



SWIFT

SPH With Interleaved Fine-grained Tasking

Matthieu Schaller

*Lorentz Institute & Leiden Observatory*

Gas Density

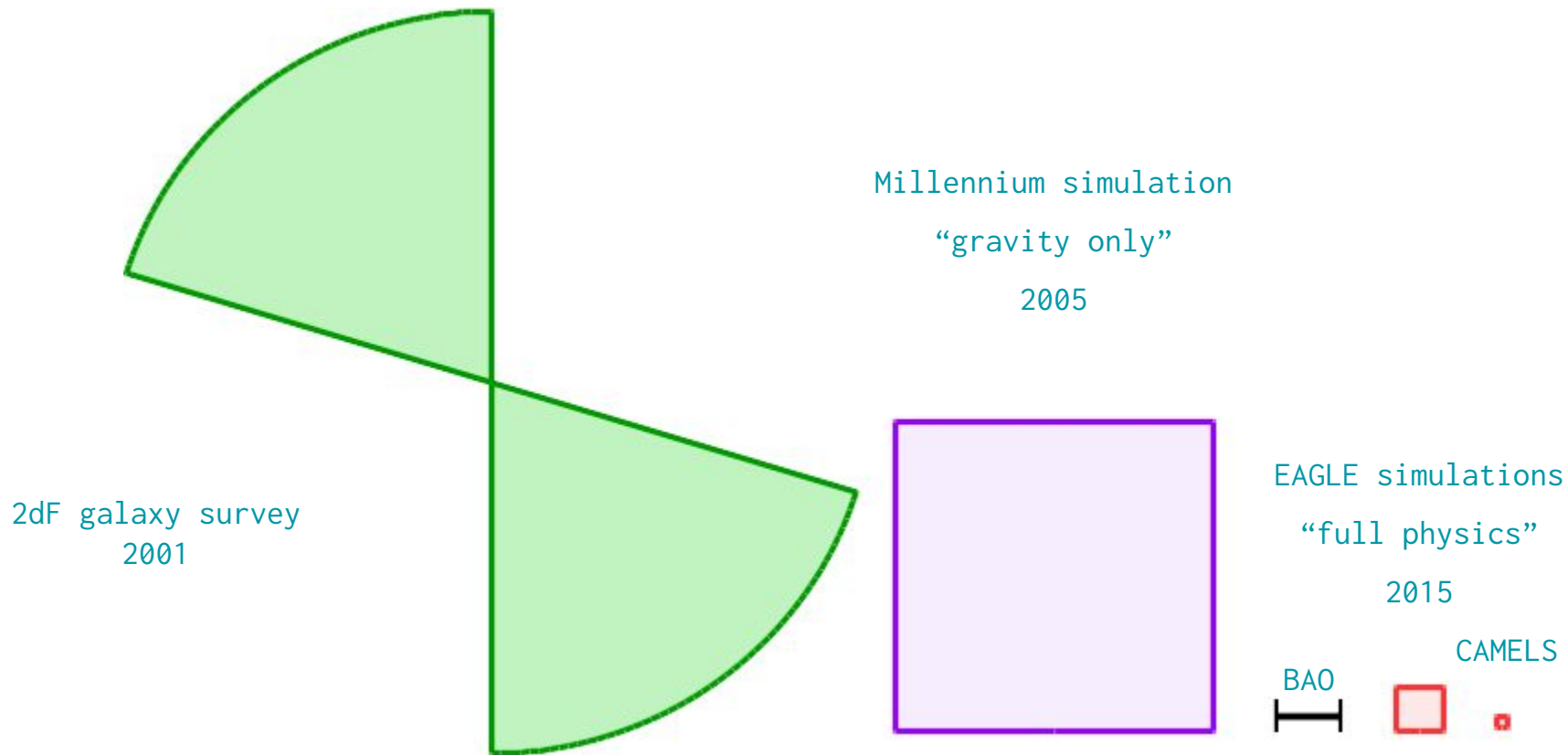
Temperature

Dark Matter

Shocks

Metallicity

# Cosmological scales in hydro runs?

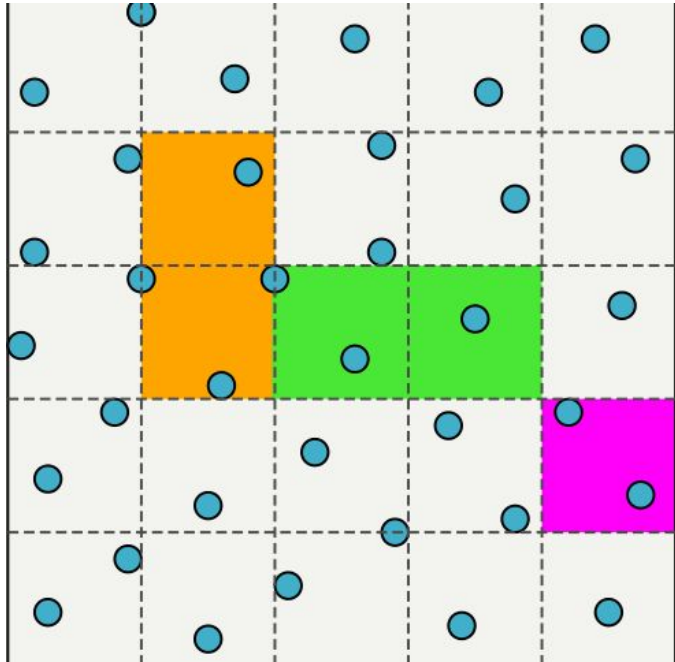


# Design principles



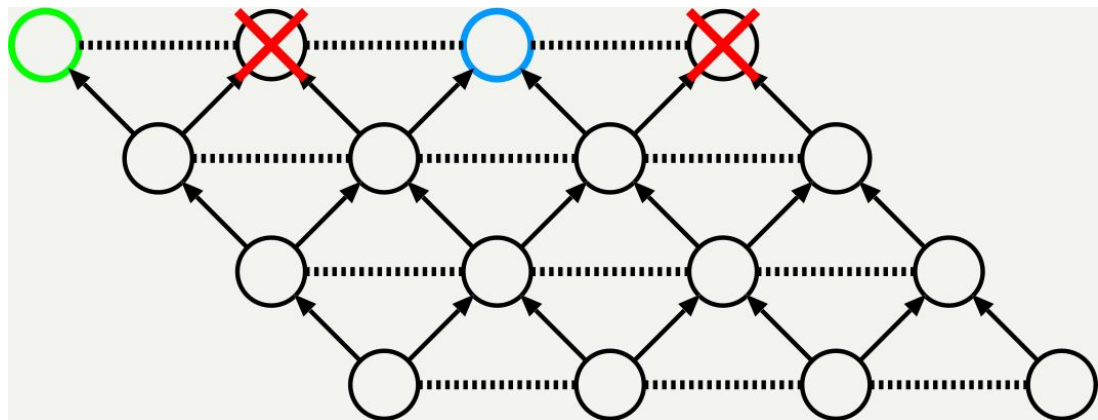
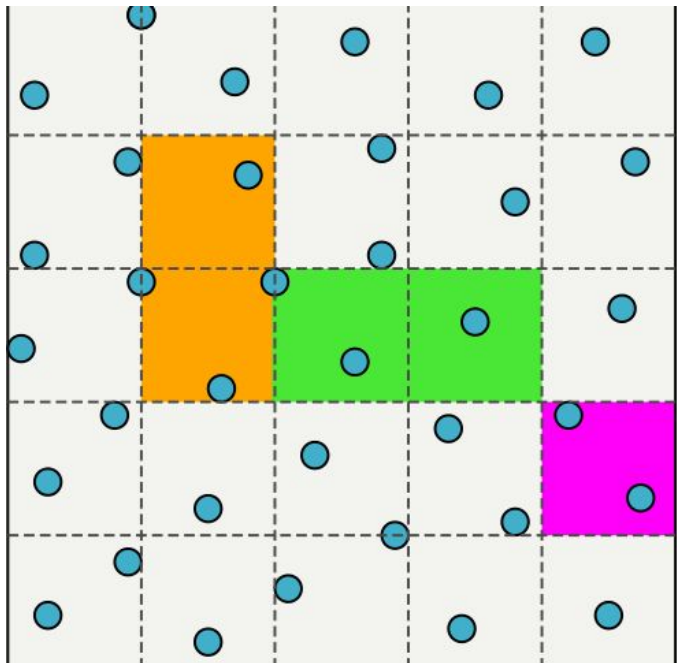
- Write a hydro solver (ngb finding) first, then gravity.
- Attempt to exploit all three levels of parallelism of modern clusters.
- Use dynamic scheduling of operations to reduce imbalances.
- All open-source, including all the detailed models (subgrid, ...).

# Design principles



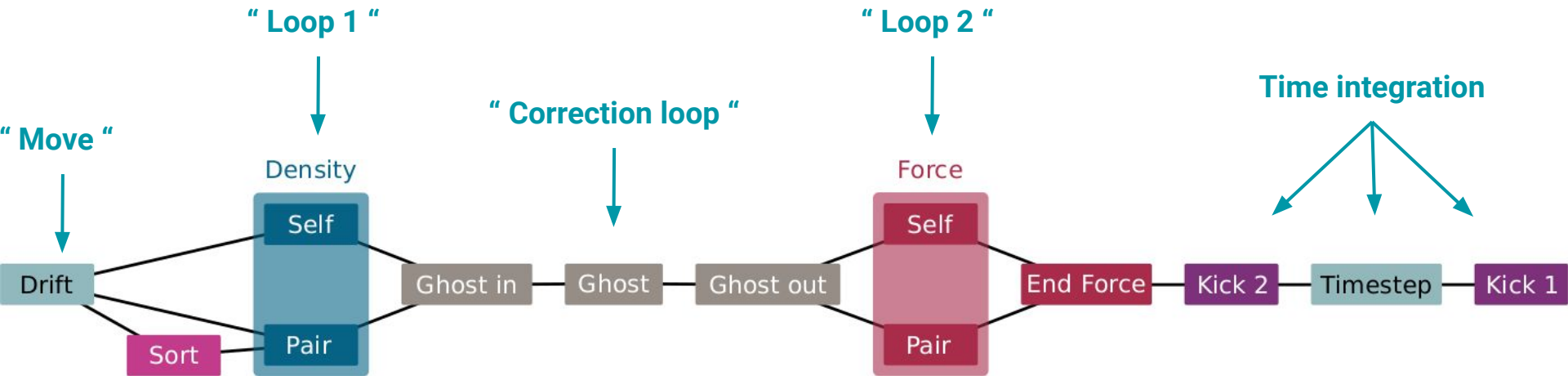


# Design principles



# Task-based parallelism for SPH

What happens to one cell “bundle” of particles during one time-step:

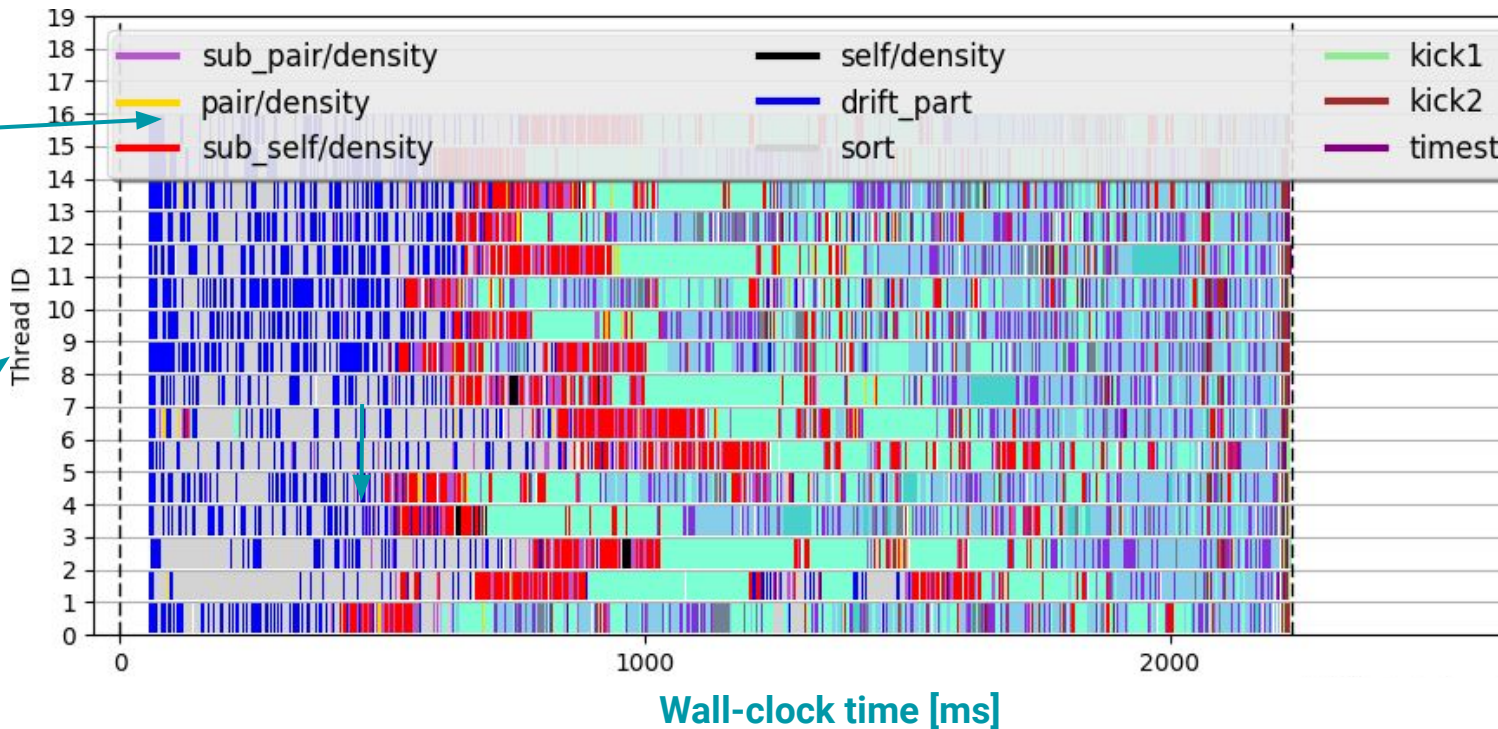


All the code within a task is very simple. No need for deep C knowledge  
→ Easy to extend the code

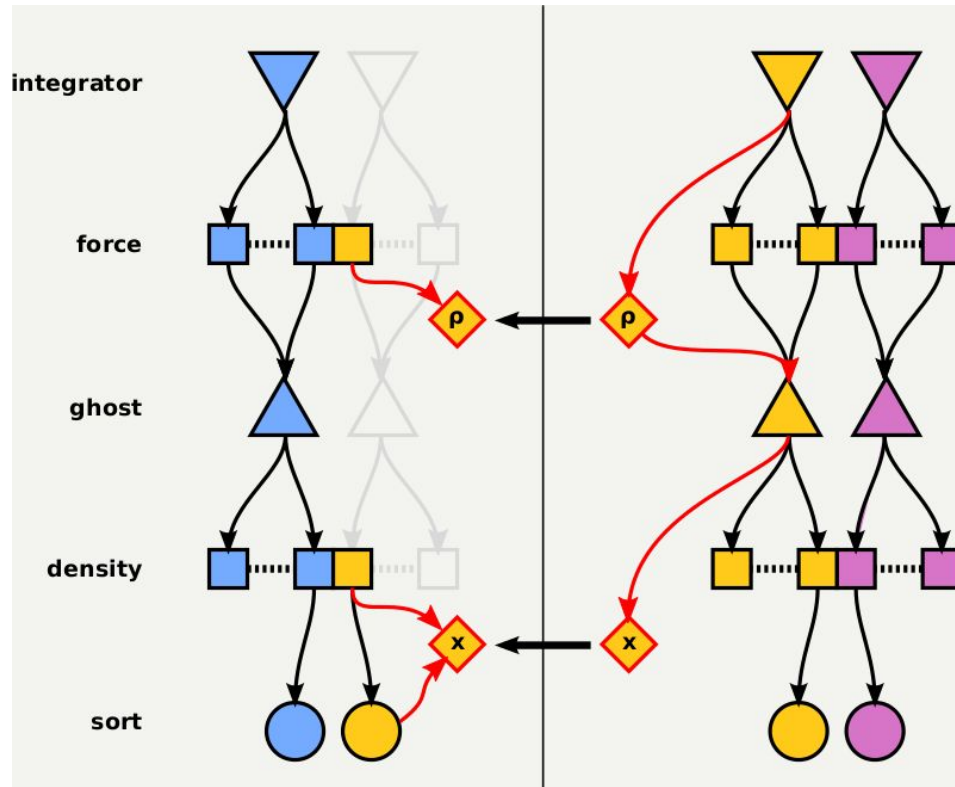
# Task-based scheduling

Physics loops  
("tasks")

CPU cores



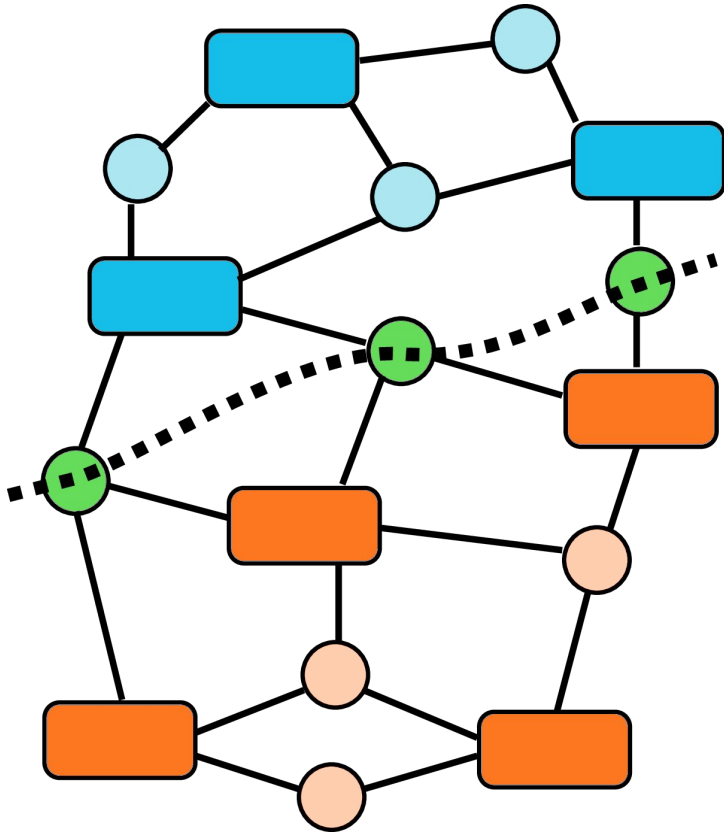
# How about multiple nodes?



- Instead of sending all the particles and *then* compute, do it at the same time.
- Sending/receiving data is just another task type, and can be executed in parallel with the rest of the computation.
- Once the data has arrived, the scheduler unlocks the tasks that needed the data.

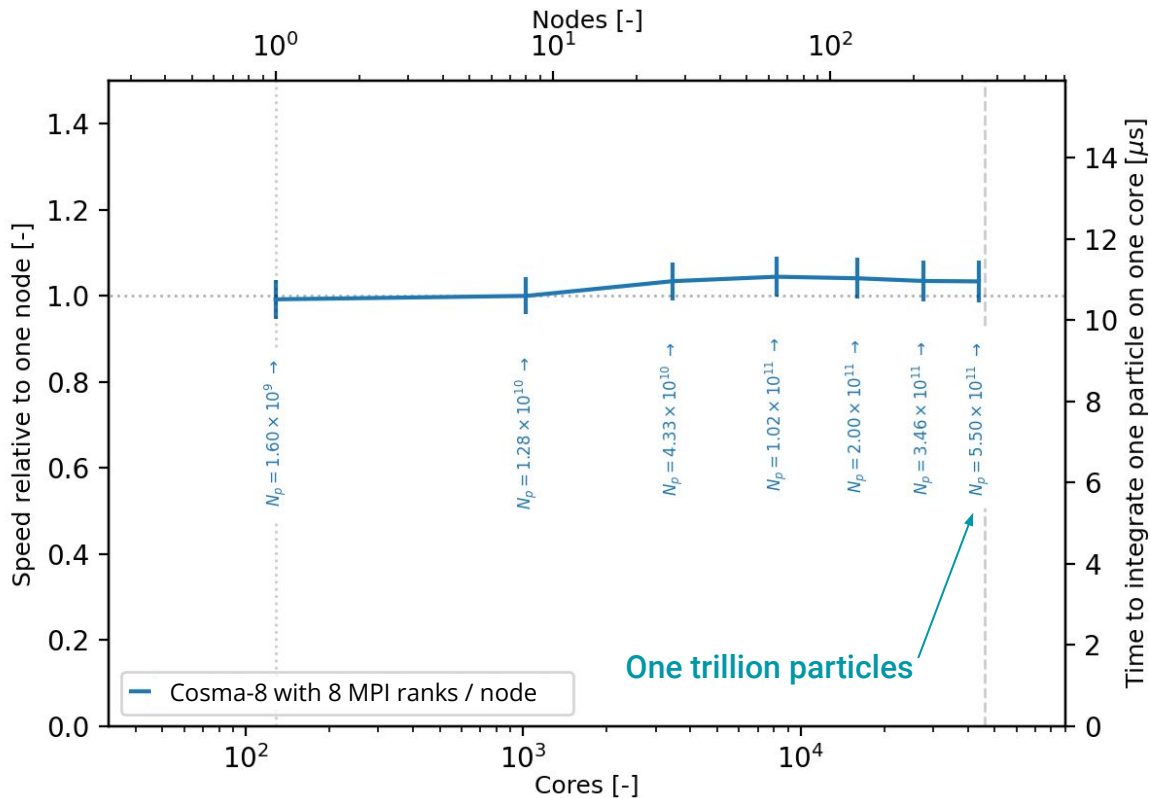


# A Graph-based strategy



- For each task, we compute the amount of work (=runtime) required.
- We build a graph where the data are nodes and tasks are hyper-edges.
- Extra cost added for communication tasks to minimise them.
- METIS is used to split the graph such that the work (not the data!) is balanced.

# Weak-scaling to large systems

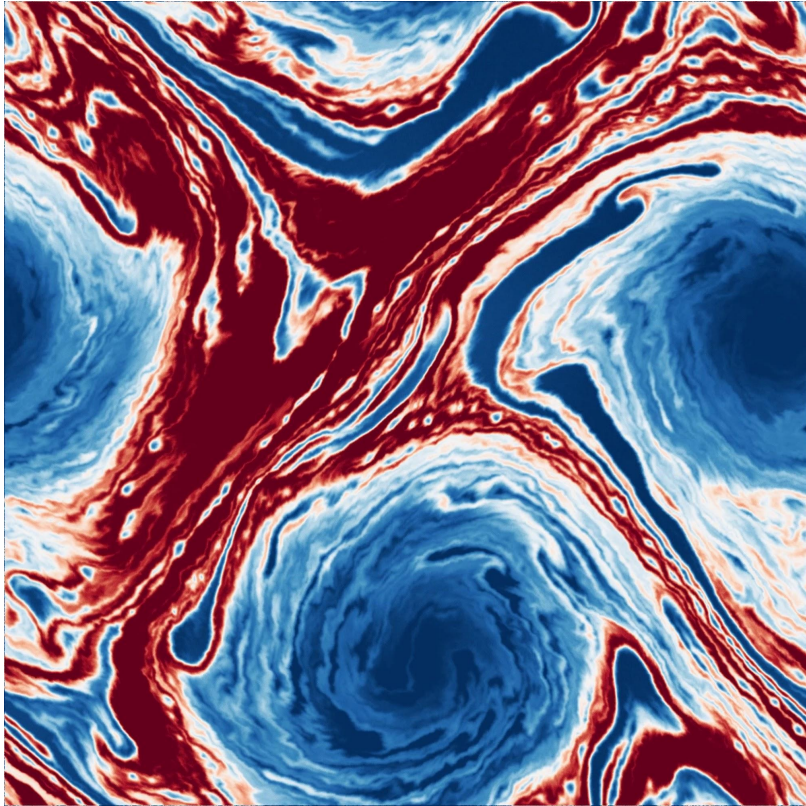


DiRAC Cosma-8 system @ Durham.

360 nodes with

- 2x AMD 7H12
- 1 TB of RAM
- HDR Inter-connect

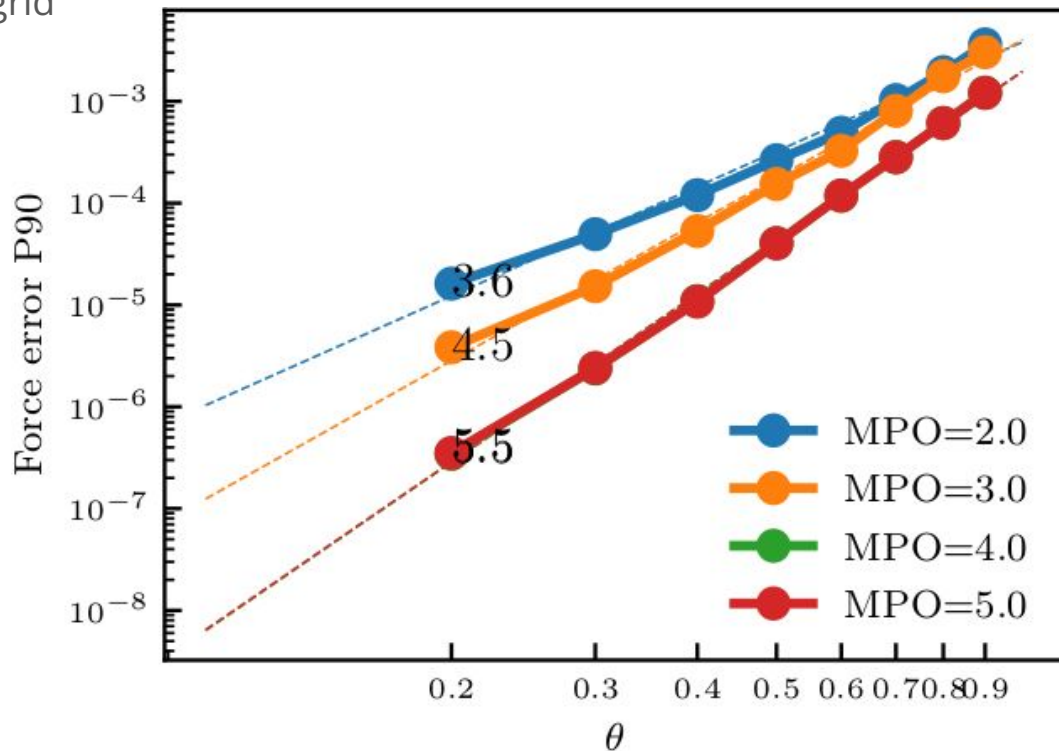
# “SPHENIX” SPH flavour



- Based on a density-energy formulation.
- Spatially-varying viscosity and diffusion (conduction) terms.
- Switches tailored for the needs of galaxy formation simulations (e.g. large feedback dumps).
- Time-step limiter.

# Accuracy checks - Basic gravity

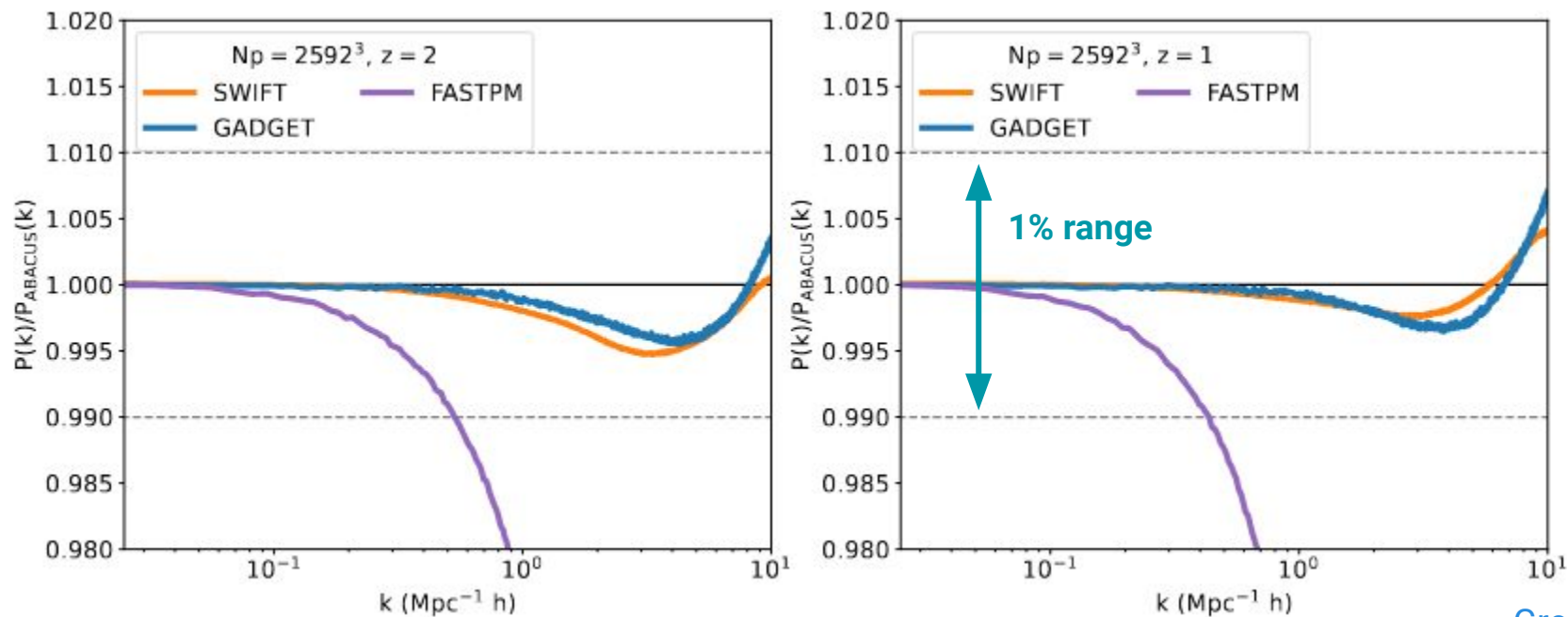
- Gravity uses FMM coupled to a PM grid for periodic calculations.
- Adaptive “opening angle”.
- Mixed-precision arithmetic and exploits vector-instructions.
- Convergence properties agree with expectations.





# Accuracy comparison - Cosmo runs

DESI code comparison effort -  $P(k)$  prediction - Codes compared to ABACUS.



# Other components



- Particle-based “delta-f” neutrinos. (Elbers+21)
- SPH-based M1-closure RT solver. (Chan+21)
- Particle light-cones and healpix maps.
- On-the-fly FOF and power-spectra.
- Other SPH solvers (Anarchy, Gasoline2-like, PHANTOM-like) and Gizmo-MF[MV].
- Multiple networks of subgrid models (EAGLE, FLAMINGO, GEAR, AGN jets, ...).

# SWIFT-EAGLE model

- Metal-line cooling using Ploeckinger+Schaye 2020 tables.
- Star formation threshold based on cold phase.
- Thermal (or kinetic) stochastic stellar feedback.
- Enrichment from SNII, SNIa, and AGB.
- AGN accretion + thermal feedback.
- Model parameters calibrated to GSMF + mass-size + BH masses at  $m_{\text{gas}} = 10^6$

**Key differences w.r.t to existing CAMELS:**

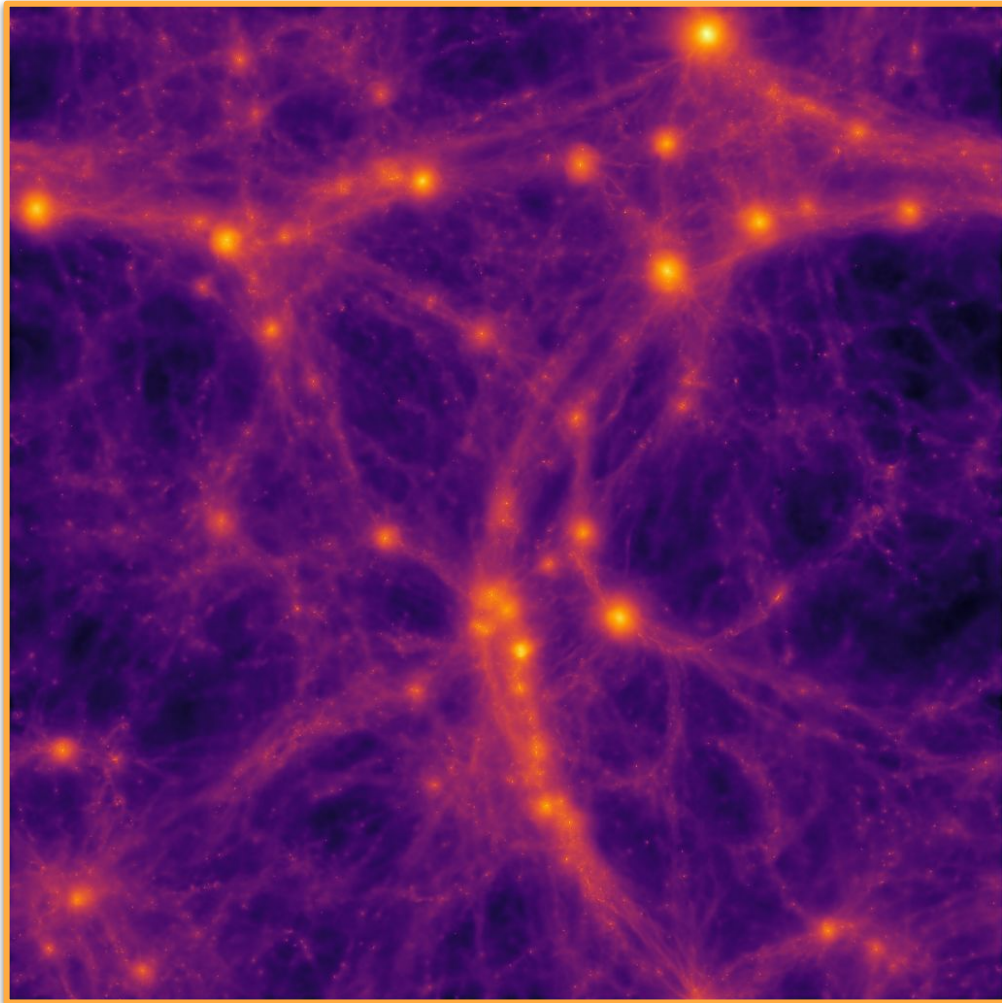
- No decoupled winds

- Subgrid equations not linked to halo mass or redshift



# CAMELS plans





- monofonIC generator (using NGenIC phases)
- SWIFT code
- EAGLE-like model calibrated to  $m_{\text{gas}} = 10^6$
- VELOCIRaptor halo finder
- 600 CPU hours

