## QUANTUM ESPRESSO: first-principles simulations at the nanoscale (and towards the exascale)

Paolo Giannozzi Università di Udine, Italy

First HPC workshop, Master in High Performance Computing SISSA, Trieste, 2016/02/25





### What is QUANTUM ESPRESSO?

QUANTUM ESPRESSO stands for Quantum opEn-Source Package for Research in Electronic Structure, Simulation, and Optimization

QUANTUM ESPRESSO is a *distribution* (an integrated suite) of software for atomistic calculations based on electronic structure, using density-functional theory, a plane-wave basis set, pseudopotentials.

It is freely available under the terms of the GNU General Public License

Main goals of QUANTUM ESPRESSO are

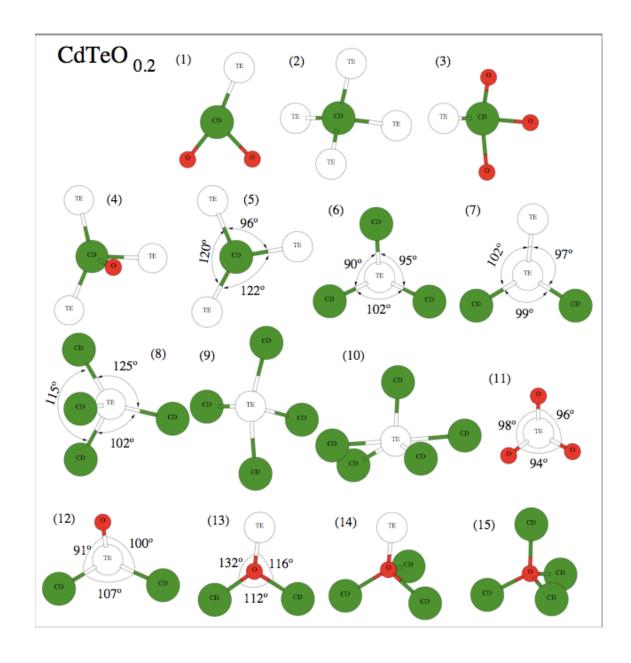
- innovation in theoretical methods and numerical algorithms
- efficiency on modern computer architectures

A great effort is also devoted to *user friendliness* and to the formation of a *users'* and developers' community

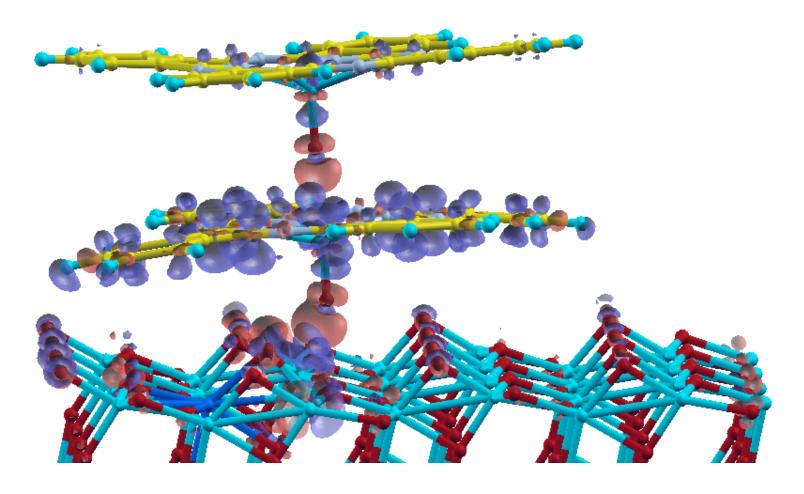
QUANTUM ESPRESSO exists since 2002, resulting from the merge of pre-existing packages; some core components have been under development for  $\sim 30$  years

### At the nanoscale: new materials

Most common atomic configurations in amorphous  $CdTeO_x$ , x=0.2; Phys. Rev. **B** 79, 014205 (2009).

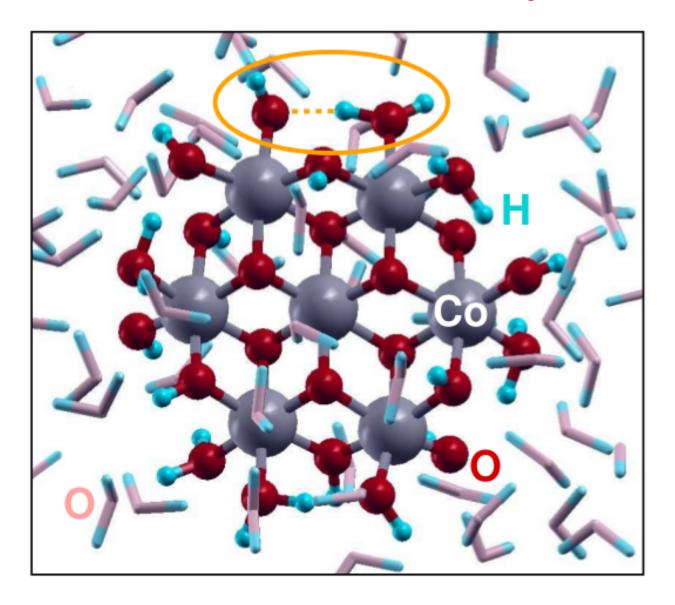


### At the nanoscale: new devices



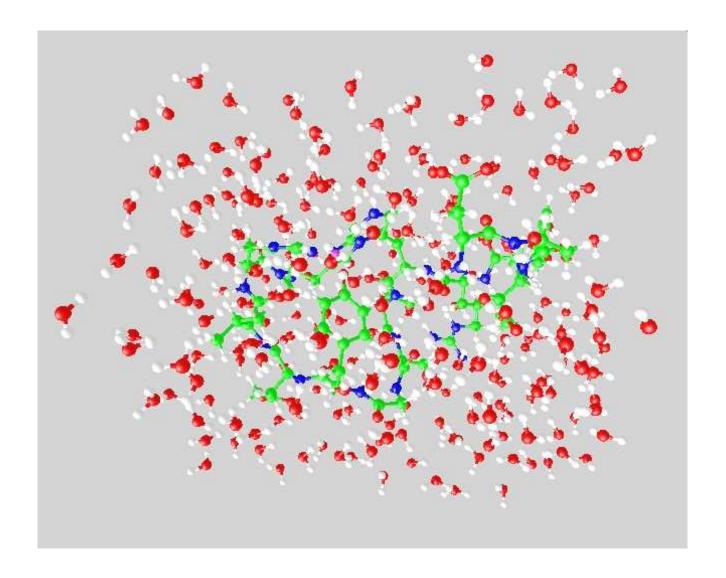
Organic-inorganic semiconductor heterojunction, phtalocyanine over  $TiO_2$  anatase surface; Chem. Mater. **21**, 4555 (2009).

### At the nanoscale: nanocatalysis



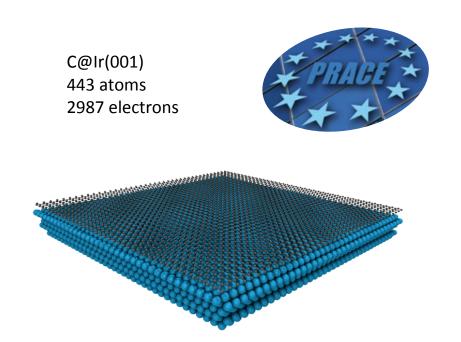
Cobalt-base catalyser for water splitting: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 135, 15353 (2013)

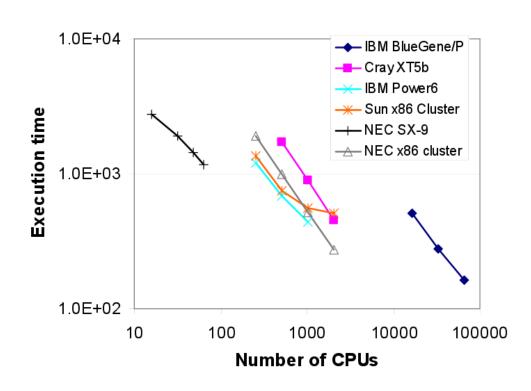
### At the nanoscale: biological systems



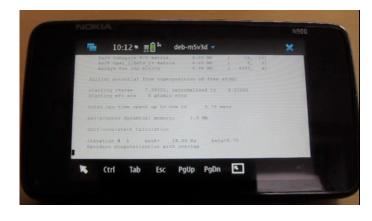
Metal- $\beta$ -amyloid interactions; Metallomics **4**, 156 (2012).

### Towards the exascale: massive parallelization

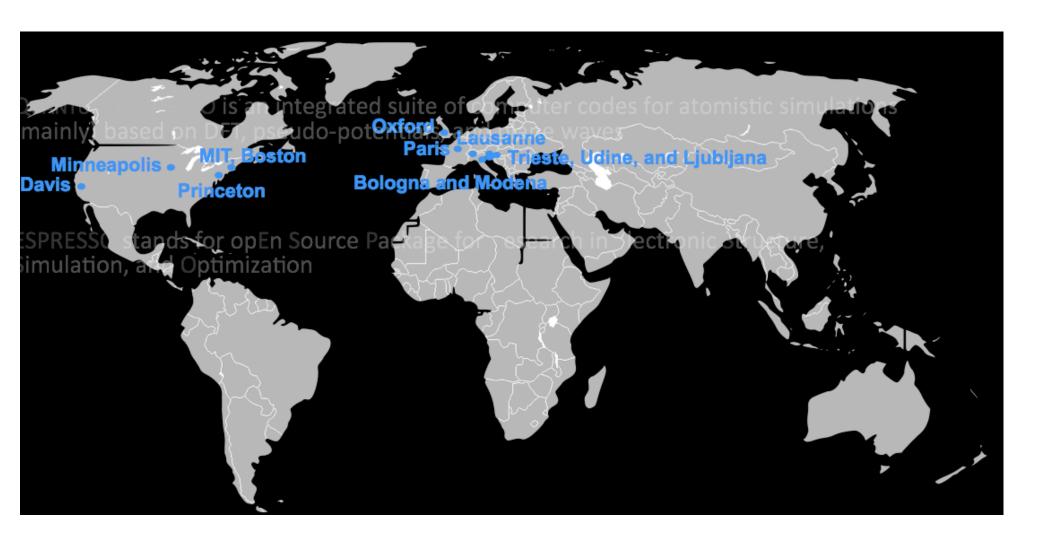




... still not forgetting smaller machines! In the figure, Nicola Marzari's smartphone running QUANTUM ESPRESSO



### QUANTUM ESPRESSO contributors



QUANTUM ESPRESSO receives contributions from many individuals and partner institutions in Europe and worldwide. Who "owns" QUANTUM ESPRESSO?

### QUANTUM ESPRESSO Foundation

The QUANTUM ESPRESSO Foundation: a non-profit ("limited by guarantee") company, based in London, that

- coordinates and supports research, education, and outreach within the QUANTUM ESPRESSO community
- owns the trademarks and protects the open-source character of QUANTUM ESPRESSO
- raises funds to foster the QUANTUM ESPRESSO project and its development



### QUANTUM ESPRESSO Foundation Members

### Current QEF members:

- Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati (SISSA), Trieste
- Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)
- International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (IOM-CNR), Italy
- CINECA supercomputing center, Bologna
- University of North Texas
- Duke University

### **Development**

The distribution is maintained as a single SVN (Subversion) tree. Slowly moving towards a less centralized development model based on git.

- Web site: http://www.quantum-espresso.org
- Developers' portal: http://www.qe-forge.org

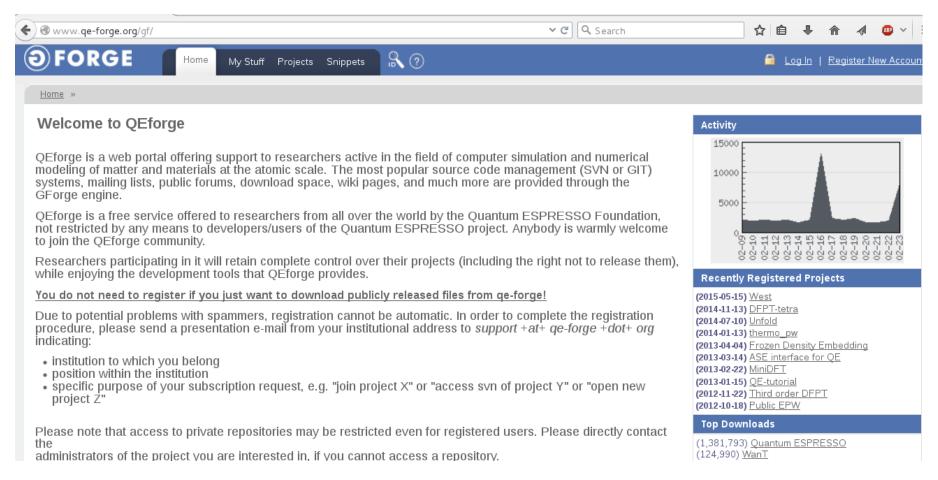
*Mailing list* (public):

• pw\_forum@pwscf.org: for general discussions

More mailing lists (for developers only):

- qe\_developers@qe-forge.org: for technical discussions
- qe\_commits@qe-forge.org: receives commit messages

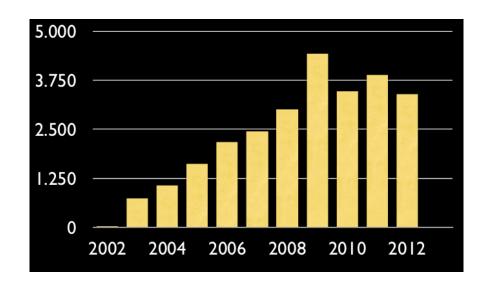
### Developers' portal: qe-forge



Currently 45 public projects, 570 registered users, 66 QE developers registered QE-forge will undergo a significant overhaul in the near future

### Users' community: factoids

- About 1800 registered users for the pw\_forum mailing list
- ullet An average of  $\sim 10$  messages a days on pw\_forum
- latest version (5.3.0) downloaded 6700 times [\*] since release date (Jan.9)



- ullet 30 Schools or tutorials since 2002, attended by  $\sim$  1200 users
- 3 developers' schools since 2013, latest in January 2015
- annual developers' meeting since 2010, latest in January 2016
- [\*] this number may be inflated by bots, failed downloads, etc.

### Schools and tutorial using QUANTUM ESPRESSO



More: Penn State, June 2014; University of Tokyo, April 2014; Pune, July 2014; Cordoba (Argentina), September 2015

J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 21 (2009) 395502 (19pp)

# Quantum ESPRESSO: a modular and open-source software project for quantum simulations of materials

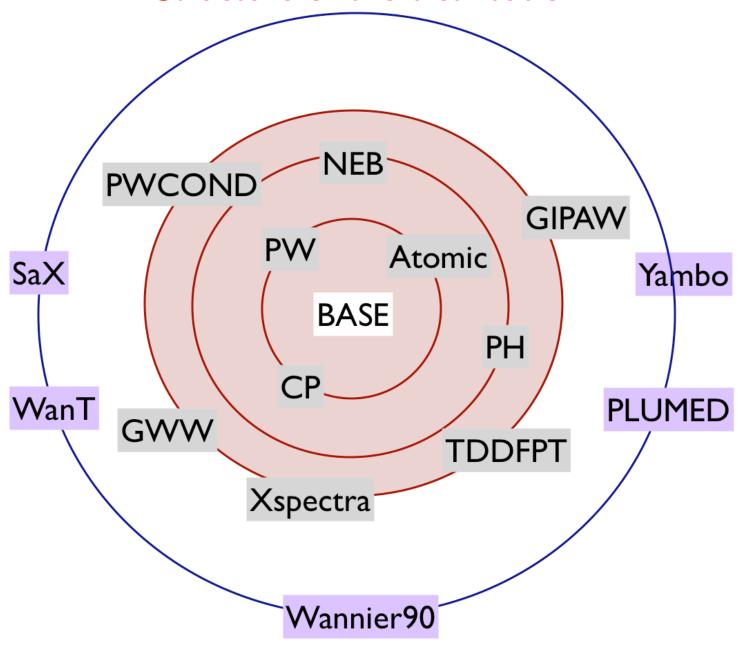
Paolo Giannozzi<sup>1,2</sup>, Stefano Baroni<sup>1,3</sup>, Nicola Bonini<sup>4</sup>, Matteo Calandra<sup>5</sup>, Roberto Car<sup>6</sup>, Carlo Cavazzoni<sup>7,8</sup>, Davide Ceresoli<sup>4</sup>, Guido L Chiarotti<sup>9</sup>, Matteo Cococcioni<sup>10</sup>, Ismaila Dabo<sup>11</sup>, Andrea Dal Corso<sup>1,3</sup>, Stefano de Gironcoli<sup>1,3</sup>, Stefano Fabris<sup>1,3</sup>, Guido Fratesi<sup>12</sup>, Ralph Gebauer<sup>1,13</sup>, Uwe Gerstmann<sup>14</sup>, Christos Gougoussis<sup>5</sup>, Anton Kokalj<sup>1,15</sup>, Michele Lazzeri<sup>5</sup>, Layla Martin-Samos<sup>1</sup>, Nicola Marzari<sup>4</sup>, Francesco Mauri<sup>5</sup>, Riccardo Mazzarello<sup>16</sup>, Stefano Paolini<sup>3,9</sup>, Alfredo Pasquarello<sup>17,18</sup>, Lorenzo Paulatto<sup>1,3</sup>, Carlo Sbraccia<sup>1,†</sup>, Sandro Scandolo<sup>1,13</sup>, Gabriele Sclauzero<sup>1,3</sup>, Ari P Seitsonen<sup>5</sup>, Alexander Smogunov<sup>13</sup>, Paolo Umari<sup>1</sup> and Renata M Wentzcovitch<sup>10,19</sup>

4400 citations as of today

### Requirements on effective software for quantum simulations at the nanoscale

- Challenging calculations stress the limits of available computer power: software should be fast and efficient
- Diffusion of first-principle techniques among non-specialists requires software that is easy to use and (reasonably) error-proof
- Introducing innovation requires new ideas to materialize into new algorithms through codes: software should be **easy to extend and to improve**
- Complex problems require a mix of solutions coming from different approaches and methods: software should be **interoperable with other software**
- Finaly, scientific ethics requires that results should be reproducible and algorithms susceptible of validation

### Structure of the distribution



### **Technical characteristics (coding)**

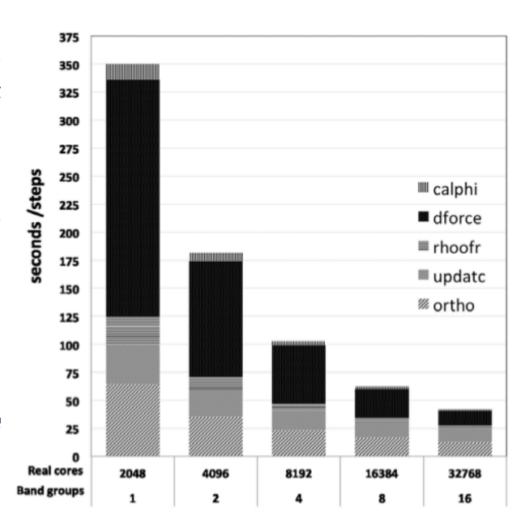
- 380000+ Fortran-95 lines, with various degrees of sophistication (i.e. use of advanced f95 features) no "dusty decks" any longer
- use of standard library routines (lapack, blas, fftw) to achieve portability –
  Machine-optimized libraries can (should) (must!) be used if available
- C-style preprocessing options allow to keep a single source tree for (almost) architectures, from PC's to BG's (BlueGene)
- various parallelization levels via MPI calls or OpenMP directives, hidden into calls to a few routines almost unified serial and parallel versions; parallel code can (usually) be written without knowing the details of how parallelism works.
- I/O based on an XML file plus binary files for large records (e.g. wavefunctions, charge density) soon moving to schema-based, standard-compliant XML and portable (HDF5) binary files

### Parallelization of QUANTUM ESPRESSO

Several *parallelization levels* are implemented; most of them require *fast* interprocess communications.

Scalability of realistic calculations on up to tens of thousands cores, using mixed MPI-OpenMP parallelization, has been demonstrated.

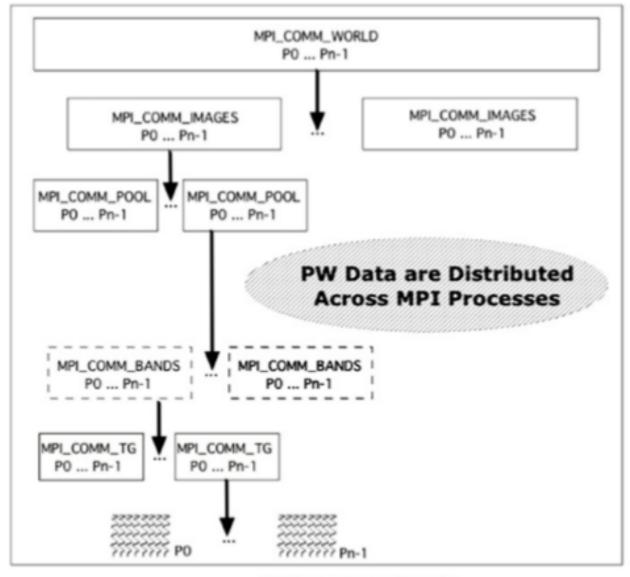
Careful optimization of nonscalable RAM and computations required! Scalability strongly depends upon the kind and size of system!

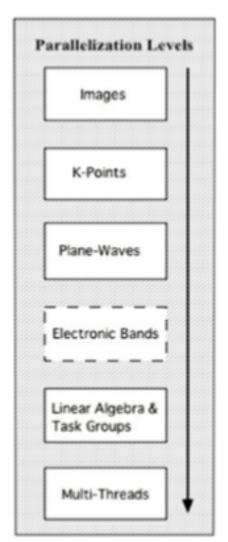


CP Scalability on BG/Q, 1532-atom porphyrin-functionalized carbon nanotube (data from paper appearing in next slide)

### **Summary of parallelization levels**

N. Varini et al. / Computer Physics Communications 184 (2013) 1827-1833





MPI Communicators Hierarchy

### Summary of parallelization levels (2)

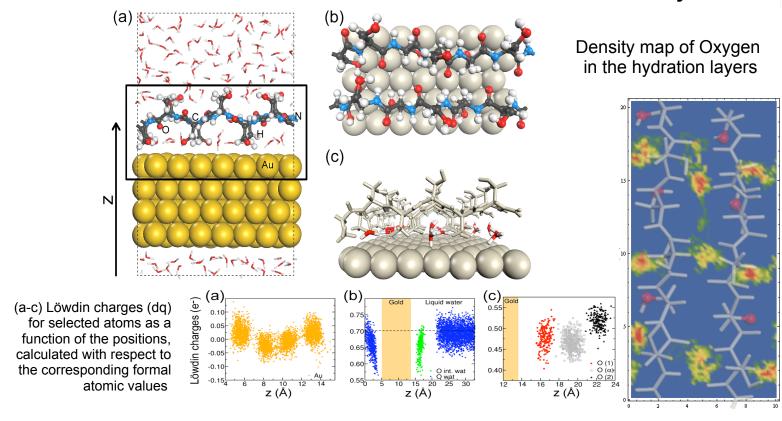
group	distributed quantities	communications	performances
image	NEB images, phonon modes	very low	linear CPU scaling, fair to good load balancing; does not distribute RAM
pool	k-points	low	almost linear CPU scaling, fair to good load balancing; may distribute some RAM
bands	Kohn-Sham orbitals	high	improves scaling
plane- wave	PW, <b>G</b> -vector coefficients <b>R</b> -space FFT arrays	, high	good CPU scaling, good load balancing, distributes most RAM
task	FFT on electron states	high	improves load balancing
linear- algebra	subspace hamiltonians and constraints matrices	very high	improves scaling, distributes more RAM
OpenMP	FFT, libraries	intra-node	extends scaling on multicore machines

### Importance of collaboration with computing centers

#### **DEISA EXTREME COMPUTING INITIATIVE**

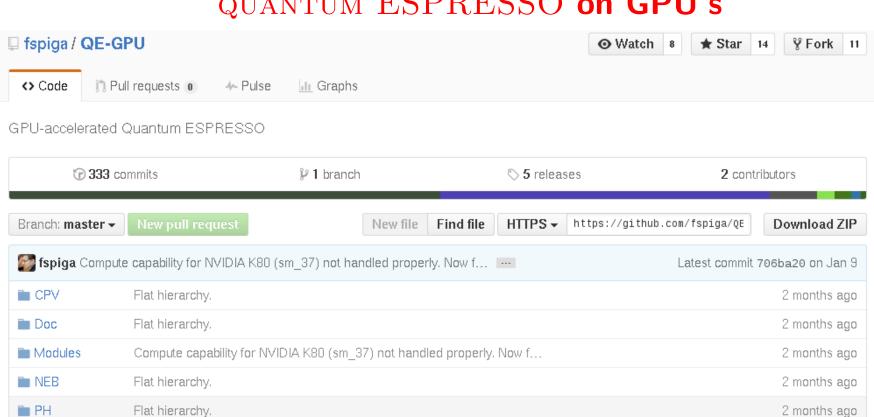


### Ab-initio simulations of Protein-Surface Interactions mediated by WATer



S. Corni, A. Calzolari, G. Cicero, C. Cavazzoni, A. Catellani and R. Di Felice

### QUANTUM ESPRESSO on GPU's



2 months ago

2 months ago

2 months ago

2 months ago

PW

archive

include

install

Flat hierarchy.

Flat hierarchy.

Flat hierarchy.

Flat hierarchy.

### **Perspectives and Outlook**

- More packages for advanced methodologies
- Better-structured distribution, with interfaces to external codes and to python scripting
- Porting to new hybrid and accelerated architectures
- More parallelization everywhere, communication-reducing and latency-hiding algorithms

QUANTUM ESPRESSO is one of the community codes involved into the recently funded MaX – Materials at the Exascale EU project (next talk)

### **Credits**

- Thanks to all people whose slides and pictures I borrowed
- Thanks to all people who contributed to QUANTUM ESPRESSO
- ...and thanks to you all