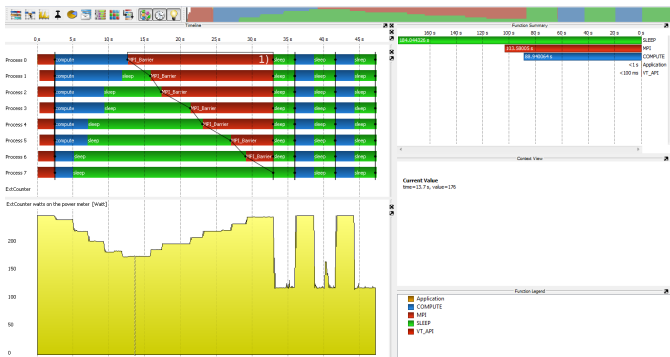


Scalasca Enhancements in the eeClust project

September 11, 2012 | Willi Homberg & Michael Knobloch

Motivation



MPI Busy-Waiting

Power consumption in phases of busy-waiting is very high due to constant CPU activity.

Outline

Wait-State Detection with Scalasca

Calculating Energy-Saving Potential

Examples

Conclusion

Outline

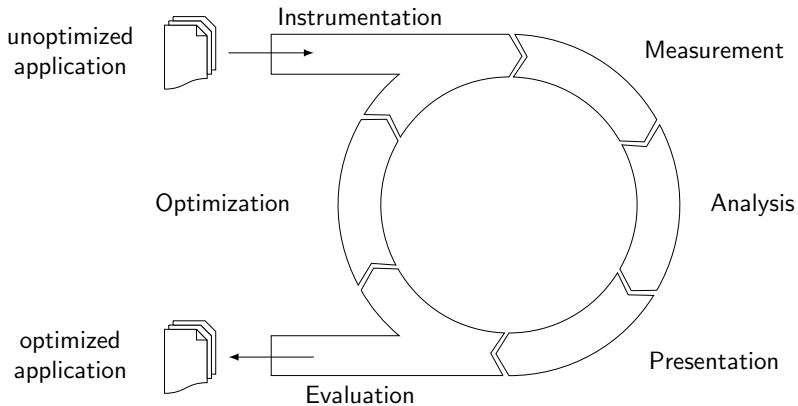
Wait-State Detection with Scalasca

Calculating Energy-Saving Potential

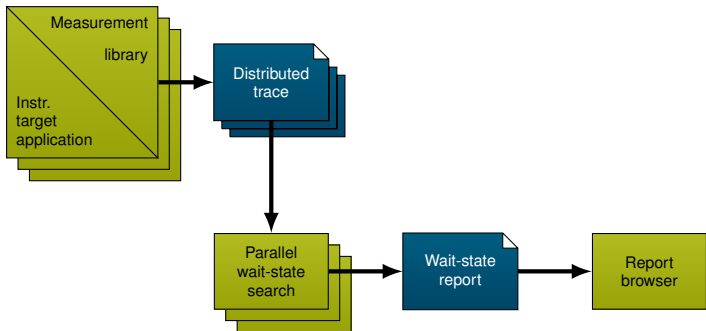
Examples

Conclusion

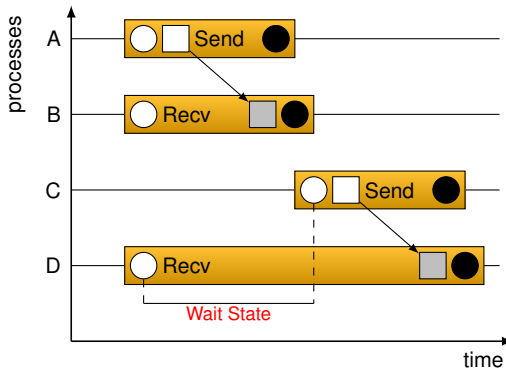
Performance Optimization Cycle



Scalasca Workflow



Wait-States

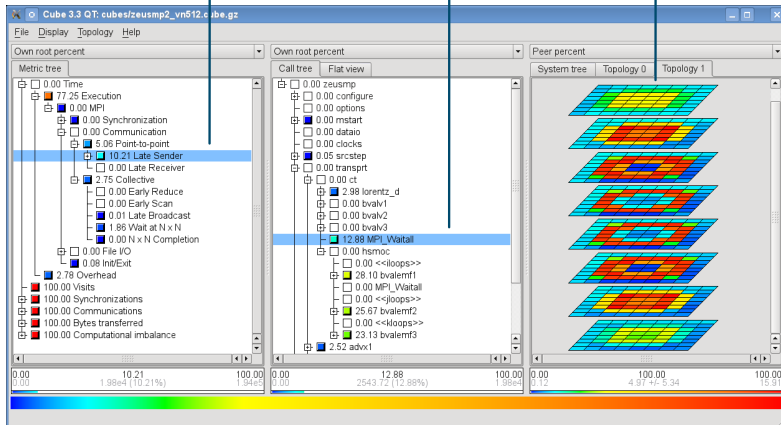


The Cube3 Analysis Report Browser

Which performance problem?

Where in the program?

Where in the system?



Outline

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Calculating Energy-Saving Potential

Idle-Waiting

$$ESP = \max_{p \in PS} ((t_w * A_{p_1}) - (t_w - t_{T_{p,p_1}}) * I_p + E_{T_{p,p_1}})$$

Busy-Waiting

$$ESP_{BW} = \max_{p \in PS} ((t_w * A_{p_1}) - (t_w - t_{T_{p,p_1}}) * A_p + E_{T_{p,p_1}})$$

PS – Set of power states

A_p – Active energy in P-State p

I_p – Idle energy in P-State p

t_w – Waiting time

$t_{T_{p_1,p_2}}$ – Transition time

$E_{T_{p,p_1}}$ – Transition energy

Outline

Wait-State Detection with Scalasca

Calculating Energy-Saving Potential

Examples

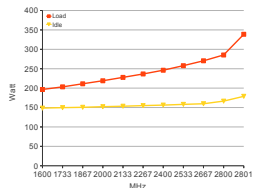
Conclusion

Test Systems – eeCluster

Intel Nodes



- 2 Xeon X5560 (4 cores, SMT-2)
- 12 GB RAM
- Gigabit Ethernet



- 5 Nodes Intel Nehalem
- 5 Nodes AMD Opteron
- 2 LMG 450 Power Meter

P-State	A_p (W)	I_p (W)	t_{T_p, P_1} (s)	E_{T_p, P_1} (J)
1 – 2800 MHz	35.68	20.81	0	0
2 – 2533 MHz	32.24	19.77	0.00001	0.1
3 – 2267 MHz	29.56	19.36	0.00002	0.2
4 – 1867 MHz	26.4	18.83	0.00003	0.4
5 – 1600 MHz	24.57	18.57	0.00004	0.8

Test Systems – Juropa

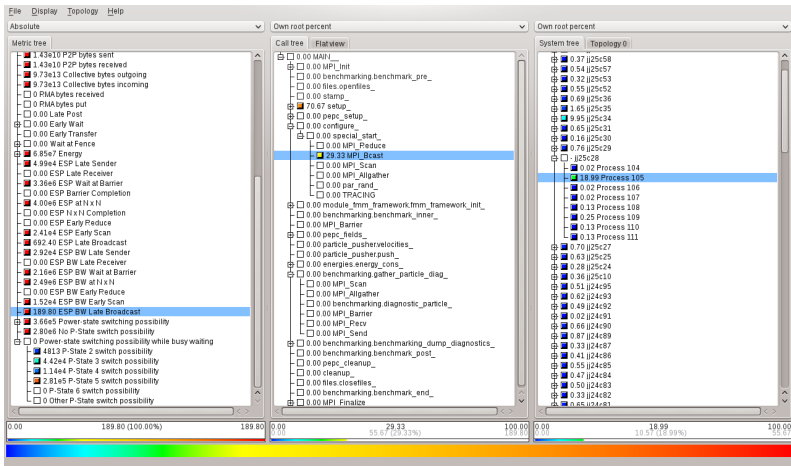
- 2208 compute nodes
- 2 Xeon X5570 (4 cores, SMT-2)
- 24 GB RAM
- QDR Infiniband
- # 25 in Top500 (June 2011)
- 1.5 MW Power Consumption



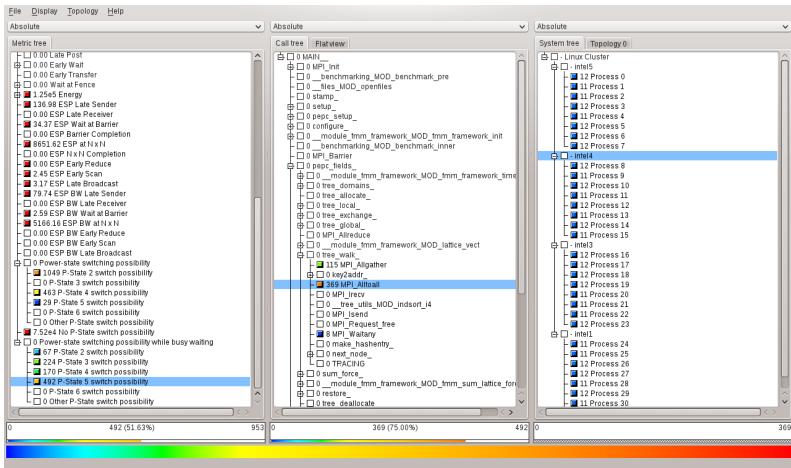
P-State	A_p (W)	I_p (W)	t_{T_p, p_1} (s)	E_{T_p, p_1} (J)
1	58.8	34.3	0	0
2	53.13	32.58	0.00001	0.1
3	48.72	31.91	0.00002	0.2
4	43.51	31.03	0.00003	0.4
5	40.48	30.6	0.00004	0.8

Values derived from Intel nodes of eeCluster

Juropa – 1024 processes



eeCluster Intel Nodes – 32 processes



Outline

Wait-State Detection with Scalasca

Calculating Energy-Saving Potential

Examples

Conclusion

Conclusion

- MPI Busy-Waiting consumes considerable amount of energy
- Scalasca detects wait-states in large-scale parallel programs
 - Indicate load-balancing problems
 - Cannot always be prevented
- We extended Scalasca to calculate the energy-saving potential in such wait-states and hint the optimal power-state

scalasca 

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