Performance Tuning of Scientific Applications

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DHB's website:
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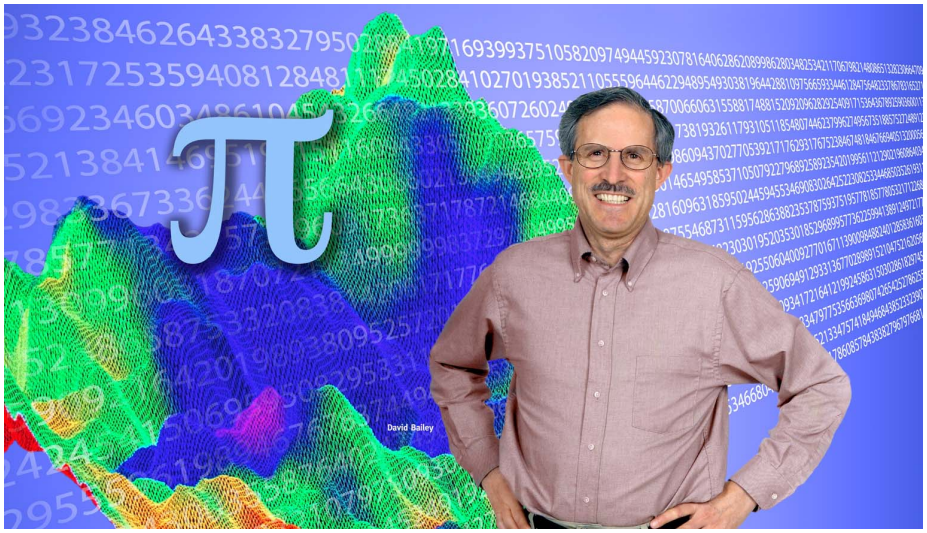


Why performance is important

- Highly-parallel scientific computing is widely used in science and technology:
  - Climate modeling – exploring scenarios for global warming.
  - Materials science – photovoltaics, batteries and nanoelectronics.
  - Astrophysics – supernova explosions, cosmology, data processing.
  - Physics – tests of standard model and alternatives.
  - Biology – model biochemical processes, develop new drugs.
  - Combustion – test designs for greater efficiency and less pollution.

- However, achieved performance is often poor – typically only 1-5% of peak. Common reasons include:
  - Limited parallel concurrency in key loops, resulting in poor load balance.
  - Suboptimal structure of loops and blocks.
  - Subtle interference effects in data communication channels.
- Low performance is unacceptable, not only because of the high purchase cost of state-of-the-art systems, but also because of the increasing cost of providing electrical power for these systems.

The Performance Engineering Research Institute (PERI)

- Performing research in theory, techniques and application of performance tuning for scientific computing.
- Funded by U.S. Dept. of Energy, Office of Science (SciDAC program).
- Participating members:
  - University of Southern Cal. (lead)
  - Argonne National Lab.
  - Lawrence Livermore National Lab.
  - University of California, San Diego
  - University of North Carolina/RENCI
  - University of Utah
  - Lawrence Berkeley Natl. Lab. (asst. lead)
  - Oak Ridge National Lab.
  - Rice University
  - University of Maryland
  - University of Tennessee, Knoxville
- Principal research thrusts:
  - Performance modeling and analysis.
  - Automatic performance tuning.
  - Application analysis.

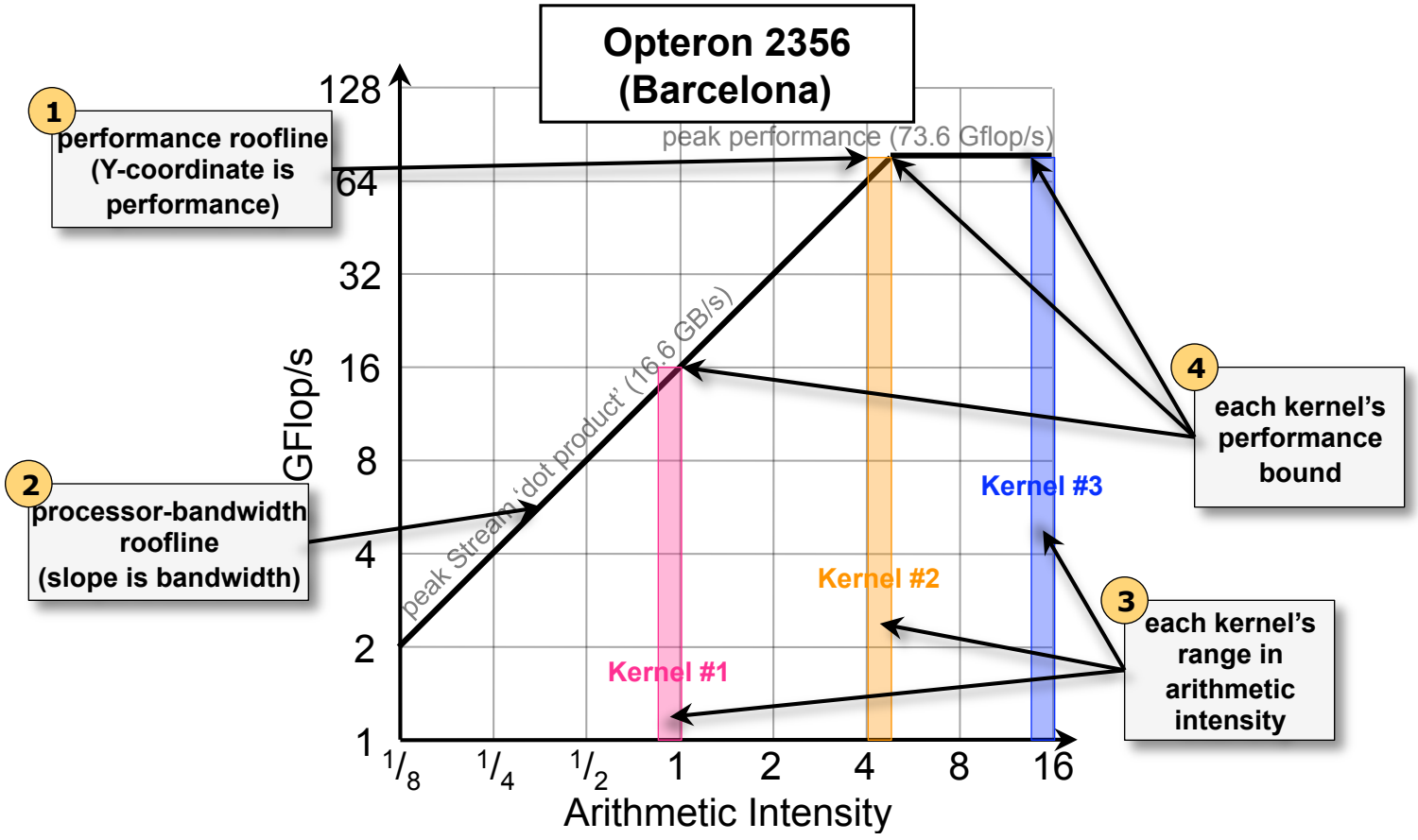
PERI performance modeling

- Semi-automated performance modeling methodology:
  - Performance trace runs obtain profiles of applications.
  - Performance probes obtain profiles of computer systems.
  - A “convolution” approach combines application and system profiles to produce quantitative predictions of performance.
- Uses:
  - Permits scientists to understand the bottlenecks in their codes and future potential for parallel scalability.
  - Permits computing facility managers to plan future requirements and improve the selection process of large systems.
- Recent advances include:
  - Techniques to significantly reduce the volume of trace data required.
  - Techniques to extrapolate models to larger future systems.
  - Extensions of modeling methods to encompass energy consumption.
  - Applications to both DOD and DOE computational workloads.

Credit: Allan Snavely, UCSD

Performance modeling at LBNL

- Erich Strohmaier's ApexMAP: A simple modeling framework based on dataset size, spatial locality and temporal locality.
- Samuel Williams' "roofline" model: Compares achieved performance to a "roofline" graph of peak data streaming bandwidth and peak flop/s capacity.



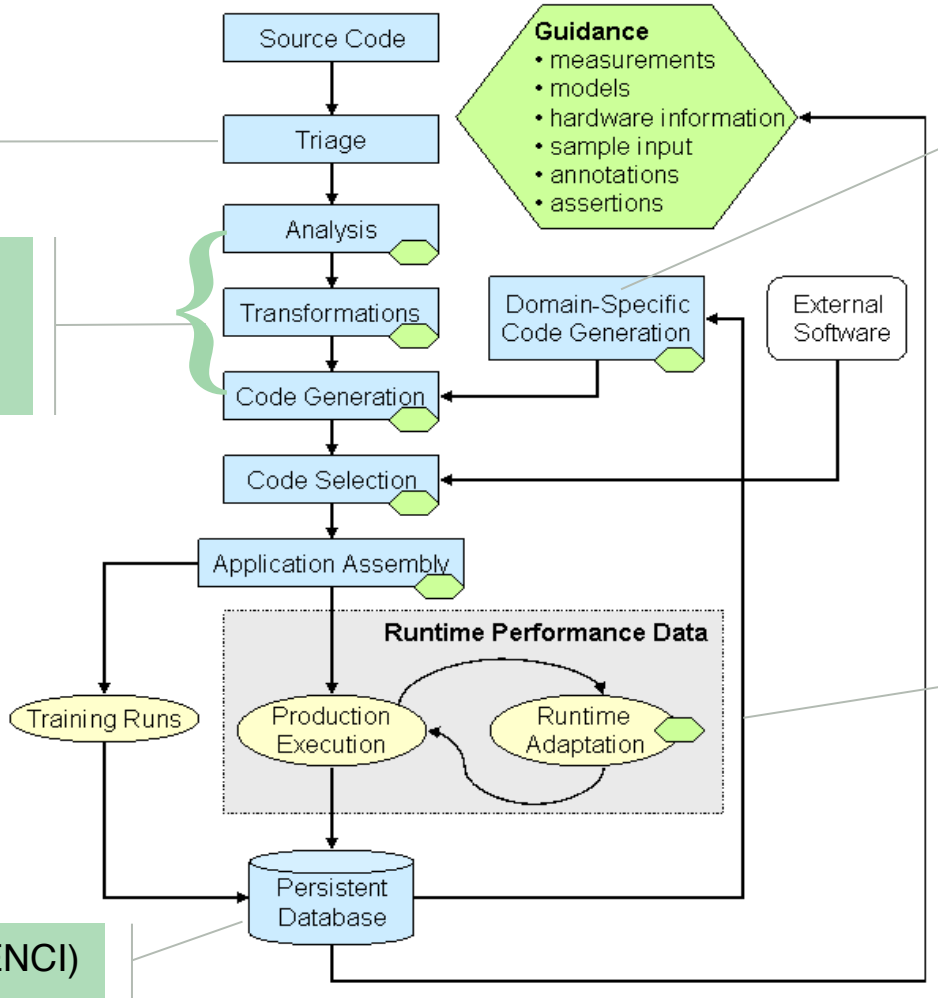
PERI automatic performance tuning

- Background: We have found that most computational scientists are reluctant to learn and use performance tools in day-to-day research work.
- Solution: Extend semi-automatic performance tuning techniques, such as those developed for specialized libraries like FFTW (FFTs) and ATLAS (dense matrix computation), to the more general area of large-scale scientific computing.

The PERI autotuning framework

HPC Toolkit (Rice)
ROSE (LLNL)

CHiLL (USC/ISI and Utah)
ROSE (LLNL)
Orio (Argonne)



OSKI (LBNL)

Active Harmony (UMD)
GCO (UTK)

PerfTrack (LBNL, SDSC, RENCI)

Applications of PERI research

- PERI research tools and expertise have been applied to numerous scientific application codes, in many cases with notable results.
- Even modest performance improvements in widely-used, high-profile codes can save hundreds of thousands of dollars in computer time.

Examples:

- S3D (Sandia code to model turbulence):
  - Improved exp routine (later supplanted by improved exp from Cray).
  - Improved set of compiler settings.
  - Achieved 12.7% overall performance improvement.
  - S3D runs consume 6,000,000 CPU-hours of computer time per year, so 762,000 CPU-hours are potentially saved each year.
- PFLOTRAN (LANL code to subsurface reactive flows):
  - Two key PETSc routines (17% of run time) and a third routine (7% of run time) were each accelerated by more than 2X using autotuning.
  - 40X speedup in initialization phase, and 4X improvement in I/O stage.
  - Overall 5X speedup on runs with 90,000 or more cores.

SMG2000

- SMG2000: A semicoarsening multigrid solver code, used for various applications including modeling of groundwater diffusion.
- PERI researchers integrated several tools, then developed a “smart” search technique to find an optimal tuning strategy among 581 million different choices.
- Achieved 2.37X performance improvement on one key kernel.
- Achieved 27% overall performance improvement.

Autotuning the central SMG2000 kernel

Outlined code (from ROSE outliner)

```
for (si = 0; si < stencil_size; si++)
    for (kk = 0; kk < hypre__mz; kk++)
        for (jj = 0; jj < hypre__my; jj++)
            for (ii = 0; ii < hypre__mx; ii++)
                rp[((ri+ii)+(jj*hypre__sy3))+(kk*hypre__sz3)] -=
                    ((Ap_0[((ii+(jj*hypre__sy1))+ (kk*hypre__sz1))+
                     (((A->data_indices)[i])[si])])*
                     (xp_0[((ii+(jj*hypre__sy2))+(kk*hypre__sz2))+(( *dxp_s)[si])]));
```

CHiLL transformation recipe

```
permute([2,3,1,4])
tile(0,4,TI)
tile(0,3,TJ)
tile(0,3,TK)
unroll(0,6,US)
unroll(0,7,UI)
```

Credit: Mary Hall, Utah

Constraints on search

$0 \le TI, TJ, TK \le 122$

$0 \le UI \le 16$

$0 \le US \le 10$

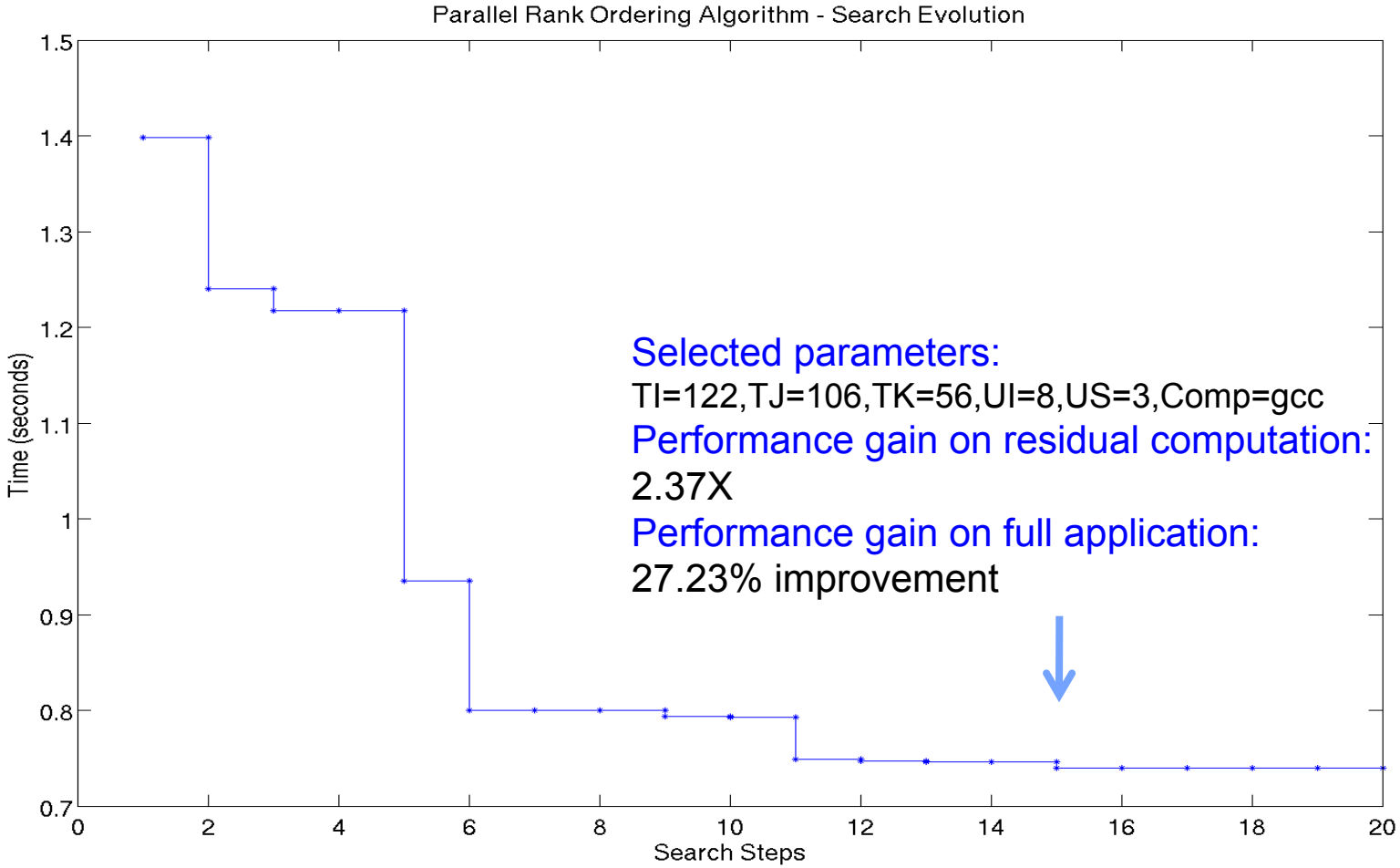
compilers $\in$ {gcc, icc}

Search space:

$122^3 \times 16 \times 10 \times 2 = 581{,}071{,}360$ points

Search for optimal tuning parameters for SMG kernel

Parallel heuristic search (using Active Harmony) evaluates 490 total points and converges in 20 steps.



Credit: Mary Hall, Utah

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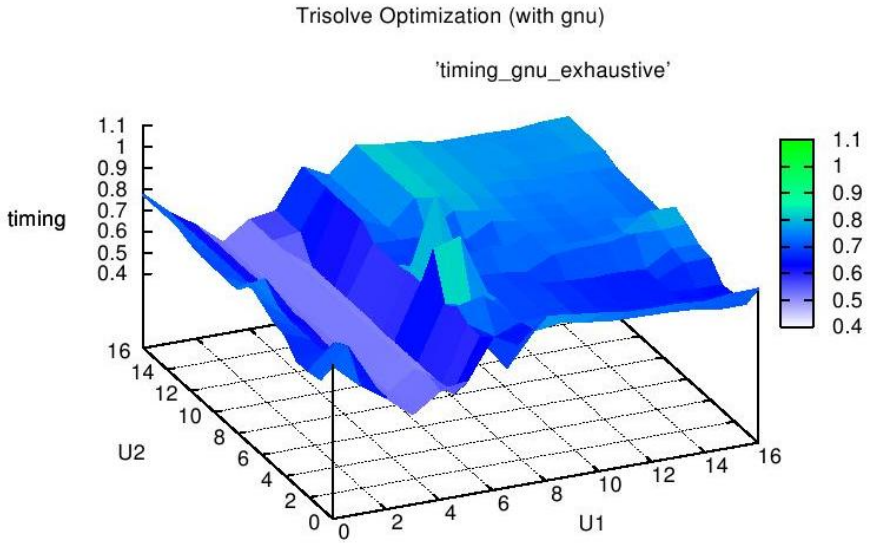
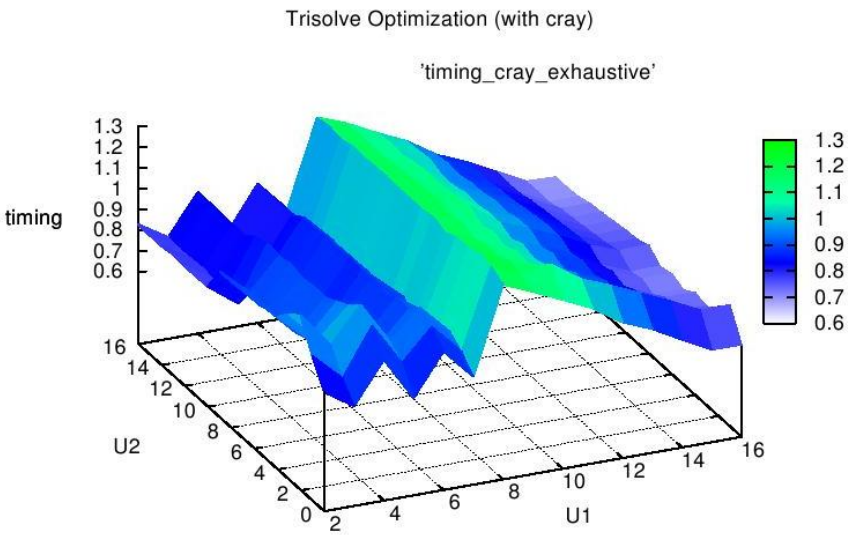
Autotuning the triangular solve kernel of the Nek5000 turbulence code

Compiler	Original	Active Harmony			Exhaustive		
	Time	Time	(u1,u2)	Speedup	Time	(u1,u2)	Speedup
pathscale	0.58	0.32	(3,11)	1.81	0.30	(3,15)	1.93
gnu	0.71	0.47	(5,13)	1.51	0.46	(5,7)	1.54
pgi	0.90	0.53	(5,3)	1.70	0.53	(5,3)	1.70
cray	1.13	0.70	(15,5)	1.61	0.69	(15,15)	1.63

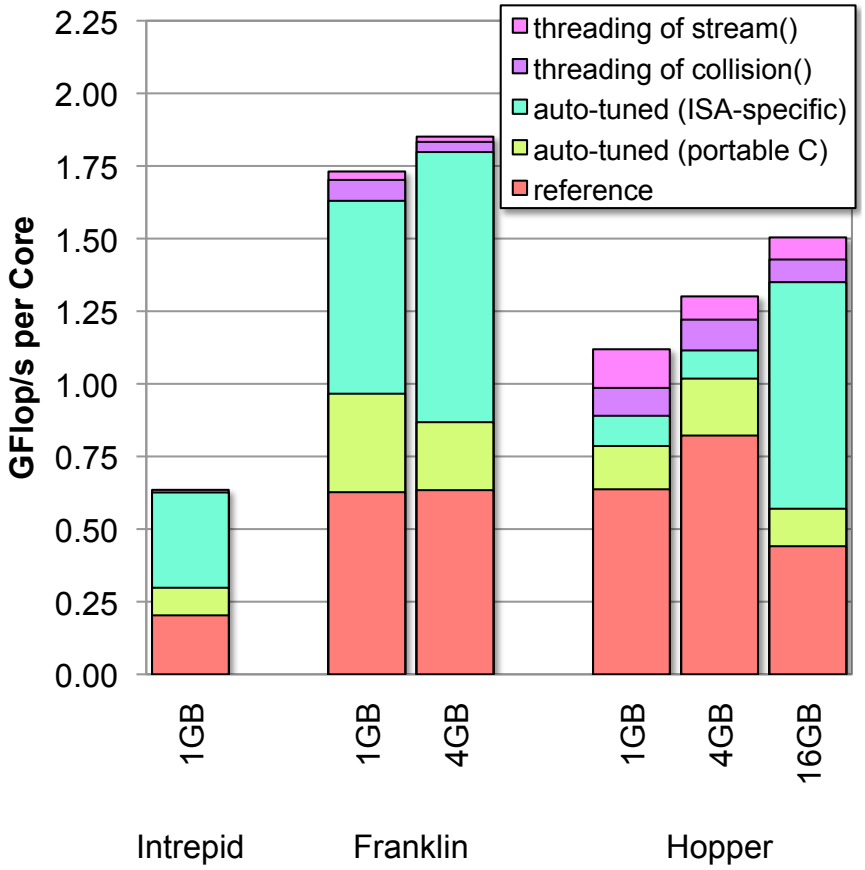


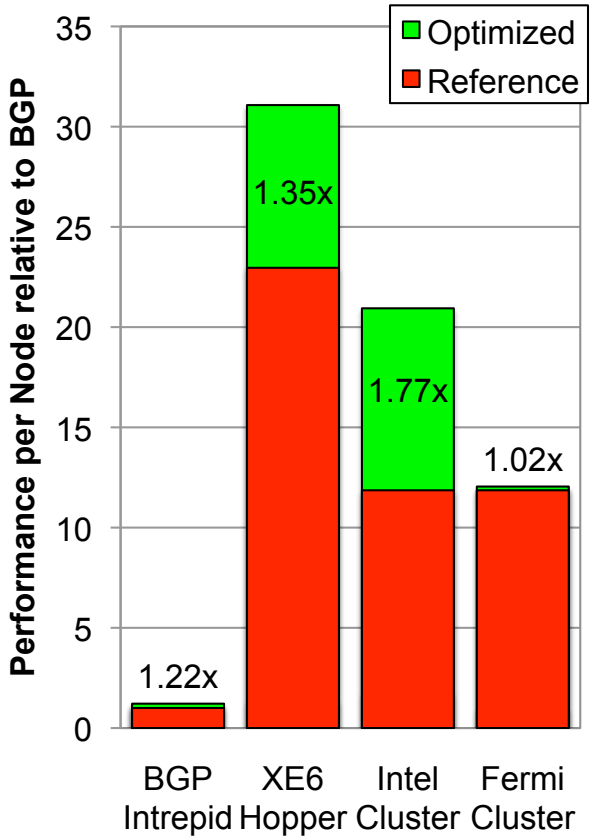


Credit: Jeff Hollingsworth, Maryland

Autotuning LBMHD and GTC (LBNL work)

- LBMHD (left): Implements a lattice Boltzmann method for magnetohydrodynamic plasma turbulence simulation.
- GTC (right): A gyrokinetic toroidal code for plasma turbulence modeling.





Credit: Samuel Williams, LBNL

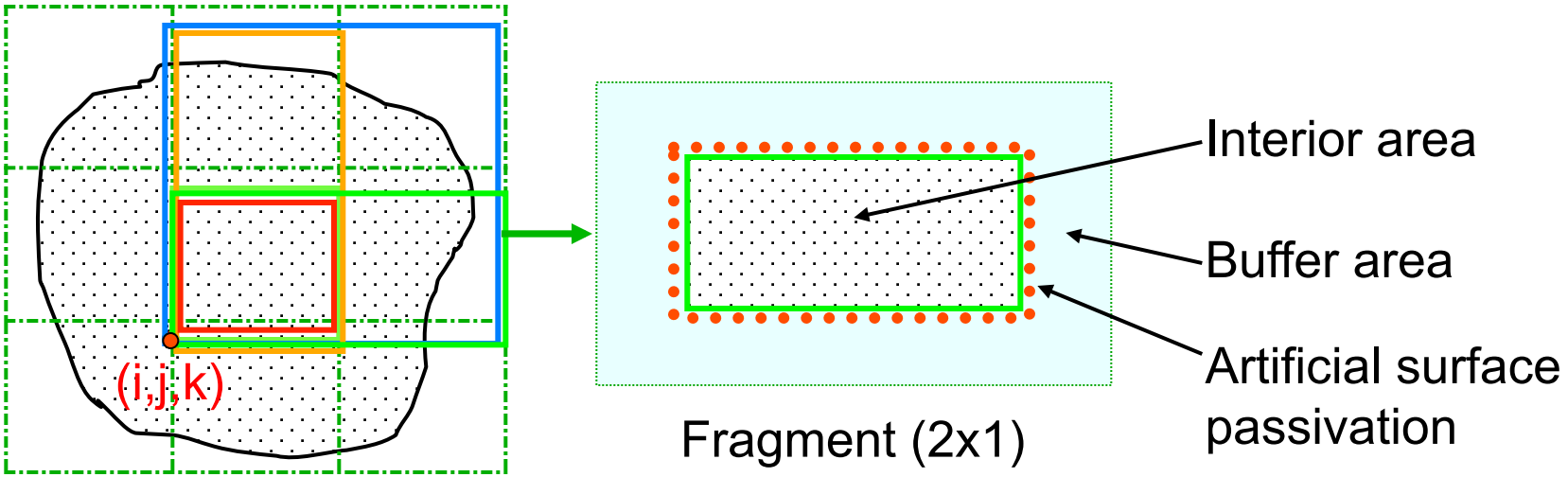
LS3DF
(LBNL work)

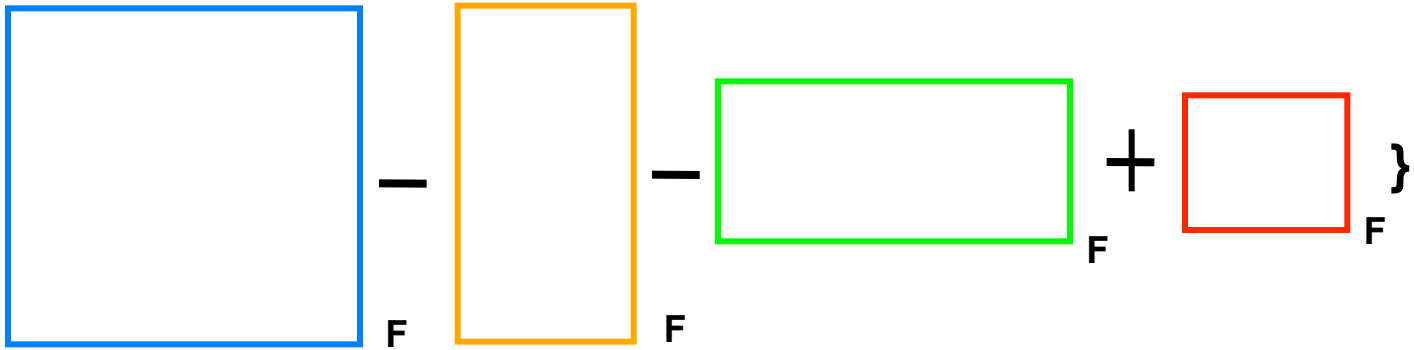
- LS3DF: "linearly scaling 3-dimensional fragment" method.
- Developed at LBNL by Lin-Wang Wang and several collaborators.
- Used for for electronic structure calculations – numerous applications in materials science and nanoscience.
- Employs a novel divide-and-conquer scheme including a new approach for patching the fragments together.
- Achieves nearly linear scaling in *computational cost versus size of problem*, compared with n^3 scaling in many other comparable codes.
- Potential for nearly linear scaling in *performance versus number of cores*.

Challenge:

- Initial implementation of LS3DF had disappointingly low performance and parallel scalability.

2-D domain patching scheme in LS3DF



Total = Σ_F {  **}**

Boundary effects are (nearly) cancelled out between the fragments:

$$System = \sum_{i,j,k} \{F_{222} + F_{211} + F_{121} + F_{112} - F_{221} - F_{212} - F_{122} - F_{111}\}$$

Credit: Lin-Wang Wang, LBNL

LBNL's performance analysis of LS3DF

LBNL researchers (funded through PERI) applied performance monitoring tools to analyze run-time performance of LS3DF. Key issues uncovered:

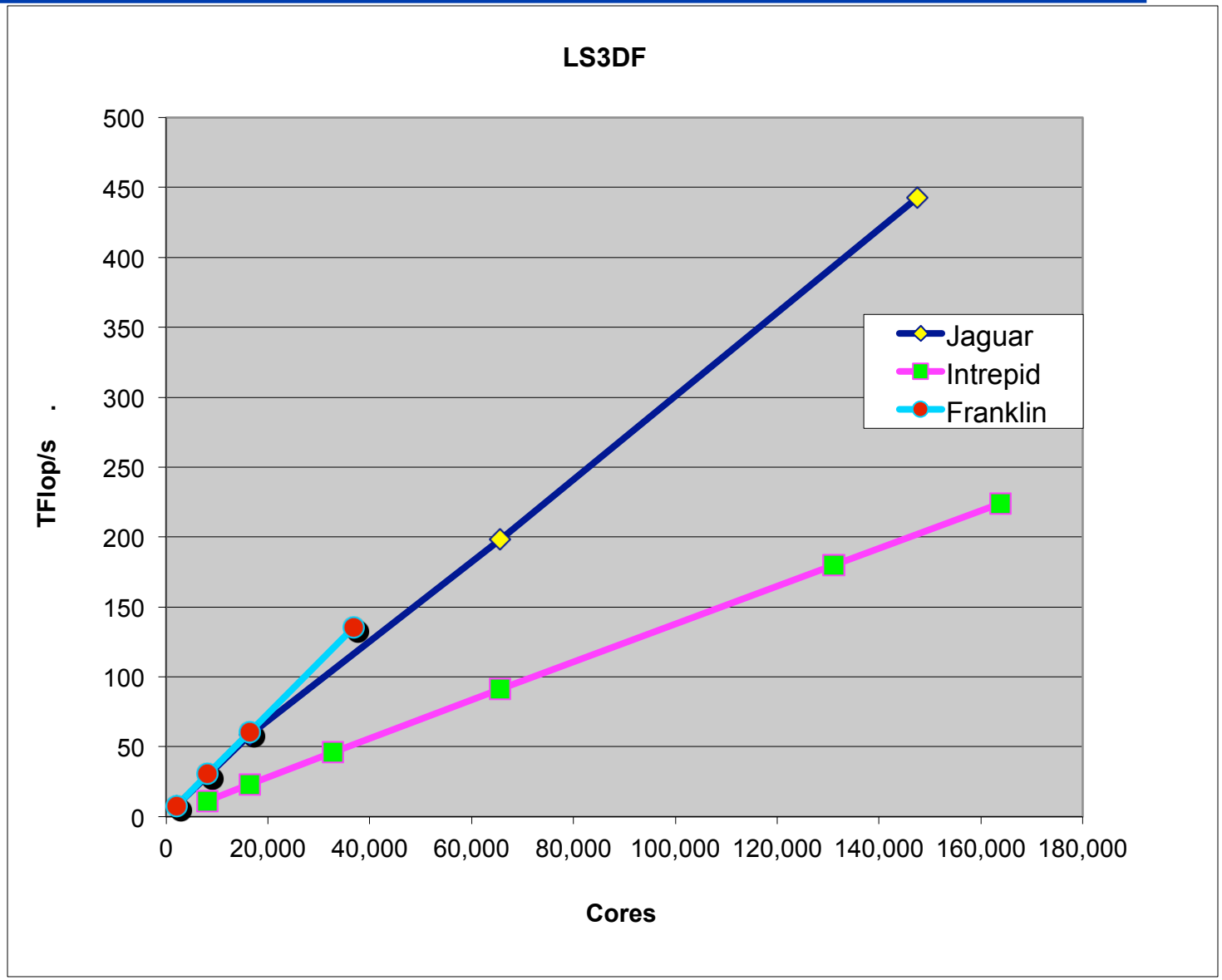
- Limited concurrency in a key step, resulting in a significant load imbalance between processors.
  - Solution: Modify code for two-dimensional parallelism.
- Costly file I/O operations were used for data communication between processors.
  - Solution: Replace all file I/O operations with MPI send-receive operations.

Resulting performance of tuned LS3DF

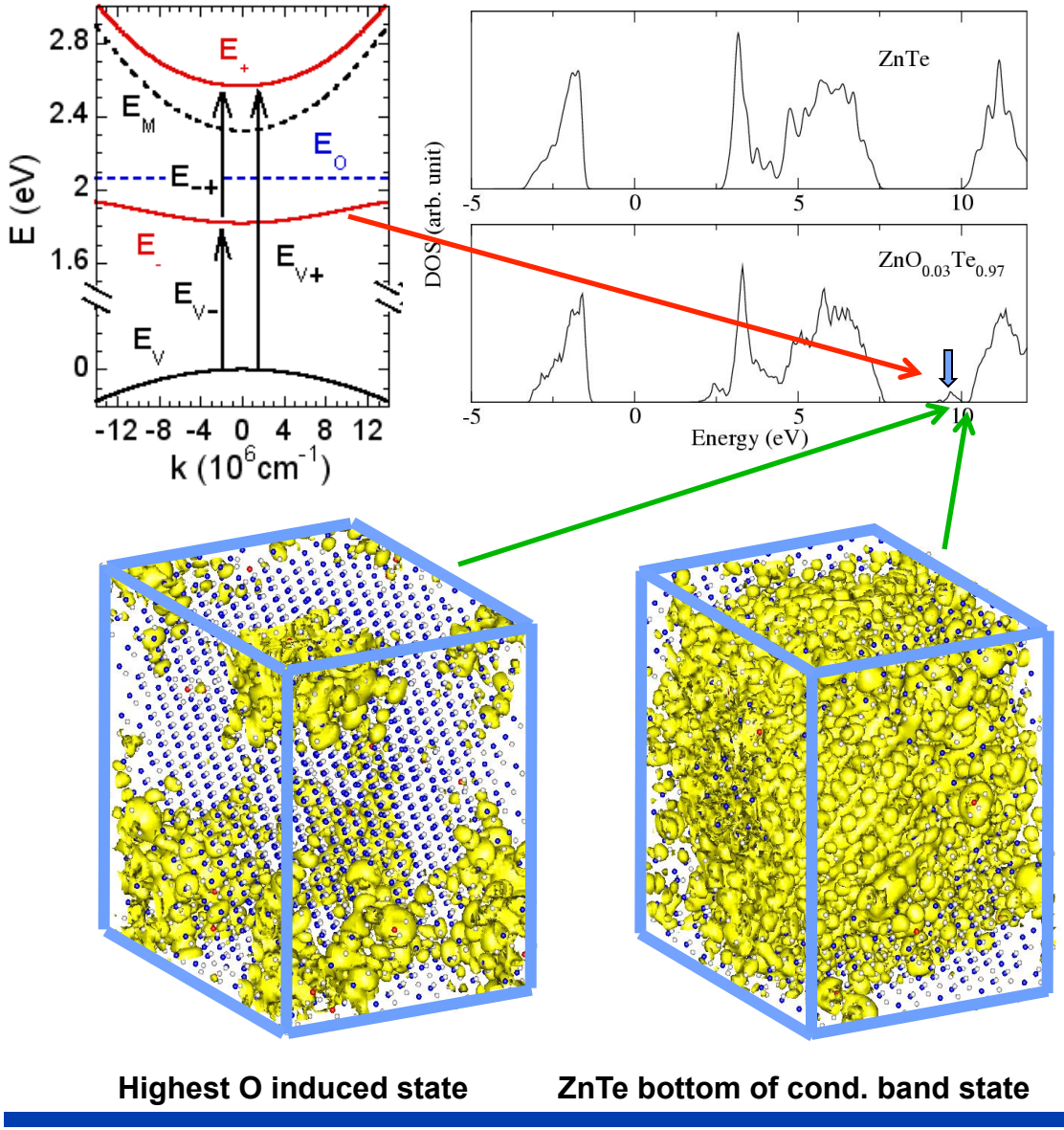
- 135 Tflops/s on 36,864 cores of the Cray XT4 Franklin system at LBNL.
  - 40% efficiency on 36,864 cores.
- 224 Tflops/s on 163,840 processors of the BlueGene/P Intrepid system at Argonne Natl. Lab.
  - 40% efficiency on 163,840 cores.
- 442 Tflops/s on 147,456 processors of the Cray XT5 Jaguar system at Oak Ridge Natl. Lab.
  - 33% efficiency on 147,456 cores.

The authors of the LS3DF paper were awarded the 2008 ACM Gordon Bell Prize in a special category for “algorithm innovation.”

Near-linear parallel scaling for up to 163,840 cores and up to 442 Tflop/s



Solar cell application of tuned LS3DF



Highest O induced state **ZnTe bottom of cond. band state**

- Single-band material theoretical photovoltaic efficiency is limited to 30%.
- With an intermediate state, the photovoltaic efficiency may increase to 60%.
- Proposed material: ZnTe:O.
  - Is there really a gap?
  - Is there sufficient oscillator strength?
- LS3DF calculation used for 3500 atom 3% O alloy [one hour on 17,000 cores of Franklin system].
- Result: There is a gap, and O induced states are highly localized.

Credit: Lin-Wang Wang, LBNL

For additional details:
Performance Tuning of Scientific Applications

Editors: Bailey (LBNL), Lucas (USC/ISI), Williams (LBNL); numerous individual authors of various chapters.

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