

# Addressing Core Modeling Infrastructure Barriers in Next-Generation UFS Weather Model Development

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# UFS Infrastructure Challenges

## Community-Driven

Open & Collaborative Needs

- Designed fundamentally as a shared, public community model.
- Promotes rapid research, academic involvement, and shared code development.
- Prioritizes flexibility and ease of contribution to drive scientific innovation.

## Operationally-Ready

Strict Operational Standards

- Serves as the critical backbone for operational products (e.g., GFS, RRFS, HAFS).
- Demands rigorous testing to ensure systems remain stable and reliable.
- Enforces tight verification rules and code standards.

## The Intersection & Conflict

Drawing the line between **strict operational governance** and **open community collaboration** remains a complex, tricky balance to navigate.

# UFS Infrastructure Challenges

## Community-Driven

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- Design shared

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## Operationally-Ready

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**These are not mutually exclusive goals!**

**With the introduction of MPAS, we can take the opportunity to create a community-friendly system that promotes rapid development without sacrificing rigorous testing.**

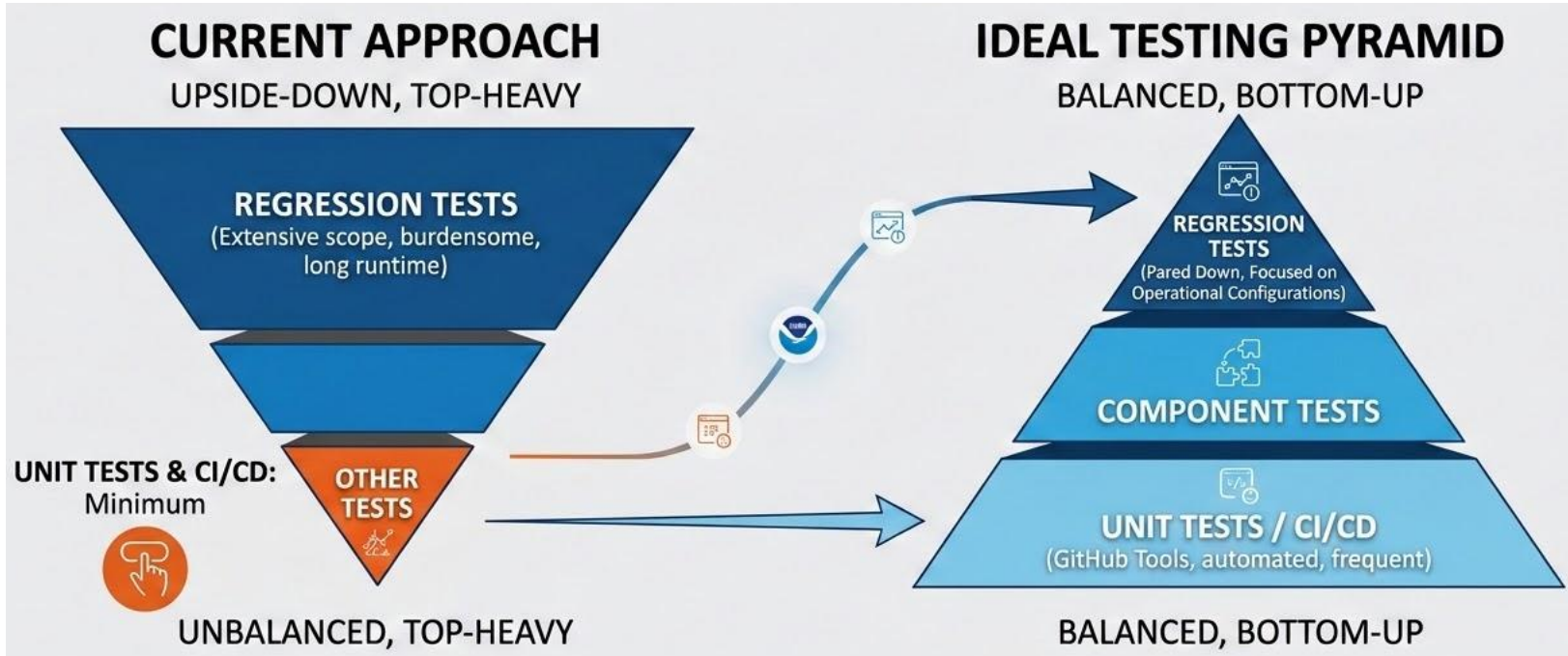
## The Int

Drawing the line between **strict operational governance** and **open community collaboration** remains a complex, tricky balance to navigate.

# Regression and Unit Testing Rework

- Currently, every PR requires regression tests to be run to ensure that a multitude of configurations meet operational standards
  - 150 - 300+ regression tests are now run across 7 different systems
  - Runtimes can vary from 1.5 hours to 3 hours on different systems
- This causes delays for PRs and burdens both the code managers and the users
- The regression tests are a critical part of ensuring that the code maintains operational status and cannot be eliminated completely

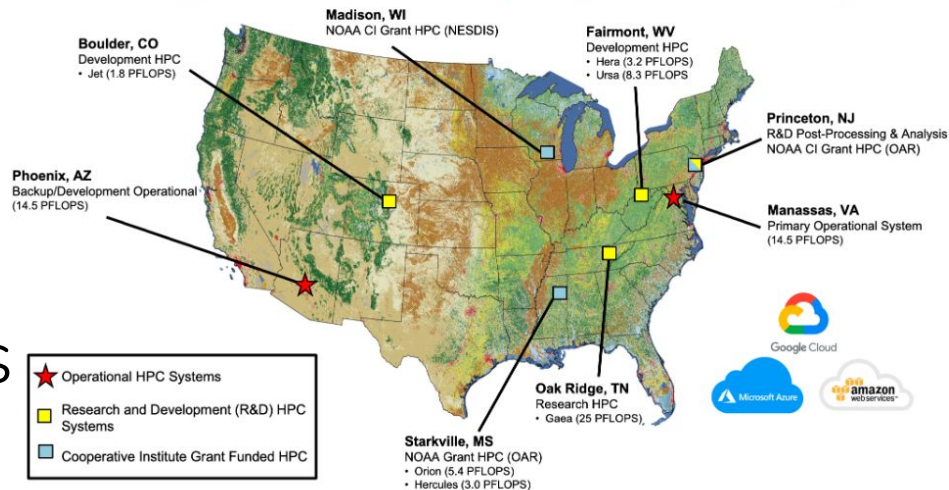
# Regression and Unit Testing Rework



# Portability and Modularity

- The UFS WM is supported across several different systems
- If a user wants to use the UFS WM on a system that is not actively supported, then the building of libraries on those systems is a common roadblock

## NOAA's High Performance Computing Locations and Systems



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# Portability and Modularity

- Reducing the reliance on external libraries and eliminating partial redundancies
- Discussing the benefits of versioned releases for UFS WM and its submodules
- Establishing UFS governance to collaborate with the community on supporting efforts to make code more portable



# Ease of Use

- The ability for users to use the UFS WM for their experiments has become more difficult as the UFS WM has grown
  - Input file with 100s of variables, multiple modes and potential configurations
- Metrics and tools for helping the user with model stability and experiment creation are non-existent
- Although the UFS WM scripts and Global Workflow are robust, users might find them confusing requiring developer assistance to get started

# Ease of Use



## Community Feedback

Gathering community feedback via surveys to drive continuous improvements.



## Toolsets & Utilities

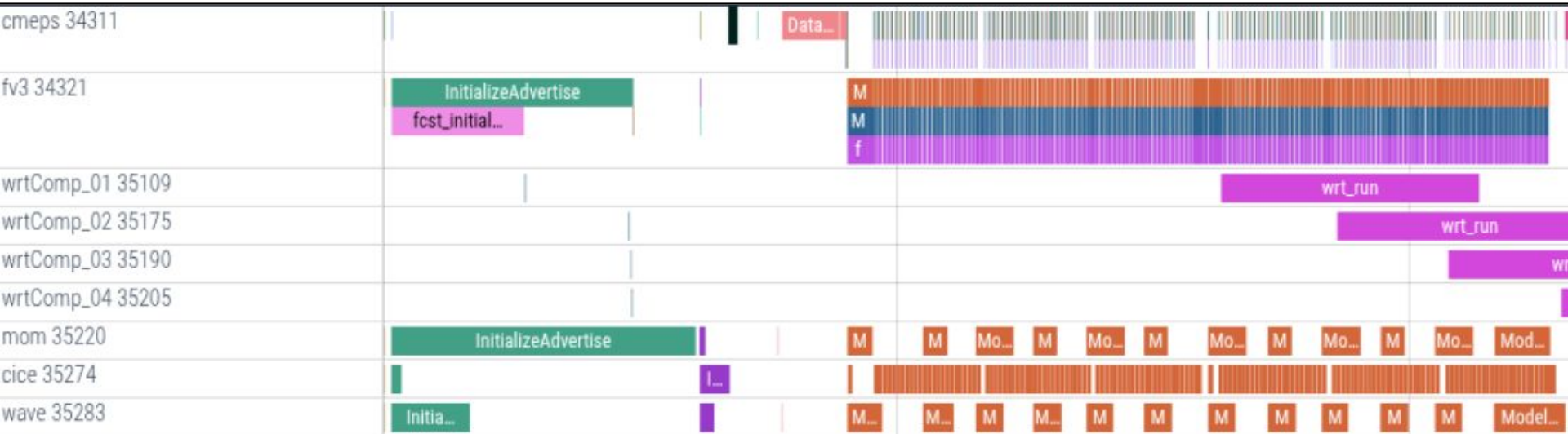
Expanding the UFS WM toolsets to simplify workflow creation and model execution.

## Ease of Use

- Some basic yet powerful tools can be added to the UFS WM and SpackStack
- UFS Tracing will allow the user to see subroutine calls for the different components of the coupled model
  - Enables quick identification of bottlenecks and optimal core allocations
- Other lightweight tools for parallel program optimization (Scalasca) and memory management (Policeme) are being used with the UFS WM

# Ease of Use

Example of UFS Tracing:



# Using LLMs and other AI/ML methods

## Global Workflow

### MCP Tools (52 total)

#### 1. Workflow Info (3 tools)

- `get_workflow_structure` - Structure and overview of the global-workflow system
- `get_system_configs` - HPC platform configs (Hera, Hercules, Orion, WCOSS2, Gaea)
- `describe_component` - Basic description of workflow components (file/directory)

#### 2. Code Analysis (6 tools)

- `analyze_code_structure` - File structure, relationships, and dependencies
- `find_dependencies` - Upstream imports and downstream importers
- `trace_execution_path` - Execution path through call chains from a function
- `find_callers_callees` - Functions that call and are called by a target
- `trace_full_execution_chain` - Full chain across Shell → Fortran → Python
- `find_env_dependencies` - Scripts depending on/exporting environment variables

#### 4. EE2 Compliance (5 tools)

- `search_ee2_standards` - Search EE2 compliance standards/documentation
- `analyze_ee2_compliance` - Analyze code/docs for EE2 compliance
- `generate_compliance_report` - Generate compliance report (summary/detailed/checklist)
- `scan_repository_compliance` - Batch-scan files for EE2 issues
- `extract_code_for_analysis` - Extract bash/python snippets for compliance

#### 5. Operational (4 tools)

- `get_operational_guidance` - HPC operations guidance + platform notes
- `explain_workflow_component` - Component explanation with graph context
- `list_job_scripts` - List/categorize J-Job scripts
- `get_job_details` - J-Job inputs, outputs, configs, env vars

- A project is currently underway to use LLMs to build a RAG and agentic tools from the UFS Global Workflow repository
- Use cases include agentic assisted coding, refactoring for GPUs and code optimization, validation with implementation standards, and diagnosing model failures

# Communication is key!

- Many of the changes we are enacting are due to user and developer feedback. We are sending out surveys to gather more data.
- We are looking to learn from other institutions and other community modeling groups to learn about what works and what doesn't.
- Ability to create touch-points or collaborative efforts between NOAA EMC and other institutions is important, especially when there are many shared components and goals.

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Link to the UFS Survey



<https://forms.gle/rs5ywqaEskgm6nVa6>