





Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965

NWChem approaching its 23rd birthday

Edoardo Aprà



Scientific Innovation Through Integration - www.emsl.pnnl.gov

Acknowledgements



- Eric Bylaska, Sean Fisher, Niri Govind, Karol Kowalski and Marat Valiev
- PNNL HPC Group
- The rest of the NWChem developers

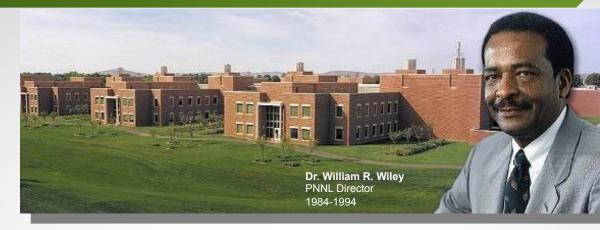
- Dept. of Energy Office of Biological and Environmental Research
- Intel Parallel Computing Center
- Computing resources
 - EMSL Molecular Science Computing facility
 - PNNL Institutional Computing
 - NERSC

EMSL is a national scientific user facility



William R. Wiley's Vision:

An innovative multipurpose user facility providing "synergism between the physical, mathematical, and life sciences."



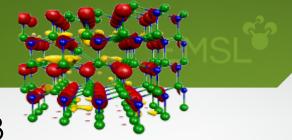
Mission

EMSL, a national scientific user facility at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, provides **integrated experimental and computational resources** for **discovery and technological innovation** in the environmental molecular sciences to **support the needs of DOE and the nation**.

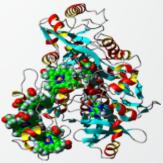


- Funded by DOE Office of Science's Office of Biological and Environmental Research (BER)
- Located in Richland, WA -Eastern Washington state





- Developed at EMSL/PNNL since 1993
 - Large %age of funding: DOE-SC BER
- Version 3.0 distributed in 1997
- Provides major modeling and simulation capability for molecular science
 - Broad range of molecules, including catalysts, biomolecules, and heavy elements
 - Solid state capabilities
- Software development supported by funding for EMSL user facility
- Open Source \rightarrow active user community
- A new version every year
- NWChem 6.6 released in October 2015 http://www.nwchem-sw.org



NWChem Developers/Collaborators Community

Hevrovský

EMS stitute of Physical Chemistry Universitat de Girona **** Argonne NORTHWESTERN BERKELEY LAB PENNSTATE UCLA University of California, Irvine UCSD THE UNIVERSITY WISCONSIN MADISON The Hebrew University of Jerusalem University at Buffalo האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים The State University of New York



NWChem impact



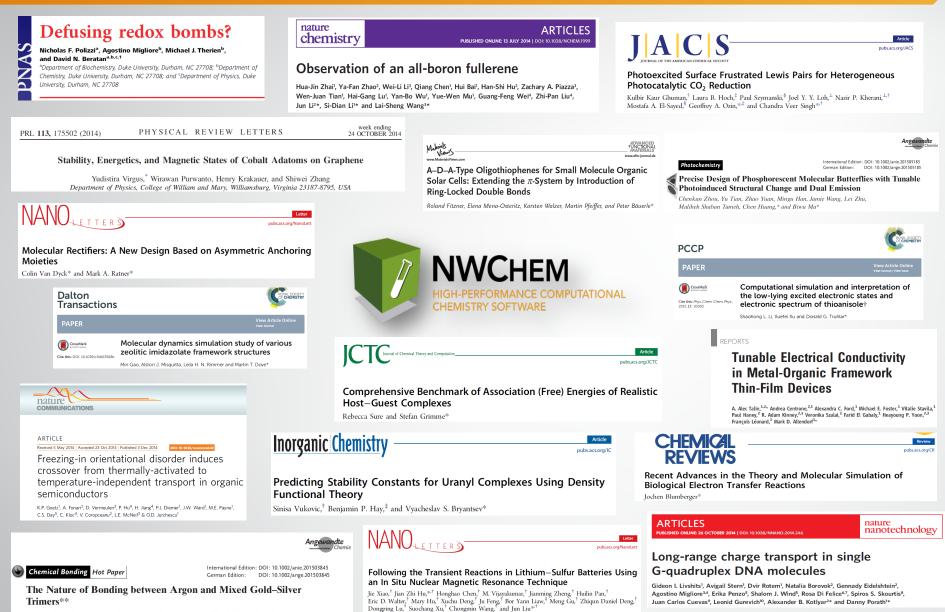
- NWChem release papers are more than 3,000 times (Google)
- Last 6.6 release October 2015

Number of citations (2010 release paper)





NWChem User Community: some highlights

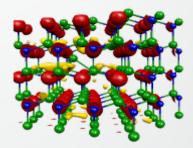


Armin Shayeghi,* Roy L. Johnston, David M. Rayner, Rolf Schäfer, and André Fielicke*





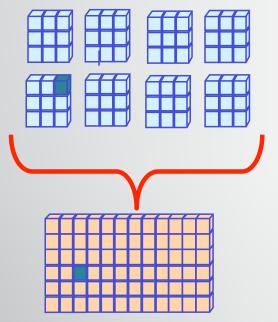
- Modular structure
- Most of the code FORTRAN77 (bits o F90 and C)
- Performance characteristics designed to run efficiently on parallel computers
- Emphasis on portability
 - Runs on a wide range of computers
- Uses Global Arrays/ARMCI for parallelization
- Some use of OpenMP directives
- Repository (SVN)
- Quality Assurance suite



Global Arrays

- **Distributed dense arrays** that can be accessed through a shared memory-like style
- High level abstraction layer for the application developer
- **One-sided** model = no need to worry and send/receive

Physically distributed data



single, shared data structure/ global indexing

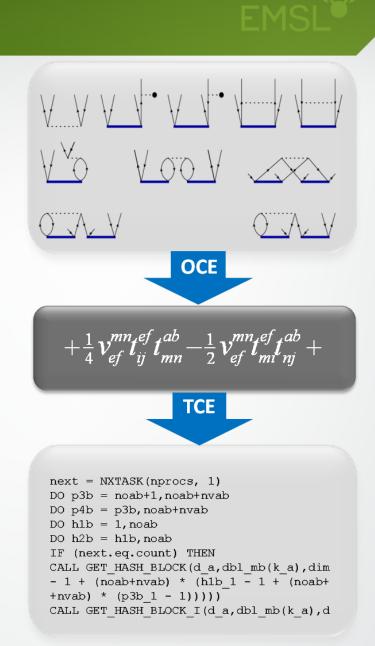
e.g., access A(4,3) rather than buf(7) on task 2



Global Address Space

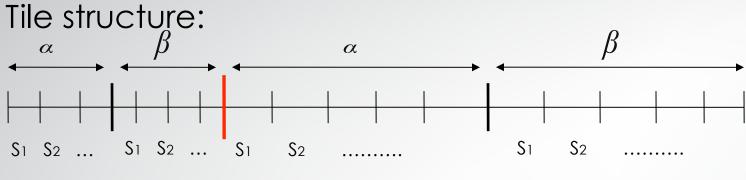
Tensor Contraction Engine (TCE)

- Symbolic algebra systems for coding complicated tensor expressions: Tensor Contraction Engine (TCE)
 - Hirata, J. Phys. Chem. A 107, 9887 (2003)
 - Sadayappan, Krishnamoorthy, et al. Proceedings of the IEEEE, 93, 276 (2005).
 - Lai, Zhang, Rajbhandari, Valeev, Kowalski, Sadayappan, Procedia Computer Science (2012)
 - New implementation of CC methods (since 2003)
 - more effective for implementing new methods
 - Easier tuning and porting



K.Kowalski

Tensor Contraction Engine (TCE)



Occupied spinorbitals

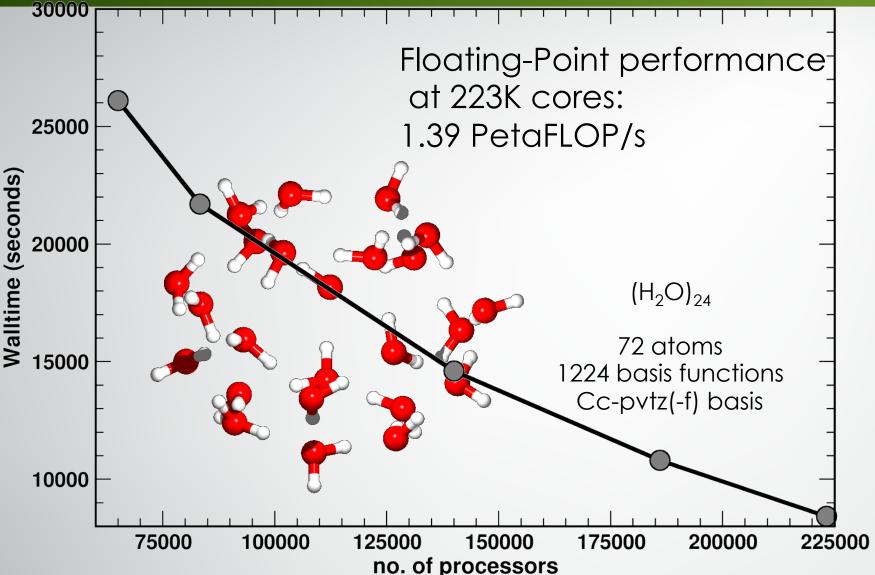
unccupied spinorbitals

K.Kowalski

Tensor structure:

$$T_a^i \Rightarrow T_{[p_n]}^{[h_m]}$$

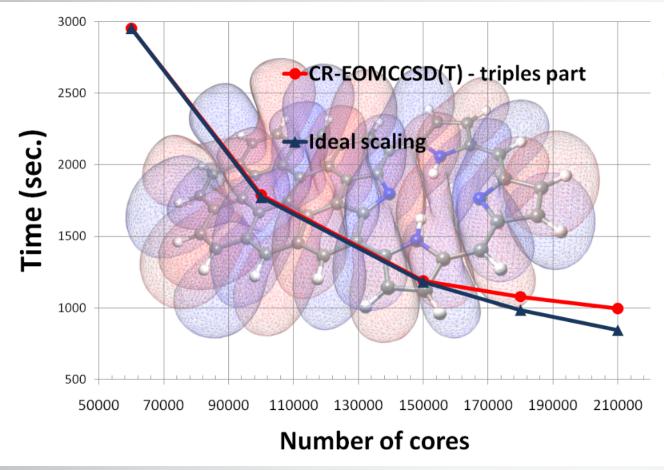
CCSD(T) benchmark on Cray XT5 : 24 water molecules



Scalability of the non-iterative EOMCC code



94 %parallel efficiency using 210,000 cores



Scalability of the triples part of the CR-EOMCCSD(T) approach for the FBP-f-coronene system in the AVTZ basis set. Timings were determined from calculations on the Jaguar Cray XT5 computer system at NCCS/ORNL in 2011

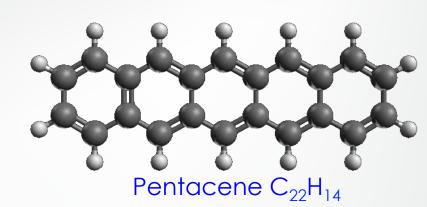
GPU Benchmarks: CCSD(T)

Titan Cray XK7 system at ORNL

CCSD(T)

378 basis set functions, C1 symmetry;

98 nodes: 8 cores per node + 1GPU)



Using 0 GPU device(s) per node wall time / sec 9240.3

Using **1 GPU** device per node wall time / sec 1630.7

Speed-up GPU vs CPU = 9240.3 /1630.7 ~ 5.6x.



- Initial years: good balance of staff members & post-docs
- Collaboration of chemists, computer scientist and applied mathematicians
- Close integration of HW upgrades and SW development stages



- Code structure, SW portability
- Parallelization approach
- Collaborators (developers & users) network
- Stable methodological development process



- Code structure able to accommodate new parallelization approaches?
- Need to abandon the monolithic structure to
 - accommodate wider range of methodologies
 - make life easier for new developers/contributors
 - Interface NWChem with other codes (e.g. LAMMPS, Amber)



- DSLs separate mathematical and physical models from the implementation
- Rapid/less error prone protocol for implementing complex theoretical models
- Current version of TCE defined by a monolithic structure
 - Most efficient serial & parallel code is obtained by hand coding
 - Hard to exploit data-locality
 - Profiling ...





- Size of code O(10M) lines
- Should we use an evolutionary or revolutionary approach (if it somehow works, why should I change anything ...?)
- Do we need to re-write the code from scratch?
- Risks associated with SW over-design (keep it simple ...)
- Open the code to make it more accessible to interfaces to other modeling codes, workflows, etc ...



EMSL cascade Hardware specs

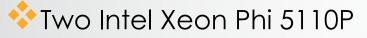






Theoretical peak: 3.4 Pflops, Linpack run: 2.5 Pflops

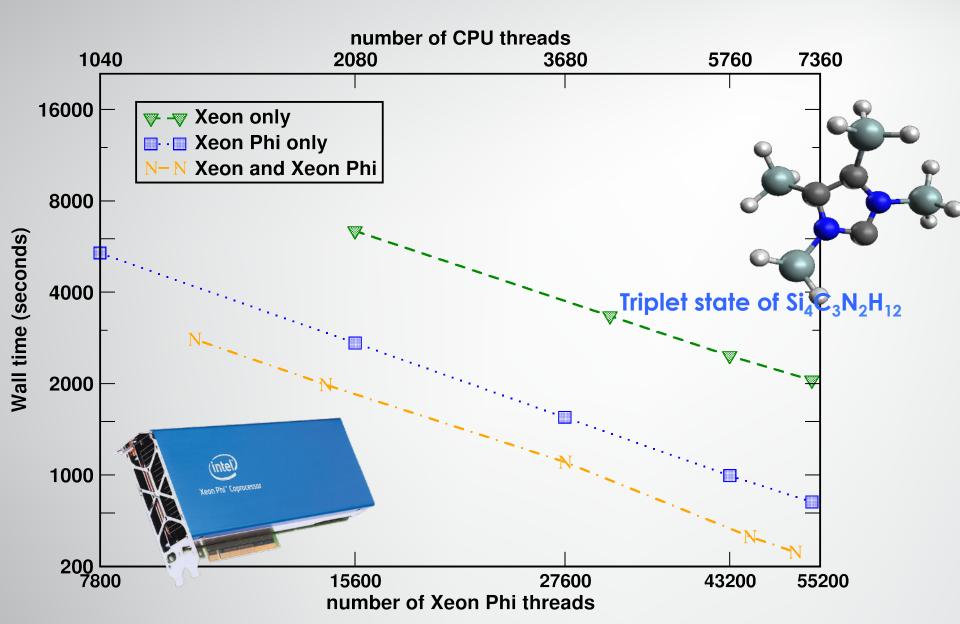
- 1440 compute nodes, compute nodes, on each node
 - Two 2.6GHz Intel Xeon E5-2670 8-core processors



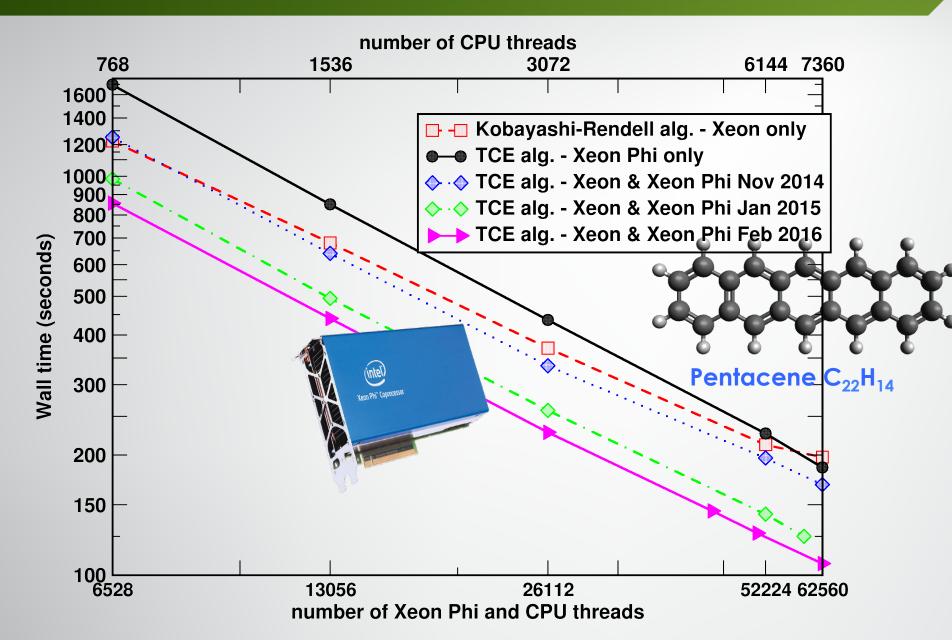
- 128 GB DDR3 memory
- FDR Infiniband network
- 2.7 petabyte shared parallel filesystem (60 Gb/sec)

CCSD(T) on Intel Xeon Phi





CCSD(T) on the Intel Xeon Phi Coprocessor





Thanks