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Aclectic Team



Jason Lefley Software Engineer



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Dr. Todd Anderson Modeling & Simulation



Allen Baum (Adviser)
Processor Architect



James Beck (Consultant)
Board Architect

Aclectic Advisers



George Bosworth
Microsoft .NET
Architect
(Retired)



Andy Hendrickson CTO (former) Disney Animation



James A. Kahle IBM, Fellow



Dr. John McAlister Former CEO, Chairmen Tripos International

Inspiration

"You've got to start with the customer experience and work backwards to the technology. You can't start with the technology and try to figure out where you are going to try and sell it."

Steve Jobs 1997 Apple World Wide Developer Conference (WDC) Keynote

Motivation: Weta's "The Hobbit" Waterfall Barrel Sequence

"You have an idea physically of what is supposed to happen but still to simulate all that requires all new software, all new computer power, because you're taking things that take months and months to turn around."

Joe Letteri Senior Visual Effects Supervisor Weta Digital



"That's about a 2 KM stretch of landscape that we travel through, not to mention the millions of cubic tons of water that were pushing through the rivers of the waterfalls. So those simulations are all new, those simulations that takes days and days to run not to mention the rendering on top of it."

Joe Letteri
Senior Visual Effects Supervisor
Weta Digital

▶ Release: 2013

Budget: \$225,000,000

Box Office: \$860,428,000

Crew: 1000 people.

Frame-Rate: HFR (48 fps).

► Render-Farm: 40,000+ cores.

Motivation: Dreamworks "Puss In Boots" Tornado Sequence

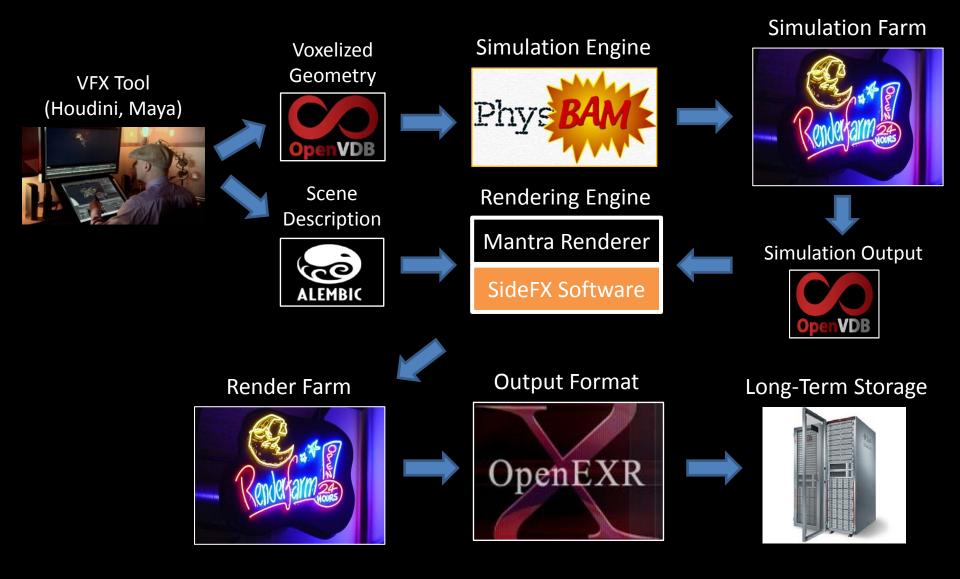
- Typical Shot: 10-15 sec.
- Frame Rate: 48 Frames/sec.
- Frame Resolution: 4K
- Grid Size: 400x400x1000
- SimSteps / TimeStep: @2
- Dense: 429 GB
- @ Sparse: 143

Grid Resolution:

- Grid Dimensions of 400 x 400
 x 1000 or about 100-200
 million voxels.
- Computed in 10-15 secs per step on a system with dual Intel Xeon X5670 processors.
- Corresponds to more than one voxel per pixel in the final rendered images.



Exemplary VFX Production Pipeline



The Challenge: How Do We Reduce a Customers CapEx and OpEx?

Efficiency is Low

 30% utilization on a GPU for practical "REAL" production workloads.

Resolution Demands are High

- Higher resolution frame sizes demand higher resolution simulation grids
 - Rule-of-thumb for final renders is roughly 1 voxel per pixel).

Our problem is memory access latency and I/O bound, what can we do about this?

Baseline: "Smokin" FPGA Card



Emerging Technologies

Technology Options

- On-Package Memory:
 - CPU.
 - Accelerator.
- Fabric Interconnect:
 - QuickPath.
 - PCIe.
 - Nvidia NVLink / Intel OmniPath.
- Storage Protocol:
 - NVMe.
 - NVMe Over Fabrics.
- Storage:
 - Compute (DDR4, HBM, HMC, Etc.).
 - Offline (NAND, Hard Disk, Tape).

Technology Implications

- Memory
 - Access Latency.
 - Bandwidth.
 - Memory Capacity.
- Scalability of Solution.
 - Shared vs. Non-Shared.
 - Coherent vs. Non-Coherent.
 - Lock vs. Lock-less Synchronization.

Explaining Ghost Regions &



Aclectic Solution

Software: ColossusTM

Hardware: Polymath™





Our initial mission is to enhance artist productivity while turning dailies into hourlies.

Simulation Parameters

Aclectic Demo

- Gridsize: 256x256x256
- TimeSteps: 500
- Dense Storage: 35GB
- Sparse Storage: 7GB
 - @22% of Dense Storage
 - Sparse storage requires only
 22% of space required by
 dense storage for this data set

Massive Production Scale

- Gridsize: 6500x6500x6500
- 1 TB simulation data / frame.

Aclectic Simulation Demo



Aclectic Solution: Demos

