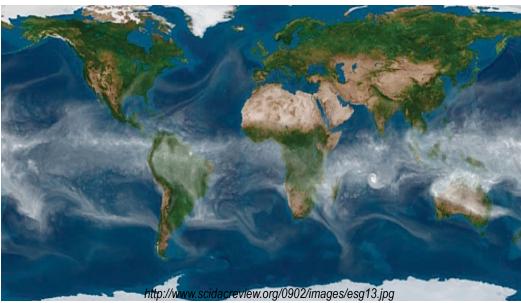
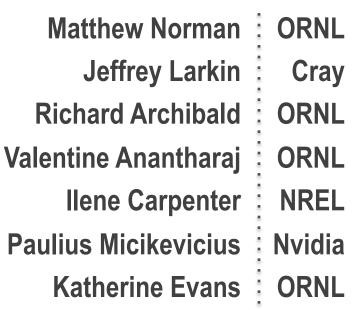
Porting The Spectral Element Community Atmosphere Model (CAM-SE) To Hybrid GPU Platforms



Titan Workshop





GED BY UT-BATTELLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



What is CAM-SE?

 $2 \square L \square F$

20

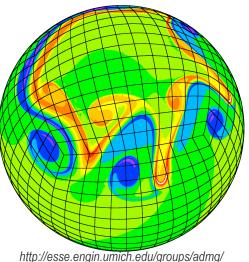
- Climate-scale atmospheric simulation for capability computing
- Comprised of (1) a dynamical core and (2) physics packages



What is CAM-SE?

2.

- Climate-scale atmospheric simulation for capability computing
- Comprised of (1) a dynamical core and (2) physics packages



dcmip/jablonowski_cubed_sphere_vorticity.png

3 OLCF 20

Dynamical Core

- 1. "Dynamics": wind, energy, & mass
 - "Tracer" Transport: (H₂O, CO₂, O₃, ...) Transport quantities not advanced by the dynamics



What is CAM-SE?

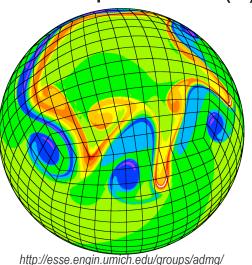
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Dynamical Core

"Dynamics": wind, energy, & mass

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Transport quantities not advanced by the dynamics



dcmip/jablonowski_cubed_sphere_vorticity.png

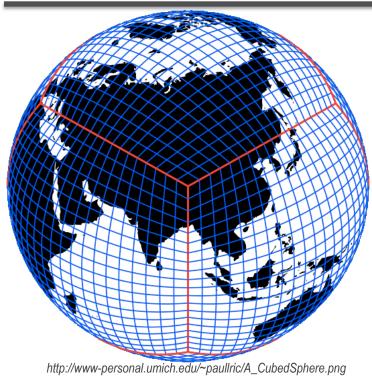
Physics Packages

1.

2.

Resolve anything interesting not included in dynamical core (moist convection, radiation, chemistry, etc)

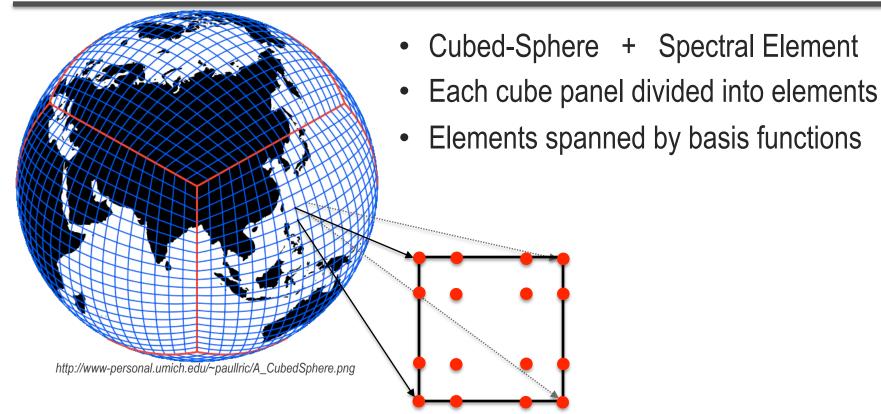
Absorption/reflection/ scattering y atmosphere radiation Absorption/reflection/ scattering by clouds tattering by clouds tattering by clouds radiation Biffuse solar radiation by earth's surface The COMET Program



- Cubed-Sphere + Spectral Element
- Each cube panel divided into elements





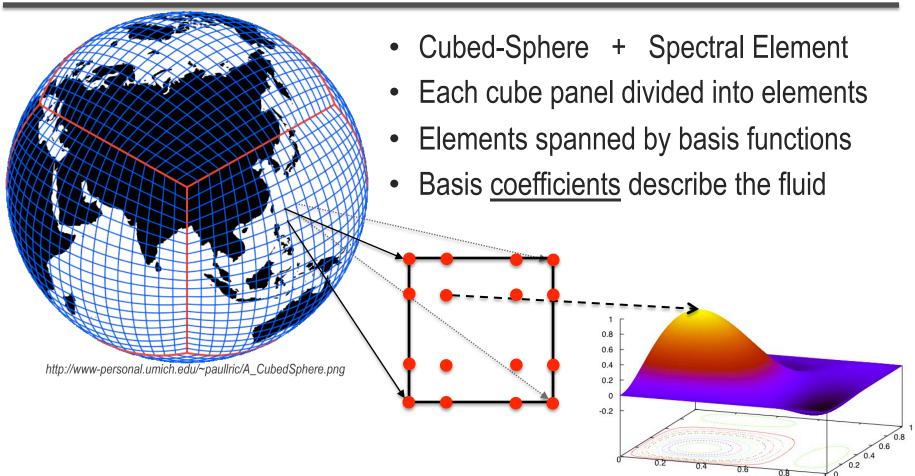


6

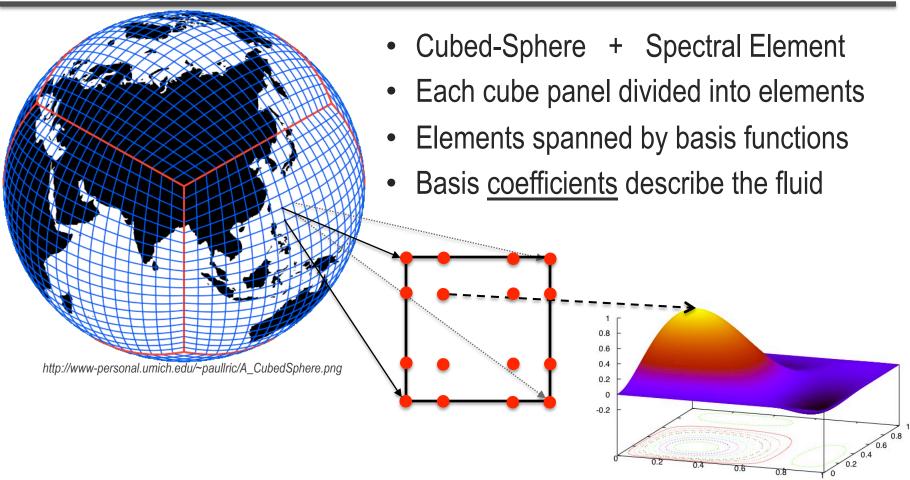


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7







Used CUDA FORTRAN from PGI

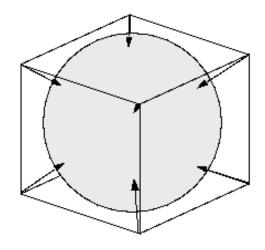
OACC Directives: Better software engineering option moving forward



• 16 billion degrees of freedom



- 16 billion degrees of freedom
 - 6 cube panels

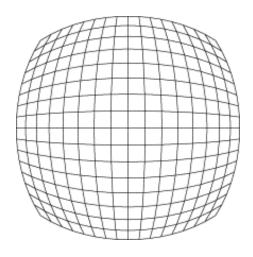




- 16 billion degrees of freedom
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11 OLCF 20

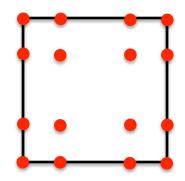
- 240 x 240 columns of elements per panel





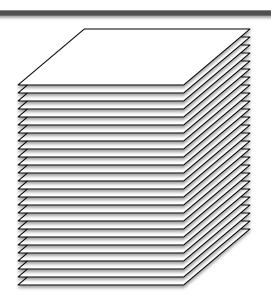
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- 240 x 240 columns of elements per panel
- 4 x 4 basis functions per element





- 16 billion degrees of freedom
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 - 26 vertical levels





- 16 billion degrees of freedom
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14 OLCF 20

- 110 prognostic variables

 $\rho, \rho u, \rho v, p$

$$H_2O$$
, CO_2 , O_3 , CH_4 , ...



- 16 billion degrees of freedom
 - 6 cube panels
 - 240 x 240 columns of elements per panel
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 - 26 vertical levels
 - 110 prognostic variables
- Scaled to 14,400 XT5 nodes with 60% parallel efficiency



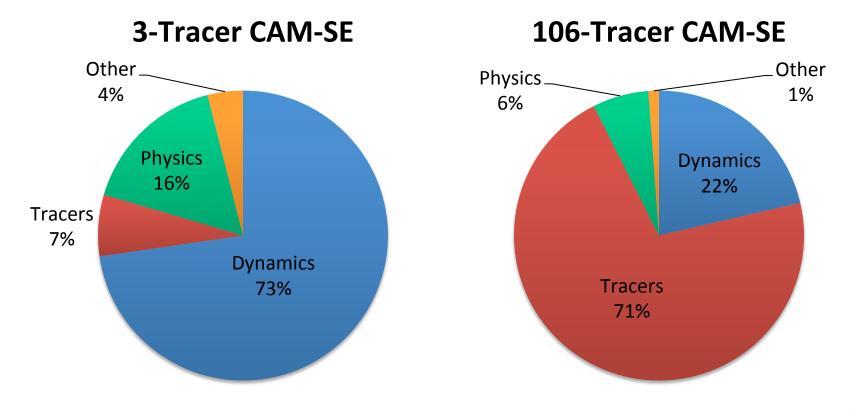


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 - 6 cube panels
 - 240 x 240 columns of elements per panel
 - 4 x 4 basis functions per element
 - 26 vertical levels
 - 110 prognostic variables
- Scaled to 14,400 XT5 nodes with 60% parallel efficiency
- Must simulate 1-2 thousand times faster than real time
- With 10 second CAM-SE time step, need \leq 10 ms per time step
 - 32-64 columns of elements per node, 5-10 thousand nodes



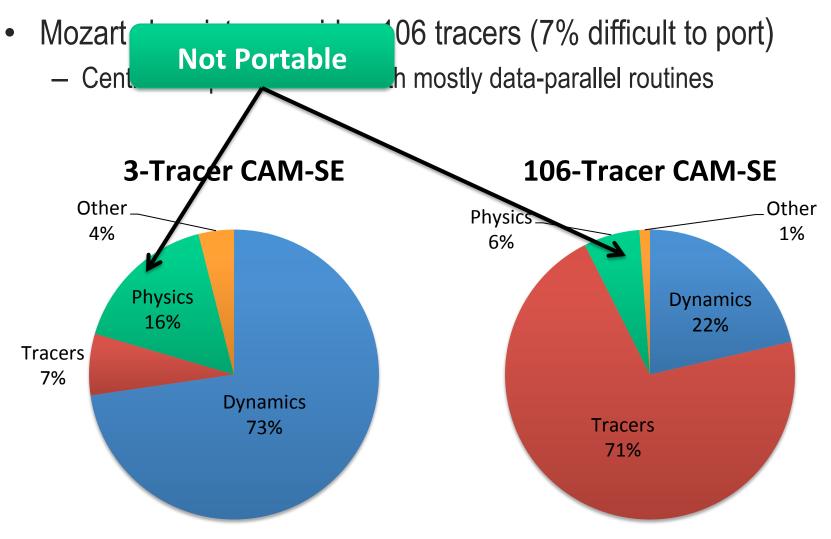


- Original CAM-SE used 3 tracers (20% difficult to port)
- Mozart chemistry provides 106 tracers (7% difficult to port)
 - Centralizes port to tracers with mostly data-parallel routines



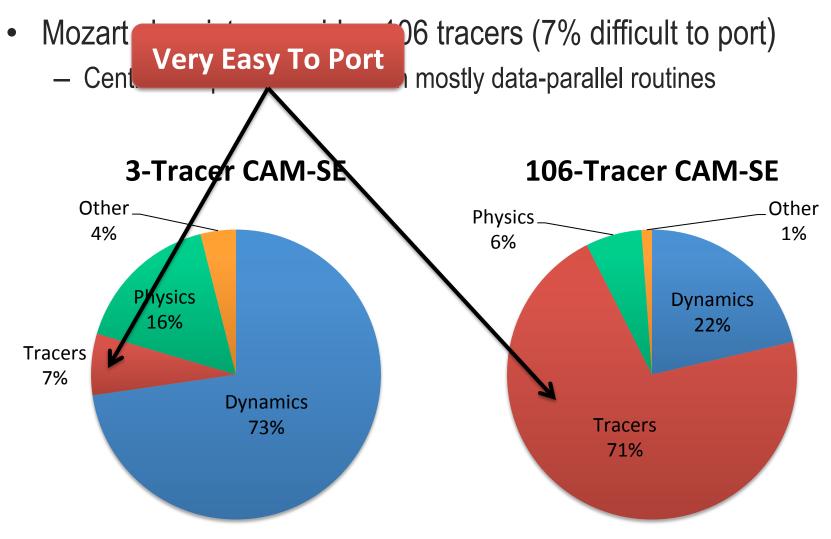


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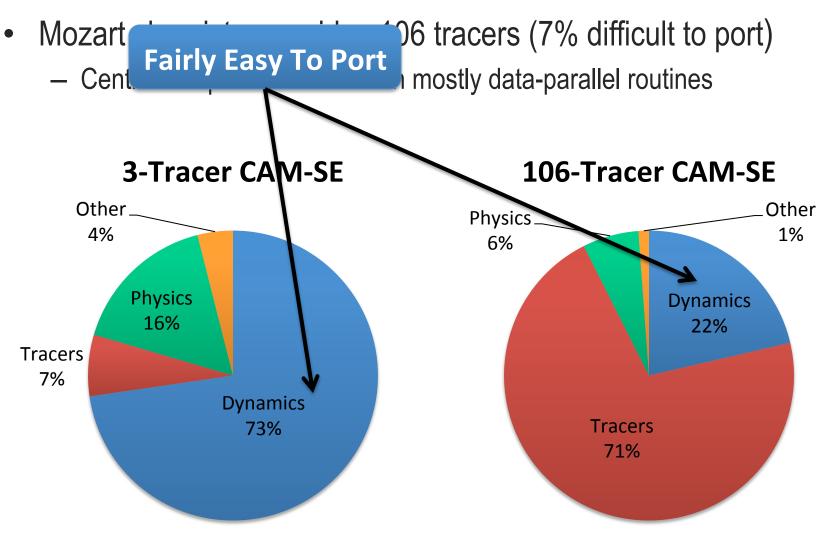


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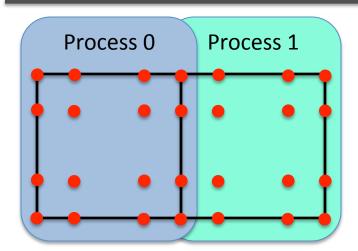


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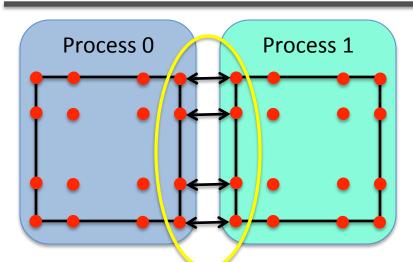
Communication Between Elements







Communication Between Elements



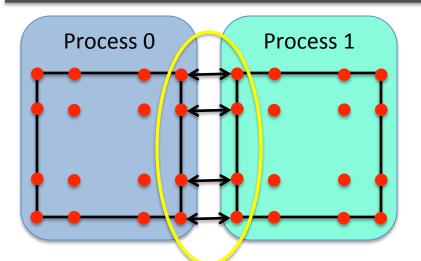
Physically occupy the same location, Spectral Element requires them to be equal

Edges are averaged, and the average replaces both edges





Communication Between Elements



Physically occupy the same location, Spectral Element requires them to be equal

Edges are averaged, and the average replaces both edges

Implementation

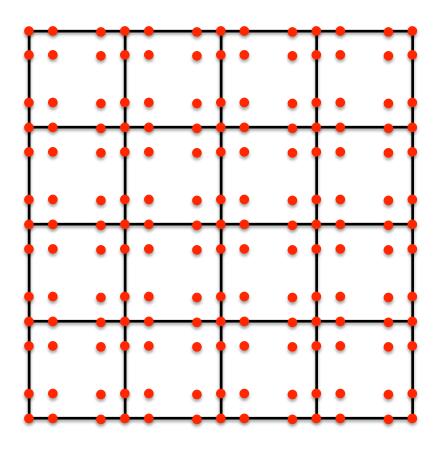
Edge_pack: pack <u>all</u> element edges into process-wide buffer. Data sent over MPI are contiguous in buffer.

Bndry_exchange: Send & receive data at domain decomposition boundaries

Edge_unpack: Perform a weighted sum for data at <u>all</u> element edges.

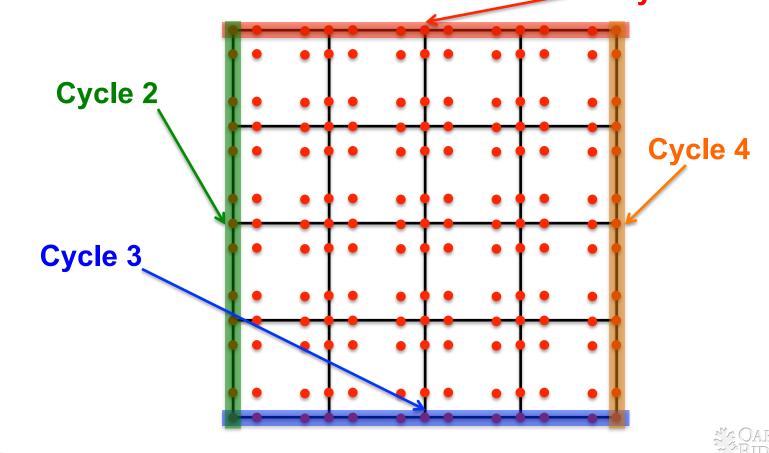


- Edge_pack ensures data for MPI is contiguous in buffer
- MPI communication occurs in "cycles"





- Edge_pack ensures data for MPI is contiguous in buffer
- MPI communication occurs in "cycles"
- A cycle contains a contiguous data region for MPI Cycle 1

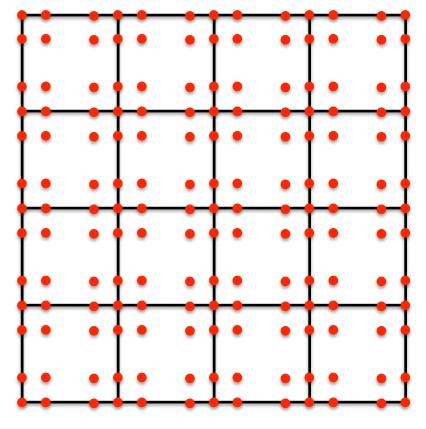




- Edge_pack ensures data for MPI is contiguous in buffer
- MPI communication occurs in "cycles"
- A cycle contains a contiguous data region for MPI
- Original pack/exchange/unpack

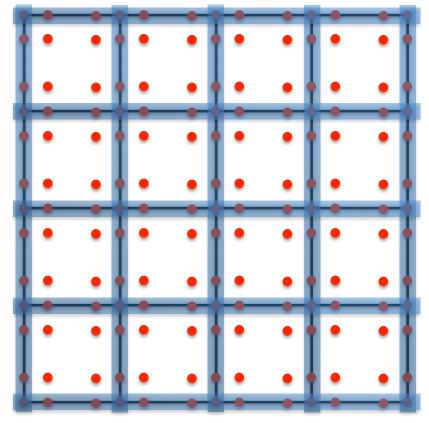
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 $26 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$





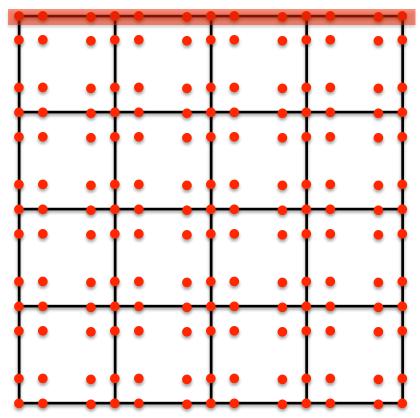
- Edge_pack ensures data for MPI is contiguous in buffer
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- Original pack/exchange/unpack
 - Pack all edges in a GPU Kernel





- Edge_pack ensures data for MPI is contiguous in buffer
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- Original pack/exchange/unpack
 - Pack all edges in a GPU Kernel
 - For each "send cycle"

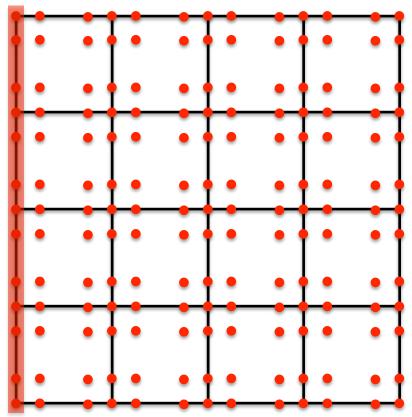
- Send cycle over PCI-e (D2H)
- MPI_Isend the cycle





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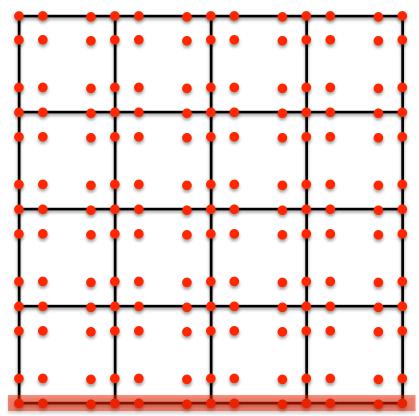




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 $30 \square LCF \square 2 \square$

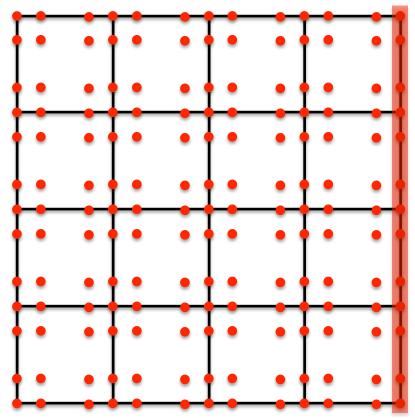
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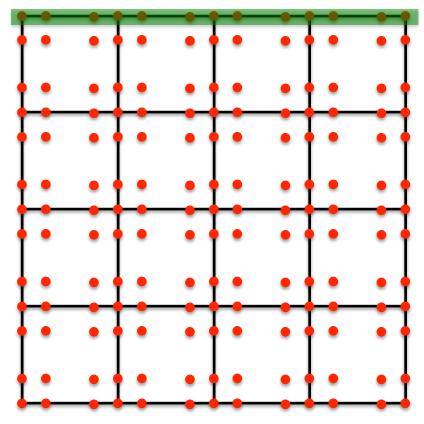




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 $32 \square LCF 2 \square$

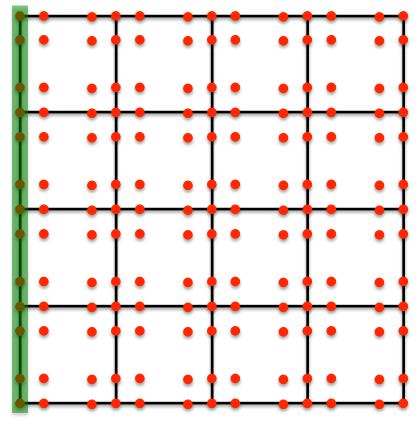
- MPI_Wait for the data
- Send cycle over PCI-e (H2D)





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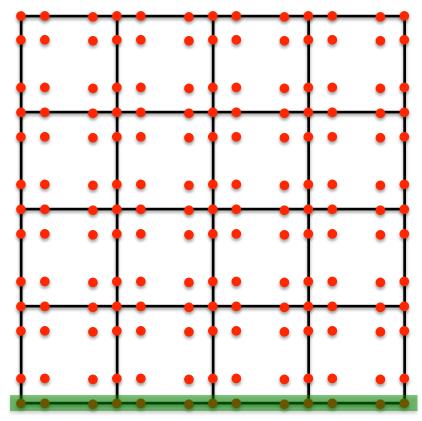
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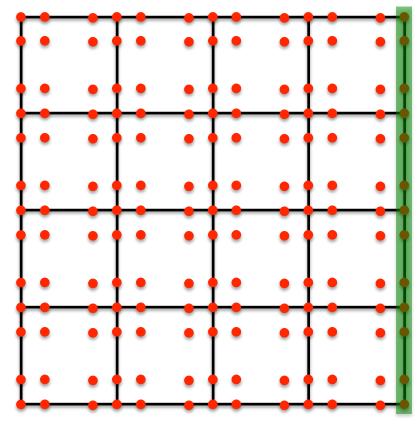
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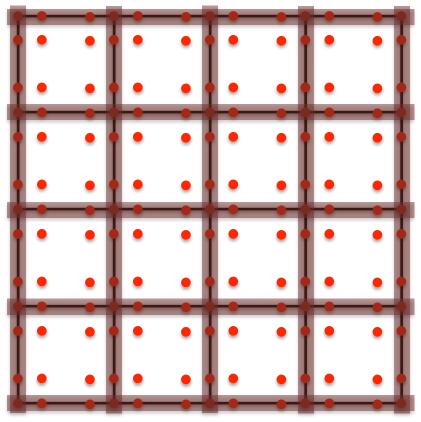
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 - Pack all edges in a GPU Kernel
 - For each "send cycle"
 - Send cycle over PCI-e (D2H)
 - MPI_Isend the cycle
 - For each "receive cycle"

- MPI_Wait for the data
- Send cycle over PCI-e (H2D)
- Unpack all edges in a GPU Kernel





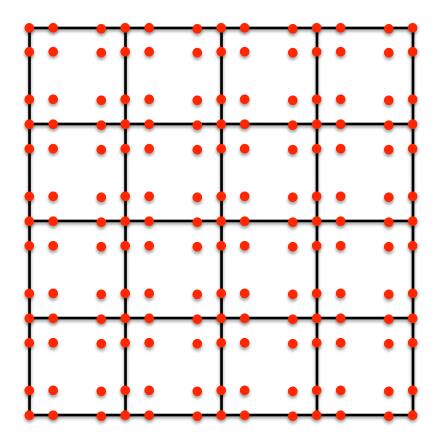
Optimizing Pack/Exchange/Unpack

- For a cycle, PCI-e D2H depends only on packing that cycle
 - <u>Divide</u> edge_pack into equal-sized cycles
 - 1. Find only the elements directly involved in each separate cycle
 - 2. Evenly divide remaining elements among the cycles
 - Associate each cycle with a unique CUDA stream
 - Launch each pack in its stream

- After a cycle is packed, call async. PCI-e D2H in its Stream
- Edge_unpack at MPI boundaries requires all MPI to be finished
- However, internal unpacks can be done directly after packing



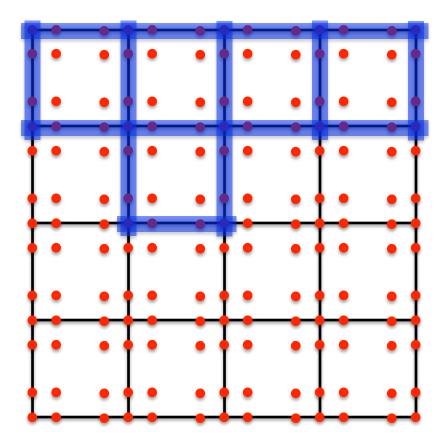
- For each cycle
 - Launch edge_pack kernel for the cycle in a unique stream
 - Call a cudaEventRecord for the stream's packing event





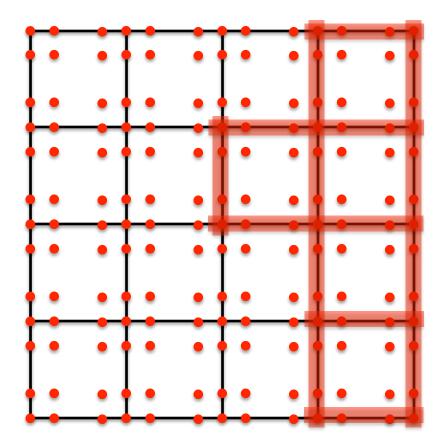


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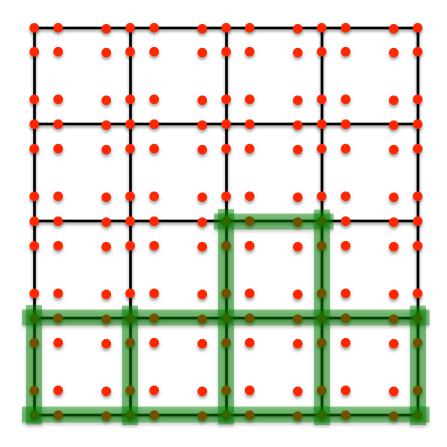
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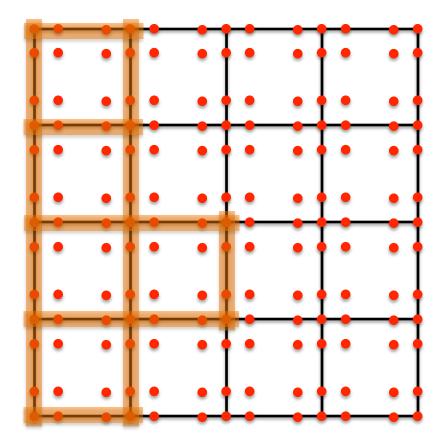
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• For each cycle

- Launch edge_pack kernel for the cycle in a unique stream
- Call a cudaEventRecord for the stream's packing event



- Prepost each cycle's MPI_irecv
- While an MPI message remains pending
 - If <u>all</u> cycles finished packing (cudaEventQuery for all cycles' pack)
 - Launch edge_unpack kernel over elements not dealing with MPI
 - For each cycle
 - If cycle finished packing (cudaEventQuery for the cycle's pack)
 - Call async. PCI-e D2H copy for the cycle's MPI data
 - Call cudaEventRecord for a PCI-e D2H event
 - If cycle finished D2H PCI-e (cudaEventQuery for the cycle's D2H)
 - Call MPI_Isend for the cycle's MPI data
 - If MPI data has been received (MPI_Test for the cycle's transfer)
 - Call PCI-e H2D copy for the cycle's MPI data
- Call a device-wide barrier to ensure PCI-e H2D copies are done
- Unpack elements dealing with MPI







http://regmedia.co.uk/2011/05/22/cray-xk6_super-blade.jpg



45 **DLCF ZD**



GPU Kernels

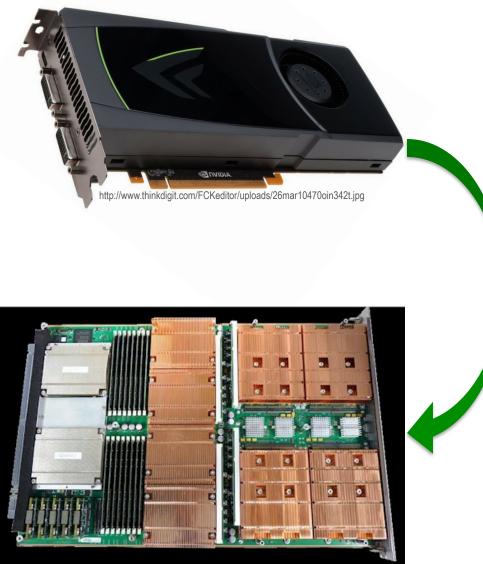


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46 $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

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http://regmedia.co.uk/2011/05/22/cray-xk6_super-blade.jpg

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GPU Kernels PCI-e D2H





GPU Kernels PCI-e D2H PCI-e H2D



http://regmedia.co.uk/2011/05/22/cray-xk6_super-blade.jpg

48

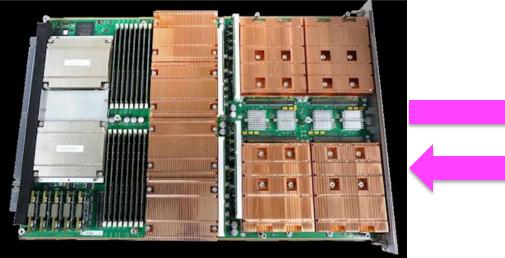
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GPU Kernels PCI-e D2H PCI-e H2D MPI



http://regmedia.co.uk/2011/05/22/cray-xk6_super-blade.jpg

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GPU Kernels PCI-e D2H PCI-e H2D MPI Host Computation





Other Important Porting Considerations

- Memory coalescing in kernels
 - Know how threads are accessing GPU DRAM, rethread if necessary
- Use of shared memory
 - Load data from DRAM to shared memory (coallesced)
 - Reuse as often as possible before re-accessing DRAM
 - Watch out for banking conflicts
- Overlapping kernels, CPU, PCI-e, & MPI
 - Perform independent CPU code during GPU kernels, PCI-e, & MPI
 - Break up & stage computations to overlap PCI-e, MPI, & GPU kernels
- PCI-e copies: consolidate if small, break up & pipeline if large
- GPU's user-managed cache made memory optimizations that are more difficult on a non-managed cache



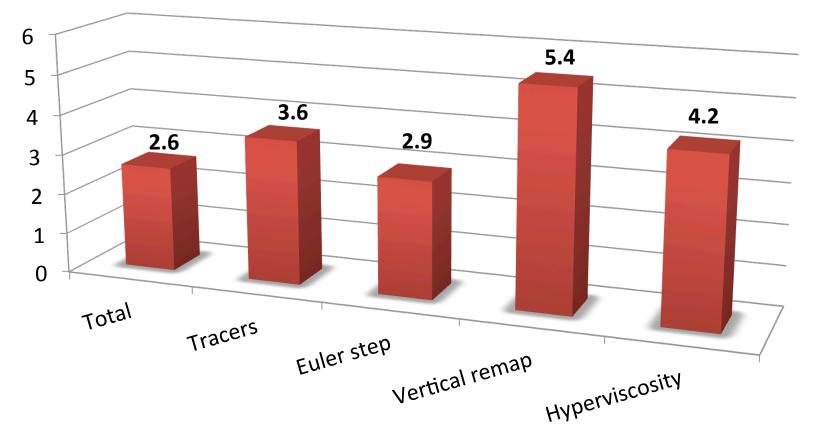
Porting Challenges

- Data structures: derived types of derived types of derived types
 - Very difficult for directives
- Interaction with the community
 - Reproducibility: bit for bit same answer across any MPI decomp
 - Likely useful to validate GPU-based results before science
 - Double precision is currently a requirement
- Dynamical core is still rapidly evolving
 - About to be accepted as the default core
 - This means lots of testing and changes
- CUDA Fortran: Still evolving
 - Many layers for something to go wrong. Hard to pinpoint.
 - New versions of compiler, CUDA, GPU, driver usually mean new bugs



Speed-Up: Fermi GPU vs 1 Interlagos / Node

- Benchmarks performed on XK6 using end-to-end wall timers
- All PCI-e and MPI communication included





Why Was Vertical Remap So Fast?

- Originally used splines for reconstruction
 - Splines require a linear solve \rightarrow vertical dependence within loops
 - Vertical index could not be threaded, only horizontal
- We replaced reconstruction with Piecewise Parabolic Method
 - Vertically independent \rightarrow vertical index was threaded \rightarrow 30x more threads
- Original remapping used a summation to reduce flops
 - Summations are vertically dependent and harder to thread
- We changed it to do two integrations instead
 - This double the work for remapping
 - But it also reduced data requirements and dependence
- As a result, all data in the reconstruction and remap fit into cache
 - Only accesses to DRAM were at the very beginning and end of kernel with a lot of work in between, all done in-cache
 - Thus, >5x speed-up over PPM remap on CPU



Why Was Vertical Remap So Fast?

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 - Vertical index could not be threaded, only horizontal
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Questions?





Usefulness Of Porting To Accelerators

- You understand your code's challenges for many threads
- You will often refactor the algorithms themselves
 - Vertical remap: splines + summation \rightarrow PPM + two integrations
 - More flops, but more independence and less data movement
- You will change the way you thread
 - Higher-level hoisting of OpenMP to allow more parallelism
 - More data-independent work, more flops
 - Better staging through cache, less data in cache (less thrashing)
- Incorporating changes into CPU code almost always speeds up the CPU code
 - This changes perspective on code refactoring cost-benefit



CPU Code

```
do ie=1,nelemd
do q=1,qsize
  do k=1,nlev
  do j=1,np
  do i=1,np
  coefs(1,i,j,k,q,ie) = ...
  coefs(2,i,j,k,q,ie) = ...
  coefs(3,i,j,k,q,ie) = ...
```

GPU Code

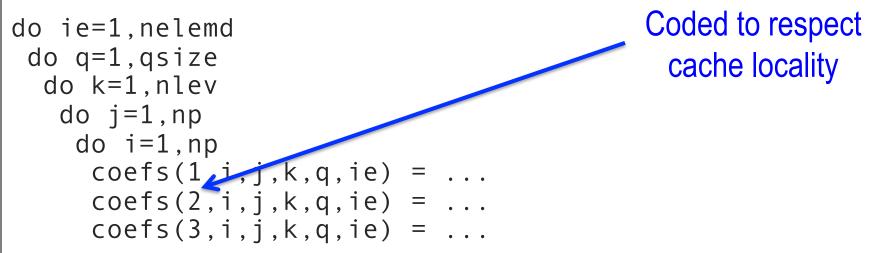
Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Faci

- ie = blockidx%y
- q = blockidx%x
- k = threadidx%z
- j = threadidx%y
- i = threadidx%x

$$coefs(1, i, j, k, q, ie) = .$$

$$coefs(2, i, j, k, q, ie) = ...$$



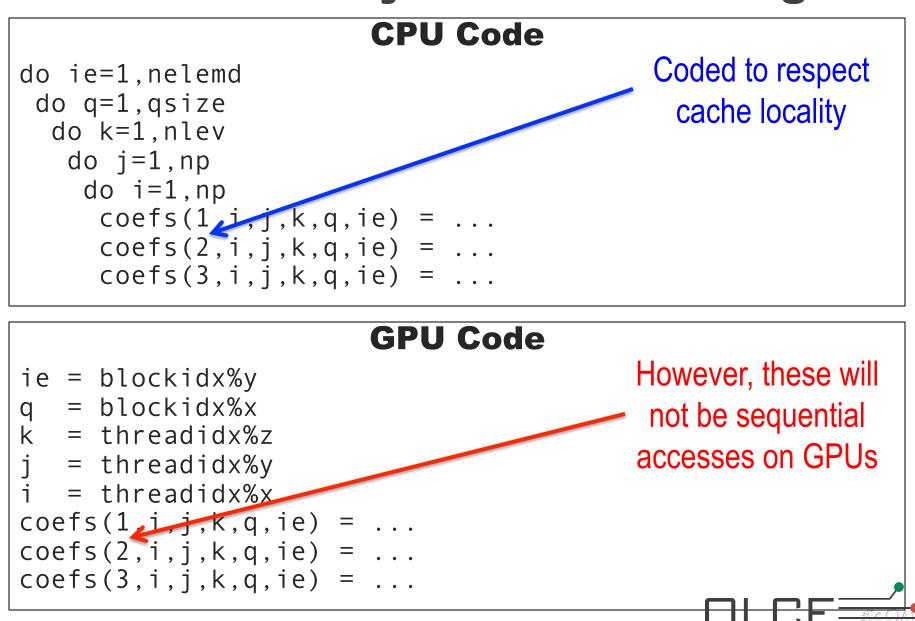


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$$coefs(1, i, j, k, q, ie) = .$$

$$coefs(3, i, j, k, q, ie) = ..$$



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National Laborator

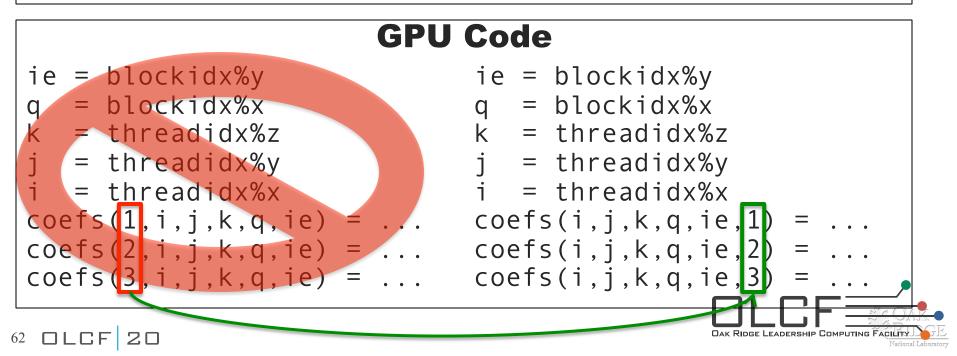
Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facil

CPU Code •	Memory accessed in
do ie=1,nelemd	the order of <i>instructions</i>
do q=1,qsize	• coefs(1,1,1,1,)
do k=1,nlev	• coefs(2,1,1,1,)
do j=1,np	• coefs(3,1,1,1,)
do i=1,np	• coefs(1,2,1,1,)
coefs(1,i,j,k,q,ie) =	• coefs(2,2,1,1,)
coefs(2,i,j,k,q,ie) =	•
coefs(3,i,j,k,q,ie) =	

GPU Code .	Memory accessed in
ie = blockidx%y	the order of <u>threads</u>
q = blockidx%x	• coefs(1,1,1,1,)
k = threadidx%z	• coefs(1,2,1,1,)
j = threadidx%y	•
i = threadidx%x	• coefs(1,N,1,1,)
coefs(1,i,j,k,q,ie) =	• coefs(1,1,2,1,)
coefs(2,i,j,k,q,ie) =	• coefs(1,2,2,1,)
coefs(3,i,j,k,q,ie) =	
61 OLCF 20	

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