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# Adapting code for McStas 3 and GPUs



# **Agenda**

- McStas on GPU via OpenACC (a "high-level" #pragma driven access to CUDA see <a href="https://www.openacc.org">https://www.openacc.org</a> and <a href="https://developer.nvidia.com/hpc-sdk">https://developer.nvidia.com/hpc-sdk</a>)
- How well (fast) does it work?
- Simulation flow
- What did we change?
- What needs doing on an instrument / component?
- What does not work



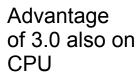






#### SPALLATION McStas 2.x -> McStas 3.0 main differences

- Rewritten / streamlined simplified code-generator with
  - Much less generated code
  - improved compile time and compiler optimizations, esp. for large instrs
  - Much less invasive use of #define
  - Component sections -> functions rather than #define / #undef
  - Much less global variables, instrument, component and neutron reworked to be structures





• Use of **#pragma** acc ... in lots of places (**put in place by cogen** where possible)



- New random number generator implemented
  - We couldn't easily port our legacy Mersenne Twister
  - Experimenting with curand showed huge overhead for our relative small number of random numbers

(we have hundreds or thousands of randnom numbers, not billions)

Complete change to dynamic monitor-arrays











# **OpenACC** What code-parts got #pragma acc

Obviously the code-generator... mcstas/src/cogen.c.in

#### Examples:

25 Instruments that use various global vars in DECLARE that are neither input parameters or USERVARS

These **share/runtime** snippets: (A good mix of everything)

share/adapt tree-lib.c share/interoff-lib.c share/mccode-r.c share/mccode-r.h share/mccode main.c share/read table-lib.c share/r-interoff-lib.c share/ESS butterfly-geometry.c share/ESS butterfly-lib.c share/cov-lib.c share/monitor nd-lib.c share/mcstas-r.c share/mcstas-r.h share/pol-lib.c

**Sources**: (TRACE-functions in SHARE)

sources/Source\_Maxwell\_3.comp sources/Source\_gen.comp

Samples: (TRACE-functions in SHARE)

samples/Isotropic Sqw.comp samples/Magnon bcc.comp samples/Phonon simple.comp samples/PowderN.comp samples/SANS spheres2.comp samples/Single crystal.comp

**Optics**: (TRACE-functions in SHARE + declare create for Gauss structures)

optics/Elliptic guide gravity.comp optics/FermiChopper.comp optics/Guide gravity.comp optics/Monochromator curved.comp optics/Monochromator flat.comp

#### All monitors:

#pragma acc atomic sections for arrays

#### Misc:

atomic capture for insertion in array of particle events

misc/MCPL output.comp

**Contrib** comps: (atomics in mon's, #pragma acc routine for TRACE-funcs)

contrib/FermiChopper ILL.comp contrib/Guide honeycomb.comp contrib/ISIS moderator.comp contrib/Lens.comp contrib/Mirror Elliptic.comp contrib/Mirror Parabolic.comp contrib/PSD Detector.comp contrib/PSD monitor rad.comp contrib/SNS source.comp contrib/SNS\_source\_analytic.comp contrib/ViewModISIS.comp







share/ref-lib.c



# "Full" list of pragmas and accel-code used



```
McStas
```

```
#include <accelmath.h>
              #praama acc declare create ( mcgravitation )
              #pragma acc declare create ( mcseed )
              #pragma acc declare create ( mcgravitation )
              #pragma acc declare create ( mcMagnet )
              #pragma acc declare create ( mcallowbackprop )
              #pragma acc declare create ( mcncount )
              #pragma acc routine seq
              #pragma acc routine sequential
              #pragma acc declare create ( _instrument_var )
              #pragma acc declare create ( instrument )
              #pragma acc declare create ( _arm_var )
              #pragma acc declare create ( _source_var )
             #pragma acc declare create ( _coll2_var )
              #pragma acc declare create ( _detector_var )
              # include <openacc.h>
              acc_attach( (void*)&_arm_var );
              acc_attach( (void*)&_source_var );
              acc_attach( (void*)&_coll2_var );
              acc_attach( (void*)&_detector_var );
              #pragma acc update device(_arm_var)
              #pragma acc update device(_source_var)
              #pragma acc update device(_coll2_var)
              #pragma acc update device(_detector_var)
              acc_attach( (void*)&_instrument_var );
              #pragma acc update device(_instrument_var)
              #pragma acc routine seq
              #pragma acc atomic
              #pragma acc parallel loop
              #pragma acc declare device_resident(particles)
              _class_particle* particles = acc_malloc(innerloop*sizeof(_class_particle));
              #pragma acc enter data create(particles[0:innerloop])
              #pragma acc parallel loop present(particles)
              acc_free(particles);
              #pragma acc update host(_arm_var)
              #pragma acc update host(_source_var)
              #pragma acc update host(_coll2_var)
              #pragma acc update host(_detector_var)
Peter Willendrup, DTU P #pragma acc update host(_instrument_var)
```



#### **New RNG 'KISS'**

- We couldn't easily port Mersenne Twister
- Experimenting with curand showed huge overhead for our relative small number of random numbers
- An RNG 'state' carried with each particle bonus: same seed gives same numbers even when comparing between CPU and GPU
- Required patching prototype of ALL functions making use of e.g. rand01()
- New RNG is simple, fast and "good enough": Reproduces results of 2.7 over all of the example suite, see <a href="http://new-nightly.mcstas.org">http://new-nightly.mcstas.org</a>

•



#### The neutron and USERVARS in the instrument

v2.5: Global variables

```
double x, y, z, vx, vy, vz, t, sx, sy, sz, p;
                                                   double flag:
                                                              Can be probed using e.g. Monitor nD with
                                                              user1="flag" which uses the function
v3.0: particle struct, including any USERVARS like flag.
                                                              double particle getvar( class particle *p, char *name, int *suc)
struct _struct_particle {
                                                              also works with e.g. "x"
  double x,y,z; /* position [m] */
  double vx,vy,vz; /* velocity [m/s] */
  double sx,sy,sz; /* spin [0-1] */
 unsigned long randstate[7];
  double t, p; /* time, event weight */
  long long _uid; /* event ID
  long _index:
                /* component index where to send this event */
  long _absorbed: /* flag set to TRUE when this event is to be removed/ignored */
  long _scattered; /* flag set to TRUE when this event has interacted with the last component instance */
  long _restore: // set to true if neutron event must be restored */
 // user variables
  double flag;
typedef struct _struct_particle _class_particle;
```









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 double vx,vy,vz; /* velocity [m/s] */
 double sx,sy,sz; /* spin [0-1] */
 unsigned long randstate[7];
 double t, p; /* time, event weight */
  long long _uid: /* event ID */
 long _index; /* component index where to send this event */
  long _absorbed; /* flag set to TRUE when this event is to be removed.
  long _scattered; /* flag set to TRUE when this event has interacted w
 long _restore: /* set to true if neutron event must be restored */
 // user variables:
 double flag;
typedef struct _struct_particle _class_particle;
```

RNG state is a thread-variable contained on the \_particle struct. Was earlier a global state in CPU settings

Side-effect:

Every function in TRACE that uses random numbers must have \_particle in the footprint

Particle state data are not global: **Don't** use RESTORE\_NEUTRON in TRACE to do a **local** restore, the macro only raises a flag











Instrument and component structs built on CPU and transferred to **GPU** using **OpenACC** pragmas at the end of

```
#ifdef USE PGI
  include <openacc.h>
acc_attach( (void*)&_arm_var );
acc_attach( (void*)&_source_var );
acc_attach( (void*)&_coll2_var );
acc_attach( (void*)&_detector_var );
#pragma acc update device(_arm_var)
#pragma acc update device(_source_var)
#pragma acc update device(_coll2_var)
#pragma acc update device(_detector_var)
acc_attach( (void*)&_instrument_var );
#pragma acc update device(_instrument_var)
#endi f
```

Similar "host" update in FINALLY

INITIALISE



# Samples required a good deal of (detective) work...

Key issue: (mis-) Use of / component DECLARE variables in TRACE for storing particle-dependent information, e.g. reflection list in PowderN etc. must be avoided.

#### Solutions:

1) Make local thread-variables, e.g.

2) Where meaningful, one could make atomic sections ala the monitors

Side-effect of thread-local vars:

Next neutron(s) in a SPLIT are no longer aware of e.g. available powder lines.

Potential, future solution: Mechanism to inject comp-specific code in the particle





Peter 1

// Variables calculated within thread for thread purpose only char type =  $'\0'$ ; int itype = 0; double d\_phi\_thread = d\_phi; // These ones are injected back to struct at the end of TRACE in non-OpenACC case int nb\_reuses = line\_info.nb\_reuses; int nb\_refl = line\_info.nb\_refl; int nb\_refl\_count = line\_info.nb\_refl\_count; double vcache = line\_info.v; double Na = line\_info.Na; double v\_min = line\_info.v\_min; double v\_max = line\_info.v\_max; double lfree = line\_info.lfree; double neutron\_passed = line\_info.neutron\_passed; long xs\_compute = line\_info.xs\_compute; long xs\_reuse = line\_info.xs\_reuse; long xs\_calls = line\_info.xs\_calls; flag\_warning = line\_info.flag\_warning; double dq = line\_info.dq; #ifdef OPENACC #ifdef USE\_OFF off\_struct thread\_offdata = offdata; #endif #else #define thread\_offdata offdata #endif



#### New monitor-tools for debugging use

Useful for debugging even component internals:
 On McStas 3, if same ncount, same seed, same level of MPI parallelisation, the output should be identical on CPU and GPU

- Event\_monitor\_simple(nevents=1e6)
  - basic non-Monitor\_nD event monitor. Writes a "log" file, independent from detector\_out macros
- Flex\_monitor\_1D, Flex\_monitor\_2D, Flex\_monitor\_3D, simple 1/2/3D "uservar" monitors tapping into the instrument USERVARS ala Monitor nD









#### **Declare section**

```
/* User declarations from instrument definition. Can define functions. */
double constant;
double two_x_dummy;
```

#### **Initialise section**

```
#define dummy (instrument->_parameters._dummy)
{
  constant=2;
  two_x_dummy=2*dummy;
}
#undef dummy
  _arm_setpos(); /* type Arm */
  _source_setpos(); /* type Source_simple */
  _coll2_setpos(); /* type Slit */
  _detector_setpos(); /* type PSD_monitor */

/* call iteratively all components INITIALISE */
  class_Source_simple_init(&_source_var);
  class_Slit_init(&_coll2_var);
```

Functions per component with related component structs

class\_PSD\_monitor\_init(&\_detector\_var);



Each component will correspond to a set of function. Trace is a GPU'ified function...

+ particle-loop and logic around, also running on GPU.

Init and finalisation codes run purely CPU.





```
#pragma acc routine seq
_class_Source_simple *class_Source_simple_trace(_class_Source_simple *_comp
, _class_particle *_particle) {
   ABSORBED=SCATTERED=RESTORE=0;
```



#define dist (\_comp->\_parameters.dist)
#define focus\_xw (\_comp->\_parameters.focus\_xw)
#define focus\_yh (\_comp->\_parameters.focus\_yh)
#define E0 (\_comp->\_parameters.E0)
#define dE (\_comp->\_parameters.dE)
#define lambda0 (\_comp->\_parameters.lambda0)
#define dlambda (\_comp->\_parameters.dlambda)
#define flux (\_comp->\_parameters.flux)
#define gauss (\_comp->\_parameters.gauss)
#define target\_index (\_comp->\_parameters.target\_index)
#define pmul (\_comp->\_parameters.pmul)

#define square (\_comp->\_parameters.square)

#define tx (\_comp->\_parameters.tx)

#define ty (\_comp->\_parameters.ty)
#define tz (\_comp->\_parameters.tz)

.... etc

#define srcArea (\_comp->\_parameters.srcArea)

double chi, E, lambda, v, r, xf, yf, rf, dx, dy, pdir;

#define radius (\_comp->\_parameters.radius)

#define xwidth (\_comp->\_parameters.xwidth)

#define yheight (\_comp->\_parameters.yheight)

"Scatter-gather" approach not far from what we do in MPI settings, i.e.:

#### GPU case:

N particles are calculated in parallel in N GPU threads. (Leave to OpenACC/ device how many actually are running at one time)

#### CPU case:

N particles are calculated in M serial chunks over M processors.

```
Contains component trace
t=0;
z=0;
                                                                                  section
if (square == 1) {
  x = xwidth * (rand01() - 0.5);
  y = yheight * (rand01() - 0.5);
} else {
  chi=2*PI*rand01();
                                             /* Choose point on source */
  r=sqrt(rand01())*radius;
                                             /* with uniform distribution. */
  x=r*cos(chi);
  y=r*sin(chi);
randvec_target_rect_real(&xf, &yf, &rf, &pdir,
                        tx, ty, tz, focus_xw, focus_yh, ROT_A_CURRENT_COMP, x, y, z, 2);
```

SIG\_MESSAGE("[\_source\_trace] component source=Source\_simple() TRACE [Source\_simple.comp:127]");





### Porting an instrument to 3.0 and GPU

- Instrument-level variables that are to become particle-dependent "flags", e.g. for use in EXTEND WHEN must be put in the new section USERVARS %{ double flag; %}
- Use of instrument input pars in extend and WHEN must use INSTRUMENT\_GETPAR(varname)



Non-flag instrument vars to be used during TRACE / EXTEND / WHEN must be injected via #pragma acc declare create(var) and #pragma acc update device(var)



 Declare-functions to be used in trace (e.g. in an EXTEND) must have #pragma acc routine



#### **Common error-messages:**

At compile-time, nvc is quite informative if using -Minfo:accel

```
PGC-S-0155-Invalid atomic expression
PGC-S-0000-Internal compiler error. Error: Detected unexpected atomic store opcode.
PGC-S-0155-External variables used in acc routine need to be in #pragma acc create() - flag...
```

At runtime, this indicates a GPU segfault

```
Failing in Thread:1 call to cuMemcpyDtoHAsync returned error 700: Illegal address during kernel execution
```

Often a symptom of "illegal access", colliding memory, something isn't thread-safe...





#### Porting a comp to GPU

- All pars must be setting parameters.
   New types: string a="none" and vector b (either ={1,2,3,4} static init or via pointer.)
- All function-declarations must be moved to SHARE
- DECLARE must only contain variable declarations. All initialization resides in INITIALIZE
- If the comp uses external libs either
  - Avoid use in component TRACE (e.g. MCPL input and output, handled in INIT/FINALLY)
  - Use NOACC keyword (e.g. Multilayer\_sample use of GSL) implies FUNNEL mode
- Add #pragma acc routine to functions to execute in TRACE
- Functions that call rand01() and friends must include \_class\_particle \*\_particle in footprint. (rand01() etc. are macros that carry thread-seed on \_particle)s
- Generally, don't store ANY particle-derived vars on comp struct, make local TRACE vars instead.
  - Exception: Monitors, handle arrays in #pragma acc atomic clauses
  - Don't use RESTORE\_NEUTRON in TRACE to do a local restore, the macro only raises a flag



# Highlights of comps that work differently

- Monitor\_nD
   uservars are strings user1="flag", they use \_particle\_getvar to access instrument
   USERVARS
- MCPL\_input and MCPL\_output do most of their work in INIT/FINALLY - buffers transferred for TRACE use
- PowderN + Single\_crystal + Isotropic\_sqw
  don't check for "same particle as before"
   in SPLIT cases, no particle state info is kept
  (we could potentially use \_particle and "USERVARS" injected from the comps...)

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#### **OVIDIA**

# The team, Nvidia mentors and Hackathon hosts :-)



Vishal Metha



**Christian Hundt** 



Alexey Romanenko











Guido Juckeland





#### **Conclusions**



- It really does work nicely!
- Code changes much less invasive than envisioned!
- Usually, the changes needed to port a code to GPU are small, but subtle... And can in some cases take time to find...
- Generally speaking, the component suite is functional. And there are 100+ instrument models to revisit.
   (we have workarounds or solutions in the pipe for the rest)
- Documentation comes in the form of the released code + this set of slides...
- Please try it out! We are ready to help!