

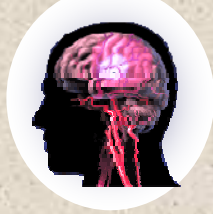
Supercomputing at UC

Professor Tim David

University of Canterbury

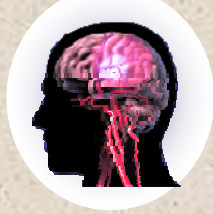


Tech Specifications



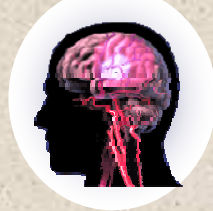
- The UCSC system is a tightly-coupled, high-performance computer system composed of IBM's p5-575 high-end compute nodes.
- Each compute node contains 16 of the latest generation IBM Power 5, 1.9 Giga Hertz (GHz) processors and 32 GigaBytes (GB) of memory.
- UCSC comprises eight nodes, providing a 128 processor machine with a theoretical peak performance of almost one teraflop per second. (A teraflop is 10^{12} floating point instructions).

Connectivity



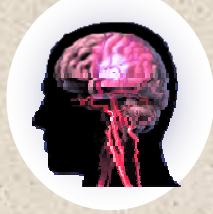
- All nodes have a high speed, low latency interconnect (infiniband) to allow users to exploit parallelism across nodes using programming interfaces such as Message Passing Interface (MPI).

Software



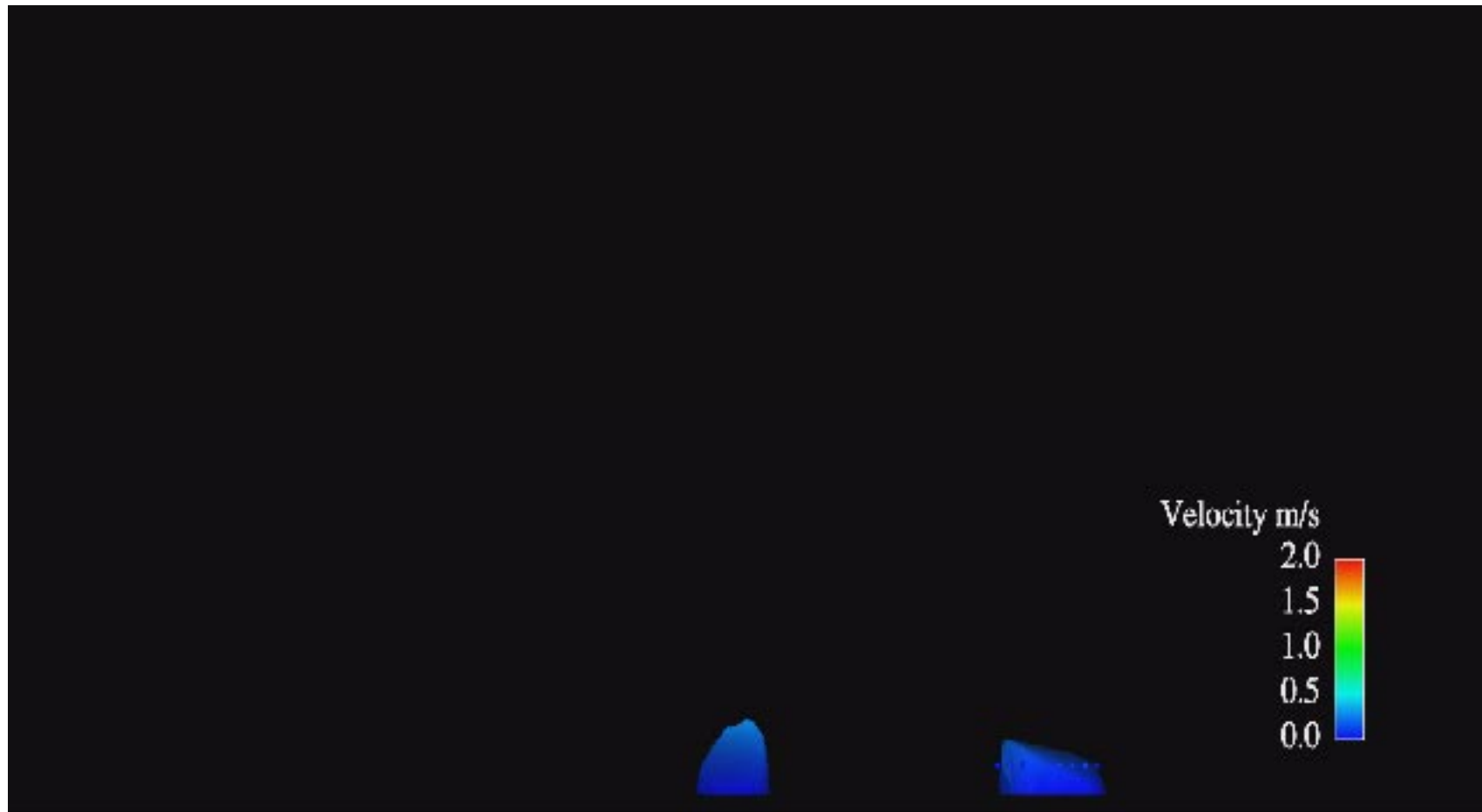
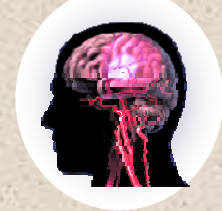
- A rich software environment is provided on UCSC. Both IBM AIX and SUSE Linux operating systems are provided. In addition, a comprehensive scientific computing software stack is provided, including:
 - Optimised IBM Fortran, C and C++ compilers for AIX and Linux
 - Parallel Environment for Messaging Passing Interface (MPI)
 - A batch job scheduling system (LOADLEVELLER)
 - Engineering and Scientific Libraries
 - Optimisation and profiling tools
- Examples of parallel applications used in the various academic disciplines that will be running on the UCSC include:
 - FLUENT - for computational fluid dynamics
 - WRF & MM5 - for weather research and forecasting
 - GAMESS - for atomic and modular electronic structure

Some real-life examples

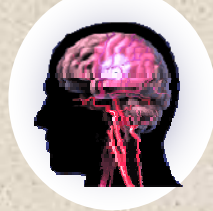


- **Micro-lensing (light really does bend !)**
 - Requires the calculation of millions of light rays passing through space
- **Blood flow in the brain**
 - Flow through complex geometry varying with environment
- **Cell chemistry**
 - Hundreds of chemical reactions going on in a cell microns in size.
- **Weather/wind prediction**
 - Complex maps of NZ telling when to switch on windfarms

Particle flows in the brain

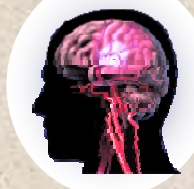


Cell Functions and complex CFD



eNOS and Ca²⁺ Production in Arterial Geometries: an Integrated Fluid Mechanics/Cell Model

Endothelial Pathways



- Atherosclerosis
- Concentration on Ca^{2+} and NO pathways
- Stretch and WSS activated channels
- Coupled to fluid dynamics
- Cell models “easily” (!) increased

