

# Recent Advances in Overcoming the Red Shift for CFD Simulation Analytics

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# Outline

- Hardware Trends
- CFD Usage Trends
- Analysis – affect of trends on visualization & analysis pipeline
- Proposed solutions
- Results

# Tecplot

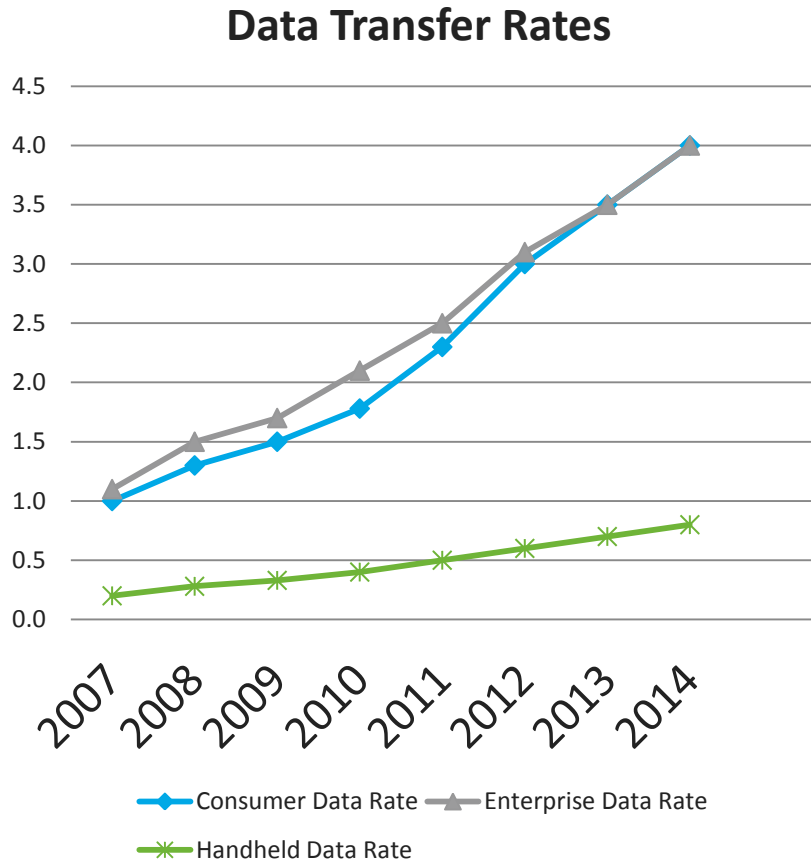
- Founded in 1981 by two former Boeing employees (Mike Peery & Don Roberts)
- First 15 we developed CFD codes
- Now focus on post-processing analysis and visualization
- 40,000 users world wide (60% domestic)
- On-going performance initiative

# Red Shift

- Difference in performance improvement between CPU cores and the components feeding them data
  - Primarily interested in Disk I/O



# Hard-drive Load Times Dominate



- Disk Capacity is doubling ever 12 months
- Disk read data transfer rate doubling ever 36 months



# CFD Dataset Size Growing with Moore's Law

- Wide range in length scales
- Resolution of grid (# of grid points) constrained by computer performance



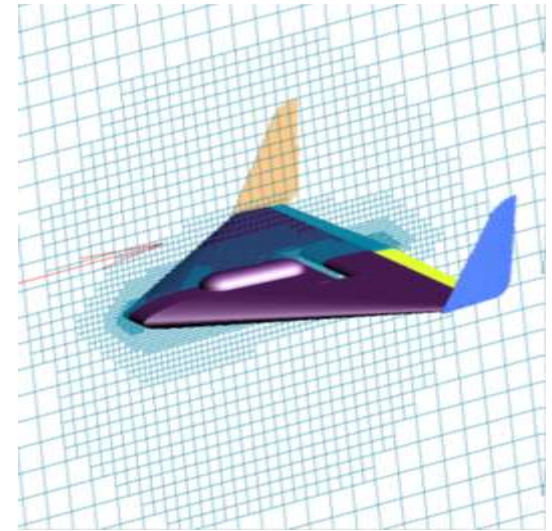
# Parametric CFD Analysis

## Highly-Dimensional Collection of Data:

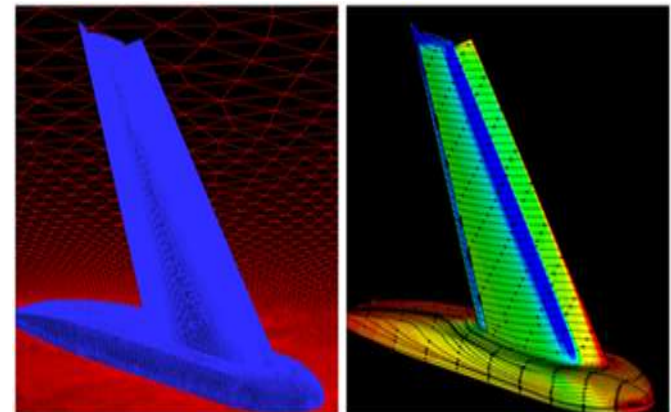
- Aero Database Development
  - Determine aerodynamic characteristics over subset of flight envelope
    - Mission space: Speeds and angles of flight
    - Configuration space: Control positions, etc.
    - CFD data space: x, y, z, perhaps time
- Optimization or Robust Engineering
  - Additional parameters for geometry
- Verification & Validation
  - Evaluate codes, code parameters, subscale models, etc.

## Impact:

- Multiple CFD runs in each dimension
- 100s or 1000s of CFD datasets generated over months or years – many TeraBytes of data
- Simulation Analytics is the simultaneous analysis and visualization of all these simulation runs
  - Design space (highly dimensional)
  - Physical space

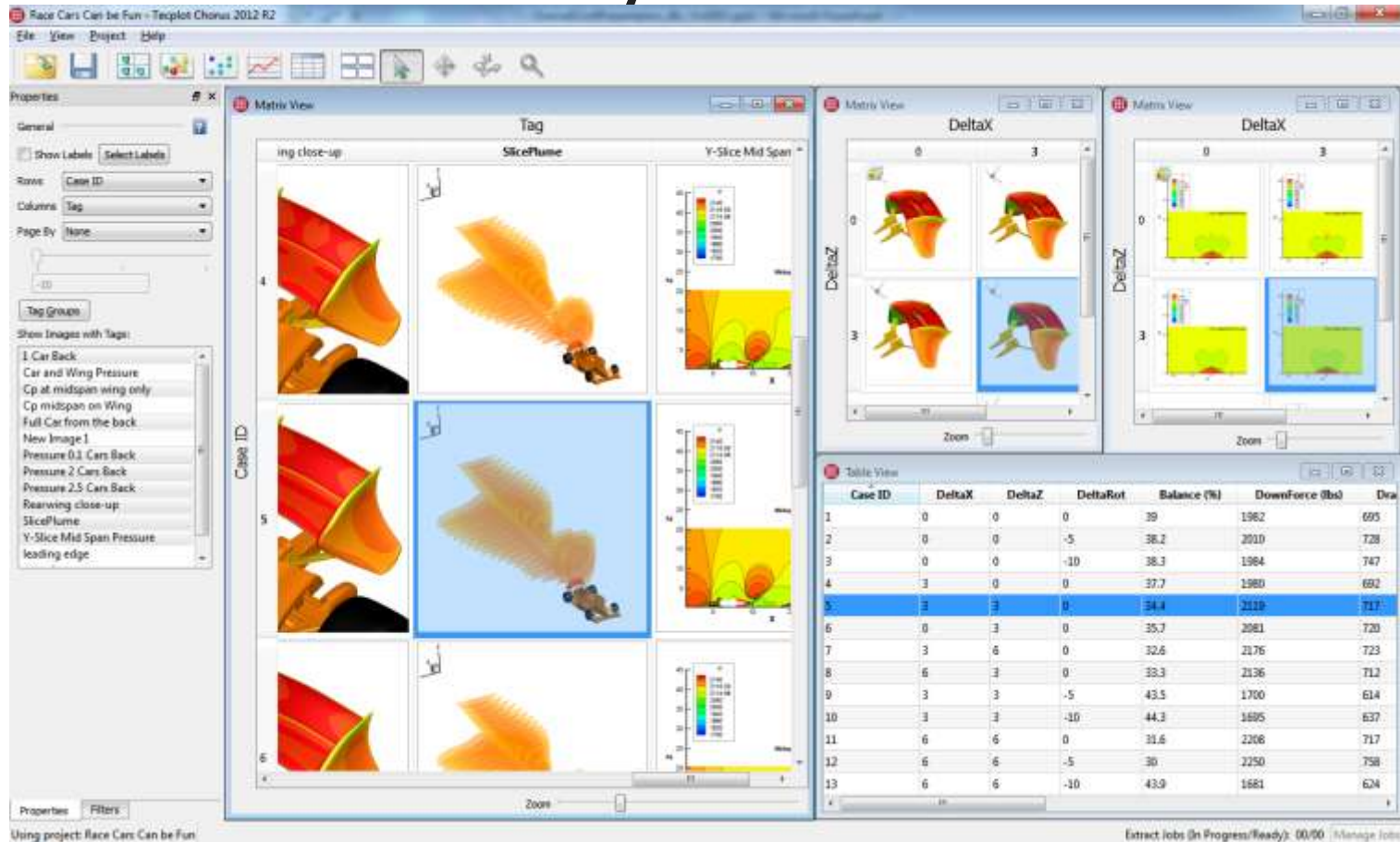


From AIAA 2004-5076





# Tecplot Chorus For Simulation Analytics

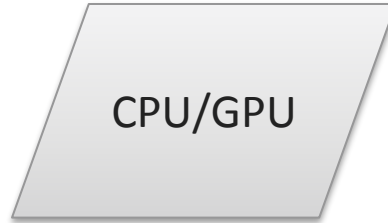


Evaluating overall system performance and allowing engineers to compare results quickly

# Ramification of Simulation Analytics

- Operations of enormous amounts of data
  - Example: Aero database development
    - Thousands of 100M cell CFD solutions
  - Some operations require data from all sources to be analyzed simultaneously
    - If no clever, must work through equivalent of 100B cells
- Large data performance issues become dramatically worse

# Data Processing Pipeline



Double every  
36 months

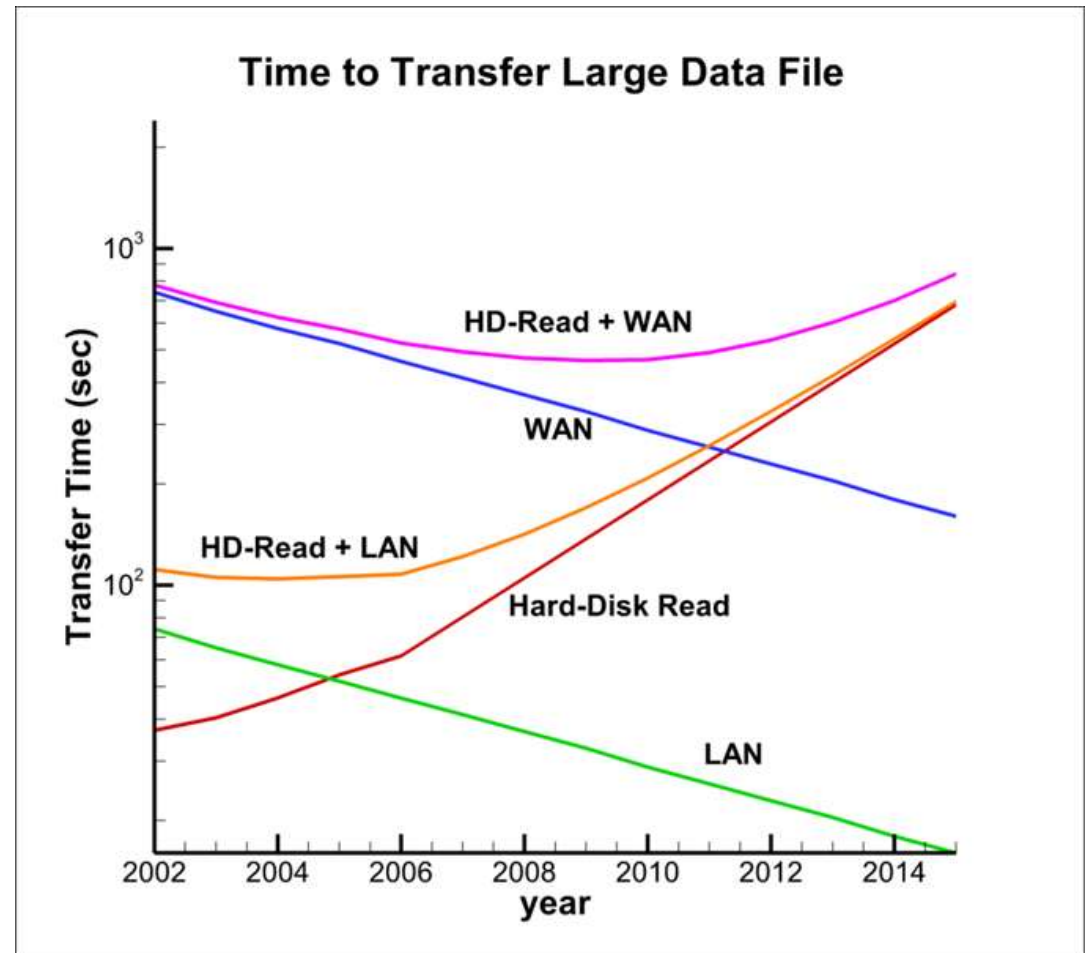
Double every  
16 months

Double every  
18 months

Data IO is the current rate determining step in the visualization pipeline.

# Consequence of Red Shift

- Current visualization architectures will perform worse as time goes on!



# Overcoming Data Transfer Bottleneck

## Popular Approaches in Industry

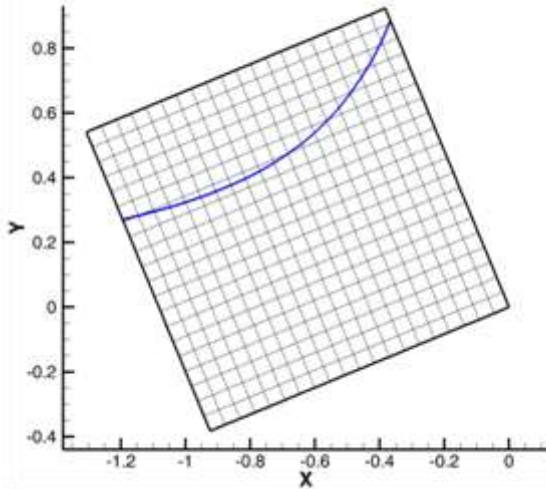
- Hardware/System Improvements
  - Parallel file systems (delays problem, but can't outgrow Moore's law by adding spindles)
  - New types of memory
    - SSD (probably expensive for many of our customers)
    - Holographic memory, etc. (not soon)
- In Situ visualization
  - Link libraries into CFD code to extract desired data or images (Don't save volume data)
  - Circumvents the disk transfer rate bottleneck
  - What about aggregations and data mining?
- Parallel visualization
  - Doesn't entirely solve disk transfer rate problem
  - May help some if it uses efficient parallel data reads
  - Red Shift doesn't need more compute power!

# Overcoming Data Transfer Bottleneck

## Our Solution

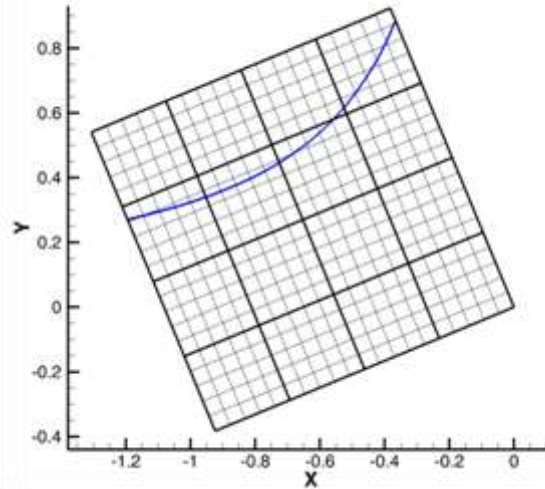
- Reduce the amount of data you read!
  - Must scale sub-linearly with the size of the grid
- Subzone Load-on-Demand (SZLoD)
  - Save indexed volume data file
  - Load only the data you need (Lazy Loading)
  - Related work
    - Out-of-Core algorithms of the 1990's
    - Field Encapsulation library of Patrick Moran at NASA Ames
      - Patrick Moran, et. al. "Field Encapsulation Library: The FEL 2.2 User Guide", NAS Technical Report NAS-00-002. NASA Ames Research Center, January, 2000

# How Does SZLoD Work?



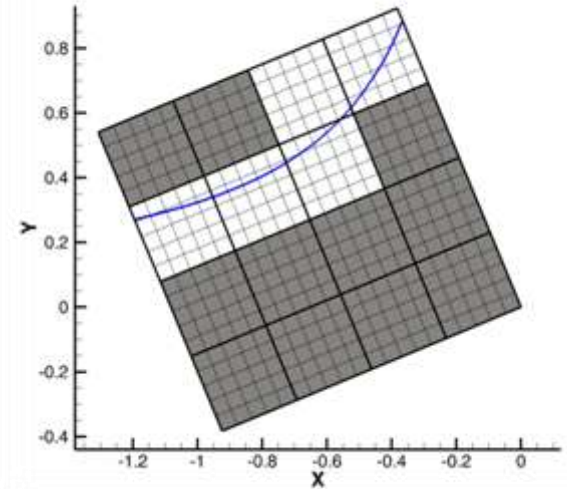
## Example 2D Contour Line

- Current Methodologies require loading data for zone
- For Large data loading can be time intensive



## Domain can be indexed

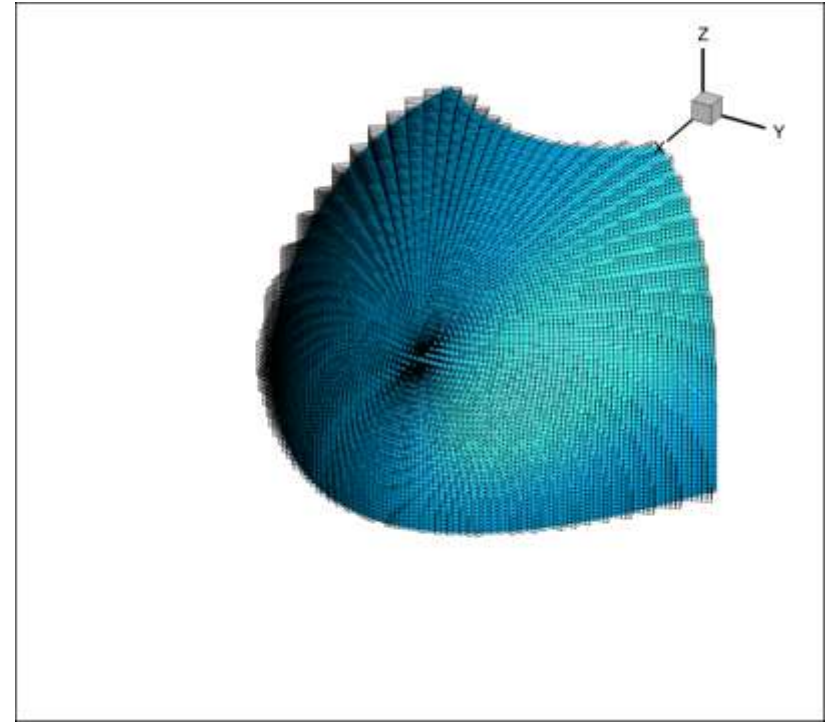
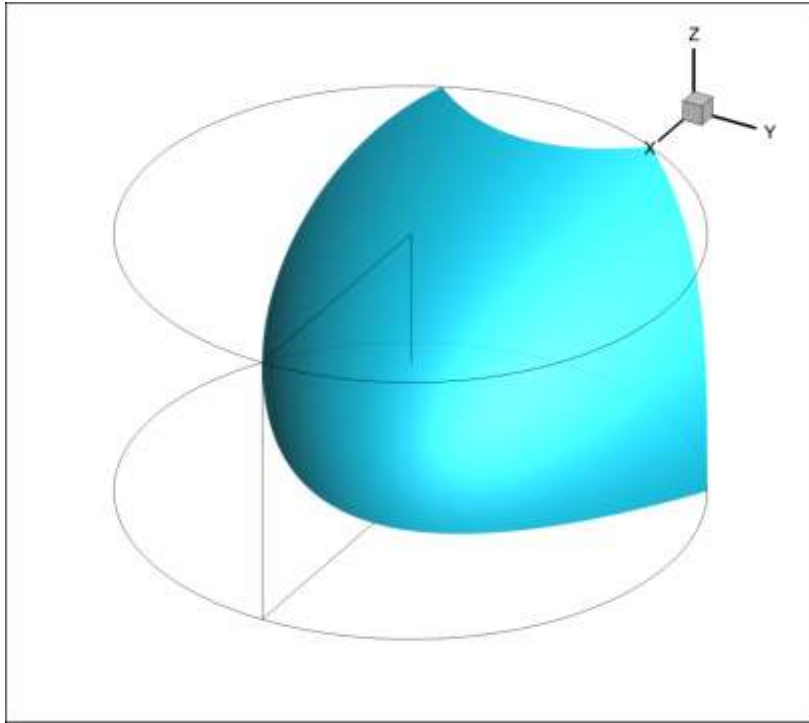
- Decomposition of domain into smaller subdomains
- These subdomains can be indexed



## Data Required for Line 5/16 of total data

- Loading time reduced
- Memory requirements reduced

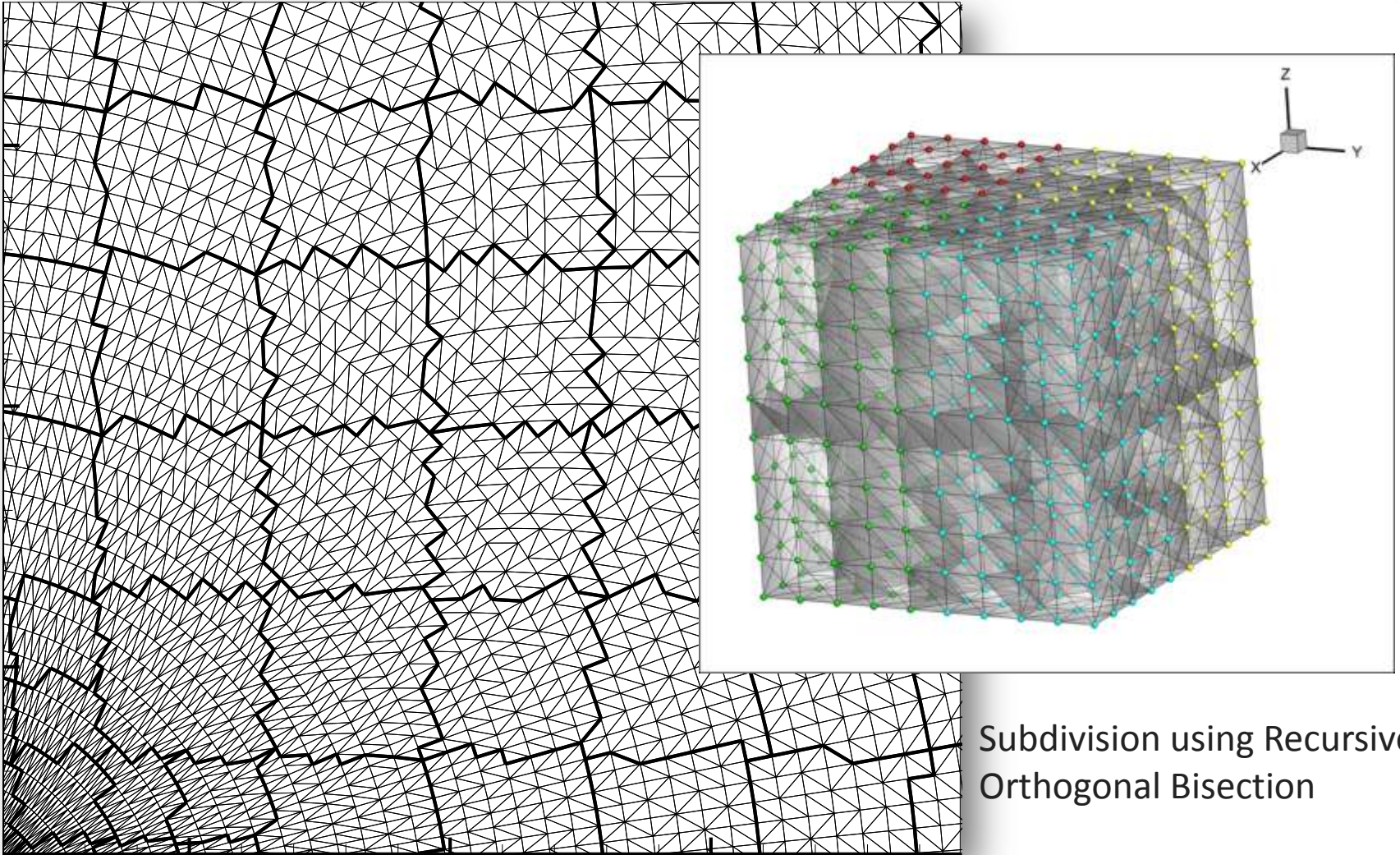
# SZLoD Similar in 3D



- The indexed decomposition can be extended to 3D for iso-surfaces, slices and streamtraces



# SZLoD Extended to Unstructured Data

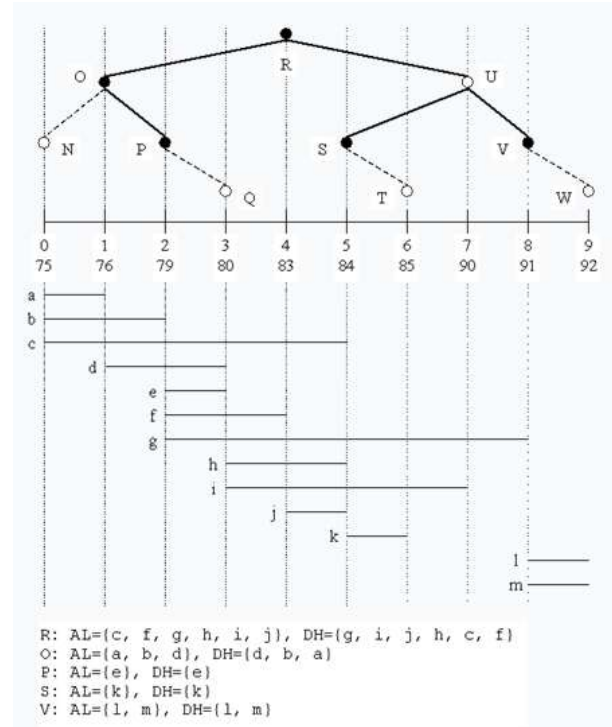


Subdivision using Recursive Orthogonal Bisection

# Indexing for Subzone Selection - Interval Tree

Binary tree of intervals (value ranges)

- Return all intervals that contain a specified value of the variable
- 255 cells per subzone
- Query is  $O(\log(N))$



Grid Size (Cells)	Size (subzones)	Query (no tree)	Query (tree)	Tree file size
1B	4M	17ms	0.12ms	62.8MB
10B	40M	160ms	1.4ms	620MB

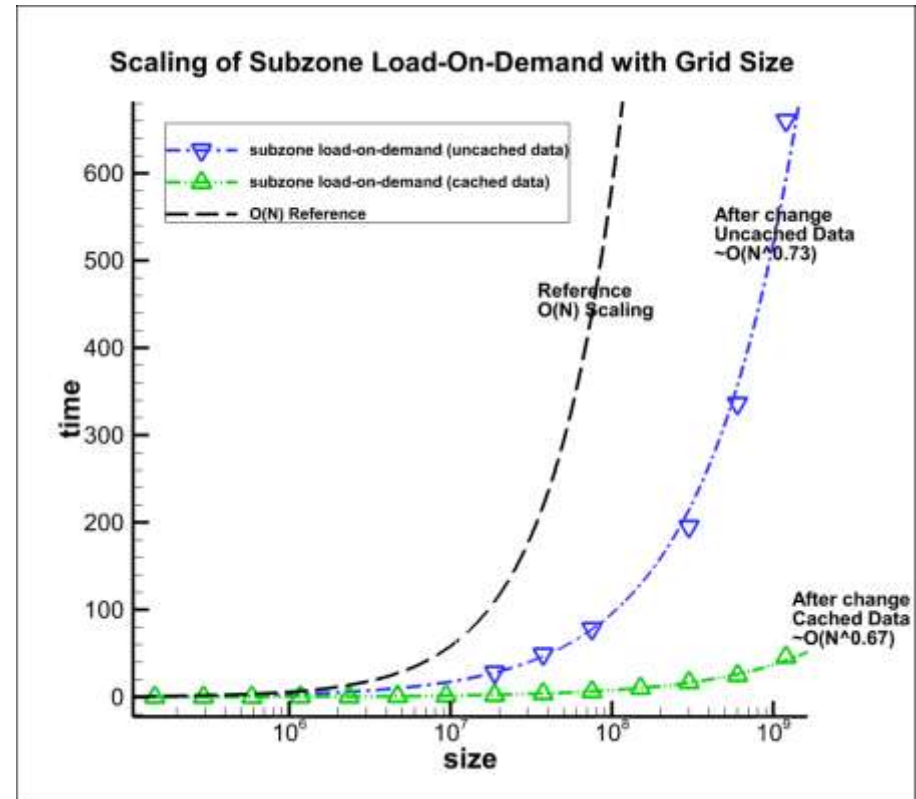
# Test Cases

- Synthetic test dataset
  - Scaling up to a billion cells
- Transport aircraft
  - 187 Million cell finite-element grid
- Unsteady wind-turbine analysis
  - Overflow results
- NASA Trapezoidal Wing (High Lift Prediction Workshop)
  - 204 Million cell finite-element grid

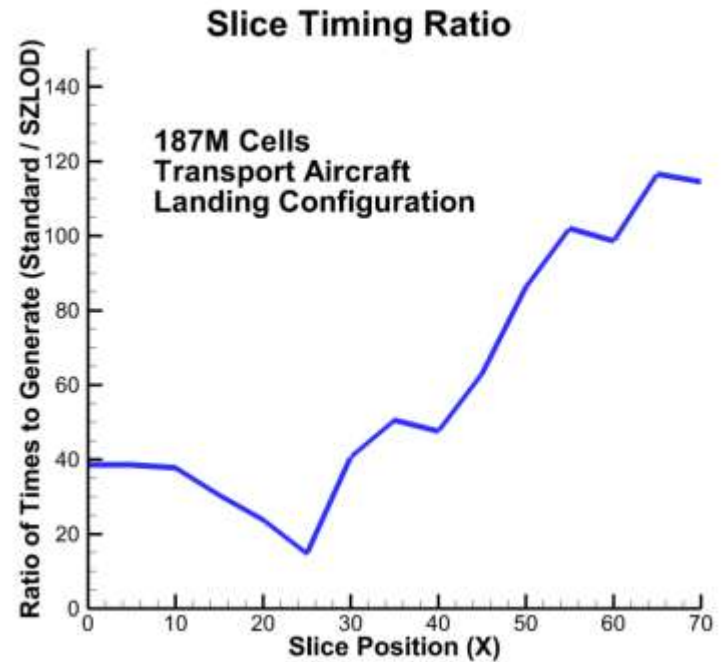
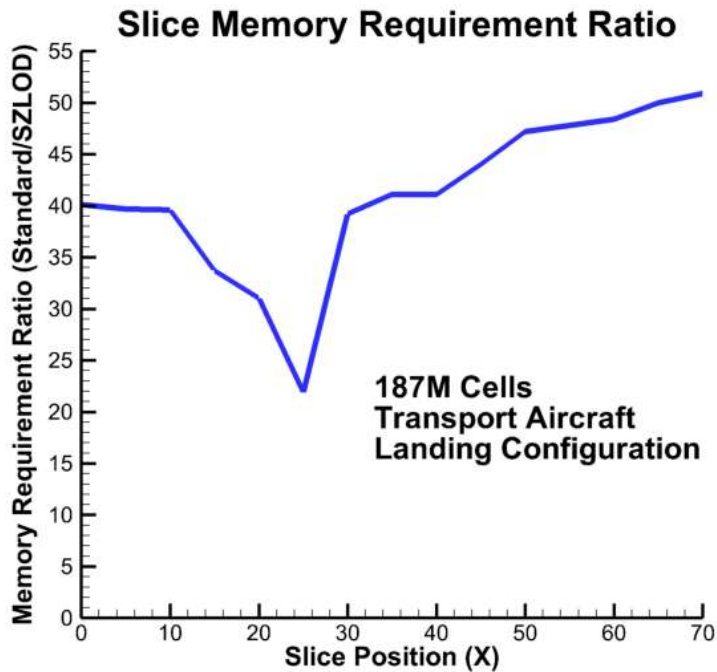


# Scaling of Subzone LOD with Dataset Size

- Overcoming Red Shift
  - Need sub-linear scaling with number of cells
  - SZLoD scales  $O(N^{2/3})$



# FE Transport Aircraft – Slice



# FE Transport Aircraft – Streamtrace

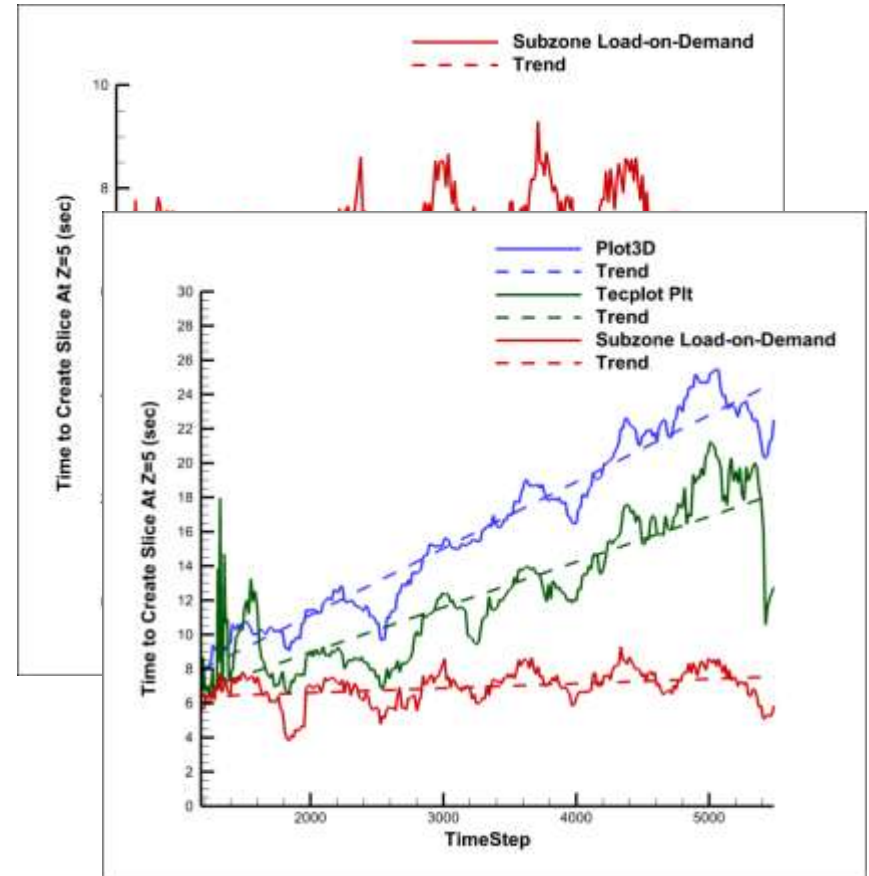
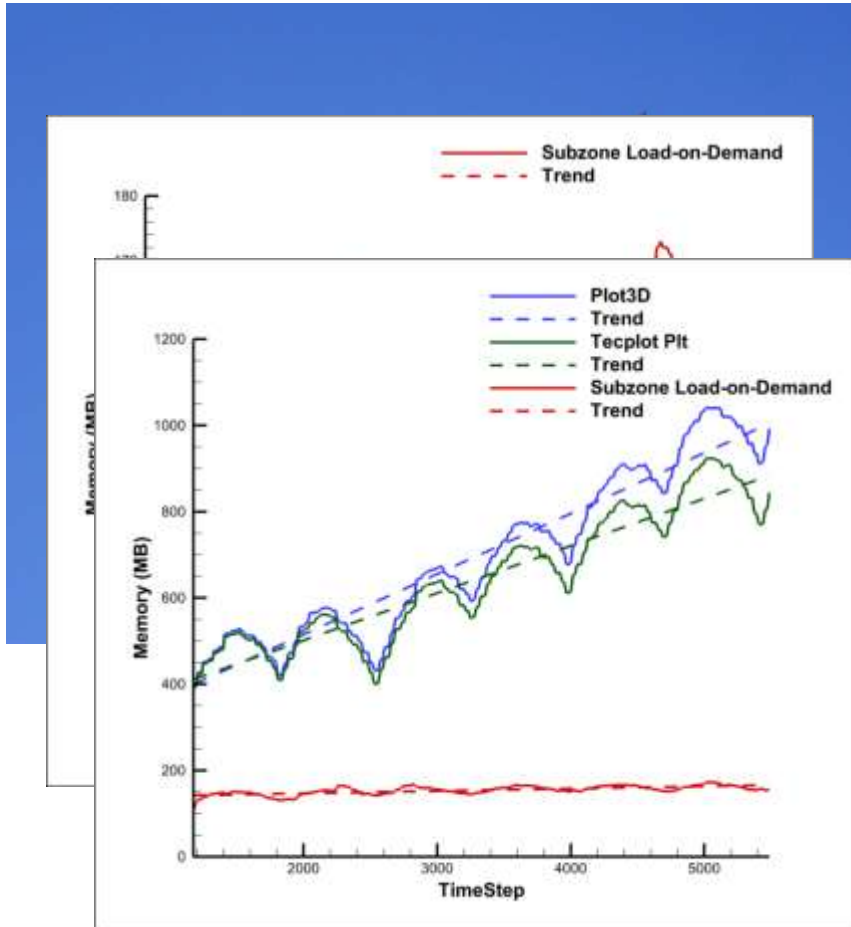
- Tecplot
  - 170 sec
  - 16 GB
- SZLOD
  - 2.2 sec
  - 1.3GB max
  - 0.7GB resting



# Animation of Wind Turbine Vorticity Magnitude



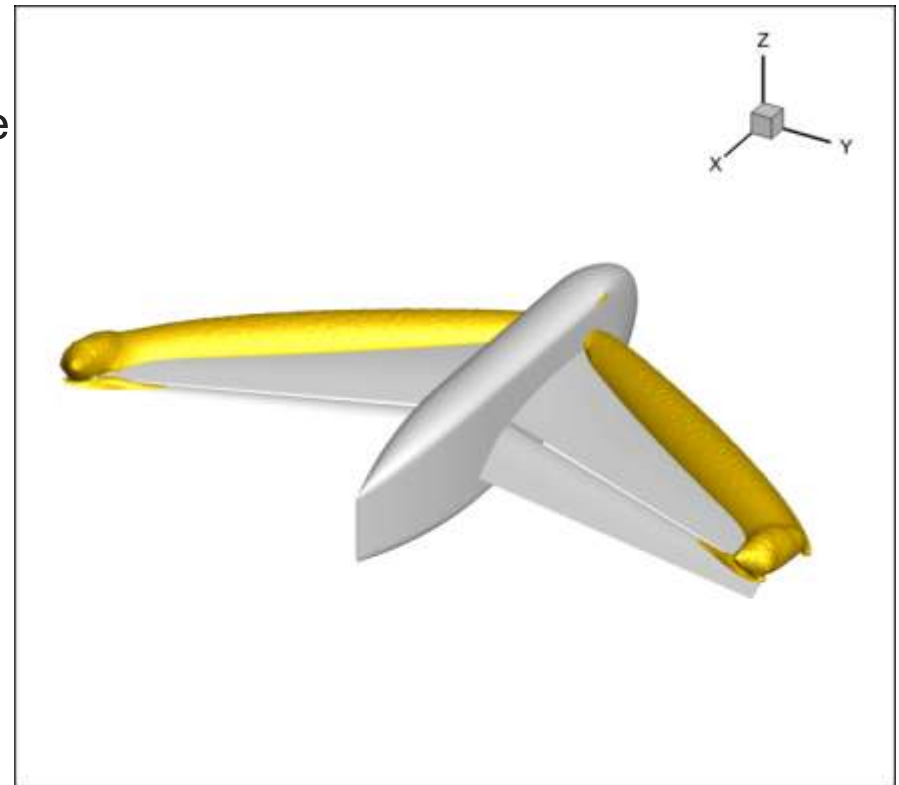
# SZLoD Performance for Overset Grid





# Full Trap Wing Results – Isosurface

- Generate Isosurface,  $C_p = -2$ 
  - 408M FEBrick cells in volume
  - 4.7M triangles in isosurface
  - 16x faster than standard Tecplot

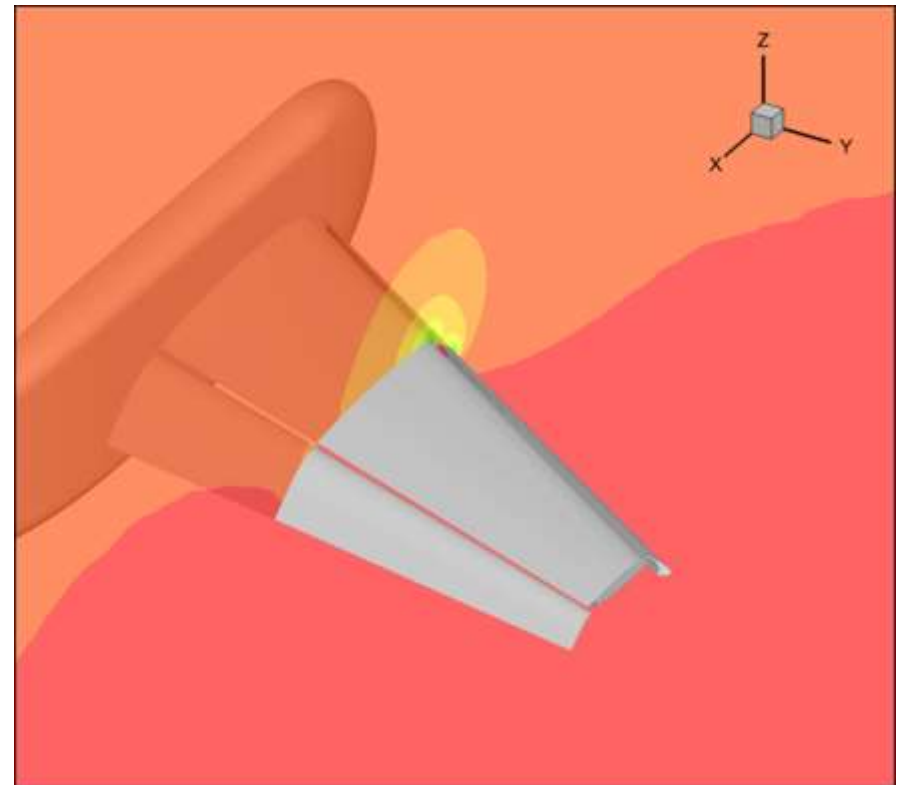


Algorithm Used	Time (sec)	Peak Mem (GB)
Standard Tecplot	700	49
Subzone Load-on-Demand	43	2.4

# Half Trap Wing Results – Slice

- Generate Slice at  $y=100$ 
  - 94x faster than standard Tecplot
  - 540x faster than single-threaded Tecplot
  - 55x less memory

Algorithm Used	Time (sec)	Peak Mem (GB)
Standard Tecplot	222	20.5
Single-Threaded Tecplot	1279	20.4
Subzone Load-on-Demand	2.36	0.366



# Conclusions

- Dramatic reduction in memory requirements
  - Factor of 4 to 50 less memory used
  - Scaling for isosurface and slices is  $O(N^{2/3})$  - critical for maintaining performance into the future
  - Scaling for a streamtrace is  $O(N^{1/3})$
- Significant improvements in speed for most cases
  - 15 to 120 times faster for synthetic data and transport aircraft
  - 3 times faster for overset data with large number of zones
- Similar benefits when network bandwidth is bottleneck
- Downside
  - Speedups depend on using new file format (but you can still get memory reductions with native files)

# Questions ?

If you are interested in testing this technology, please talk with Scott ( [s.imlay@tecplot.com](mailto:s.imlay@tecplot.com) )