

Erlang-based Desynchronized Urban Traffic Simulation for High-Performance Computing Systems

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- Micro-scale Traffic Simulation
- Parallel implementation
- Synchronization
- HPC system
- Results

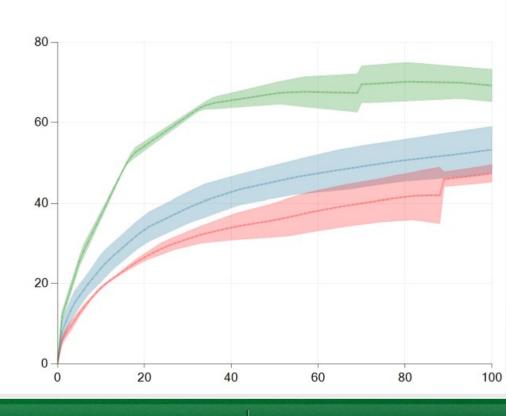


Micro-scale Traffic Simulation





- Different abstraction levels:
 - Macro
 - Meso
 - Micro
- Individual cars make difference!
- More details
- Large cities
- Results ASAP



Micro-scale Traffic Simulation





- More details
- Large cities
- Results ASAP





Nagel-Schreckenberg





3		4				
	6	1				



		4			5	
		3	2			

Nagel-Schreckenberg





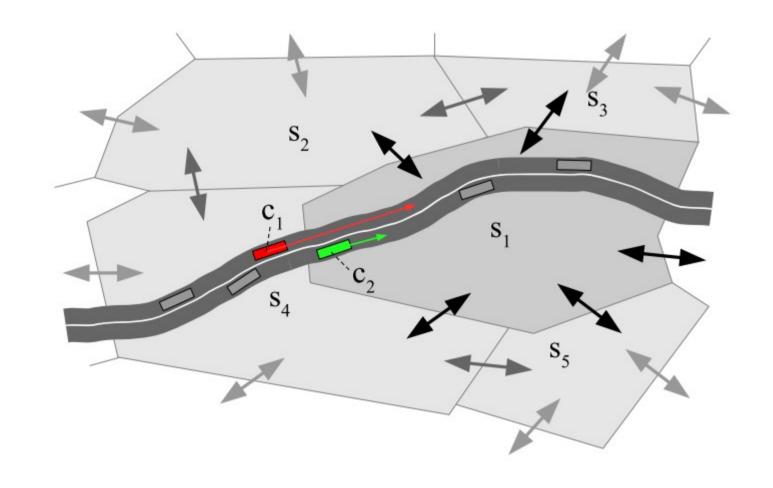
- Extensions:
 - Lane changes
 - Crossroads
 - Traffic lights
 - Individual features







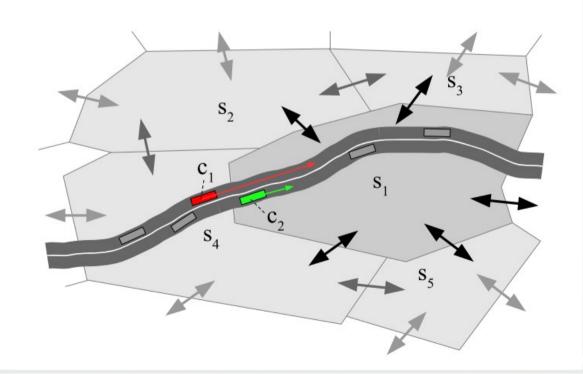








$$STATE_{t_k}^{s_i} = sim(STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_i}, STATE_{t_k}^{s_{N_i}})$$



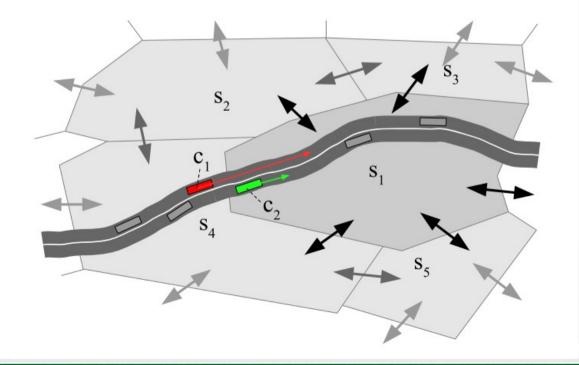




$$STATE_{t_k}^{s_i} = sim(STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_i}, STATE_{t_k}^{s_{N_i}})$$



Deadlock!

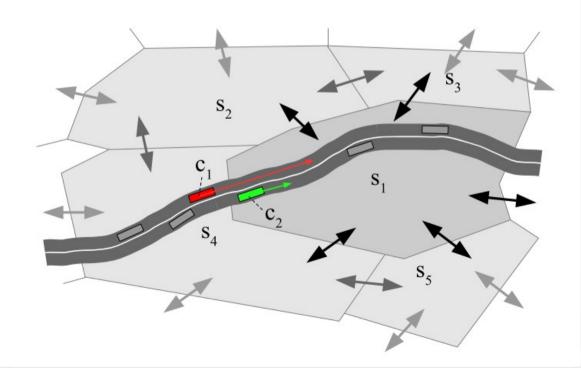






$$STATE_{t_k}^{s_i} = sim(STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_i}, STATE_{t_k}^{s_{N_i}})$$

$$STATE_{t_k}^{s_i} = sim_1(STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_i}, STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_{N_i}})$$





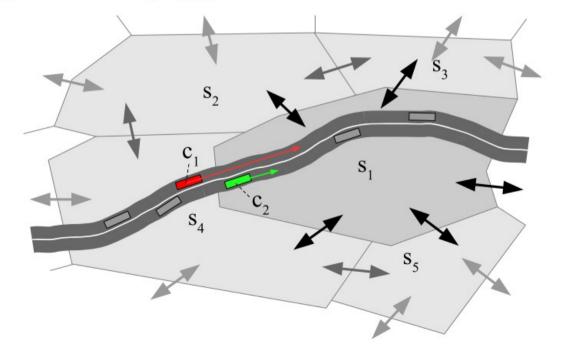


$$STATE_{t_k}^{s_i} = sim(STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_i}, STATE_{t_k}^{s_{N_i}})$$

$$STATE_{t_k}^{s_i} = sim_1(STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_i}, STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_{N_i}})$$

$$STATE_{t_k}^{s_i} = sim(STATE_{t_{k-\Delta t}}^{s_i}, STATE_{t_{k-d\Delta t}}^{s_{N_i}})$$

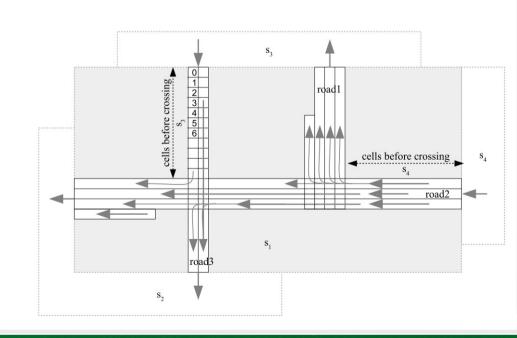
d – desynchronization level



Desynchronization



- Calculate state changes without full knowledge about incoming cars
- Correct the state after the information appears
- Limit d till first crossroad
- Publish available space
- Forbid lane changes at d*Vmax



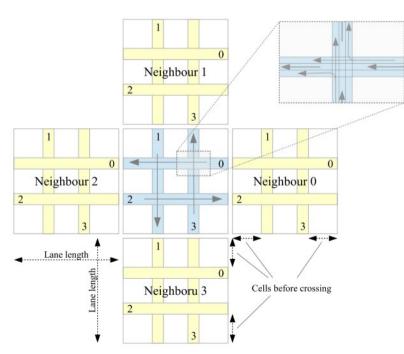
Implementation in Erlang





- Map as a basic data structure, Erlang 18
- Each crossroad in a separate process
- Messaging: publish available space and leaving cars
- Calculate d steps forward

- Distributed Erlang
- Hidden nodes only!



The computer





- Prometheus @ ACK Cyfronet
- 1728 servers of the HP Apollo 8000 platform
- InfiniBand network with 56 Gbit/s
- 41,472 cores
- 216 TB RAM

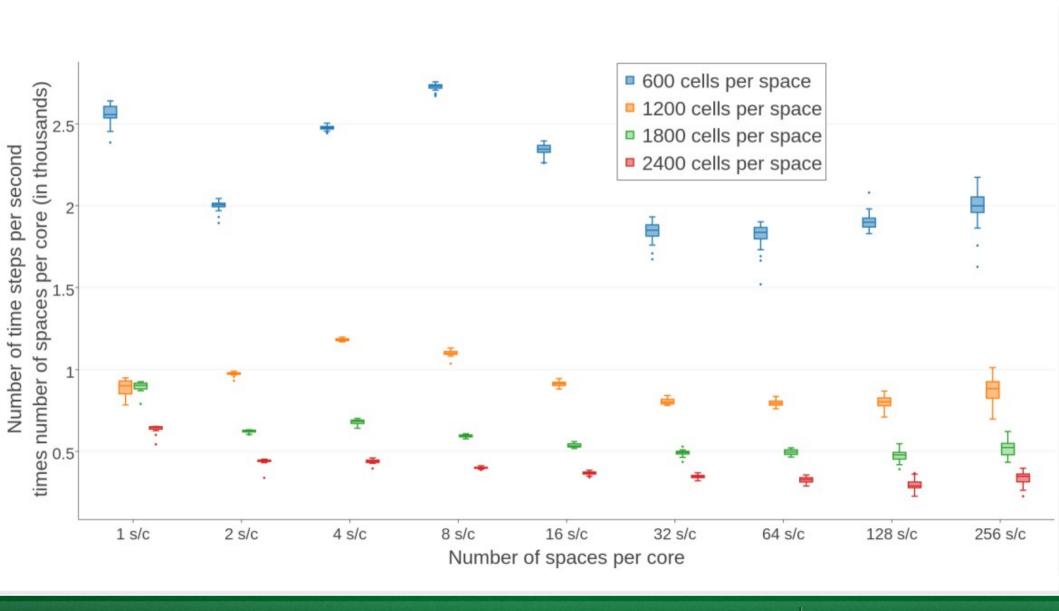
You can visit him tomorrow



Single node – growing task size



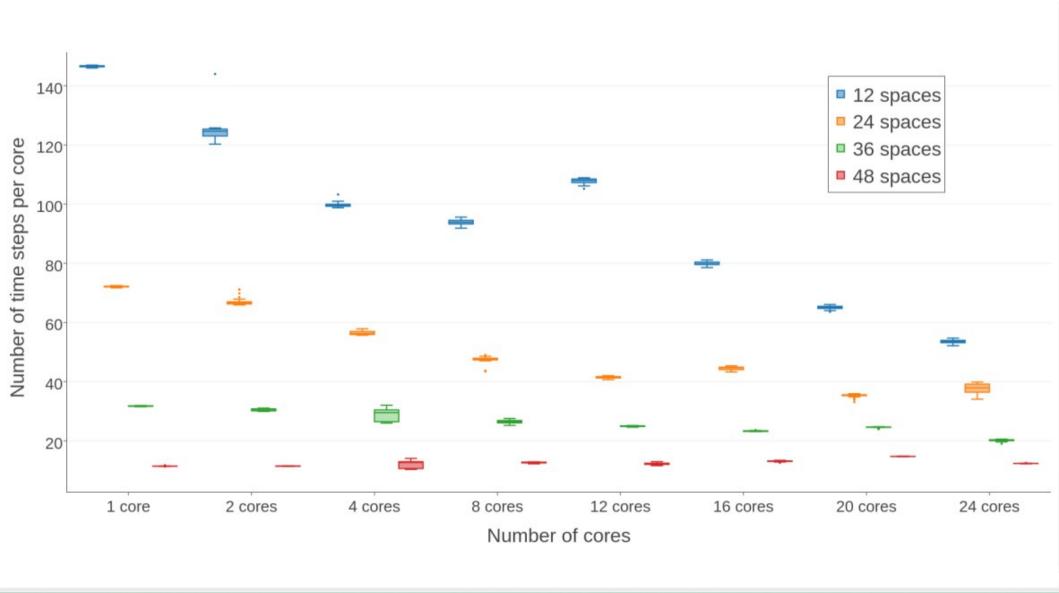




Single node – more cores



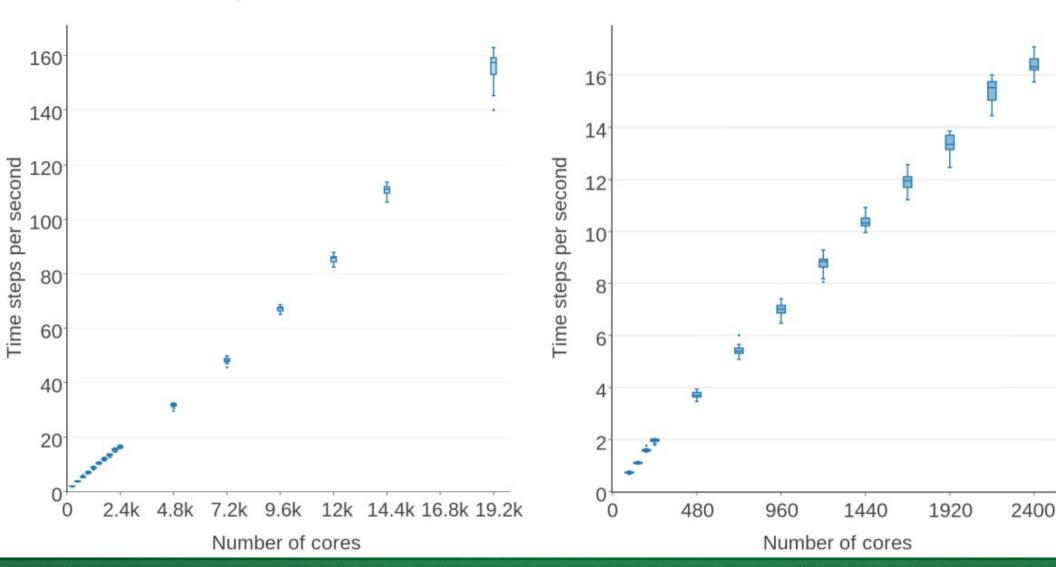




More and more cores



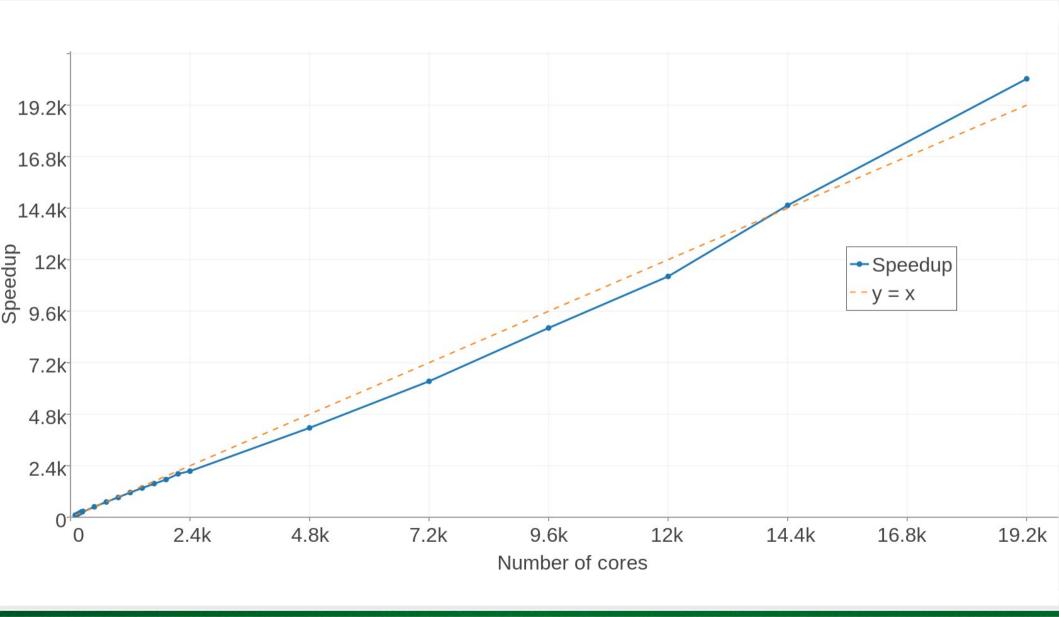
240,000 spaces, 600 cells each, 11,520,000 cars



Speedup



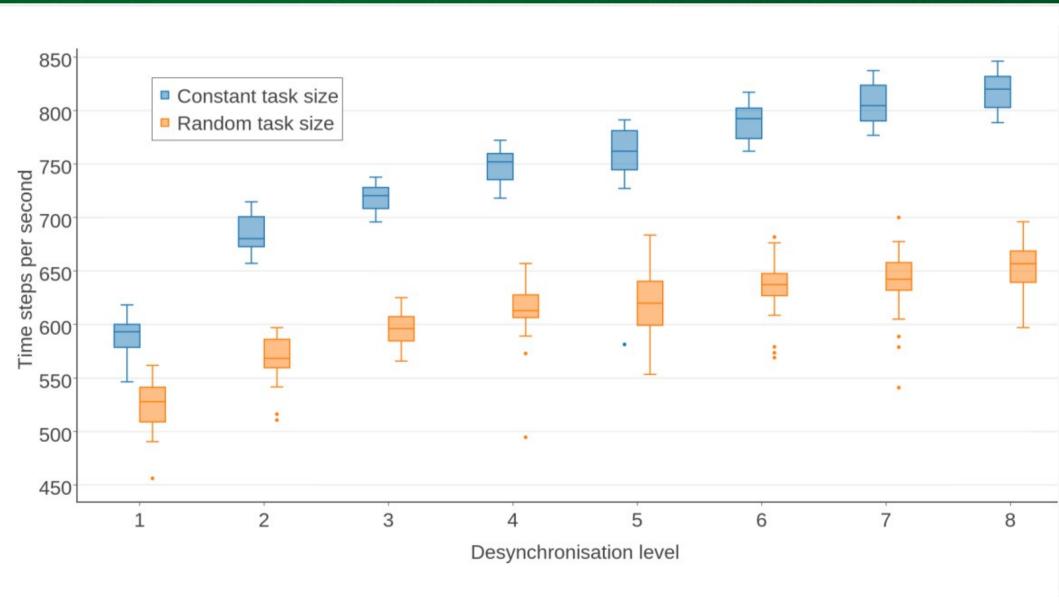




Desynchronization







Further steps





- Compare with sequential version
- Compare with Java, C...
- Real-life scenarios
- More precise models
- Different problems







Thank you!