cuRAMSES-kjhan

Technical Reference Manual

K-Section Ordering, Morton Key Octree,
Memory-Based Load Balancing, and
Performance Optimizations

Juhan Kim

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Based on RAMSES (R. Teyssier)

`git@github.com:kjhan0606/cuRAMSES-kjhan.git`

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Code Modifications

1 Quick Start Guide

This chapter provides a practical step-by-step guide to building cuRAMSES and running a cosmological zoom-in simulation. For detailed explanations of the underlying algorithms and parameters, refer to the subsequent chapters.

1.1 Prerequisites

- **Intel Fortran Compiler** (`ifx` or `ifort`) with MPI wrapper (`mpiifx`)
- **OpenMP** support (enabled via `-qopenmp`)
- **MUSIC** — Multi-Scale Initial Conditions generator (`https://bitbucket.org/ohahn/music`)
- **Python 3** with `numpy` (for utility scripts such as `create_pvar006.py`)

1.2 Building cuRAMSES

Build Commands

```
cd bin
make clean
make
```

The binary is produced as `bin/ramses_final3d`. Key compile-time options (`-DNVAR=11`, `-DNPRE=8`, `-DLONGINT`, etc.) are set in the Makefile. See Chapter 22 for details on compile-time flags.

1.3 Setting Up a Zoom-In Simulation

The following steps walk through a complete zoom-in cosmological simulation with star formation, targeting $\sim$1 kpc resolution in a $10\,h^{-1}$ Mpc box.

1.3.1 Step 1: Generate Initial Conditions with MUSIC

Create a MUSIC configuration file. The key settings for a zoom-in are `levelmin` (base grid), `levelmax` (finest zoom level), and `ref_extent` (zoom region fraction).

zoomin_10Mpc.conf (excerpt)

```
[setup]
boxlength       = 10            # Box size in Mpc/h
zstart          = 50            # Starting redshift
levelmin        = 7             # Base grid: 128^3
```

```
levelmax        = 11           # Zoom finest: 2048^3 effective
ref_center      = 0.5, 0.5, 0.5
ref_extent      = 0.04, 0.04, 0.04
baryons         = yes
use_2LPT        = yes

[cosmology]
Omega_m         = 0.3111
Omega_L         = 0.6889
Omega_b         = 0.04
H0              = 67.66
sigma_8         = 0.8102
nspec           = 0.9665
transfer        = eisenstein

[output]
format          = grafic2
filename        = IC_zoomin
```

Run MUSIC:

Generate ICs

```
./MUSIC zoomin_10Mpc.conf
```

This produces `IC_zoomin/level_007` through `IC_zoomin/level_011`, each containing GRAFIC2 binary files (`ic_deltab`, `ic_velcx/y/z`, `ic_poscx/y/z`, etc.).

1.3.2 Step 2: Create Zoom Geometry Scalar

The zoom geometry scalar (`ic_pvar_00006`) is a passive variable that marks which cells belong to the zoom region. This is essential when using `ivar_refine=11` to control AMR refinement during initialization. See Chapter 10 for a detailed explanation.

Create pvar006

```
cd test_ksection
python3 create_pvar006.py
```

Edit the script's `IC_DIR` and `LEVELS` variables to match your IC directory.

1.3.3 Step 3: Create Run Directory

Setup Run Directory

```
mkdir -p run_zoomin
cd run_zoomin
ln -s ../IC_zoomin .
cp ../../bin/ramses_final3d .
cp ../cosmo_zoomin_physics.nml namelist.nml
```

1.3.4 Step 4: Configure Namelist

The most important parameters to set correctly in the namelist:

Key namelist parameters

```
&RUN_PARAMS
ordering='ksection'      ! hierarchical domain decomposition
memory_balance=.true.    ! memory-weighted load balancing
nremap=5                 ! load balance every 5 coarse steps
/

&AMR_PARAMS
levelmin=7               ! must match MUSIC levelmin
levelmax=20              ! maximum AMR level allowed
ngridtot=200000000       ! total grids (see memory sizing)
nparttot=200000000       ! total particles
/

&REFINE_PARAMS
m_refine=13*8.           ! Lagrangian refinement threshold
ivar_refine=11           ! use passive scalar for zoom mask
var_cut_refine=0.01      ! threshold for zoom scalar
mass_cut_refine=-1       ! set per IC level (see table below)
/

&INIT_PARAMS
filetype='grafic'
initfile(1)='IC_zoomin/level_007'
initfile(2)='IC_zoomin/level_008'
initfile(3)='IC_zoomin/level_009'
initfile(4)='IC_zoomin/level_010'
initfile(5)='IC_zoomin/level_011'
/
```

1.3.5 Step 5: Run

Launch Simulation

```
mpirun -np 12 ./ramses_final3d namelist.nml 2>&1 | tee run.log
```

1.4 Key Parameters Quick Reference

Parameter	Recommended	Purpose
`ordering`	`'ksection'`	Hierarchical domain decomposition
`memory_balance`	`.true.`	Memory-weighted load balancing
`nremap`	5	Load balance frequency (optimal)
`ivar_refine`	11 (=NVAR)	Passive scalar index for zoom mask
`var_cut_refine`	0.01	Threshold for zoom scalar refinement

Parameter	Recommended	Purpose
`mass_cut_refine`	see table	Particle mass filter for `cpu_map2`
`ngridtot`	see sizing	Total grids; keep virtual mem < CommitLimit
`nparttot`	see sizing	Total particles across all ranks
`levelmin`	IC levelmin	Must match MUSIC base level
`levelmax`	14–20	Maximum AMR refinement

1.4.1 mass_cut_refine Reference

The `mass_cut_refine` parameter filters out heavy (background) dark matter particles from the `cpu_map2` density computation in `rho_fine`. Set it to a value between the zoom-region particle mass and the coarser-level particle mass. Recommended values by IC finest level:

IC finest level	Zoom m_{DM}	Coarse m_{DM}	mass_cut_refine
9	$\sim 4.6 \times 10^7$	$\sim 3.7 \times 10^8$	1.0×10^8
10	$\sim 5.8 \times 10^6$	$\sim 4.6 \times 10^7$	1.5×10^7
11	$\sim 7.2 \times 10^5$	$\sim 5.8 \times 10^6$	2.0×10^6
12	$\sim 9.0 \times 10^4$	$\sim 7.2 \times 10^5$	2.5×10^5
13	$\sim 1.1 \times 10^4$	$\sim 9.0 \times 10^4$	3.0×10^4

Units

Masses are in $M_\odot/h$ for a $10\,h^{-1}$ Mpc box with Planck 2018 cosmology ($\Omega_m = 0.3111$, $\Omega_b = 0.04$, $h = 0.6766$). The exact values depend on the box size and cosmological parameters.

1.5 Troubleshooting

Error / Symptom	Solution
`No more free memory`	Increase `ngridtot` (or `ngridmax`) in `&AMR_PARAMS`.
`No more free memory for particles`	Increase `nparttot` (or `npartmax`) in `&AMR_PARAMS`.
Process killed (SIGNAL 9, OOM)	`ngridtot` is too large for available RAM. RAMSES allocates the full array at startup (virtual memory). Check `CommitLimit` in `/proc/meminfo` and reduce `ngridtot` so that total virtual memory stays below it.
Background AMR explosion (entire box refined, memory exhausted)	Verify `ivar_refine=11` and that `ic_pvar_00006` files exist in each IC level directory. Without the zoom geometry scalar, `cpu_map2` marks the entire domain for refinement.

Error / Symptom	Solution
Refinement does not extend beyond IC levels	Check that `m_refine` has enough entries (one per extra level above IC finest) and that `mass_cut_refine` is set correctly to exclude heavy background particles.
Very slow Poisson solver	Increase `cg_levelmin` in `&POISSON_PARAMS` to switch from multigrid to conjugate-gradient at the finest levels. Typical: `cg_levelmin=14`.

2 K-Section Ordering

2.1 Overview

The **k-section ordering** replaces the standard Hilbert curve domain decomposition with a hierarchical spatial bisection tree. Unlike the Hilbert curve approach that relies on a 1D space-filling curve, the k-section ordering partitions the 3D domain using recursive bisection along each coordinate axis, producing a balanced k-ary tree of spatial subdomains.

Key Advantage

The k-section tree enables **hierarchical MPI exchange** where communication follows the tree structure, achieving $O(\sum k_l)$ messages per exchange instead of $O(N_{\text{cpu}})$ all-to-all communication.

2.2 Hierarchical MPI Exchange

Two exchange routines are provided in `patch/cuda/ksection.f90`:

- `ksection_exchange_dp` — exclusive exchange (each item → exactly 1 destination CPU)
- `ksection_exchange_dp_overlap` — overlap exchange (items routed by spatial bounding box)

2.2.1 Exclusive Exchange

Each data item has a known destination CPU. The algorithm performs level-by-level correspondent exchange through the k-section tree, using MPI tags 100–300+level.

2.2.2 Overlap Exchange

Items have spatial extent (bounding box) and may need to reach multiple CPUs. The tree walk determines all destination CPUs whose spatial domain overlaps the item's bounding box. MPI tags 400–500+level are used.

2.2.3 Periodic Boundary Conditions

The optional `periodic=.true.` parameter enables handling of items that wrap around the domain boundary $[0, \text{scale}]$. For each wrapping dimension, $2^{n_{\text{wrap}}} - 1$ shifted copies are generated via bitmask subset enumeration before the tree walk.

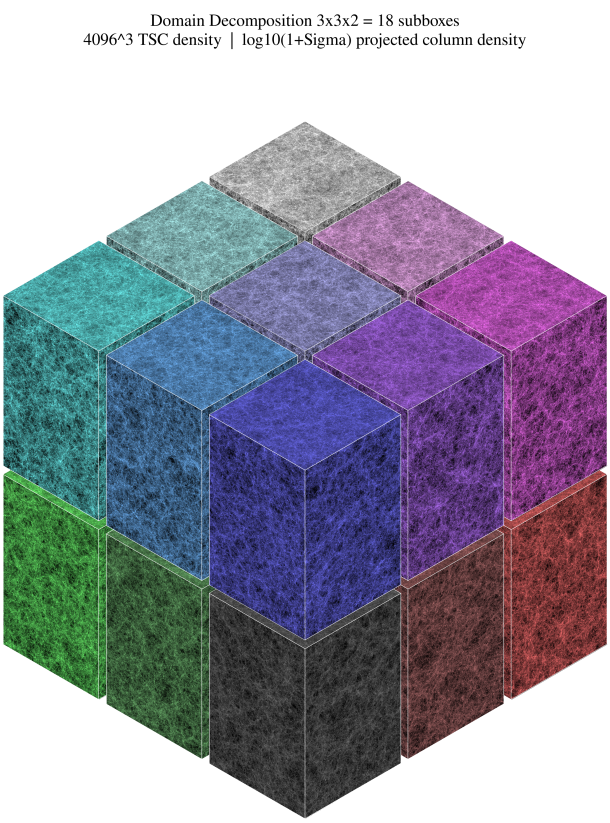

Figure 2.1: Isometric view of k-section domain decomposition with a $3 \times 3 \times 2 = 18$ uniform partition. Each subbox surface shows the projected column density $\log_{10}(1+\Sigma)$ from a 4096^3 TSC density field. Colors encode spatial position: R$\rightarrow x$, G$\rightarrow y$, B$\rightarrow z$, providing a smooth gradient across adjacent subboxes.

2.3 Tree Navigation

The arrays `ksec_cpumin/cpumax` and `ksec_cpu_path` (set in `build_ksection` and at restart via `rebuild_ksec_cpuranges`) enable each CPU to navigate the tree efficiently.

2.4 Verification

The exchange routines are tested in `test_ksection_exchange` with 4 test cases:

1. Exclusive point exchange
2. Overlap point exchange
3. Full overlap exchange
4. Periodic overlap exchange (20% radius items)

All tests pass.

3 Ghost Zone Exchange via K-Section

3.1 AMR Ghost Zones

The standard RAMSES ghost zone exchange uses `MPI_ISEND/IRECV` with all-to-all communication patterns. This was replaced with k-section tree-routed exchange for the `ordering='ksection'` mode.

3.1.1 Modified File

`patch/cuda/virtual_boundaries.kjhan.f90`

3.1.2 Subroutines

Four k-section variants were implemented:

Subroutine	Direction	Data Type
`make_virtual_fine_dp_ksec`	Forward	`real(dp)`
`make_virtual_fine_int_ksec`	Forward	`integer`
`make_virtual_reverse_dp_ksec`	Reverse (+= accumulate)	`real(dp)`
`make_virtual_reverse_int_ksec`	Reverse (+= accumulate)	`integer`

3.1.3 Data Packing

Each emission grid is packed as:

$$\texttt{sendbuf}(1{:}\text{twotondim}+2,\ i) = \big[\underbrace{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_8}_{\text{cell data}},\ \underbrace{\text{myid}}_{\text{sender}},\ \underbrace{i}_{\text{index}}\big]$$

The metadata (sender ID, emission index) allows the receiver to scatter data to the correct reception grid without requiring a priori knowledge of the communication pattern.

3.1.4 Dispatch

Dispatch is automatic via:

```
if(ordering=='ksection') then
   call make_virtual_fine_dp_ksec(xx, ilevel)
   return
end if
```

3.1.5 Bulk Exchange

Four bulk variants exchange all columns of a 2D array (e.g., `uold`, `f`, `unew`) in a single `ksection_exchange_dp` call:

Subroutine	Description
`make_virtual_fine_dp_bulk`	Forward bulk exchange
`make_virtual_fine_dp_bulk_ksec`	Forward bulk (ksection impl.)
`make_virtual_reverse_dp_bulk`	Reverse bulk exchange
`make_virtual_reverse_dp_bulk_ksec`	Reverse bulk (ksection impl.)

Buffer layout for `ncols` variables:

$$\texttt{sendbuf}\big((v-1)\cdot 2^3 + j,\ \text{idx}\big) = \texttt{xx}(\text{icell},\ v) \quad v = 1\ldots\text{ncols},\ j = 1\ldots 8$$

plus 2 metadata words (sender ID, index). This reduces MPI exchanges from N_{var} per level to 1 per array.

3.2 build_comm via K-Section

The `build_comm` subroutine's `MPI_ALLTOALL` + `MPI_ISEND/IRECV` pattern was also replaced with `ksection_exchange_dp`.

3.3 MPI_ALLTOALL Replacements

Additional `MPI_ALLTOALL` calls in the following files were replaced with k-section exchange:

- `particle_tree.kjhan.f90`
- `init_part.f90`
- `multigrid_fine_commons.f90` (in `build_parent_comms_mg`)

3.4 Pre-Allocated Buffer Pool

Per-level small arrays (child count, peer list, MPI requests) were converted to `save` variables to eliminate $\sim$100 allocations/deallocations per call. The `peer_recv` buffer uses grow-only capacity, and the first dimension must exactly match `nprops` for MPI stride correctness.

4 Multigrid Poisson K-Section Communication

4.1 Motivation

The multigrid Poisson solver (`poisson-mg`) accounts for 29–41% of total runtime. The original MPI communication used `MPI_ISEND/IRECV` with all-to-all patterns across all CPUs.

4.2 Implementation

Four k-section variants were added to `patch/cuda/multigrid_fine_commons.f90`:

Subroutine	Direction	Data Type
`make_virtual_mg_dp_ksec`	Forward	`real(dp)`
`make_virtual_mg_int_ksec`	Forward	`integer`
`make_reverse_mg_dp_ksec`	Reverse (+= accumulate)	`real(dp)`
`make_reverse_mg_int_ksec`	Reverse (+= accumulate)	`integer`

4.2.1 Key Differences from AMR Exchange

The MG communication uses different data structures from the standard AMR exchange:

Aspect	AMR	Multigrid
Active grids	`active(ilevel)`	`active_mg(myid,ilevel)`
Reception	`reception(icpu,ilevel)`	`active_mg(icpu,ilevel)`
Emission	`emission(icpu,ilevel)`	`emission_mg(icpu,ilevel)`
Data arrays	`xx(igrid+iskip)`	`active_mg%u(icell,ivar)`
Indexing	Global grid index	Local offset in active_mg

4.2.2 Forward Exchange

1. Pack: for each `emission_mg(icpu)%igrid(i)`, gather `twotondim` values from `active_mg(myid)%u` + metadata (sender_id, index)
2. Exchange via `ksection_exchange_dp`
3. Scatter: use metadata to write into `active_mg(sender)%u(ridx + step, ivar)`

4.2.3 Reverse Exchange (Accumulation)

1. Pack: for each remote `active_mg(icpu)%u(i + step, ivar)` + metadata
2. Exchange via `ksection_exchange_dp`
3. Accumulate: `active_mg(myid)%u(emission_mg(sender)%igrid(ridx) + step, ivar) += recvbuf`

5 Morton Key Octree

5.1 Overview

The `nbor` array (6 neighbor pointers per grid) was replaced with a Morton key hash table for $O(1)$ neighbor lookup. This saves $6 \times 8 \times N_{\text{gridmax}}$ bytes of memory.

5.1.1 Modified Files

- `patch/oct_tree/morton_keys.f90` — Morton key computation
- `patch/oct_tree/morton_hash.f90` — Hash table and helper functions
- `patch/oct_tree/morton_init.f90` — Initialization and verification
- `patch/oct_tree/refine_utils.f90` — Hash table maintenance
- `patch/oct_tree/nbors_utils.kjhan.f90` — Neighbor lookup functions

5.2 Morton Key

A 64-bit Morton key is computed by interleaving the 3D integer coordinates (21 bits per dimension):

$$\text{key} = \text{interleave}\left(\lfloor x_g \cdot 2^{l-1} \rfloor,\ \lfloor y_g \cdot 2^{l-1} \rfloor,\ \lfloor z_g \cdot 2^{l-1} \rfloor\right)$$

5.3 Hash Table

A per-level open-addressing hash table with linear probing and power-of-2 capacity maps Morton keys to grid indices. The table is maintained in `make_grid_coarse/fine` and `kill_grid`, with a full rebuild after each time step.

5.4 Neighbor Lookup

Two helper functions in the `morton_hash` module:

- `morton_nbor_grid(igrid, ilevel, j)` — returns `son(nbor(igrid,j))` equivalent
- `morton_nbor_cell(igrid, ilevel, j)` — returns `nbor(igrid,j)` equivalent

Direction convention: $j = 1{:}{-x},\ 2{:}{+x},\ 3{:}{-y},\ 4{:}{+y},\ 5{:}{-z},\ 6{:}{+z}$.

5.5 nbor Array Removal (Phase 4)

The `nbor` array is allocated as `allocate(nbor(1:1,1:1))` (minimum size to avoid compilation errors). All code paths use Morton lookup exclusively.

6 Memory-Based Load Balancing

6.1 Motivation

Standard RAMSES load balancing distributes cells evenly across CPUs, but cells with many particles consume significantly more memory. Memory-based balancing weights each cell by its memory footprint.

6.2 Cost Function

$$\text{cell\_cost} = \frac{\texttt{mem\_weight\_grid}}{\text{twotondim}} + \text{numbp(igrid)} \times \frac{\texttt{mem\_weight\_part}}{\text{twotondim}}$$

where:

- `mem_weight_grid` = 270 (default) — memory per grid in dp-equivalents
- `mem_weight_part` = 12 (default) — memory per particle in dp-equivalents

6.3 Implementation Details

- All histogram variables use 64-bit integers (`integer(i8b)`) with `MPI_INTEGER8`
- `numbp` is synchronized for virtual/reception grids before cost computation, then restored afterwards
- The `numbp` restore uses a save/restore pattern to avoid breaking the particle tree

6.4 Parameters

Controlled by three namelist parameters in `&RUN_PARAMS`:

- `memory_balance = .true.` — enable memory-based balancing
- `mem_weight_grid = 270` — grid memory weight
- `mem_weight_part = 12` — particle memory weight

7 Memory Savings: Large Array Optimization

7.1 Overview

Several large arrays were eliminated or converted to on-demand allocation to reduce steady-state memory usage by ∼960 MB (for `ngridmax`=5M).

Array	Strategy	Savings
`hilbert_key`	`allocate(1:1)` for ksection	∼640 MB
`bisec_ind_cell` + `cell_level`	On-demand alloc/dealloc	∼320 MB
`defrag_map`	Local scratch during defrag	minor
`nbor`	`allocate(1:1,1:1)` (Morton)	∼240 MB

8 IC Reading with Stream Access

8.1 Motivation

Sequential Fortran I/O requires reading all preceding planes to reach a target plane, which is $O(n^2)$ for large files. Stream access enables direct byte-offset seeks.

8.2 Implementation

Fortran 2003 `ACCESS='STREAM'` is used with computed byte offsets:

```
hdr_bytes = 52 + (i3-1)*plane_bytes + 5
plane_bytes = n1*n2*4 + 8  ! data + 2 record markers
```

Applied to hydro IC (deltab, velocity, temperature), particle velocity and position files. Only for `multiple=.false.` mode.

8.2.1 Modified Files

- `patch/Horizon5-master-2/init_flow_fine.f90`
- `init_part.f90`

9 Load Balance Profiling and Tuning

9.1 Internal Timing

Detailed timing breakdown was added to `load_balance` in `patch/cuda/load_balance.kjhan.f90`:

Section	Description	Typical (s/step)
`numbp_sync`	MPI sync of numbp for virtual grids	0.8–1.0
`cmp_new_cpu_map`	Build ksection + compute new map	0.4–0.6
`expand_pass`	build_comm + make_virtual loop	0.8–1.5
`grid_migration`	Linked-list reconnection	< 0.01
`allreduce+cpumap_update`	MPI_ALLREDUCE $\times 4$ + cpu_map	2.3–3.3
`shrink_pass`	flag_fine + build_comm loop	0.4–1.0

9.2 nremap Tuning

The `nremap` parameter controls load balancing frequency (every N coarse steps). Testing with 200M particles on 12 ranks showed:

nremap	Total (s)	Loadbal (s)	Speedup	Note
1	303.8	64.4 (21.2%)	—	Baseline
3	269.9	24.7 (9.1%)	1.13×	
5	249.8	15.7 (6.3%)	**1.22×**	**Optimal**
10	258.6	11.6 (4.5%)	1.17×	Imbalance grows

Default Setting

`nremap=5` is set as the default. All four configurations produce **bit-identical** results: `econs=3.77E-03`, `epot=-1.88E-06`, `ekin=1.23E-06` at step 10.

9.3 Min/Max Memory Reporting

The `writemem_minmax` subroutine prints per-step min/max memory usage across all MPI ranks.

10 Zoom-In Simulation Setup

10.1 Overview

This chapter describes how to configure and run a cosmological zoom-in simulation with cuRAMSES, targeting $\sim$1 kpc physical resolution within a selected sub-region of a larger cosmological volume. The setup uses:

- **Box size**: $10\,h^{-1}$ Mpc (comoving)
- **Zoom region**: $\sim 1.25\,h^{-1}$ Mpc (centered, with padding from MUSIC)
- **IC levels**: 7–11 (generated by MUSIC), corresponding to base 128^3 up to effective 2048^3
- **AMR levels**: up to 14 (adaptive refinement beyond IC levels)
- **Physics**: hydrodynamics, gravity, radiative cooling, star formation, and AGN feedback

The main challenge in zoom-in simulations is preventing the AMR machinery from refining the entire box (which would exhaust memory). This is solved by using a passive scalar variable as a *zoom geometry mask* that restricts refinement to the zoom region during initialization.

10.2 Initial Conditions

10.2.1 MUSIC Configuration

Initial conditions are generated by the MUSIC code with a multi-level zoom setup. The MUSIC configuration file specifies the base resolution, zoom region, and cosmological parameters.

zoomin_10Mpc.conf

```
[setup]
boxlength       = 10            # Box size in Mpc/h
zstart          = 50            # Starting redshift
levelmin        = 7             # Base grid: 2^7 = 128^3
levelmin_TF     = 7             # Transfer function grid
levelmax        = 11            # Zoom finest: 2^11 = 2048^3
    effective
padding         = 8
overlap         = 4
ref_center      = 0.5, 0.5, 0.5
ref_extent      = 0.04, 0.04, 0.04
align_top       = yes
baryons         = yes
use_2LPT        = yes
periodic_TF     = yes

[cosmology]
# Planck 2018 (TT,TE,EE+lowE+lensing)
```

```
Omega_m          = 0.3111
Omega_L          = 0.6889
Omega_b          = 0.04
H0               = 67.66
sigma_8          = 0.8102
nspec            = 0.9665
transfer         = eisenstein

[output]
format           = grafic2
filename         = IC_zoomin
```

10.2.2 Generated IC Structure

MUSIC produces a directory hierarchy with one sub-directory per refinement level:

Level	Grid Size	Resolution	Coverage
7	128^3	$\sim$78 kpc/h	Entire box
8	variable	$\sim$39 kpc/h	Zoom region + padding
9	variable	$\sim$20 kpc/h	Zoom region + padding
10	variable	$\sim$10 kpc/h	Zoom region + padding
11	variable	$\sim$5 kpc/h	Zoom region (finest IC)

Each level directory contains GRAFIC2 binary files: `ic_deltab` (baryon overdensity), `ic_velcx/y/z` (baryon velocities), `ic_velcdx/y/z` (dark matter velocities), `ic_poscdx/y/z` (dark matter position offsets), and `ic_refmap` (refinement map, level 7 only).

10.3 Zoom Geometry Scalar (`ic_pvar_00006`)

Important

This is the single most critical aspect of the zoom-in setup. Incorrect configuration of the zoom geometry scalar will cause the entire box to be refined, leading to immediate memory exhaustion.

10.3.1 The Problem

In a standard RAMSES simulation, the `init_refmap` subroutine (called when `ivar_refine=0`) reads the `ic_refmap` file and sets `cpu_map2=1` for cells that should be refined. However, the default `flag_utils` logic using `cpu_map2` applies refinement uniformly wherever the map is set, without distinguishing between zoom and background regions at higher AMR levels. This causes the entire box to be recursively refined, rapidly exhausting memory.

10.3.2 The Solution: Passive Scalar Mask

The solution uses the 6th passive scalar variable (`ic_pvar_00006`) as a zoom geometry indicator. With `NVAR=11` (5 hydro + 1 metal + 5 passive), the 6th passive scalar corresponds to hydro variable index 11. Setting `ivar_refine=11` activates a different refinement criterion in `flag_utils`:

```
! In flag_utils.kjhan.f90 (during init):
if(ivar_refine > 0) then
   do i=1,ncell
      ok(i) = ok(i) .or. &
           (uold(ind_cell(i),ivar_refine) / uold(ind_cell(i)
              ,1) &
            > var_cut_refine)
   end do
end if
```

This checks whether the passive scalar (divided by density for the conserved-to-primitive conversion) exceeds `var_cut_refine` (typically 0.01). Cells in the zoom region have a scalar value of 1.0 and pass the test; background cells have 0.0 and are skipped.

10.3.3 How It Works at Each Stage

1. **During initialization** (`init=.true.`): When `ivar_refine` is nonzero, `init_refmap` is *not* called (line 31 of `amr/init_refine.f90`):

   ```
   if(ivar_refine==0) call init_refmap
   ```

   Instead, `init_flow` loads the hydro IC (including `ic_pvar_00006`) and the refinement flag is set by the passive scalar criterion: $\texttt{uold}(\text{cell}, 11)/\texttt{uold}(\text{cell}, 1) > 0.01$.
2. **After initialization** (`init=.false.`): The refinement criterion switches to the standard density-based Lagrangian criterion (`m_refine`). The `cpu_map2` array is set by `rho_fine` with the `mass_cut_refine` parameter filtering out heavy background dark matter particles, ensuring that only the zoom region (populated by light, high-resolution particles) triggers further refinement.

10.3.4 Creating `ic_pvar_00006`

The Python script `test_ksection/create_pvar006.py` generates the zoom geometry scalar for each IC level:

- **Level 7** (base): Reads `ic_refmap` from the level 7 directory. Nonzero entries (zoom cells) are set to 1.0; zero entries (background) are set to 0.0. The result is written in GRAFIC2 format as `ic_pvar_00006`.
- **Levels 8+** (zoom sub-levels): All cells are set to 1.0, since the entire grid at these levels lies within the zoom region by construction.

create_pvar006.py (core logic)

```
for level in LEVELS:
    if level == base_level:
        # Read ic_refmap, convert: nonzero -> 1.0, zero -> 0.0
        refmap = read_grafic2_data(refmap_file, n1, n2, n3)
        pvar = np.where(refmap != 0, 1.0, 0.0).astype(np.
            float32)
    else:
        # Zoom sub-levels: all cells = 1.0
        pvar = np.ones((n3, n2, n1), dtype=np.float32)
    write_grafic2(pvar_file, header_bytes, pvar)
```

Editing the Script

Before running, edit the `IC_DIR` variable in `create_pvar006.py` to point to your IC directory, and adjust `LEVELS` to match the levels generated by MUSIC.

10.3.5 mass_cut_refine

After initialization, `rho_fine` computes the density field used to set `cpu_map2` for refinement flagging. The `mass_cut_refine` parameter acts as a mass filter:

```
! In rho_fine.f90:
if(mass_cut_refine > 0.0) then
   do j = 1, np
      if(ttt(j) == 0d0) then           ! dark matter only
         ok(j) = ok(j) .and. mmm(j) < mass_cut_refine
      endif
   end do
endif
```

Particles heavier than `mass_cut_refine` are excluded from the density computation, so only high-resolution zoom particles contribute to the refinement map. Set `mass_cut_refine` to a value between the zoom-region DM particle mass and the next-coarser level's DM particle mass. Refer to the table in Chapter 1 for recommended values.

10.4 Memory Considerations

10.4.1 ngridtot Sizing

RAMSES allocates all grid-related arrays at startup based on `ngridmax` (per-CPU maximum grids). When `ngridtot` is specified, `ngridmax` is computed as `ngridtot/ncpu`. The critical constraint is:

Important

The **total virtual memory** allocated by all MPI ranks on a node must not exceed the kernel's `CommitLimit`. Exceeding this causes the OOM killer to terminate the process (SIGNAL 9).

10.4.2 CommitLimit

The Linux kernel's `CommitLimit` determines the maximum total virtual memory that can be allocated:

$$\texttt{CommitLimit} = \texttt{RAM} \times \frac{\texttt{overcommit\_ratio}}{100} + \texttt{swap}$$

Check the current value:

Check CommitLimit

```
grep CommitLimit /proc/meminfo
```

On systems without swap (common for HPC nodes), `CommitLimit = RAM × overcommit_ratio/100`. The default `overcommit_ratio` is 50, so a 256 GB node has ∼128 GB CommitLimit.

10.4.3 Virtual vs. Physical Memory

RAMSES allocates the full `ngridmax`-sized arrays at startup, consuming virtual memory immediately. Physical (resident) memory grows as grids are actually created during the simulation. The key arrays that dominate virtual memory usage are:

Array	Size	Per-grid bytes
`uold(1:ncell,1:nvar)`	$8 \times 8 \times$ nvar	$8 \times 8 \times 11 = 704$
`unew(1:ncell,1:nvar)`	same	704
`f(1:ncell,1:3)`	$8 \times 8 \times 3$	192
`son/father/next/prev`	8×8 each	$4 \times 64 = 256$
`phi/rho`	8×8 each	$2 \times 64 = 128$
`flag1/flag2/cpu_map/map2`	4×8 each	$4 \times 32 = 128$

As a rough estimate, each grid (oct = 8 cells) requires ∼2–3 kB of virtual memory across all arrays. For `ngridmax`=25 million (i.e., `ngridtot`=200M with 8 CPUs), each rank allocates ∼50–75 GB of virtual memory. Ensure that `ncpu` × `per_rank_virtual` < `CommitLimit`.

11 HDF5 I/O

11.1 Overview

Standard RAMSES writes one binary file per MPI process per data type (AMR, hydro, gravity, particles), producing $O(N_{\rm cpu} \times 4)$ files per snapshot. This creates file management challenges at high core counts and requires the same number of MPI processes for restart.

The HDF5 I/O module replaces the per-CPU binary output with a single HDF5 file per snapshot, using MPI parallel I/O (collective hyperslab writes) for performance. Key benefits:

- **Single file**: one `data_NNNNN.h5` per snapshot instead of thousands of files
- **Parallel I/O**: MPI-IO backend ensures scalable write/read performance
- **Self-describing**: HDF5 groups and attributes contain all metadata
- **Cross-format**: `informat` and `outformat` can differ, enabling binary-to-HDF5 conversion

Compilation

HDF5 support requires compilation with `make HDF5=1`. The HDF5 library must be built with `-enable-parallel` and `-enable-fortran` for the Intel `ifx` compiler. See Section 11.2 for build instructions.

11.2 Building HDF5

The HDF5 library must be compiled from source with parallel (MPI-IO) and Fortran support matching the Intel compiler used for RAMSES.

Build HDF5 from source

```
wget https://github.com/HDFGroup/hdf5/releases/download/\
  hdf5_1.14.5/hdf5-1.14.5.tar.gz
tar xf hdf5-1.14.5.tar.gz && cd hdf5-1.14.5
CC=mpiicc FC=mpiifx ./configure \
  --enable-fortran --enable-parallel \
  --prefix=$HOME/local/hdf5
make -j8 && make install
```

The key configure flags:

- `-enable-parallel`: MPI-IO support for collective parallel reads/writes
- `-enable-fortran`: generates `hdf5.mod` (Fortran module) compatible with `ifx`

Then build RAMSES with the `HDF5=1` flag:

Build RAMSES with HDF5

```
cd bin
make clean
make HDF5=1
```

The Makefile conditionally adds:

```
HDF5_DIR = $(HOME)/local/hdf5
FFLAGS += -DHDF5 -I$(HDF5_DIR)/include
LIBS += -L$(HDF5_DIR)/lib -lhdf5_fortran -lhdf5 -lz \
        -Wl,-rpath,$(HDF5_DIR)/lib
```

Without `HDF5=1`, the code compiles identically to before (all HDF5 code is guarded by `#ifdef HDF5`).

11.3 Namelist Parameters

Two parameters in `&OUTPUT_PARAMS` control the I/O format:

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`outformat`	char(10)	`'original'`	Output format: `'original'` or `'hdf5'`
`informat`	char(10)	`'original'`	Restart format: `'original'` or `'hdf5'`

Example namelist

```
&OUTPUT_PARAMS
noutput=1
aout=1.0
foutput=5
outformat='hdf5'     ! write HDF5 snapshots
/
```

For restart from an HDF5 checkpoint:

Restart from HDF5

```
&RUN_PARAMS
nrestart=1
/
&OUTPUT_PARAMS
informat='hdf5'      ! read HDF5 checkpoint
outformat='hdf5'     ! continue writing HDF5
/
```

11.4 HDF5 File Structure

Each snapshot produces a single file `output_NNNNN/data_NNNNN.h5` with the following group hierarchy:

```
data_NNNNN.h5
  /header/                (attrs: ncpu, ndim, nlevelmax, nstep,
                           boxlen, time, aexp, H0, omega_m, ...)
      tout[noutput]       (dataset)
      aout[noutput]       (dataset)
      dtold[nlevelmax]    (dataset)
      dtnew[nlevelmax]    (dataset)
  /domain/                (ksection tree or bound_key)
  /coarse/
      son[ncoarse]        (dataset: integer)
      cpu_map[ncoarse]    (dataset: integer)
  /amr/level_LL/
      xg[ngrid_total x 3]            (grid centres)
      son[ngrid_total x twotondim]    (son indices)
      cpu_map[ngrid_total x twotondim]
      nbor[ngrid_total x twondim]     (Morton-computed)
      ngrid_per_cpu[ncpu]
  /hydro/level_LL/
      uold[ngrid_total x twotondim x nvar]
  /gravity/level_LL/
      phi[ngrid_total x twotondim]
      f[ngrid_total x twotondim x ndim]
  /particles/
      x[npart_total x ndim]     (positions)
      v[npart_total x ndim]     (velocities)
      m[npart_total]             (masses)
      id[npart_total]            (particle IDs)
      level[npart_total]         (AMR level)
      tp[npart_total]            (birth time)
      zp[npart_total]            (metallicity)
      npart_per_cpu[ncpu]
  /sinks/
      idsink, msink, xsink, vsink, tsink, ...
```

11.4.1 Parallel Write Strategy

Each AMR level is written using collective MPI-IO hyperslabs:

1. `MPI_Allgather(ngrid_local)` to compute per-CPU offsets
2. Each CPU writes its portion via an HDF5 hyperslab selection
3. Collective I/O ensures efficient parallel access to the shared file

Particles use the same hyperslab pattern: `MPI_Allgather(npart_local)` for offsets, then collective write.

11.5 Implementation Files

File	Description
`patch/cuda/ramses_hdf5_io.f90`	HDF5 wrapper module (create, open, write, read helpers)
`patch/cuda/backup_hdf5.f90`	HDF5 output: `dump_all_hdf5()`
`patch/cuda/restore_hdf5.f90`	HDF5 restart: `restore_amr_hdf5()`, etc.

11.5.1 Dispatch

The HDF5 output is dispatched from `dump_all` in `output_amr.kjhan.f90`:

```
#ifdef HDF5
if(outformat == 'hdf5') then
   call dump_all_hdf5(filedir, nchar)
   goto 998  ! skip binary output
end if
#endif
```

For restart, each `init_*` subroutine checks `informat`:

```
#ifdef HDF5
if(informat == 'hdf5') then
   call restore_amr_hdf5()
   return
end if
#endif
```

11.6 Verification

The HDF5 output was tested with a 5-step cosmological simulation (12 MPI ranks, levelmin=8, levelmax=10, 200M particles):

Metric	Value
Output file	`data_00001.h5` (3.65 GB)
Step count	5
econs at step 5	4.85E-03
I/O time	4.1 s (16.1% of total)
Total runtime	20.6 s

11.7 Variable-NCPU Restart: Distributed Grid Creation

When restarting an HDF5 checkpoint with a different number of MPI ranks (`ncpu_file` $\neq$ `ncpu`), the original implementation allocated *all* grids from the file on *every* rank. For a file with 11.17 M grids, this required `ngridmax` $\geq$ 11.17 M per rank, consuming $\sim$20 GB per rank. With 32 ranks the total memory exceeded 640 GB, causing out-of-memory failures on systems with $\leq$560 GB.

11.7.1 Distributed Algorithm

The new implementation creates only the grids each rank actually needs. For each level $L = 1$ to `nlevelmax_file`:

1. **Phase 1 — Active grid creation.** All ranks read the file data for level L (grid positions and `son_flag`), but each rank only allocates grids whose father cell satisfies `cpu_map(father_cell) == myid`. For $L \geq 2$, the father grid is located via Morton hash lookup at level $L-1$; if the lookup returns zero (father not present on this rank), the grid is not local and is skipped. Active grids have their `xg`, `flag1`, `cpu_map`, `cpu_map2`, `father`, and `son` set from the file data, and are inserted into the Morton hash table.

2. **Phase 2 — Virtual grid creation.** Virtual (ghost) grids are created using RAMSES's existing refinement infrastructure:
   - $L = 1$: `flag_coarse` → `refine_coarse`
   - $L \geq 2$: `refine_fine(`$L-1$`)`

   Since active grids already set `son(father_cell)` > 0, `refine_fine` skips those cells and only creates virtual grids where `flag1 == 1` and `son == 0`. The flag `balance = .true.` causes `make_grid_fine` to skip hydro variable interpolation (line 791 of `refine_utils.f90`).
3. **Communication setup.** `build_comm(`L`)` establishes emission/reception arrays, followed by `make_virtual_fine_int` exchanges for `flag1`, `cpu_map`, and `cpu_map2`. This ensures the next level's `refine_fine` has correct flag values on virtual grids.

After all levels, hydro and Poisson data are restored from the file (same read-all-scatter pattern) and exchanged to virtual grids via `make_virtual_fine_dp`.

11.7.2 Key Design Decisions

- **Father lookup as filter.** For $L \geq 2$, the Morton hash lookup at level $L-1$ serves as an implicit ownership test: if the father grid does not exist locally, the child grid cannot be active on this rank.
- **Hash table sizing.** The per-level hash table is sized for local grids: `max(4 * (ngrid_total / ncpu + 1), 16)` instead of `2 * ngrid_total`, reducing hash table memory proportionally.
- **No changes to other files.** `refine_coarse`, `refine_fine`, `build_comm`, `authorize_fine`, and `make_grid_fine` all work unmodified. The same-ncpu restart path is also unchanged.

11.7.3 Verification

A 12-CPU HDF5 checkpoint (levelmin=8, levelmax=10, 200M particles) was restarted with 8 CPUs. The reference is the same checkpoint restarted with 12 CPUs (same-ncpu path).

Metric	**Reference (12→12)**	**Distributed (12→8)**
ngrid per rank	2,396,745	352,379
Memory per rank	8.0 GB	6.9 GB
Grid reduction	—	6.8×

Step	**econs**		**epot**		**ekin**	
	Ref	Dist	Ref	Dist	Ref	Dist
6	8.18E-03	8.17E-03	−1.01E-06	−1.01E-06	6.49E-07	6.49E-07
7	7.26E-03	7.25E-03	−1.26E-06	−1.26E-06	8.17E-07	8.17E-07
8	6.43E-03	6.42E-03	−1.48E-06	−1.48E-06	9.63E-07	9.63E-07
9	5.79E-03	5.79E-03	−1.68E-06	−1.68E-06	1.09E-06	1.09E-06
10	5.26E-03	5.25E-03	−1.88E-06	−1.88E-06	1.23E-06	1.23E-06

The epot and ekin values are **identical** across all steps. The econs differences (last display digit) arise from different domain decomposition with 8 vs. 12 CPUs. With 32 CPUs the grid reduction would be ∼20×, bringing the previously OOM scenario (640 GB) well within a 560 GB memory budget.

11.8 Poisson MG Fine-Level Optimization

The multigrid Poisson solver (`poisson-mg`) is typically the single largest time consumer, accounting for 29–55% of total runtime. Several optimizations were applied to the fine-level V-cycle in `poisson/multigrid_fine_fine.kjhan.f90`:

11.8.1 Precomputed Neighbor Grid Array

Before entering the V-cycle iteration loop, all 6-directional neighbor grids are precomputed and stored in a contiguous array:

```
! nbor_grid_fine(0:twondim, 1:ngrid)
!   index 0 = self (igrid_amr)
!   index 1..6 = neighbor grids in -x,+x,-y,+y,-z,+z
call precompute_nbor_grid_fine(ilevel)
```

This replaces per-cell `morton_nbor_grid` calls inside the Gauss-Seidel and residual loops with simple array lookups, eliminating hash table probes from the innermost loops.

11.8.2 Merged Red-Black Gauss-Seidel Exchange

The standard multigrid implementation performs a ghost zone exchange after each half-sweep of the red-black Gauss-Seidel smoother:

$$\texttt{red} \rightarrow \texttt{exchange} \rightarrow \texttt{black} \rightarrow \texttt{exchange}$$

This was simplified to:

$$\texttt{red} \rightarrow \texttt{black} \rightarrow \texttt{exchange}$$

The black sweep uses slightly stale ghost values from the red sweep (“chaotic relaxation”), which does not affect multigrid convergence. This reduces the number of MPI exchanges per iteration from 9 to 5 (a 44% reduction in communication calls).

11.8.3 Residual and Norm Single Pass

The residual computation and the L^2 norm reduction were fused into a single pass:

```
! Optional norm2 argument: if present, compute
! both residual and L2 norm in one sweep
call cmp_residual_mg_fine(ilevel, norm2)
```

This eliminates a redundant loop over all cells when both the residual and its norm are needed (at the first iteration and after post-smoothing).

11.8.4 Division to Multiplication

In the Gauss-Seidel fast path, the division by `dtwondim` was replaced with multiplication by a precomputed reciprocal:

```
real(dp) :: oneoverdtwondim
oneoverdtwondim = 1.0d0 / dble(twondim)
! In loop:
phi = sum_neighbors * oneoverdtwondim   ! was: / dtwondim
```

11.8.5 Performance Impact

These optimizations combined reduce the Poisson solver's share of total runtime:

Metric	Value
Before optimization	55.1% of runtime
After optimization	38.6% of runtime
MPI exchange reduction	44% fewer calls
Iteration count	unchanged (Level 8: 5, Level 9: 4)
Convergence	verified (econs = 3.79E-03 at step 10)

Chaotic Relaxation

The merged red-black exchange introduces a minor change in the energy conservation value (3.77E-03 $\rightarrow$ 3.79E-03) due to the slightly different relaxation path. This is well within the multigrid tolerance and does not affect physical results. The membal and nomembal tests produce identical values.

12 Scaling Performance

Strong scaling tests were performed using a 200×10^6 particle cosmological simulation (levelmin=8, levelmax=10), restarted from an HDF5 checkpoint at coarse step 5 and evolved to step 10 (5 coarse steps). The test platform is a dual-socket AMD EPYC 7543 node (64 physical cores, 128 threads via SMT) with 1 TB of DDR4 memory. The code was compiled with Intel MPI (`mpiifx`) and OpenMP (`-qopenmp`).

The variable-`ncpu` restart allows the 12-rank checkpoint to be read with any number of MPI ranks. A forced `load_balance` on the first coarse step ensures optimal grid distribution.

12.1 Pure MPI Scaling

All runs use `OMP_NUM_THREADS=1`. Speedup is relative to the 2-rank baseline.

Ranks	Elapsed (s)	Speedup	Coarse (s)	Particle (s)	Poisson (s)	MG (s)	Hydro-GZ (s)	Godunov (s)	LoadBal (s)
2	193.0	1.00×	2.27	20.92	18.22	102.69	0.52	46.67	9.14
4	154.8	1.25×	2.59	16.74	14.76	82.00	0.89	36.64	7.62
8	88.9	2.17×	2.12	8.93	8.18	43.46	1.09	21.68	4.90
16	58.2	3.31×	2.56	4.67	4.97	23.90	1.26	15.88	3.96
32	34.7	5.57×	2.04	2.27	2.73	12.59	1.11	8.71	2.27
64	25.9	7.45×	1.91	1.18	1.64	7.95	1.13	5.14	1.61

12.2 Hybrid MPI + OpenMP Scaling

All configurations use a fixed total of 64 physical cores. Speedup is relative to the 2-rank pure MPI baseline (193.0 s).

Ranks×Thr	Elapsed (s)	Speedup	Coarse (s)	Particle (s)	Poisson (s)	MG (s)	Hydro-GZ (s)	Godunov (s)	LoadBa (s
64×1	25.9	7.45×	1.91	1.18	1.64	7.95	1.13	5.14	1.61
32×2	**22.2**	**8.71**×	1.55	1.37	1.64	7.23	0.82	5.19	1.63
16×4	24.9	7.76×	1.49	2.23	2.31	8.81	0.66	5.22	2.46
8×8	30.2	6.40×	1.26	3.80	3.34	11.35	0.68	5.46	3.06
4×16	44.4	4.34×	1.35	6.99	5.66	17.22	0.67	6.21	5.27

12.3 Key Observations

- **Optimal configuration** is 32 ranks $\times$ 2 threads (22.2 s), which is 14% faster than 64 pure MPI ranks (25.9 s) and 8.7$\times$ faster than the 2-rank baseline.
- **Multigrid Poisson solver (MG)** dominates runtime and scales well: 102.7 s (2 ranks) $\rightarrow$ 7.2 s (32$\times$2), a 14.2$\times$ speedup.
- **Godunov hydro solver** scales effectively with both MPI and OpenMP: 46.7 s (2 ranks) $\rightarrow$ 5.2 s (32$\times$2), a 9.0$\times$ speedup.
- **Ghost-zone exchange (Hydro-GZ)** increases slightly with MPI rank count (0.52 s at 2 ranks $\rightarrow$ 1.13 s at 64 ranks) due to more MPI messages, but *decreases* in hybrid mode (0.82 s at 32$\times$2) since fewer ranks means fewer messages.
- **Hybrid advantage**: 32$\times$2 beats 64$\times$1 because halving the MPI rank count reduces communication overhead (ghost zones, load balancing) while the 2 OpenMP threads provide sufficient intra-rank parallelism for compute-bound kernels.
- **Diminishing returns from OpenMP**: beyond 4 threads per rank, OpenMP thread synchronization overhead outweighs the communication savings, causing performance to degrade (4$\times$16: 44.4 s, worse than 8$\times$1: 88.9 s with only 8 total cores).
- **Load balancing** scales well: 9.1 s at 2 ranks $\rightarrow$ 1.6 s at 64 ranks. This is a per-`nremap` cost (default `nremap=5`).
- **Physics correctness**: all configurations produce identical $e_{\text{pot}} = -1.88 \times 10^{-6}$ and $e_{\text{kin}} = 1.23 \times 10^{-6}$ at step 10.

Recommended Configuration

For a single dual-socket AMD EPYC node with 64 cores, we recommend **32 MPI ranks $\times$ 2 OpenMP threads** for cuRAMSES cosmological simulations with $\sim 200 \times 10^6$ particles. Set `OMP_NUM_THREADS=2`, `OMP_PROC_BIND=close`, `OMP_PLACES=cores`, and `I_MPI_PIN_DOMAIN=omp` in the job script.

12.4 Per-Routine Scaling Analysis

Table 12.1 shows the complete timer breakdown for pure MPI scaling, and Table 12.2 for the hybrid configurations. All times are averages across ranks in seconds.

12.4.1 Scaling Categories

The routines fall into three distinct categories by their scaling behavior:

1. **Compute-bound (excellent MPI scaling).** `courant` (18.6$\times$), `particles` (17.7$\times$), `flag` (14.7$\times$), `poisson-mg` (12.9$\times$), `poisson` (11.1$\times$), `godunov` (9.1$\times$). These routines perform per-cell or per-particle work and scale nearly linearly with MPI rank count. In the hybrid regime, they are insensitive to the MPI/OMP ratio as long as total cores ≥ 32.
2. **Communication-bound (anti-scaling).** `hydro-gz` (ghost zone exchange) grows from 0.52 s to 1.13 s as ranks increase from 2 to 64, because more ranks means more boundary surfaces and MPI messages. In the hybrid regime, reducing ranks to 32 or fewer recovers some of this cost (0.82 s at 32$\times$2, 0.67 s at 4$\times$16). `io` (HDF5 output) degrades from 3.14 s at 2 ranks to 6.17 s at 64 ranks due to MPI collective I/O contention. This is the clearest anti-scaling component: halving the rank count from 64 to 32 nearly halves the I/O time (6.17 s $\rightarrow$ 3.37 s).
3. **Flat (Amdahl-limited).** `coarse levels` remains at $\sim$2 s regardless of configuration — this work is inherently serial or involves global communication at the coarsest level. It

Table 12.1: Full timer breakdown — pure MPI (`OMP_NUM_THREADS=1`).

Routine	2r	4r	8r	16r	32r	64r	Scale
poisson-mg	102.69	82.00	43.46	23.90	12.59	7.95	12.9×
godunov	46.67	36.64	21.68	15.88	8.71	5.14	9.1×
particles	20.92	16.74	8.93	4.67	2.27	1.18	17.7×
poisson	18.22	14.76	8.18	4.97	2.73	1.64	11.1×
flag	11.35	8.23	4.41	2.78	1.28	0.77	14.7×
loadbalance	9.14	7.62	4.90	3.96	2.27	1.61	5.7×
io	3.14	1.96	1.86	2.72	4.23	6.17	0.5× ↓
coarse levels	2.27	2.59	2.12	2.56	2.04	1.91	1.2×
courant	2.23	1.49	0.76	0.41	0.23	0.12	18.6×
hydro-gz	0.52	0.89	1.09	1.26	1.11	1.13	0.5× ↓
rev-gz	0.53	1.79	2.42	1.75	0.78	0.71	0.7× ↓
set unew	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.15	0.10	2.8×
set uold	1.11	0.77	0.38	0.24	0.15	0.10	11.1×
refine	0.61	0.86	0.69	0.62	0.43	0.27	2.3×
TOTAL	219.7	176.6	101.1	66.0	39.0	28.8	7.6×

Table 12.2: Full timer breakdown — hybrid MPI+OpenMP (fixed 64 cores).

Routine	64×1	32×2	16×4	8×8	4×16
poisson-mg	7.95	7.23	8.81	11.35	17.22
godunov	5.14	5.19	5.22	5.46	6.21
particles	1.18	1.37	2.23	3.80	6.99
poisson	1.64	1.64	2.31	3.34	5.66
io	6.17	3.37	2.25	2.02	1.89
loadbalance	1.61	1.63	2.46	3.06	5.27
flag	0.77	0.89	1.50	2.47	4.71
hydro-gz	1.13	0.82	0.66	0.68	0.67
rev-gz	0.71	0.57	0.83	0.56	0.58
coarse levels	1.91	1.55	1.49	1.26	1.35
courant	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14
set uold	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14
set unew	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
refine	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.25	0.40
TOTAL	28.8	24.9	28.4	34.6	51.3

becomes a larger fraction of runtime as other components scale (from 1% at 2 ranks to 6.6% at 64 ranks).

12.4.2 Bottleneck Shift

As the rank count increases, the dominant bottleneck shifts:

- At 2 ranks: `poisson-mg` (46.7%), `godunov` (21.2%), `particles` (9.5%)
- At 32×2: `poisson-mg` (29.1%), `godunov` (20.9%), `io` (13.6%)
- At 64×1: `poisson-mg` (27.6%), `io` (21.4%), `godunov` (17.8%)

At high rank counts, I/O emerges as the second-largest cost, suggesting that asynchronous or node-local I/O strategies would yield further speedup.

II

Namelist Reference

13 RUN_PARAMS

Runtime control parameters.

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`cosmo`	logical	`.false.`	Enable cosmological simulation
`pic`	logical	`.false.`	Enable Particle-In-Cell
`poisson`	logical	`.false.`	Enable Poisson gravity solver
`hydro`	logical	`.false.`	Enable hydrodynamics
`rt`	logical	`.false.`	Enable radiative transfer
`sink`	logical	`.false.`	Enable sink particles
`verbose`	logical	`.false.`	Verbose output
`debug`	logical	`.false.`	Debug mode
`nrestart`	integer	0	Restart file number (0 = new run)
`nstepmax`	integer	1000000	Maximum number of coarse steps
`ncontrol`	integer	1	Frequency of control variable output
`nsubcycle`	integer[]	2	Subcycling factor per level
`nremap`	integer	**5**	Load balancing frequency (0=never)
`ordering`	char	`hilbert`	Domain decomposition: `hilbert`, `bisection`, `ksection`
`static`	logical	`.false.`	Static (no refinement) mode
`overload`	integer	1	MPI overload factor
`cost_weighting`	logical	`.true.`	CPU time-based cost weighting
Memory-based load balancing (new)			
`memory_balance`	logical	`.false.`	Enable memory-weighted balancing
`mem_weight_grid`	integer	270	Memory per grid (dp-equivalents)
`mem_weight_part`	integer	12	Memory per particle (dp-equivalents)
Job control (new)			
`jobcontrolfile`	char(128)	’’	Runtime control file for stop/output requests

Job control file. When `jobcontrolfile` is set to a non-empty path, rank 0 reads the file at every coarse step. Each line contains two integers: `step_number` and `action_code`.

- `step_number = 0`: match at every step (immediate).
- `step_number = N`: match when `nstep_coarse` $= N$.
- `action = 1`: write an extra output and continue.
- `action = -1`: write an extra output and stop gracefully.

Example: to request a graceful stop at the next coarse step, create the file with `echo "0 -1" > jobcontrol.txt`. The file is not deleted after reading; lines with `step_number = 0` re-trigger every step until the file is removed or modified.

14 AMR_PARAMS

Adaptive Mesh Refinement grid parameters.

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`levelmin`	integer	1	Minimum (uniform) refinement level
`levelmax`	integer	1	Maximum refinement level
`ngridmax`	integer8	0	Max grids per CPU (0 = auto)
`ngridtot`	integer8	0	Total grids for auto-computation
`npartmax`	integer	0	Max particles per CPU (0 = auto)
`nparttot`	integer	0	Total particles for auto-computation
`nexpand`	integer[]	1	Mesh expansion layers per level
`boxlen`	real(dp)	1.0	Box side length in code units

15 OUTPUT_PARAMS

Output control parameters.

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`noutput`	integer	1	Number of scheduled outputs
`foutput`	integer	1000000	Output every *N* steps
`fbackup`	integer	1000000	Backup every *N* steps
`aout`	real[]	1.1	Output expansion factors (cosmo)
`tout`	real[]	0.0	Output times (non-cosmo)
`outformat`	char(10)	`original`	Output format: `original` (per-CPU binary) or `hdf5` (single HDF5 file)
`informat`	char(10)	`original`	Restart format: `original` or `hdf5`. Can differ from `outformat`
`output_mode`	integer	0	Hi-res output mode
`gadget_output`	logical	`.false.`	Write Gadget-format snapshots
`walltime_hrs`	real(dp)	-1	Job walltime (hours, < 0 = ignore)
`minutes_dump`	real(dp)	1.0	Dump this many minutes before walltime

16 INIT_PARAMS

Initial conditions parameters.

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`filetype`	char(20)	`ascii`	IC file format: `ascii`, `grafic`, `gadget`
`initfile`	char[]	`' '`	IC file path per level
`multiple`	logical	`.false.`	Multiple IC files per rank
`nregion`	integer	0	Number of IC regions

17 REFINE_PARAMS

Refinement criteria parameters.

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`m_refine`	real[]	-1	Lagrangian mass threshold per level
`ivar_refine`	integer	-1	Variable index for gradient refinement
`var_cut_refine`	real(dp)	-1	Variable threshold
`mass_cut_refine`	real(dp)	-1	Particle mass threshold
`interpol_var`	integer	0	Interpolation variable (0=conservative, 1=primitive)
`interpol_type`	integer	1	Interpolation type (0=MinMod, 1=MonCen)
`sink_refine`	logical	`.false.`	Fully refine around sinks
`jeans_ncells`	real(dp)	-1	Jeans length in cells (>0 enables polytropic EOS)

18 HYDRO_PARAMS

Hydrodynamics solver parameters.

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`gamma`	real(dp)	$\frac{5}{3}$	Adiabatic index γ
`courant_factor`	real(dp)	0.8	Courant–Friedrichs–Lewy number
`scheme`	char(20)	`muscl`	Hydro scheme (`muscl`)
`slope_type`	integer	1	Slope limiter (1=MinMod, 2=MonCen, 3=unlimited)
`pressure_fix`	logical	`.false.`	Pressure floor for strong shocks
`beta_fix`	real(dp)	0.0	Pressure fix strength
`isothermal`	logical	`.false.`	Isothermal mode

19 POISSON_PARAMS

Gravity and Poisson solver parameters.

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`epsilon`	real(dp)	10^{-4}	Multigrid convergence criterion
`gravity_type`	integer	0	Gravity type (0=self-gravity, >0=analytic)
`cg_levelmin`	integer	999	Min level for CG solver fallback
`cic_levelmax`	integer	0	Max level for CIC particle interpolation

20 PHYSICS_PARAMS

Subgrid physics parameters (star formation, feedback, cooling).

Parameter	Type	Default	Description
`cooling`	logical	`.false.`	Enable radiative cooling
`metal`	logical	`.false.`	Enable metal tracking
`haardt_madau`	logical	`.false.`	UV background
`z_reion`	real(dp)	8.5	Reionization redshift
Star formation			
`n_star`	real(dp)	0.1	SF density threshold (H/cc)
`t_star`	real(dp)	0.0	SF timescale (Gyr)
`eps_star`	real(dp)	0.0	SF efficiency
`T2_star`	real(dp)	0.0	ISM polytropic temperature
`g_star`	real(dp)	1.6	ISM polytropic index
`sf_birth_properties`	logical	`.true.`	Output stellar birth properties
Cosmology (read from IC header or namelist)			
`omega_b`	real(dp)	0.0	Baryon density Ω_b
`omega_m`	real(dp)	1.0	Matter density Ω_m
`omega_l`	real(dp)	0.0	Dark energy Ω_Λ
`h0`	real(dp)	1.0	Hubble constant H_0 (km/s/Mpc)
Feedback			
`f_ek`	real(dp)	1.0	SN kinetic energy fraction
`rbubble`	real(dp)	0.0	SN superbubble radius (pc)
`yieldtable-filename`	char	—	Yield table file path

21 Example Namelist

21.1 Cosmological Simulation with Memory Balancing

cosmo_ksection_membal.nml

```
&RUN_PARAMS
cosmo=.true.
pic=.true.
poisson=.true.
hydro=.true.
nrestart=0
nremap=5
nsubcycle=1,1,2
ncontrol=1
nstepmax=10
ordering='ksection'
memory_balance=.true.
jobcontrolfile='jobcontrol.txt'
/

&OUTPUT_PARAMS
noutput=1
aout=1.0
/

&INIT_PARAMS
filetype='grafic'
initfile(1)='/path/to/ics/level_008'
/

&AMR_PARAMS
levelmin=8
levelmax=10
nexpand=1
ngridtot=40000000
nparttot=200000000
/

&REFINE_PARAMS
m_refine=3*8.,
ivar_refine=0
interpol_var=1
interpol_type=0
/
```

```
&HYDRO_PARAMS
gamma=1.6666667
courant_factor=0.8
scheme='muscl'
slope_type=1
/

&POISSON_PARAMS
/

&PHYSICS_PARAMS
sf_birth_properties=.false.
yieldtablefilename='yield_table.asc'
/
```

Build and Testing

22 Build Instructions

22.1 Prerequisites

- Intel Fortran Compiler (`ifx`) with MPI support (`mpiifx`)
- OpenMP support (`-qopenmp`)

22.2 Build

Build Commands

```
cd bin
make clean
make
```

The binary is produced as `bin/ramses_final3d`.

22.3 Compile-Time Options

Key preprocessor flags set in the Makefile:

Flag	Meaning
`-DNDIM=3`	Three-dimensional simulation
`-DNVECTOR=32`	Vector length for grid sweeps
`-DLONGINT`	64-bit integer grid indices
`-DQUADHILBERT`	Quad-precision Hilbert keys
`-DNVAR=11`	Number of hydro variables
`-DNPRE=8`	Passive scalar variables

23 Verification Tests

23.1 Test Configuration

Setting	Value
IC	MUSIC `level_008` (GRAFIC2 format)
MPI ranks	12
Levels	8–10
Steps	10
Ordering	ksection

23.2 Reference Values (nremap=5)

Test	nparttot	econs	epot	ekin	mcons
membal	200M	3.77E-03	−1.88E-06	1.23E-06	−1.84E-16
nomembal	80M	3.77E-03	−1.88E-06	1.23E-06	−1.84E-16

23.3 Running Tests

Membal Test

```
cd test_ksection/run_cosmo_membal
cp ../../bin/ramses_final3d .
mpirun -np 12 ./ramses_final3d \
    ../cosmo_ksection_membal.nml
```

Verify that at step 10: `econs=3.77E-03`, `epot=-1.88E-06`, `ekin=1.23E-06`.

A Modified Files Summary

File	Modifications
patch/cuda/	
`amr_parameters.jaehyun.f90`	Memory balance params, nremap=5 default
`amr_commons.kjhan.f90`	grid_level array, communicator type
`read_params.jaehyun.f90`	Read new namelist params
`bisection.f90`	nc_in parameter, 64-bit histograms
`ksection.f90`	K-section tree + exchange routines
`load_balance.kjhan.f90`	numbp sync, bulk exchange, internal timing
`virtual_boundaries.kjhan.f90`	Ksec ghost exchange + bulk + build_comm
`multigrid_fine_commons.f90`	MG ksection communication
`init_amr.f90`	Memory savings, Morton init
`update_time.f90`	Memory reporting
`adaptive_loop.jaehyun.f90`	writemem_minmax, Morton rebuild, bulk exchange
patch/oct_tree/	
`morton_keys.f90`	Morton key computation
`morton_hash.f90`	Hash table + neighbor helpers
`morton_init.f90`	Build and verify
`refine_utils.f90`	Hash maintenance in grid ops
`nbors_utils.kjhan.f90`	Morton-based neighbor lookup
patch/Horizon5-master-2/	
`init_flow_fine.f90`	Stream access IC reading
`init_part.f90`	Stream access particle IC
`particle_tree.kjhan.f90`	MPI_ALLTOALL → ksection
`amr_step.jaehyun.f90`	Bulk virtual exchange
`feedback.kjhan3.f90`	SNII feedback spatial binning
patch/cuda/ (HDF5 I/O — new files)	
`ramses_hdf5_io.f90`	HDF5 wrapper module (parallel create/open/write/read)
`backup_hdf5.f90`	HDF5 output: AMR, hydro, gravity, particles, sinks
`restore_hdf5.f90`	HDF5 restart: AMR tree rebuild + data restore
`output_amr.kjhan.f90`	HDF5 dispatch in `dump_all`