

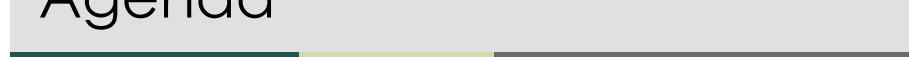


Parallel Compute Systems for Scientific Computing

Dirk Colbry, Director
High Performance Computing Center
Institute for Cyber-Enabled Research



Agenda



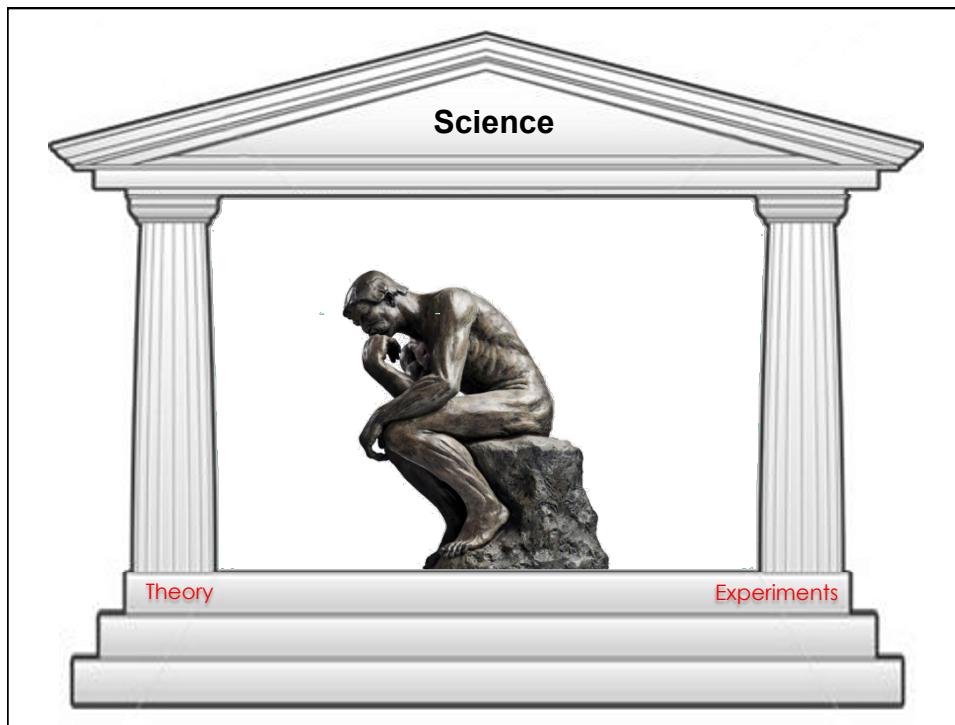
- Computation's role in science
- Typical Computational Science problems
- Parallel paradigms and systems for solving Computational Science problems.

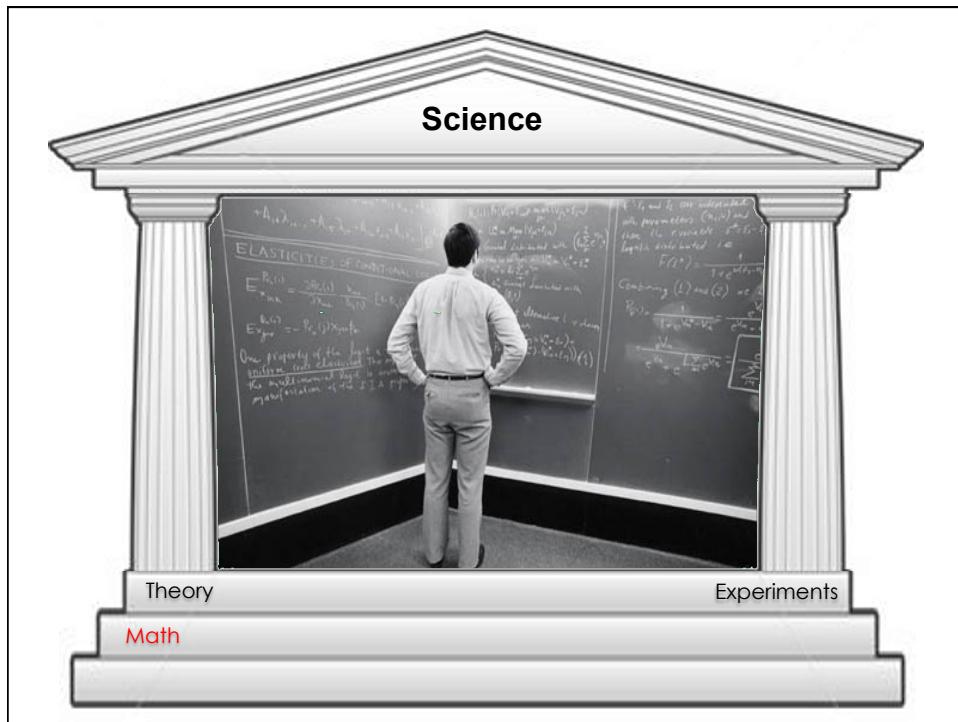


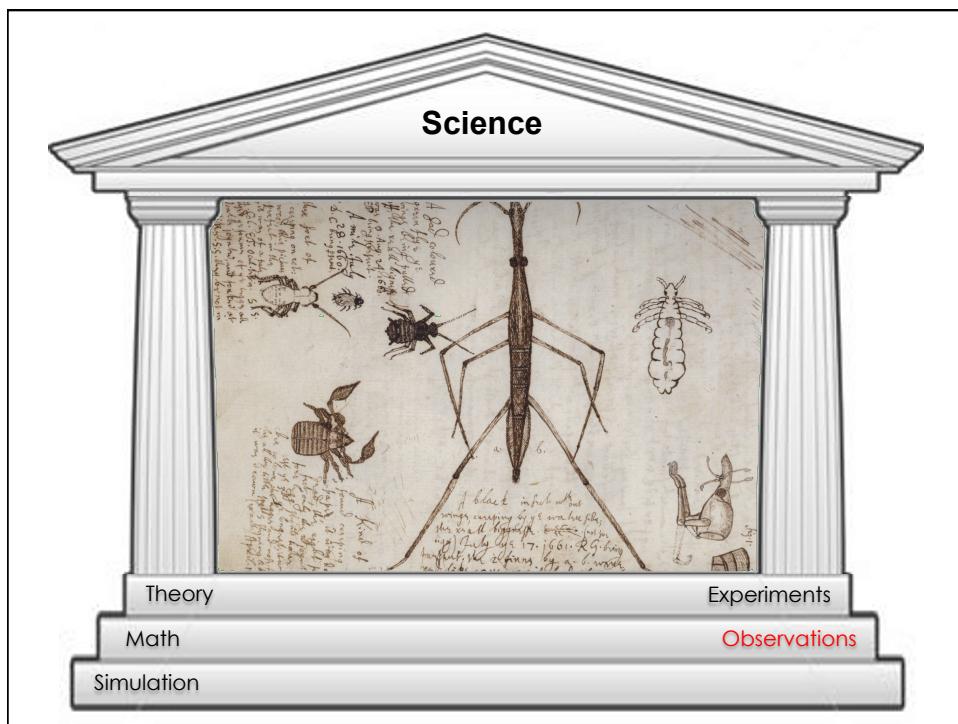
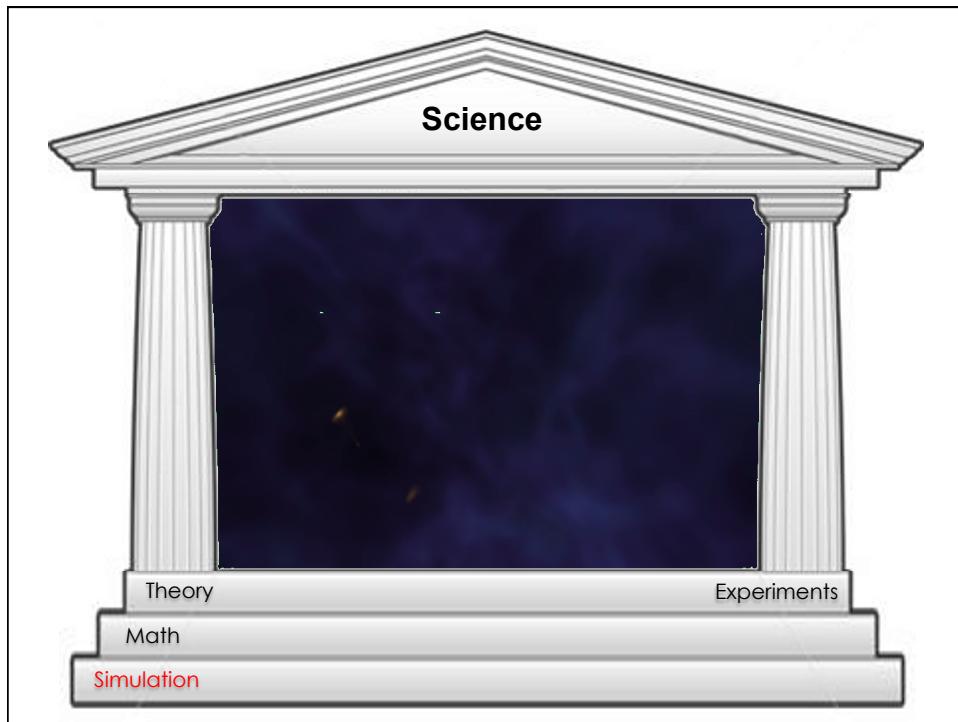
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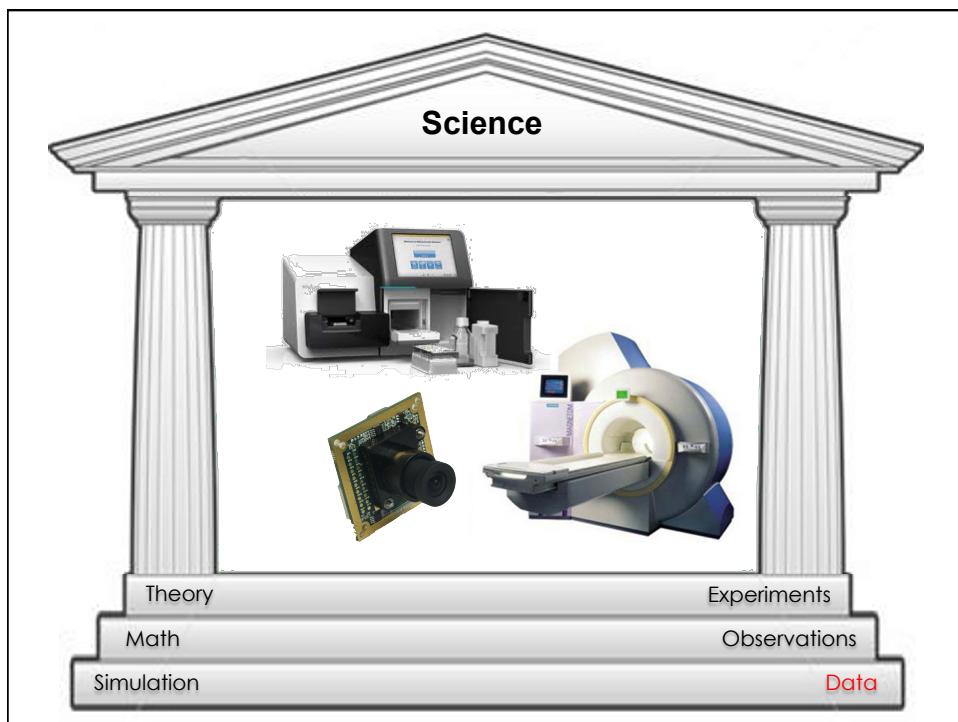
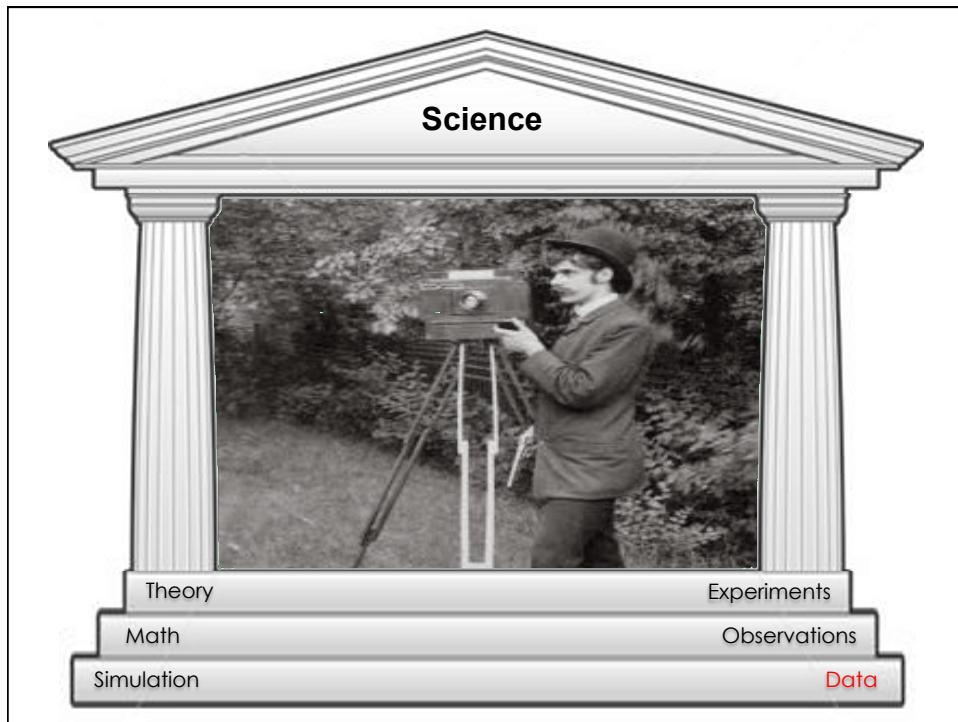
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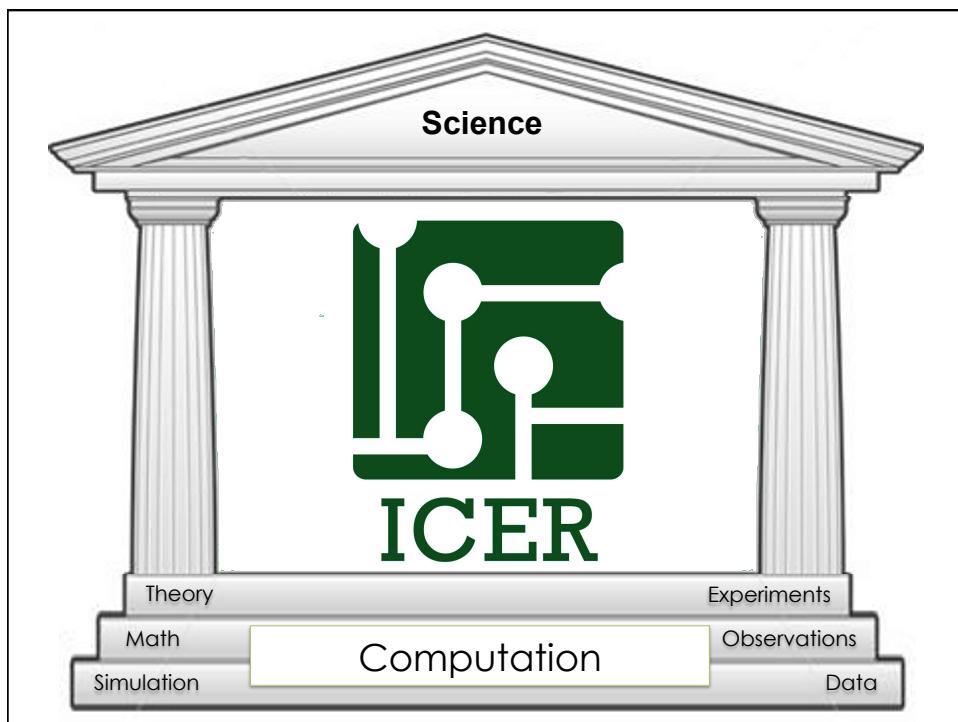
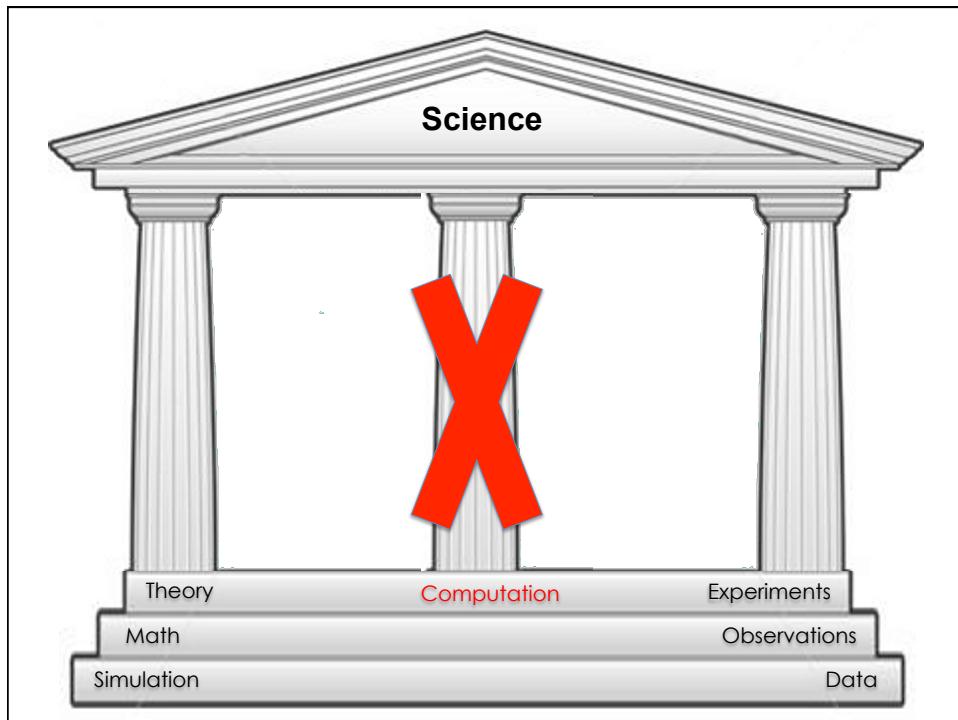
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Computational Research Resource

iCER is a research unit at MSU. We provide:

- Advanced computing hardware
- Software-as-a-service
- Training
- Consulting
- Proposal writing support



HPC Systems

- Large Memory Nodes (up to 6TB!`)
- GPU Accelerated cluster (K20, M1060)
- PHI Accelerated cluster (5110p)
- Over 600 nodes, 7000 computing cores
- Access to high throughput condor cluster
- 363TB high speed parallel scratch file space
- 50GB replicated file spaces
- Access to large open-source software stack and specialized bioinformatics VMs

FREE*



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Types of Problems

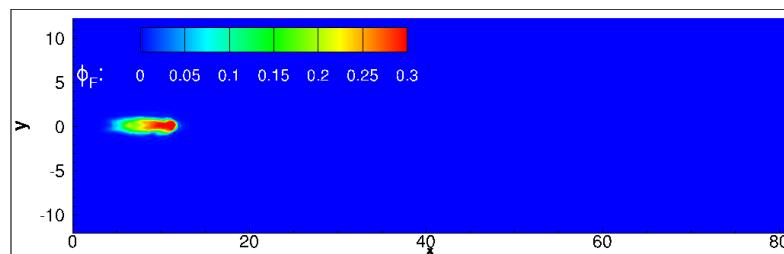
- Simulations
- Data Analysis
- Search

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Simulations

- Typically System of PDE (Partial Differential equations)
 - Fluid dynamics
 - Finite element analysis
 - Molecular dynamics
 - Weather
 - Etc.
- Mathematically equivalent to inverse of a matrix



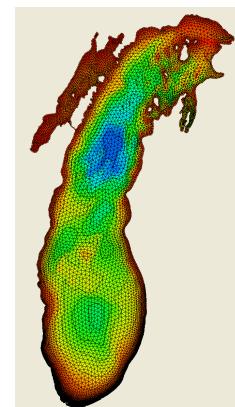
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Premixed mixture of H₂-air auto igniting and flame propagation at supersonic flow
Provided by Dr. Jabari and Mani (Abolfazl) Irannejad



Example: Boundary simulations

1. Divide a 2D or 3D simulation space into a grid of cells
2. Define information that is transferred at the boundary of the cells
3. Simulate the dynamics of the cell during a time interval
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3



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Image Provided by Dr. Mantha Phanikumar, MSU



Kinetic Supernova

- Hydrodynamic Codes and Kinetic Codes
- “Meta” Particles
- Calculate position, velocity and collisions
- Can do more than Hydro Codes
- Scales better than Kinetic Codes

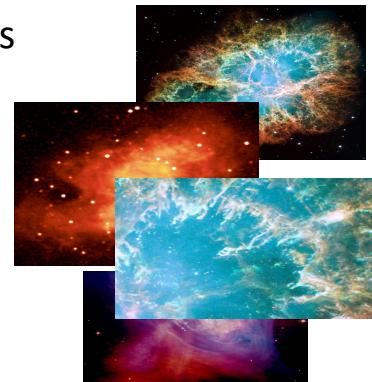


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Data Analysis

- Computer vision tasks
- Some Bioinformatics
- Astrophysics
- Etc.



Images from, "Understanding the H₂ Emission from the Crab Nebula", C.T. Richardson, J.A. Baldwin, G.J. Ferland, E.D. Loh, Charles A. Huehn, A.C. Fabian, P.Salomé

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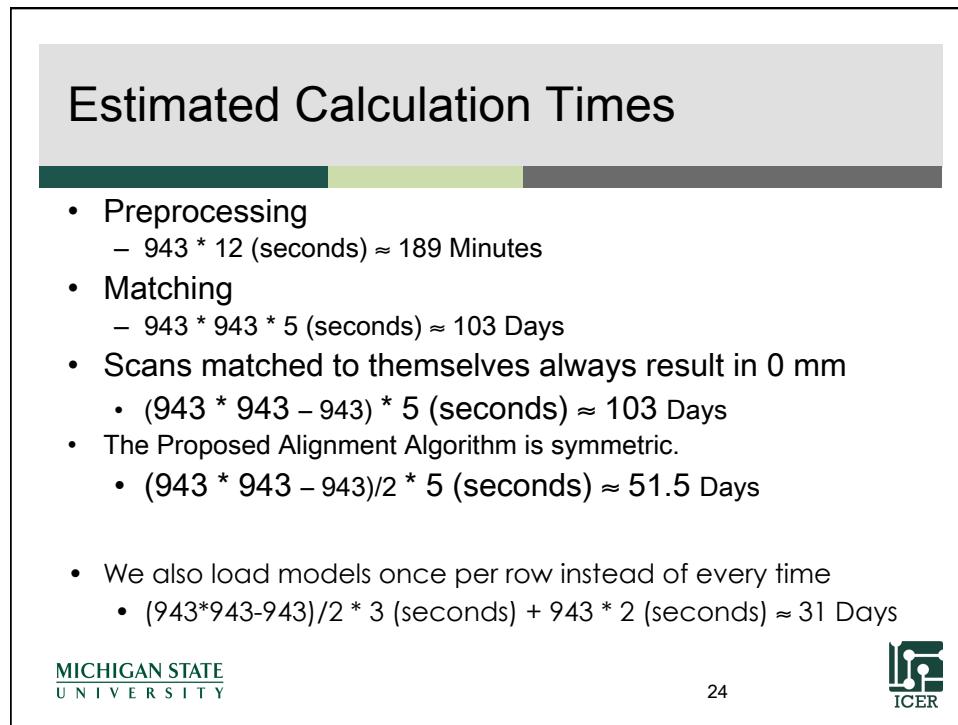
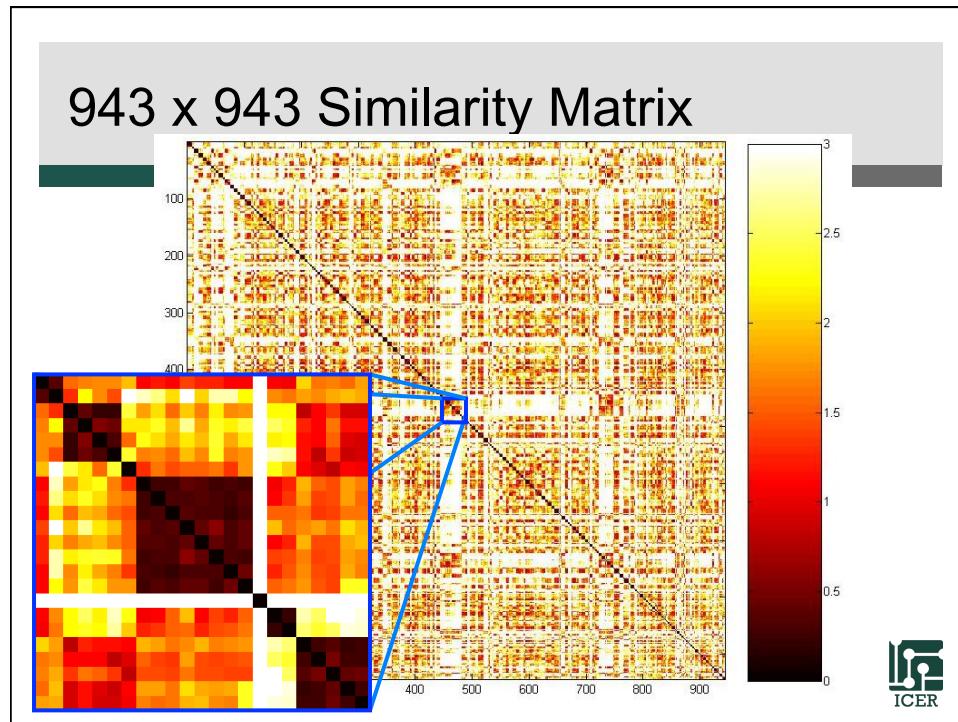
Who are you? -- Biometrics

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Pairwise-All Problem

- Database of faces
- Compare everything to everything else
- Calculate a Matching score to use for identification

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How do we go even bigger?

- 5000 scans.
 - 1.5 years on a single processor computer
 - 13 days on our ad-hoc cluster.
 - 1.5 days a commodity cluster at MSU

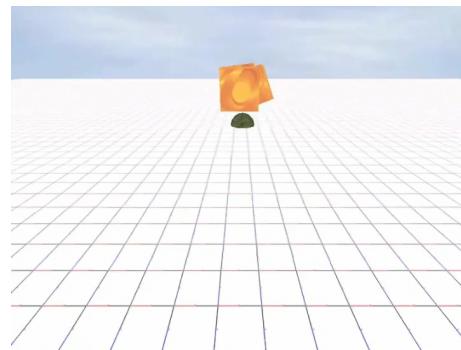
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Search

- Genome sequencing
- Analytics
- Optimization
- Etc.



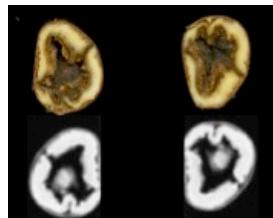
Evolution of an artificial organism that can move and forage for food, Dr. Nicolas Chaumont

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Scientific Imaging

- Point Selection
- Lots of algorithms to choose from
- Every Problem is Different



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY Video Provided by Dr. Fred Dyer

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How are digital images analyzed?

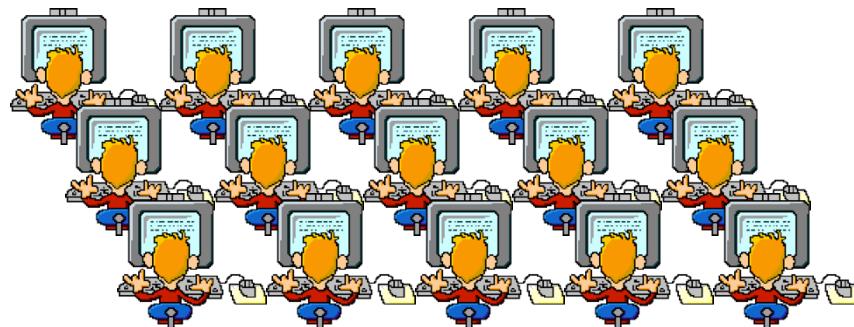


Graduate students are cheap...
Undergraduates are even cheaper!

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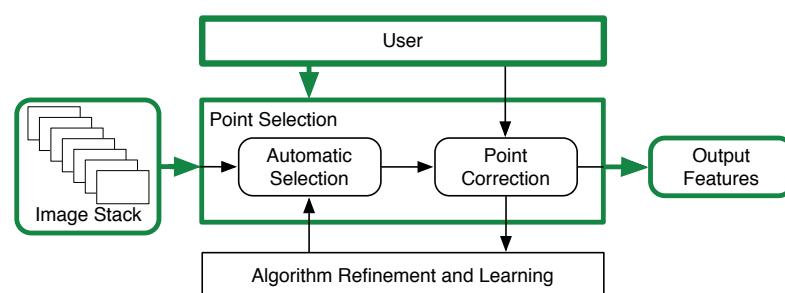
Also, easy to run in parallel



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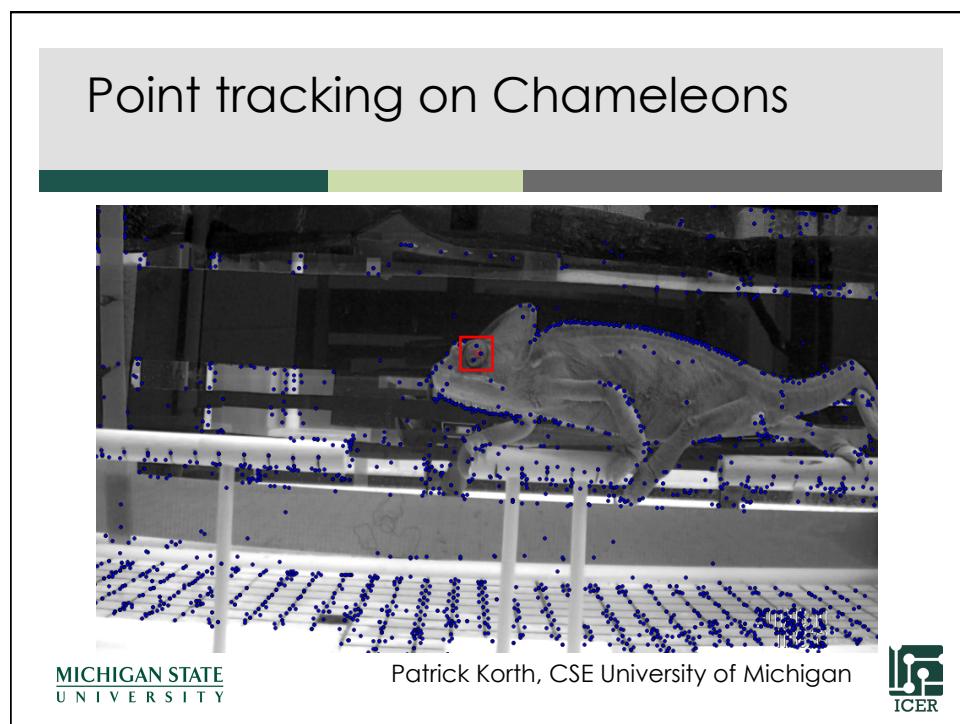
System Diagram



Super Computers

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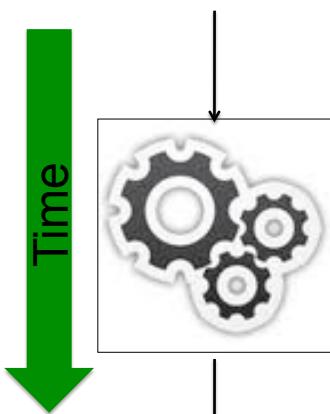
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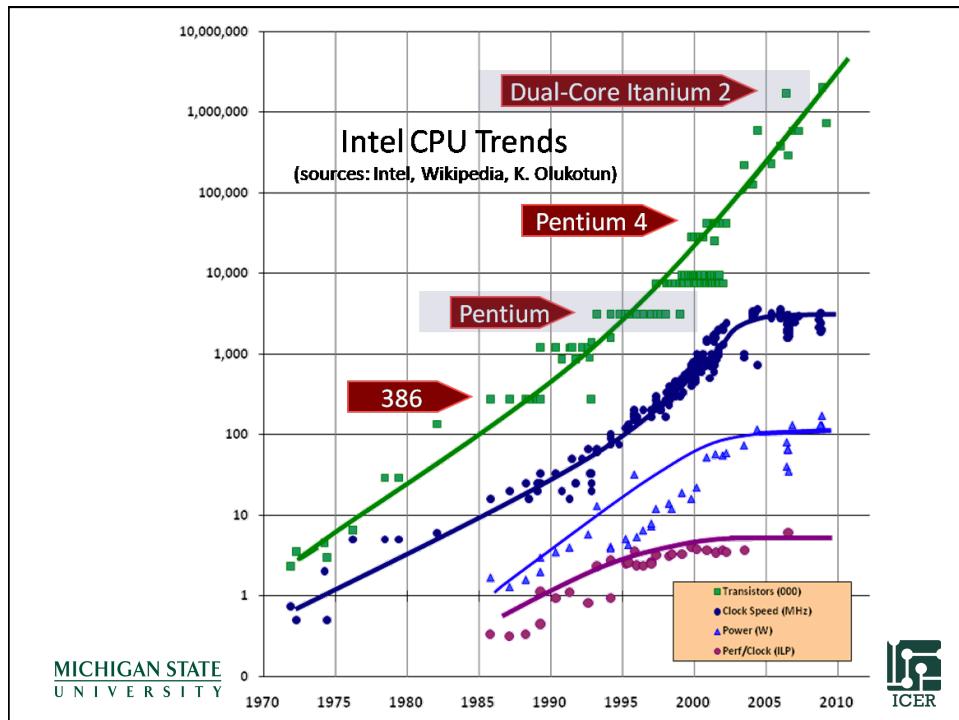
Single Thread Jobs



- One CPU can only run one thing at a time. (sort of)
- CPUs are not getting that much faster.

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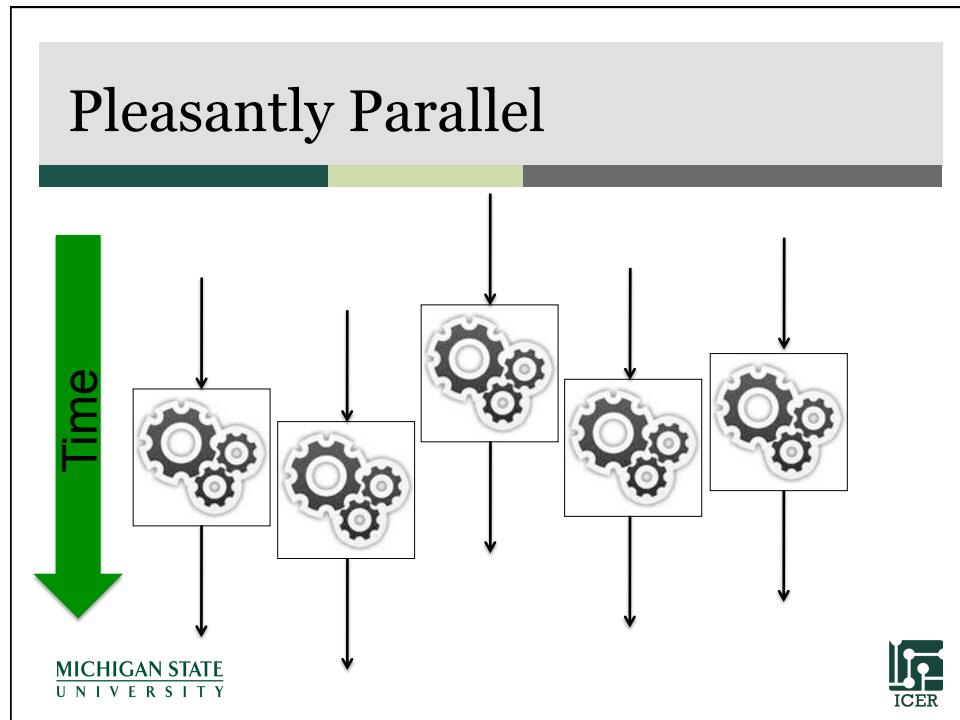
Communication

- Shared Memory
 - Ex. OpenMP
- Shared Network
 - Ex. MPI
- Distributed Network
 - Ex. Map-Reduce
- Dedicated Accelerators
 - Ex. GPGPU and Phi
- Hybrid Systems



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MSU HTCondor Cluster

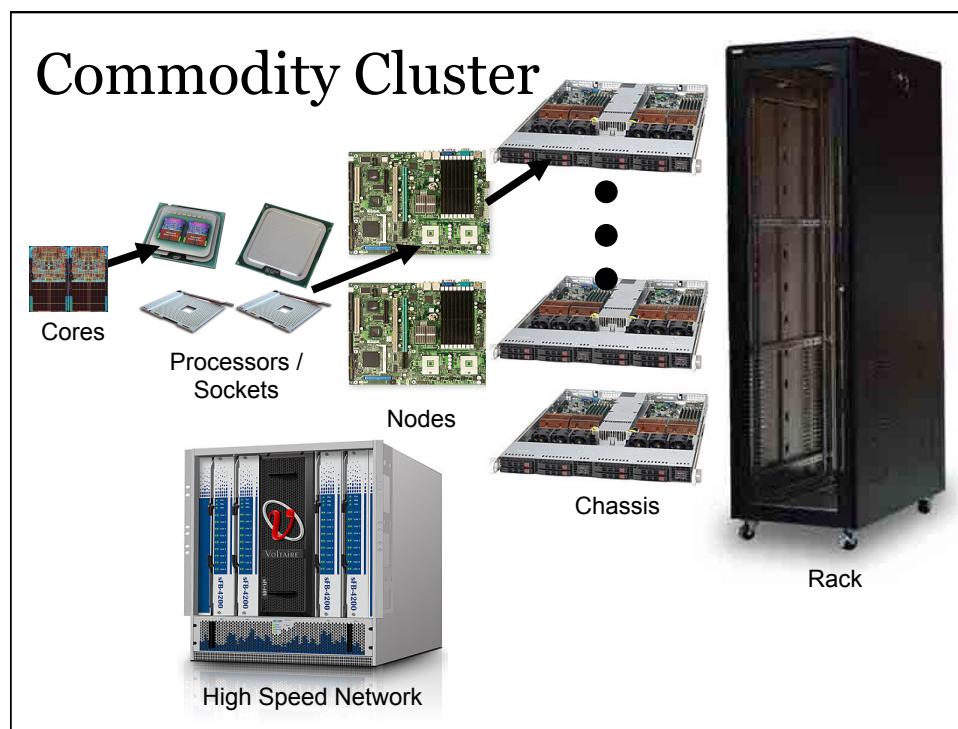
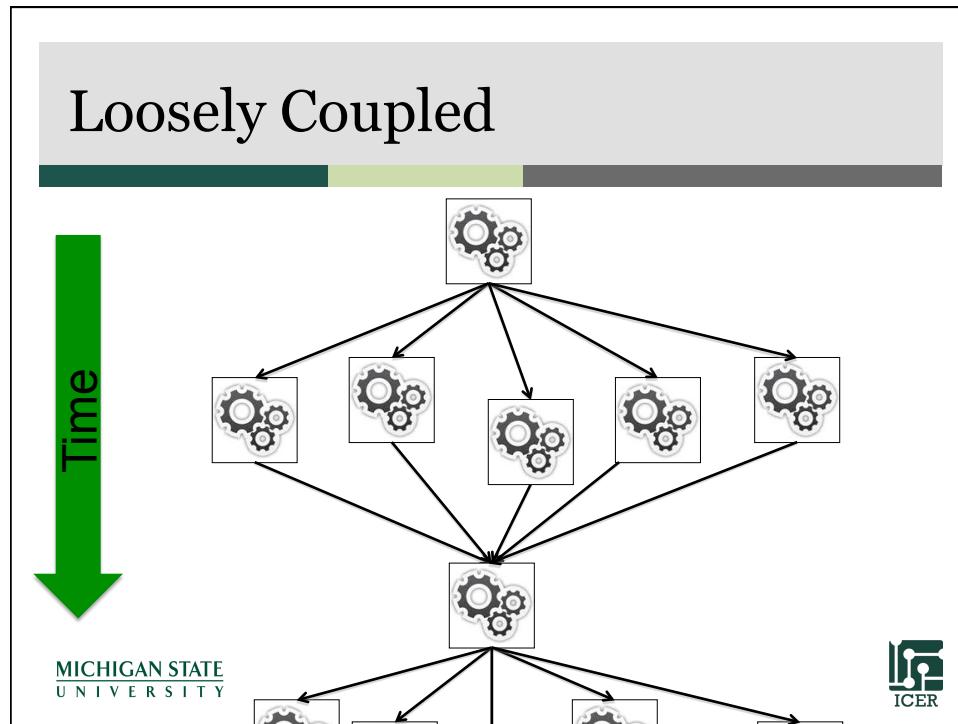
- Runs like a screen saver and Scavenges CPU cycles:
- MSU Cluster
 - Approximately 400 nodes
 - Approximately 800 cores

A photograph showing a large room filled with computer workstations, each with multiple monitors and desktop towers. The room has a high ceiling and fluorescent lighting.

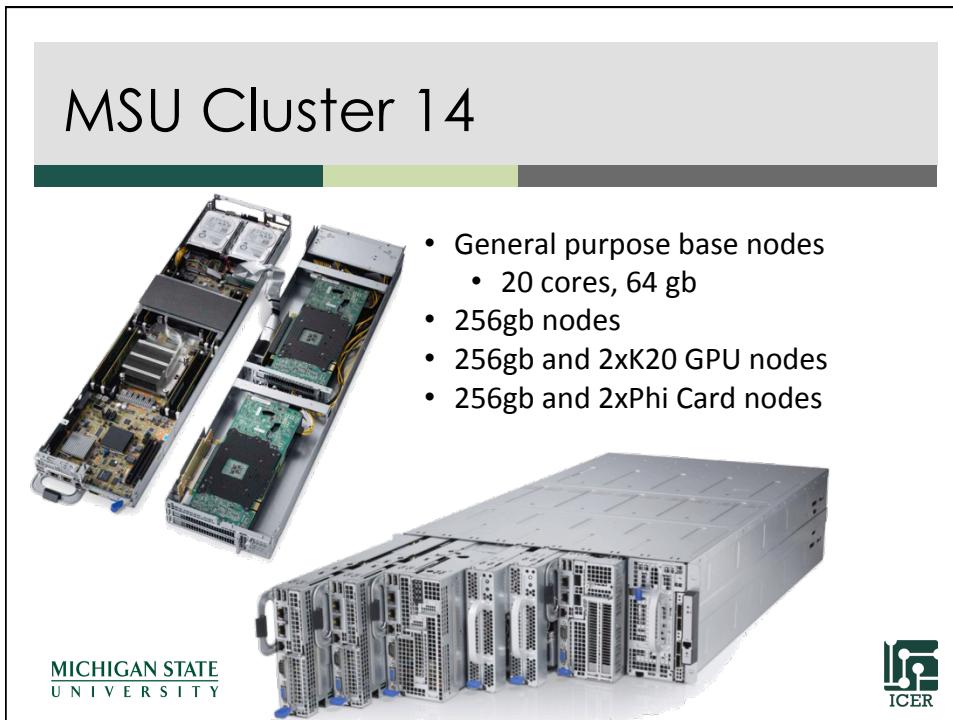
The logo features a detailed drawing of a bird's head on the left, followed by the text "HTCondor" in a large, bold, black font, with "High Throughput Computing" in a smaller red font below it.

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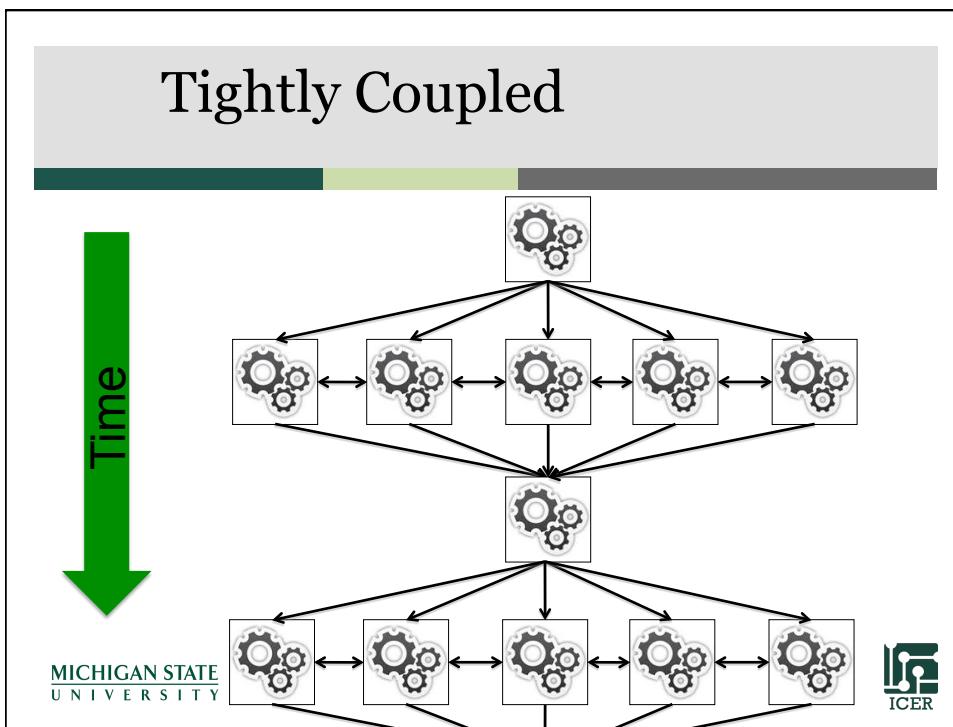
MSU Cluster 14



- General purpose base nodes
 - 20 cores, 64 gb
- 256gb nodes
- 256gb and 2xK20 GPU nodes
- 256gb and 2xPhi Card nodes

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Shared Memory Communication

- Cores on a processor share the same memory
- OpenMP
- Fat nodes
 - 96 cores
 - 6TB of memory

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The diagram illustrates the internal structure of a CPU. It shows a vertical stack of components: Control (yellow), ALU (green), Cache (orange), and DRAM (orange). Below these is a physical representation of a CPU chip with two cores visible inside. The word 'CPU' is written below the stack.

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Intel10

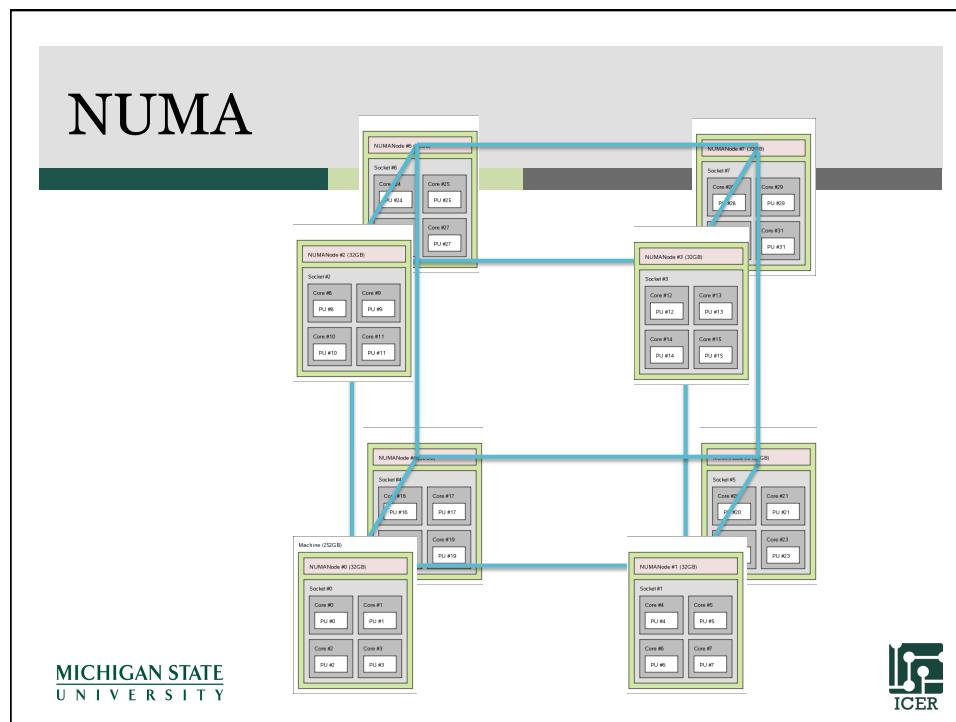
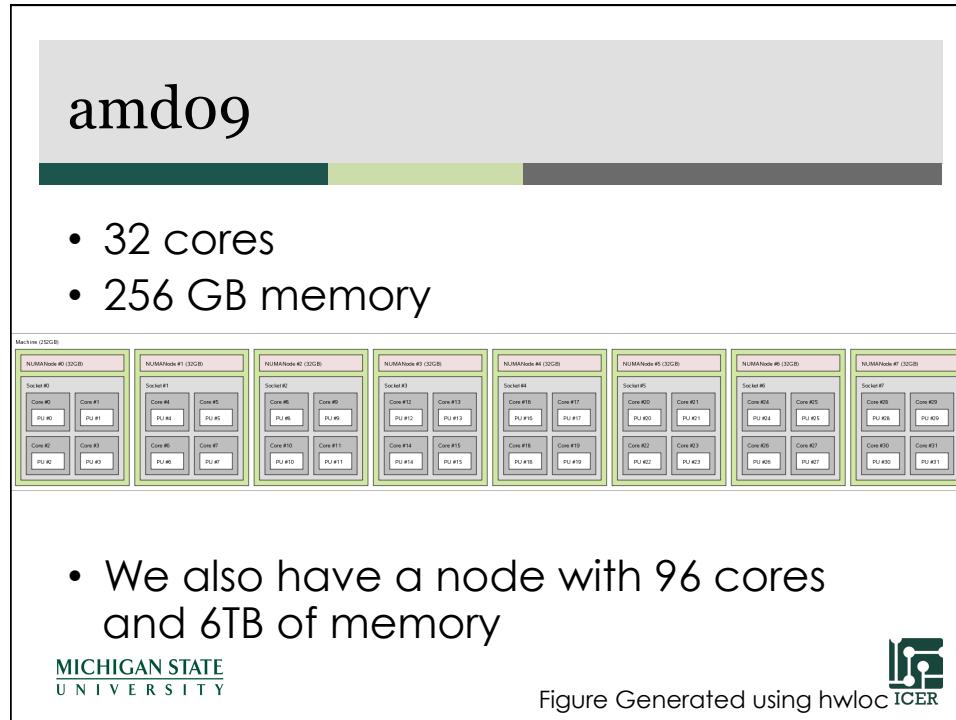
- 8 cores
- 24 GB memory

Figure Generated using hwloc

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The diagram displays the memory hierarchy and core mapping for two NUMA nodes in an Intel10 system. It shows two separate memory hierarchies, one for each node. Each node has 12GB of memory, divided into L3, L2, and L1 levels. Within each node, there are four cores, each with multiple PUs (Processor Units). The memory levels are color-coded: L3 is light blue, L2 is medium blue, and L1 is dark blue. The cores and PUs are represented by grey boxes.

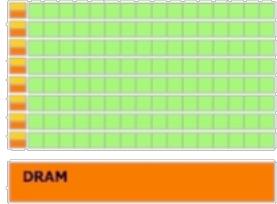
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GPU



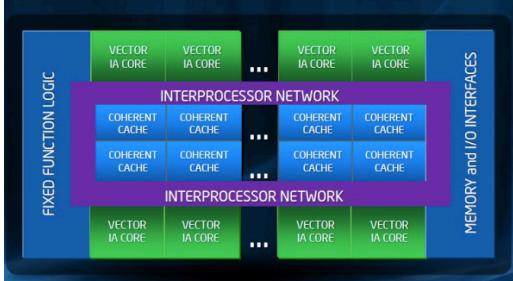

- Cards used to render graphics on a computer
- Hundreds of cores
- Not very smart cores
- But, if you can make your research look like graphics rendering you may be able to run really fast!




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Intel Xeon Phi




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- Cross between CPU and GPU
- About 61 Pentium III cores
 - Less cores/slower than GPU
 - Easier to use than GP

Which approach is the best?

- Depends on what you are doing?
- Depends on how much communication you need.
- Depends on what hardware you have.
- Depends on how much time you have.

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QUESTIONS?

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