ADVANCED COMPUTATION AND I/O METHODS FOR EARTH-SYSTEM SIMULATIONS



Nabeeh Jum'ah, Julian M. Kunkel, Anastasiia Novikova, Thomas Ludwig, Thomas Dubos, Sunmin Park, Hisashi Yashiro, Günther Zängl, John Thuburn (Contact: jumah@informatik.uni-hamburg.de; Management: j.m.kunkel@reading.ac.uk)

Motivation

- > Several groups work on icosahedral-grid based climate/weather models
- > Obstacles for Exascale simulations but also on small scale:
- > Code is very complex and difficult to refactor
- > Climate prediction creates huge data volumes

Limitations of general-purpose programming languages

- > Semantics and syntax restrict programmers productivity
- > Performance is hardly portable between architectures

Existing Domain-Specific Languages

Scientific Work Packages: Objectives and Tasks

WP 1: Towards higher-level code design

- > Foster separation of concerns: Domain scientists, scientific programmer and computer scientists
 - -High level of abstraction, reflects domain science concepts
 - Independence of hardware-specific features, e.g. memory-layout
 - Convertible into existing languages and DSLs
- > 1.1-1.3 Develop/reformulate key parts of models into DSL-dialects
- > 1.4 Design common DSL concepts for icosahedral models
- > 1.5 Develop source-to-source translation tool and mappings



- > May create optimized code for different architectures
- > Technical languages with limited relation to scientific domain
- > Typically require language-specific paradigm shift for scientists
- \succ Unclear future of the framework/tool

Existing scientific file formats

- > Metadata for icosahedral data is not standardized
- > Difficult to achieve good performance
- > Pre-defined compression schemes achieve suboptimal ratio

Goals

Address issues of icosahedral earth-system models

- > Enhance programmability and performance-portability
- > Overcome storage limitations
- > Provide a common benchmark for icosahedral models





NICAM

WP 2: Massive I/O> 2.1 Optimize file formats for icosahedral data Precipitation Methodology > 2.2 Data reduction concepts Data quality Absolute/relative error, properties > 2.3 API for user-defined variable accuracy I/O Interface > 2.4 Identifying required variable accuracy NetCDF HDF5 > 2.5 Lossy compression Compression scheme WP 3: Evaluation > 3.1 Selection of representative test cases > 3.2 Extraction of simple kernels Performance DSL DYNAMICO > 3.3 Common benchmark package/mini-IGCMs¹ Scalability I/O NICAM > 3.4 Benefit of the DSL for kernels/mini-IGCMs Productivity ICON > 3.5 Estimating benefit for full-featured models > 3.6 I/O advances for full models

WP1: Higher-Level Code

> Milestones:

- > Dialect development: delivered May 2017.
- > The development of the DSL: delivered March 2018.
- > The source-to-source translation tool: continuing.
- Architectures and Programming Models

WP2: Compression

- > Development of Scientific Compression Library https://github.com/JulianKunkel/scil
- > Users define the required accuracy
- > In terms of relative/absolute/precision ...
- > In terms of required performance

ICON

Project Key Facts

DYNAMICO

- \succ Started March 2016, with three year plan
- > Achieved main deliverables:
- > DSL language definition
- > Source-to-source translation tools development
- > SCIL compression library development
- > Icosahedral benchmarks and mini-applications

GGDML Domain-Specific Language

- > GGDML: the General Grid Definition and Manipulation Language
- > Abstracted scientific-domain based constructs for:
- > Data types reflecting "grid" concepts
- > Field declaration
- > Iterators to traverse and update fields
- > Named neighbours in different grids
- > Developed in co-design with domain scientists

- ► GGDML code is translated into different targets
- > Multicore processors (with OpenMP)
- > Vector engines (with OpenMP)
- > GPU-accelerated machines (with OpenACC)
- ➤ Multi-node (OpenMP/OpenACC+MPI)
- > Recent tool improvements
- > Support for automatic & guided domain decomposition
- > Includes methods for halo exchange
- > Automatic check of dirty halo regions
- > Automatic markup for Likwid instrumentation
- > Function inlining
- \succ Loop fusion
- \succ Cache blocking
- > Loop interchange



> The library picks a fitting algorithm

- > Fill value integration into existing algorithms
- > Testing with different models: Isabel, ECHAM, NICAM
- \succ WP 2 status:
- > Extended compression library with new algorithms: delivered 2017
- > Definition of all quantities: delivered 2017
- > Integration into HDF5/NetCDF4: delivered Jan. 2018





\triangleright WP 3 status:

> IcoAtmosBenchmark v.1 (kernel suites): March 2018. https://github.com/aimes-project/IcoAtmosBenchmark_v1 > IcoAtmosBenchmark v.2 (mini-apps): in progress.

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b) Hexagonal grid

a) Triangular grid

_ edge

vertex

Coding with GGDML

foreach c in grid

float df=(f_F[c.east_edge()]-f_F[c.west_edge()])/dx; float dg=(f_G[c.north_edge()]-f_G[c.south_edge()])/dy; $f_HT[c]=df+dg;$

Resulting C code

... handle domain decomposition and halo mangagement for (size_t blk_start = (0); ... blocking size_t blk_end = ... #pragma omp parallel for for (size_t YD_index = 0; YD_index < local_Y_Cregion; YD_index++) {</pre> #pragma omp simd for (size_t XD_index = blk_start; XD_index < blk_end; XD_index++) {</pre> float df = (f_F[YD_index][XD_index +1] f_F[YD_index][XD_index]) /dx; float dg = (f_G[YD_index +1][XD_index] f_G[YD_index][XD_index]) /dy; f_HT[YD_index][XD_index] = df + dg;

> Higher-level code is translated into optimized code, driven by the semantics of the GGDML extensions, and user-provided architecture-specific configurations

			P100)				
\succ Blocking improves data reuse with wider grids							
≻ Experi	ment	s sho	w the code	e scales we	ll on C	CPUs	& GPUs
			Before	After merge			
	Theor	retical	Measured		Measur	sured	
Architecture	Memory bandwidth		memory throughput	GFLOPS	memo through	ry	GFLOPS
	(Gl	B/s)	(GB/s)		(GB/	s)	
Broadwell	77		62	24	60		31
P100 GPU	500		380	149	389		221
NEC Aurora 1,20		200	961	322	911		453
Inter-kernel optimization improved application-level per- formance 35-40% on the different architectures							
		GFLOPS					
Architecture		Scattered		Short		Contiguous	
				distance			
Broadwell		3		13		25	
NEC Aurora			80	161		322	
Vectorization and memory layout							
\succ The right memory layout is a key optimization to allow							
vectorization and efficient use of memory bandwidth							



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https://wr.informatik.uni-hamburg.de/research/projects/aimes/start