



RADIOSS Performance Benchmark and Profiling

March 2013







Note



- The following research was performed under the HPC Advisory Council activities
 - Special thanks for: HP, Mellanox





- For more information on the supporting vendors solutions please refer to:
 - <u>www.mellanox.com</u>, http://www.hp.com/go/hpc

- For more information on the application:
 - http://www.altairhyperworks.com

RADIOSS by Altair



Altair® RADIOSS®

- Structural analysis solver for highly non-linear problems under dynamic loadings
- Consists of features for:
 - multiphysics simulation and advanced materials such as composites
- Highly differentiated for Scalability, Quality and Robustness
- RADIOSS is used across all industry worldwide
 - Improves crashworthiness, safety, and manufacturability of structural designs
- RADIOSS has established itself as an industry standard
 - for automotive crash and impact analysis for over 20 years



Objectives



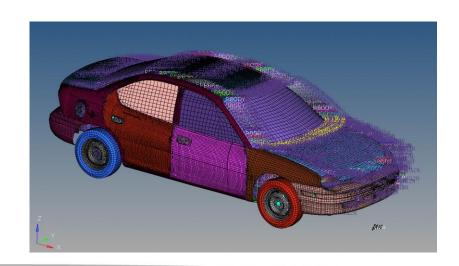
- The presented research was done to provide best practices
 - RADIOSS performance benchmarking
 - Interconnect performance comparisons
 - MPI performance comparison
 - Understanding RADIOSS communication patterns

- The presented results will demonstrate
 - The scalability of the compute environment to provide nearly linear application scalability

Test Cluster Configuration



- HP ProLiant SL230s Gen8 4-node "Athena" cluster
 - Processors: Dual Eight-Core Intel Xeon E5-2680 @ 2.7 GHz
 - Memory: 32GB per node, 1600MHz DDR3 DIMMs
 - OS: RHEL 6 Update 2, OFED 1.5.3 InfiniBand SW stack
- Mellanox ConnectX-3 VPI InfiniBand adapters
- Mellanox SwitchX SX6036 56Gbps InfiniBand and Ethernet Switch
- MPI: Intel MPI 4.1.0, Platform MPI 8.2
- Application: RADIOSS 12.0
- Benchmark Workload:
 - NEON benchmarks: 1 million cells
 - (8ms, Double Precision)



About HP ProLiant SL230s Gen8



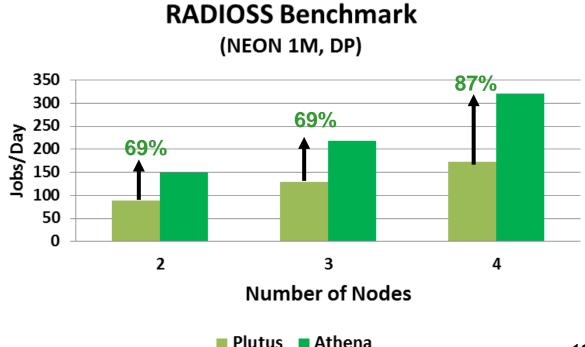
	Item	SL230 Gen8
	Processor	Two Intel® Xeon® E5-2600 Series, 4/6/8 Cores,
	Chipset	Intel® Sandy Bridge EP Socket-R
	Memory	(512 GB), 16 sockets, DDR3 up to 1600MHz, ECC
	Max Memory	512 GB
	Internal Storage	Two LFF non-hot plug SAS, SATA bays or Four SFF non-hot plug SAS, SATA, SSD bays Two Hot Plug SFF Drives (Option)
	Max Internal Storage	8TB
	Networking	Dual port 1GbE NIC/ Single 10G NIC
	I/O Slots	One PCIe Gen3 x16 LP slot 1Gb and 10Gb Ethernet, IB, and FlexFabric options
	Ports	Front: (1) Management, (2) 1GbE, (1) Serial, (1) S.U.V port, (2) PCIe, and Internal Micro SD card & Active Health
	Power Supplies	750, 1200W (92% or 94%), high power chassis
	Integrated Management	iLO4 hardware-based power capping via SL Advanced Power Manager
	Additional Features	Shared Power & Cooling and up to 8 nodes per 4U chassis, single GPU support, Fusion I/O support
	Form Factor	16P/8GPUs/4U chassis



RADIOSS Benchmark - CPU Generation



- Intel E5-2680 processors (Sandy Bridge) cluster outperforms prior CPU generation
 - Performs 87% higher than the Plutus cluster at 4 nodes
- **System components used:**
 - Athena: 2-socket Intel E5-2680 @ 2.7GHz, 1600MHz DIMMs, FDR InfiniBand, 1HDD
 - Plutus: 2-socket Intel X5670 @ 2.93GHz, 1333MHz DIMMs, QDR InfiniBand, 1HDD



Higher is better

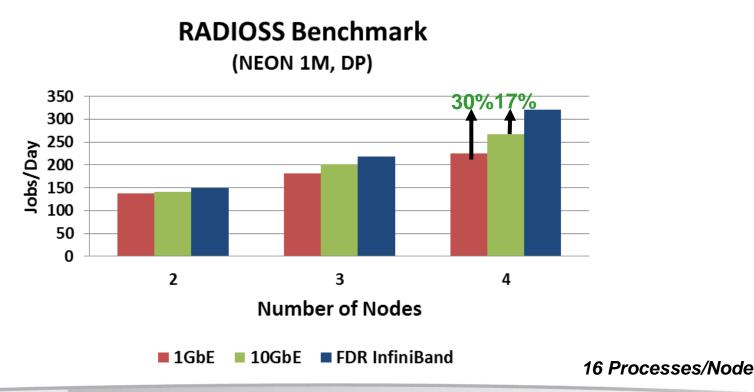
Plutus Athena

16 Processes/Node

RADIOSS Performance - Interconnect



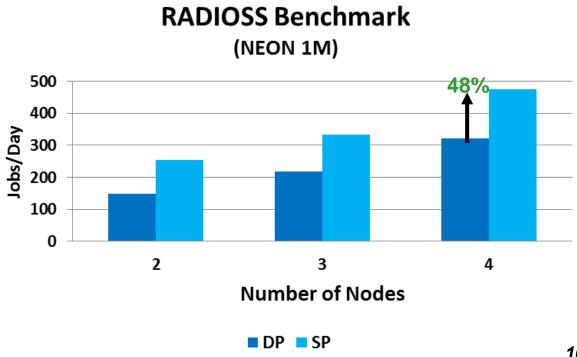
- InfiniBand FDR is the most efficient inter-node communication for RADIOSS
 - Outperforms 1GbE by 30% at 4 nodes
 - Outperforms 10GbE by 17% at 4 nodes



RADIOSS Performance - SP vs DP



- Running at Single Precision is faster than Double Precision
 - Up to 48% faster at 4 nodes when running with Single Precision than Double Precision



Higher is better

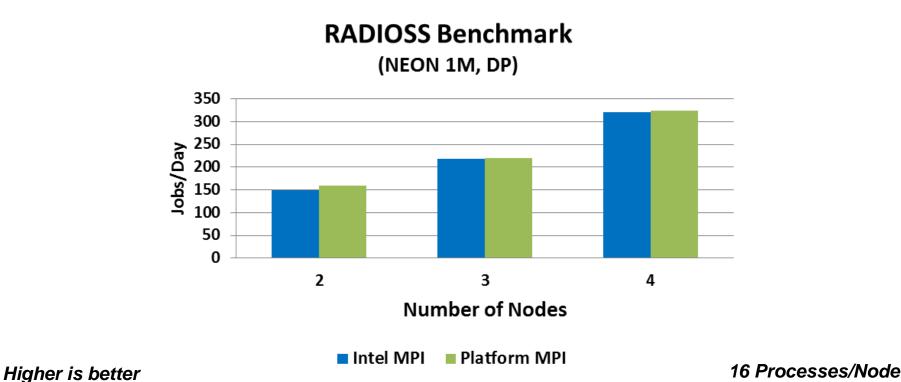
16 Processes/Node

RADIOSS Performance – MPI



Both Platform MPI and Intel MPI performs similarly in performance

- Platform MPI has processor binding enabled using the "-cpu_bind" flag
- Intel MPI flags used: "-genv I_MPI_FABRICS_LIST of a -genv I_MPI_FALLBACK 0 -genv I_MPI_ADJUST_BCAST 1 -genv I_MPI_ADJUST_REDUCE 2"



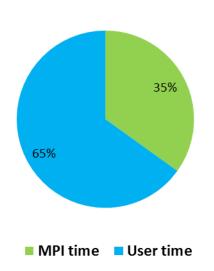
RADIOSS Profiling – MPI Time Ratio



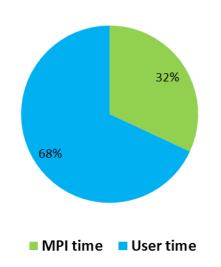
FDR InfiniBand reduces the MPI communication time

- FDR InfiniBand consumes about 18% of total runtime at 4 nodes
- Ethernet solutions consume from 32% to 35% at 4 nodes

RADIOSS Profiling (NEON 1M, 4 nodes, 1GbE) MPI/User Time Ratio

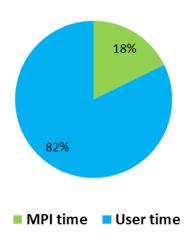


RADIOSS Profiling (NEON 1M, 4 nodes, 10GbE) MPI/User Time Ratio



(NEON 1M, 4 nodes, FDR

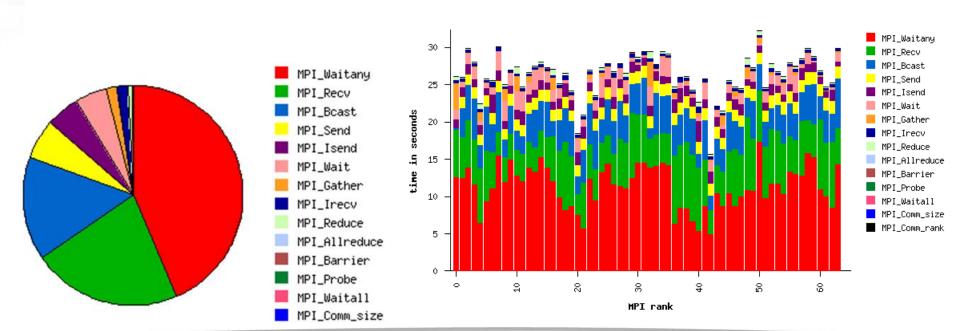
InfiniBand) MPI/User Time Ratio



RADIOSS Profiling – Time Spent in MPI



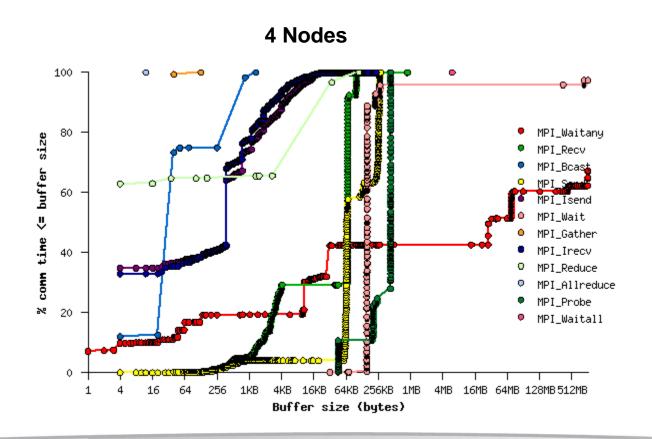
- RADIOSS: More time spent on non-blocking MPI communications
 - Time spent on MPI_Waitany takes the most time for waiting on non-blocking comms



RADIOSS Profiling – Message Sizes



- RADIOSS shows distribution of small to midrange message sizes
 - Small messages peak in the range from 64KB to 256KB



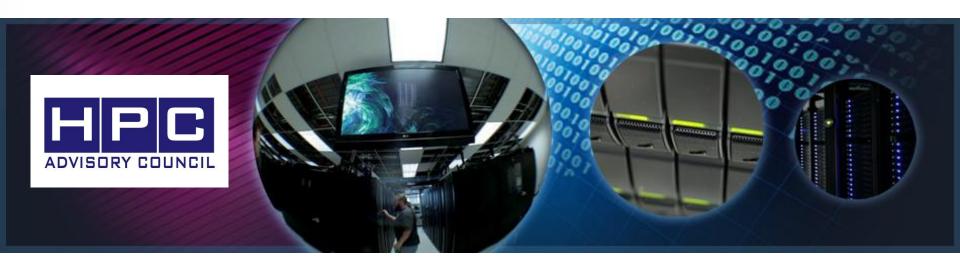
RADIOSS Summary



- HP ProLiant Gen8 servers delivers better performance than its predecessor
 - ProLiant Gen8 equipped with Intel E5 series processes and InfiniBand FDR
 - Up to 87% higher performance than ProLiant G7 when compared at 4 nodes
- InfiniBand FDR is the most efficient inter-node communication for RADIOSS
 - Outperforms 1GbE by 30% at 4 nodes
 - Outperforms 10GbE by 17% at 4 nodes
- RADIOSS Profiling
 - InfiniBand FDR reduces communication time; provides more time for computation
 - InfiniBand FDR consumes 18% of total time, versus 32-35% for Ethernet solutions
 - MPI:
 - MPI time is spent mostly on non-blocking communications



Thank You HPC Advisory Council



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