Prof Simon McIntosh-Smith

Isambard PI

University of Bristol /

GW4 Alliance

How Arm's entry into the HPC market might affect meteorological codes

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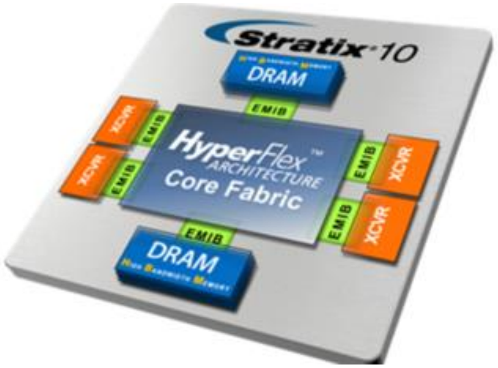
Recent processor trends in HPC

- Most of the world's supercomputers are large collections of servers based on **commodity processors**, typically Intel's x86 CPUs

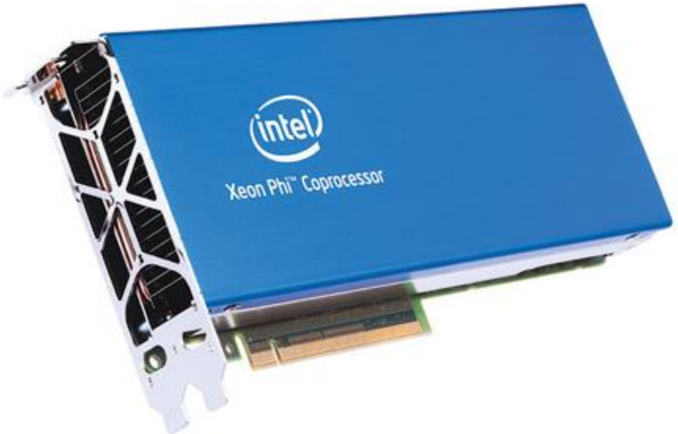
- **New computer architectures** have emerged in the last few years, exploring diverse ways to provide the next jump in performance

Emerging architectures

FPGAs



Many-core CPUs



GPUs

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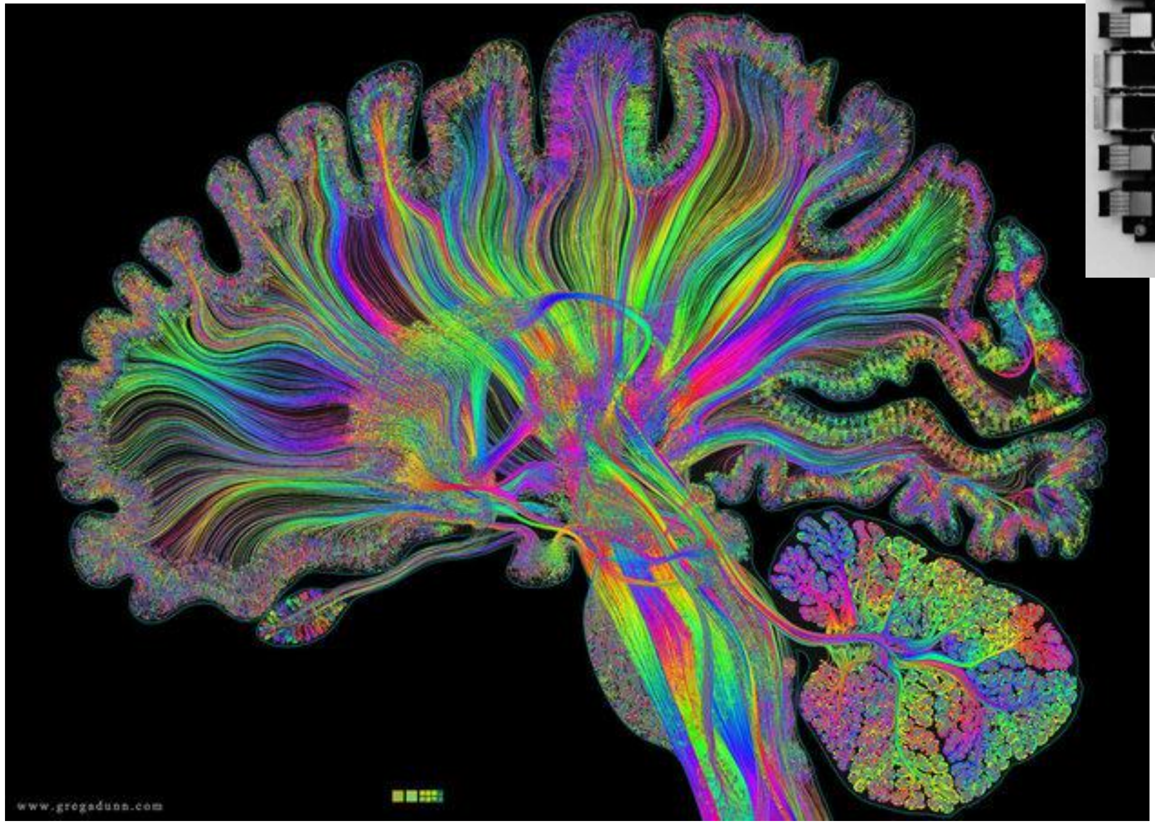
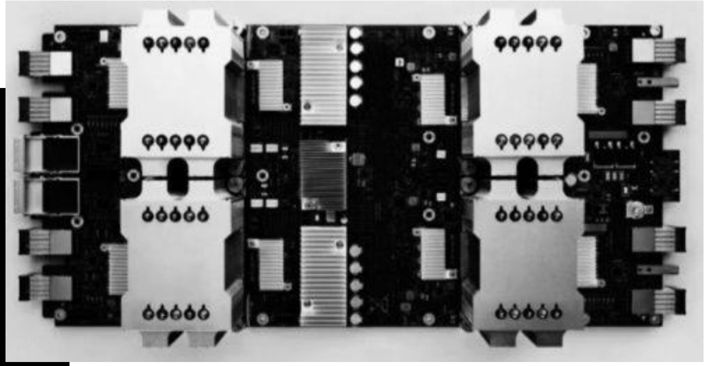
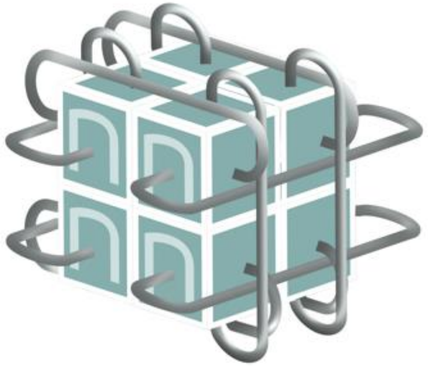
Emerging architectures

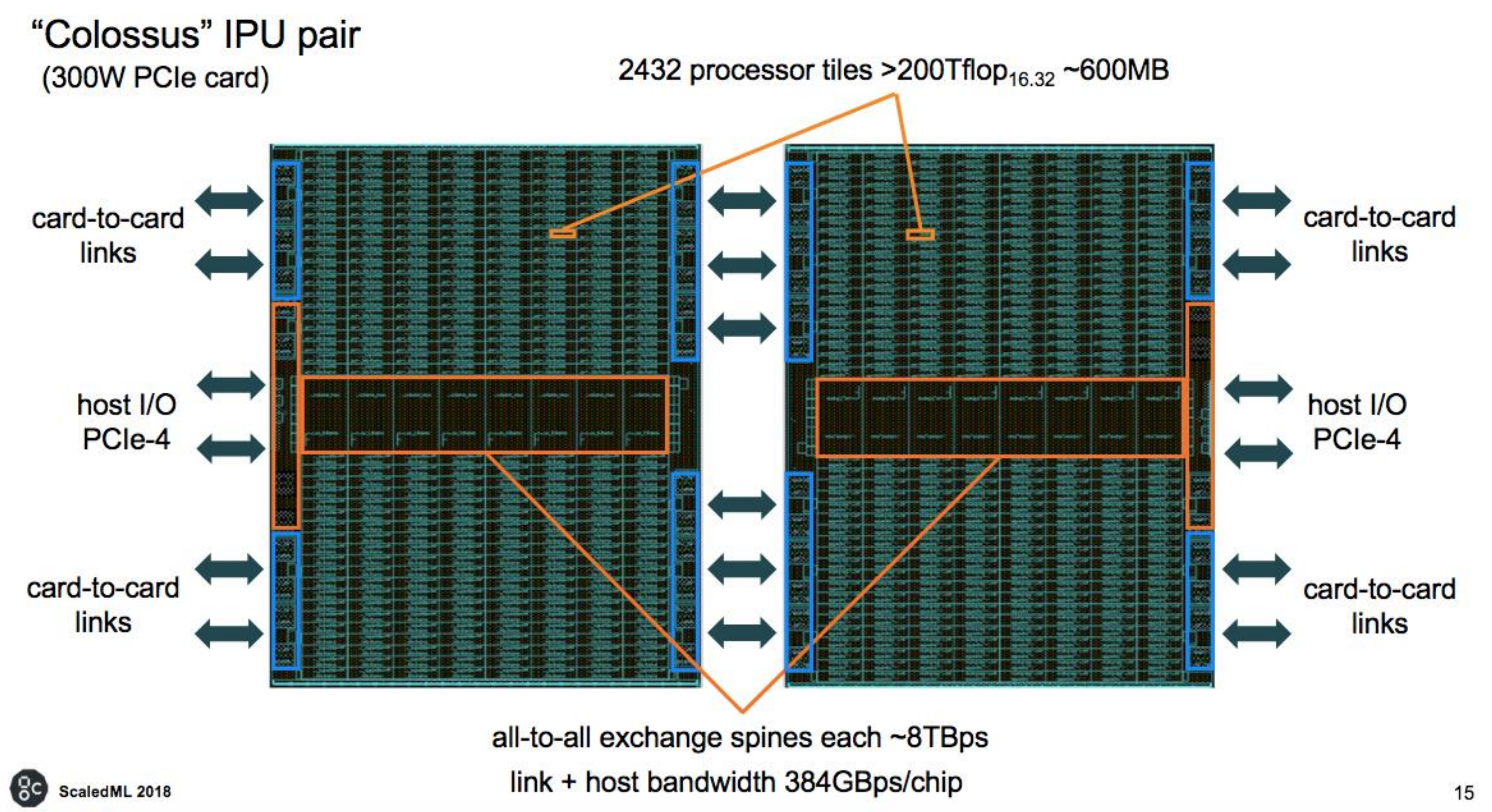






Google’s Tensorflow Processing Unit (TPU), GraphCore, Intel’s Nervana

GRAPHCORE IPU pair – 600MB @ 90TB/s



Recent CPU trends

- CPUs have evolved to include **lots of cores** and **wide vector units**

- The latest Intel Skylakes have up to 28 cores each
  - 56 cores, 256 GB/s, >3.7 TFLOP/s (dual socket node)
    - Intel Xeon Platinum 8176 (Skylake), 2.1GHz
  - **~$18,000 list price** just for two CPUs!

- Rate of improvement in CPU performance is at a ***historical low***
  - At least, for today's mainstream CPU vendors…

So why explore Arm-based CPUs?

- The architecture development is driven by the ***fast-growing mobile space***
- Multiple vendors of Arm-based CPUs:
  - Greater **competition**
  - More **choice**
  - Exciting **innovations**, e.g. in vector instruction set

- Current vendors include Cavium, Fujitsu, Ampere, Huawei
- At least three of the first Exascale machines will use Arm

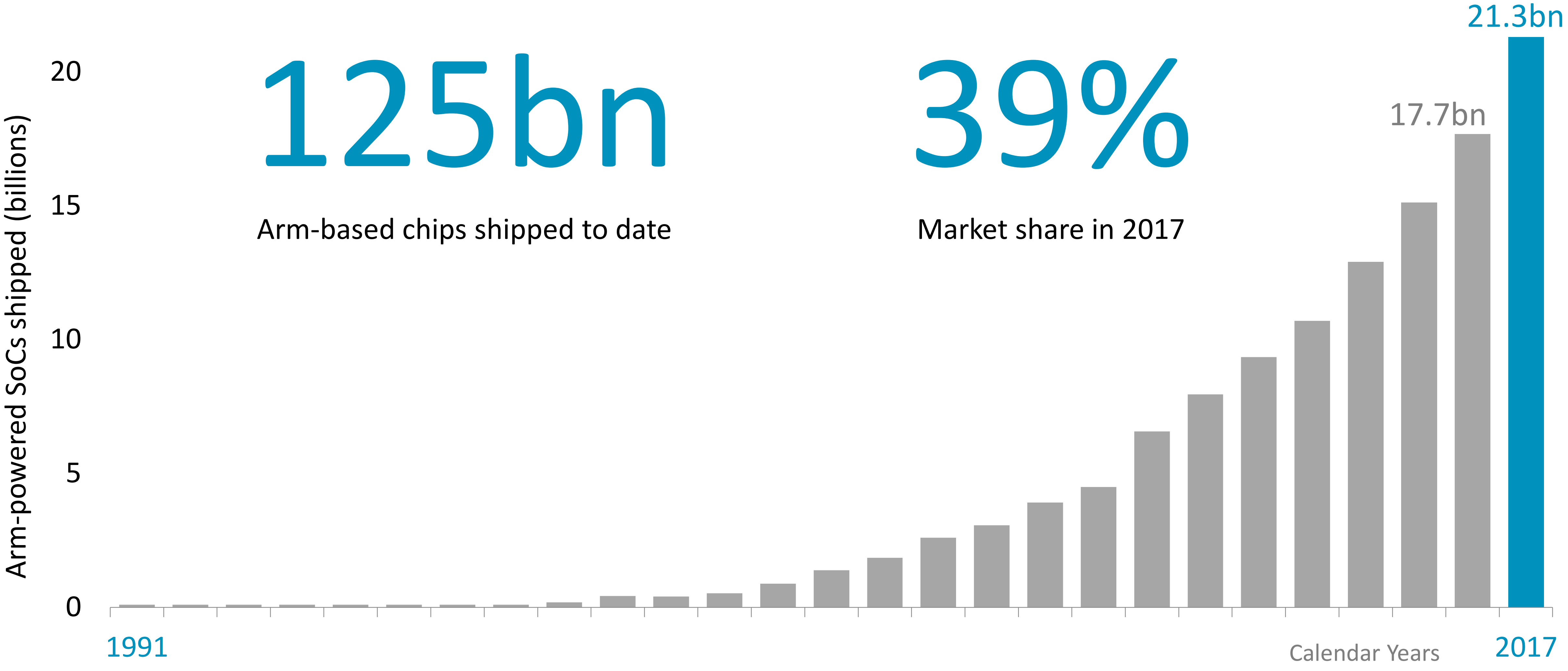
Arm-based chip shipments

125bn

Arm-based chips shipped to date

39%

Market share in 2017



https://www.arm.com/-/media/global/company/investors/PDFs/Arm_SB_Q1_2018_Roadshow_Slides_Final.pdf

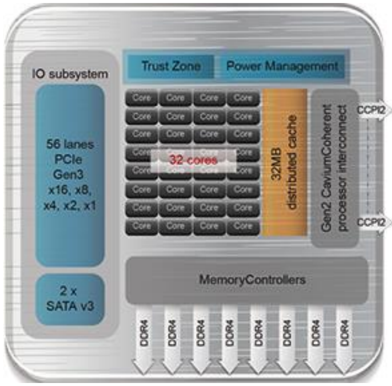
arm

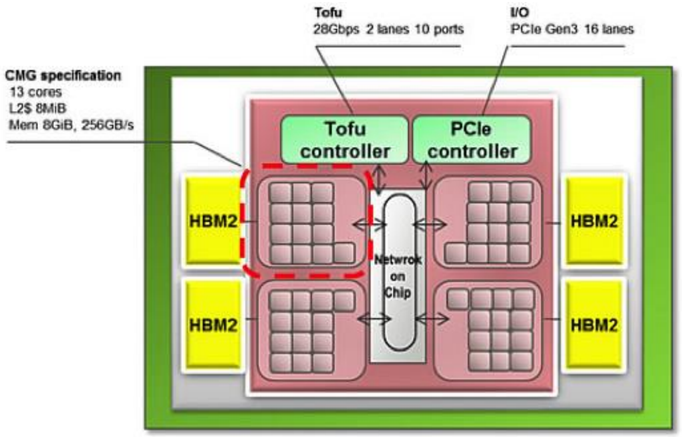
Current Arm server CPU vendors

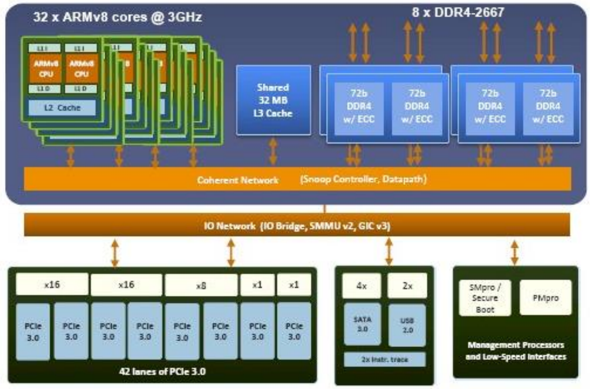
CAVIUM

FUJITSU

AMPERE







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'Isambard' is a new UK Tier 2 HPC service from GW4

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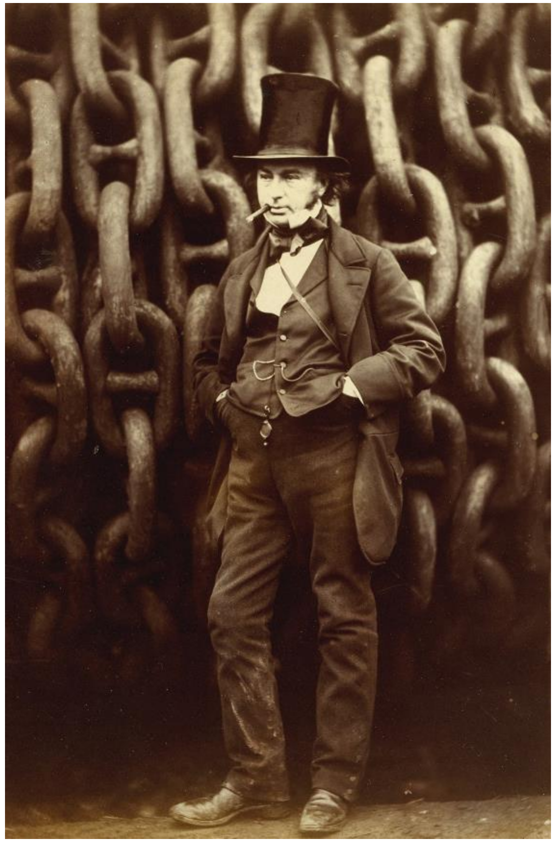
UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
CARDIFF UNIVERSITY PRIFYSGOL CAERDYDD
Met Office
EPSRC
CRAY THE SUPERCOMPUTER COMPANY
ARM



Isambard Kingdom Brunel
1804-1859

The Great Western railway was one of the first high-speed information networks

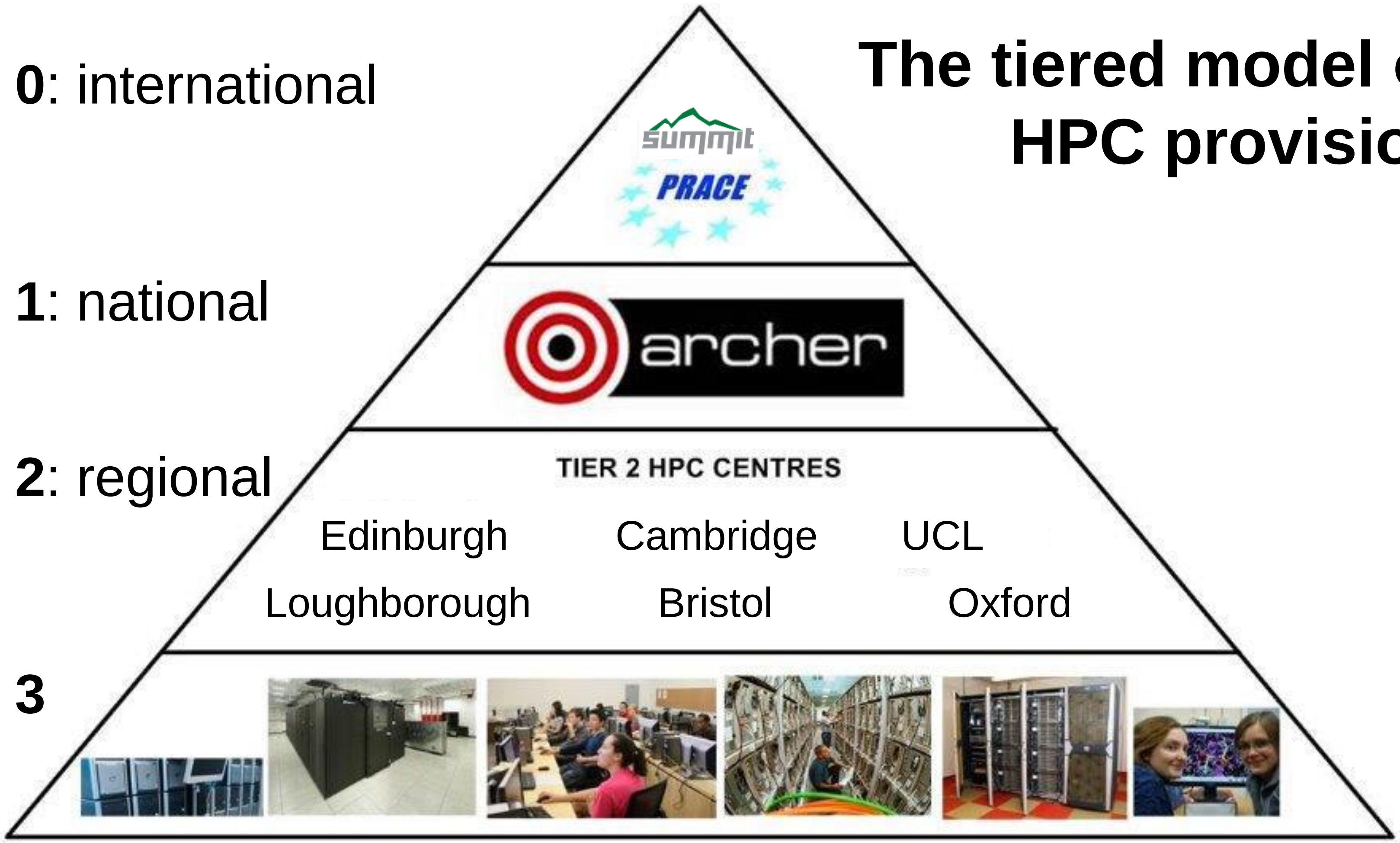
The tiered model of HPC provision

Tier 0: international

Tier 1: national

Tier 2: regional

Tier 3



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Isambard system specification

- **10,752** Armv8 cores (168 x 2 x 32)
  - **Cavium ThunderX2 32core 2.1GHz**
- Cray XC50 Scout form factor
- High-speed **Aries** interconnect
- Cray HPC optimised software stack
  - CCE, CrayPAT, Cray MPI, math libraries, …
- **Technology comparison:**
  - **x86, Xeon Phi, Pascal GPUs**
- Phase 1 installed March 2017
- Phase 2 (the Arm part) ships Oct 2018
- £4.7m total project cost over 3 years

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Isambard's core mission: evaluating Arm for production HPC

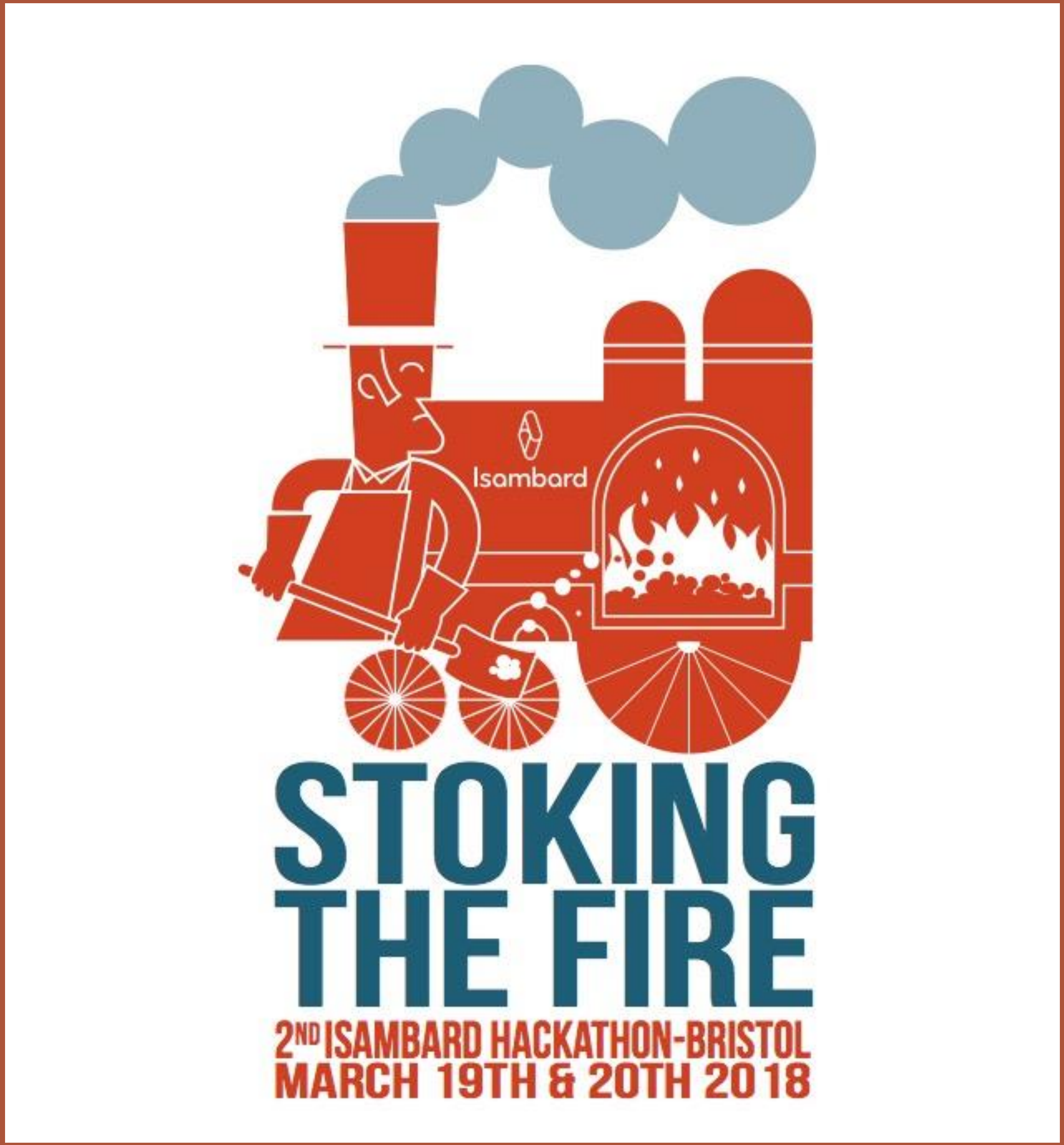
Starting with some of the most heavily used codes on Archer

- **VASP**, **CASTEP**, **GROMACS**, **CP2K**, **UM**, **NAMD**, **Oasis**, **SBLI**, **NEMO**
- Note: many of these codes are written in FORTRAN

Additional important codes for project partners:

- **OpenFOAM**, **OpenIFS**, WRF, CASINO, LAMMPS, …


RAISING
STEAM
1ST ISAMBARD HACKATHON - BRISTOL
NOVEMBER 2ND & 3RD 2017


Isambard
STOKING
THE FIRE
2ND ISAMBARD HACKATHON-BRISTOL
MARCH 19TH & 20TH 2018

OpenCFD®

UNIVERSITY of York

UNIVERSITY OF Southampton

KTH VETENSKAP OCH KONST

ETH Zürich

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

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Benchmarking platforms

Processor	Cores	Clock speed GHz	TDP Watts	FP64 TFLOP/s	Bandwidth GB/s
Broadwell	2×22	2.2	145	1.55	154
Skylake Gold	2×20	2.4	150	3.07	256
Skylake Platinum	2×28	2.1	165	3.76	256
ThunderX2	2×32	2.2	175	1.13	320

BDW 22c Intel Broadwell E5-2699 v4, **$4,115** each (near top-bin)
SKL 20c Intel Skylake Gold 6148, **$3,078** each
SKL 28c Intel Skylake Platinum 8176, **$8,719** each (near top-bin)
TX2 32c Cavium ThunderX2, **$1,795 each** (near top-bin)

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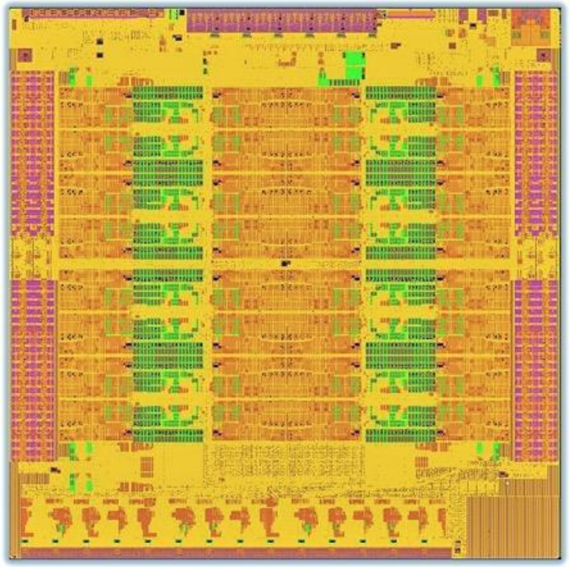
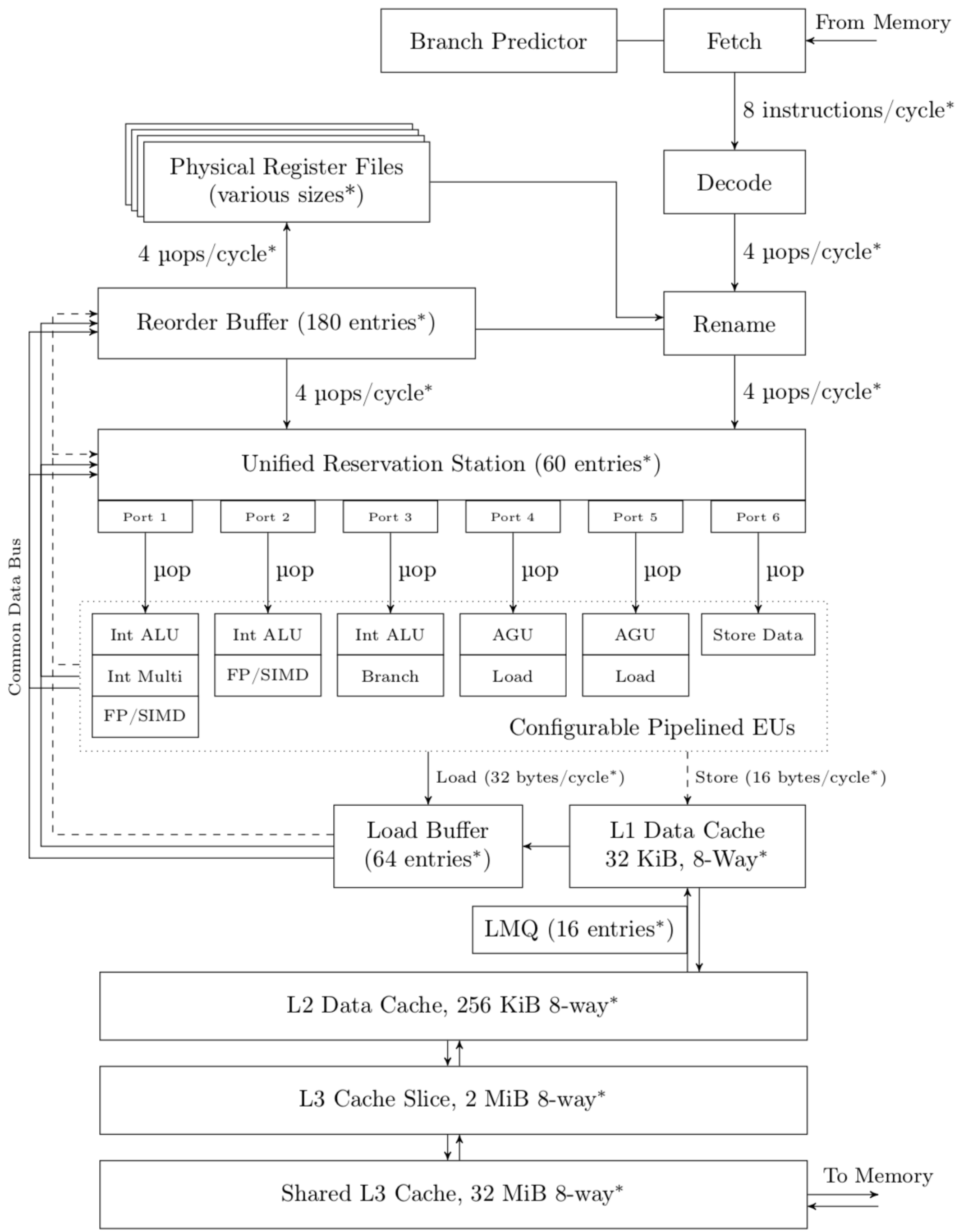
Cavium ThunderX2, a seriously beefy CPU

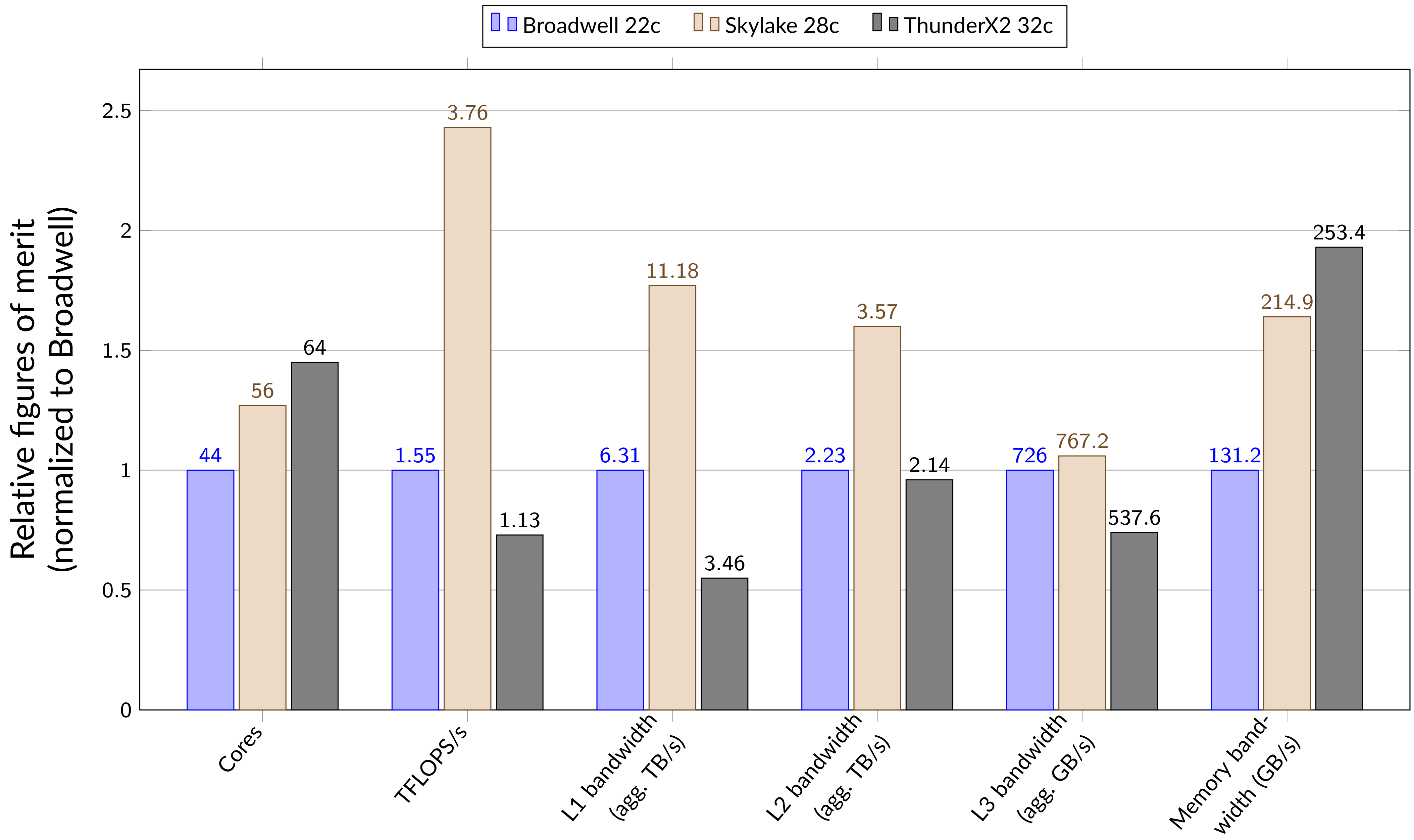


- 32 cores at up to 2.5GHz
- Each core is 4-way superscalar, Out-of-Order
- 32KB L1, 256KB L2 per core
- Shared 32MB L3
- Dual 128-bit wide NEON vectors
  - Compared to Skylake's 512-bit vectors, and Broadwell's 256-bit vectors
- 8 channels of 2666MHz DDR4
  - Compared to 6 channels on Skylake, 4 channels on Broadwell
  - AMD's EPYC also has 8 channels

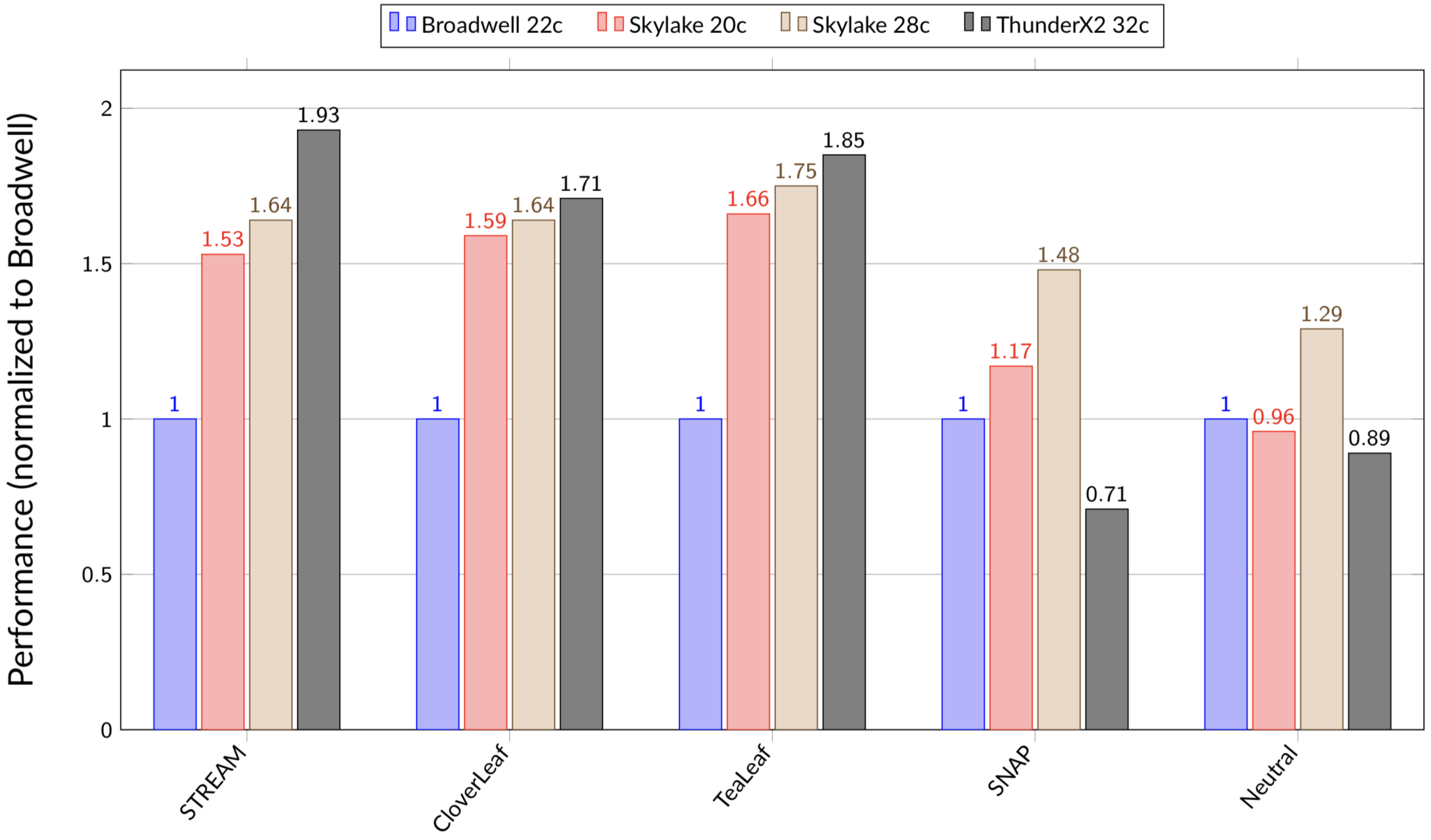
ThunderX2 architecture



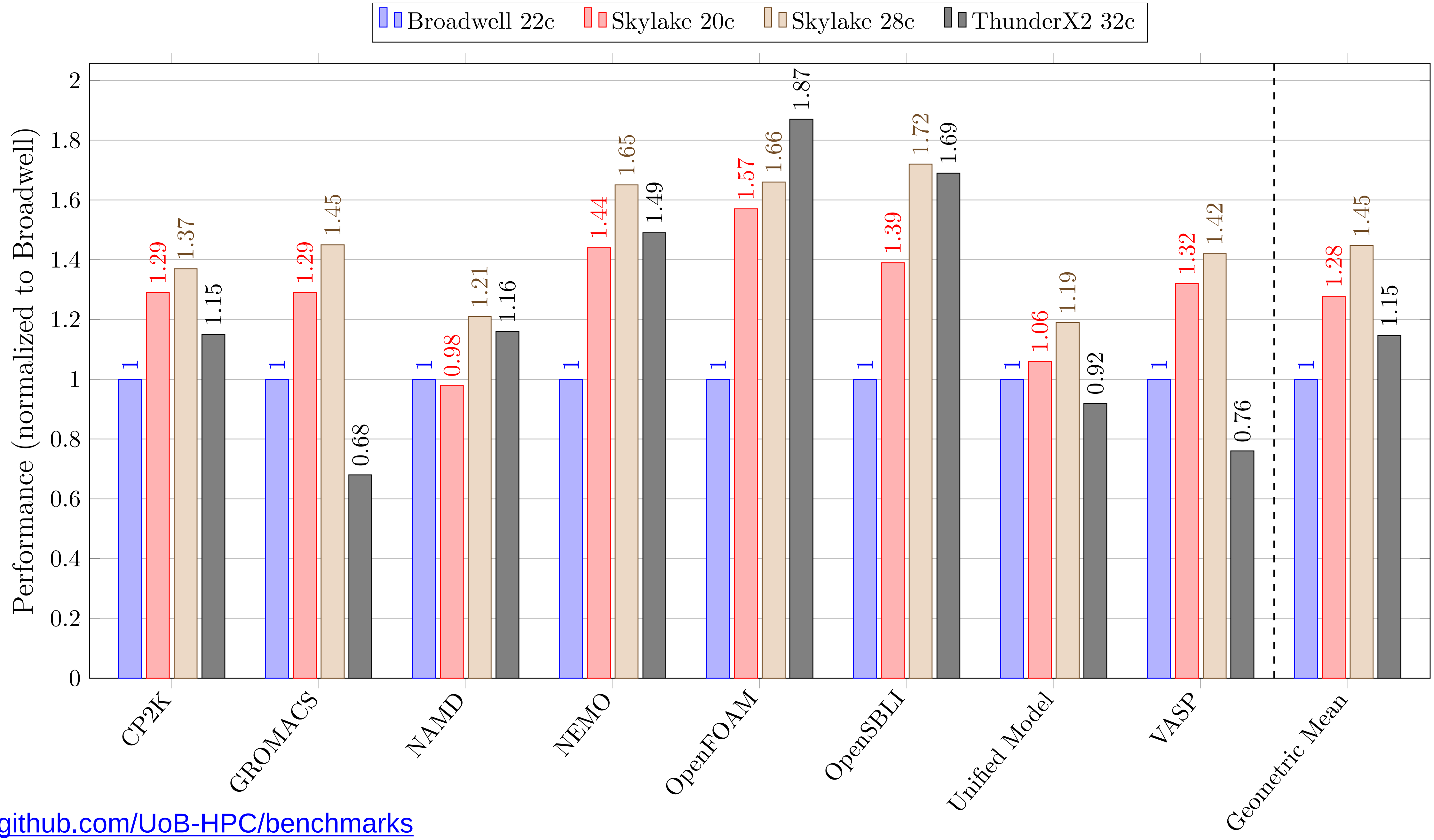
Key architectural comparisons (node-level, dual socket)



Performance on mini-apps (node level comparisons)



Performance on heavily used applications from Archer



https://github.com/UoB-HPC/benchmarks

Performance summary

- ThunderX2 is competitive with contemporary x86 processors
  - ThunderX2 is **faster** when external memory bandwidth is critical
  - Skylake is **faster** when FLOP/s and L1 cache bandwidth dominate
  - **Performance per dollar is very compelling for ThunderX2**
- Next-gen Arm CPUs will increase FLOP/s and cache bandwidth
  - Introduction of SVE will allow vector width of up to 2048-bits
  - E.g. Fujitsu A64FX chip unveiled recently with 512-bit SVE
  - Expecting 512-bits to be a common choice for server chips

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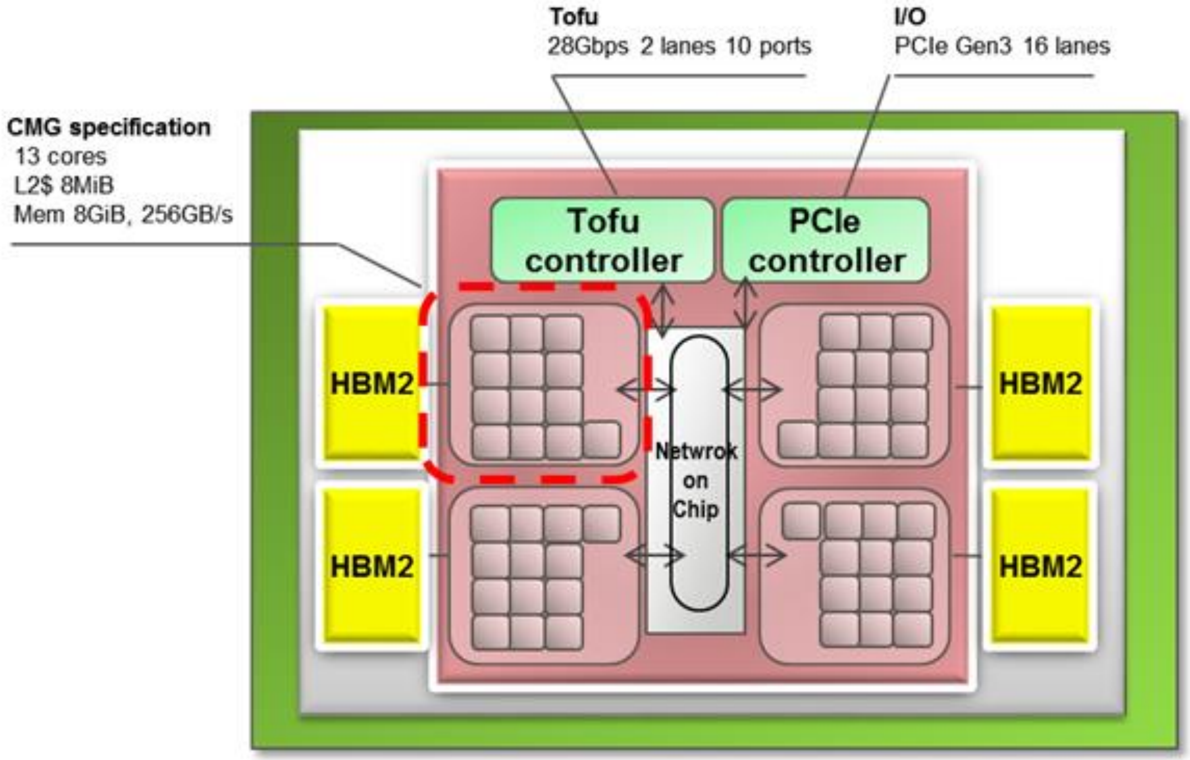
Future opportunities

- Important to note that Arm is the main driver of the System-on-Chip ecosystem than underpins most mobile computing
- Benefits:
  - Fast-growing → **rapid innovation, investment, competition**, …
  - Focus on customization → **enables real co-design of future processors**

- Future innovations:
  - Scalable Vector Extensions (SVE), e.g. Fujitsu A64fx CPU
  - Application-optimized accelerators/co-processors
  - Advanced memory systems, e.g. HBM

An example forthcoming Arm-based CPU: Fujitsu's A64fx

- 48 cores
- 2.7 TFLOP/s double precision (vs. SKL/s 1.9 TFLOP/s)
- 1 TeraByte/s main memory bandwidth (vs. SKL's 128 GB/s)
- ~170 Watts
- High speed interconnect
- 512-bit wide vectors
- First silicon now
- 8.7B transistors, 7nm



http://www.fujitsu.com/global/about/resources/news/press-releases/2018/0822-02.html

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Arm software ecosystem

- Three mature compiler suites:
  - GNU (gcc, g++, gfortran)
  - Arm HPC Compilers based on LLVM (armclang, armclang++, armflang)
  - Cray Compiling Environment (CCE)
- Three mature sets of math libraries:
  - OpenBLAS + FFTW
  - Arm Performance Libraries (BLAS, LAPACK, FFT)
  - Cray LibSci + Cray FFTW
- Multiple performance analysis and debugging tools:
  - Arm Forge (MAP + DDT, formerly Allinea)
  - CrayPAT / perftools, CCDB, gdb4hpc, etc

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Which compiler was fastest on each code?

Benchmark	ThunderX2	Broadwell	Skylake
STREAM	Arm 18.3	Intel 18	CCE 8.7
CloverLeaf	CCE 8.7	Intel 18	Intel 18
TeaLeaf	CCE 8.7	GCC 7	Intel 18
SNAP	CCE 8.6	Intel 18	Intel 18
Neutral	GCC 8	Intel 18	GCC 7
CP2K	GCC 8	GCC 7	GCC 7
GROMACS	GCC 8	GCC 7	GCC 7
NAMD	Arm 18.2	GCC 7	GCC 7
NEMO	CCE 8.7	CCE 8.7	CCE 8.7
OpenFOAM	GCC 7	GCC 7	GCC 7
OpenSBLI	CCE 8.7	Intel 18	CCE 8.7
UM	CCE 8.6	CCE 8.5	CCE 8.7
VASP	GCC 7.2	Intel 18	Intel 18

https://github.com/UoB-HPC/benchmarks

Comparison of compilers on Arm

Exact same issues on x86

	GCC	Arm	CCE
STREAM	97%	100%	99%
CloverLeaf	92%	95%	100%
TeaLeaf	99%	95%	100%
SNAP	74%	87%	100%
Neutral	100%	94%	85%
CP2K	100%	BUILD	CRASH
GROMACS	100%	91%	CRASH
NAMD	83%	100%	BUILD
NEMO	-	-	100%
OpenFOAM	100%	97%	BUILD
OpenSBLI	-	-	100%
Unified Model	84%	72%	100%

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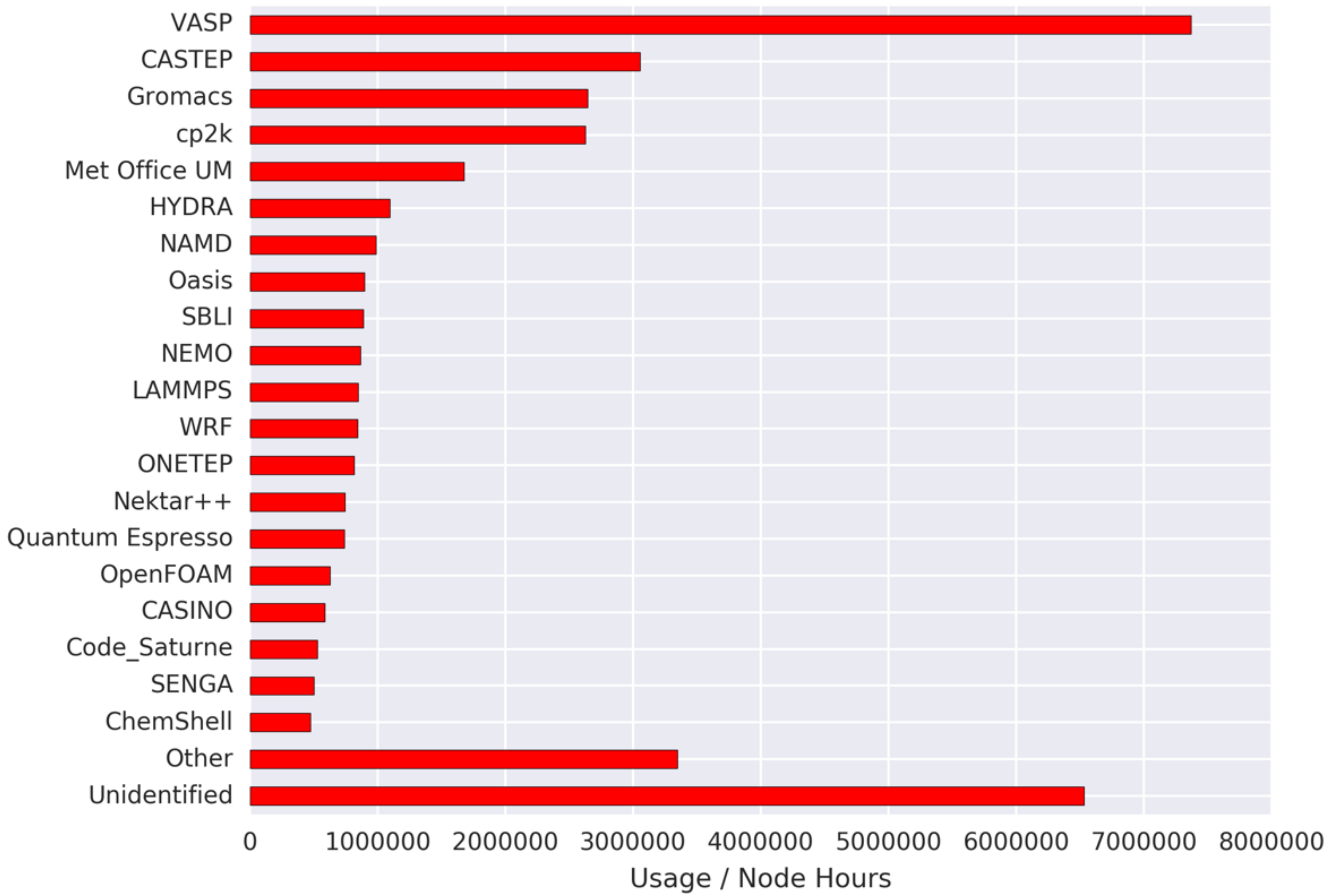
Future opportunities: HBM, how much would we need?



Archer usage from a 12 month study.

Archer has 24 IVB cores and 64 GiB per node (2.67GiB/core).

A. Turner and S. McIntosh-Smith. "A survey of application memory usage on a national supercomputer: an analysis of memory requirements on ARCHER." In PMBS, IEEE/ACM SuperComputing 2017.

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Future opportunities: HBM, how much would we need?

Fujitsu's "Post-K" A64fx CPU has 32GB HBM2 for 48 cores, 0.67GB/core

Max. memory use (GiB/node) vs. Job size (nodes)

Max. memory use (GiB/node)	[1,1]	[2,2]	(2,4]	(4,8]	(8,16]	(16,32]	(32,64]	(64,128]	(128,256]	(256,512]	(512,1024]	(1024,2048]	(2048,4096]	(4096,4290]
[0,12)	2.0%	1.4%	5.6%	10.4%	10.1%	9.4%	8.2%	5.4%	4.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
[12,24)	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	4.9%	3.3%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	-
[24,48)	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	-
[48,96)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
[96,128]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	-	0.0%	0.0%

GiB/core	
[0-0.5)	65.4%
[0.5-1.0)	86.8%
[1.0-2.0)	96.2%
[2.0-4.0)	99.9%
[4.0-8.0]	100.0%

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A. Turner and S. McIntosh-Smith. "A survey of application memory usage on a national supercomputer: an analysis of memory requirements on ARCHER." In PMBS, IEEE/ACM SuperComputing 2017.

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Implications for meteorological codes

- **More choice and diversity in architectures**
  - Significant improvements in performance and cost are possible
- Arm-based CPUs with **GPU-like levels of performance** are coming
- Make sure codes remain (performance) portable
- Ensure that memory requirements can be kept at 0.5-1.0 GB/core
  - Will enable the use of ~1TByte/s high bandwidth memories
- Include at least one Arm-based hardware platform in your plans
  - And make sure all your software builds and runs well with Arm's port of Clang/Flang/LLVM, as well as GNU

Conclusions

- Results show **ThunderX2 performance is competitive with current high-end server CPUs,** while **performance per dollar is compelling**
- **The software tools ecosystem is already in good shape**
- The full Isambard XC50 Arm system is coming up now, we're aiming to have early results to share at SC18
- The signs are that **Arm-based systems are now real alternatives for HPC,** reintroducing much needed competition to the market
- Added benefits include **real opportunity for co-design**

For more information

Comparative Benchmarking of the First Generation of HPC-Optimised Arm Processors on Isambard

S. McIntosh-Smith, J. Price, T. Deakin and A. Poenaru, CUG 2018, Stockholm

http://uob-hpc.github.io/2018/05/23/CUG18.html

Bristol HPC group: https://uob-hpc.github.io/

Isambard: http://gw4.ac.uk/isambard/

Build and run scripts: https://github.com/UoB-HPC/benchmarks

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