PERFORMANCE AND SCALABILITY EVALUATION OF PARTICLE-IN-CELL CODE PICADOR ON CPUS AND INTEL XEON PHI COPROCESSORS



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PARTICLE-IN-CELL PLASMA SIMULATION

- Two main data sets:
- Ensemble of charged particles.
- Grid values of electromagnetic field.
- No direct Particle-Particle interaction.
- Spatially local Particle-Grid operations.



- PICADOR CODE OVERVIEW
- Tool for 3D Particle-in-Cell plasma simulation.
- Heterogeneous CPU + Xeon Phi code.
- MPI + OpenMP parallelism.
- Optimized computational
- Rectilinear domain decomposition.
- MPI exchanges only between neighbors.
- Dynamic load balancing.





Important to keep efficient memory access pattern as particles move.



core, support for extensions.

State-of-the-art numerical schemes.

Application: plasma wakefield self-compression of laser pulses







Application: target normal sheath acceleration



Image courtesy of Joel Magnusson, Chalmers University of Technology.

SCALING EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE ON CPUS AND XEON PHI COPROCESSORS

Strong Scaling on Shared Memory*

Strong Scaling on Distributed Memory

CPU + Xeon Phi Performance









Parameters: 40×40×40 grid, 3.2 mln. particles, firstorder particle form factor.

System: Lobachevsky Supercomputer (UNN), 2x Intel Xeon E5-2660 + Intel Xeon Phi 5110P per node, Intel Compiler 15.0.3, Intel MPI 4.1.

Simulation: laser wakefield acceleration.

Parameters: 512×512×512 grid, 1015 mln. particles, second-order particle form factor. System: 1) Triolith (NSC, Sweden), 2x Intel Xeon E5-2660

per node, Infiniband FDR, Intel Compiler 15.0.1, Intel MPI 5.0.2; 2) RSC PetaStream, Infiniband FDR, Intel Compiler 15.0.0, Intel MPI 5.0.3.



Simulation: interaction of relativistically strong 30 fs Ti:Sa laser pulse with ionized gas jet, resulting in plasma wakefield self-compression of laser pulses.

Parameters: 256×128×128 grid, 78.5 mln. particles, first-order particle form factor, charge conserving current deposition. System: MVS-10P (JSC RAS), 2x Intel Xeon E5-2690 + 2x Intel Xeon Phi 7110X per node, Infiniband FDR, Intel C++ Compiler 14.0.1, Intel MPI 4.1.

PERFORMANCE MODEL ON XEON PHI. ROAD TO ROOFLINE

- **Configuration** for building roofline model: double precision, first-order particle form factor, $40 \times 40 \times 40$ grid, 50 particles per cell, particle data = 64 Bytes. Arithmetic intensity (AI) of the Particle-in-Cell core:
- Al(field interpolation + particle push) = 239 Flop / particle = 3.73 Flop / Byte.
- Al(current deposition) = 114 Flop / particle + 192 Flop / cell = 1.24 Flop / Byte.
- Al(overall) = 1.44 Flop / Byte.

Prospects on KNL:

- Expect a 3x increase in a single-core performance with the same SIMD width to translate into a similar increase of code performance without a lot of effort.
- Efficient vectorization of the current deposition stage will be still problematic.
- A growing performance gap between CPU and KNL will require a special load balancing scheme for heterogeneous CPU + KNL runs.

Roofline Performance Model on Xeon Phi 7110X

