WG 4.1
HPC R&D cartography

H. Huber, Chair

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WG4.1 Experts

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Andrey Semin	Intel	RUS	HPC Technology Manager, EMEA
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Michael Kagan	Mellanox	IL	CTO of Mellanox Technologies
Dev Tyagi	Supermicro	UK	General Manager at Supermicro, UK
Giampetro Tecchiolli	Eurotech	IT	CEO/CTO of Eurotech
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Rüdiger Wolff	SGI	DE	Principal Systems Engineer & Systems Engineer Manager, EMEA
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Aad van der Steen	NCF	NL	HPC architectures & benchmarking
Alex Ramirez	BSC	ES	Computer Architecture Research Manager
Dominik Ulmer	CSCS	CH	HPC Center
Jean Gonnord	CEA	FR	Numerical Simulation & Computer Sciences

Questions for the experts

- **What are the major challenges/issues in HPC in the next 5 to 10 years?**
- **What efforts will your institution or company undertake to address these challenges/issues?**
  - **a) If applicable, please mention all R&D on promising future multi-Peta to Exascale <u>hardware technologies</u> such as hybrid many-core CPUs, novel memory technologies (3D-stacked memory, memristor, Spin Torque Transfer Magnetic RAM, graphene based memory, etc.), novel background storage technologies, photonic interconnects, highly cooling efficient system packaging technologies, etc.**
  b) If applicable, please mention all R&D on promising future multi-Peta to Exascale <u>software technologies</u> such as highly scalable programming languages, fault tolerant parallel programming environments, parallel file systems with end-to-end data integrity, highly scalable and energy efficient system management software, hierarchical storage solutions, OS with coherent inter-node scheduling mechanisms, etc.
  c) If applicable, please mention all R&D on <u>promising highly scalable numerical algorithm</u> for multi-Peta to Exascale applications

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PROCESSING ELEMENTS																	
System on a Chip			X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	10
Heterogeneous many-core			X			X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	9
Homogeneous many-core			X				X			X	X		X			X	6
In-interconnect processing	X	X		X	X		X			X							6
Company	SGI	Mellanox	Intel	CRAY	BULL	SuperMicro	IBM	STMicroelectronic	Eurotech	AMD	Fujitsu	HP	T-Platforms	Tilera	nVIDIA	ARM	Counts

(*) An "X" in a field of the table means the vendor is performing active research and development in this field

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MEMORY TECHNOLOGY																	
3D Stacking			X				X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	9
Novel Memory Technologies	X		X				X			X	X						5
Company	SGI	Mellanox	Intel	CRAY	BULL	SuperMicro	IBM	STMicroelectronic	Eurotech	AMD	Fujitsu	HP	T-Platforms	Tilera	nVIDIA	ARM	Counts

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POWER DISTRIBUTION AND MANAGEMENT																
Power distribution	X		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X				9
Energy-aware Software	X		X		X		X		X		X	X	X				8
Company	SGI	Mellanox	Intel	CRAY	BULL	SuperMicro	IBM	STMicroelectronic	Eurotech	AMD	Fujitsu	HP	T-Platforms	Tilera	nVIDIA	ARM	Counts

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RESILIENCY AND FAULT TOLERANCE	SGI	Mellanox	Intel	CRAY	BULL	SuperMicro	IBM	STMicroelectronic	Eurotech	AMD	Fujitsu	HP	T-Platforms	Tilera	nVIDIA	ARM	Counts
HW level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	14
SW level	X	X	X	X			X		X			X	X				8
Company																	

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in this field

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MULTI-PETA TO EXASCALE SYSTEM AND SOFTWARE STACK																
	SGI	Mellanox	Intel	CRAY	BULL	SuperMicro	IBM	STMicroelectronic	Eurotech	AMD	Fujitsu	HP	T-Platforms	Tilera	nVIDIA	ARM	Counts
Runtime Systems with(**)/(without) fault tolerance	X		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X				9
Compiler, Debugger, Tools			X	X			X			X	X	X			X		7
Programming Languages			X	X			X				X				X		5
Company																	

(*) An "X" in a field of the table means the vendor is performing active research and development in this field
(**) A fault tolerant runtime system will be capable to run a user job to completion even in the case of a compute node failure

	SGI	Mellanox	Intel	CRAY	BULL	SuperMicro	IBM	STMicroelectronic	Eurotech	AMD	Fujitsu	HP	T-Platforms	Tilera	nVIDIA	ARM	Counts
Power efficiency	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X	11
Network Interconnect & Routing Algorithms (**)	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X					10 +1
Silicon Photonics (**)	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X					8 +1
Novel system packaging and cooling	X		X	X	X		X			X	X		X				8
Numerical libraries			X	X			X		X	X				X			6
Co-design	X		X	X	X		X		X	X							7
Novel background storage technologies	X		X				X				X						4
Parallel File Systems (*)					X		X				X						3
New Semi Conductor materials (nanocarbon)			X				X				X						3
Company	SGI	Mellanox	Intel	CRAY	BULL	SuperMicro	IBM	STMicroelectronic	Eurotech	AMD	Fujitsu	HP	T-Platforms	Tilera	nVIDIA	ARM	Counts

(*) Wamcloud, Xyratech   (**) ExTOLL

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Summary and Conclusions

- Processors
  - ARM
    - Hybrid multi-core
    - SoCs
  - AMD
    - Fusion
    - Opteron
    - Firestream (GPGPU)
  - IBM
    - Power
    - PowerPC
  - Intel
    - Xeon
    - MIC
    - Atom
    - Itanium
  - nVIDIA
    - Tesla (GPGPU accelerated clusters)
    - Tegra (hybrid multi-core SoC)
  - Fujitsu
    - Sparc64 VIIIfx (8 core processor)
    - Sparc64 (16 core processor, …, (8 years development program))
  - Godson (China)
    - Godson-3B (8-core MIPS, 128 GF@1.05 GHz 65nm, 40W)
    - Godson-3C (16-core MIPS, 512 GF@2 GHz, 28 nm, ~40W, ~ 12 GF/W)

Summary and Conclusions

- Memory
  - HP: Memristor
    - SSDs: 2014-2015
    - DRAM & NV caches: 2015-2016
    - SRAM: 2017-2018
  - IBM
    - Phase Change Memory (PCM)

- Interconnect
  - CRAY
  - ExTOLL
  - HP
  - IBM
  - Intel
  - SGI
  - T-Platforms

Summary and Conclusions

- There is a clear trend towards more and more processing cores
  - More and more hierarchies will have to be mastered by application codes
    - Memories
      - Inter- and intra-node, various levels of caches and RAM (CPU & GPU)
    - Functional units
      - Big cores, small cores, vector and specialized units
- The Exascale system architecture is still an open debate (processor, memory, interconnect , …)
- MPI + (OpenMP, Threads, PGAS, ..) seems to be the programming model for the present decade
  - But big uncertainty, what programming model should be used for a long term development?
  - Old programs not targeting performance will still be usable in the ExaFlop/s performance decade
    - Running on general purpose CPUs with a low fraction of peak performance!