



Lecture 23: Parallel CSE Applications

Abhinav Bhatele, Department of Computer Science



UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND

Announcements

- Due date for Assignment 4 extended to Nov 24 midnight AoE
- E-mail Abhinav and Shoken with your preferences for the project presentation slot by Nov 25:
 - Provide three options in decreasing order of preference: Dec 3, 8, 10
- Final project and report due on Dec 14

Molecular Dynamics

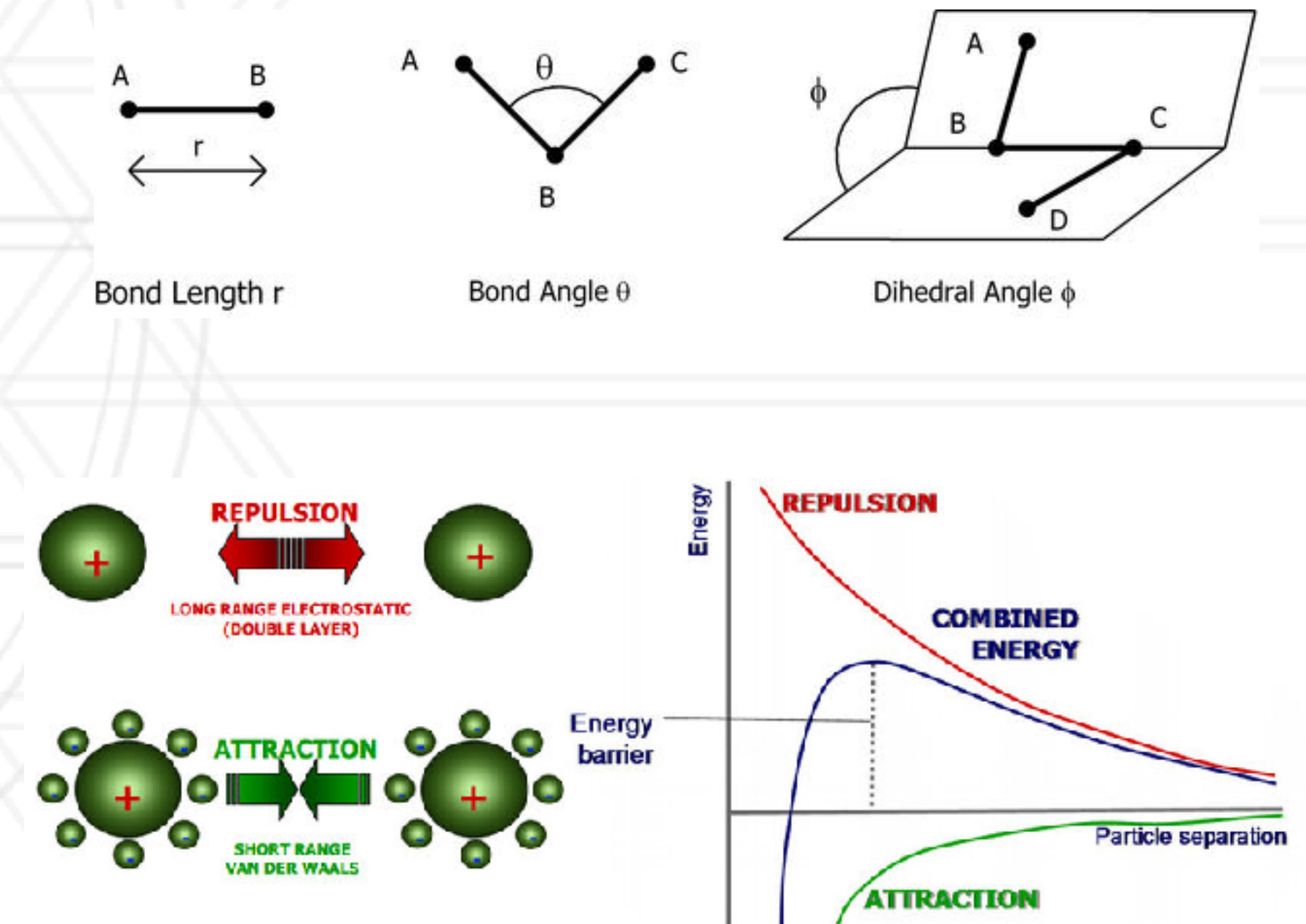


Molecular Dynamics

- Calculate trajectories of atoms and molecules by solving Newton's equations of motions

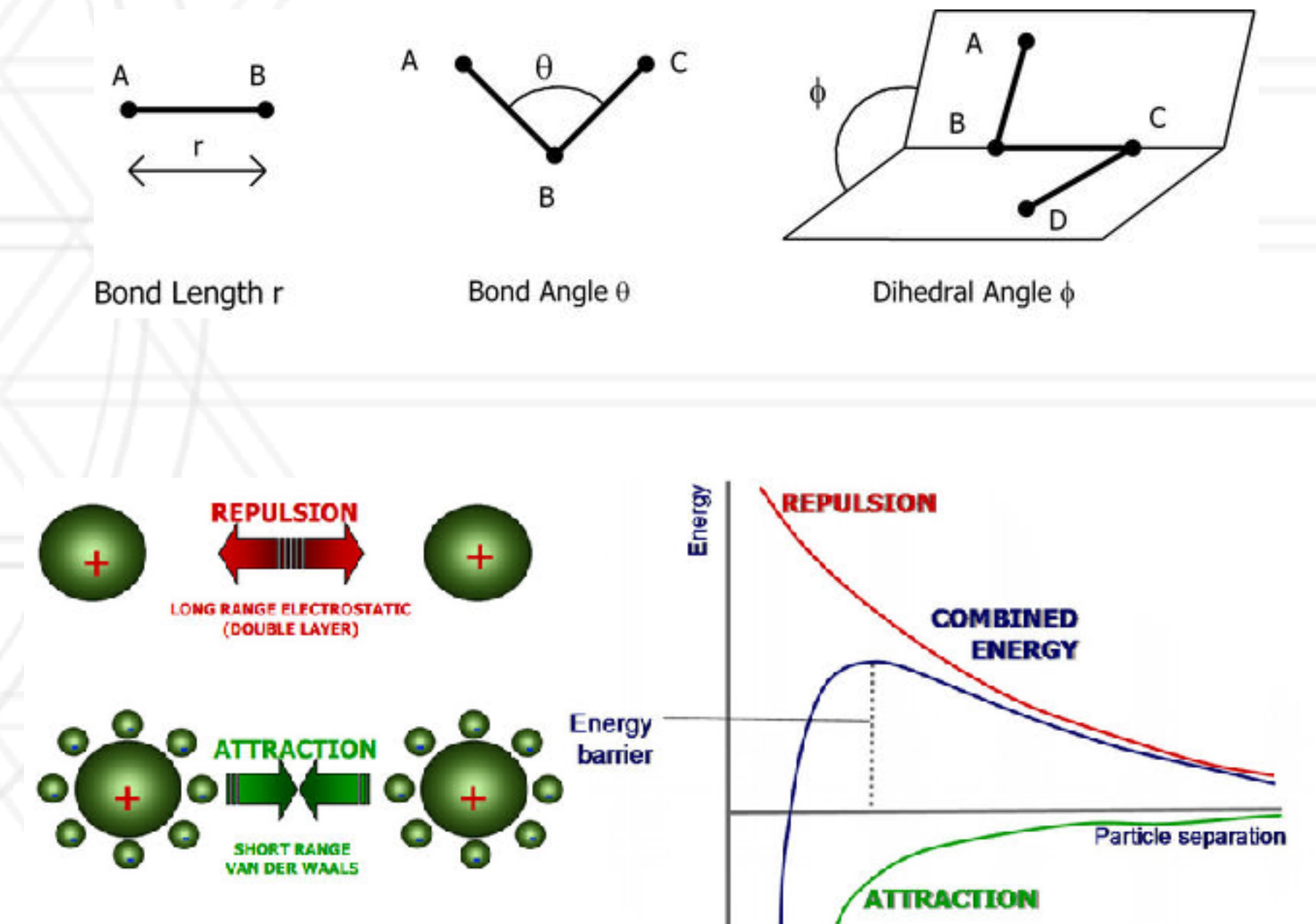
Molecular Dynamics

- Calculate trajectories of atoms and molecules by solving Newton's equations of motions
- Force calculations
 - Bonded interactions: bonds, angles, dihedrals
 - Non-bonded interactions: van der Waal's and electrostatic forces



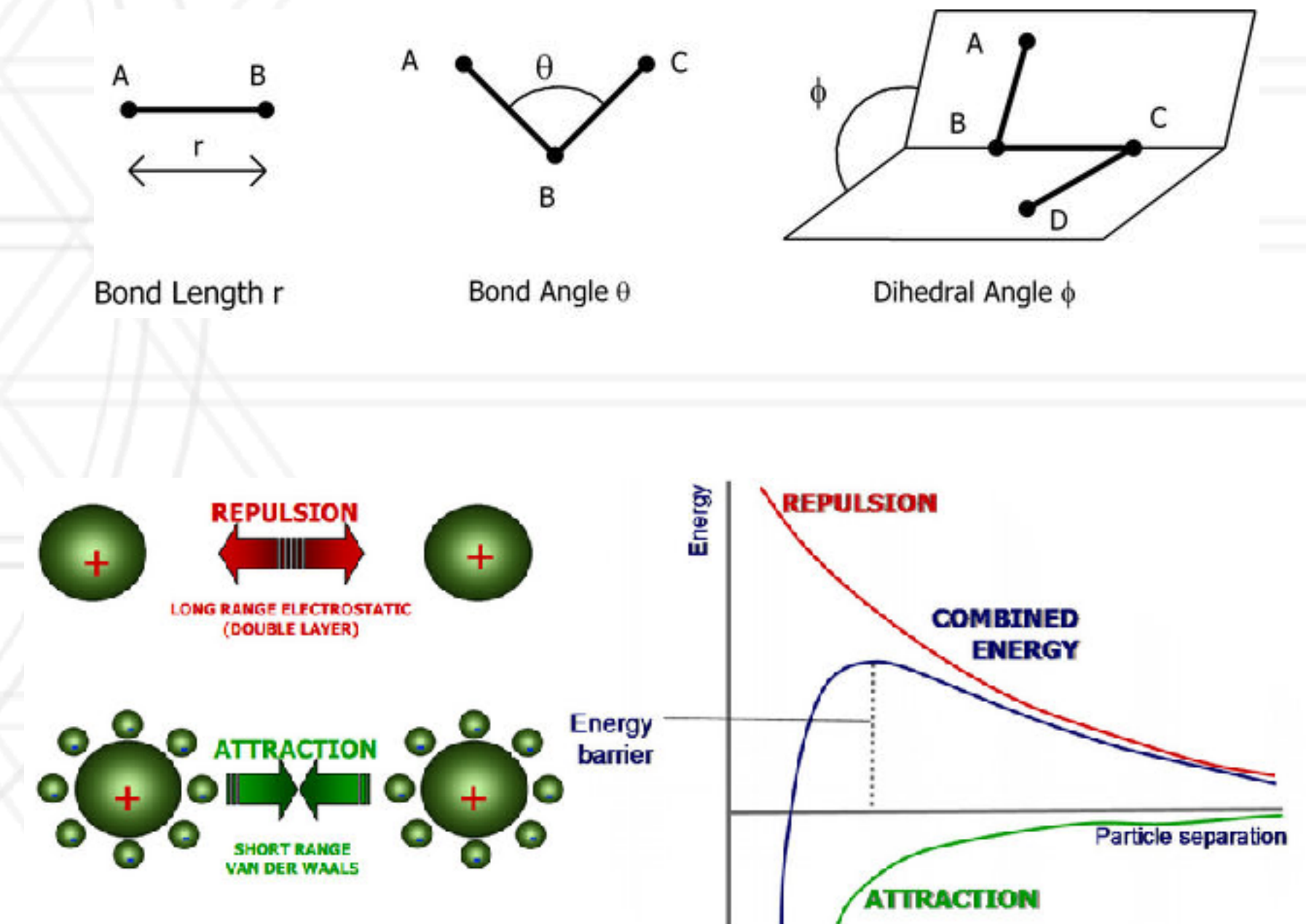
Molecular Dynamics

- Calculate trajectories of atoms and molecules by solving Newton's equations of motions
- Force calculations
 - Bonded interactions: bonds, angles, dihedrals
 - Non-bonded interactions: van der Waal's and electrostatic forces
- Number of atoms: thousands to millions



Molecular Dynamics

- Calculate trajectories of atoms and molecules by solving Newton's equations of motions
- Force calculations
 - Bonded interactions: bonds, angles, dihedrals
 - Non-bonded interactions: van der Waal's and electrostatic forces
- Number of atoms: thousands to millions
- Simulation step: ~ 1 femtosecond (10^{-15} s)



Sequential Algorithm

- At every step, calculate forces on each atom
 - Calculate bonded and short-range forces every step
 - Calculate long-range non-bonded forces every few time steps (using PME or P3M etc.)
- Particle mesh Ewald (PME) summation:
 - Calculate long-range interactions in Fourier space
- Calculate velocities and new positions
- Repeat ...

Traditional approaches to parallelization



Traditional approaches to parallelization

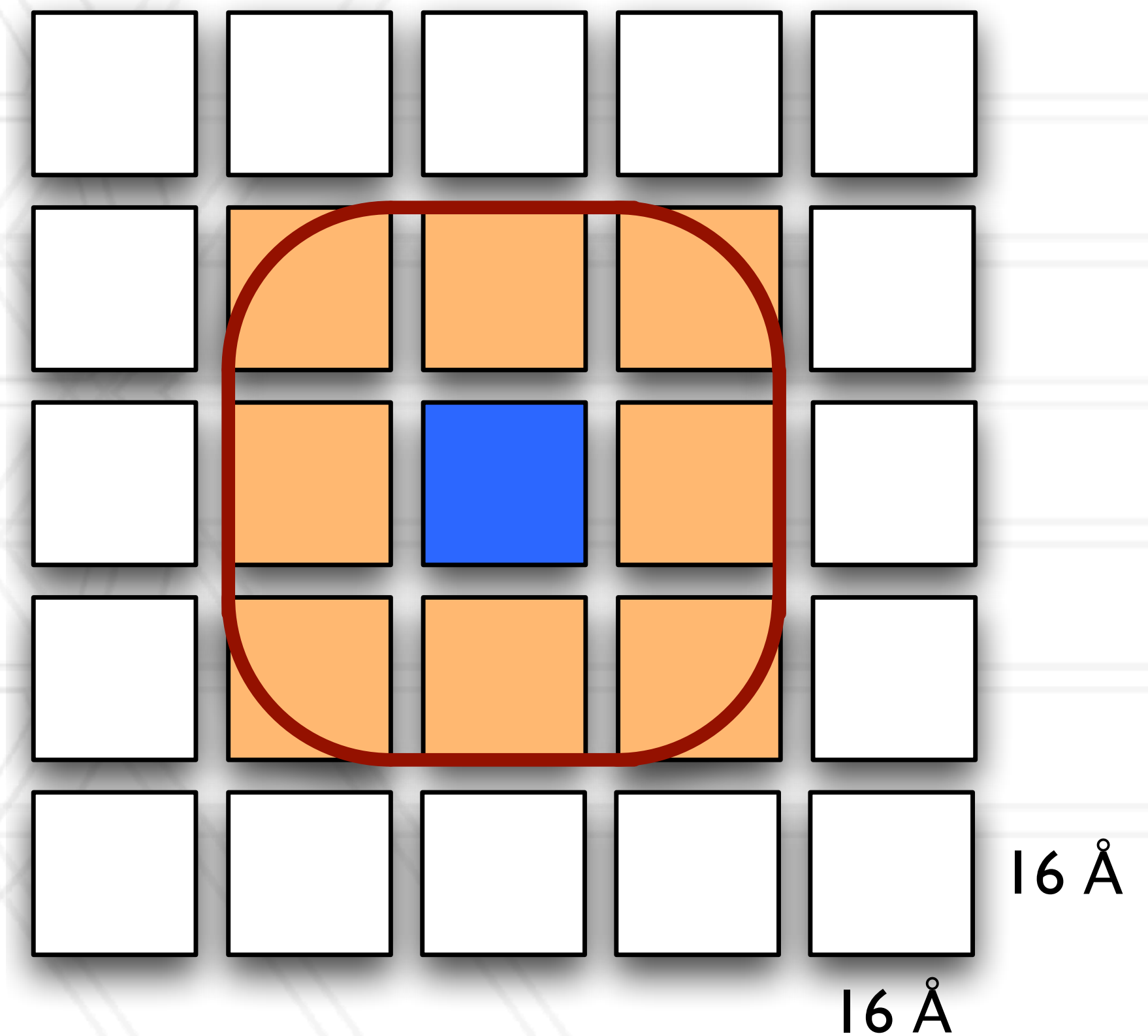
- Atom decomposition:
 - Partition the atoms across processes

Traditional approaches to parallelization

- Atom decomposition:
 - Partition the atoms across processes
- Force decomposition:
 - Distribute the force matrix to processes
 - Matrix is sparse and non-uniform

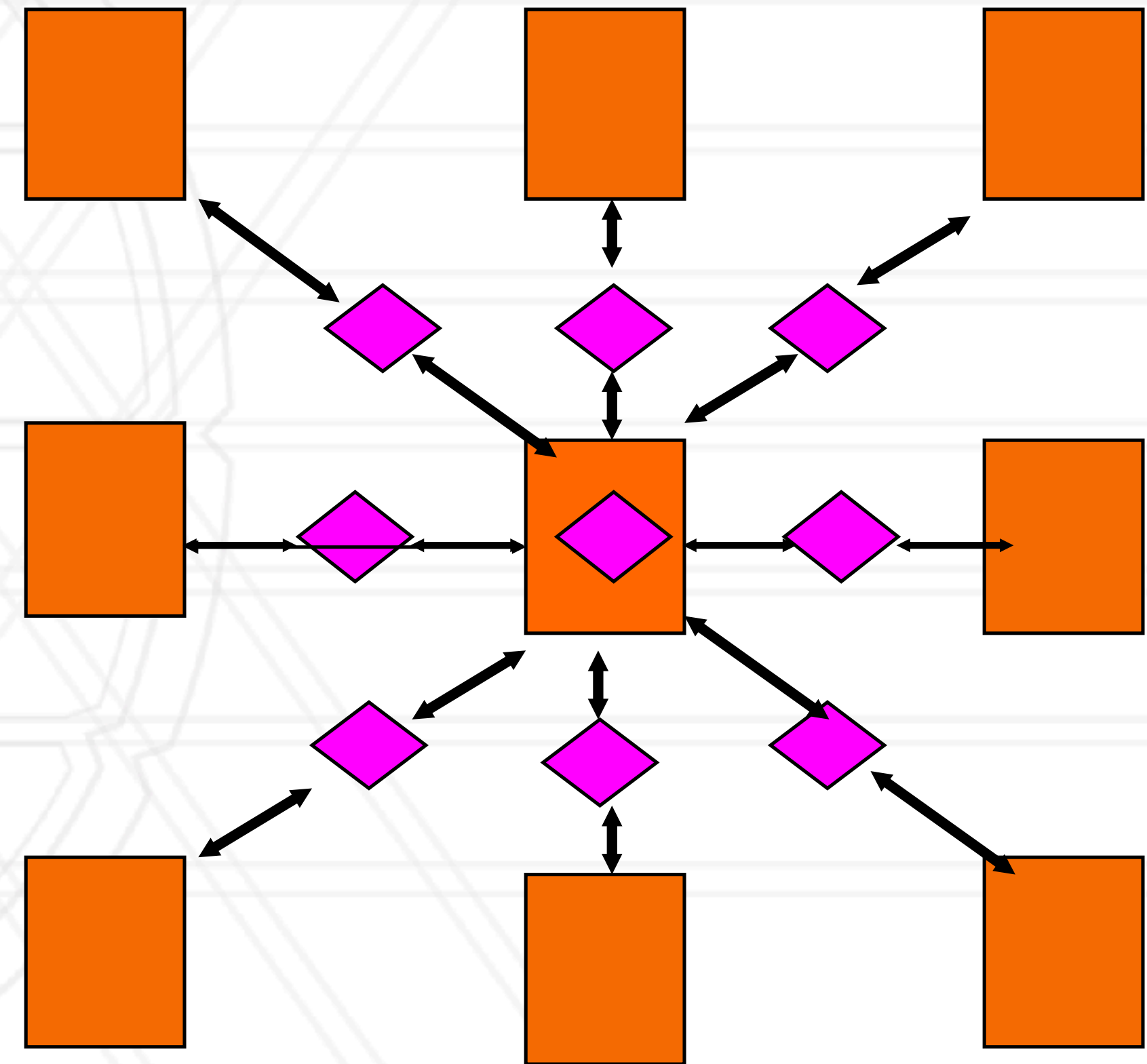
Traditional approaches to parallelization

- Atom decomposition:
 - Partition the atoms across processes
- Force decomposition:
 - Distribute the force matrix to processes
 - Matrix is sparse and non-uniform
- Spatial decomposition:
 - Assign a region of the 3D simulation space to each process



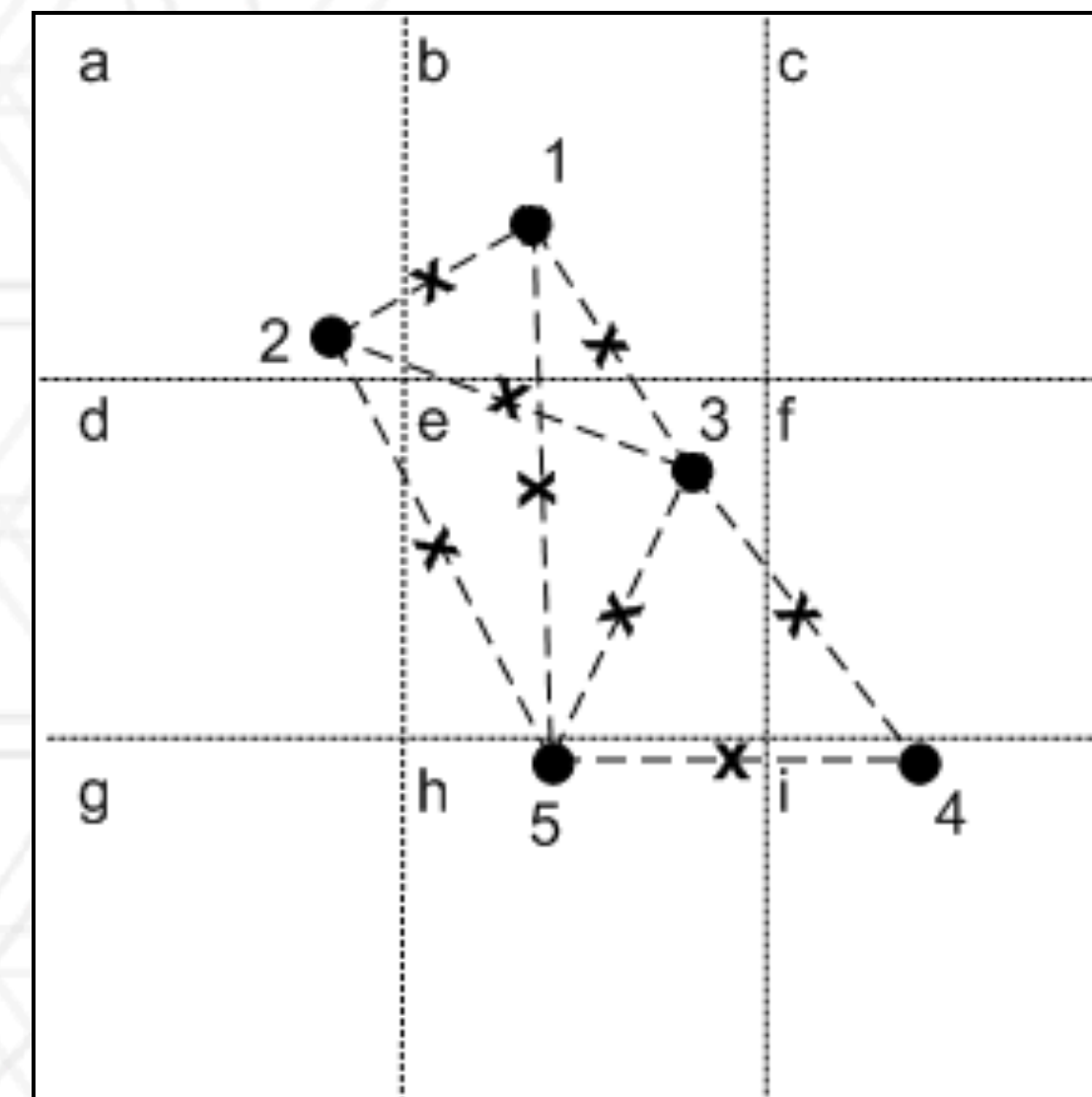
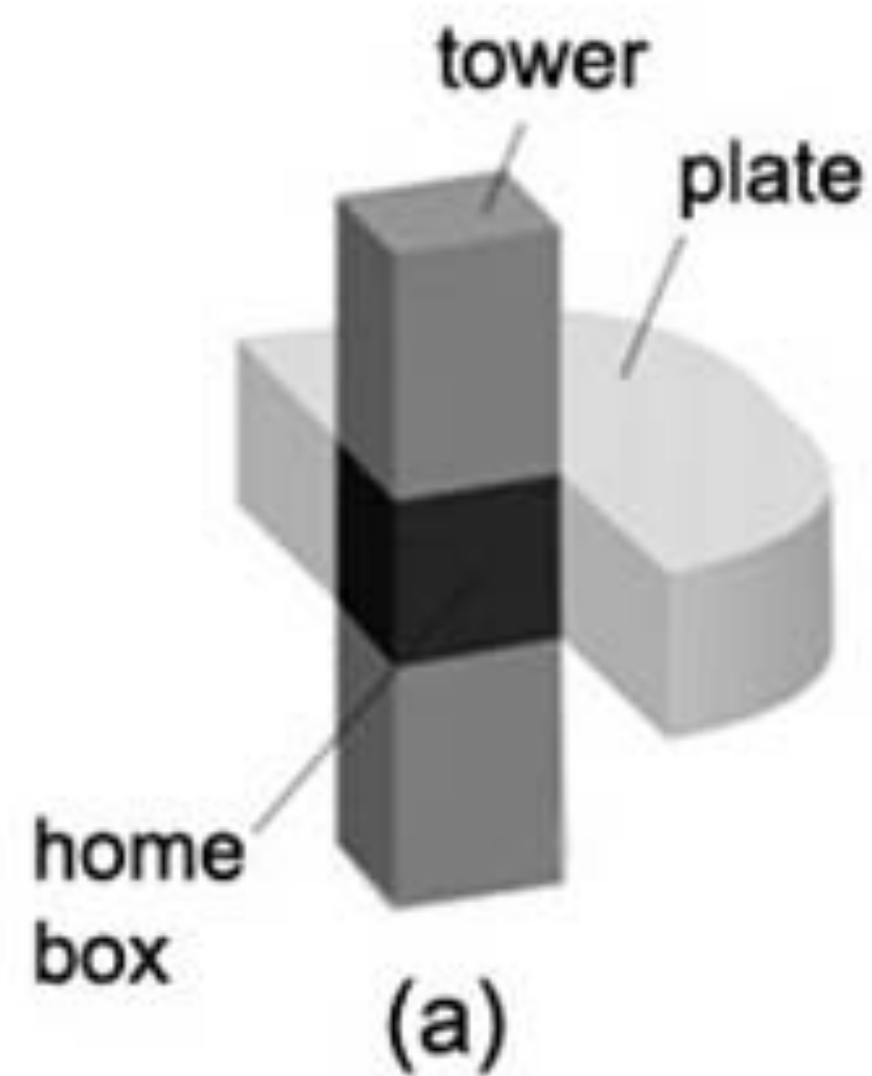
Hybrid parallelization

- Hybrid of spatial and force decomposition
- Decouple assignment of data and work to processes
- Distribute both atoms and the force calculations to different processes



Neutral territory (NT) methods

- Desmond's mid-point method



Particle mesh Ewald

- Replace direct force calculations by:
 - Calculate short-range forces in real space
 - Calculate long-range forces in Fourier space
- Create a 3D mesh/grid representing charge densities of atoms
 - Compute a 3D Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)
- FFT computes the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) or inverse DFT
 - Reduces to reduce the complexity from $O(N^2)$ to $O(N \log N)$

Parallelization of PME (3D FFT)

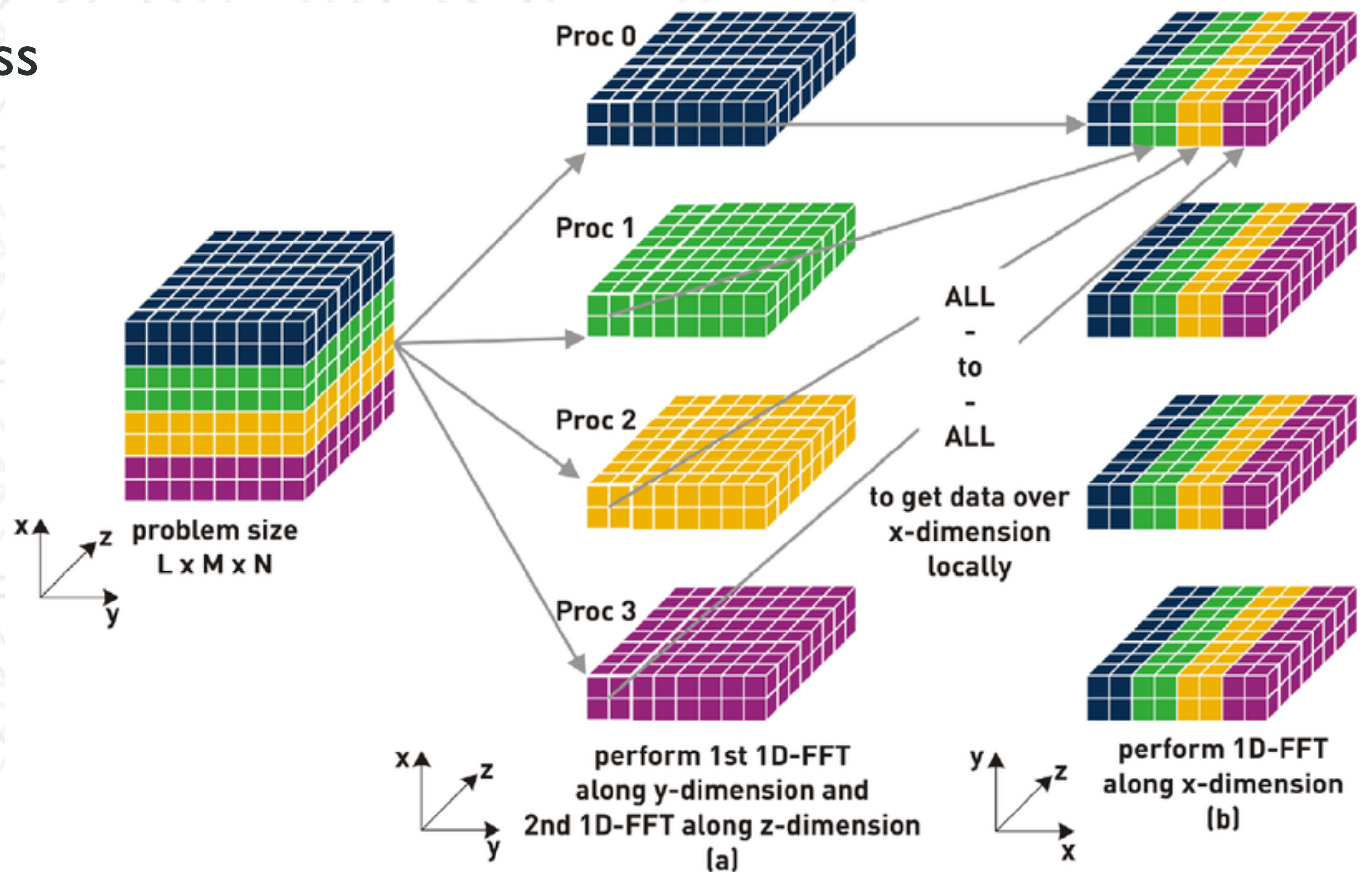


Parallelization of PME (3D FFT)

- Bring all the data to one process

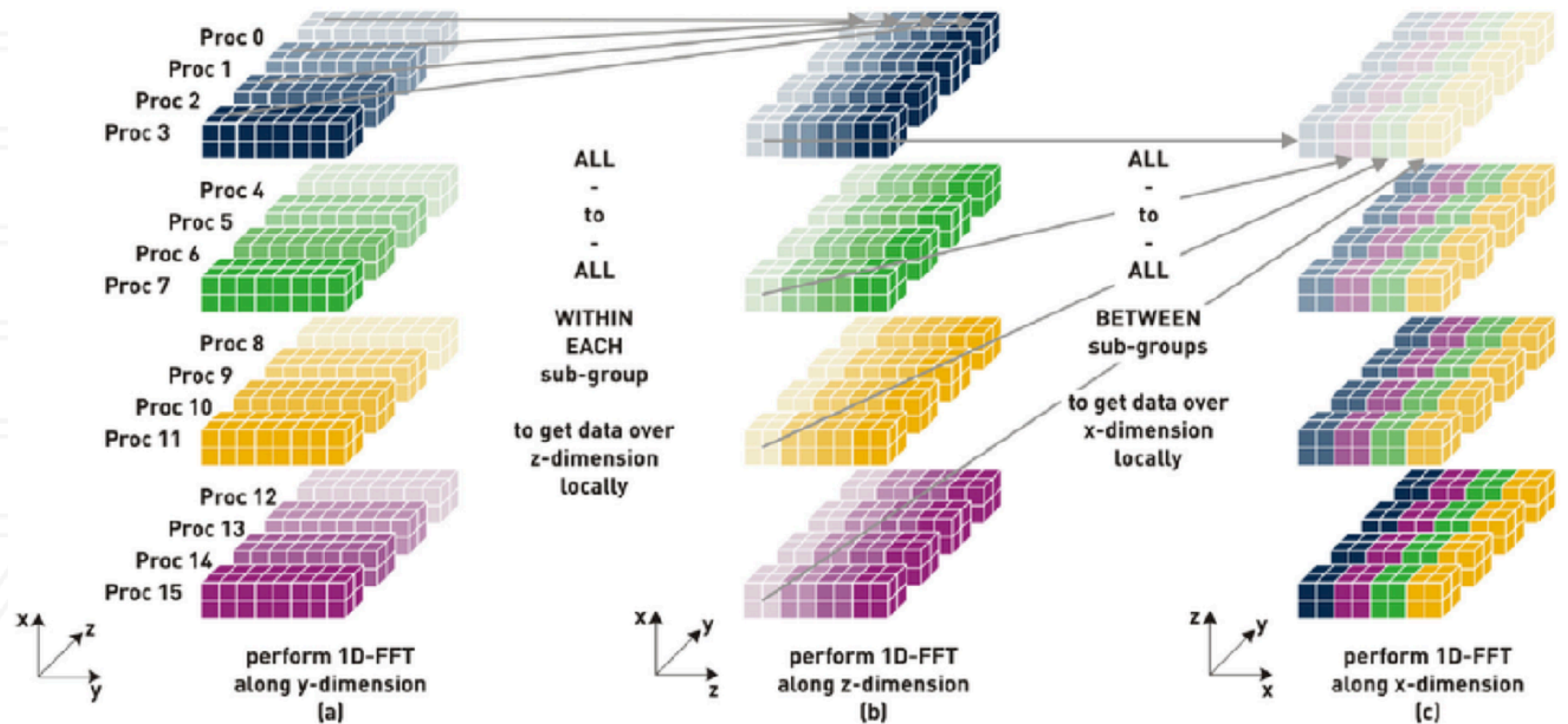
Parallelization of PME (3D FFT)

- Bring all the data to one process
- 1D or slab decomposition



Parallelization of PME (3D FFT)

- 2D or pencil decomposition





UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND

Abhinav Bhatele

5218 Brendan Iribe Center (IRB) / College Park, MD 20742

phone: 301.405.4507 / e-mail: bhatele@cs.umd.edu