

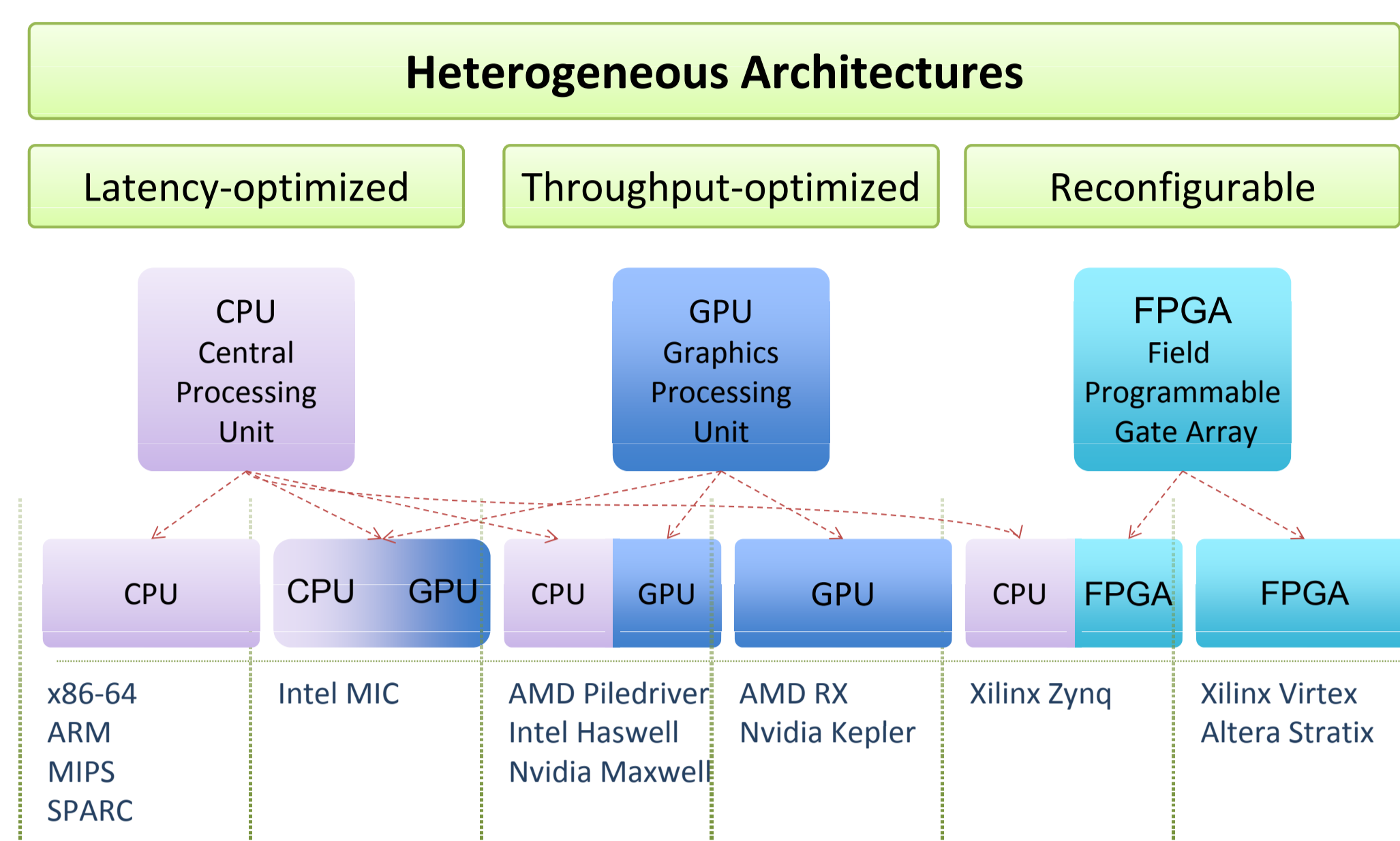
Simulation on Reconfigurable Heterogeneous Architectures

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Motivation

- Heterogeneous computer architectures are integrated into single chips



Overview of current heterogeneous architectures

- **Upcoming:** Reconfigurable Heterogeneous Computer Architectures

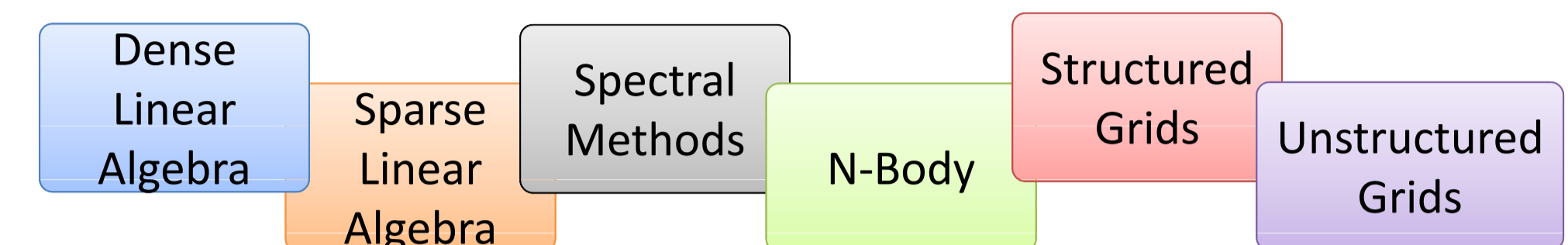
Goal

- Development of new methods that enable the **direct mapping** of simulation applications to innovative **reconfigurable heterogeneous computer architectures**

Challenges

- Mapping of simulation applications

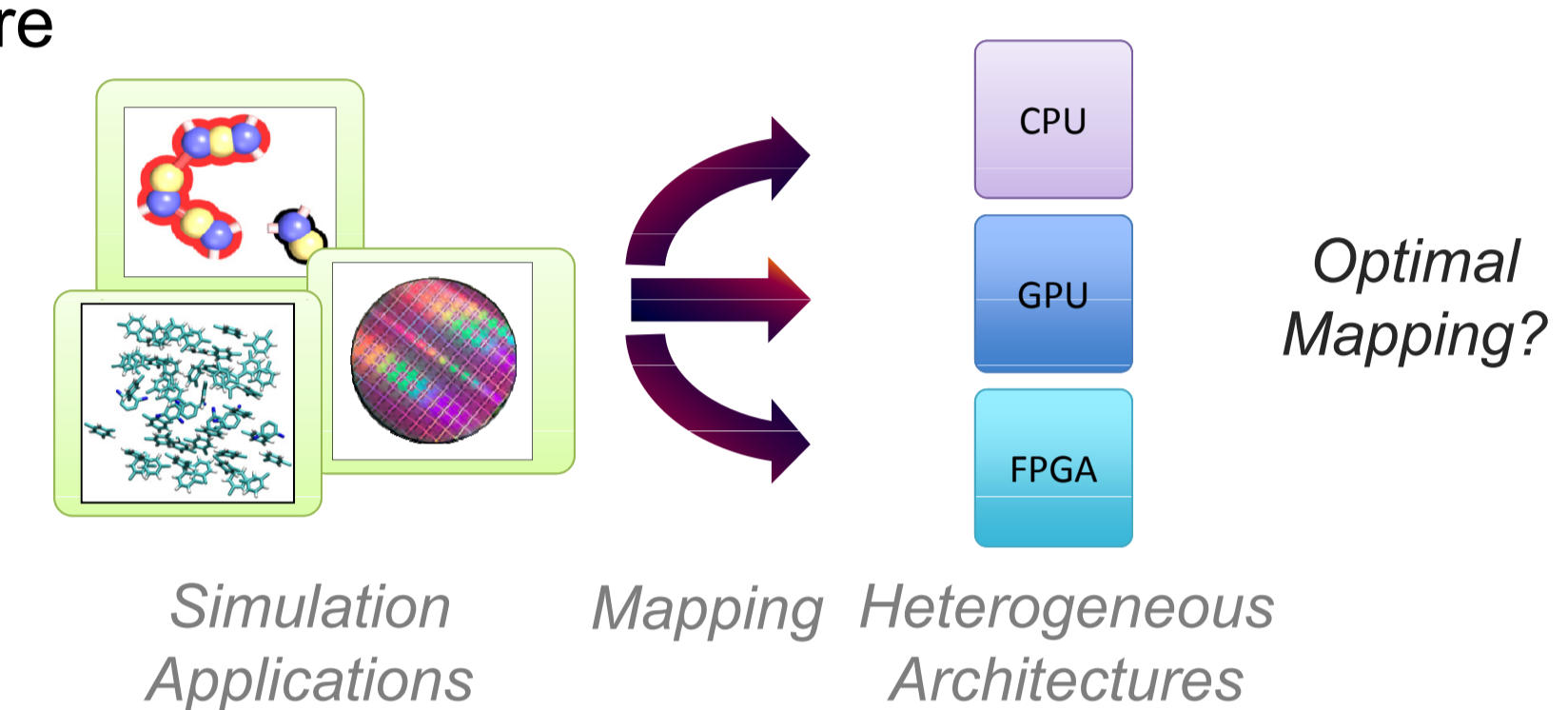
- Simulation applications contain algorithms from distinct problem classes



- Many different programming paradigms and languages

- Achieving optimal performance

- Particular aspects of underlying hardware structures must be considered
- Performance depends on the combination of implementation and utilized architecture



- Reliability

- Simulation applications are executed for days and months
- Fault-tolerant execution, memories and communication required

Current Collaborations

Expansion of the Pro-Apoptotic Receptor Clustering Model

Cooperation with M. Daub • G. Schneider

- Inclusion of the extracellular space
- Simulation of random impact of Ligands on the cell membrane
- Simulation on multiple time scales for optimal balance between biological process resolution and computation costs
- Mapping of particle simulation to heterogeneous architectures

Mapping of Domain Decomposition for the Nonlinear Wave Equation to Heterogeneous Architectures

Cooperation with M. Daub • G. Schneider

- Problem: Solve the nonlinear wave equation on large domains with a huge amount of nodes

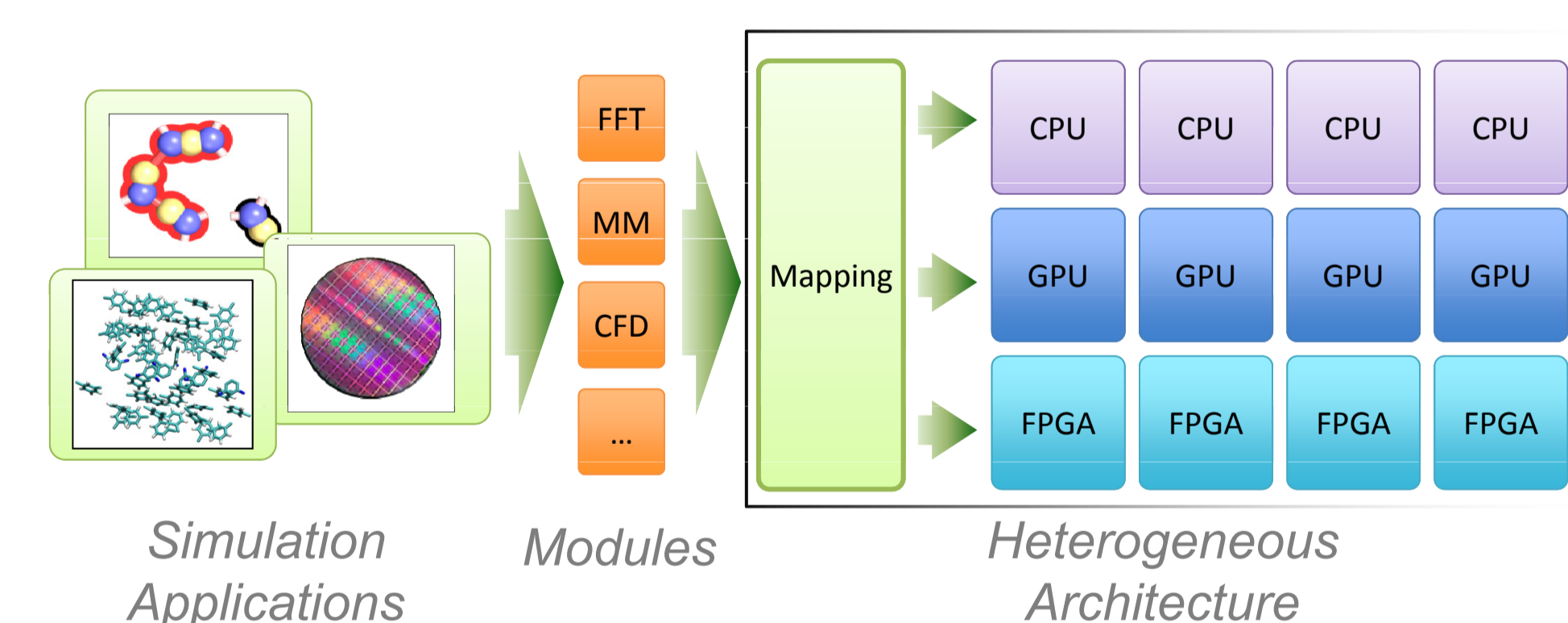
$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} - d_c u + n_c u^3$$

- Mapping of equation solver to reconfigurable heterogeneous architectures

Current Work

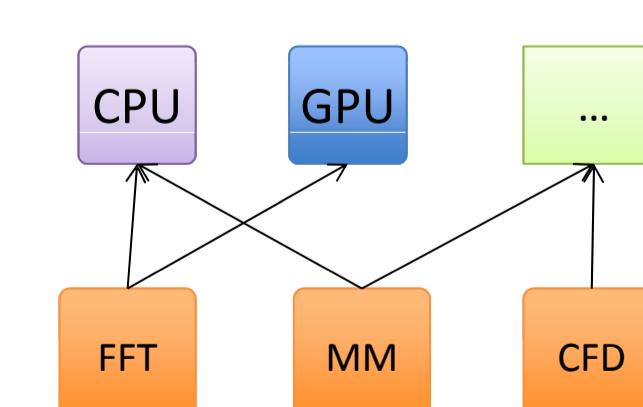
- Implementation of specific compute modules for heterogeneous architectures

- Modules perform basic tasks in targeted simulation applications
- Implementation in distinctive realizations for different types of computing resources
- Goal: Abstract and hide the actual execution of modules from the simulation application



- Development of resource management and load-balancing mechanisms

- Investigation of efficient module organization and execution strategies
- Goal: Optimization of simulation performance and adaption to changing system conditions during runtime



- Development of fault-tolerance measures for modules

- Repeated or redundant execution of modules and comparison of results
- Algorithm-based fault-tolerance

SimTech Phase I: Simulation Applications and Collaborations

Parallel Simulation of Pro-Apoptotic Receptor Clustering on GPGPU Many-Core Architectures^[1]

C. Braun • M. Daub • A. Schöll • G. Schneider • H.-J. Wunderlich

- Apoptosis: Structured decomposition of damaged or infected cells in multi-cellular organisms
- Initiated by signal competent clusters of tumor necrosis factor receptors (TNFR) and corresponding TNF Ligands on the cell membrane.
- Particle simulation has been mapped to GPGPU many-core architecture.
- **Reduction of simulation times from months to hours enables practical application of the model in research (Speedup: 300x)**

Acceleration of Markov-Chain Monte-Carlo Molecular Simulations on Hybrid Computer Architectures^[2]

C. Braun • S. Holst • J. Castillo • J. Groß • H.-J. Wunderlich

- Markov-Chain Monte-Carlo (MCMC) simulations are the core of many tasks in thermodynamics
- Problem: Inherent serial dependencies make this method very hard to parallelize
- Typically coarse-grained parallelization and distribution of simulation instances on clusters or workstation grids is applied
- MCMC molecular simulation has been mapped to GPGPUs, exploiting parallel energy calculations and speculative evaluation of Monte-Carlo moves
- **Speedups of up to 400x**

[1] C. Braun, M. Daub, A. Schöll, G. Schneider, and H.-J. Wunderlich, "Parallel Simulation of Apoptotic Receptor-Clustering on GPGPU Many-Core Architectures", in Proc. IEEE International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedicine, BIBM 2012, Philadelphia, USA, 4.-7. October, 2012, pp. 155-160.

[2] C. Braun, S. Holst, J. Castillo, J. Groß, and H.-J. Wunderlich, "Acceleration of Monte-Carlo Molecular Simulations on Hybrid Computing Architectures", in Proc. 30th IEEE International Conference on Computer Design, ICCD'12, Montreal, Canada, 30.9.-3.10.2012, pp. 207-212.