

Introduction to HPC2N, Kebnekaise and HPC

Birgitte Brydsö,
Pedro Ojeda May, and others at HPC2N

HPC2N
Umeå University

8. September 2021



HPC2N (HPC2N at a glance)

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- ▶ A part of **Swedish National Infrastructure for Computing (SNIC)**



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 - ▶ Application Experts (AEs)
- ▶ International network for **research and development**

HPC2N (partners)

HPC2N has five **partners**:

- ▶ Luleå University of Technology
- ▶ Mid Sweden University
- ▶ Swedish Institute of Space Physics
- ▶ Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
- ▶ Umeå University

HPC2N (funding)

- ▶ Funded by **Swedish Research Council (VR)**, **SNIC** and various **partners**



Swedish
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- ▶ Involved in several **projects and collaborations**
 - ▶ EGI, PRACE, EISCAT, eSENCE, NOSEG, SNIC Science Cloud, ...

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- ▶ Workshops and seminars

HPC2N (personnel)

Management

- ▶ Paolo Bientinesi, **new** director
- ▶ Björn Torkelsson, deputy director
- ▶ Lena Hellman, administrator

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System and support

- ▶ Erik Andersson
- ▶ Birgitte Brydsö
- ▶ Niklas Edmundsson (Tape coord)
- ▶ Ingemar Fällman
- ▶ Magnus Jonsson
- ▶ Roger Oscarsson
- ▶ Åke Sandgren
- ▶ Mattias Wadenstein (NeIC, Tier1)
- ▶ Lars Viklund

HPC2N (application experts)

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¹<https://www.snic.se/support/dedicated-user-support/>

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- ▶ Contact through regular support or dedicated support form¹
 - ▶ If you have a specific problem/question and/or need consultation (up to 100 h)

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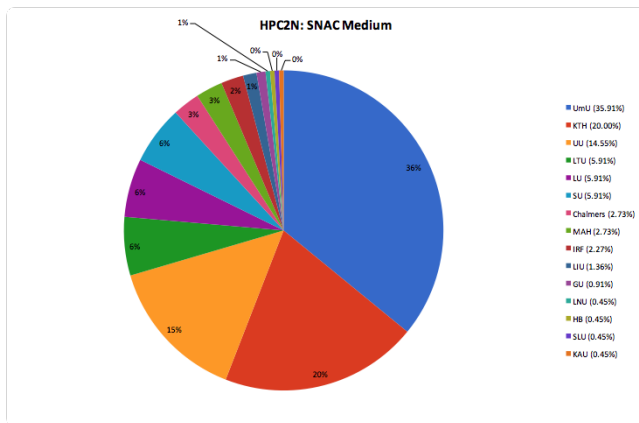
HPC2N (users by discipline)

- ▶ Users from several scientific disciplines:
 - ▶ Biosciences and medicine
 - ▶ Chemistry
 - ▶ Computing science
 - ▶ Engineering
 - ▶ Materials science
 - ▶ Mathematics and statistics
 - ▶ Physics including space physics
 - ▶ Deep learning and artificial intelligence

HPC2N (users by discipline, largest users)

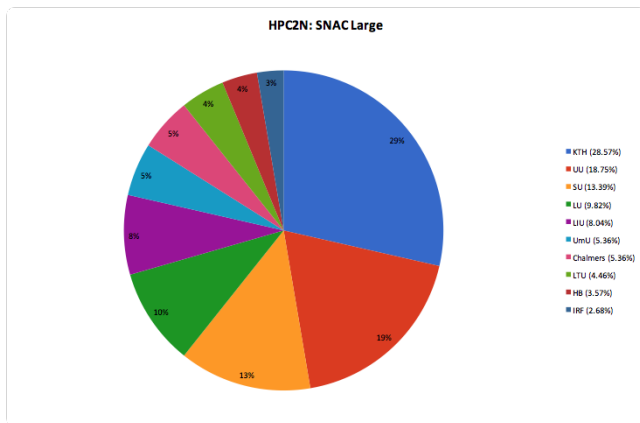
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 - ▶ **Deep learning and artificial intelligence** (several new projects)

HPC2N (medium users by university)



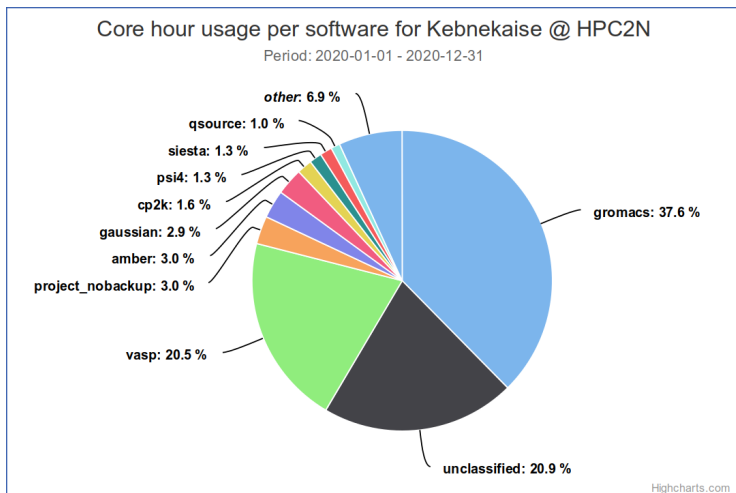
Projects with allocations at HPC2N: 2014-01-01 to 2016-05-30

HPC2N (large users by university)



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HPC2N (users by software)



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- ▶ In 2018, Kebnekaise was **extended** with
 - ▶ 52 Intel Xeon Gold 6132 (Skylake) nodes, as well as
 - ▶ 10 NVidia V100 (Volta) GPU nodes

Kebnekaise (compute nodes)

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Large Memory	20	Intel Xeon E7-8860v4, 4 x 18 cores , 3072 GB , EDR Infiniband
KNL	36	Intel Xeon Phi 7250 (Knight's Landing), 68 cores, 192 GB, 16 GB MCDRAM, FDR Infiniband

Kebnekaise (GPU nodes)

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2xGPU	32	Intel Xeon E5-2690v4, 2 x 14 cores, 128 GB, FDR Infiniband, 2 x NVidia K80 4 x 2496 CUDA cores, 4 x 12 GB VRAM

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GPU-volta	10	Intel Xeon Gold 6132, 2 x 14 cores, 192 GB, EDR Infiniband, 2 x NVidia V100, 2 x 5120 CUDA cores, 2 x 16 GB VRAM, 2 x 640 Tensor cores

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- ▶ **629 TFlops/s** Linpack (all parts, except expansion)
 - ▶ 86% of Peak performance

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 - ▶ **Tape Storage**
 - ▶ Backup
 - ▶ **Long term storage**

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- ▶ I will cover more details in the next section, where we go more in to detail about HPC2N and Kebnekaise

High Performance Computing (definition)

“High Performance Computing most generally refers to the practice of **aggregating computing power** in a way that delivers much **higher performance** than one could get out of a typical desktop computer or workstation in order to **solve large problems** in science, engineering, or business.”²

²<https://insidehpc.com/hpc-basic-training/what-is-hpc/>

High Performance Computing (opening the definition)

- ▶ **Aggregating computing power**

- ▶ 602 nodes in 15 racks totalling 19288 cores
- ▶ Compared to 4 cores in a modern laptop

³728 trillion (billion)

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- ▶ **Solve large problems**

- ▶ When does a problem become large enough for HPC?
- ▶ Are there other reasons for using HPC resources? (Memory, software, support, etc.)

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High Performance Computing (large problems)

- ▶ A problem can be large for two main reasons:
 1. **Execution time**: The time required to form a solution to the problem is very long
 2. **Memory / storage use**: The solution of the problem requires a lot of memory and/or storage

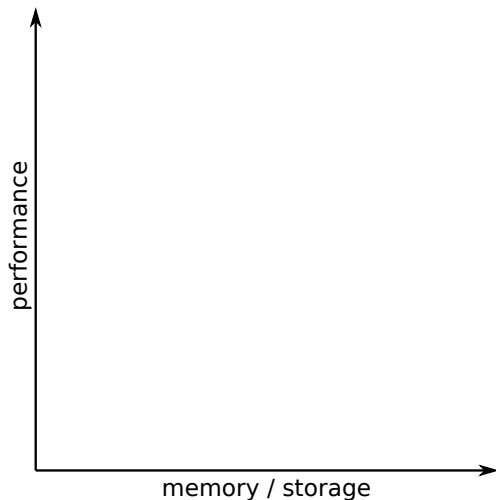
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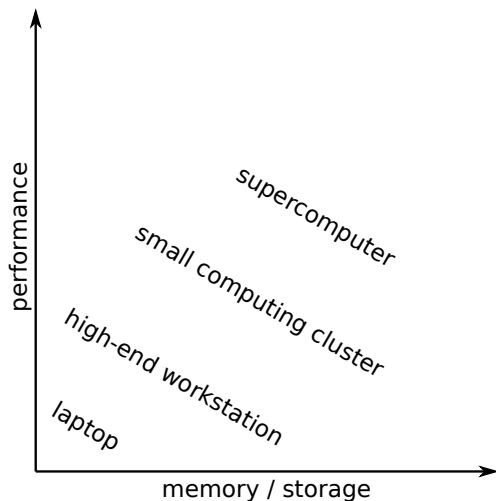
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- ▶ The latter by **adding more memory / storage**
 - ▶ More memory per node (including large memory nodes), more nodes, ...
 - ▶ Large storage solutions, ...

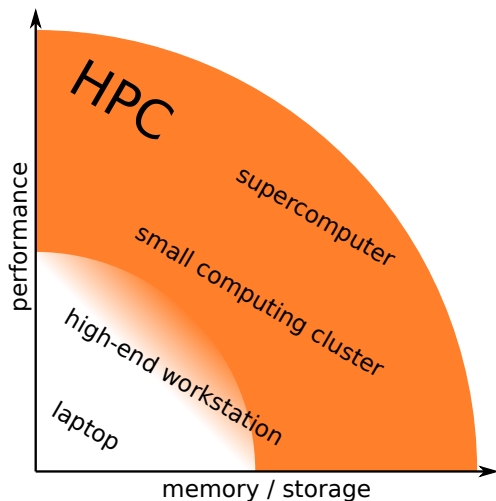
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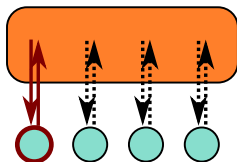
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- ▶ **Support and documentation**

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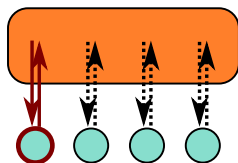
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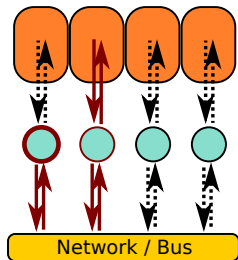
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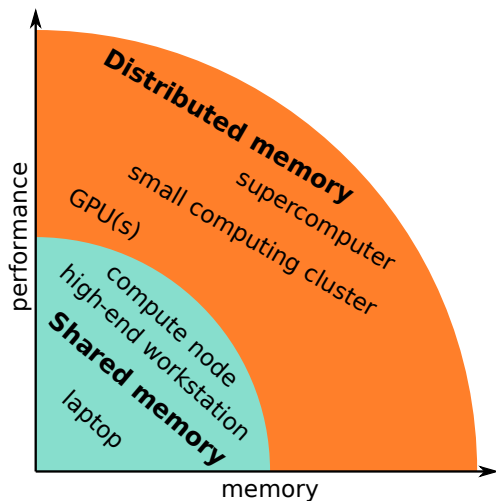
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- ▶ **Distributed memory**: Multiple **distinct** memory spaces.



- ▶ Everyone has direct access **only to the local data**
- ▶ Requires **communication**

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End (questions?)

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