



Low-Latency Communication and Acceleration in a liquid-cooled energy-efficient Prototype Rack

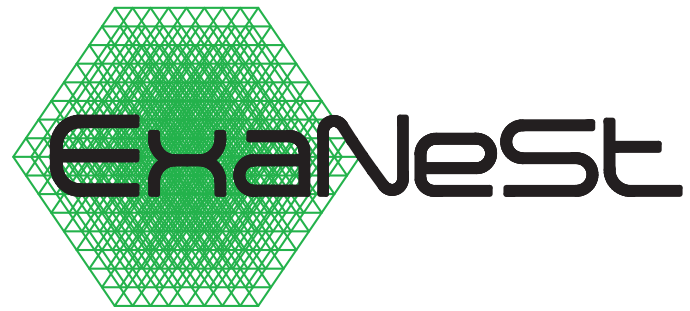
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EuroHPC Summit Week – Exascale HPDA Workshop – 16 May 2019, Poznan

update of 30 August 2019

This project was funded by the European Union's H2020-FET-HPC Programme under GA 671553





European Exascale System Interconnect & Storage

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in collaboration with:

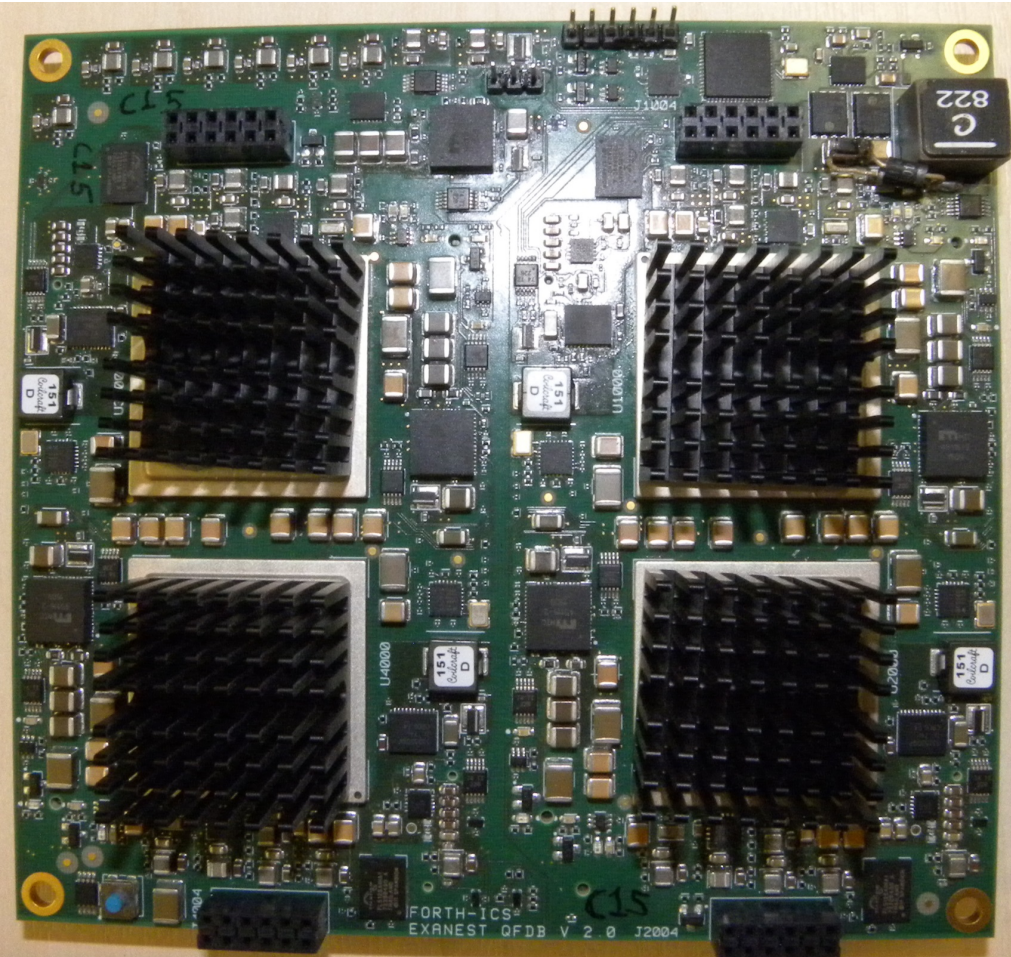


Efficiency, Acceleration, Packaging, Network, Storage

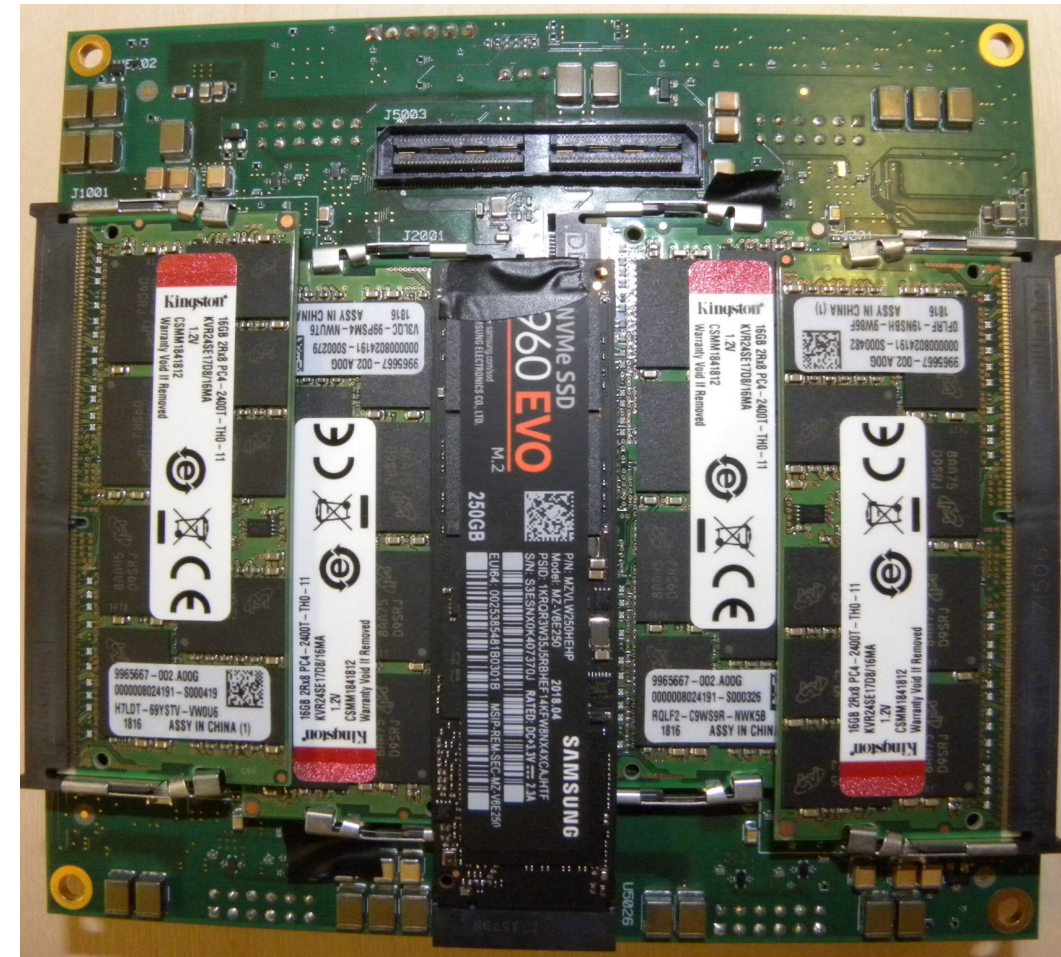
- *Energy-efficiency: ARM processors*
 - even with poor FP performance (A53), yet – but preparing for EPl...
- *Reconfigurable Accelerators: FPGA's (with embedded A53 hard-macros)*
- *Dense Packaging: reduce volume & latency \Rightarrow liquid-cooling*
- *Interconnection Network: low latency, low cost, high thruput, resilient*
- *Storage: distributed, in-node NVMe, full systems software stack*

+ Real, full Applications ported, optimized, evaluated

Dense Packaging 1: Quad-FPGA Daughter Board (QFDB)

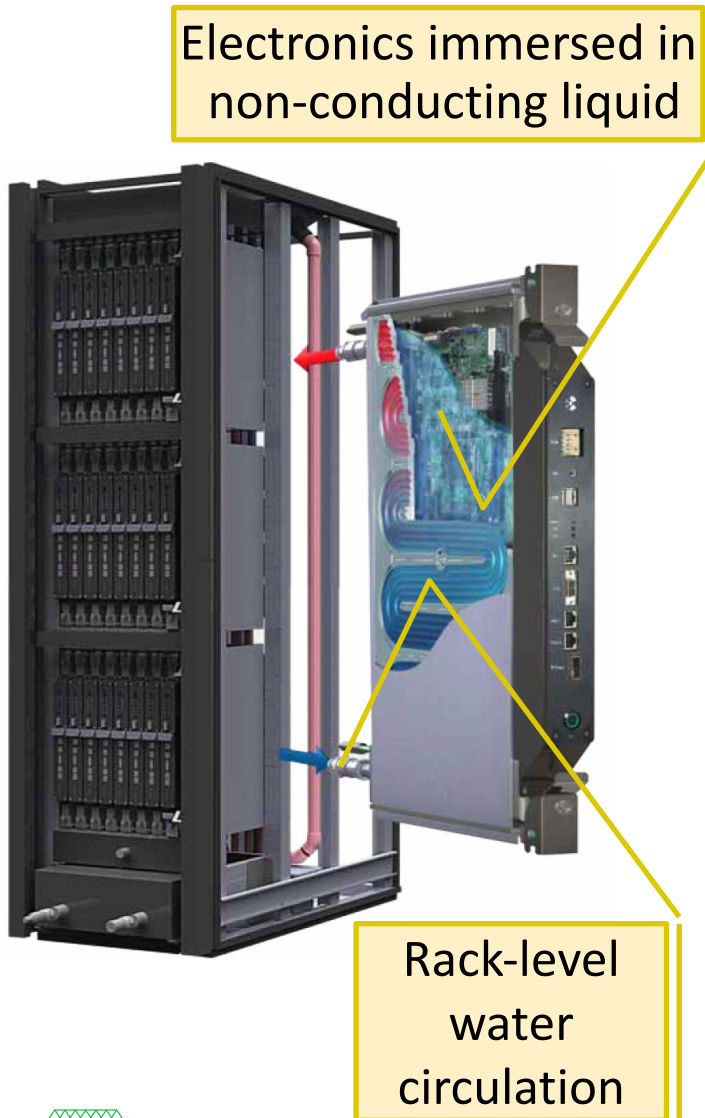


- 4x Zynq FPGA = 16x ARM 64-bit A53 proc. cores + 10k DSP slices + 2.4 million logic elements
- 64 GBy DRAM 2133MHz, ECC
- 250 GBy SSD
- 10 off-board links x 10 Gbps

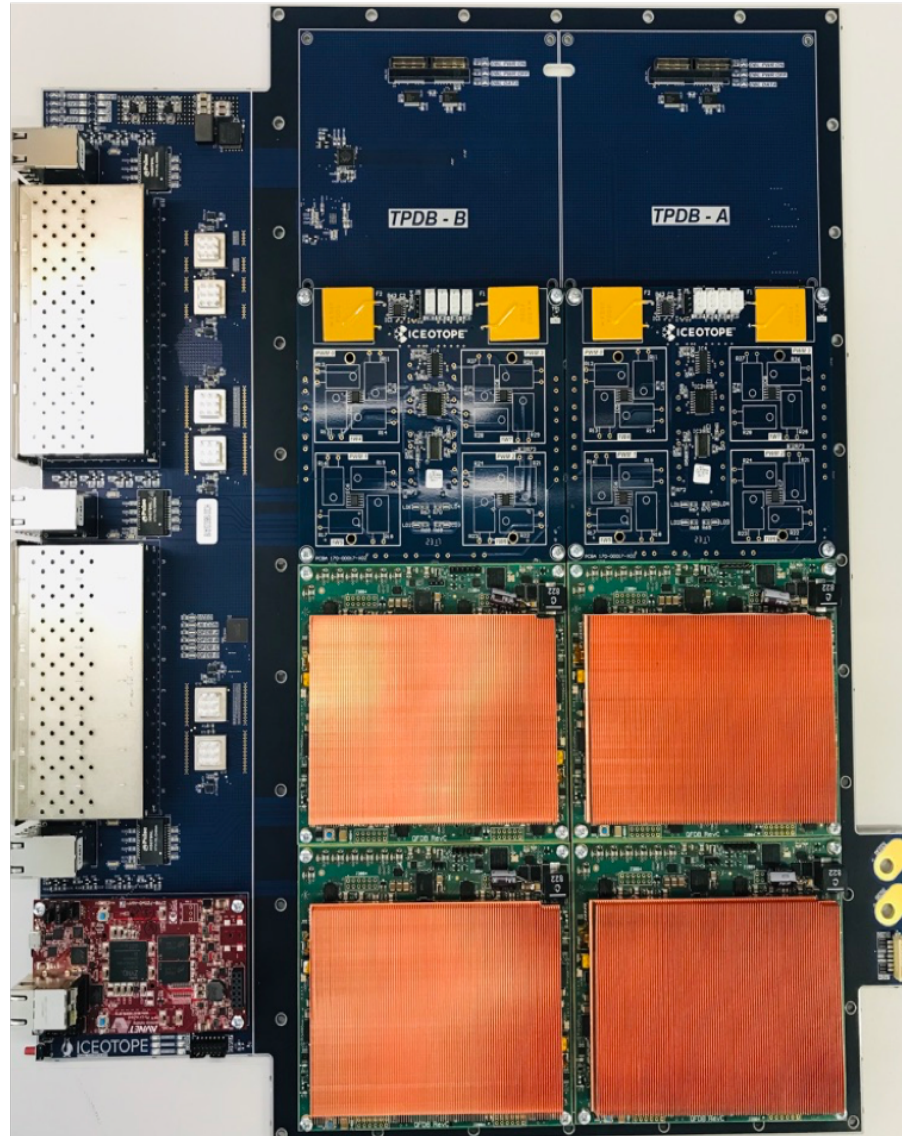


- 120x130 mm² board, 12 PCB layers, 1700 components, 46 power supplies, 16 power sensors
- 24 high-speed serial x16 Gbps + 144 LVDS-pair on-board links

Dense Packaging 2: Liquid Cooling



- Currently: vertical blades, fully immersed
- Next Generation: horizontal, sprinkled



The HPC Testbed

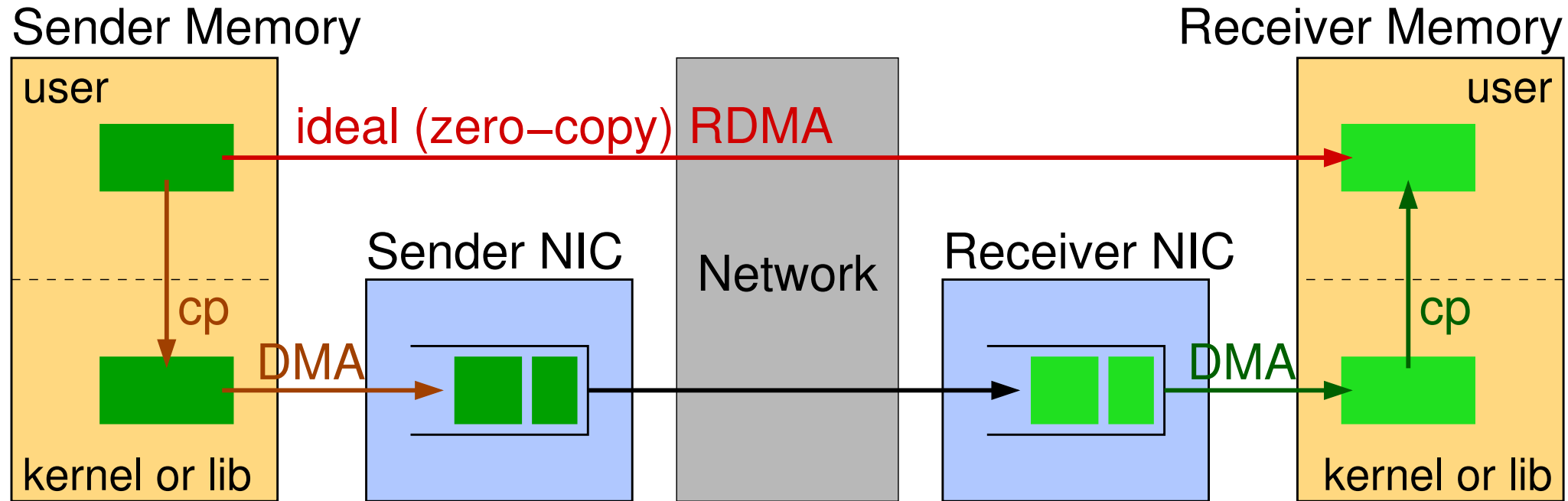
- Currently: 8 Blades
= 32 QFDBs = 128 FPGAs
= 512 cores (64-bit A53)
+ 2 TBy DRAM + 8 TBy SSD
- Runs full systems software stack & HPC jobs mng'mnt
- Runs full, real Applications
- 4 more Blades to be added



The “ExaNet” Interconnection Network

- 3-Dimensional Torus, via on-chip (FPGA) routers
 - 10 Gbit/s (full-duplex) per external link, 16 Gb/s per QFDB-internal link
 - 70 ns one-way per chip-to-chip link; $17 \times 6.7 = 115$ ns on-chip per router hop
 - router cost (10 ports) = 22% of ZU9 programmable logic (60 kLUT's, 0.5 MByte SRAM)
- Virtualized Network Interface, on-chip (FPGA)
 - 1024-channel, 8 protection domains, 64-bit virtual address Remote DMA Engine
 - virtualized *packetizers* to send, *mbox queues* to receive 16-Byte “atomic” messages
 - error checking, NACK / time-out, retransmissions, all in hardware
 - 490 ns one-way, one-hop, user-to-user software ping-pong latency (16 Bytes)
 - NI cost = 18 % of ZU9 (49 kLUT's, 0.25 MByte SRAM) + 1 RT (“Real-Time”) core
- For Intra-Rack Network: simulation studies, Optical Switch chip fab

Communication Efficiency: User-level, Protected, Zero-copy



- avoid system call: multi-channel engine, virtual addresses, SMMU for translation
- avoid copies to/from non-cacheable pages or cache flushes: cache-coherent I/O
- avoid buffer registration: from/to anywhere in user memory w. SMMU transl'tn
- avoid kernel buffers for pinning: allow page-faults during DMA, then restart
- avoid copying: user/lib double-buf'ring; reduce latency: early match /eager send

Global + Local Parallel Storage, Virtualization

Global Storage + per-job SSD/NVM on-demand temporary Parallel FS

- **BeeGFS** parallel filesystem (open source), with replication extensions
- System integration with SLURM queue manager
 - provide local parallel storage to the jobs, thus benefiting from proximity
- Low-latency memory-mapped storage access path in Linux
- Virtual Machines (VM):
 - RDMA from within VM
 - transparent MPI remoting
 - acceleration for host-to-VM and VM-to-VM interactions, through RDMA mapping

Real, full Applications, ported and Optimized to ARM

- Material science: *LAMMPS, MiniMD*
- Climate forecasting: *REGCM*
- Engineering – Computational Fluid Dynamics: *openFoam, SailFish*
- Astrophysics – large-scale high-resolution simulations of cosmic formation and evolution: *Gadget, Pinocchio, ExaHiNbody*
- Neuroscience – brain simulation: *DPSNN*
- Data Analytics: *MonetDB*

MonetDB open-source RDBMS with BeeGFS locality

- Added Scale-Out features to MonetDB
 - The MonetDB Relational DBMS had so far only focused on vertical Scale-Up
 - Other Distributed RDBMS's do not scale-up well
 - Other Open-Source RDBMS's are not as strong as MonetDB in Analytics
- ⇒ first step into combining the best of both worlds, Scale-Out & Scale-Up

- Preliminary experimental results
 - Analytics benchmark based on 26 years of US domestic flights data, ~150 million records
 - Speed-up of up to ~2x



Evaluation, 1 of 6 – Energy to Solution (a) HPCG / HPL

- System Energy to solution ~6x to 10x less on ExaNeSt Prototype versus Intel Linux Cluster with Infiniband ConnectX[®]-3 Pro Dual QSFP+ 54Gbps
- Problem size doubles every time system size doubles

| Number of FPGA's = Number of Intel Sockets, 4 cores each | HPCG (High Performance Conjugate Gradient) | | HPL (High Performance Linpack) | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | ExaNeSt [kJ] | Intel Cluster [kJ] | ExaNeSt [kJ] | Intel Cluster [kJ] |
| 4 | 46 | 449 | 44 | 456 |
| 8 | 83 | 686 | 83 | 713 |
| 16 | 219 | 1264 | 168 | 1852 |
| 32 | 440 | 2864 | 300 | 2617 |

Evaluation, 2 of 6 – Energy to Solution (b) Astrophysics

- GADGET Astrophysics Application (2,097,152 dark matter particles)
- Compute & memory & communication intensive
- ARM cores (no accelerator), 1 QFDB = 16 cores
- Compared to 2016 Intel cluster, 40 cores
- Time to solution: ARM is 3x slower than Intel
- Energy to solution: ARM is 6x better than Intel

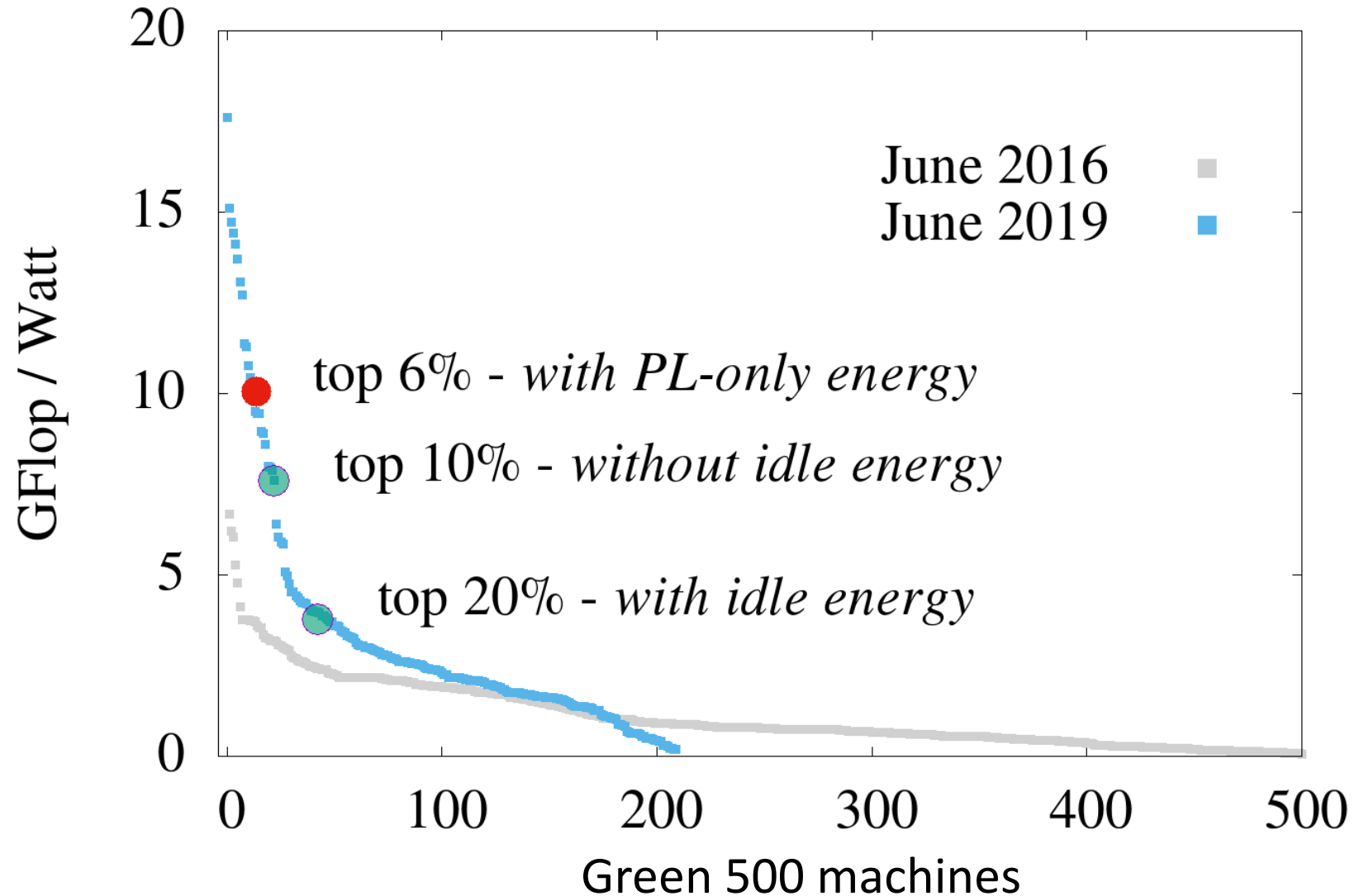
Evaluation, 3 of 6 – Energy-Delay-Product – ARM+FPGA

- ExaHiNBody (pure N Body, Compute intensive, 2,097,152 particles)
 - Hybrid MPI + OpenMP + OpenCL \Rightarrow with/without FPGA Accelerator
- Compared to 2016 Intel cluster, 40 cores, with GPUs:
 - Nvidia GTX1080, a gaming GPU, or
 - Nvidia V100, probably the most powerful current GPU
- Time to solution:
 - ARM-only is 12x slower than 2016 Intel cluster;
 - with FPGA is 2x faster than Intel, 6x faster than GTX1080 Nvidia
- Energy-Delay-Product:
 - ARM-only is 1.3x worse than 2016 Intel cluster;
 - with FPGA: 600x better than Intel, 10x than GTX1080, 2x than V100

Evaluation, 4 of 6 – Top Green 44 with FPGA Acceleration

- DGEMM benchmark (similar to Linpack)
- Compute bound
- ExaNeSt with FPGA Acceleration
- Double Precision

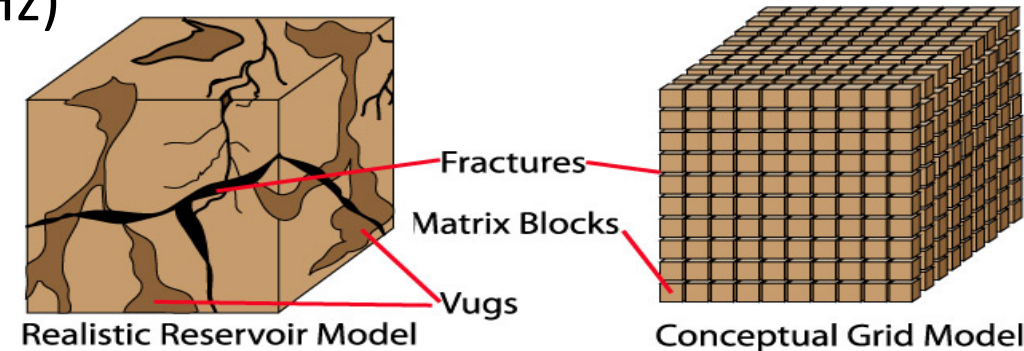
⇒ ExaNeSt is at least in the top 20% of June'19 Green 500



Evaluation, 5 of 6: Reconfigurable Accelerators (with *EcoScale*)

- *Oil Reservoir Simulation* (Rachford-Rice equation)

- applied to selected grid points of the conceptual grid
- QFDB: 8.5 GFLOPS/Watt, **200 GFLOPS** (300 MHz)
- Quad-core i5-6685R: **25 GFLOPS**

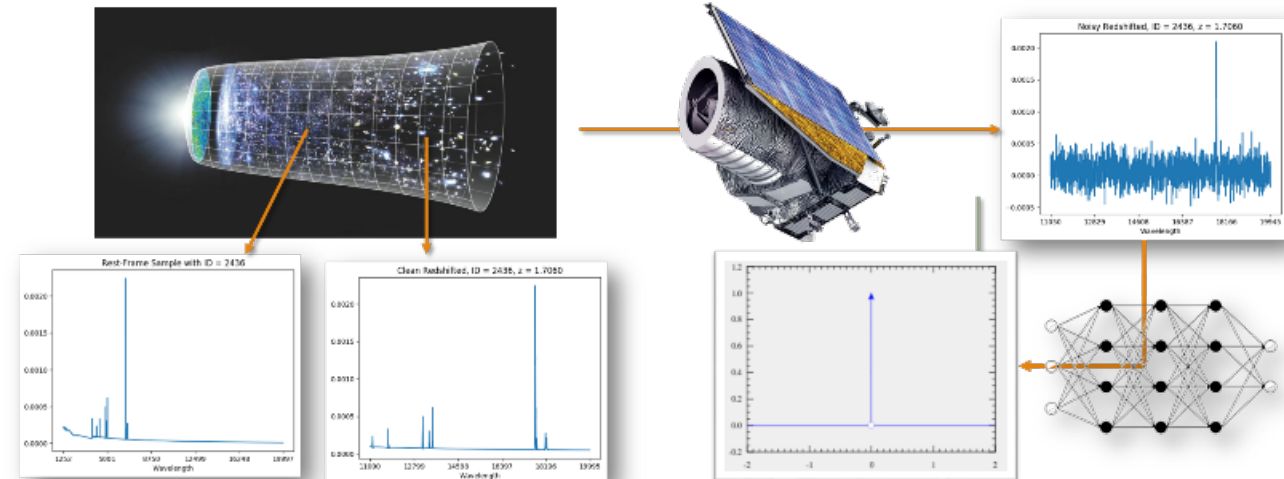
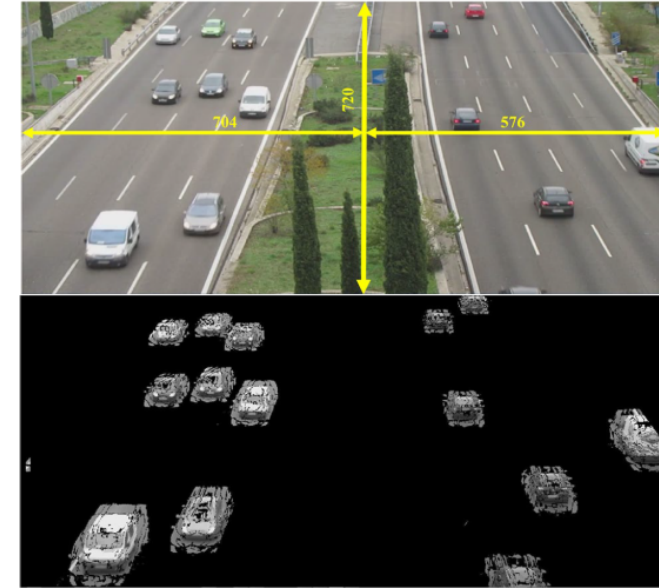


- *SGEMM* (single precision FP matrix multiply)

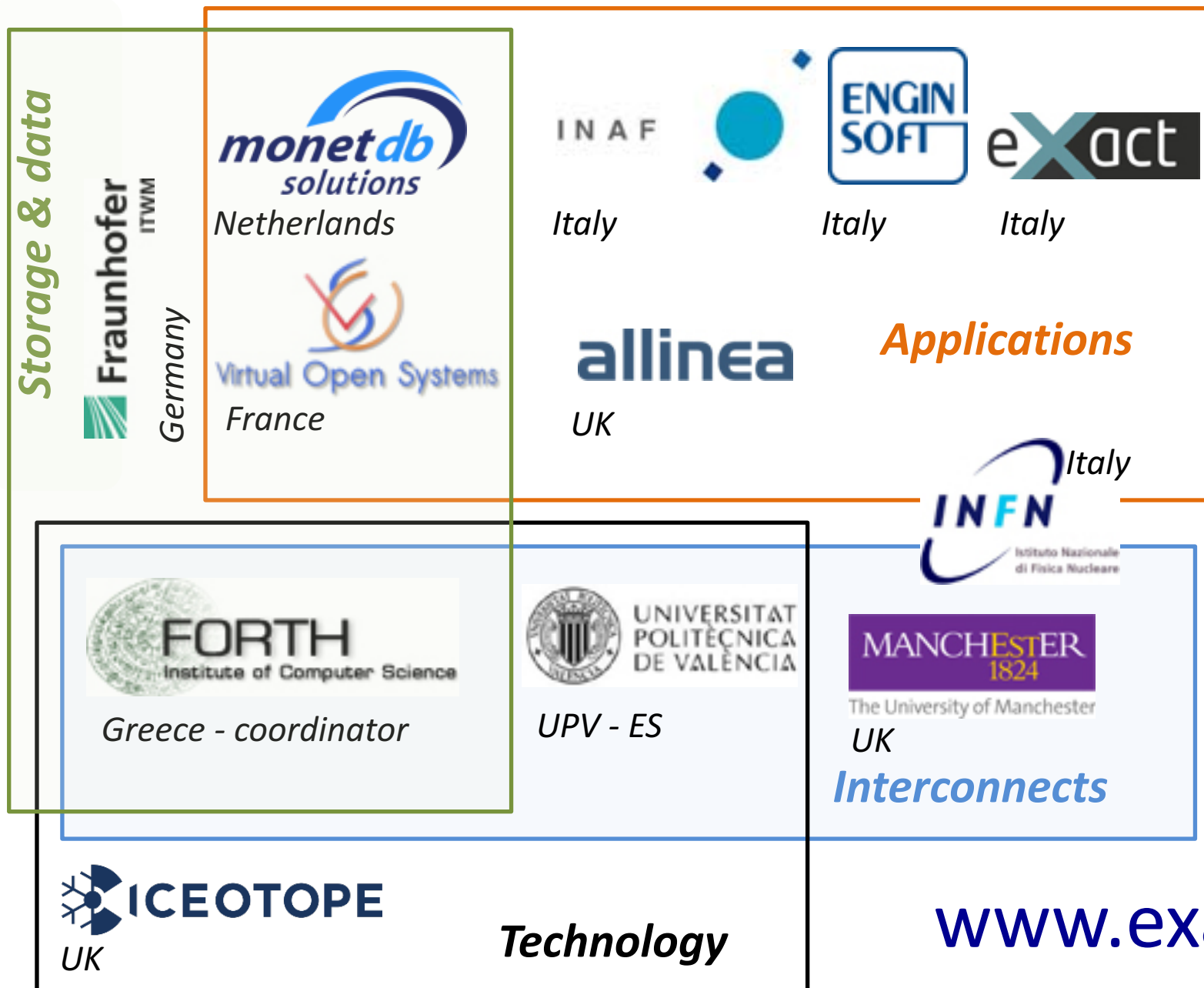
- QFDB: 17 GFLOPS/Watt, **1100 GFLOPS** (at 300 MHz, 82% DSP utilization)
- Intel Xeon Platinum 8180 (28 cores): **3493 GFLOPS**
- Nvidia P100 GPU (56 Stream Multiprocessors x 64 cores): **6828 GFLOPS**

Evaluation, 6 of 6: Reconfigurable Accelerators (with *EuroEXA*)

- *Smart City* (real-time video proc., Lucas-Kanade alg.)
 - preliminary: one ZU9 FPGA, yet
 - One FPGA: 36 ms/frame, 8 Watt
 - Quad-core Xeon E3-1241: 5900 ms/frame, 10 Watt
 - NVidia GTX 960 (16 SM): 43 ms/frame, 75 Watt
- *Space-CNN* (Convolutional Neural Network weight compression for space data classification)
 - QFDB: 265 GFLOPS, (at 250 MHz)
 - NVidia Quadro K2200: 123 GFLOPS



ExaNeSt at a Glance



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