Energy-aware metrics for benchmarking heterogeneous systems

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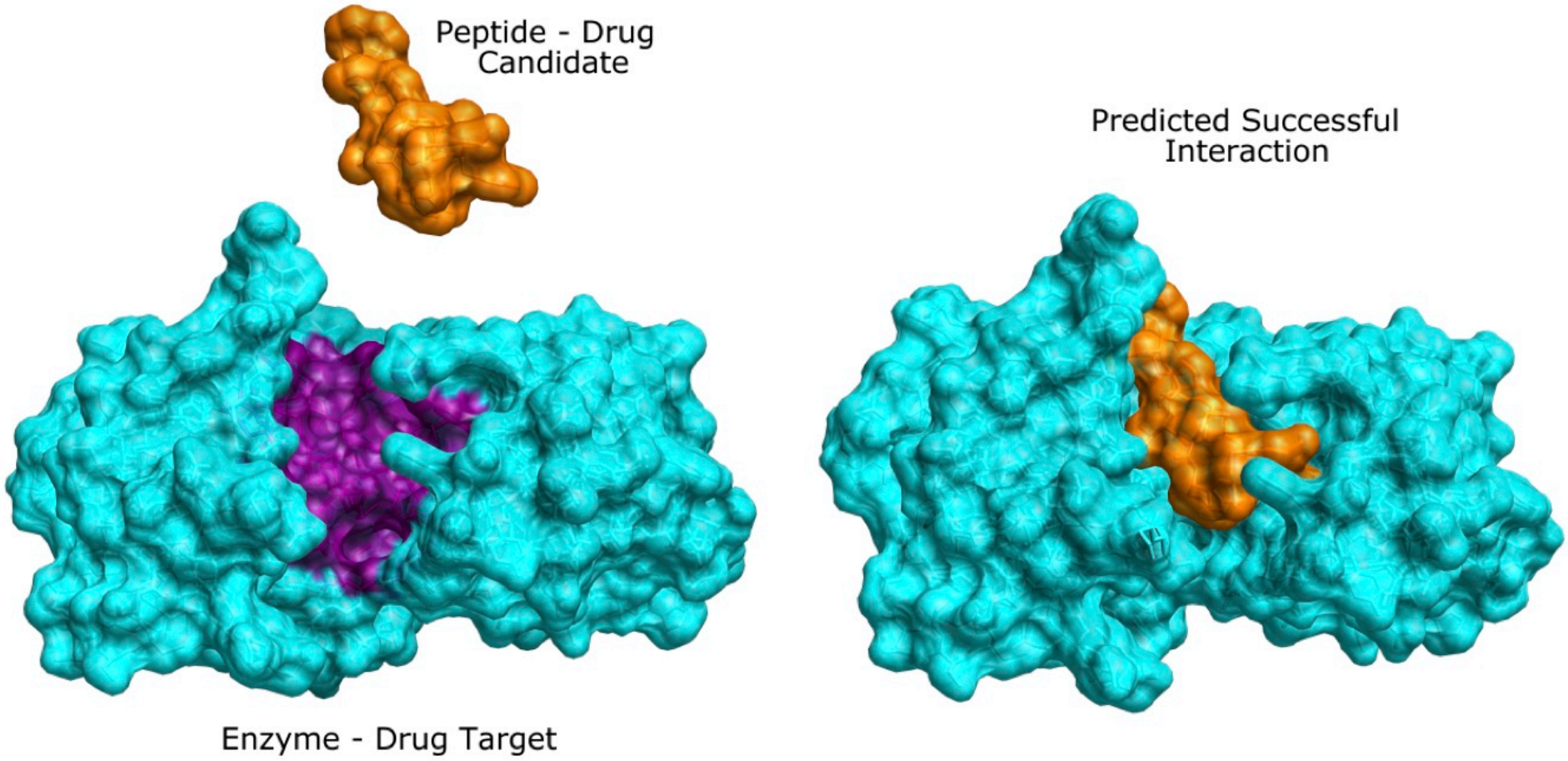
Power-limited regimes

- Processor power consumption now has an upper bound (may even reduce over time)
- Power consumption $\propto$
  - Clock frequency
  - Number of transistors (chip area)
    - Number of cores
  - Voltage^2
- When power has an upper bound, “performance per watt = performance”
- Driving growing interest in GPUs

Drug docking examples: Elastase inhibitors



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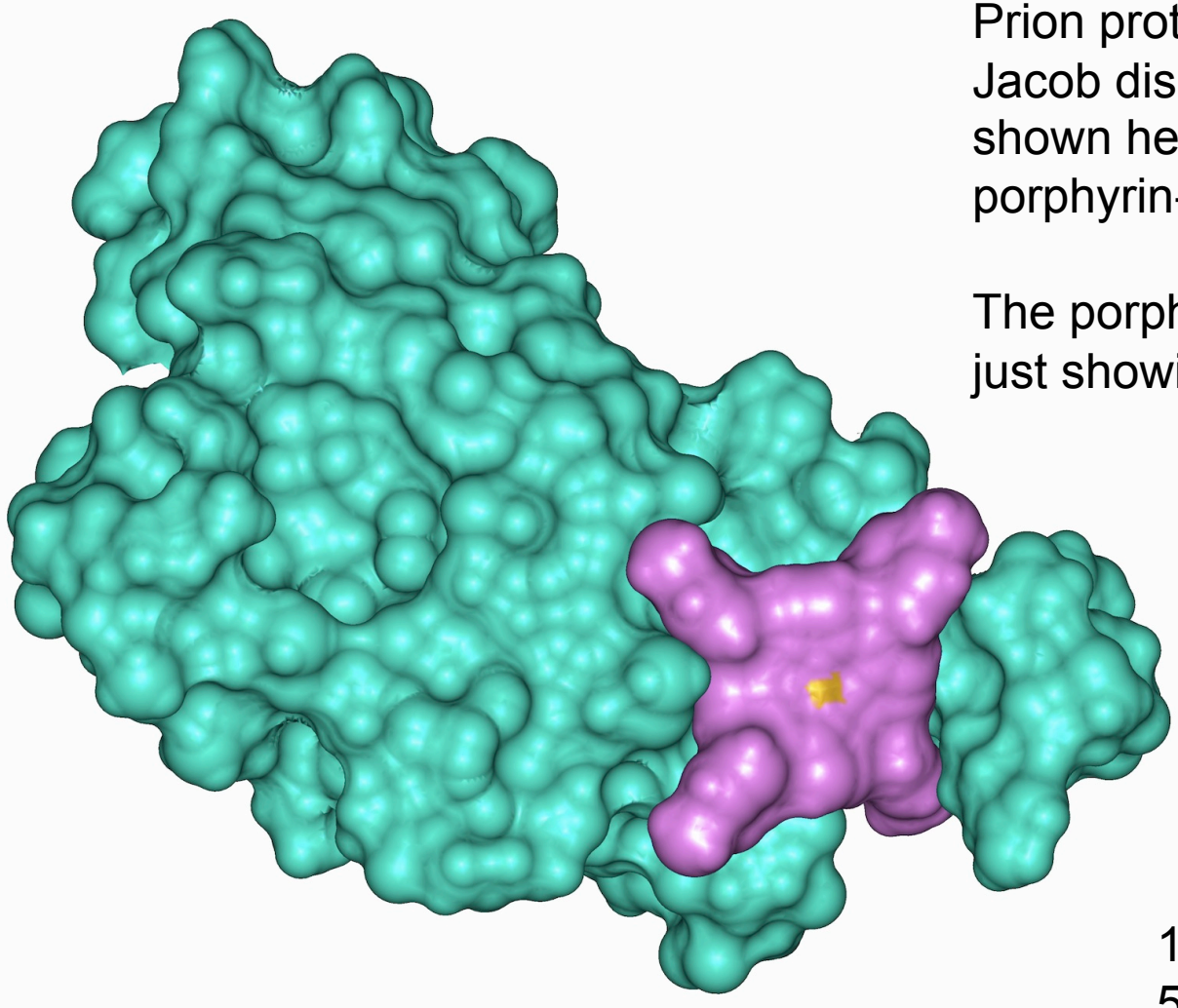
Prion disease



Prion protein behind Creutzfeld-Jacob disease in humans and shown here binding with a (pink) porphyrin-based ligand

The porphyrin's bound iron ion is just showing in yellow

1,719 atoms in the protein
53 atoms in the ligand

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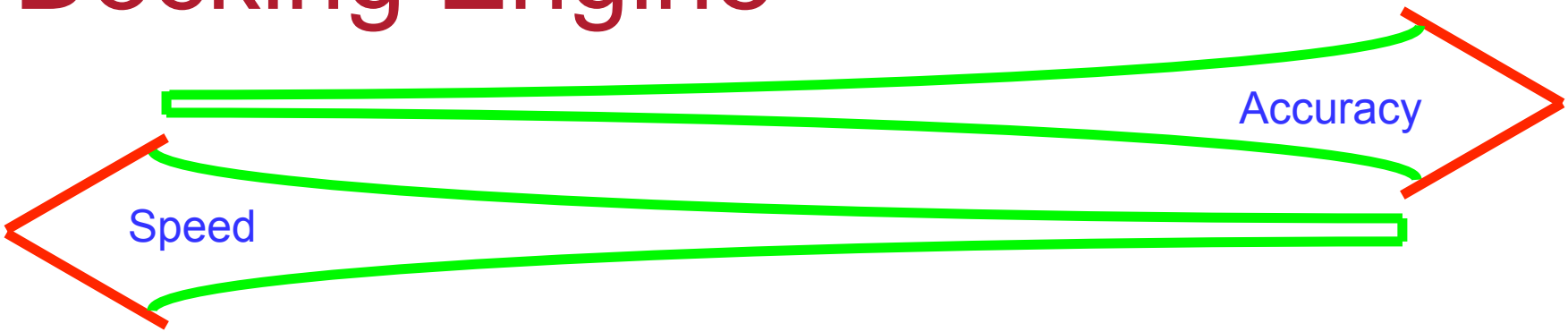
BUDE: Bristol University Docking Engine



Typical docking scoring functions	**Empirical Free Energy Forcefield BUDE**	Free Energy calculations MM[1,2] QM/MM[3]
Entropy:		
solvation	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**
configurational	**Approx**	**Approx**	**Yes**
Electrostatics	**?**	**Approx**	**Yes**
All atom	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Explicit solvent	**No**	**No**	**Yes**

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1. MD Tyka, AR Clarke, RB Sessions, J. Phys. Chem. B 110 17212-20 (2006)
2. MD Tyka, RB Sessions, AR Clarke, J. Phys. Chem. B 111 9571-80 (2007)
3. CJ Woods, FR Manby, AJ Mulholland, J. Chem. Phys. 128 014109 (2008)

Empirical Free Energy Function (atom-atom)

$$\Delta G_{\text{ligand binding}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{protein}}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\text{ligand}}} f(x_i, x_j)$$

Parameterised using experimental data†

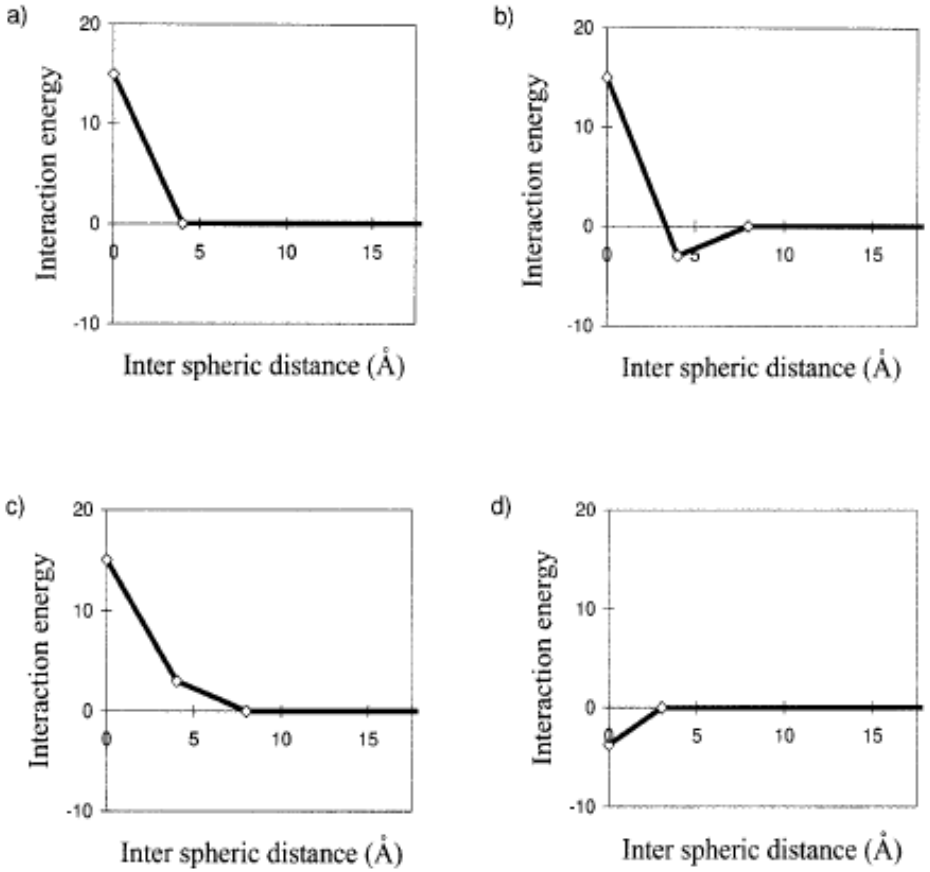

Fig. 1. Inter-residue sphere-sphere interaction energy functions of the force field. a: Between two polar spheres, or between a backbone sphere and any other non hydrogen-bonding sphere. b: Between two non-polar spheres. c: Between a non-polar sphere and a polar sphere. d: Between a hydrogen bond donor sphere and a hydrogen bond acceptor sphere.

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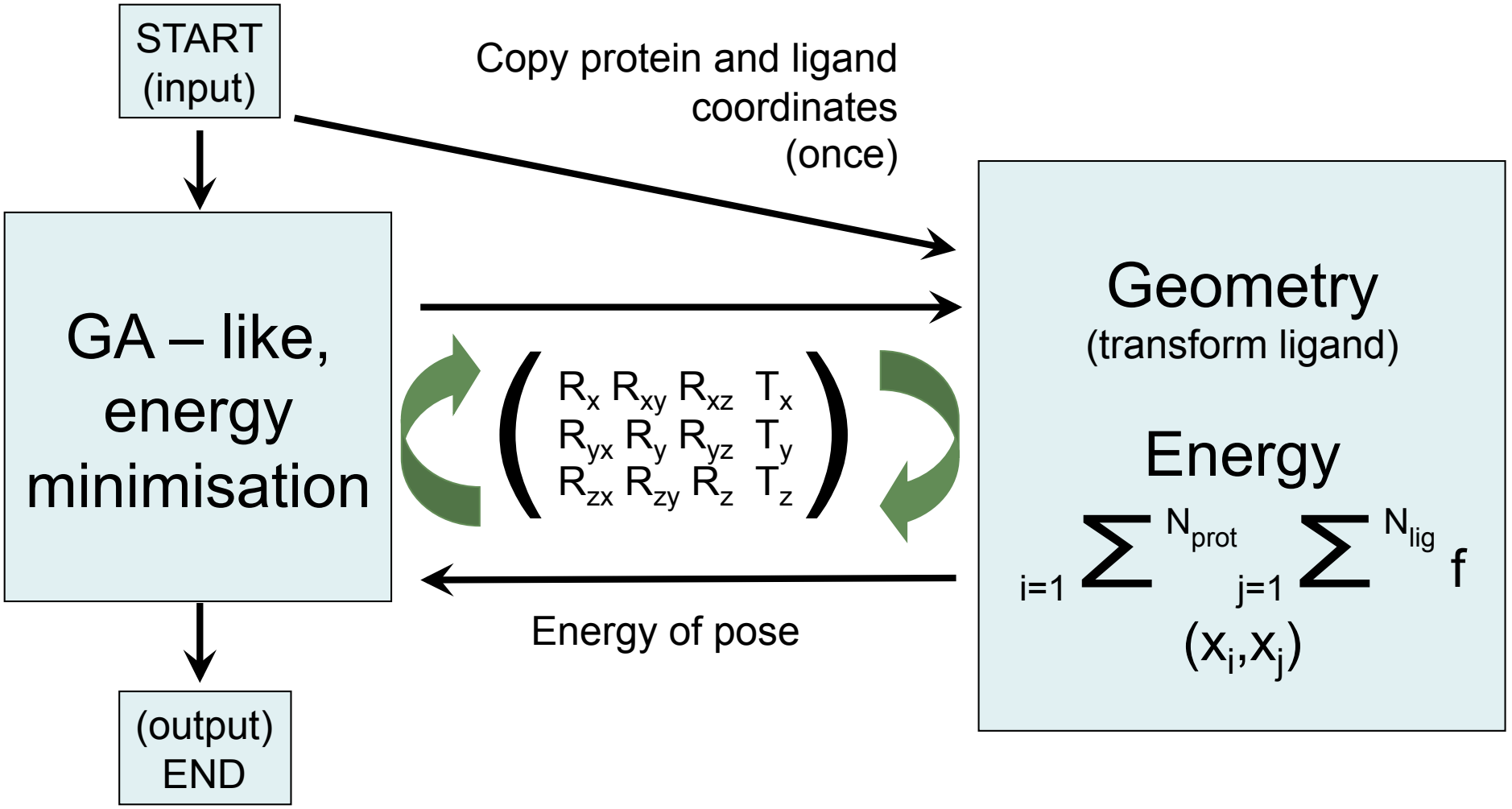
† N. Gibbs, A.R. Clarke & R.B. Sessions, "Ab-initio Protein Folding using Physicochemical Potentials and a Simplified Off-Lattice Model", Proteins 43:186-202,2001

BUDE Acceleration with OpenCL



Systems benchmarked

High-end:

- Supermicro 1U dual GPU server
- Two Intel 5500 series 2.4 GHz Xeon 'Nehalem' quad-core processors
- 24 GBytes of DRAM
- Two Nvidia C2050 'Fermi' GPUs

Medium-end:

- Workstation with 1 CPU & 1 GPU
- Intel E8500 3.16 GHz dual core CPU
- 4 GBytes of DRAM
- Previous generation Nvidia consumer-level GPU, the GTX280

Systems benchmarked

Middle-end:

- Workstation based on a 3-core AMD 2.8 GHz Phenom II X3 720
- 4 GBytes of DRAM
- **No GPU!**

Low-end:

- Laptop based on an Intel Core2Duo SU9400 ‘Penryn’ 1.4 GHz CPU
- 4 GBytes of DRAM
- **No GPU!**

Benchmarking methodology

- Use the same power measurement equipment for all the systems under test
- Watts Up? Pro meter
- +/- 1.5% accuracy
- Measures complete system power ‘at the wall’
- User-definable sampling rate
- Using a real problem with BUDE
- Run as fast as possible on all available resources (i.e. all cores or all GPUs simultaneously)

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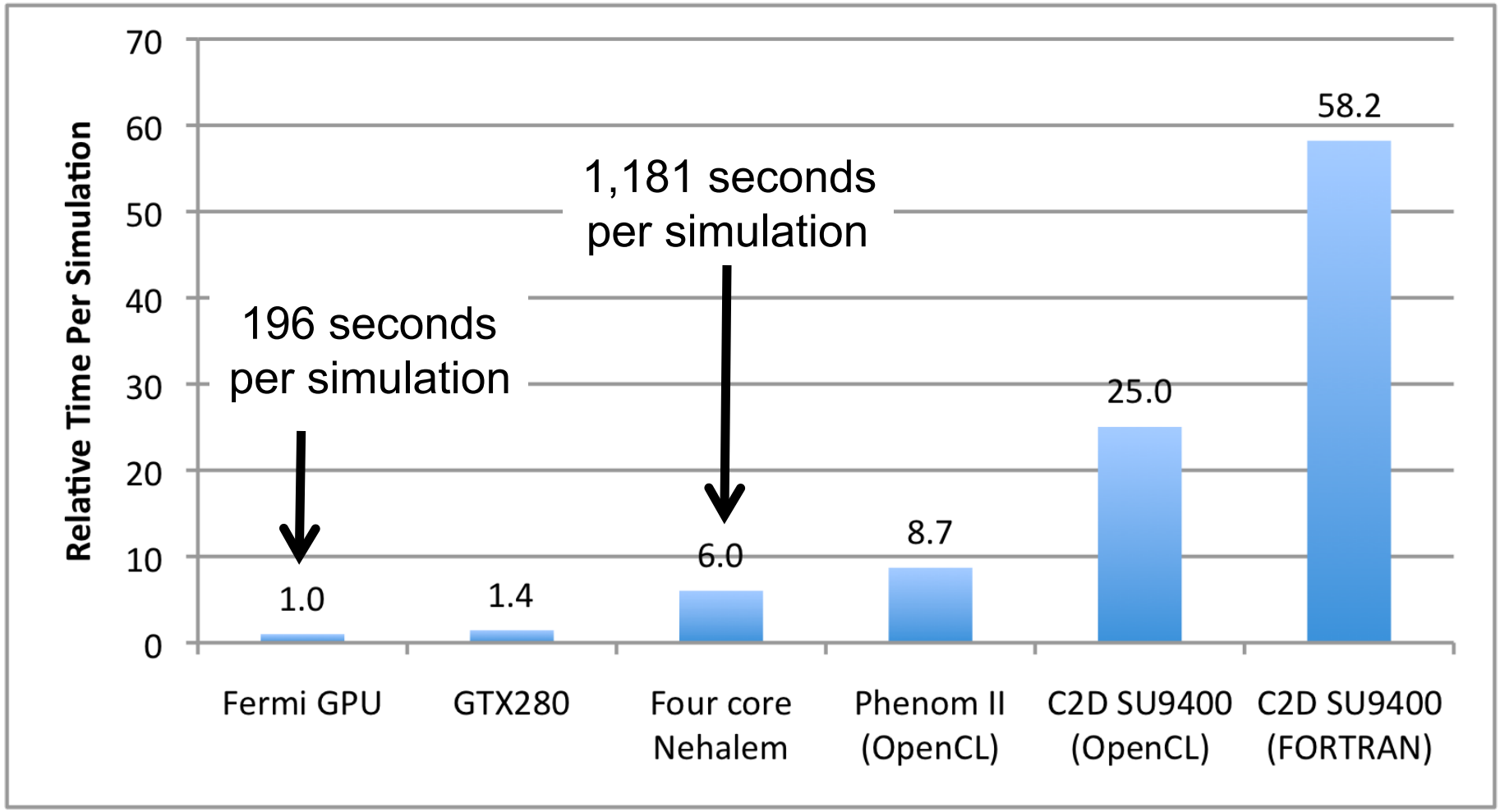
Relative performance



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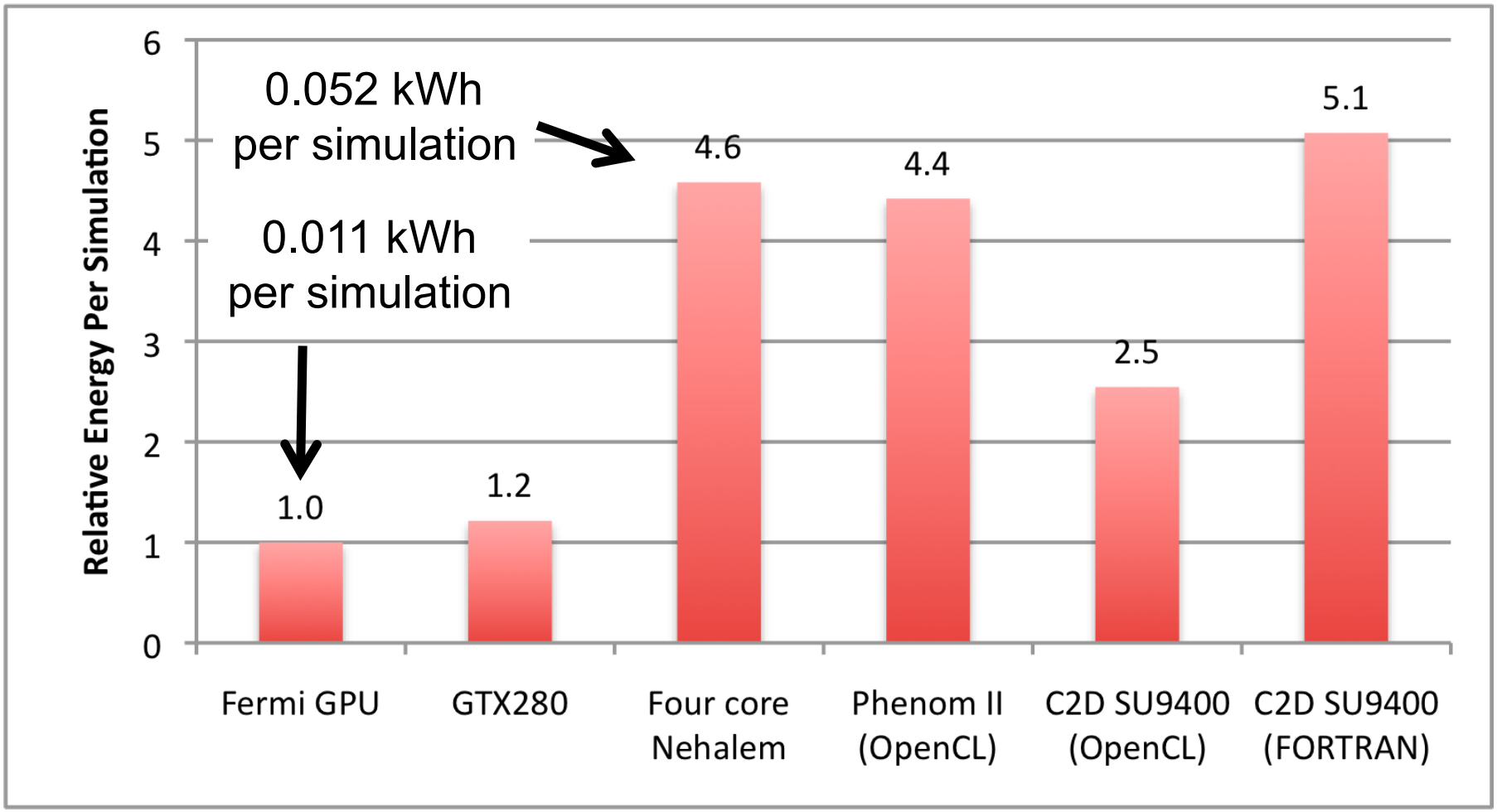
Relative energy efficiency



0.011 kWh = 0.16 pence per simulation
1 million simulations → £1,600 on energy for one experiment

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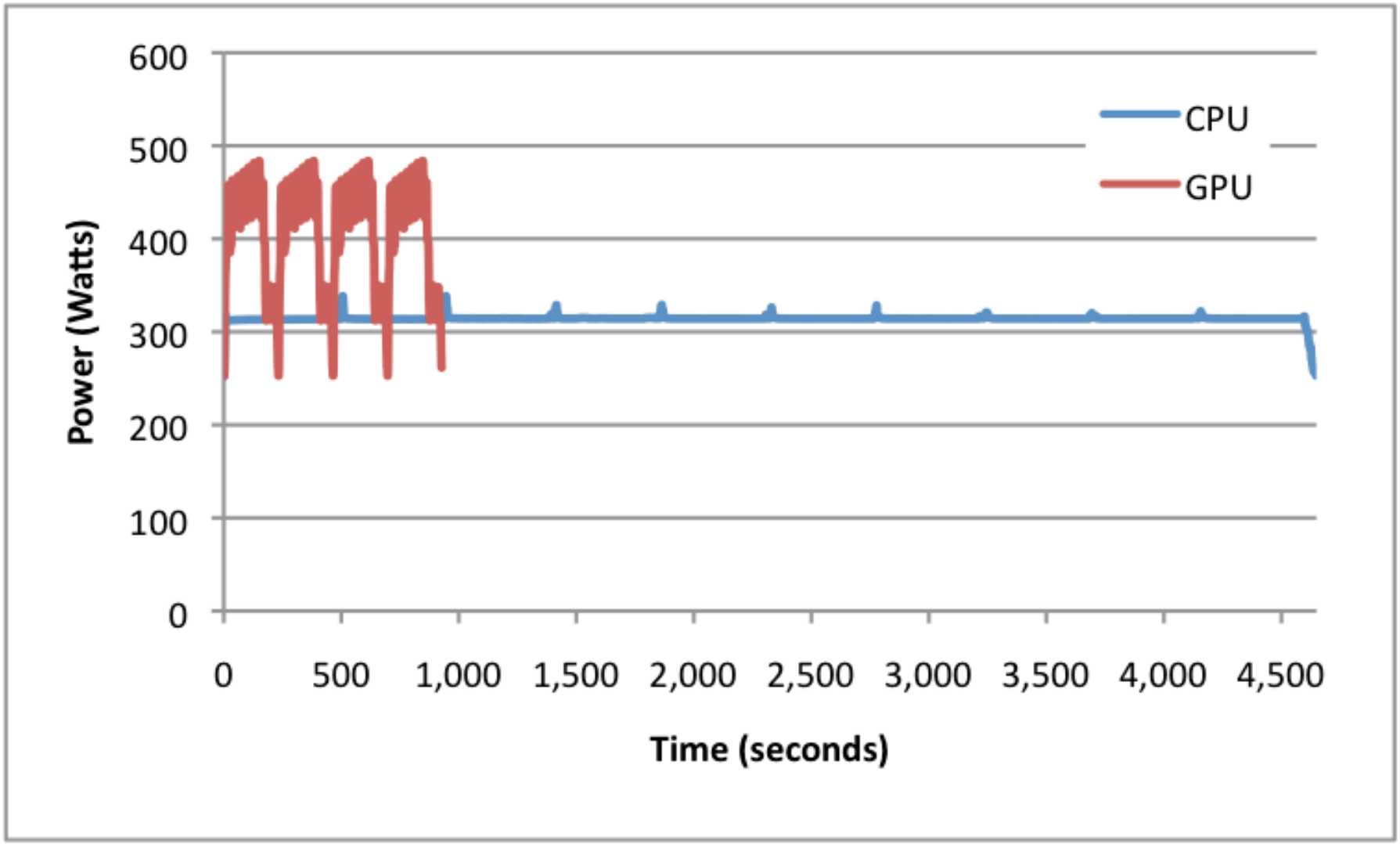
C2050 vs. Nehalem energy



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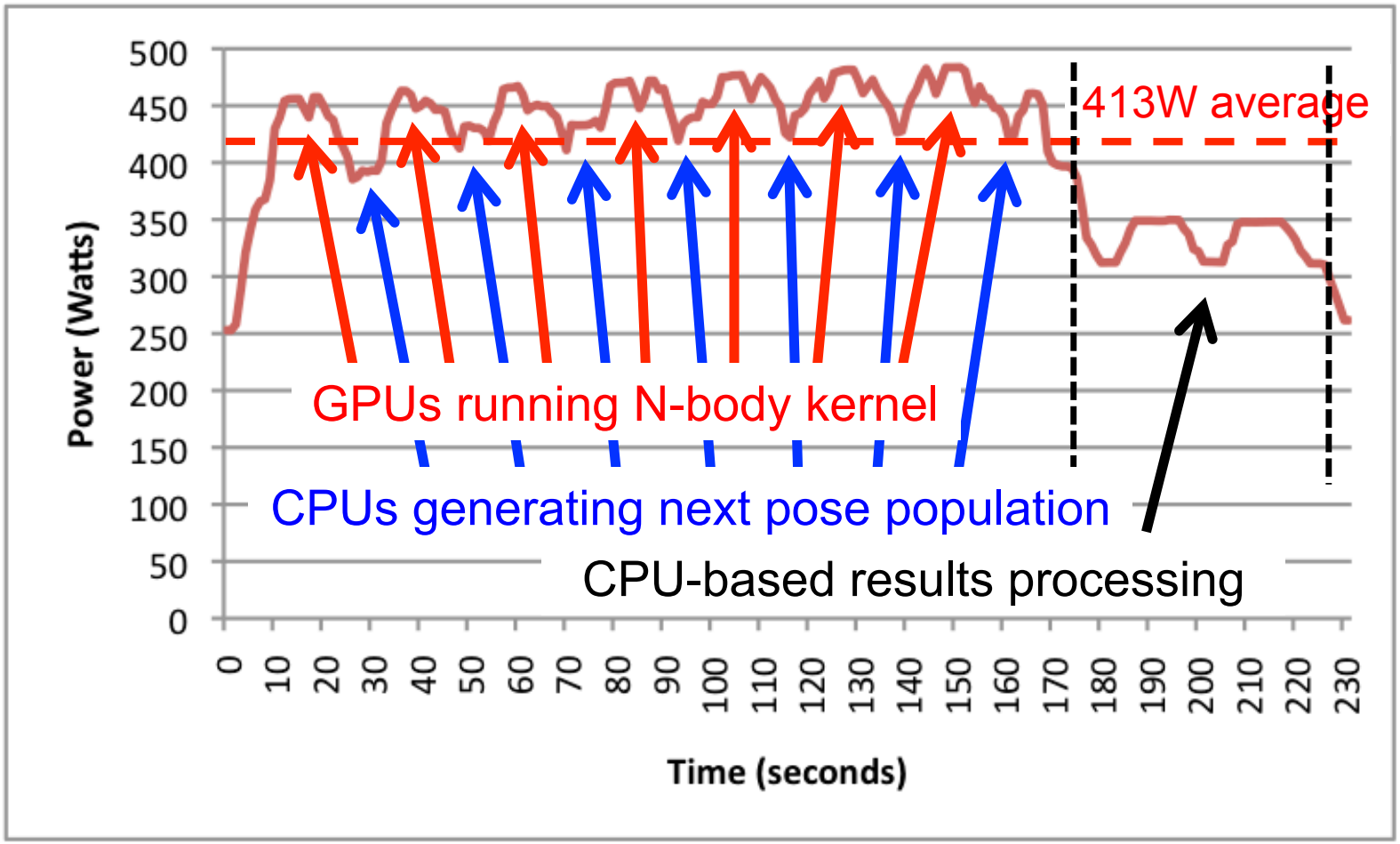
Dual C2050 energy profile



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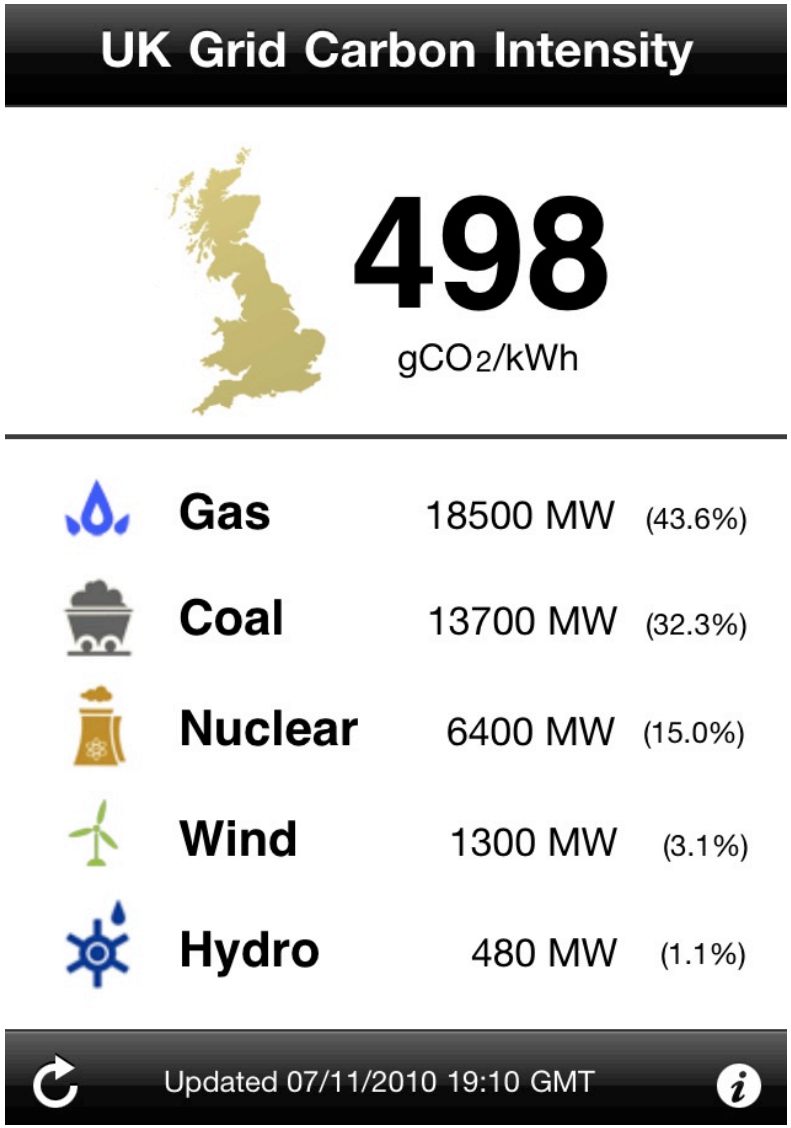
Optimising carbon emissions

1 million simulations would emit around 5,500 Kg of CO_2 in the UK



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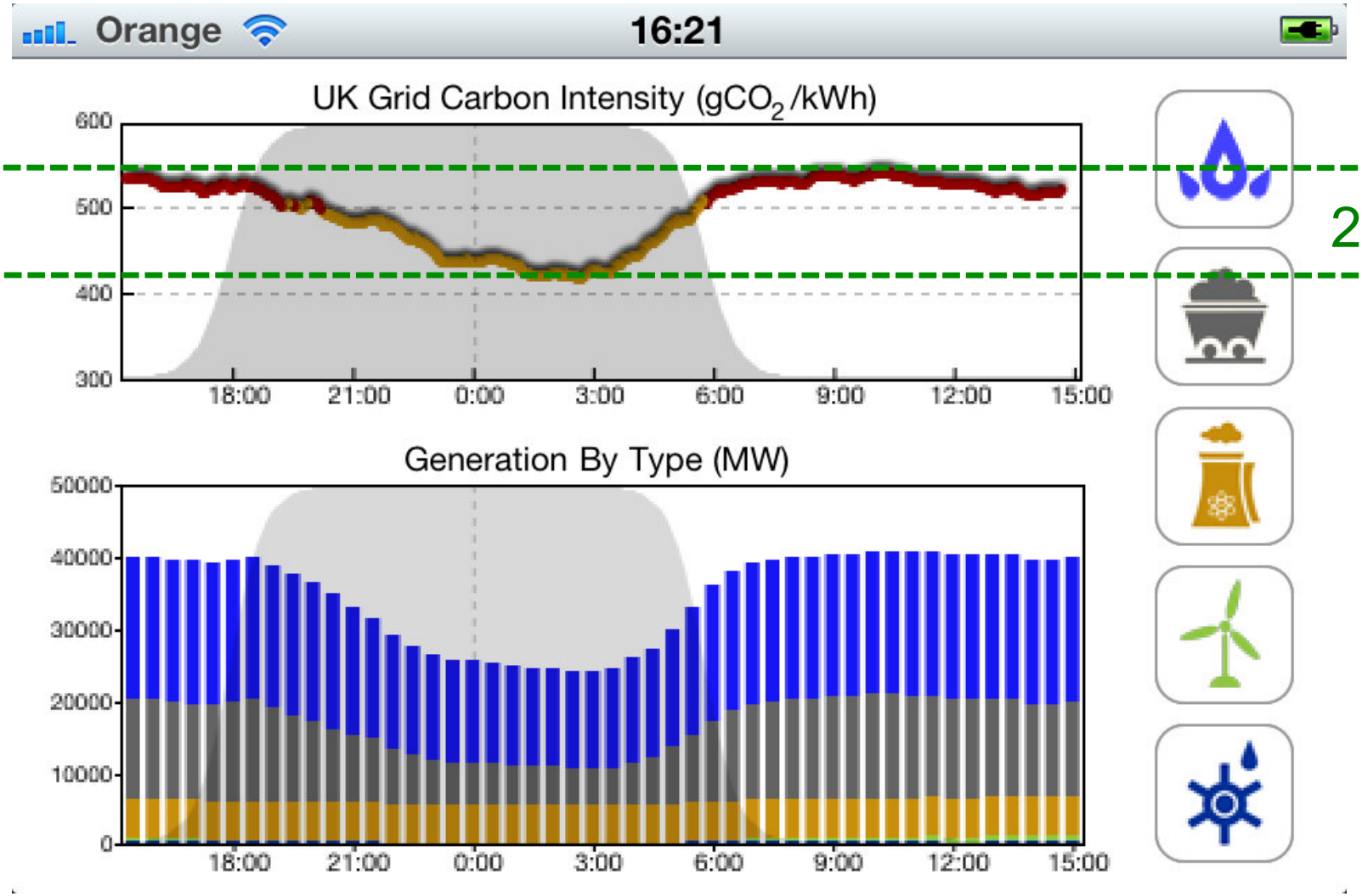
Optimising carbon emissions



20-25%

Important takeaways

- Energy efficiency is becoming ***the*** first order consideration driving performance
- Metrics for per simulation $$$ and CO_2
- Hard to accurately *compare* energy consumption
- Carbon emissions are not a simple function of energy consumption but depend heavily on external factors
- GPUs can lead to big increases in performance per watt, not just performance
- OpenCL can work just as well for multi-core

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