

The Challenge of using Petascale Computing for Research

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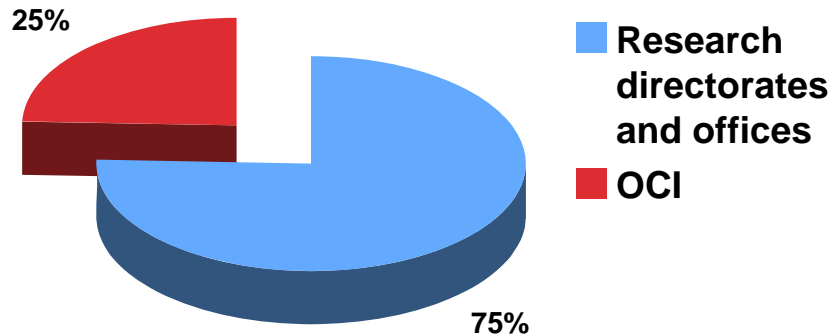
Outline

- **OCI HPC Investments**
- **TeraGrid**
- **Why petascale is a challenge**



NSF CI Budgets

NSF 2006 CI Budget



Directorates/Research Offices

-discipline-specific CI, e.g. model development and data collections

Office of Cyberinfrastructure (OCI)

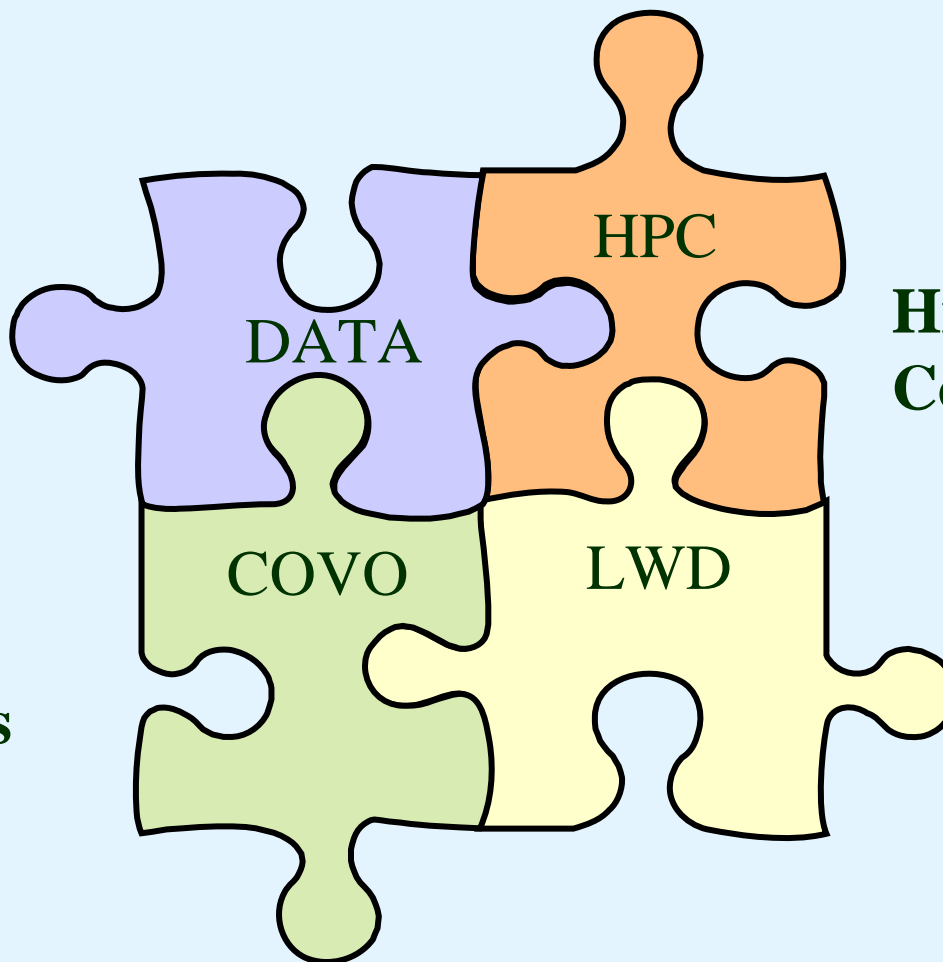
- development & deployment of CI shared by multiple disciplines



OCI Portfolio

**Data, Data
Analysis, and
Visualization**

**Enhancing
Virtual
Organizations**

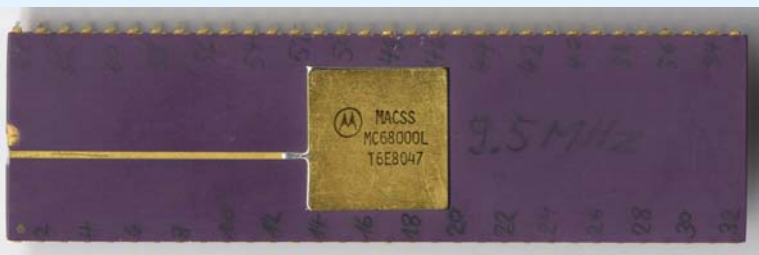


**High-Performance
Computing**

**Learning and
Workforce
Development**



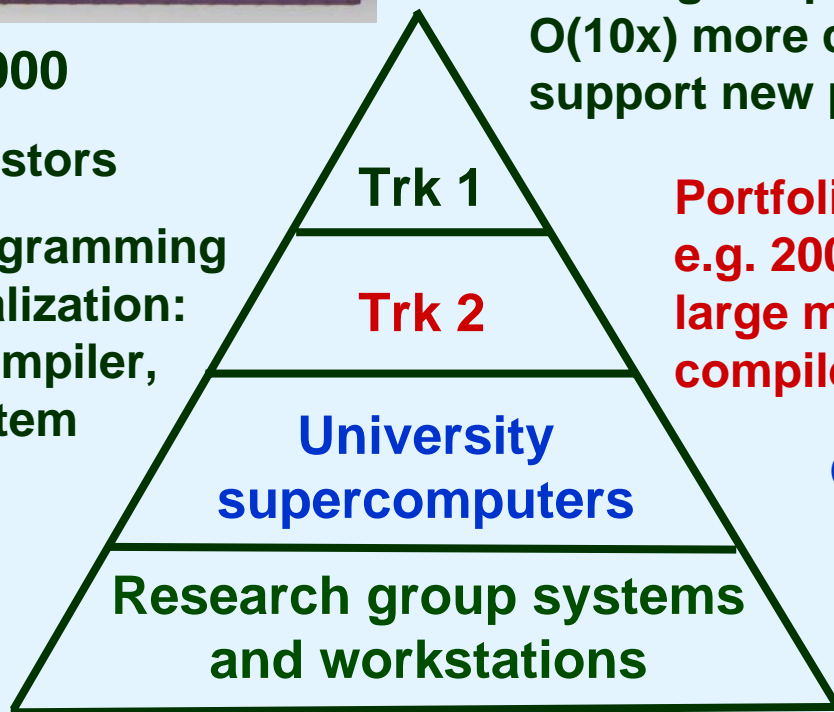
HPC spectrum for research



Motorola 68000

- 70000 transistors
- simplify programming through virtualization: assembler, compiler, operating system

5 years out - capable of sustaining PF/s on range of problems - lots of memory - O(10x) more cores - new system SW - support new programming models



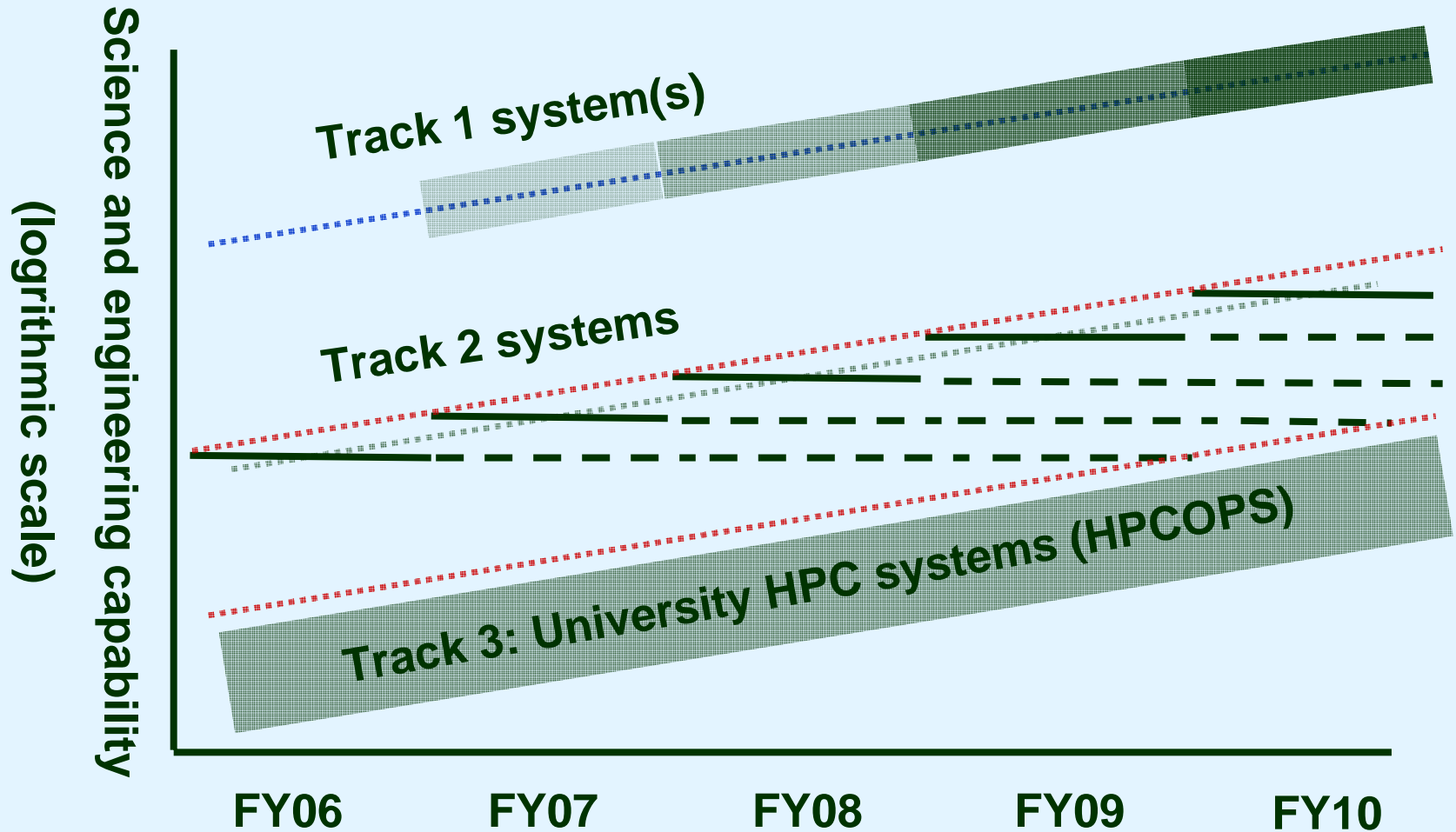
Portfolio of large, powerful systems - e.g. 2007: > 400 TF/s; > 50K cores; large memory - support PGAS compilers

O(1K - 10K) cores

Multi-core



Acquisition Strategy





TeraGrid: an integrating infrastructure





TeraGrid



Offers:

- Common user environments
- Pooled community support expertise
- Targeted consulting services (ASTA)
- Science gateways
- A portfolio of architectures

Exploring:

- A security infrastructure that uses campus authentication systems
- A lightweight, service-based approach to enable campus grids to federate with TeraGrid



TeraGrid



Aims to simplify use of HPC and data through virtualization:

- Single login & TeraGrid User Portal
- Global WAN filesystems
- TeraGrid-wide resource discovery
- Meta-scheduler
- Scientific workflow orchestration
- Science gateways

and productivity tools for large computations

- High-bandwidth I/O between storage and computation
- Remote visualization engines and software
- Analysis tools for very large datasets
- Specialized consulting & training in petascale techniques



Science Gateways

- Specific examples of Virtual Organizations
- Built to serve communities of practice by bring together a variety of resources in a customized portal
- Examples include:
 - NanoHub
 - NEES
 - LEAD
 - SCEC Earthworks Project
 - NVO
- http://www.teragrid.org/programs/sci_gateways/



Challenges to HPC use

- **Trend to large numbers of cores and threads - how to use effectively?**
 - E.g. BG/L at LLNL: 367 TF/s, > 130,000 cores
 - E.g. 2007 Cray XT at ORNL: > 250 TF/s, > 25,000 cores
 - E.g. 2007 Track 2 at TACC: > 400 TF/s, > 50,000 cores
 - Even at workstation-level see dual-core arch. with multiple FP pipelines and processor vendors plan to continue trend
- **How to fully exploit parallelism?**
 - Modern systems have multiple levels with complex hierarchies of latencies and communications bandwidths. How to design tunable algorithms to map to different hierarchies to increase scaling and portability?
- **I/O management** - highly parallel to achieve bandwidth
- **Fault tolerance** - joint effort of system software and applications
- **Hybrid systems**
 - E.g. LANL's RoadRunner (Opteron + Cell BE)



Examples of codes running at scale

- **Several codes show scaling on BG/L to 16K cores**
 - E.g. HOMME (atmospheric dynamics); POP (ocean dynamics)
 - E.g. Variety of chemistry and materials science codes
 - E.g. DoD fluid codes
- **Expect one class of use to be large numbers of replicates (ensembles, parameter searches, optimization, ...)**
 - BLAST, EnKF
- **But takes dedicated effort: DoD and DoE are making use of new programming paradigms, e.g. PGAS compilers, and using teams of physical scientists, computational mathematicians and computer scientists to develop next-generation codes**
 - At NSF, see focus on petascale software development in physics, chemistry, materials science, biology, engineering
- **Provides optimism that there are a number of areas that will benefit from the new HPC ecosystem**



Investments to help the research community get the most out of modern HPC systems

- **DoE SciDAC-2 (Scientific Discovery through Advanced Computing)**
 - 30 projects; \$60M annually
 - 17 Science Application Projects (\$26.1M): groundwater transport, computational biology, fusion, climate (Drake, Randall), turbulence, materials science, chemistry, quantum chromodynamics
 - 9 Centers for Enabling Technologies (\$24.3M): focus on algorithms and techniques for enabling petascale science
 - 4 SciDAC Institutes (\$8.2M): help a broad range of researchers prepare their applications to take advantage of the increasing supercomputing capabilities and foster the next generation of computational scientists
- **DARPA**
 - **HPCS (High-Productivity Computing Systems):**
 - Petascale hardware for the next decade
 - Improved system software and program development tools



Investments to help the research community get the most out of modern HPC systems

- **NSF**

- **HECURA (High-End Computing University Research Activity):**
 - FY06: \$10M - I/O, filesystems, storage, security
 - FY05: \$7M - compilers, debugging tools, schedulers etc - w/ DARPA
- **Software Development for Cyberinfrastructure:** includes a track for improving HPC system software and program development tools
- **ENG & BIO** - Funding HPC training programs at SDSC
- **OCI+MPS+ENG** - Developing solicitation to provide funding for groups developing codes to solve science and engineering problems on petascale systems



Questions facing computational research communities

- **How to prioritize investments in different types of cyberinfrastructure**
 - HPC
 - Data collections
 - Science Gateways/Virtual Organizations
 - CI to support next-generation observing systems
- **Within HPC investments, what is the appropriate balance between hardware, software development, and user support?**
- **What part of the HPC investment portfolio is best made in collaboration with other disciplines, and what aspects need geo-specific investments?**
- **What types of support do researchers need to help them move from classical programming models to new programming models?**



Thank you.