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Accelerating Chemistry Modules in Atmospheric Models using GPUs

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ENES

Outline

- Introduction:
 - Motivation
 - Tools: MONARCH & CAMP
- Implementations:
 - Multi-cells
 - GPU Multi-cells Derivative
- Conclusions and future work

> Preliminary work on exploiting GPU capacity <

Motivation

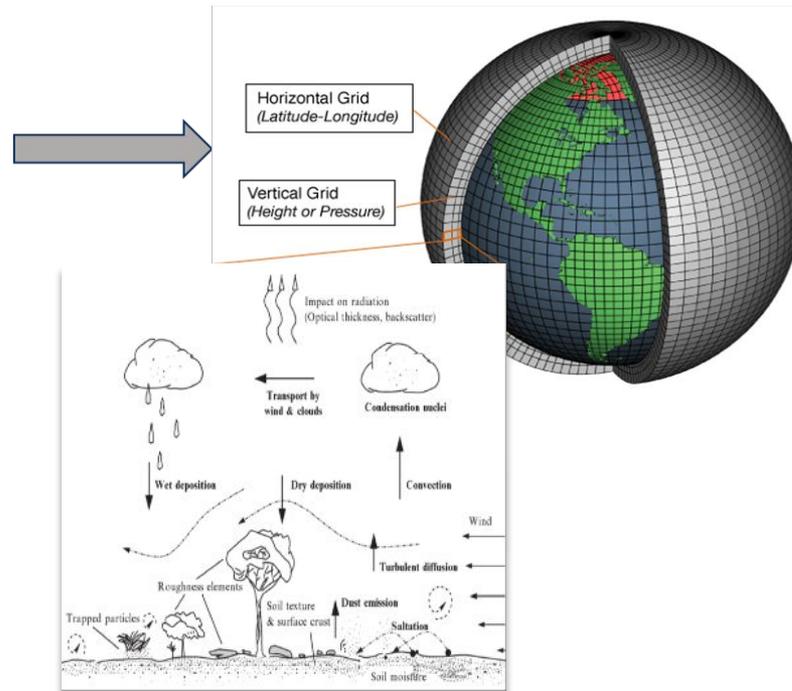
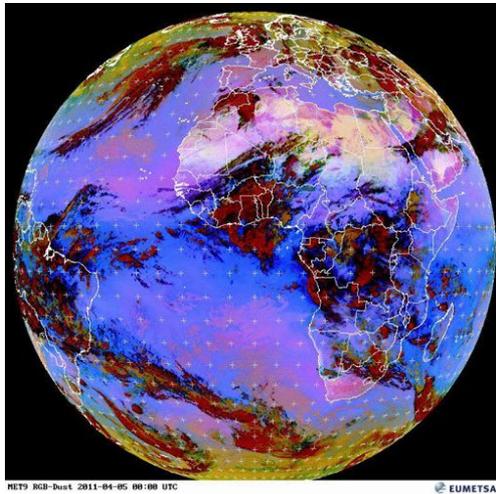


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Atmospheric models

Atmospheric models are a **mathematical representation** of atmospheric water, gas, and aerosol cycles.

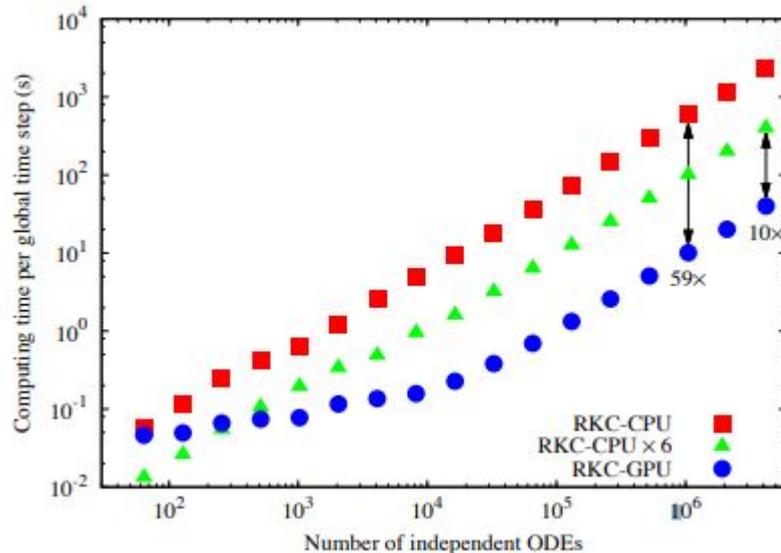


Chemical mechanism

Reaction Number	Reaction	Rate Cons	Reaction Number	Reaction	Rate Constant, k [†]	Note
<i>Inorganic Chemistry</i>			<i>Carbonyl Chemistry</i>			
(1)	NO ₂ + hv → NO + O(¹ P)	J _{NO₂}	(50)	HCHO + hv → 2HO ₂ + CO	J _{HCHO}	13,18
(2)	NO ₂ + hv → 0.8NO ₂ + 0.8NO(² P) + 0.11NO	J _{NO₂}	(51)	HCHO + hv → CO	J _{HCHO}	13,18
(3)	HNO ₂ + hv → OH + NO	J _{HNO₂}	(52)	HCHO + OH → HO ₂ + CO	1.0 × 10 ⁻¹¹	---
(4)	HNO ₂ + hv → OH + NO ₂	J _{HNO₂}	(53)	HCHO + NO ₃ → HNO ₃ + HO ₂ + CO	3.4 × 10 ⁻¹³ exp(-	
(5)	HNO ₂ + hv → HO ₂ + NO ₂	J _{HNO₂}	(54)	ALD2 + hv → CH ₃ O ₂ + HO ₂ + CO	J _{ALD2}	
(6)	O ₃ + hv → O(¹ P)	J _{O₃}	(55)	ALD2 + OH → C ₂ O ₃	5.6 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(2	
(7)	O ₃ + hv → O(¹ D)	J _{O₃}	(56)	ALD2 + NO ₃ → C ₂ O ₃ + HNO ₃	1.4 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	
(8)	H ₂ O ₂ + hv → 2OH	J _{H₂O₂}	(57)	ANONE + hv → C ₂ O ₃ + CH ₃ O ₂	J _{ANONE}	
(9)	O(¹ D) + O ₂ → O(³ P) + O ₂	3.2 × 10 ⁻¹¹ exp(7)	(58)	ANONE + OH → ANOZ	T ³ 5.3 × 10 ¹⁸ exp	
(10)	O(¹ D) + N ₂ → O(³ P) + N ₂	1.8 × 10 ⁻¹¹ exp(11)	(59)	MGLY + hv → C ₂ O ₃ + CO + HO ₂	9.64 × J _{HCHO}	
(11)	O(¹ D) + H ₂ O → 2OH	2.2 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	(60)	MGLY + OH → XO ₂ + C ₂ O ₃	1.7 × 10 ⁻¹¹	
(12)	O(³ P) + O ₂ → O ₃	F(6.0(-34), 2.3, 0.0)	(61)	MGLY + NO ₃ → HNO ₃ + C ₂ O ₃ + CO	1.4 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	
(13)	O(³ P) + O ₃ → O ₂ + O ₂	8.0 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	<i>Olefin chemistry</i>			
(14)	O(³ P) + NO ₂ → NO	6.5 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	(62)	ETH + O ₃ → HCHO + 0.22HO ₂ + 0.12OH + 0.24CO + 0.24C ₂ O ₃ + 0.52HCOOH	1.2 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ exp(-	
(15)	O(³ P) + NO ₂ → NO ₃	F(9.0(-32), 2.0, 2.2)	(63)	ETH + OH → XO ₂ + 1.56HCHO + HO ₂ + 0.22ALD2	F(1.0(-28), 0.8, 8)	
(16)	O(³ P) + NO → M ₁ NO ₂	F(9.0(-32), 1.5, 3.0)	(64)	OLET + O ₃ → 0.57HCHO + 0.47ALD2 + 0.33OH + 0.26HO ₂ + 0.08H ₂ O + 0.07CH ₃ O ₂ + 0.06ETHP + 0.03RO ₂ + 0.13C ₂ O ₃ + 0.04MGLY + 0.03CH ₃ OH + 0.06C ₂ H ₆ + 0.01C ₂ O ₂ + 0.22CO ₂ + 0.22HCOOH + 0.09RCOOH - 1.06PAR	4.2 × 10 ⁻¹⁵ exp(-	
(17)	O ₂ + NO → NO ₂	2.0 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	(65)	OLET + O ₃ → 1.03ALD2 + 0.07AONE + 0.60OH + 0.22HO ₂ + 0.10CH ₃ O ₂ + 0.05ETHP + 0.09RO ₂ + 0.14ANOH + 0.19C ₂ O ₃ + 0.07MGLY + 0.04CH ₃ OH + 0.08CH ₄ + 0.01C ₂ H ₆ + 0.30CO + 0.18CO ₂ + 0.16RCOOH - 2.26PAR	8.9 × 10 ⁻¹⁶ exp(-	
(18)	O ₂ + NO ₂ → NO ₃	1.2 × 10 ⁻¹³ exp(-	(66)	OLET + OH → XO ₂ + HO ₂ + HCHO + ALD2 - PAR	5.8 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ exp(4	
(19)	O ₃ + OH → HO ₂	1.1 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ exp(-	(67)	OLET + OH → XO ₂ + HO ₂ + 0.23AONE + 1.77ALD2 - 2.23PAR	2.9 × 10 ⁻¹¹ exp(2	
(20)	O ₃ + OH → OH	5.5 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	(68)	OLET + NO ₃ → NAP	3.1 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	
(21)	OH + H ₂ → HO ₂ + H ₂ O	F(7.0(-31), 2.6, 3.6)	(69)	OLET + NO ₃ → NAP	2.5 × 10 ⁻¹²	
(22)	OH + NO → M ₁ HNO ₂	F(2.5(-30), 4.4, 1.6)	<i>Aromatic Chemistry</i>			
(23)	OH + NO ₂ → M ₁ HNO ₃	F(2.5(-30), 4.4, 1.6)	(70)	TOL + OH → 0.08XO ₂ + 0.2HO ₂ + 0.12CRES + 0.8TO ₂	2.1 × 10 ¹⁹ exp(3	
(24)	OH + NO ₂ → HO ₂ + NO ₂	2.2 × 10 ⁻¹¹	(71)	XYL + OH → 0.5XO ₂ + 0.55HO ₂ + 0.8MGLY + 1.1PAR + 0.45TO ₂ + 0.05CRES	1.7 × 10 ⁻¹¹ exp(1	
(25)	OH + HNO ₂ → NO ₂	1.8 × 10 ⁻¹¹ exp(-	(72)	TO ₂ + NO → 0.95NO ₂ + OPEN + HO ₂ + 0.05ONIT	8.1 × 10 ⁻¹²	
(26)	OH + HNO ₃ → NO ₂	k ₁₀ + [M] ₁ /(1 + [M] ₁) k ₁₀ = 7.2 × 10 ⁻¹⁶ g k ₁₁ = 1.9 × 10 ⁻³⁶ g k ₁₂ = 4.1 × 10 ⁻³⁶ g 1.3 × 10 ⁻¹³ exp(38	(73)	CRES + OH → 0.4CRO + 0.6XO ₂ + 0.6HO ₂ + 0.3OPEN	4.1 × 10 ⁻¹¹	
(27)	OH + HNO ₂ → NO ₂	k ₁₃ + [M] ₁ /(1 + [M] ₁) k ₁₃ = 2.3 × 10 ⁻¹³ g k ₁₄ = 1.7 × 10 ⁻³⁹ g	(74)	CRES + NO ₃ → CRO + HNO ₃	2.2 × 10 ⁻¹¹	
(28)	OH + HO ₂ → H ₂ O + O ₂	1.3 × 10 ⁻¹³ exp(2)	(75)	CRO + NO ₂ → ONIT	1.4 × 10 ⁻¹¹	
(29)	OH + H ₂ O ₂ → HO ₂	2.9 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	(76)	OPEN + OH → XO ₂ + C ₂ O ₃ + 2CO + 2HO ₂ + HCHO	3.0 × 10 ⁻¹¹	
(30)	HO ₂ + HO ₂ → M ₂ H ₂ O ₂	k ₁₅ + [M] ₂ /(1 + [M] ₂) k ₁₅ = 1.4 × 10 ⁻³¹ g k ₁₆ = 3.5 × 10 ⁻³² exp(2)	(77)	OPEN + hv → C ₂ O ₃ + CO + HO ₂	9.04 × J _{HCHO}	
(31)	HO ₂ + HO ₂ + H ₂ O → M ₃ H ₂ O ₂	k ₁₇ × 1.4 × 10 ⁻³¹ g	(78)	OPEN + O ₃ → 0.3ALD2 + 0.62C ₂ O ₃ + 0.7HCHO + 0.65CO + 0.65OH + 0.03XO ₂ + 0.76HO ₂ + 0.2MGLY	5.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁷ exp(-	
(32)	HO ₂ + HO ₂ → OH + NO ₂	3.5 × 10 ⁻¹³ exp(2)	(79)	ISOP + OH → ISOPP + 0.08XO ₂	2.55 × 10 ⁻¹¹ exp(-	
(33)	HO ₂ + NO ₂ → HNO ₃	F(1.8(-31), 3.2, 4.7)	<i>Organic Hydroperoxides</i>			
(34)	HO ₂ + NO ₂ → HNO ₂	5.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁶	(86)	CH ₃ OOH + hv → O ₂ , HCHO + HO ₂ + OH	J _{CH₃OOH}	11,18
(35)	HNO ₂ → M ₁ HO ₂ + NO ₂	k ₁₈ + 4.7 × 10 ²⁶ g	(87)	ETHOOH + hv → ALD2 + HO ₂ + OH	same as reaction (86)	9,11
(36)	NO ₂ + NO → 2NO	1.5 × 10 ⁻¹¹ exp(11)	(88)	ROOH + hv → OH + 0.4XO ₂ + 0.74AONE + 0.3ALD2 + 0.1ETHP + 0.9HO ₂ - 1.98PAR	same as reaction (86)	9,11
(37)	NO ₂ + NO ₂ → NO + NO ₂	4.5 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ exp(-	(89)	CH ₃ OOH + OH → 0.7CH ₃ O ₂ + 0.3HCHO + 0.3OH	3.8 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(200/T)	1,11
(38)	NO ₂ + NO ₂ → M ₁ NO ₃	F(2.2(-30), 3.9, 1.5)	(90)	ETHOOH + OH → 0.7ETHP + 0.3ALD2 + 0.3OH	3.8 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(200/T)	9,11
(39)	NO ₂ + NO ₂ → 2NO ₂ + O ₂	0.5 × 10 ⁻¹³ exp(-	(91)	ROOH + OH → 0.77RO ₂ + 0.19MGLY + 0.04ALD2 + 0.23OH - 0.42PAR	3.8 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(200/T)	9,11
(40)	NO ₂ + O ₃ → 2HNO ₃ + .7NO ₂ + .7OH	3.5 × 10 ⁻¹² exp(-	<i>Organic Nitrates</i>			
(41)	N ₂ O ₅ + H ₂ O → 2HNO ₃	2.0 × 10 ³¹	(92)	ONIT + OH → NAP	1.6 × 10 ¹¹ exp(-840/T)	11,12
(42)	N ₂ O ₅ → NO ₃ + NO ₂	k ₁₉ × 3.7 × 10 ²⁶ g	(93)	ONIT + hv → NO ₂ + 0.41XO ₂ + 0.74AONE + 0.3ALD2 + 0.1ETHP + 0.9HO ₂ - 1.98PAR	J _{ONIT}	11,18
(43)	NO + NO + O ₃ → 2NO ₂	3.3 × 10 ⁻³⁹ exp(53)	(94)	C ₂ O ₃ + NO ₂ → PAN	F(9.7(-29), 5.6, 9.3(-12), 1.5)	1,13
(44)	CO + OH → HO ₂	1.5 × 10 ⁻¹³ (1 + 6)	(95)	PAN → C ₂ O ₃ + NO ₂	k ₉₄ 1.1 × 10 ²⁸ exp(-14000/T)	1,13
(45)	SO ₂ + OH → H ₂ SO ₄ + HO ₂	F(3.0(-31), 3.3, 1.5)	<i>Alkyl and Acyl Peroxy Radical Chemistry</i>			

Chemistry in the GPU: CUDA

Moderately stiff reactions:



Kyle E. Niemeyera,b,1, Chih-Jen Sungb,
Accelerating moderately stiff chemical kinetics in
reactive-flow simulations using GPUs, 2018

Complete chemical mechanism:

Configuration	Median CPU exec time (s)	Median accelerated exec time (s)	Performance over CPU
Intel Xeon X5650 + M2070	4.502	0.999	4.50×
Intel Xeon E5-2680 v3 + K80	1.476	0.283	5.21×
IBM POWER8 + P100	3.040	0.149	20.40×

Configuration	MPI Processes	CPU exec time (s)	Accelerated exec time (s)	Performance over CPU
2 × 6-core Intel Xeon X5650 + 2 × NVIDIA M2070	2 MPI processes 12 MPI processes	5199	2358 1368	2.27 × 1.01 ×
2 × 12-core Intel E5-2680 v3 + 2 × NVIDIA K80	4 MPI processes 24 MPI processes	7362	3384 1473	2.17 × 1.19 ×
2 × 10-core IBM POWER8 + 4 × NVIDIA P100	4 MPI processes 20 MPI Processes	2294	918 437	2.50 × 1.86 ×

Michail Alvanos and Theodoros Christoudia, GPU-accelerated
atmospheric chemical kinetics in the ECHAM/MESSy (EMAC) Earth
system model, 2017

...and more

Our goal

- **Challenges Addressed**
 - Isolated treatment of physical/chemical processes
 - Huge heterogeneous codebase
 - Efficient solving of complex physical/chemical systems
- **How we do it**
 - Integrated stand-alone chemistry solver
 - Standardized description of physical/chemical processes
 - Porting high-cost functions to GPUs
 - Simultaneous solving of multiple grid-cells

Tools: MONARCH & CAMP



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Motivation | Tools | Multi-cells | GPU Multi-cells Derivative | Conclusions

MONARCH: Multiscale On-line Atmosphere Chemistry Model

~20%

NCEP/NMMB

- Janjic and Gall (NCAR/TN 2012)
- Janjic and Vasic (EGU2012)
- Janjic et al. (MWR 2011)
- (...)

~80%

BSC/Chemistry

AEROSOLS

- Pérez et al. (ACP 2011)
- Haustein et al. (ACP 2012)
- Spada et al. (ACP 2013)
- Spada et al. (AE 2014)
- Spada (2015)
- DiTomaso et al. (GMD 2017)

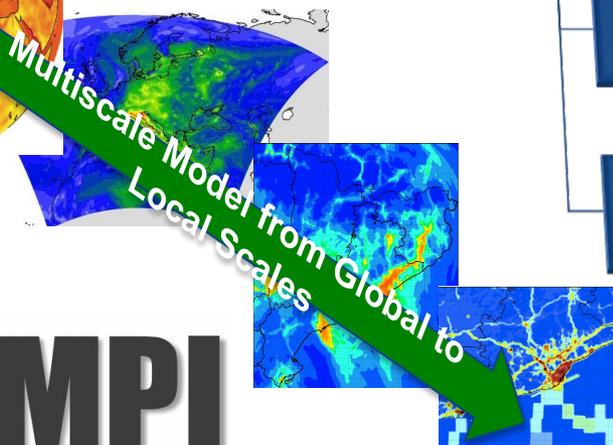
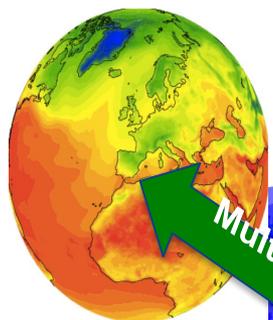
VOLCANIC ASH

- Martí et al. (ACP 2016)

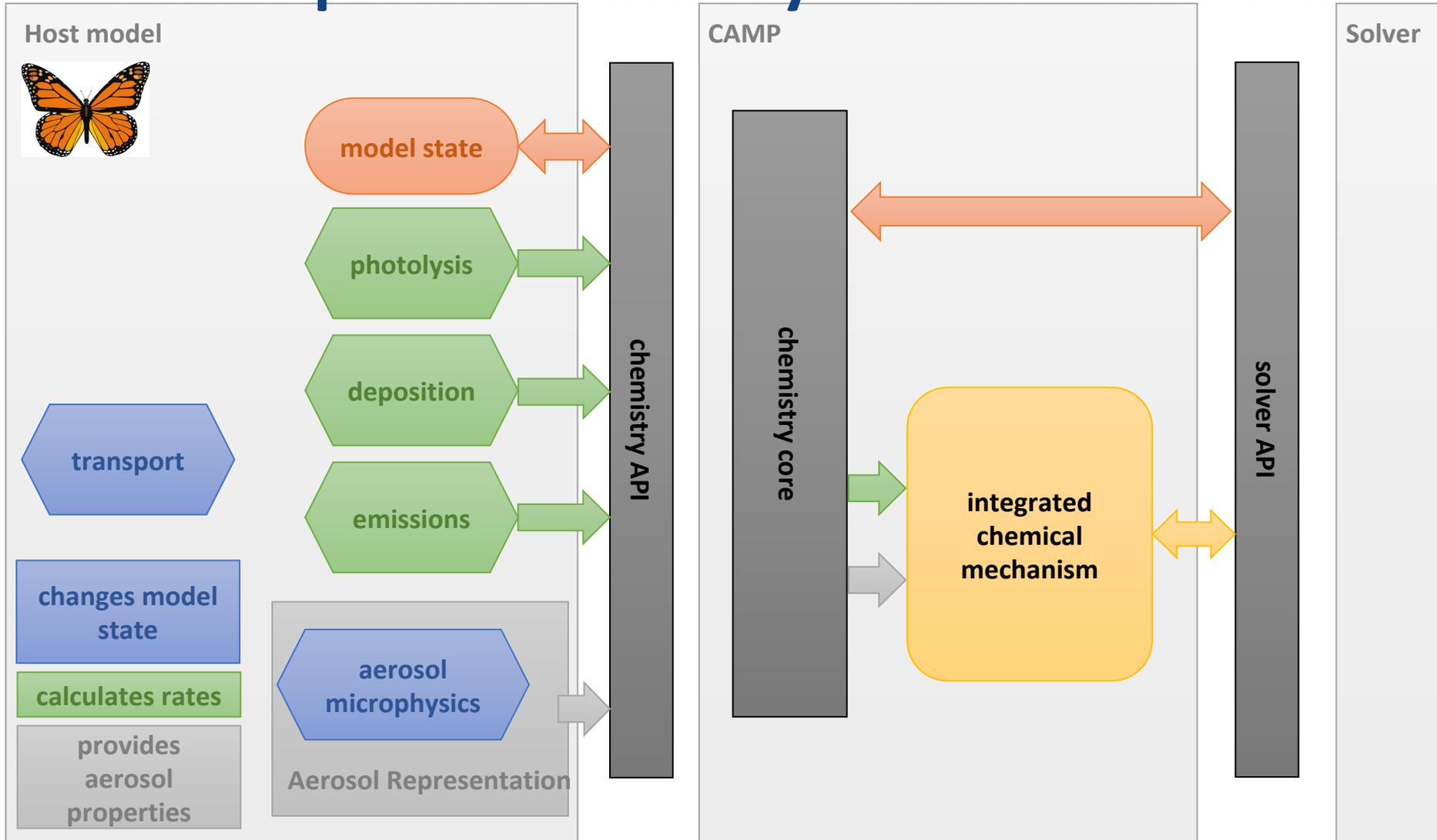
GAS-PHASE CHEMISTRY

- Jorba et al. (JGR 2012)
- Badia and Jorba (AE 2014)
- Badia et al. (GMD 2017)

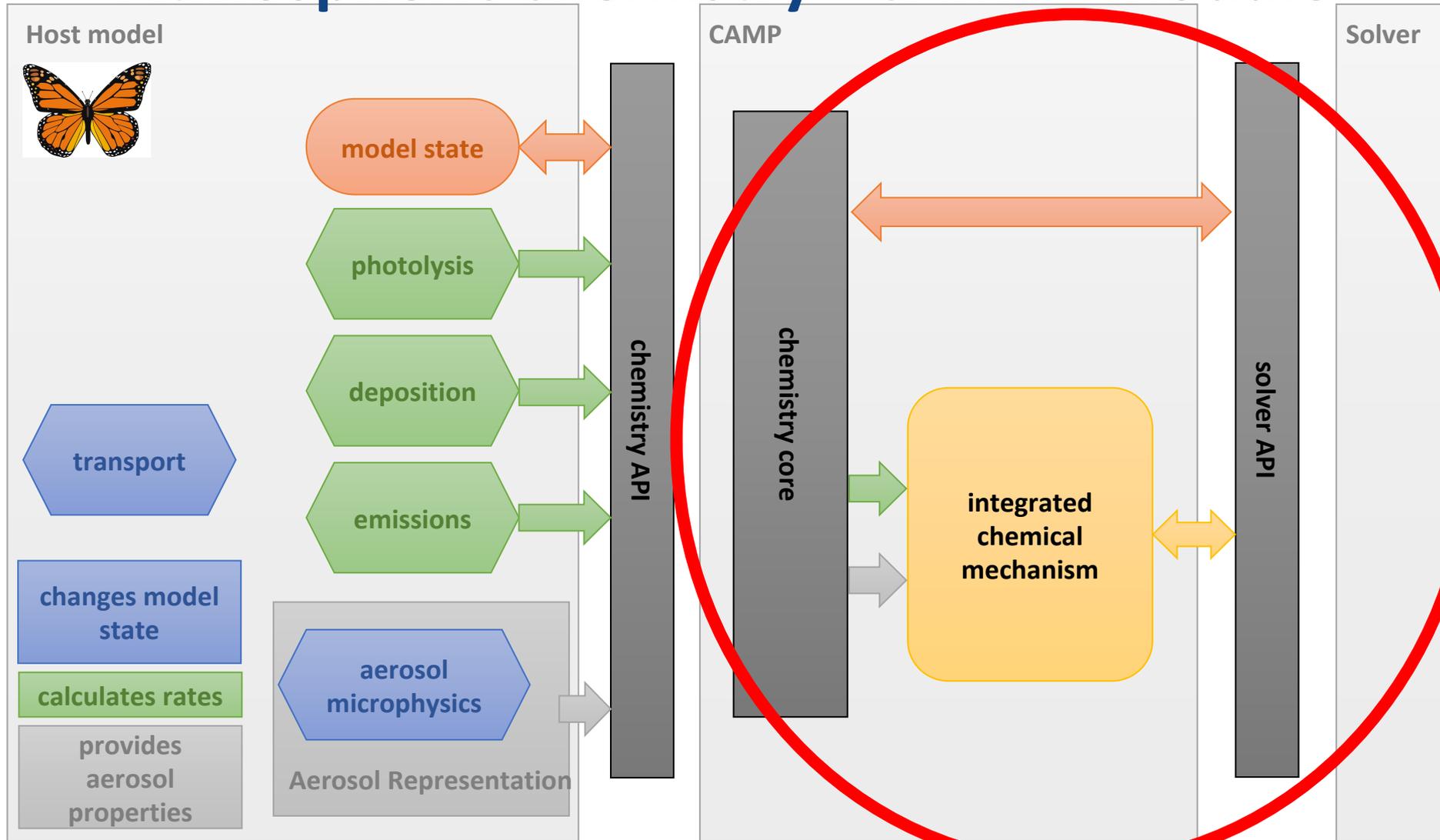
MONARCH



Atmospheric chemistry - CAMP* module



Atmospheric chemistry - CAMP* module



ODE Solver

- **Purpose:** Iteratively solves $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{y})$ using a Backward Differentiation Formula (CVODE) and the SuiteSparse KLU Linear Solver

- **Needs:** $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y})$ and $\mathbf{J} = \partial \mathbf{f} / \partial \mathbf{y}$ (*Derivative & Jacobian*)

ODE Solver

- **Purpose:** Iteratively solves $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{y})$ using a Backward Differentiation Formula (CVODE) and the SuiteSparse KLU Linear Solver ~70%
- **Needs:** $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y})$ and $\mathbf{J} = \partial \mathbf{f} / \partial \mathbf{y}$ (*Derivative & Jacobian*) ~30%
 - ~20%
 - ~10%

ODE Solver

- **Purpose:** Iteratively solves $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{y})$ using a Backward Differentiation Formula (CVODE) and the SuiteSparse KLU Linear Solver ~70%
- **Needs:** $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y})$ and $\mathbf{J} = \partial \mathbf{f} / \partial \mathbf{y}$ (Derivative & *Jacobian*) ~30%
 - ~20%
 - ~10%

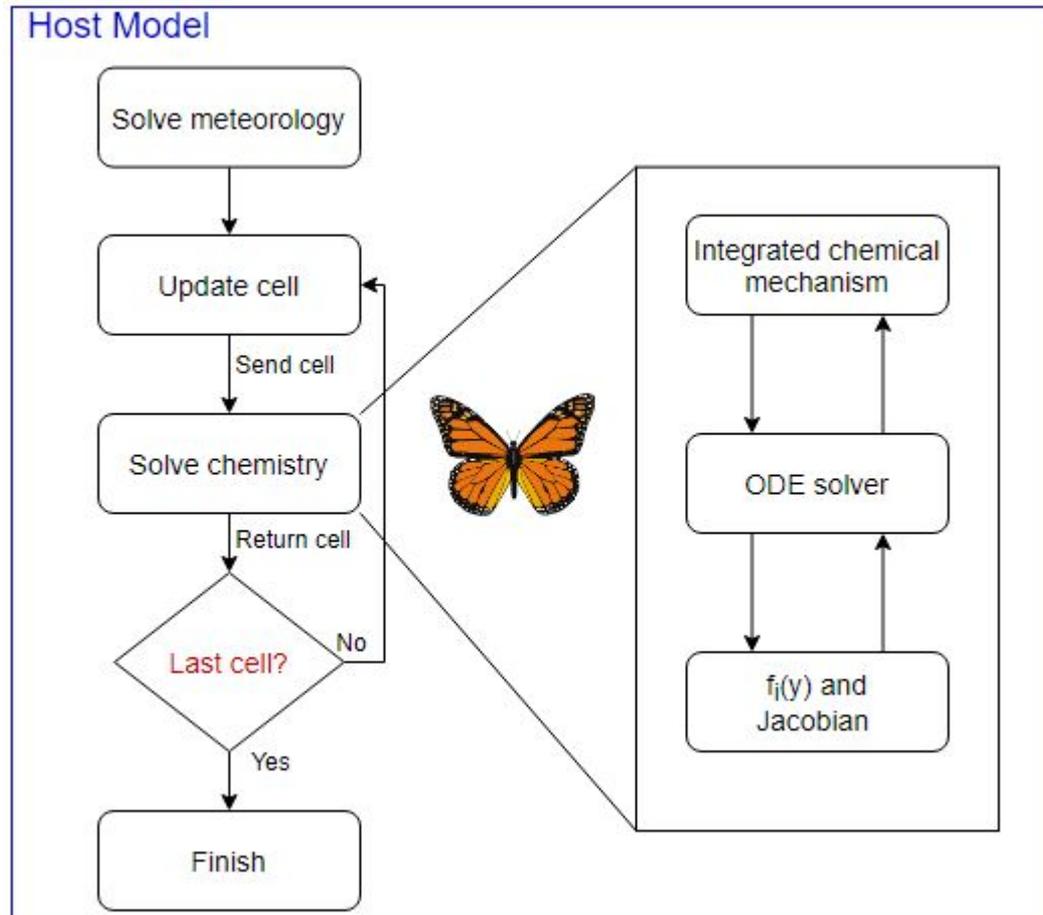
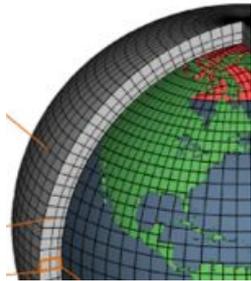
Multi-Cells



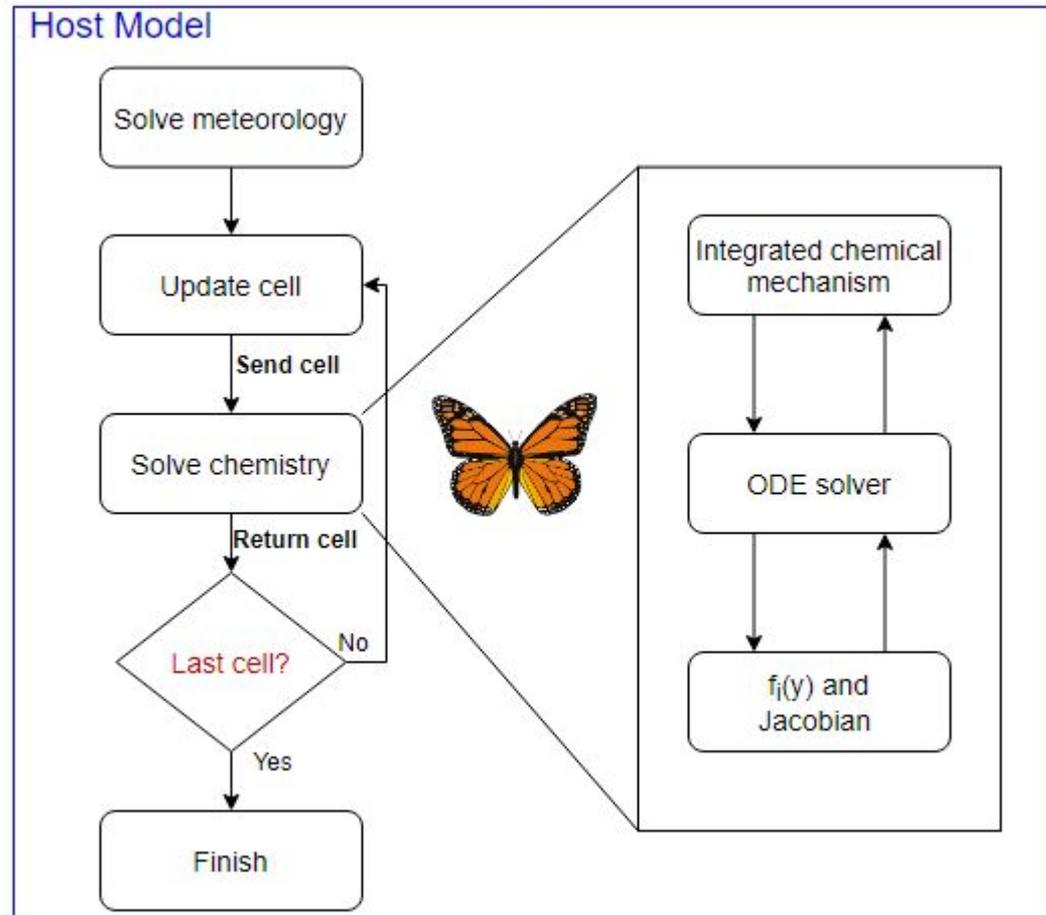
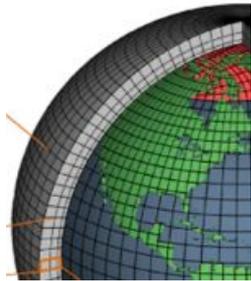
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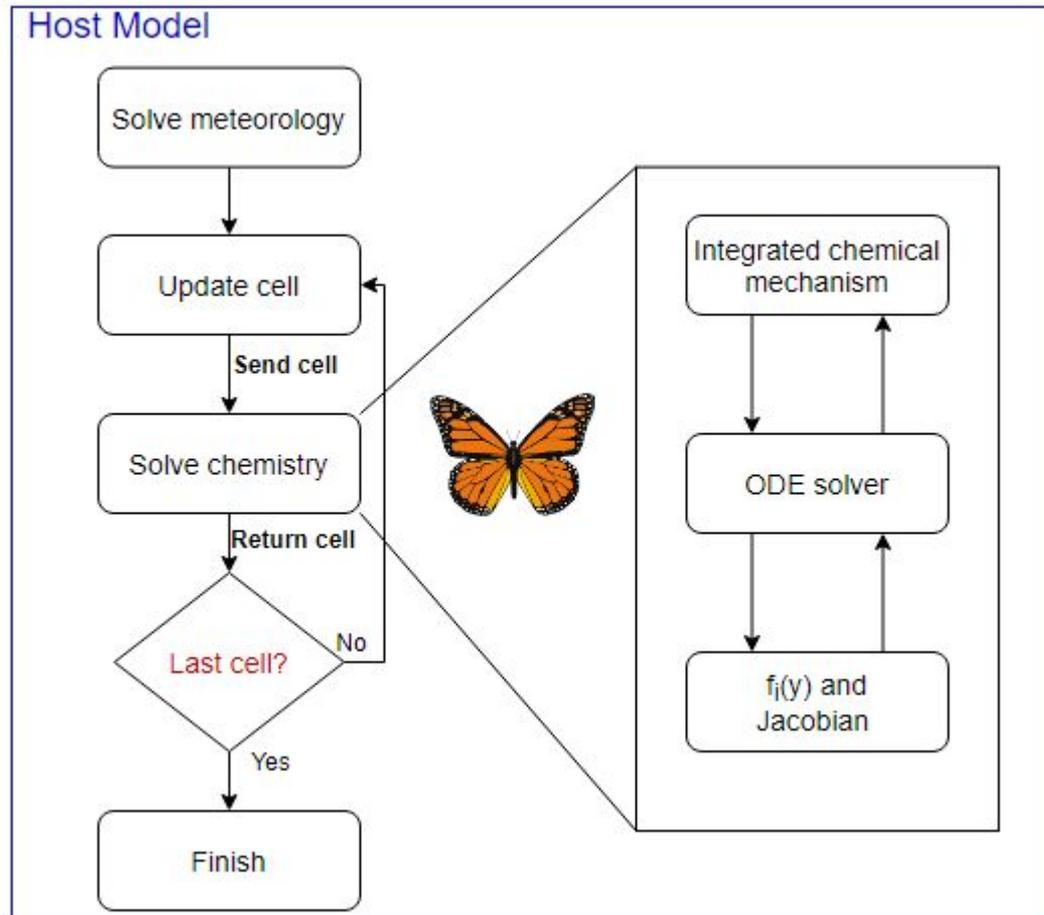
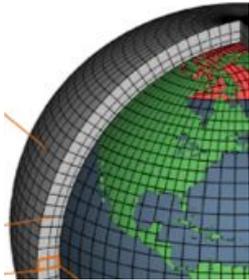
CAMP workflow in MONARCH



CAMP workflow in MONARCH



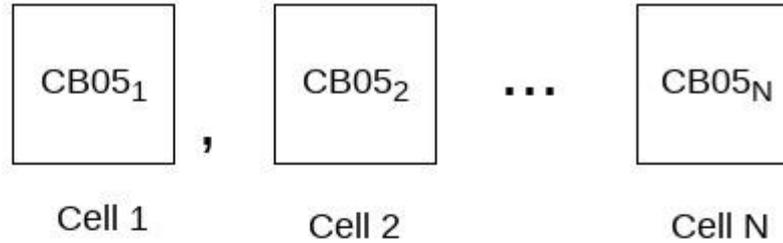
CAMP workflow in MONARCH



*Cells are **not interdependent w.r.t. chemistry***

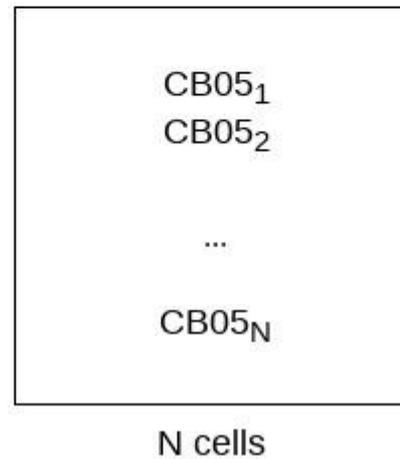
CAMP: Multi-cells

Original
one-cell



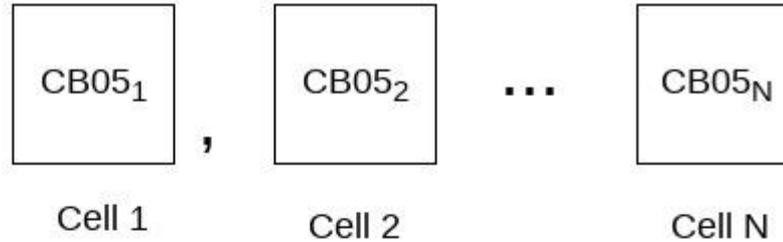
*Group cells
data*

Multi-cell

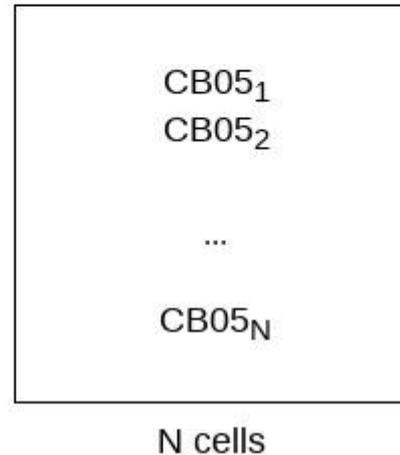


CAMP: Multi-cells

Original
one-cell



Multi-cell



- *Species “replication”:*
 $O3_1, O3_2, \dots, O_N$
- *Common ODE solver parameters*

Test environment

- **Platform:** CTE-POWER cluster, each node with:
 - 2 x IBM Power9 8335-GTH @ 2.4GHz
 - 4 x GPU NVIDIA V100 (Volta)
 - GCC version 6.4.0 and NVCC version 9.1

- **Configuration:** Basic

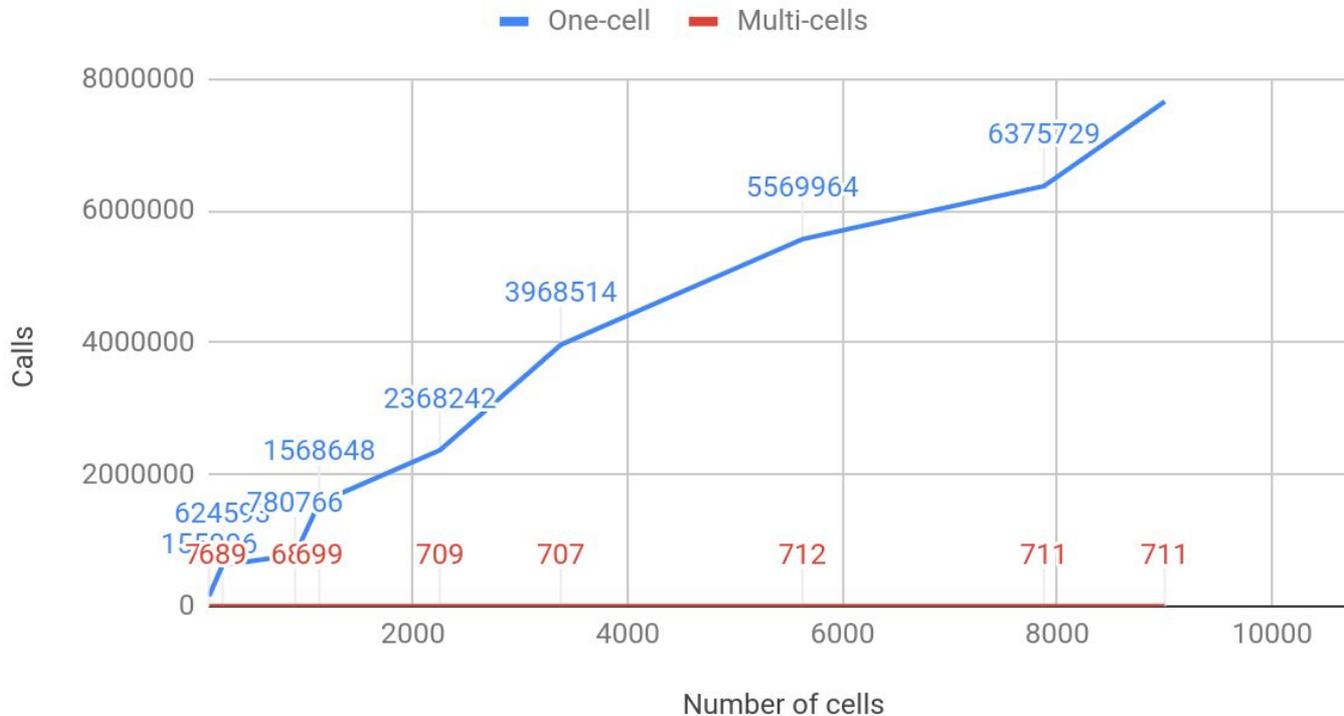
Mechanism	Reactions	Species	Cells*	GPUs	MPI processes
Basic (One-cell)	2	3	100 - 10,800	0	1
Basic (Multi-cell)	2	3	100 - 10,800	0	1

**10,800 cells is the common configuration per each MPI MONARCH node*

CPU Multi-cells: Results

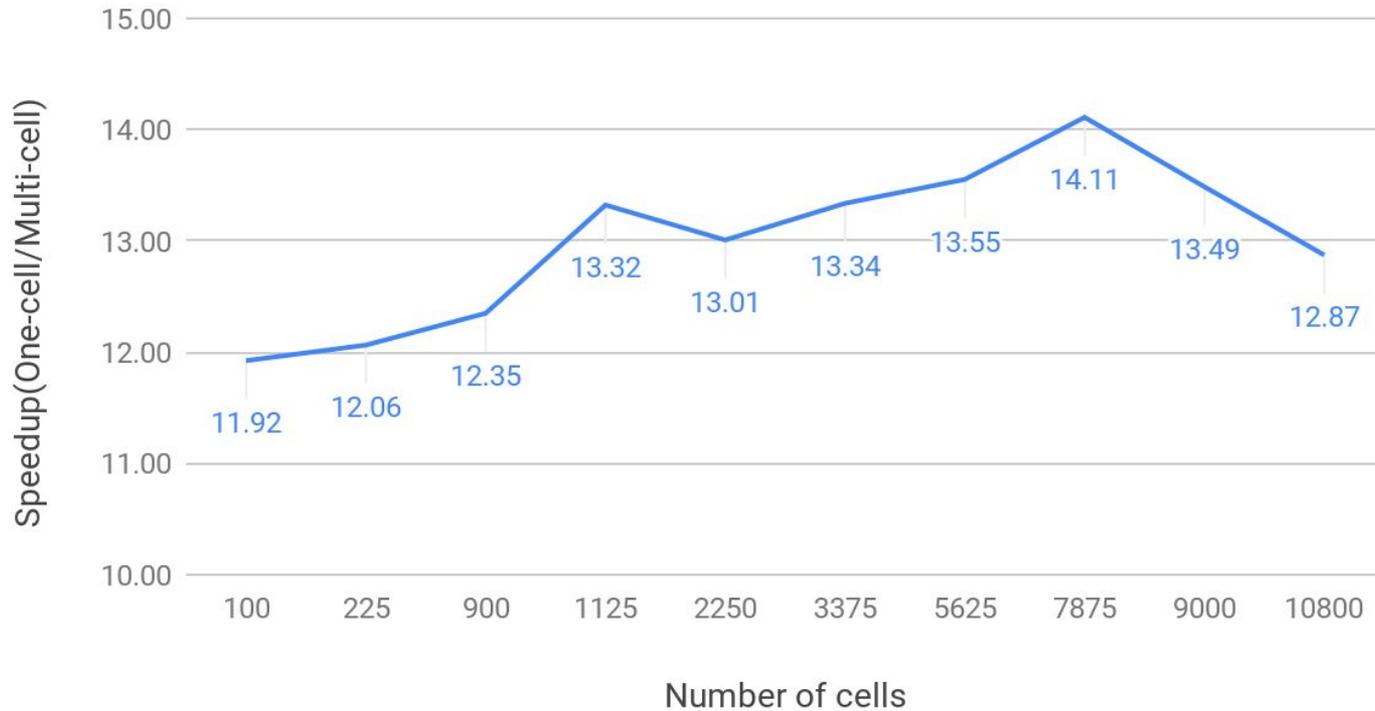
- Reduced ODE solver iterations

Number of Derivative calls from ODE solver



CPU Multi-cells: Results

CAMP speedup for basic test with multi-cells



GPU Multi-cells Derivative

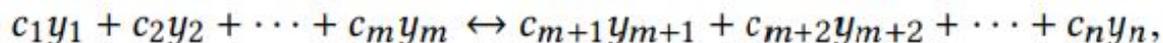


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Derivative: $f(y)$

- A reaction:



$$\left(\frac{dy_i}{dt}\right)_j = \begin{cases} -c_i r_j(y, T, P, \dots) & \text{for } i \leq m \\ c_i r_j(y, T, P, \dots) & \text{for } m < i \leq n \end{cases}$$

- Derivative:

$$f_i \equiv \frac{dy_i}{dt} = \sum_j \left(\frac{dy_i}{dt}\right)_j$$

c = stoichiometric coefficient

t = time

r = rate

j = reaction

i = species

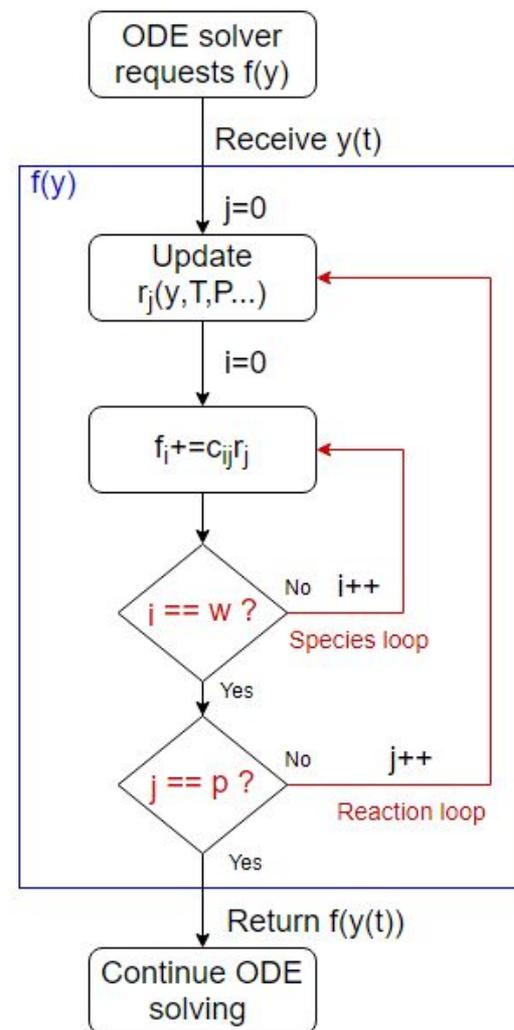
y_i = concentration of species i

m = number of reactants

n = number of products

p = number of reactions

w = number of species



CAMP: Multi-cells

$$f_i \equiv \frac{dy_{ik}}{dt} = \sum_j \left(\frac{dy_{ik}}{dt} \right)_j$$

f_i = derivative

t = time

j = reaction

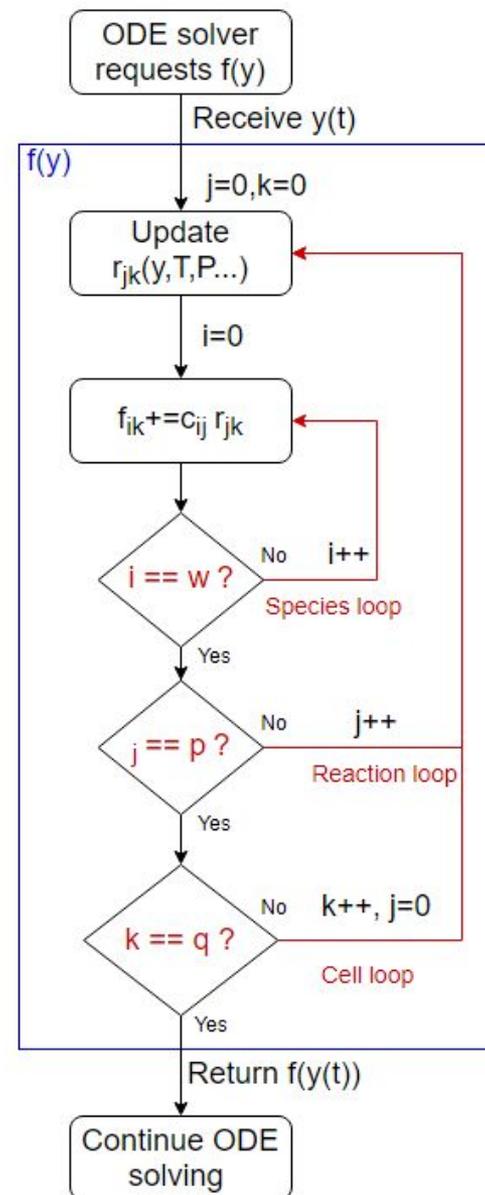
i = species

k = cell

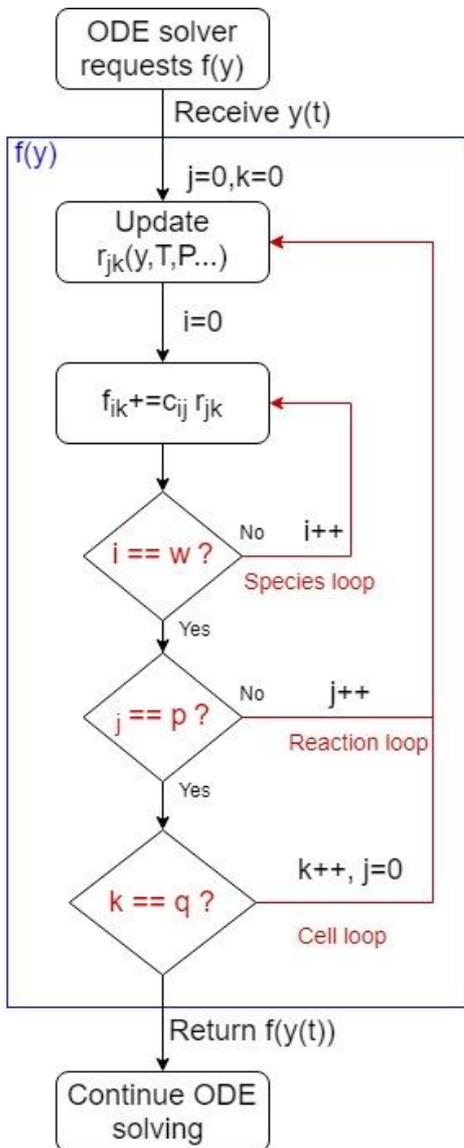
y_{ik} = concentration of species i in cell k

p = number of reactions

q = number of cells

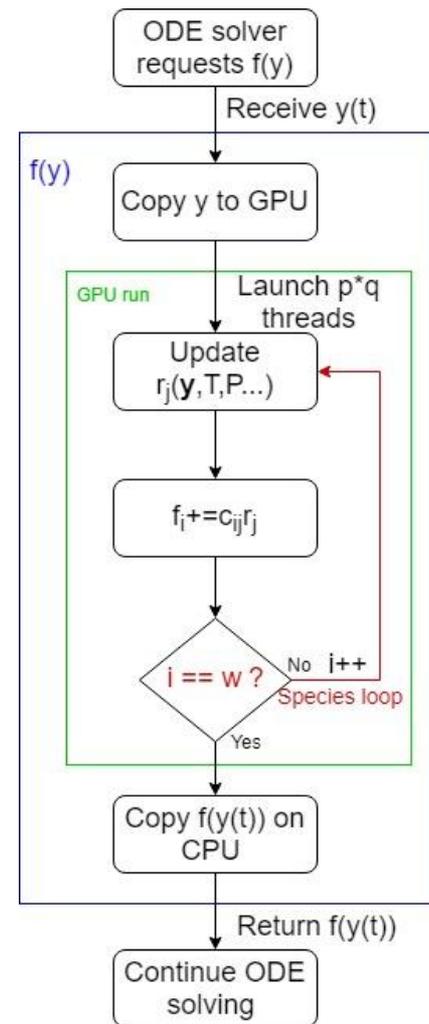


GPU Multi-cells



Reaction & Cell parallelization

f_i = derivative
 t = time
 r = rate
 j = reaction
 i = species
 k = cell
 y_{ik} = concentration of species i in cell k
 p = number of reactions
 q = number of cells



Test environment

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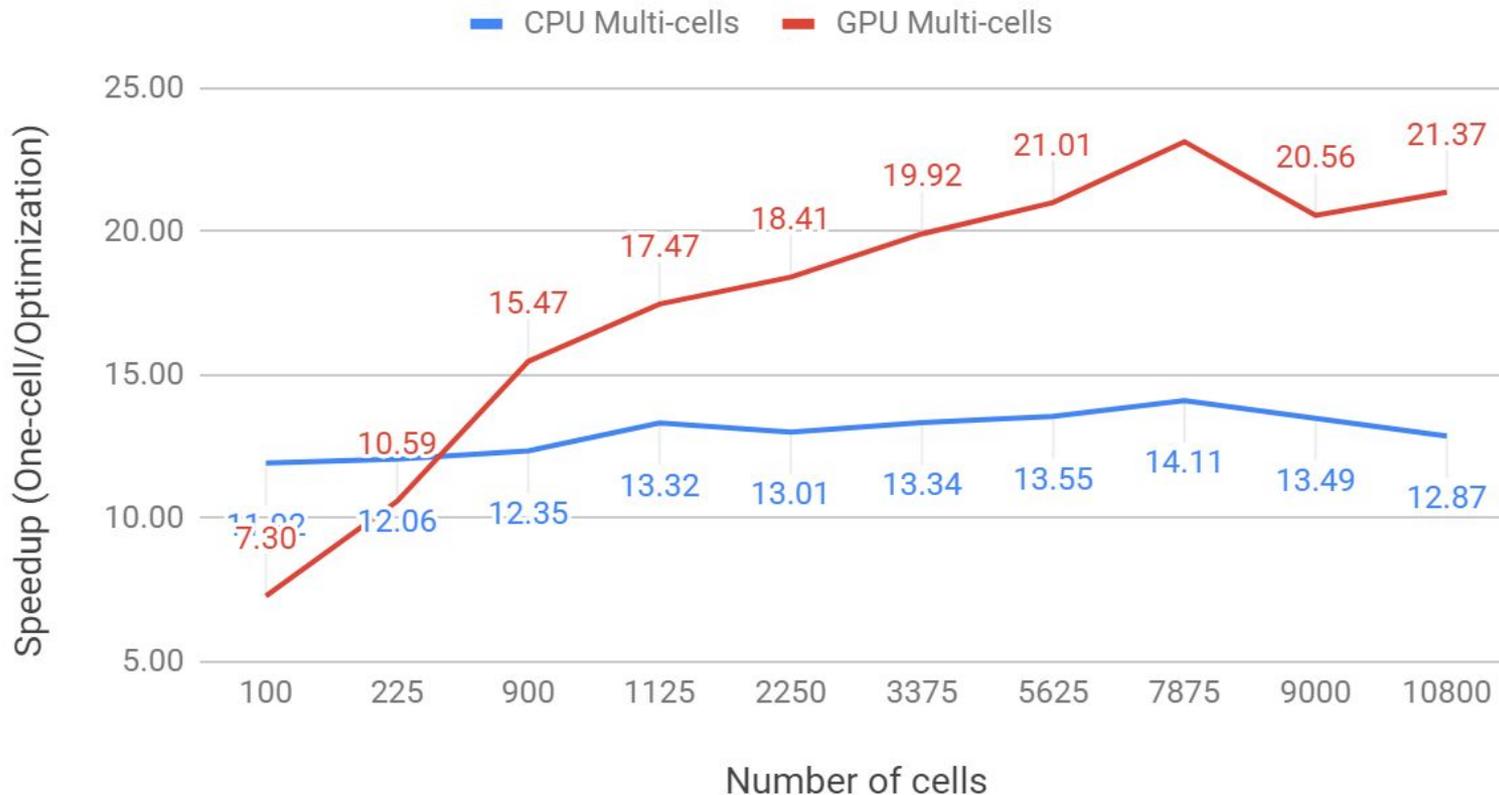
- **Configuration:** Basic GPU

Mechanism	Reactions	Species	Cells*	GPUs	MPI processes
Basic (GPU)	2	3	100-10,800	1	1
Basic (Multi-cell)	2	3	100 - 10,800	0	1

**10,800 cells is the common configuration per each MPI MONARCH node*

GPU Multi-cells: Results

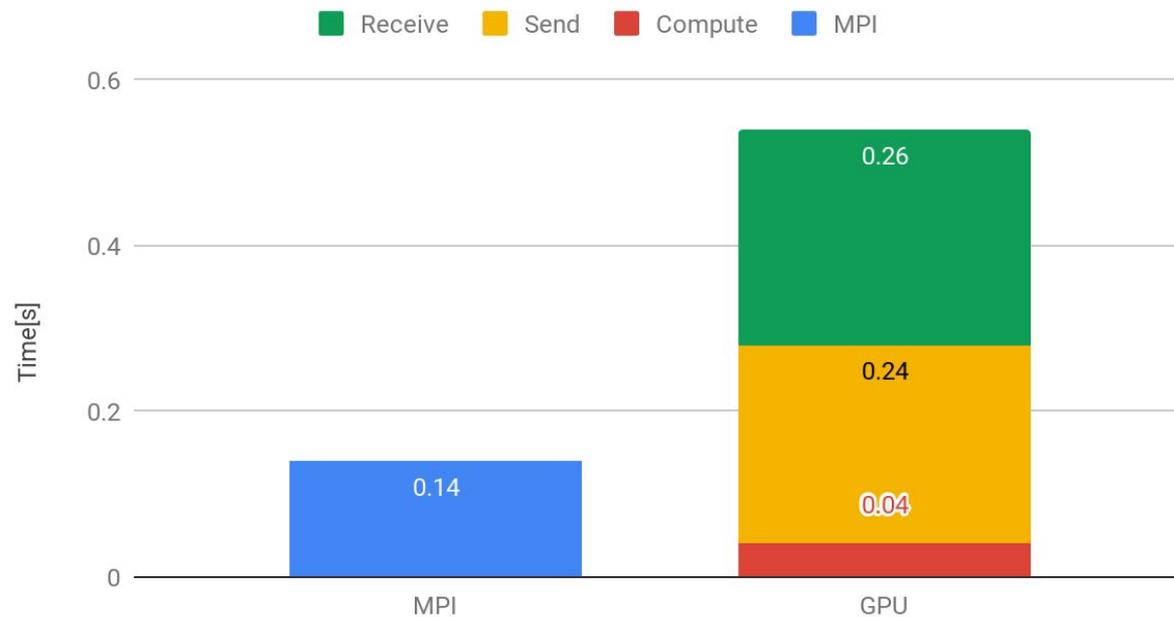
CAMP speedup for basic test with multicells CPU and GPU



GPU Multi-cells: Data & Compute

Mechanism	Species	Cells	GPUs	Processes
Basic (GPU)	3	131072	1	1
Basic (MPI)	3	131072	0	40

Derivative on GPU and MPI



Conclusions



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Conclusions

- Multi-cell approach makes solving 12–14 times faster
 - > Simultaneously solving cells reduces solver iterations
- Porting solver functions to GPUs coupled with multi-cell treatment improves chemistry solving by 7–21×
 - > Maximizing parallelization improves GPU functions
- Data movement accounts for most multi-cell GPU computation time for large numbers of grid-cells
 - > Search for alternatives (async & more computation)

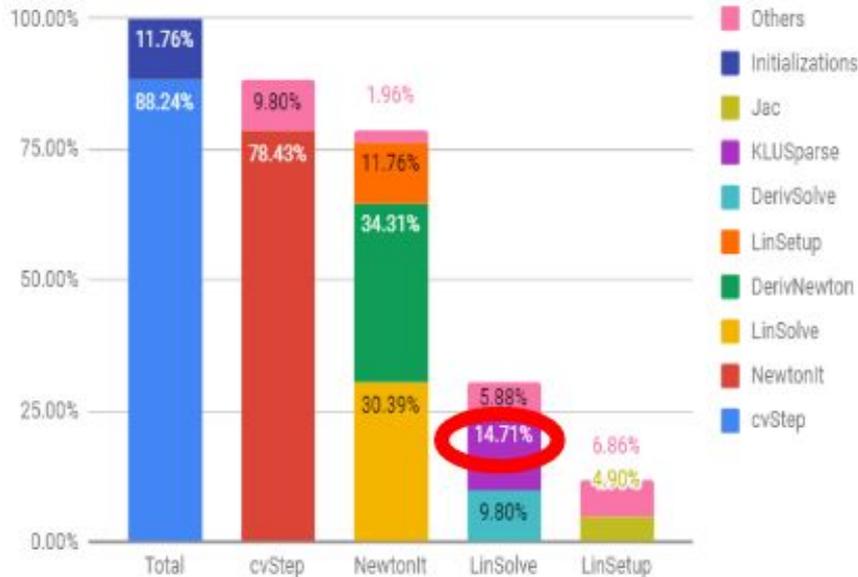
Future work

- Porting all solver functions to GPUs will reduce data movement and improve efficiency (**Ongoing work**)
- Load balancing GPU & CPU + asynchronous communication
- Evaluate GPU-based chemistry solving in MONARCH

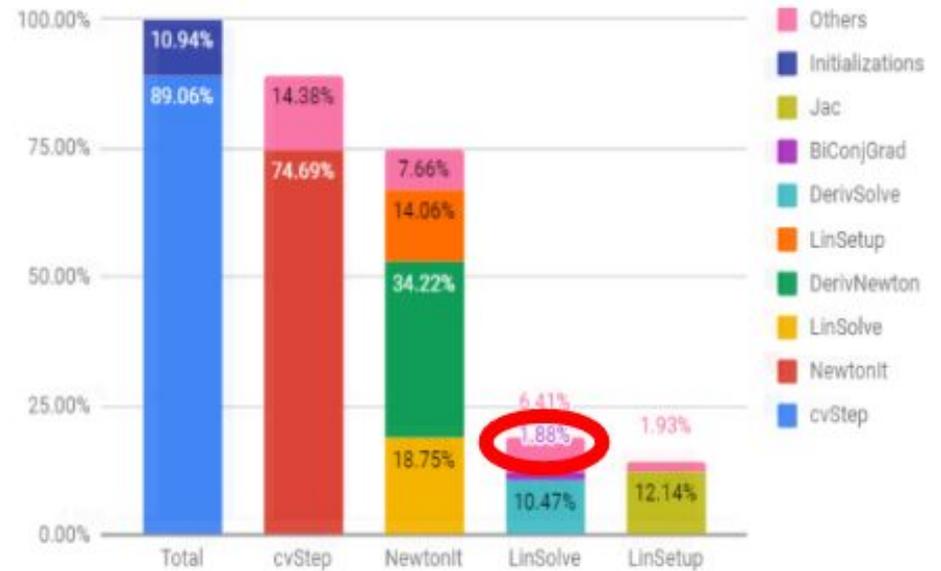
Ongoing work: Linear solving

- Adapting more ODE functions to GPU: Linear solving

CAMP solving function time percentages with CPU KLU SPARSE using 10,800 cells



CAMP solving function time percentages with GPU Block-cells Biconjugate Gradient using 10,800 cells





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Thank you

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Appendix

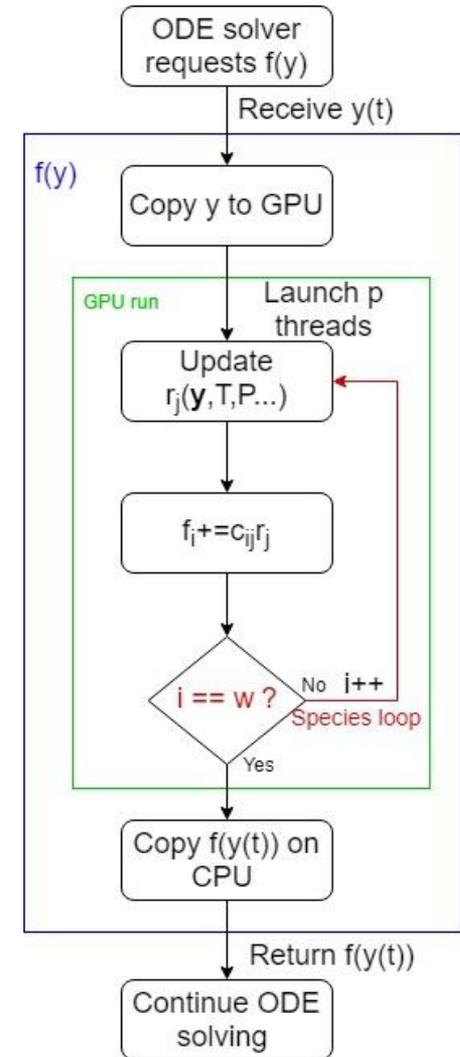


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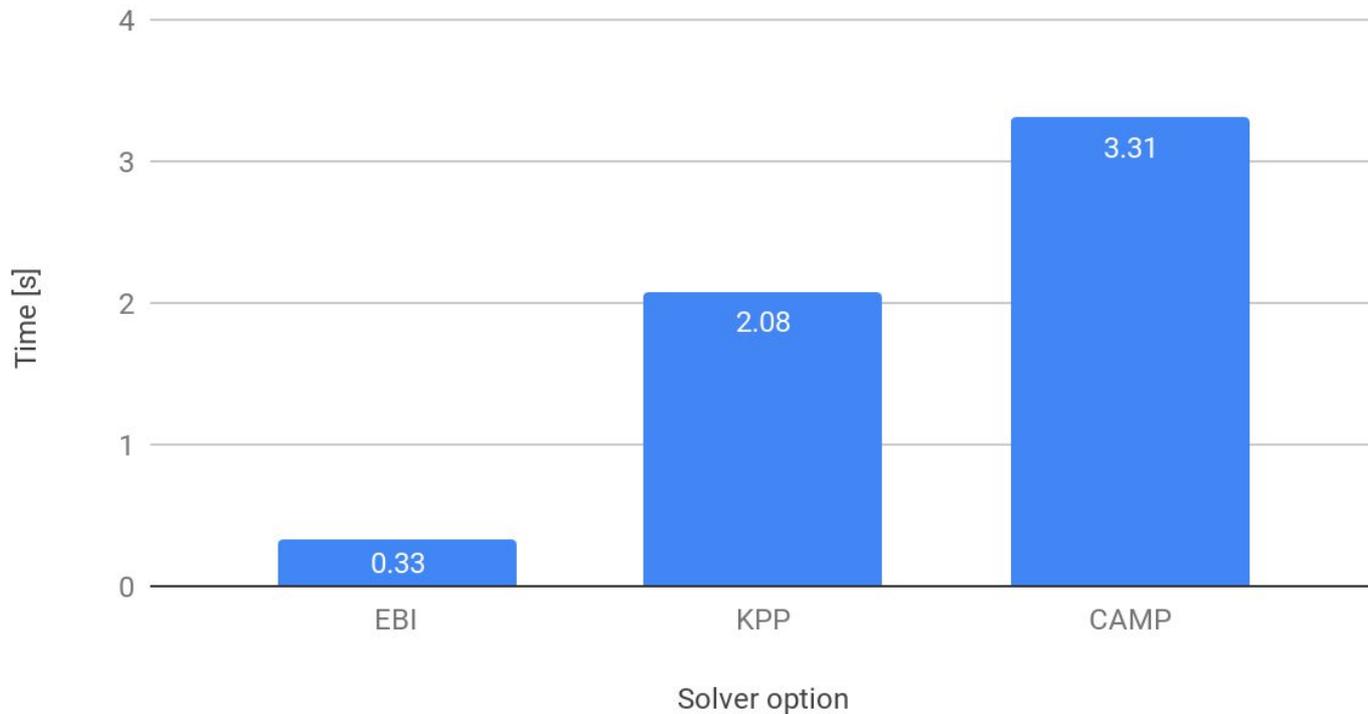
Derivative GPU

- Parallelize reactions loop
- Add data transfer
- Atomic operations



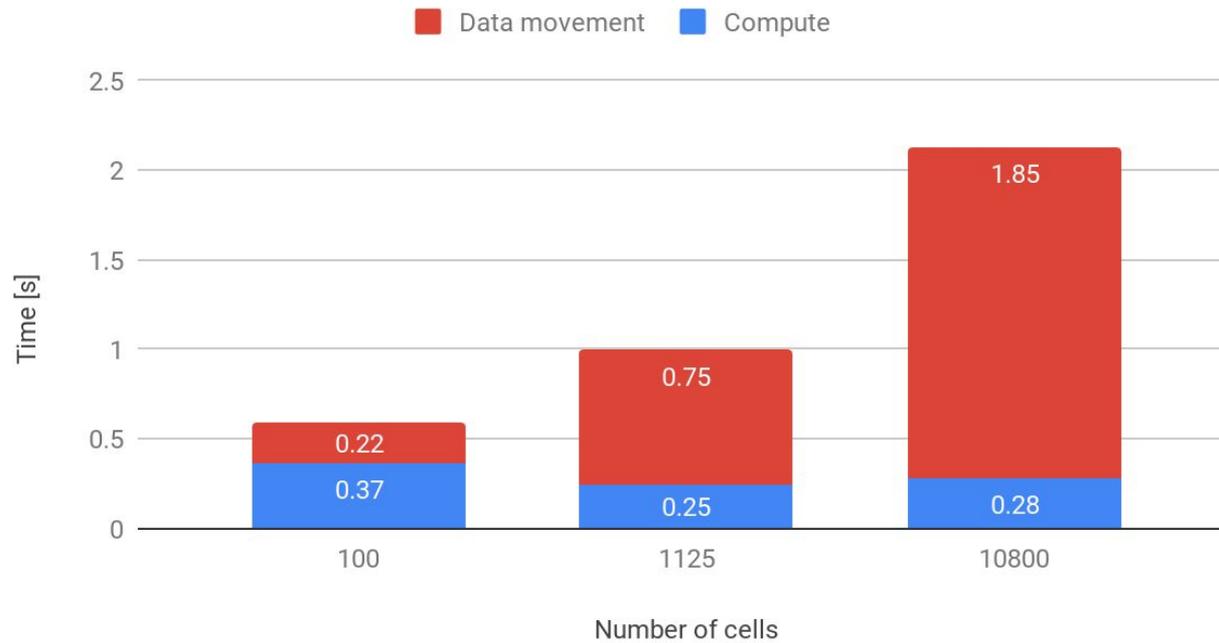
Initial CPU-based CAMP

Performance compared against reference methods



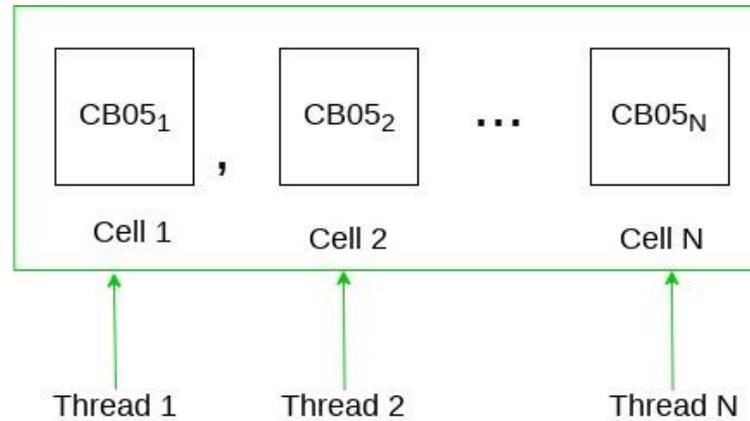
GPU Multi-cells: Memory & Compute

GPU-based derivative data movement and computation times

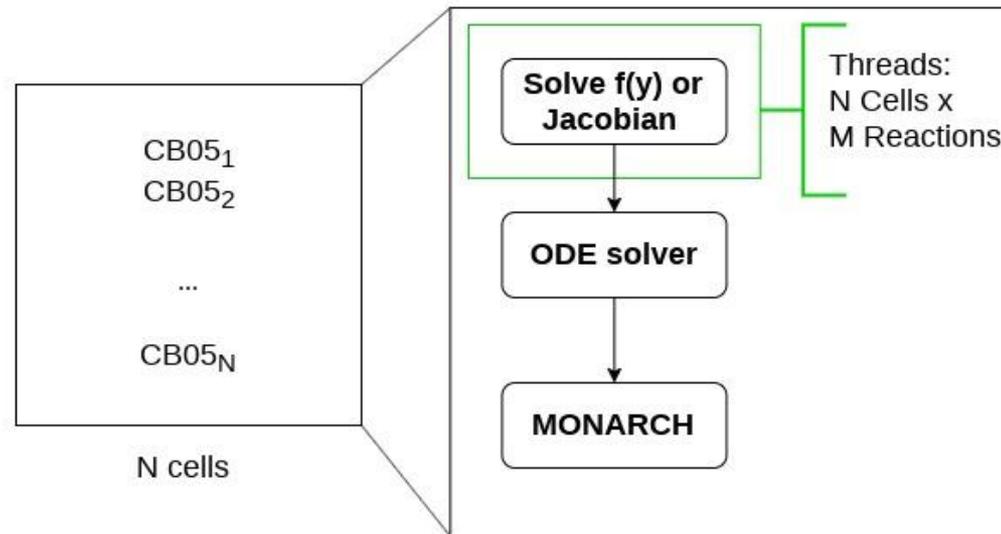


CAMP GPU vs KPP GPU

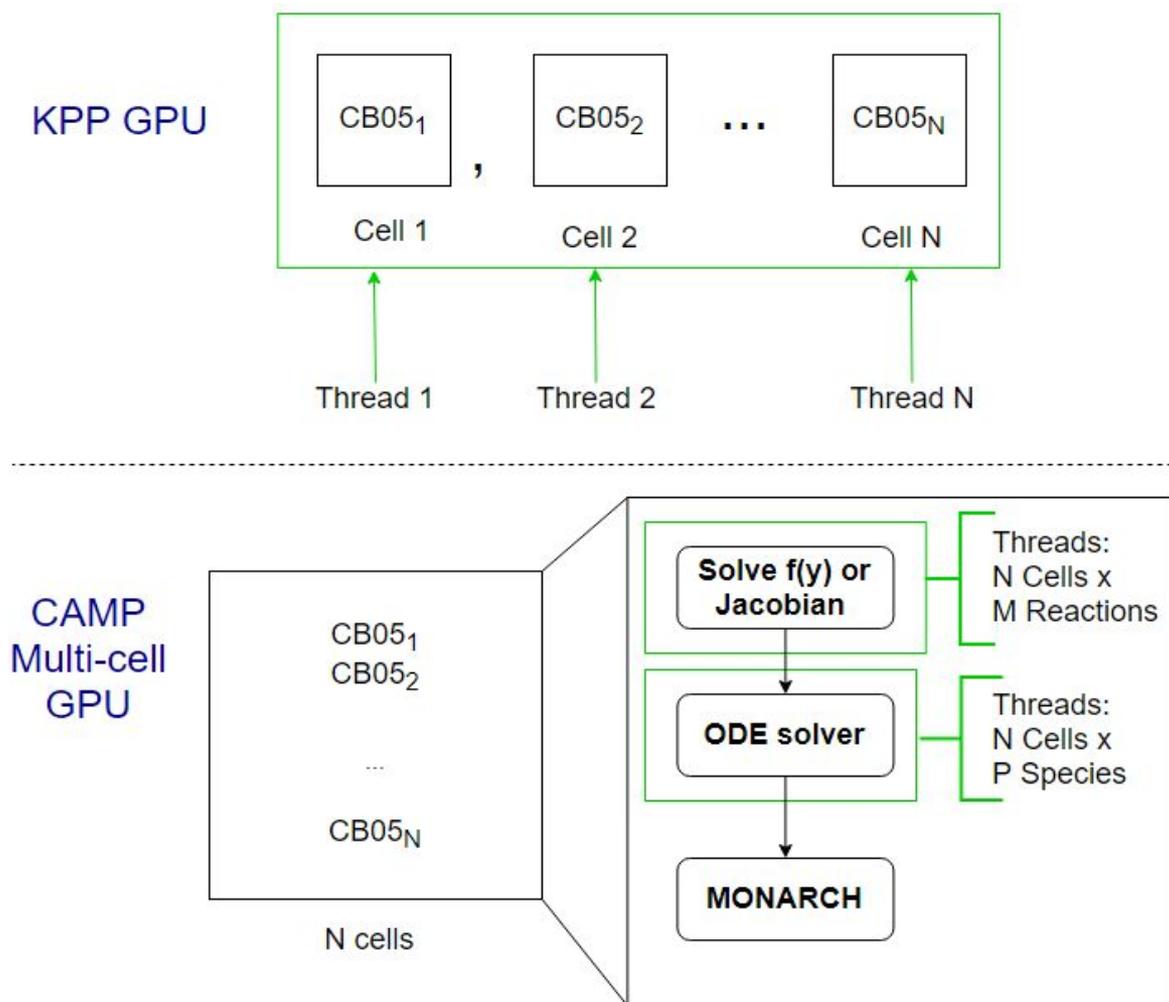
KPP GPU



CAMP
Multi-cell
GPU

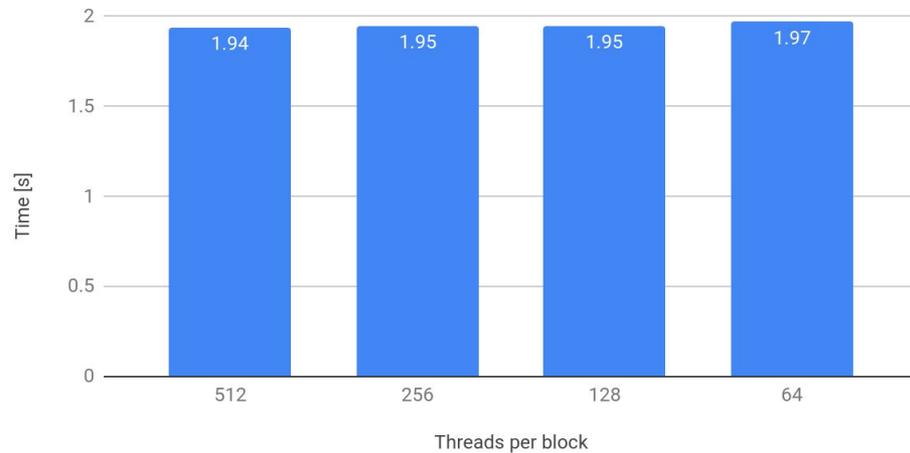


CAMP GPU (including future work) vs KPP GPU

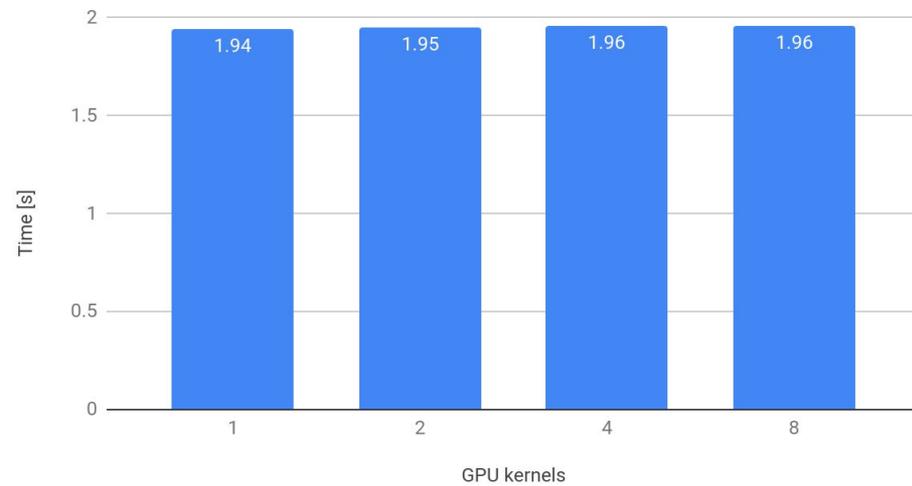


GPU Multi-cells: Block processing

CAMP time per different threads per block for basic test with 10,800 cells



CAMP time kernel division for basic test with 10,800 cells



Platform

CTE-POWER:

2 login nodes and 52 compute nodes, each of them:

- 2 x IBM Power9 8335-GTH @ 2.4GHz (3.0GHz on turbo, 20 cores and 4 threads/core, total 160 threads per node)
- 512GB of main memory distributed in 16 dimms x 32GB @ 2666MHz
- 2 x SSD 1.9TB as local storage
- **4 x GPU NVIDIA V100 (Volta) with 16GB HBM2.**
- GPFS via one fiber link 10 GBit
- **Compilers: GCC version 6.4.0 and NVCC version 9.1**

