#### Parallel Discrete Event Simulation (PDES) at ORNL

**Presented by** 

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### **PDES: Selected application areas**

**Emergencies** 

#### **Global and local events**



Current and future defense systems

Protection and awareness systems

- Network simulation
  - Internet protocols, security, P2P designs, …
- Traffic simulation
  - Emergency planning/response, environmental policy analysis, urban planning, ...
- Social dynamics simulation
  - Operations planning, foreign policy, marketing, …
- Sensor simulations
  - Wide area monitoring, situational awareness, border surveillance, …
- Organization simulations
  - Command and control, business processes, ...



#### High-performance PDES kernel requirements

- Global time synchronization
  - Total time-stamped ordering of events
  - Paramount for accuracy
- Fast synchronization
  - Scalable, application-independent, time-advance mechanisms
  - Critical for real-time and as-fast-as-possible execution
- Support for fine-grained events
  - Minimal overhead relative to event processing times
  - Application computation is typically only 5 µs to 50 µs per event
- Conservative, optimistic, and mixed modes
  - Need support for the principal synchronization approaches
  - Useful to choose mode on per-entity basis at initialization
  - Desirable to vary mode dynamically during simulation
- General-purpose API
  - Reusable across multiple applications
  - Accommodates multiple techniques
    - Lookahead, state saving, reverse computation, multicast, etc.



### µsik—unique PDES "micro-kernel"

Unique mixed-mode kernel

- The only scalable mixed-mode kernel in the world
- Supports conservative, optimistic, and mixed modes in a single kernel

Used in a variety of applications

- DES-based vehicular traffic models
- DES-based plasma physics models
- DES-based neurological models
- Largest Internet simulations



- Some recent results of fine-grained PDES benchmark (phold)
- Among the largest/fastest scalability results in parallel discrete event simulation



### µsik scaled to more than 10<sup>4</sup> processors



- Some recent results of **fine-grained** PDES benchmark
  - On Blue Gene Watson (BGW) at IBM TJ Watson Research Center
  - Well-known PHOLD benchmark, with 1 million logical processes, 10 million pucks
- The largest and fastest scalability results in PDES recorded to date



#### µsik micro-kernel internals



## libSynk: µsik's synchronization core





### µsik micro-kernel capabilities

- µsik is currently able to support the following:
  - Lookahead-based conservative and/or optimistic execution
  - Reverse computation-based optimistic execution
  - Checkpointing-based optimistic execution
  - Resilient optimistic execution (zero rollbacks)
    - Constrained, out-of-order execution
    - Preemptive event processing
  - Any combinations of the above
  - Automated, network-throttled flow control
  - User-level event retraction
  - Process-specific limits to optimism
  - Dynamic process addition/deletion
  - Shared and/or distributed memory execution
  - Process-oriented views
- It accommodates addition of the following:
  - Synchronized multicast
  - Optimistic dynamic memory allocation
  - Automated load-balancing



#### SensorNet: Parallel simulation/ immersive test-bed



- Seamless integrated testbed to incorporate a variety of important simulations, stimulations, and live devices
- Achieves unified capabilities and significant fidelity for test and evaluation of CB sensor device-based designs, concepts, and operations



# SensorNet: Simulation-based analysis for plume tracking



- Environmental phenomenon exhibits high variability.
- Phenomenon drives the sensor network's computation and communication.
- Trace gathered at base station of sensed phenomenon reflects high variability.
- Communication effects induce unpredictable gaps in series.
- Accurate, integrated simulation of phenomenon and communication captures complex interdependencies.



#### SCATTER: Ultra-scale PDES-based mobility simulations

- Scalable tool for transportation and energy/event/emergency research
- Regional scale: multiple states
  - $-10^{6}-10^{7}$  intersections
- Current tool capabilities
  - At most 10<sup>4</sup> intersections
- Faster than real time is very useful

**Our approach: SCATTER** DES models

- vs time-stepped Parallel execution vs sequential Scalability to highperformance computing
  - 10<sup>2</sup>-10<sup>3</sup> CPUs
- Important behaviors
  - kinetic + non-kinetic



#### **SCATTER: Benchmark performance**



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