

# Distributed Fourier Neural Operators

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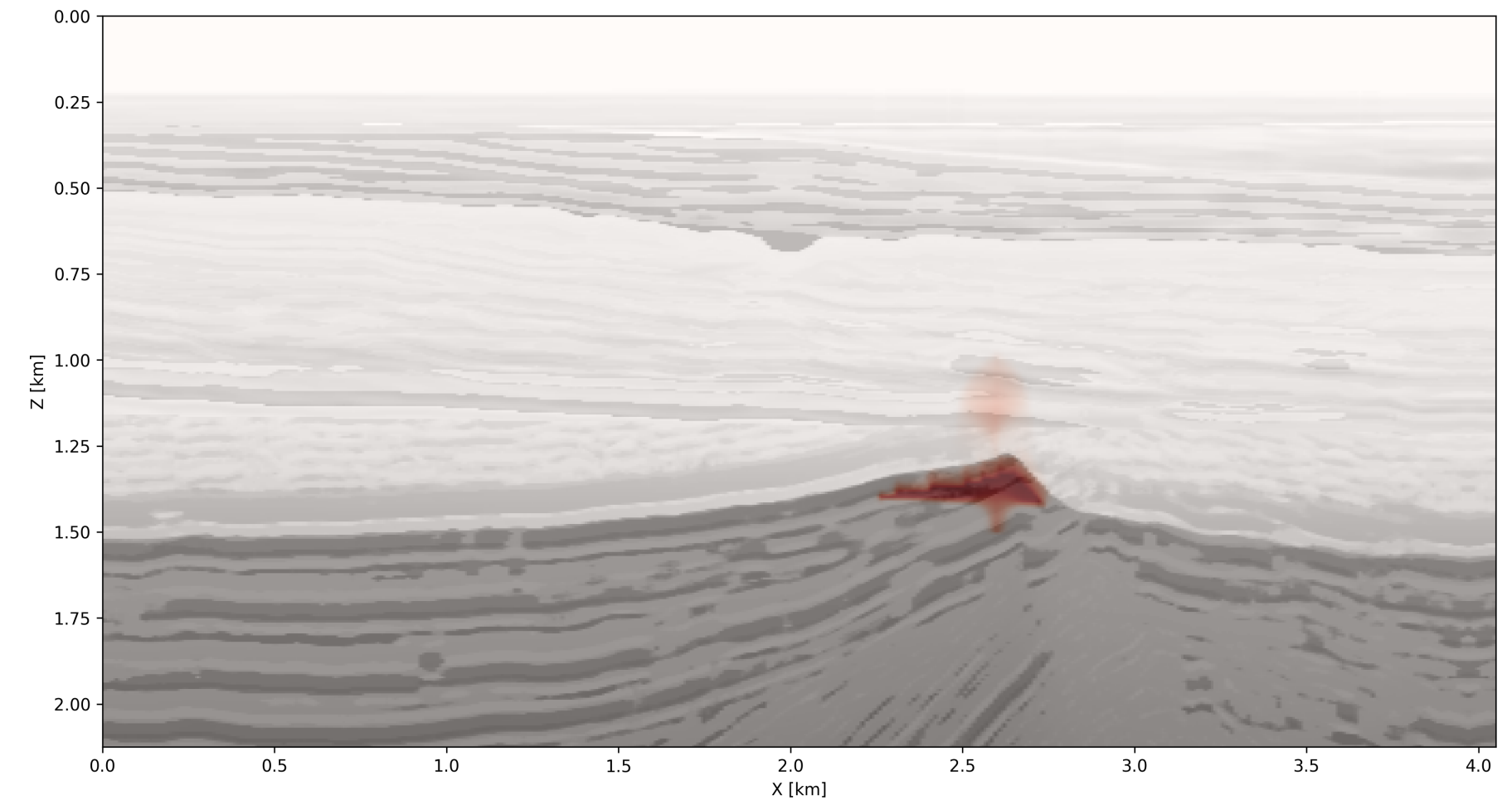
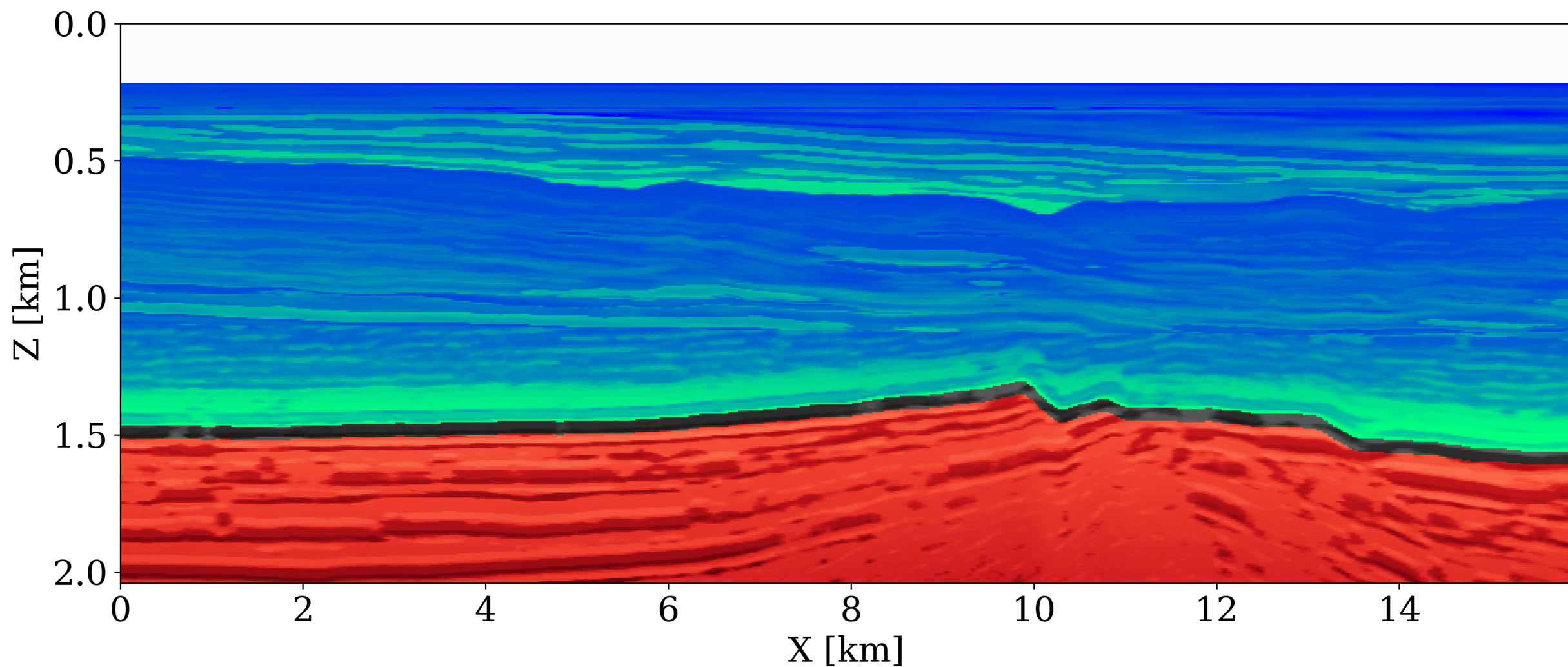
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# Motivation

Given an earth model (porosity/permeability), simulate CO<sub>2</sub> plumes

- ▶ over long periods of time
- ▶ for different scenarios (earth models, injection rates, etc.)

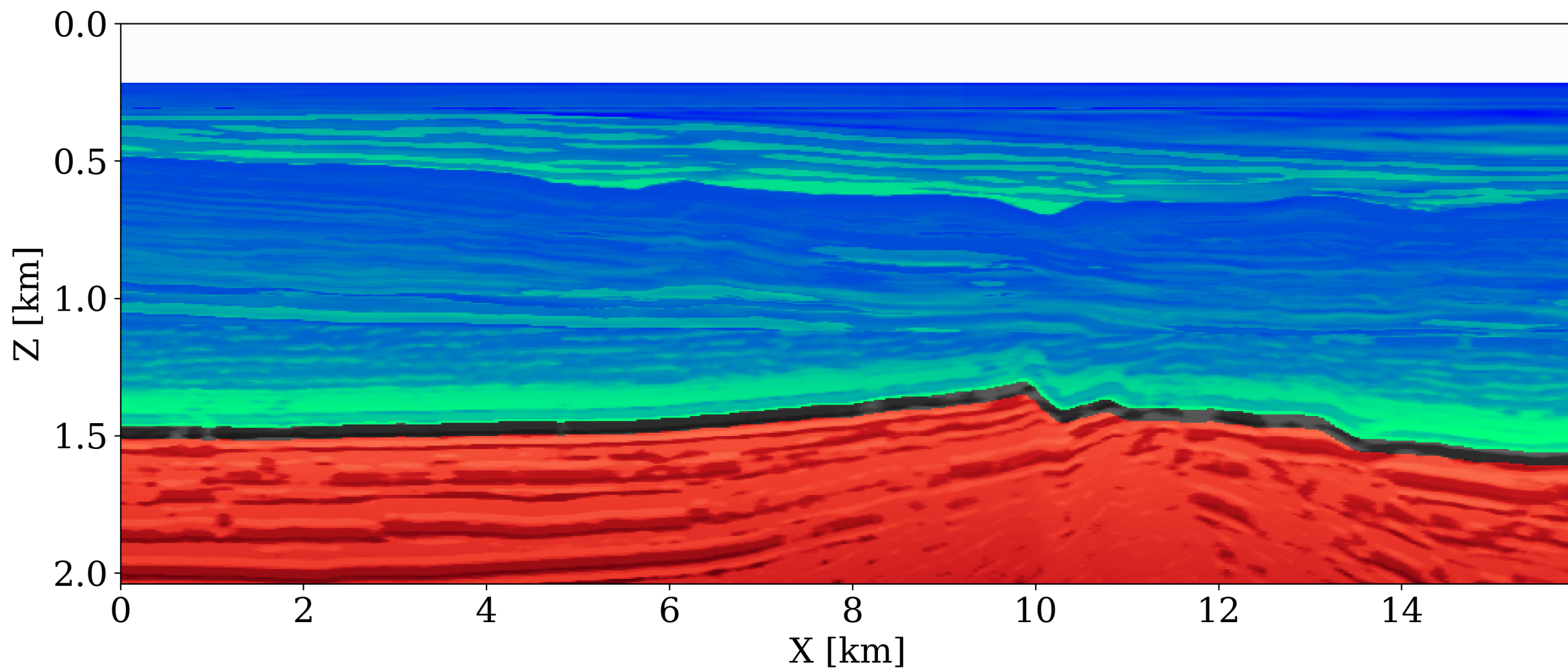
Important component of seismic monitoring for CCS



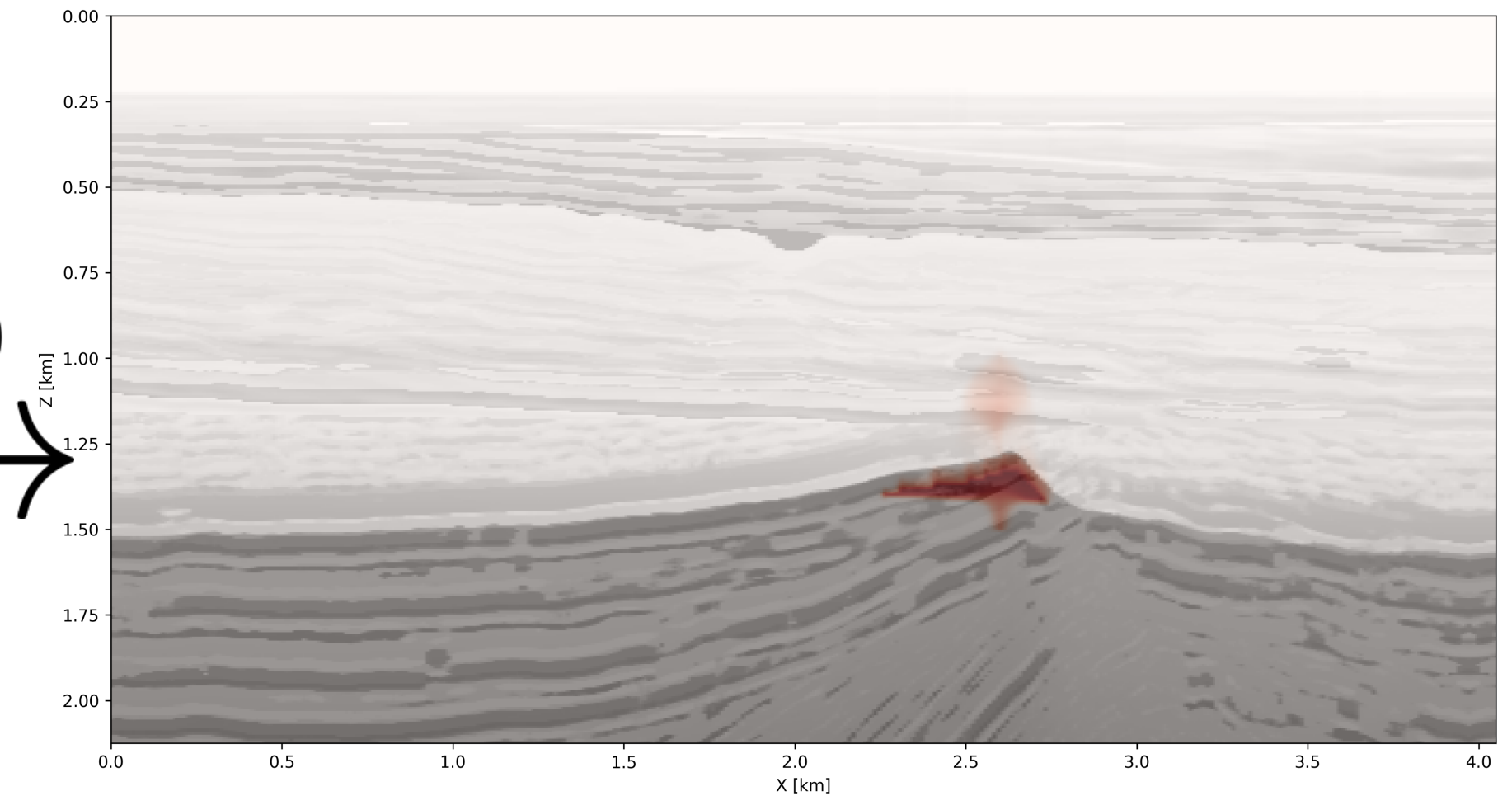
# Motivation

Use Fourier Neural Operators (FNOs) to learn development of CO<sub>2</sub> plumes

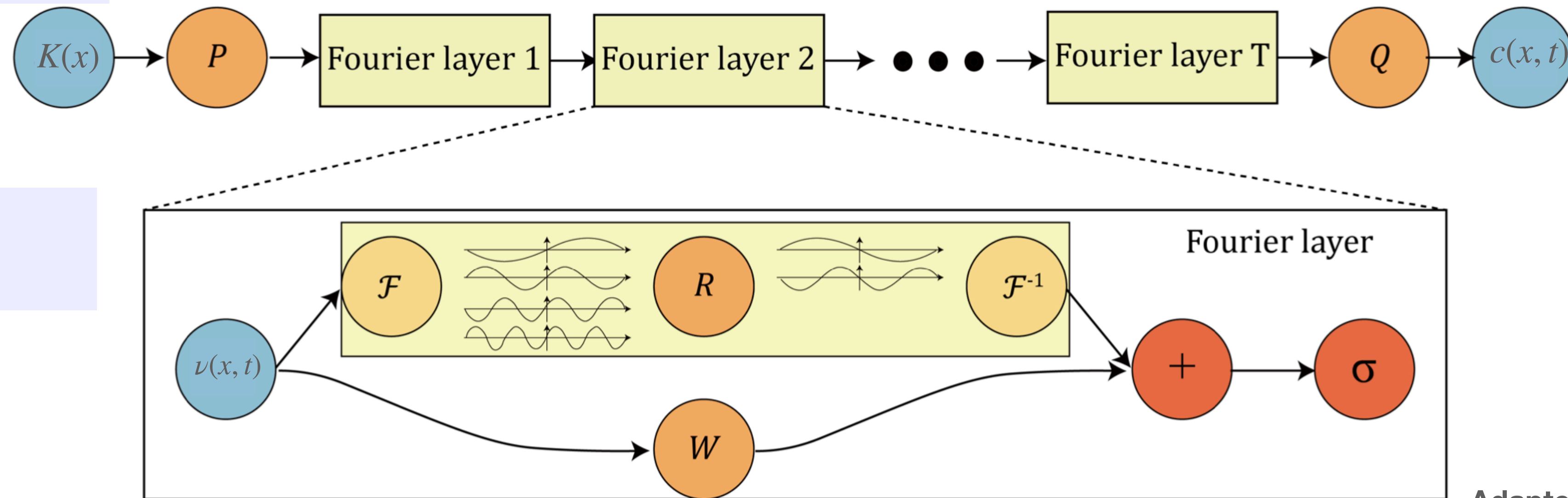
- ▶ Generalize to families of PDEs (i.e. differing parameters)
- ▶ Up to three orders of magnitude faster than numerical solvers once trained
- ▶ Discretization scale-invariance



FNO



# Background - FNOs



Adapted from Li

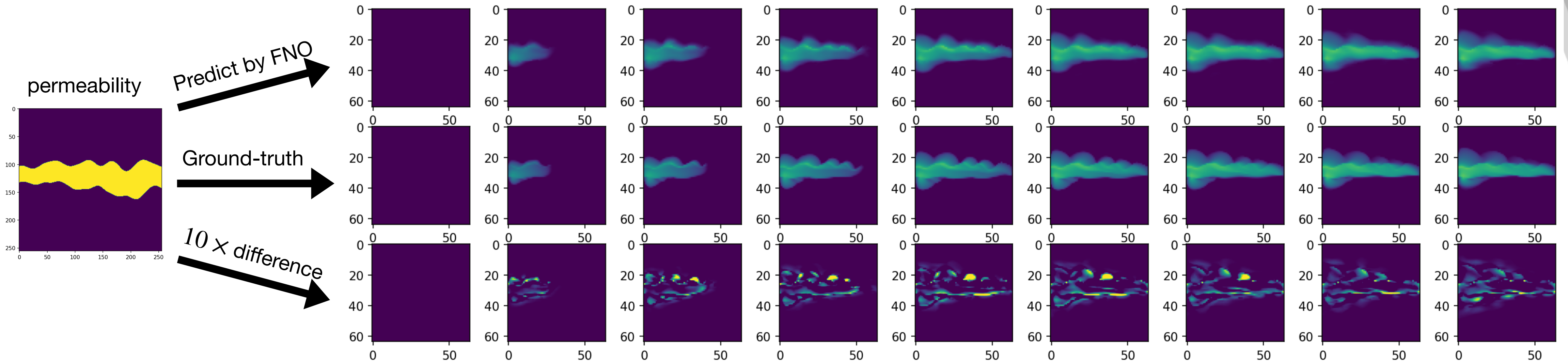
Input  $K$  in  $(x, y, K(x, y))$ , output  $c(x, y, t)$

$P$  lifts to higher latent dimensions and  $Q$  projects to target dimension

$$\text{A Fourier layer reads } v_{j+1} = \sigma \left( Wv_j + \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left( R_\phi \cdot \left( \mathcal{F} v_j \right) \right) \right)$$

# Example - FNOs

## learning two-phase flow

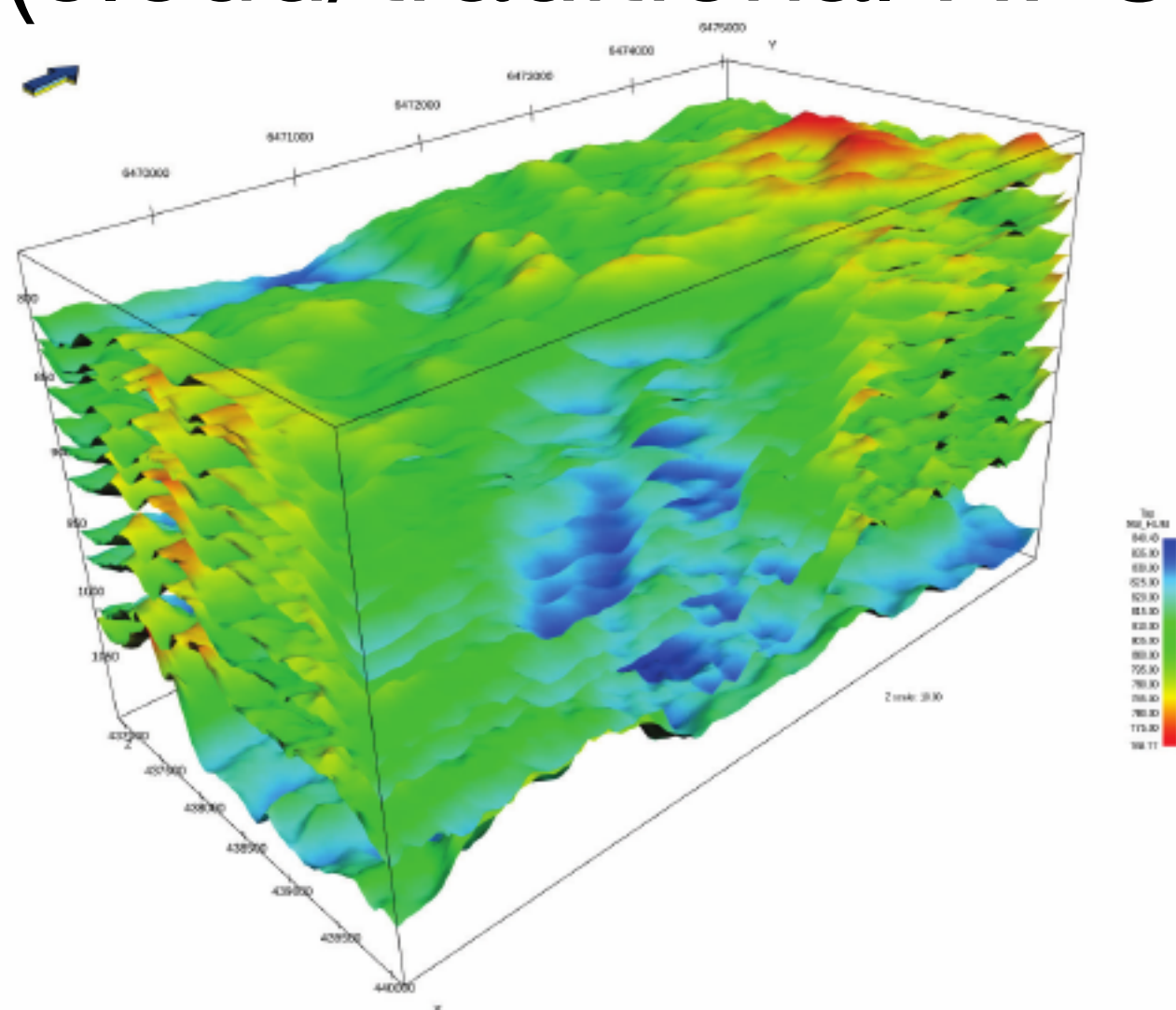


- ▶ Generate 1000 random tortuous channels
- ▶ Simulate 51 snapshots of CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations
- ▶ Map permeability to time evolution of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration

# Motivation

Scaling FNOs to realistic problems (3D, large volumes) is a challenge

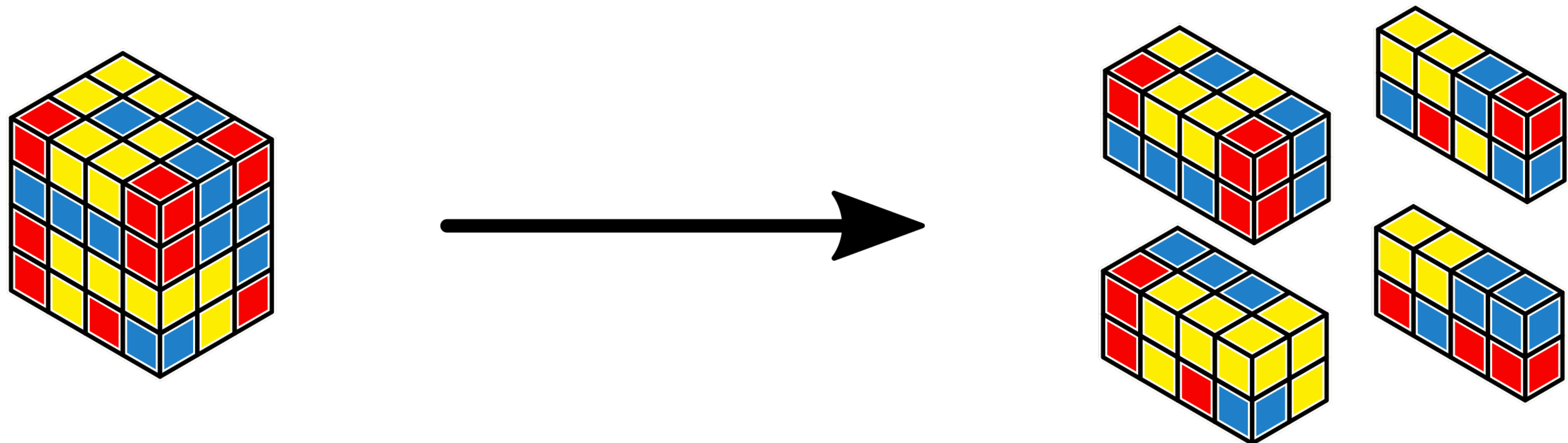
- ▶ problems beyond  $64^3$  ( $x, y, z$ ) do not fit w/i GPUs
- ▶ real problems are often much larger  
(e.g. Sleipner (low-resolution) is  $64 \times 118 \times 263$ )
- ▶ need high-dimensional model-parallelism on distributed-memory systems  
(cloud/traditional HPC)



# Solution

DistDL (Hewett, Grady, Merizian) framework provides parallelism

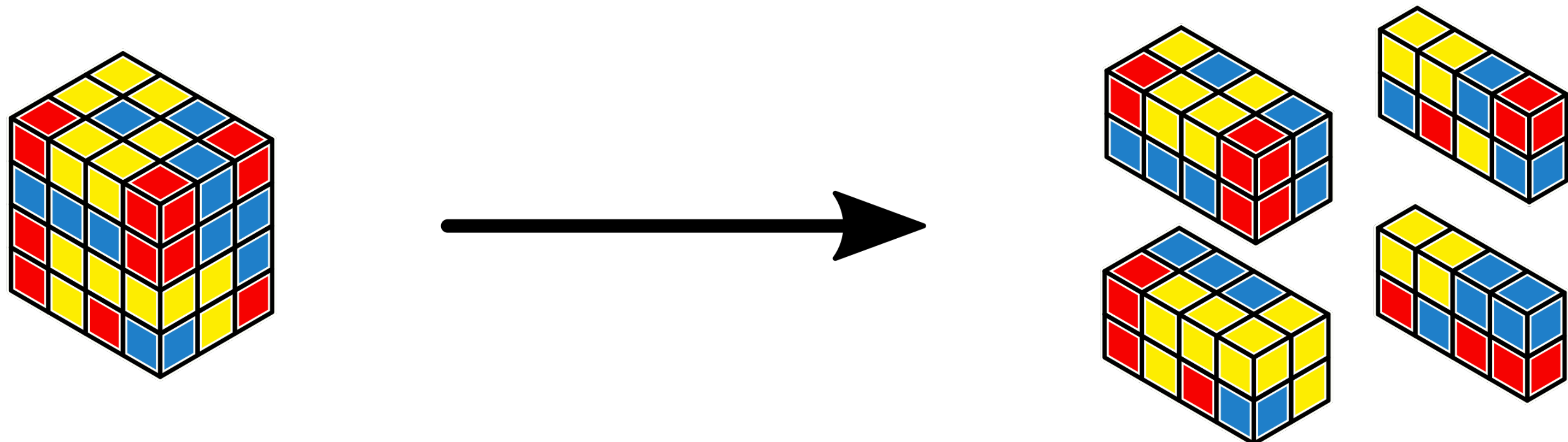
- ▶ partition data & model tensors onto different parallel workers along spacetime dimensions
- ▶ use advanced MPI functionality to perform parallel computation of neural net functions (convolution, pooling, etc.)



# Solution

DistDL (Hewett, Grady, Merizian) framework provides parallelism

- ▶ implemented w/i PyTorch – differentiable parallelism
- ▶ runs on CPU/GPU clusters both cloud & traditional HPC
- ▶ for design philosophy & implementation specifics, Breakout Room 3

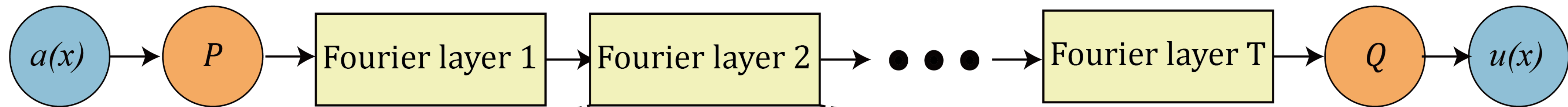




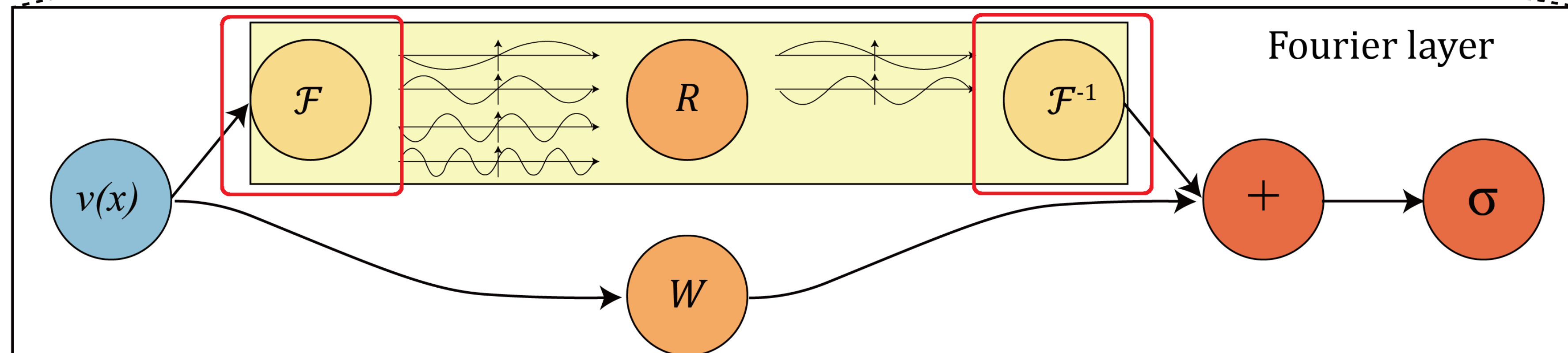
# Parallelism - FNOs

## Fourier transform

(a)



(b)



# Parallelism - FNOs

## Fourier transform

### Challenges

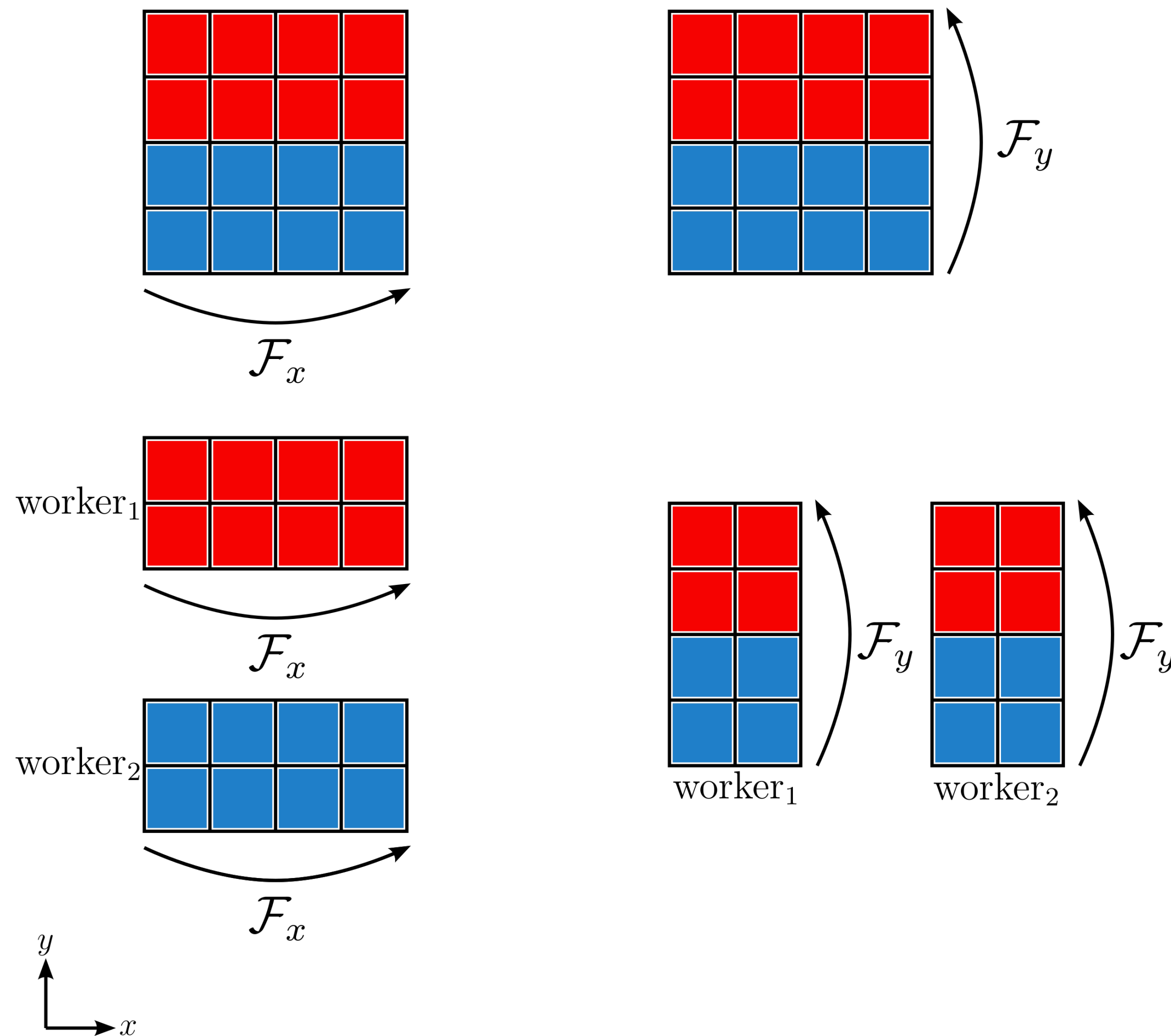
- ▶ FFT is a global operation – inherently difficult to parallelize

Distributed FFT algorithm by Dalcin et al.

- ▶ multi-dimensional FFT equivalent to repeated FFTs of lower dimension
- ▶ switch data partition to keep FFTs along sequential dimension

# Parallelism - FNOs

## Fourier transform



# Parallelism - FNOs

## Fourier Transform

Distributed FFT is part of a neural network

- ▶ must be differentiable
- ▶ must work on tensors of arbitrary size & partition

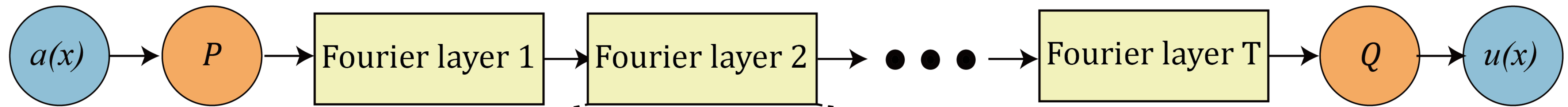
Custom implementation needed, made simple by DistDL

```
def forward(self, x):  
    for T, f, kwargs in zip(self.transposes, self.transforms, self.transform_kwargs):  
        x = T(x)  
        x = f(x, **kwargs)  
    x = self.transpose_out(x)  
    return x
```

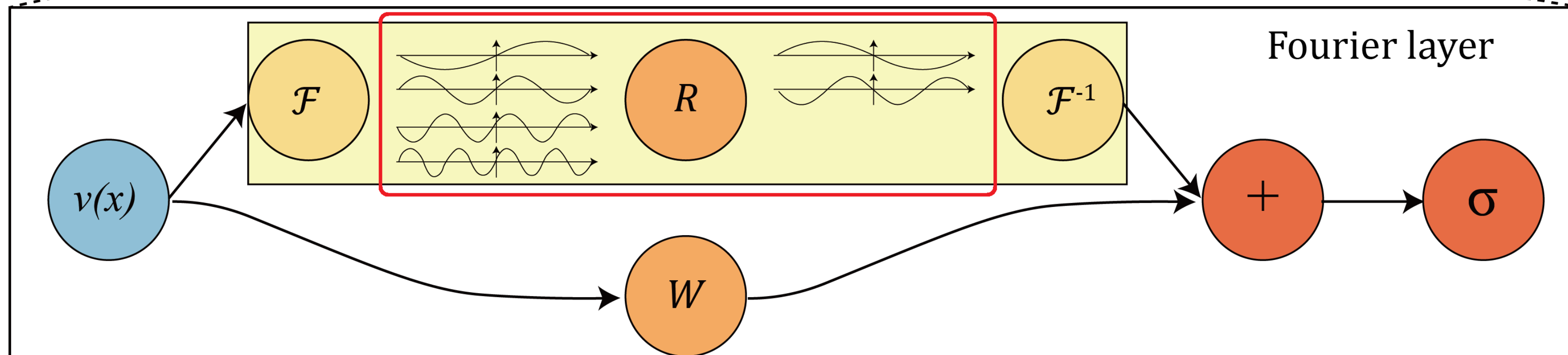
# Parallelism - FNOs

## Spectral Convolution

(a)



(b)

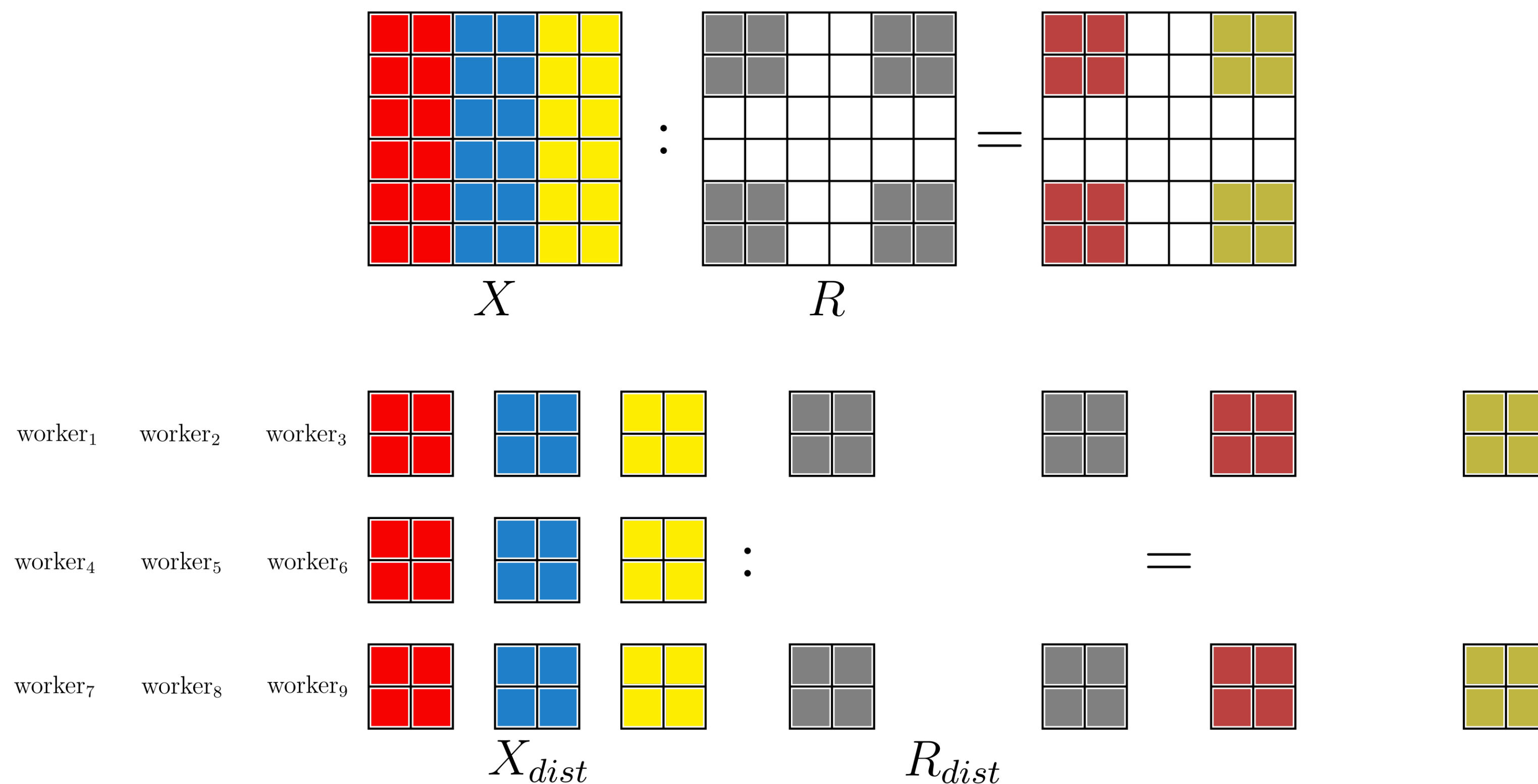


# Parallelism - FNOs

## Spectral Convolution

Determine the size of weights on each worker by complex indexing tricks

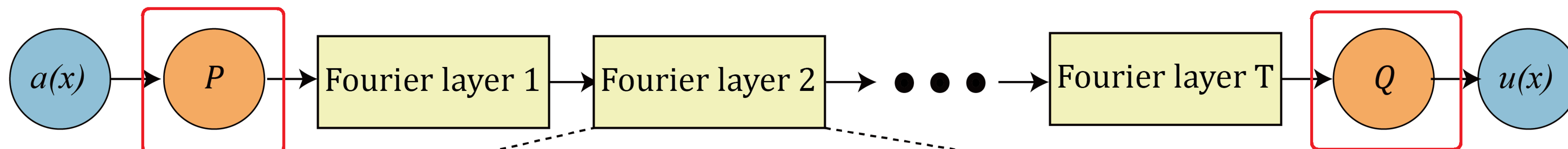
Only perform computation where restriction operator  $R$  is nonzero globally



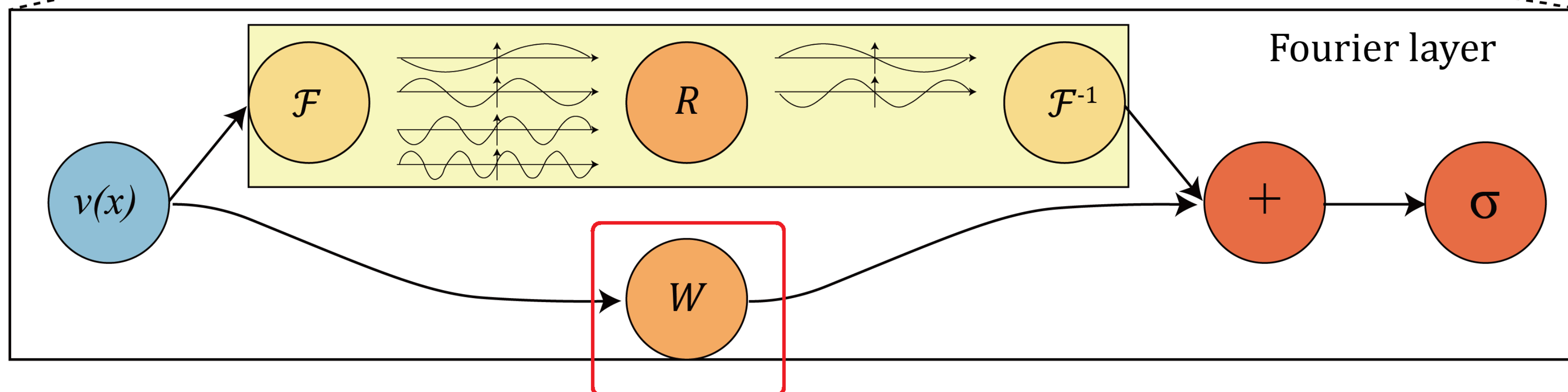
# Parallelism - FNOs

## Affine Transformation

(a)



(b)



# Parallelism - FNOs

## Affine Transformation

Input network  $P$ , output network  $Q$ , and weights  $W$  all are affine transformations along channel dimension

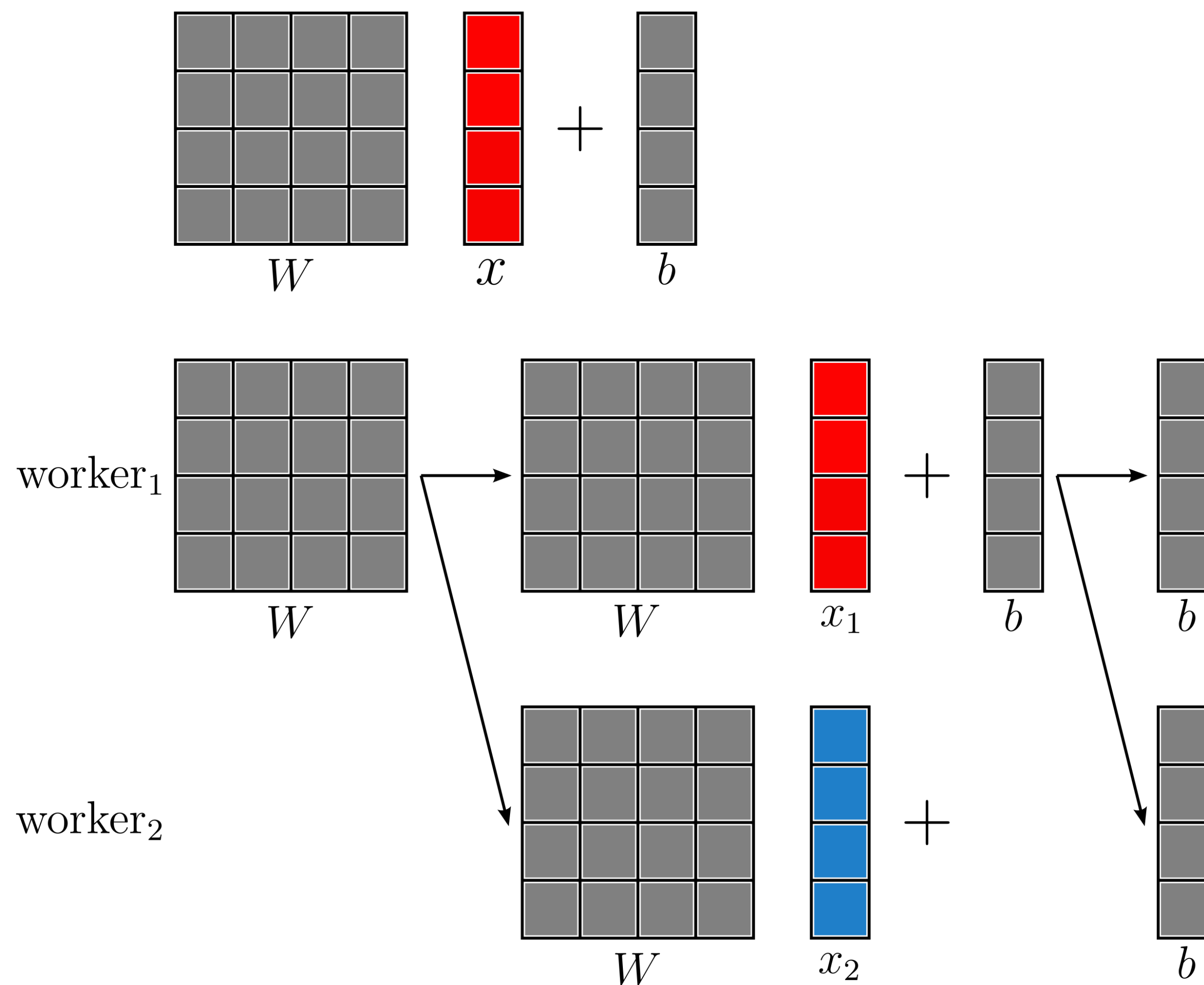
$$Wx + b$$

Want the action of  $W$  to be the same everywhere, so **broadcast** weights & biases before multiplication/addition



# Parallelism - FNOs

## Affine Transformation



# Results

Distributed FNO running on Azure & NERSC Perlmutter

- ▶  $64^3$  barrier surpassed
- ▶ Gradient computed for random input up to  $512 \times 512 \times 256$  in spatial dimensions
- ▶ Capability to train FNOs on real-world data on distributed memory systems

# Results

## gradient timing experiment

Run on NERSC Perlmutter cluster

- ▶ 10 gradient computations per run, take the average
- ▶ Max problem size reached  $512 \times 512 \times 256$  in spatial dimensions
- ▶ Simultaneous usage of 10TB of A100 GPU memory for a single gradient computation – true HPC scale



# Results

## gradient timing experiment

### Weak scaling experiment

- ▶ data size & weight sizes scale with number of GPUs

### Performance

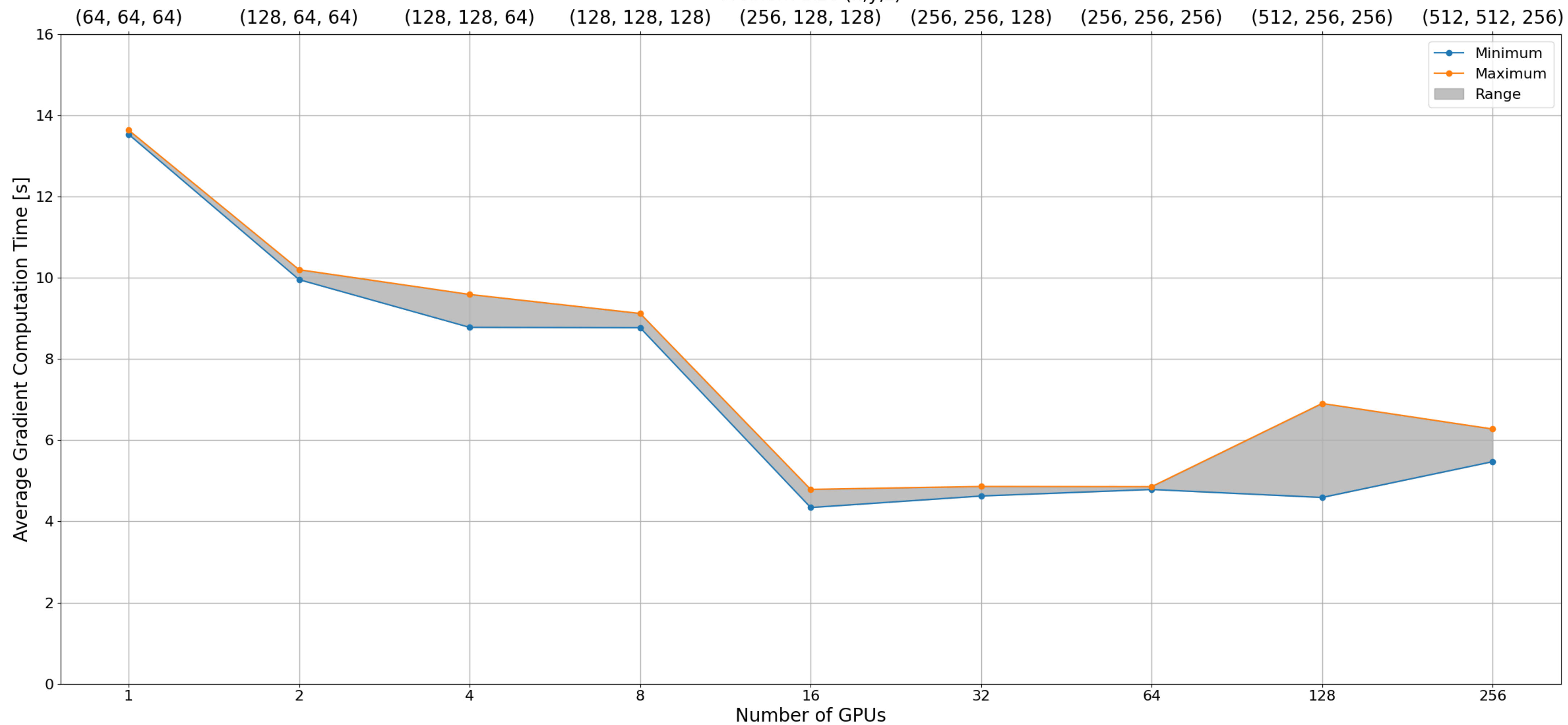
- ▶ speedup due to structure of the network and performance of A100s
- ▶ contiguous assignment of workers essential

# Results

## gradient timing experiment

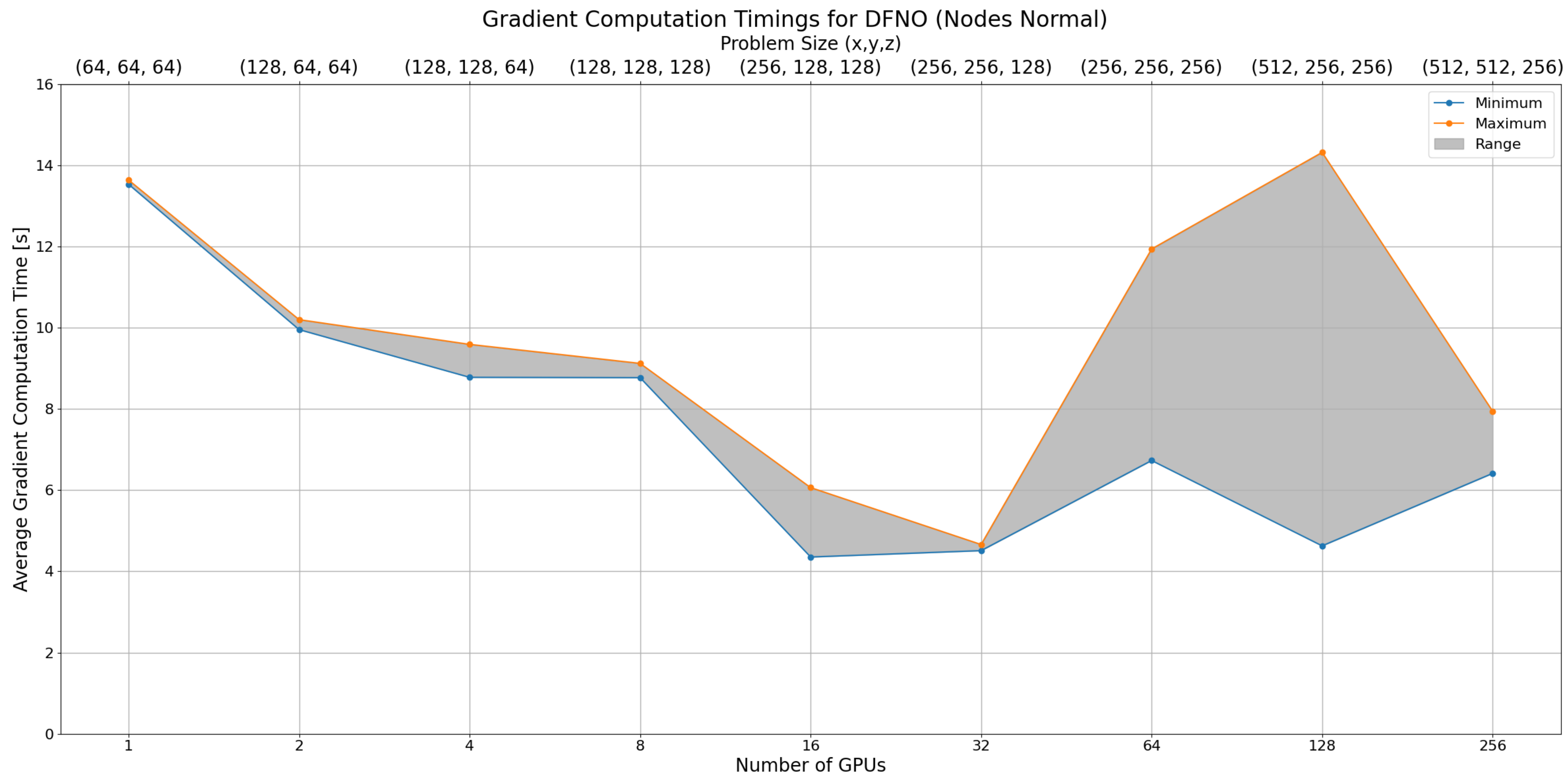
Gradient Computation Timings for DFNO (Nodes Contiguous)

Problem Size (x,y,z)



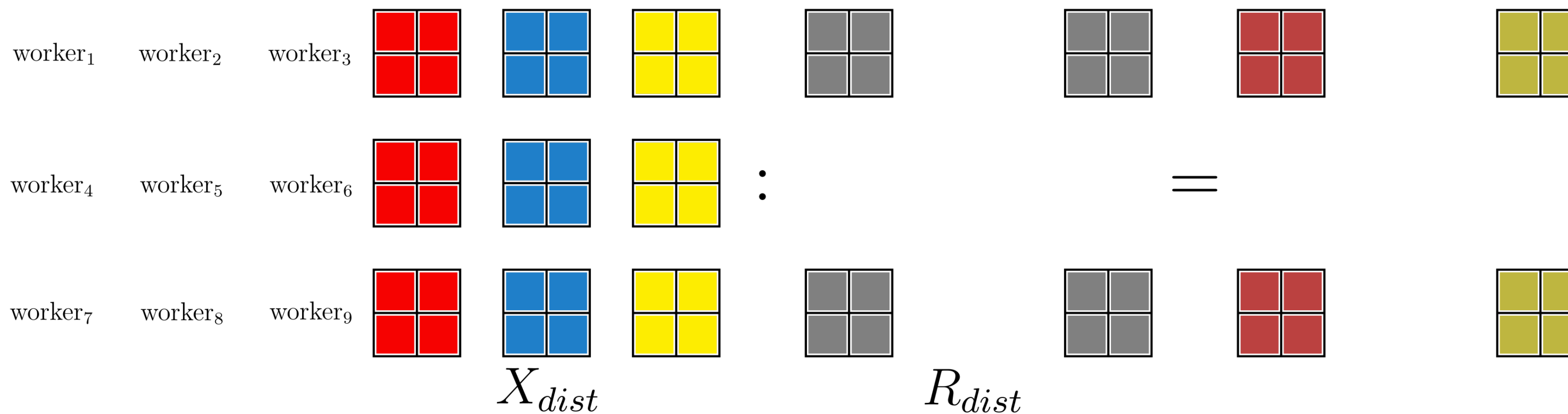
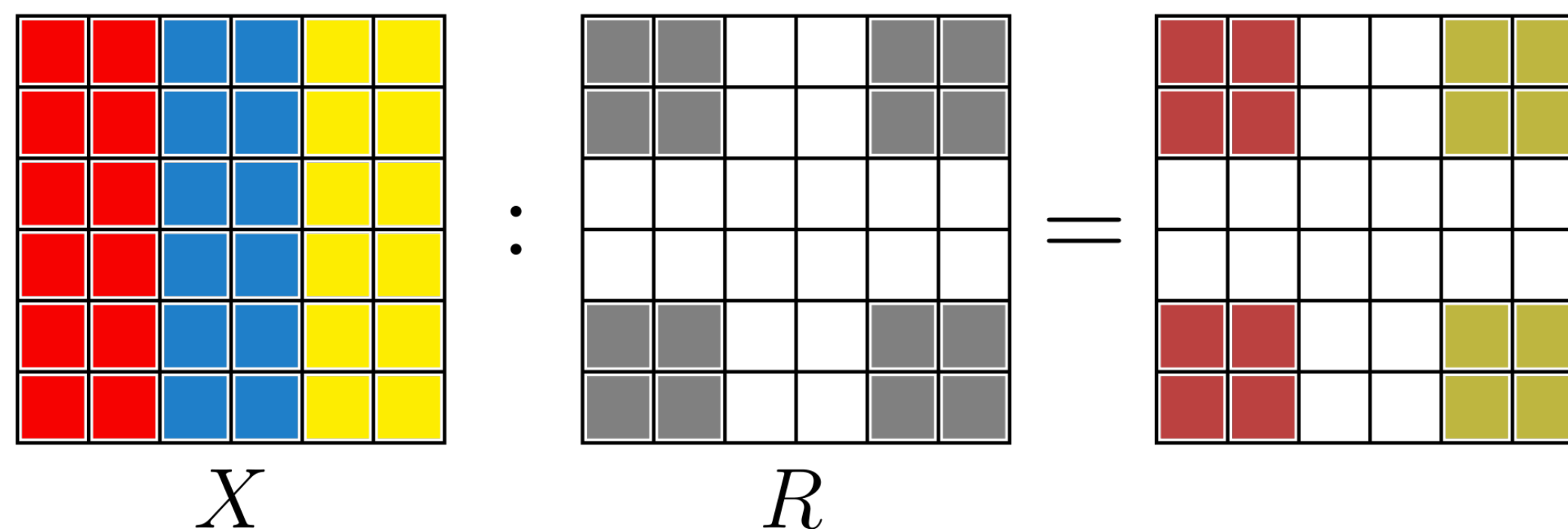
# Results

## gradient timing experiment



# Results

## gradient timing experiment - speedup explanation



# Conclusions

Distributed-memory parallelism of FNOs is difficult

- ▶ high-dimensional data/network
- ▶ large memory consumption
- ▶ complex network components

Using HPC-oriented deep learning tools (i.e. DistDL) solves the problem

- ▶ good abstraction of data movement in HPC systems
- ▶ integration with PyTorch allows concise expression & differentiation

**FNOs scale well, due to structure of network**



# Future Work

## Scaling:

- ▶ fully train network on realistic volume sizes
- ▶ remove communication bottlenecks (e.g. GPU offload)

## Cloud integration:

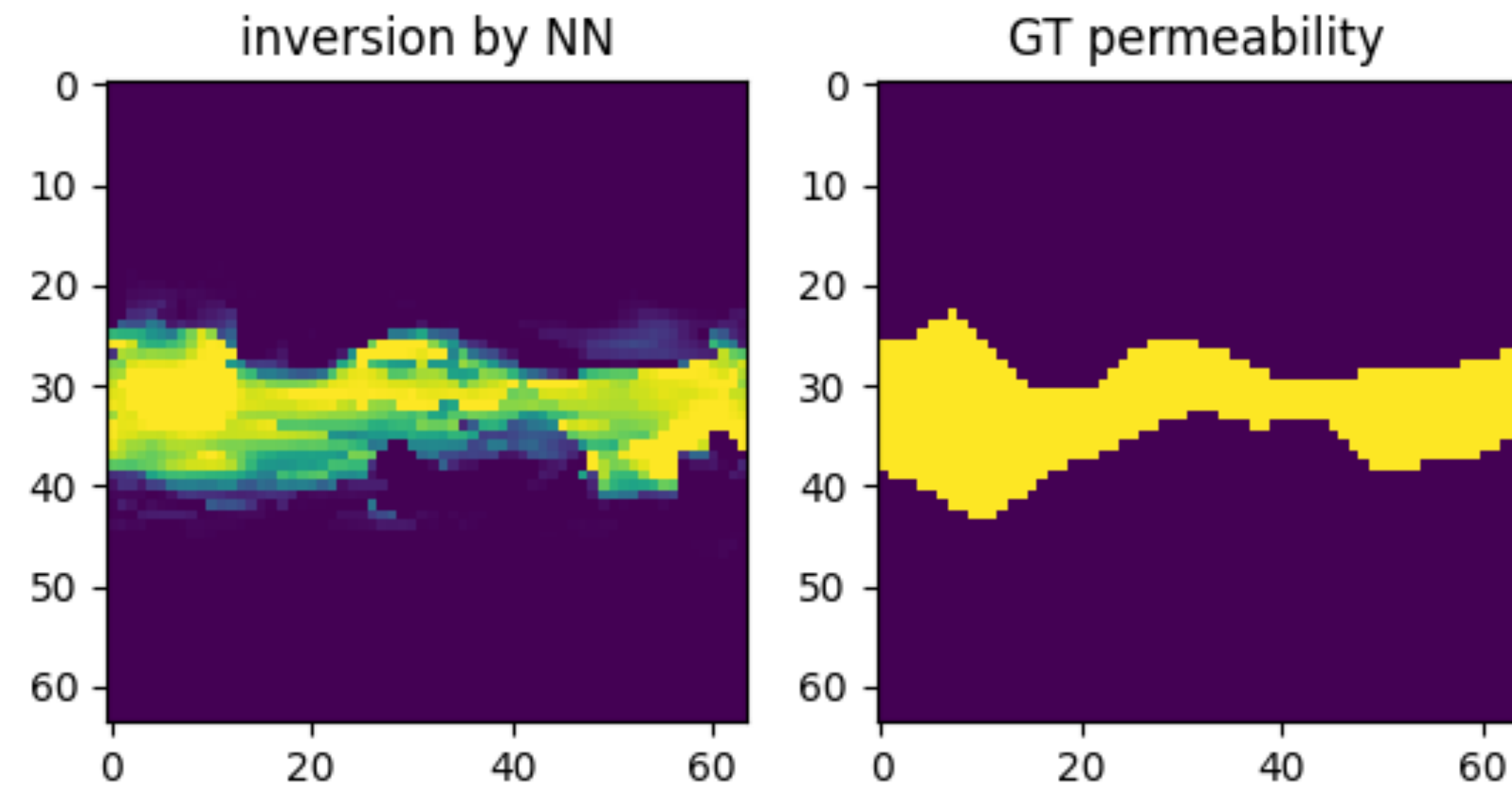
- ▶ full data pipeline (e.g. Azure Blob w/ HSDS, CycleCloud)
- ▶ packaging & deployment of pre-trained models



# Future Work

## CCS Integration

- ▶ wave-based monitoring of CCS
- ▶ inversion for permeability
- ▶ uncertainty quantification



# Related Work

DFNO Implementation - <https://github.com/slimgroup/dfno>

Original FNO - [https://github.com/zongyi-li/fourier\\_neural\\_operator](https://github.com/zongyi-li/fourier_neural_operator)

DistDL - <https://github.com/distdl/distdl>

# Acknowledgements

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