Urgent computing for earthquakes.

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Urgent Computing

- The computation operates under strict deadline after which the computational results may have little practical value
- The onset of events that need the computation in mostly unpredictable
- The computation requires significant computational resource usage (capacity/capability)

Motivation:

Urgent Computing for Natural Hazards

Link together

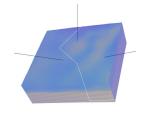
- HPC capacity/capability supercomputers
- State-of-art physics-based simulation codes
- Readily available data
- HPDA High Performance data analytics and AI tools

To provide insights into the impacts and potential damages immediately after the occurrence of an extreme event

Urgent Computing for seismic simulations

Resilience Workflow









analysis

pre-processing

HPC simulations

post-processing

Source location
Magnitude estimation
Grid generation
Ask for resources

Launch in supercomputer
Filter data
Build maps
Uncertainty quantification
Reach conclusions

minutes / hours

Why to use 3D-physics based seismic simulations?

- Full time-histories
- Uniform sampling in space
- Sensitive to uncertainties in different ways than current approaches

The high resolution of this approach can complement empirical GMMs.

- Obtaining high-resolution Earth models without significant manual efforts.
- Rapidly constraining source parameters to reflect intra-event variability with minimal computational cost and accurately estimating the impact of parameter variations in the outcome of simulations (i.e. sensitivity to parameter uncertainties).

 Ensuring fast and reliable results with urgent access to computational resources and smart management of all workflow components.

Challenges

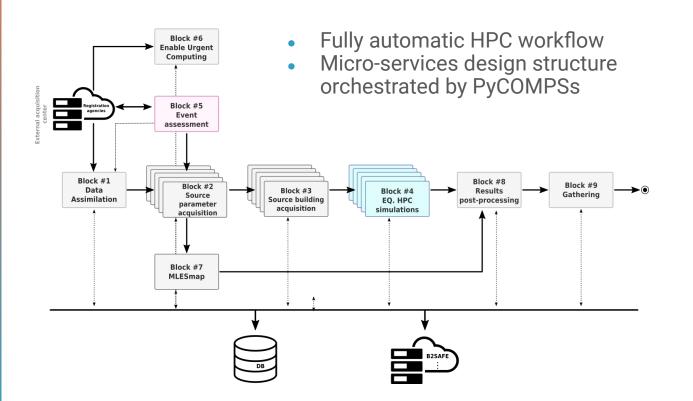
Urgent Computing Workflow for Earthquakes

The development of an operational UC workflow for earthquakes involves the deployment of advanced tools and a complex task chain.



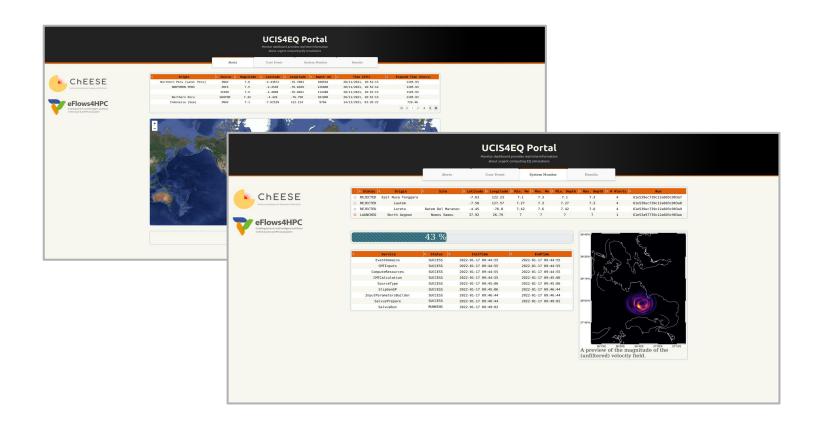




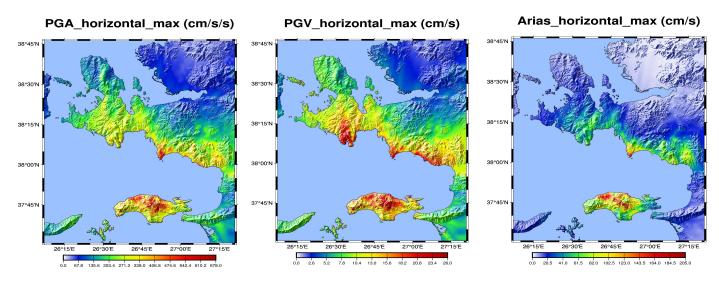




Highlighting excellent innovations 2024



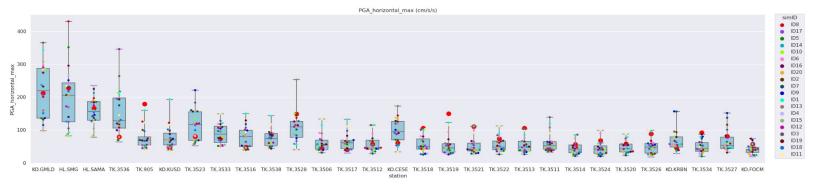
Mw 7.0 Samos-Izmir, 2020

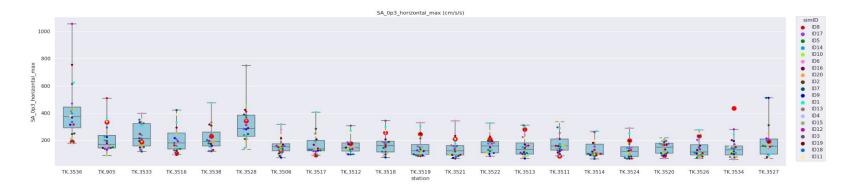


- 4,012,250 number of mesh elements
- Domain: 110km in longitude, 140km in latitude, and 35km in depth
- Up to 5 Hz

- 22 simulations
- 1h20m wallclock per simulation
- 90 GPUs (Piz Daint) per simulation

Mw 7.0 Samos-Izmir, 2020





- Successful end-to-end executions of the UCIS4EQ workflow in different European earthquakes. The results are encouraging, with synthetic parameters reproducing the right orders of magnitudes observed in the recorded data.
- When well-calibrated, our results could complement GMPEs for rapid hazard assessment.
- We can boast a first working prototype, but a lot of work remains:
 - Improved rapid calibration of the source parameters, including uncertainty estimates.
 - New velocity models (and testing sensitivity of results)

Conclusions

- Incorporate machine learning capabilities for fast simulation-based predictions at lower frequencies.
- Towards an operational service tested in the Mexican Seismological Service

THANK YOU





