Barcelona taps Tesla and Tegra for next-gen hybrid supercomputer

The Barcelona Supercomputing Center has been monkeying around with the combination of low-power end processors and relatively low-end graphics chips. Well, BSC is getting ready to take its ceepie-geepie prototyping up another notch by marrying a baby ARM processor aimed at smartphones and tablets with a full-on GPU coprocessor.

The prototype cluster, which is to be called Pedraforca, will take the existing Tegra 3 processor from Nvidia - as implemented on the "Kayla" system launched by the chipmaker in conjunction with motherboard maker SECO back in March at the GPU Technical Conference. The predecessor CARMA system from Nvidia (short for CUDA-ARM), also made with th SECO, put a four-core Tegra 3 chip based on the Cortex-A9 processor running at 1.5GHz on a moand and linked it to a GeForce GT520MX mobile GPU coprocessor with 89 cores running at 900Mhz and delivering 142 gigaflops of floating point processing at double precision.

With the Kayla system board, which comes in a MiniITX form factor, the CPU side is again a Tegra 3 chip from Nvidia, but the board has a PCI Express 2.0 x16 link to hook a full-on Tesla GPU to the ARM processor.

BSC collaborated with Nvidia and SECO to create the Kayla board, and built a prototype machine – its second ARM-GPU hybrid – on that card last fall. Tesla coprocessors based on Nvidia’s GF108, GT104, and GT107 graphics processors are supported with the Kayla system. It would be nice to have a faster PCI-Express link to hook the CPU and GPU together, and having only 2GB of memory for four cores might be a little skinny, too. A gigabit Ethernet link is not going to break any performance barriers, either. But at €349 per Kayla system, experimenting and seeing how software could run on such a ceepie-geepie is not exactly going to bust the budget, not even for a dense-packed rack of these little beasts.

With the Pedraforca system, the third generation of ARM-based ceepie-geepies to be prototyped by BSC, the supercomputer center will again use a board that has a Tegra 3 processor and Sumit Gupta, general manager of the Tesla Accelerated Computing business unit at Nvidia, says that the nodes will use a Tesla K20 to the ARM CPU’s math homework.

The ARM processor nodes will be linked to each other using 40Gb/sec InfiniBand adapters and switches from Mellanox Technologies, giving it a substantial performance boost. This is not just because of the increase in bandwidth, but thanks to Remote Direct Access Memory (RDMA) in the InfiniBand protocol, which will allow the CPUs to talk to each other over the network without having to go through the network software stack in the Linux operating system on the cluster. And, thanks to the much-improved GPUDirect feature in the "Kepler" GPUs from Nvidia, the GPUs can talk over InfiniBand to each other without speaking to the CPU, too.

This, as it turns out, is important, as are the Hyper-Q and Dynamic Parallelism features of the high-end Kepler GPUs from Nvidia. "Fermi-class GPUs were too limited and we had to rely too much on the Tegra CPU to do their work," explains Alex Ramirez, leader of the Heterogeneous Architectures Research Group at BSC, to El Reg. But with the GPU/Direct combined with InfiniBand and Hyper-Q (which allows the ARM/GPU to queue up 32 MPI tasks at the same time on the Kepler GPU instead of one MPI task that was allowed on a Fermi GPU) and Dynamic Parallelism (which lets the GPU schedule its own work without asking the CPU for permission), now BSC can start testing software in earnest on a ceepie-geepie.

For workloads that don’t bother the CPU much, Ramirez says that the Pedraforca cluster should get just about the same performance as a Xenon cluster that is offloading most of its work to the GPU, but with much less heat and cost.

You might be wondering how a Kayla system from SECO is able to have both a Tesla K20 GPU coprocessor and an InfiniBand ConnectX-2 adapter card both plugged into them, since there is only one x16 slot, Ramirez says that BSC is getting a PCI-Express switch from PLX Technologies and putting it into that single slot and then plugging in the InfiniBand adapters and Tesla GPUs into the switch. It looks like there will be multiple PLX switches in the cluster, which Ramirez hopes to scale up to 128 nodes when it is installed in July.

The Pedraforca machine is partially funded by the Partnership for Advanced Computing in Europe (PRACE) initiative. The compute nodes will be manufactured by B4E Computer Engineering and Bull is being hired to do the system integration.

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