

Progress on the GPU porting of HiRep SDU

Erik Kjellgren, Sofie Martins, Emiliano Molinaro, Claudio Pica, Antonio Rago

University of Southern Denmark

What is HiRep?

HiRep allows flexible simulations of higher representations of Wilson Fermions with various actions and gauge groups and a range of inverters and integrators.

Higher Representations

This is particularly important for enabling evaluations of observables relevant to phenomenological inputs for Beyond-the-Standard-Model physics from lattice field theory.

Computational Cost

Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) are to date the most performant processing units available. This is why we need lattice software to run on GPUs.

Syddansk Universitet

ħОТС

Github repository

https://github.com/claudiopica/HiRep https://claudiopica.github.io/HiRep/ Docs:

SU(2) with two fermions in the adjoint representation

Algorithmic Checks

We can test, whether the algorithm samples from the correct distribution, by checking

- The independence of the plaquette of the step size in the integration
- The Creutz equality, [1]
- The scaling of the Hamiltonian violations with the step size, which for a 2nd-order Omelyan integrator [2] scales with $\Delta H \sim \delta au^4$.
- The behavior of the acceptance rate as a function of the Hamiltonian violations, which follows an analytically known relation asymptotically for high acceptance rates [3]

$$P_{\rm acc} \cong \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\langle \Delta H \rangle}{2}}\right)$$





Figure 3. Distribution of real part of polyakov loops, normalized and symmetrized by hand



For the value in [5], we observed multiple metastable states for the aver-





Scaling to 1000 GPUs



Figure 4. Finite-volume effects of the average plaquette

Summary

We perform algorithmic and consistency checks on the recently ported HiRep GPU code. We find consistency with previously obtained results for SU(2) with two fermions in the adjoint representation. A physical application of this code can be seen during the talk [S. Martins, Friday, 14:35].

Bibliography

Figure 2. Weak and strong scaling of the Dirac operator on LUMI-G (AMD) MI250x).

We see almost perfect scaling up to 256 GPUs, with some loss of efficiency for the 1024 GPU tests, which is likely due to the dragonfly topology that connects nodes in groups of 124 nodes and 992 GPUs.

Acknowledgements

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement 813942. Testing, development, and benchmarking of this software was possible using resources on LUMI-G provided by the Danish eInfrastructure Consortium under grant application number DeiC-SDU-N5-2024055 and NVIDIA V100, A100, and H100 nodes provided by the UCloud DeiC Interactive HPC system managed by the eScience Center at the University of Southern Denmark.

[1] Michael Creutz.

Global monte carlo algorithms for many-fermion systems. Phys. Rev. D, 38:1228-1238, Aug 1988.

[2] I.P. Omelyan, I.M. Mryglod, and R. Folk.

Symplectic analytically integrable decomposition algorithms: classification, derivation, and application to molecular dynamics, quantum and celestial mechanics simulations. Computer Physics Communications, 151(3):272–314, 2003.

[3] Sourendu Gupta, A. Irback, F. Karsch, and B. Petersson. The Acceptance Probability in the Hybrid Monte Carlo Method. Phys. Lett. B, 242:437-443, 1990.

- [4] Sofie Martins, Erik Kjellgren, Emiliano Molinaro, Claudio Pica, and Antonio Rago. GPU-accelerated Higher Representations of Wilson Fermions with HiRep. In EuroPLEx Final Conference, 5 2024.
- [5] Luigi Del Debbio, Agostino Patella, and Claudio Pica. Higher representations on the lattice: Numerical simulations. SU(2) with adjoint fermions. Phys. Rev. D, 81:094503, 2010.