



Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

Collaboration between NMHSs and with the public and academic sector in high performing computing infrastructure

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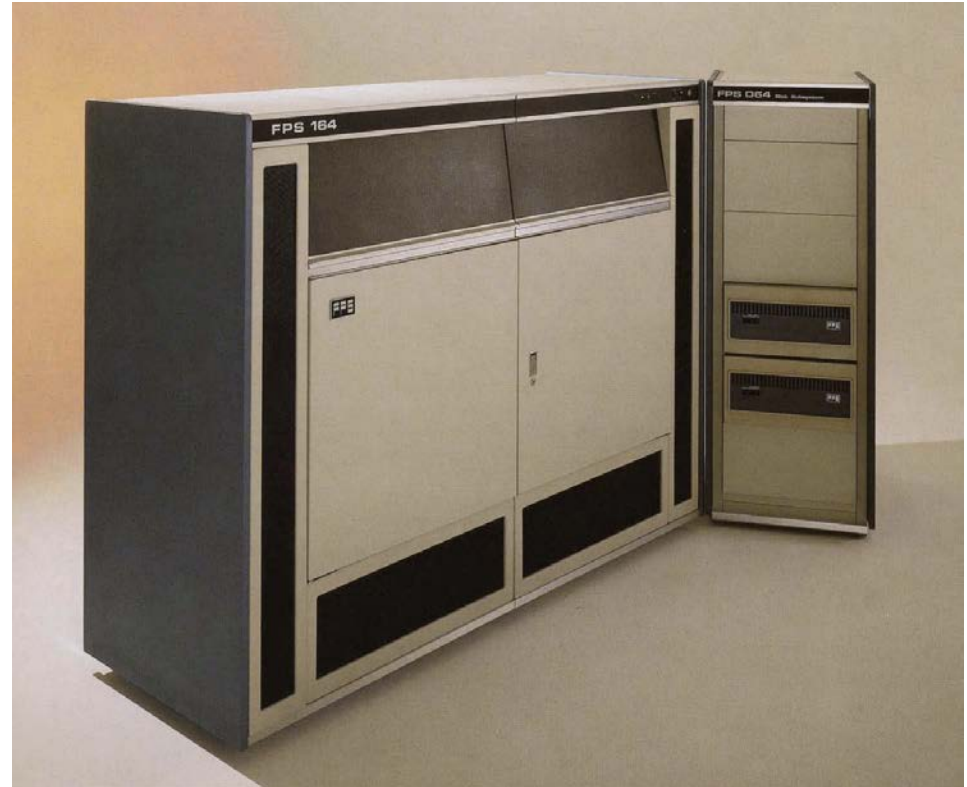
RA VI Regional Forum of the Open Consultative Platform, 03.11.2023

Classification: Open

The last HPC operated by MET Norway....

- Floating Point Systems FPS-164 Scientific Computer
- 1982 - 1987

We have powerful clusters in-house and operate them ourselves, but the main HPCs are located outside MET Norway and operated by partners



1987 - 2018

- Cray X-MP
- Cray Y-MP
- Cray T3E
- SGI Origin 3000
- IBM Power P5+
- SGI Altix ICE X

The two first operated by SINTEF
(research institute)

The four last operated by the Norwegian
University of Science and Technology

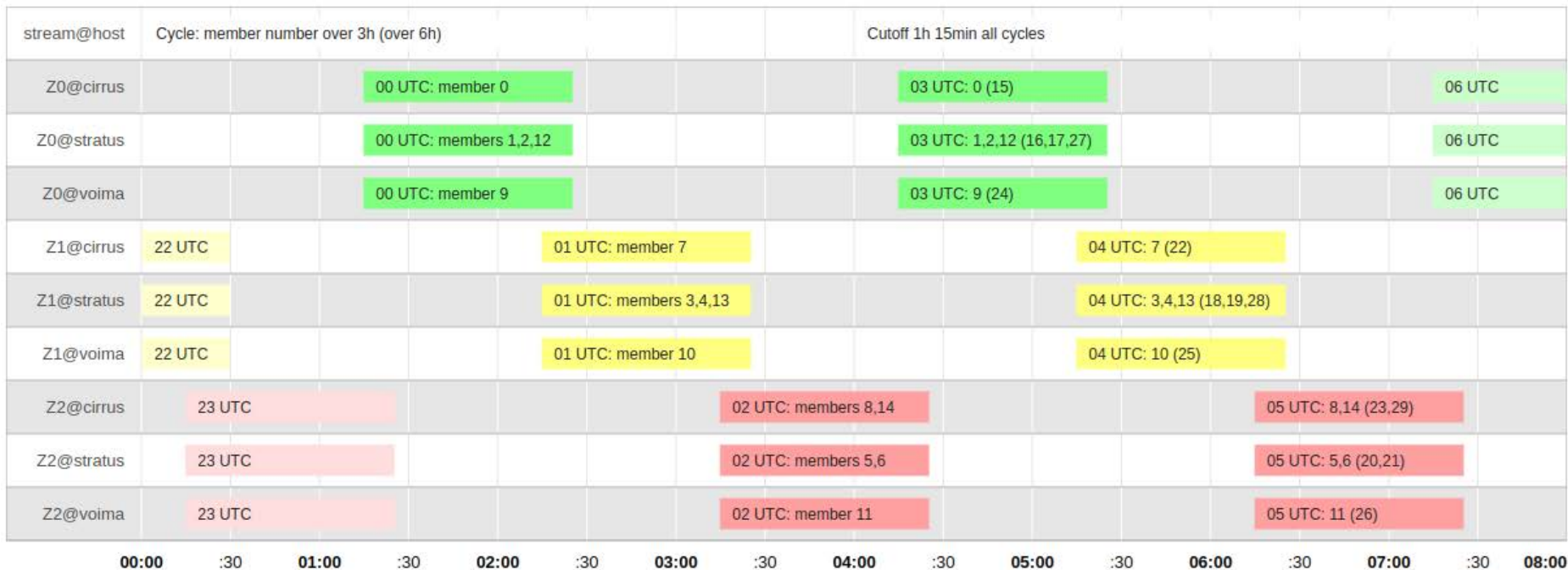


From 2014: MetCoOp

- MetCoOp is a *cooperation on operational NWP* between the national meteorological institutes of Estonia (*ESTE*), Finland (*FMI*), Norway (*MET*) and Sweden (*SMHI*)
- It was established in 2011 (Norway and Sweden), and went operational in 2014. Finland joined 2016 and Estonia 2018
- The common model used is *Harmonie AROME*. The main product is an *ensemble of forecasts* (started from different initial conditions and using different lateral boundary conditions), with 30 members (over a 6 hour period)



MEPS production schedule



HPC systems used in MetCoOp operations

- **Cirrus** (SMHI, Norrköping). 256 compute nodes, 8192 cores, 96 GiB ram/node, Intel OmniPath 100 Gb/s interconnect.
- **Stratus** (NSC, Linköping). 520 compute nodes, 16640 cores, 96 GiB ram/node, Intel OmniPath 100 Gb/s interconnect.
- **Voima** (FMI, Helsinki). Cray XC40, 172 compute nodes, 128 GB ram/node. Cray Aries/Dragonfly interconnect.
- **Teho** (FMI, Helsinki). Cray XC40, 172 compute nodes. 128 GB ram/node. Cray Aries/Dragonfly interconnect.



Cirrus and Stratus are operated by National Supercomputing Centre at Linköping University, Sweden



35 years with external HPCs - lessons learned

- Research institutes and universities have delivered professional services
 - Excellent understanding of 24/7 operations
 - Risk management
 - Highly qualified personnel
- Legal and economical issues have required some clarification
 - Public procurement
 - State aid
 - Value added tax
- Difficult to recruit HPC experts - collaboration reduces the problem
- Need for high performance network (for external datacenters this is required anyway)

Prerequisites for a successful collaboration with academia

- Mutual understanding of the societal missions and legal framework for both parties
- “Science for Service”
- Create ownership among all participants
- Building trust over time
- Involvement of academia in R&D also when the collaboration is on infrastructure

Eight years of NMHS cooperation on NWP - lessons learned

- Common HPCs is not the goal - it is a means to produce world class very short-range and short-range NWP for the geographical areas of interest
- Sharing competence and resources gives additional value for all
- We have been able to exploit the value of different cultures - “best of both worlds”
- On my “top two” list of successful collaborations
- Why do the countries in RA VI want to run NWP models on so many overlapping domains?

We are on the way to extending the collaboration - United Weather Center (UWC) with 10 (soon 11) NMHSs



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