

SEPTEMBER 21-23, BORDEAUX

2015

EURO



MPI



## HPC and combustion

*G. Staffelbach*

A. Dauplain, E. Riber, O. Vermorel, L. Gicquel, B. Cuenot, F. Duchaine, J. Dombard  
and lots of Phds...

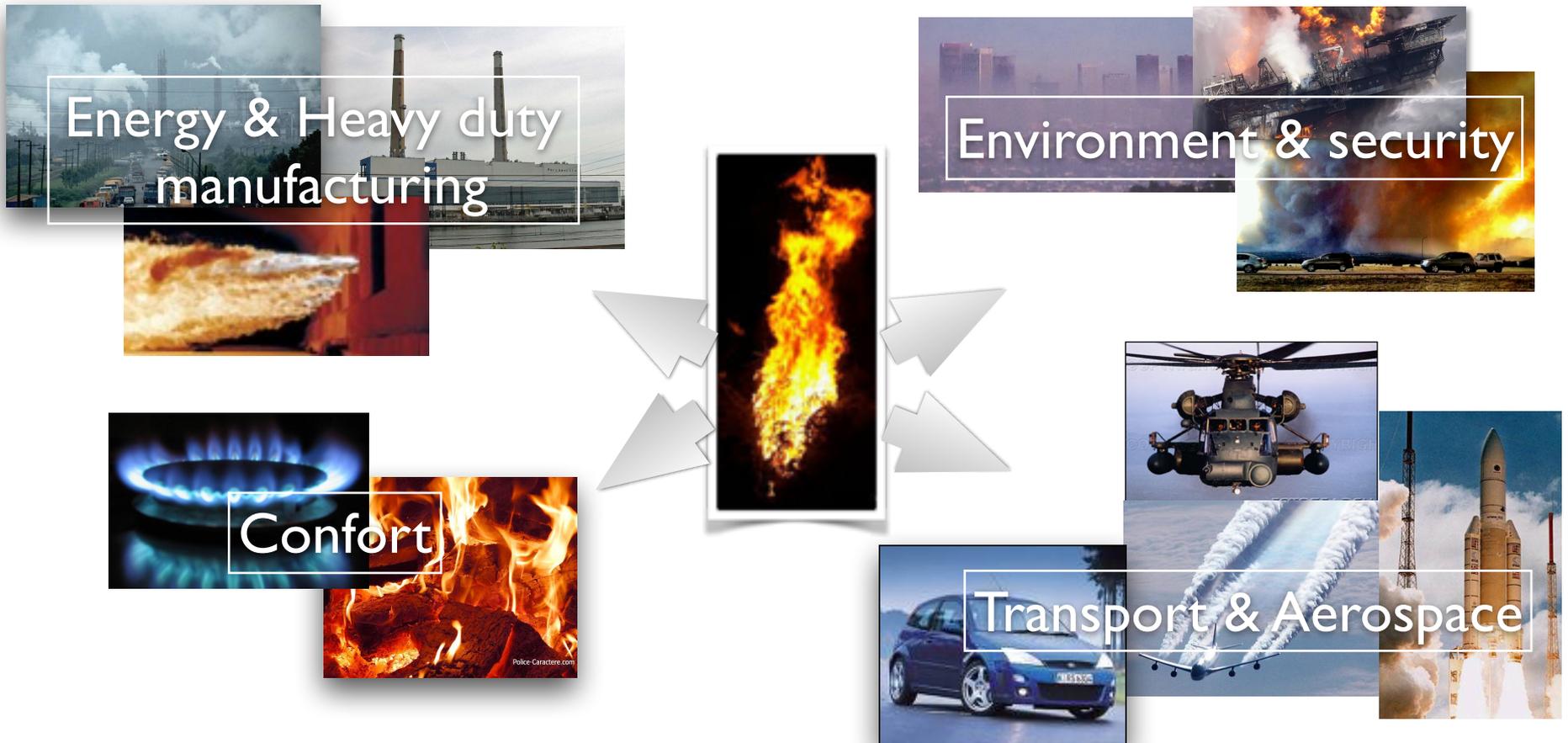


# CERFACS

- ➔ non-profit research center in Toulouse France
- ➔ 150 people :
  - Climate change
  - Sparse matrix algorithms
  - Atmospheric pollution
  - Computational Fluid Dynamics
    - Aerodynamics
    - Turbomachinery
    - Combustion

# Context

Combustion: An engineering science at the cross-road between chemistry & fluid mechanics with strong technological / industrial and societal implications





# Context

➔ Pollution and climate change definitely will ...



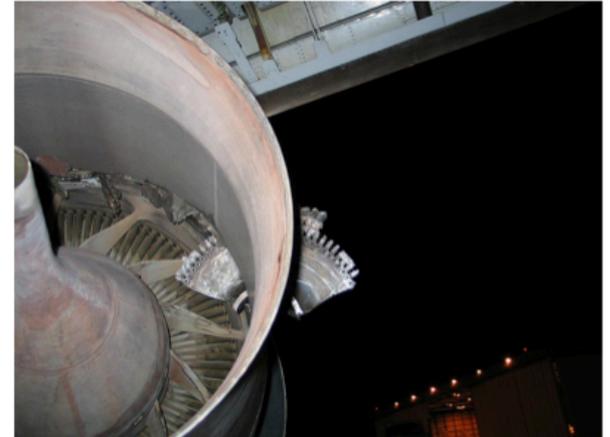
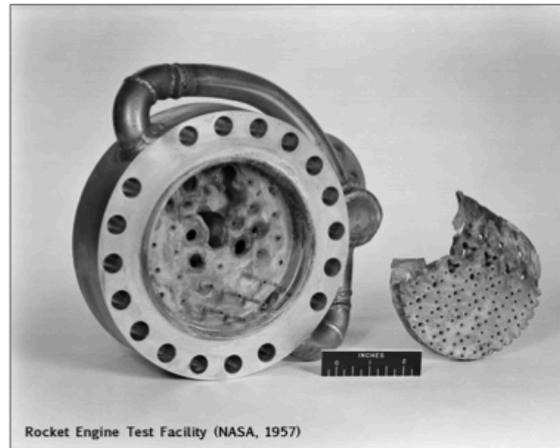
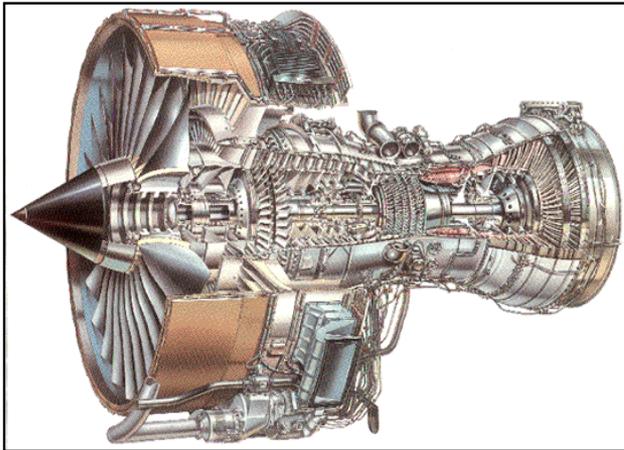


# Context

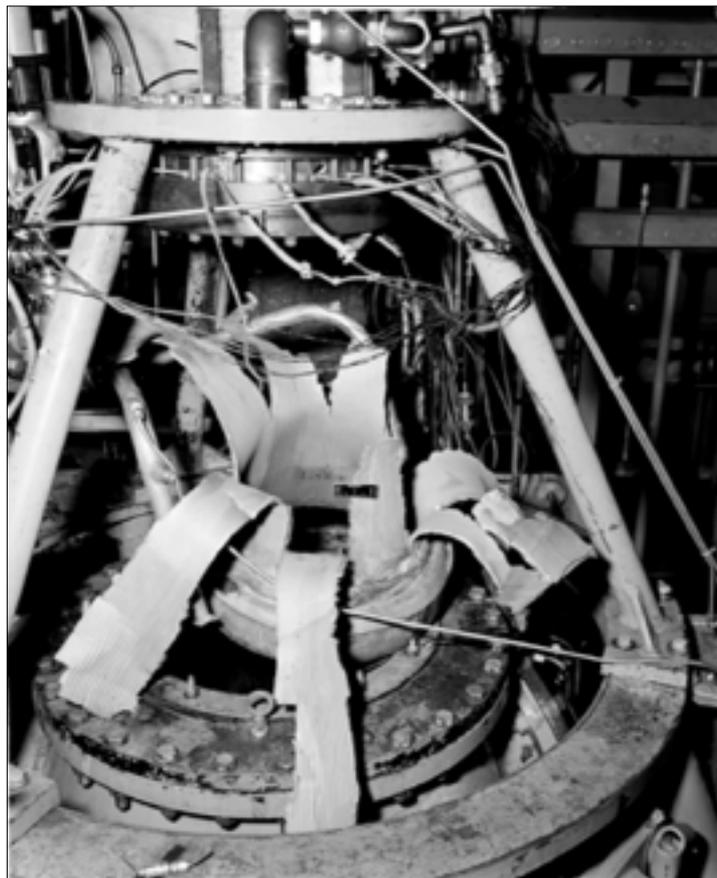
- ➔ Definite need to optimise combustion processes
  
- ➔ Via new technologies:
  - New fuels ?
  - New materials ?
  - New operating conditions ?
  
- ➔ Optimizing combustion is a priority but ..

# Context

- ➔ New conditions can lead to new problems ...
- ◆ One of the usual problems encountered during optimization of combustion systems is combustion ***instabilities*** (« thermoacoustics » in combustion)



# Context



Liquid rocket engine (NASA 1957)



Liquid rocket engine (NASA 1963)

# What is a combustion instability ?

→ Very simple experiment ( 40\$ )



+



# What is a combustion instability ?



# What is a combustion instability ?





# What is a combustion instability ?





# What is a combustion instability ?



# What is a combustion instability ?



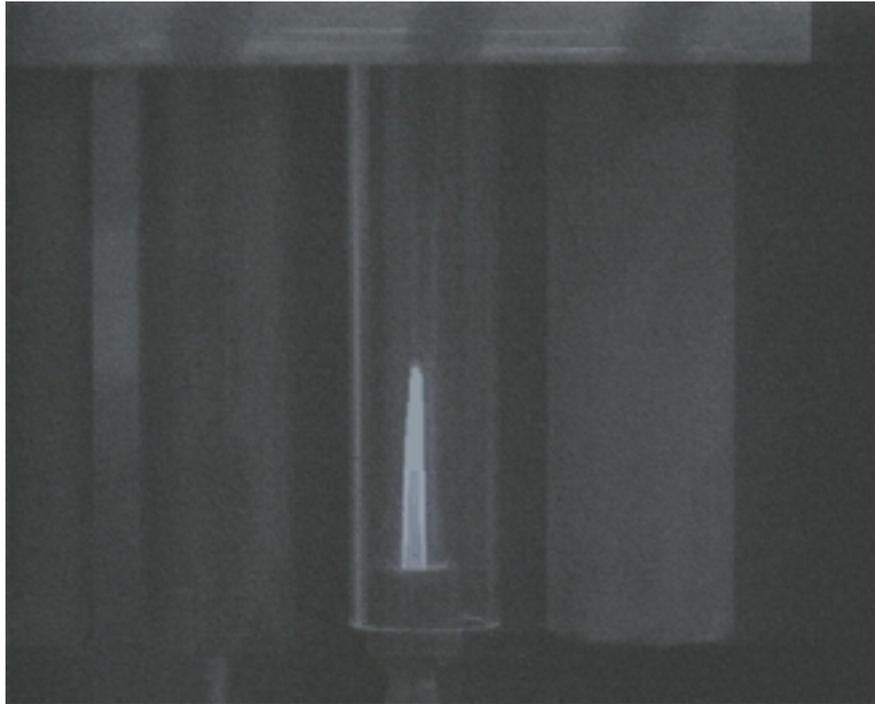
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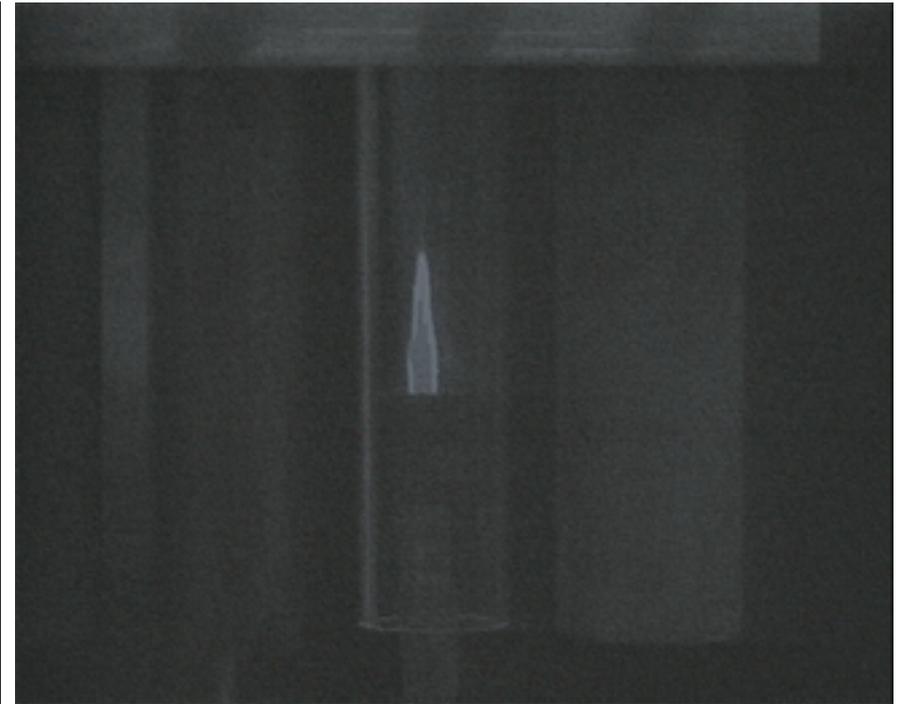


# What is a combustion instability ?

- Same experiment with glass walls (Dr Durox, EM2C Paris): 2000 \$ experiment (quartz)



**STABLE**

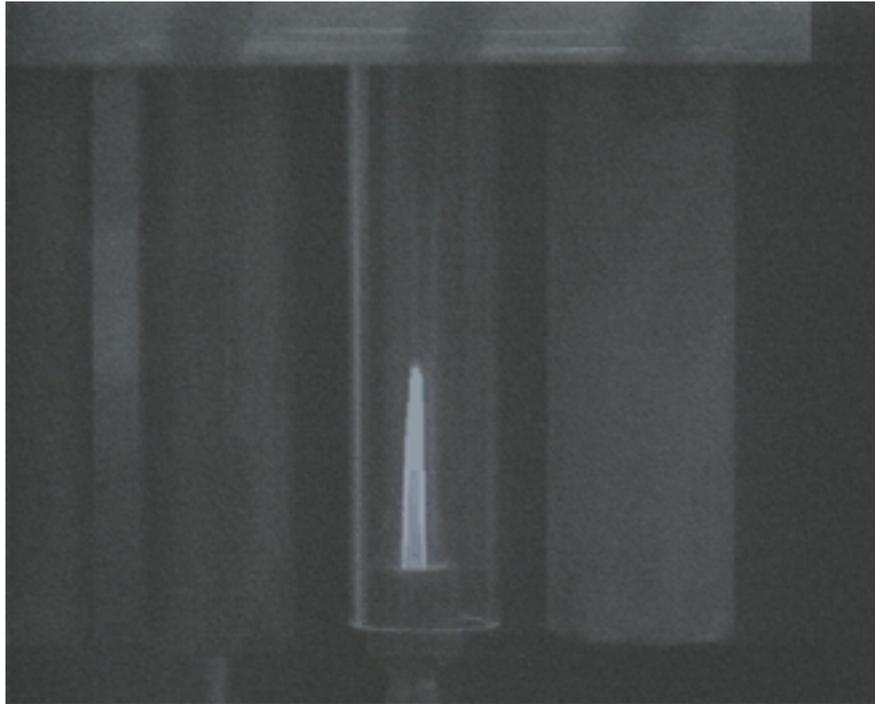


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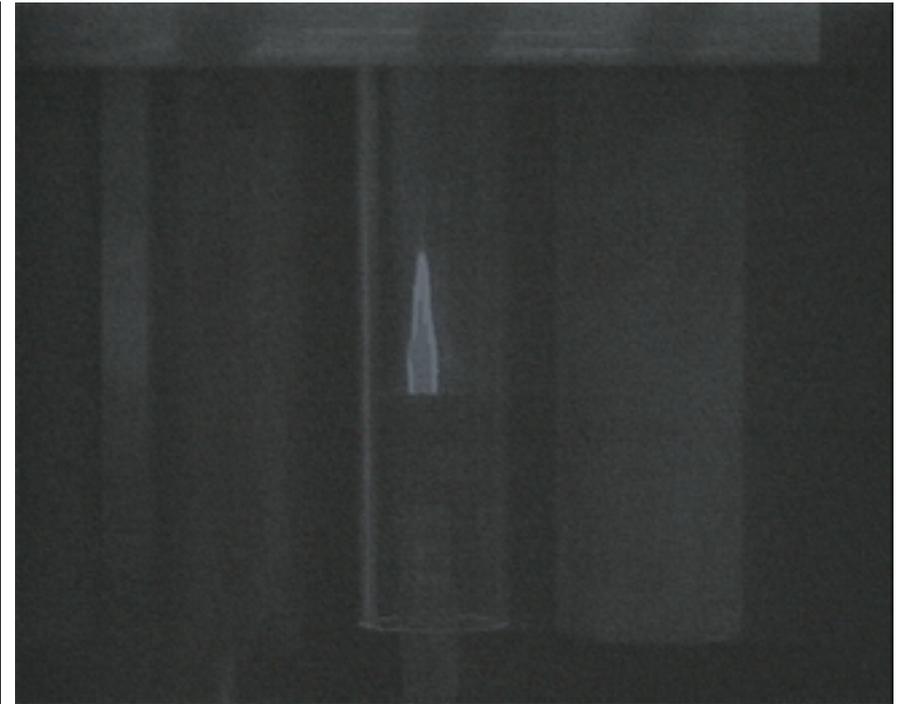


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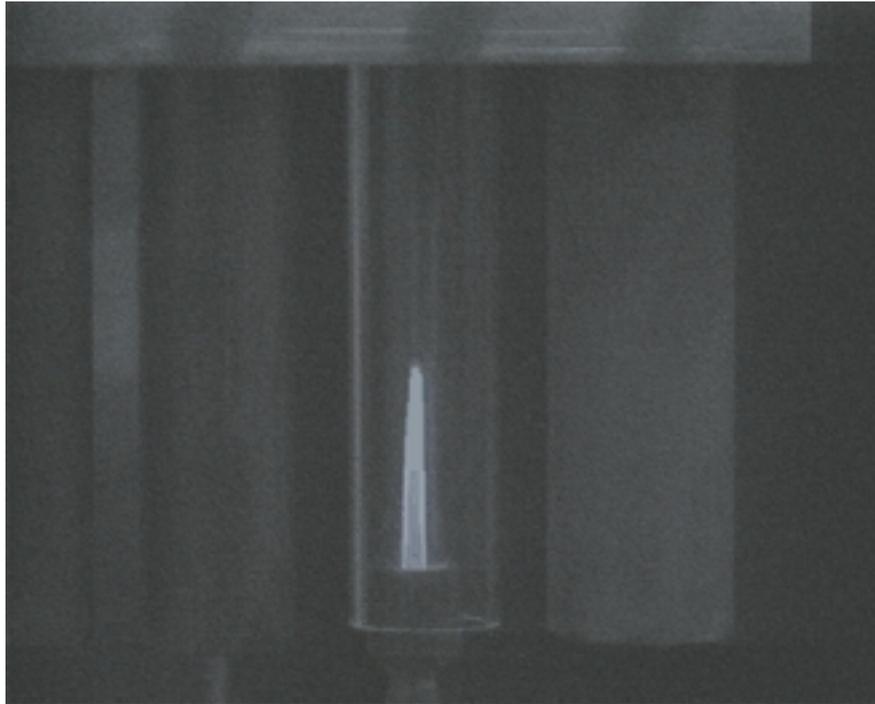


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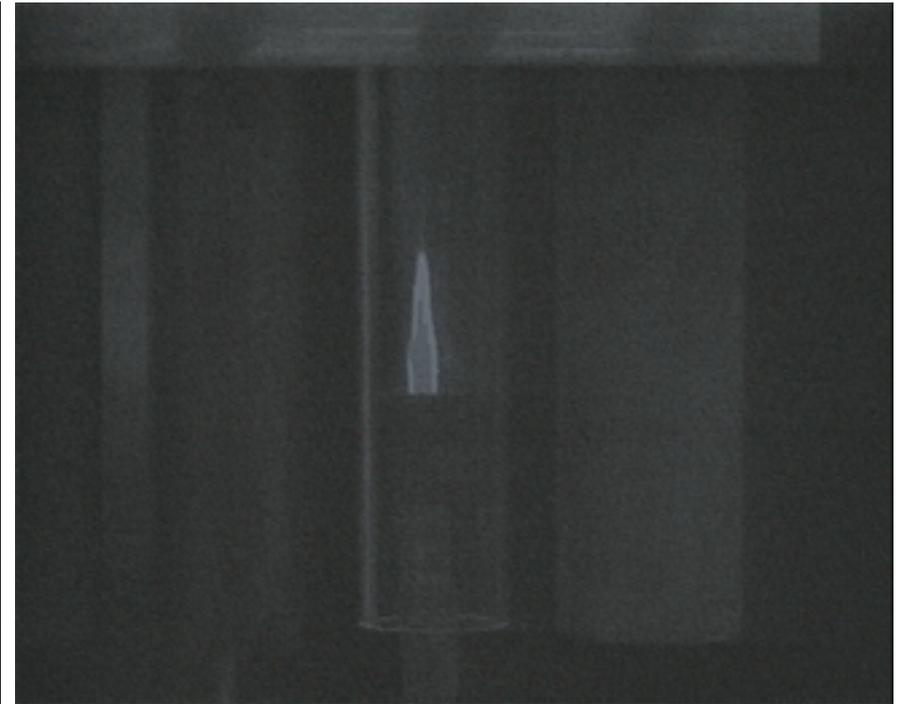


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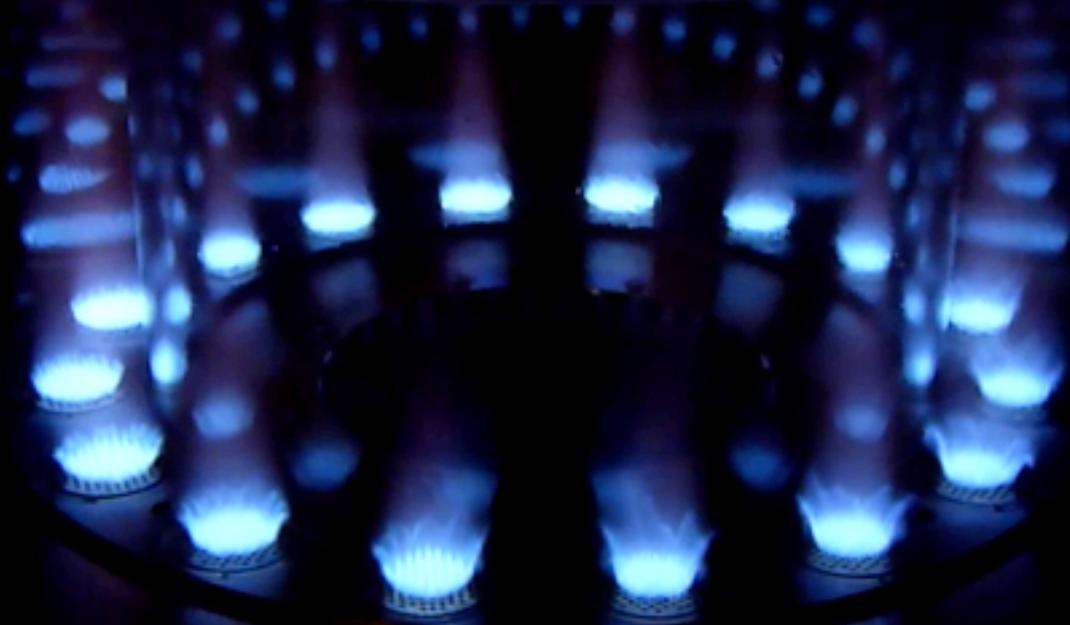
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**UNSTABLE**

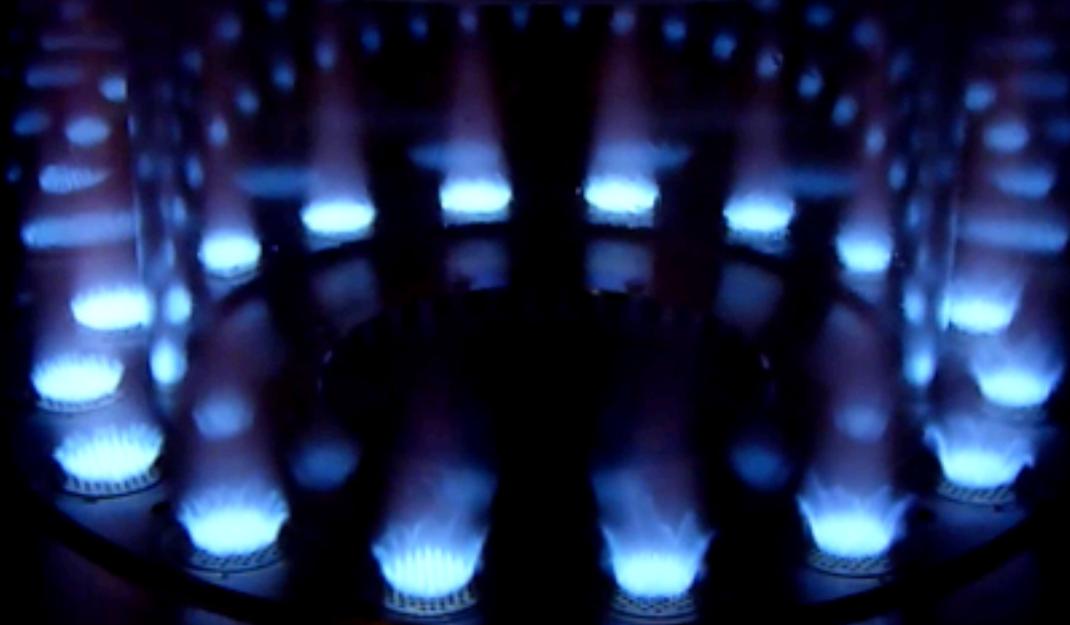
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EM2C Laboratory  
ECP/CNRS



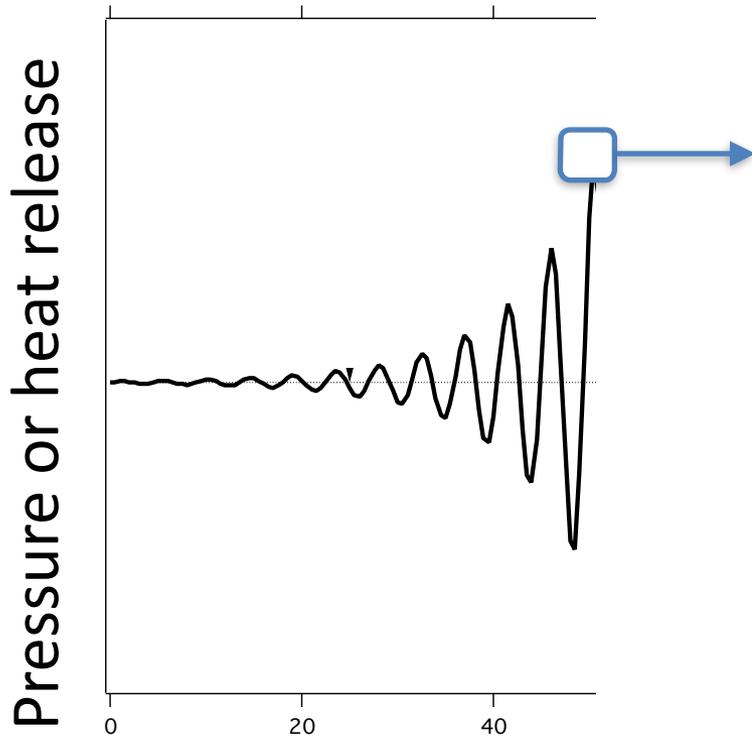
# What is a combustion instability ?

EM2C Laboratory  
ECP/CNRS



# What is a combustion instability ?

➔ If oscillation attain a high enough level ...



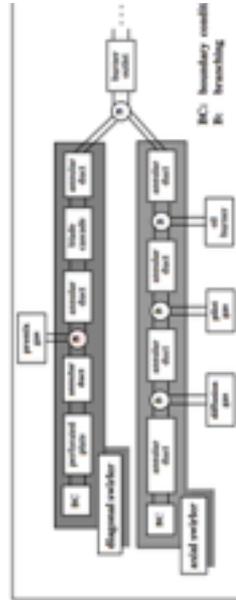
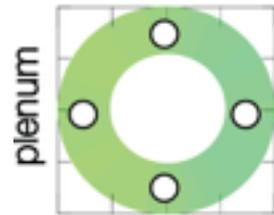
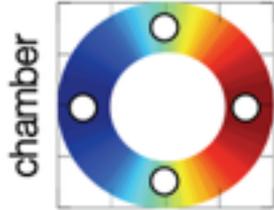
# CERFAC Tools

## THEORY

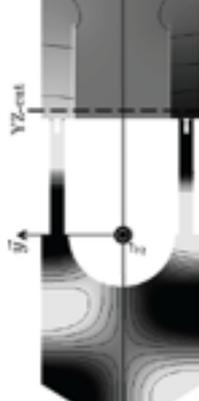
## ACOUSTIC TOOLS

## HIGH FIDELITY SIMULATIONS

$$f = \frac{c^0}{2L_c} + \frac{c^{0T0}}{\pi L_c}$$

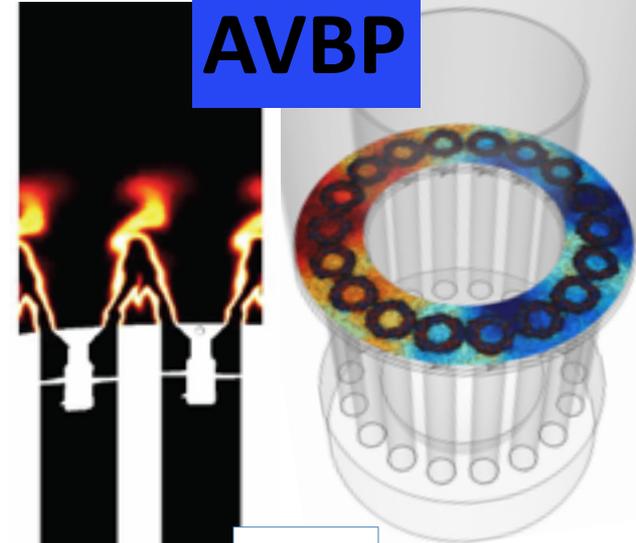


**AVSP**



DAYS

**AVBP**



YEARS

**COMPLEXITY & CPU COST**

**THEORY**

**ATACAMAC**

**NETWORK  
MODEL**

**HELMHOLTZ  
SIMULATION**

**SECTOR LES**

**LES 360°**

**ANALYTICAL**

**1,5 D**

**3 D Fourier space**

**3 D LES Time domain**

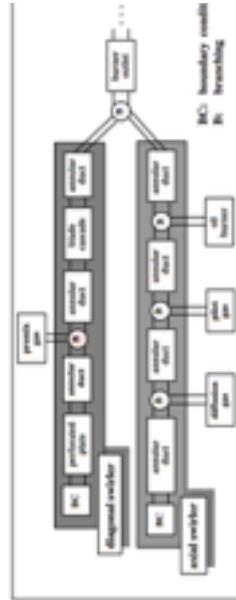
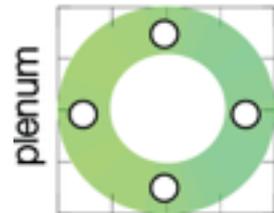
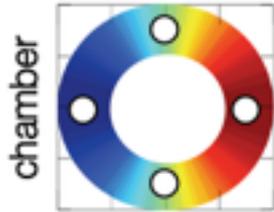
# CERFAC Tools

## THEORY

## ACOUSTIC TOOLS

## HIGH FIDELITY SIMULATIONS

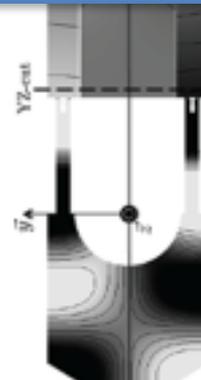
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## PARALLEL TOOLS

**AVSP**

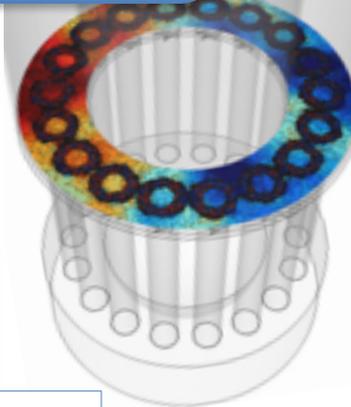
**AVBP**



DAYS



YEARS



**COMPLEXITY & CPU COST**

**THEORY**

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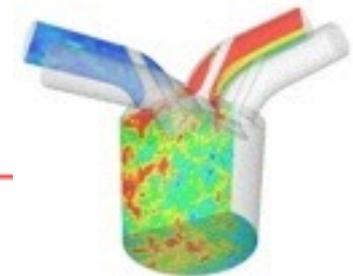
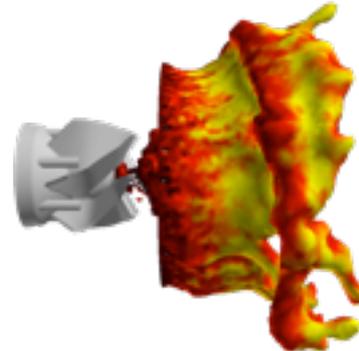
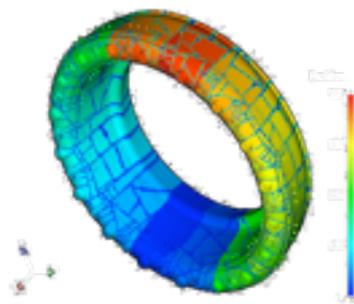
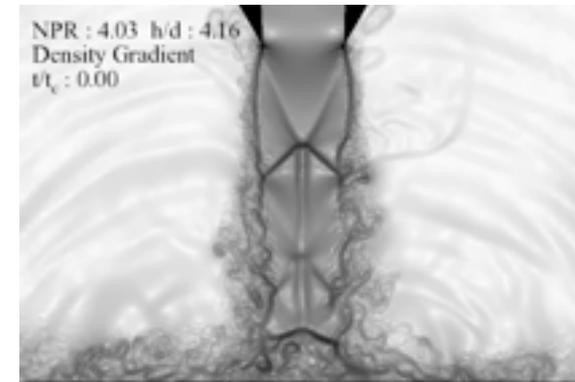
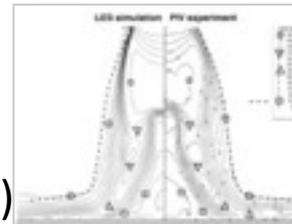
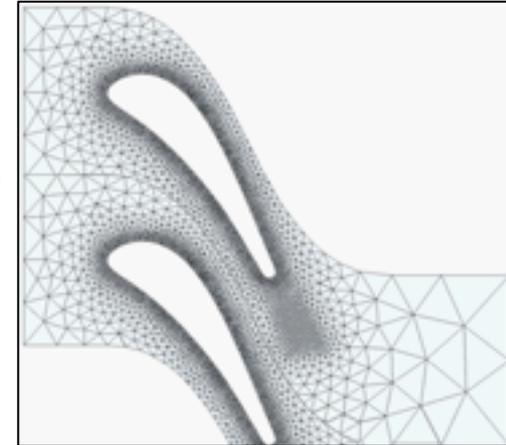
**3 D LES Time domain**



# The AVBP code



- ➔ Developed by CERFACS and IFP-EN,
- ➔ External/internal flows,
- ➔ Fully compressible turbulent reacting flows (ideal & real gases),
- ➔ DNS/LES approaches,
- ➔ Unstructured hexahedral, tetrahedral, prisms & hybrid meshes,
- ➔ Massively parallel,
- ➔ C/Fortran languages,
- ➔ SPMD approach.
- ➔ Multi-phase solvers (Lagrangian & Eulerian)



**2013 PRACE Scientific Annual Report 'success story'**

**'Most innovative industrial HPC solution in Europe' in ISC'2013**

# An open science project

## RESEARCH ENTITIES

EM2C (Centrale Paris)  
IMFT (Toulouse)  
CORIA (Rouen)  
ONERA  
TU Munich  
U. Twente  
Von Karman institute  
U. Sherbrooke  
CIEMAT Madrid  
ETH Zurich  
Gent University

## INDUSTRY

SNECMA  
TURBOMECA  
TOTAL  
SNECMA Vernon  
RENAULT  
PSA  
ALSTOM  
ANSALDO  
HONEYWELL  
SIEMENS  
AIR LIQUIDE  
GDF

CERFACS



HPC centers  
(IDRIS, CINES, BSC, GENCI,  
CEA TGCC,  
ARNL, ORNL, JSC)

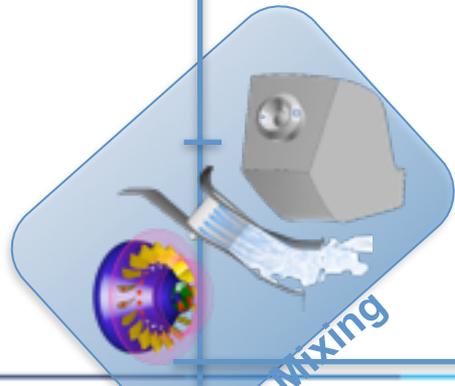
INTEL IPCC  
DEEP FP7  
EU project

- G. Statterbach



CPU capacity  
[Flop/s]

Problem  
size [DoF]



CERFACS

2005

EURO MPI 2015 - G. Staffelbach

2010

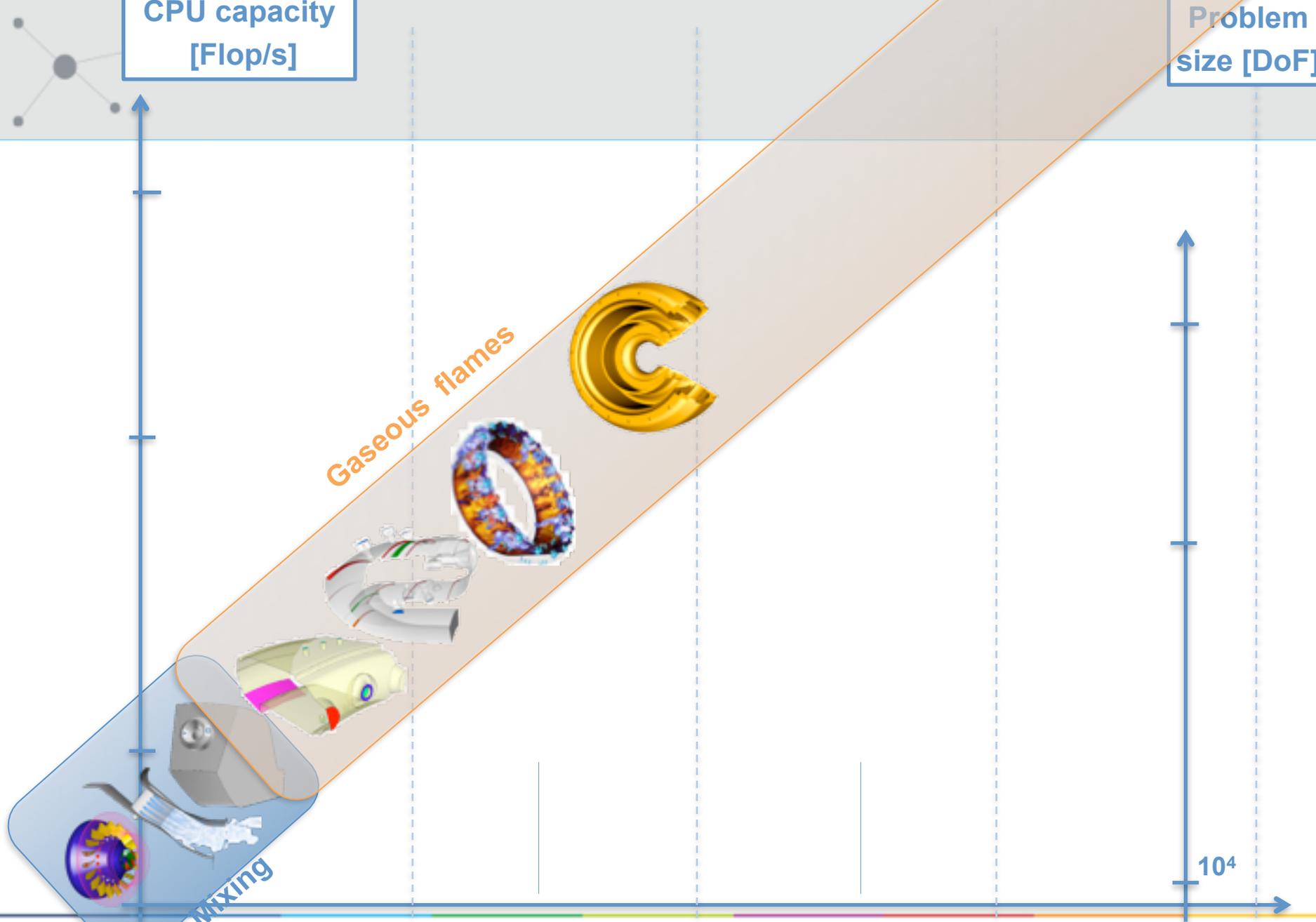
2015

2020

$10^4$

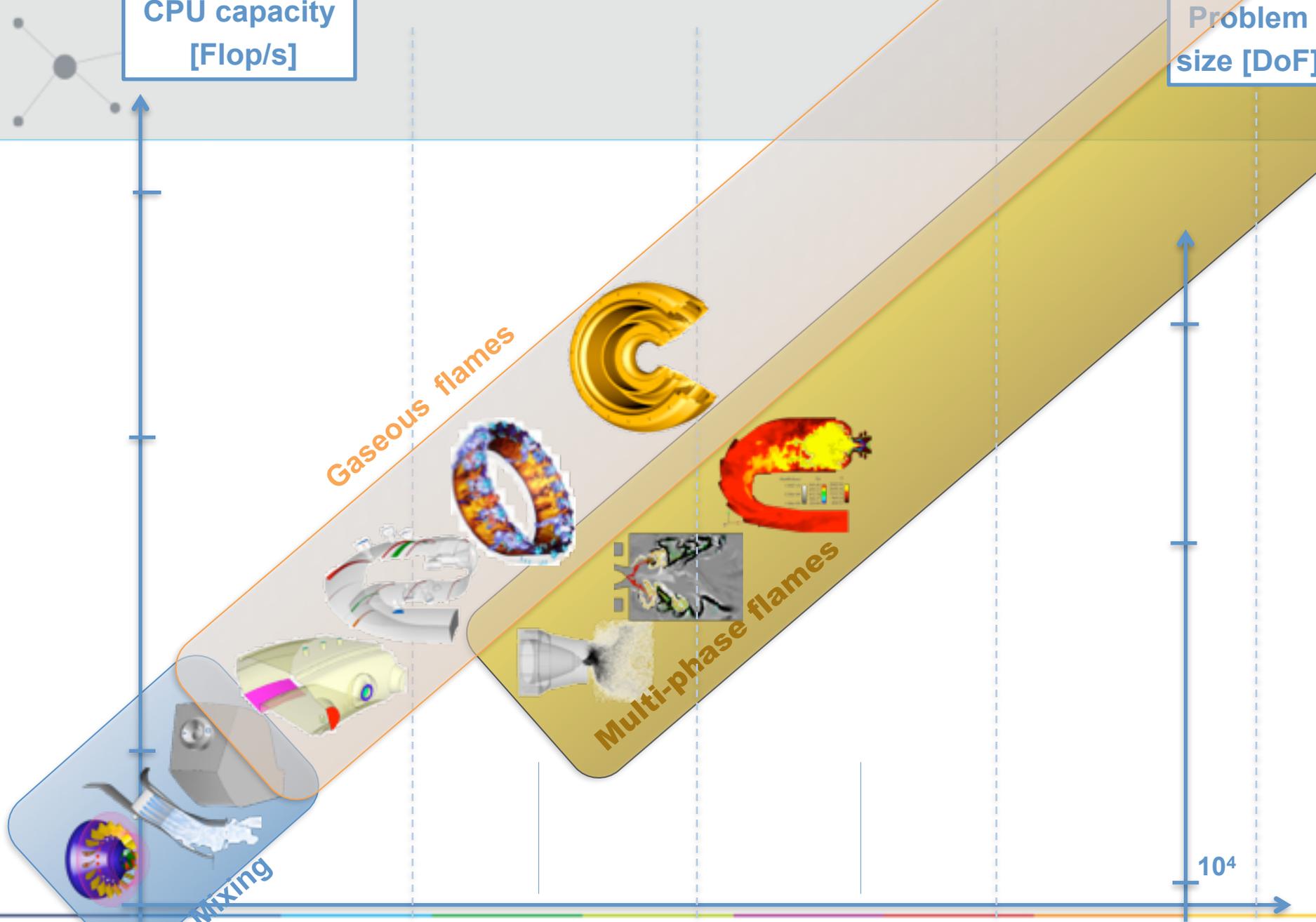
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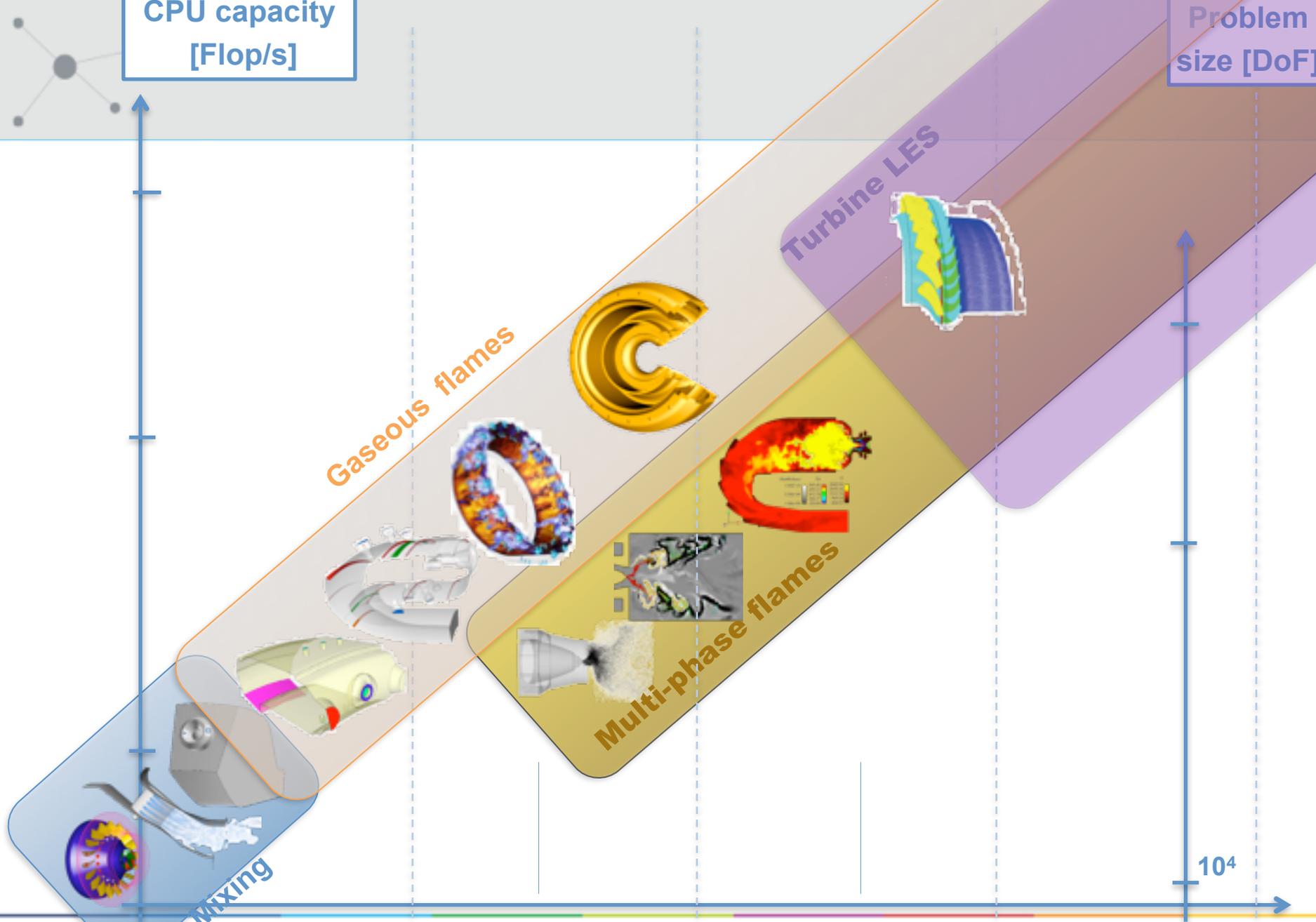
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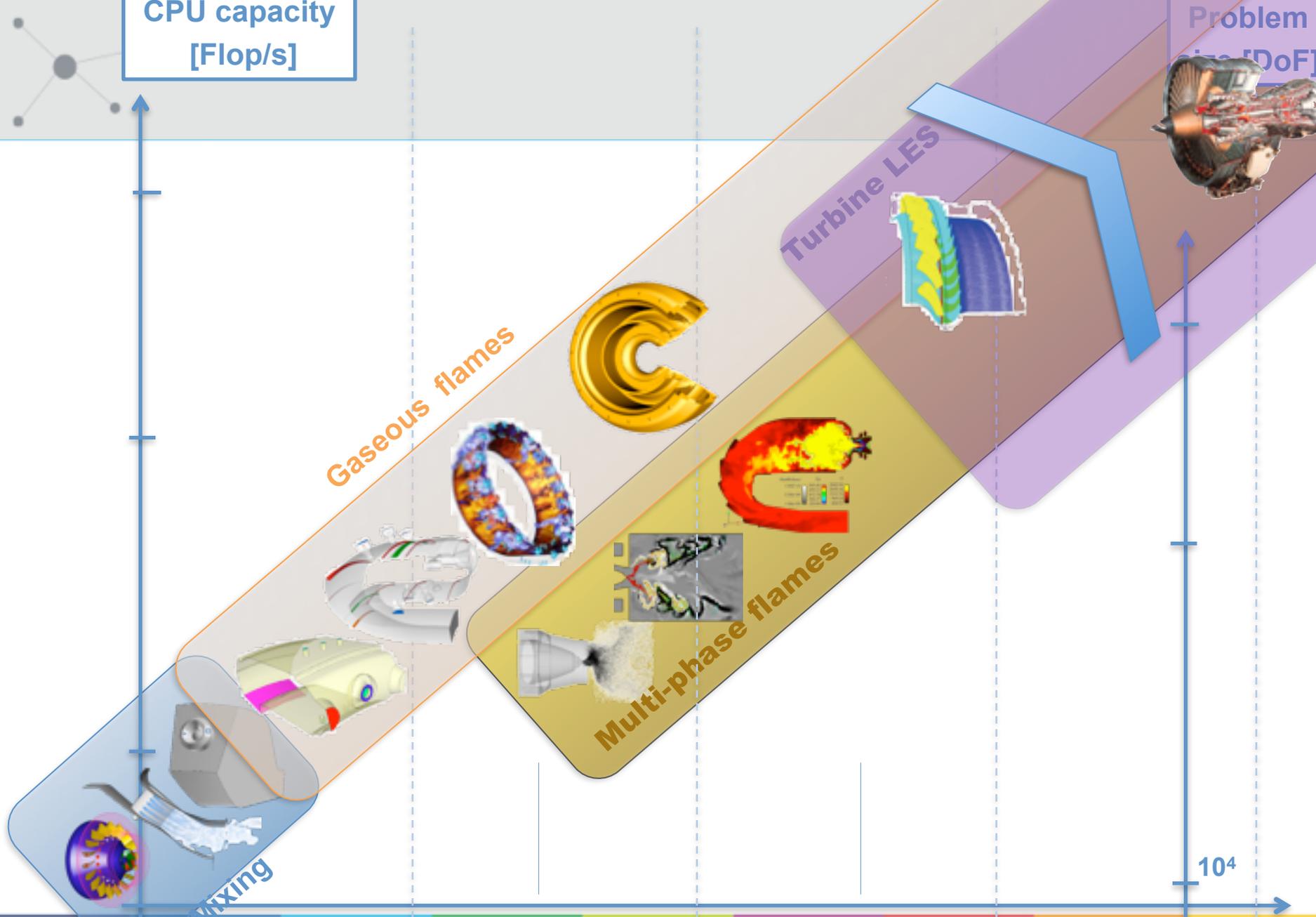
CPU capacity  
[Flop/s]

Problem  
size [DoF]



CPU capacity  
[Flop/s]

Problem  
size [DoF]



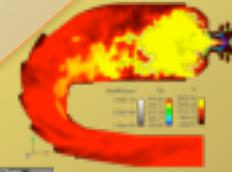
CPU capacity  
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Problem  
size [DoF]

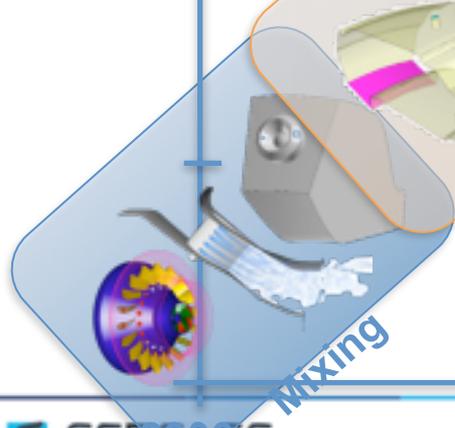


Flames

Turbine LES



Multi-phase flames



Mixing

CERFACS

2005

2010

2015

2020

10<sup>4</sup>

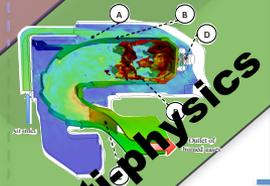
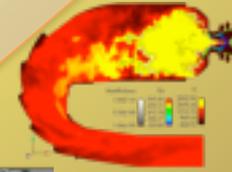
CPU capacity  
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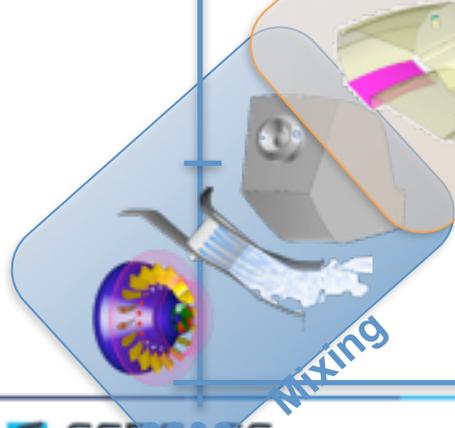
Flames

Turbine LES



Multi-phase flames

Multi-physics



Mixing

10<sup>4</sup>

CERFACS

2005

EURO MPI 2015 - G. Staffelbach

2010

2015

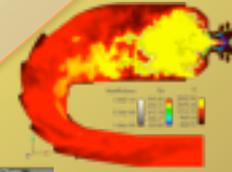
2020

CPU capacity  
[Flop/s]

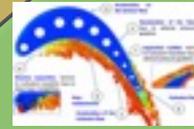
Problem  
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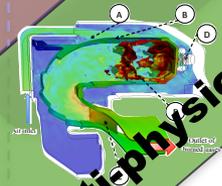
Flames



Multi-phase flames



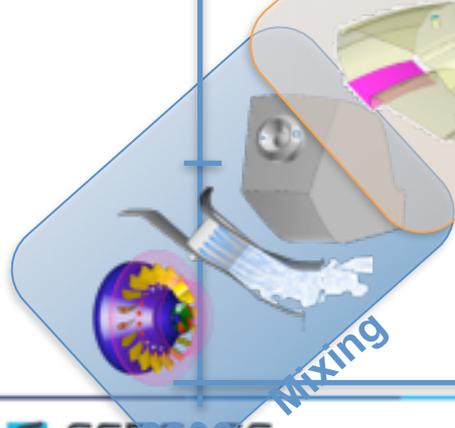
Multi-physics



Turbine LES



Transfer time  
to INDUSTRY



Mixing

CERFACS

2005

2010

2015

2020

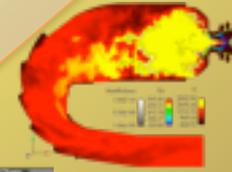
10<sup>4</sup>

CPU capacity  
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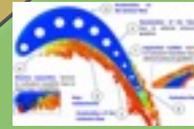
Problem  
size [DoF]



Flames



Multi-phase flames



Multi-physics

Turbine LES



Transfer time  
to INDUSTRY

4 MPI tasks

2005

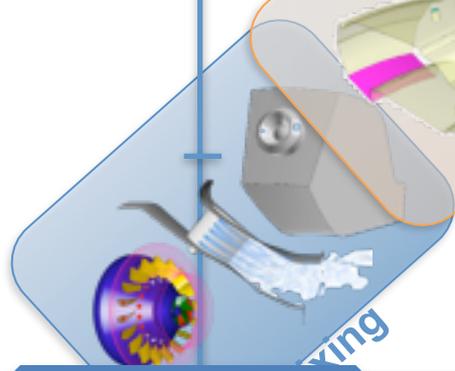
EURO MPI 2015 - G. Staffelb

2010

262144 MPI tasks

2020  
18

10<sup>4</sup>



**"We acknowledge Intel for its support through the Intel Parallel Computing Center program"**

**This research used resources of the Argonne Leadership Computing Facility at Argonne National Laboratory, which is supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC02-06CH11357.**

**"We acknowledge PRACE for awarding us access to resource CURIE based in France at *Très Grand Centre de calcul du CEA (TGCC)*."**

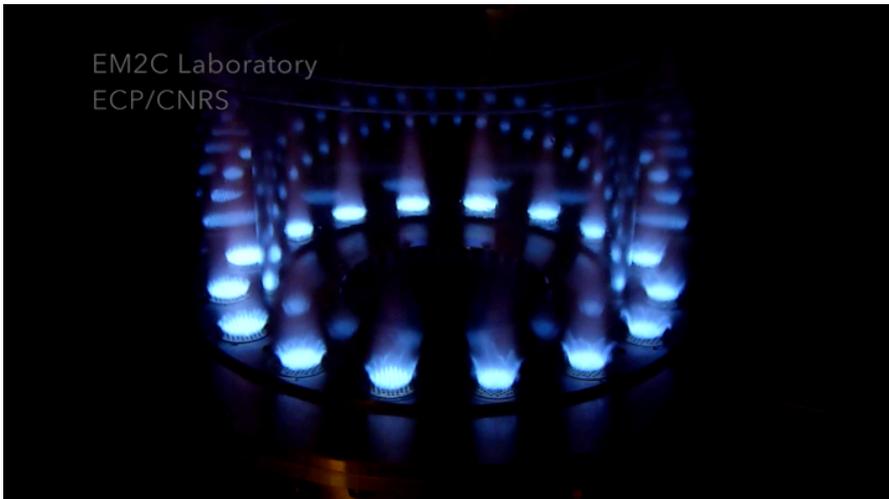
**"We acknowledge PRACE for awarding us access to resource JUQUEEN based in Germany at *Jülich Supercomputing Centre (JSC)*."**

**"We acknowledge PRACE for awarding us access to resource HERMIT based in Germany at *High Performance Computing Center Stuttgart (HLRS)*."**

**"We acknowledge PRACE for awarding us access to resource FERMI based in Italy at *CINECA*."**

# Combustion instabilities in Gas turbines

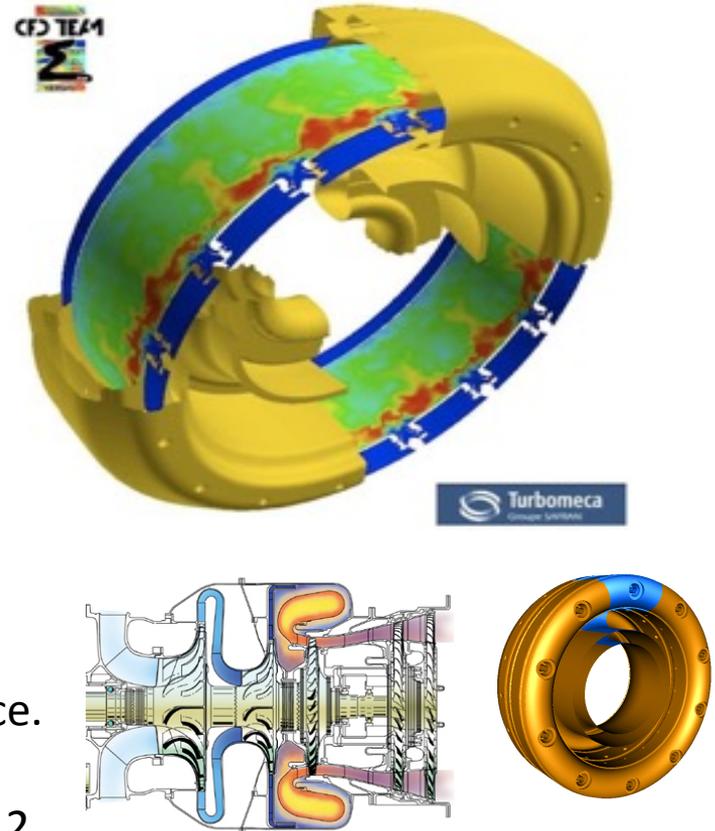
- ➔ From experiment to real turbines
- ➔ Use LES to 'predict' instabilities



Wolf et al Comb. Flame, 159: 3398-3413, 2012

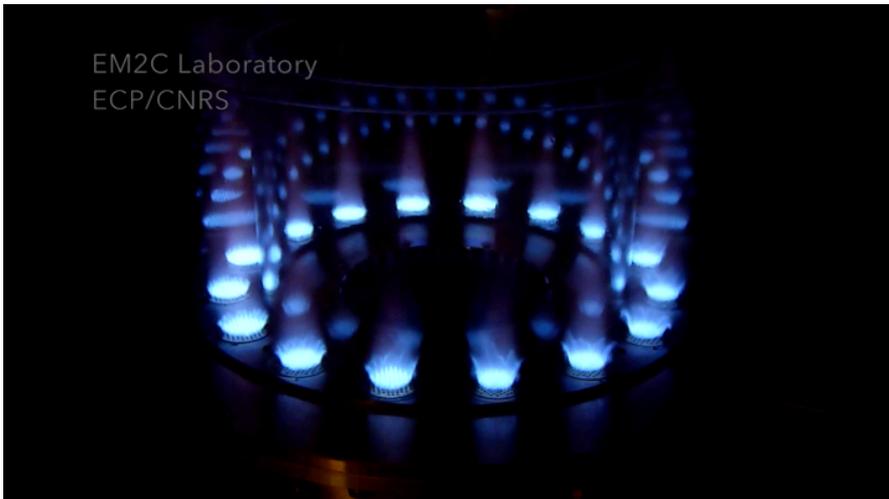
Gicquel et al Progress in Energy and Combustion Science. 38, 782-817. 2012.

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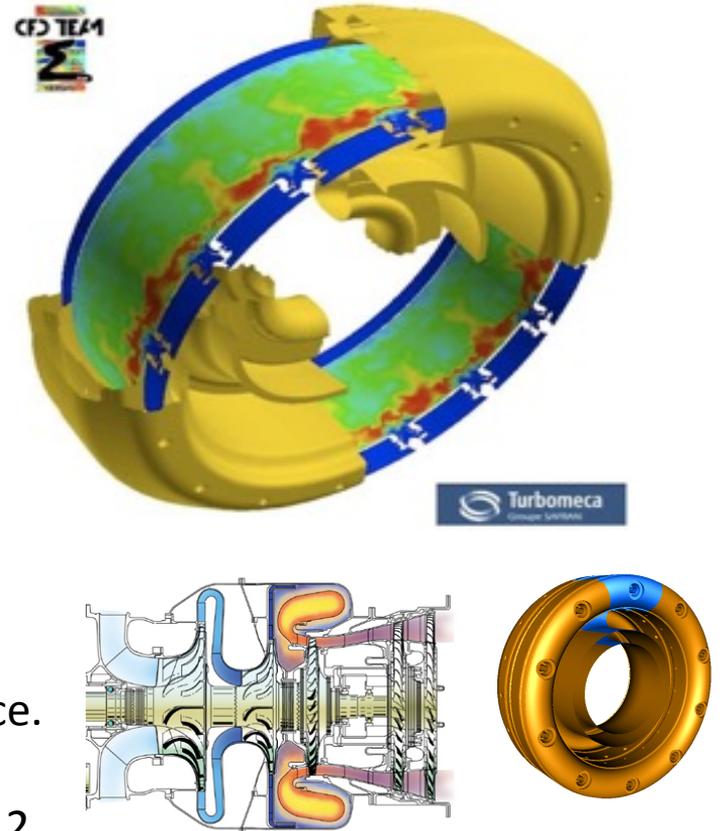
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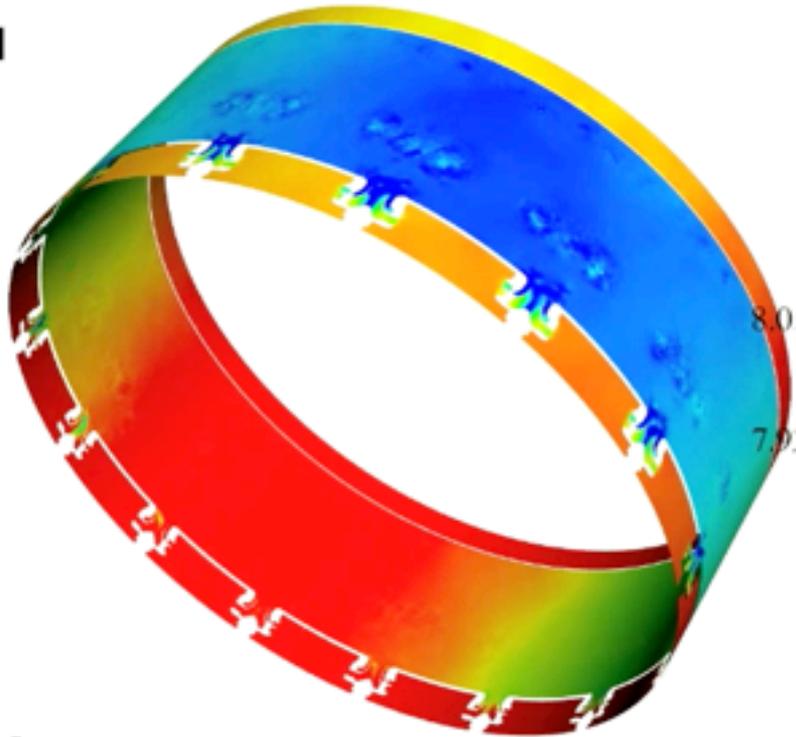
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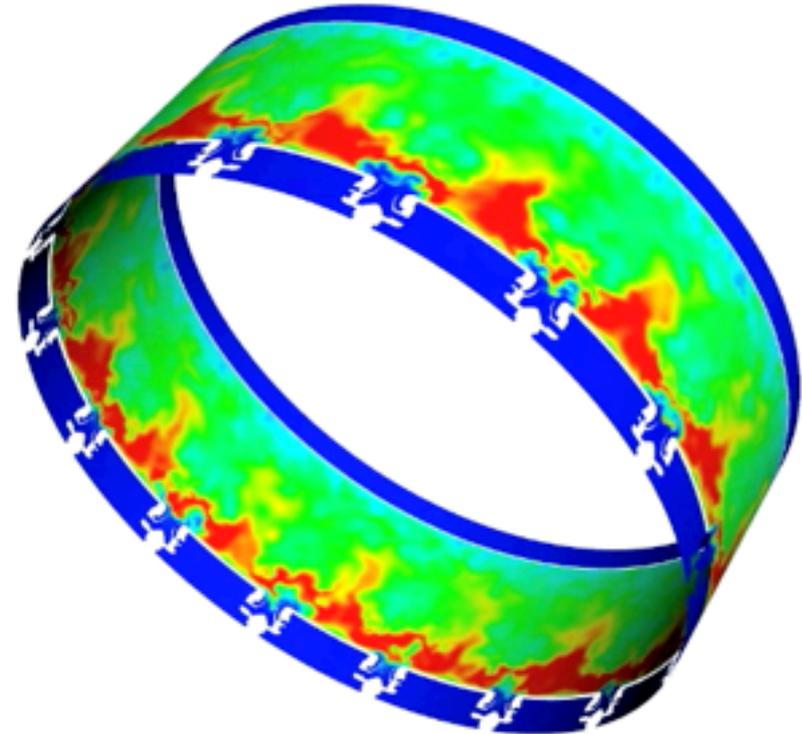
# LES of full 360 Gas Turbine

→ LES of a gas turbine is able to predict the azimuthal combustion instability

10 million CPU hours Bluegene P  
32768 MPI tasks



Pressure



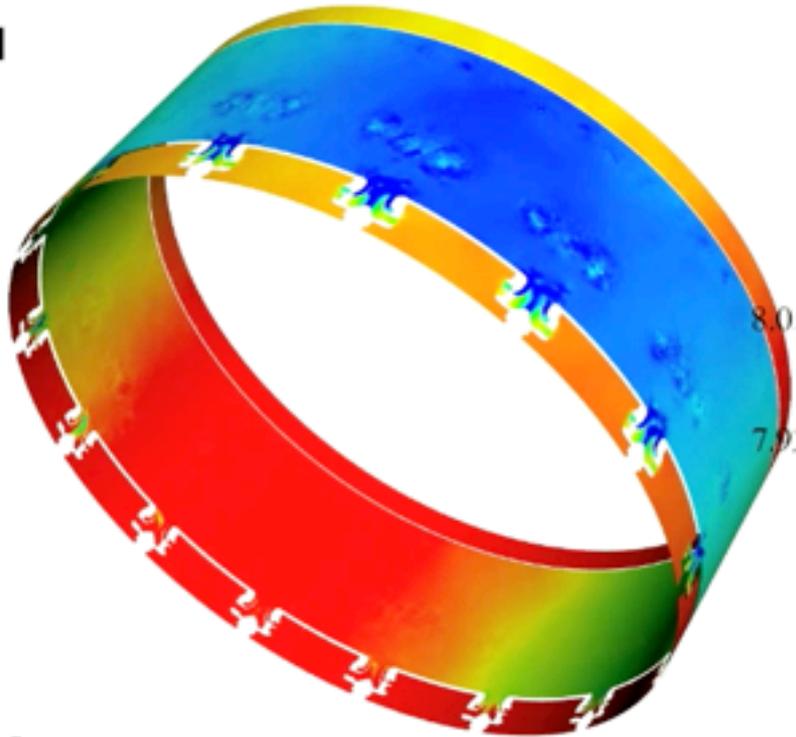
Temperature

38.36000 ms

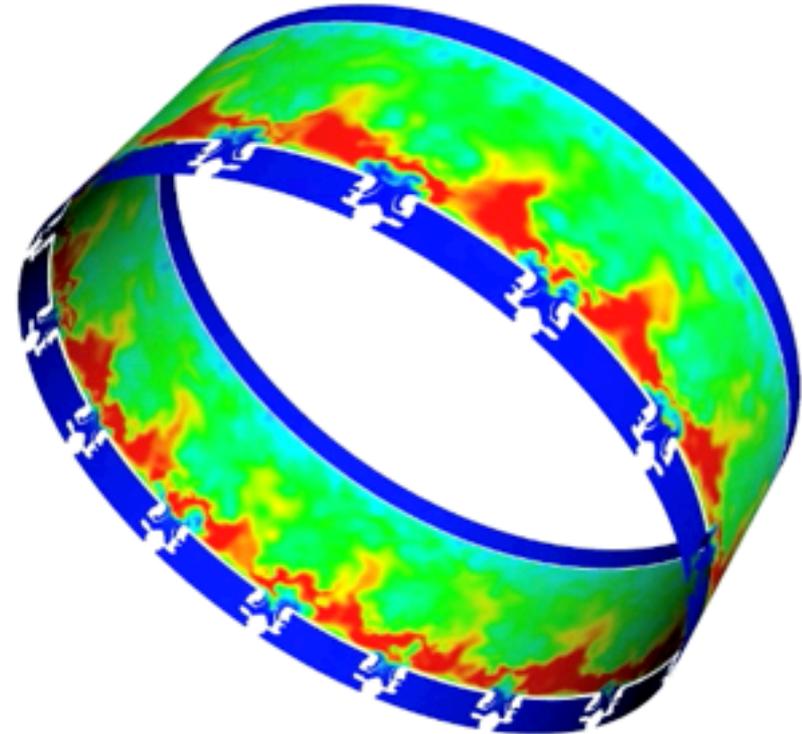
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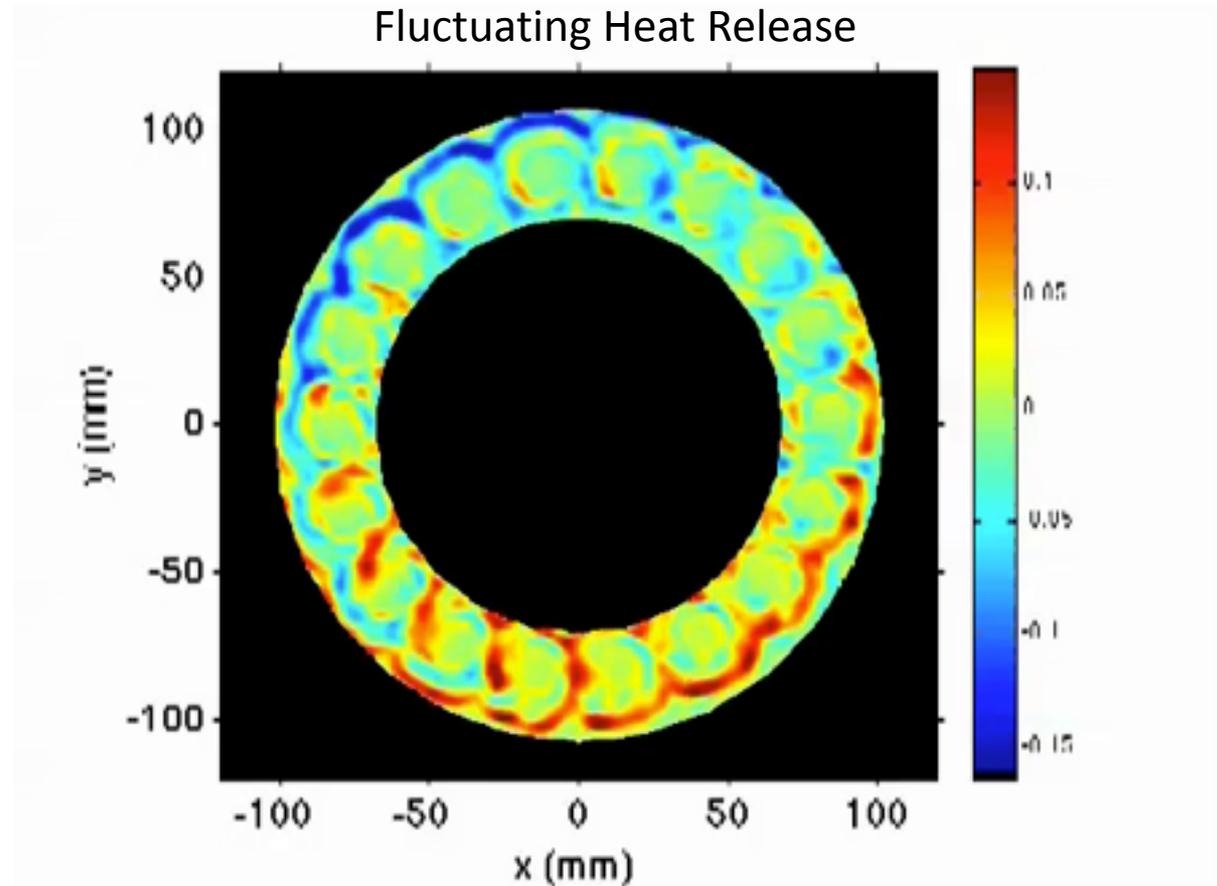
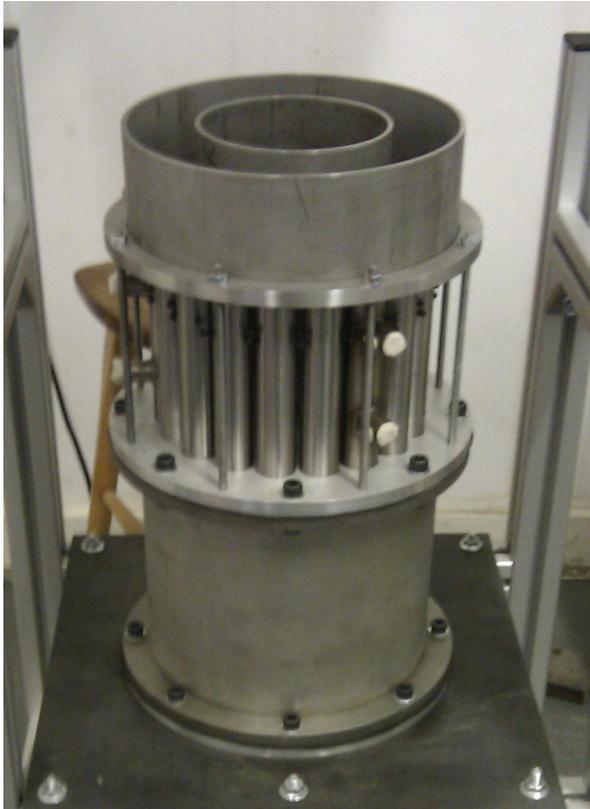


Temperature

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# Illustration in the lab

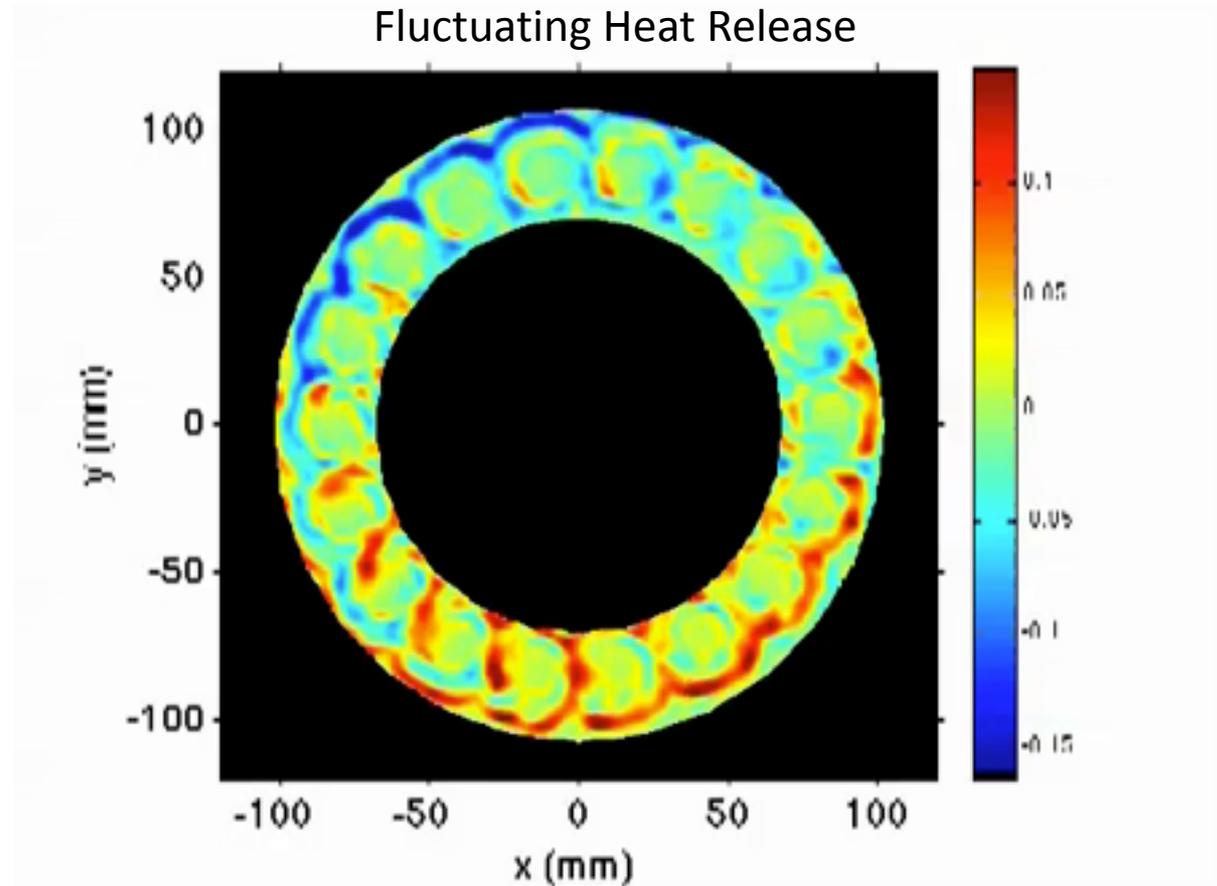
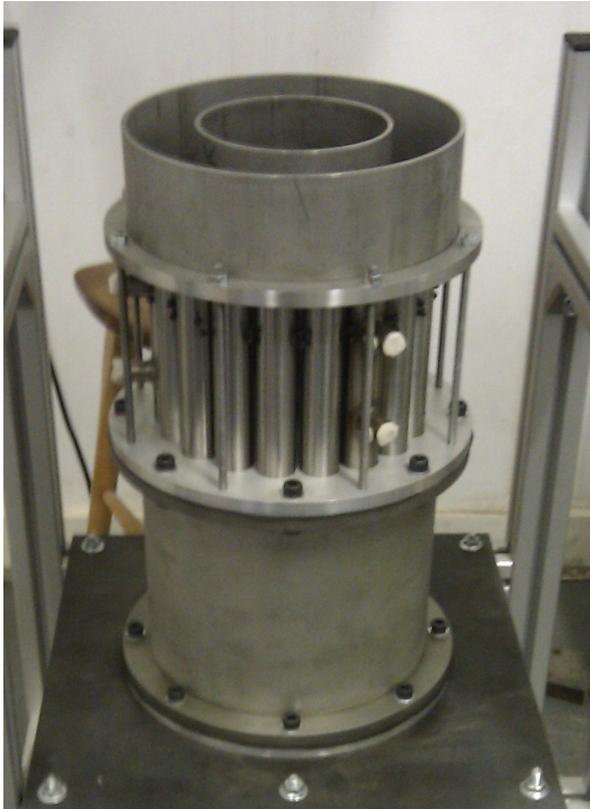
## → DAWSON Experiment (Cambridge 2011)



N.A. Worth, J.R. Dawson, Proc. Combust. Inst. (2012), [http:// dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.proci.2012.05.061](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.proci.2012.05.061)

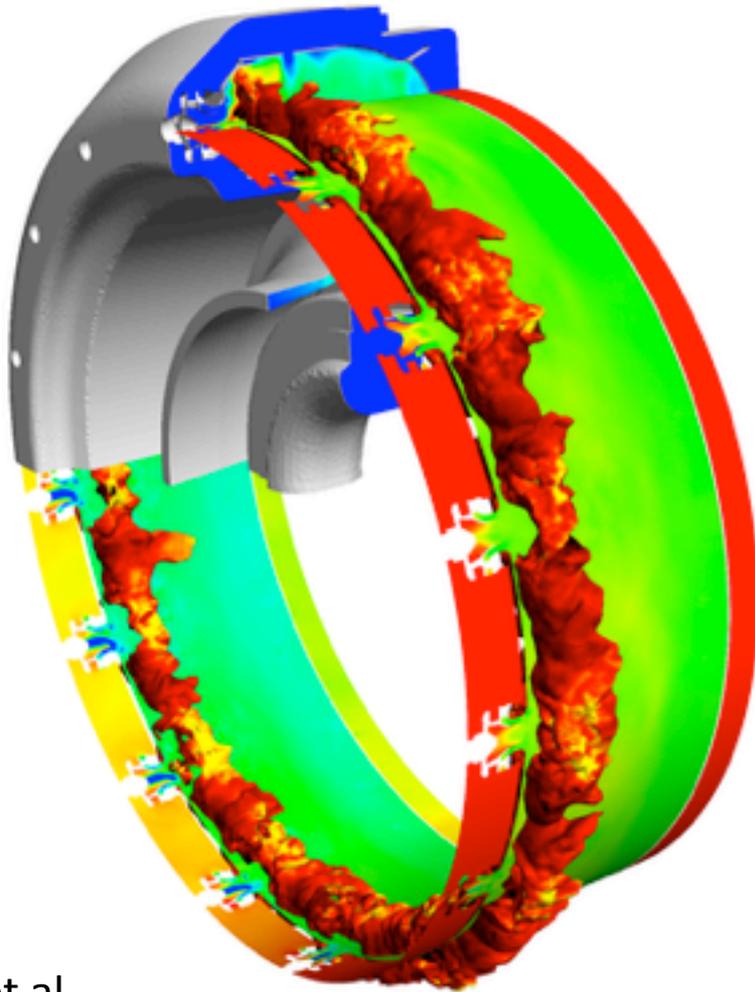
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## → DAWSON Experiment (Cambridge 2011)



N.A. Worth, J.R. Dawson, Proc. Combust. Inst. (2012), [http:// dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.proci.2012.05.061](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.proci.2012.05.061)

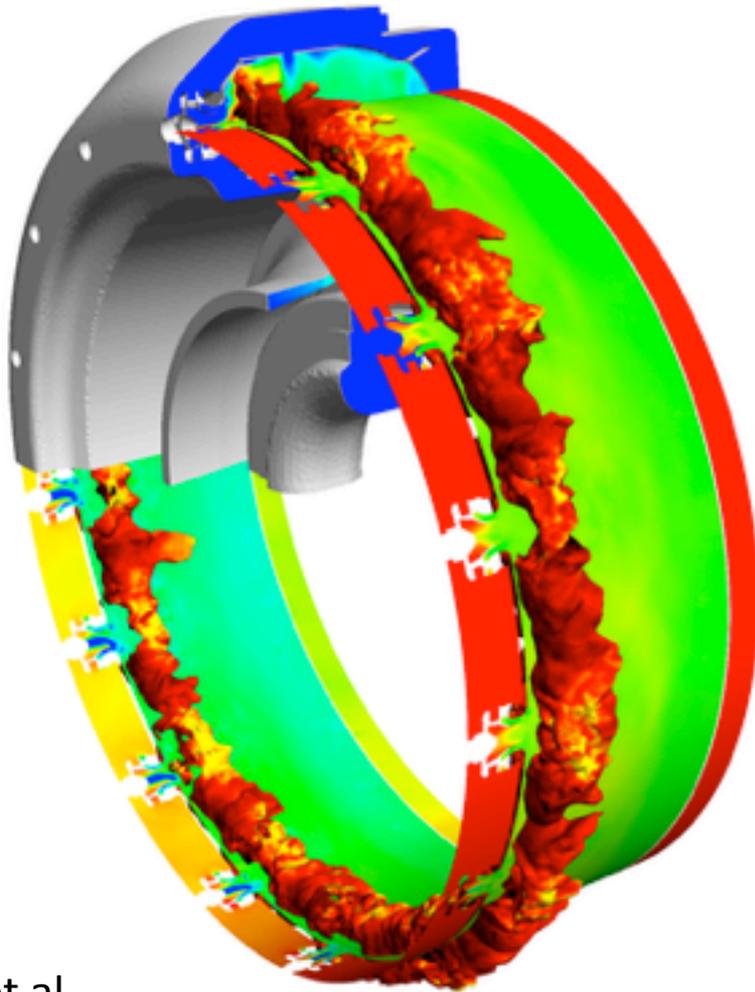
# Stability prediction



- ➔ Increasing the fuel consumption rate reduces the delay and stabilised the system

wolf et al.

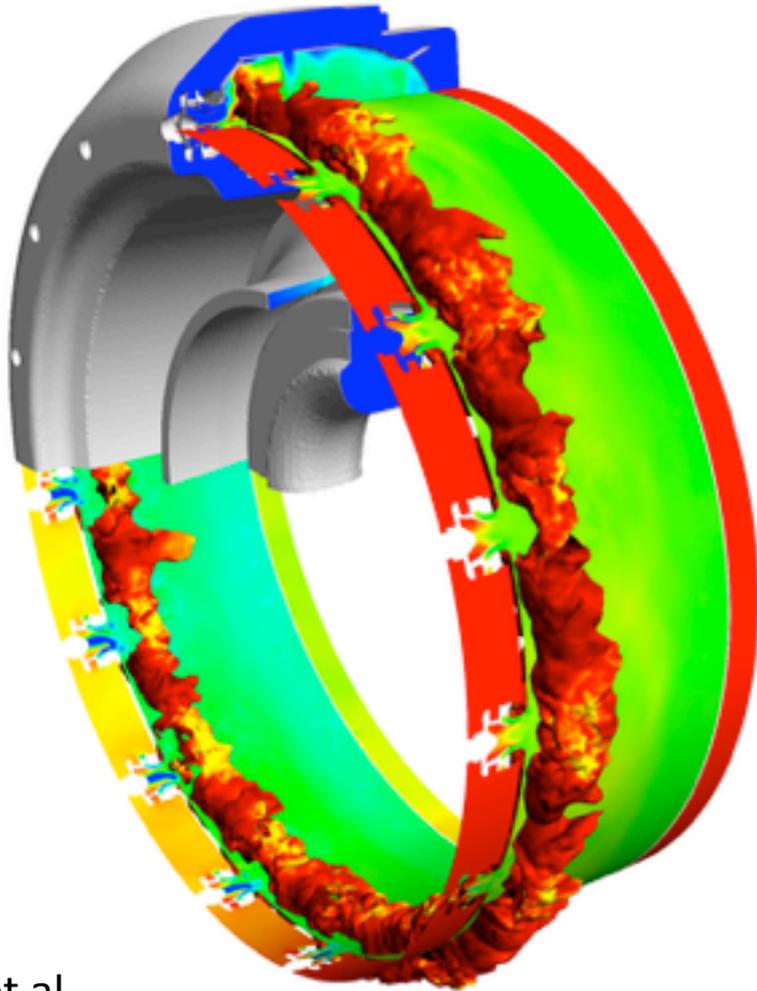
# Stability prediction



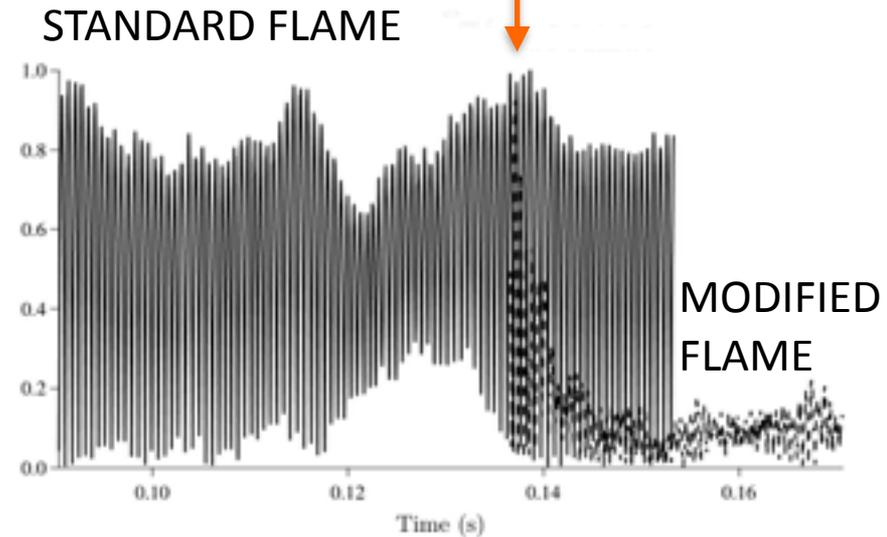
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wolf et al.

# Stability prediction



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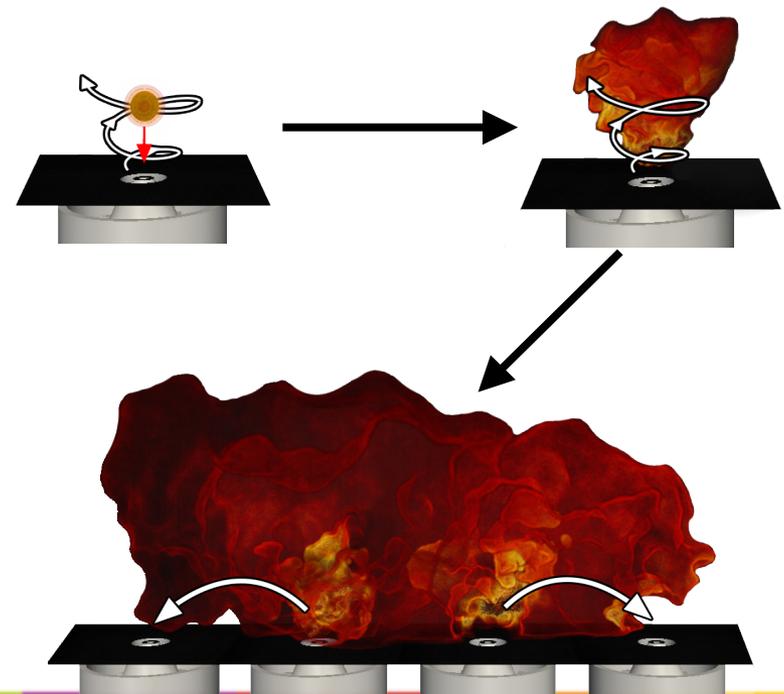
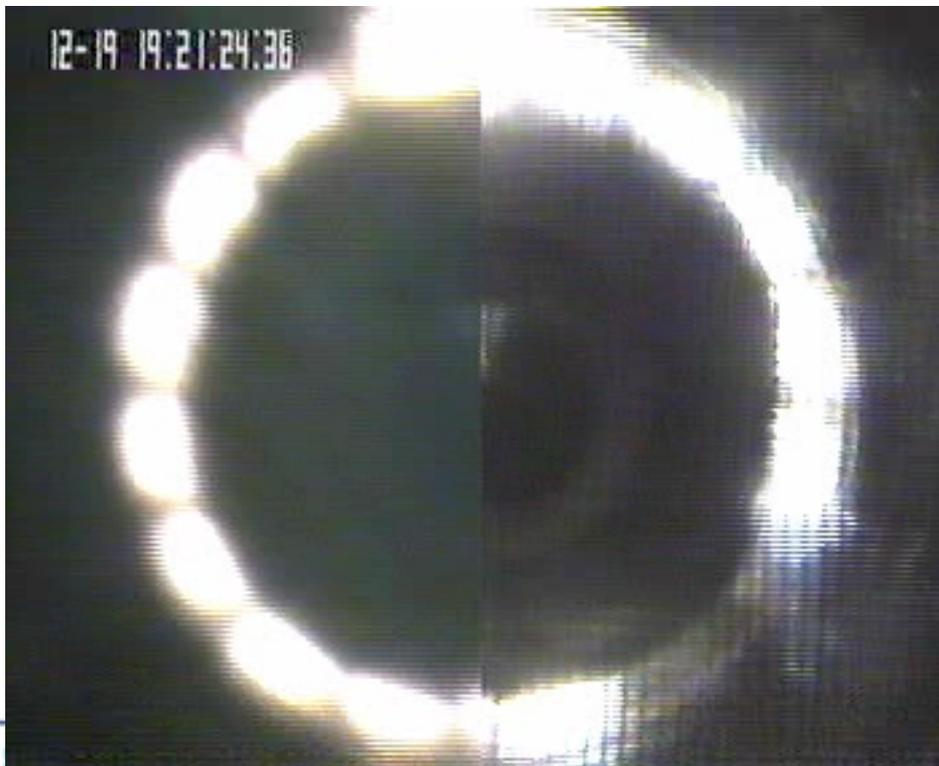
wolf et al.

# Using simulation to assist combustor design : Ignition

Efficient ignition is paramount for safety and economic reasons

Where to add the energy to start the flame?

How to ensure burner to burner flame propagation ?

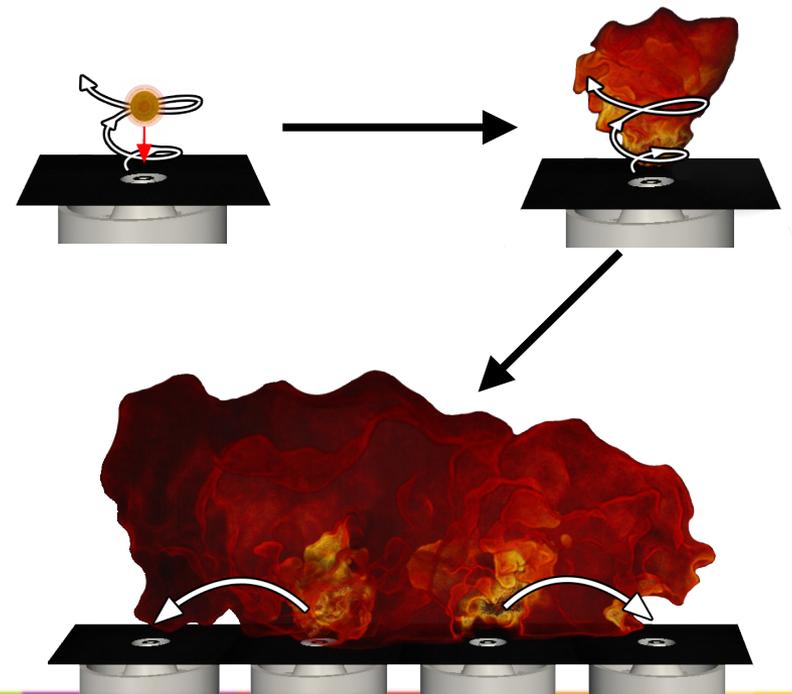
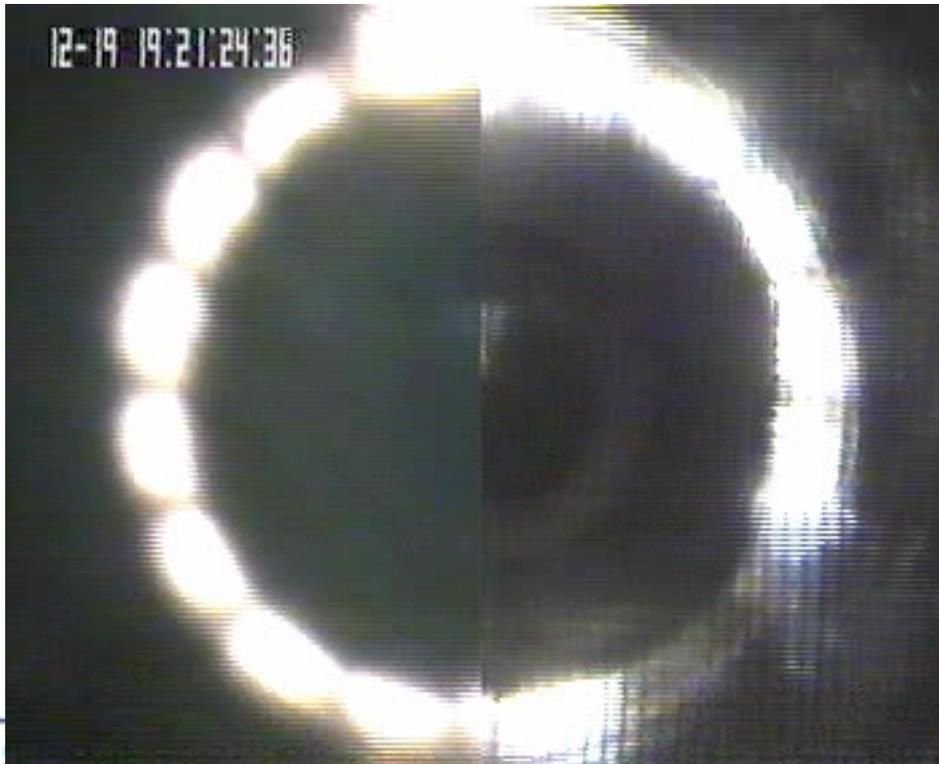


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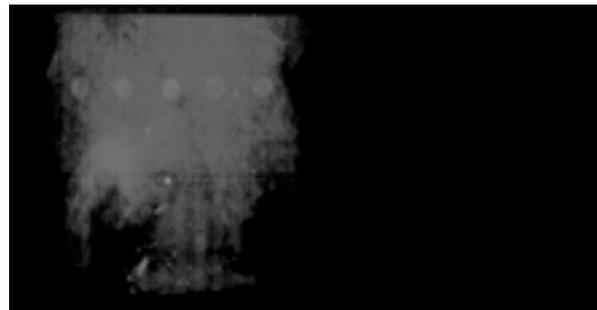
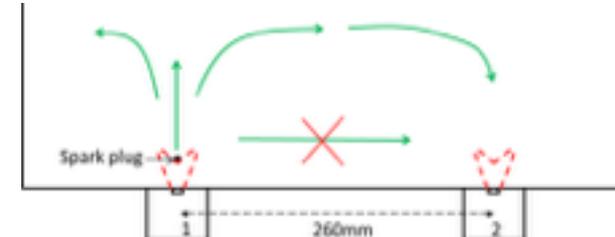
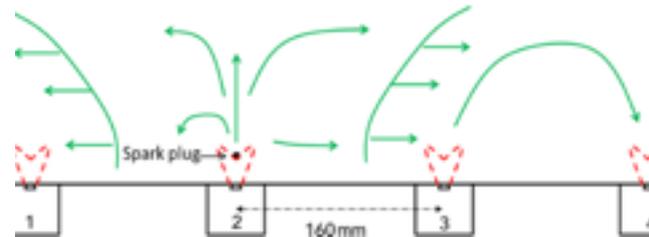
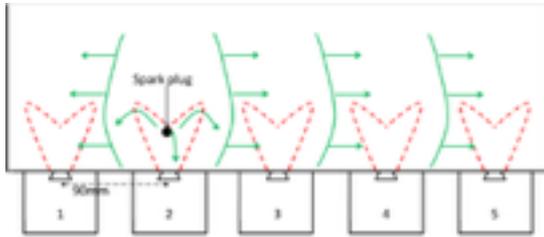
Where to add the energy to start the flame?

How to ensure burner to burner flame propagation ?



# Using simulation to assist combustor design : Ignition

## How many burner ? Ignition spark position ?



SP9: L = 90mm

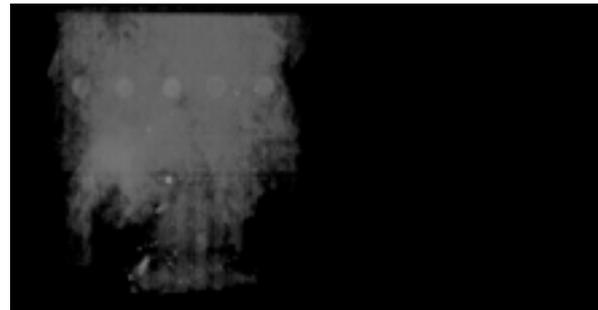
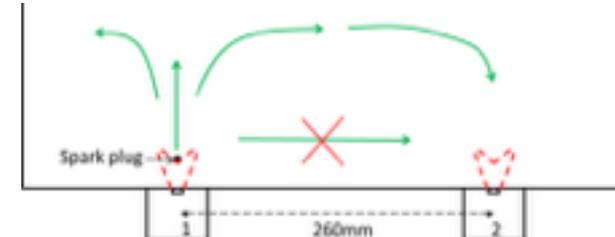
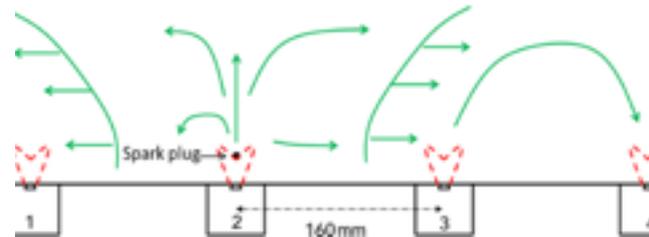
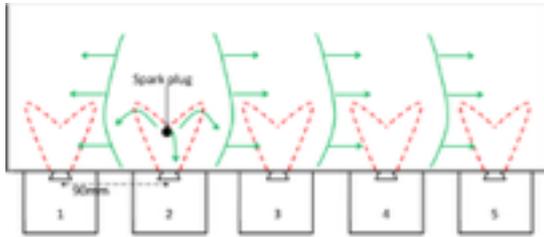
SP16: L = 160mm

SP26: L = 260mm

EXPERIMENTS ! B. Renoud et al CORIA

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## How many burner ? Ignition spark position ?



SP9: L = 90mm

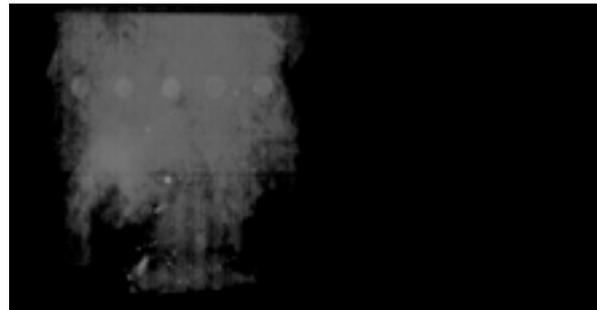
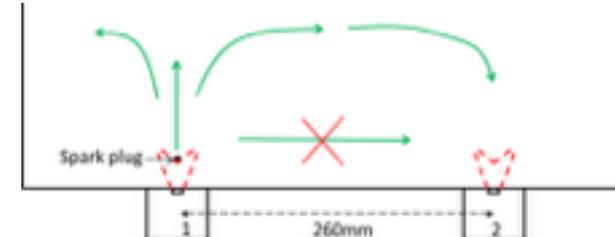
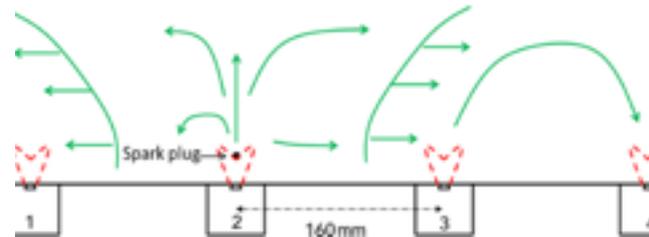
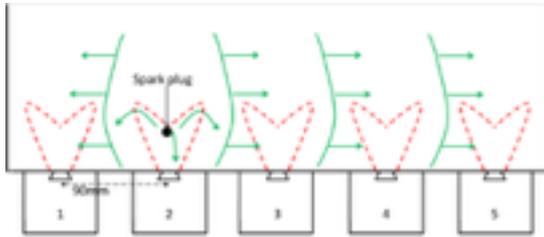
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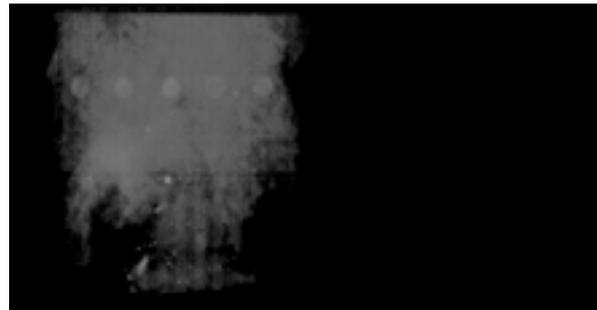
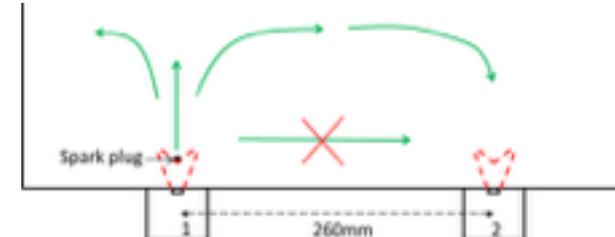
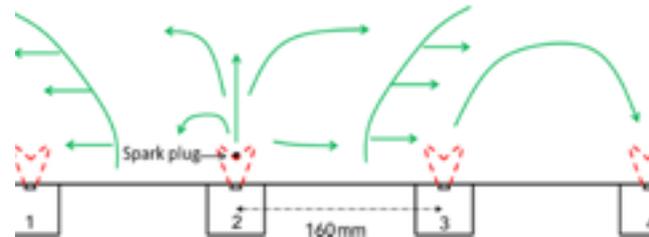
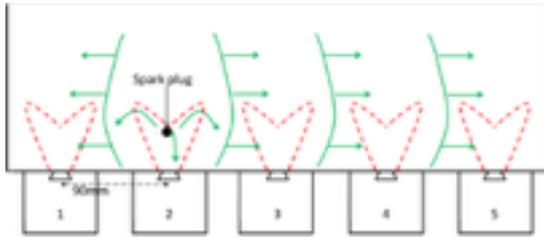
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EXPERIMENTS ! B. Renoud et al CORIA

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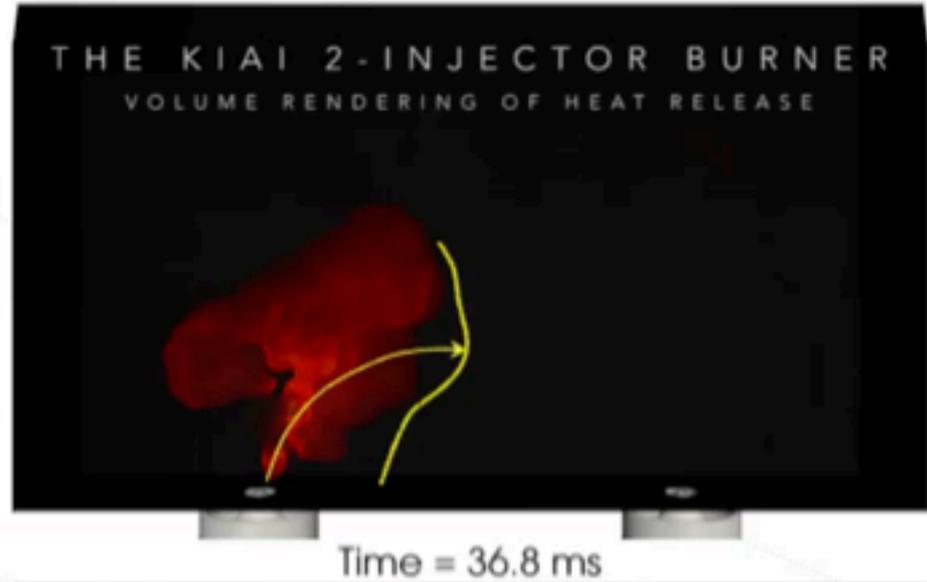
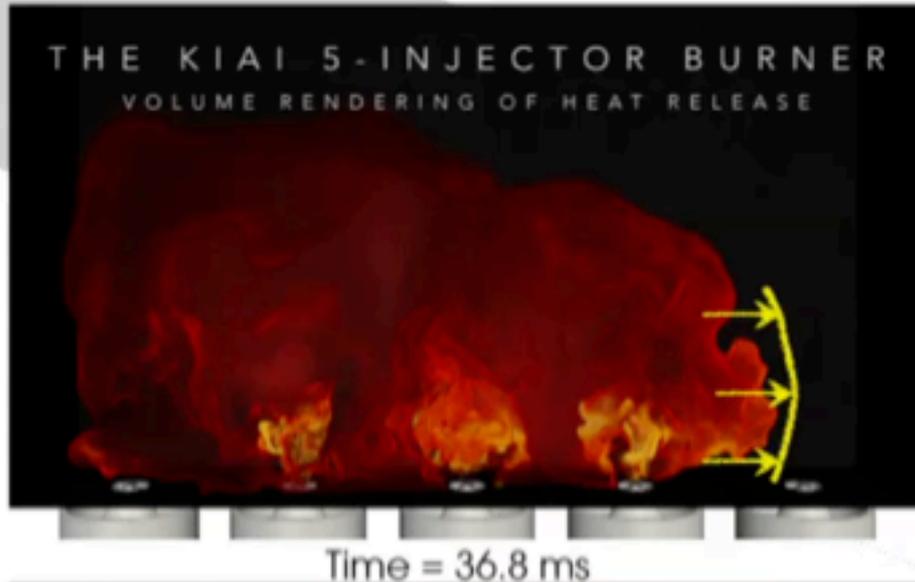
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EXPERIMENTS ! B. Renoud et al CORIA

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SP9: L = 90mm

SP26: L = 260mm



Radial flame propagation

Axial flame propagation

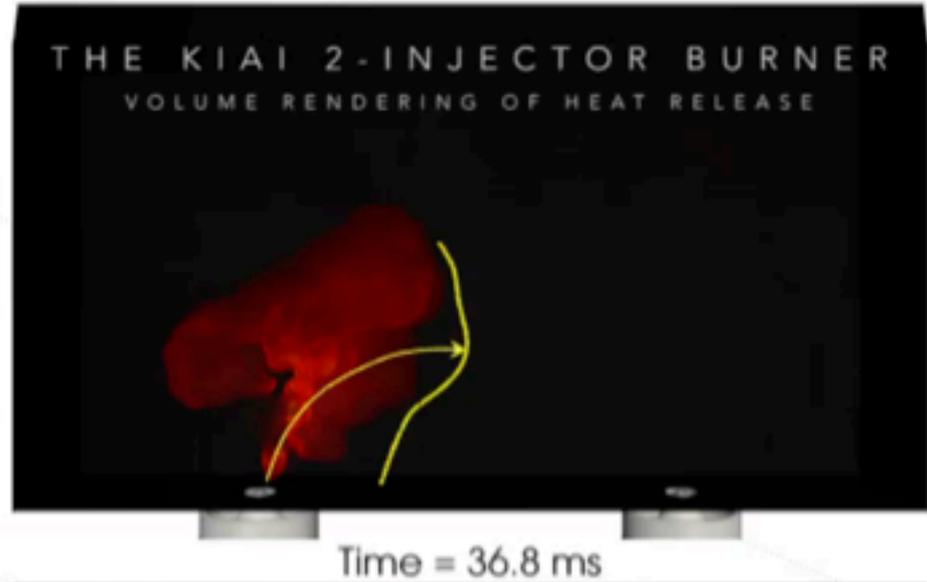
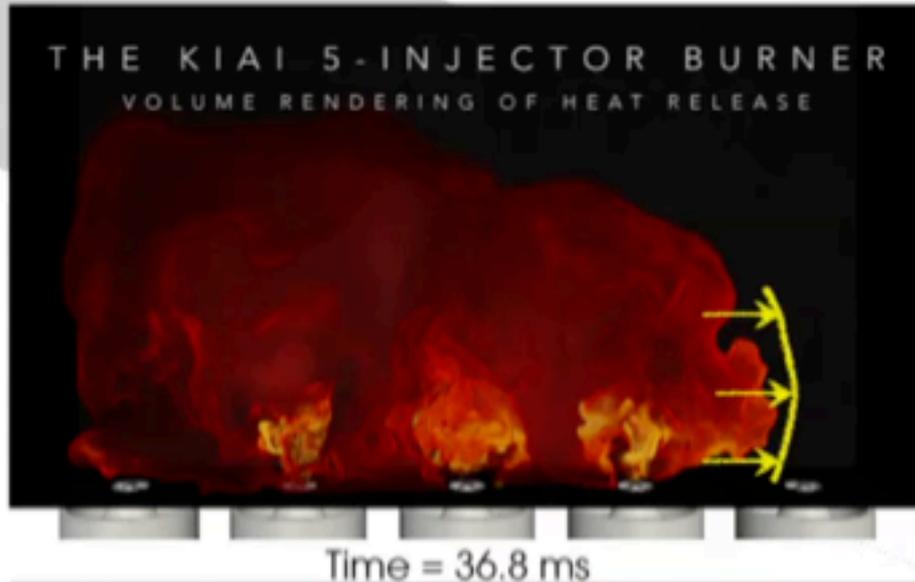
**D. barre L. Esclapez**

8192 MPI tasks BG Q IDRIS - 10M cpu hours

# Using simulation to assist combustor design : Ignition

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Radial flame propagation

Axial flame propagation

**D. barre L. Esclapez**

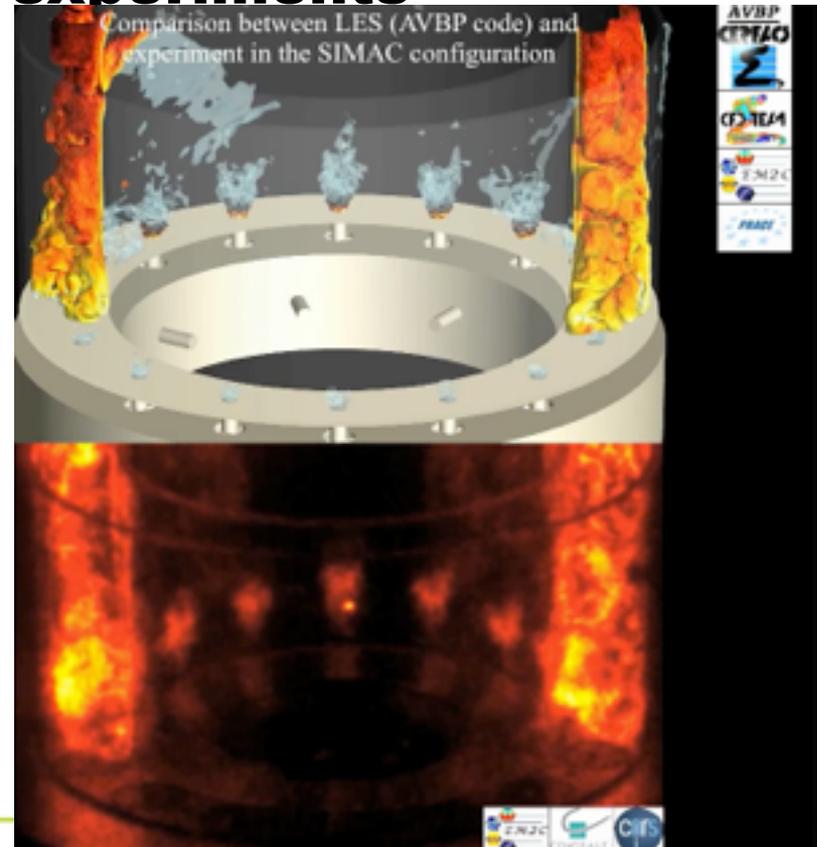
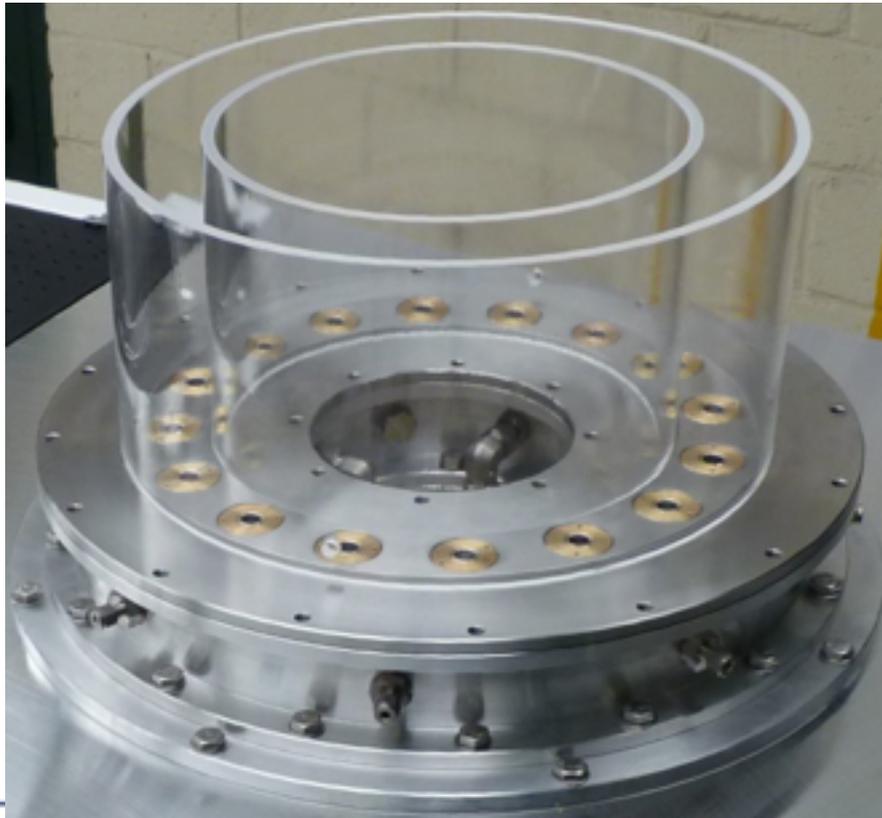
8192 MPI tasks BG Q IDRIS - 10M cpu hours

# Ignition on an annular burner

15 million hours CURIE TTGC GENCI

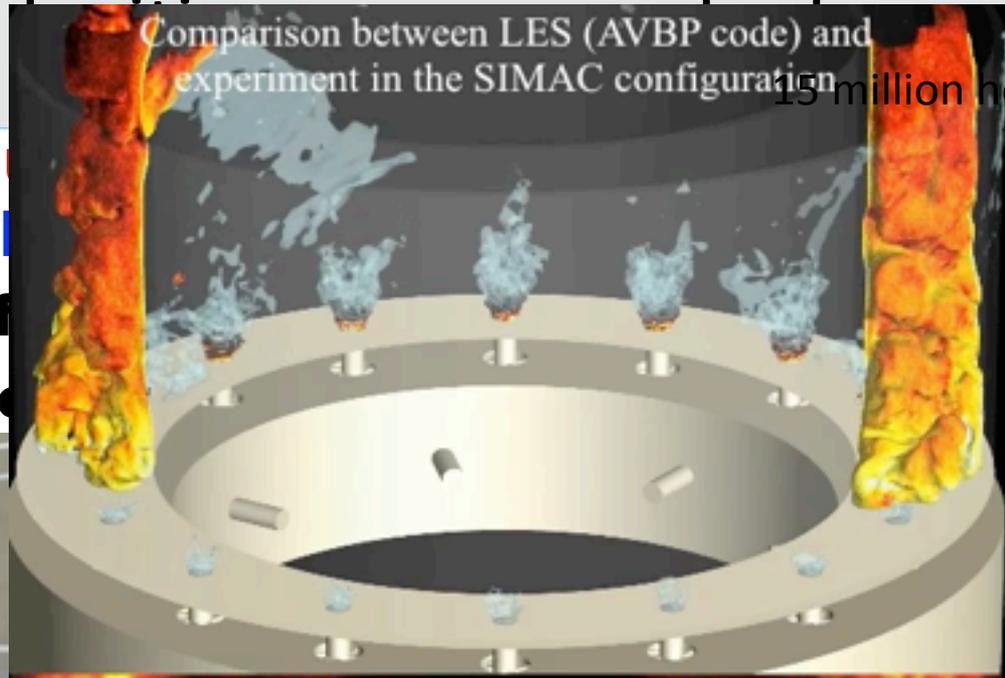
**E. Riber, B. Cuenot, F. Duchaine (CERFACS), R. Vicquelin, M. Boileau, M. Philip, T. Schmitt, S. Candell (EM2C)**

## **Simulation of Ignition in a Multiple Annular Combustor injector and comparison with experiments**



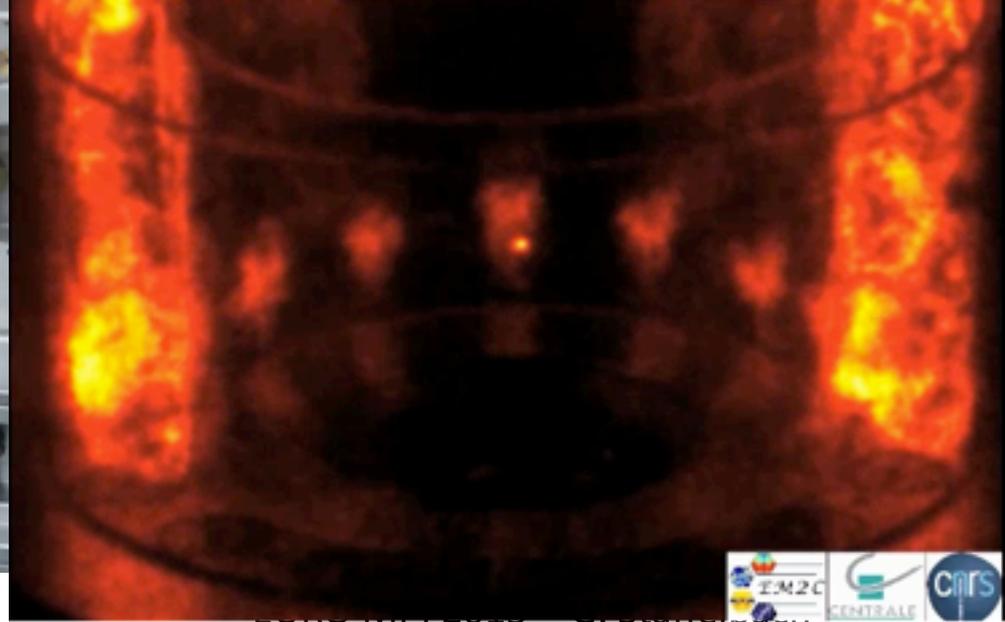
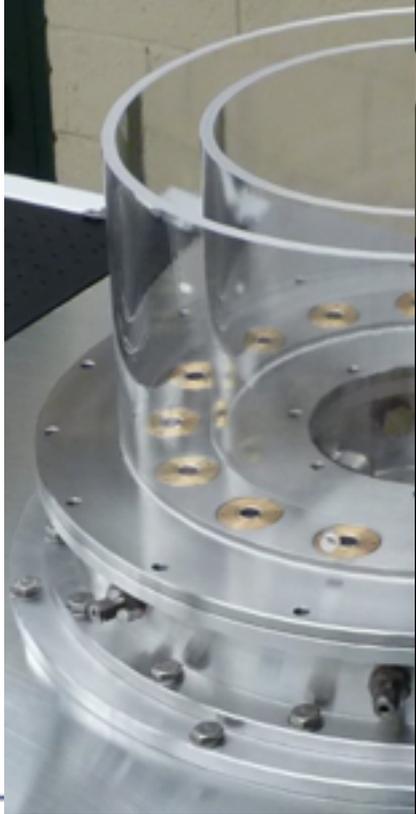


**E. Riber, B. C...**  
**Boileau, M. P...**  
**Simulation of...**  
**injector and c...**



15 million h... CURRI... TTGC GENCI

**elin, M.**  
**stor**



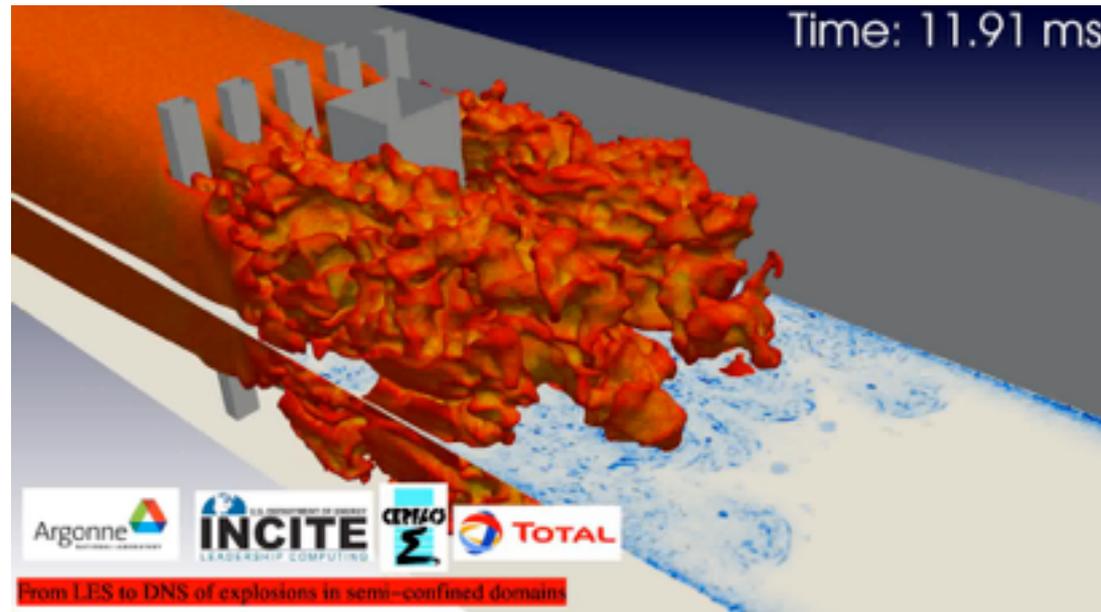
# Using simulation for safety applications

## From LES to DNS of explosions in semi-confined domains

Understand the physical phenomena involved in confined space explosions and validate the methodology for multiple scales

Sydney experiment, Masri et al

25cm length  
LES and DNS ( 1Be elements)



**P. Quillatre et al**

**D. Barré et al**



**2013 - 20M BG P**

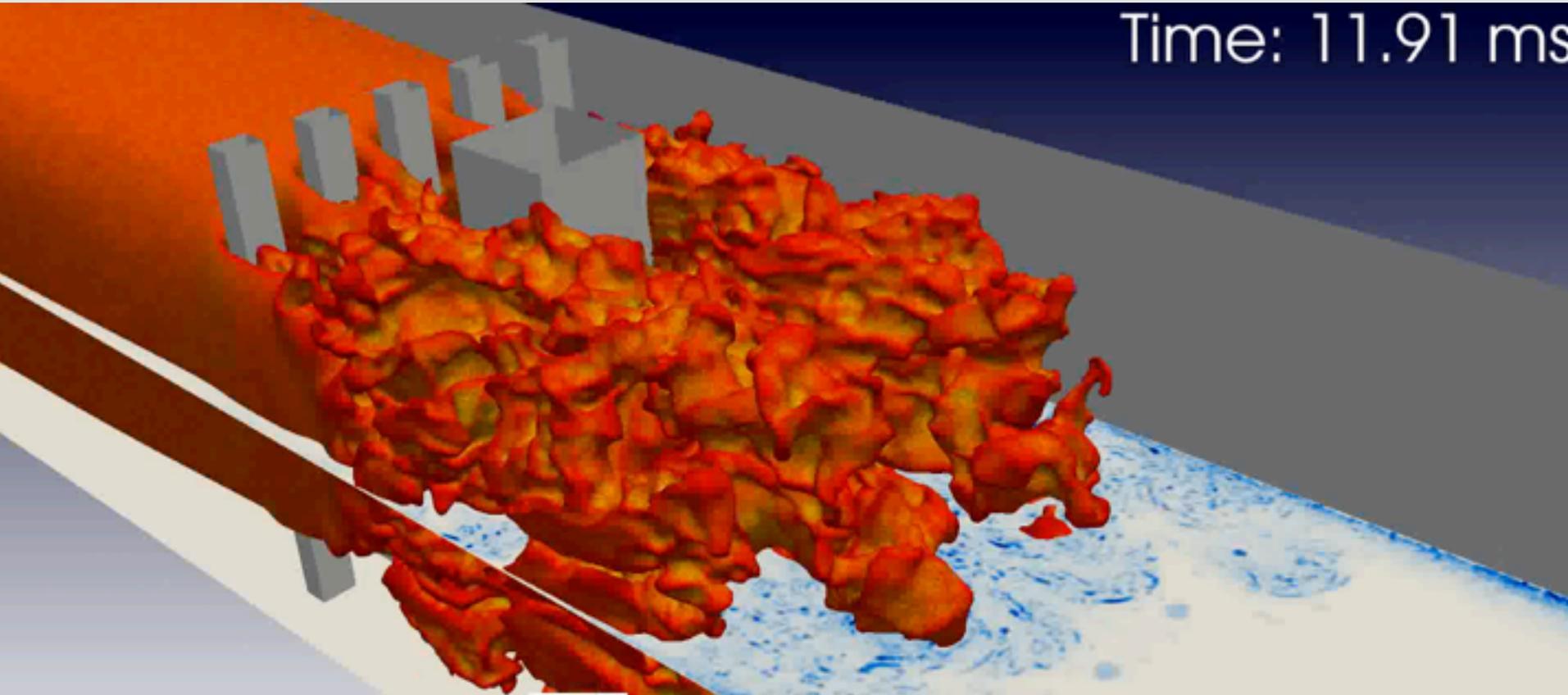
**2014 - 86M BG Q**

**CERFACS**

EURO MPI 2015 - G. Staffelbach

# Using simulation for safety applications

Time: 11.91 ms



**P. Quillatre et al**  
From LES to DNS of explosions in semi-confined domains  
**D. Barré et al**

**2013 - 20M BG P**

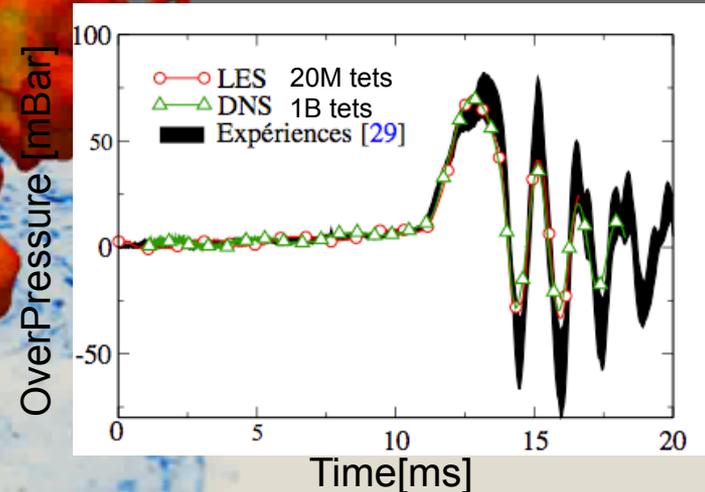
**2014 - 86M BG Q**



EURO MPI 2015 - G. Staffelbach

# Using simulation for safety applications

Time: 11.91 ms



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**D. Barré et al**

**2013 - 20M BG P**

**2014 - 86M BG Q**



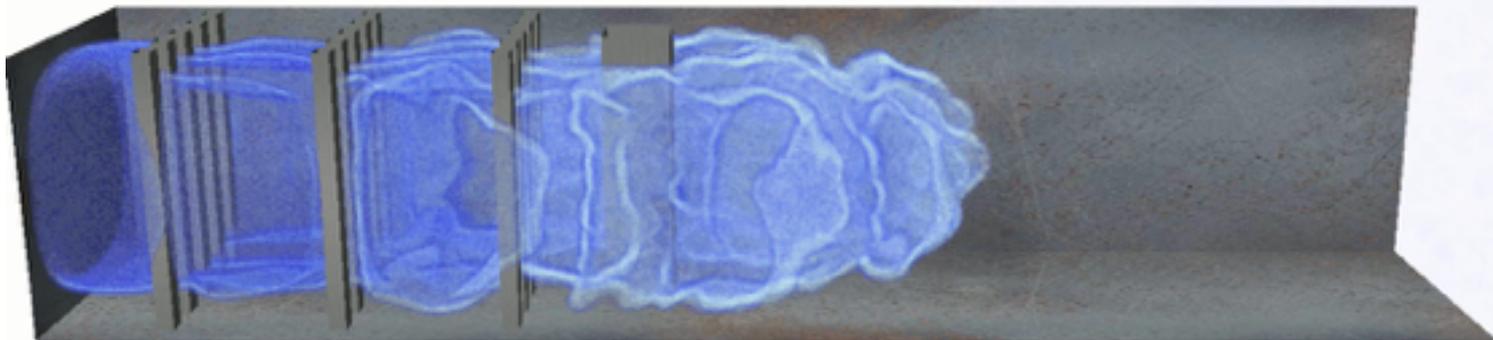
EURO MPI 2015 - G. Staffelbach

# Using simulation for safety applications

Large Eddy Simulation of the 1.5m configuration versus experiment



Experiment performed by Gexcon



Large Eddy Simulation

P. Quillatre et al

Time: 58.0

# Using simulation for safety applications

Large Eddy Simulation of the 1.5m configuration versus experiment



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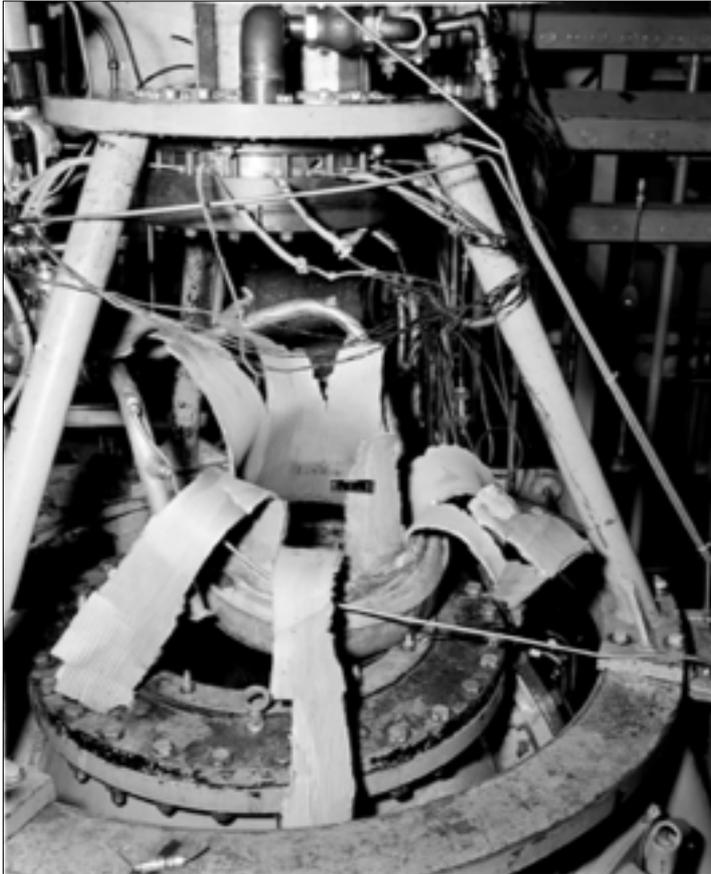


Large Eddy Simulation

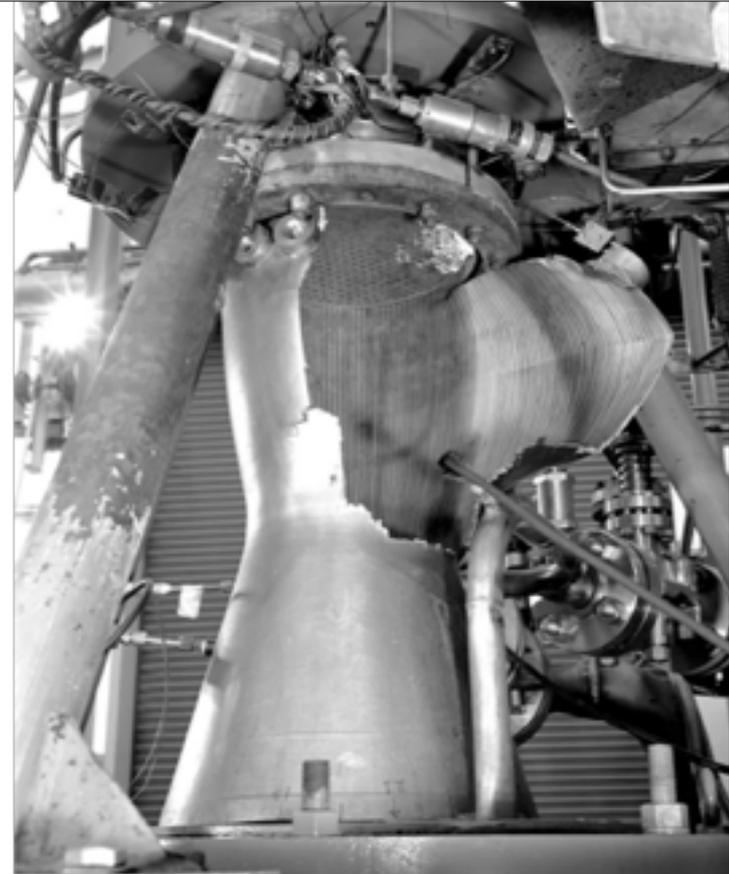
P. Quillatre et al

Time: 58.0

# The 10 M\$ failure(s)



Liquid rocket engine (NASA 1957)

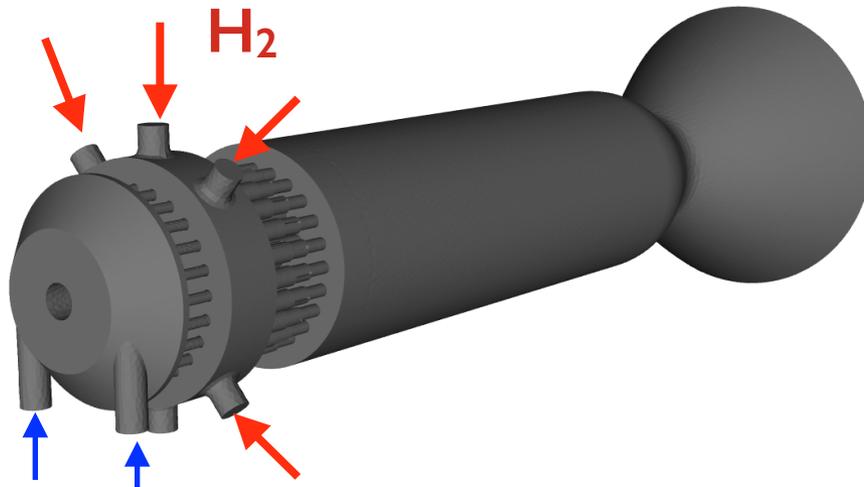


Liquid rocket engine (NASA 1963)

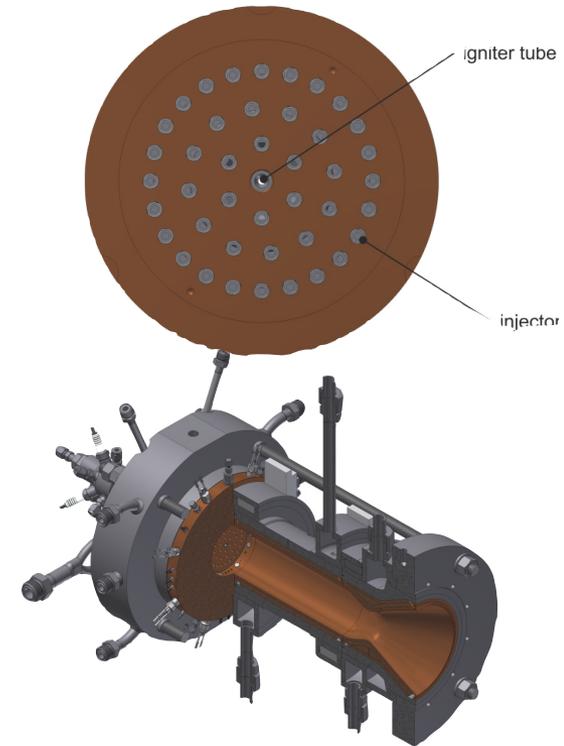
# Combustion instabilities in Rocket engines

## → DLR LAMPOLDSHAUSEN HF7 BKD

Full engine: 42 coaxial injectors  
Cryogenic O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> propellants  
Pressure range: 50-80 bar



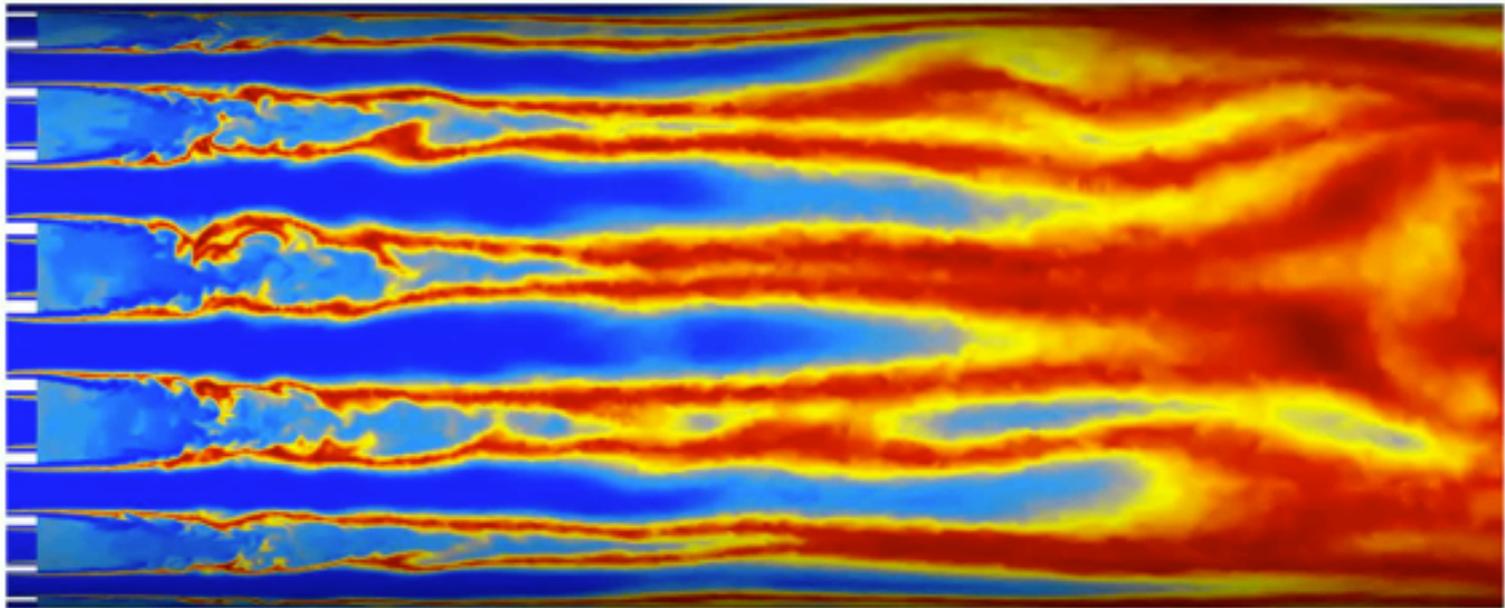
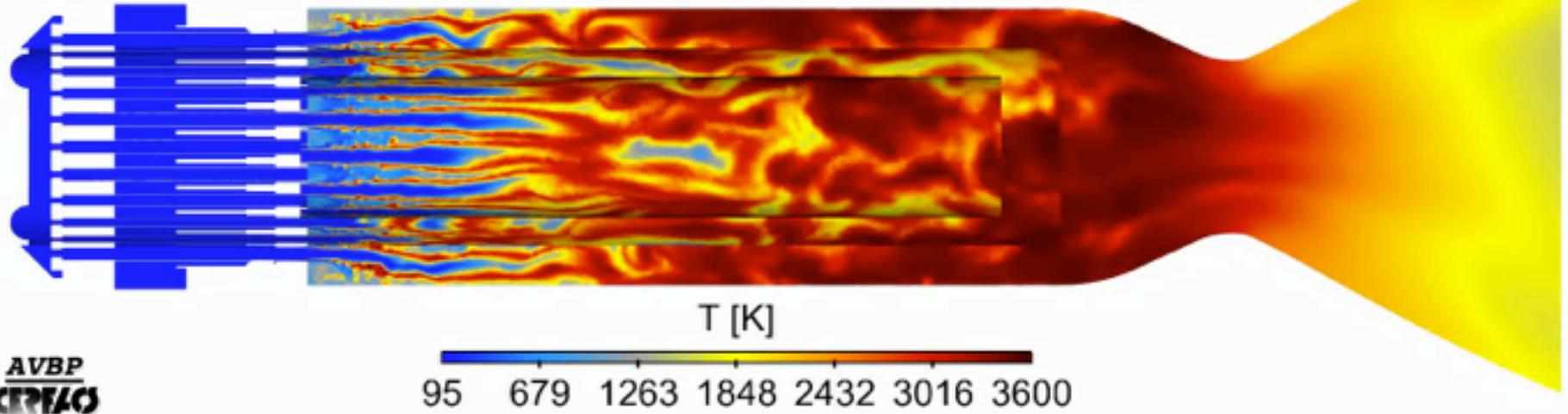
sizes in mm



A. Urbano et al. IMFT / EM2C / CERFACS

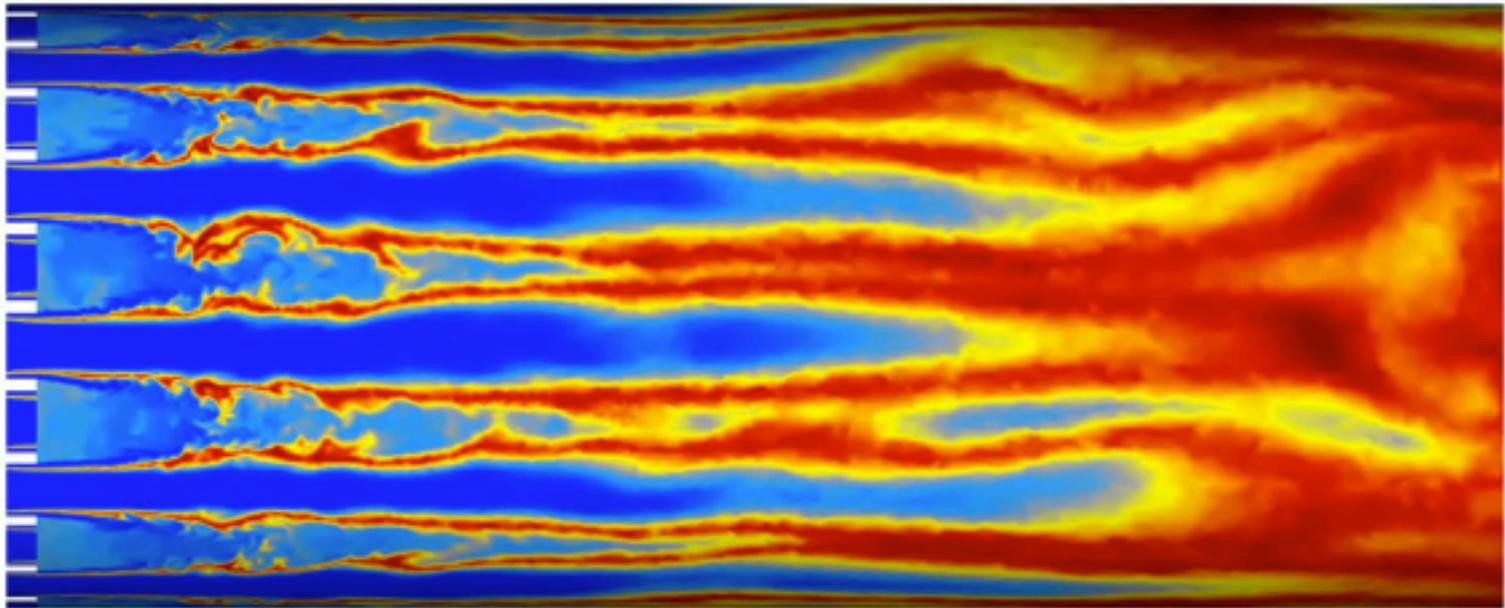
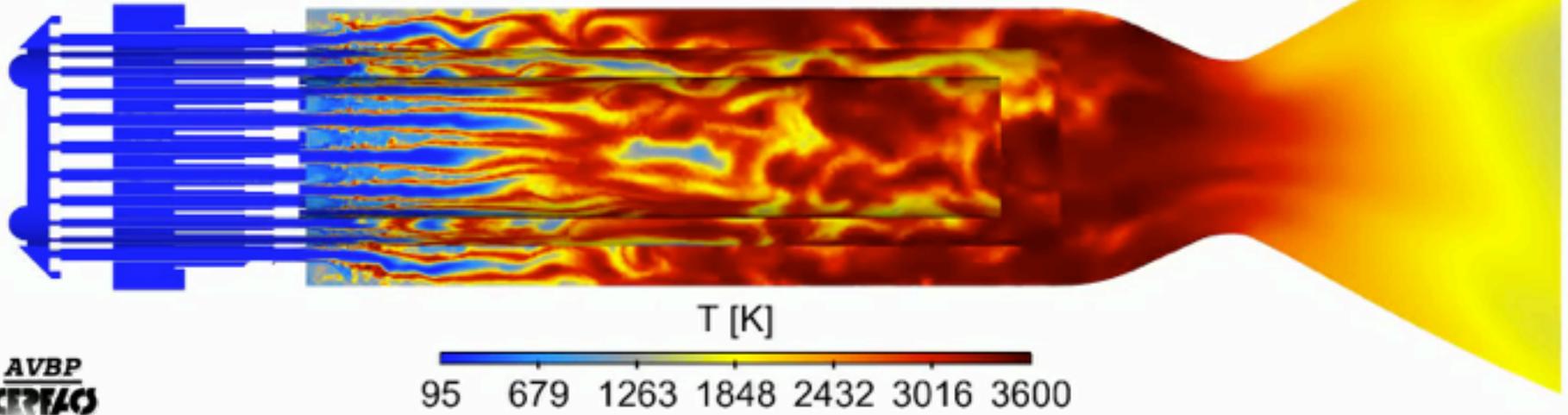
power ~  
100 MW

80 M hours on FERMI (cineca IT) , 9th Prace CALL 40k Euros Simulation !



A. Urbano et al. IMFT / EM2C / CERFACS

80 M hours on FERMI (cineca IT) , 9th Prace CALL 40k Euros Simulation !



A. Urbano et al. IMFT / EM2C / CERFACS

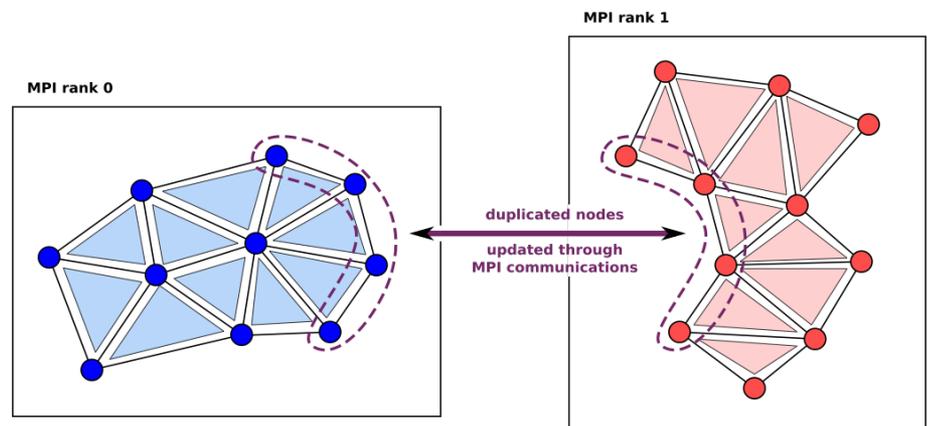
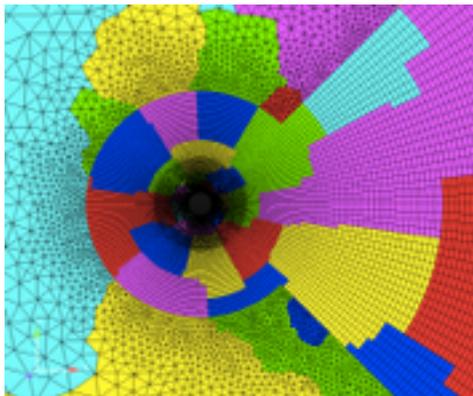
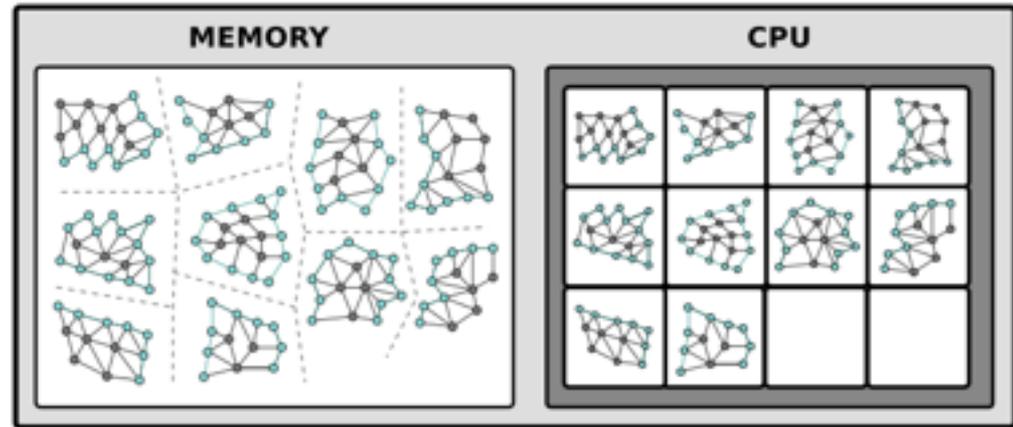
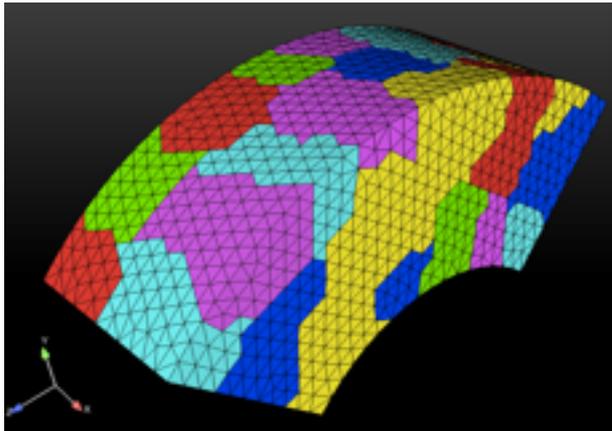


# HPC and Combustion

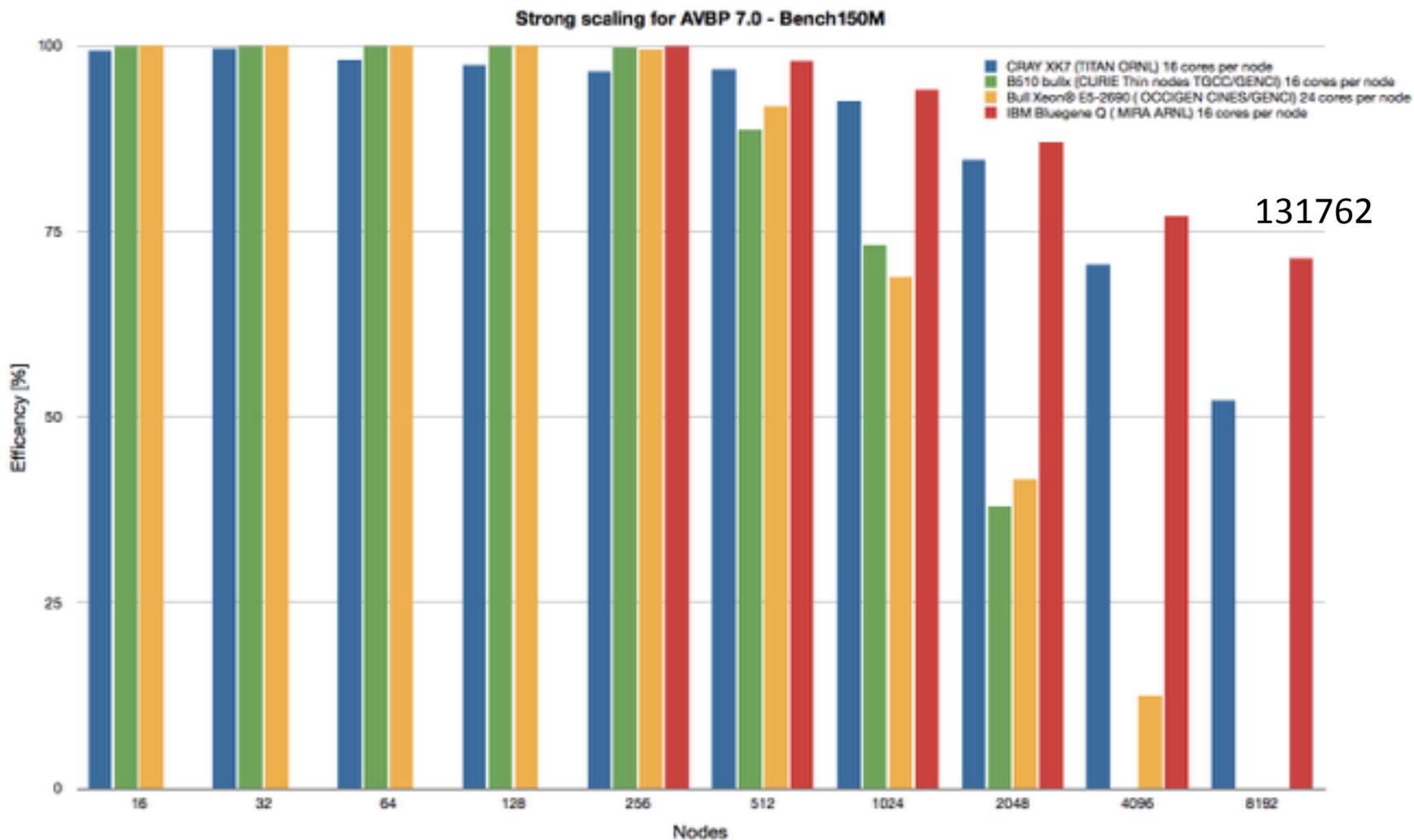
- ➔ These highly complex systems require large amount of computing power and large simulation times.
- ➔ At CERFACS we strive to keep the code as simple and portable as possible while trying to optimise the code as best we can on multiple architecture ..
- ➔ However sometimes physics and HPC do not get along ...

# Parallelisation

- AVBP parallelism relies on MPI non blocking ISEND IRECV with a single node overlapping domain decomposition

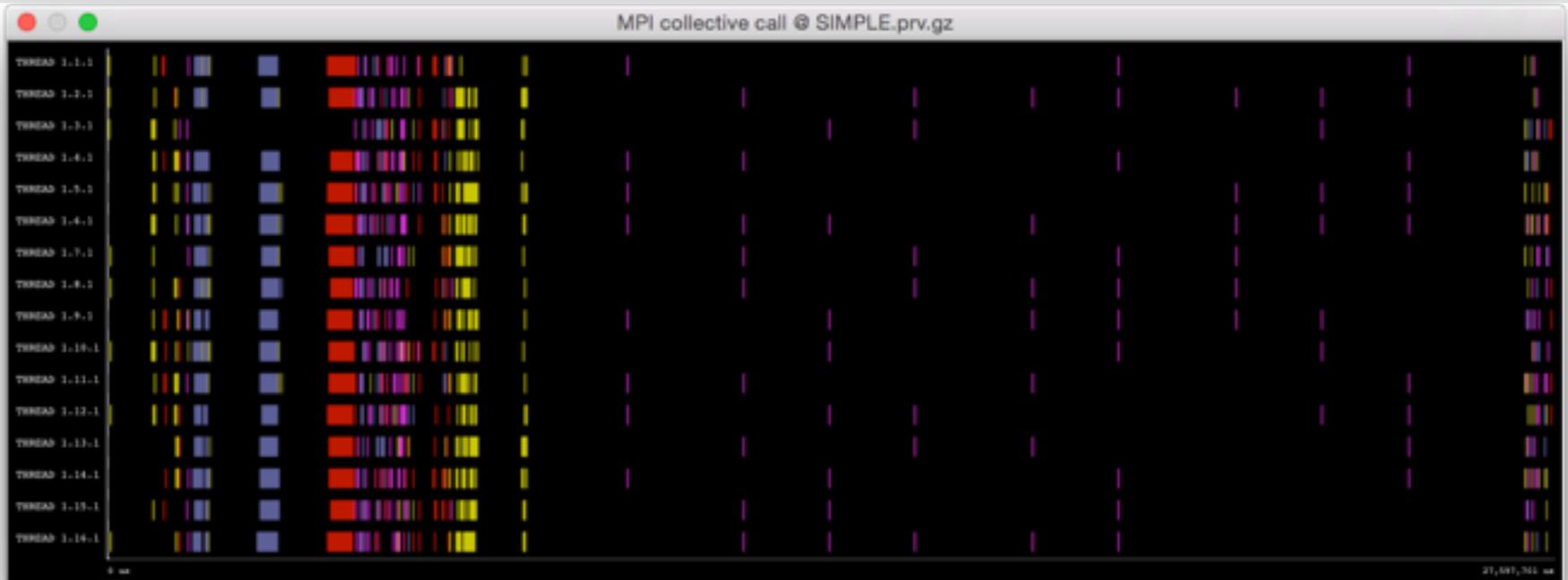


# Parallel performance





# Collective Calls

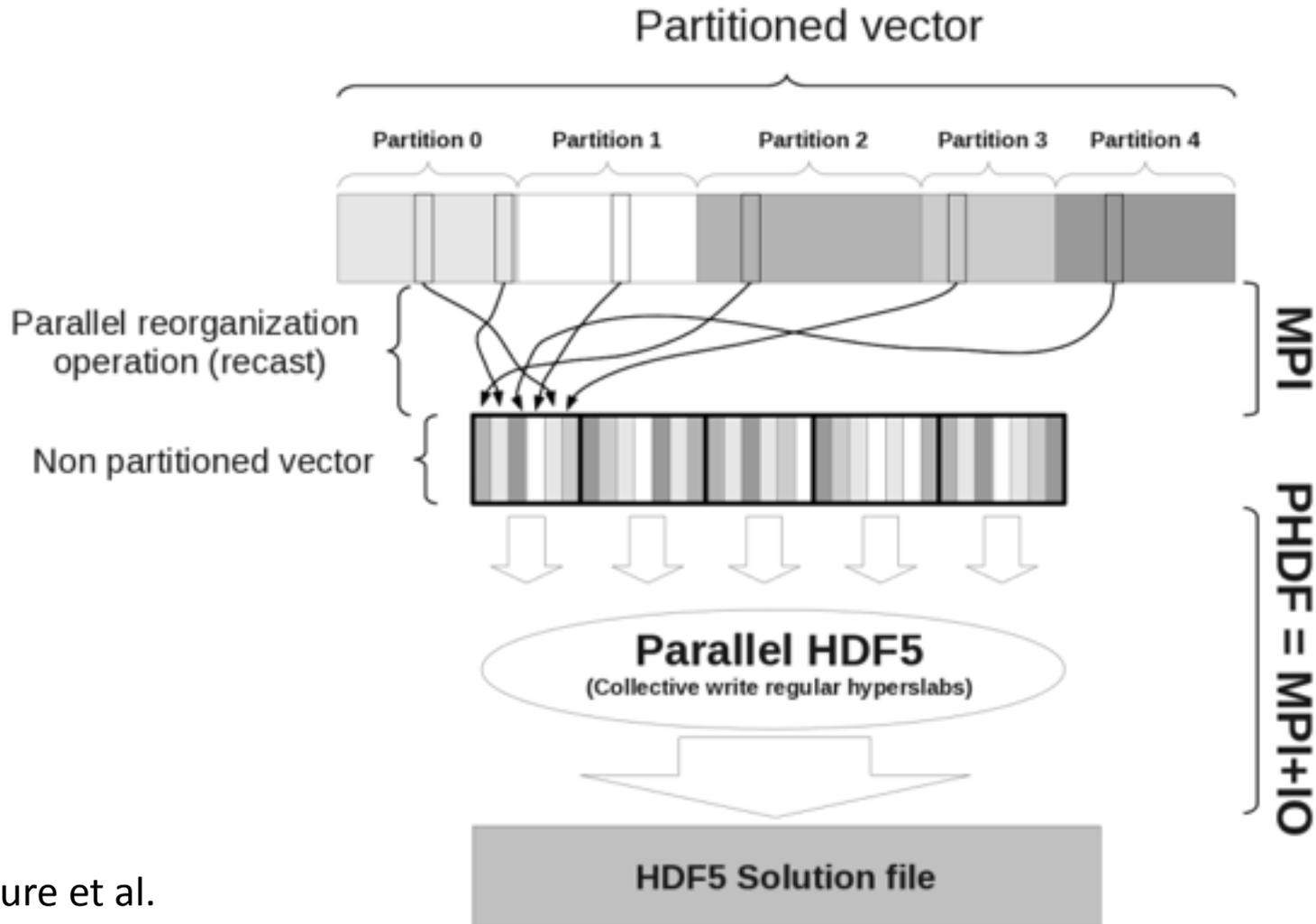


-  MPI\_BCAST
-  MPI\_BARRIER
-  MPI\_ALLTOALL
-  MPI\_ALLREDUCE

→ High usage of collectives

-  Physics
-  Monitoring
-  I/O

# Parallel I/O



Jaure et al.



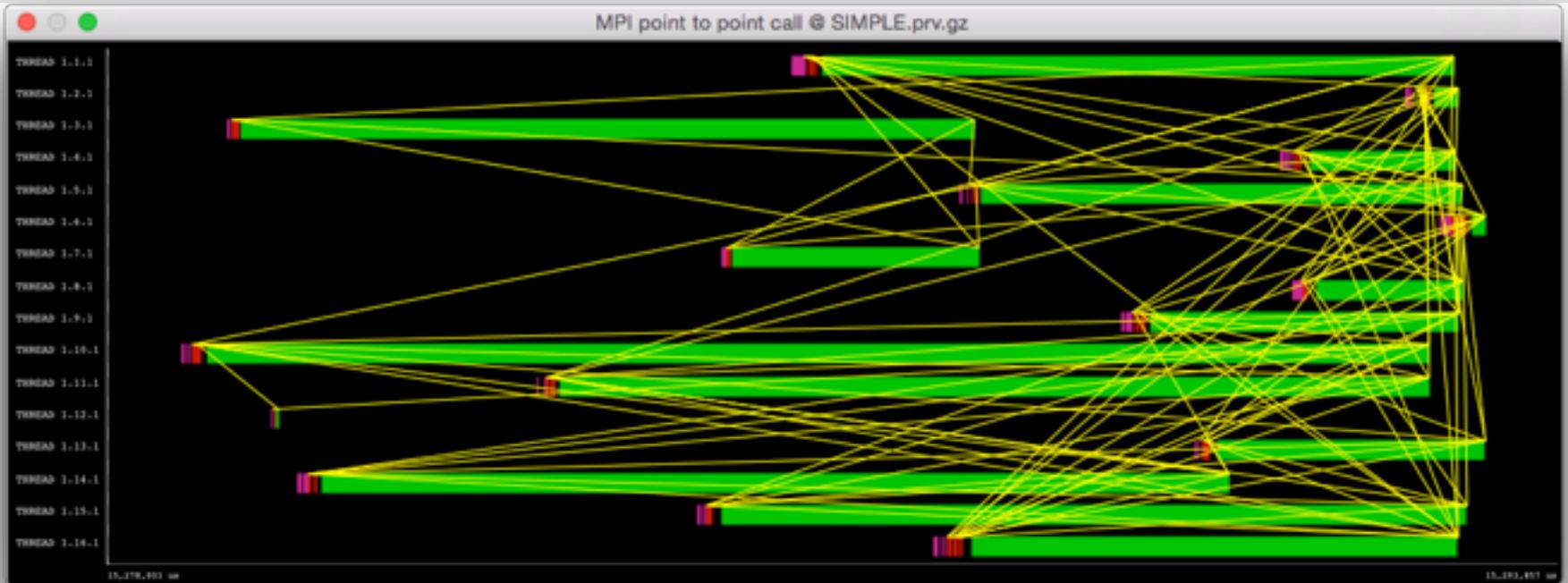
# Point to Point



-  MPI\_WAITALL
-  MPI\_Irecv
-  MPI\_Isend



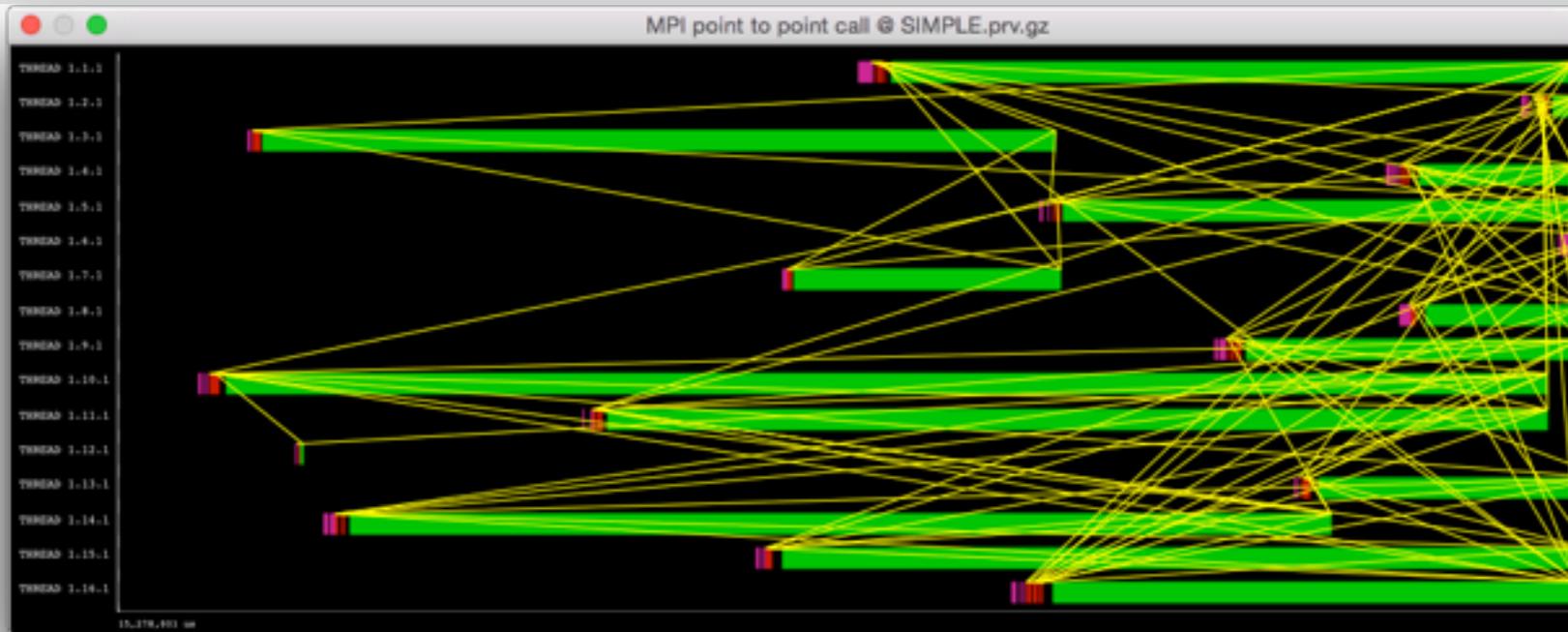
# Point to Point



-  MPI\_WAITALL
-  MPI\_IRecv
-  MPI\_Isend



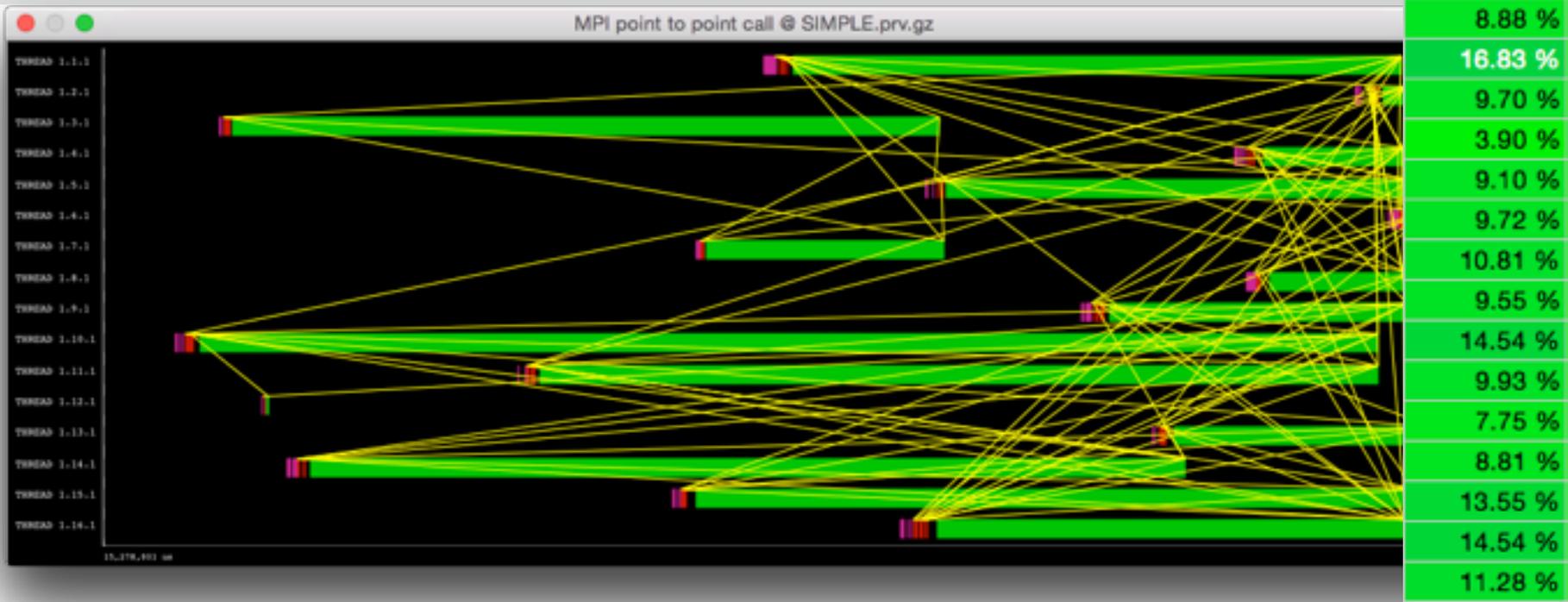
# Point to Point



MPI_Waitall
16.37 %
8.88 %
16.83 %
9.70 %
3.90 %
9.10 %
9.72 %
10.81 %
9.55 %
14.54 %
9.93 %
7.75 %
8.81 %
13.55 %
14.54 %
11.28 %

- MPI\_WAITALL
- MPI\_Irecv
- MPI\_Isend

# Point to Point

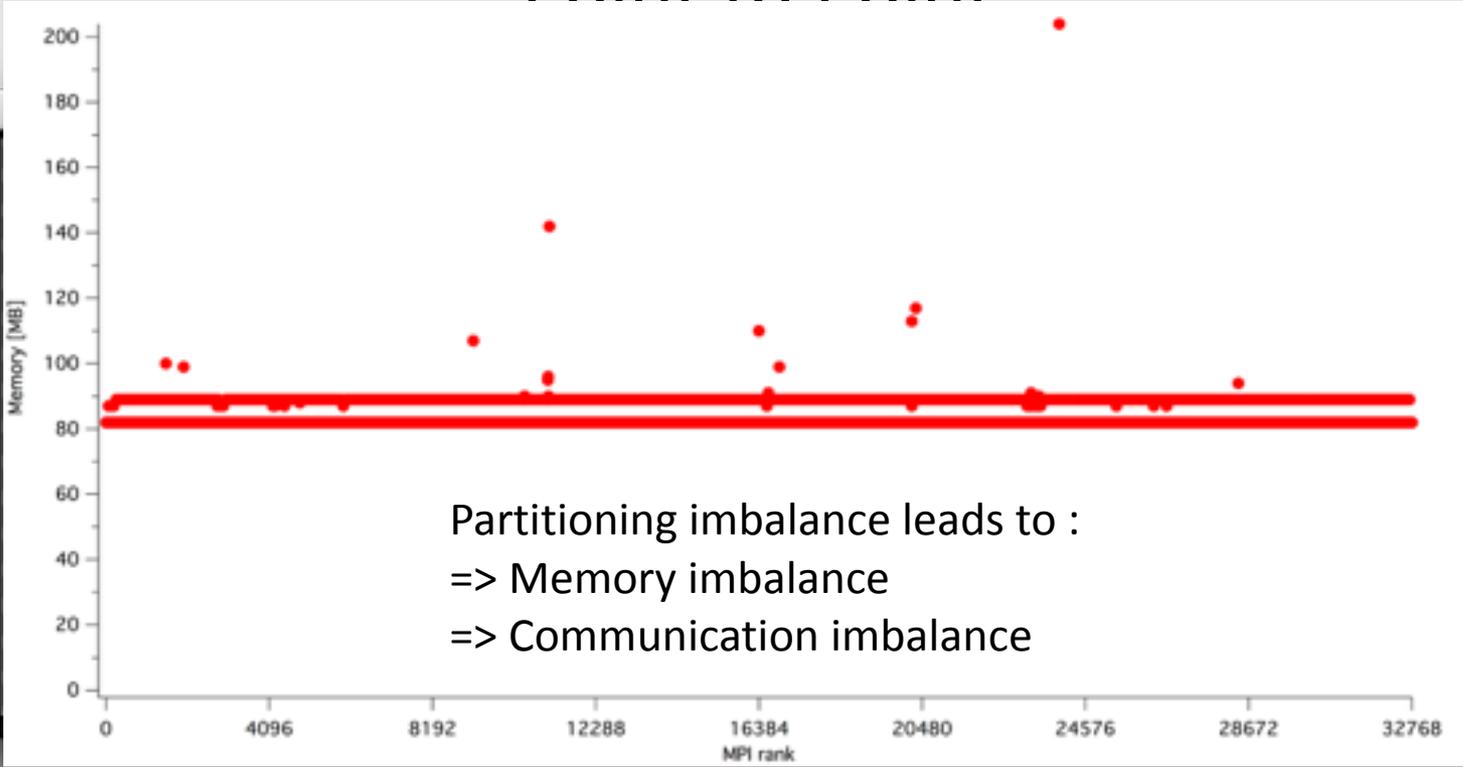


-  MPI\_WAITALL
-  MPI\_Irecv
-  MPI\_Isend

- ➔ Small communication pattern
  - High imbalance

# Point to Point

- THREAD 1.1.1
- THREAD 1.2.1
- THREAD 1.3.1
- THREAD 1.4.1
- THREAD 1.5.1
- THREAD 1.6.1
- THREAD 1.7.1
- THREAD 1.8.1
- THREAD 1.9.1
- THREAD 1.10.1
- THREAD 1.11.1
- THREAD 1.12.1
- THREAD 1.13.1
- THREAD 1.14.1
- THREAD 1.15.1
- THREAD 1.16.1



MPI_Waitall
16.37 %
8.88 %
16.83 %
9.70 %
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9.55 %
14.54 %
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11.28 %

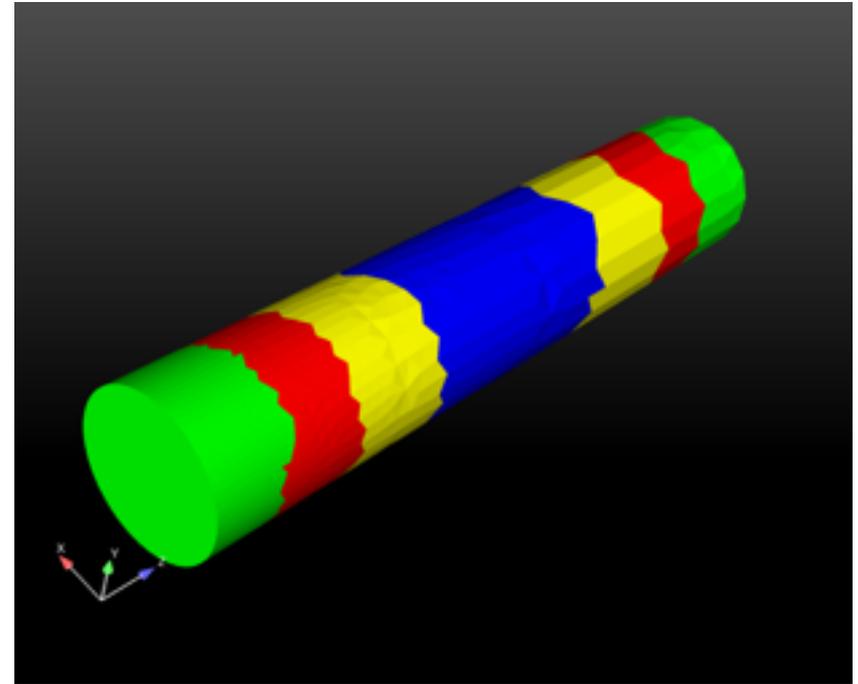
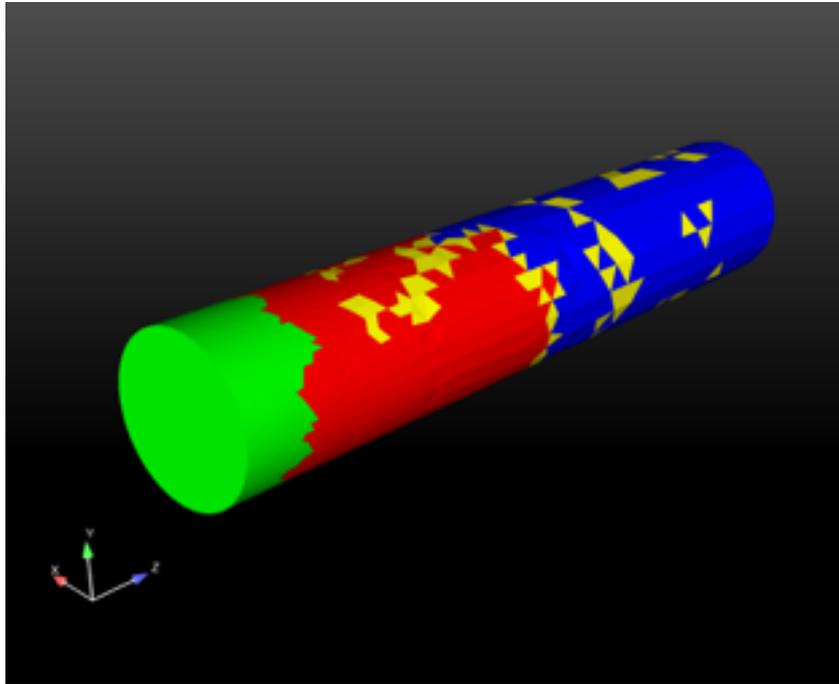
- MPI\_WAITALL
- MPI\_IRecv
- MPI\_Isend

➔ Small communication pattern

- High imbalance

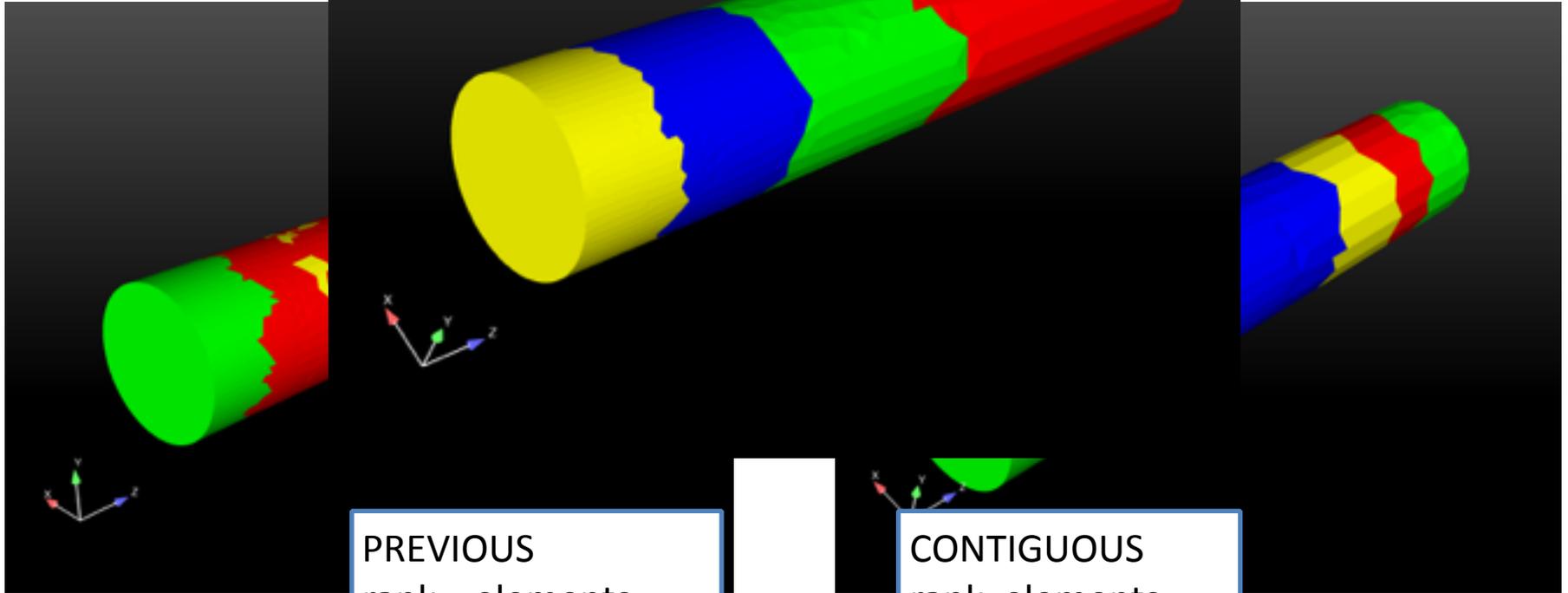
# Balanced partition does not mean balance communications ...

➔ Simple Cylinder on 4 domains ...



rank	elements
1	18949
2	19011
3	18997
4	19011

→ Simple C



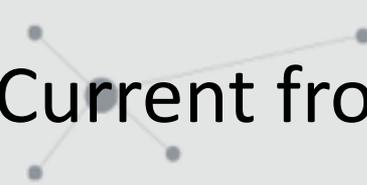
PREVIOUS	
rank	elements
1	18949
2	19011
3	18997
4	19011

CONTIGUOUS	
rank	elements
1	38050
2	16336
3	16979
4	4603



# Current Challenges

- ➔ Imbalance can be somewhat compensated by Communication/Computation overlap
  - Contiguous partitioning
    - Reduces the number of neighbours !
    - Is not 'fully balanced' : imbalanced vertices/task
- ➔ High usage of collective leads to radical differences depending on the implementations.
  - Collectives are extremely important for CFD applications
- ➔ Overlap of (MPI) I/O and computation



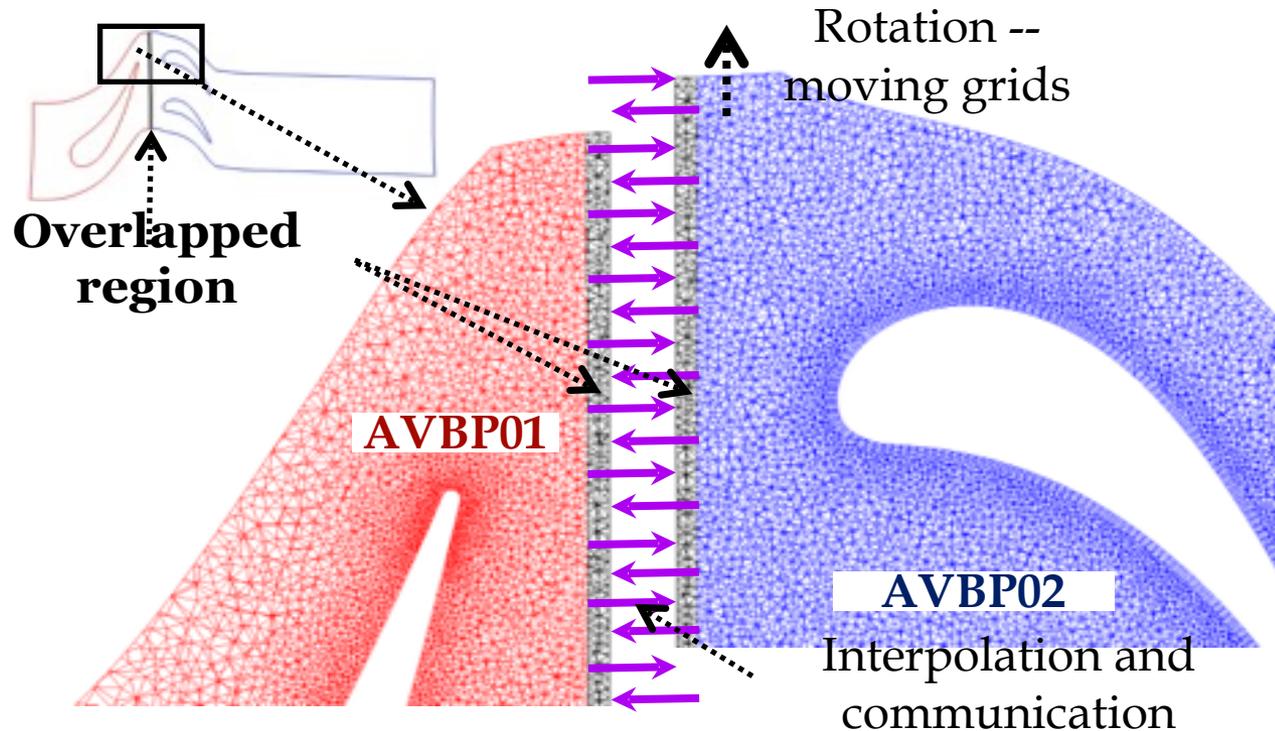
# Current frontier Science : MPMD coupling/Multiphysics

- ➔ One code all the science ... Not realistic  
( Optimisation, physical models , Complexity of maintaining the tool )
- ➔ Solution : MPMD code coupling
- ➔ Use optimize code for each physics and use a coupler to handle the interaction
  
- ➔ CERFACS and ONERA develop the Open source coupler

# Current frontier Science : MPMD coupling/Multiphysics

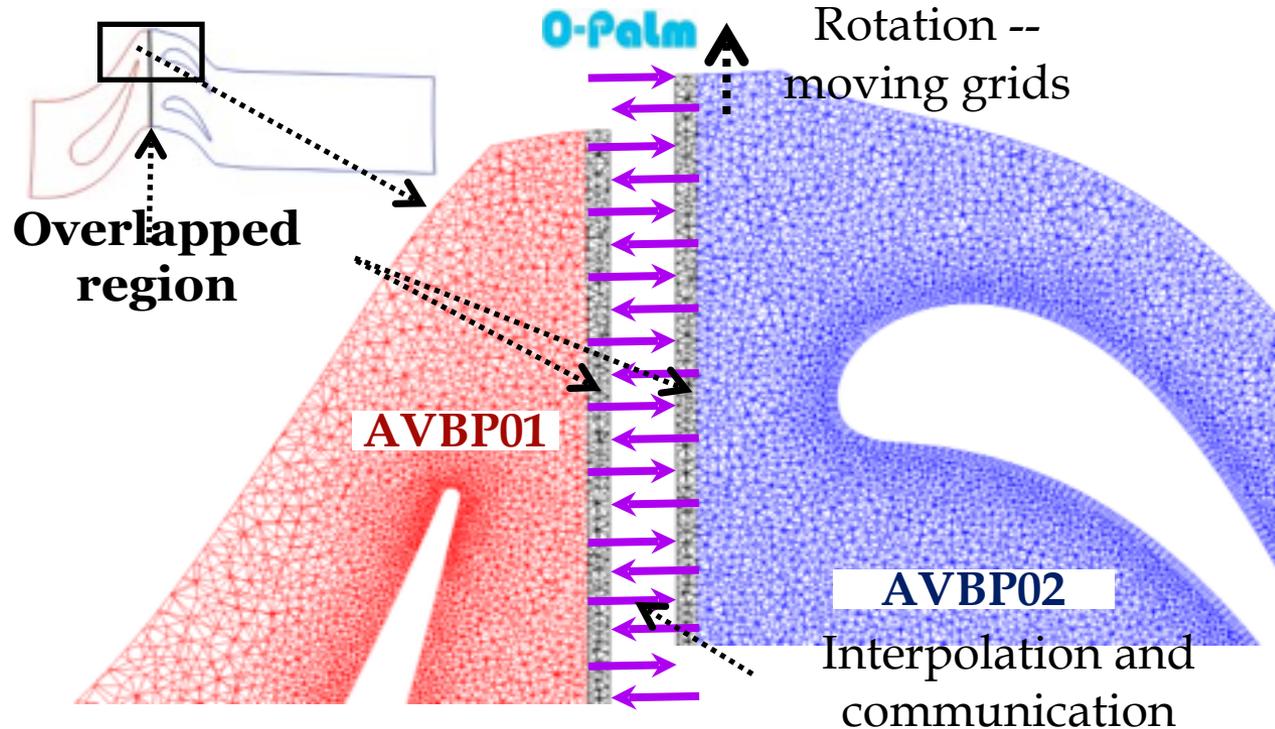
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( Optimisation, physical models , Complexity of maintaining the tool )
- ➔ Solution : MPMD code coupling
- ➔ Use optimize code for each physics and use a coupler to handle the interaction
- ➔ CERFACS and ONERA develop the Open source coupler **O-Palm**

# Example of code coupling method for moving parts



- ➔ Characteristics are similar to the sliding mesh approach (Francois, ISABE 2011):
- ➔ Overlapping section width depends on numerical stencil 2nd and 3rd order interpolation available (Linear and Hermite-type)

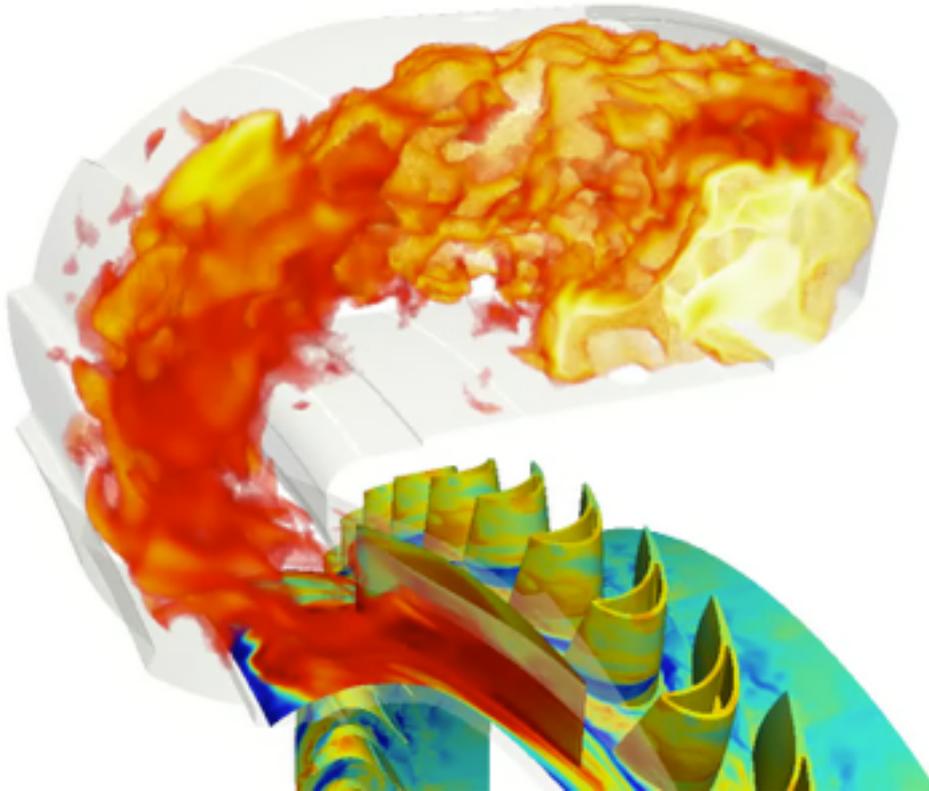
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# Combustion chamber / Turbine Simulation

→ First LES of combustion and first turbine stage

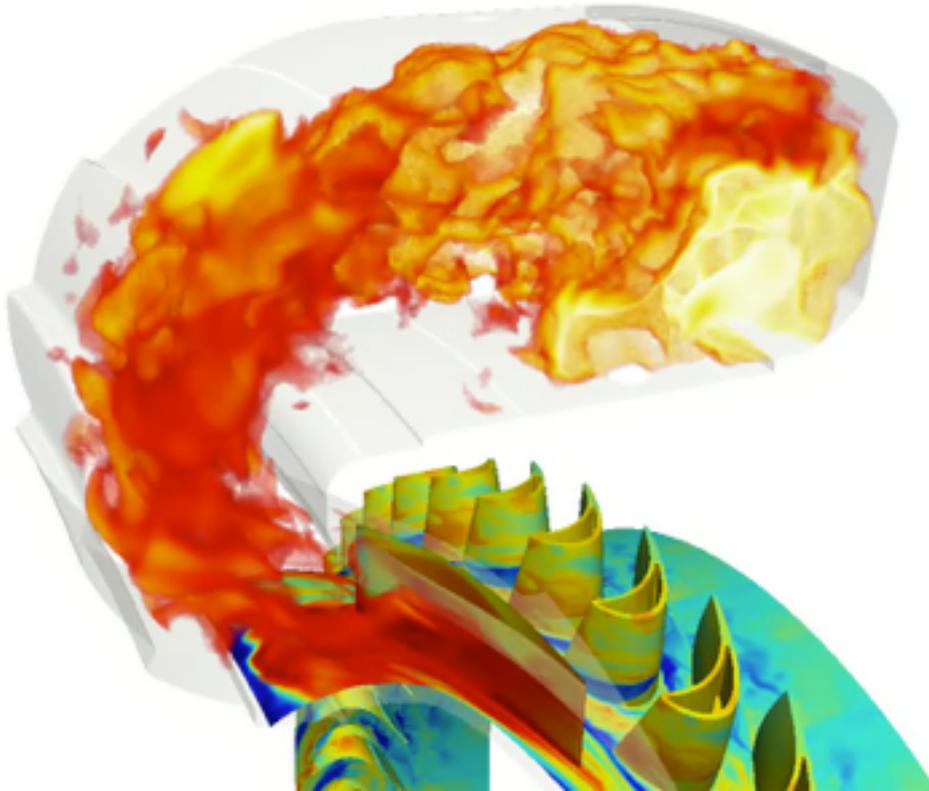


- Possibility to perform each simulation separate before doing the coupled case
- Hand made load balancing between the two instances.

D. Papadogianis et al

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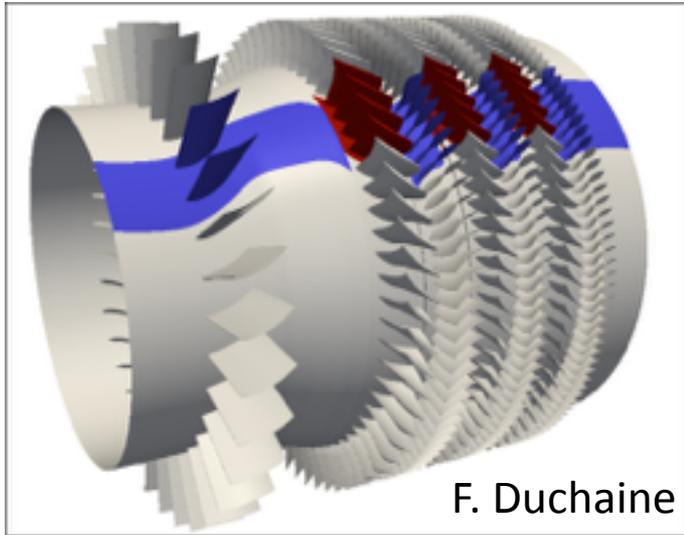


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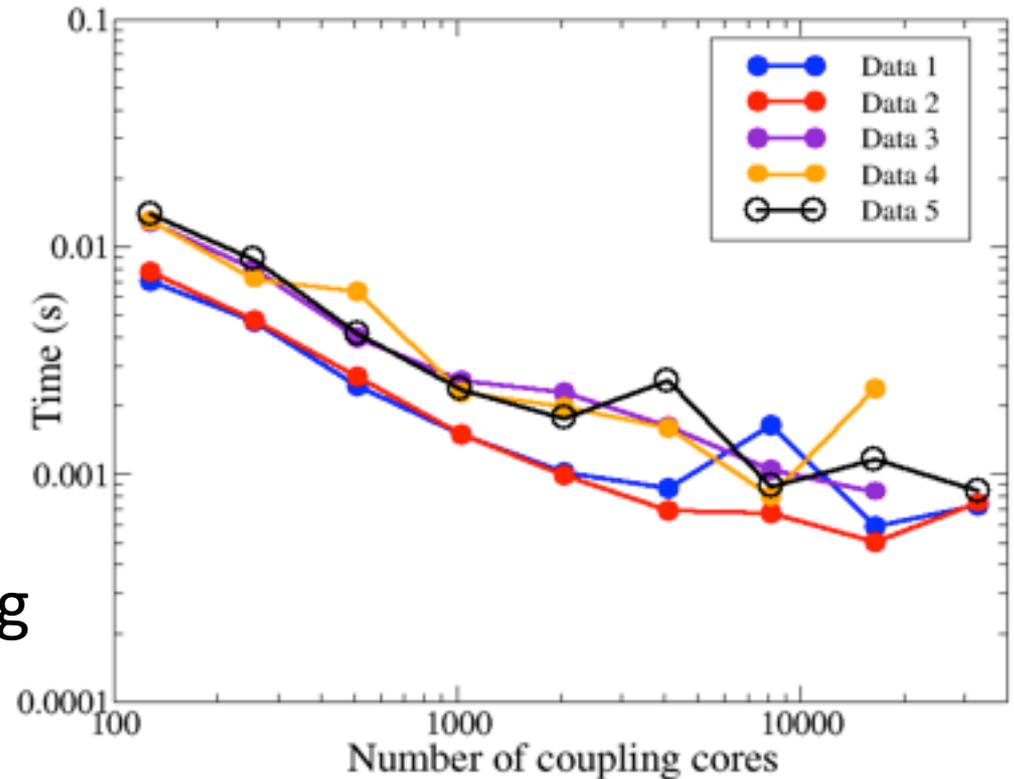
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# Full compressor LES

Duchaine et al.



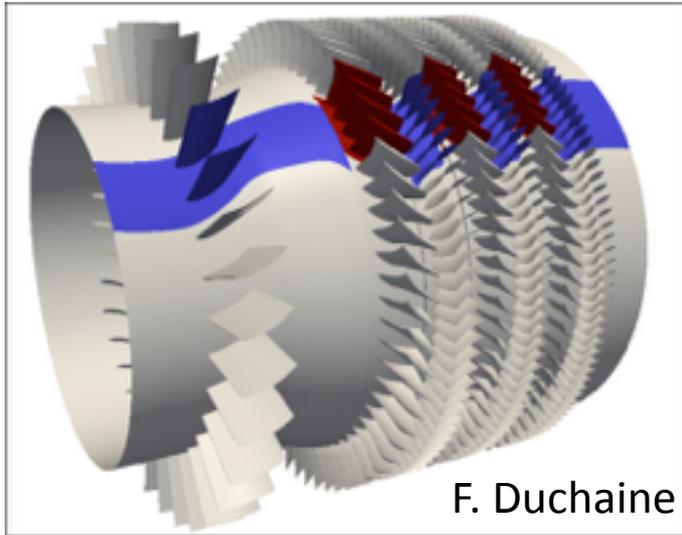
Exchanges time for TITAN CRAY ( ORNL)



- ➔ Multiple stage coupling
- ➔ Two AVBP instances

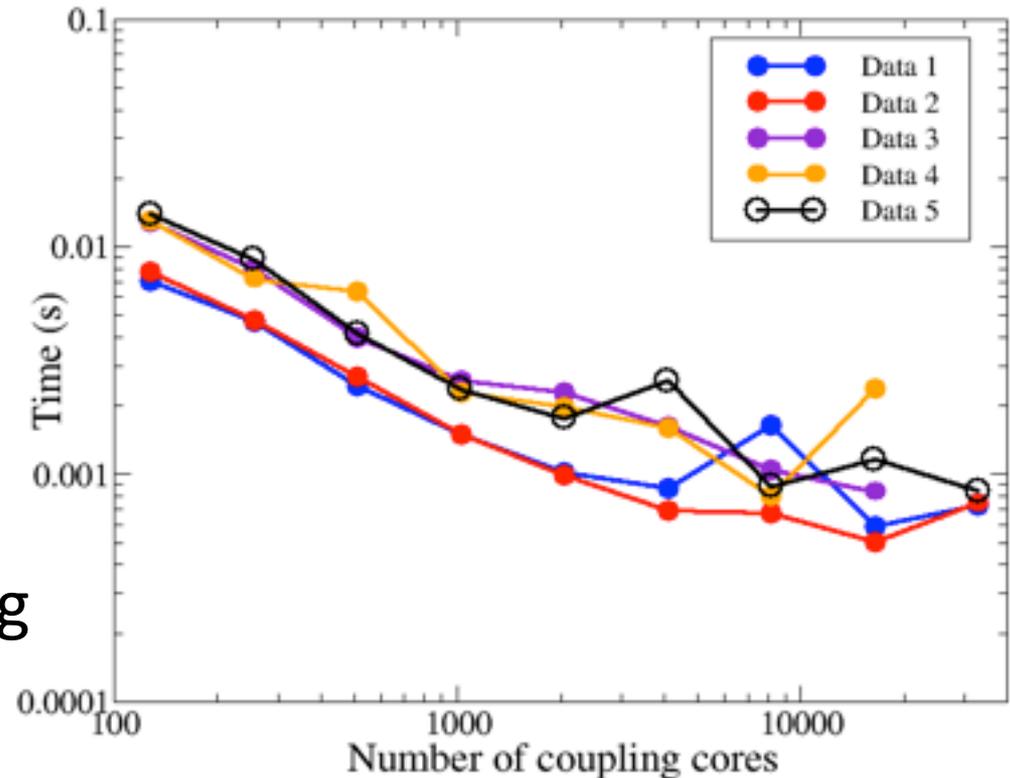
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Duchaine et al.



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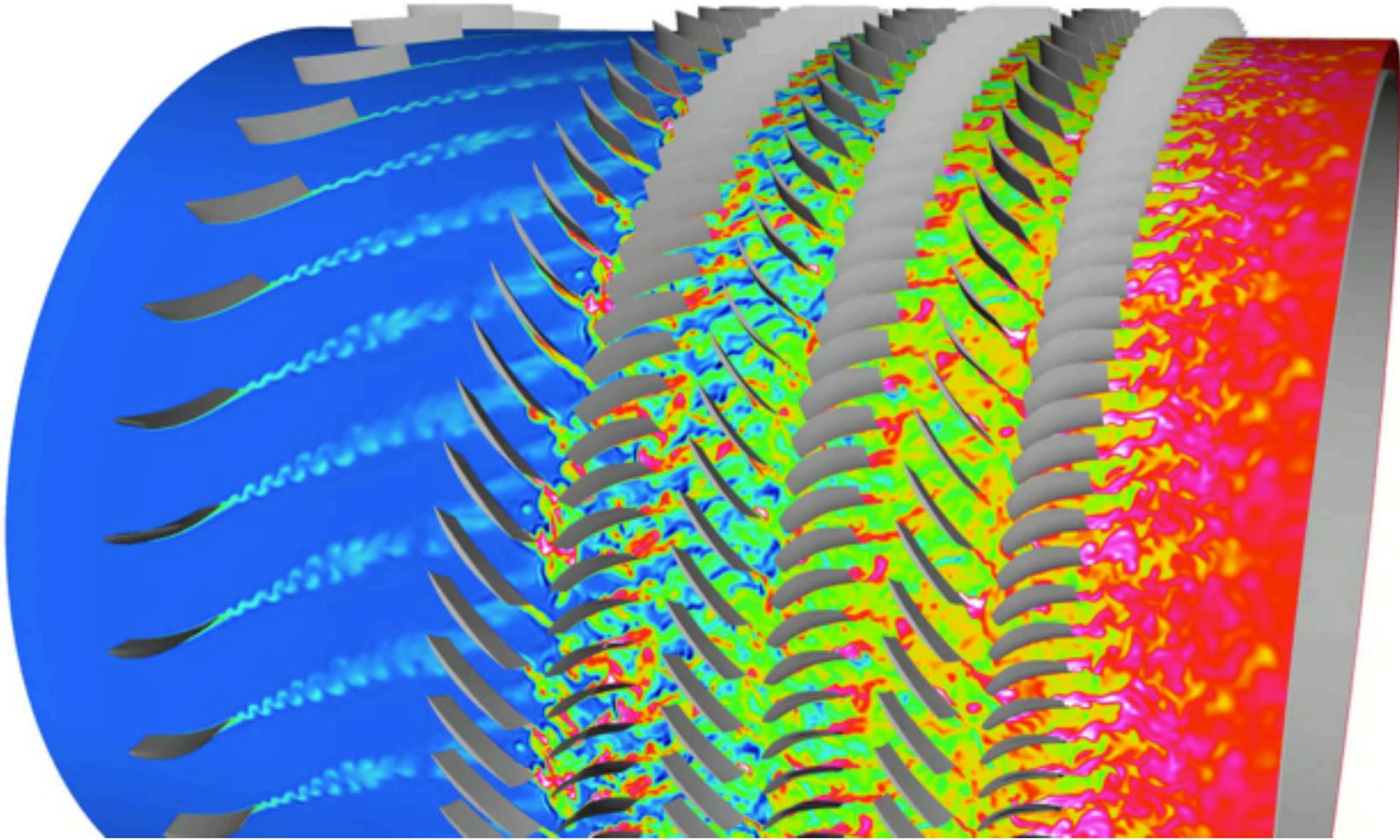
Exchanges time for TITAN CRAY ( ORNL)



**Need for co-partitioning methods :**

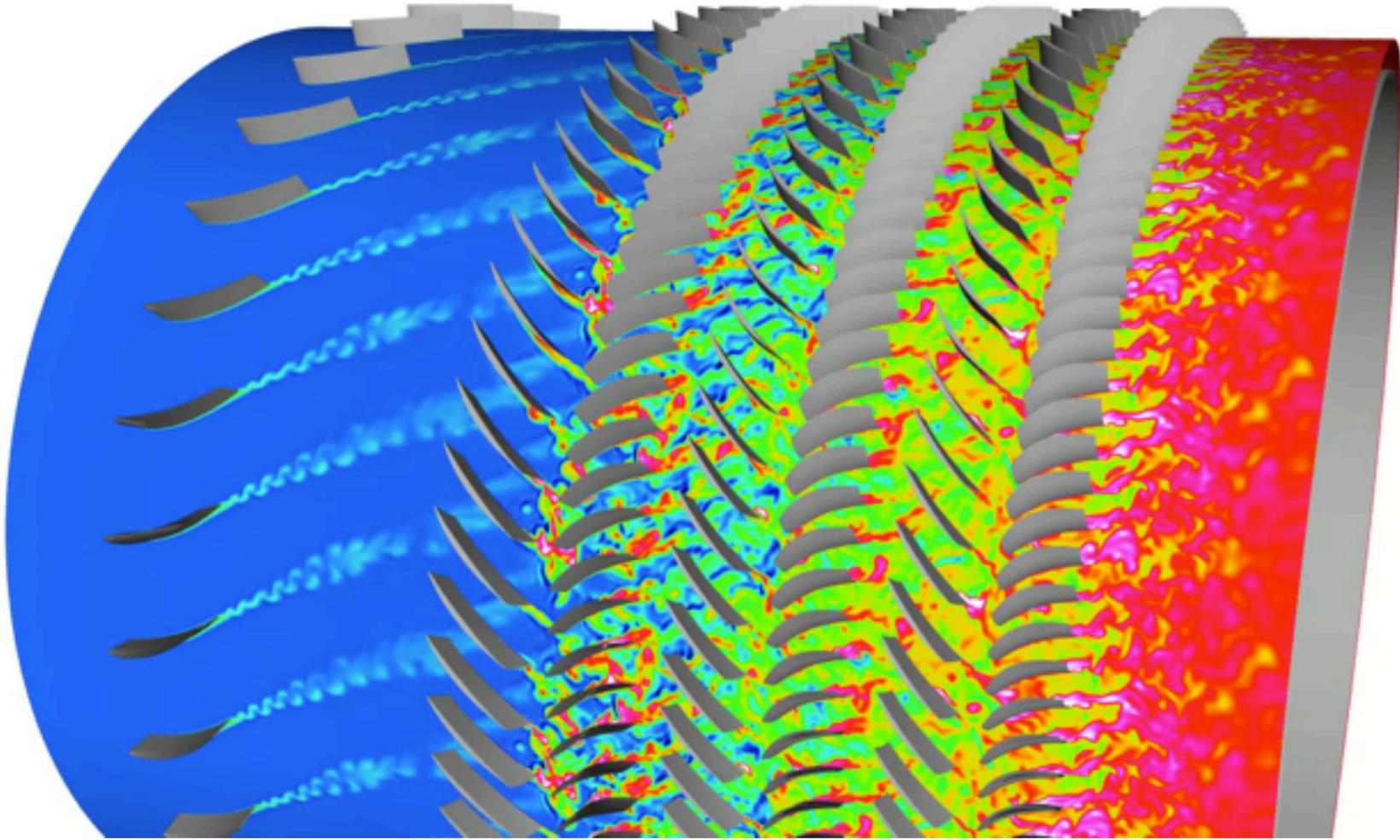
**=> Partition instance 2 based on instance 1 to limit exchanges**

# Full compressor LES



Multi-Stage Gas Turbine Computation. Grand Challenge OCCIGEN. GENCI/CINES. 7680 Haswell Cores.  
IDRIS Grand Challenge 6144 MPI tasks  
J. Delaborde, F. Duchaine, L. Gicquel, G. Staffelbach

# Full compressor LES



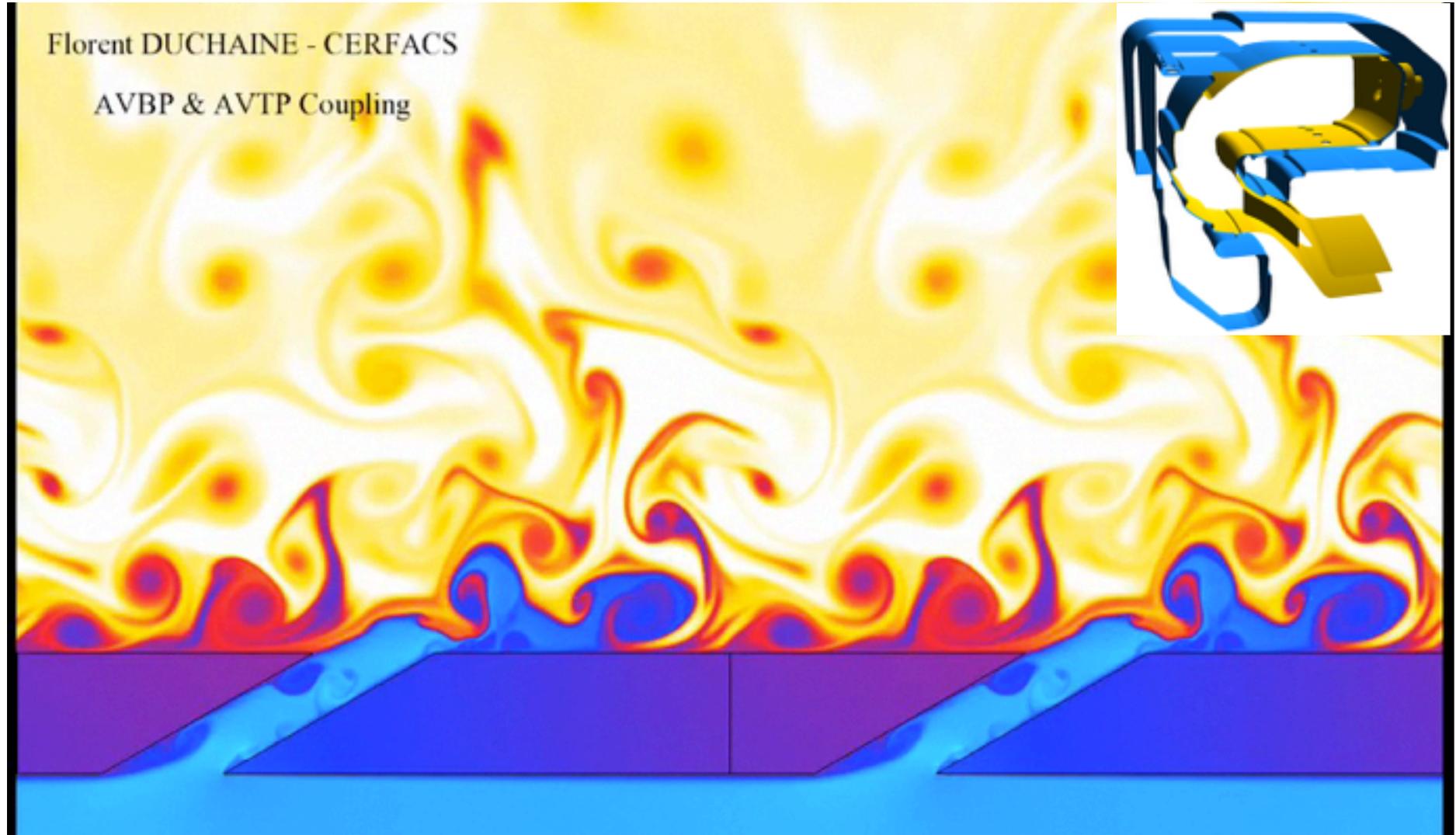
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# Fluid / Solid thermal conduction

Florent DUCHAINE - CERFACS

AVBP & AVTP Coupling

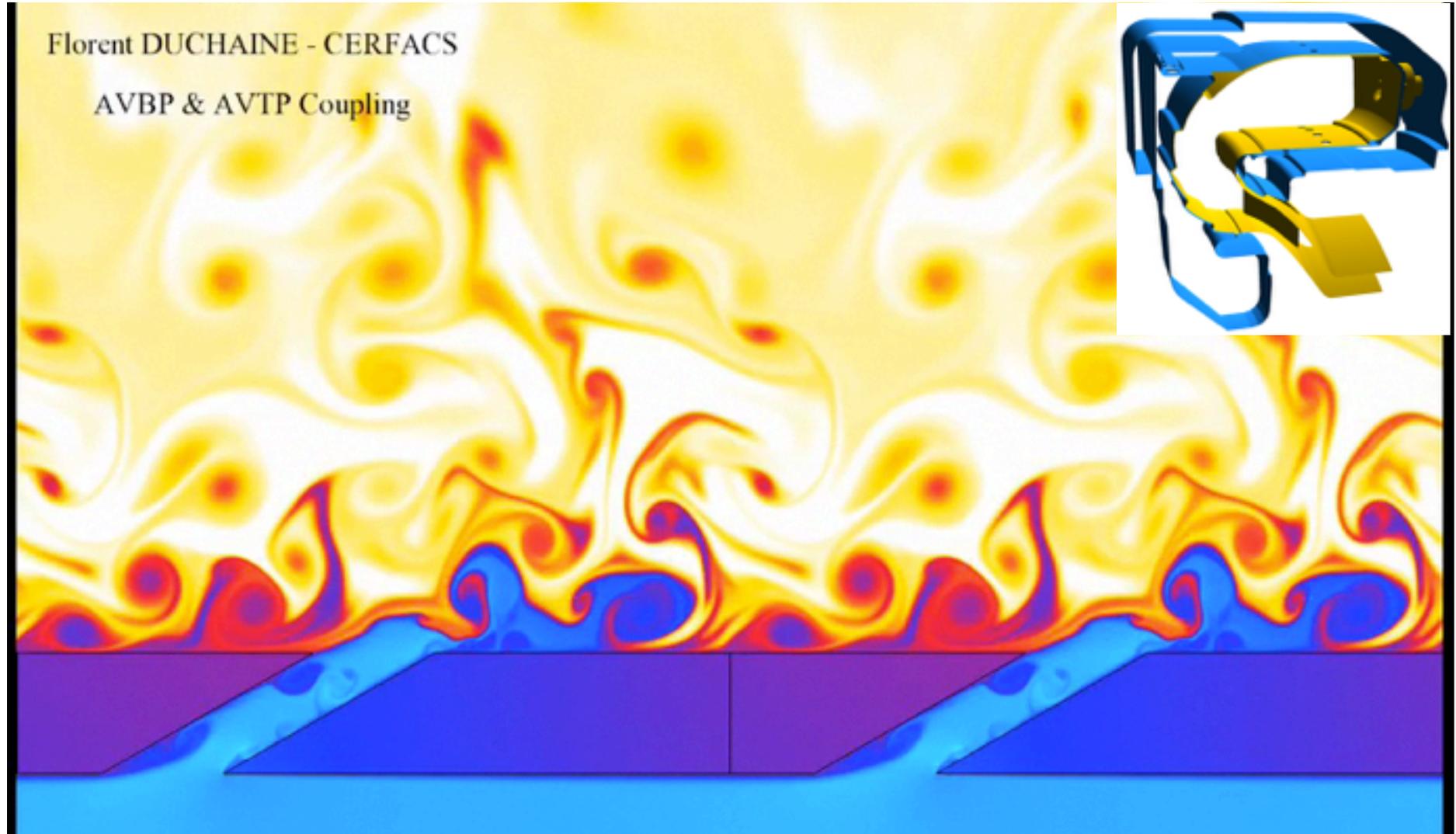




# Fluid / Solid thermal conduction

Florent DUCHAINE - CERFACS

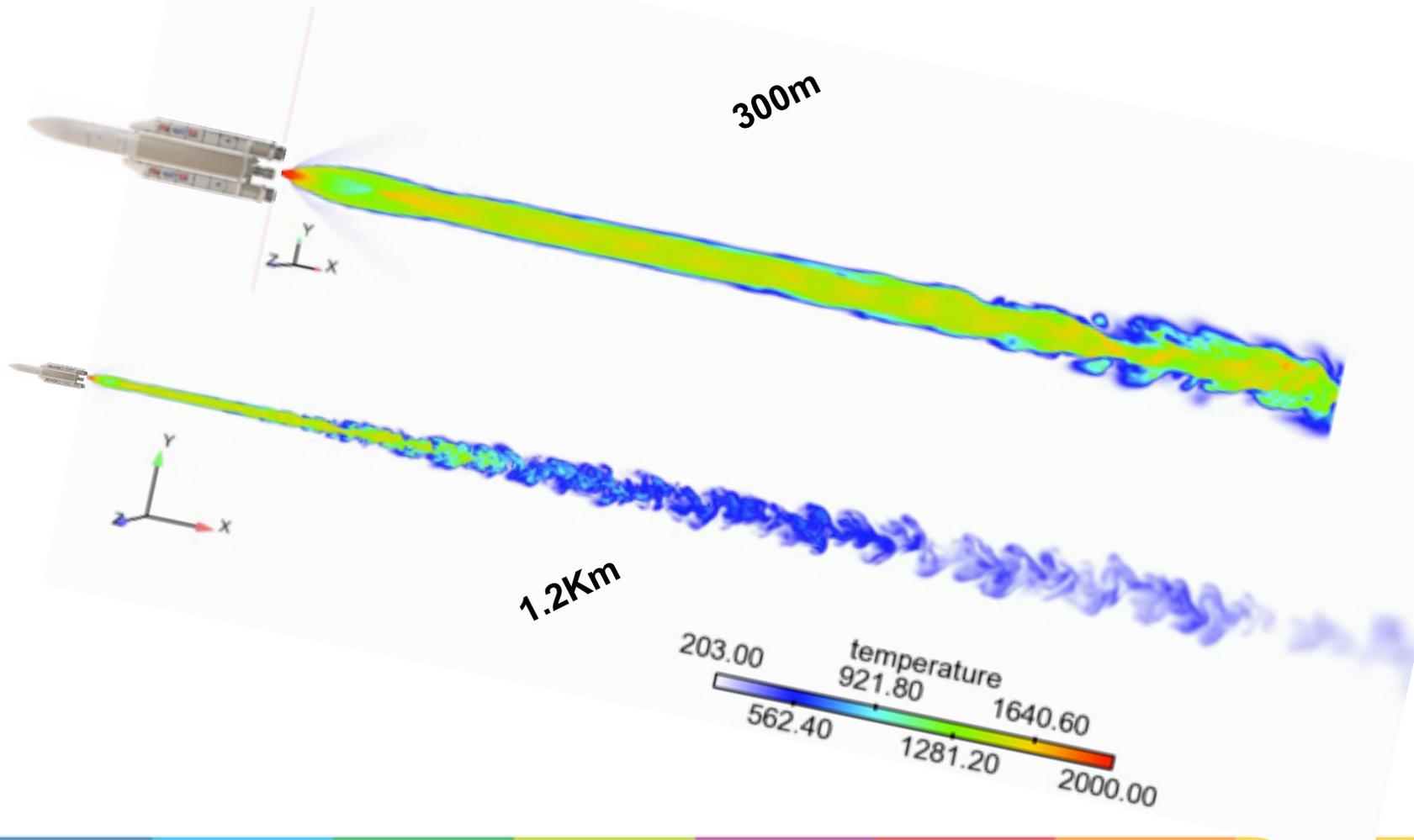
AVBP & AVTP Coupling



# Fun application: 3D Large Eddy Simulation of a booster trail.

A. Poubeau R. Paoli

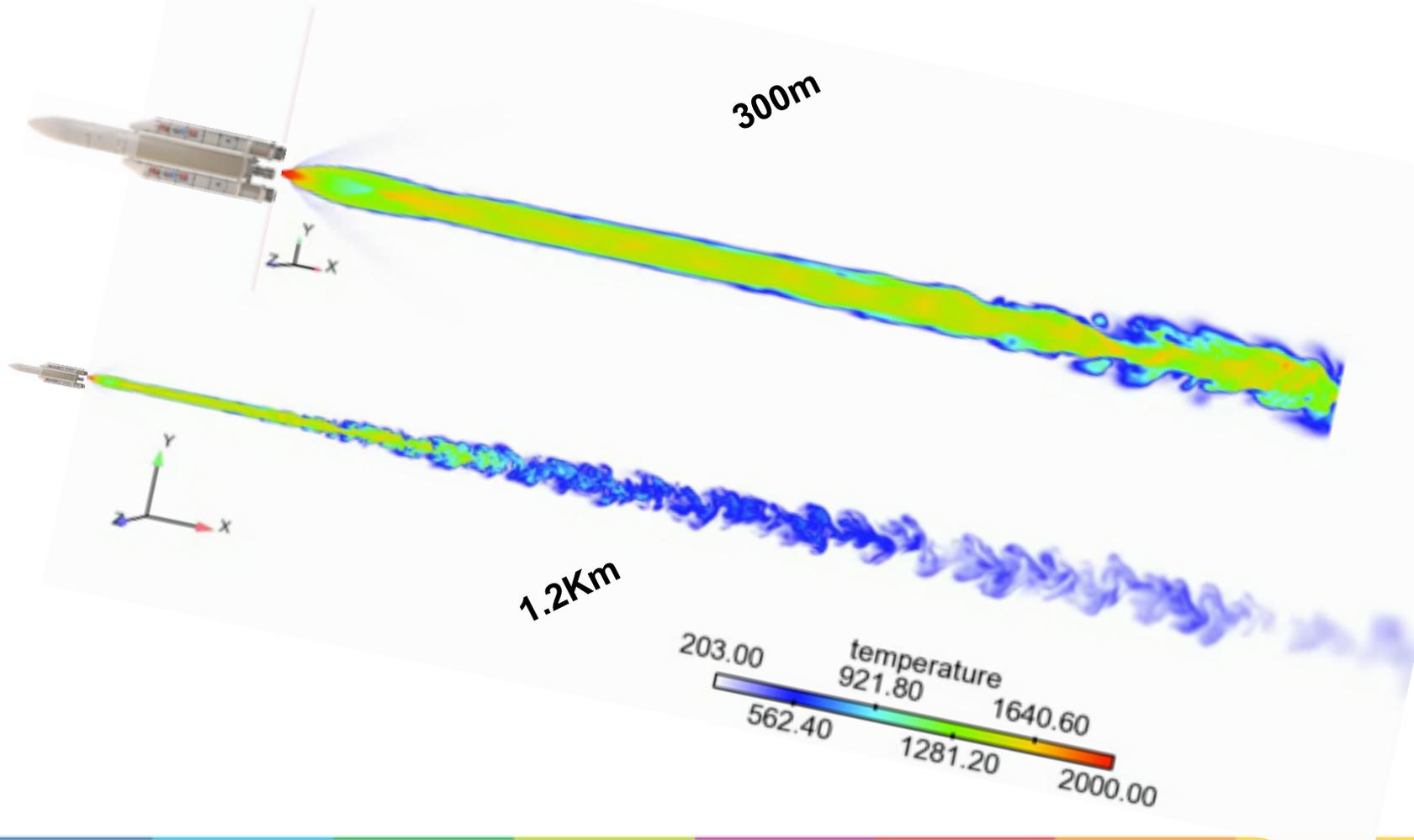
Booster trail simulation



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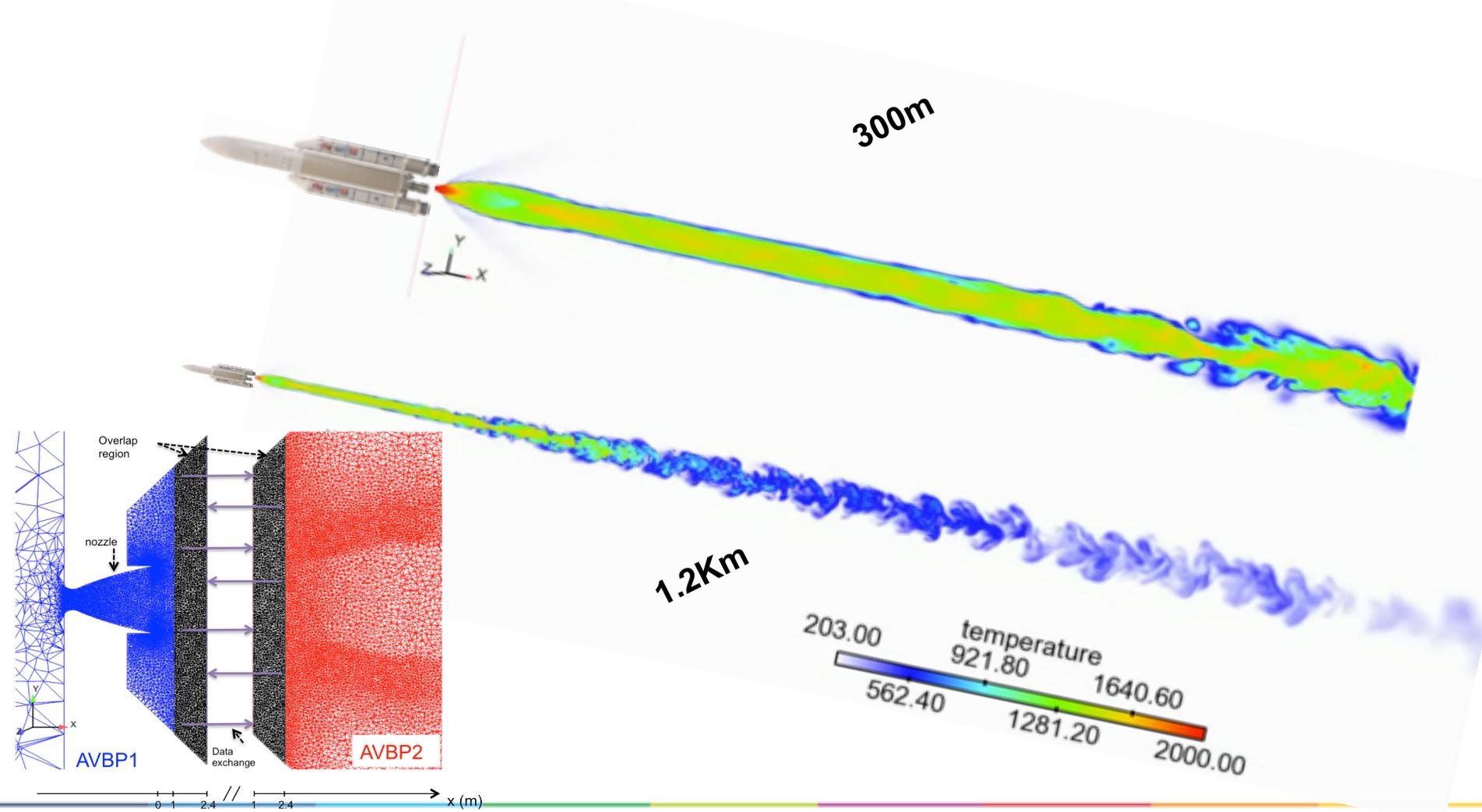
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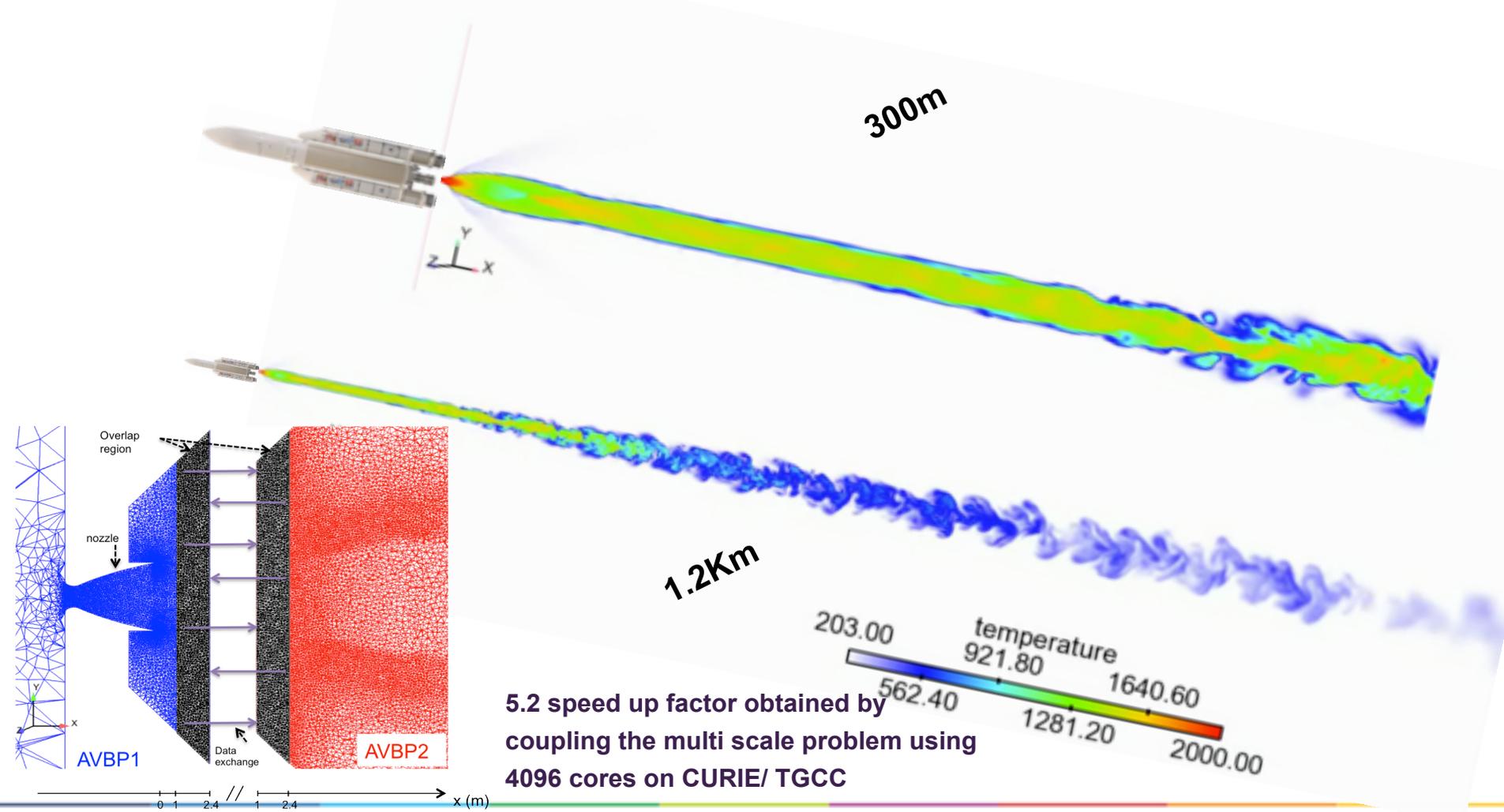
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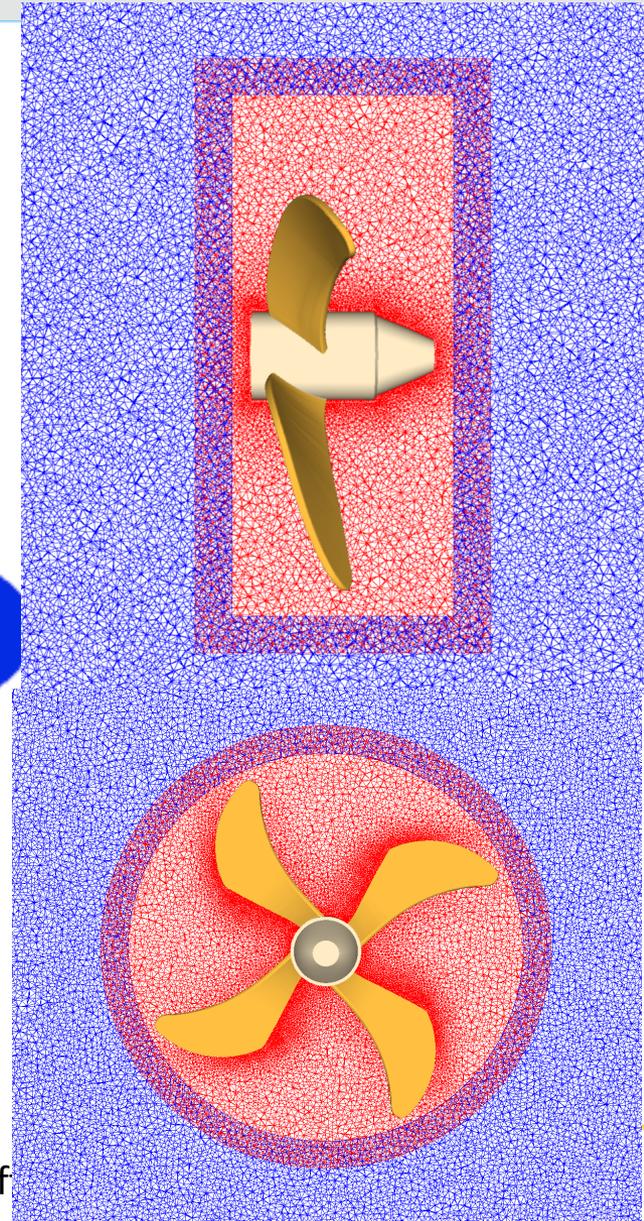
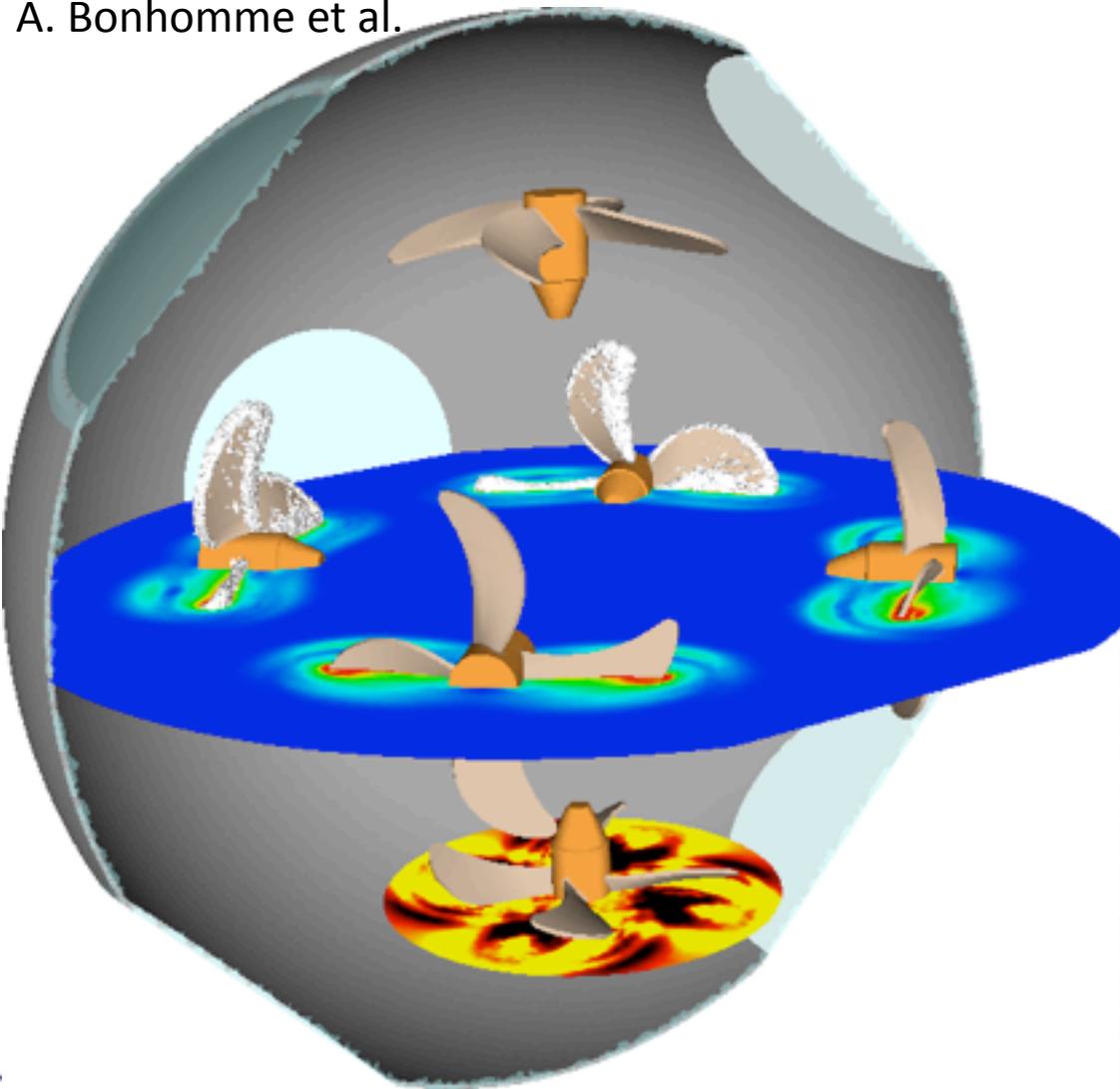


5.2 speed up factor obtained by coupling the multi scale problem using 4096 cores on CURIE/ TGCC



# Fun application

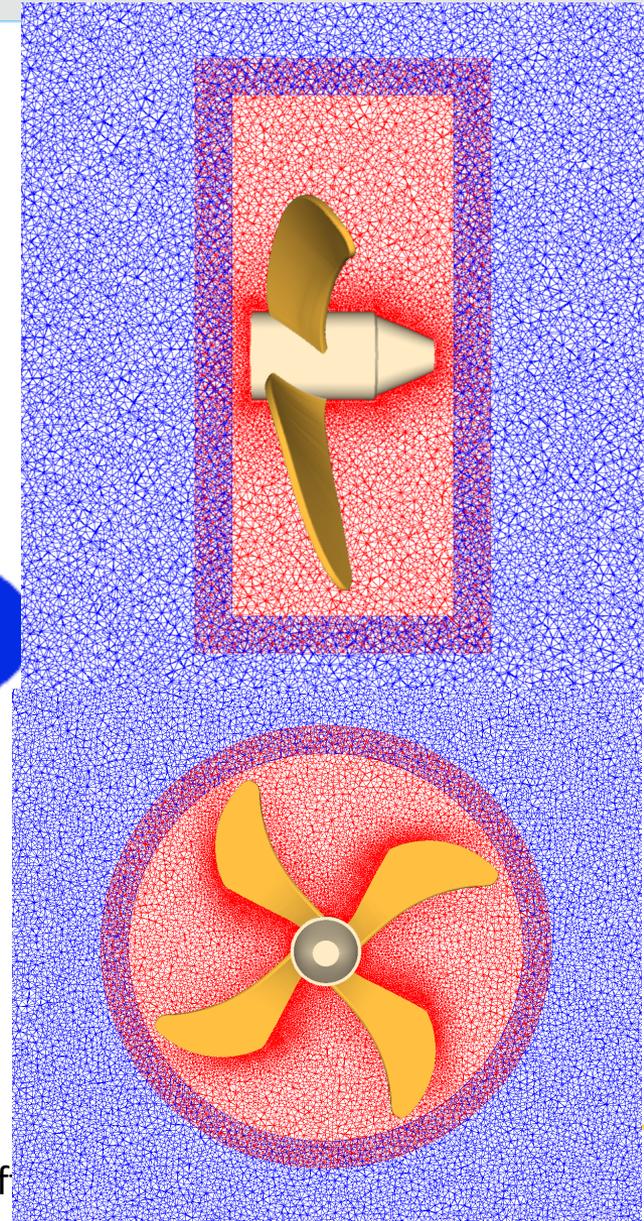
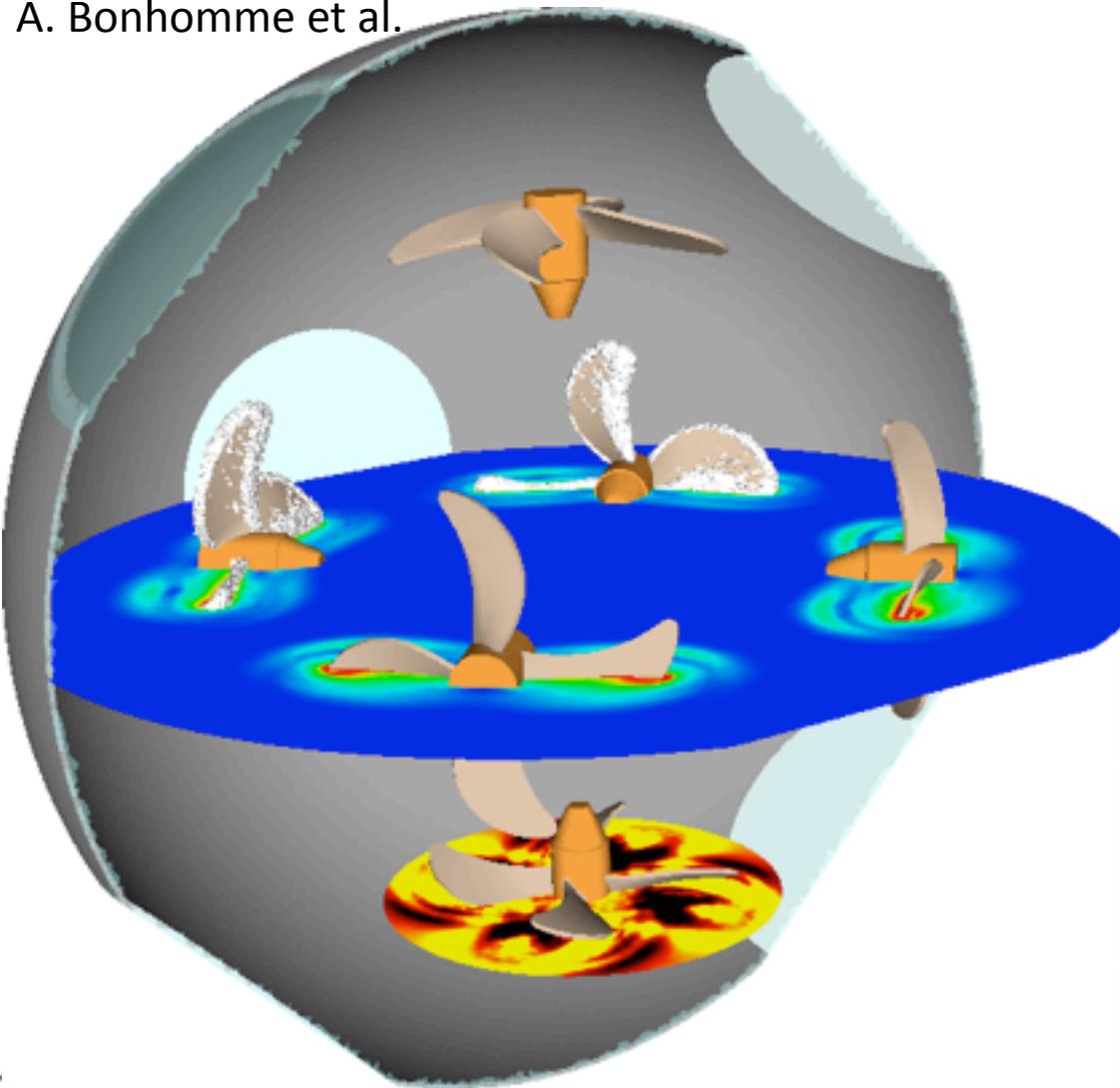
A. Bonhomme et al.





# Fun application

A. Bonhomme et al.





# CFD MPI challenges

- ➔ High usage of collectives ..
  - Physics likes maxima/Sums ... Not optimised on all implementations.
  - For code coupling .. reductions on sub-communicators is 100 times slower than on MPI\_COMM\_WORLD ( BG \Q , CRAY ) ....
- ➔ Enormous dependency on partitioning .. Most balanced work is not always the best approach ..
- ➔ How to handle heterogeneous machines with only MPI ?

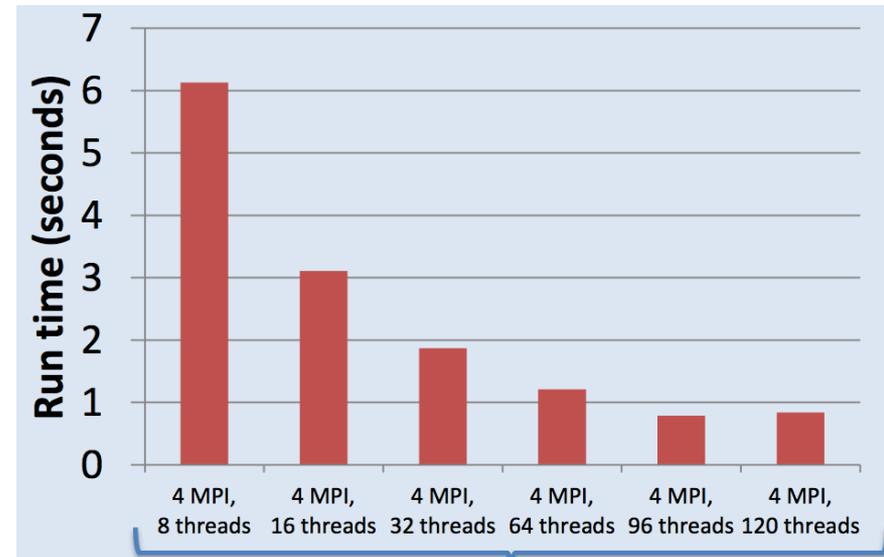
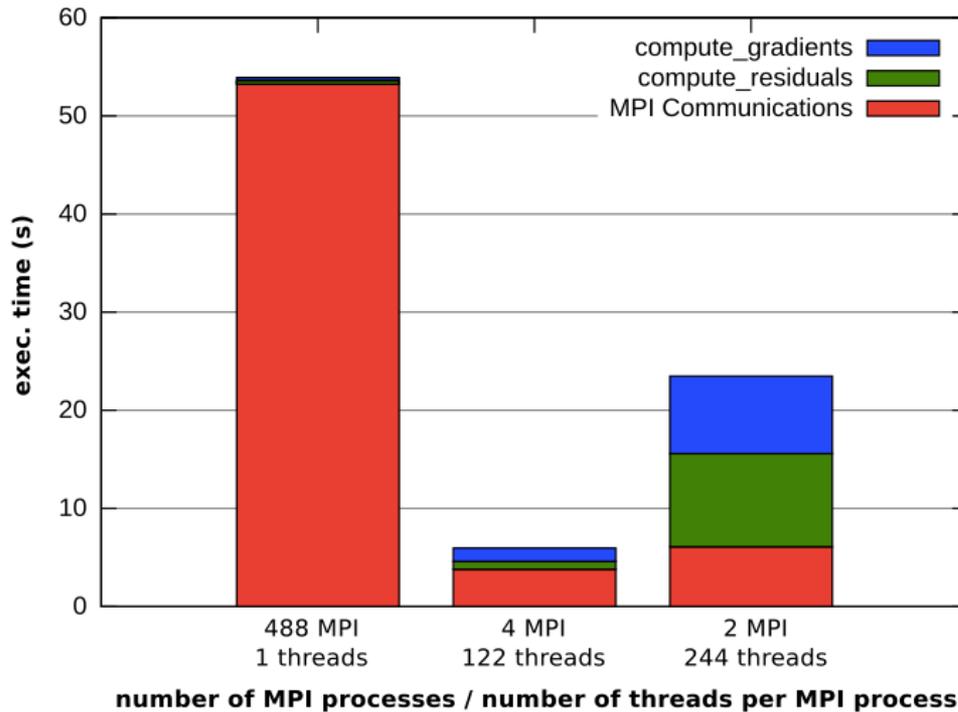
# MPI limitations on Heterogeneous MIC systems

- ◆ MPI execution times is highly dominated by MPI ....



Intel PCC

Execution times distributions on 2 Xeon Phi  
-- average times for 1 simulation time step --



**XEON PHI**

- ➔ Possible to avoid hybrid approach via runtime or MPI put/get implementation ?

# Code modernisation : MPI+OPENMP4

➔ Introduction of a second level of decomposition

MPI decomposition

Parmetis / Ptscotch

Group decomposition

METIS

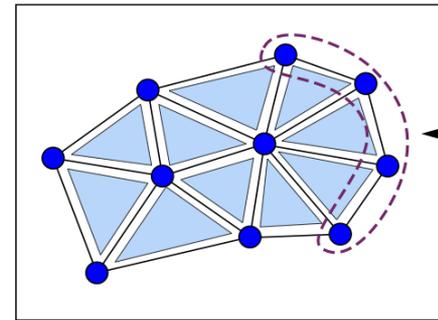
all ranks

task decomposition

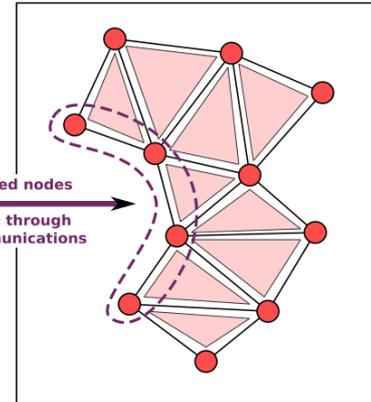
compute node

MPI rank 1

MPI rank 0

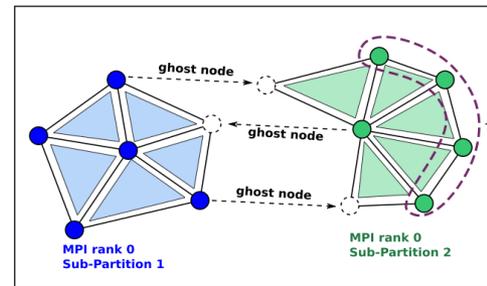


duplicated nodes  
updated through  
MPI communications



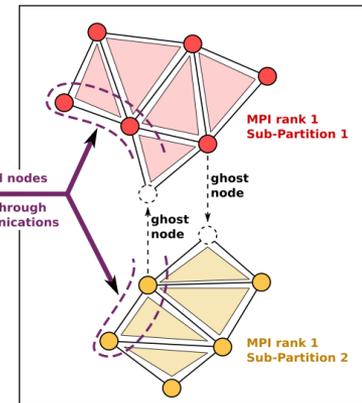
task

MPI rank 0

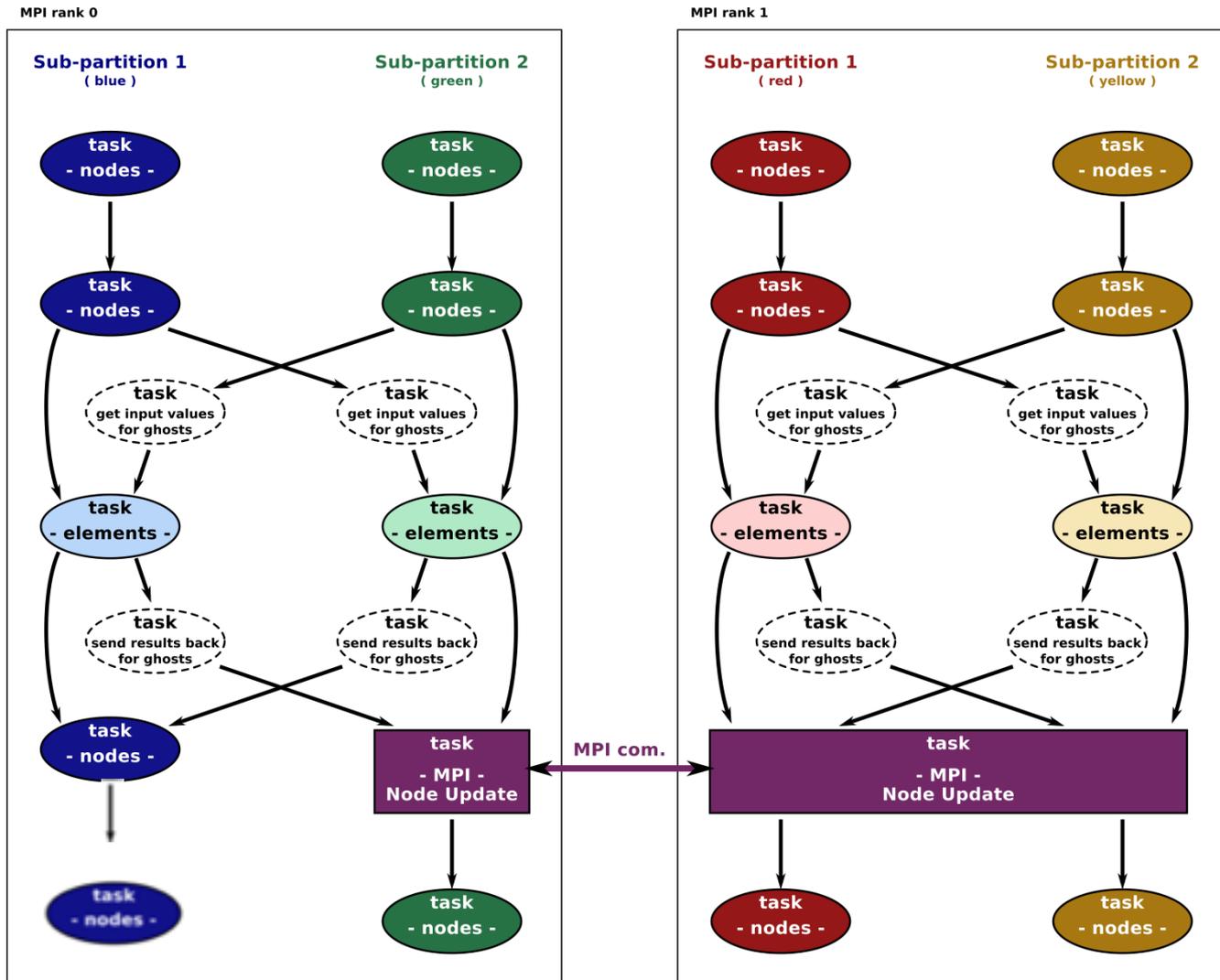


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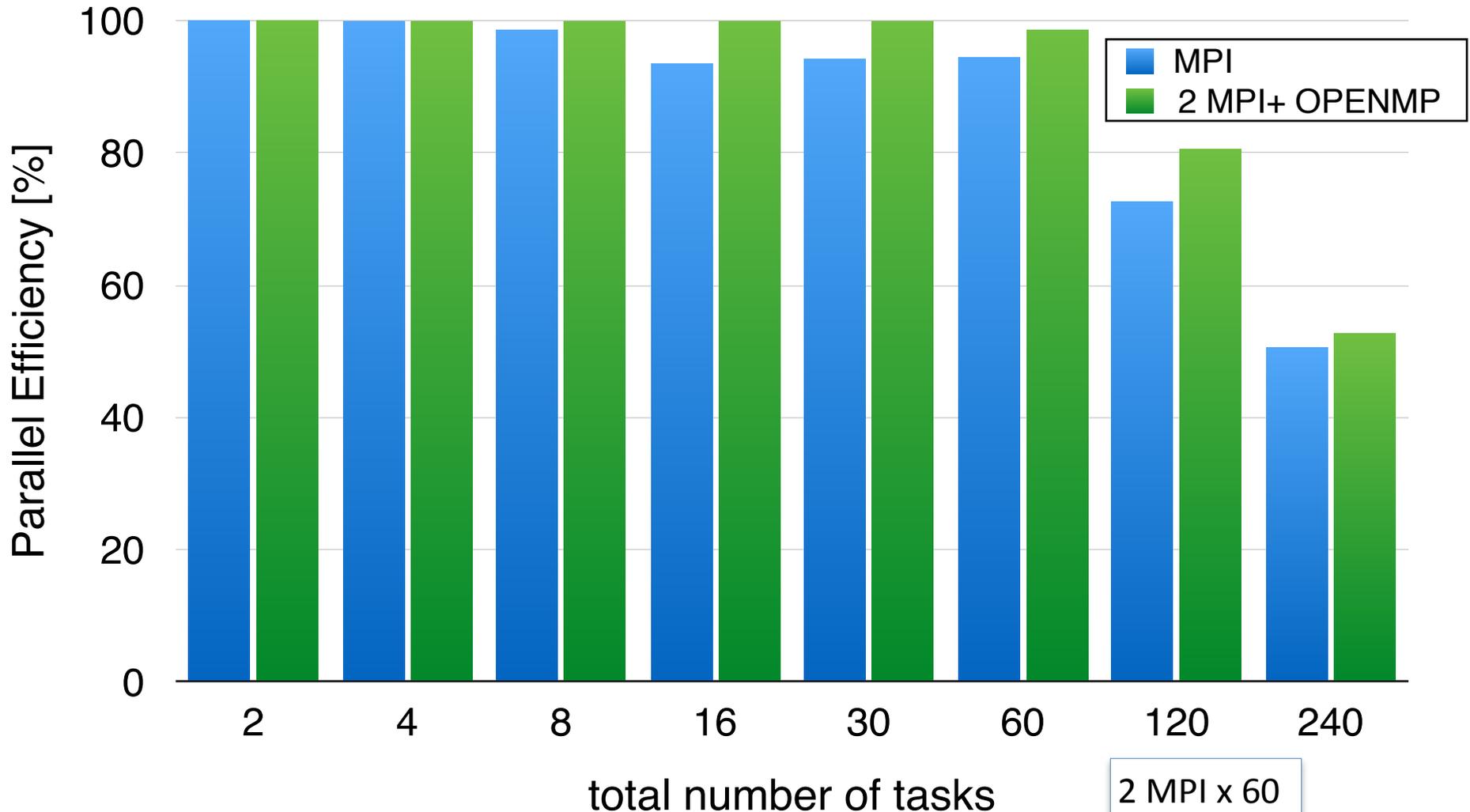
MPI rank 1



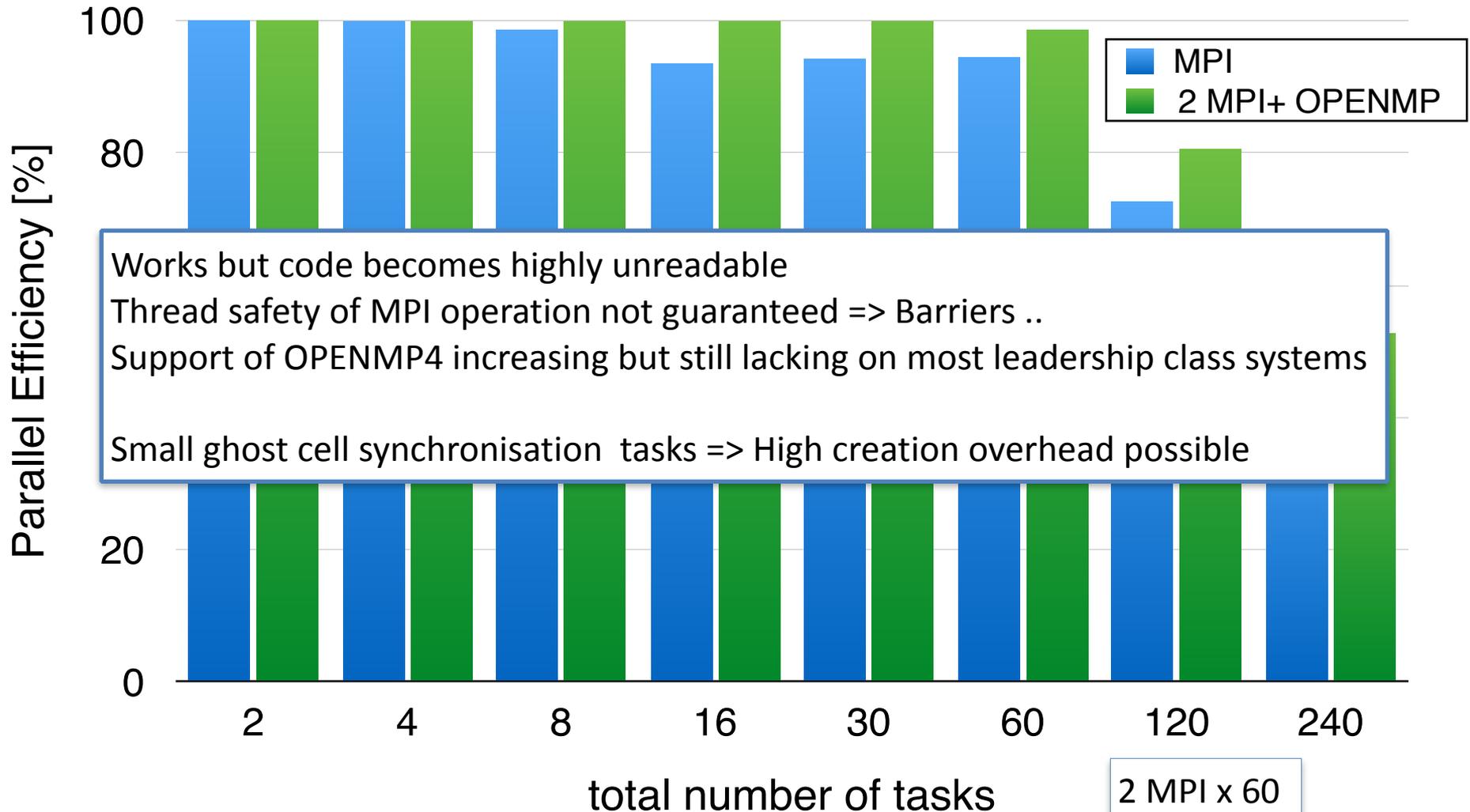
# MPI+OPENMP4 tasks



# Parallel efficiency on a single Xeon with 60 cores on a small test case



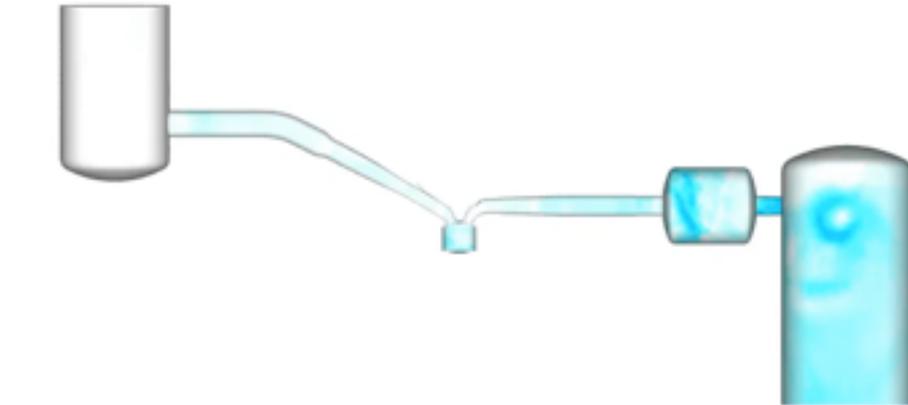
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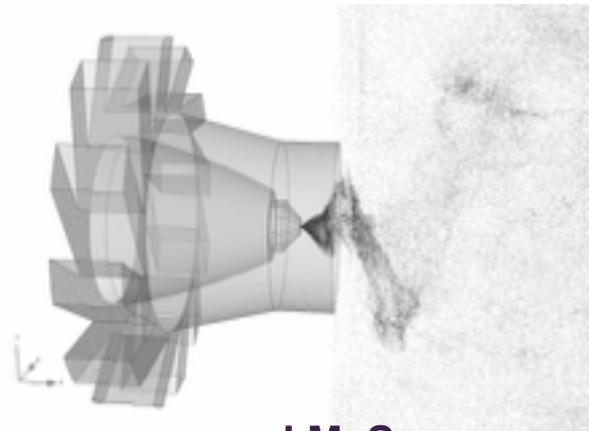
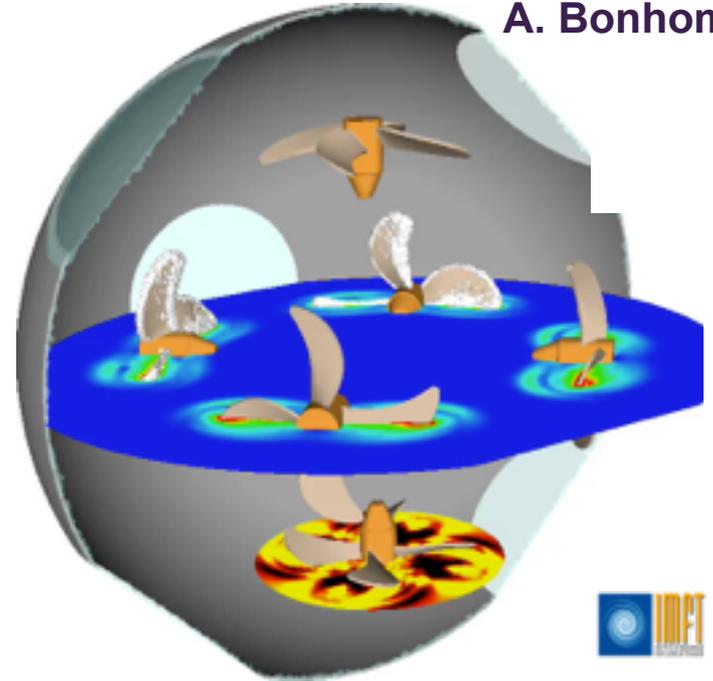
# THANK YOU

ICAMDAC A. Misdaris  
2070 CA

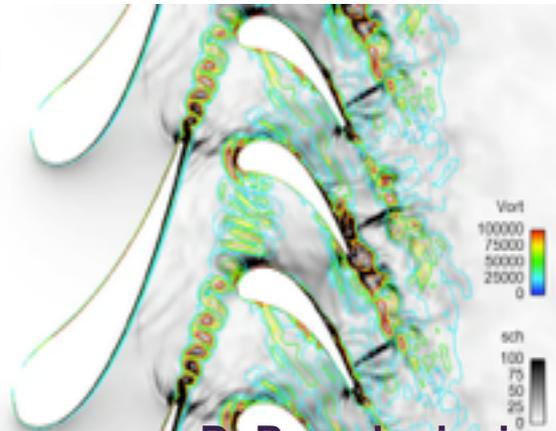
A. Bonhomme



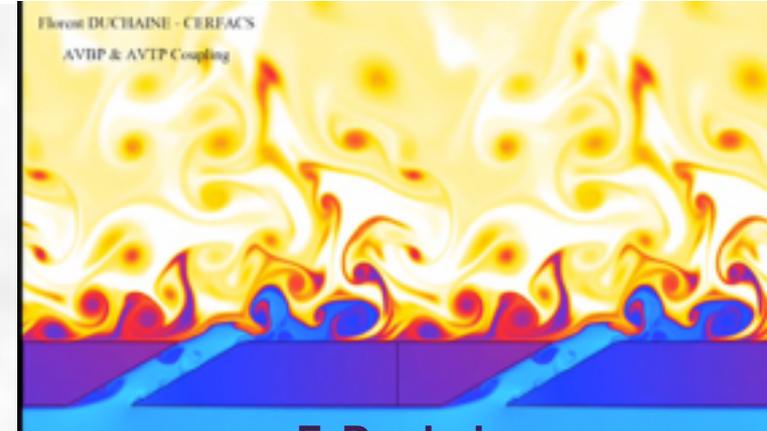
Velocity [m/s]  
0 20 40 60 80



J.M. Senoner



D. Papadogianis

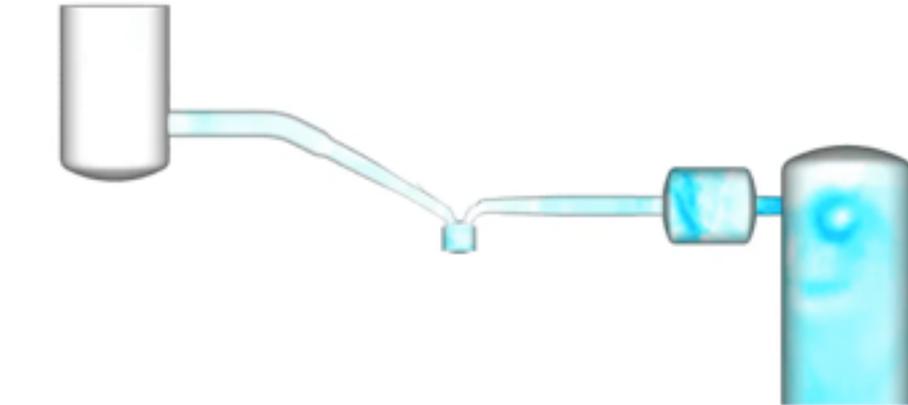


F. Duchaine

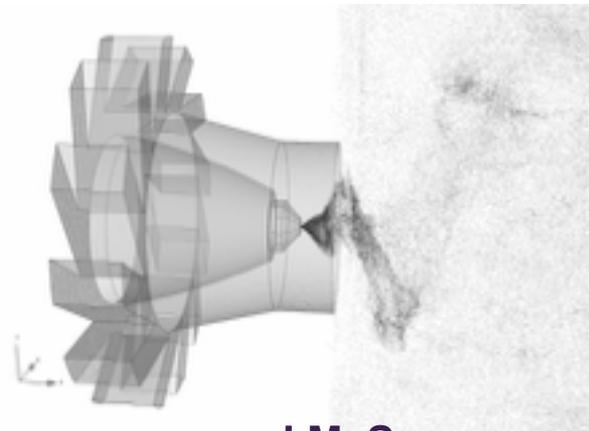
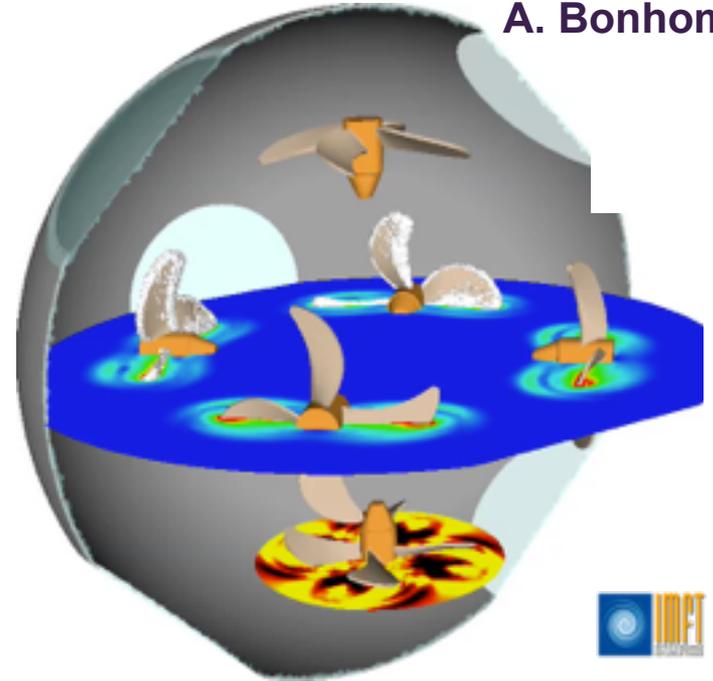
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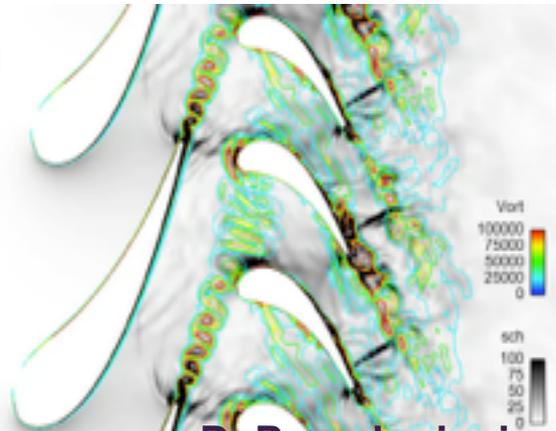
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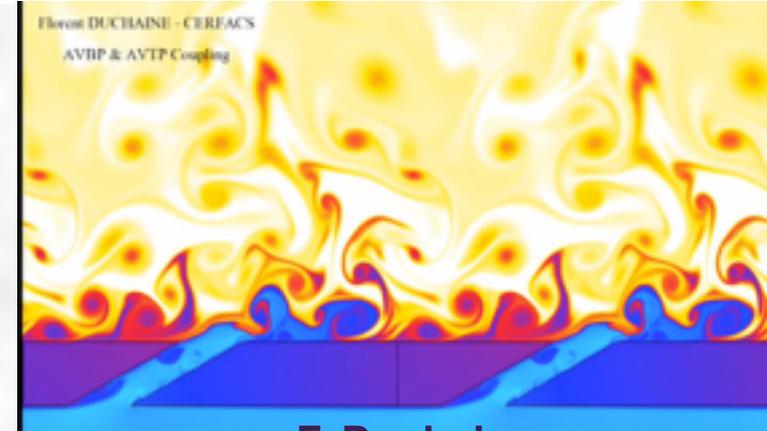
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