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# CENter for Advanced Architecture Evaluation (CENATE): A Computing Proving Ground

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ModSim Workshop, August 2016, Seattle

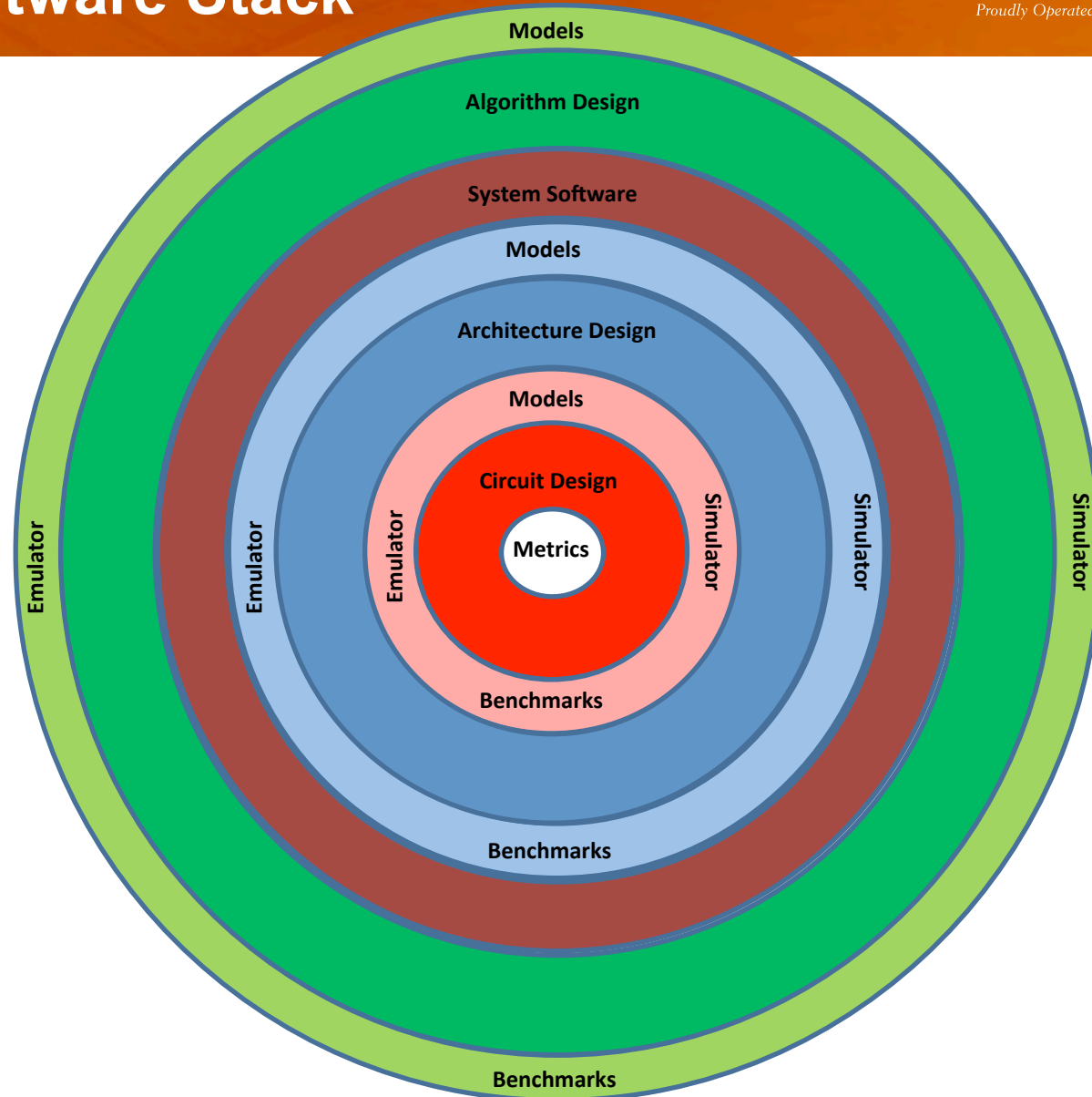
# Technology Fragmentation Across the Hardware/Software Stack



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- Circuit Design
- Circuit Modeling & Simulation
- Architecture Design
- Architecture Modeling & Simulation
- System Software
- Algorithm Design
- Algorithm Modeling & Simulation



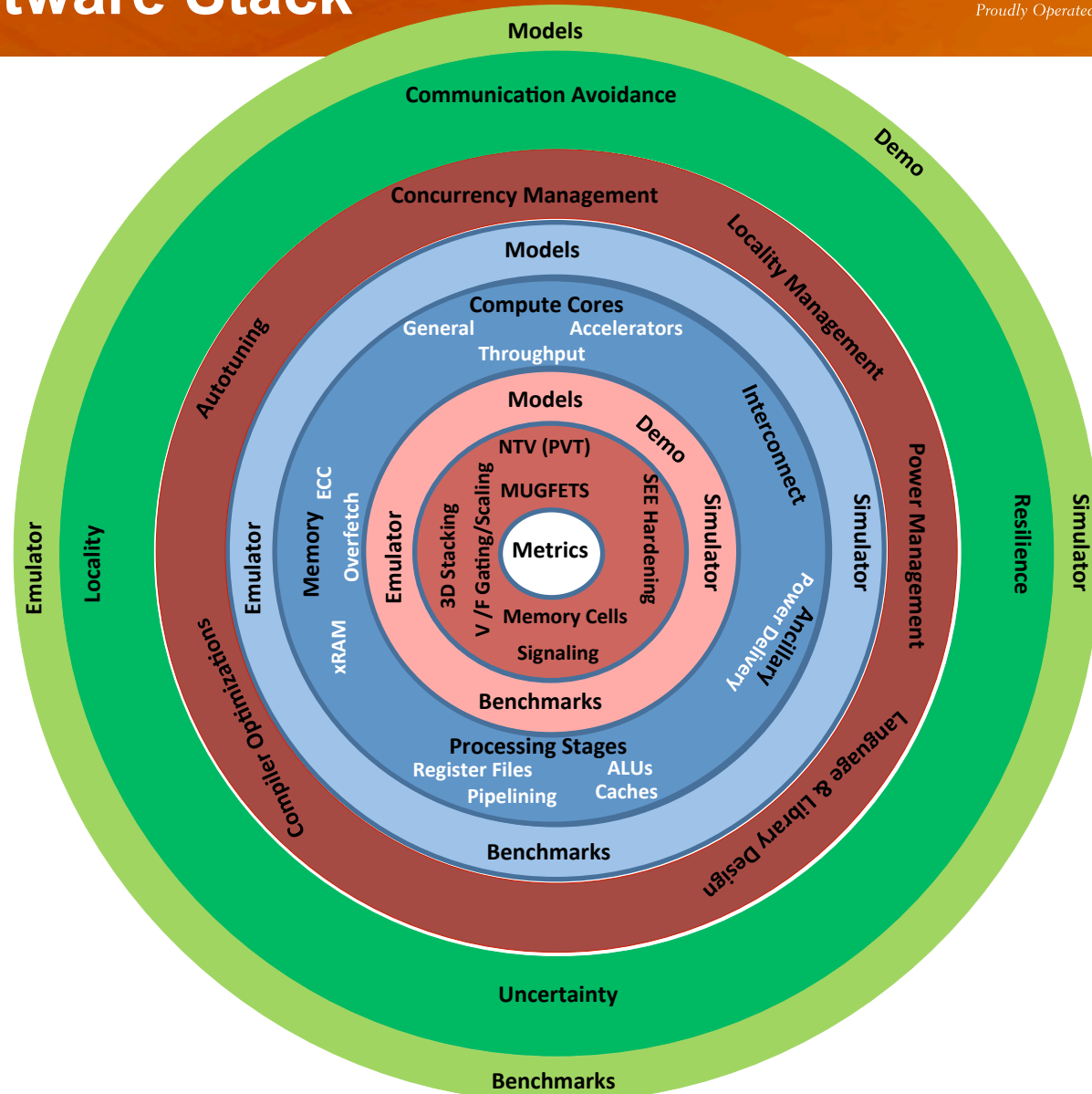
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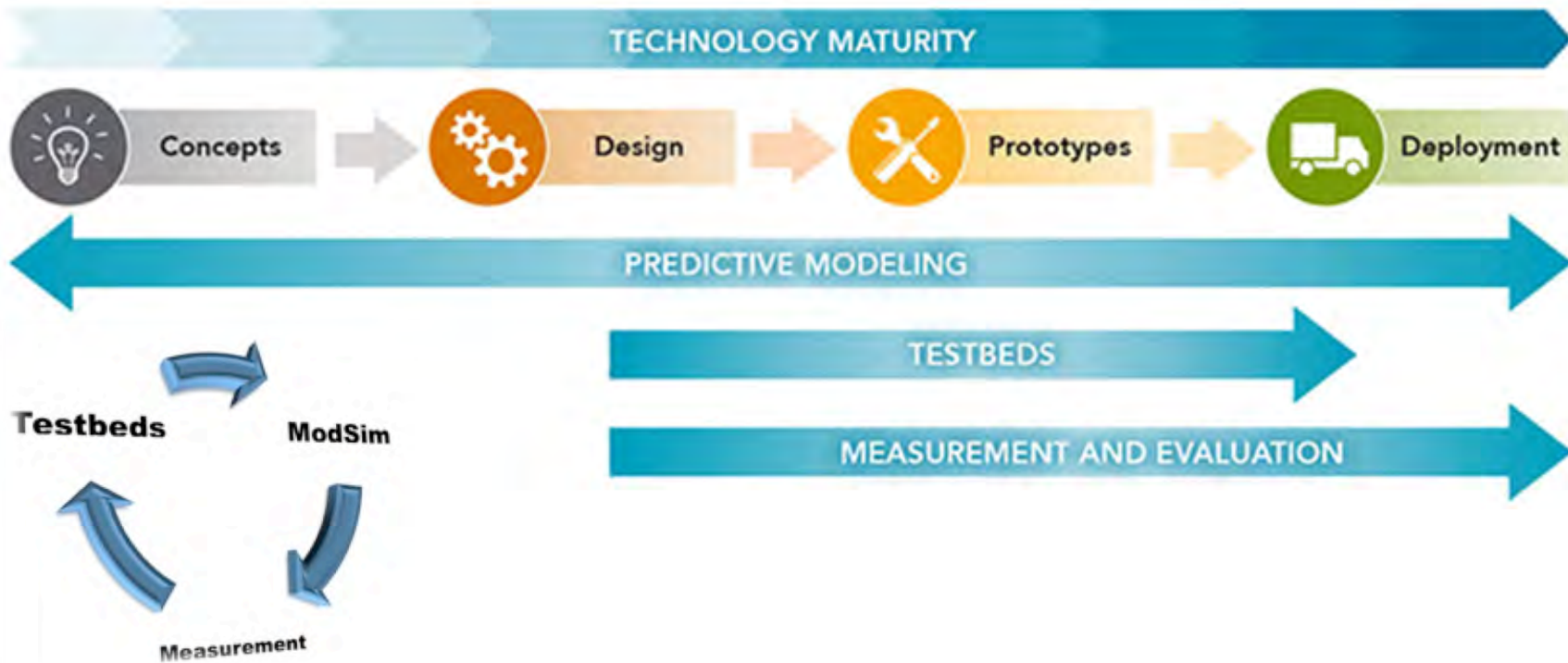


# Center of Advanced Technology Evaluation (CENATE)

- ▶ Advanced technology evaluations
- ▶ Instrumentation for power and performance
- ▶ Testbed infrastructure for high-throughput evaluation of technologies
- ▶ Predictive exploration: integration of results from empirical evaluations with modeling and simulation
  - Impact at scale; “what-ifs”



# CENATE Covers a Multidimensional Technology Space



**Sub-systems**

Processing	Memory	Network	Storage and I/O
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**Emerging Paradigms**

Approximate	Quantum	Neuromorphic	Superconductive
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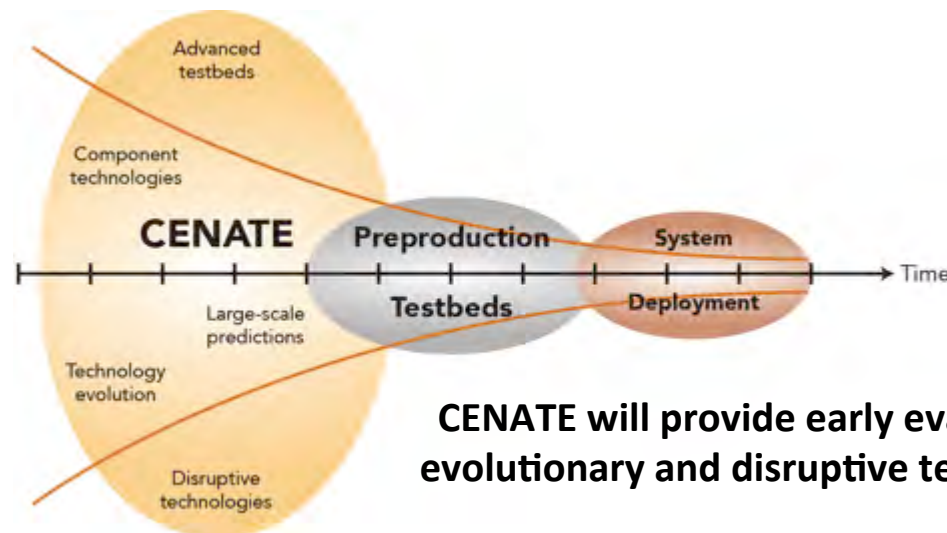
**Workloads**

Numeric	Machine Learning	Data Analytics	Graph Analytics
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# CENATE: Potential to Leverage

- ▶ Testbeds targeted at several areas
  - System Technologies with future high impact to HPC
  - Novel Processing Paradigms beyond traditional computing
  - Emerging Technologies beyond Moore's Law
- ▶ Evaluation of workloads of interest
  - Scientific Computing
  - Irregular Applications
  - DOE-focused
- ▶ Integrated measurement and ModSim



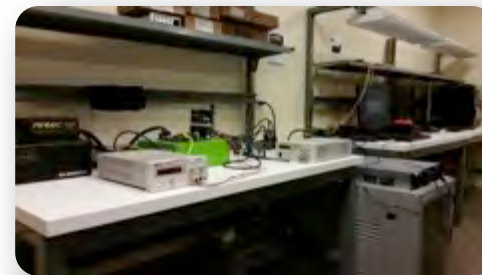
# Advanced Measurement Laboratory (AML)



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- ▶ AML provides infrastructure to measure
  - Early Engineering Boards
  - Subsystem Prototypes (e.g., HMC)
  - Small Systems
- ▶ AML measures
  - Performance
    - Time-to-solution
    - Performance counters
  - Power
    - System Wall Power
    - Internal Shunts and Hall-sensors
  - Temperature
    - Thermo-Couples
    - Thermal cameras
- ▶ Building up FPGA capabilities
  - Xilinx and Altera Toolkits
  - Mentor Graphic's Modelsim



# SEAPEARL: Integrated Power, Performance, and Thermal Measurement



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- ▶ Critical needs
  - Ability to study power consumption and thermal effects **at scale**
  - Correlation of measurements to workload features (not steady state)
  - Platform for development of modeling and optimization capabilities
- ▶ SEAPEARL: A Unique Resource
  - High-fidelity power measurement
    - Spatial: separate CPU from memory
    - Temporal: low sampling period of 1 ms
  - Coupled thermal information
  - Advanced architectures: x86 multicore and AMD Fusion (integrates CPU and GPU)
- ▶ Offline analysis and potential for online (dynamic) optimization





# CENATE: Establishing Best Practices for Measurements

- ▶ Instrumenting systems requires knowledge of what “instrumentation hooks” are available:
  - Integrating state-of-the-art measurements into idiosyncratic systems
  - Best practices: Measurement is a science and a craft
- ▶ Multi-tier approach:
  - Tier 1: external, low-resolution, available to all systems
  - Tier 2: internal, system specific, provided by vendor (e.g., RAPL, Amester, Data Vortex thermal)
  - Tier 3: external, high-resolution, invasive, need vendor support (e.g., Penguin Power Insights)
- ▶ Measurements:
  - In-band: synchronous with the application (e.g., performance counters)
  - Out-of-band: asynchronous with the application (e.g., power meters)





# Instrumentation Space of Interest

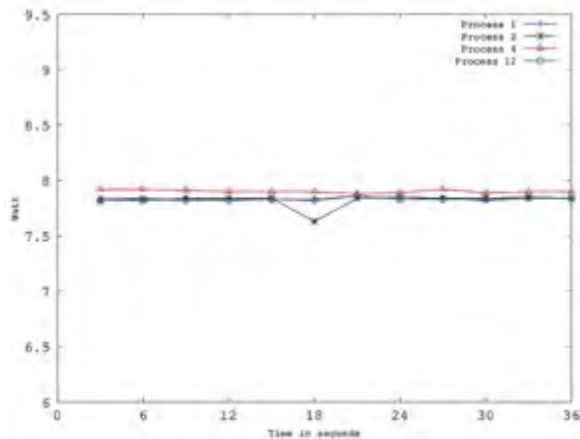
- ▶ Measurements of interest:
  - Performance (e.g., system: FLOPS, Memory Access/s, Application: TEPS...)
  - Power/Energy
  - Thermal
  - Reliability: Soft/Hard errors
- ▶ Interplay across dimensions
  - Measurements are not independent
  - System components are not isolated
  - Workload impacts interplay
    - Power/thermal throttling -> performance
    - Performance (e.g., high IPC) -> power
    - Temperature -> soft errors
    - Hard errors -> performance (e.g., reduced bandwidth)
  - Need to isolate effects through carefully designed experimentation
- ▶ Application behavior is ultimate goal



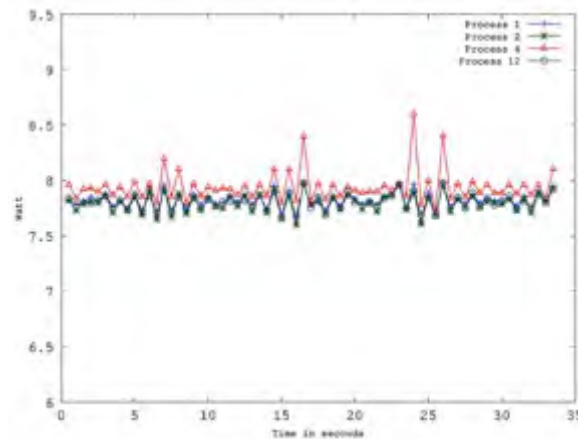


# Instrumentation Granularity Affects Insight

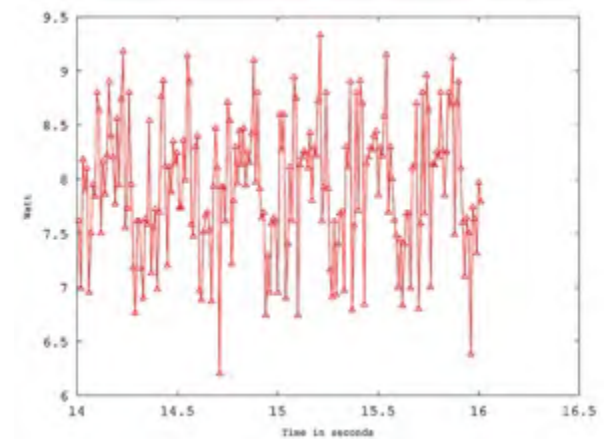
- ▶ Coarse *spatial* and *temporal* instrumentation may hide important information
  - e.g., peak power/temperature consumption
- ▶ Example for scalar pentadiagonal solver with 32 parallel threads
  - Peak power measured with 0.1 second granularity is much higher (9.7 W/core) than the one measured with 1 second granularity (7.8 W/core)



1 second



0.5 second

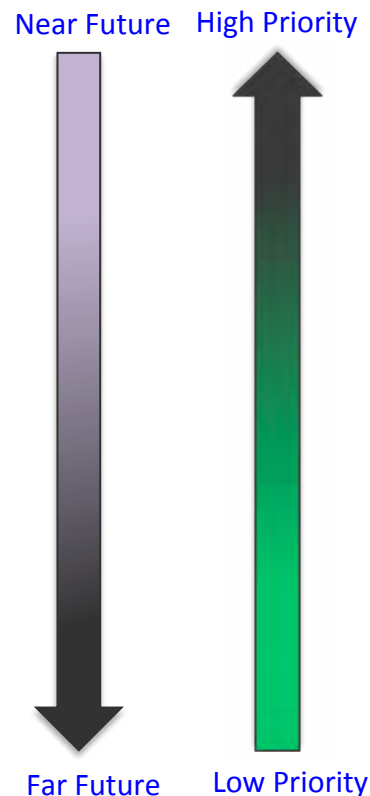


0.1 second



# Testbed Classification

## ▶ Testbed Classes



- System Technologies with future high impact factor to HPC
  - Computing (Throughput or Latency Optimized Computing , Processing Near Memory)
  - Memory (Phase-Change, Spin Transfer Memory, Memristor, 3D DRAM, 3D Flash)
  - Networks (single packet support *Data Vortex*, collectives support *Mellanox*, Software Defined Networks)
  - Storage (high bandwidth/low latency buffers, fast container support *netCDF/ HDF5*, Software Define Storage)
- Novel Processing Paradigms beyond traditional computing paradigms
  - Neuromorphic Processing (Spatio-Temporal Dendrite Processing (STDP))
  - Approximate Computing
  - Quantum Computing (topological quantum computing)
- Emerging Technologies (Materials -> Devices) beyond Moore's Law transitioning towards rudimentary logic/memory cell and circuit basic blocks
  - Superconductive Processing (Single Flux Quantum (SFQ), Adiabatic Quantum Computing (AQC))



# Memory: Novel Memory Architectures

- ▶ Novel memory technology benefiting existing systems
  - Exploration of alternative memory solutions – in many cases persistent
    - Phase Change Memory
    - Spin Transfer Memory
    - 3D Memory
    - Nvram
    - Memristor
  - Analyze memory performance/power for memory execution patterns that can leverage fast, persistent memory



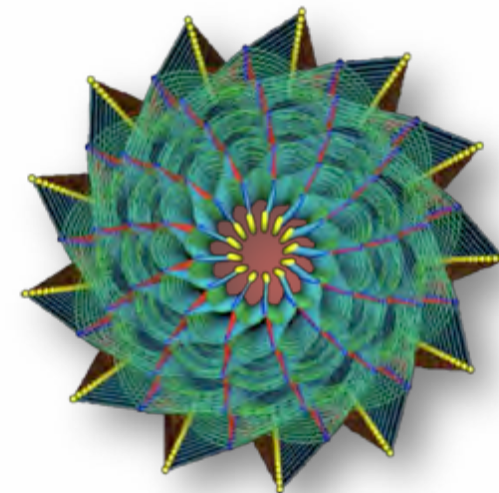


# Networks: Data Vortex

- ▶ Novel network technology based on topology fundamentals
  - Ensures high probability of contention-free transport
  - Enables very small packet transport without paying an overhead premium
  - Analyze network performance/power for applications of interest, *s.a.*, high-dimensional PDE or FFT solvers or finely partitioned, data-intensive applications
  - Four end-point system expected July 2016

**Data Vortex Network comprising:**

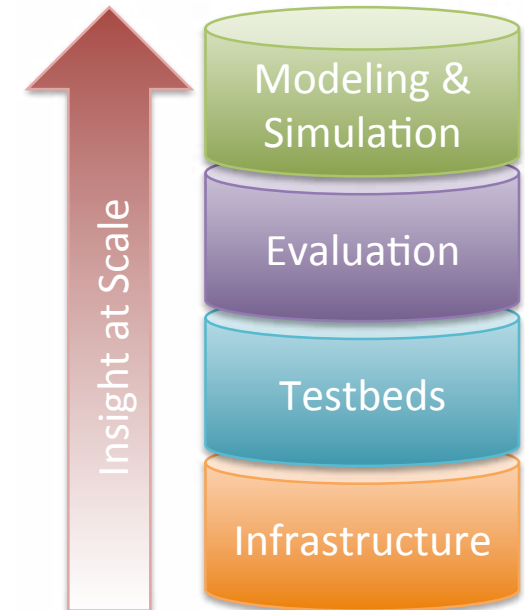
- 1 1 Data Vortex Switch Box providing 16 Data Vortex Radix 8 Switches
- 2 4 Data Vortex Interface Cards (VICs)
- 3 Commodity Intel-based Servers: 4 compute servers and 1 master server



# ModSim within CENATE



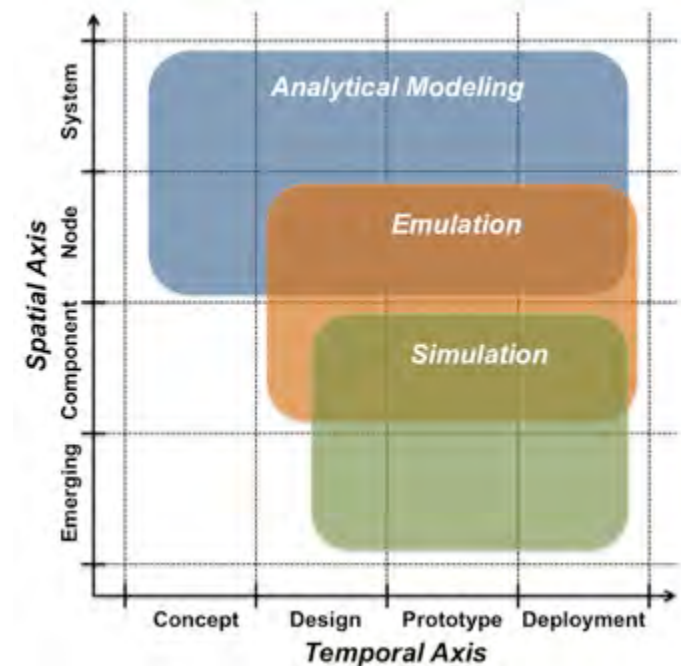
- ▶ Modeling and Simulation will be used to explore:
  - System scales that cannot be directly measured
  - Systems integrating disparate technologies
  - Multiple alternative system configurations
- ▶ Quantify trade-offs between multiple metrics of interest:
  - Performance
  - Power and energy consumption
  - Impact of thermal variation, faults, and fault mitigation
- ▶ Modeling builds on the CENATE foundation:
  - Application-centric models are derived from workload applications
  - Models are parameterized using measurements taken on instrumented testbeds (micro-benchmarks isolate “atomic” performance characteristics)
  - Models are validated at small-scale
- ▶ Key contribution of modeling is insight:
  - Rapid turnaround from system specification to performance quantification
  - Issues in performance can be traced to root causes
  - Quantify interplay between application characteristics and system



# Integrated ModSim Approach



- ▶ Across the spatial axis
  - Tools tradeoff between rapid evaluation and high precision
  - High-fidelity, low-level simulations serve as input into more abstract system models
- ▶ Across the temporal axis
  - More abstract techniques are able to use partial or incomplete specification information
  - Greater certainty in the design allows for the use of more precise prediction tools
- ▶ Employ a “bag of tools” approach in which ModSim technologies are applied where they are most appropriate
- ▶ CENATE will employ:
  - PALM: Automated analytical modeling tool for full applications at large scale
  - Cross-Roofline Model: Node-level modeling of throughput-oriented architectures
  - P-McPAT: Power modeling at the micro-architectural level
  - Prometheus: Emulation tool for node-level non-deterministic workloads

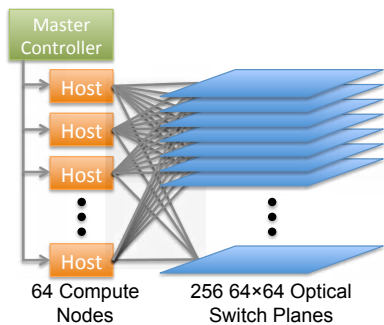






# Modeling Possible Future Silicon Photonics Networks

- ▶ Disparate technologies from IBM (internode) and Oracle (intranode)
- ▶ Modeling enabled:
  - Possible “marriage” options to be explored overcoming separation barriers
  - Quantified advantages over expected future electrical networks
  - Analyzed in the context of key graph analytic applications



## ▶ IBM TOPS inter-node network

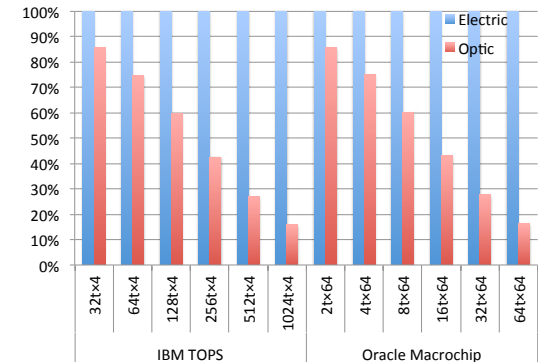
- 64 node system
- 256 of 64 x 64 optical switch planes
  - 16 wavelengths per fiber
  - 20 GB/s BW per wavelength

## ▶ Oracle Macrochip intra-node network

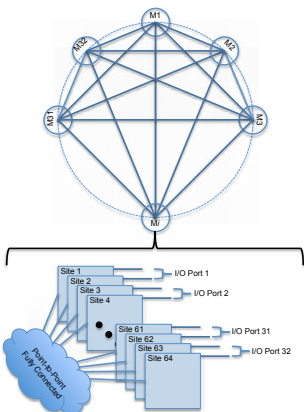
- 64 compute/memory sites fully connected
- 2 GB/s per site pair (128 GB total)
- 32 ports I/O per macrochip (for internode)

## ▶ Improvement due to:

- Improved link bandwidth
- Greater link *concurrency*
- Varied topological routing



Parallel Community Detection  
Relative Execution Time





# ModSim as an Integrating Methodology



- ▶ Data Vortex network fabric
  - Provides contention-free routing for small packet sizes
  - Currently, nodes have small core counts due to limitations on memory bandwidth to feed the network
- ▶ Micron's Hybrid Memory Cube (HMC)
  - 3D stacked memory architecture results in high levels of memory bandwidth
- ▶ CENATE's modeling approach will allow for the "virtual" integration of technologies such as these
  - e.g., How many cores can a Data Vortex system equipped with HMC support per node?
- ▶ Integrated modeling approach requires
  - Detailed understanding of application characteristics (e.g., what are the data movement patterns exhibited by a particular workload?)
  - Detailed understanding of architecture characteristics and capabilities
  - Integration of ModSim techniques across scales



# Conclusions

- ▶ Adaptivity of systems and system and application software requires an “introspective” approach to design and optimization
- ▶ Integrated measurement and ModSim for performance, power, and thermal aspects through CENATE
- ▶ Measurements serve as input for models, and as the validation means for them
- ▶ Tackling a wide space of technologies in terms of maturity and architectural coverage
- ▶ Testbeds of technologies
- ▶ ModSim for “union of technologies”
- ▶ Invited to access and use CENATE resource
  
- ▶ **Work sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research, CENATE contract, 2015.**