

# The ExaHyPE story & Profiling for ExaHyPE

## Part II

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# Introduction - TODO

What this presentation is not about:

- ▶ **Numerics** deep dive (ADER-DG, Limiting, etc.)
- ▶ Performance analysis **case studies** and **scaling graphs** (next time)
- ▶ **Demo session** ;-(

# Introduction - TODO

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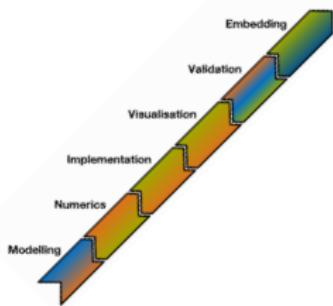
What this presentation is about:

- ▶ **Context** and **motivation** behind the project
- ▶ Overview on **key objectives** of ExaHyPE
- ▶ Summary on **techniques** employed by the engine
- ▶ Current state and next steps on the **agenda**
- ▶ **Profiling** infrastructure for ExaHyPE

# Context & Motivation

Important aspects in the context of Scientific Computing:

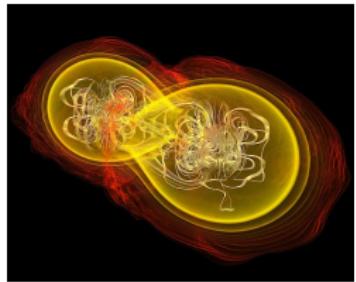
## Simulation Pipeline



## Exascale Computing



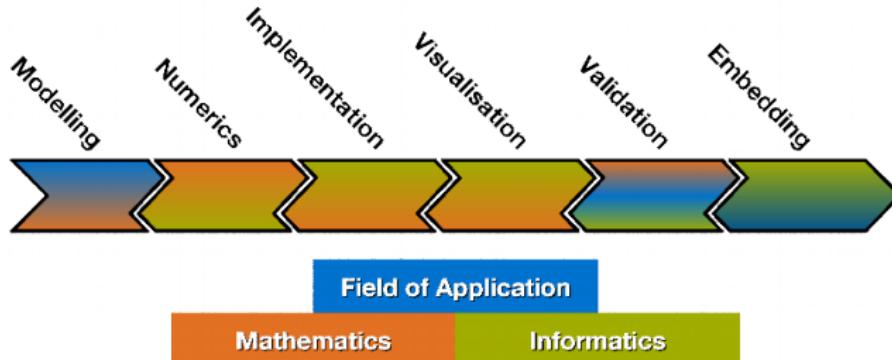
## Hyperbolic Balance Laws



# Simulation Pipeline

## Observations from practice:

- ▶ All steps are **repeated** over and over again!
- ▶ Nobody can be an **expert** in everything!
- ▶ Why not **focus** on what you are best in and consider the other problems **solved**?



## The Simulation Pipeline

(via Hans-Joachim Bungartz: Modeling and Simulation (IN2010), 2015)

# Exascale Computing

## Major challenges\*:

- ▶ **Energy** consumption
- ▶ Multi-level **parallelism** on hybrid architectures
- ▶ Fault tolerance and **resilience**
- ▶ Memory and network **bandwidth bottlenecks**
- ▶ ...

\* e.g. according to the U.S. Department of Energy: [science.energy.gov/ascr/research/scidac/exascale-challenges/](http://science.energy.gov/ascr/research/scidac/exascale-challenges/)

# Exascale Computing

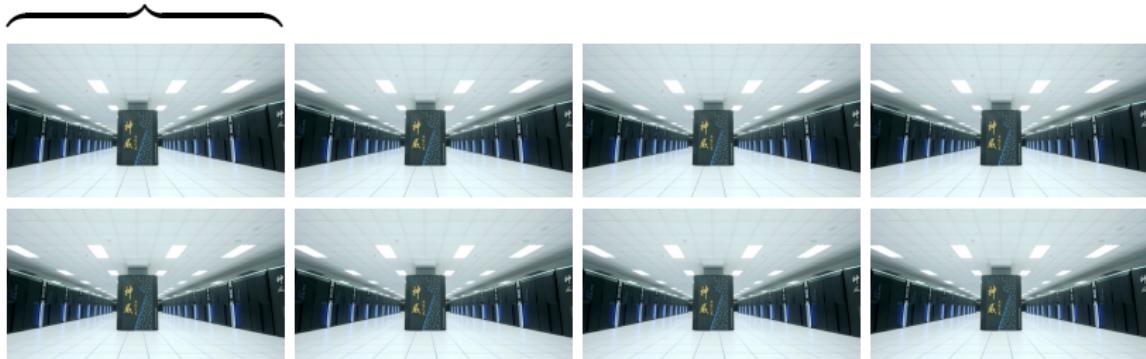
Sunway TaihuLight, Wuxi, China, 2016  
125 PFlop/s, 15.3 MW, 237M USD



An exascale system, Europe, 2020?

# Exascale Computing

Sunway TaihuLight, Wuxi, China, 2016  
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An exascale system, Europe, 2020?

Sorry, 148 SuperMUCs don't fit on a slide...

# Hyperbolic Balance Laws

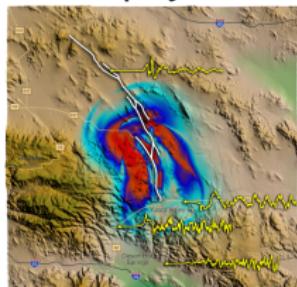
General form:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\mathbf{u}]_v + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_d} [\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u})]_{vd} = [\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{u})]_v,$$

where  $v \in \{1, 2, \dots, V\}$  and for  $\mathbf{F} = [\mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{f}_2, \dots, \mathbf{f}_D]$ ,  $\frac{\partial [f_d]_i}{\partial u_j}$  has **real eigenvalues** for all  $d \in \{1, 2, \dots, D\}$ .

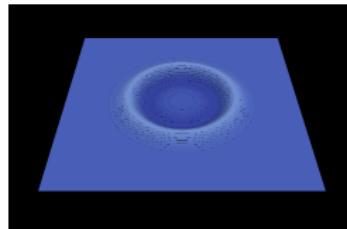
Areas of application:

Geophysics



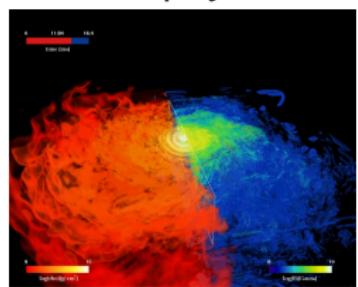
Simulation of ground shaking of the 1992 Landers Earthquake  
(via Alexander Heinecke, 2014)

Gas dynamics



Simulated pressure wave in a compressible gas  
(via Dominic E. Charrier, 2016)

Astrophysics



Simulation of the merger of two magnetized neutron stars  
(via Luciano Rezzolla, 2008)

# ExaHyPE: The Project

## Vision:

- ▶ Three pillars of scientific progress:  
Theory, Experiment and **Simulation**
- ▶ Programming (exascale) supercomputers is a key challenge
- ▶ The ExaHyPE project seeks to address the **software aspect** of supercomputer development
  - ▶ Development of new mathematical and algorithmic approaches
  - ▶ Initial focus on applications in geo- and astrophysics
  - ▶ In correspondence with Europe's **2020 exascale strategy**
- ▶ Goal: Become **the engine** for large HCL simulations!

# ExaHyPE: The Project

## Objectives:

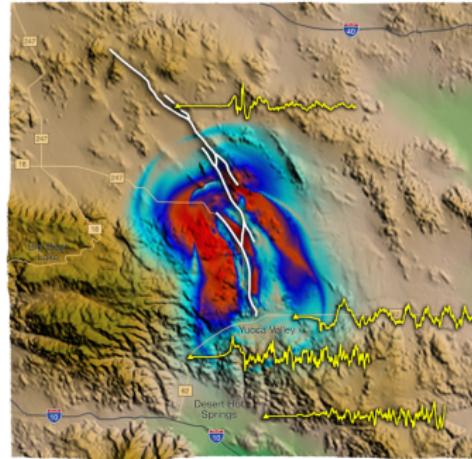
- ▶ **Energy efficiency** on tomorrow's supercomputing hardware
- ▶ Scalable algorithms through well-balanced **dynamic adaptivity**
- ▶ **Compute-bound** simulations in spite of slow memory and networks
- ▶ Extreme parallelism on **unreliable hardware**



# ExaHyPE: The Project

## Benefit:

- ▶ Simulation of **risk scenarios**
  - ▶ Assess the effects of earthquake and aftershocks
  - ▶ Quantify seismic hazards
- ▶ Enable fundamental **scientific findings**
  - ▶ Study some of the longest-standing mysteries in astrophysics...
  - ▶ ... and other disciplines
- ▶ **Open-source** (BSD3, 



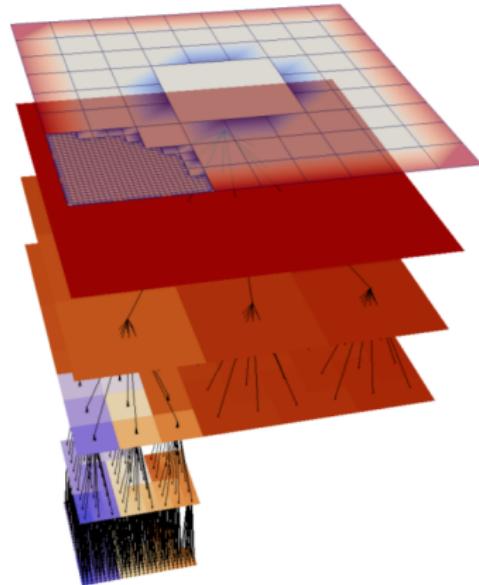
Simulation of the 1992 Landers Earthquake

(via Alexander Heinecke, 2014)

# ExaHyPE: The Project

## Approach:

- ▶ High-order space-time Discontinuous Galerkin method (**ADER-DG**) with a-posteriori FVM based subcell limiting
- ▶ Dynamically adaptive Cartesian grids (**AMR**), space filling curves and dynamic load balancing (**Peano**)
- ▶ Hardware specific optimization of dominant compute kernels (**libxsmm**)



Adaptive grids in Peano  
(via Tobias Weinzierl, 2014)

# ExaHyPE: Applications

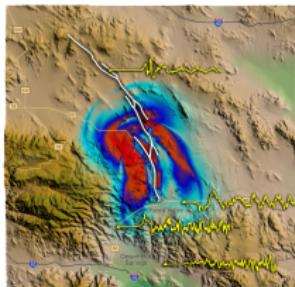
## Hyperbolic Balance Laws:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\mathbf{u}]_v + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_d} [\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u})]_{vd} = [\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{u})]_v$$

Initial focus:

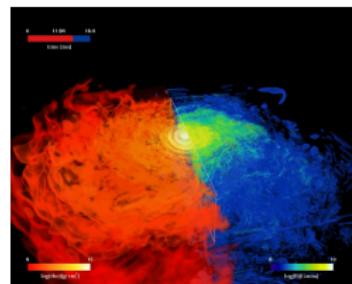


Geophysics



Simulation of ground shaking of  
the 1992 Landers Earthquake

Astrophysics



Simulation of the merger of two  
magnetized neutron stars

# Profiling for ExaHyPE: Motivation

You can't optimize for what you don't measure!

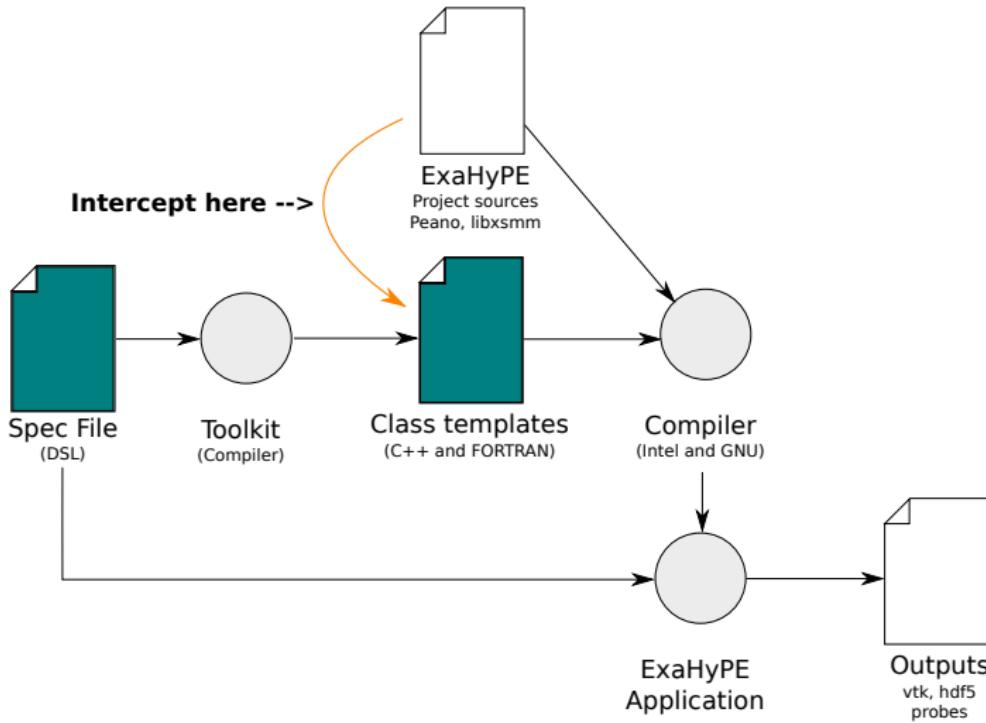
Profiling provides metrics to

- ▶ obtain a **baseline**,
- ▶ **guide** and **track progress** of optimization efforts,
- ▶ **compare** current status to other state of the art solutions.

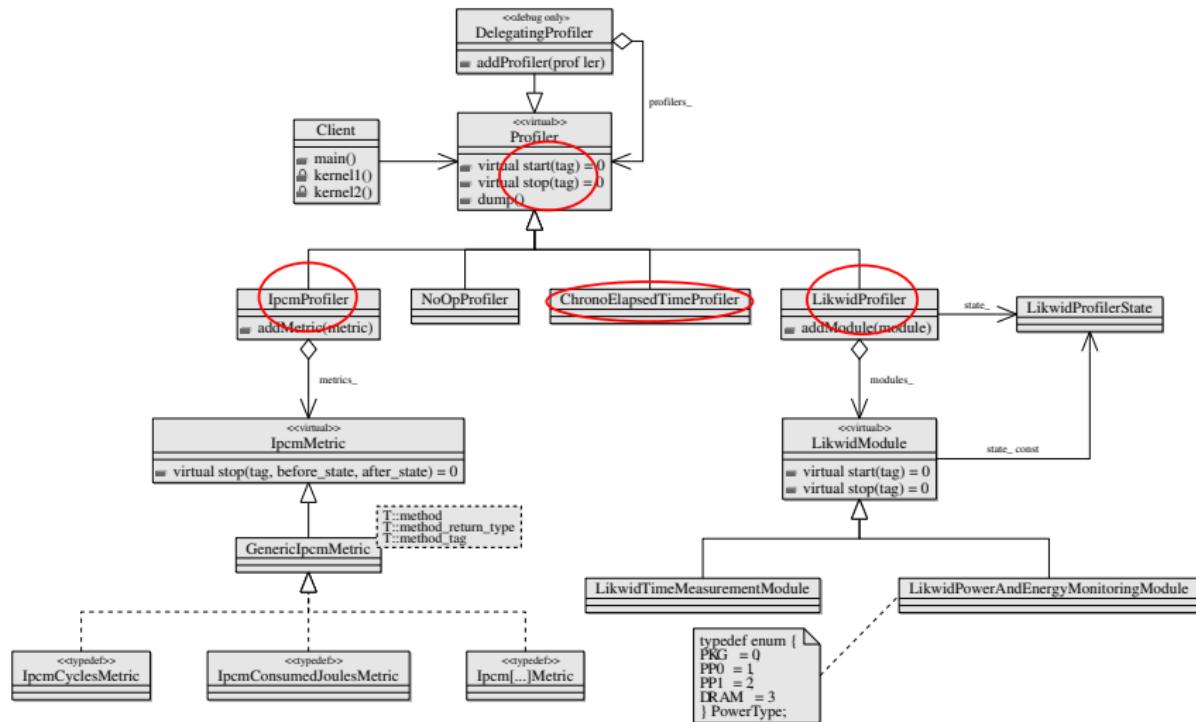


We don't need a third one  
of these on campus!

# Profiling for ExaHyPE: Architecture



# Profiling for ExaHyPE: Architecture



# Profiling for ExaHyPE: Metrics

What we can measure at the moment:

- ▶ Kernel call counts
- ▶ Cycles and wall clock time
- ▶ RAM reads/writes
- ▶ **Flop/s** (estimate)
- ▶ **Energy consumption** (Core, RAM, package; estimate)
- ▶ Cache hits/misses/ratio (L1, L2, L3)
- ▶ **Cycles lost** due to cache misses (L2, L3)
- ▶ Instructions retired
- ▶ Branch prediction ratio
- ▶ ...

# Profiling for ExaHyPE: Outlook

## Profiling: Next steps

- ▶ Comparison **cell update time**:  
Generic C++ vs. optimized C++ vs. Fortran baseline
- ▶ **Case study**: Fast, **metric-driven optimization** of generic kernels
- ▶ Relation polynomial degree, energy consumption/runtime  
+ **explanation** based on **profiling insights**
- ▶ Analytic benchmark, AMR, fixed error:  
Relation polynomial degree, energy consumption  
Goal: Find real world **break-even point**
- ▶ ...

## Profiling for ExaHyPE - Part II

# Conclusion

## Key aspects:

1. Exascale Computing is about both hardware and **software**
2. ExaHyPE as an **answer to future challenges** in Scientific Computing
3. **Frameworks** are necessary to manage the increasing complexity in HPC
4. Profiling is important: **Measure, then optimize!**

# The ExaHyPE story & Profiling for ExaHyPE

## Part II

Fabian Gürä

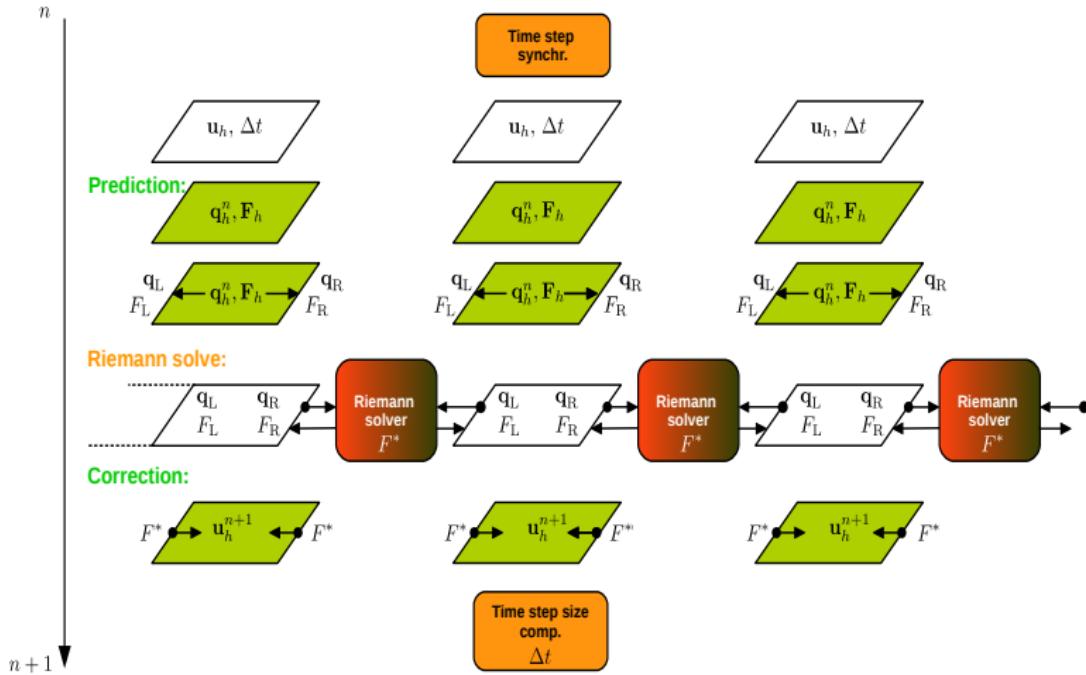
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# ADER-DG



via Dominic E. Charrier, 2016