



Hewlett Packard
Enterprise



INTEL EXTREME PERFORMANCE USERS GROUP

ISC26 Workshop (26-Jun-2026)

Towards DAOS on Omni-Path: Mercury Performance on CN5000

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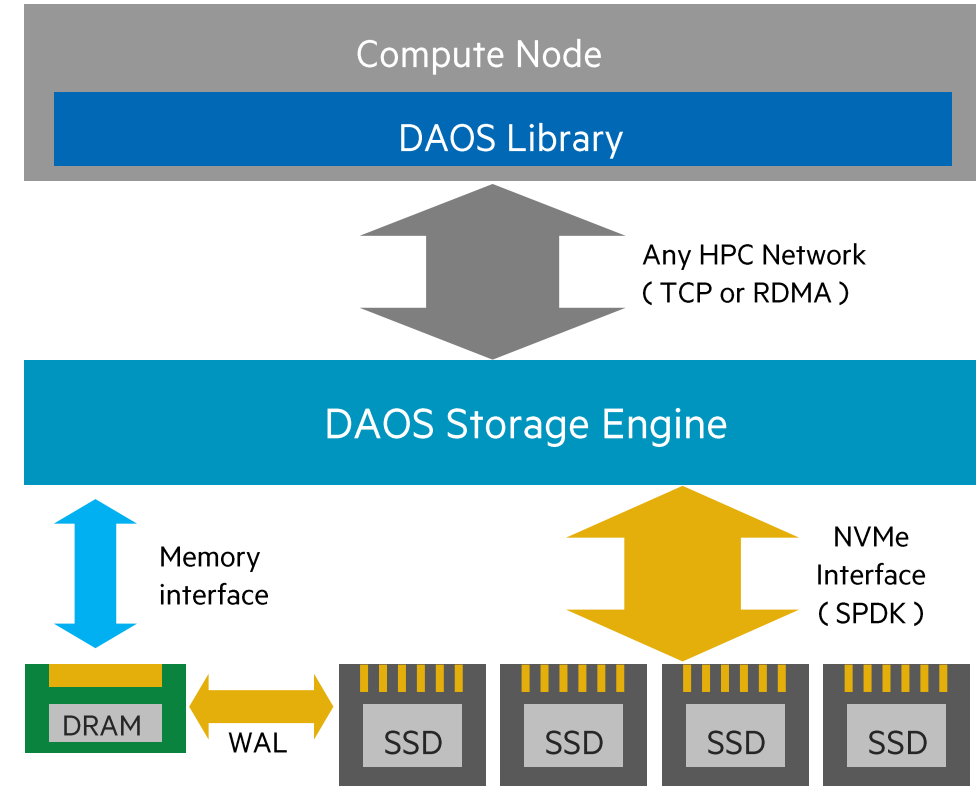
Distinguished Technologist – HPE Cray Supercomputing Storage
Outreach Committee Chair – DAOS Foundation



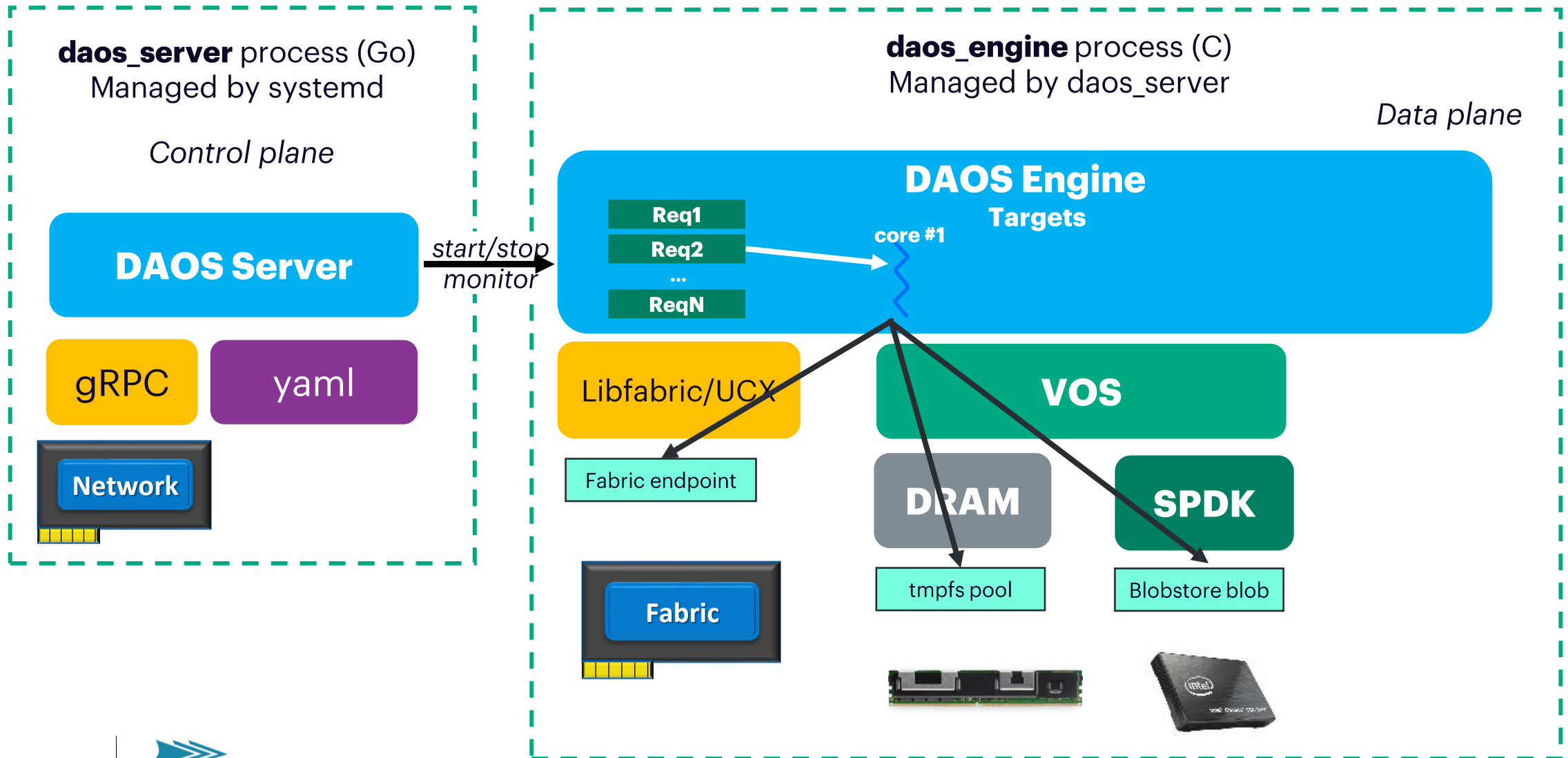
Distributed Asynchronous Object Storage (DAOS)

- DAOS is an **open source**, scale-out, all-flash system
 - Distributed key/value store; *versioned* byte-granular I/O
 - No centralized metadata servers; no locking; no kernel code
- Originally developed by **Intel** for PMem + NVMe
 - Prototype over Lustre 2012-2014; standalone since 2015
 - Optane PMem dependency removed in 2024

– https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-40843-4_26
- **DAOS Foundation** created 2023 (under )
    
- DAOS development team moved to **HPE** in Dec-2024
 1. Continuing the open source development (→ daos.io)
 2. HPE Cray Supercomputing Storage „[K3000](#)“ product in 2026
 - LRZ „BlueLion“, OLCF-6 „Discovery“, ...
- On **IDC**’s [Top Open Source Software Projects to Watch](#), 2026

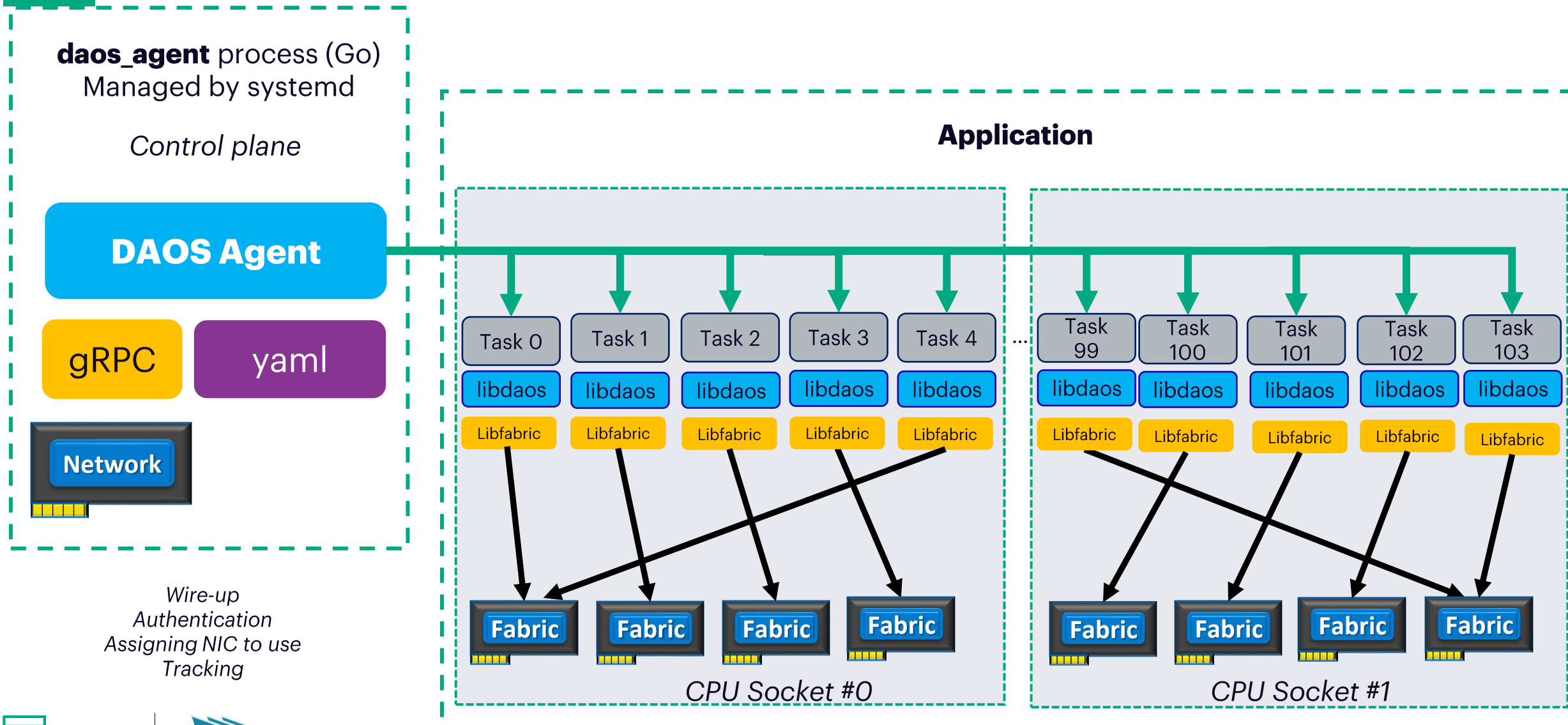


DAOS Server Service Structure

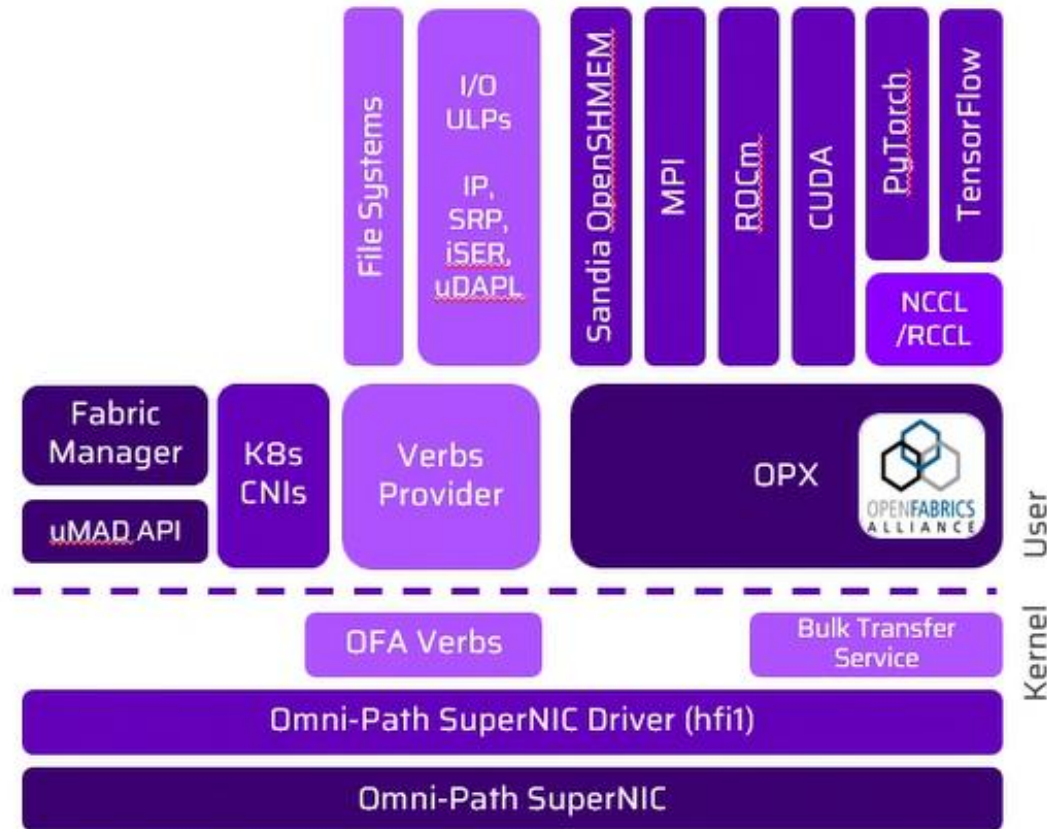




DAOS Client Structure – Every application process (e.g. MPI task) is a fabric endpoint



Optimized and Open Software



Optimized Performance
Tight Software-Hardware Integration and Co-Design

Seamless Integration
Adoption of Open Standards and Full Stack Support

Trusted Deployment
Open-Source Libfabric Provider and Upstreamed Kernel Driver

Supported Operating Systems
RHEL/Rocky 9.8, 10.1, 10.2
Ubuntu 24.04 HWE, 26.04 LTS
SLES 16.0



Performance Optimizations for CN5000

Enable large MTU size for TCP (IP-over-IB)

```
# vim /etc/opa-fm/opafm.xml
...
<MulticastGroup>
  <Create>1</Create>
  <MTU>10240</MTU>
  <Rate>100g</Rate>
  <!-- <SL>0</SL> -->
  <QKey>0x0</QKey>
  <TClass>0x0</TClass>
</MulticastGroup>

# ip a show ibs3d1|head -1
9: ibs3d1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu
10236 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
```

Enable Bulk Transfer Service (BTS) for VERBS

```
# ls -al /etc/modprobe.d/hfi1.conf #
should not exist after a fresh install

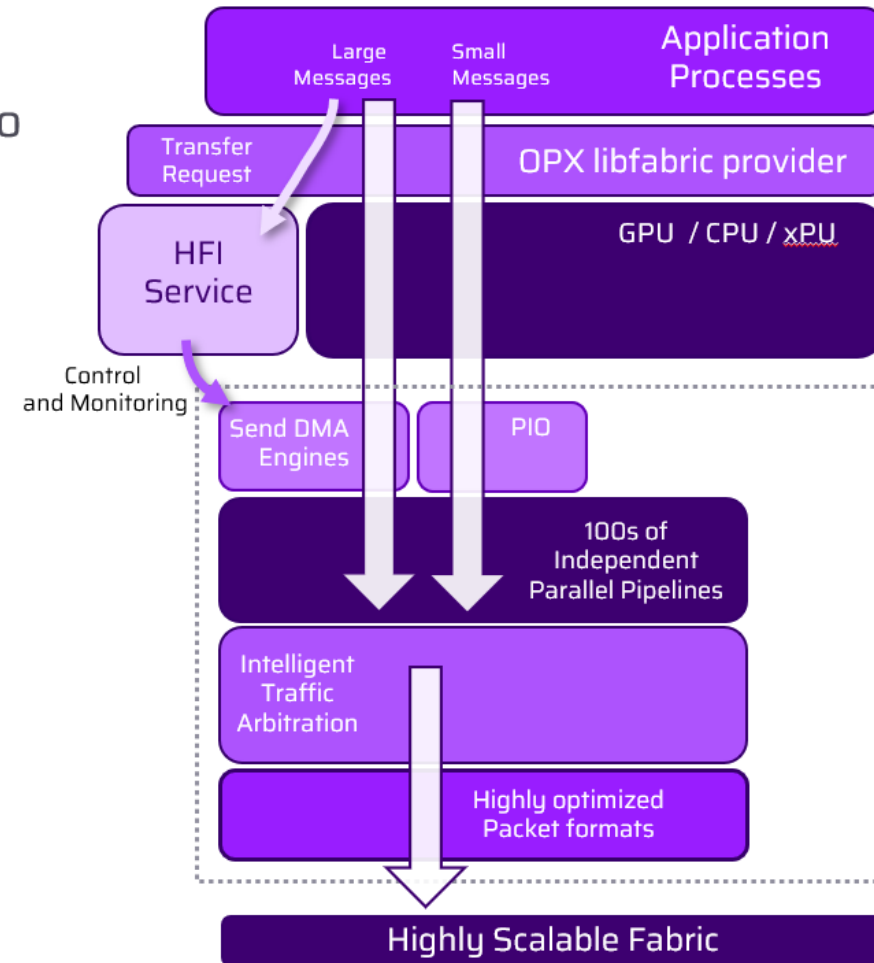
# echo "options hfi1 use_bulksvc=Y" \
  > /etc/modprobe.d/hfi1.conf

# dracut -f ; reboot

# cat /sys/module/hfi1/parameters/use_bulksvc
Y
```

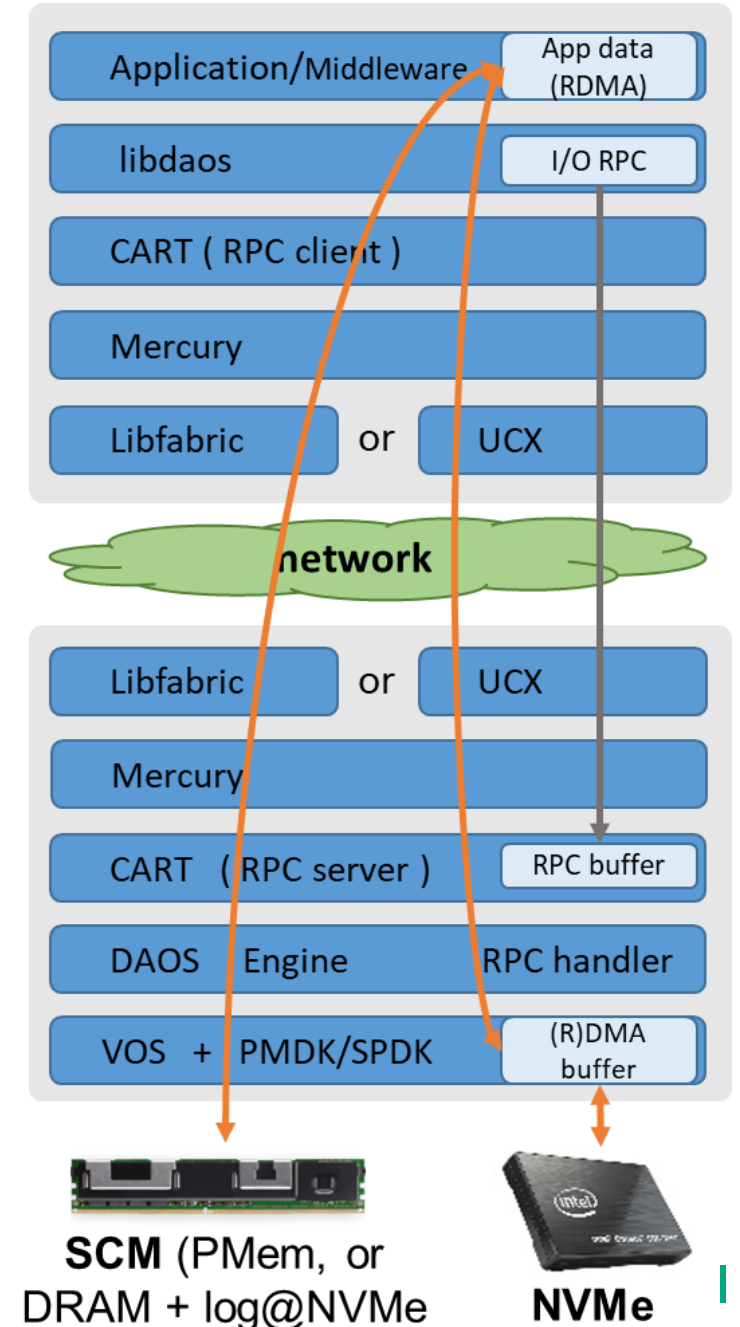
Innovation: HFI Service

- When sending large messages, it is most efficient to leverage the 16 Send DMA (SDMA) engines
- The OPXS software includes a kernel-level service called the HFI Service (HFISVC)
- HFISVC coordinates and optimizes the usage of the SDMA engines across all running processes
- Once a request has been made to the HFISVC, the process is free to continue computational progress
- HFISVC is currently used to optimize OPX and traditional RDMA verbs



Benchmarking the DAOS Networking Stack

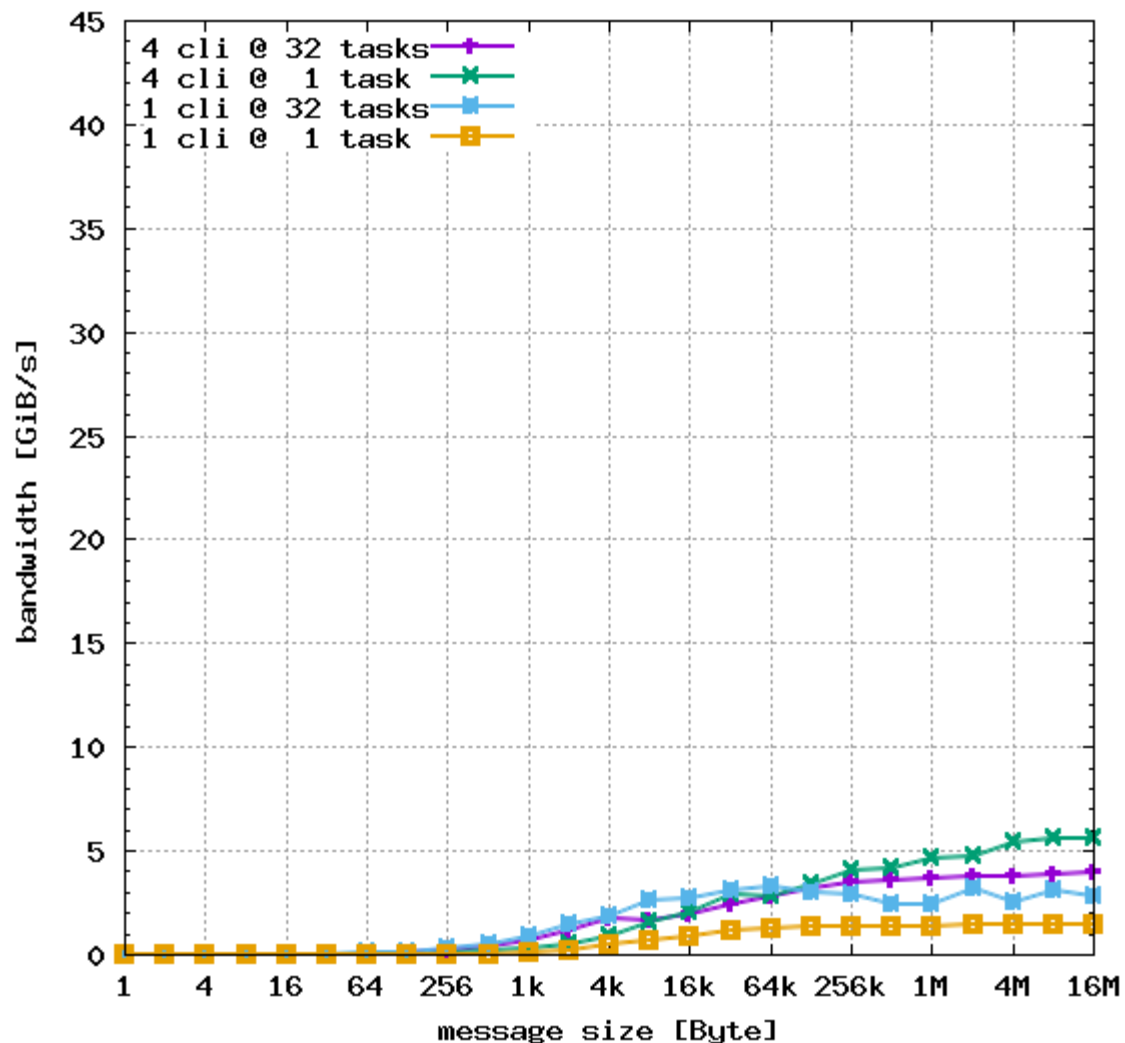
- HPC fabrics usually have **point-to-point** performance tools
 - `iperf` for generic TCP communication
 - `ib_write_bw -d hfi1_0 -i 2` for verbs
 - Libfabric has `fi_pingpong`
 - UCX has `ucx_perftest`
 - MPI benchmarks (IMB, OMB, ...)
- But **storage traffic** is a **many-to-many, client/server** I/O pattern
- **Mercury** is the RPC layer used by DAOS
 - `na_write_bw` can test single client to many server-side endpoints
 - **`hg_bw_write`** is an **MPI-parallel** client application (to many server EPs)
- DAOS' CaRT (Collectives and RPC Transport) has `self_test`
- Actual I/O (e.g. `daos pool autotest`, running IOR or mdtest, ...)



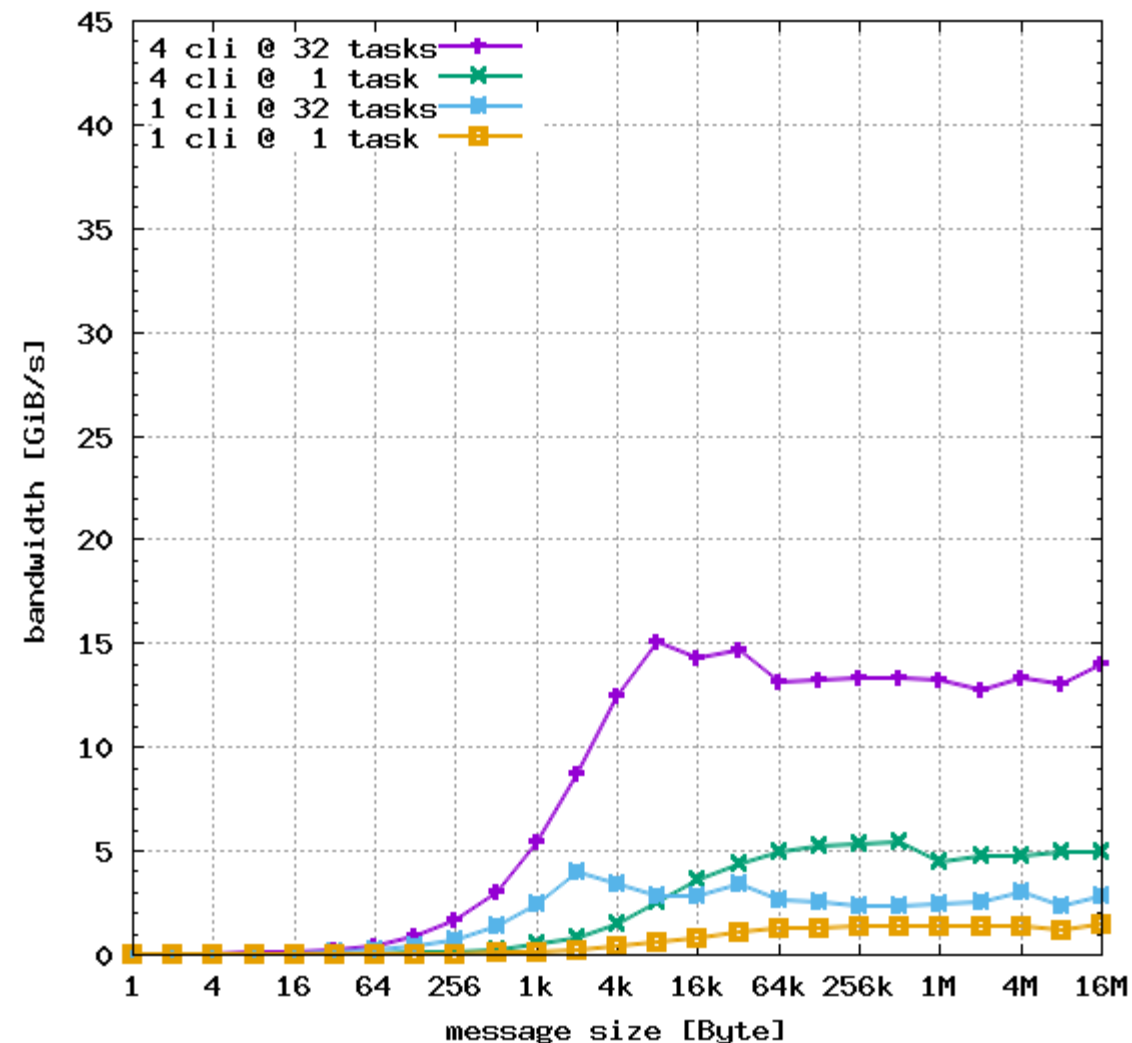
CN5000 Measurements (release 12.1.1)

Single-engine hg_bw_write: libfabric TCP and MTU 2044

hg_bw_write (TCP 2k MTU) - 1 engine * 1 I/O thread
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)

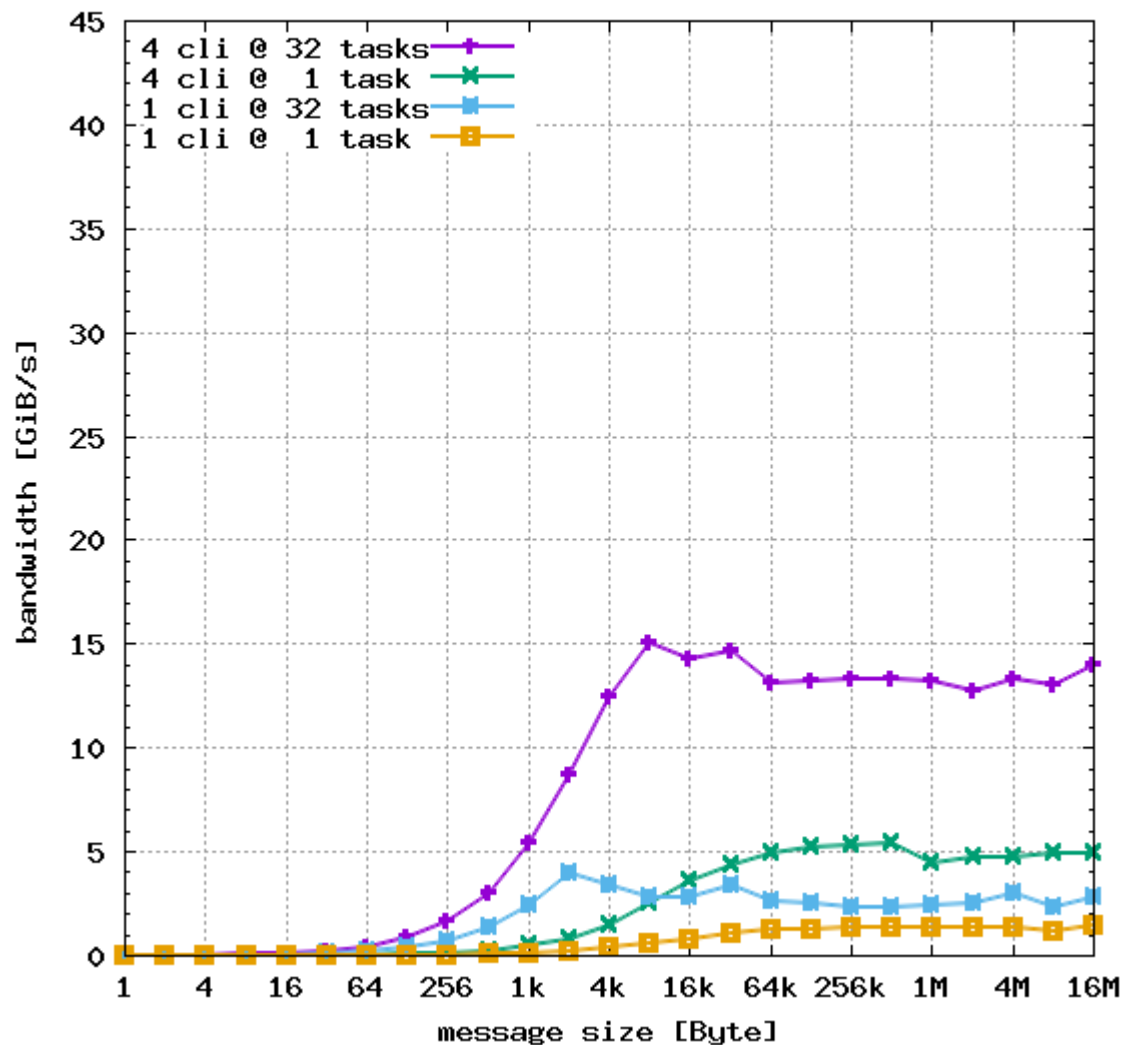


hg_bw_write (TCP 2k MTU) - 1 engine * 16 I/O threads
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)

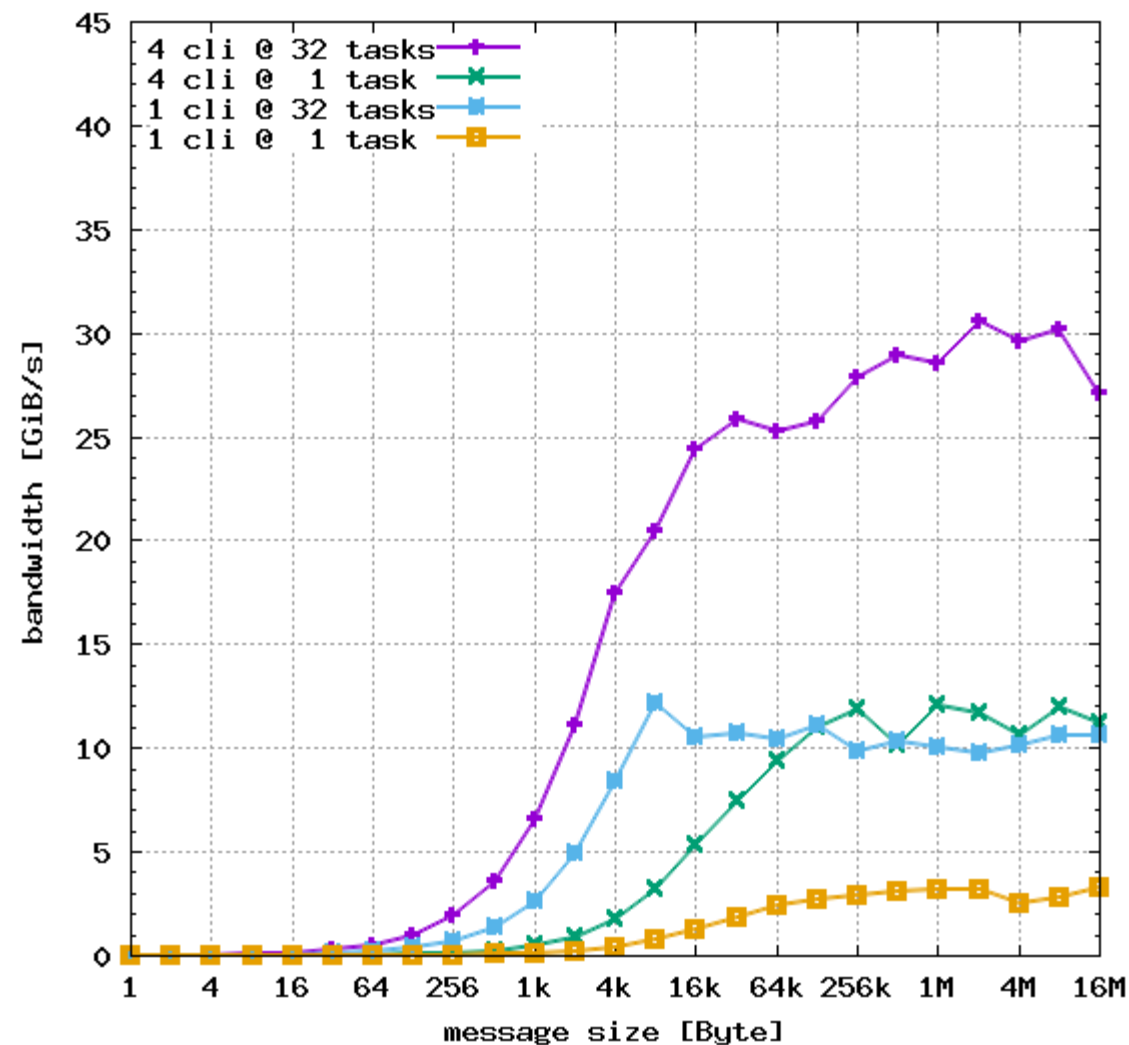


Single-engine hg_bw_write: libfabric TCP and MTU 10236

hg_bw_write (TCP 2k MTU) - 1 engine * 1 I/O thread
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)



hg_bw_write (TCP 10k MTU) - 1 engine * 16 I/O threads
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)



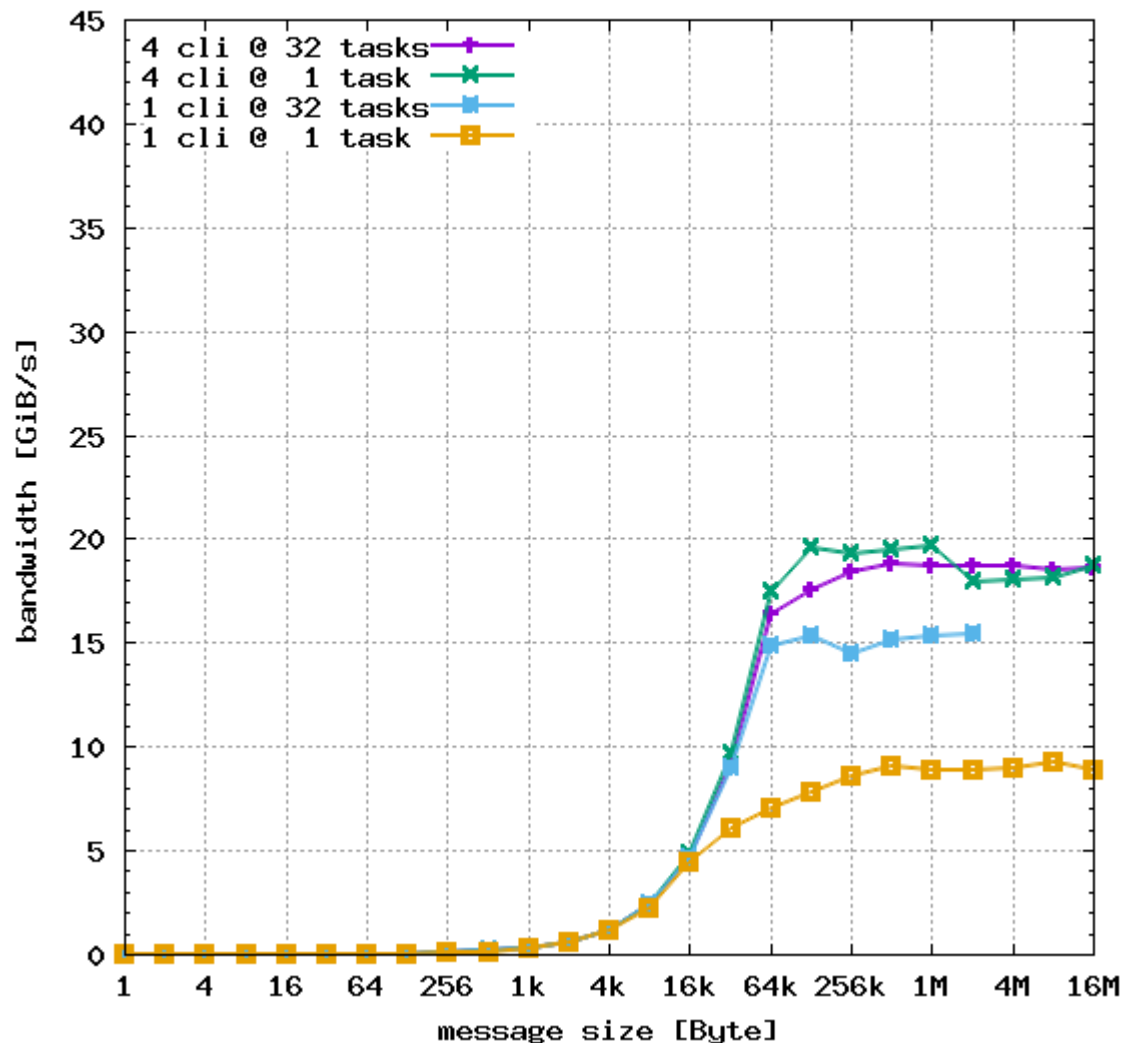
IO500-ISC24 : ZIB-Lise (19 Servers @ 2x **OPA-100** ; 10 clients @ 1x OPA-100, 96 tasks)

IO500 version io500-isc24_v3 (standard)

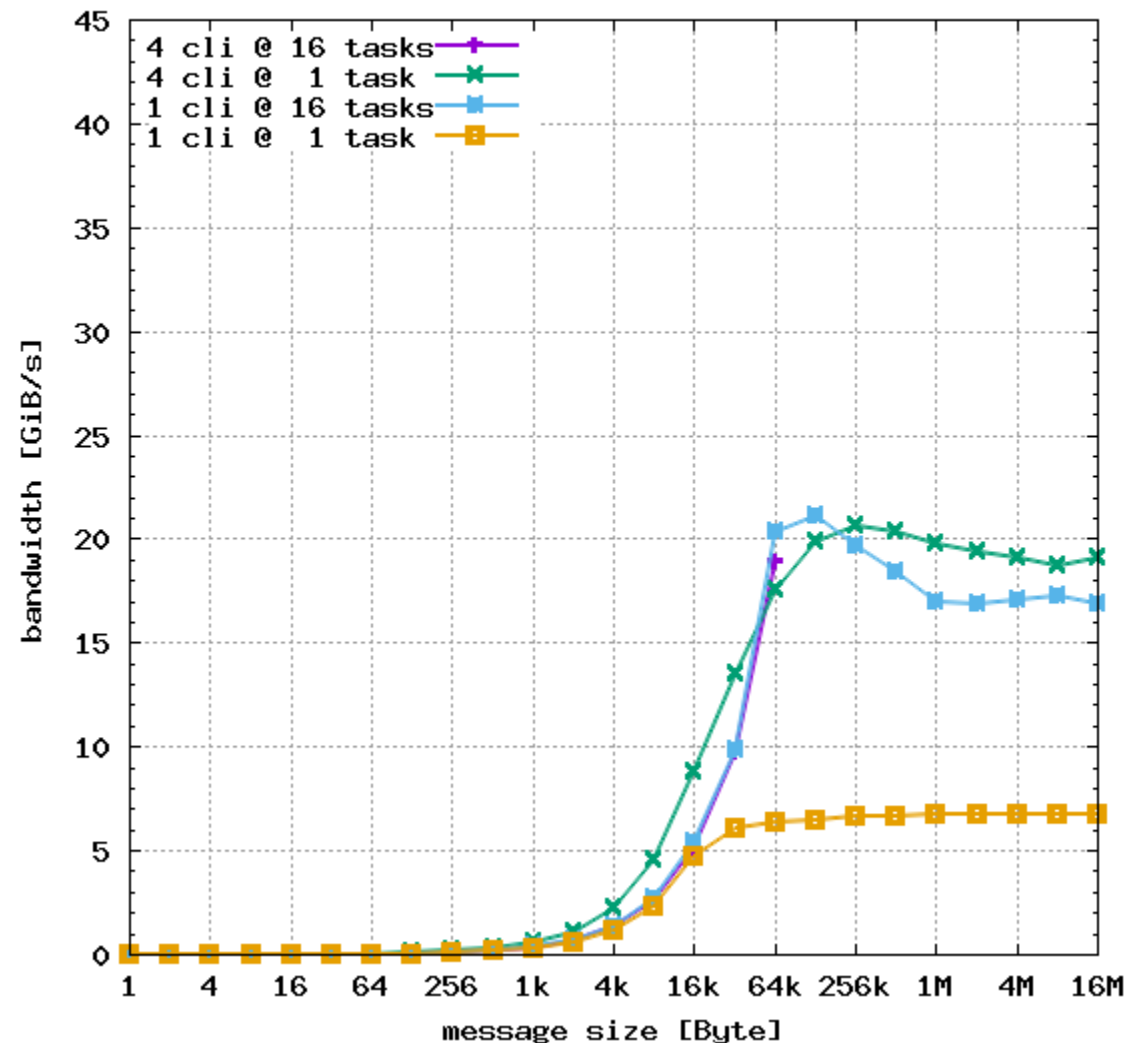
[RESULT]	ior-easy-write	90.518305 GiB/s	:	time 322.489 seconds
[RESULT]	mdtest-easy-write	1283.701416 kIOPS	:	time 306.948 seconds
[]	timestamp	0.000000 kIOPS	:	time 0.001 seconds
[RESULT]	ior-hard-write	48.087384 GiB/s	:	time 314.447 seconds
[RESULT]	mdtest-hard-write	450.497469 kIOPS	:	time 310.202 seconds
[RESULT]	find	2881.264049 kIOPS	:	time 184.683 seconds
[RESULT]	ior-easy-read	71.368873 GiB/s	:	time 408.933 seconds
[RESULT]	mdtest-easy-stat	3894.997663 kIOPS	:	time 101.815 seconds
[RESULT]	ior-hard-read	57.505494 GiB/s	:	time 262.942 seconds
[RESULT]	mdtest-hard-stat	3787.388936 kIOPS	:	time 37.793 seconds
[RESULT]	mdtest-easy-delete	736.179489 kIOPS	:	time 536.722 seconds
[RESULT]	mdtest-hard-read	3190.894658 kIOPS	:	time 44.668 seconds
[RESULT]	mdtest-hard-delete	822.070343 kIOPS	:	time 209.762 seconds
[SCORE]	Bandwidth	65.012435 GiB/s	:	IOPS 1620.126639 kiops : TOTAL 324.543338

Single-engine hg_bw_write: libfabric VERBS, no bulk transfer service

hg_bw_write (VERBS, NOBULK) - 1 engine * 1 I/O thread
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)

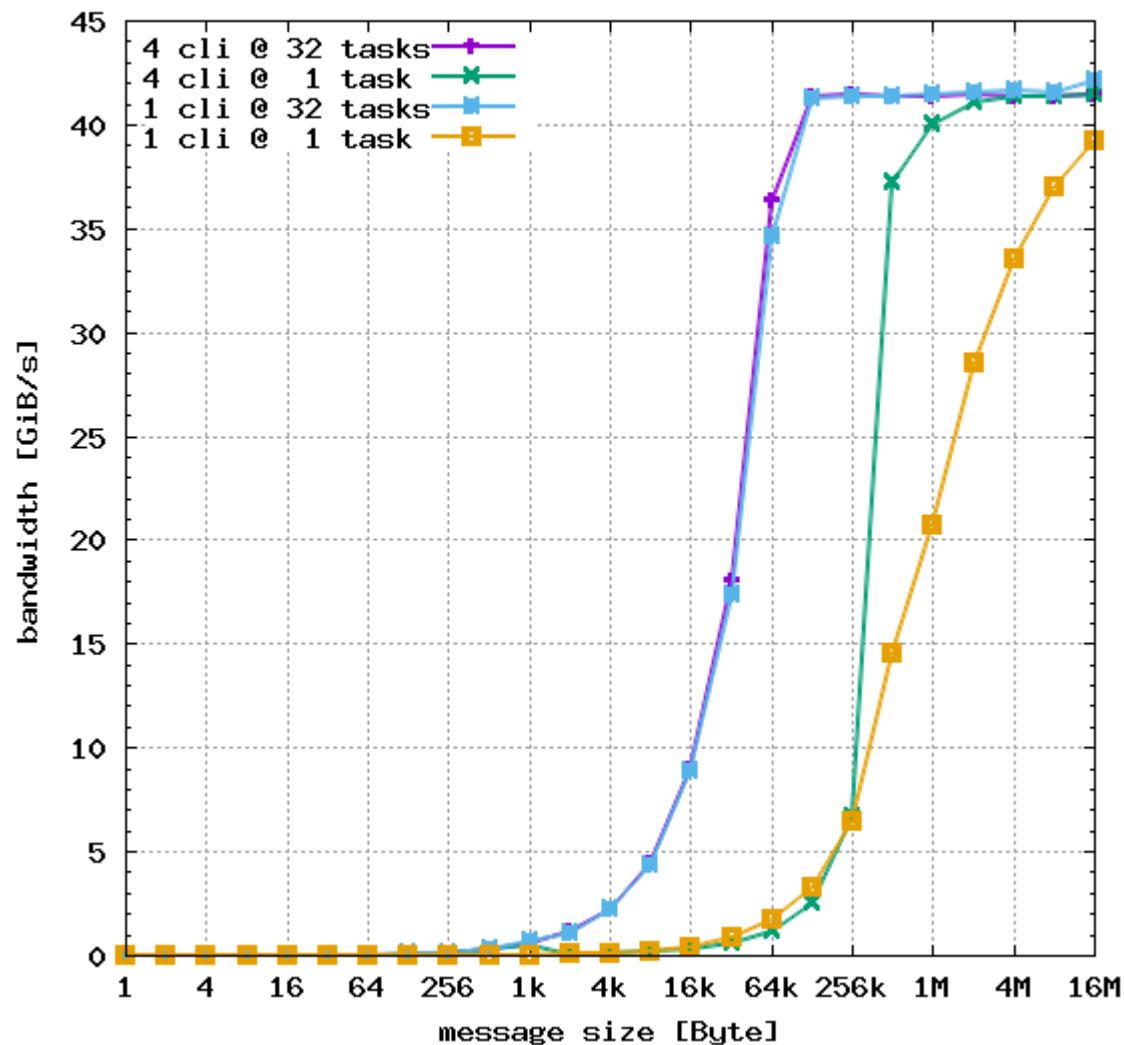


hg_bw_write (VERBS, NOBULK) - 1 engine * 16 I/O threads
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)

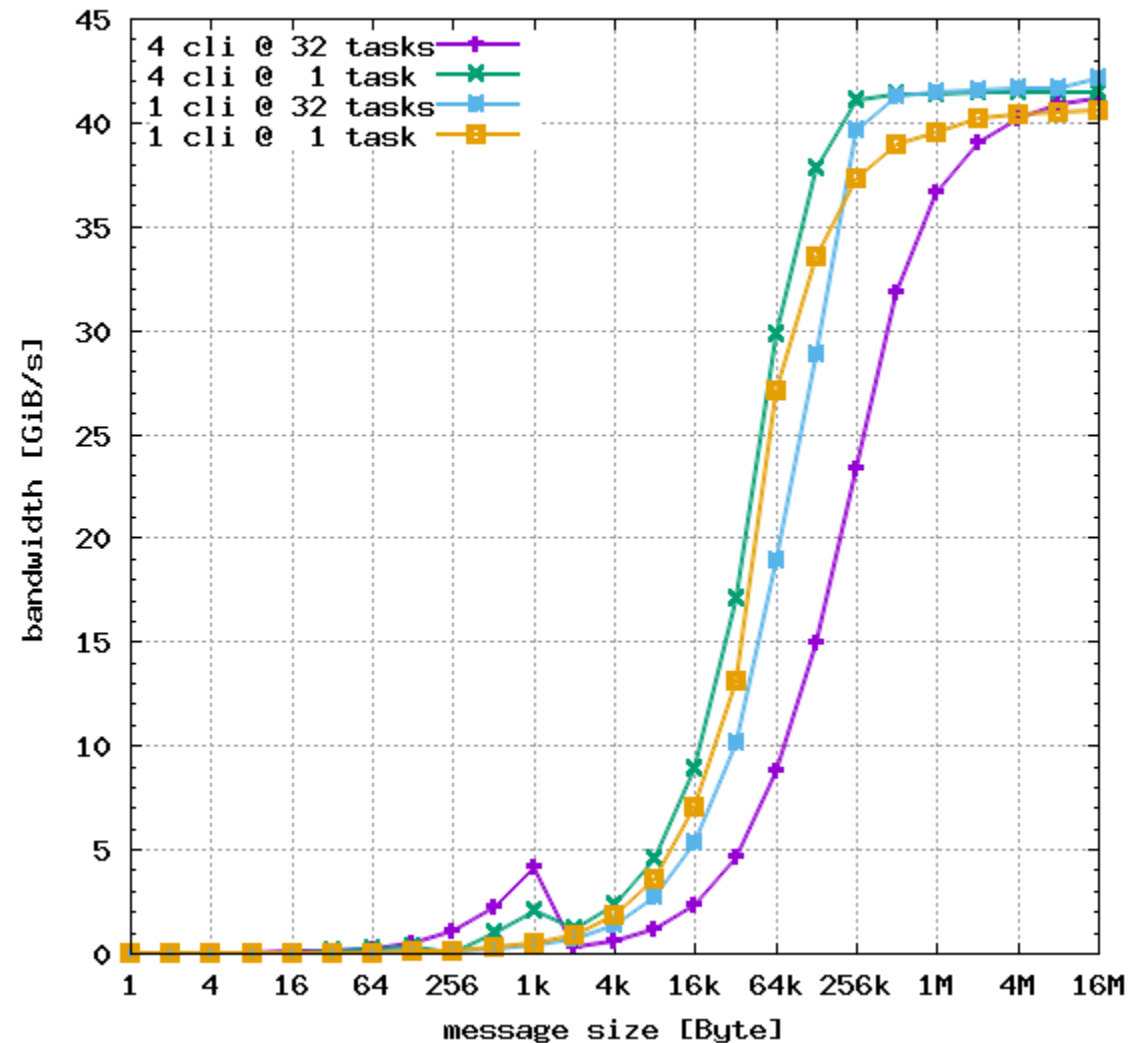


Single-engine hg_bw_write: libfabric VERBS, bulk transfer service enabled

hg_bw_write (VERBS, BULK) - 1 engine * 1 I/O thread
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)

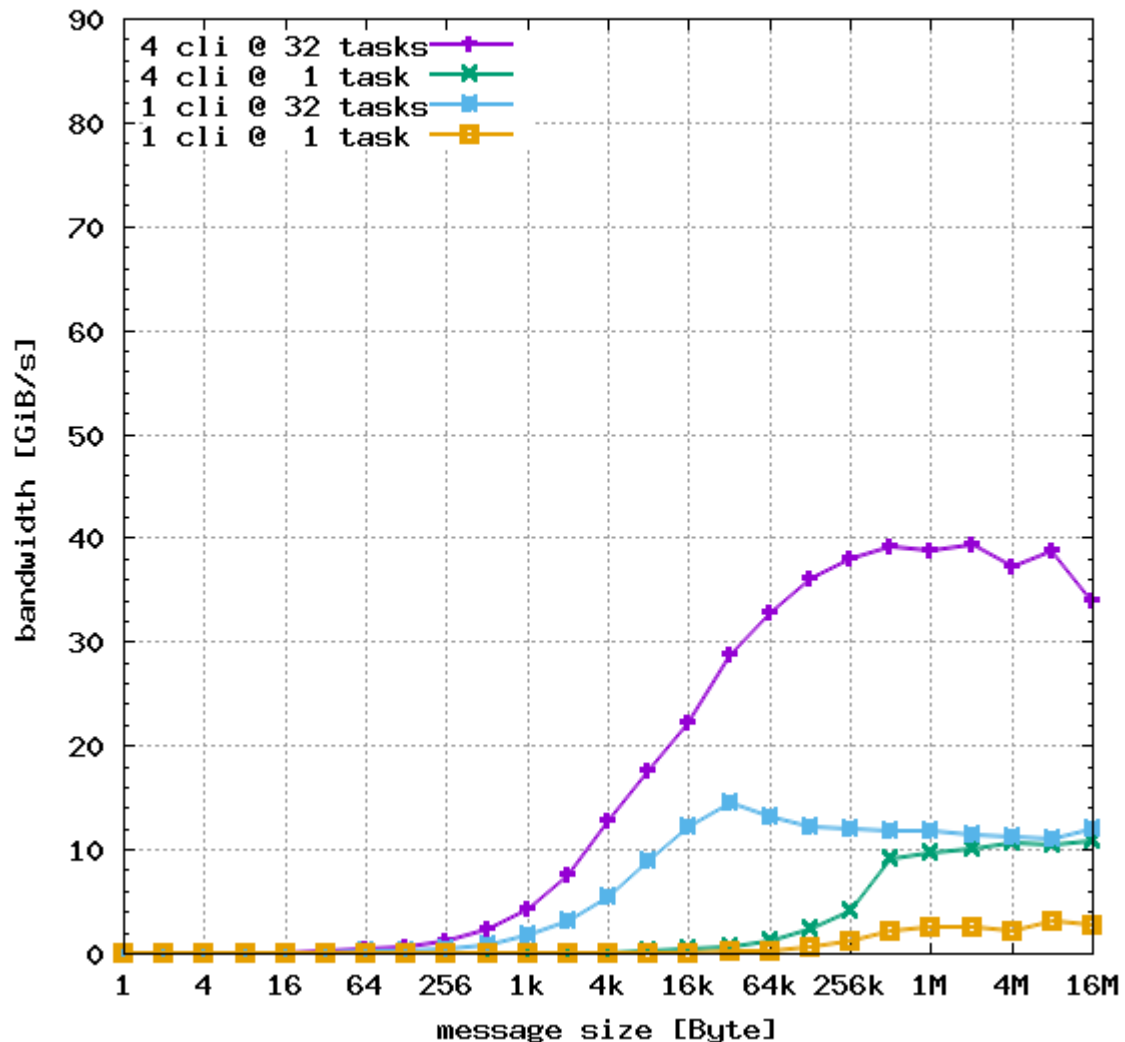


hg_bw_write (VERBS, BULK) - 1 engine * 16 I/O threads
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)

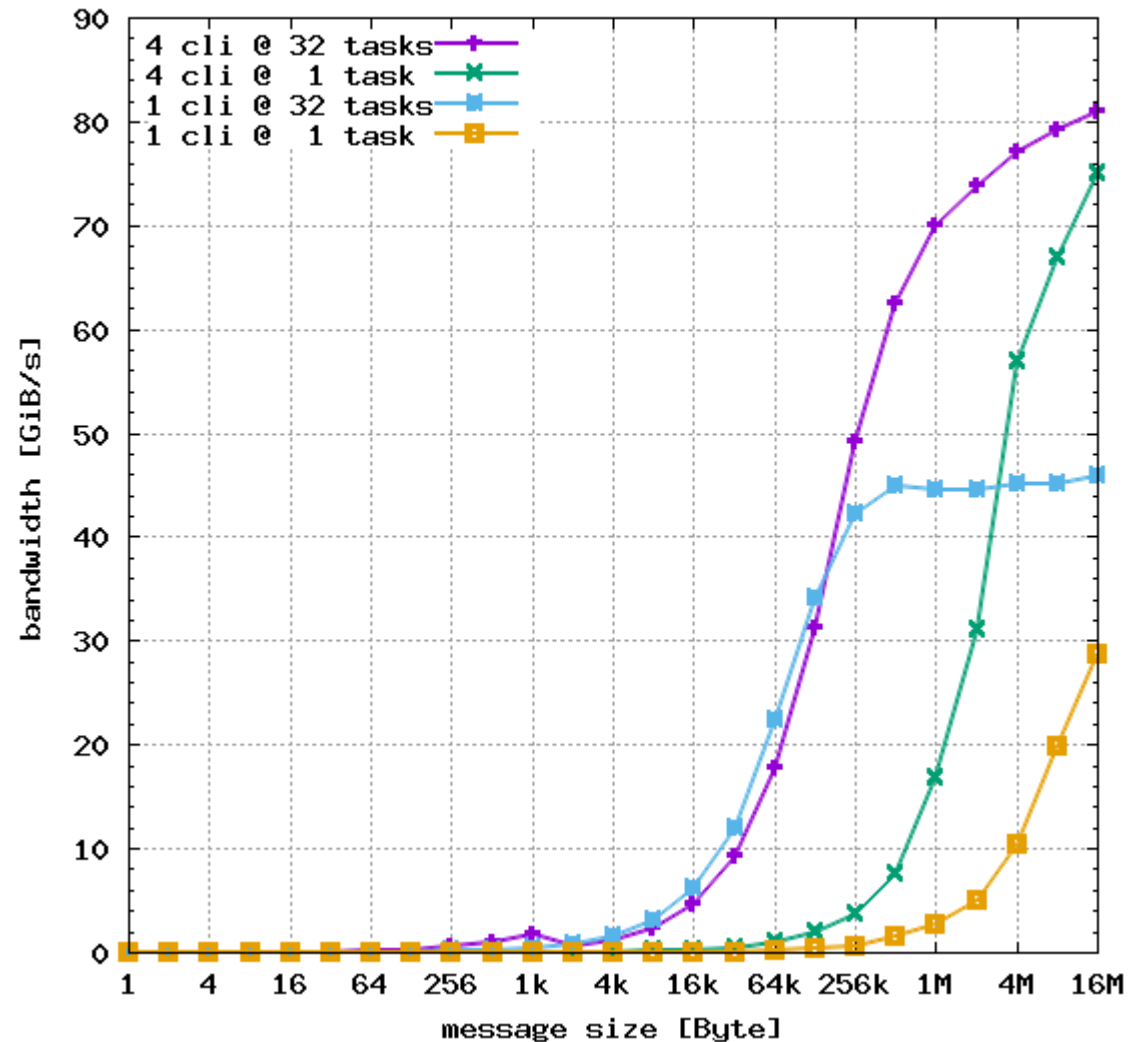


Dual-engine hg_bw_write: TCP @ MTU 10236 (left) ; VERBS @ BTS (right)

hg_bw_write (TCP 10k MTU) - 2 engines * 16 I/O threads
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)



hg_bw_write (VERBS, BULK) - 2 engines * 16 I/O threads
(2-Socket Intel 6448H 32-Core, 2x CN5000 400 Gbps NIC)



Summary and Next Steps

- TCP provider (IP-over-IB) with 10k MTU was sufficient for OPA-100, but cannot saturate OPA-400
- VERBS provider now works well with Bulk Transfer Services (recently renamed to HFI Services)
 - Performance testing on Mercury level was reported here (with CN5000 release 12.1.1)
 - Need relatively large transfer sizes to saturate 400Gb link (further improvements expected)
 - DAOS-level testing showed some issues → planning to re-run with CN5000 12.1.2 bugfix release
- Ultimate goal for DAOS is to use the OPX provider
 - Unlike other storage systems, DAOS is in user space (not a separate system process)
 - Cannot use different libfabric providers for MPI and for DAOS in the same user process
 - Working with Cornelis Networks to identify and close functional gaps in OPX for DAOS usage

Thank you
