

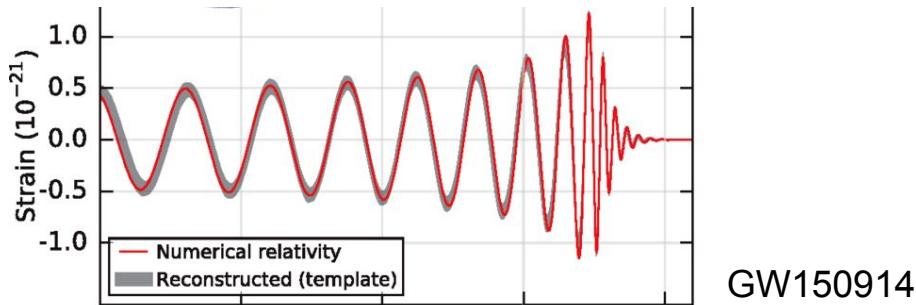
Exascale simulations of binary mergers for LIGO

Kyle Nelli
9/13/2023

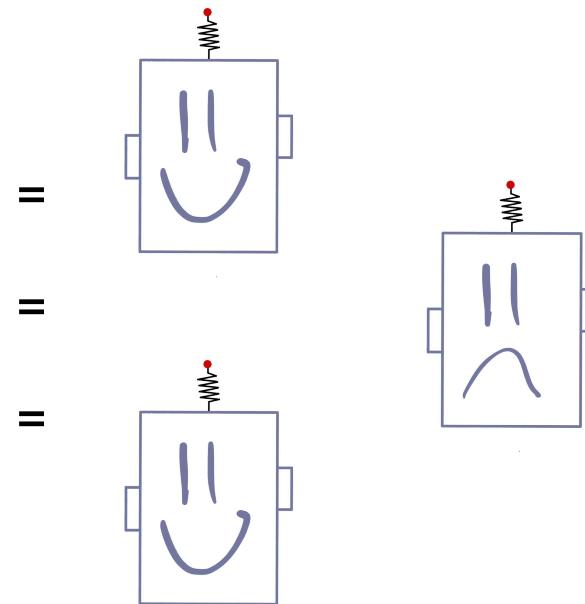
Background

GW Theory vs Observation

- LIGO + current NR codes
- LIGO upgrades + current NR codes
- LIGO upgrades + new NR codes



GW150914



What's holding current NR codes back?

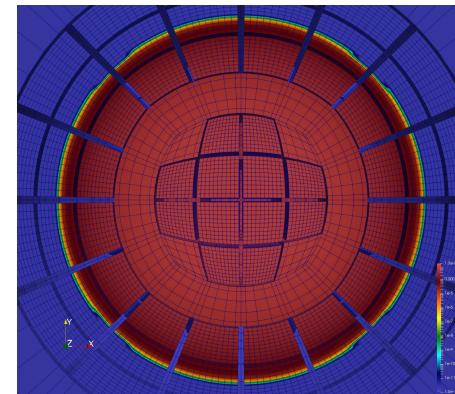
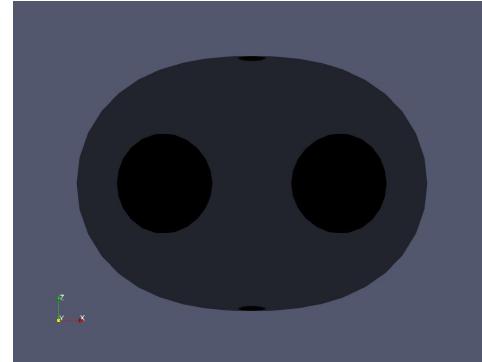
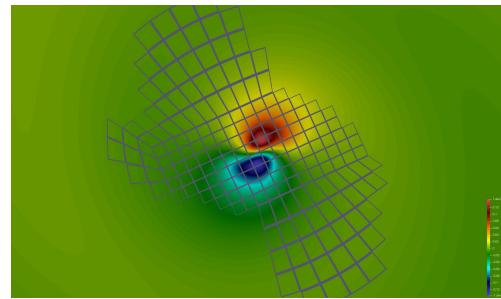
- Accuracy
 - Speed
-

- Numerical methods
 - ◆ Spectral vs Finite difference (FD)
- Parallelization

SpECTRE - a lead developer



- Open source
- Astro- & gravitational physics
- Spectral methods (Disc. Galerkin (DG))
- DG + FD hybrid
- Exascale
- **Task-based parallelism**



Abstract Concept

MPI vs Task Parallelism

Standard Message Passing Interface (MPI)

- Prescription for parallelization
- Non-threaded (all cores run the same code)
- Synchronous
- Not easily load balanced
- 30 years experience

Task-based Parallelism



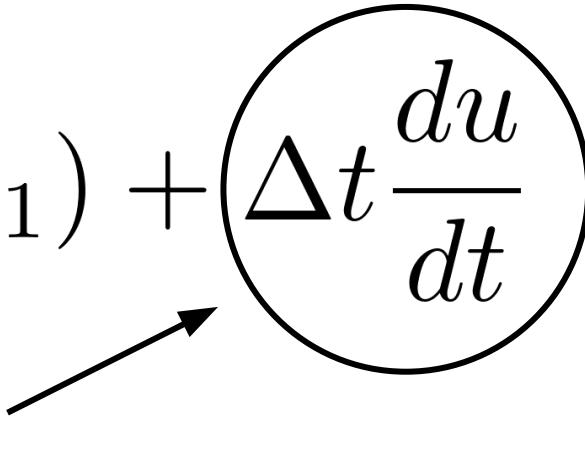
- Asynchronous
- Small amount of code = “task”
- Threaded
- “Auto” load balancing
- Nearest neighbor communication
- Little experience with PDEs

Our type of “tasks”: Solving PDEs!

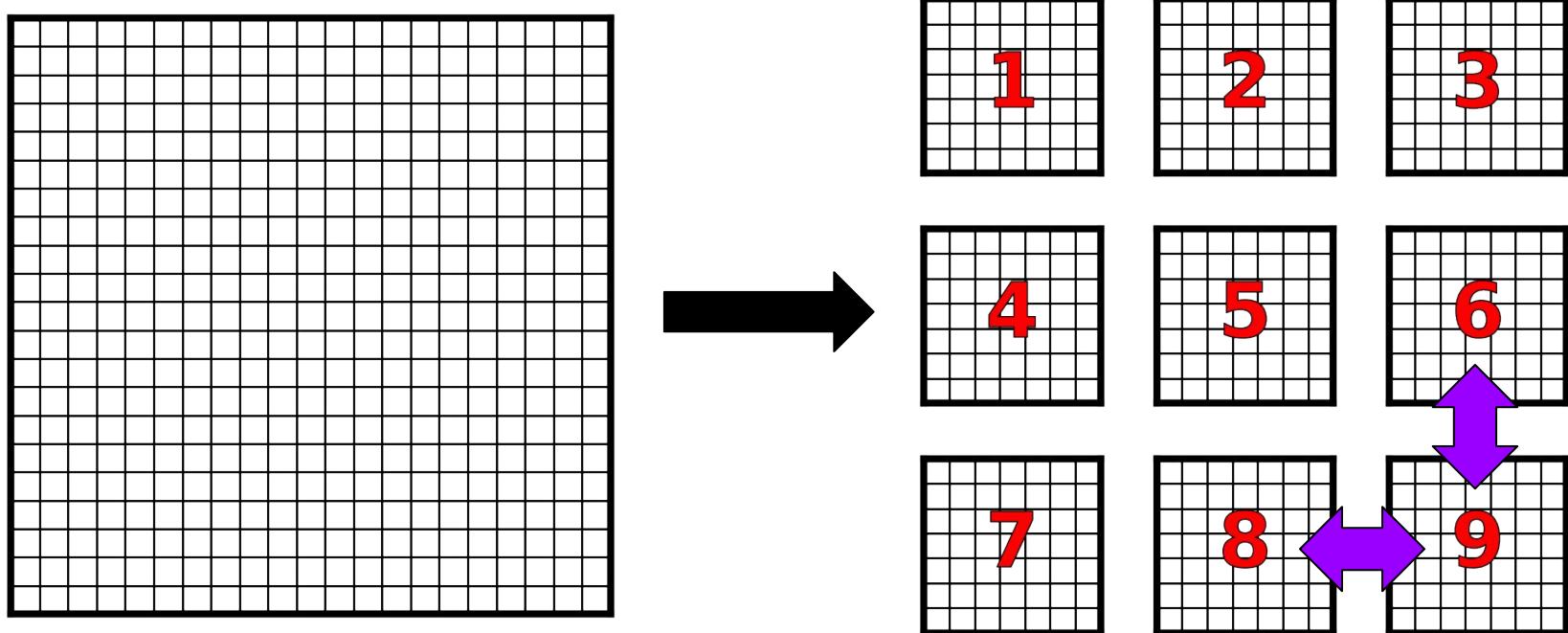
$$\frac{du}{dt} = f(u, \frac{du}{dx}, \dots)$$

$$u(t_2) = u(t_1) + \Delta t \frac{du}{dt}$$

The work done
in the task

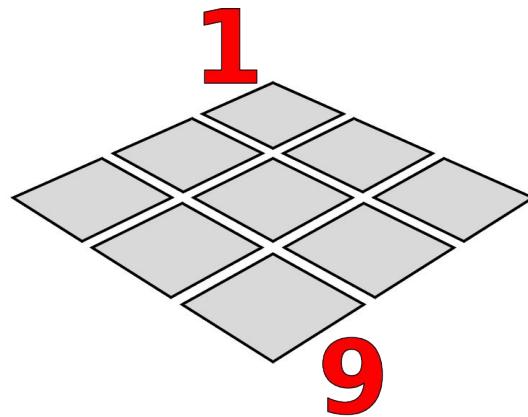


Parallelization

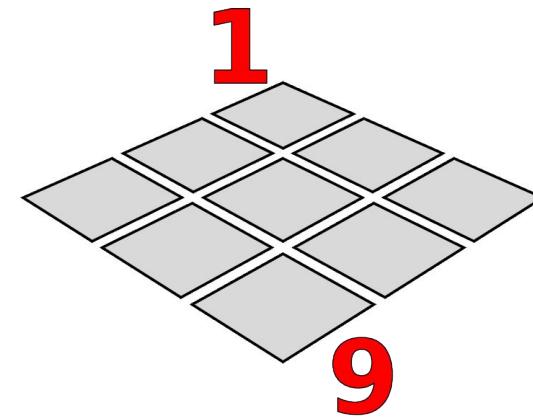


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

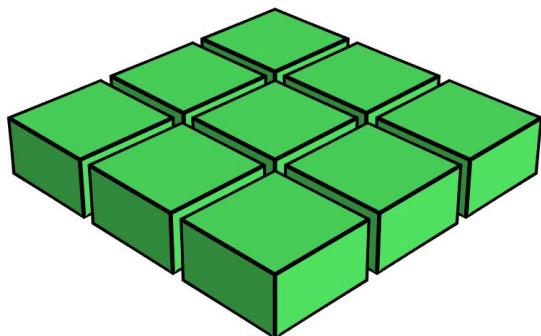


Asynchronous

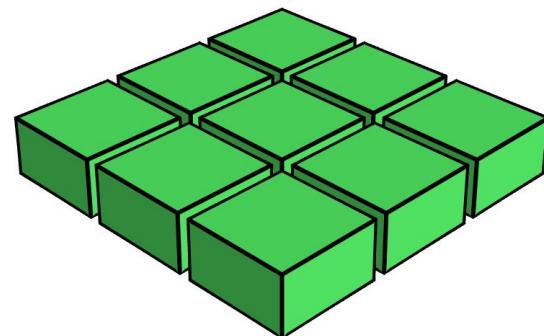


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

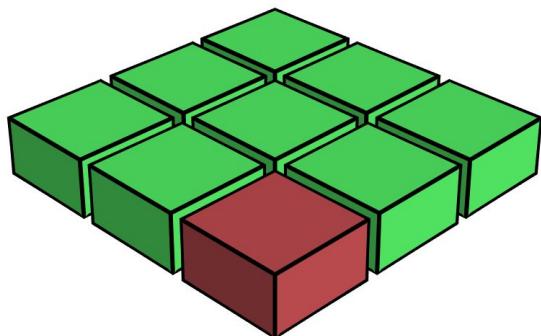


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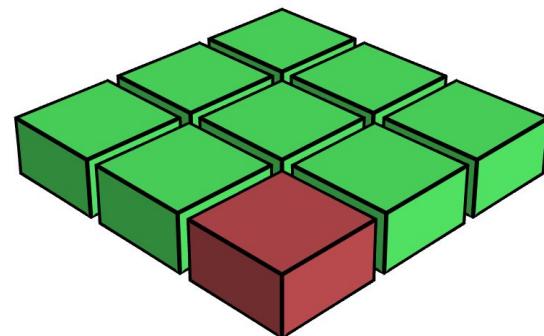


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

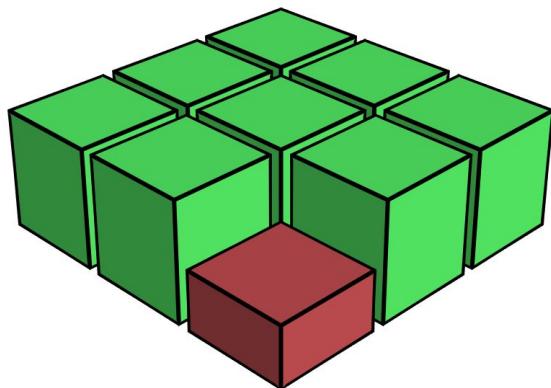


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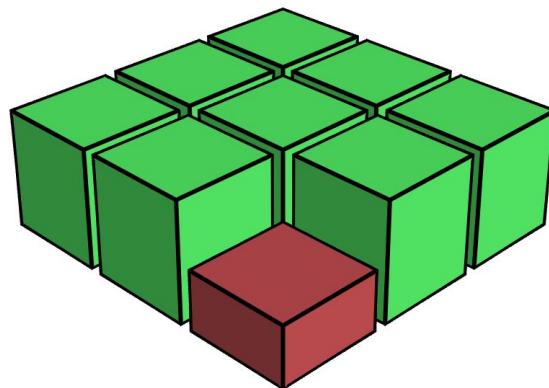


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

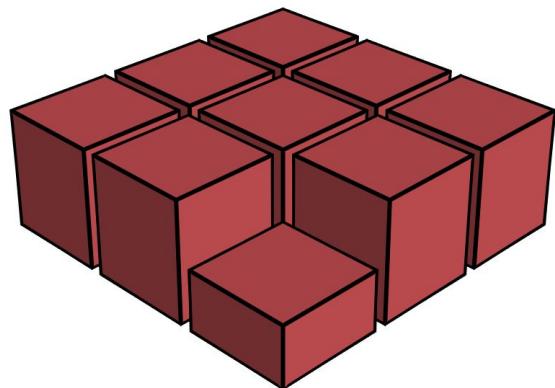


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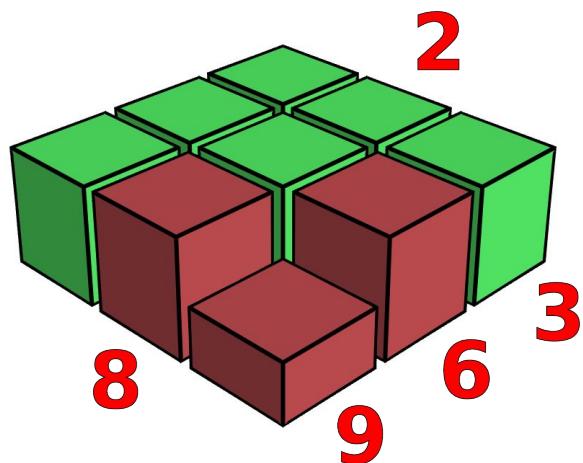


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

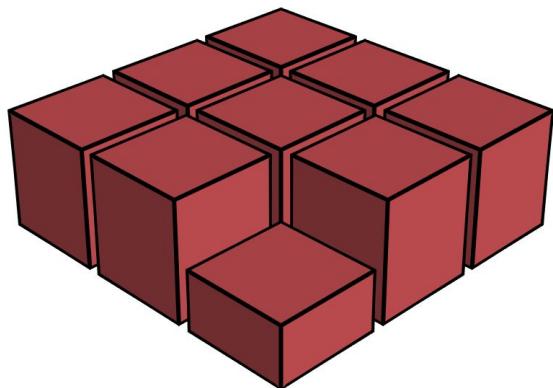


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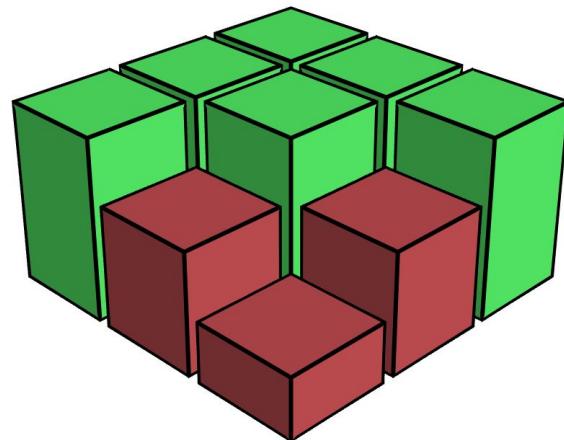


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

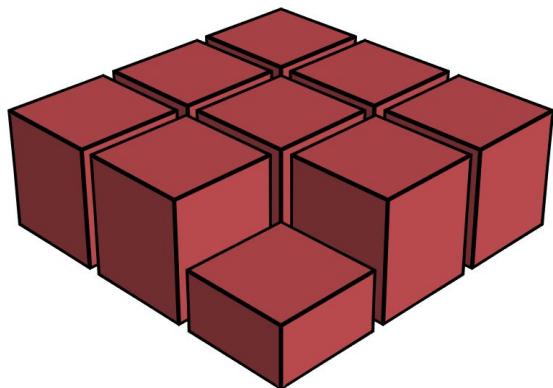


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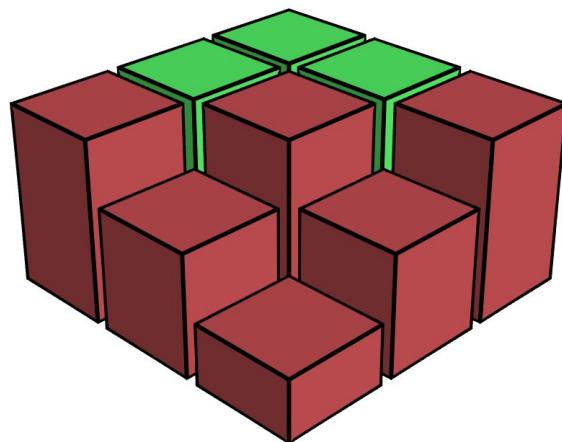


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

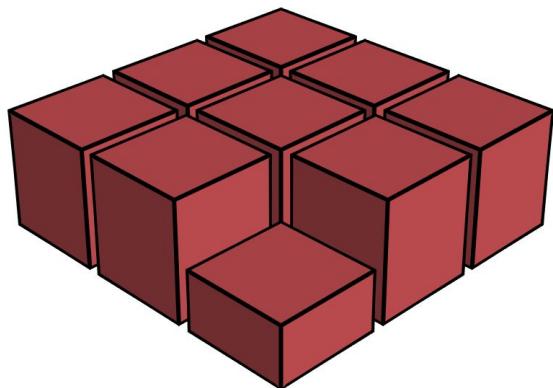


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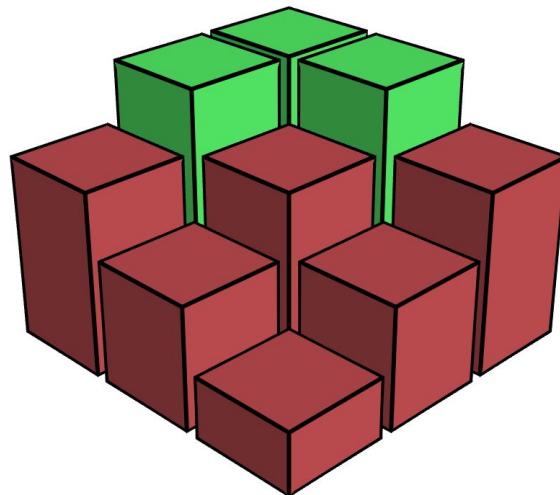


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

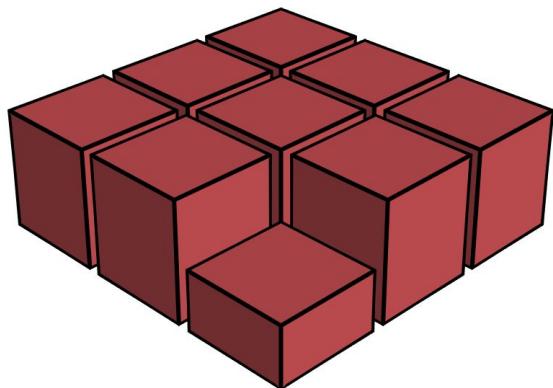


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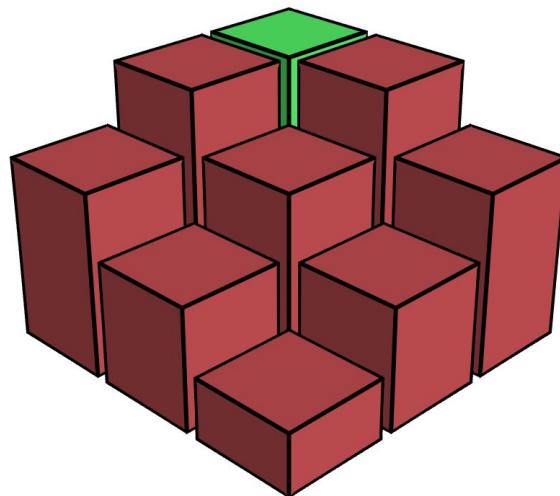


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

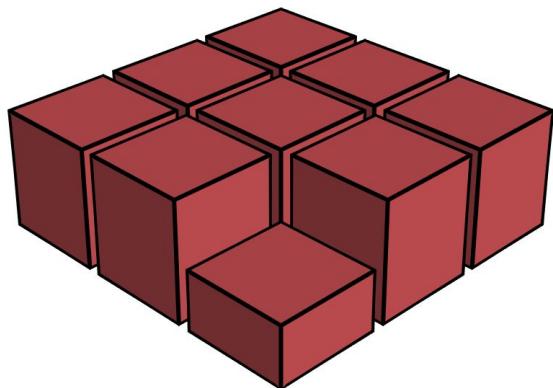


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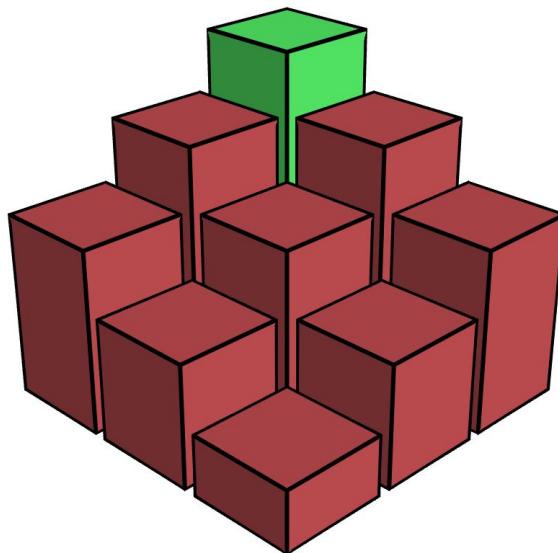


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous

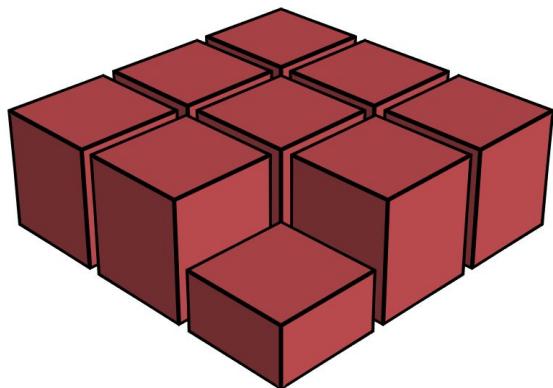


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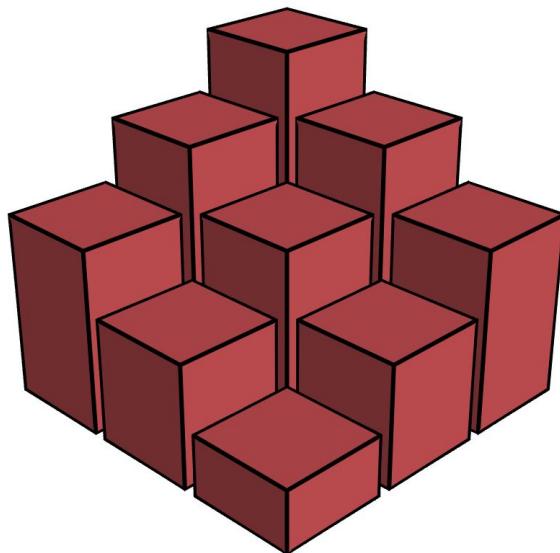


MPI vs task parallelism

Synchronous



Asynchronous



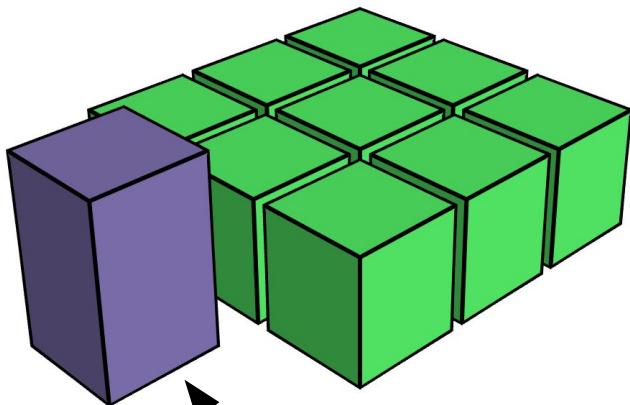
Globally shared variable (global state)

- Single value shared across all elements
- Used in evolution
- Same value, same simulation time
- Time dependent
- “Expire”
- Must be updated

$$\frac{du}{dt} = f(u, \frac{du}{dx}, \dots)$$

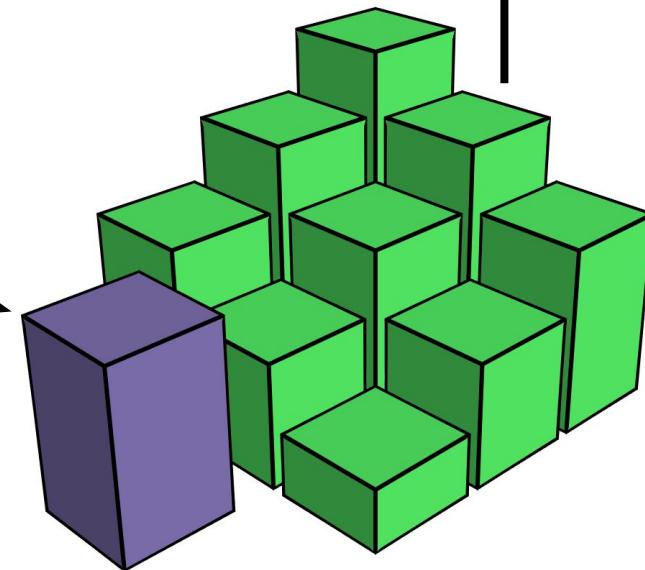
Global state comparison

Synchronous



Valid until
this time
(expires)

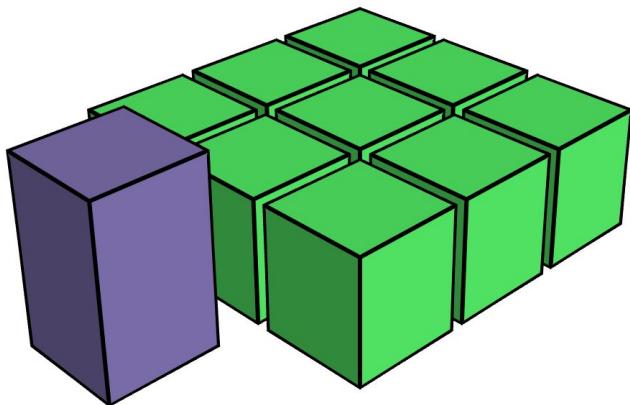
Asynchronous



Simulation
time

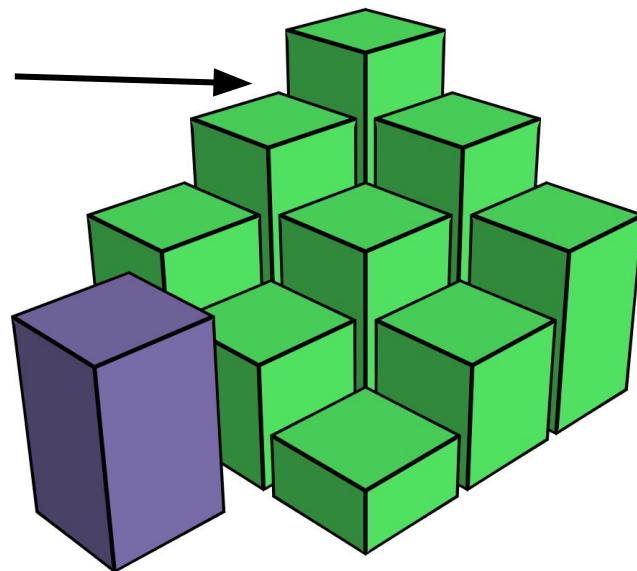
Global state comparison

Synchronous



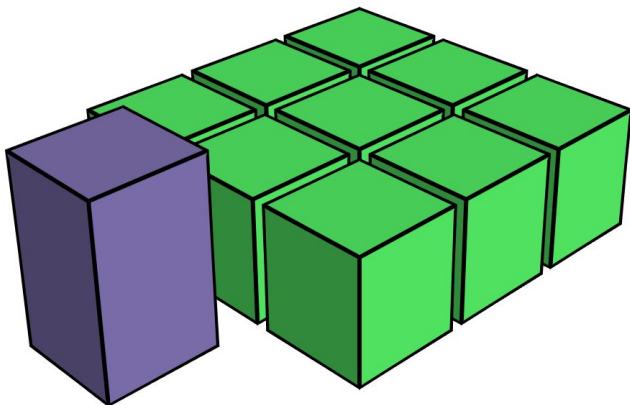
Asynchronous

Impossible
configuration

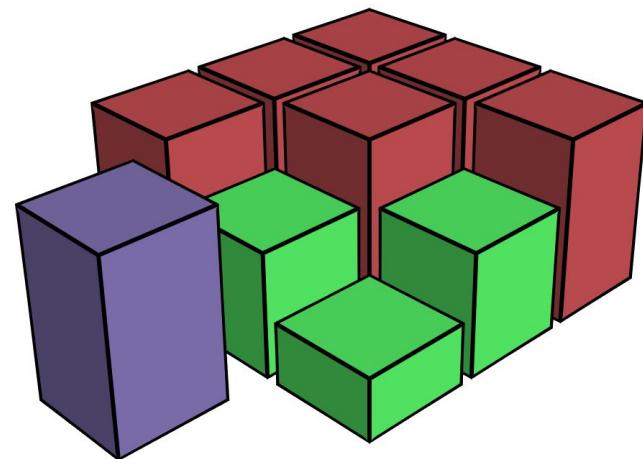


Global state comparison

Synchronous

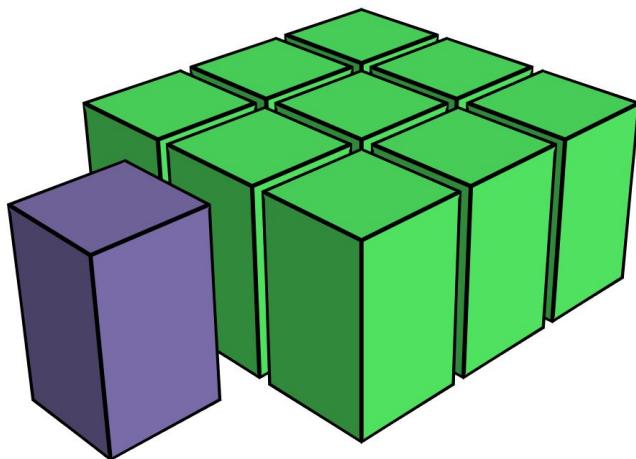


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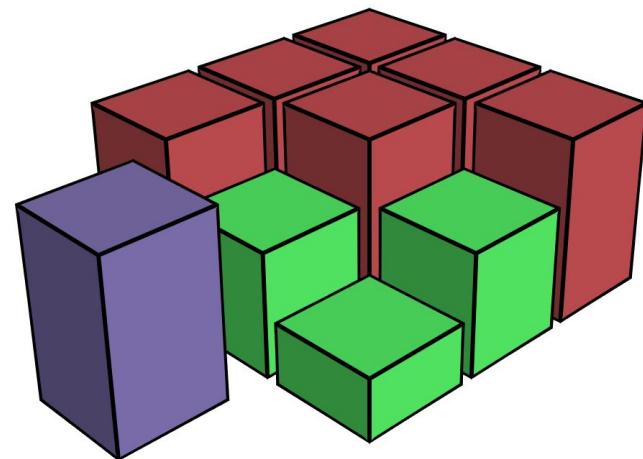


Global state comparison

Synchronous

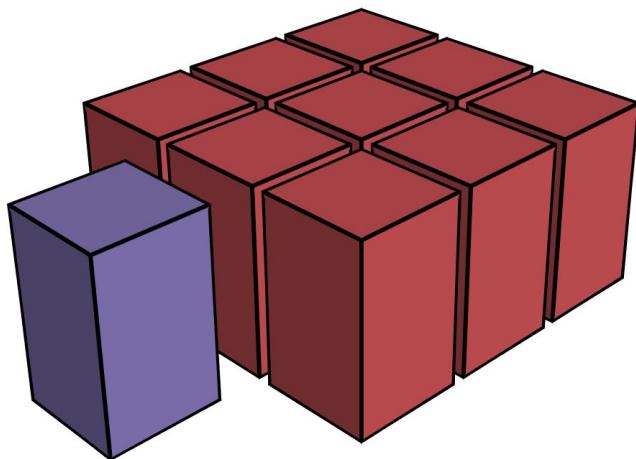


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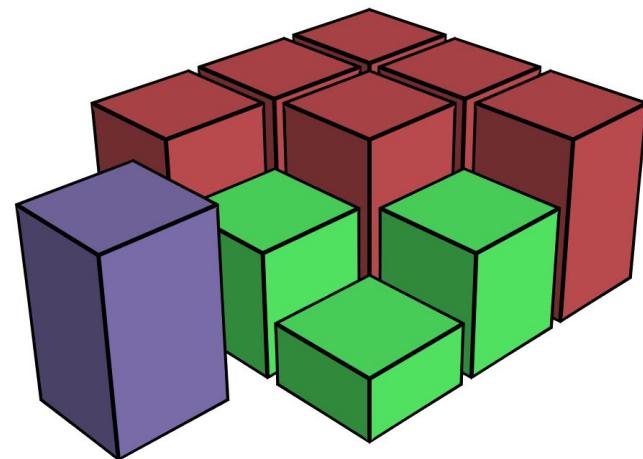


Global state comparison

Synchronous

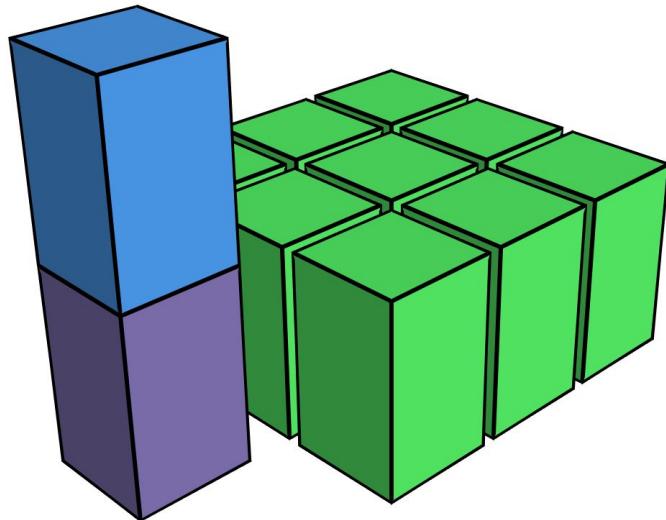


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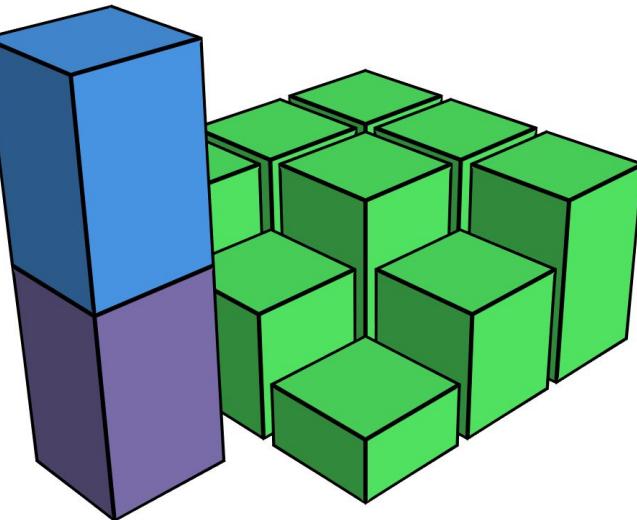
Global state comparison

Synchronous



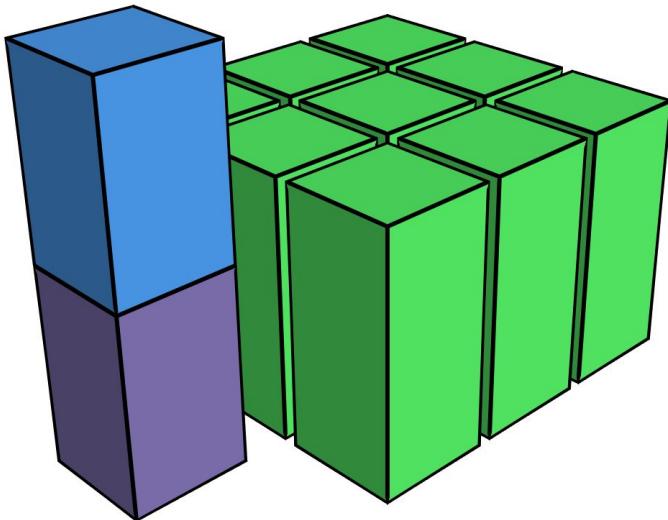
Asynchronous

New value
valid until this
time

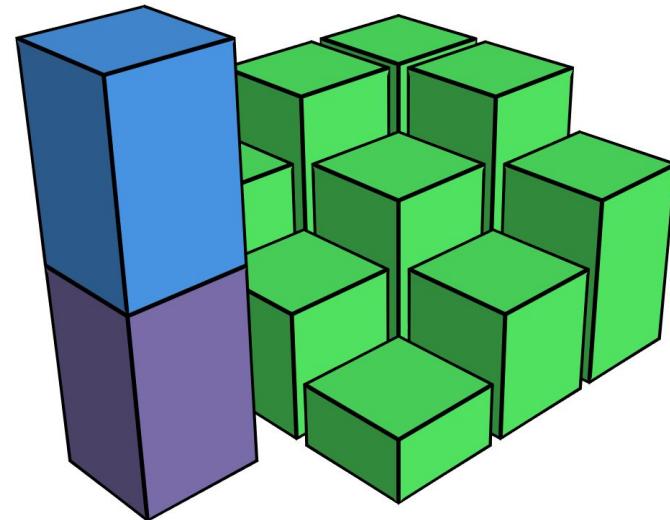


Global state comparison

Synchronous

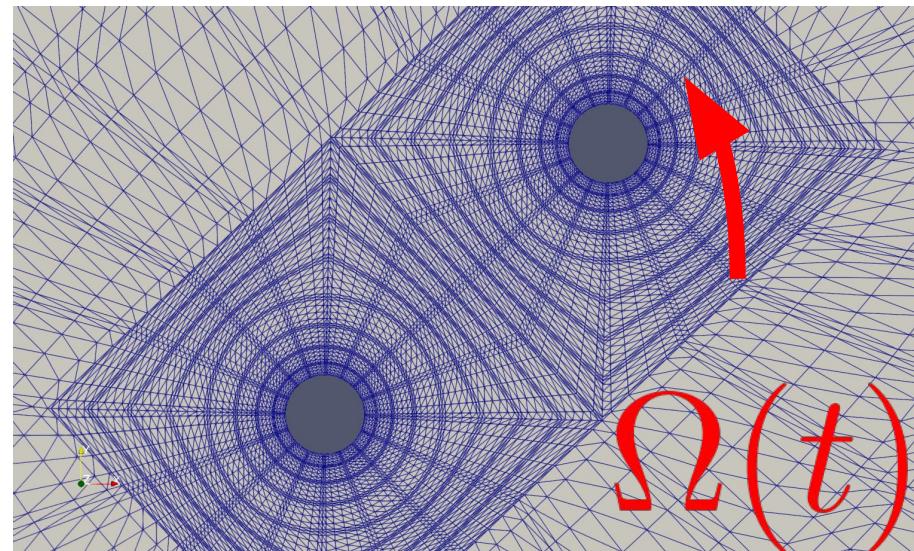
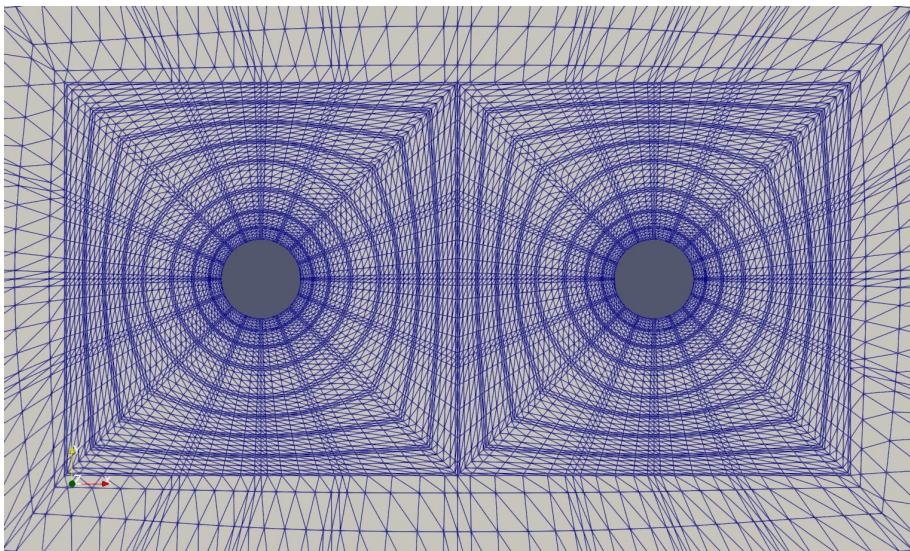


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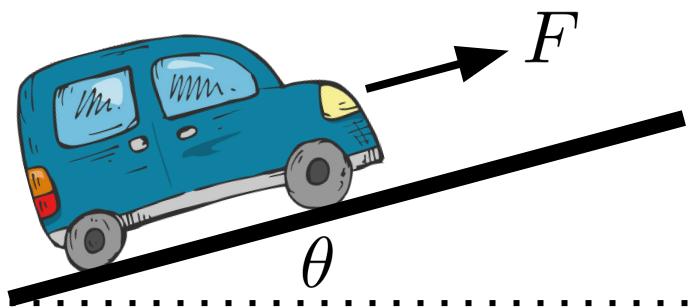


Concrete Example

Time dependent rotation mappings



Cruise control for a car



$$\frac{dv}{dt} = F - g \sin \theta$$

Error $\rightarrow Q(t) = v_0 - v(t)$

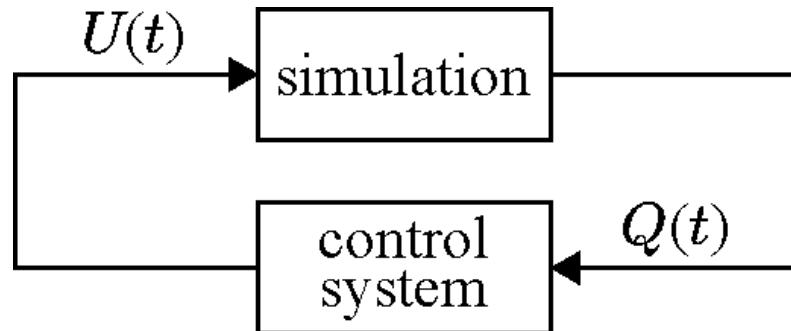
Signal $\rightarrow U(t) = K_1 Q(t) + K_2 \frac{dQ(t)}{dt} + K_3 \frac{d^2 Q(t)}{dt^2}$

$$U(t) \sim \frac{dv}{dt} \implies U(t) = F(t)$$

Cruise control for binary black holes

$$Q(t) = v_0 - v(t) \rightarrow Q(t) = \Omega_{\text{BH}} - \Omega(t)$$

$$U(t) \sim \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow U(t) = \frac{d\Omega}{dt}$$



Ω = Global State

More complexity!

- 9 global states, not 1
- Different expiration times
- Different update intervals
- Potential for deadlocks

What is a deadlock?

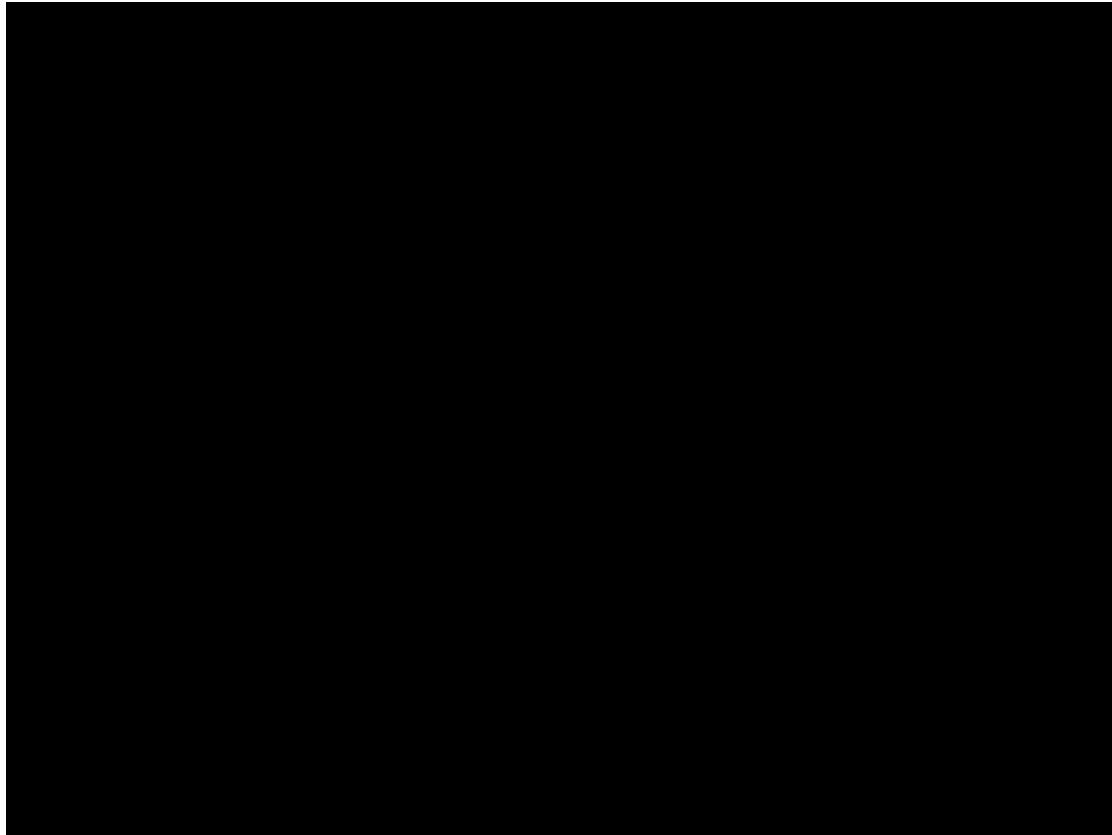
- An error ... but also not ...
- Simulation just *stops*
- Cyclic dependency
- Elements waiting for elements
- $Q(t)$ before $U(t)$
- $Q(t)$ before expiration
- $U(t)$ before/@ expiration

How to debug a deadlock

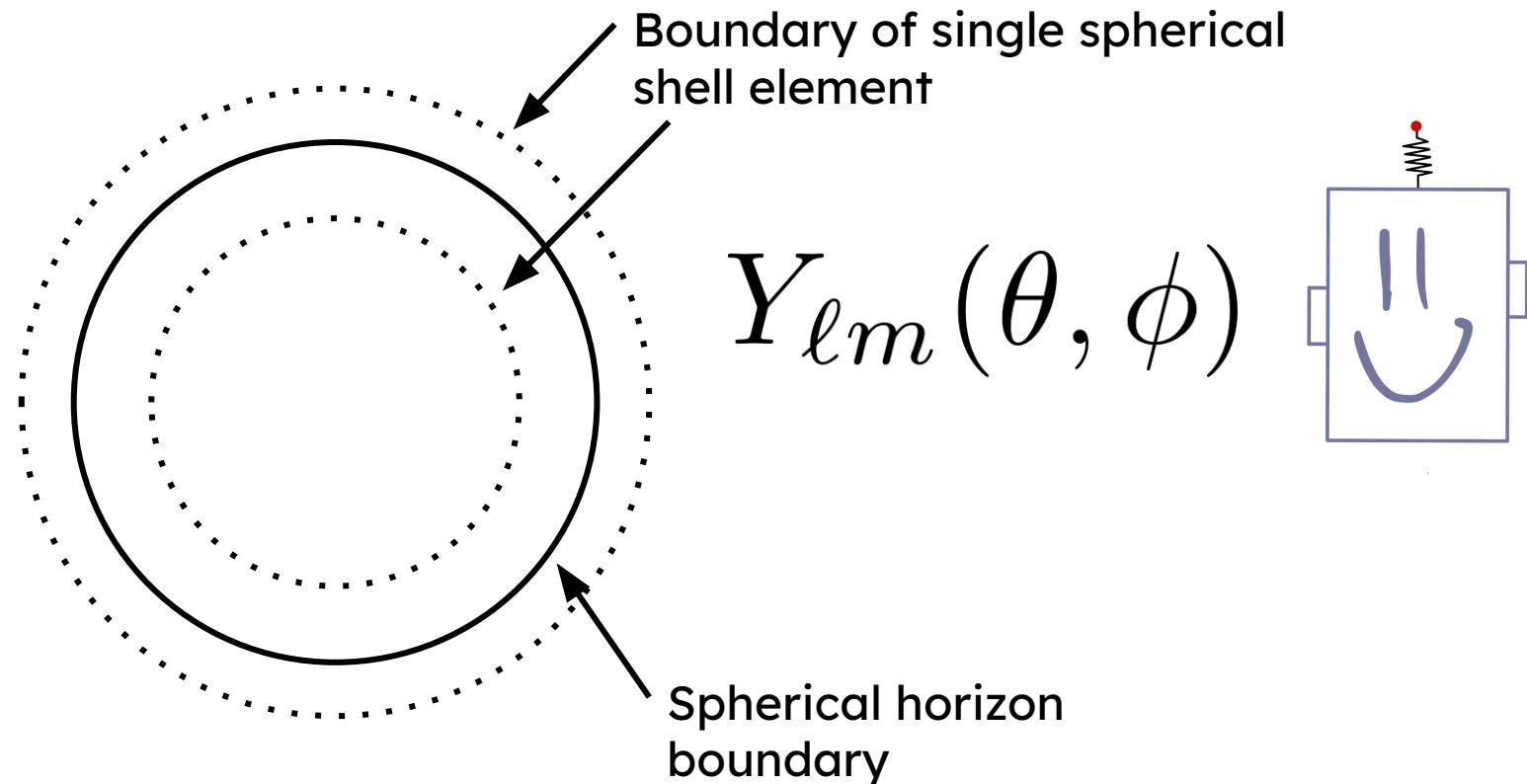
- Expiration time of global state
- Time of global state update
- Measurement for global state update
- Simulation time of each element
- What went wrong?
 - ◆ Data not sent?
 - ◆ Data not received?
 - ◆ Unexpected times
- Implemented data dump

Simulation Use Cases

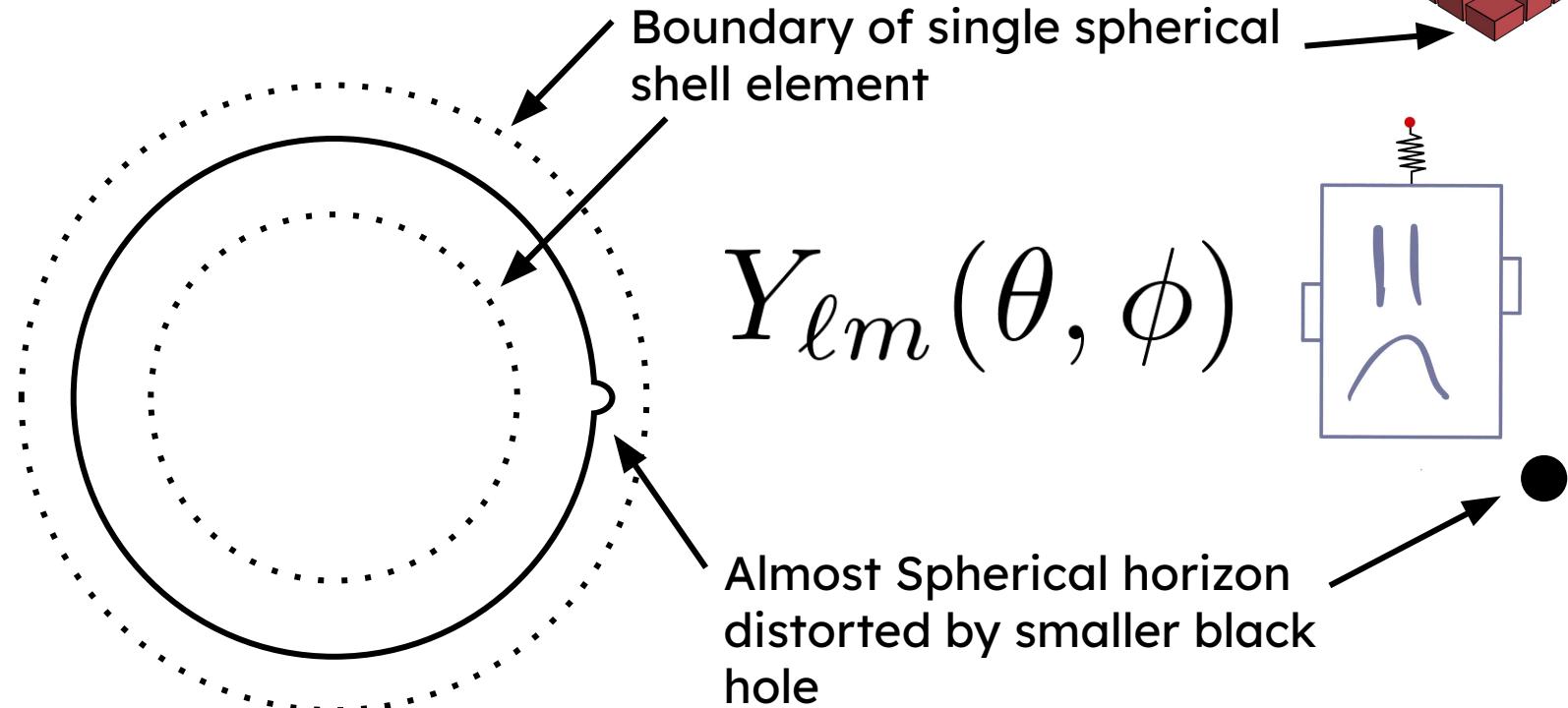
Binary neutron star simulations



High mass ratio binary black hole simulations

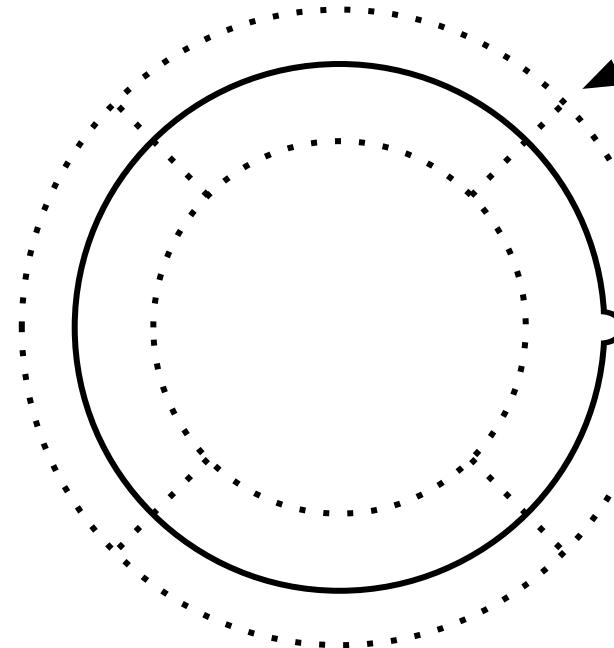


High mass ratio binary black hole simulations



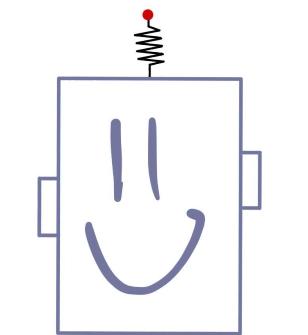
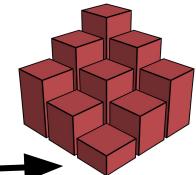
Asynchronous

High mass ratio binary black hole simulations



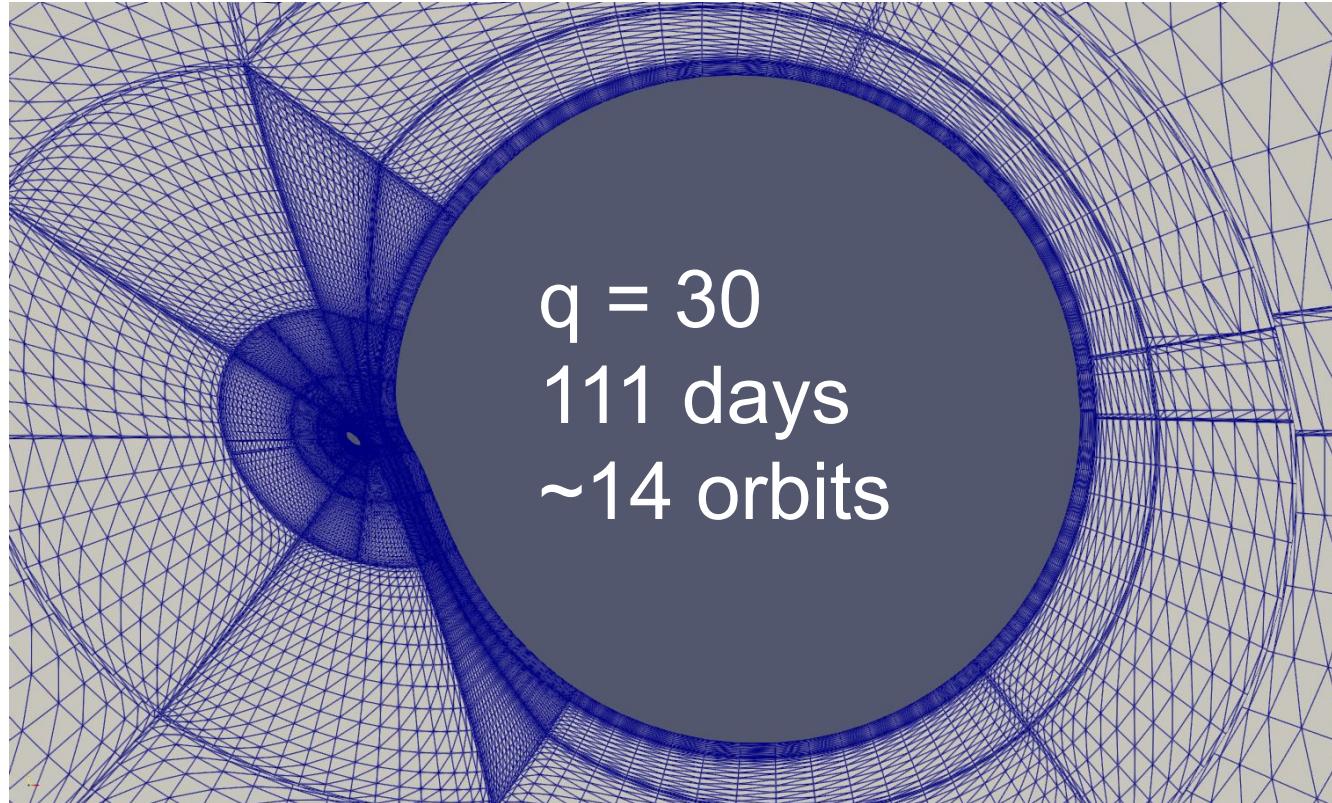
Boundary of many wedge
elements

Discontinuous Galerkin



Almost Spherical horizon
distorted by smaller black
hole

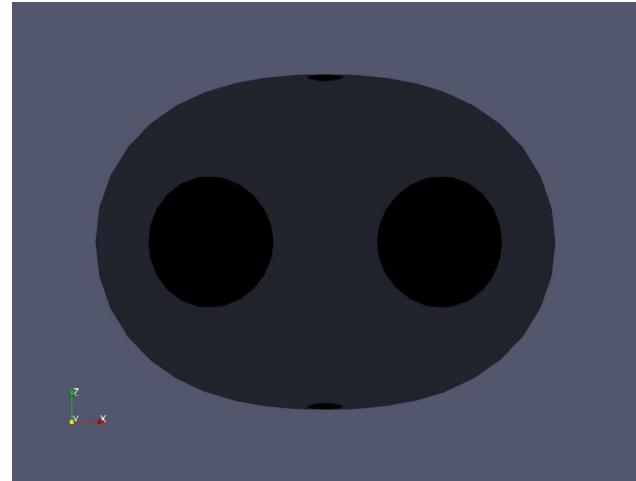
High mass ratio binary black hole simulations



Future Work

Future work

- Short term
 - ◆ Finishing touches for global state
 - ◆ Merge BHs robustly
 - ◆ Merger to ringdown transition
 - ◆ Various code improvements
 - Optimize parallel interpolation routines
- Long term
 - ◆ Code description/task-based paper
 - ◆ Small mass ratio BBHs with SpECTRE
 - ◆ High mass ratio BBHs with SpECTRE
 - ◆ BNSs with SpECTRE



Summary

- LIGO upgrades + new NR codes
- MPI vs task parallelism
 - ◆ Synchronous vs asynchronous
- Global state
 - ◆ Example: BBH angular velocity
 - ◆ Control theory to update
 - ◆ Avoid deadlocks
- Use cases
 - ◆ BNSs
 - ◆ BBHs
- Future research
 - ◆ Code development for above concepts
 - ◆ Papers related to efficient and scalable BBHs with SpECTRE