

Scalable Parallel Programming with Chapel: From Multicore CPUs to GPU-Powered Supercomputers

Engin Kayraklıoglu, HPE

LUMI User Coffee Breaks

October 15, 2025

a.k.a.

What Chapel Users Get Done and How

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What is Chapel?

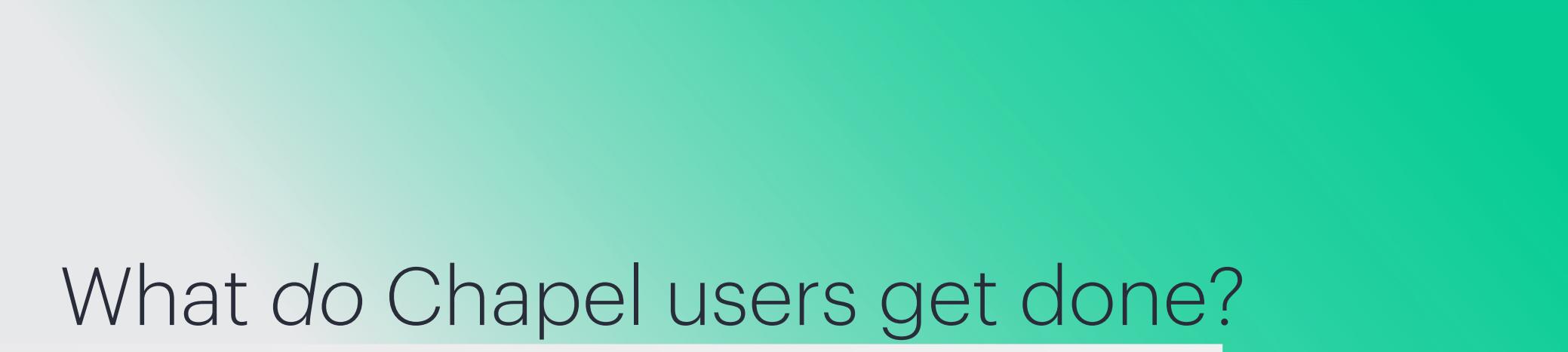


What is Chapel?

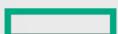
Chapel is a programming language that is:

- **parallel & scalable:**
 - users benefit from multicore parallelism, GPUs, supercomputers...
- **portable:**
 - runs on Linux, MacOS, WSL, Cloud, InfiniBand, Slingshot, Raspberry Pi...
- **general-purpose:**
 - used in fields like aerodynamics, data and graph analytics, various earth sciences...
- **expressive:**
 - object-orientation, memory and type safety, error handling...
- **open-source:**
 - a member of High-Performance Software Foundation & Linux Foundation...



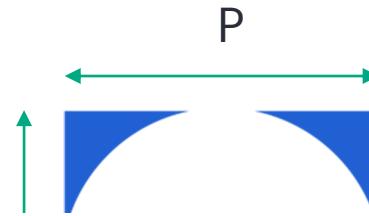


What do Chapel users get done?



Coral Reef Biodiversity Detection w/ Spectral Image Analysis

1. Read in a $(M \times N)$ raster image of habitat data
2. Create a $(P \times P)$ mask to find all points within a given radius.
3. Convolve this mask over the entire domain and perform a weighted reduce at each location.



[Read Scott Bachman's interview](#)



7 Questions for Scott Bachman: Analyzing Coral Reefs with Chapel

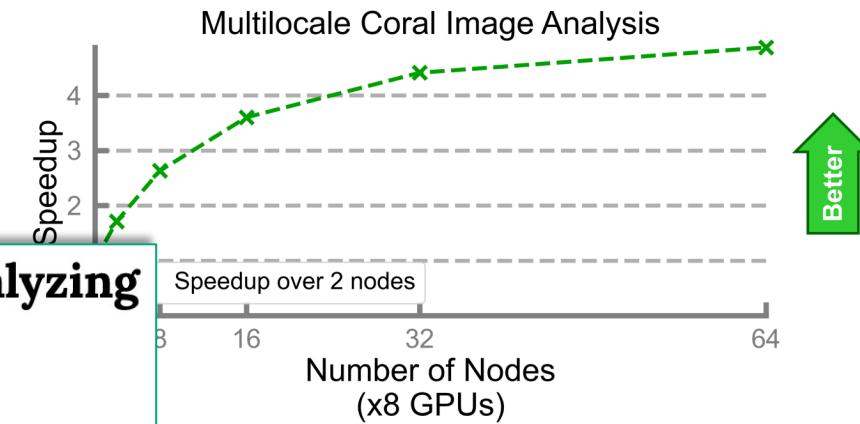
Posted on October 1, 2024.

Tags: Earth Sciences | Image Analysis | GPU Programming
User Experiences | Interviews

- $P \sim 400$

Runs on Frontier!

- 5x improvement going from 2 to 64 nodes
 - (from 16 to 512 GPUs)
- Straightforward code changes:
 - from sequential Chapel code
 - to GPU-enabled one
 - to multi-node, multi-GPU, multi-thread



es faster execution with minimal effort

CHAMPS

- **CHApel MultiPhysics Simulation**
- Designed for aircraft aerodynamics
- Can simulate multiple physical phenomena
 - Flow, droplets, icing, turbulence...

- **> 150,000 lines** of Chapel code
- Developed and maintained by mechanical engineering grad students
- Achieves similar fidelity to commercially developed software

**Prof. Eric Laurendeau's
CHIUW 2021 Keynote**



CHIUW 2021 Keynote—HPC Lessons from 30 Years of Practice in CFD Towards Aircraft Design and Analysis
By Eric Laurendeau
Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Chapel Parallel Programming Language • 452 views

This is the CHIUW 2021 keynote by Éric Laurendeau. Slides available here: <https://chapel-lang.org/CHIUW>

1:02:22

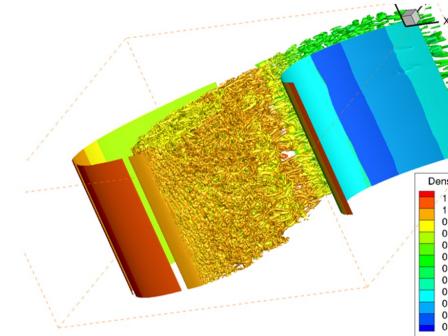


7 Questions for Éric Laurendeau: Computing Aircraft Aerodynamics in Chapel

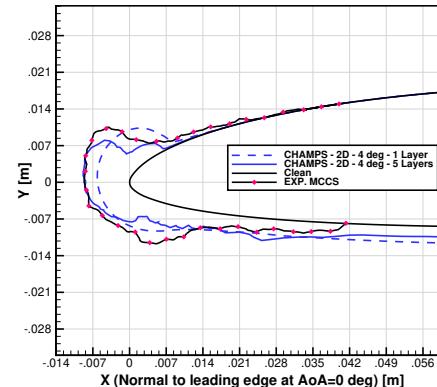
Posted on September 17, 2024.

Tags: Computational Fluid Dynamics, User Experiences, Interviews

By: Engin Kayraklıoglu, Brad Chamberlain



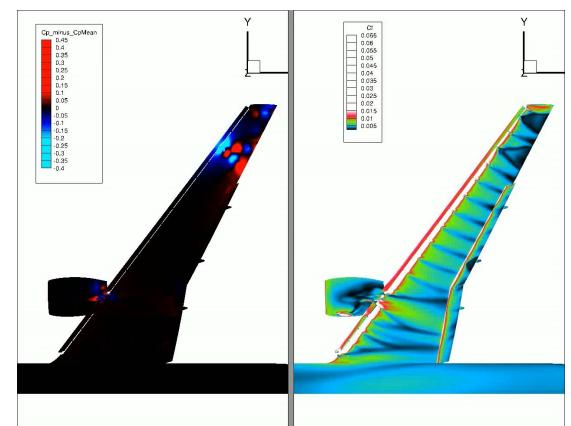
**High-fidelity
Multiphysics Simulation**



Ice Accretion Example



**POLYTECHNIQUE
MONTRÉAL**
TECHNOLOGICAL
UNIVERSITY



High-lift Simulation

Monte Carlo Simulation for Light Transport in Tissue

Problem

- Simulate many many photons going through tissue

Background

- This is a relatively straightforward Monte Carlo simulation
- There's a sequential implementation in pure C

What did we do?

- Transliterate the code from C to Chapel
- Add GPU capabilities

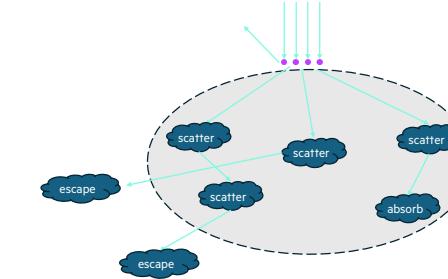
How does it perform?

- Up to 160x improvement

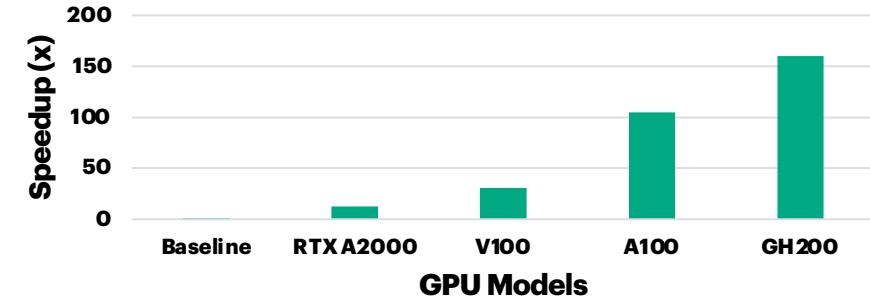
Why does it matter?

- More readable than the sequential C implementation
- 300 lines of heavily commented Chapel code:

<https://github.com/e-kayrakli/mc321.chpl>



Performance Relative to Sequential C



NVIDIA GTC poster

The poster is titled 'GPU-Based Monte Carlo Simulation of Light Transport in Tissue: A Chapel Implementation'. It features sections on What is Chapel?, Problem & Solution, How Does Chapel Help?, How Does It Perform?, and More on Chapel. It includes a table of performance results and a QR code.

GPU Model	Time (s)	Throughput (Gflops)	Relative Performance
Sequential C	85.57	0.597	1.00
RTX A2000	2.74	346.53	39.54
V100	2.73	346.52	39.53
A100	1.92	394.64	44.64
GH200	0.92	1964.64	160.14

Arkouda

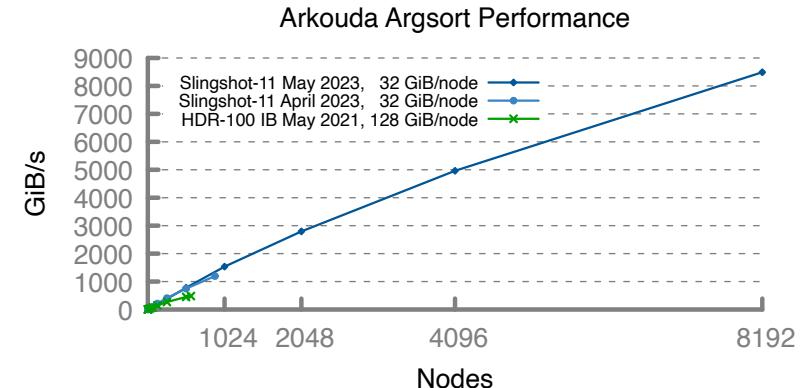
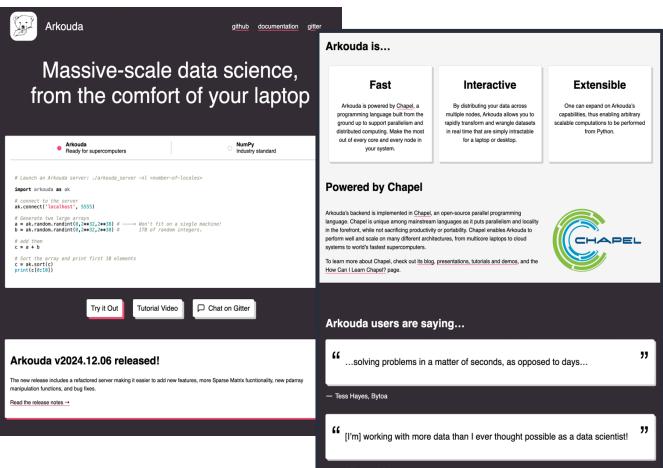
A numpy/pandas inspired Python library

- Primary use case is Exploratory Data Analysis at scale
- Key goal is to be able to interactively analyze terabytes of data

Arkouda is implemented with client/server architecture

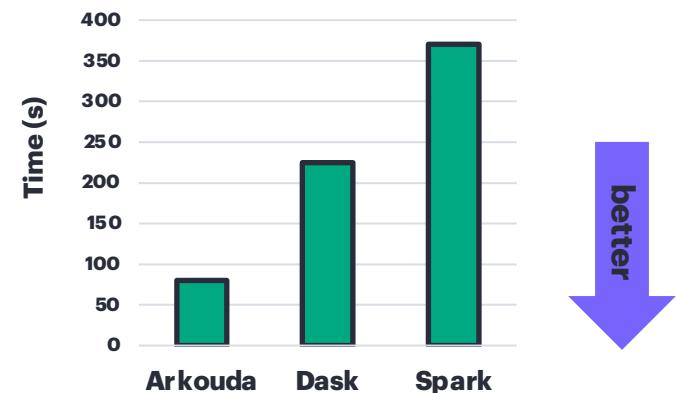
- The user interacts with the Python client, likely through Jupyter
- The server is implemented in Chapel, likely running on a supercomputer

Website: <https://arkouda-www.github.io/>



Arkouda sorting 256 TiB of data in ~30 seconds

**Execution Time
(on 16 HPE Cray EX Nodes)**



Arkouda outperforming Dask and Spark in a Server Telemetry Analysis Workflow

Applications Recap

Set of those four Chapel applications:

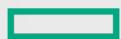
- run on multicore desktops, GPUs, InfiniBand clusters, world's fastest supercomputers
- developed by people from a wide range of backgrounds

All applications use the same language with no extensions etc.

How can Chapel be so versatile?



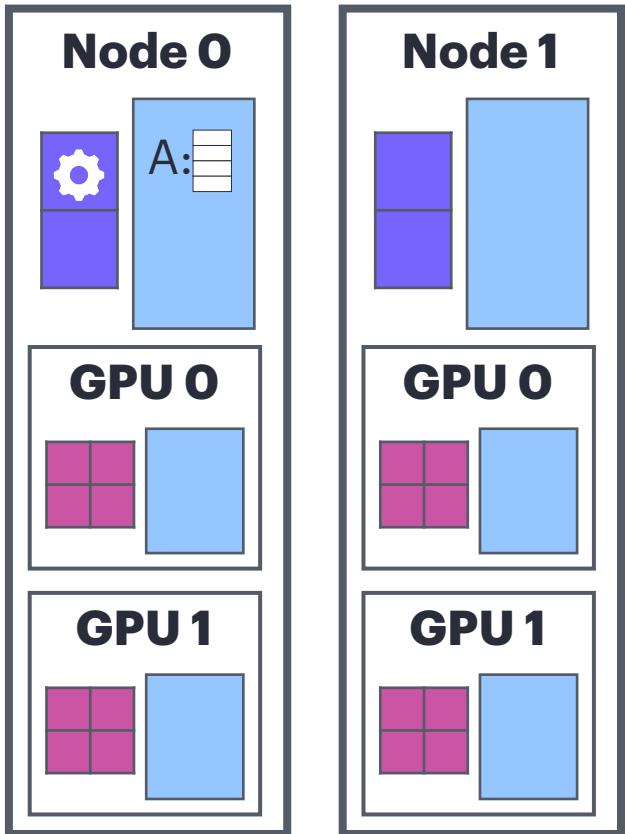
What does Chapel code look like?



Chapel Code: Fundamentals

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory



```
var A: [1..10] int;  
for elem in A do  
    elem += 1;
```

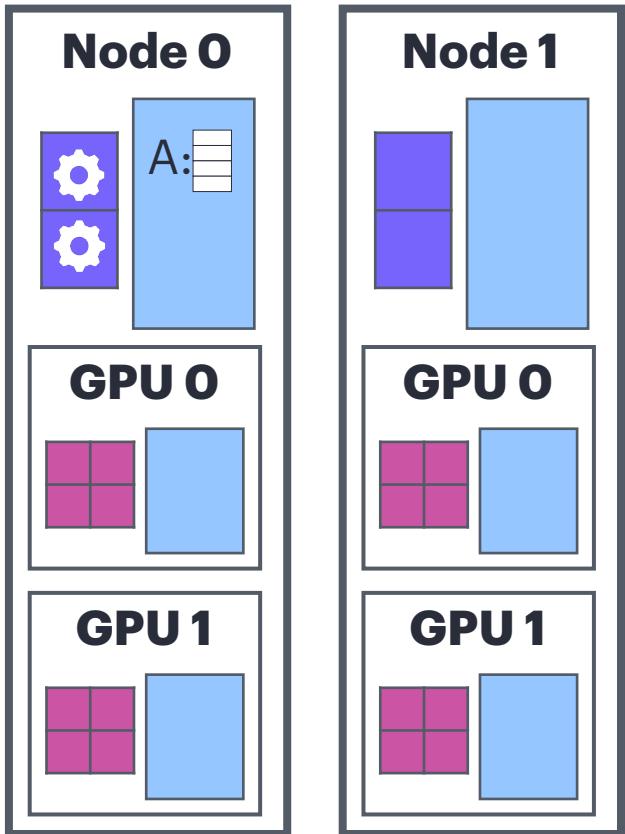
Local, non-distributed array allocation

Sequential iteration over the array

Chapel Code: Basic Data Parallelism

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory



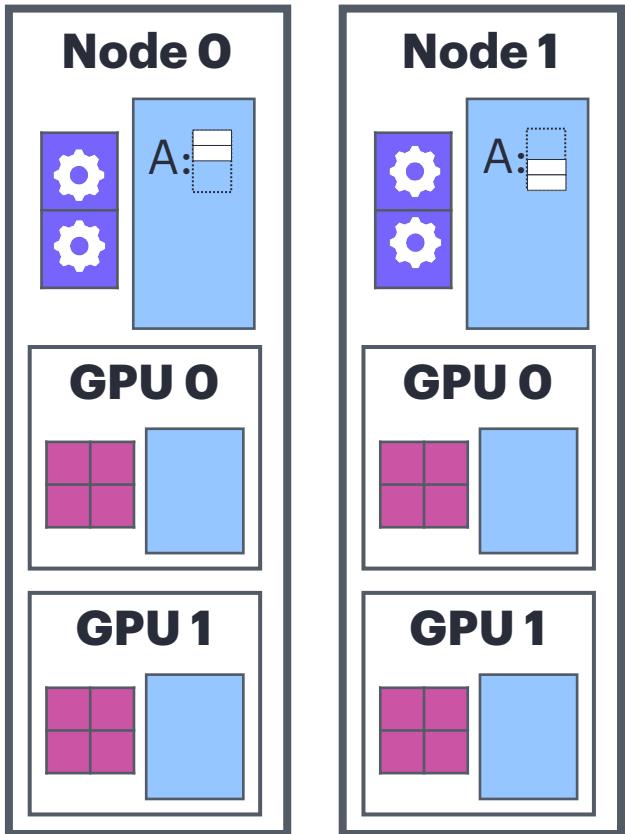
```
var A: [1..10] int;
```

```
forall elem in A do ← Parallel iteration over the array  
    elem += 1;
```

Chapel Code: Basic Data Parallelism

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory



```
use BlockDist;  
var Arr = blockDist.createArray(1..10, int);
```

Block-distributed array allocation

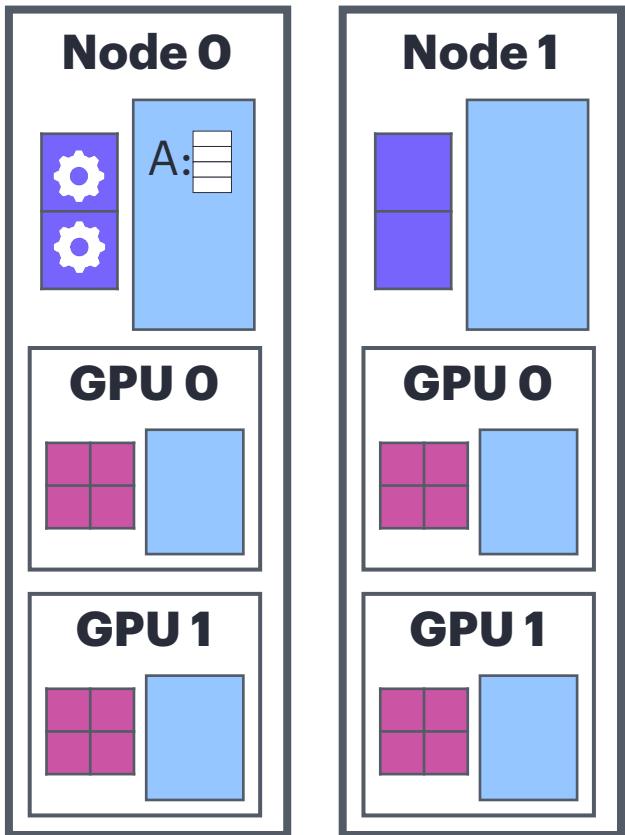
```
forall elem in Arr do  
    elem += 1;
```

Distributed, parallel iteration over the array

Chapel Code: Basic Data Parallelism

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

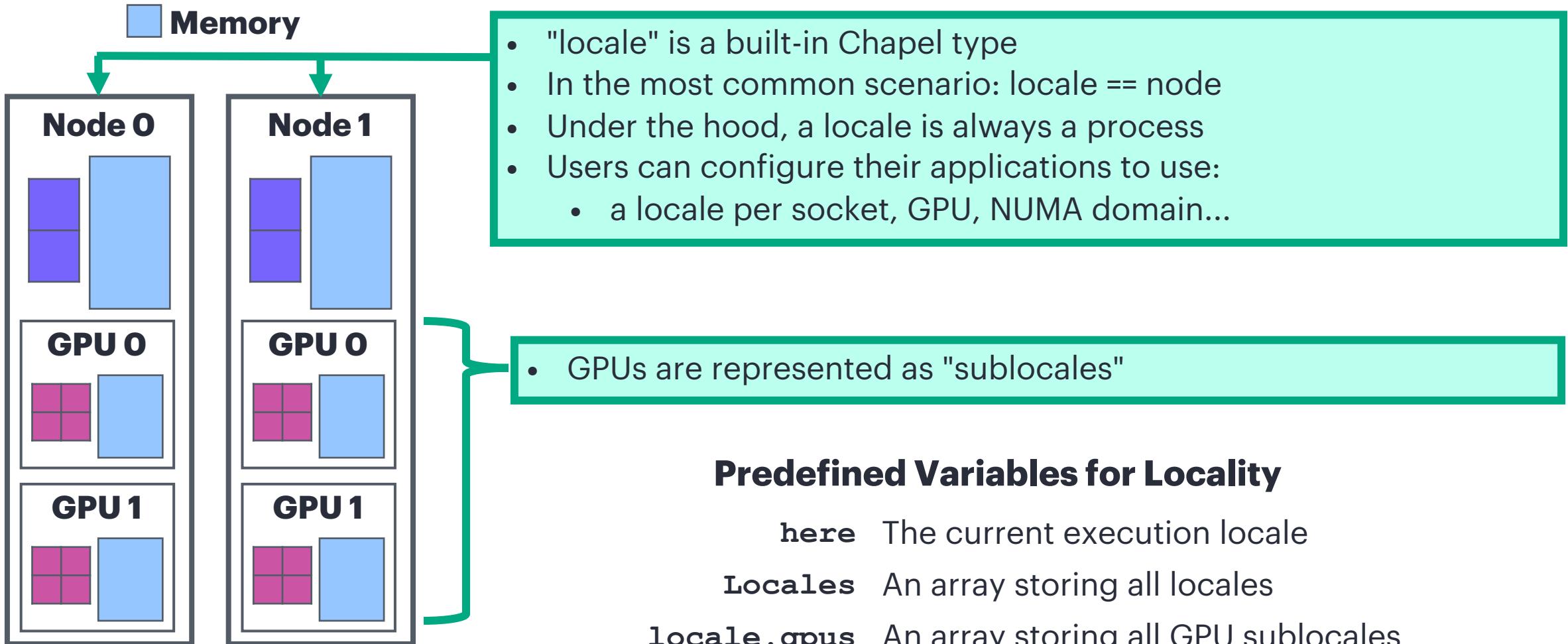
■ Memory



```
var A: [1..10] int;  
  
forall elem in A do  
    elem += 1;
```

Chapel Code: Locality as a First-Class Citizen

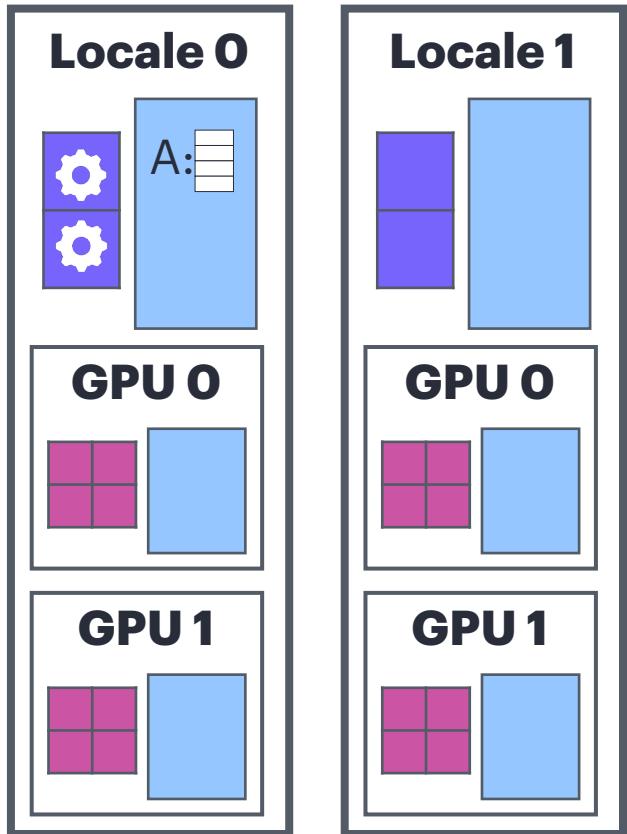
■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core



Chapel Code: Basic Data Parallelism + Locality

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory

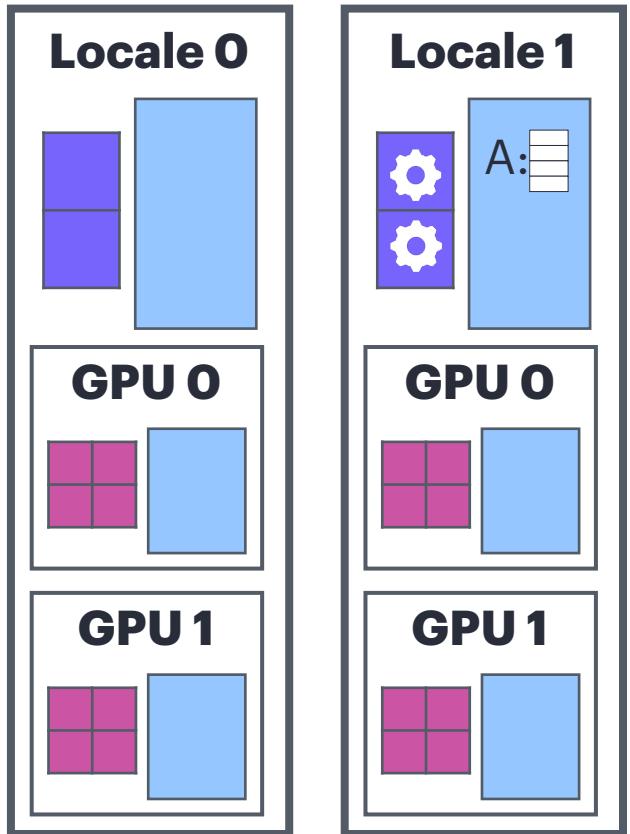


```
var A: [1..10] int;  
  
forall elem in A do  
    elem += 1;
```

Chapel Code: Basic Data Parallelism + Locality

CPU Core GPU Core

Memory



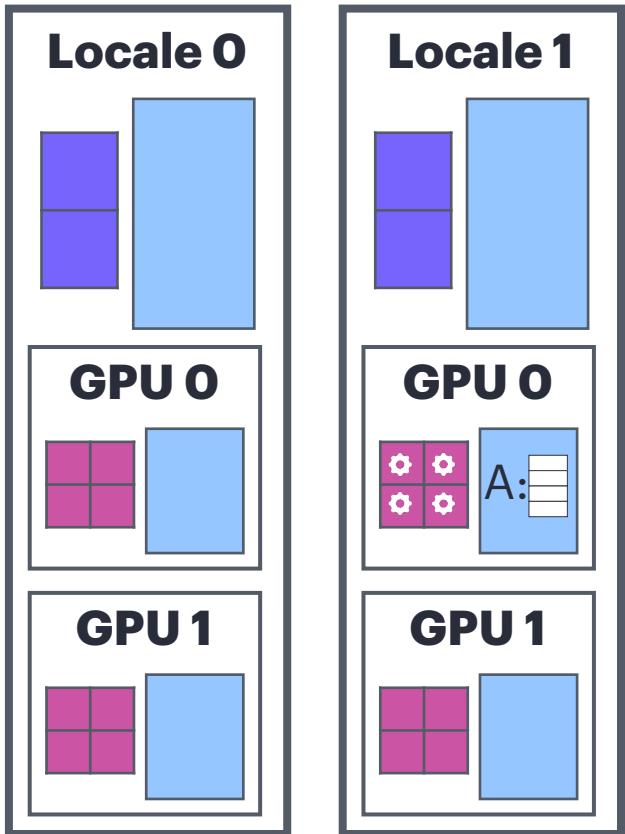
```
on Locales[1] {  
    var A: [1..10] int;  
  
    forall elem in A do  
        elem += 1;  
}
```

The 'on' statement moves the execution to a remote locale

Chapel Code: Basic Data Parallelism + Locality

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory



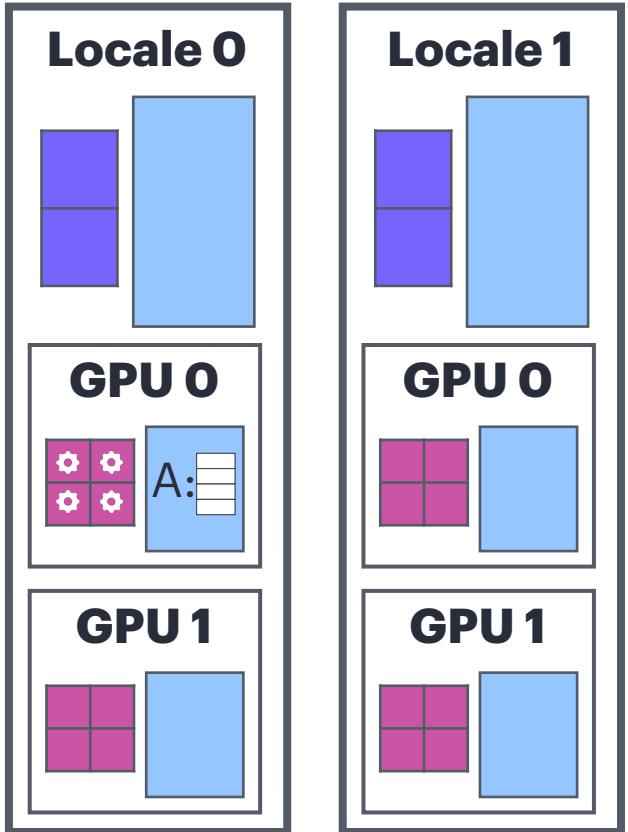
```
on Locales[1].gpus[0] {  
    var A: [1..10] int;  
  
    forall elem in A do  
        elem += 1;  
}
```

Each locale object has a
'gpus' array
which stores GPU sublocales

Chapel Code: Basic Data Parallelism + Locality

CPU Core GPU Core

Memory



```
on here.gpus[0] {
    var A: [1..10] int;

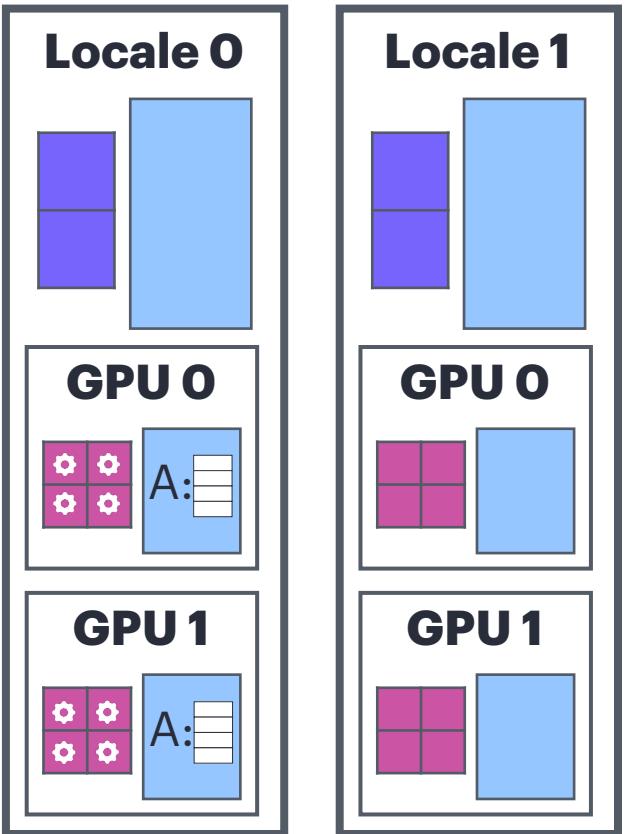
    forall elem in A do
        elem += 1;
}
```

'here' is a built-in representing
the current execution locale

Chapel Code: Data + Task Par. + Locality

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory



```
coforall gpu in here.gpus {  
    on gpu {  
        var A: [1..10] int;  
  
        forall elem in A do  
            elem += 1;  
    }  
}
```

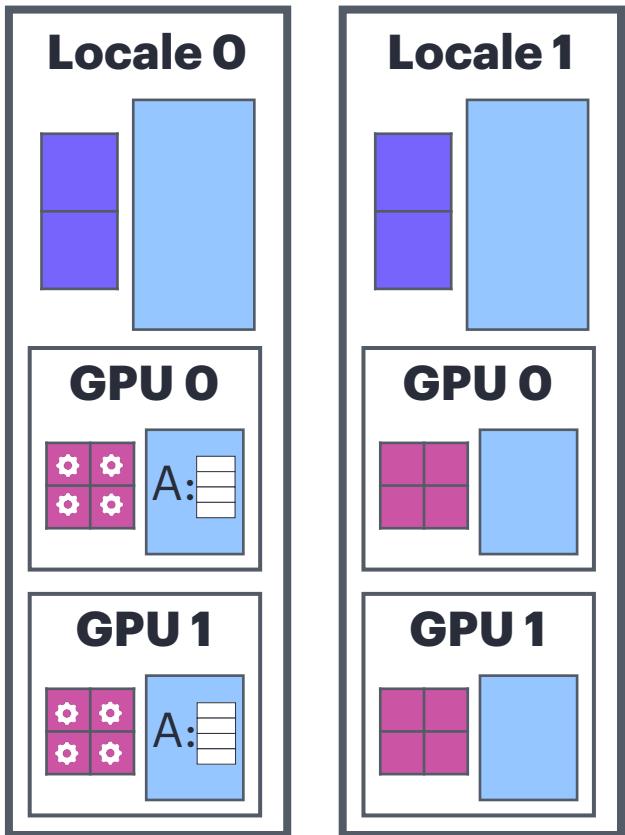
'coforall' loops run each iteration
in a parallel task



Chapel Code: Data + Task Par. + Locality

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory



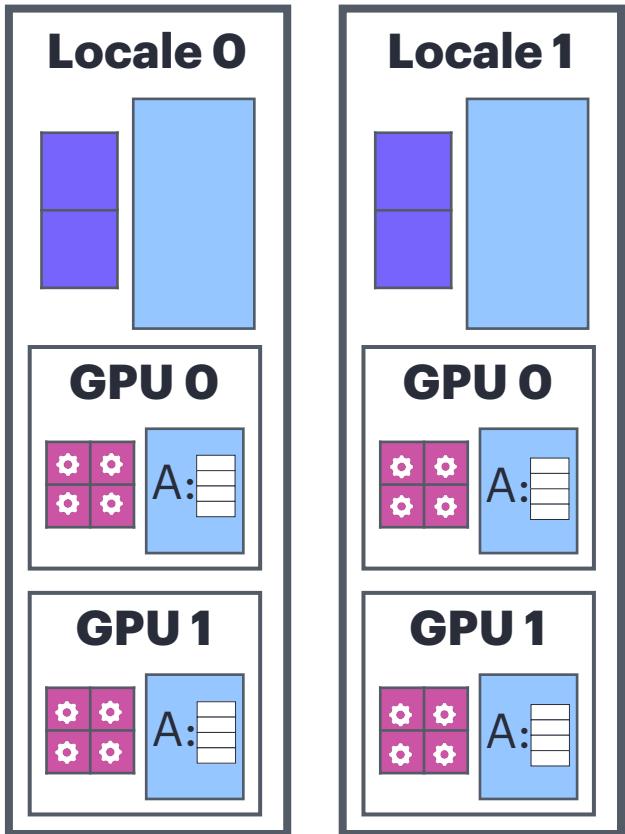
'do' can be used instead of curly braces
for single-statement blocks
(this is just a matter of style)

```
coforall gpu in here.gpus do on gpu {
    var A: [1..10] int;
    forall elem in A do
        elem += 1;
}
```

Chapel Code: Data + Task Par. + Locality

■ CPU Core ■ GPU Core

■ Memory



```
coforall loc in Locales do on loc {  
    coforall gpu in here.gpus do on gpu {  
        var A: [1..10] int;  
  
        forall elem in A do  
            elem += 1;  
    }  
}
```

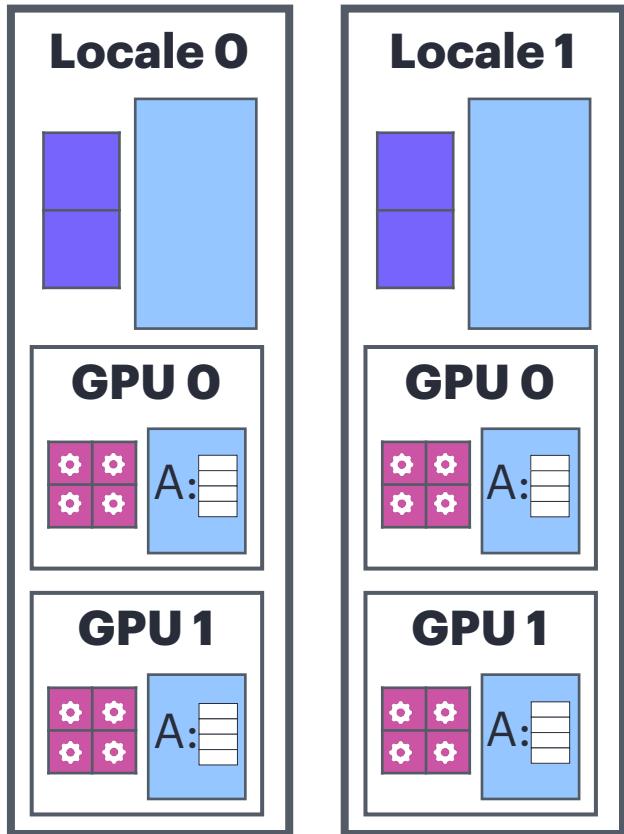
A very similar 'coforall' + 'on'
for multilocale parallelism



Chapel Code: Data + Task Par. + Locality + Data Movement

CPU Core GPU Core

Memory



```
var CpuArr: [1..10] int;
coforall loc in Locales do on loc {
    coforall gpu in here.gpus do on gpu {
        const myChunk = start..end; //math omitted
        var A = CpuArr[myChunk];
        forall elem in A do
            elem += 1;
    }
}
```

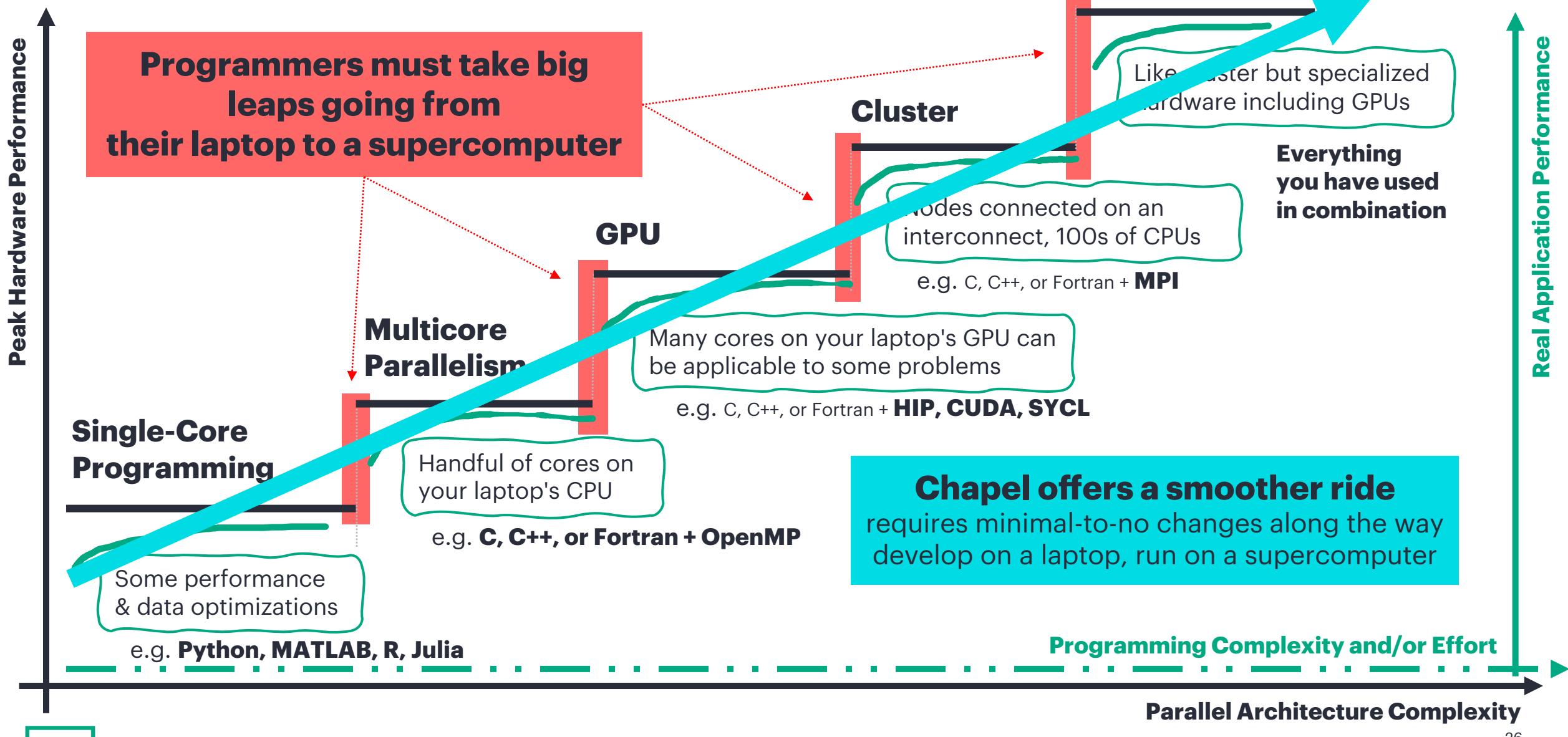
Arrays or slices can be copied across any locales, including a GPU sublocale



The Long Overdue Problem Statement



Problem Statement



Ways to Engage with the Chapel Community

The screenshot shows the Chapel Community page with a navigation bar at the top: DOWNLOAD, DOCS, LEARN, RESOURCES, COMMUNITY (circled in red), and BLOG. Below the navigation bar, there's a section titled "CHAPEL COMMUNITY" with a QR code. The main content includes sections for "Written Q&A / Conversation" (Stack Overflow, Discourse), "Discord", "Gitter", "GitHub Issues", "Live Chapel Events" (Chapel project weekly meeting, Chapel deep-dives and demos, Chapel teaching meet-up, ChapelCon (formerly CHIUW)), and "Check out the Chapel Community Calendar (Downloadable ICS) for a published Outlook calendar of Chapel community events."

<https://chapel-lang.org/community/>

A grid of links for following the Chapel community:

Follow Us	Get In Touch	Get Started
BlueSky	Discord	ATO Attempt This Online
Facebook	Discourse	Docker
LinkedIn	Email	E4S E4S
Mastodon	GitHub Issues	GitHub Releases
Reddit	Gitter	Homebrew
X (Twitter)	Stack Overflow	Spack
YouTube		

Many learning resources are on YouTube

The screenshot shows the Chapel Parallel Programming Language YouTube channel page. It features a header with the channel name, subscriber count (483 subscribers - 128 videos), and a "Subscribe" button. Below the header, there are sections for "Featured Chapel videos" and "Chapel Applications, Tutorials, and Demos". Each video thumbnail includes a play button and a timestamp.

Closing Remarks

Chapel is a **parallel, scalable, portable, and open-source** programming language

Its users:

- **easily prototype** their applications on their laptop and **run it on a supercomputer**
- **onboard new developers** with different backgrounds to their teams easily
- use the **same code base on different architectures**



Read Chapel users' stories on Chapel Blog:

© chapel-lang.org/blog/series/7-questions-for-chapel-users/



7 Questions for Éric Laurendeau: Computing Aircraft Aerodynamics in Chapel



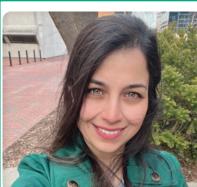
7 Questions for Nelson Luís Dias: Atmospheric Turbulence in Chapel



7 Questions for Bill Reus: Interactive Supercomputing with Chapel for Cybersecurity



7 Questions for Tiago Carneiro and Guillaume Helbecque: Combinatorial Optimization in Chapel



7 Questions for Marjan Asgari: Optimizing Hydrological Models with Chapel

7 Questions for Scott Bachman: Analyzing Coral Reefs with Chapel



7 Questions for David Bader: Graph Analytics at Scale with Arkouda and Chapel

Posted on November 6, 2024.

Tags: User Experiences | Interviews | Graph Analytics | Arkouda

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Next: A success story from LUMI??

Thank You

