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#### Celeritas for platform portable HEP comparison

#### Seth R Johnson

Celeritas Code Lead Senior R&D Staff Scalable Engineering Applications



Celeritas core team:

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Celeritas core advisors:

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# Celeritas project goal

- Accelerate scientific discovery by improving detector simulation throughput and energy efficiency for LHC production simulation
  - Long term goal: as much work as possible on GPU
  - Initial funding: focus on EM physics (but keep door open for more!)
- Multidisciplinary approach
  - Research and develop novel algorithms for GPU-based Monte Carlo simulation in High Energy Physics
  - Implement production-quality code for GPU simulation
  - Integrate collaboratively into experiment frameworks





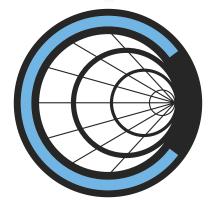








LHC beamline ©CERN







Vvidia A100 GPU @Nvidia

2

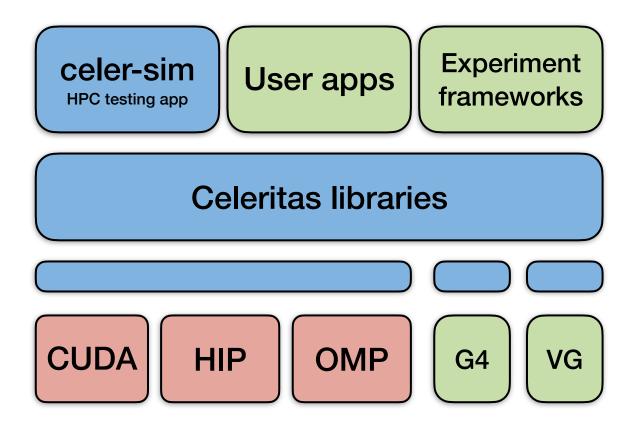
# Background Methods Results Conclusions





#### Software stack

- Every dependency is optional
  - Needed for testing on oddball HPC systems
  - Minimum useful simulation requires Geant4 or ROOT for physics data input
  - HEP detector geometry requires VecGeom
- In-house data model supports platform performance portability
  - Most code is just C++ (<1% is CUDA/HIP)</li>
  - Data management layer abstracts memory location and transfer
  - "Launcher" helper abstracts code execution
  - Plan this year to add Intel via DPC++



Optional dependencies:

- nlohmann/json
- HepMC3
- googletest

Documentation:

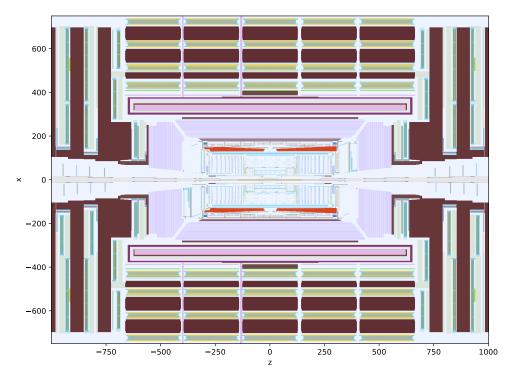
- Doxygen
- Sphinx
- Breathe



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## **High-level capabilities targeting LHC simulation**

- Equivalent to G4EmStandardPhysics ...using Urban MSC for high-E MSC; only γ, e<sup>±</sup>
- Full-featured Geant4 detector geometries using VecGeom 1.x
- Runtime selectable processes, physics options, field definition
- Execution on CUDA (Nvidia), HIP\* (AMD), and CPU devices



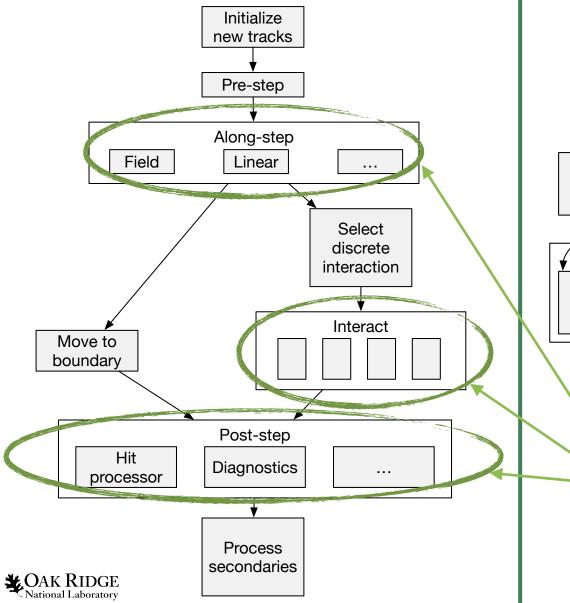
GPU-traced rasterization of CMS 2018



\*VecGeom currently requires CUDA: ORANGE navigation required for AMD

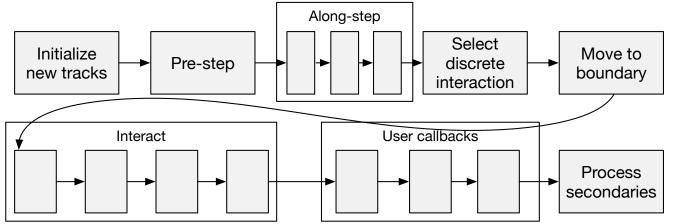


# Stepping loop on a GPU



6

Process large batches of tracks through all kernels (10<sup>3</sup>–10<sup>6</sup>)



Topological sort: a loop over kernels

Using many small kernels improves extensibility



#### **Celeritas/Geant4 integration**

- Imports EM physics selection, cross sections, parameters
- **Converts** geometry to VecGeom model without I/O
- **Offloads** EM tracks from Geant4 (Via G4UserTrackingAction, G4VFastSimulationModel, or G4VTrackingManager)
- **Scores** hits to user "sensitive detectors" (Copies from GPU to CPU; reconstructs G4Hit, G4Step, G4Track; calls Hit)
- Builds against Geant4 10.5–11.2 with no patches required





Background Methods Results Conclusions

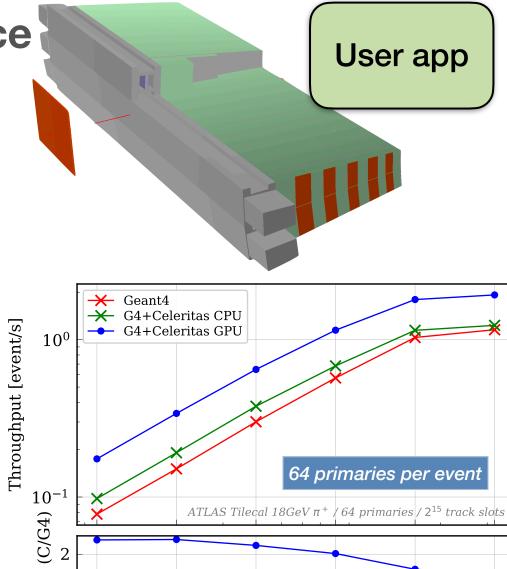


8



## **ATLAS Tile Calorimeter performance**

- Example of combined GPU/CPU comparison
- 1/4 of a Perlmutter (NERSC) GPU node 16 cores of AMD EPYC, 1 Nvidia A100
- GPU speedup: 1.7× at full occupancy Using all CPU cores with a single GPU
- CPU-only speedup: 1.1–1.3×
- Theoretical maximum speedup: 2.2–2.5× Instantly killing e-, e+, γ when born
- One GPU is effective with many-CPU Geant4



8

CPU threads

16

Speedup

2



# **Standalone EM performance**

- 1300 × 10 GeV e<sup>-</sup>, 16 events
- 1/4 Perlmutter node (NERSC) 1 × Nvidia A100 GPU, 1/4 × 64-core AMD EPYC 7763
- Celeritas GPU vs CPU

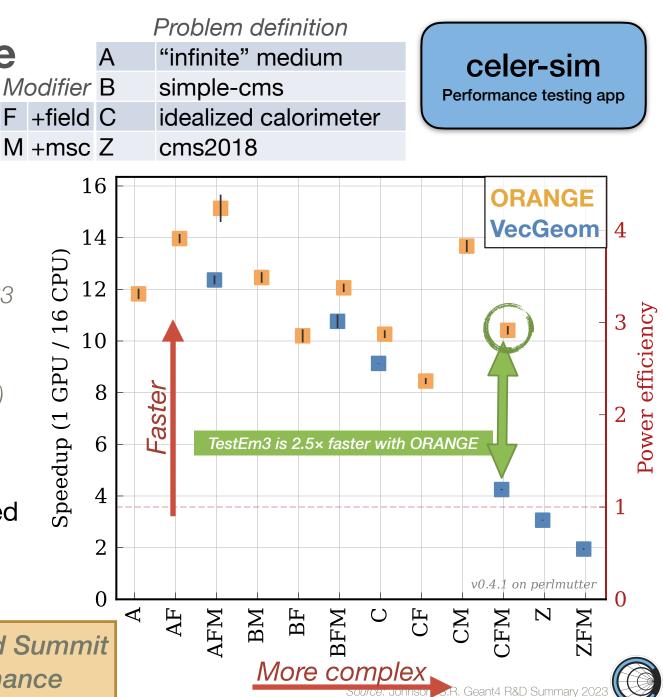
CUDA (1 CPU thread) vs OpenMP (16 CPU threads)

Key metrics favor GPU

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- Capacity: 50–94% loss if GPUs are ignored
- Efficiency: up to 4× performance per watt

Previous versions of this slide used Summit which has slower CPU performance

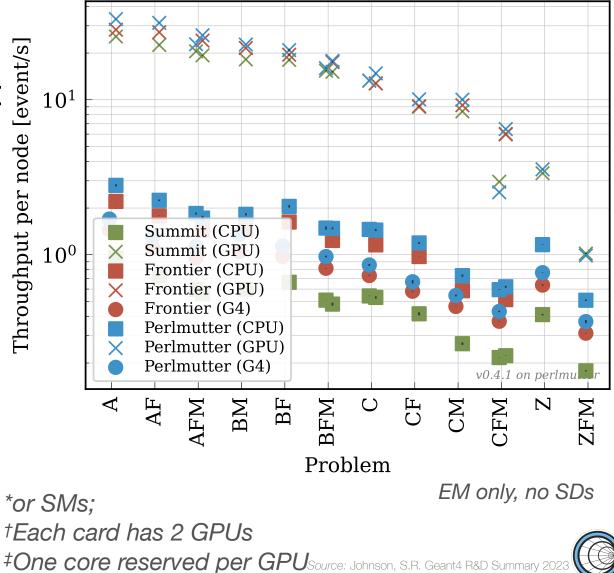


#### **Figure of merit: throughput**

- **Cross-platform comparison**
- GPUs cannot be ignored if present
- AI/ML "revolution" guarantees more coprocessors at all scales

Per-node stats for DOE supercomputers

Machine	Arch	Card	TDP (W)	Cores*	Cards
Summit	CPU	IBM Power9	190	<b>‡22</b>	2
	GPU	Nvidia V100	250	80	6
Perlmutter	CPU	AMD EPYC 7763	280	64	1
	GPU	Nvidia A100	250	108	4
Frontier	CPU	AMD EPYC 7453	225	<sup>‡</sup> 64	1
	GPU	AMD MI250x	500	220	†4

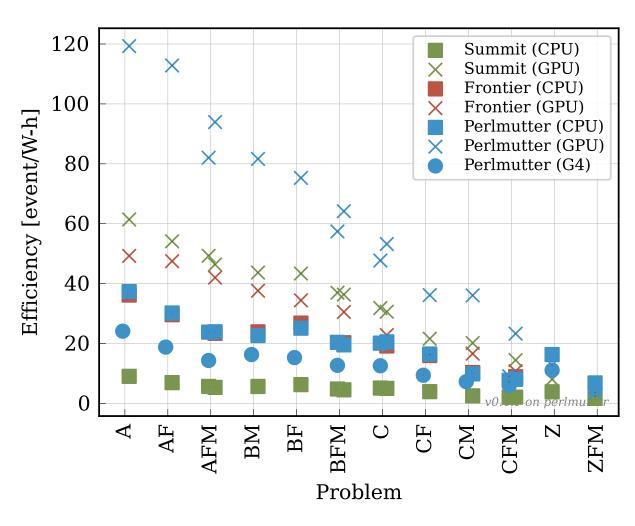


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### Figure of merit: efficiency

- Estimated using reported Thermal Design Power (TDP) and Celeritas throughput
  - Likely conservative based on nvidia-smi readings, since we use only a fraction of GPU hardware
  - Really excited to work with your group on potential real-life power draw!
- GPU consistently shows higher energy efficiency
- A100:EPYC price is ~4×



EM only, no SDs



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#### **Resources and installation**

- Detailed installation, usage, development documentation
  - User documentation: <u>celeritas-project.github.io/celeritas/user/</u>
  - Doxygen: <u>celeritas-project.github.io/celeritas/dev/</u>
  - Github: github.com/celeritas-project/celeritas
  - Slack workspace, or AdePT/Celeritas Mattermost
- Installation
  - Automatic CMake-based detection of available options
  - Full spack environment definition and installable package
  - Docker image with dependencies (used for CI)
  - Rigorous CI matrix gives us confidence in build/test on new platforms





### **Continuing work**

- Concluding efforts funded by SciDAC V
  - EM physics validation
  - Integration with experiment frameworks
- Now officially funded by HEP-CCE (US DOE program)

High Energy Physics - Center for Computational Excellence

- Optical physics for LZ, LEGEND, JUNO, etc.
- GPU-optimized, platform portable computational geometry for HEP
- Implementation and testing on Intel GPUs
- Platform portability and energy efficiency are central to this program





#### **Next steps**

- Identify multiple testing hardware
- Configure software stack
- Determine test problems, targeted run time
- Perform cross-hardware efficiency comparisons?
- Incorporate into HEPScore benchmarking?





### Acknowledgments

#### Celeritas v0.4 code contributors:

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