

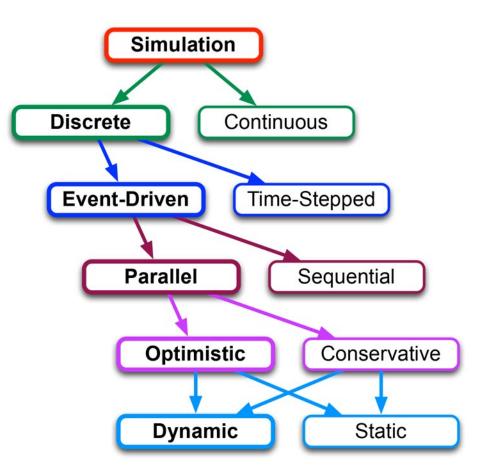
Parallel Discrete Event Simulation

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Discrete Event Simulation is the tool of choice for problem domains without governing physical (differential) equations. Our R&D effort is focused on faster execution of the largest models in parallel and faster development of models through better simulator tools. Application spaces include biology, communications, and critical infrastructure.

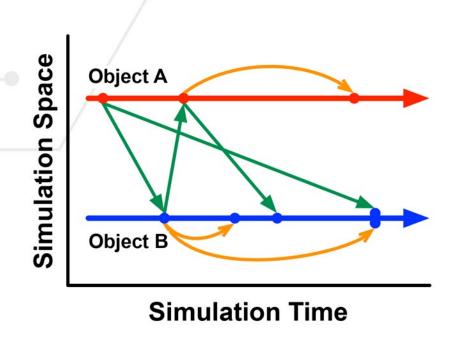
DISCRETE EVENT SIMULATION

Simulation approach for problem domains where state changes are modeled as a sequence of discrete changes (events). (Contrast with continuous simulation in which state is changed continuously over time based on a set of differential equations.)

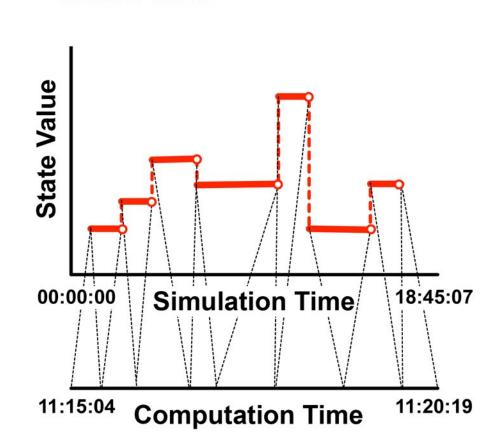


Large models and faster time to solution require *parallel* execution.

- Biggest challenge is synchronization
- Second biggest challenge is load balancing



- Objects act at discrete points in time (and space): discrete events
- Objects interact by sending messages to be acted on at a future time

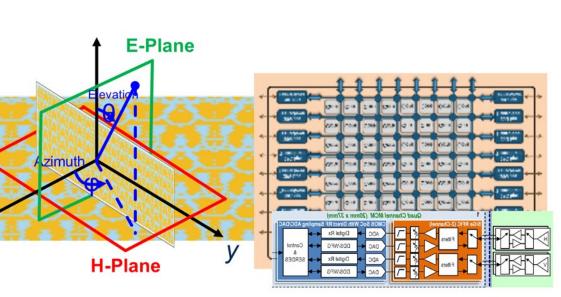


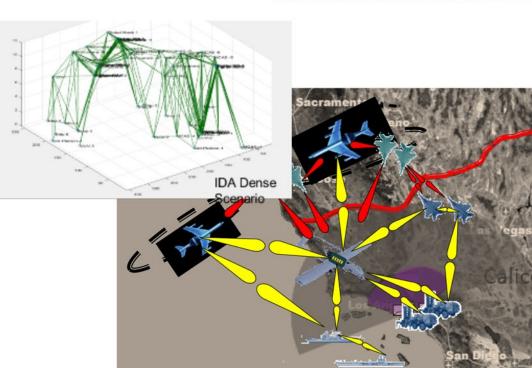
- Computation time is used to update new state values when an event occurs
- No computation required to move between event times

EXAMPLE PDES APPLICATIONS

Using a simulator as integration point for **first-of-kind networked radio**:

- Novel hardware, requiring significant advances in model and simulator technology
- Novel network management protocols require testing in adverse conditions at system level
- Hardware, firmware, and protocol performance all being demonstrated and integrated first in simulation
- Demonstrate performance in mission-relevant scenarios

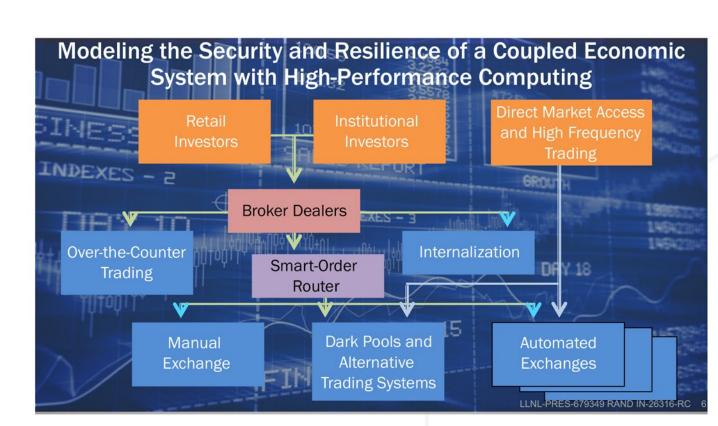




Discrete simulation applied to novel science and security domains:

Co-simulation of electric grid and control system as a testbed for

advanced approaches to critical infrastructure security:

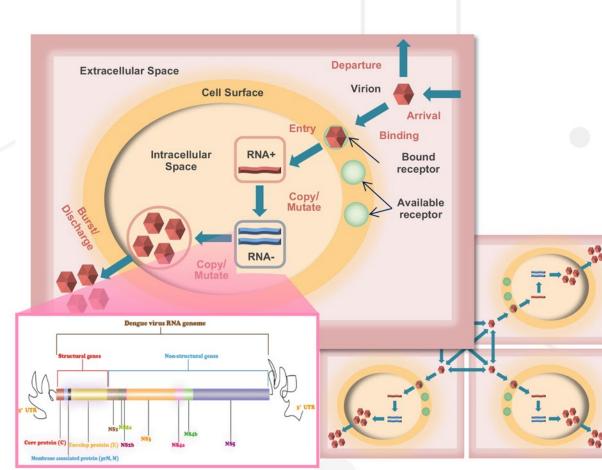


FIELD

HMI

Control System Simulation

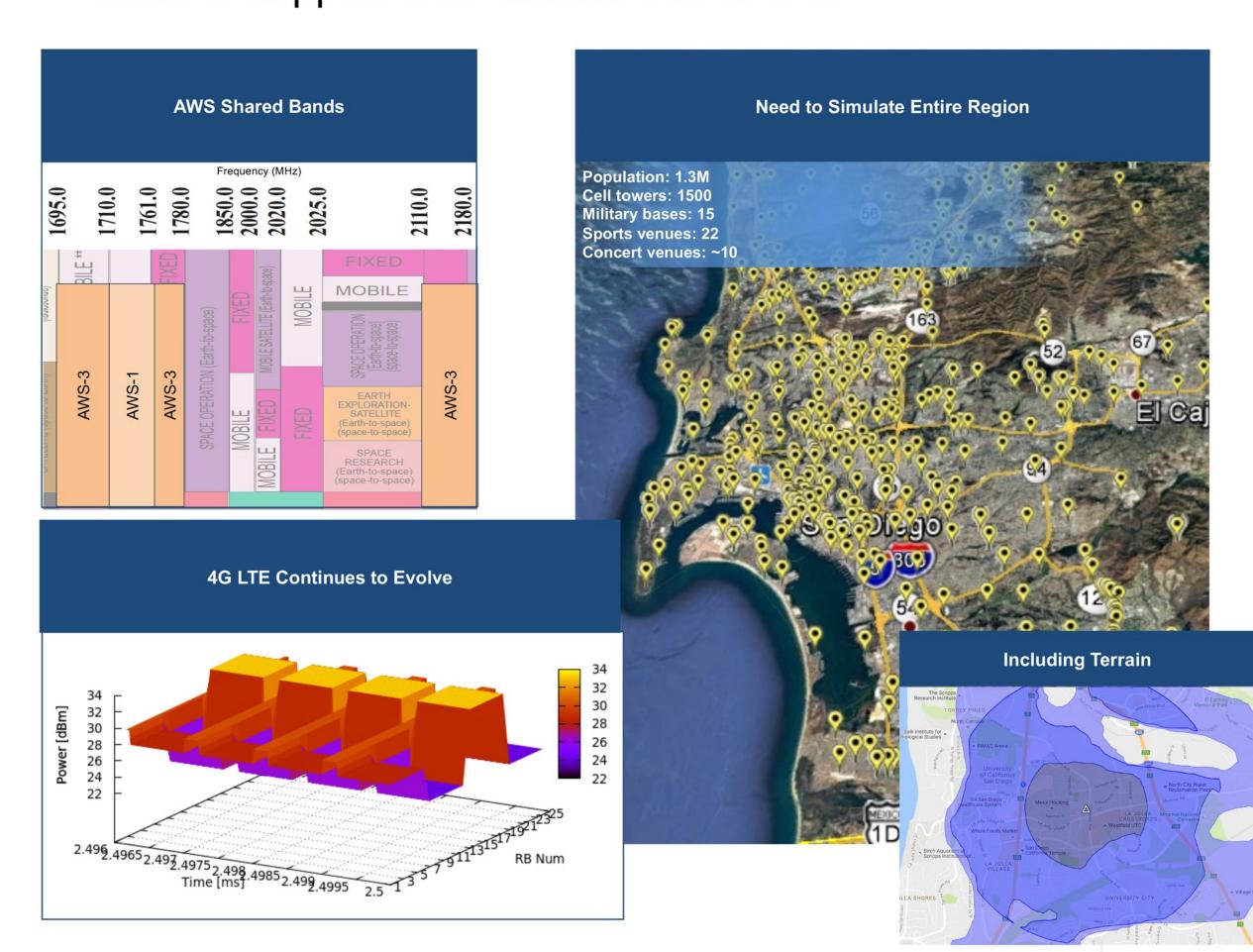
Behavioral and structural model of the U.S. stock market to study questions of policy, stability, and indicators of manipulation and instability.



Discrete model for the evolution of viruses as they replicate in human cells. This is intrinsically a continuous chemical process. By using a DES approach, we can model many more cells over much longer times.

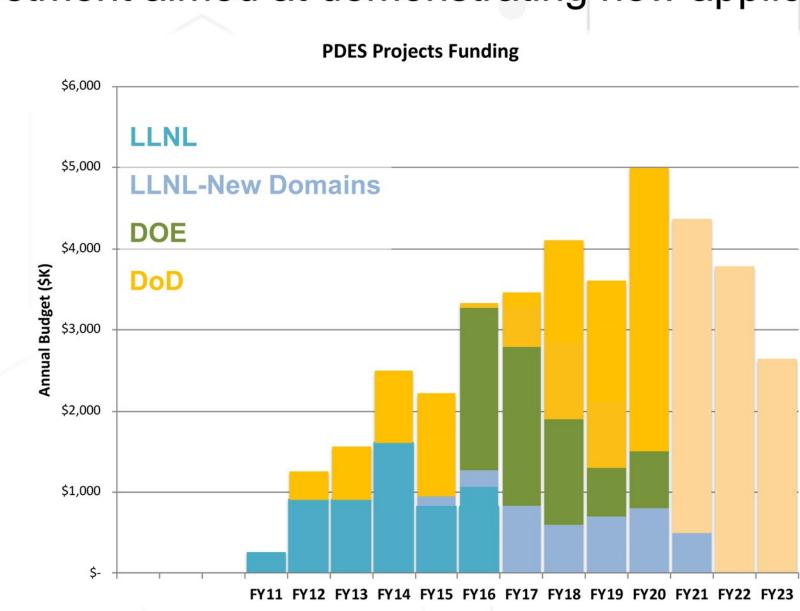
Modeling mutual interference between cell phone and government users:

- Improve assessment of mutual interference between DoD and current 4G and future 5G cell phone (LTE) technology
- Tools to support DoD tactical use of LTE

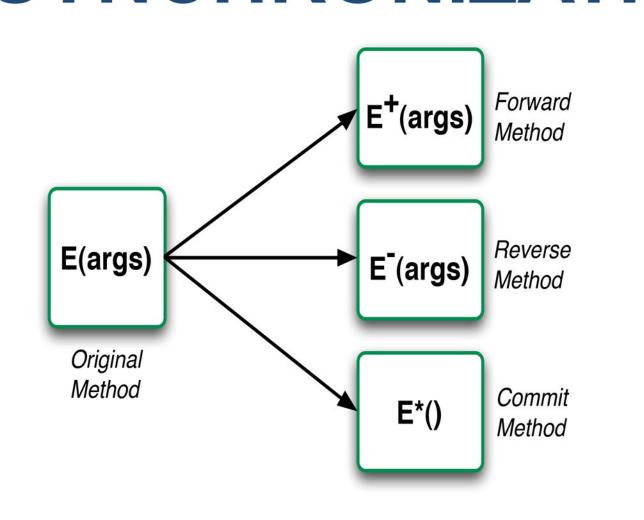


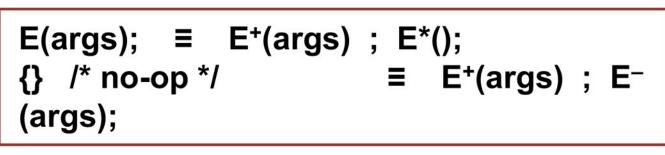
SPONSORS

LLNL investment → sustained external sponsorship. Continued LLNL investment aimed at demonstrating new application areas.

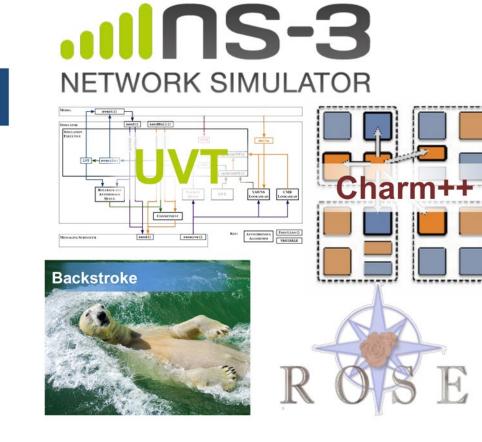


XPDES: NEW, UNIFIED APPROACH TO SYNCHRONIZATION





- Application models are hard to write
- Optimistic models are triply hard to write: need to factor event method in to three related pieces
- Backstroke compiler tool automates this process





XPDES: eXtreme-scale PDES combines:

- Backstroke: automatic optimistic code generation
- New universal virtual time synchronization algorithm
- Charm++ dynamic load balancing

