

# Early Application Experience on the NVIDIA Arm Devkit

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Oak Ridge National Laboratory<sup>1</sup>, Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden Rossendorf<sup>2</sup>, Georgia Institute of Technology<sup>3</sup>, University of Delaware<sup>4</sup>, University of Basel<sup>5</sup>, NVIDIA<sup>6</sup>, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign<sup>7</sup>, Swiss National Supercomputing Center (CSCS)<sup>8</sup>, Sandia National Laboratory<sup>9</sup>

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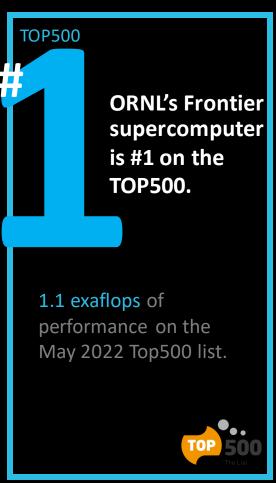


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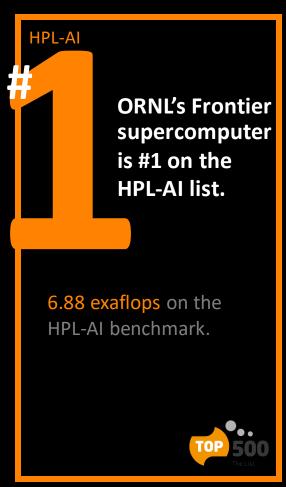
#### OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY'S FRONTIER SUPERCOMPUTER



- 74 HPE Cray EX cabinets
- 9,408 AMD EPYC CPUs, 37,632 AMD GPUs
- HPE Slingshot 11 interconnect
- 700 petabytes of storage capacity, peak write speeds of 5 terabytes per second using Cray Clusterstor Storage System







# Why Do We Care About ARM Architecture?

- Exploring technologies that might be viable in the next few years
  - Essentially, we're looking for technologies we might use in the next supercomputer
- "AArch64 for HPC" has been a discussion topic for years
  - Astra, Fugaku, Graviton,...
- AArch64 has been on the OLCF's radar since about 2017
  - The Wombat cluster started in 2018
  - Using GPUs on AArch64 started in September of 2019
  - Added A64fx nodes in mid-2020 and NVIDIA ARM DevKit nodes in late-2021
- OLCF doesn't have any AArch64 hardware deployed in production



# ARM: Wombat testbed at NCCS

Administrator: Ross Miller (ORNL)

#### Hardware:

- 4 HPE Apollo 70 nodes:
  - ThunderX2 CN9980 CPU
  - 2x NVIDIA V100 GPUs
- 16 HPE Apollo 80 nodes
  - Fujitsu A64FX CPUs
- 8 NVIDIA ARM Developer Kit nodes
  - Ampere Altra, 80 Core CPU
  - 2x NVIDIA A100 GPUs
- Infiniband EDR and HDR

#### **Software:**

- Centos 8.1
- CUDA 11
- Compilers
  - NVHPC/22.1
  - ARM HPC Compiler 22.0.2
  - LLVM 15.0
  - GCC 10.2 and 11.2
- Open MPI 4.0.5

#### Website:

https://www.olcf.ornl.gov/olcf-resources/compute-systems/wombat/



# Comparison of Summit vs Wombat Nodes

System Specs	Summit	Wombat TX2	Wombat NVDevkit
CPU	IBM POWER9™ (2 Sockets * 21 Cores / socket)	Marvell ThunderX2 (2 Sockets * 28 Cores / socket)	Ampere Altra Q80-30 (80 Cores, 1 Socket)
GPU	NVIDIA Volta (6 per node)	NVIDIA Volta (2 per node)	NVIDIA A100 (2 per node)
RAM	512 GB DDR + 96 GB HBM (16 GB per GPU)	256 GB DDR + 64 GB HBM (32 GB per GPU)	512 GB DDR4 + 80 GB HBM (40 GB per GPU)
On-node interconnect	NVIDIA NVLINK2 (50 GB/s) Coherent memory across the node	PCIe Gen3 (16 GB/s) No coherence across the node	PCIe Gen4 (32 GB/s) No coherence across the node
System Interconnect	Mellanox Dual-port EDR IB network 25 GB/s	Mellanox Single-port EDR IB network 12.5 GB/s	2x NVIDIA BlueField-2 E-Series DPU, 200GbE/HDR single-port QSFP56
On-node Storage	1600GB NVME	480GB SATA SSD	2 TB SATA Spinning Disk



# Evaluating ARM + GPU: 20 unique codes

#### 2019: ThunderX2 + V100

- 12 Codes
- LAMMPS, MiniSweep, NAMD/VMD

BabelStream Comet

DCA++ Gamera

Gromacs LSMS

Patatrack SNAP

Tea Leaf

#### 2022 : Ampere Altra + A100

11 Codes

LAMMPS, MiniSweep, NAMD/VMD

Exastar GPU-I-TASSER

MFC
 MILC

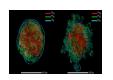
PIConGPU QMCPACK

• SpecHPC SPH-EXA2



# NVIDIA ARM DevKit Evaluation Phase 1: HPC mod/sim

### Scientific Applications:



**Exastar** Stellar **Astrophysics** 



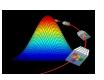
GPU-I-**TASSER Bioinformatics** 



**LAMMPS** Molecular **Dynamics** 



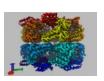
**MFC** Fluid **Dynamics** 



**MILC** QCD



**NAMD** Molecular **Dynamics** 



**VMD** MD Viz.



**PIConGPU** Plasma **Physics** 

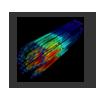


**QMCPACK SPH-EXA2** Hydrodynamic Chemistry

#### Benchmarks & Mini-apps:



SpecHPC 2021 Benchmark



**MiniSweep** Radiation **Transport** 

### Parallel Programming Models and Tools



**Kokkos** 

C++ Proq. Model



Open MPI Distributed Prog. Model



CUDA/ NVHPC, **NSIGHT** Prg. Env and Tools



**Arm Compilers Performance** Libraries, **Allinea** Prog Env and Tools

arm













#### Evaluation done by:























### **Evaluation Overview**

- Builds on the work done for the 2019 evaluation
  - https://www.olcf.ornl.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ARM\_NVIDIA\_APP\_EVALUATION-1.pdf
- Apps were typical HPC modeling and simulation apps
  - Phase 1: 11 HPC apps from 9 institutions
- Emphasis mostly on the Ampere nodes, but some teams tested on the other nodes, too.
  - We avoided direct comparisons of results from different node types because the hardware was too disparate
  - Some teams were interested in the SVE support on the A64fx CPU's
- Phase 2 (planned): AI & ML workloads
- Phase 3 (planned): Focus on Bluefield DPUs







#### ExaStar (thornado)

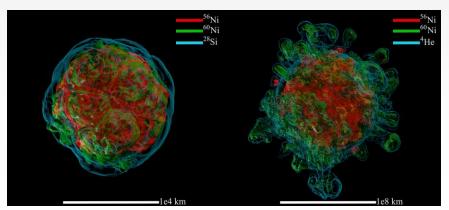
#### Austin Harris, Bronson Messer Oak Ridge National Laboratory

**Preliminary Results** 



#### Application information

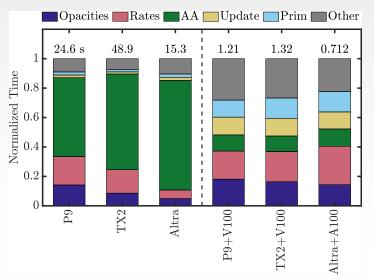
- Science Domain & Method
  - Computational stellar astrophysics, spectral neutrino radiation transport
- Programming Models and languages
  - Fortran and OpenACC
- HPC systems where app is used in production
  - Summit, Crusher, Frontier\*, Perlmutter\*, Aurora\*\*Planned



Isotope distributions for early and late stages of core-collapse supernovae simulation

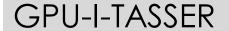
#### WOMBAT ARM+NVIDIA DevKit Experience

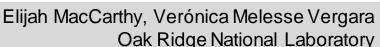
- Easy to transition Summit to Wombat (NVHPC)
- Minimal modifications of build system to use OpenBLAS instead of IBM's ESSL for CPU libraries
- Wombat speedup relative to Summit (1 rank):
  - Altra to POWER9 (multicore): 1.6x 2.2x
  - Altra+A100 to POWER9+V100: 1.3x 1.7x



Normalized time of bottleneck kernels.

Wall-clock times above each bar.







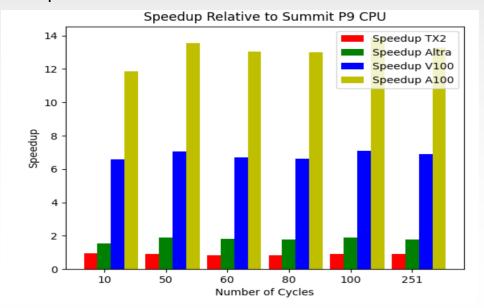
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- Science Domain & Method
  - Computational Biology, Bioinformatics
- Programming Models and languages
  - Fortran and OpenACC
- HPC systems where app is used in production
  - PSC Bridges2



Predicted structure of 1YV8 protein from Crambe hispanica subsp. abyssinica

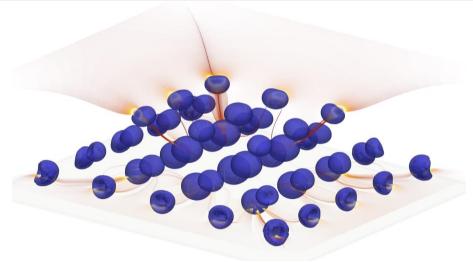
- Compiled on Wombat with updated NVHPC 22 compiler.
- Wombat's Ampere Ultra CPU recorded speedup of 1.8x relative to Summit's P9 CPU.
- A100s on Wombat resulted in 2x speed-up compared to NVIDIA V100s.







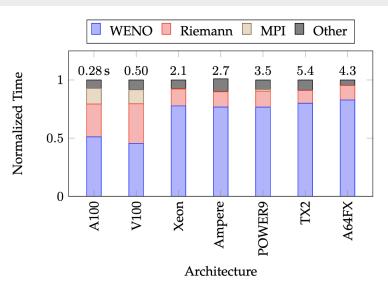
- Science Domain & Method
  - Multiphase Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Programming Models and languages
  - Fortran90, OpenACC 2.6, MPI/RDMA
- HPC systems where app is used in production
  - OLCF Summit, PSC Bridges2, SDSC Expanse



Bubbles cavitating and collapsing near a wall. Streamlines are shown.

#### WOMBAT ARM+NVIDIA DevKit Experience

- Sufficient out-of-the-box support for Arm environments with NVHPC 22, GCC11
- Ampere Arm CPU competitive with latest Xeon CPUs, A100s offer expected speedups
- 2x speed-up over a Summit node with same number of GPUs



Most expensive routines. **MPI** is all communication costs.

Wall time is atop each architecture bar.

Preliminary Results

#### LAMMPS and Kokkos

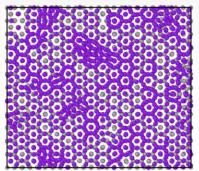
Damien Lebrun-Grandie (ORNL)
Christian Trott (SNL)



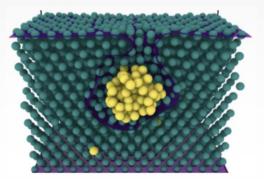


#### Application information

- Science Domain & Method
  - Classical molecular dynamic code with focus on material modeling
  - Domain decomposition + shared memory parallelism
- Programming Models and languages
  - MPI+Kokkos and C++
- HPC systems where app is used in production
  - OLCF Summit, NERSC Perlmutter, etc.

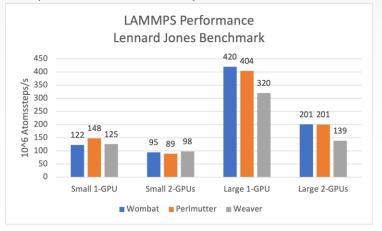


Beryllium depositing on tungsten surface (SNAP Wbe)



Helium bubble forming near tungsten surface

- Kokkos already supported ARM CPUs and all current NVIDIA GPU architectures
  - Wombat: KOKKOS\_ARCH="Ampere80"
  - Weaver: KOKKOS ARCH="Power9; Volta70"
  - Perlmutter: KOKKOS ARCH="ZEN3; Ampere80"
- Noteworthy observations on the platform and software stack
  - Latency-sensitive scenario performs worse on Wombat
  - Otherwise perform similarly on Wombat and X86



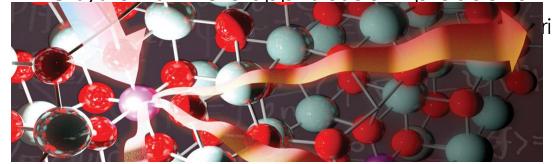




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- Science Domain & Method
  - Highly-accurate Quantum Monte Carlo for predicting the quantum-mechanical properties of materials, molecules, and atoms. Open source.
- Programming Models and languages
  - C++17, OpenMP target offload, CUDA/HIP/SYCL wrappers, Python workflow automation (Nexus). Older CUDA-only implementation tested.

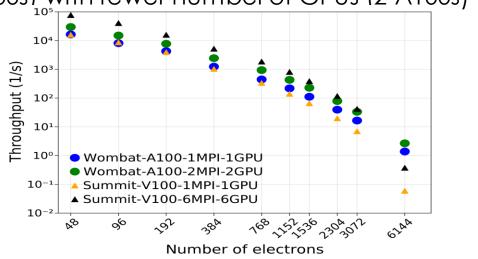
HPC systems where app is used in production



#### WOMBAT ARM+NVIDIA DevKit Experience

- Sufficient out-of-the-box support for Arm environments with NVHPC22 for GPU
- Ampere Arm CPU competitive with latest Xeon CPUs on single threads, need to evaluate Arm performance libraries with OpenMP

Competitive with Summit node performance (6 V100s) with fewer number of GPUs (2 A100s)



Greater scalability (higher is better) on Wombat vs Summit nodes using GPUs for NiO benchmark problem



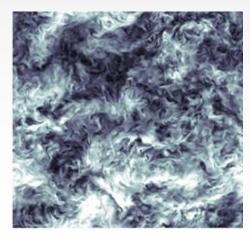


F. M. Ciorba (UniBas), S. Keller (CSCS), J.G. Piccinali (CSCS), O. S. Simsek (UniBas)



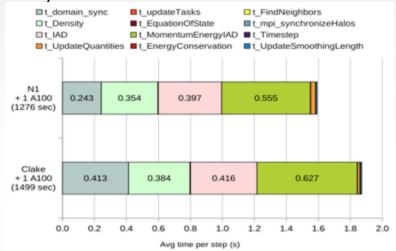
#### Application information

- Science Domain & Method
  - Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics and gravity for Astrophysics and Cosmology
- Programming Models and Languages
  - C++ code, parallelized with MPI and OpenMP, and accelerated with CUDA and HIP
- HPC systems where app is used in production
  - Piz Daint, LUMI-G



High resolution subsonic turbulence

- Straightforward porting w/ GCC, ARM, NVCC
- Performance experience and comparisons
  - CPU-only execution performance is limited on ARM CPUs compared to Intel Xeon CPUs
  - ARM Ampere CPUs deliver competitive performance on the GPU-accelerated version
- HPC tools for ARM are quite mature and useful for future ARM systems

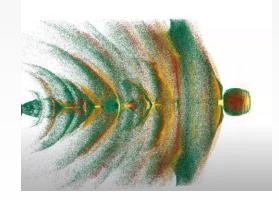


Execution times of SPH-EXA2 kernels on ARM N1 and Intel Clake CPUs with NVidia GPUs

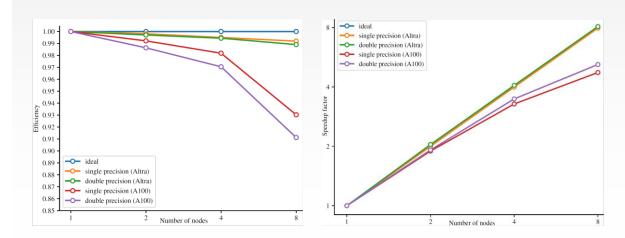




- Science Domain & Method
  - Radiation physics & particle-in-cell simulations
- Programming Models and languages
  - C++ & alpaka abstraction layer over compute APIs (CUDA, HIP, SYCL, OpenMP, ...)
- HPC systems where PIConGPU is used for production
  - ORNL Frontier, Summit, Crusher, NERSC's Perlmutter, JSC JUWELS, TUD Taurus



- ARM CPUs and NVIDIA GPUs seamlessly supported by alpaka (using the OpenMP backend) → no porting effort required
- Modification of build system required to use armclang compiler
- Weak and strong scaling working almost ideal for Ampere Altra CPUs, stronger MPI impact with GPUs due to GPU computation speed





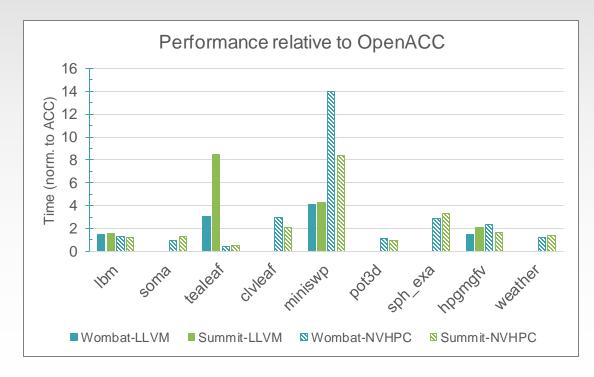




- Science Domain & Method
  - Portable benchmarking of real-world applications
- Programming Models and languages
  - C, C++, and Fortran (NVHPC only)
  - OpenACC offload via NVHPC 22.1
  - OpenMP TGT via LLVM 15.0.0, NVHPC 22.1
- HPC systems where app is used in production
  - Summit (ORNL), Frontera (Texas Advanced Computing Center), Hemera (Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden – Rossendorf)



- Availability of both LLVM and NVHPC on both Wombat and Summit eased transition
- Wombat and Summit exhibit consistent OpenMP performance trends

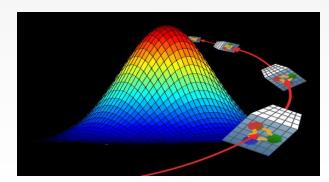






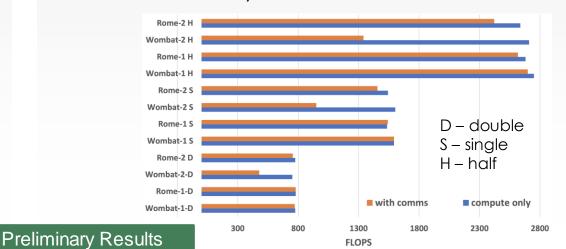


- Science Domain & Method
  - Lattice Quantum Chromodynamics (LQCD)
  - Dominated by iterative linear solve (CG) of discretized PDE (stencil) on 4-d grid
- Programming Models and languages
  - Utilizes QUDA library for GPU acceleration
  - C (MILC) and CUDA C++ (QUDA)
- HPC systems where app is used in production
  - OLCF Summit, NERSC Perlmutter, etc.



Lattice QCD gauge generation codes like the MILC benchmark, sample the strong force field distribution in the vacuum, by generating one gauge field after the other using a process of Hybrid Monte Carlo updates.

- Both MILC and QUDA compiled out of the box on Wombat with no changes required
- Benchmarked with NERSC MILC generation tests
- Compared to AMD Rome + NVIDIA A100 system
  - Wombat's Ampere Ultra CPU faster than AMD ROME for running MILC CPU code
  - Single GPU performance identical
  - Scaling limited by lack of p2p on Wombat
  - Stencil with/without communication:



# Observations: What Worked, What Didn't, What Are The Gaps

- Good news: Every team was able to build and run. Most teams required no special effort.
  - Most apps have **not** been optimized for every last FLOP of performance, though.
     (NAMD & VMD are exceptions they are heavily optimized!)
- The software ecosystem has matured significantly since 2019
  - CUDA on AArch64 is officially supported. (The 2019 work used an early beta.)
  - OpenACC offloading works
  - More mature Spack package management on Arm
- Profiling tools were not exercised much but were used (NSIGHT, etc)
  - More effort needed to fully evaluate platform readiness.
  - Optimization not major focus of this effort



# Observations: What Worked, What Didn't, What Are The Gaps

- Containers:
  - Not needed for this phase, more important for AI/ML in Phase 2
- GPU Direct, CPU-GPU Latency, CPU-GPU coherency
  - Latency-sensitive applications underperform (CPU-GPU data transfer, GPUDirect, ..)
  - Waiting for Grace-Hopper
- Offloading programming models
  - Cuda, OpenACC (via NVHPC) main offloading model
  - OpenMP offloading (LLVM, NVHPC) not exercised in this phase
  - Offloading using C++ std library: need production app
- DPU's (in HPC) yet to be explored
  - Use case co-design focus of Phase 3



# **Evaluation Team**

Wael Elwasif, William Godoy, Nick Hagerty, J. Austin Harris, Balint Joo, Paul Kent, Damien Lebrun-Grandie, Elijah MacCarthy, Verónica G. Melesse Vergara, Bronson Messer, Ross Miller, Sarp Oral, Oscar Hernandez,



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Spencer H. Bryngelson, Henry Le Berre, Anand Radhakrishnan, Jeffrey Young



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David Hardy



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For more details: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.09731">https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.09731</a>

# Questions?

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