

ChEESE

Experiences from the ChEESE CoE

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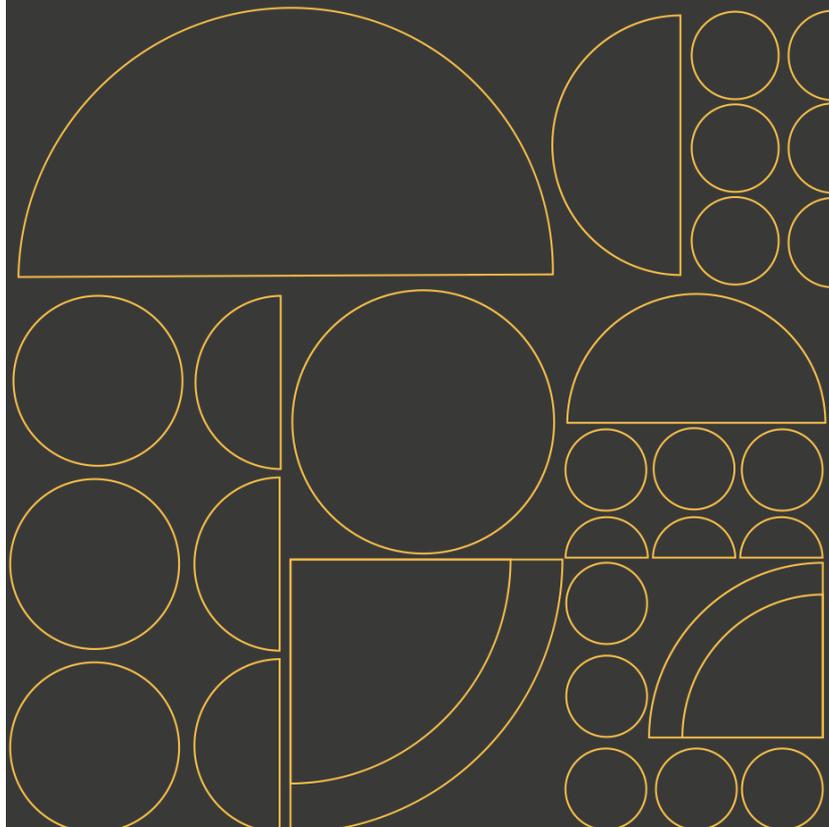
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CASTIEL2 “dos & dants” 3rd workshop:
Interaction with public administration

Online, 27 May 2024



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How the ChEESE CoE approaches exascale

1

Capability computing

Solve problems that traditionally have been parameterised because are unaffordable with current hardware

Large monolithic (hero) runs
Exascale reached at code level

2

Capacity computing

Solve ensembles of single problems affordable with petascale-range machines but that can aggregate into an exascale workflow (e.g. data inversion, model data assimilation, uncertainty quantification, etc)

Large ensemble runs
Exascale reached at workflow level

3

Urgent computing

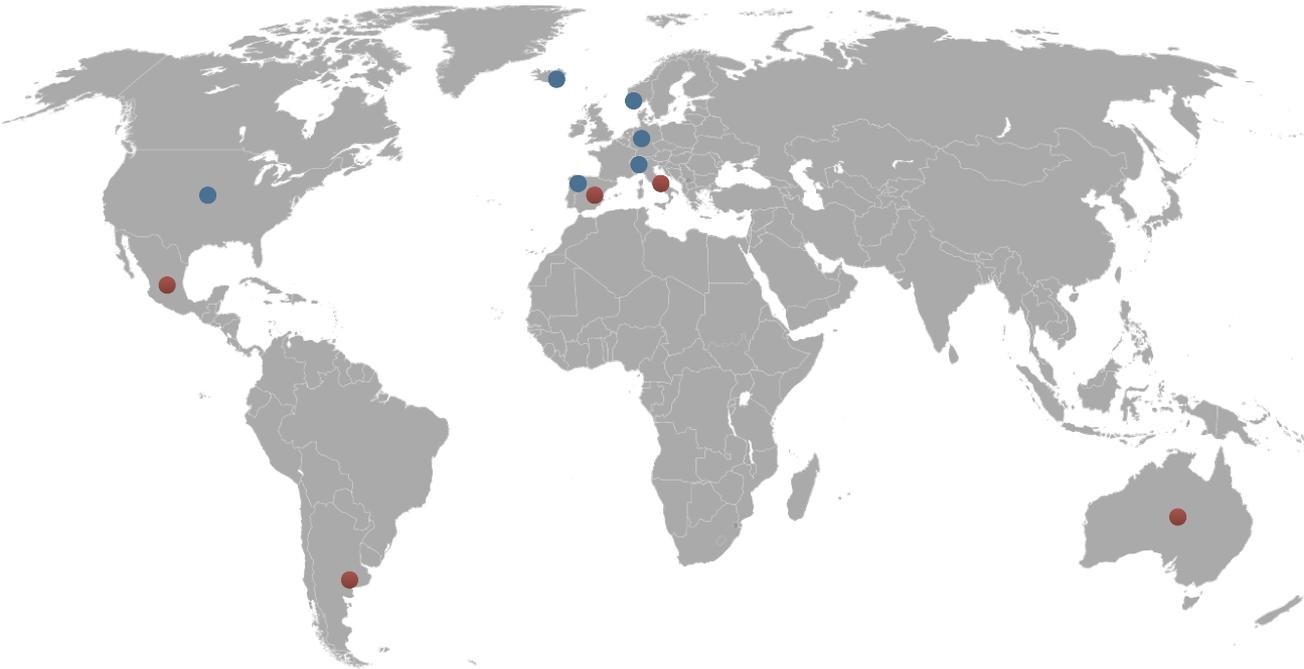
Solve capability/capacity problems under strict time constrains in terms of time-to-solution (emergency situations)

Exascale machines to reduce time-to-solution to operational constrains

Involves service enabling in collaboration with public bodies in charge of emergency management (volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis)



ChEESA-2P: The Industry and Users Board (IUB)



9 Full members ●

- Italian Civil Protection Department (Italy)**
- Geographic National Institute (Spain)**
- European Plate Observing System (ERIC)
- ARISTOTLE (Italy)
- AuScope (Australia)
- National Computational Infrastructure (Australia)
- National Seismic Institute (Mexico)**
- Buenos Aires VAAC (Argentina)**
- Centro PLINIVS (Italy)**

14 Observers ●

- Icelandic Civil Protection (Iceland)**
- IAVCEI
- IASPEI
- Repsol
- Schlumberger
- INTEL
- Global Parametrics
- ARM
- FAULT2SHA
- Modeling Collaboratory for Subduction (MCS)
- Water Resources and Energy Directorate (Norway)
- International Center for Earth Simulation (ICES)
- NVIDIA
- Global Earthquake Modeling Foundation (GEMF)**

IUBs play an important role in proposing, driving and evaluating the trial exercises and related services



A real service case : La Palma eruption

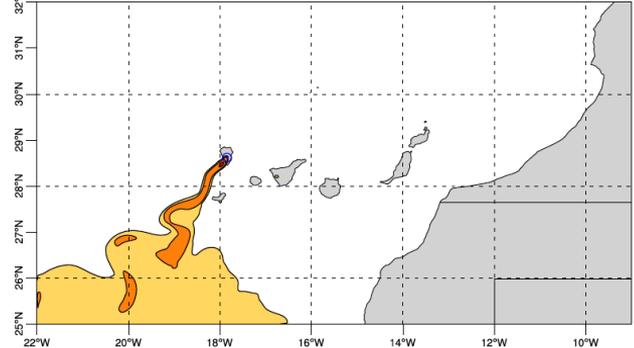
- The eruption lasted for nearly 3 months (from 19 September to 13 December 2021).
- About 3,000 buildings were destroyed by lava flows and 8,000 people were evacuated (red zone).
- Occurrence of punctuated airport disruptions by ash fallout (imply runway cleaning, re-routing, etc).
- The crisis was successfully managed by the emergency committee (PEVOLCA); no fatalities.



A real service case : La Palma eruption

- A **daily operational forecast ChEESE service** delivered to the scientific committee of the PEVOLCA.
- Informed decision-makers about the next 48h in terms of civil aviation impacts and likelihood of low air quality scenarios (confinement of population even beyond the red zone).
- FALL3D simulations ran @MN4 on 2 different computational domains: archipelago (at 1 km grid resolution) and regional (at 5 km grid resolution).
- Showed the benefits of UC, informing authorities about expected scenarios and anticipating decision-making.

SO2 concentration at surface in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ 4-Nov-2021 05:15



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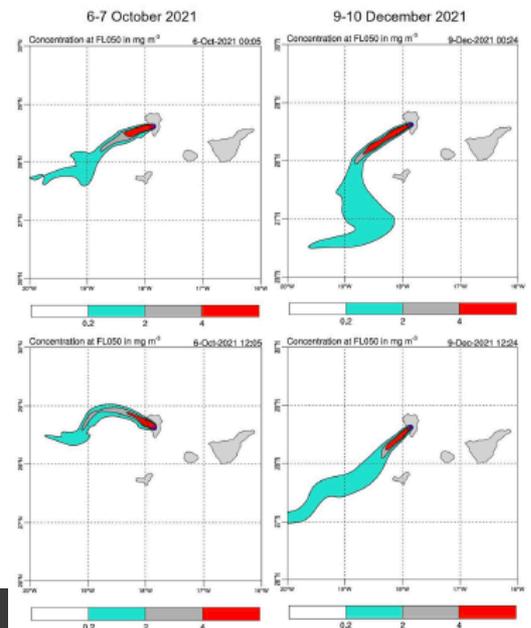
EU Centre of Excellence in High Performance Computing: ChEESE's urgent computing in the service of Cumbre Vieja volcanic eruption

NEWS ARTICLE | Publication 15 November 2021

EU Centre of Excellence in High Performance Computing: ChEESE's urgent computing in the service of Cumbre Vieja volcanic eruption

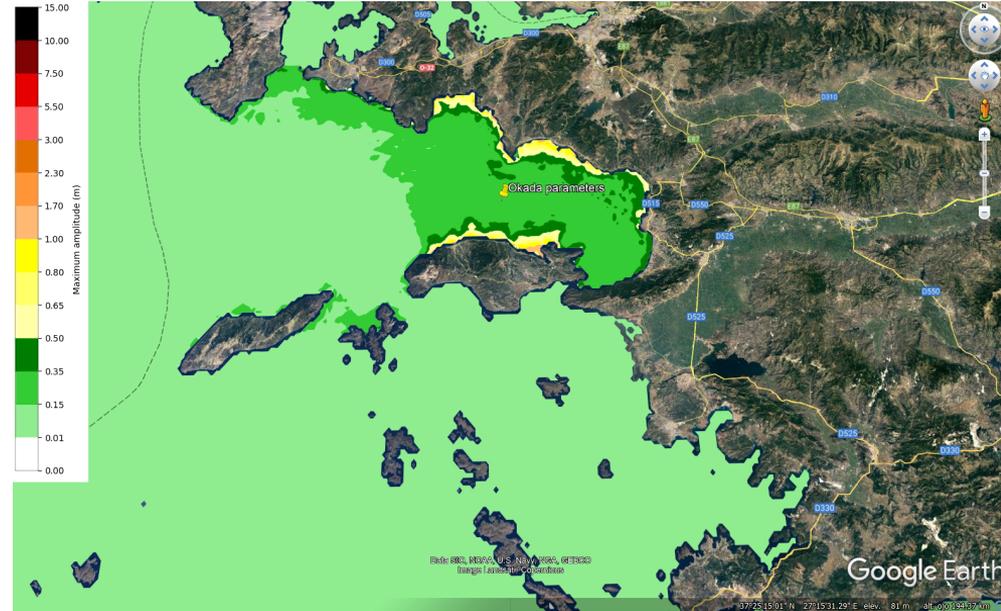
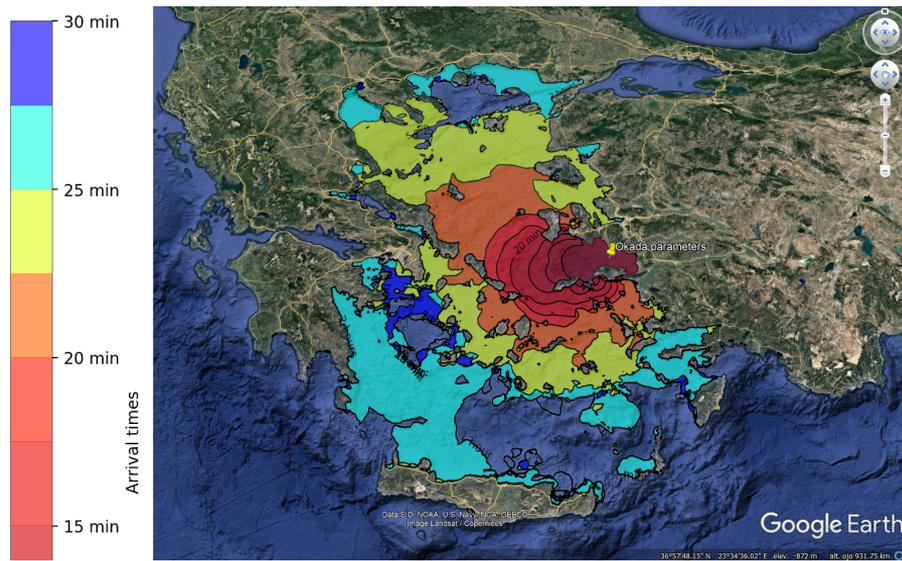
The EU-funded ChEESE Centre of Excellence uses supercomputers to predict the behaviour of volcanic ash clouds and aerosols, helping crisis management of the Cumbre Vieja eruption in La Palma, Canary Islands

The Cumbre Vieja's eruption, which began in September 2021, has produced devastating lava flows and emissions, resulting in the evacuation of more than 6000 people, the destruction of dozens of houses, and the disruption of aerial navigation. In response to this, the "urgent computing" capacities (emergency use of computing resources to deal with disaster situations) of the ChEESE EU Centre of Excellence at the Barcelona Supercomputing Center have been vital. ChEESE scientists have been running simulations of the ash clouds and aerosols triggered by the ongoing volcanic activity using the MareNostrum-4 pre-exascale supercomputer. These simulations provide forecasts for the eruption's evolution and cover the Canary Islands at a 1 km resolution and the wider region at a 5 km resolution. As a result, the PEVOLCA committee composed of



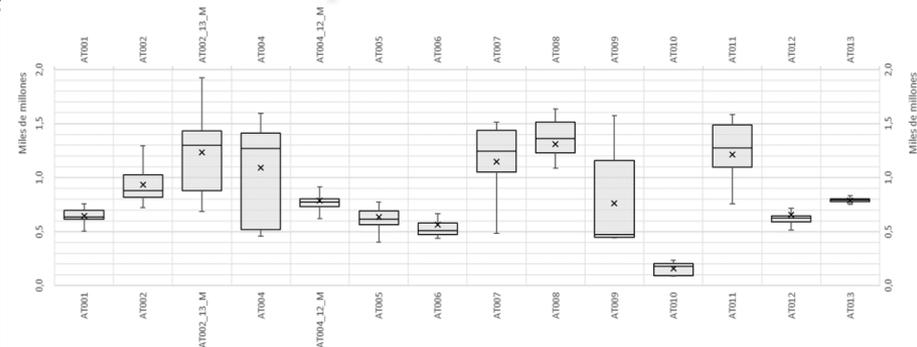
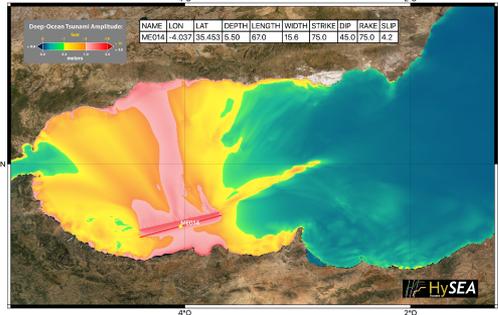
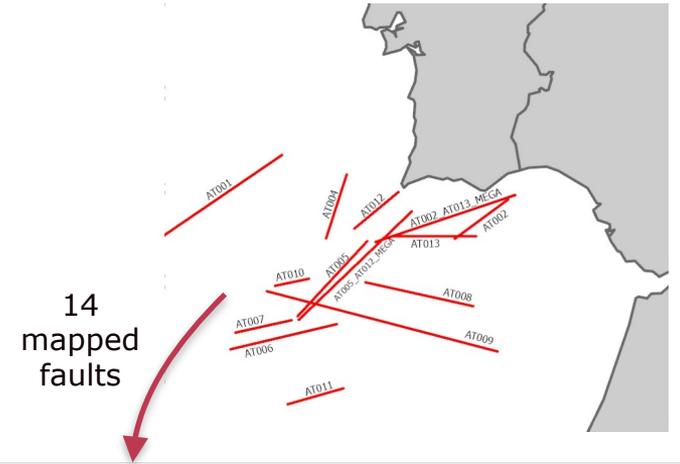
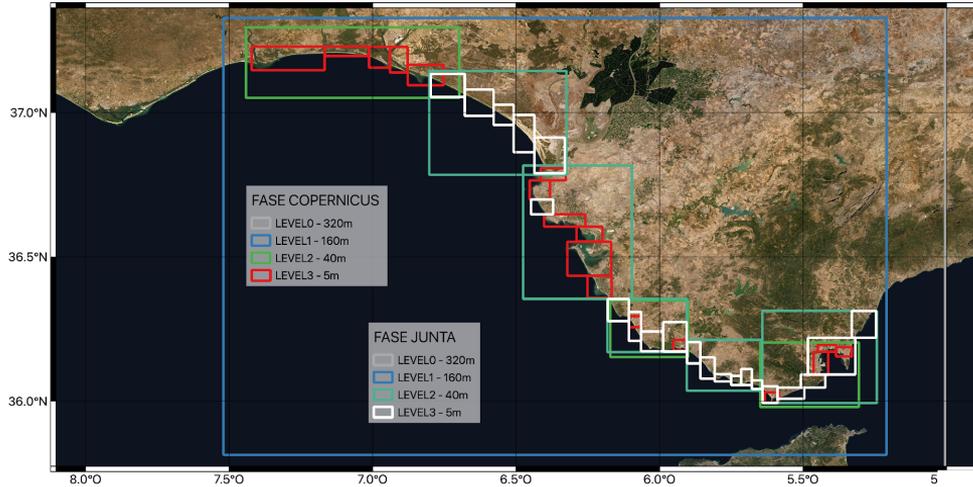
A real service case : UC tsunami service in Aristotle

- Tsunami hazard assessment (triggered by submarine earthquakes).
- Operational product for the EU Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) to be prepared for humanitarian aid (before potentially affected countries ask for it through official channels).



A real service case : long-term tsunami hazard assessment

- Studies in Andalucía (Spain) for IGN, including estimation of economic losses depending on the source.



Conclusion

Donts

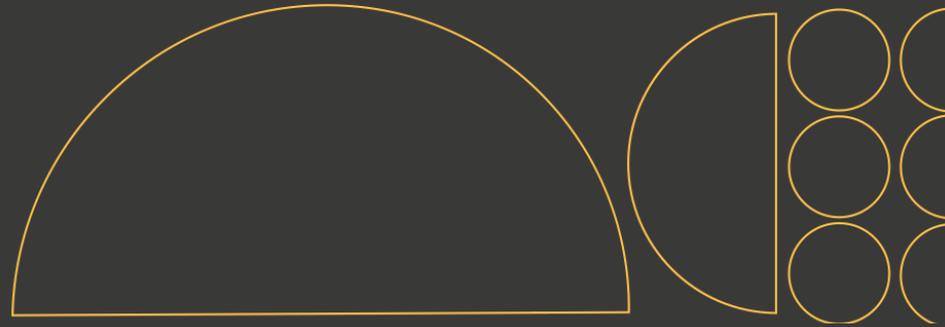
- Do not expect end-users (public administration) to adopt your products “as they are”.

Dos

- Involve them from the very beginning; co-design is fundamental to cover user needs.
- Regulations, roles and protocols are important, particularly in emergency situations (UC service).
- Clarify “who does what”, including access to computational resources.



Thank you!



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