

SPH-EXA: A Framework for Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics and Gravity at Exascale



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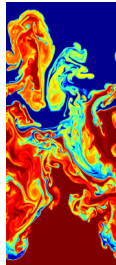
Swiss SKA Days 2022
October 3rd - 4th

Presented by Sebastian Keller
and Osman Seckin Simsek

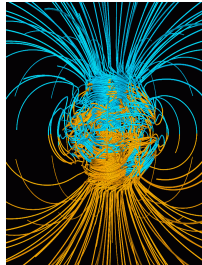


<https://github.com/unibas-dmi-hpc/SPH-EXA>

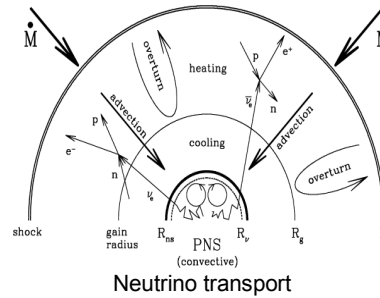
SPH-EXA: Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics at Exascale



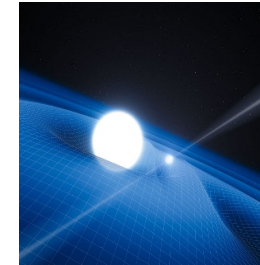
Hydrodynamics



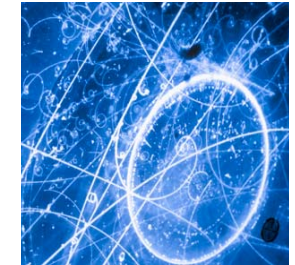
Magnetic fields



Neutrino transport



General Relativity



Nuclear Physics

Vision

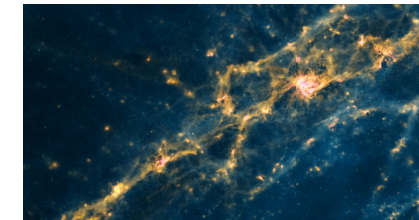
First **trillion particle simulation** of galaxy formation with SPH, gravity, and radiation running at Exascale.

Philosophy

Interdisciplinary **codesign** between computer scientists, astrophysicists, cosmologists, and visualization specialists to implement the SPH method (and additional physics) **for Exascale**, instead of optimizing already existing codes.

SPH-EXA Strategy

- Implements state-of-the-art SPH method, leveraging characteristics of existing codes
- Composable framework written in C++20
- Communication with MPI and parallelization with OpenMP|OpenACC|CUDA|HIP
- Support and optimization for all various types of hardware architectures, in-situ visualization
- No external dependencies other than core compiler/language components and MPI
- Dynamic scheduling, adaptive load balancing, and fault-tolerance
- Designed for easy extensibility with additional physical effects and observables
- Extensive test coverage with unit and integration tests

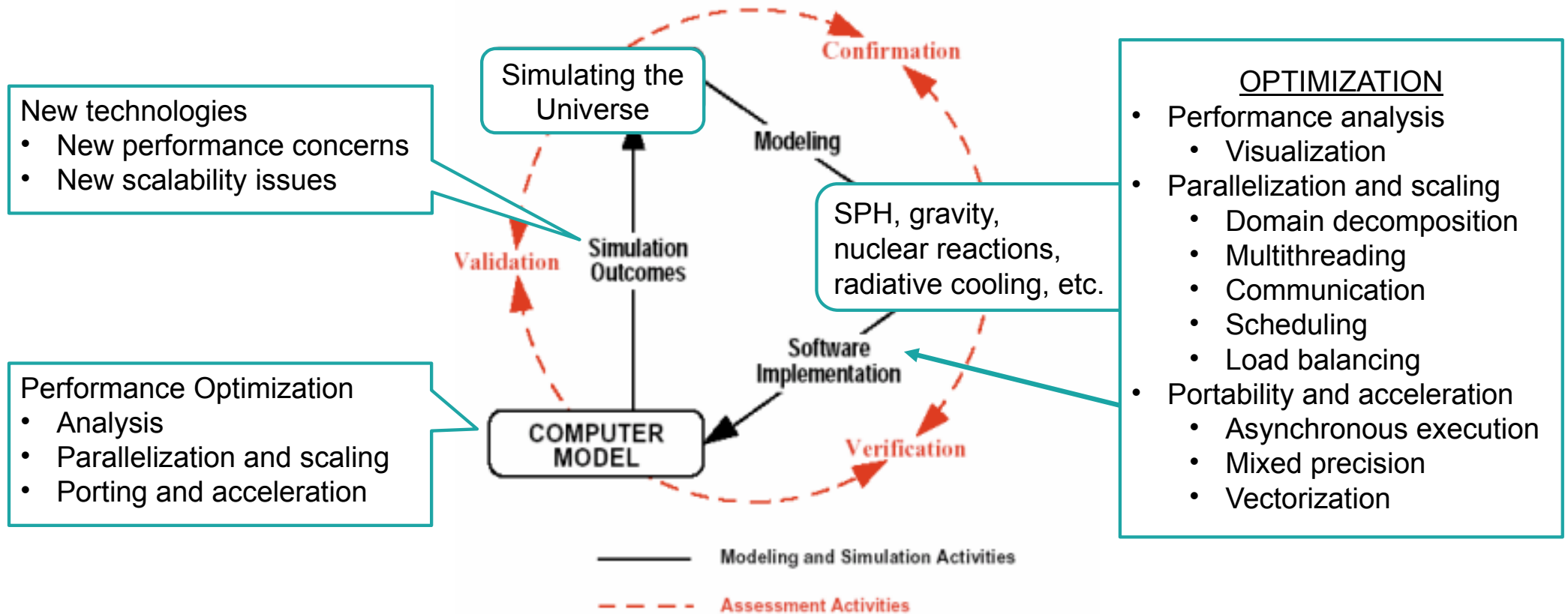


Formation of a galaxy in the GigaERIS simulation (with ChaNGa, Mayer et al.)

SPH-EXA project

- (1) PASC SPH-EXA1 (2017-2021)
- (2) PASC SPH-EXA2 (2021-2024)
- (3) SKACH (2021-2024)

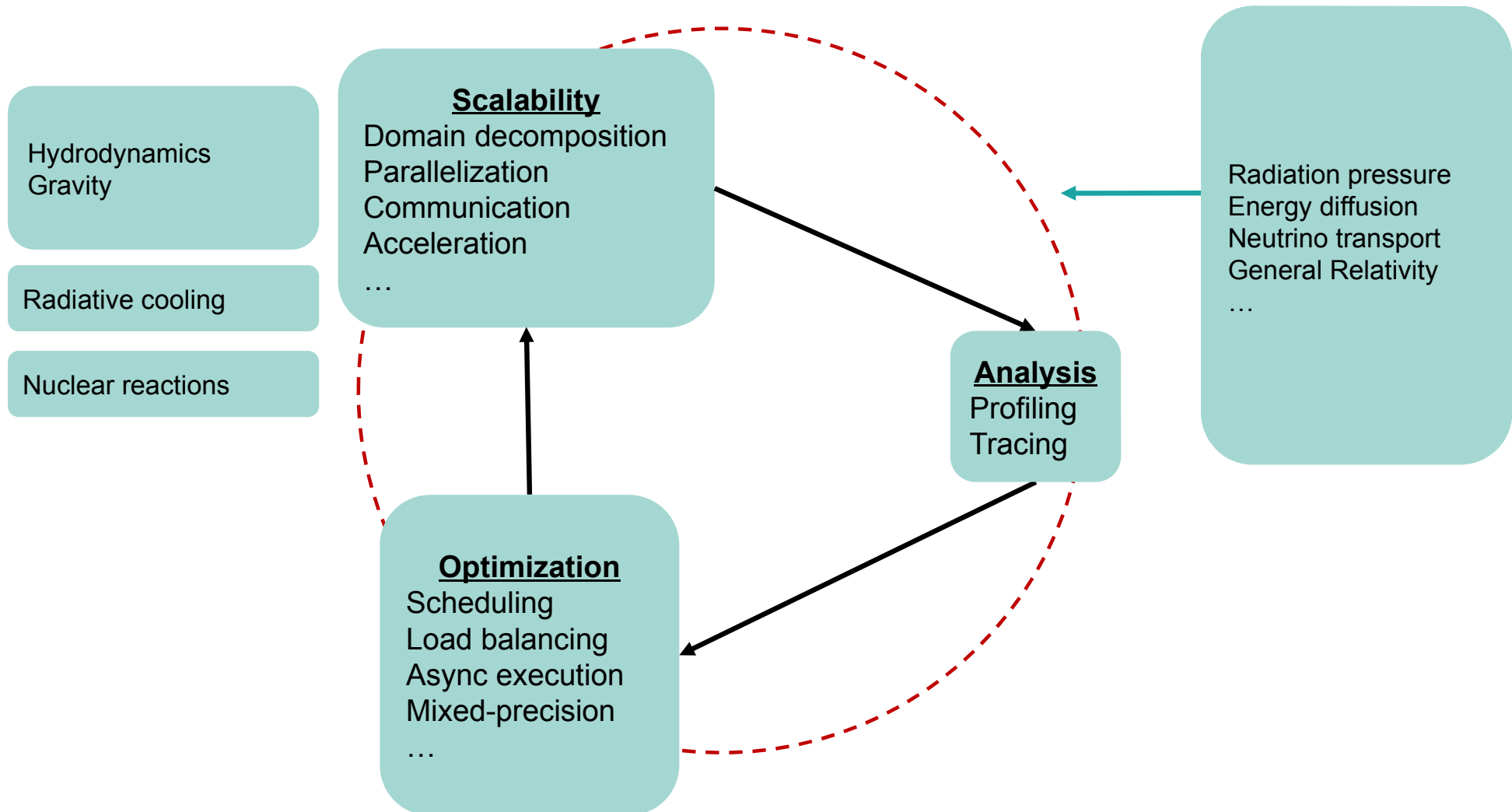
~~Classical~~ Scientific Software Development Cycle



[Adapted from: Schlesinger, S., "Terminology for Model Credibility," Simulation, Vol. 32, No. 3, 1979.]

SPH-EXA Software Development: Interdisciplinary Codesign

Performance Cycle



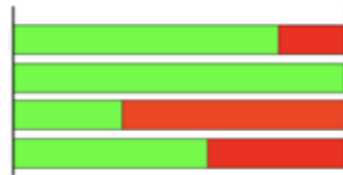
- Highly-optimized and scalable components for hydrodynamics, gravity, and other physics
- High performance simulations

SPH-EXA Performance Optimization Strategy



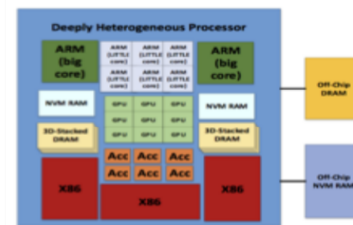
Scalability

weak, strong



Scheduling & Load-balancing

*dynamic, adaptive,
asynchronous
execution*



Heterogeneity

*portability on CPUs
and GPUs of various
architectures*



Fault-tolerance

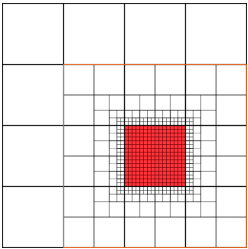
*detection and recovery
of silent errors*

SPH-EXA Framework Components



SPH-EXA application front-end

Parallel I/O and test case setup



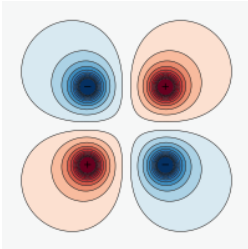
Cornerstone

Octree and domain decomposition framework

SPHYONIC

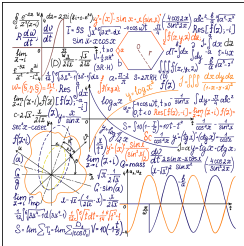
SPH

Hydrodynamics solver



Ryoanji

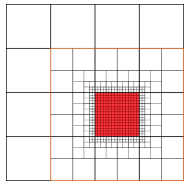
N-body gravity solver



Physics modules

*Radiative cooling (GRACKLE)
Nuclear reactions
Star formation
Stellar feedback
(in development)*

SPH-EXA Framework Components Overview



Cornerstone octree

Domain Decomposition

- Space-filling curves and octrees
- Global and locally essential octrees
- Octree-based domain decomposition
- 18'500 lines of code

Modern SPH implementation with key features

(astro.physik.unibas.ch/en/people/ruben-cabezon/sphynx/):

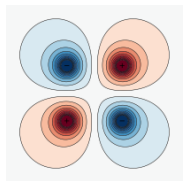
- Generalized volume elements
- Integral approach to derivatives
- Artificial viscosity with switches
- 4'000 lines of code

SPHYNX

SPH Solver

Gravity-solver on GPUs with:

- Cornerstone octrees
- Breadth-first traversal inspired by Bonsai (<https://github.com/treecode/Bonsai>)
- EXA-FMM multipole kernels (<https://github.com/exafmm>)
- 3'000 lines of code



Ryoanji N-body solver

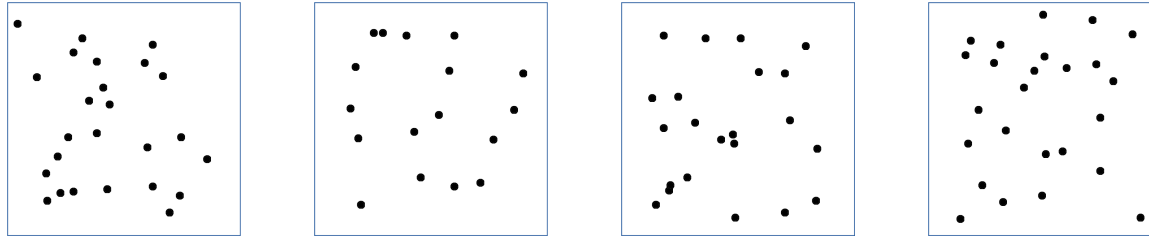
SPH-EXA application front-end

- Handling of initial conditions, checkpointing and I/O
- Flexible combination and addition of additional physics for domain scientists
- 5'500 lines of code

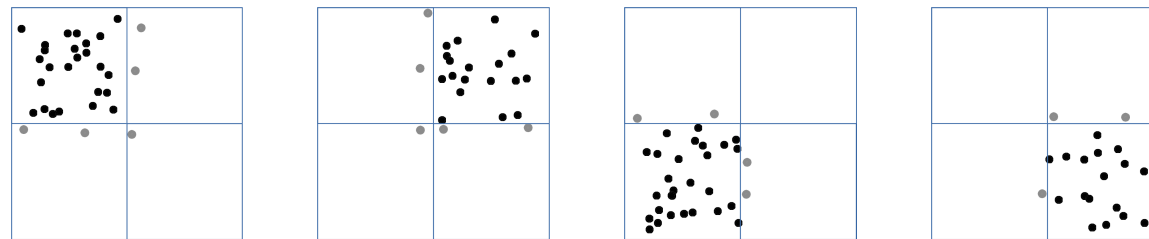


SPH-EXA

Interface for Domain Decomposition



```
domain.sync(x, y, z, h_smoothingLengths, masses, charges, ... );
```

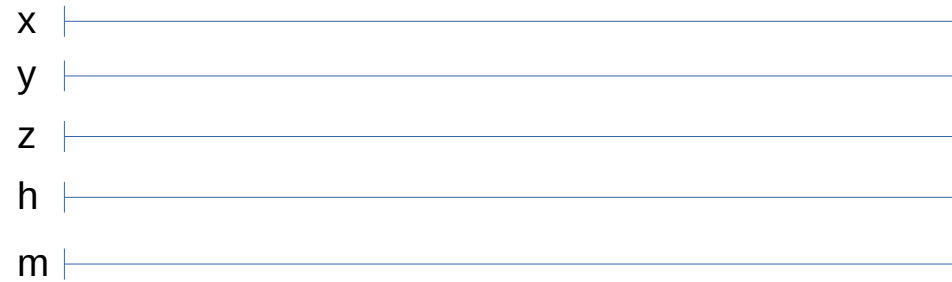


Features:

- Decompose global domain into compact subdomains
- Distribute arbitrary number of particle properties along with coordinates
- Identify and transfer halo particles
- Full GPU support: accept input data on GPU, perform octree builds and communication out of GPU
- Provide read-only access to underlying octree, for use by the N-body solver

Interface for Domain Decomposition

unordered particle data buffers (initial, or moved after time-step) on each compute node (can be on GPU)



—| |— unordered buffer

`domain.sync(x, y, z, h, m, ...)`, includes halo exchange for x,y,z, and



■ ■ ordered buffer

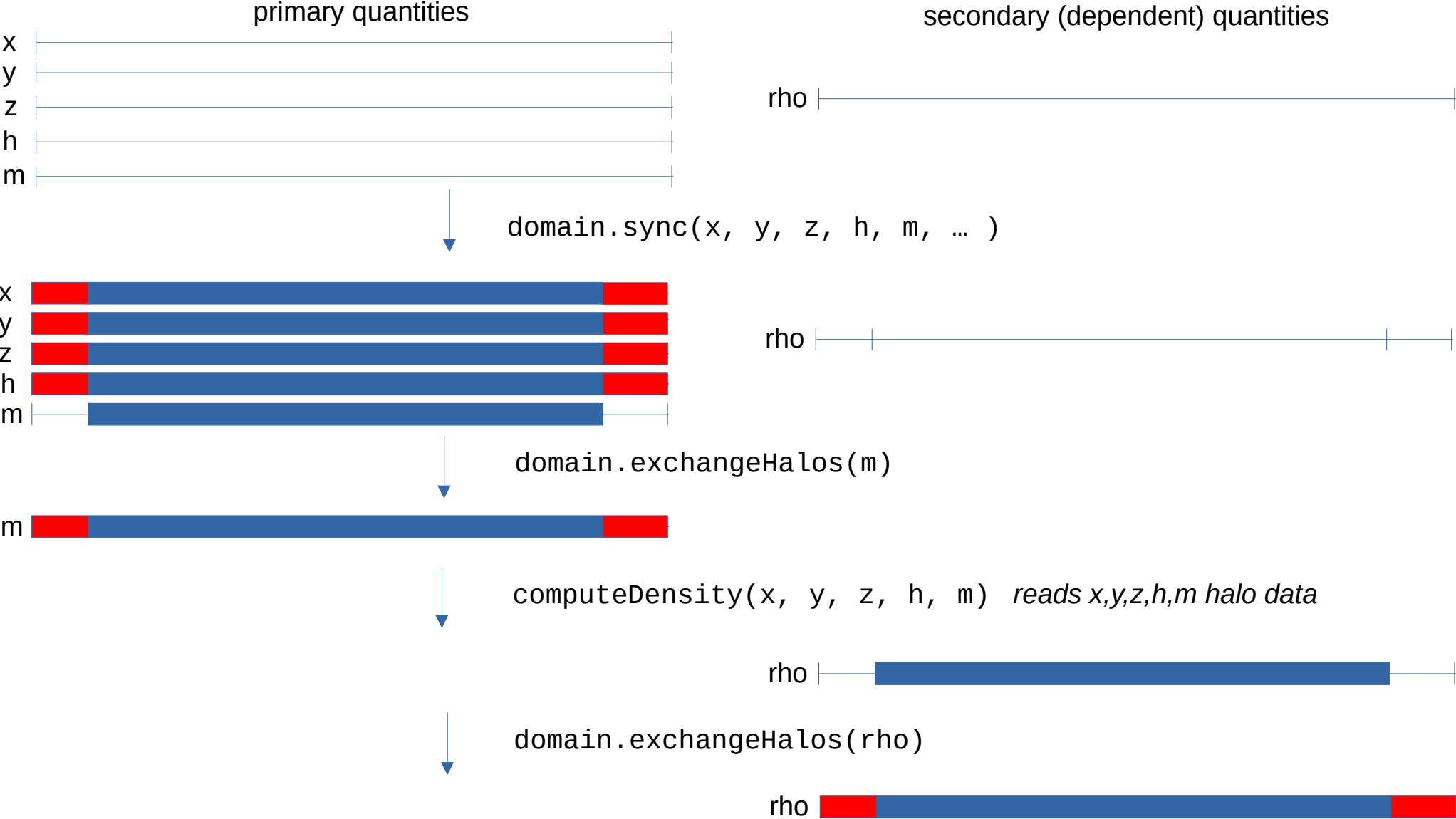
↑
halos

↑
particles of assigned
subdomain

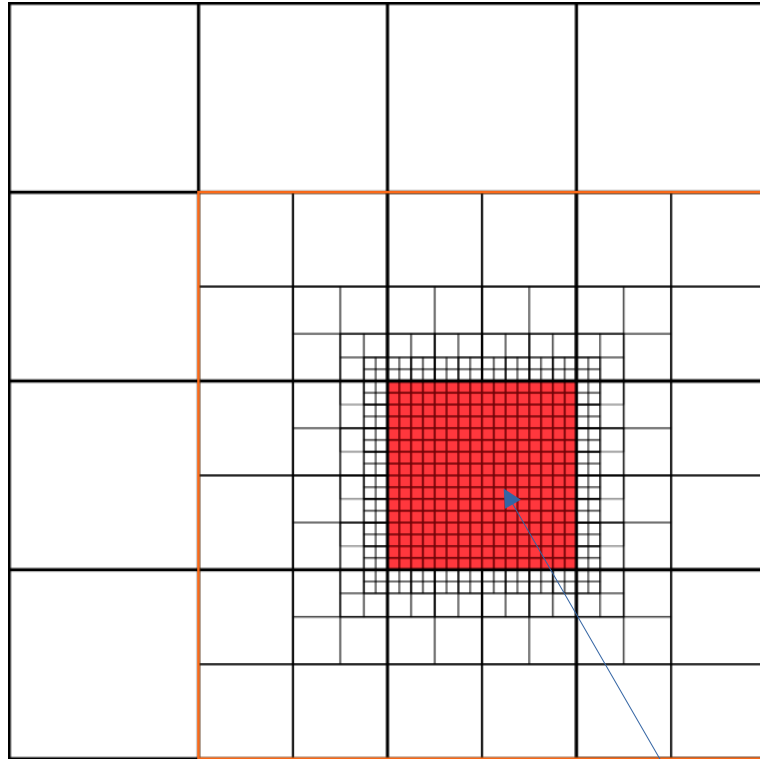
↑
halos (should be treated as read only)

→ SFC key sorted

Halo Exchange



Locally Essential Octrees



Octree requirements for calculating forces on process A:

- Must cover the global domain
- High resolution (N_{crit}) only inside the subdomain
- Angle-based (MAC) decay of resolution outside

Particles in far-away non-halo cells are not present on A

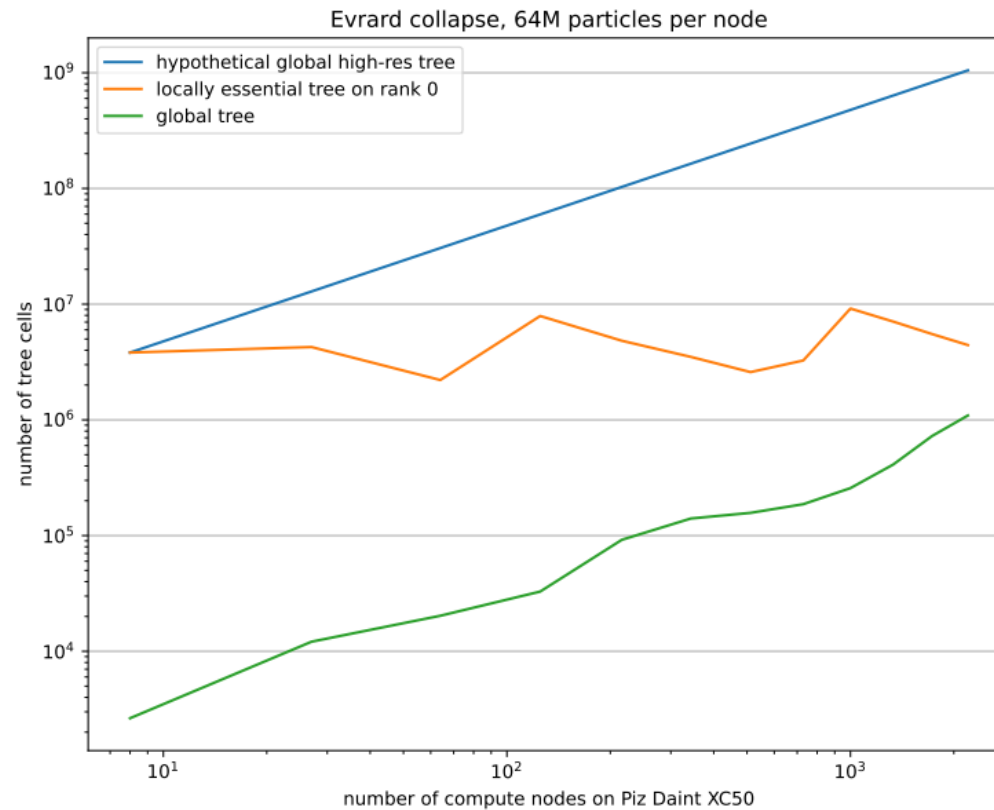
- remote (non-halo) cells must not fail the multipole acceptance criterion (MAC) used for long-range forces computed with Barnes-Hut or FMM
- locally essential tree is refined based on cell-counts (N_{crit}) inside the subdomain and based on MAC outside

Simplified drawing for homogeneous particle distribution:

- subdivision pattern may be irregular
- subdomains may have fractal shape

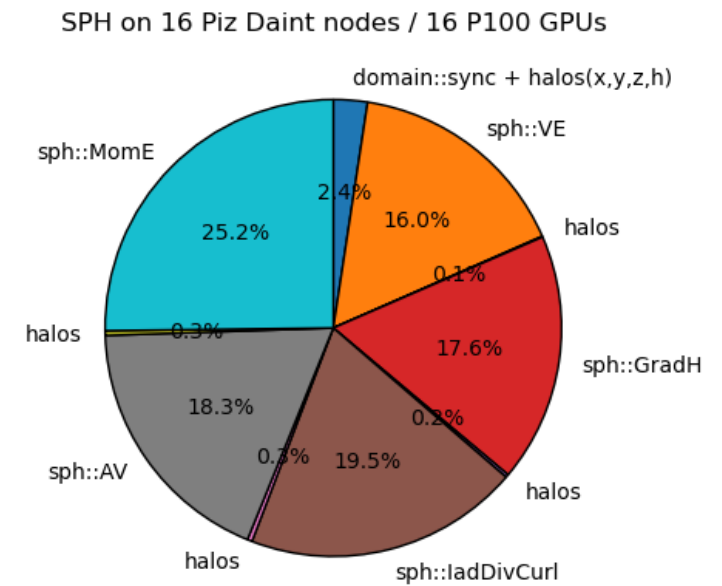
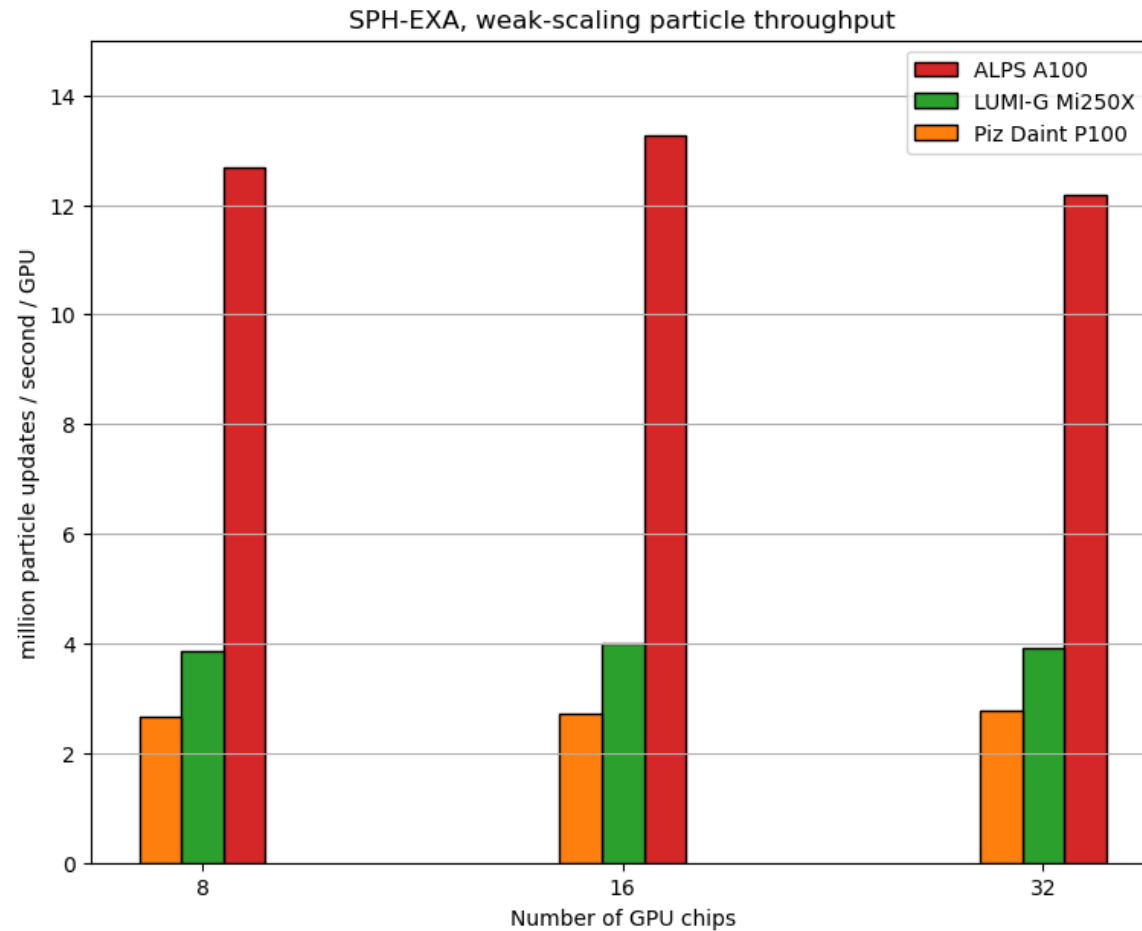
subdomain of process A in red area

Impact of the Locally Essential Octree on the Global Octree



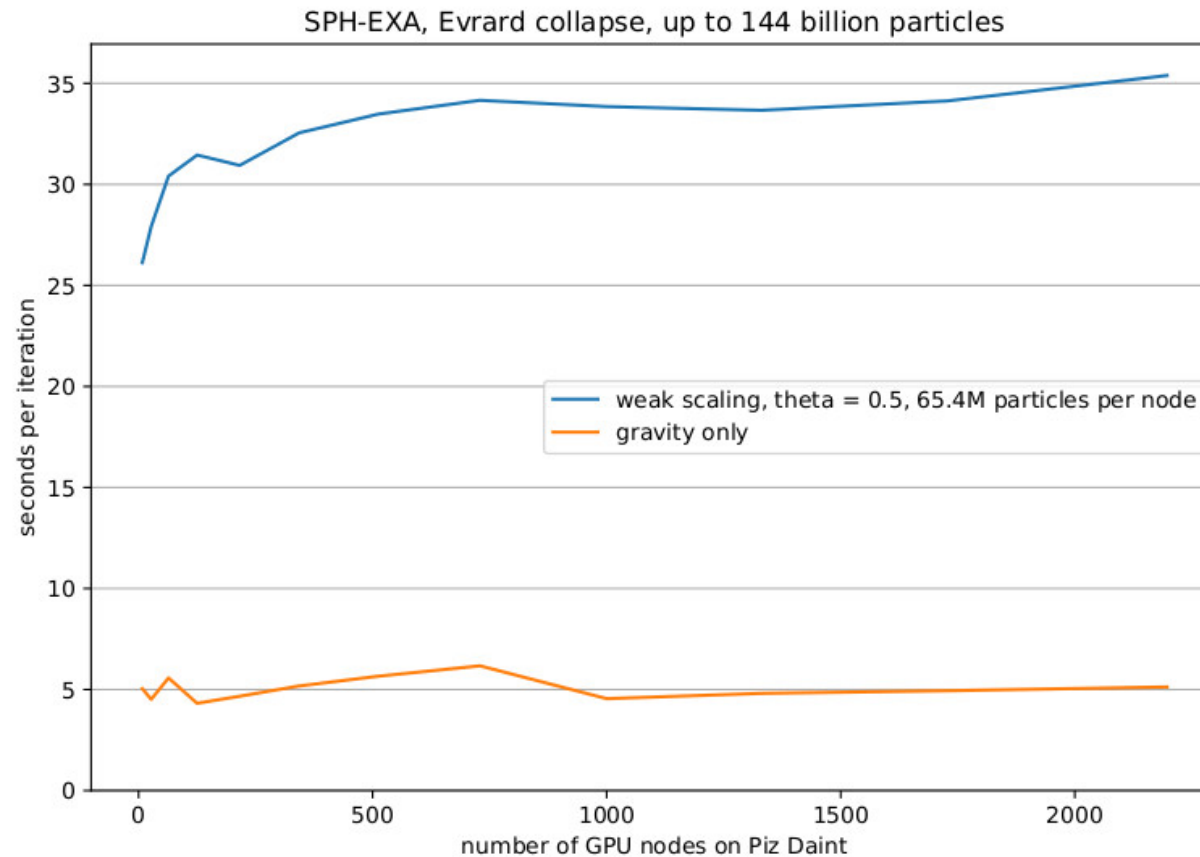
- Global octree still grows linearly with system size, but is 1'000x smaller thanks to the locally essential tree
- Locally essential octree only grows logarithmically, $N_{\text{crit}} = 64$

Support for Various GPU Architectures



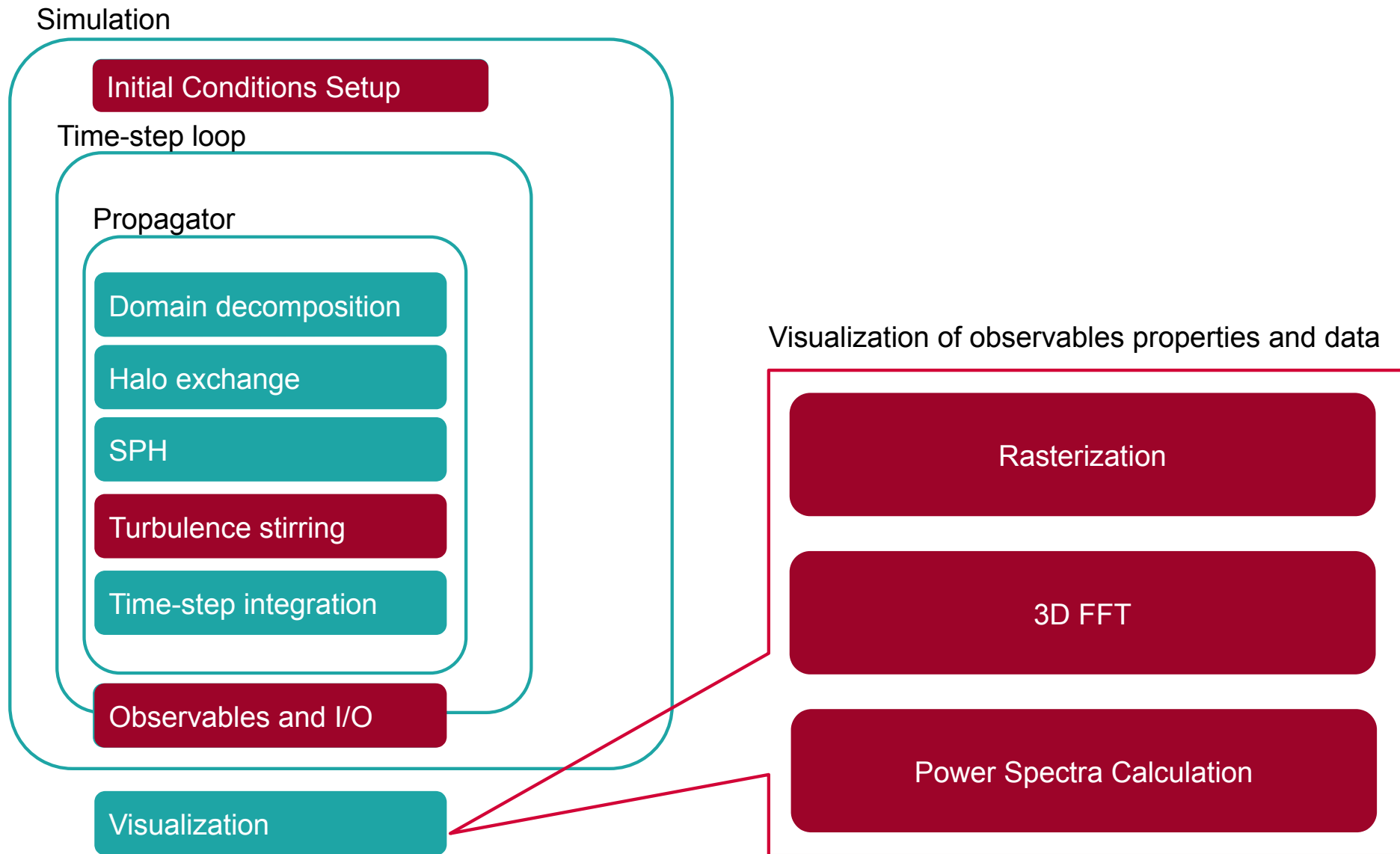
GPU performance comparison in an SPH simulation (Sedov blast)

SPH-EXA Scalability for Hydrodynamics and Gravity

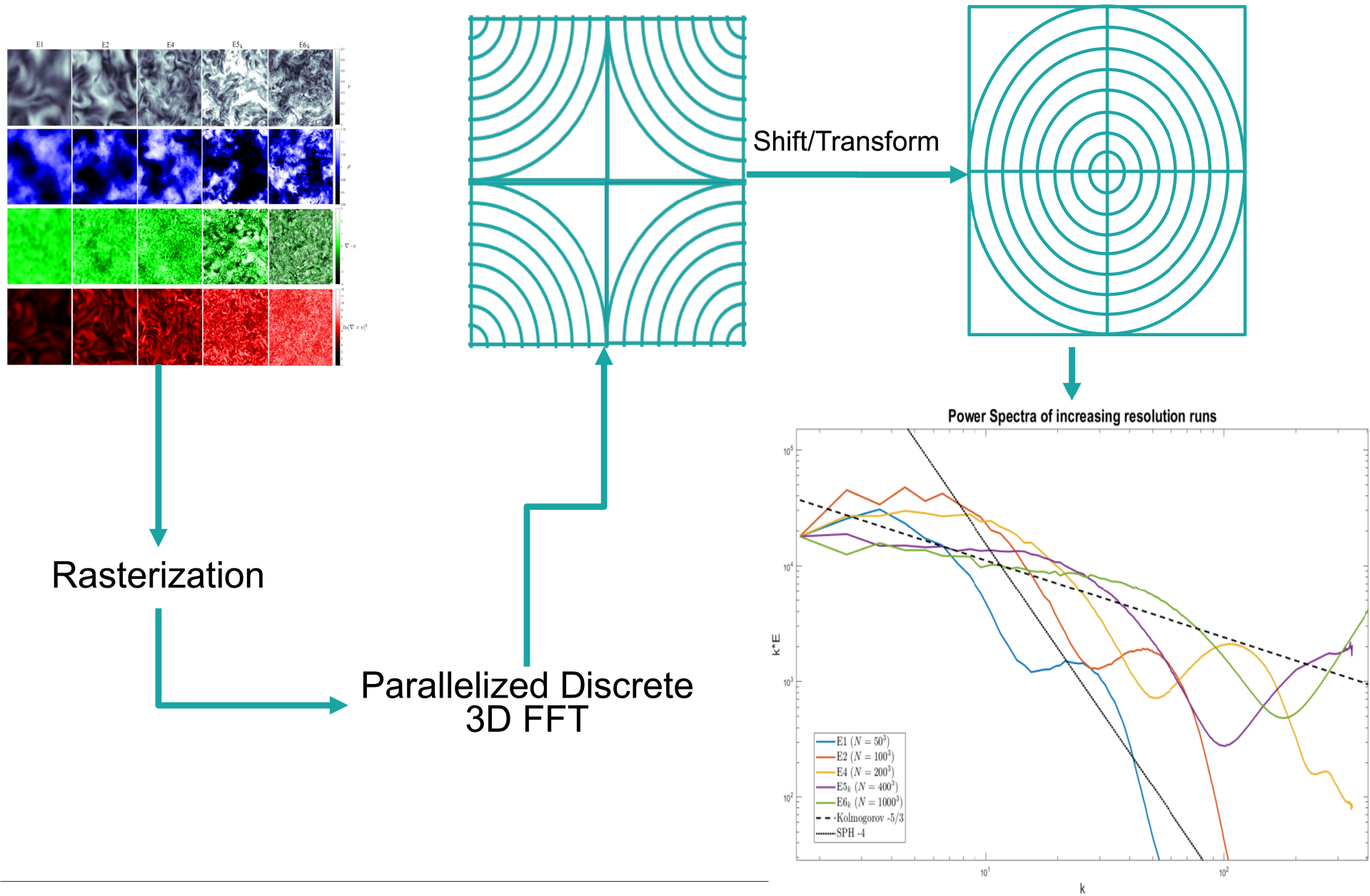


- Despite the global nature of gravitational forces, SPH-EXA scales to the full Piz Daint machine

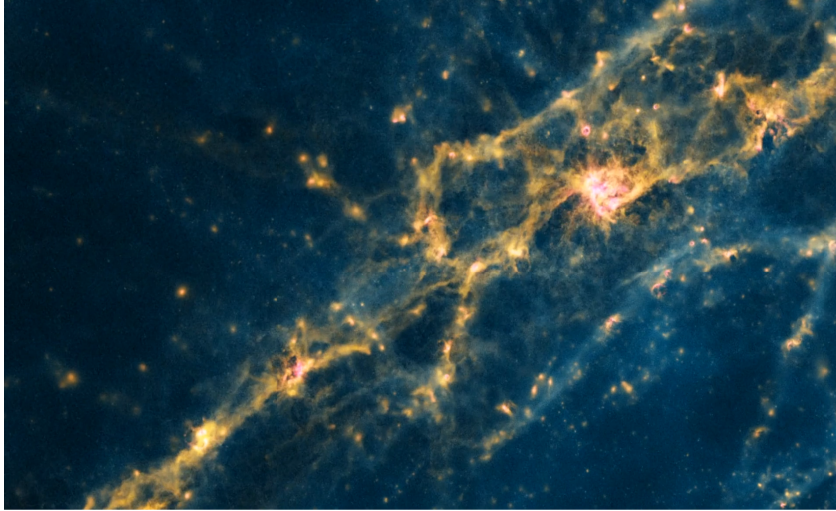
SPH-EXA: Simulation of Subsonic Turbulence



SPH-EXA: Power Spectra Calculation for Turbulence Simulations

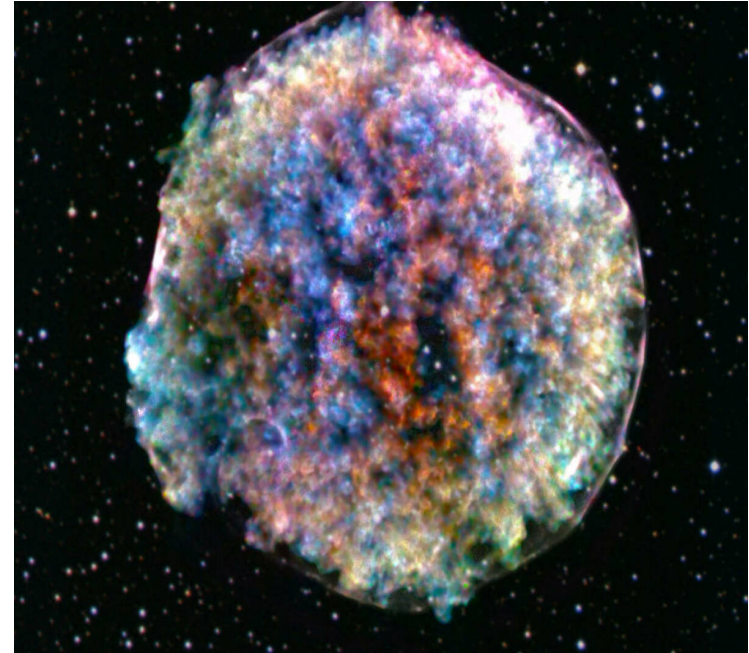


SPH-EXA: Next Steps



Galaxy formation simulations (PHOEBOS)

- Radiative cooling
- Stellar feedback
- Star formation



Type IA supernova simulations

- Nuclear reactions
- Nuclear flame tracking