

# GPU-Powered WRF in the Cloud for Research and Operational Applications

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2017 Modeling Research in the Cloud Workshop  
Boulder, Colorado  
31 May 2017

Introduction  
Approach  
GPUs, GPU-Powered WRF  
Benchmarks, Challenges  
Summary, Q&A

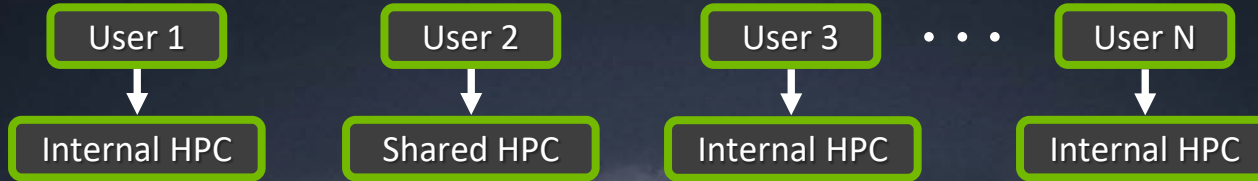
# Who is TempoQuest, Inc. (TQI)?

- Scientific and Visualization Software Company
  - Port applications from CPU hardware to NVIDIA Graphics Processing Units (GPUs)
  - Accelerate processing, ultimately enhancing precision and accuracy
    - First Product (AceCAST): Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) Model
    - Target: 3x – 10x acceleration, enable finer grid spacing, more ensembles, better physics, etc.
    - Parallel effort on accelerated visualization software (WSV3 Professional)
    - Future plans include other models, data assimilation, visual analytics, machine learning
- Platforms
  - Client data center and/or commercial cloud
  - Software As a Service (SaaS) in the commercial cloud

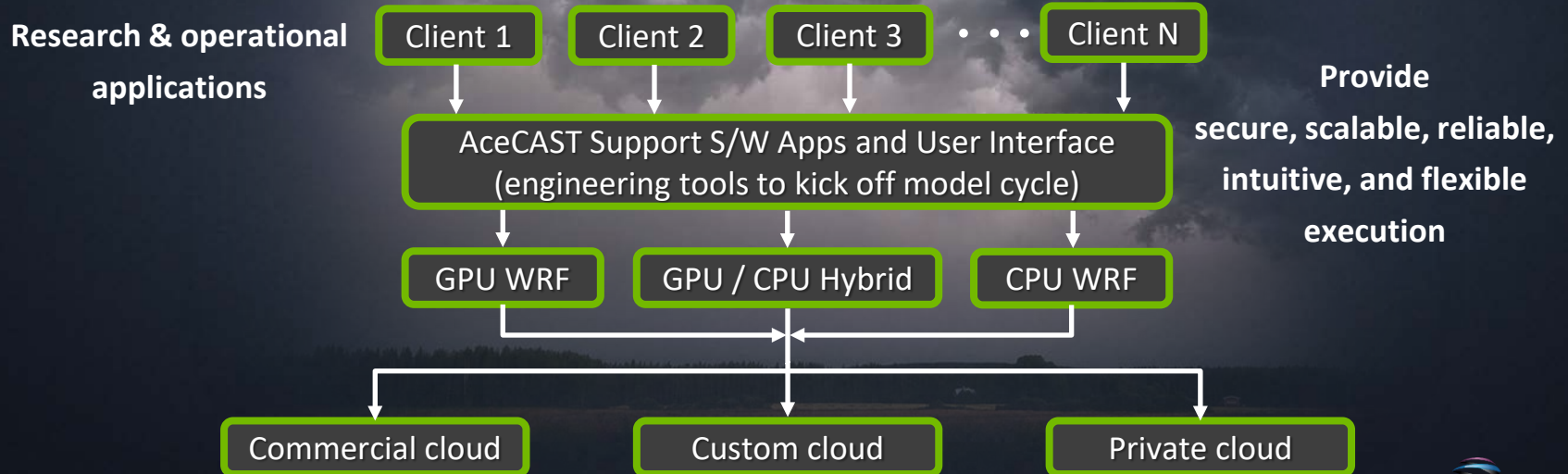
# Partners

- Equity Investors (founders, venture capitalists)
- Space Sciences and Engineering Center (SSEC; University of Wisconsin, Madison)
  - Software development / testing
- NVIDIA
  - Investor
  - Access to development hardware
  - Subject matter expertise
  - Software testing, integration, benchmark
  - Marketing, sales, and distribution assistance for GPU forecast products

# TQI Approach

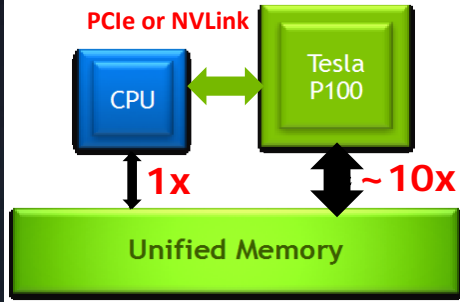


## MIGRATE USER EXPERIENCE



# NVIDIA Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)\*

## GPU Introduction



- Co-processor to the CPU
- Threaded Parallel (SIMT)
- CPUs: x86 | Power | ARM
- HPC Motivation:
  - Performance
  - Efficiency
  - Cost Savings

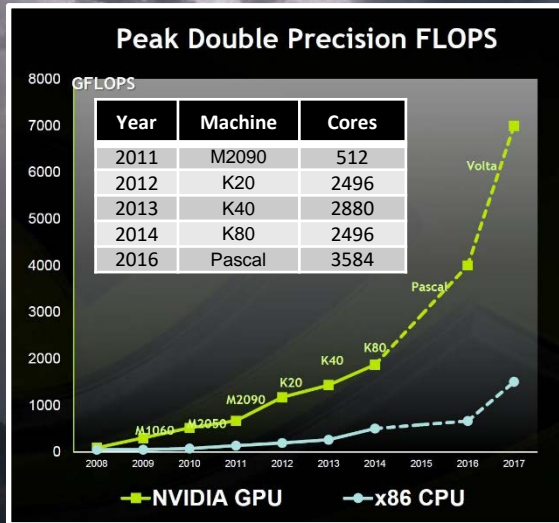


IMAGE: Facebook's new Big Sur GPU server  
<http://venturebeat.com/2016/08/29/facebook-gives-away-22-more-gpu-servers-for-a-i-research>

\*Original slide contents from Stan Posey, HPC Program Manager, NVIDIA

# Programming Strategies for GPU Acceleration\*

## Applications

### GPU Libraries

Provides Fast  
“Drop-In”  
Acceleration

### OpenACC Directives

GPU-acceleration in  
Standard Language  
(Fortran, C, C++)

### Programming in CUDA (API)

Maximum Flexibility  
with GPU Architecture  
(Code rewrite / restructure)

Increasing Development Effort  
Increasing Acceleration

NOTE: Many applications include combination of these strategies

# Benchmarks with WRF CUDA Modules

- Module timing
  - Write driver routine for each module
  - Compare timing on CPU versus GPU
  - Examine accuracy of results
- Integrate one or more modules in full WRF model
  - Run realistic test cases on representative HPC hardware
  - Compare timing for CPU versus GPU+CPU versions
  - Compare output for scientific validation
    - Graphic fields
    - Dependent and derived variables averaged in space, time
    - Integrated quantities

# Individual WRF Module Testing

| Module                 | CUDA V3.6.1 | GPU Speed Up (w/wo I/O) | CUDA V3.8 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Kessler MP             | √           | 70x / 816x              |           |
| Purdue-Lin MP          | √           | 156x / 692x             |           |
| WSM -3-class MP        | √           | 150x / 331x             |           |
| WSM 5-class MP*        | √           | 202x / 350x             |           |
| Eta MP                 | √           | 37x / 272x              |           |
| WSM 6-class MP*        | √           | 165x / 216x             | √         |
| Goddard GCE MP         | √           | 348x / 361x             |           |
| Thompson MP*           | √           | 76x / 153x              | √         |
| SBU 5-class MP         | √           | 213x / 896x             |           |
| WDM 5-class MP         | √           | 147x / 206x             |           |
| WDM 6-class MP         | √           | 150x / 206x             |           |
| RRTMG LW*              | √           | 123x / 127x             | √         |
| RRTMG SW*              | √           | 202x / 207x             | √         |
| Goddard SW             | √           | 92x / 134x              |           |
| Dudia SW*              | √           | 19x / 409x              | √         |
| MYNN SL                | √           | 6x / 113x               |           |
| TEMF SL                | √           | 5x / 214x               |           |
| Thermal diffusion LS   | √           | 10x / 311x              | √         |
| YSU PBL*               | √           | 34x / 193x              | √         |
| Betts Miller Janjic CP |             | ————                    | √         |

\*Previous NVIDIA-SSEC project



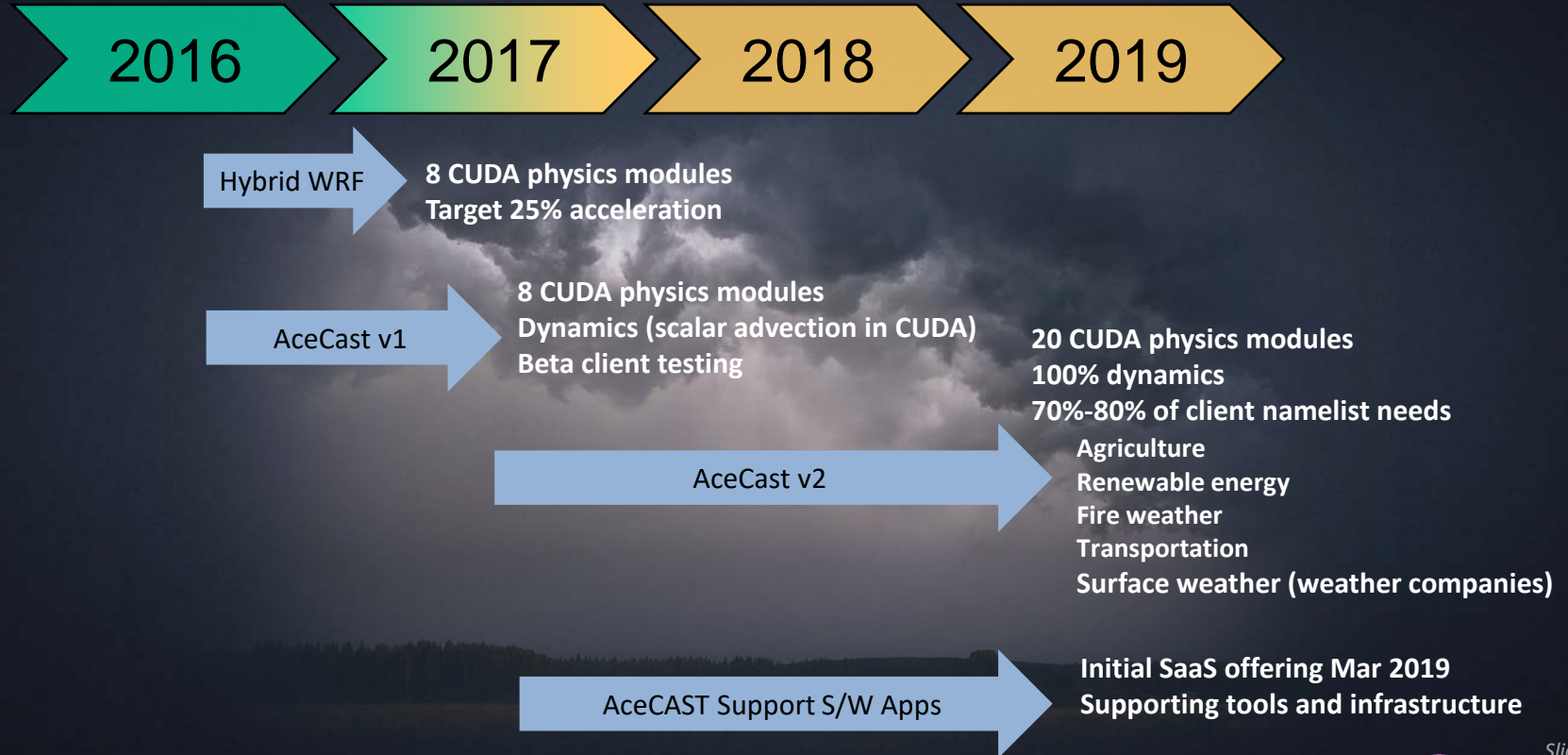
# Integrated WRF Module Testing

- 4 CUDA module integration w/ WRF V3.8
  - WSM6, Thompson MP, RRTMG SW, RRTMG LW
- NVIDIA PSG cluster (12 nodes), high speed InfiniBand
  - 384 CPU cores (Haswell chips, 16-cores per chip, 2 chips per node)
  - 48 GPUs (P100s, 4 per node)
- Tornado case (upper mid west and Ohio valley)
  - 2100 UTC 12 Jun 2013
  - 3-hour benchmark
  - 625 x 625 x 50 levels, 3-km grid
- Hybrid WRF (select physics modules on GPU, all other code on CPU)
  - 35% speed up WSM6, RRTMG SW, RRTMG LW
  - 38% speed up Thompson, RRTMG SW, RRTMG LW
- Use wrfdiff to compare statistics on U, V, W, P, etc. between CPU and GPU runs

# Challenges Moving Forward

- Software
  - Porting all code to GPUs
    - Avoid communication penalties: CPU ↔ GPU
    - Not all modules benefit from conversion to CUDA (use OpenACC to get resident on GPU)
  - Sustainment (latest versus historical versions of WRF; why important?)
  - Portability and customization for specific generation of hardware
- Cloud
  - Various offerings, pricing, etc. from different vendors
  - Elastic computing (resources that are not permanent, but scalable)
  - Data and software management including storage
  - Reduce data transfer (bring applications and software to cloud) – what about proprietary algorithms, sensitive, or classified data?
  - Lack of high speed interconnection (Infiniband)
  - Viable business model (ROI analysis, product pricing, profitability)

# Schedule and Milestones



# Summary

- Introduction to TempoQuest (TQI)
- TQI plans and progress to enable GPU-powered WRF in the cloud
  - Target 3x – 10x acceleration
  - Broad user base with initial focus on 5 verticals (research and operations)
  - Provide SaaS with interface and application layers
  - Achieve 70%-80% of client namelist requirements by March 2019
- Software and Cloud Challenges
- Comments and Questions?