

NEMO: Adaptations for High Performance Computing

Italo Epicoco (CMCC)
NEMO-HPC Working Group

NEMO-HPC WG participants



Hartree Centre



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



*Institut
Pierre
Simon
Laplace*



NEMO Development strategy: Adaptations for High Performance Computing

Current HPC limitations in NEMO

- Lack of a per-thread parallelism
- High memory access limits a full exploitation of the computational resources
- Lack of a GPU-based implementation
- HPC optimizations and code transformations often clash with readability/maintainability
- Many optimizations have been introduced in recent years, but still need to be consolidated and improved.

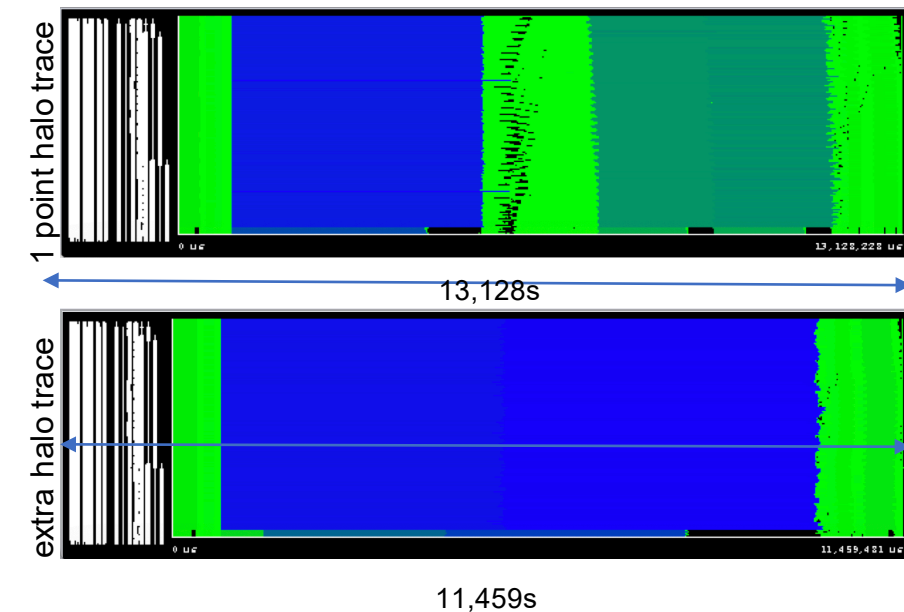
Priorities for 2023-2027

- Consolidating the recent optimizations (Extended halo, Tiling, memory footprint, loop bounds, ...)
- Enhance the single node performance through
 - 3D tiling to better exploit cache memory
 - Exploit the mixed precision approach to increase the arithmetic intensity and reduce the memory footprint
 - Make use of an even wider halo (3 or more points) where needed
- Develop a per-thread parallelism
- Develop GPU-oriented parallelism
- Make use of DSL (PSyclone) approach to
 - Automatically apply HPC transformations without changing the developer interface (i.e., loop-fusion)
 - Generate OpenMP/OpenACC version of the code

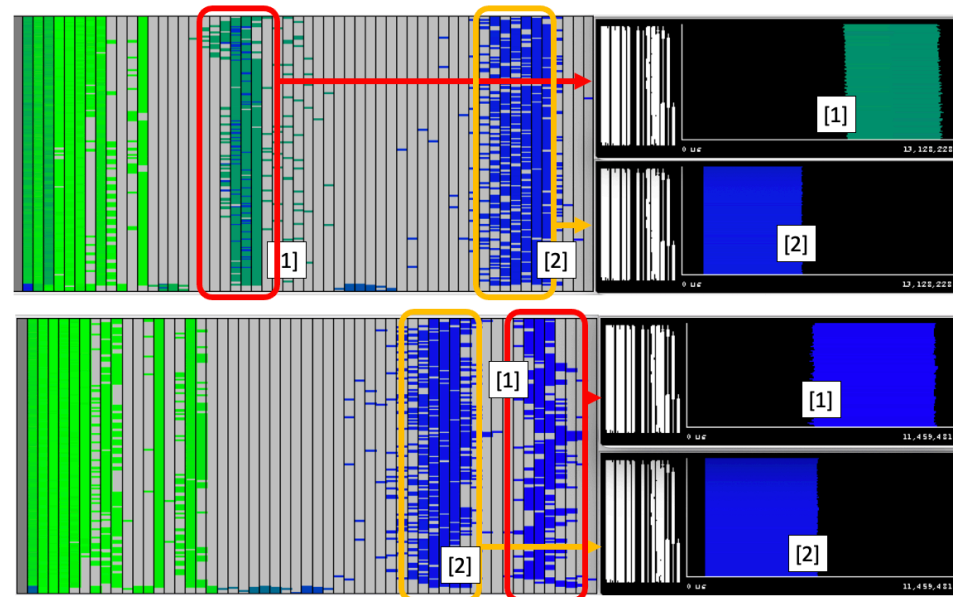
NEMO Performance Analysis: Extended halo

- ✓ ORCA12-like configuration from BENCH TEST case
- ✓ best domain decomposition: 1536 (48 x 32) cores (32 nodes on MN4)
- ✓ MPI subdomains 94 x 103 grid points

Timeline of Useful duration



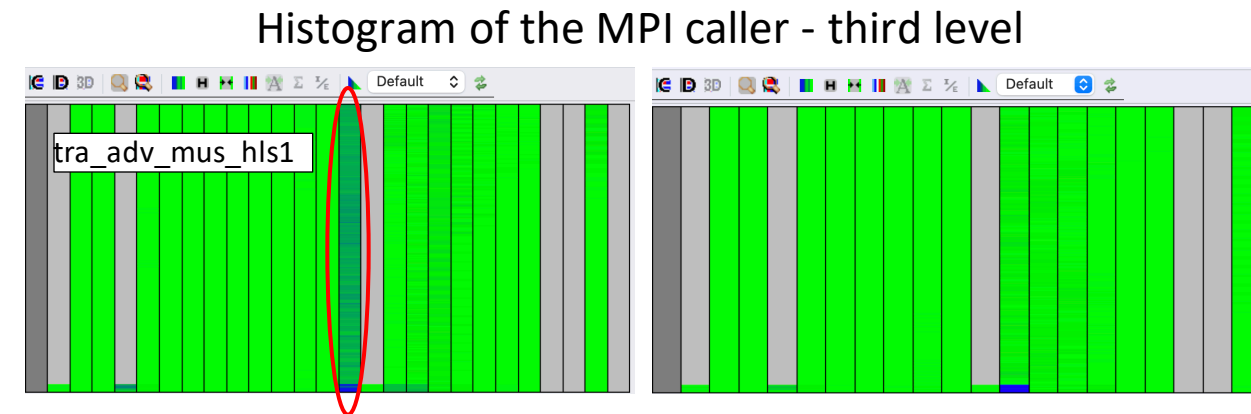
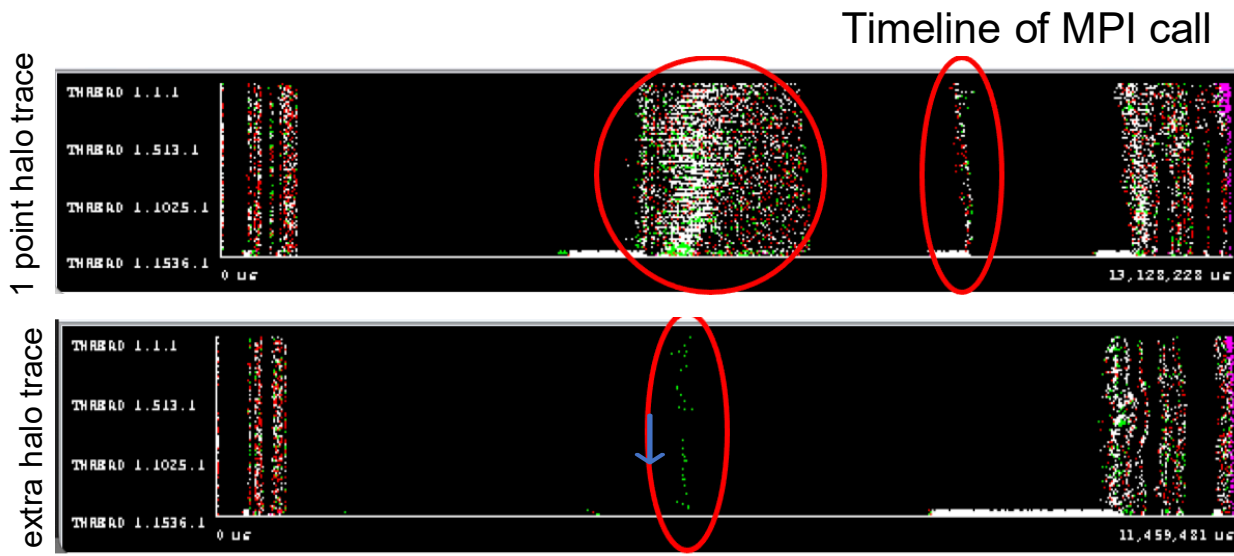
Histogram



- elapsed time with extra halo is ~13% lower
- halo 2 have larger computational blocks
- second part of the iteration [1] have smaller blocks of computation in the exp 1
- computational time of the first part of iteration [2] decreases moving from halo 1 to halo 2

NEMO Performance Analysis: Extended halo

- The MPI calls are drastically reduced with extra halo, especially in the central part of the iteration
- communication time reduced $\sim 3x$ for lbc_lnk and $\sim 2.7x$ for lbc_nfd with extra-halo



NEMO Performance Analysis: Communications; LoopFusion

MPI3: neighbour collectives

Timeline of MPI call

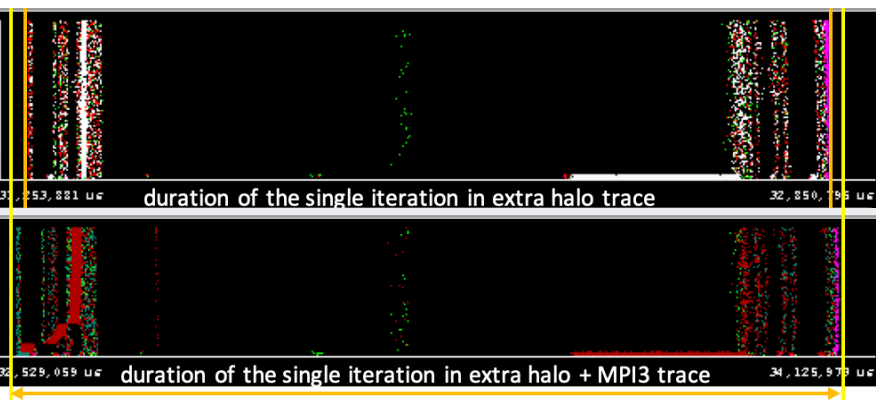


Table of MPI call

	MPI_Recv	MPI_Isend	MPI_Irecv	MPI_Waitall	MPI_Allreduce
Total	665,280	680,960	15,680	182,784	1,536
Average	433.12	443.33	326.67	119	1
Maximum	440	666	336	336	1
Minimum	330	330	224	112	1
StDev	26.63	43.17	30.96	38.97	0

	MPI_Isend	MPI_Irecv	MPI_Wait	MPI_Waitall	MPI_Allreduce	MPI_Ineighbor_alltoallv
Total	15,680	15,680	172,032	91,776	1,536	168,960
Average	326.67	326.67	112	59.75	1	110
Maximum	336	336	112	318	1	110
Minimum	224	224	112	50	1	110
StDev	30.96	30.96	0	47.01	0	0
Avg/Max	0.97	0.97	1	0.19	1	1

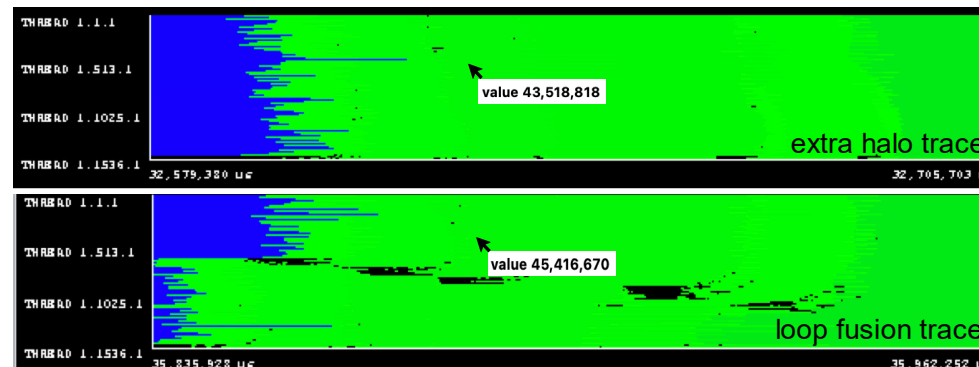
- ✓ The execution with the point-to-point communications was a little bit faster
- ✓ higher MPI message size due to MPI_Ineighbor_alltoallv
- ✓ the number of MPI calls has been reduced globally

no much benefit from the use of MPI3

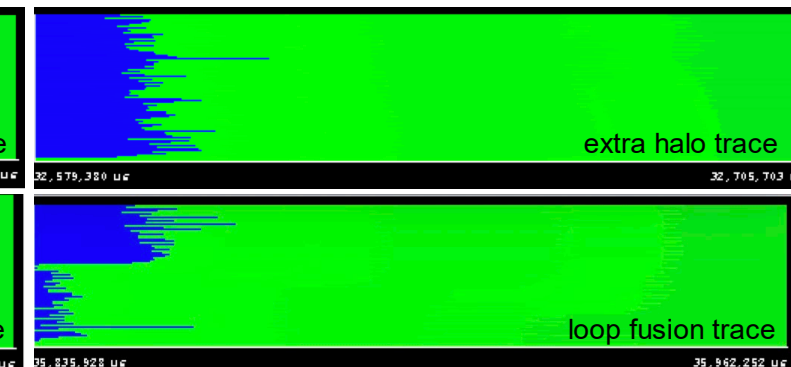
LoopFusion

- ✓ few routine fused:
 - dyn_ldf_lf: iso-level harmonic operator
 - tra_adv_fct_lf: FCT advection scheme
- ✓ big improve not expected:
 - no difference in terms of duration
 - no difference in MPI calls
 - but...
 - a little increase in instructions
 - a little improve in cache misses

Zoom on the timeline of Useful Instruction

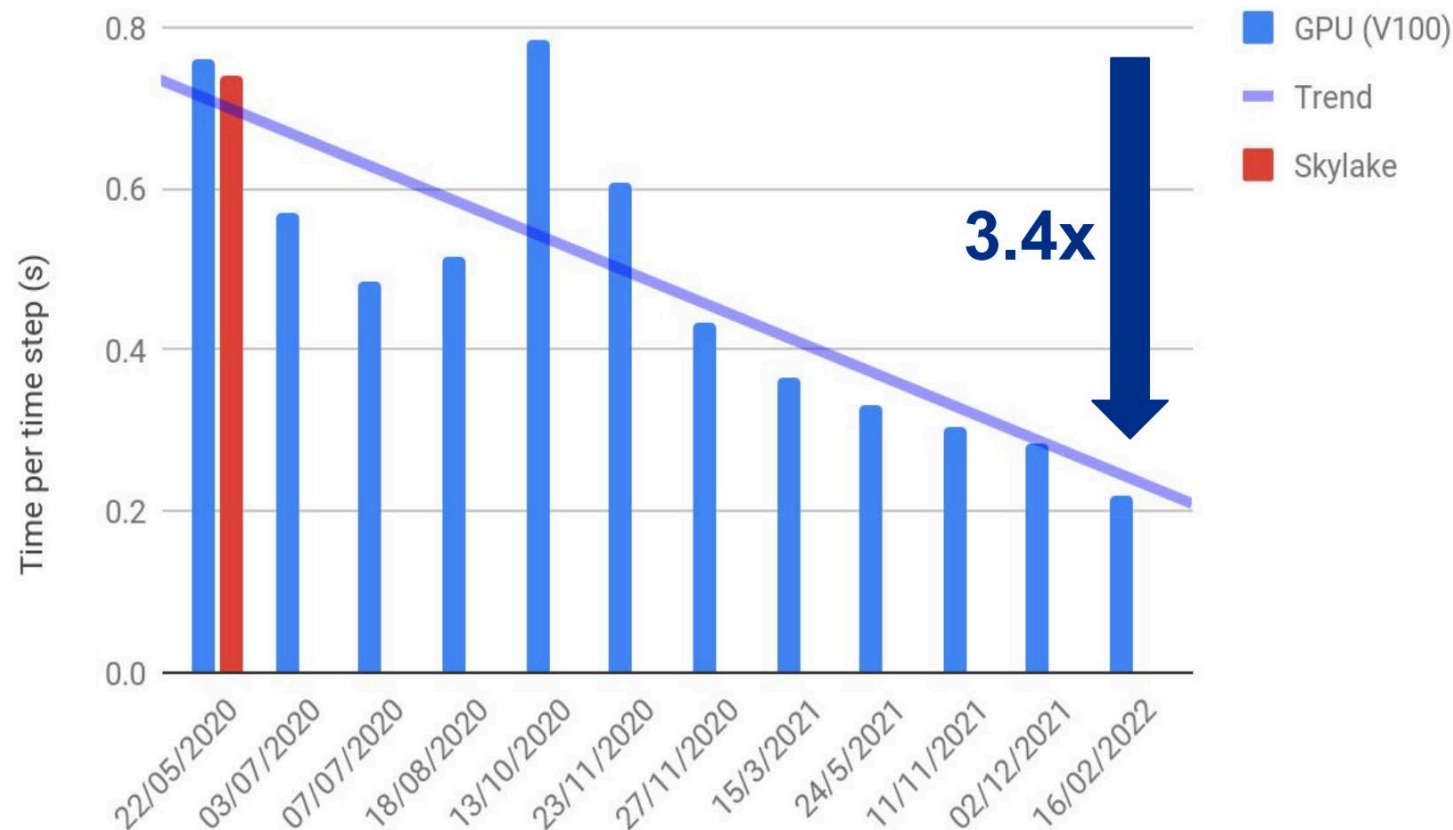


Zoom on L3 Cache misses



GPU Performance of PSyclone-processed NEMO

Single GPU performance of ORCA1 NEMO-OCE since May 2020



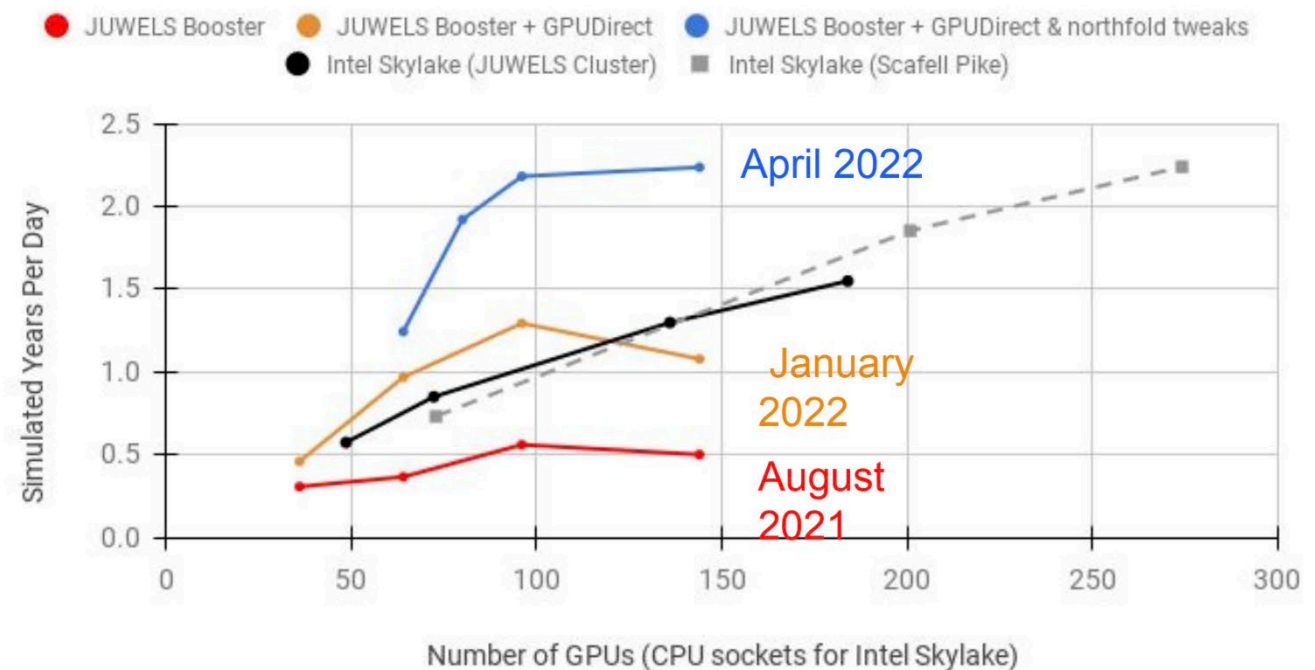
- 250 source files
- 87K lines of code
- Adds 4.3K OpenACC directives
- Some manual tweaks still required

Multi-GPU Performance of PSyclone-processed NEMO

Large-scale resources
accessed through
ESiWACE2

Run on up to **192 GPUs**
on **Marconi** (V100) and
JUWELS Booster
(A100)

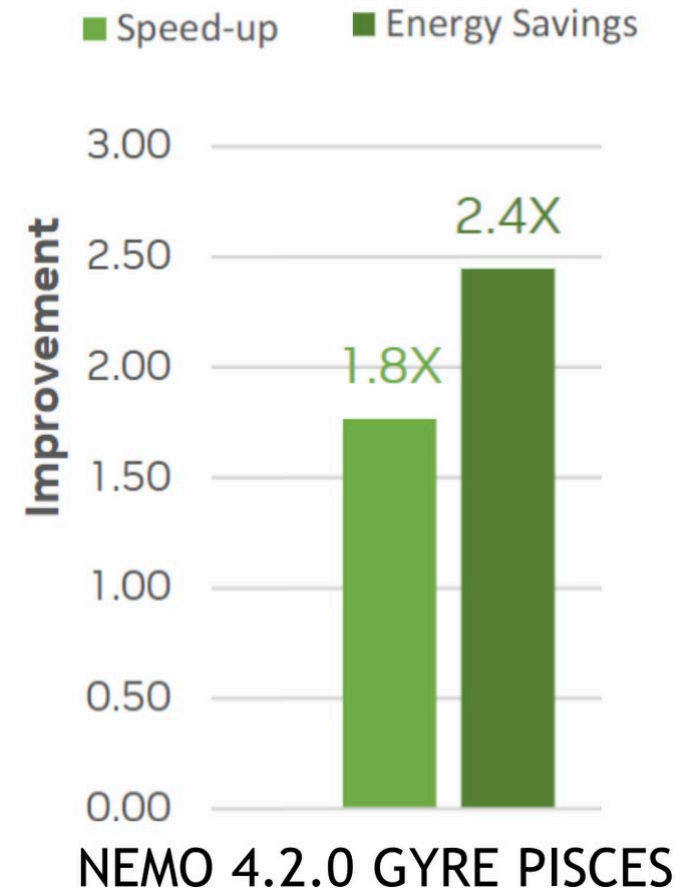
Evolution of NEMO ORCA12 GPU+MPI performance



NEMO Performance on NVIDIA Grace

NEMO Projections of Speed-up and Energy Savings

- Configurations for comparisons:
 - 2 x AMD EPYC 7763, 64 Zen 3 cores each, 128 cores total
 - 2 x NVIDIA Grace Arm, 74 cores each, 144 cores total
- Runtimes projected from actual results
 - 2 x AMD: runtime = 130 sec (actual); BW = 328 GB/s
 - Graviton3: runtime = 215 sec (actual); BW = 260 GB/s
 - 2 x Grace: runtime = 74 sec (projected); BW = 760 GB/s
- Speedup projection based on GV3 runtime:
 - GV3-based = $215 \text{ sec} / (760 \text{ GB/s} / 260 \text{ GB/s}) = 74 \text{ sec}$
 - AMD-based = $130 \text{ sec} / (760 \text{ GB/s} / 328 \text{ GB/s}) = 56 \text{ sec}$
 - Grace speedup vs. AMD = $1 / (74 \text{ sec} / 130) \text{ sec} = 1.8x$



Plans for the next future

- Mixed precision
 - Generalization of the AutoRPE tool + automation of parsing tool that can be integrated into the continuous Integration pipeline used in the NEMO GitLab.
 - Integration of mixed-precision version of NEMO4.0 on an ORCA12 grid with IFS-NEMO (Destination Earth framework)
 - Mixed-Precision version of NEMO4.2 implemented in the NEMO (ORCA36) component of the Ocean Twin (EDITO project)
 - Explore half-precision
- GPU porting
 - To explore the porting of some modules in NEMO to GPUs, targeting MN5, LUMI, Leonardo



Plans for the next future

- Improvements to tiling performance
 - Vertical tiling
 - Removal of halo calculations
 - Implement OpenMP-compatible solution for tiling overlap issue
- Scope OpenMP parallelisation of tiling
- Extend the tiling approach to other NEMO modules TOP/MEDUSA
- Applying PSyclone to NEMO 4.2 & GOSI9
- Apply BSC mixed precision tool to NEMO 4.2 & GOSI9



Plans for the next future

- Integration of PSyclone DSL into the NEMO compilation chain (strong collaboration with STFC and MetOffice)
 - Enhancement of PSyclone with new transformations tailored for NEMO (e.g. loop fusion)
 - Performance evaluation of the OpenMP OpenACC version of NEMO produced by PSyclone and developing of eventual improvements for the automatic code parallelization
- Evaluation of AutoRPE tool for obtaining a mixed precision configuration of NEMO at CMCC (strong collaboration with BSC)
 - Preliminary investigation of mixed precision based on Stochastic Arithmetic by means of CADNA library
- Development of performance monitoring service for NEMO (collaboration with BSC)



THE CONSORTIUM

Coordinated by CNRS-IPSL, the IS-ENES3 project
gathers 22 partners in 11 countries



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