

# PilotLab ExaESM

## - An Overview -

### What is the PilotLab?

- Earth system models are important tools for assessing the magnitude and impacts of future climate change
- Such models have to run in ever finer resolutions in order to capture extreme events, which, in turn, are often responsible for the majority of weather-related and environmental impacts
- Therefore, these models require **increasing computer power**, and to enable big simulations on such gigantic machines **necessitates close collaboration between Earth system modellers and computer scientists**
- The PilotLab exaESM (PL-ExaESM) offers a platform where these two communities can meet and interact to build the next-generation Earth system models
- In the PL exaESM, scientists from **9 Helmholtz institutions** work together to address **5 specific problems of exascale Earth system modelling**



### Which problems are addressed in the PL-ExaESM?

#### Scalability:

models are being ported to next-generation GPU processor technology and the codes are modularized so that computer scientists can better help to optimize the models on new hardware

#### Load balancing:

asynchronous workflows allow for more efficient orchestration of the increasing model output while preserving the necessary flexibility to control the simulation output

#### Data staging:

new emerging dense memory technologies allow new ways of optimizing I/O operations of data-intensive applications running on HPC clusters and future exascale systems

#### Machine Learning:

modern ML approaches are tested for their suitability to replace computationally expensive model calculations and speed up the model simulations or make better use of available observation data

#### System Design:

the results of dedicated performance tests of Earth system models and data workflows are analysed in light of potential improvements of the future exascale supercomputer system design

### Why do we need this?

- Supercomputer technology is undergoing rapid and fundamental changes: since a few years, processor development has reached physical size limits, and therefore new paradigms for computing processors have to be found
- Typically, next-generation processors combine many thousand cores in one processing unit
- To use such devices efficiently, new programming concepts must be developed and implemented into ESMs
- Furthermore, these models generate huge amounts of data, and storage technology is also evolving
- This requires new modelling workflows and new ways for handling Earth system model output



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### The Future

- We foresee that next-generation Earth system models will run at resolutions of 1-3 km, which means that around 200 numerical equations must be solved in each of about 100 billion model grid boxes at each model time step (i.e. every minute)
- With such simulations, local-scale phenomena can be accurately reproduced and extreme events will be simulated much more accurately than at present
- The way we run Earth system models will change: the actual simulations will be combined with online analyses of observations, visualization tools, and novel deep learning concepts to generate new knowledge for the society and to provide data for further analysis in user-friendly open web services.
- Important information will be gained on how future supercomputer systems can be further optimized to further increase computational speed while saving on energy consumption