

# NEMO: improving computational performance

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ISENES3 – General Assembly – March, 25-27 2020



# NEMO: computational performance community



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# NEMO improvements

- Single core performance
  - Tiling
  - Loop fusion
  - Mixed precision
- Communication
  - Neighborhood collective communications
  - Extended halo size
- Macro task parallelization
- Multigrid refinement optimization
- I/O
  - Improving read/write with XIOS
  - Online diagnostics
- Support for different architectures
  - GPU
  - DSL
- Containerization



# Single core performance Loop fusion

- Efficient exploitation of memory hierarchies and hardware peak performance
- **Loop fusion technique** aims at better exploiting the cache memory by fusing DO loops together

```

DO j=1, n-1
  DO i=1, n
    b (i,j) = in(i,j+1) - in(i,j)
  END DO
END DO

DO j=2, n-1
  DO i=1, n
    out (i,j) = b(i,j) - b(i,j-1)
  END DO
END DO

```

```

DO j=2, n-1; DO i=1, n
  b_0 = in(i,j+1) - in(i,j ) ! correspond to b(i,j)
  b_m1 = in(i,j ) - in(i,j-1) ! correspond to b(i,j-1)

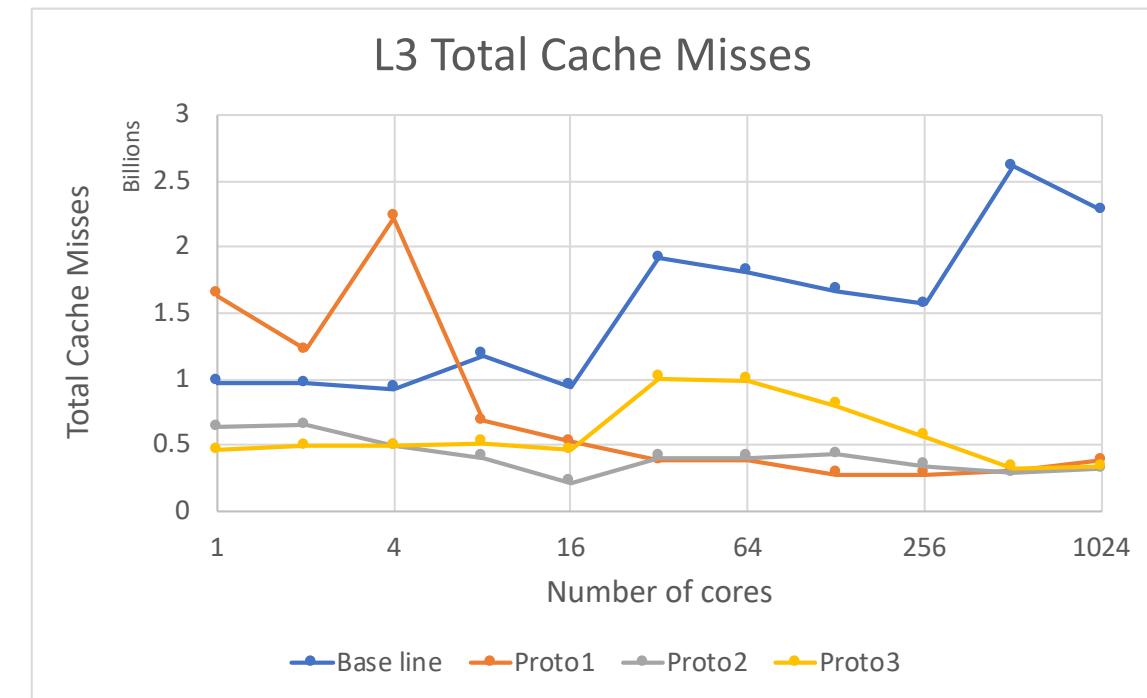
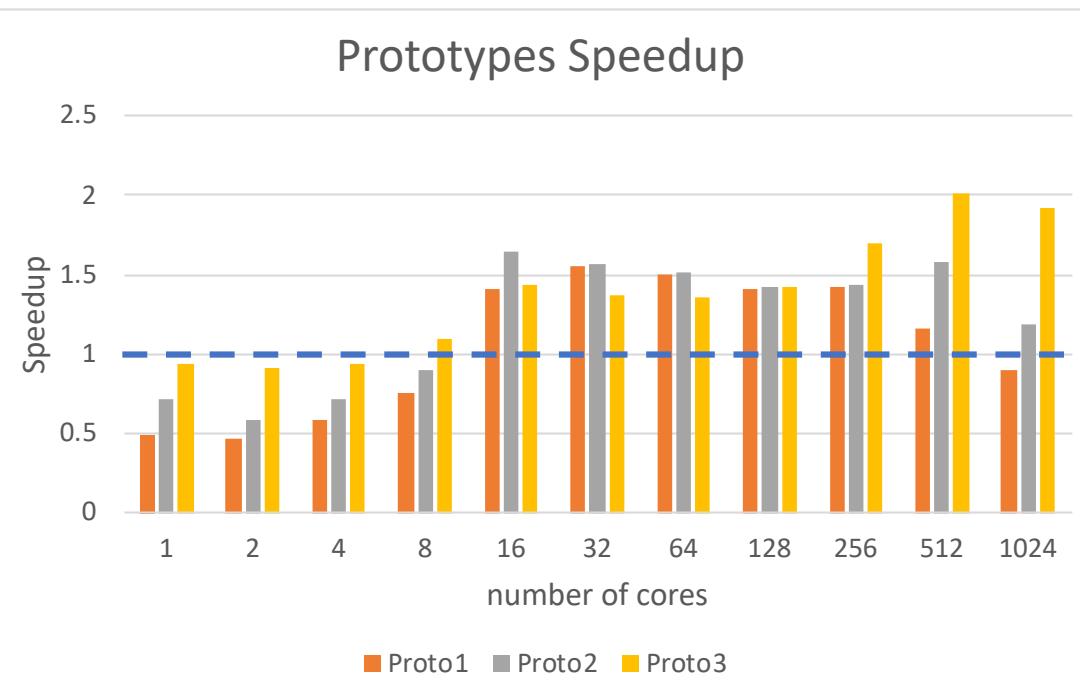
  out(i,j) = b_0 - b_m1
END DO; END DO

```



# Single core performance Loop fusion

- Three different levels of fusion have been implemented
- proto1: has the maximum level of fusion with redundant operations
- proto2: introduces the buffers rotation in the outer loop
- proto3: uses the buffers rotation in the outer and middle loop



# Single core performance

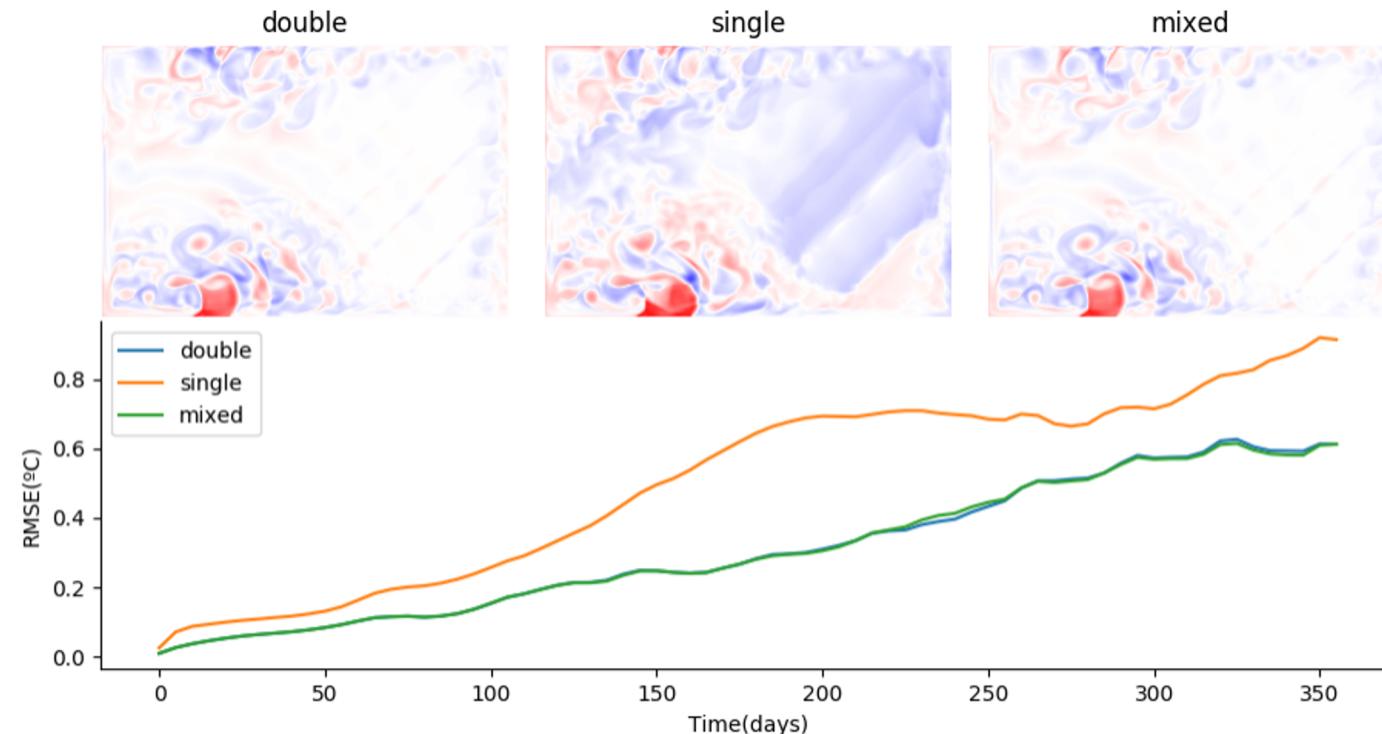
## Tiling

- Tiling allows us to divide the calculation into chunks of work that can remain cache-resident for as long as possible.
- The technique leaves the tile size and shape as tunable parameters, which can be tuned appropriately for cache sizes on any platform.
- Preliminary tests established that the CPU time taken by some typical 3D routines within NEMO using current configurations could be reduced by at least a factor of 2 by 3D tiling



# Single core performance Mixed Precision

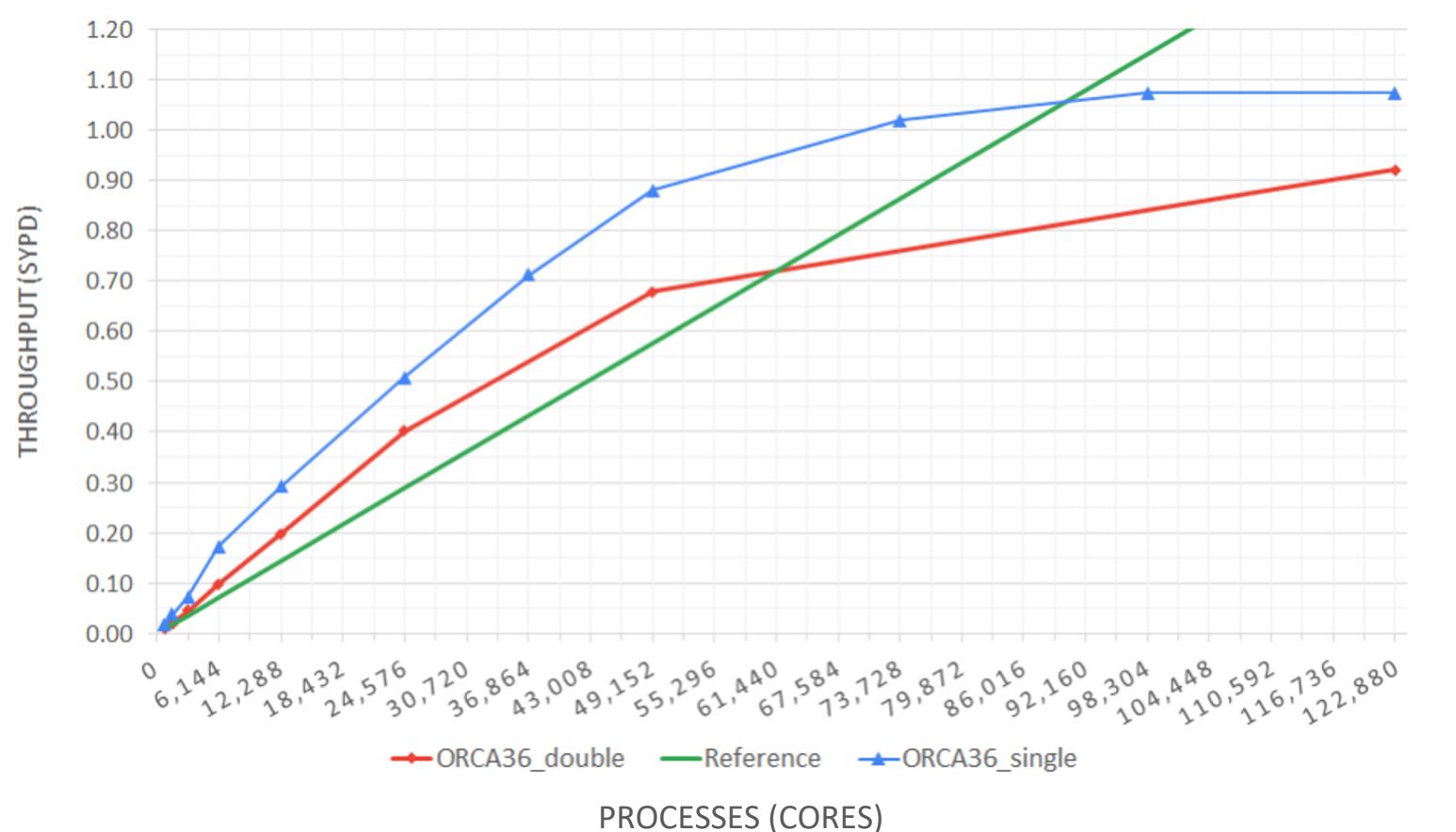
Impact of precision on sea-surface temperature in NEMO4:  
comparison of GYRE1/9° simulations using different precisions



Mixed-precision approaches can provide performance benefits while keeping the accuracy of the results.  
In implementation phase this 2020.

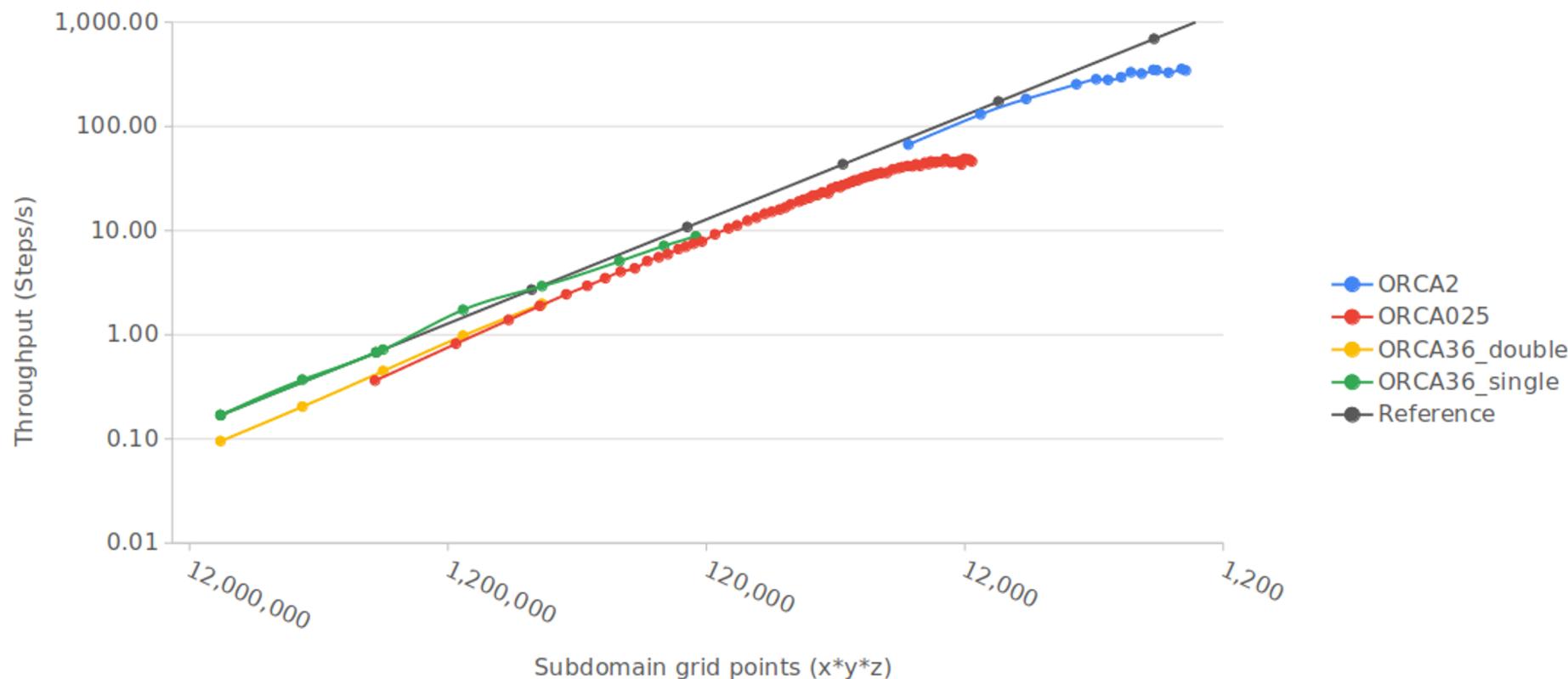
# Single core performance Mixed Precision

ORCA36 scalability – Double vs Single precision – Grand challenge



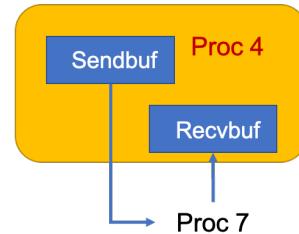
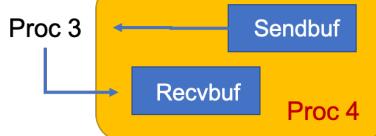
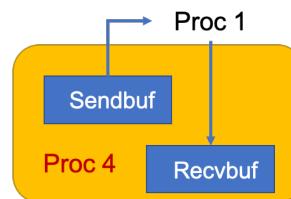
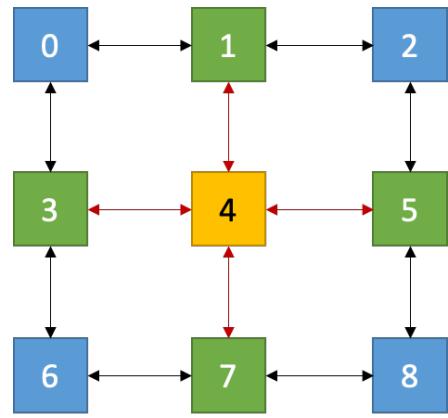
# Single core performance Mixed Precision

ORCA2, ORCA025 and ORCA36 scalability

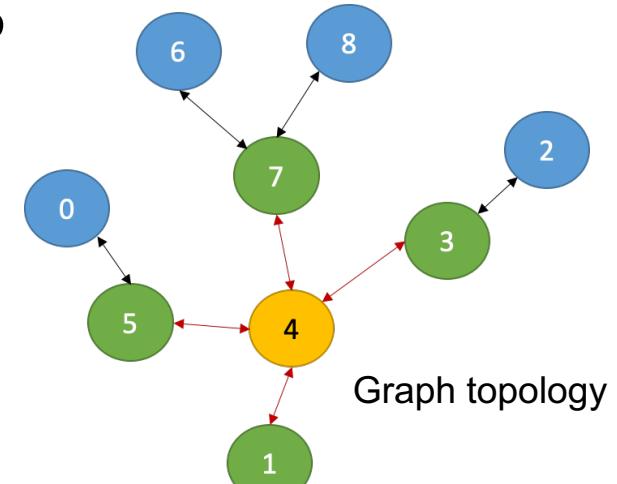
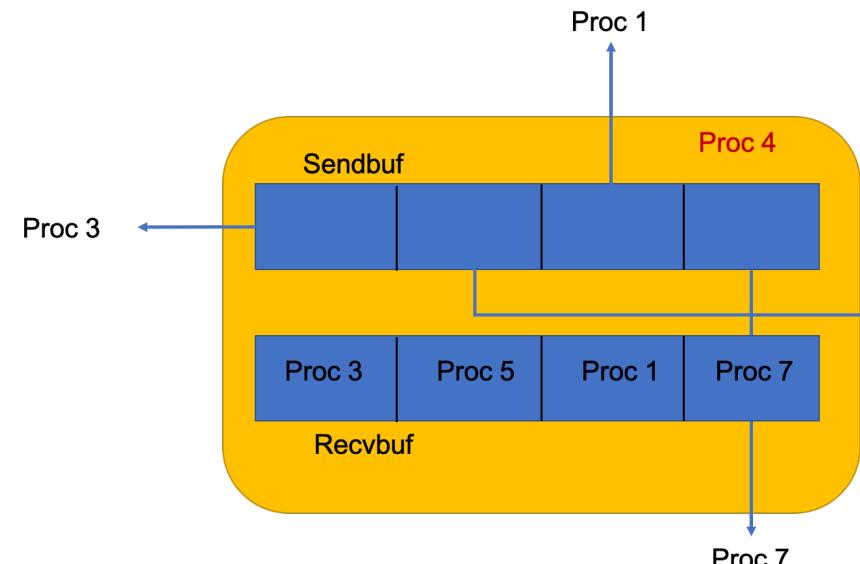


# MPI Communication Neighborhood collectives

Cartesian topology

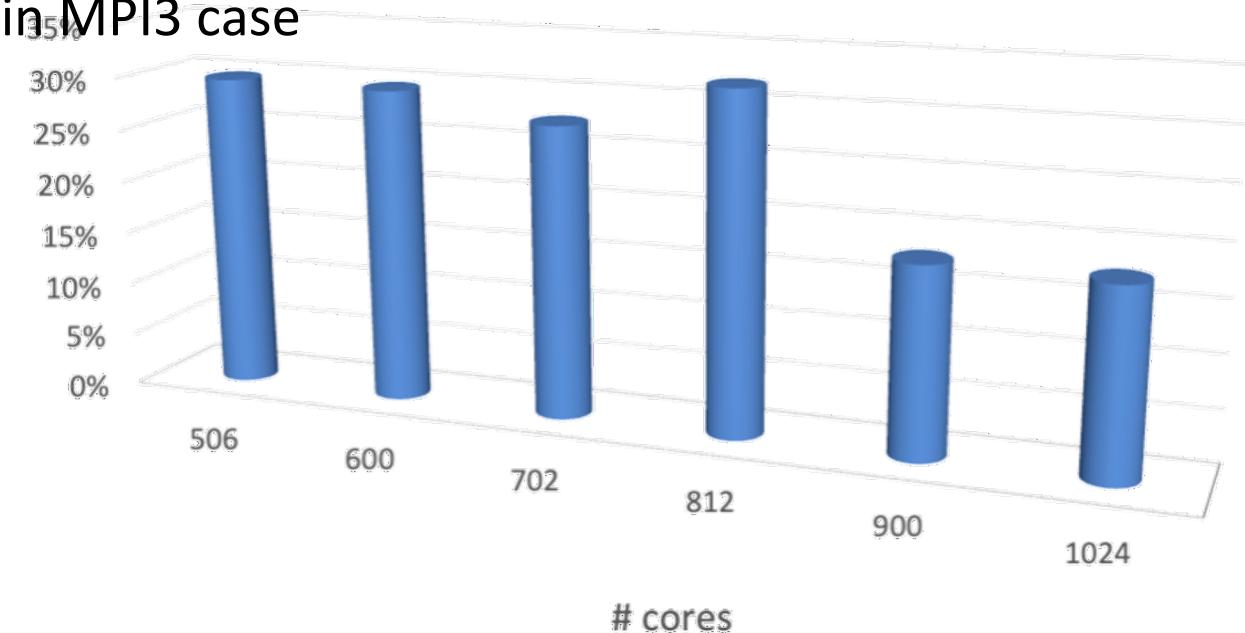


1 collective communication  
(MPI\_Neighbor\_alltoall )



# MPI Communication Neighborhood collectives

- Extension of LBC (Lateral Boundaries Condition) module to support MPI3 Neighborhood Collectives:
  - New Cartesian communicator
  - Ranks reordering to match NEMO processes order
  - Data buffer handling
  - Implementation of multi field exchange in MPI3 case
- Test on the advection scheme
  - GYRE\_PISCES configuration (`nn_GYRE=200` → ~6000x4000x31 grid resolution)
  - Communication time improved within a range of 18%-32%



# MPI Communication

## Extended halo

- The halo management support has been introduced to provide the developer with a tool for specifying different halo sizes for different NEMO Kernels.
- As an example, in the surface pressure gradient kernel it could be convenient to enlarge the halo region (up to 5 lines or more) to reduce the communication steps in the time sub-stepping loop. In all of the other kernels the halo size could be 2 lines
- A wider halo size reduces the frequency of message exchanges whilst increases the message size at each exchange.

# Macro Task Parallelism

- Parallelize OPA (ocean module) and TOP-PISCES (tracer advection biogeochemistry -BGC- module) into two executables and ensure 3D coupled fields exchange via the community coupler OASIS.
  - Strategy can be decomposed in 6 steps:
  - Set-up of an up-to-date TOP-PISCES stand-alone version
  - Identification of the exchanged coupling fields
  - Duplication of the existing surface (atmosphere) interface (sbccpl)
  - OASIS parameter and input file building
  - Validation of the coupled simulation by comparison with a similarly lasting simulation led with the standard online NEMO-TOP-PISCES configuration
  - Load balancing and performance measurement



# I/O optimization through XIOS

- Improvement on I/O reading initial conditions and reading regridding weights using XIOS
- the XIOS support has also been adopted for reading and writing of the restart files in the SI3 (sea ice model).



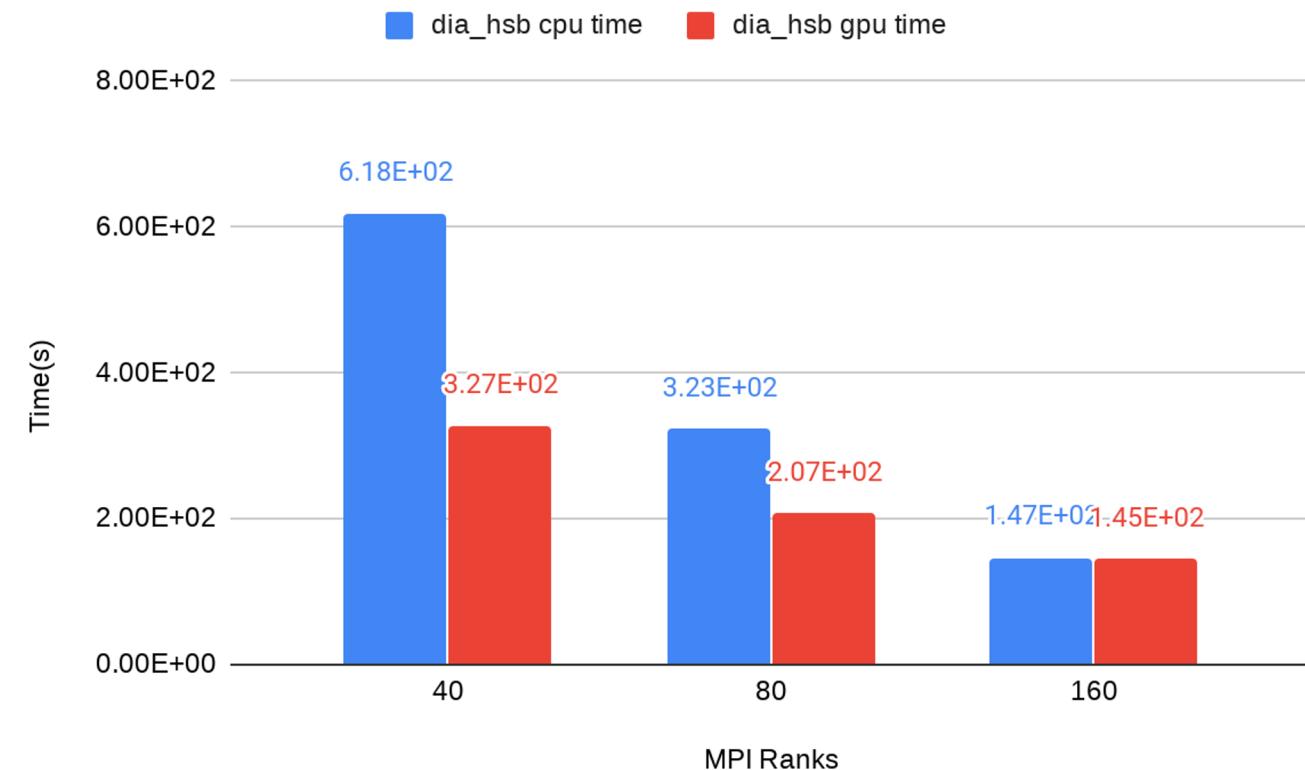
# Online diagnostics – GPU based

- The rationale of this activity is to improve the NEMO computational performance by offloading the computations for diagnostics on GPU.
- The ocean global heat content, salt content and volume conservation diagnostics (`dia_hsb`) has been chosen as starting point because it is the most expensive.
- The code itself is executed 50x faster than in a single CPU but the data transfer to and from GPU is the main bottleneck.
- Pinned Memory and GPU Directly Attached to the host can be used to mitigate the data transfer penalty



# Online diagnostics – GPU based

## dia\_hsb scalability



# Online diagnostics – HPDA based

- The Ophidia High Performance Data Analytics (HPDA) framework has been used for offloading model diagnostics from NEMO to additional parallel cores.
- The Ophidia software architecture decouples the analytics phase from the underlying storage features via simple API, with the aim of supporting different storage devices.
- a diagnostic concerning the Potential Density has been developed in order to compute three different related metrics:
  - the potential 3D density referred to the surface;
  - the mean 3D density over a given time period;
  - the calculation of the 27.8 density isopycnic.

# Multigrid capability

- The support for nested multigrid in NEMO is implemented in the AGRIF component
- In realistic configuration, AGRIF is not optimized and lacks an efficient load balancing
- NEMO model has been updated to provide an estimation of the computational cost of each grid; a new load balancing policy can be implemented in AGRIF

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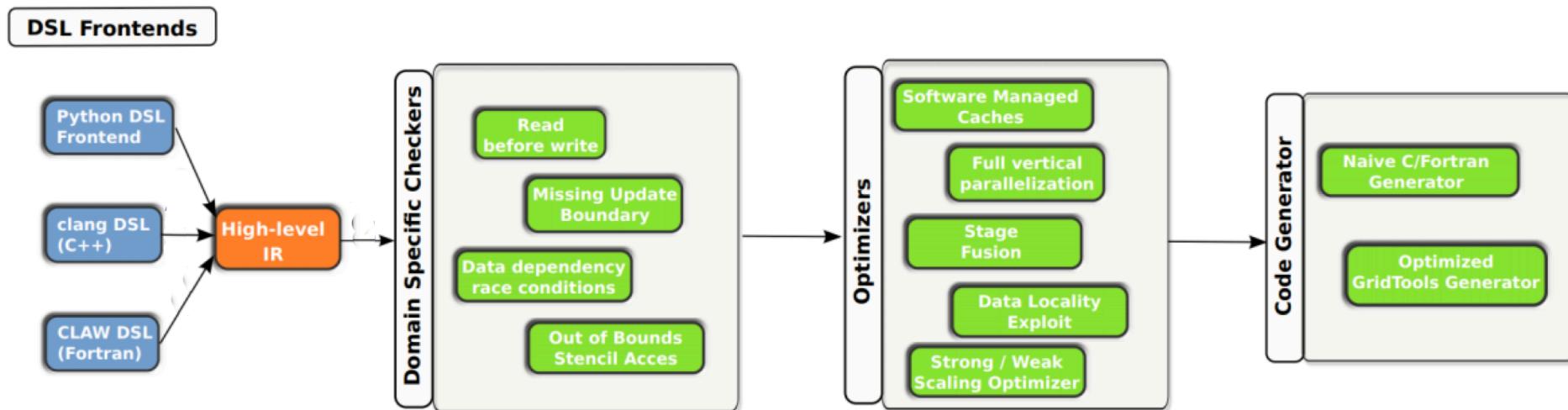
# NEMO on GPU

- Investigate NEMO performance on GPUs
- Identify parts of the code preventing efficient execution on GPUs
- Use PSyClone to automatically insert OpenACC directives into the code
- The Met Office GO8: 1 deg. NEMO configuration (362x332x75 points) is used for tests; no MPI
- This configuration (without SI3) is running on 1 GPU 4 times faster than on 1 core; with SI3 the code on GPU is only slightly faster than on 1 core.



# DSL GTClang for NEMO

- Domain Specific Language GTClang has been enhanced to support NEMO requirements (i.e. regular grid, numerical integration schema, computational kernels)
- Preliminary evaluation of GTClang through porting of specific “dwarf” which represent the advection schema (MUSCL) used in NEMO



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# DSL GTClang for NEMO

```

DO jk = 1, jpkm1
DO jj = 1, jppj1
DO ji = 1, fs_jpim1
  zwx(ji,jj,jk) = umask(ji,jj,jk) * ( ptb(ji+1,jj,jk,jn) - ptb(ji,jj,jk,jn) )
END DO
END DO
END DO

DO jk = 1, jpkm1           !-- Slopes
DO jj = 2, jppj-1
DO ji = 2, jpi-1
  zslpx(ji,jj,jk) = zwx(ji,jj,jk) + zwx(ji-1,jj,jk)
END DO
END DO
END DO

DO jk = 1, jpkm1           !-- Horizontal advective fluxes
DO jj = 2, jppj-2
DO ji = 2, jpi-2
  zu = pun(ji,jj,jk) / ( e1u(ji,jj) * e2u(ji,jj) * fse3u(ji,jj,jk) )
  zflux(ji,jj,jk) = pun(ji,jj,jk) * ( ptb(ji+1,jj,jk,jn) + zu * zslpx(ji+1,jj,jk) )
END DO
END DO
END DO

DO jk = 1, jpkm1           !-- Tracer advective trend
DO jj = 3, jppj-2
DO ji = 3, jpi-2
  zu = 1. / ( e1t(ji,jj) * e2t(ji,jj) * fse3t(ji,jj,jk) )
  pta(ji,jj,jk,jn) = pta(ji,jj,jk,jn) - zu * ( zflux(ji,jj,jk) - zflux(ji-1,jj,jk) )
END DO
END DO
END DO

```

```

stencil advection_MUSCL {
  do {
    vertical_region (k_start, k_end - 1) {
      zwx = u_mask * (ptb(i+1) - ptb);
    }
    //-- Slopes of tracer
    vertical_region (k_start, k_end - 1)
      zslpx = zwx + zwx(i-1);
    }
    //-- Horizontal advective fluxes
    vertical_region (k_start, k_end - 1) {
      zu = pun / (e1u * e2u * fse3u);
      zflux = pun * (ptb(i+1) + zu * zslpx(i+1));
    }
    // Tracer advective trend
    vertical_region (k_start, k_end - 1) {
      zu = 1.0 / (e1t * e2t * fse3t);
      pta = pta - zu * (zflux - zflux(i-1));
    }
  }
}

```

## Pros

- Easy code maintenance
- Improved code readability
- Seamless support for GPU
- Less error-prone code
- Fast and efficient technical support

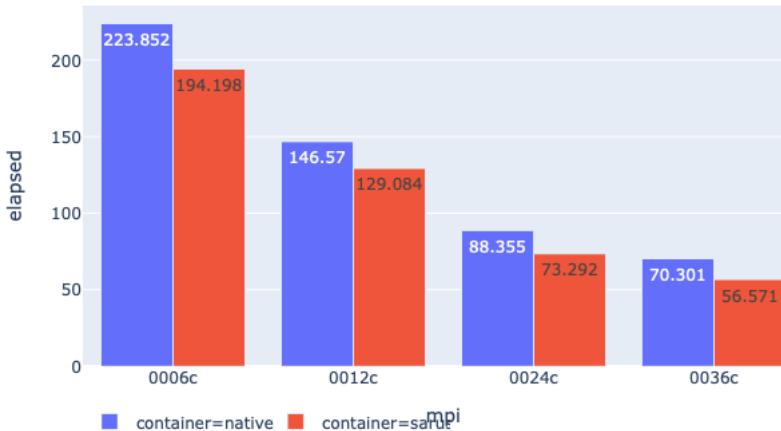
## Cons

- GTClang environment hard to compile and install
- No documentation
- No MPI support
- Lose of performance w.r.t. the original version

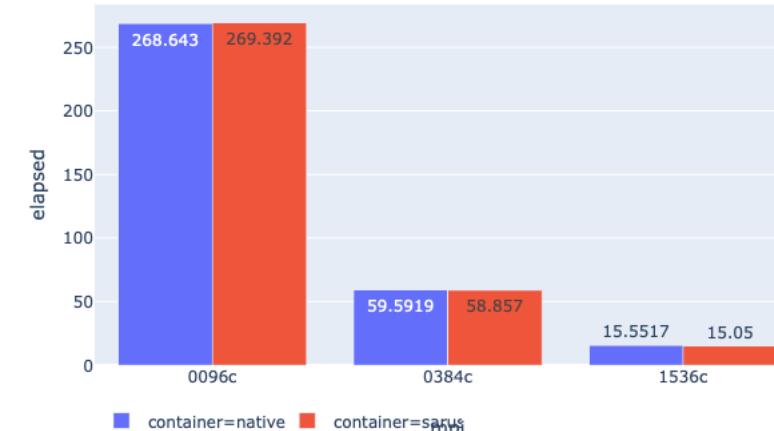
# NEMO Containerization

- The aim is to build a self-contained installation of the NEMO which includes libraries, compilers and system settings
  - Configuration portability
  - Reproducibility of the same experiments on different machine, on different
- Container manager: SARUS (developed as CSCS)
- Two containers for two configurations were created and tested: GYRE, ORCA2

NEMO/PizDaint: Strong scaling (ORCA2: w/ IO, 80 steps, seconds)



NEMO/PizDaint: Strong scaling (G=80, no I/O: 50 steps, seconds)



## THE CONSORTIUM

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



*This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°824084*



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