Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST.1943

LA-UR-15-27727
Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Title: Survey and Analysis of Multiresolution Methods for Turbulence Data

Author(s): Pulido, Jesus J.
Livescu, Daniel
Woodring, Jonathan Lee
Ahrens, James Paul
Hamann, Bernd

Intended for: Web

Issued: 2015-10-05

Disclaimer:
Los Alamos National Laboratory, an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer,is operated by the Los Alamos National Security, LLC for the National NuclearSecurity Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC52-06NA25396. By approving this article, the publisher recognizes that the U.S. Government retains nonexclusive, royalty-free license to publish or reproduce the published form of this contribution, or to allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes. Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher identify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Departmentof Energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory strongly supports academic freedom and a researcher's right to publish; as an institution, however, the Laboratory does not endorse the viewpoint of a publication or guarantee its technical correctness.

Jesus Pulido

Graduate Student, Department of Computer Science

University of California, Davis

LANL Summer 2015, CCS-2, Mentor: Daniel Livescu

UC DAVIS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

Survey and Analysis of Multiresolution Methods for Turbulence Data

Jesus Pulido[1,2], Daniel Livescu[2], Jonathan Woodring[2], James Ahrens[2], and Bernd Hamann[1]

[1]Institute for Data Analysis and Visualization, University of California, Davis, CA, 95616-8562, U.S.A.
[2]Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87544, USA

Submitted to Elsevier Computers & Fluids

Introduction

General

- Interest for multi-resolution representation of turbulence data
  - Feature discovery + tracking (coherent feature extraction)
  - Influence on simulation algorithms
- Downscaling of data (compression) for faster data analysis
  - For in-situ or post-processing applications
  - Faster post-processing of data for visualization

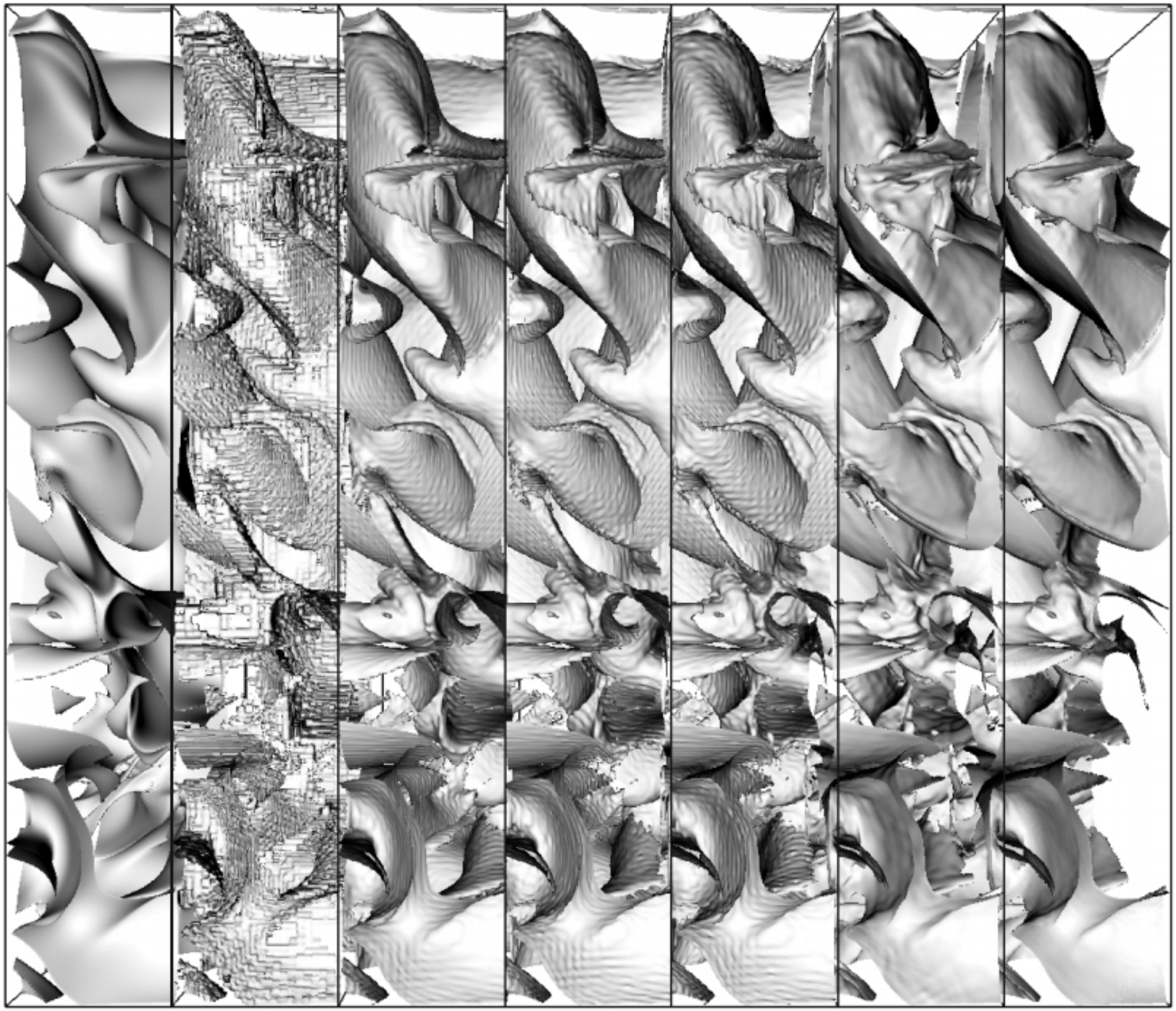
Contributions

- Analyzed and compared the effectiveness of Haar, Biorthogonal B-spline, and Daubechies wavelets, Coiflets, Surfacelets and Curvelets with respect to direct numerical simulation (DNS) data.
- Visualized and evaluated numerical accuracy of original data and derived quantities using limited amounts of coefficients on reconstruction
- Identified strengths and weaknesses of each technique and gave recommendations on the usage of these multi-resolution methods

Method

Improvements made this summer

- Added parallel computation support for wavelet framework
  - Near linear-time speedup
- Implemented parallel sort for fast wavelet coefficient sorting (for N% coefficient thresholding)
- Added edge-case handling for wavelet decomposition and reconstruction
  - Can treat data as parabolic, mirror, zero-fill, etc.
- Re-implemented the Dual-Tree Complex wavelet transform in C++ and included it into our analysis pipeline


Original
Haar
Cubic
Daub-5
Coif-12
Curvelet
Surfacelet

Tests and Results

Summary

Test Type	Best Method	Runner-up
Velocity PDF	Cubic B-spline	Daubechies-5
Vorticity PSNR and MSE	Cubic B-spline	Quadratic B-spline
Vorticity PDF	Cubic B-spline	Quadratic B-spline
Strain rate tensor	Quadratic B-spline	Cubic B-spline
Density visualization	Surfacelets	Cubic B-spline
Density PSNR and MSE	Cubic B-spline	Quadratic B-spline
Density PDF	Cubic B-spline	Daubechies-5
Density power spectrum	Dual-Tree	Quintic B-Spline
Isosurface Visualization	Surfacelets	Curvelets
Curvature quantities	Cubic B-spline	Surfacelets
Surface signatures	All methods except Haar	—-
Performance	Surfacelets	Haar

Revision resubmitted to Elsevier Computers & Fluids

Enabling Remote Visualization and Scale Analysis of Large Turbulence Databases

Jesus Pulido[1,2], Daniel Livescu[2], Randal Burns[3] ,Curtis Canada[2],
James Ahrens[2], and Bernd Hamann[1]

[1]Institute for Data Analysis and Visualization, University of California, Davis, CA, 95616-8562, U.S.A.
[2]Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87544, USA
[3]Johns Hopkins University

Previously submitted to IEEE SciVis '15

Introduction

General

- Remote analysis and visualization of raw large turbulence data is challenging
- The Johns Hopkins Turbulence database (JHTDB) simplifies access to over 230 Terabytes of direct numerical simulation data through commodity hardware
- A demand exists for a visualization framework that adds high-speed remote visualization for large datasets

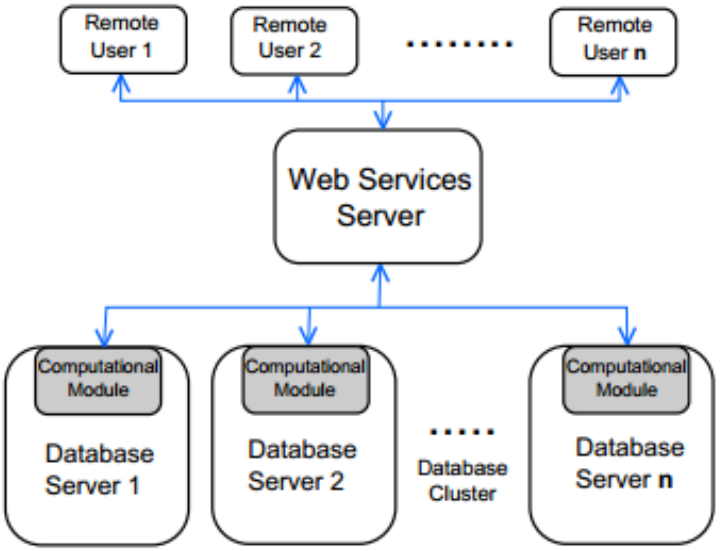
Contributions

- Remote visualization support and additional compute capabilities were added to the database cluster
- Wavelet compression was introduced at the data-level to reduce access cost, bandwidth, and improve visualization latency
- Wavelet compression used to reduce memory footprint of datasets for visualization

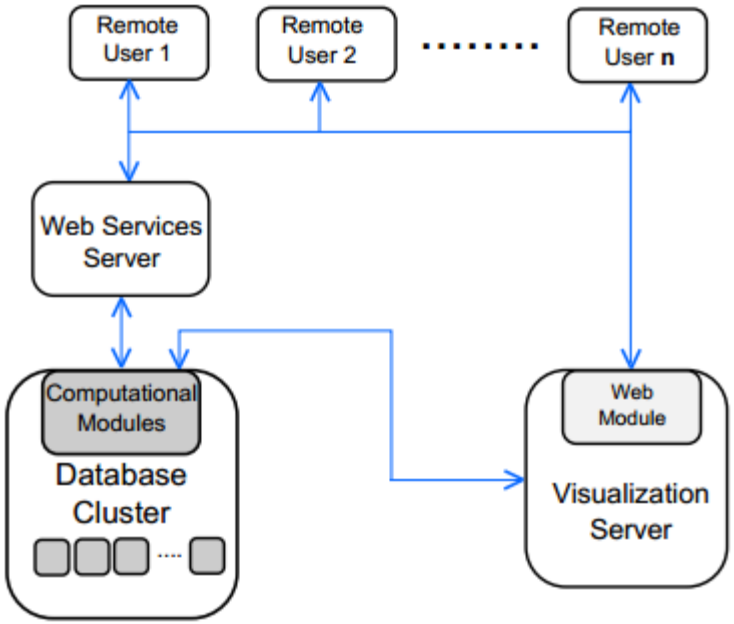
JHTDB: http://turbulence.pha.jhu.edu/

Johns Hopkins Turbulence Database

Original Pipeline

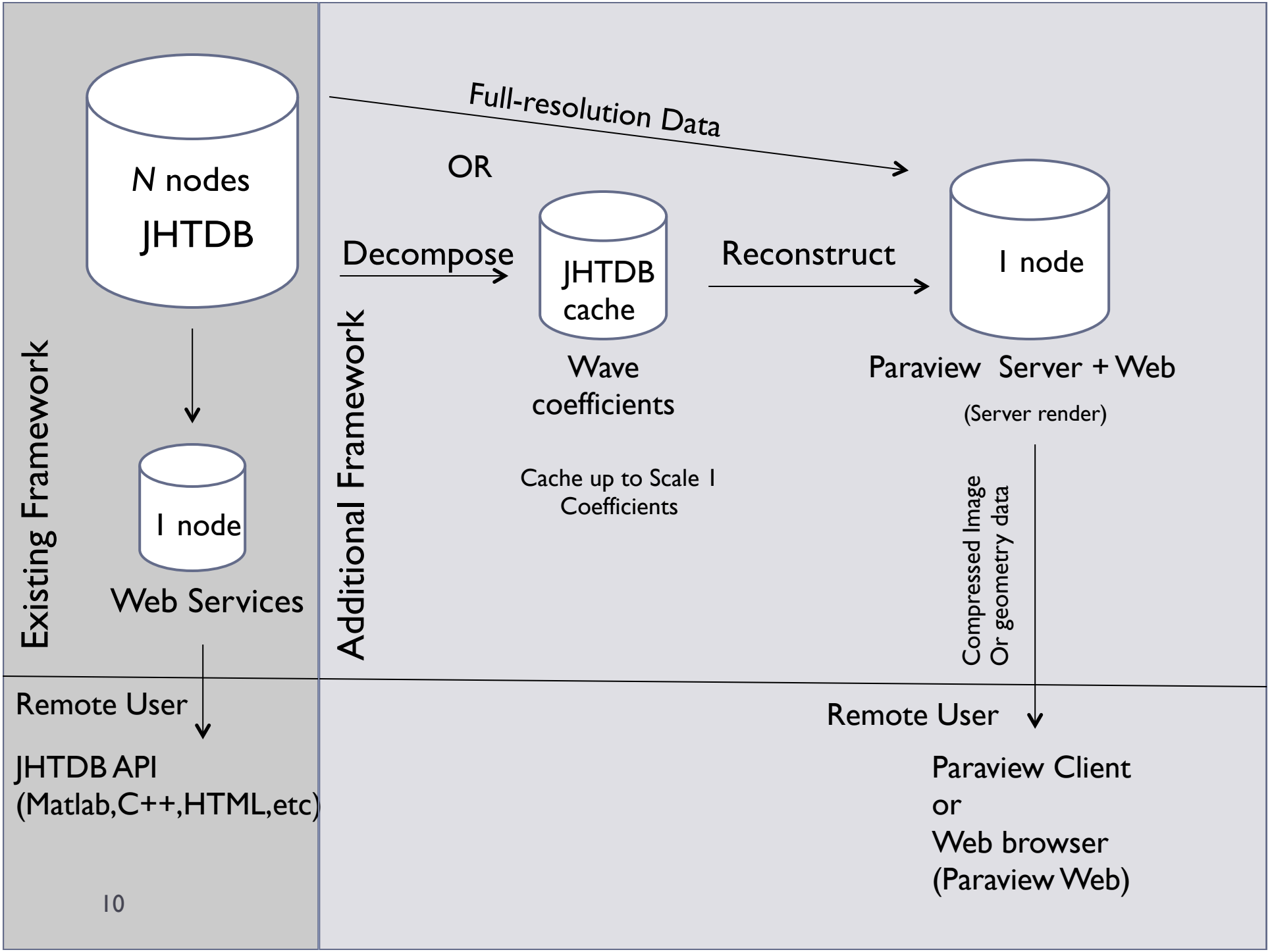


Augmented Pipeline



Remote visualization is achieved through Paraview and Paraview Web integration

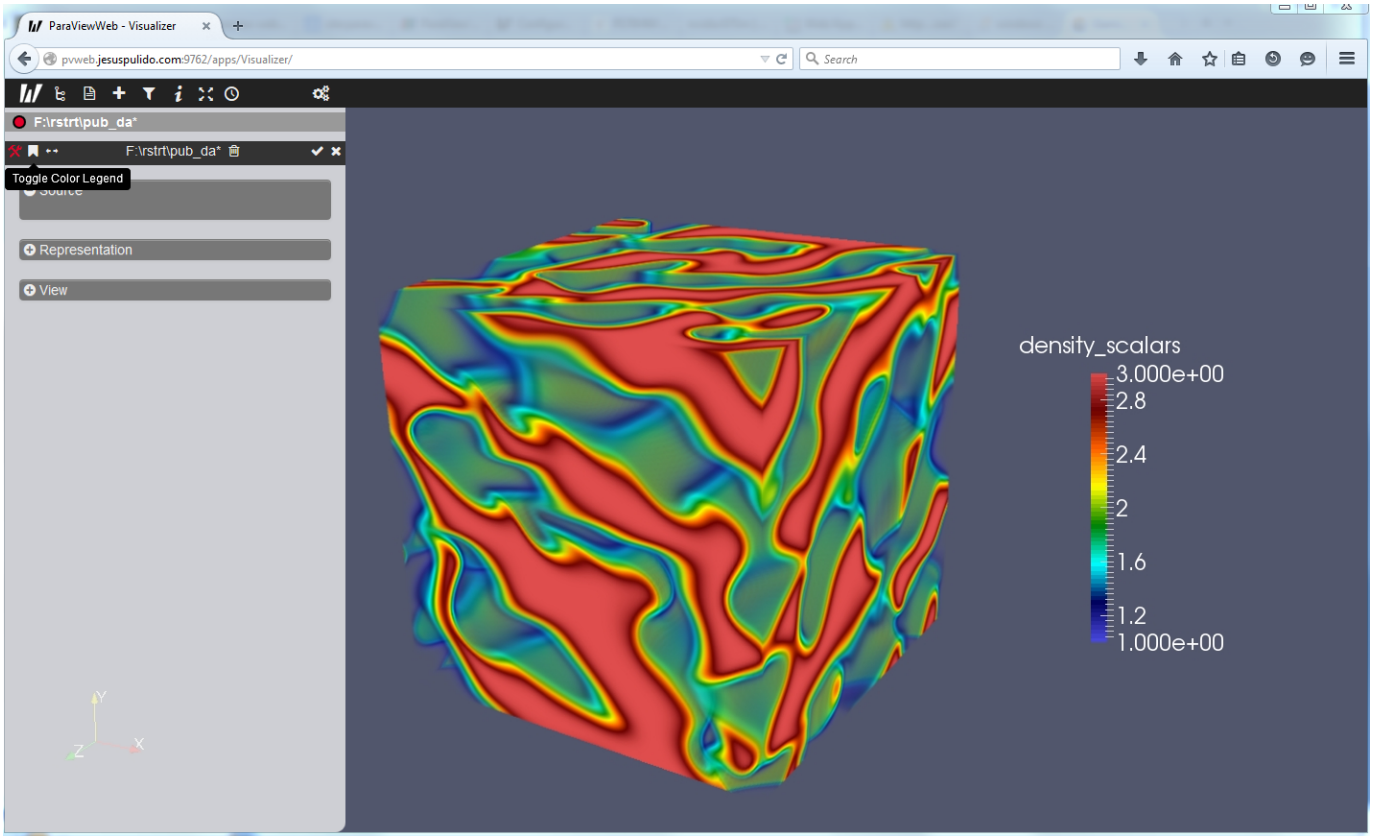
JHTDB: http://turbulence.pha.jhu.edu/


Existing Framework
N nodes
JHTDB
1 node
Web Services
Remote User
JHTDB API
(Matlab,C++,HTML,etc)
Additional Framework
Full-resolution Data
OR
Decompose
JHTDB
cache
Wave
coefficients
Cache up to Scale 1
Coefficients
Reconstruct
1 node
Paraview Server + Web
(Server render)
Compressed Image
Or geometry data
Remote User
Paraview Client
or
Web browser
(Paraview Web)

Tests and Results

Remote Visualization

- Web (HTML 5) interface



Tests and Results

Efficiency (Performance)

- Scenario: A single 512^3 grid size subset of a 1024^3 dataset is accessed and visualized by a single user.

TABLE I. PERFORMANCE RESULTS

Operation	Original (512)	Scale 1 (256)	Scale 2 (128)	Scale 3 (64)
Wavelet decompose	0 s	17.8 s	20.6 s	20.8 s
Wavelet reconstruct	0 s	23.3 s	23.2 s	23.3 s
Visualize volume	25.7 s	3.01s	0.22 s	0.02 s
Visualize isosurfaces	171.0 s	12.1 s	0.91 s	0.15 s
Total time	196.7 s	56.21 s	44.93 s	44.27 s
RAM used	4526 MB	865 MB	308 MB	178 MB
Est. Concurrent users	<14	<75	<212	<368

cubic B-spline wavelets

Intel Xeon E5440 @ 2.83 Ghz / 64GB RAM

Tests and Results

Efficiency (Performance)

- Scenario: A single 512^3 grid size su[illegible]et of a 1024^3 dataset is accesse[illegible]nd visualiz[illegible]by a si[illegible] user.

… and these are only Serial wavelet results, parallel benchmarks will be better!!

cubic B-spline wavelets

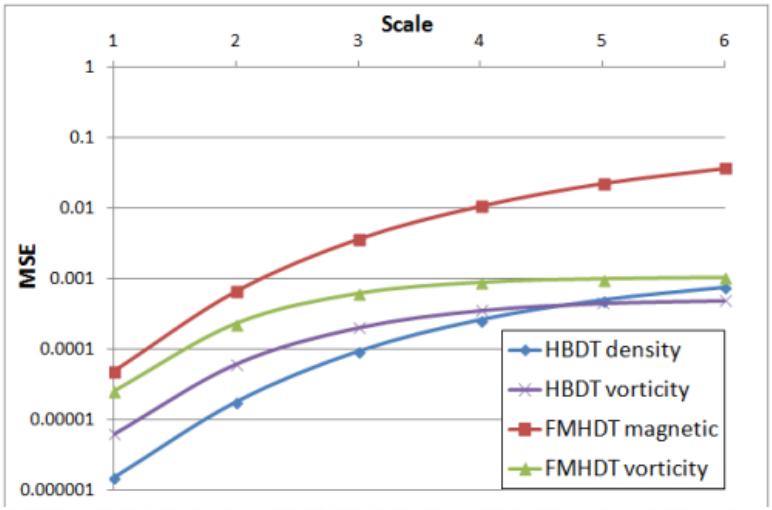
Op[illegible]				[illegible]e 3 (64)
Wavelet dec[illegible]				20.8 s
Wavelet recon[illegible]				23.3 s
Visu[illegible]			s	0.02 s
Visualize isosurfaces	171			0.15 s
Total time	196.[illegible]	56.[illegible]	44.93 s	44.27 s
RAM used	4526 M[illegible]	865 MB	308 MB	178 MB
Est. Concurrent users	<14	<75	<212	<368

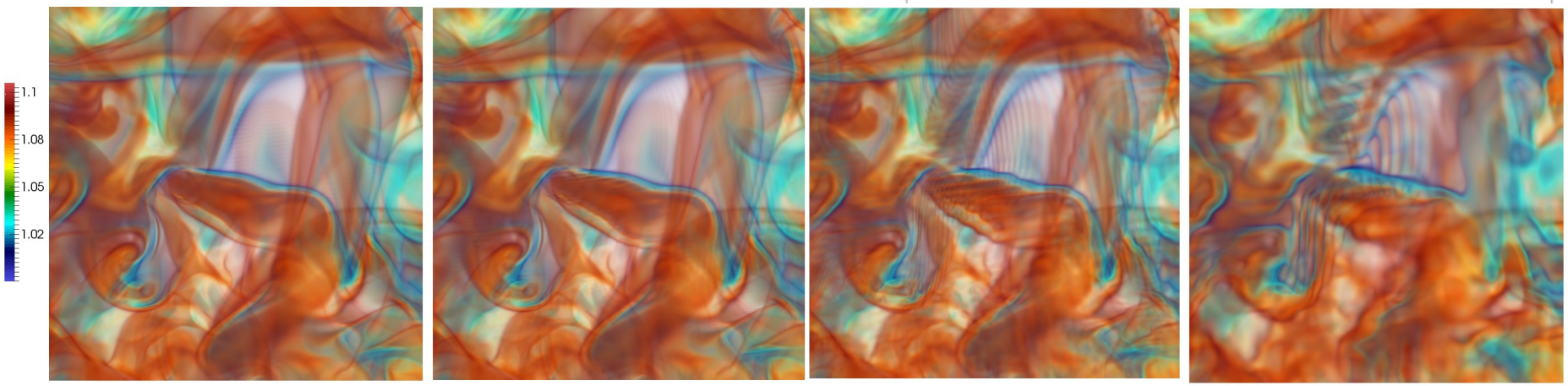
Intel Xeon E5440 @ 2.83 Ghz / 64GB RAM

Tests and Results

Quality

- Density component of a dataset is decomposed into 6 scales using cubic B-spline wavelets





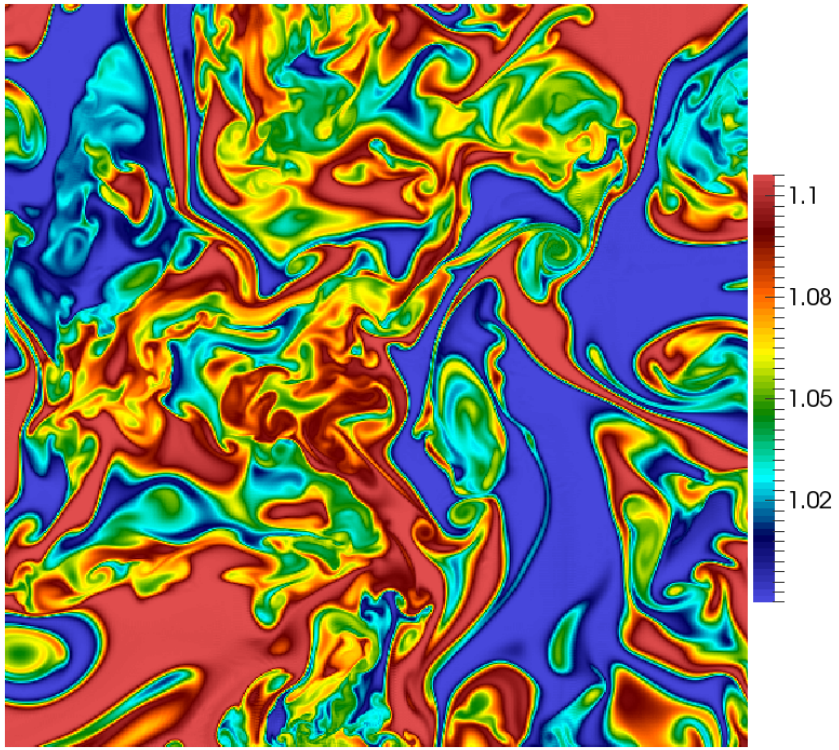
Original | Scale 1 | Scale 2 | Scale 3

Tests and Results

Scale-based wavelet analysis

- Reconstruction of individual scales

Original

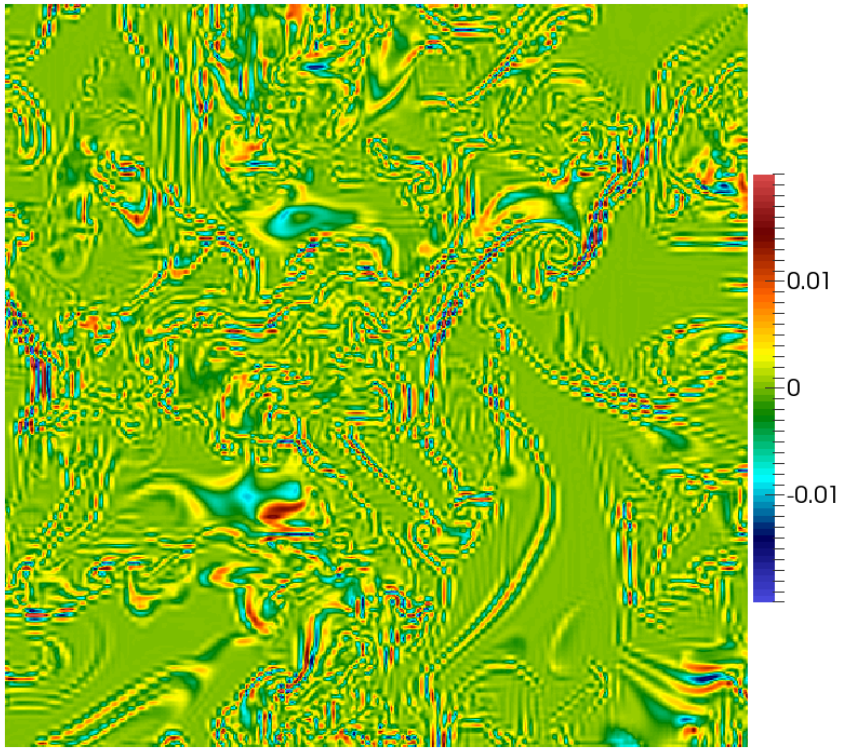


Tests and Results

Scale-based wavelet analysis

- Reconstruction of individual scales

Scale 2

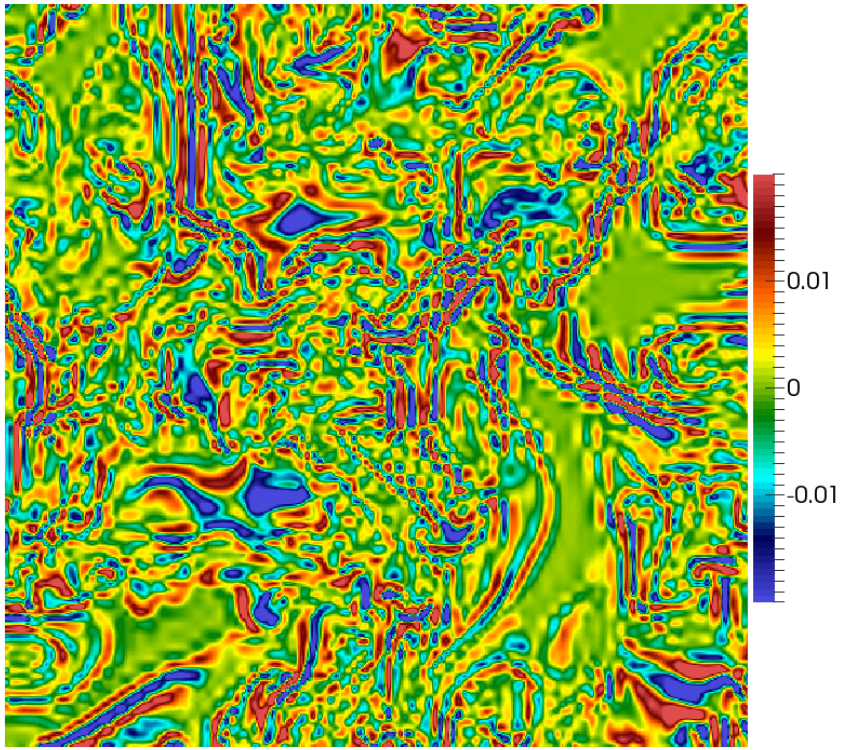


Tests and Results

Scale-based wavelet analysis

- Reconstruction of individual scales

Scale 3

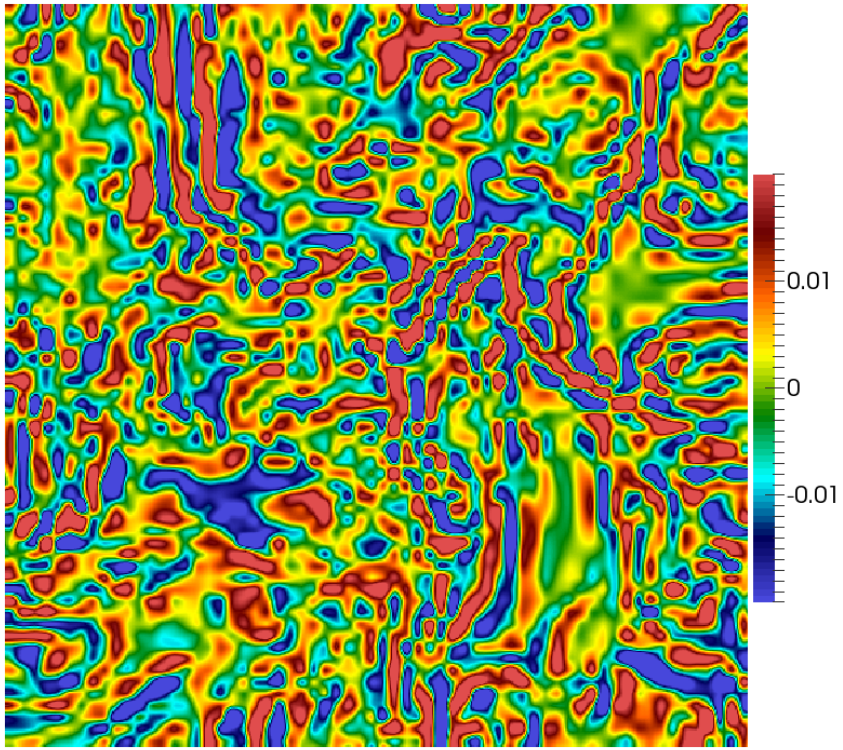


Tests and Results

Scale-based wavelet analysis

- Reconstruction of individual scales

Scale 4

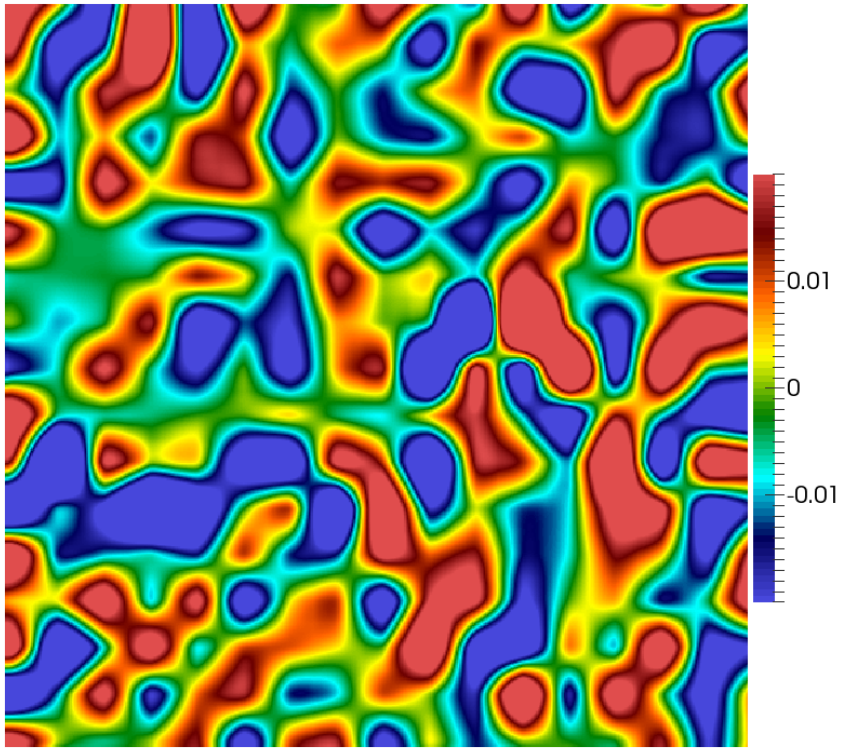


Tests and Results

Scale-based wavelet analysis

- Reconstruction of individual scales

Scale 6



Questions? Thank you!