

Propagate to Z Summary

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6/12/2020 PROPAGATE TO Z



Purpose and Goals



Propagate to Z

- Simplified toy code that implements the first part of the Kalman filter algorithm (prediction step and error propagation) to propagate a given track to the next layer in Z using a single provided hit.
- This toy code is parallelized both by multithreading over the events and bundle of tracks in each event and by vectorization using SIMD operations over a single bundle of tracks
- Various methods of parallelization are compared to find the most viable tools in terms of both performance and usability.
 - CPU: OpenMP, TBB, Eigen(omp), Alpaka(omp), Kokkos, MKL
 - GPU: CUDA, OpenAcc, Eigen(CUDA), Alpaka(CUDA), Kokkos(CUDA)

Goals

- mkFit milestone: "GPU implementation of Matriplex"
- Submit a computer science paper detailing results in a CS conference
 - Conference to be chosen when the paper is finished.

GitHub repository of the work done can be found here



Pseudocode



Setup

- Input track (6 parameters, symmetric 6x6 covariance matrix) and hit (3 parameters, symmetric 3x3 covariance matrix)
- Randomly smear track and hit parameters to create a collection of tracks for multiple events
- Default settings: 100 iterations, 100 events/iteration, 9600 tracks/event
 - All the tracks per event are split evenly into number of bundles the size of the matriplex
 - 9600 tracks per event comparable to number of tracks in 50PU event.

Multi-threading code

- Loop over number of iterations (no parallelization): allows for more reliable timing results
 - Loop over events in total number of events (first level of parallelization: multithreading)
 - Loop over bunches in total number of bunches per event (next level of parallelization)
 - Run propagate to z function

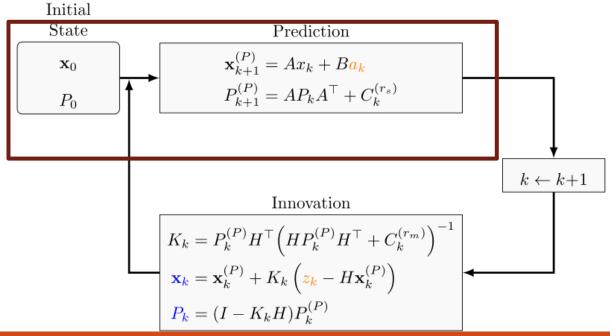


Propagate to Z function



Loop over tracks in the matriplex (SIMD)

- Runs "prediction" step in Kalman filter
- Sets track parameters to new values from helix prediction: (x, y, z, pt, theta, phi)
 - New hit is only used to get the distance to the new layer in z
- Makes error propagation matrix from track parameters
- Propagates covariance using error propagation following Kalman filter
 - Matrix multiplication of the errors are typically done in matriplex fashion.





CPU Implementations



OpenMP

- #pragma omp parallel for over all events
- #pragma omp simd over bunches of tracks and p2z function

Threading Building Blocks (TBB)

- Same as OpenMP but replaces #pragma omp parallel for with tbb:parallel_for(blocked range...)
- Gives slightly better performance than OpenMP due to reduced overhead with icc compiler and control over the block size

Eigen

- An open source C++ Matrix/linear algebra library
- Runs the same as OpenMP but uses Eigen's built in matrix syntax instead of matriplex
- Link to Eigen information

Intel Math Kernel Library (MKL)

Library of optimized math routines

Alpaka

- A header only C++ library intended to support portability across accelerators
- Uses built in Accelerator backends (serial, Omp4, Threads, Omp2Threads, Omp2Blocks)
- Link to alpaka information

Kokkos

- Provides abstractions for parallelization and data management
- Link to kokkos information



GPU Implementations



CUDA

- Unified memory and explicit memory transfer (v2) versions
- Unified memory makes use of prefetching and memAdvise
- Events are divided among CUDA streams (stream per CPU thread). Blocks run over the events per stream. Threads in y run over bundles of tracks and threads in x run over the propagate function.

OpenACC

- #pragma acc parallel: runs over events and bundles of tracks (collapsed)
- #pragma acc loop vector: runs over the matriplex

Eigen

CUDA (explicit memory transfer) using eigen matrices and matrix multiplication

Alpaka

- Accelerator: AccGpuCudaRt
- Not yet working

Kokkos

Cuda as a backend



Source code parameter tuning



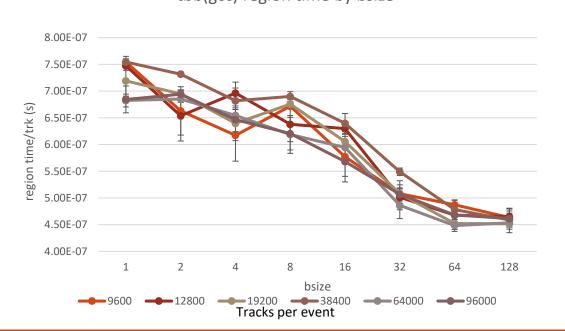
A few of the tunable parameters were varied for each implementation to roughly optimize the parameters [preliminary tests]

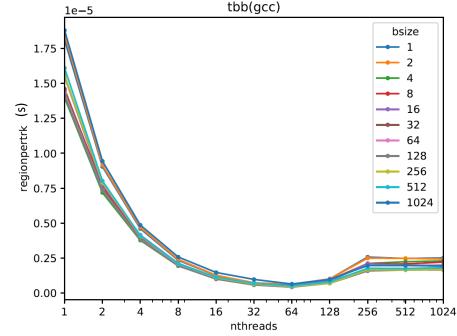
- Bsize (matriplex size): most cases see speedup with higher values (128 max value checked, left plot).
 Does not depend on number of threads (colors on right plot)
- Total number of tracks: no noticeable difference on CPU (9600 tracks per event by default, colors on left plot)

• Total number of threads: most cases are fastest around 64 threads (equal to number of cores, right plot)

tbb(gcc) region time by bsize

tbb(gcc)







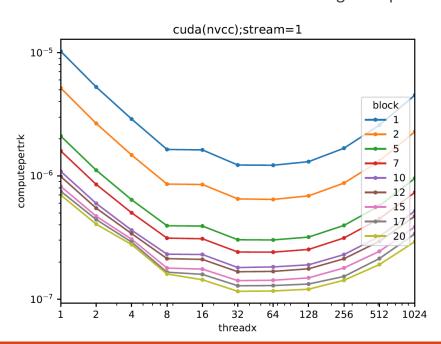
CUDA parameter tuning tests

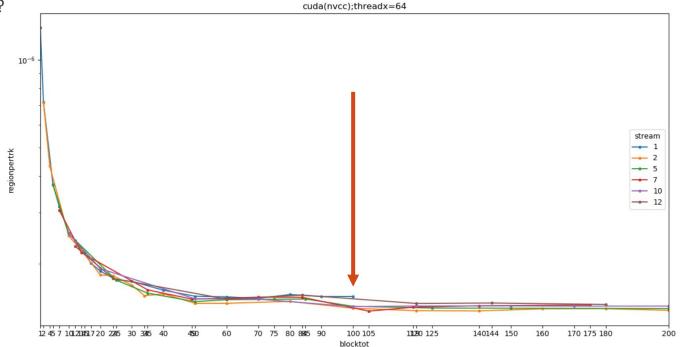


More tuning tests were run for the CUDA implementation to find the optimal number of streams, blocks, and threads (in x and y) [preliminary tests].

- Fixing the total number of threads (threadsx*threadsy) to the maximum allowed number for each block (1024) gives the best results (not shown)
- Giving the threads in x a full warp (32 threads) then gives the best results (left plot)
- No more speedup past ~100 total blocks (7 streams, 15 blocks best performing, right plot)

• Due to 100 events or 80 streaming multiprocessors?

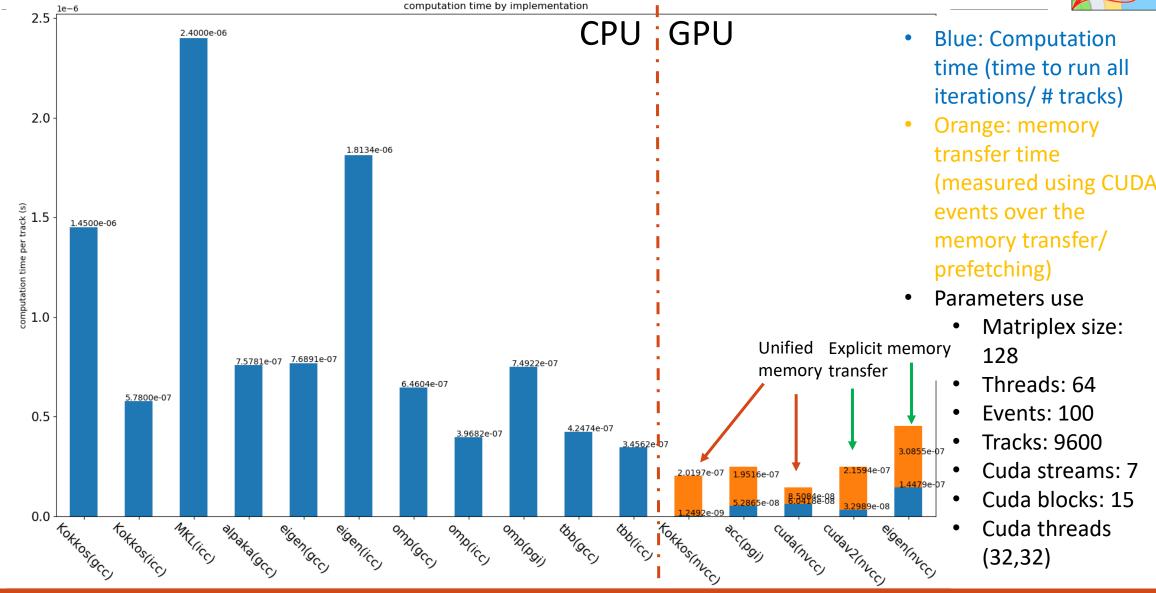






Performance Comparison (20 run average)







Conclusions



We have 16 different implementations of the propagate to z toy code

- The CUDA version using unified memory seems to give the best performance
- So far, the GPU versions seem to generally outperform the CPU versions despite the memory transfer time
 - This speedup is expected to decrease as the code becomes more complex
- Satisfies the GPU matriplex implementation NSF milestone

Performance Comparisons

	fullname	events	gpu	compute	computepertrk	i	mem	mempertrk	region	regionpertrk	setup	setuppertrk
9	Kokkos(gcc)	960000	False	1.392000	1.450000e-06	0.0	0.000000	0.000000e+00	1.392000	1.450000e-06	0.000000	0.000000e+00
1	Kokkos(icc)	960000	False	0.554880	5.780000e-07	0.0	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.554880	5.780000e-07	0.000000	0.000000e+00
3	MKL(icc)	960000	False	2.304000	2.400000e-06	0.0	0.000000	0.000000e+00	2.304000	2.400000e-06	0.000000	0.000000e+00
5	alpaka(gcc)	960000	False	0.727500	7.578125e-07	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.727500	7.578125e-07	1.296500	1.350521e-06
8	eigen(gcc)	960000	False	0.738150	7.689063e-07	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.738150	7.689062e-07	1.247300	1.299271e-06
9	eigen(icc)	960000	False	1.740850	1.813385e-06	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	1.740850	1.813385e-06	0.923200	9.616667e-07
11	omp(gcc)	960000	False	0.620200	6.460417e-07	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.620200	6.460417e-07	1.294700	1.348646e-06
12	omp(icc)	960000	False	0.380950	3.968229e-07	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.380950	3.968229e-07	0.882150	9.189063e-07
13	omp(pgi)	960000	False	0.719250	7.492187e-07	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.719250	7.492188e-07	0.999000	1.040625e-06
14	tbb(gcc)	960000	False	0.407750	4.247396e-07	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.407750	4.247396e-07	1.299900	1.354062e-06
15	tbb(icc)	960000	False	0.331800	3.456250e-07	9.5	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.331800	3.456250e-07	0.897600	9.350000e-07
2	Kokkos(nvcc)	960000	True	0.001199	1.249154e-09	0.0	0.193890	2.019683e-07	0.195089	2.032175e-07	14.024739	1.460910e-05
4	acc(pgi)	960000	True	0.050750	5.286458e-08	9.5	0.187350	1.951563e-07	0.238100	2.480208e-07	3.281800	3.418542e-06
6	cuda(nvcc)	960000	True	0.058001	6.041773e-08	9.5	0.081680	8.508375e-08	0.139682	1.455017e-07	1.603200	1.670000e-06
7	cudav2(nvcc)	960000	True	0.031670	3.298924e-08	9.5	0.207305	2.159423e-07	0.238974	2.489317e-07	1.539650	1.603802e-06
10	eigen(nvcc)	960000	True	0.138995	1.447866e-07	9.5	0.296204	3.085458e-07	0.435199	4.533324e-07	1.569850	1.635260e-06



Future Plans



Short term:

- Finish GPU alpaka version
- Redo scaling tests
 - Number of threads/streams
 - Matriplex size
 - Number of events
 - Number of tracks
- Set optimal parameters for each implementation
- Profile each implementation
- Write a computer science paper
 - Submit to a CS conference

Long term:

- Additional implementations
 - OpenCL
 - HIP
 - FPGA
 - OpenMP offloading
 - Auto generation of code.
- Test other architectures
 - Nvidia P100, T4
- Investigate writing the full mkFit algorithm for chosen tools
 - GPU matriplex library?

Backup

SCALING TESTS



Implementation overview



	OpenMP	ТВВ	OpenACC	CUDA	Eigen	Alpaka	Kokkos	MKL
Compilers	GCC,ICC,PGI	ICC,GCC	PGI	NVCC	GCC,ICC,NVCC	GCC, NVCC	GCC,ICC,NVCC	Icc
CPU multi- threading	omp	tbb	X	X	omp	omp	omp	omp
GPU multi- threading	X	X	acc	cuda	cuda	cuda	cuda	X
Matriplex	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	No

- Architectures
 - Intel Skylake Gold 6142
 - 64 cores
 - Tesla V100

- Compiler versions
 - G++ 8.3.1
 - Icc 19.1.1.217
 - Pgc++ 19.4-0
 - Nvcc 10.1.168

- Parameters use
 - Matriplex size: 128
 - Threads: 64
 - Events: 100
 - Tracks: 9600

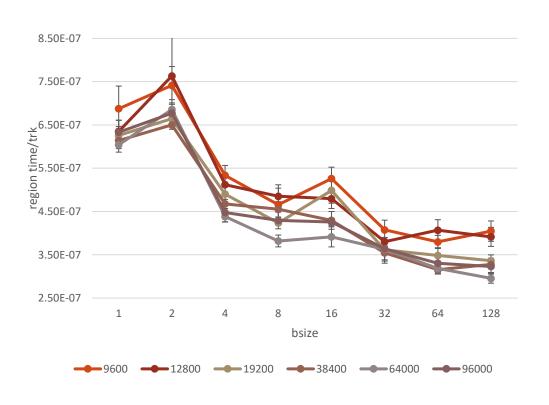
- CUDA (GPU) parameters
 - Streams: 7 (10)
 - Blocks: 15 (10)
 - Threads (32,32)



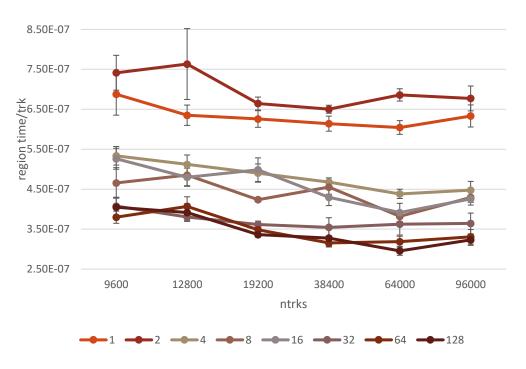
OpenMP icc



OMP(icc) region time by bsize



OMP(icc) region time by ntrks

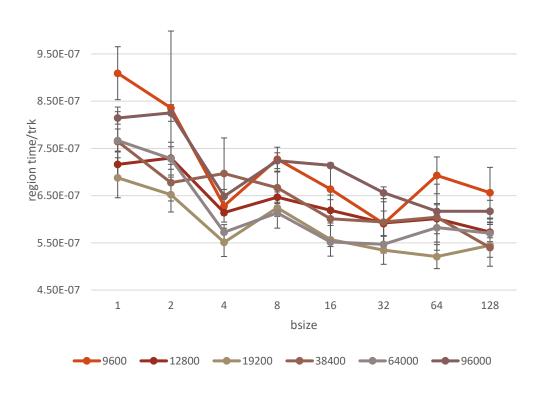




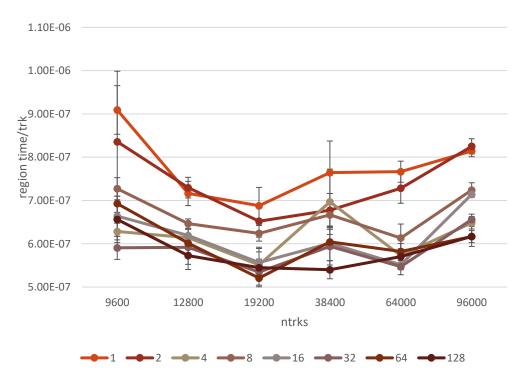
OpenMP gcc



OMP(gcc) region time by bsize



OMP(gcc) region time by ntrks

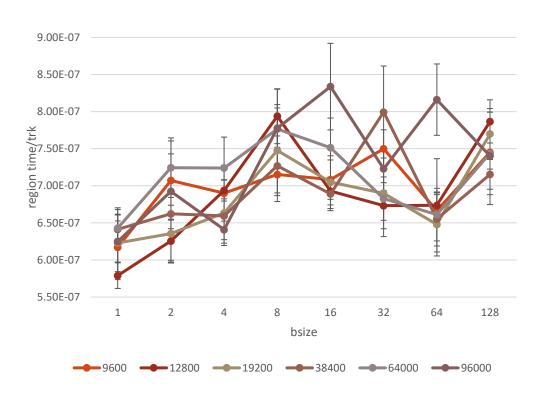




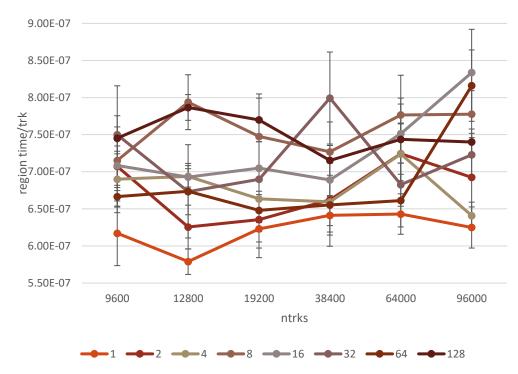
OpenMP pgi



OMP(pgi) region time by bsize



OMP(pgi) region time by ntrks

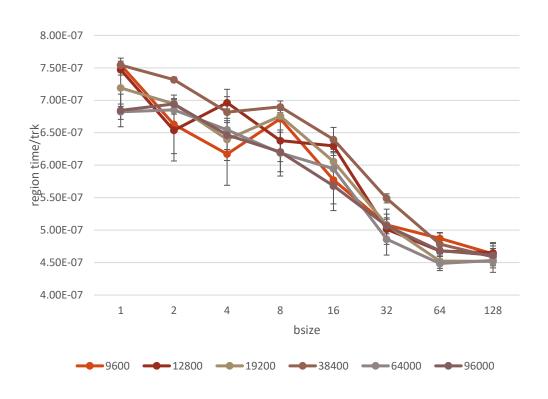




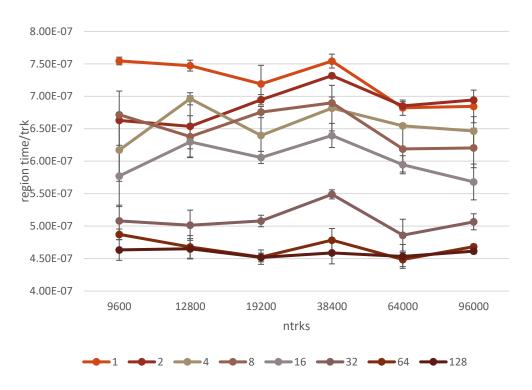
TBB gcc



tbb(gcc) region time by bsize



tbb(gcc) region time by ntrks

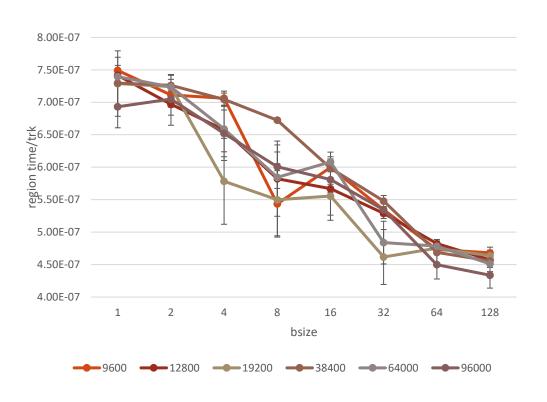




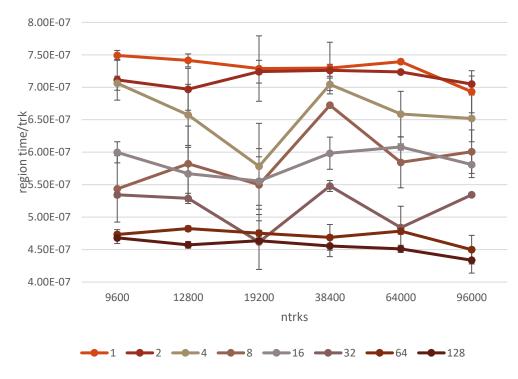
TBB icc



tbb(icc) region time by bsize



tbb(icc) region time by ntrks

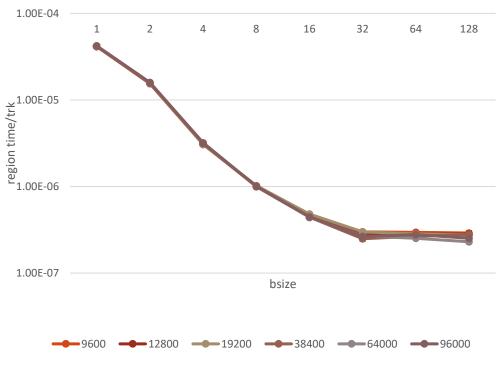




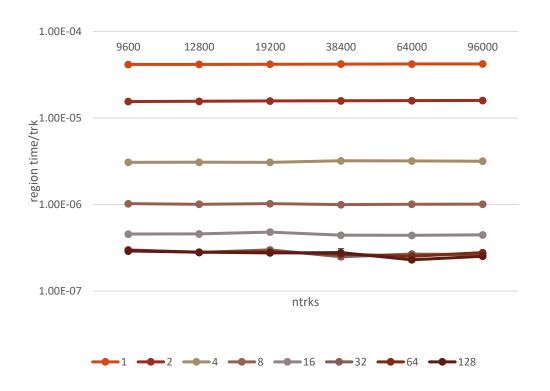
OpenACC pgi







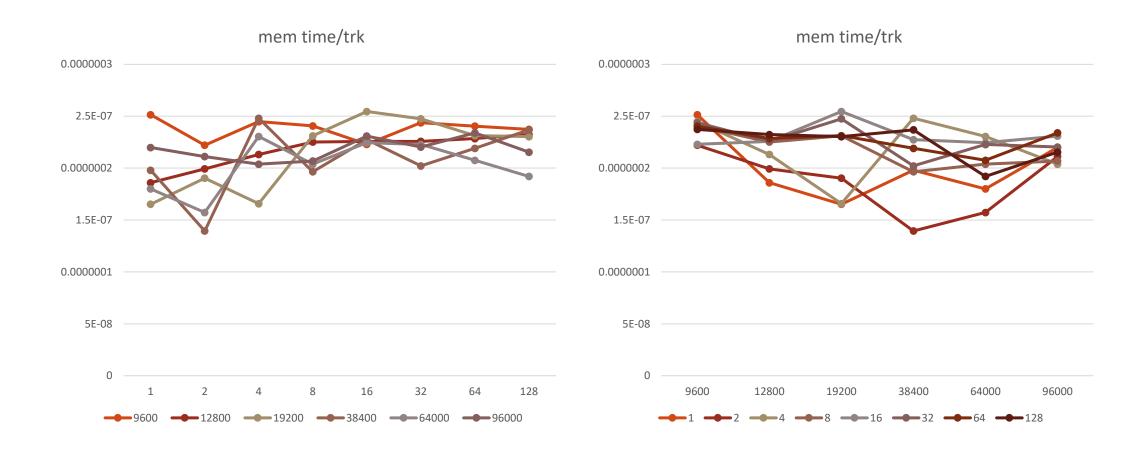
acc(pgi) region time by ntrks





OpenACC memory transfer



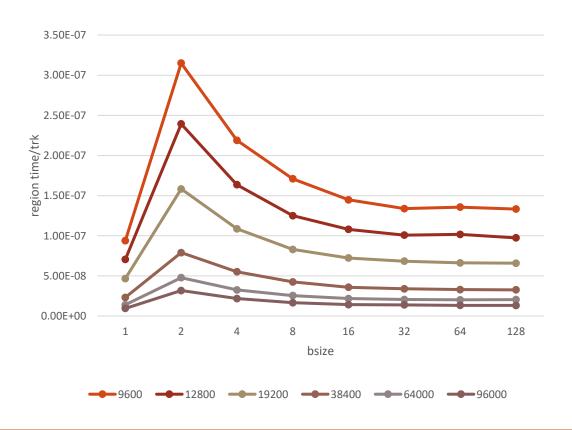




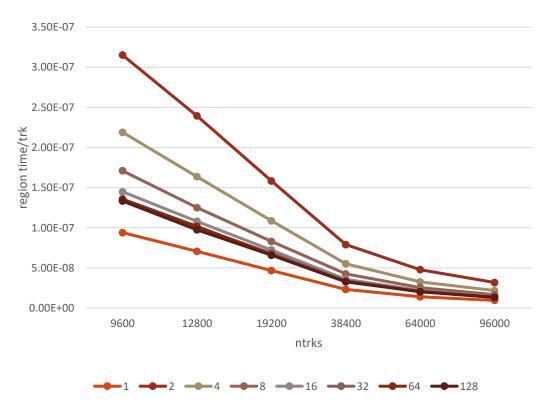
Cuda nvcc



Cuda(nvcc) region time by bsize



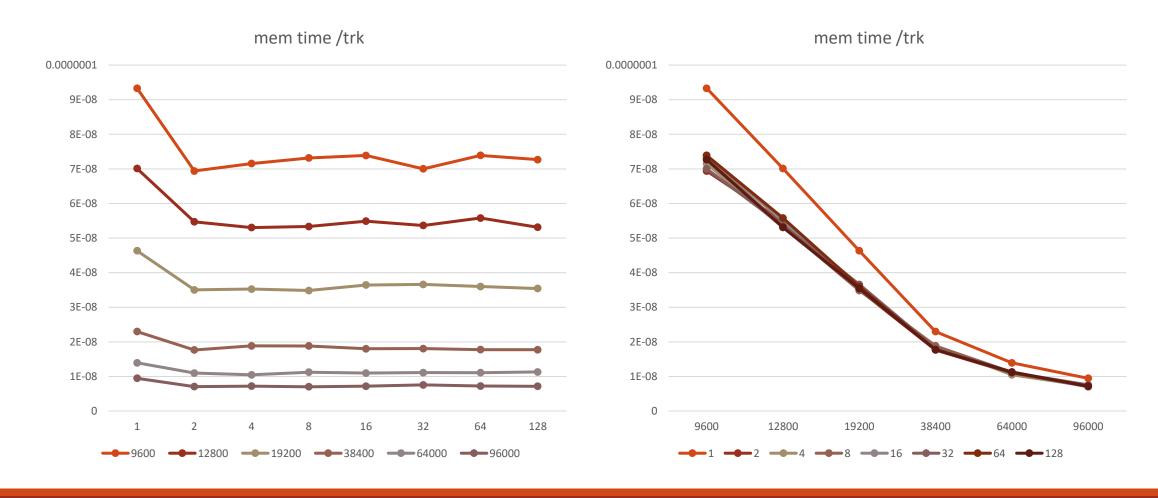
Cuda(nvcc) region time by ntrks





Cuda mem transfer time

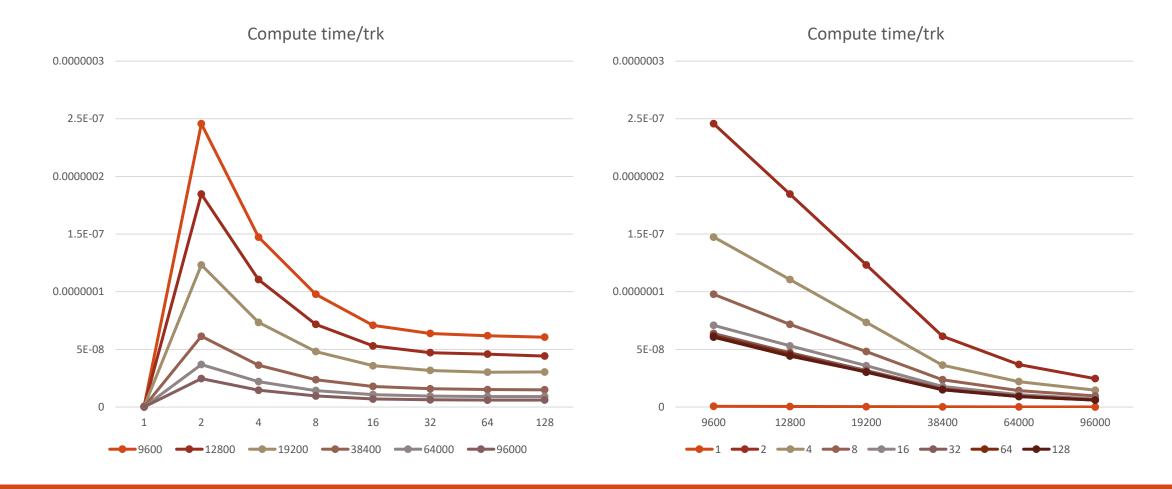






Cuda computation time

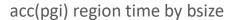


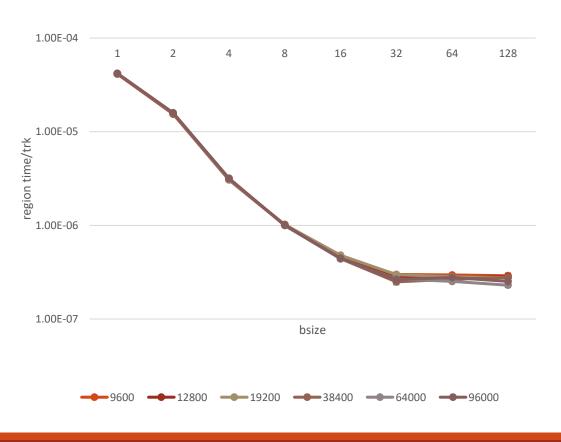




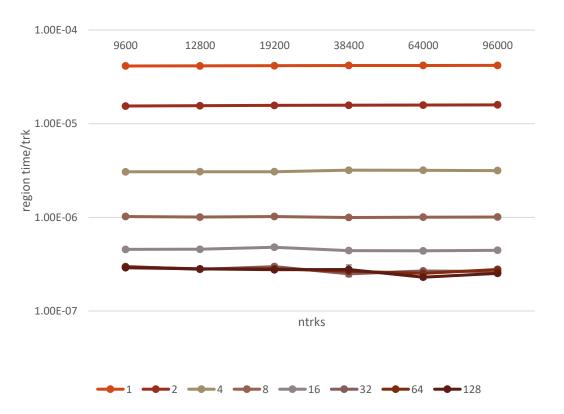
Acc pgi







acc(pgi) region time by ntrks





Acc mem transfer time





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Acc computation time



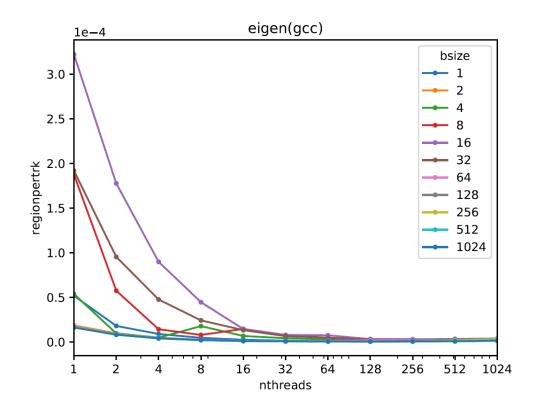


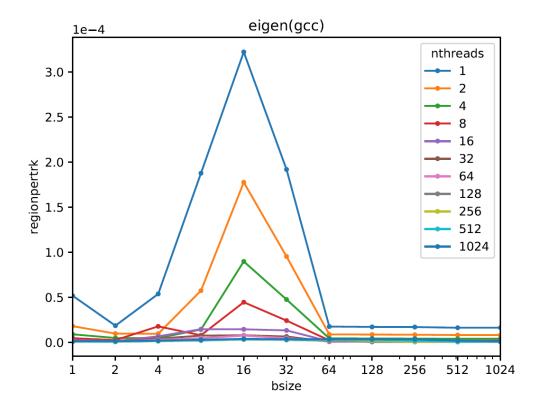
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Eigen(gcc)



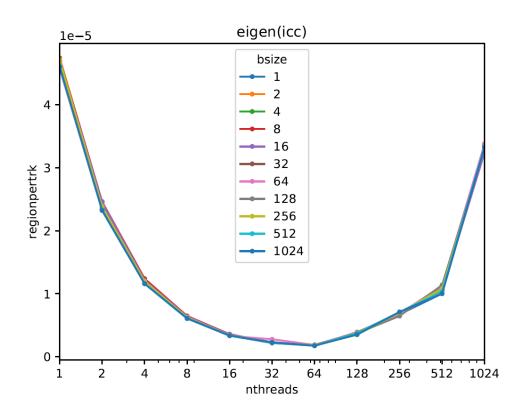


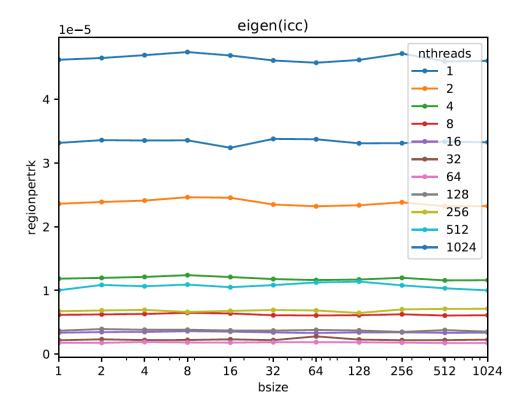




Eigen(icc)



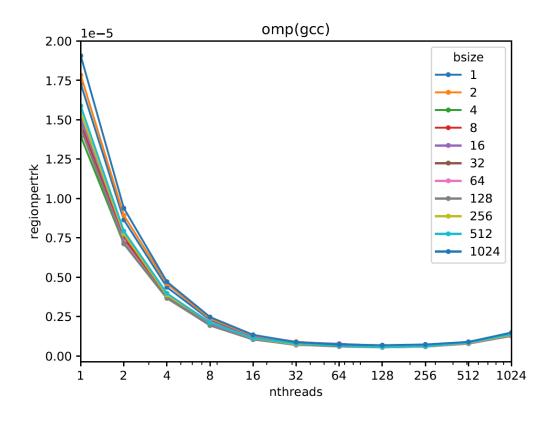


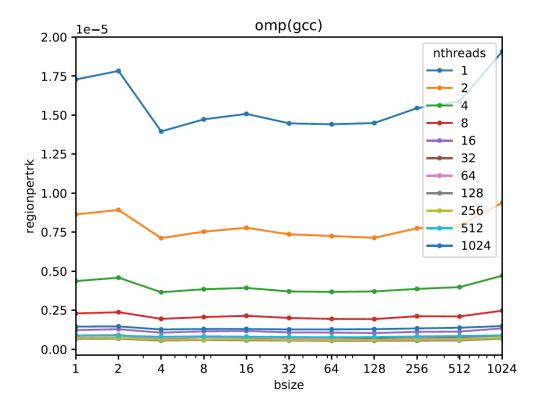




OMP(gcc)



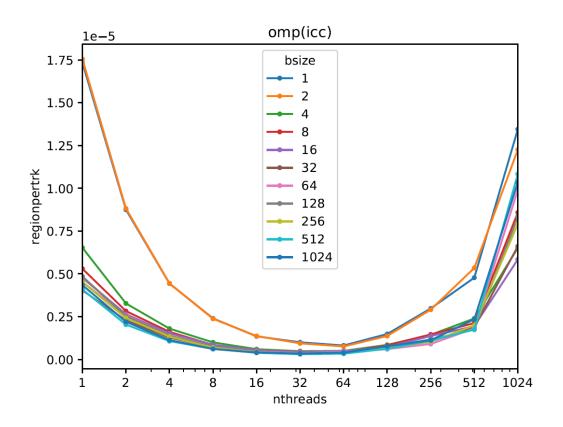


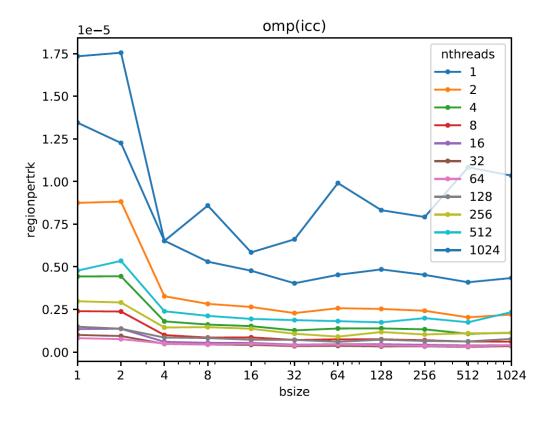




OMP(icc)



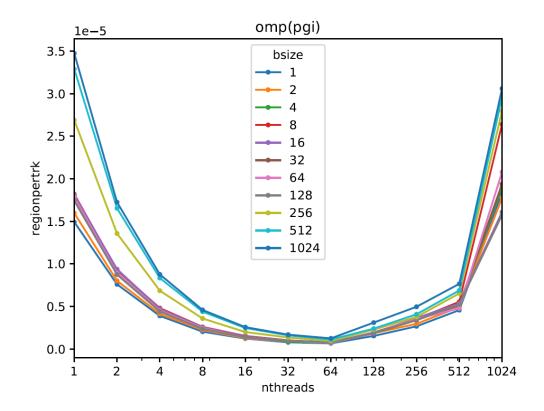


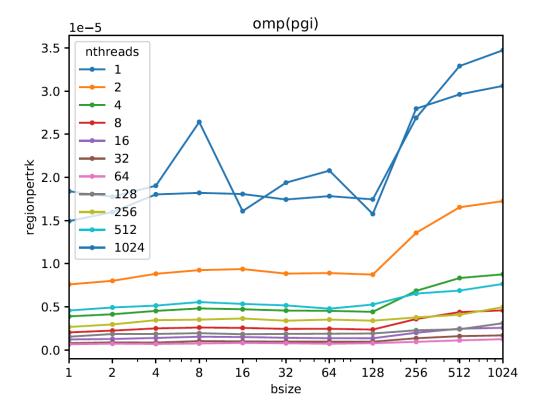




OMP(pgi)



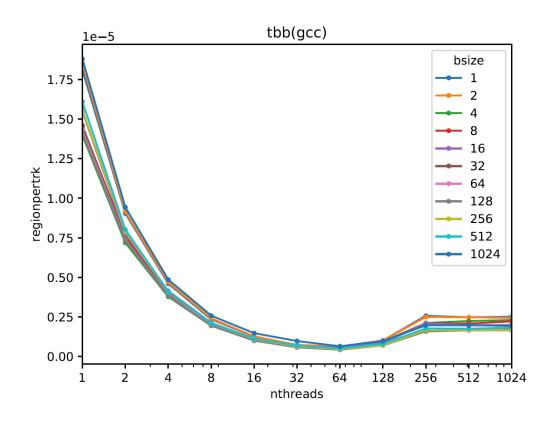


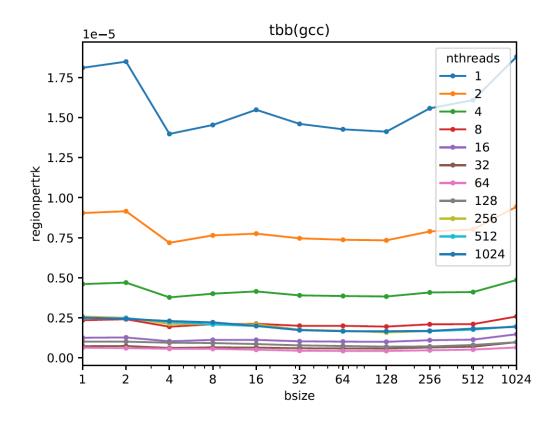




TBB(gcc)



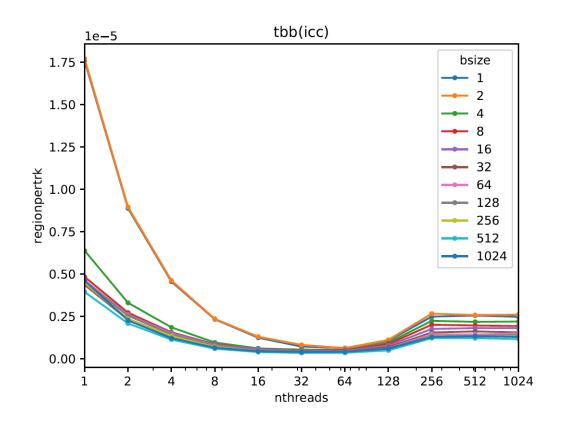


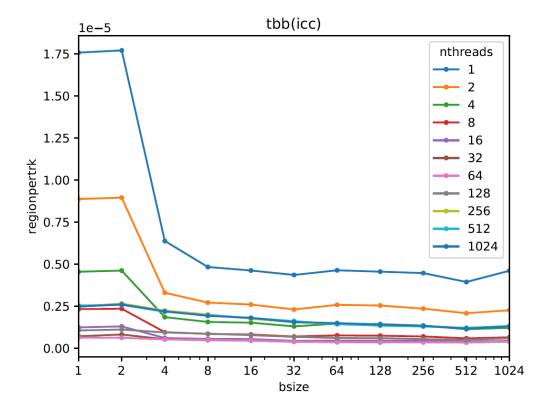




TBB(icc)









CUDA Fixed total threads to 1024/block



