

#### Poseidon: A Source-to-Source Translator for Holistic HPC Optimizations of Ocean Models on Regular Grids

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# Poseidon: A Source-to-Source Translator for Holistic HPC Optimizations of Ocean Models on Regular Grids



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#### **Preliminary kernel fusion results** Main objectives of Poseidon Abstract • Ocean simulation models play a crucial role in weather 1. Utilization of existing Fortran code (the main asset). PDE model: 2D nonlinear barotropic solver using an AB3/AM4 multi-step time integration forecasts and **climate** change simulations. scheme with all hand-optimizations undone. 2. Numerics experts can still write numerics code in Fortran • However, they are often **far from the top performance** of **Experiment**: Naive autotuning of kernel fusions using Poseidon, see below. without hand-written HPC optimization. computer architectures due to legacy programming styles. Hardware: Intel<sup>®</sup> Xeon<sup>®</sup> W-2295 CPU @ 3.00GHz. / Compiler: nvfortran version 24.5-1. • Often, entire codes are rewritten which is often too costly, Scalability: Single-core and multi-core with OpenMP directives on 18 cores, without MPI, single CPU. 3. Develop method to automatically analyze, optimize time-consuming and error prone. **Correctness**: Tested against output of original source code. and parallelize such numerics code. • In addition, highly performing ocean models require a Single-core kernel fusion Multi-core kernel fusion (18 cores) co-design, including MPI, automatic differentiation, and 4. Output is **source code** which is **compatible to existing** many other features. step ocean models including used parallel programming models. This raises the research question "Whether it is possible to **ti t** 5. First goal: Models with regular grid structure translate existing Fortran code to reach top performance ber J without rewriting of the entire code?" motivating "Poseidon". sp 0.125

## **Overview of the Poseidon approach**

## Stage 1: Input - PDE solvers written in Fortran

**Input**: Long-term goal is the application to the Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean (NEMO) [1], Coastal and Regional Ocean Community Ocean (CROCO) [2] model and to other developments (e.g., Flash-X).

**Case study**: Research code using the numerics of the barotropic solver of the CROCO model **Example**: Multi-step extrapolation and computation of total height (in Croco model)

 $\begin{aligned} \zeta^{m+\frac{1}{2}} &= \left(\frac{3}{2} + \beta\right)\zeta^m - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\beta\right)\zeta^{m-1} + \beta\zeta^{m-2} \\ D^{m+\frac{1}{2}} &= \zeta^{m+\frac{1}{2}} + h \end{aligned}$ 

do i = imin, imax cffl \* zeta(i,j,kstp) & Drhs(i,j) = + cff2 \* zeta(i,j,kbak) & + cff3 \* zeta(i,j,kold) & + h(i,j) end do

end do

do j = jmin, jmax

# Stage 2: Uplift through a PDE model-specific connector

We extract variables, computations, and their semantics with a model-specific connector based on PSyclone [3]. PSyclone After this step, all relevant information is known about every variable and every access in the dynamical core.

## **2.a Variables scope**:

High-level information and meta data about all variables inferenced from the code with the **PDE model-specific uplifter**.

**2.b Control Flow**: Nodes of the following types with a closure describing their input and output data dependencies. Based again on PDE model-specific uplifter.

- DIM nested loops performing stencil-like operations, based on PosIR • Kernel Loops:
- Boundary Conditions: (DIM-1) nested loops on boundaries, with conditions, based on PosIR
- All other computations, e.g., precomputed friction coefficients, based on **PosIR** • Computations:
- High-level abstraction of distributed communication • Communications:

#### **Poseidon Intermediate Representation (PosIR):**

- List of assignment operations
- Assignment = numerical expressions
- Stencil-oriented
- Branches expressed as conditions

**Fused kernel ID** (accumulated from left)



#### Kernel fusion by autotuning:

- Each "Fused kernel ID" is based on a kernel fusing all kernels of ID from left to this kernel ID.
- E.g., in left image, "21" refers to fusing kernels 10, then 9 and finally 21. No fusion is denoted by "-1".
- Selection of next kernel ID to fuse based on **steepest descend offline autotuning**.
- The last bar on the right shows the results of a **fusion of all possible kernels**.

#### **Discussion of results**:

- Single-core vs. multi-core kernel fusion: Kernel fusion provides higher speedups on multi-core systems due to effects of roofline model.
- Speedup of x12 reached between the **best version on 1 core** (left graph) versus **best version** on 18 cores (right graph).
- Speedup of x16 reached between fully fused single core run (left graph) and best multi-core fusion.

**Example of data flow hypergraph**: Uplifted from a non-linear 2D barotropic multi-stepping solver with two of its Poseidon IR high-level nodes detailed.







• Black Boxes: Anything we do not yet support but can extract the closure from (I/O, printing, calls)



## **Poseidon limitations**

### **Uplifting**:

- Requires to be **adapted to each model** (but Poseidon is python3 code, easy to get involved).
- Requires correct extraction of the numerics and control flow.

#### **Reliability**:

- Failure of correct uplifting can lead to wrong results.
- 60% of the code is currently covered with unit tests (pytest).
- Continuous integration tests on 2 research code mini-applications.

## Summary

## **Future research directions**

• Poseidon: A new uplifting approach to a data-flow-oriented intermediate representation.

• Target: Holistic HPC optimization of PDE models on regular grids written in Fortran.

#### • Avoids

- hand-tuned codes (making code often less understandable),
- entire rewrites of code in another domain-specific language (often not accepted by numerics experts),
- introducing errors in numerics by rewriting code, e.g., in new domain-specific language
- Approach: Uplifting brings back the semantics of the numerical model through PDE model-specific connectors. Further steps allow performance optimizations on data flow graph.

• **Retains the original Fortran code** which is considered to be a **highly-valuable asset**.

#### Near-term goals:

- Developing uplifting connectors to **production codes**, including NEMO ocean model.
- **Reduce arithmetic intensity** by simplifying kernel numerics after kernel fusion.
- Implementing **more graph operations**, e.g., array buffer reuse and loop fusion.
- Automatic distributed-memory communication and latency hiding strategies.
- Automatic differentiation of data flow graph followed by graph-based optimization. Long-term goals:
- Support other **programming models** (OpenCL, OpenACC, etc.) and **hardware** (e.g., FPGAs)
- Extension to **unstructured grids**

Related work		References	
Usage of DaCE [5] to optimize FV3, an Earth System Model, originally written in Fortran. Optimizations are similar to those aimed with Poseidon, but the PDE solver has been entirely rewritten in Python3. Psyclone [3] is a source-to-source Fortran compiler written in Python. It allows us to easily parse Fortran code and create our own Intermediate Representation based on a Data Flow Graph in Poseidon.	In [4] Nick Brown et al. present an extension of the Flang LLVM MLIR Compiler to extract stencil patterns from Fortran source code. Writing their framework as a compiler pass, they are able to leverage existing MLIR dialects and transformations. Contrary to this approach, e.g., our source-to-source code transformation framework allows us to use any general purpose compiler.	<ul> <li>[1] Gurvan Madec, et al. "NEMO Ocean Engine Ref. Manual", Scient. Notes of IPSL Clim. Mod. Center, 20.6.20</li> <li>[2] Francis Auclair, et al. Coastal and Regional Ocean Community Model. 2.0, 22 April 2024</li> <li>[3] Ford, R., et al. Psyclone. 2.5.0, GitHub, 14 Feb. 2024, doi:10.5281/zenodo.11190458.</li> <li>[4] Brown, Nick, et al. "Fortran perf. optimisation and auto-parallelisation by leveraging MLIR-based domain abstr. in Flang.", Proc. of the SC'23 Workshops of the Int. Conf. on HPC, Network, Storage, and Analysis. 2023</li> <li>[5] Tal Ben-Nun, et al. "Productive performance engineering for weather and climate modeling with Python". In Proceedings of the International Conference on HPC, Networking, Storage and Analysis (SC '22).</li> </ul>	23 specific (SC'23)

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