Who We Are

We're a team from **the Advanced Computing Division,** National Meteorological Information Centre (NMIC) of China Meteorological Administration (CMA).

The main responsibility includes :

➢ Develop HPC systems capacity
➢ Develop HPC-Supportive platforms
➢ Maintain system operations
➢ Track cutting-edge tech

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The Evolution of HPC

Modern weather forecasting is a comprehensive system encompassing meteorological observation, information infrastructure, numerical models, analysis and forecasting, and meteorological services.

Meteorological Observation → **Information Infrastructure** → **Numerical Models** → **Analysis & Forecasting** → **Meteorological Services**

China has basically established a comprehensive meteorological observation system.

Established a robust foundation of data, platforms, and security support.

Established a comprehensive operational numerical forecasting system.

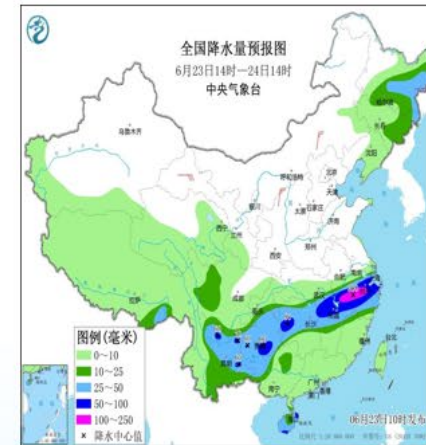**Forecast results are generated through forecasters' comprehensive analysis and forecast discussions.**
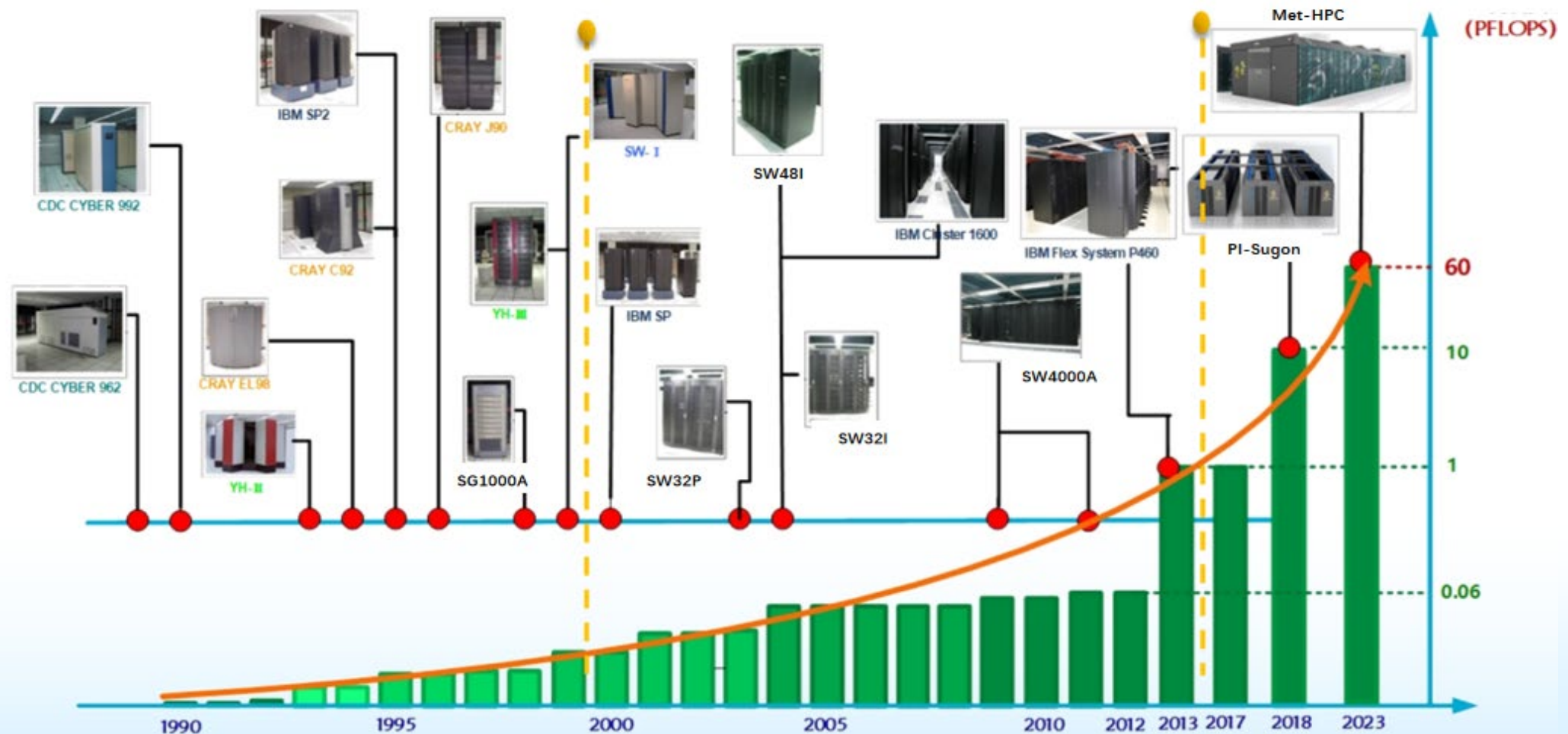
Provide a variety of meteorological services, including public services, industry services, and decision-making services.

The Evolution of HPC

The development of supercomputing at the China Meteorological Administration began in 1985, making it the earliest department in China to adopt supercomputing system.

Layout of CMA HPC System

➢ 4 subsystems located in Beijing
- Pi-HPC : 2 subsytems

- Met-HPC : 2 subsytems

➢ 1 subsytem located in Neimenggu
- Met-HPC : 1 subsytem

➢ > 60PFlops

Pi HPC System

- **Located in Beijing, built in 2018**
- **Consists of 2 subsystems :** meteorological operational system and meteorological R&D system, backup for each other

- **Meteorological Operational System of Pi** : top rank 74 in TOP500(2018), Xeon Gold 6142 16C 2.6GHz, Infiniband EDR

- **Meteorological R&D System of Pi** : top rank 68 in TOP500(2018), Xeon Gold 6142 16C 2.6GHz, Infiniband EDR, NVIDIA Tesla P100

Met-HPC System

➢ **Named as Meteorological HPC system, built in 2023**

➢ **Consists of 3 subsystems :**

    operational system and R&D system in Beijing

    backup system in Neimenggu, interconnected with
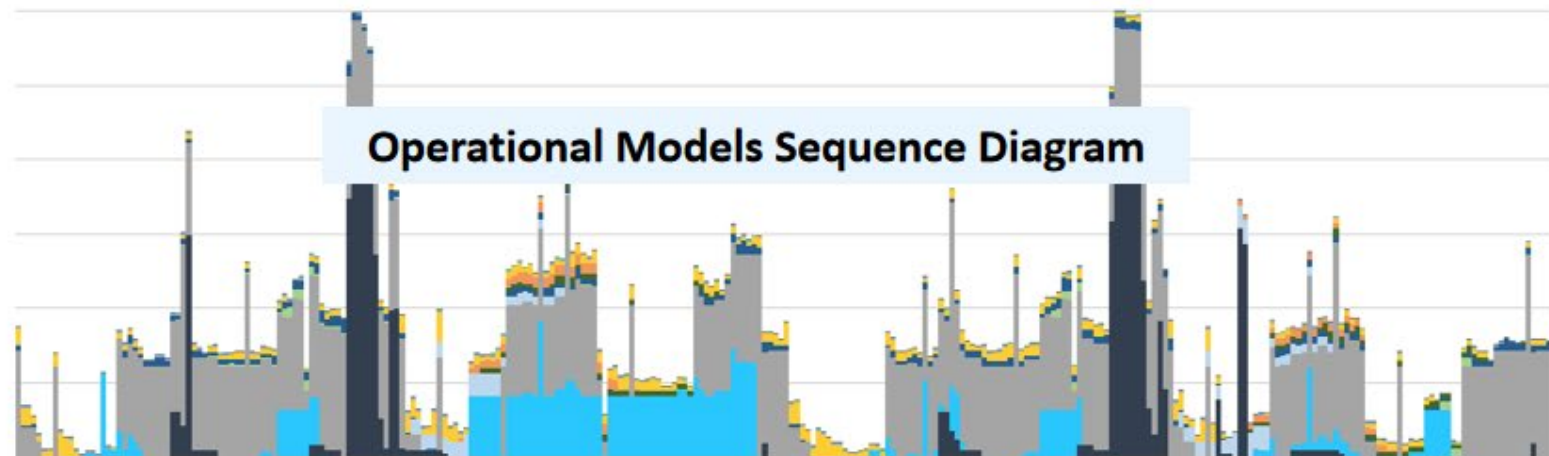
    Beijing via high-speed networks

CMA Supercomputing Center

Intel SPR processor

Large-Scale Distributed Parallel File System

400Gbps InfiniBand NDR

Liquid Cooling System

Comprehensive software environment
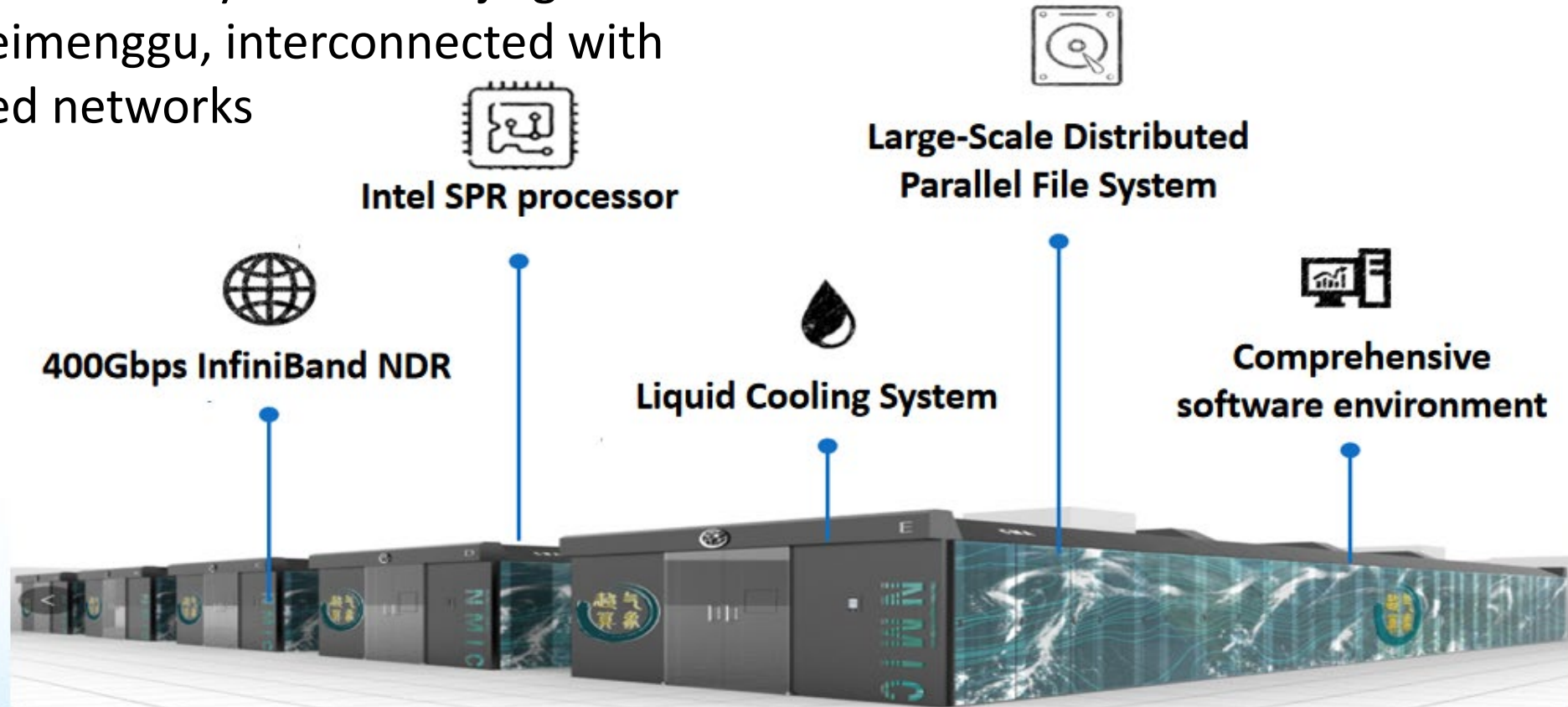
The Evolution of HPC

The iterative upgrades of supercomputing systems have propelled the rapid advancement of numerical forecasting operations.

Timeline:
- T42L9 — 1991
- T63L16 — 1995
- T106L19 — 1997
- T213L19 — 2002
- GRAPES1.0 — 2009
- T639L31 — 2011
- GRAPES2.0 — 2016
- GRAPES2.2 — 2018
- GRAPES3.0 — 2020
- GRAPES4.0 — 2023
- GRAPES4.1 — 2024

DP Flops

Memory Access Intensive

Operational Models Sequence Diagram
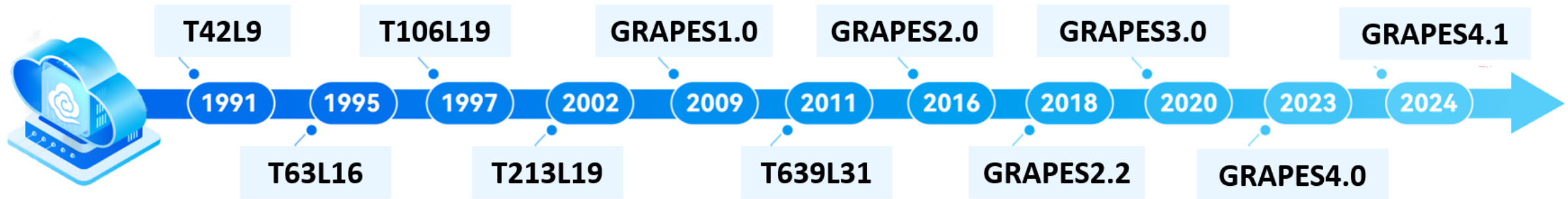
The Evolution of HPC

Test results for the scalability of the NWP models across different HPC systems.
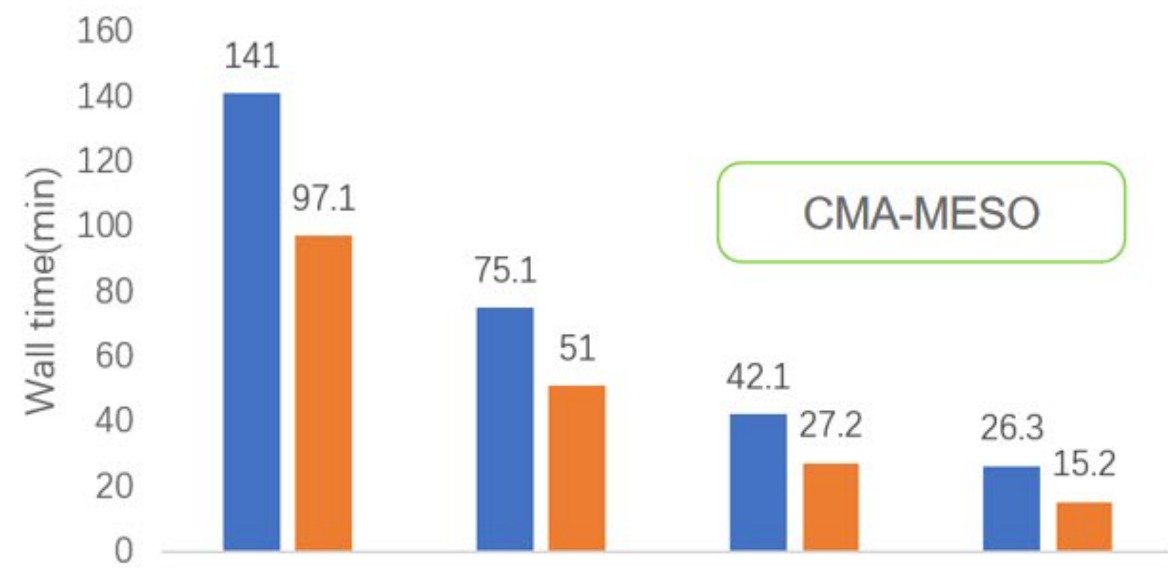
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HPC-Supportive Platforms

Meteorological Computing Power and Supportive Software Ecology

Preliminarily established the application support software ecology of meteorological computing power resources.

✓ System operation and management
✓ Model operation
✓ Scientific research support

Systems & Applications Standards

Resource Management

Model Development Pilot

HPC Monitor

Meteorological Computing Power and Supportive Software Ecology

Model R&D Management Collaboration

User Management

Workflow Scheduler
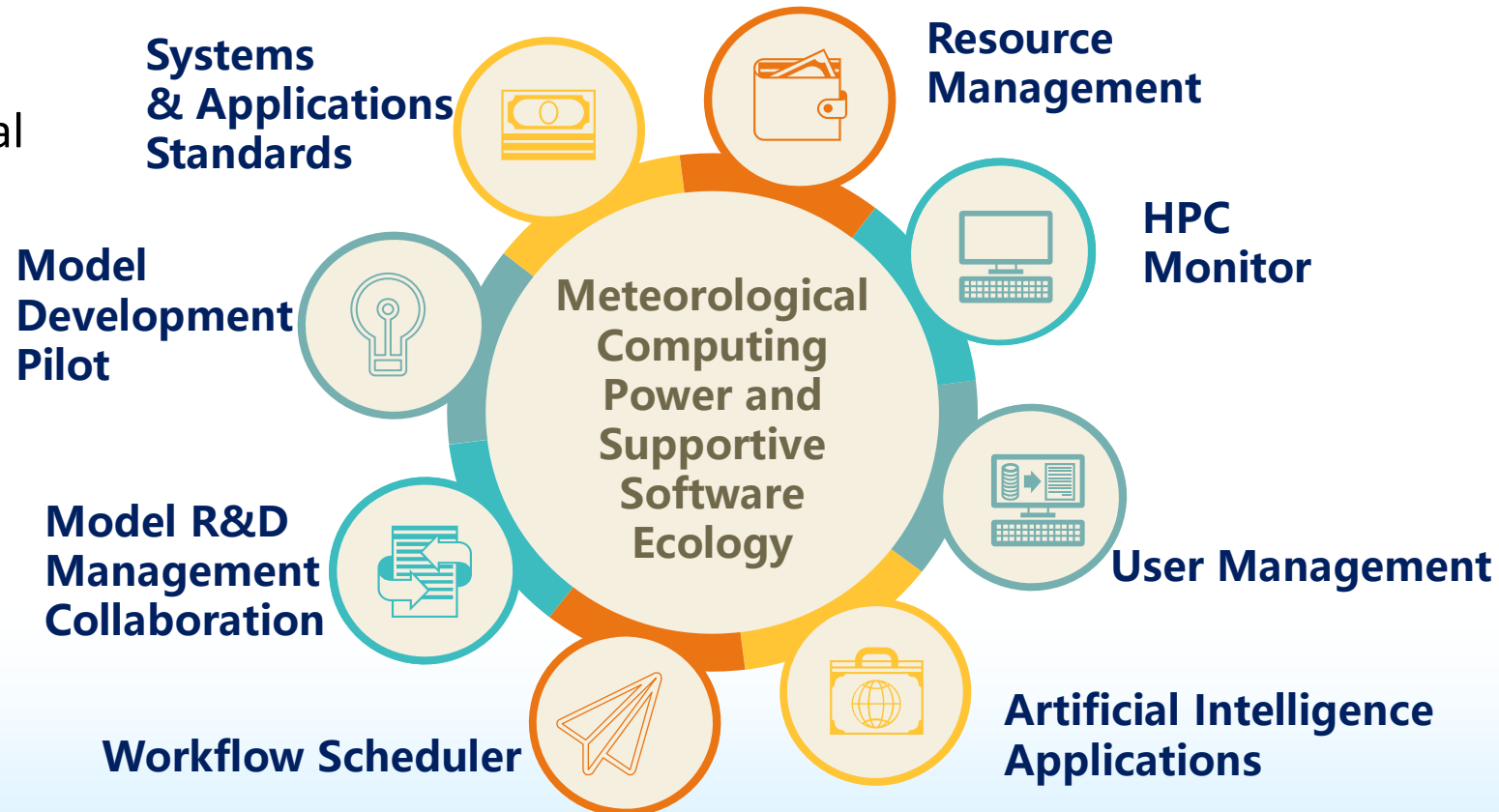
Artificial Intelligence Applications

Management Analysis of Computing Resource

HPC

Applications

□ □□□□

Multiple Resource Analysis

Costing

Monitor

Monthly Report

使用率(%)

24-hour System Usage Statistics

98.6

91.4

97.3

时段 (5m)

00:00 01:10 02:20 03:30 04:40 05:50 07:00 08:10 09:20 10:30 11:40 12:50 14:00 15:10 16:20 17:30 18:40 19:50 21:00 22:10 23:20

[1201-1205] [1206-1210] [1211-1215] [1216-1220] [1221-1225] [1226-1231]
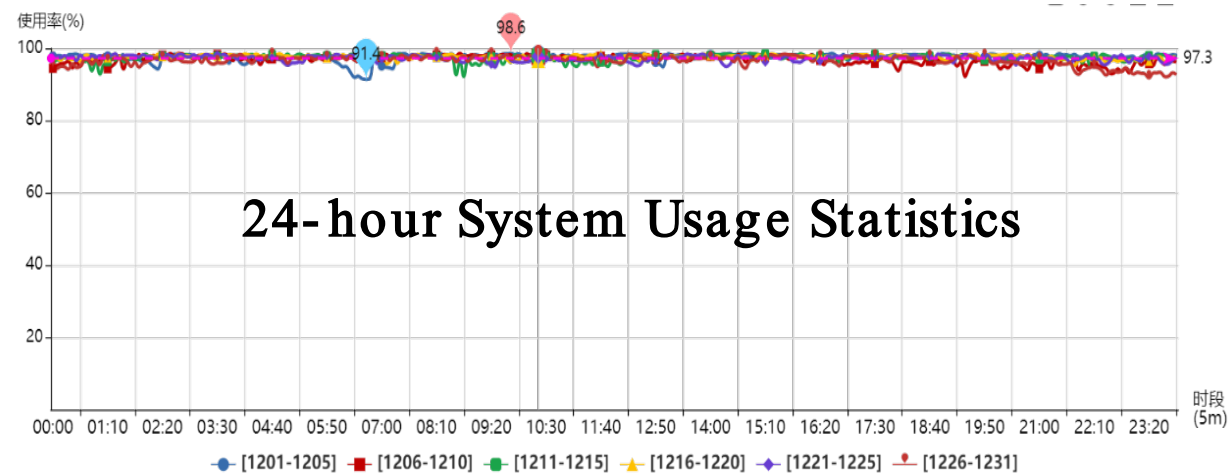
Scientific management of supercomputing resources

| Resource Allocation | Scheduling Strategy | Behavioral Monitoring | Optimization of Efficiency | □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ |

AI Weather Support Platform

AI Full Process R&D Support

Data Process → Modeling → Training → Deployment → Service

Models

Transformer
Pangu

MAE
W-MAE

Unet
NowcastNet

Statistical methods

Traditional machine learning models

Basic Neural Network Models

Meteorological Software Environment

Toolkit for meteorological data analysis
- Xarray netCDF4
- Cartopy Basemap...
- Meteva

Scientific Computing Library
- Pandas, Numpy
- Scikit-learn, Matplotlib, Seaborn

Frame works

PyTorch | Tensorflow | MXnet | MindSpore | PaddlePaddle

Run time

CUDA、GPU DRIVER | operator library

Computing Power Support

scheduler

GPU

Objectivized revision of precipitation products for multiscale numerical model forecasting
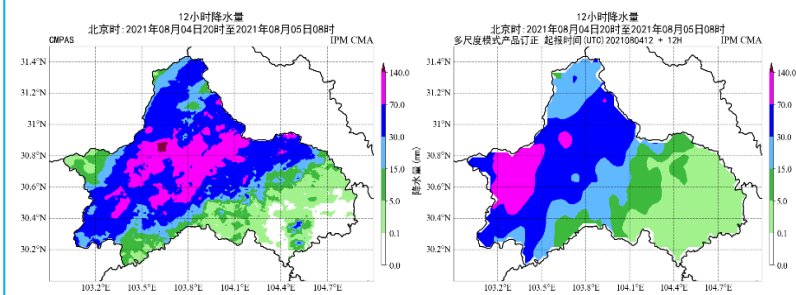
Conducting Chat Smart Q&A Model Run Tests

ChatGLM Alpha 内测

提出你的想法

💡 试试这些例子：
- 列出一些年夜饭好意头的菜肴以及其寓意。
- 帮我写一篇人工智能课程的教案，1000字。
- 怎么修改huggingface transformers的model cache位置？

⚠️ 当前模型限制：
- 可能会生成不正确的信息
- 可能会产生有害说明或有偏见的内容
- 暂时不擅长逻辑类回答，如数学和编程类问题

CMA AI FORCASTING SYSTEMS

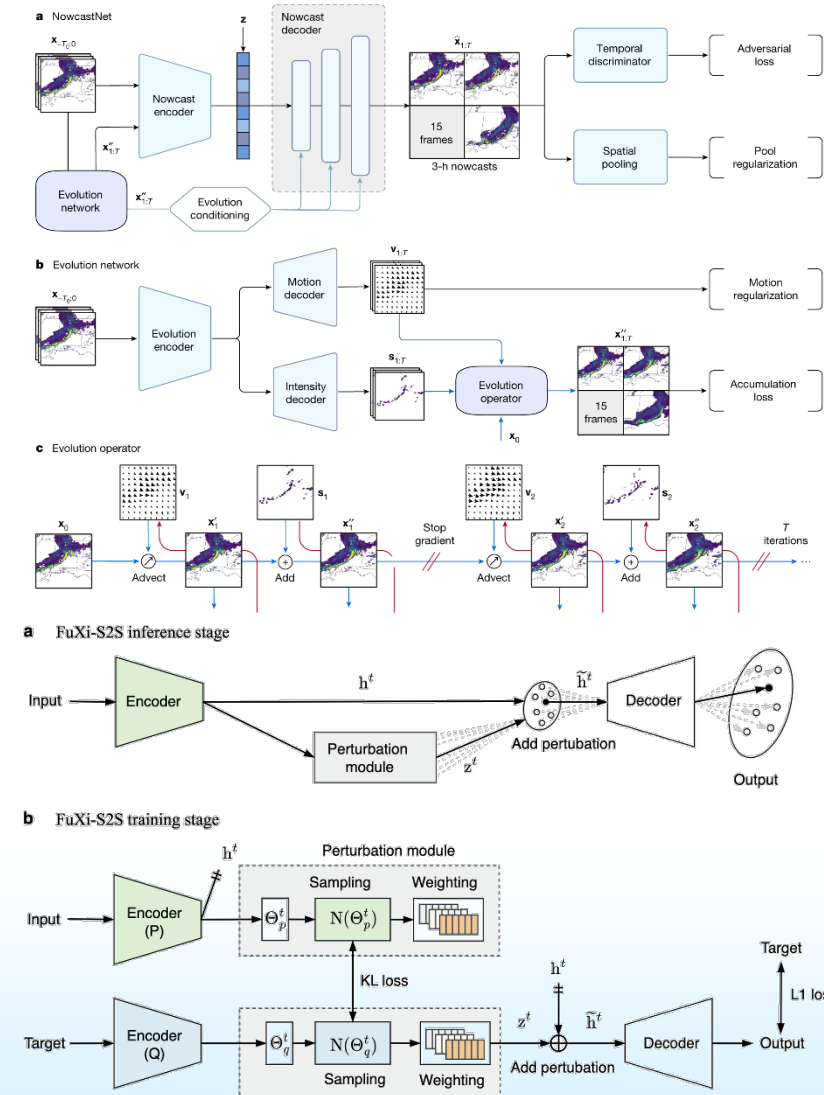**CMA AI GLOBAL MEDIUM-TO-SHORT-TERM FORECASTING SYSTEM**

0-15days

CMA AI NOWCASTING SYSTEM

0-3 Hours

CMA AI GLOBAL SUBSEASONAL-TO-SEASONAL PREDICTION SYSTEM

15-60 days

ZHANG, Y., LONG, M., CHEN, K. ET AL. SKILFUL NOWCASTING OF EXTREME PRECIPITATION WITH NOWCASTNET. NATURE 619, 526–532 (2023). HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1038/S41586-023-06184-4

CHEN, L., ZHONG, X., LI, H. ET AL. A MACHINE LEARNING MODEL THAT OUTPERFORMS CONVENTIONAL GLOBAL SUBSEASONAL FORECAST MODELS. NAT COMMUN 15, 6425 (2024). HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1038/S41467-024-50714-1

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The Evolution of HPC at the CMA

HPC-Supportive Platforms
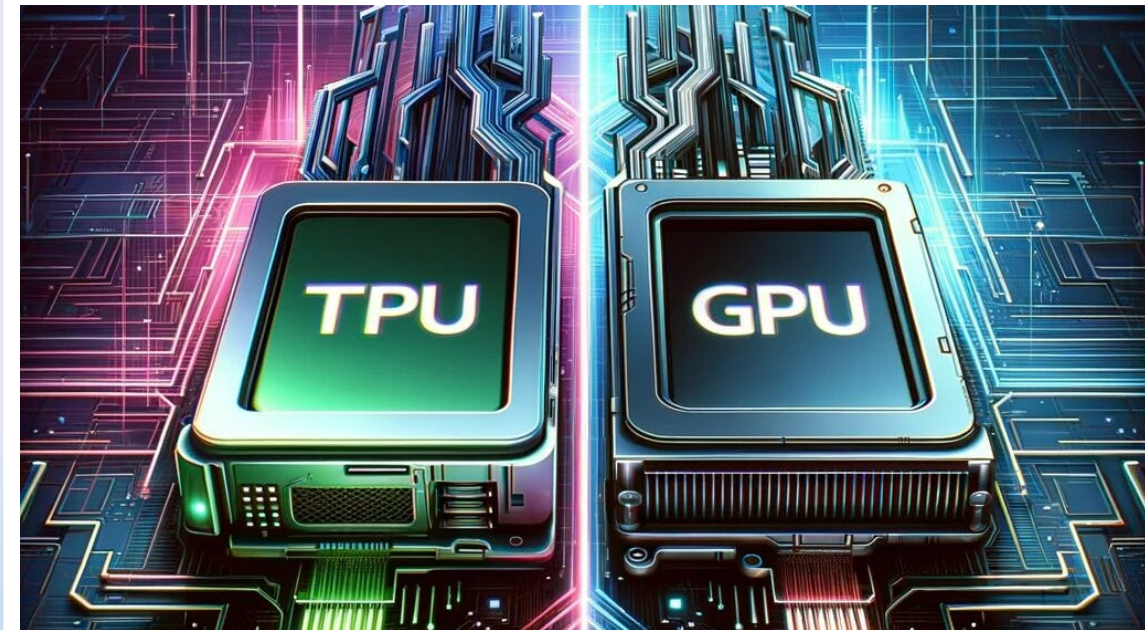
Track Cutting-edge Tech

Track Cutting-edge Tech

In the post-Moore's Law era, processor performance growth has slowed, while the demand for computing power in high-performance computing and artificial intelligence continues to rise. Simultaneously, to further reduce system energy consumption and save costs, supercomputing systems are gradually evolving toward heterogeneous architectures, ushering in the exascale era.

The computational power of the world's supercomputing systems continues to advance, with the performance of the most advanced computer systems now exceeding exascale.
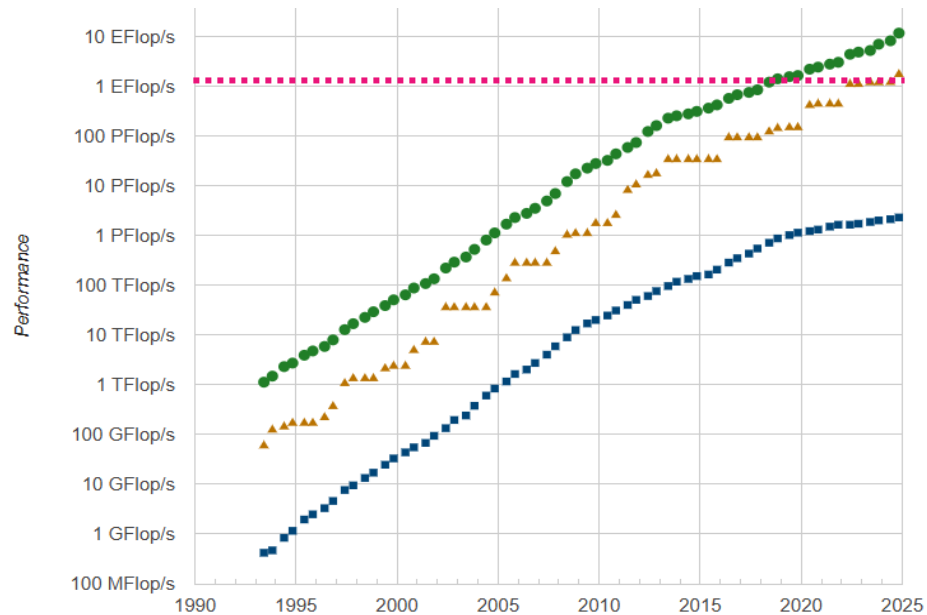
Supercomputing systems are gradually transitioning toward heterogeneous architectures that deliver high computational performance with low energy consumption.
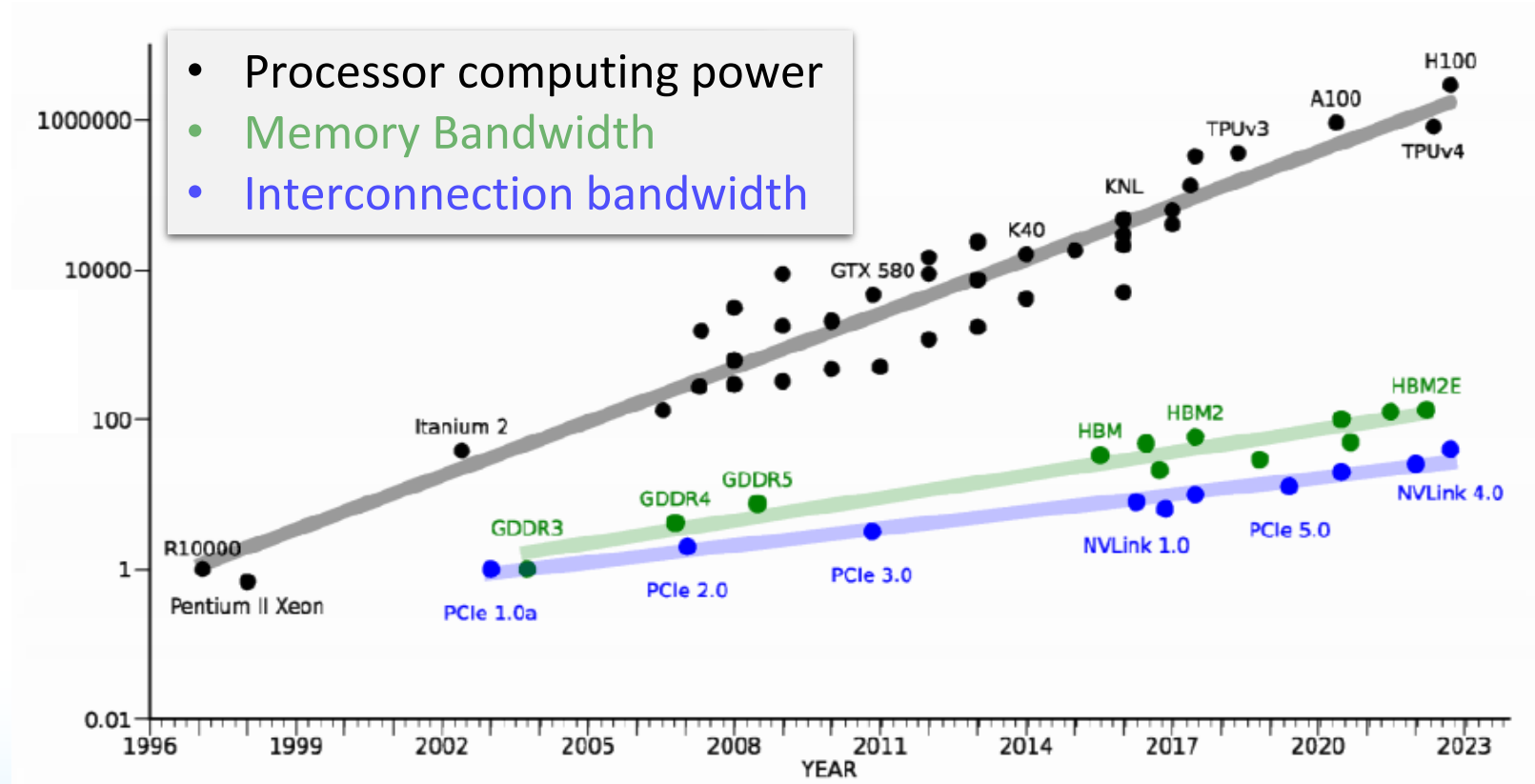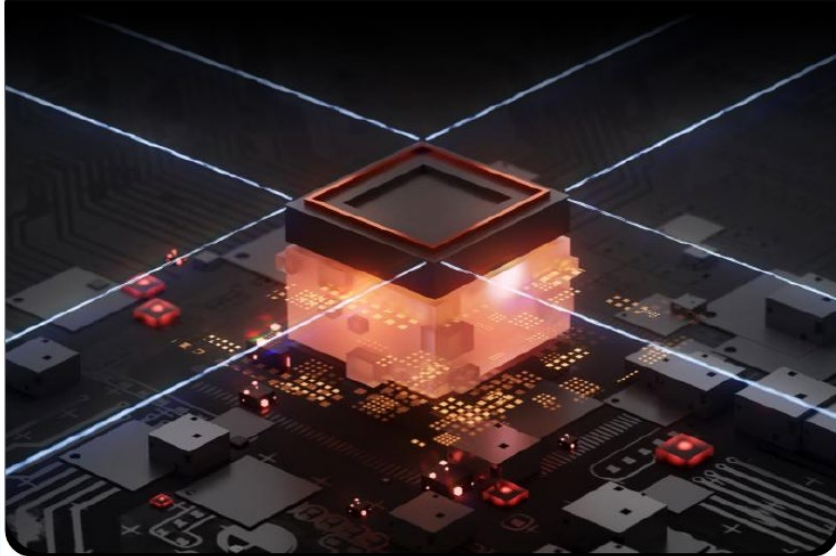
The explosive growth of artificial intelligence models has triggered a surge in demand for GPU computing power. The development focus of computing power itself has begun shifting from pure CPUs toward GPUs, with the trend toward **supercomputing intelligent-computing fusion** emerging.

CPU performance gains have slowed down.

Peak performance is rapidly doubling roughly every two years, with a single card capable of reaching up to 1 PFlops.

NVIDIA H100
66.9T FP64/989.4T FP16
80GB HBM3(3352GB/s)
900GB/s NVLink

NVIDIA A100
19.5T FP64/312T FP16
80GB HBM2(2039GB/s),
600GB/s NVLink

NVIDIA V100
7.8T FP64/125T FP16
32GB HBM2(900GB/s),
300GB/s NVLink

NVIDIA P100
5.3T FP64/21T FP16
16GB HBM(720GB/s),
160GB/s NVLink

AMD MI300X (Chiplet)
132T FP64/1058T FP16
192GB HBM3/5200GB/s)
896GB/s xGMI

AMD MI250X
95.7T FP64/383T FP16
128GB HBM2e(3276.8GB/s)

AMD MI60
7.4T FP64/29.4T FP16
16GB HBM2(1000GB/s)
100GB/s xGMI

GPU performance growth is accelerating.

The performance development of core components is uneven.

- Processor computing power
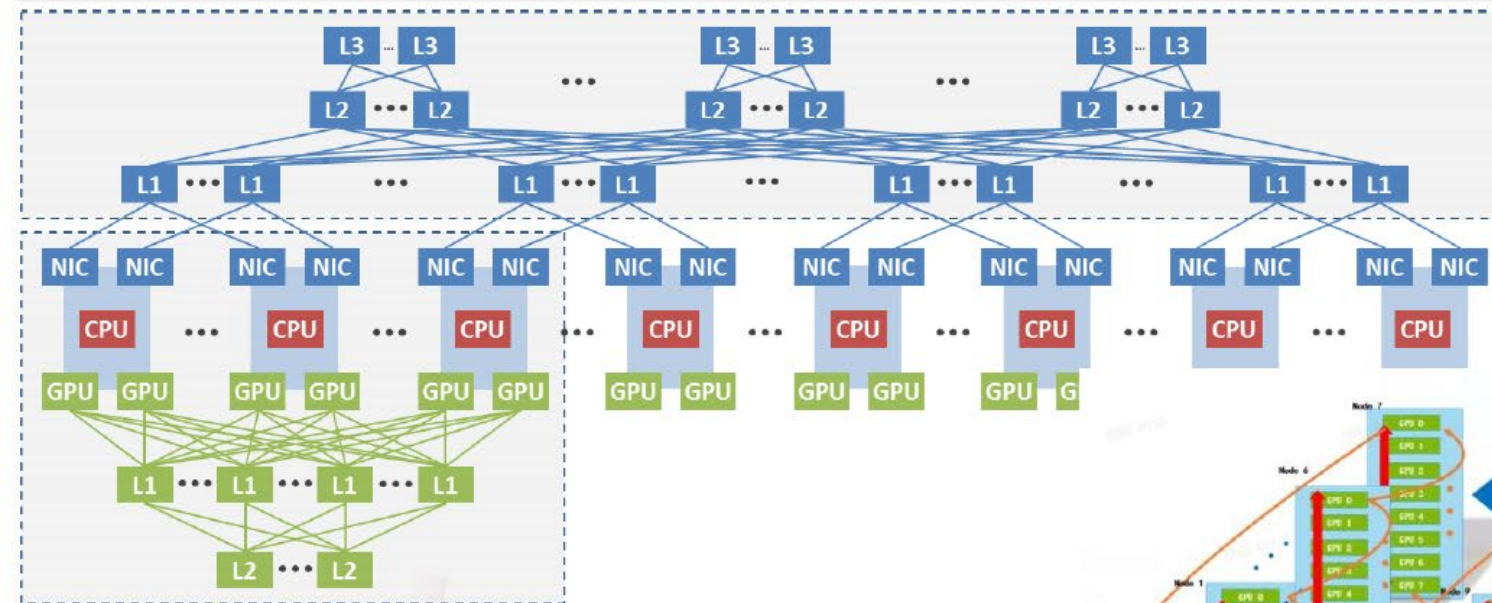- Memory Bandwidth
- Interconnection bandwidth

Track Cutting-edge Tech

The supercomputing intelligence-computing fusion architecture must be highly compatible with the distributed algorithms of future large models.
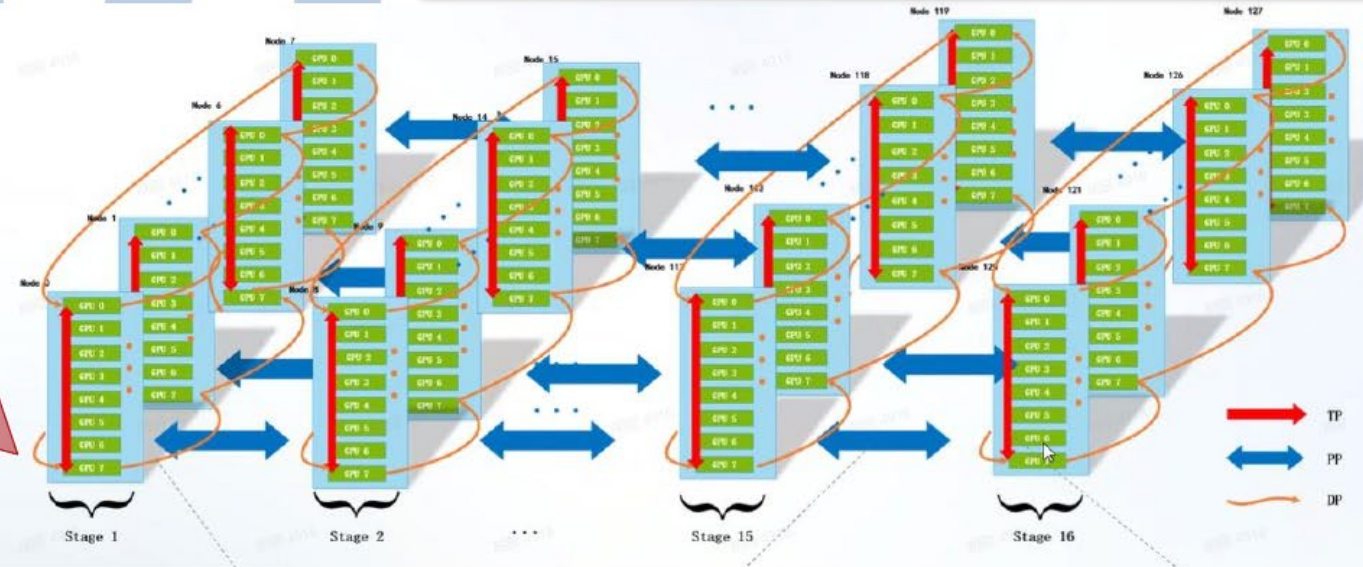
System Architecture

Pipeline parallelism
expert parallelism

Future large-scale model algorithms

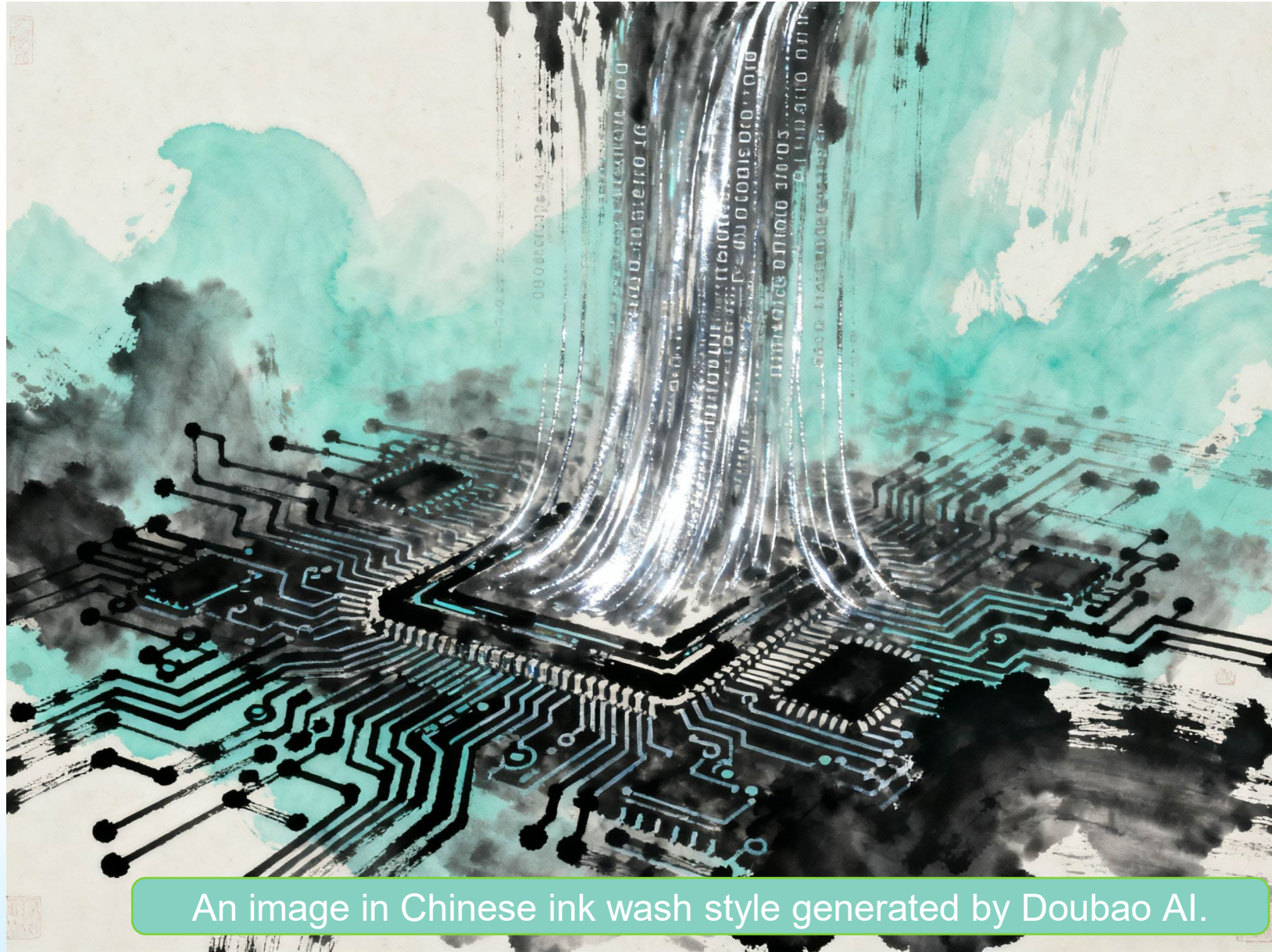Tensor parallelism, data parallelism

TP
PP
DP

THANKS

Thank You for Listenning!

Please contact me (dengshuai@cma.gov.cn) if you have any questions!

An image in Chinese ink wash style generated by Doubao AI.