

# GPGPU Option Models

Integrated Into Existing Infrastructure via Virtualization

# Overview

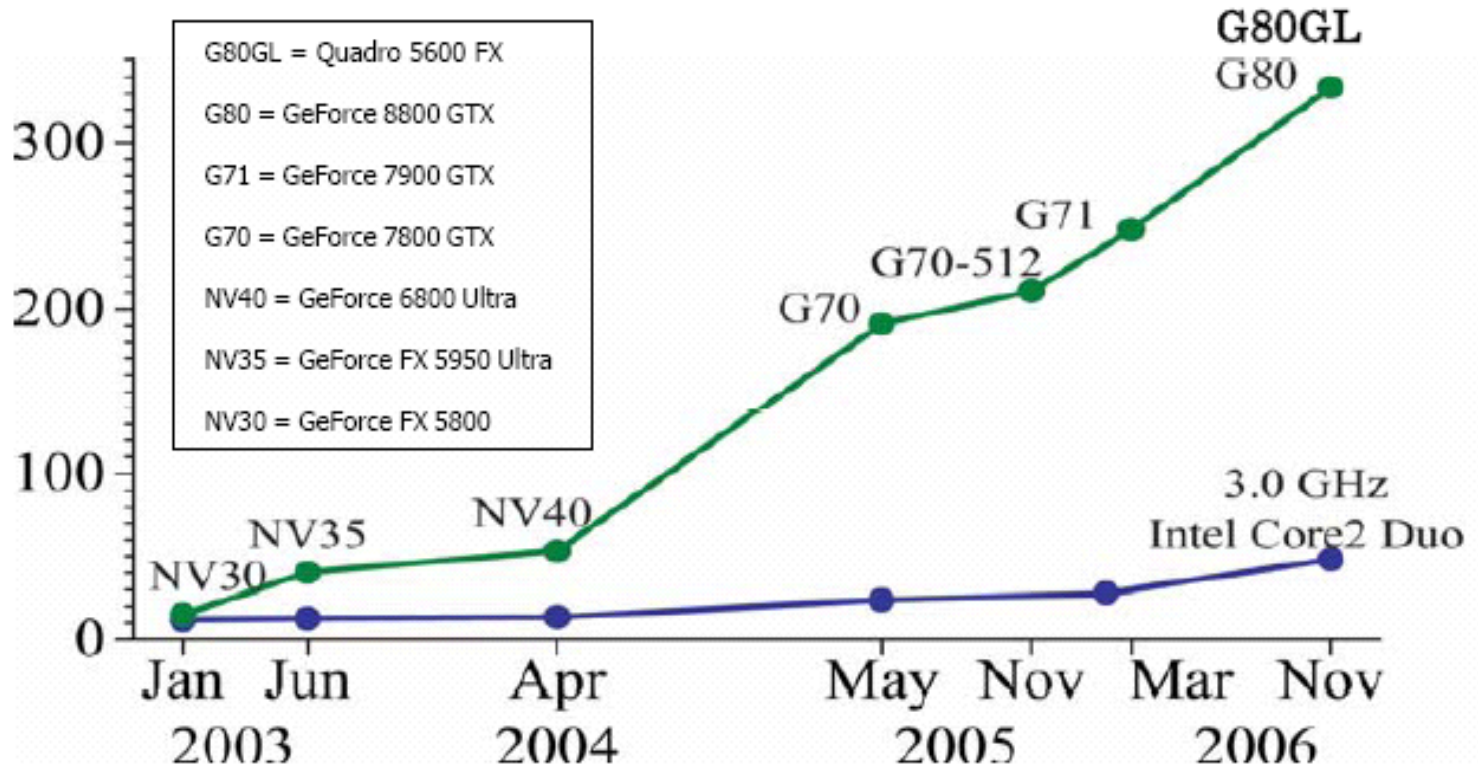
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- » Citadel's GPGPU Pilot Project
- » Citadel's "Valuation" infrastructure
- » Virtualized GPUs
- » Demo

# GPGPU Computing



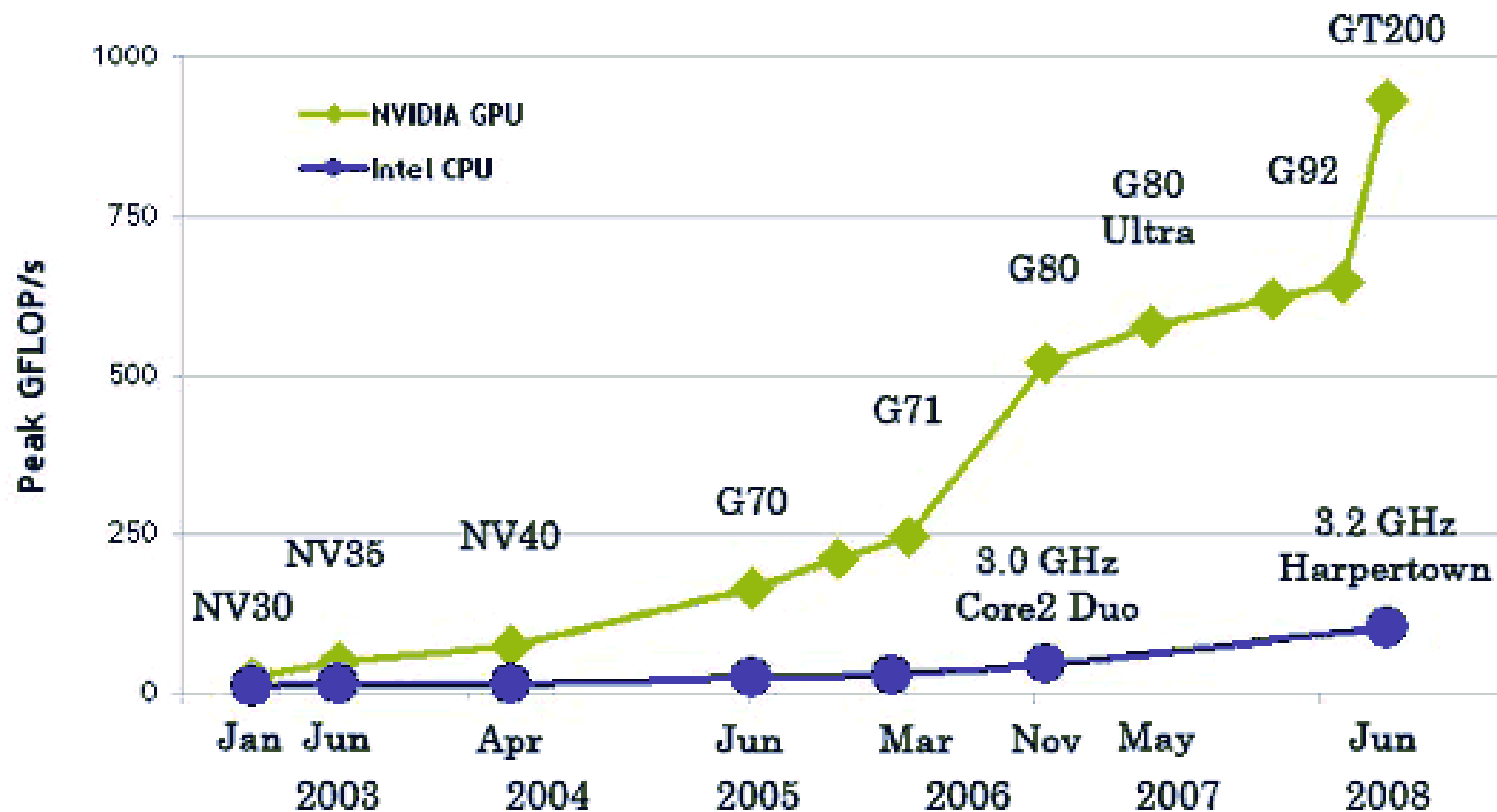
# GFLOPS



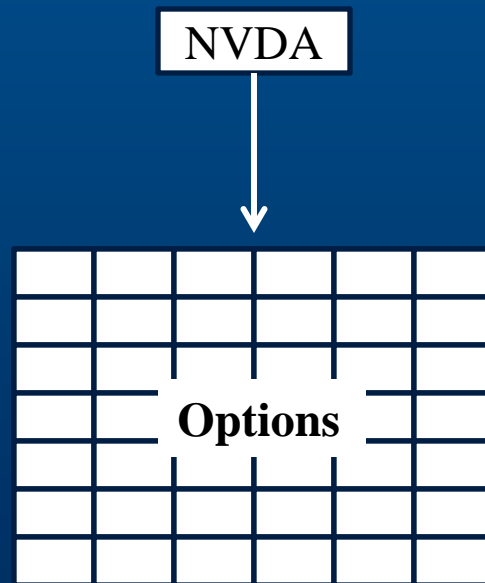


## NVIDIA Tesla GPU Computing Solutions for HPC

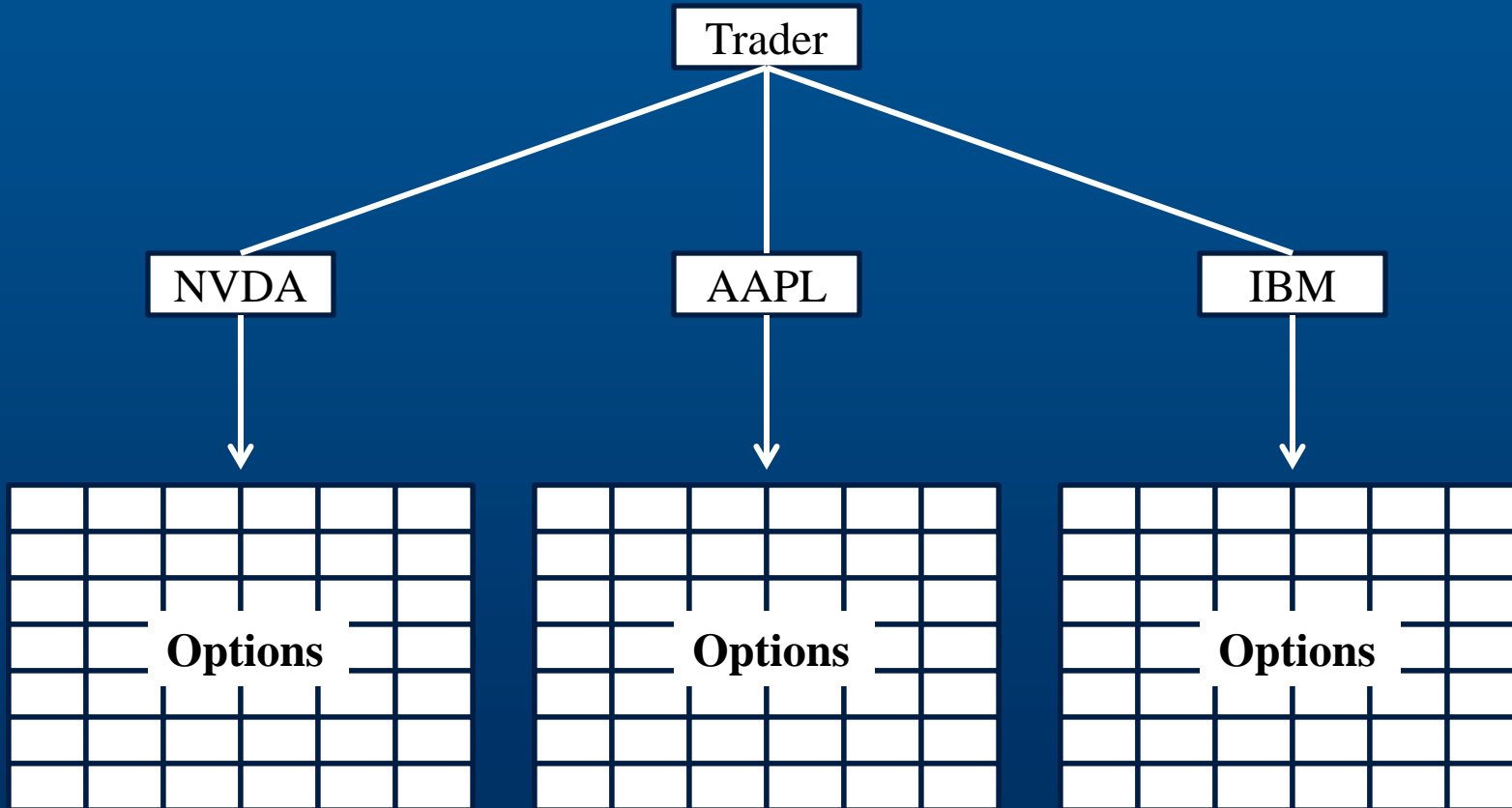
Infinite Possibilities



# Number of Theoretical Value Calculations

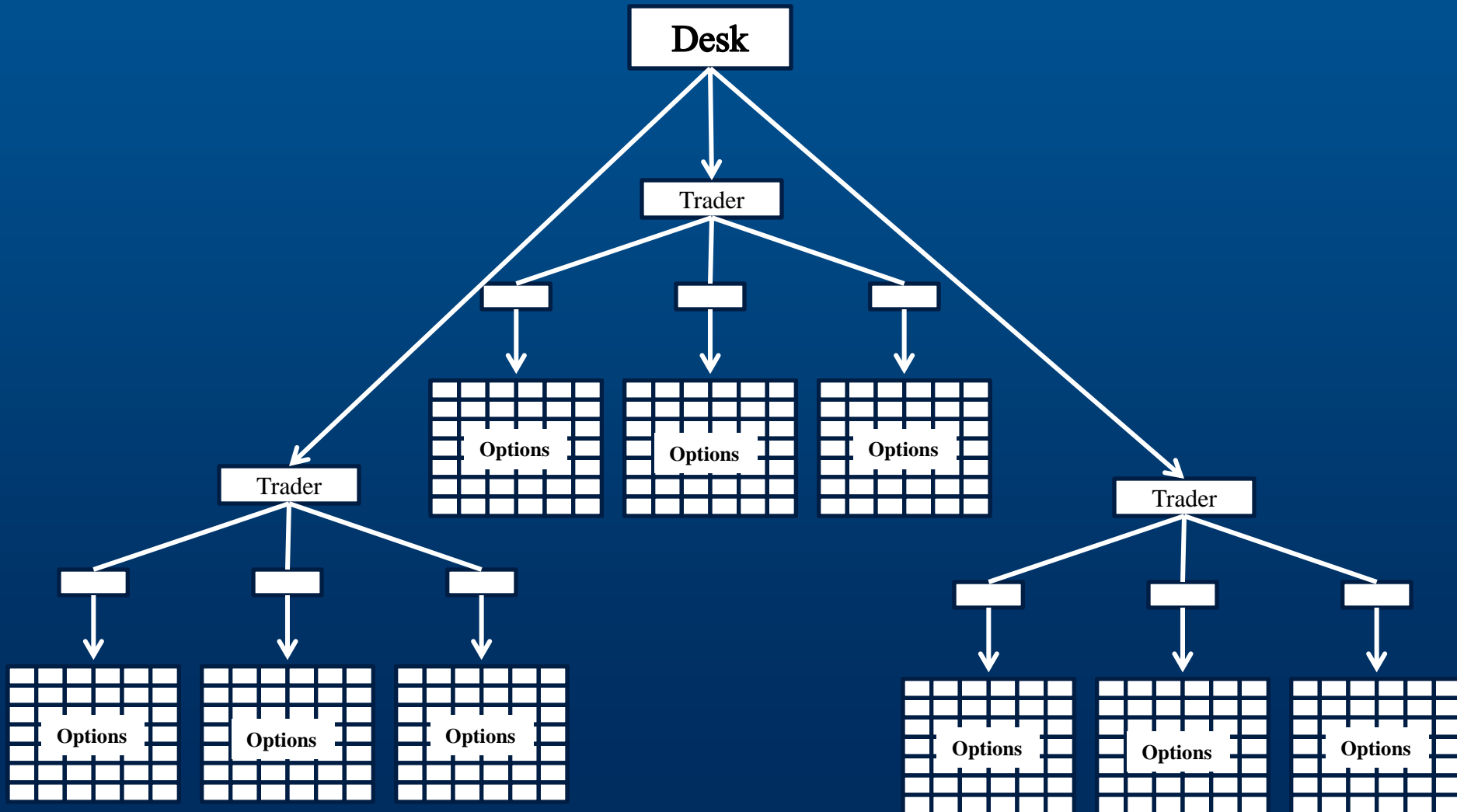


# Number of Theoretical Value Calculations

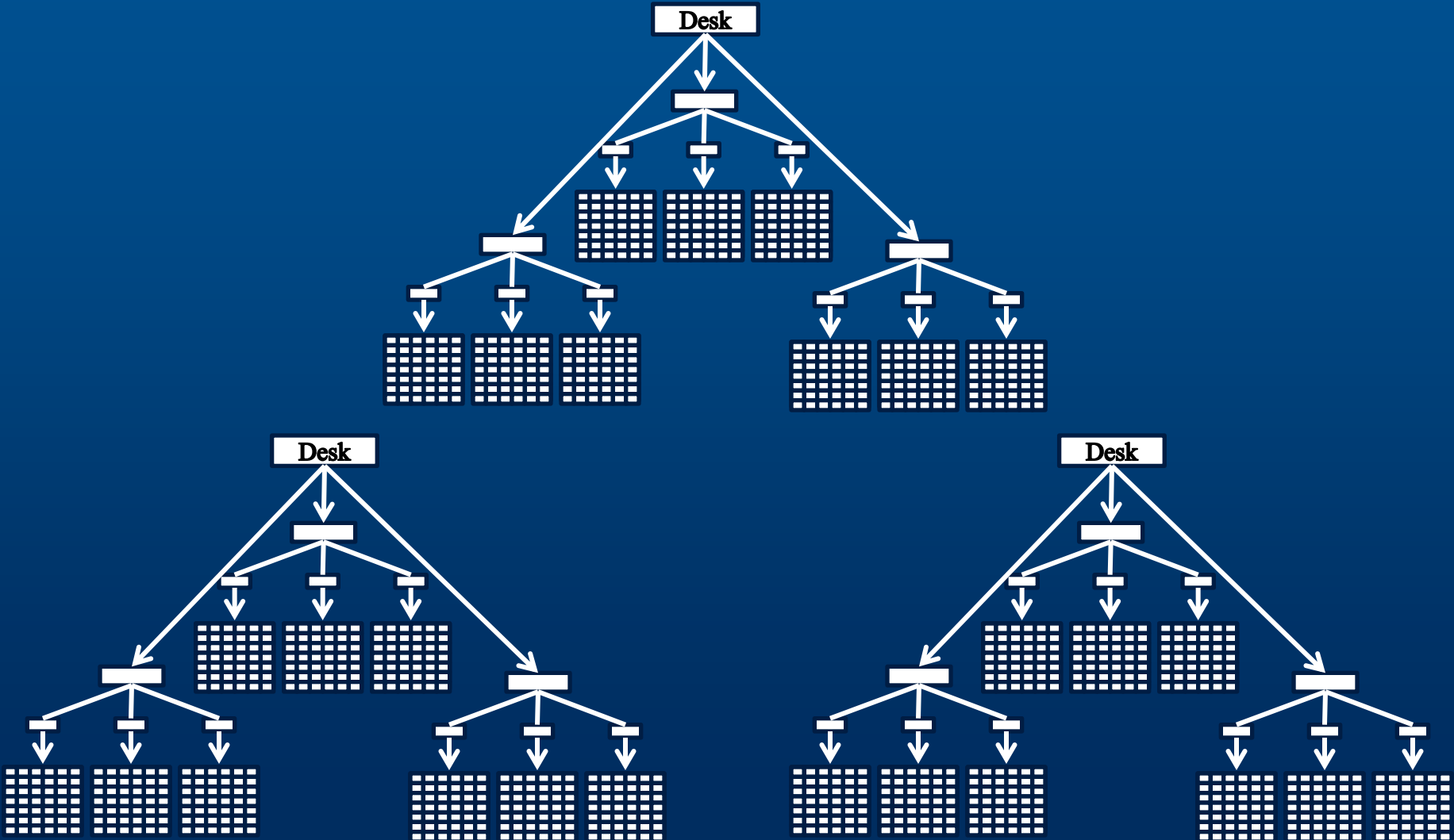




# Number of Theoretical Value Calculations

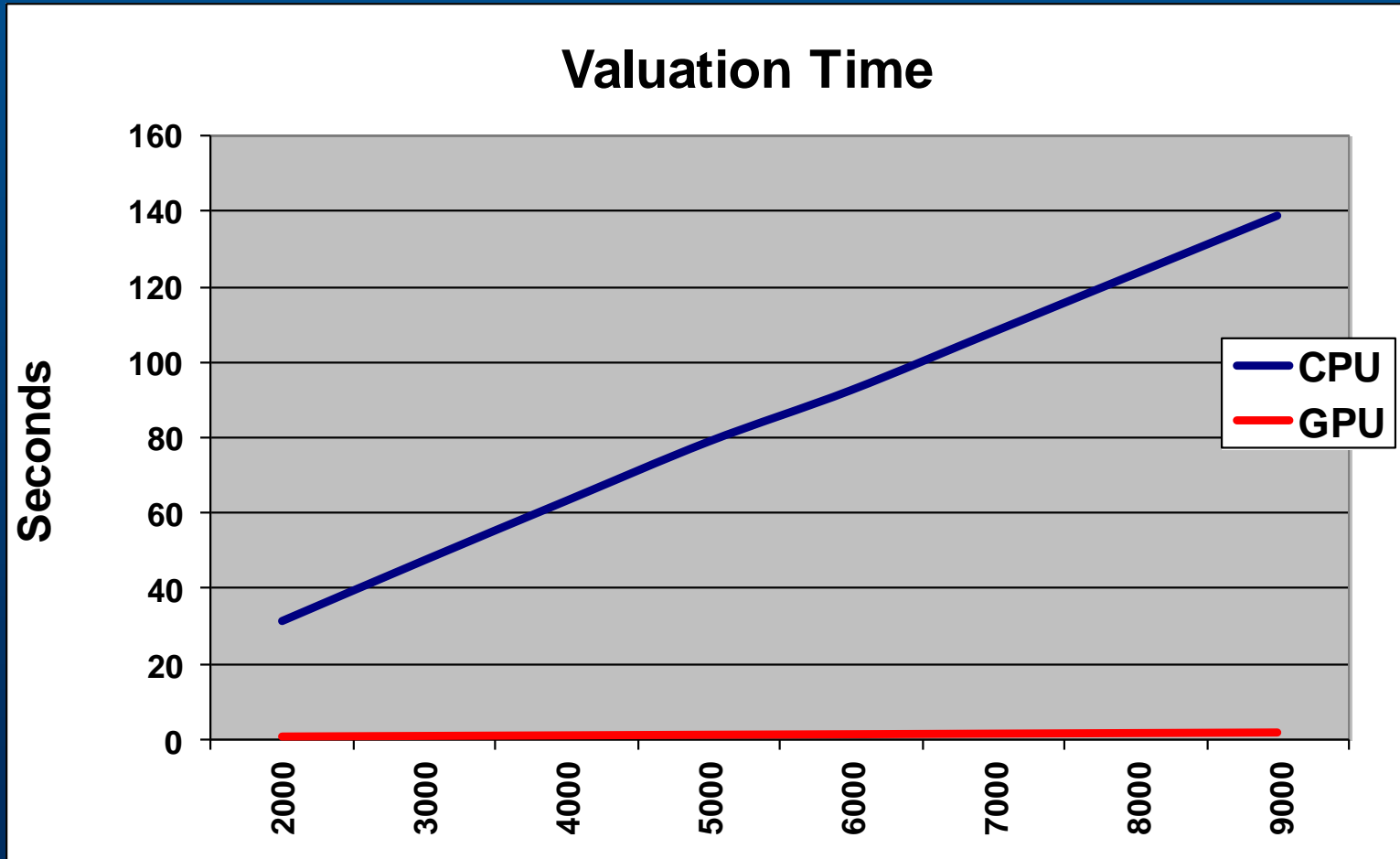


# Number of Theoretical Value Calculations



# Global Equities Option Model (Theoretical value)

## Trinomial Option Model



# Global Equities Option Model (Theoretical value)

## Trinomial Tree Option Model

» We have been up and running in prod for the past year

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# Global Equities Option Model (Theoretical value)

## Trinomial Tree Option Model

- » We have been up and running in prod for the past year
- » We have performed over 3 billion calculations
- » We are currently utilizing 14 GPUs
- » We are saving \$425,000 in hardware cost per year

# CPU Hardware Cost

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A transparent breakdown

## » One time costs

- » The server hardware costs \$728 per core
- » The rack and network gear costs \$4 per core
- » The build out cost would be \$5 per core

## » Recurring costs

- » SA costs are around \$111 per core
- » Datacenter space costs around \$94 per core



# CPU Hardware Cost

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A transparent breakdown

- » \$737 per core (One time cost)
- » \$617 per core (3 years of recurring costs)
  
- » \$1,350 per core every 3 years
  
- » Or \$450 per core per year... if you want a DR site... \$900

# GPU “Value” For Our Model

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A transparent breakdown

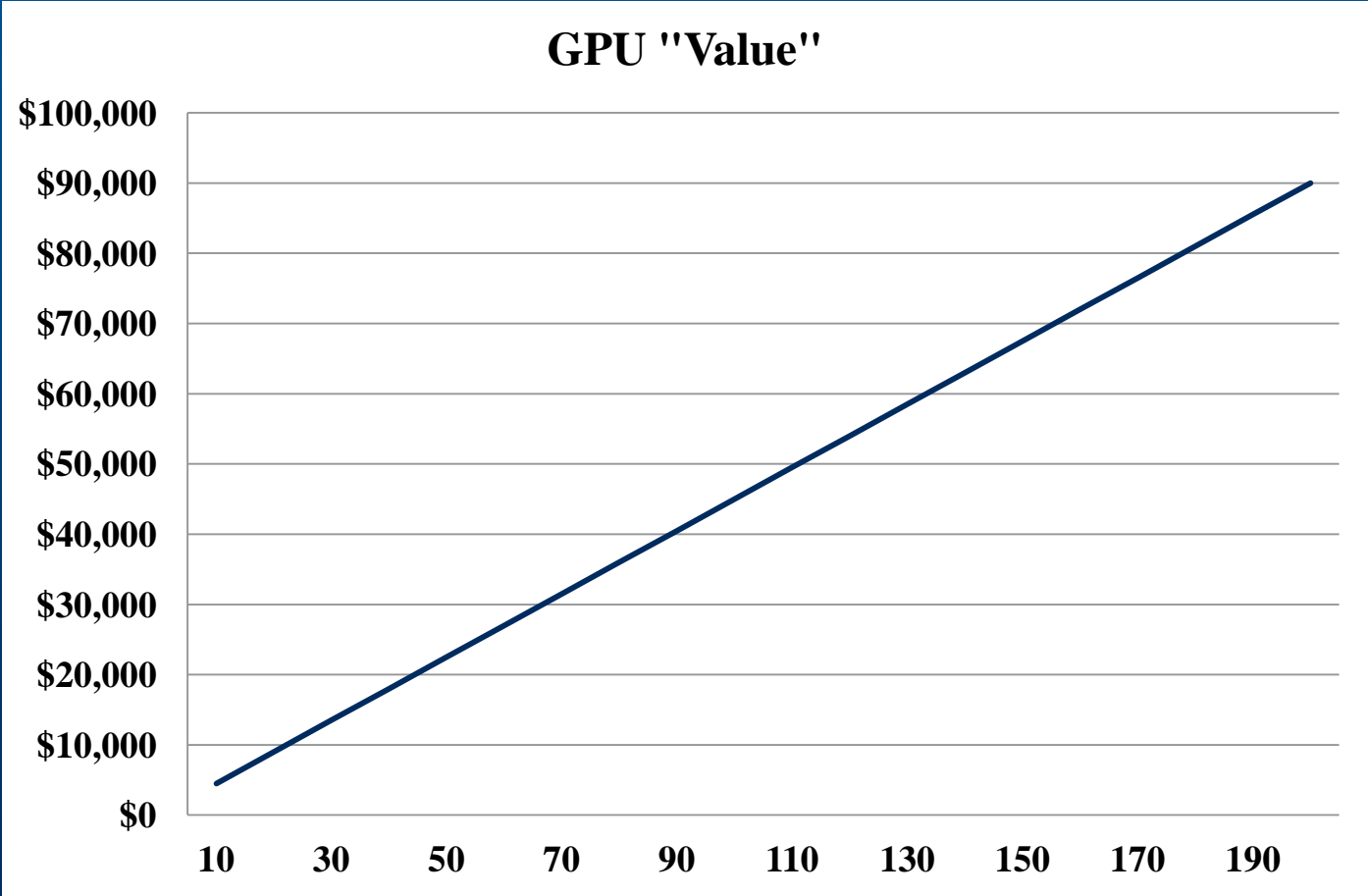
## » C1060

- » 70x faster than CPU core
- » CPU costs \$450 per core per year
- » 1 GPU yields \$31,500 ( $\$450 * 70$ )

## » C2050

- » 140x faster than CPU core
- » CPU costs \$450 per core per year
- » 1 GPU yields \$63,000 ( $\$450 * 140$ )

# Generalized GPU "Value"



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# What is MDL?

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## » Application Accelerator

- » Users can significantly speed up applications by offloading the computationally expensive parts of their application. MDL enabled applications instantly have access to thousands of CPUs / GPUs without having to write any network communication code.

# What is MDL?

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- » Application Accelerator
- » Parallel Programming Tool
  - » MDL gives your application thread like performance gains without having to write threaded code. Developers don't have to manage thread pools, mutex shared resources, or deal with reentrant code. MDL can provide users with access to 100s of thousands of concurrent threads.

# What is MDL?

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- » Application Accelerator
- » Parallel Programming Tool
- » Grid Computing Ecosystem
  - » MDL harnesses underutilized (as well as dedicated) computational resources across your organization providing centralized control and historical usage information.

# What is MDL?

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- » Application Accelerator
- » Parallel Programming Tool
- » Grid Computing Ecosystem
- » Supercomputer Infrastructure
  - » MDL allows users to build very powerful grids of GPUs. A GPU grid can provide hundreds of TFLOPs of computational capacity at a fraction of the cost of a supercomputer.



# What is MDL?

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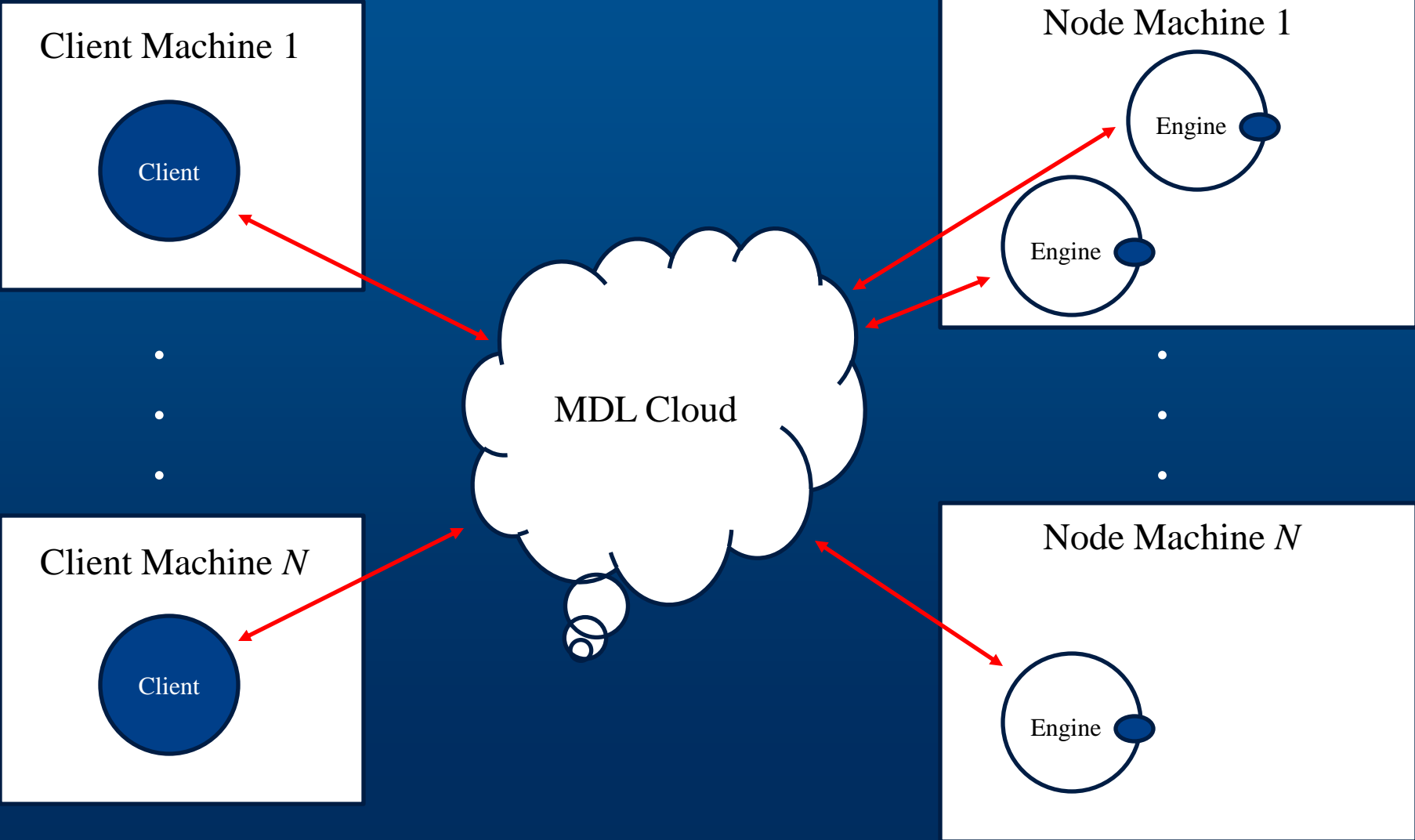
- » Application Accelerator
- » Parallel Programming Tool
- » Grid Computing Ecosystem
- » Supercomputer Infrastructure
- » Green
  - » By harnessing a companies underutilized computational resources and enabling large scale GPGPU computing MDL reduces power consumption significantly.

# What is MDL?

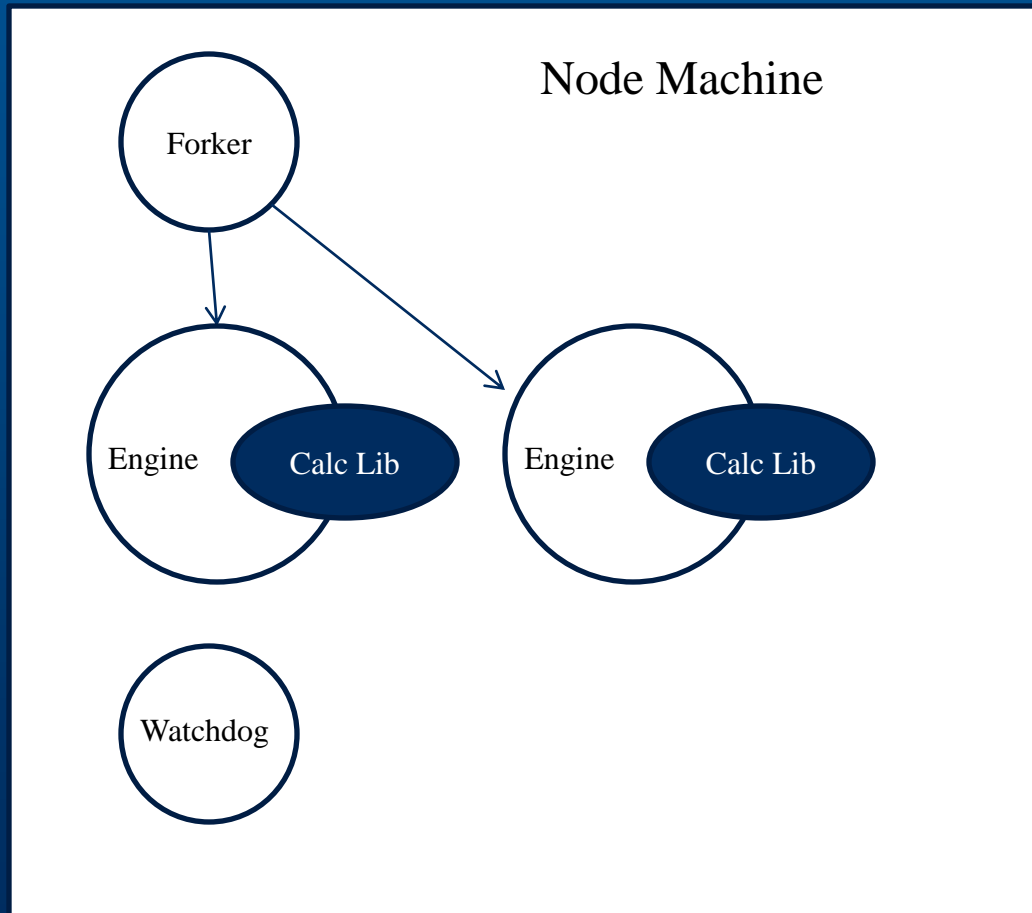
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- » Application Accelerator
- » Parallel Programming Tool
- » Grid Computing Ecosystem
- » Supercomputer Infrastructure
- » Green
- » Saves Money
  - » MDL saves money on hardware, power, data center space, and software development.

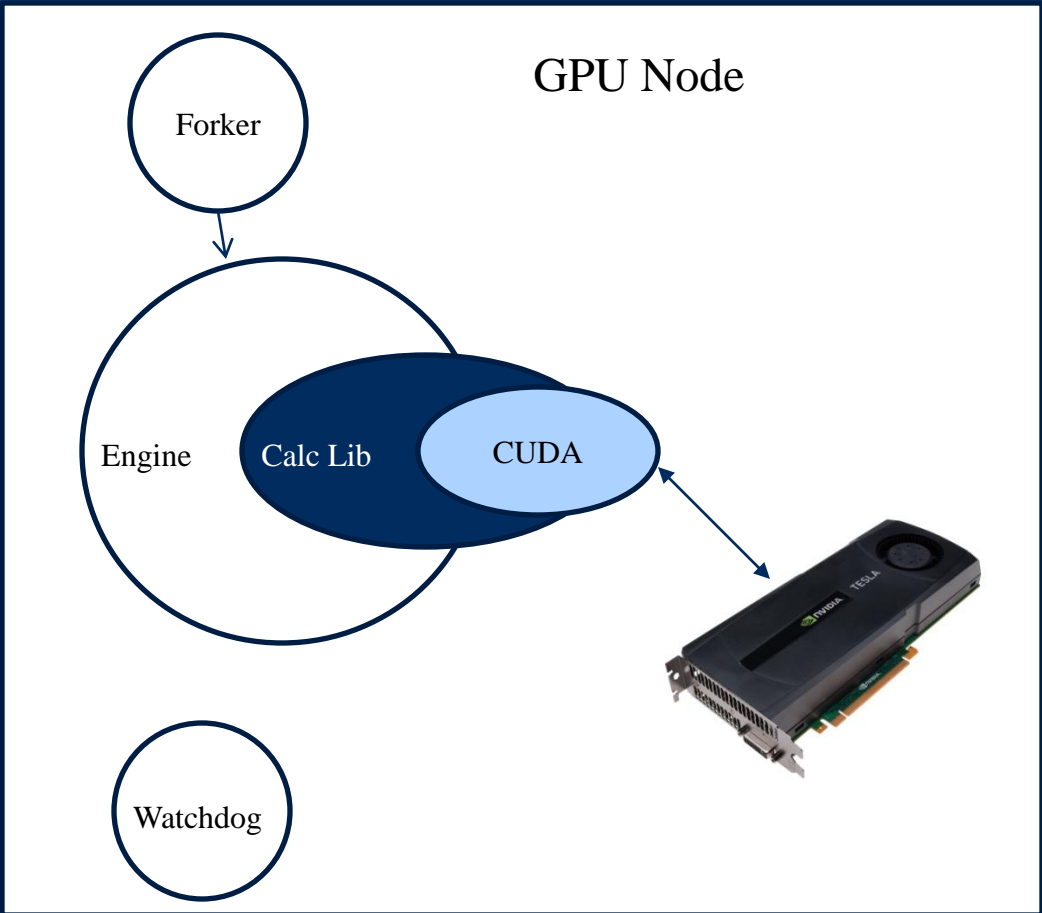
# How MDL Works



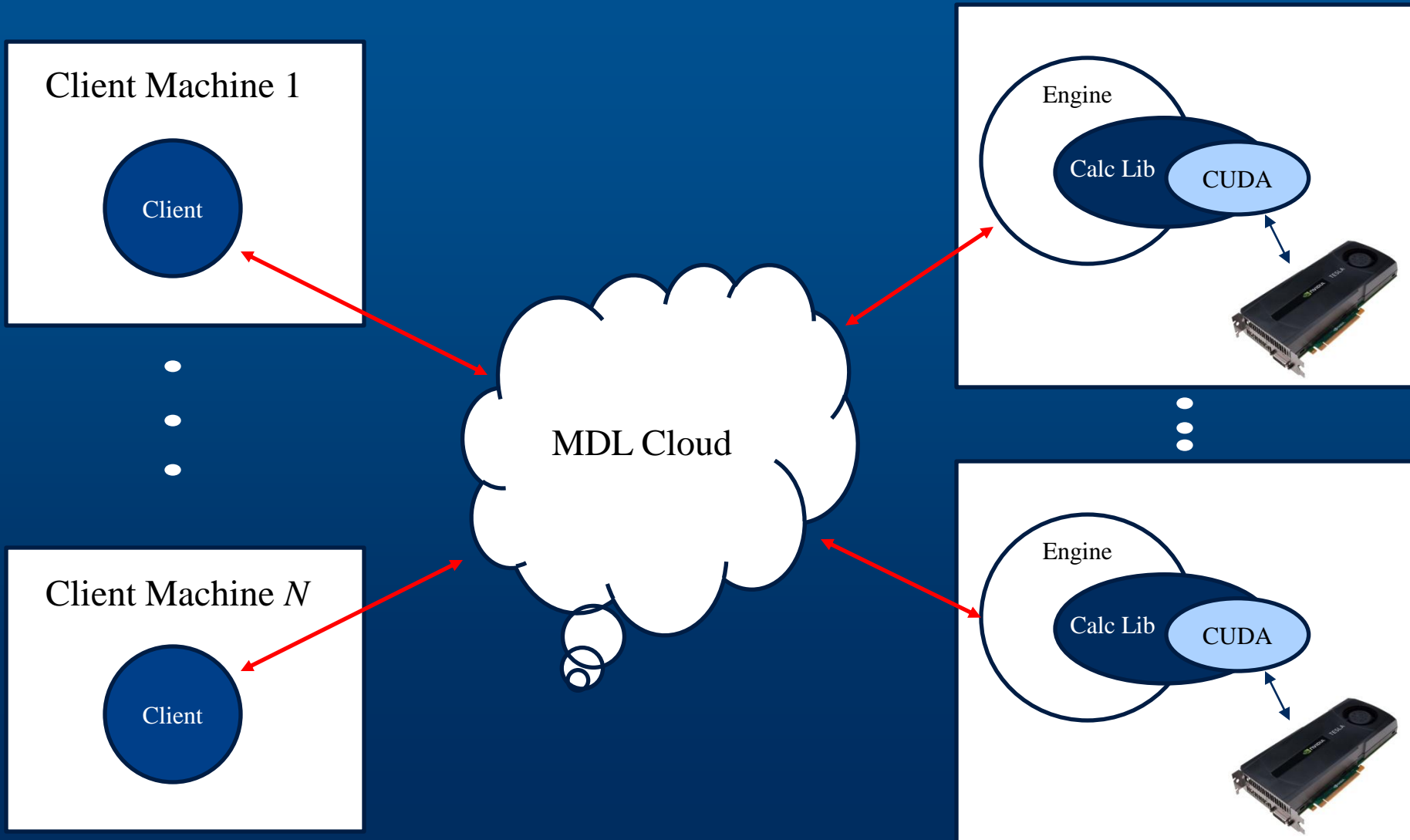
# How MDL Works



# GPGPU and MDL Integration



# GPGPU and MDL Integration



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# Types of Compute Nodes

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- » Dedicated CPU Server Nodes
- » Scavenged CPU Server Nodes
- » Dedicated GPU Server Nodes
- » Scavenged Desktop Nodes...?



# Scavenging Unutilized Desktop Resources

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» Most modern desktop systems are significantly underutilized

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- » By installing a VM on every desktop we can “stitch together” underutilized computational resources from each desktop and provide centralized access and control of those resources with MDL.

# Scavenging Unutilized Desktop Resources

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- » The VM provides a layer of insulation between the calculations running on the desktop and the desktop owners processes.

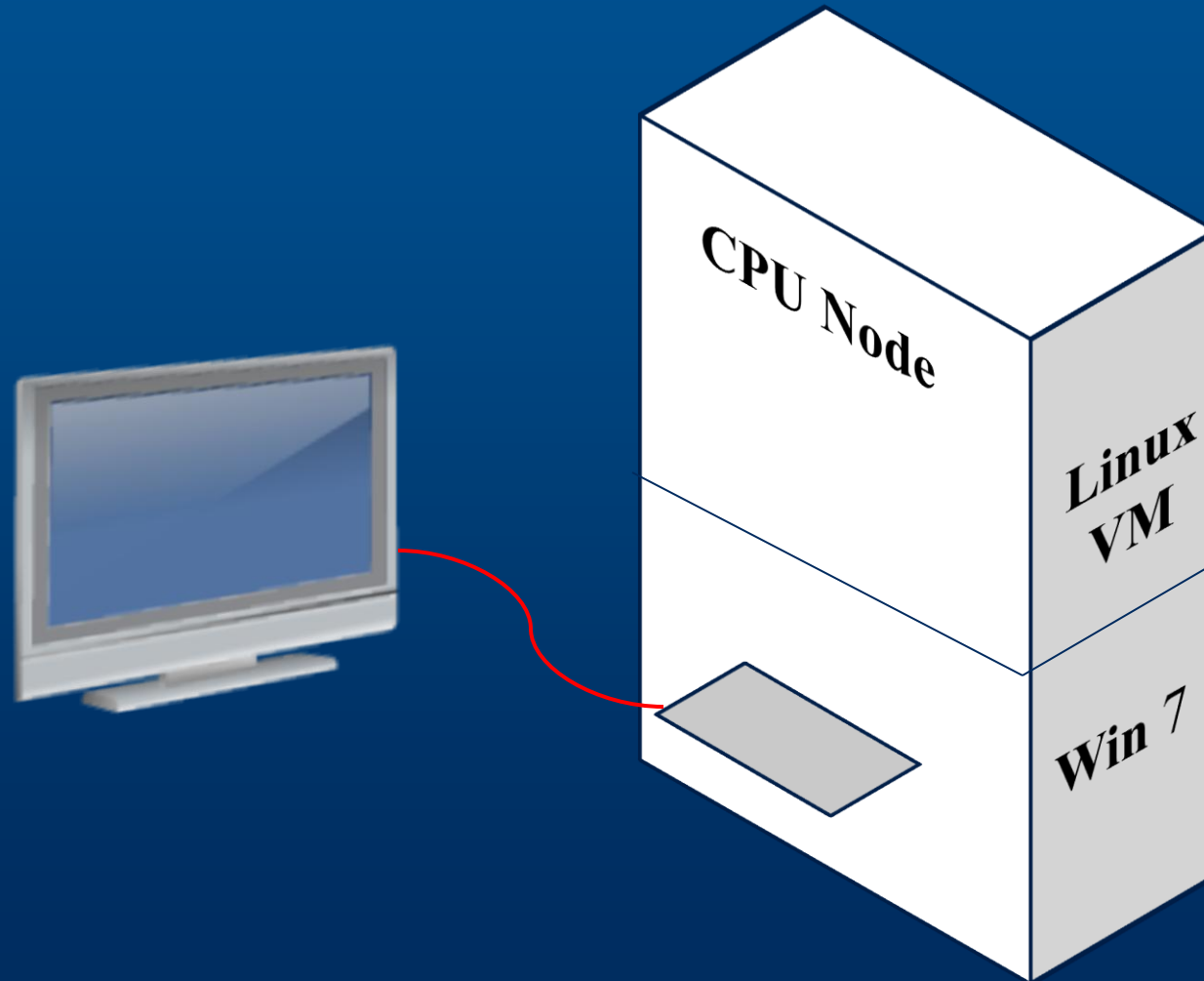
# Scavenging Unutilized Desktop Resources

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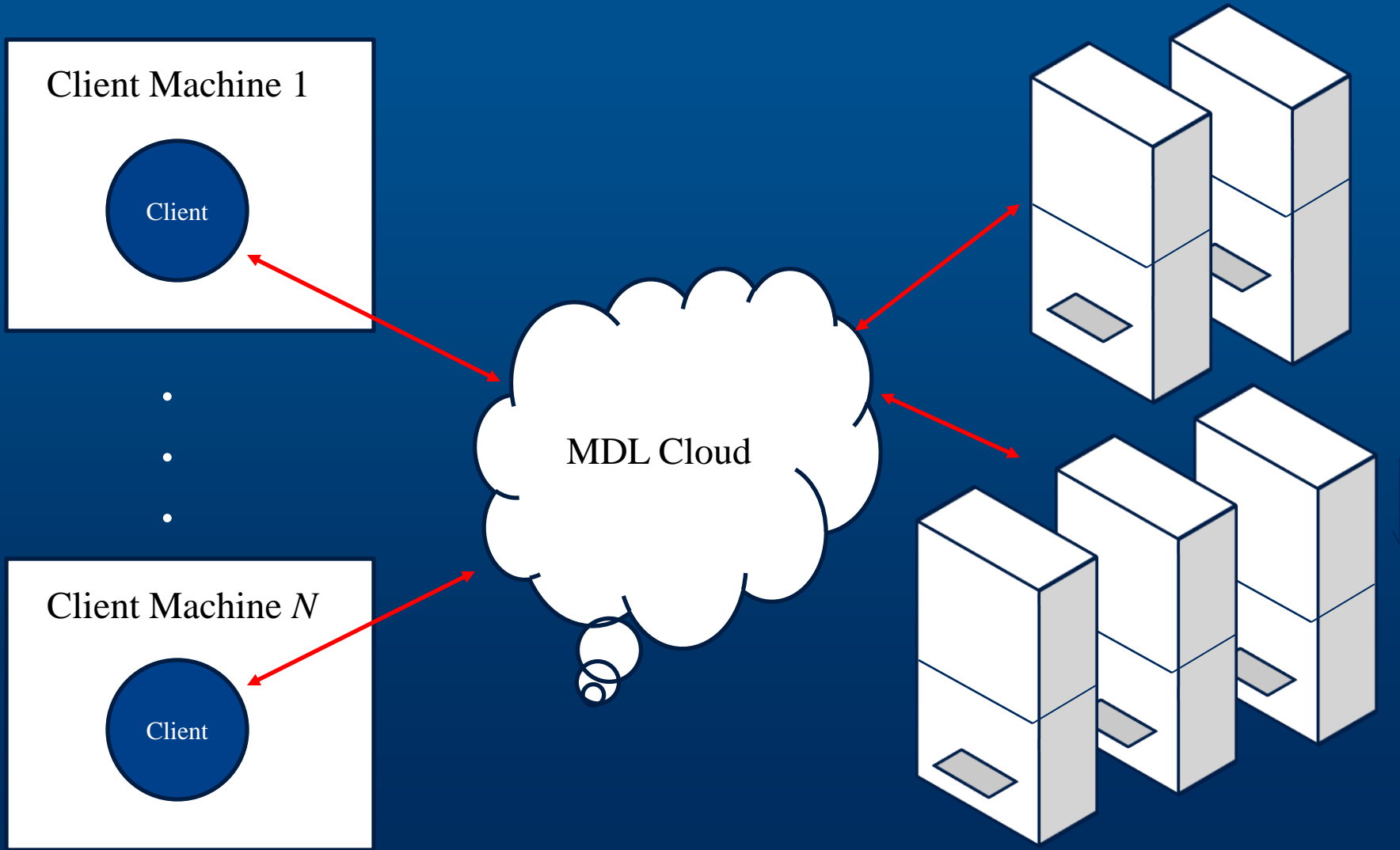
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- » The VM allows us to use Windows based desktops to perform Linux based calculations.

# Virtualized Desktop CPU Nodes

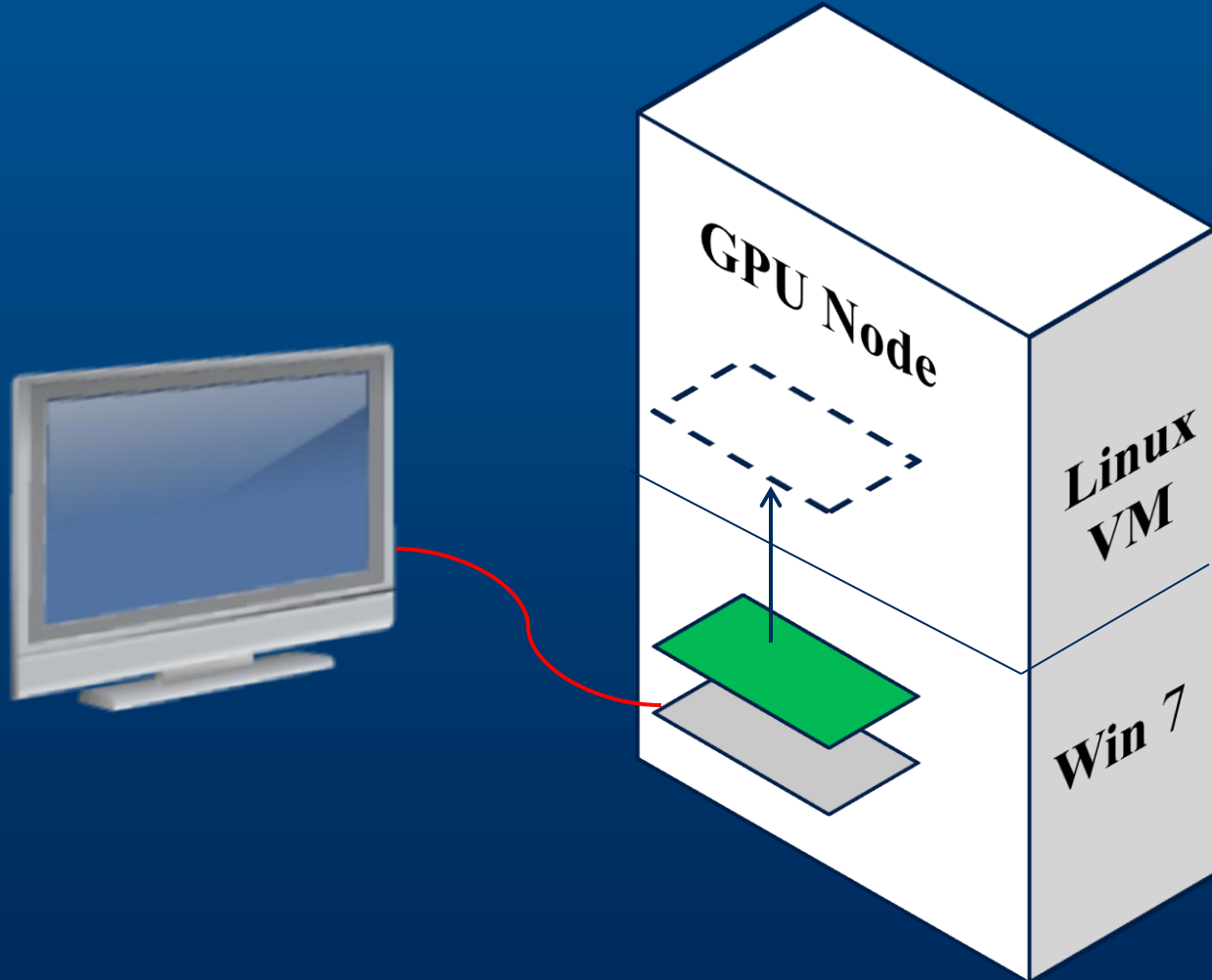
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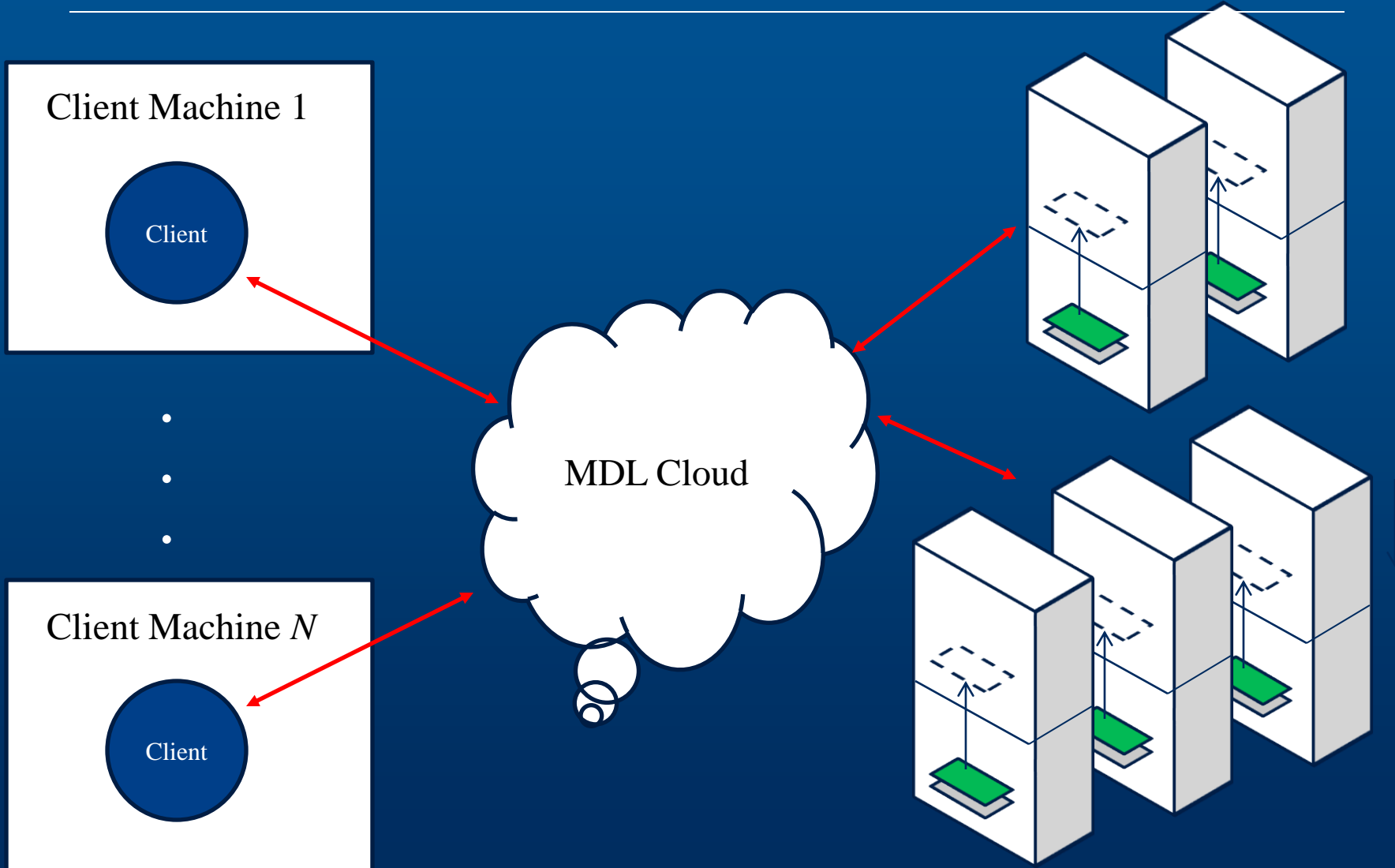
# Virtualized Desktop CPU Grid



# Virtualized GPU Nodes



# Virtualized GPU Grid





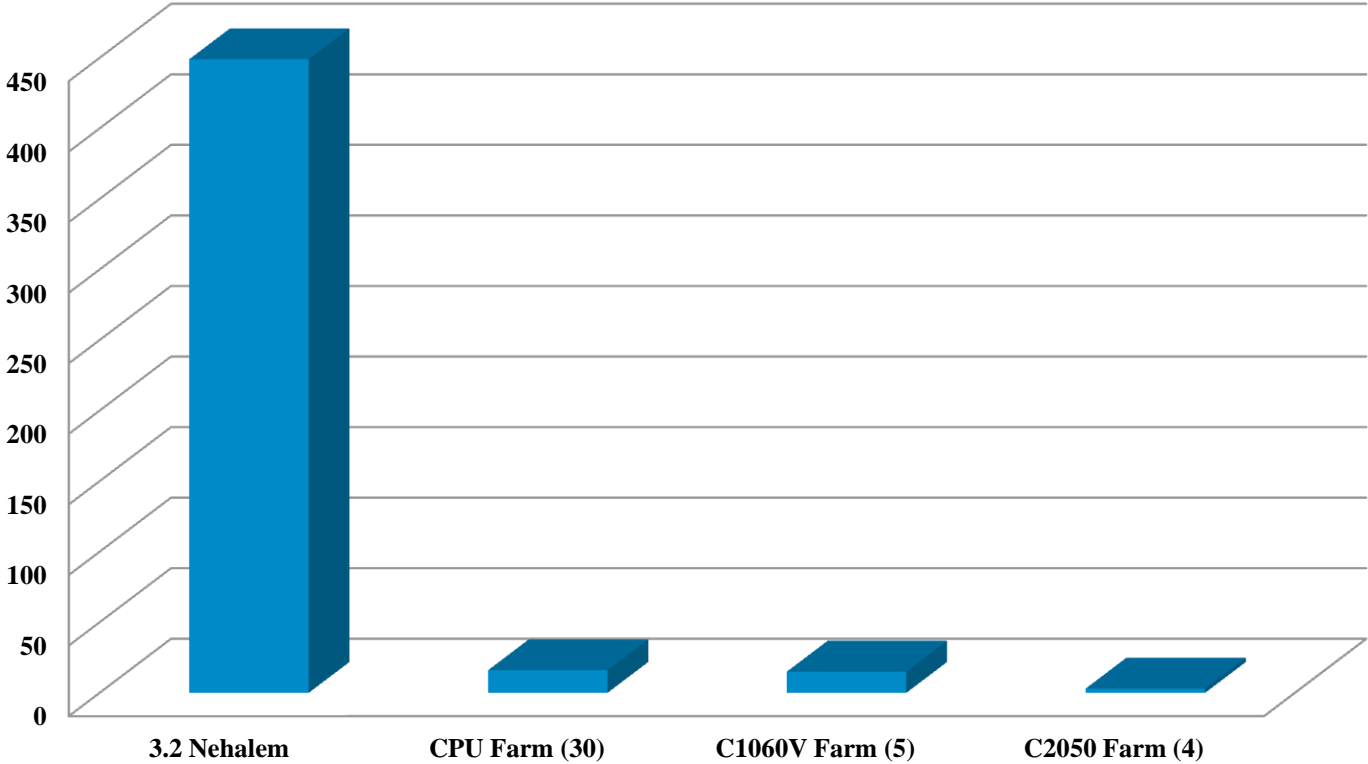
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# Supercomputer Demo

### Binomial Tree Demo



# Why call it a “Supercomputer”?

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- » 200 desktops utilized in this manner will provide you with 100 TFLOPS of computational capacity at a cost of less than \$1,000,000

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- » 200 desktops utilized in this manner will provide you with 100 TFLOPS of computational capacity at a cost of less than \$1,000,000
- » As of June 2010 100 TFLOPS would land you somewhere around position 70 of the top 500 supercomputers in the world

# Questions

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- » We are currently working with OEMs to turn our internal technologies into external products
- » More information about our products can be found at <http://www.citadeltechnology.com>
- » You can contact me directly [scott.donovan@citadeltechnology.com](mailto:scott.donovan@citadeltechnology.com)