



# Performance Study: **FLUENT 12 and PanFS**



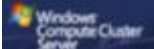







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Panasas, Fremont, CA, USA*



# Panasas Company Overview



Founded	1999 By Prof. Garth Gibson, Co-Inventor of RAID						
Technology	<b>Parallel File System and Parallel Storage <u>Appliance</u></b>						
Locations	<p>US: HQ in Fremont, CA, USA R&amp;D centers in Pittsburgh &amp; Minneapolis</p> <p>EMEA: UK, DE, FR, IT, ES, BE, Russia</p> <p>APAC: China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia</p>						
Customers	FCS October 2003, deployed at 200+ customers						
Market Focus	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td>Academia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>Life Sciences</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing</td> <td>Finance</td> </tr> </table>	Energy	Academia	Government	Life Sciences	Manufacturing	Finance
Energy	Academia						
Government	Life Sciences						
Manufacturing	Finance						
Alliances	<p>ISVs:   </p> <p>Resellers:   </p>						
Primary Investors	   						

## Motivation

- Since 2006, Ansys and Panasas have jointly-invested in development of parallel I/O for release in FLUENT 12
- This study demonstrates benefits of Panasas parallel file system and parallel storage for FLUENT 12 vs. FLUENT 6.3 with tests for both capability and capacity computing
- Collaborators include Ansys and the University of Cambridge



## Considerations

- FLUENT is an application from ANSYS -- not a benchmark kernel
- The CFD models and tests and relevant to customer practice
- This was run on a production system at customer U of Cambridge
- The results were validated by U of Cambridge and ANSYS

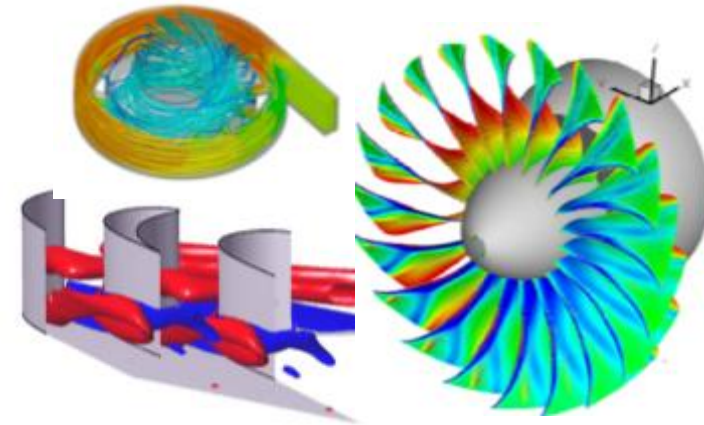
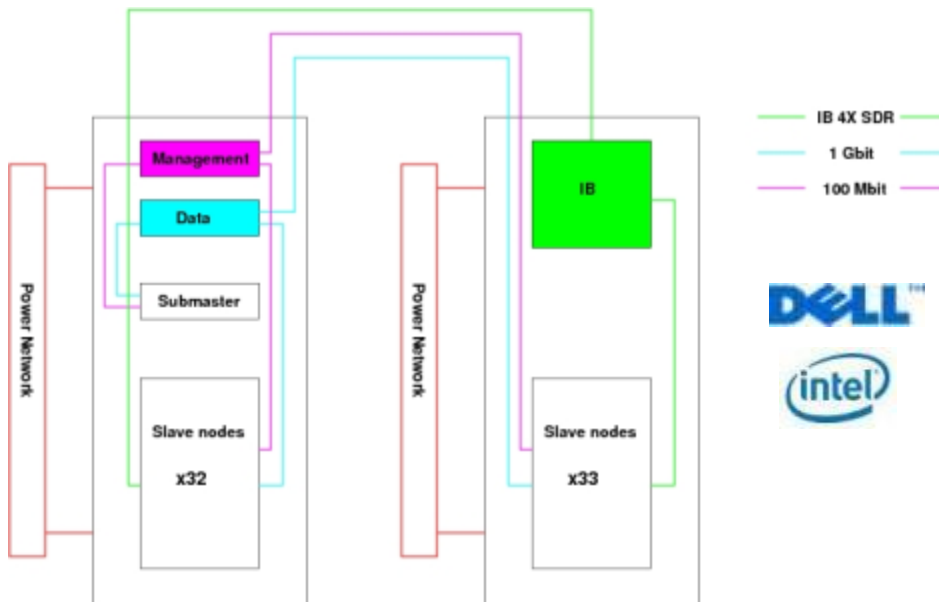
## University of Cambridge



HPC Service, Darwin Supercomputer

### Darwin Supercomputer Computational Units

- Nine repeating units, each consists of 64 nodes (2 racks) providing 256 cores each, 2340 cores total
- All nodes within a CU connected to a full bisectional bandwidth Infiniband 900 MB/s, MPI latency of 2  $\mu$ s

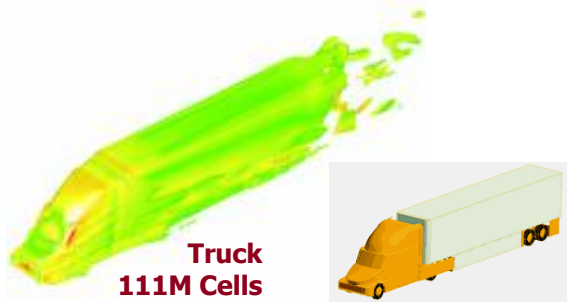


Source: <http://www.hpc.cam.ac.uk>

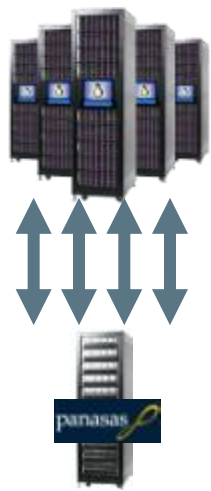
## Unsteady external aero for 111 MM cell truck; 5 time steps with 100 iterations, and a single .dat file write



<b>Number of cells</b>	<b>111,091,452</b>
<b>Solver</b>	<b>PBNS, DES, Unsteady</b>
<b>Iterations</b>	<b>5 time steps, 100 total iters - data save after last iteration</b>
<b>Output size:</b>	
FLUENT v6.3 (serial I/O; size of .dat file)	14,808 MB
FLUENT v12 (serial I/O; size of .dat file)	16,145 MB
FLUENT v12 (parallel I/O; size of .pdat file)	19,683 MB



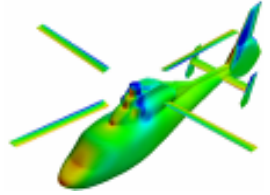
**DARWIN 585 nodes; 2340 cores**



**Panasas: 4 Shelves, 20 TB**

<b>Univ of Cambridge DARWIN Cluster</b>	
<b>Location:</b> University of Cambridge	<a href="http://www.hpc.cam.ac.uk">http://www.hpc.cam.ac.uk</a>
<b>Vendor:</b> Dell	585 nodes; 2340 cores; 8 GB per node; 4.6 TB total mem
<b>CPU:</b> Intel Xeon (Woodcrest) DC,	3.0 GHz / 4MB L2 cache
<b>Interconnect:</b> InfiniPath QLE7140 SDR HCAs;	Silverstorm 9080 and 9240 switches,
<b>File System:</b> Panasas PanFS,	4 shelves, 20 TB capacity
<b>Operating System:</b> Scientific Linux CERN SLC release 4.6	

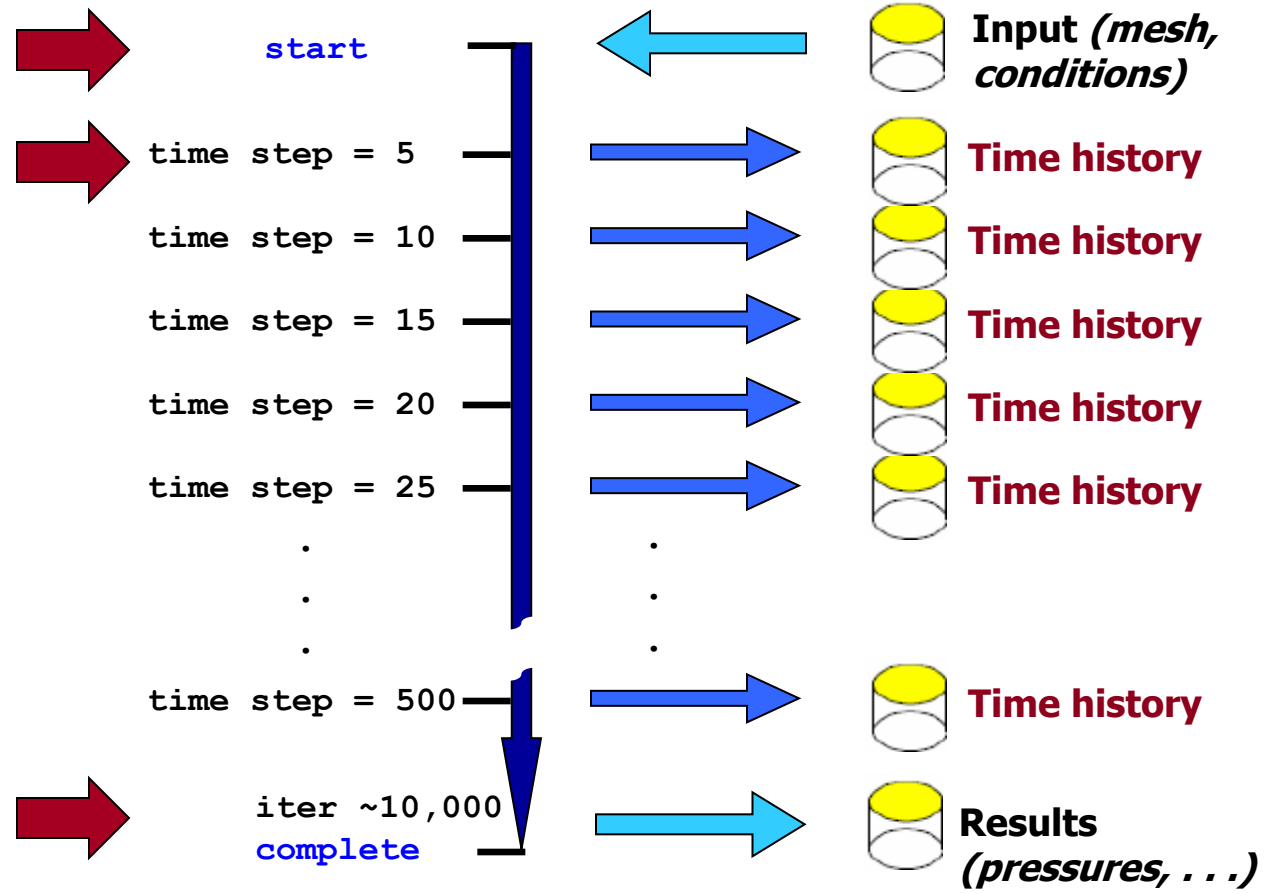
# This Study is a Partial CFD Simulation



## Unsteady CFD Simulation Schematic and Typical I/O Profile

The Focus of the FLUENT study is only a sub-set of a full unsteady CFD simulation:

- Read once
- Compute 5 time steps (100 iters)
- Write once (but full simulation has multiple writes)



# FLUENT 12 and New Parallel I/O Scheme

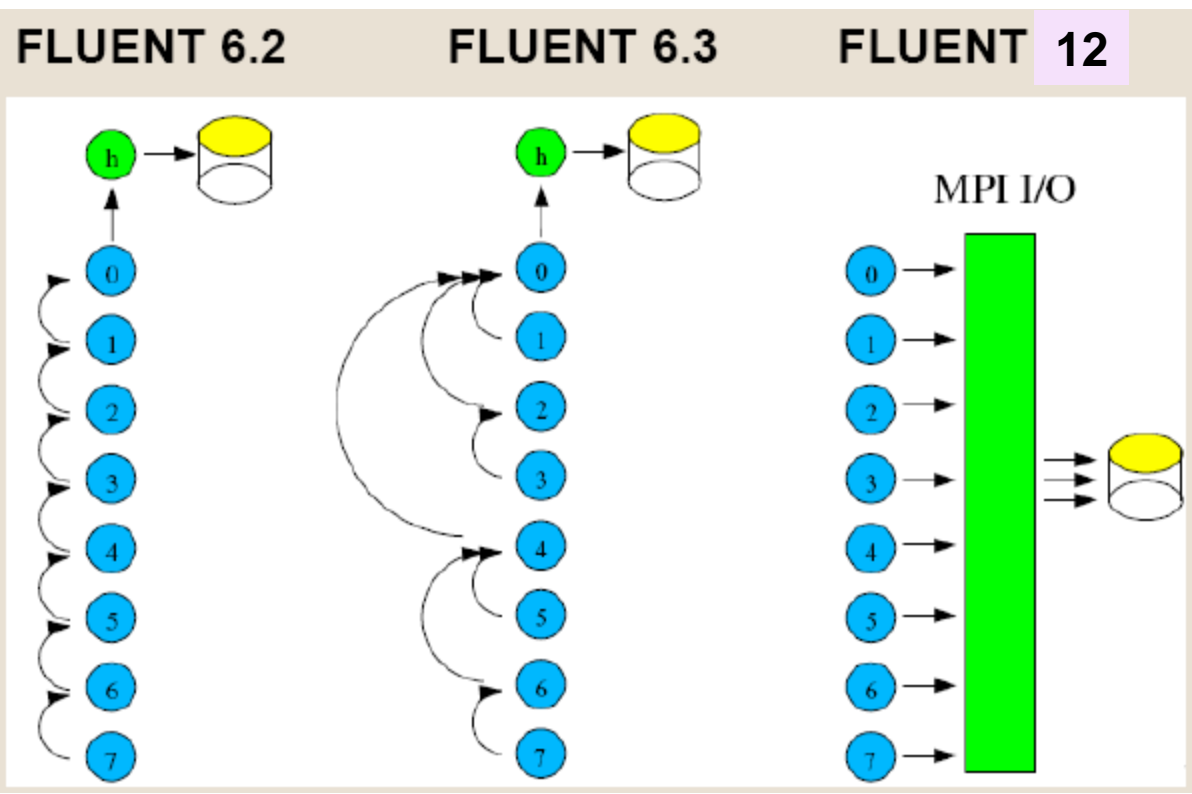
Panasas and ANSYS Alliance Has Produced Parallel I/O for FLUENT 12



**Serial I/O Scheme**

**Improvement**

**Parallel I/O Scheme**

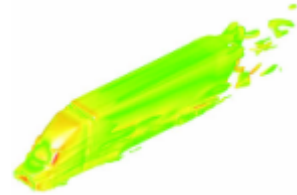
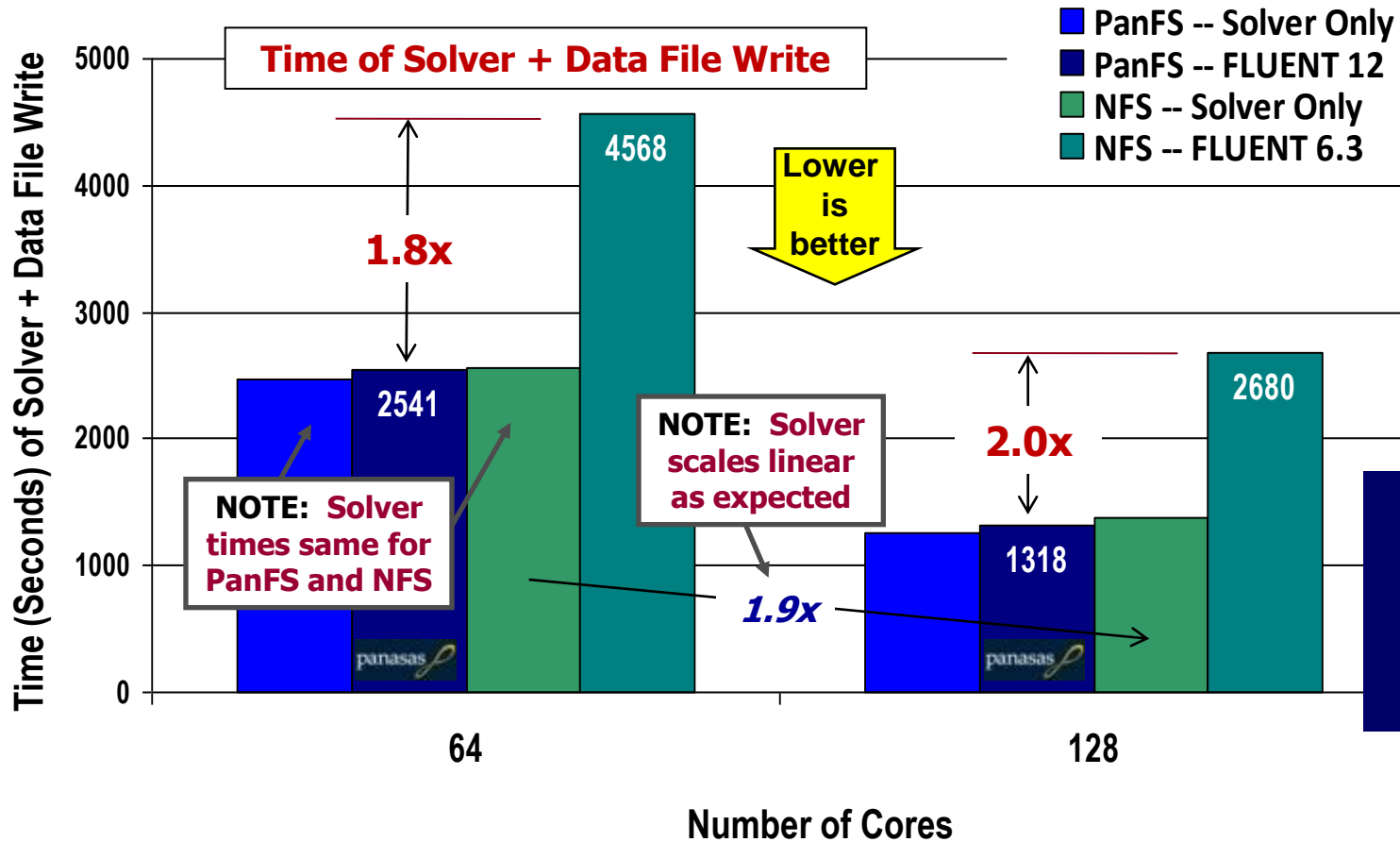


**FLUENT 12:** Offers support for PanFS and most other parallel file systems  
**Beta available today**

Source: Barb Hutchings Presentation at SC07, Nov 2007, Reno, NV

# Parallel FLUENT 12 and 2x Improvement

## FLUENT Comparison of PanFS vs. NFS on University of Cambridge Cluster

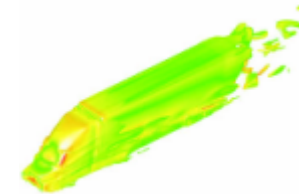
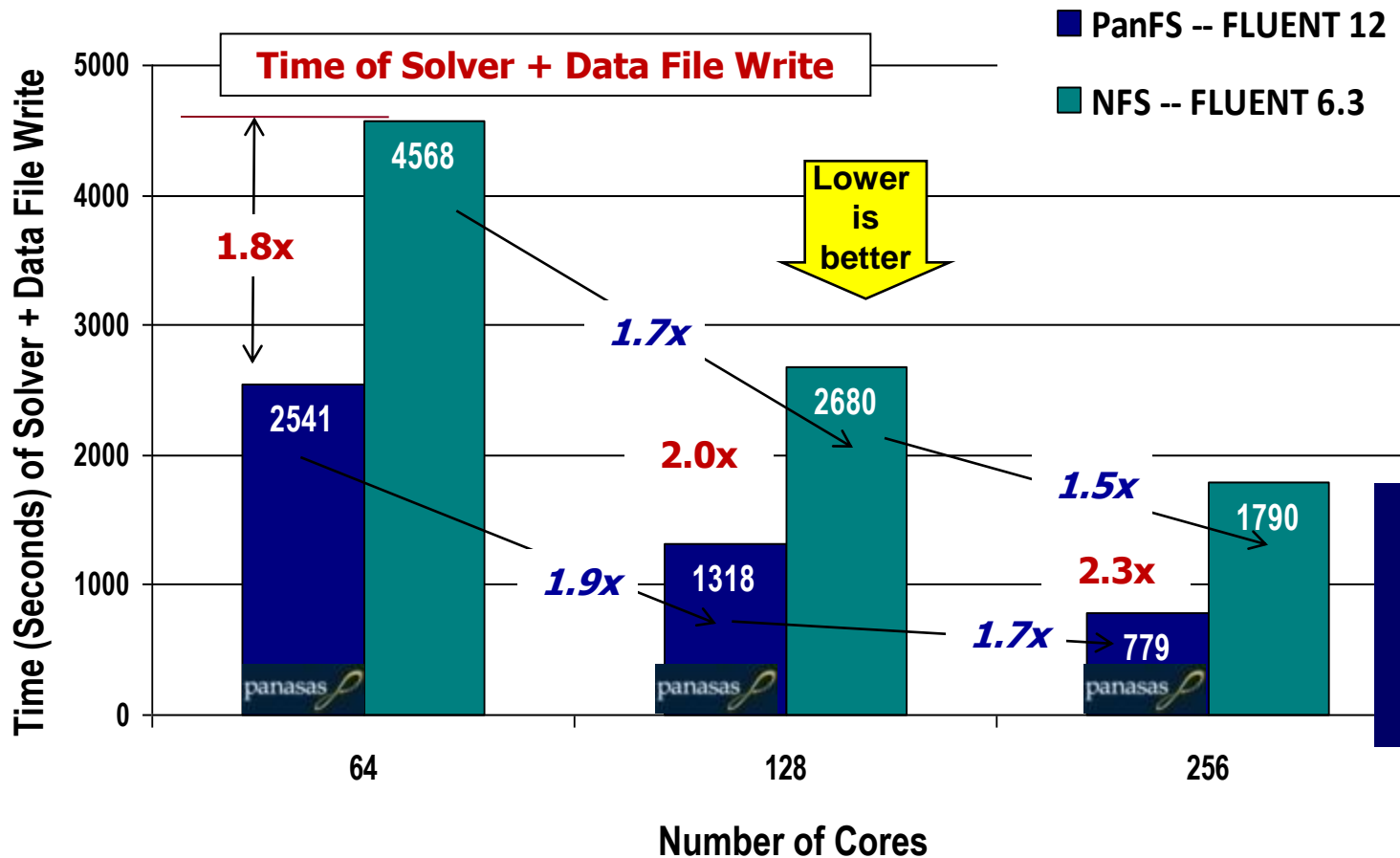


Truck Aero  
111M Cells



# Scalability of Solver + Data File Write

## FLUENT Comparison of PanFS vs. NFS on University of Cambridge Cluster



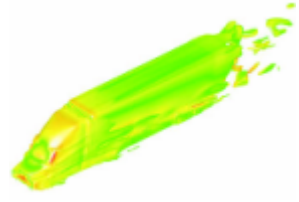
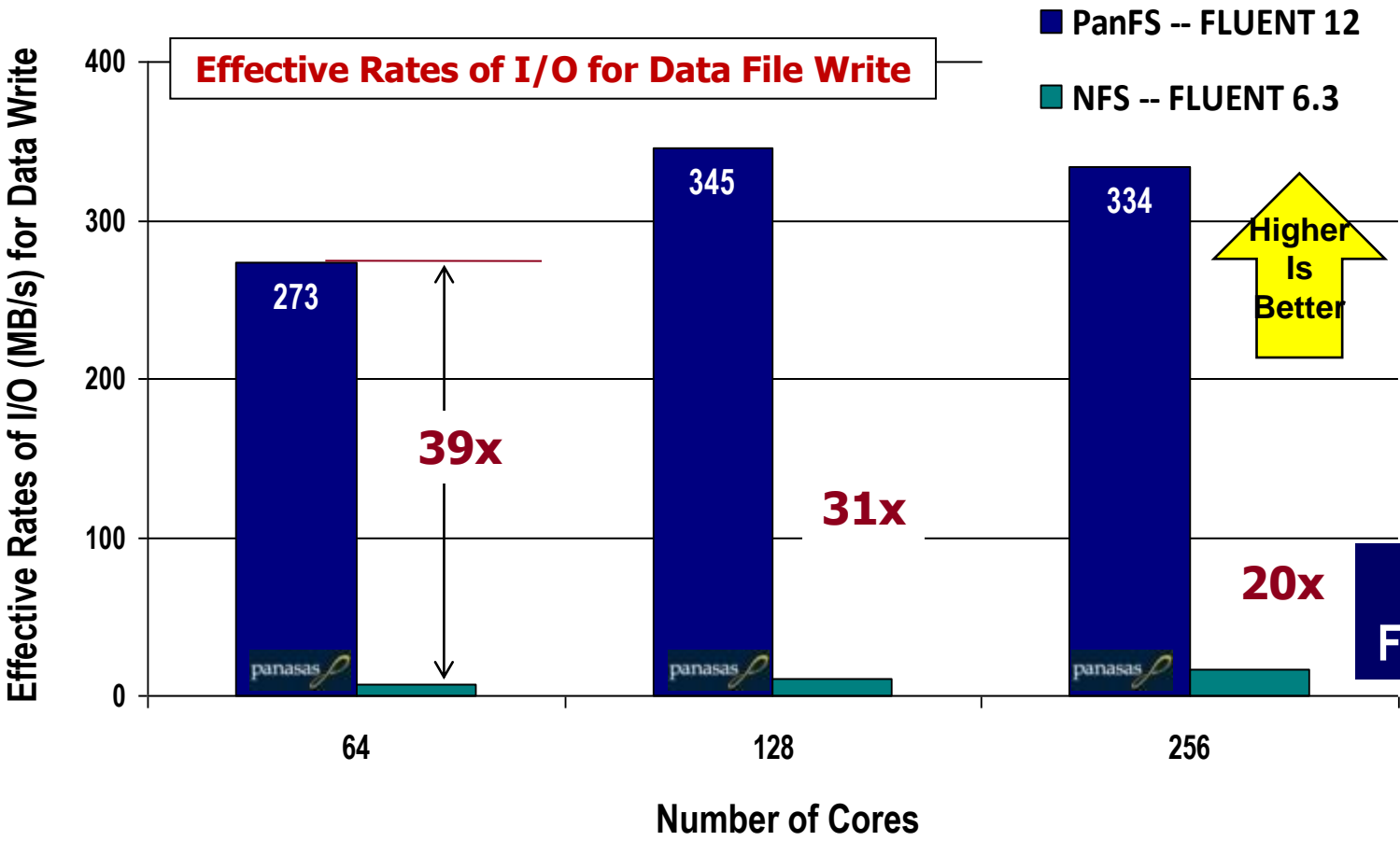
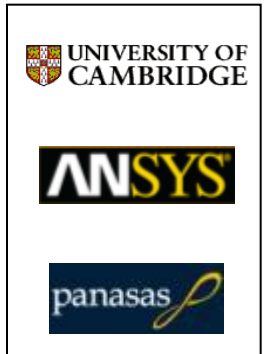
Truck Aero  
111M Cells

**NOTE:** Read times are not included in these results

# Performance of Data File Write in MB/s



## FLUENT Comparison of PanFS vs. NFS on University of Cambridge Cluster



Truck Aero  
111M Cells

**NOTE: Data File Write Only**

- FLUENT 6.3 End-User Challenges

- Large production cases may not scale effectively and efficiently on a large cluster (>64 cores) for read and write operations owing to serial I/O
- The use of frequent checkpoints for very large steady-state cases, and/or large unsteady simulations (multiple writes) is impractical with serial I/O

- FLUENT 12 and Panasas Solution

- The Panasas parallel file system and storage, combined with parallel I/O of FLUENT 12 scales I/O and therefore the overall FLUENT simulation

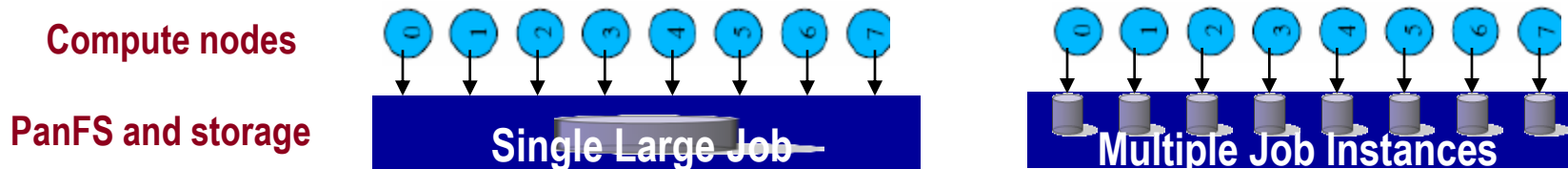
- Use of PanFS for the 111M cell case at 64-way provides a nearly 2x increase in FLUENT utilization for the same software license \$'s spent

- Such capability enables FLUENT users to develop more advanced CFD models (more transient vs. steady, LES, etc.) with confidence in scalability

- A single wide-parallel job vs. multiples of less-parallel jobs
  - Often referenced in HPC industry as capability vs. capacity computing
  - Both are important, but capacity computing more common in practice
  - Example: design optimization based on capacity, impractical with capability



**Panasas scales I/O for the large single CFD job, and provides parallel data access (vs. serial NFS) for multi-job scenarios**



- A multi-job test was developed with the Truck model at 14M cells:
  - The same Truck model with a coarsened mesh from 111M to 14M cells
  - Launched 8 times (8 copies) each using 16 cores for a total 128 cores
  - PanFS is parallel, NFS has single data path for during 8 solution writes



Truck Aero  
14M Cells

# Details of the FLUENT 14M Cell Model



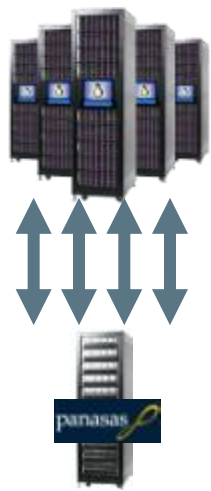
**Unsteady external aero for 14 MM cell truck; 5 time steps with 100 iterations, and a single .dat file write**



<b>Number of cells</b>	<b>13,839,118</b>
<b>Solver</b>	<b>PBNS, DES, Unsteady</b>
<b>Iterations</b>	<b>5 time steps, 100 total iters - data save after last iteration</b>
<b>Output size:</b>	
FLUENT v6.3 (serial I/O; size of .dat file)	2,466 MB
FLUENT v12 (serial I/O; size of .dat file)	2,467 MB
FLUENT v12 (parallel I/O; size of .pdat file)	2,898 MB



**DARWIN 585 nodes; 2340 cores**



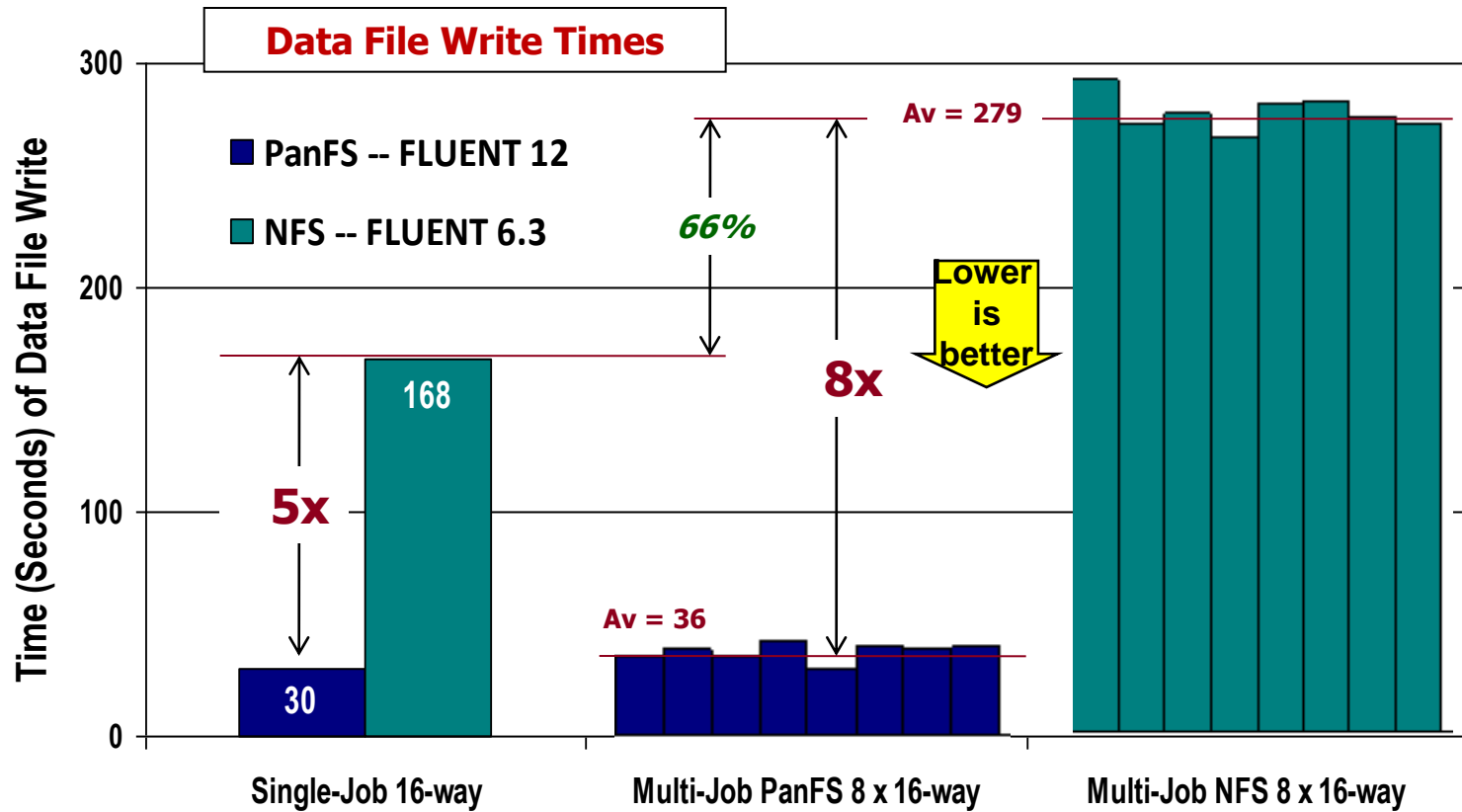
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<b>Univ of Cambridge DARWIN Cluster</b>	
<b>Location:</b> University of Cambridge	<a href="http://www.hpc.cam.ac.uk">http://www.hpc.cam.ac.uk</a>
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<b>File System:</b> Panasas PanFS, 4 shelves, 20 TB capacity	
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# Panasas Benefit with Multi-Job FLUENT



## FLUENT Comparison of PanFS vs. NFS on University of Cambridge Cluster

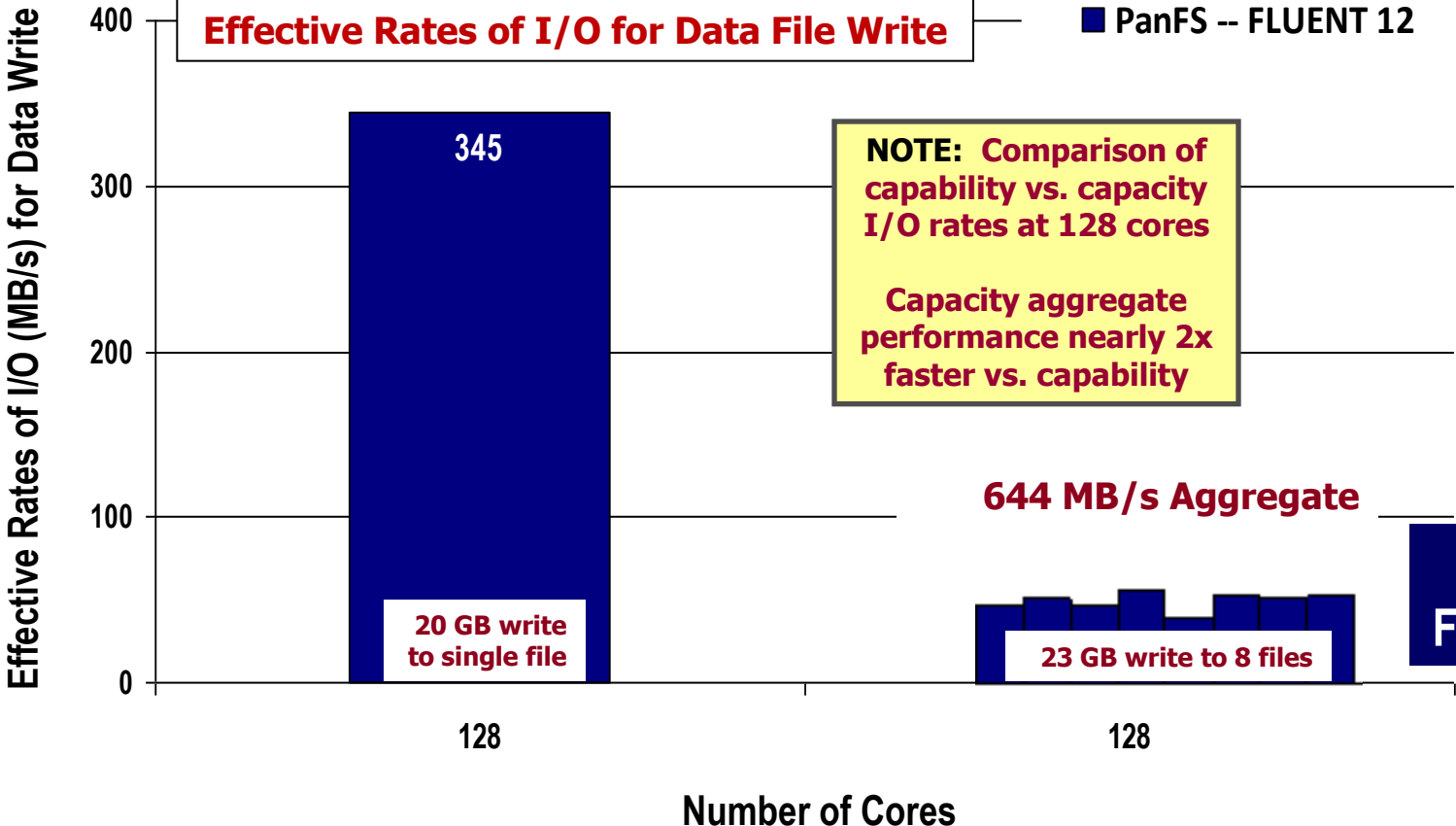


**NOTE:** NFS degrades 66% on average for the multi-job scenario test

# Performance of Data File Write in MB/s



## FLUENT Comparison of PanFS vs. NFS on University of Cambridge Cluster



Truck Aero  
14M and  
111M Cells

## University of Cambridge



- **Dr. Paul Calleja, Director, HPCS**
- **Dr. Stuart Rankin, Lead System Manager, HPCS**

## ANSYS



- **Dr. Prasad Alavilli, FLUENT and CFX Development**
- **Ms. Barbara Hutchings, Director of Technology Alliances**

## Panasas



- **Mr. Derek Burke, Director of Marketing, Panasas EMEA**
- **Ms. Michelle Cheng, Director of Global Alliances**



## RESOURCES:

- Questions can be directed to the Panasas email addresses below
- The 111M cell truck model is public and available from Ansys  
[http://www.fluent.com/software/fluent/fl6bench/fl6bench\\_6.3/problems/truck\\_111m.htm](http://www.fluent.com/software/fluent/fl6bench/fl6bench_6.3/problems/truck_111m.htm)
- FLUENT log files of all jobs are available upon request to Panasas

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