

Deploying and Operating Scientific Visualization Tools on HPC Systems

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Aurora

Leadership Computing Facility Exascale Supercomputer

Peak Performance

≥ 2 Exaflops DP

Intel GPU

Intel® Data Center GPU Max Series

Intel Xeon Processor

4th Gen Intel XEON Max Series CPU

with High Bandwidth Memory

Platform

HPE Cray-Ex

Compute Node

Two 4th Gen Intel XEON Max Series CPUs Six Intel® Data Center GPU Max Series Node Unified Memory Architecture Eight fabric endpoints

GPU Architecture

Intel® Data Center GPU Max Series architecture
High Bandwidth Memory Stacks

Node Performance

>130 TF

System Size

>10,000 nodes

Aggregate System Memory

>10 PB aggregate System Memory

System Interconnect

HPE Slingshot 11
Dragonfly topology with adaptive routing

Network Switch

25.6 Tb/s per switch (64 200 Gb/s ports) Links with 25 GB/s per direction

High-Performance Storage

220 PB ≧25 TB/s DAOS bandwidth

Software Environment

- C/C++
- Fortran
- SYCL/DPC++
- · OpenMP offload
- Kokkos
- RAJA
- Intel Performance Tools

Scientific Visualization on HPC Resources

- Visit and ParaView as open source tools
- Community efforts evolving for 20+ years
- Built on VTK (Visualization Toolkit)
- Viskores for acceleration





Visit: Scalable, Open Source Visualization and Data Analysis from Laptop to LCF



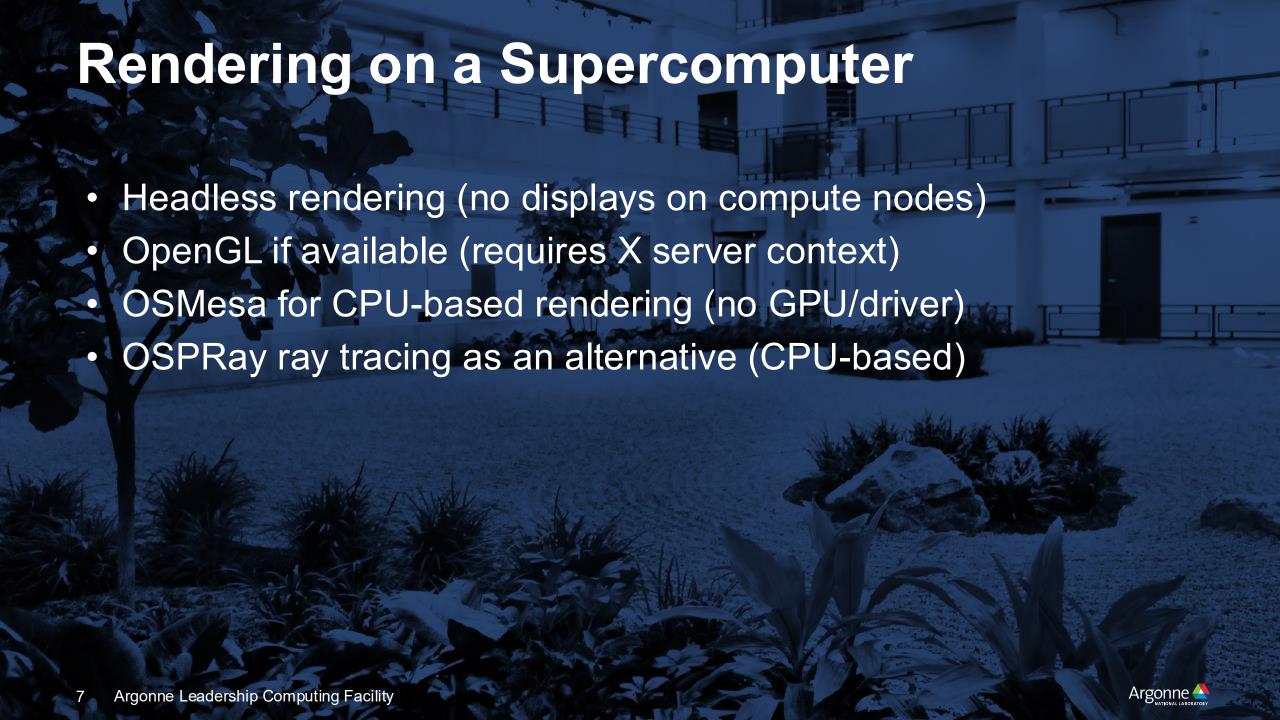
VTK Basics

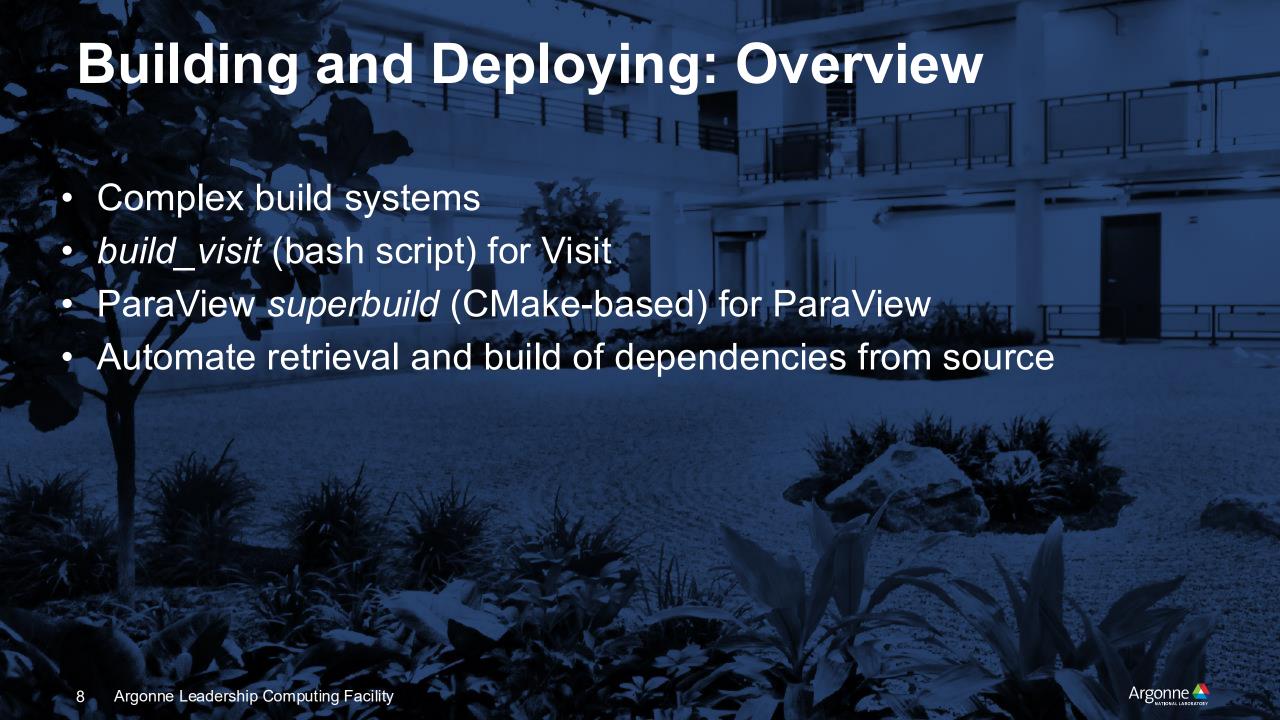
- Provides common data models: polygonal data, points, image stacks, unstructured grids
- Parallel readers: read native simulation data and convert to VTK model
- Renderers: project data geometry into 2D images

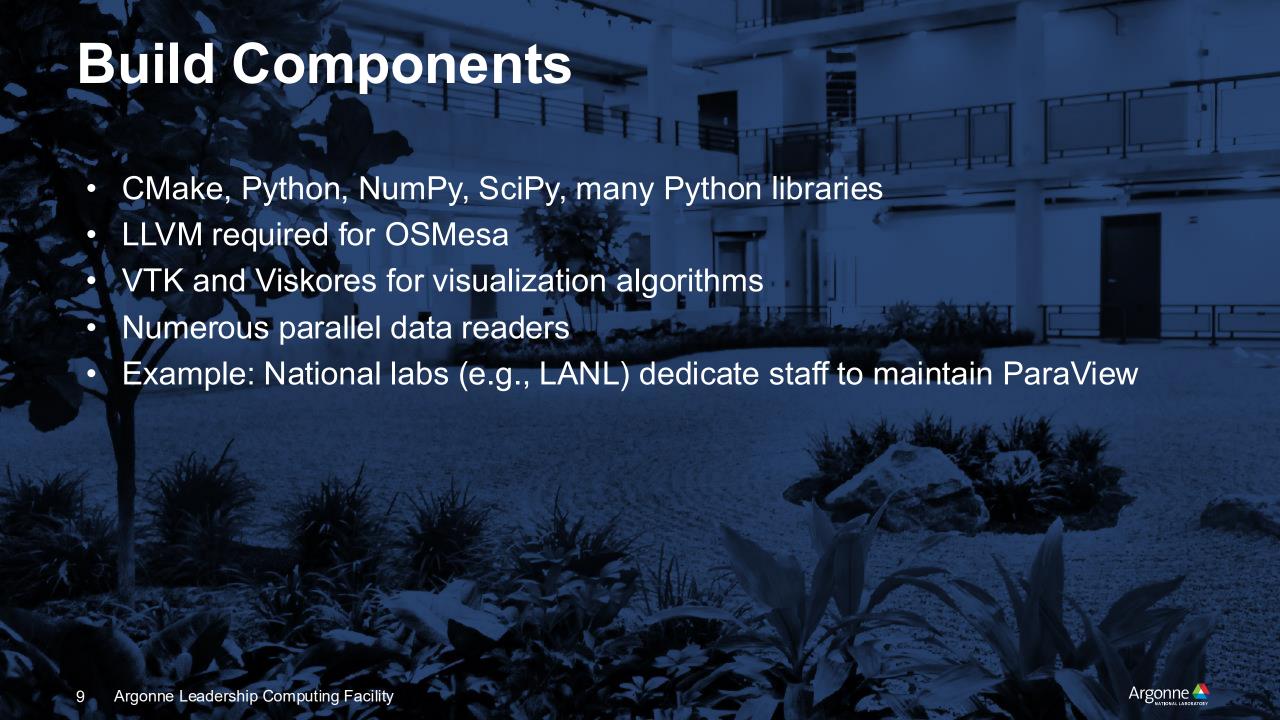


DevOps Perspective: Visit and ParaView

- Complex applications with many dependencies
- Most building blocks are open source
- Domain decomposition: MPI ranks manage dataset chunks
- Final images assembled via compositing (collective MPI operations)







Ingesting Data into Visit and ParaView

- Multiple data readers available
- Simulation data models may not map directly
- Example: Nek5000 spectral element data → needs conversion to unstructured grid → large data expansion



Client/Server Mode: Workflow

- Most common interactive mode
- Client launches connection → login node → queued job on HPC
- Once running, parallel app reverse connects to client
- Typical chain: Client
 ← Login node
 ← Head compute node
- Tools like socat often needed for connection management



QUESTIONS?

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