

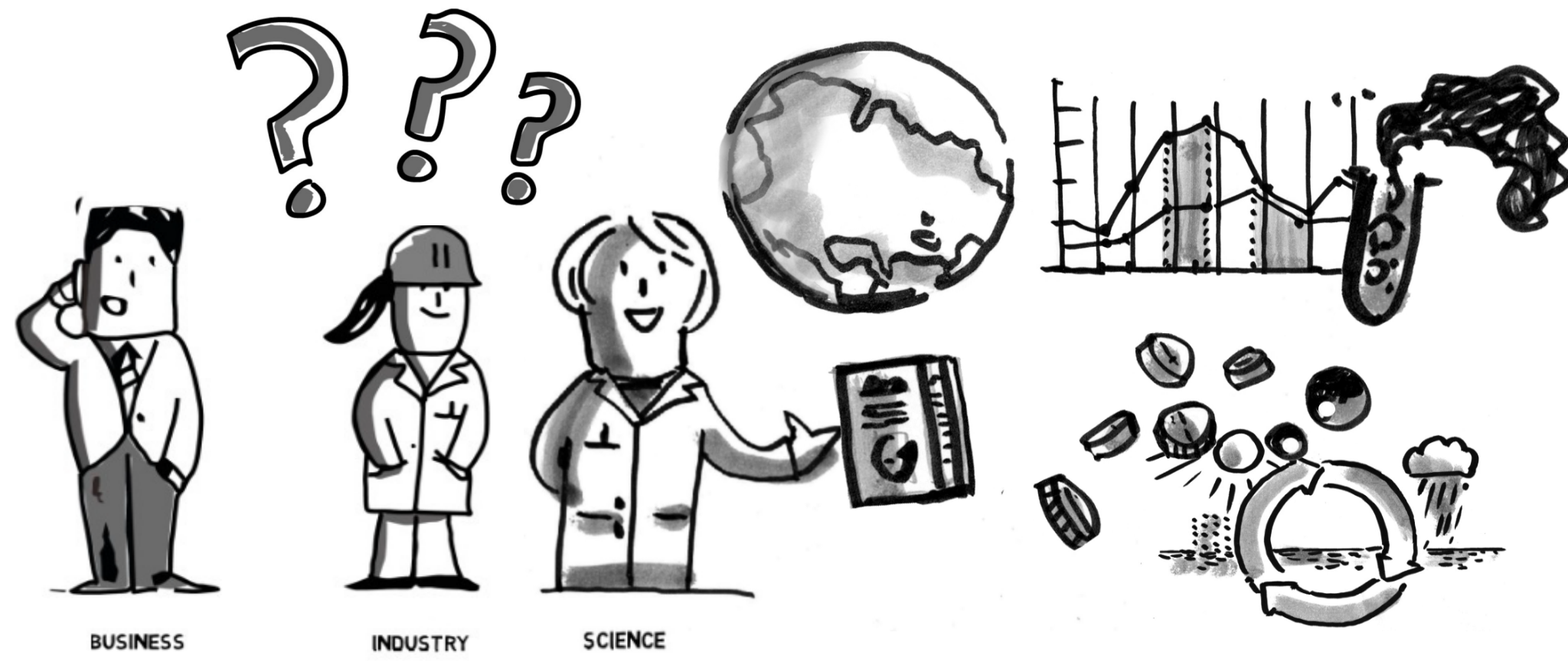


Next Generation Exascale Supercomputing with the DEEP-EST Modular Supercomputing Architecture

Helmut Neukirchen, Ernir Erlingsson, Morris Riedel

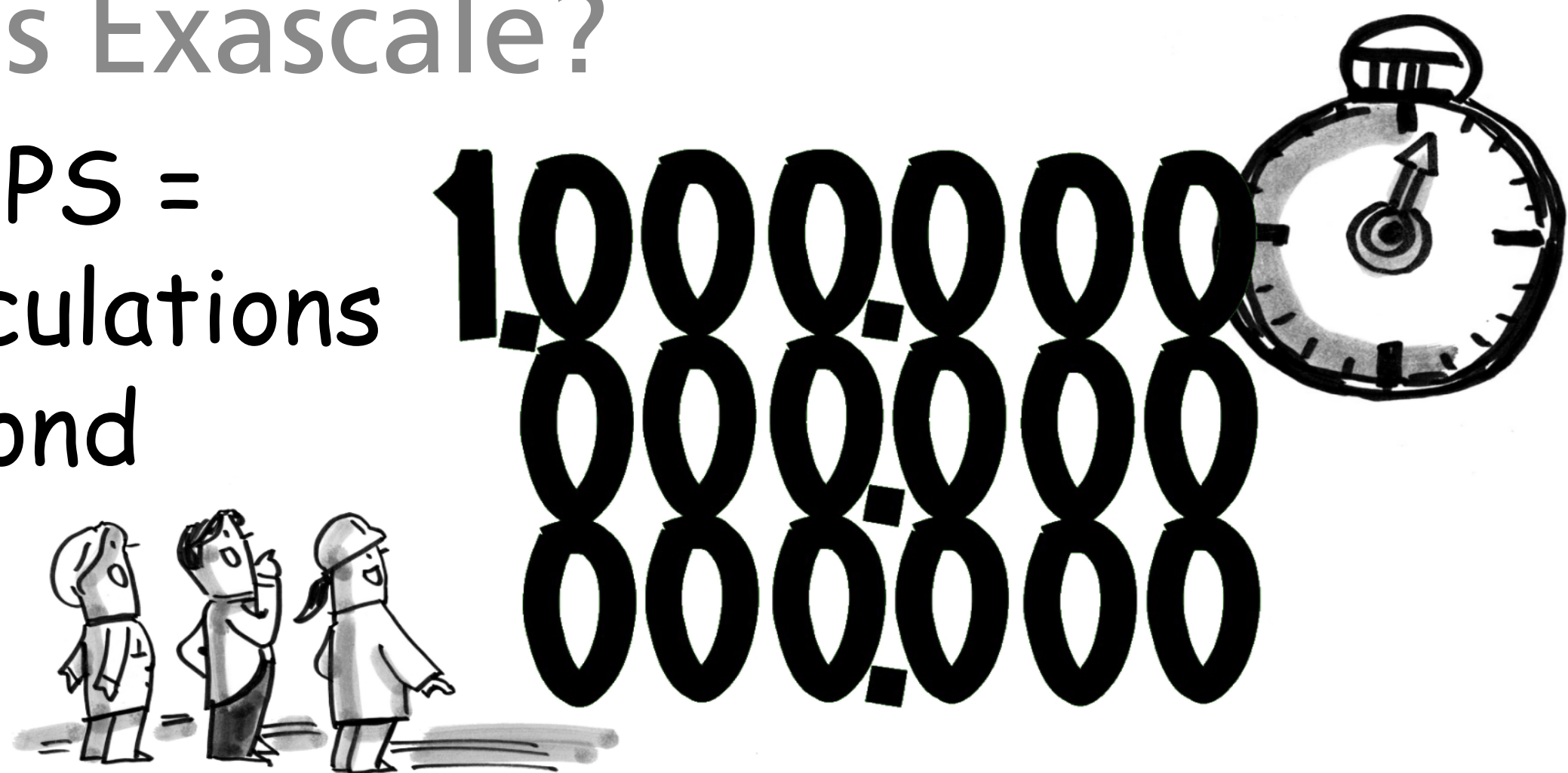
Why Supercomputing?

For simulation and data analysis, e.g. machine learning, weather forecast, investigating climate change, designing new drugs, discovering new materials, understanding nature.



What is Exascale?

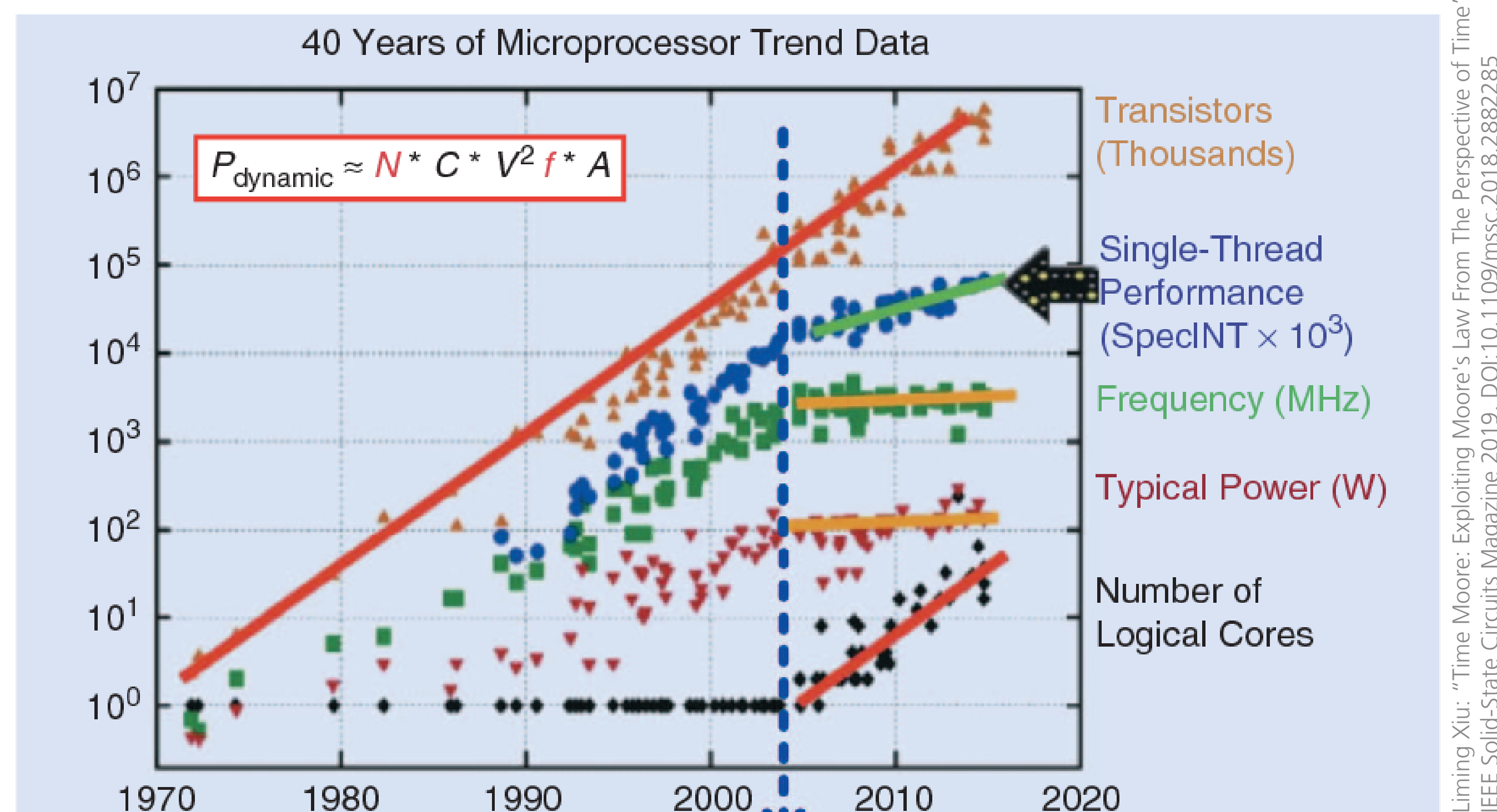
ExaFLOPS =
 10^{18} calculations
per second



Next generation supercomputers will be Exascale and significantly faster than current PetaFLOPS-scale supercomputers and thus allow to tackle bigger problems.

Moore's Law & Limits of Speed Growth

„Number of transistors in an integrated circuit (IC) doubles every two years.“



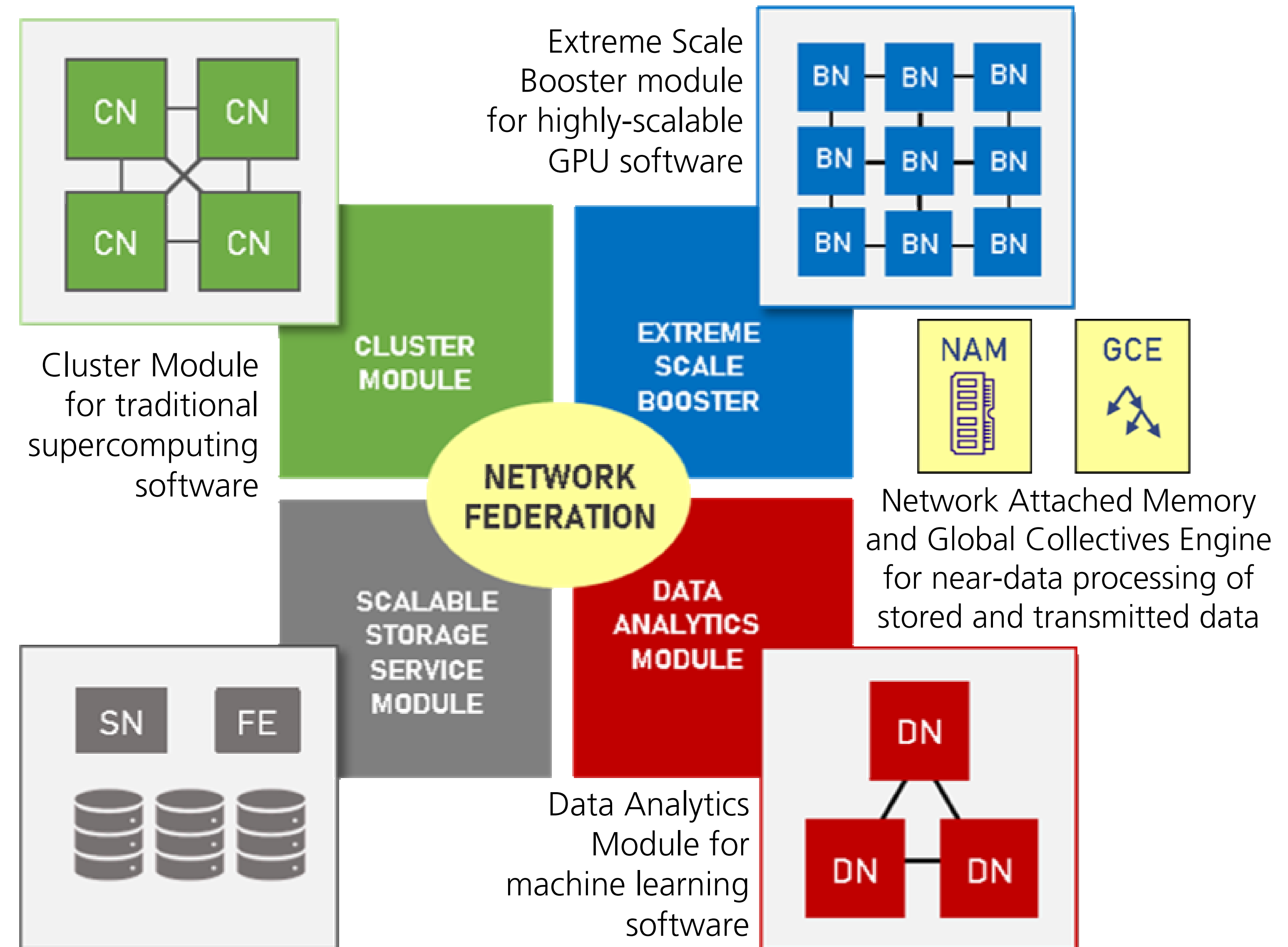
Speed and power limits imposed by atom size and energy consumption (=heat).

More Specialised Chips: Accelerators

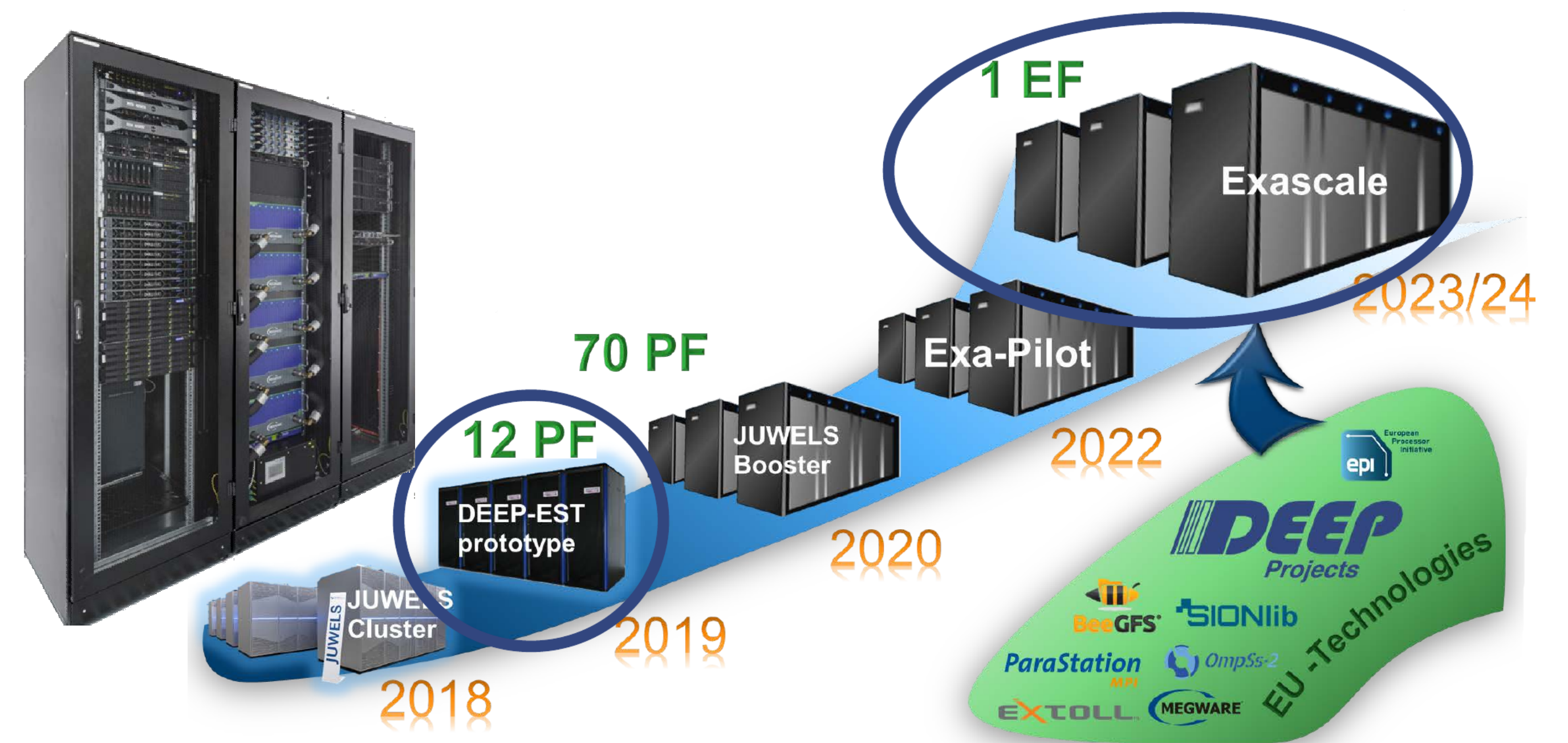
For specific tasks (e.g. machine learning) specialized accelerator chips are faster and more energy-efficient than general purpose processors (=CPUs): e.g. general purpose Graphics Processing Units (GPU) or Field-Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGA). Special networking hardware reduces latency of data transmission between processors. Specialised Near-Data Processing networking and storage hardware allows to process data already while the data is transmitted and buffered between processors. New water cooling approaches waste less energy – they even re-use processor heat. Non-volatile dual in-line memory modules (NVDIMM) accelerate storage to RAM speed.

Modular Supercomputing Architecture

Use those hardware and accelerator modules that fit best the specific (sub-)task. Have an extremely fast network federation that connects these modules.



From PetaFLOPS to ExaFLOPS



European Collaboration

The University of Iceland's Computer Science department contributes to the European consortium its expertise in high-performance parallel and scalable machine learning and data analytics. DEEP-EST is part of the DEEP-ER and DEEP Dynamical Exascale Entry Platform project family.



The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement n°754304.



Extreme Scale
Technologies



UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND

FACULTY OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

<https://www.deep-projects.eu>