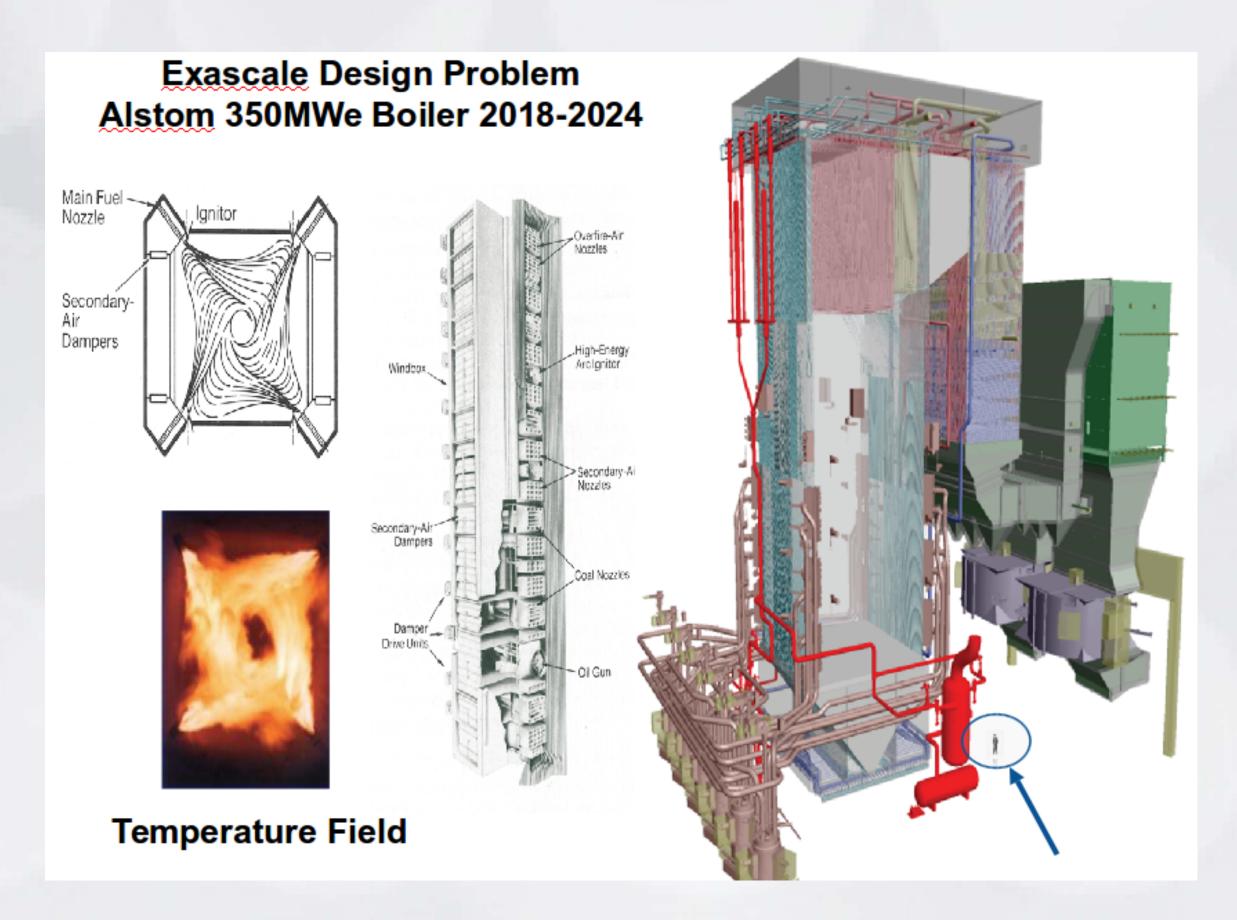
Preparing Uintah for Intel Xeon Phi-based Supercomputers

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Motivation

- The Uintah Computational Framework is being used to predict performance of next-generation, large-scale clean coal boilers
- Uintah enables the simulation and analysis of complex chemical and physical reactions
 - Emphasizes large-scale simulations across a diverse set of the largest of supercomputers



Target Architecture

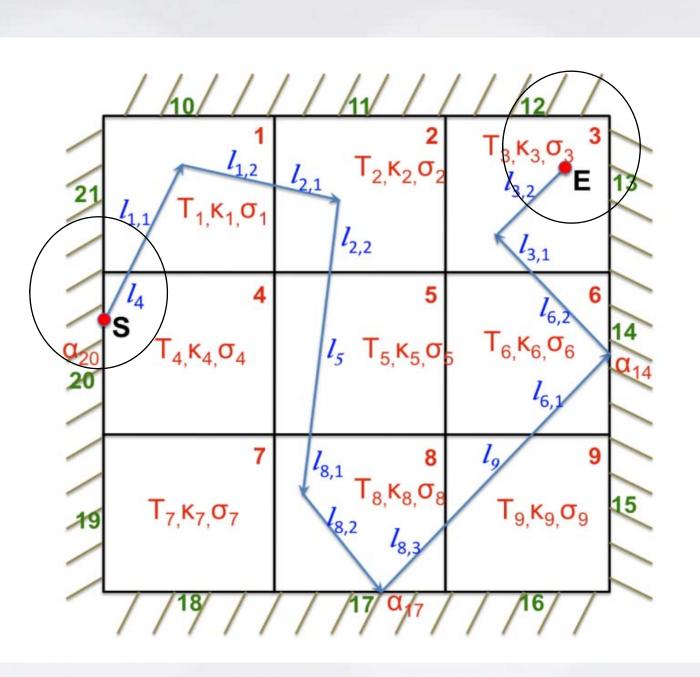
- To support predictive simulations, efforts are underway to leverage the increasing adoption of the Intel Xeon Phi in current and emerging supercomputers
- Overarching goal is to understand how to prepare Uintah to run well and scale on machines such as the ALCF's Aurora





Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute

- **Target Application**
- In large-scale boiler simulations such as those facilitated by Uintah, radiation is the **dominant** mode of heat transfer
- To help address this bottleneck, Uintah's Reverse Monte-Carlo Ray Tracing (RMCRT) approach for modeling radiative heat transfer has been targeted for Xeon Phi-specific optimization
- RMCRT creates potential for scalable parallelism
 - Multiple rays can be traced simultaneously at any given timestep and/or cell



Challenges

- The Xeon Phi is based on Intel's MIC Architecture, which poses **new challenges** for Uintah as it requires greater attention to:
 - Data movement
 - Thread-scalability, and
- Vectorization
- To help mitigate diverging code paths when addressing these challenges, Sandia National Lab's Kokkos C++ Library is being incorporated within Uintah
 - Enables performance portability across diverse and evolving architectures
 - Enables multi-threaded task execution per the current implementation within Uintah

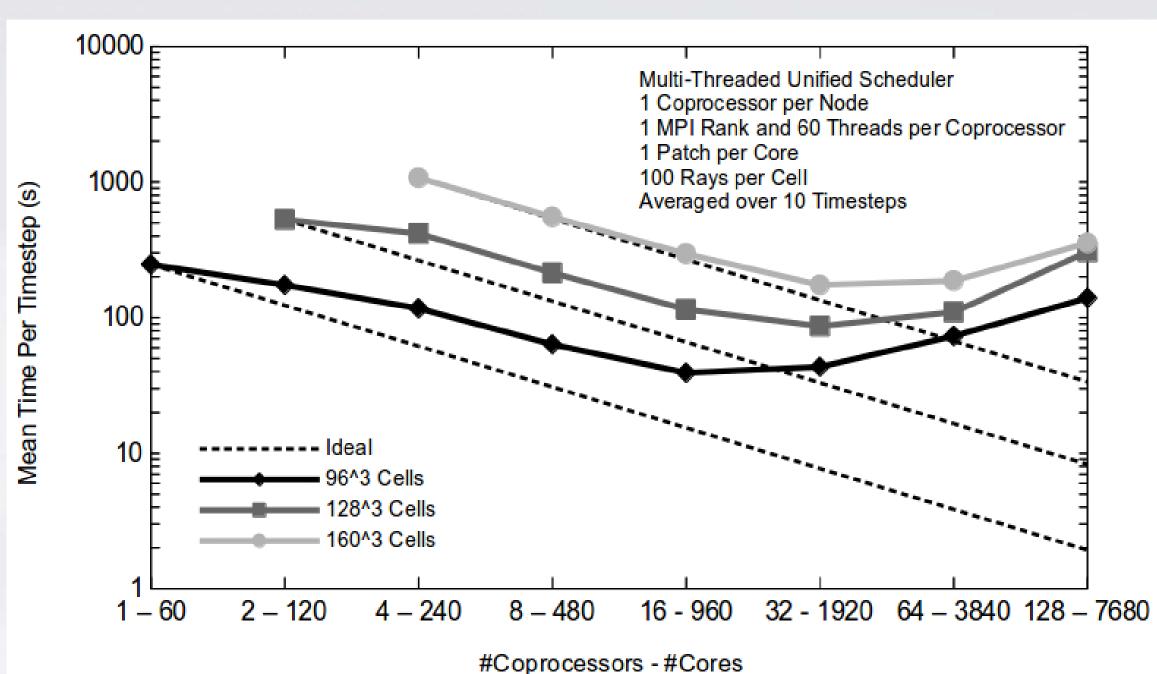






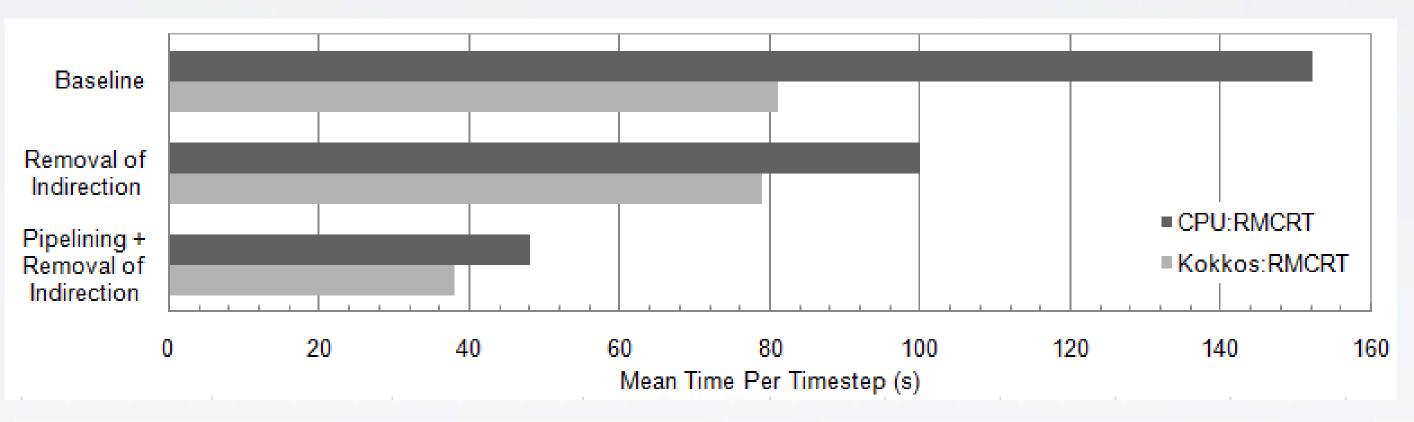
- Bridge Processors:

- execution



Strong-scaling of single-level RMCRT across Knights Corner on TACC's Stampede

on Knights Landing (KNL)

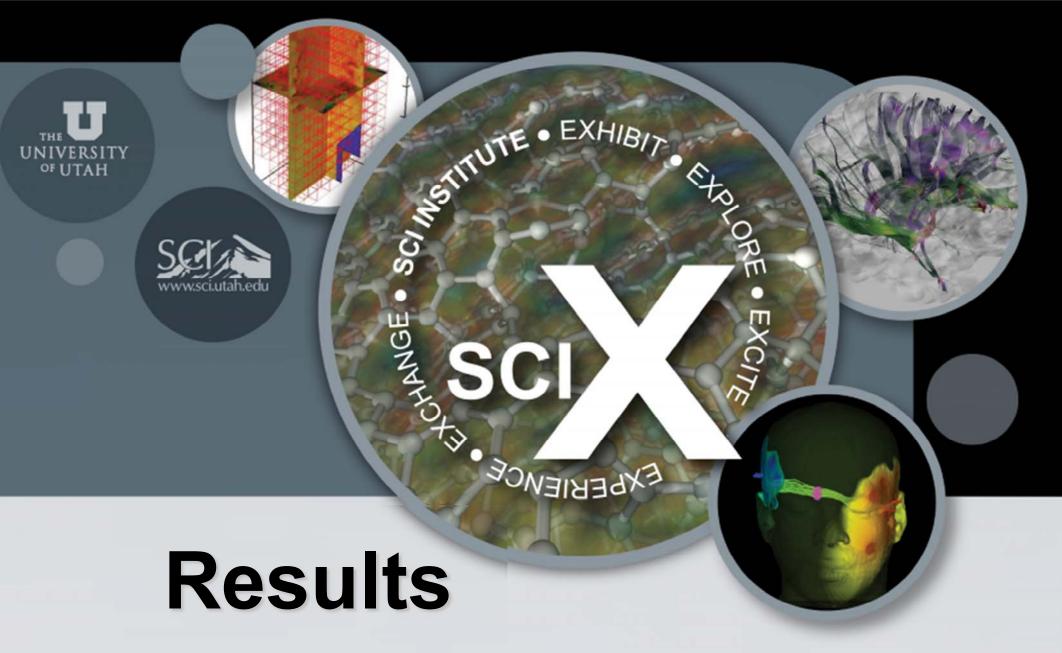


Preliminary results for single-level RMCRT optimizations on Knights Landing





- Center at the SCI Institute
- XRAC under Award Number(s) MCA08X004



Out-of-the-Box RMCRT performance against Dual Sandy-

• 1st Gen Xeon Phi (KNC): ~34% decrease in performance • 2nd Gen Xeon Phi (KNL): ~67% increase in performance KNC-based efforts identified a need for multi-threaded task

Current efforts target algorithmic optimizations and characterizing performance of multi-threaded task execution

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