

MOHID meeting 7-8 of June, 2018 Lisbon

#### MOHID - Domain Decomposition Parallelization Best practices

#### Paulo Leitão

#### Overview

- MOHID parallelization history
- When to use each of the parallelization options?
- Domain Decomposition:
  - Performance
  - Best practices
  - Limitations
  - Implementation
  - Options
  - Output
- Conclusions



# MOHID parallelization history

- One model one thread: Each model domain could be run in different threads
  - Functionality implemented in MPI
- Parallel do loops: The do loops more computational demanding are run in N threads
  - Functionality implemented in OpenMP
- Domain decomposition: Each model is run in N threads using a domain decomposition approach
  - Functionality implemented in MPI



www.hidromod.com

Time

# When to use each of the parellization options?

One model one thread: To be efficient models must have a similar computational effort (big limitation). Straightforward way to compute this effort = columns \* lines \* layers / dt
Parallel do loops: Good option when you are limited to one node in a cluster (or computer)
Domain decomposition: Good option when you want to use more than one node in a cluster (distributed hardware)



#### **Domain decomposition – Performance**



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309619365\_MOHID\_implementation\_in\_parallel\_mode\_following\_a\_do main\_decomposition\_approach\_to\_the\_Rias\_Baixas\_area



#### Domain decomposition – Performance

#### 232 columns X 305 lines X 40 layers

Sea Surface Temperature (dx - 300 m) - 40 Layers





Figure 2 – Speedup factor of MOHID Rias Baixas implementation in the CESGA-SVG Sandy Bridge nodes architecture.

# Domain decomposition – Performance

- 20.000 x 400 x 10 = 80 millions cells (e.g. CMEMS IBI ~47 millions cells)
- Baroclinic 3D with k-e model for turb.
- Flat bottom
- No land points
- No 3D reference solution
- No transient results only final results
- ~60 Gb RAM



Figure 6 - Speedup factor of MOHID schematic 80 million computational cells implementation in the CESGA-SVG Haswell nodes architecture.



#### Domain decomposition – Best practices

- 1 thread > 50.000 computational cells;
- Avoid complex nesting trees. Best performance with no nesting. HIDROMOD breakdown online nesting trees in offline nested trees using high frequency window outputs;
- Avoid doing a nesting in a model domain where you want to use domain decomposition. Do offline nesting;
- In complex 3D implementations with large grids (e.g. BioPCOMS with dx~2km) first run a small window with no parallelization for the deepest area;
- Do not interpolate in pre-processing initial and boundary reference solutions. Let MOHID do in run time all the interpolations;



# Domain decomposition – Limitations

- Need to add by hand the keyword IGNORE\_ON : 1 in the time series location file and discharges\_x.dat input files;
- If the outputs file size is very large the merging process can take time;
- Avoid doing domain decomposition in a father model because of the follow limitations:
  - 1. A nested model can only be located in a father subdomain;
  - 2. If the user chooses the automatic decomposition option for the "father" model all nested models need to be located in the father sub-domain to be allocated in last (e.g. for a domain with more lines than columns will be the upper sub-domain).





# **Domain decomposition – Implementation**



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309487581\_MOHID\_parallelization\_upgrade\_following\_a\_domain\_decomposition\_approach



# Domain decomposition – Implementation



automatically in 9 independent models

www.hidromod.com	hidromod.com
------------------	--------------



# **Domain decomposition – Options**





# Domain decomposition – Gourmet options

# By default the sub-domains mapping is done automatically





# Domain decomposition – Gourmet options

Faial_Level2_v02.dat ×	Sub-domair
D_DECOMP : DomainDecomp.dat ^	by hand
COMENT1 : Autom; COMENT2 : Based	
ILB_IUB       :       1       62         JLB_JUB       :       1       91         COORD_TIP       :       4         ORIGIN       :       -29.74       37.6080         GRID_ANGLE       :       0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	
LONGITODE     :     -28.9200000000000       FILL_VALUE     :     -99.000000000000       <     III     >	





#### Domain decomposition – Run/Output

Tree.dat - Notepad 📃 🗖	x					
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit F <u>o</u> rmat <u>V</u> iew <u>H</u> elp						
Automatic Generated Tree File by MOHID GUI +\exe ++\MadeiraLevel2\exe +++\MadeiraLevel2\MadeiraLevel3\exe : 10						

🔲 run.bat - Notepad 💻 🗖	x				
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit F <u>o</u> rmat <u>V</u> iew <u>H</u> elp					
copy\data\nomfich_1.dat\exe\nomfich.dat	^				
copy\MadeiraLevel2\data\nomfich_1.dat\MadeiraLevel2\exe\nomfich.dat	≡				
<pre>copy\MadeiraLevel2\MadeiraLevel3\data\nomfich_1.dat\MadeiraLevel2\MadeiraLevel3\exe\nomfich.dat</pre>					
<pre>mpiexec -np 12 MohidWater_mpi &gt; display1.txt</pre>					
DomainConsolidation.exe					
	>				

HIDRO

WaterProperties 1 Surface.hdf5	1	MPI_2_DecomposedFiles.dat	
WaterProperties_1.hdf5		<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit F <u>o</u> rmat <u>V</u> iew <u>H</u> elp	
MPI_2_WaterProperties_1_Surface.hdf5		MPI_2_Hydrodynamic_1.hdf5	
MPI_2_WaterProperties_1.hdf5		MPI_2_Hydrodynamic_1_Surface.hdf5	
🎹 MPI_2_Hydrodynamic_1_Surface.hdf5		MPI_2_Assimilation_1.hdf5	
MPI_2_Hydrodynamic_1.hdf5		MPI 2 WaterProperties 1 Surface.hdf5	
MPI_2_DecomposedFiles.dat			
MPI_2_Assimilation_1.hdf5			1. COIII

#### Conclusions

- Domain decomposition parallelization is used by default in HIDROMOD consultancy work (> 20 projects) and forecast services (6 implementations) when 1 thread > 50.000 computational cells;
- MOHID code structure was build focus in the integration hydro and biogeochemical processes. The main consequence of this approach was turning MOHID in a slow model (Delft3D for 3D baroclinic hydrodynamic implementations is ~3 times faster with the same space-time discretization);
- Domain decomposition was implemented in MOHID by 1 MM. Do not solve all the MOHID computational efficiency problems but was an efficient way of minimize them;
- HIDROMD have tested the domain decomposition option in windows PC's (servers and laptops) and several hardware configurations available via CESGA using Linux operating system. There is the need to test it in other cluster flavours.



#### **OBRIGADO!**



