

MAX DRIVING THE EXASCALE TRANSITION



Electronic-Structure Solvers in SIESTA: Features and Performance

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The basic core of SIESTA

$$\psi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mu} \phi_{\mu}(\mathbf{r}) c_{\mu i},$$

$$\sum_{\nu\beta} (H_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} - E_i S_{\mu\nu} \delta^{\alpha\beta}) c_{\nu i}^{\beta} = 0$$

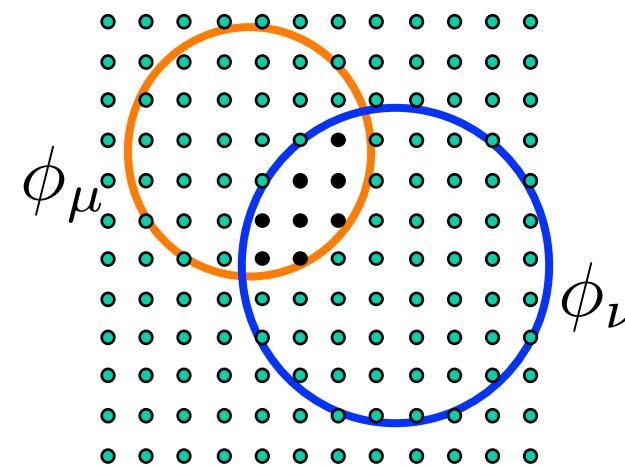
Generalized eigenvalue problem

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mu\nu} \rho_{\mu\nu} \phi_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_{\mu}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$S_{\mu\nu} = \langle \phi_{\mu} | \phi_{\nu} \rangle$$

$$\rho_{\mu\nu} = \sum_i c_{\mu i} n_i c_{\nu i}$$

Density matrix



The SOLVER step takes most of the CPU time

Diagonalization-based solvers

Need to use DIRECT solvers, as the number of desired eigenvectors is a substantial fraction of the matrix size

SIESTA uses pre-packaged libraries for this pure math problem:

- ScaLaPACK
 - pdsyev, pzheev and related drivers
 - MRRR
- ELPA: Alternative transformation sequence + optimizations
<https://elpa.mpcdf.mpg.de/>

$$\sum_{v\beta} (H_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} - E_i S_{\mu\nu} \delta^{\alpha\beta}) c_{vi}^{\beta} = 0$$

- Conversion of H and S to dense form
- Cholesky decomposition to reduce to standard eigenproblem
- Transformation to tri-diagonal form
- Solution of tri-diagonal problem
- Back-transformation

Cubic scaling with matrix size — Quadratic scaling for memory

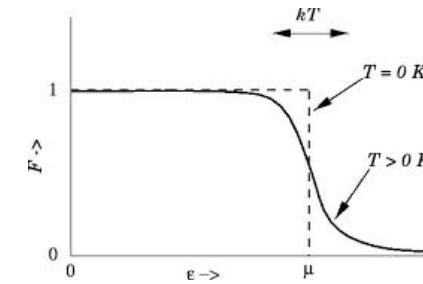
Still competitive for low-cardinality basis sets

Direct solution for the density matrix

$$\hat{\rho} = f_{\beta}(\hat{H} - \mu)$$

$$f_{\beta}(\epsilon_i - \mu) = \frac{2}{1 + e^{\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)}}$$

Fermi-Dirac function



Fermi Operator Expansion (FOE)

$$p(H) = \frac{c_0}{2} I + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{pl}} c_j T_j(H)$$

Calculation of the DM involves only (sparse) matrix-vector multiplications

CheSS library

(originally in BigDFT)

Linear-scaling



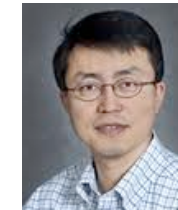
Stephan Mohr (BSC)

- Number of terms in the expansion can be large
- Efficiency increases for contracted basis sets.
- Exploring on-the-fly contraction

Direct solution for the density matrix

PEXSI: Pole Expansion plus **Selected Inversion**

(Lin Lin, Chao Yang, et al., Berkeley)



$$\hat{\rho} = \text{Im} \left(\sum_{l=1}^P \frac{\omega_l}{H - (z_l + \mu)S} \right)$$

For sufficiently big problems

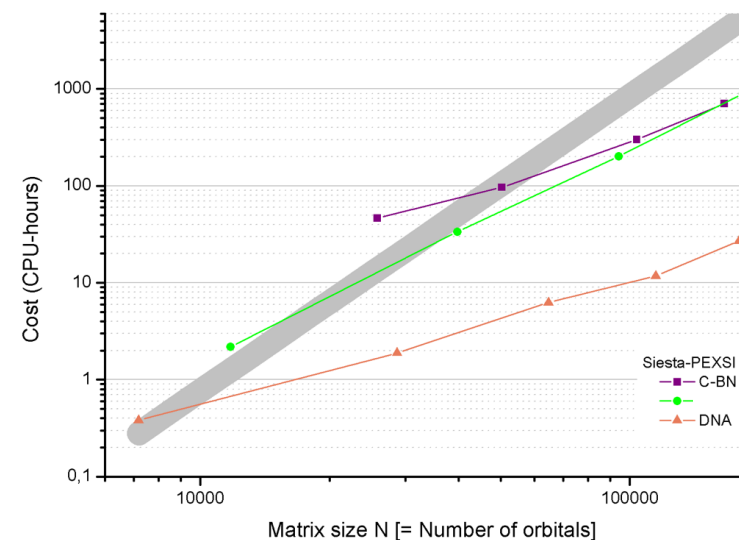
(quasi-)1D: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

(quasi-)2D: $\mathcal{O}(N^{3/2})$

3D: $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$

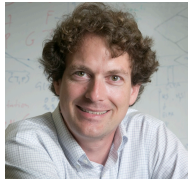
(Due to sparsity of the target density matrix)

Relatively small number of poles (20-30)
Trivially parallelizable over them



Solver strategies for performance and features: Use external libraries

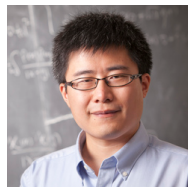
ELSI initiative to integrate solver libraries



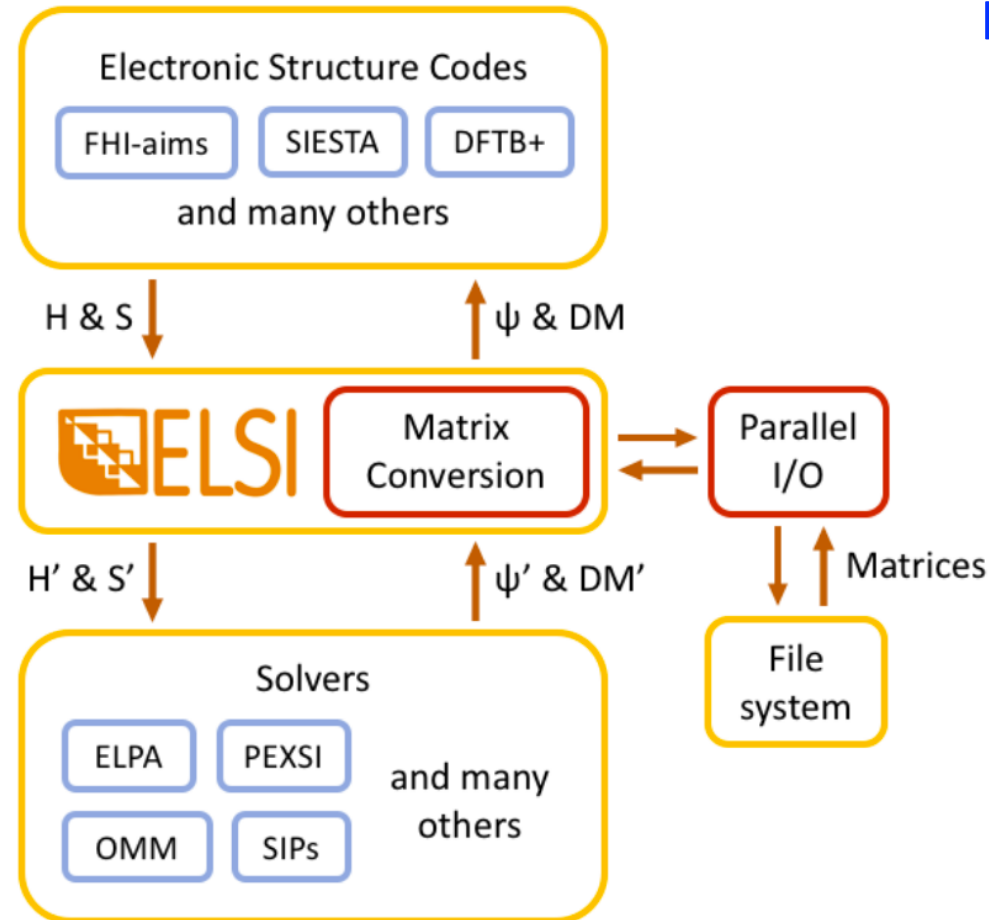
Volker Blum, Duke



Lin Lin, Berkeley



Jiangfen Lu, Duke



<https://elsi-interchange.org>

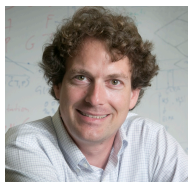
Interface in Siesta:

Collaboration with
Victor Yu (Duke)



Solver strategies for performance and features: Use external libraries

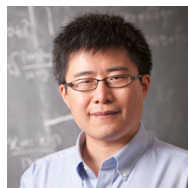
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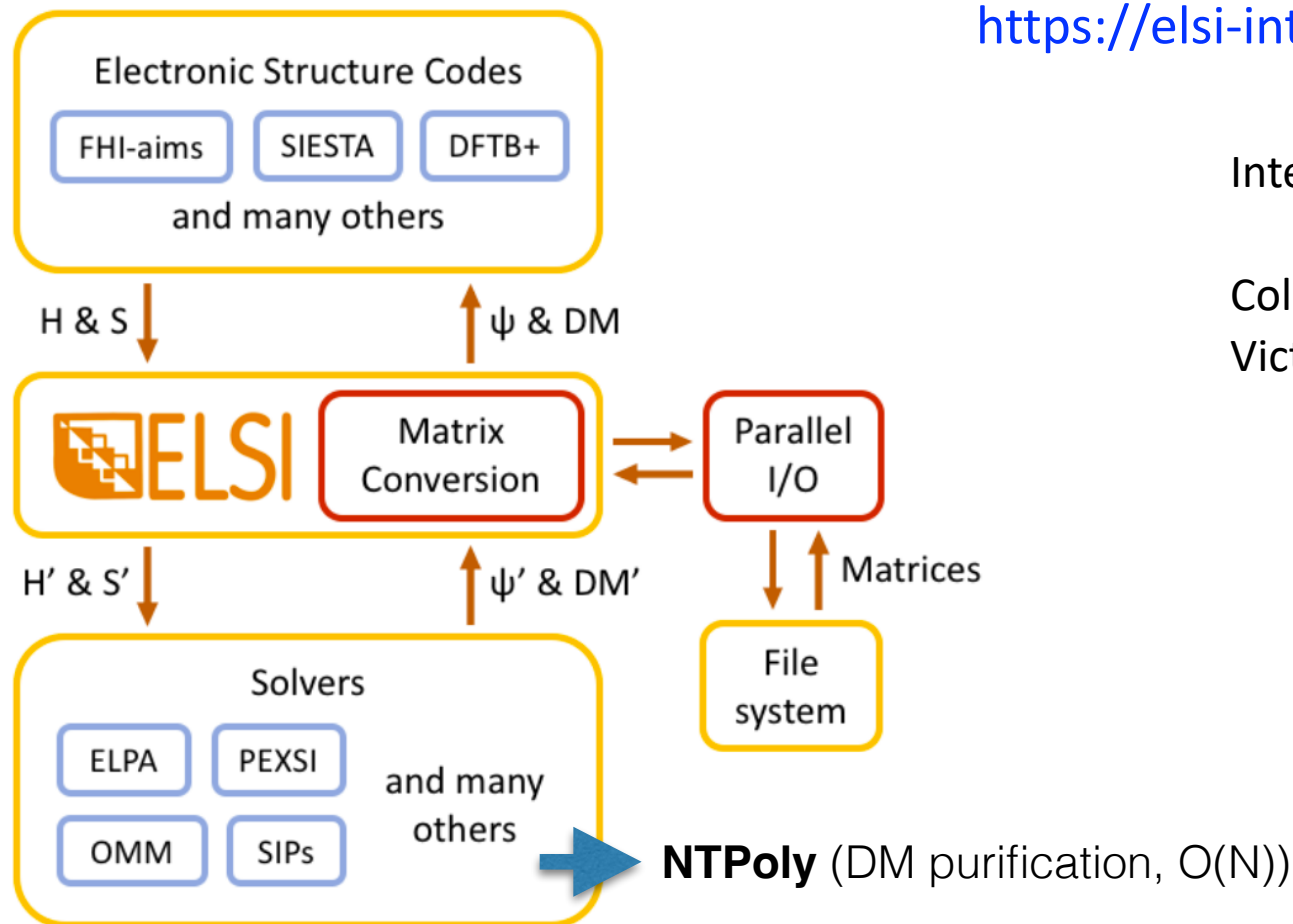
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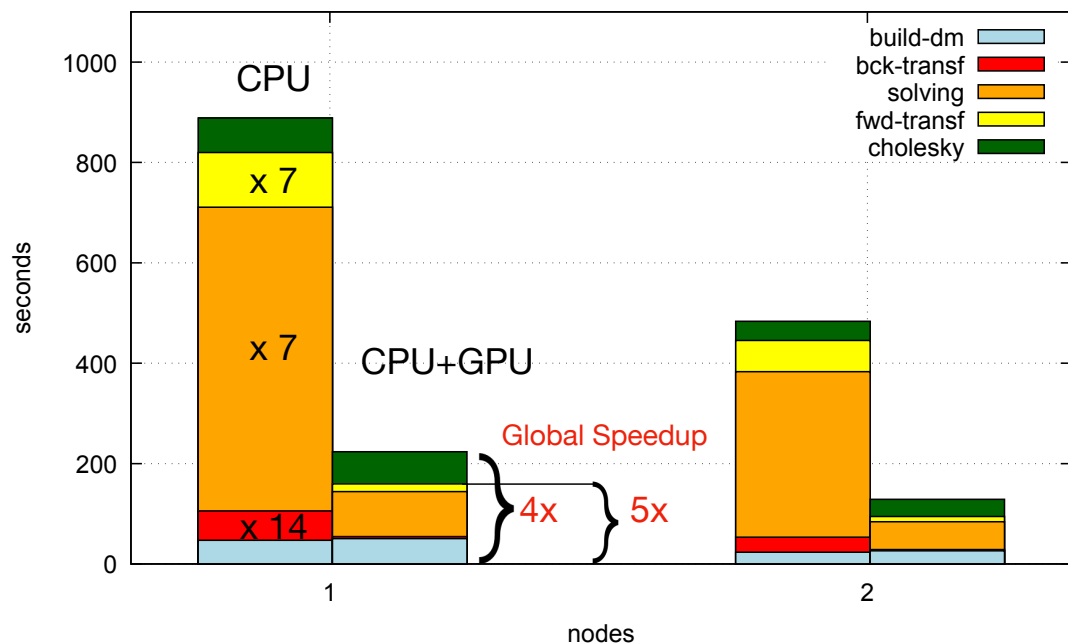
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GPU acceleration for diagonalization

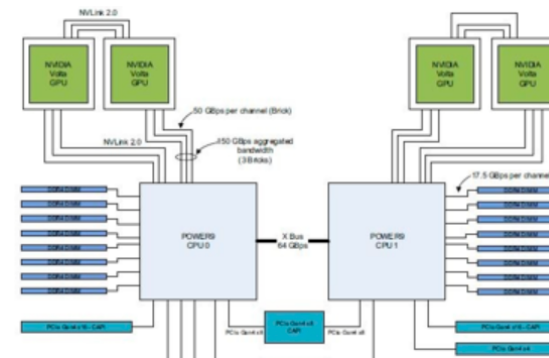
ELSI-ELPA GPU acceleration



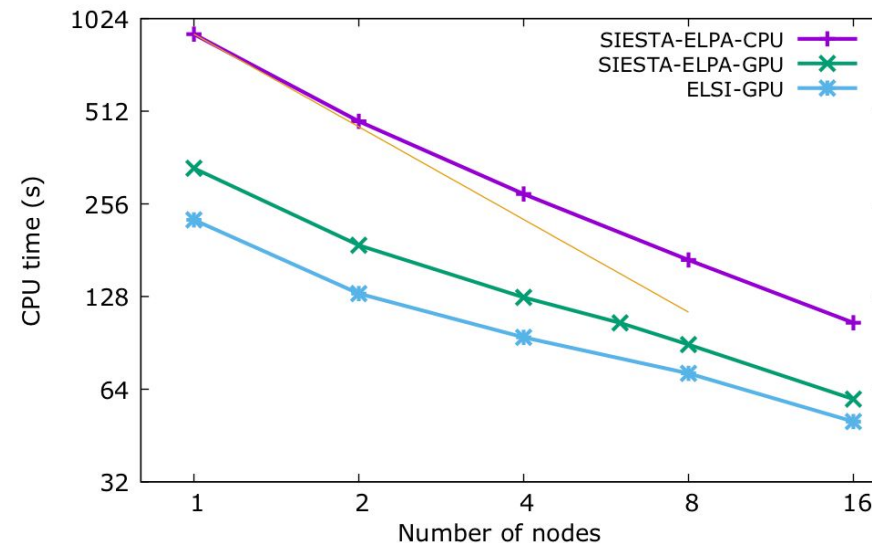
Future enhancements in ELPA (better kernels) and in ELSI (e.g. build-DM stage) are integrated in SIESTA automatically

System: Si quantum dot, with approx 35000 orbs

Marconi-100 (CINECA): 32 CPUs+ 4 GPUs /node



Proper binding of GPUs to MPI ranks

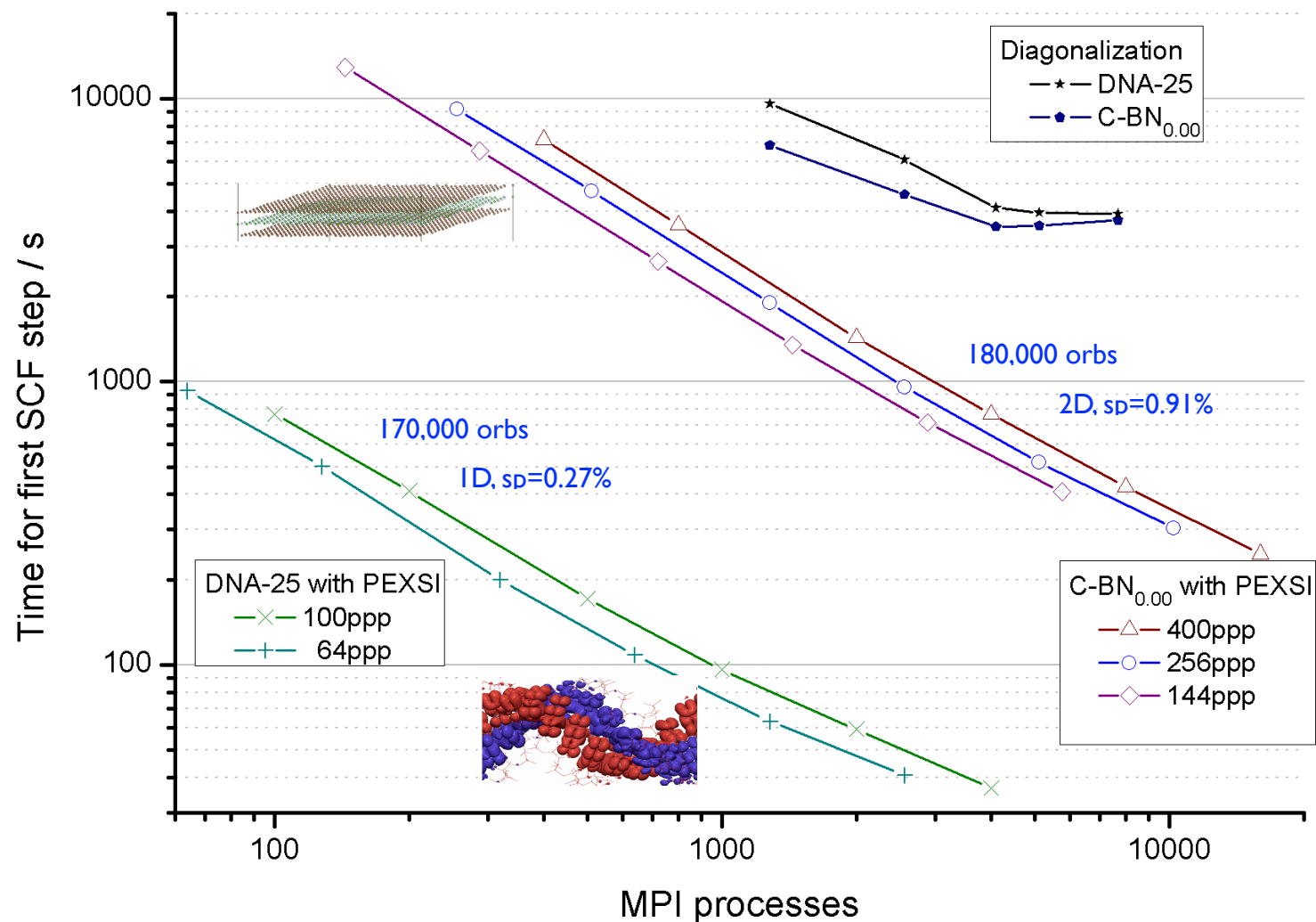


Massive scalability: PEXSI solver

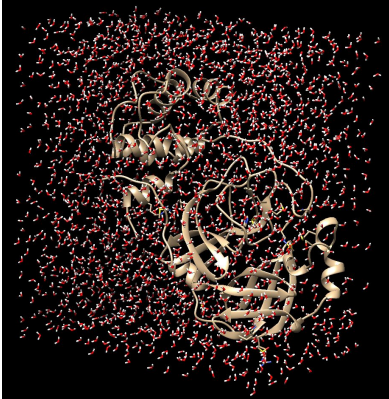
$$\hat{\rho} = \text{Im} \left(\sum_{l=1}^P \frac{\omega_l}{H - (z_l + \mu)S} \right)$$

PEXSI offers:

- Three levels of parallelization (over orbitals, poles, and chemical potential values)
- A reduced memory footprint (only sparse matrices are stored)
- Reduced complexity (maximum $O(N^2)$ size scaling)

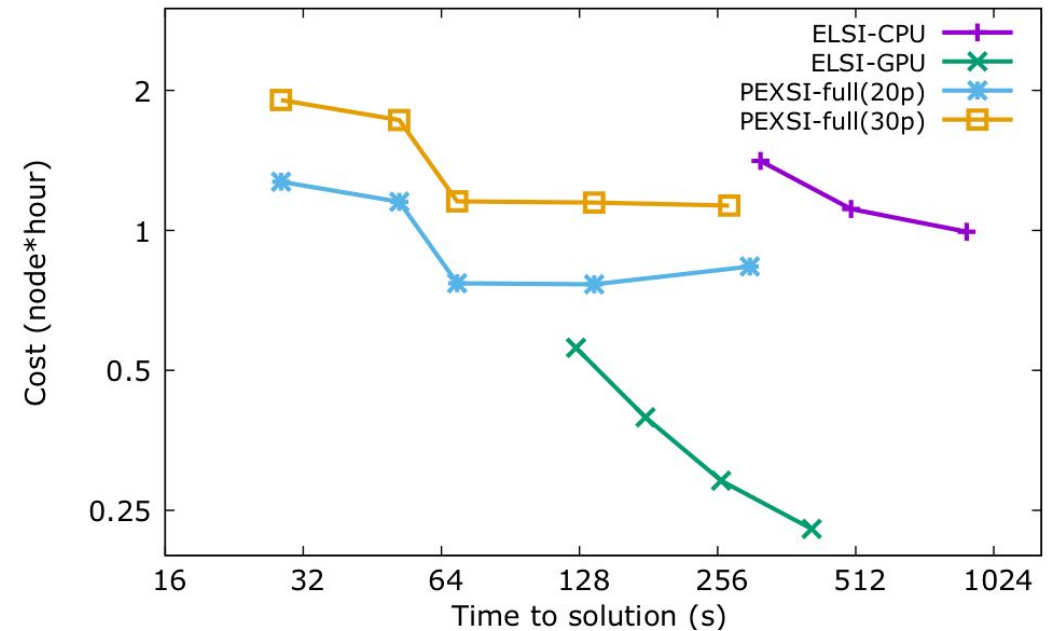
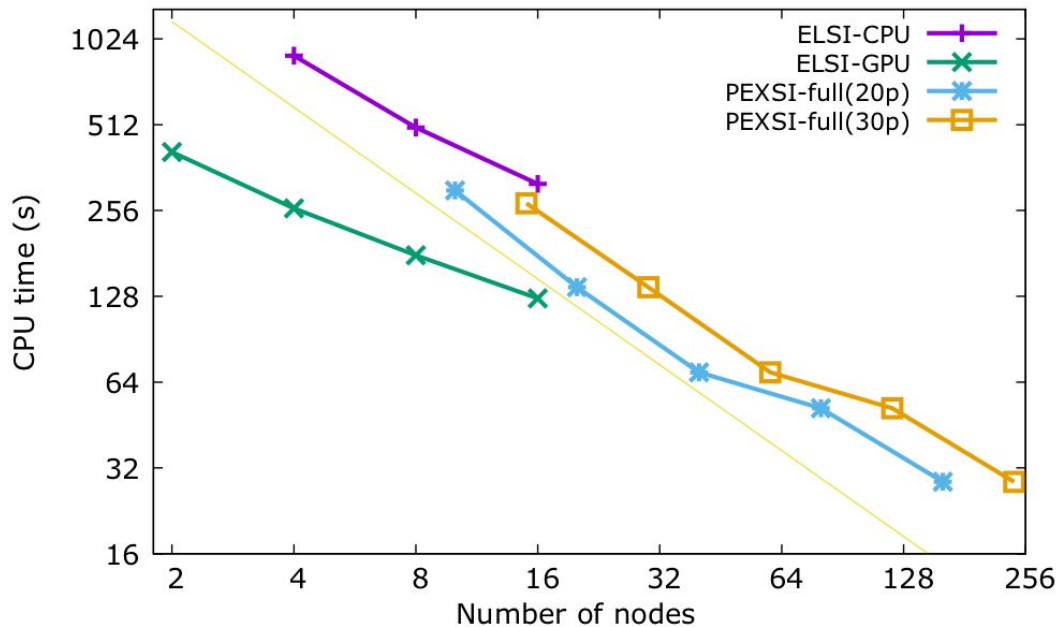


Comparison of global efficiency of solvers for a very large problem



SARS CoV-2 M^{pro} with solvation water molecules

Approx 8800 atoms; 58000 orbitals



Work on GPU acceleration of PEXSI library is under way

THANKS



DRIVING THE EXASCALE TRANSITION

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