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Next Generation Science Applications for the Next Generation of Supercomputing

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Trinity

- Cray XC40
- Total of about 19000 nodes
 - About half are Intel Haswell with 2 processors per node and 16 cores per processor running at 2.3 GHz and 128 GB memory per node
 - About half are 68 core Intel Knights Landing processors – most are currently in a separate test system and the two halves will be merged this summer
 - Cray Aries Dragonfly interconnect

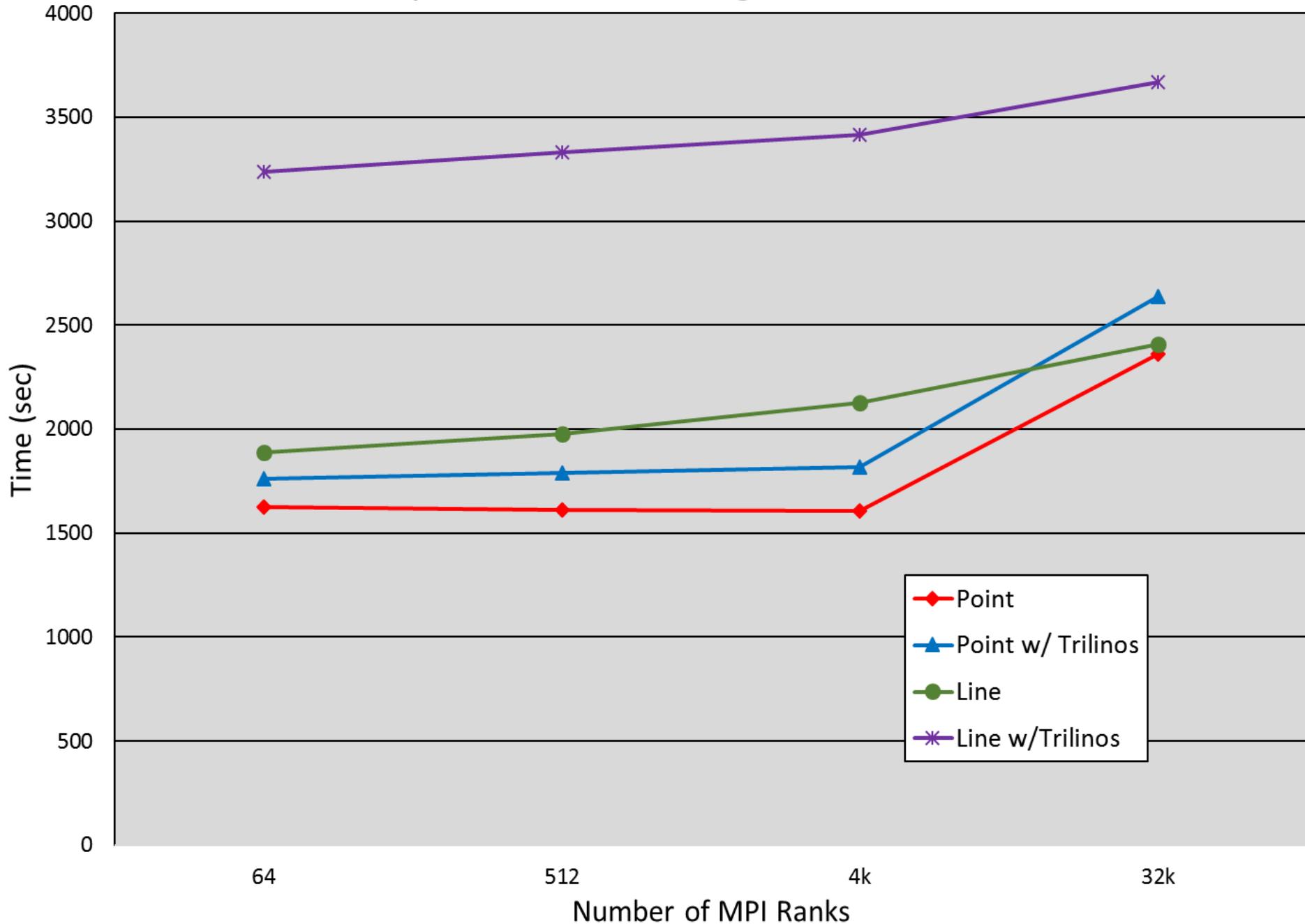


- Sandia's Parallel Aerosciences Research code
 - Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) code
- Written in C++
- Written as a parallel 3D code
- Uses MPI with OpenMP
 - Uses Sandia's Kokkos C++ parallel pattern abstractions
- Uses cell-centered finite volume methods for CFD and Galerkin finite element methods for ablation and thermal analysis
- Use packages from the Trilinos framework
 - Has options to use either a native solver or a Trilinos solver

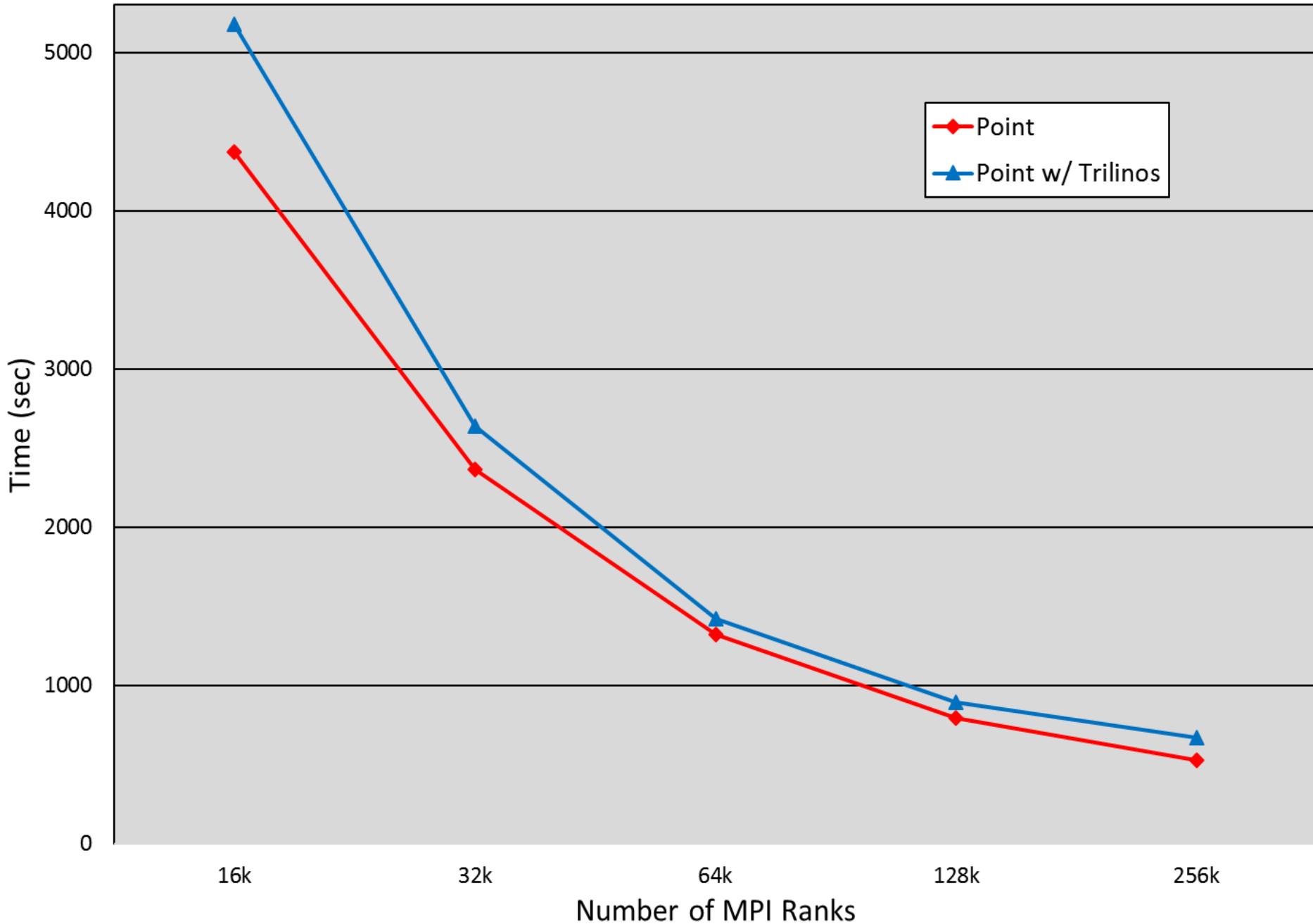
Benchmarking Sparc on Trinity

- For KNL, we ran in Quad-Flat mode
 - MCDRAM available as allocatable space
 - Initial experience is that Quad-Cache mode shows little performance gain
- Runs on KNL used 64 cores per node with no hyperthreading
 - Our experiments shows a small performance gain by using two hyperthreads and a small performance loss from using four hyperthreads
- Compiled with Intel 2017 Update 2 compiler

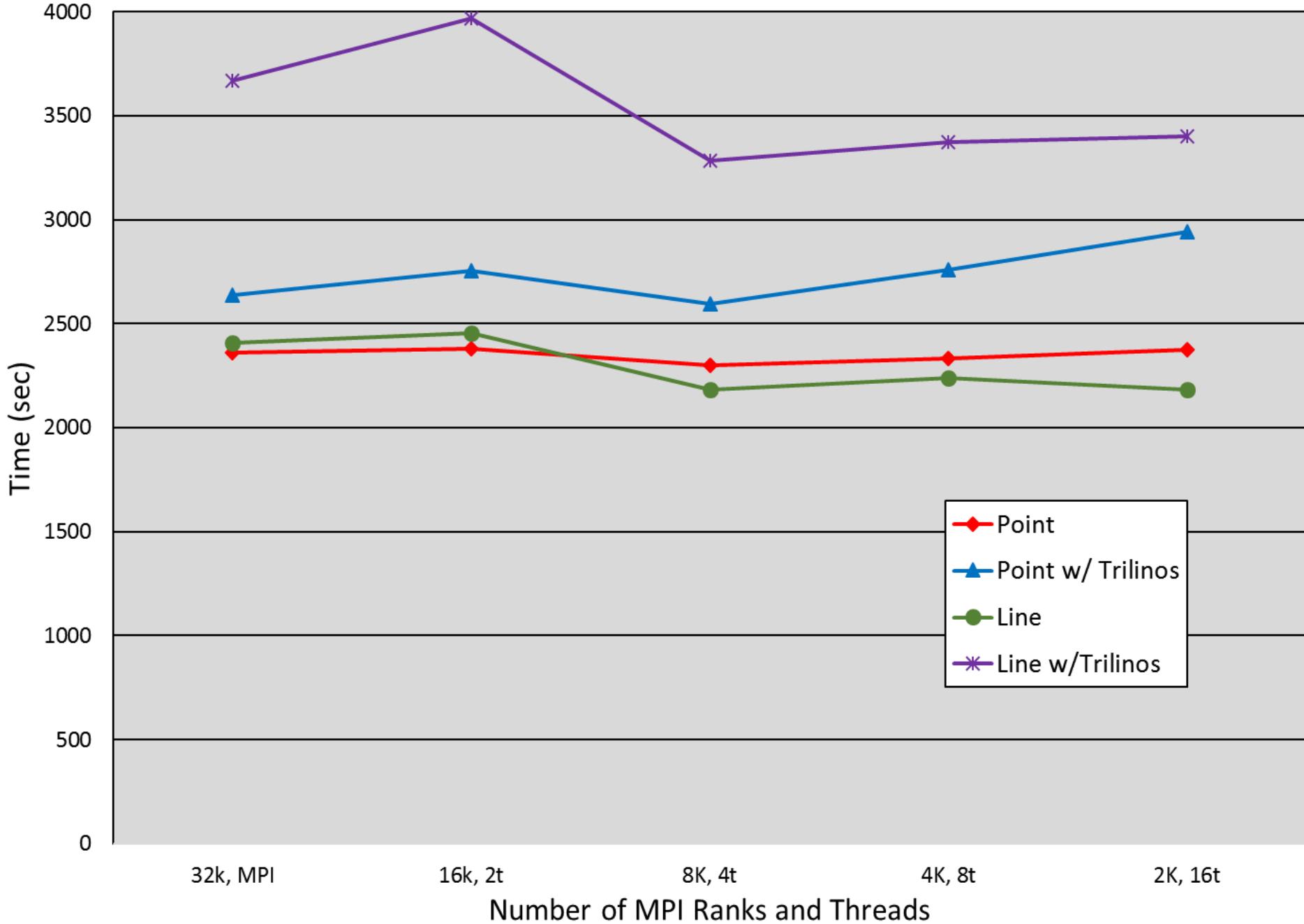
Sparc Weak Scaling on KNL



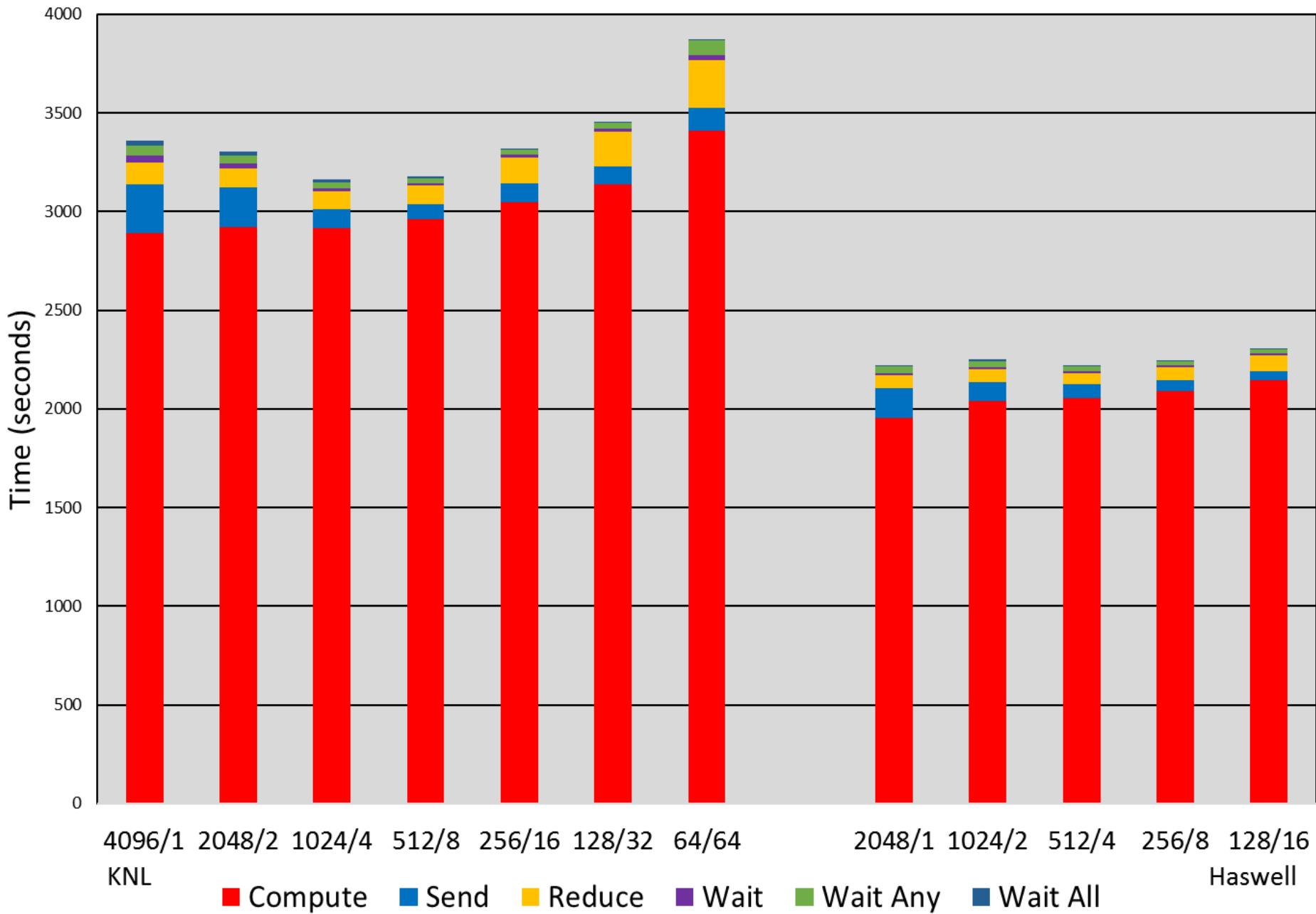
Sparc Strong Scaling on KNL



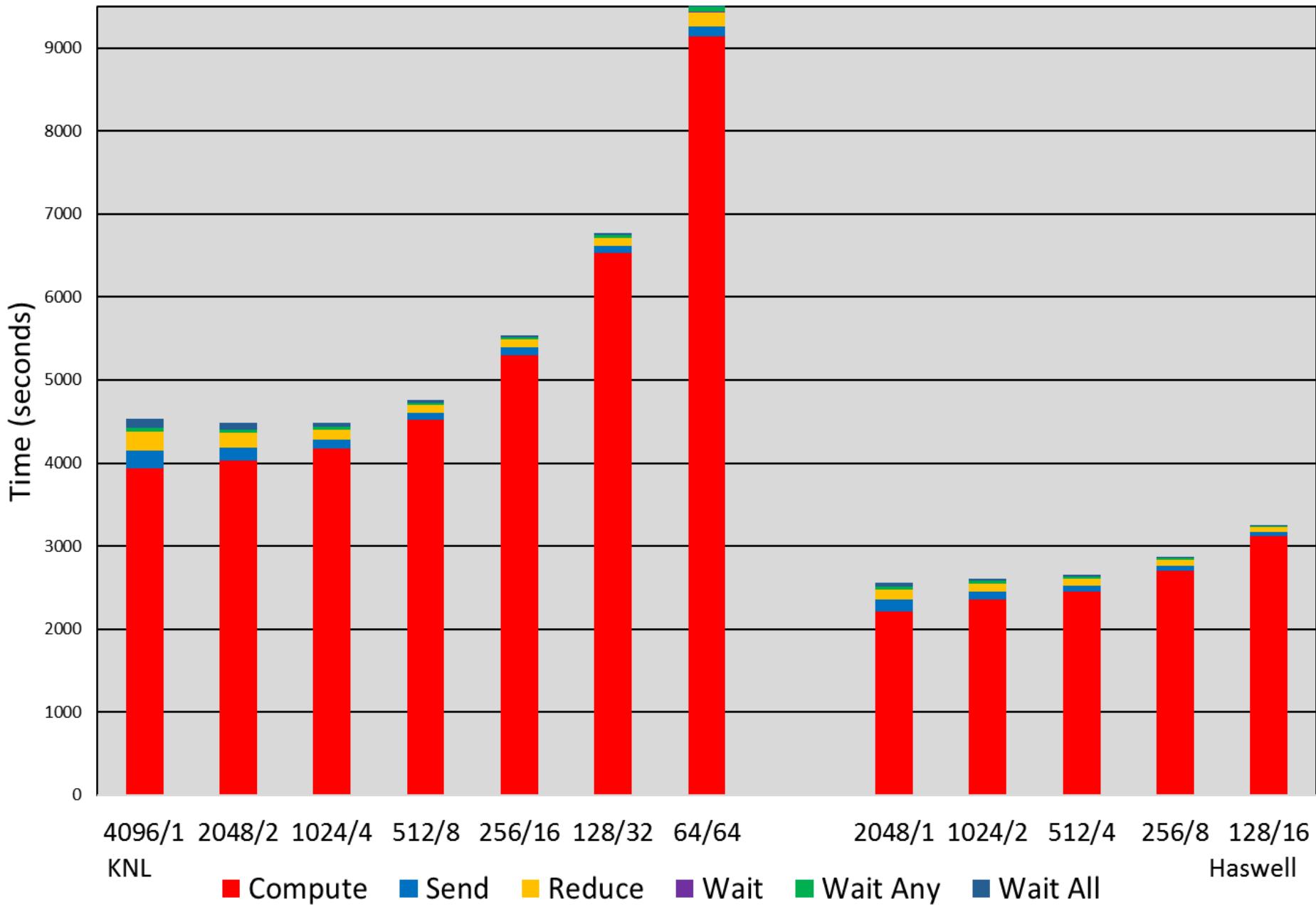
Sparc Threaded Performance on KNL



Sparc time breakdown, native solver, point



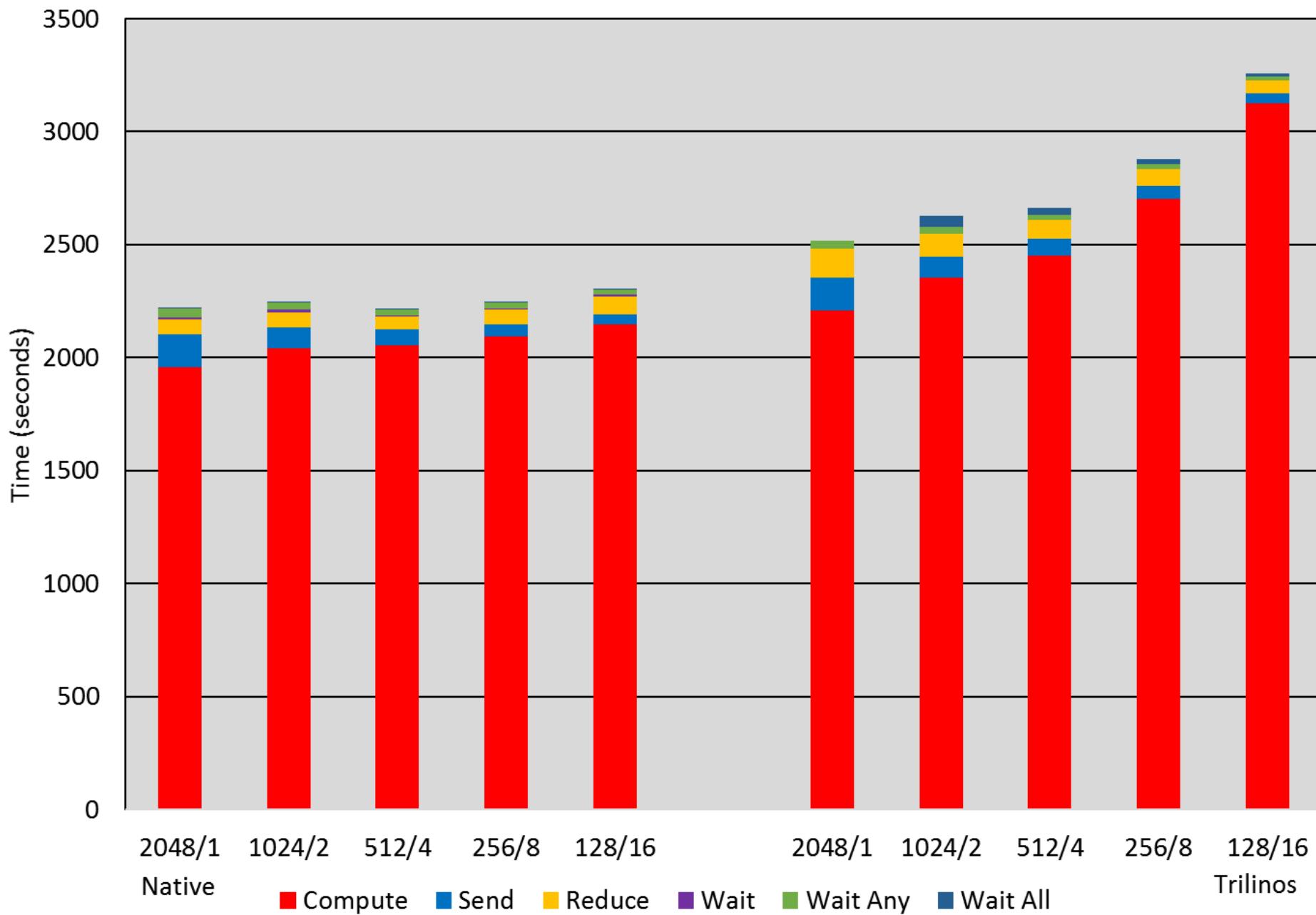
Sparc time breakdown, Trilinos solver, point



Comments about threading on KNL

- Number of messages exchanged decreases from 130000 to 103000 per MPI rank when going from MPI only to 64 threads
 - So the total number of messages decreases substantially
- The bytes exchanged grows from 1.2 E10 to 1.46 E11 bytes per MPI rank when going from MPI only to 64 threads
 - The total message traffic drops from 4.5 E13 to 9.33 E12 bytes
 - The average message size goes from 82 KB to 1.3 MB
- For the native solver, the number of reduces stays constant at 47500 calls and 3.6 MB
- For the Trilinos solver, the number of reduces stays constant at 30000 calls and 2.4 MB

Sparc time breakdown, point



KNL node modes

- Previous results were run in Quad Flat mode
- We also ran in Quad Cache mode
- For problems that used a significant portion of memory, Quad Cache mode was less than 2% faster than Quad Flat
- Likewise, for problems that used very little memory, Quad Cache mode was less than 2% faster than Quad Flat
- For problems that used a reasonable amount of memory, Quad Cache mode was up to 50% faster

Conclusions

- Sparc scales fairly well both in a strong mode and a weak mode on both the Haswell and KNL nodes
- The native solver does well as MPI ranks are exchanged for threads
- The Trilinos solver does not scale well as MPI ranks are exchanged for threads
- On the KNL nodes, Sparc does not make good use of the wide vectors – less than 5% of the code vectorizes



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