Large Scale Problem Solving Using Automated Code Generation and Distributed Visualisation

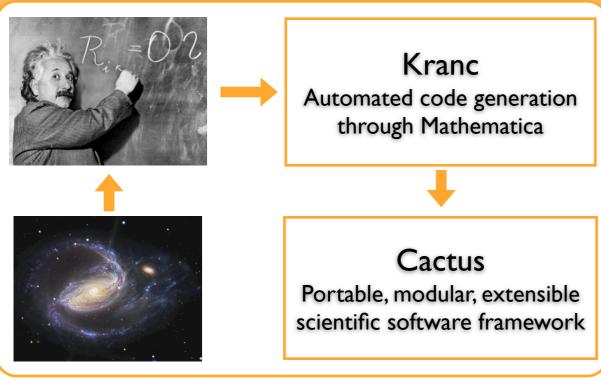
SCALE 2009, Shanghai, China, May 2009

W. Benger, E. Bentivegna, P. Diener, J. Ge, A. Hutanu, R. Kooima, K. Liu, R. Paruchuri, E. Schnetter, J. Tao, C. Toole, G. Allen





PROGRAMMING PRODUCTIVITY Translating complex science into code



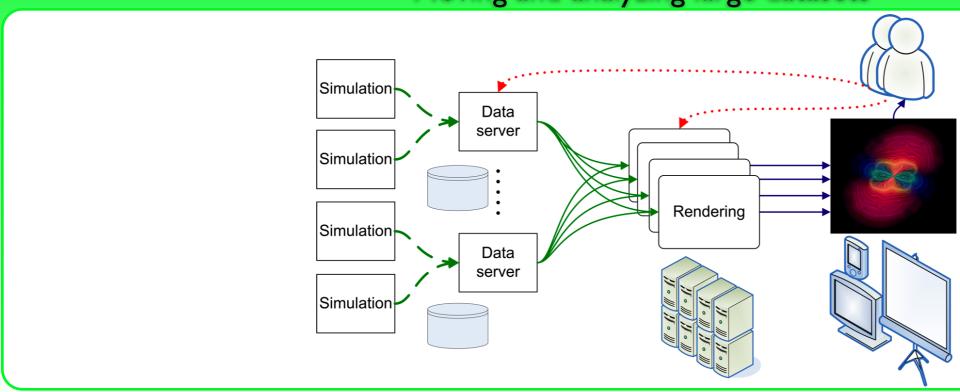
SCALABILITY TO LARGE NUMBER OF PROCESSORS Efficient utilization of high-concurrency machines



Cactus framework

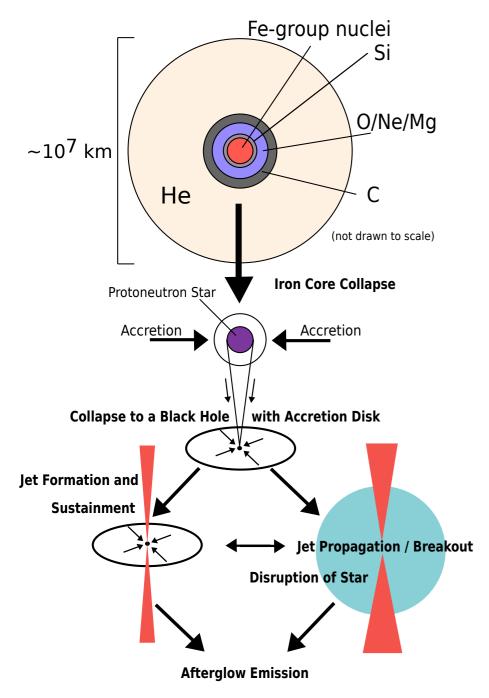
Carpet
Adaptive mesh refinement

I/O BANDWIDTH AND INTERACTIVE VISUALIZATION Moving and analyzing large datasets





Motivation: Gamma-Ray Burst Grand Challenge

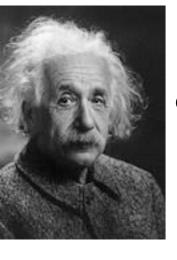


ACM, doi:10.1145/1341811.1341831

- Most energetic events in the universe
- Mechanism still a riddle; grand challenge in astrophysics
- Modelling requires expertise in many fields of physics (general relativity, magnetohydrodynamics, neutrinos, ...)
- Requires petascale computing



McLachlan: Solving the Einstein Equations



- Einstein Equations: complex system of PDEs, almost impossible to code by hand
- Automated code generation with Kranc: creating complete, optimised Cactus modules

- Enables modifying the implementation without accidental errors
- Employing curvilinear coordinate systems, higher order discretisation methods, mesh refinement

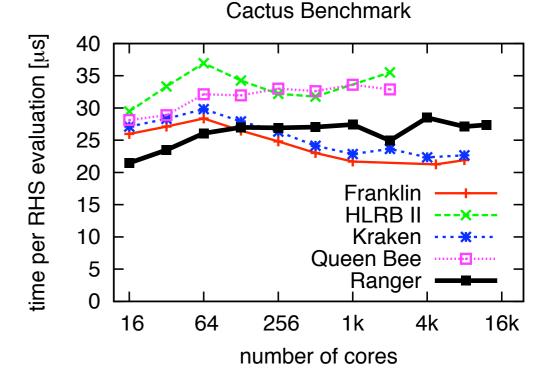
http://www.cct.lsu.edu/~eschnett/Kranc/http://www.cct.lsu.edu/~eschnett/McLachlan/



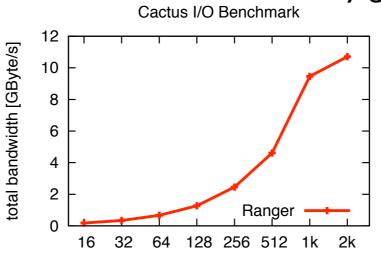
Cactus/Carpet: Scalable Adaptive Mesh Refinement

- <u>Cactus</u>: Software framework for HPC
 - Collaborative code development
 - Modular mechanism for multi-physics coupling
- <u>Carpet</u>: Scalable Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR)
 - Hybrid parallelisation combining MPI and OpenMP
 - Efficient I/O layer

http://www.cactuscode.org
http://www.carpetcode.org



Weak scaling benchmark, 9 levels of mesh refinement, very good parallel scaling

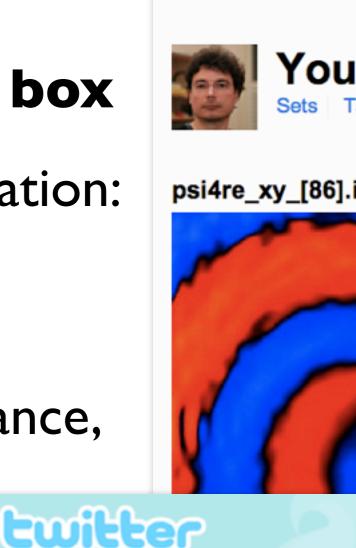






Interacting with Scalable Simulations

- flickr°
 Home You
- Typical large simulations are a black box
- However, need to interact with simulation:
 - examine current state
 - announce interesting events
- Debug physics, ensure good performance, detect errors early
- Web server built into simulation, announce to portals, Twitter, Flickr







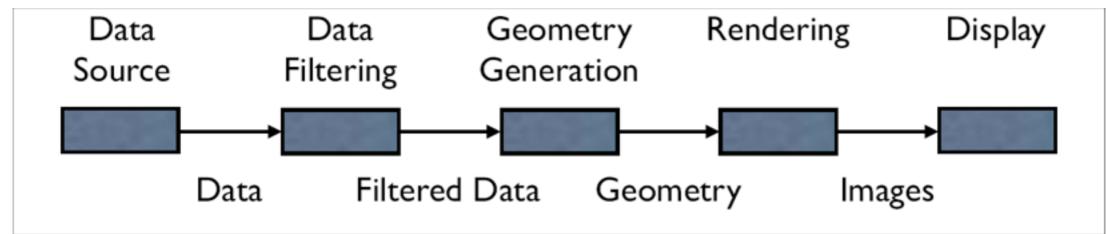
Visualization Challenge

- Simulations generate large data (TBs->PBs)
 - -Visualization capabilities behind simulations
- Visualization system must be designed to be
 - -Interactive (>5 fps)
 - -Responsive (<2 second update)
 - -Handle large data (scale to deal with PB files)
 - -High resolution
 - Able to enable collaborative visualization



Our Method

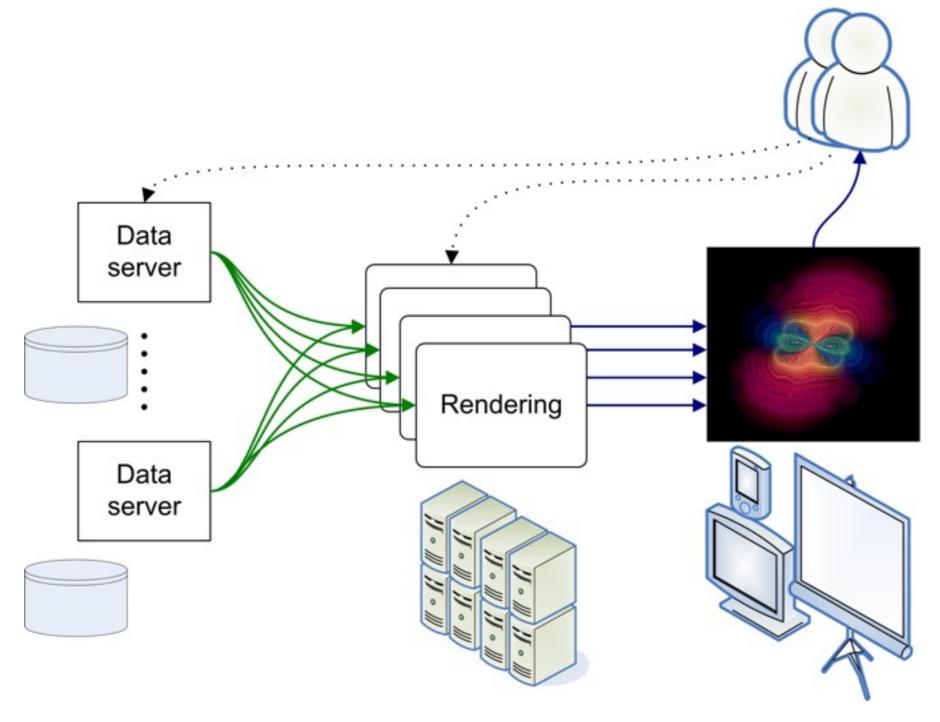
Visualization pipeline



- Distributed resources to improve visualization application
- Integrated application development approach – optimize all resources



Overall Architecture



- New Parallel renderer
- New Distributed data server
- New interaction using tangible devices
- Using SAGE for streaming

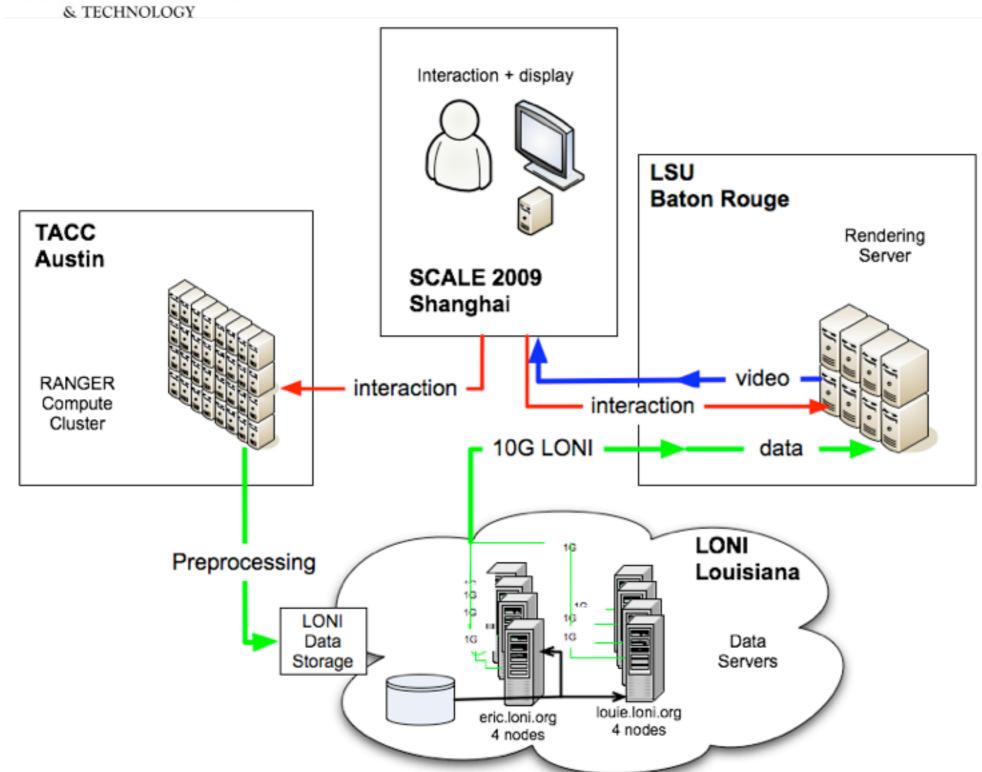


Scalable, Fast I/O

- Disk I/O rate limited for loading/browsing through a large dataset
- Our approach
 - -Use remote machines to store data in main memory
 - -Transfer over 10G network faster than from local disks
- Details of our distributed data server:
 - network transport protocols that support high transmission rate: UDT (UDP-based) library
 - new remote data access system that supports a high number of operations/second



SCALE09 Demonstration



- 2048 core simulation code
- 8 node renderer at LSU
- Remote LONI nodes as data servers
- 1024³ spatial resolution (1GByte/ timestep)
- 20 timesteps cached remotely
- 2s/timestep remote load; 12.8s local load
- Scalable Approach!!!



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XiRel



Alpaca



CyberTools









