

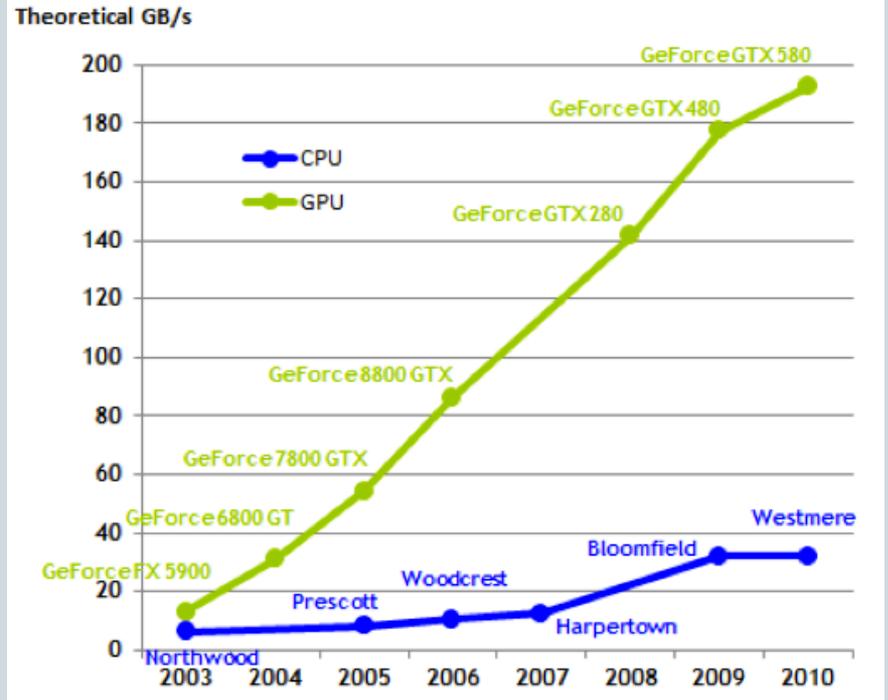
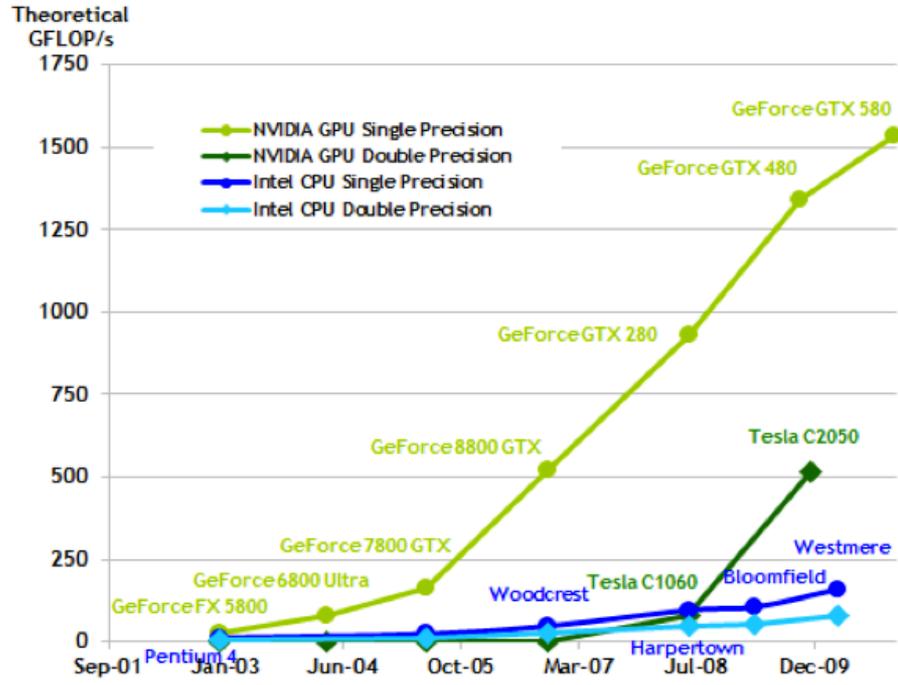
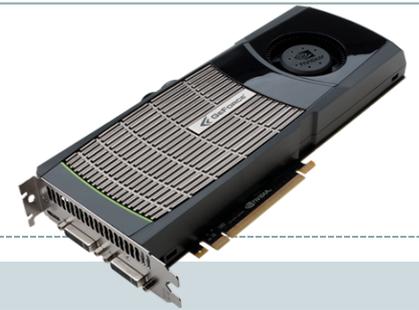
GPU在天文中的应用



三峡大学/国家天文台
田海俊

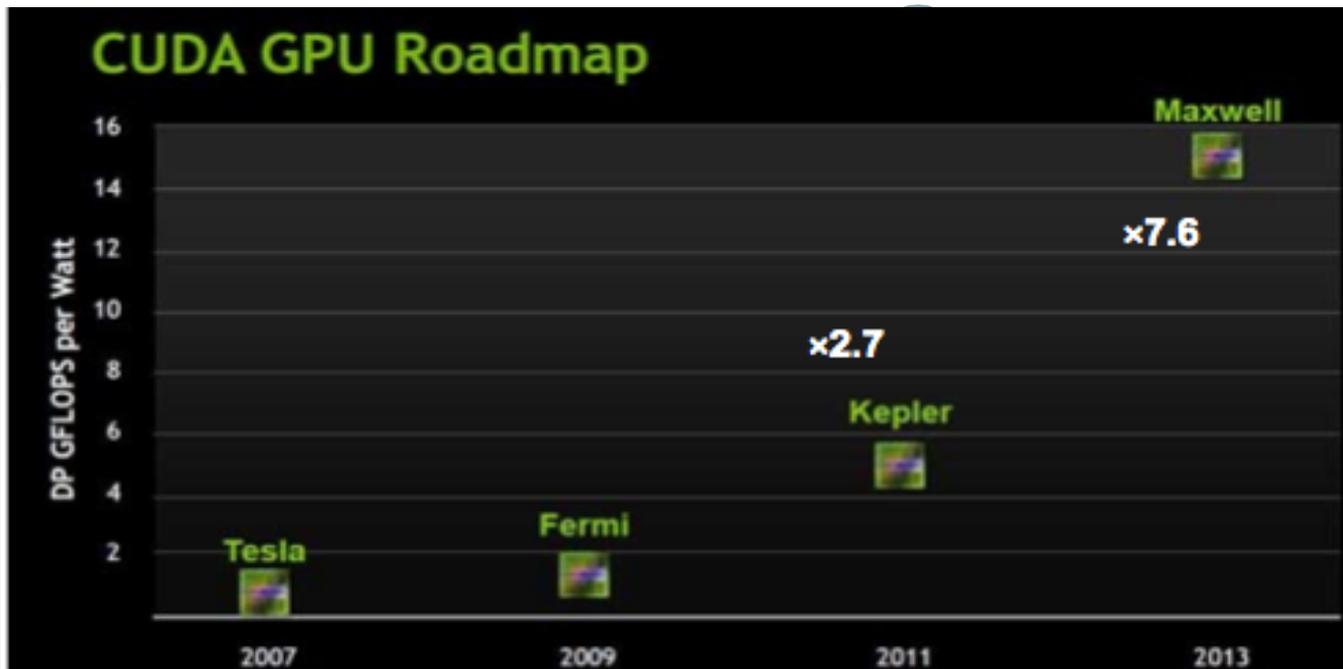
2012年11月30日

GPU的发展



GPU计算能力和数据传输能力

CUDA GPU & PCI-E Roadmap



GPGPU card	Expected release year	Performance
Fermi	2009	1.0x
Kepler	2011	2.7x
Maxwell	2013	7.6x
???	2015	15.2x
???	2017	30.4x

i.e. GPU cards may be expected to deliver 15-30 TFLOP by 2016-2018.

Power dissipation expected to remain constant at 250W per card.

Bus version	Expected release year	Bandwidth
2	2007	8 GB/s
3	2011-2	16 GB/s
4	2015 ??	32 GB/s
5	2019 ??	64 GB/s

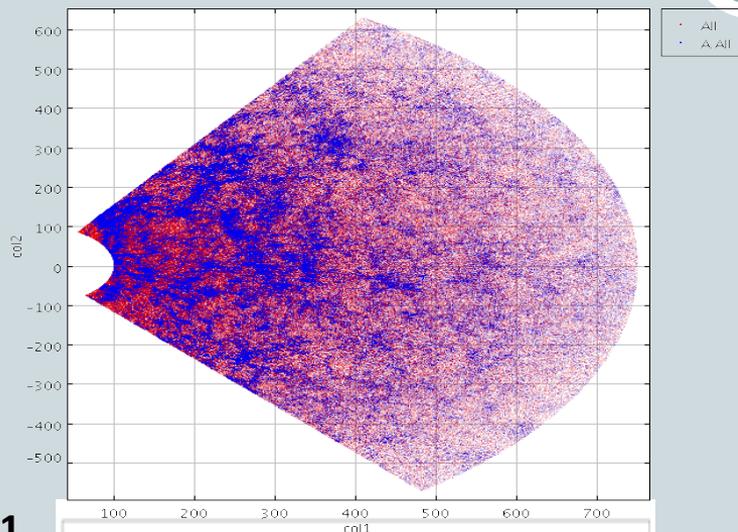
GPU技术在天文中的应用



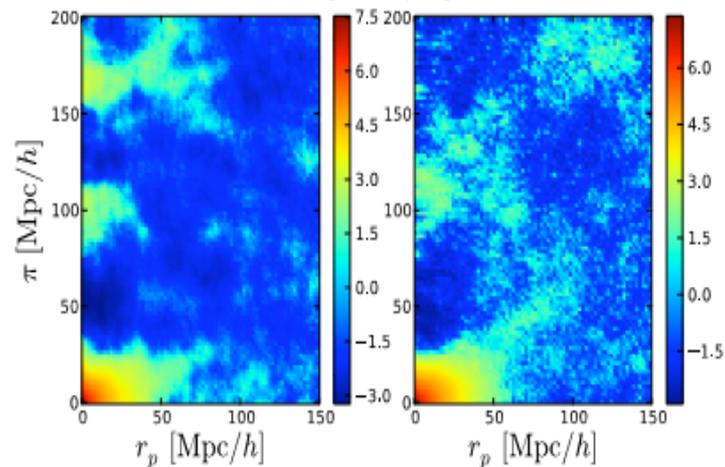
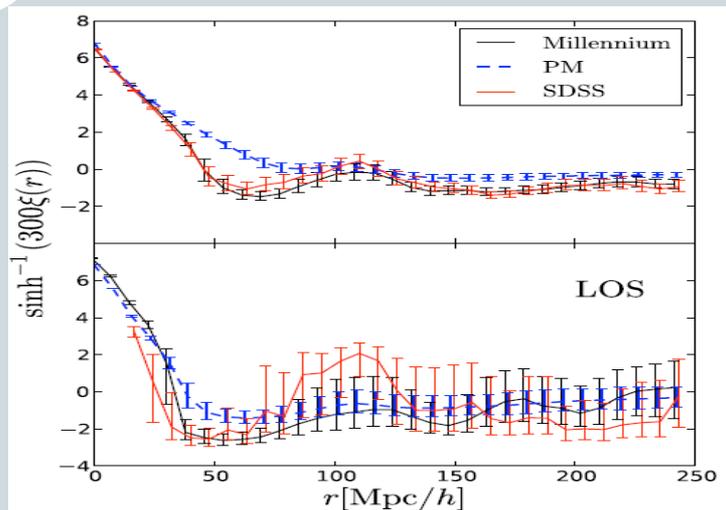
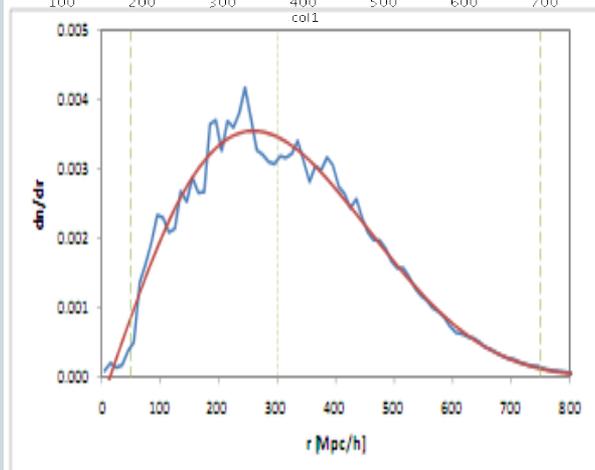
- **N体模拟：** 有助于研究行星系统、恒星凝聚、银河系的演化等（其他领域：分子动力学、基本粒子散射模拟、交通道路模拟等）；
- **射电干涉仪：** FX/XF相关器.
- **其他：** 引力透镜（Thompson2010, Bate2010）、地外行星搜寻（Ford2009）、AMR加速（Schive2010）、尘埃温度计算（Jonsson2010）、再电离模拟（Aubert2010），星系拟合（Barsdell2011）、引力波搜寻（Chung2010）、天文数据的可视化（Hassan2011）、天文数据分类（彭南博2011、裴彤2010）

彭南博,张彦霞《科研信息化技术与应用》2011

GPU应用（一）宇宙大尺度结构



Tian2011



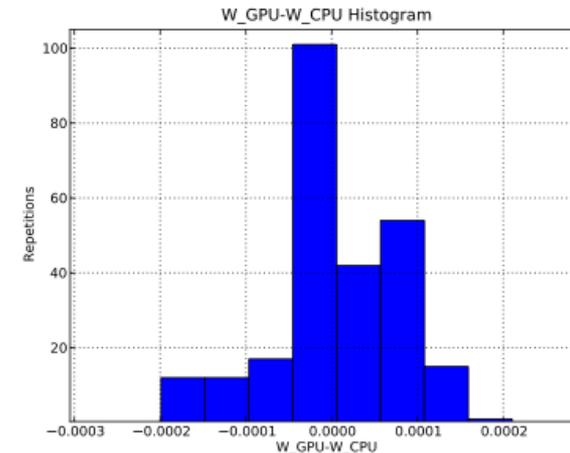
计算由GPU完成，目前将尝试进一步利用GPU完善一套2PCF、nPCF等大尺度结构统计工具

相关函数



Rafael2012(GPU application on 2pcf)

Input file lines	CPU (s)	GTX295 (s)	C1060 (s)	C2050 (s)
$0.43 \cdot 10^6$	$3.60 \cdot 10^4$	$3.01 \cdot 10^2$	$2.91 \cdot 10^2$	$2.19 \cdot 10^2$
$0.86 \cdot 10^6$	$1.44 \cdot 10^5$	$1.20 \cdot 10^3$	$1.16 \cdot 10^3$	$8.76 \cdot 10^2$
$1.00 \cdot 10^6$	$1.98 \cdot 10^5$	$1.61 \cdot 10^3$	$1.56 \cdot 10^3$	$1.17 \cdot 10^3$
$1.29 \cdot 10^6$	$3.24 \cdot 10^5$	$2.68 \cdot 10^3$	$2.59 \cdot 10^3$	$1.97 \cdot 10^3$
$1.72 \cdot 10^6$	$5.76 \cdot 10^5$	---	$4.64 \cdot 10^3$	$3.51 \cdot 10^3$
$3.45 \cdot 10^6$	$2.32 \cdot 10^6$	---	$1.88 \cdot 10^4$	$1.41 \cdot 10^4$
$6.89 \cdot 10^6$	$9.22 \cdot 10^6$	---	$7.45 \cdot 10^4$	$5.61 \cdot 10^4$

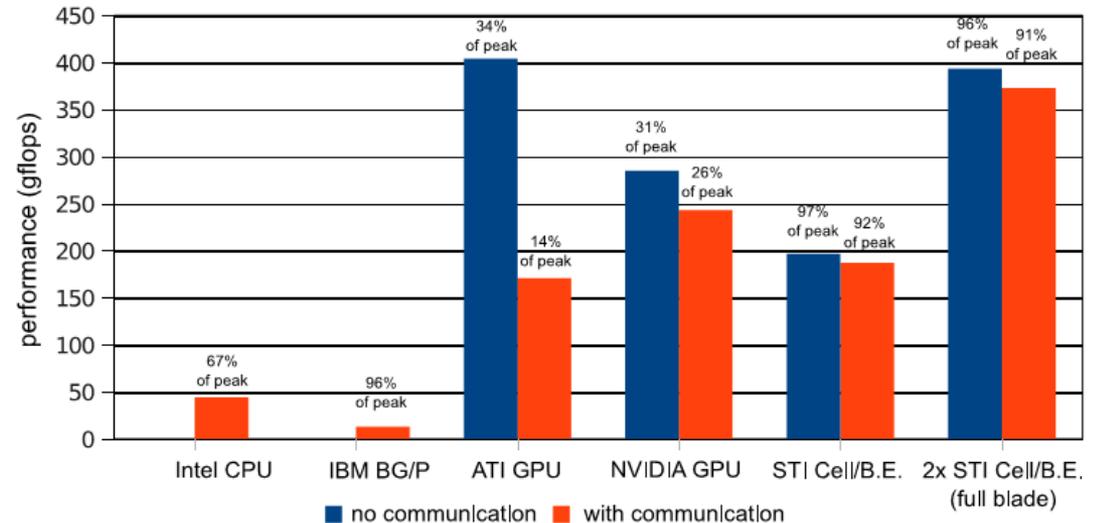
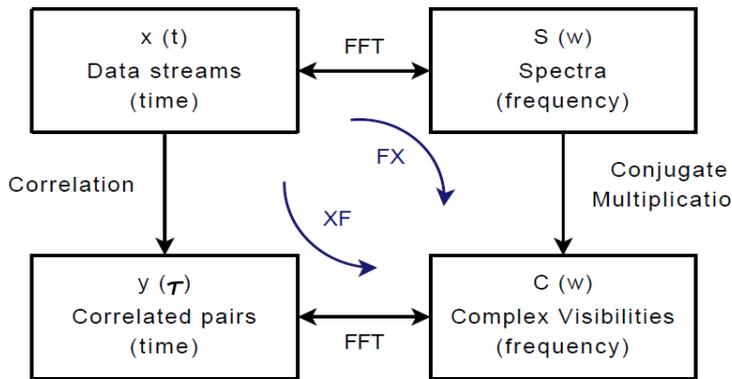


CPU和GPU执行时间对比

残差

Optimizing the Computation of N-Point Correlations on Large-Scale Astronomical Data
(Martch2012)

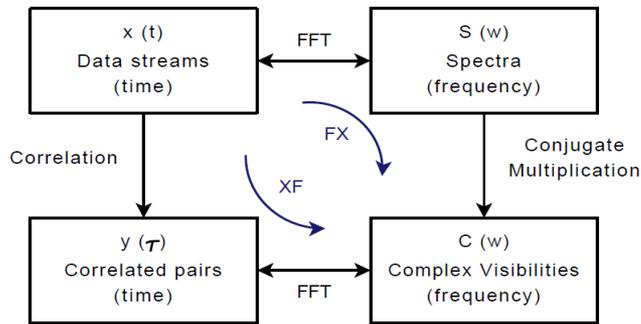
GPU应用（二） 射电干涉仪的相关器



Percentages are the fraction of the theoretical peak performance for that architecture

Nieuwpoort2009

GPU应用（二）射电干涉仪的相关器

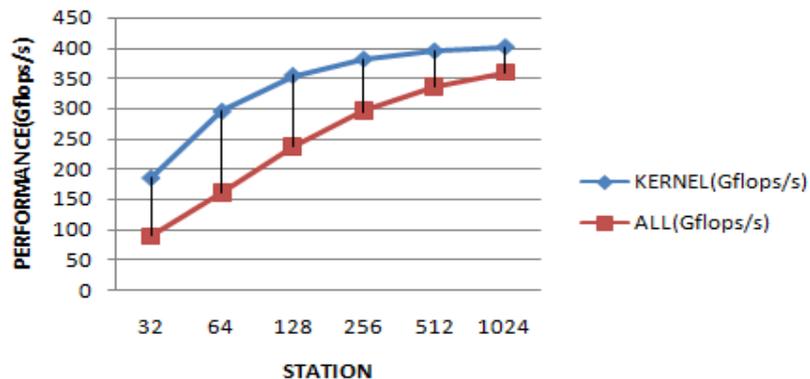


Parameters	Phase I	Phase II
$N(\text{antenna})$	96	1000
$N(\text{pole})$	2	2
$N(\text{baseline})$	4656	500.5K
Frequency	700~800Mhz	700~1500Mhz
$N(\text{sampling})$	200Mhz	1600Mhz
$N(\text{FFT length})$	1024	1024
$N(\text{bit})$	4	4

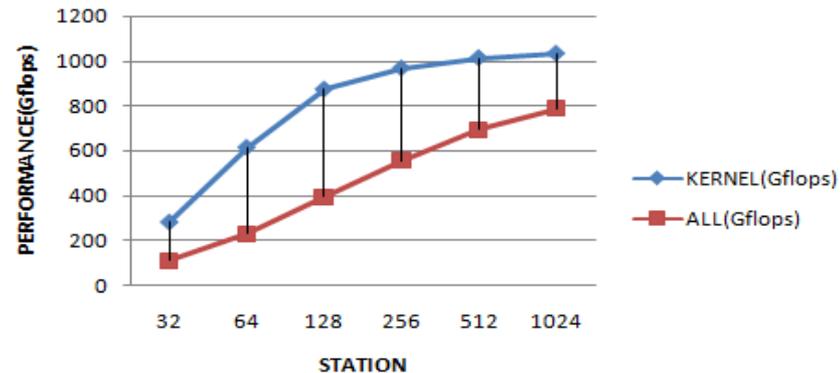
TianLai	F-Step	Corner Turn	X-Step
Phase I 192 data streams ~200MB/s/stream 4.8 GB/s total	3.072GFLOPS per stream ~600GPLOPS total	0 GFLOPS But 4.8 GB/s	Total: 29.8 TFLOPS
Phase II 2000 data streams ~1600MB/s/stream 3.2TB/s Total	24.6 GFLOPS per stream ~50TPLOPS total	0 GFLOPS But 3.2 TB/s	Total: 25.6PFLOPS

基于单GPU的测试结果

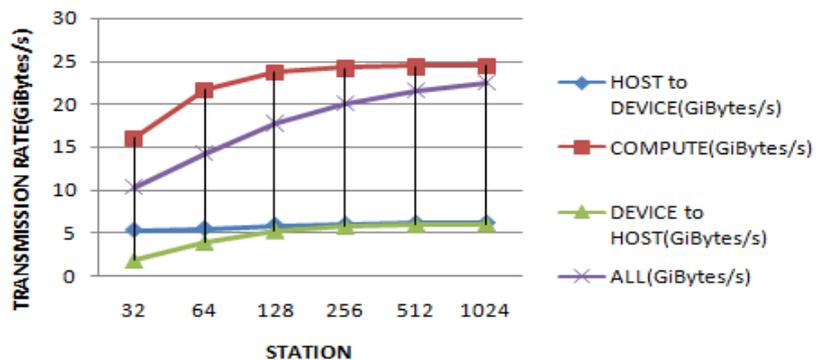
GTX 460 PERFORMANCE CHART



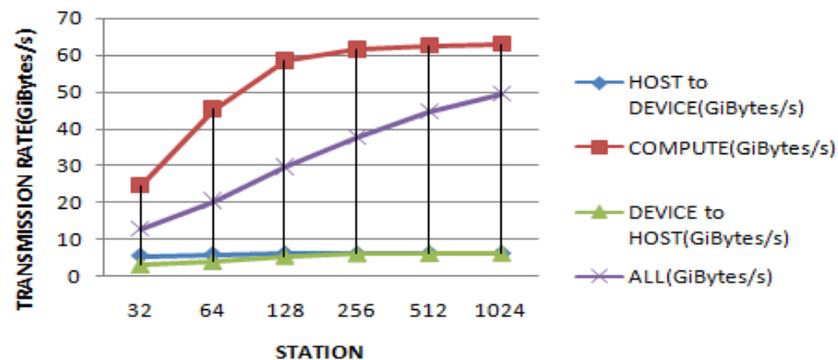
GTX 480 PERFORMANCE CHART



GTX460 DATA TRANSMISSION RATE



GTX480 DATA TRANSMISSION RATE

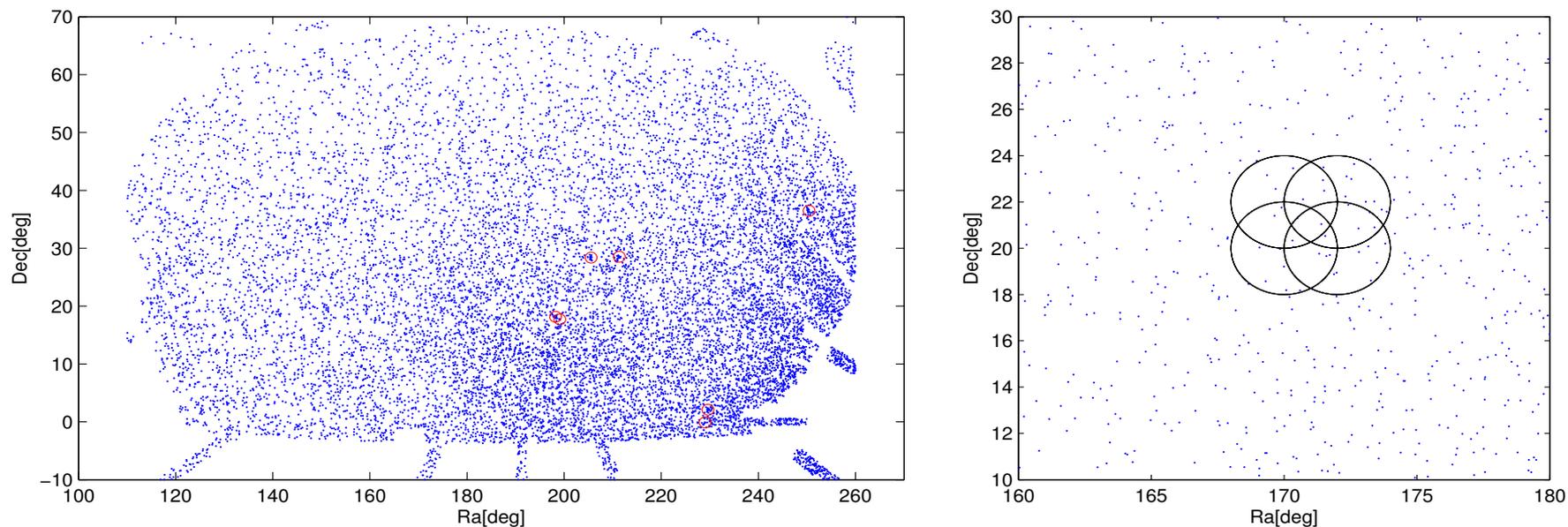


GPU应用（三）：银河系整体消光（基本完成）



- 意义(河外)：消光对星系相关函数的畸变(Wenjuan Fang 2011)、Ia型超新星观测误差(彭秋和老师质疑)等;
- 红化率：CCM89, Donnell94, Fitzpatrick99等.
- 消光图：SFD98（最流行）
- 问题（SFD98）：某些区域高估40%（Arce&Goodman99, Stanek98, Chen99, Yasuda07, Rowles&Froeblich09）；高估两倍或更多（ $|b| < 40$, Dobashi05）； $\sim 14\%$ (SDSS高质量数据Schlafly2011)
- 近两年：Schlafly2010 (Blue Tips Method), Jones&West2011 (M dwarf Spectra), 3D消光 (LAMOST Jiang, B.W., Liu, X.W.)

GPU应用（三）：银河系整体消光（基本完成）

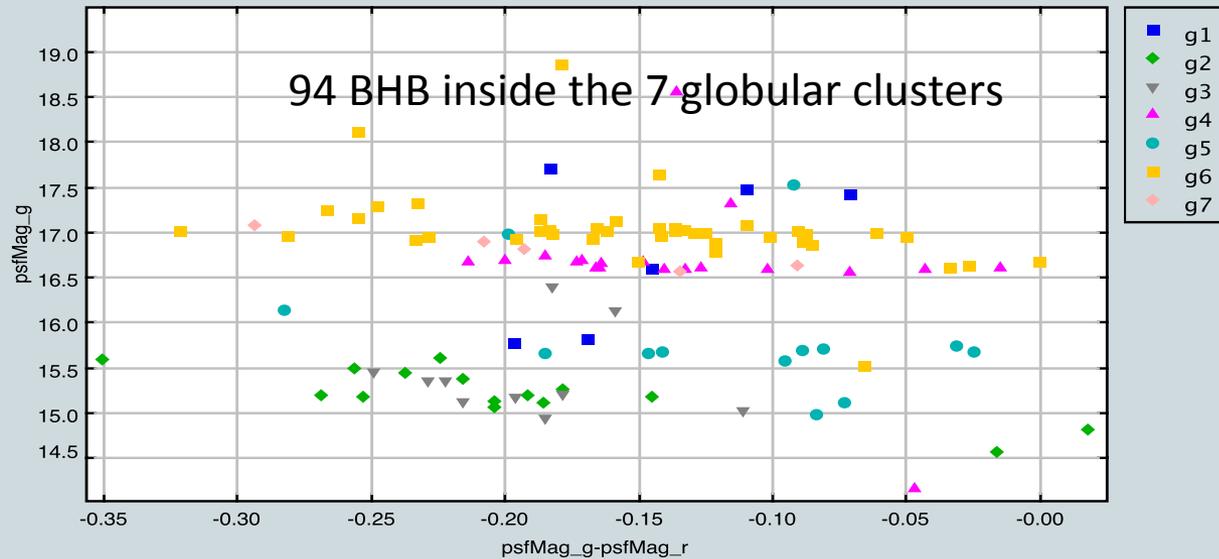


The blue points(left subplot) are 14265 BHB candidates , selected from Smith2010 (SVM trained on the spectroscopic sample from Xue2008), with the following criteria:

1. $ra > 110$ and $ra < 260$, $dec > -10$ and $dec < 70$
2. $g - r > -0.3$ (Yanny2000)
3. $g < 20.0$

The red small circles on the left: 7 globular cluster, inside which including 94 BHB stars. On right subplot, the cross black circles are the line-of-sight cells with 2 degree radius

样本选取 (Intrinsic BHB sample)



7 GLOBULAR CLUSTERS TAKEN FROM HARRIS 1996 (2010 EDITION)

ID	RA	DEC	l	b	R_{sun}	E(B-V)	V_{BH}	g_{BH}^a	[Fe/H]
NGC6205	16 41 41.24	+36 27 35.5	59.01	40.91	7.1	0.02	14.9	15.2	-1.53
NGC5024	13 12 55.25	+18 10 05.4	332.96	79.76	17.9	0.02	16.81	17.0	-2.10
NGC5053	13 16 27.09	+17 42 00.9	335.70	78.95	17.4	0.01	16.69	16.8	-2.27
NGC5466	14 05 27.29	+28 32 04.0	42.15	73.59	16.0	0.016	16.52	16.6	-1.98
NGC5272	13 42 11.62	+28 22 38.2	42.22	78.71	10.2	0.01	15.64	15.6	-1.5
NGC5904	15 18 33.22	+02 04 51.7	3.86	46.80	7.5	0.03	15.07	15.2	-1.29
Pal5	15 16 05.25	-00 06 41.8	0.85	45.86	23.2	0.03	17.51	17.5	-1.41

Table 2 lists 94 BHB stars, which are targeted from the above 7 clusters.

方法



Bayes' Theorem (for cell i):

$$p_i(\mathbf{E}|D_i) = p(D_i|E_i)P(\mathbf{E}_i) \quad (1)$$

$$p_i(\mathbf{E}|D_i) = \prod_{j=1}^{N_i} \sum_{k=1}^{N_u} p(\hat{\mathbf{c}}_{ij}|(\mathbf{E}_i, \mathbf{c}_k))p(\mathbf{E}_i) \quad (2)$$

Likelihood:

$$p(\hat{\mathbf{c}}_{ij}|(\mathbf{E}_i, c_k)) = \frac{1}{(2\pi|\mathbf{\Sigma}|)^{m/2}} \exp(-\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x}) \quad (3)$$

where the $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{c}_k - \hat{\mathbf{c}}_{ij}$, and the m means rank of $\mathbf{\Sigma}$, while $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ is the covariance matrix of the measurement of the color indexes of the star j , shown in below:

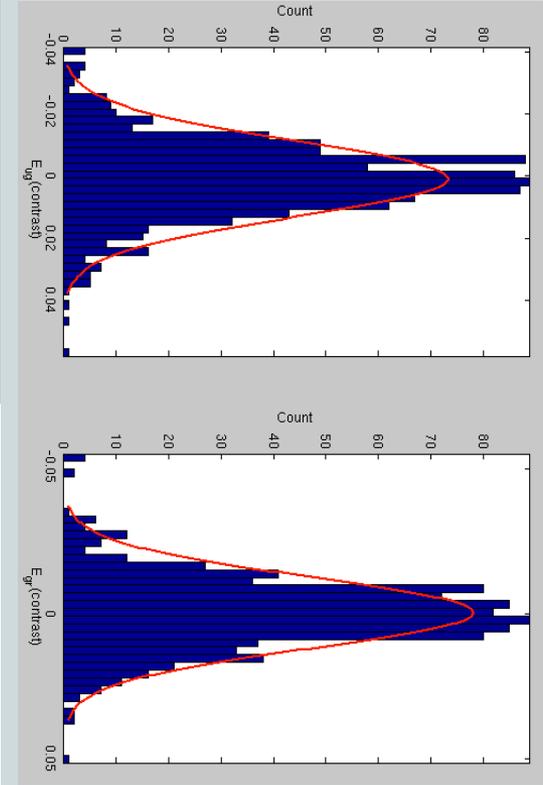
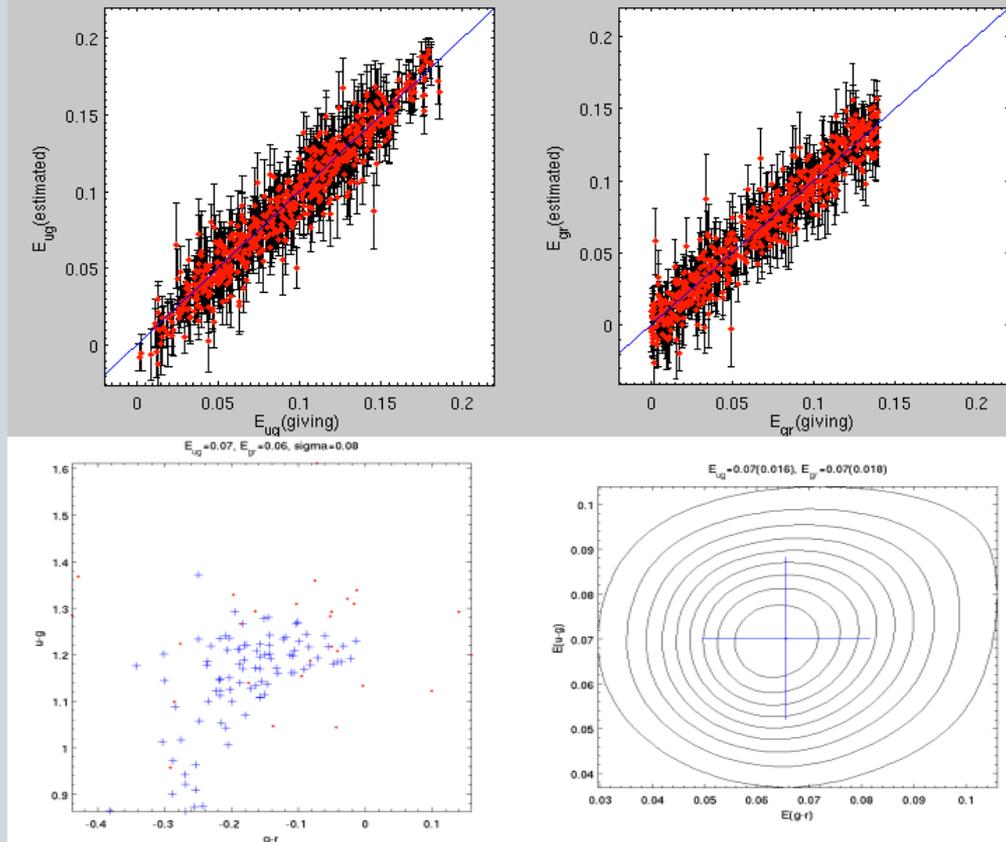
$$\mathbf{\Sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_g^2 & -\sigma_g^2 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sigma_g^2 & \sigma_g^2 + \sigma_r^2 & -\sigma_r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sigma_r^2 & \sigma_r^2 + \sigma_i^2 & -\sigma_i^2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sigma_i^2 & \sigma_i^2 + \sigma_z^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

here, the $\sigma_u, \sigma_g, \sigma_r, \sigma_i, \sigma_z$ are errors of magnitudes.

方法校验

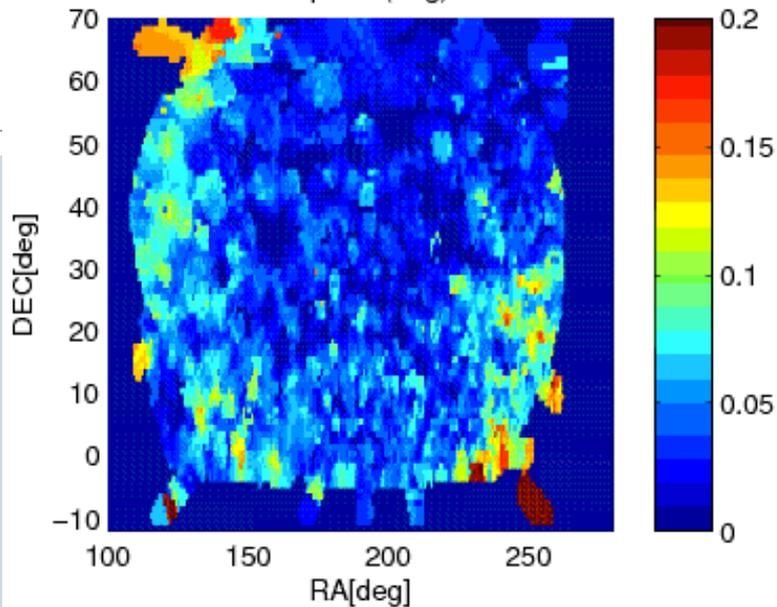


900 simulations

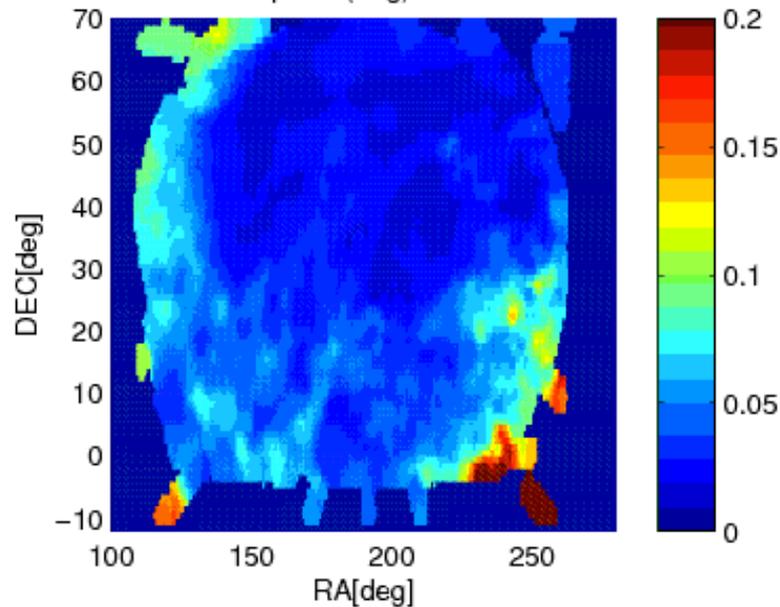


Giving the Reddening with $0 \sim 0.2$ in u-g, and photometric measurement error in ugr with $0.02 \sim 0.08$

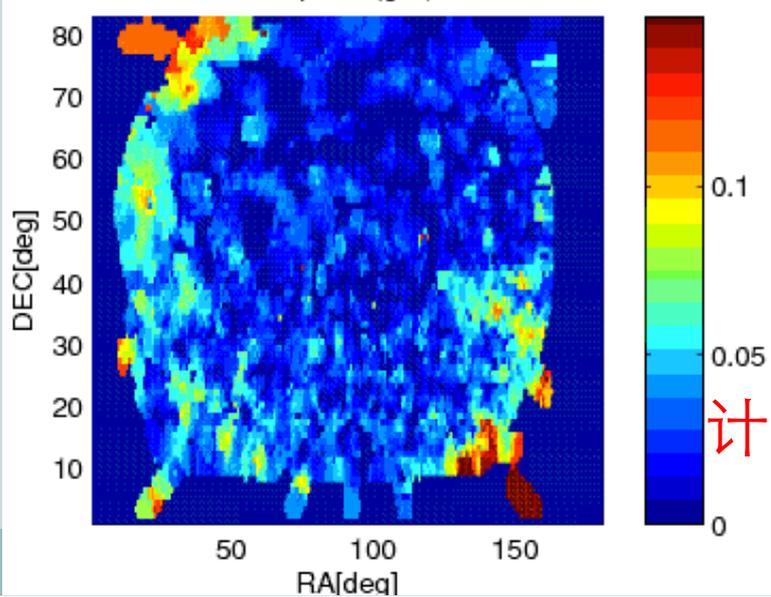
Map of E(u-g)



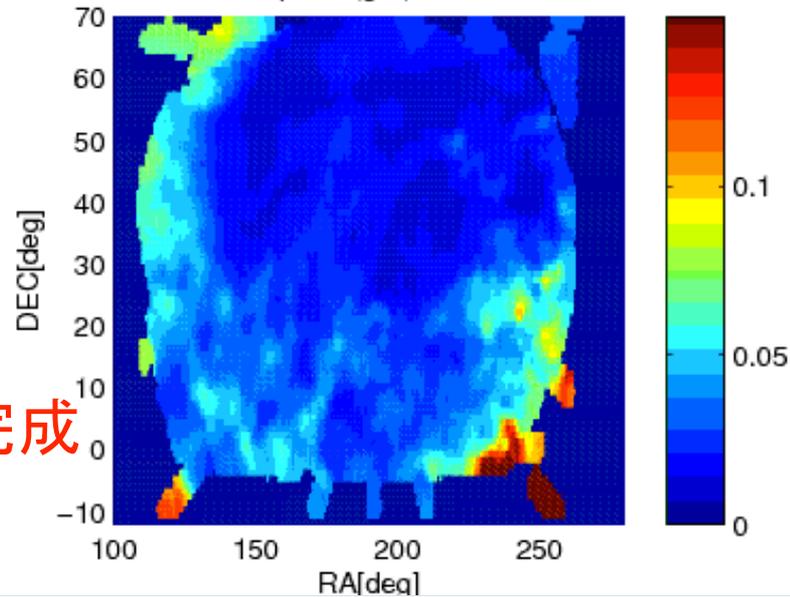
Map of E(u-g) SDSS



Map of E(g-r)

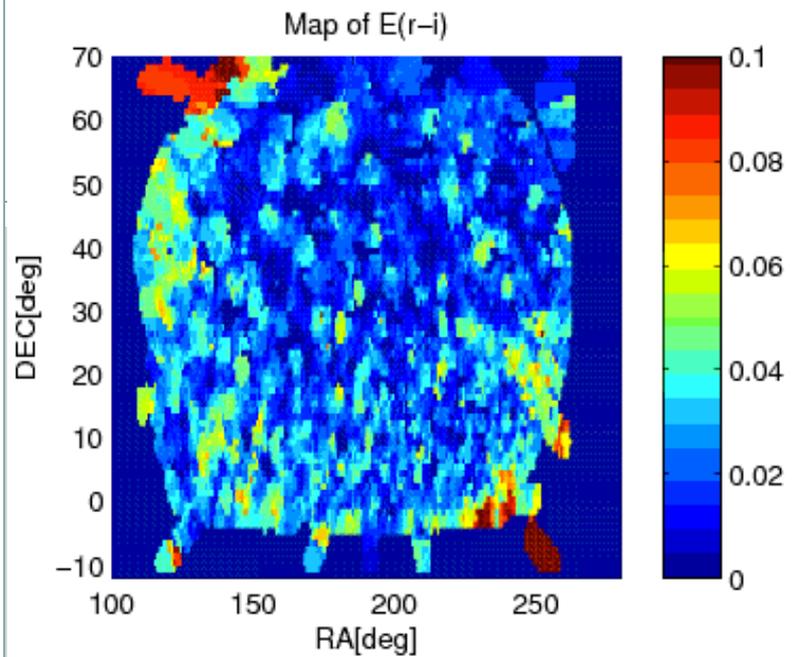


Map of E(g-r) SDSS

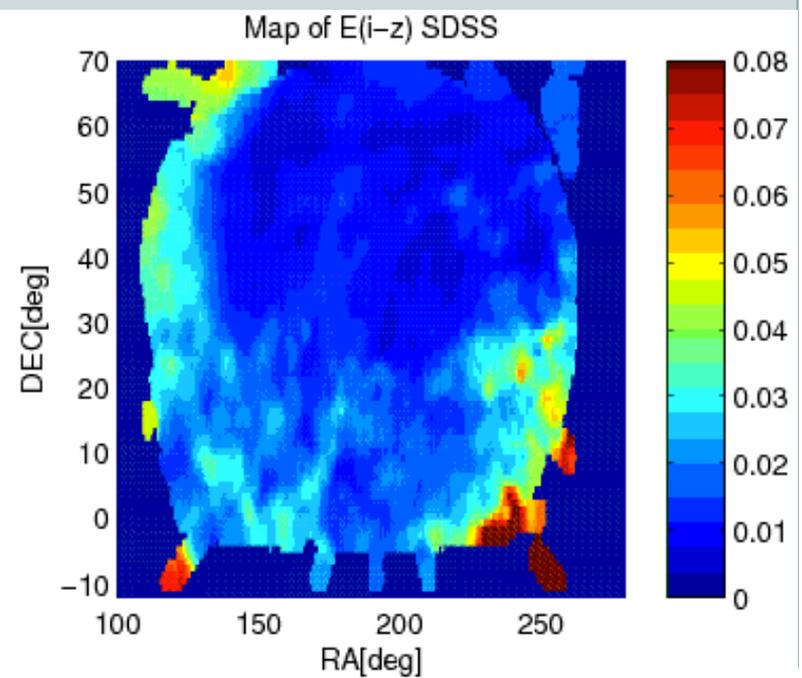
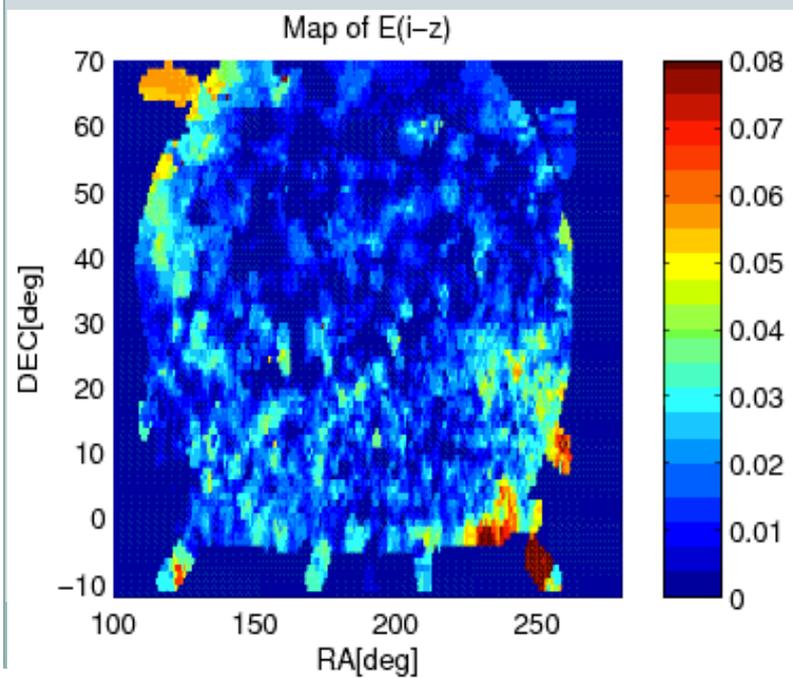
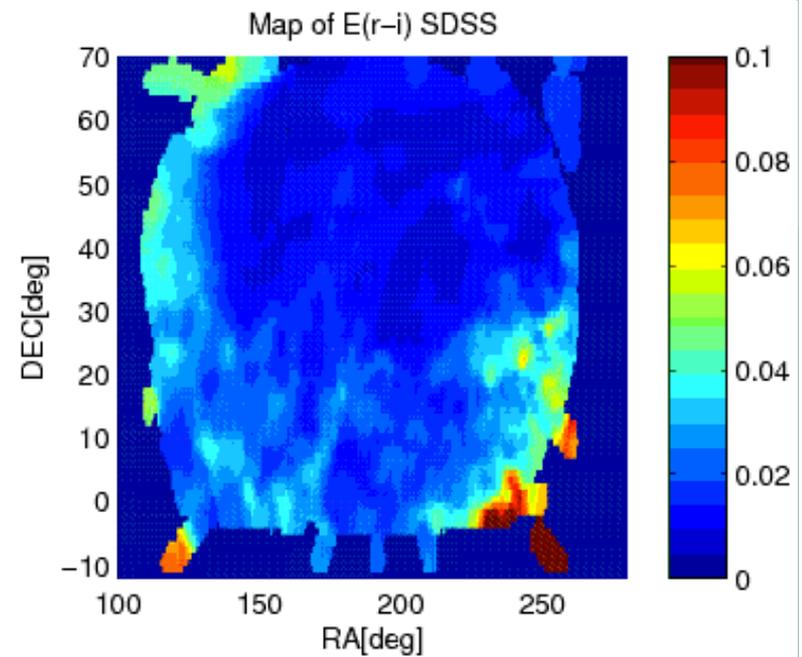


Reddening Map

计算由GPU完成



Reddening Map



Rv的测量（方法）



CCM89

$$\langle A(\lambda)/A(V) \rangle = a(x) + b(x)/R_V .$$

Optical/NIR: $1.1 \mu\text{m}^{-1} \leq x \leq 3.3 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$ and $y = (x - 1.82)$;

$$a(x) = 1 + 0.17699y - 0.50447y^2 - 0.02427y^3 + 0.72085y^4 + 0.01979y^5 - 0.77530y^6 + 0.32999y^7 ; \quad (3a)$$

$$b(x) = 1.41338y + 2.28305y^2 + 1.07233y^3 - 5.38434y^4 - 0.62251y^5 + 5.30260y^6 - 2.09002y^7 . \quad (3b)$$



$$E(u-g) = Au - Ag$$

$$E(u - g) = \left(\left(a_u + \frac{v_u}{R_V} \right) - \left(a_g + \frac{v_g}{R_V} \right) \right) * A_V \quad (6a)$$

$$E(g - r) = \left(\left(a_g + \frac{b_g}{R_V} \right) - \left(a_r + \frac{b_r}{R_V} \right) \right) * A_V \quad (6b)$$

$$E(r - i) = \left(\left(a_r + \frac{b_r}{R_V} \right) - \left(a_i + \frac{b_i}{R_V} \right) \right) * A_V \quad (6c)$$

$$E(i - z) = \left(\left(a_i + \frac{b_i}{R_V} \right) - \left(a_z + \frac{b_z}{R_V} \right) \right) * A_V \quad (6d)$$

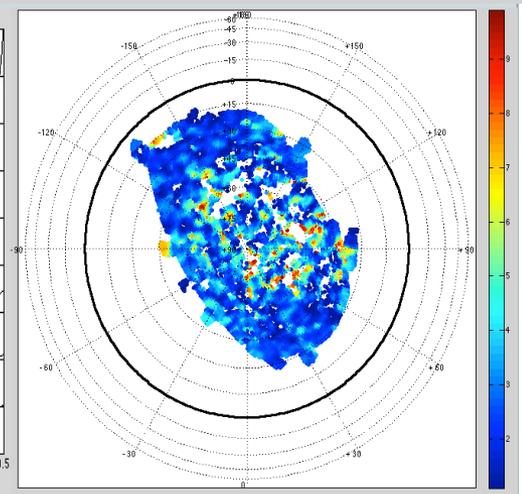
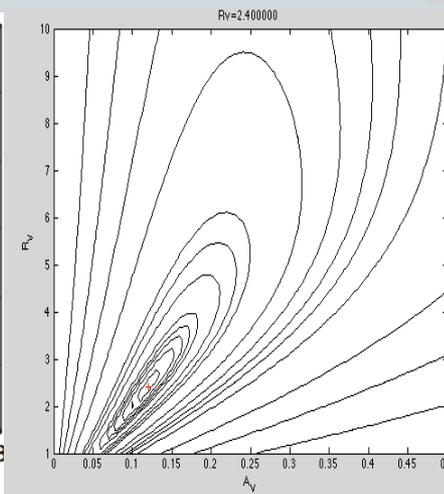
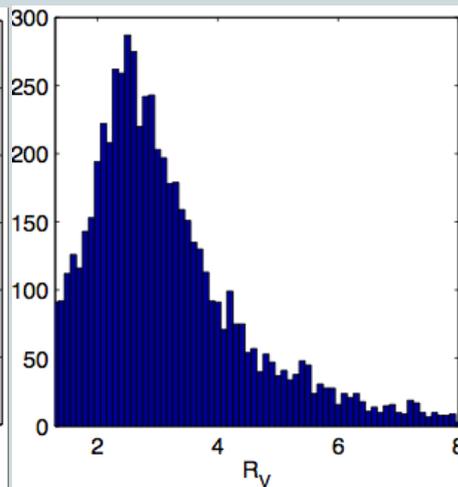
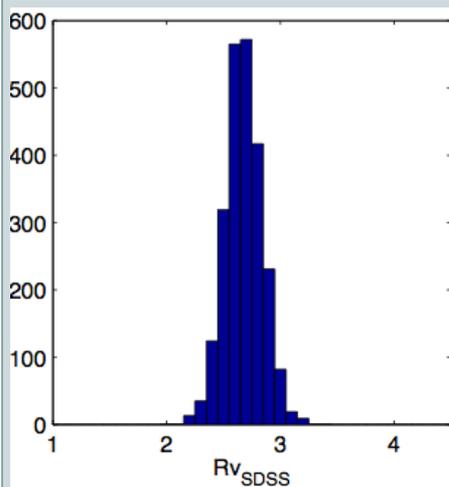
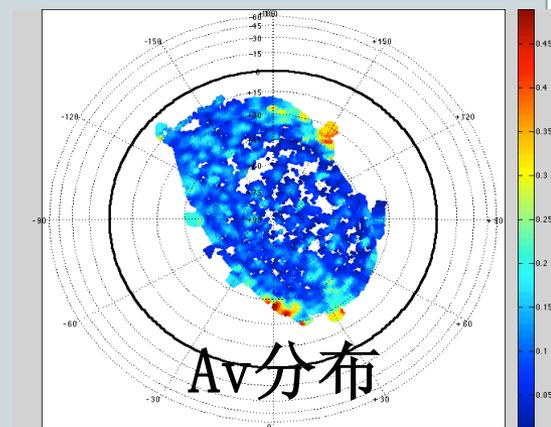
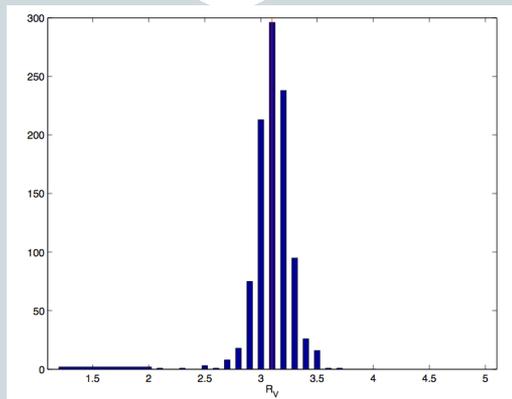
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{obj}} \left(\frac{(E(u_k - g_k) - \bar{E}(u_k - g_k))^2}{\sigma_{ug_k}^2} + \frac{(E(g_k - r_k) - \bar{E}(g_k - r_k))^2}{\sigma_{gr_k}^2} + \frac{(E(r_k - i_k) - \bar{E}(r_k - i_k))^2}{\sigma_{ri_k}^2} + \frac{(E(i_k - z_k) - \bar{E}(i_k - z_k))^2}{\sigma_{iz_k}^2} \right) \quad (7)$$

卡方最小确定每个cell的Rv和Av值

R_V 的测量（实测和校验）

方法检验:

Giving $R_V=3.1$ and the $E(b-v)$ (SFD98), and then calculate the $E(u-g)$ and $E(g-r)$ according to the CCM89. Finally, go back to estimate the R_V using our procedure.



R_V 的实测分布:



信息与计算平台建设

宗旨



- 服务于天文台的需求
- 为理学院信息与计算科学专业寻求另一特色突破口
- 为三峡大学学生带来更多成长机会

硬件资源

三峡大学理学院数学系集群（60多万）：

- 头节点（IBM System X3650 M2服务器）
- 十个计算节点（Hp z600 workstation）：
Intel Xeon E5520四核处理器，2.27GHz主频，
1MB二级缓存，8MB三级缓存，8G内存，
NVIDIA Quadro FX 3800专业显卡一块



刚为学生配置了一台GPU服务器：

（i7 + 16GB内存 + 2TB硬盘 + 1kw的电源 + 4
PCI-E + GTX480）



资源整合

三峡大学理学院机房：

- 新建机房（58机位，信息与计算专业专用）
- 数学建模专业机房（48机位）
- 80多机位的机房
- 20多个机位的机房

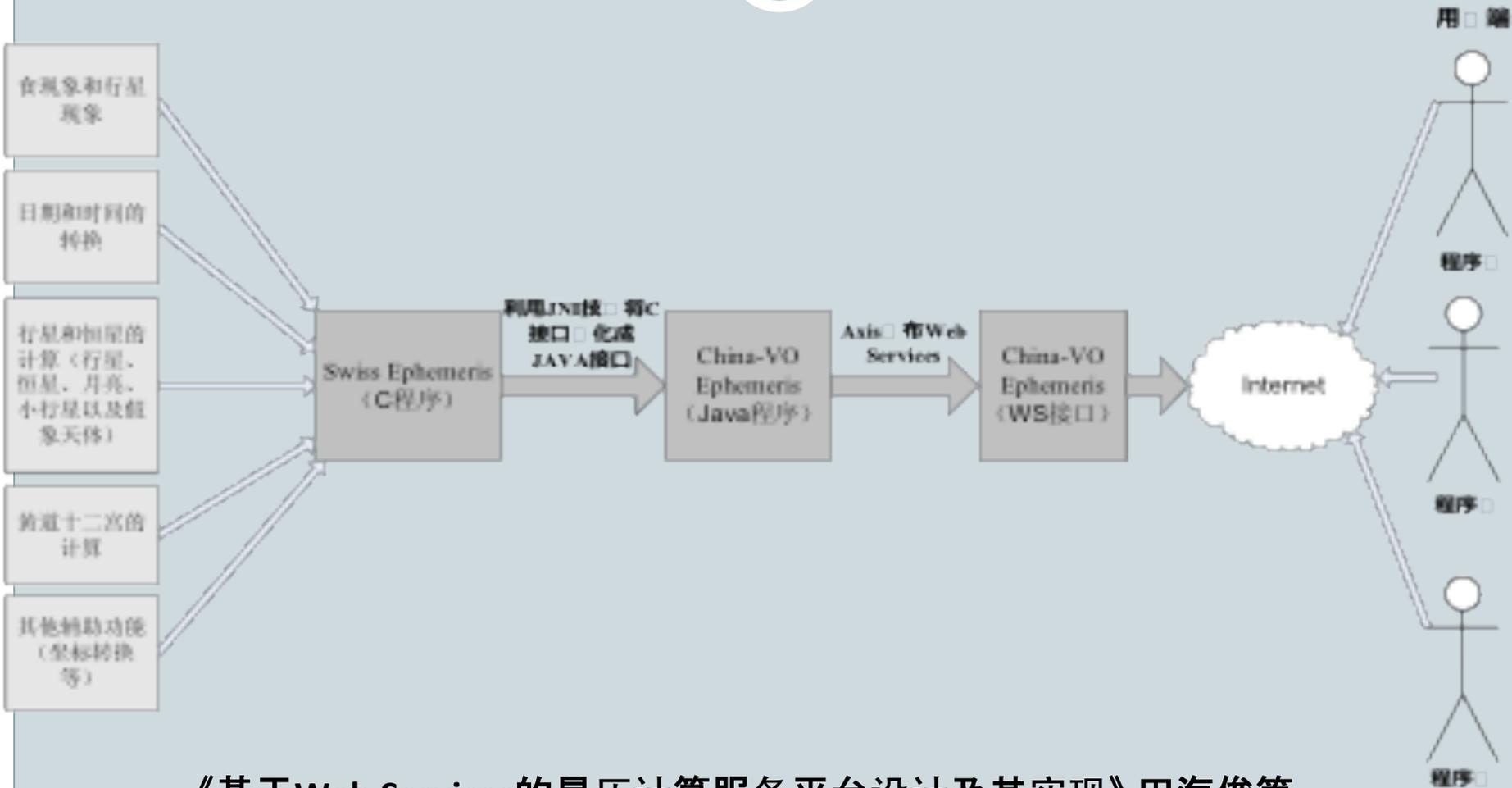
平台建设规划：

- 四五十平米的机房整体改造（**根据地**）：部分用于半开放实验室、部分用于研究生教师办公、小机房。
- 充分利用共享计算资源（学校、国台）
- 学生联合培养模式（大四研一两年专业技能训练 + 研二研三国台跟踪项目训练）
- 新增一个信息技术联合实验室（目标）

合作：信息与计算机学院、智能与图像研究所、三峡大学软件技术公司

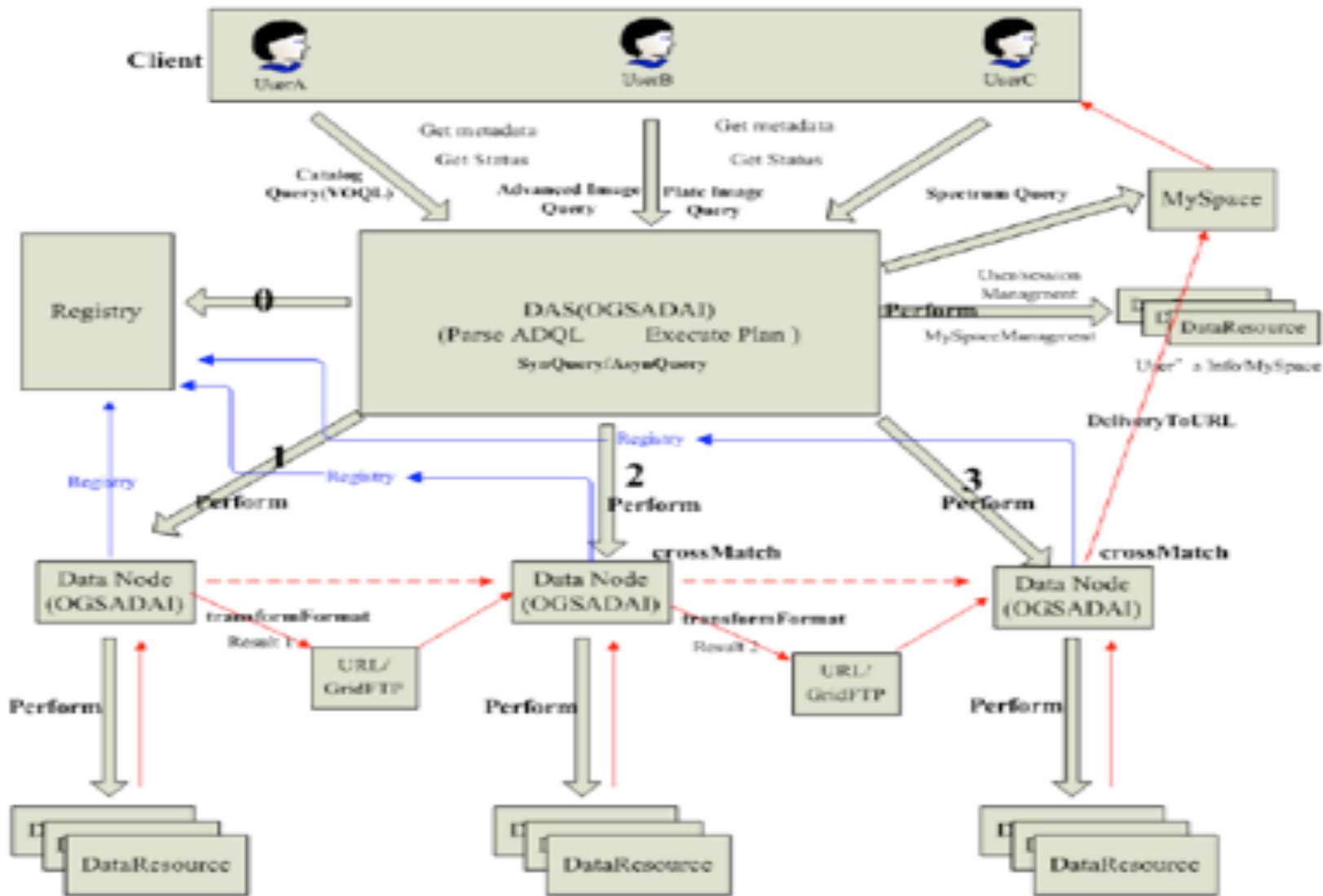


计算服务平台



《基于Web Services的星历计算服务平台设计及其实现》田海俊等

数据节点平台



人才培养平台

The SciDB logo features a stylized blue circular icon on the left, composed of two overlapping loops. To its right, the text "SciDB" is displayed in a blue, sans-serif font.

Microsoft® Research
WorldWide Telescope

本科、硕士毕业设计

