

High Performance Computing in Accelerator Science: Past Successes, Future Challenges

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Importance of Accelerators and Accelerator Modeling

Particle accelerators are among the most versatile instruments of scientific discovery

- materials science
- chemistry
- biosciences
- high energy physics
- nuclear physics

Particle accelerators have important applications in energy, environment, and national security

- interrogation systems to detect nuclear material, explosives in cargo
- accelerator-driven energy production
- studying materials and organisms relevant to energy and the environment

Particle accelerators have a huge impact on the quality of people's lives

- medical irradiation therapies
- pharmaceutical drug design
- medical radio-isotope production

Advanced computing is essential to advancing the frontiers of accelerator science and technology

- cost & risk reduction for upgrades and new projects
- design optimization
- testing new ideas, exploring & gaining insight where measurement/expt is expensive or impossible
- developing advanced accelerator concepts
 - Laser-Plasma Accelerators (LPA's) will revolutionize accelerator technology
 - compact LPA-based accelerators: huge impact to US science, industry, medicine
 - staged LPA's to reach energy frontier

Recognizing the importance of accelerators to the nation, DOE/SC has strongly supported advanced computing for accelerator modeling

- HEP-led DOE SciDAC projects in collab w/ ASCR, NP, BES
- BES accelerator R&D project on future light source modeling
- Strong collaboration between ASCR-supported researchers and accelerator physicists across DOE/SC

Future Challenges & Opportunities

- Accelerators:
 - Future light sources: advanced injectors; beam manipulation; novel seeding schemes; energy recovery linacs, emittance control, beam loss, halos
 - LPA's: enhanced beam quality control; 10 GeV stages; toward an LPA collider
 - Novel accelerators: e-ion colliders, FRIB, muon accelerators
- Modeling:
 - multicore, hybrid systems – programmability, performance
 - scalability to ~1M cores – algorithms; extreme scale I/O, data analysis, visualization
 - statistical methods for fast emulators
 - HPC in control rooms for near-real-time feedback to experiments

Selected Applications to Accelerator Projects

Modeling Present and Future Light Sources

- Parallel, multi-physics, multi-scale modeling:
 - space charge, synch. radiation, nonlinear optics
 - interaction of lasers, plasma, and beams
 - wide spatial and temporal range
- Needed for:
 - predicting microbunching instability, predicting emittance dilution
 - optimization mitigation schemes
 - predicting & optimizing injector performance
 - exploring & optimizing novel seeding schemes

Applications:

- LCLS
 - R. Akre et al., Commissioning the Linac Coherent Light Source injector, PRST-AB, 11, 030703
 - K. Bane et al., Measurements and modeling of CSR and its impact on the LCLS electron beam, PRST-AB, 12, 030704
 - J. Qiang et al., 3D quasistatic model for high brightness beam dynamics simulation, PRST-AB, 9, 044204
- Future XFEL's
 - Next generation light source
 - MaRIE XFEL
- Photoinjectors, streak camera design
- First principles CSR modeling
 - High resolution, 6B particle simulations of CSR enhancement in a microbunched beam (B. Carlsten, R. Ryne, N. Yampolsky)
 - Parallel multi-billion particle simulation of a FEL linac concept using the IMPACT2 code suite. Ji Qiang et al., "High resolution simulation of beam dynamics in electron linacs for x-ray free electron lasers," PRST-AB, 12, 100702

Modeling Laser-Plasma Accelerators (LPA's)

Lorentz-boosted frame algorithm has enabled up to 1 million times performance gain for LPA modeling

- Lorentz boost technique is applicable to LPAs, free electron lasers (FEL's), electron-cloud effects
- Introduced in 2007, now widely adopted
 - Original paper: J.-L. Vay, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 138405 (2007)
 - First direct simulations of LPA stages up to 1 TeV: J.-L. Vay, C. G. R. Geddes, E. Cornejo-Michel, D. P. Grote, accepted by Physics of Plasmas
- Large-scale modeling used to guide present LOASIS expts, support design of BELLA facility including future 10 GeV stages

Comparison of Large-Scale Simulations with Experiment

Argonne Wakefield Accelerator: Measurement vs. IMPACT Simulation

IMPACT model and measurements in the medium energy beam transport (MEBT) section

VLEPP collider: Measurement vs. BeamBeam3D Simulation

IMPACT model and measurements in the superconducting linac

Spallation Neutron Source linac: Measurement vs. IMPACT Simulation.

Source: W. Zheng and J. Qiang, PRST-AB, 2005

Collaboration w/ applied math, comp sci, data & vis experts is essential

- ExaHDF5 team: parallel I/O, analysis, vls.
 - Chen, Wu, Bhatt, Howison, Qiang, Prabhat, Austin, Bethel, Ryne, Shoshani, Parallel Index and Query for Large Scale Data Analysis, to appear in SuperComputing 2011
- E. Wes Bethel et al (VACET): beam path analysis for LPA
 - O. Rubel, C. G. R. Geddes, E. Cornejo-Michel, K. Wu, Prabhat, C. H. White, D. M. Robinson, P. Messner, H. Hagan, S. Hovnan, E. W. Barthel, Automatic beam path analysis of laser wakefield particle acceleration data, Computational Science & Discovery, vol. 3, 035061 (2009)
- X. Li: multi-core performance optimization
- H. Shan et al: code performance optimization
 - H. Shan, E. Seshadri, J. Qiang, D. Bailey, E. Yolk, Performance Modeling and Optimization of a High Energy Colliding Beam Simulation code, Proc. Supercomputing 09
- D. Higdon et al: statistical methods for inference, forecasting
 - D. Higdon et al., Combining Field Data and Computer Simulations for Calibration and Prediction, SIAM J. Sci. Comput., Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 448-463 (2004)
- J. Meza: parallel optimization methods

High Performance I/O

- Using H5Part as data model for ease of use and high performance parallel writes on hopper
- IMPACT-Z generated 56TB dataset on 10,000 franklin cores at NERSC
 - ~5GB/s write performance
- Collaboration with ASCR funded ExaHDF5 project Prabhat (LBL), Kozioi (HDF5) and Schuchardt (PNL)

Data Analysis

- Using FastBit to accelerate queries of interesting particles
 - Halo particles, center slice particles
- Using Parallel FastQuery infrastructure to execute queries on 56 TB dataset
 - Resolved queries in ~10 seconds
 - Queries run on 5,760 hopper cores
- "Parallel Index and Query for Large Scale Data Analysis", by Chou Wu, Rubel, Howison, Qiang, Prabhat, Austin, Bethel, Ryne, Shoshani. To appear in SuperComputing 2011.

Large Data Visualization

- Exploring massive data sets
 - Billions of particles in 6D phase space, EM fields, 1000's of time steps
 - study mechanisms of halo formation and emittance dilution
 - study complex processes in LPAs
- Collaboration with SciDAC VACET (Wes Bethel, PI)
 - Parallel visualizations of coherent synchrotron radiation (CSR) using Vist on Hopper

MPI + OpenMP analysis of computational kernels

MPI + OpenMP: time to compute HL_ext

- Range of NPART: 20 cores per node
- 1 billion particles, 128 x 128 x 2048 mesh, 2 cores
- Experiment: use 128 nodes, scale breaks with MPI tasks

MPI + OpenMP: transport time in 3D FFT

- Range of NPART: 20 cores per node
- 1 billion particles, 128 x 128 x 2048 mesh, 2 cores
- Experiment: use 128 nodes, scale breaks with MPI tasks

Benefits of MPI + OpenMP (vs. OpenMP only):

- Reduced time overhead, faster data per message
- Reduced time 70% to 40% of the compute time

Multi-level parallel implementation for multi-objective design optimization

# processors	time (sec)	problem size	efficiency
6400	2522	100	1
12800	2611	200	0.97
25600	2700	400	0.93
51200	2690	800	0.87
102400	2710	1600	0.93

Testing on Clay XT-5 at NCSX shows good scalability up to 100K+ procs

Parallel design optimization to maximize LHC luminosity

Model Calibration & Forecasting

Simulation of a high intensity proton beam through a series of quadrupole magnets (left). Bayesian techniques were used to combine 1D profile monitor data with simulations to infer the 4D beam distribution. The above figure shows the 90% intervals for the predicted profile at scanner #6 (shaded regions), and, for comparison, the observed data (black bars). For this analysis, data from beam scan 6 were not used to make this prediction. (D. Higdon et al.)