



**UvA-DARE (Digital Academic Repository)**

**Distributed multiscale computing**

Borgdorff, J.

[Link to publication](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*  
Borgdorff, J. (2014). Distributed multiscale computing

**General rights**

It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

**Disclaimer/Complaints regulations**

If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: <http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact>, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

# Summary

Multiscale models combine knowledge, data, and hypotheses from different scales. Simulating a multiscale model often requires extensive computation. This thesis evaluates distributing these computations, an approach termed distributed multiscale computing (DMC). First, the process of multiscale modelling is examined, in order to describe it in a general and effective way. Then, multiscale models are described with a scale-aware component-based approach, treating them as a set of coupled single scale models. The computational architecture of multiscale applications is then specified with the multiscale modelling language. Such a specification can be analysed for its structural and computational characteristics, using a task graph, and it can be used as the basis for an implementation with Multiscale Coupling Library and Environment 2 (MUSCLE 2). MUSCLE 2 executes multiscale applications on local and distributed machines with a low overhead. As a use case, a model of in-stent restenosis (ISR<sub>3D</sub>) is described as a set of coupled single scale models, specified with the multiscale modelling language, and implemented and executed with MUSCLE 2. When doing distributed computing, this lead to a decrease in resource consumption under specific circumstances. Five other applications from several domains evaluated DMC, and derived different benefits from it: an increase of simulation speed or a decrease in resource consumption by using heterogeneous machines; or an increase in simulation speed by using more resources altogether. Given these results, DMC is deemed viable for heterogeneous multiscale models and for users with limited local computing resources.