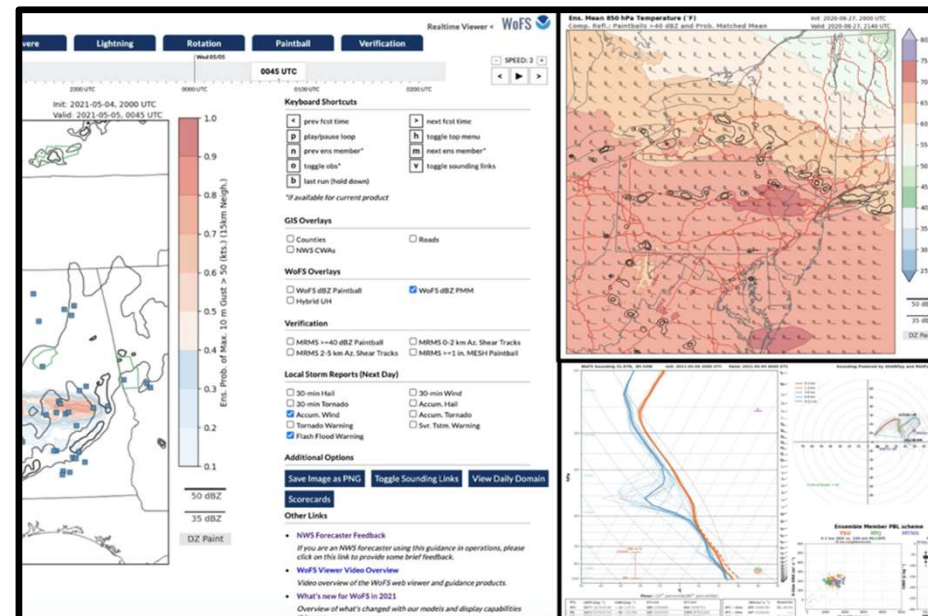
Some types of events have immediate consequences for life and property.

These require time-critical simulations, which therefore depend on available HPC resources (and government / infrastructure planning).

Let's look at a few candidates for critical simulations >

IHPCSS '23

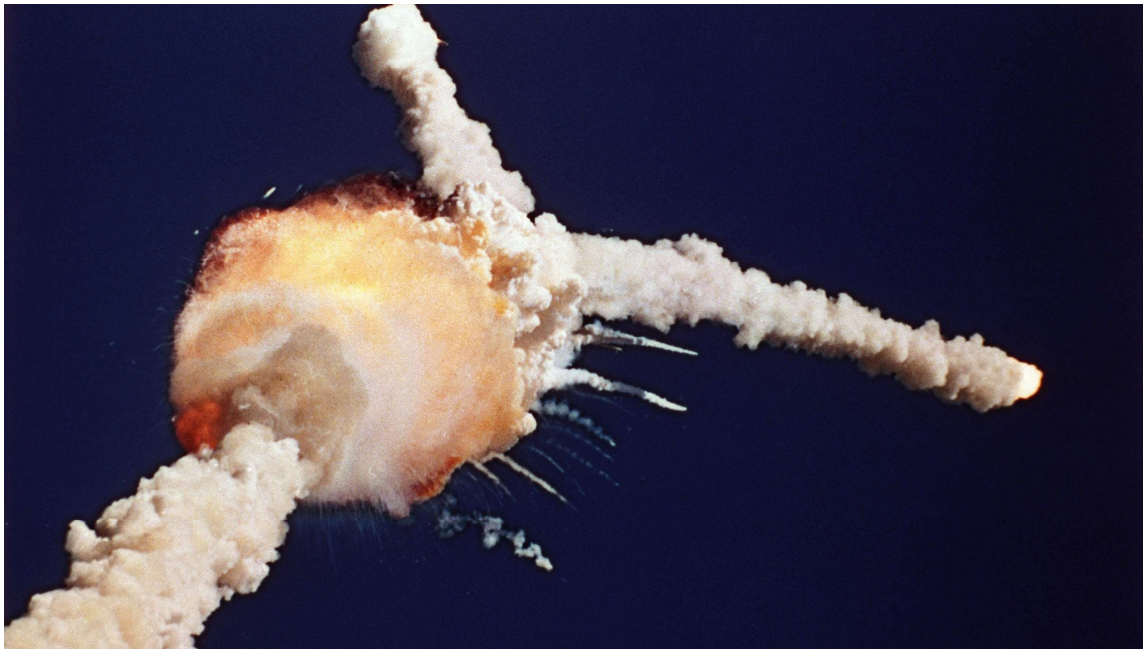
## 4. Real-time *event-driven* prediction & warnings



## 1986 Challenger shuttle explosion

- 73s in flight, at 46000 ft (14 km)
- O-ring failure, due to record cold
- Flaw known at least 9 years before
- 36°F (2°C) at launch; 53°F prior record

Real-time  
*event-driven*  
prediction &  
warnings

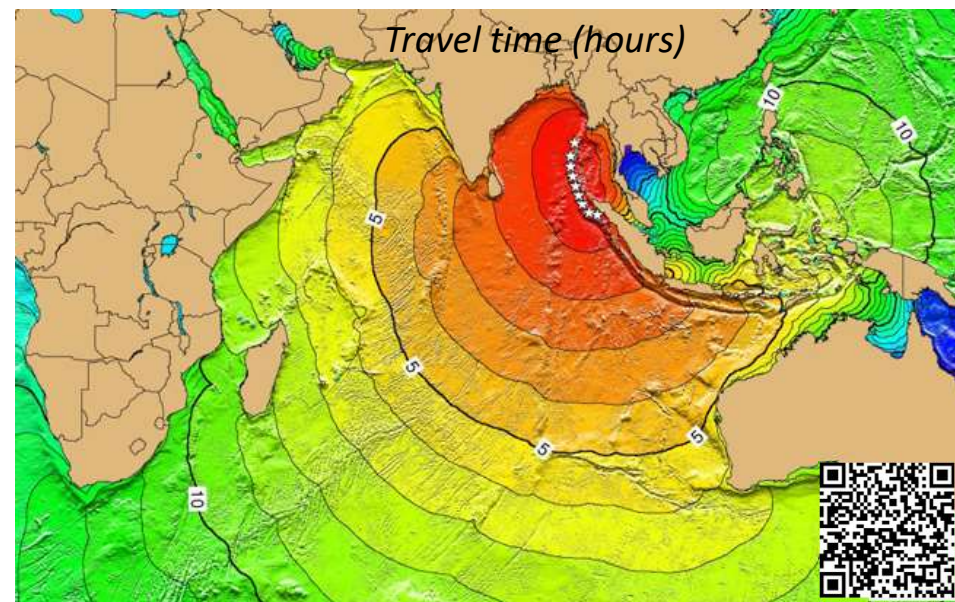
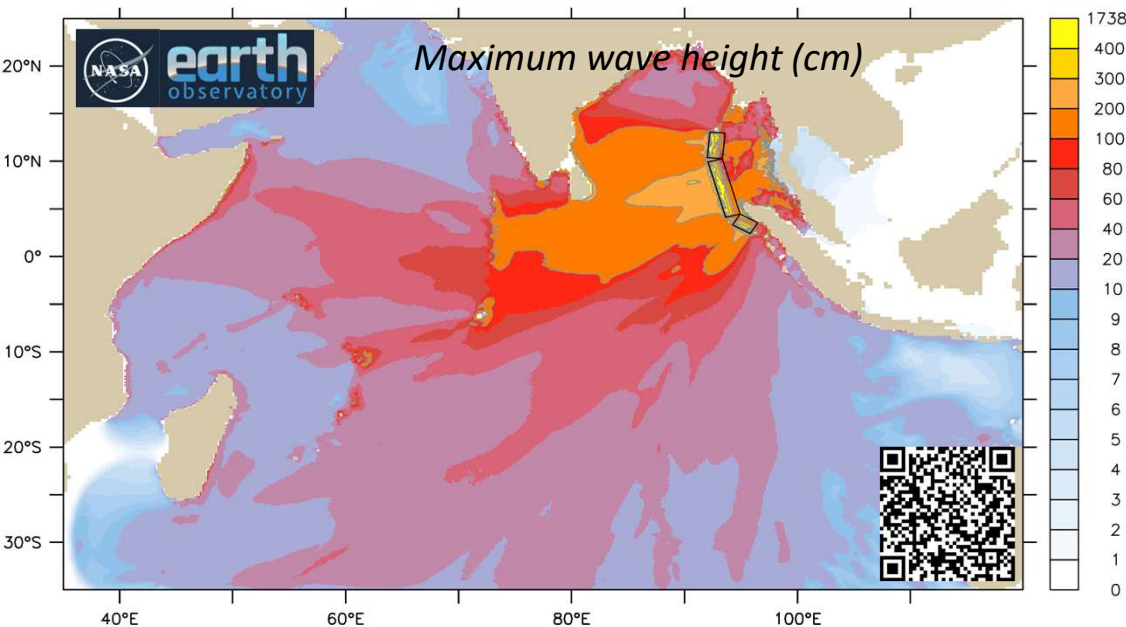




## 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami

- Waves to 30m; inland up to 2 km
- Sumatra coast: 10+ m waves; minutes
- Somalia: 5000 km, 5-9m, 300 dead
- Tip of S. Africa: 1.5m, 16 hours

Real-time  
*event-driven*  
prediction &  
warnings



And a **weather** example -

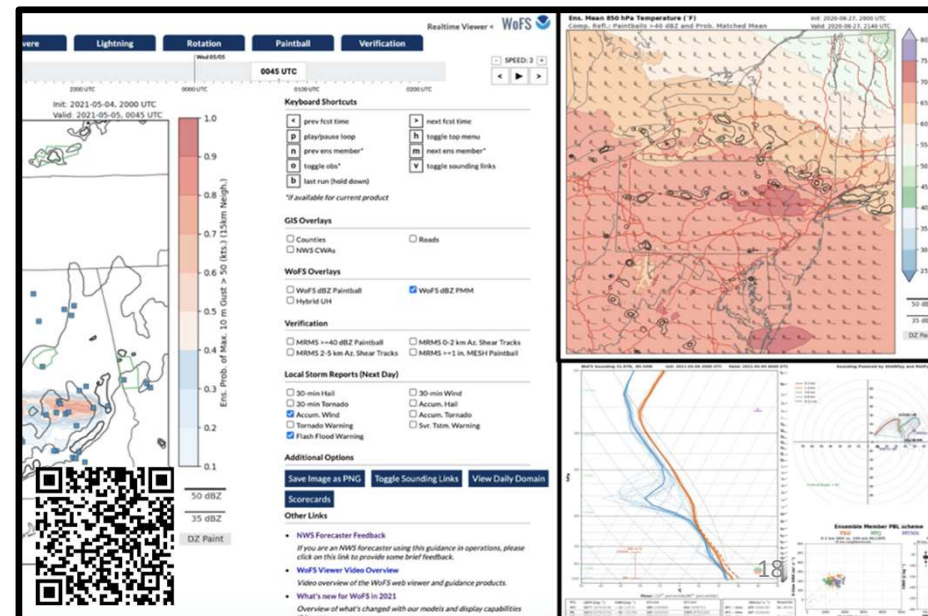
- Sometimes anticipated
- High-societal impact
- **HPC-constrained**
- On-demand **Prediction ...**

with public safety implications.

*Warn on Forecast* – a public severe weather warning system based on NWP • NOAA/NSSL National Severe Storms Lab.

IHPCSS '23

# Real-time *weather-driven* prediction & warnings



# Ideally most tornadoes look like this ...



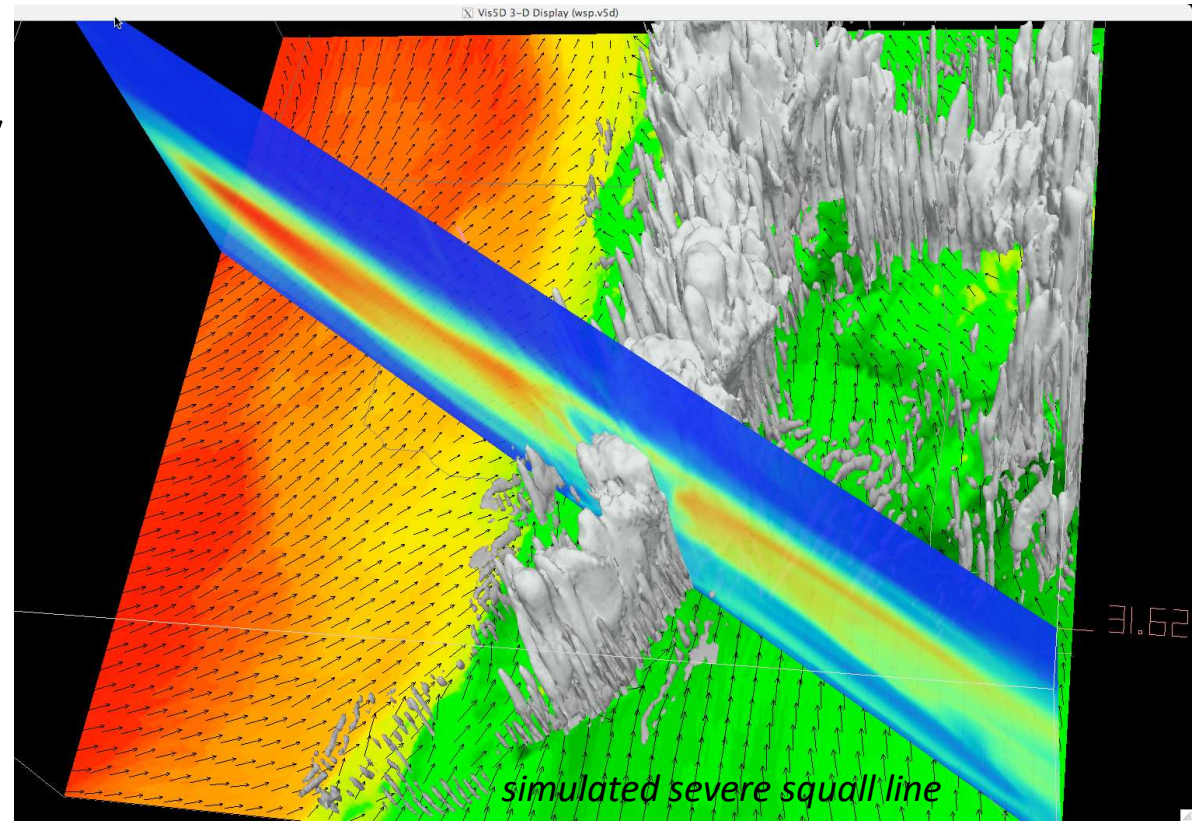
*it isn't moving towards me. See? This is safe...*

- in **open country**, **daylight**.
- We have a lot of this –  
(tornadoes)  
(also, open country)  
... in the States.
- We need to warn the public  
(and many others..) about  
severe storms & tornadoes.



# Storm modeling was historically for understanding

- “Grow a storm” in a box
- See if it appears sufficiently “real enough” for use
- If so,
  - change the temperature, moisture, and wind
  - document the changes
- This type work continues today w/higher resolution, ensembles of tornado simulations (K. Gray)



# December 10, 2021 outbreak

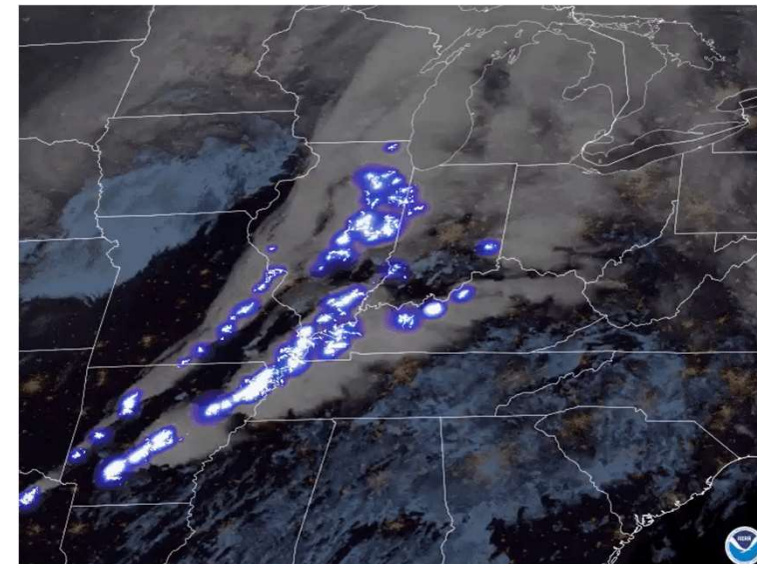
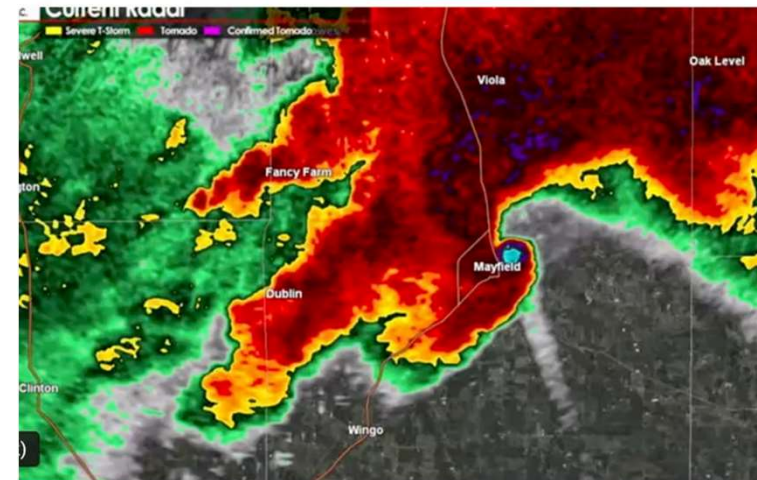
- After dark, violent tornadoes - historic
  - Longest-tracked tornado on record - KY
    - ✓ 166 miles (*U.S. record for December*)
  - Deadliest December outbreak
    - ✓ 93 fatalities (*previously: 38 in 1953*)



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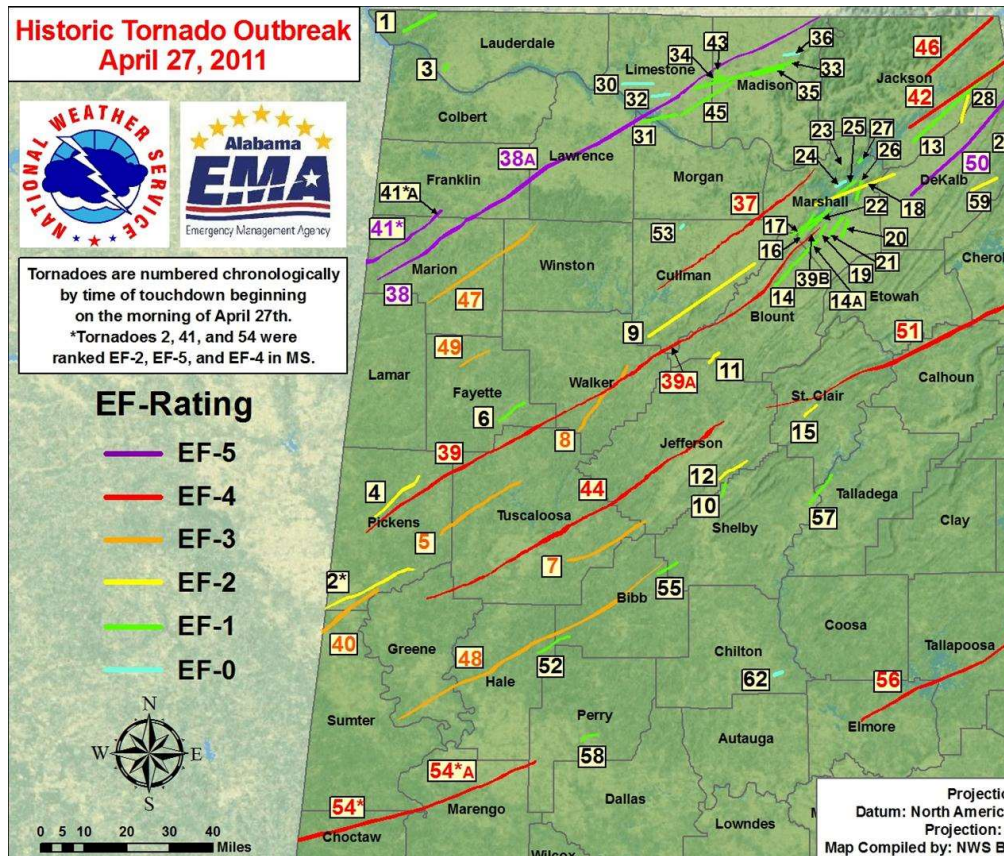
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# A prediction / warning “opportunity”



## • April 27, 2011 (62 AL tornadoes)

- 71 miles, 1:17, 22 dead
- 72 miles, 1:25, 7 dead
- 81 miles, 1:31, 65 dead
- 116 miles, 2:10, 13 dead

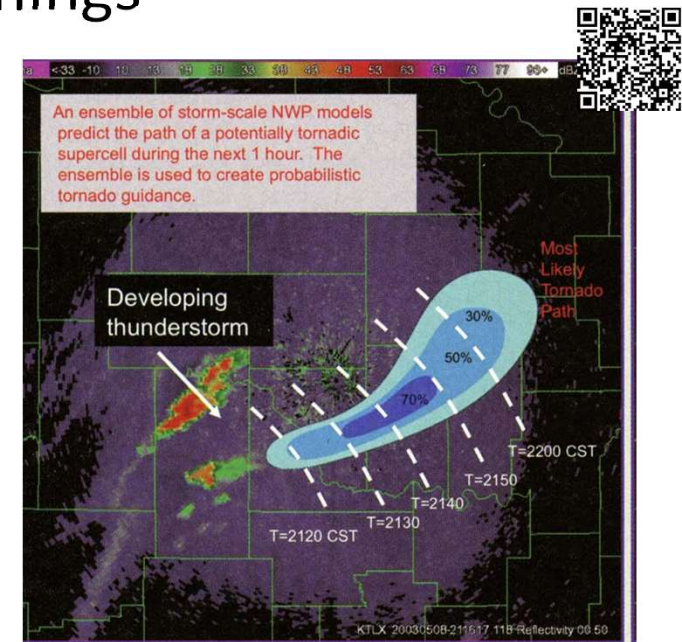


Devastating  
tornadoes  
often move in  
straight lines!



# Multiple paths to reduce casualties

- Change nature of severe storm/tornado warnings
- Move people out of the way!
- Make warnings w/numerical prediction –
  - Warn on Forecast (WoF)
  - Method is an analysis/forecast cycle broadly known as *data assimilation*
  - WoF is ~operational now
    - ✓ run in the cloud
    - ✓ forecasts on request!



# Warn on Forecast (NOAA/NSL)

NOAA/NSSL  
Warn on  
Forecast  
home page >



## • The computational configuration

<https://wof.nssl.noaa.gov/configuration.php>

