

NWChem: Enabling cutting-edge open-source science from the teraflop to the exaflop

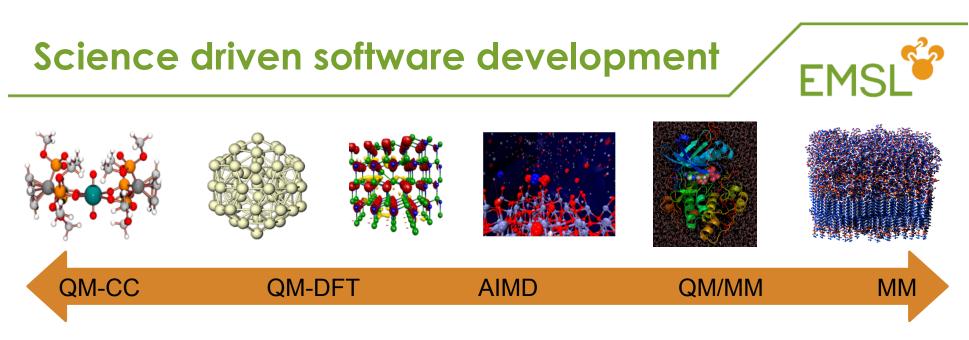
W.A. de Jong, K. Kowalski, E.J. Bylaska, H.J.J. van Dam, N. Govind, T.P. Straatsma, K. Bhaskaran-Nair, O. Villa, A. Vishnu, S. Krishnamoorthy



www.**emsl**.pnl.gov







- DOE's Premier computational chemistry software
- One-of-a-kind solution scalable with respect to scientific challenge and compute platforms
- From molecules and nanoparticles to solid state and biomolecular systems
- Portable runs on a wide range of computers
 - Supercomputer to Mac or PC with Windows





NWChem is Open-Source



- NWChem consortium delivers code and infrastructure for computational chemistry community to build upon
- Establish more collaborative development environment
- Close to 55K downloads in under 2 years
- License is Educational Community License (ECL 2.0)
 - Apache style license

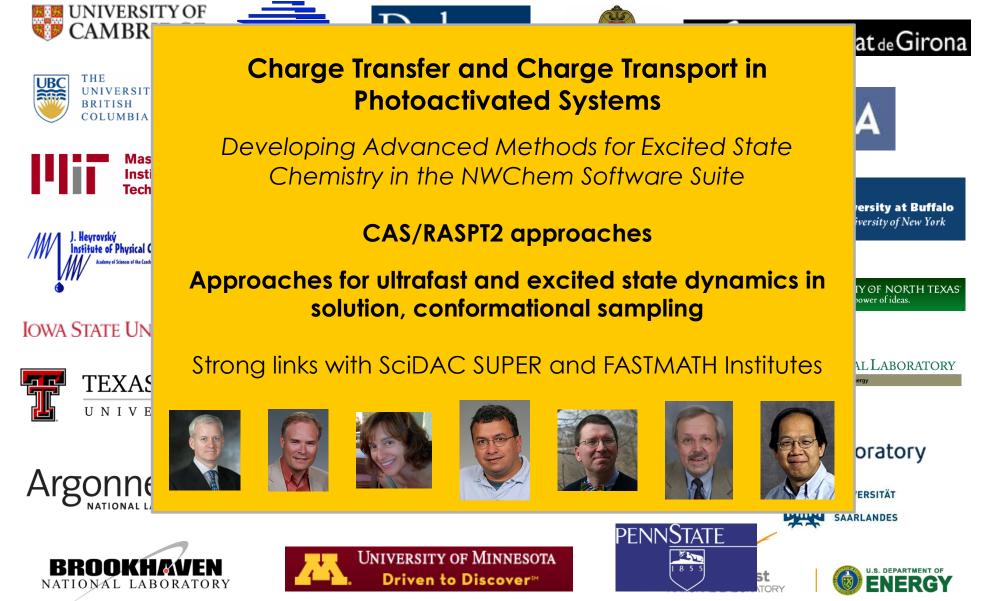






NWChem is expanding its developers community





Parallel scalability in NWChem through Global Array Toolkit



- NWChem uses Global Array Toolkit to scale and perform on parallel architectures
- Programming model: Distributed dense arrays that can be addressed through a shared memory-like style and one-sided access

	Phy				ly		lis 				te	ed da	ta
		Ĥ											
		Ħ											
Global Address Space													

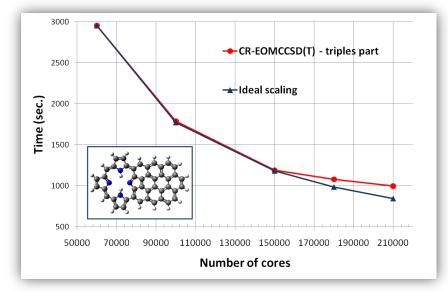
- Shared Object Shared Object Shared Object Shared Object Shared Object Compute/update Compute/update Compute/update
- Hides much of the necessary parallel infrastructure but awareness of locality of data for scalability
- Core-based model has to change change on exascale machines!!

Pacific Northwest



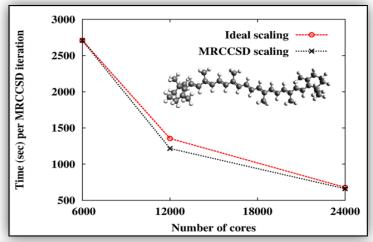
Scalable single and multi-reference coupled cluster methods

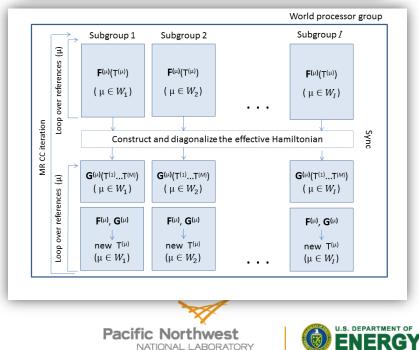




MRCC in NWChem

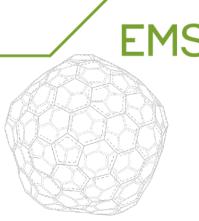
- Brillouin-Wigner MRCCSD
- Mukherjee Mk-MRCCSD
- State-Universal MRCCSD
- Perturbative triples corrections MRCCSD(T)
- Demonstrated scalability of MR-CCSD across 24,000 cores



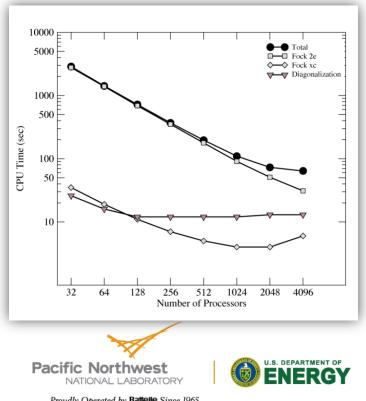


Parallel Gaussian DFT performance

- Calculation on C_{240}
 - PBE0 functional. 6-31G*
 - Direct integral evaluation
 - Size 3600 basis functions

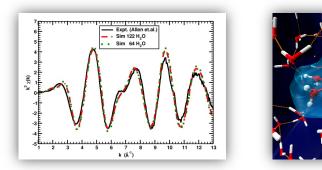


- Timings for different components of the Kohn-Sham matrix construction (scalar, vector, BLAS-2)
 - Fock 2e two electron integrals
 - Fock xc the DFT contribution
 - Diagonalization eigenvector solver
- Scalability limited by diagonalization
 - Avoiding direct diagonalization, switched to quadratic convergence solver
- Other efforts are focused on
 - Reduced data movement
 - Reduced (linear scaling) approaches
 - Compute at lower precision

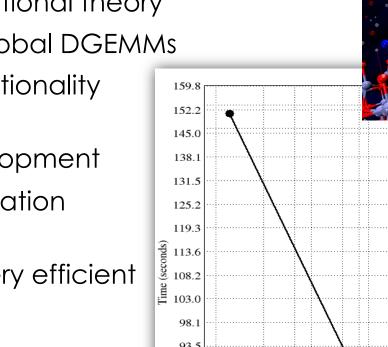


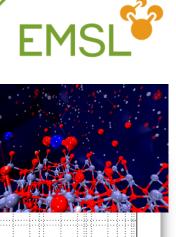
Plane wave DFT and dynamics for solution, surfaces, and materials

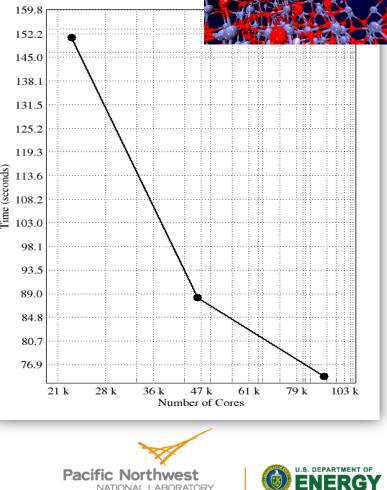
- Plane wave density functional theory
 - Driven by FFTs and global DGEMMs
- Extensive dynamics functionality with Car-Parrinello
 - Parallel-in-time development
- Various exchange-correlation functionals
 - Exact exchange is very efficient
 - Lots of FFTs here



AIMD accurately models EXAFS of uranyl in water



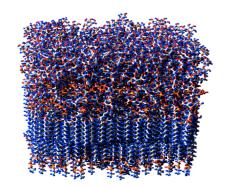


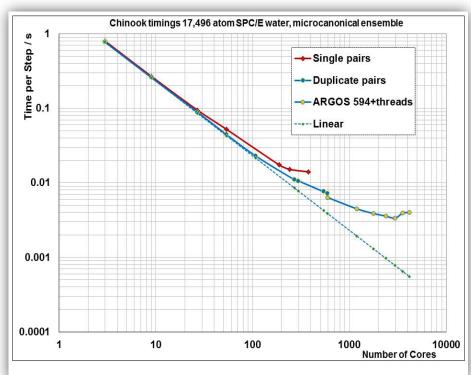


Next-generation Molecular Dynamics



- Removal of all explicit global synchronizations from the basic MD time steps
- More effective hiding of communication latency and bandwidth through computation scheduling
- Improved scalability through cell-cell pair instead of cell distribution
 - Minimizing communication
 - Improved load balancing





Scalability for 18,000 atoms on 3,000 cores

That is only 6 atoms per core!

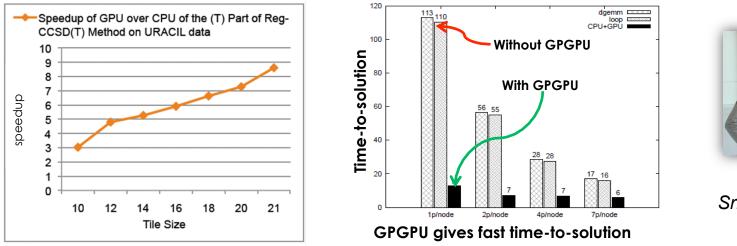




Coupled-cluster on GPGPUs



- The CCSD(T)/Reg-CCSD(T) codes have been rewritten in order to take advantage of GPGPU accelerators
- 8X speedup obtained by moving coupled cluster DGEMMs to GPGPU
 - Efficient overlap of data movement and computation is crucial for performance





Oreste Villa Sriram Krishnamoorthy Karol Kowalski

Ongoing work on GPGPUs: Cholesky decomposition methods

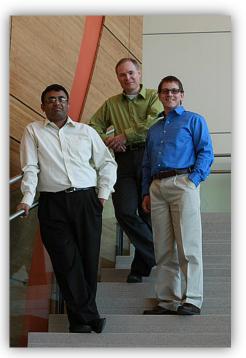
Ma, Krishnamoorthy, Villa, Kowalski, JCTC 7,1316 (2011)



Handling faults in chemistry codes



- NWChem's compute model is task based and data centric:
 - Continue with (N-1) after failure
 - Ensure access to critical data through redundancy
- Reliability Benefits
 - Significantly increased MTBF; handle decent number of failures
 - Recovery proportional to degree of failure
 - Continued execution with existing nodes
- Overheads
 - Replication with synced writes Critical data structures are significantly smaller

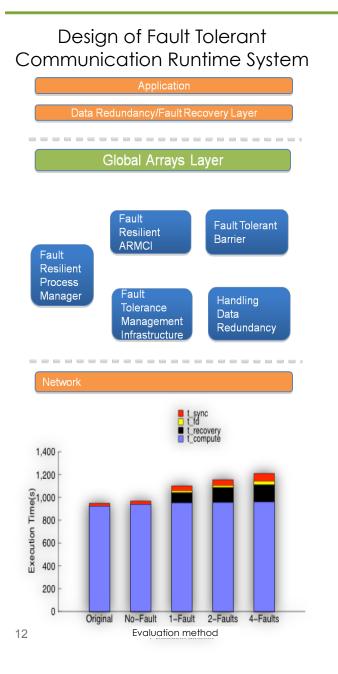


Huub van Dam Abhinav Vishnu Bert de Jong



NWChem CCSD(T) fault tolerant





- Handling faults increases scientific productivity and discovery
- Unique Fault Tolerant Management Infrastructure Developed
- Fault tolerance to hardware errors in NWChem demonstrated on various platforms
- We're now addressing soft errors within the Hartree-Fock algorithm
 - Using algorithmic numerical bounds
 - Work also drove us to look at reduced numerical precision is needed

van Dam, Vishnu, de Jong, JCTC **7**, 66 (2011)





Where we want to go with computational chemistry programming models EMSL

- Crucial to treat data and compute at the same footing
 - Moving from core to node as a basic data and task unit improves memory management
 - Cores within node performing different tasks
- Work load management
 - Next generation computational chemistry models will inherently be hierarchical
 - Dynamic task scheduling including futures
 - Tasks can spawn tasks (could include Python)
 - Avoid sync through data flow and task graphing
 - Move task to data and localization
 - Compute at minimally needed accuracy





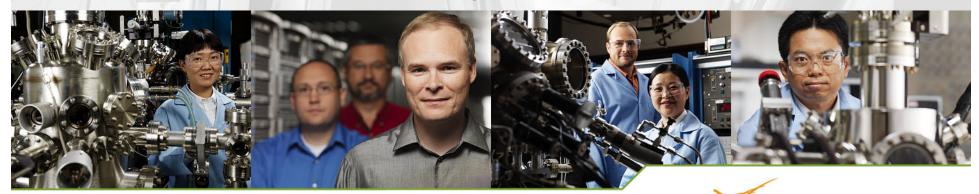
NATIONAL LABORATORY
Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965



NWChem development is funded by:

US Department of Energy: BER, ASCR, BES
PNNL LDRD

EMSL: A national scientific user facility integrating experimental and computational resources for discovery and technological innovation



www.**emsl**.pnl.gov

Pacific Northwest

