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Challenges of a Terascale Turbulence Simulation

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Outline

Simulation

Challenges

- Data
- Visualization
- Communication
- Summary and moving forward



Simulation Introduction

Simulation done by ASC / Alliance Center Astrophysical Thermonuclear Flashes at The University of Chicago

- Ran on the LLNL BG/L machine during December 2005 - January 2006
- Produced 14TB of analysis data
 - 13.3 TB grid data (1 vector, 3 scalar)
 - 0.7 TB particle data (2 vectors, id)
- Produced 150TB+ of checkpoint/restart files
- Each time-step produced 32K files

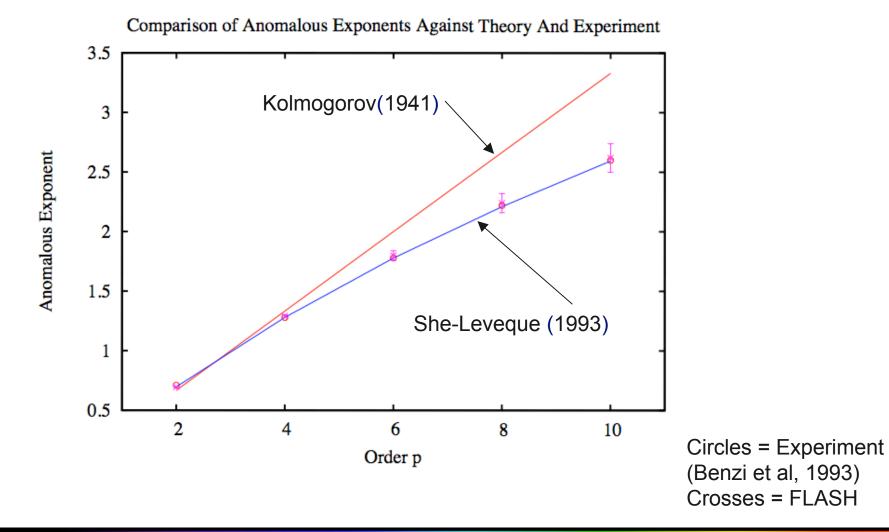


Simulation Specifics

- Homogeneous, isotropic compressible turbulence run with Lagrangian tracers on BG/L using FLASH 3
- Computation Size
 - 1856³ base grid size (928³ used for analysis files)
 - 256³ Lagrangian tracer particles
- Computation Specifics
 - MILES-based approach solving Euler equations using PPM
 - Driven using stochastic driver (Eswaran & Pope, 1988)
 - 3D turbulent RMS Mach number = 0.3 (1D = .17) in steady-state
 - $\text{Re}_{\lambda} \sim 500 1000$
 - Full eddy-turnover time in steady-state
- Roughly one week wall clock on 65,536 processors in CO mode



Anomalous Scaling Exponents





Challenges

Data

- Data transfer
- Data storage
- Data integrity
- Visualization
 - Real-time analysis
 - Filtering
- Communication
 - Effective communication with scientific team



Data Transfer

- Tarred directories to transfer as a single 18GB chunk
- GridFTP from LLNL to UC
 - Data got moved to HPSS before all could be transferred so added additional work in transfer
 - Expect scripts to manage transfers from HPSS to scratch space
 - Python scripts to manage transfers from scratch to UC
 - Screen sessions to manage overall effort
- 28 days to get 13.3 TB (grid data) to UC



Data Storage

How do you keep 14TB around?

Represents 28% of all data the center has on disk

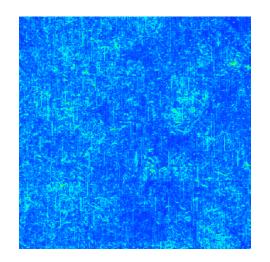
Spread across multiple different volumes

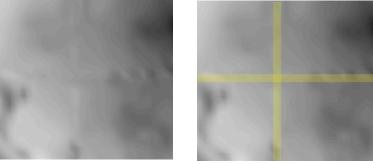
Augmented data compounds issue

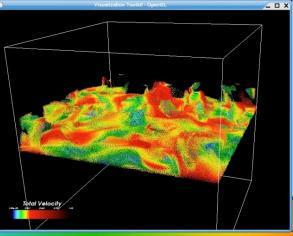


Data Integrity

- Whose fault is it?
- Enstrophy calculation problems
 - Calculate vorticity from analysis data
- Possible block boundary issues
 - Verify using different tools
 - Ghostcell issues
- Particle ids
 - Corrected midway through run
 - Track reconstruction









Visualization Tools

- Community tools
 - ParaView
 - Vislt
 - POVRay
- Group developed tools
 - Volume rendering
 - Particle rendering (built with vtk)

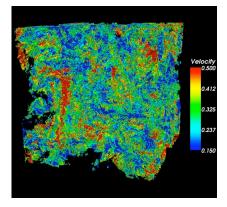


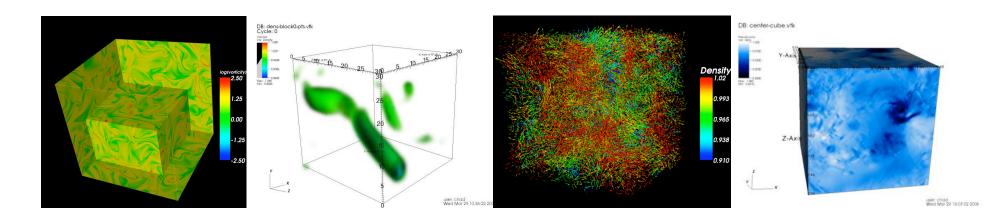
ParaView and Vislt

In use by both visualization team and scientist

Addresses real-time analysis need

- Parallel capabilities
- Hides complexity
- Supports additional computation

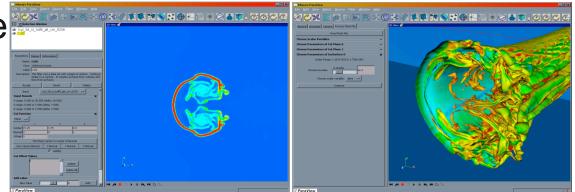




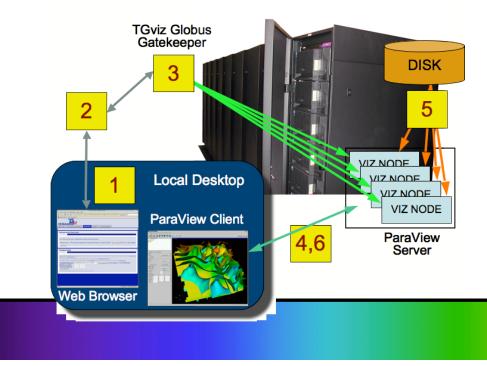




Simplified interface



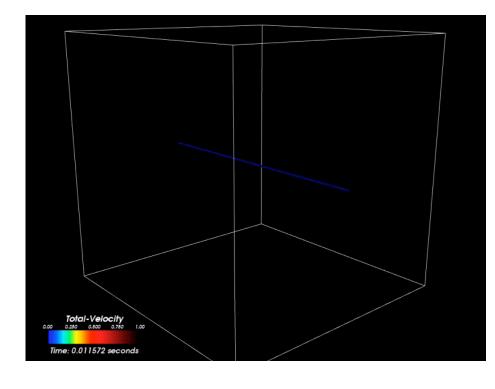
TeraGrid visualization gateway

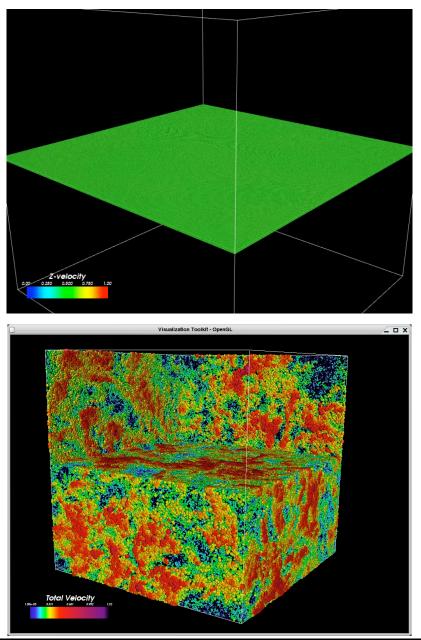




Particle Rendering

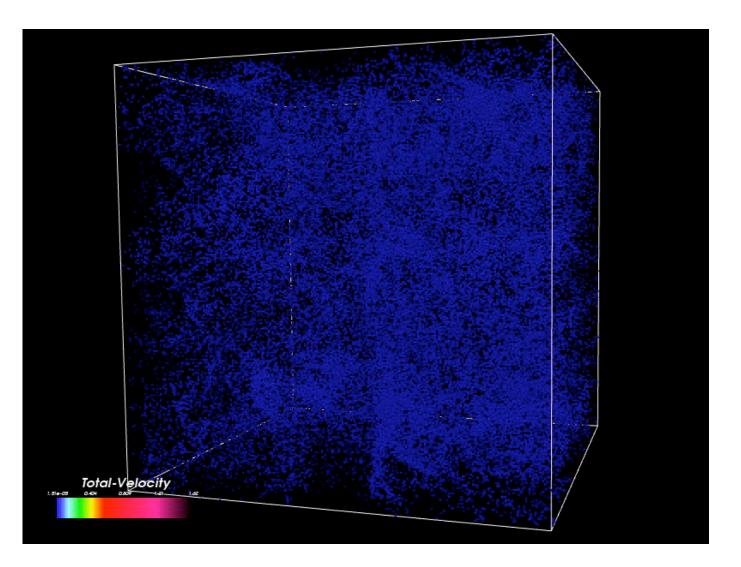
- Filtering of data
 - Geometric extraction
 - Data cuts







Particle Visualization with Data Filter



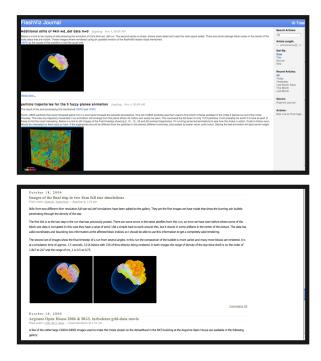


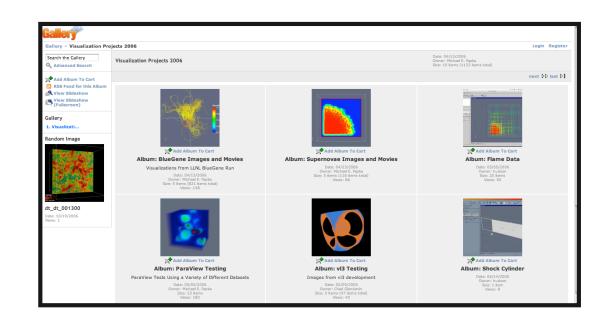
Communication Challenges

Keeping scientist updated

Informing fellow team members

Organizing results







Challenges - Revisited

Visualization component is only a fraction of the challenge

- Usability
- Simplification
- Data issues dominate the process
 - Location
 - State
- Communication
 - Process moving



Moving Forward

`Turbulence is the most important unsolved problem of classical physics.' - Richard Feynman

Looking at ways to make data publicly availableExploring integration of workflows into the process



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