



HPC projects

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Outline

- Why projects?
- 7th Framework Programme
- Infrastructure stack
- IDataCool, CoolMuc
- Mont-Blanc Poject
- Deep Project

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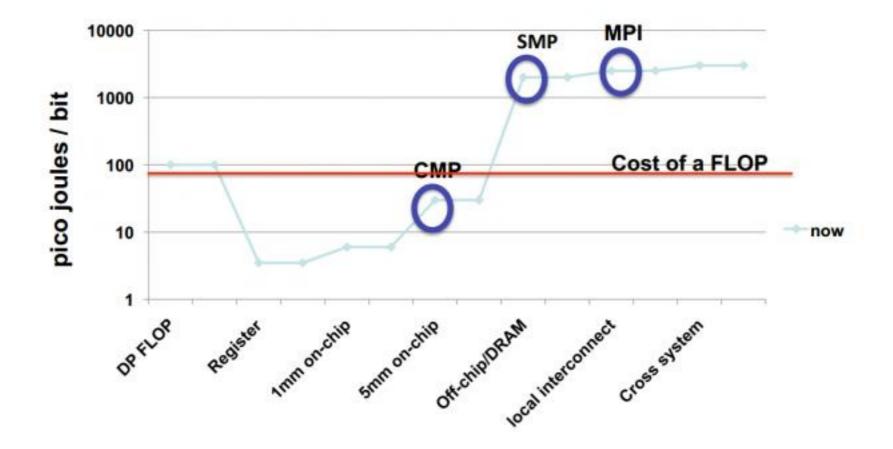
Exa2Green Project

- Pave the way for exascale Computing
- Hypothetical exascale HPC today: 1GW power consumption
- Cooling and power is listed as number one challenge

Rank	Site	System	Cores	Rmax (TFlop/s)	Rpeak (TFlop/s)	Power (kW)
0	National Super Computer Center in Guangzhou China	Tianhe-2 (MilkyWay-2) - TH-IVB-FEP Cluster, Intel Xeon E5-2692 12C 2.200GHz, TH Express-2, Intel Xeon Phi 31S1P NUDT	3,120,000	33,862.7	54,902.4	17,808

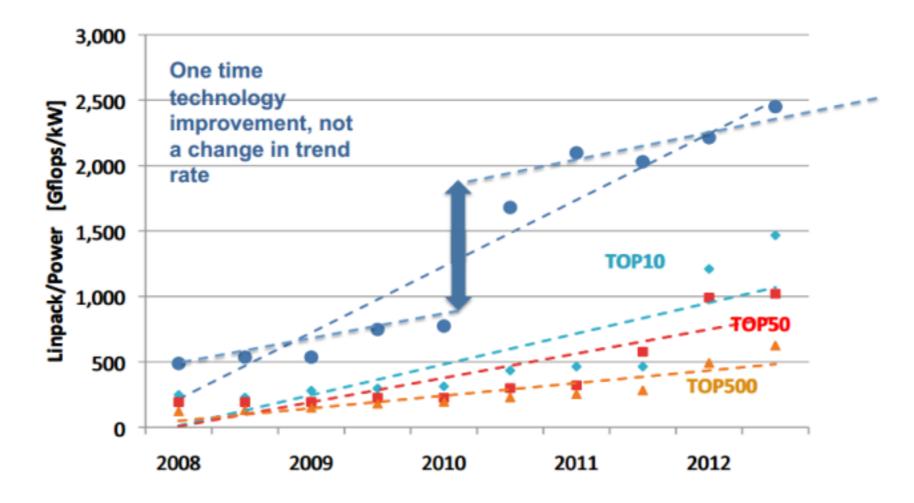
 Power required to share the data across the chip, node, and cluster.

The Cost of Data Movement



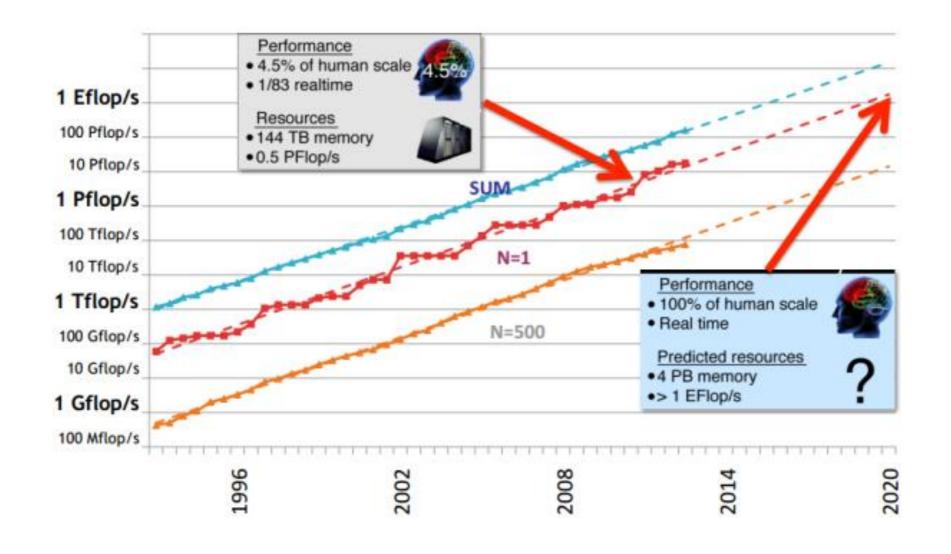
 Many-core architectures are the solution to the short-term scaling problem.

Power Efficiency over Time

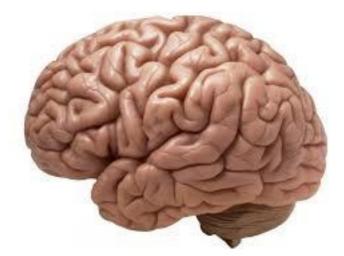


Exascale processing is important

Towards Exascale



20 W



VS

20-30 MW





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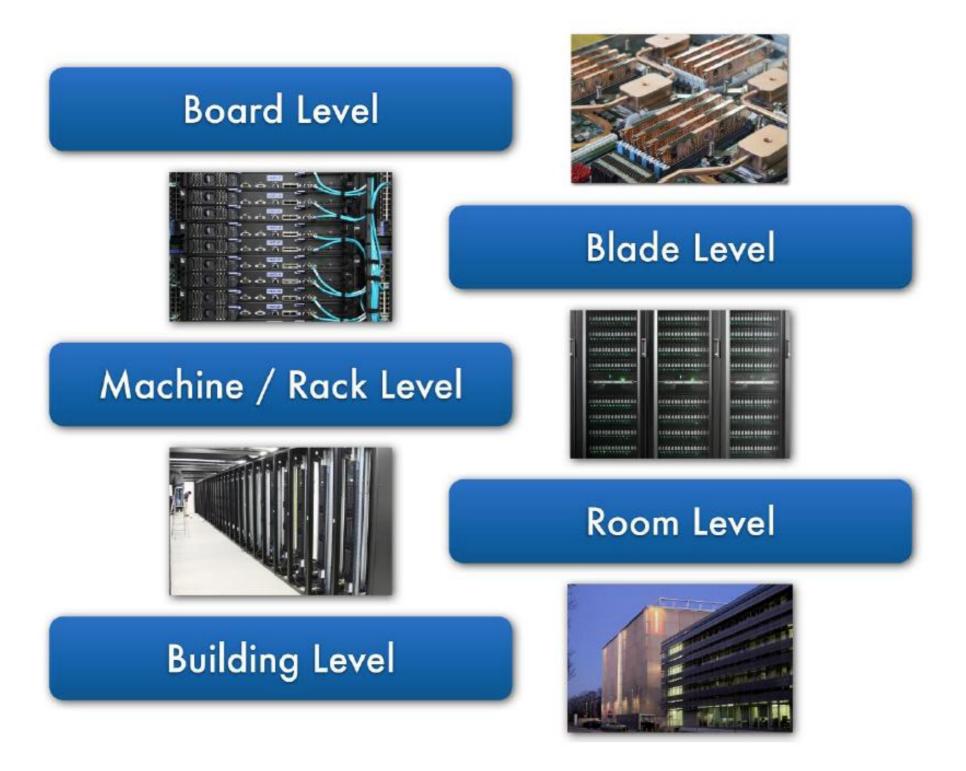
7th Framework



- Supporting research and development in science, engineering and technology
- Launched in 1984
- Must involve European partners
- Overall 53 billion Euro



Infrastructure stack





Cooling

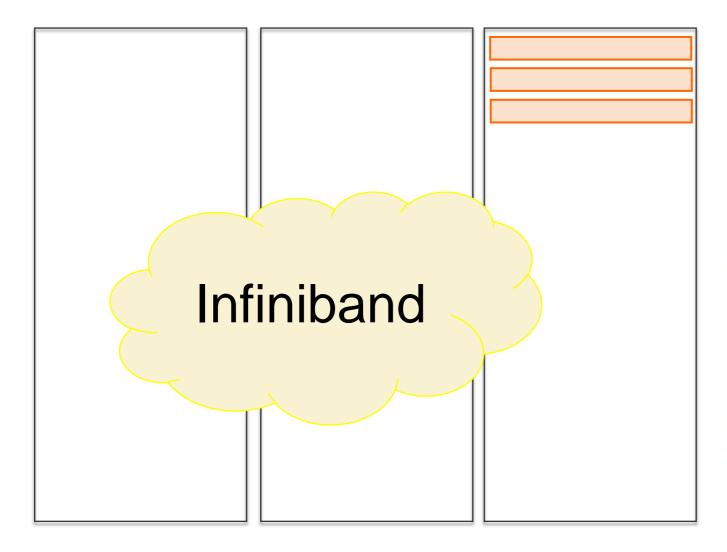


- Air-cooled systems
- Indirectly liquid-cooled systems
- Directly liquid-cooled systems



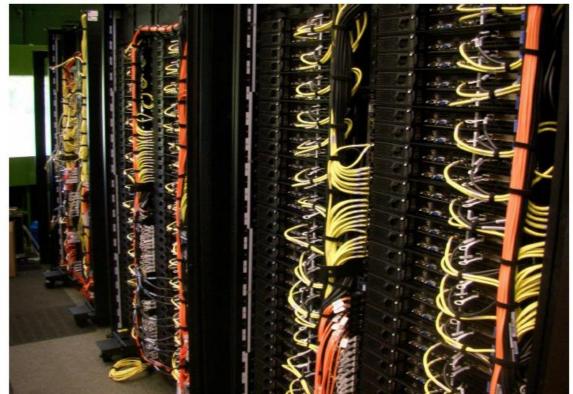
- IBM Research team and University of Regensburg
- Energy Reuse Effectiveness (ERE) less than one
- Recover a significant part of the waste heat
- Water-cooled at temperature at or above 65°C
- Design of a prototype for future development





3 x IBM System x IDataPlex

72 Nodes







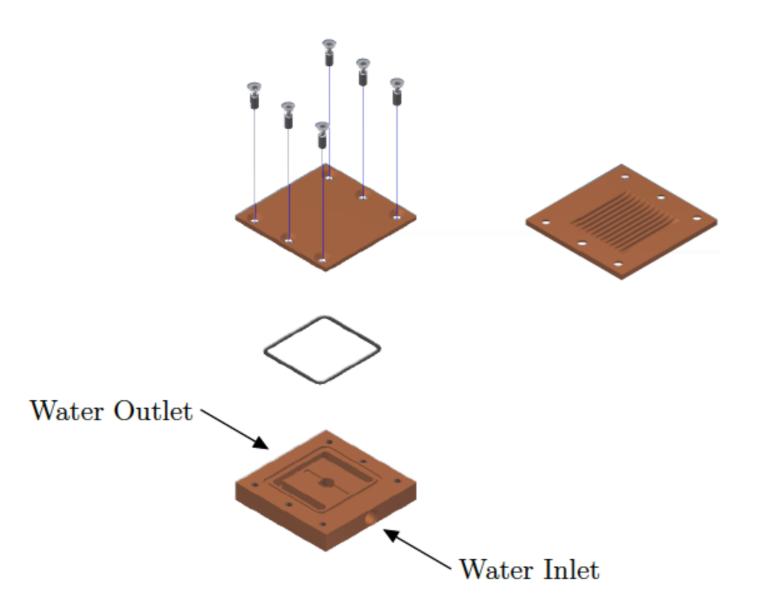


original

modified

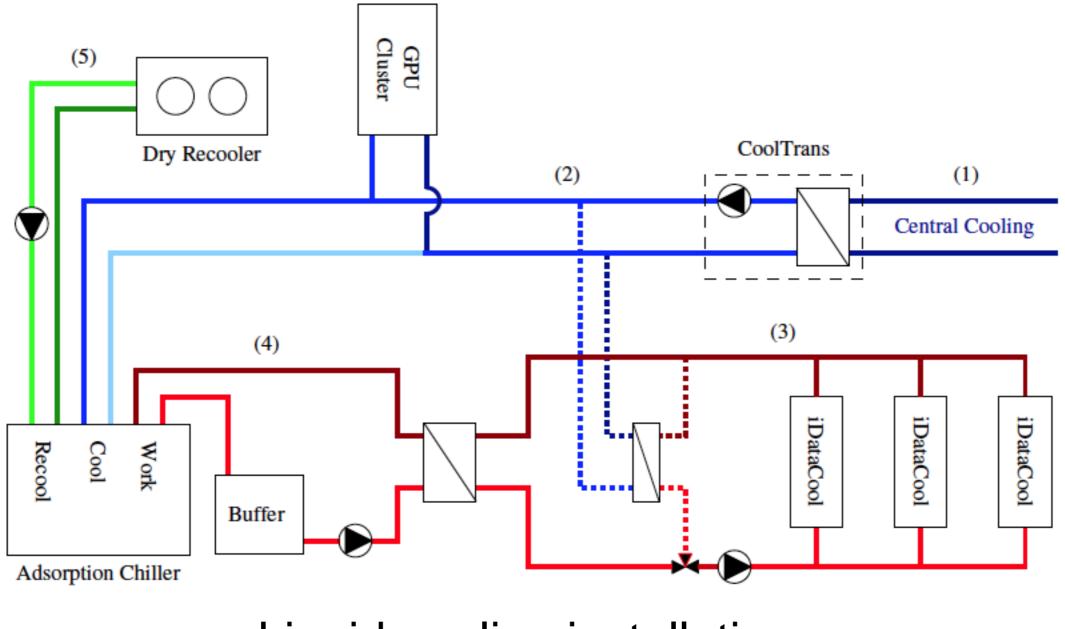






Design of the iDataCool heat sink.





Liquid-cooling installation



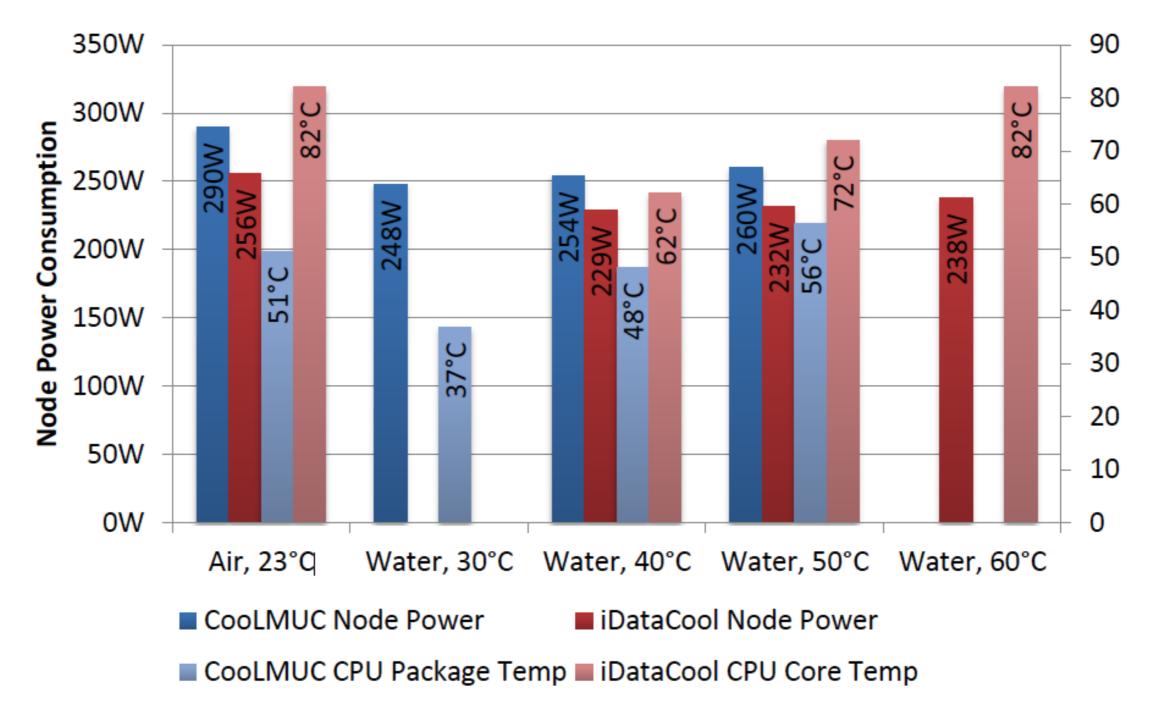
CoolMUC

- Leibniz Supercomputing Centre (Munic)
- Assess benefits of direct warm-water cooling
- In Service since July 2011
- Waste-heat reuse





Comparison





Overview

- Low-power components (ARM)
- Port, co-design and optimise up to 11 scientific applications
- Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC)
- Budget of over 15 million
- Oct. 2011 Sep. 2016





Scientific applications

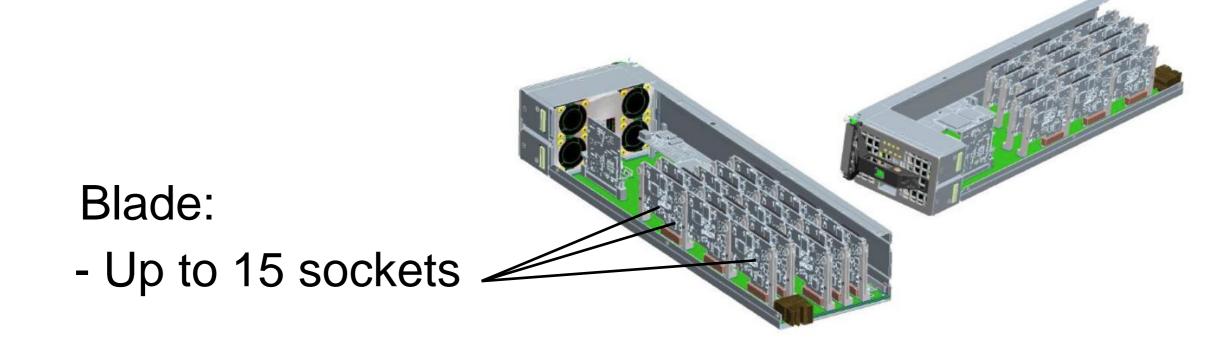
- Used by academia and industry
- Wide range of scientific domains
- Part of the PRACE benchmark

Code	Sc. Domain	Contact	Institution	
YALES2	Combustion	V. Mouveau	CNRS/CORIA	
EUTERPE (P)	Fusion	X. Saez	BSC	
SPECFEM3D (P)	Geophysics	D. Komatitsch	Univ. Marseille	
MP2C	Multi-particle collision	G. Sutmann, A. Schiller	n, JSC	
BigDFT	Elect. Structure	B. Videau	IMAG	



Prototype

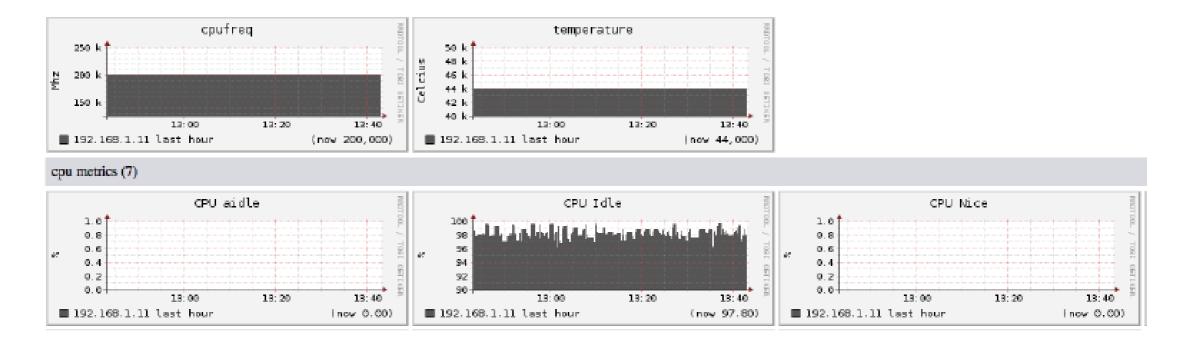
- Reference SoC: Samsung Exynos 5250
- Dual core ARM 1,7 Ghz
- Full SoC offers 3.2 Gflops/W peak power/performance ratio.





Deliverables

- Power Gating:
 - Allows for reducing the energy by putting parts into standby or sleep modus.
- Monitoring Software (Ganglia)

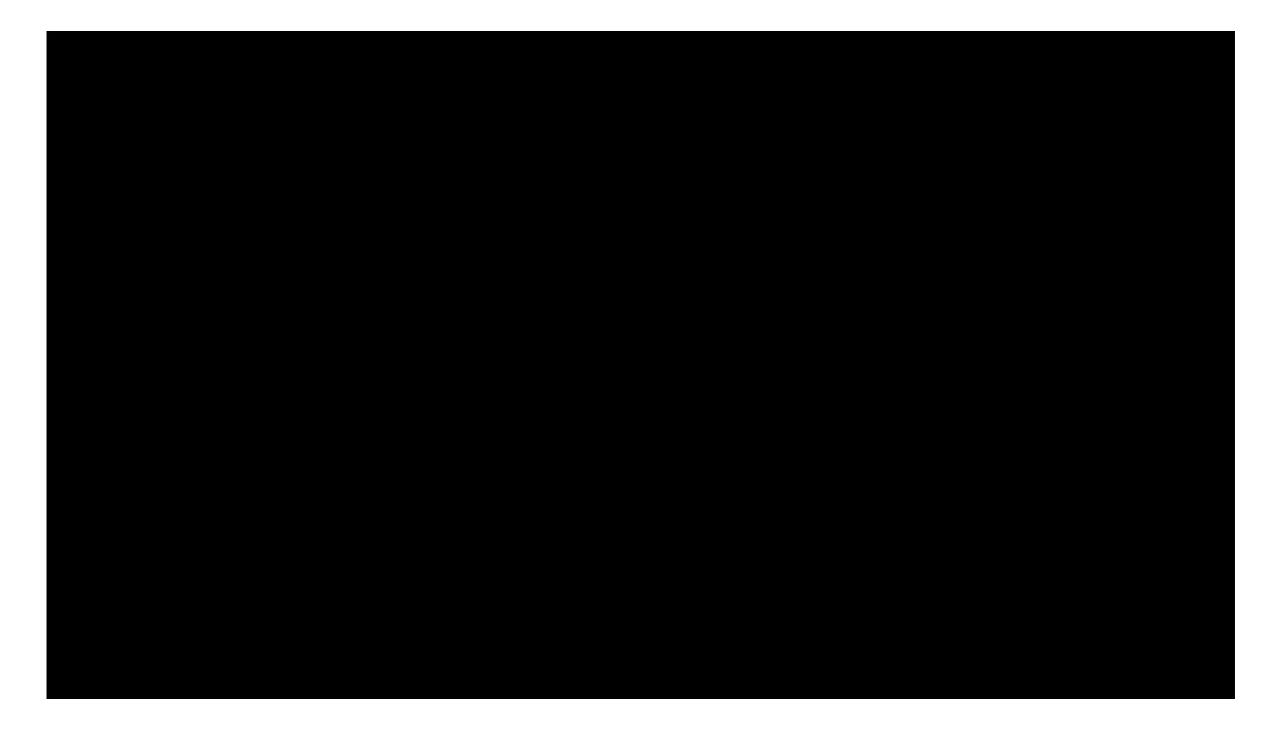


Human Brain Project

- Aims to simulate the complete human brain
- Budget: 1.190 billion Euro
- 86 institutions are involved
- 2017/18 peak performance of 50 Pflops and power consumption of < 4 MW
- 2021/22 1 ExaFlop



Human Brain Project





Overview

- Funding:
 - The Deep project is supported through the European Community's 7th Framework Programme.
- Project duration:
 - 36 months (Started in December 2011)
- Total project budget: 18.500.000 Euro



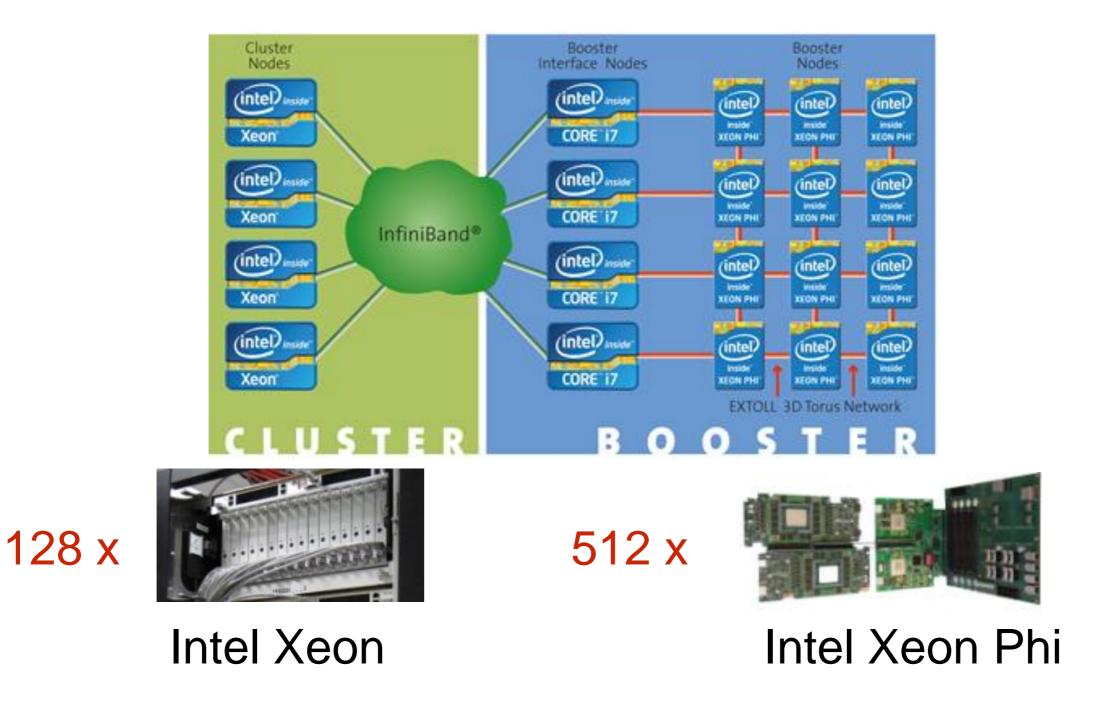


Mission

Applications
Software Architecture
Hardware
Building



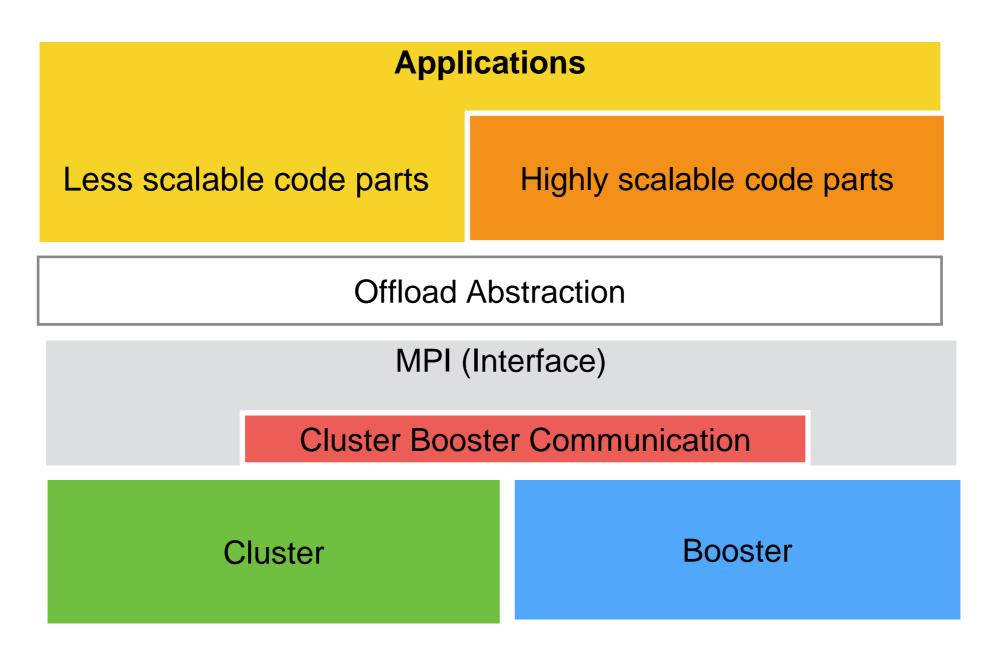
Hardware



http://www.deep-project.eu/deep-project/EN/Project/Hardware/_node.html



Software



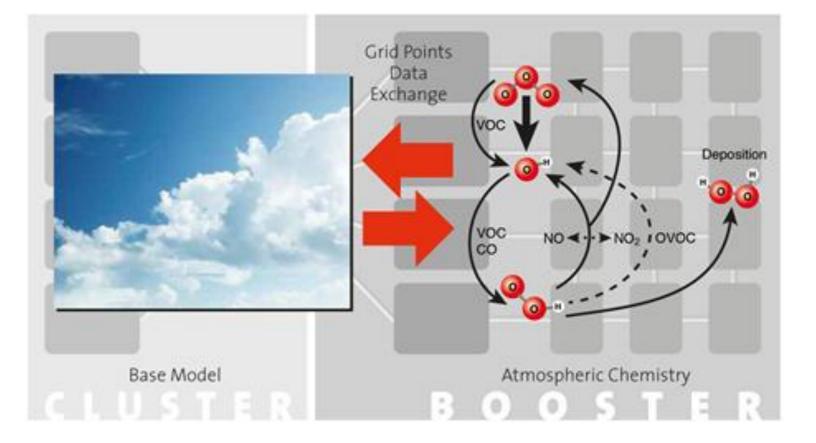


Application

Climate simulation

Seismic imaging

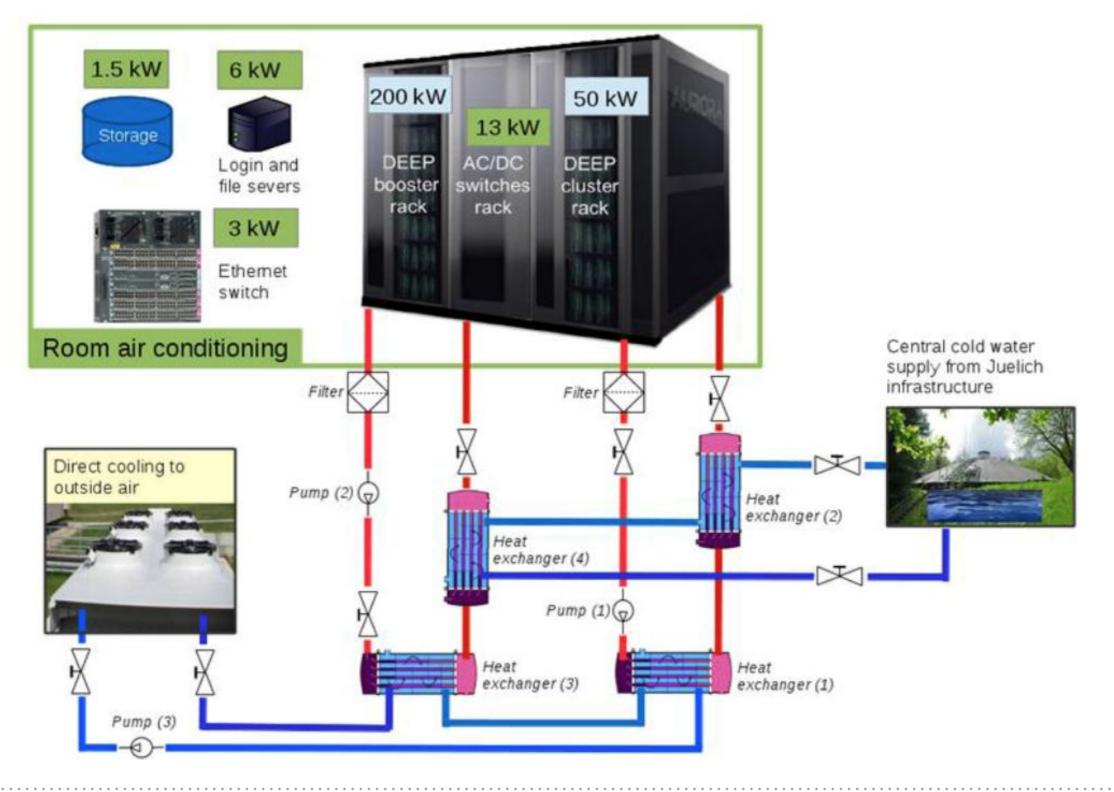
Brain simulation



Space weather simulation



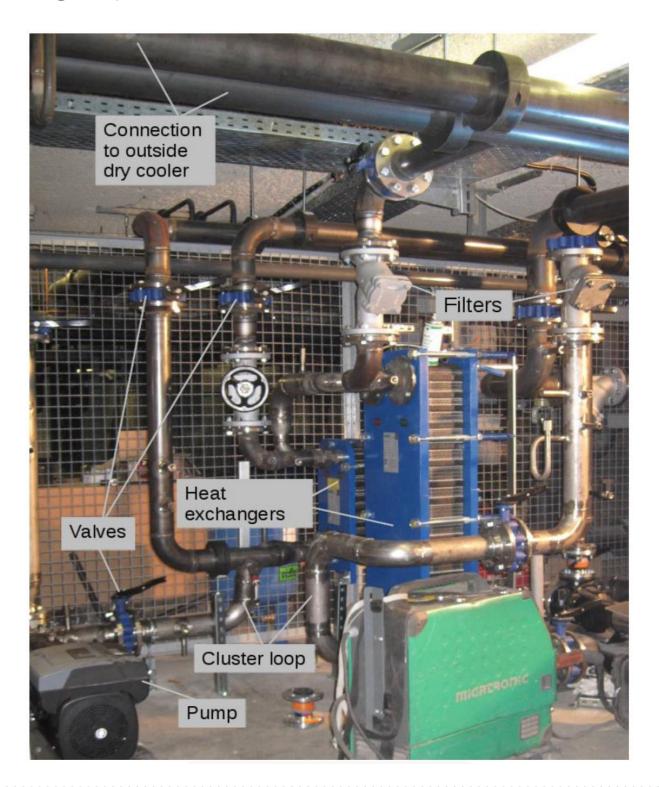
Liquid cooling system





Liquid cooling system







Overview

- Funding:
 - The EXA2GREEN project is supported through the European Community's 7th Framework Programme.



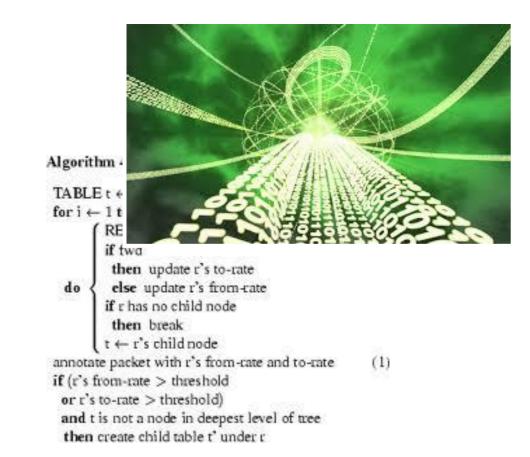
- Project duration:
 - 36 months (November 1st, 2012 October 31st, 2015)
- Total project costs: 2.958.898 Euro
- EU contribution: 2.100.000 Euro
- Minimizing Energy Consumption of Computing to the limit



Mission

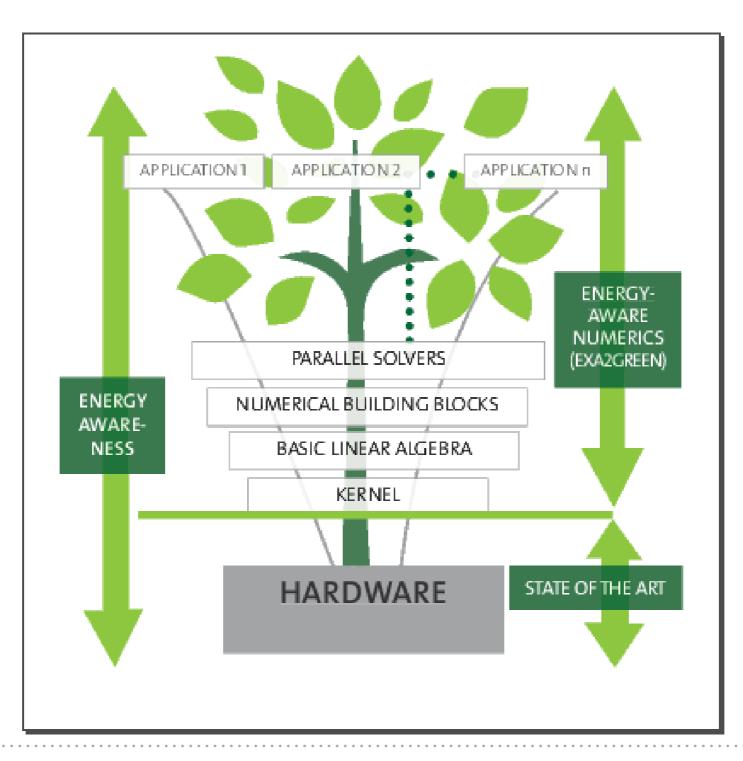
VS







Mission





4 Key achivements

- Power-aware kernels for energy-efficient High Performance Computing (HPC)
- Power-aware linear algebra libraries for energy-efficient HPC
- Linear system solvers optimized for energy consumption on the respective hardware platform
- Energy-optimised aerosol chemistry packages

Summary

- HPC offers potential solutions to a wide range of critical challenges
- Ultimate signifier of talent and scientific prestige
- HPC will move into Exascale by 2020.
- Exascale feasability depends on the rise of energy efficient technology

Sources

Mon-Blanc Project: http://www.montblanc-project.eu/deliverables - download June 2014.

Exa2Green: http://exa2green-project.eu - download June 2014.

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DEEP Project. Project and Deliverables: http://www.deep-project.eu/deep-project/EN/Deliverables/_node.html - download June 2014.

iDataCool: HPC with Hot-Water Cooling and Energy Reuse: http://arxiv.org/pdf/1309.4887.pdf - download June 2014

CoolMuc. Direct wam Water cooled Linux Cluster Munich: http://inside.hlrs.de/htm/Edition_01_12/article_26.html - download June 2014

7th Framework Programme: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home_de.html

The European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7): http://www.esrc.ac.uk/fundingguidance/fundingopportunities/6250/The_European_Unions_Seventh_Framework_Programme_FP7_.aspx - download June 2014

Sources

- Future of High-Performance-Computing: http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/futurium/en/content/futurehigh-performance-computing-supercomputers-rescue - download June 28, 2014.
- Human Brain Project: https://www.humanbrainproject.eu/de download June 28, 2014.
- Top500 list: http://www.top500.org/lists/2014/06/ download June 28, 2014.

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