





Status of the BmnRoot optimization

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10TH COLLABORATION MEETING OF THE BM@N EXPERIMENT. S.NEMNYUGIN

Summary of previous BmnRoot optimizations

- Implementation of OpenMP multithread parallelization in some simulation modules of BmnRoot.
- PROOF (Parallel ROOT Facility) integration into the event reconstruction part of the BmnRoot framework.
- Geant4 multithreading in simulation part of the BmnRoot.
- Vectorization of the ADC Strip Decoder module with vector intrinsics.
- Comparative study of various compilers (GCC vs Intel).

Current performance and optimization issues

Timing for two tracking methods

- L1 (CellAuto) tracking ~0.5 sec / event.
- Vector Finder (VF) ~2.8 sec / event.

Test bench

ACER Nitro 5 AN515-52-75S2,CPU Intel Core i7 8750H (6 cores, 2x Hyperthreading, AVX2 vector extension), 32 Gb RAM.

Focus of optimization

- BmnKalmanFilter.cxx / BmnKalmanFilter.h
- BmnFieldMap.cxx / BmnFieldMap.h
- BmnNewFieldMap.cxx / BmnNewFieldMap.h

Optimization methods under consideration

- 1. "Small" code improvements.
- 2. Vectorization of Kalman Filter and Field Map modules by vector intrinsics.
- 3. Evaluation of performance efficiency of computations offload on hybrid architectures.
- 4. Algorithmic optimizations.

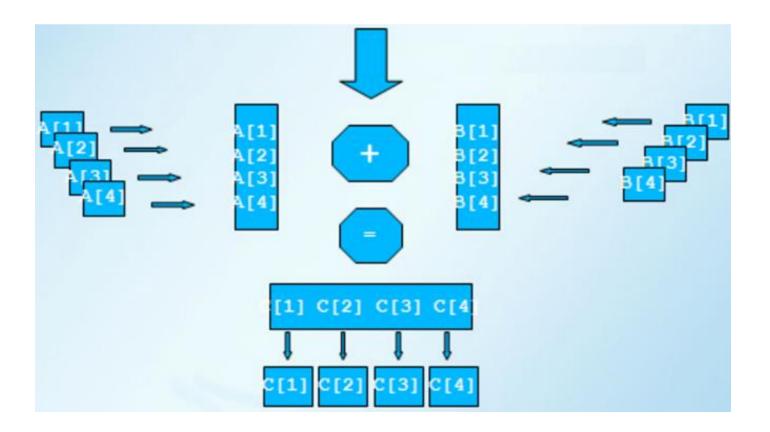
"Small" code improvements

#include <vector></vector>	"Vectors are sequence containers representing arrays that can change in size."		
<pre>vector<double_t> xIn; xIn[0] = par->GetX(); xIn[1] = par->GetY();</double_t></pre>	But convenience of manipulating with dynamic arrays must be paid. And cost is performance!		
xIn[2] = par->GetTx(); xIn[3] = par->GetTy(); xIn[4] = par->GetQp(); $vector xOut(5, 0.);$ $vector F1(25, 0.);$ 	 What may be done: 1. Go back to conventional static arrays if possible. 2. If using vector templates: use more efficient methods for elements substitution (less memory transactions); <i>a priory</i> reservation of estimated number of elements. 		
Estimated improvement	<pre>vector<double_t> prevPredX; prevPredX.push_back(prevNode->GetPredictedParam()->GetX());</double_t></pre>		
in time ~10 % but it may be more significant	<pre>vector<double_t> prevPredX; prevPredX.reserve(5); prevPredX.emplace_back(prevNode->GetPredictedParam()->GetX());</double_t></pre>		
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Vectorization of Kalman Filter and Field Map modules by vector intrinsics



The data is packed into vectors, which are then processed in parallel => Loops iterations are reduced.

Vectorization for conventional arrays is partly implemented. Work is in progress.

Vectorization by xmmintrin-vector intrinsics for vector templates is more laborious. Work is in progress.

Intrinsics

```
""
#pragma GCC target("avx2")
#pragma GCC optimize("03")
#include <x86intrin.h>
""
___m256d s;
__m256d *cInxx, *cIn_tmpxx;
cInxx = (__m256d*) cIn;
cIn_tmpxx0 = (__m256d*) cIn_tmp;
""
s = _mm256_broadcast_pd(0);
""
```

SIMD extensions are assembly functions, and programming languages with any higher level of abstraction cannot process them directly.

However, there are builtin wrappers for their use, which are called *intrinsics*.

Algorithmic optimizations. Field map.

Hotspots 💿 🛍	12	- M					
Analysis Configuration Collection Log Summa	ary Bottom-up	Caller/Callee Top-do	wn Tree Flame Graph Platform				
Grouping: Function / Call Stack							
Function / Call Stack	CPU Time 🔻 💌	Module	Function (Full)				
BmnNewFieldMap::FieldInterpolate	22.106s	libBmnField.so.0.0.0	BmnNewFieldMap::FieldInterpolate(TArrayF*, double				
► TArrayF::At	20.888s	libBmnField.so.0.0.0	TArrayF::At(int) const				
▶ TArray::BoundsOk	17.334s	libBmnBase.so.0.0.0	TArray::BoundsOk(char const*, int) const				
CbmKFMath::multQtSQ	17.272s	libKF.so.0.0.0 CbmKFMath::multQtSQ(int, double const*, double					
BmnFieldMap::Interpolate	16.762s	libBmnField.so.0.0.0	BmnFieldMap::Interpolate(double, double, double)				
BmnNewFieldMap::IsInside	15.514s	libBmnField.so.0.0.0	BmnNewFieldMap::IsInside(double, double, double, ir				
std::unordered_map <int, bmnstsvectorfinder::hit<="" p=""></int,>	13.312s	libBmnTracking.so.0.0.0	std::unordered_map <int, bmnstsvectorfinder::hitinfc<="" td=""></int,>				
std::set <int, std::less<int="">, std::allocator<int>>::in</int></int,>	13.156s	libMpdGen.so.0.0.0	std::set <int, std::less<int="">, std::allocator<int>>::insert</int></int,>				
CbmKFFieldMath::ExtrapolateRK4	9.484s	libKF.so.0.0.0	CbmKFFieldMath::ExtrapolateRK4(double const*, do				
operator new	6.330s	libstdc++.so.6	operator new(unsigned long)				

Too much addresses to the Field Map?

5/5			
574			
575	Double_t BmnFieldMap::Interpolate(Double_t dx, Double_t dy, Double_t dz) {	0.2%	0.656
576	// Interpolate in x coordinate		
577	fHb[0][0] = fHa[0][0][0] + (fHa[1][0][0] - fHa[0][0][0]) * dx;	0.5%	1.392
578	fHb[1][0] = fHa[0][1][0] + (fHa[1][1][0] - fHa[0][1][0]) * dx;	0.4%	1.112
579	fHb[0][1] = fHa[0][0][1] + (fHa[1][0][1] - fHa[0][0][1]) * dx;	0.4%	1.140s
580	fHb[1][1] = fHa[0][1][1] + (fHa[1][1][1] - fHa[0][1][1]) * dx;	0.4%	1.258s
581			
582	// Interpolate in y coordinate		
583	fHc[0] = fHb[0][0] + (fHb[1][0] - fHb[0][0]) * dy;	0.9%	2.672s
584	fHc[1] = fHb[0][1] + (fHb[1][1] - fHb[0][1]) * dy;	0.7%	2.228s
585			
586	// Interpolate in z coordinate		
587	return fHc[0] + (fHc[1] - fHc[0]) * dz;	1.8%	5.296

List of first hotspots and source code of one of most important hotspot from dynamic analysis

Intrinsics

```
""
#pragma GCC target("avx2")
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#include <x86intrin.h>
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Tuning of the BmnRoot for hybrid architectures

Dilemma - choice of the programming technology – something new (Intel OneAPI Data Parallel C++ etc.) or traditional (CUDA or OpenCL)?

CUDA – hybrid architectures with General Purpose GPU. Implementation of CUDA into simulation module of the BmnRoot is in progress and its efficiency is under evaluation.

Summary

- Intel® VTuneTM Profiler was used to analyze the code of the BmnRoot software package.
- "Small" code improvements are considered.
- Vectorization of the tracking is in progress.
- Hybridization of the BmnRoot is under evaluation.
- Need for the Field Map usage in the BmnRoot become more and more obvious.

Thank you for attention