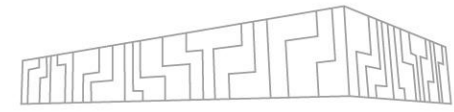




# INTRODUCTION TO HPC

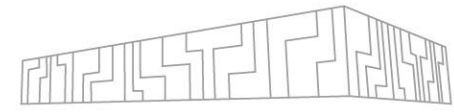
Ondřej Vysocký  
IT4Innovations

14. 6. 2022

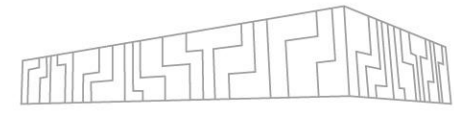


# INTRODUCTION

# SUPERCOMPUTING



# WHAT IS A SUPERCOMPUTER?



## Compute nodes



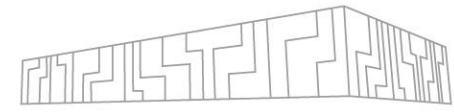
## Data storage



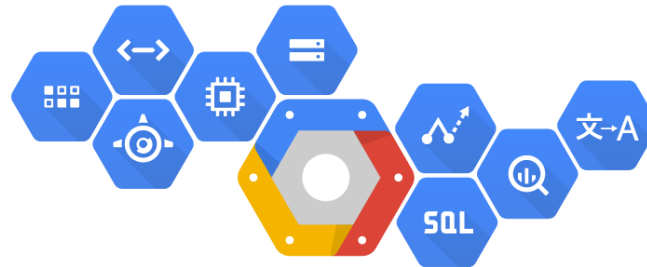
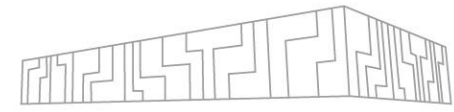
## Interconnect



# WHAT IS NOT A SUPERCOMPUTER?



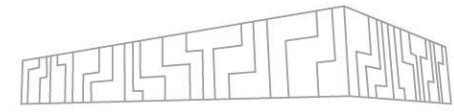
# WHAT IS NOT A SUPERCOMPUTER?



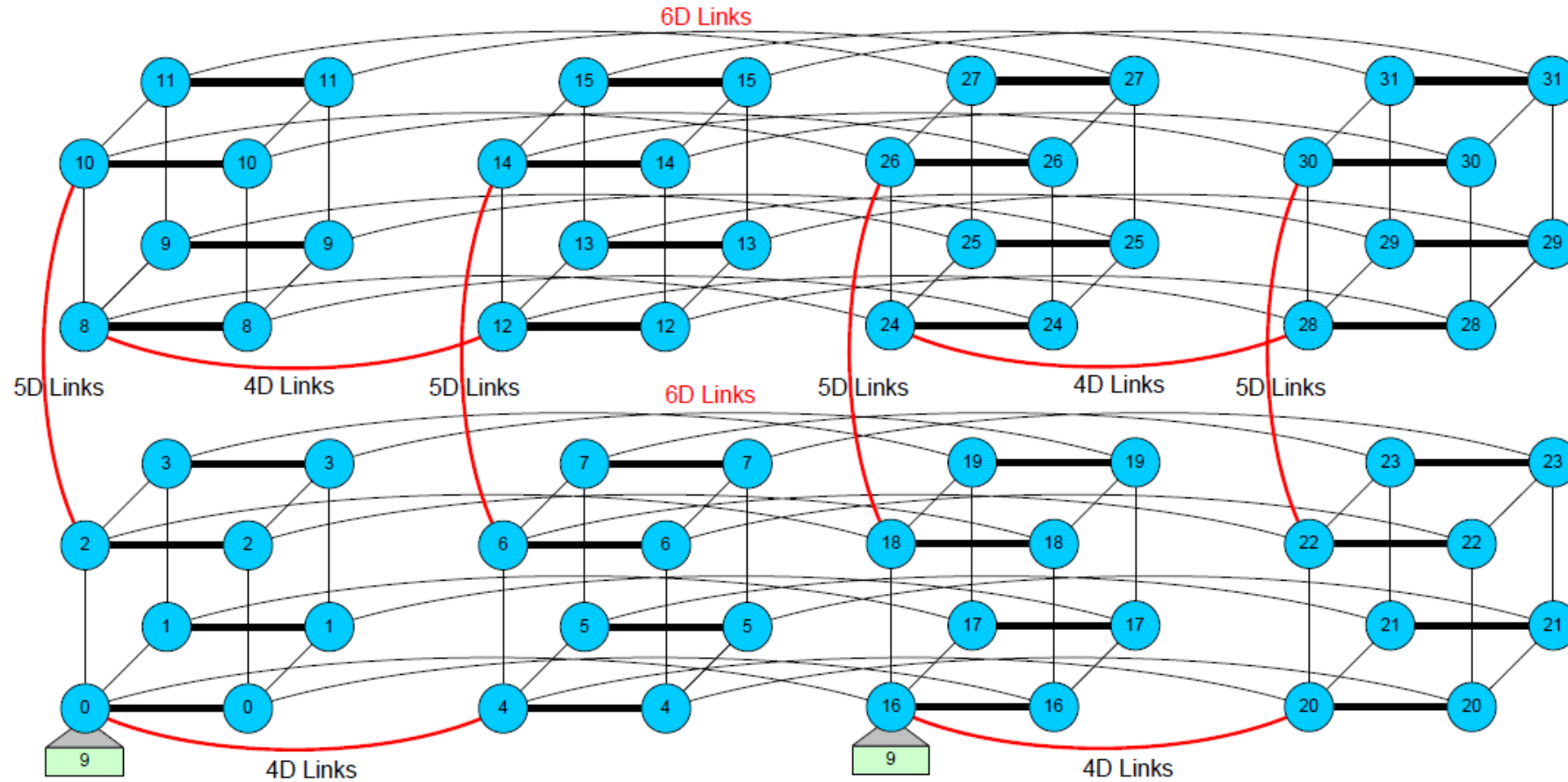
Google Cloud Platform



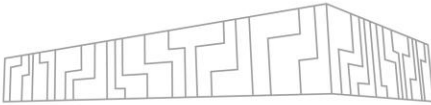
# EXAMPLE OF A NETWORK?



- InfiniBand FDR56 / 7D Enhanced hypercube

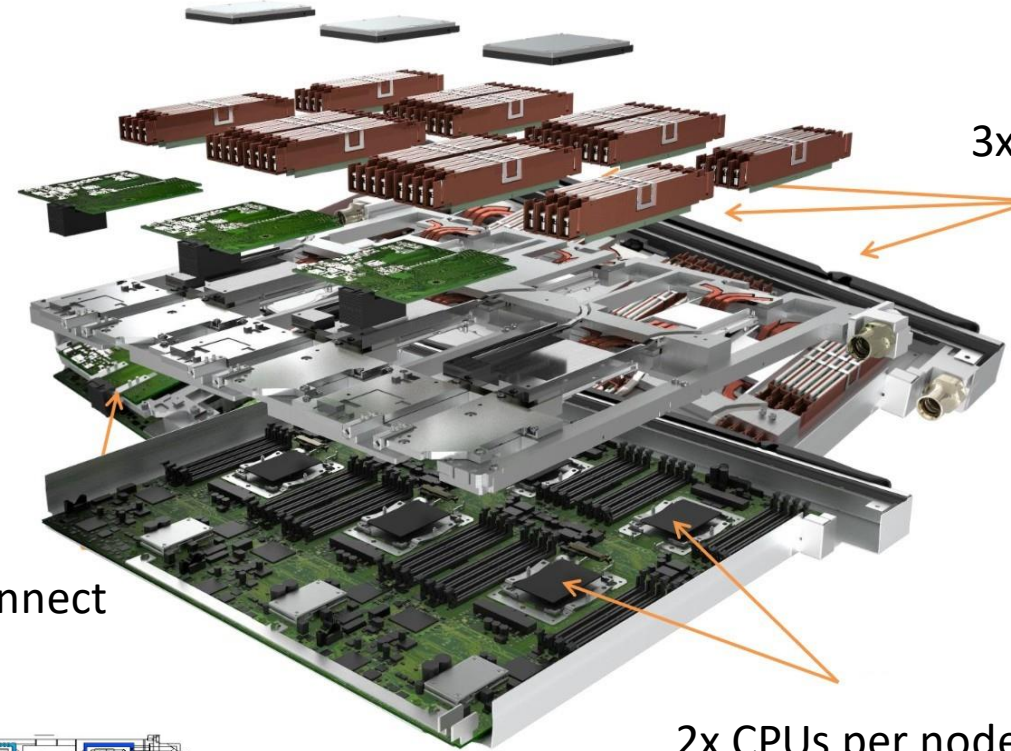
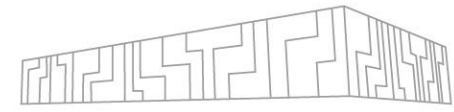


# DATA CENTER





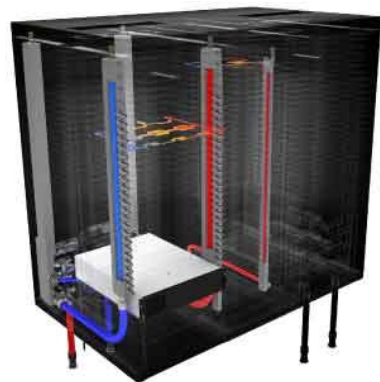
# CABINET



3x compute nodes

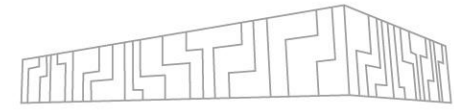
interconnect

2x CPUs per node





# PEAK PERFORMANCE



- FLOP = Floating point operation
- **Computer performance** = number of floating-point operations per second  
FLOPS (Flop/s)

- Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8280M Processor

▪ <b>number of compute nodes</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>
▪ number of CPUs	2	2
▪ frequency	2.7 GHz	2.7
▪ number of cores	28	28
▪ have FMA instruction	yes	2
▪ have 2 FMA units	yes	2
▪ SIMD width	512 bit = 8 double precision	8

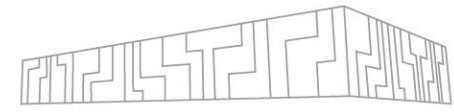
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**4 838 000 Gflop/s**

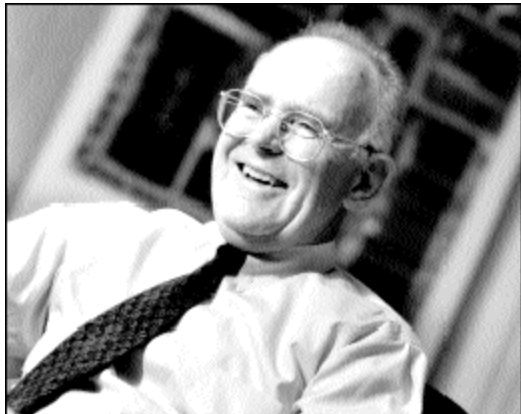
**4 838 Tflop/s**

**4.8 Pflop/s**

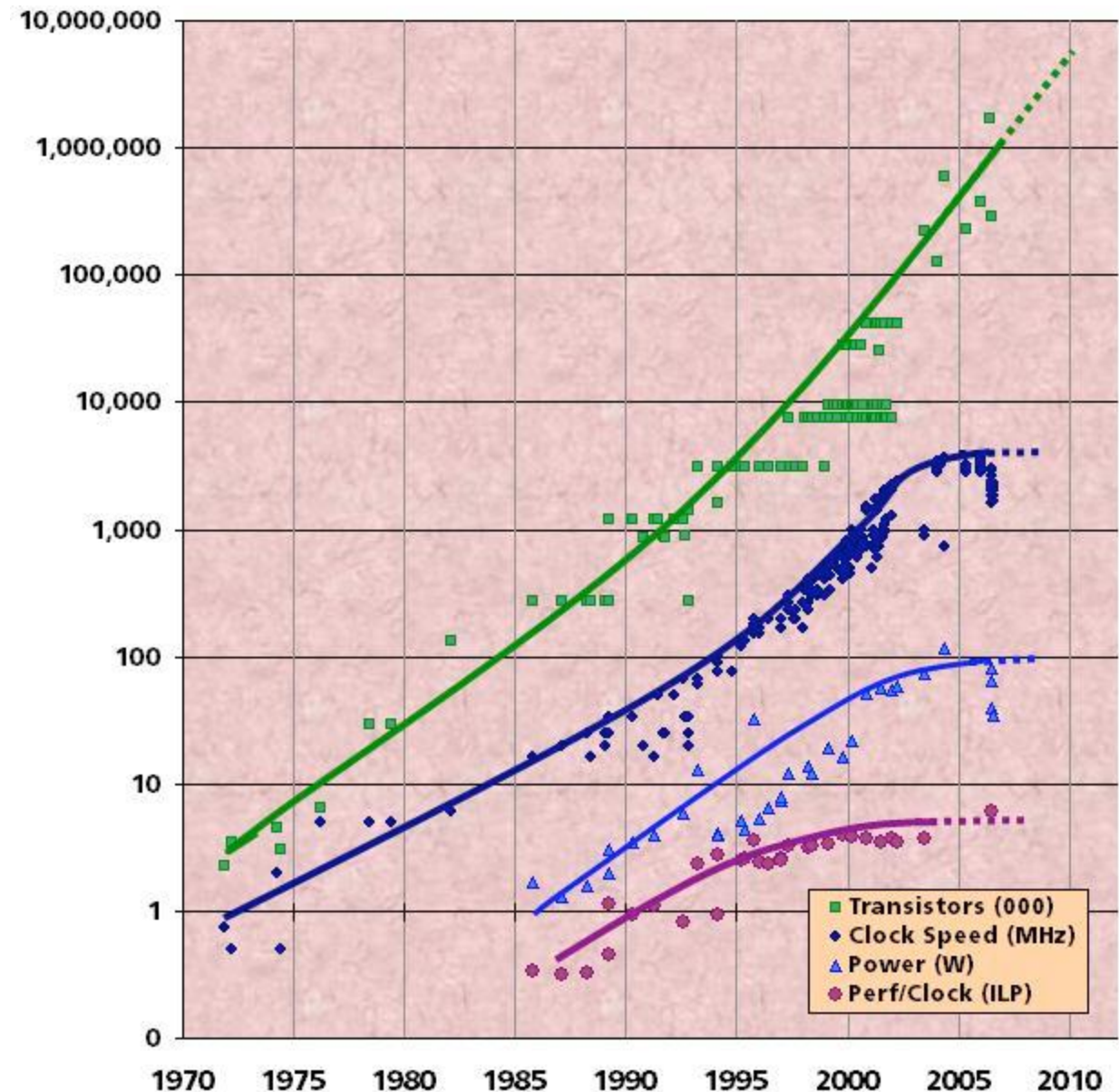
# MOORE'S LAW



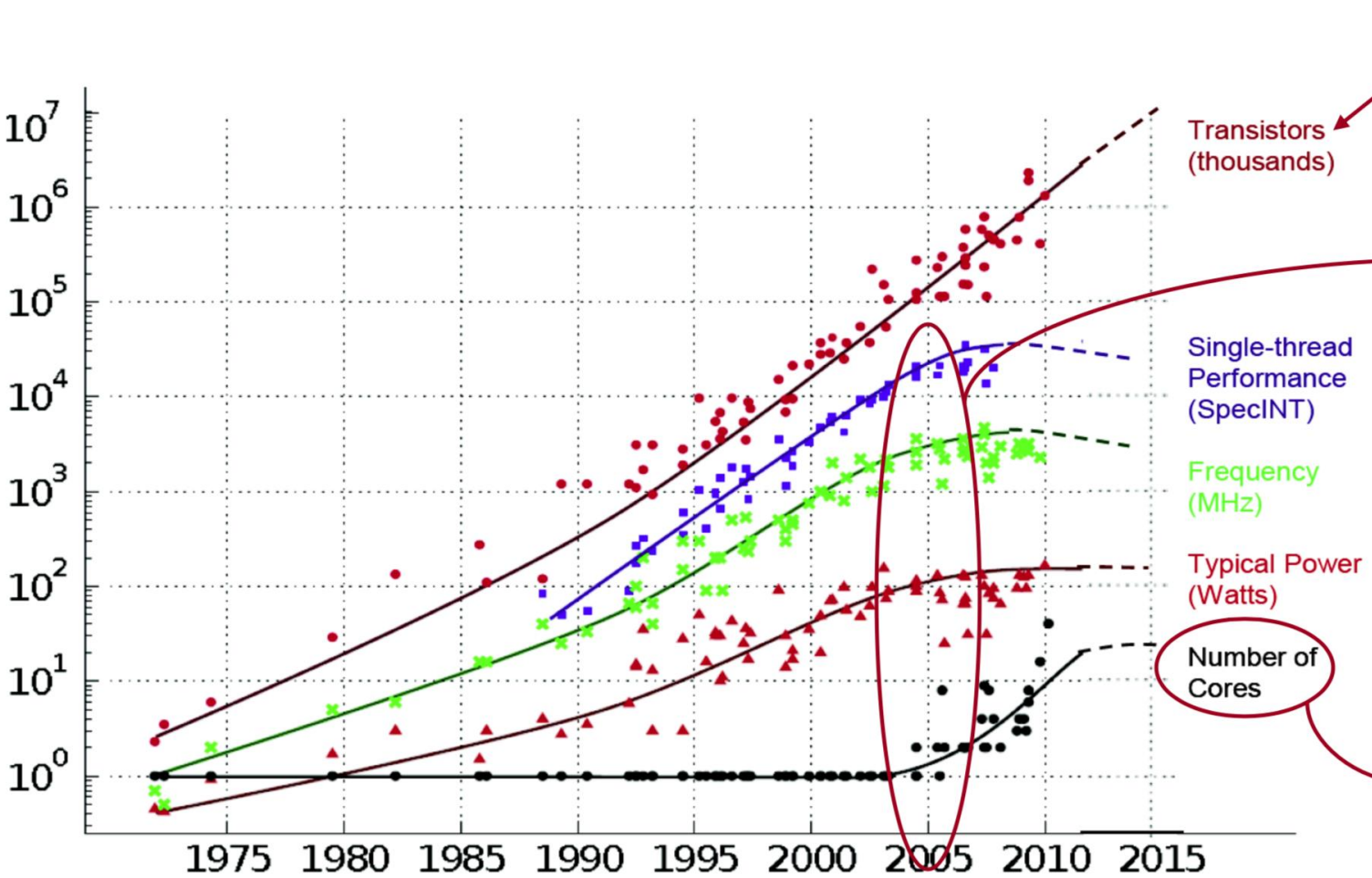
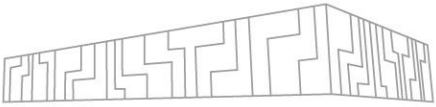
- Chip density is continuing increase  $\sim 2x$  every 2 years
- Clock speed is not
- Number of processor cores has to double instead
- Parallelism must be exposed to and managed by software



Slide source: Jack Dongarra



# MOORE'S LAW



Transistor count doubles every 18 months, Moore's Law

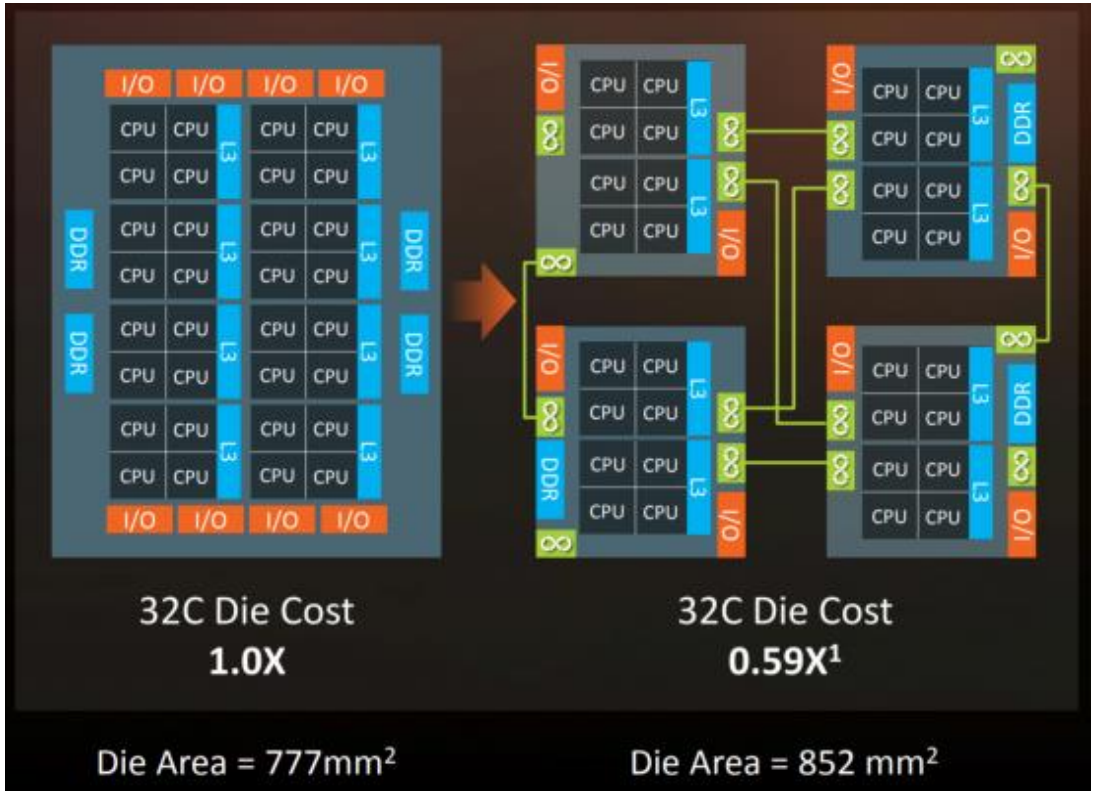
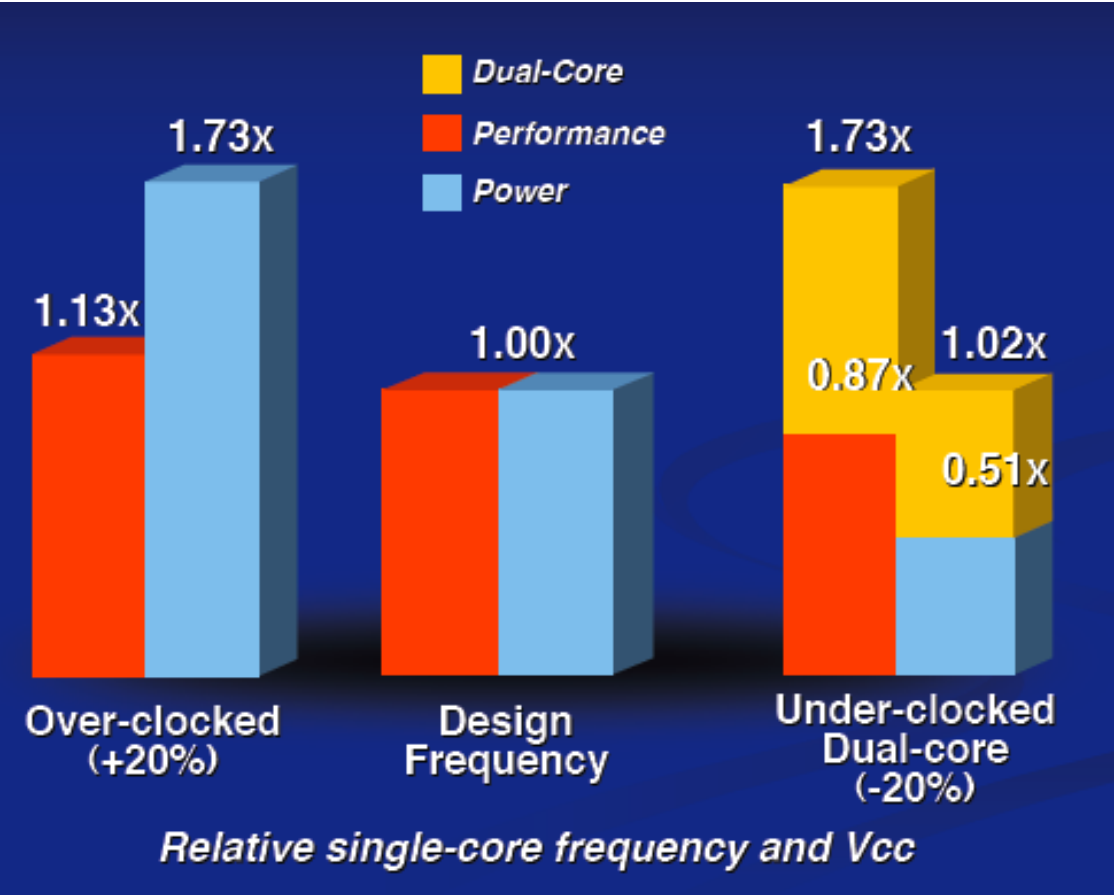
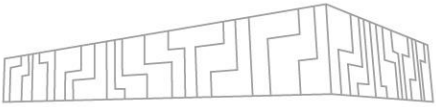
### The Power Wall

- Power dissipation of single-core processors becomes prohibitive
- The "Free Performance Lunch" of frequency scaling is over!

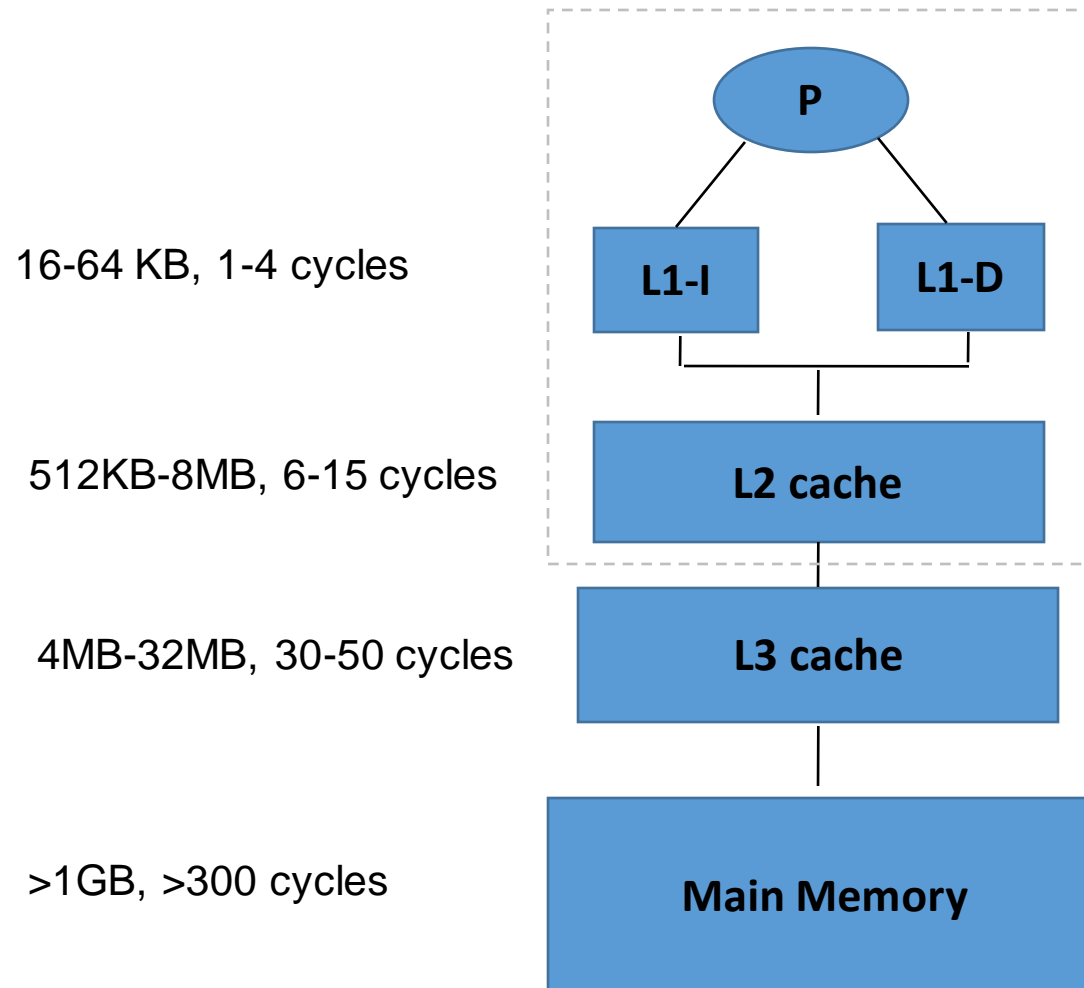
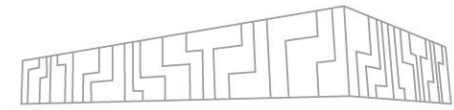
*Performance can only grow through node-level parallelism!*

Original data collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond and C. Batten  
Dotted line extrapolations by C. Moore

# MODERN CPU DESIGN

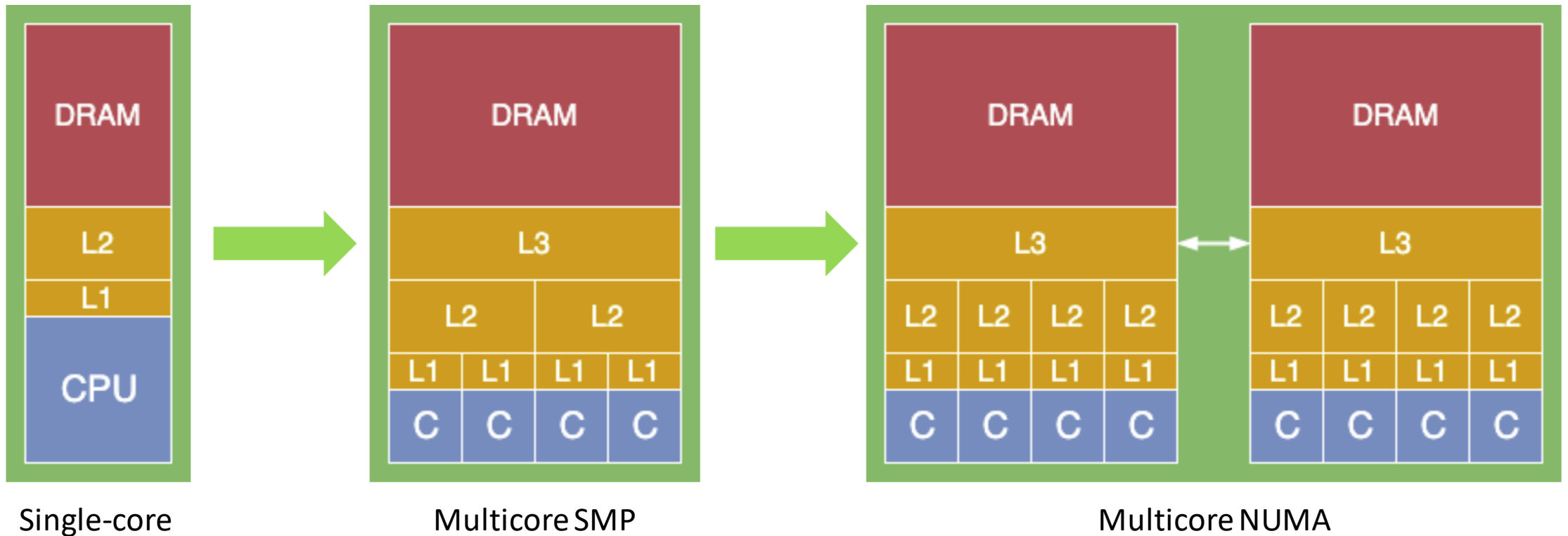
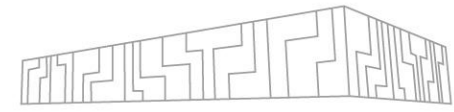


# TYPICAL MEMORY HIERARCHY



- Access time to main memory is 100's of clock cycles
- Use a small but fast storage near processor
- Works due to locality

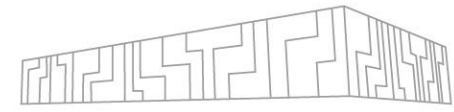
# HPC BUILDING BLOCKS: CPU



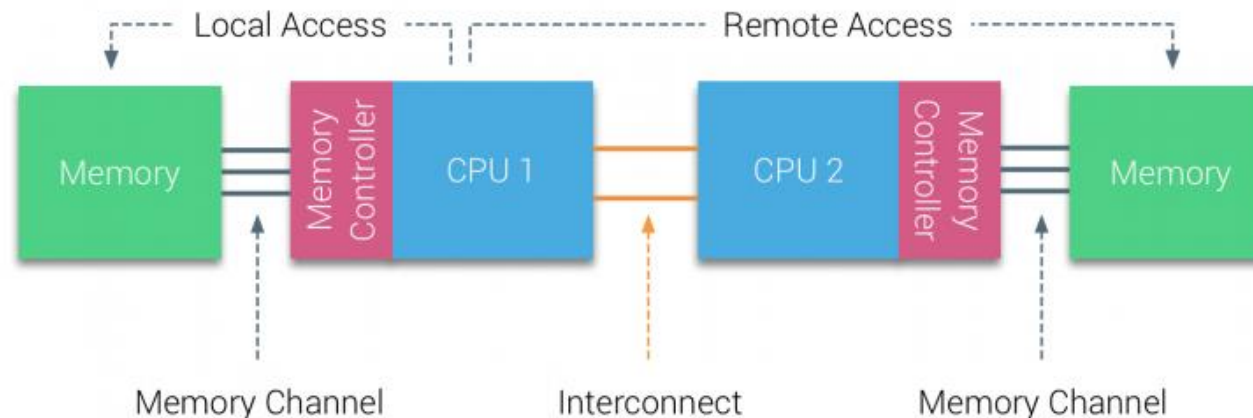
SMP: Symmetric Multi-processor  
NUMA: Non-Uniform Memory Access



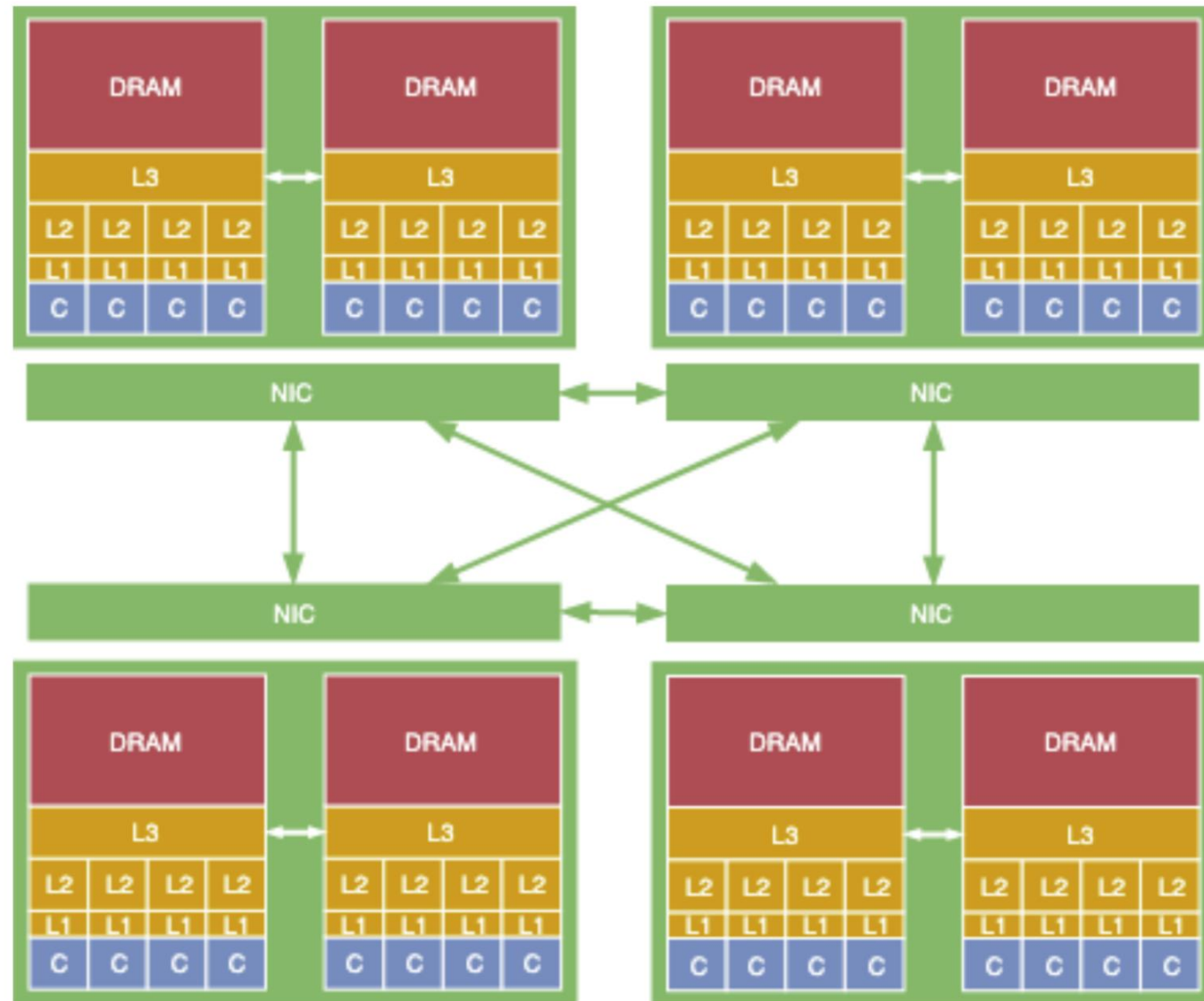
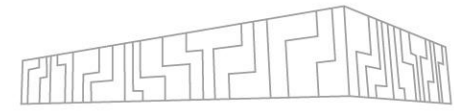
# NUMA & CC-NUMA



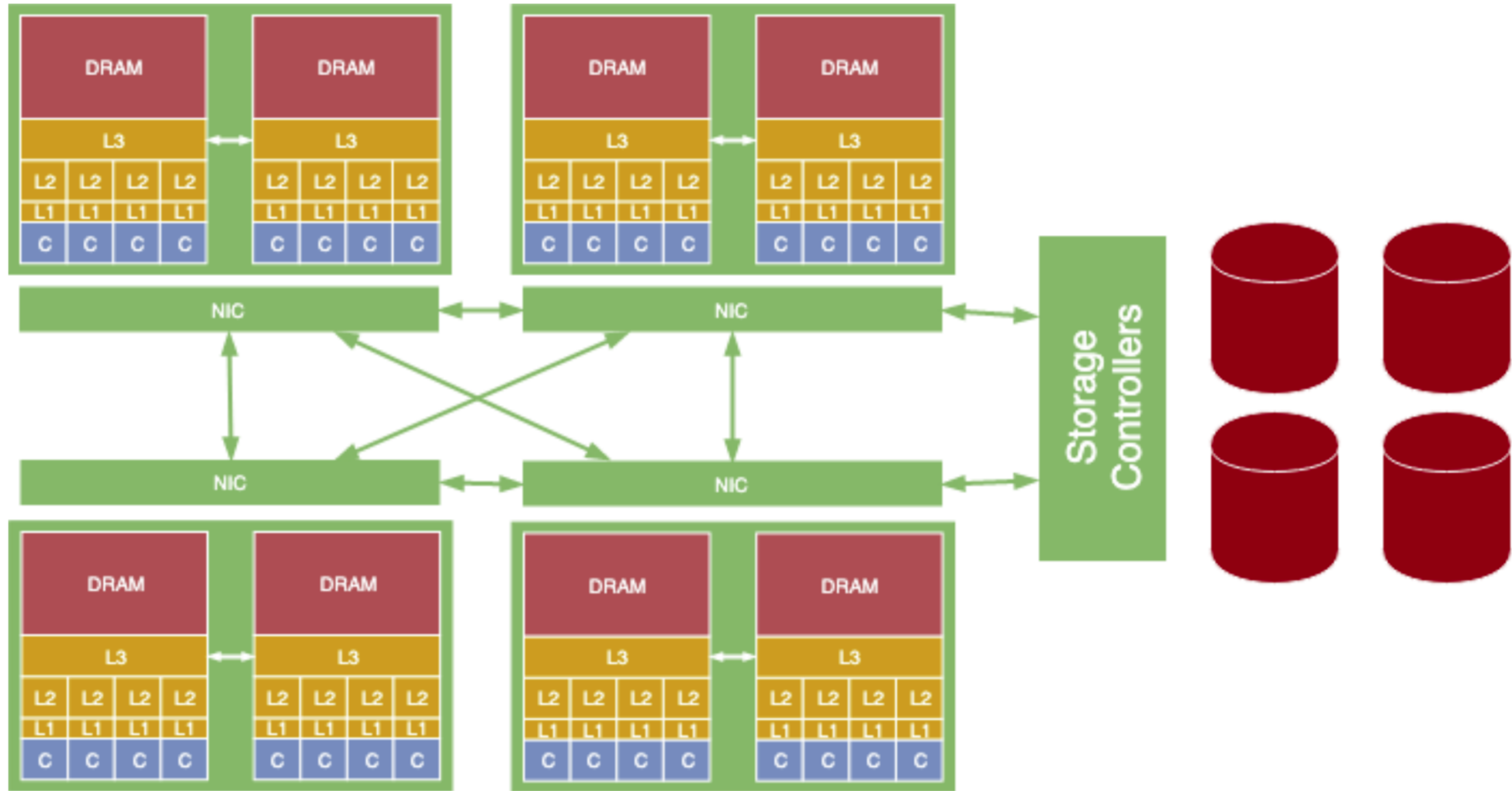
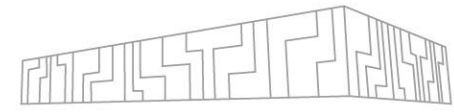
- **NUMA** – Non-Uniform Memory Access
- Aims at surpassing the scalability limits of the UMA architecture due to **memory bandwidth bottleneck**
- Memory physically shared, but access to different portions of the memory may require **significantly different times**
  - local memory access is the fastest, access across link is slower
- **Caches** used to level access times
  - technically difficult to maintain cache consistency
- **Cache coherency (CC)** accomplished at the **hardware level** (expensive)
  - if one processor updates a location in shared memory, all the other processors learn about the update



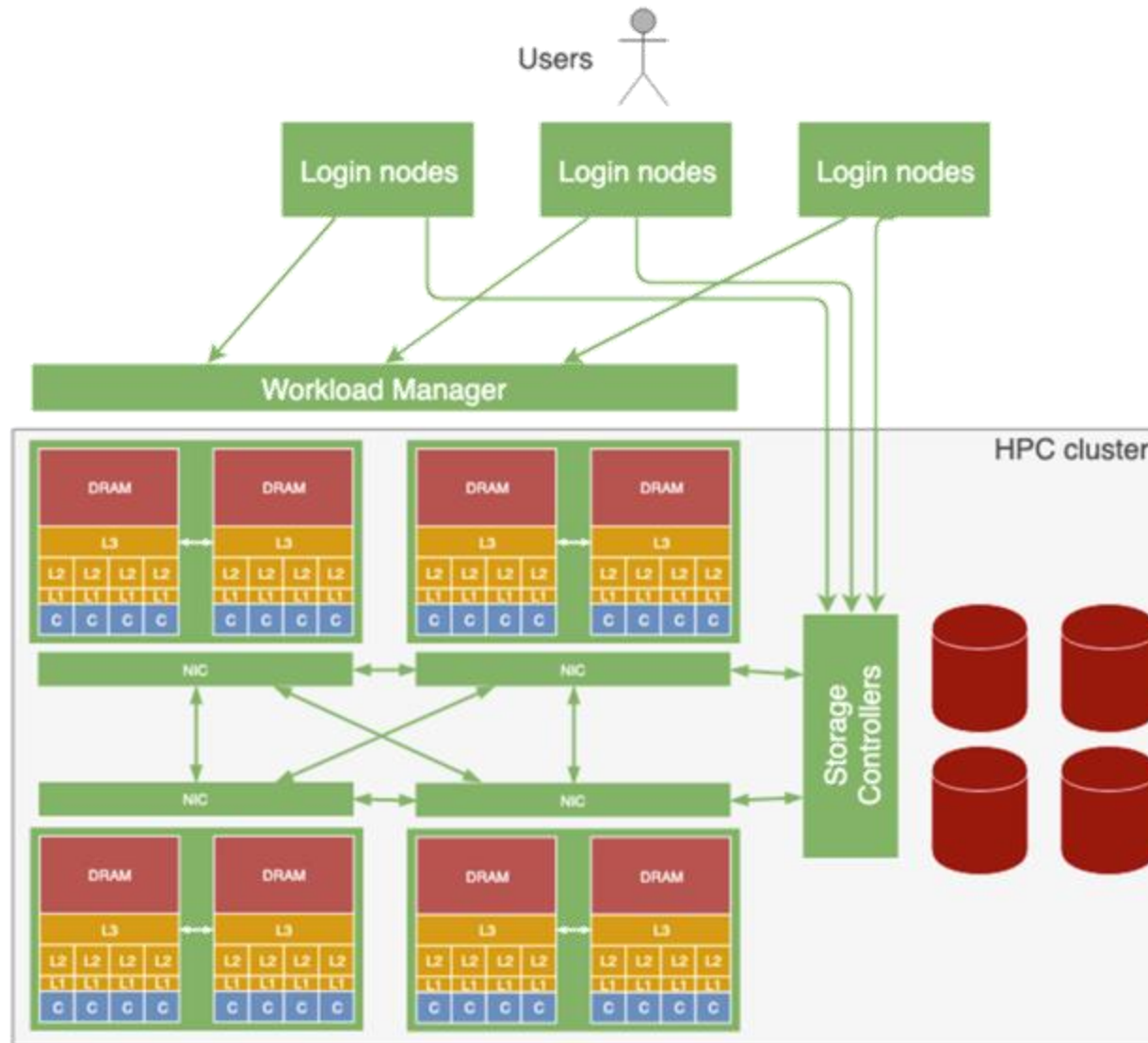
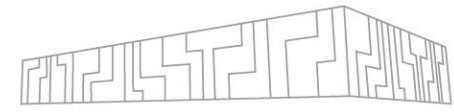
# HPC BUILDING BLOCKS: NETWORK



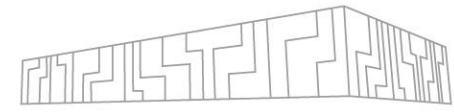
# HPC BUILDING BLOCKS: STORAGE



# HPC BUILDING BLOCKS: LOGIN+SCHEDULER

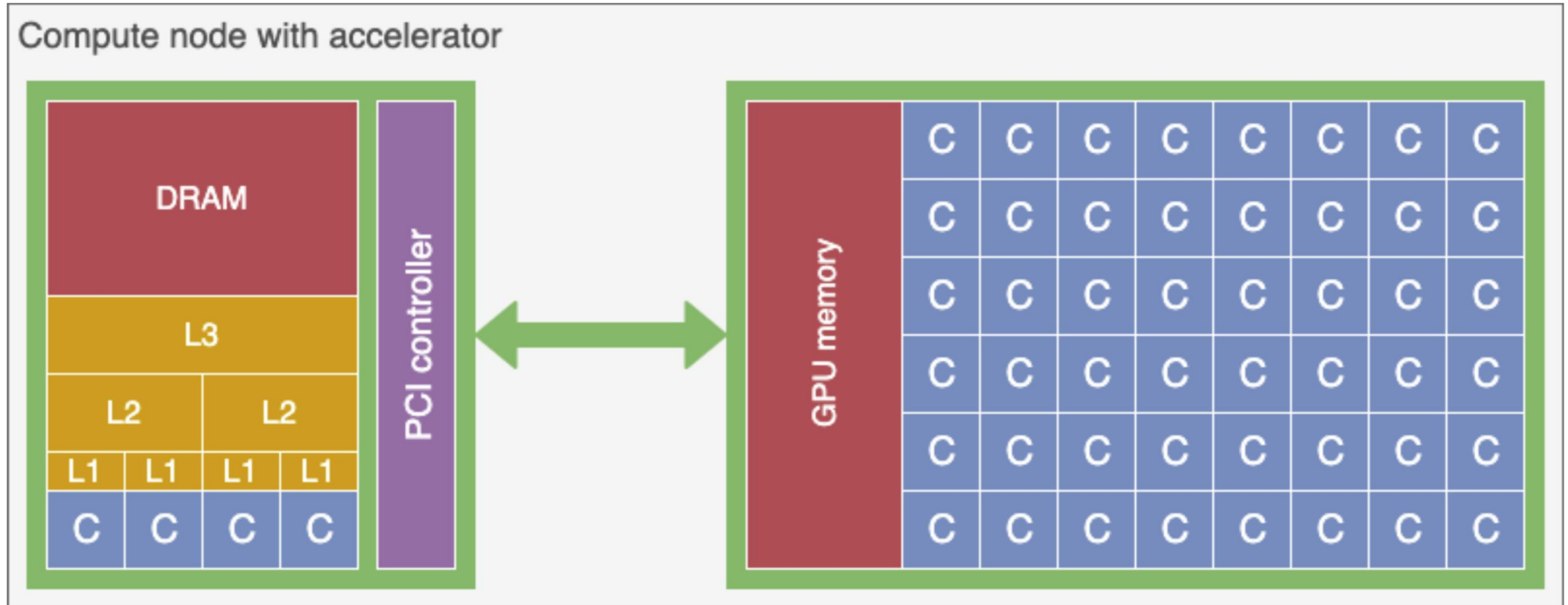
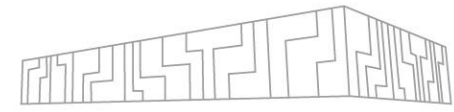


# BEYOND MULTICORE

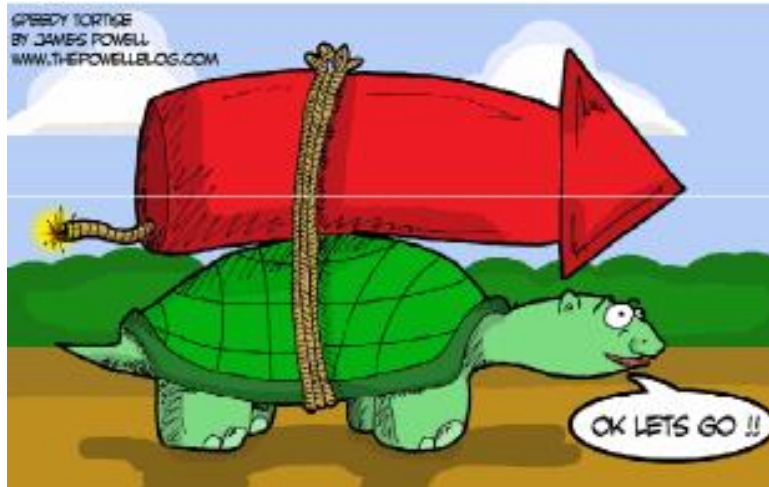
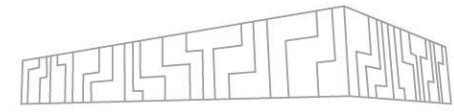


- Multicores have **limitations**
  - Fat cores (branch prediction, out-of-order execution, large caches)
    - Optimized for latency and multiprocessing
  - Still high frequencies
  - Still high-power consumption
  - But programming is easy; matches better our brain's serial way of thinking
  
- **Accelerators** are taking the opposite direction
  - Low frequencies, thus lower power consumption
  - Die area dedicated to processing units rather than control or caches
  - Suitable for very specific workloads; not for general-purpose tasks
  - Programming not so straightforward; we must think “parallel” now

# HPC BUILDING BLOCKS: ACCELERATOR



# HETEROGENEOUS COMPUTING



FPGA



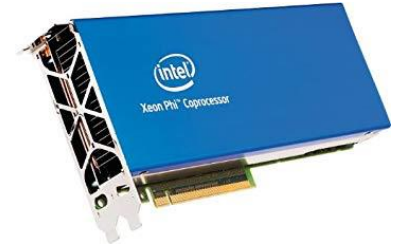
Cell



GPU



Xeon Phi

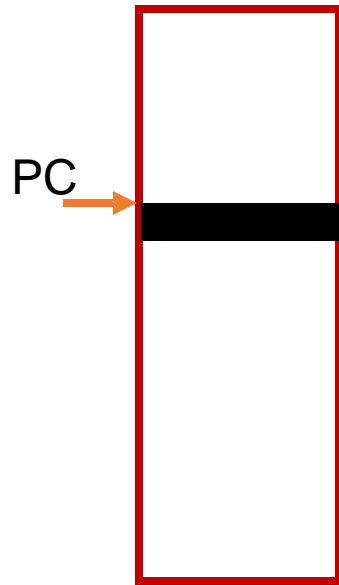
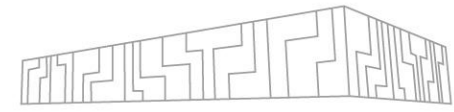


Microprocessor

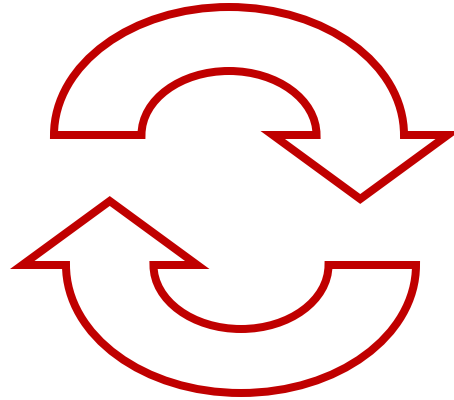
## Hardware Accelerators - Speeding up the Slow Part of the Code

- Enable higher performance through fine-grained parallelism
- Offer higher computational density than CPUs
- Accelerators present heterogeneity!

# ACCELERATED EXECUTION MODEL

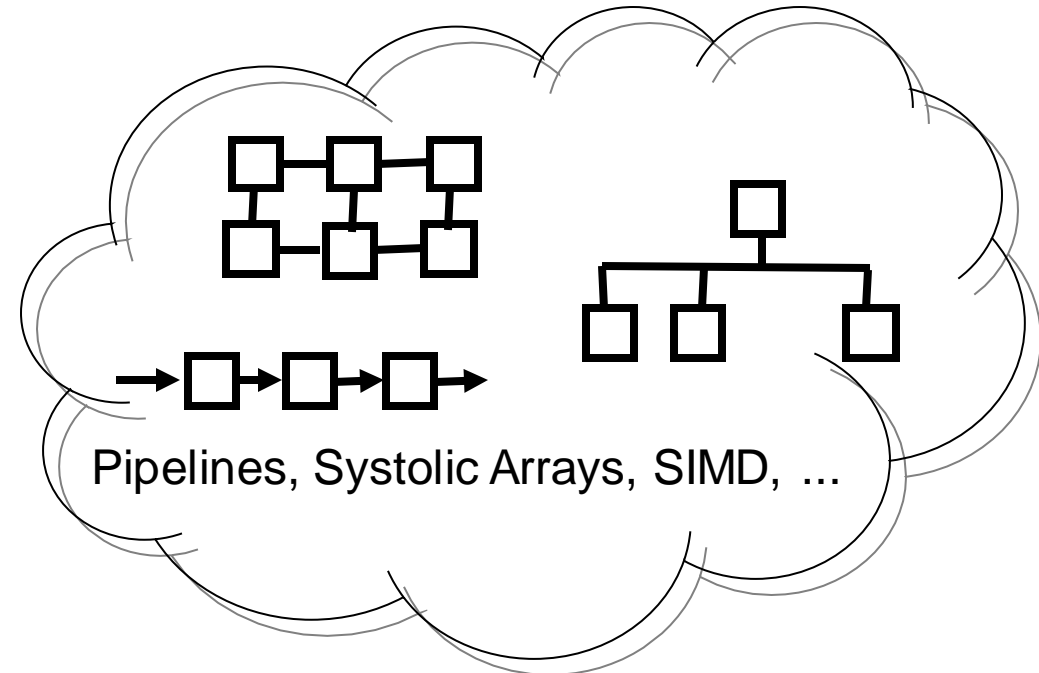


- Transfer of Control
- Input Data



- Output Data
- Transfer of Control

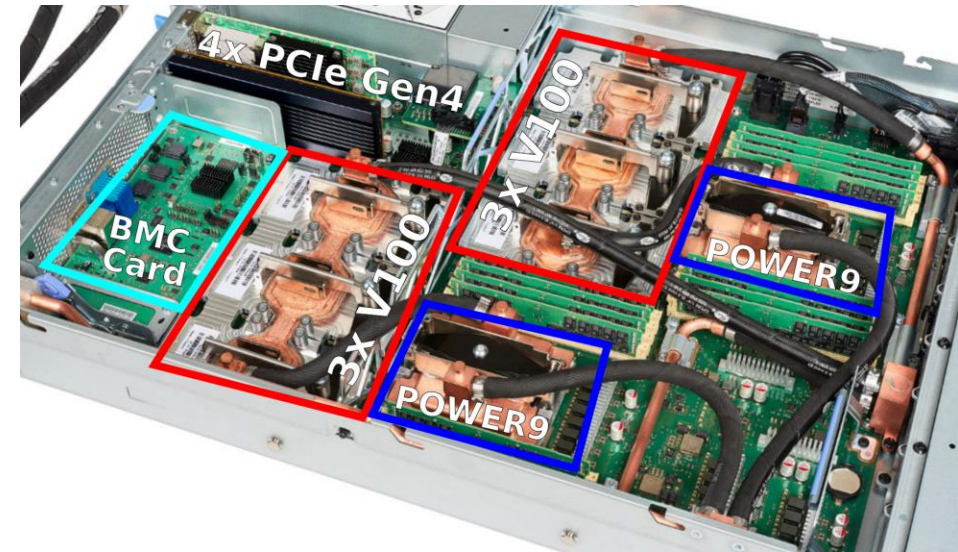
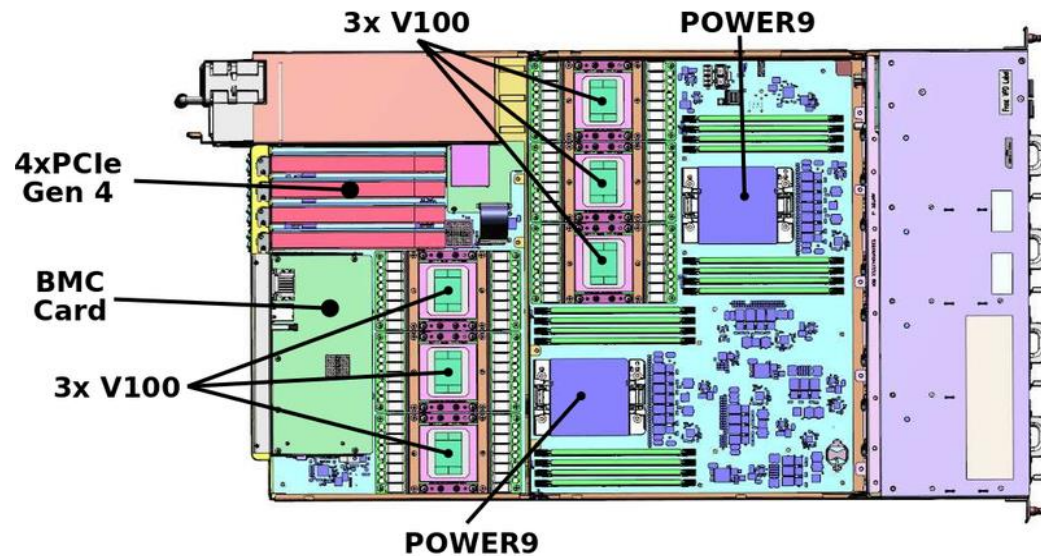
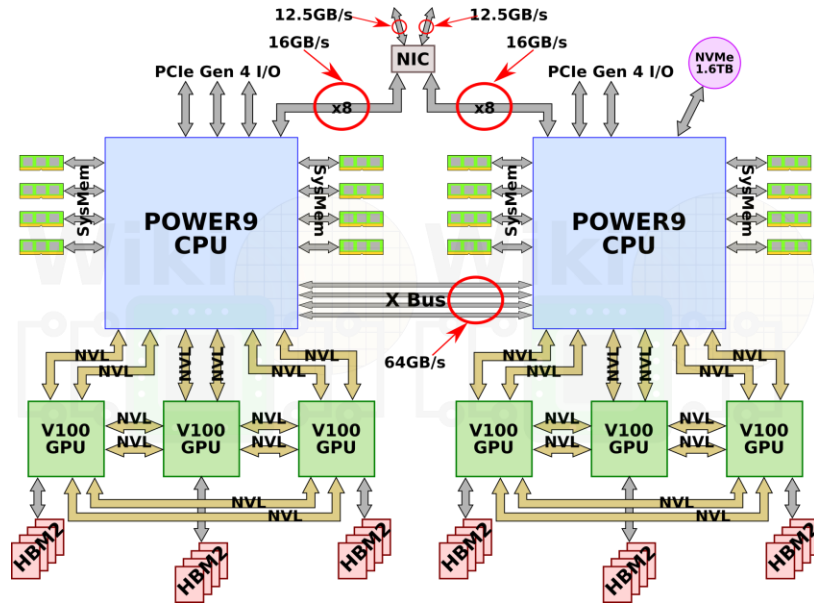
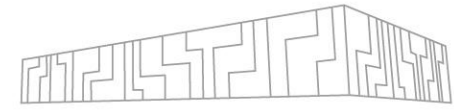
**FPGA, GPU, Cell CBE, ...**



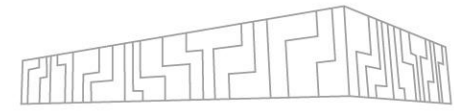
- Fine grain computations with the accelerators, others with the MP
- Interaction between accelerator and MP can be blocking or asynchronous
- This scenario is replicated across the whole system and standard HPC parallel programming paradigms used for interactions



# SUMMIT SUPERCOMPUTER (2018)



# TENSOR CORES



- Mixed (half) precision computing - tensor cores
- From Ampere architecture also double precision!

## CUDA TENSOR CORE PROGRAMMING

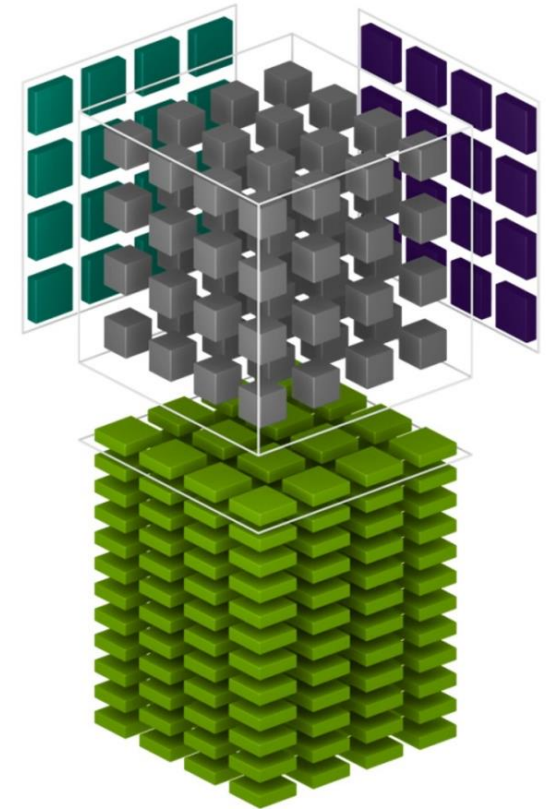
16x16x16 Warp Matrix Multiply and Accumulate (WMMA)

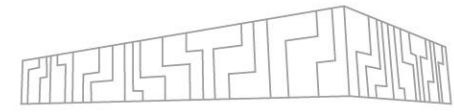
```
wmma::mma_sync(Dmat, Amat, Bmat, Cmat);
```

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \text{FP16 or FP32} & \text{FP16} & \text{FP16} & \text{FP16 or FP32} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \text{FP16 or FP32} \end{pmatrix}$$

The diagram shows a matrix multiplication operation. On the left, a large matrix 'D' is represented as a grid of 16x16 elements. This matrix is the result of multiplying two 16x16 matrices, 'A' (teal) and 'B' (purple), and then adding a 16x16 matrix 'C' (green). The precision of the matrices is indicated below them: 'FP16 or FP32' for 'D' and 'C', and 'FP16' for 'A' and 'B'. A plus sign is placed between the two main matrix terms.

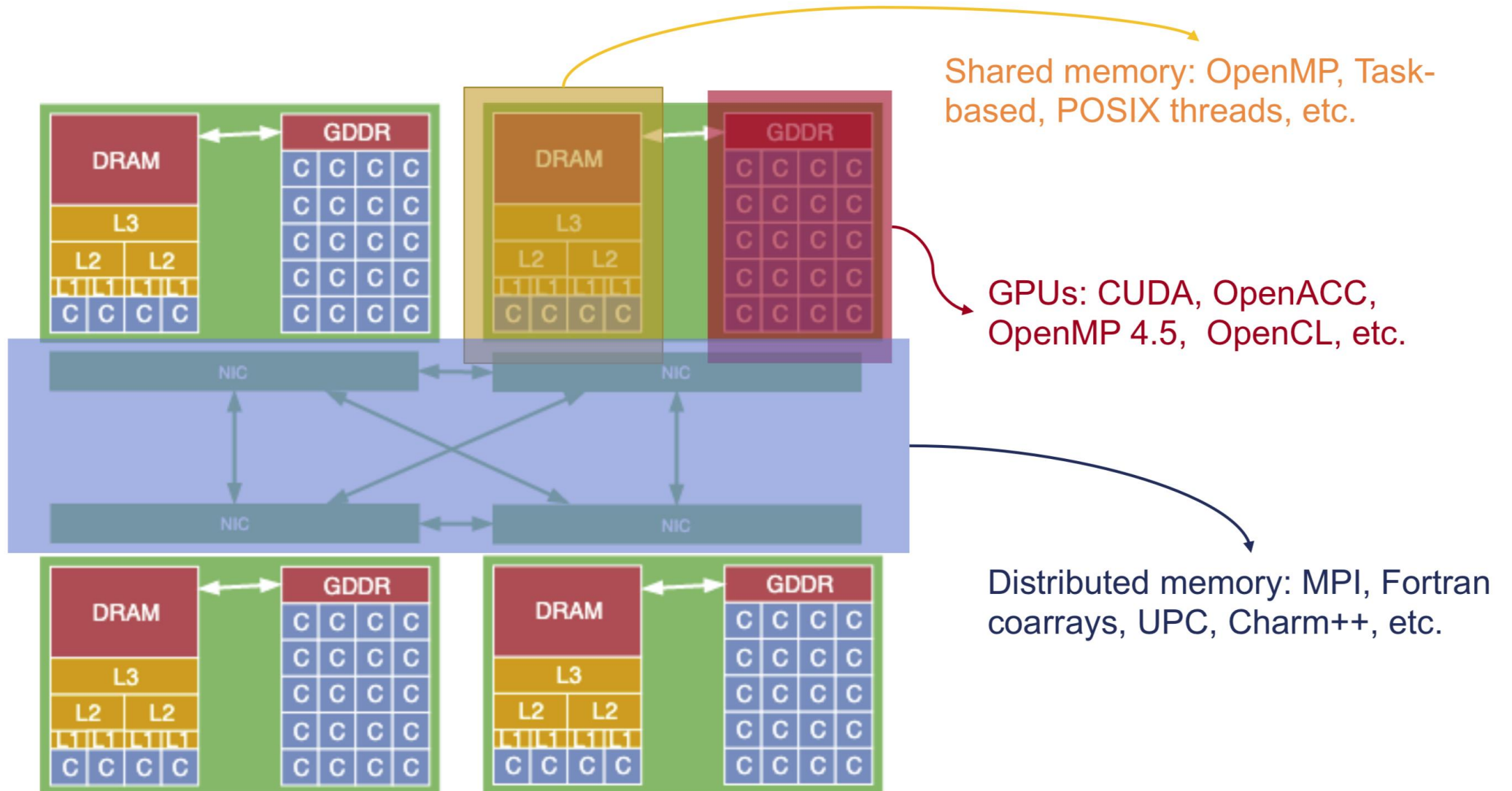
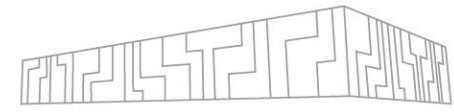
$$D = AB + C$$



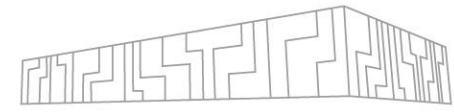


# SOFTWARE

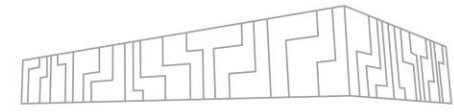
# HOW TO WRITE HPC CODE?



# PARALLEL COMPUTING



# PARALLEL ALGORITHM SCALABILITY

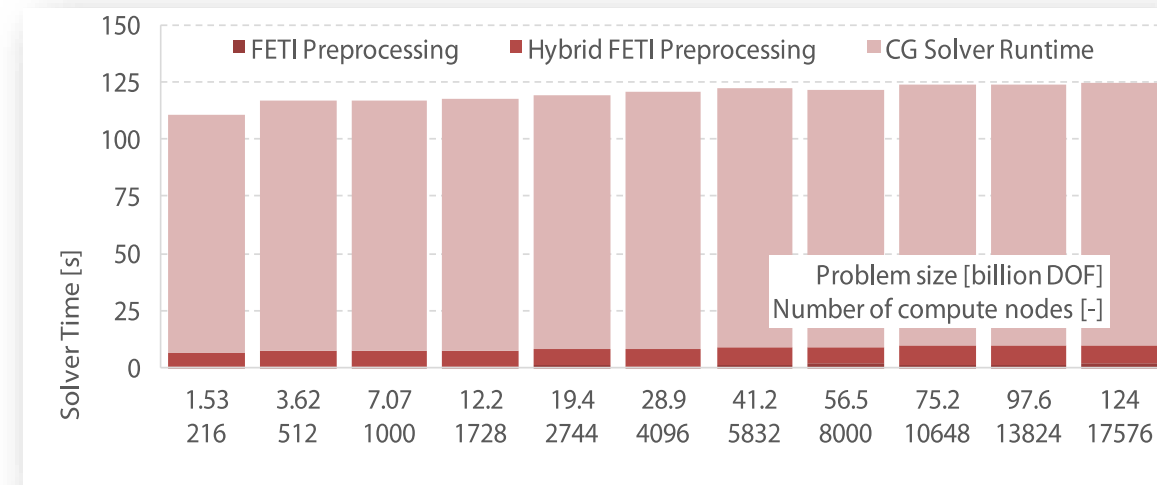
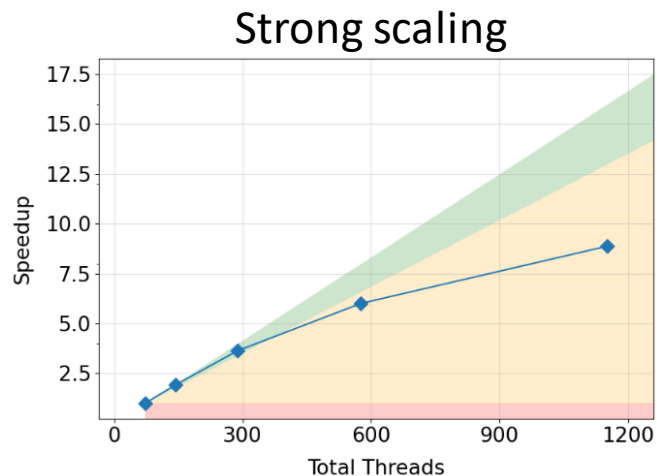


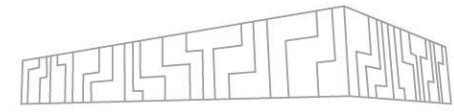
## | Strong scaling

- | Solve a problem using twice more resources
- | Expected performance – get result in half of time = linear scaling
- | Superlinear scaling
- | Strong scalability has a limitation!

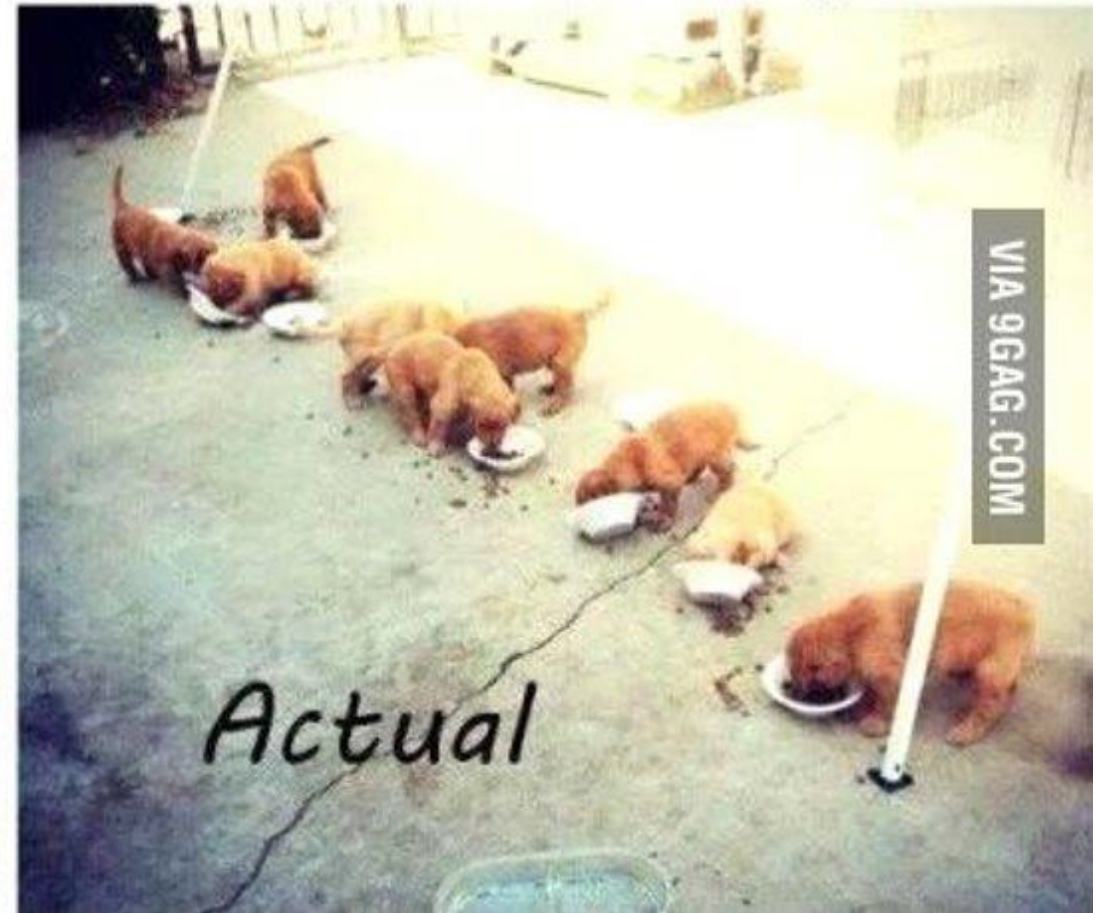
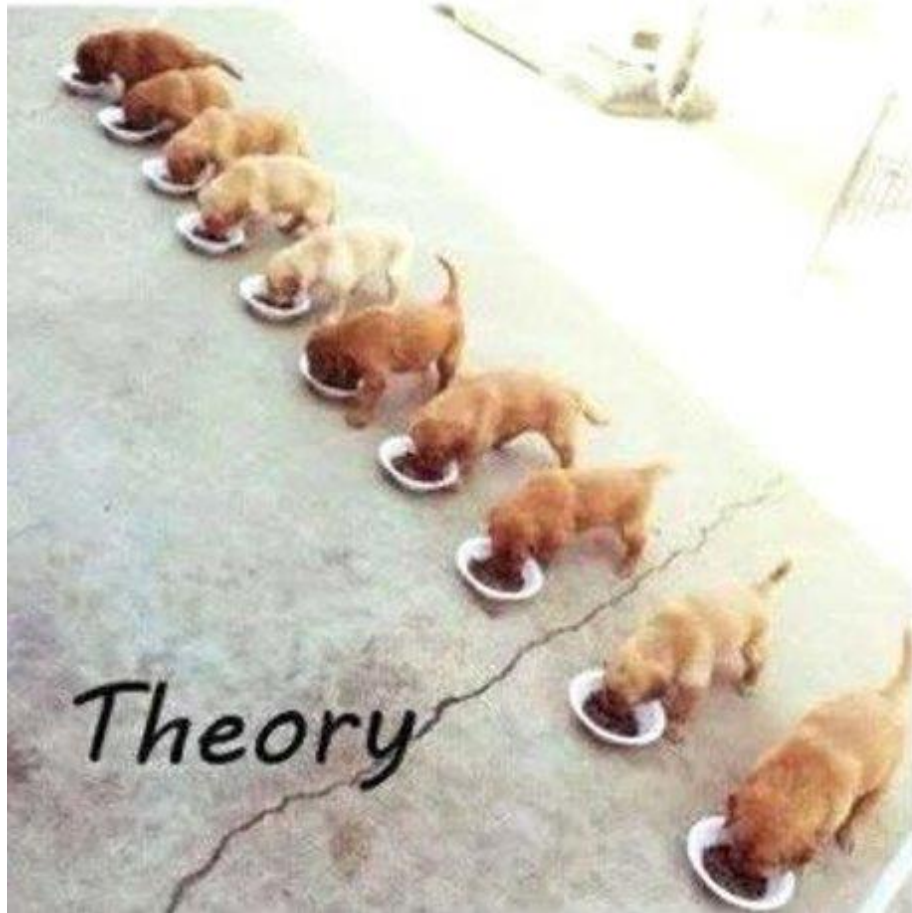
## | Weak scaling

- | Solving a twice larger problem using twice more resources
- | Expected performance – get result in constant time

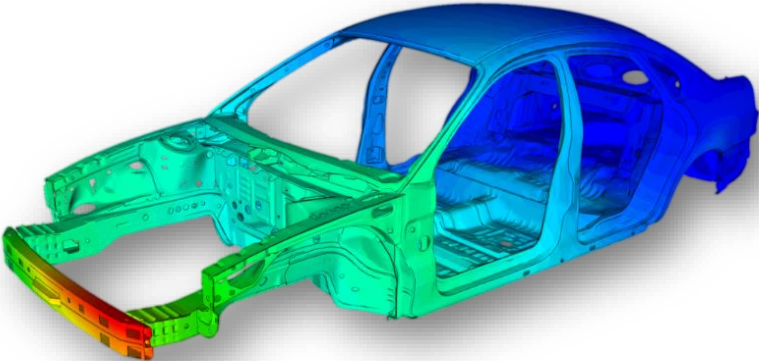
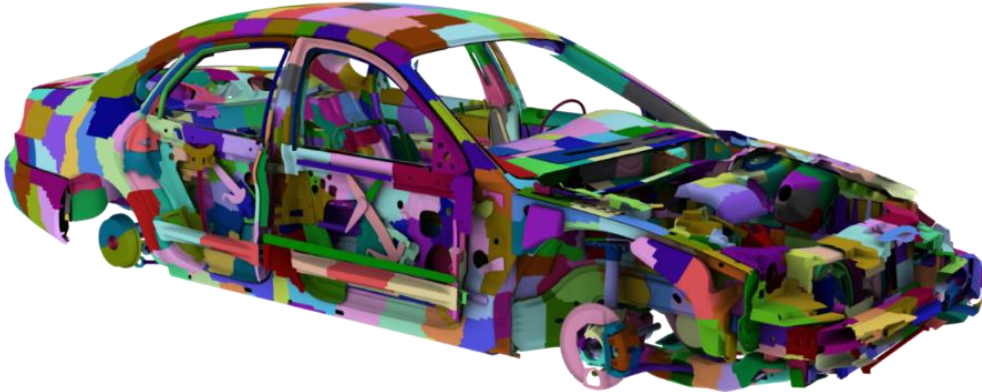
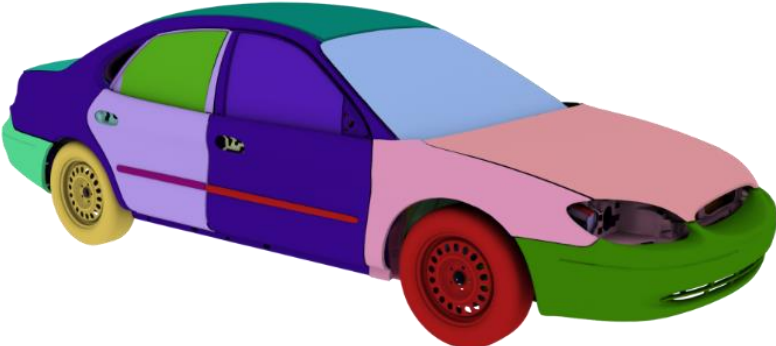
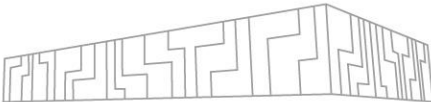




## *Multithreaded programming*

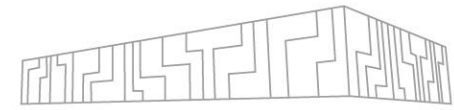


# PARALLEL COMPUTING



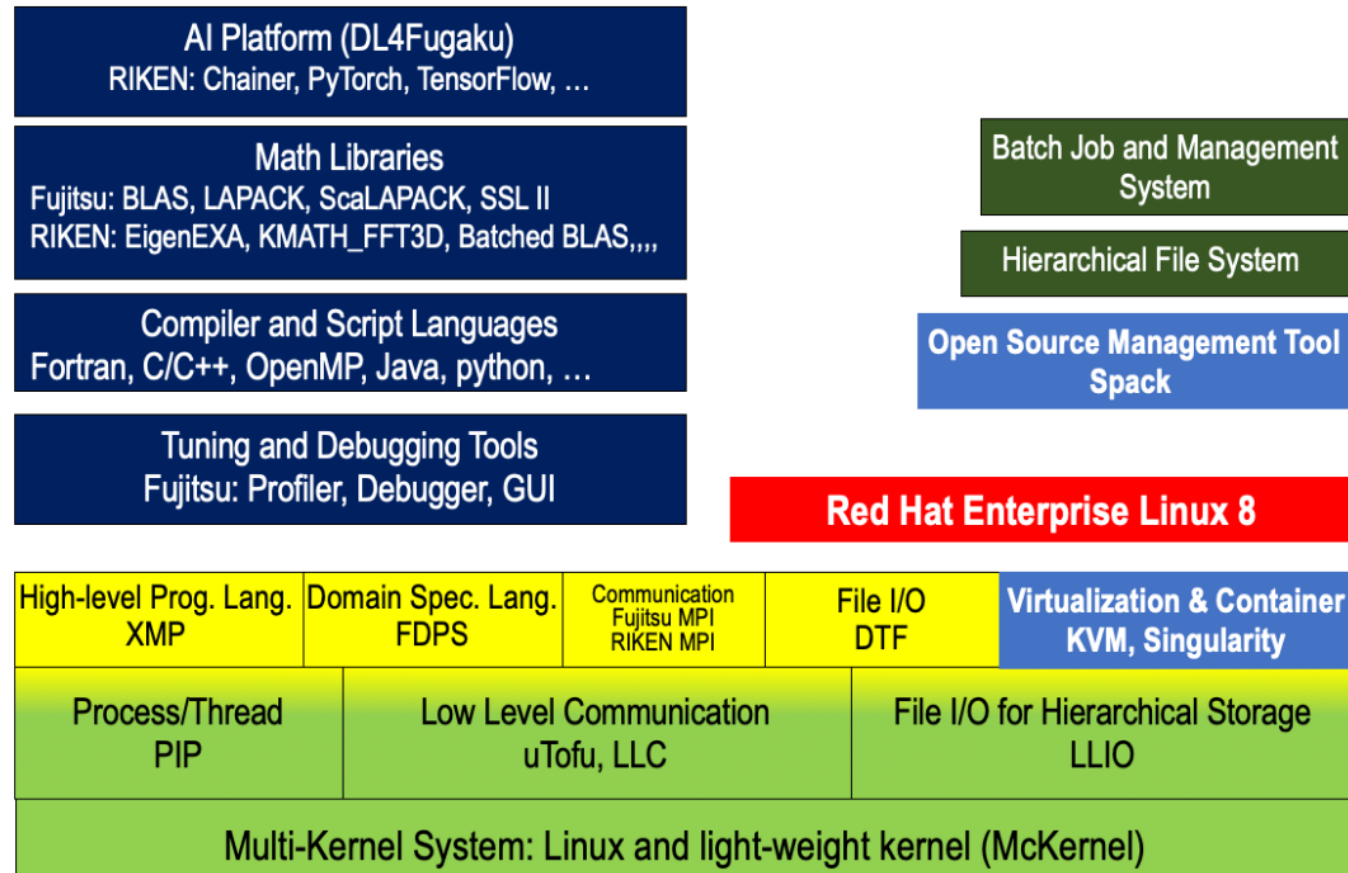


# PRE-INSTALLED SOFTWARE

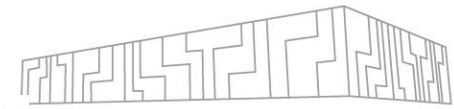


- Environment Module System
  - Modification of the environment paths
  - Software in several versions

## Fugaku software stack

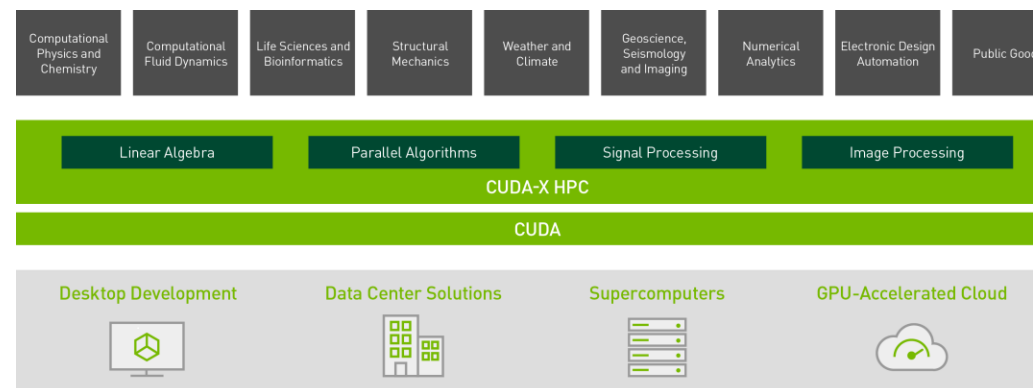
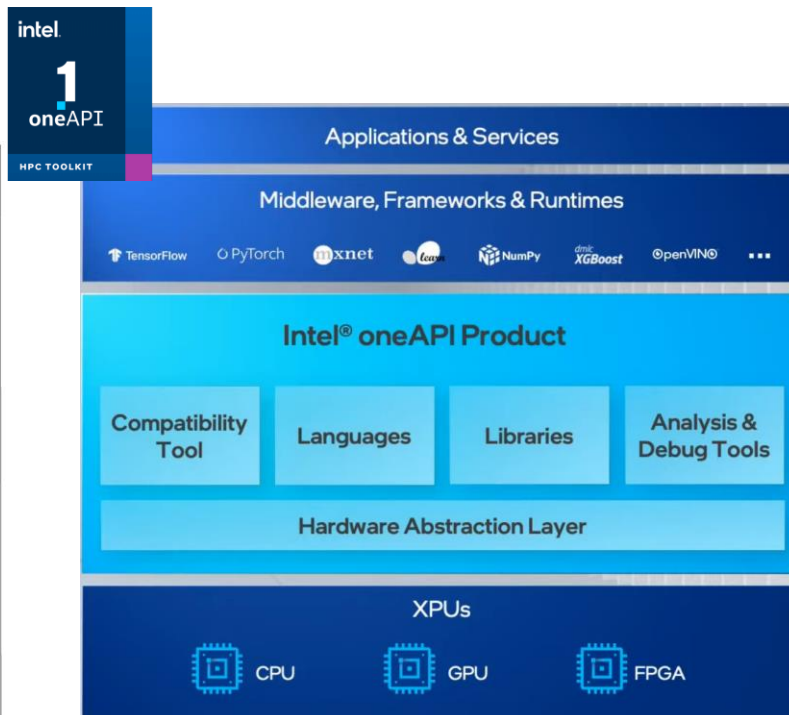


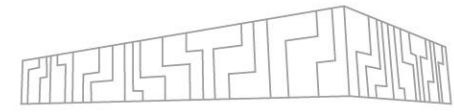
# EXASCALE SOFTWARE STACK



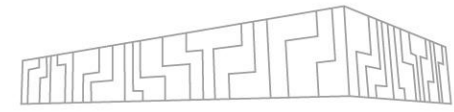
## Simplified software development for heterogenous hardware

- Intel oneAPI
- AMD ROCm
- CUDA-X HPC & AI software stack





# TRENDS



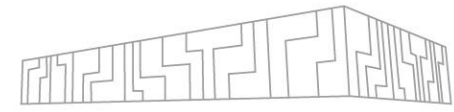
# Path to exascale

# TOP500 LIST

- List of the most powerful supercomputers
- Updated 2x a year – ISC (June) and SC (November)
- From 1993 High Performance Linpack (HPL) benchmark
- From 2017 also High-Performance Conjugate Gradient (HPCG) Benchmark
- From 2013 Green500 list
- From 2019 HPL-AI – not a list yet - mixed-precision algorithms



# TOP500 LIST HPL + HPCG



ARM

Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	Rpeak (PFlop/s)	Power (kW)
1	<b>Frontier</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	8,730,112	1,102.00	1,685.65	21,100
2	<b>Supercomputer Fugaku</b> - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan	7,630,848	442.01	537.21	29,899
3	<b>LUMI</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE EuroHPC/CSC Finland	1,110,144	151.90	214.35	2,942
4	<b>Summit</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148.60	200.79	10,096
5	<b>Sierra</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94.64	125.71	7,438
6	<b>Sunway TaihuLight</b> - Sunway MPP, Sunway SW26010 260C 1.45GHz, Sunway, NRCPC National Supercomputing Center in Wuxi China	10,649,600	93.01	125.44	15,371
7	<b>Perlmutter</b> - HPE Cray EX235n, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Slingshot-10, HPE DOE/SC/LBNL/NERSC United States	761,856	70.87	93.75	2,589
8	<b>Selene</b> - NVIDIA DGX A100, AMD EPYC 7742 64C 2.25GHz, NVIDIA A100, Mellanox HDR Infiniband, Nvidia NVIDIA Corporation United States	555,520	63.46	79.22	2,646
9	<b>Tianhe-2A</b> - TH-IVB-FEP Cluster, Intel Xeon E5-2692v2 12C 2.2GHz, TH Express-2, Matrix-2000, NUDT National Super Computer Center in Guangzhou China	4,981,760	61.44	100.68	18,482
10	<b>Adastra</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE Grand Equipement National de Calcul Intensif - Centre Informatique National de l'Enseignement Suprieur (GENCI-CINES) France	319,072	46.10	61.61	921

EU

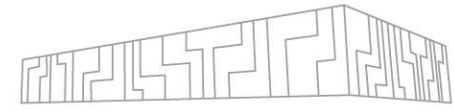
3, 10  
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17

Rank	TOP500 Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	HPCG (TFlop/s)
1	2	<b>Supercomputer Fugaku</b> - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan	7,630,848	442.01	16004.50
2	4	<b>Summit</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148.60	2925.75
3	3	<b>LUMI</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE EuroHPC/CSC Finland	1,110,144	151.90	1935.73
4	7	<b>Perlmutter</b> - HPE Cray EX235n, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Slingshot-10, HPE DOE/SC/LBNL/NERSC United States	761,856	70.87	1905.44
5	5	<b>Sierra</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94.64	1795.67
6	8	<b>Selene</b> - NVIDIA DGX A100, AMD EPYC 7742 64C 2.25GHz, NVIDIA A100, Mellanox HDR Infiniband, Nvidia NVIDIA Corporation United States	555,520	63.46	1622.51
7	11	<b>JUWELS Booster Module</b> - Bull Sequana XH2000, AMD EPYC 7402 24C 2.8GHz, NVIDIA A100, Mellanox HDR InfiniBand/ParTec ParaStation ClusterSuite, Atos Forschungszentrum Juelich [FZJ] Germany	449,280	44.12	1275.36
8	18	<b>Dammam-7</b> - Cray CS-Storm, Xeon Gold 6248 20C 2.5GHz, NVIDIA Tesla V100 SXM2, InfiniBand HDR 100, HPE Saudi Aramco Saudi Arabia	672,520	22.40	881.40
9	12	<b>HPC5</b> - PowerEdge C4140, Xeon Gold 6252 24C 2.1GHz, NVIDIA Tesla V100, Mellanox HDR Infiniband, DELL EMC Eni S.p.A. Italy	669,760	35.45	860.32
10	20	<b>Wisteria/BDEC-01 (Odyssey)</b> - PRIMEHPC FX1000, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu Information Technology Center, The University of Tokyo Japan	368,640	22.12	817.58

Frontier didn't  
make the HPCG  
submission on  
time

06/2022

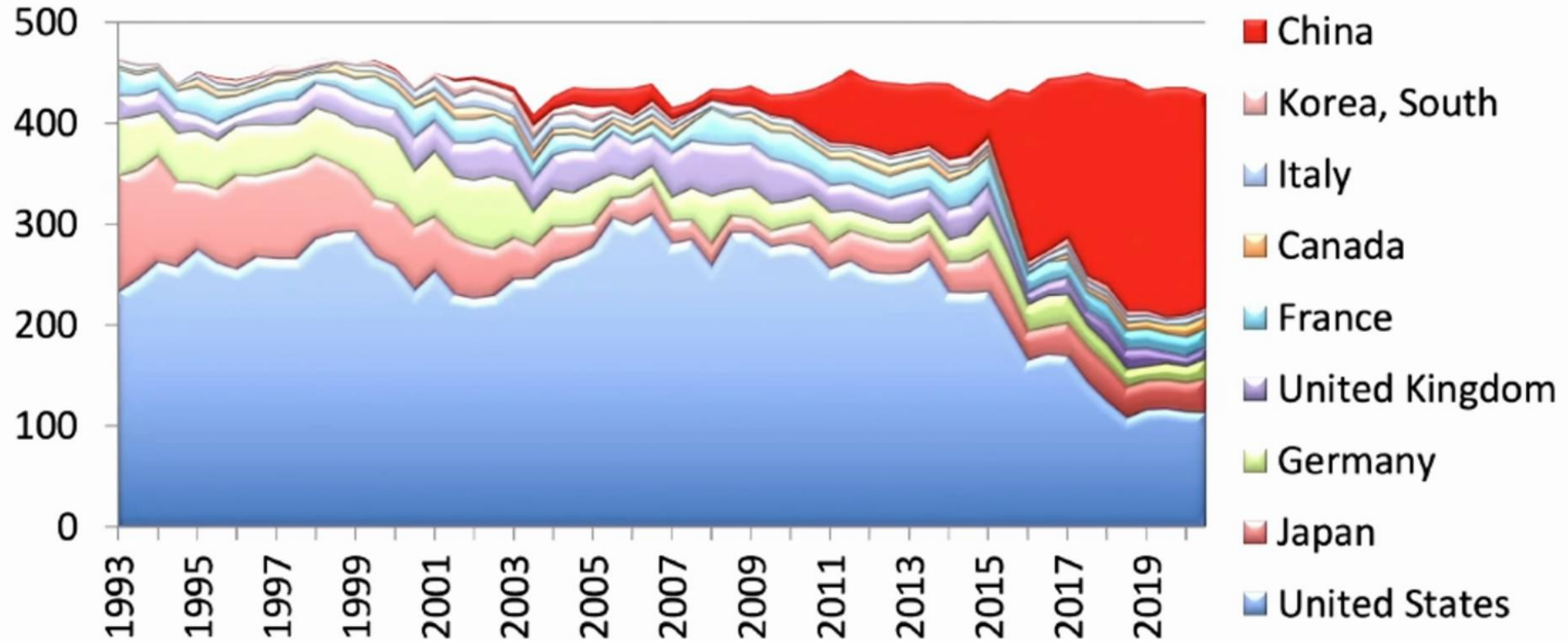
# TOP500 LIST



## COUNTRIES

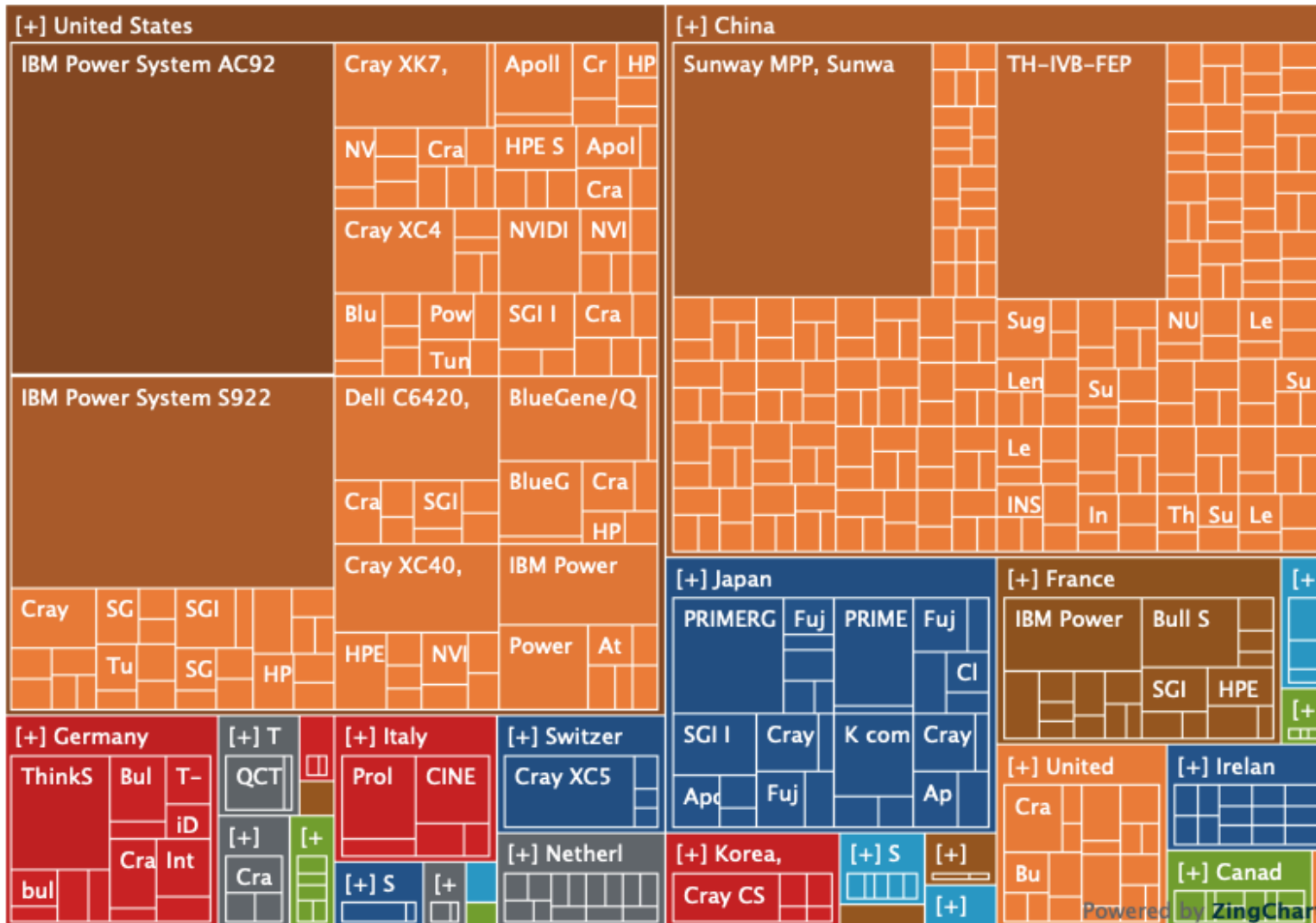
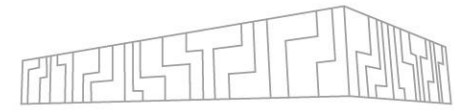


Where's Russia?!



11/2020

# TOP500 LIST

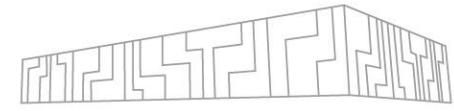


Countries	Count	System Share (%)	Rmax (GFlops)	Rpeak (GFlops)	Cores
China	220	44	466,872,778	887,822,195	26,935,688
United States	116	23.2	600,014,746	851,002,631	17,337,080
Japan	28	5.6	116,184,300	180,998,613	3,355,148
France	20	4	68,205,127	102,530,990	2,212,232
United Kingdom	18	3.6	39,955,369	49,191,669	1,518,312
Ireland	13	2.6	21,438,430	27,555,840	748,800
Netherlands	13	2.6	20,877,830	26,763,264	730,080
Germany	13	2.6	57,856,910	83,721,088	1,442,678
Canada	8	1.6	14,497,480	27,682,534	447,488
Australia	5	1	6,669,188	10,232,963	257,336
Italy	5	1	30,098,790	47,843,836	794,032
Korea, South	5	1	20,966,960	34,322,860	786,020
Singapore	5	1	7,719,590	9,891,840	268,800
Switzerland	4	0.8	25,373,050	32,173,545	529,940
Brazil	3	0.6	4,082,300	7,123,661	125,184
India	3	0.6	7,457,490	8,228,006	241,224
Saudi Arabia	3	0.6	10,109,130	13,858,214	325,940
South Africa	3	0.6	3,275,620	4,193,050	109,656
Finland	2	0.4	2,956,730	4,377,293	80,608
Russia	2	0.4	3,678,350	6,239,795	99,520
Sweden	2	0.4	4,771,700	6,773,346	131,968
Spain	2	0.4	7,615,800	11,699,115	171,576
Taiwan	2	0.4	10,325,150	17,297,190	197,552
Poland	1	0.2	1,670,090	2,348,640	55,728
Austria	1	0.2	2,726,078	3,761,664	37,920
Denmark	1	0.2	1,069,554	2,107,392	31,360
Czech Republic	1	0.2	1,457,730	2,011,641	76,896
Hong Kong	1	0.2	1,649,110	2,119,680	57,600

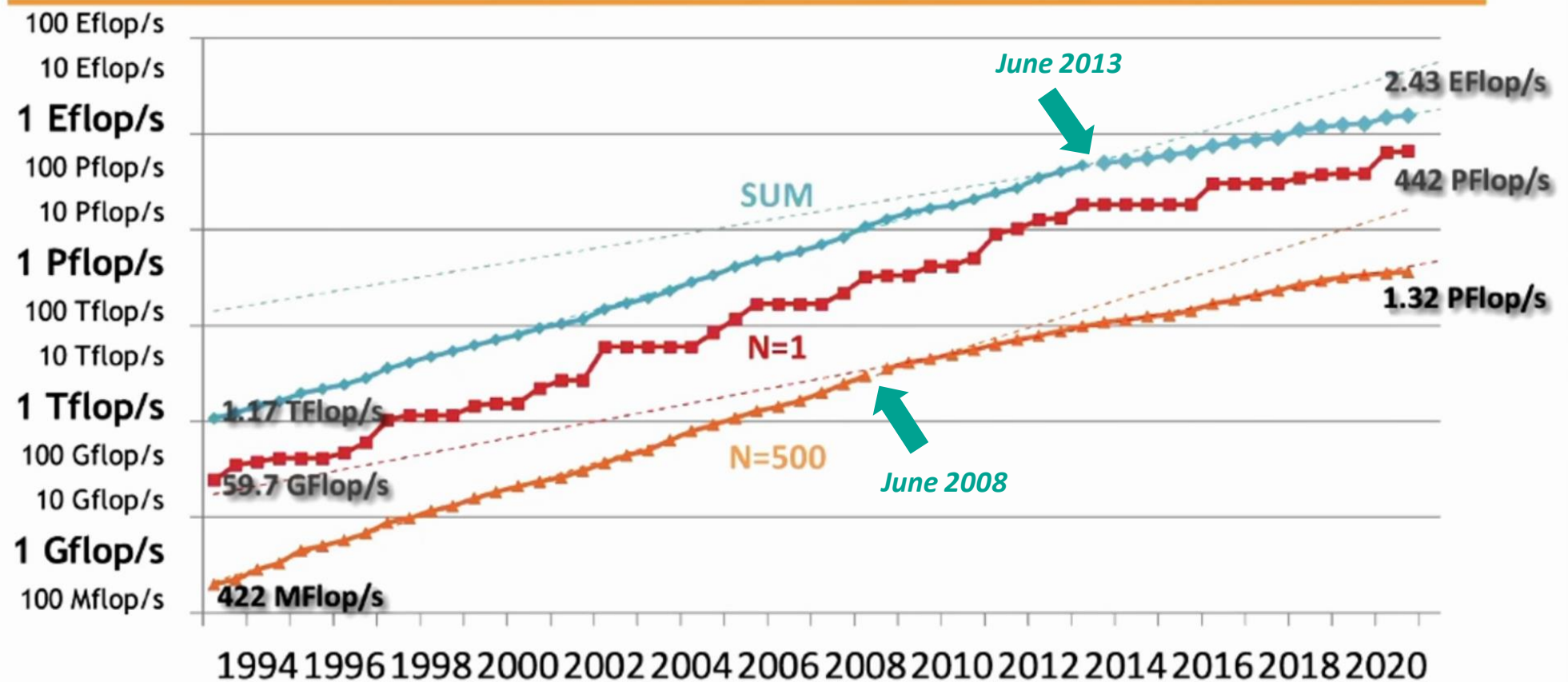
6/2019



# TOP500 LIST

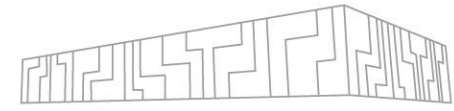


## PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT

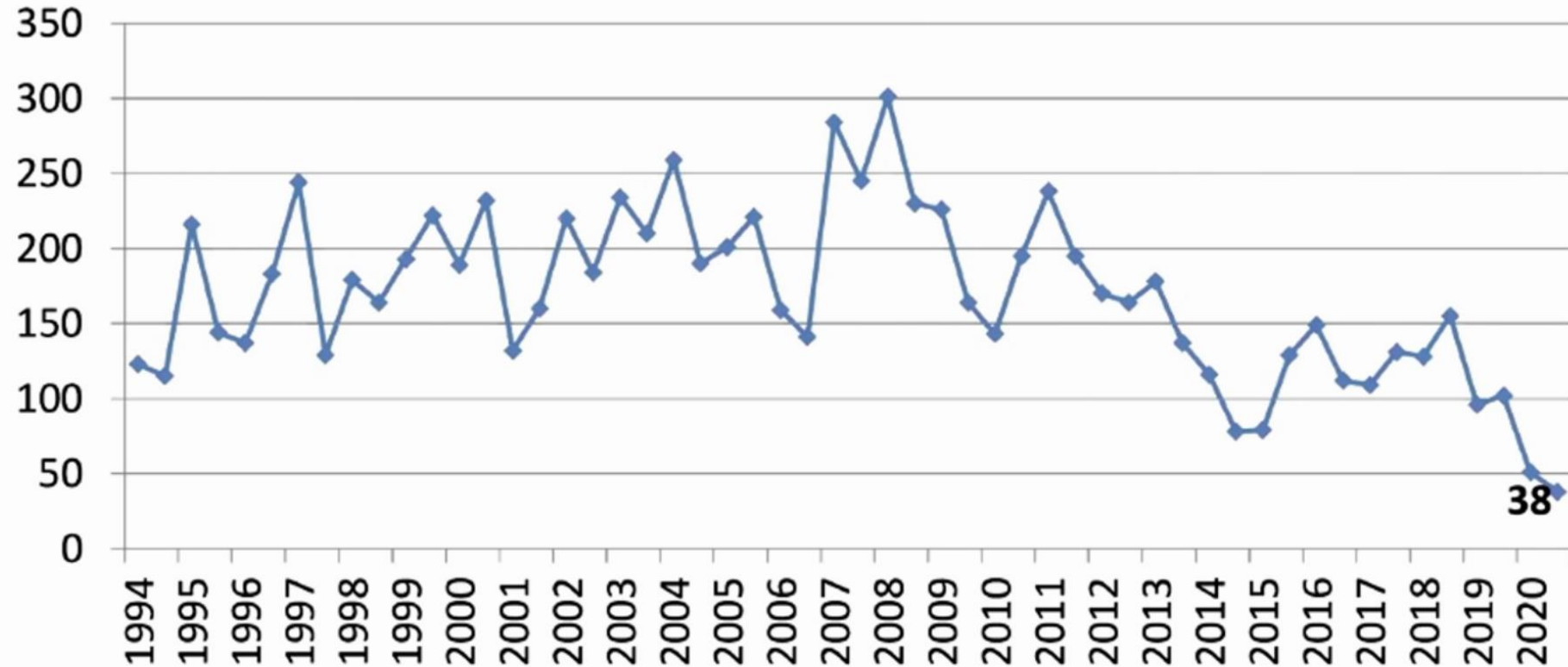


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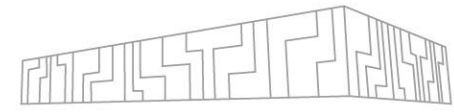


## REPLACEMENT RATE

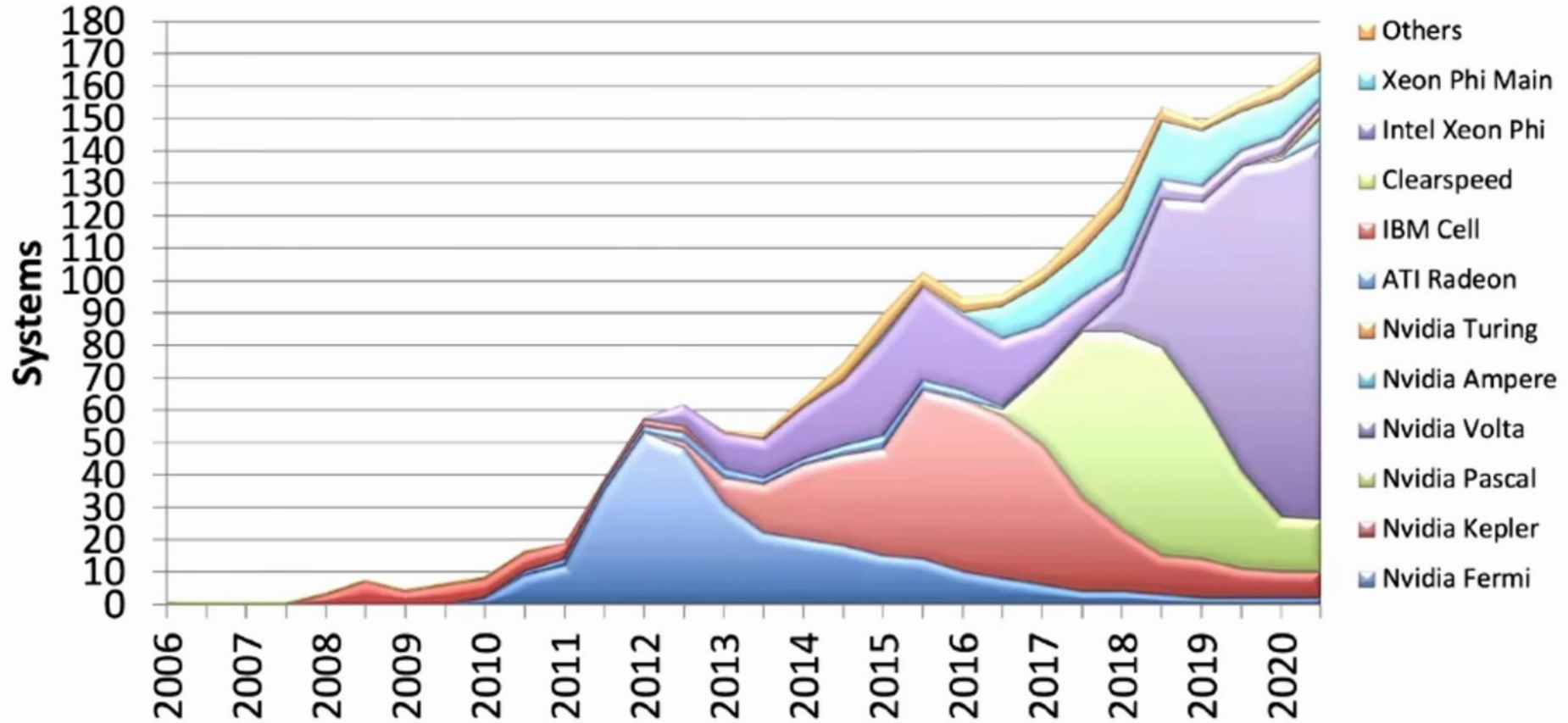


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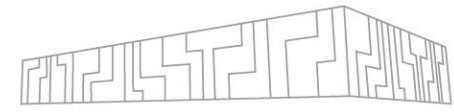


## ACCELERATORS



11/2020

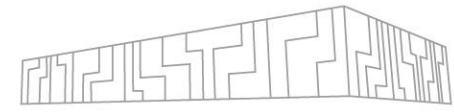
# TOP500 LIST HPL



Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	Rpeak (PFlop/s)	Power (kW)
1	<b>Frontier</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	8,730,112	1,102.00	1,685.65	21,100
2	<b>Supercomputer Fugaku</b> - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan	7,630,848	442.01	537.21	29,899
3	<b>LUMI</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE EuroHPC/CSC Finland	1,110,144	151.90	214.35	2,942
4	<b>Summit</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148.60	200.79	10,096
5	<b>Sierra</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94.64	125.71	7,438
6	<b>Sunway TaihuLight</b> - Sunway MPP, Sunway SW26010 260C 1.45GHz, Sunway, NRCPC National Supercomputing Center in Wuxi China	10,649,600	93.01	125.44	15,371
7	<b>Pertinutter</b> - HPE Cray EX235n, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Slingshot-10, HPE DOE/SC/LBNL/NERSC United States	761,856	70.87	93.75	2,589

06/2022

# TOP500 LIST HPL

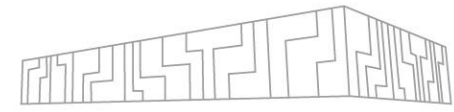


Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	Rpeak (PFlop/s)	Power (kW)
1	<b>Frontier</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	8,730,112	1,102.00	1,685.65	21,100
			<b>52.5 GF/W</b>		
2	<b>Supercomputer Fugaku</b> - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan	7,630,848	442.01	537.21	29,899
			<b>14.8 GF/W</b>		
3	<b>LUMI</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE EuroHPC/CSC Finland	1,110,144	151.90	214.35	2,942
			<b>51.6 GF/W</b>		
4	<b>Summit</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148.60	200.79	10,096
			<b>14.7 GF/W</b>		
5	<b>Sierra</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94.64	125.71	7,438
			<b>12.7 GF/W</b>		
6	<b>Sunway TaihuLight</b> - Sunway MPP, Sunway SW26010 260C 1.45GHz, Sunway, NRCPC National Supercomputing Center in Wuxi China	10,649,600	93.01	125.44	15,371
			<b>6 GF/W</b>		
7	<b>Pertinutter</b> - HPE Cray EX235n, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Slingshot-10, HPE DOE/SC/LBNL/NERSC United States	761,856	70.87	93.75	2,589
			<b>27.4 GF/W</b>		

**Exascale goal is  
50 GFlops/Watt = 20 MW system**

06/2022

# TOP500 LIST HPL



## The **GREEN** 500

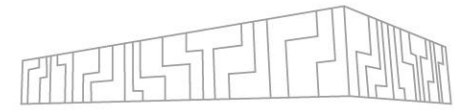
Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	Rpeak (PFlop/s)	Power (kW)
1	<b>Frontier</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	8,730,112	1,102.00	1,685.65	21,100
		<b>52.5 GF/W</b>			
2	<b>Supercomputer Fugaku</b> - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan	7,630,848	442.01	537.21	29,899
		<b>14.8 GF/W</b>			
3	<b>LUMI</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE EuroHPC/CSC Finland	1,110,144	151.90	214.35	2,942
		<b>51.6 GF/W</b>			
4	<b>Summit</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148.60	200.79	10,096
		<b>14.7 GF/W</b>			
5	<b>Sierra</b> - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94.64	125.71	7,438
		<b>12.7 GF/W</b>			
6	<b>Sunway TaihuLight</b> - Sunway MPP, Sunway SW26010 260C 1.45GHz, Sunway, NRCPC National Supercomputing Center in Wuxi China	10,649,600	93.01	125.44	15,371
		<b>6 GF/W</b>			
7	<b>Pertinutter</b> - HPE Cray EX235n, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Slingshot-10, HPE DOE/SC/LBNL/NERSC United States	761,856	70.87	93.75	2,589
		<b>27.4 GF/W</b>			

- Direct Warm-Water Cooling (CPU and GPU cooling separated circles)
- Availability of power controlling knobs
- Higher heterogeneity of new systems = using accelerators, GPGPUs, FPGAs, single/mixed precision units
- Decarbonization
- AI everywhere
- And many more

06/2022

# GREEN500

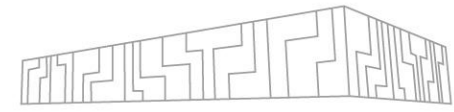
# The GREEN 500



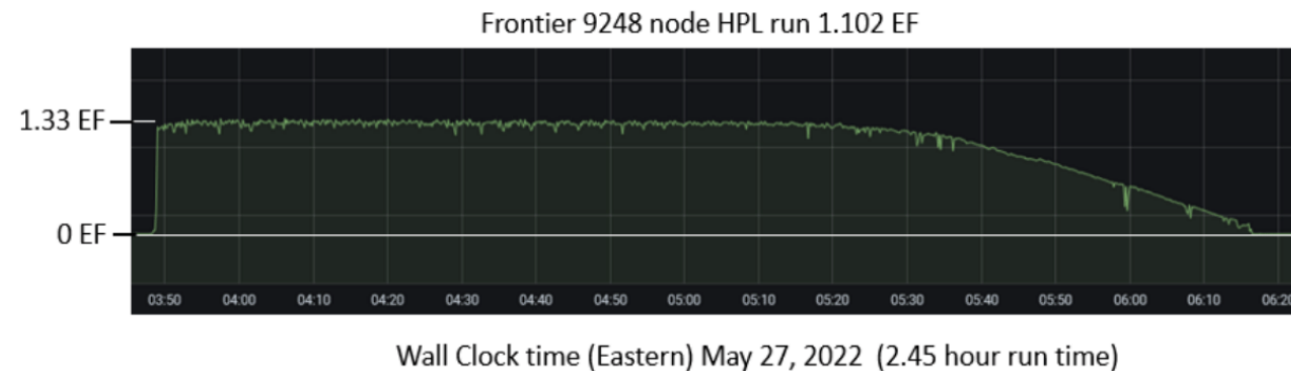
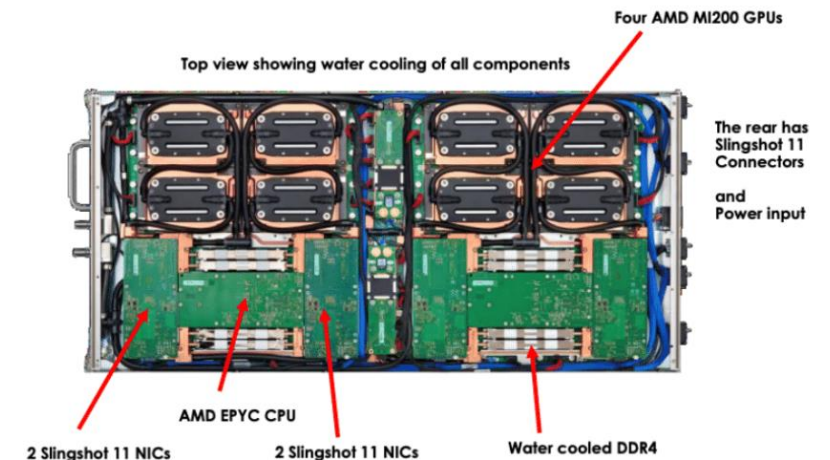
Rank	TOP500 Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	Power (kW)	Energy Efficiency (GFlops/watts)					
1	29	<b>Frontier TDS</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory <b>United States</b> <b>AMD MI250X</b>	120,832	19.20	309	62.684					
2	1	<b>Frontier</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory <b>United States</b> <b>AMD MI250X</b>	8,730,112	1,102.00	21,100	52.227					
3	3	<b>LUMI</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE EuroHPC/CSC <b>Finland</b> <b>AMD MI250X</b>	1,110,144	151.90	2,942	51.629					
4	10	<b>Adastra</b> - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE Grand Equipement National de Calcul Intensif - Centre Informatique National de l'Enseignement Suprieur (GENCI-CINES) <b>France</b> <b>AMD MI250X</b>	319,072	46.10	921	50.028					
5	326	<b>MN-3</b> - MN-Core Server, Xeon Platinum 8260M 24C 2.4GHz, Preferred Networks MN-Core, MN-Core DirectConnect, Preferred Networks <b>Japan</b> <b>MN-Core</b>	1,664	2.18	53	40.901					
6	315	<b>SSC-21 Scalable Module</b> - Apollo 6500 Gen10 plus, AMD EPYC 7543 32C 2.8GHz, NVIDIA A100 80GB, Infiniband HDR200, HPE Samsung Electronics <b>South Korea</b> <b>Nvidia A100</b>									33.983
7	319	<b>Tethys</b> - NVIDIA DGX A100 Liquid Cooled Prototype, AMD EPYC 7742 64C 2.25GHz, NVIDIA A100 80GB, Infiniband HDR, Nvidia <b>United States</b> <b>Nvidia A100</b>									31.538
8	304	<b>Wilkes-3</b> - PowerEdge XE8545, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 80GB, Infiniband HDR200 dual rail, DELL EMC <b>United Kingdom</b> <b>Nvidia A100</b>									30.797
9	105	<b>Athena</b> - FormatServer THOR ERG21, AMD EPYC 7742 64C 2.25GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Infiniband HDR, Format sp. z o.o. <b>Cyfronet Poland</b> <b>Nvidia A100</b>									29.926
10	363	<b>Phoenix - 2022</b> - ThinkSystem SR670 V2, Xeon Platinum 8360Y 36C 2.4GHz, NVIDIA A100, Infiniband HDR, Lenovo <b>University of Adelaide Australia</b> <b>Nvidia A100</b>									29.924

06/2022

# FRONTIER

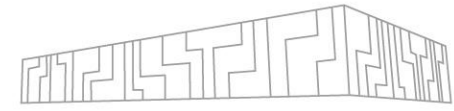


- 74 HPE Cray EX cabinets, 9 408 nodes
- 1 AMD Milan “Trento” 7A53 Epyc CPU + 4 AMD Instinct MI250X GPUs
- 512GiB DDR4 + 512GiB HMB2e (128GiB per GPU) coherent memory across node
- HPE Slingshot-11 interconnect (200 Gbit/s)
- 1.102 exaflops of Linpack, 21.1 MW





# USA ROADMAP



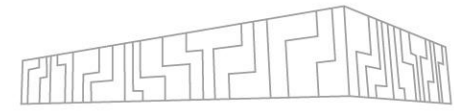
## Pre-Exascale Systems

## Future Exascale Systems



High variability of CPU and GPU vendors

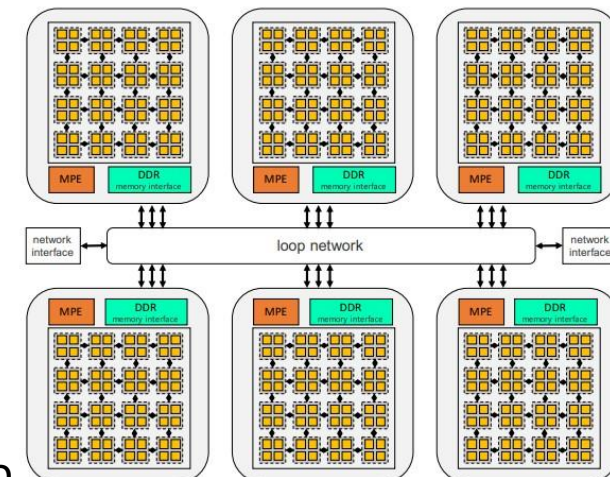
# SUPERCOMPUTER #1 ?!



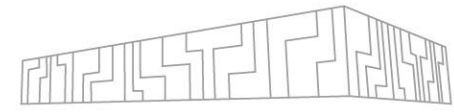
- Frontier (USA) 06/2022 - 1.102 exaflops of Linpack, 21.1 MW

## Meanwhile in China:

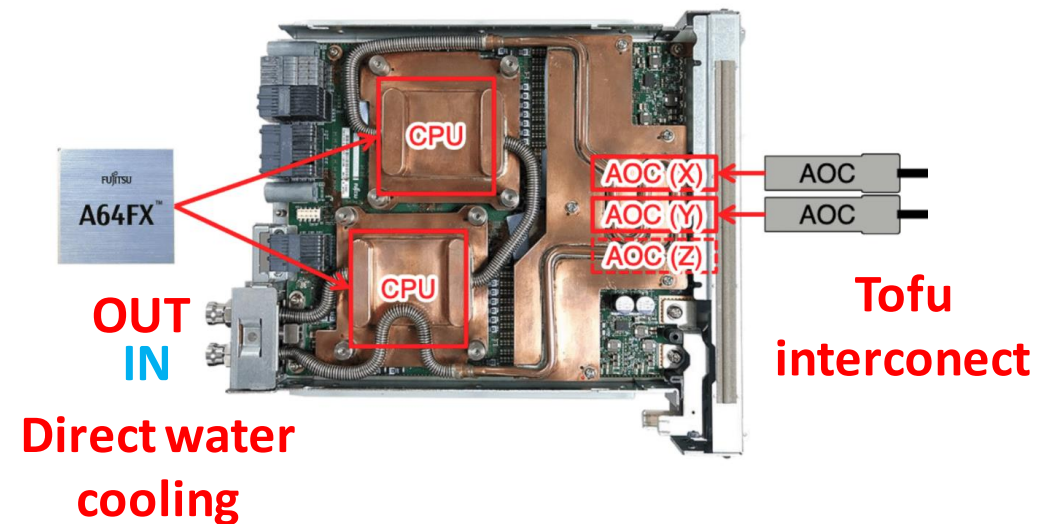
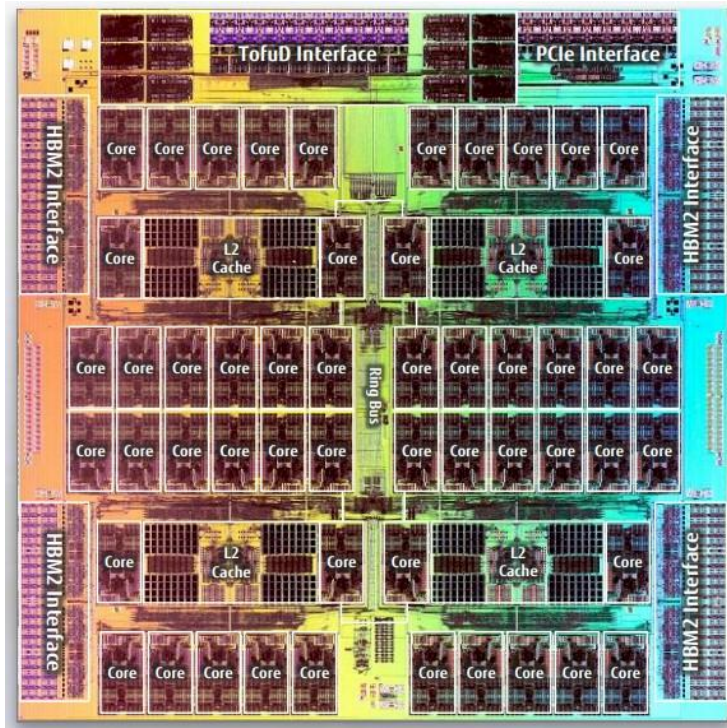
- Sunway Oceanlite (03/2021) - 1.05 exaflops of Linpack, ~35MW
  - ShenWei post-Alpha CPU ISA, 512-bit IS
  - 96 cabinets, 98 304x SW39010 390-core CPU, 14nm
  - Not in the top500.org list
- Tianhe-3 (10/2021) - 1.3 exaflops Linpack
  - 2x Phytium 2000+ FTP ARM CPU (16nm) + Matrix 2000+ MTP accelerator
  - Not in the top500.org list
- Shenzhen Phase 2 - scheduled for 2022
  - 2 exaflops
  - Sugon's Hygon CPU - delayed



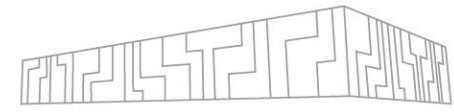
# FUGAKU SUPERCOMPUTER



- 158 976 nodes, node peak performance 3.4 TFLOP/s
- Fujitsu A64FX ARM v8.2-A, 48(+4) cores, SVE 512 bit instruction
- high bandwidth 3D stacked memory, 4x 8 GB HBM with 1 024 GB/s
- on-die Tofu-D network BW (~400Gbps)
- 29.9 MW



# THE EUROHPC JOINT UNDERTAKING



**EuroHPC**  
Joint Undertaking

- A legal and funding agency
- 32 member countries
- **A co-founding programme to build a pan-European supercomputing infrastructure**

## Medium-to-high range Supercomputers

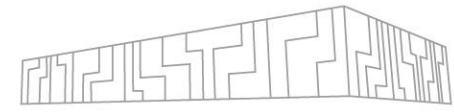
- **Bulgaria** (6PF, AMD+Nvidia), **Czech Republic** (15PF, AMD+Nvidia), **Luxembourg** (18PF, AMD+Nvidia), **Portugal** (10PF, A64FX+Nvidia), **Slovenia** (6.8PF, AMD+Nvidia)
- expected installation by H1 2021

## High-range Pre-Exascale Supercomputers

- 150-200 Pflops
- **Finland, Spain** and **Italy** consortiums
- expected installation mid-2021

**Next generations of systems planned for 2023-2024 (exascale) and 2026-2027**

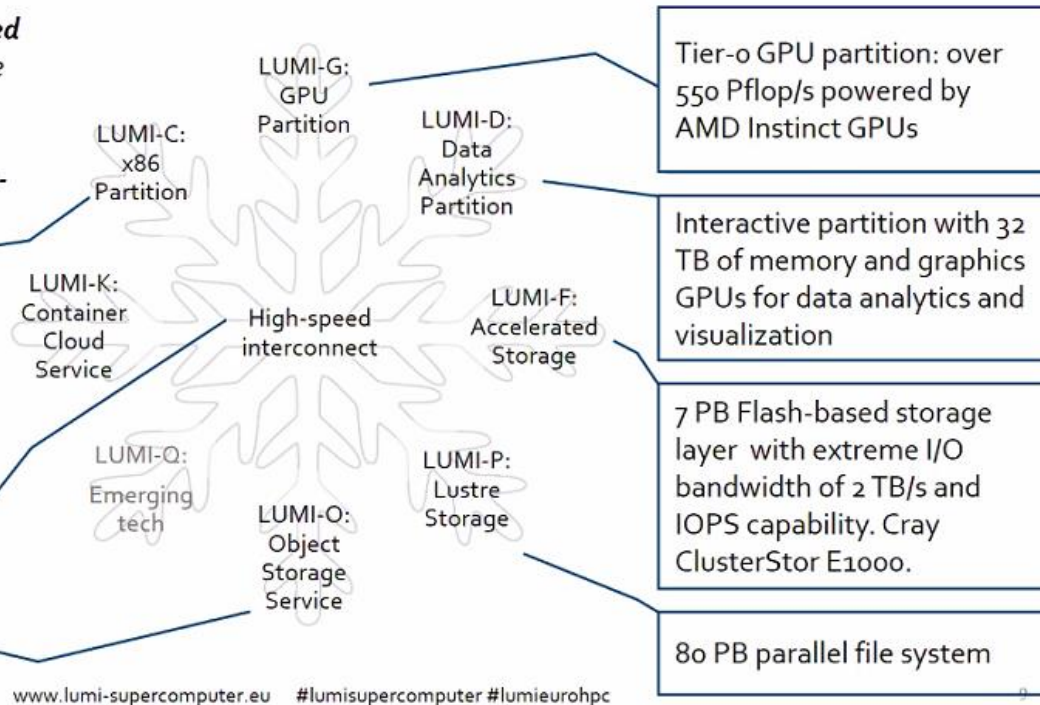
# EUROPEAN PRE-EXASCALE SYSTEMS



## LUMI

LUMI is a Tier-0 GPU-accelerated supercomputer that enables the convergence of high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, and high-performance data analytics.

- Supplementary CPU partition
  - ~200,000 AMD EPYC CPU cores
- Possibility for combining different resources within a single run. HPE Slingshot technology.
- 30 PB encrypted object storage (Ceph) for storing, sharing and staging data



- **LUMI-C** - 2xAMD 7763 CPUs
  - 6.3 PFlops linpack
- **LUMI-G** – AMD Trento + 4xAMD MI250X
  - 151.9 PFlops linpack



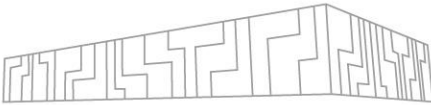
- H2 2021
- 240M €, 248 PFlops
- 3456 accelerated nodes  
2x Intel Xeon Ice Lake CPUs + 4 Nvidia A100 GPUs
- 1536 non-accelerated nodes  
2x Intel Xeon Sapphire Rapids

## MareNostrum V

- Q3 2022
- 223M €, 200 PFlops
- Heterogenous



# EUROPEAN PROCESSOR INITIATIVE (EPI)

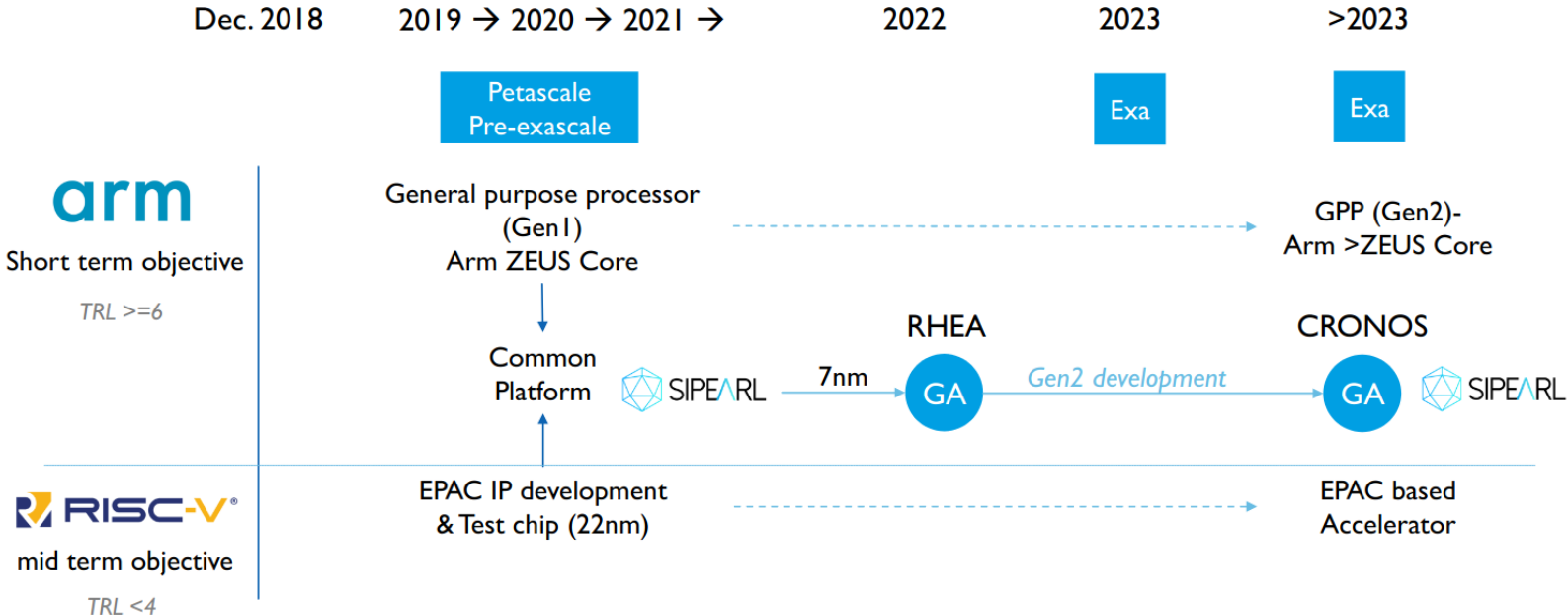


## Europe invests into development of a new processor

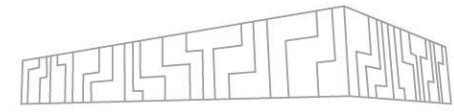
- Security
- Competitiveness

## Design a roadmap of future European low power processors

- common platform
- general purpose processor
- accelerator
- automotive



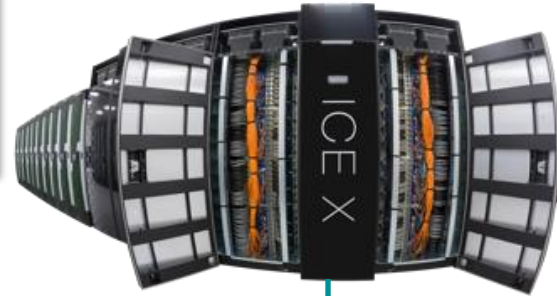
# HISTORY OF THE IT4INNOVATIONS



Anselm



Salomon



NVIDIA DGX-2



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



Barbora



5/2011

7/2014

7/2015

3/2019

10/2019

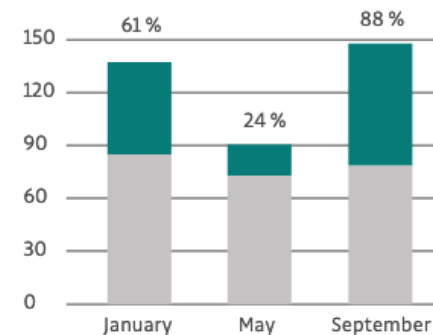
7/2021

6/2013



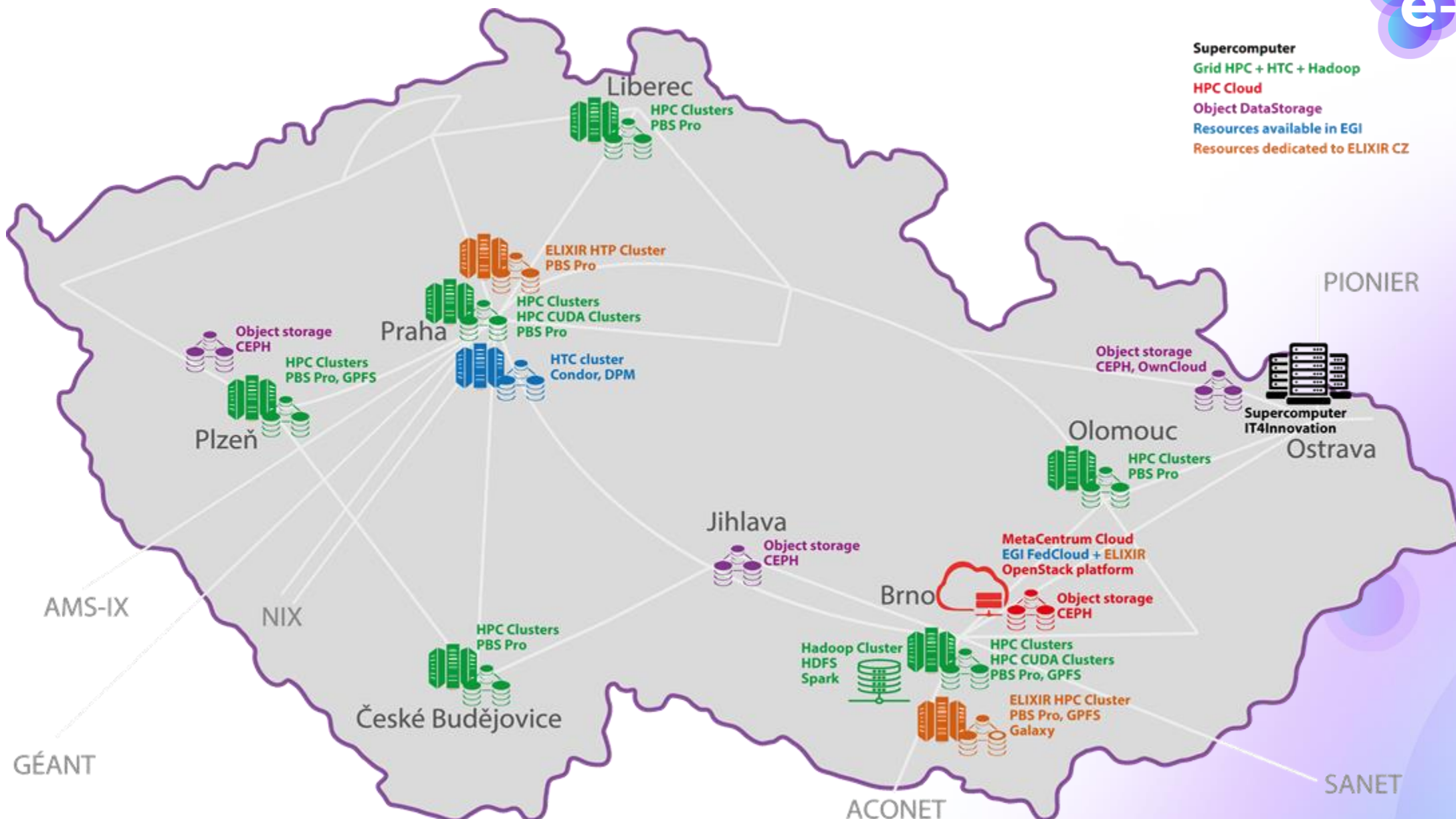
Open Access Grant Competitions in 2020

- Granted allocation
- Difference between demand and granted allocation



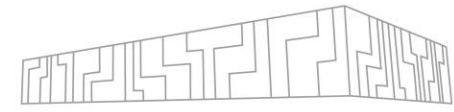
KAROLINA







# IT4I – A MODERN DATA CENTER



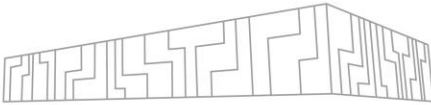
Dynamic rotating UPS 2x2,5MVA



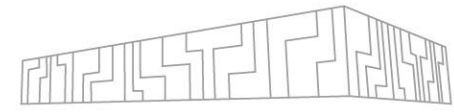
Cold and Hot water cooling



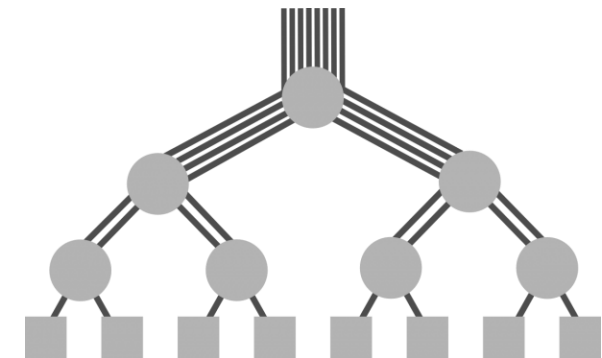
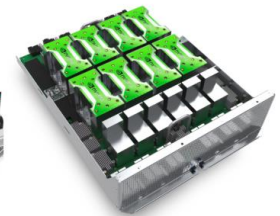
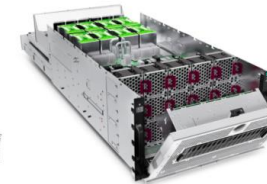
# SUPPLEMENTARY INFRASTRUCTURE



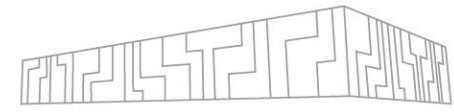
# KAROLINA SUPERCOMPUTER



- **720x compute nodes, universal partition**
  - 2x AMD EPYC 7H12 (Rome) @2.6GHz, turbo 3.3GHz, 64 jader
  - 256GB RAM
- **72x compute nodes, accelerated partition**
  - 2x AMD EPYC 7763 (Milan) @2.45GHz, turbo 3.5GHz, 64 jader
  - 8x Nvidia A100, 40GB HBM2
  - 1024GB RAM
- 1x fat node, 32x24 cores (Intel Xeon 8268), 24TB RAM
- 36x cloud partition, 2x24 cores (7h12), 256GB RAM
- Network - non-blocking fat tree, 100Gb/s



# KAROLINA SUPERCOMPUTER

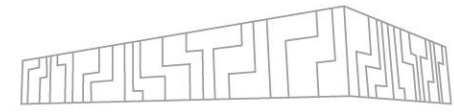


- 720x compute nodes, universal partition
  - **3833** TFLOPS Peak performance
- 72x compute nodes, accelerated partition
  - **8645** TFLOPS Peak performance

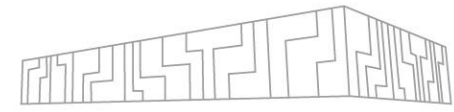


# BARBORA SUPERCOMPUTER

- 189x non-accelerated nodes
  - 2x Intel Xeon Gold 6240 CPU (Cascade Lake) @2.6GHz, 18 cores
- 8x accelerated nodes
  - 2x Intel Skylake Gold 6126 (Skylake) @2.6GHz, 12 cores
  - 4x Nvidia V100-SMX2
- Infiniband HDR, 200Gb/s link
- Fat tree topology
- 840 TFlops peak performance

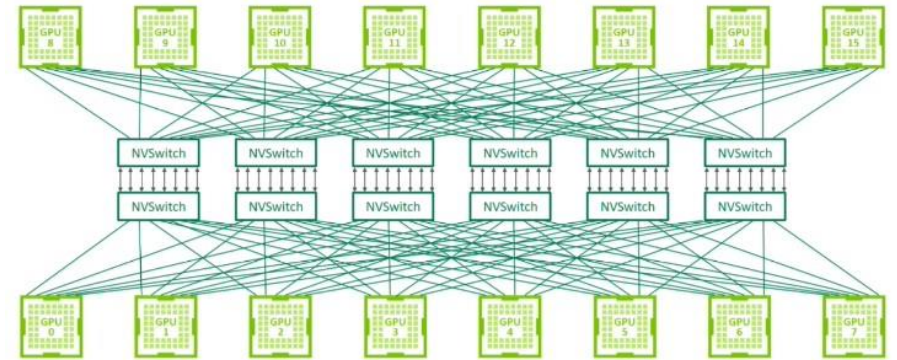


# NVIDIA DGX PLATFORM



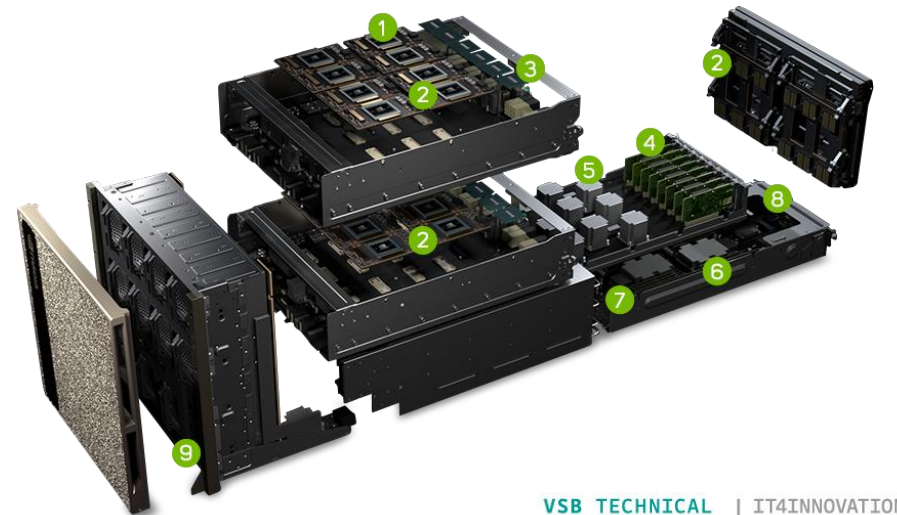
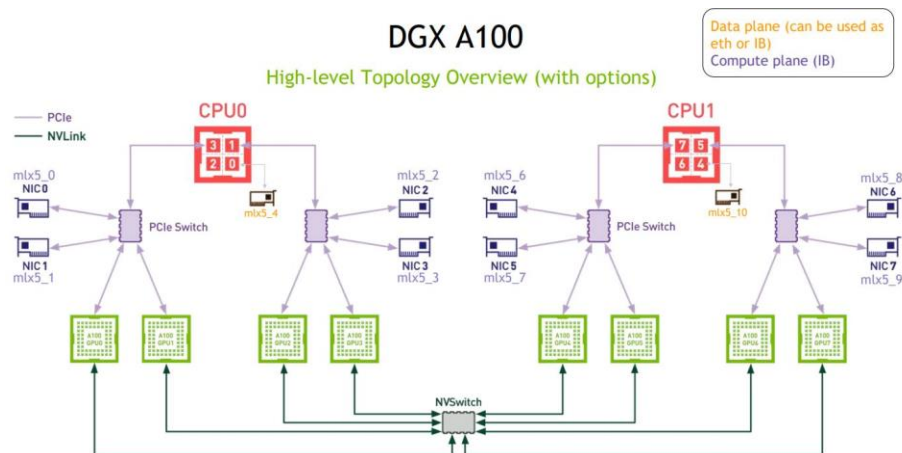
## DGX-2

- 16x NVIDIA Tesla V100
- 2x Intel Xeon Platinum
- NVSwitch - 2.4 TB/s of bisection bandwidth

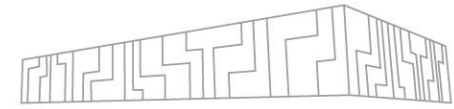


## DGX-A100

- Almost the same as one Karolina node
- 8x NVIDIA A100 SXM4
- 2x AMD EPYC 7742



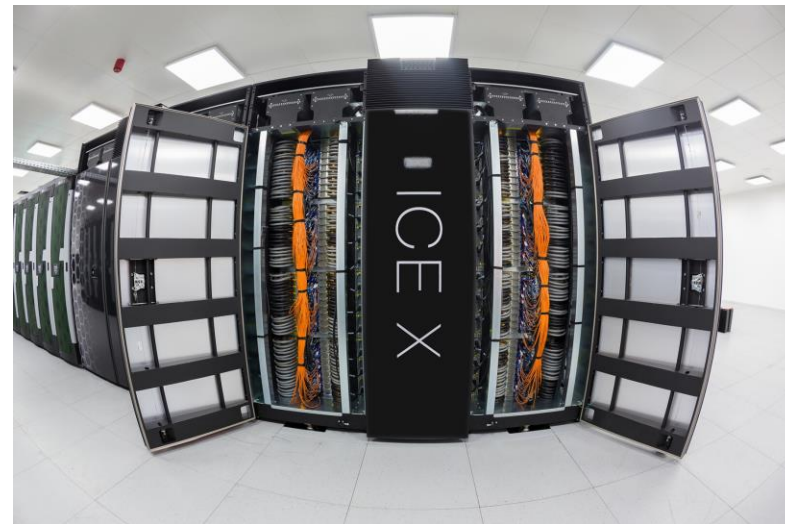
# IT4I IN THE TOP500.ORG



## Salomon ranking

List	Rank
11/2020	460
06/2020	423
11/2019	375
06/2019	282
11/2018	214
06/2018	139
11/2017	88
06/2017	79
11/2016	68
06/2016	56
11/2015	48
06/2015	40

375	IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Center, VSB-Technical University of Ostrava Czech Republic	<b>Salomon</b> - SGI ICE X, Xeon E5-2680v3 12C 2.5GHz, Infiniband FDR, Intel Xeon Phi 7120P HPE	76,896	1,457.7	2,011.6	4,806
			CPU cores	Rmax [Flop/s]	Rpeak [Flop/s]	power [kW]



71	<b>Karolina, GPU partition</b> - Apollo 6500, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Infiniband HDR200, HPE	IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Center, VSB-Technical University of Ostrava Czechia	71,424	6,752.0	9,080.2	311
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Ondřej Vysocký  
Ondrej.vysocky@vsb.cz

IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Center  
VSB – Technical University of Ostrava  
Studentská 6231/1B  
708 00 Ostrava-Poruba, Czech Republic

[www.it4i.cz](http://www.it4i.cz)

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NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING  
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YOUTH AND SPORTS