



Distributed Multiscale Computing, the MAPPER project



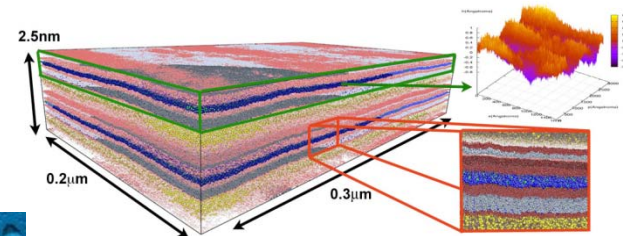
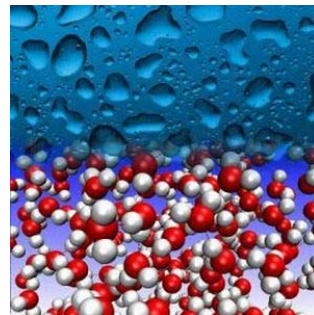
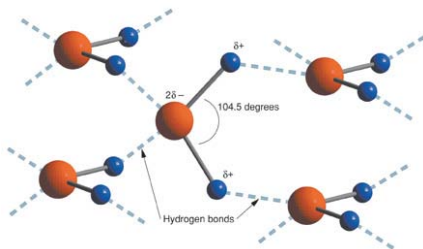
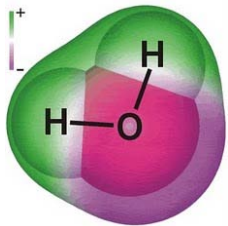
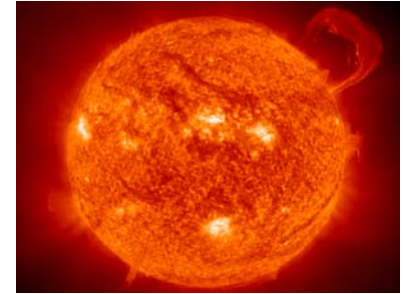
10.02.2012

Alfons Hoekstra

Nature is Multiscale



- Natural processes are multiscale



Scale range for biomedical applications

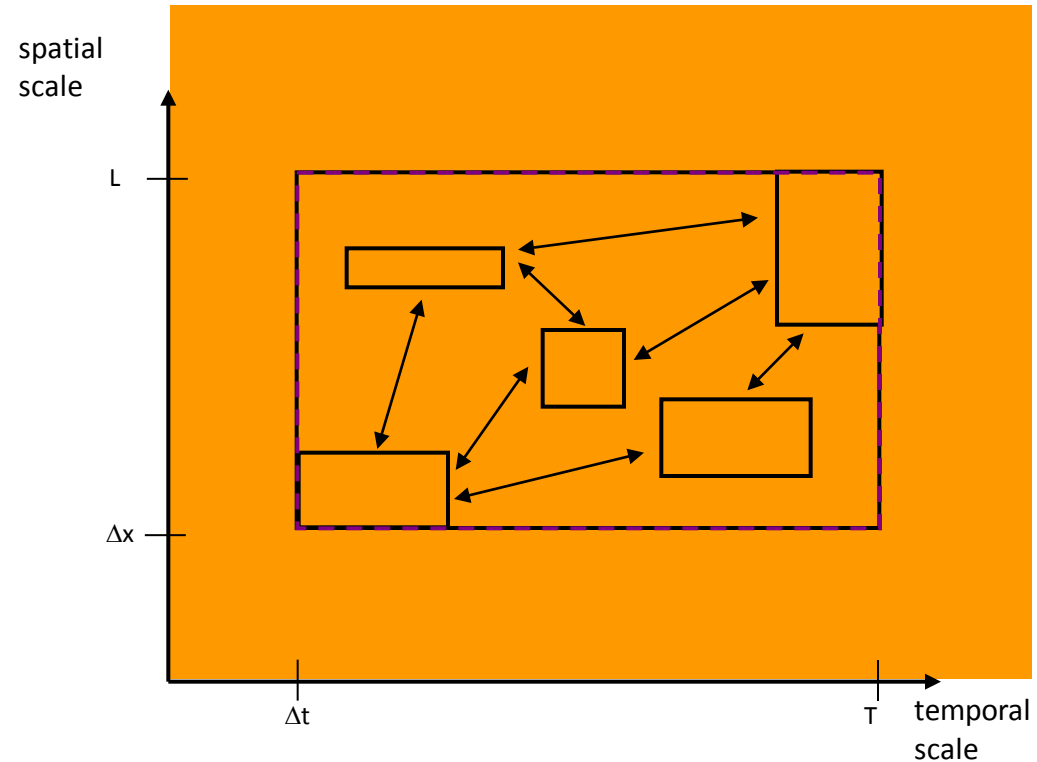


- Temporal
 - Molecular events $O(10^{-6})$ s
 - Human life time $O(10^9)$ s
 - A range of 10^{15}
- Spatial
 - Macro molecules $O(10^{-9})$ m
 - Size of human $O(10^0)$ m
 - A range of 10^9

Multi-Scale modeling



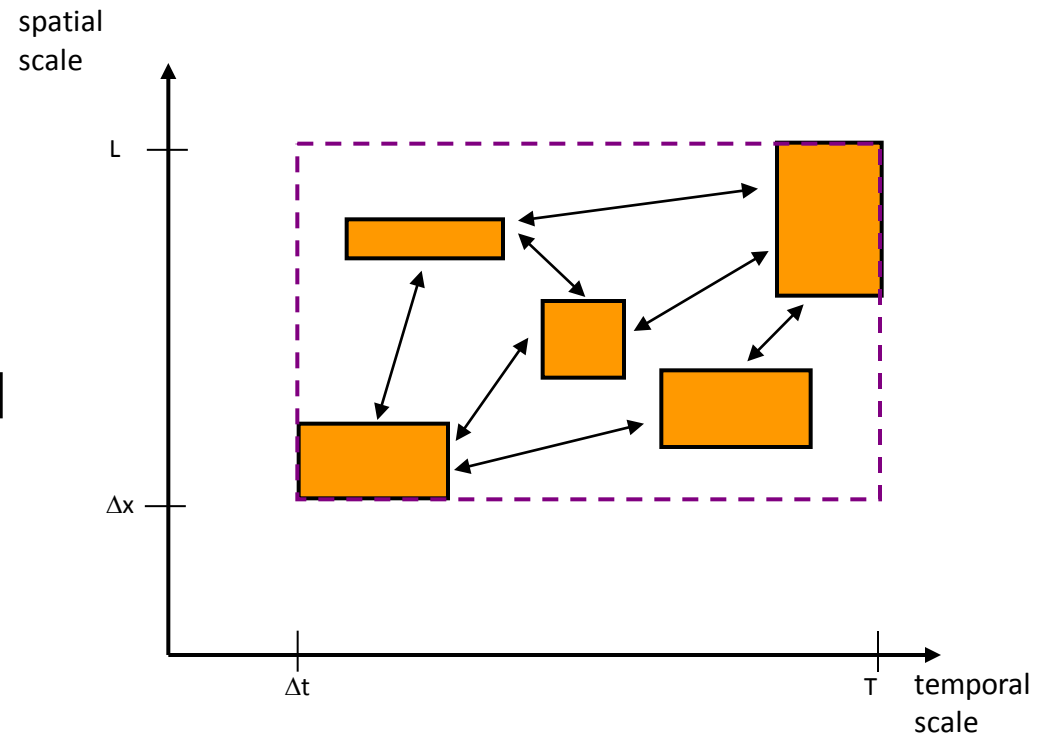
- Scale Separation Map
- Nature acts on all the scales
- We set the scales
- And then decompose the multiscale system in single scale sub-systems
- And their mutual coupling



From a Multi-Scale System to many Single-Scale Systems



- Identify the relevant scales
- Design specific models which solve each scale
- Couple the subsystems using a coupling method



Why multiscale models?



- There is simply no hope to computationally track complex natural processes at their finest spatio-temporal scales.
 - Even with the ongoing growth in computational power.

Minimal demand for multiscale methods



$$\frac{\text{cost of multiscalesolver}}{\text{cost of finescalesolver}} \ll 1$$

errors in quantities of interest $< tol$

Multiscale Speedup



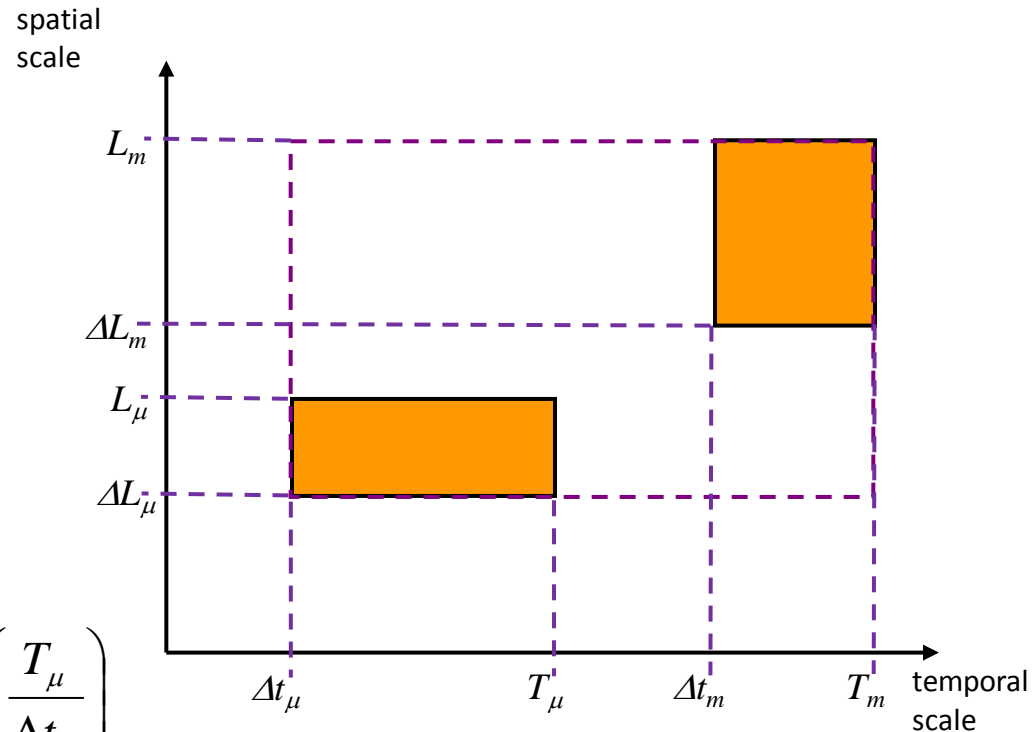
- 1 microscale and one macroscale process
 - At each iteration of the macroscale, the microscale is called

- Execution time full fine scale solver

$$T_{ex}^{full} = \left(\frac{L_M}{\Delta x_\mu} \right)^D \left(\frac{T_M}{\Delta t_\mu} \right)$$

- Execution time for multiscale solver

$$T_{ex}^{multiscale} = \left(\frac{L_M}{\Delta x_M} \right)^D \left(\frac{T_M}{\Delta t_M} \right) \left(\frac{L_\mu}{\Delta x_\mu} \right)^D \left(\frac{T_\mu}{\Delta t_\mu} \right)$$



- Multiscale speedup $S^{multiscale} = \frac{T_{ex}^{full}}{T_{ex}^{multiscale}} = \left(\frac{\Delta x_M}{L_\mu} \right)^D \left(\frac{\Delta t_M}{T_\mu} \right)$

But what about multiscale computing?



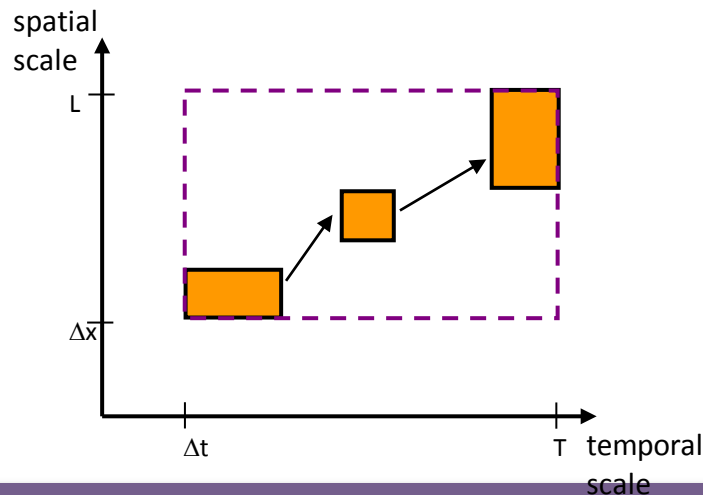
- Inherently hybrid models are best serviced by different types of computing environments
- When simulated in three dimensions, they usually require large scale computing capabilities.
- Such large scale hybrid models require a distributed computing ecosystem, where parts of the multiscale model are executed on the most appropriate computing resource.
- Distributed Multiscale Computing

Two Multiscale Computing paradigms



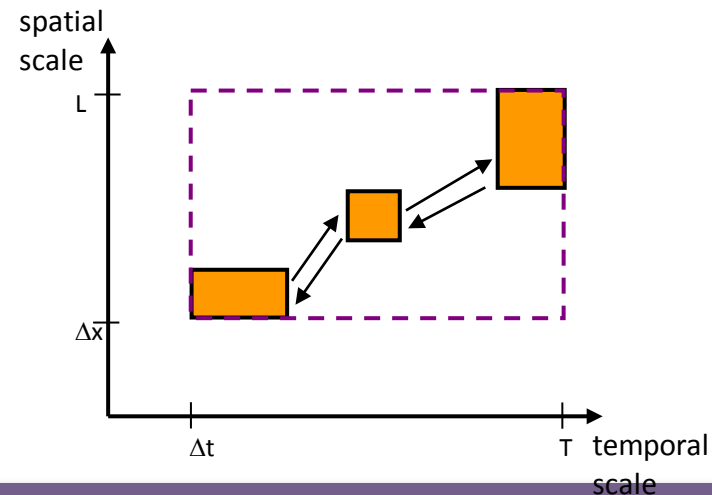
- Loosely Coupled

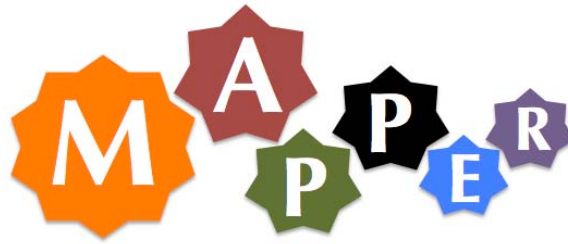
- One single scale model provides input to another
- Single scale models are executed once
- workflows



- Tightly Coupled

- Single scale models call each other in an iterative loop
- Single scale models may execute many times
- Dedicated coupling libraries are needed





Multiscale **APP**lications on European e-inf**R**astructures

(proposal number 261507)

Project Overview



University of
Amsterdam



University College London



University of Ulster



Poznan
Supercomputing and
Networking Centre



Akademia Gornicza-
Hutnicza im. Stanisława
Staszica w Krakowie



Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität
München



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

University of Geneva

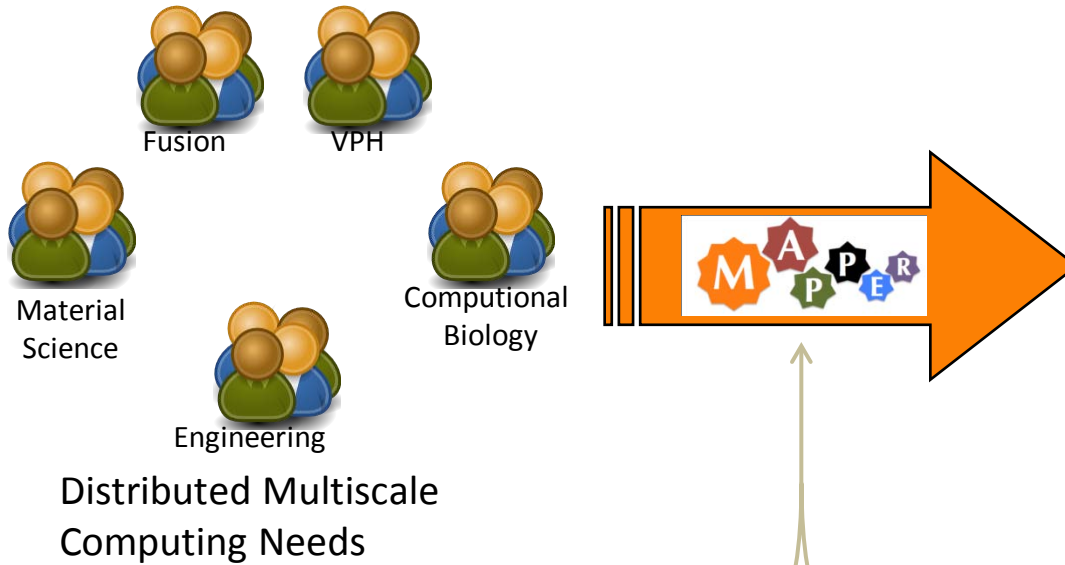
CHALMERS

Chalmers Tekniska
Högskola



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT
Max-Planck
Gesellschaft zur
Förderung der
Wissenschaften E.V.

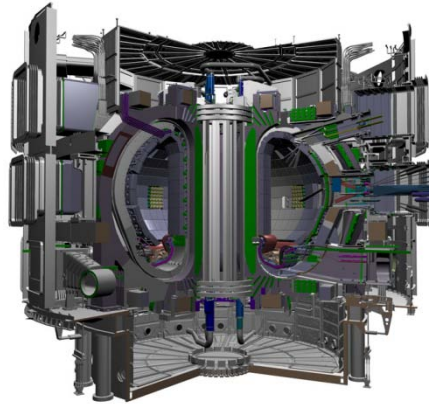
Motivation: user needs



Application Portfolio



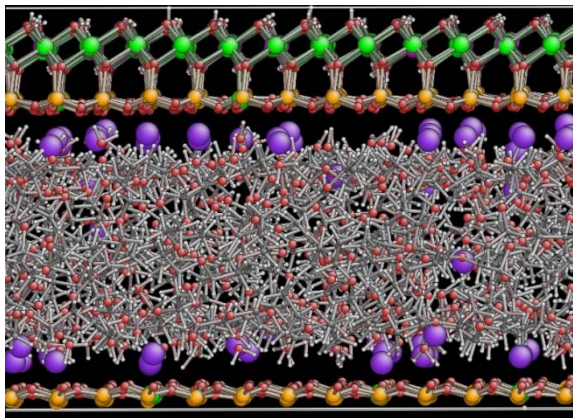
virtual physiological human



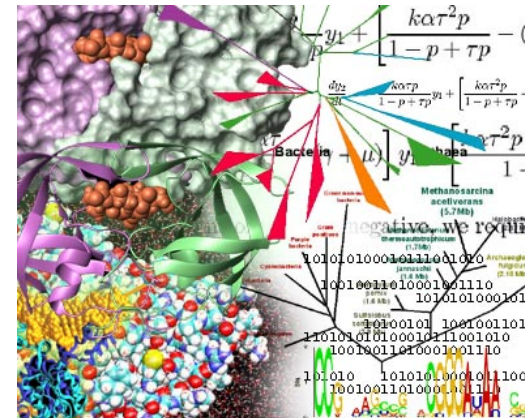
fusion



hydrology



nano material science



computational biology



Computational power needed



Table 2: Multiscale characteristics of applications

Application	Loosely Coupled	Tightly Coupled	Total number of single scale models	Number of single scale models that require supercomputers
In-stent restenosis		X	5 ⁽¹⁾	2
Coupled same-scale and multi-scale hemodynamics		X	3 ⁽²⁾	2
Multi-scale modelling of the BAXS	X		2 ⁽³⁾	1
Edge Plasma Stability	X		3 ⁽⁴⁾	1
Core Workflow		X	3-10 ⁽⁵⁾	1-4
Irrigation canals		X	5 ⁽⁶⁾	1-2
Clay polymers	X		3 ⁽⁷⁾	2

(1) Blood flow, smooth muscle cell proliferation, drug diffusion, thrombus, stent-deployment; Depending on state-of-the-art when starting the project; (2) HemeLB, a lattice-Boltzmann code for blood flow, NEKTAR, a FEM-based code for blood flow in large arteries, CellML models for cellular processes; (3) metabolism (Phase 1), conjugation (Phase 2) and further modification and excretion (transport) (Phase 3) of the target drug/xenobiotic/endobiotic/bile acid; (4) HELENA or equivalent plasma equilibrium code and ILSA or equivalent plasma stability code; (5) HELENA/CHEASE/EQUAL, some combination of ETAIGB/ NEOWES/ NCLASS/ GLF23/ WEILAND/ GEM, some heating modules from ICRH/NBI/ECRH/LH, some particle source modules from NEUTRALS/PELLETS, some MHD modules from SAWTEETH/NTM/ELMs (6) 1D shallow water models, 2D shallow water models, 2D Free surface flow models, 3D Free surface flow models, Sediment transport models; (7) ab initio molecular dynamics code CASTEP, atomistic molecular dynamics code LAMMPS, coarse-grained simulations also using LAMMPS;

Overview



MAPPER Applications

Fusion, Physiology, Systems Biology

Nano Material Science, Engineering

MAPPER environment

Access and composition tools

Coupling, programming and execution environment

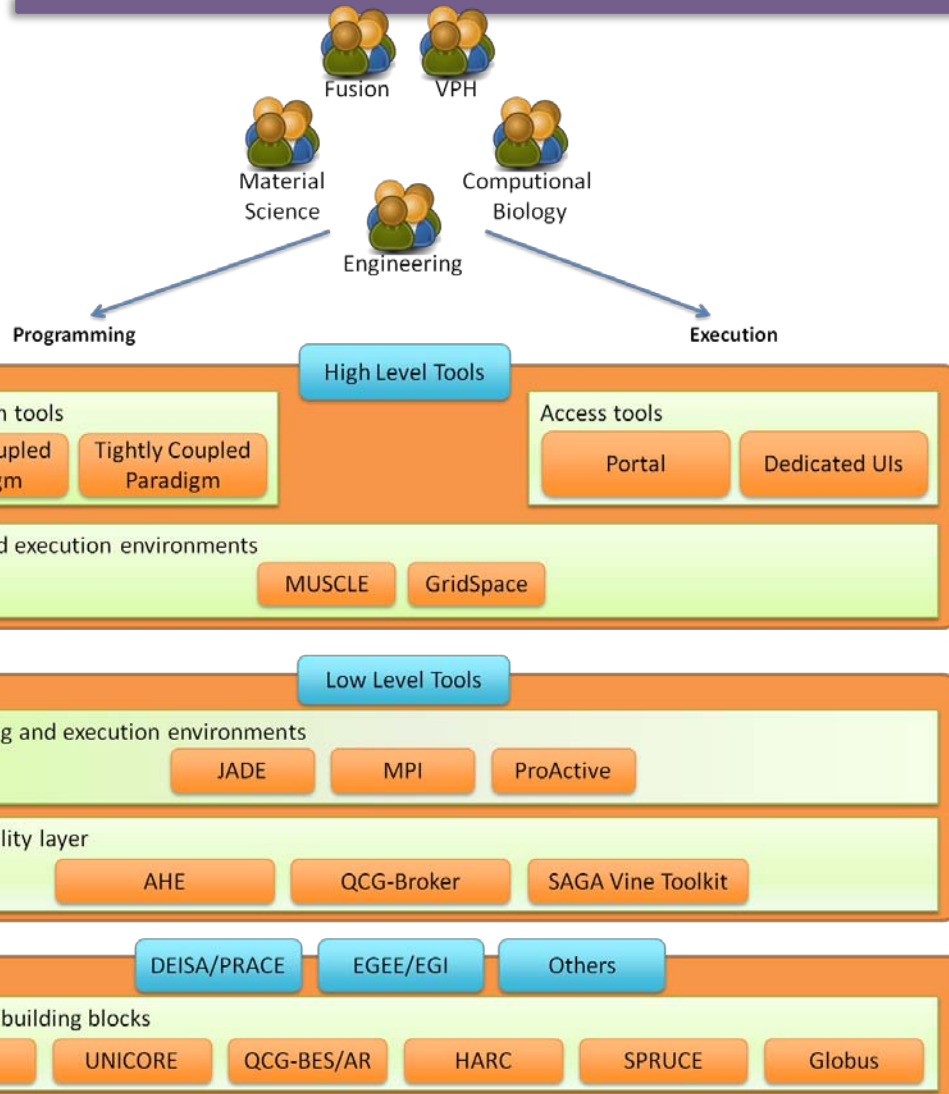
Interoperability layer

e-Infrastructure

EGEE/EGI, DEISA/PRACE



Ambition



- Develop computational strategies, software and services
 - for *distributed multiscale simulations* across disciplines
 - exploiting existing and evolving European e-infrastructure
- Deploy a computational science infrastructure
- Deliver high quality components
 - aiming at large-scale, heterogeneous, high performance multi-disciplinary multiscale computing.
- Advance state-of-the-art in high performance computing on e-infrastructures
 - enable distributed execution of multiscale models across e-Infrastructures,



MAPPER Roadmap



- October 1, 2010 – start of project
- Fast track deployment – first year of project
 - Loosely and tightly coupled distributed multiscale simulations can be executed.
- Deep track deployment – second and third year
 - More demanding loosely and tightly coupled distributed multiscale simulation can be executed
 - Programming and access tools available
 - Interoperability available





- Have a good school!