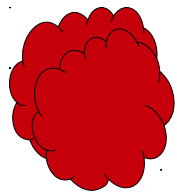
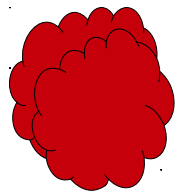


Informing coarse-graining through concurrency

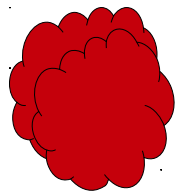
Adam Sampson and Jim Bown
White Space Research
University of Abertay Dundee





measure,
model

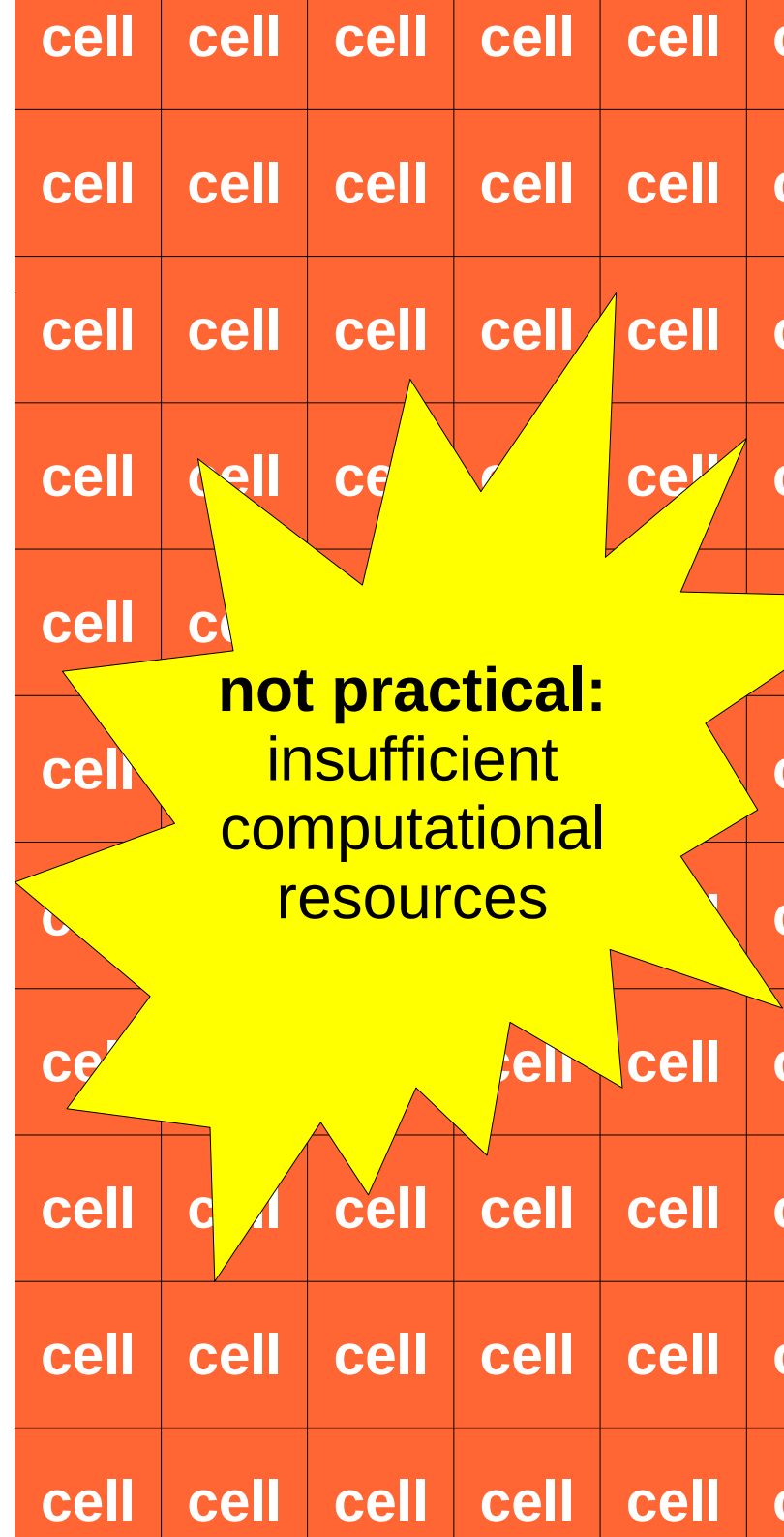




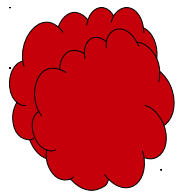
→
measure,
model



→
replicate

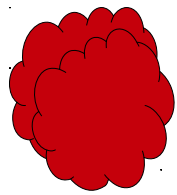


**not practical:
insufficient
computational
resources**



measure,
model



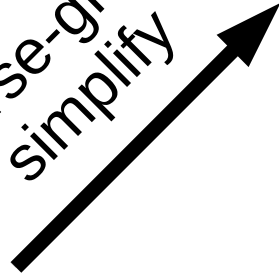


measure,
model

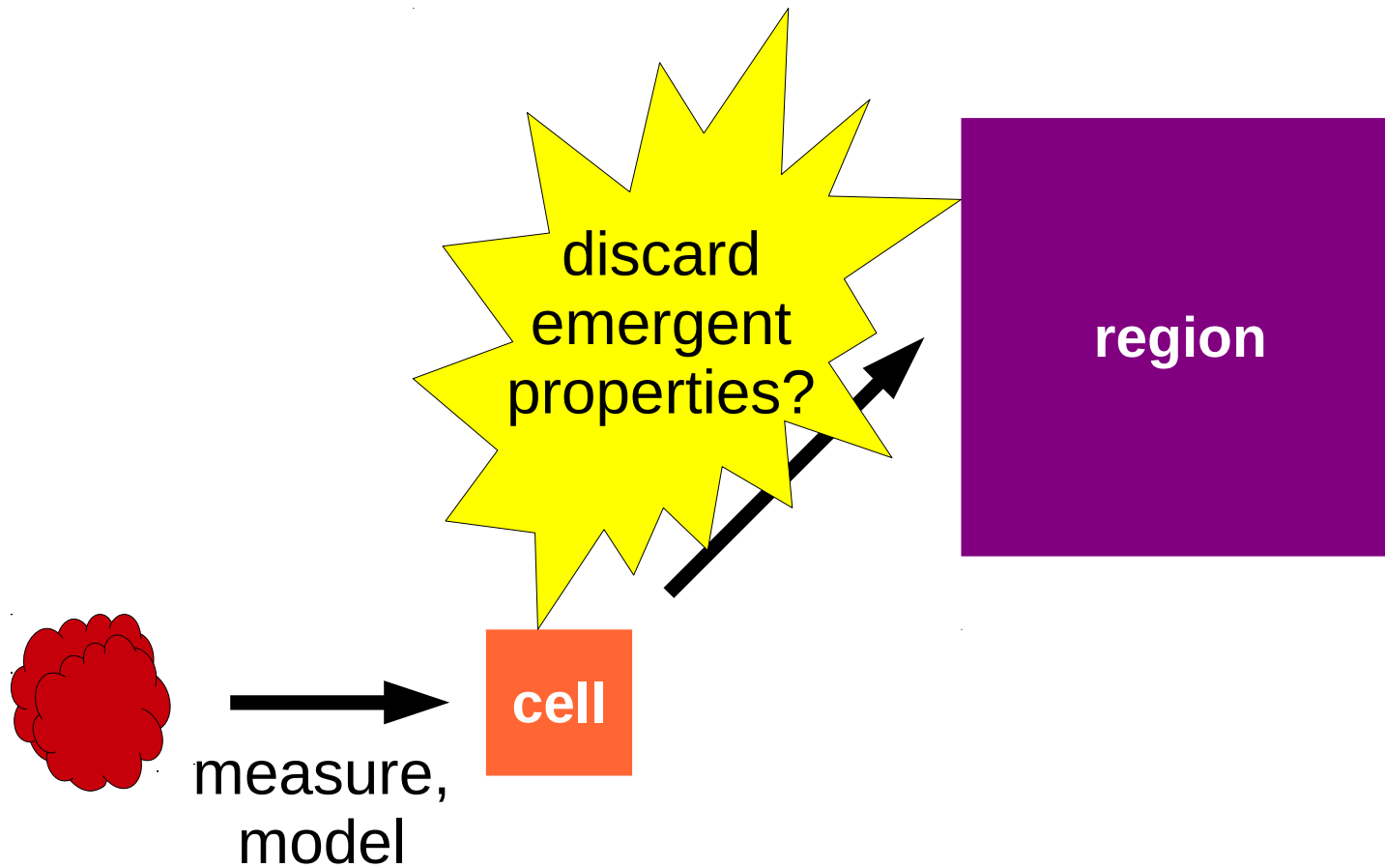


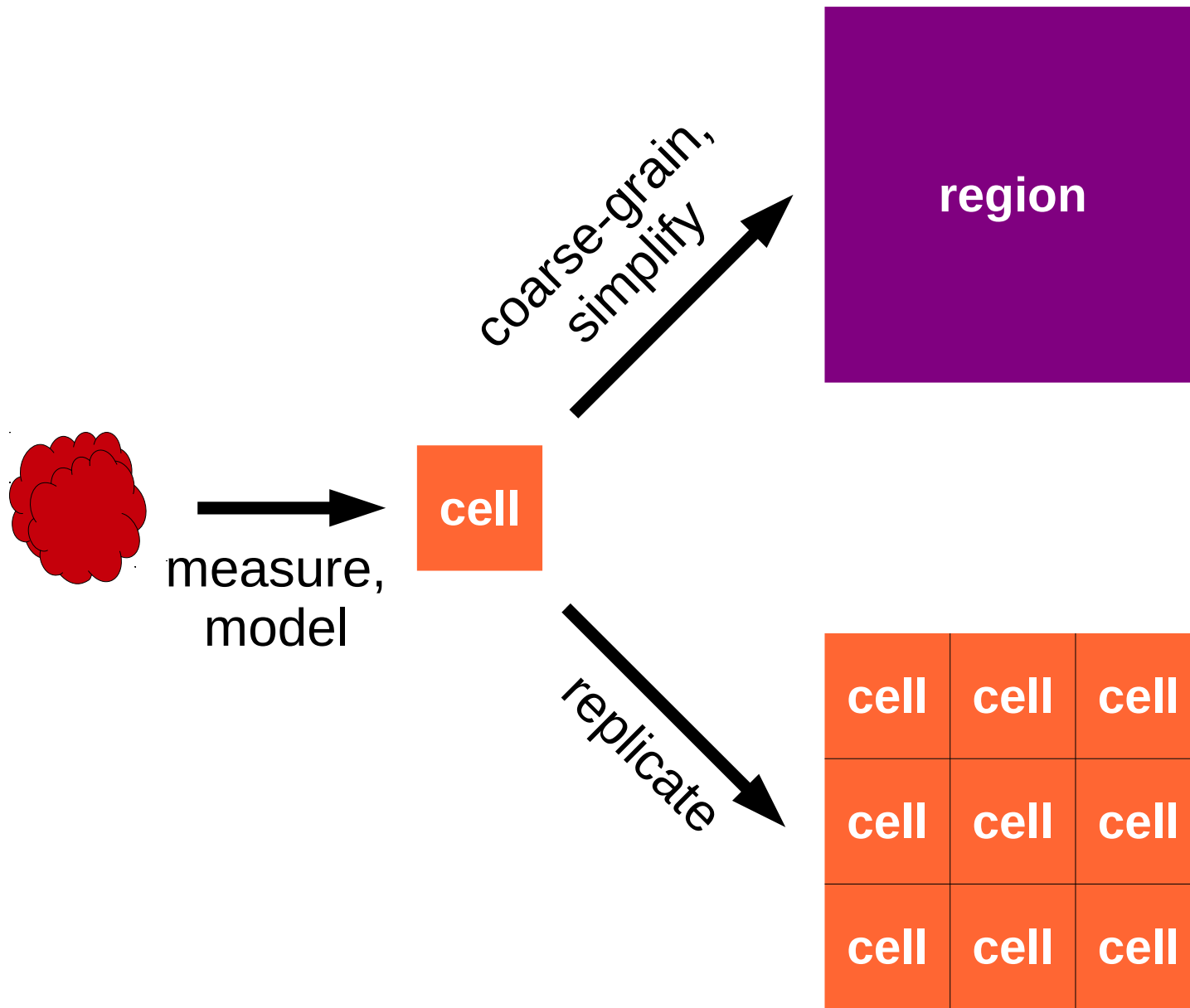
cell

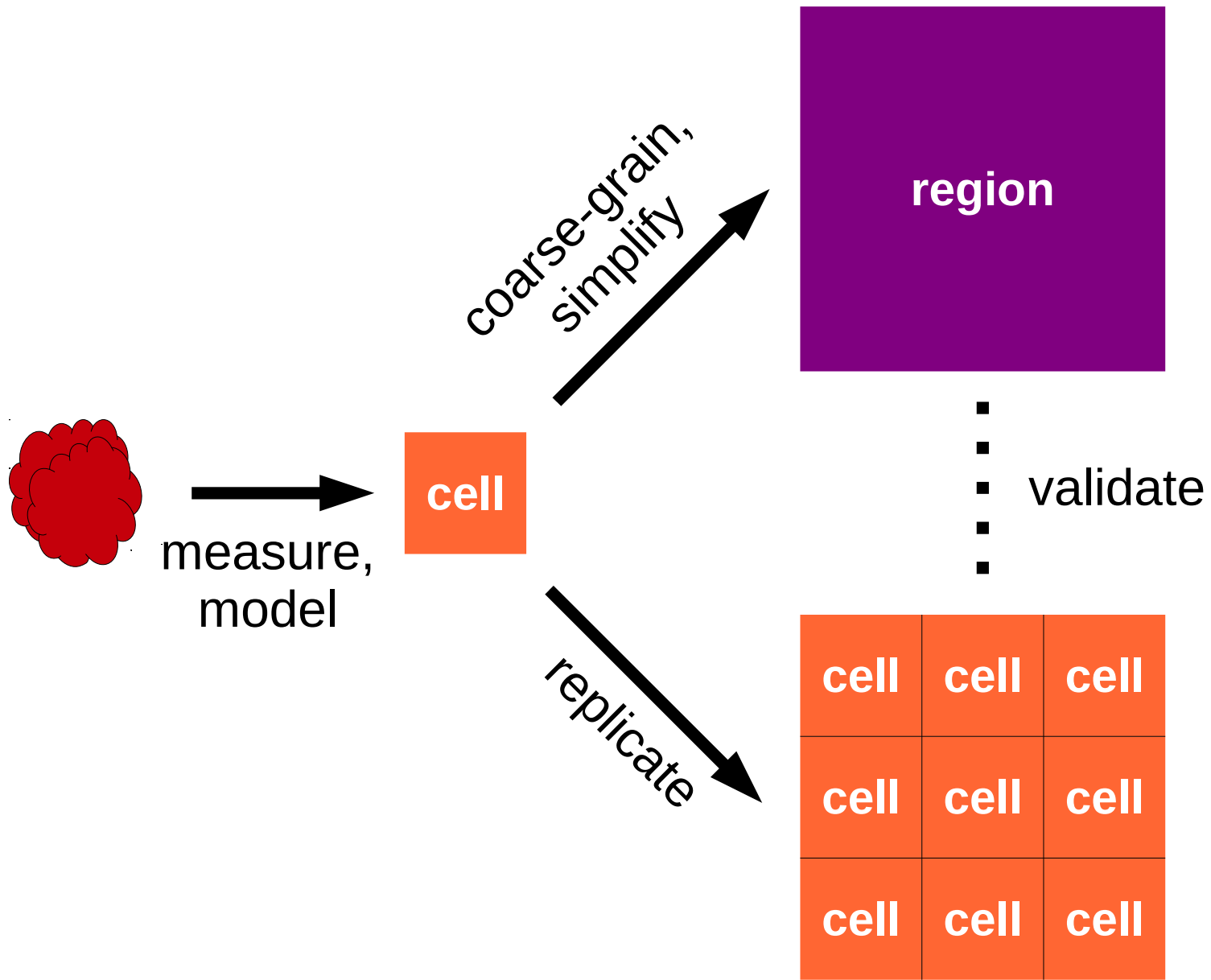
coarse-grain,
simplify

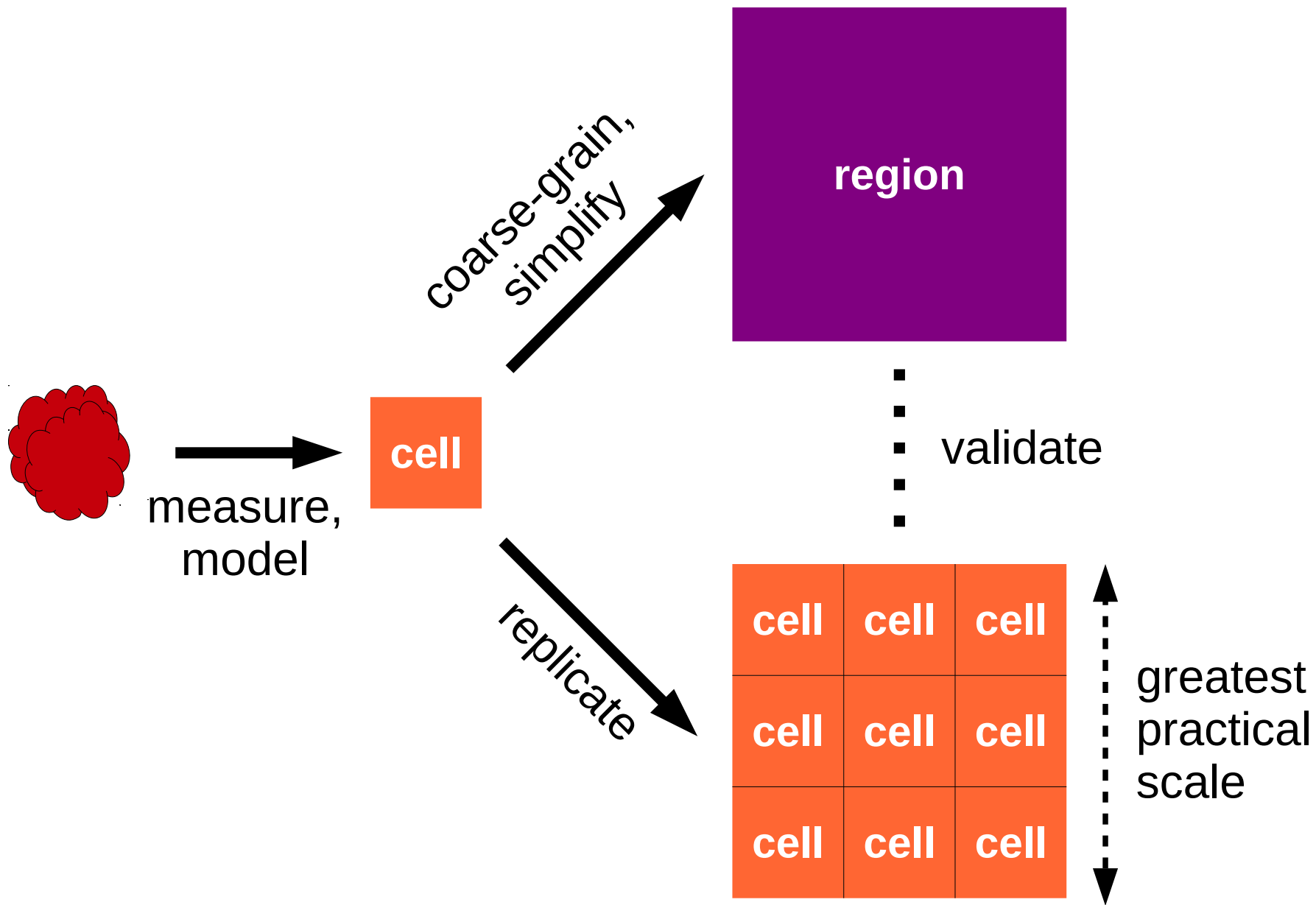


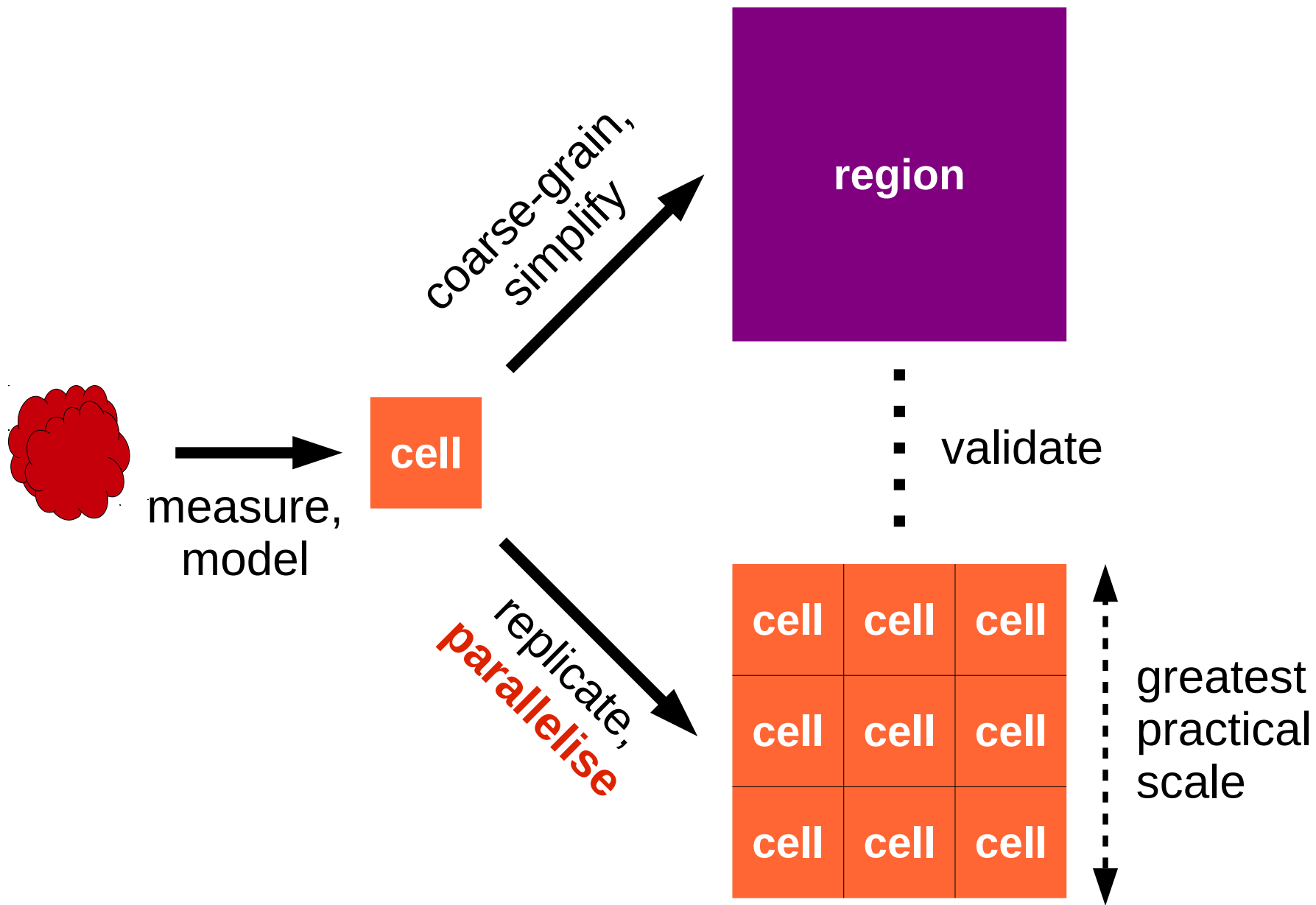
region

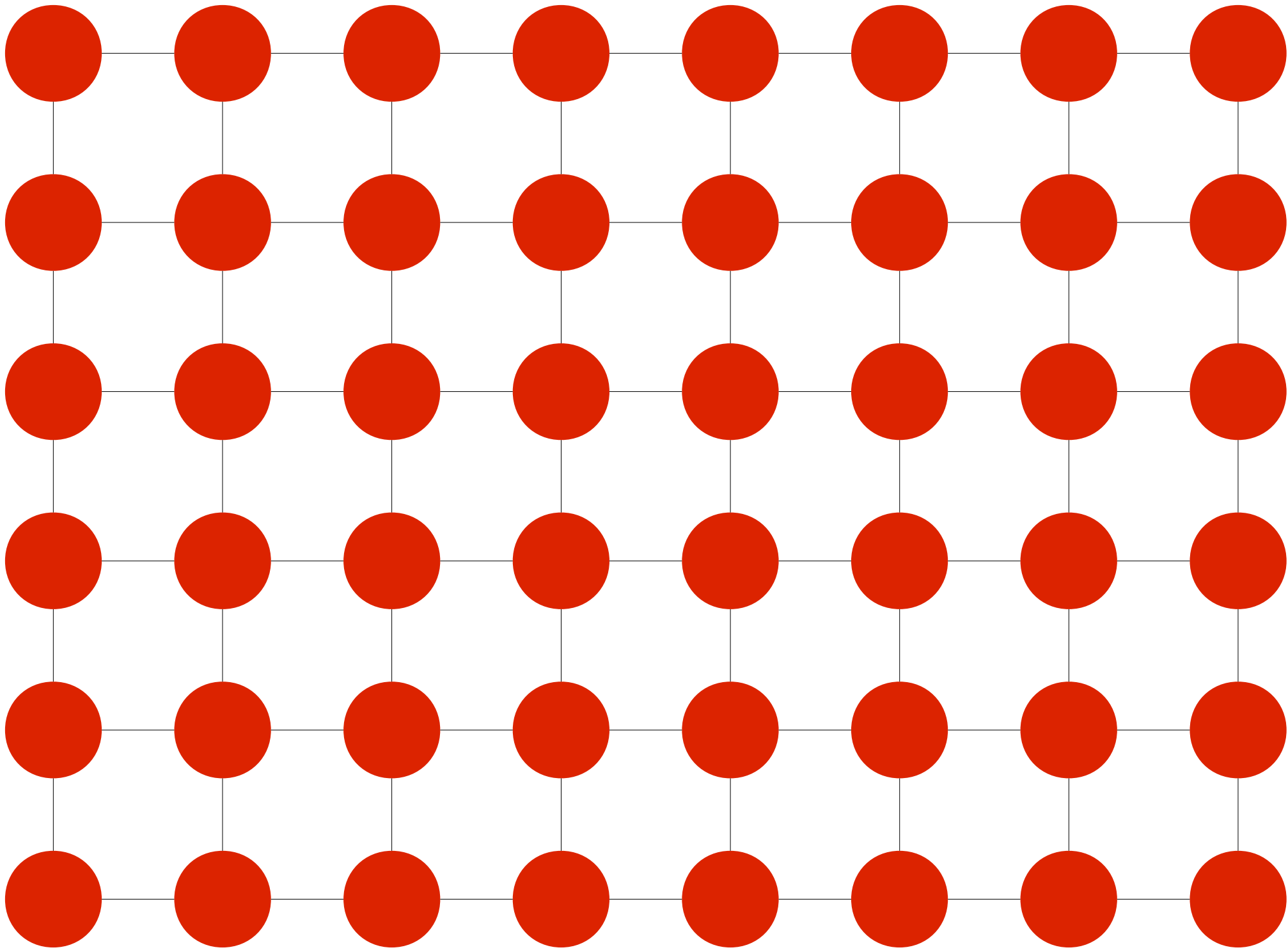


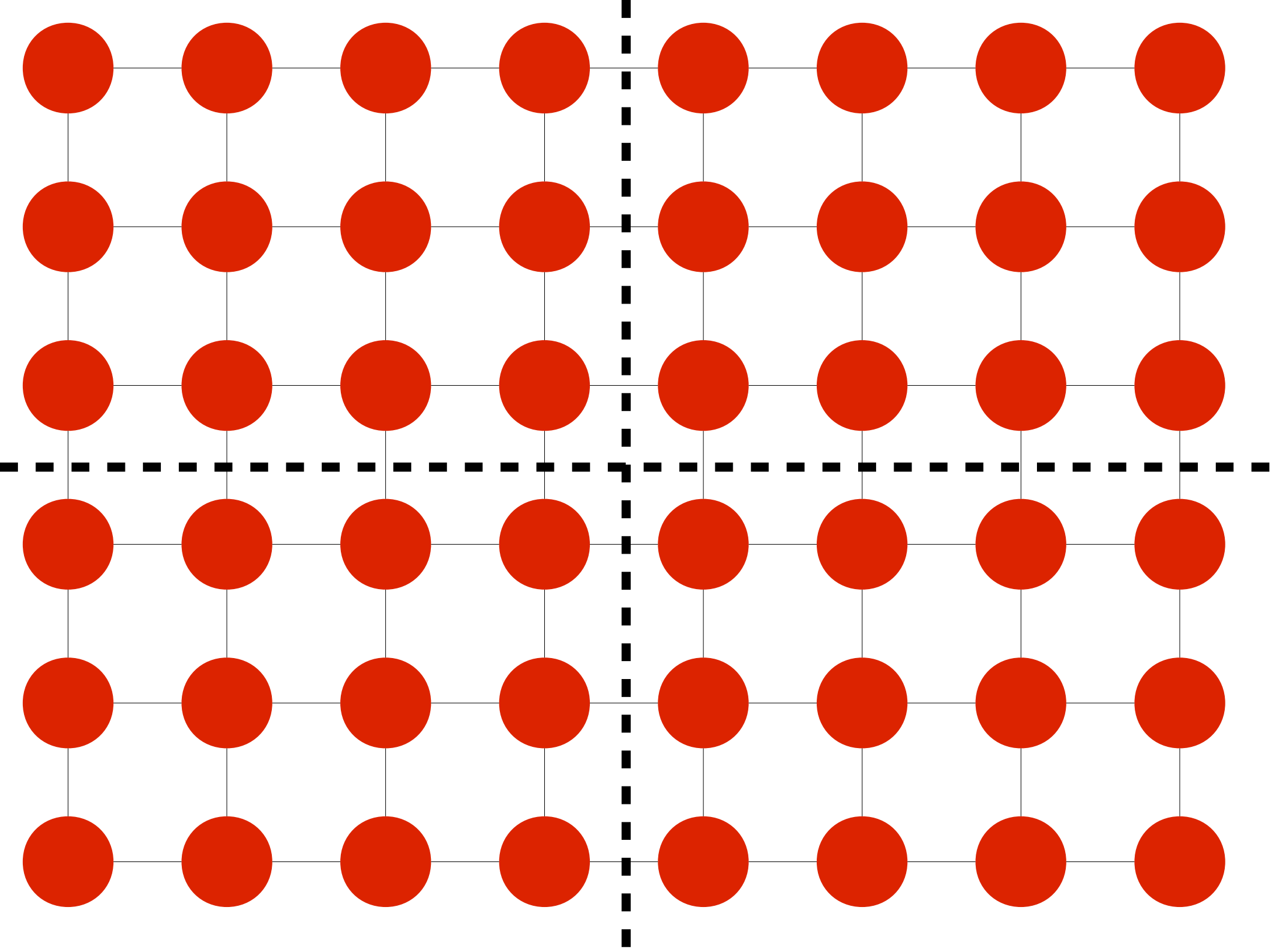


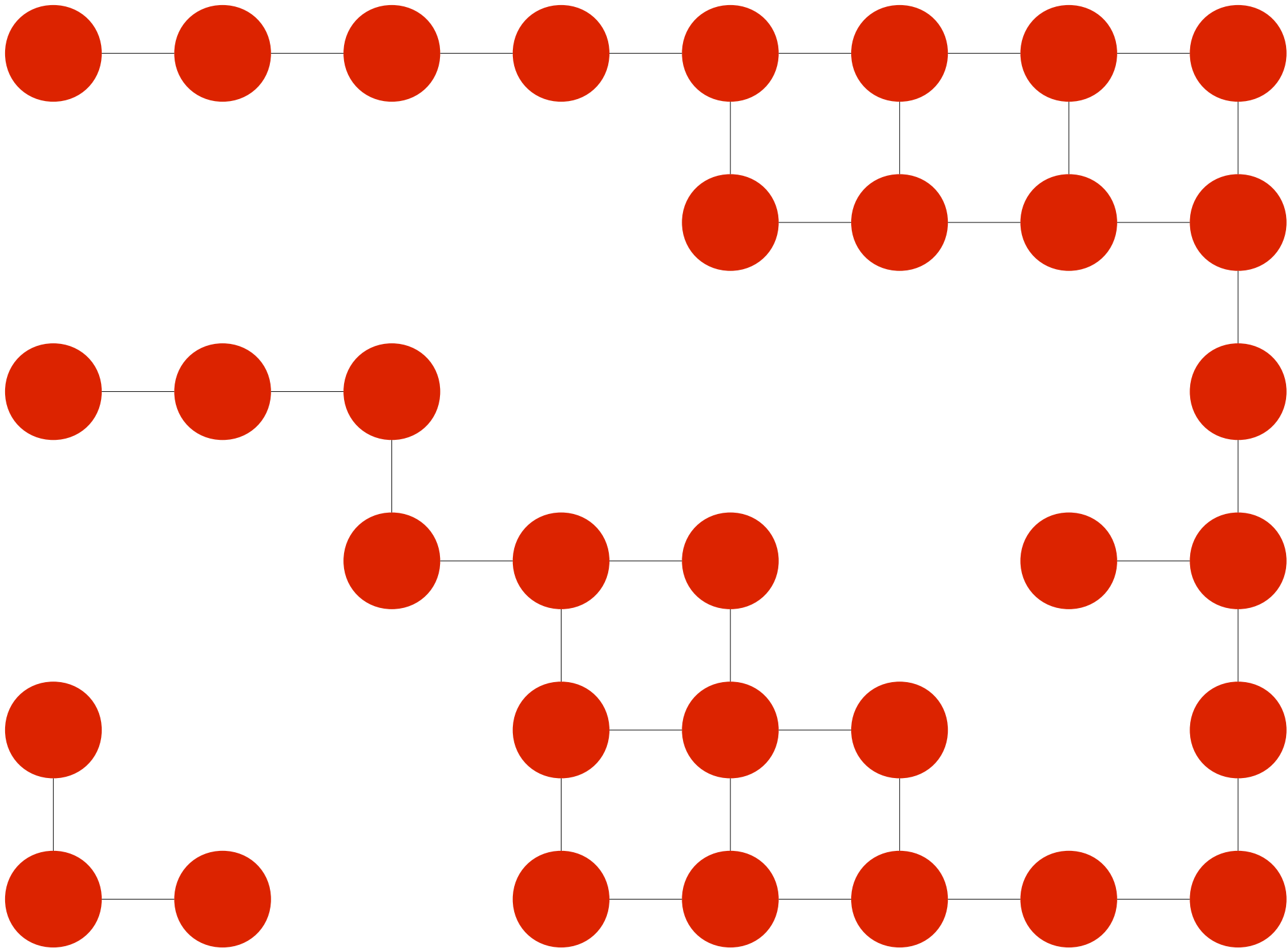


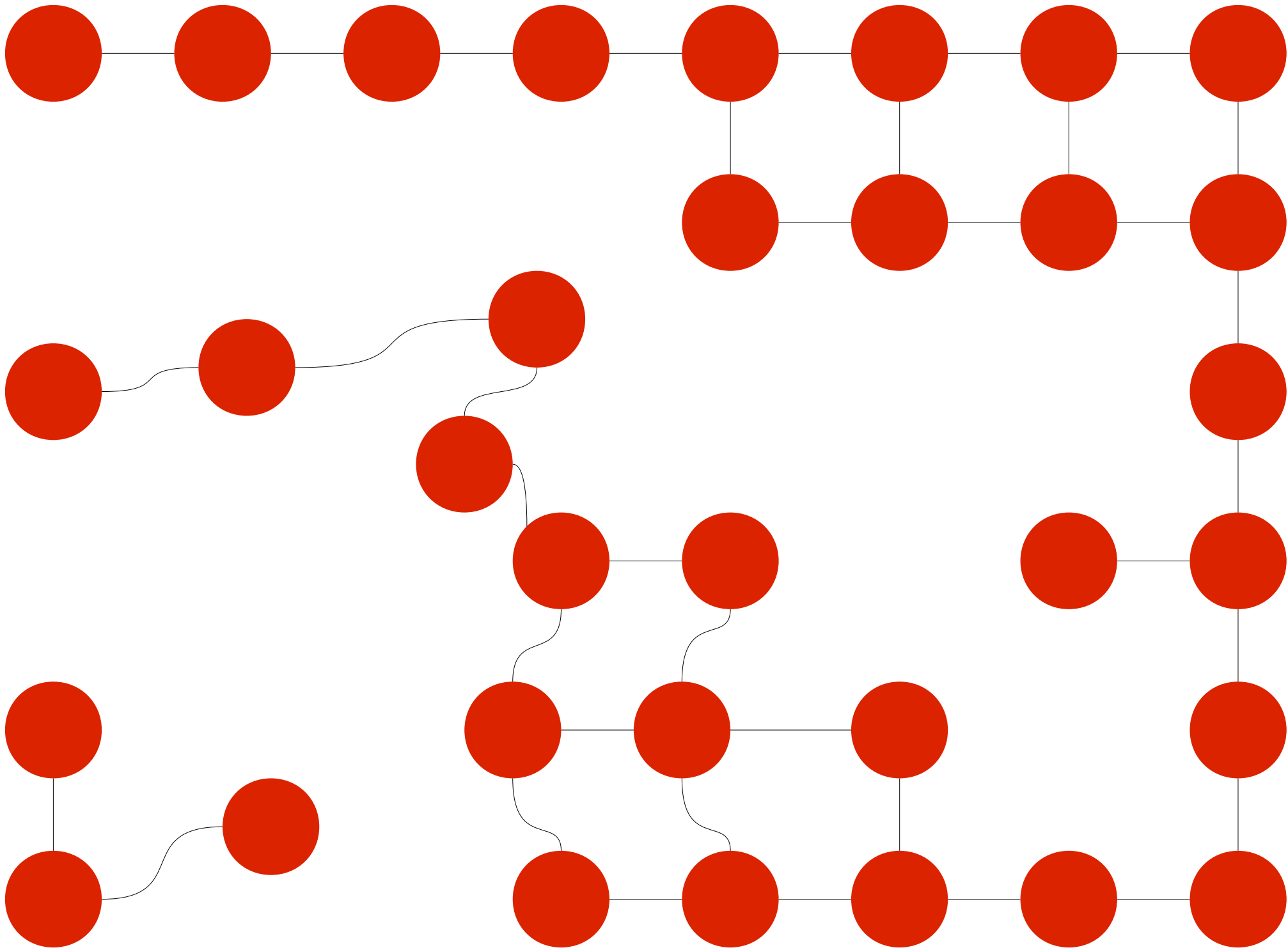


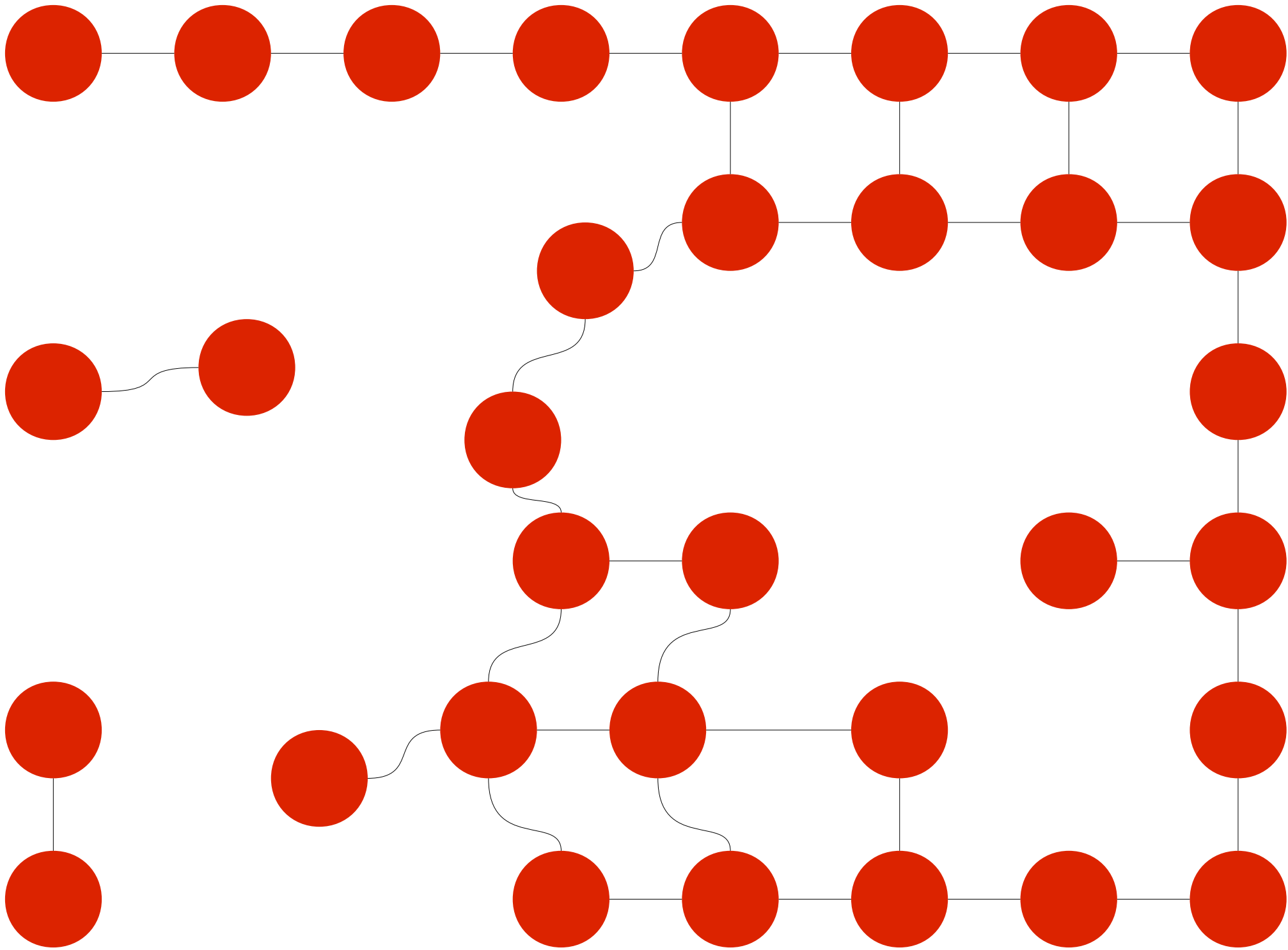


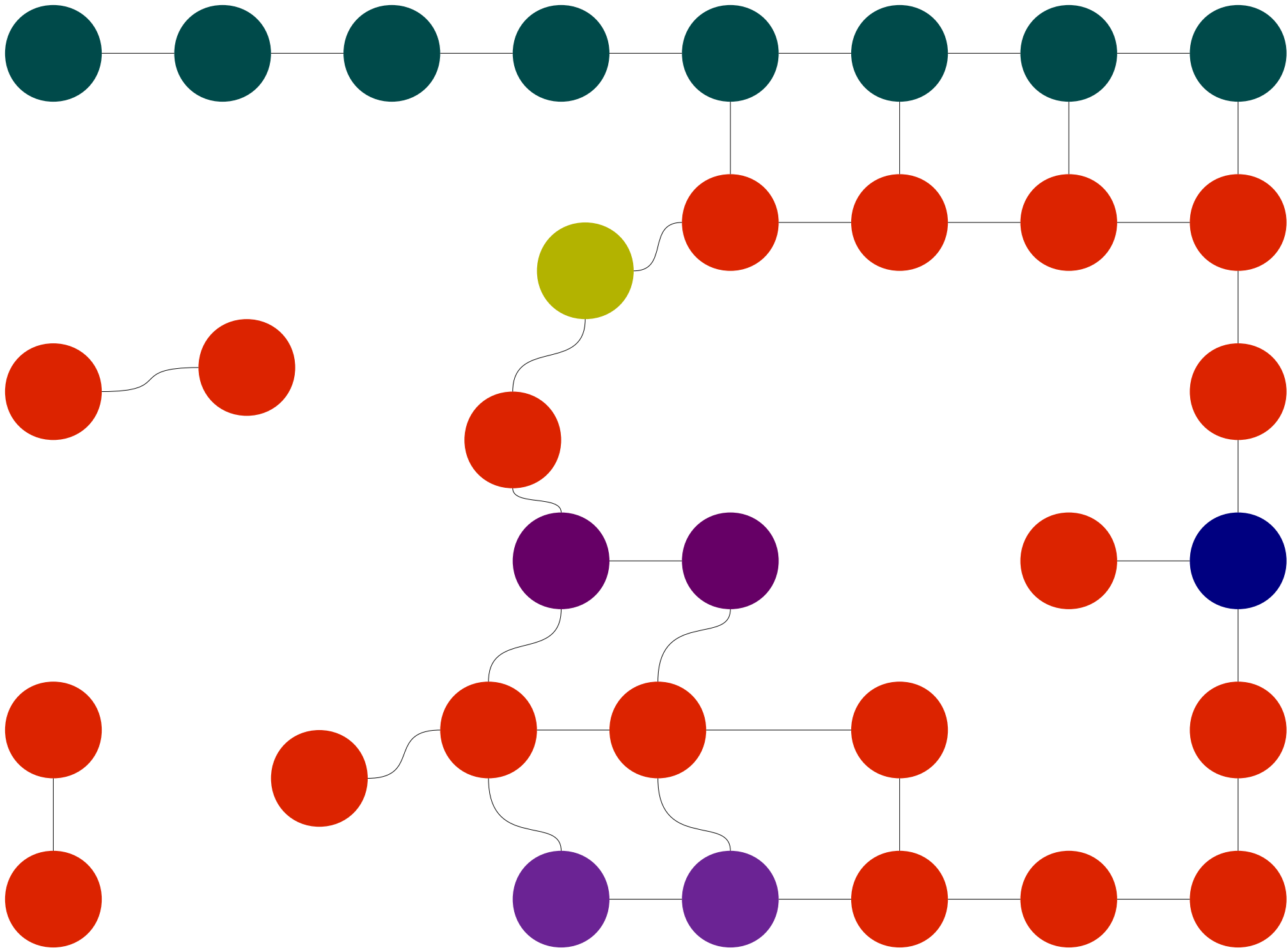


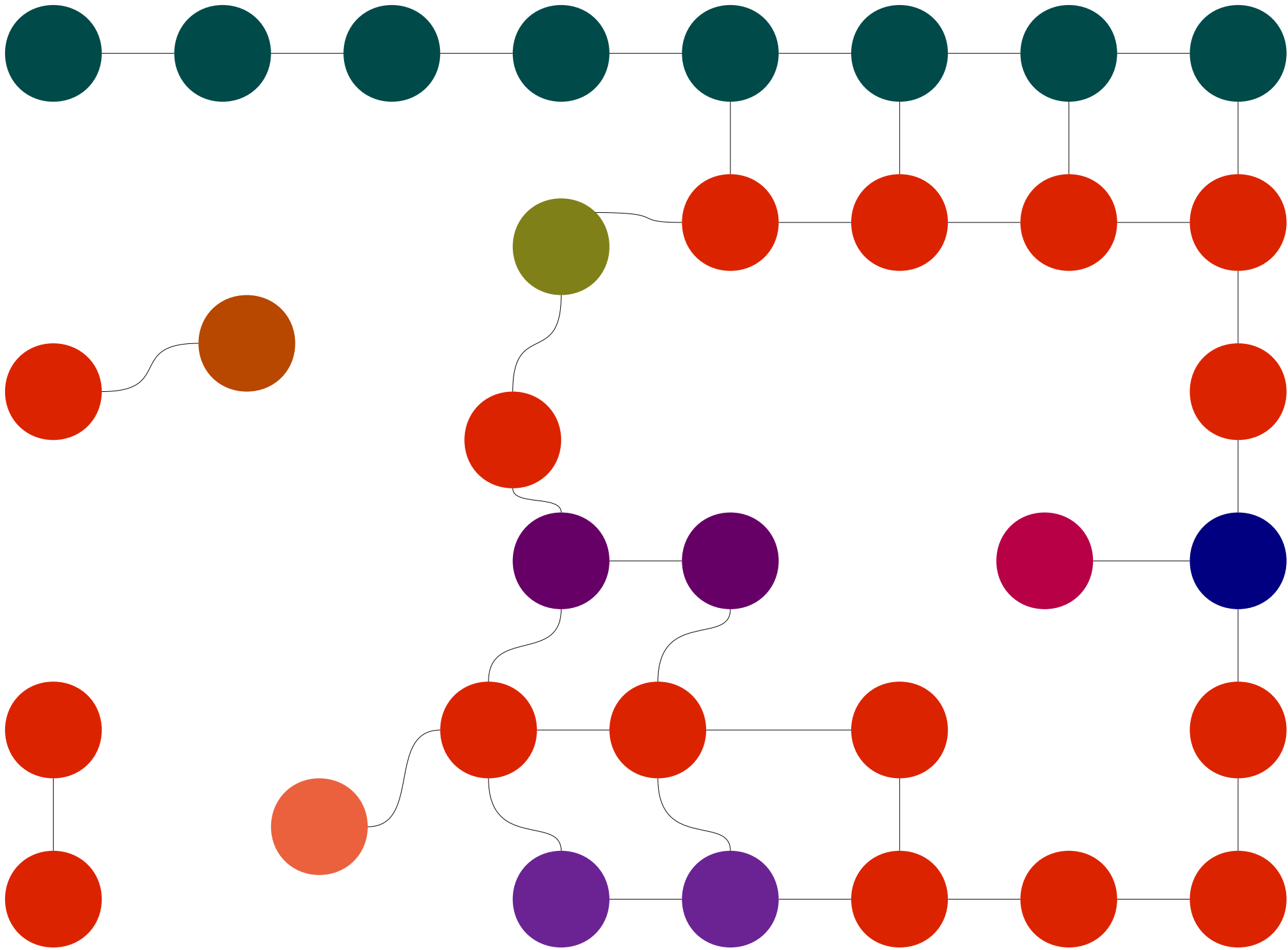


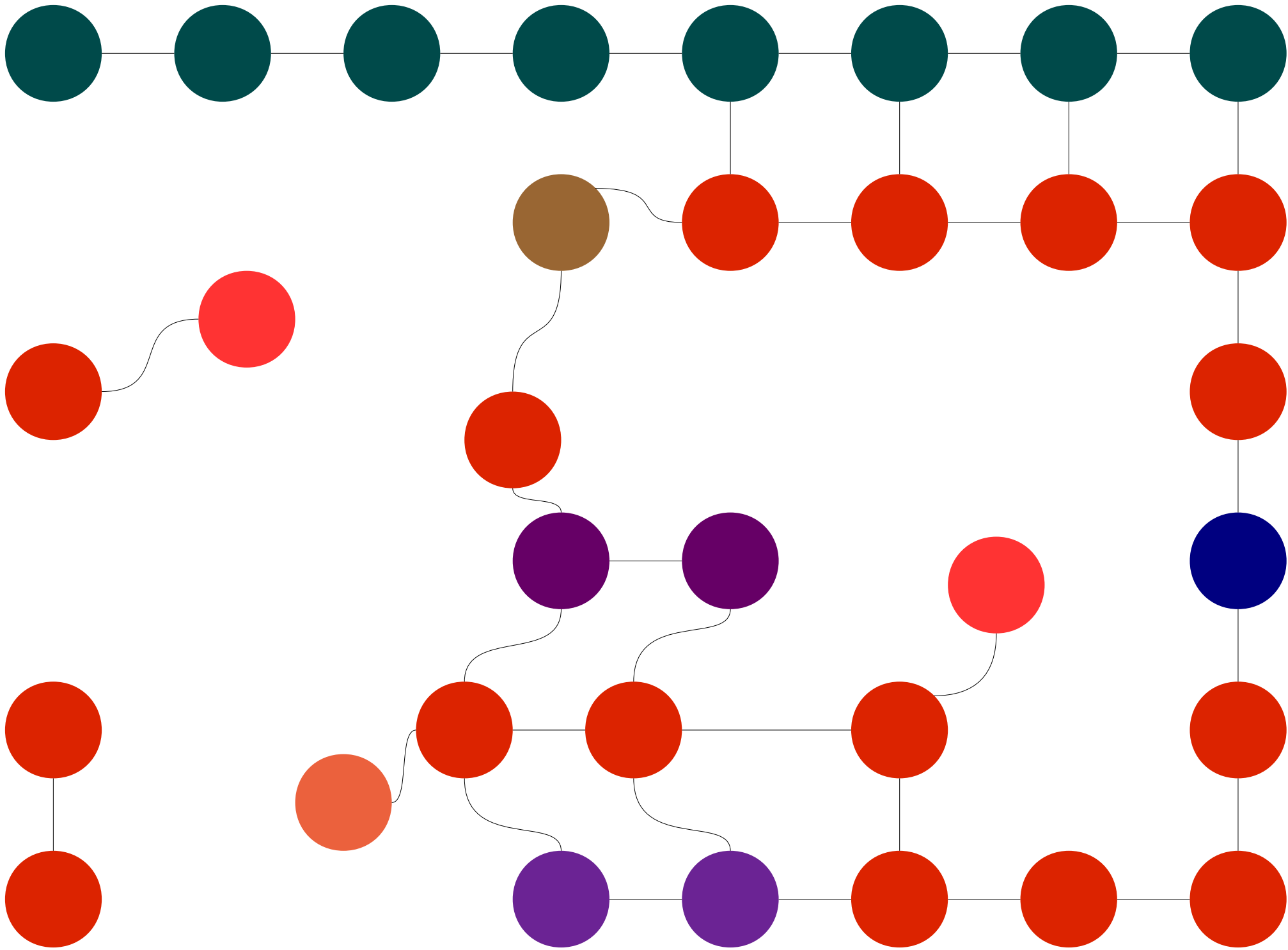






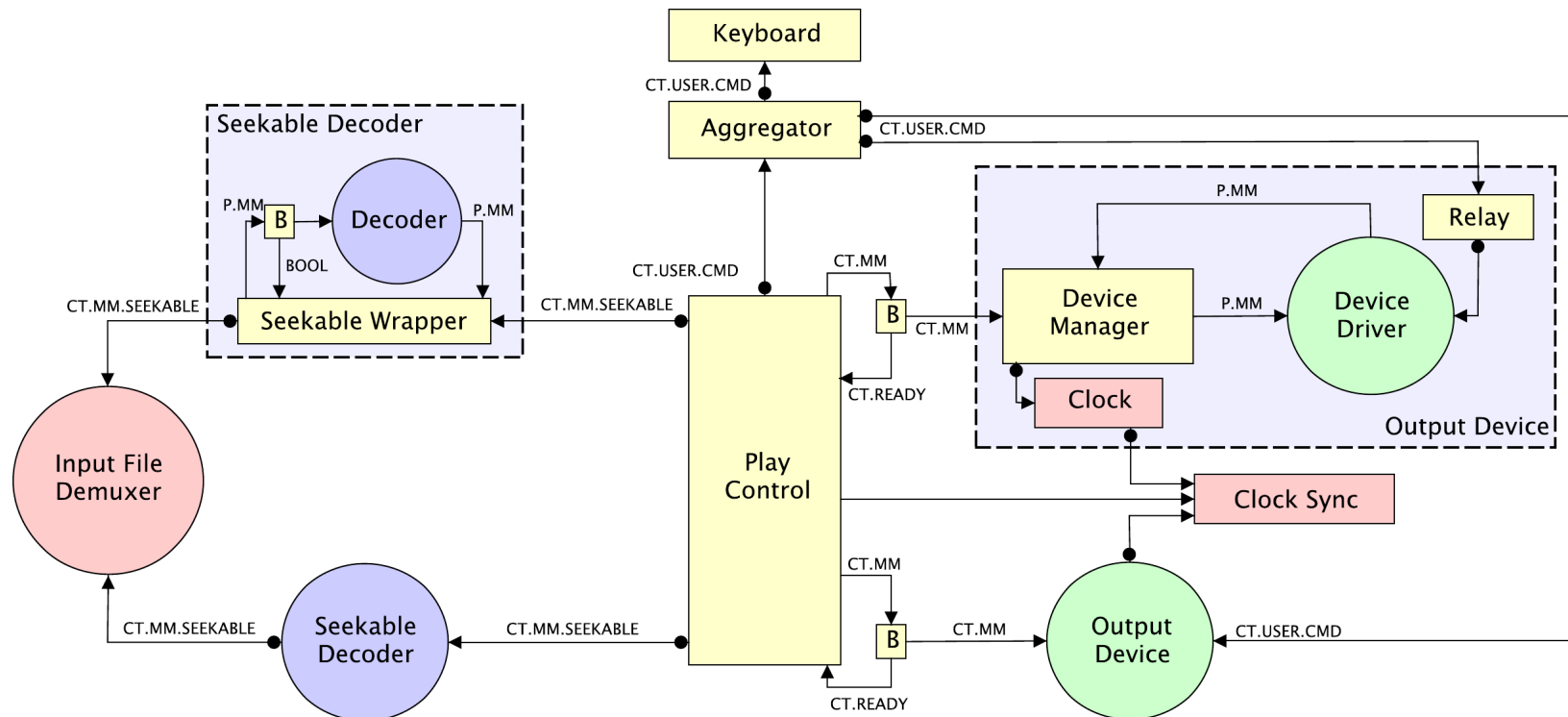






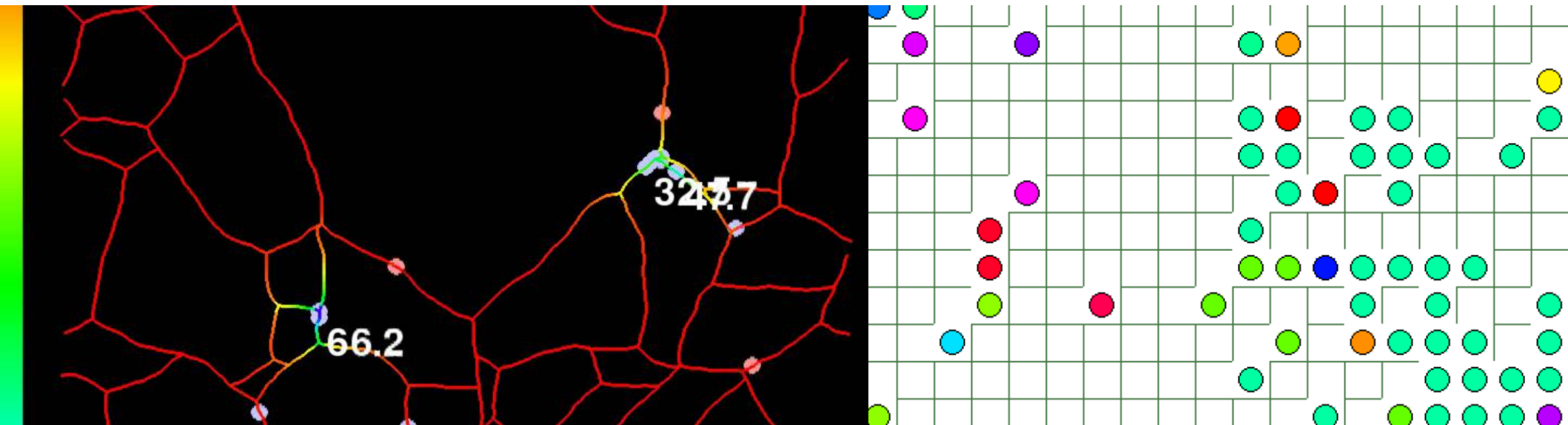
Concurrent programming

- Design and implement software in terms of **concurrent activities** and **how they interact**
 - Uses include: network servers, robotic control systems, multiplayer games, media processing...



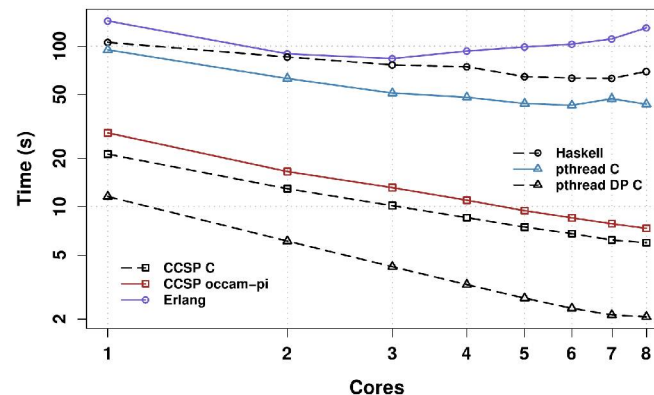
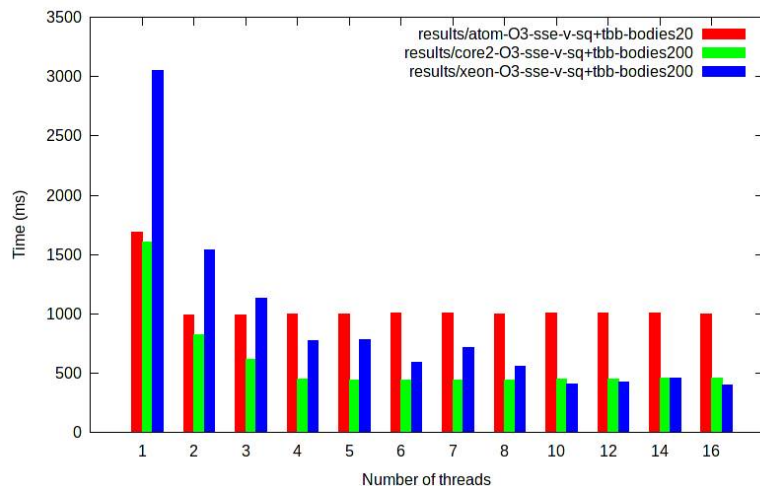
Concurrent programming

- Activities are “lightweight threads”, with their own **state** and **flow of control**
- Modelling entities as concurrent activities means they can **behave** and **develop** independently
 - No artificial ordering on interactions
 - A heterogeneous system, not a homogenised soup



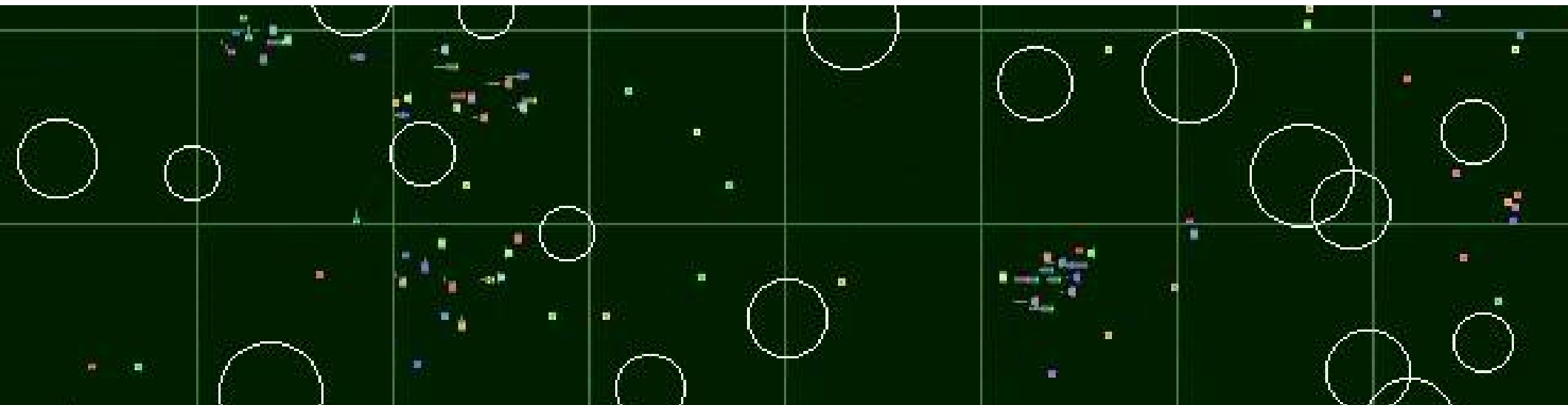
From concurrency to parallelism

- The **runtime system** schedules activities automatically across the available processors
 - ... so it exploits the **natural concurrency** of the system you're modelling to execute in **parallel**
- Modern concurrent runtime systems – Intel's TBB, the GHC Haskell runtime, CCSP... – have low activity overheads and excellent **scalability**



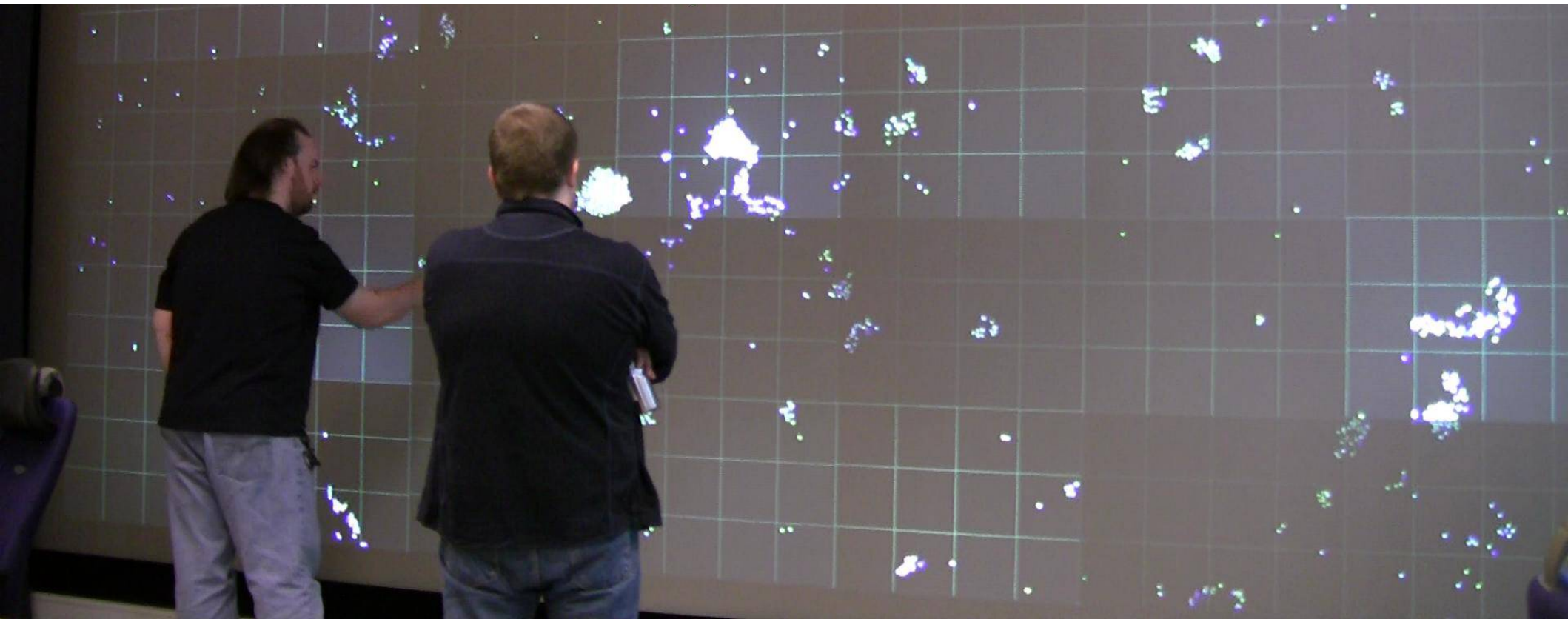
Smart scheduling

- Scheduling is done while the program is running
 - More information available: better decisions
- Dynamic load-balancing
 - **Work stealing** finds jobs for idle CPUs
- Informed by interactions between the activities
 - Minimises **contention**, and improves **locality**



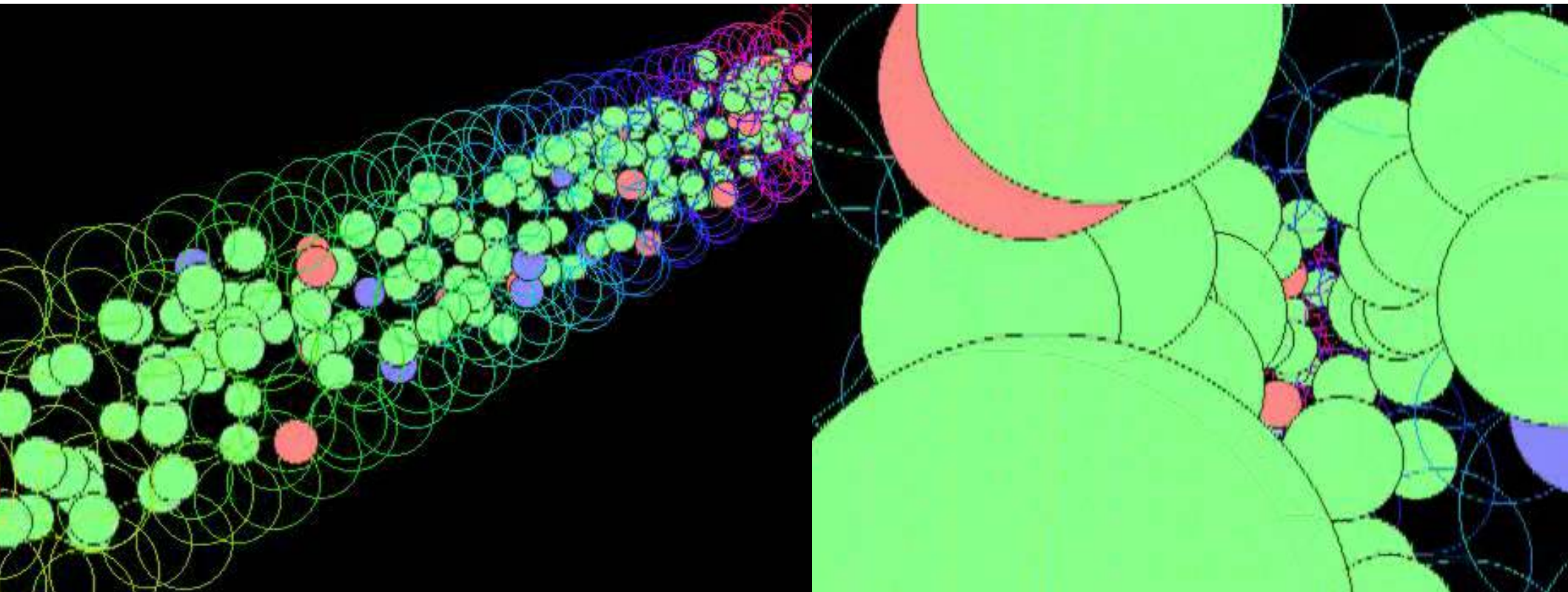
Distributed simulation

- Making the interactions explicit considerably simplifies **distributing** a problem across a cluster of machines
 - Scalable techniques, minimising **latency** effects



Playing games with space

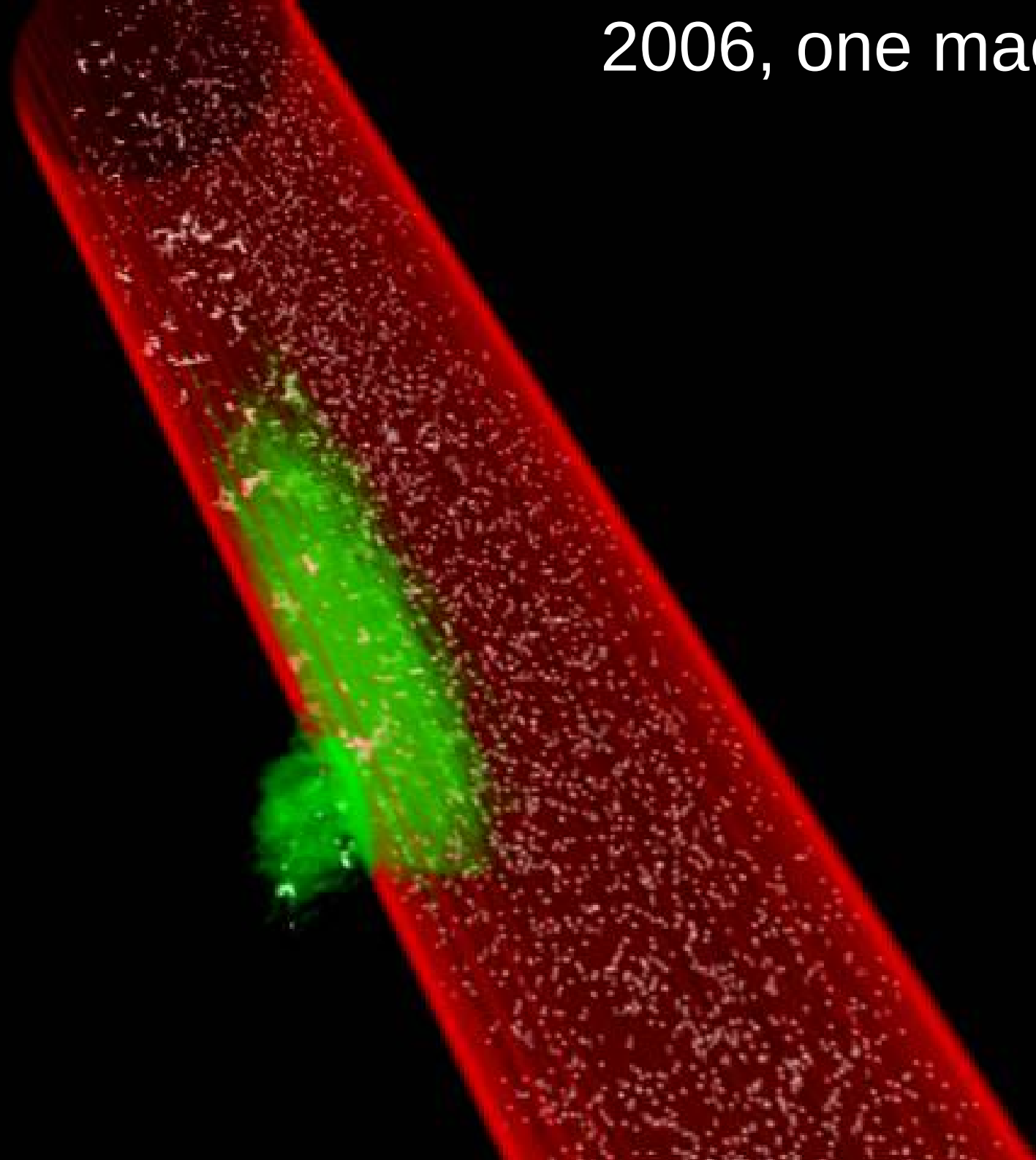
- Spatial interaction is key to our applications
 - Needs to be **dynamic**, **accurate** and **fast**
- We use tricks developed for real-time **collision detection** in computer games



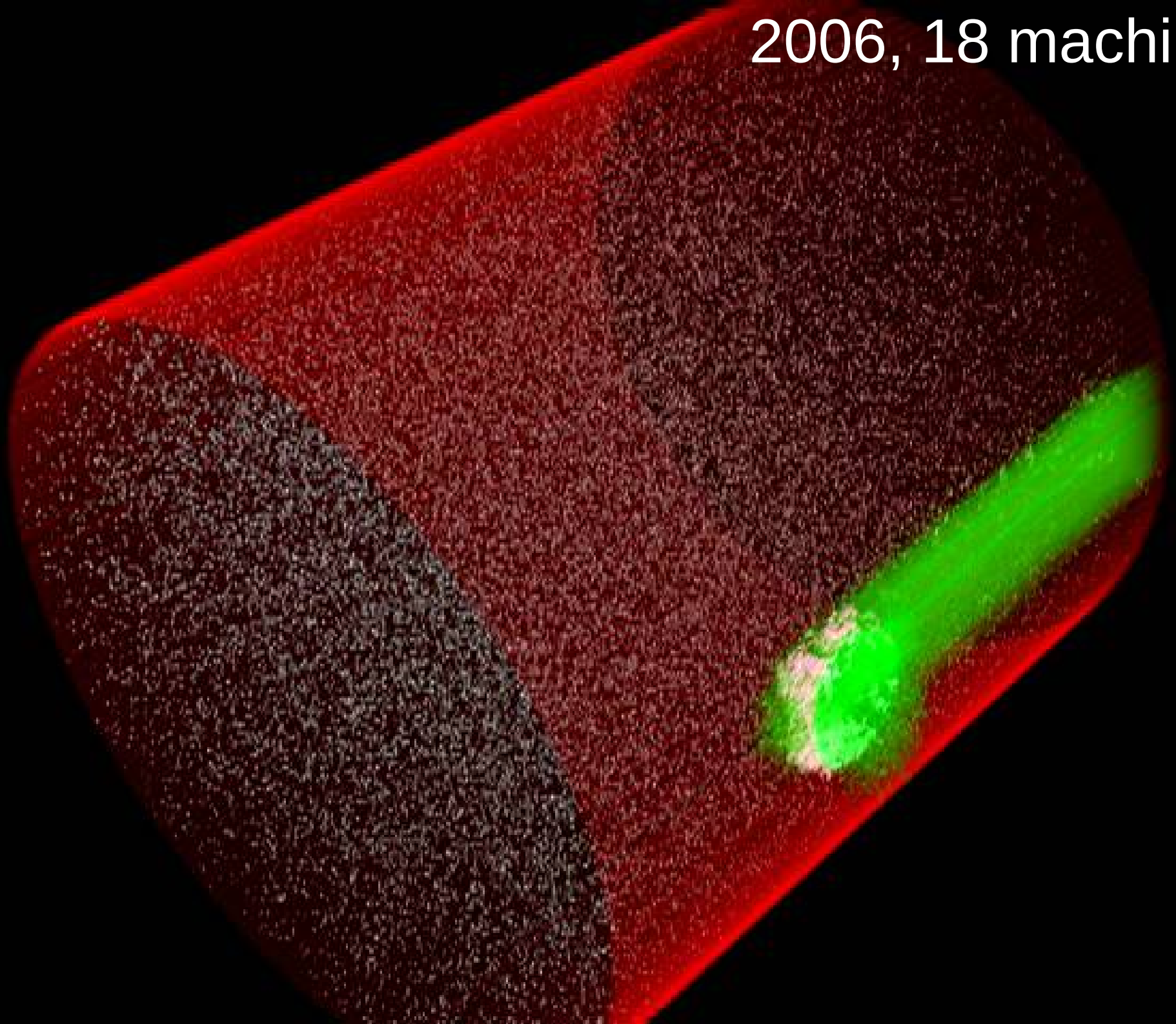
Where next?

- In use on a variety of projects (immunology, cell signalling, electricity networks...) using CoSMoS design patterns
- **This summer:** cell physics, blood clotting
- **Longer-term:** cancer modelling in CRISP
 - ... where spatial interaction and heterogeneity are also major concerns
- **Tools:** developing more appropriate interaction mechanisms for simulations – and making the runtime system space-aware

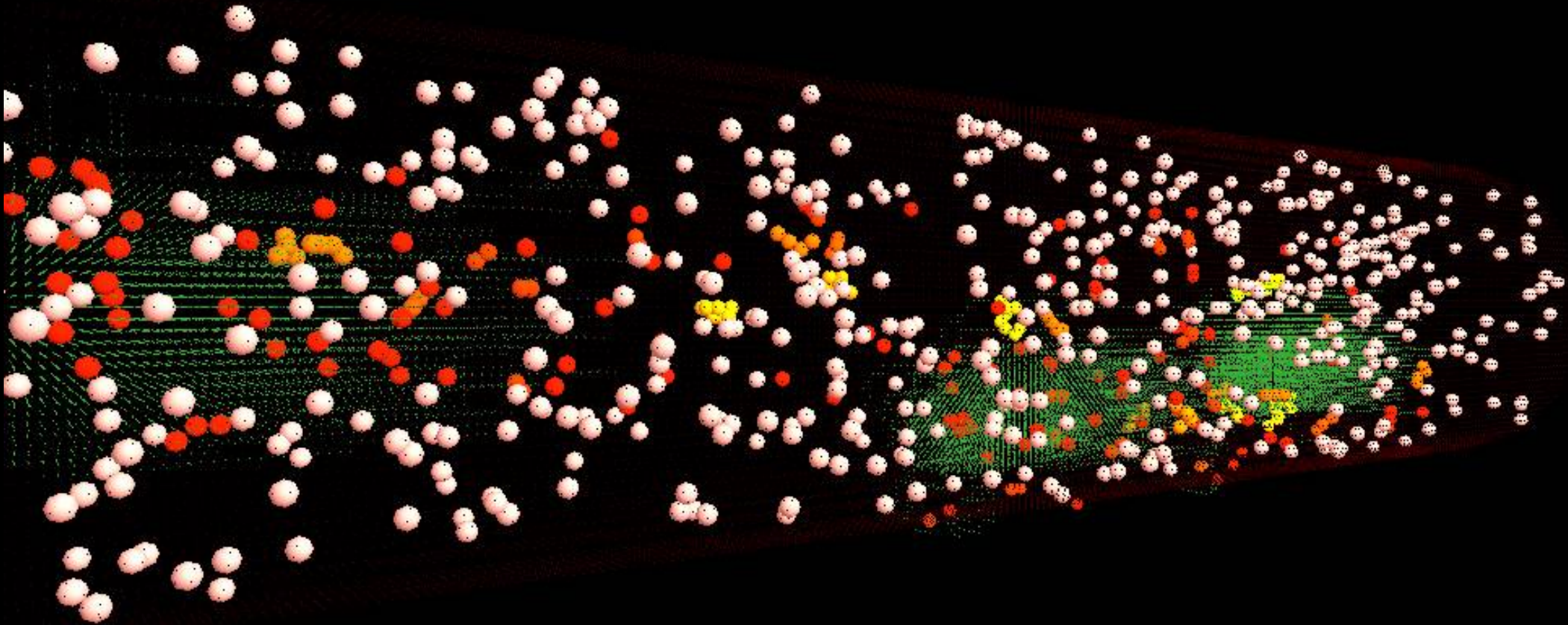
2006, one machine



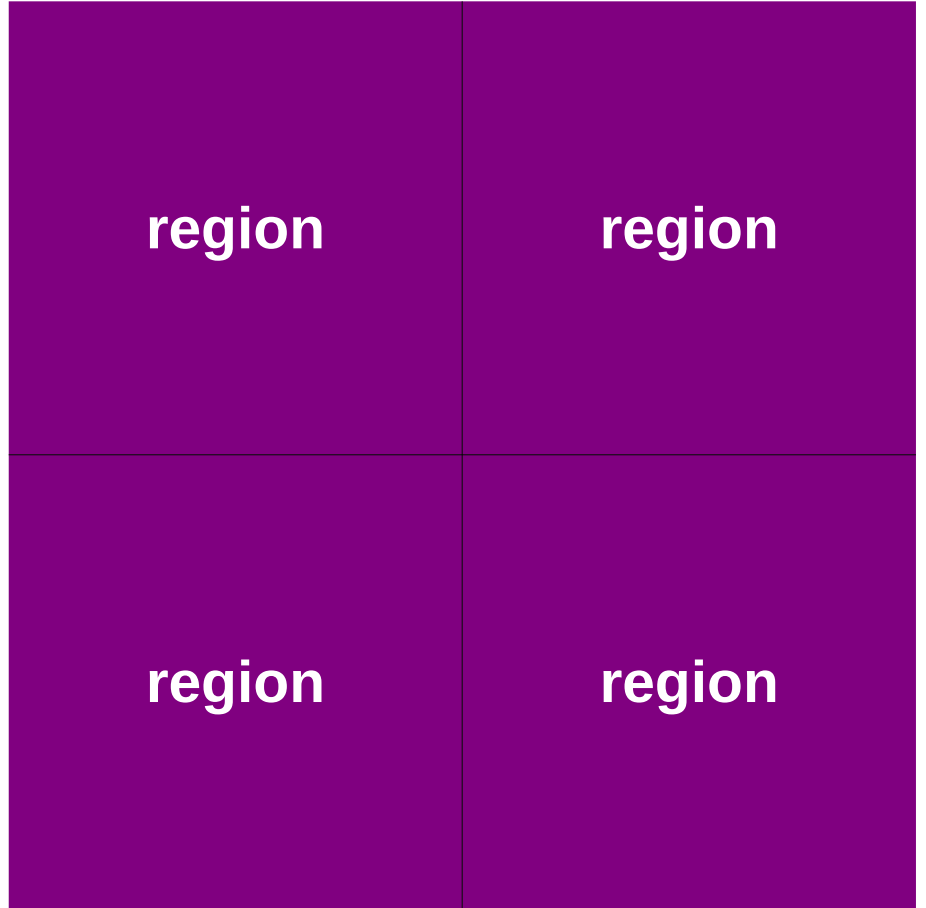
2006, 18 machines



2011, one machine



region



Thanks to...

- **CoSMoS** (EPSRC)
www.cosmos-research.org
esp. Paul Andrews,
Carl Ritson, Peter Welch
- **CRISP** (SICSA)
esp. Jim Bown, Alexey Goltsov,
Mark Shovman



Any questions?