



# The I/O Challenges of Ultrascala Visualization for the Square Kilometre Array and its Pre-cursors

Andreas Wicenec  
International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research  
Perth, Western Australia

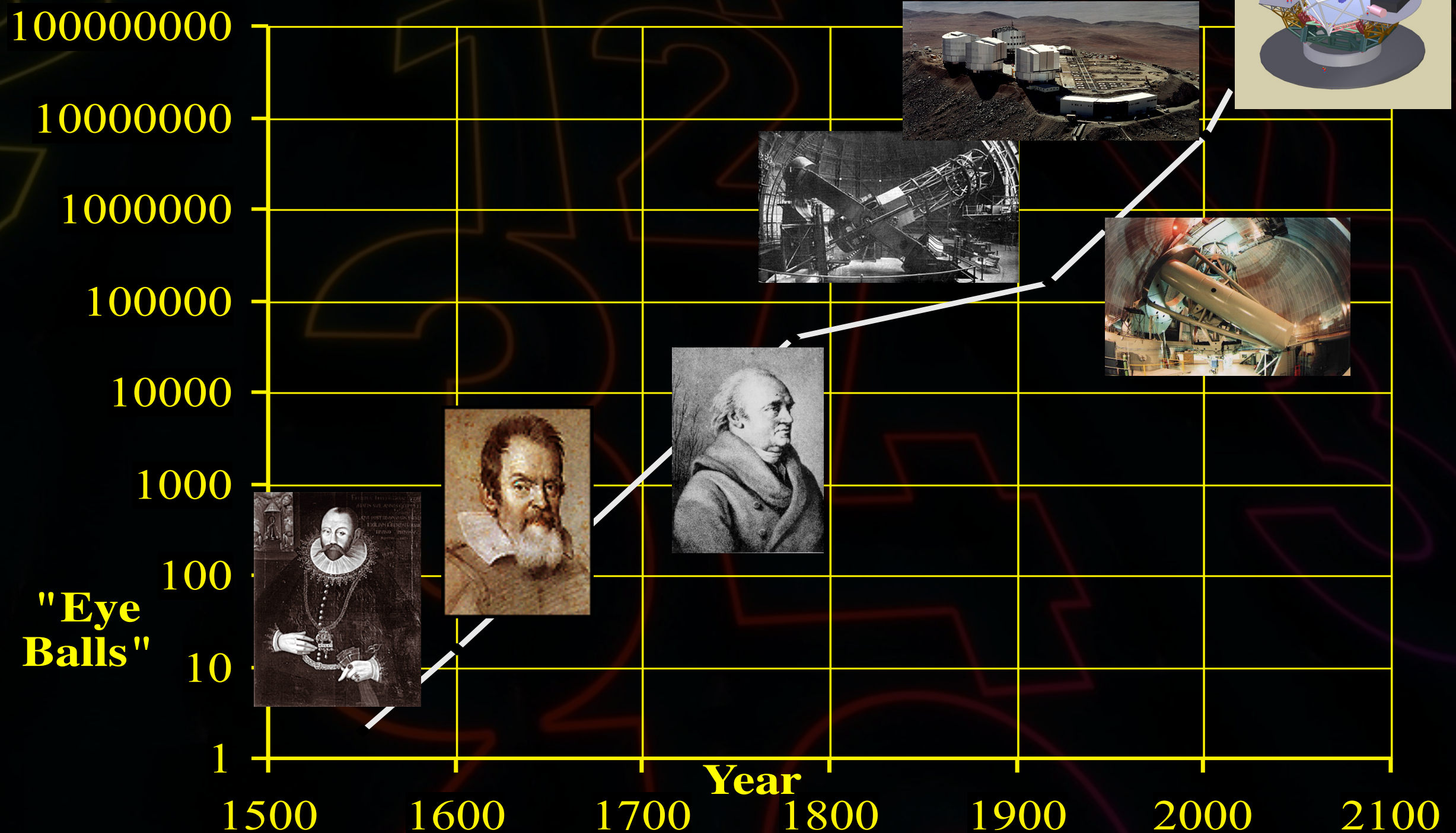
# Intro

*“The output from leading-edge scientific simulations is so voluminous and complex that advanced visualization techniques are necessary to interpret the calculated results.”*

This talk is about a few upcoming and planned astronomical instruments producing multi-dimensional data sets at stunning rates and volumes using HPC as an integrated part of the data flow.

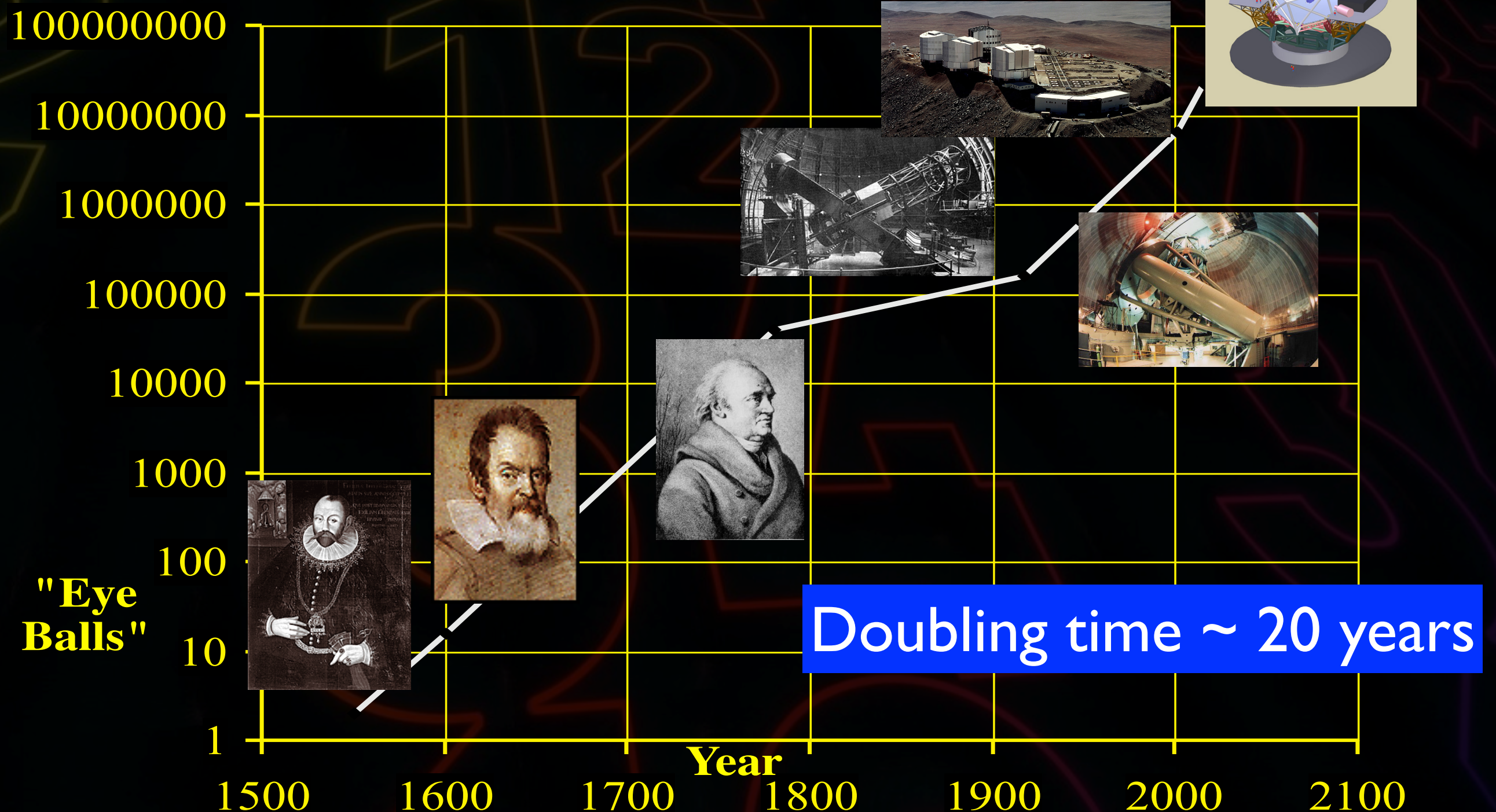


# Eyes on the Sky





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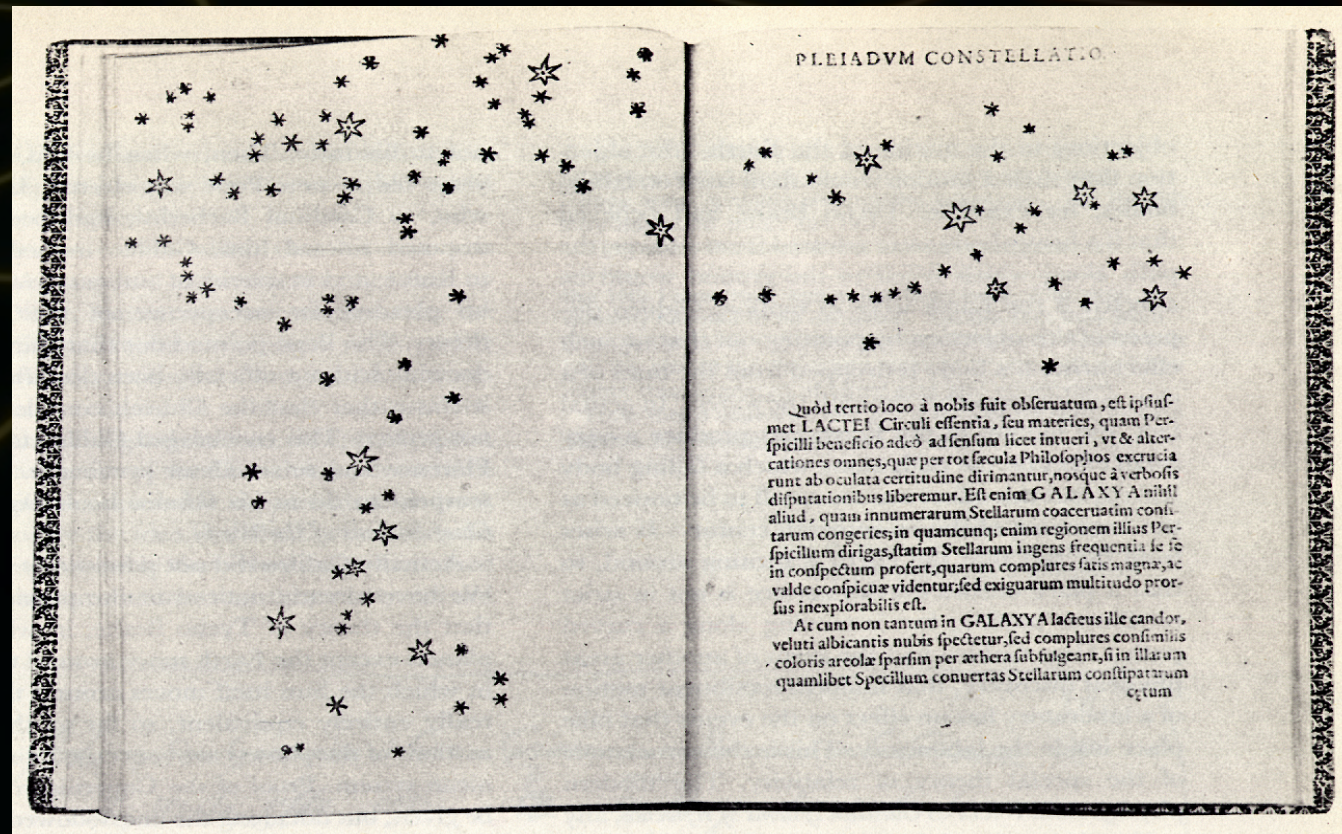




# Gathering numbers



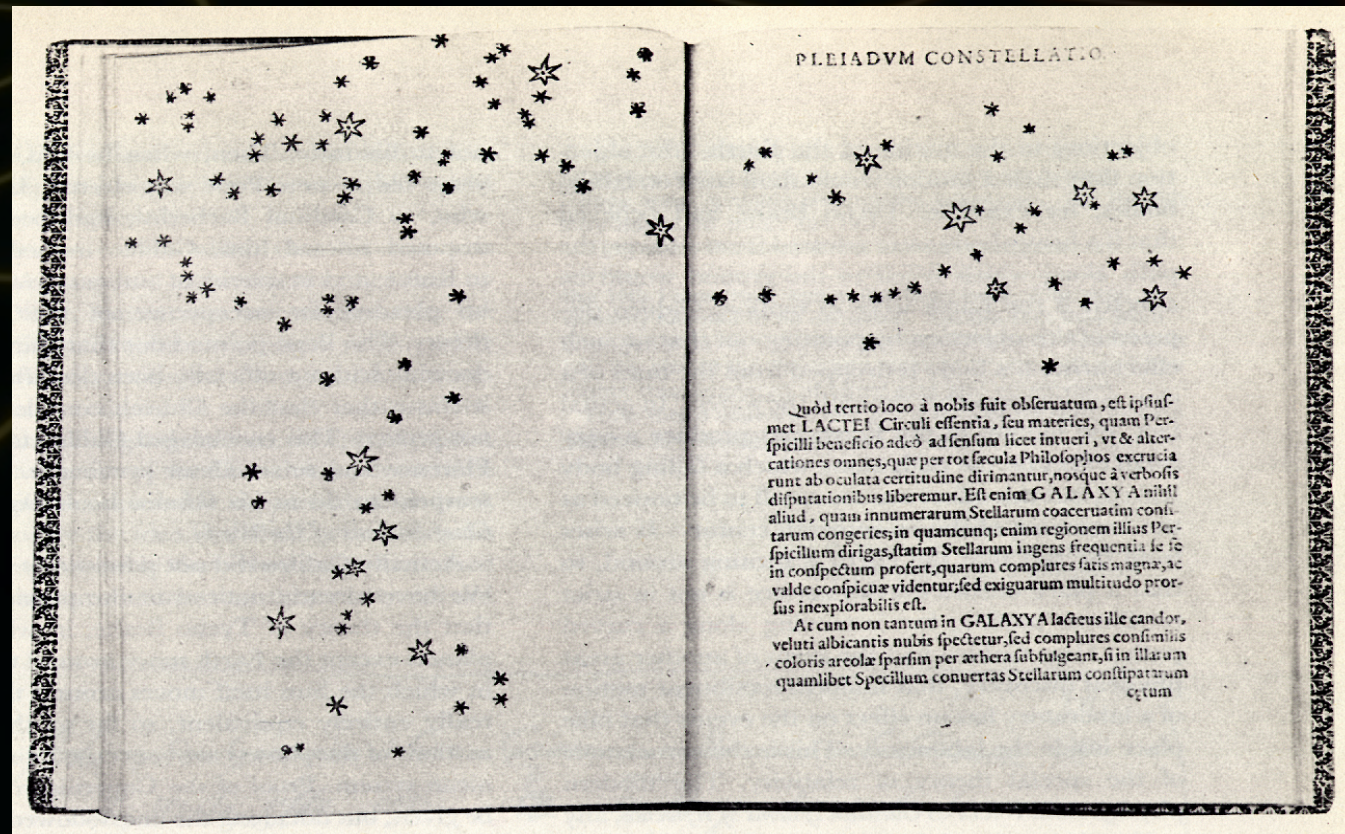
# Gathering numbers



1610  
Nearby stars



# Gathering numbers



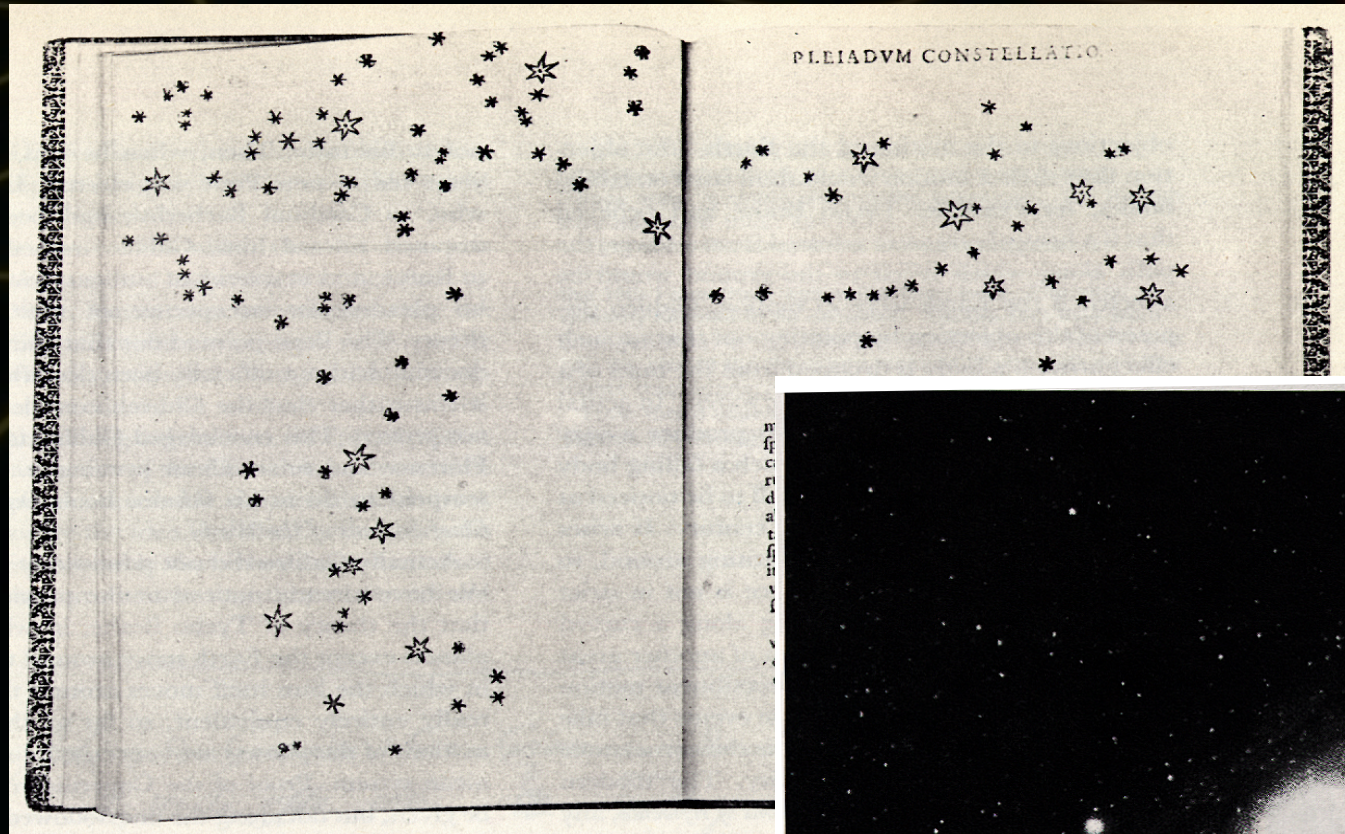
1610  
Nearby stars



1845  
Ink sketch of nearby  
galaxy



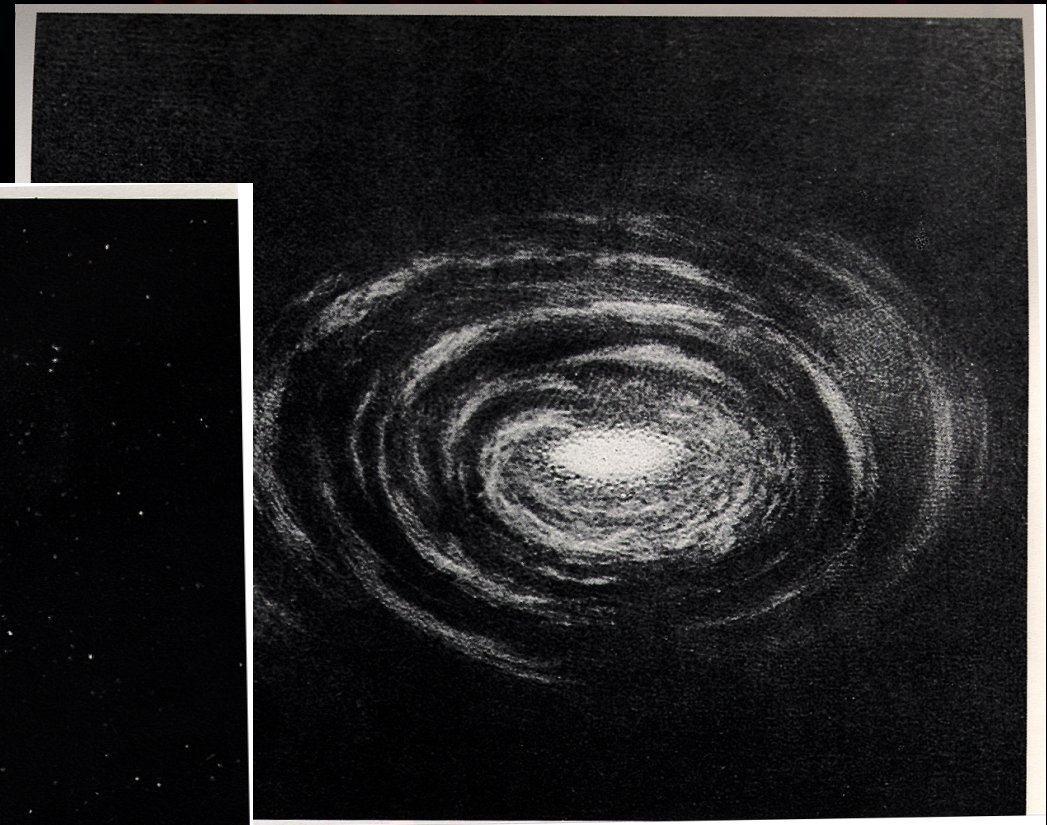
# Gathering numbers



1610  
Nearby stars



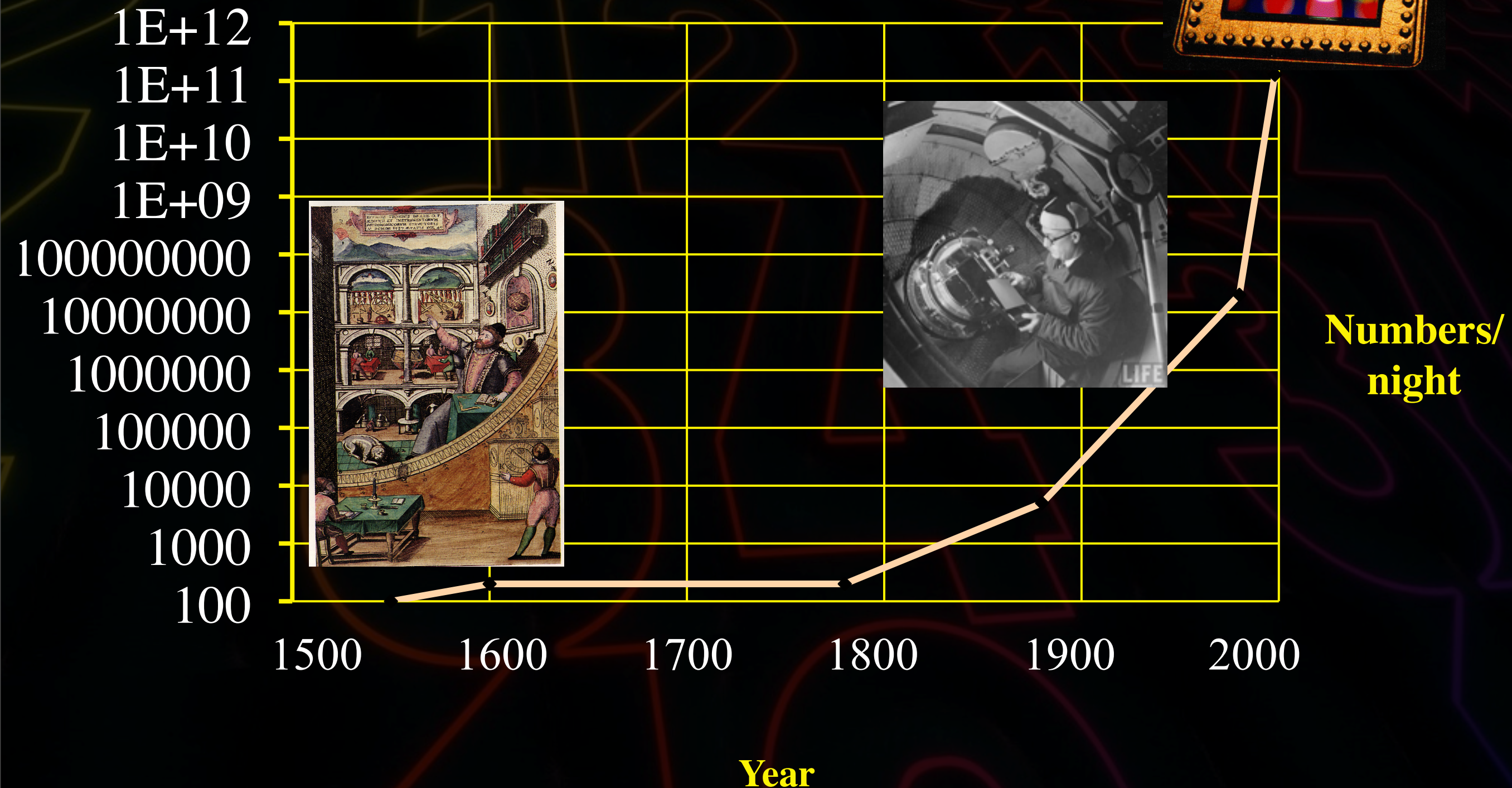
1880  
First photographs



1845  
Ink sketch of nearby  
galaxy

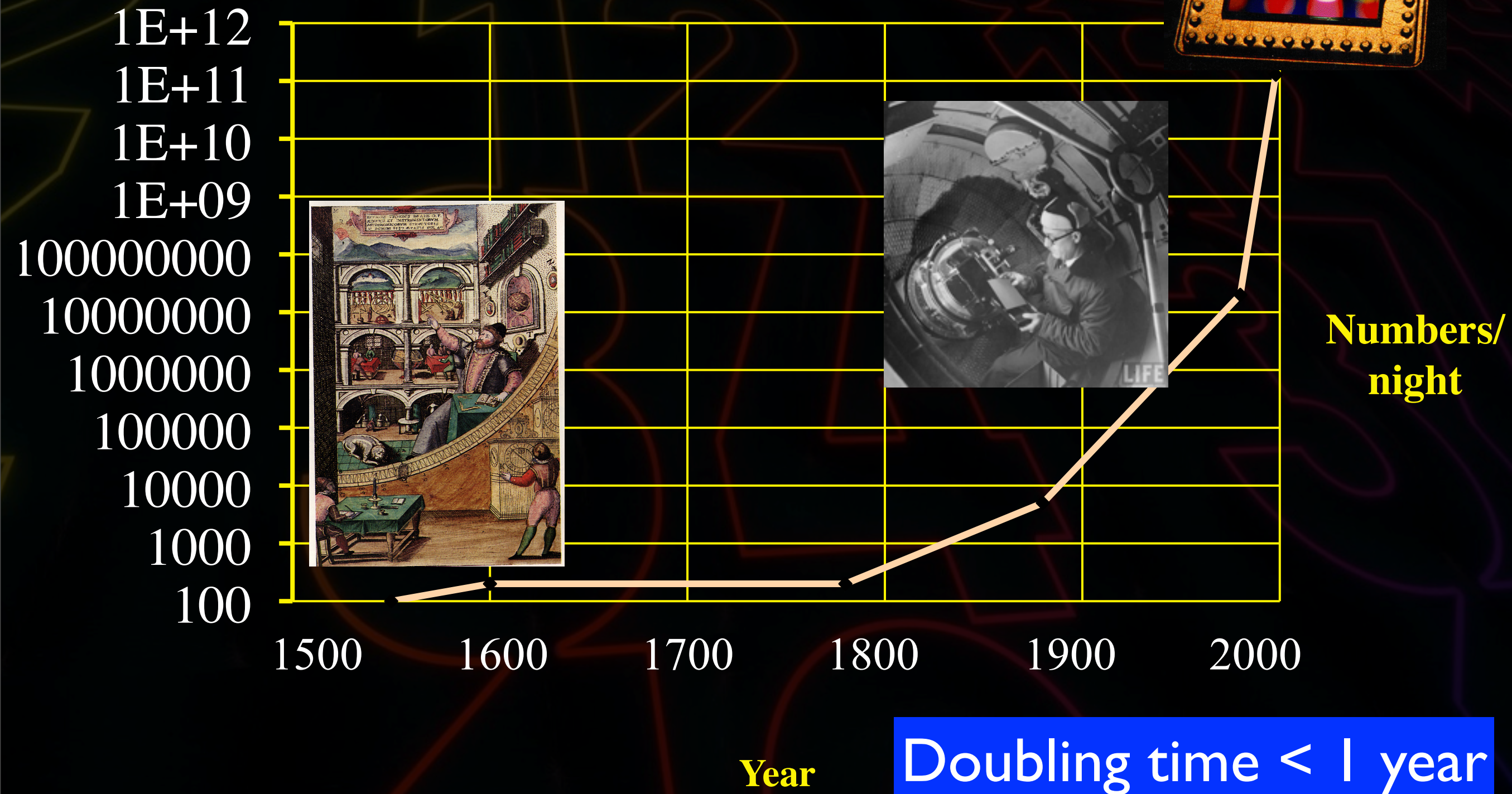


# Numbers per night



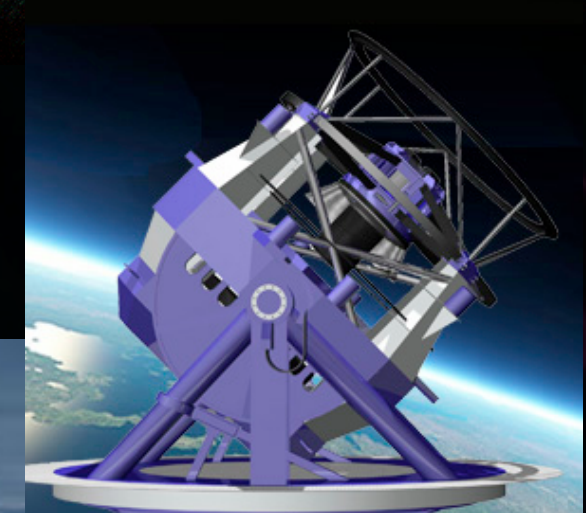
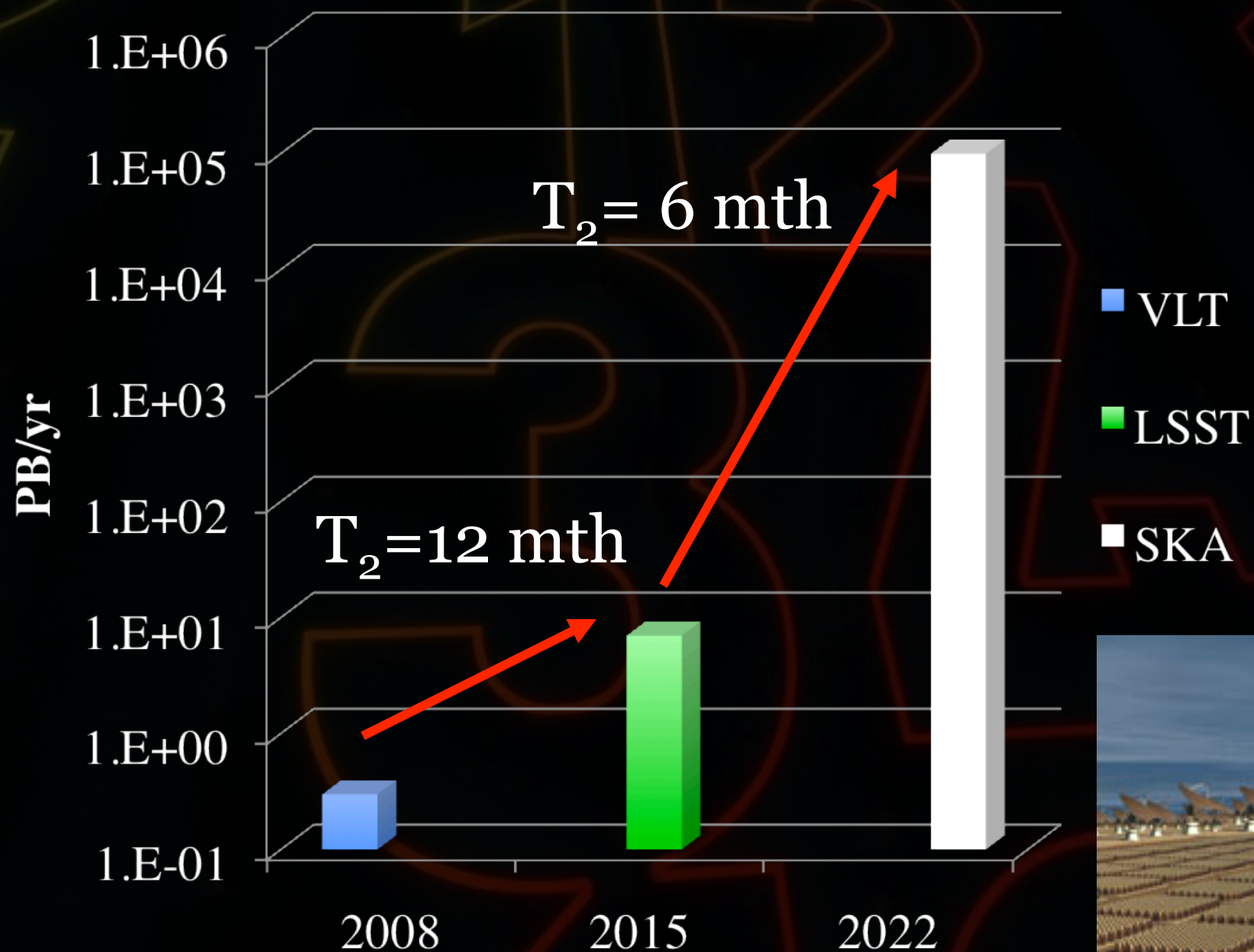


# Numbers per night



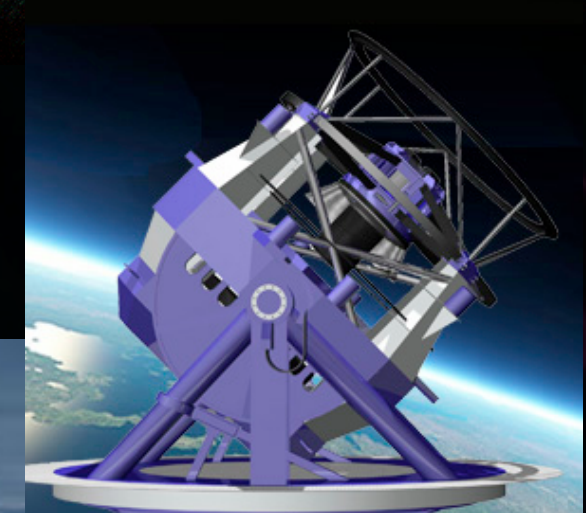
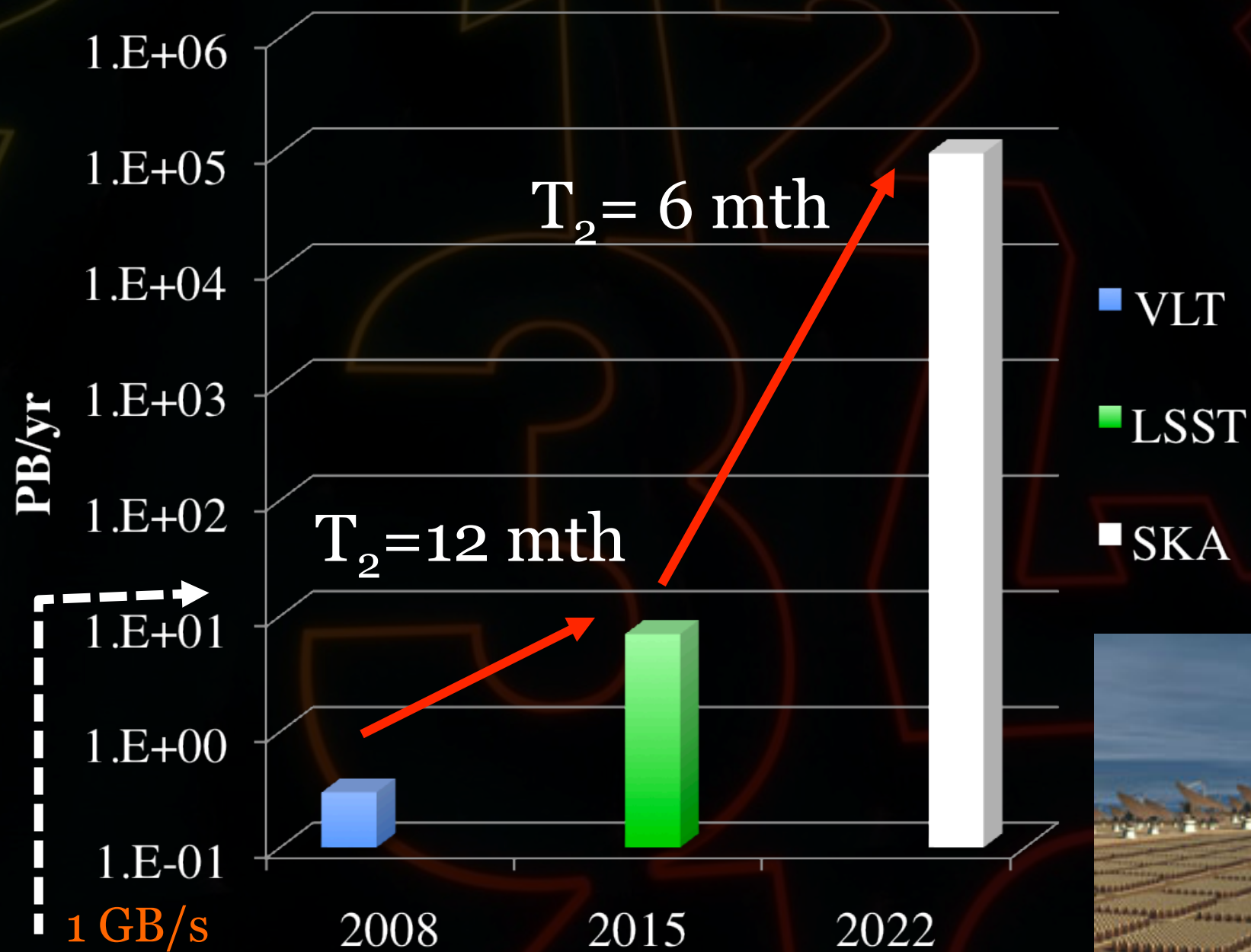


# The deluge continues



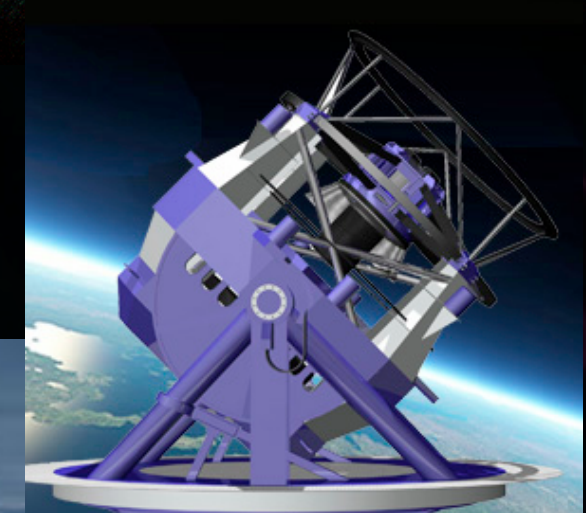
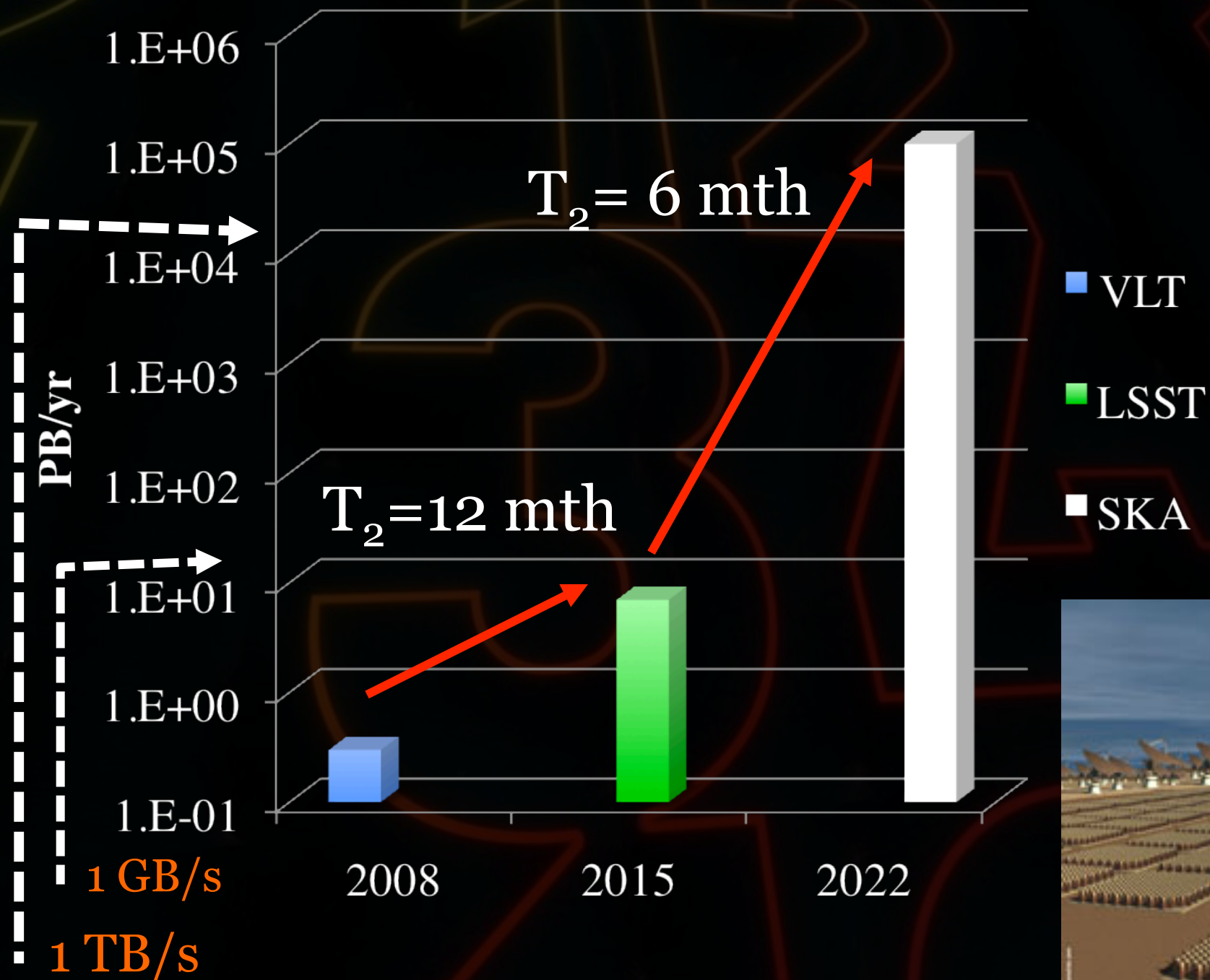


# The deluge continues



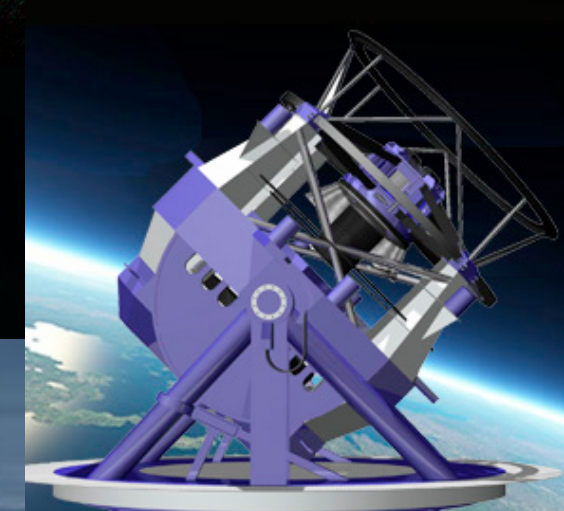
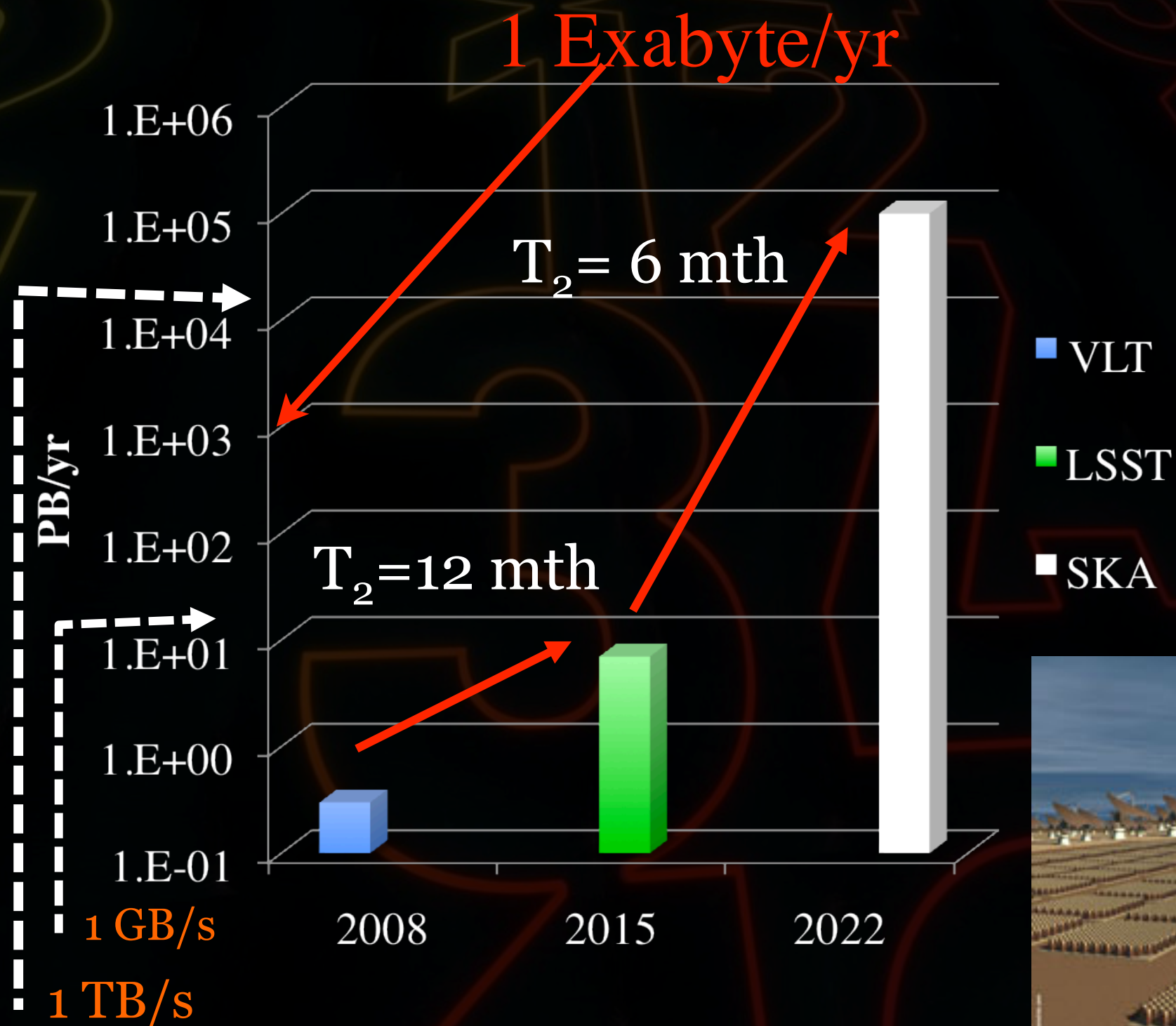


# The deluge continues





# The deluge continues





# The SKA



The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will be the largest international astronomical facility of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

It will consist of up to 3000 dishes and hundreds of aperture arrays distributed over a range of up to 5000 km. The total collecting area will be of the order of one square kilometre.

It will observe the sky in radio frequencies between 50 MHz and 35 GHz.

The main science goals are in the area of the very early universe.

***In 2009 the world produced 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes of information.  
The SKA could potentially produce this data volume in one day.***



# ASKAP & MeerKAT



The Australian SKA Pathfinder (ASKAP) and the South African MeerKAT are currently under construction and represent 1% SKA each.

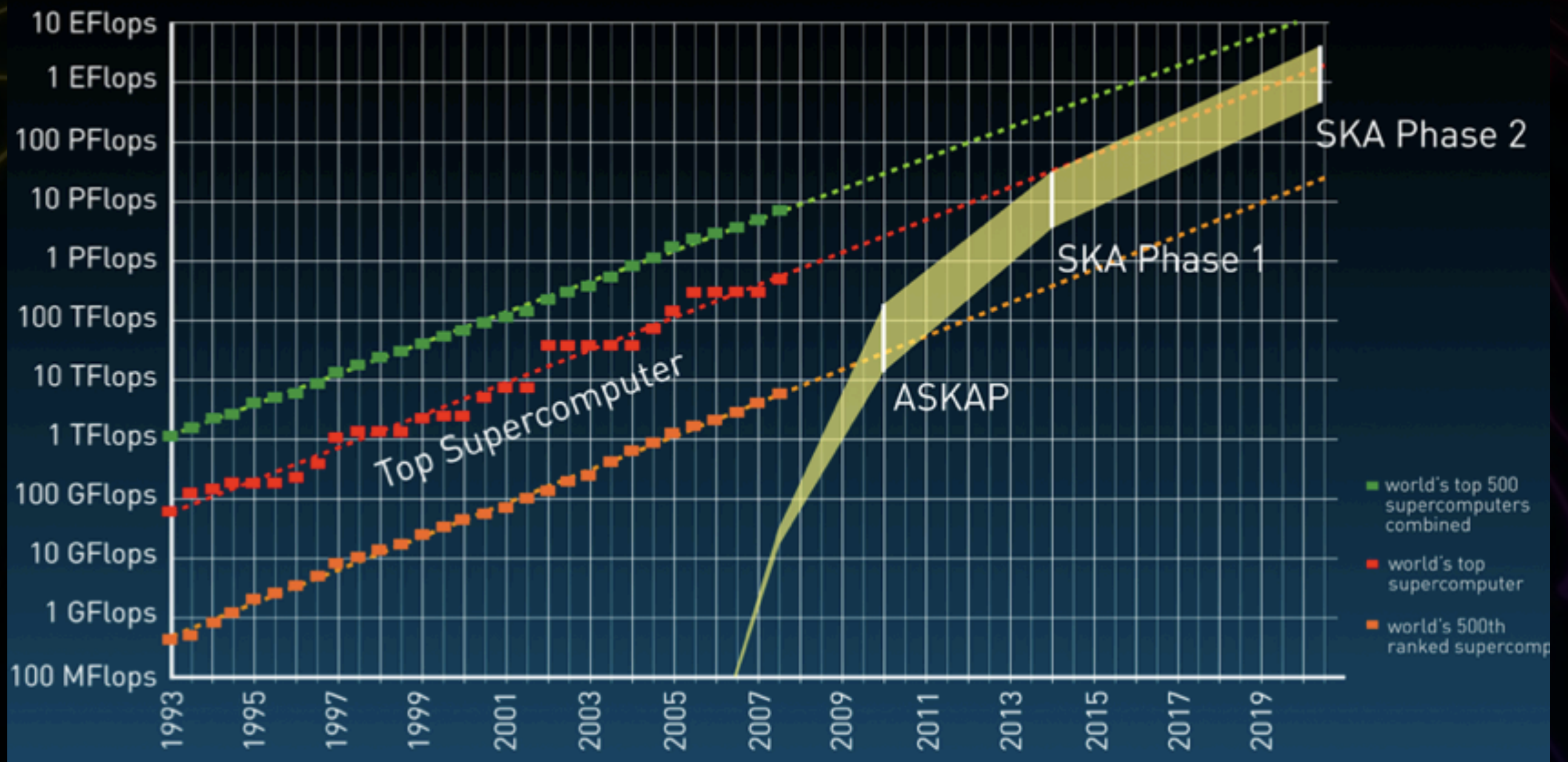
Technology testbeds and scientific facilities.

Will produce science data cubes of about 6 TB each. ASKAP is a wide field survey instrument and will produce several thousand cubes per survey. 10 surveys have been proposed.



# Crunching the numbers

Projected Performance Development

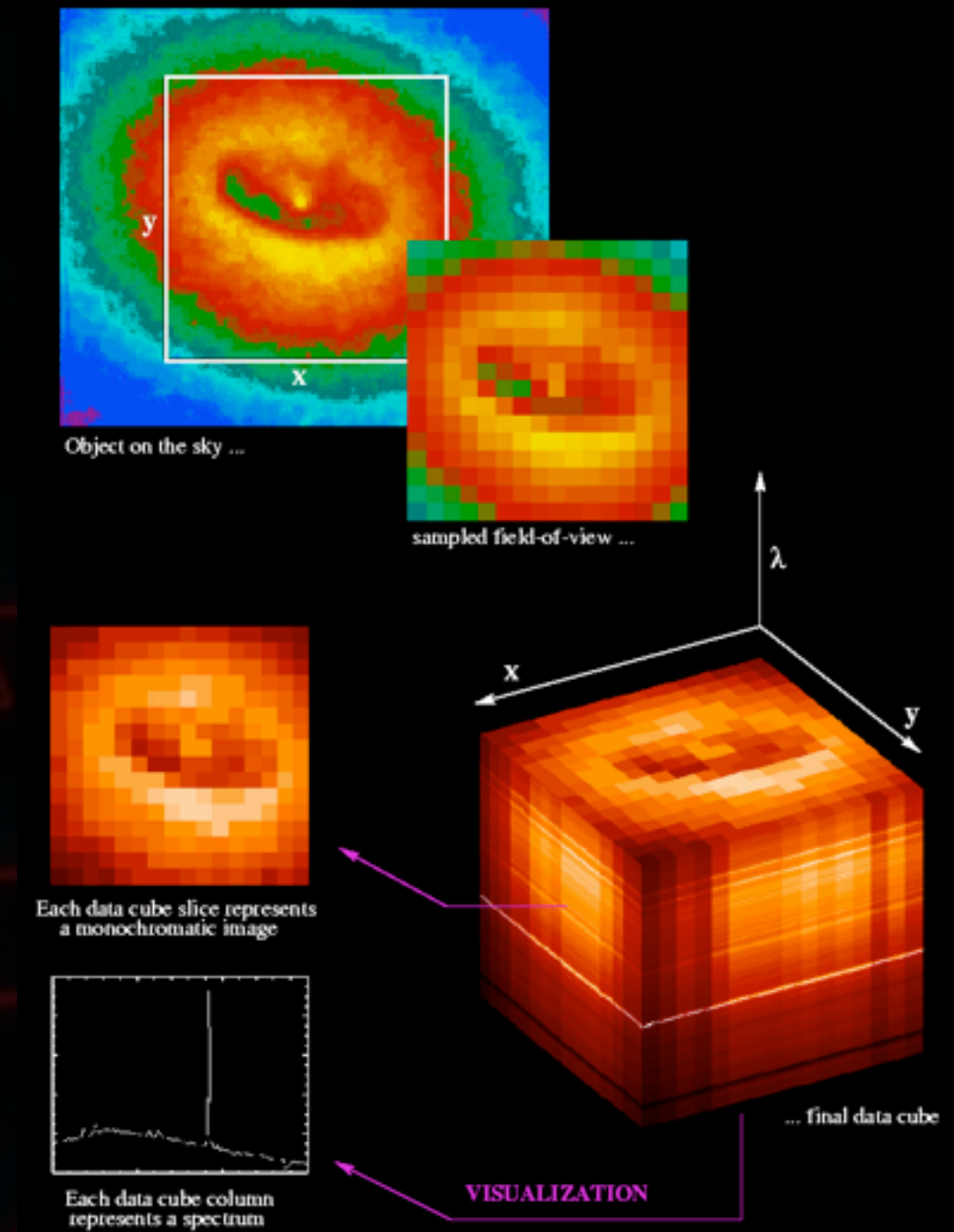


credit: T. Cornwell



# Reading numbers

- Data comes in cubes
- SKA Pathfinder Cubes ~ 6 TB which implies 600 sec read time at 10GB/sec
- typical survey consists of ~1500 cubes = 10 days read time
- would like 100-1000 GB/sec for on-demand processing single cubes and cube groups.





# New Type of SC

- I/O is THE bottleneck for this kind of science
- Joining of HPC, highest performance storage and database technology == Data Machine
- Dedicated HPC design for Data Intensive Research (DIR) and visualisation
- Integration and optimisation of job scheduling and data movement from lower to highest tiers required.
- Integration of data movement from high performance storage to host and device memory.



# DIRP Data Flow

Visualisation Use Case

## DIRP Environment

DIRP Resource Manager

10 min  
1 cube

One Cube

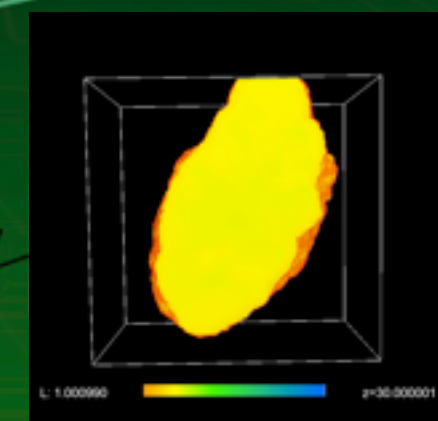
I/O  
10 GB/s

60 sec  
1 cube

Atomic

I/O  
150 GB/s

Request: Data process



Scientist

## NGAS

Disks  
6 PB

## GPU Cluster

Host Memory  
6 TB

Device Memory  
0.4 TB

Request: N Cubes

Request Input

Response: Data staged

## Pawsey HSM

1000 Cubes

I/O  
1 GB/s

60 days  
1000 cubes

Tape

DIRP = Data Intensive Research Pathfinder

Simulation credit: D. Beard, A. Duffy, R. Crain  
and the GIMIC team



# DIR Machine Design V0.5

- 100 nodes
- 20 TB+ direct attached storage/ node
- 9 TB host memory, 0.6 TB device memory
- 200 GPUs, 1200 CPU cores
- 100 PCI I/O cards or some PCI I/O SANs
- Infiniband interconnect
- Very similar to Johns Hopkins' Data-Scope



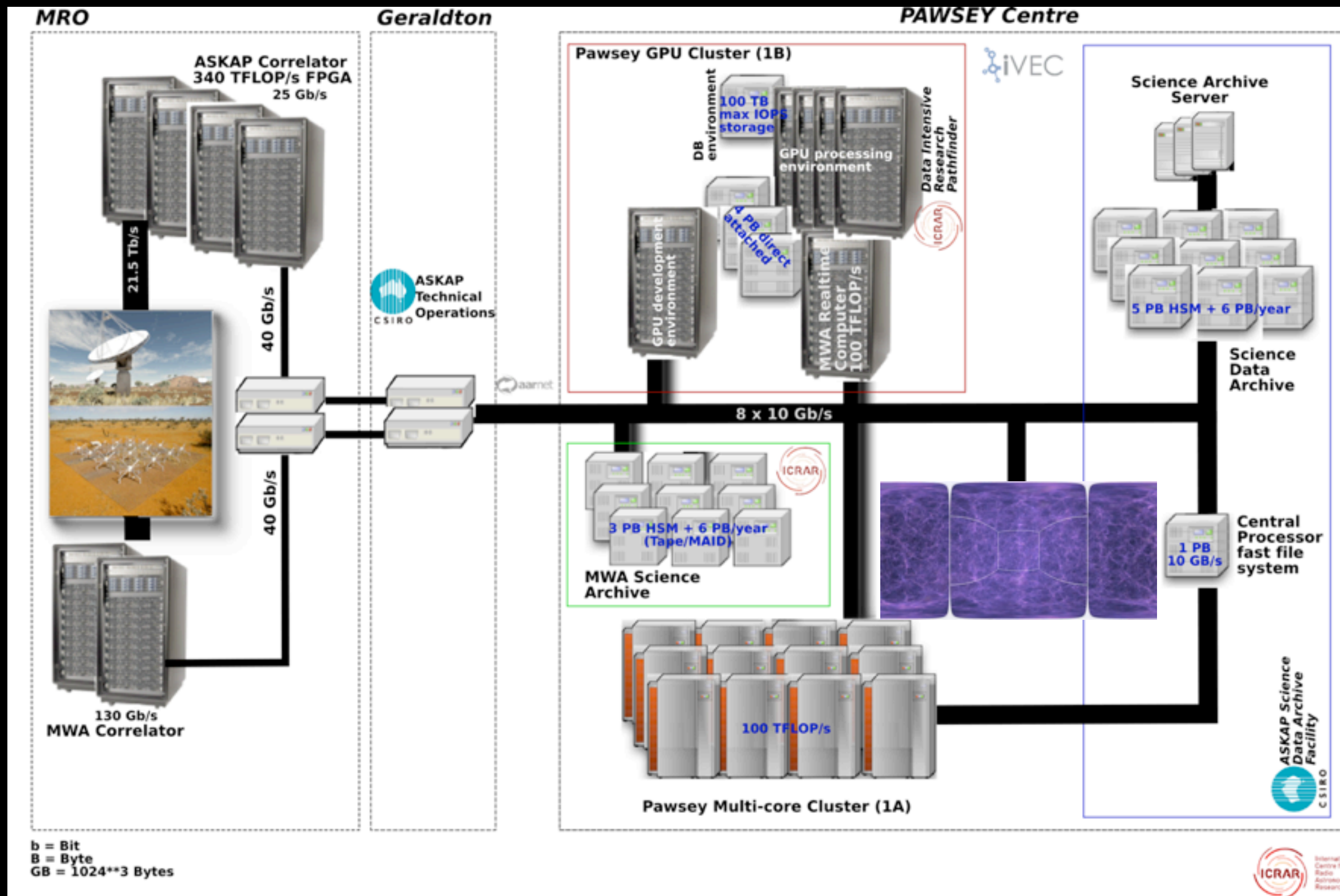


# DIR Machine Benefits

- 200-500 GB/s aggregate I/O bandwidth between disks and GPUs
- ~ 1,000,000 IOPS on I/O cards/SAN
- > 200 TFLOP/s
- 40 Gbps interconnect
- > 2PB direct attached storage
- Scales very well to bigger installations



# DIR Environment



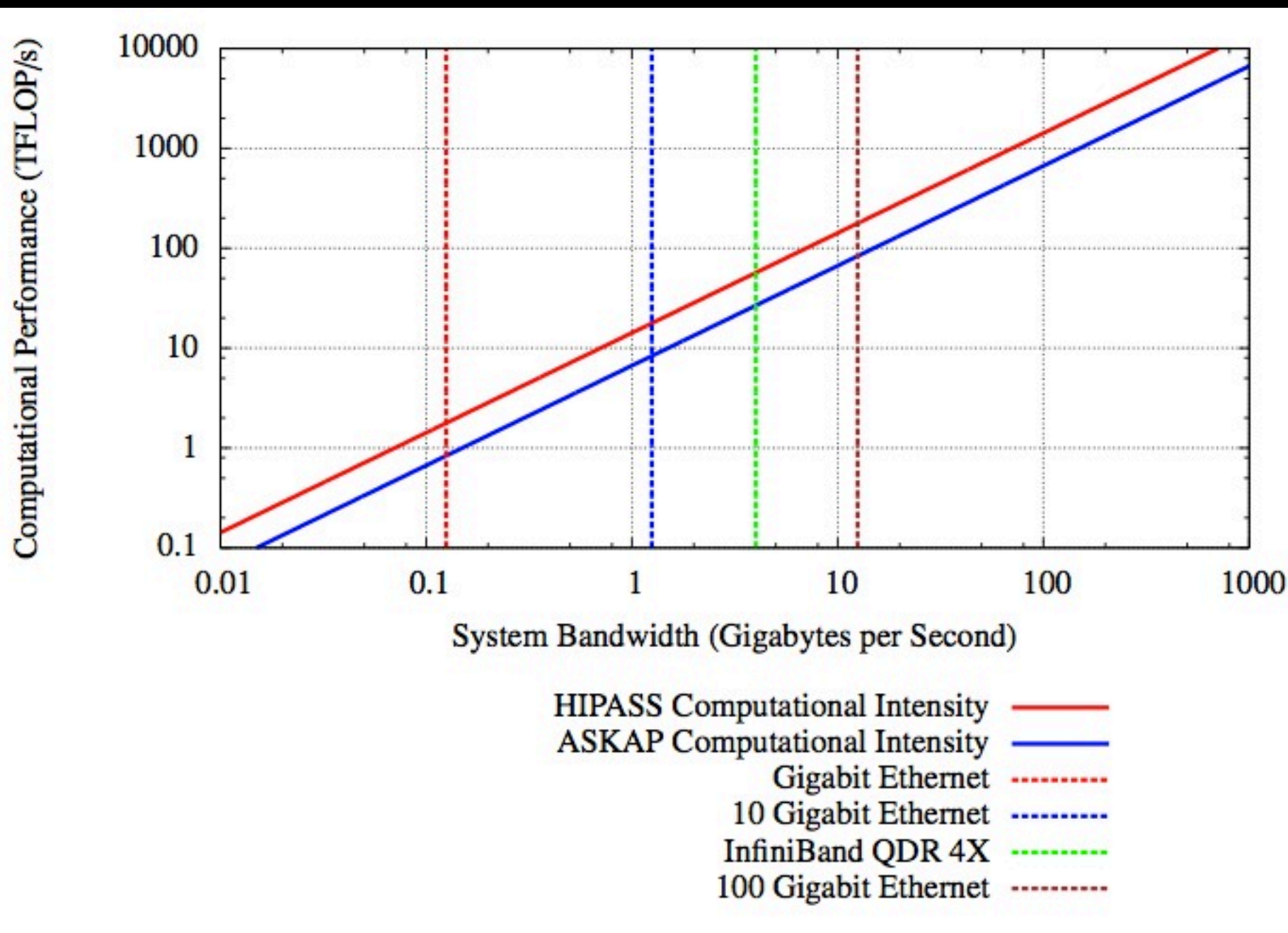
Simulation credit: Daniel Beard, Alan Duffy,  
Paul Bourke and the OWLS team



# Algorithmic Challenge

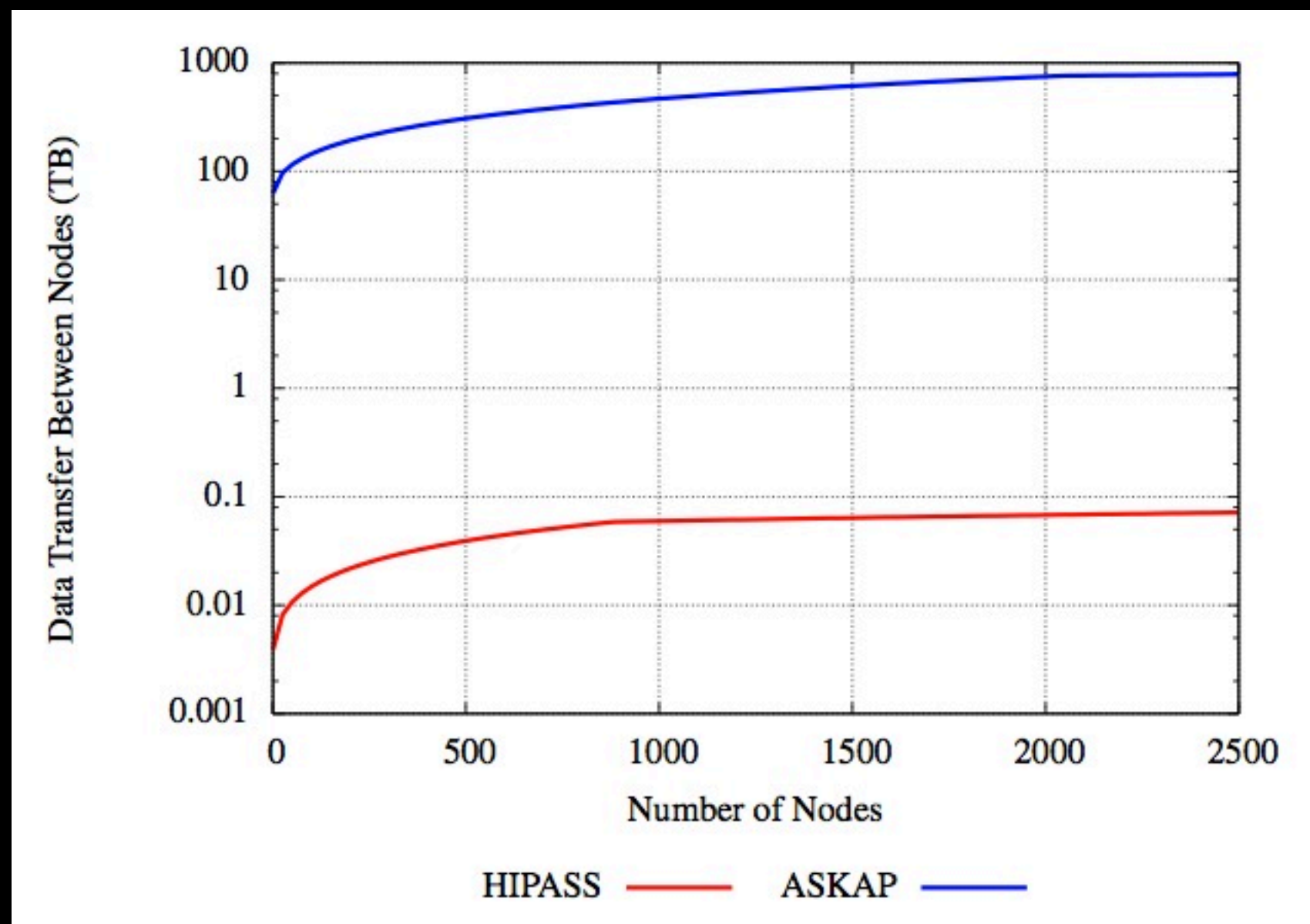


# Algorithmic Challenge



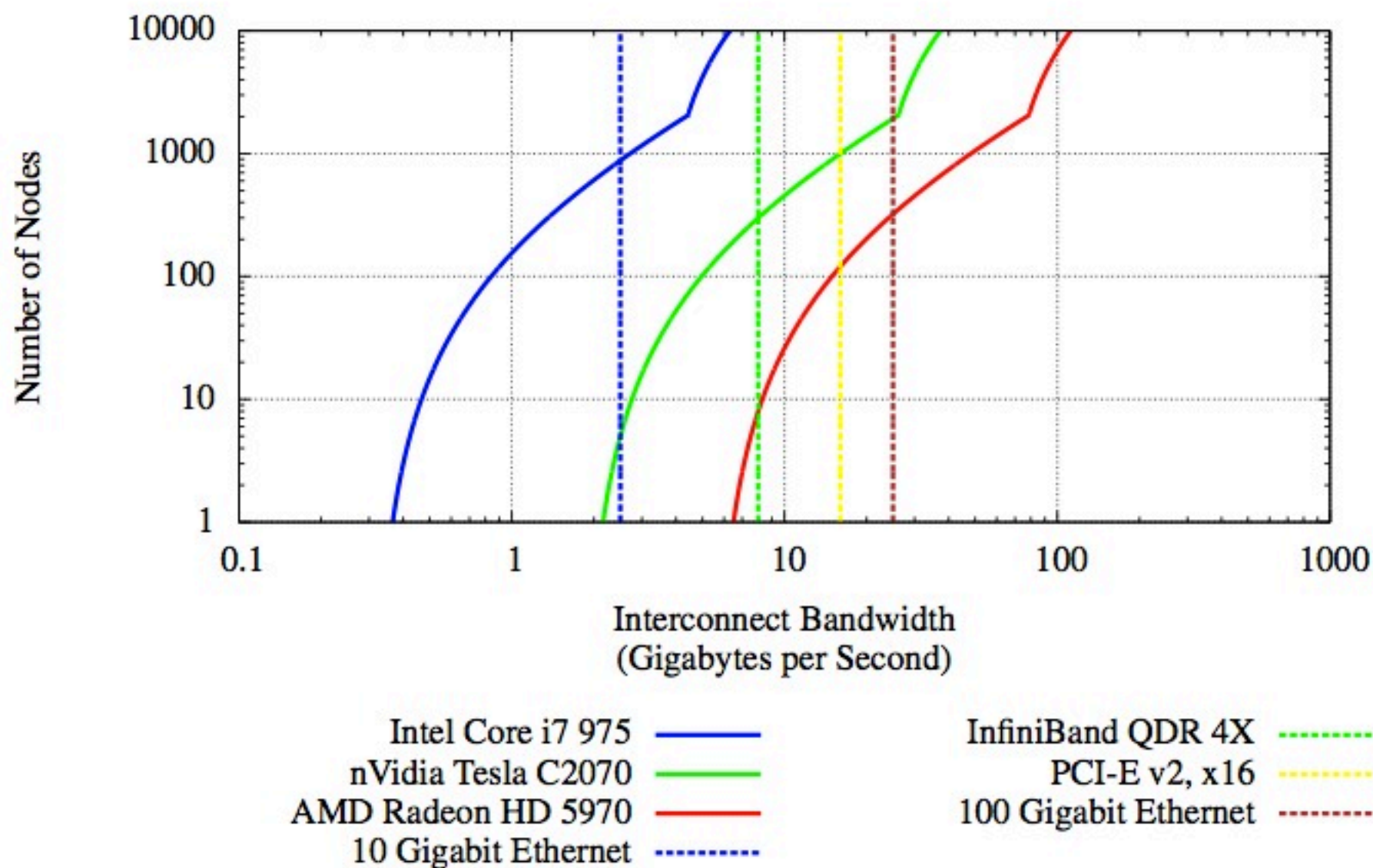


# Algorithmic Challenge

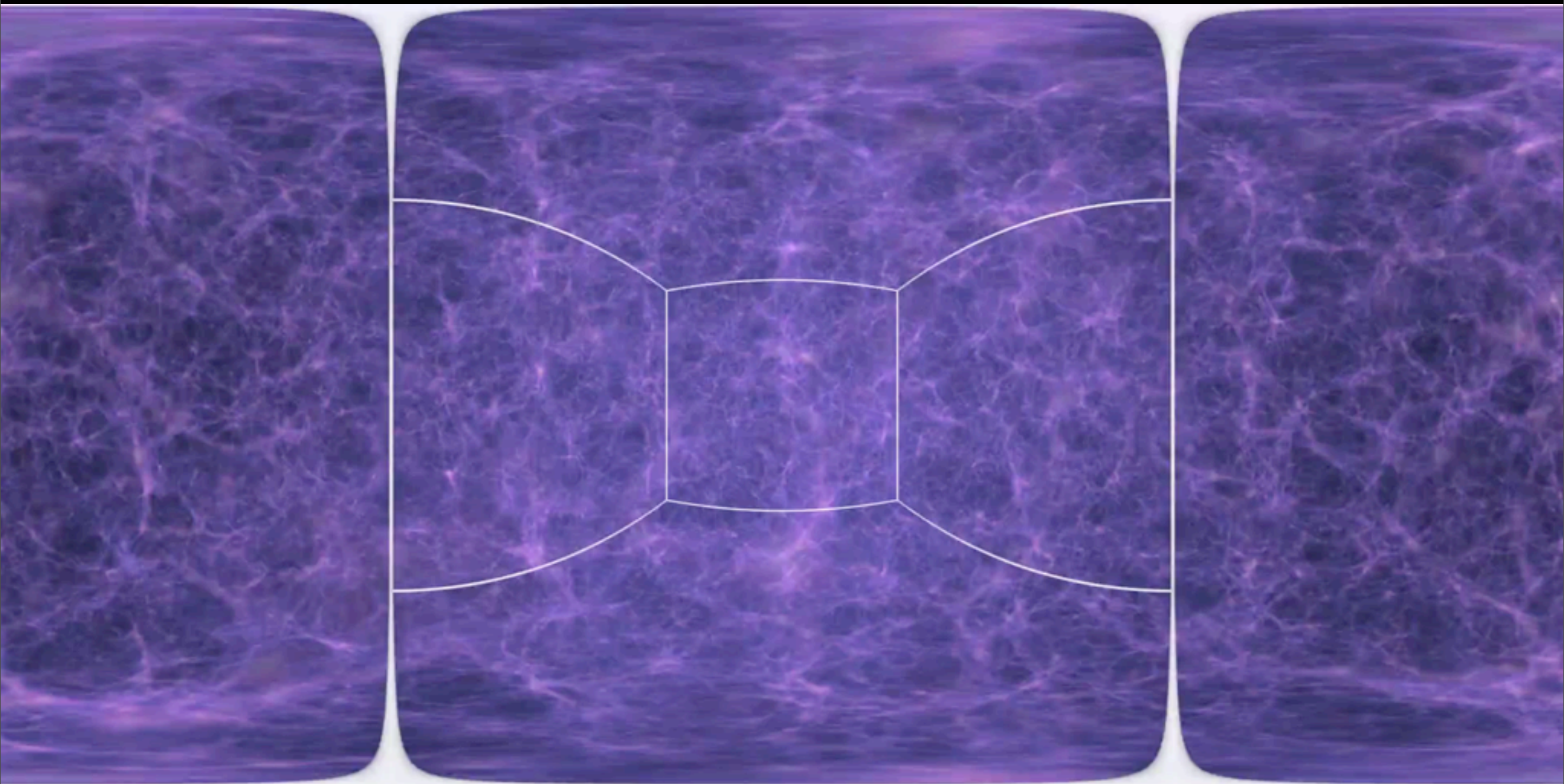




# Algorithmic Challenge







Simulation credit: Daniel Beard, Alan Duffy,  
Paul Bourke and the OWLS team



Thank you!  
and

**Yes, we ARE Hiring!**

<http://www.icrar.org/employment#hpc>

Thanks to Kwan-Liu for the invitation

Thanks to A. Duffy, S. Westerlund, P. Quinn,  
K. Vinsen, C. Harris and D. Gerstmann for their input.