High performance with MG5aMC

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Plan of my talk



plan

- Trick for (B)SM generation
- Speed up of the code at 0 cost.
- MPI
- GPU



Mcnet Th uncertainty @NLO



- generate p p > t t \sim [QCD]
- output
- launch
 - set store_rwgt_info T

systematics run_01 (OFFLINE)

```
INFO: # events generated with PDF: NNPDF23_nlo_as_0119_qed (244800)
INFO: #Will Compute 144 weights per event.
original cross-section: 704.418156719
    scale variation: +9.75% -10.7%
    central scheme variation: + 0% -28.2%
# PDF variation: +1.55% -1.55%
```

- Allow to reweight sample with FUTURE pdf keeping the NLO acccuracy
 - Trade of speed with disk space

Mattelaer Olivier MadGraph on HPC



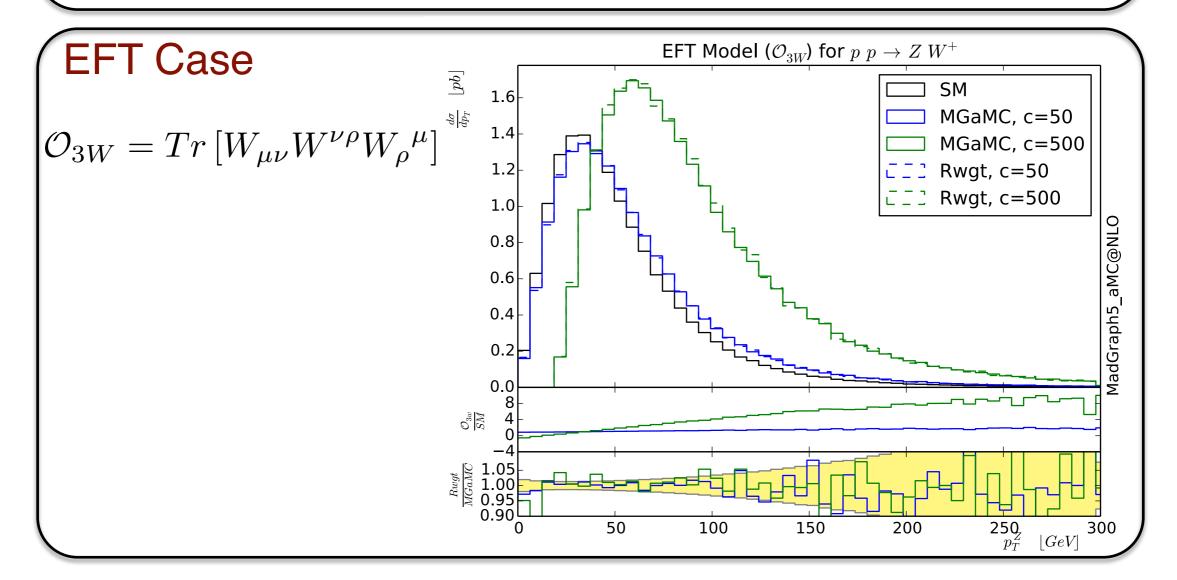
LO



Re-Weighting

• Change the weight of the events

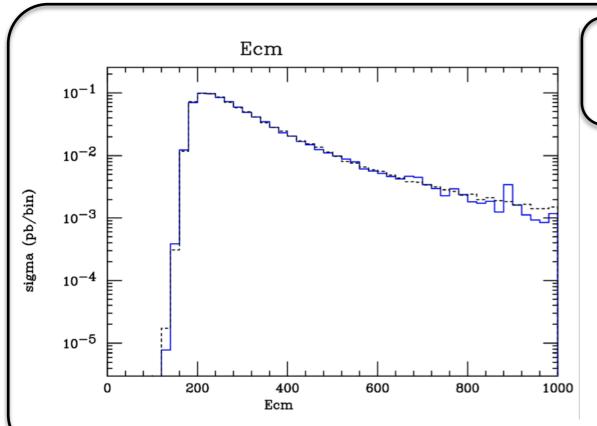
$$W_{new} = \frac{|M_{new}|^2}{|M_{old}|^2} * W_{old}$$





Re-Weighting Limitation





$$\Delta \sigma_{new} = \frac{\sigma_{new}}{\sigma_{old}} \Delta \sigma_{new} + \frac{Var_{wgt}}{\sqrt{N}} \sigma_{old}$$

 statistical uncertainty can be enhanced by the re-weighting

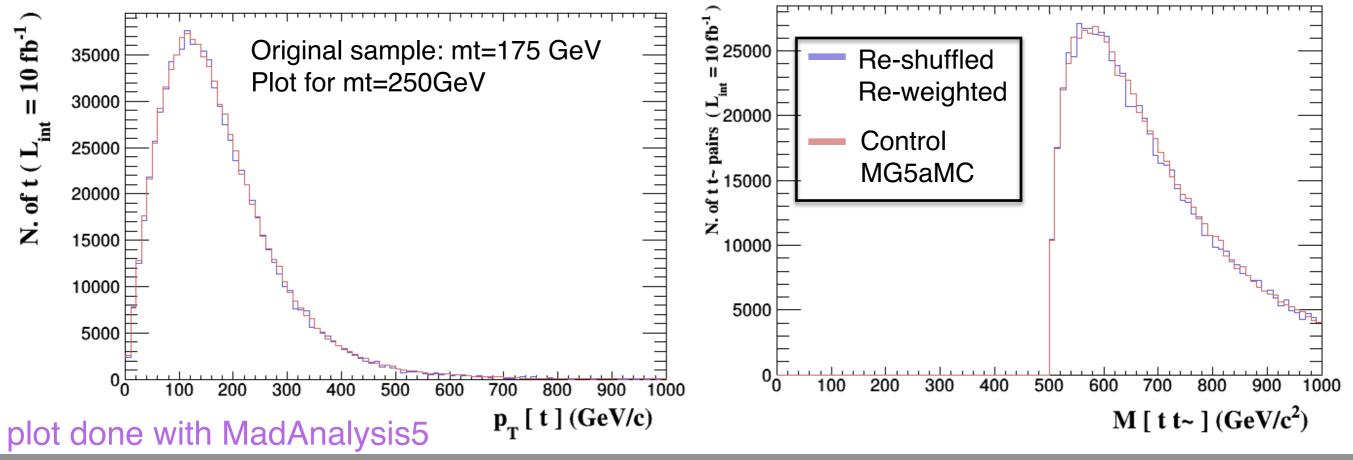
_imitation

- You need to have the same phase-space (more exactly a subset)
 - Mass scan are possible only in special case

Re-Weighting for mass scan



- Use Rambo mass re-shuffling method for generating kinematics at new mass point [CERN-TH.4299]
- Use standard Re-weighting approach to get correct weight.
 - Therefore you can also change spin (stop pair. production form tt~ sample)





NLO Re-Weighting



NLO method

 tracks the dependencies in the various matrixelements (born, virtual, real)

$$d\sigma^{\alpha} = f_1(x_1, \mu_F) f_2(x_2, \mu_F) \left[\mathcal{W}_0^{\alpha} + \mathcal{W}_F^{\alpha} \log (\mu_F/Q)^2 + \mathcal{W}_R^{\alpha} \log (\mu_R/Q)^2 \right] d\chi^{\alpha},$$

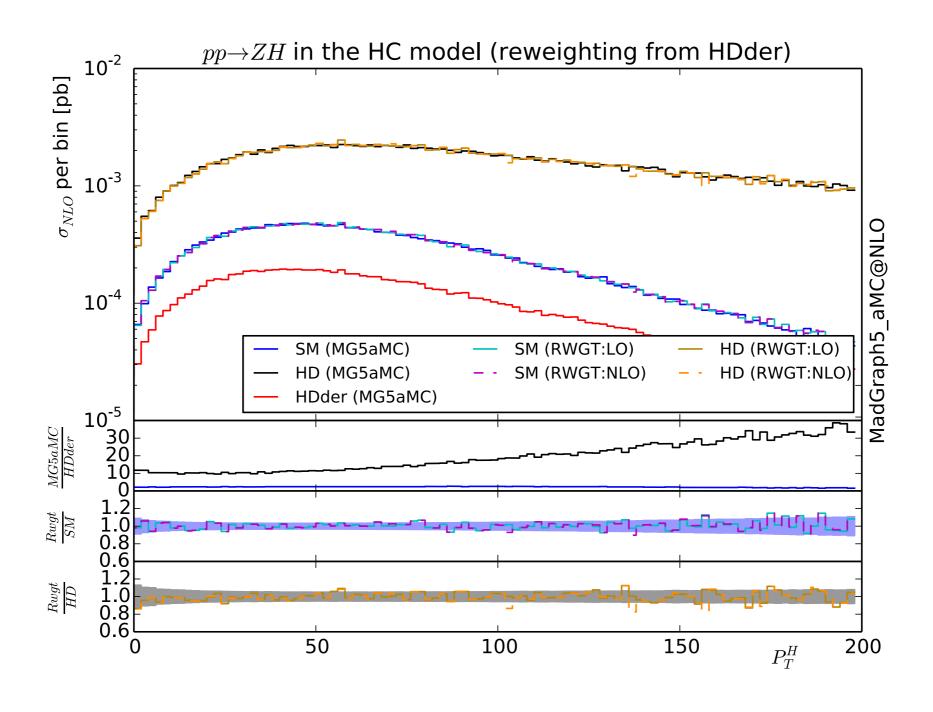
$$\mathcal{W}_{\beta}^{\alpha} = \mathcal{B} * \mathcal{C}_{\beta,B}^{\alpha} + \mathcal{B}_{CC} * \mathcal{C}_{\beta,B_{CC}}^{\alpha} + \mathcal{V} * \mathcal{C}_{\beta,V}^{\alpha} + \mathcal{R} * \mathcal{C}_{\beta,R}^{\alpha}$$

- re-weight each part according to the associated matrix-element
 - need the same information as for systematics



NLO example







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GCC/Intel



Compiler option

 MadGraph is conservative on compiler flag option (-01)

Aggressive flag

- Using -Ofast
 - → Code 30% faster at LO/NLO (tested on tt~jjj @LO and tt~j @NLO)
- → Flag breaking standard (-> need validation)
 - → Validation needed but worth

Profile based compilation

Marginal gain (1%) and very long setup (LO)



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MPI Strategy



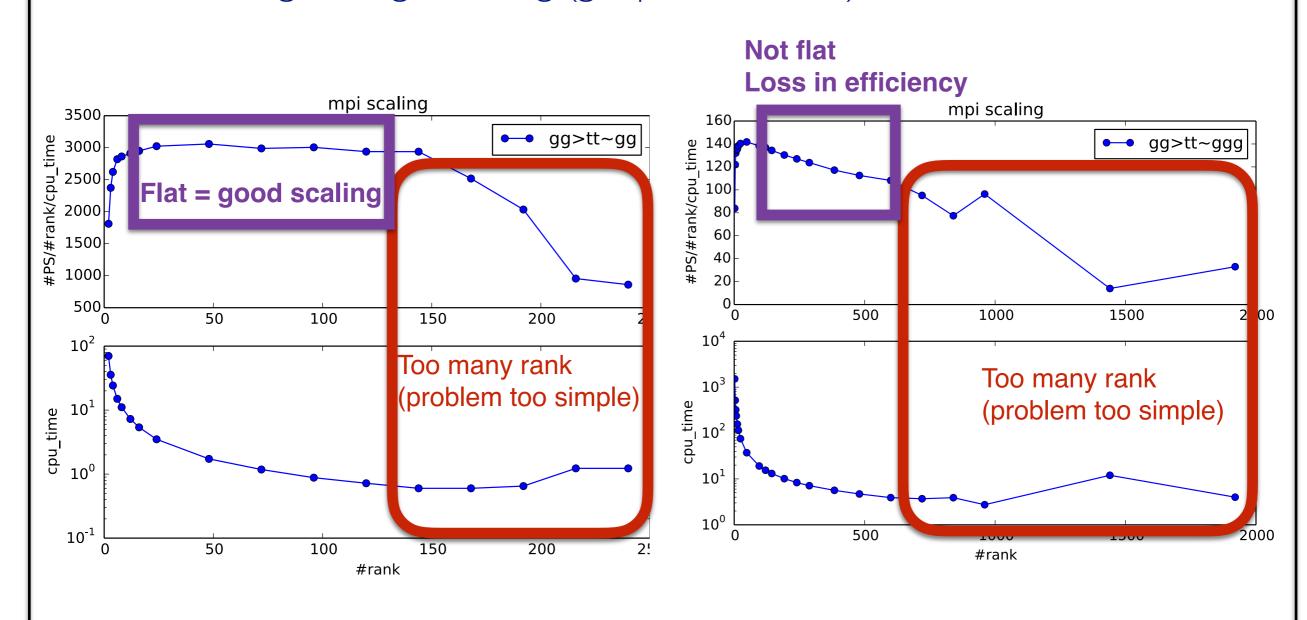
Rank Time	Rank 0: Scheduler/Collector	Rank 1: Generate PS Points	Rank	Rank N: Generate PS point
	Collect iteration #1	Generate PS point for first grid	First grid	First grid
• • • • • •	Create new grid			
	Collect iteration #2 Discarded			
	Collected	second grid		
	Create new grid			
	Write results			
	Next integral	Next integral	Next integral	Next integral



Timing



One Single integral timing (gridpack creation)



Integration time: No initialisation and submission time

-> We need to group the channel to be slow enough!



Situation



LO Strategy situation

- Do not scale higher than 500-2000 rank
- Assume that all PS point takes the same time to compute
 - → If this is not the case, this method can induce bias
- Discarding events is at the end as bad as waiting doing nothing
- This method can run with slow communication and with different arch in the pool (good for Tier2)

NLO situation

- All phase-space point do not take the same amount of cpu time (variation by two order of magnitude
- Need other strategy for having the scaling



HTC vs HPC



	HTC cluster	HPC/MPI
Total waiting time		
Total cpu time		
Job granularity	faster on queue	
Infrastructure cost		+ 30% due to infiniband/OPA
GCC flag		-march=native

WINNER: The Turtle!







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Bibliography

- QED: K. Hagiwara, J. Kanzaki, N. Okamura, D.
 Rainwater and T. Stelzer, Eur. Phys. J. C66 (2010)
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- QCD: K. Hagiwara, J. Kanzaki, N. Okamura, D.
 Rainwater and T. Stelzer, Eur. Phys. J. C70 (2010)
 513, e-print <u>arXiv:0909.5257</u>.
- MC integration (VEGAS & BASES): J. Kanzaki, Eur. Phys. J. C71 (2011) 1559, e-print <u>arXiv:1010.2107</u>.
- SM: K. Hagiwara, J. Kanzaki, Q. Li, N. Okamura, T. Stelzer, Eur. Phys. J. C73 (2013) 2608 (2013), e-print arXiv:1305.0708v2.

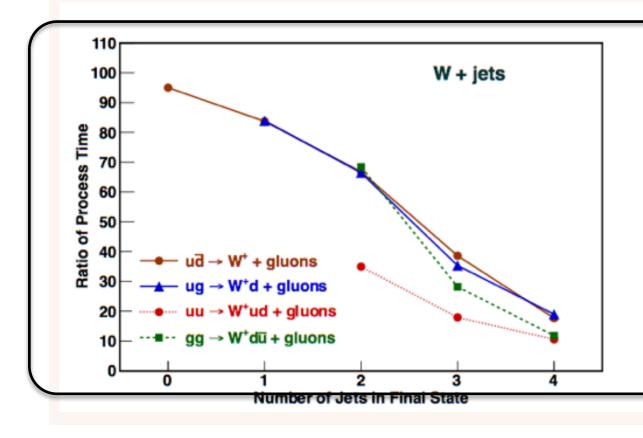


Status



- All SM processes tested in 2013
- Efficiency and/or more jet should be possible with latest GPU

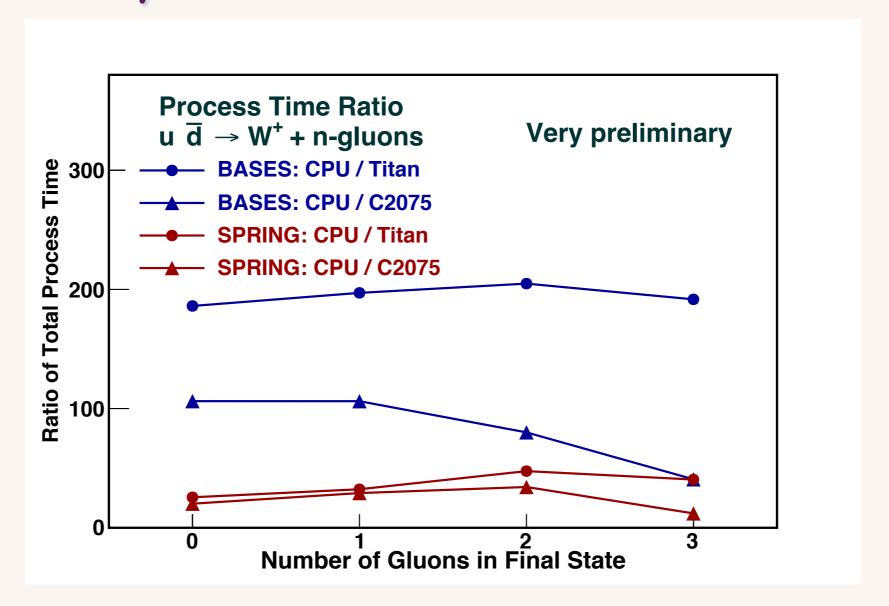
processes:	
W/Z + n-jets	$(n \le 4)$,
WW/WZ/ZZ + n-jets	$(n \leq 3)$,
$t\bar{t} + n$ -jets	$(n \leq 3)$,
HP/HZ + n-jets	$(n \leq 3)$,
$Ht\bar{t} + n$ -jets	$(n \leq 2)$,
$H^k + (n-k)$ -iets via WBF	(k < 3, n < 5).



- GPU/CPU
- GPU (C2085) [2011]
- CPU: i7 (2.7Ghz) [2011]
- High gain (especially at low multiplicities

Ratio of process time (C2075 & Titan)

• Preliminary results on C2075 and Titan.





CPU vs GPU



	CPU	GPU
Efficiency		
Cost		
Efficiency/cost	???	???
Code development		CUDA/MEM
Multiplicities		

NO clear winner Likely GPU







Conclusion



- HTC
 - Store more to compute less
- HPC/MPI
 - Working but we should not push in that direction
 - I'm happy to help to deploy it on existing HPC farm
- GPU
 - Promising result but seem to suffer from a lack of interest