Recent activities and developments in ENES

Reinhard Budich, MPI for Meteorology

Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie

Located in Hamburg, Germany Part of

→ Max-Planck-Society, ~80 institutes world wide Founded in 1975

Fundamental Research

Climate Research

About 250 researchers and staff

Three departments: Atmosphere, Land, Ocean

- → Directors: Stevens, Claussen, Marotzke
- → Part of CMIPn/IPCC ARn
- Mainly numerical climate modeling Recently added: Scientific Computing Lab
- → Klima-Campus partner Largest shareholder of German Climate Computing Centre DKRZ







MPI für Meteorologie

The Max Planck Institute for Meteorology (MPI-M) is

dedicated to fundamental climate research.

Among the **tools** used are **advanced numerical models** that simulate the dynamics of the **atmosphere**, the **ocean**, the **cryosphere** and the **biosphere**, and their **interactions**.

MPI-M has developed a series of comprehensive Earth System Models, based on the **ECHAM** and **MPIOM** atmosphere and ocean general circulation models, which are made available to the scientific community in Europe and elsewhere.

Today **MPI-ESM1** (ECHAM6/MPIOM2, used for the CMIP5 experiments) are supported, while a new model **MPI-ESM2** is developed.

MPI-ESM2 abandons the spectral representation of the dynamics and switches to finite differences on icosahedral, i.e. unstructured grids. It is based upon the **ICON** model developed jointly with the German weather service DWD and uses the same software structure for both the atmosphere and the ocean. The physics of the model are transferred from ECHAM and MPI-OM to **ICONatm** and **ICONoce**, resp..

MPI-M has also developed the climate data operators (<u>CDO</u>), a toolbox for the processing of climate modelling data in different formats. It contains an I/O layer called **CDI**, which have recently been partly parallelized.

The MPI-M is is a core partner in the European Network for Earth System Modelling ENES www.enes.org.



Last Presentation in 2012

- CMIP5 just ceased





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- IS-ENES1 about to finish





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 - CMIP6
 - Horizon 2020







My Main Conclusions 2012

- Key drivers:
 - + Science and Society
 - Computing HW
- Models need:
 - + Competition in science
 - + Common software IS
 - + Increased resolution
 - + Consideration of the complete line from NWP to ESM

- Modelers need
 - + Education
 - + Exchange
 - + Reward
- Users need
 - + Easy access to the data
 - + Assistance in interpretation



European Network for Earth System Modelling







The European Network for Earth System Modelling ENES: Current Activities

- ★ Intro and Motivation
- ★ Brief History
- ★ Scientific projects
- ★ Infrastructures in Earth System Modelling
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ENES: History

- ★ Euroclivar Recommendation 1998:
 - "a better integration of the European modelling effort with respect to human potential, hardware and software"
- ★ In 2001 Guy Brasseur helped to found ENES
- ★ Scientific Board
 - S. Joussaume, J.C. André, S. Belcher, J. Biercamp, R. Budich, B. Lawrence, J. Marotzke,, T. Palmer, A. Navarra,
- ★ Today about 50 partners
- Main focus : Discuss strategy to accelerate progress in climate/Earth System modelling and understanding

Map and dots not to scale!

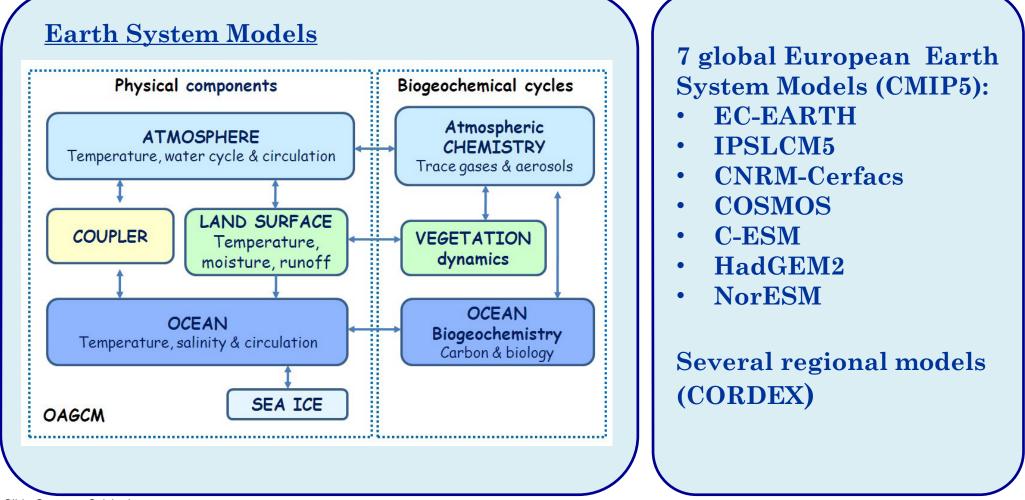




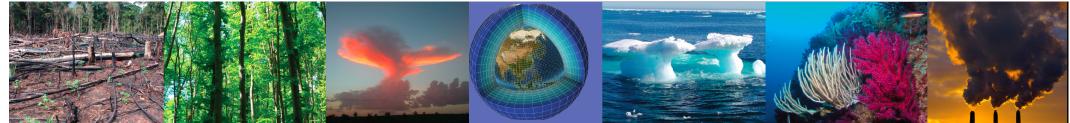


ENES

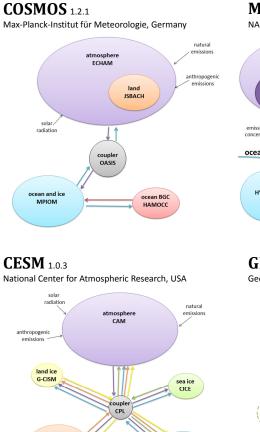
European Network for Earth System modelling



Slide Courtesy Sylvie Joussaume







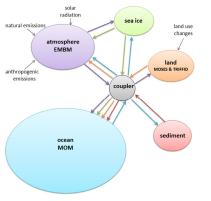
ocean

POP

UVic Earth System Climate Model 2.9 University of Victoria, Canada

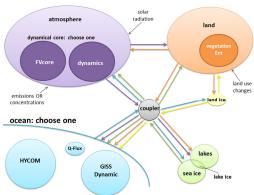
land

CLM

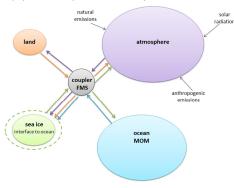


changes

Model E June 17, 2011 revision NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, USA



GFDL Climate Model 2.1 (coupled to MOM 4.1) Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, USA



Key to Diagrams

Each component of the climate system has been assigned a colour: atmosphere ocean land sealice land ice sediment

Model code for a component is represented with a bubble. — Fluxes are represented with arrows, in a colour showing where they originated.

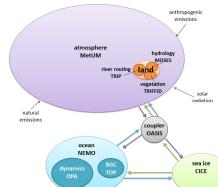
Couplers are grey. Components can pass fluxes either directly to each other or through the coupler.

The area of a bubble represents the size of its code base, relative to other components in the same model.

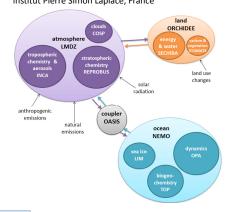
A smaller bubble within a larger one represents a small, highly encapsulated model of a system (eg, clouds) that is used by the component.

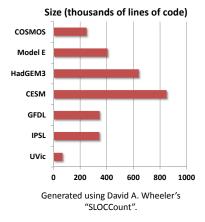
Radiative forcings are passed to components with plain arrows.





IPSL Climate Model 5A Institut Pierre Simon Laplace, France





What is a Climate Model?

We don't have access to multiple Earths for the purpose of experimentation. Instead, scientists have developed global climate models (GCMs): large pieces of software that simulate the climate system, and how it might react to agents of climate change. In this study, we compared and contrasted the software architecture of seven GCMs from Canada. the United States, and Europe.

Common Features

Infrastructure code (shell scripts and Perl) configures, builds, and runs the model. Scientific code (FORTRAN and some C) consists of calculations to simulate the climate system.

Cells (3D, ~100 km wide) are created by laying a grid over the Earth's surface and atmosphere. Time steps indicate how often calculations are performed (typically minutes to hours).

Dynamics calculations resolve fluid dynamics from first principles. Physics calculations are parameterizations: approximations for complex or small-scale processes.

Component-Based Software Engineering (CBSE)

A climate model is really a collection of models (components) for the atmosphere, land, etc. They are highly encapsulated, for stand-alone use as well as a mix-and-match approach that facilitates code sharing. CBSE pools resources, creating high-quality components that are used by many GCMs.

Components are modified when they are passed between institutions, to suit new GCMs. These modifications are encouraged by code sharing practices. Virtually anyone can get access to GCM source code, but only the core development team can modify the master copy.

A drawback of CBSE is the fact that the real world is not encapsulated. Relationships between sea ice and the ocean are particularly difficult to represent. Here are some examples of the different approaches taken:

- CESM: Sea ice is separate to the ocean, with a transient boundary.
- **IPSL:** Sea ice is a sub-component of the ocean.
- GFDL: Sea ice is an interface to the ocean. All fluxes to and from the ocean pass through "sea ice", even if no ice is actually present.

ENES: Principles

Partners from Academia, Research Institutions and Industry have signed an agreement to:

- Help in the development and evaluation of state-of-the-art climate and Earth system models,
- Facilitate focused model intercomparisons in order to assess and improve these models,
- Encourage **exchanges** of software and model results, and
- Help in the development of high performance computing facilities dedicated to long high-resolution multi-model ensemble integrations.





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ENES Projects

- * FP5
 - -PRISM
- * FP6
 - ENSEMBLES
- ★ FP7
 - METAFOR, COMBINE, EUCLIPSE, EMBRACE, SPECS
- * H2020
 - * Advanced Earth-system models, Call SC5-01-2014





ENES: Current Science Projects

- ★ 3 Projects in Call "Advanced Earth-system models"
 - * Crescendo
 - ★ Improve the representation of key biogeochemical, biophysical and aerosol processes and feedbacks in the 7 European ESMs
 - ★ Colin Jones, ULeeds

★ Impulse

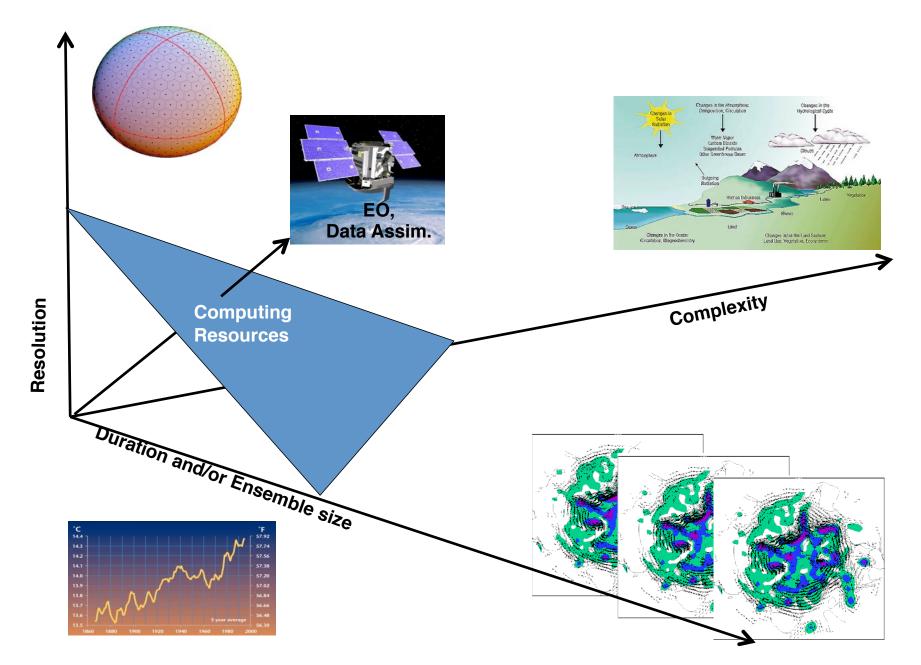
- Clouds, Circulation and Climate Sensitivity as one of the six grand challenge problems
- ★ PI: A.P. Siebesma, KNMI

* Primavera

- To develop a new generation of advanced and well-evaluated high-resolution global climate models, capable of simulating and predicting regional climate with unprecedented fidelity
- ★ PI: Pier Luigi Vidale, URead







Jim Kinter, Modelling Summit 2008

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IS-ENES

★ Report on ISENES (1)

- ★ Major goals
- ★ Major achievements

★ What was left to do?





IS-ENES1: Goals

Networking Activities

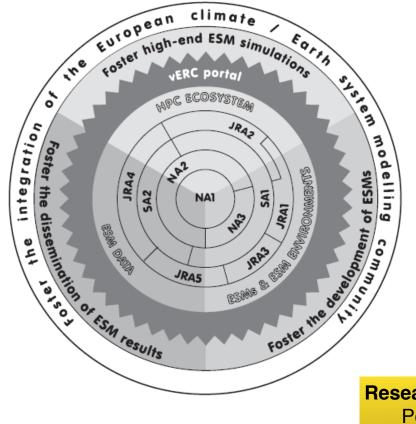
Joint Research Activities

and SW Infrastructures

Impact Community

Development and Integration

WP2/NA1: Establishing the Future ENES Strategy WP3/NA2: The Virtual Earth System Resource Centre WP4/NA3: Strengthening the European Network on Earth System Modelling



WP7/JRA1: Earth System Models, Tools and Environments:

WP10/JRA4: ESM Data: Enhancement of Management Protocols

WP11/JRA5:Bridging Climate Research Data and the NEeds of the

WP8/JRA2: European ESM: Performance Enhancement WP9/JRA3: ESM: Evaluation: An Infrastructure

Networking:

Strategy Portal for collaboration Educational activities

Services on: **HPC**

Data

Service Activities

WP5/SA1: Access to the European Network of geographically distributed ESM Resources WP6/SA2: Access to the European Network of geographically distributed ESM data archives

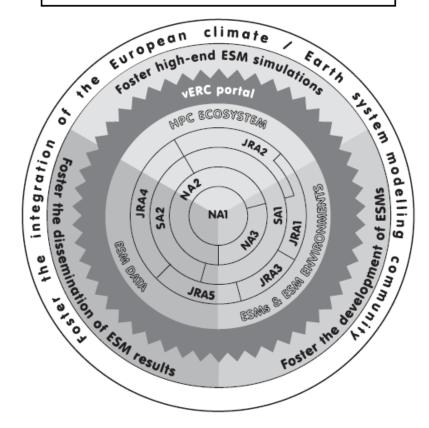
Research:

Performance enhancements **Environments and Tools** Meta-data and usability of data



Networking Activities

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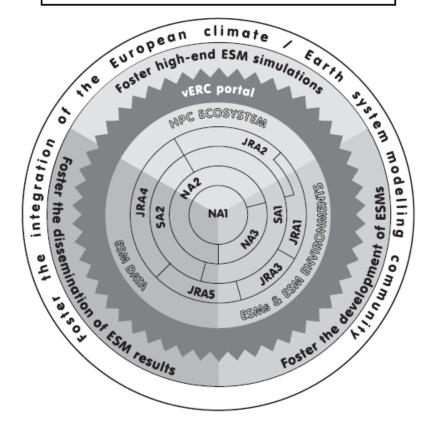
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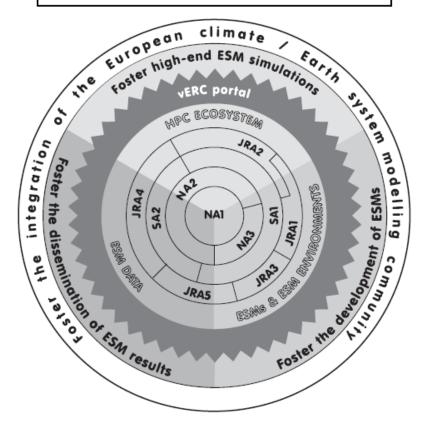


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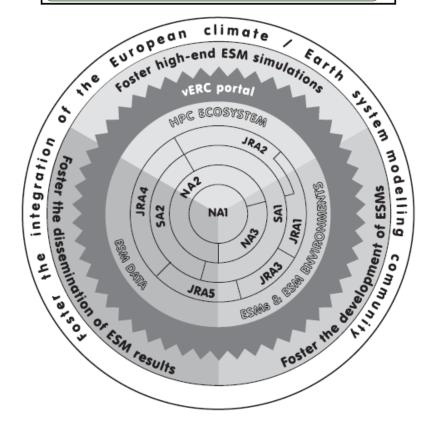
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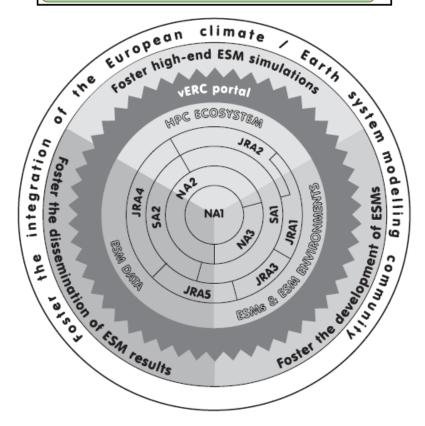
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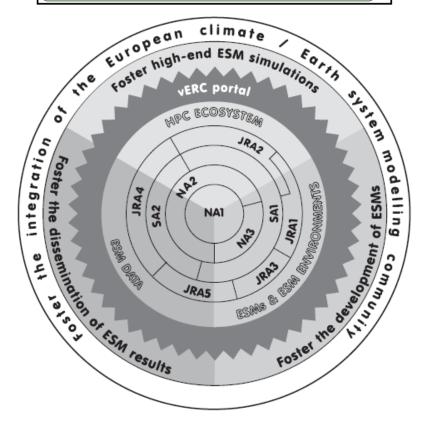
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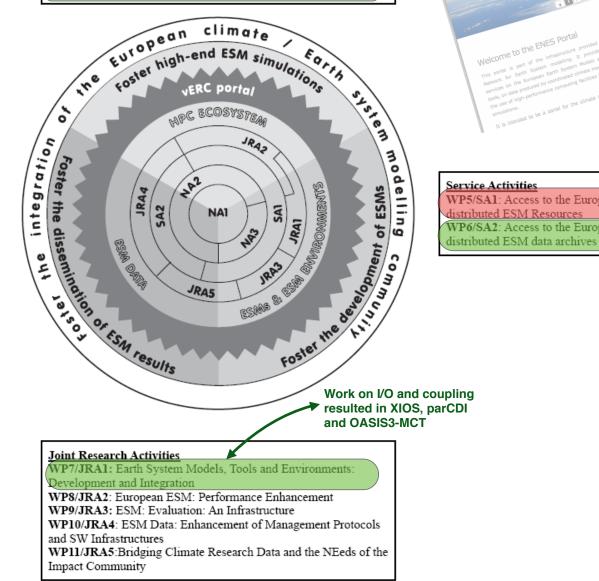
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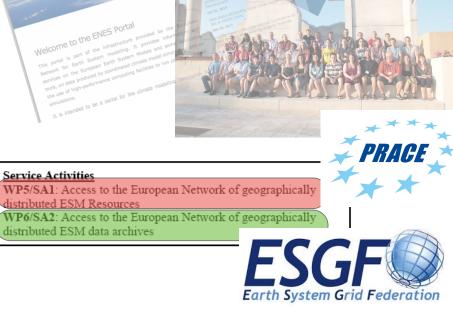
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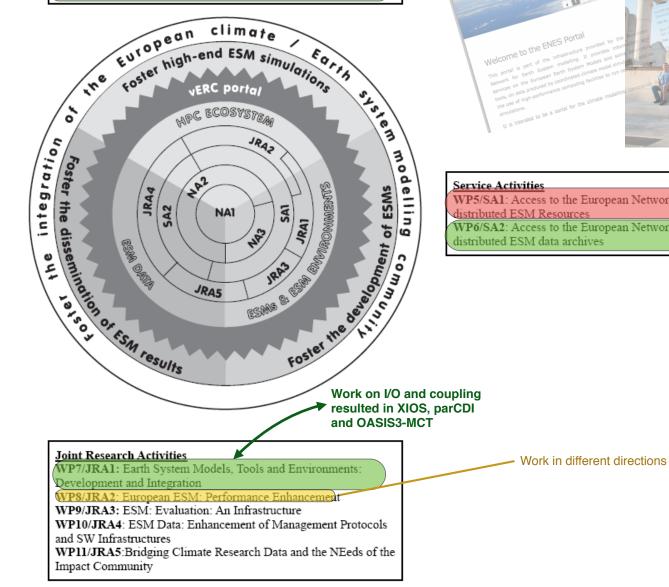
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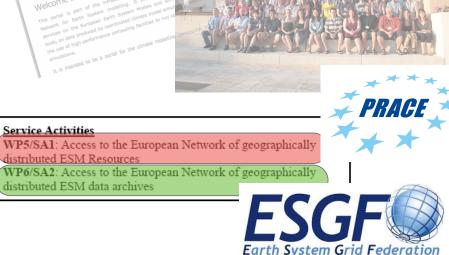
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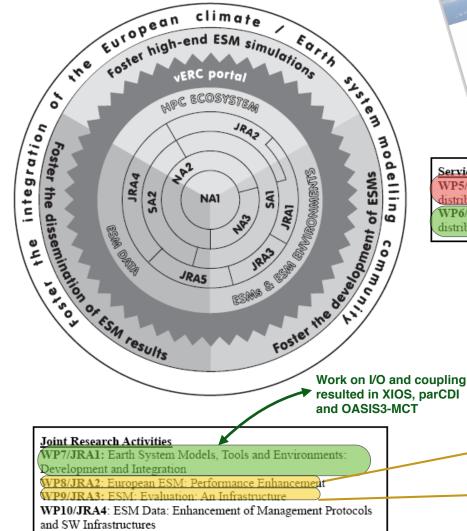
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Evaluation portal was established



IS-ENES1: Achievements

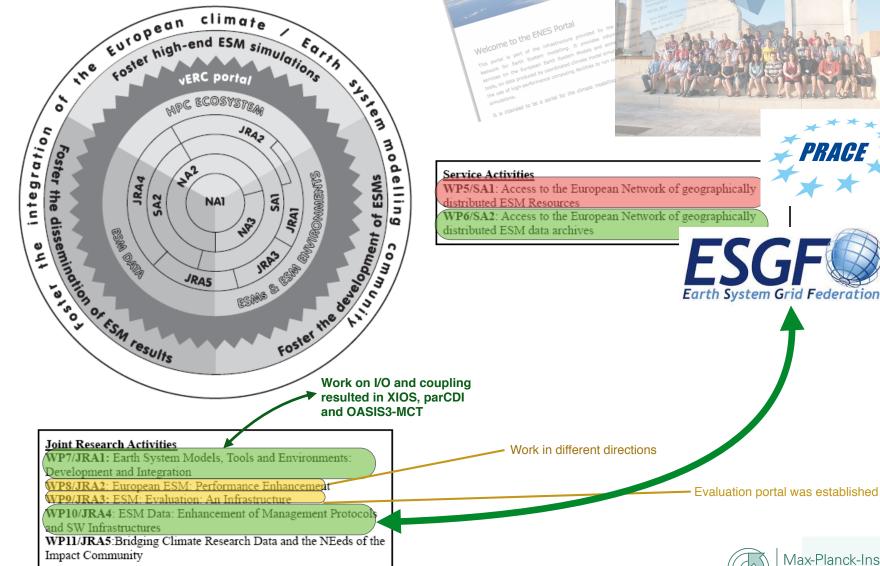
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Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie

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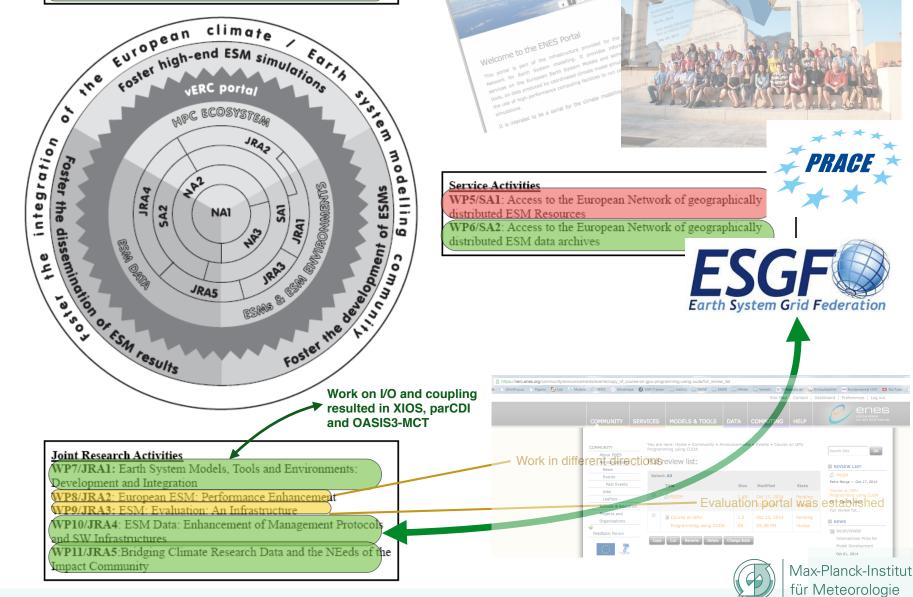
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Issues:

- PrACE:
 - Improve access
- Environments and Governance
 - Produce common tools and environments
 - Discuss and improve governance of ENES activities





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- PrACE:
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- Continuation of
- Edu activities:
 - Summer schools
- Performance activities
 - Enhance performance, improve awareness across community
- Data activities
 - Continue and improve role as EU counterpart for US ESGF nodes / activities





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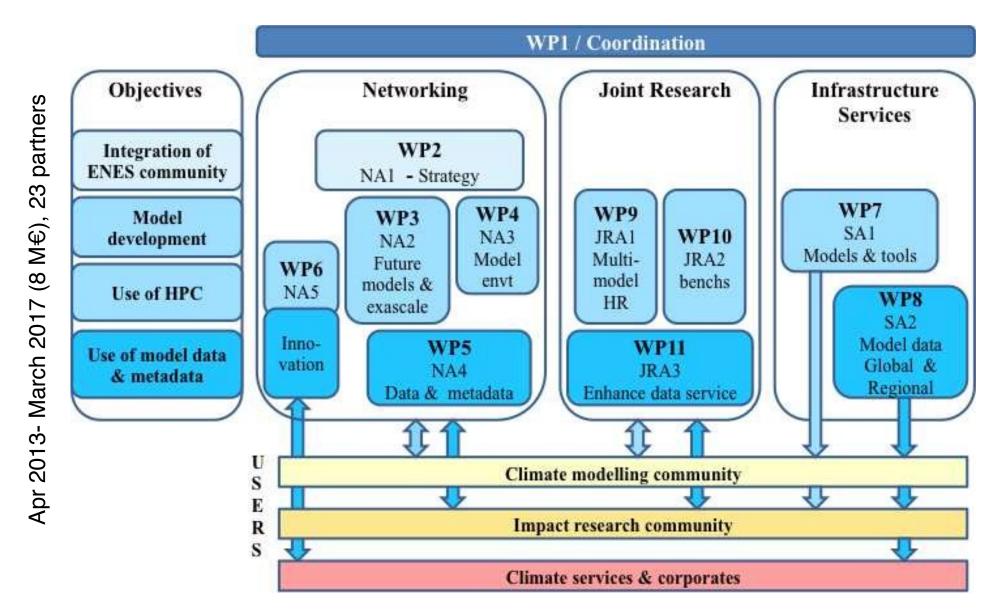
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Enhancement of

- Services to impact community

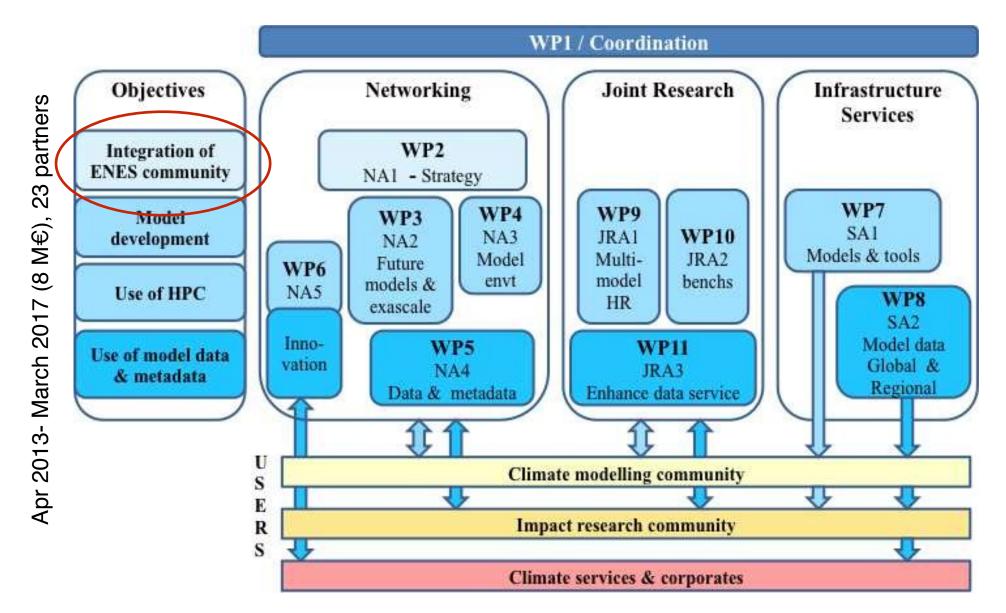






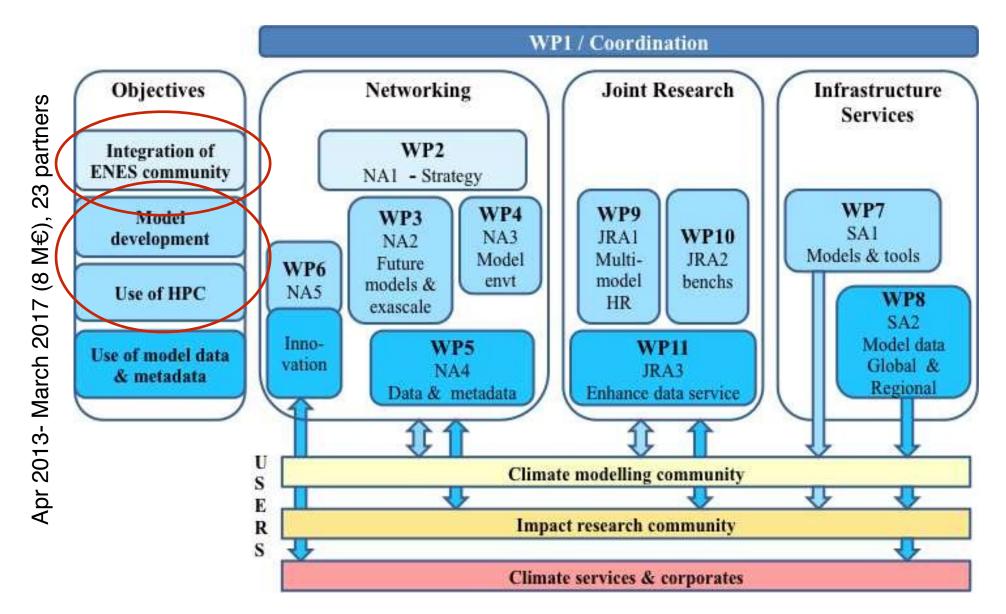






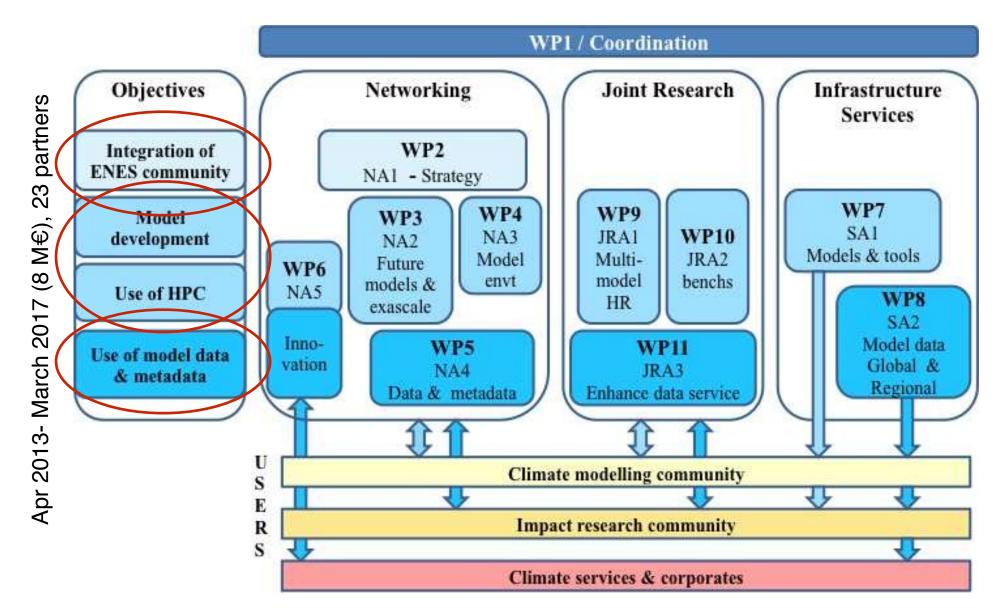
















IS-ENES2: Achievements

★ Next slides from 1st ISENES" GW in Barcelona, Spain, June 2014; Courtesy Sylvie Joussaume









NA1

With all WP

Foster the integration of the European ESM community

Foster interactions, synergies and common strategies

ENES Infrastructure Strategy :

- Infrastructure for model evaluation
- Mid-term update 2016

Community building:

- Training school on ESM (2nd and 3rd schools)
- ENES portal (cont.)

Strengthen governance:

- ENES Scientific Officer : Francesca Guglielmo 01/07/2014
- Organisation of ENES (ENES Board& task forces)
- Governance on common software

Courtesy Sylvie Joussaume





SA1

NA2

NA3

Enhance the development of ESMs

Accelerate progress / Foster common developments / Share expertise

Service on models and model environment:

- Model documentation (CIM CMIP5)
- Service on tools and components: OASIS, CDO & NEMO
- Service on models :

Level 1 (information on models) & Level 2 (codes)

Towards next generation models:

- <u>Common radiation (Euclipse)</u>
- Code/software convergence
- <u>NEMO Kernels</u>

Sharing best practices for model environments

<u>Configuration management, workflow</u>

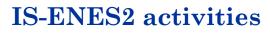


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Support high-end simulations	
Ensure efficient access and execution of ESMs on HPC	
 Vetworking on high-performance computing (HPC): HPC Task Force, Common strategy, interface with PRACE 1 	NA1
 <u>Technology tracking for exascale</u> 	NA2
 mprove model performance on HPC: <u>I/O</u>, coupler, post-processing, running ensembles Performance analyses 	JRA1
 Prepare future high-end experiments (SPECS) Ensemble High-Resolution 	JRA1
Develop coupled benchmarks	JRA2
nnovation: Interactions with ICT & vendors	JRA2 NAS

Courtesy Sylvie Joussaume





Facilitate the dissemination of ESM simula Ease use of model results fro climate research & for climat	
 Service around model results CMIP5 & CORDEX Service to providers (data nodes) & users 	SA2
Develop more efficient tools for ESGF	JRA3
Metadata • upgrades & interoperability	
Services for climate impacts Tools, downscaling, indices 	NA4 JRA3
 Societal innovation: to corporates (coll Climate KIC) to climate services centers (coll CSC) 	NAS

Courtesy Sylvie Joussaume

S-

e INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE EUROPEAN FOR EARTH SYSTEM MODELLING

65

Brainstorming meetings on "issues left" identified three major issues





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★ Scalability





Brainstorming meetings on "issues left" identified three major issues

- ★ Scalability
- ★ Usability





Brainstorming meetings on "issues left" identified three major issues

- ★ Scalability
- ★ Usability
- ★ Exploitability





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From Leonardo Flores Añover & Aniyan Varghese

• HPC strategy combining three elements:

a.Computer Science: towards exascale HPC;

A special <u>FET</u> initiative focussing on the next generations of exascale computing as a key horizontal enabler for advanced modelling, simulation and big-data applications [HPC in Future and Emerging Technologies (**FET**)]

b. Providing **access** to the best supercomputing facilities and services for both industry and academia; <u>PRACE</u> - world-class <u>HPC</u> infrastructure for the best research [HPC in **e-infrastructures**]

c. Achieving excellence in HPC applications;

<u>Centres of Excellence</u> for scientific/industrial HPC applications in (new) domains that are most important for Europe [HPC in e-infrastructures]

 complemented with training, education and skills development in HPC

 (a) and (c) will be implemented in the context of the HPC Public-Private Partnership





FET = Future and Emerging Technologies

New activity of the EC in H2020



http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/future-and-emerging-technologies



Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie

FET =

Future and Emerging Technologies

New activity of the EC in H2020

Future and Emerging Technologies go beyond what is known! Visionary thinking can open up promising avenues towards powerful new technologies.







FET: Future and Emerging Technologies

Chance Proposal

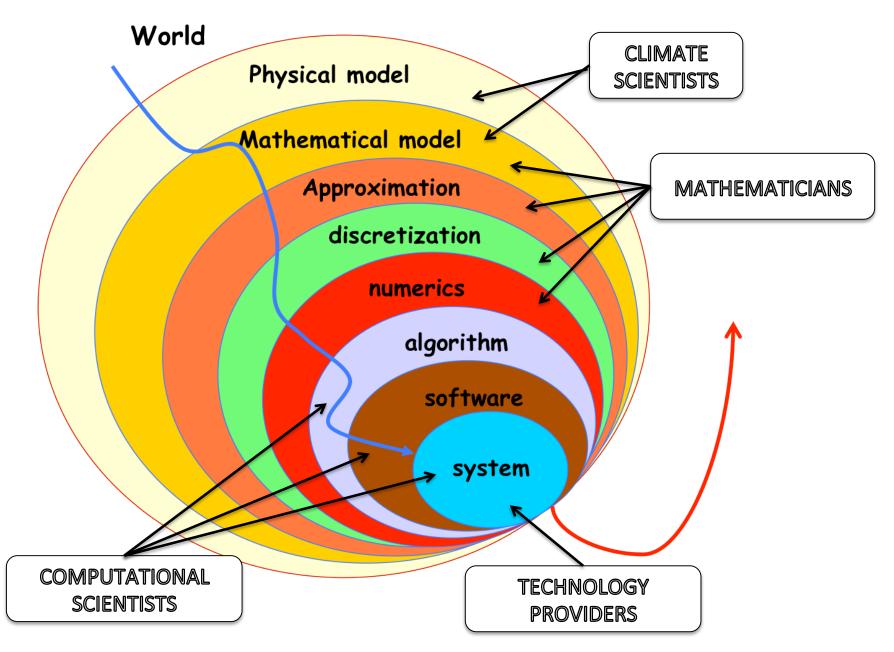
- The CHANCE project aims at exploiting new mathematical and algorithmic approaches for existing or emerging applications on extreme scale systems
- The co-design approach will be used to optimize NEMO for exascale architectures

• Climate scientists, computational scientists, mathematicians and technology providers will work together, each focusing on the specific layers of the optimization chain

PI: Giovanni Aloisio, CMCC







Courtesy: Giovanni Aloisio, CMCC

The European Network for Earth System Modelling ENES: Current Activities

- Intro and Motivation
- ★ Brief History
- Scientific projects
- ★ Infrastructures in Earth System Modelling
 - Report on ISENES(1)
 - Introduce ISENES2
 - Recent funding opportunities and reactions
 - FET
 - ESFRI
 - CoE

* Conclusions





European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures

Activity of the EC since mid 2000s



http://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/index_en.cfm?pg=esfri-roadmap



Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie

European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures

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The ESFRI Roadmap identifies new **Research Infrastructures** (RI) of pan-European interest corresponding to the long term needs of the European research communities, covering all scientific areas, regardless of possible location.



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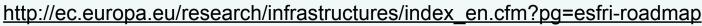
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 - Mational Roadmaps
- Provides seed money
- Requires support from research organizations







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- Needs at least three nations to support the initiative
 - Mational Roadmaps
- Provides seed money
- Requires support from research organizations
- ... is a complicated process



http://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/index_en.cfm?pg=esfri-roadmap







Earth's climate system modelling European research infrastructure "CliM-ERI"

Objectives

Discussion on Friday

Accelerate progress in climate science & Facilitate use of model results by a large range of user communities (from research to climate services)

Contour Climate models and environment tools / Computing (HPC) ecosystem / Data bases

- Support the realisation of the WCRP international coordinated numerical experiments: CMIP & CORDEX cycles
- Provide access to model data/metadata (WCRP model data infrastructure)
- R&D : software development for models and data issues on HPC and big data

Human resources & computing/storage facilities Proposal for the ESFRI roadmap update (end of 2014) Endorsed by JPI Climate (May 2014)

CoE = Centre of Excellence

- ★ Excellence in HPC applications
- ★ User-driven
- ★ Integrate HPC and data
- ★ Multi-disciplinarry
- ★ Co-locate
 - \star domain and HPC system, software and algorithms
- ★ Distributed
- ★ Sustainable
- ★ Dead Line 14.01.2015 for 8-10 prototypes
 ★ 4-5 M€ each
- ★ Focus: Solve short-term issues with a service target





ENES CoE (name tbd)

- ★ 3 Topics
 - ★ Scalability
 - ★ Models
 - ★ Model Development
 - ★ Usability
 - ★ Environments and workflows
 - ★ Tools
 - ★ Exploitability
 - ★ Data

★ Pl

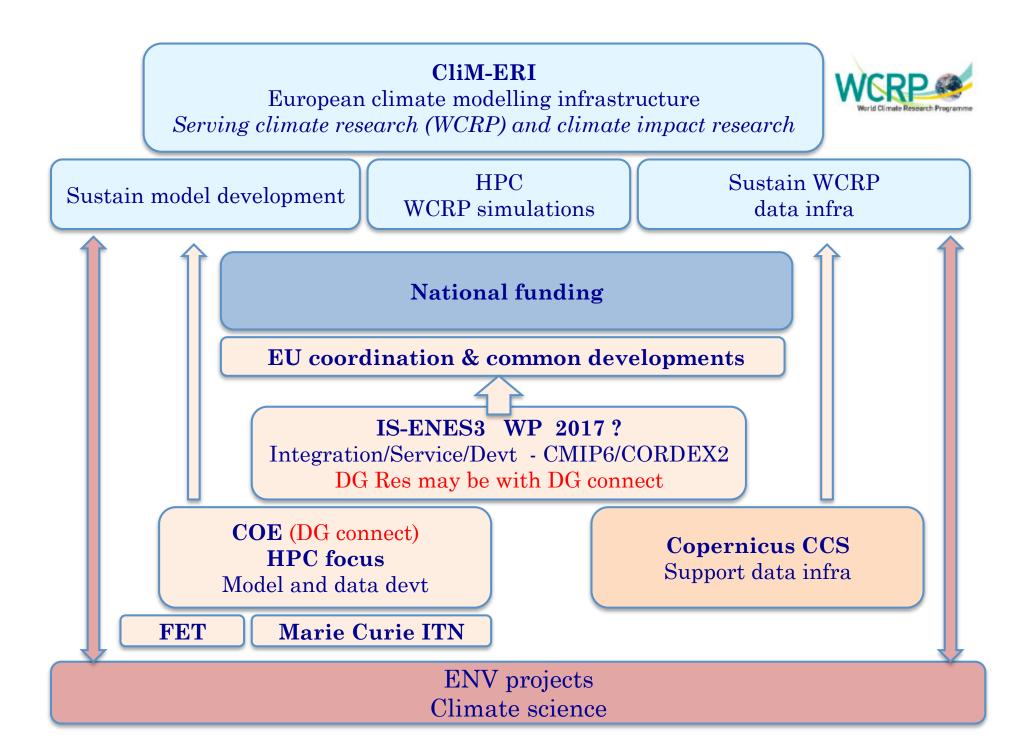
Joachim Biercamp, DKRZ

★ Major Issue:

- \star Solve short term issues
- ★ Lay the ground for tackling the burning long-term problems
- ★ Establish the relevant services
- ★ Governance
 - ★ To select right topics in order to focus
 - \star Integrate NWP and ESM

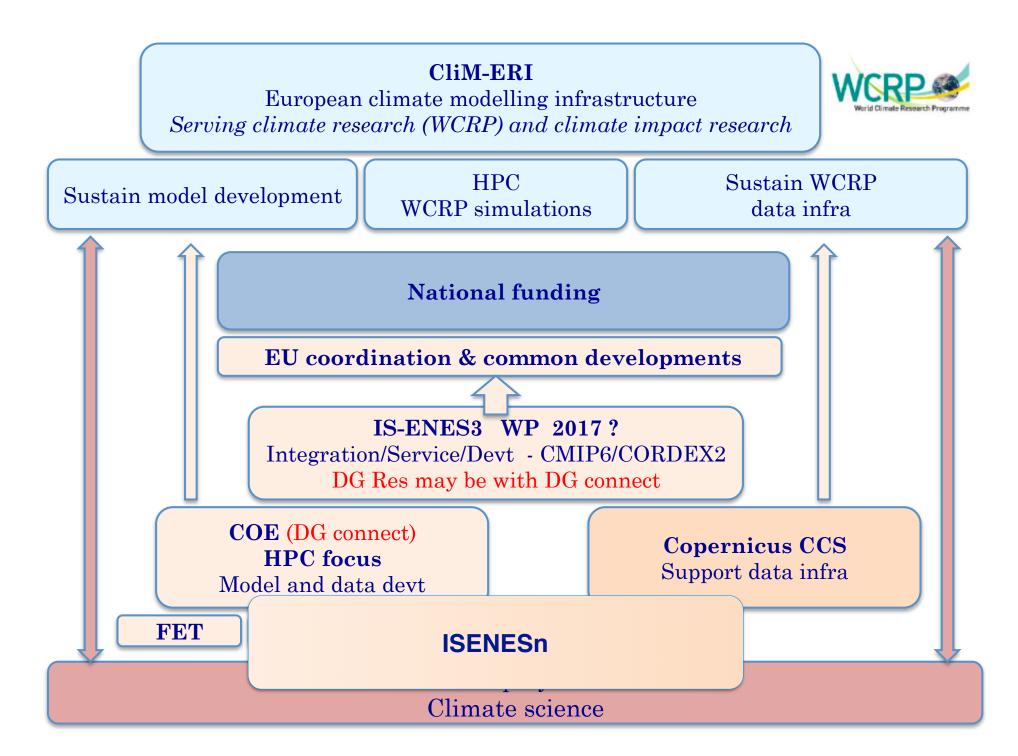






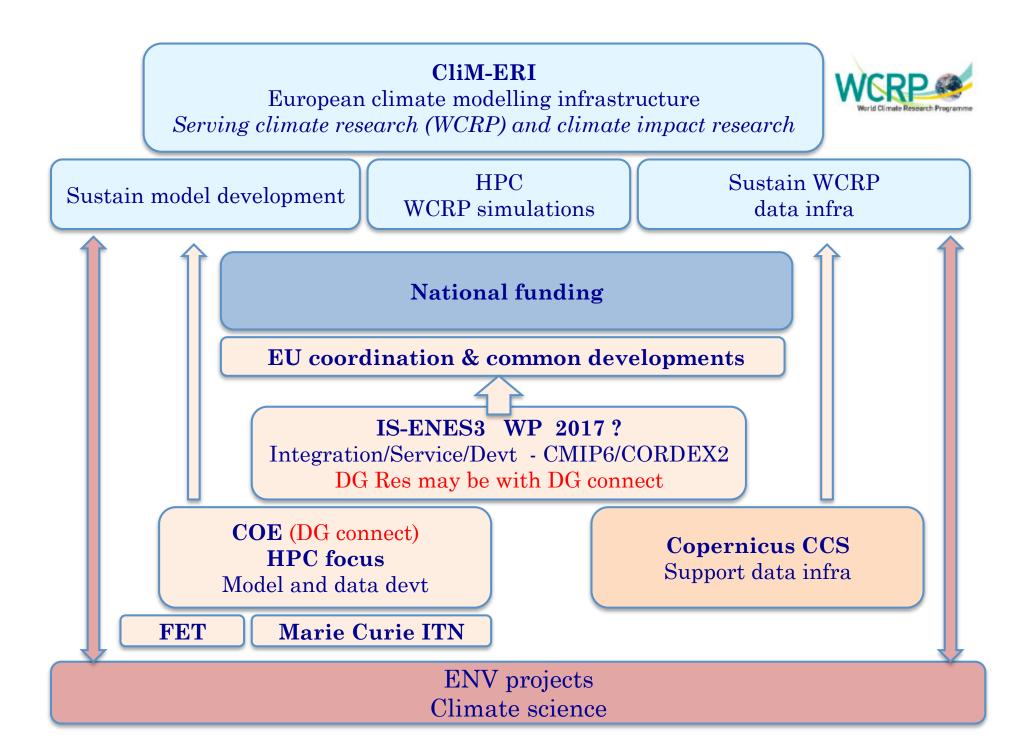
Slide Courtesy Sylvie Joussaume

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★ Conclusions





My Main Conclusions 2012

- Key drivers:
 - + Science and Society
 - Computing HW
- Models need:
 - + Competition in science
 - + Common software IS
 - + Increased resolution
 - + Consideration of the complete line from NWP to ESM

- Modelers need
 - + Education
 - + Exchange
 - + Reward
- Users need
 - + Easy access to the data
 - + Assistance in interpretation





Conclusions

We need more

man-power, interaction within, and involvement of the community





Conclusions

We need more man-power, interaction within, and involvement of the community

We need to stabilize and improve ENES structures





Conclusions

We need more man-power, interaction within, and involvement of the community

We need to stabilize and improve ENES structures

We need to consider where NWP and/or operational oceanography and climate modeling can interact and cooperate more intensely?

COE leading this way....







