

ParaTreeT

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New Ideas

- Long-awaited generic tree walk
 - Abstracted tree type, traversal type
 - Visitor model
- Primary Optimizations
 - TreeElements
 - SMP tree-in-cache
- Absorb the power of ChaNGa

Interface

- Function calls
 - Construct proxies
 - *driver.load(configuration, input_file)*
 - *driver.run(traversal_type, num_iterations)*
- Visitor
 - *::node(Node* const source, Node* target)*
 - *::leaf(Node* const source, Node* target)*
- Data
 - *::Data(), operator+=(Data&)* for parent nodes
 - *::Data(Particle*, num_particles)* for leaf nodes

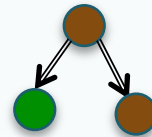
Cache SMP Model

-  Cached parent node (read only)
-  Cached leaf node (read only)
-  Root of local TreePiece
-  Placeholder for remote node

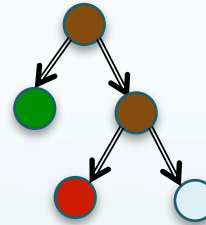
1. Receive remote data

3 nodes, 5 particles

2. Reconstruct subtree



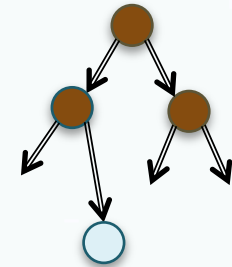
3. Check if child is a local TP
If not, use placeholder



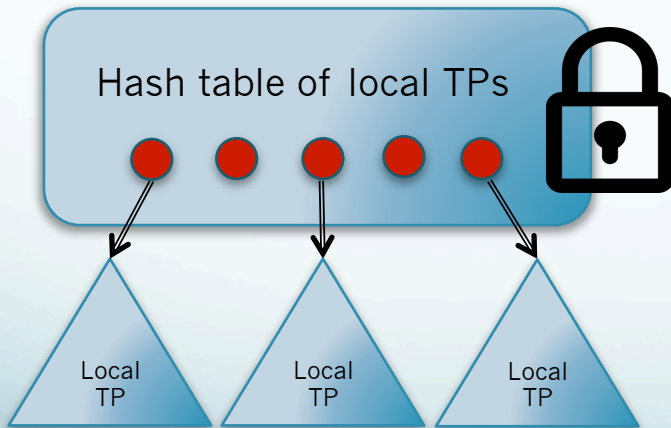
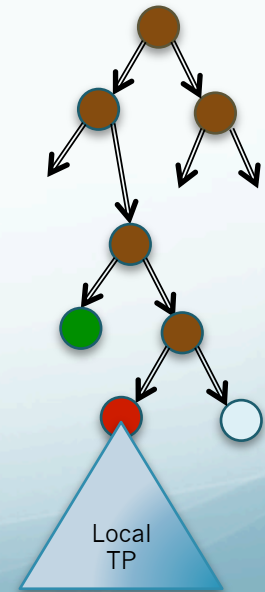
4. Atomic swap child pointer

5. Resume waiting traversals

Node-wide tree before

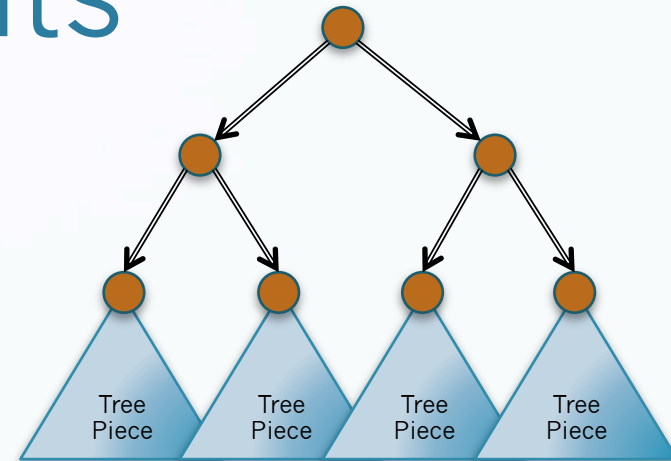


Node-wide tree after



TreeElements

- Provides inherent parallelism
 - Upward traversals
 - Dual-tree traversals
- Reduces memory footprint
 - No need to duplicate these nodes
- Indexed by keys
 - Charm++'s demand creation feature
- Stores locations of TreePieces



Support

- Traversals
 - Top-down
 - Bottom-up or Up-and-down
 - Dual-tree (requires *Visitor::cell*)
- Tree Types
 - K-ary trees
 - Octrees
 - K-D trees
- Other
 - Various decomposition schemes
 - Various prefetching schemes
 - GPU offloaded work

Barnes Hut

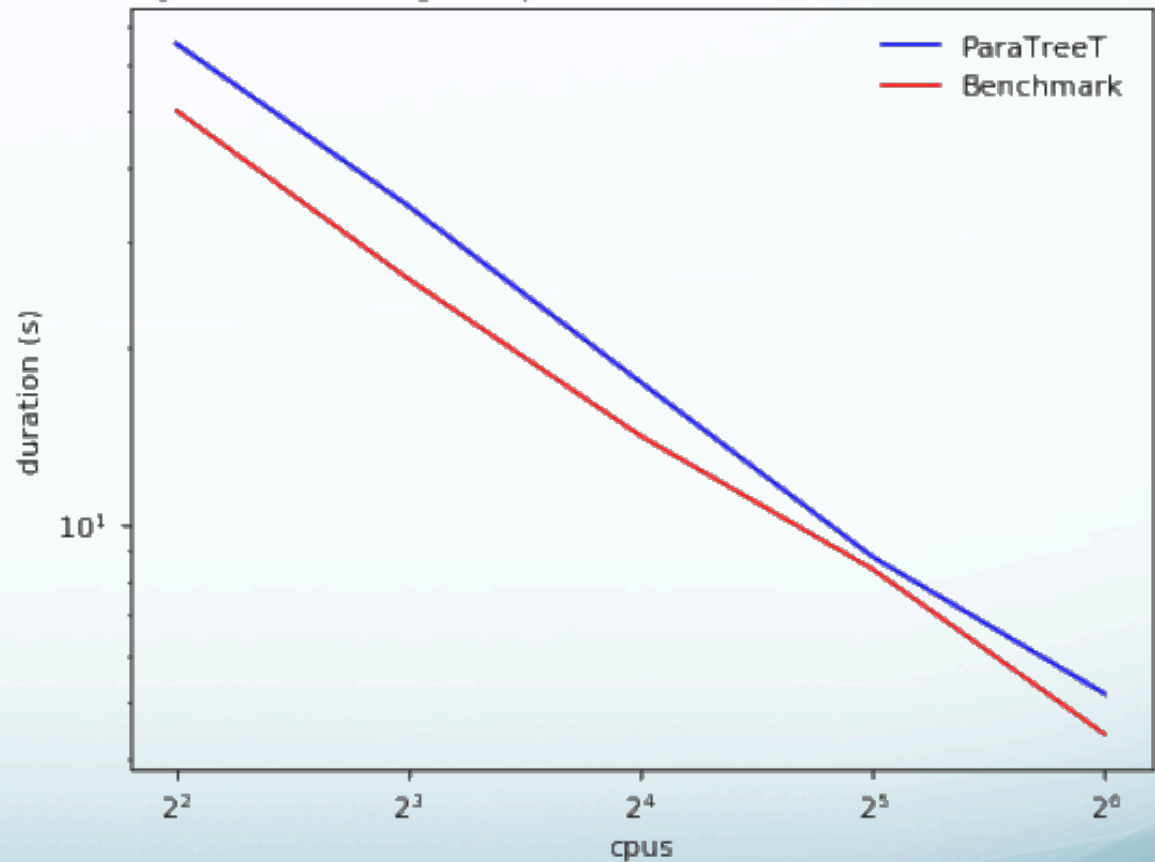
< 200 lines of
user code

Stampede2 KNL

1m particles

Competitive on
a single node

Single-node scaling comparison for Barnes Hut with ParaTreeT



Barnes Hut

< 200 lines of
user code

Stampede2 KNL

1m particles

Scales to 250
particles per
cpu

