

HPC in Poland: 2014 update

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HPC in Poland: 2014 update

- Funding 2008-2014:
 - HPC for research \$200M+
 - Other e-infrastructures for academia \$400M+
 - e-infrastructures for government and administration \$1.5-2B
- 2015-2022 programs: continuation focused on operations and R&D

Priorities (academia):

- **Capacity infrastructure:**
 - Cracow (Cyfronet)
 - Poznan (PSNC)
 - Gdansk (TASK)
 - Wroclaw (WNSC)
 - Swierk (NNRC, energy)
- **Capability facility:**
 - Warsaw (ICM)



Some background

- 1993: National Research ICT Infrastructure program launched
- 1994: 5 HPC centers operational
- 1996: National optical networking infrastructure program launched
- 1997: Virtual Library of Science started
- 2007: Research Infrastructures: Operational Programs (cohesion, budget)
- 2013: Competence centers founded

- **Current aggregated capacity (selection):**
 - Cyfronet: .5 PF (2+ PF coming)
 - ICM: .5 PF (2+ PF coming)
 - PSNC: 150 TF (subject expansion)
 - In addition, TASK (150 TF), WNSC (100 TF), NCNR (180 TF)



Coordinated concept: competence centers

- High Performance Networking: *PSNC*
- Capacity computing services: *Cyfronet*
- Capability computing and data-based services: *ICM*

- Foundation: POWIEW and PL-GRID R&D programs (*completed*):
 - Complementary HPC infrastructures
 - Joint job management concept
 - National services

- e-Infrastructure roadmap 2014-2024



OSIRIS: ICM's roadmapping 2022

- Distributed, scalable e-infrastructure for data-driven open science
- National partnership coordinated by ICM
- Core : ICM's OCEAN infrastructure for data research
- Multiple e-infrastructure layers:
 - Storage and retrieval services
 - HPD Analytics feasibility
 - Big data based HPC
- Integrating role of the competence centers: operations, development, consulting, research and education



OSIRIS concept outline

- Academia:
 - Data science programs
 - Open science models
 - Special focus: digital humanities and social sciences
 - Partnership with public sector and industry
- Non-academic partners:
 - government agencies, public administration
 - business and industry
 - NGOs
- Industry benefits:
 - access to open data repositories, including open government data deposited
 - business intelligence solutions,
 - access to comprehensive research information systems (OpenAIRE, Infona, PBN)
 - access to open research data, tools and solutions



OCEAN program (2013+)

- *Centre for Data, their Analysis and Computational Modelling*
- National data infrastructures:
 - OSIRIS roadmap
 - Research: INFONA integrated platform
 - Government: CRIP public data platform
- HighPerformance data analytics:
 - large-scale data-sets
 - time-critical dependable services
 - development of specialized solutions and infrastructure for big-data analytics
- Capability computing:
 - time-critical applications
 - data-driven extreme computing
 - specialized solutions for big-data driven models
- Shared infrastructure resources
- Competence center: R&D, consulting



OCEAN: concept foundations

- Secure big data operations facilitated: multi-site set-up
- Motivation:
 - rapid growth of experimental and observational data, computer simulation results
 - broad opening of governmental public data
 - challenge of inter-sector collaboration in public sector
 - concertation of High-Performance infrastructures within public sector
- Technology-gap induced challenges:
 - need for novel concepts in algorithmics and computational models construction

OCEAN: initial physical infrastructure

- Distributed location:
 - Current site – future backup facility
 - New site:
 - Under construction
 - Operations: Q3, 2015
 - Total floor: 5000+ sq.m
 - Power supply: 4MW (10MW provided)
 - Set-up:
 - Data storage services: initial 30+ PB fast storage
 - HPData Analytics: 850+ GTeps
 - Capability computing: 2+ PF
 - Technology development site

OCEAN: specific features

- Full processing chain encompassed in knowledge retrieval from big data:
 - Data acquisition, from experiment and observation results through HPC simulations
 - Preprocessing and structuring of big data: selection, reduction, visual data analysis and computing
 - Post-processing: data-driven HPC, feedback loop to real systems
- New generation of algorithms, computational models and highly scalable software implementations

OCEAN: selected priorities

Methodology:

- Mathematical foundations of data science and computational
- Statistical methods
- Visual data analysis and scientific visualization
- Computational software: new directions , optimization
- Complex-structure systems: characterization and dynamics

Application areas:

- Numerical weather prediction and its applications to critical decision planning and supporting systems
- Complex systems in natural environment
- Medicine, healthcare and life sciences
- Materials sciences and engineering
- e-governance and industry
- Complex logistics and transportation networks (aviation)
- Social processes associated with introduction of new technologies and digital societal transformation



ICM: some milestones



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ICM

Founded in 1993, as a center for:

- HPC research infrastructure: operations and development programs on national scale
- national information infrastructure
- research in computational and information sciences

Initiated programs and activities, e.g.:

- national academic applications software system (1996)
- national research database accessibility (1997)
- national w3caching program (1996)
- open-access multi-scale numerical weather prediction system (1997)
- national virtual library of science (1998)
- a group of leading-edge experimental labs (2005), extended into a university centre for new technology (2012)



Large-scale research infrastructures and their development: some of ICM contributions

- National networked HPC infrastructure: applications software, capability computing
- National virtual library of science: content, software system
- Unified national academic information infrastructure: integrated system
- Polish Research Bibliography and Polish Citation Index
- EU: DRIVER and OpenAIRE open repository infrastructures
- EU: EuDML (European Digital Mathematics Library)
- EU: UNICORE – grid infrastructure (security functionalities)



- **Human physiology:**
 - Towards personalised medicine:
 - cardiac system, blood circulation
 - cancerogeneous developments
 - Multiscale developments:
 - Molecular level
 - Cell and tissue scale
 - Functional effects at macro-scale
- **Materials science and engineering:**
 - Design of new functional materials and biomaterials down to nanoscale:
 - characterization
 - process modelling

Methodology:

- New concepts of computational algorithms and data structures for future architectures (towards exascale)
- Nonlinear process dynamics in systems of high complexity
 - spatial structure formation in systems over complex, possibly variable geometry/topology
 - applications to population dynamics
 - irreversible and nonlocal phenomena
 - decision making and control over multiple time-scales
 - stochastic dynamical networks

ICM: main computational infrastructure

- As of August, 2014:
 - x86-based compu-clusters: ~20K cores
 - Blue Gene Q: 16K cores
 - Power 775: 2.4K cores
 - Blue Gene P: 4K cores (R&D & education)
- 2014 (pending):
 - Capacity compu-server: .3 PF
- 2015 (pending):
 - HighPerformance data analytics system
 - Capability computing system
 - HighPerformance data storage



ICM: an evolution of the concept

- Center for computational sciences (1993+):
 - Mathematical modelling
 - Foundations: physics, chemistry, biology, ...
 - Algorithms
- Promotion and implementation of open publishing models (2004+) – Poland and Europe:
 - software
 - Publishing and scholarly communication
 - Research data
 - e-infrastructures
- Data Science and data-driven sciences centre (2013+):
 - R&D
 - partnerships



ICM: research, solutions and services

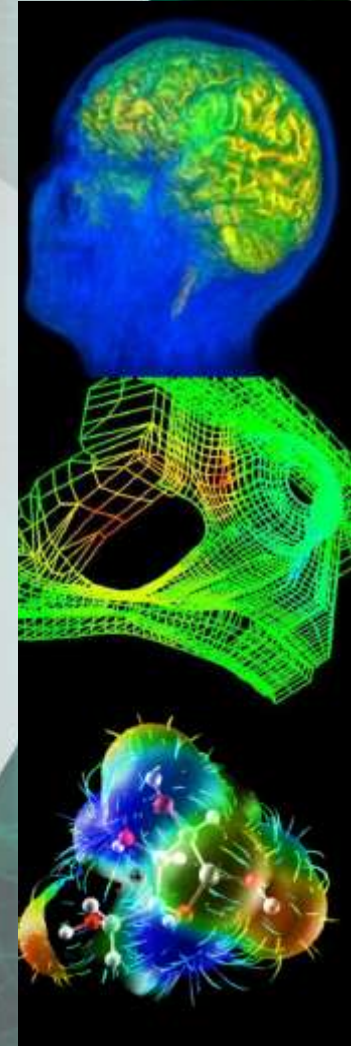
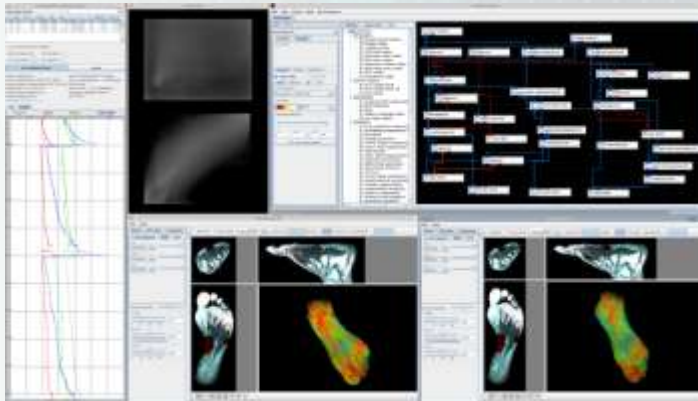


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Visual Computing and Data Analysis

New solutions: VisNow Visual Analysis Software

- Distributed Visualization Engine (MPP,SMP, GPGPU)
- In situ Visualization
- **Visualization of simulation results**
 - Cosmology
 - Turbulent flows
 - Neurobiology
 - Biomedicine
- <http://visnow.icm.edu.pl> (Open Source license)

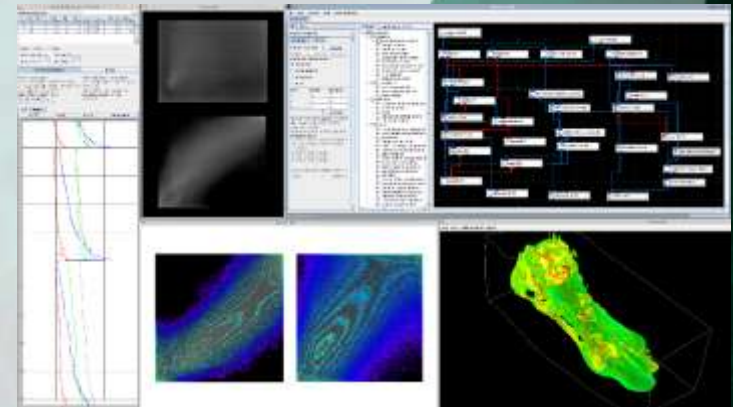
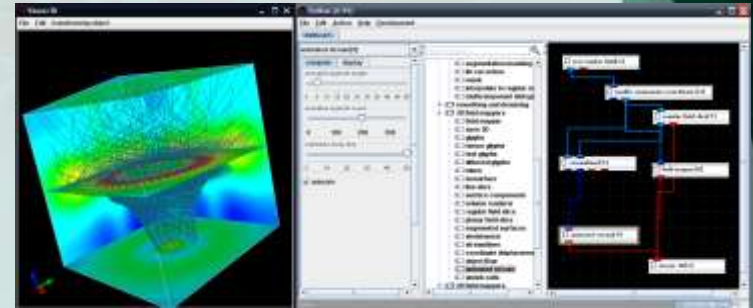


HPC visualization software



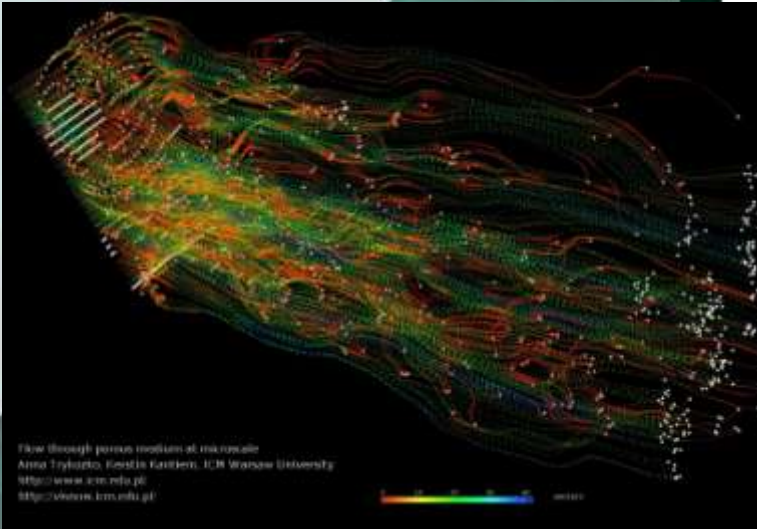
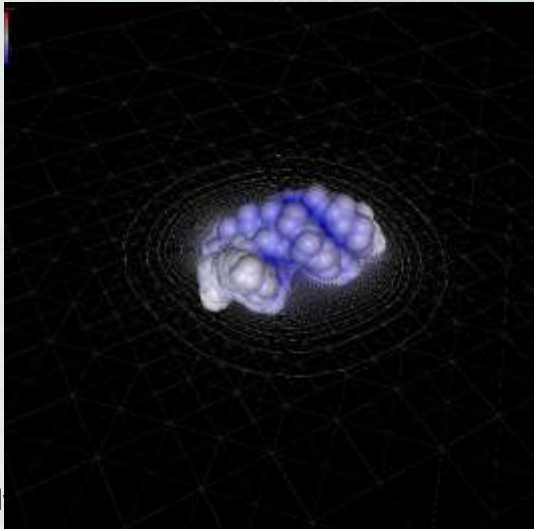
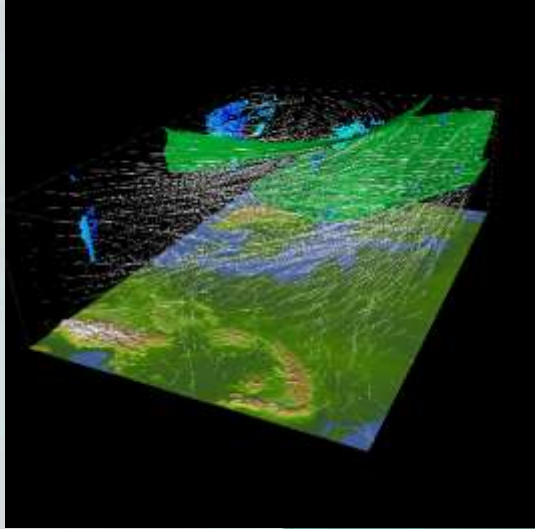
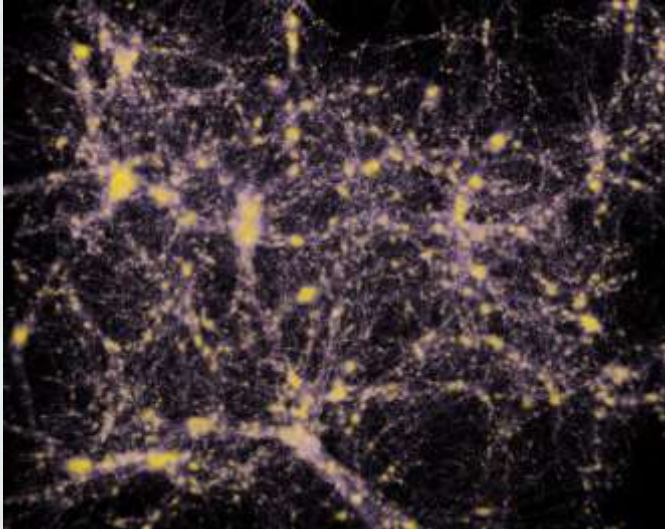
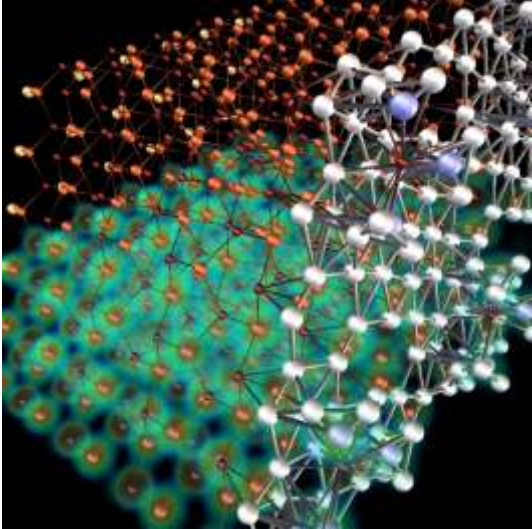
VISNOW

- **VisNow** <http://visnow.icm.edu.pl>
 - Generic **visualization and visual analysis platform**
 - Developed in **Java** at ICM
- **Features**
 - Modular
 - Data flow driven
 - Pluggable
- **Philosophy**
 - Read-And-Watch – instant visualization
 - Multifunctional modules
 - Module-object-interface connection
 - Reasonable default values
- **New developments:**
 - Large datasets support
 - Distributed resources
 - Batch processing



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ICM: software and services

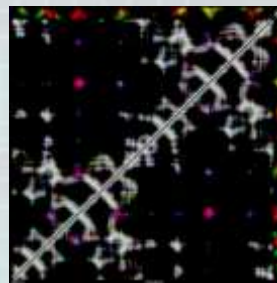
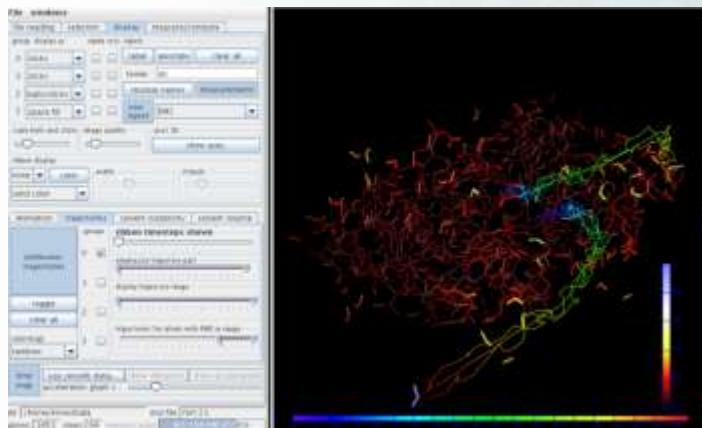
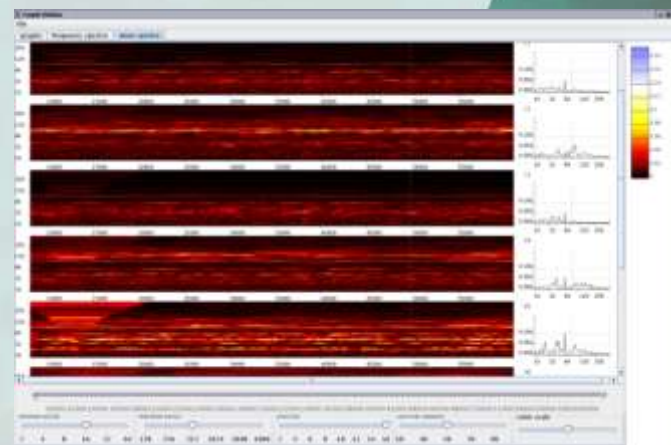
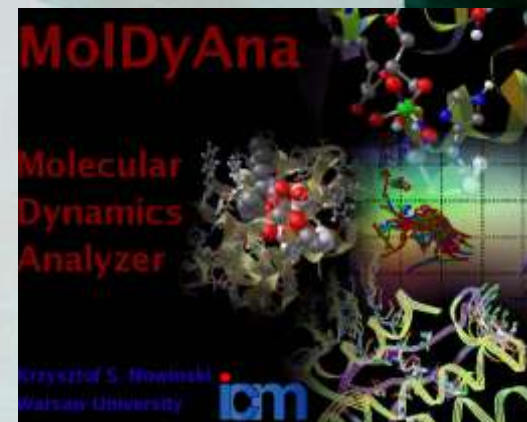


VisNow for molecular design

MolDyAna

- Interactive tool for **molecular dynamics** data analysis and visualization
- Dynamics animations
- Geometry measurements
- Density charts
- Trajectory analysis
- Spectral analysis

<http://moldyana.icm.edu.pl>



Numerical weather forecasting and dependent services

- Multi-model multi-grid processing, mesoscale
- Top horizontal resolution in development 1km
- Vertical resolution: 70+ layers

- Services:
 - Severe weather warning systems
 - Energy sector
 - Transportation and logistics
 - Agriculture
 - Space program

- R&D solutions:
 - Energy smart grids
 - Precise agriculture
 - Airspace management



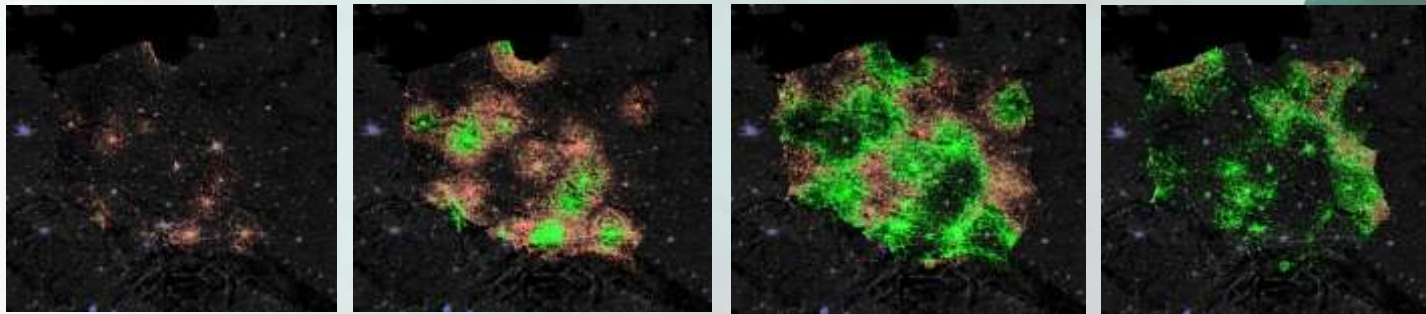
Personalized medicine and healthcare

- Cardiac interventions:
 - Non-invasive diagnostics
 - Cardio-intervention design
 - Remote monitoring and diagnostics
- Cellular and molecular scale computational modeling:
 - Disease profiling
 - Personalized drug design
- Healthcare:
 - Remote monitoring
 - Remote diagnostics
 - Epidemiology (structured populations over networks)

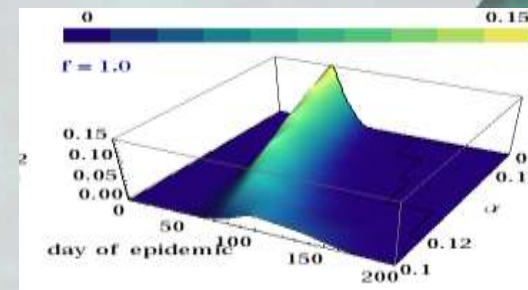
Infectious disease spread over Poland: computational Agent Based Model and its predictions



- Simulations based on detailed, statistically relevant artificial social structure and mathematical model of the infection
- Model predicts space-distributed epidemic outbreak:



- and location of the epidemic peak in time, dependent on different socio-biological circumstances:



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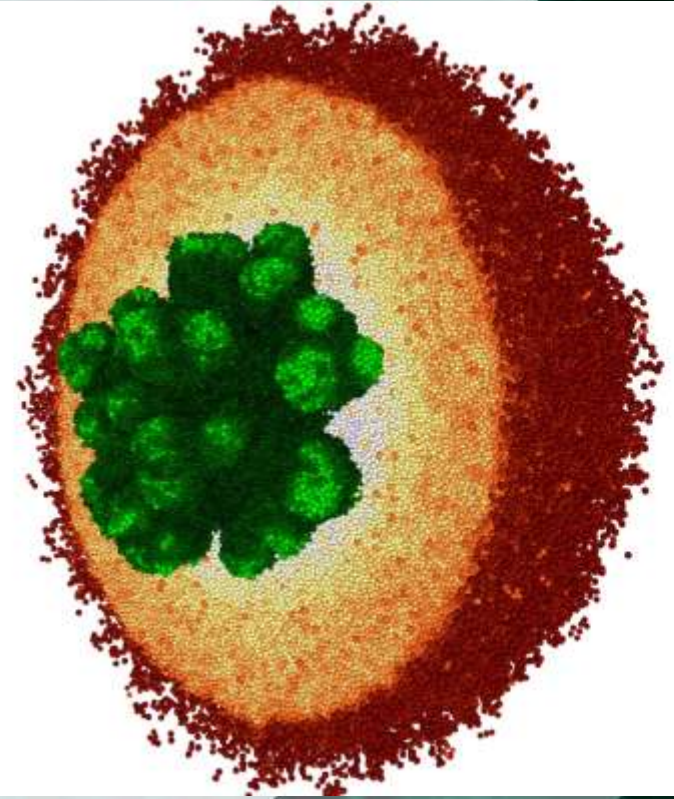
ICM: some more R&D references



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Case study: biological cellular processes at tissue scale

- **Main objective:** set up a methodology and powerful computational algorithms to enable large scale modelling of cellular biosystems
- **Multiscale approach:** simulation of cellular biosystems dynamics, individual cell processes and environment
- **Hybrid computational model:** solving off-lattice many body system, PDE's describing cellular environment and their interactions
- **Challenge:** enabling simulations on clinically detectable scales (10^9 cells = 1cm^3 tissue)



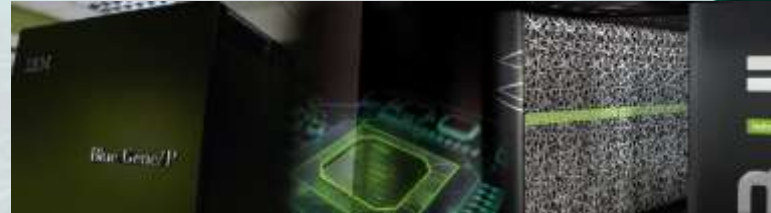
Ref.: Large Scale Parallel Simulations of 3-D Cell Colony Dynamics, M.Cytowski, Z.Szymańska, IEEE Computing in Science & Engineering, 2014

POWIEW program

Coalition: ICM, Cyfronet, PSNC
<http://wielkiewyzwania.pl>

Large scale scientific computing projects:

- Numerical Weather Prediction
- Semiconductor modelling
- Modelling and Visualization of RNA Structures
- Neuroinformatics Simulations
- Modelling of the Structure of the Universe
- Molecular Modelling
- Reservoir Modelling
- Astrophysics and Radio Astronomy
- Visual Analysis



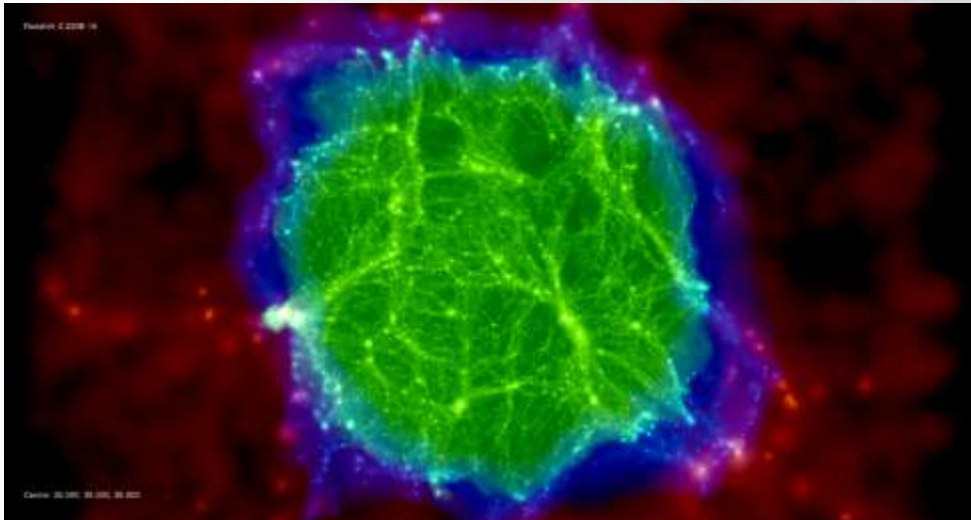
Main computing architectures:

- MPP systems – IBM BlueGene/P & follow-up
- Fat Node systems – IBM POWER7 IH
- SMP systems – HP Blade Center Versatile SMP (vSMP)
- GPU-based hybrid systems – HP SL390s nVidia Fermi



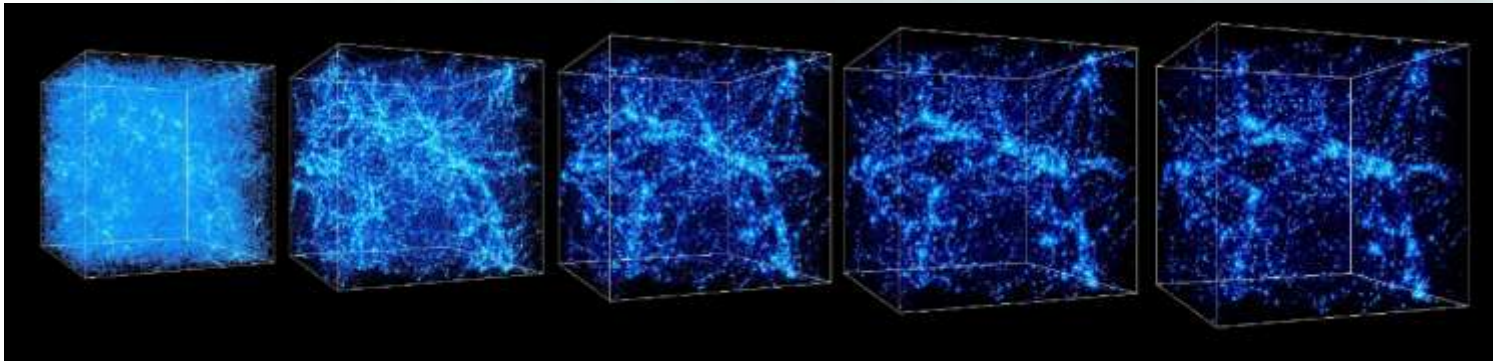
Case study: Copernicus Complexio

- **Zoom-in type simulation:**
 - **Ultra high-resolution:** over 13 billion particles in the middle of computational domain (green)
 - **Medium resolution:** transition zone (blue)
 - **Lowest resolution:** sufficiently large segment of the Universe (red)
- **Technical details:** 70 Tflop/s & 10 TB computational partition, approx. 4 weeks wall clock time
- **Analysis:** results of the CoCo simulation are being analysed by international cosmological consortium
- **Visualization available on Vimeo:** <http://vimeo.com/76812335>



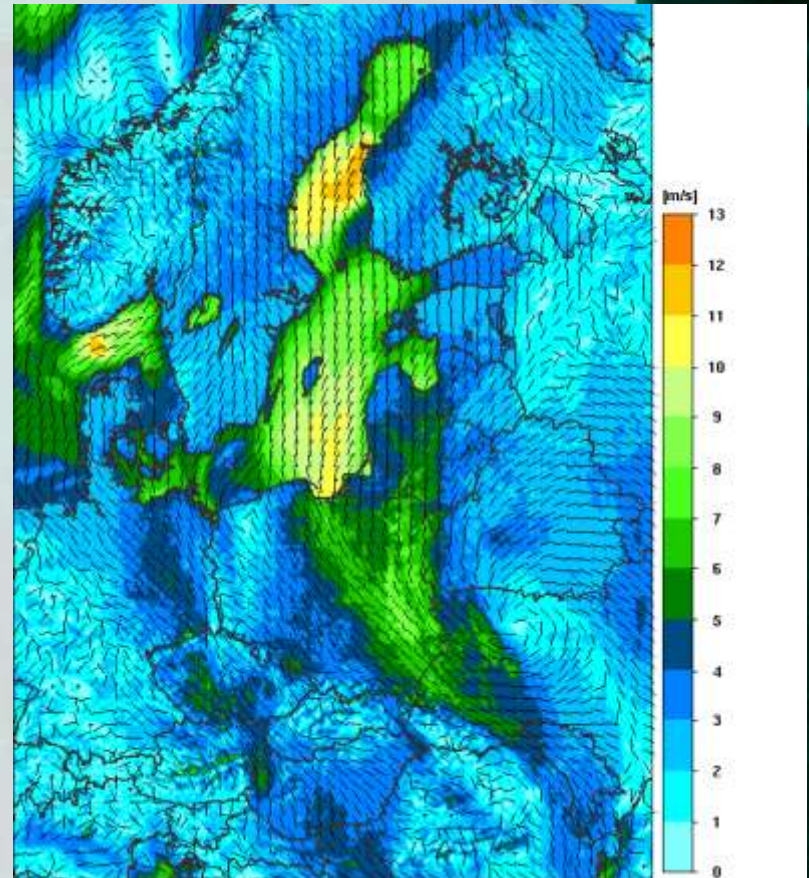
Modelling of the Structure of the Universe

- Large scale simulations with N-body codes (Gadget3, GotPM)
- **Warsaw Universe Simulation**, 2048^3 particles
- MPP-based results analysis:
 - Statistical methods
 - Topological classification
 - Geometrical classification
 - Delaunay Tesselation, Alpha-shapes and Betti numbers



Case study: Numerical Weather Forecasting

- **Operational numerical weather forecasting for Central Europe**
<http://meteo.pl>
- **Unified Model 60h forecasting**, current resolution approx. 4km, planned resolution approx. 1km
- **IBM Power 775** – 5x speedup over x86 cluster
- **Technical details:**
 - 4 runs per day
 - 24 nodes, 768 Power7 cores
 - approx. 20' walltime per run

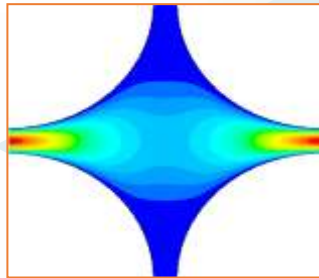
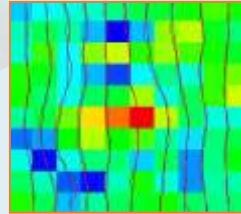


Porous media: multiscale modeling

FLOW AND TRANSPORT AT MESOSCALE

Darcy model

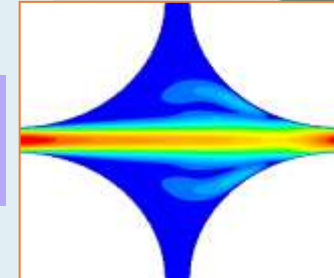
Non-Darcy model



slow
flow

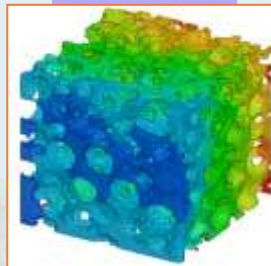
UPSCALING

fast
flow



Stokes equations

Navier-Stokes equations



FLOW AND TRANSPORT AT PORESCALE

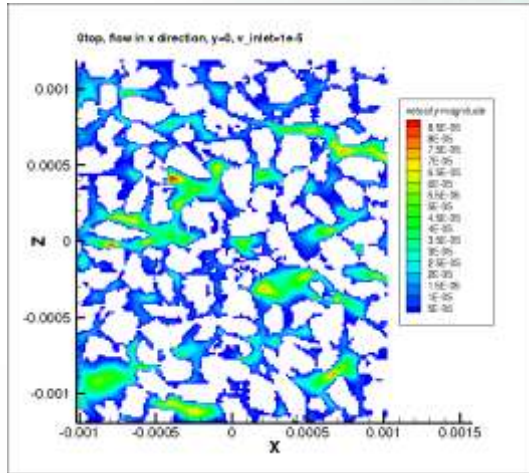
Modeling flows through porous media

- Computational challenges:
 - Flows at pore scale for large range of velocities
 - Upscaling to core scale: effective parameters and model fitting
 - Inertia effects at pore scale \Rightarrow non-Darcy models at core scale
 - Modeling processes resulting in pore clogging and their impact on core scale parameters
 - Computations based on realistic geometries obtained from microimaging (X-ray computed microtomography)

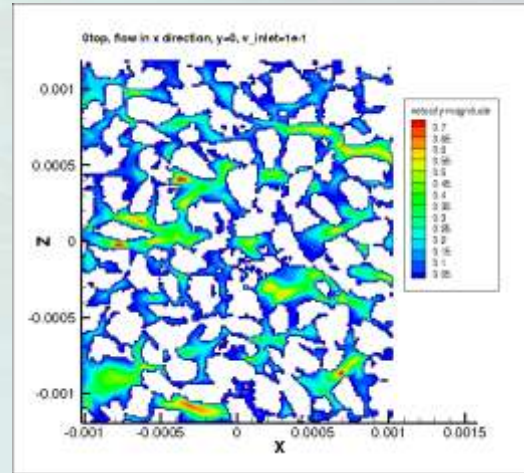
Porous media: a virtual laboratory set-up

- Pore-scale geometries
 - **Synthetic**: periodic, regular patterns, random
 - **Realistic data**: micro imaging
- Grids at pore-scale
 - 2D and **3D** models
 - Triangular and **quadrilateral (voxel-based)** unstructured grids
- Computations at pore-scale
 - Direct Numerical Simulations by Finite Volumes
- Upscaling and model fitting

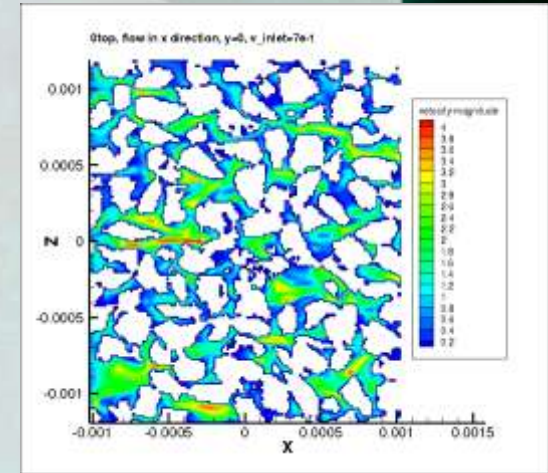
Upscaling from pore to core scale



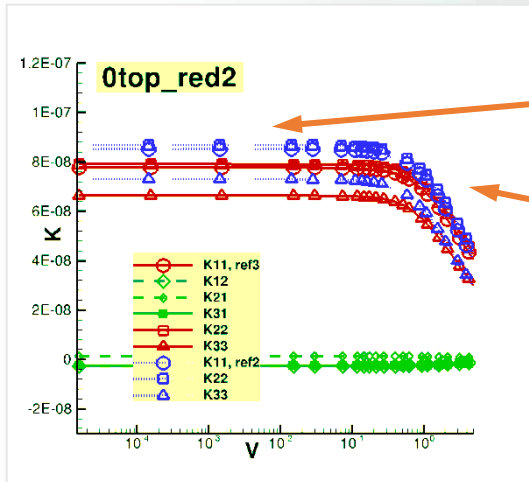
slow flow



faster flow



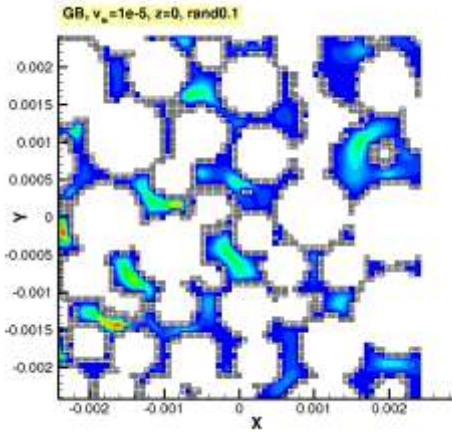
fast flow



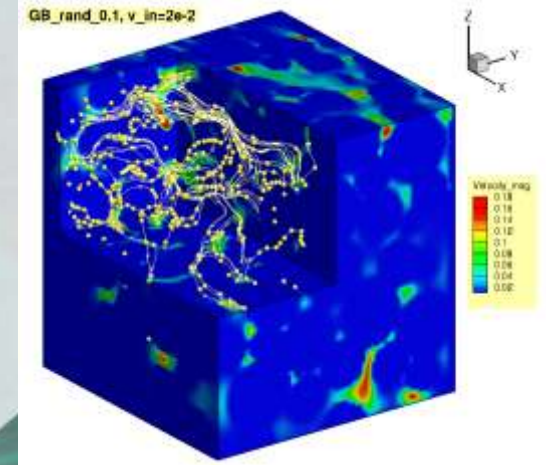
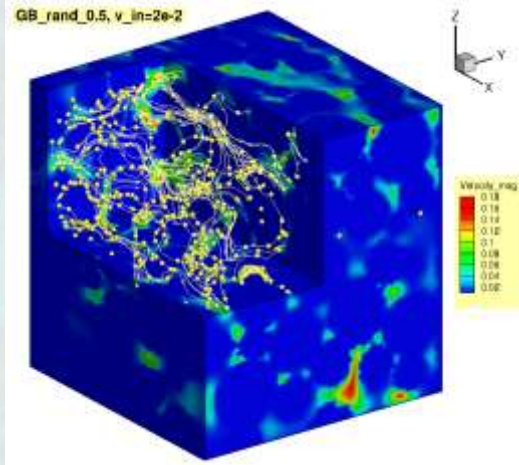
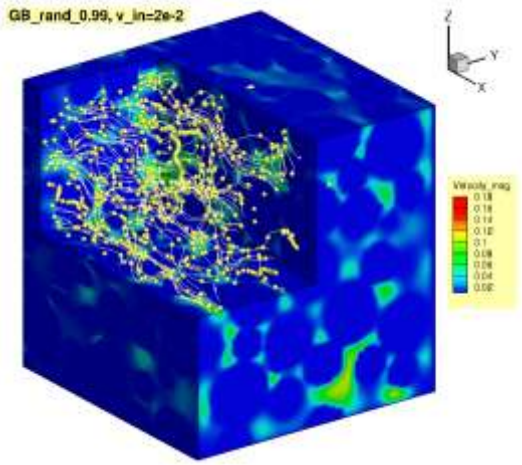
SUMMARY in terms of upscaled values

- Darcy's regime: constant ratio of P (upscaled pressure) and V (upscaled velocity)
- Inertia effects – non-Darcy models
- Accounting for anisotropy

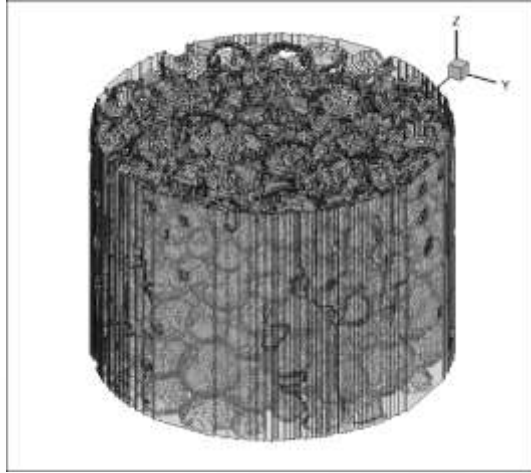
Impact of pore space clogging on core parameters



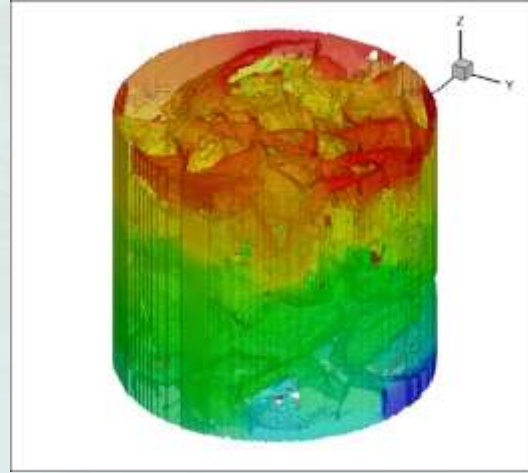
- Changes in pore geometries as causes of: biofilm growth, sedimentation, reactive flows, anthropogenic activities, ...
- Significant changes in permeability due to clogging
- Figures: random model of clogging (irregular pore lining)



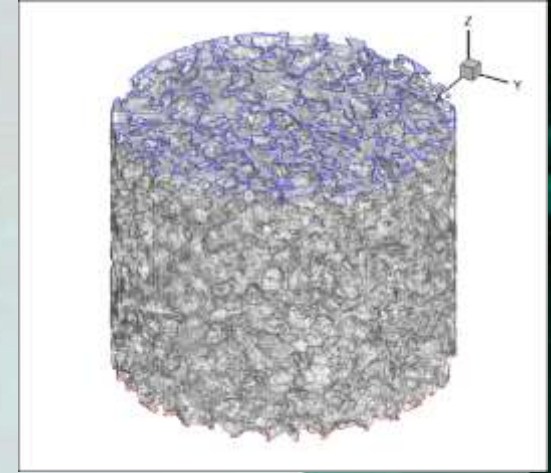
Challenges in 3D pore-scale simulations: SIZE!!!



Glass beads¹



Tuff²



Sandstone³

- Complexity ↑30M cells, 10Gb files, challenging visualization and post-processing
- Grid reduction (data coarsening) necessary
- Sampling vs. *Reference Elementary Volume* size
- Mesh refinement

1[DWildenschild], 414x414x300, largest problem: 30Mcells, 9Gb, voxel 34 μ .

2[DWildenschild], 431x436x380, 23Mcells, too small to be *REV*

3[BLingquist], 731x731x600, largest problem 8Gb, 27Mcells, voxel=16 μ .



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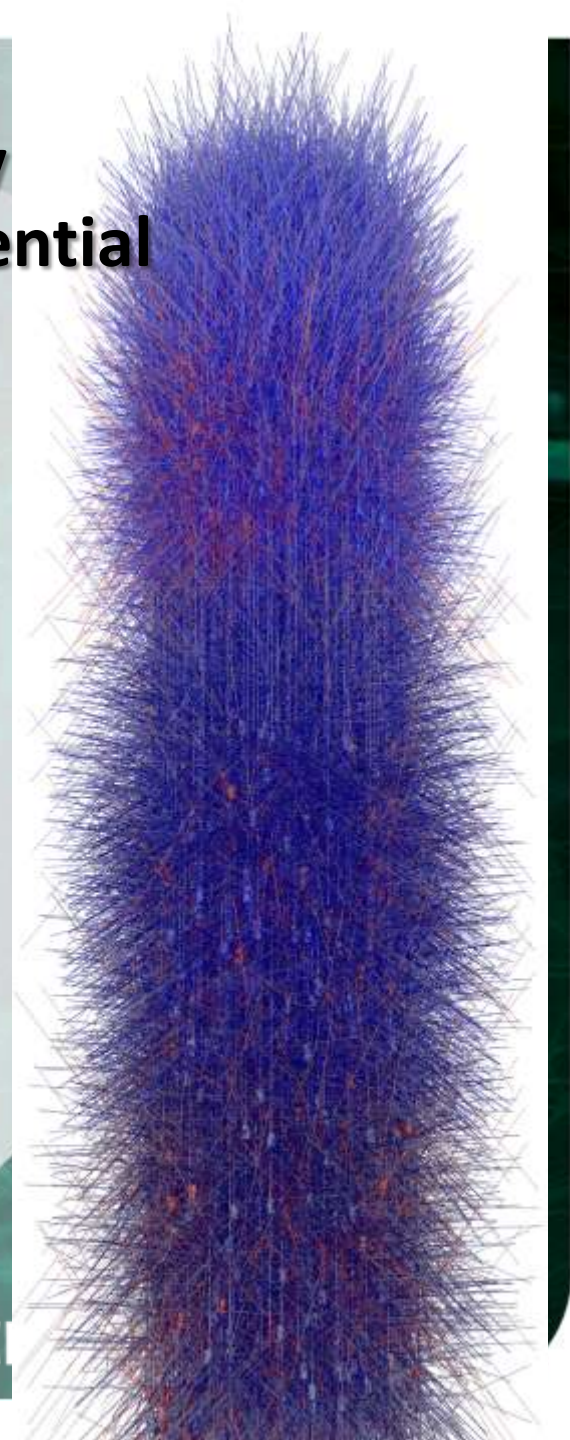
Case study: Activity of the sensory system and extracellular field potential

Main objectives:

- **Simulations of activity** of the sensory and visual neuronal systems
- **Simulation of response** to physiological stimulation and electrical stimulation
- **Computational toolchain:** from computer-aided construction of neuronal systems to large scale simulations and efficient analysis

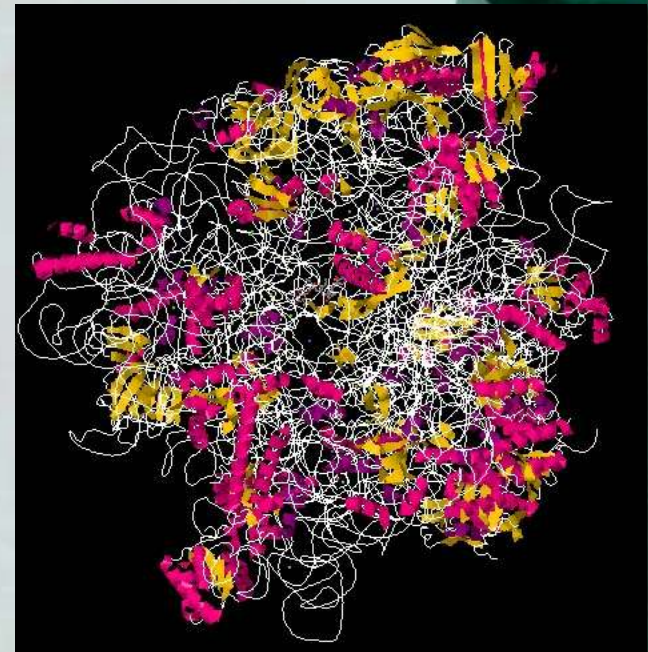
The resulting tool and models allow for the validation of methods for analysis of **experimental data** and the verification of hypotheses posed in the experimental work, which may be difficult to verify in another way.

Example research field: *Analysis of dynamics of thalamic activation in stimulations of somato-sensory pathway in anesthetized rat and activity in the barrel cortex in behaving rats*



High-throughput modelling of functionally and therapeutically relevant spatial RNA structures

- Modelling of spatial RNA structures
- Design of new therapeutic targets aimed at the RNA
- Validation of ICM's RNAComposer software for fully automated spatial RNA models generation from structural fragments





Modeling of growth and structure transformations in heterogeneous systems



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Mathematics within multiscale modeling framework

Nonlinear dynamics of spatial developments:

- Phase transformations
- Chemical reactions/ process thermodynamics
- Rheology / memory / nonlocal interaction mechanisms
- Structured populations
- Coupled multiscale systems
- Geometric / topological evolution
- Uncertainty components / **sensitivity** aspects

Specific applied modeling problems

Phase separation and related phenomena:

- nonlinear variational problems
- process dynamics
- structure formation

Phase transformations, crystal growth, physiology:

- biomedical processes: blood circulation, tumor growth
- process design & control

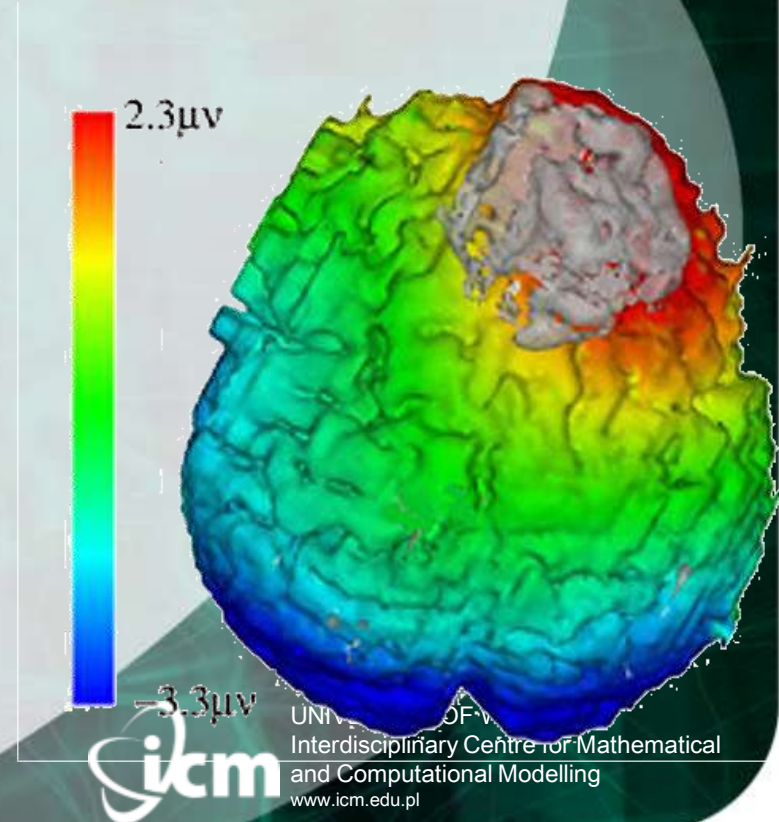
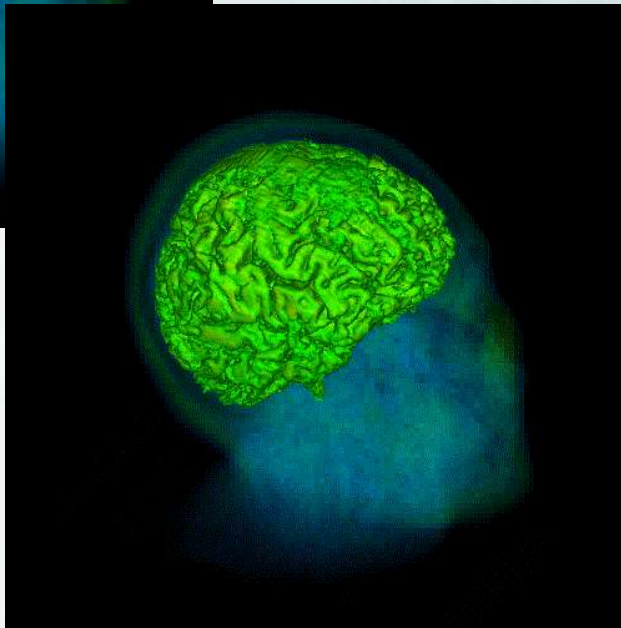
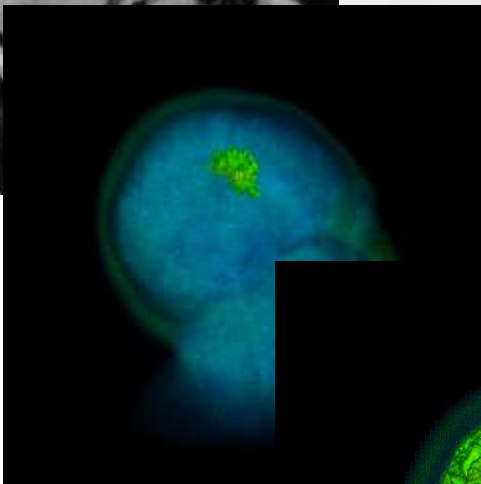
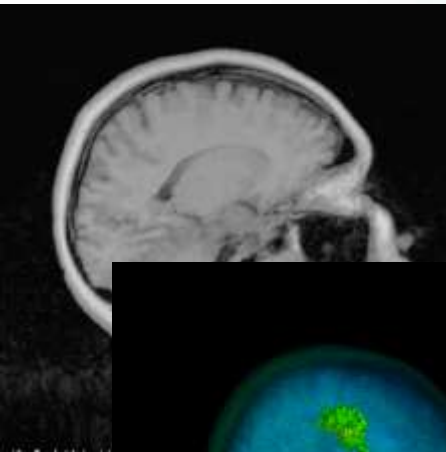
Population dynamics:

- structured populations
- operational (stochastic) networks

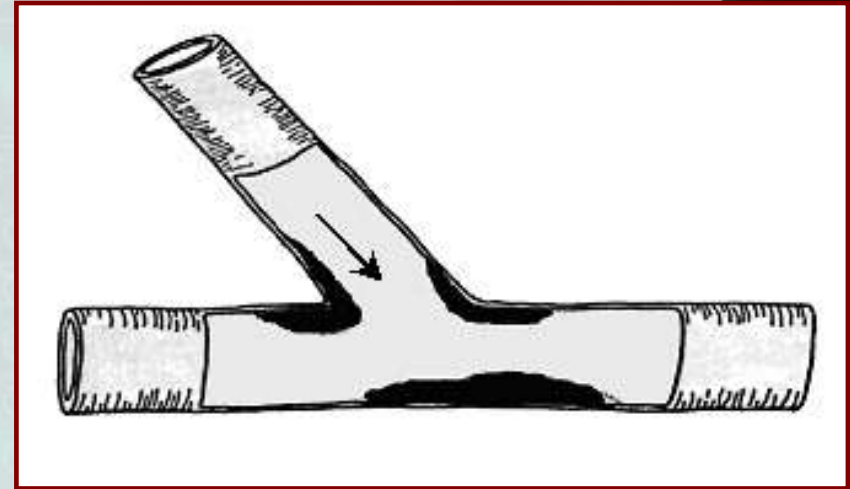
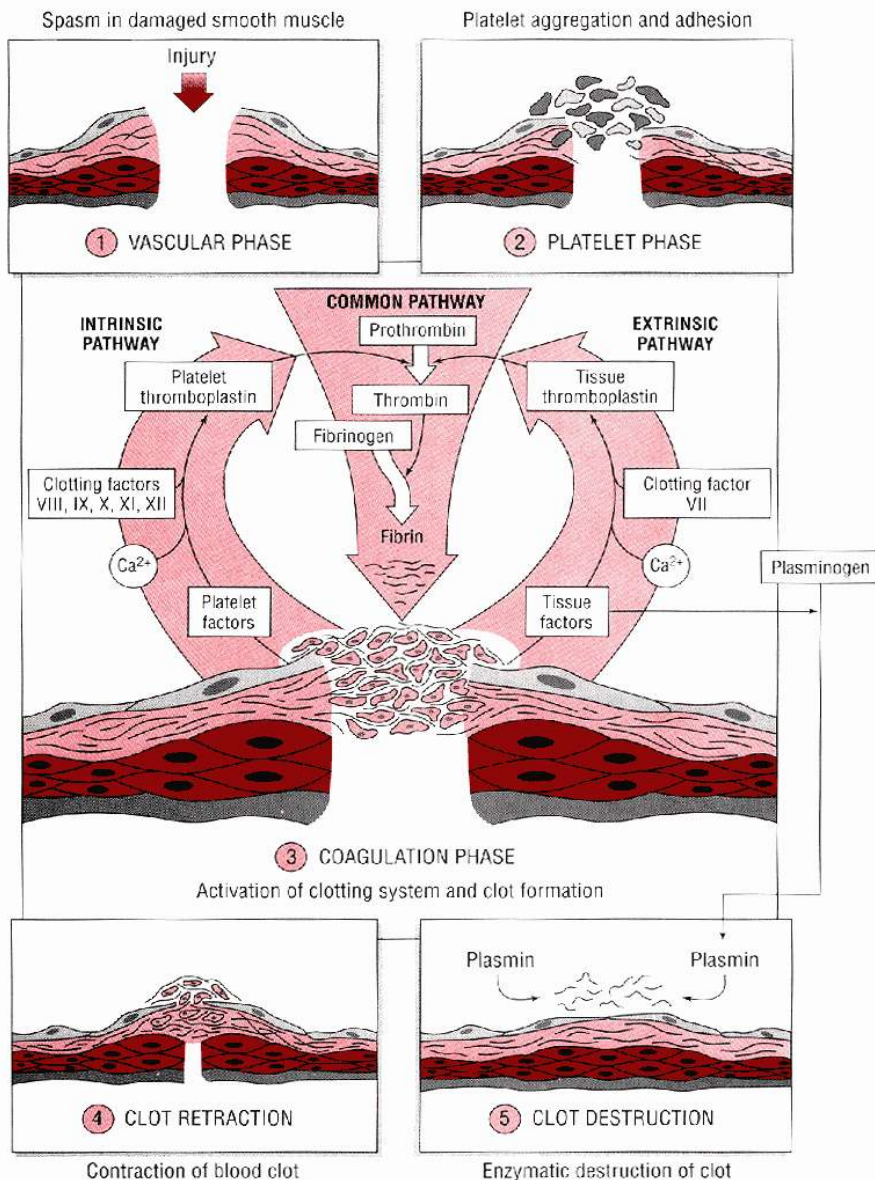
Applications in biomedical process modelling and physiology

Visual neurocomputing:

3D modeling based on of multimodal data
for therapy/surgery planning:
effective vs. real medium computational model



Thrombosis: an outline of temporal sequencing and effects



Process dynamics in blood circulation

- variable geometry
- free boundaries
- complex flow nature
- chemical reactivity
- multiscale
- granularity
- role of mechanics
- rheological features
- thermal sensitivity (→HSPs)

Interscale model consistency: validation

- Cell populations dynamics
- Degenerate tissue growth
- Cell populations dynamics, pathological cell populations growth spreading mechanisms
 - Human agents and their behaviour: transport-related reference patterns
 - Process dynamics in large-scale networked environments: local and global passenger-centric model
 - Information transfer trees: hybrid and continuous models in information spaces