

DSMC Algorithms at the Petascale and Beyond

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Sandia National Laboratories

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Stochastic PArallel Rarefied-gas Time-accurate Analyzer

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- 2d or 3d, serial or parallel
- Cartesian, hierarchical grid
 - oct-tree (up to 16 levels in 64-bit cell ID)
 - multilevel, general $N \times M \times L$ instead of $2 \times 2 \times 2$

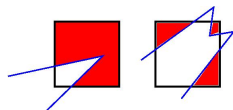
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 - multilevel, general $N \times M \times L$ instead of $2 \times 2 \times 2$
- Triangulated surfaces cut/split the grid cells
 - 3d via Schwartzentruber algorithm
 - *Zhang & Schwartzentruber, Comp & Fluids, 69, 122 (2012)*
 - 2d via Weiler/Atherton algorithm
 - formulated so can use as kernel in 3d algorithm
- C++, but really object-oriented C
 - designed to be easy to extend
 - new collision/chemistry models, boundary conditions, etc



Petascale and next-generation machines

- 100K to **millions of nodes**
- Parallelism **within node**:
 - multi-core: 16 and growing
 - many-core: Intel Xeon Phi, 240 threads, vector len = 8
 - GPUs: NVIDIA/AMD, ~ 1000 warps, vector len = 32
- Examples:
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- Programming model: **MPI + X**
- Focus of this talk is on inter-node parallelism (MPI)
- Next talk is about “X”: DSMC on GPUs

SPARTA benchmarking

2 machines:

- chama = **Linux cluster** at Sandia, 400 Tflops (20K cores)
 - dual Intel SandyBridge = 16 cores/node
 - Infiniband interconnect
 - up to 1024 nodes = 16K cores
- mira = **BG/Q** at Argonne, 10 Pflops (768K cores)
 - custom interconnect
 - slower cores, less memory, 4 threads per core
 - up to 8192 nodes = 128K cores = 512K MPI tasks

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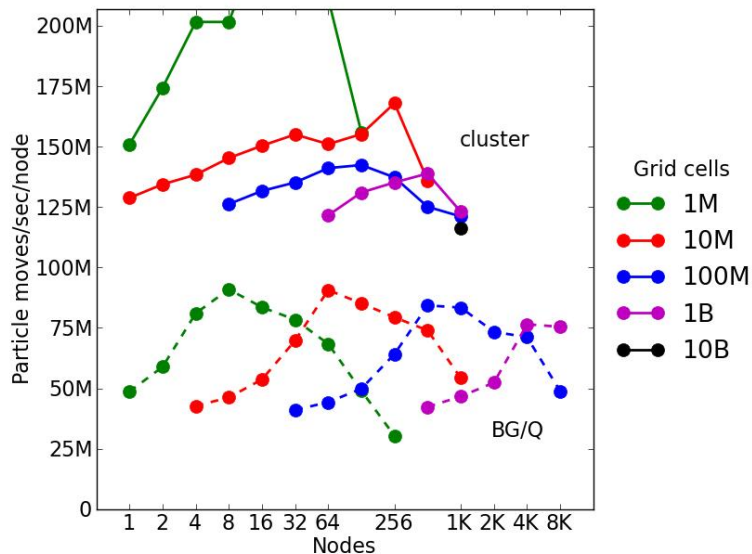
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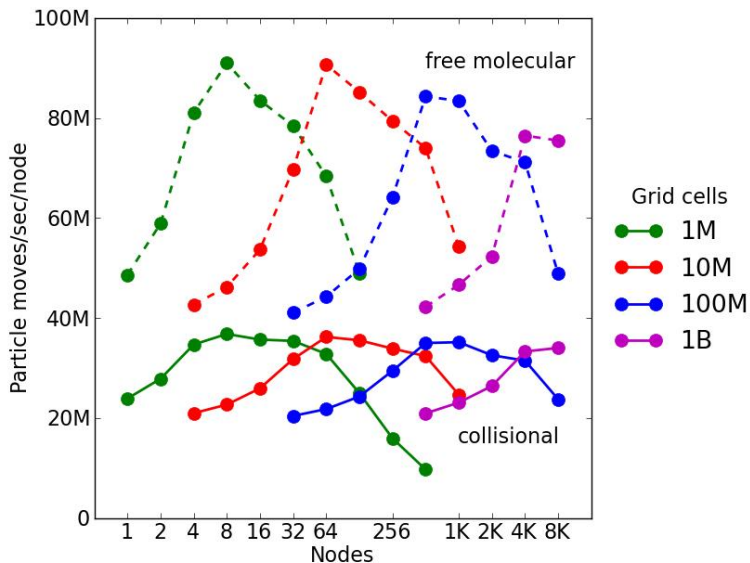
2 test cases:

- Free molecular flow
 - stress test for communication
 - 3d regular grid \Rightarrow 1M to 10B grid cells
 - 10 particles/cell \Rightarrow 10M to 100B particles
- Collisional flow
 - about 2x slower (sorting, collisions)
 - same grid cell & particle counts

Free molecular flow on two machines



Collisional flow on BG/Q

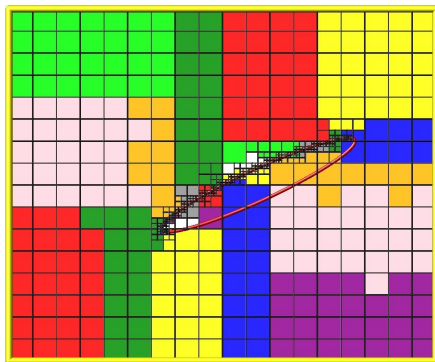


Performance issues to address for 100K-1M MPI tasks

- Load-balancing
- Efficient communication
- Problem setup and adaptive gridding
- Visualization

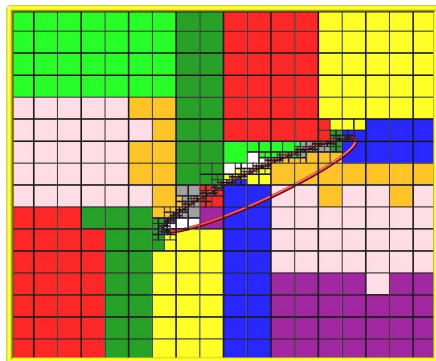
Load balancing

- Balance across procs, **static or dynamic**
- Granularity = **grid cell** with its particles
- Geometric method: recursive coordinate bisection (RCB)
- **Weighted** by cell count or particles or CPU (not yet)



Load balancing

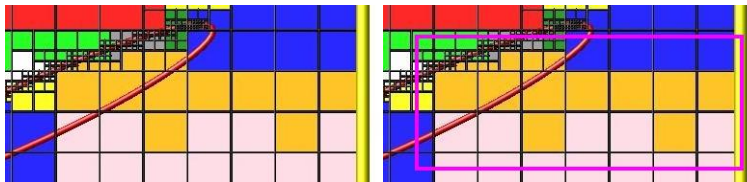
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- RCB is fast
- Bigger cost is **data move**
- 1B cells on
1024 BG/Q nodes
worst case: move all cells
balance time = 15 secs
RCB = 2, move = 12,
ghosts = 1

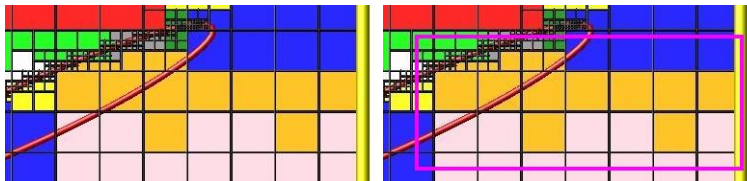
Efficient communication

- One proc = compact clump of cells via load balancing
- Ghost region = nearby cells within **user-defined cutoff**
- Store surface info for ghost cells to complete move



Efficient communication

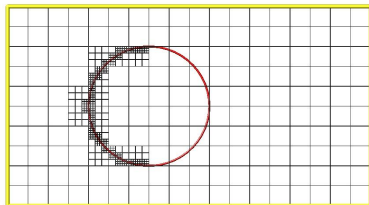
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- Efficiently distributes grid info across procs
- With sufficient cutoff, only **one communication per step**
- Multiple passes if needed (or can bound particle move)
- Communication with **modest count of neighbor procs**

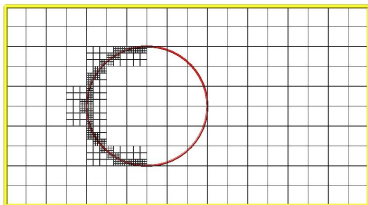
Problem setup and adaptive gridding

- Create/adapt grid **in situ**, rather than pre-process & read in
- Examples: refine around surface to user-specified resolution, adapt grid based on flow properties
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- Another setup task: **label cells** as outside/inside flow
- Simple if pre-processing, in situ easier for large problems
- **Idea**: label cells next to surf, **paint** outward, communicate
- Fast in practice, iteration count scales as $P^{1/3}$

On-the-fly visualization

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- Quite useful for **debugging** & quick analysis
- At end of simulation (or during) \Rightarrow **instant movie**

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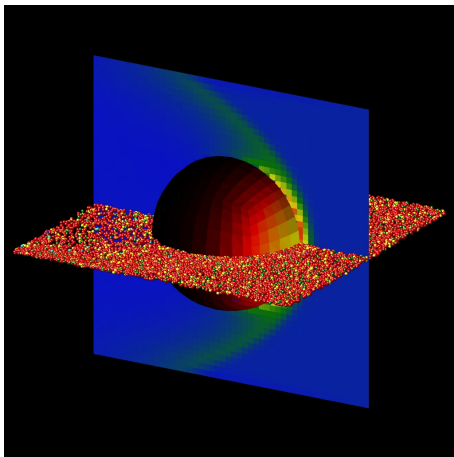
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 - each proc starts with blank image (1024x1024)
 - proc draws its cells/surfs/particles with **depth-per-pixel**
 - merge pairs of images, keep the pixel in front, recurse
 - draw is parallel, merge is logarithmic (like MPI Allreduce)

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- Images are **ray-traced** quality

Simple example of on-the-fly viz

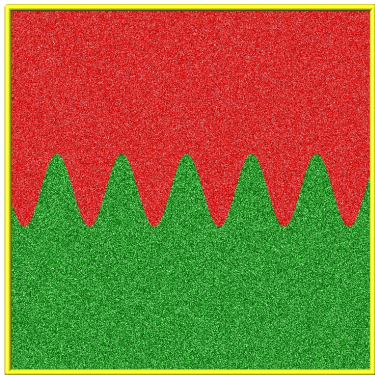
Particles + surface triangles + plane thru grid cells



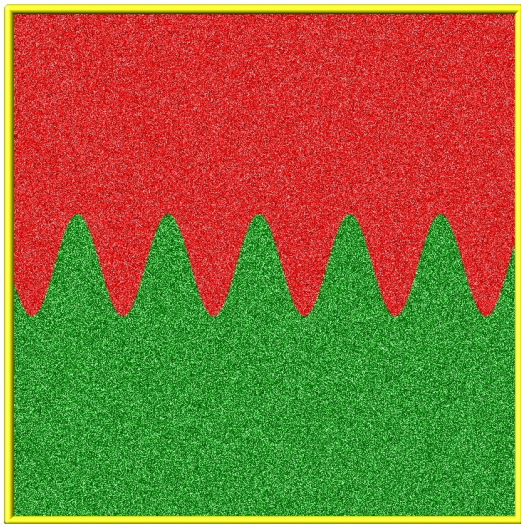
% convert image*.jpg movie.gif \Rightarrow play in browser

Big example of on-the-fly viz

- **Rayleigh-Taylor instability** in 2d
- Two-fluid mixing under gravity, heavy over light
- 100M cells ($10K \times 10K$), 1B particles, 10K steps, 1024 cores



Rayleigh-Taylor with rough surface



Rayleigh-Taylor with flat surface & pressure wave



Aiming for MPI+X via Kokkos

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- Two major components:
 - ① Data access abstraction via **Kokkos arrays**
 - optimal layout & access pattern for each device
GPU, Xeon Phi, etc
 - ② **Parallel dispatch** of small chunks of work
 - auto-mapped onto back-end languages
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- Key task for us is to write **DSMC kernels** so they:
 - operate at fine granularity
 - are thread-safe
 - use Kokkos-compatible data structures

Next steps for SPARTA

- **Issues** to address:
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 - adaptive gridding
 - validation and verification
- Planning for **open-source release** in a few months

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- **Thanks!**
 - Nathan Fabian (Sandia), graphics wizard
 - Jeff Hammond (ANL/ALCF), help with BG/Q issues
 - Jay LeBeau (NASA Johnson)
 - Sandia management support