

Transitioning an Earthquake Simulation Application to Using HDF5

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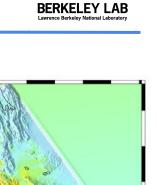
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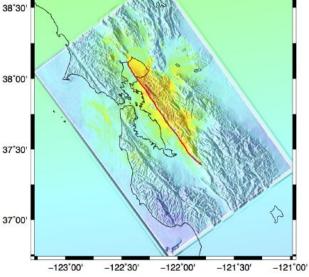


 High-Performance, Multidisciplinary Simulation for Regional-Scale Earthquake Hazard and Risk Assessments

- Provide the first strong coupling and linkage between simulations of earthquake hazards (ground motions) and risk (structural system demands).
- **SW4**, main code to simulate seismic wave propagation.

ECP-EQSIM









SW4 Existing I/O

- Input
 - Material model and topography: rfile, custom binary format.
 - Forcing function: **SRF**, ASCII format.
 - Locations for output data: input file, ASCII format.
- Output
 - Time-series data: **USGS** ASCII format, or **SAC** binary format.
 - × A large number of small files (**10k+**, a few **MB** each).
 - Image: custom binary format.
 - \times Multiple small files.
 - Checkpoint: custom binary format.
 - \times One single file, ~40 TB.



SW4 New HDF5 Implementation - Input

- Material model and topography: sfile (w/ new curvilinear model)
- Forcing function: **SRF-HDF5**.
- Locations for output data: **SAC-HDF5**.

• HDF5 implementation reduces

- Storage space
 - sfile is 1/2 the size of rfile
 - \checkmark SRF-HDF5 is **1/3** of SRF.
- Read time
 - ✓ sfile is 2.7x faster than rfile with 12,288 MPI ranks
 - ✓ SRF-HDF5 TBD.
- Human error
 - ✓ No need to keep a long list (>1k) of locations in a text file.



SW4 New HDF5 Implementation - Output

- Time-series data: **SAC-HDF5**.
- Image: TBD
- Checkpoint: TBD

• HDF5 implementation reduces

- Number of files
 - ✓ A single sac-HDF5 file compared with >10k files
 - ✓ Better portability, easy to share, and access.
- Storage space
 - \checkmark SAC-HDF5 is 1/5 the size of USGS(ASCII), ~ same size of SAC(binary).
- Write time
 - ✓ Small scale results are good, large scale TBD.



Thanks!

Questions?

