

Application of Cloud Computing to fast and heavy scientific simulations

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Outline

- Introduction
- The cloud computing paradigm
- Application to ESA-IXPE (high energy) and ESO-HIRES (optical)
- Outlook and conclusion

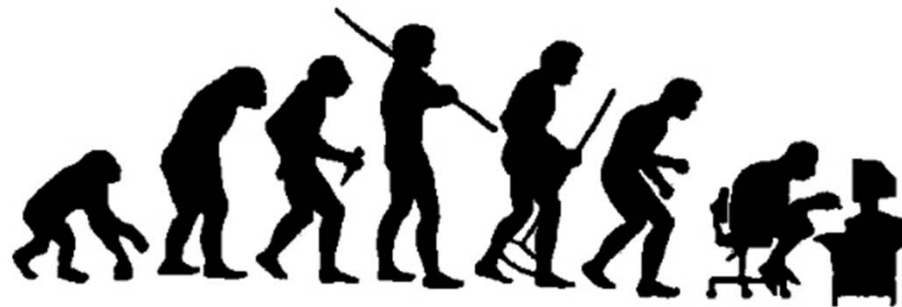
Warning!

- **One size does not fit all.**

- Each problem has its **proper computational model** and architecture that maximise the return, the **cost efficiency** and the proper **exploitation of common resources**.
- A rule of thumb:
 - Long N-Body cosmological simulation, high energy gamma-ray showers track: **HPC**
 - Deep simulation (unfrequently) for instrumentation that needs answer **now** with **unpredictable schedule** or moderate CPU demanding scientific simulation: **Cloud Computing**

Cloud computing paradigm

- **Cloud Computing** is a style of **computing paradigm** in which typically real-time scalable resources can be accessible via Internet to users. Pay as-you-go for resource utilisation. (Wikipedia)



Mainframe
Computing



Personal
Computing



Client/Server
Computing



Mobile
Computing



Cloud
Computing

Various providers



aws



Microsoft
Azure



Google Cloud Platform



ORACLE®

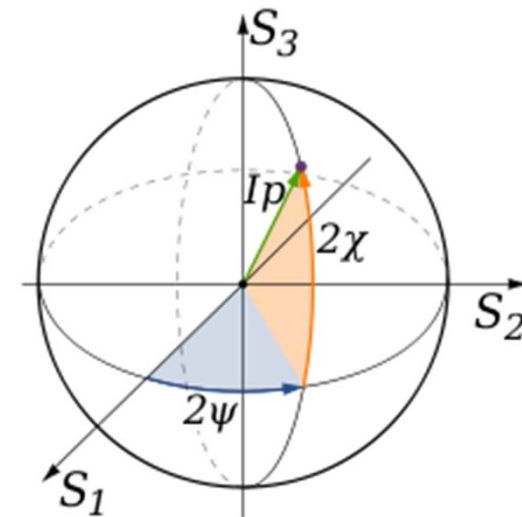
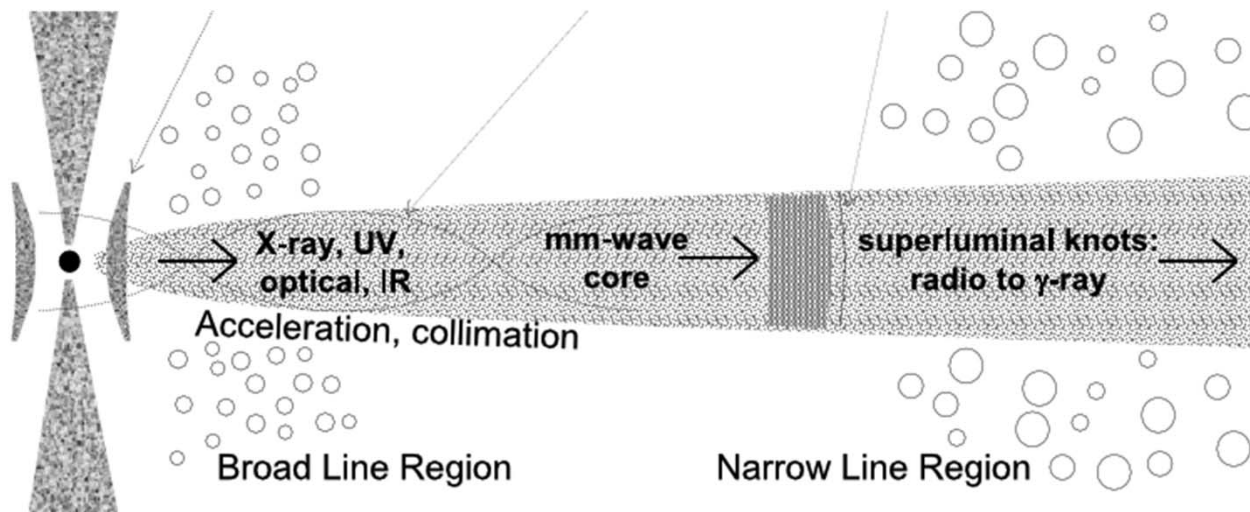
CLOUD



Alibaba Cloud

Google cloud platform applied to International X-Ray Polarimeter Explorer (IXPE)

- **The idea:** Model the jet with “hyperfine cells” that emits synchrotron radiation (polarised) to test physical state of the relativist jet in blazar. Make use of Stokes parameter for each “cell” and, a posteriori, sum up to detect the degree of polarisation.



Tavecchio & Landoni 2017



The numbers....

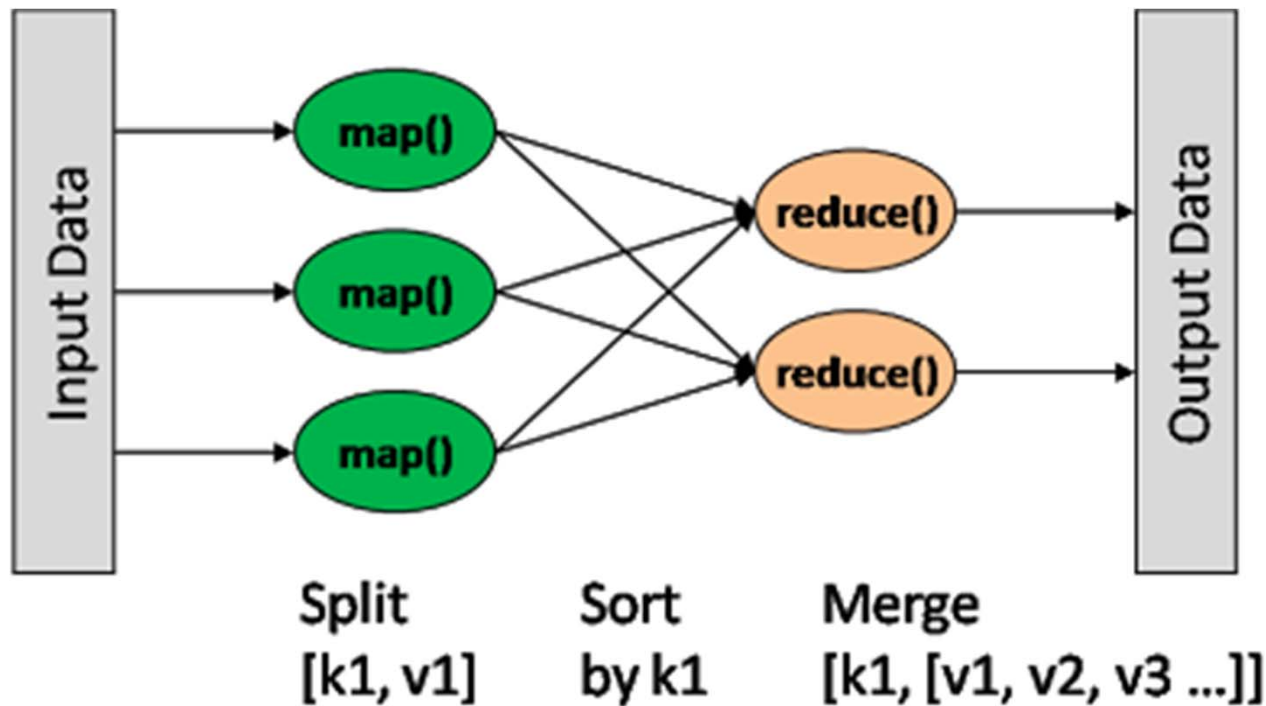
- TB of raw data (binary) processed to simulate the whole jet.
- Use of Google resources for a total of dex kCPU/hours
- **Why** Google Cloud Platform: off-the-shelf Map Reduce database, superior analytic suite for Big Data with access time of minutes.



The Map Reduce on a noSQL database

2. Map on frequency 3. Sum and reduce

1. Single cell Stokes parameter



4. Polarisation degree for each frequency

Google Compute engine + Big Query

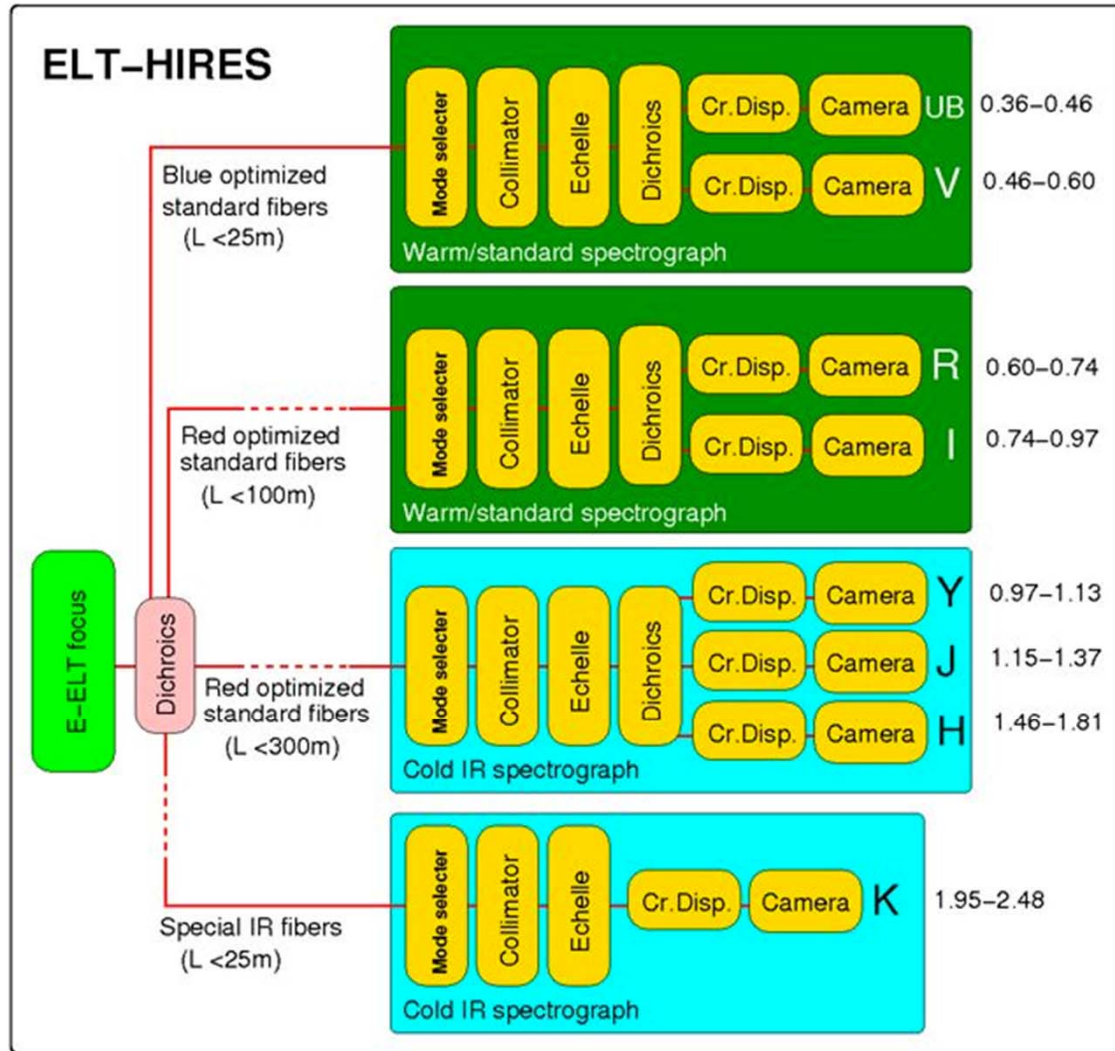
- Data is produced with Google shared tenancy.
- When simulation data are available a cloud function starts a Big Query (MapReduce) that compute the final degree of polarisation by processing various TB of data.
- Total cost of about **300 EUR** for the whole simulation. Paper in preparation (submission expected this month).



Google BigQuery

E-ELT-HIRES possible scheme of instrument modules

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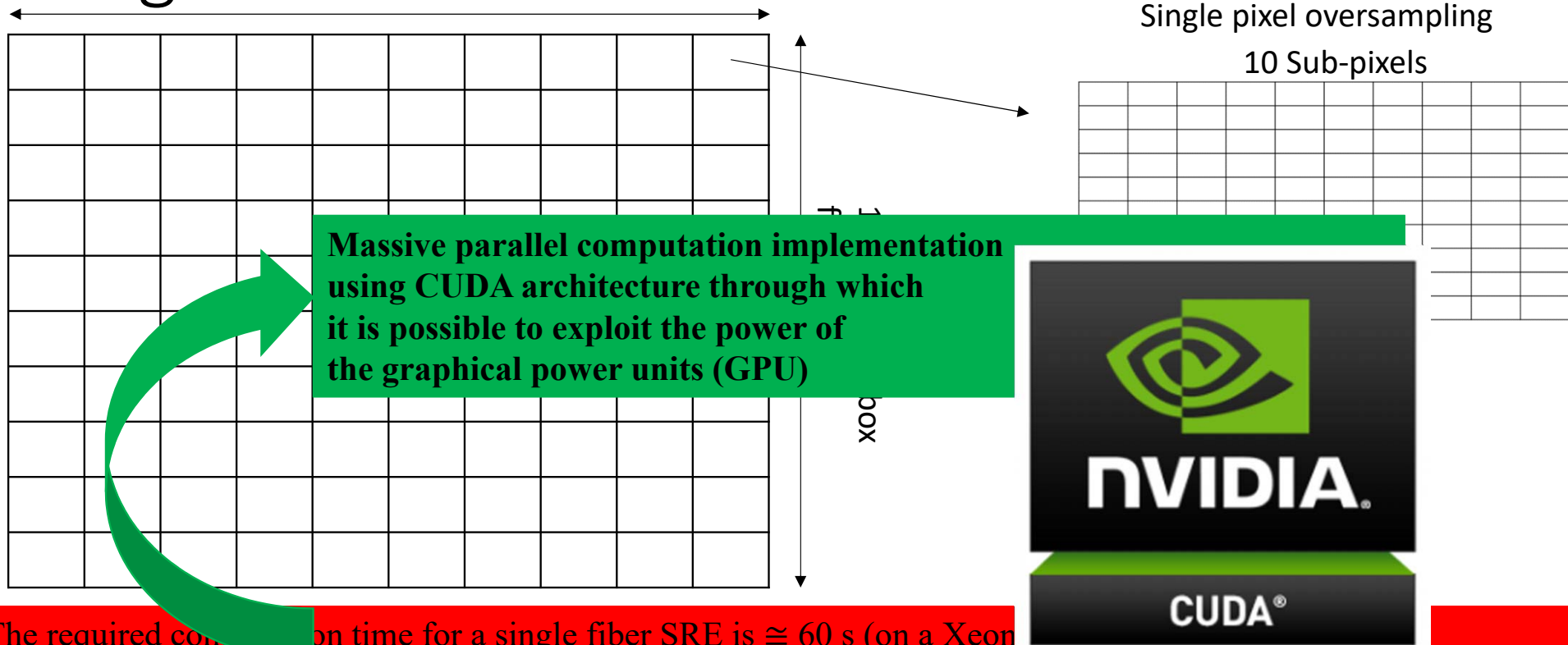


The problem: render echellograms with 1 cm/s precision (fraction of nm)



ESO-HARPS + LFC
Raw frame data

Single resolution element...

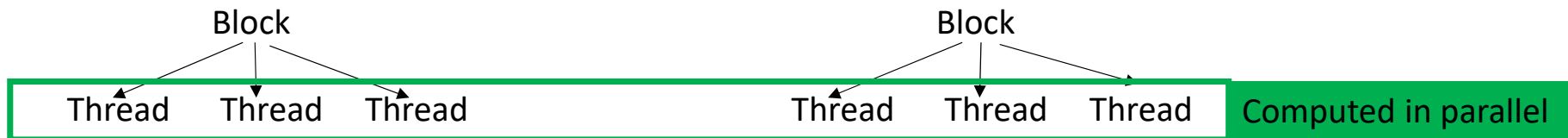
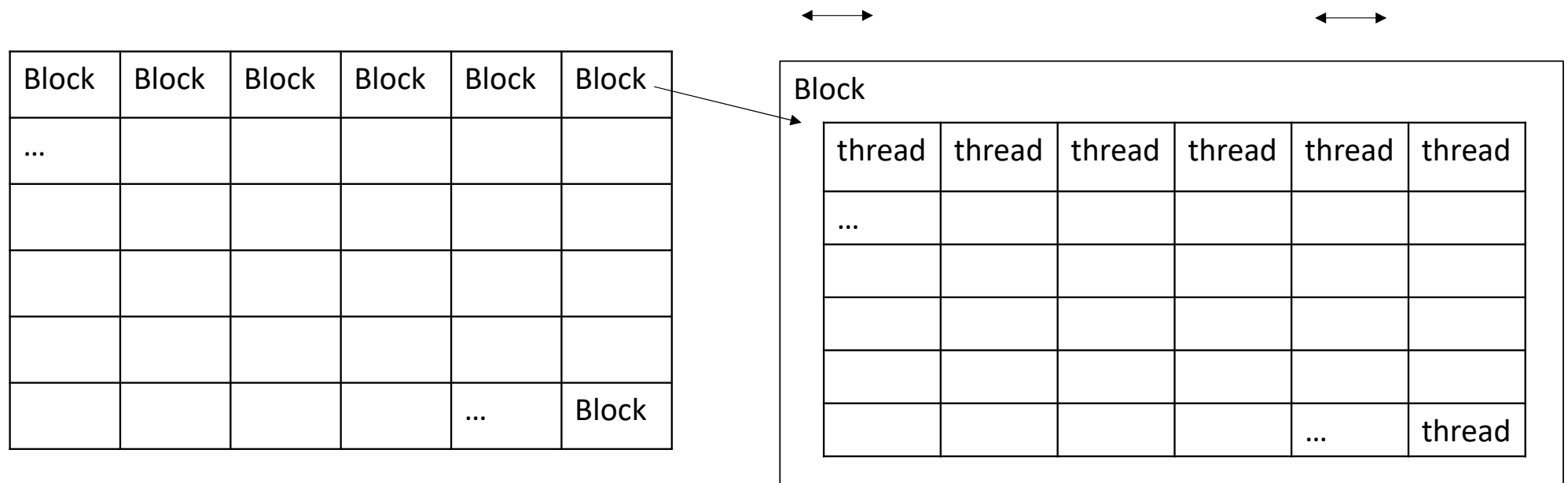


The required computation time for a single fiber SRE is $\cong 60$ s (on a Xeon)
This means that for 70 fiber per SRE, about 1000 SRE per each order and 30 order in an echellogram the total time
Required to generate a synthetic echellogram would be $= 1.3 \cdot 10^8$ s = 1450 days

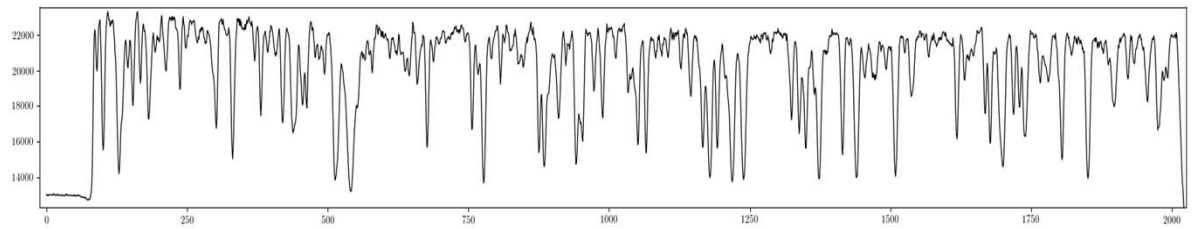
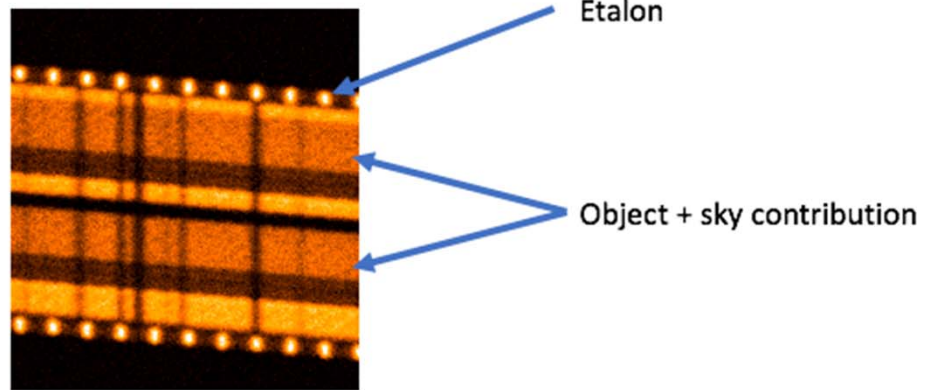
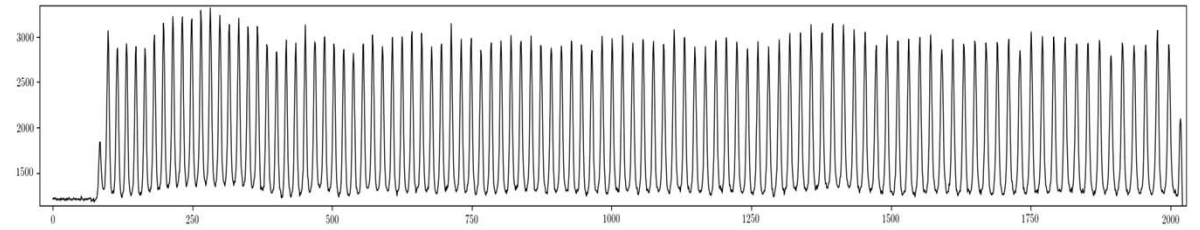
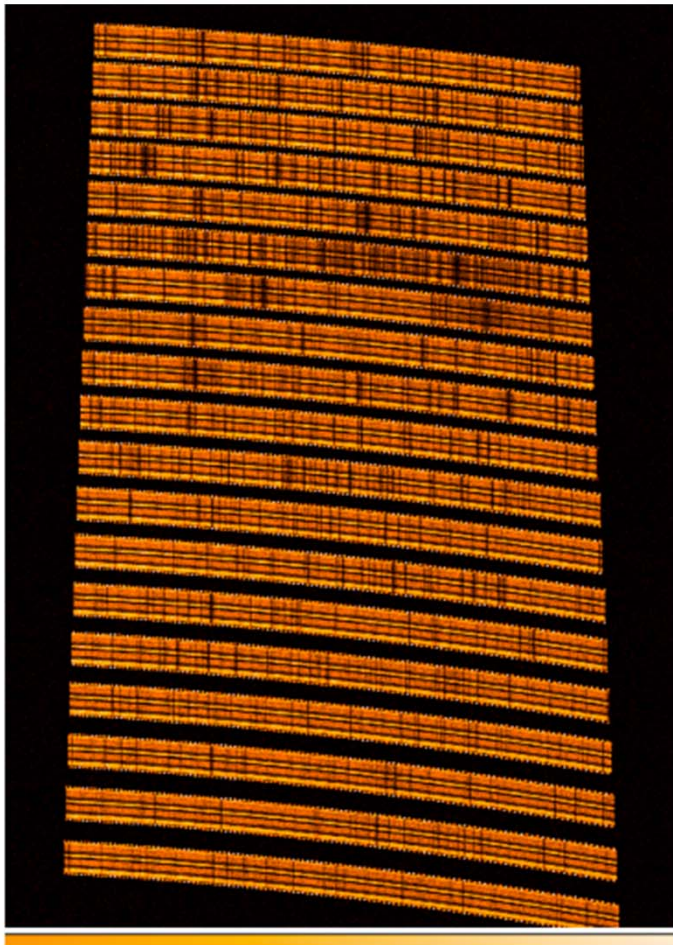
Genoni & Landoni 2016
Genoni & Landoni 2017
Genoni et al 2018 in preparation



Use of MASSIVE parallelism with very simple CPU



Result



Few numbers

- Various TB of data produced and reduced many times (for different spectral distribution / experiment) to obtain the final echellogram.
- We used GPU-CUDA powered by AWS that provides about 62.000 cores (GPU) used for about 1 days of simulation (1.500.000 GPUcore/hour).
- Data used for a large number of simulations (re-usable).
- Used of shared tenancy. We spent for the whole project about 400 EUR.

Conclusion

- New paradigms based on cheap solution **are available** for common scientific simulation that could not be addressed with on site facility and are not complex enough / designed for / compliance with large cluster and HPC facilities.
- **Remember**: HPC, GRID, Cloud Computing, CUDA, ecc. are computation paradigm exactly as programming paradigm. Each problem has its own solution. **One size does not fit all.**
- **It is fun !**

Thank you!