The Costs of HPC-Based Science in the Exascale Era

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Abstract

Many science fields base their knowledge gaining process on high performance computing. Constant exponential increase in performance allows in particular natural sciences to run more and more sophisticated numerical simulations. However, one may wonder, does the quality of results correlate to the increase in costs? In particular with the advent of the Exascale era and with Big Data we are confronted with possibly prohibitive energy costs. In addition, our installations grow in size and we typically replace them every 4-6 years. The talk will analyze the cost-benefit ratio of HPC-based science and consider economic and ecological aspects. We will have a closer look onto different science fields and evaluate the impact of their research results on society.

Agenda

Costs

Benefits

Quantifications

Optimizations

Conclusions

Costs

Benefits

Quantifications

Optimizations

Conclusions

Costs in the Petascale Era

Cost model for total cost of **owner**ship (TCO)

- Investment cost
  - Computer hardware and software
  - Data center facility
  - ...
- Operational costs
  - Human resources (brainware)
  - Electricity
  - ...

Terascale and Petascale Era of Computing

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Megascale Era of Costs

Investment costs

- 2002: Earth Simulator (Yokohama): $600 million
- 2010: Tianhe-1A (Tjanin): $88 million
- 2011: K computer (Kobe): around $1 billion
- 2011: Sequoia (Livermore): $250 million
- 2012: SuperMUC (Munich): €135 million
  - often including data center facility
  - sometimes including power and/or power station

Scalable Cluster-Computing

Operational costs: electricity

1 MW 24/7 for one year is 8,760,000 kWh/y

$0.1 per kWh results in $876,000 per year

Costs in the Petascale Era...

Operational costs: electricity

- 2002: Earth Simulator (Yokohama): \$600 million
  - 3 MW ➝ \$2.5 million/year
- 2010: Tianhe-1A (Tjanin): \$88 million
  - 4 MW ➝ \$3.5 million/year
- 2011: K computer (Kobe): around \$1 billion
  - 12 MW ➝ \$10 million/year
- 2011: Sequoia (Livermore): \$250 million
  - 8 MW ➝ \$7 million/year
- 2012: SuperMUC (Munich): €135 million
  - 3 MW ➝ €5 million/year

Exascale Era of Computing

=

Gigascale Era of Costs

Costs in the Exascale Era...

Research and development costs

- Exascale programs to build an Exaflops computer with Exabyte storage systems
- USA, Japan, Europe, China, Russia
  - multi-billion investment in R&D

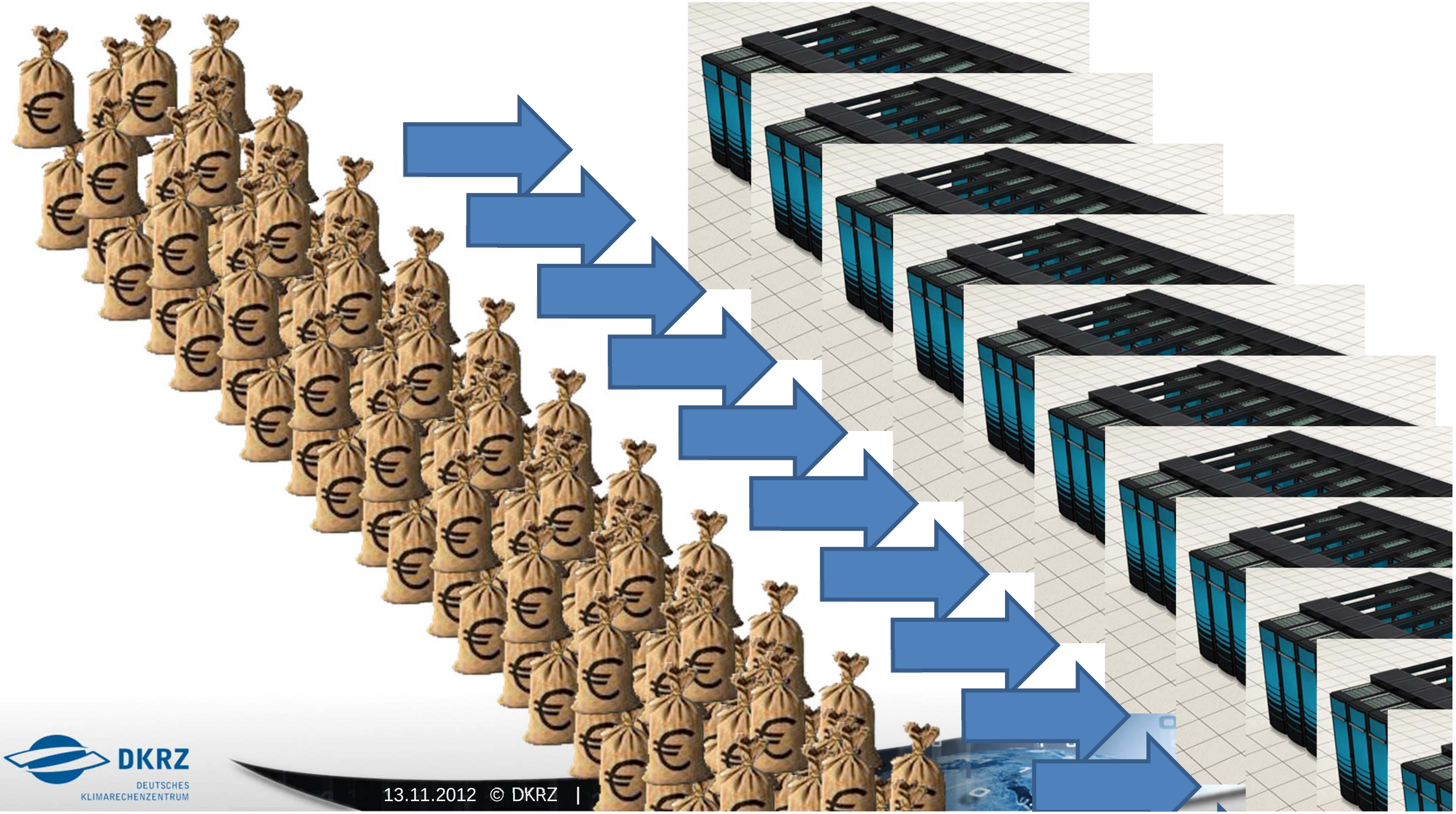
Investment cost

- First EFLOPS-computer: $500-$1500 million

Operational costs

- 20 MW → $20 million/year

Scalable Cluster-Computing



Operational costs: electricity

1 MW 24/7 for one year is 8,760,000 kWh/y

20 MW 24/7 for one year is 175,200,000 kWh/y

www.epa.gov

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Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator

UPDATED May 2011. New NYUP sub region and national average non-baseload emissions rates updated. See the revision history page for more details.

Did you ever wonder what reducing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions by 1 million metric tons means in everyday terms? The greenhouse gas equivalencies calculator can help you understand just that, translating abstract measurements into concrete terms you can understand, such as "equivalent to avoiding the carbon dioxide emissions of 183,000 cars annually."

This calculator may be useful in communicating your greenhouse gas reduction strategy, reduction targets, or other initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Other Calculators

There are a number of other web-based calculators that can estimate greenhouse gas emission reductions for

- individuals and households
- waste, and
- transportation.

For basic information and details on greenhouse gas emissions, visit the Emissions section of EPA's climate change site.

www.epa.gov

175200000 | kilowatt-hours of electricity | Calculate Equivalent

? Click Here for Calculations and References

Option 2: If You Already Know the Quantity of Emissions

If you have already estimated the quantity of emissions (e.g., metric tons of ca
input the amount of emissions and select the appropriate units for the correspo

Amount	Unit	Gas
120,810	Metric Tons	CO_2 - Carbon Dioxide or CO_2 Equivalent*

1 kWh corresponds to 0.00069 metric tons of CO_2

(around 1.5 lb)

www.epa.gov

Equivalency Results

Click on the question mark **?** link to read the explanation of that particular calculatic

The information you entered above is equivalent to one of the following statements

Annual greenhouse gas emissions from 23,688 passenger vehicles ? *(click calculation)*

CO_2 emissions from 13,543,739 gallons of gasoline consumed ?

CO_2 emissions from 280,954 barrels of oil consumed ?

CO_2 emissions from 1,593 tanker trucks' worth of gasoline ?

CO_2 emissions from the *electricity* use of 15,064 homes for one year ?

Costs Summary

- Costs of current HPC are in the range of Megadollars

- Costs of Exascale HPC will be in the range of Gigadollars

Costs

Benefits

Quantifications

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HPC – The Third Pillar

HPC enhances theory and experiment

- Provides numerical simulation as a means of knowledge gaining
- Indispensable for modern science and engineering

HPC enables **competitive** science and engineering for its users

HPC and Science

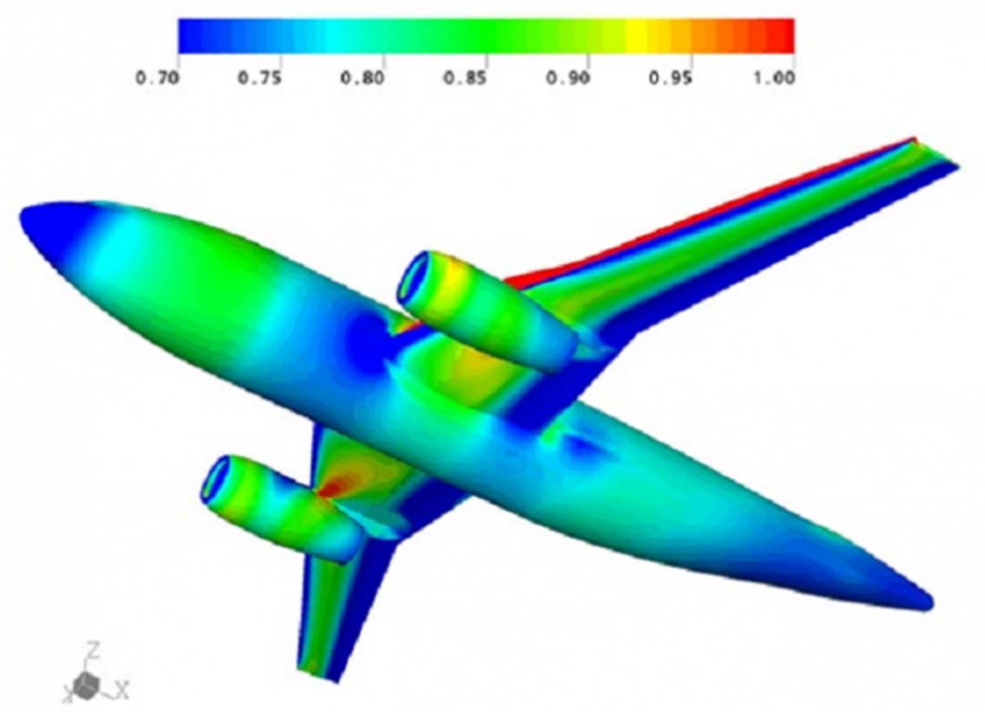
- Climate research
  - Understand clouds
- Life sciences
  - Understand the brain and simulate it
  - Understand genes
- Physics
  - Understand the universe
  - Understand the smallest particles
- etc.

HPC and Engineering

- Automotive
  - Develop more efficient engines
  - Optimize tires
- Aviation
  - Develop safe and efficient airplanes
- Oil and gas industry
  - Reservoir detection
- etc.

Cooperation of Boing and ORNL

(cf. http://hpc4energy.org/hpc-road-map/success-stories/boeing/)



Boeing airplane design

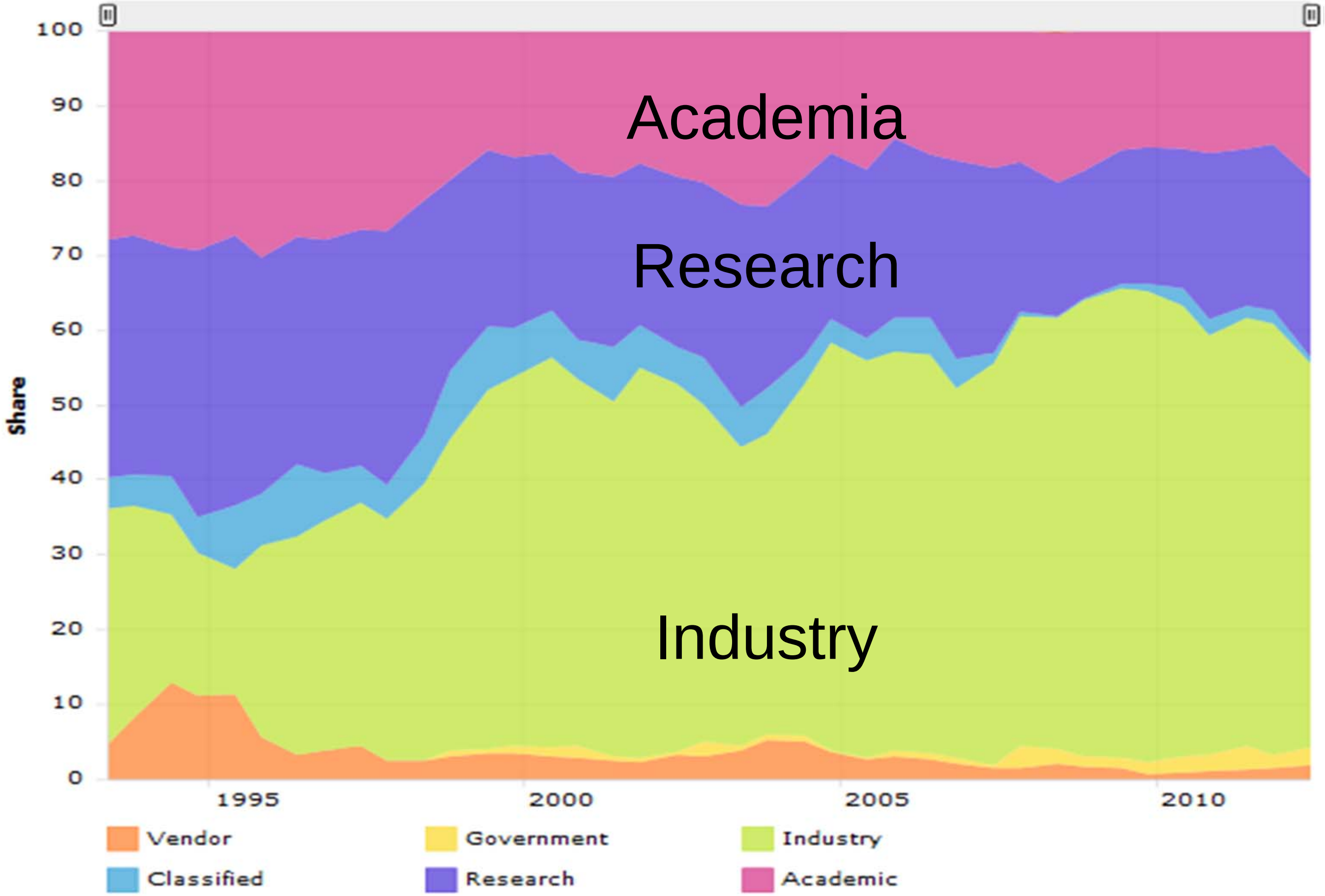
- Model aeroelasticity
- Lighter composites for wing design and performance
- 11 physical wing designs for 787 Dreamliner
  - Instead of 77 physical wings for 767
  - Construction of real wings heavily reduced
  - Tremendous cost saving!

HPC in Science and Engineering

TOP500

June 2012

system share

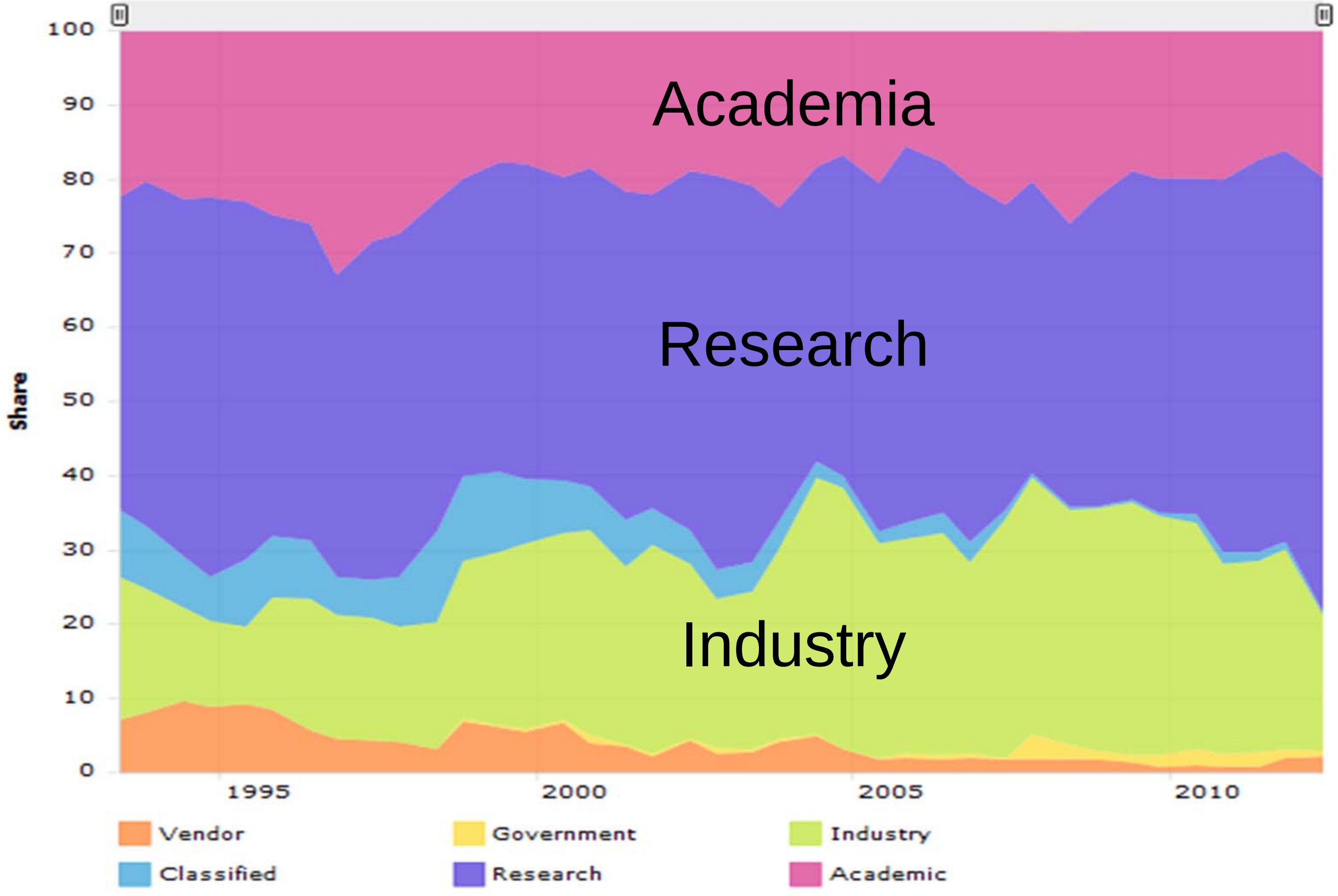


HPC in Science and Engineering…

TOP500

June 2012

performance share



Benefits Summary

- HPC enables unprecedented science
- HPC enables unprecedented engineering
- HPC is a key factor to the development of industrialized societies

Costs

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Research Questions

- How can we quantify the costs?
- How can we quantify the benefits?
- How can we define a benefit-cost ratio?

- What are potential consequences...

  ... for academia?

  ... for industry?

  ... for society?

Observation

There is not much research available
to answer these questions
In fact: **almost no research**

Approach here:

- Show practical example
- Report on analytical approaches
- Show more examples ☺

DKRZ in Hamburg

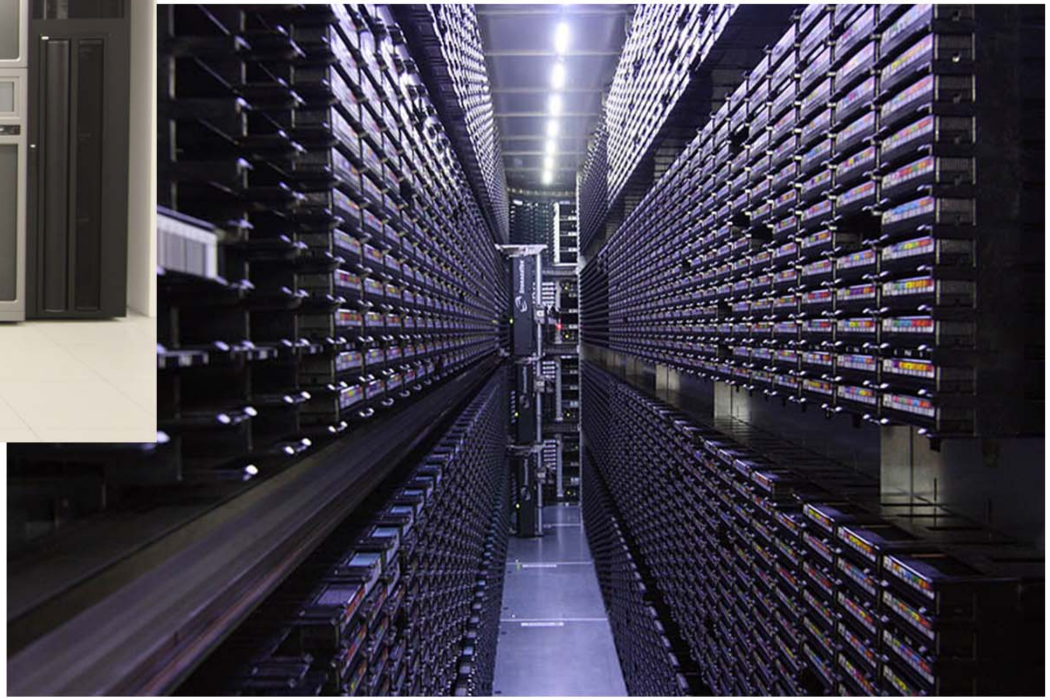
Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum (DKRZ)

German Climate Computing Centre

IBM Power6 Computer System

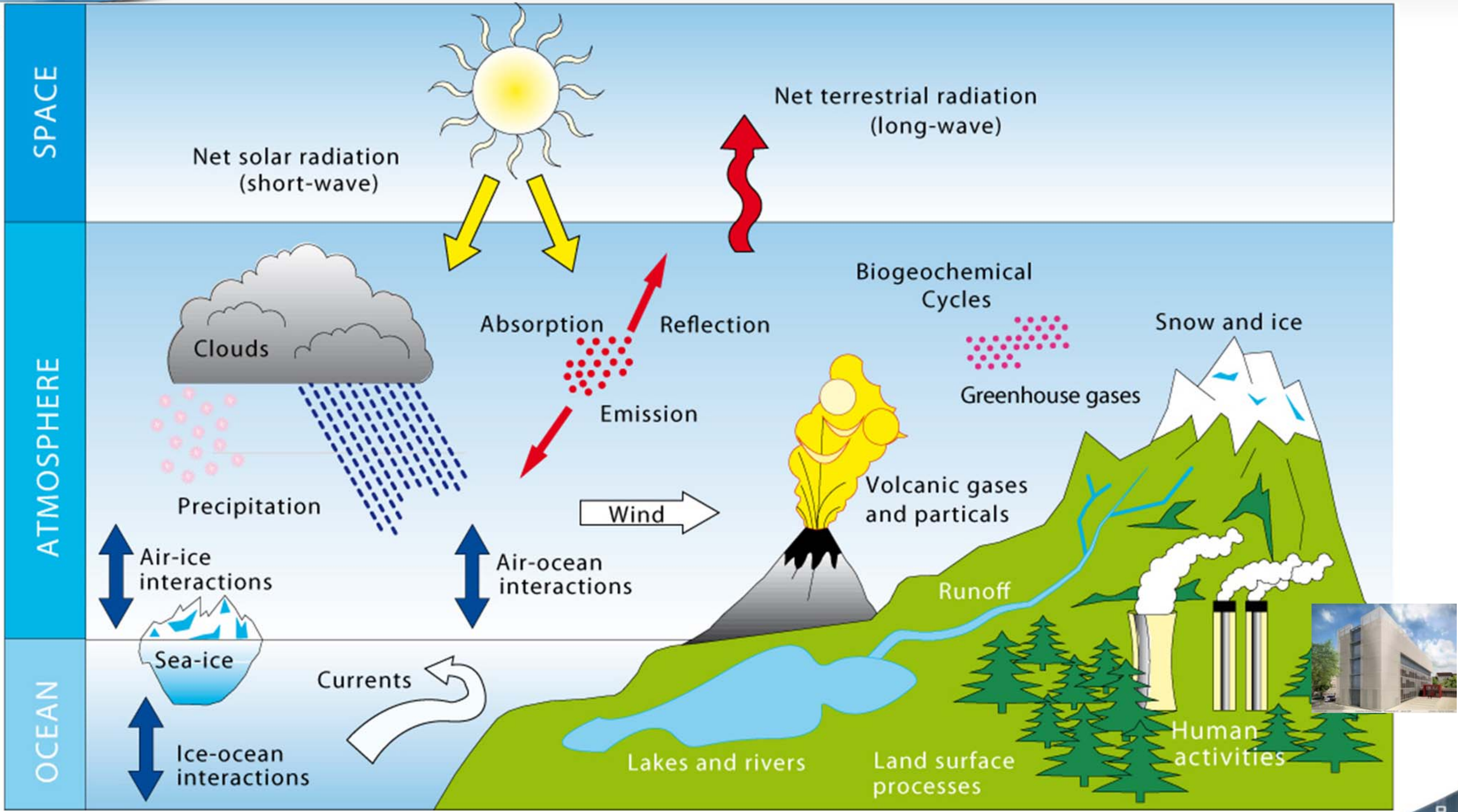
- Rank 232 in TOP500/Nov12
- 8,064 cores, 115 TFLOPS Linpack
- 6PB disks

Sun StorageTek Tape Library



- 100 PB storage capacity
- 90 tape drives
- HPSS HSM system

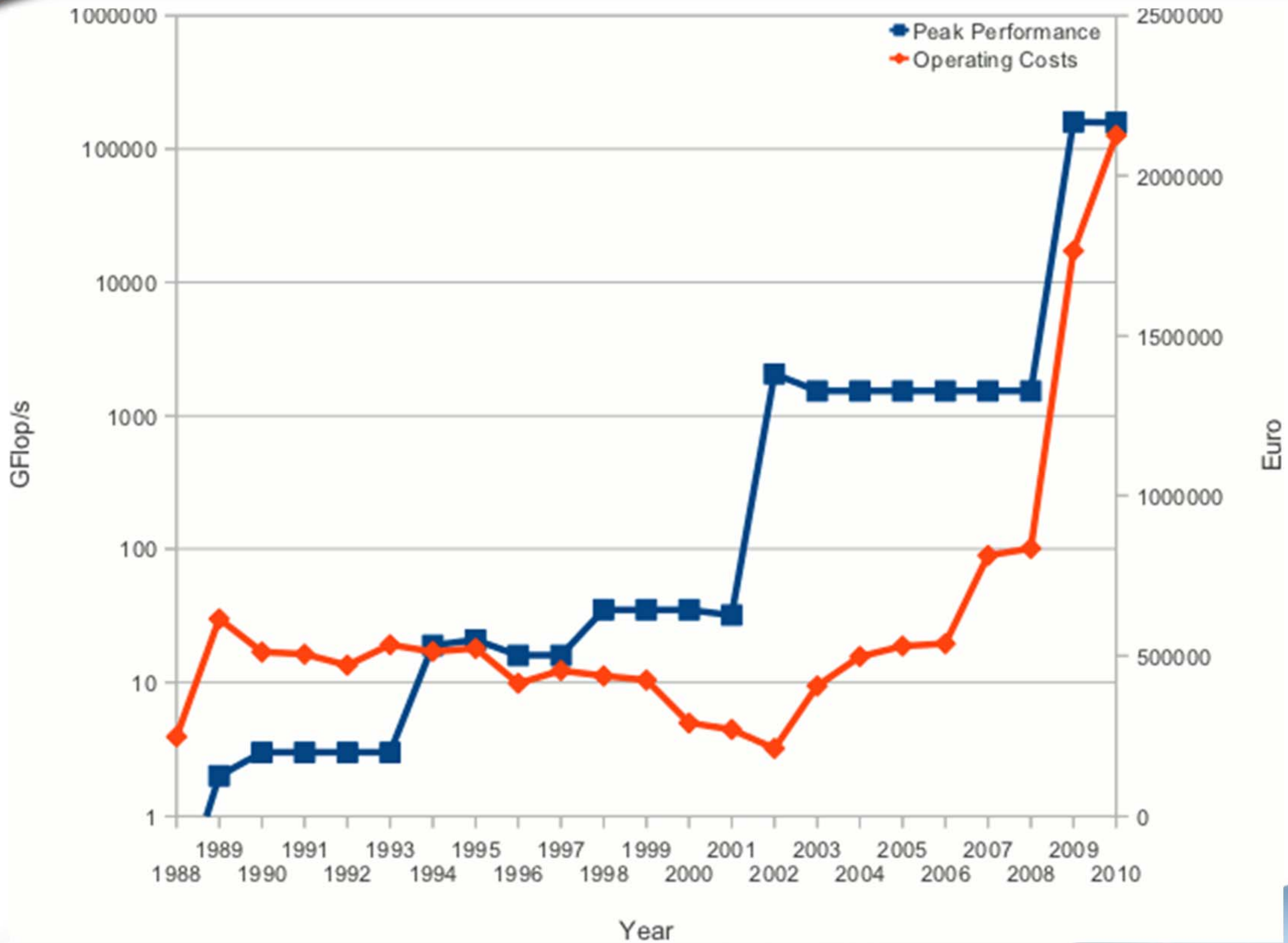
Climate Modelling



Energy Costs at DKRZ

- 2 MW for computer, storage, cooling, building
- Annual budget for power > €2 million
- Currently we use certified renewable energy
  - i.e. CO_2 free energy
  - Otherwise ca. 10,000t CO_2/y

Energy Cost History at DKRZ



Cost-Benefit Modell at DKRZ

Energy Costs for Science

5th IPCC status report:

- German part uses ca. 30M corehours at DKRZ
- DKRZ offers ca. 60M corehours/y
- Energy costs for the German IPCC contribution: **ca. €1 m**
  - **9,000,000 kWh to solution** with DKRZ´s Blizzard system
  - 4,500 metric tons of CO_2 with regular German electricity

Climate researchers should predict the climate change…

… and not produce it!

Total Costs for Science Support at DKRZ

TCO of DKRZ per year: approximately **€16M**

€8M hardware, €2M electricity, €3M brainware

Publications per year: let´s assume 100

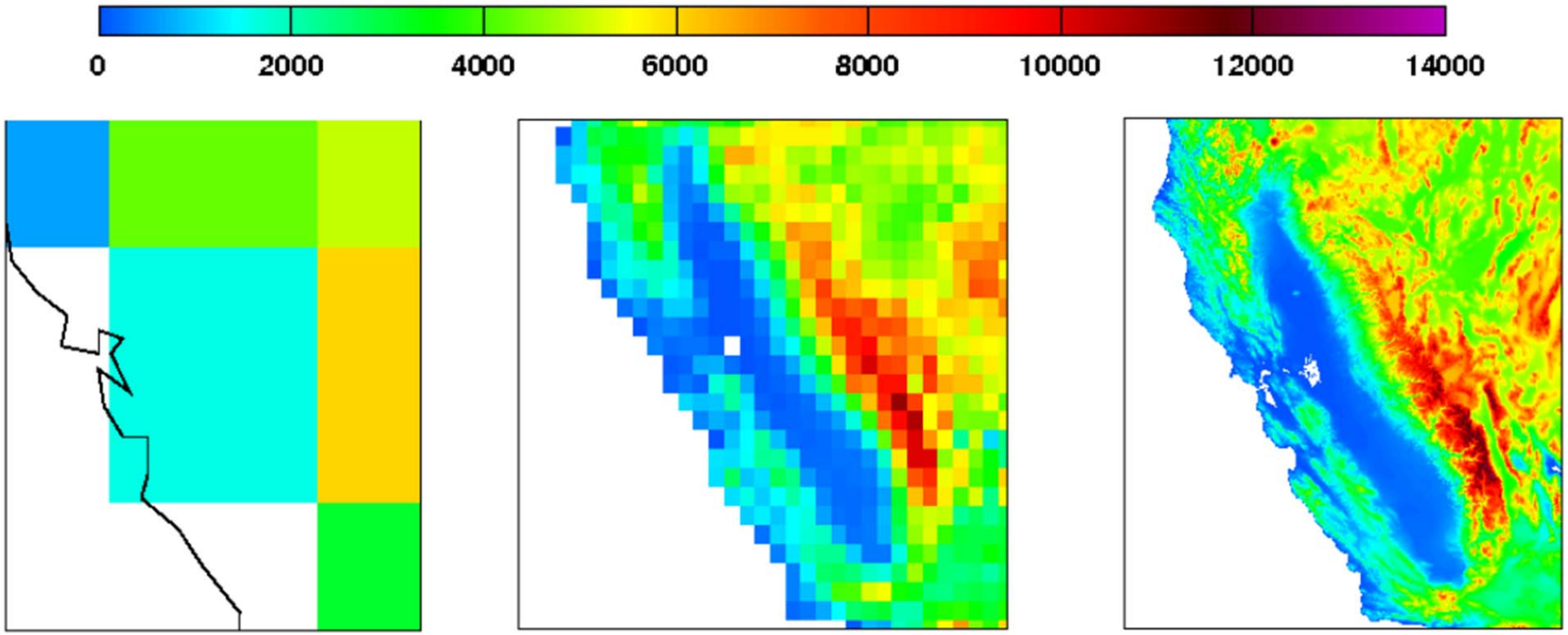
Mean price per publication: €160,000

+ costs for scientists ☺

It is tax money – society expects a benefit

Exascale Climate Research

Finally: cloud computing



200km	25km	1km
Typical resolution of IPCC AR4 models	Upper limit of climate models with cloud parameterizations	Cloud system resolving models are a transformational change

1. Analytical Approach

Suzy Tichenor (Council of Competitiveness) and

Albert Reuther (MIT Lincoln Laboratory)

Making the Business Case for High Performance Computing: A Benefit-Cost Analysis Methodology

CTWatchQuarterly, November 2006

- Boardrooms in U.S. industry see HPC only as a cost of doing business
- Try to quantify benefits and costs in academia and industry
- Give assistance to convince decision makers

Quantitative Approach

- Benefit-cost ratio BCR (bcr = benefit / cost)

  [also: BCR = ROI / TCO]
- Internal rate of return IRR (IRR=BCR-1)

- Needs a collection of accurate data
- Evaluations conducted for one year periods

For research oriented organizations

$$\text{productivity (BCR)} = \frac{(\text{time saved by users on system})}{\left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{time to}\\ \text{parallelize}\end{smallmatrix}\right) + \left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{time to}\\ \text{train}\end{smallmatrix}\right) + \cancel{\left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{time to}\\ \text{launch}\end{smallmatrix}\right)} + \left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{time to}\\ \text{administrate}\end{smallmatrix}\right) + \left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{system}\\ \text{cost}\end{smallmatrix}\right)}$$

For industry environments

$$\text{productivity (BCR)} = \frac{\sum \left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{Profit gained or}\\ \text{maintained by project}\end{smallmatrix}\right)}{\left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{Cost of}\\ \text{software}\end{smallmatrix}\right) + \left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{Training}\\ \text{cost}\end{smallmatrix}\right) + \left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{Admin}\\ \text{cost}\end{smallmatrix}\right) + \left(\begin{smallmatrix}\text{System}\\ \text{cost}\end{smallmatrix}\right)}$$

(cf. Jeremy Kepner, MIT Lincoln Laboratory, HPCS Productivity Team member)

Example Case

MIT Lincoln Laboratory: 600 processor cluster, 200 users, average full burdened salary of $200,000 per year

- 36,000 hours of user time saved
- Time to parallelize 200 user codes: 6,200 hours
- Total training time of 800 hours
- System administrator needs 2,000 hours per year
- HPC system costs $500,000 (equals 5,000 staff hours)

Example…

$$BCR = \frac{[Salary] \times 36000}{[Salary] \times (6200 + 800 + 27.8 + 2000 + 5000)} = \frac{36000}{14028} = 2.6,$$

$$IRR_{1year} = BCR - 1 = 1.6 = 160\%.$$

Saved time for all the 200 users

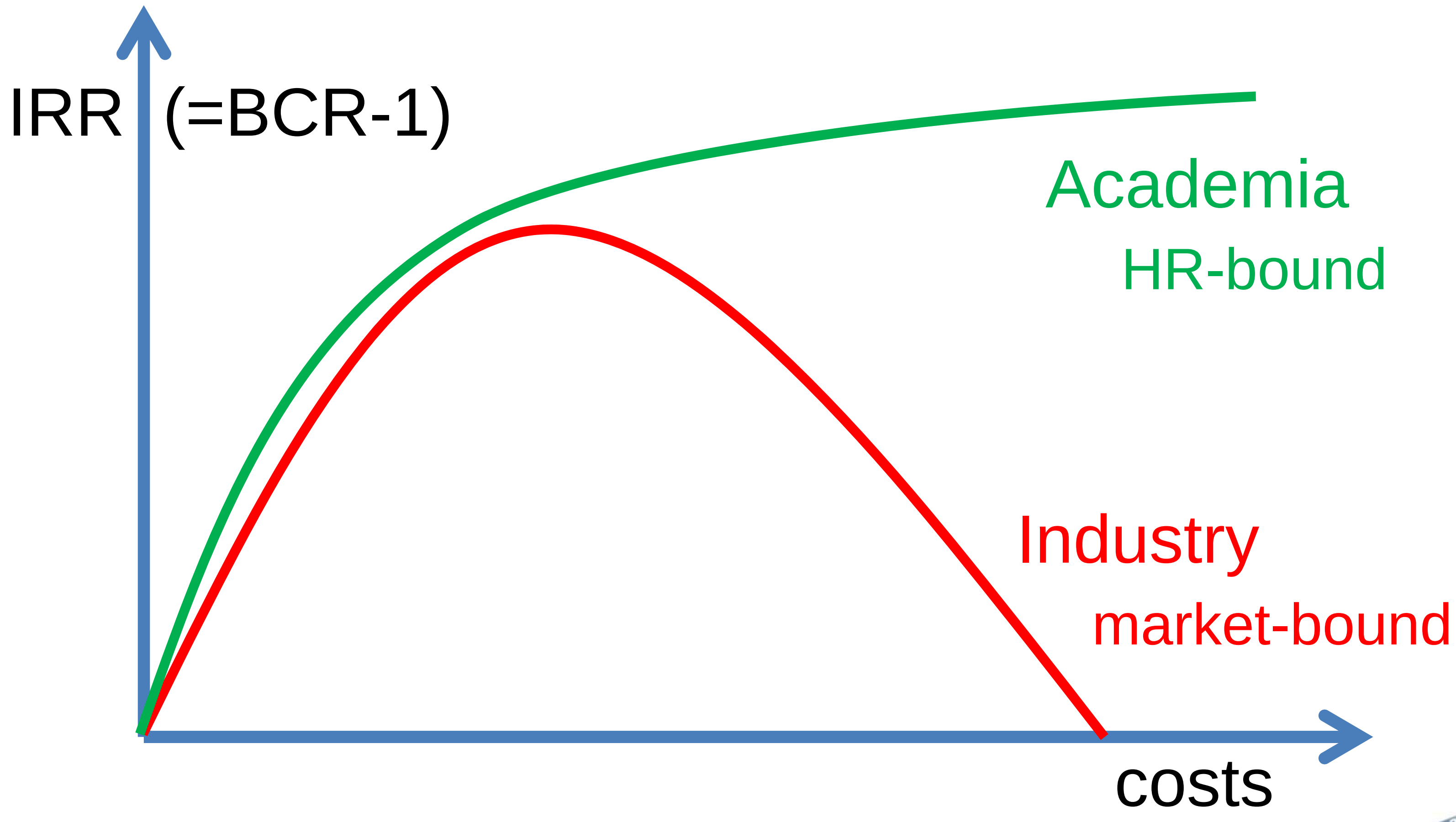
Typical chancellor: *“Why save time for scientist?– they get payed anyway!”*

(Why pay for taxis when there are busses?)

Benefit-Cost Example in Industry

BCR-Cost-Consideration

[Ludwig]



2. Analytical Approach

Amy Apon (University of Arkansas),

Stan Ahalt (University of North Carolina) et al.

High Performance Computing Instrumentation and Research Productivity in U.S. Universities

Journal of Information Technology Impact, Vol. 10/2, 2010

- Research institutes with powerful HPC systems are more successful with their science
- Results are economically and statistically significant

Apon/Ahalt study the following variables

- dRankSum — Sum of derived ranks (500…1)
- Counts — #lists in which institution appeared
- NSF — Sum of NSF funding for institution
- Pubs — Sum of publications
- FF — Sum of federal funding
- DOE — Sum of DOE funding
- DOD — Sum of DOD funding
- NIH — Sum of NIH funding
- USNews — US News and World Report ranking

Correlation Analysis

	Counts	NSF	Pubs	All Fed	DOE	DOD	NIH	USNews
dRankSum	0.8198	0.6545	0.2643	0.2566	0.2339	0.1418	0.1194	-0.243
Counts		0.6746	0.4088	0.3601	0.3486	0.1931	0.2022	-0.339
NSF			0.7123	0.6542	0.5439	0.2685	0.4830	-0.540
Pubs				0.8665	0.4846	0.3960	0.8218	-0.588
All Fed					0.4695	0.6836	0.9149	-0.543
DOE						0.1959	0.3763	-0.384
DOD							0.4691	-0.252
NIH								-0.500

cf. slides by Apon, Ahalt on “Investment in High Performance Computing”

DKRZ DEUTSCHES KLIMARECHENZENTRUM

Authors test two relationships

- NSF funding as a function of contemporaneous and lagged appearance on the TOP500 list count and publication count
- Publication count as a function of contemporaneous and lagged appearance on the TOP500 list count and NSF funding

[endogeneity between Pubs and NFS was tested and corrected]

Regression Analysis Results

According to the authors

- An entry in a list results in an increase of yearly NSF funding of $2.4M
- An entry in a list results in an increase in yearly publications of 60
- Rank has a positive impact on competitiveness, but with reduced confidence
- HPC investments suffer from fast depreciation over a 2 year horizon
- Consistent investments in HPC, even at modest level [at least TOP500!], are strongly related to research competitiveness

Side Note on Scientific Methodology

Apon/Ahal´s work is a typical example for data driven science – not yet data intensive

- The Fourth Paradigm
- Combine existing data and derive new insight
- I would call it secondary level science
- We will see much more of it

This talk is third level science…

Quantification Summary

- Quantification is possible ! ☺
- We need more research on quantification
- You can only control what you can measure

- Benefit is difficult to quantify
- It is not necessary to quantify benefit as it is always very high

Benefit Considerations

2 more examples

Higgs Boson
aka The God Particle

- Large Hadron Collider construction costs
  $4.75 billion
- Electricity costs per year $23.5 million
- Total operating budget per year of the LHC runs to about $1 billion

- **Total costs of finding the Higgs Boson**

  $13.25 billion

What have the ~~Romans~~ physicists ever done for us?

Costs

Benefits

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Conclusions

Observation

- Available money is often decided upon by politicians
- Benefits of HPC are always very high

Question

- Can we spend the financial resources more efficiently in order to have even higher benefit?

How to increase BCR?

General approach

- Increase benefit and/or decrease costs

In detail

- Invest in human resources (use intellectual capital)
- Tune programs (sequential and parallel)
- Increase application performance
- Thus increase scientific productiveness

Hardware, software, brainware

In detail: shift expenses and reduce costs

- Invest in human resources
- Tune programs (sequential and parallel)

  Costs measured in salary for person months
- Increase application performance

  Cost savings effectuated by energy savings
- Thus increase scientific productiveness

  Do more science with your (fixed) energy budget

Example IPCC AR5 production runs

- Remember

  Energy costs for the German IPCC contribution: ca. 1 M€

  – **9,000,000 kWh to solution** with DKRZ´s system

  – 4,500,000 kg of CO_2 with regular German electricity

- Approach: Tune program and save 10% runtime
    - Saves 900,000 kWh
    - Saves €100,000 (is one person year)
    - Saves 450 metric tons CO_2

Real Example HECToR

HECToR is the UK National Supercomputing Service

- dCSE programme has a focus helping users to improve their code
- There are many published success stories with quantifications

E.g.

- Oceanography code NEMO: better speed and I/O
  - 6 PMs effort, saves £96K per year
- Key materials science code CASTEP: 4x speep, 4x scalability
  - 8 PM effort, saves £320K- £ 480K per year
- Plus: protecting the environment

Invest in people !

We need more HPC specialists

- Co-design and code development
- Tuning of applications
- many other things...

Gigadollars for iron and electricity

will not be the solution !

Costs

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Conclusions I

- There is a proven positive correlation between costs and benefits for science and engineering
- BCR in science: most results are only possible just because of HPC
  - Costs are investments in a better future
    - Therefore no cost calculation
- BCR in industry: many products are only possible just because of HPC
  - At the moment benefits exceed costs dramatically
    - Therefore no real cost calculation

BUT: With Exascale costs will be **much** higher !

And financial resources are always limited...

Therefore:

- Optimize the usage of your financial resources

  measure – evaluate – optimize
- Use people and their intellectual capacities
- Invest in brainware – not just hardware/software

Tell the story to your political representative

Perhaps see you again at...

EnA-HPC 2013

Fourth International Conference on

Energy-Aware High Performance Computing

September 2-3, 2013

Dresden, Germany

www.ena-hpc.org

References

- Suzy Tichenor, Albert Reuther: Making the Business Case for High Performance Computing: A Benefit-Cost Analysis Methodology

  In: CTWatchQuarterly, November 2006

- Amy Apon, Stan Ahalt et al.: High Performance Computing Instrumentation and Research Productivity in U.S. Universities

  In: Journal of Information Technology Impact, Vol. 10, No.2, 2010