



Long term vision for LArSoft: Overview

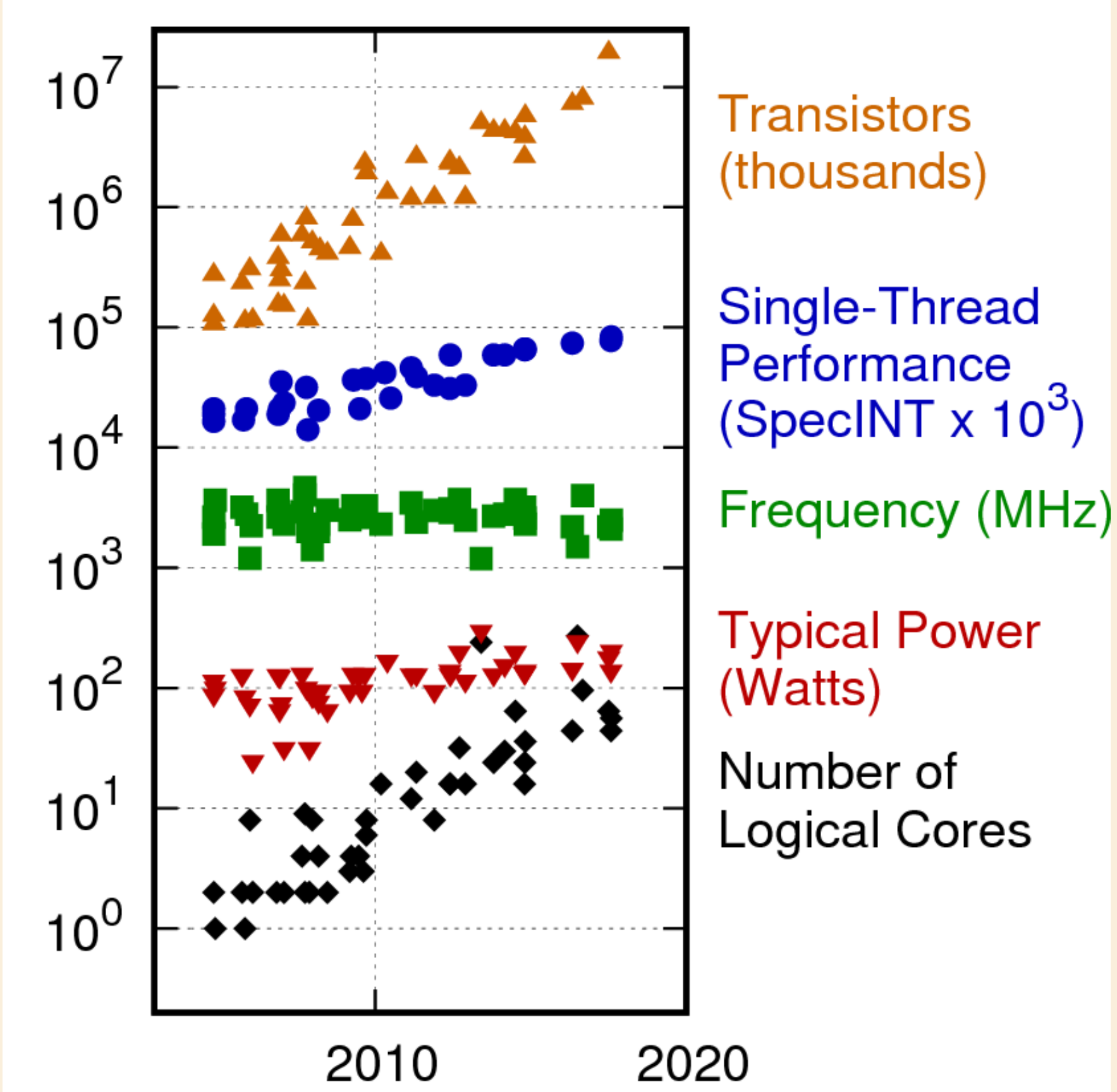
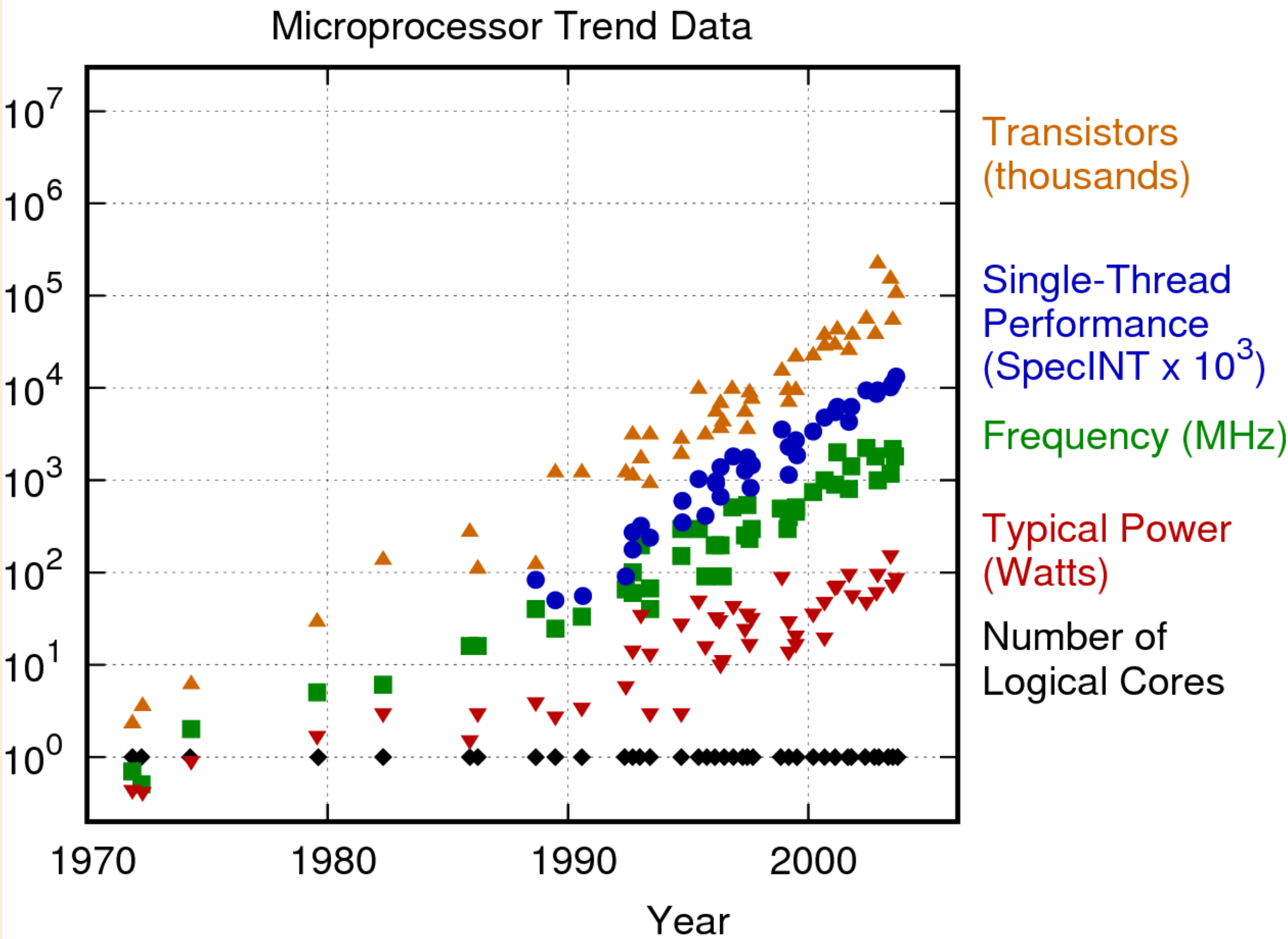
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Long term computing vision

- You already know this...



<https://www.karlsruhp.net/2018/02/42-years-of-microprocessor-trend-data/>

The response - Multicore processors

Examples...

Intel Xeon “Haswell”:
16 cores @ 2.3 GHz; 32 threads; Two 4-double vector units

Intel Xeon Phi “Knights Landing (KNL)”:
68 cores @ 1.4 GHz; 272 threads; Two 8-double vector units

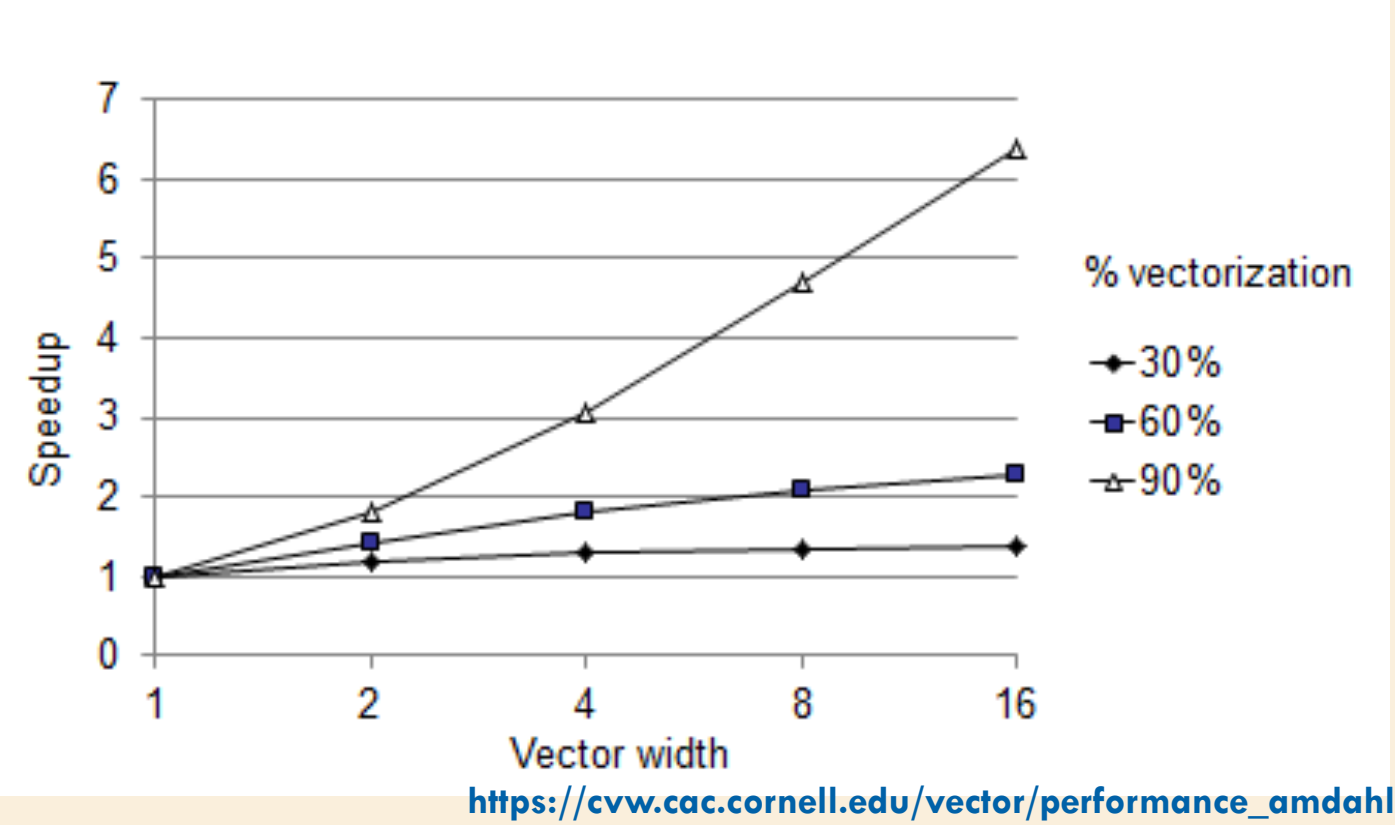
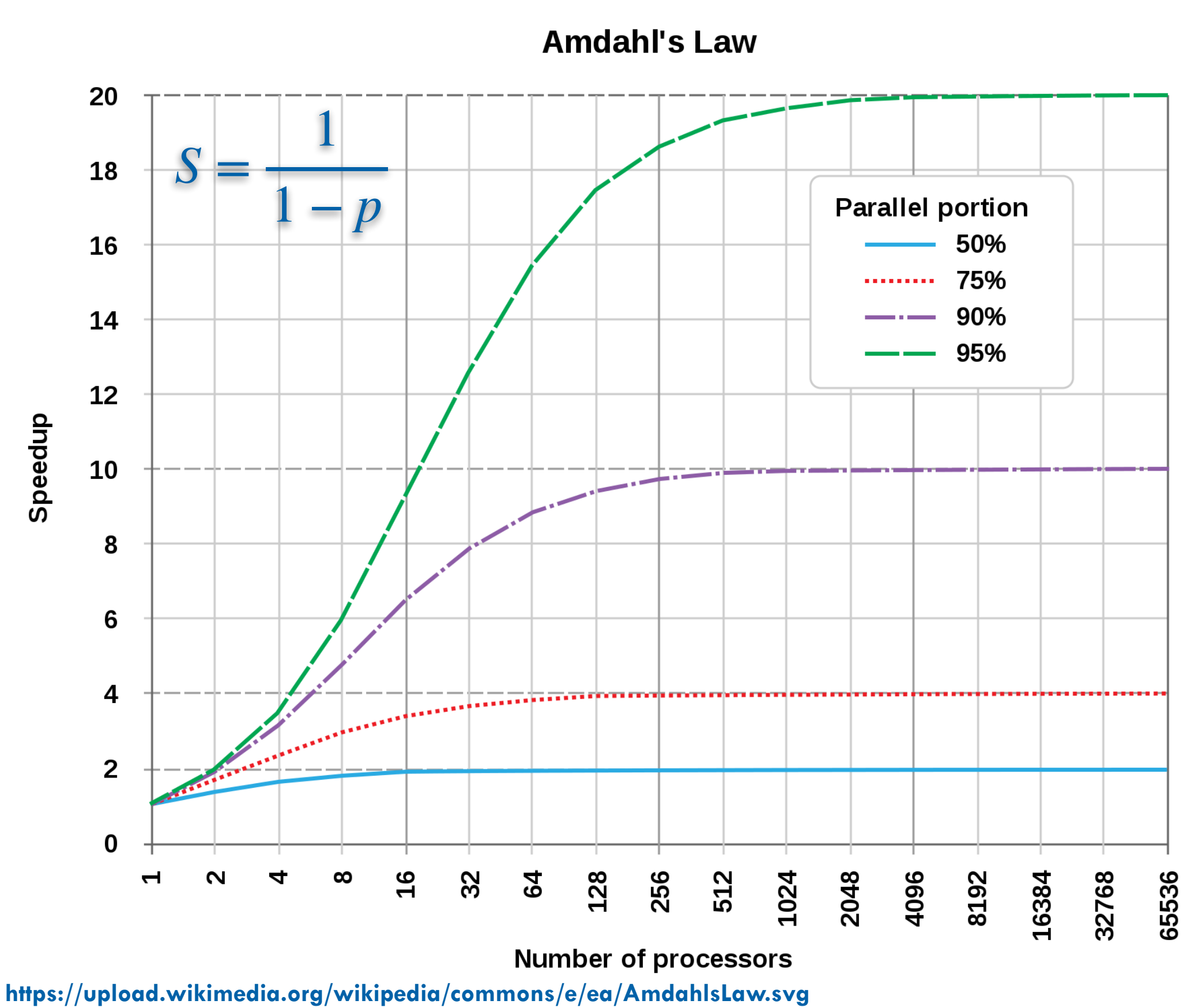
Nvidia Volta “Tesla V100” GPU:
5120 CUDA cores; 640 Tensor cores @ ~1.2 GHz

Grid computing uses one or more “cores” (really threads) per job

Advantages of multi-threading...

- Main advantage is memory sharing
- If you are looking for speedup, remember Amdahl’s law

Vectorization is another source of speedup ... maybe



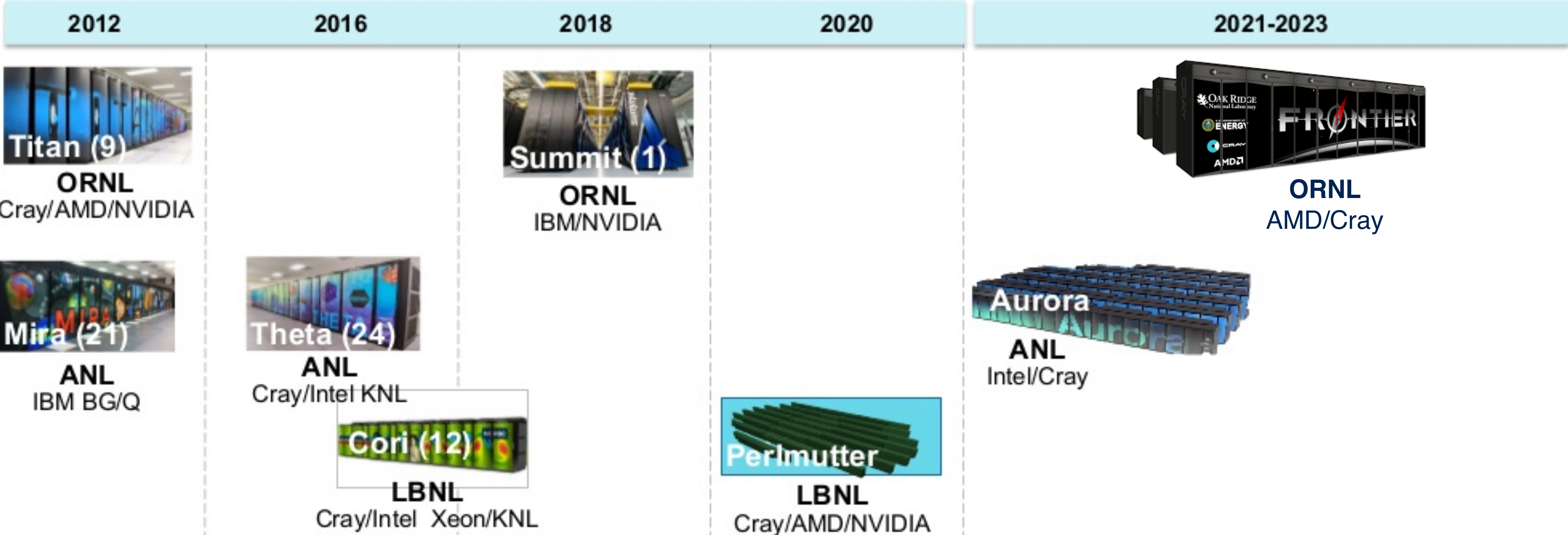
High Performance Computing (next 5 years)

Department of Energy (DOE) Roadmap to Exascale Systems

An impressive, productive lineup of *accelerated node* systems supporting DOE's mission

Pre-Exascale Systems [Aggregate Linpack (Rmax) = 323 PF]

First U.S. Exascale Systems



<https://www.slideshare.net/insideHPC/exascale-computing-project-software-activities>

Heterogenous Computing

- **Future: multi-core, limited power/core, limited memory/core, memory bandwidth increasingly limiting**
- **The old days are not coming back**
- **The DOE is spending \$2B on new “Exascale” machines (10^{18} floating point operations/sec) ...**
 - **OLCF: Summit** **IBM CPUs & 27K NVIDIA Volta GPUs (#1 supercomputer in the world)**
 - **NERSC: Perlmutter** **AMD CPUs & NVIDIA Tensor GPUs (2020)**
 - **ALCF: Aurora** **Intel CPUs & Intel Xe GPUs (early 2021) — first US Exascale machine**
 - **OLCF: Frontier** **AMD CPUs & AMD GPUs (later 2021) - Exascale**
- **Notice a pattern above? GPUs are winners. Intel has discontinued Phi processors**
- **These machines offer massive computing capacity ... much much more than what we’re used to**
- **How do we use these machines efficiently?**
- **GPUs will be everywhere ... can we use them?**
- **Machine Intelligence (MI) will be the “killer app” ... Do we need to make everything we do look like MI?**
- **What’ll be hot... GPU enabled code; What’ll be not... perhaps vectorization (would not have guessed this)**
- **GPU multithreading has different issues than CPU multithreading**
- **Starting to explore parallel execution abstraction libraries, like OpenMP, Kokkos (Sandia) and Raja (LLNL)**

What of LArSoft's future?

- **The Fermilab Scientific Computing Division is committed to LArSoft for current and future LAr experiments**
 - Fermilab SCD developers will continue to focus on infrastructure and software engineering
 - Continue to rely on developers from experiments
 - Continue to interface to neutrino toolkits like Pandora
 - Need to confront the HPC evolution
 - Reduce dependency on the framework
- **What about the framework?**
 - Evolving two major frameworks (*CMSSW* and *art*) into the Dune/HL-LHC era is difficult to defend
 - *art* is feature frozen so developers can focus on LArSoft and multi-threading
 - SCD is exploring options to move ahead with one framework
 - Things to keep in mind
 - We recognize that framework features used by LArSoft need to continue
 - The voice of neutrino experiments in guiding the framework, like you do now with *art*, will not diminish
 - Stay tuned!
- **Making development and builds easier**
 - Integrated GitHub, CI, Spack, SpackDev

Summary

Computing is changing (and the change has changed - GPUs over KNLs)

Keep adapting. Parallelization abstractions may make things easier

Don't let Amdahl's law discourage you ... speedup is just one reason to go parallel (other reasons: better memory use; efficient use of HPC)

LArSoft is here to stay. Thanks to your help in making it a success