Big Bang, Big Data, Big Iron:

High Performance Computing for Cosmic Microwave Background Data Analysis

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with

BOOMERanG, MAXIMA, Planck, POLARBEAR, EBEX
& CMB-S4, LiteBIRD/COrE+

A Brief History Of Cosmology

Cosmologists are often in error,
but never in doubt.

- Lev Landau

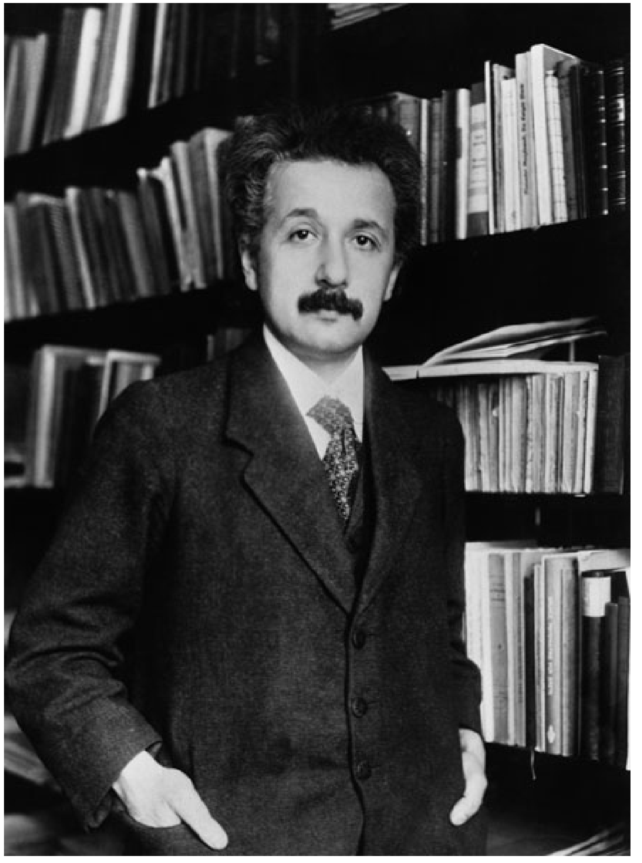
1916 – General Relativity

- General Relativity
  - Space tells matter how to move
  - Matter tells space how to bend

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8 \pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

Space *Matter*

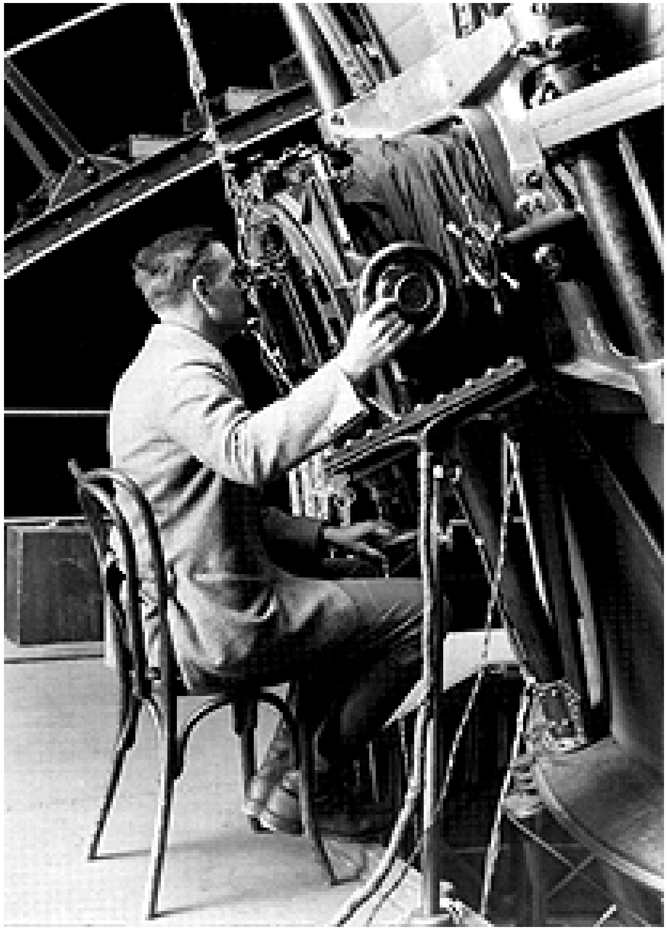
- But this implies that the Universe is dynamic and everyone *knows* it's static …
- … so Einstein adds a Cosmological Constant (even though the result is unstable equilibrium)



1929 – Expanding Universe

- Using the Mount Wilson 100-inch telescope Hubble measures nearby galaxies'
  - velocity (via their redshift)
  - distance (via their Cepheids)

  and finds velocity proportional to distance.
- Space is expanding!
- The Universe is dynamic after all.
- Einstein calls the Cosmological Constant "my biggest blunder".



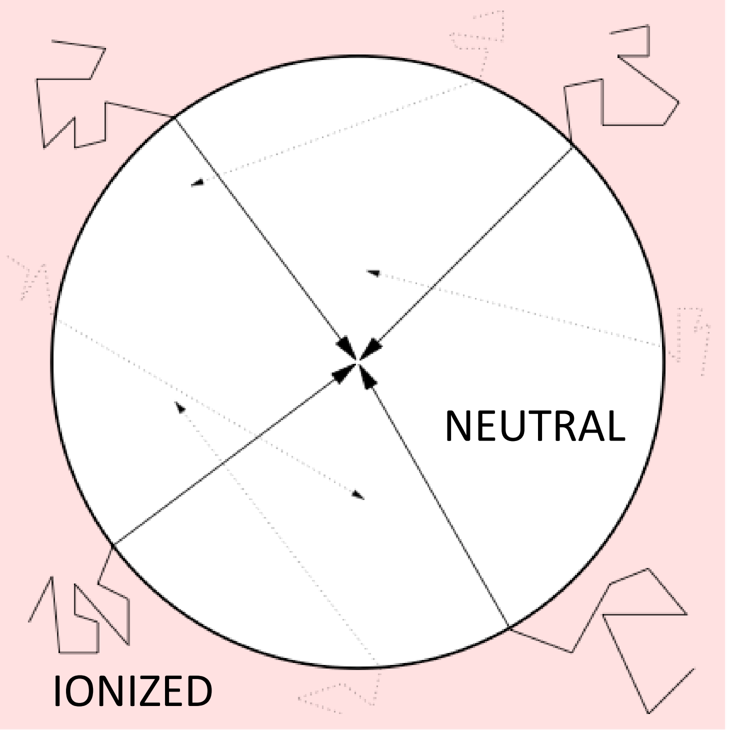
1930-60s – Steady State vs Big Bang

- What does an expanding Universe tells us about its origin and fate?
  - Steady State Theory:
    - new matter is generated to fill the space created by the expansion, and the Universe as a whole is unchanged and eternal (past & future).
  - Big Bang Theory:
    - the Universe (matter and energy; space and time) is created in a single explosive event, resulting in an expanding and hence cooling & rarifying Universe.

1948 – Cosmic Microwave Background

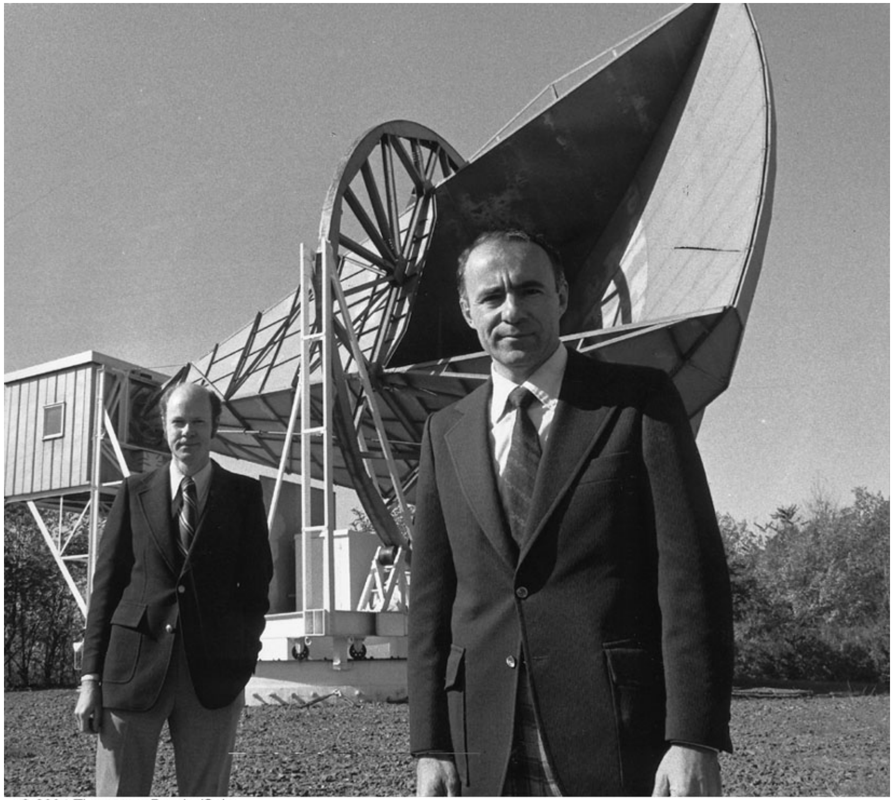
- In a Big Bang Universe the hot, expanding Universe eventually cools through the ionization temperature of hydrogen: $p^+ + e^- \Rightarrow H$.
- Without free electrons to scatter off, the photons free-stream to us.
- Alpher, Herman & Gamow predict a residual photon field at 5 – 50K

- COSMIC – filling all of space.
- MICROWAVE – redshifted by the expansion of the Universe from 3000K to 3K.
- BACKGROUND – primordial photons coming from “behind” all astrophysical sources.



1964 – First CMB Detection

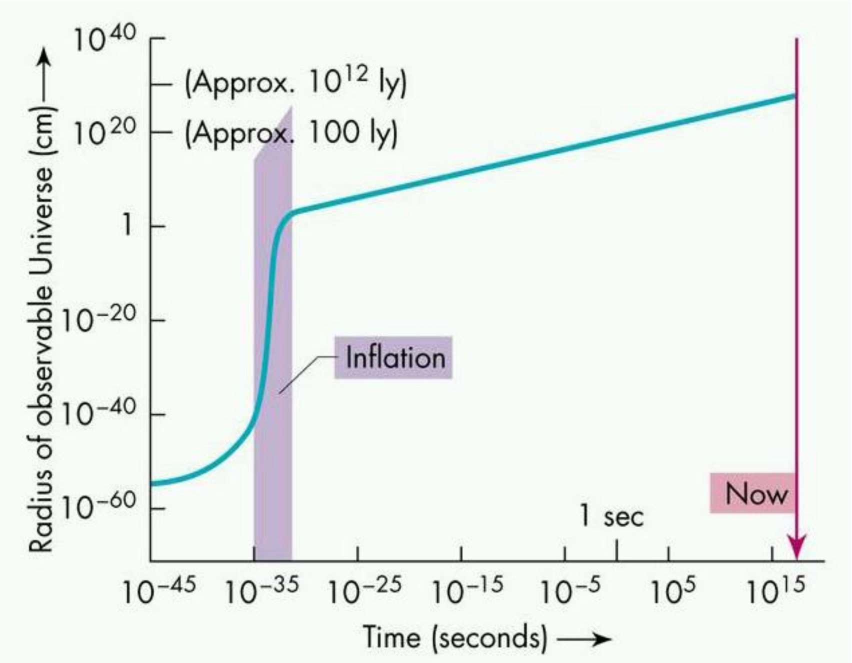
- Penzias & Wilson find a puzzling signal that is constant in time and direction.
- They determine it isn't a systematic – not terrestrial, instrumental, or due to a "white dielectric substance".
- Dicke, Peebles, Roll & Wilkinson explain to them that they're seeing the Big Bang.



- Their accidental measurement kills the Steady State theory and wins them the 1978 Nobel Prize in physics.

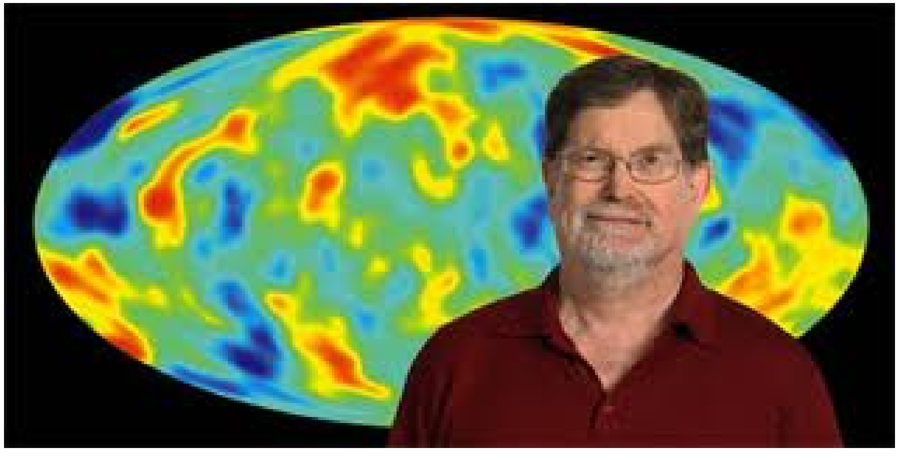
1980 – Inflation

- Increasingly detailed measurements of the CMB temperature show it to be uniform to better than 1 part in 100,000.
- At the time of last-scattering any points more than 1º apart on the sky today are out of causal contact, so how could they have exactly the same temperature? This is the horizon problem.
- Guth proposes a very early epoch of exponential expansion driven by the energy of the vacuum.
- This also solves the flatness & monopole problems.



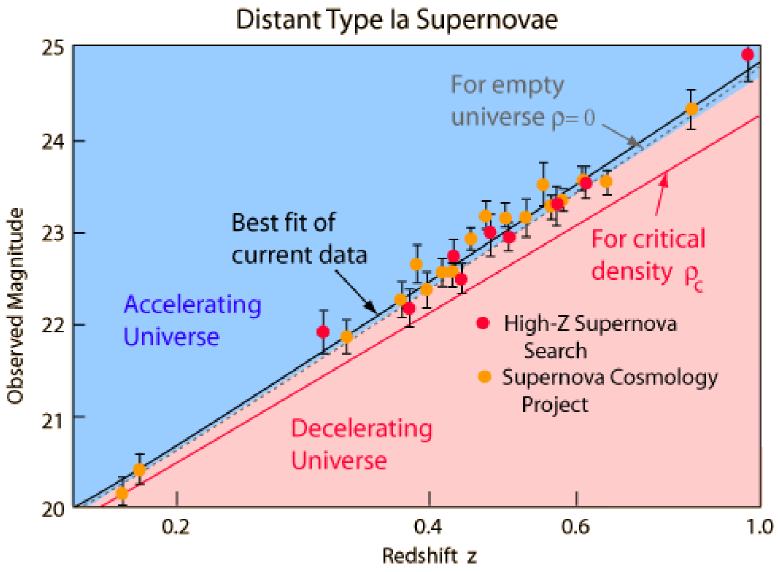
1992 – CMB Fluctuations

- For structure to exist in the Universe today there must have been seed density perturbations in the early Universe.
- Despite its apparent uniformity, the CMB must therefore carry the imprint of these fluctuations.
- After 20 years of searching, fluctuations in the CMB temperature were finally detected by the COBE satellite mission.
- COBE also confirmed that the CMB had a perfect black body spectrum, as a residue of the Big Bang would.
- Mather & Smoot share the 2006 Nobel Prize in physics.



1998 – The Accelerating Universe

- Both the dynamics and the geometry of the Universe were thought to depend solely on its overall density:
  - Critical (Ω=1): expansion rate asymptotes to zero, flat Universe.
  - Subcritical (Ω<1): eternal expansion, open Universe.
  - Supercritical (Ω>1): expansion to contraction, closed Universe.
- Measurements of supernovae surprisingly showed the Universe is accelerating!
- Acceleration (maybe) driven by a Cosmological Constant!
- Perlmutter/Riess & Schmidt share 2011 Nobel Prize in physics.



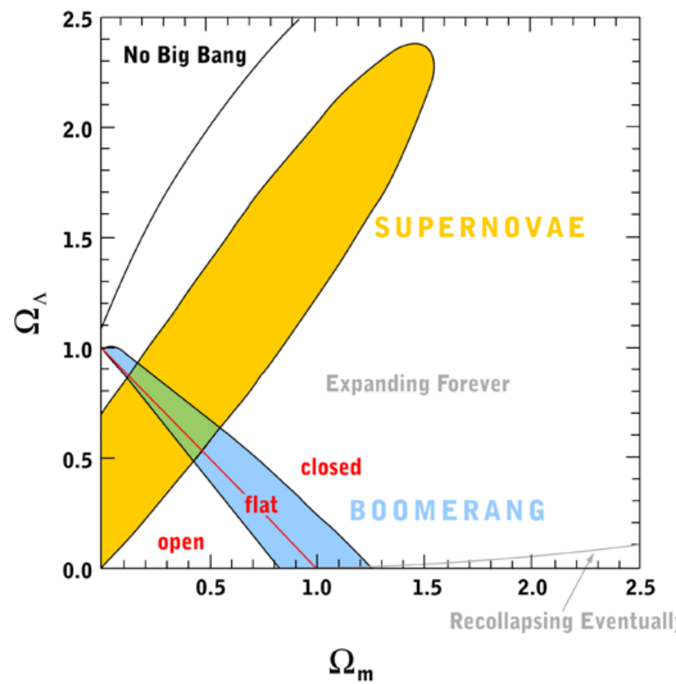
2000 – The Concordance Cosmology

- The BOOMERanG & MAXIMA balloon experiments measure small-scale CMB fluctuations, demonstrating that the Universe is flat.
- CMB fluctuations encode cosmic geometry: $(\Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_m)$
- Type 1a supernovae encode cosmic dynamics: $(\Omega_\Lambda - \Omega_m)$
- Their combination breaks the degeneracy in each.

The Concordance Cosmology:

- 70% Dark Energy
- 25% Dark Matter
- 5% Baryons

=> 95% ignorance!



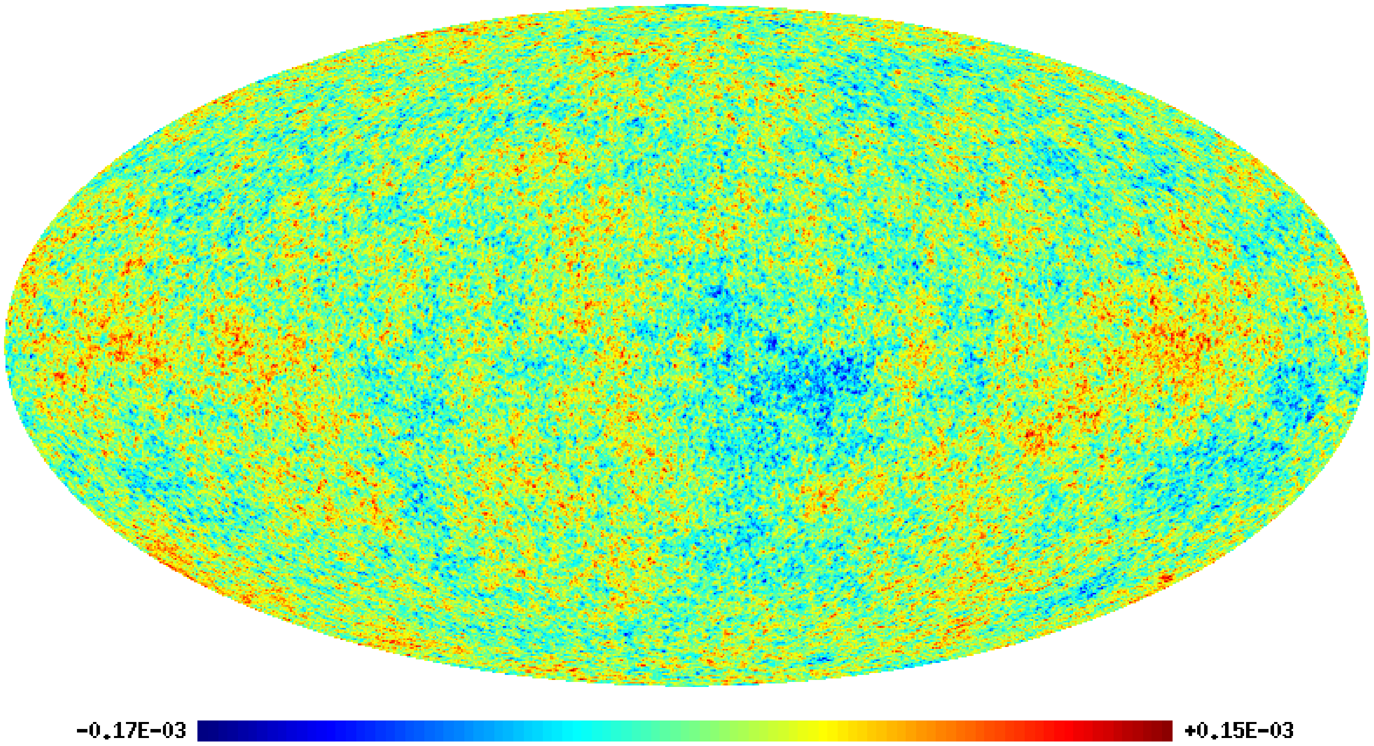
• What and why is the Dark Universe?

The Cosmic Microwave Background

CMB Science

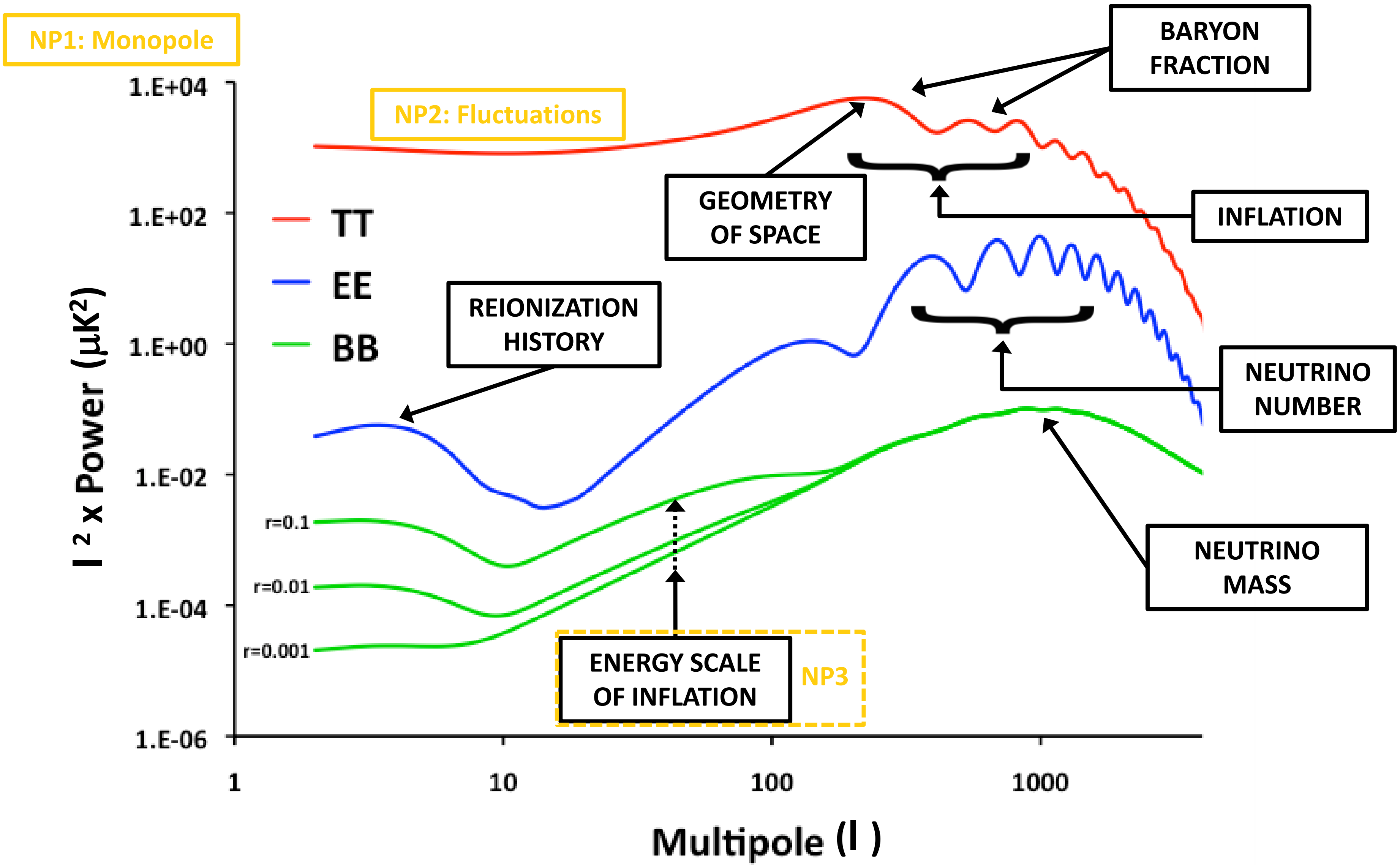
- Primordial photons experience the entire history of the Universe, and everything that happens leaves its trace.
- Primary anisotropies:
  - Generated before last-scattering, track physics of the early Universe
    - Fundamental parameters of cosmology
    - Quantum fluctuation generated density perturbations
    - Gravitational radiation from Inflation
- Secondary anisotropies:
  - Generated after last-scattering, track physics of the later Universe
    - Gravitational lensing by dark matter
    - Spectral shifting by hot ionized gas
    - Red/blue shifting by evolving potential wells

CMB Fluctuations



- Our map of the CMB sky is one particular realization – to compare it with theory we need a statistical characterization.

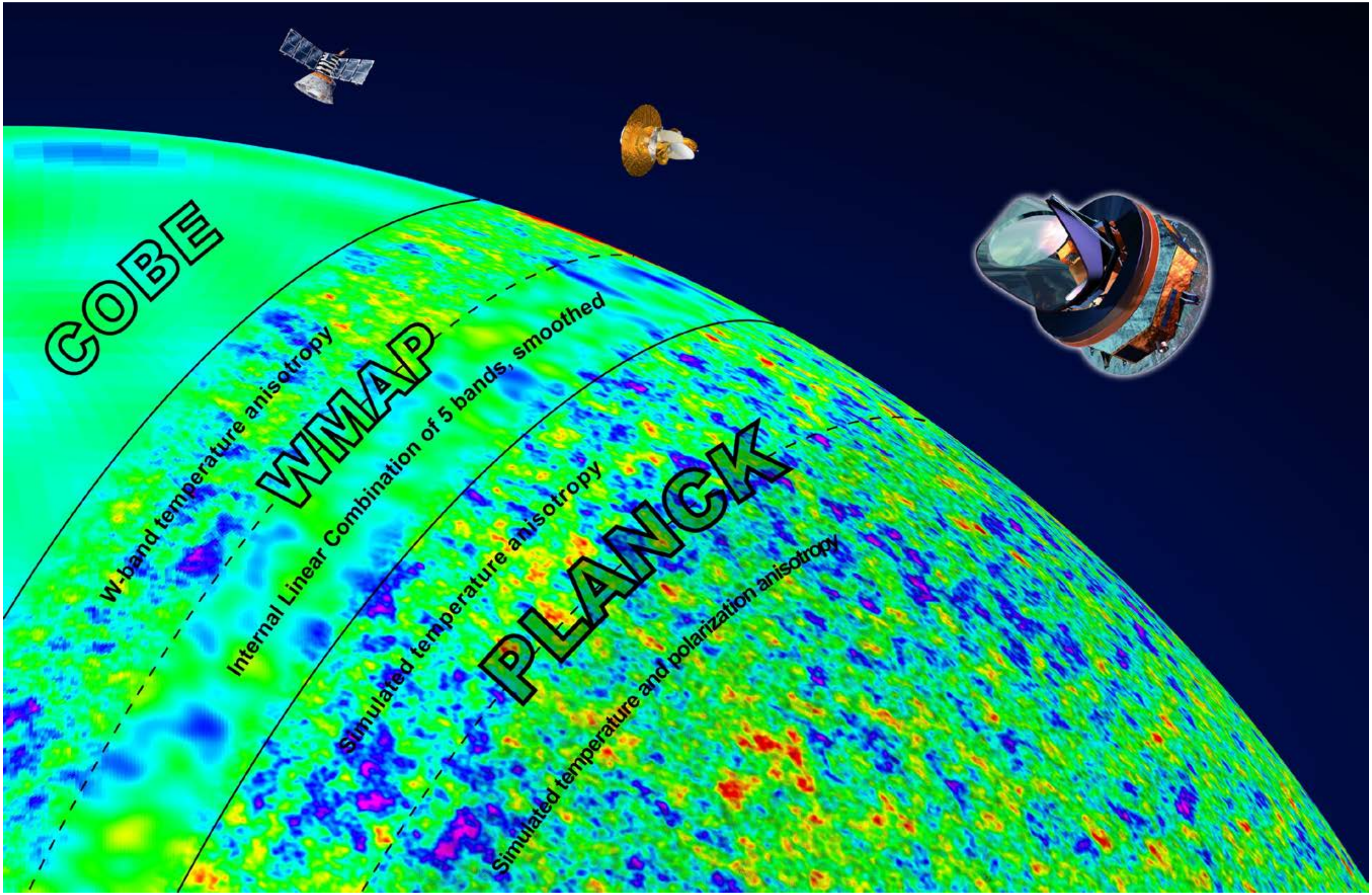
CMB Power Spectra



CMB Signals

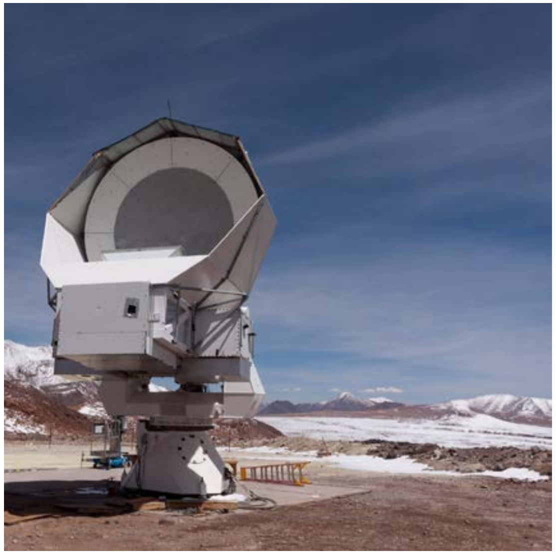
COMPONENT	AMPLITUDE (K)	ERA
TT : Monopole	1	1968 (Penzias & Wilson)
TT : Anisotropy	10^{-5}	1990 (COBE)
TT : Harmonic Peaks	10^{-6}	2000 (BOOMERanG, MAXIMA)
EE : Reionization	10^{-7}	2005 (DASI)
BB : Lensing	10^{-9}	2015 (SPT, POLARBEAR)
BB : Gravitational Waves	$< 10^{-9}$	2020+ (LiteBIRD, CMB-S4)

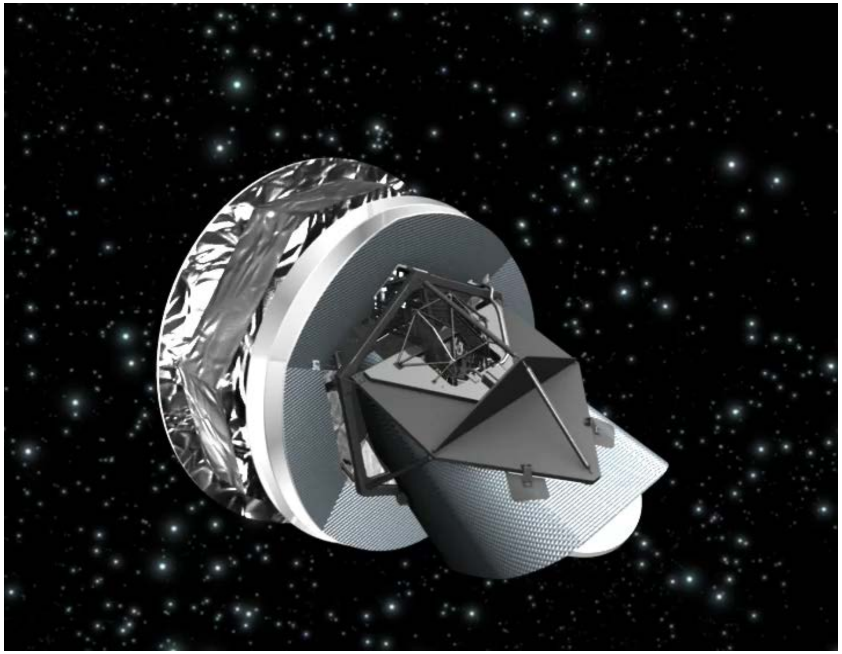
CMB Science Evolution



CMB Observations

- Searching for micro- to nano-Kelvin fluctuations on a 3 Kelvin background.
- Need very many, very sensitive, very cold, detectors.
- Scan part of the sky from high dry ground or the stratosphere, or all of the sky from space.





Cosmic Microwave Background Data Analysis

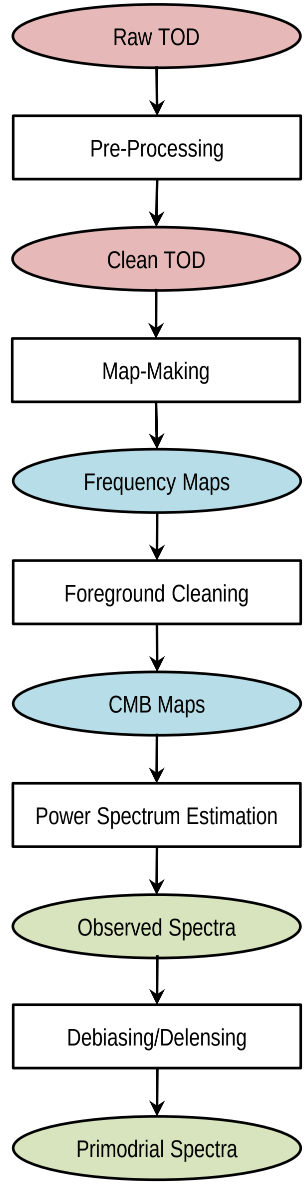
Data Reduction

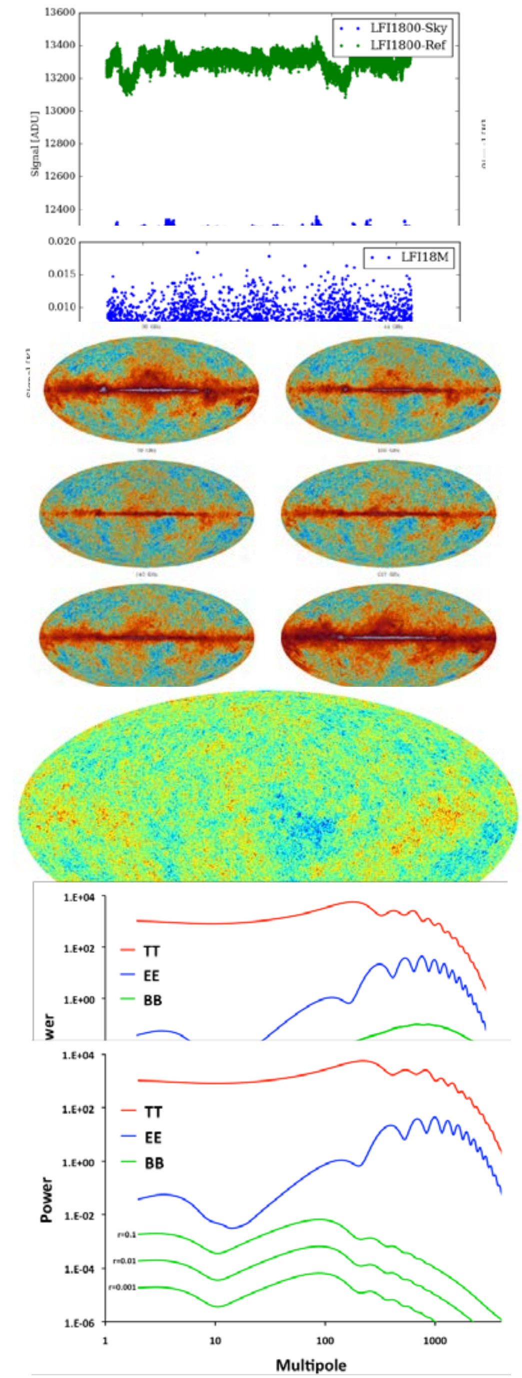
- An sequence of steps alternating between addressing systematic & statistical uncertainties, via
  - intra-domain mitigation
  - inter-domain compression

  respectively.

Samples : Pixels : Multipoles

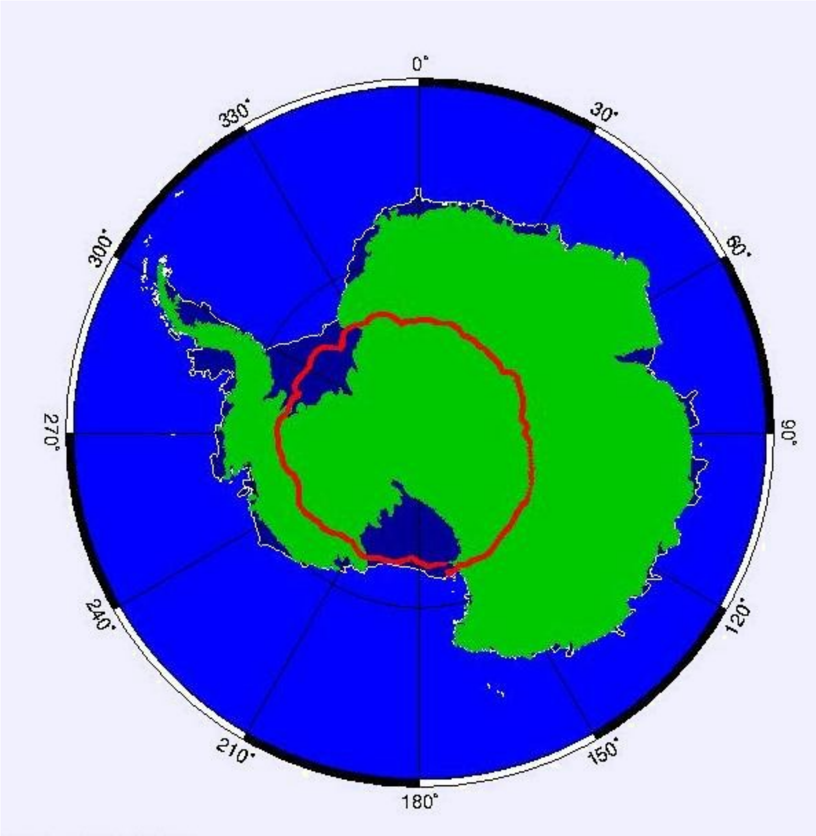
- We must propagate both the data *and their covariance* to maintain a sufficient statistic.





Case 1 – BOOMERanG (2000)

- Balloon-borne experiment flown from McMurdo Station.
- Spends 10 days at 35km float, circumnavigating Antarctica
- Gathers temperature data at 4 frequencies: 90 – 400GHz.



Exact CMB Analysis

- Model data as stationary Gaussian noise and sky-synchronous CMB

$$d_t = n_t + P_{tp}\, s_p$$

- Estimate the noise correlations from the (noise-dominated) data

$$N_{tt'}^{-1} = f(|t-t'|) \sim \mathrm{invFFT}(1/\mathrm{FFT}(d))$$

- *Analytically* maximize the likelihood of the map given the data and the noise covariance matrix N

$$m_p = (P^T N^{-1} P)^{-1} P^T N^{-1} d$$

- Construct the pixel domain noise covariance matrix

$$N_{pp'} = (P^T N^{-1} P)^{-1}$$

- *Iteratively* maximize the likelihood of the CMB spectra given the map and its covariance matrix M = S + N

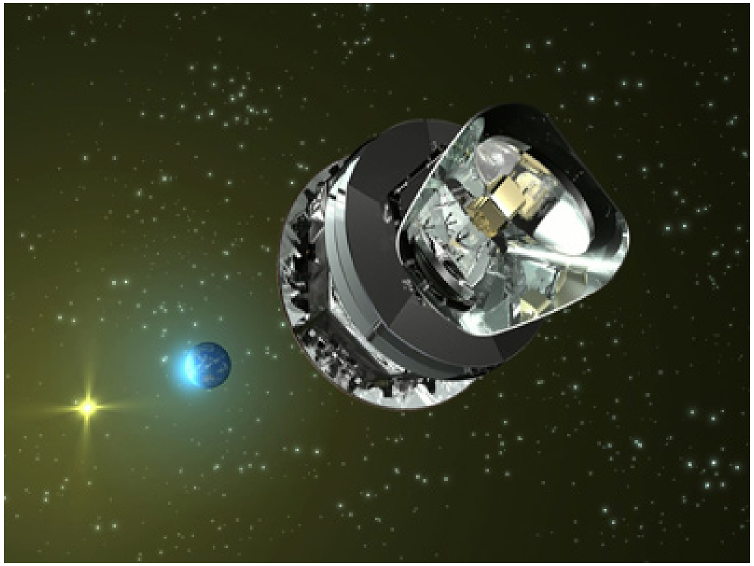
$$L(c_l \mid m) = -\tfrac{1}{2} (m^T M^{-1} m + \mathrm{Tr}[\log M])$$

Algorithms & Implementation

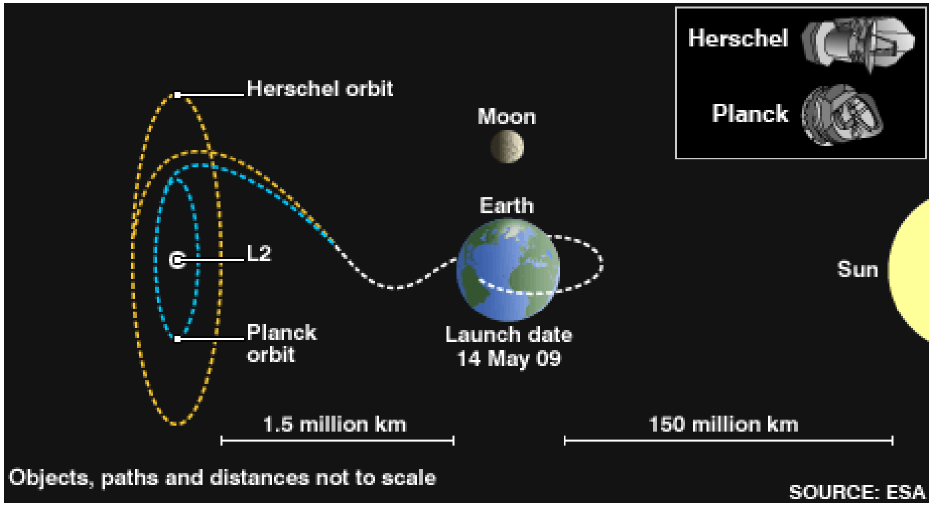
- Dominated by dense pixel-domain matrix operations
  - Inversion in building $N_{pp'}$
  - Multiplication in estimating c_l
- MADCAP CMB software built on ScaLAPACK tools, Level 3 BLAS
  - scales as $\mathcal{N}_p^3$
- Execution on NERSC's 600-core Cray T3E achieves ~90% theoretical peak performance.
- Spawns MADbench benchmarking tool, used in NERSC procurements.

Case 2 – Planck (2015)

- European Space Agency satellite mission, with NASA roles in detectors and data analysis.
- Spends 4 years at L2.
- Gathers temperature and polarization data at 9 frequencies: 30 – 857GHz



DISTANT OUTPOST: HERSCHEL AND PLANCK IN ORBIT



The Exact Analysis Challenge

	BOOMERanG	Planck
Sky fraction	5%	100%
Resolution	20’	5’
Frequencies	1	9
Components	1	3
Pixels	$O(10^5)$	$O(10^9)$
Operations	$O(10^{15})$	$O(10^{27})$

- Science goals drive us to observe more sky, at higher resolution, at more frequencies, in temperature and polarization.
- Exact methods are no longer computationally tractable.

Approximate CMB Analysis

- Map-making
  - No explicit noise covariance calculation possible
  - Use PCG instead: $(P^T N^{-1} P)\, m = P^T N^{-1} d$
- Power-spectrum estimation
  - No explicit data covariance matrix available
  - Use pseudo-spectral methods instead:
    - Take spherical harmonic transform of map, simply ignoring inhomogeneous coverage of incomplete sky!
    - Use Monte Carlo methods to estimate uncertainties and remove bias.
- Dominant cost is simulating & mapping time-domain data for Monte Carlo realizations: $O(\mathcal{N}_{mc}\mathcal{N}_t)$

Simulation & Mapping: Algorithms

Given the instrument noise statistics & beams, a scanning strategy, and a sky:

1) SIMULATION: $d_t = n_t + s_t = n_t + P_{tp}\, s_p$
   - A realization of the piecewise stationary noise time-stream:
     - Pseudo-random number generation & FFT
   - A signal time-stream scanned & from the beam-convolved sky:
     - SHT

2) MAPPING: $(P^T N^{-1} P)\, d_p = P^T N^{-1} d_t$ (A x = b)
   - Build the RHS
     - FFT & sparse matrix-vector multiply
   - Solve for the map
     - PCG over FFT & sparse matrix-vector multiply

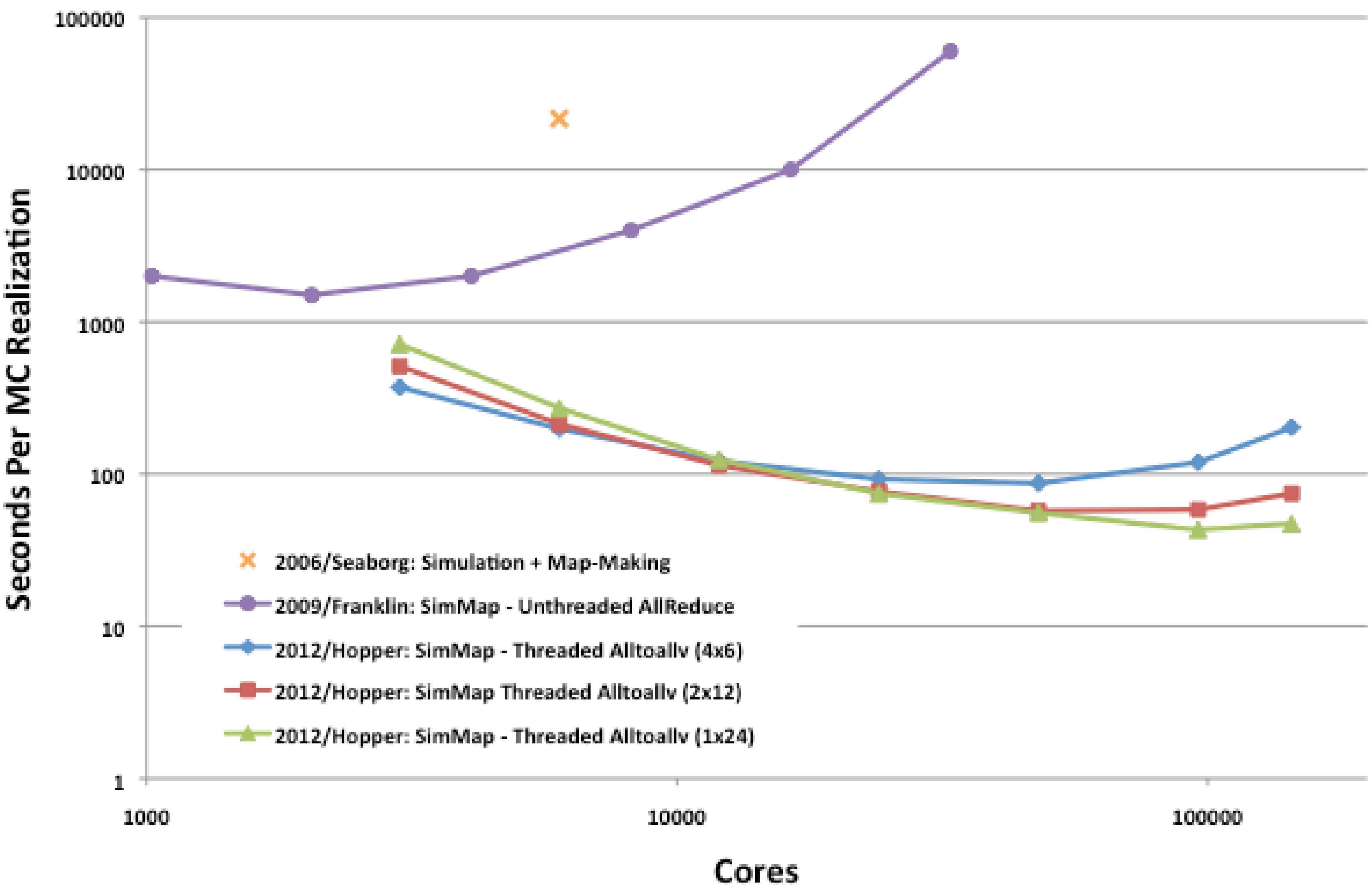
Simulation & Mapping: Implementation

- Linear algorithms reduce calculation costs …
  … but I/O & communication costs become more significant

- Input/Output
  - On-the-fly simulation removes redundant write/read
  - Caching common data improves Monte Carlo efficiency

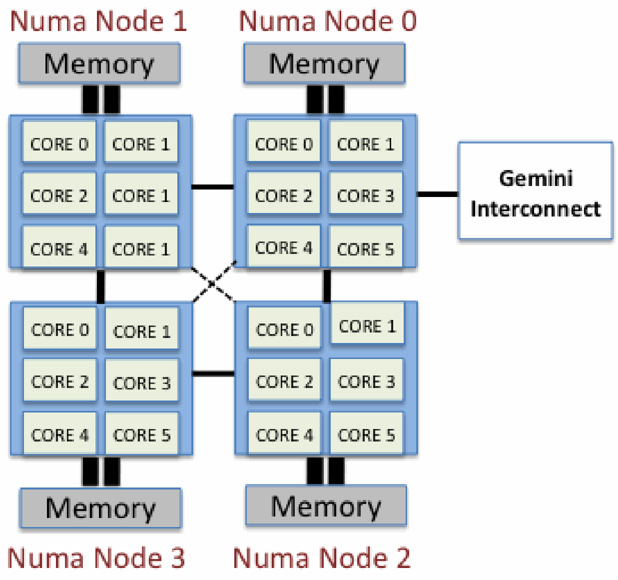
- Communication
  - Hybridization reduces number of MPI tasks
  - All-to-all removes redundant communication of zeros in Allreduce

Implementation/Architecture Evolution

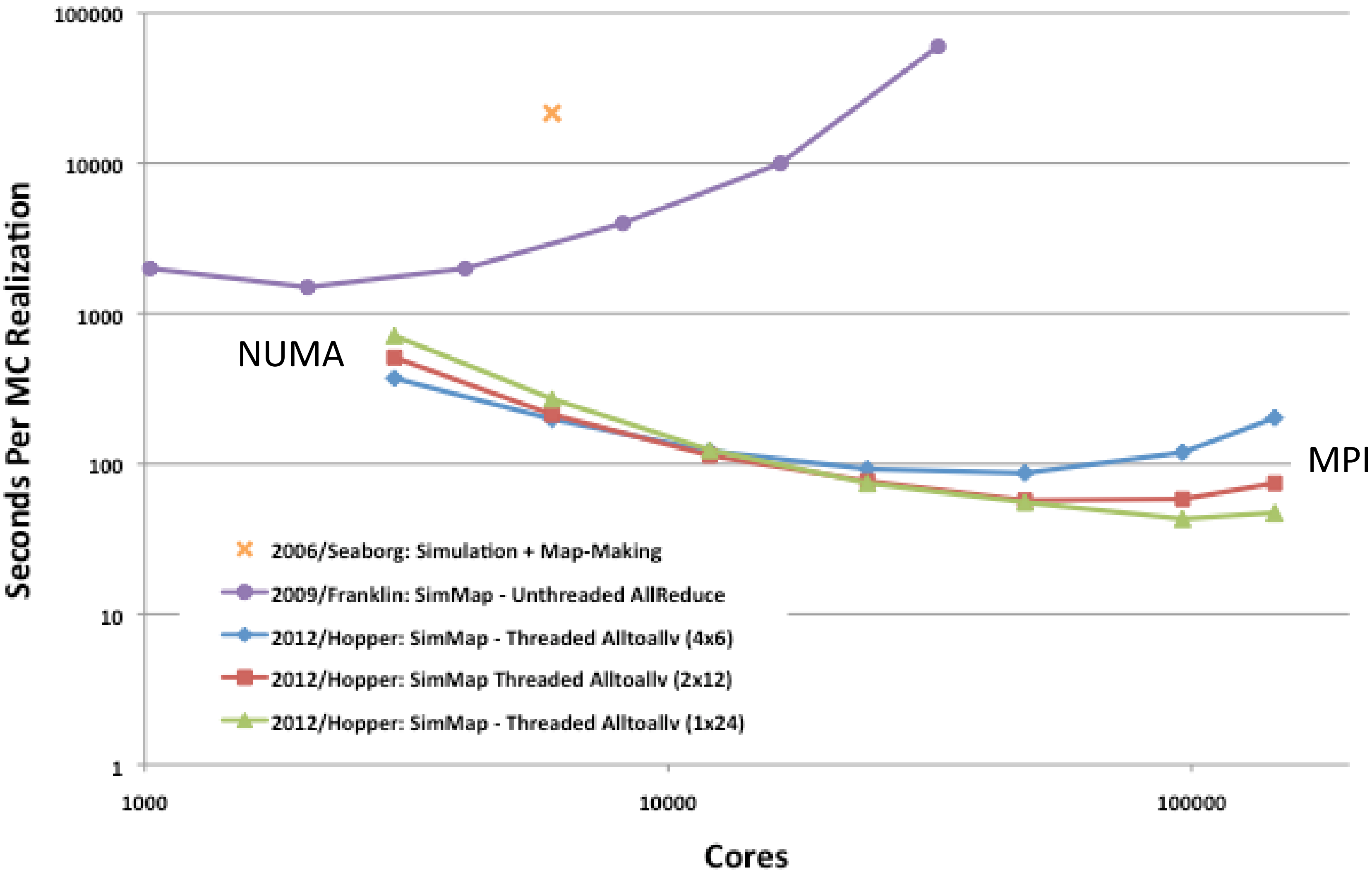


Architecture Evolution

- Clock speed is no longer able to maintain Moore's Law.
- Many-core and GPU are two major approaches.
- Both of these will require
  - significant code development
  - performance experiments & auto-tuning
- Eg. NERSC's Cray XE6 system *Hopper*
  - 6384 nodes
  - 2 sockets per node
  - 2 NUMA nodes per socket
  - 6 cores per NUMA node
- What is the best way to run hybrid code on such a system?



Configuration With Concurrency



Results: Full Focal Plane 6 (2013)

- Simulations including
  - CMB, foregrounds, detector noise
  - Detailed instrument model
- Fiducial realization for validation and verification of analysis algorithms and implementations.
- 10^3 Monte Carlo realizations for uncertainty quantification and de-biasing.
- Unanticipated multiplicity of maps
  - 1000 different data cuts per realization!
  - New challenge to on-the-fly simulation.


"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 2013

PRESIDENT URGES ISRAELIS TO PUSH EFFORT FOR PEACE

APPEAL AIMED AT YOUTH

In Jerusalem, He Eases Stance on Settlement Halt Before Talks

The Cosmos, Back in the Day

Bronx Inspector, Secretly Taped, Suggests Race Is a Factor in Stops

Once Few, Women Hold More Power in Senate

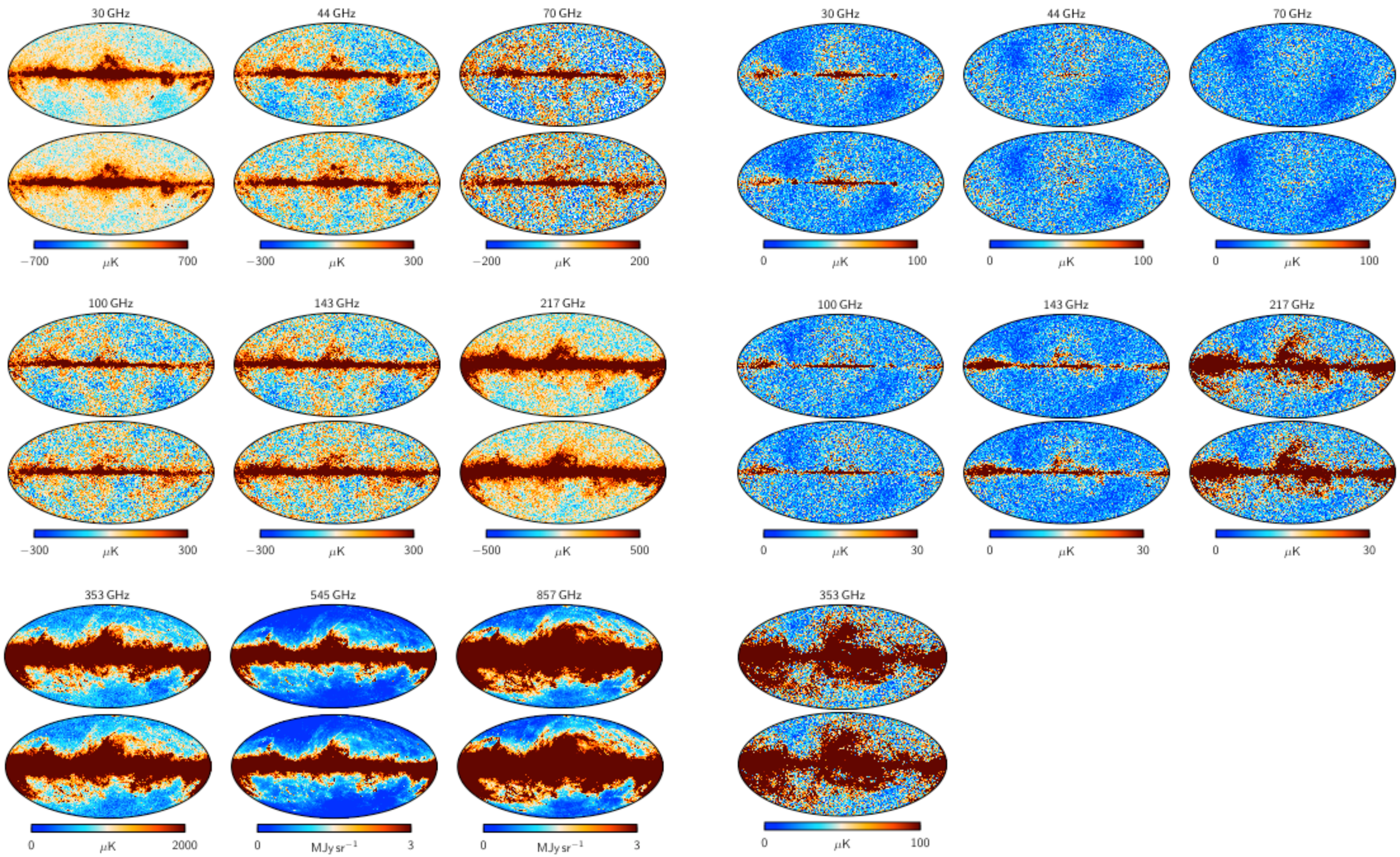
Fast-Growing Brokerage Firm Often Tangles With Regulators

Mood Darkens in Cyprus Ahead of Bailout Deadline

O Revelations! Letters, Once Banned, Flesh Out Willa Cather

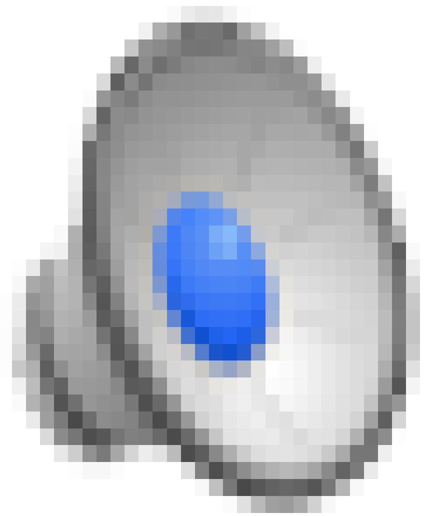
Results: Full Focal Plane 8 (2015)

- Fiducial realization in temperature and polarization



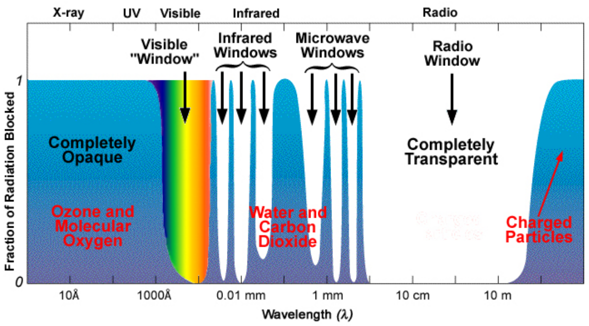
Results: Planck Full Focal Plane 8

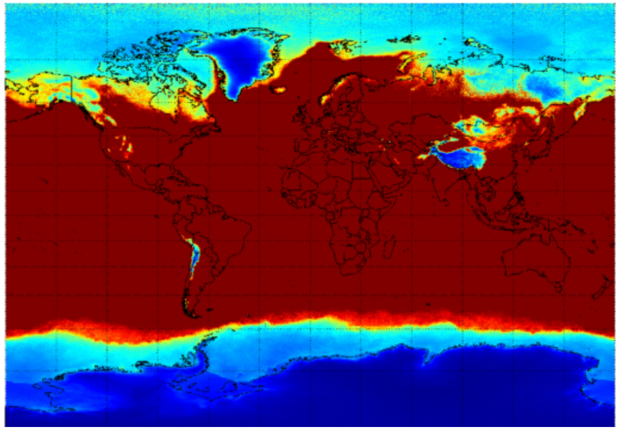
- 10^4 Monte Carlo realizations reduced to 10^6 maps
  - multiple maps made per simulation



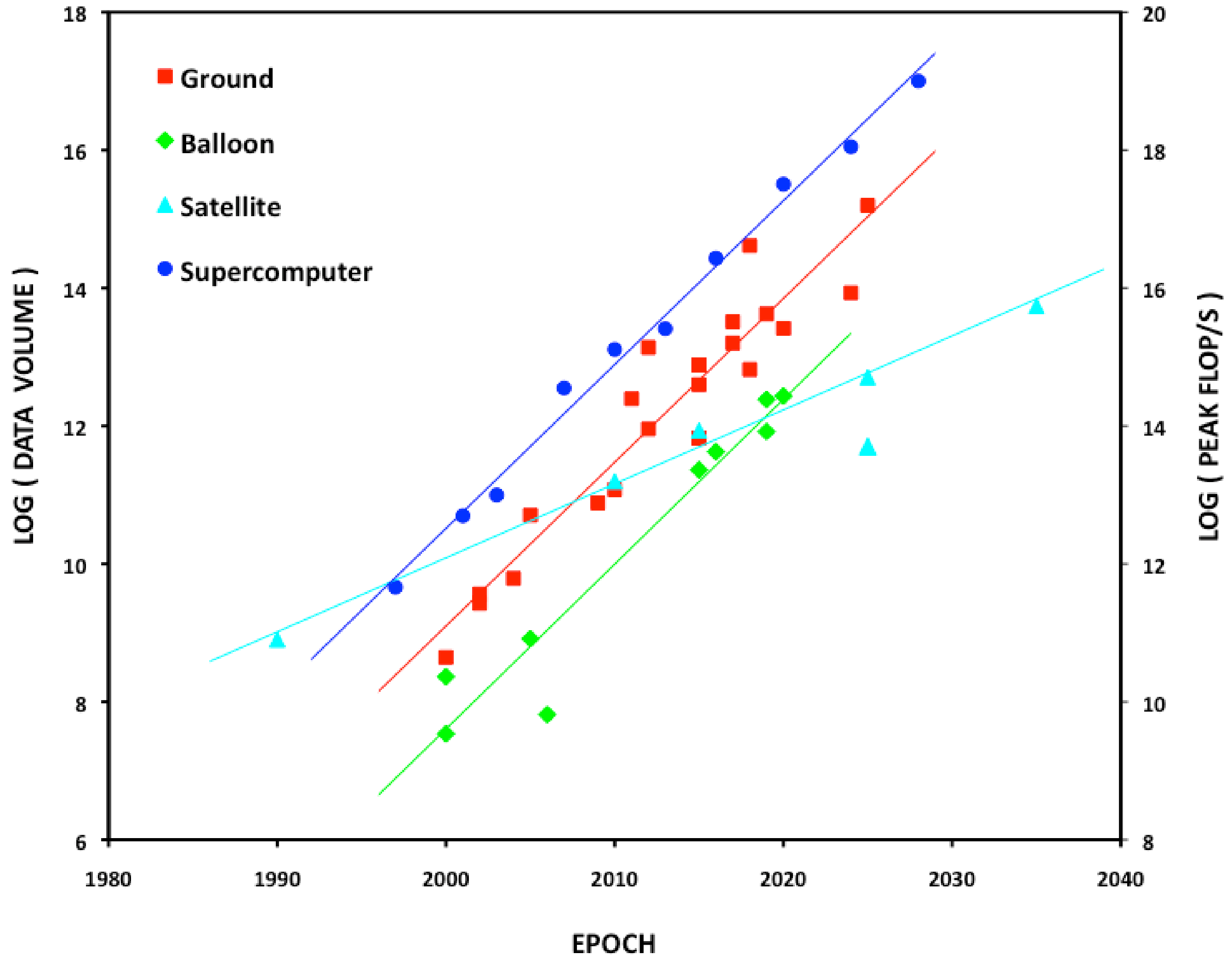
Case 3: CMB-S4 (2025)

- Proposed ultimate ground-based experiment from multiple high, dry, sites
- Plan: O(500,000) detectors observing 70% of the sky for 5 years through 3 microwave atmospheric windows.





The Approximate Analysis Challenge



Ever fainter signals require ever larger data sets.

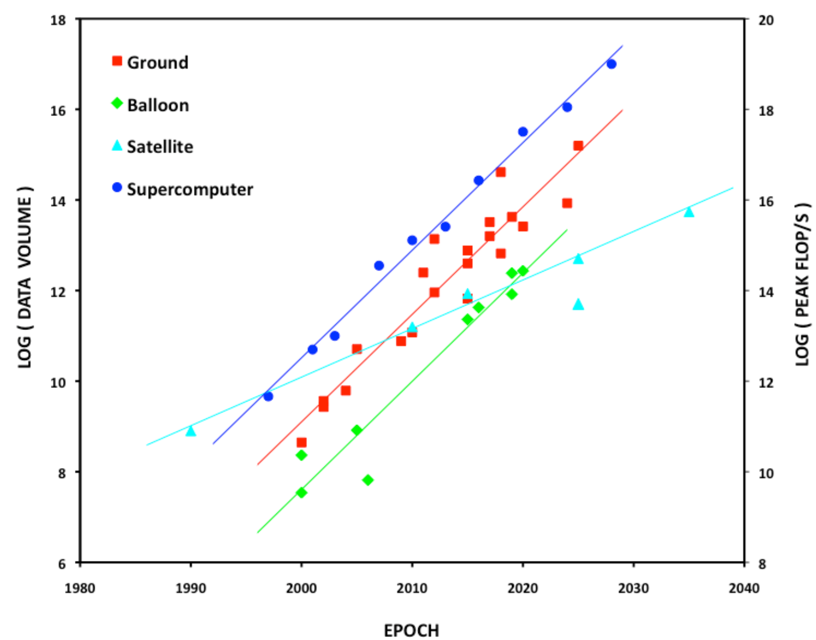
CMB-S4 Challenges

- 1000x increase in data volume in 10 years
  - Super-Moore's Law data growth.
- Next 3+ generations of HPC system
  - Architectural challenges to achieving required efficiency.
  - End of Moore's Law.
- Higher ceiling for systematics in data
  - Correlations between multichroic/multiplexed detectors, atmosphere, ground pick-up, polarization modulation, ...
- Lower floor for systematics residuals in data analysis
  - More detailed & expensive simulations.
  - More complex mitigation in pre-processing.

Next-Gen Satellites: LiteBIRD, COrE+

PRO	CON
No atmosphere	Cost
Scanning strategy	Weight/size limits
Hardware quality	Inaccessibility

- We can now add computational tractability of their smaller data volume to the PRO column
  - More precise simulations
  - Larger MC realization sets
- Both clearly seen in Planck compared with Stage 2/3 expts.



Conclusions

- The Cosmic Microwave Background radiation provides a unique probe of the entire history of the Universe.
- Our quest for fainter and fainter signals requires
  - bigger and bigger data volumes, and
  - tighter and tighter control of systematics.
- Exponential data growth and increasingly complex analyses compels us to stay on the leading edge of high performance computing.
- Our analysis methods, algorithms and implementations necessarily evolve with both the data sets and HPC architectures.
- Together, CMB-S4 and power-constrained HPC pose the most challenging data/architecture combination we have yet faced.