

The background features a dark night sky filled with a dense network of colorful, glowing light trails in shades of blue, green, yellow, and red, suggesting data flow or network activity. At the bottom, a black silhouette of a city skyline is visible against a dark horizon. A large, semi-transparent green rectangular shape is positioned behind the main title text.

Design Challenges at Scale

HPC Users Group - Tucson
April 17, 2018

HPE leads the HPC market today

143 systems
29% of the Top500 List



World's most energy
efficient supercomputer



Largest Market Share
36 percent



World's most secure industry
standard server for HPC



HPE Apollo
6000 Gen 10

Fastest parallel
processing performance



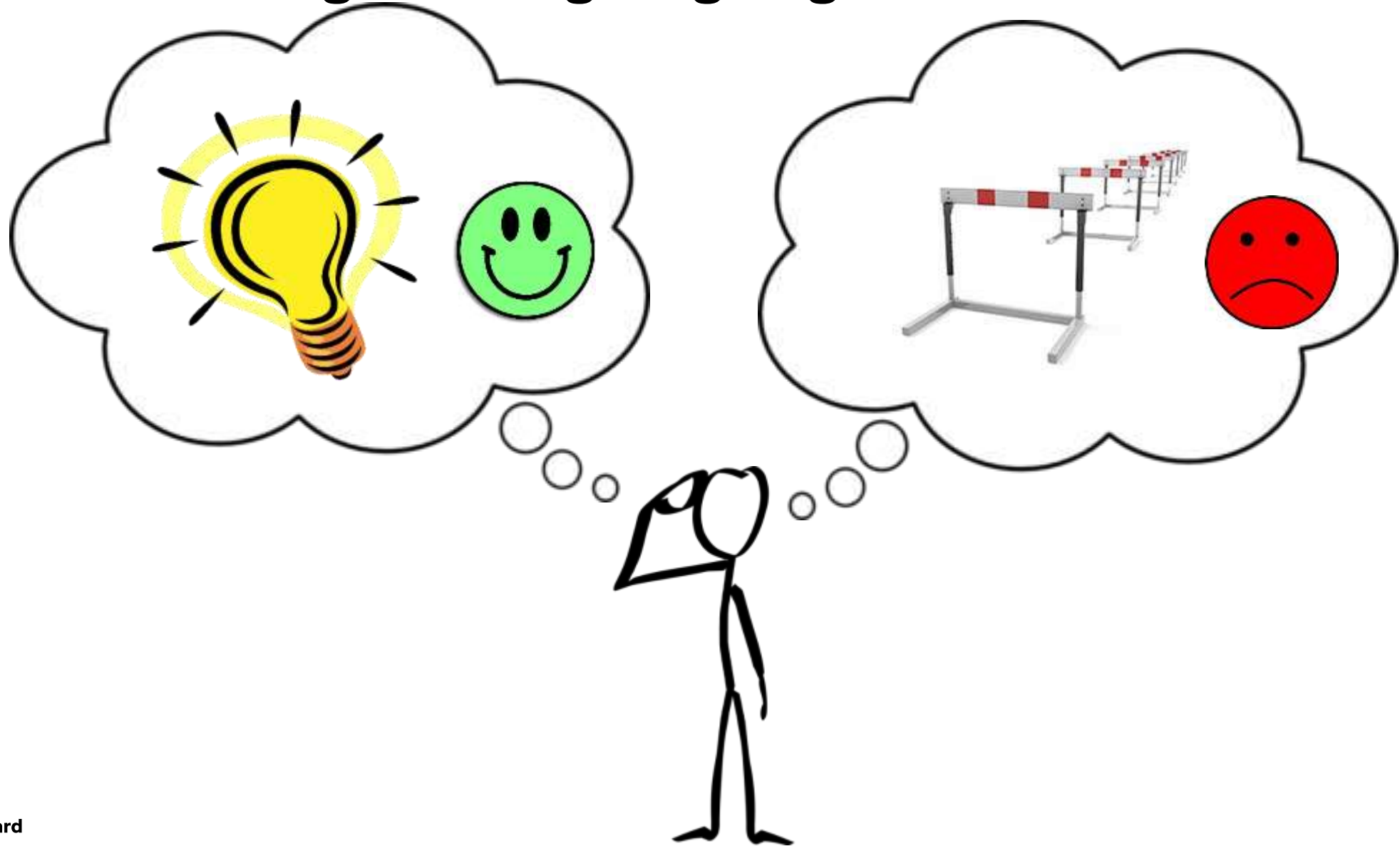
HPE SGI 8600

- TSUBAME 3.0 at Tokyo
Institute of technology
- Direct liquid cooling
 - Petaflop scale HPC
and AI
 - #1 on the Green 500

First Memory-Driven
Computing Prototype



Several challenges designing High Performance @ Scale



Our Nemesis – the Active Optical Cable

(No offense intended to our AOC Partners)

Challenges

- Cost and Signaling
- Density and Egress
- Power and Thermals

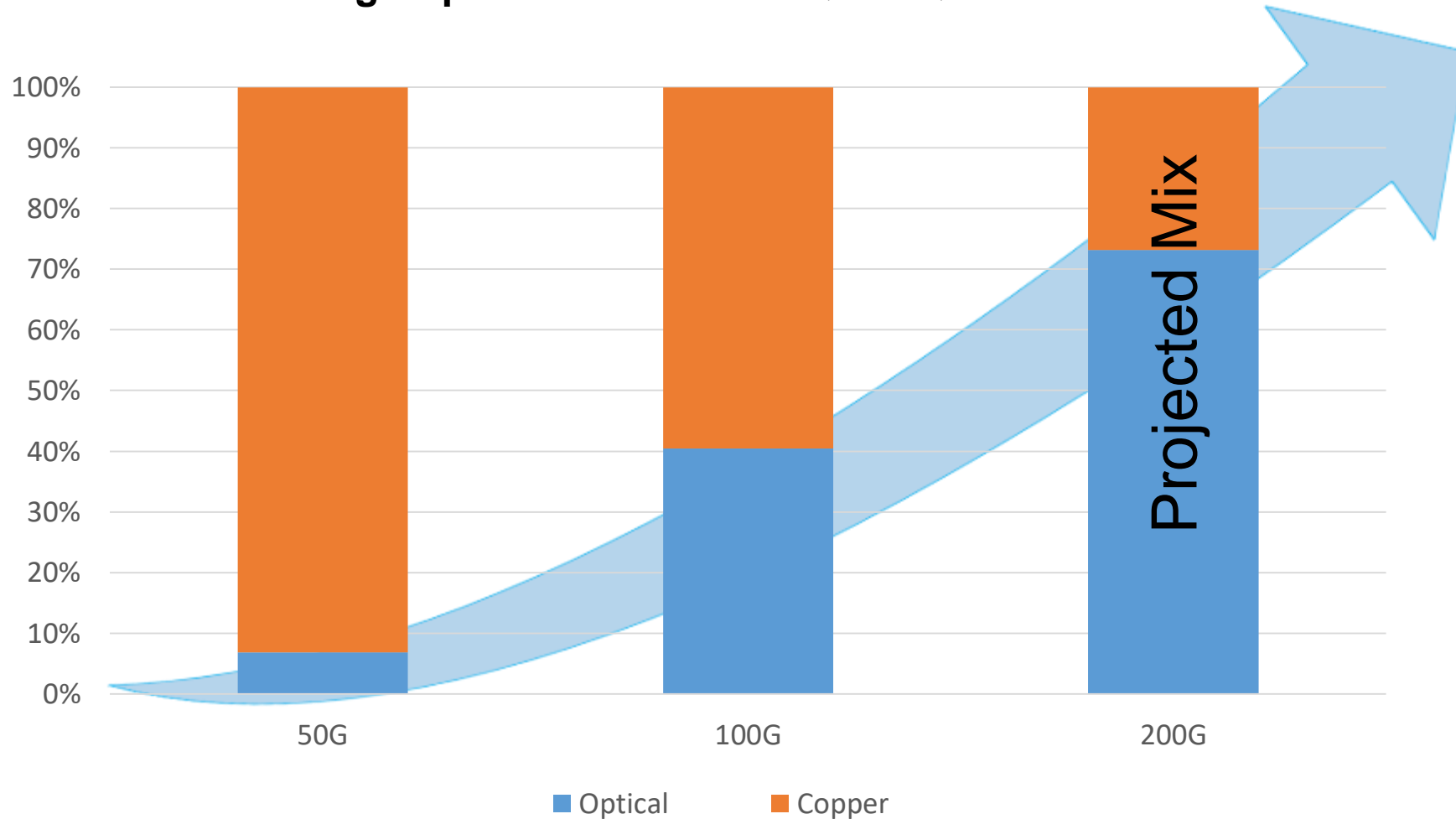
Other opportunities

- “Wire Once” capabilities
- Affordable workload optimized topologies
- Reduce design dependencies on Radix



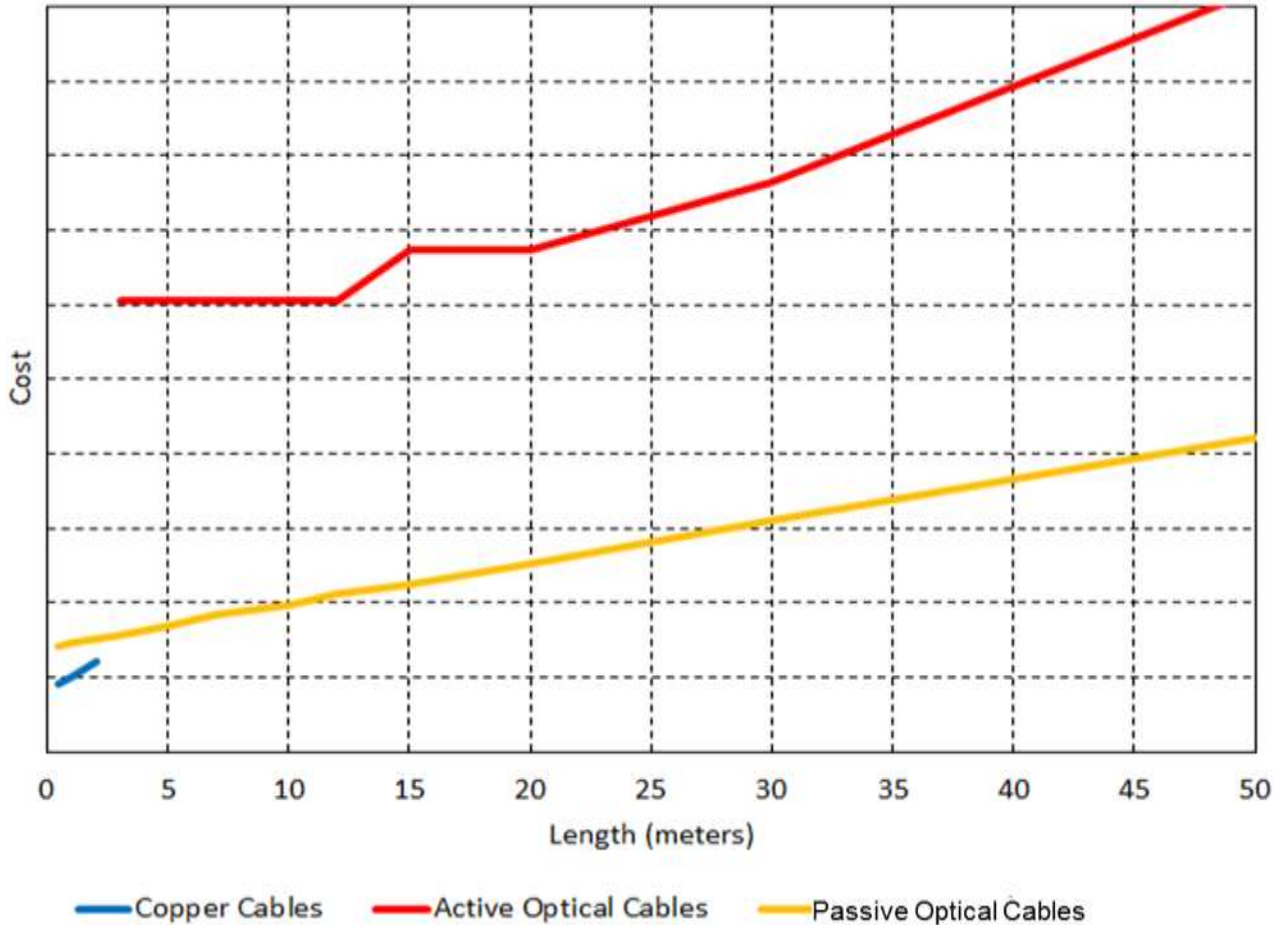
Optical Cable Sales continue to increase

High Speed Cable sales 1Q17-1Q18



Optical Costs driven by increased AOC complexity

Cable Cost Scalability



Estimated Average List Price

| | 50G | 100G | 200G | 400G |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Copper | \$150 | \$250 | \$500 | ??? |
| Optical | \$620 | \$1000 | \$2150 | OMG |

The cost of the transport material

Copper = x
Glass = ~0.6x

The costs and complexity lie here!

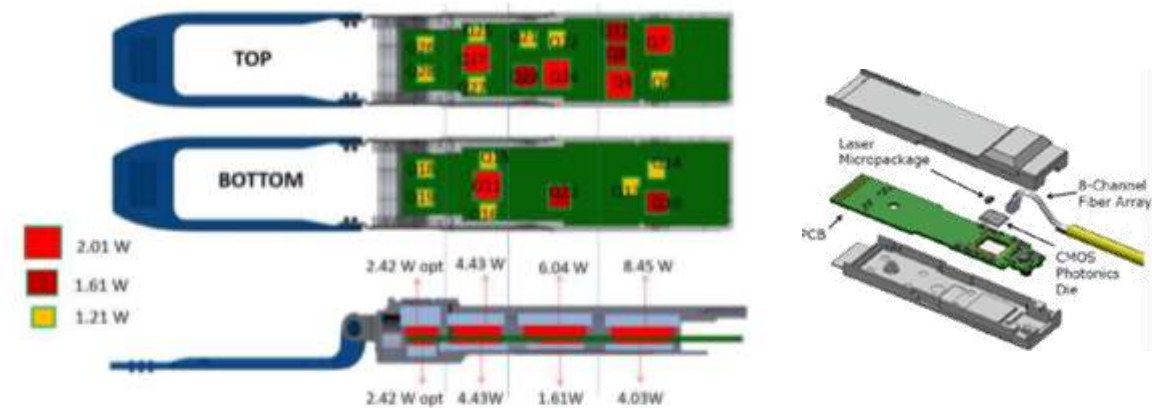
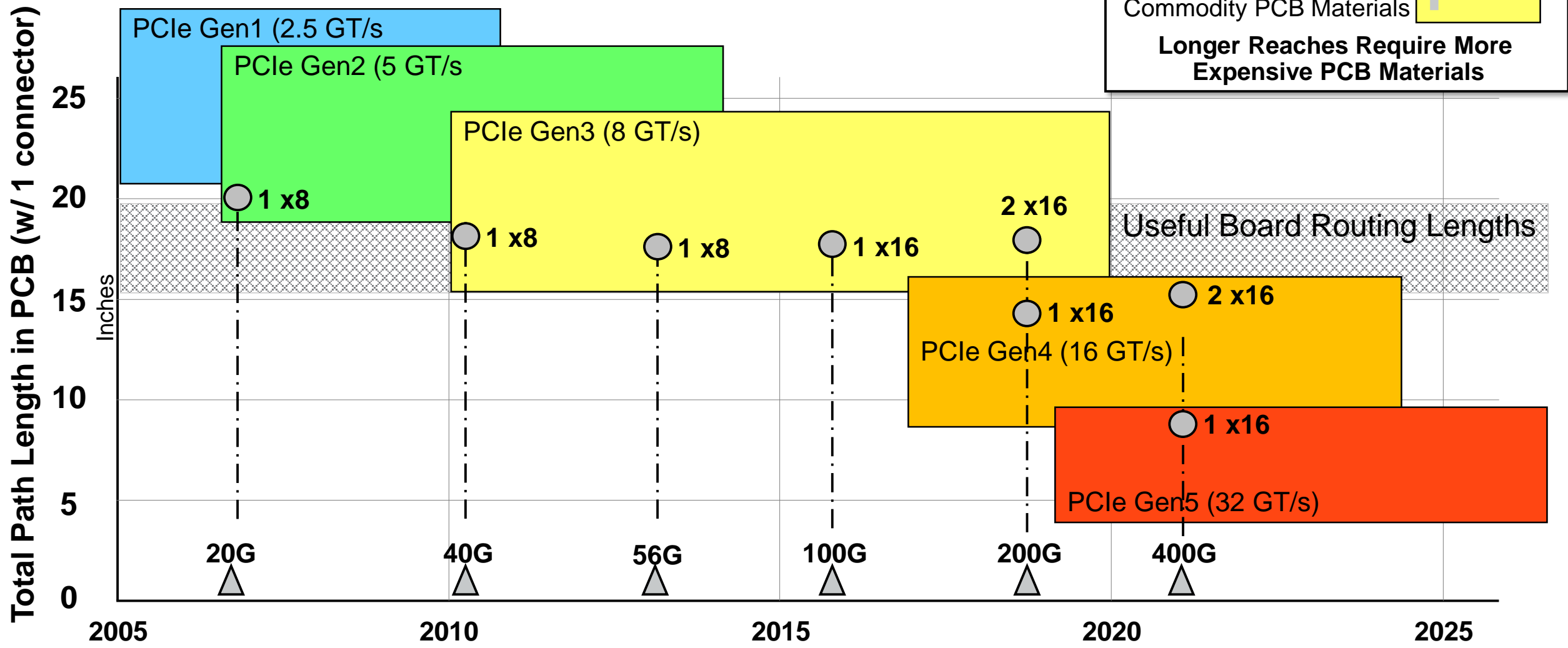


Figure 13: Heat Sources on Top and Bottom Side of PCB with Maximum Power Dissipation Capability per Region

Signaling challenges in PCB material

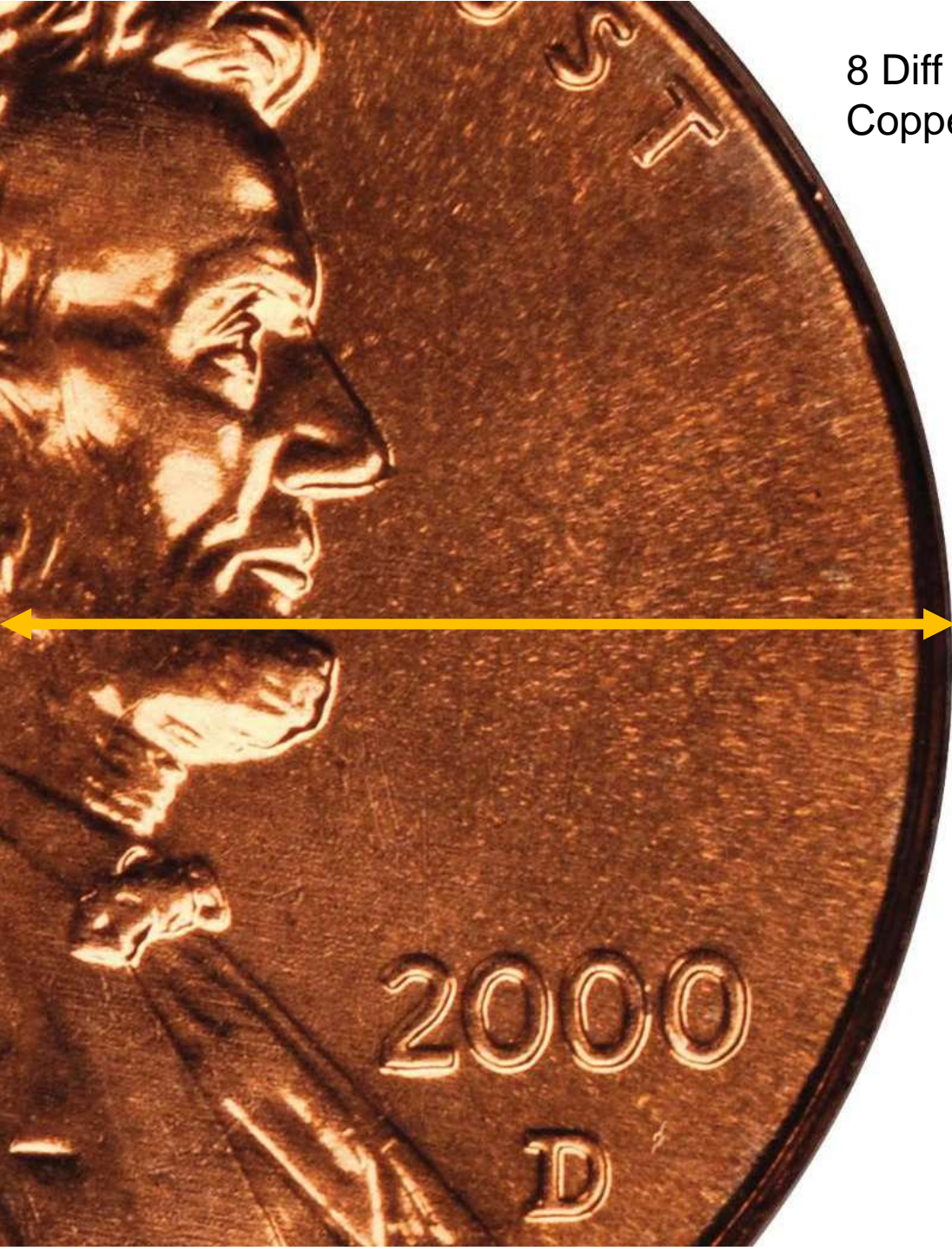


More Expensive
High Speed PCB Materials

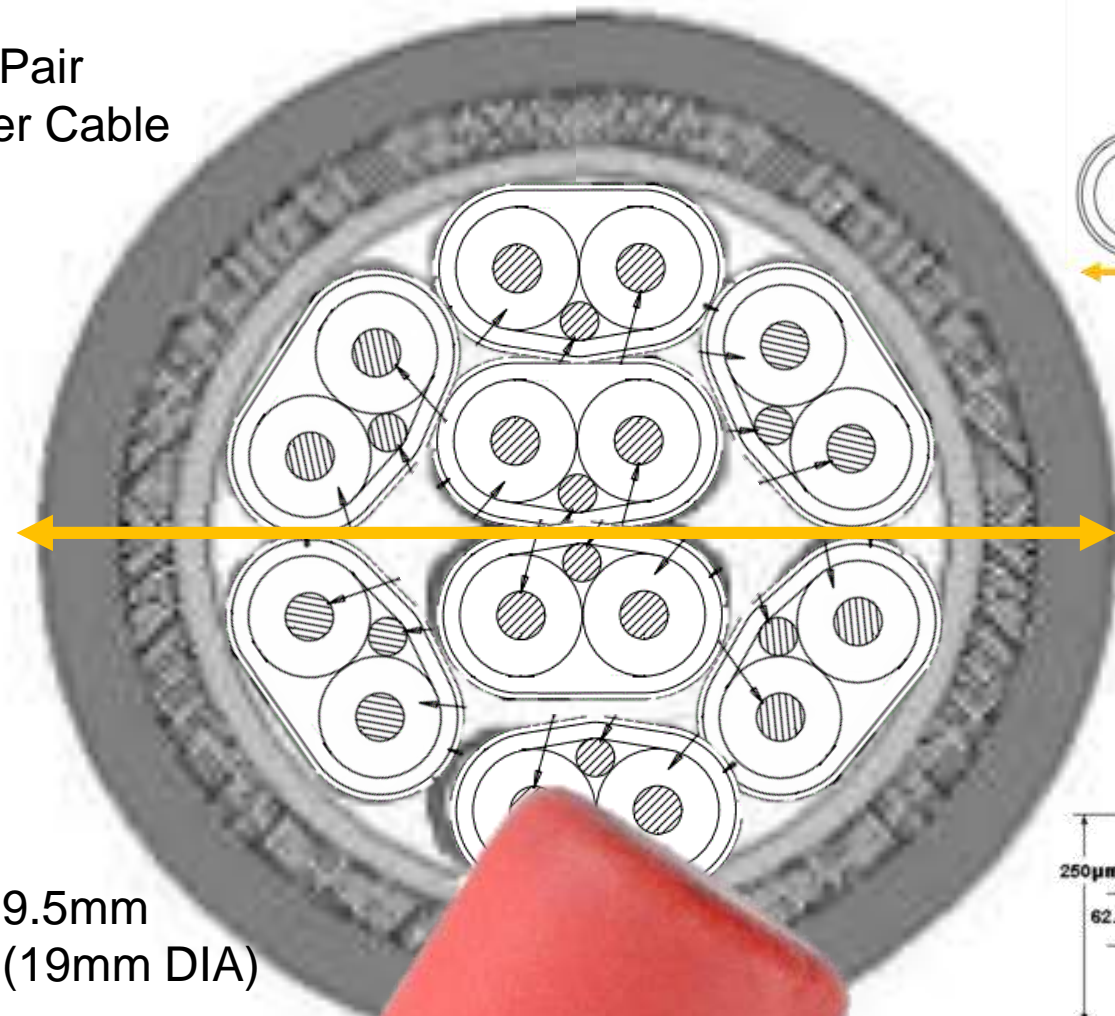
Commodity PCB Materials

Extend Reach

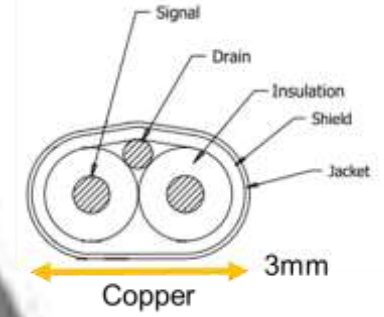
Longer Reaches Require More Expensive PCB Materials



8 Diff Pair
Copper Cable

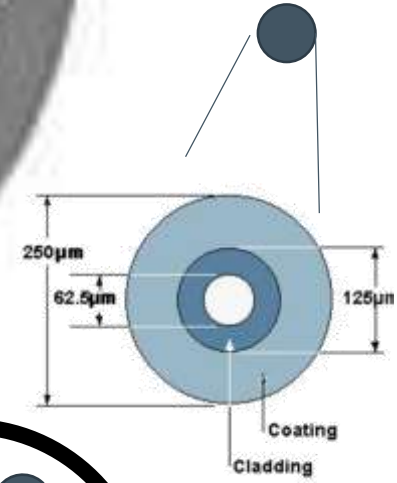


9.5mm
(19mm DIA)

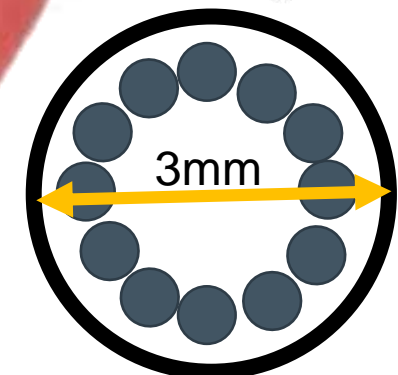


3mm
Copper

Optic Fiber
0.25mm

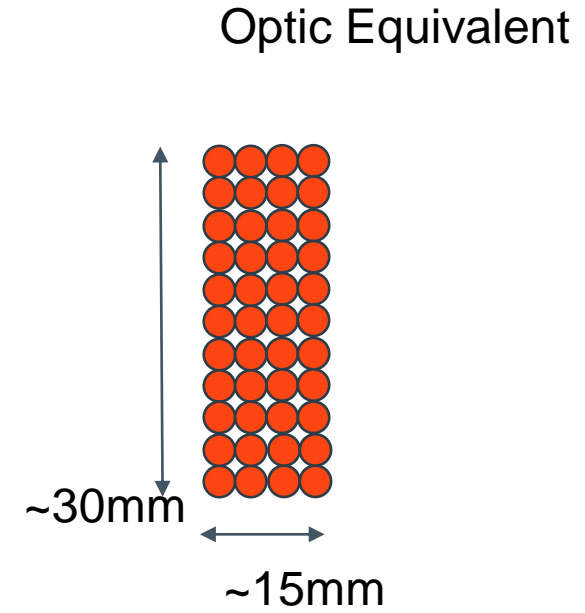
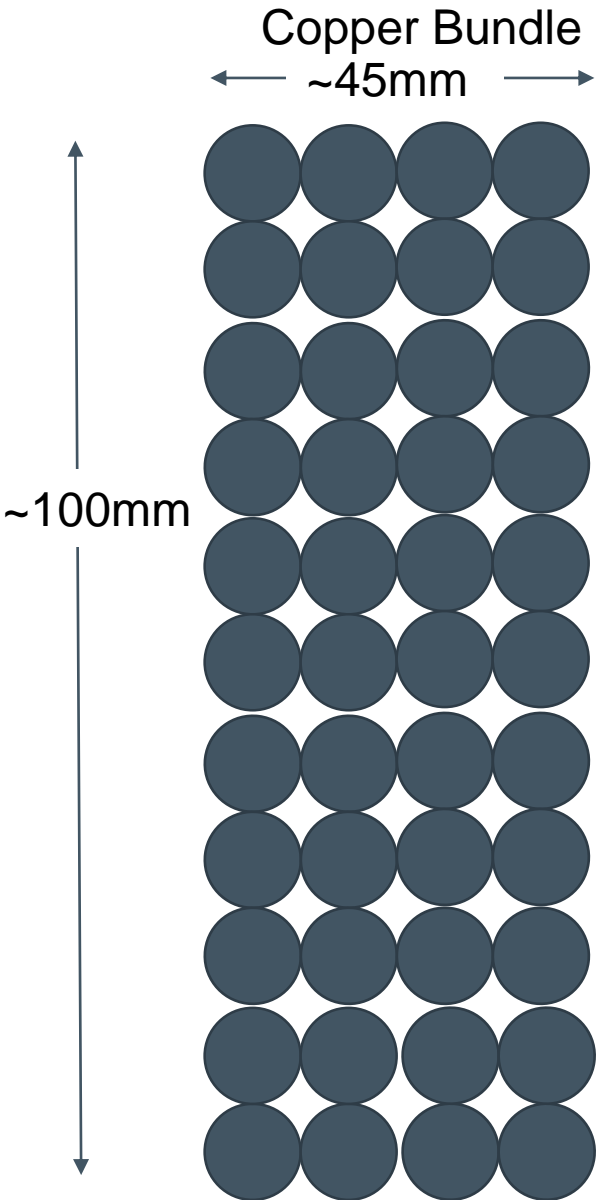


5mm

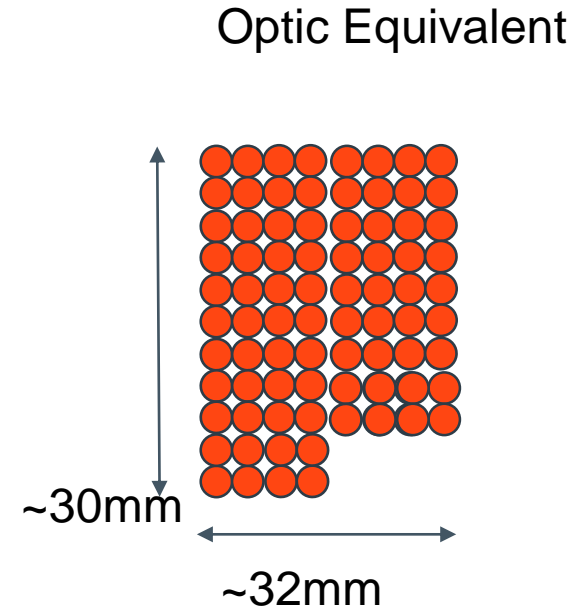
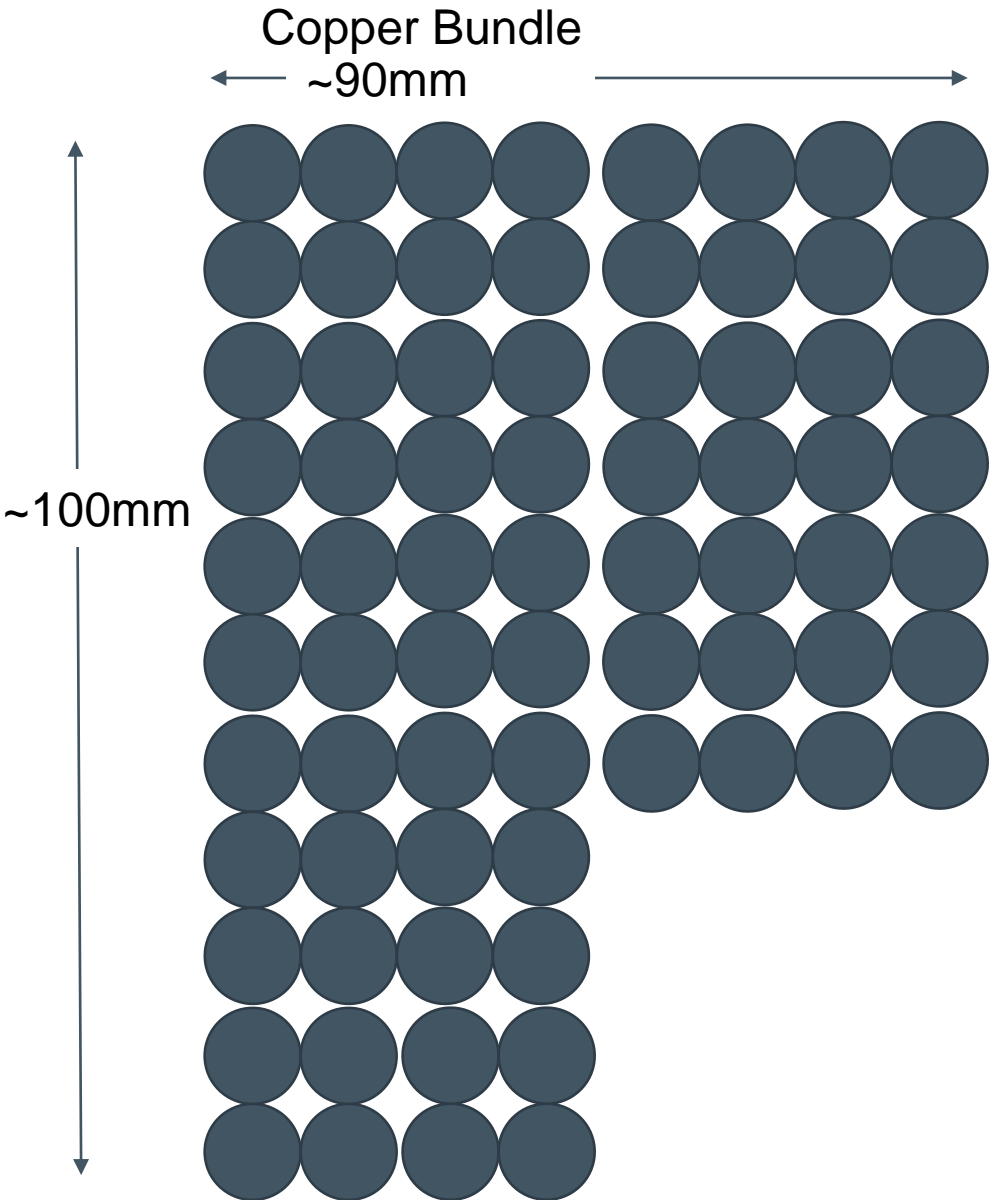


3mm
12 Fiber
Optic Cable

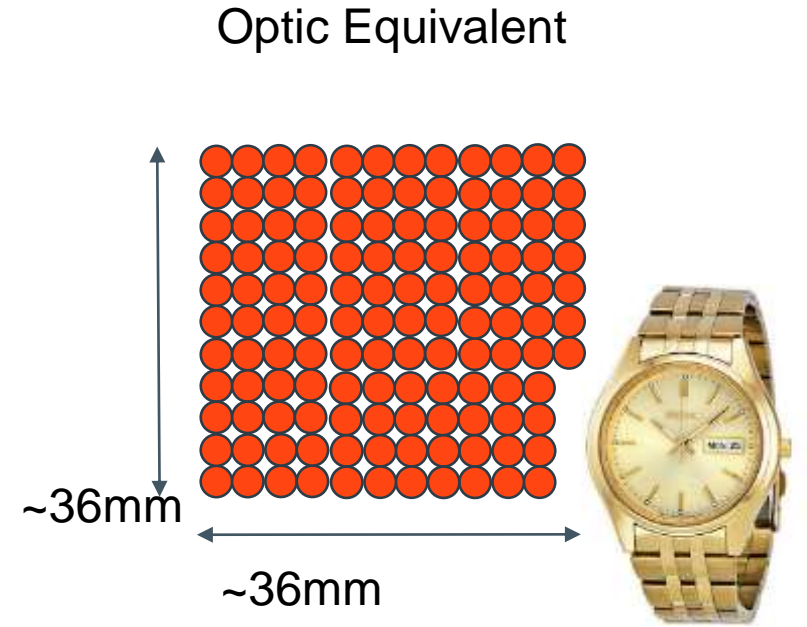
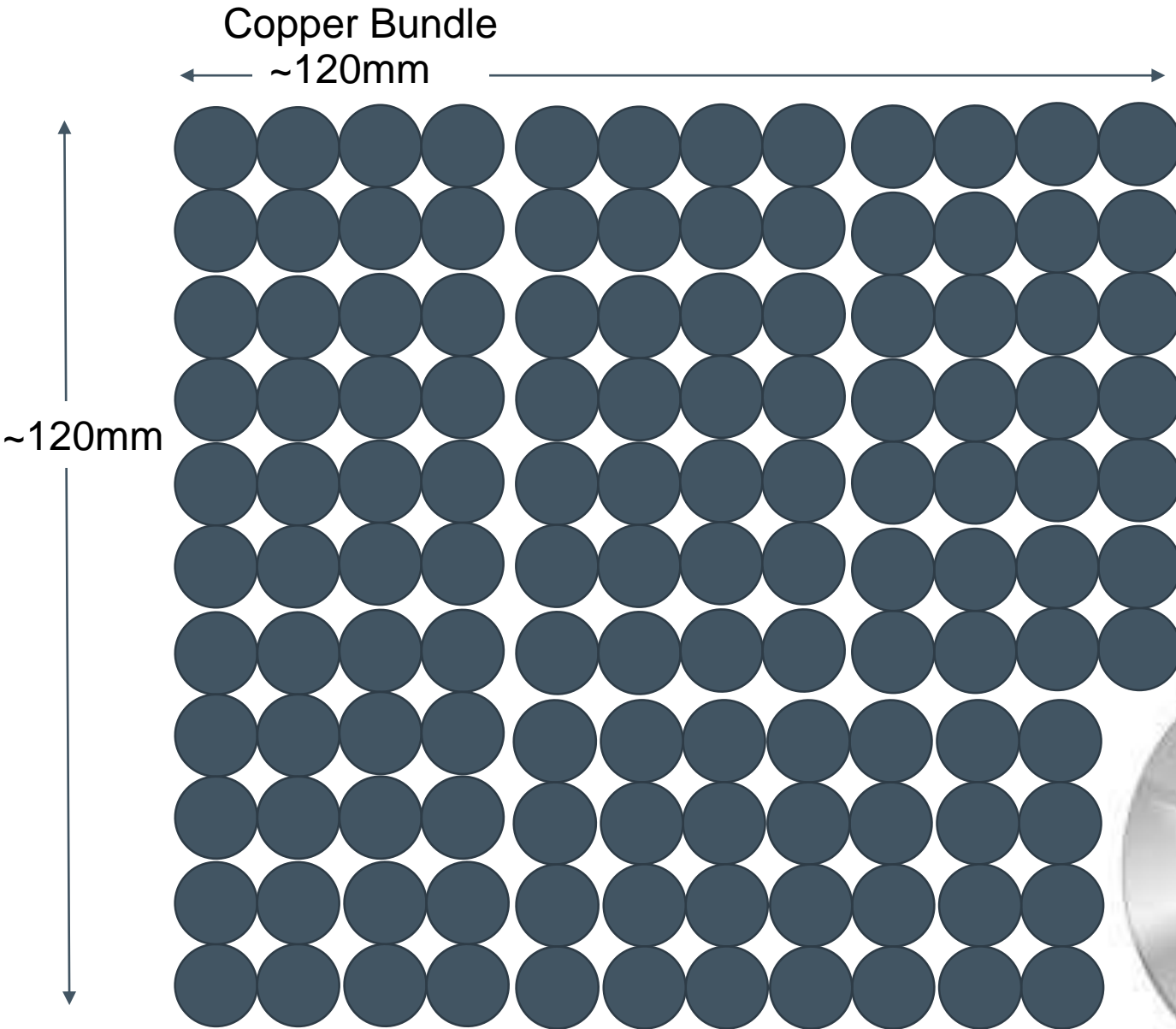
72 Node Rack 1:1 Fat Tree – Single Side of Rack



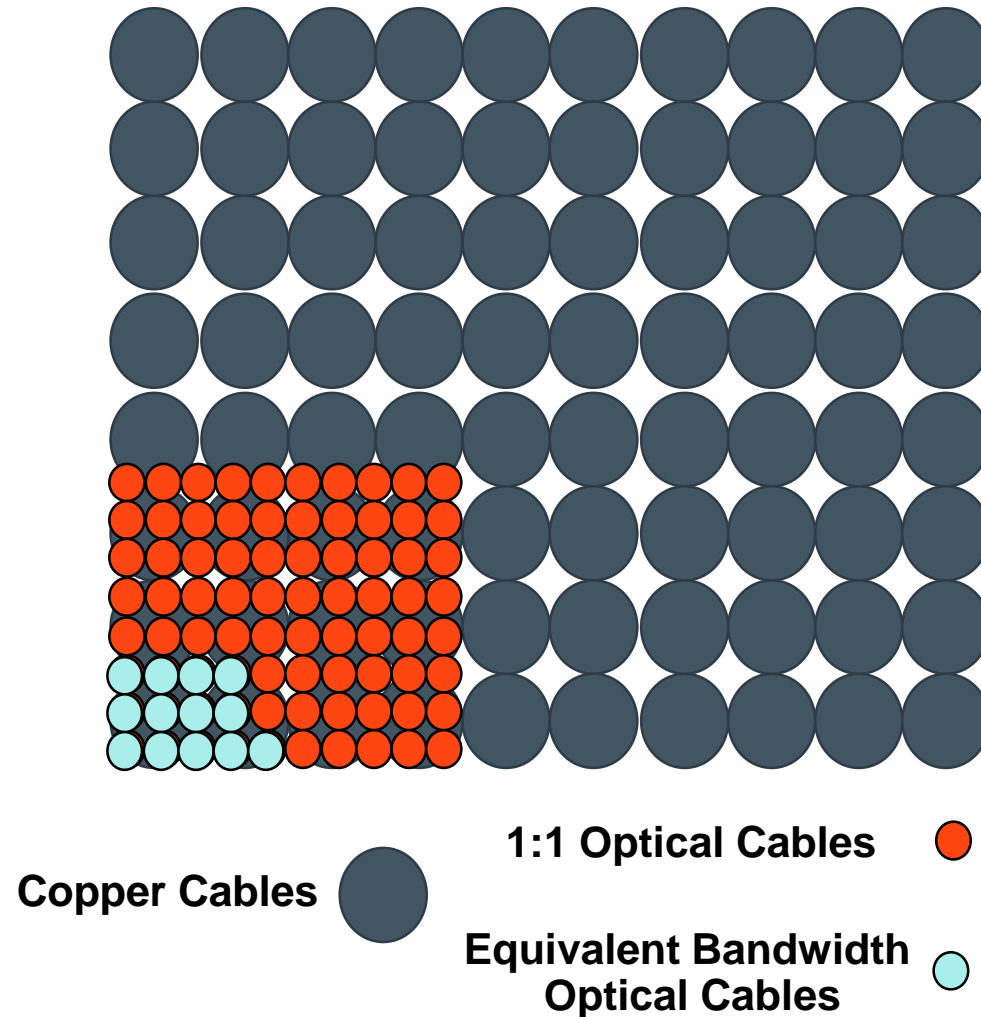
128 Node Rack 1:1 Fat Tree – Single Side of Rack



256 Node Rack 1:1 Fat Tree – Single Side of Rack



Copper becomes a challenge at scale



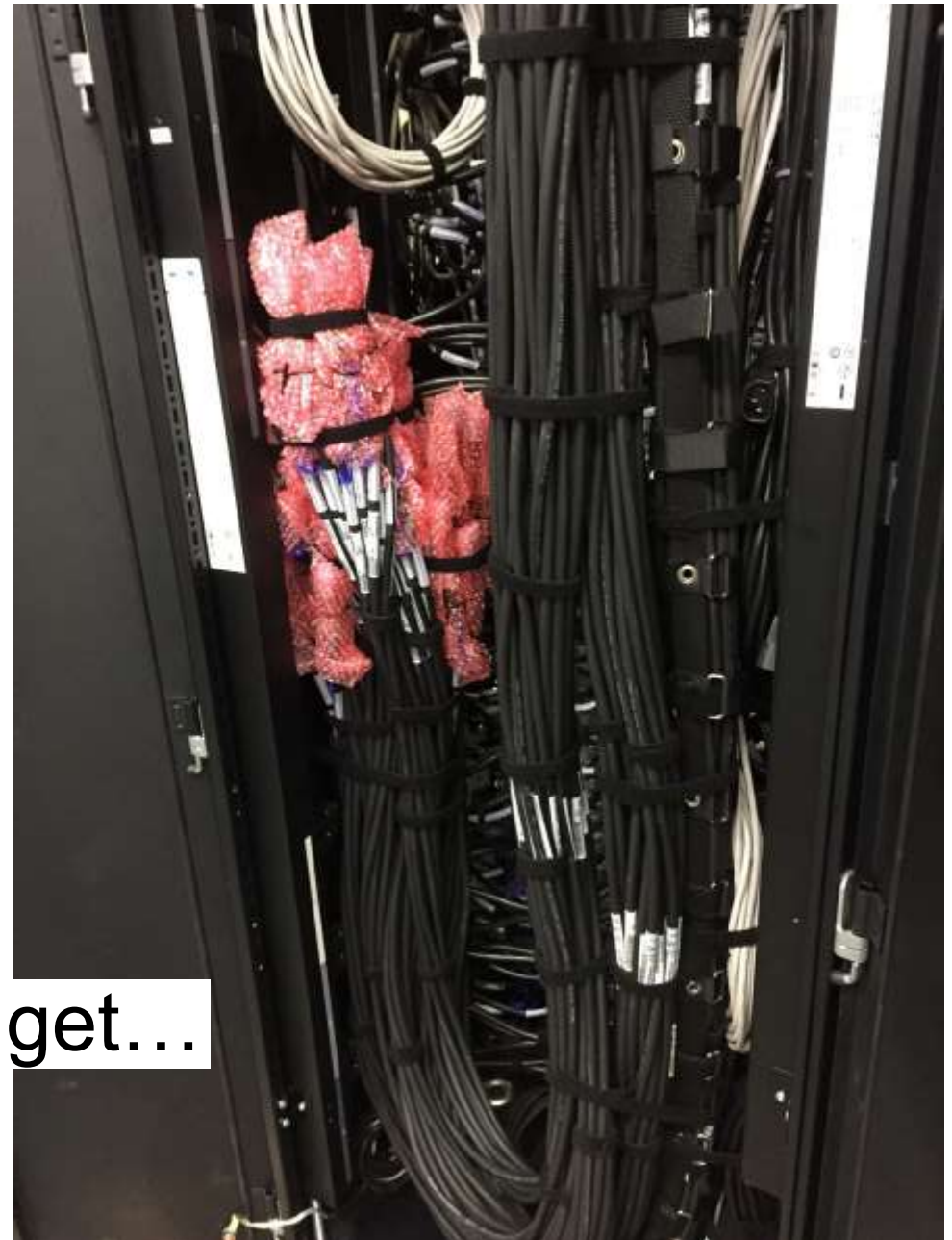
Egress

When you put several of these in a rack...



Apollo 6000 OPA Switch

This is what you get...



Power and Thermals

- Optical Cable adoption is driving increased power in the switch

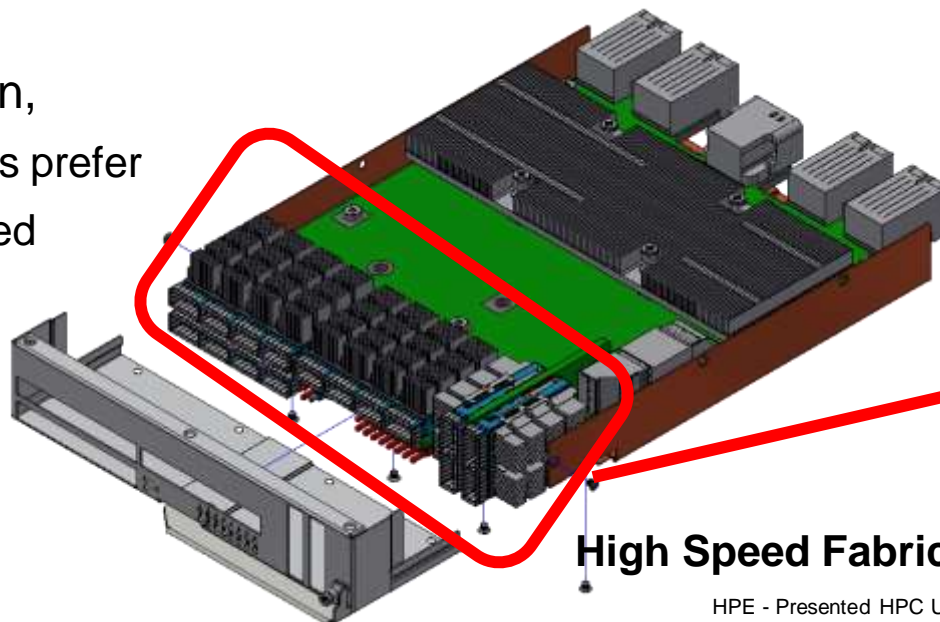
Approximate Cable Power

| Copper | 50G | 100G | 200G | 400G |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| 0W | 1.5W | 2.2W | 5W | ??W |

- This drives a commensurate thermal issue in the switch

- In System Design,
Cooling techniques prefer
planar and localized

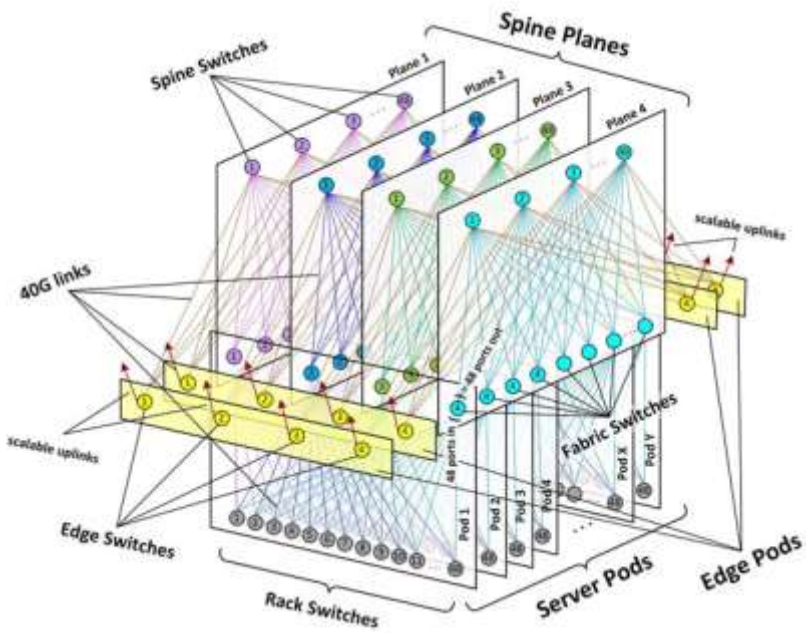
This is NEITHER



High Speed Fabric Switch



Other Degrees of Freedom if we moved to Passive Optical

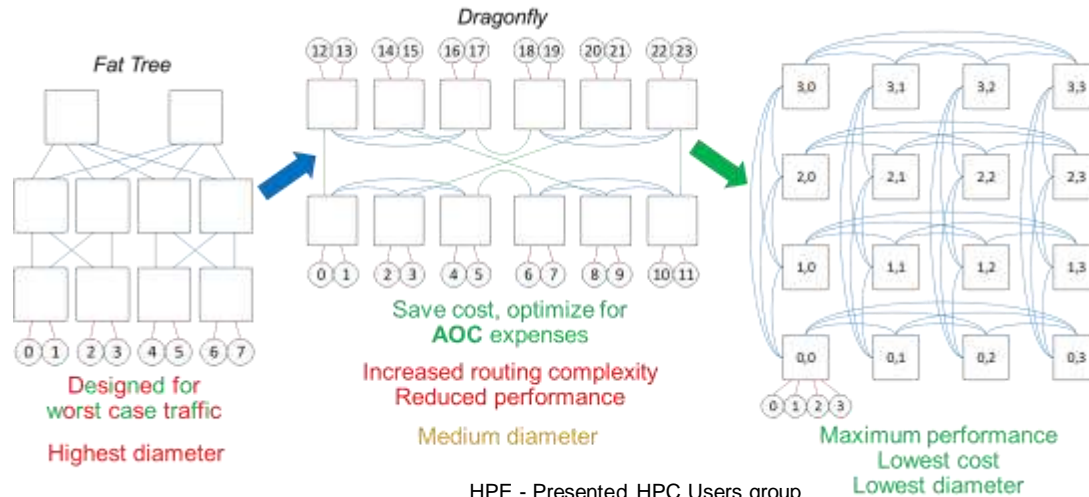


**Wire Once
Capability**

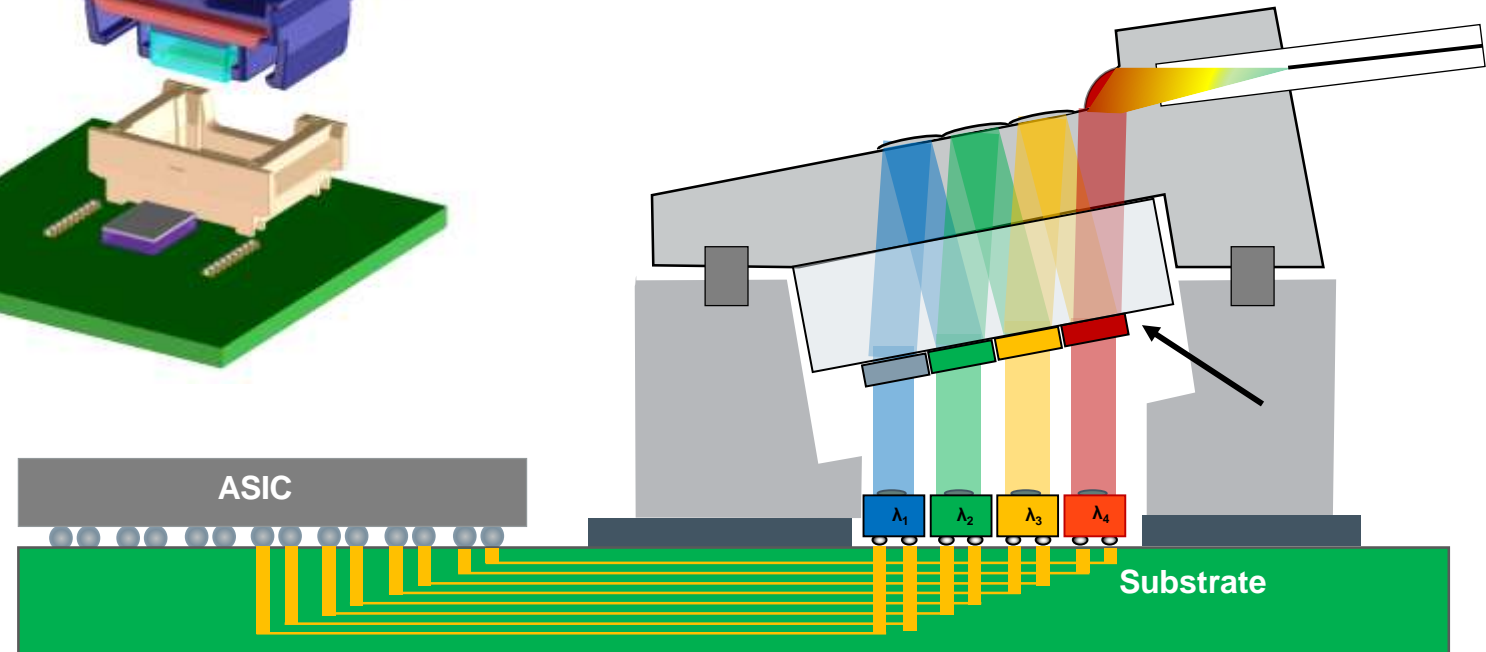
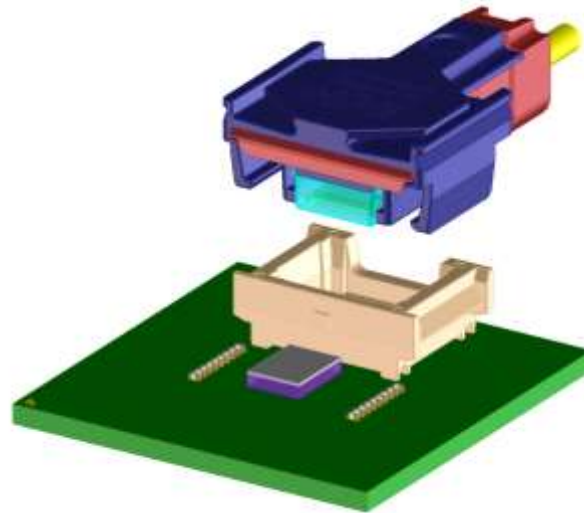
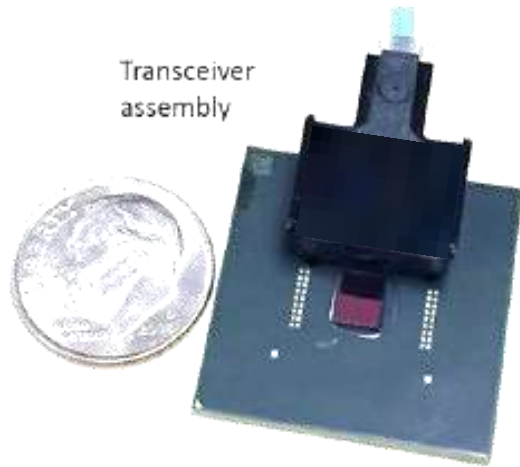
**Design relief to
drive to more
physical
constraints**



Optimize fabric topologies for workloads not cable costs



The time for affordable, reliable mid-board optics is NOW!!

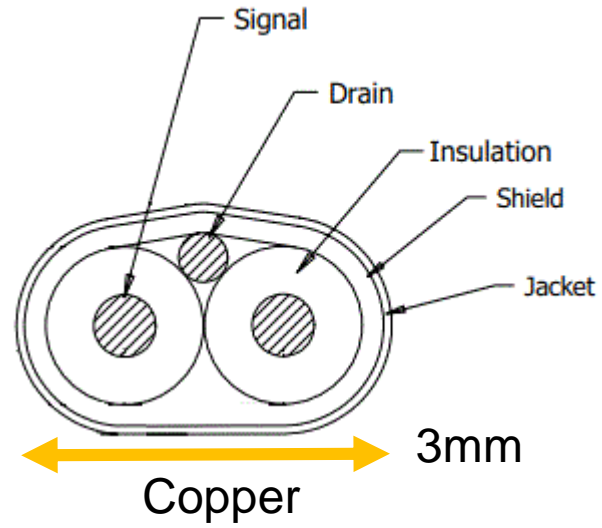




Thank You!

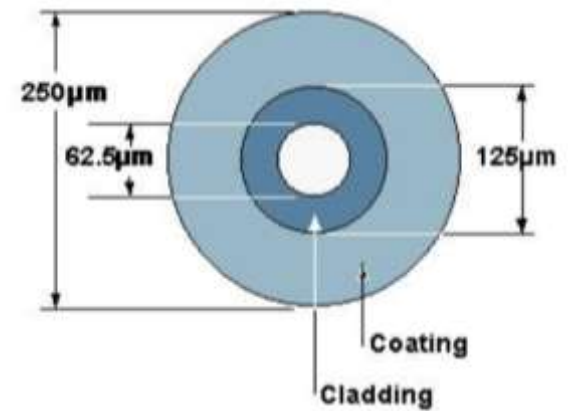


9.5mm
(Penny is 19mm
diameter)



Optic Fiber

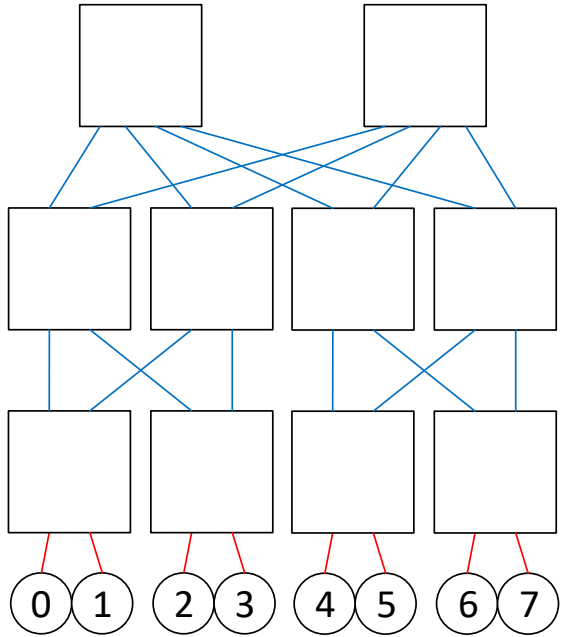
0.25mm



TYPICAL MULTIMODE
CROSS-SECTION

We can stop optimizing our networks for cable costs

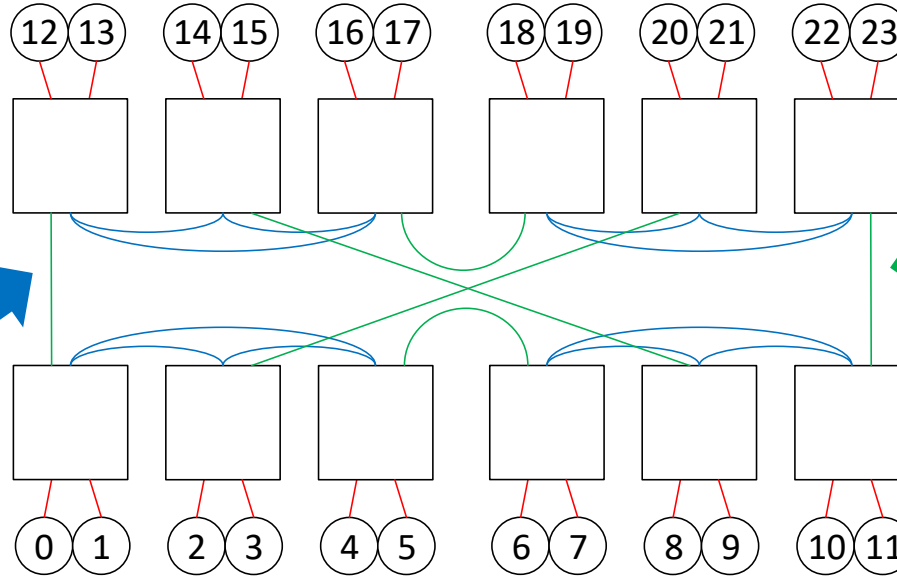
Fat Tree



Designed for
worst case traffic

Highest diameter

Dragonfly

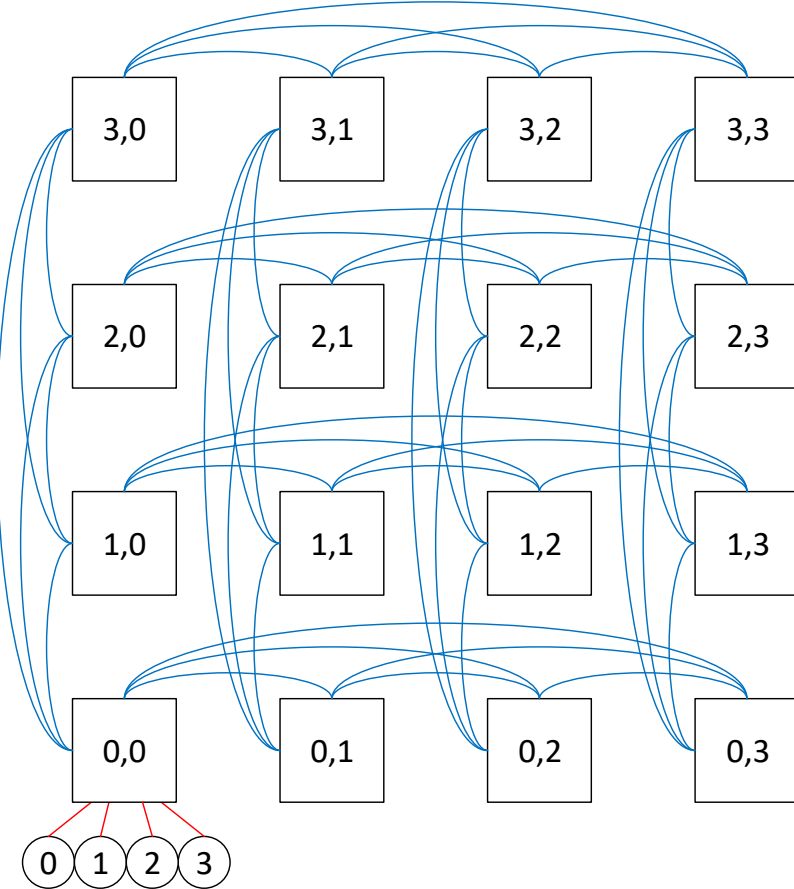


Save cost, optimize for
AOC expenses

Increased routing complexity
Reduced performance

Medium diameter

HyperX



Maximum performance
Lowest cost
Lowest diameter