



Elmer/Ice splinter meeting

EGU GA 2017, Vienna, Austria



CSC – Suomalainen tutkimuksen, koulutuksen, kulttuurin ja julkishallinnon ICT-osaamiskeskus

Updates on Elmer/Ice

Thomas Zwinger, Peter Råback, Mika Malinen,
Juha Ruokolainen, Juhani Kataja (CSC)

Special guests: Josefin Ahlkrona (Univ Kiel),
Mikko Byckling (Intel Corp.)



ical order)

SISU

Emergence solver



Emergence solver

- New solver computing emergence velocity:
 - Solver Fortran File: `Emergence.F90`
 - Solver Name: `GetEmergenceVelocity`
 - <http://elmerice.elmerfem.org/wiki/doku.php?id=solvers:emergence>

Computes the surface emergence velocity (= negative equilibrium mass balance) at the surface using a scalar product of the surface normal and the ice velocity at the surface

- Needed other solvers:
 - `ElmerIceSolvers` `ComputeNormalSolver`
 - `(built-in)` `Navier-Stokes`

Emergence solver

- Kinematic free surface condition:

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \underbrace{u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}}_{=-v_{em}} - w = a_{\perp} \|\nabla F_s\|$$

- With

$$\nabla F_s = z - h$$

- Surface normal


$$\mathbf{n} = \nabla F_s / \|\nabla F_s\| = \left(-\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}, 1\right) / \|\nabla F_s\|$$

- Cheating:

$$\|\nabla F_s\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$$

ISCAL

Slides courtesy of
Josefin Ahlkrona (Univ Kiel)



ISCAL

- Ice Sheet Coupled Approximation Levels (ISCAL)
- Error estimate (based on the difference of wither a FS or a previous ISCAL solution - SIA)
- The domain is decomposed according to this error estimate, given a certain threshold
- Solution of the (in size reduced) system

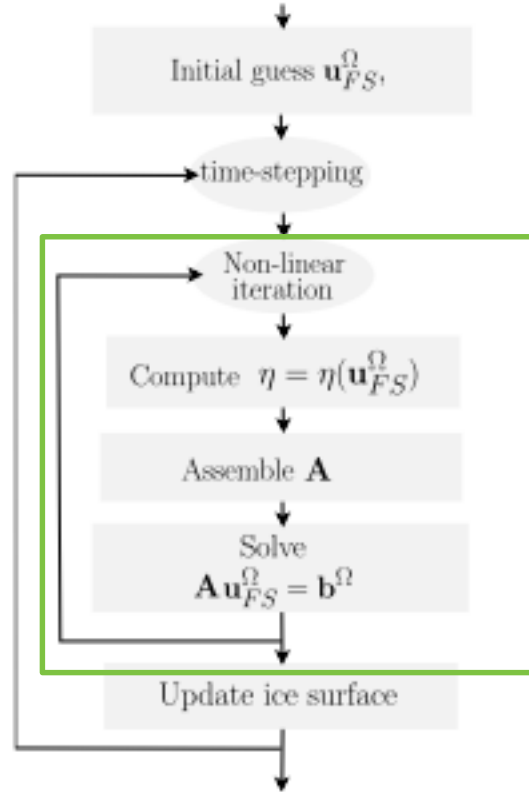
$$\mathcal{A}_{FS} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{FS}|_{\Omega_{FS}} = \mathbf{b}|_{\Omega_{FS}} - \mathcal{A}_{CO} \cdot \mathbf{u}_{SIA}|_{\partial\Omega_{FS}}$$

Divide into SIA and Stokes areas

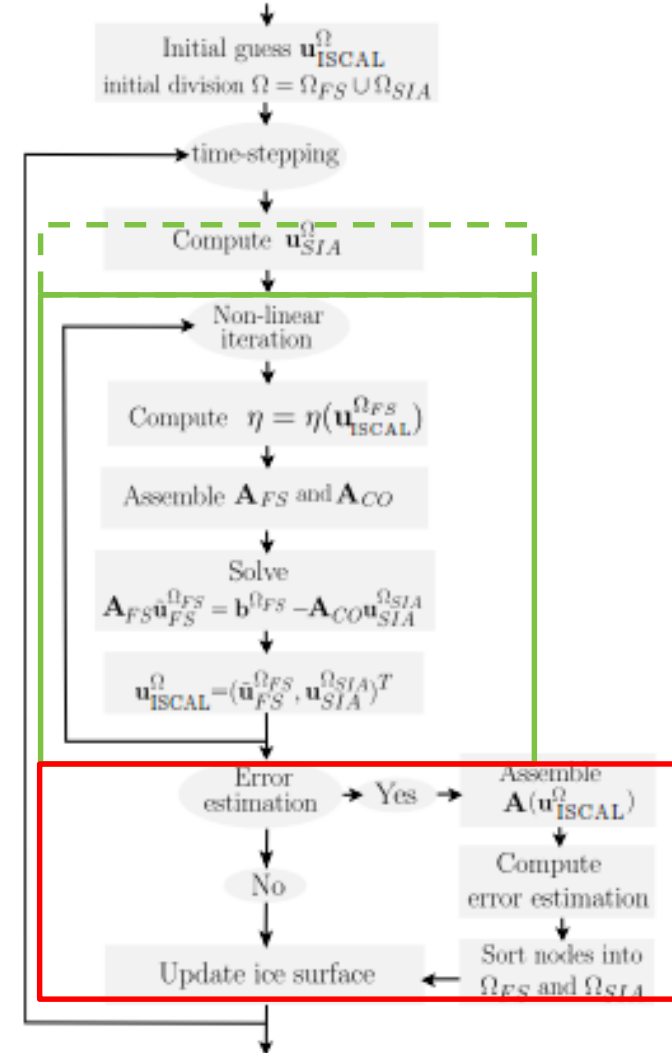


ISCAL

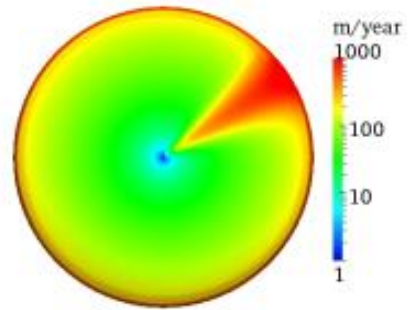
Original Stokes Algorithm



ISCAL Algorithm



Ice stream tracking



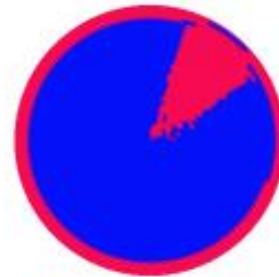
Velocity (ISCAL)



SIA, and full
Stokes areas, 1
month

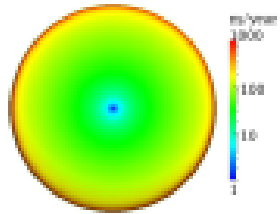


SIA, and full
Stokes areas, 6
months

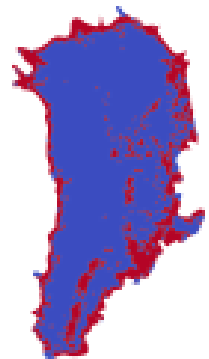


SIA, and full
Stokes areas, 11
months

Speedup ≈ 9



# nodes	Model	FS nodes (%)	Assembly (%)	Solve (%)	Error Calc. (%)	# iter.
257000	FS	100.0	84.8	14.6	-	12.9
	ISCAL	6.8	78.3	11.2	5.1	12.9



Greenland, tolerance 10%: 4 times faster for 465056 nodes where 14 % are FS nodes.

ISCAL

- ISCAL currently demands installation of a separate Elmer branch, called `elmerice-iscal`
 - It compiles basically similar than Elmer/Ice, just by switching to the right source in git (`git checkout elmerice-iscal`)
 - ISCAL itself not yet included in cmake - needs manual building with script from inside the source – will be fixed, soon
 - Once everything works in `iscal-branch`, we will merge into `elmerice`
- Documentation (still some construction zone here) under:
<http://elmerice.elmerfem.org/wiki/doku.php?id=solvers:iscal>
- Example (in `elmerice-iscal`):
`elmerfem/elmerice/Solvers/ISCAL/test_circularice`

ISCAL



References:

Ahlkrona, J., P. Lötstedt, N. Kirchner, and T. Zwinger, 2016.
Dynamically coupling the non-linear Stokes equations with the shallow ice approximation in glaciology: Description and first applications of the ISCAL method. J. Comp. Phys., **308**, 1-19,
doi:[10.1016/j.jcp.2015.12.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcp.2015.12.025).


ISCAL - Summary

- Code deployed in separate branch
- Ready to play with
- Still needs some work to bring to production
- When would I use it?:
 - Longer term simulation with changing fast flow pattern



Elmer(/Ice) on Xeon Phi

Mikko Byckling (Intel)
Juhani Kataja (CSC)



Porting Elmer to MIC

- Porting work started already Q2/12
- Focus to build ElmerSolver on a MIC
 - MIC = Many Integrated Cores
- Cooperation with Mikko Byckling (Intel) within *Intel Parallel Computing Center (IPCC)*

| epcc |

Stanford University

ETH zürich

TACC

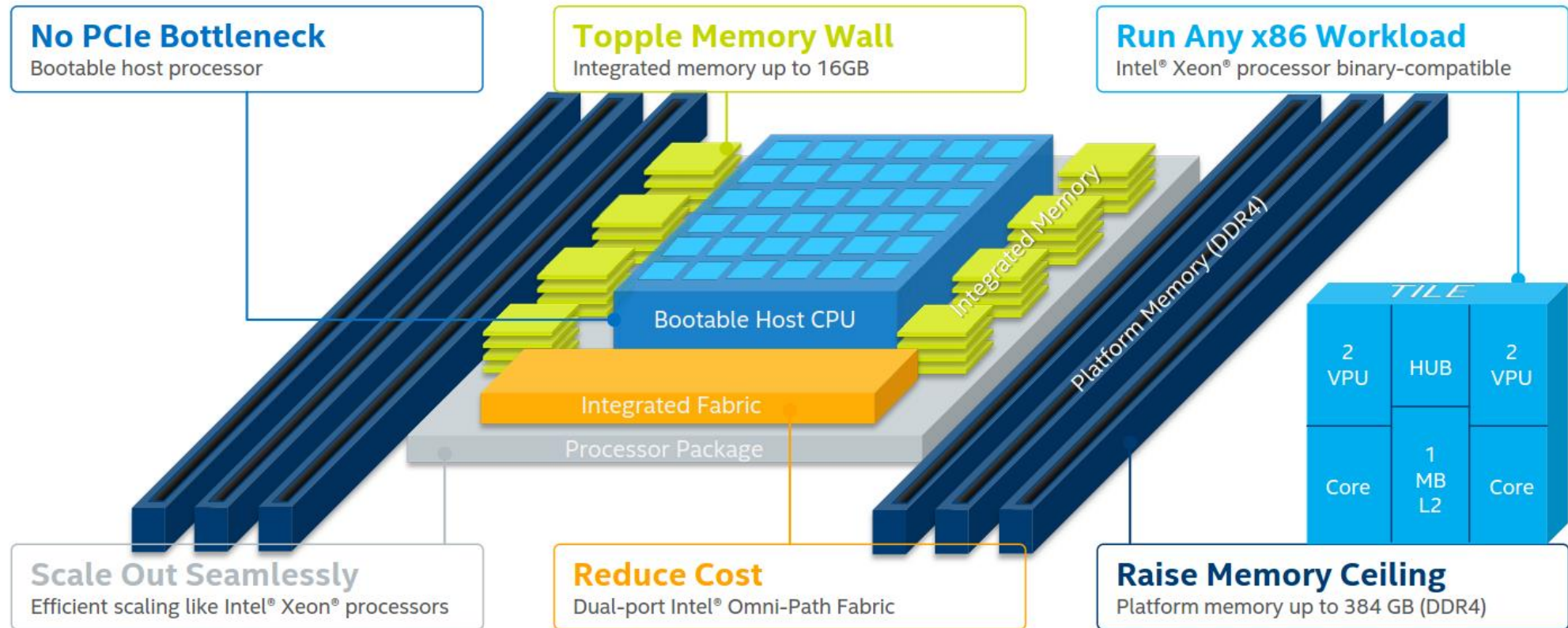


SDSC
SAN DIEGO SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER

PURDUE
UNIVERSITY



Porting Elmer to MIC



¹Reduced cost based on Intel internal estimate comparing cost of discrete networking components with the integrated fabric solution

Porting Elmer to MIC

- Internally OpenMP threading supported by
 - Solver API routines related to element assembly
 - Element assembly loop of some solvers already implemented
 - Time integration routines
 - Sparse matrix vector products
- Library support for OpenMP exists in
 - External BLAS routines
 - External LAPACK routines
 - Direct solvers such as Cholmod, SPQR and Pardiso

Porting Elmer to MIC

- Perform disruptive changes if necessary
 - Maintain backwards compatibility
 - Build backwards compatible interfaces to new methods if necessary
- Optimization order
 - Vectorization
 - Threading
- Tools currently in use
 - Intel Vtune (to find hotspots and non-vectorizable parts of the code on the time critical path)
 - Intel Inspector XE (to find threading bugs)
- Targeting both Xeon and Xeon Phi

Porting Elmer to MIC

- Modern Fortran code with a modular structure
 - Initial focus on Finite element assembly
 - Improve the vectorization properties by changing the key data structures
 - Add OpenMP multithreading
- All ~50 solvers in Elmer need to be modified



= AHLOW!

```
!$omp parallel do private(Element,n,nd)
  DO t=1,active
    Element => GetActiveElement(t)
    n = GetElementNOFNodes(Element)
    nd = GetElementNOFDOfs(Element)
    CALL LocalMatrix(Element, STIFF, FORCE, n, nd)
    CALL DefaultUpdateEquations(STIFF,FORCE,&
                                UElement=Element)
  END DO
!$omp end parallel do
```

Porting Elmer to MIC

- Poisson (elliptic problem) solver with
 - Large vectors (FEM Gauss points)
 - Mesh colouring (avoid race conditions)
 - Tested on Xeon Phi developer Ninja platform
 - Intel® Xeon Phi (™) CPU 7210 @ 1.30GHz
 - 64 cores (256 HT 4x)
 - 96GB DDR4,16GB MCDRAM
 - KNL (KNights Landing)

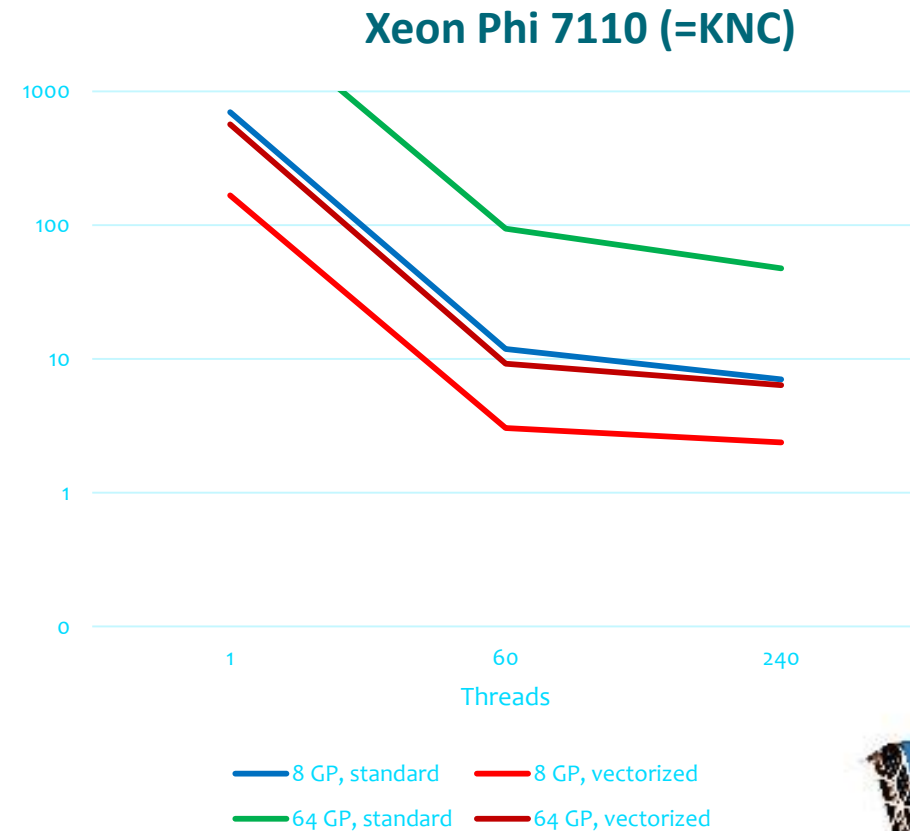
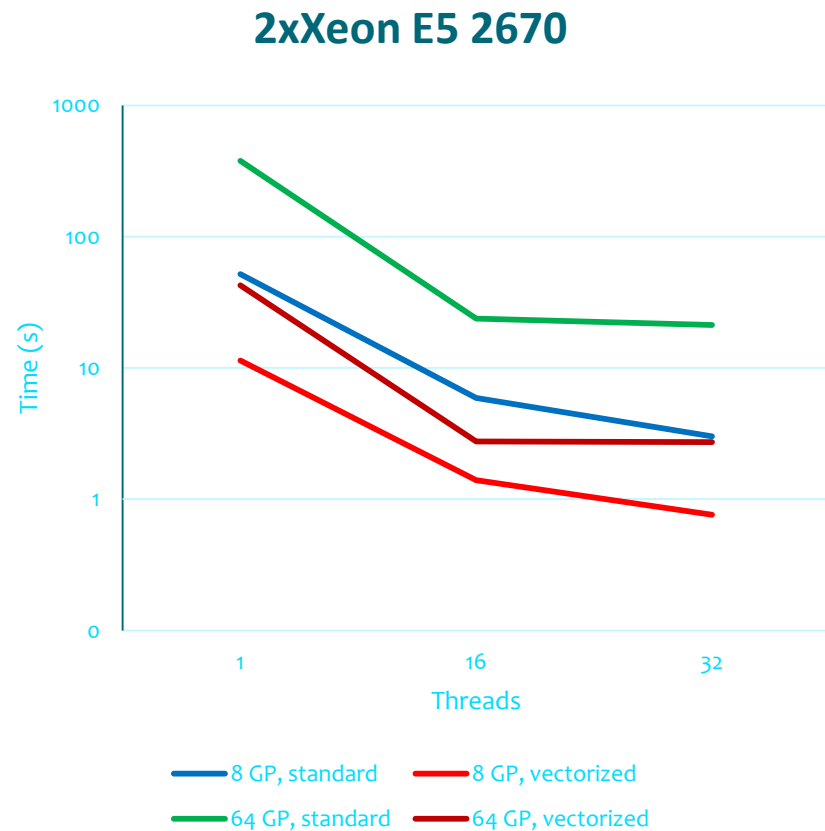
The screenshot shows the htop utility running on a Xeon Phi processor. The main display area shows a list of 64 processes, each represented by a bar chart of CPU usage and numerical values for PID, USER, PRI, NI, TRES, RES, SHR, S, DIRT, RUC, TIME+, and COMMAND. The processes are sorted by CPU usage, with the top processes showing 100% usage. The bottom status bar displays system statistics: Mem: 2,69G/110G, Swap: 0K/4,000, Taskset: 79, 218, sh: 3 running, Load average: 0,18 0,18 0,21, Uptime: 1 day, 05:02:36. A taskset table is visible at the bottom, showing the distribution of processes across 64 processors.

PID	USER	PRI	NI	TRES	RES	SHR	S	DIRT	RUC	TIME+	COMMAND
53447	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	R	311	0,4	01:38,82	ElmerSolver_apl
53446	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	R	254	0,4	01:38,82	ElmerSolver_apl
53509	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl
53513	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl
53517	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl
53524	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,0	0,4	01:00,56	ElmerSolver_apl
53526	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl
53532	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl
53540	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl
53542	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl
53547	zwingen	20	0	50d-H	472M	9676	S	3,5	0,4	01:00,57	ElmerSolver_apl



Porting Elmer to MIC

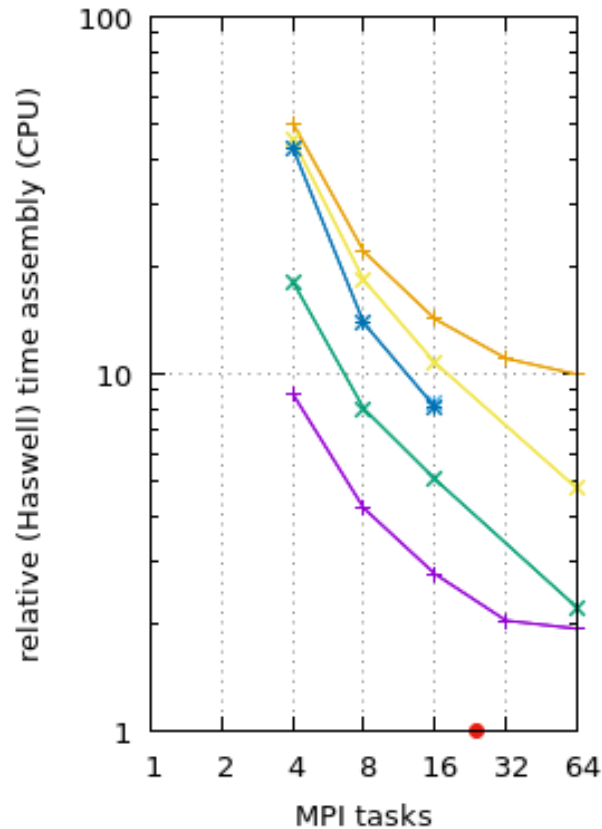
- Poisson model problem, 1M Hexahedral elements



Porting Elmer to MIC

- Poisson model problem, 1M Hexahedral elements

2xXeon E5 2670



Xeon Phi 7210 (=KNL)

- "L3_scatter_ht1_8GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —+—
- "L3_scatter_ht2_8GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —x—
- "L3_scatter_ht4_8GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —*—
- "L3_scatter_ht1_64GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —+—
- "L3_scatter_ht2_64GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —x—
- "L3_scatter_ht4_64GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —*—
- "L3_sisu_8GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —●—
- "L3_sisu_64GP" u 1:(\$3/6.31873) —▲—



Porting Elmer to MIC

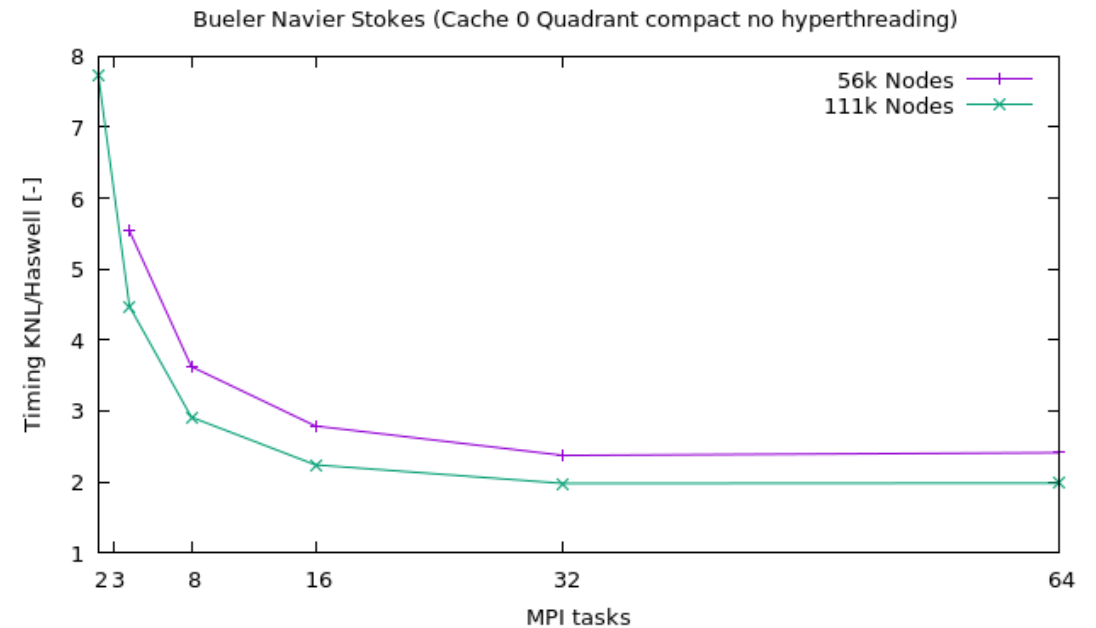
- Production solver used in Elmer/Ice
- Synthetic ice-sheet geometry (Bueler-profile) with (Navier-)Stokes solver with non-linear rheology law
- Utilize (C)Pardiso
- Timing of linear system solve
- Compare with Haswell node 24 cores

Activity supported by



norden

NordForsk



Conclusions

- If you have a system based on MIC's, you can deploy Elmer/Ice with reasonable performance (similar between Xeon and Xeon Phi)
- Multi-threading (OpenMP) has been introduced to many solvers and will continue
- Assembly can utilize SIMD (=vector units) if we apply p-bubbles for stabilization
- Improvements have equally positive impact on traditional CPU's (Xeon Haswell, Broadwell)