

INTERNATIONAL  
**EXASCALE**  
SOFTWARE PROJECT



**SC09 BOF**

<http://www.exascale.org>

Pete Beckman & Jack Dongarra

# IESP BOF

2

- Overview of IESP, Jack Dongarra
- Comments from DOE, Michael Strayer
- Comments from NSF, Ed Seidel
- Comments from EC, Kostas Glinos
- Building the IESP Roadmap, Pete Beckman and Satoshi Matsuoka
- Application's Case for Exascale, Paul Messina
- European Exascale Software Initiative, Jean-Yves Berthou

## Scientific Application Requirements For Leadership Computing at the Exascale

National Center for Computational Science  
December 2007

### Modeling and Simulation at the Exascale for Energy and the Environment

Co-Chairs:

Broad consensus necessitate the redesign and replacement of many of the algorithms and software infrastructure that HPC has built on for more than a decade.

# Science Case For Exascale

Strong science case for the continued escalation of high-end computing.

- DOE Exascale Steering Committee
  - ANL, LANL, LBNL, LLNL, SNL, ORNL + PNL, BNL
  - Charter: Decadal plan to provide exascale applications and technologies for DOE mission needs
- Workshops @ ~100 People
  - Climate Science (11/08)
  - High Energy Physics (12/08)
  - Nuclear physics (1/09)
  - Fusion Energy (3/09)
  - Nuclear Energy (5/09)
  - Biology (8/09)
  - Basic Energy Science (8/09)
  - Joint National Security (10/09)
  - Computer Science
  - Mathematics
  - Computer Architecture



Developing a high performance computing / numerical analysis roadmap

Prof. A. P. Teletchea, University of Oxford  
Prof. N. J. Higham, University of Manchester

HPC/NA

Prof. I. S. Duff, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory  
Prof. P. V. Coveney, University College London

Applications/Algorithms  
Roadmapping Activity

Roadmap Version 1.0

January 2009

Katherine Yelick  
[www.exascale.org](http://www.exascale.org)  
September 28, 2008

This work was sponsored by DARPA IPTO in the Exascale Study Program Manager, AFRL contract number FA8650-07-C-7724. 1 of scientific and technical information exchanges and its publication Government's approval or disapproval of its ideas or findings

#### NOTICE

Using Government drawings, specifications, or other data include purpose other than Government procurement does not in any way



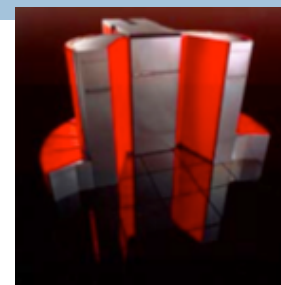
# Looking at the Gordon Bell Prize

(Recognize outstanding achievement in high-performance computing applications and encourage development of parallel processing )

4

- 1 GFlop/s; 1988; Cray Y-MP; 8 Processors

- Static finite element analysis



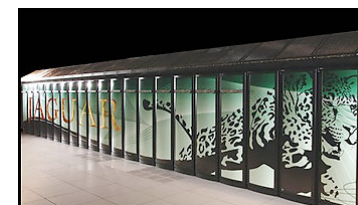
- 1 TFlop/s; 1998; Cray T3E; 1024 Processors

- Modeling of metallic magnet atoms, using a variation of the locally self-consistent multiple scattering method.



- 1 PFlop/s; 2008; Cray XT5;  $1.5 \times 10^5$  Processors

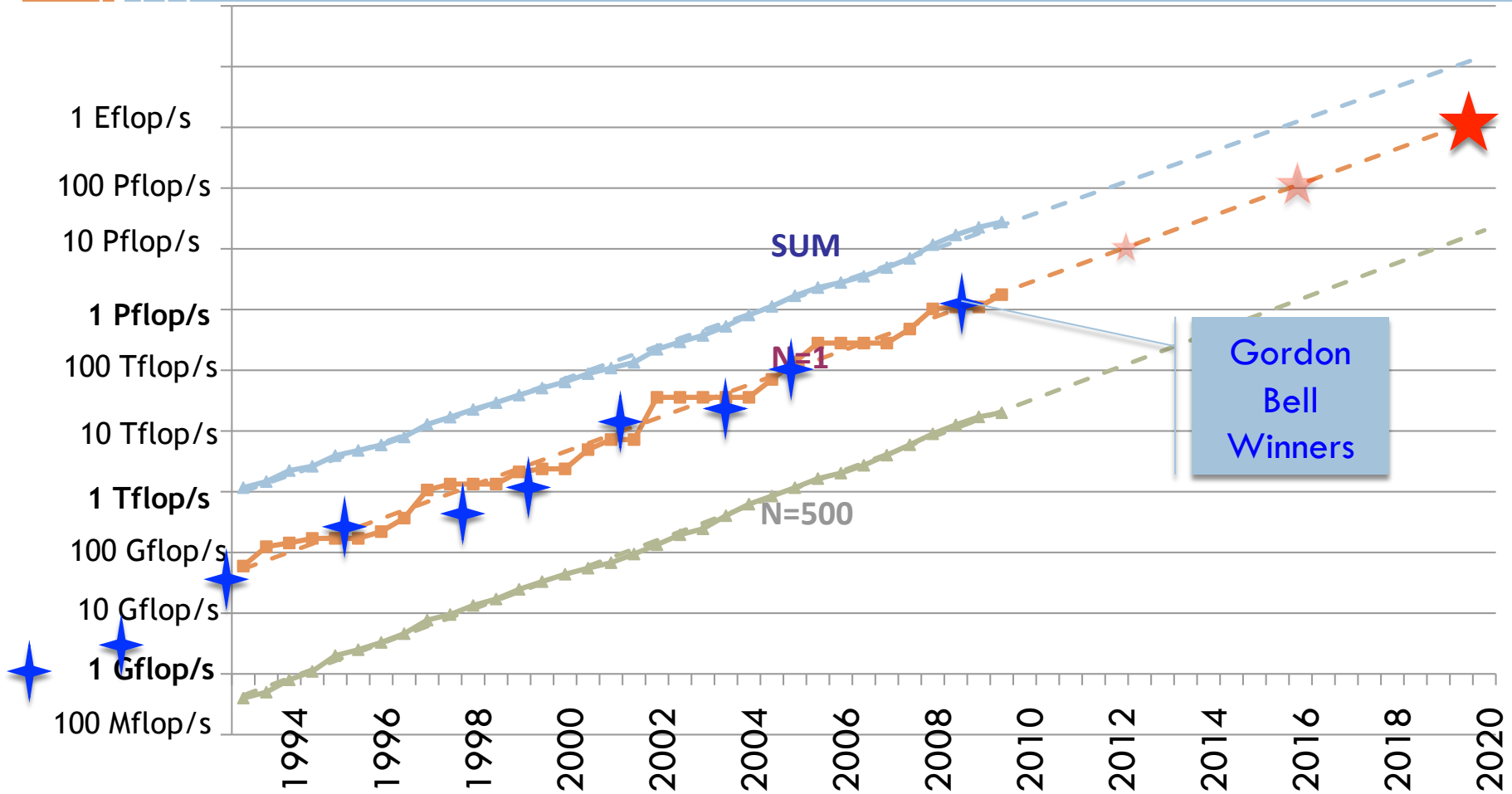
- Superconductive materials



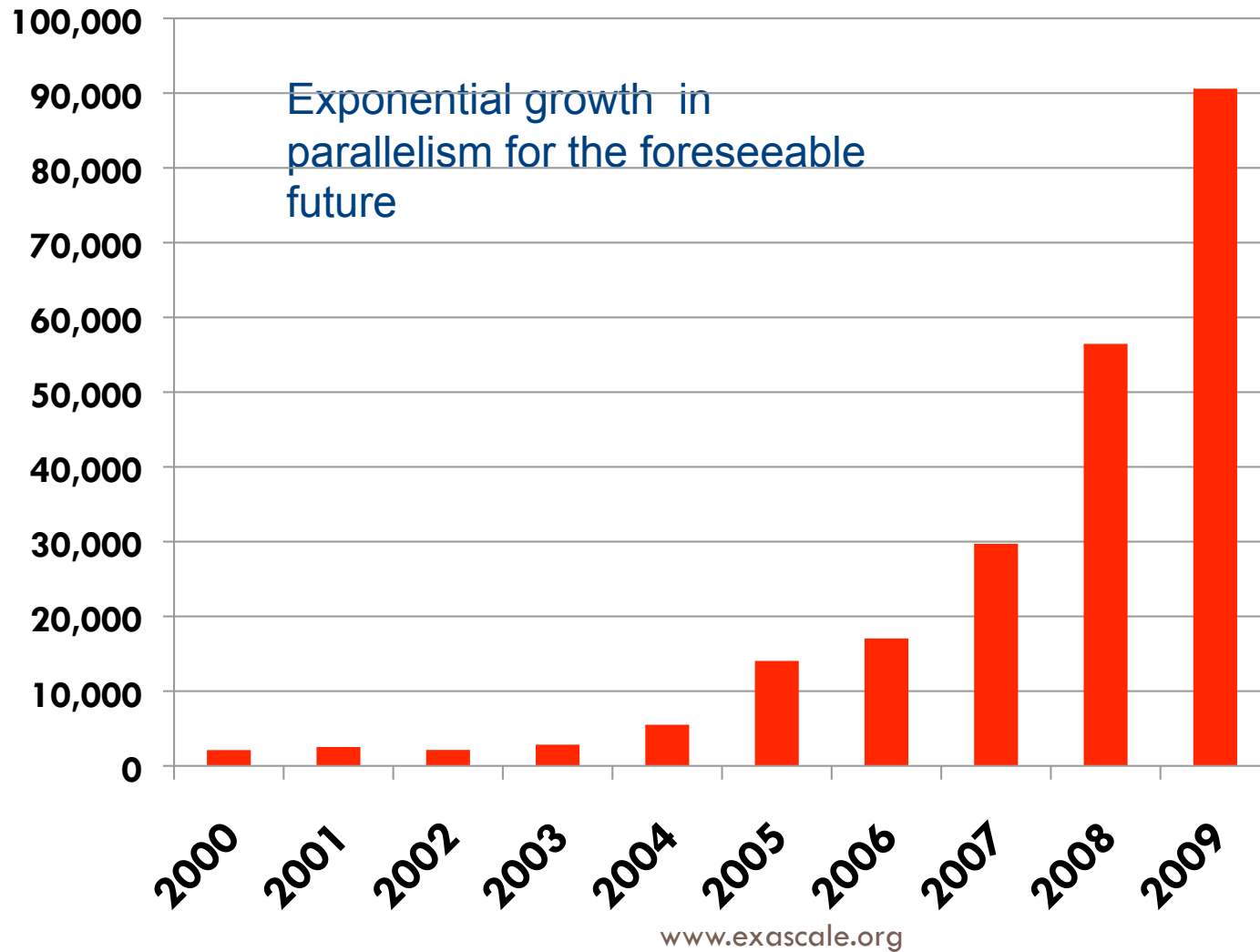
- 1 EFlop/s; ~2018; ?;  $1 \times 10^7$  Processors ( $10^9$  threads)

[www.exascale.org](http://www.exascale.org)

# Performance Development in Top500



## Average Number of Cores Per Supercomputer Top20 of the Top500



# Factors that Necessitate Redesign

7

- **Steepness of the ascent from terascale to petascale to exascale**
- Extreme parallelism and hybrid design
  - Preparing for million/billion way parallelism
- Tightening memory/bandwidth bottleneck
  - Limits on power/clock speed implication on multicore
  - Reducing communication will become much more intense
  - Memory per core changes, byte-to-flop ratio will change
- Necessary Fault Tolerance
  - MTTF will drop
  - Checkpoint/restart has limitations
- **Software infrastructure does not exist today**

# Exascale Computing

- Exascale systems are likely feasible by 2017±2
- 10-100 Million processing elements (cores or cores) with chips perhaps as dense as socket, clock rates will grow more slowly
- 3D packaging likely
- Large-scale optics based interconnects
- 10-100 PB of aggregate memory
- Hardware and software based fault management
- Heterogeneous cores
- Performance per watt — stretch goal 100 GF/watt of sustained performance  $\Rightarrow \gg 10 - 100$  MW Exascale system
- Power, area and capital costs will be significantly higher than for today's fastest systems

ExaScale Computing Study:  
Technology Challenges in  
Achieving Exascale Systems

Peter Kogge, Editor & Study Lead  
Keren Bergman  
Shekhar Borkar  
Dan Campbell  
William Carlson  
William Dally  
Monty Denneau  
Paul Franzon  
William Harrod  
Kerry Hill  
Jon Hiller  
Sherman Karp  
Stephen Keckler  
Dean Klein  
Robert Lucas  
Mark Richards  
Al Scarpelli  
Steven Scott  
Allan Snaveley  
Thomas Sterling  
R. Stanley Williams  
Katherine Yelick

September 28, 2008

This work was sponsored by DARPA IPTO in the ExaScale Computing Study with Dr. William Harrod as Program Manager, AFRL contract number FA8650-07-C-7724. This report is published in the interest of scientific and technical information exchange and its publication does not constitute the Government's approval or disapproval of its ideas or findings.

#### NOTICE

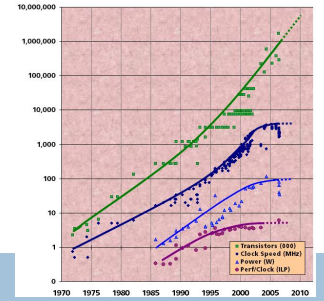
Using Government drawings, specifications, or other data included in this document for any purpose other than Government procurement does not in any way obligate the U.S. Government. The fact that the Government formulated or supplied the drawings, specifications, or other data does not license the holder or any other person or corporation, or convey any rights or permission to manufacture, use, or sell any patented invention that may relate to them.

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE, DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED.





# A Call to Action



9

- ❑ Hardware has changed dramatically while software ecosystem has remained stagnant
- ❑ Previous approaches have not looked at co-design of multiple levels in the system software stack (OS, runtime, compiler, libraries, application frameworks)
- ❑ Need to exploit new hardware trends (e.g., manycore, heterogeneity) that cannot be handled by existing software stack, memory per socket trends
- ❑ Emerging software technologies exist, but have not been fully integrated with system software, e.g., UPC, Cilk, CUDA, HPCS
- ❑ Community codes unprepared for sea change in architectures
- ❑ No global evaluation of key missing components

# IESP Goal

10

Improve the world's simulation and modeling capability by improving the coordination and development of the HPC software environment

Workshops:

**Build an international plan for developing the next generation open source software for scientific high-performance computing**

# International Community Effort

11

- We believe this needs to be an international collaboration for various reasons including:
  - ▣ The scale of investment
  - ▣ The need for international input on requirements
  - ▣ US, Europeans, Asians, and others are working on their own software that should be part of a larger vision for HPC.
  - ▣ No global evaluation of key missing components
  - ▣ Hardware features are uncoordinated with software development

# IESP Executive Committee

12

- Jack Dongarra, Pete Beckman, Patrick Aerts, Frank Cappello, Thomas Lippert, Satoshi Matsuoka, Paul Messina, Anne Trefethen, Mateo Valero

# Where We Are Today:

13

- SC08 (Austin TX) meeting to generate interest
- Funding from DOE's Office of Science & NSF Office of Cyberinfrastructure and sponsorship by Europeans and Asians
- US meeting (Santa Fe, NM) April 6-8, 2009
  - 65 people
- NSF's Office of Cyberinfrastructure funding
- European meeting (Paris, France) June 28-29, 2009
  - 70 people
  - Outline Report
- Asian meeting (Tsukuba Japan) October 18-20, 2009
  - Draft roadmap
  - Refine Report
- SC09 (Portland OR) BOF to inform others
  - Public Comment
  - Draft Report presented

**Nov 2008**

**Apr 2009**

**Jun 2009**

**Oct 2009**

**Nov 2009**

# International Journal on High Performance Computing Applications

14

- Set of articles that look at various aspects of Exascale software



- <http://hpc.sagepub.com/current.dtl>