

# Bridging Cloud and HPC for Operational Ocean Forecasting

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HPC-AI Swiss Conference  
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**exact lab**  
Solutions for the digital revolution

# Cloud / HPC

Two worlds that weren't designed to meet...



...until operational deadlines forced the issue.

# Hi!

- Computational / statistical physicist by education
- 4.5y postdoctoral research in quantum phase transitions and quantum optics in solid state
- Scientific software architect and developer by trade
- Bike mechanic by passion

## In eXact lab

Since 2021 as sci-dev

Head of innovation since 2024

## In the MER project


Technical lead / architect




# Today's menu

1. Operational oceanography and the MER project
2. IT Challenges of operational oceanography
3. Case study:  
**hybrid cloud-HPC architecture**





**Operational oceanography  
and  
the MER project**

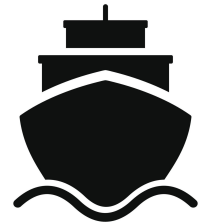
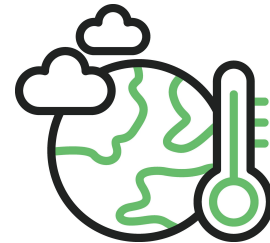
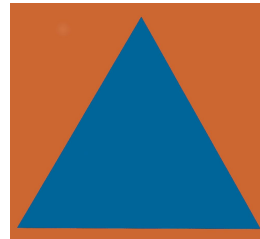


# Operational oceanography (OO)

The systematic collection, analysis, and forecasting of **ocean data**.

Supports practical applications like navigation, climate monitoring, fisheries, and public safety.

Think **weather forecasting** but for the **sea**



# OO and the MER project



## Marine Ecosystem Restoration

- 400M€ NextGenEU project led by **ISPRA** (Italian environmental protection agency)
- restore and protect marine and coastal ecosystems
- assess environmental status of Italian seas
- strengthens **operational oceanography** to improve forecasting, coastal risk management, and sustainable marine use



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**In collaboration with:**



**OGS**  
Istituto Nazionale  
di Oceanografia  
e di Geofisica  
Sperimentale

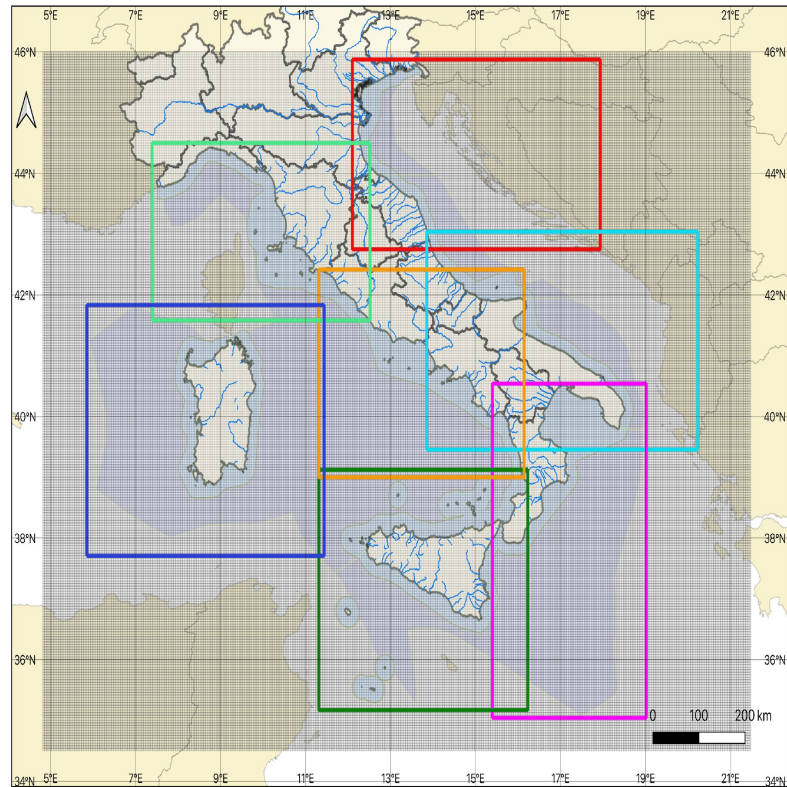
**CINECA**

# OO and the MER project

## Our work

Devise a system to:

- Run marine forecasts
  - Including biogeochemistry
- Across **7 high resolution sites** covering the Italian seas (~500m)
- Across **10 very high resolution sites** of interest (~100m)
- Producing **~10TB of data** per day
- Consuming **~20k core-h** per day



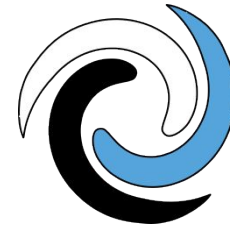
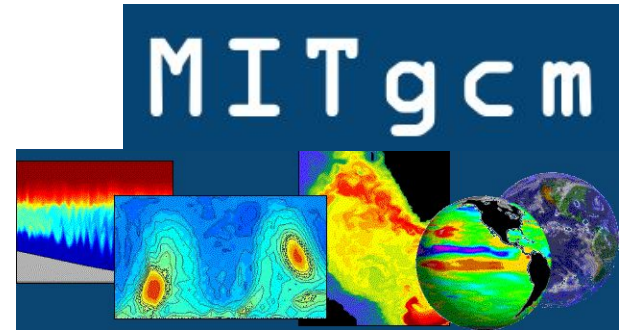
# OO and the MER project

## NOT our work

The actual modelling.  
Many thanks to our colleagues at



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Sperimentale



**BFM**  
BIOGEOCHEMICAL FLUX MODEL

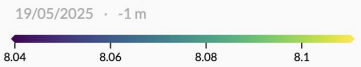
# Results

Copernicus Marine Service  
~4km (Med-wide)

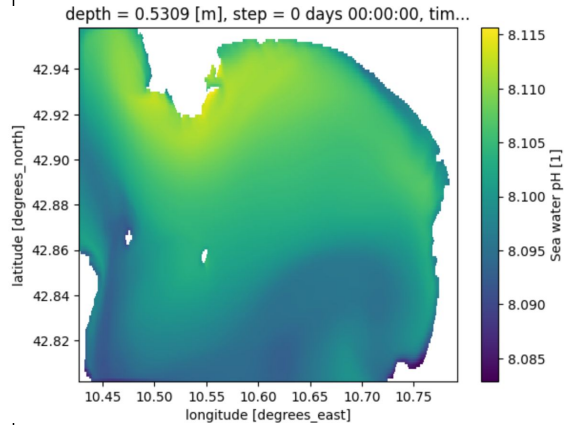
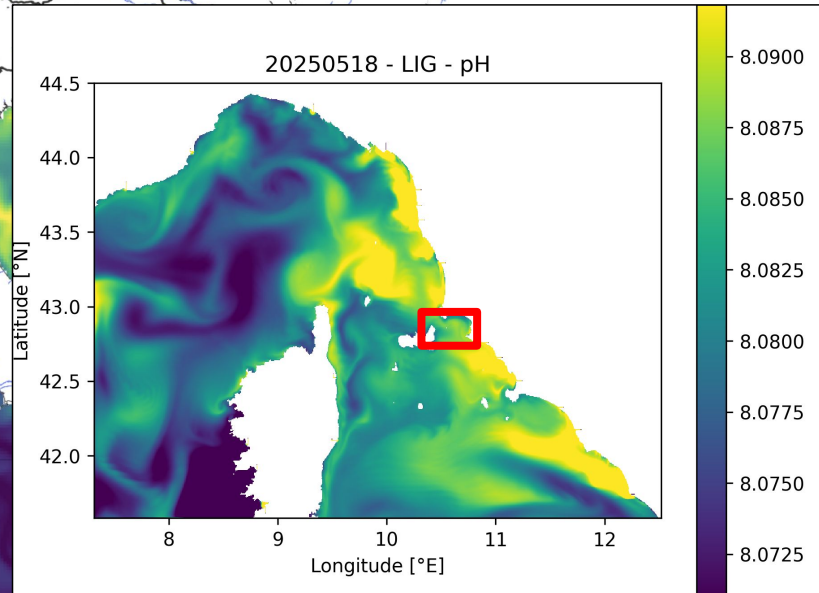
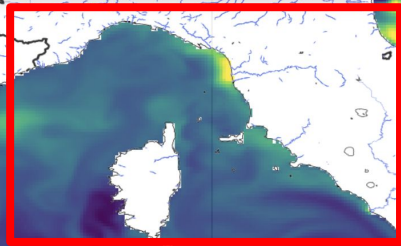
NER HR ~500m  
Ligurian sea

NER VHR ~100m  
Gulf of Follonica

Sea water pH reported on total scale



↓ i ⚙ log





# IT challenges

# Theory and practice

## In theory

Textbook ETL pattern

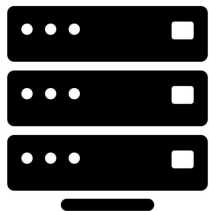
1. Fetch inputs
2. Compute forecast
3. Serve outputs

## In practice

1. Fetch
  - Some nodes are isolated from the internet
  - Each data source uses its own format + protocol
2. Compute
  - Secure access to compute resources
  - Make compiling the model reproducible (as possible)
  - Handle failures
3. Serve outputs
  - Try to move as little data as possible

+ **Lots** of legacy code, notifications, fallbacks, monitoring, etc.

# Additional requirements



- High computing performance
- Parallel block filesystems (favours large files)
- Strict access controls
- Workload management

Ingest large input data

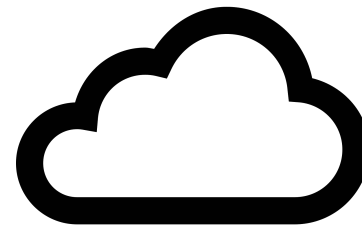
Data ready by 12:00 UTC

Monitoring

Observability

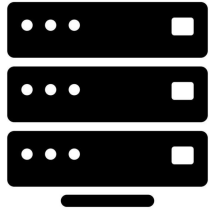
Notifications / fallbacks

Serving output data



- Low computing performance
- Ideally object storage (favours small files)
- Allows serving data
- Workflow management

# Additional requirements



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Ingest large input data

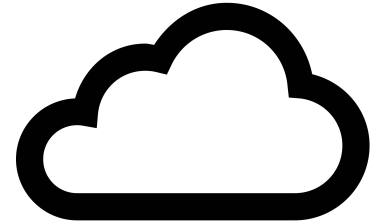
Data ready by 12:00 UTC

Monitoring

Observability

Notifications / fallbacks

Serving output data



- Low computing performance
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# Networking (and lack thereof)

## Compute nodes are isolated from the Internet

That's a serious problem when you need to download several TB of input data each morning.

Downloads must take place either on the login nodes or in the cloud.



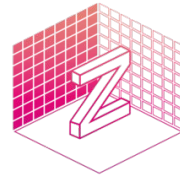
# Data sources

## No shared standard

Each data source requires ad-hoc pipelines.



Copernicus  
Marine Service



Zarr



exact lab



# Security

## Access to Cineca Leonardo

The Leonardo supercomputer is considered a critical infrastructure, mandating increased cybersecurity standards.

We had to **VAPT-certify**<sup>1</sup> the cloud segment of our infrastructure to obtain automated access lasting >48h.

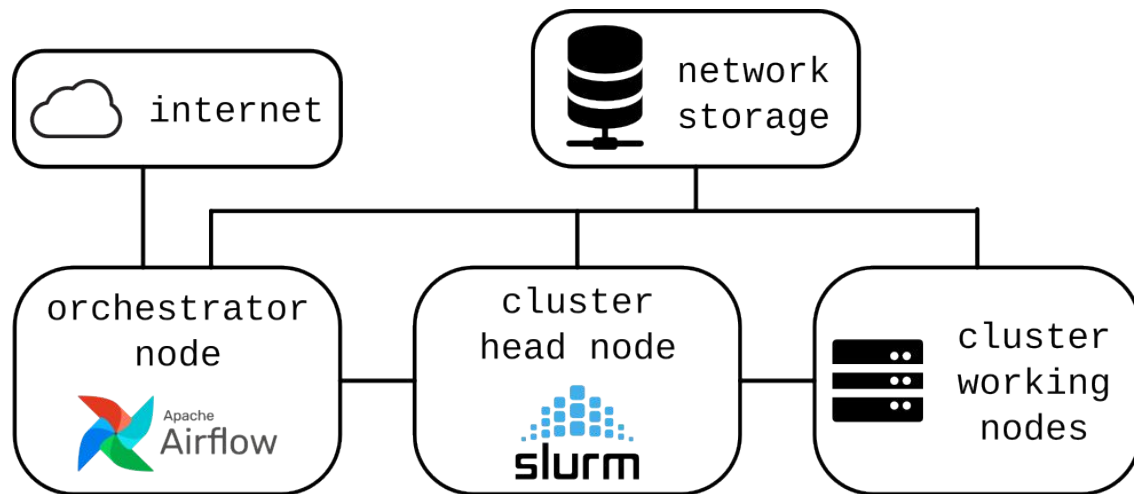
<sup>1</sup> Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing





# **Case study: hybrid cloud-HPC architecture**

# Our solution



# A complete re-engineering

## **Declarative**

Describe simulation domains in plain files

## **Modular**

Use as library or orchestrated

## **Automated**

Deploying should not require HPC skills

## **Modern**

Renew the tech stack, embrace standards

**60+ workflow tasks**

**25+ kLoC Python**

**~300 unit and integration tests**

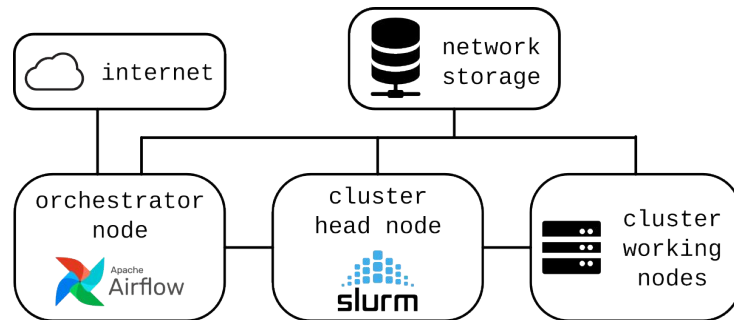
# Cloud segment - VPS

## Apache Airflow + PostgreSQL

Deployed in containers on two separate VPS hosted on Cineca's ADACloud Openstack installation.

## Cloud storage is separate from HPC!

We had to resort to `sshfs` to mount the HPC working directories.



openstack



OPEN CONTAINER INITIATIVE

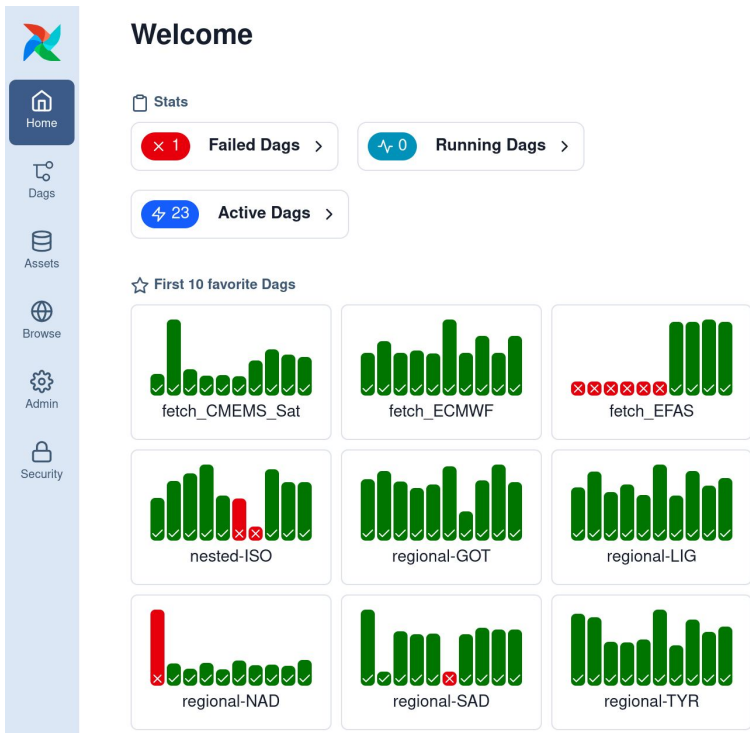
# Cloud segment - Apache Airflow

## Workflow manager

Workflows represented as direct acyclic graphs (**DAGs**) where the nodes are **tasks**, in the form of decorated Python functions.

Schedules and triggers DAGs.

Responsible for orchestrating workflows and fetching input data, monitoring and fallback.



# Apache Airflow for OO

The screenshot displays the Apache Airflow web interface. On the left is a vertical navigation sidebar with icons for Home, Dags, Assets, Browse, Admin, Security, Docs, and User. The main content area shows a DAG run for 'regional-LIG' with the ID 'scheduled\_\_2026-04-14T05:00:00+00:00'. At the top right, there is a search bar for 'Search Dags' (with a 'Ctrl+K' shortcut) and a 'Trigger' button. Below the search bar are icons for 'Dag' and 'Options'. The central part of the screen is a complex DAG graph with numerous nodes and connections. Nodes are represented by colored boxes (green for successful, red for failed) and are connected by lines representing task dependencies. The graph is organized into several distinct sections, likely representing different stages of a data pipeline. In the bottom right corner, there is a small thumbnail of the DAG graph and a 'React Flow' label.

# Airflow - HPC interaction

## Cluster interaction

A custom plugin connects Airflow to Slurm on Cineca Leonardo and G100 HPC clusters via SSH.

[github.com/exactlab/airflow-slurm](https://github.com/exactlab/airflow-slurm)  
(GPL)

```
from airflow_slurm.ssh_slurm_operator import SSHSlurmOperator

@dag(dag_id="slurm_job")
def slurm():
    slurm_task = SSHSlurmOperator(
        task_id='submit_slurm_task',
        ssh_conn_id='slurm', # Airflow connection ID (AIRFLOW_CONN_{O
        command='srun bash -c "sleep 20; echo Running task \${SSLURM_PR
        slurm_options={
            "JOB_NAME": "example_job_name",
            "OUTPUT_FILE": "/path/to/slurmTEST-%j.out",
            "TIME": "01:00:00",
            "NODES": 2,
            "NTASKS": 8
        },
        tdelta_between_checks=10 # Poll interval (in seconds) for jo
    )
```

# HPC segment

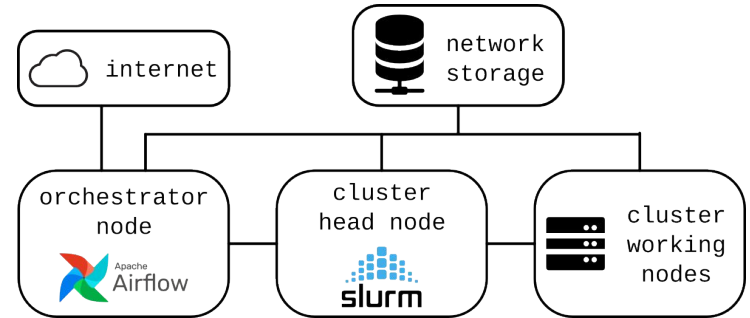
## Slurm workload manager

Our custom plugin relies on Slurm need to know the status of jobs **reliably**.

## Polling needed

Slurm REST API is not available on Cineca Leonardo :(

Wishlist: webhook-like interface.

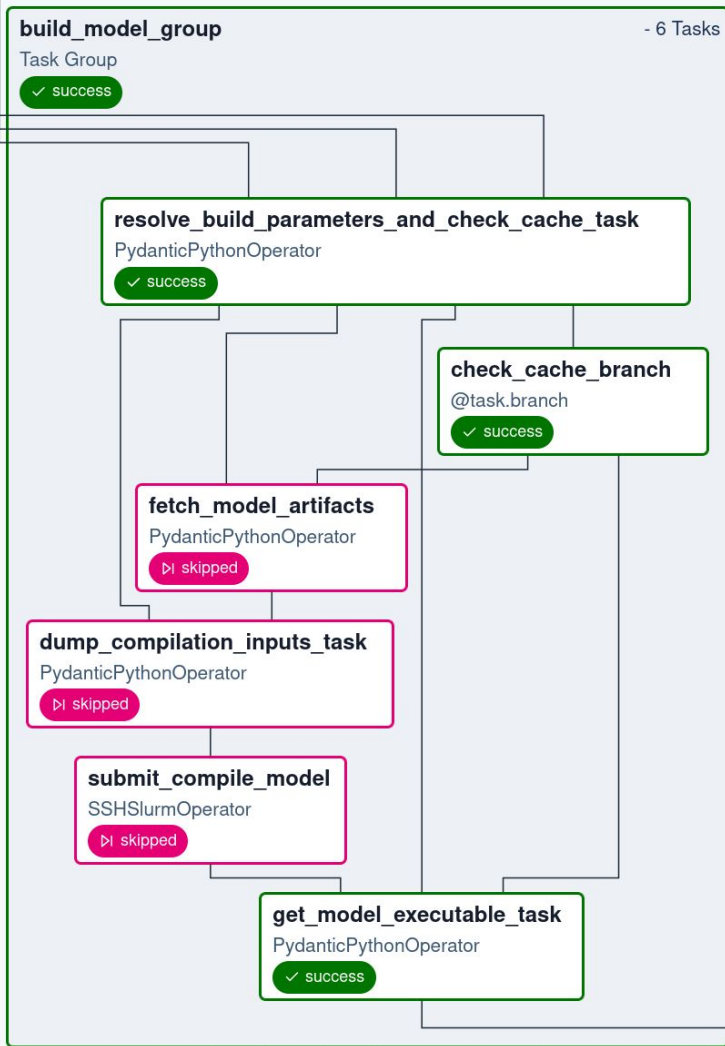


# Compiling for HPC

## Building...still harder than it should be

We use `modules` and `pkg-config` to ensure that all build dependencies for the model code be installed.

Still, automating building required 1000+ lines of custom Python to download the correct sources, patch them for each domain and build them.



# Compiling for HPC

## So hard that...

We containerised an HPC cluster to study the problem and test our infrastructure and released it as a FLOSS project.

[codeberg.org/eXact-lab/vhpc](https://codeberg.org/eXact-lab/vhpc) (MIT)



# HPC segment

## I/O

Cineca Leonardo uses a Lustre parallel filesystem. MITgcm writes  $O(10^5)$  tiny files as output of a typical run.

Aggregating them required careful optimisation and was made possible with the use of the **dask** library and **zarr** data format.

The logo for Lustre, featuring the word "lustre" in a blue, lowercase, sans-serif font. A horizontal line with dots passes through the middle of each letter.

**dask**



**Zarr**

# Postprocessing optimisation

MITgcm

Fragmented output due to domain decomposition:

A few 100 TB split into 1-10 MB files



→  
A single zarr store with chunking automatically optimised for Lustre striding.

Enables efficient parallel downstream processing.

The slide features a light gray background with two decorative horizontal bands. The top band consists of a dark blue line above a medium blue line, both extending from the left edge to the right edge, with a diagonal cut-off at the top right corner. The bottom band is a mirror image of the top one, with a dark blue line above a medium blue line, extending from the left edge to the right edge, with a diagonal cut-off at the bottom left corner.

# Concluding remarks

# Conclusions

Lots of HPC work happens  
**before**  
the HPC process even starts!

Data-engineering is often a limiting factor in several HPC / AI workloads.

# Conclusions

## The Good

- Cloud-HPC architecture in a real world operational oceanography scenario
- Cloud systems are great at enriching HPC workflows with
  - Monitoring
  - Observability
  - Notifications
  - Fallback automation
- To be **open sourced in ~July!**

## The Bad

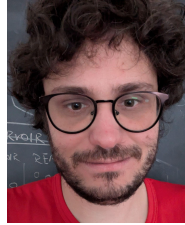
- Cloud-HPC interaction is still hacky
- Segmentation of networks and storage introduce artificial complexity
- Security is a serious issue: we need more technical skills and less bureaucracy.

## The Ugly

- It's 2026 and we still can't build software easily :(



# The Team



Matteo Poggi, PhD  
Physicist, co-technical lead



Alberto Pastorutti, PhD  
Geologist, operations



Cecilia Zagni  
Mathematical Engineer



Severino Zeni  
Physicist



Yuri Chiuconi  
Mathematician



Andrea Recchia  
Physicist



Matteo Barnaba, PhD  
Civil Engineer, operations



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