LMU LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

MNM TEAM
Munich Network Management Team

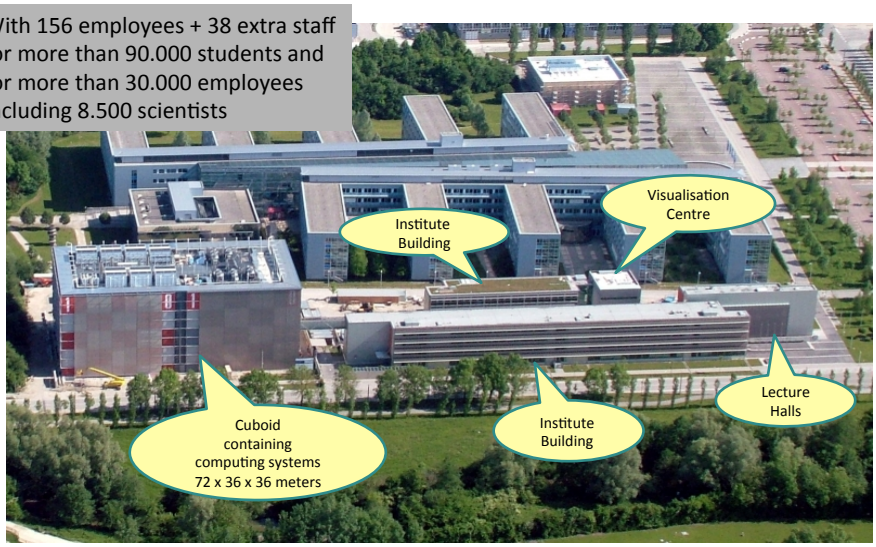
lrz

Extreme Scale Computing
Complexity requires Partnerships

Dieter Kranzlmüller

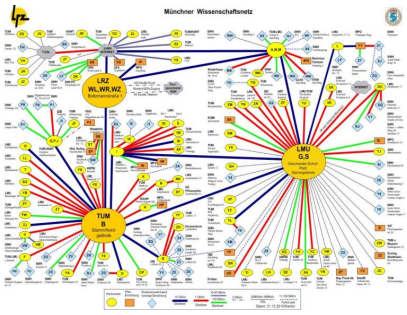
Munich Network Management Team
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU) &
Leibniz Supercomputing Centre (LRZ)
of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities

With 156 employees + 38 extra staff
for more than 90.000 students and
for more than 30.000 employees
including 8.500 scientists



Leibniz Supercomputing Centre
of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities

- Computer Centre for all Munich Universities



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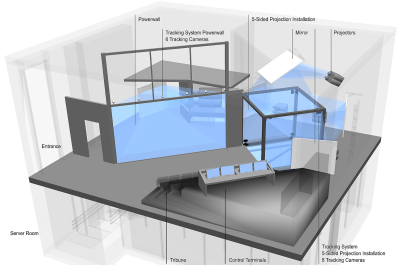

Leibniz Supercomputing Centre
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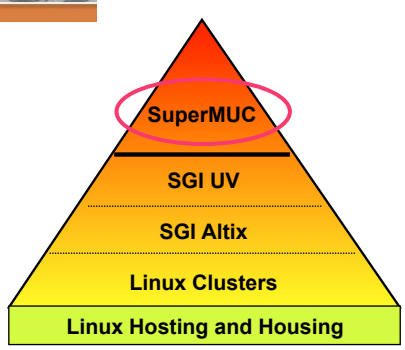

Leibniz Supercomputing Centre
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- European Supercomputing Centre
- National Supercomputing Centre
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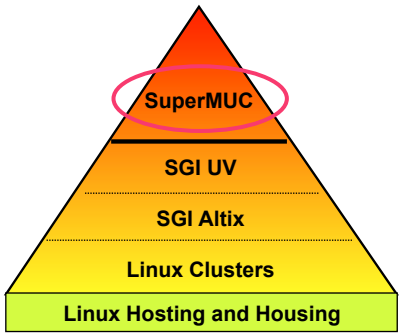
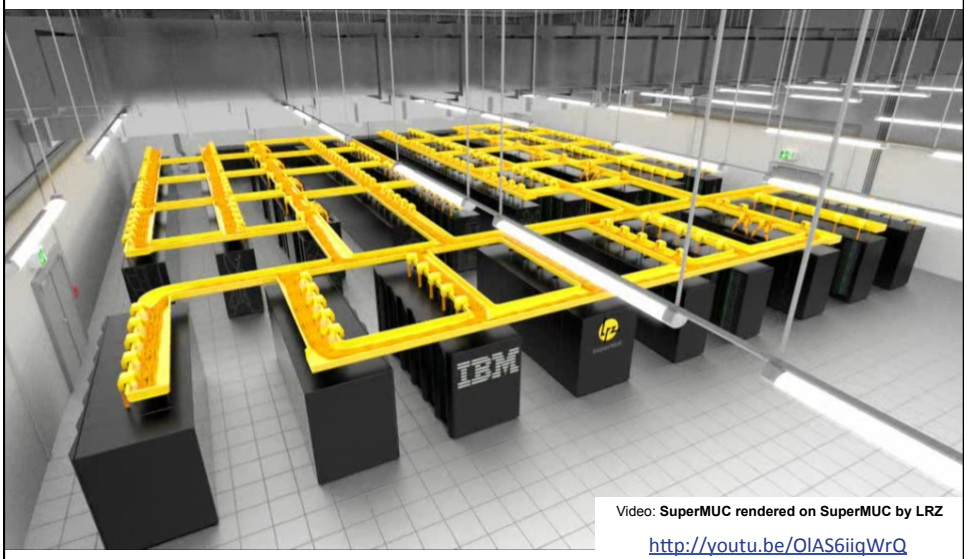


SuperMUC @ LRZ



Video: **SuperMUC rendered on SuperMUC by LRZ**

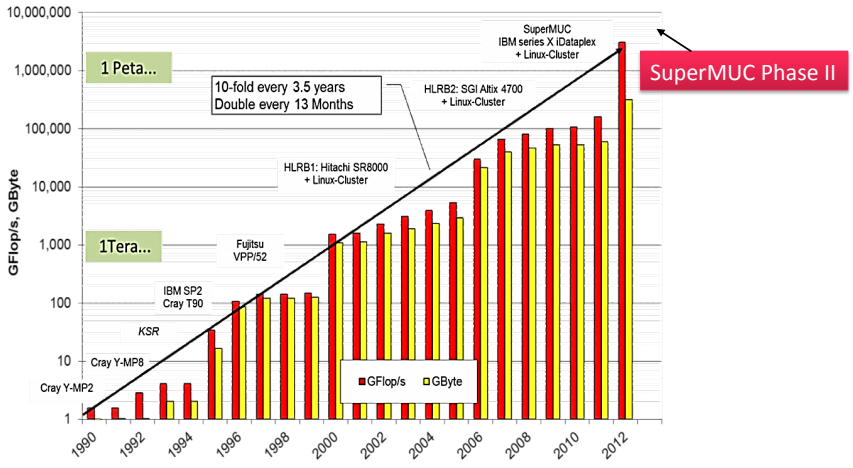
http://youtu.be/OlAS6iiqWrQ

Top 500 Supercomputer List (June 2012)

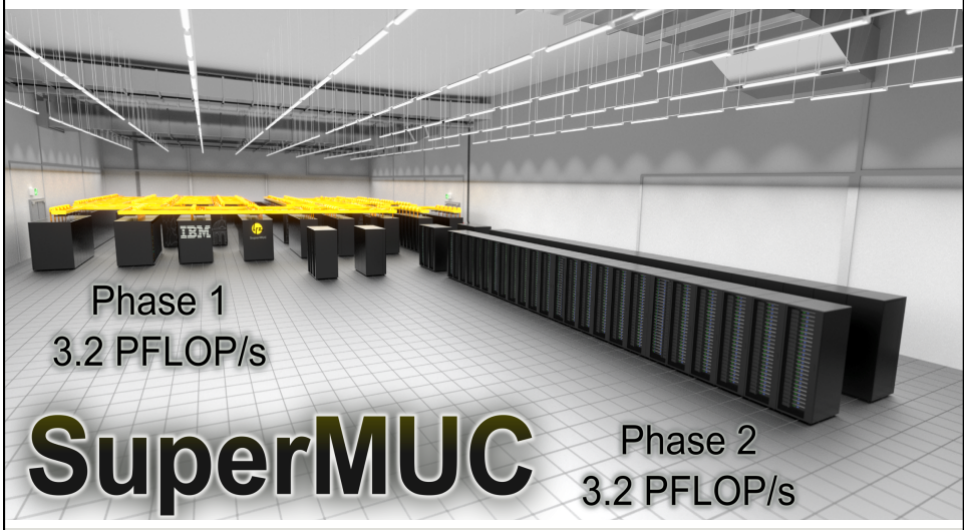
Rank	Site	Computer/Year Vendor	Cores	R_{max}	R_{peak}	Power
1	DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	**Sequoia** - BlueGene/Q, Power BQC 16C 1.60 GHz, Custom / 2011 IBM	1572864	16324.75	20132.66	7890.0
2	RIKEN Advanced Institute for Computational Science (AICS) Japan	K computer, SPARC64 VIIIfx 2.0GHz, Tofu interconnect / 2011 Fujitsu	705024	10510.00	11280.38	12659.9
3	DOE/SC/Argonne National Laboratory United States	**Mira** - BlueGene/Q, Power BQC 16C 1.60GHz, Custom / 2012 IBM	786432	8162.38	10066.33	3945.0
4	Leibniz Rechenzentrum Germany	**SuperMUC** - iDataPlex DX360M4, Xeon E5-2680 8C 2.70GHz, Infiniband FDR / 2012 IBM	147456	2897.00	3185.05	3422.7
5	National Supercomputing Center in Tianjin China	**Tianhe-1A** - NUDT YH MPP, Xeon X5670 6C 2.93 GHz, NVIDIA 2050 / 2010 NUDT	186368	2566.00	4701.00	4040.0
6	DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	**Jaguar** - Cray XK6, Opteron 6274 16C 2.200GHz, Cray Gemini interconnect, NVIDIA 2090 / 2009 Cray Inc.	298592	1941.00	2627.61	5142.0
7	CINECA Italy	**Fermi** - BlueGene/Q, Power BQC 16C 1.60GHz, Custom / 2012 IBM	163840	1725.49	2097.15	821.9
8	Forschungszentrum Juelich (FZJ) Germany	**JuQUEEN** - BlueGene/Q, Power BQC 16C 1.60GHz, Custom / 2012 IBM	131072	1380.39	1677.72	657.5
9	CEA/TGCC-GENCI France	**Curie thin nodes** - Bullx B510, Xeon E5-2680 8C 2.700GHz, Infiniband QDR / 2012 Bull	77184	1359.00	1667.17	2251.0
10	National Supercomputing Centre in Shenzhen (NSCS) China	**Nebulae** - Dawning TC3600 Blade System, Xeon X5650 6C 2.66GHz, Infiniband QDR, NVIDIA 2050 / 2010 Dawning	120640	1271.00	2984.30	2580.0

www.top500.org

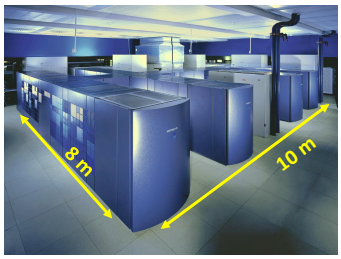
LRZ Supercomputers



SuperMUC Phase 1 + 2



SuperMUC and its predecessors



SuperMUC and its predecessors

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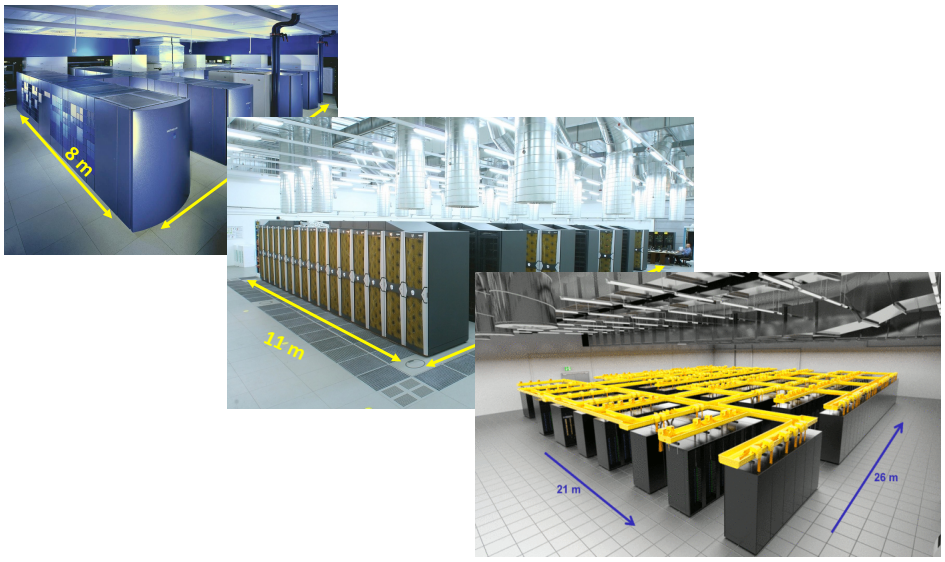


Increasing numbers

Date	System	Flop/s	Cores
2000	HLRB-I	2 Tflop/s	1512
2006	HLRB-II	62 Tflop/s	9728
2012	SuperMUC	3200 Tflop/s	155656
2015	SuperMUC Phase II	3.2 + 3.2 Pflop/s	229960

LRZ Building Extension

Picture: Horst-Dieter Steinhöfer

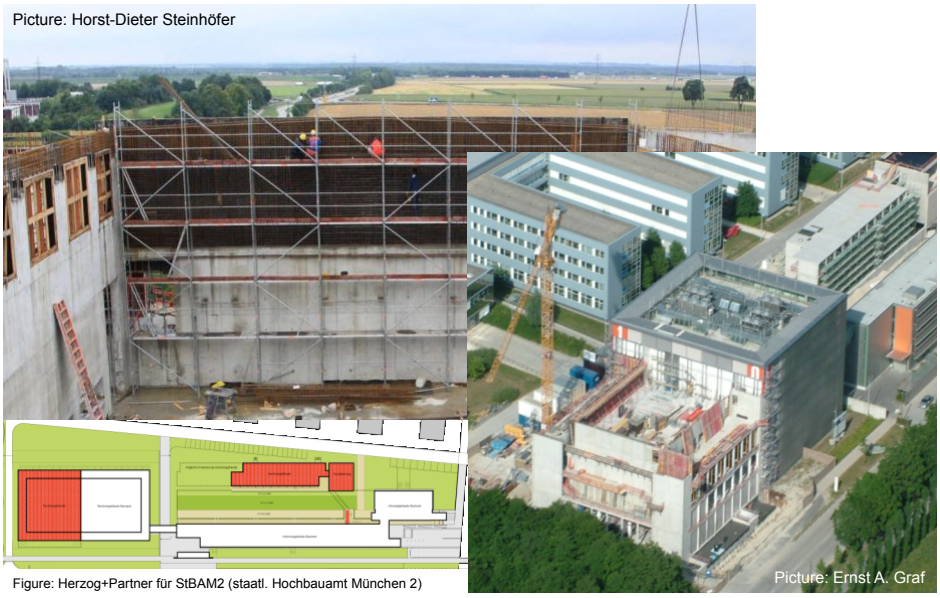
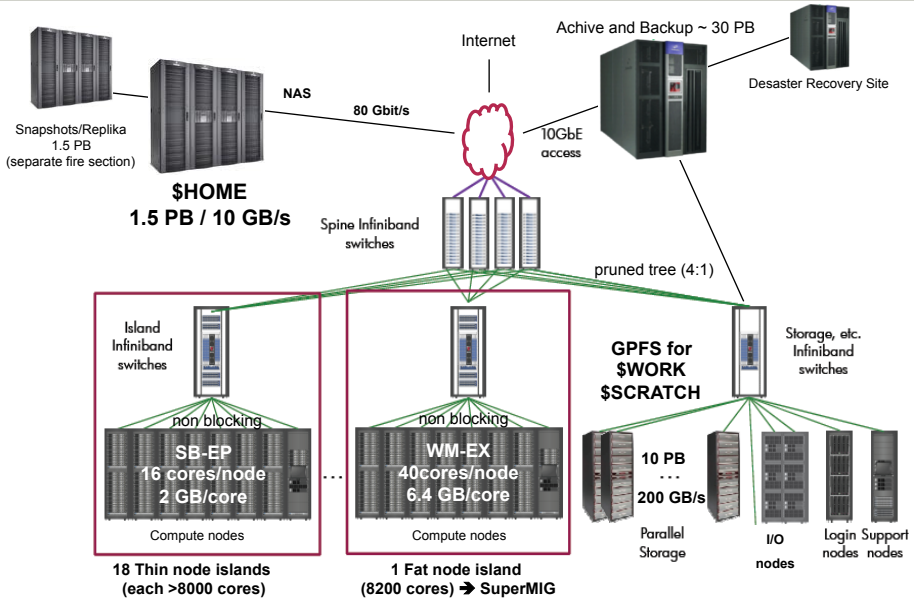


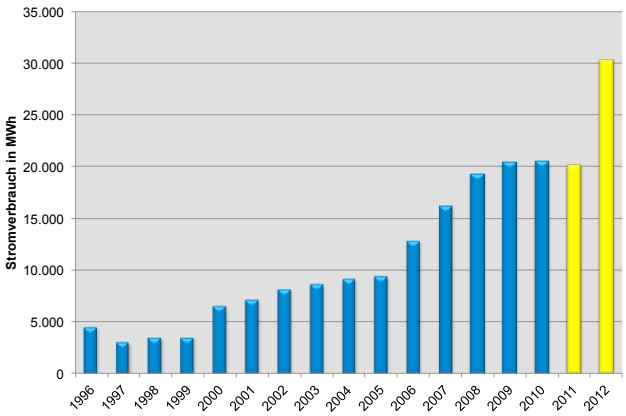
Figure: Herzog+Partner für StBAM2 (staatl. Hochbauamt München 2)

Picture: Ernst A. Graf

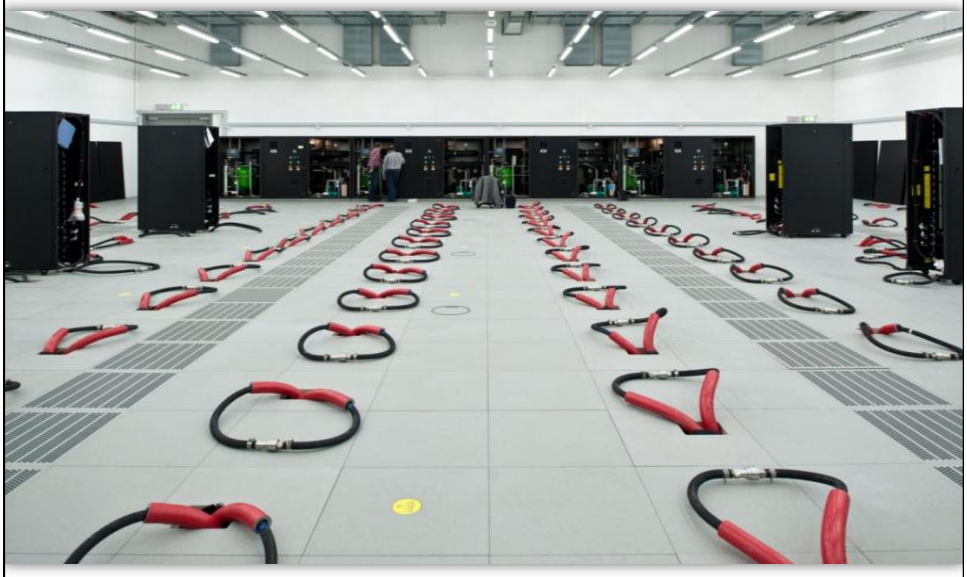
SuperMUC Architecture



Power Consumption at LRZ



Cooling SuperMUC



LRZ Application Mix

- Computational Fluid Dynamics: Optimisation of turbines and wings, noise reduction, air conditioning in trains
- Fusion: Plasma in a future fusion reactor (ITER)
- Astrophysics: Origin and evolution of stars and galaxies
- Solid State Physics: Superconductivity, surface properties
- Geophysics: Earth quake scenarios
- Material Science: Semiconductors
- Chemistry: Catalytic reactions
- Medicine and Medical Engineering: Blood flow, aneurysms, air conditioning of operating theatres
- Biophysics: Properties of viruses, genome analysis
- Climate research: Currents in oceans

1st LRZ Extreme Scale Workshop

- July 2013:

  1st LRZ Extreme Scale Workshop

- Participants:
  - 15 international projects
- Prerequisites:
  - Successful run on 4 islands (32768 cores)
- Participating Groups (Software packages):
  - LAMMPS, VERTEX, GADGET, WaLBerla, BQCD, Gromacs, APES, SeisSol, CIAO
- Successful results (> 64000 Cores):
  - Invited to participate in PARCO Conference (Sept. 2013) including a publication of their approach

1st LRZ Extreme Scale Workshop

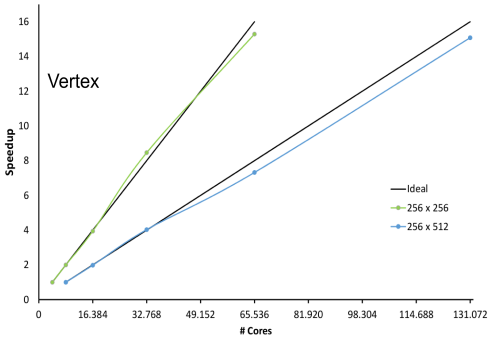
- Regular SuperMUC operation
  - 4 Islands maximum
  - Batch scheduling system
- Entire SuperMUC reserved 2,5 days for challenge:
  - 0,5 Days for testing
  - 2 Days for executing
  - 16 (of 19) Islands available
- Consumed computing time for all groups:
  - 1 hour of runtime = 130.000 CPU hours
  - 1 year in total

Results (Sustained TFlop/s on 128000 cores)

Name	MPI	# cores	Description	TFlop/s/island	TFlop/s max
Linpack	IBM	128000	TOP500	161	2560
Vertex	IBM	128000	Plasma Physics	15	245
GROMACS	IBM, Intel	64000	Molecular Modelling	40	110
Seissol	IBM	64000	Geophysics	31	95
waLBerla	IBM	128000	Lattice Boltzmann	5.6	90
LAMMPS	IBM	128000	Molecular Modelling	5.6	90
APES	IBM	64000	CFD	6	47
BQCD	Intel	128000	Quantum Physics	10	27

Results

- 5 Software packages were running on max 16 islands:
  - LAMMPS
  - VERTEX
  - GADGET
  - WaLBerla
  - BQCD
- VERTEX reached 245 TFlop/s on 16 islands (A. Marek)



Lessons learned – Technical Perspective

- Hybrid (MPI+OpenMP) on SuperMUC still slower than pure MPI (e.g. GROMACS), but applications scale to larger core counts (e.g. VERTEX)
- Core pinning needs a lot of experience by the programmer
- Parallel IO still remains a challenge for many applications, both with regard to stability and speed.
- Several stability issues with GPFS were observed for very large jobs due to writing thousands of files in a single directory. This will be improved in the upcoming versions of the application codes.

Extreme Scaling - Continuation

- LRZ Extreme Scale Benchmark Suite (LESS) will be available in two versions: public and internal
- All teams will have the opportunity to run performance benchmarks after upcoming SuperMUC maintenances
- 2nd LRZ Extreme Scaling Workshop ➔ 2-5 June 2014
  - Full system production runs on 18 islands with sustained Pflop/s (4h SeisSol, 7h Gadget)
  - 4 existing + 6 additional full system applications
  - High I/O bandwidth in user space possible (66 GB/s of 200 GB/s max)
  - Important goal: minimize energy*runtime (3-15 W/core)
- Extreme Scale-Out SuperMUC Phase 2

Extreme Scale-Out SuperMUC Phase 2

- 12 May – 12 June 2015 (30 days)
- Selected Group of Early Users
- Nightly Operation: general queue max 3 islands
- Daytime Operation: special queue max 6 islands (full system)
- Total available: 63,432,000 core hours
- Total used: 43,758,430 core hours (Utilisation: 68.98%)

Lessons learned (2015):

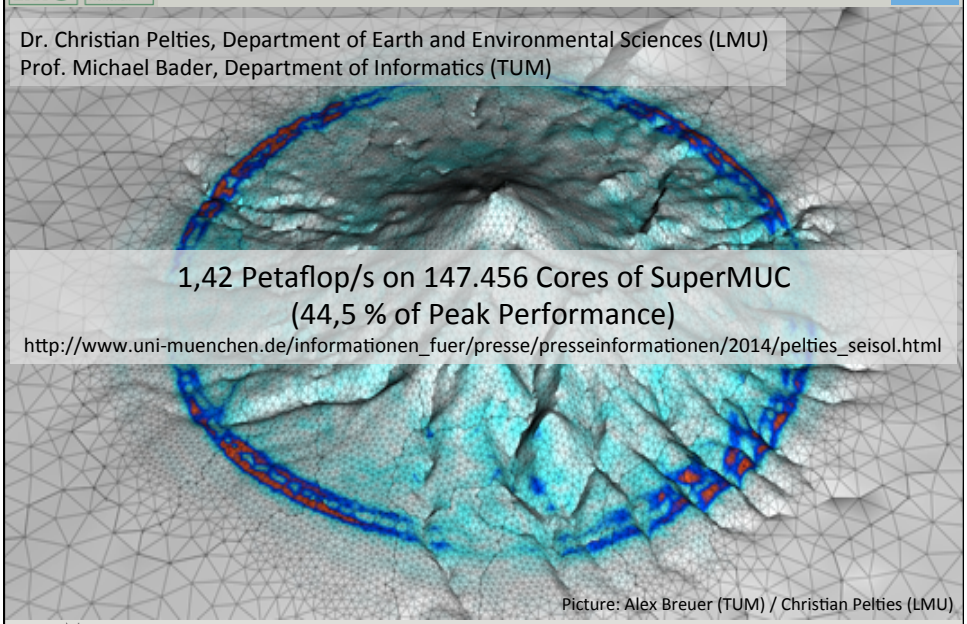
- Preparation is everything
- Finding Heisenbugs is difficult
- MPI is at its limits
- Hybrid (MPI+OpenMP) is the way to go
- I/O libraries getting even more important

Partnership Initiative Computational Sciences πCS

- **Individualized services** for selected scientific groups – **flagship role**
  - Dedicated point-of-contact
  - Individual support and guidance and targeted training &education
  - Planning dependability for use case specific optimized IT infrastructures
  - Early access to latest IT infrastructure (hard- and software) developments and specification of future requirements
  - Access to IT competence network and expertise at CS and Math departments
- **Partner contribution**
  - Embedding IT experts in user groups
  - Joint research projects (including funding)
  - Scientific partnership – equal footing – joint publications
- **LRZ benefits**
  - Understanding the (current and future) needs and requirements of the respective scientific domain
  - Developing future services for all user groups
  - Thematic focusing: **Environmental Computing**

SeisSol - Numerical Simulation of Seismic Wave Phenomena

Dr. Christian Pelties, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences (LMU)
Prof. Michael Bader, Department of Informatics (TUM)



1,42 Petaflop/s on 147.456 Cores of SuperMUC
(44,5 % of Peak Performance)
http://www.uni-muenchen.de/informationen_fuer/presse/presseinformationen/2014/pelties_seisol.html

Picture: Alex Breuer (TUM) / Christian Pelties (LMU)

Extreme Scale Computing - Conclusions

- The complexity of (super-)computers is steadily increasing (not only on the extreme scale)
- Users need to possibility to execute (and optimize) their codes on the full size machines
- The Exteme Scaling Workshop Series @ LRZ offers a number of incentives for users
- The lessons learned from the Extreme Scaling Workshop are very valuable for the operation of the centre
- The **LRZ Partnership Initiative Computational Science (piCS)** tries to improve user support

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877050914003433