## HPC solutions for Scientific Simulations

#### Jean-Pierre Panziera – Nov 3, 2010



Architect of an Open World

## Bull's HPC solutions for Science Simulations

- Bull today, the company, the HPC products
- Large nodes Petaflop
- Toward Exascale: the accelerator's [r]evolution
- Green Power



## **Bull Group**

A growing and profitable company

#### A solid customer base

- Public sector, Europe

#### Bull, Architect of an Open World™

- Our motto, our heritage, our culture
- Group commitment to become a leading player in Extreme Computing in Europe
  - The largest HPC R&D effort in Europe
  - 500 Extreme Computing experts the largest pool in Europe

#### REVENUE BREAKDOWN

#### BY BUSINESS



#### **BY GEOGRAPHY**



#### **BY INDUSTRY**



## Target markets for Bull in Extreme Computing

















#### Government

- Defense
- Economic Intelligence
- National Research Centers
- Weather prediction
- Climate research, modeling and change
- Ocean circulation

#### Oil & Gas

- Seismic: Imaging, 3D interpretation, Prestack data analysis
- Reservoir modeling & simulation
- Geophysics sites Data Center
- Refinery Data Center

#### Automotive & Aerospace

- CAE: Fluid dynamics, Crash simulation
- EDA: Mechatronics, Simulation & Verification

#### Finance

- Derivatives Pricing
- **Risk Analysis**
- Portfolio Optimization



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## Worldwide references in a variety of sectors









2010: TERA 100

#### 1.25

**PFlops** 

bullx nodes Intel Nehalem-EX cores TB of memory PB of disk storage QDR InfiniBand interconnect

GB/s bandwidth to the global file system

global memory BW 660 TB/s



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# Bullx S6010 – CC-NUMA server



Node maximum configuration :

- 4 modules
- 16 sockets
- 128 cores (Nehalem-EX)
- 128 memory slots (2TB)

Large nodes :

- Large shared memory (pre/post-processing)
- Many more cores (SMP)
- Fewer nodes
- Simpler system administration
- Multi Level Parallelism (MPI/OpenMP)



# Continuous growth of HPC systems

- Demand for performance of HPC systems outruns Moore's Law
- CPU performance increases by Moore's Law
- To reach higher system performance, number of CPU's has to increase





#### Traditional Sources of Performance Improvement are Flat-Lining

- New Constraints
  - 15 years of *exponential* clock rate growth has ended
- Moore's Law reinterpreted
  - How do we use all of those transistors to keep performance increasing at historical rates?
  - Industry Response : # cores per chip or # flop per cycle double every 18 months or *instead* of clock frequency

Figure courtesy of Kunle Olukotun, Lance Hammond, Herb Sutter, and Burton Smith

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## Multi-core CPU architecture evolution





## Accelerated HPC has reached the top





#### Typical GPU vs bullx blade block diagrams

HPC Best HPC server Editors'Choice 2009 product or technology

HPC Top 5 new products or Readers'Choice 2009 technologies to watch





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# GPU systems bandwidth profiles comparison Bandwidth profiles comparison



- GPU are powerful compute engines
- A larger bandwidth for communications is required



# Programming GPUs

- Until recently GPUs == GOPUs (Graphics Only Processing Unit)
  - very difficult to program: data was mapped as "texture"...OpenGL
  - programming GPUs was the job of computer graphics PhDs
- Cuda was the first environment a (motivated) developer could use
- OpenCL is attempting to standardize the GP-GPU programming ... and the CPU as well?
- High level tools are now available (HMPP/CAPS, PGI)



## HMPP Example : SGEMM

!\$HMPP sgemm callsite,args[vin1;vin2;vout;m;n;k2;alpha;beta] CALL sgemm 90(n,n,n,alpha,vin1,vin2,beta,vout)

```
!$HMPP sgemm codelet, target=CUDA,
args[vout].io=inout
SUBROUTINE sgemm 90 (m,n,k2,alpha,vin1,vin2,beta,vout)
IMPLICIT NONE
Declare all variables ...
!$HMPPCG parallel
DO j=1,n
   !$HMPPCG parallel
   DO i=1,n
      prod = 0.0
      DO k=1,n
         prod = prod + vin1(i,k) * vin2(k,j)
      ENDDO
      vout(i,j) = alpha * prod + beta * vout(i,j) ;
    END DO
END DO
END SUBROUTINE sgemm 90
```

## GPU accelerators current applications



Successfully Accelerated Applications have:

- small kernels
- moderate size datasets, or good data locality
- moderate communications

	GPU / CPU ratio
GFlops (DP)	7
Memory BW	4.5
consumption	2
Memory Size	1 / 8

- Graphics rendering
- Seismic modeling and imaging
- Molecular Dynamics, Astrophysics
- Financial simulations
- Structure Analysis, Electromagnetism
- Genomics
- Weather/Climate/Oceanography
- 📙 ... more ...



## Hybrid CPU-GPU architecture [r]evolutions



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## **Green Power**

#### Trends:

- HPC Systems are getting ever more powerful
- HPC Systems are consuming more and more
- Energy price is raising fast
- Use more efficient components
- Avoid wasting energy
- Better system integration
- Better PUE
- Improve Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)



## Cooling & Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)

1.4-1.5

<u>Air-cooled</u> 10(-20) kW/rack Room 20°C A/C water 7-12°C



Direct-Liquid-cooling70 kW/rackRoom27°CWaterambient θ

PUE





PUE 1.6-1.7







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# Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)



Are you ready to invest to improve the TCO of your HPC system?



## conclusion

- HPC applications requirements keep increasing
- In the image of the second second
- Large nodes are an important piece in your workflow
- Today's GPU accelerators are a stepping stone
- [r]evolution of GPUs / convergence with CPUs
- Greener systems for greener world
- Challenging Exciting times ahead of us

# **Questions ?**



# bulx

#### instruments for innovation

