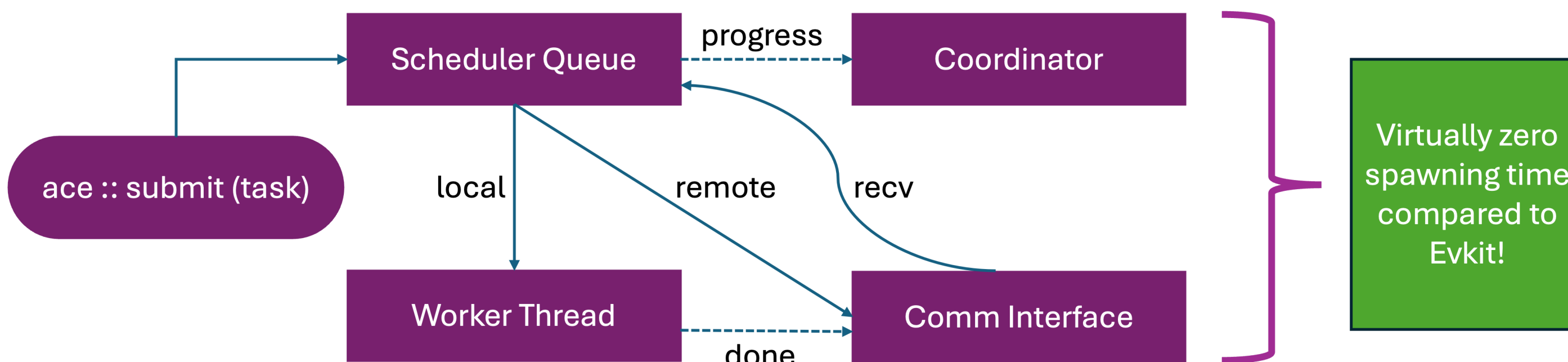


ACE: Boosting Large-Scale Traffic Simulation Performance

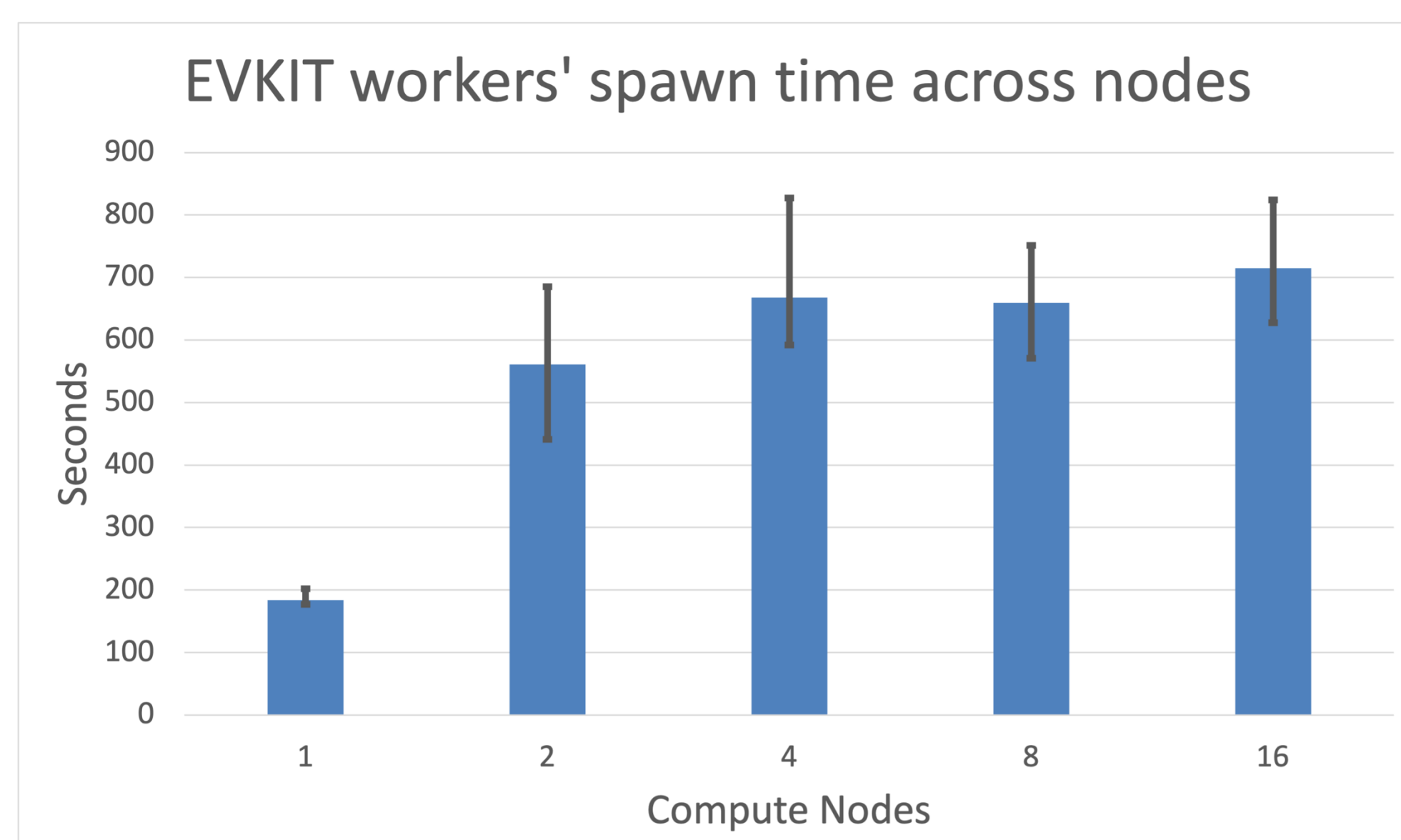
ACE (Asynchronous Communication and Execution) is a C++17 library for scalable, asynchronous task execution on HPC systems. Integrated into RUTH traffic simulator, ACE accelerates alternative route computation by eliminating worker-spawning overhead and dynamically adapting task granularity to workload characteristics.

We evaluate ACE in two scenarios with varying dataset sizes and route complexities. Preliminary results show substantial computation-time reductions and improved scalability compared to a previous Rust-based approach (Evkit), with performance gains ranging from $\sim 1.45\times$ to $\sim 15\times$ depending on route length.



Rethinking Alternative Route Computation: from Evkit to ACE

- Evkit complex to deploy across diverse HPC systems due to hybrid toolchain and non-MPI communication (via ZeroMQ).
- Evkit has fixed batch size, static scheduling, worker spawning overhead ($\sim 178 - 824$ seconds on 1 to 16 nodes).
- ACE improves performance, portability, and maintainability with native C++17.
- ACE begins execution immediately after MPI job launch.



What Makes ACE Different

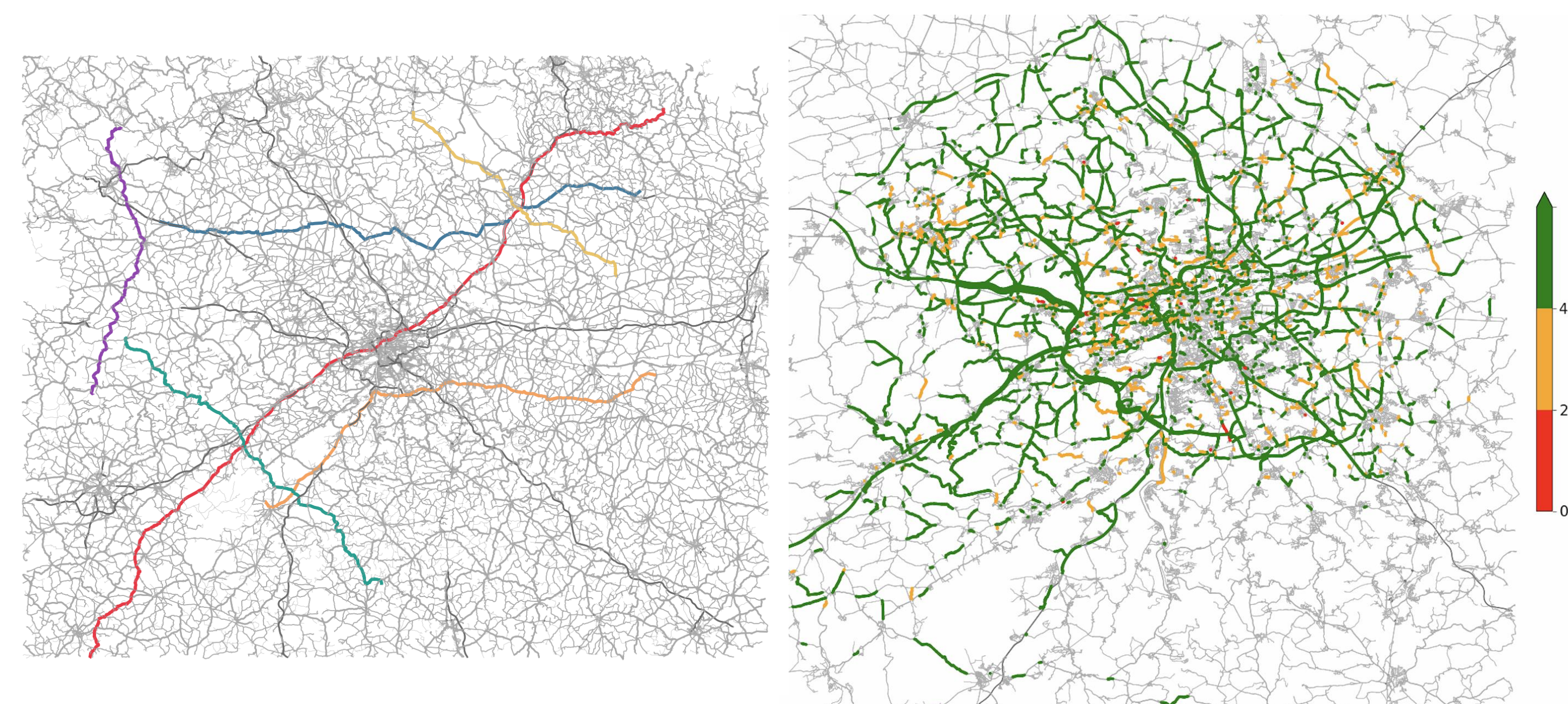
- Native C++17 implementation, self-contained build.
- Asynchronous task model with dynamic load balancing.
- Pluggable comm backends: MPI, TCP.
- Interoperability with OpenMP, TBB, CUDA.
- Dynamic task granularity adaptation.
- Removes worker-spawning overhead.



Feature	Evkit	ACE
Language	Polyglot (Rust, C++, Python)	Pure C++ 17
Backbone	ZeroMQ	MPI / TCP
Architecture	Broker	Distributed Work-Stealing
Asynch Model	Manual Threading	Cooperative Tasking
Load Balancing	Static (Round-robin)	Dynamic (Task Donation)
Termination	Manual / Ad-hoc	Automatic (Coordinator)
Scalability	Limited	Massively Parallel
Collectives	Not Supported	Barriers, Broadcast

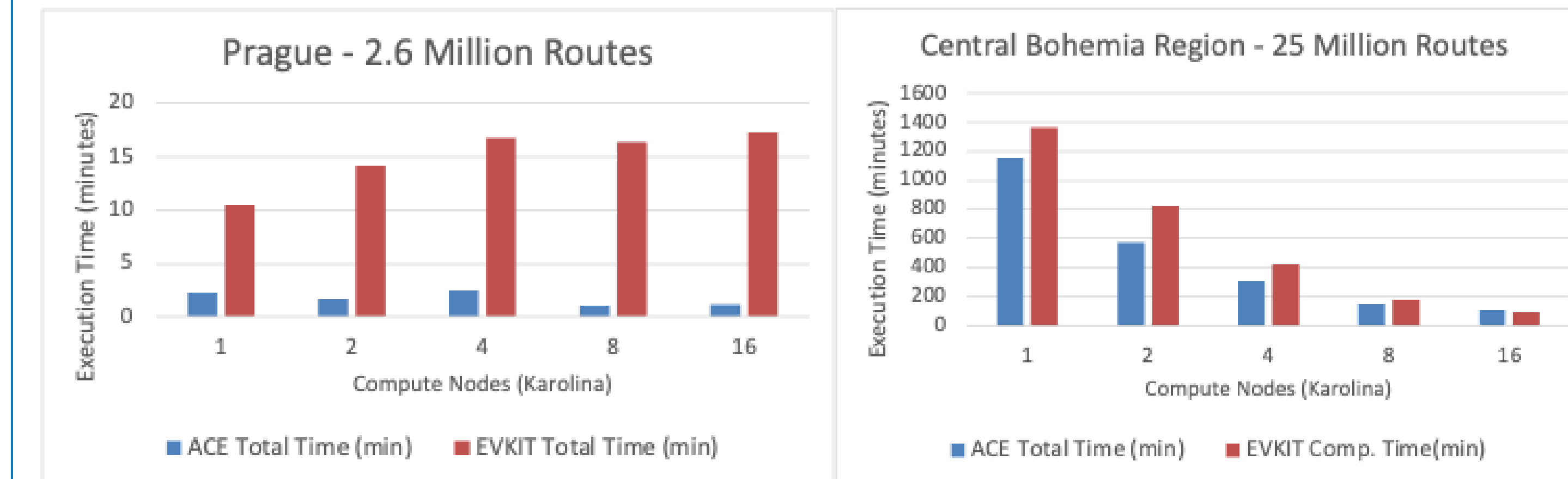
Two regions and two workloads

- Central Bohemia:** large network - longer alternatives, more segments (network and example routes on the left).
- Prague:** compact network - shorter alternatives, fewer segments (network and simulation example on the right).
- Workload = number vs length of computed alternatives.
- Central Bohemia graph: 194,585 nodes, **478,517 edges**.
- Prague graph: 4,667 nodes, **9,955 edges**.



Execution Times and Speed Up

- Scaling efficiency remains high until ~ 8 nodes.
- Parallel scaling saturation observed from ~ 16 nodes.
- CPU usage consistently at $\sim 98\%$.



Prague - 2.6 Million Routes

- ACE delivers a $\sim 15\times$ speedup over Evkit, largely driven by eliminating the multi-minute worker-spawning stage.

Nodes	ACE Total (min)	Evkit Total (min)	Evkit Computation Time (min)	Evkit Spawning Time (min)
1	2.3	10.5	7.6	3.0
2	1.7	14.2	6.9	7.4
4	2.5	16.7	6.9	9.9
8	1.1	16.3	6.8	9.5
16	1.2	17.3	6.8	10.5

Central Bohemia - 25 Million Routes

- ACE still improves runtime ($\sim 1.45\times$ speedup).
- Evkit spawning overhead is less dominant.

Nodes	ACE Total (min)	Evkit Total (min)	Evkit Computation Time (min)	Evkit Spawning Time (m)
1	1,151.0	1,369.0	1,365.6	3.4
2	576.7	836.7	825.2	11.4
4	310.4	438.1	424.3	13.8
8	151.9	194.0	181.5	12.5
16	109.4	103.1	90.2	12.9

Ongoing Work and Next Steps

- Further fine-tuning to address the scaling saturation observed from 16 nodes and to improve performance on longer alternative routes.
- Extending evaluation across larger datasets and different regional networks to validate ACE's robustness.