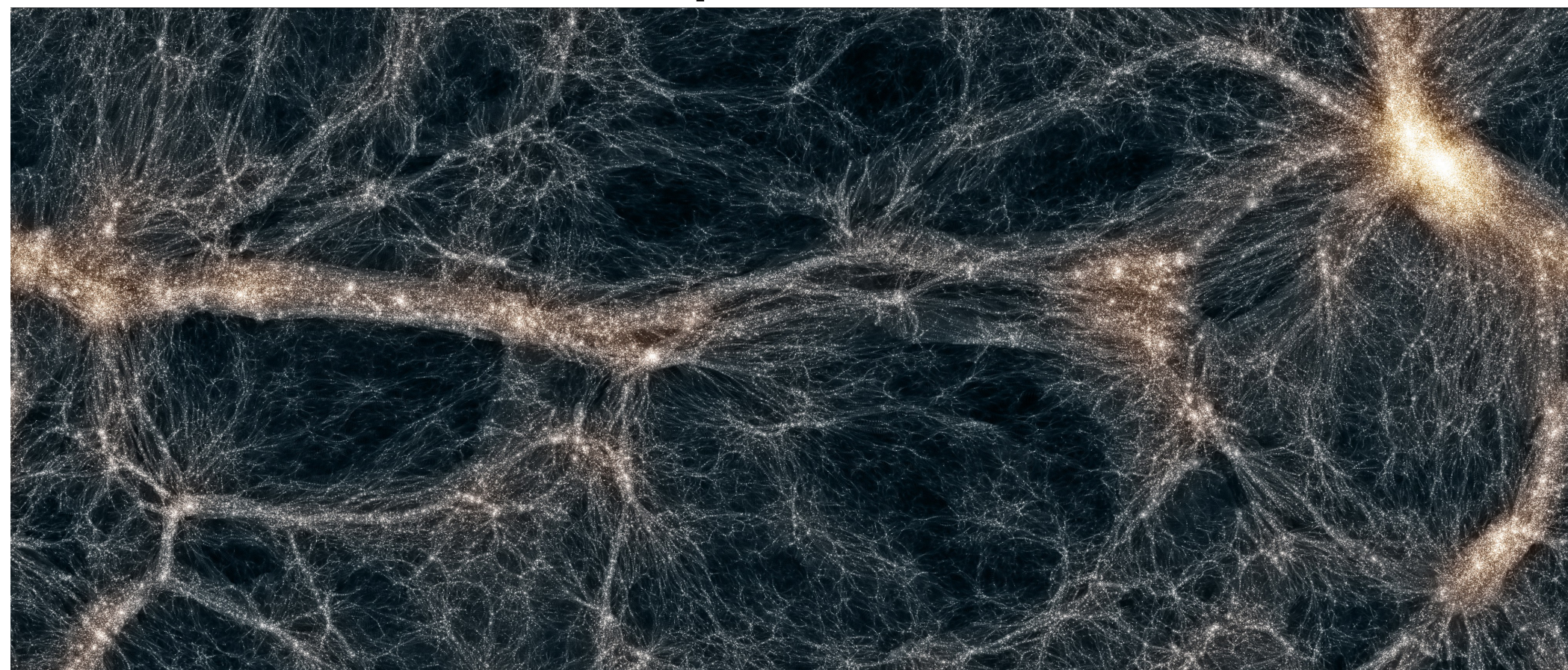


# Evolution of the Small Galaxy Population



Thomas Quinn  
University of Washington  
NSF PRAC Award 1144357





Fabio Governato  
Lauren Anderson  
Michael Tremmel  
Charlotte Christensen  
Joachim Stadel  
James Wadsley  
Greg Stinson



Laxmikant Kale  
Filippo Gioachin  
Pritish Jetley  
Celso Mendes  
Amit Sharma  
Lukasz Wesolowski  
Gengbin Zheng  
Edgar Solomonik  
Harshitha Menon  
Orion Lawlor

# Outline

- Scientific background (Why it matters)
- Need for high resolution (Key Challenges)
- Project goals (Why Blue Watters)
- MPI vs HLL, Charm++ and ChaNGa (Key Challenges)
  - Importance of BW group
- Preliminary results (Accomplishments)
- Data analysis challenges (Shared Data)



Galaxy formation: can this...

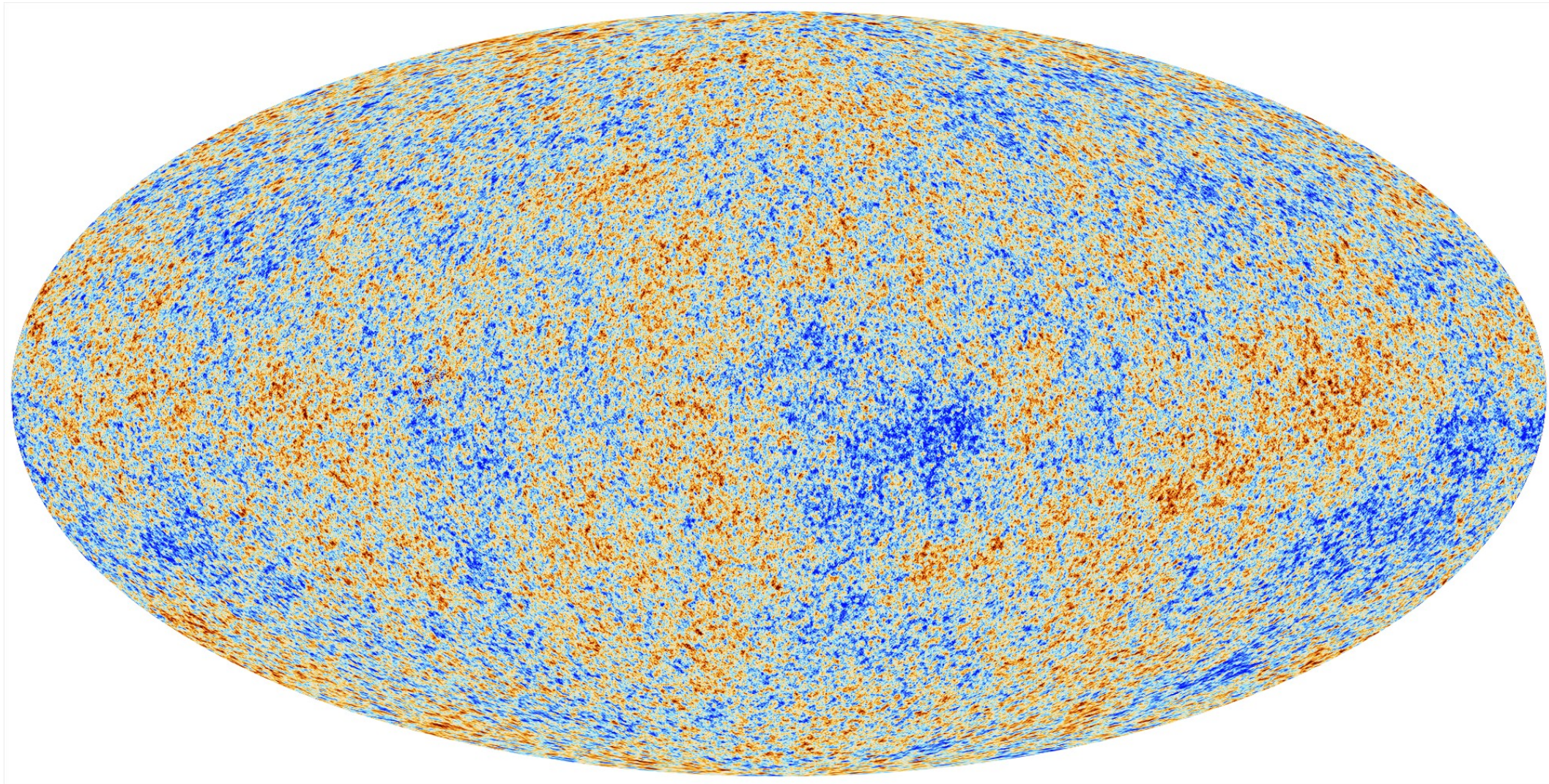


Image courtesy ESA/Planck



... turn into this?

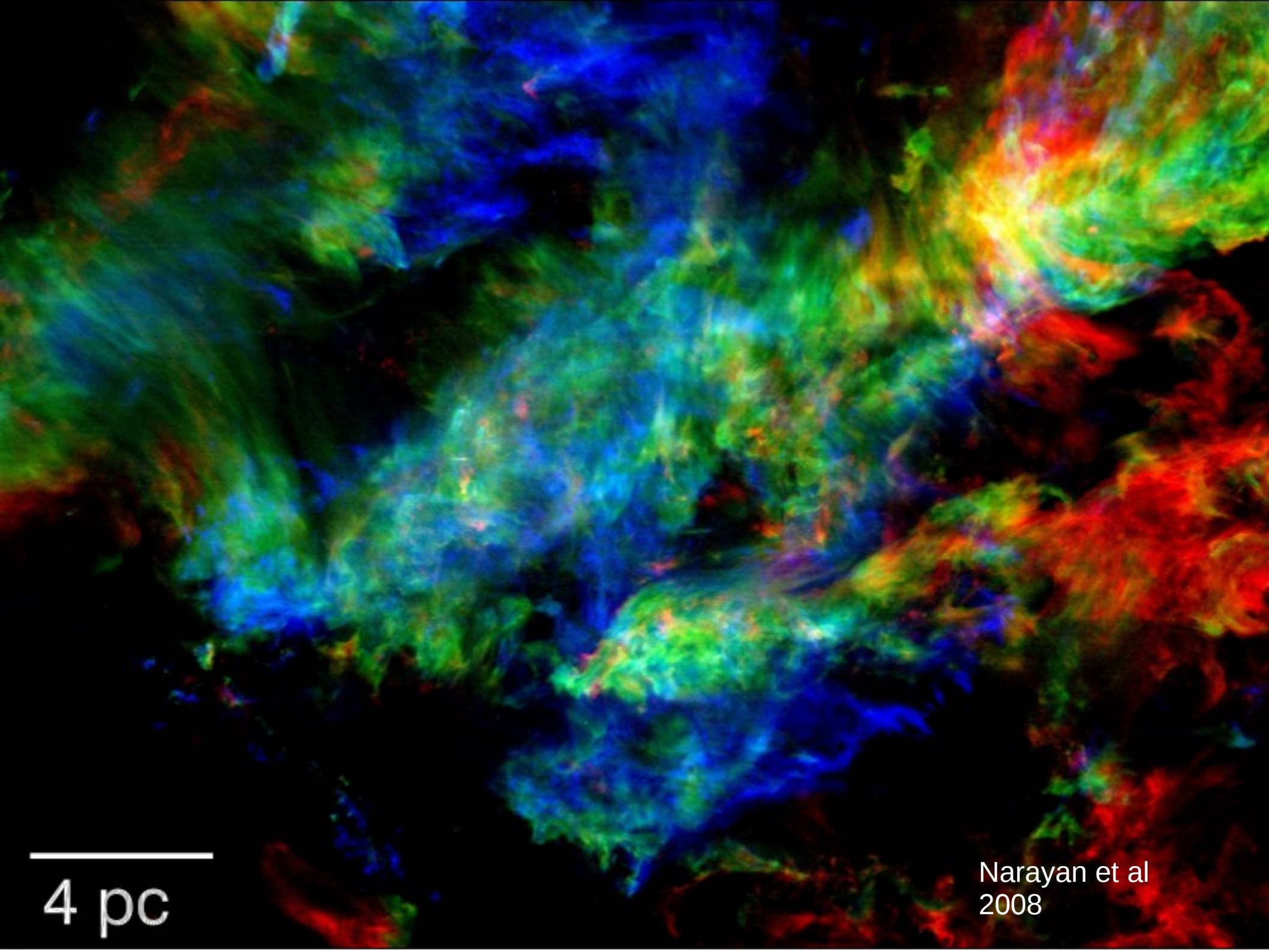




# Modeling Star Formation: it's hard

- Gravitational Instabilities
- Magnetic Fields
- Radiative Transfer
- Molecular/Dust Chemistry
- Driven at large scales: differential rotation
- Driven at small scales: Supernovae and Stellar Winds
- Scales unresolvable in cosmological simulations





4 pc

Narayan et al  
2008

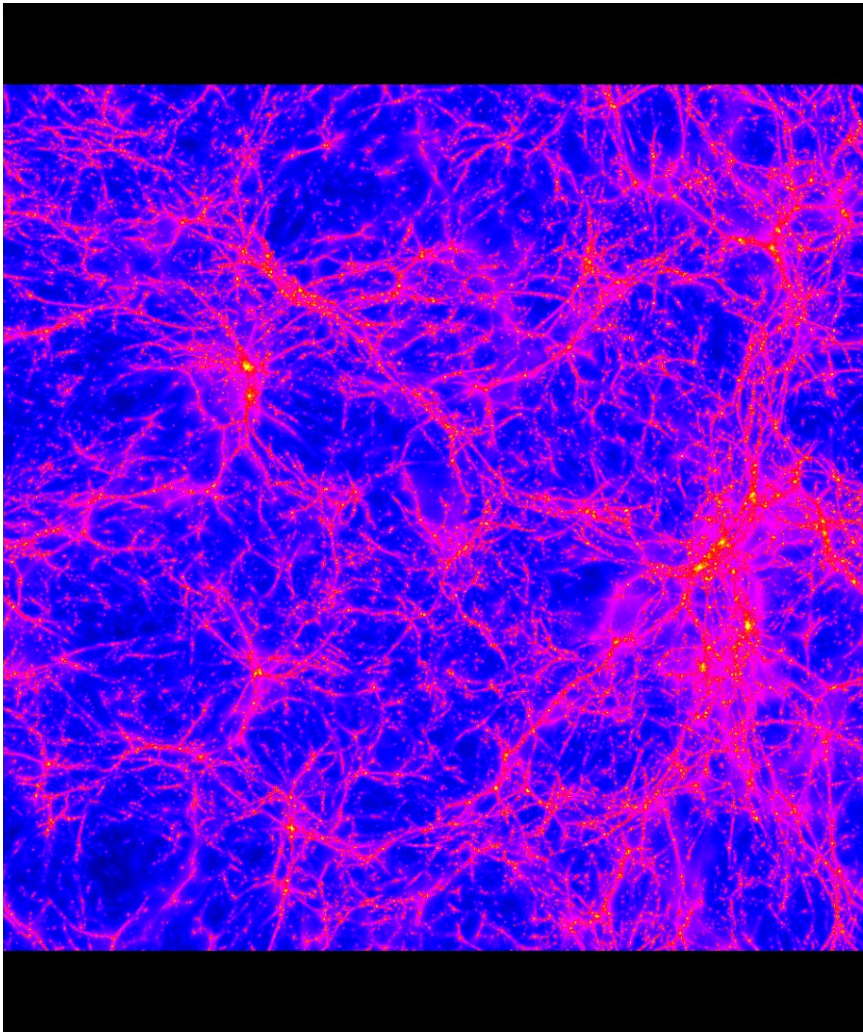


# Resolution and Subgrid Models

- Maximize Simulation Resolution
  - Capture tidal torques/accretion history (20+ Mpc)
  - Adapt resolution to galaxy (sub-Kpc)
- Capture Star Formation in a sub-grid model
  - Stars form in high density environments
  - Supernovae/stellar winds/radiation regulate star formation
  - Mitigate issues with poor resolution (overcooling)
  - Tune to match present day stellar populations





# Blue Waters: High Redshift Galaxies



- 25 Mpc Volume
- Few million particles/galaxy
- Goals:
  - Models to compare with HST Frontier fields
  - Physical properties of high  $z$  galaxies and connection to the present day

# HPC is dying, and MPI is killing it

 Jonathan Dursi

 hpc



Jonathan Dursi

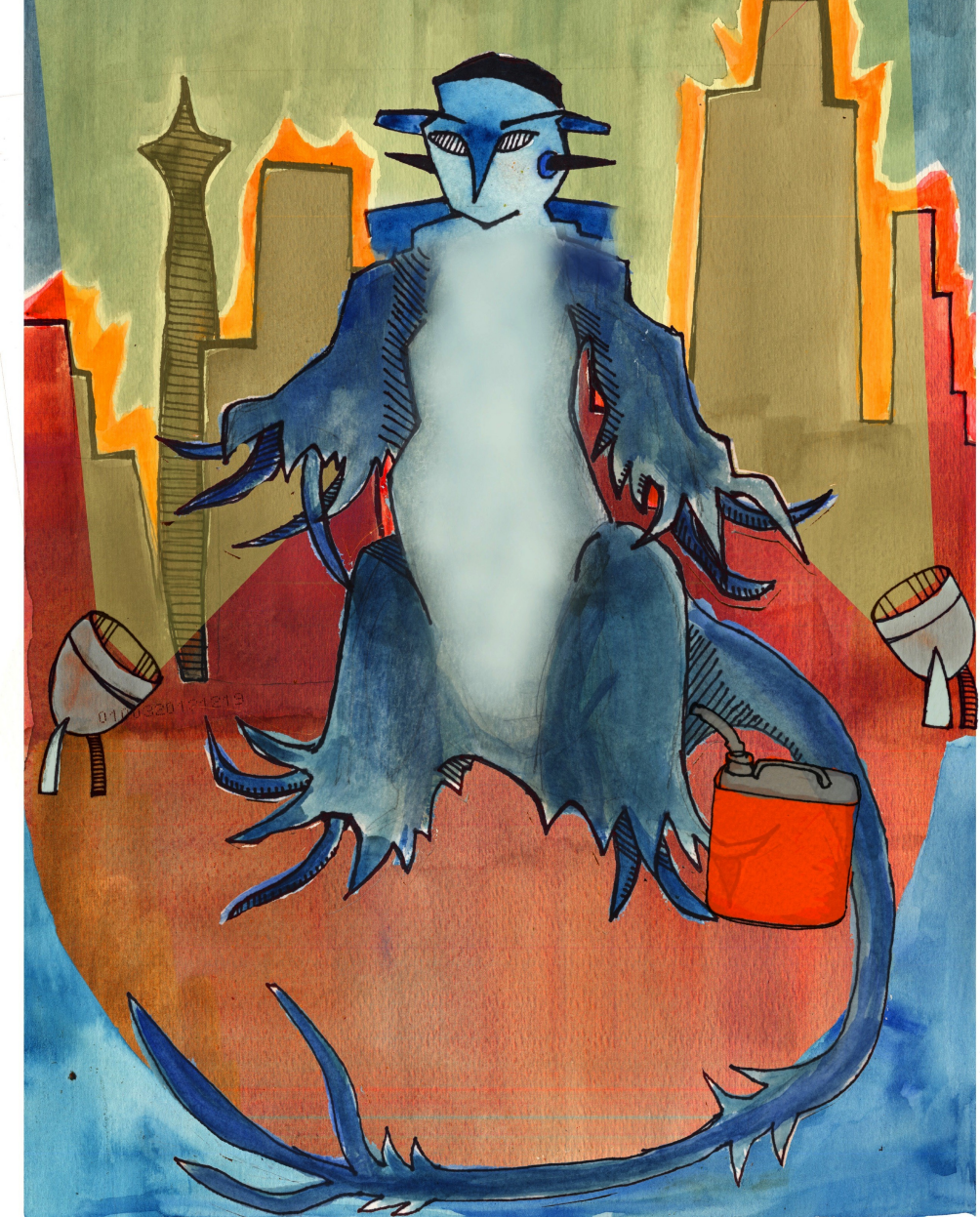
 Toronto



# Charm++

- C++-based parallel runtime system
  - Composed of a set of globally-visible parallel objects that interact
  - The objects interact by asynchronously invoking methods on each other
- Charm++ runtime
  - Manages the parallel objects and (re)maps them to processes
  - Provides scheduling, load balancing, and a host of other features, requiring little user intervention

# CHANGA



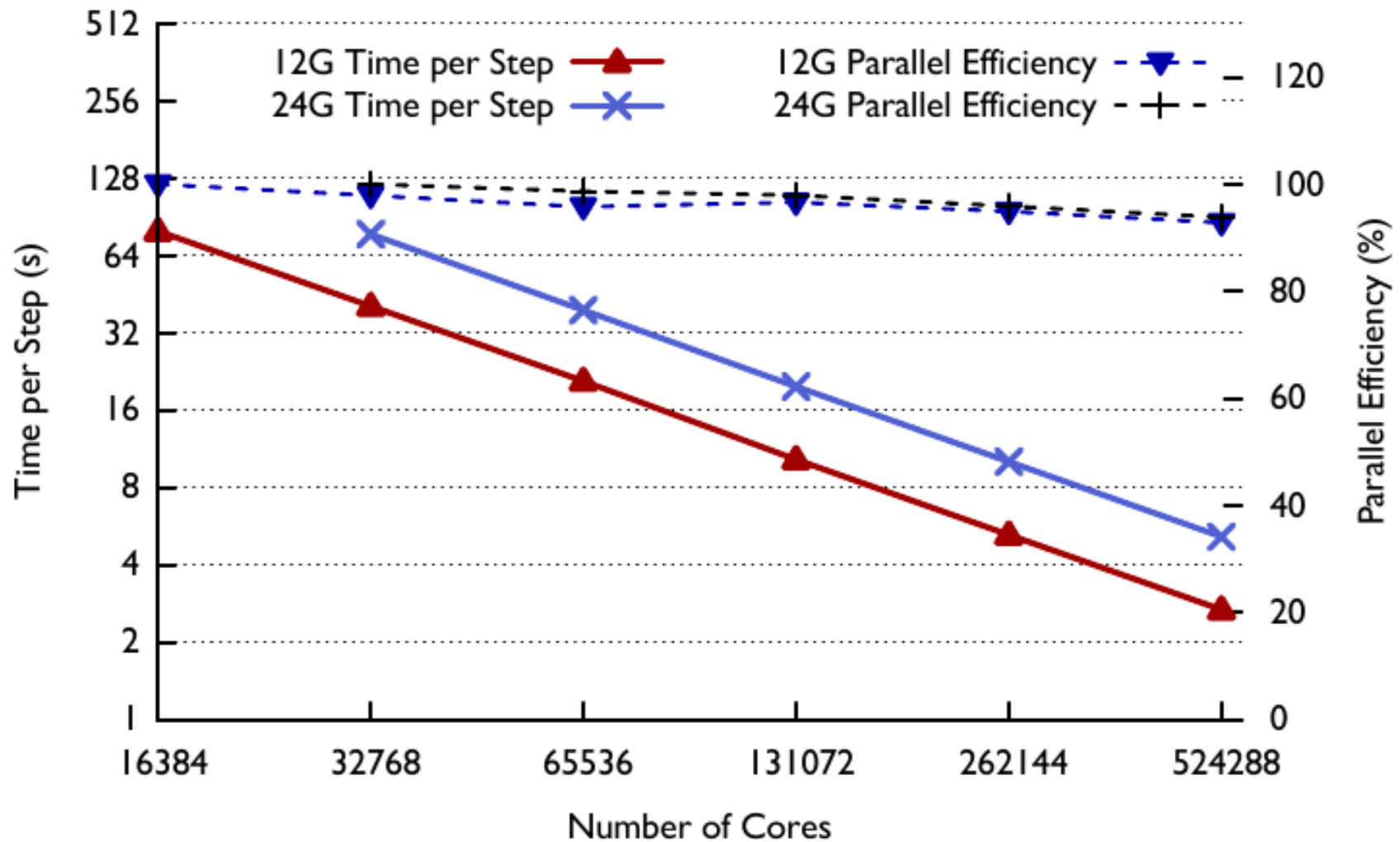
# UNLEASHED

## Charm Nbody GrAavity solver

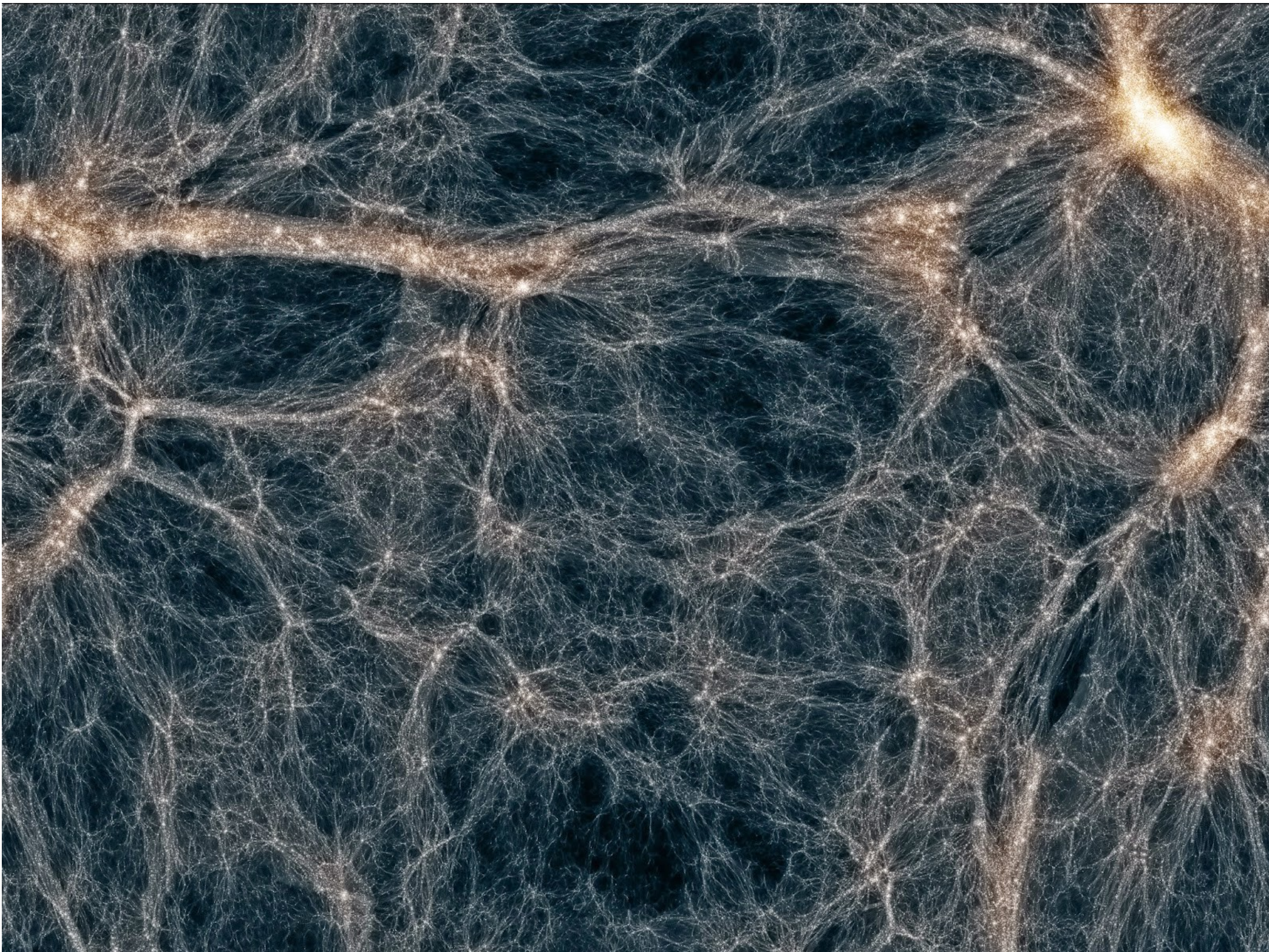
- Massively parallel SPH
- SNe feedback creating realistic outflows
- SF linked to shielded gas
- SMBHs
- Optimized SF parameters



# Scaling to .5M cores





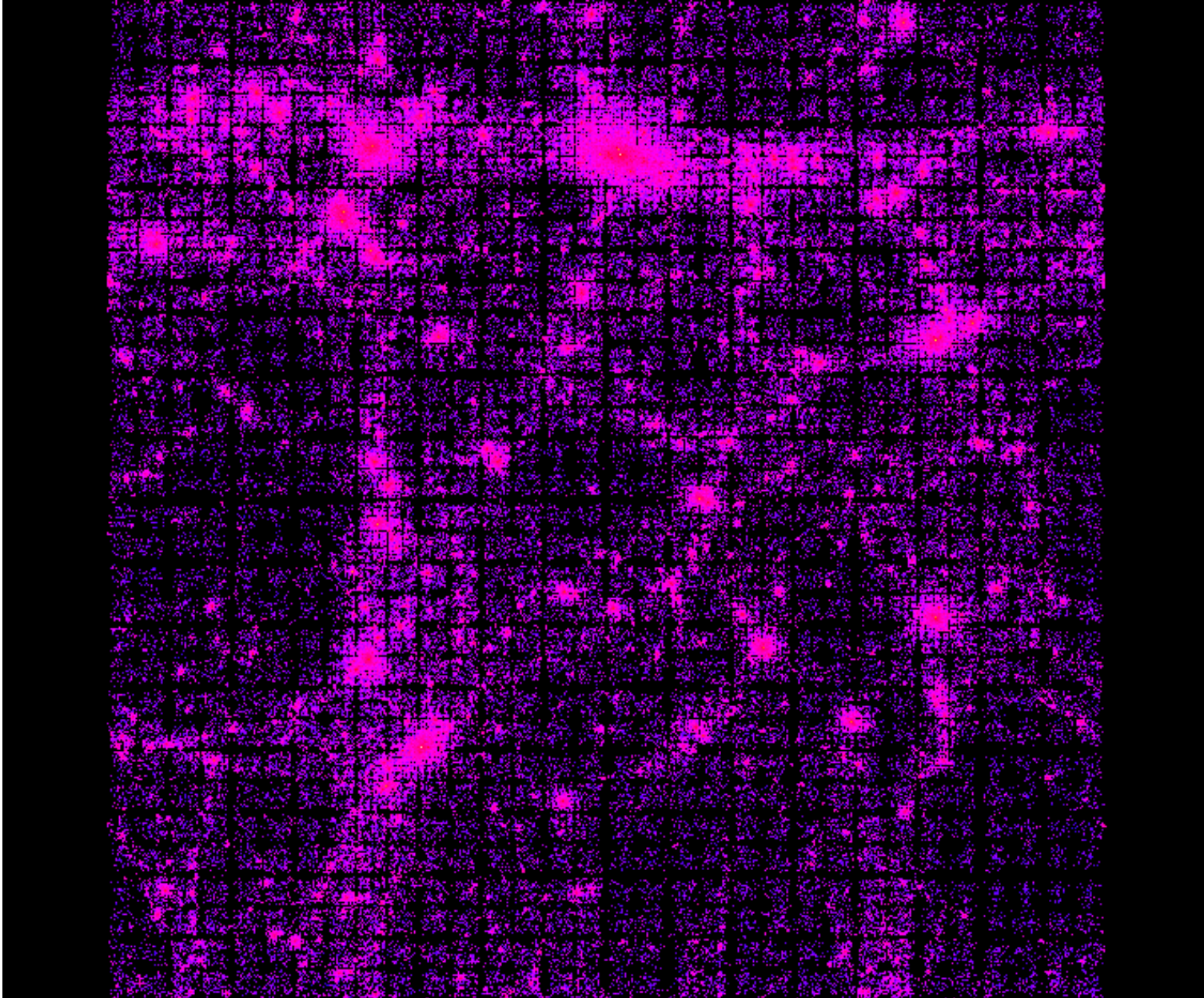




# Clustered/Multistepping Challenges

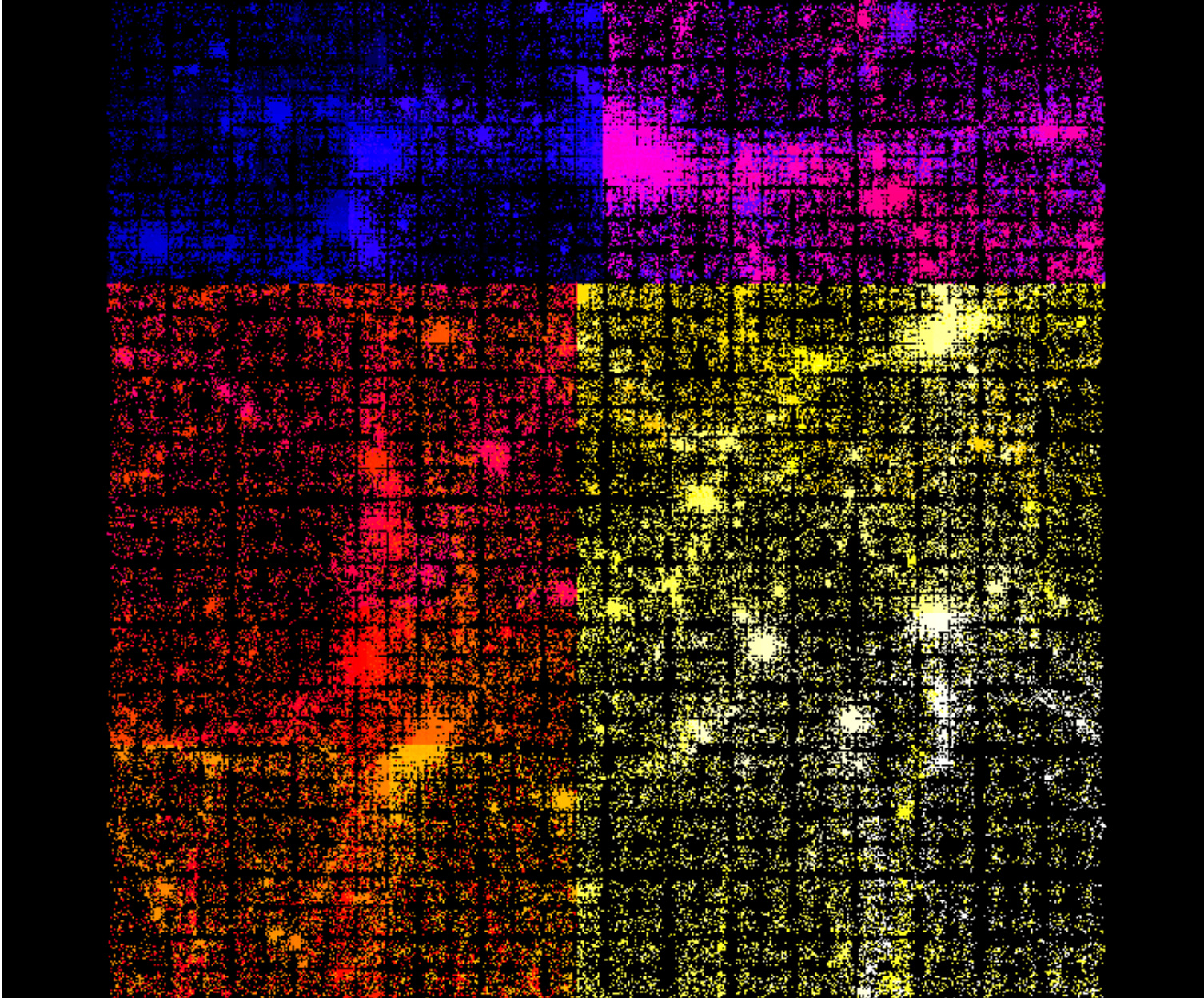
- Load/particle imbalance
- Communication imbalance
- Fixed costs:
  - Domain Decomposition
  - Load balancing
  - Tree build

# Load Variance

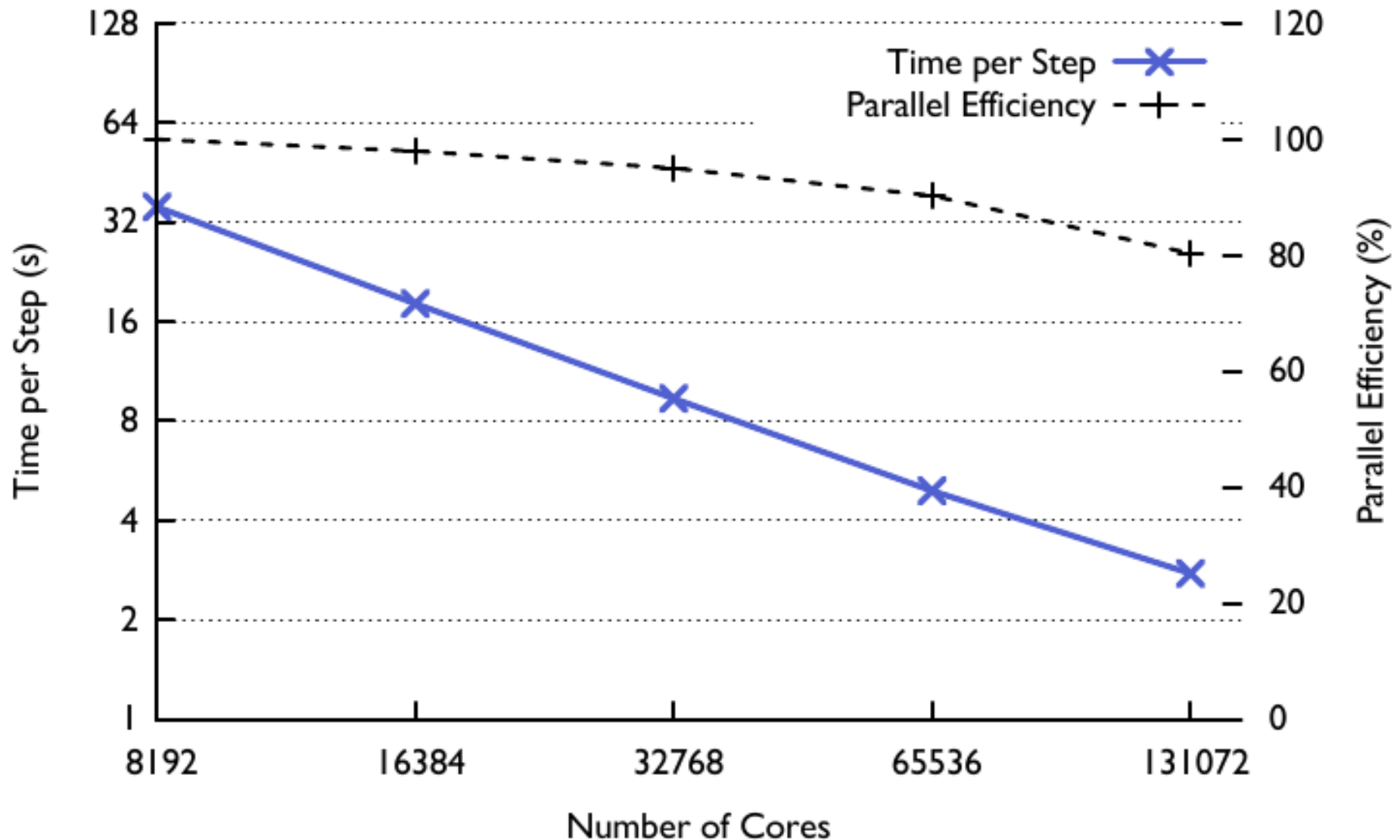




# ORB Load Balancing



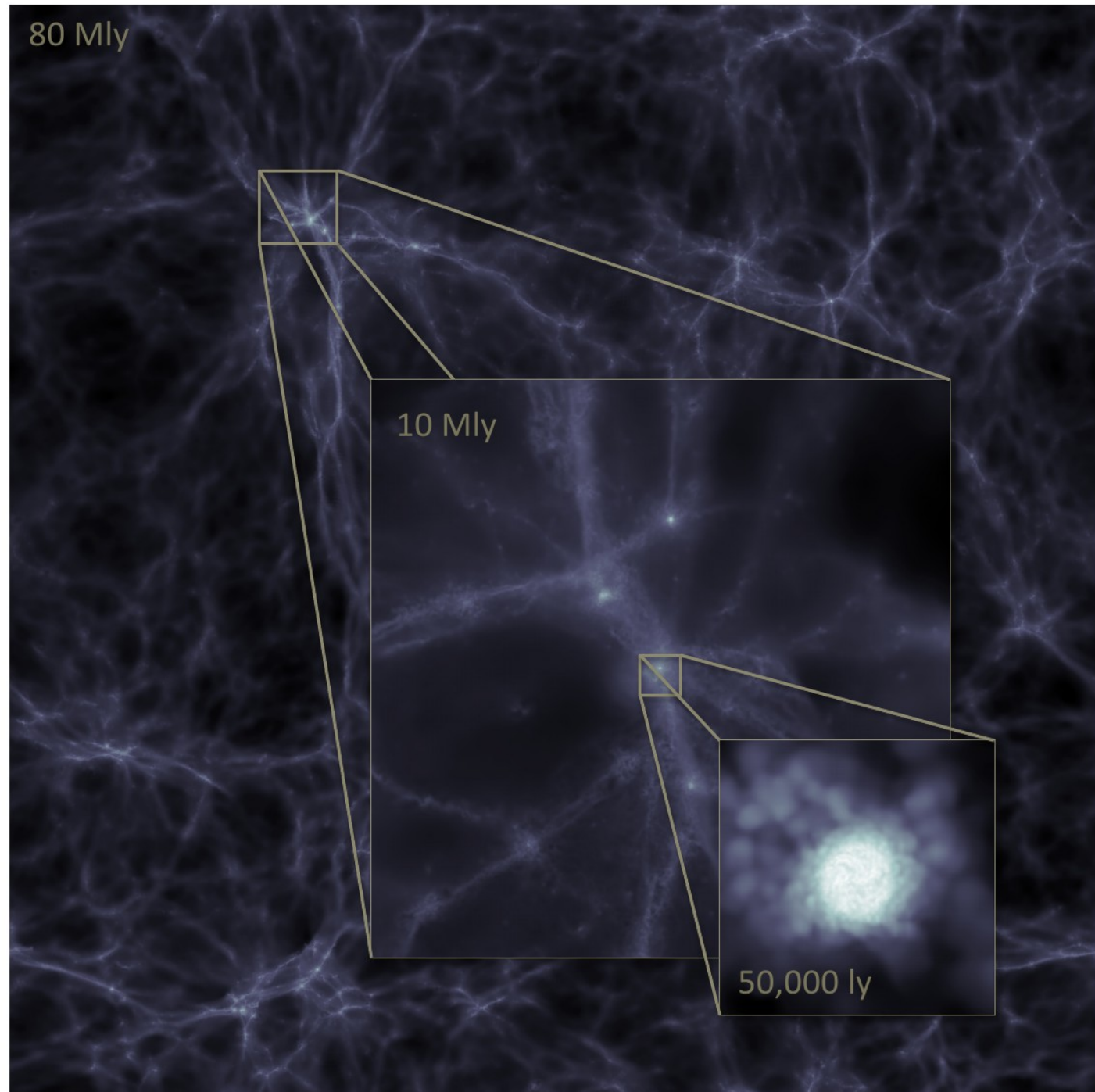
# Multistep speedups for 2 billion clustered particles



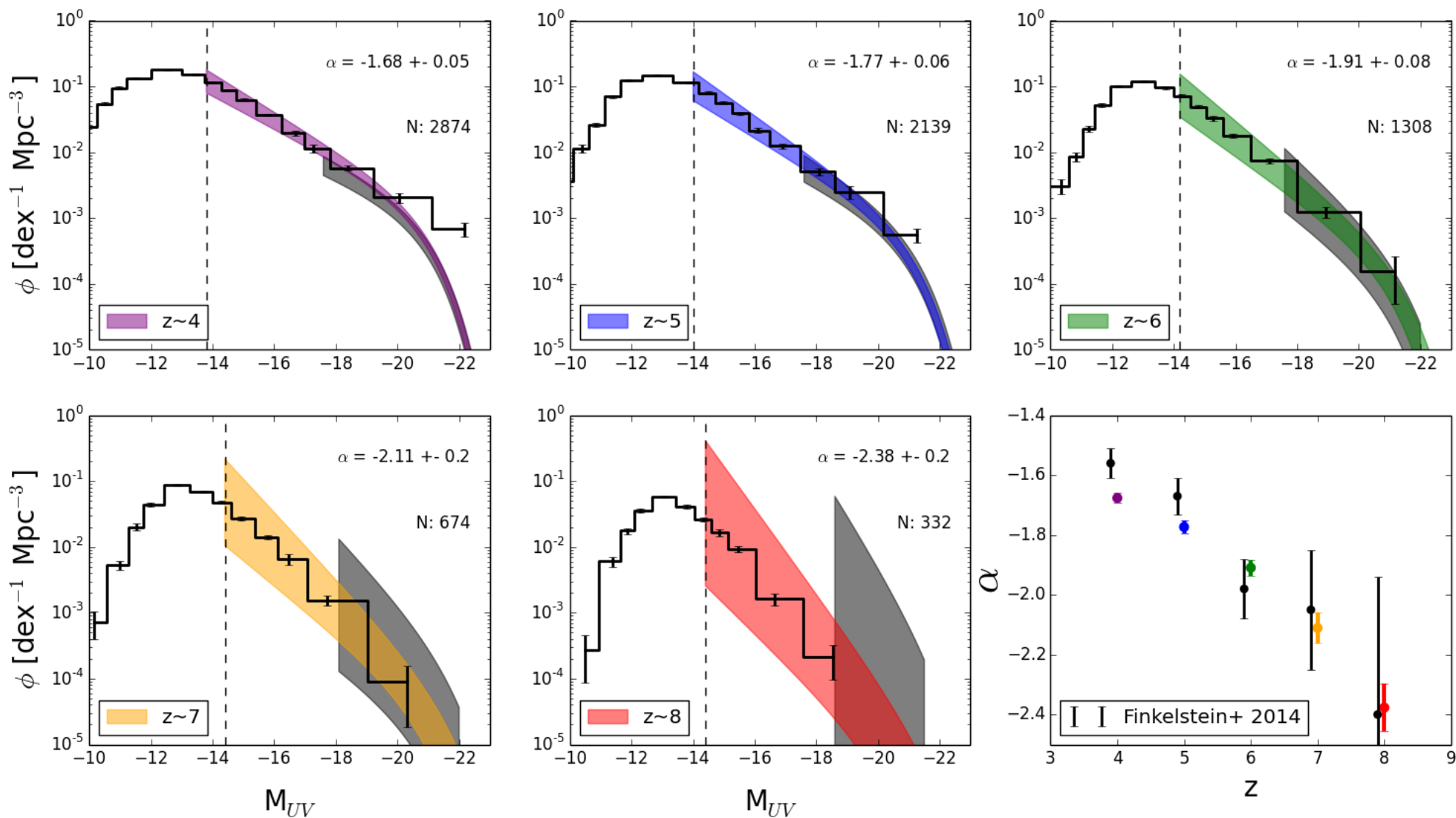


# The Vulcan

- 2 billion particles
- $(25 \text{ Mpc})^3$
- Forces  $\sim 350\text{pc}$
- SPH  $\sim 40 \text{ pc}$
- 100s of galaxies
- 5 TB dataset



# Luminosity Function



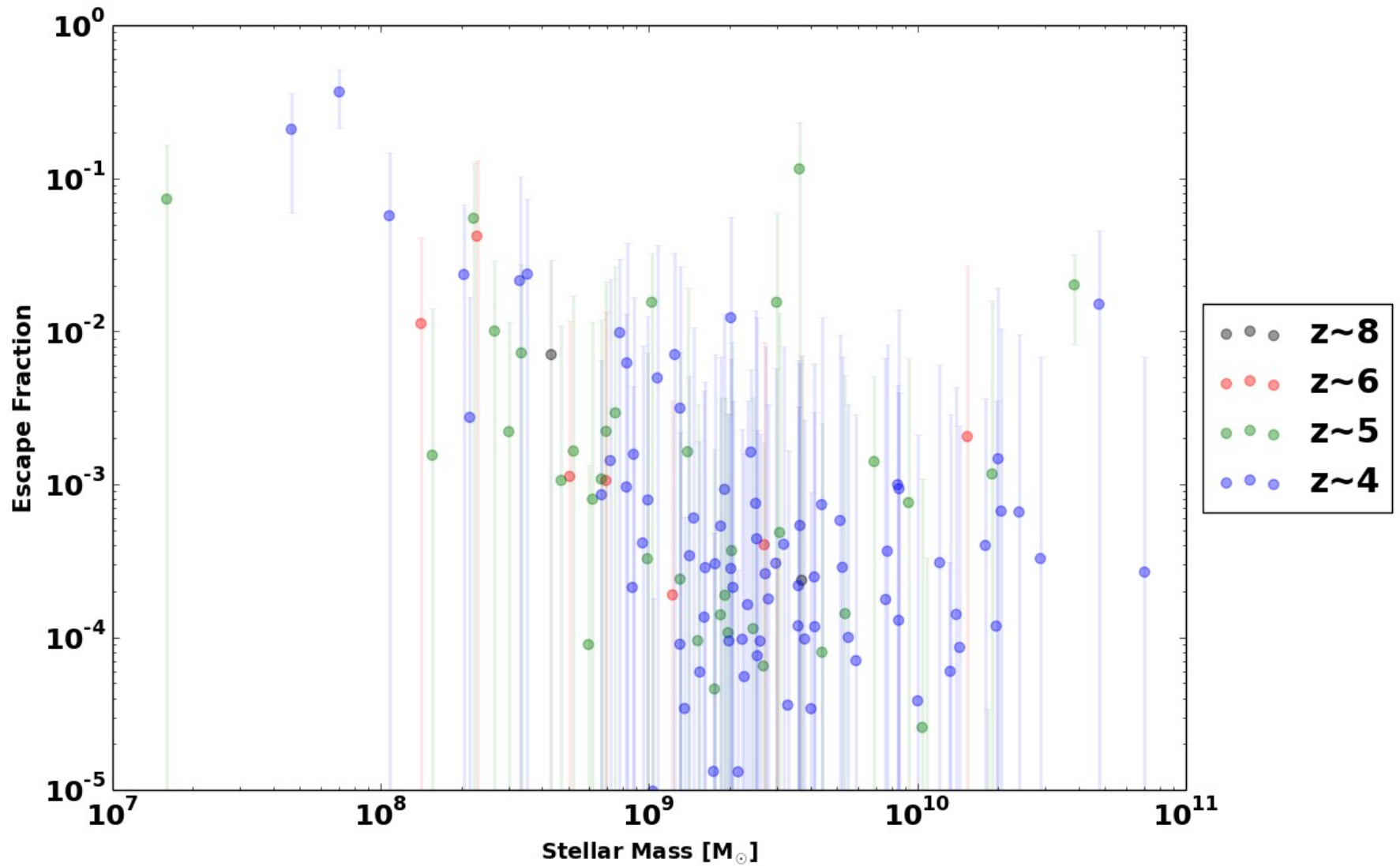
Comparison with Finkelstein+ 2014

L. Anderson+ 2015



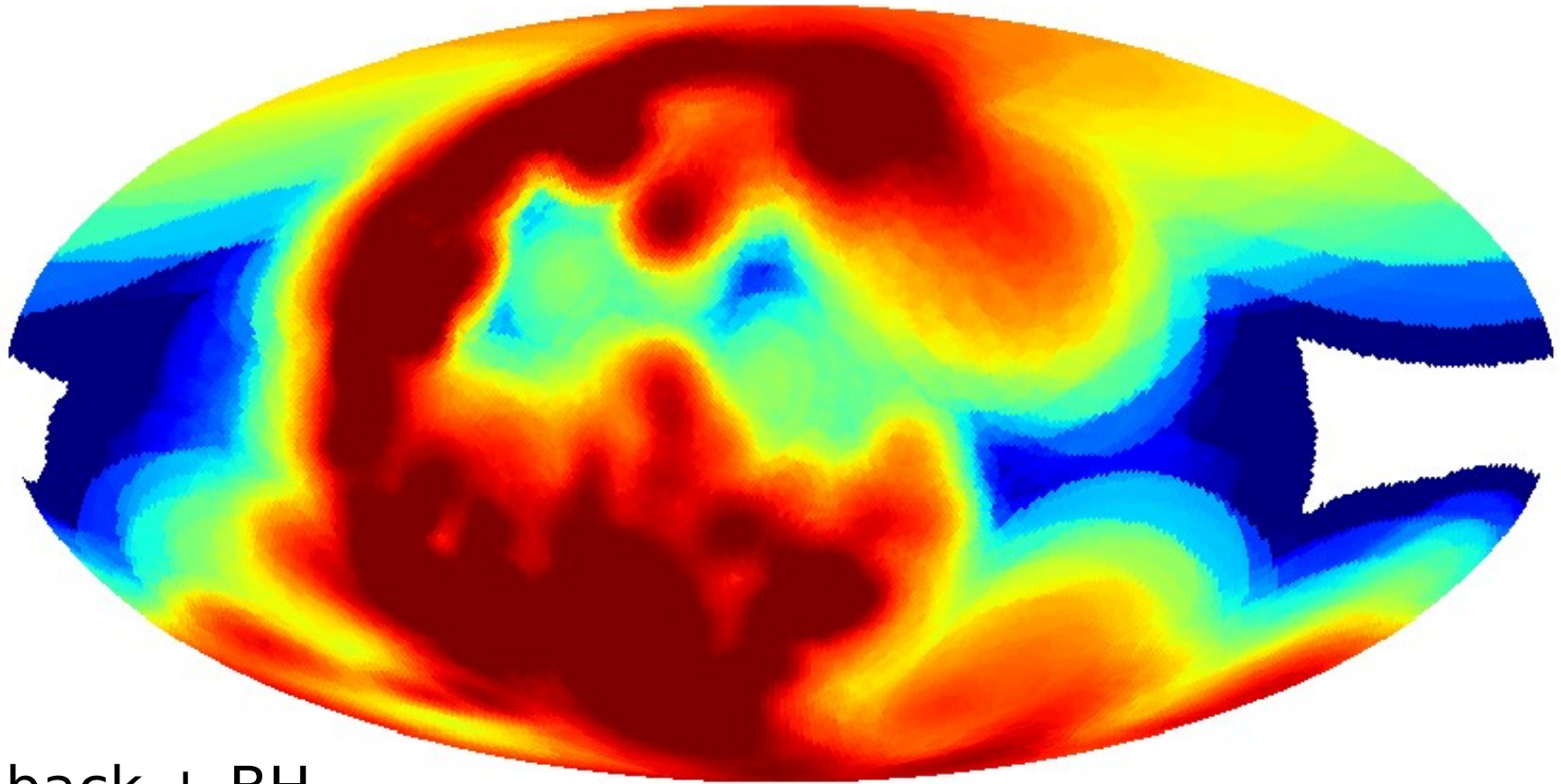
$$f_{\text{esc}} \sim 1\% \quad z \sim 4-6$$
$$f_{\text{esc}} < 1\% \quad z \sim 8$$

EF around 0-50 Myr, HII around 0-50 Myr



# Optical Depths Seen by One Individual Stellar Particle

90 Myr     $0.15 f_{esc}$

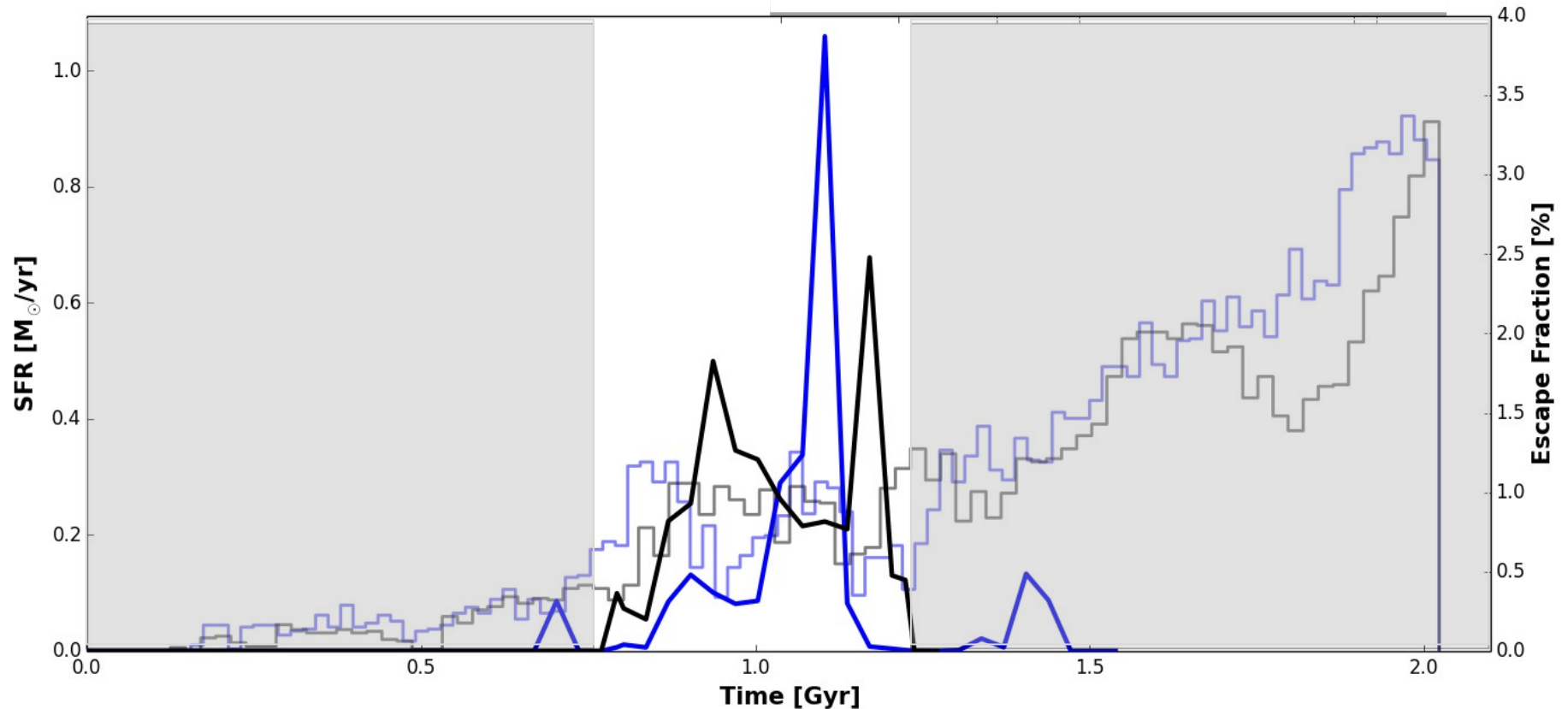


Stellar Feedback + BH

-1      3  
 **$\log \tau$**



# Let's add Black Holes!

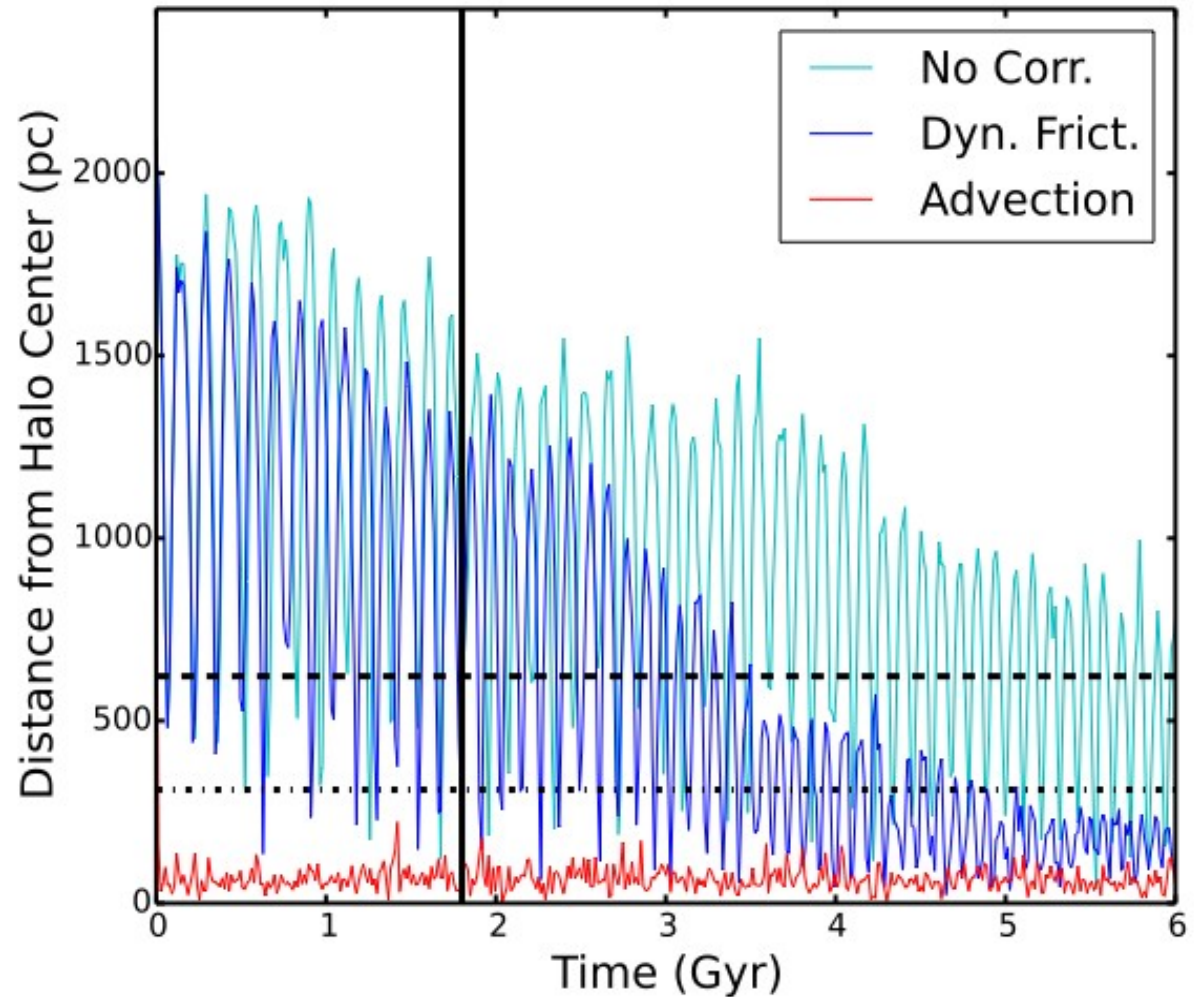


Future Work: Correlation with BH activity?

# Black Hole Dynamics

Tremmel+ 2015

- BHs are not assumed to always be stable at the center of their host galaxies
- Unresolved dynamical friction is applied as a sub-grid model  
Tremmel+2015
- High DM mass resolution avoids numerical noise  
Bellovary+ 2010,  
Tremmel+2015





# Black Hole Feedback

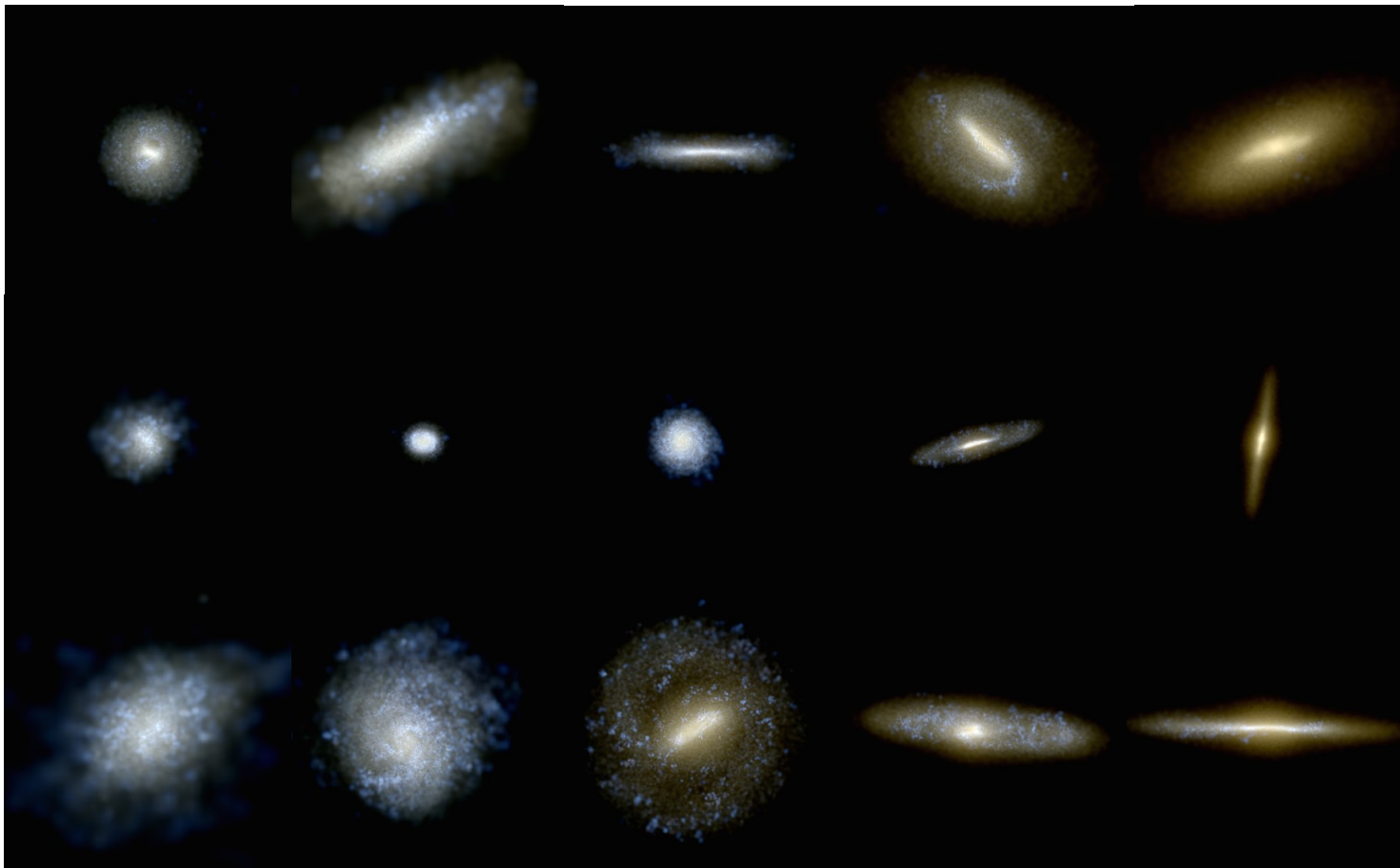
# Black Hole Feedback



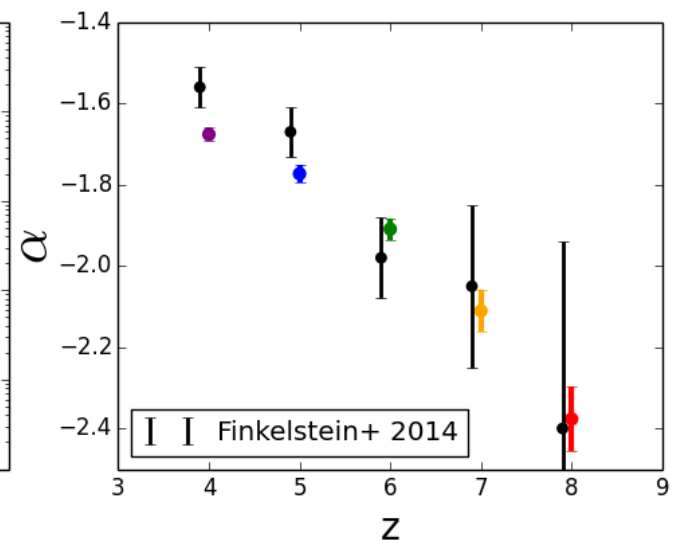
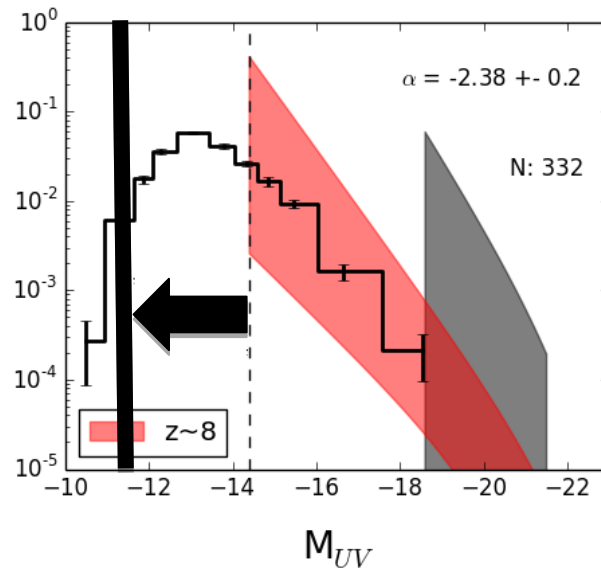
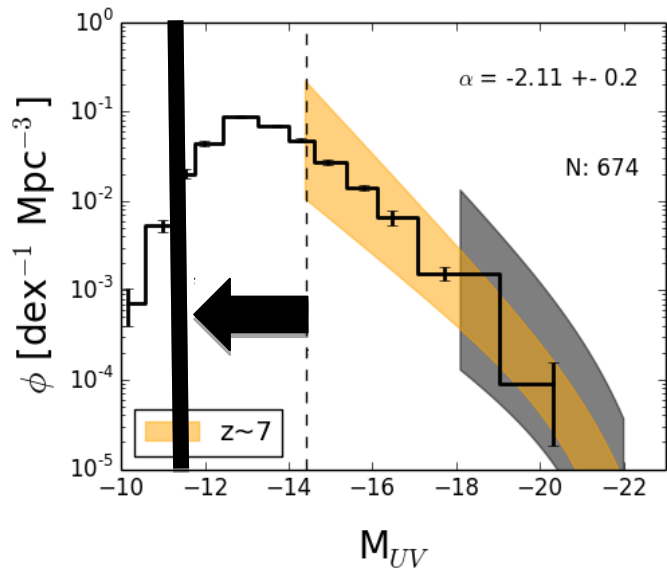
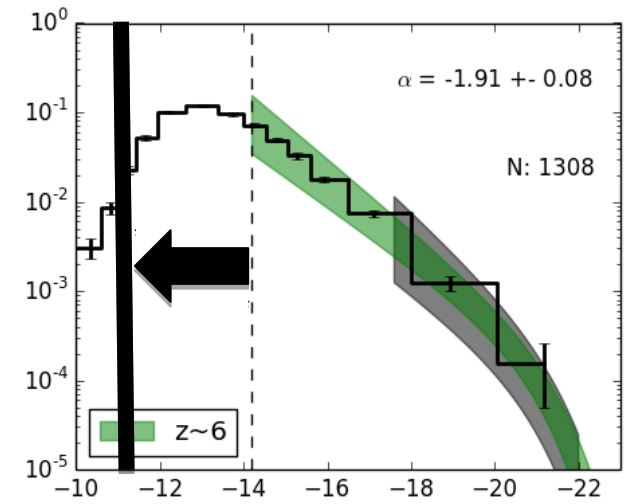
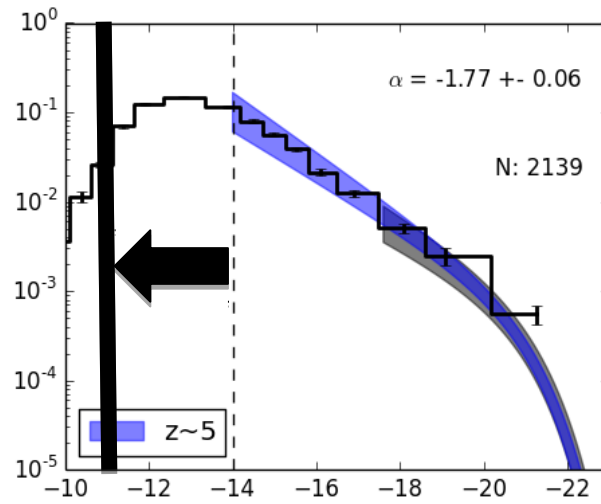
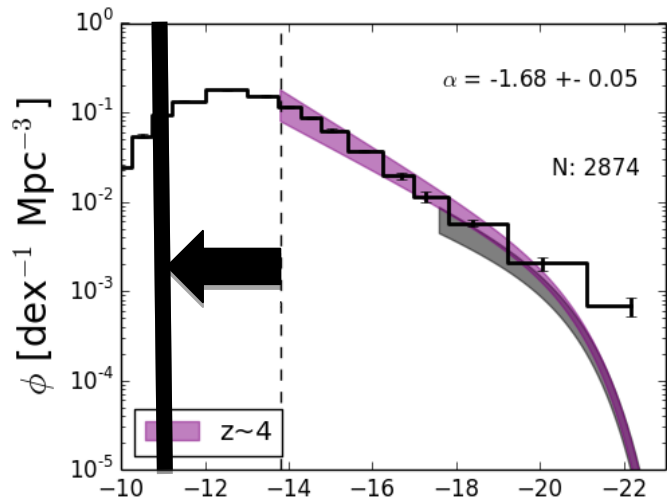
# First Results from Romulus

## Not All Galaxies Become Quenched

$z = 3$     $z = 2$     $z = 1.2$     $z = 0.75$     $z = 0.5$



# Luminosity Function: Faint end slope



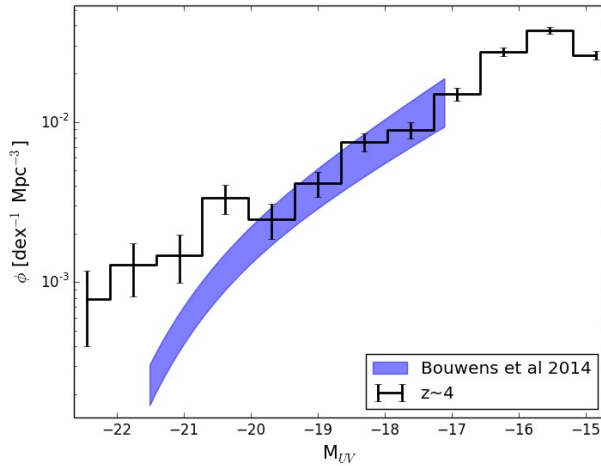


# Future Simulations

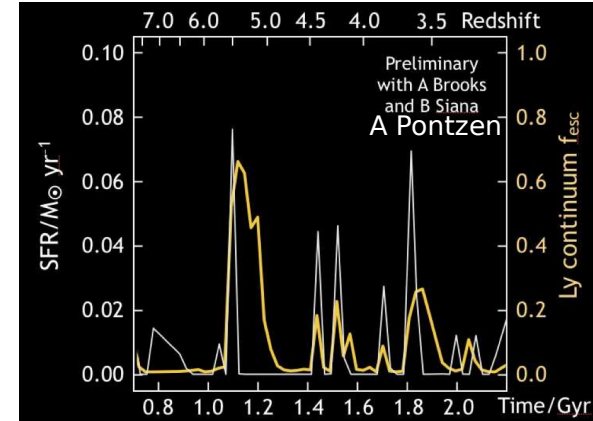
	<b>First Stage</b>	<b>Near Future</b>
	Vulcan	Enterprise
Timeline	February 2014	Autumn 2015
Size	(25 Mpc) <sup>3</sup>	(25 Mpc) <sup>3</sup>
Nparticles	2 billion	25 billion
Duration in z	100-4	100-0
Force Resolution	350 pc	175 pc
Morphologies	5e10 M <sub>tot</sub> (1e9 M <sub>*</sub> )	5e9 M <sub>tot</sub>
Size	5 TB	500 TB
Extra Physics		Black hole feedback H2 regulated star formation

# Future Results

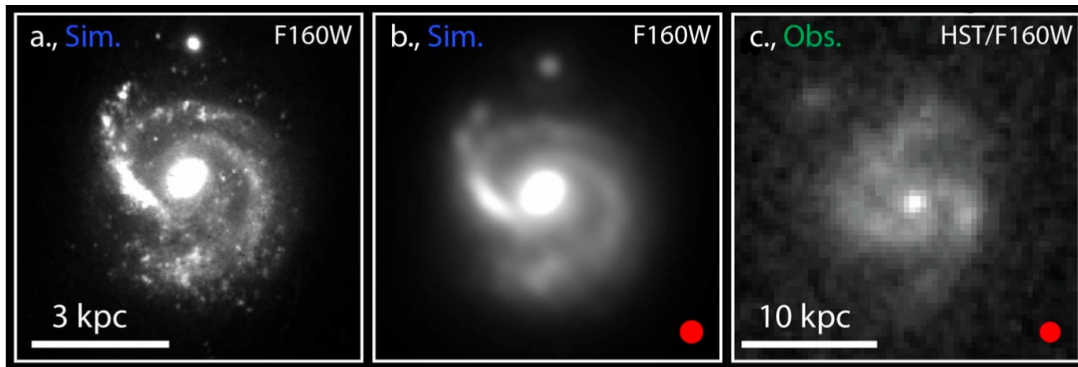
Predict faint end slope of LF



Measure escape fraction  $f(z, M, \text{sfr}, Z)$

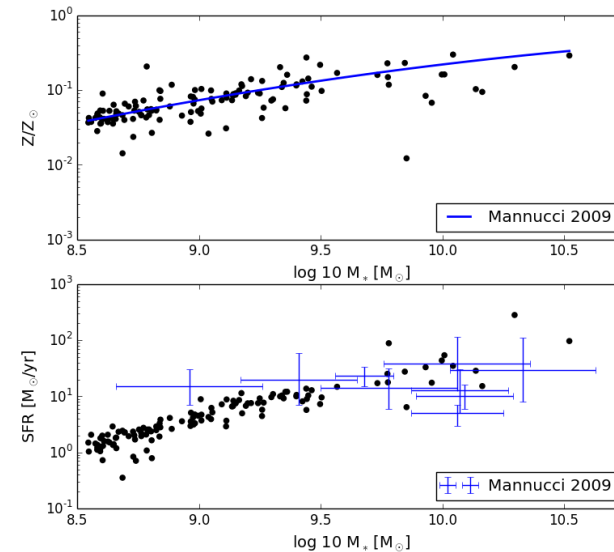


Morphologies of  $\sim 100$  (1000) systems in Vulcan (Enterprise)



Law+ 2013

Evolution of SFR- $M_*$ -Z relation



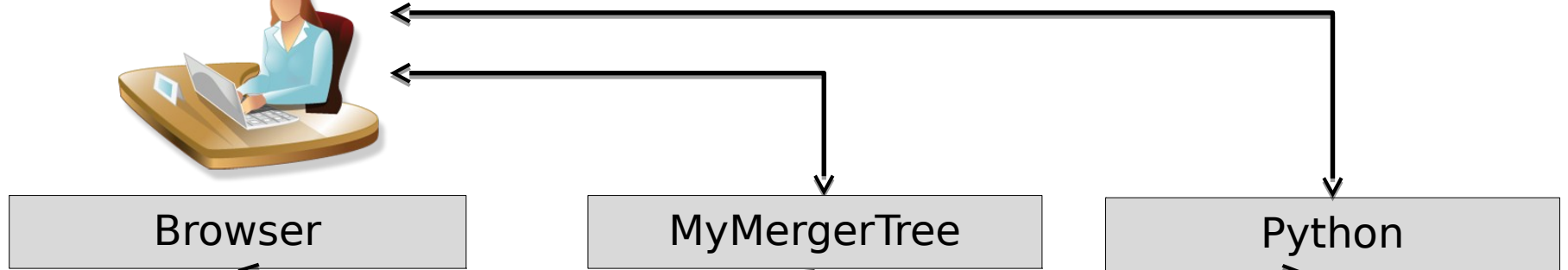




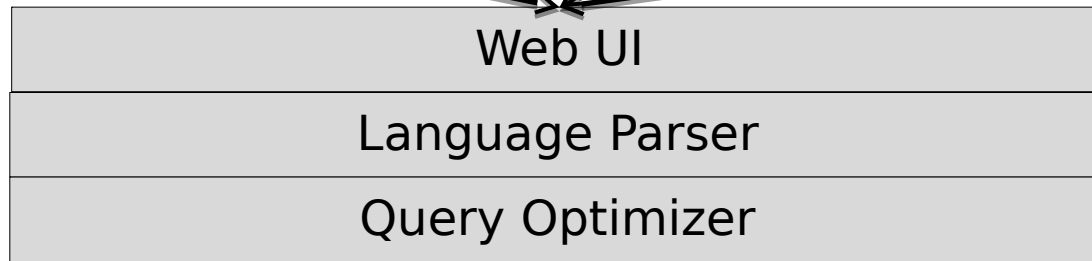
## Stack for big data management and analytics

- A new big data mgmt & analytics system
  - Available as open source
  - Runs in shared-nothing clusters (Amazon EC2)
  - Also run in an HPC cluster at MIT
  - Think of it as Hive/Hadoop but faster
  - Think of it as Spark but faster
- An **operational service** deployed at UW
- Developed by the UW database group and eScience

# Myria Stack



MyriaQ



Google App Engine

MyriaX





# Acknowledgments

- NSF ITR
- NSF Astronomy
- NSF XSEDE program for computing
- BlueWaters Petascale Computing
- NASA HST
- NASA Advanced Supercomputing

