

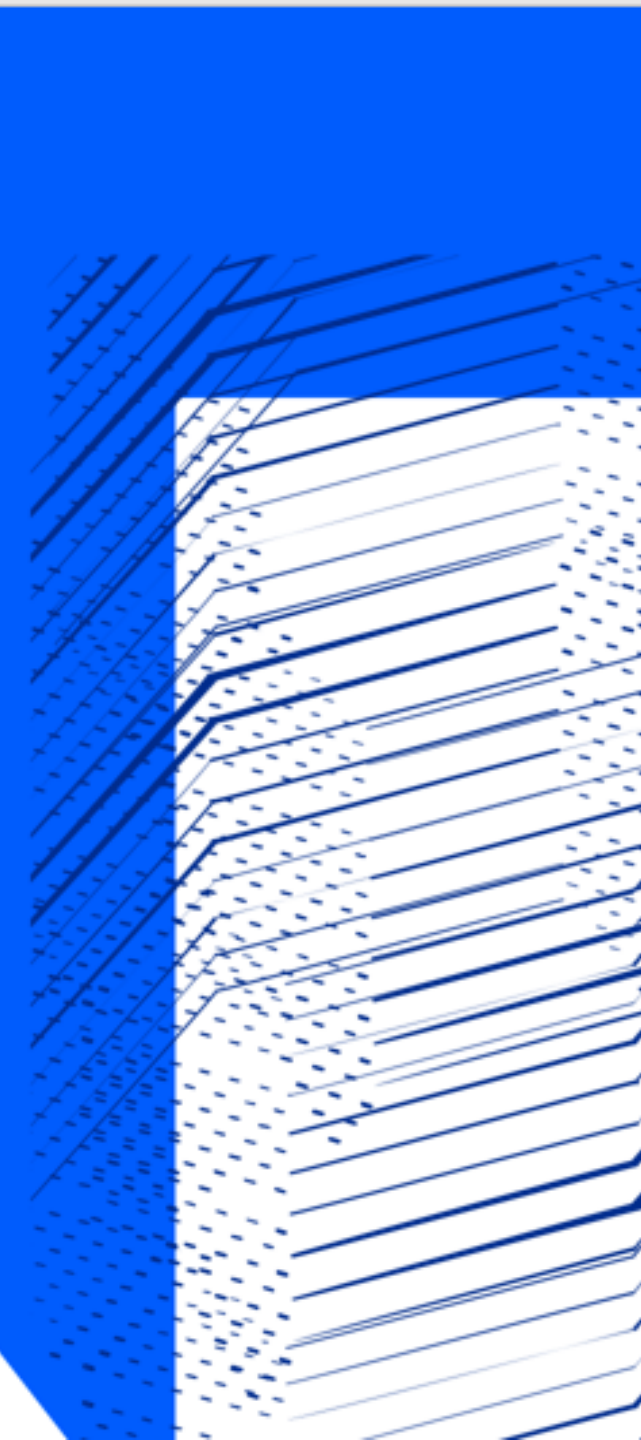
ML Benchmarks for Scientific Applications

Tony Hey

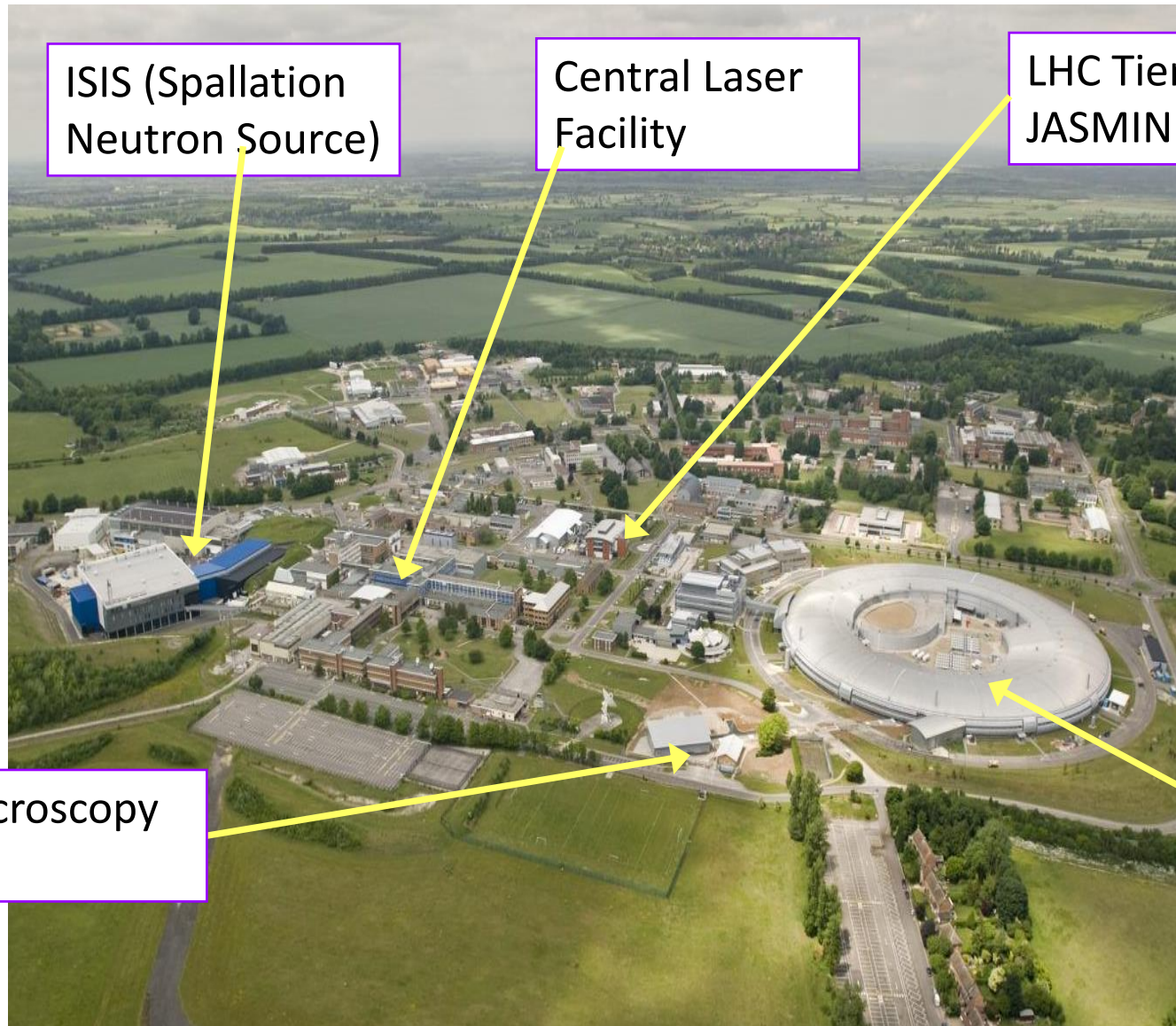
With Contributions from:

*Jeyan Thiyagalingam, Kuangdai Leng, Sam Jackson,
Juri Papay, and Keith Butler*

SciML Group,
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory,
Science and Technology Funding Council (STFC)



Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL)



ISIS (Spallation Neutron Source)

Central Laser Facility

LHC Tier 1 computing
JASMIN Super-Data-Cluster

Electron Microscopy Facility

Diamond Light Source

SciML Focus Areas

AI for Science

Research to Advance AI

- Use Science applications to improve AI

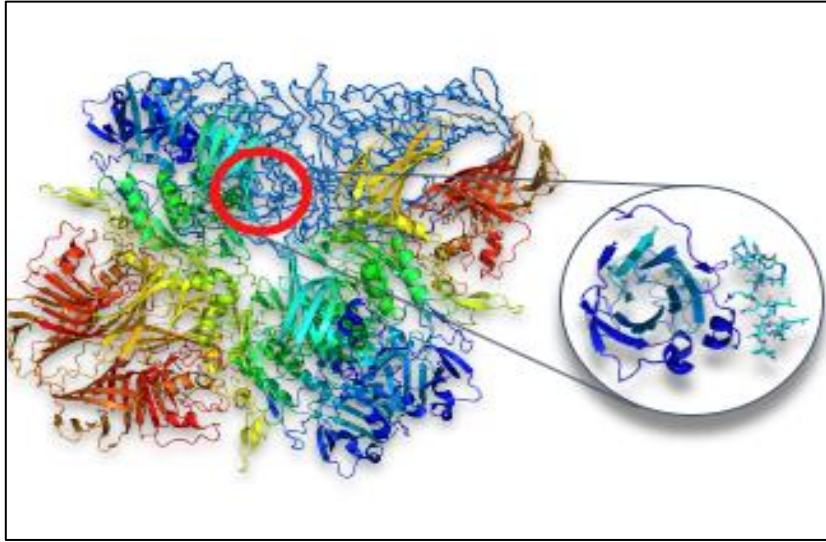
Use of AI in Science

- Use AI to understand experimental results (from facilities)

Smart Facilities

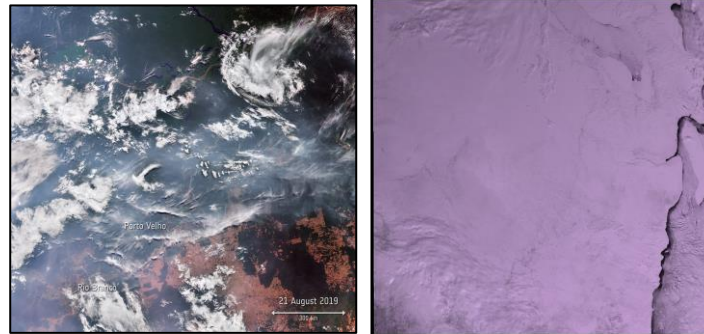
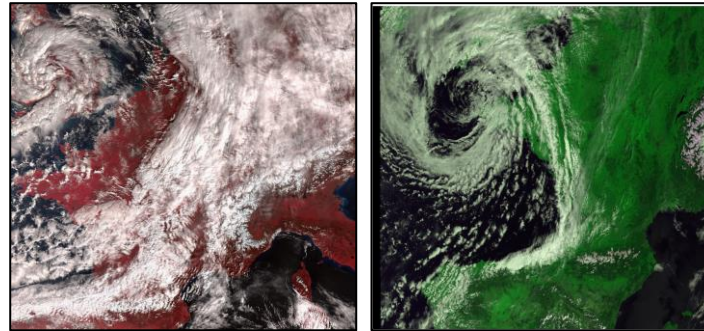
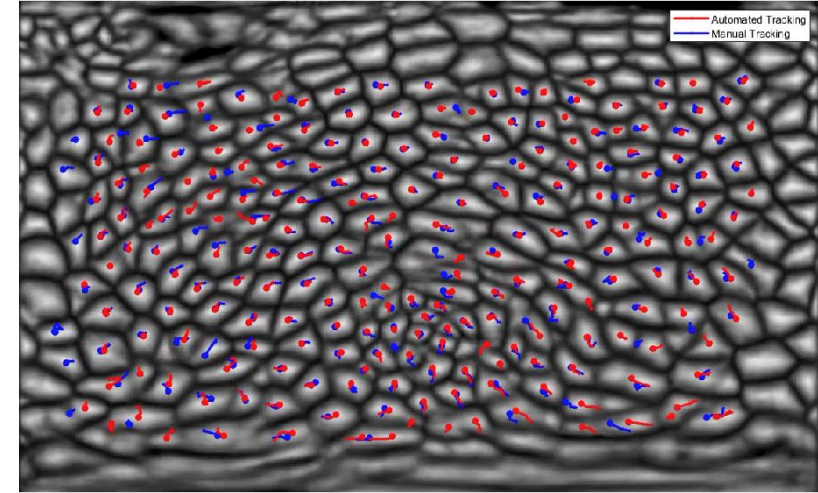
- Smart facilities can improve science – high quality data, faster results etc.
- About embedding AI at the heart of facilities operations

AI in Science: Current Landscape at RAL

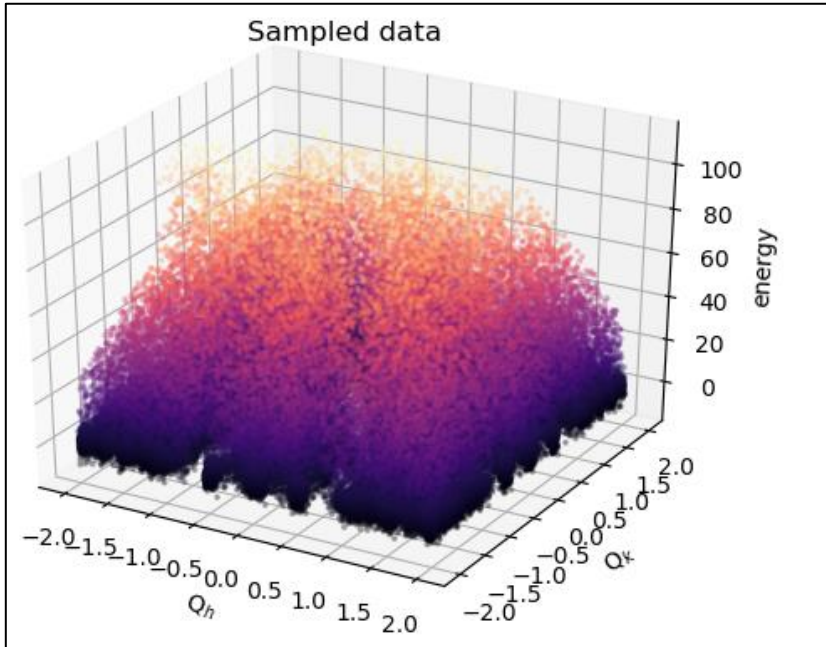


Cryo-EM

Cell Migration

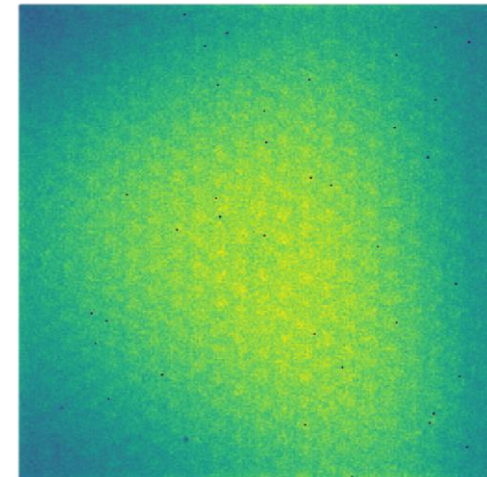


Cloud Masking



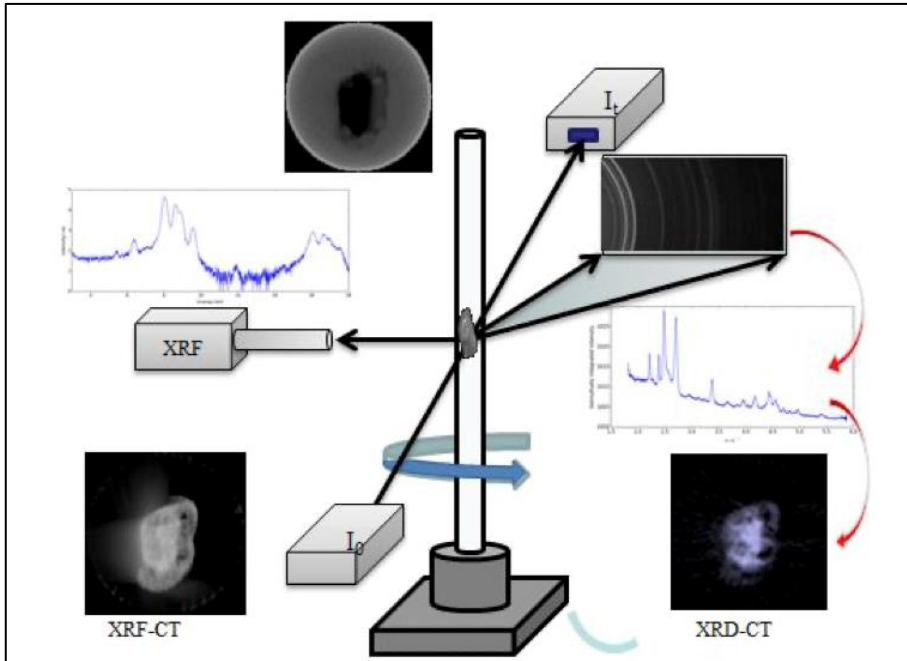
Inelastic Neutron Scattering

Denoising EM Data



*and
many
more*

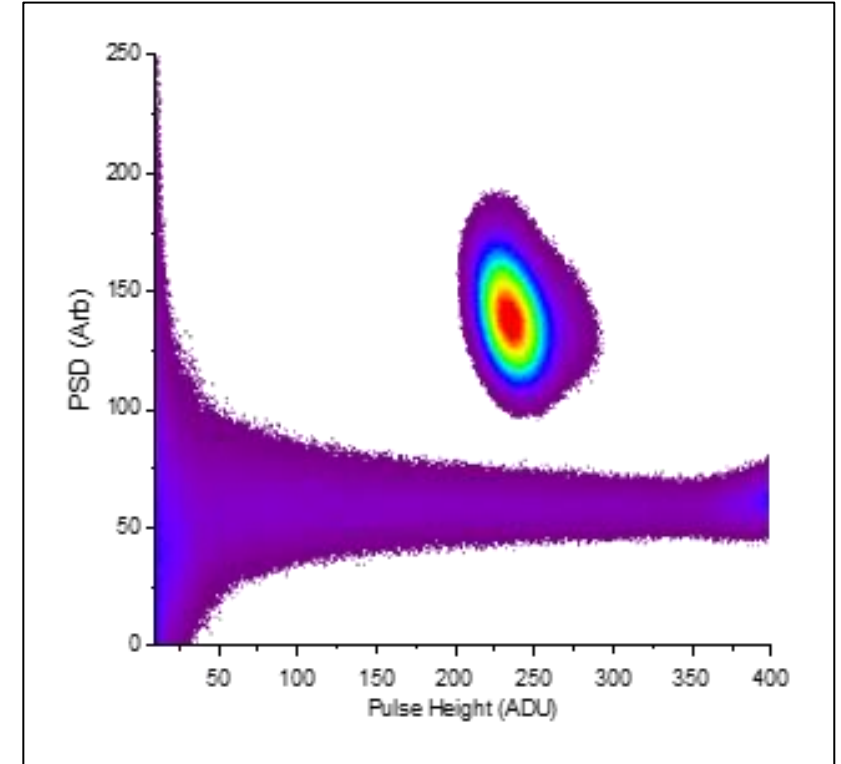
Smart Facilities: Current Landscape at RAL



On-the-fly data-driven control of X-ray tomography

On-the-fly pulse shape discrimination

Assessing damages to optics in CLF

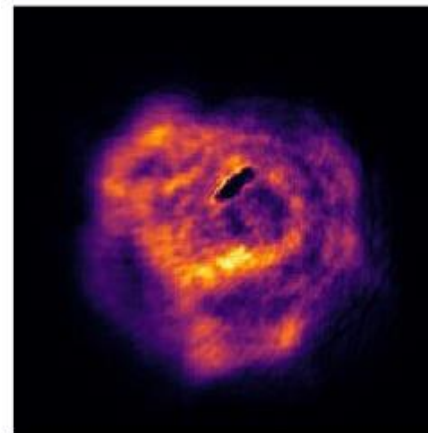
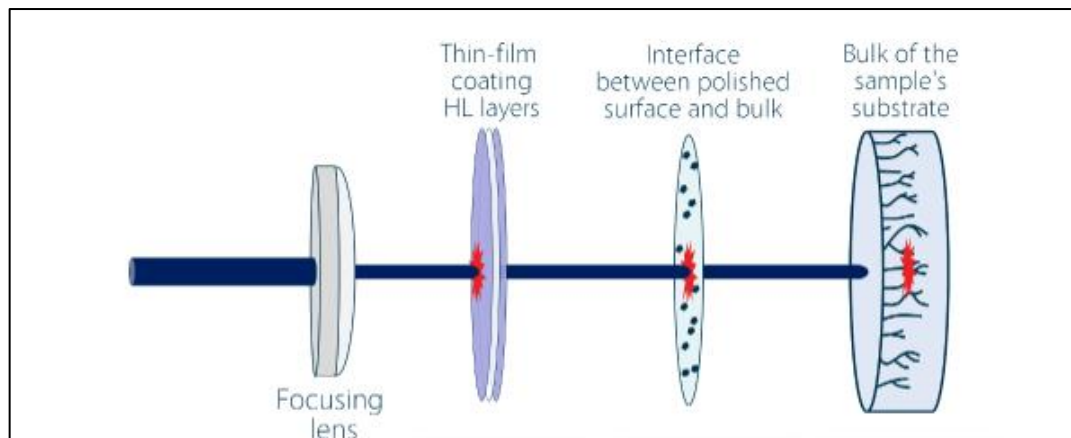


Credits: Sam Jackson – SciML

Mark Basham – RFI

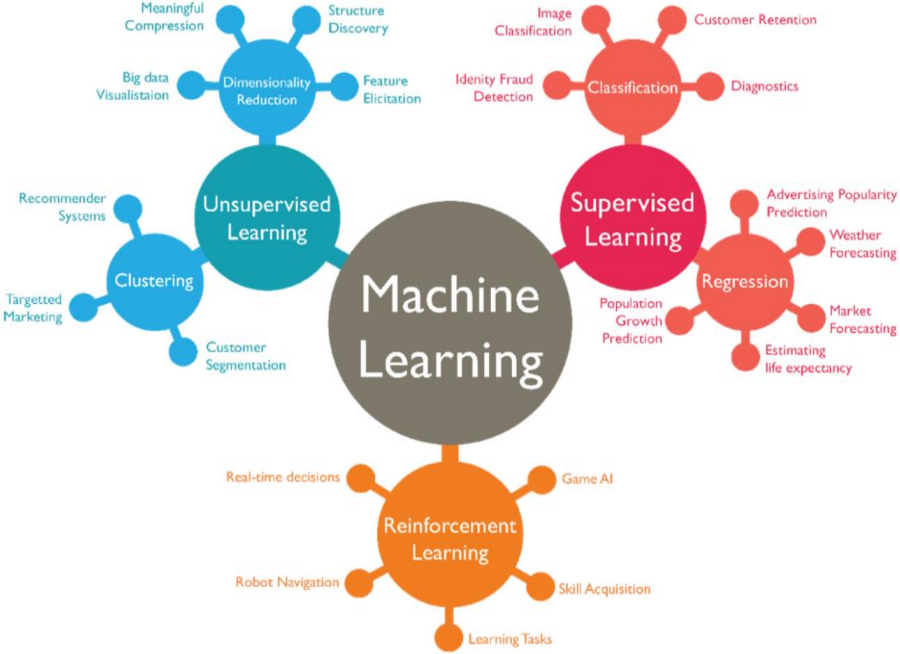
Sion Richards – TECH

Rajeev Pattahil - CLF




















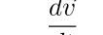










Research to advance AI: Scientific ML Benchmarks

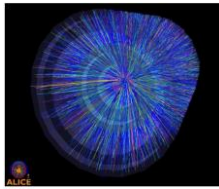
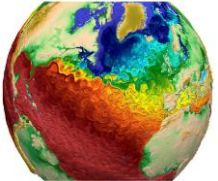
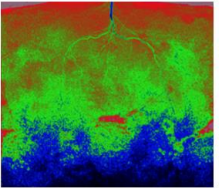
Many ML methods



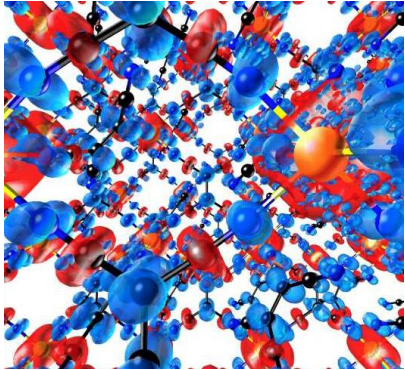
Many different hardware platforms

 AI Labs.tw	 Alibaba	 AMD	 Andes Technology	 Aon Devices	 Arm	 Baidu
AI Labs.tw	Alibaba	AMD	Andes Technology	Aon Devices	Arm	Baidu
 BAAI	 Cadence	 Calypso AI	 Centaur Technology	 Cerebras	 Ceva	 Cirrus
BAAI	Cadence	Calypso AI	Centaur Technology	Cerebras	Ceva	Cirrus
 Cisco	 Code Reef	 Cray	 CTuning Foundation	 Dell	 Dividiti	 DDN Storage
Cisco	Code Reef	Cray	CTuning Foundation	Dell	Dividiti	DDN Storage
 Edgify	 Enflame Tech	 Esperanto	 Facebook	 FuriosaAI	 Google	 Groq
Edgify	Enflame Tech	Esperanto	Facebook	FuriosaAI	Google	Groq

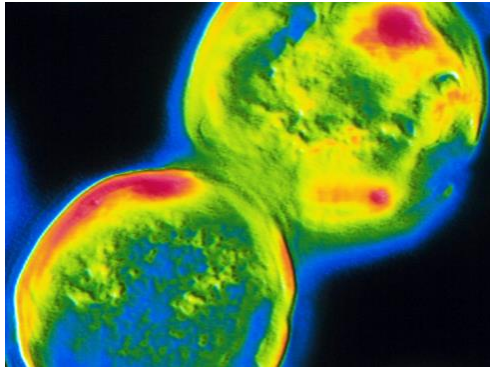
Many scientific domains



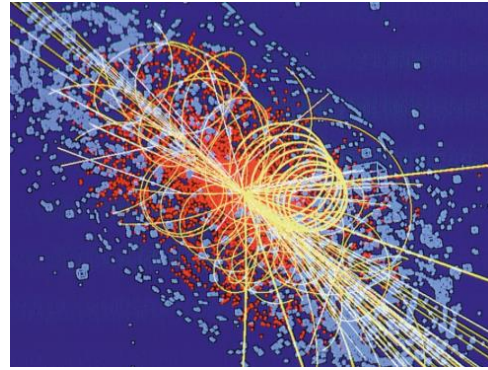
Our Domain Coverage



Material Sciences



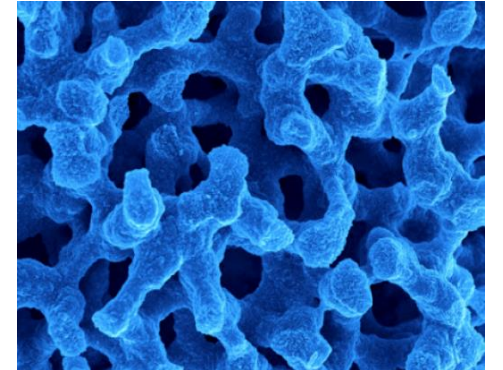
Environmental Sciences



Particle Physics



Astronomy



Life Sciences

Benefits to Science

- ▶ Baseline performance on a given problem sets a target
- ▶ Encourages the community to 'develop' better methods
- ▶ Availability of curated datasets increase the openness
- ▶ Fosters more efficient data-intensive scientific discovery



SciML-Bench: Table of Contents

- 1. Synopsis
- 2. Benchmark Suite
 - 2.1 Organisation
 - 2.2 Features
 - 2.3 Benchmarks and Datasets
- 3. Installation and Usage
- 4. Citation
- 5. Acknowledgments

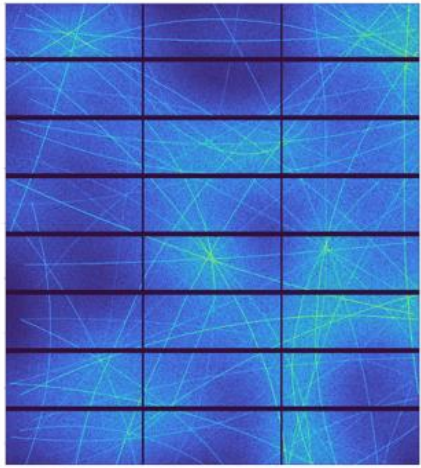
[GitHub - stfc-sciml/sciml-bench: SciML Benchmarking Suite for AI for Science](https://github.com/stfc-sciml/sciml-bench)

SciML Benchmark Suite

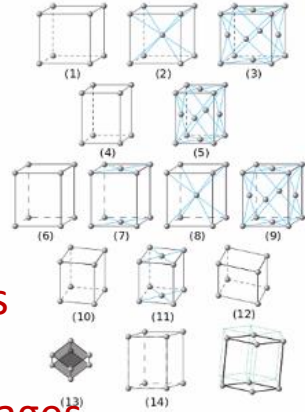
Benchmark Suite = Framework + Benchmarks + Datasets

Version 1.0 released with three initial benchmarks:

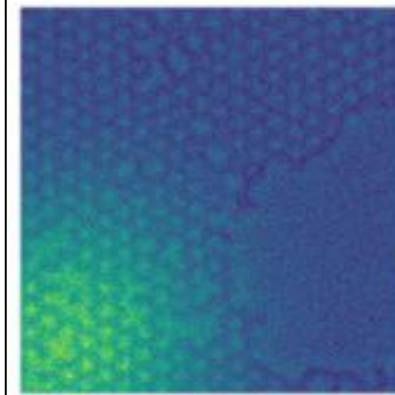
- **em_denoise** (Material Sciences)
 - 5GB dataset
- **dms_scatter** (Material Sciences)
 - 9GB dataset
- **slstr_cloud** (Environmental Sciences)
 - 187 GB and 2.6 TB datasets



dms_scatter
*Diffuse Multiple
Scattering*



Identifying triple intersections
in X-ray images
Dataset of 9GB with 8,060 images



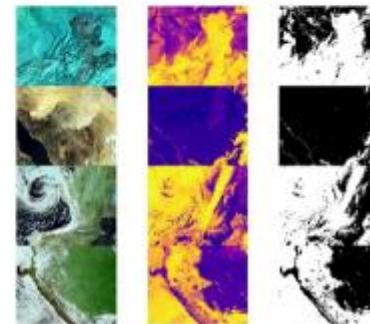
em_denoise
*Removing Noise
from Electron
Microscopy Data*



Removing noise from
EM images
5GB dataset with
10,000 images
of 256x256x1



slstr_cloud
Cloud Masking



Identifying pixels
that are cloud in
satellite images

Benchmarking requirements

- Measure application and computer parameters
- Representative of real applications
- Reflect the interaction between the application and architecture
- Allow parallelisation and scalability studies
- Be easy to deploy and run

“Whatever we run should be simple to explain and implement”

Jack Dongarra

The world of accelerators ...

CPU

- + Large memory capacity
- + High clock frequency
- + Large caches (to mask latency)
- + Cores < 100
- + Optimised for serial computation
- Relatively low memory bandwidth
- Cache miss very costly
- Low performance/watt

GPU

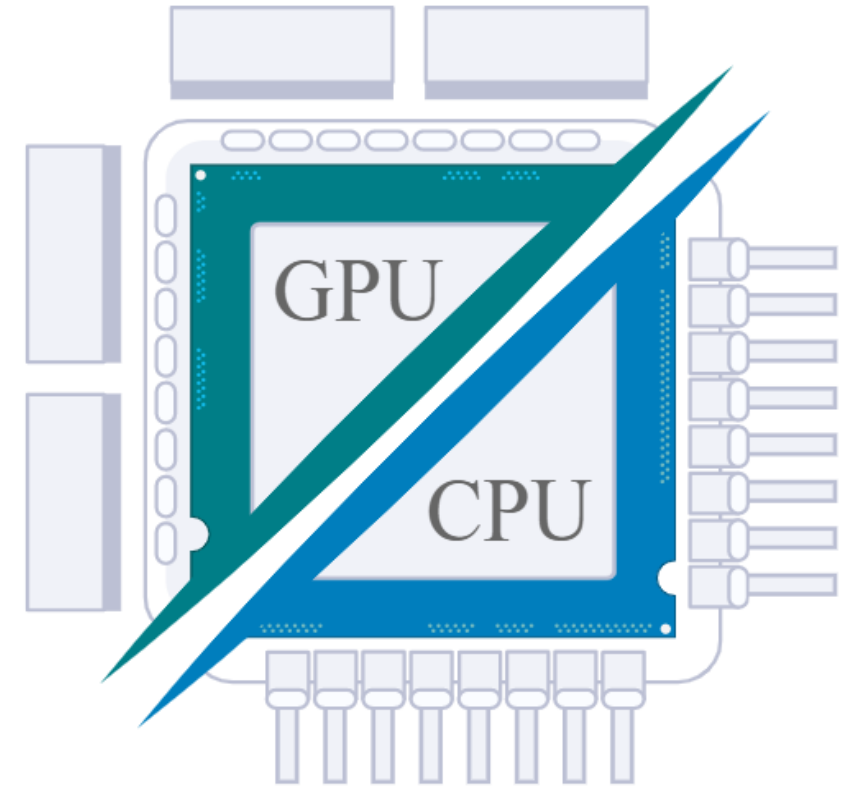
- + High memory bandwidth
- + Relatively low clock frequency
- + Cores > 5k
- + Optimised for parallel computation
- + High performance/watt
- Low memory capacity
- Low per-thread performance

... and two computing worlds to manage

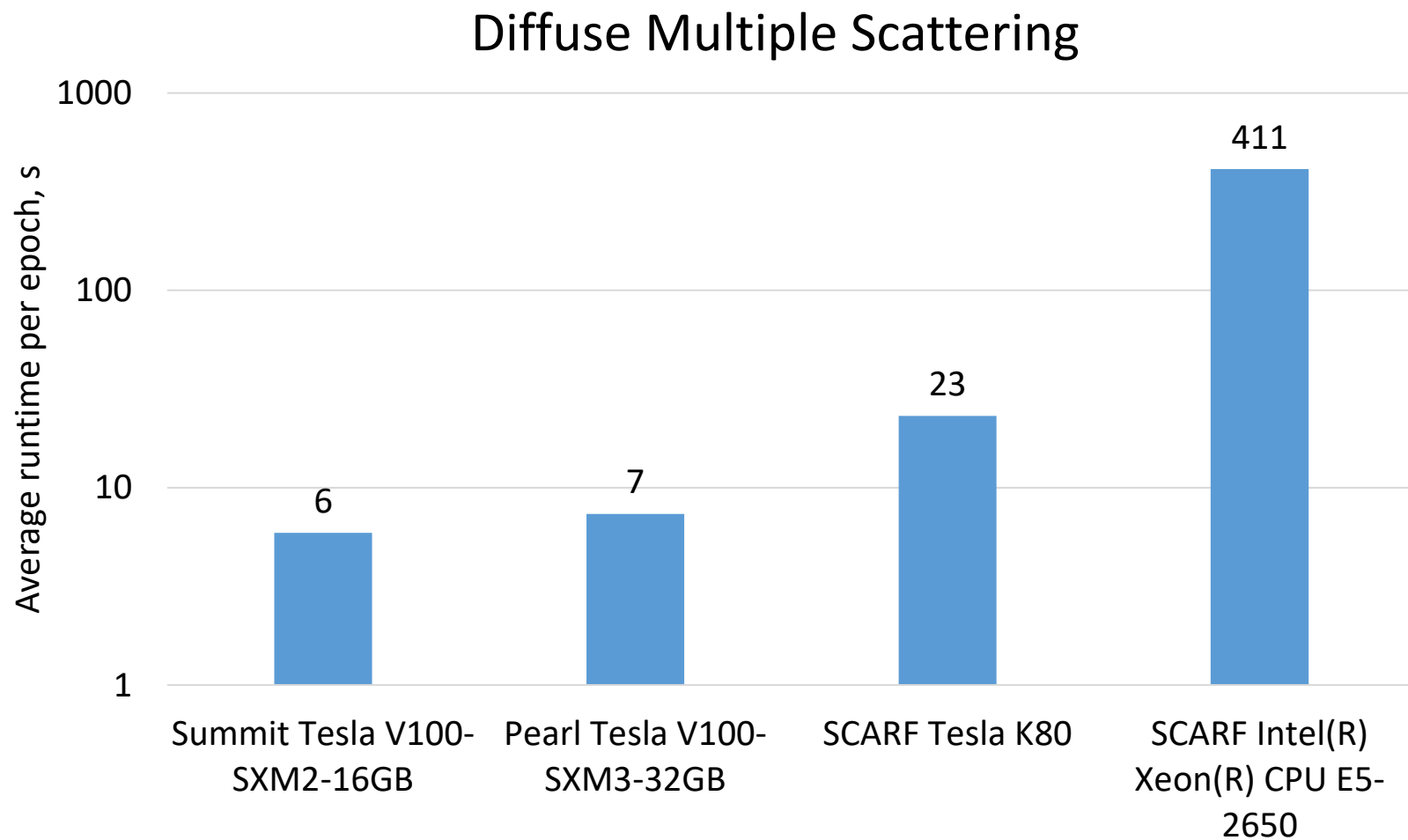
- Copy data from CPU to GPU
- Copy code (kernel) from CPU to GPU
- Launch kernel on GPU
- Copy results from GPU to CPU

How to accelerate:

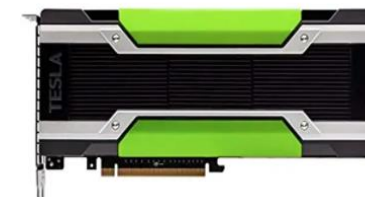
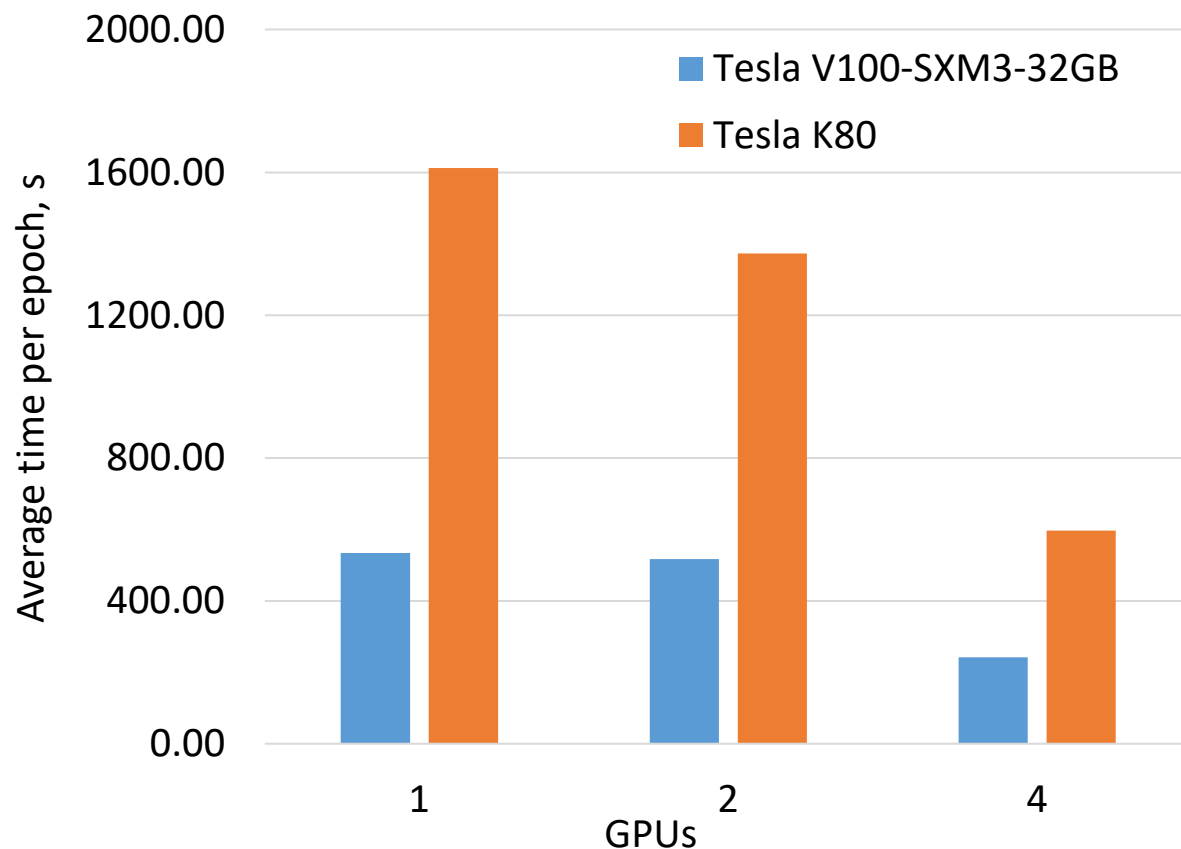
- Libraries
- Compiler annotations
- Programming language



GPU vs CPU: Diffuse Multiple Scattering benchmark (dms_scatter)



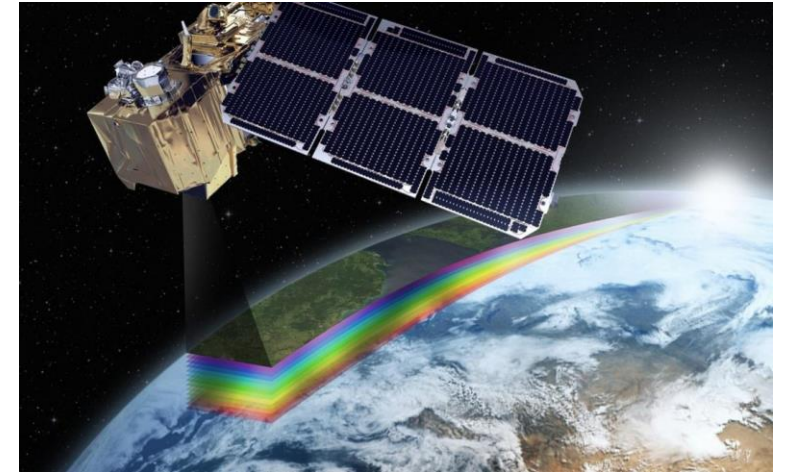
NVIDIA K80 vs V100



	V100 SXM3 32 GB	Tesla K80
Technology	12 nm	28 nm
Chip area	815 mm ²	561 mm ²
GPU type	GV100	2 x GK210
Peak Single Precision	14 TFLOPS	5.60 TFLOPS
Peak Double Precision	7 TFLOPS	1.87 TFLOPS
Transistors	21,100 million	7,100 million
CUDA cores	5120	2x2496
Tensor cores	640	n/a
SMs	80	2x13
Bus width	4096 bit	2x384 bit
Memory BDW	1134 GBytes/sec	480 Gbytes/sec
GPU frequency	1290-1530 MHz	562-824 MHz
Max power draw	300 W	300 W
Price:	~\$10k	~\$0.5k

CloudMask benchmark: slstr_cloud

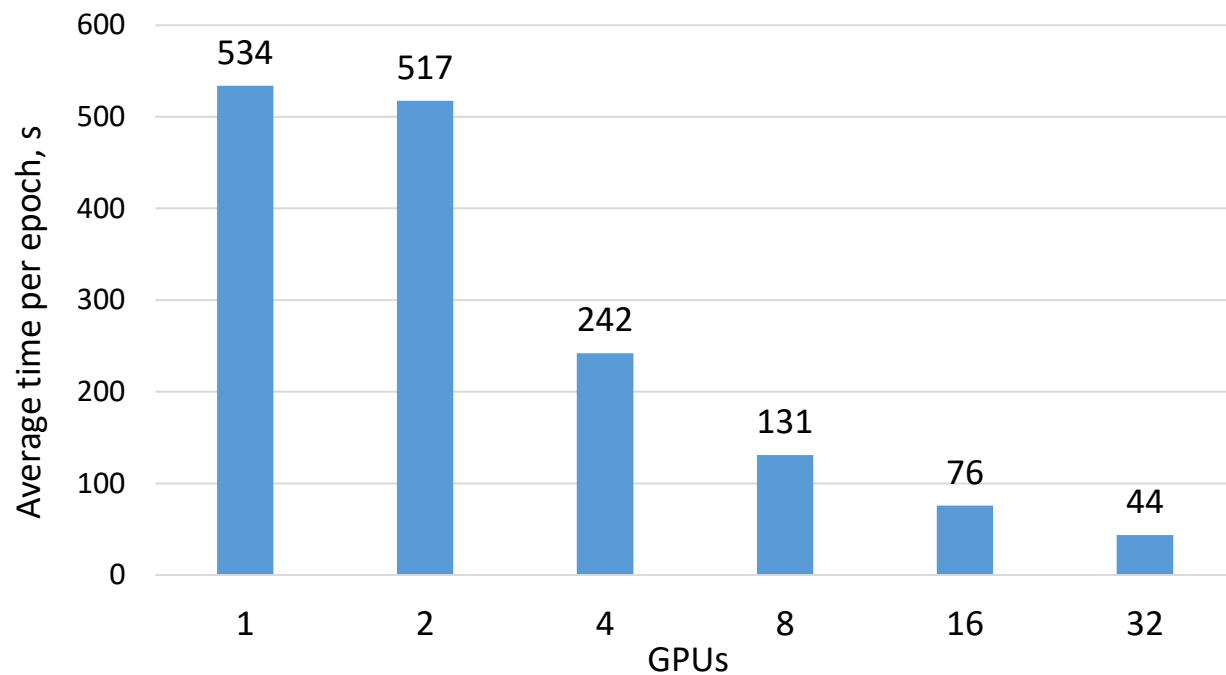
- Estimation of sea surface temperature
- Sentinel-3 satellite: Sea and Land Surface
- Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) instrument
- Determine whether the individual pixels of satellite images contain cloud or a clear sky
- Traditional solution: thresholding or Bayesian methods
- U-Net deep neural network
- Two datasets of DS1-Cloud (180GB) and DS2-Cloud (2.3+2.6TB)
- Reflectance (6 channels, 2400 x 3000 pixels)
- Brightness temperature (3 channels, 1200 x 1500 pixels)



SLSTR = Sea and Land Surface
Temperature Radiometer

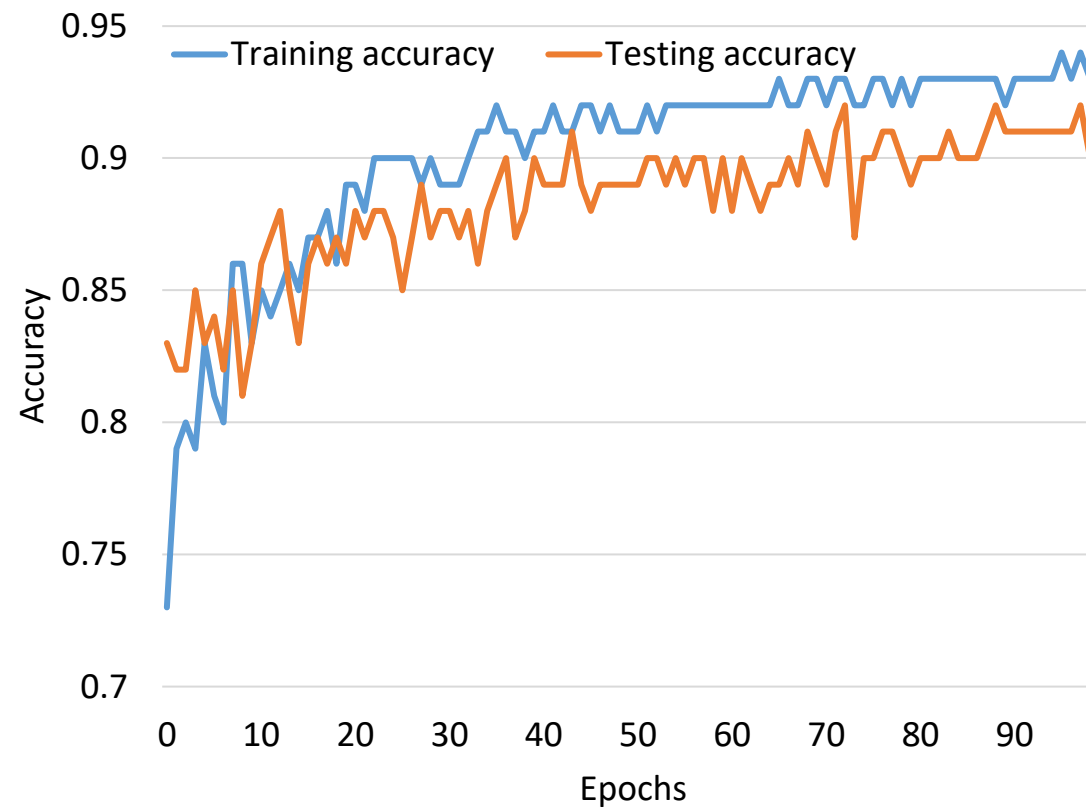
Scalability and accuracy on PEARL (DGX-2)

CloudMask benchmark (epochs=20)

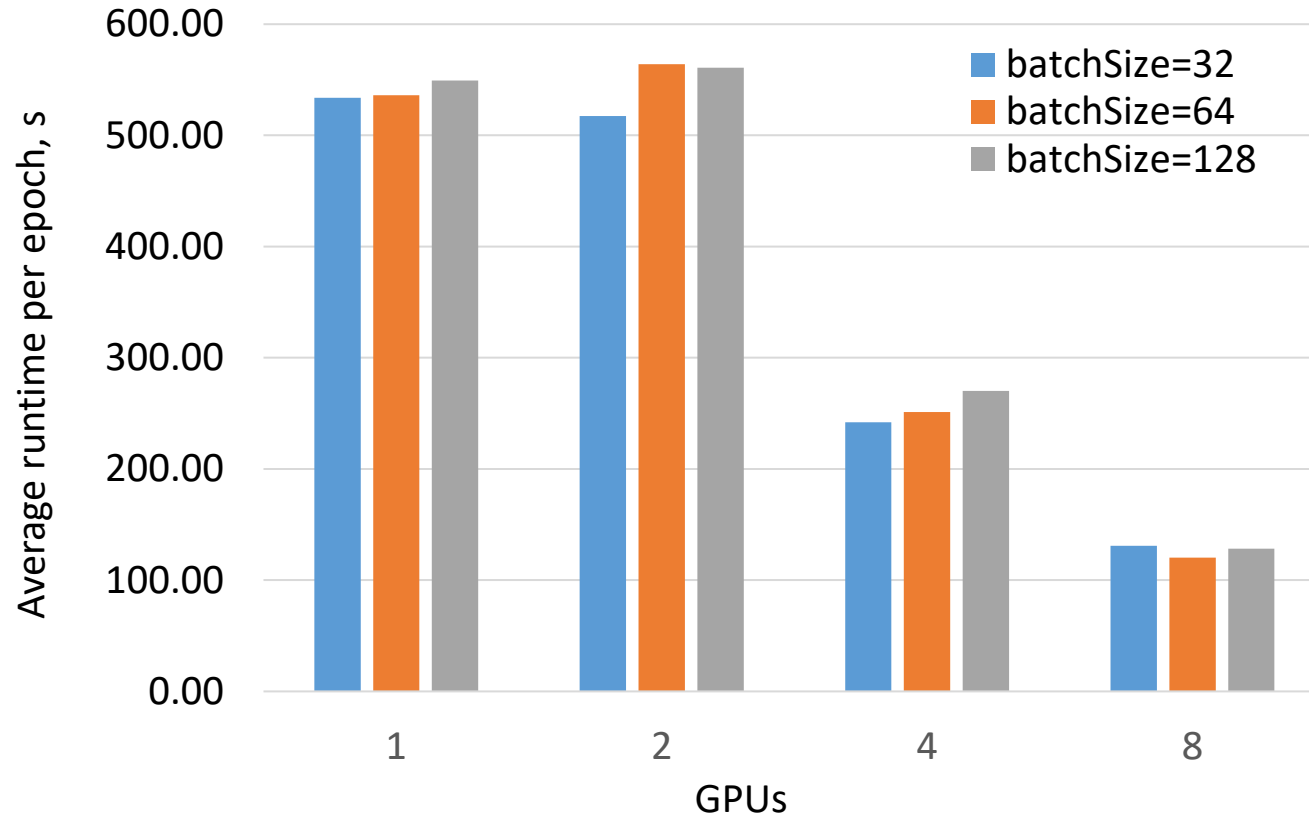


180 GB Dataset

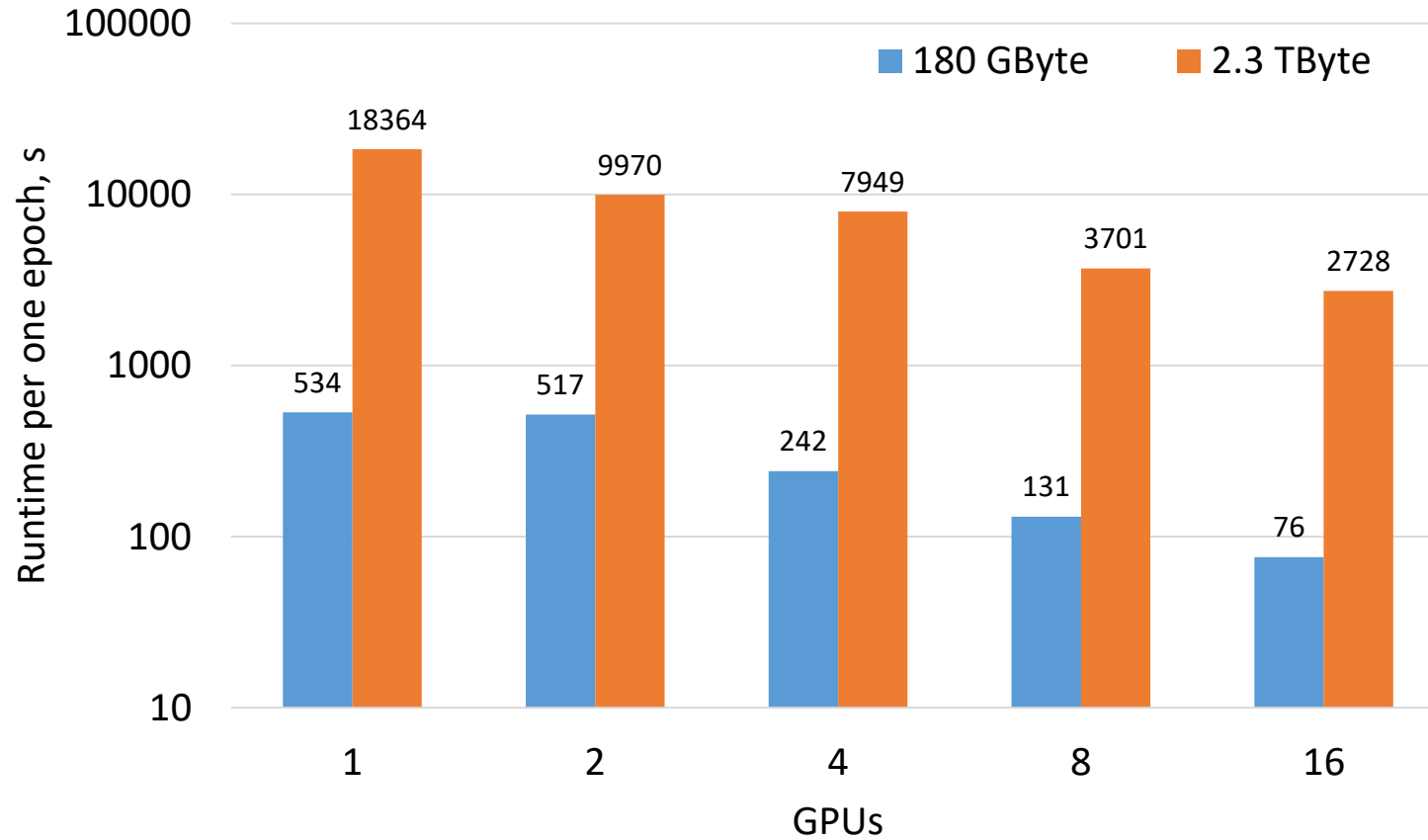
CloudMask on 32 GPUs, 100 epochs



Batch size vs runtime



Big data: GB's to TB's



A month of images for:
days: 13542 files, 2.3TB
nights: 15506 files, 2.6TB
Image size: 172MByte

Summit @ ORNL



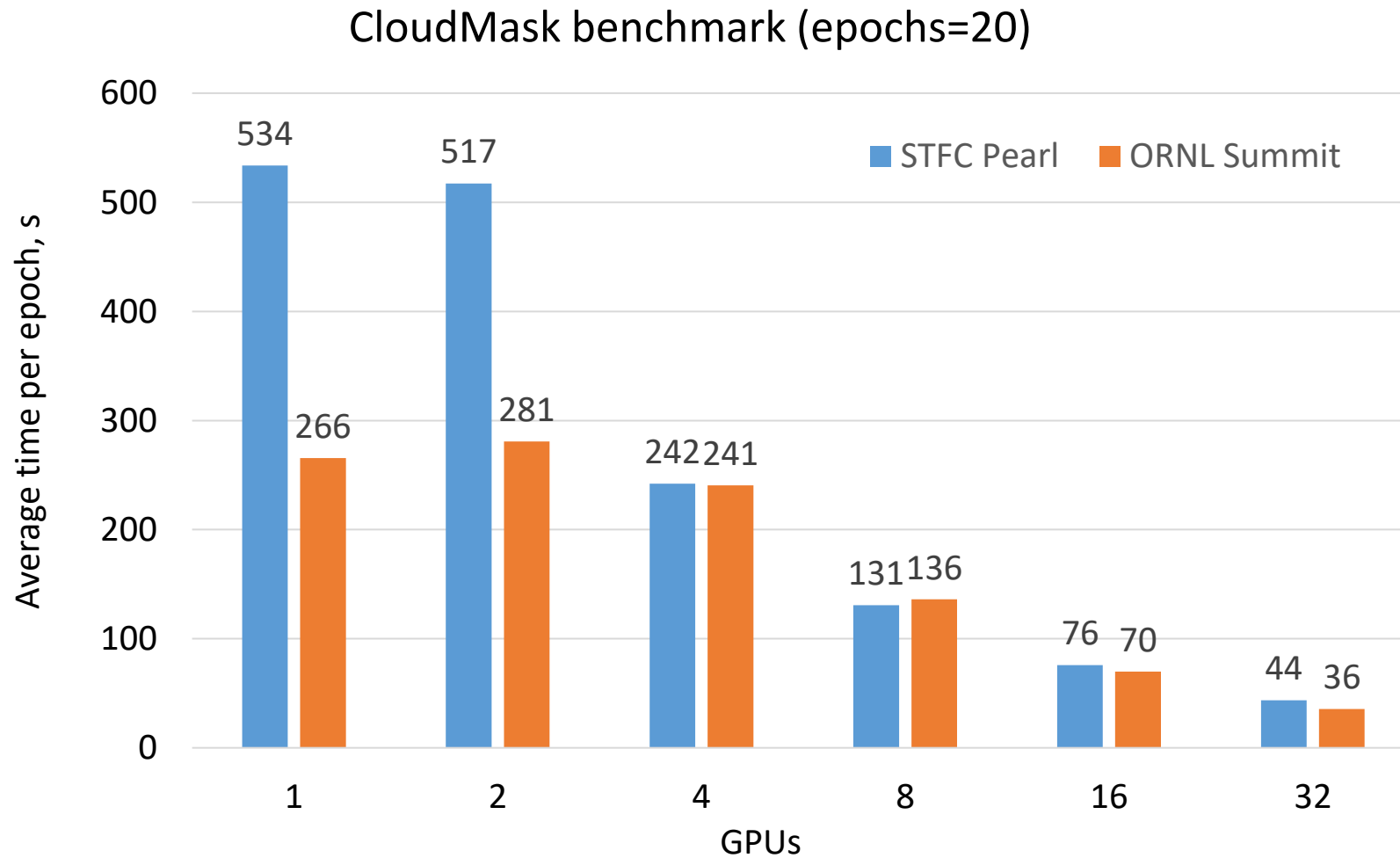
Feature	Summit
Peak FLOPS	200 PF
Max possible Power	13 MW
Number of Nodes	4,608
Node performance	42 TF
Memory per Node	512 GB DDR4 + 96 GB HBM2
NV memory per Node	1.6 TB
Total System Memory	2.8 PB + 7.4 PB NVM
System Interconnect	Dual Port EDR-IB (25 GB/s)
Interconnect Topology	Non-blocking Fat Tree
Bi-Section Bandwidth	115.2 TB/s
Processors on node	2 IBM POWER9™ 6 NVIDIA Volta™
File System	250 PB, 2.5 TB/s, GPFS™

© ORNL

Some practical issues – Juri Papay at RAL

- RSA fob – identity check
- No root access
- Singularity container from PEARL does not run (x86 vs ppc64le)
- No IBM Power 9 machines at RAL
- Needed to build container for ppc64le architecture
- Limited disk quota ~52GB, (CloudMask ~200GB – 2.6TB)
- Data transfer nodes ~ 10-20MB/sec
- Max time quota 2 hours

PEARL vs Summit



Future work

- Additional benchmarks in the pipeline:
 - Deep-Halo, LIGO, Optical damage, PhotoZ, ...
- MLCommons Science Working Group
 - UNO (CANDLE benchmark from ANL)
 - STEM DL (benchmark from ORNL)
- Additional support for distributed training libraries
- More platforms: ORNL, ANL, NVIDIA A100, Cerebras, Groq, Graphcore, ...
- Code profiling and Inter-GPU communications
- Develop containers for different architectures

“AI won’t replace the scientist, but scientists who use
AI will replace those who don’t.”

Adapted from a Microsoft report, “The Future Computed”

With thanks to David Womble (ORNL)