

# GPU-Powered Particle-in-Cell Community Frameworks for Laser-Plasma Interaction

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**SIAM-PP: GPU Computing for Solving Large Scale Scientific Problems**

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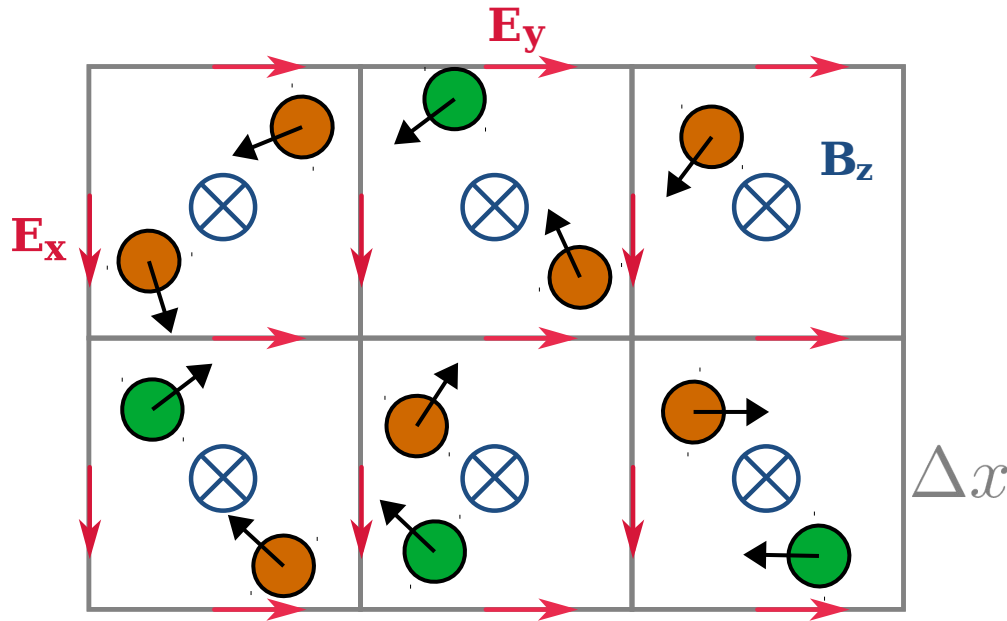
# Electromagnetic Particle-in-Cell on GPU

## GPU-centric Data Challenges

- **Algorithm**
- **Open Exascale Software Stacks (Examples):**
  - WarpX
  - PIConGPU
- **Application Memory Footprint**
  - Motivation
  - Implementation choices
  - Code Comparison: Optimization vs. flexibility
  - Mixed Precision Benchmarks

# EM Particle-in-Cell

## Basic Principle



initial & boundary conditions:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_s \rho_s$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

self-consistent, linearized time step:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta \mathbf{A}}{\Delta t}$$

$$c\Delta t \lesssim \Delta x$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

- Eulerian: electro-magnetic fields
- Lagrangian: particles in Vlasov-equation

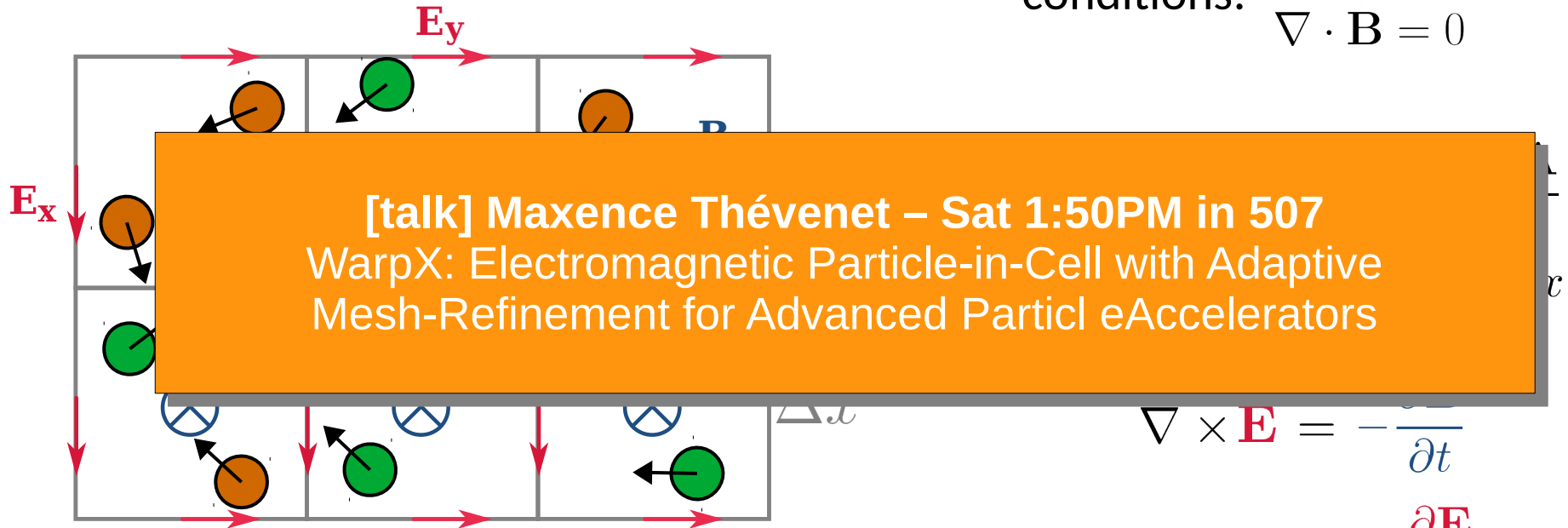
# EM Particle-in-Cell

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# **Exascale PIC Software Stacks**

Examples: WarpX & PIConGPU

# HPC Application Software Stack

**Application**

**Containers and Algorithms**

**helper**

**In-Node Acceleration**

**Message-  
Passing**

# WarpX

I/O coupling  
open  
PMD

## PICSAR

optional,  
modular  
physics  
extensions

## AMReX

ParallelFor, ReduceSum|Min|Max, ParallelAllReduce

MultiFAB,  
ArrayBox

CUDA, OpenMP; upcoming: HIP, DPC++

MPI

# PICon GPU



Plugins

I/O coupling



Boost

PMacc

cupla

Alpaka

mallocMC

LLAMA\*  
\*still in PMacc

MPI

CUDA, OpenMP, TBB; upcoming: HIP, SYCL



# Application Memory Footprint

# GPU Memory Footprint

## Motivation

Titan (ORNL): 109 TByte GPU RAM

- **GPU-specific Challenge**

- Device utilization: data **persistently on device**
- GPU weak-scaling: to solve memory-size bound setups
- **Memory utilization peaks**: move particles, buffer communications

- **Resource Occupation**

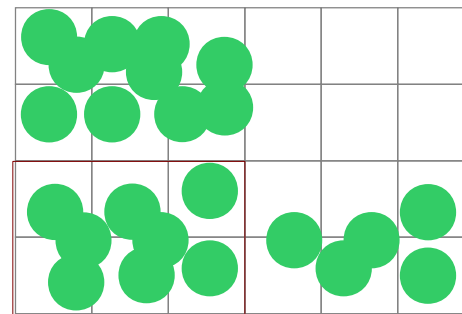
- Scalability: essential; methods (and codes) scale well
- Time-to-solution: from week(s) to half-days due to GPUs
- **Node-hours-per-run: linear to resulting science / campaign**

# Particle Implementation Choices

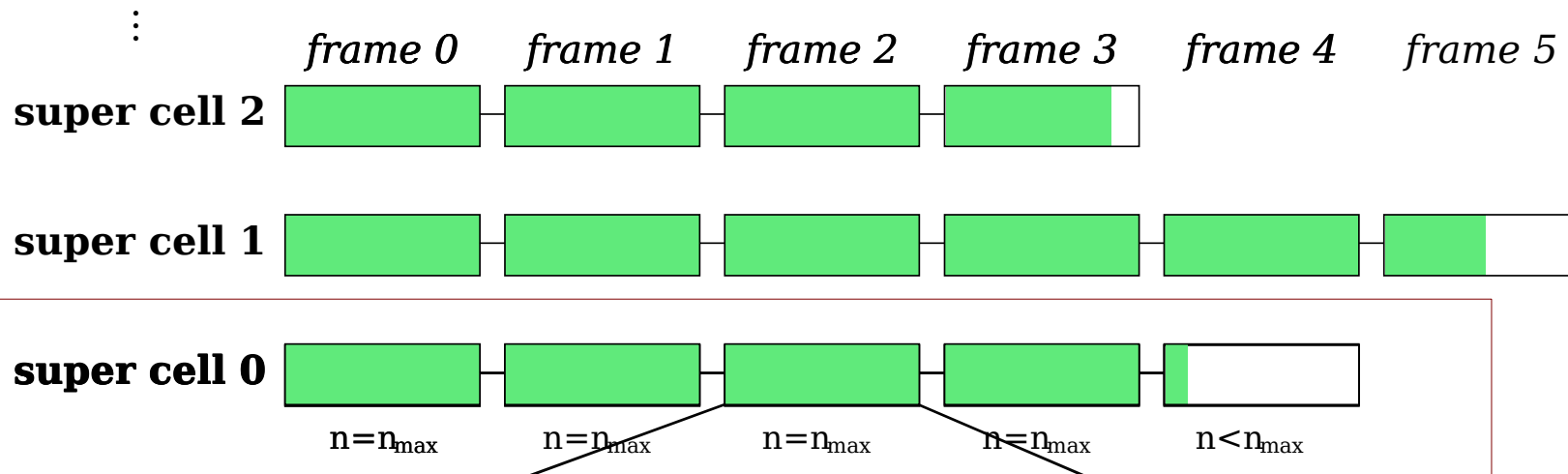
## Memory Layout and Management

[talk] Andrew Myers – 3:45PM in 507  
An Overview of Particles in AMReX

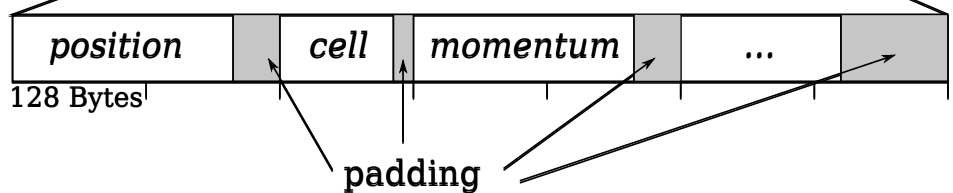
- **SoA/AoS**
  - unsorted or sorted (e.g. for particle-particle)
  - cache blocking: sort + index; often hindered due to multiple kernels
  - resize: costly or pre-partitioning
- **Tiled SoA/AoS**
  - unsorted, sorted or bucket sorted (in-bucket index/sort for particle-particle)
  - cache blocking: iterate tiles of spatially close particles by bucket (supercell)
  - resize: flexible; add chunks in lock-free algorithms



$$\vec{E}, \vec{B}$$



**attributes of n particles**



H. Burau et al., IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. (2010), DOI:10.1109/TPS.2010.2064310  
 M. Bussmann et al., SC'13 (2013), DOI:10.1145/2503210.2504564  
 A. Huebl, Diploma Thesis (2014), DOI:10.5281/zenodo.15924

# Memory Footprint Comparison

Warm, Uniform, 3D3V Electron-Positron Plasma

**Particles per GPU:** 16GByte V100 (12.6 Mio cells)

- **WarpX 20.02**
  - $\leq 101\text{M}$  particles / GPU
- **PIConGPU 0.4.3-781-dev**
  - $\leq 403\text{M}$  particles / GPU

**One Particle [concat. Bytes]**

- **112 DP / 60 SP**
- **59 DP / 31 SP**

**1.9x**

**Less Attributes by Kernel Fusion**

- drop **6 floats** by fusing field gather into push kernel(s): 60 DP / 36 SP

**1.6x**

**Memory Management, Padding & Utilization Peaks**

- projected: 314M
- **$\Delta = 1.3x$**
- 403M

# Optimization Details

## Chances and Risks

- **Single Precision / Mixed Precision**
  - Validation of precision of physical observables
    - PIconGPU: benchmarked, normalized units
- **Kernel Fusion**
  - “push” kernels: gather fields multiple times
    - relatively small cost, often only one field gathered
  - slight register increase
    - less of a problem in recent GPUs
- **Tiled memory management**
  - libraries available, algorithm prototyping can be more complex

# Runtime Benchmarks

## Single vs. Double Precision in PIConGPU

- **Runtime Cost Increase**

- homogeneous, warm electron-positron plasma test
- arbitrary-order particle splines

	CIC pw linear	TSC pw quad.	PCS pw cubic	...
SP	<b>1x</b>	1.79x	3.38x	
DP	1.50x	2.91x		

A. Huebl, PIConGPU 0.4.2 on Nvidia P100, <https://github.com/ComputationalRadiationPhysics/picongpu/issues/2815>

# Summary

## Strategies for Memory Optimizations in GPU PIC Libraries

- **Controlling the Memory Footprint**
  - **Memory is node-hours: in practice just as costly as walltime**
  - reduced precision; fuse kernels instead of global-memory helpers
- **Particle Memory Management**
  - **Contiguous** (AMReX / WarpX)
    - STL-like algorithms (+), rapid prototyping (+), multiple kernels (-/0), ~1.3x memory overhead (-/0)
  - **Tiled, bucket-sorted** (PMacc / PIConGPU)
    - Cache blocking (+), additional parallel algorithms (-/0)

**Rely on a community library: e.g. AMReX, CoPA-Cabana, or PMacc**



# Meet the Teams

# WarpX team\*: physicists + applied mathematicians + computer scientists



Jean-Luc Vay (PI)



Ann Almgren (coPI)



David Grote (coPI)



Marc Hogan (coPI)



Diana Amorim



John Bell



Lixin Ge



Axel Huebl



Kevin Gott



(NESAP)

Cho Ng



Rémi Lehe



Revathi Jambunathan



Olga Shapoval



Andrew Myers



Maxence Thévenet



Michael Rowan



(NESAP)

Yinjian Zhao



Cameron Yang



Edoardo Zoni



Weiqun Zhang



Glenn Richardson



Daniel Belkin



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Guillaume Blaclard



Haïthem Kallala



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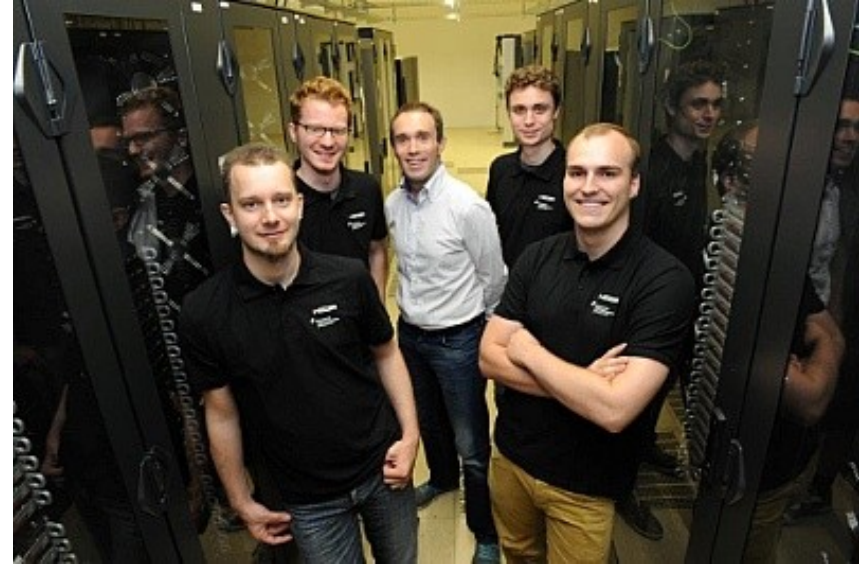


+ collaborators from CEA Saclay (France)

The project also leverages other ASCR (ECP & others) efforts via adoptions of other tools/methods, often via collaboration.

\*Many at fraction of time on WarpX.

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# **Backup Slides: Standardization Efforts**

# Particle-In-Cell Modeling Interface

[github.com/picmi-standard/picmi](https://github.com/picmi-standard/picmi)



- **Standard input format for Particle-In-Cell codes**

- dictionary as input syntax
- primary implementation: Python classes
- extensible for code-specific needs, handling of additional options

control

simulation

data pipelines



# Exascale Challenge: I/O Scalability

Titan I/O Weak Scaling with PIconGPU

$$T_{\text{eff}} \equiv \frac{N \times S}{t_{\text{I/O}}}$$

512|2048

SYSTEM SPECS	TITAN	SUMMIT	FRONTIER
Peak Performance	27 PF	200 PF	> 1.5 EF
Storage	32 PB, 1 TB/s, Lustre Filesystem	250 PB, 2.5 TB/s, GPFS™	2-4x performance and capacity of Summit's I/O subsystem. Frontier will have near node storage like Summit.

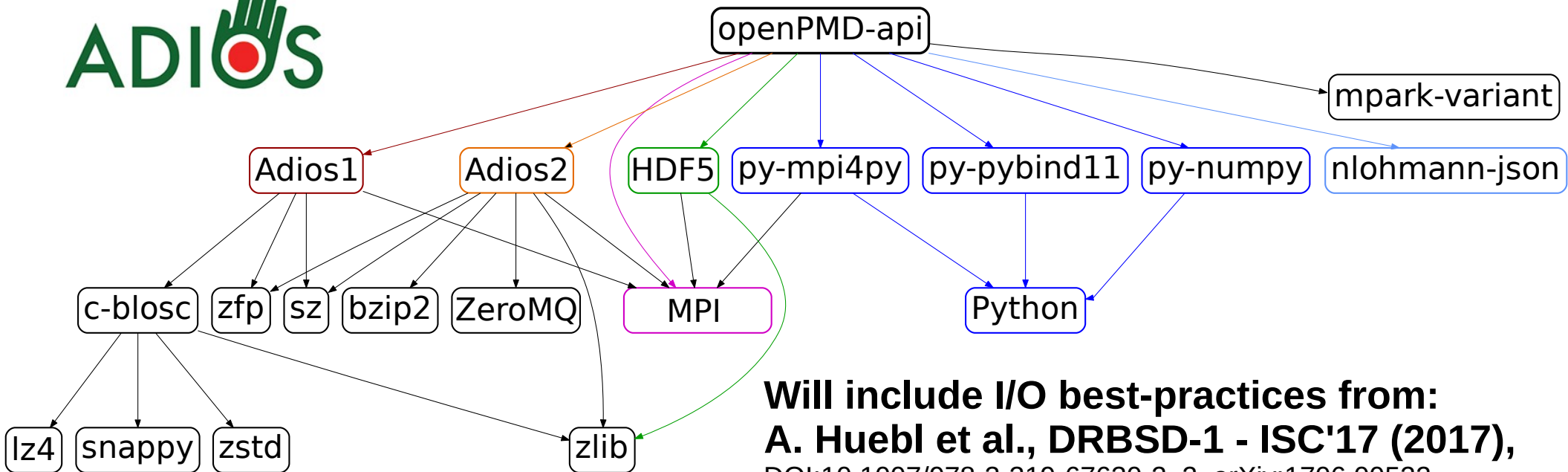
1/3x

1/3x

In situ approaches: **tightly** versus **loosely** coupled workflows

# Open Standard for Particle-Mesh Data

Loosely Coupled Pipelines: openPMD-api



Will include I/O best-practices from:  
**A. Huebl et al., DRBSD-1 - ISC'17 (2017),**  
DOI:10.1007/978-3-319-67630-2\_2, arXiv:1706.00522

Available via:



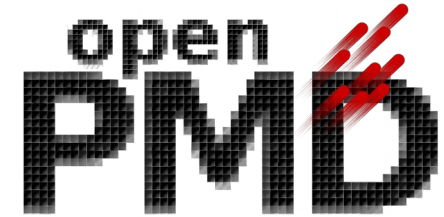
**Spack**





# Open Standard for Particle-Mesh Data

[www.openPMD.org](http://www.openPMD.org)



- markup / schema for arbitrary hierarchical data formats
- truly, *scientifically* self-describing
- basis for open data workflows

