

Project B02: Status of the Kronos Library

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in collaboration with

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<NUMERIQS>

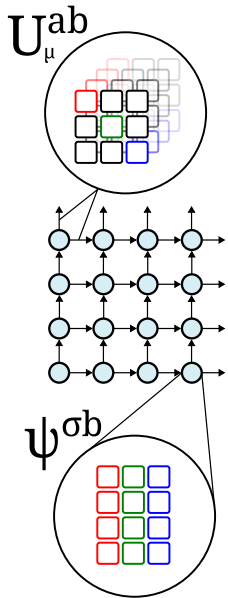


Lattice Quantum Field Theory

example: Lattice QCD

4D Cartesian Grid

- 3×3 complex matrices $U_{\mu}^{ab}(x)$ “connecting” vertices
 - ▶ “gauge links” or “gauge field” (one per direction μ)

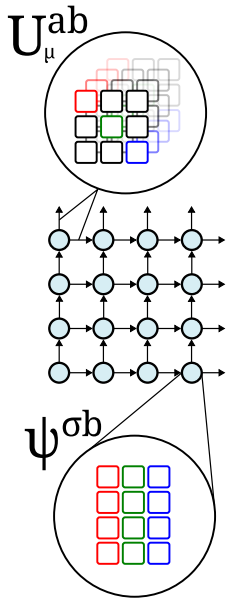


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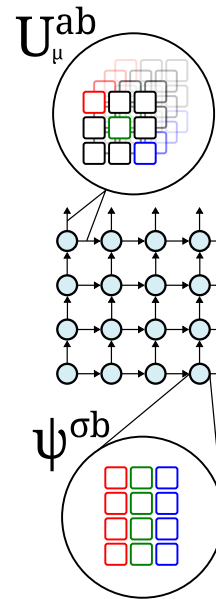
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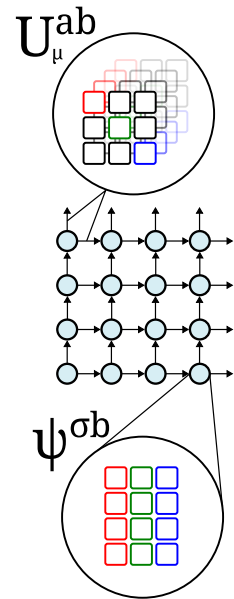


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- Operations involving U and ψ

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example: Lattice QCD

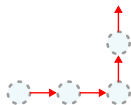
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chains of links

$$V = U_0(x) \cdot U_1(x') \cdot U_1(x'') \dots$$

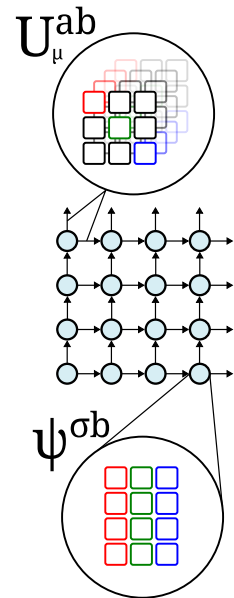


(and traces thereof)

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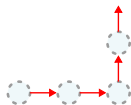
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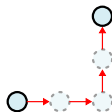
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(and traces thereof)

Wilson lines

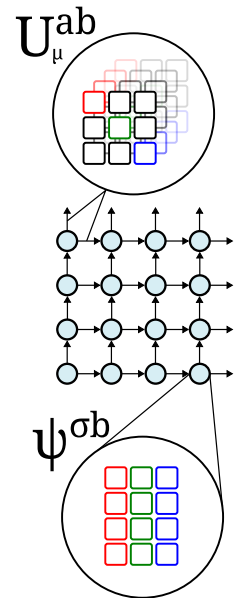
$$\bar{\psi}(x) \cdot V \cdot \psi(y)$$



Lattice Quantum Field Theory

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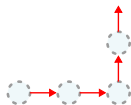
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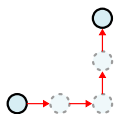
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(and traces thereof)

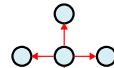
Wilson lines

$$\bar{\psi}(x) \cdot V \cdot \psi(y)$$



Finite differences

$$\psi'(x) = \psi(x) + \sum_{\mu} U_{\mu}(x) \psi(x + \hat{\mu}) - U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(x - \hat{\mu}) \psi(x - \hat{\mu})$$

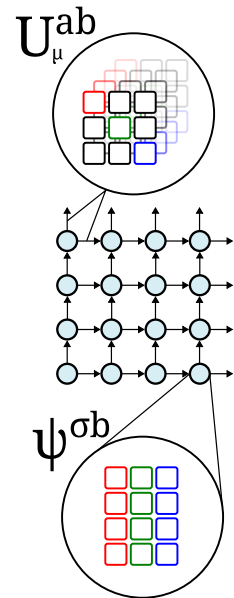


(stencil operator)  (Non-local op.)

Lattice Quantum Field Theory

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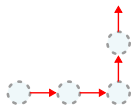
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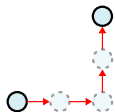
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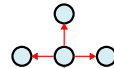
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Finite differences

$$\psi'(x) = \psi(x) +$$

$$\sum_{\mu} U_{\mu}(x) \psi(x + \hat{\mu}) - U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(x - \hat{\mu}) \psi(x - \hat{\mu})$$

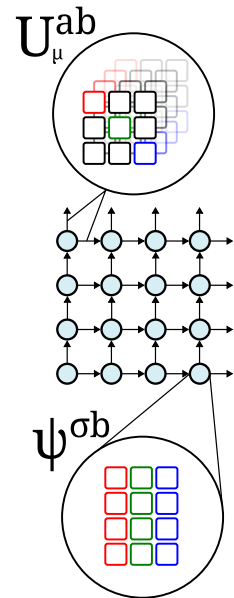


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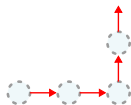
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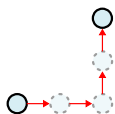
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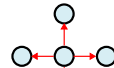
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Finite differences

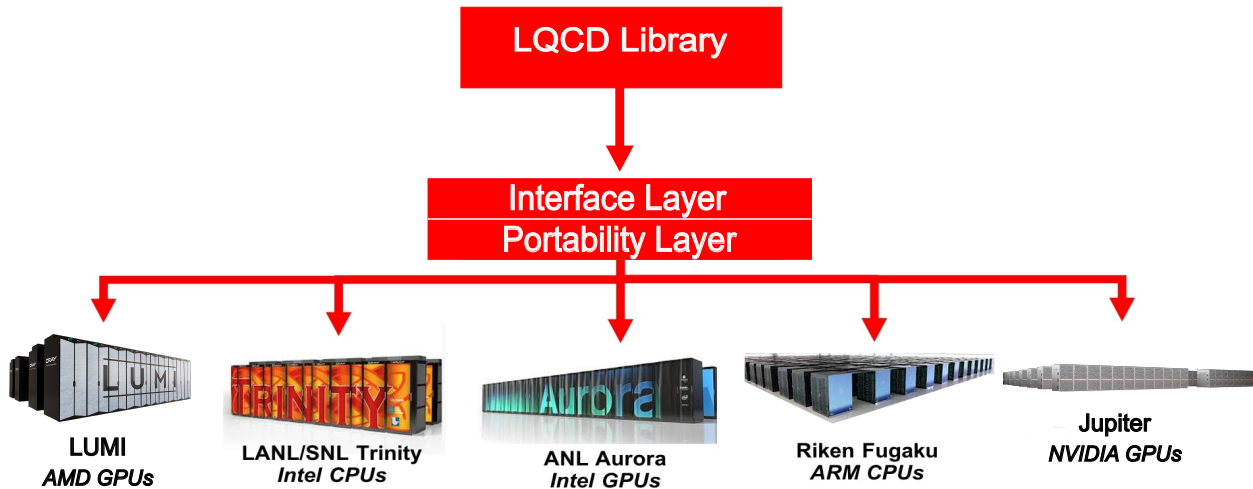
$$\psi'(x) = \psi(x) + \sum_{\mu} U_{\mu}(x) \psi(x + \hat{\mu}) - U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(x - \hat{\mu}) \psi(x - \hat{\mu})$$



(stencil operator) (Non-local op.)

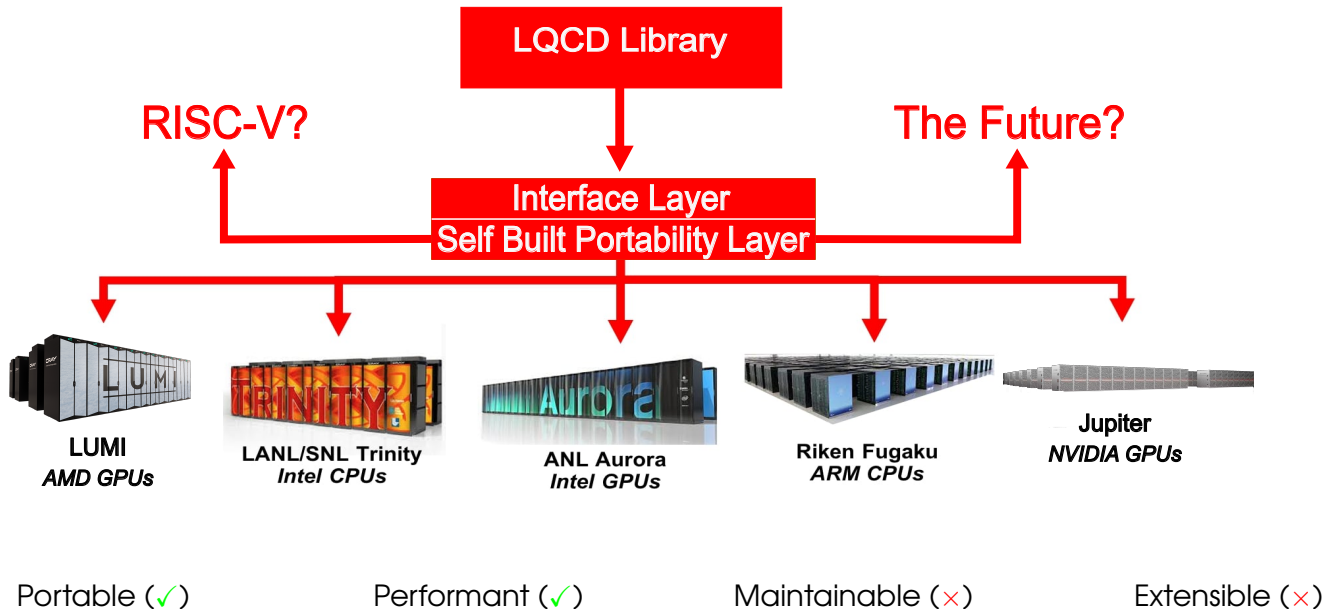
- Need to be able to easily express
 - ▶ $U \cdot U', U \cdot \psi, U + U', \psi + c \cdot \psi', \langle \psi | \psi \rangle, \dots$
 - ▶ loops over lattice sites and multidimensional slices thereof

Motivation for a New LQCD Library

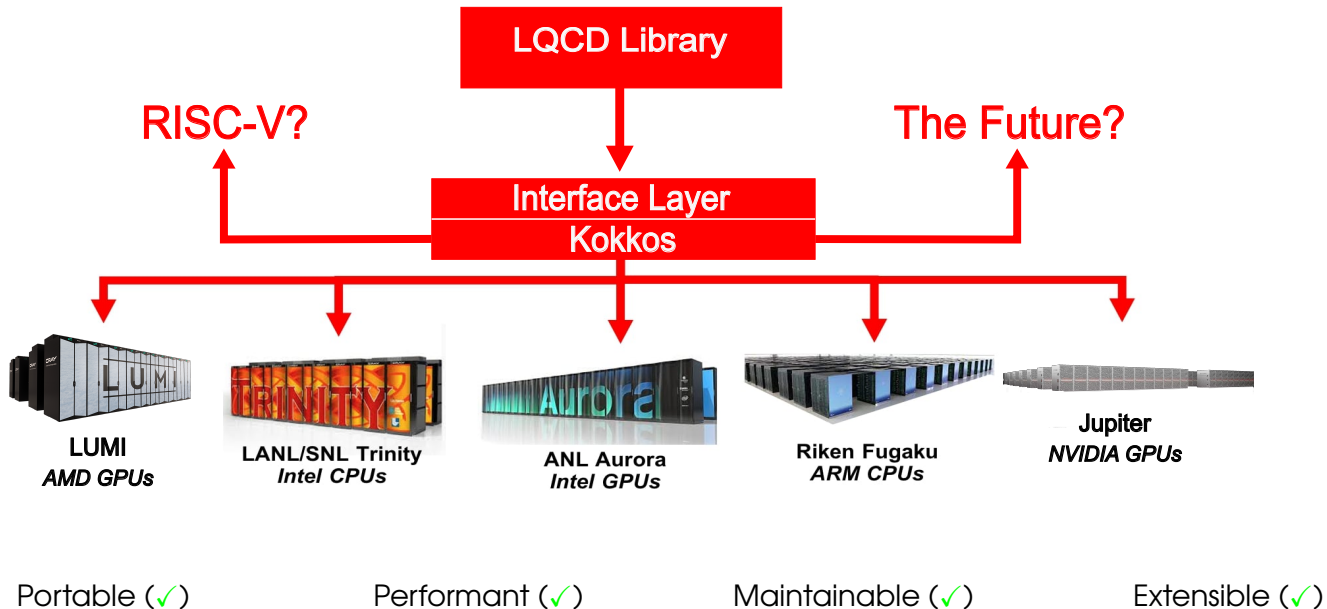


Lattice QCD is in need of a portable, performant, maintainable, extensible library with a low barrier of entry for new users in the exascale era

Motivation for a New LQCD Library



Motivation for a New LQCD Library

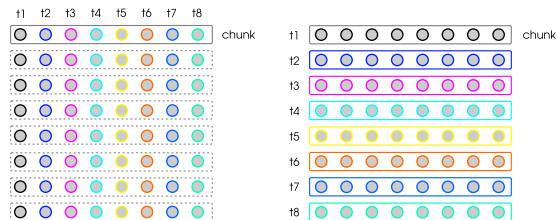


The View

- A smart pointer to a chunk of memory allocated in some memory space
- Mapping of indexing in memory for coalesced access on GPUs and blocked access on CPUs

▶ GPU: `U(x, mu, a, b)` → `U[b] [a] [mu] [x]`

▶ CPU: `U(x, mu, a, b)` → `U[x] [mu] [a] [b]`



Supported HPC Architectures

- CUDA
- HIP
- SYCL
- HPX
- OpenMP

Execution Policies

Abstractions for loops over multi-dimensional index spaces with good mapping to hardware parallelism

Parallel Dispatch

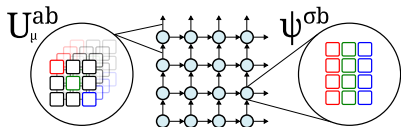
- `parallel_for`
- `parallel_reduce`
- ...

Introducing Kronos

$$\phi^{\sigma a}(x) = \sum_{\mu} \sum_b U_{\mu}^{ab}(x) \cdot \psi^{\sigma b}(x), \quad \forall x, \sigma, a$$

Introducing Kronos

- MPI-parallel lattice field types which wrap Kokkos Views

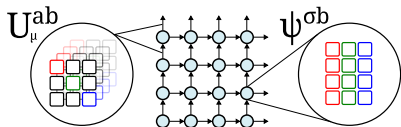


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```
SpinorField4D<double, 4, 3> phi, psi;  
GaugeField4D<double, 3> g;
```

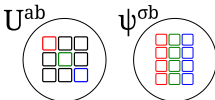
Introducing Kronos

- MPI-parallel lattice field types which wrap Kokkos Views



- Site References

Objects which represent **access** to a spinor or gauge field at a particular lattice site



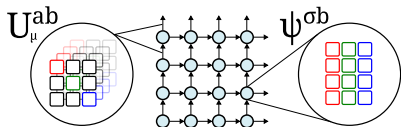
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```
auto out = phi.site(i);  
auto in = psi.site(i);  
auto U = g.sitevector(i, 0);
```

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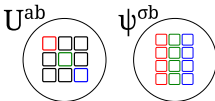


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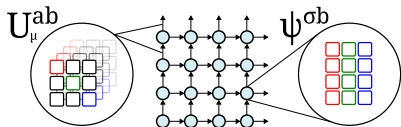
- Enable operator overloading

- ★ combine with stack-allocated temporaries in kernels
- ★ preserve coalesced access to views allocated on heap
- ★ C++20 concepts to generate all overloads automatically

```
auto out = phi.site(i);  
auto in = psi.site(i);  
auto U = g.sitevector(i, 0);  
auto tmp = phi.site_type();  
tmp = U * in;  
for (int mu = 1; mu < 4; ++mu)  
    tmp += U(i, mu) * in;  
out = tmp;
```

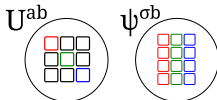
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- Loop over lattice sites using Kokkos parallel dispatch

$$\phi^{\sigma a}(x) = \sum_{\mu} \sum_b U_{\mu}^{ab}(x) \cdot \psi^{\sigma b}(x), \quad \forall x, \sigma, a$$

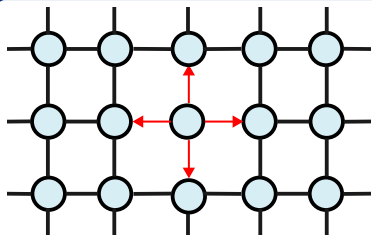
```
SpinorField4D<double, 4, 3> phi, psi;  
GaugeField4D<double, 3> g;
```

```
Kokkos::parallel_for(  
    N,  
    KOKKOS_LAMBDA(int i) {  
        auto out = phi.site(i);  
        auto in = psi.site(i);  
        auto U = g.sitevector(i, 0);  
        auto tmp = phi.site_type();  
        tmp = U * in;  
        for (int mu = 1; mu < 4; ++mu)  
            tmp += U(i, mu) * in;  
        out = tmp;  
    }  
);
```

Putting It All Together - 4D Finite Difference (Wilson Dirac) Operator

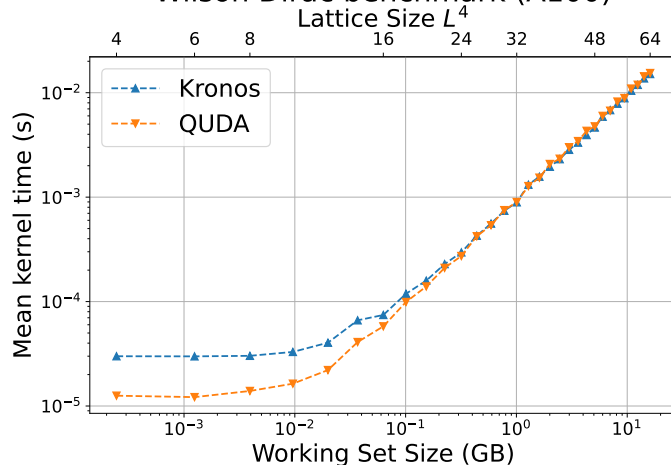
$$\phi^{\sigma a}(x) = \psi^{\sigma a}(x) - \kappa \sum_{\mu} \sum_{\beta} \sum_b \left\{ (1 - \gamma_{\mu})^{\sigma\beta} U_{\mu}^{ab}(x) \psi^{\beta b}(x + \hat{\mu}) + (1 + \gamma_{\mu})^{\sigma\beta} U_{\mu}^{*ba}(x - \hat{\mu}) \psi^{\beta b}(x - \hat{\mu}) \right\}$$

```
for (int mu = 0; mu < 4; ++mu) {  
    tmp += ImGamma(U(i, mu) * in(ip[mu]),  
        DslashGammas<Ns>(mu));  
    tmp += IpGamma(conj(U(im[mu], mu)) *  
        in(im[mu]), DslashGammas<Ns>(mu));  
}  
out = in(i) - ( m_kappa * tmp );
```

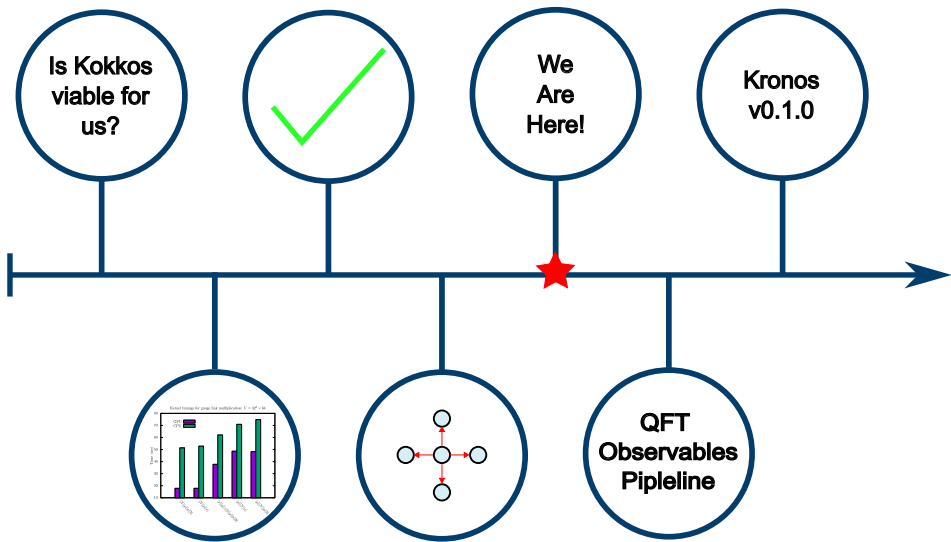


- Loop over color and spin abstracted away via *
- Halo exchange for U and ψ also included

Wilson Dirac benchmark (A100)



The Roadmap



Thanks for your attention - Come See Our Poster!

Optimizing Performance

Auto Tuner

- A wrapper around Kokkos' parallel dispatch
- Runs a benchmark for a given kernel upon first use with different chunk and tiling sizes and caches the best result
- Tuning is distributed among different MPI processes
- Results in upwards of 50% decrease in execution time for some kernels

