



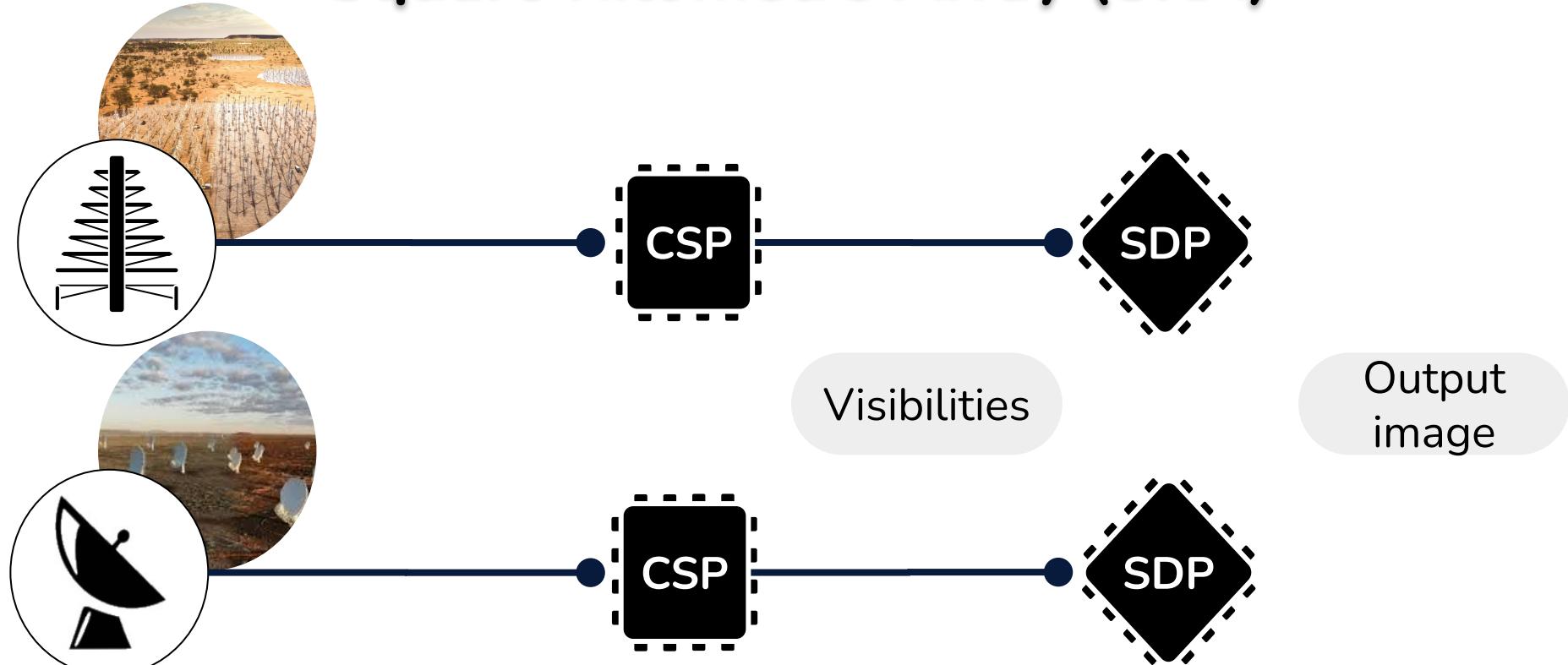
## GT SKA

# SimSDP: Proof of Concept for Radio Astronomy Imaging on High-Performance Architectures

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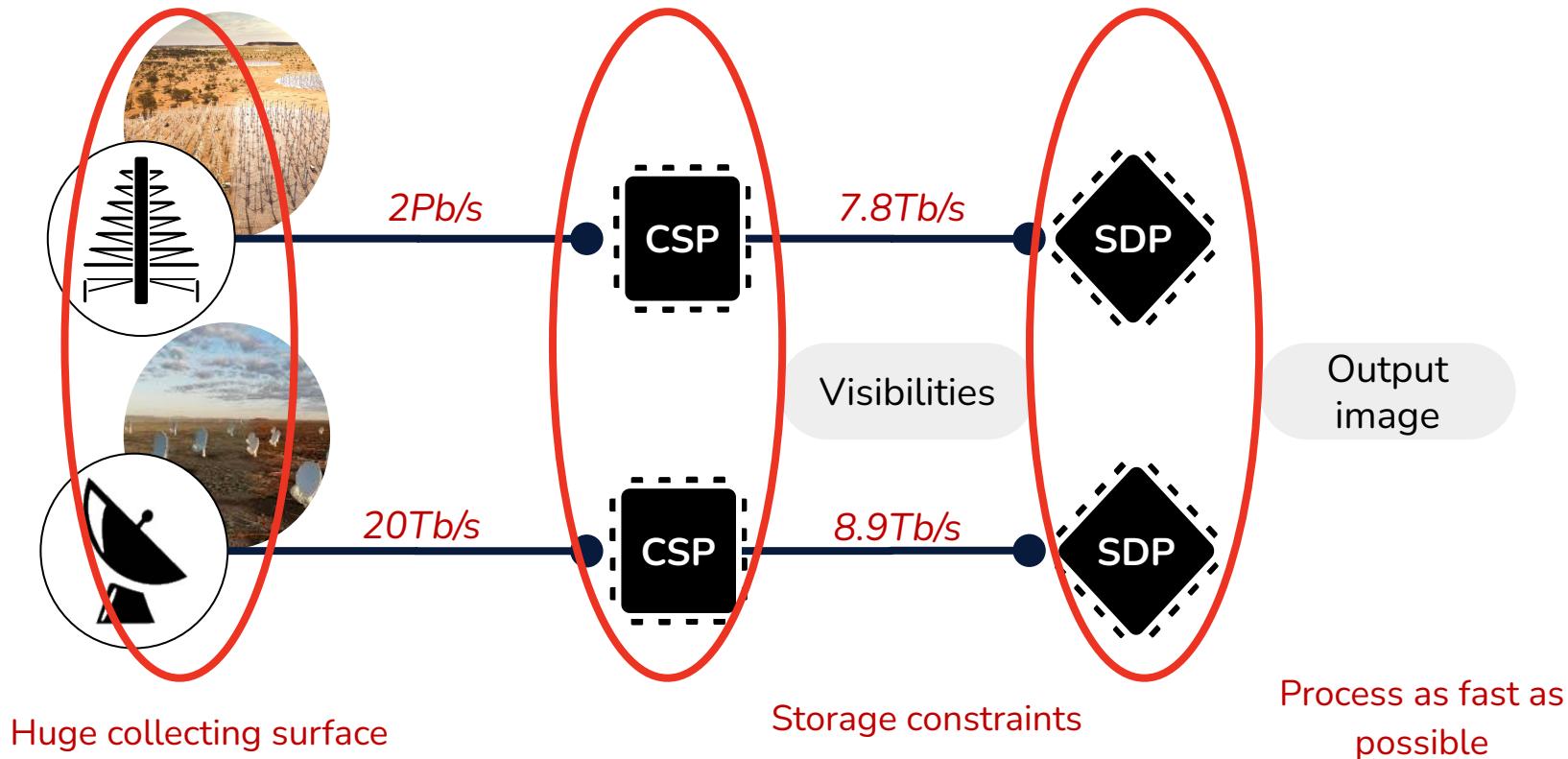
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# Square Kilometre Array (SKA)



CSP: Central Signal Processor  
SDP: Science Data Processor

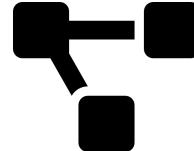
# Square Kilometre Array (SKA)



# How to simulate SDP imaging pipelines on HPC systems?



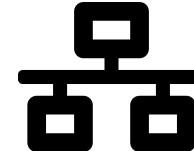
Not parallel  
programming expert



Algorithm in  
development



SKA objectives

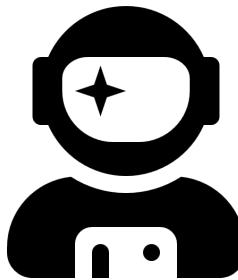


Not yet built HPC  
System

# Objectives



- Optimize
- Allocate
- Analyse



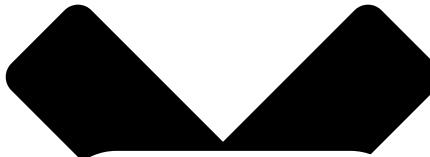


Resource  
Allocation process  
on HPC systems

# Graph based Algorithm-Architecture Adequation (AAA)

Model of  
Computation  
(MoC)

Model of  
Architecture  
(MoA)



Adequation

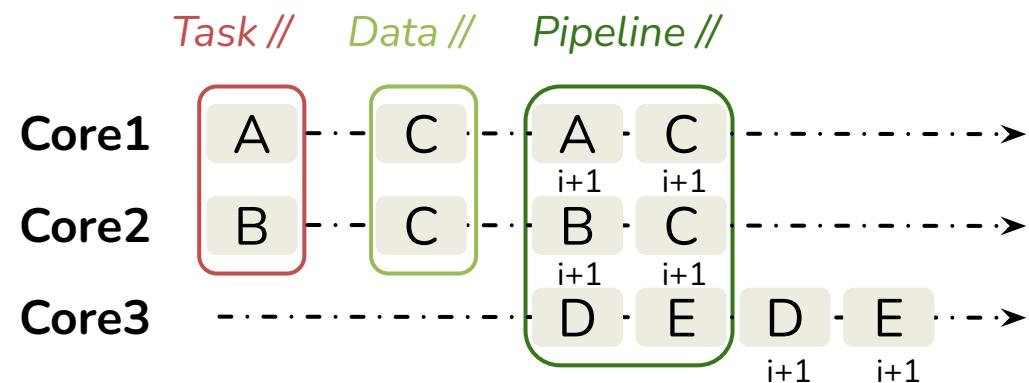
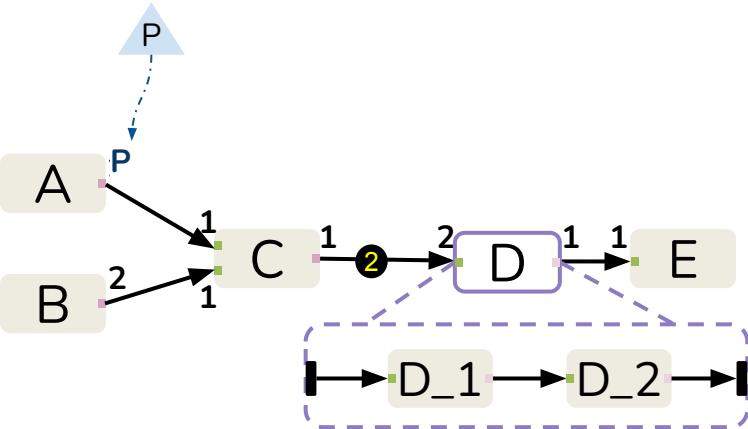


Code generation



# Dataflow MoC

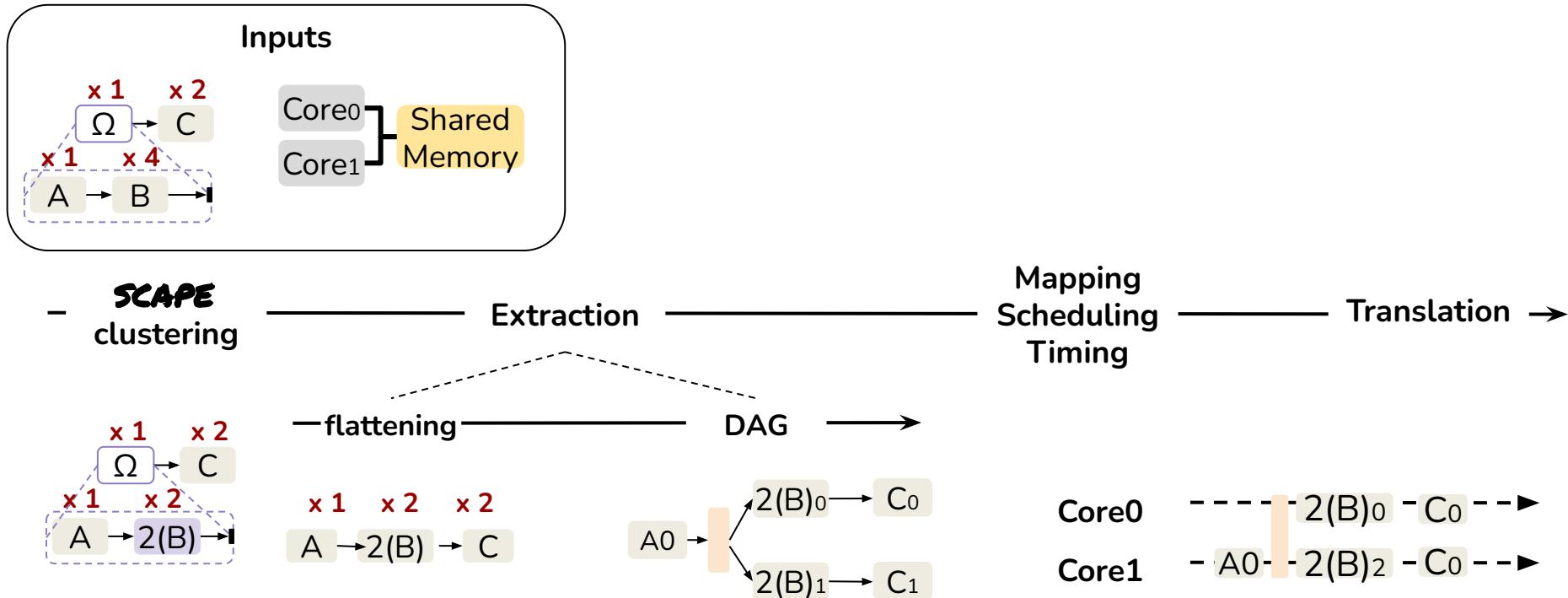
- ✓ Expression of several types of parallelism



- ✓ Ensure **consistency**, prevents manual mistakes.
- ✓ High **predictability**.
- ✓ Allow automatic resource allocation.



# Resource allocation on standard system



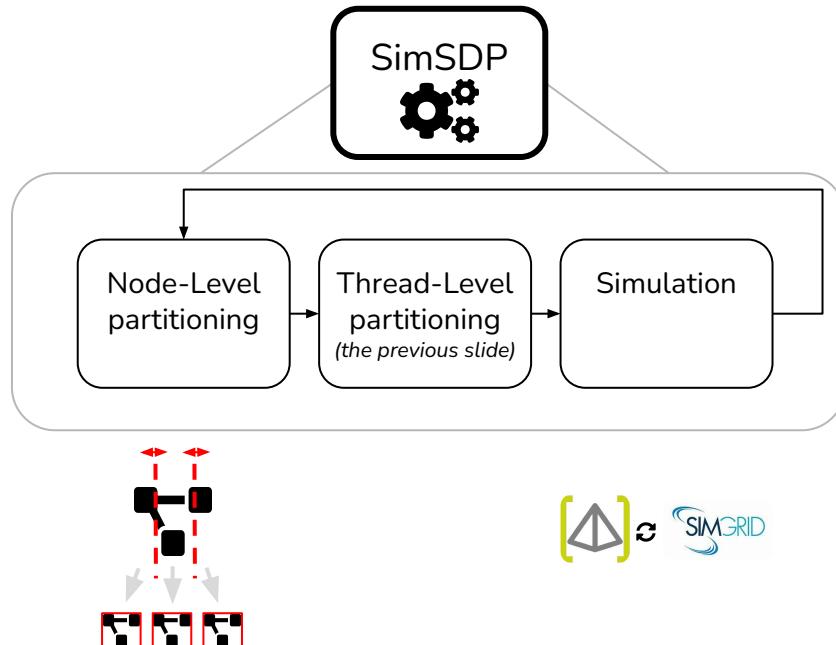
[1] O. Renaud, D. Gageot, K. Desnos, J.-F. Nezan. SCAPE: HW-Aware Clustering of Dataflow Actors for Tunable Scheduling Complexity, DASIP, 2023

[2] O. Renaud, N. Haggui, K. Desnos, J.-F. Nezan. Automated Clustering and Pipelining of Dataflow Actors for Controlled Scheduling Complexity, EUSIPCO, 2023

[3] O. Renaud, H. Miomandre, K. Desnos, J.-F. Nezan. Automated Level-Based Clustering of Dataflow Actors for Controlled Scheduling Complexity, JSA, 2024

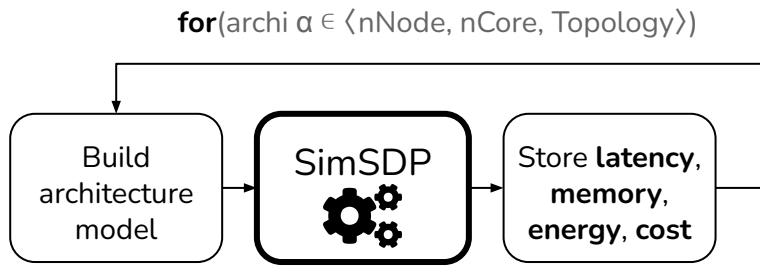


# SimSDP - Resource allocation on HPC system

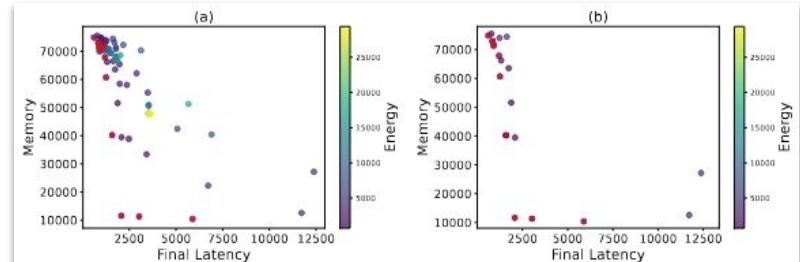




# Co-designing HPC HW/SW with SimSDP



Stop →  $\exists i \geq \delta\alpha : L_{final}(\alpha, i) \leq L_{final}(S_{max})$



	Sobel	RFI	SqueezeNet
Final latency	0,52 %	1,06 %	0,98 %
Memory	3,15 %	6,52 %	0,02 %

TABLE I  
IN VIVO VS. IN SILICO ERROR ANALYSIS: DEPLOYING SOBEL, RFI FILTER,  
AND SQUEEZENET ON 5 ARCHITECTURES

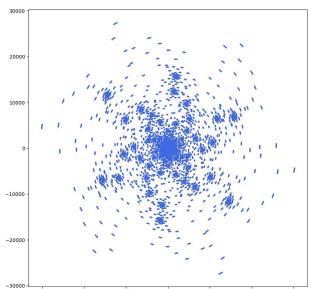


This prove the reliability of the SimSDP  
and its exploitability in HPC DSE



Radio astronomy  
imaging  
algorithms

# Radio astronomy imaging principle



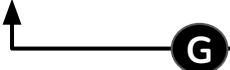
CSP visibilities

↑  
correlation point of a pair of  
antenna

Set up

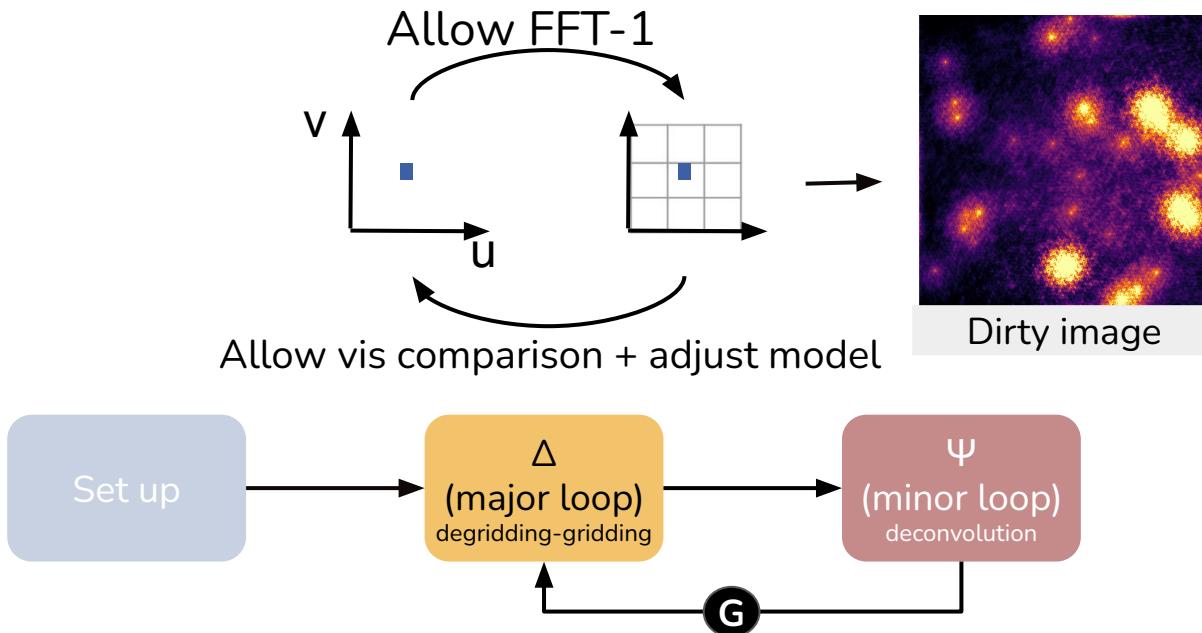
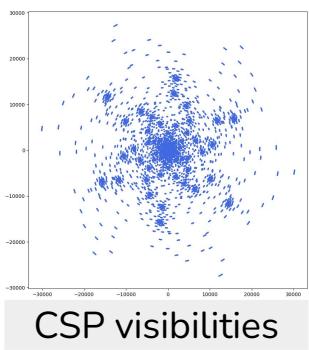
$\Delta$   
(major loop)  
degridding-gridding

$\Psi$   
(minor loop)  
deconvolution

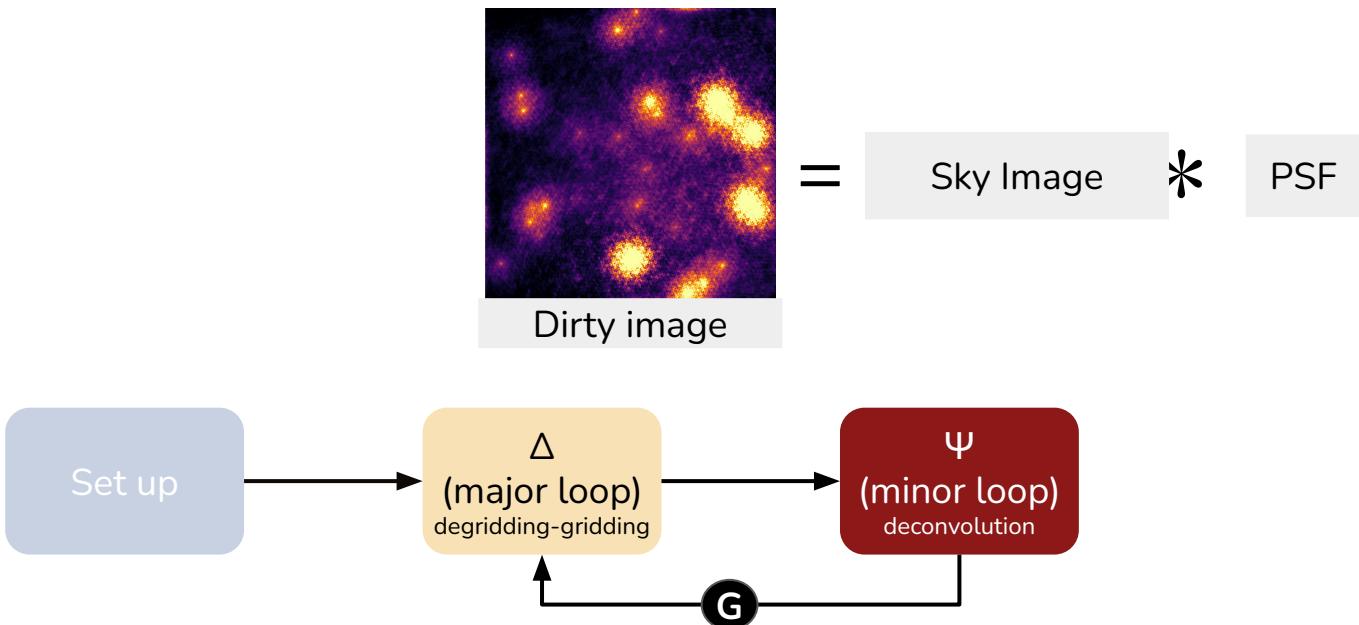
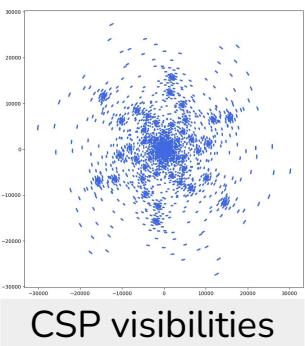


Output image

# Radio astronomy imaging principle

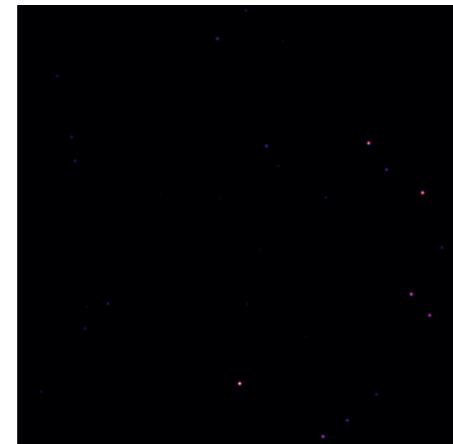


# Radio astronomy imaging principle

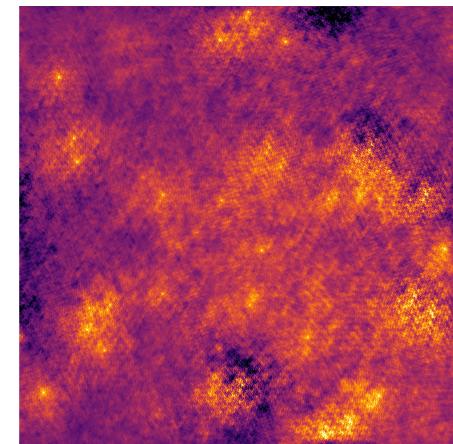
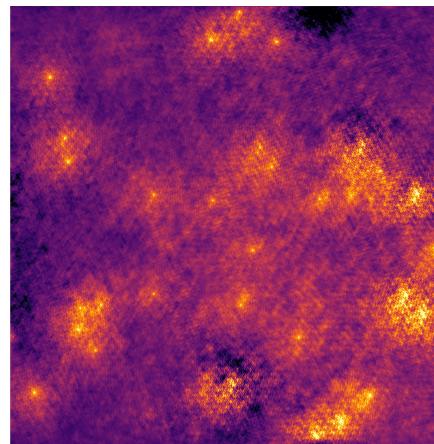
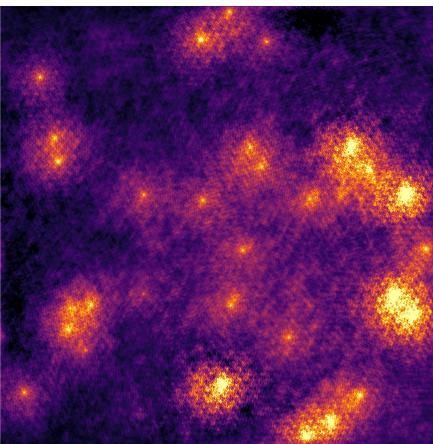
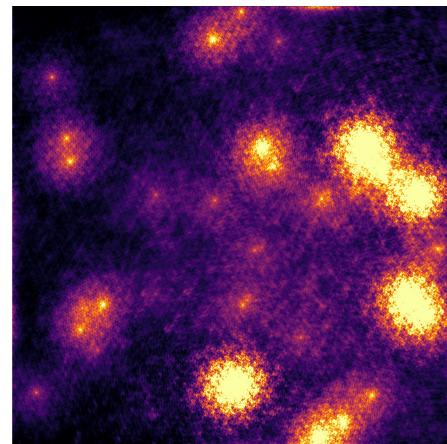


Deconvoluted image

Existing work

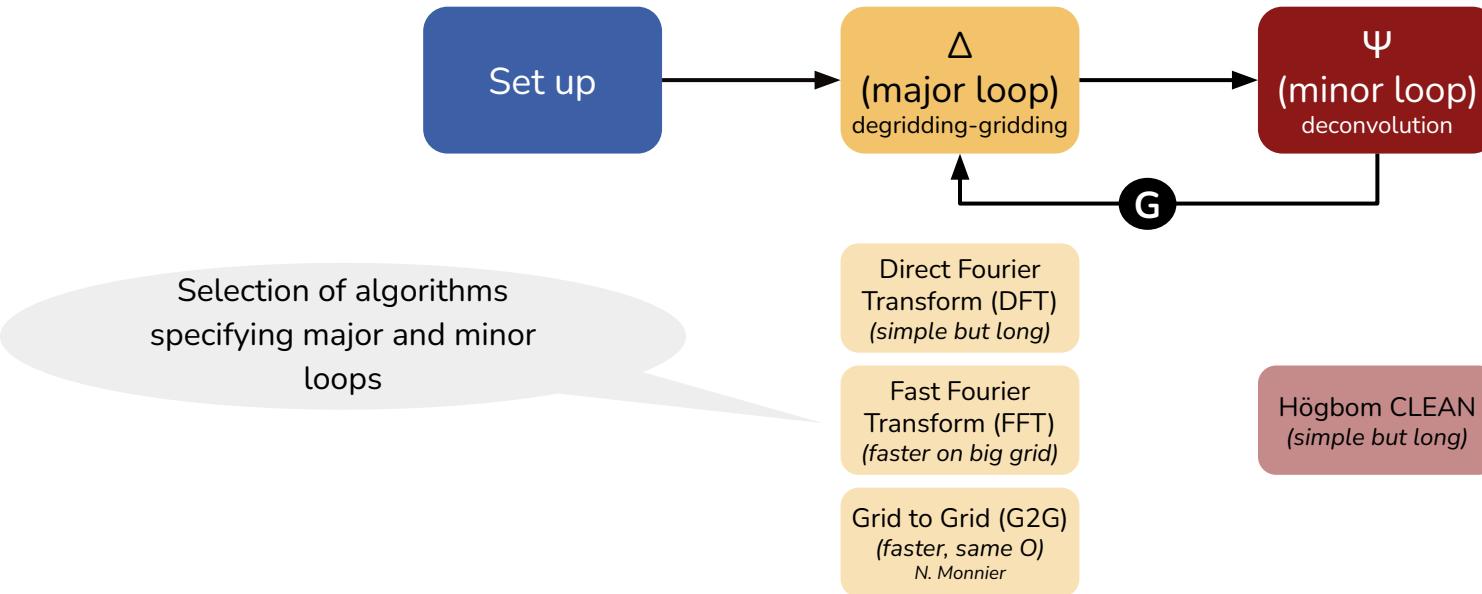


Dirty Image



Cycle

# Generic imaging pipeline



This pipeline is a very good entry point for comparing the performance of algorithms on 1 CPU architecture node

# Polynomial fit function for timing simulation

The goal is to facilitate pipeline comparison varying parameters

actor\_timing(target, param1,param2) = polynomial(param1,param2), where param ∈ NUM\_VIS, GRID\_SIZE, NUM\_MINOR\_CYCLE

```
# Building the scripted benchmark
FOR each param1 ∈ PARAM1 DO:
    FOR each param2 ∈ PARAM2 DO:
        EXECUTE Instrumented_code(param1,param2)
        SAVE {timing,config} → actor_timing.csv

# Calculating the polynomial and RMSE
FOR each actor_timing.csv ∈ CSV
    FOR each dof ∈ DOF
        COMPUTE polynomial(dof)
        COMPUTE RMSE(measure, polynomial)
```

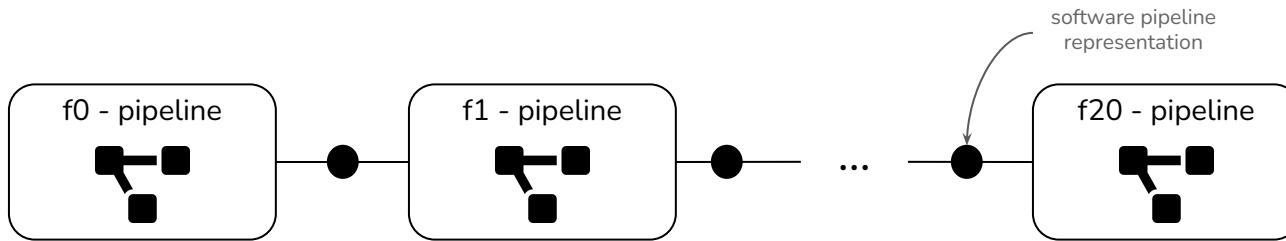
This method is currently manual, so that limits it:

- in sampling (up to 8 samples per parameter)
- in the degree of polynomial evaluated (limited to 2)

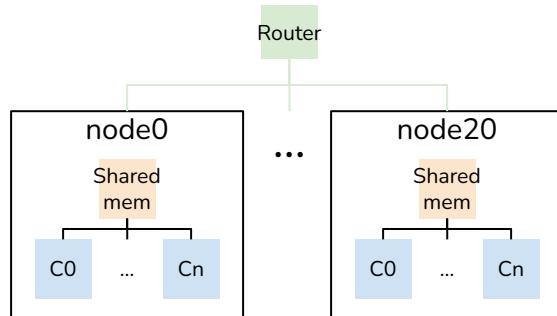


Radio astronomy  
imaging algorithms  
on HPC system

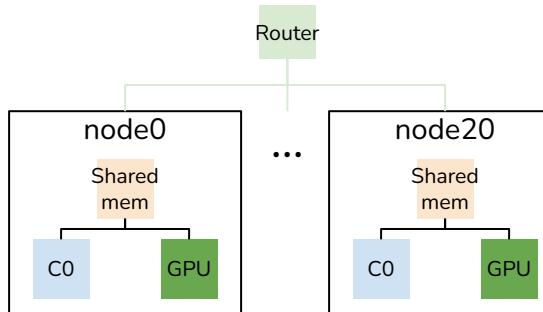
# Target architectures



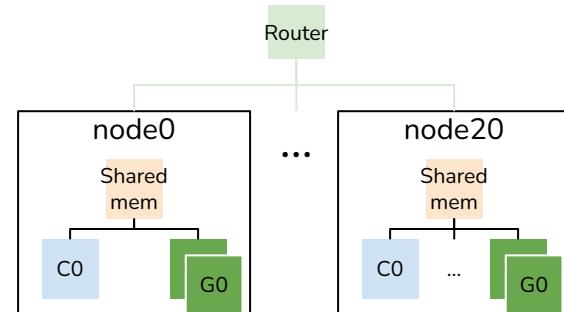
Multinode - multicore



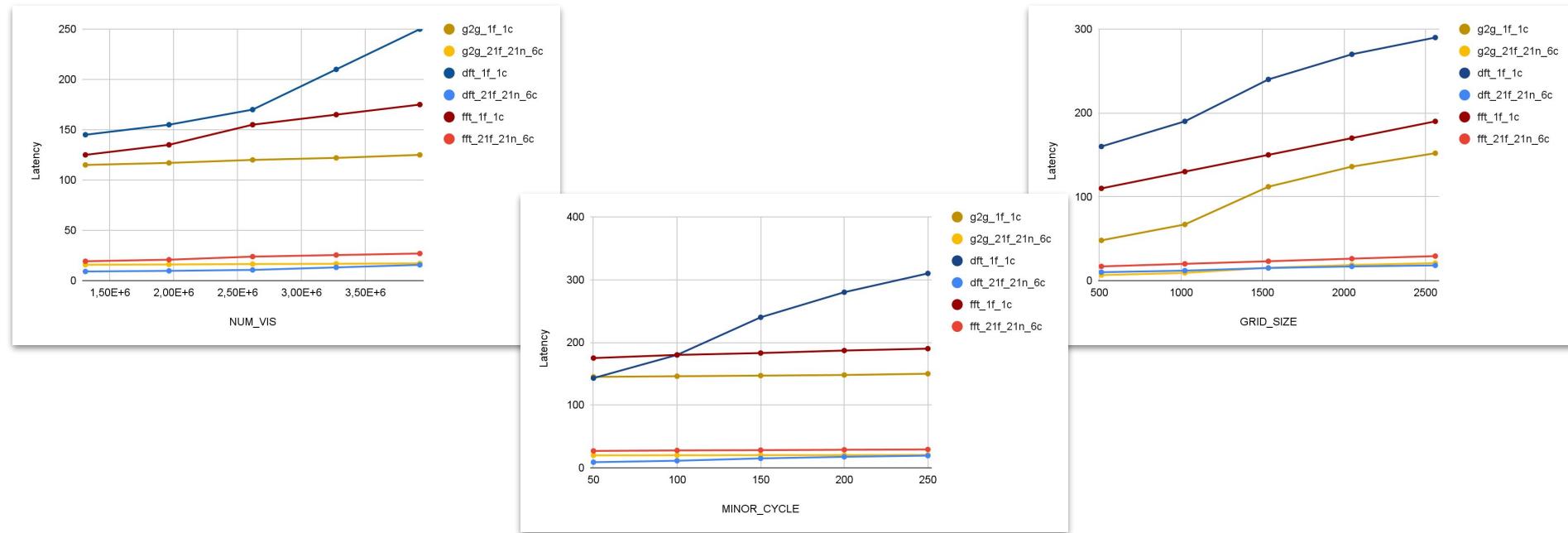
Multinode - monoGPU



Multinode - multiGPU



# Simulating generic imaging pipelines - 21 freq - CPU frequency based node partitioning



This corresponds to the Sunrise benchmark [DASIP] applied to HPC (the comparison with the measurement is missing).

# Polynomial fit function for timing simulation

The goal is to facilitate pipeline comparison varying parameters

`actor_timing(target, param1,param2) = polynomial(param1,param2)`, where param ∈ **NUM\_VIS, GRID\_SIZE, NUM\_MINOR\_CYCLE**

```
# Building the scripted benchmark
FOR each target ∈ [CPU\GPU] DO:
    FOR each param1 ∈ PARAM1 DO:
        FOR each param2 ∈ PARAM2 DO:
            EXECUTE Instrumented_code(param1,param2)
            SAVE {timing,config} → actor_timing.csv

# Calculating the polynomial with the degree offering the best RMSE
FOR each actor_timing.csv ∈ CSV
    FOR each dof ∈ DOF
        COMPUTE polynomial(dof)
        COMPUTE RMSE(measure, polynomial)
        SAVE best_RMSE_config → parameterized_actor_timing.csv
```

This will reduce the gap between estimated timing and measured value

# Summary conclusion

- On going work:
  - ➡ SOON Automated radio astronomy imaging benchmarking on HPC systems.
  - ➡ SOON Dataflow methodology available on Github.
  - ➡ SOON Comparison with manual implementation [N. Monnier g2g] validation on Ruche and Grid5000
- SimSDP Tutorial available on the PREESM website:  
[SimSDP: Multinode Design Space Exploration - Preesm](#)
- Radio astronomy imaging benchmark available on central supelec gitlab:  
[SIMSDP - Generic Imaging Pipeline](#)
- Future work:
  - 🚀 Enhancing SimSDP reliability automating fine-grained description

