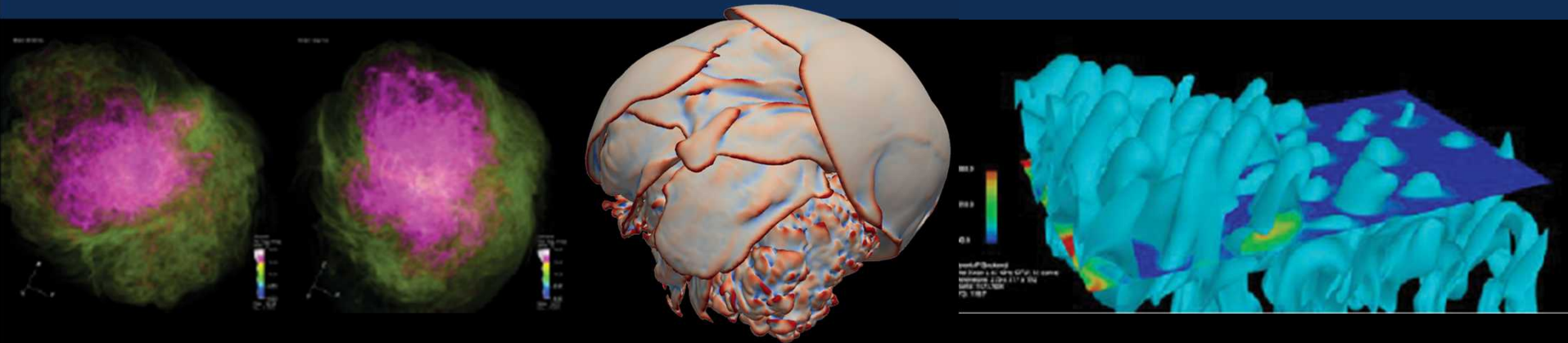


Exceptional service in the national interest



VTK-m

DOECGF

April 29, 2015

Kenneth Moreland Sandia National Laboratories

With contributions from Jeremy Meredith (ORNL), Chris Sewell (LANL), and
Robert Maynard (Kitware)

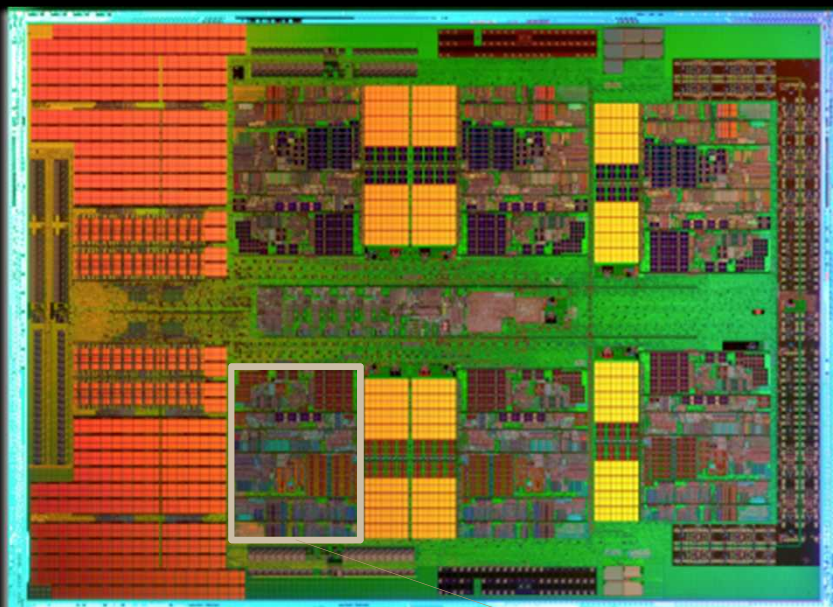
Supercomputers!

- A clear trend in supercomputing is ever increasing parallelism
- Clock increases are long gone
 - “The Free Lunch Is Over” (Herb Sutter)

	Jaguar – XT5	Titan – XK7	Exascale*
Cores	224,256	299,008 and 18,688 gpu	1 billion
Concurrency	224,256 way	70 – 500 million way	10 – 100 billion way
Memory	300 Terabytes	700 Terabytes	128 Petabytes

*Source: Scientific Discovery at the Exascale, Ahern, Shoshani, Ma, et al.

“Everybody who learns concurrency thinks they understand it, ends up finding mysterious races they thought weren’t possible, and discovers that they didn’t actually understand it yet after all.” Herb Sutter

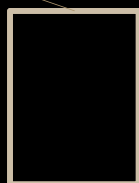


1mm

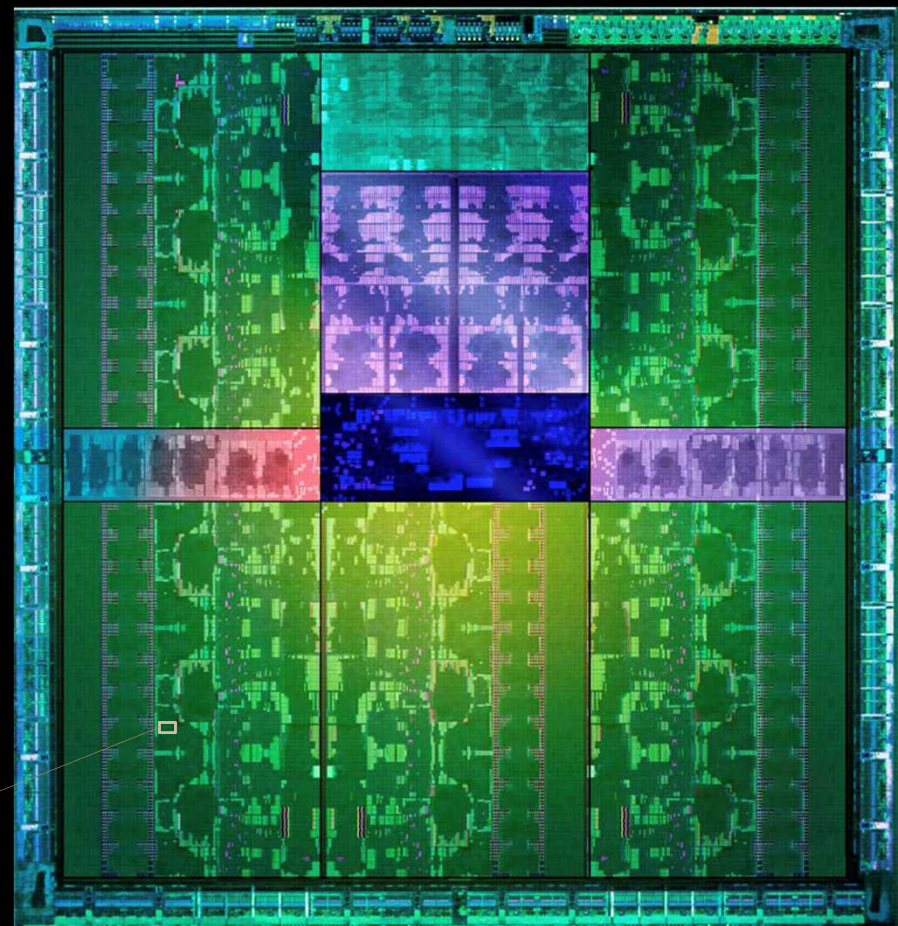
AMD x86

Full x86 Core
+ Associated Cache
6 cores per die
MPI-Only feasible

1 x86
core

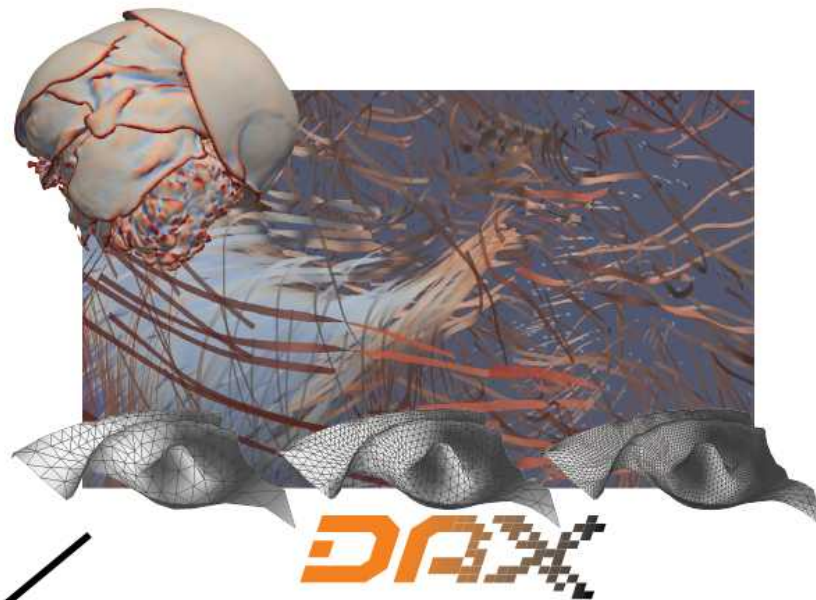
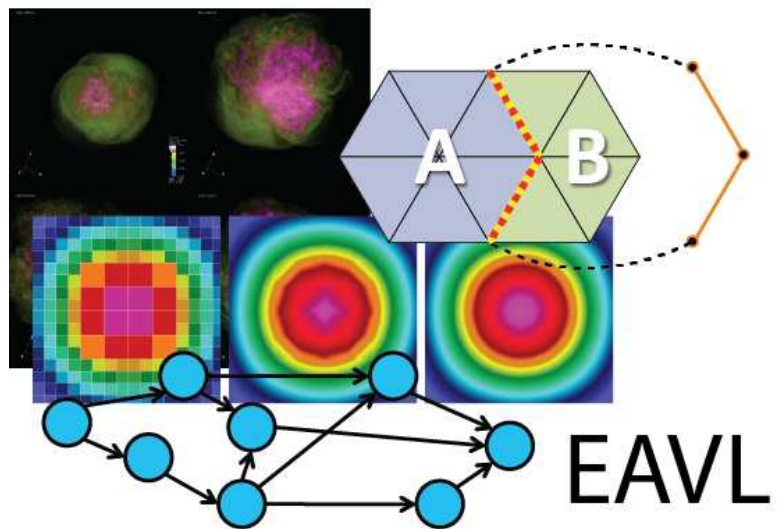


1 Kepler
"core"



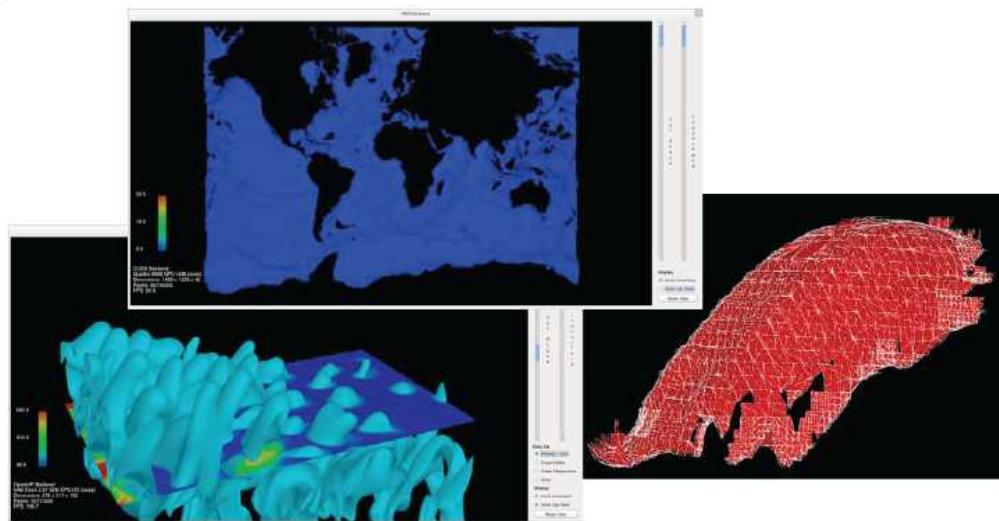
NVIDIA GPU

2,880 cores collected in 15 SMX
Shared PC, Cache, Mem Fetches
Reduced control logic
MPI-Only not feasible



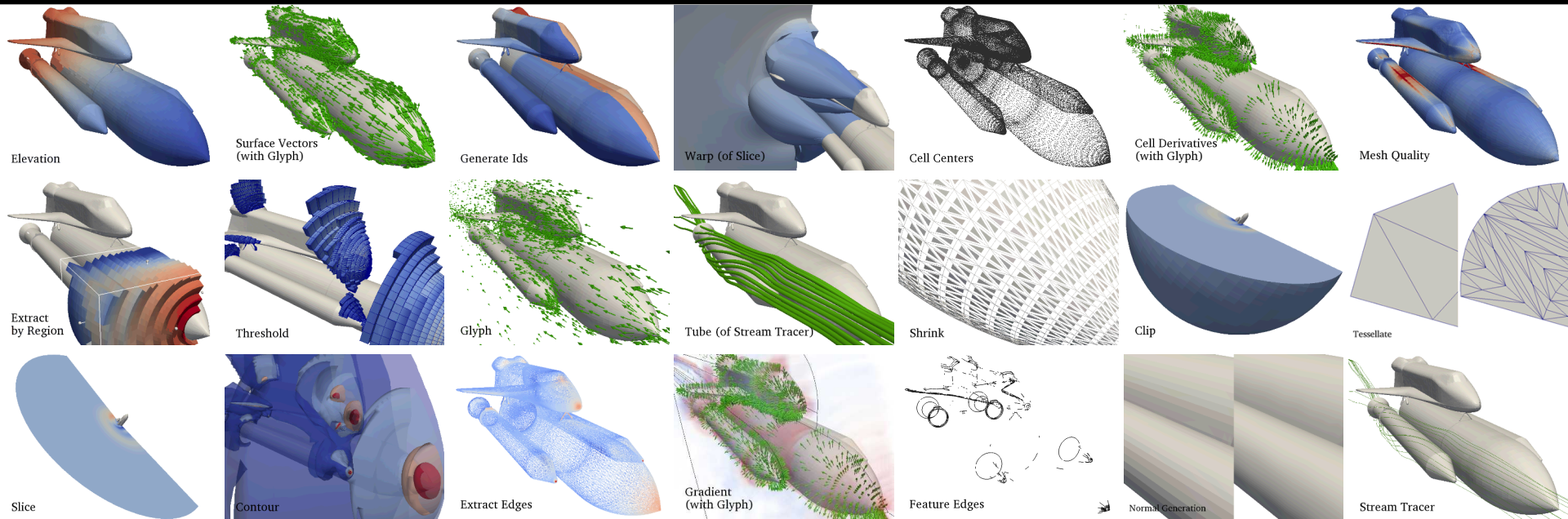
VTK-m

PISTON

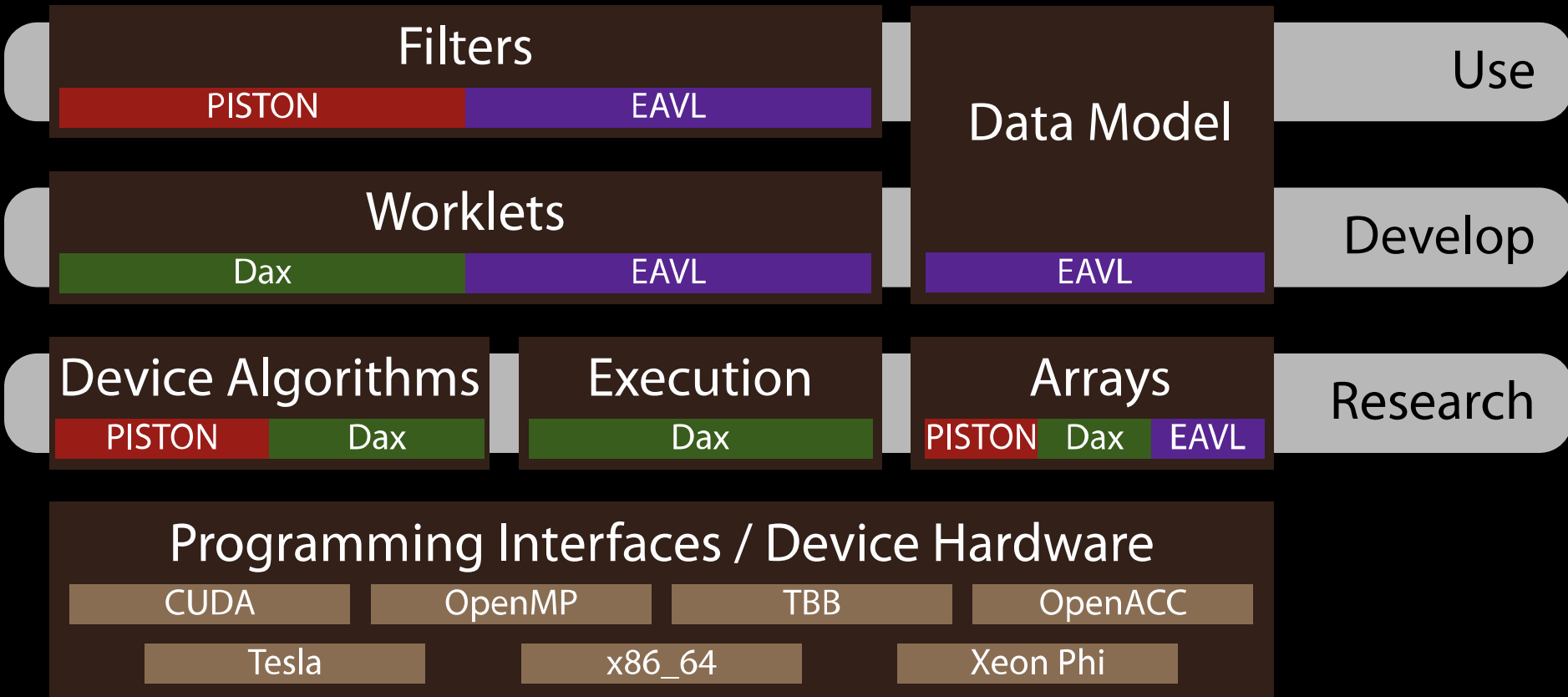


VTK-m Goals

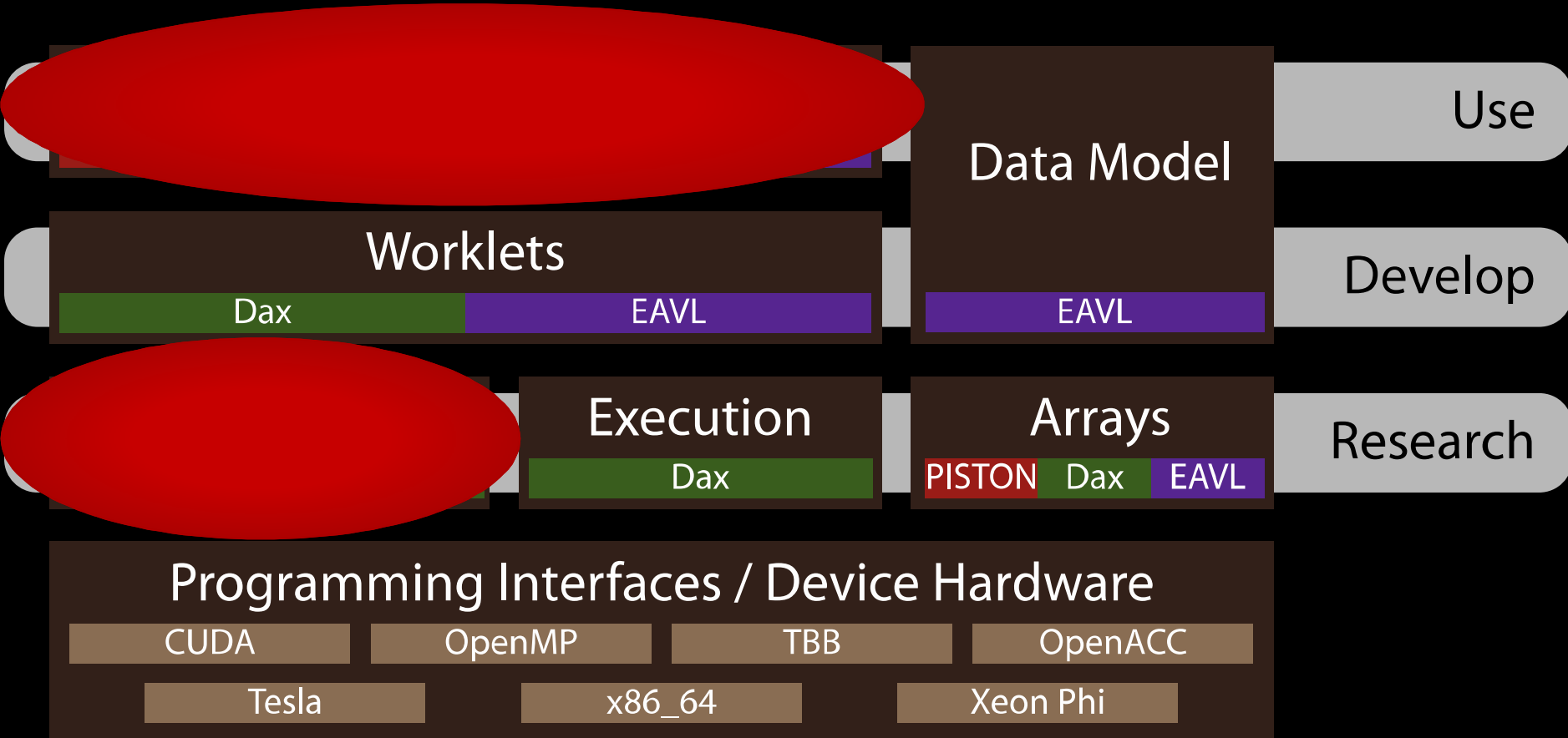
- A single place for the visualization community to collaborate, contribute, and leverage massively threaded algorithms
- Reduce the challenges of writing highly concurrent algorithms by using data parallel algorithms
- Update DOE visualization tools (VTK/ParaView/VisIt) to modern processor technology
- Make these algorithms accessible to simulation codes



VTK-m Architecture



VTK-m Architecture

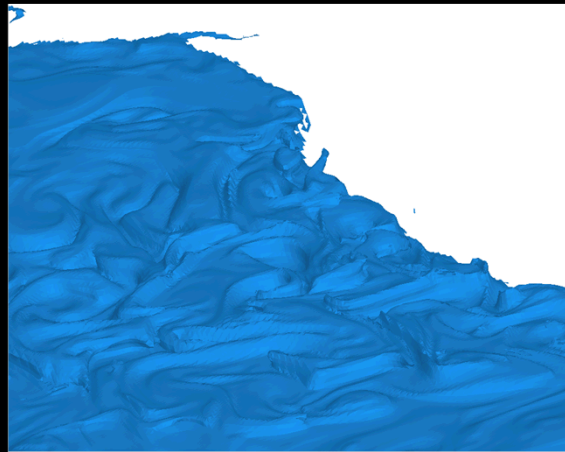


Piston

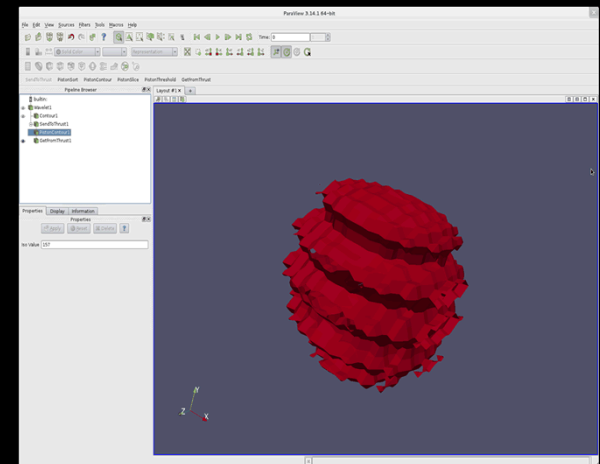
- Focuses on developing data-parallel algorithms that are portable across multi-core and many-core architectures for use by LCF codes of interest
- Algorithms are integrated into LCF codes in-situ either directly or through integration with ParaView Catalyst



PISTON isosurface with curvilinear coordinates



Ocean temperature isosurface generated across four GPUs using distributed PISTON



PISTON integration with VTK and ParaView

1. input

transform(classify_cell)

2. caseNums

3. numVertices

transform_inclusive_scan(is_valid_cell)

4. validCellEnum

5. CountingIterator

upper_bound

6. validCellIndices

make_permutation_iterator

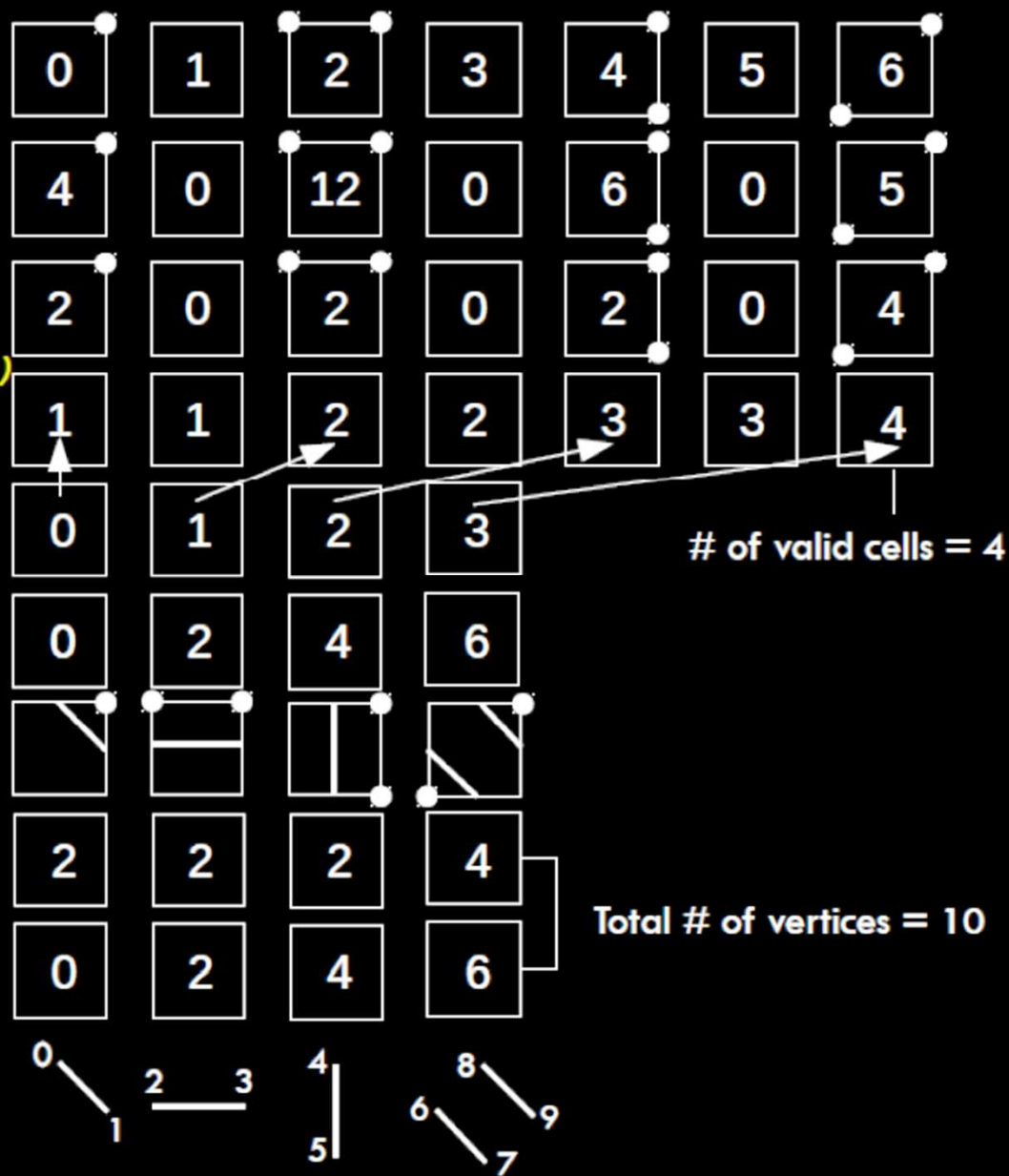
7. numVerticesCompacted

exclusive_scan

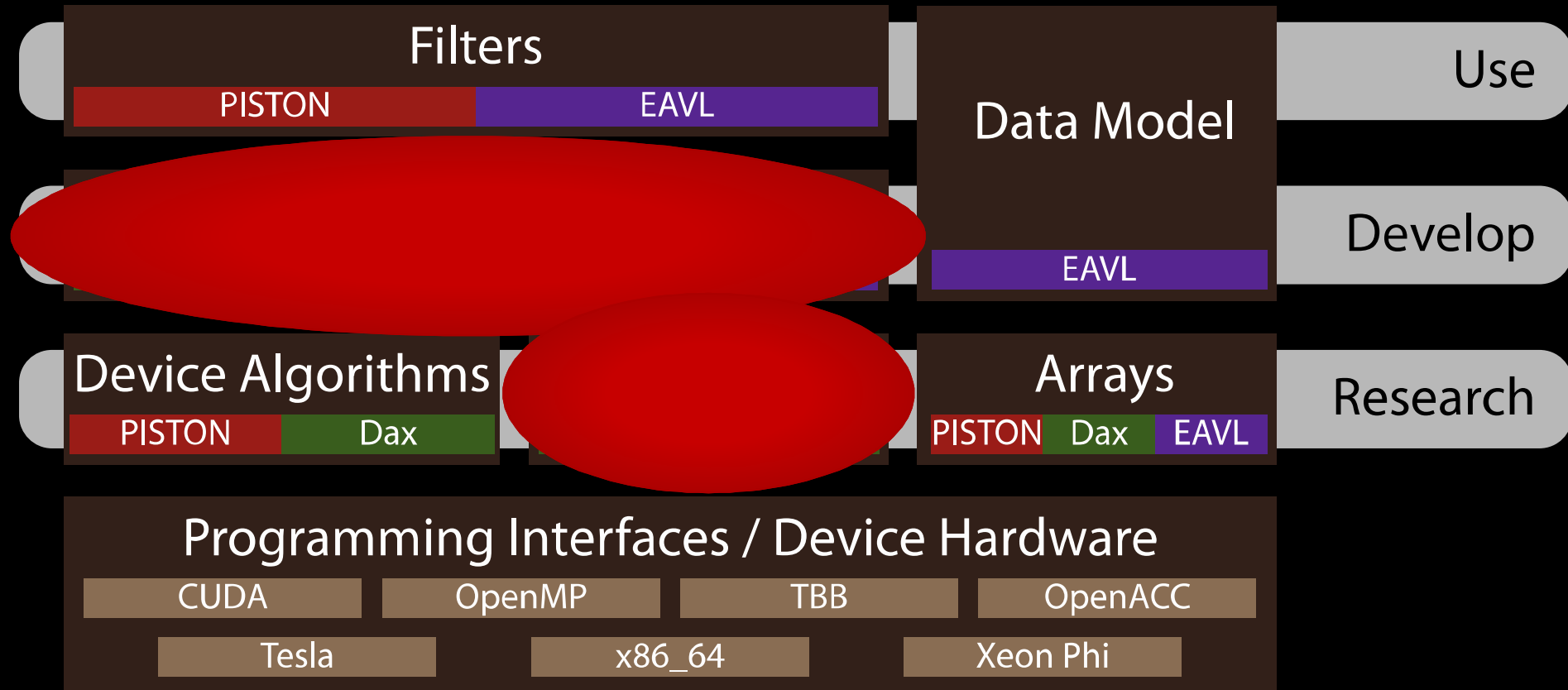
8. numVerticesEnum

for_each(isosurface_functor)

9. outputVertices



VTK-m Architecture



Dax

- Create a toolkit that well suited to design of visualization operations with a great number of shared memory threads.
- Develop a framework that adapts to emerging processor and compiler technologies.
- Design multi-purpose algorithms that can be applied to a variety of visualization operations.



```

int vtkCellDerivatives::RequestData(...)
{
    ...[allocate output arrays]...
    ...[validate inputs]...
    for (cellId=0; cellId < numCells; cellId++)
    {
        ...[update progress]...

        input->GetCell(cellId, cell);

        subId = cell->GetParametricCenter(pcoords);

        inScalars->GetTuples(cell->PointIds,
                             cellScalars);
        scalars = cellScalars->GetPointer(0);

        cell->Derivatives(
            subId, pcoords, scalars, 1, derivs);

        outGradients->SetTuple(cellId, derivs);
    }
    ...[cleanup]...
}

```

VTK Code

```

struct CellGradient : public WorkletMapCell
{
    typedef void ControlSignature(
        Topology, Field(Point),
        Field(Point), Field(Out));
    typedef _4 ExecutionSignature(_1,_2,_3);

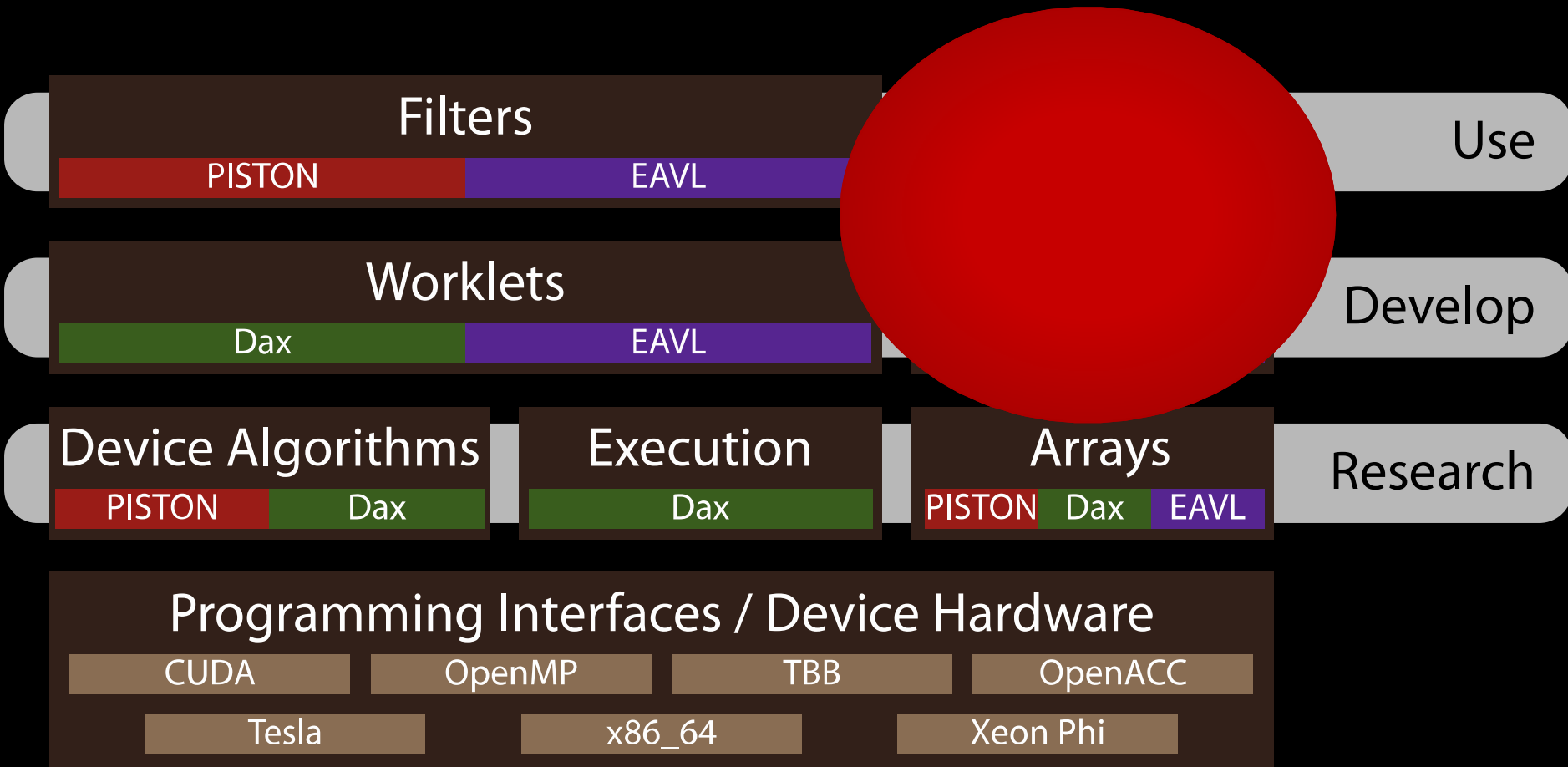
    template<typename CellTag> DAX_EXEC_EXPORT
    Vector3 operator()(...)
    {
        Vector3 parametricCellCenter =
            ParametricCoordinates<CellTag>::Center();

        return CellDerivative(parametricCellCenter,
                               coords,
                               pointField,
                               cellTag);
    }
};

```

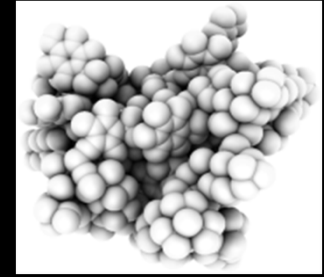
Dax Code

VTK-m Architecture





Extreme-scale Analysis and Visualization Library (EAVL)



EAVL enables advanced visualization and analysis for the next generation of scientific simulations, supercomputing systems, and end-user analysis tools.

New Mesh Layouts

- More accurately represent simulation data in analysis results
- Support novel simulation applications

Greater Memory Efficiency

- Support future low-memory systems
- Minimize data movement and transformation costs

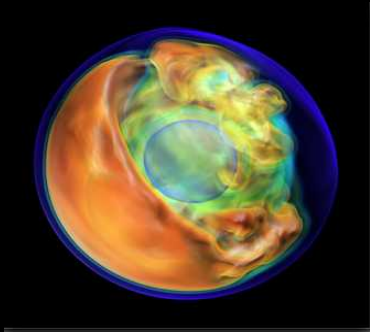
Parallel Algorithm Framework

- Accelerator-based system support
- Pervasive parallelism for multi-core and many-core processors

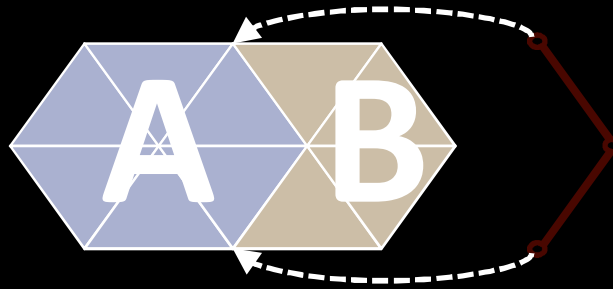
In Situ Support

- Direct zero-copy mapping of data from simulation to analysis codes
- Heterogeneous processing models

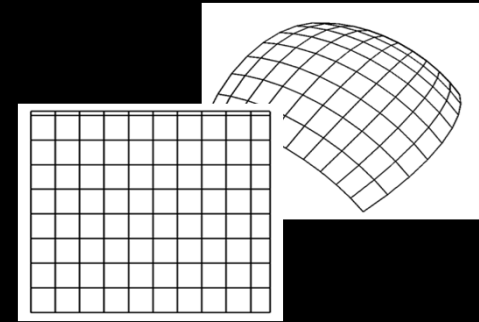
Data Models Supported by EAVL



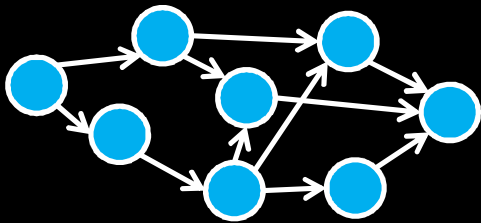
Low/high dimensional data
(9D mesh in GenASiS)



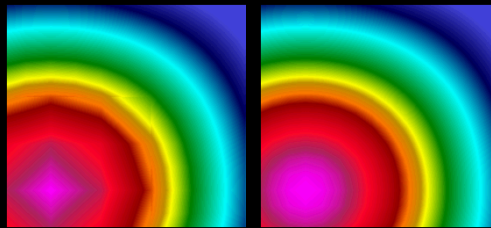
Multiple cell groups in one mesh
(E.g. subsets, face sets, flux surfaces)



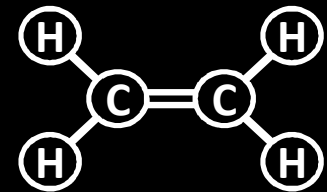
Multiple simultaneous
coordinate systems
(lat/lon + Cartesian xyz)



Non-physical data (graph,
sensor, performance data)

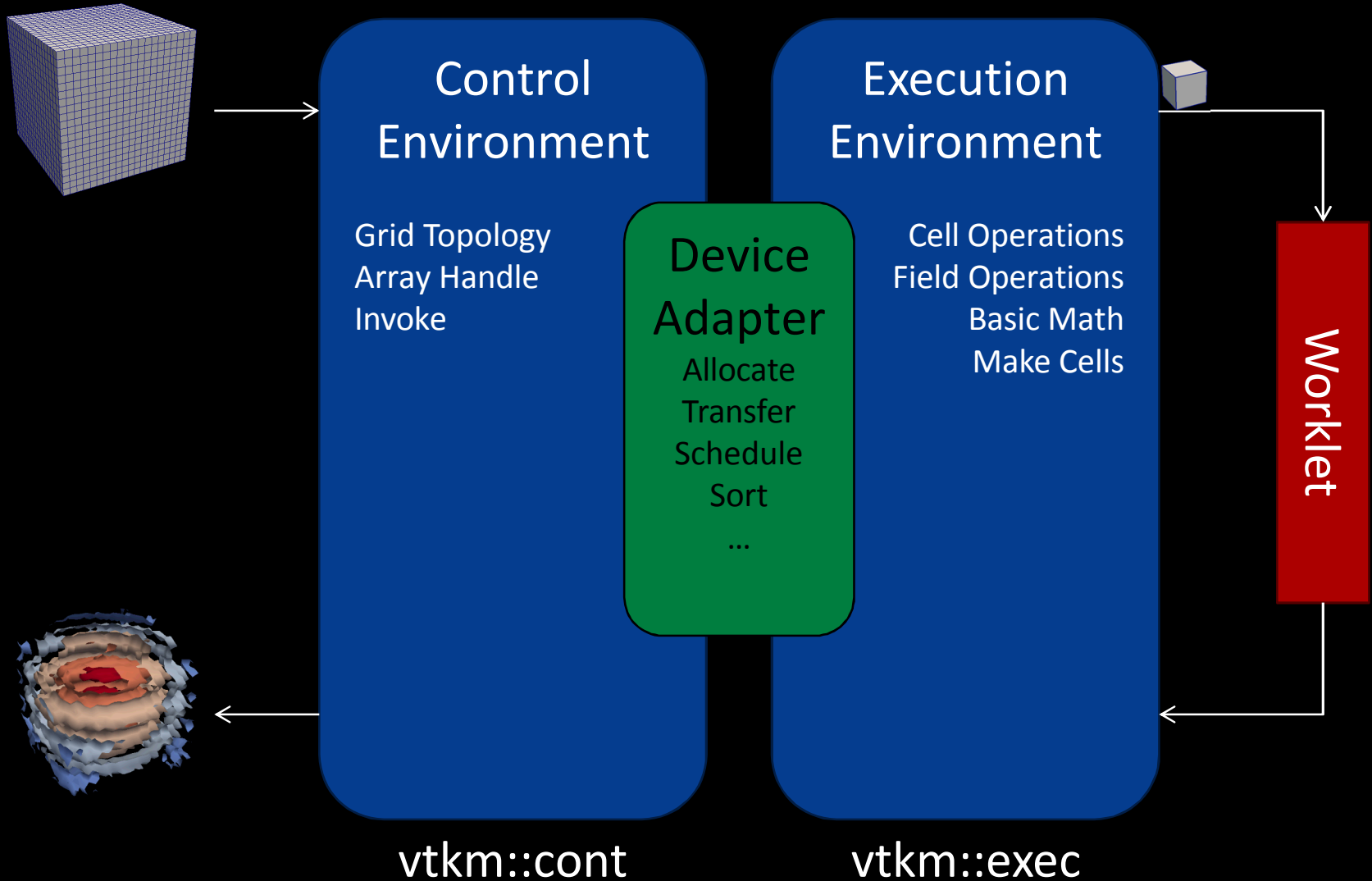


Novel and hybrid mesh types
(quadtree grid from MADNESS)



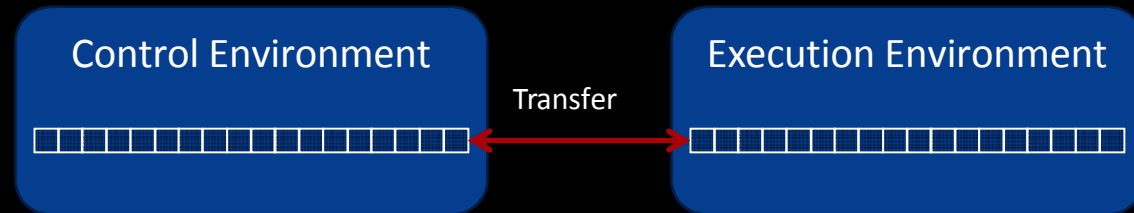
Mixed topology meshes
(atoms + bonds, sidesets)

VTK-m Framework

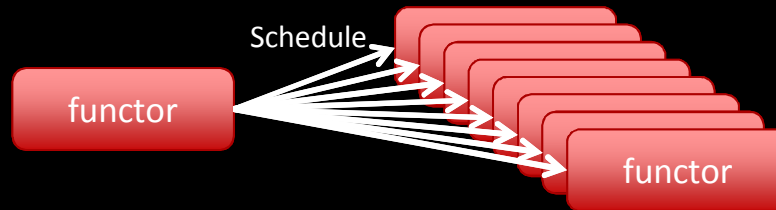


Device Adapter Contents

- Tag (struct DeviceAdapterFoo { };
- Execution Array Manager



- Schedule



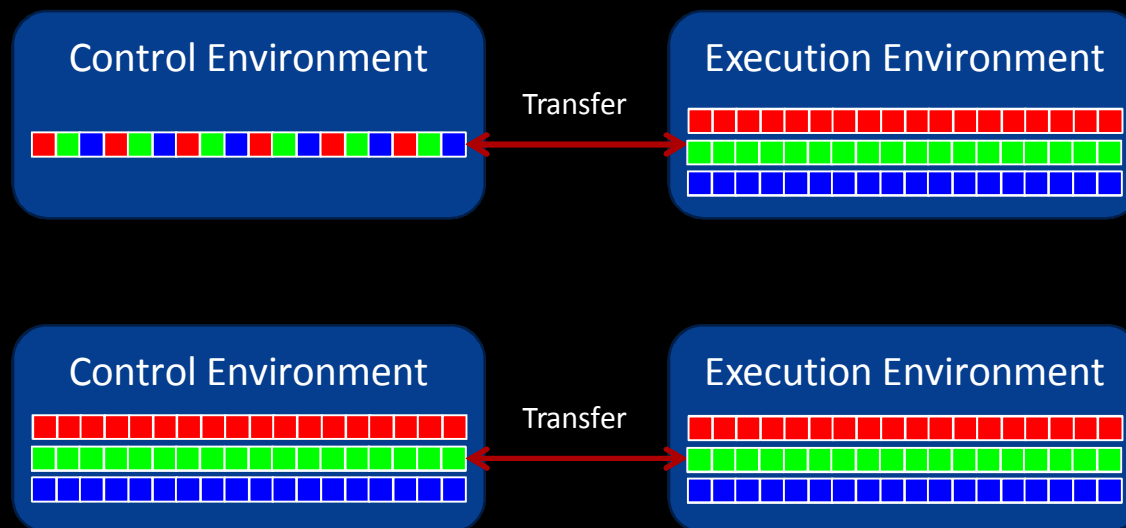
- Scan

8	3	5	5	3	6	0	7	4	0	Compute →	8	11	16	21	24	30	30	37	41	41
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
- Sort

8	3	5	5	3	6	0	7	4	0	Compute →	0	0	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Other Support algorithms
 - Stream compact, copy, parallel find, unique

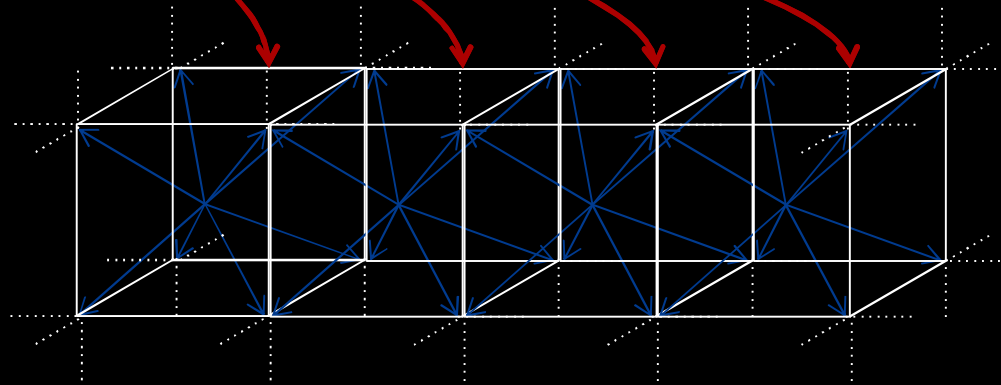
VTK-m Arbitrary Composition

- VTK-m allows clients to access different memory layouts through the Array Handle and Dynamic Array Handle.
 - Allows for efficient in-situ integration
 - Allows for reduced data transfer



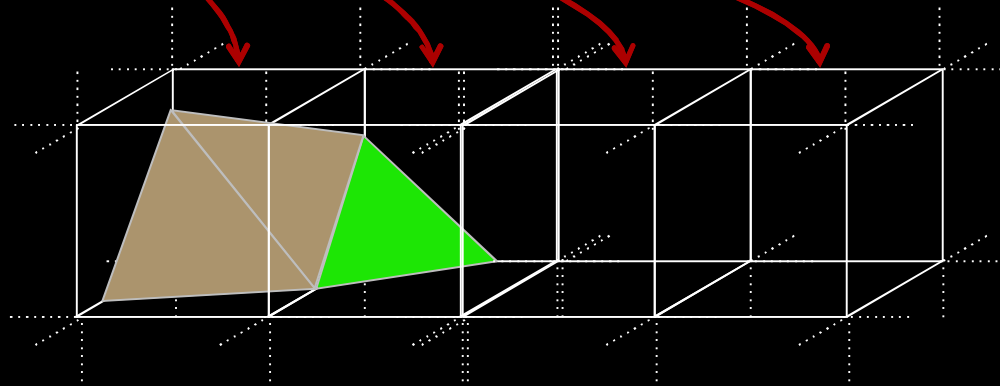
Functor Mapping Applied to Topologies

functor()



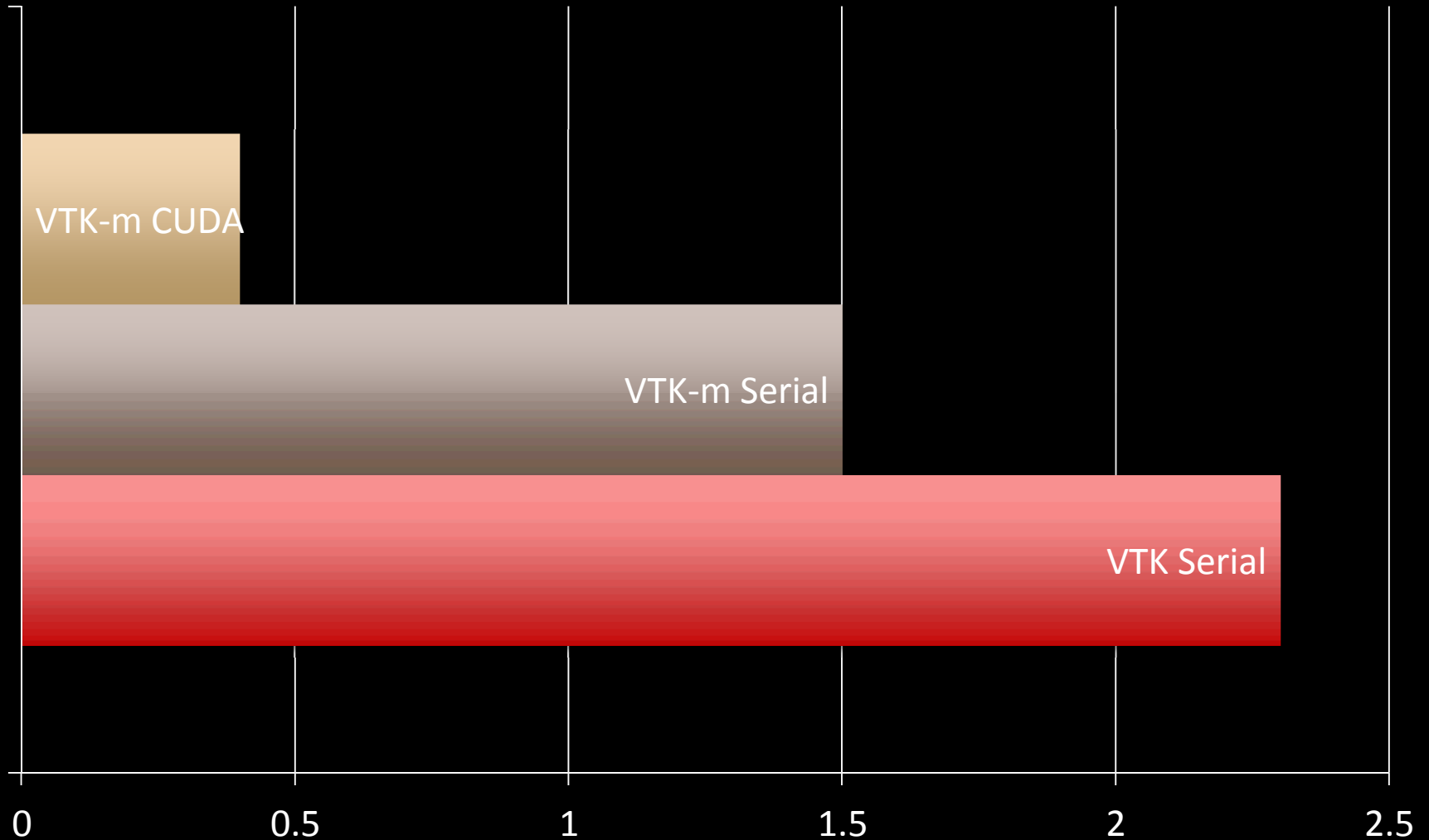
Functor Mapping Applied to Topologies

functor()



2 x Intel Xeon CPU E5-2620 v3 @ 2.40GHz + NVIDIA Tesla K40c

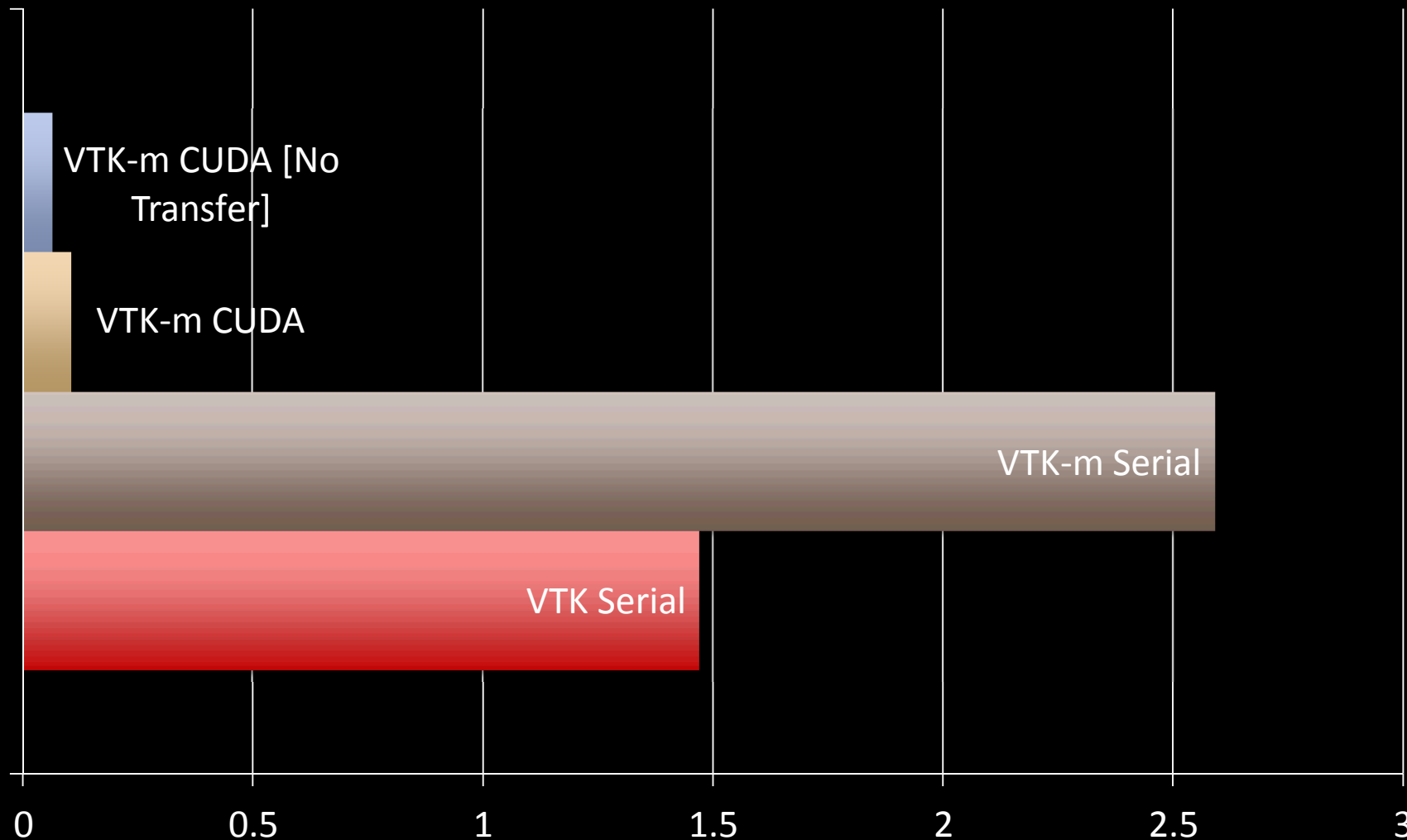
Threshold



2 x Intel Xeon CPU E5-2620 v3 @ 2.40GHz + NVIDIA Tesla K40c

Data: 432^3

Marching Cubes



What We Have So Far

■ Features

- Core Types
- Statically Typed Arrays
- Dynamically Typed Arrays
- Device Interface (Serial, CUDA)
- Basic Worklet and Dispatcher

■ Compiles with

- gcc (4.8+), clang, msvc (2010+), icc, pgi, nvcc

■ User Guide work in progress

■ Ready for larger collaboration

What We Have So Far

- Compiles with
 - gcc (4.8+), clang, msvc (2010+), icc, and pgi
- User Guide work in progress
- Ready for larger collaboration

Questions?

m.vtk.org