Geant4 MT Performance

Soon Yung Jun (Fermilab) 21st Geant4 Collaboration Meeting, Ferrara, Italy Sept. 12 - 16, 2016

Introduction

- Geant4 multi-threading (Geant4 MT) capabilities
	- Event-level parallelism
	- Available since 10.0
	- Status (see Andrea's talk in Plenary 7)
- Readiness for large-scale computing?
	- Validation (not a scope of this talk)
	- Performance
- **Basic performance metrics**
	- Event throughput (weak scaling)
	- Memory reduction
- Scopes of this talk
	- MT performance on different hardware platforms
	- Profiling results

Performance Profiling Experiments

- Application : a standalone CMS detector simulation
	- the CMS geometry (gdml)
	- a volume based magnetic field map excerpted from CMSSW
	- single particle samples (50 GeV pi-,e-) and PYTHIA $H \rightarrow ZZ$
	- cmsExp (sequential) and cmsExpMT (multi-threading)
- Platform tested for this talk
	- Intel Xeon X5650: dual-socket 6-core (total 12 cores), 12GB
	- AMD Opertron 6128: quad-socket 8-core (total 32 cores), 64GB
	- Intel Xeon Phi 5110P (MIC, Knight's Corner): 60 cores, 8GB
	- Intel Xeon Phi (Knight's Landing), 64 cores, 96GB+16MCDRAM
- **Profiling tools**
	- Open|Speedshop (OSS) v2.2
	- Intel VTune Amplifier XE (VTune) 2016

MT Performance on General Purpose CPUs: Intel vs. AMD

 $Event$ throughput $=$ the number of event processed/time

Speedup efficiency: $\epsilon(Nthreads)$ =

 $Throughout(Sequential)$ $Throuahput(Nthreads)$ \times Nthreads

- What to understand (Geant4 10.2.r06)
	- MT is (sometimes) faster than sequential
	- Degradation as the number of threads increases in AMD

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Profiling Comparison: Intel Xeon

- OSS compare: Sequential vs. MT with1 thread (% of time)
	- Reported time: 1951 (s1) vs. 1878 (t1) seconds for 1028 events of 50 GeV pions (10.2.r06)

```
[openss]: Legend: -c 2 represents db_intel_pi-_50_1/cmsExpMT-pcsamp.openss
[openss]: Legend: -c 4 represents db_{i}ntel_bi-50<sub>0</sub>/cmsExp-pcsamp.openss
-c2,% of -c4,% of Function (defining location)
CPU Time CPU Time
                    G4PhysicsVector::Value(double, unsigned long&) const (
6,190079
         6.168036
                    cmsExpMagneticField::GetVolumeBaseBfield(double const*
3.899106
         3.807265
                    G4Navigator::LocateGlobalPointAndSetup(CLHEP::Hep3Vect
3.309547
         3.215778
2.335641
         2,266614
                    _ ieee754_atan2 (libm-2.12.so)
                    G4VDiscreteProcess::PostStepGetPhysicalInteractionLeng
1.707284 1.512450
1,568036
         1,977405
                    G4SteppingManager::DefinePhysicalStepLength() (libG4tr
                    G4Navigator::ComputeStep(CLHEP::Hep3Vector const&, CLH
1,484518 1,488923
                    G4VoxelNavigation::ComputeStep(CLHEP::Hep3Vector const
1,420893 1,413265
1,404688
         1,857006
                    G4SteppingManager::Stepping() (libG4tracking.so: G4Ste
1.348542
          1.255817
                    G4UniversalFluctuation::SampleFluctuations(G4MaterialC
    t1 s1
```
- A hint of difference in SteppingManager, but not conclusive
- Need to cross-check the number of steps/tracks (by the particle type)

Profiling Comparison: AMD Opertron

- OSS compare: 32 threads vs. 1 thread (% of time)
	- Experiment with 1028 events of 50 GeV pions (10.2.r06)

• Clear signs of difference in G4Navigator and ParticleChangesForTransport::UpdateStepForAlongsStep

$H \rightarrow ZZ$: Intel vs. AMD

- Speedup efficiency (ϵ) as the number of threads (10.2.r06)
	- $-$ The number of events processed = 50 x Nthreads

Profiling Comparison: Intel Xeon

- OSS compare: Intel sequential vs. MT 1 thread (% of time)
	- Experiments with 50 events of $H \rightarrow ZZ$ (10.2.r06)

Profiling Comparison: AMD Opertron

- OSS compare: MT 2 threads vs. MT 32 thread (% of time)
	- Experiments with 50xNthreads events of H->ZZ (10.2.r06)

Again hints of difference: adding counters for the number of steps tracks by the particle type for MT

MT performance: Xeon Phi 5110 (MIC, Knight's Corner)

- cmsExp on MIC: 5 GeV pi- (Events = 1028 x N-threads)
	- 60 cores (4 way hyper-threading), 1.03 GHz, 7.8 GB memory
	- $-$ Significant scalability loss from N threads $= 2$ to N threads $= 4$
	- Hit memory limit (\sim 7.3 GB available) @ 120 threads
	- Need to re-measure throughput with physics samples (threshold for the memory limit and the maximal cores to utilize)

MT Performance on KNL

- Performance on Intel Xeon Phi Processor (Knight's Landing)
	- Developer Edition: Single Socket 1.30 GHz, 64 core
	- MEMORY: 96GB, 2133MHz DDR4, 16GB MCDRAM memory
	- Geant4 10.2.p02 with -xMIC-AVX512
	- Experiment with N-threads x1028 Events of 5 GeV pi- (10.2.r06)

Number of Events/sec

Profiling Results: KNL

• Hotspots with N-threads = 256

Profiling Results: KNL (N threads = 256)

• _L_lock: also called by G4LogicalVolume::initialiseWorker

Profiling Results: KNL (N threads = 256)

Also seen with N threads $= 198$ and 128

Geant4MT: Profiling Result (N threads =128)

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Summary

- Reviewed Geant4 MT performance
	- standalone CMS detector simulation (single particle, $H\rightarrow ZZ$)
- Performance on different systems and profiling results
	- No major issues on Intel Xeon
	- Degradation seen on AMD as the number of threads is partially understood
	- Xeon Phi (KNC) shows problems at N-threads > 120
	- Xeon Phi (KNL) shows stable performance
- More tests to understand results of AMD/KNL profiling data
	- Examine stepping information on AMD and KNL (sequential vs. 1-threads and 1-thread vs. N-threads)
	- Test $H \rightarrow ZZ$ on KNL (scalability and memory)

Backup Slides

Intel Xeon vs. AMD Opteron

• NUMA memory nodes, sockets, shared caches cores Xeon X5650 Opteron 6128HE

Exclusive time: Intel Xeon

- OSS compare: 1 threads vs. 12 thread (% of time)
	- Experiment with1028 events of 50 GeV pions (10.2.r06)

```
[openss]: Legend: -c 2 represents db intel pi- 50 12/cmsExpMT-pcsamp.openss
[openss]: Legend: -c 4 represents db intel pi- 50 1/cmsExpMT-pcsamp.openss
 -c 2, % -c 4, % Function (defining location)
CPU Time CPU Time
6.238938 6.190079
                   G4PhysicsVector::Value(double, unsigned long&) const (l:
4.018038
         3.899106
                   cmsExpMagneticField::GetVolumeBaseBfield(double const*,
3.537249 3.309547
                   G4Navigator::LocateGlobalPointAndSetup(CLHEP::Hep3Vector
2.378695 2.335641
                    ieee754 atan2 (libm-2.12.so)
         1.707284
                   G4VDiscreteProcess::PostStepGetPhysicalInteractionLengtH
1.735548
1.607452 1.568036
                   G4SteppingManager::DefinePhysicalStepLength() (libG4trad
1.531425 1.484518
                   G4Navigator::ComputeStep(CLHEP::Hep3Vector const&, CLHEI
                   G4SteppingManager::Stepping() (libG4tracking.so: G4Stepp
1.474424 1.404688
                   G4VoxelNavigation::ComputeStep(CLHEP::Hep3Vector const&
1.456177 1.420893
1.410107
         1.336284
                   G4VEmProcess::PostStepGetPhysicalInteractionLength(G4Tra
```
$t12$ $t1$

- No changes in call paths
- No significant timing perturbation (a good sanity check!)

AMD

- OSS compare: AMD 32 threads vs. 1 thread (% of time)
	- Persistency in difference (by version, by different samples)?
	- Experiments with 1028 events of 50 GeV e- and pi- (10.2.r07)

Degradation on AMD: Persistency

- OSS compare: AMD 32 threads vs. 1 thread (% of time)
	- Experiment with 1028 events of 50 GeV pi- (10.2.r07)

• G4Navigator::LocateGloalPointAndSetup is perturbative (consistent with 10.2.r06)

Degradation on AMD: Persistency

- OSS compare: AMD 32 threads vs. 1 thread (% of time)
	- Experiment with 1028 events of 50 GeV e- (10.2.r07)

```
[openss]: Legend: -c 2 represents db amd e- 50 32/cmsExpMT-pcsamp.openss
[openss]: Legend: -c 4 represents db amd e- 50 1/cmsExpMT-pcsamp.openss
 -c 2, % -c 4, % Function (defining location)
CPU Time CPU Time
6.164769
          6.643990
                    cmsExpMagneticField::GetVolumeBaseBfield(double const
                    G4PhysicsVector::Value(double, unsigned long&) const
5.847023
         6.061244
3.995152
                    G4Navigator::LocateGlobalPointAndSetup(CLHEP::Hep3Vec
          3.008473
                    G4UniversalFluctuation::SampleFluctuations(G4Material
2.851305
          2.983996
2.551915
         1.009077
                    G4TouchableHistory::GetVolume(int) const (libG4digits
                    G4VEmProcess::PostStepGetPhysicalInteractionLength(G4
2.451316
         2.591272
1.982036 2.251656
                    G4SteppingManager::DefinePhysicalStepLength() (libG4t
                    G4UrbanMscModel::SampleCosineTheta(double, double) (l
         1.875131
1.922636
```
- CLHEP::RanecuEngine::flat() (libG4clhep.so: RanecuEnc 1.785764 1.304073
- G4PropagatorInField::ComputeStep(G4FieldTrack&, doubl 1.664950 1.822590
- G4TouchableHistory::GetVolume

Geant4 MT Performance: Xeon Phi (Andrea Dotti)

- CMS geometry, uniform (4T) B-filed (10.2.r06)
- Total number of events processed $= 10[*]$ (number of threads)
- Intel Xeon Phi 3210A (57 cores), 6GB

Geant4MT: Profiling Result (N threads = 256)

Geant4MT: Profiling Result (Sequential)

Geant4MT: Profiling Result (N thread = 1)

Geant4MT: Profiling Result (N threads = 32)

Geant4MT: Profiling Result (N threads = 64)

Geant4MT: Profiling Result (N threads = 192)

Geant4MT Performance on KNL: icc (16.0.3) vs. gcc (4.9.1)

- Performance on Intel Xeon Phi Processor (Knight's Landing)
	- KNL triples both scalar and vector performance compared with KNC and offers, up to 3.0 TFlop/sec (double) per processor.

