Circuitscape.jl: Connectivity Modelling meets Computer Science

Ranjan Anantharaman, Viral Shah, Kimberly Hall

MIT, Julia Computing, The Nature Conservancy

May 22, 2019





What is Circuitscape?

- Circuitscape borrows algorithms from electronic circuit theory to estimate connectivity in heterogeneous landscapes.
- Applications in movement ecology, climate connectivity, epidemiology, and many other areas. (circuitscape.org/ applications/)



Figure 1: Niche models and Circuitscape connectivity [Lawler et al 2013]





Based on two fundamental ideas:

 Landscapes are large (but simple) weighted graphs [Urban and Keitt 2001]





Based on two fundamental ideas:

- Landscapes are large (but simple) weighted graphs [Urban and Keitt 2001]
- Effective resistance is a measure of ecological distance [Isolation by Resistance, McRae 2006]





1. Construct graph representation of landscape. Take $m \times n$ raster map, generate $mn \times mn$ sparse matrix.





- 1. Construct graph representation of landscape. Take $m \times n$ raster map, generate $mn \times mn$ sparse matrix.
- 2. Compute its graph laplacian G.





- 1. Construct graph representation of landscape. Take $m \times n$ raster map, generate $mn \times mn$ sparse matrix.
- 2. Compute its graph laplacian G.
- 3. Set input sources I (comes from focal node file).



- 1. Construct graph representation of landscape. Take $m \times n$ raster map, generate $mn \times mn$ sparse matrix.
- 2. Compute its graph laplacian G.
- 3. Set input sources I (comes from focal node file).
- 4. Solve Ohm's Law:

GV = I

Need to solve a large sparse linear system.





Direct methods: Construct a sparse cholesky factorization G = LL*, where L is lower triangular. [Chen, Davis et al 2008]. Works well for small problems (~ max 12M)





- Direct methods: Construct a sparse cholesky factorization $G = LL^*$, where L is lower triangular. [Chen, Davis et al 2008]. Works well for small problems ($\sim \max 12M$)
- Limitation: At large sizes, suffers from a phenomenon called *fill-in*. Results in loss of sparsity and spike in memory consumption.





- Direct methods: Construct a sparse cholesky factorization $G = LL^*$, where L is lower triangular. [Chen, Davis et al 2008]. Works well for small problems ($\sim \max 12M$)
- Limitation: At large sizes, suffers from a phenomenon called *fill-in*. Results in loss of sparsity and spike in memory consumption.

When do I use this?

Small problem (\sim 12M or less), a lot of pairs.





So how do you solve large matrices (\sim 100M+)? You come up with a series of approximations, which *hopefully* converge to the solution.





So how do you solve large matrices (\sim 100M+)? You come up with a series of approximations, which hopefully converge to the solution.

Analyze matrix properties

The matrices in Circuitscape are often referred to as **laplacian** systems: they are symmetric $(A = A^*)$ and positive semi-definite (Eigenvalues ≥ 0).





So how do you solve large matrices (\sim 100M+)? You come up with a series of approximations, which hopefully converge to the solution.

Analyze matrix properties

The matrices in Circuitscape are often referred to as **laplacian** systems: they are symmetric $(A = A^*)$ and positive semi-definite (Eigenvalues ≥ 0).

Choose best method

The **conjugate gradient** method is generally considered the right method for this problem.

But, iterative methods only guarantee convergence in n steps!





Preconditioners

We can't afford a million iterations (or even thousands).





Preconditioners

We can't afford a million iterations (or even thousands). To accelerate convergence, we use a preconditioner.





Preconditioners

We can't afford a million iterations (or even thousands). To accelerate convergence, we use a preconditioner.

Algebraic Multigrid

Come up with a **hierarchy** of smaller graphs that *approximate* our landscape graph.





Figure 2: Source: SIAM News

 Scalability: Processing large datasets at fine resolution (NASA datasets, climate datasets).





- Scalability: Processing large datasets at fine resolution (NASA datasets, climate datasets).
- Extensibility: Compose with other tools and Circuitscape extensions (Omniscape, Wall-to-Wall). Can switch out and experiment with different solvers.





Upgrade to the Julia programming language



- Easy to use: Interactive, feels like a scripting language like Python/R with high level syntax
- **Fast**: Designed from from the very beginning to be fast.





Benchmarks



Size





"Even in CG+AMG solver mode, this problem takes only **35 hours** in Julia compared to **8 days** with original Circuitscape." "The CHOLMOD solver mode is a **full order of magnitude faster** than the original Circuitscape, which took at least 8 days to run." - Dr. Megan Jennings, San Diego State University.





"Even in CG+AMG solver mode, this problem takes only **35 hours** in Julia compared to **8 days** with original Circuitscape." "The CHOLMOD solver mode is a **full order of magnitude faster** than the original Circuitscape, which took at least 8 days to run." - Dr. Megan Jennings, San Diego State University.

"In python, the problem took 36 minutes but in Julia this problem solved in under 3 minutes."

"We were able to solve massive problems (of size **437 million**) in Julia, but the older version crashed".

- Dr. Miranda Gray, Conservation Science Partners.





- Joseph Drake (UMass) All to One : 56 hours on the old version.
 3 hours on the new version
- Open to more user case studies!





Faster - upto 8x faster than the previous version





- Faster upto 8x faster than the previous version
- New solver Performs cholesky decomposition on the underlying graph





- Faster upto 8x faster than the previous version
- New solver Performs cholesky decomposition on the underlying graph
- Parallelism on Windows (and Linux and MacOS) Earlier version didn't support parallelism on Windows





- Faster upto 8x faster than the previous version
- New solver Performs cholesky decomposition on the underlying graph
- Parallelism on Windows (and Linux and MacOS) Earlier version didn't support parallelism on Windows
- Single precision support (experimental)





Scalable Parallelism: While solving multiple source/sink pairs in parallel, we can serialize the preconditioner and send to other processes. And, we can now call Circuitscape itself in parallel!





- Scalable Parallelism: While solving multiple source/sink pairs in parallel, we can serialize the preconditioner and send to other processes. And, we can now call Circuitscape itself in parallel!
- Generic Software: We support arbitrary precision and indexing(Float32 vs Float64 computation). Rely on the compiler to generate optimal code.





- Scalable Parallelism: While solving multiple source/sink pairs in parallel, we can serialize the preconditioner and send to other processes. And, we can now call Circuitscape itself in parallel!
- Generic Software: We support arbitrary precision and indexing(Float32 vs Float64 computation). Rely on the compiler to generate optimal code.
- Composability: We be able to try different solvers and preconditioners and have them compose well with the core simulation.





- Extensions: Wall to Wall, Omniscape important for climate connectivity.
- Resistance surface creation and improvement
- Composability with other models
- Improvements in numerics





Acknowledgements



Figure 3: In honor of Brad McRae (1966-2017)





Acknowledgements









- Website: https://circuitscape.org
- Project Website:

https://github.com/Circuitscape/Circuitscape.jl

• Google Group: Long url, just google search for it.



