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New Advances to Prepare GYSELA-X Code for Exascale Global Gyrokinetic Plasma Turbulence Simulations: Porting on GPU and ARM Architectures

Virginie GRANDGIRARD, Kevin OBREJAN, Dorian MIDOU



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DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



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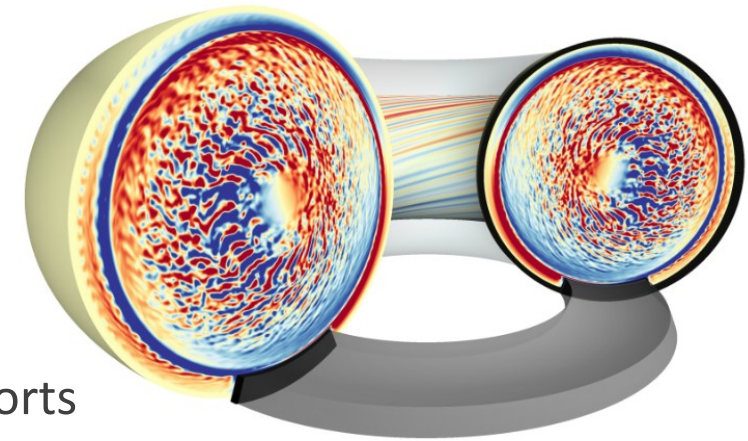
GYSELA-X strength:

- **Global**: simulate entire tokamak → boundary conditions (**SOL-like, limiter**)
- **Full-f**: multi-scale physics
- **Flux-Driven** (heat, momentum, ... sources)
- Multi-ion species → **impurity** transport
- **Multi-species collision** operator → synergy neoclassical & turbulent transports
- **3 electron modes** : adiabatic (AE), **full kinetic** (FKE) or **trapped kinetic electrons** (TKE)
- Electromagnetic effects (under validation)

GYSELA-X current physics interests:

- Core-edge turbulence → Evidences of core-edge interplay
- Ripple effects → Edge flows: impact of non axi-symmetry quantified
- Impurity transport
- Impact of magnetic configuration on turbulence

[Grandgirard et al., CPC 2016]



[Y. Sarazin , PPCF 2021 ;
G. Dif-Pradalier, Comm. Phys. 2022]

[R. Varennes, PRL 2022]

[G. Lo-Cascio, submitted to NF]

► GYSELA-X is based on a **backward semi-lagrangian** scheme

<https://gyselax.github.io>

► 25 years-old Fortran code with some C routines

- Use Blas/Lapack + HDF5 for I/O

► Hybrid MPI/OpenMP parallelism

► GITLAB + JENKINS non-regression tests

► Spack installation available

► SLACK : <https://gysela.slack.com>



Intensive use of petascale resources

► > 100 millions of hours / year

- (GENCI + PRACE + HPC Fusion resources)

► Optimised for up to 500,000 cores

1 simulation:

- 100 billion points (5D mesh: 3D space + 2D velocity)

- > 8 million hours (20 days / 18 432 cores),

- 10 PBytes of data (3 Tbytes saved)

Exascale needs for ITER plasma turbulence simulation with electromagnetic effects




► How to prepare GYSELA-X to HPC exascale architectures ?

→ Target architectures : 3 in the top 20

- ARM-A64FX porting
- AMD CPU : Scaling up to > 500k cores
- GPU porting in progress on AMD-GPU

GYSELA-X strategy : a unique CPU/GPU code

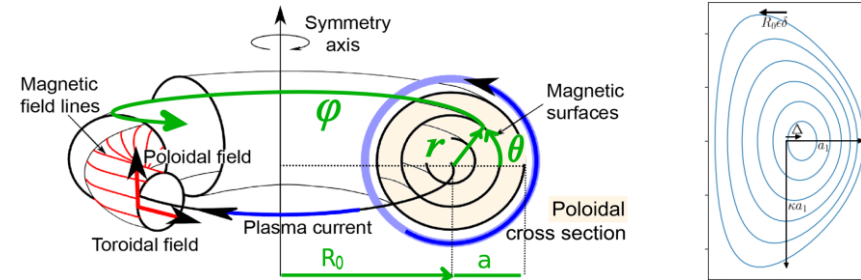
► First steps in the rewriting of the code for exascale

Rank	System	TOP 500 - JUNE 2022 The List.	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	Rpeak (PFlop/s)	Power (kW)
2	Supercomputer Fugaku - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan		7,630,848	442.01	537.21	29,899
17	CEA-HF - BullSequana XH2000, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, Atos BXI V2, Atos Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (CEA) France		810,240	23.24	31.76	4,959
10	Adastra - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE Grand Equipement National de Calcul Intensif - Centre Informatique National de l'Enseignement Suprieur (GENCI-CINES) France		319,072	46.10	61.61	921

geometry

mesh
(equidistant in (r, θ, φ))

magnetic configuration
(circular cross-section or D-shape)



Vlasov

5D Vlasov solver for $D + W$
(semi-lagrangian scheme)

+

kinetic electrons

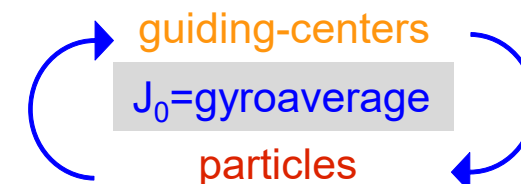
$$B_{\parallel s}^* \frac{\partial \bar{F}_s}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{d\mathbf{x}_G}{dt} B_{\parallel s}^* \bar{F}_s \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{G\parallel}} \left(\frac{dv_{G\parallel}}{dt} B_{\parallel s}^* \bar{F}_s \right) = C(\bar{F}_s) + S + \mathcal{K}_{\text{buff}}(\bar{F}_s) + \mathcal{D}_{\text{buff}}(\bar{F}_s)$$

with the equations of motion:

$$B_{\parallel s}^* d_t \mathbf{x}_G = v_{G\parallel} \mathbf{B}^* + \frac{1}{e} \mathbf{b} \times \nabla \Lambda$$

$$B_{\parallel s}^* m_s d_t v_{G\parallel} = -\mathbf{B}^* \cdot \nabla \Lambda$$

where $\mathbf{B}^* = \mathbf{B} + (m_s v_{G\parallel} / e) \nabla \times \mathbf{b}$ and $\Lambda = e J_0 \phi + \mu B$;



Poisson

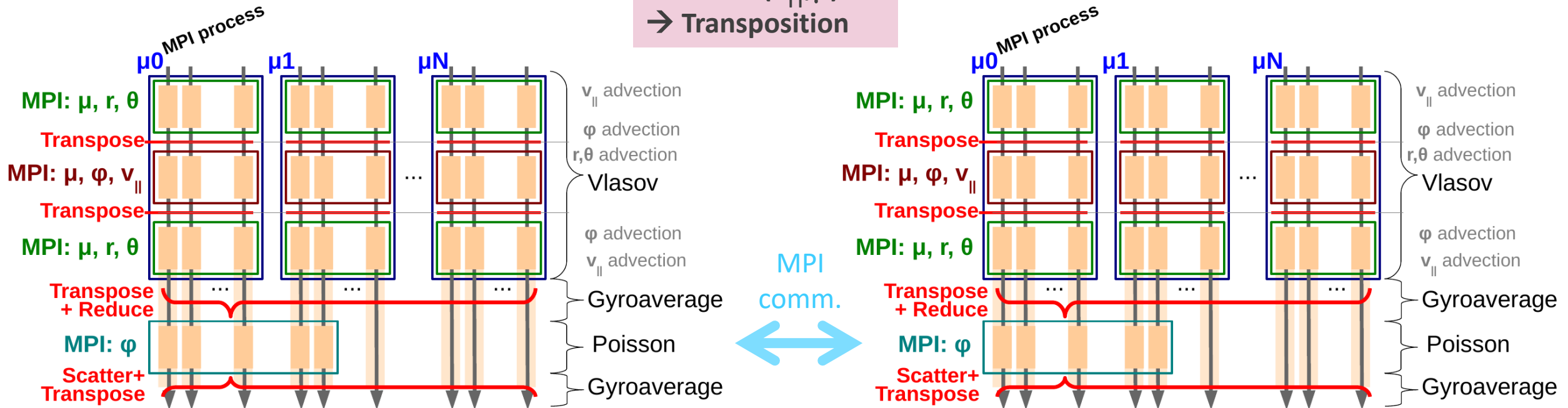
3D Poisson solver (Finite Differences in r + Fourier in (θ, φ))

$$\frac{e}{T_{e,\text{eq}}} (\phi - \langle \phi \rangle) - \frac{1}{n_{e0}} \sum_s Z_s \nabla_{\perp} \cdot \left(\frac{n_{s,\text{eq}}}{B \Omega_s} \nabla_{\perp} \phi \right) = \frac{1}{n_{e0}} \sum_s Z_s \int J_0 \cdot (\bar{F}_s - \bar{F}_{s,\text{eq}}) d^3 v$$

Species 1 : main ion

+ Collision operator
needs all $(v_{||}, \mu)$
→ Transposition

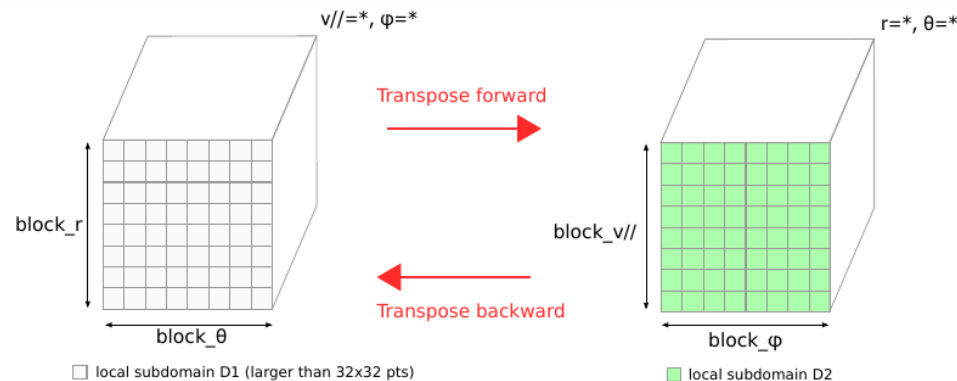
Species 2 : kinetic electrons



→ 3 transpositions per iterations:

▶ large communication amount 😞:

$$\Theta((N_r N_\theta) N_\phi N_{v_{||}} N_\mu)$$



- Profiling of the code performed with several tools



- Sept 2021: Very low vectorisation could explain poor performance results on FUGAKU

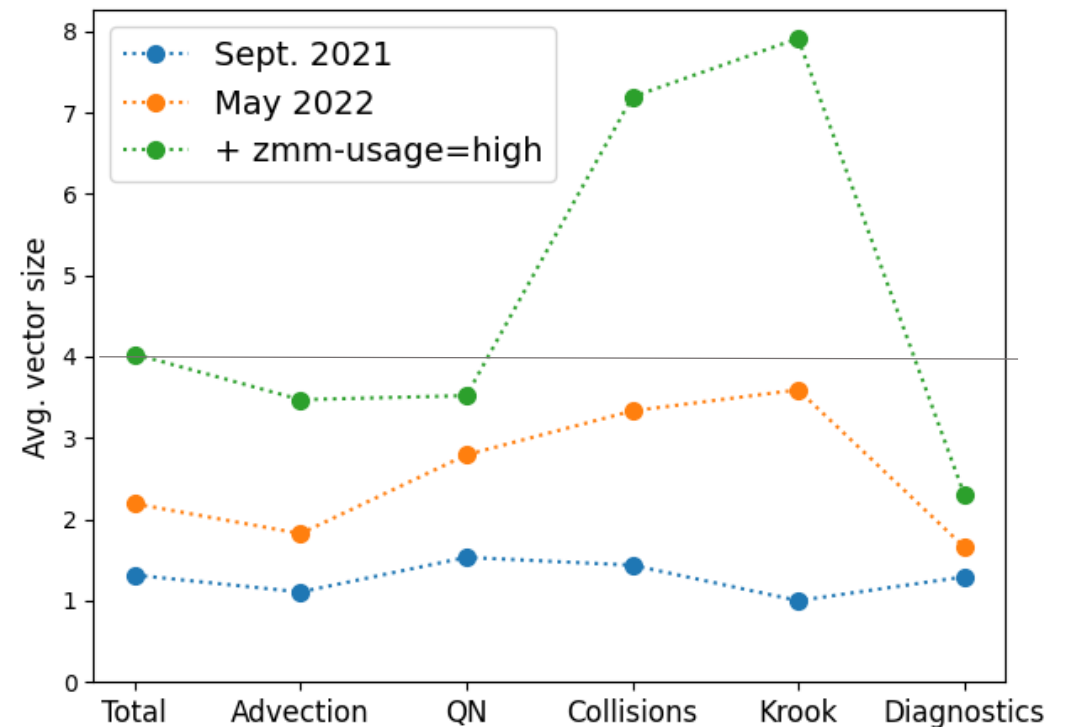
- Strategy : **Improvement of vectorisation** would benefit to all architectures

- **May 2022: All kernel vectorisation improved**
- Intel compiler uses preferentially AVX2 (able to activate turbo mode) while AVX512 reduces CPU frequency

- As a result, **hyperthreading** which was the standard mode for GYSELA-X when available **has no more benefit**

Work done in collaboration with FAU university (G. Hager, M. Wittmann, T. Klöffel) in EoCoE-II EU project and GENCI support with ATOS (A. Morvan, S. Jaure)

Tests performed on MARCONI-SKL partition



Kevin Obrejan, May 2022

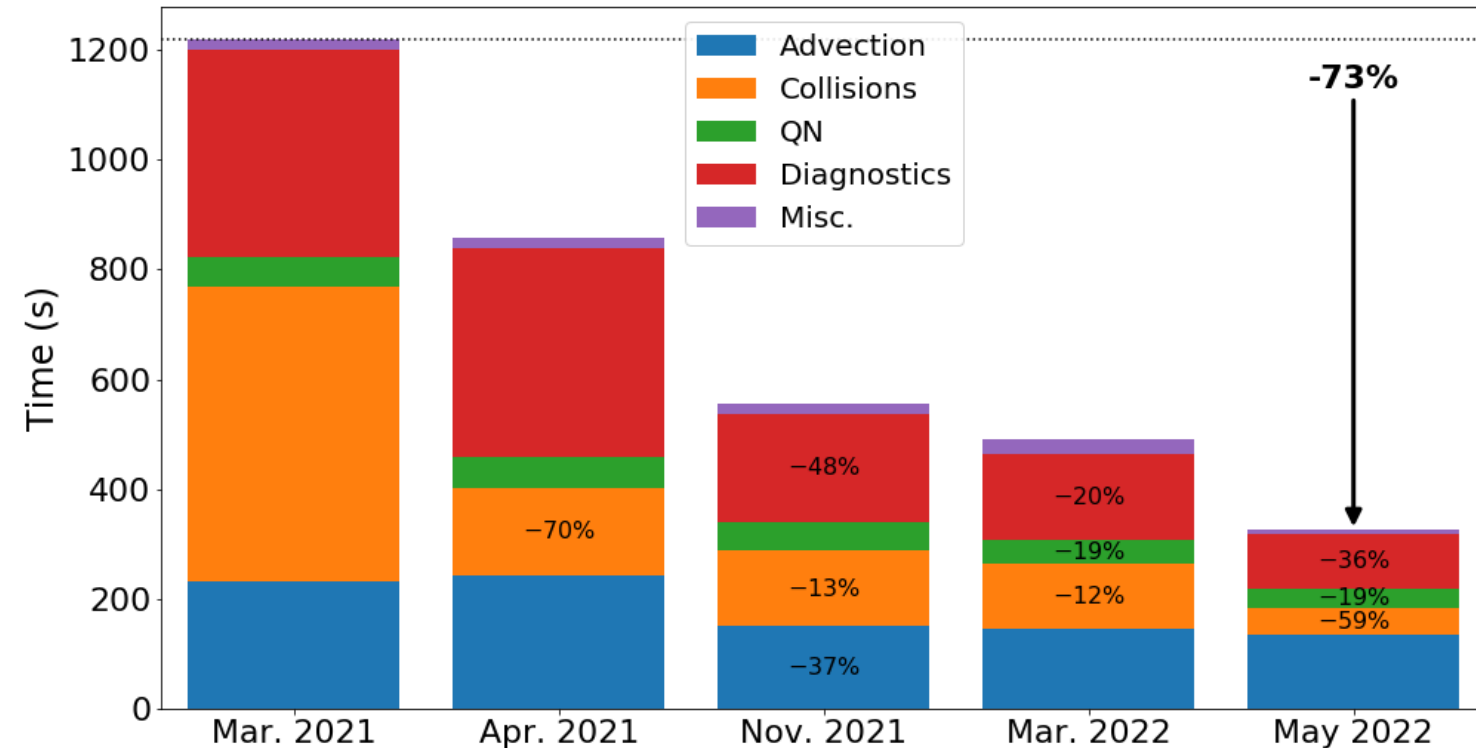
Numerical improvements in 2021-2022

- ▶ Complete refactoring of collision operator
- ▶ More complex gyroaverage operator (to take D-shape magnetic configuration)
- ▶ More complex QN solver for trapped kinetic electrons with limiter
- ▶ Source terms simplification

Performance optimisation at node level:

- ▶ Vectorisation
- ▶ Blocking → Cache optimisation
- ▶ Asynchronous MPI communications

Performance gains in GYSELA (Marconi, 384 MPI x 24 OMP)



CPU gain around 70% percent

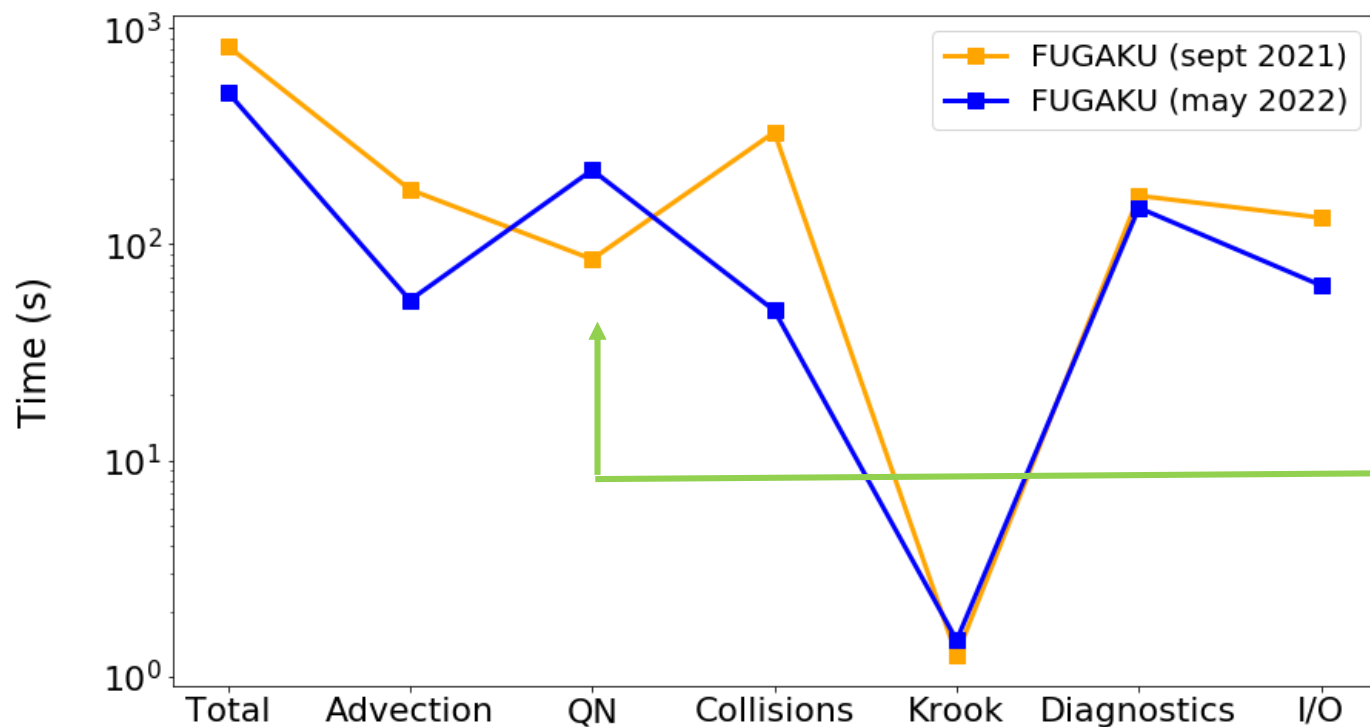
Kevin Obrejan, May 2022

► Porting issues on Fujitsu A64FX:

- Pb for GYSELA-X with FUJITSU compiler optimization : vectorisation + inlining not taken into account

► Almost all improvements performed on SKL have had a beneficial impact on A64FX (FUGAKU computer)

FUGAKU improvement from sept. 2021 to may 2022
MPI = 512, Nthreads = 12, mesh5D = 512X1024X64X128X4

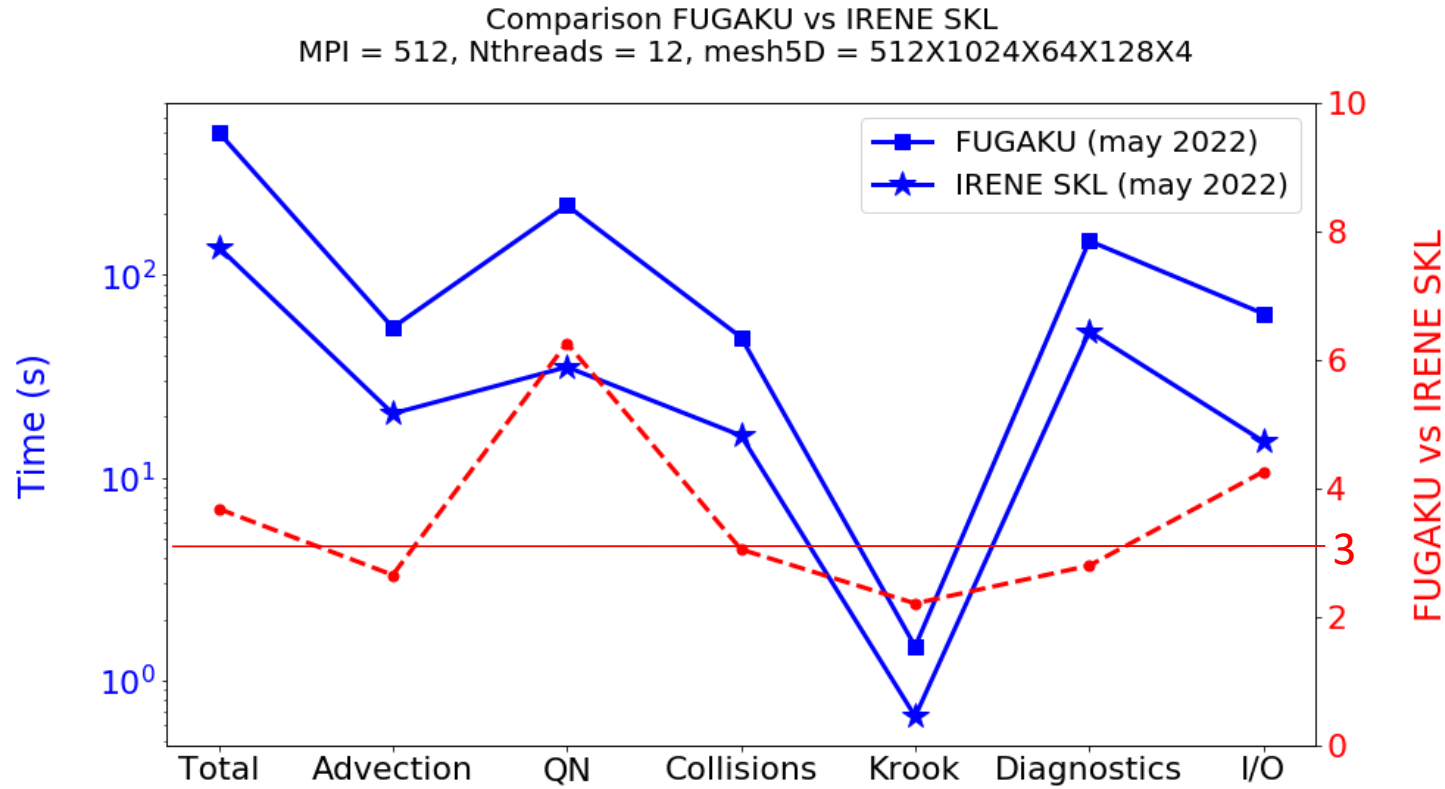


- CEA/Riken collaboration

(H. Murai, M. Sato, M. Tsuji)

- GENCI support with ATOS (*A. Morvan, S. Jaure*) and Arm (*F. Dupros, C. Hillairet*)

QN solver more complex than in 2021 but degradation not observed on SKL is still not understood

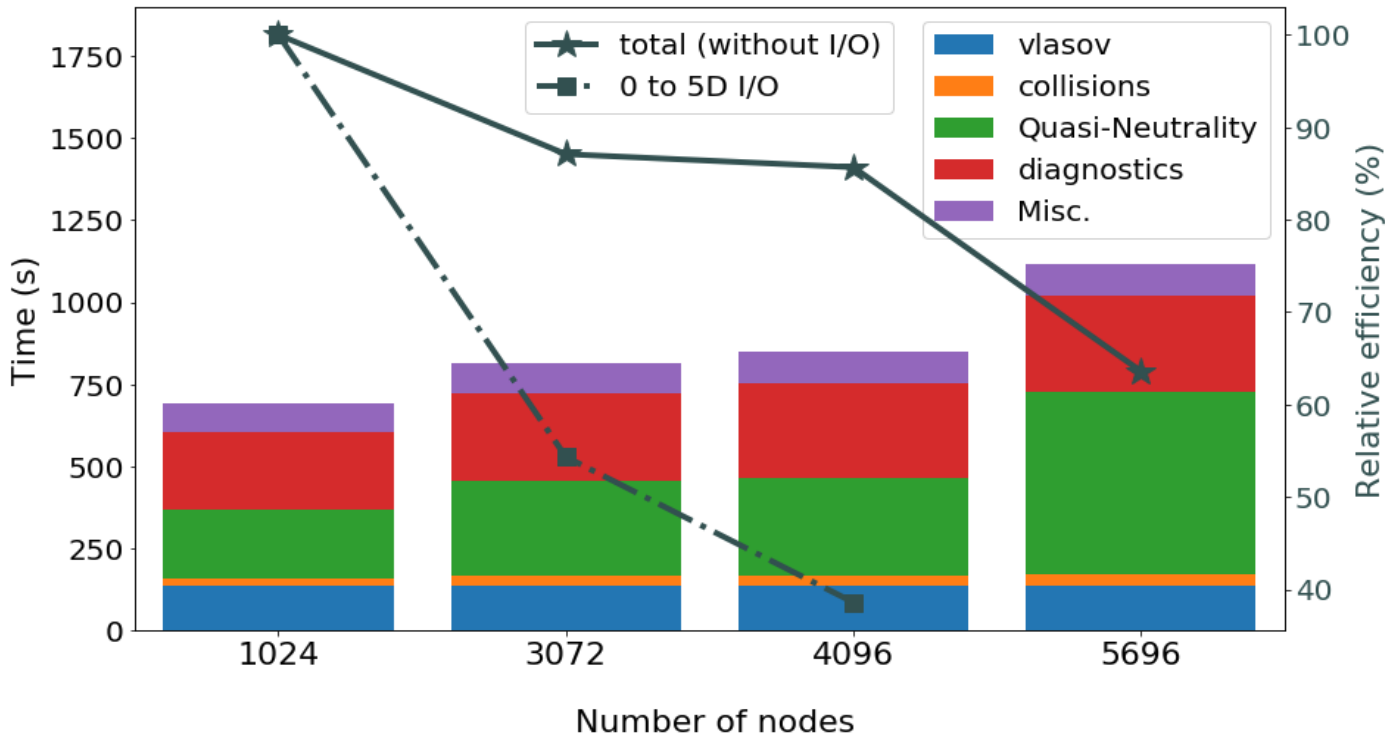


- ▶ Except for QN solver, results better compared to 2021 but still a **factor ~3 slower on FUGAKU vs IRENE SKL**
- ▶ Still lot of work to obtain good performance on Fujitsu A64FX
 - difficult without developing specific version of the kernels
- ▶ Preliminary results show **better performance on AWS Graviton3** (Arm Neoverse V1 cores)



- CEA-HF : BullSequana XH2000, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, Atos BXI V2, **810 240 cores** (= 6330 nodes)

Weak scaling of GYSELA on CEA-HF



Opportunity to run GYSELA-X on the new supercomputer CEA-HF at TERA center (France) during « Grand Challenge » campaign (*L. Nguyen*)

Ongoing “Grand Challenge” simulation:

- 5D mesh grid: $\sim 2.75 \cdot 10^{11}$ points
- 2048 nodes \Rightarrow **262 144 CPU cores**
- 60 k iterations \Rightarrow **40 millions CPU hours**
- **30 TB of stored data** ($\sim 110\ 000$ files)

Relative efficiency of 85% on more than 500k cores and 63% on 729 088 cores

- Main bottlenecks : QN solver (MPI communication) + I/O

Laurent Nguyen, June 2022

- ▶ In GYSELA-X, all diagnostics are saved in HDF5
- ▶ Huge amount of data that can be stored
 - **1 distribution function $f_{\text{species}} \sim 1\text{TBytes}$**
 - Not possible to store the time evolution of f_{species}
 - **diagnostics** = 5D reduction to 3D to 0D data: 2D cross-section, fluid moments, Fourier projection, ...
- ▶ **restart files** = 1 distribution function per species required
 - **One file saved per MPI process**
 - Advantage: Avoid MPI communications
 - Drawback: Pb of large number of inodes for large number of MPI process
 - file systems do not support an efficient simultaneous writing of more than 1000 files
 - I/O = strong bottleneck for exascale simulations

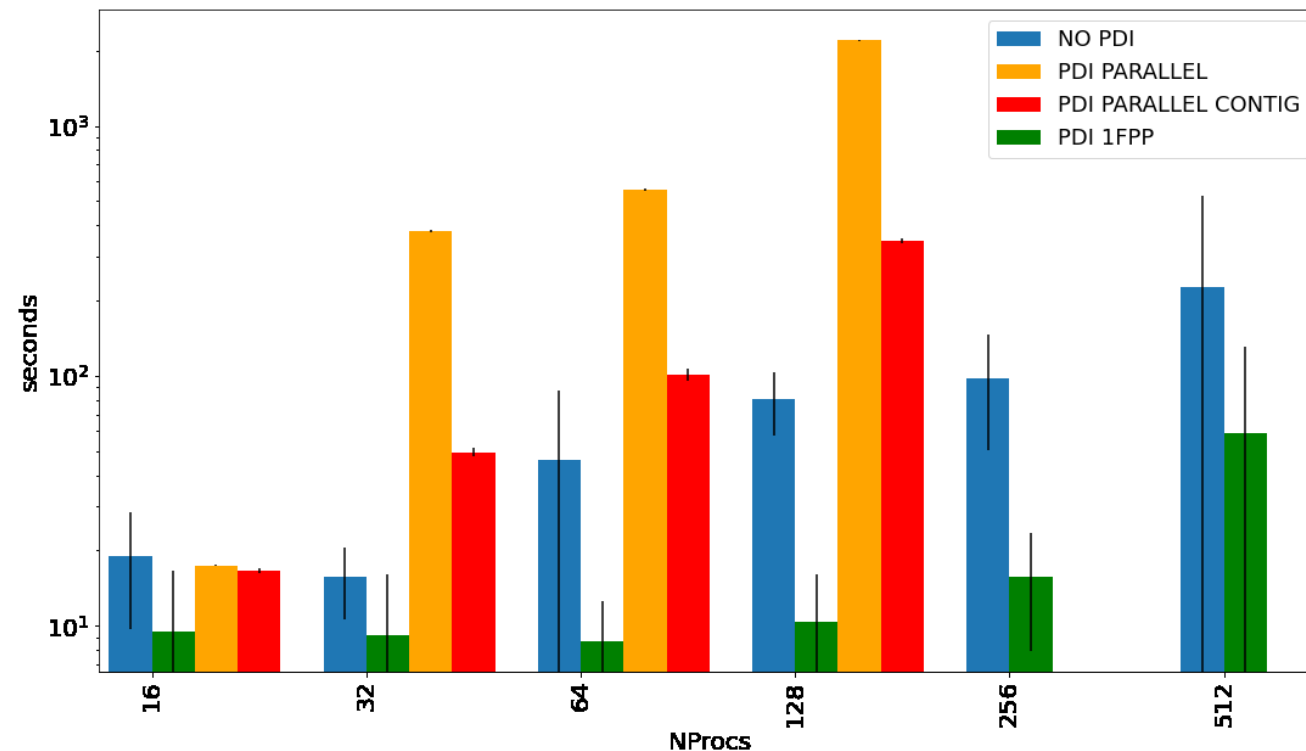
1 simulation:

- **100 billion points** (5D mesh: 3D space + 2D velocity)
- **> 8 million hours** (20 days / 18 432 cores),
- **10 PBytes of data** (3 Tbytes saved)

GYSELA-X is **coupled to PDI** Data Interface for handling I/O

- ▶ PDI is a simple C/C++ API (also available for Fortran and Python) that offers to exchange data between the application code and various external data handlers : file-system for I/O or another code for code-coupling
- ▶ PDI is now fully implemented in GYSELA-X (i.e all diagnostics and restart files)
- ▶ Only need to modify a YAML configuration file to switch for sequential HDF5 to parallel HDF5

Weak scaling (Irene SKL) : 2GBytes per MPI process



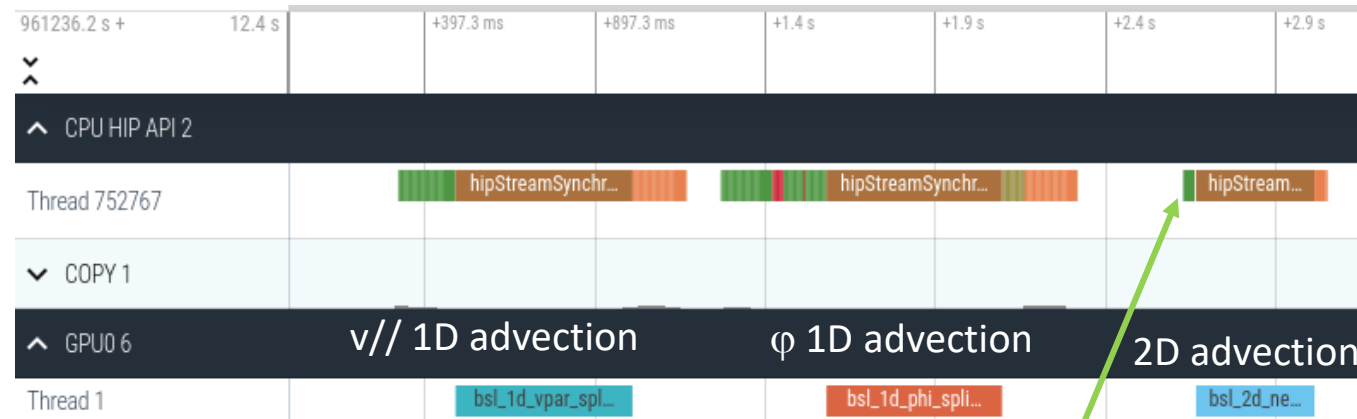
- No PDI and PDI 1FPP = 1 file per MPI process
- PDI parallel = 1 file per mu value
- Large error bar due to strong dependence to the use of the file system by the others
- As expected HDF5 parallel slower than sequential
- Must take care of data contiguity

J. Bigot (MDIS/France) + Y. Ould-Ruis (INRIA-Grenoble/France)

- ▶ Use of **HPE Cray Compiling Environment** on CPU AMD EPYC 32 + **GPU AMD MI100** with CRAY CCE/13.0.1
- ▶ Main kernels for Vlasov equation ported on GPU (advections with 1D and 2D splines, collisions, source) ✓ 😊
- 2 levels of parallelism teams/threads implemented, wait for CCE/14.0 for efficient parallelism at threads level

Preliminary results: 1MPI, mesh (256x256x32x32x1). Use of 480 teams and 256 threads per team

Kernels	Time CPU - 24 OMP threads (sec)	Time GPU - (sec)
splines2D	6.4	3.3
splines1D_vpar	3.8	11.2
splines1D_phi	3.8	11.6



Work in progress

- ▶ Optimize CPU/GPU data transfer → encouraging results with 2D splines
 - Use of runtime `CRAY_ACC_DEBUG` variable environment and rocprof
- ▶ Improve collisions + source (more complicate because lots of routine calls)
 - Use of roctx to focus on specific kernels



*J. Dechard,
M. Peybernes, June 2022*

► How to prepare GYSELA-X to HPC exascale architectures ?

→ Target architectures : 3 in the top 20

- ARM-A64FX porting
- AMD CPU : Scaling up to > 500k cores
- GPU porting in progress on AMD-GPU

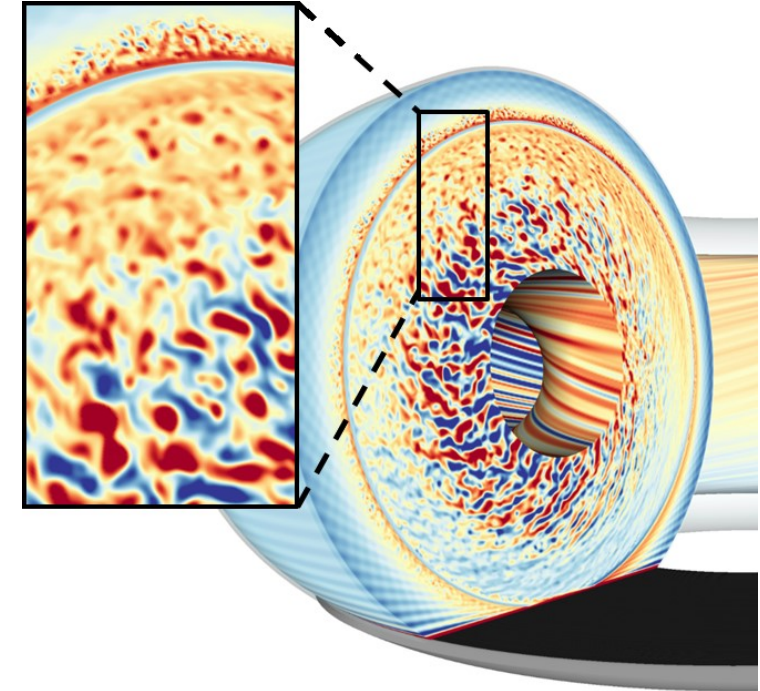
GYSELA-X strategy : a unique CPU/GPU code

► **First steps in the rewriting of the code for exascale**

- ▶ 25 years-old code written in Fortran with hybrid MPI/OpenMP parallelism
- ▶ Possible to keep a unique code for CPU (AMD milan or ARM-A64FX) and GPU with OpenMP directives but extremely difficult to obtain good performance on such disparate architectures.
- ▶ Non-equidistant mesh would be more adapted to core-edge turbulence
 - Modifying splines in GYSELA-X = rewrite most of the kernels
- ▶ Lots of global variables in GYSELA-X → difficult to define interface to couple C++ kernels



Simpler to rewrite main kernels in modern C++ from scratch and to couple Fortran modules for physics operators (collisions, gyroaverage, sources, ...)



GYSELA-X

Voice++

Gyselalibxx

physics/math related operators

DDC

A Discrete Domain Computation library

metadata : discretizations, distributions...<https://github.com/Maison-de-la-Simulation/ddc>

See T. Padioleau presentation
MS1G at Monday 13:30
for more details

Kokkos

parallel loops

mdspan

arrays

...

PDI

I/O

T. Padioleau (CEA/MDIS), J. Bigot (CEA/MDIS), E. Bourne (CEA/IRFM)



GYSELA-X

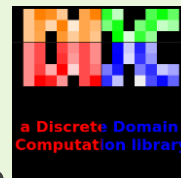
Voice++

Gyselalibxx

physics/maths related operators<https://github.com/gyselax/gyselalibxx>

DDC

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Kokkos

parallel loops

mdspan

arrays

...

PDI

I/O

= 2D (x-v) Vlasov + 1 D poisson

► Successfull BSL on non-equidistant mesh to tackle large temperature gradient

[E. Bourne, in preparation 2022]

► Kinetic sheath physics is recovered

[Y. Munsch, in preparation 2022]

T. Padioleau (CEA/MDIS), J. Bigot (CEA/MDIS), E. Bourne (CEA/IRFM)

GYSELA-X

Voice++

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Kokkos
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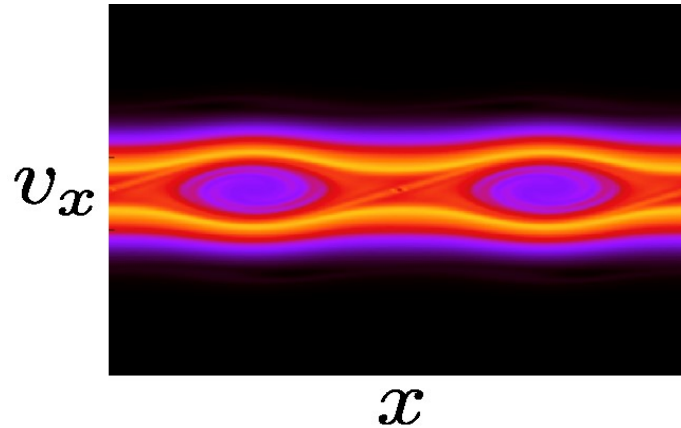
PDI
I/O

A 4D vlasov + 2 Poisson mi-app
developed by Y. Asahi to test a good
parallelization (MPI+X) strategy

- X can be:

OpenACC/OpenMP/Kokkos/stdpar

4D vlasov + 2 Poisson mi-app



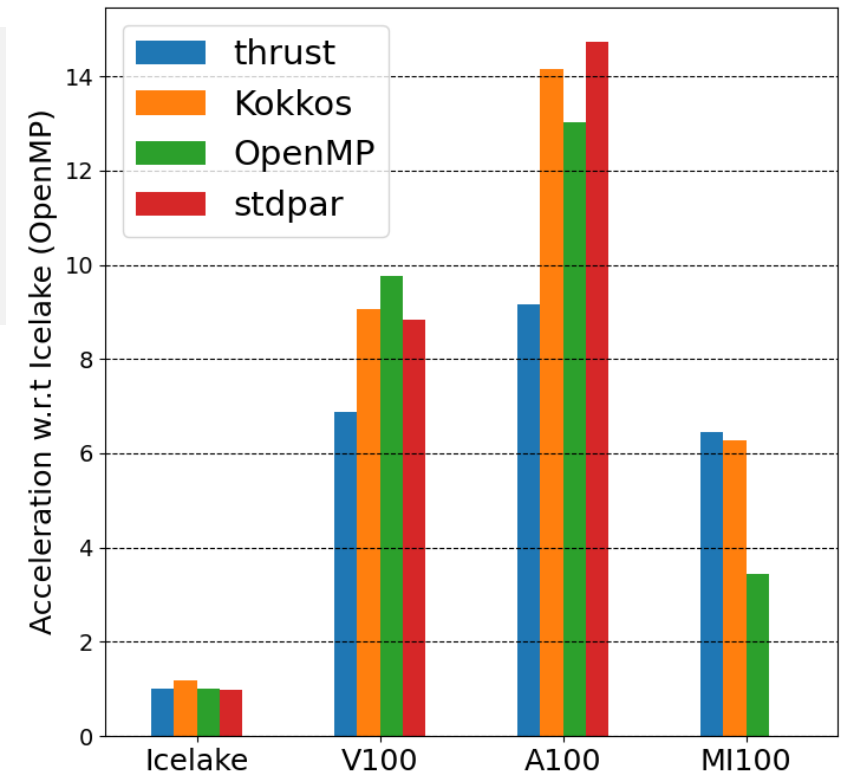
Icelake: Intel Xeon Platinum 8360 x 2 (icpc 2021. 2, nvc++ 22.5)
 V100: NVIDIA V100 x 2 (nvc++ 22.3)
 A100: NVIDIA A100 x 2 (nvc++ 22.5)
 MI100: AMD MI100 x 2 (rocm 5.0.2)

- ▶ stdpar version is quite **competitive** on Nvidia GPUs if **D2D communication enforced** (available with nvc++22.5)
- ▶ **mdspan** improves the **readability** and **productivity** with some performance overheads
- ▶ **Tiling** with Kokkos is critical for CPUs, which is non-trivial for stdpar

MPI + **stdpar** + **mdspan** is a candidate to keep in mind for GYSELA-X

[NOTE] stdpar is currently available only on NVIDIA GPUs

Problem size: 128^4 , #Iterations: 40, 2MPI (1 node)



[Y. Asahi et al, to be submitted to P3HPC 2022]

Y. Asahi (JAEA/Japan), T. Padioleau (CEA/MDIS), G. Latu (CEA/DES), J. Bigot (CEA/MDIS)

- ▶ GYSELA-X uses efficiently Petascale ressources (Intel-SKL, AMD-rome) :
 - **Relative efficiency of 85% on more than 500 000 cores and 63% on 729 088 cores**
(test performed on 90% of the CEA-HF – AMD EPYC 7763 nodes)
 - more than 100 millions of CPU/hours per year (GENCI, PRACE, Marconi-Fusion partition)

- ▶ Strong efforts of optimisation (vectorization, blocking) to port GYSELA-X both on ARM-A64FX and GPU architectures
 - Leads to a **gain of 70% on Intel Skylake or AMD-rome CPU**
 - Not sufficient to obtain good performance on FUGAKU computer (need dedicated rewriting of kernels)
 - Porting on GPU started 9 months ago and is still in progress

- ▶ GYSELA-X rewriting started in modern C++ based on DDC