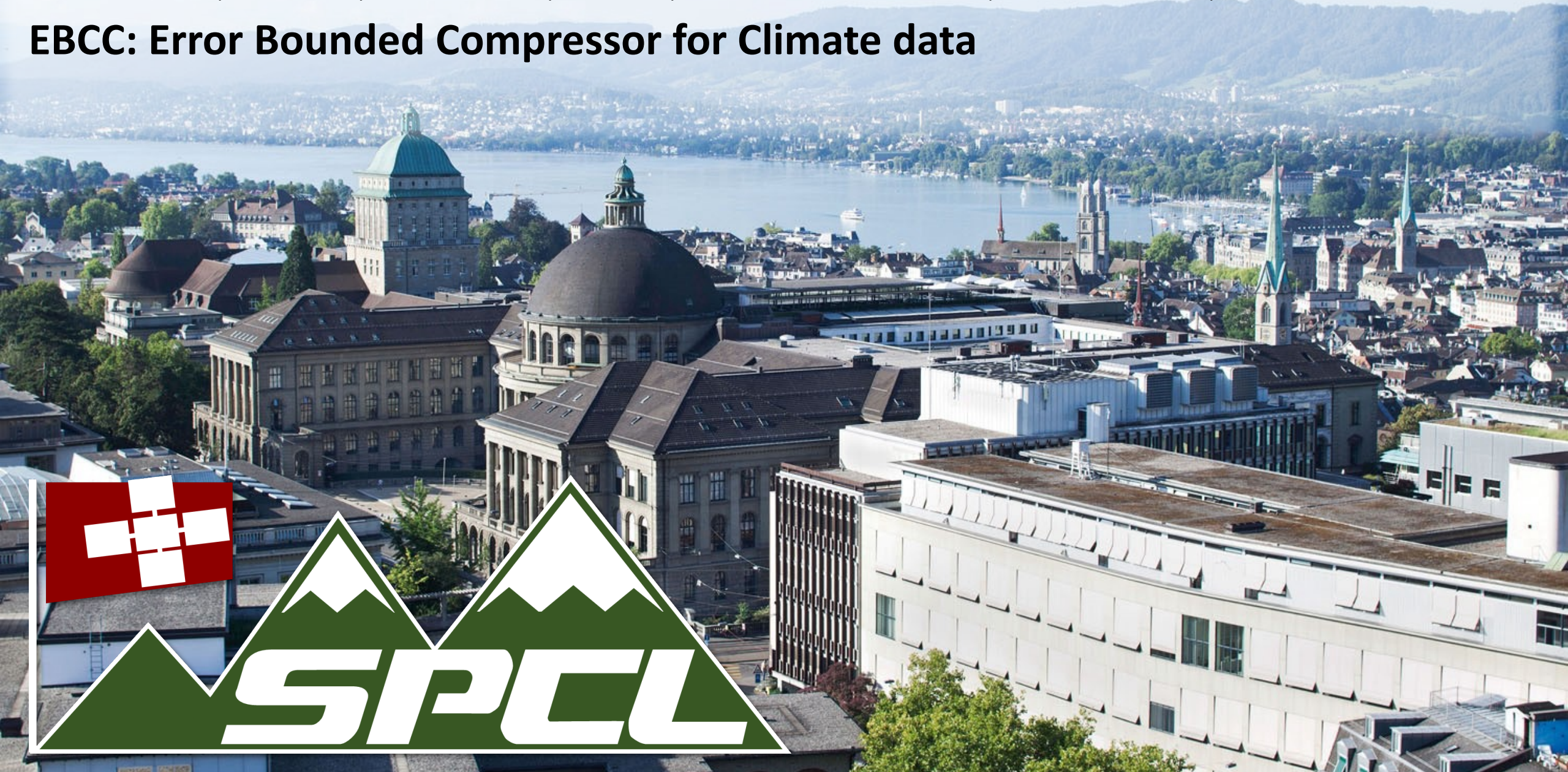
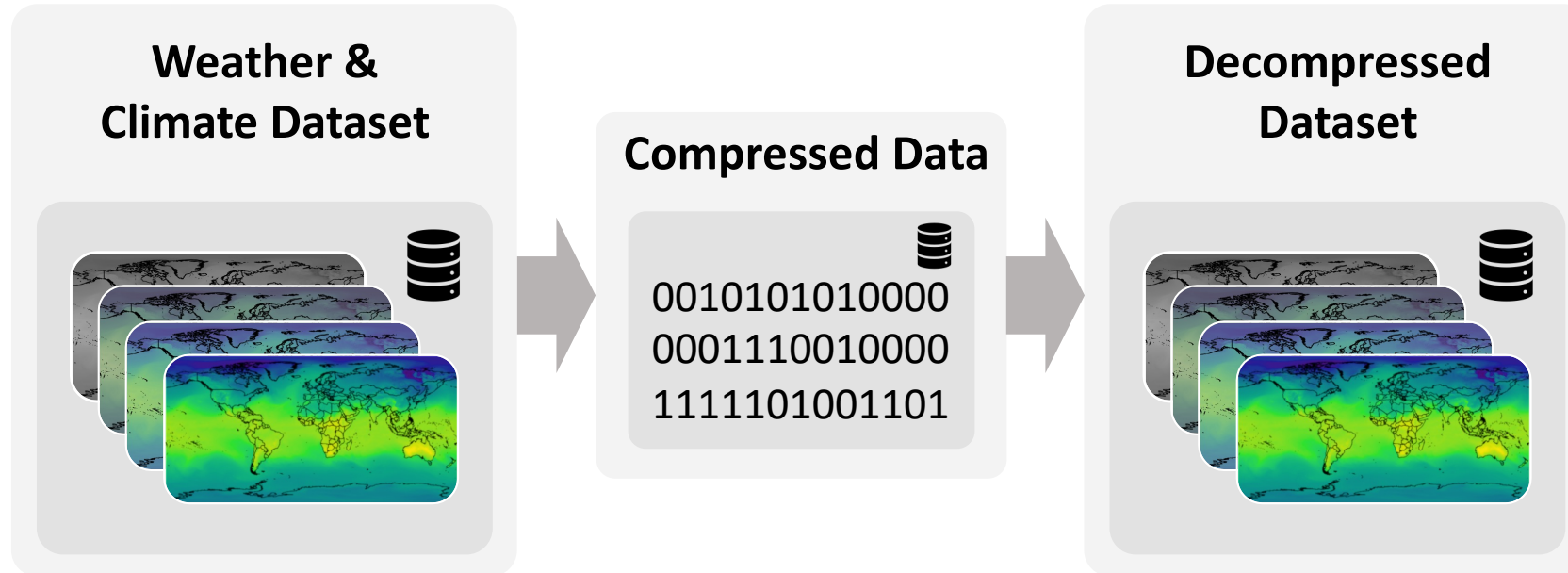


LANGWEN HUANG, LUIGI FUSCO, FLORIAN SCHEIDL, JAN ZIBELL, MICHAEL ARMAND SPRENGER, SEBASTIAN SCHEMM, TORSTEN HOEFLER

EBCC: Error Bounded Compressor for Climate data



Overview



Compression Methods

Lossless compression

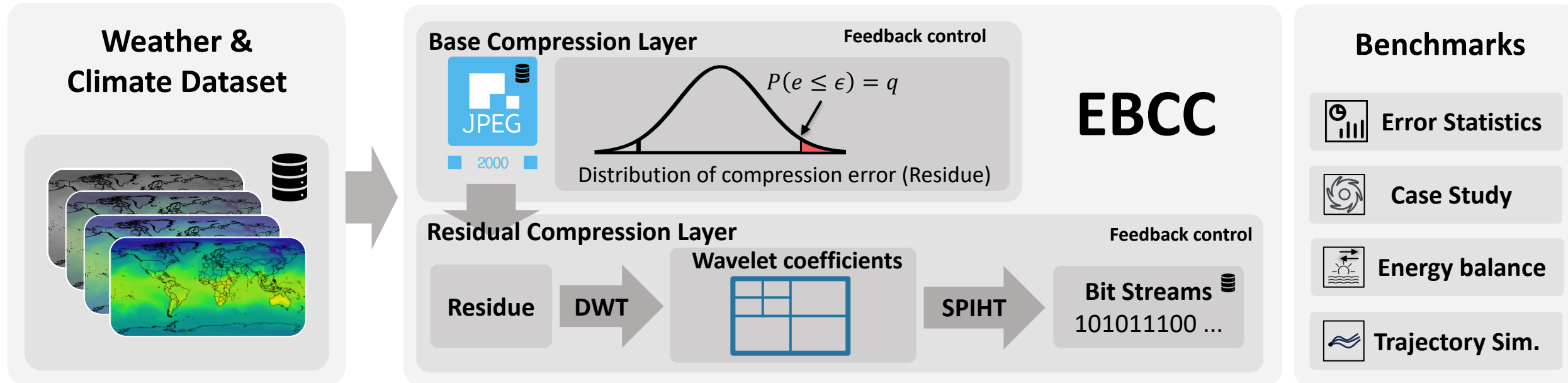
- Exact reconstruction
- Compression ratio (CR): 2 - 5x

Lossy compression

- Decompressed \sim Original
- Can achieve arbitrary CR
- High CR \leftrightarrow High error
- Hard to justify an acceptable error level

We will focus on max error bounded lossy compression.

Overview

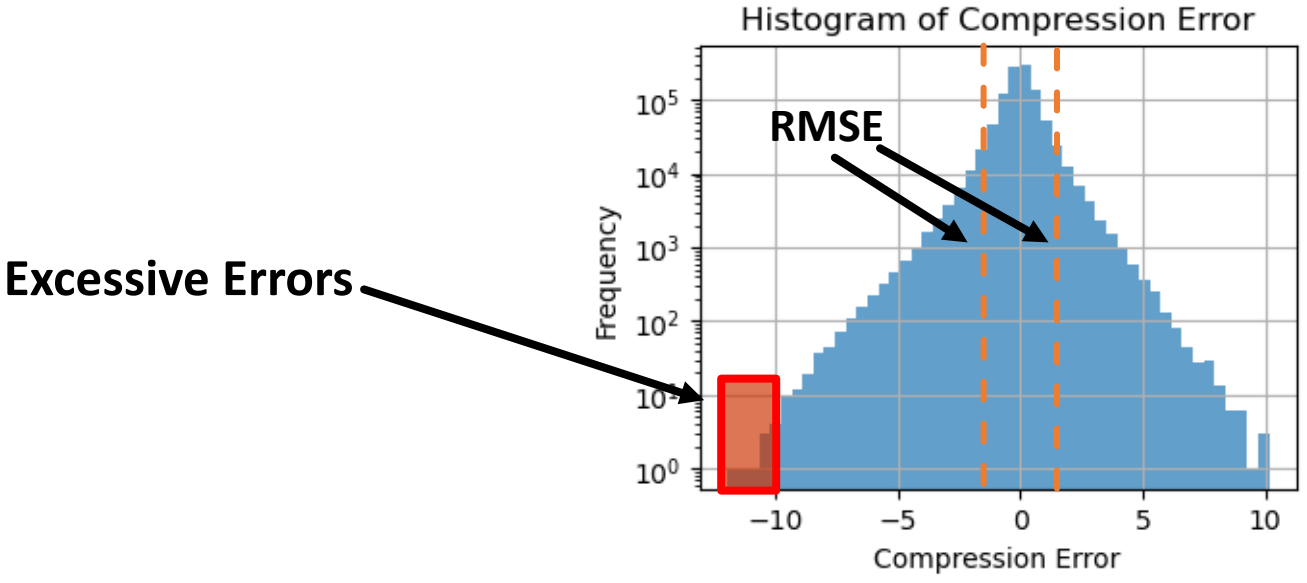
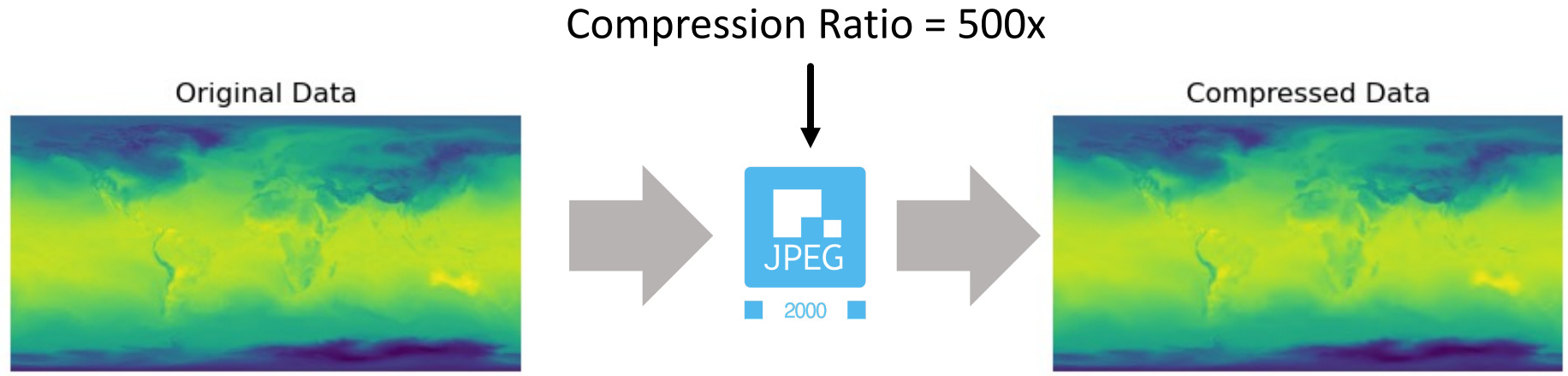


$q = 1 \Leftrightarrow$ Error bounded JPEG2000

Compression Mode:

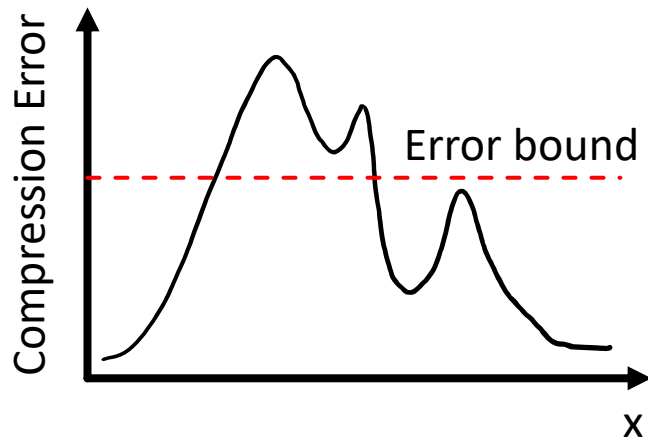
- Max absolute error target
- Range-relative max absolute error target
 $\text{max_abs_err}/(\text{max} - \text{min})$

Method: Base Compression Layer



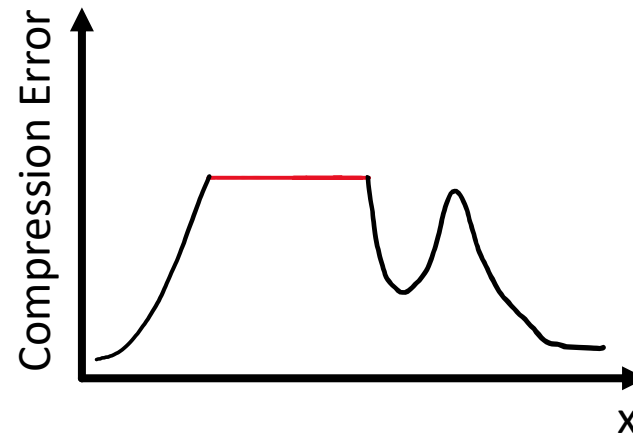
JPEG2000 is good at minimizing RMSE at a given CR, but excessive errors much larger than RMSE may occur!

Method: Residual Compression Layer



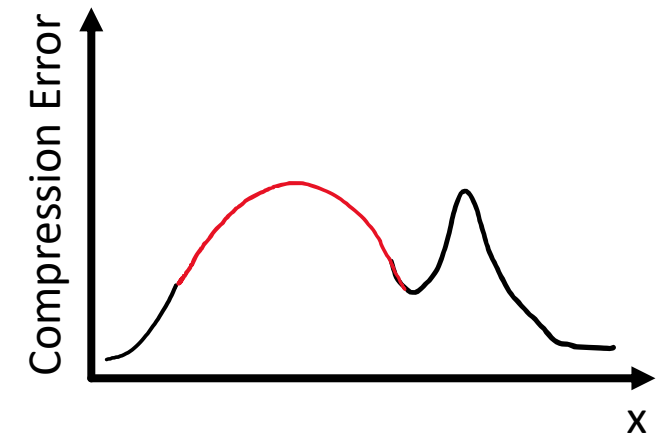
Idea: log down errors that exceed the error bound.

1D Slice of Compression Error



Hard Clip

- + Require less bits
- + Easy to implement
- Abrupt change in gradient
- Zero gradient on clipping plateau

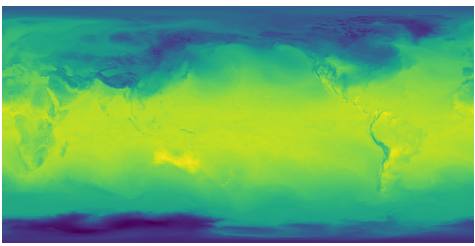


Soft Clip

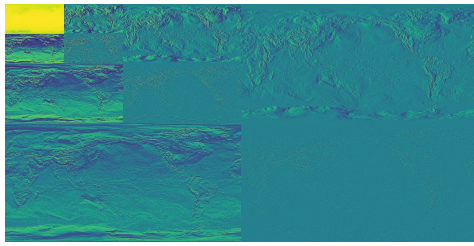
- + Smooth
- + Does not introduce unphysical artifacts
- Require more bits

Implement soft clipping by 'smart thresholding' wavelet coefficients.

Method: Residual Compression Layer



Wavelet Transform



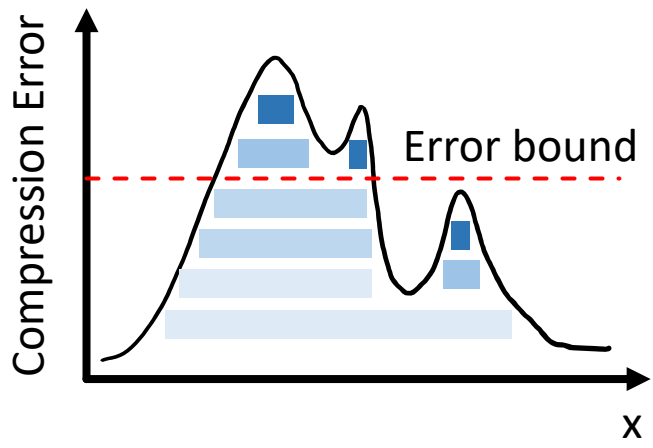
SPIHT

MSB
↓
LSB

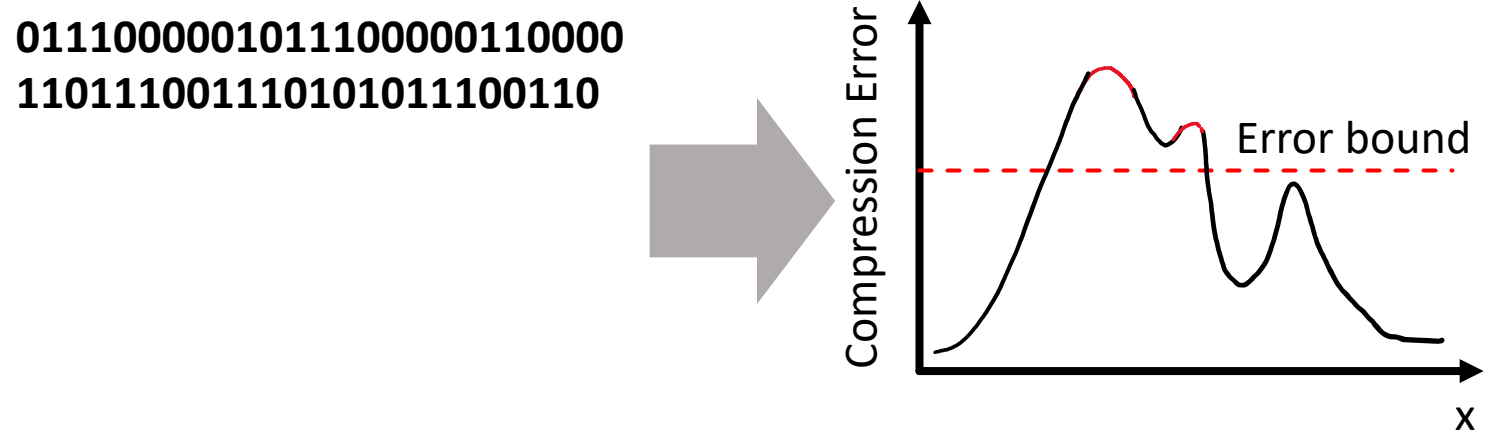
Compressed significant bits of wavelet coefficients

```

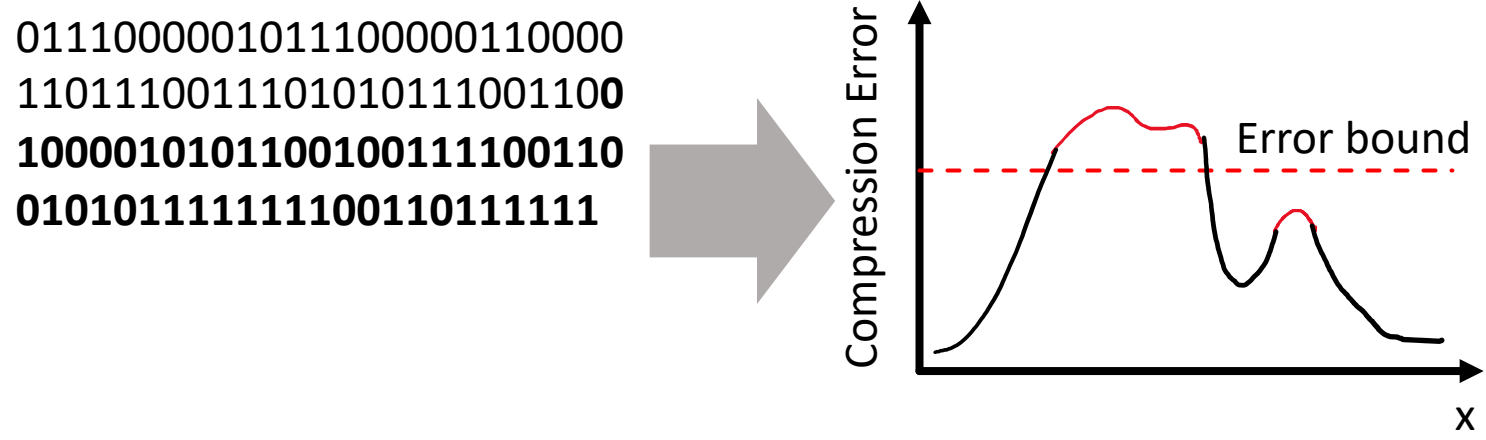
011100000101110000011000011011100
111010101110011001000010101100100
11110011001010111111100110111111
001111100111010111100101101010101
1100100001010010101111111100
  
```



Method: Residual Compression Layer



Method: Residual Compression Layer

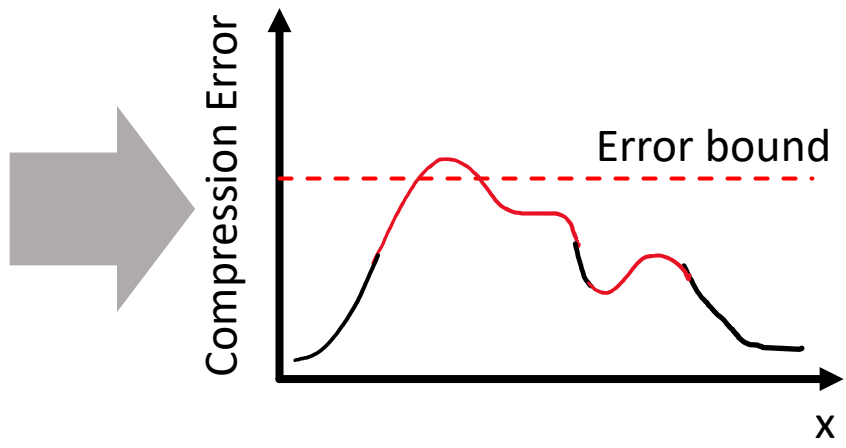


Method: Residual Compression Layer




```

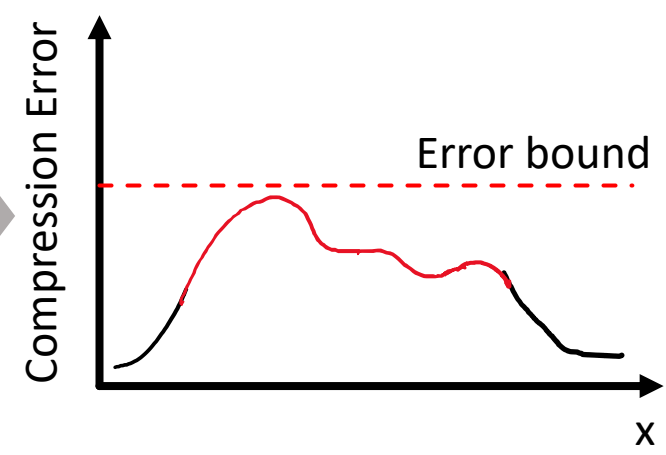
0111000001011100000110000
1101110011101010111001100
1000010101100100111100110
0101011111111001101111110
0111110011101011110010110
1010101
  
```



Method: Residual Compression Layer

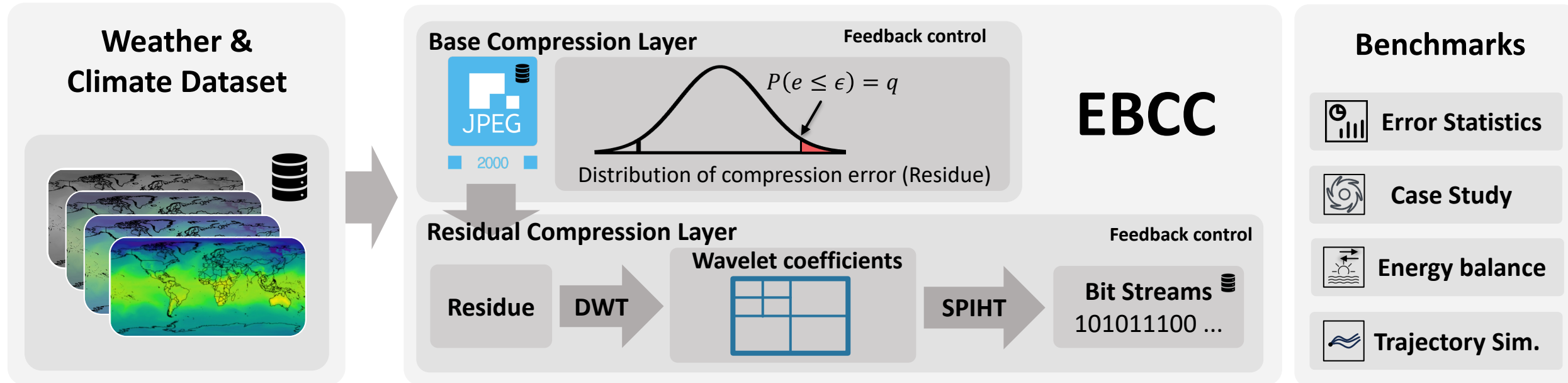



 0111000001011100000110000
 1101110011101010111001100
 1000010101100100111100110
 0101011111111001101111110
 0111110011101011110010110
 1010101110010000101001010
1111



OK, error bound satisfied, store current sequence.

Overview



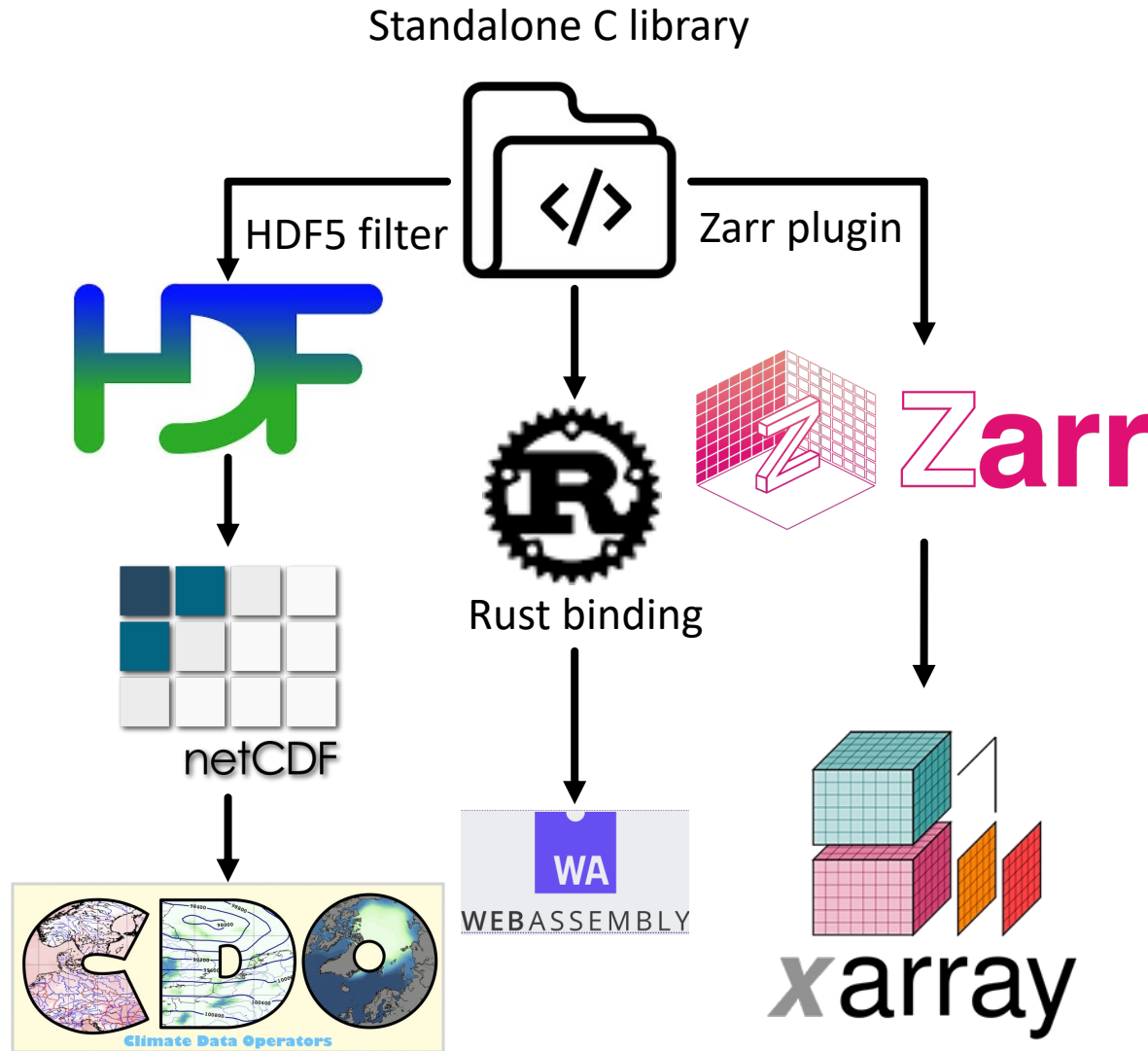
$q = 1 \Leftrightarrow$ Error bounded JPEG2000

Compression Mode:

- Max absolute error target
- Range-relative max absolute error target
 $\text{max_abs_err}/(\text{max} - \text{min})$

Method: Integration with existing toolchains

Repo: <https://github.com/spcl/ebcc>



Implementation

- Pure C (OpenJPEG + SPIHT + HDF5 filter)
- Efficient SPIHT implementation

Compression with oneliner

- HDF5/netCDF: filter API
- Zarr: numcodecs compression plugin
- CDO


```
cdo --filter FILTER_ID, `python filter_wrapper.py --base_cr=1000 --height=721 --width=1440` copy temperature.nc comp.nc
```
- Xarray


```
ds.to_zarr("comp.zarr", encoding={"foo": {"compressor": J2KFilter(JP2SPWV_FilterOpts(base_cr=1000,height=721,width=1440).hdf_filter_opts)}})
```

Transparent decompression

HDF5_PLUGIN_PATH=<path/to/filter>

- HDF5: `h5dump -d /temperature comp.nc`
- netCDF: `ncdump -v temperature comp.nc`
- CDO: `cdo info comp.nc`
- Zarr: `zarr.open('comp.zarr', mode='r')`
- Xarray: `xarray.open_zarr('comp.zarr')`

Benchmarks



Error Statistics

- Data: 12 variables, 37 pressure levels, 2 timesteps
- Error metrics: SSIM, histogram, spectrum
- Compression and decompression throughput



Case Study

- Visual inspection at Tropical Cyclones
- Directly compressed u-wind
- Derived divergence from compressed wind

Error Target: Range relative max error = (max error / (max – min))

Compressors: EBCC, SZ3, SZ, HPEZ, SPERR, Bitrounding

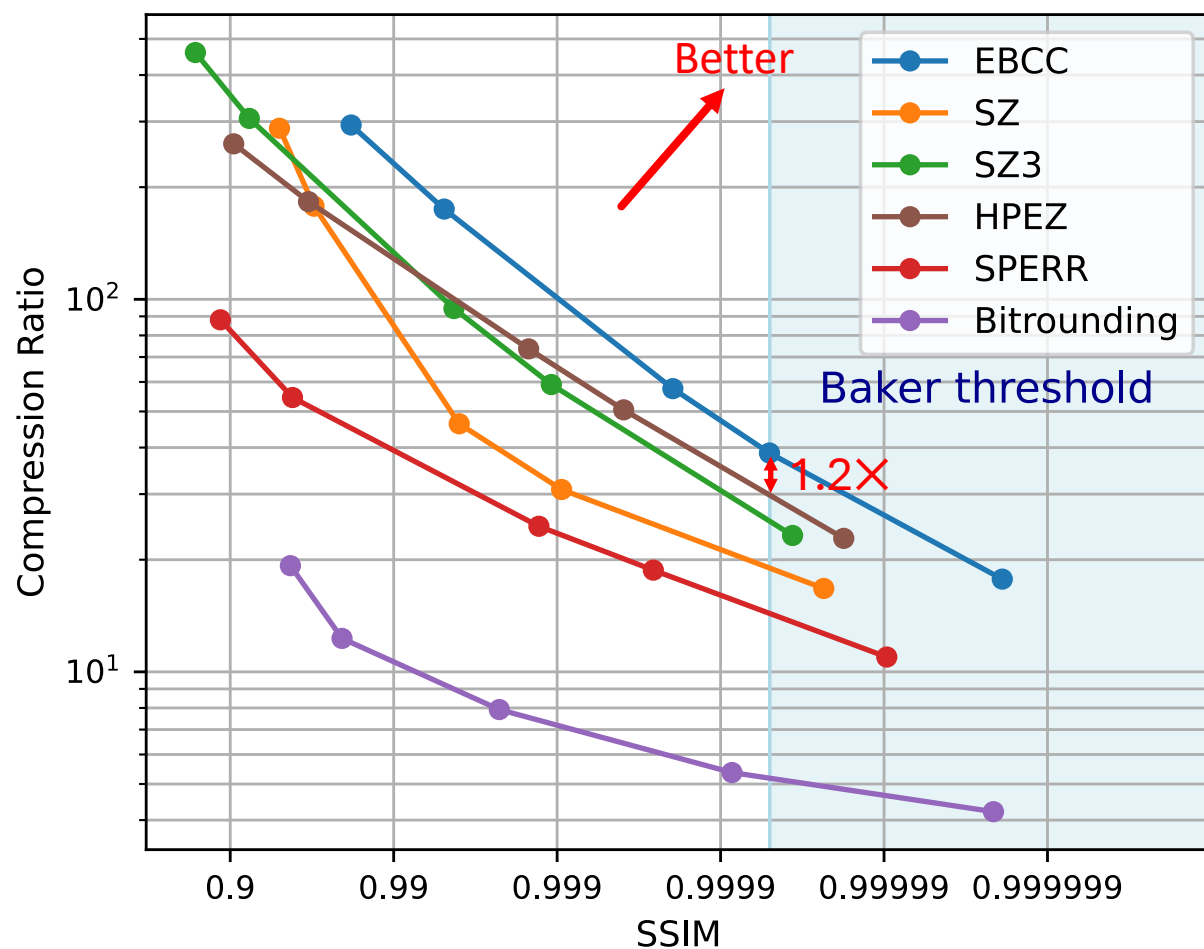
SZ3: Liang, X., Zhao, K., Di, S., Li, S., Underwood, R., Gok, A.M., Tian, J., Deng, J., Calhoun, J.C., Tao, D. and Chen, Z., 2022. Sz3: A modular framework for composing prediction-based error-bounded lossy compressors. *IEEE Transactions on Big Data*, 9(2), pp.485-498.

SZ: Di, S. and Cappello, F., 2016, May. Fast error-bounded lossy HPC data compression with SZ. In *2016 IEEE International Parallel and Distributed Processing Symposium (IPDPS)* (pp. 730-739). IEEE.

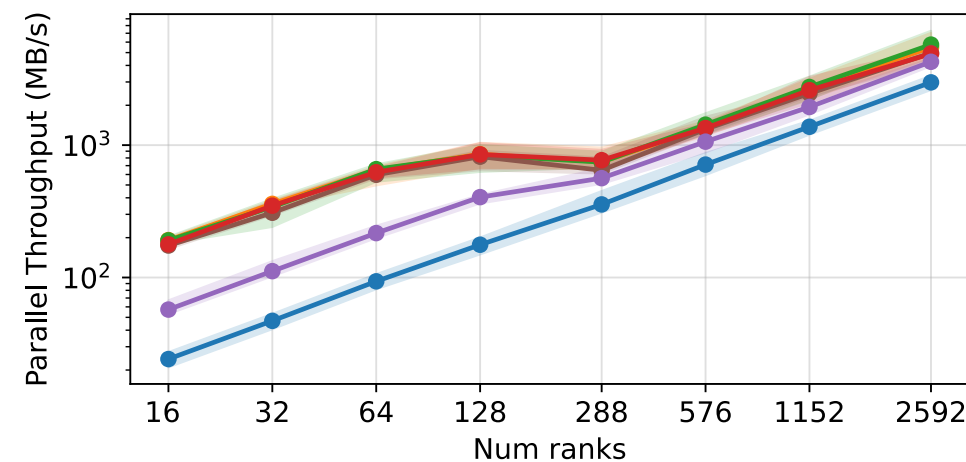
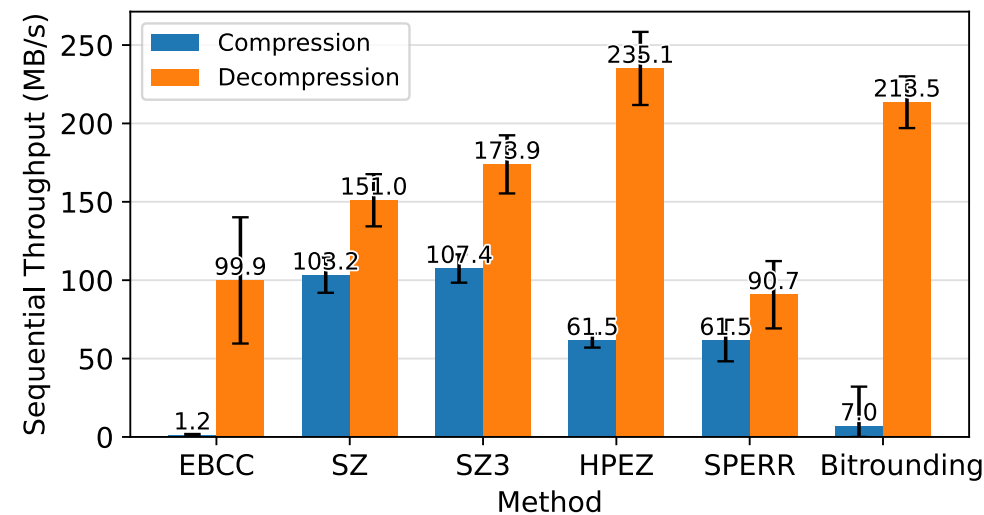
SPERR: Li, S., Lindstrom, P. and Clyne, J., 2023, May. Lossy scientific data compression with sperr. In *2023 IEEE International Parallel and Distributed Processing Symposium (IPDPS)* (pp. 1007-1017). IEEE.

Benchmark: Error Statistics

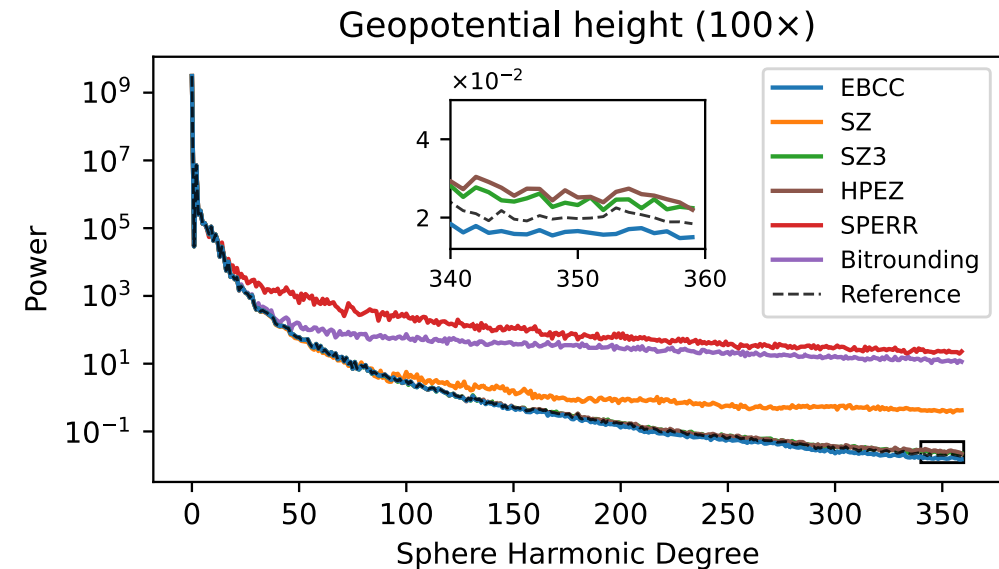
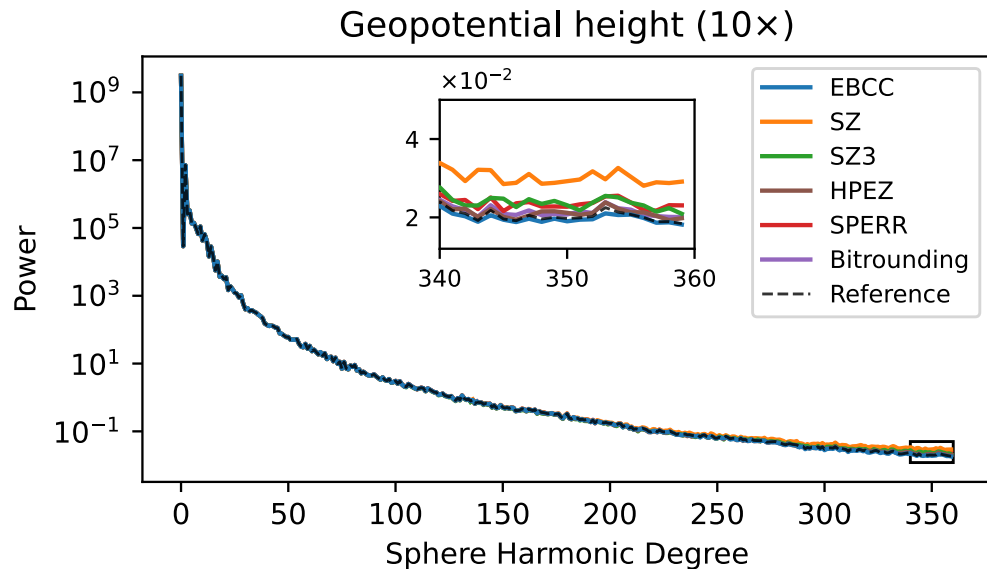
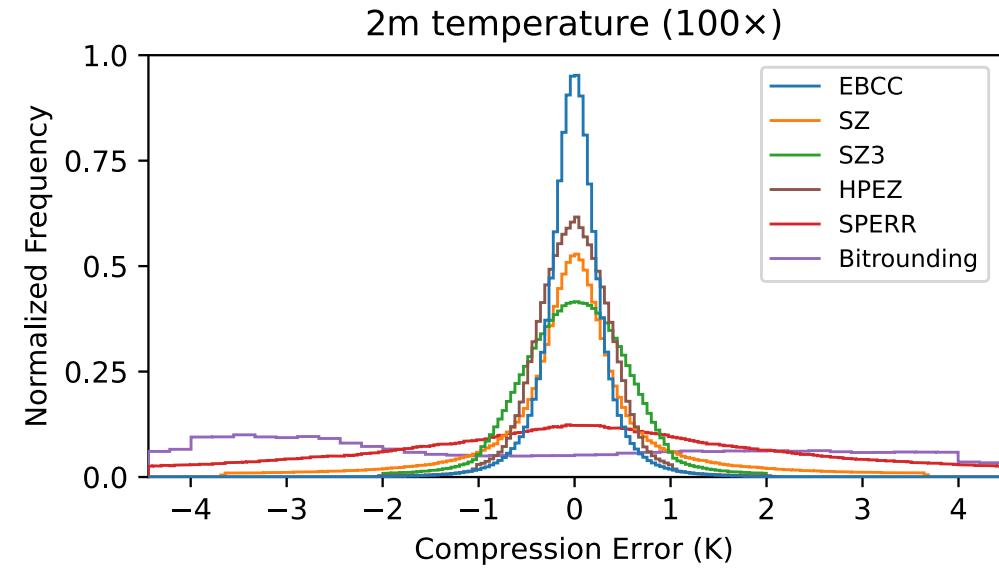
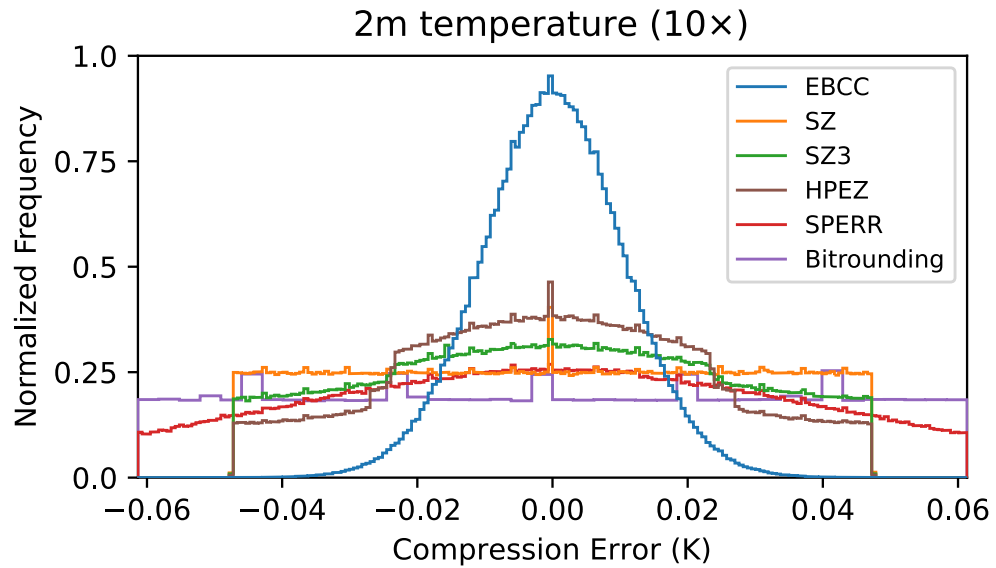
Rate-Distortion



Throughput (Sequential & Parallel)

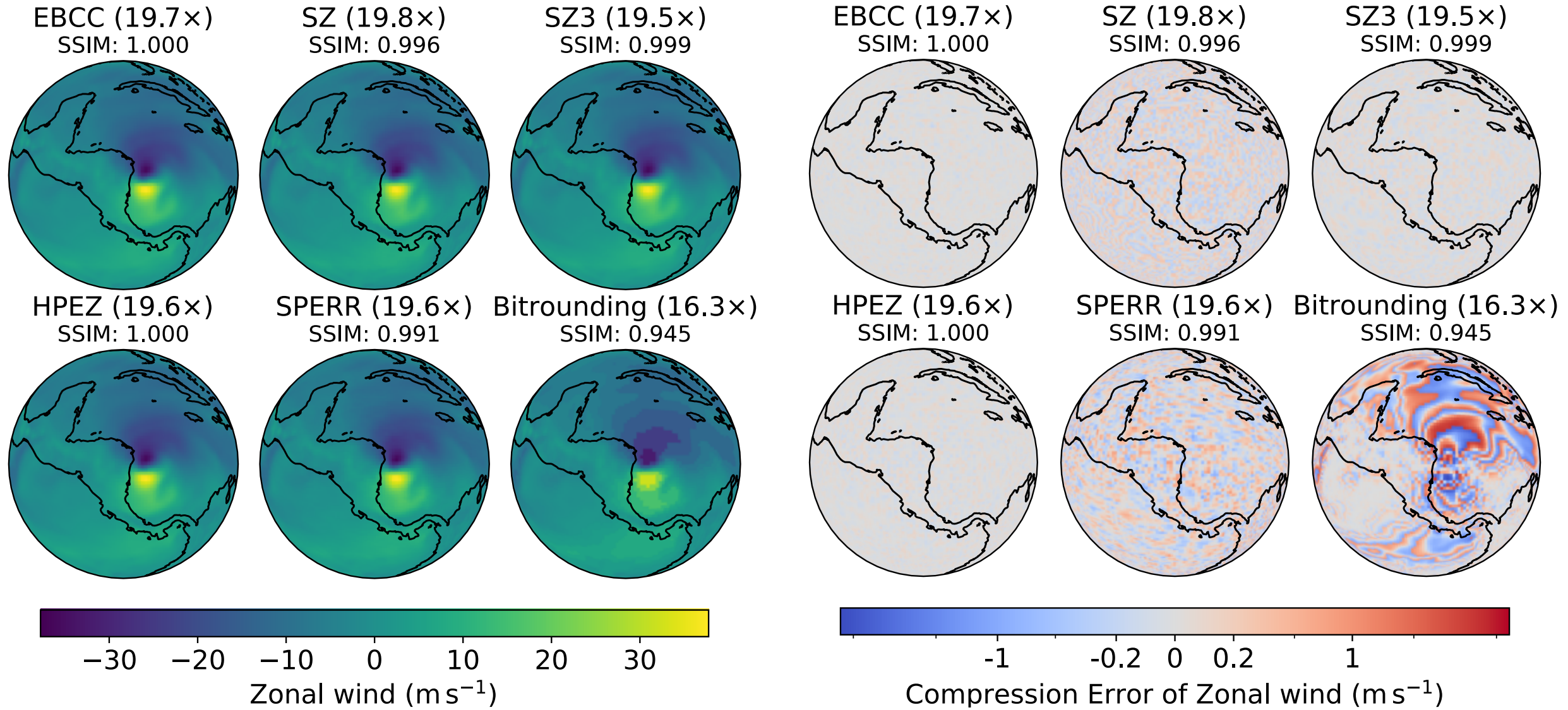


Benchmark: Error Statistics



Benchmark: Case study

U wind at 850hPa 2020-11-16 11z



Benchmark: Case study

U wind at 850hPa 2020-11-16 11z

EBCC (98.9x)
SSIM: 0.973

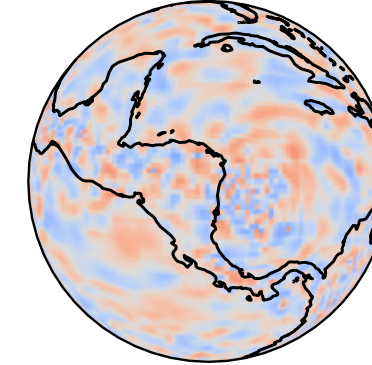
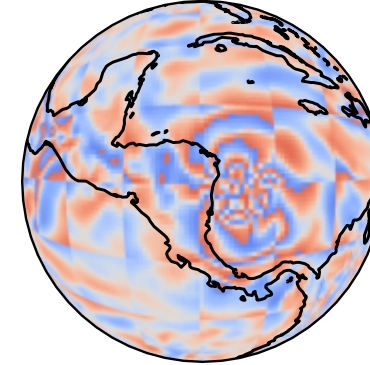
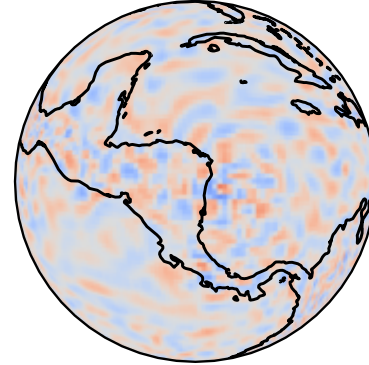
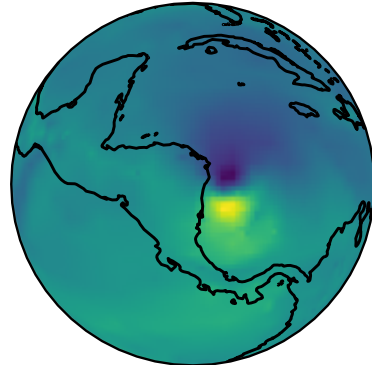
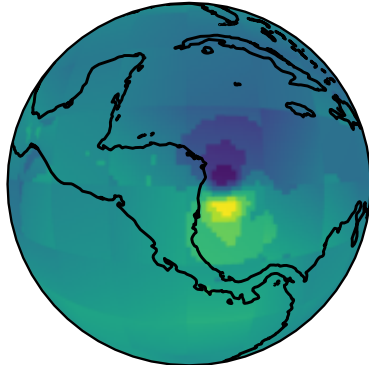
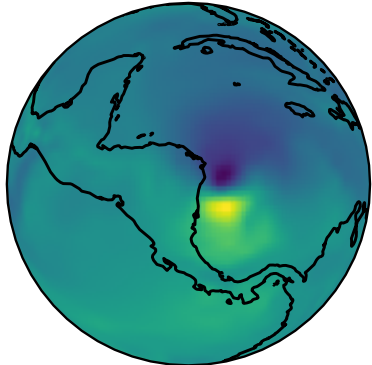
SZ (97.7x)
SSIM: 0.824

SZ3 (96.0x)
SSIM: 0.950

EBCC (98.9x)
SSIM: 0.973

SZ (97.7x)
SSIM: 0.824

SZ3 (96.0x)
SSIM: 0.950



HPEZ (96.7x)
SSIM: 0.973

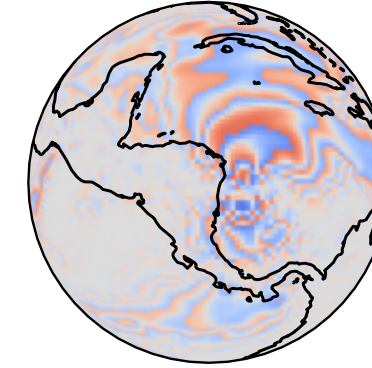
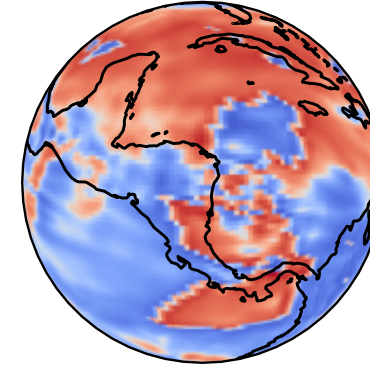
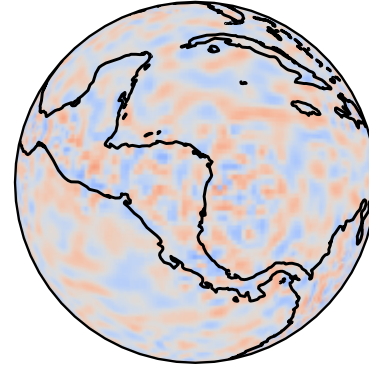
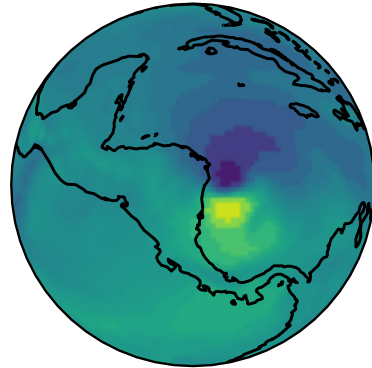
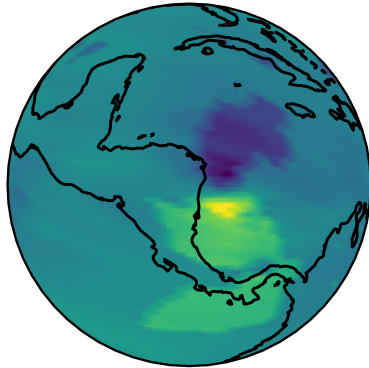
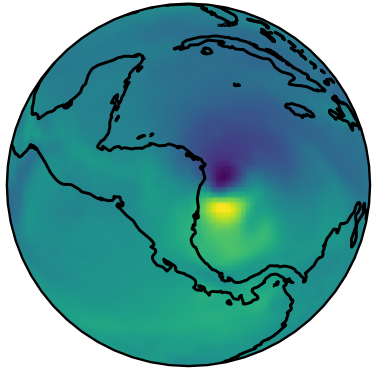
SPERR (96.7x)
SSIM: 0.458

Bitrounding (16.3x)
SSIM: 0.945

HPEZ (96.7x)
SSIM: 0.973

SPERR (96.7x)
SSIM: 0.458

Bitrounding (16.3x)
SSIM: 0.945



-30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30

Zonal wind (m s^{-1})

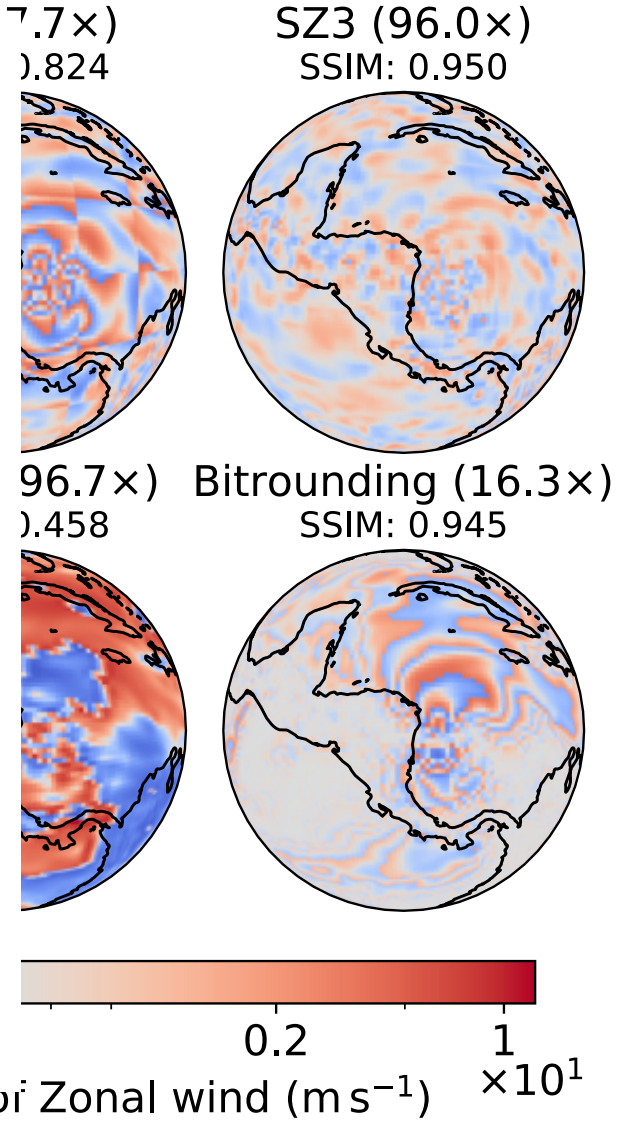
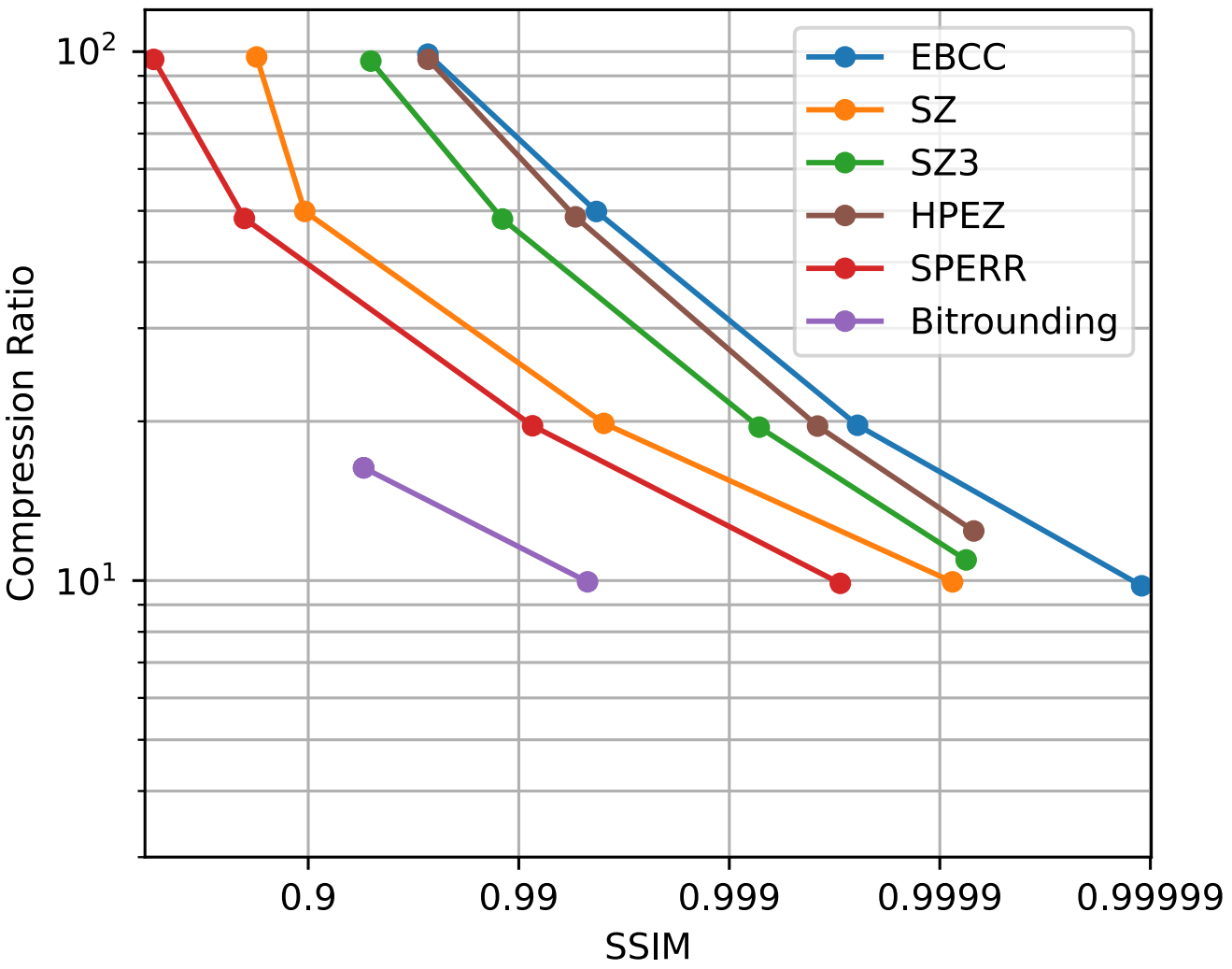
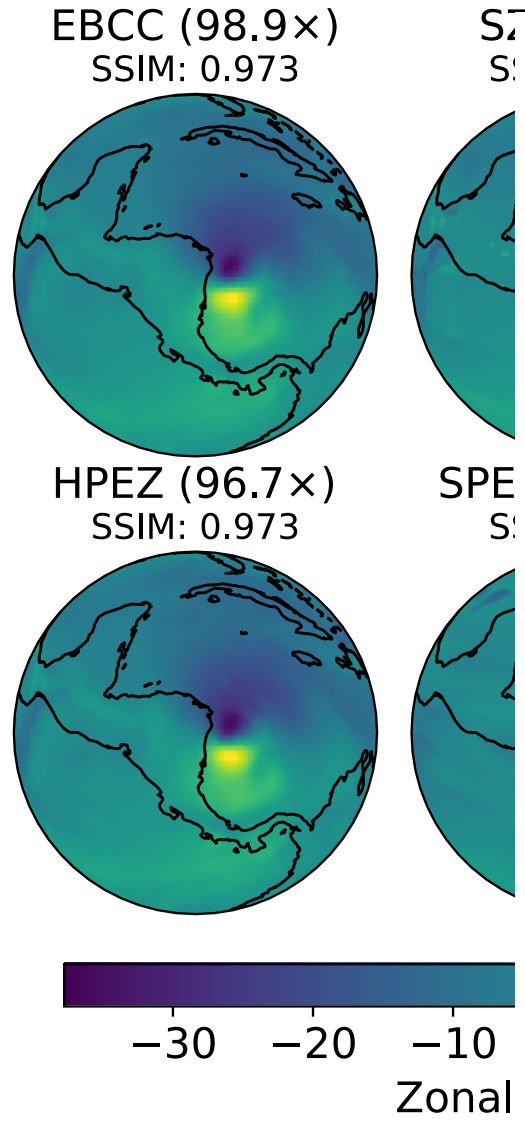


-1 -0.2 0 0.2 1 $\times 10^1$

Compression Error of Zonal wind (m s^{-1}) $\times 10^1$

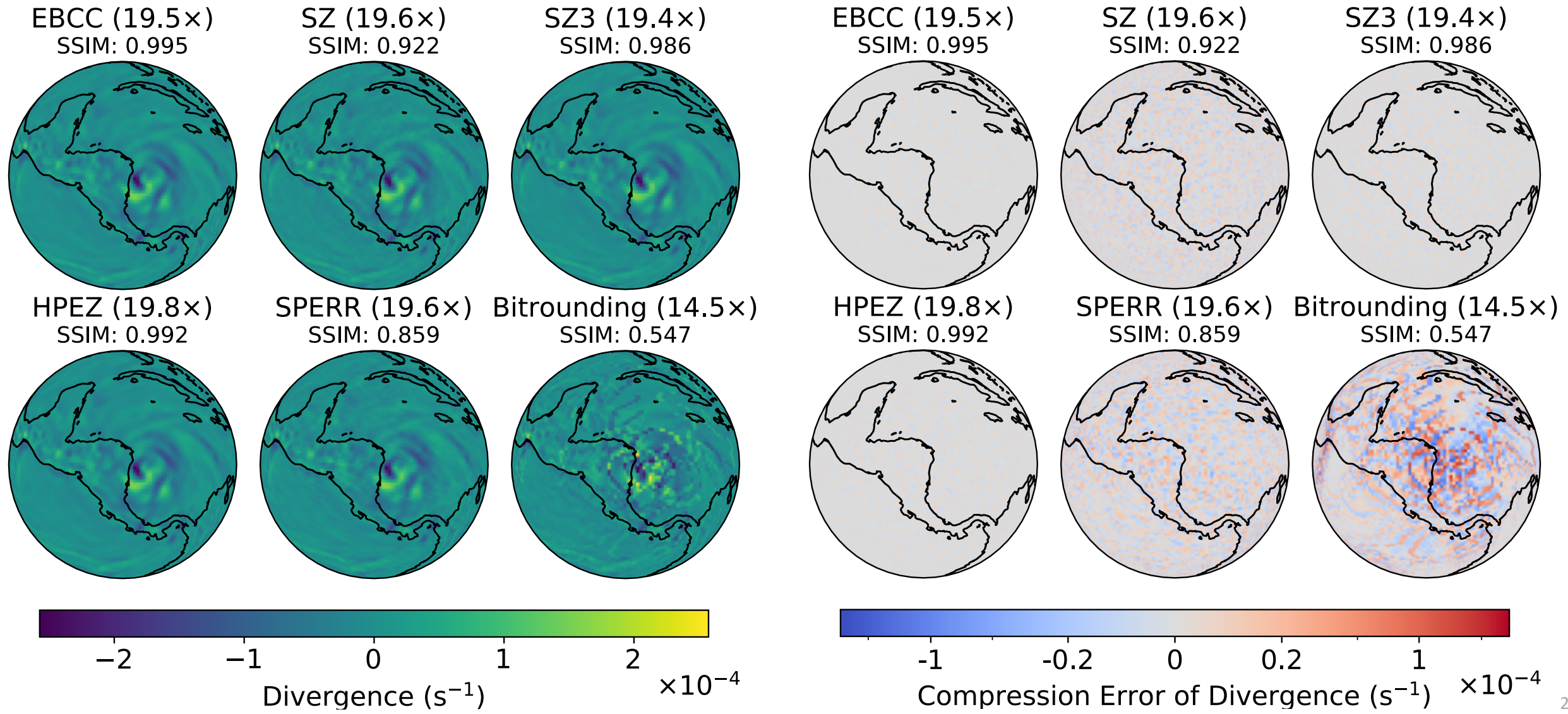
Benchmark: Case study

U wind at 850hPa 2020-11-16 11z



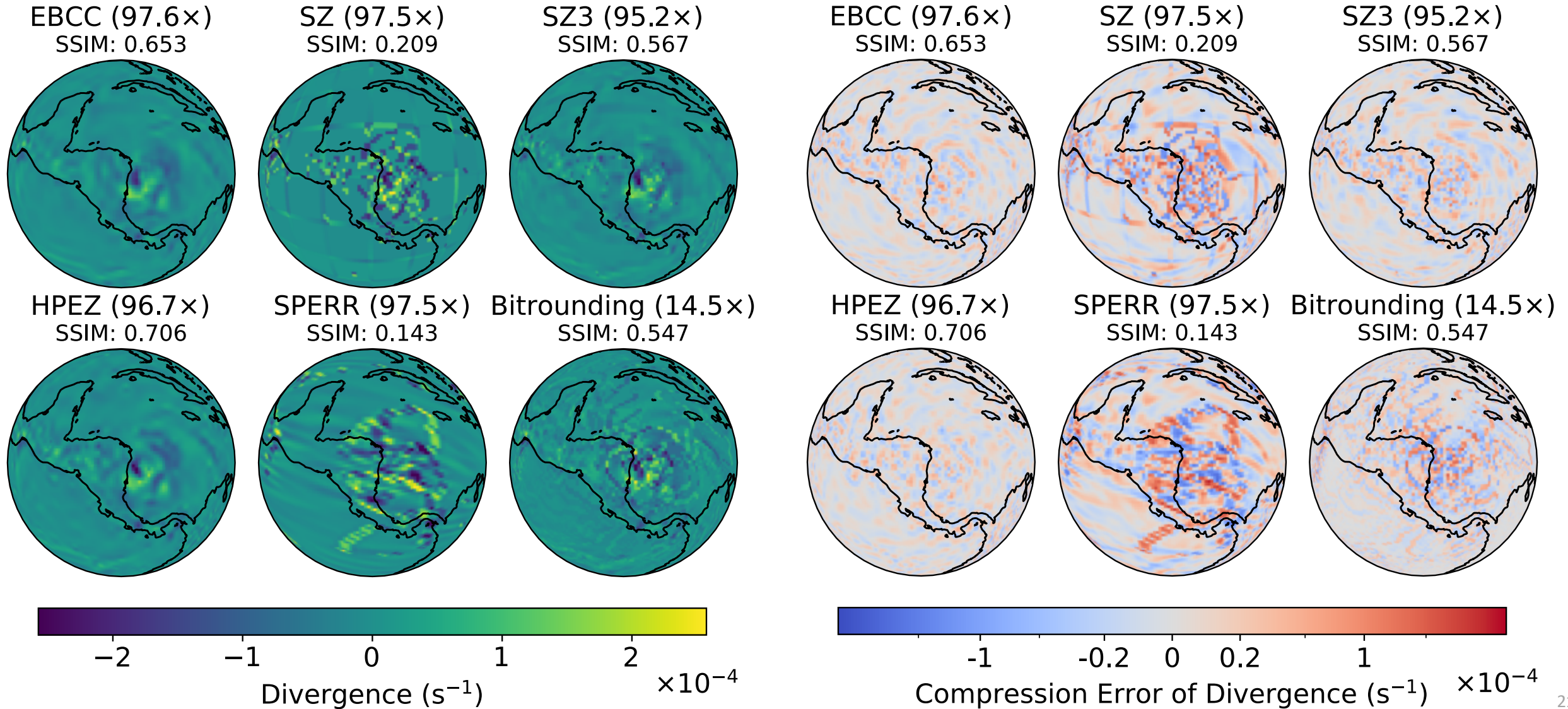
Benchmark: Case study on derived variables

Divergence of horizontal winds ($du/dx + dv/dy$)



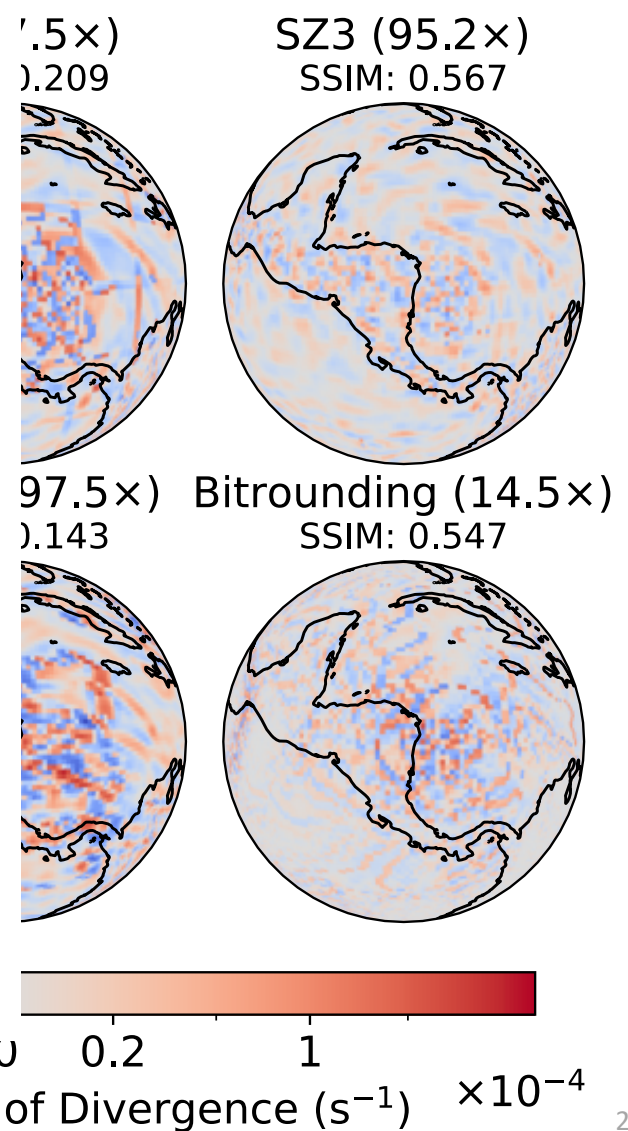
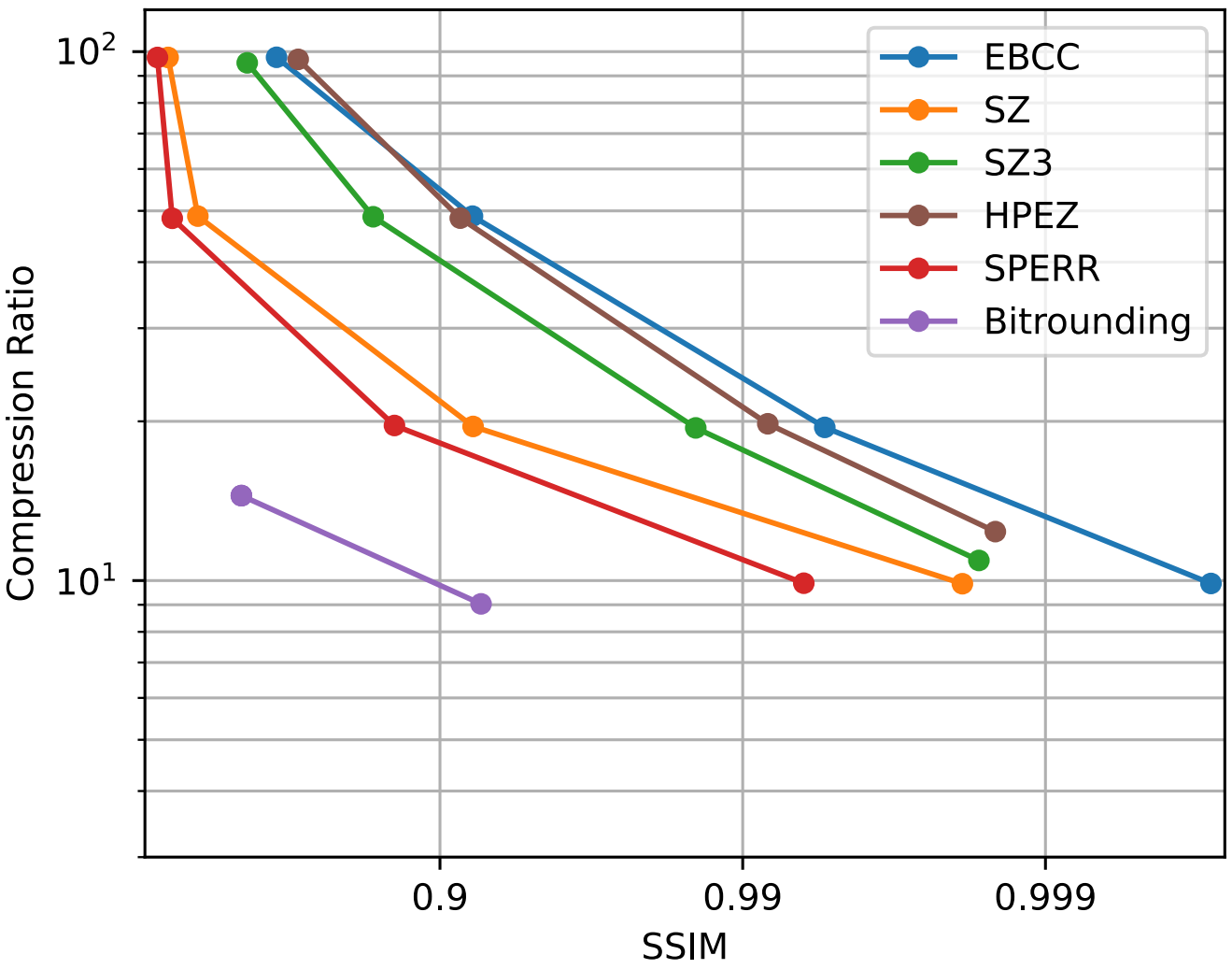
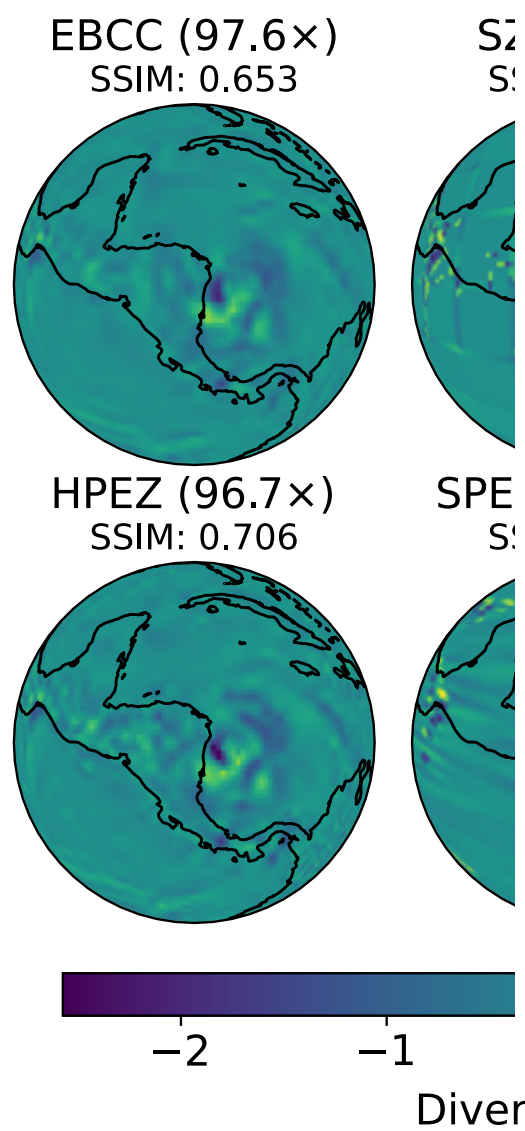
Benchmark: Case study on derived variables

Divergence of horizontal winds ($du/dx + dv/dy$)



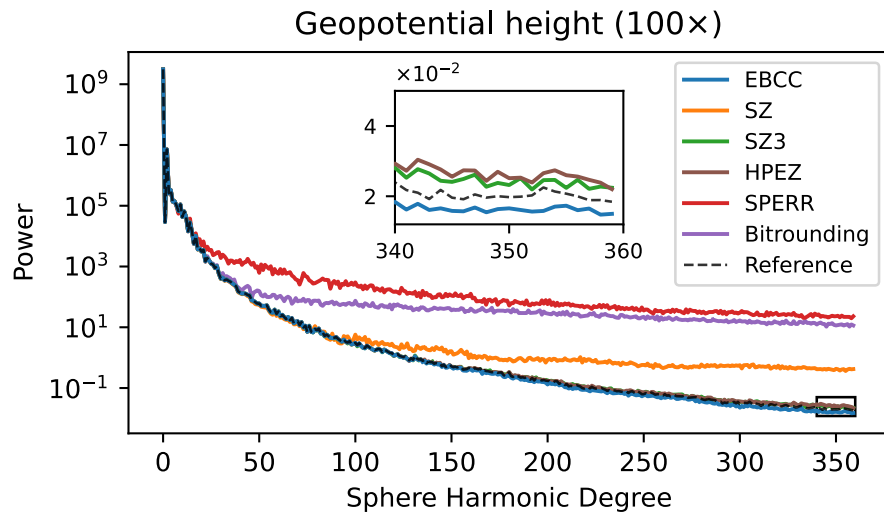
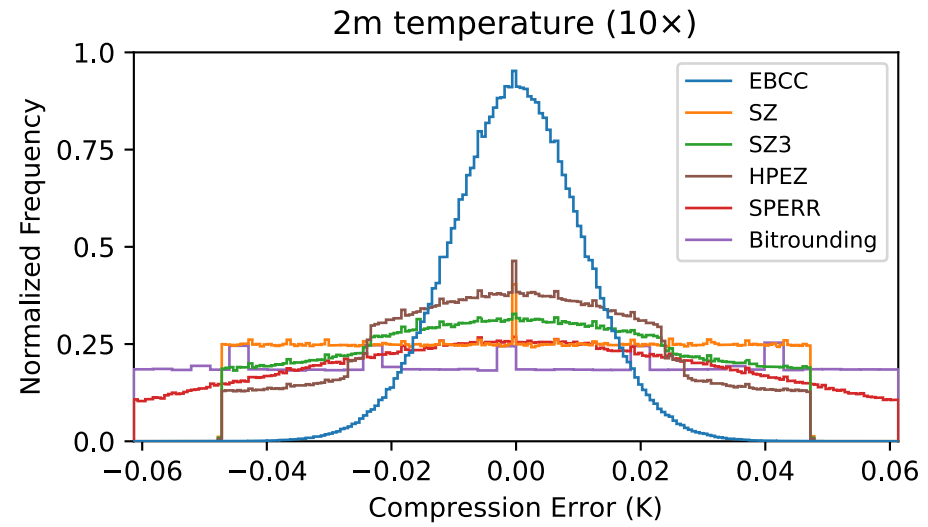
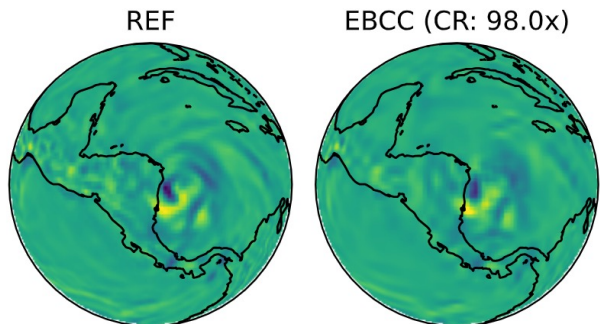
Benchmark: Case study on derived variables

Divergence of horizontal winds ($du/dx + dv/dy$)



Summary

- EBCC works well at both high accuracy (10x CR) – high compression ratio (100x) regime
- Higher SSIM at every CR
- High accuracy regime
 - Error concentrated more towards 0
 - Errors are normal distributed instead of uniform distributed within error bound
 - Stdev ~ 0.1 error bound
 - Match spectrum to the high freq end
- High compression ratio regime
 - Less artifact introduced
 - Smoother the data -> less power on high freq
 - Smoother gradients instead of adding artifacts



Benchmarks



Error Statistics

- Data: 12 variables, 37 pressure levels, 2 timesteps
- Error metrics: SSIM, histogram, spectrum
- Compression and decompression throughput



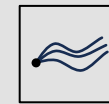
Case Study

- Visual inspection at Tropical Cyclones
- Directly compressed u-wind
- Derived divergence from compressed wind



Energy balance

- Data: 10 variables, 37 pressure levels, 3 months
- Closure of atmosphere energy budget
- Moist static energy framework
- Test deviation of zonal mean residue



Trajectory Sim.

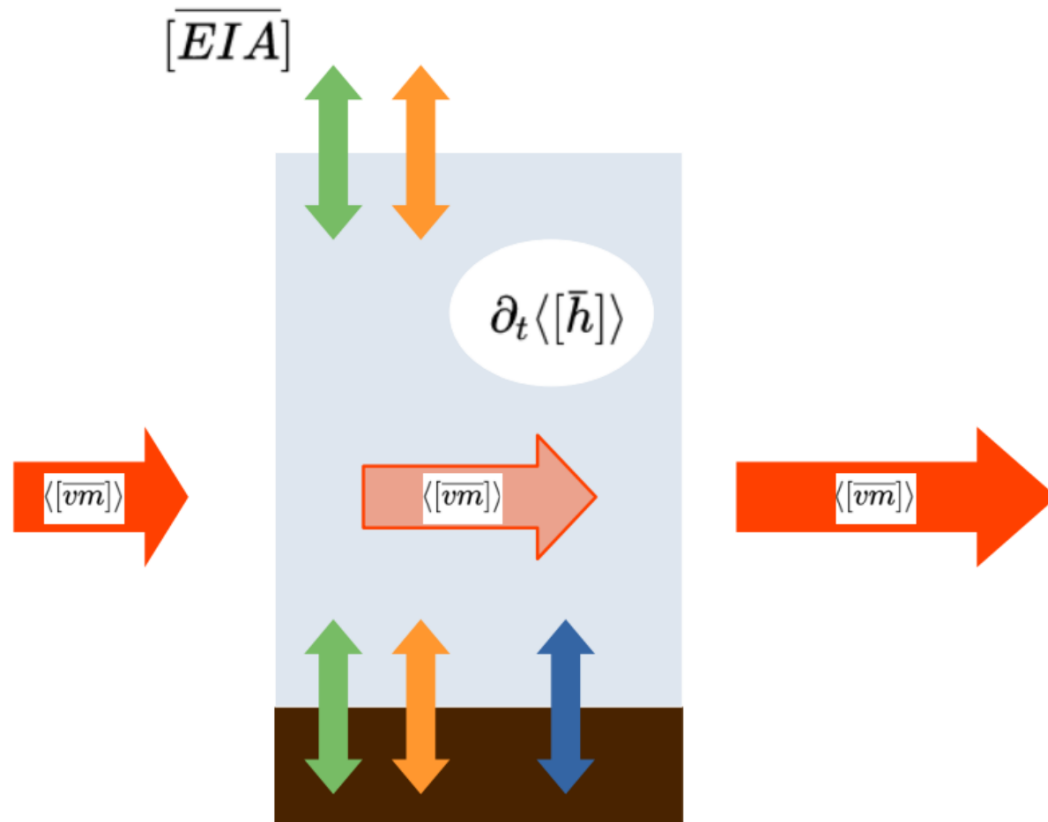
- Data: 3D wind speed, 1 week
- Trajectory simulation with compressed wind
- Test deviation of trajectories and particle distributions

Error Target: Range relative max error = (max error / (max – min))

Compressors: EBCC, HPEZ

Benchmark: Closure of Atmospheric Energy Budget

$$F_e = \partial_y \langle [\overline{vm}] \rangle - ([\overline{EIA}] - \partial_t \langle [\overline{h}] \rangle) \approx 0$$

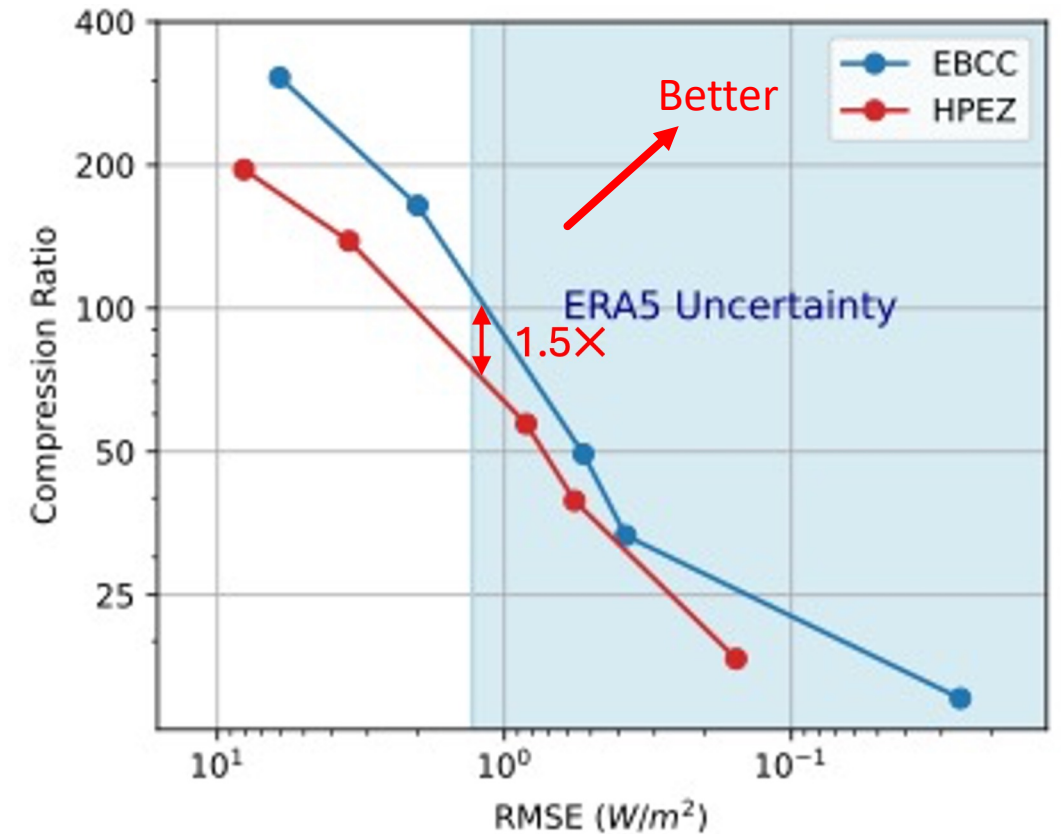
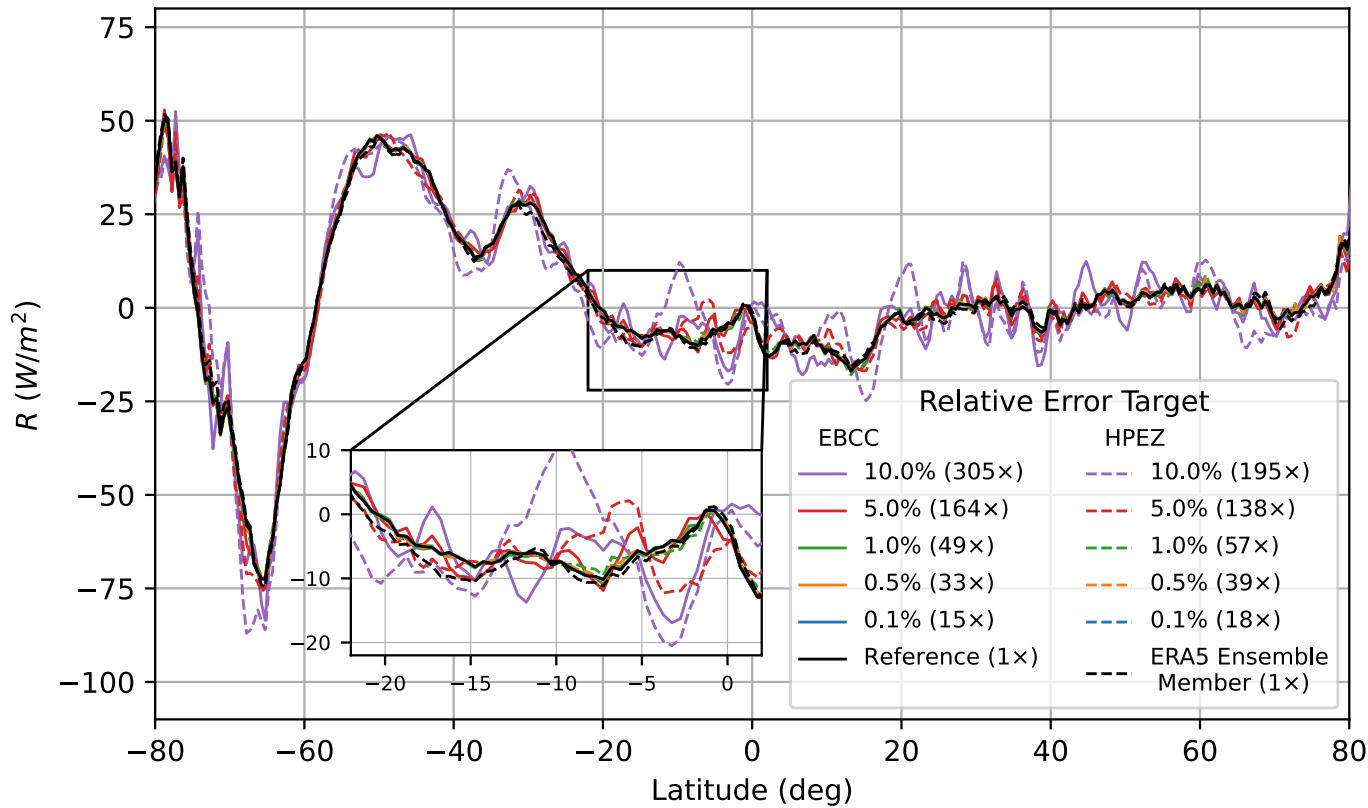


- v meridional wind velocity
- $m = c_p T + Lq + \Phi$ MSE
- $h = c_p T + Lq$ thermal energy
- EIA Energy input atmosphere from radiative and surface fluxes
- $\partial_y(\cdot) \equiv \partial_\phi \{ \cos \phi(\cdot) \} / (a \cos \phi)$ meridional divergence
- $\langle \cdot \rangle$ mass-weighted vertical integration
- $[\cdot]$ zonal mean
- \bar{x} temporal mean

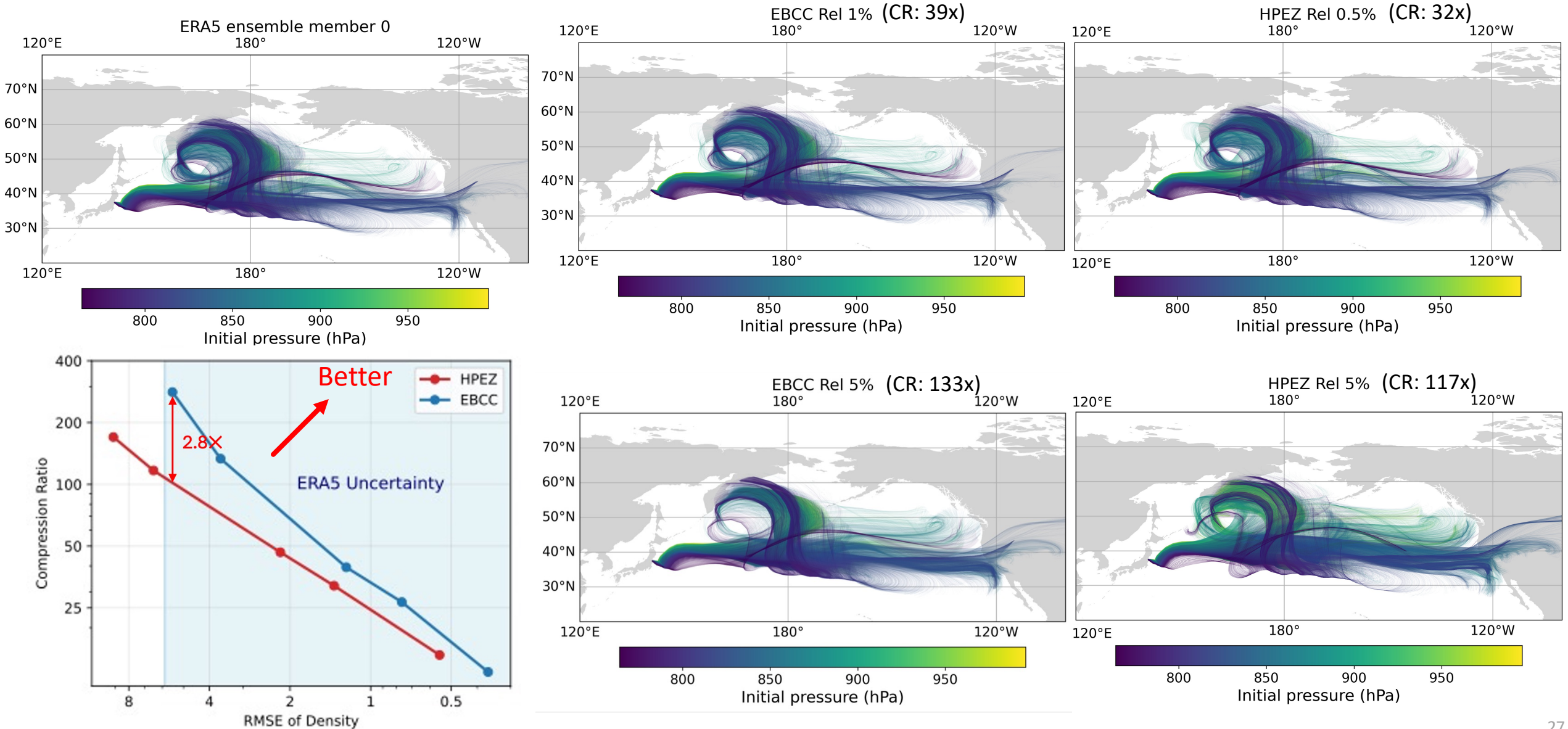
- **Compressed variables:** v-wind, temperature, specific humidity, geopotential, net radiative & heat fluxes
- **Time:** 2016/08 – 2016/10, per hour
- **Data size:** 1.2TB

Benchmark: Closure of Atmospheric Energy Budget

$$F_e = \partial_y \langle [\overline{vm}] \rangle - ([\overline{EIA}] - \partial_t \langle [\overline{h}] \rangle) \approx 0$$



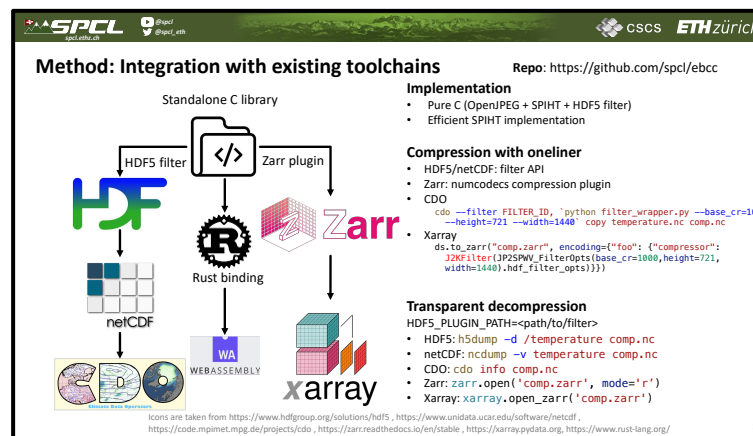
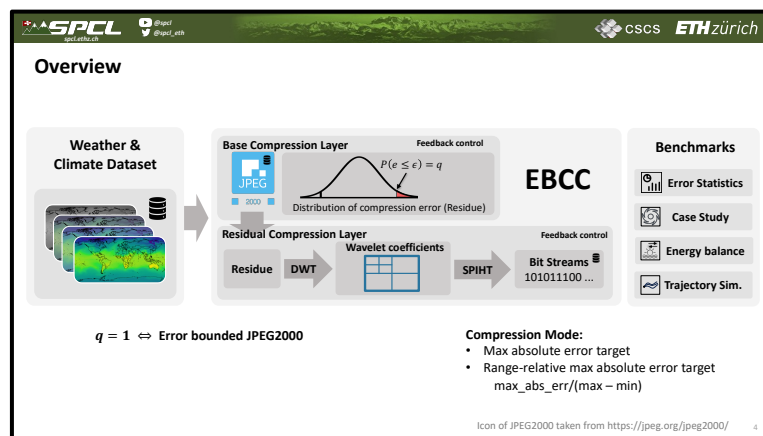
Benchmark: Trajectory simulation on compressed data



What are the acceptable compression ratios?

- **Visual inspection (rough), Zonal/global mean**
 - Errors cancel out when calculating mean
 - Error target: 1% - 5%, Compression ratio: 50x – 300x
- **Visual inspection (accurate): 0.99995 threshold (Baker et al., 2019)**
 - Perceptually identical
 - Error target: 0.5%, Compression ratio: 40x
- **Calculate derived variables (divergence, vorticity, relative humidity)**
 - Error target: 0.1% - 1%, Compression ratio: 15x – 50x
- **Perform trajectory simulation**
 - No significant visual difference: Error target: 0.1%, Compression ratio: 17x
 - Less error compared with ERA5 uncertainty: Error target: 5% - 10%, Compression ratio: 200x

Conclusions



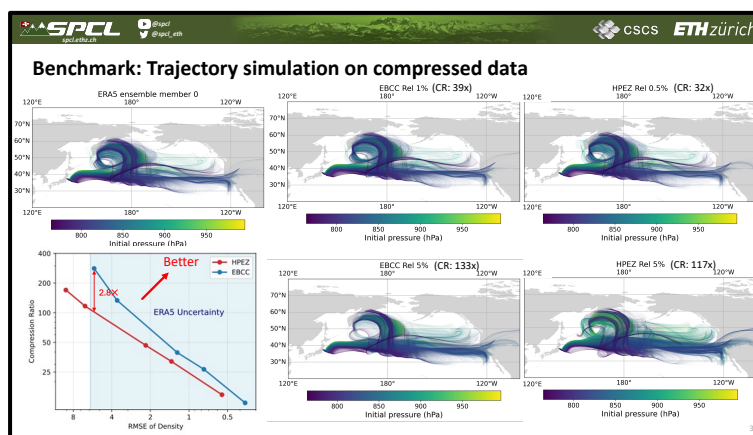
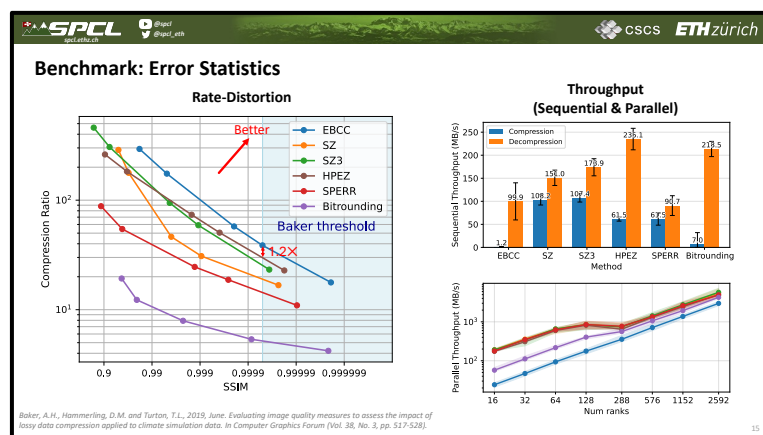
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