

Service Development for Machine Learning for Earth System Science

France-Japan-Germany Trilateral Workshop Convergence of HPC and Data Science for Future Extreme Scale Intelligent Applications

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### **German Climate Computing Centre**

## Mission

DKRZ – Partner for Climate Science.
Maximum Compute Performance.
Sophisticated Data Management.
Competent Service.

## Vision

DKRZ reliably unlocks the potential of the accelerating technological progress for climate research



### **German Climate Computing Centre**

Non-profit limited company since 1987

- Share-holders Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, City of Hamburg, Alfred-Wegener-Institute, Helmholtz Center Geesthacht
- 80+ staff at DKRZ
- 10+ staff at university research group (focus on parallel I/O)





### Governance

## Financial contribution

- Currently
  - Infrastructure by Helmholtz Association, Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, and City of Hamburg (€45M/5a)
  - Operational costs by share-holders (€10M/a)
- Resource distribution
  - 50% to share-holders according to their share
  - 50% to German research community
    - Assigned by Scientific Steering Committee

### **30 Years of Computer and Storage Systems** (1987-2019)





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### **DKRZ**

### **Powerful Computers for Competitive Research**





### HLRE-3 – Mistral (2015-2020)



bullx DLC 720, 3,500+ nodes, 100,000+ cores, Haswell/Broadwell, 3.6 PFLOPS 240 TB main memory, 54 PB disk storage, 450 GB/s mem-disk rate, FDR network 21 nodes for visualization hot liquid cooling with high efficiency no GPUs for acceleration or ML

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### **High Volume Data Archive**

- 65,000 slots for tapes in Hamburg (10,000 remote)
- 120+ PB of climate data, increase 40 PB in 2018
- 500 PB capacity until 2020





### **Service Profile**





### Service Profile – Model Development



### Tokyo, France-Japan-Germany Trilateral Workshop



### Service Profile – Data Production



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2019/11/06

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### **Challenges for HPC Center**

### Complexities

- Increasing for computer architecture
  - Systems with heterogeneous architectures and increasing number of components (processors, disk, ...)
- Increasing for numerical modeling
  - Higher spatial and temporal resolution, further processes, generation of huge data volumes
- Increasing for data usage
  - Visualization and world-wide usage of high data volumes

### Problems

- Limited finances for investments in research infrastructures and for their operation
- Limited number of human resources with interdisciplinary scientific education and competences
- Slowdown of hardware improvement End of Moore ´s Law



### Potential System in 2020

	real 2015/16	2020	Faktor
compute performance (no accelerators)	3.6 PFLOPS	14 PFLOPS	<del>10</del> 4
# compute nodes	3,300	GPUs for acceleration and ML	
# processor cores	100,000+	(share to be decided)	decided)
main memory	260 TB		
disk capacity	54 PB	120 PB	<del>5</del> 2,2
data rate memory to disk			
capacity tape library (2015, 2020)			
data rate disk to tape			
power consumption	1.4 MW	2.0 MW	<del>1.0</del> 1.5
Investment costs	€ 36M	€ 40M	1,1



### The End of "Traditional" HPC

### **Traditional HPC**

- Mathematics is differential equations
- Processors are conventional homogeneous CPUs
- Profiting from Moore ´s Law
  - now: economically reasonable chip improvements very difficult

Example DKRZ (6 years operation, increasing investments)

- NEC -> IBM in 2009: 100x performance
- IBM -> Bull/Atos in 2015: 24x performance
- Bull/Atos -> N.N. in 2020: 4x performance no more low hanging fruits!



### AI/ML Exceeds Moore 's Law

# Anthony Sarkis: "Why AI progress is faster than Moore's Law — the age of the algorithm" (Sep 2018)

https://medium.com/@anthony\_sarkis/the-age-of-the-algorithm-why-ai-progress-is-faster-than-moores-law-2fb7d5ae7943

- deep learning algorithms improvement
  - region proposal network
  - image classification
- specialized hardware



### **Climate Science with Machine Learning Gains Momentum!**

## **Exascale Deep Learning for Climate Analytics**

Kurth, Treichler, Romero, Mudigonda, Luehr, Phillips, Mahesh, Matheson, Deslippe, Fatica, Prabhat, Houston

## Specific Types of Contributions2018ACM Gordon Bell Prize

Innovations in applying high-performance computing to science, engineering, and large-scale data analytics

We extract pixel-level masks of extreme weather patterns using variants of Tiramisu and DeepLabv3+ neural networks. We describe improvements to the software frameworks, input pipeline, and the network training algorithms necessary to efficiently scale deep learning on the Piz Daint and Summit systems. The Tiramisu network scales to **5300 P100 GPUs** with a sustained throughput of **21.0 PF/s** and parallel efficiency of 79.0%. DeepLabv3+ scales up to **27360 V100 GPUs** with a sustained throughput of **325.8 PF/s** and a parallel **efficiency of 90.7%** in **single precision**. By taking advantage of the **FP16 Tensor Cores**, a half-precision version of the DeepLabv3+ network achieves a peak and sustained throughput of 1.13 EF/s and 999.0 PF/s respectively.



### A Comment on Weather, Climate, and ML

Weather

Weather is the state of the atmosphere

Climate

Climate is the **statistics of weather** over a usually 30 years interval

- Computational weather prediction
  - Make it quick
- Computational climate projection
  - Make it exact







### **Build up ML Competences and Services**





### HELMHOLTZ AI COOPERATION UNIT

#### Vision

Our ambition at the Helmholtz Al Cooperation Unit (HAICU) is to reach an internationally visible leadership position in applied Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Machine Learning (ML) by combining unique research questions, data sets and expertise with newly developed AI/ML-based tools and democratized access to them in an open and dynamic community.

### Mission

We are a research-driven hub for applied AI that

- fosters cross-field creativity by stimulating collaborative research projects
- identifies and leverages similarities between applications to advance generalised AI/ML methods
- integrates field-specific excellence and AI/ML prowess
- improves the quality, scalability and timely availability of emerging methods and tools
- empowers and trains the current and next generation of scientists

to enable the efficient and agile development and implementation of AI/ML assets across the whole Helmholtz Association.

As one of the platforms (Helmholtz Information & Data Science Academy (HIDA), Helmholtz Federated IT Services (HIFIS), Helmholtz Imaging Platform (HIP), Helmholtz Metadata Collaboration (HMC) and HAICU) initiated by the Helmholtz Incubator Information and Data Science cooperation and openness is hardwired into our approach. Be curious.

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The Helmholtz Association's research fields tackle the major challenges and pressing issues facing society and develop sustainable solutions for tomorrow and beyond. As an enabler, HELMHOLTZ AI will transfer methods of applied AI in all of these six research fields: https://www.haicu.de/themenmenue/research/research-fields/index.html

Information/ Key Technologies represented by Forschungszen Jülich (FZJ)



## AIM - Artificial Intelligence Innovation in Earth System Analytics and Modelling

### Units

- Young investigators group (HZG)
  - Broad expertise in earth system modelling and data science methods
  - Will conduct application-oriented research
- High level support team (DKRZ)
  - Create expertise on AI/ML in earth system modelling and analytics
  - Support earth system science community in applying AI/ML methods to HPC
  - Contribute to education together with AIM-YIG, HAICU locals and central and HIDA
  - Facilitate AI/ML research in earth system science context
    - Software environment and reproducibility, data reduction









### **Use Cases Earth and Environment: ML Applications to Climate Research**

### Improved reconstruction of past ocean temperature based on 'climate-proxy' records (e.g. tree-rings)

- If tested with synthetic data from climate simulations traditional <u>linear</u> <u>methods</u> (linreg) underestimate past variations.
- <u>Gaussian Process Regression</u> (gpreg) yields reconstructions closer to the <u>truth</u> (orig).



### Improve short and long-term prediction of coastal flooding?

- Dynamical storm-surge models, based on wind, water temperature profiles and topography, underestimate surge height.
- Classification or pattern recognition methods based on Random Forest or Neural Networks may better predict extreme surges.
- They can be applied to the output of future climate simulations to estimate future changes.



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### **AI/ML Research Group**

Climate Informatics and Technologies

- Interface between AI/ML and climate science
- AI/ML for DKRZ HPC Infrastructure
- Knowledge transfer and method Research
- Utilization of cutting-egde AI/ML technologies for climate scientists
- Focus on research challenges like e.g. climate prediction and missing climate information of the past



**Climate Models** 



### Machine Learning

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### **Example: Missing Historical Climate Information in Observations**







**Gray -> Missing Values** 



### **Retrospect and Prospect**

- Machine learning and specialized hardware have a 60+ years success record
- Traditional HPC slows down because of HW issues
- ML is now being adopted by classical HPC communities

- With computational climate science we still explore the application fields
- DKRZ will extend its methods and services portfolio