#### Multi-Rail Infiniband Systems

APPRO INTERNATIONAL INC











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Open Fabrics Workshop Sonoma, CA March 2009

#### Tsukuba University :: Tsukuba City Japan

- Tsukuba RFP Requirements (High Points)
  - Minimum Peak Performance 80TF
  - 16 or More CPU Cores per Node
  - 2GB of Memory per Core (32GB or More per Node)
  - 64bit X86 Architecture with 2.3GHz Processors
  - 40GB/sec minimum Memory Bandwidth
  - 5GB/sec Node to Node Unidirectional (measured)
  - 10GB/sec Node to Node Full Duplex (measured)
  - 7us or Lower Latency Node to Node
  - 250GB minimum Local disk per Node
  - 400TB Global Storage with 10GB/sec aggregate BW
  - 1Kg per M maximum Floor Loading
  - System + 3y Maintenance approximately \$20M



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OPENFABRICS A L L I A N C E

## Tsukuba Configured :: As Delivered

- 95TF Peak Performance
- 638 Compute Quad Socket Quad Core Compute Nodes
- 4 Online Spares
- 10 Login Nodes with 10GbE
- 20 Sub-Management Nodes
- 2 Management Nodes
- Dual Full Bisection BW Fat-Tree Networks
- Four Mellanox ConnectX Cards per Node
- Two DDR IB Connections to each Network per Node
- 32GB of 667MHz DDR2 ECC Memory per Node
- OPENFABRICS A L L I A N C E
  - Four 250GB Disk per Node in RAID0 Configuration Fault Tolerant IB and Ethernet Networks



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- Single 674Node Cluster with 10,784PEs
- Single Network with equal 6GB/sec between Cores
- Diskless System with Multiple Virtual Clusters
- Fault Tolerant Management Network and Mgmt Nodes
- 400TB DDN Storage with Luster
- 20 Dual Socket Nodes for OSS, Meta-Data Servers
- Total 744KVA
- 190 Tons
- 9 Scalable Units with 70+2 Nodes Each
- 1 Management and Storage SU





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#### Comput Nodes :: IO Was a Challenge

#### I/O Configuration for Quad-Socket 2U Servers





## oposed Filo of Lt avith for kg/m<sup>2</sup> Floor Loading Limit :: 1kg/sq m is not very dense





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#### Scalable<sub>c</sub>Unit :: 70 Compute Nodes plus 2 Mgmt Nodes



#### Scalable<sub>c</sub>Unit :: Mgmt Nodes, Storage Nodes, Spares



## Cable Layout Equipment Rack Mostly Short Copper Cables ading Limit

48 Cables from each compute rack can be routed inside the racks at slots 20 to 23 IB switches mounted to front of rack to allow as much space on cable side as possible Longest cable is 5m and can be 28ga



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## Power Layout :: PDU at End of Row





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#### Mgmt Architecture :: Diskless with Stock OS and MVC



**HPC Cluster Solutions** 

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# Why Multi-Rail

- Reliablility
  - Single Rail Inifiniband is very good
- Improved Bandwidth for Multi-Core Nodes
  - Parallel Operation
- Lower Latency for Multi-Core Nodes
  - Parallel Operation is easier than making the single channel latency lower.
  - Keeps messages from multiple cores from queuing up
- Faster Processors Demand Faster Fabrics
- Faster Processors Demand Faster IO
- IB has more band for the buck than 10GbE







- Must be able to operate channels like trunks
- Transmit on any and receive on any
- Retransmit on second channel after failure
- Should be able to assign cores to channels
- Should be able to use one or more channels per core
- Should be able to re-sequence messages
- Protect against last byte problem
- Multiple Channels should be as transparent to user as possible
- Should be able to use shared receive queues.





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