

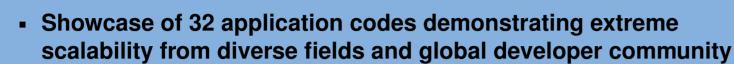


The High-Q Club

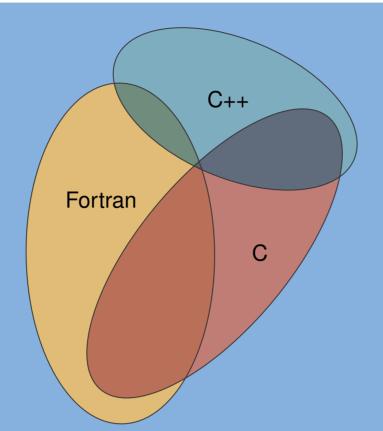
Applications scaling to the full JUQUEEN system with 458 752 cores and over 1.8M threads

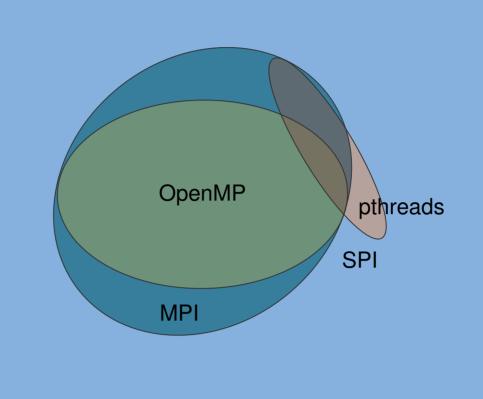
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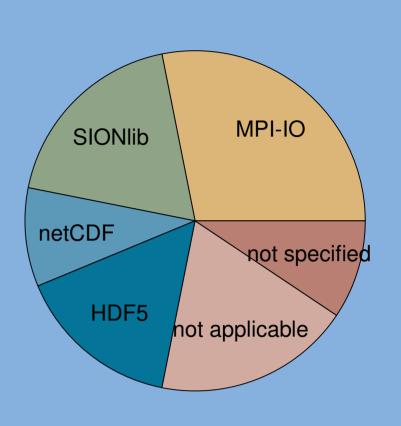




- Based on effective use of full JUQUEEN IBM Blue Gene/Q system (installed spring 2012, decommissioned spring 2018)
- 28 racks, 28 672 processors, 458 752 cores, 1 835 008 threads (16 GiB memory/processor, 5D torus network, GPFS filesystem)
- Membership supported by 3 Extreme Scaling Workshops, **JSC Simulation Laboratories and Cross-Sectional Teams**
- Application benefits extended beyond BG/Q to other HPC leadership computer systems
- Potential insight for expected future exa-scale applications
- Reference basis for successor activity







Programming languages used

Programming models used

I/O methods used

Lessons

- Compute node memory and file I/O are common constraints
- Need effective parallel I/O solutions for metadata and bandwidth, such as SIONlib
- Standard programming languages and MPI combined with multi-threading suffice
- Optimised libraries developed for efficient mesh partitioning and non-blocking 3D FFTs
- Tuning often required as directed by tools such as Scalasca

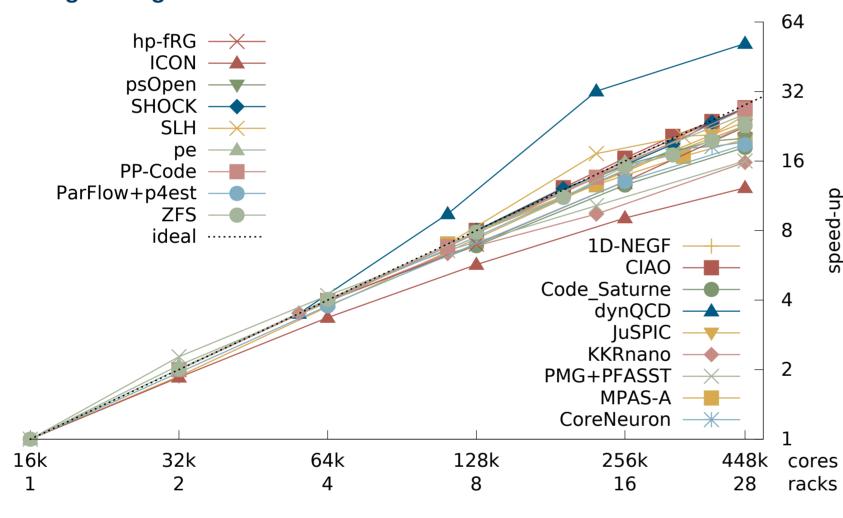
Application characteristics

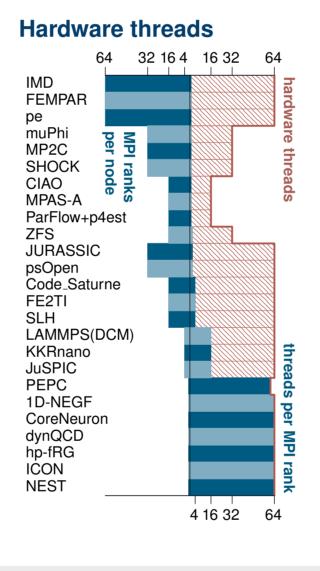
- Fortran, C & C++ languages all used, and often combined
- MPI usage ubiquitous, mostly with OpenMP and/or pthreads mixed-mode combination more memory-efficient
- Additionally used hardware threads benefitted most codes
- SIONlib, MPI-IO & HDF5 equally prevalent for file I/O (often data synthesised or writing disabled as workarounds)

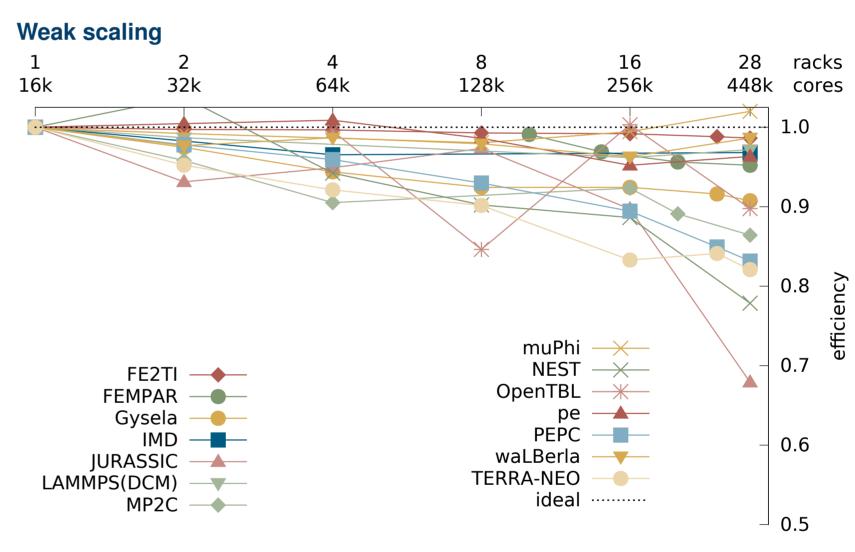
Scaling performance

- Weak scaling is easiest: 12 codes with scaling efficiency over 80%
- Strong scaling is much more challenging: 10 codes maintained normalised scaling efficiency over 80% (compute node memory requirements can limit baseline to quarter of machine)
- Cache benefits and machine topology can be important

Strong scaling







High-Q Club codes

1D-NEGF (JSC SimLab Quantum Materials) 1D Non-Equilibrium Green's Functions framework for transport phenomena



CIAO (RWTH ITV) multiphysics, multiscale NS solver for turbulent reacting flows in complex geometries



Code_Saturne (EDF & STFC Daresbury Laboratory) multiphysics simulation of the Navier-Stokes equations



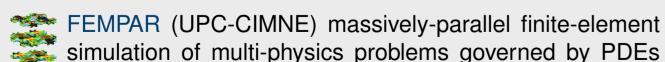
CoreNeuron (EPFL Blue Brain Project) simulation of electrical activity of neuronal networks including morphologically detailed neurons



dynQCD (JSC SimLab Nuclear and Particle Physics & Bergische Universität Wuppertal) lattice quantum chromodynamics with dynamical fermions



FE2TI (Universität Köln & TUB Freiberg) scale-bridging incorporating micro-mechanics in macroscopic simulations of multi-phase steels



simulation of multi-physics problems governed by PDEs



Gysela (CEA-IRFM Cadarache) gyrokinetic semi-Lagrangian code for plasma turbulence simulations



hp-fRG (JSC) hierarchically parallelised functional renormalisation group calculations



ICON (DKRZ & JSC SimLab Climate Science) icosahedral non-hydrostatic atmospheric model



IMD (Ruhr-Universität Bochum & JSC SimLab Molecular Systems) classical molecular dynamics simulations



JURASSIC (JSC SimLab Climate Science) solver for infrared radiative transfer in the Earth's atmosphere



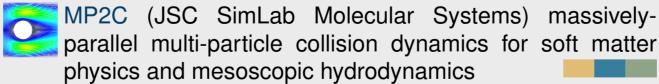
JuSPIC (JSC SimLab Plasma Physics) fully relativistic particle-in-cell code, plasma physics simulations, laserplasma interaction



KKRnano (FZJ IAS) Korringa-Kohn-Rostoker Green function code for quantum description of nano-materials in all-electron density-functional calculations LAMMPS(DCM) (RWTH AICES) molecular dynamics sim-



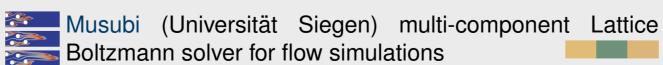
ulation with dynamic cutoff method for arbitrarily large interfacial systems MP2C (JSC SimLab Molecular Systems) massively-



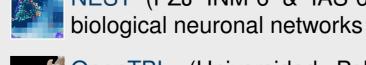
MPAS-A (KIT & NCAR) multi-scale non-hydrostatic atmospheric model for global, convection-resolving climate simulations



 $\mu\varphi$ (muPhi) (Universität Heidelberg) modelling and simulation of water flow and solute transport in porous media, algebraic multi-grid solver



Boltzmann solver for flow simulations NEST (FZJ INM-6 & IAS-6) large-scale simulations of



OpenTBL (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid) direct numerical simulation of turbulent flows



ParFlow+p4est (FZJ IBG-3, Colorado School of Mines, LLNL & Universität Bonn) high resolution parallel simulation of variably saturated flow



pe (Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg) physics engine framework for simulations of rigid bodies with arbitrary shapes



PEPC (JSC SimLab Plasma Physics) tree code for *N*-body simulations, beam-plasma interaction, vortex dynamics, gravitational interaction, MD simulations



PMG+PFASST (LBNL, Universität Wuppertal, USI & JSC) space-time parallel solver for systems of ODEs with linear stiff terms, e.g. from lines discretisations of PDEs

tivistic and non-relativistic astrophysical plasmas



psOpen (RWTH ITV, JARA & CNRS CORIA) highlyresolved direct numerical simulation of fine-scale turbulence

PP-Code (University of Copenhagen) simulations of rela-



Seven-League Hydro (Heidelberg Institute for Theoretical Studies) all Mach number fluid dynamics in astrophysics



SHOCK (RWTH Shock Wave Laboratory) structured high-order finite-difference kernel for compressible flows



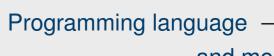
TERRA-NEO (Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, LMU & TUM) modeling and simulation of earth mantle dynamics



(Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg) Boltzmann method for the simulation of fluid scenarios



ZFS (RWTH AIA & JARA SimLab Fluids & Solids) Computational fluid dynamics, computational aeroacoustics, conjugate heat transfer, particulate flows





Lattice-