

Performance Portability for Next-Generation Heterogeneous Systems

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Nov'23 Top500 Rank	System	Accelerator
1	Frontier	
2	Aurora	
3	Eagle	
4	Supercomputer Fugaku	\mathbf{X}
5	LUMI	
6	Leonardo	
7	Summit	
8	MareNostrum 5 ACC	
9	Eos NVIDIA DGX SuperPOD	
10	Sierra	

Latency

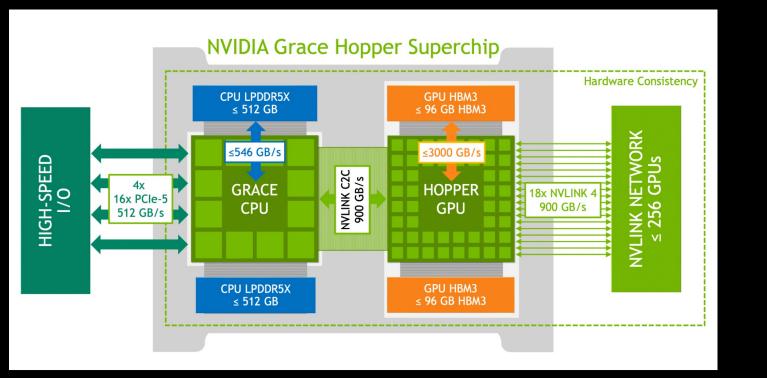
Throughput

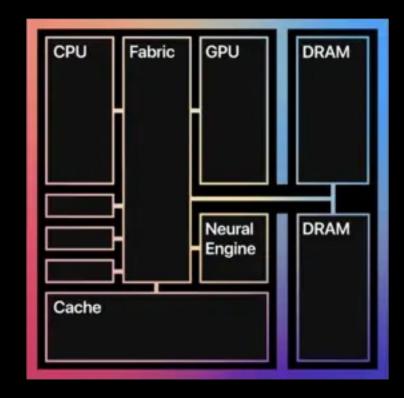
"Complex" cores Instruction Level Parallelism Deep cache hierarchy NUMA Wide SIMD In-core accelerators

More "simple" cores Very wide SIMD Fast context switching Programable memory hierarchy Latest memory technology

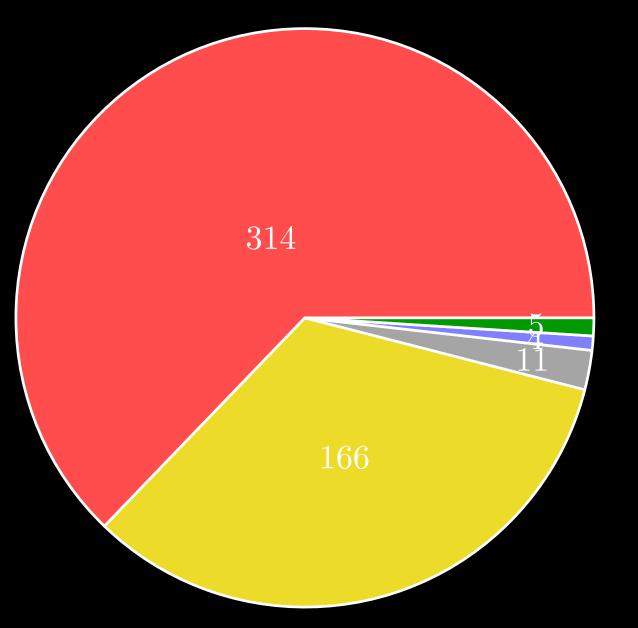
NVIDIA Grace-Hopper

Apple M1





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None
NVIDIA GPU
AMD GPU
Intel GPU
Other

Data: TOP500 November 2023 Updated version of chart from: doi.org/10.1109/P3HPC56579.2022.00006 Tension between migrating to next system (which may be GPUs), and keeping running on current system

Performance, Portability, and Productivity

"A code is performance portable if it can achieve a similar fraction of peak hardware performance on a range of different target architectures".

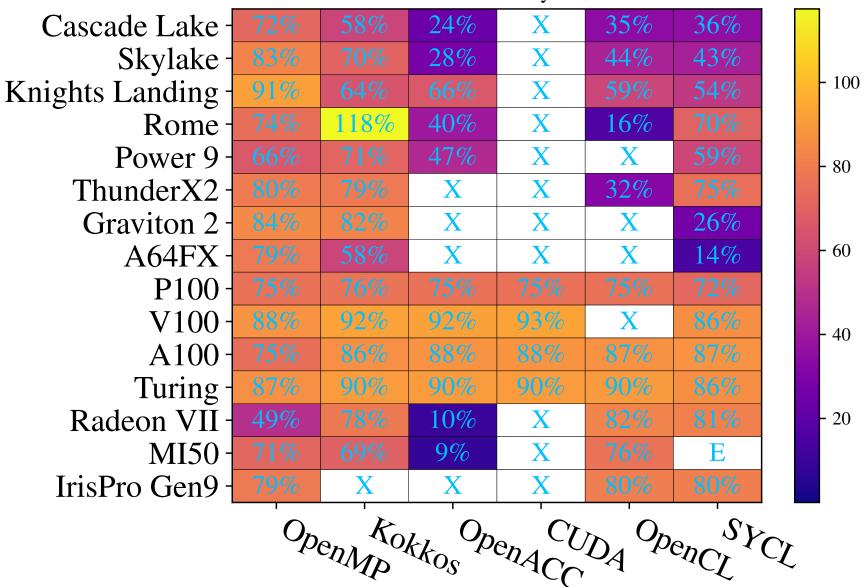
Problem

Application

Platform

Efficiency

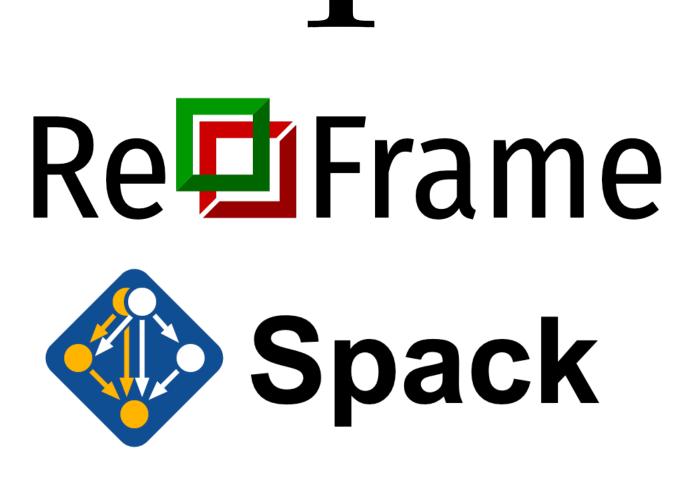
More details in doi.org/10.1109/P3HPC51967.2020.00007



BabelStream Triad array size=2**25



https://github.com/ukri-excalibur/excalibur-tests



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SCIENTIFIC

AND

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- SERIES

PROGRAMMING YOUR GPU WITH OPENMP

Performance Portability for GPUs

Tom Deakin and Timothy G. Mattson

Develop with P3 in mind with Standard Parallelism

Use open-standards as confluent off-ramp to be productive today

Express all concurrent work asynchronously

Build in tuning parameters

Test all compilers & runtimes, on all systems

Tell your vendor