

Hybrid CUDA/OpenMP Porting of the Non-Bonded Force-Field for Two-Body Systems

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Introduction

- DL_POLY
 - General purpose serial and parallel molecular dynamics simulation package.
 - Daresbury Labs UK
- OpenMP/CUDA Port
 - Accelerated components:
 - Two-body force field, link cells, metal forces/potentials, electrostatics, shake velocity verlet, etc.
 - Reproduces the non-CUDA results
 - Supports self-tuning host/device overlap.
 - Tesla/Fermi optimised.

Two-Body Force Field Algorithm (1)

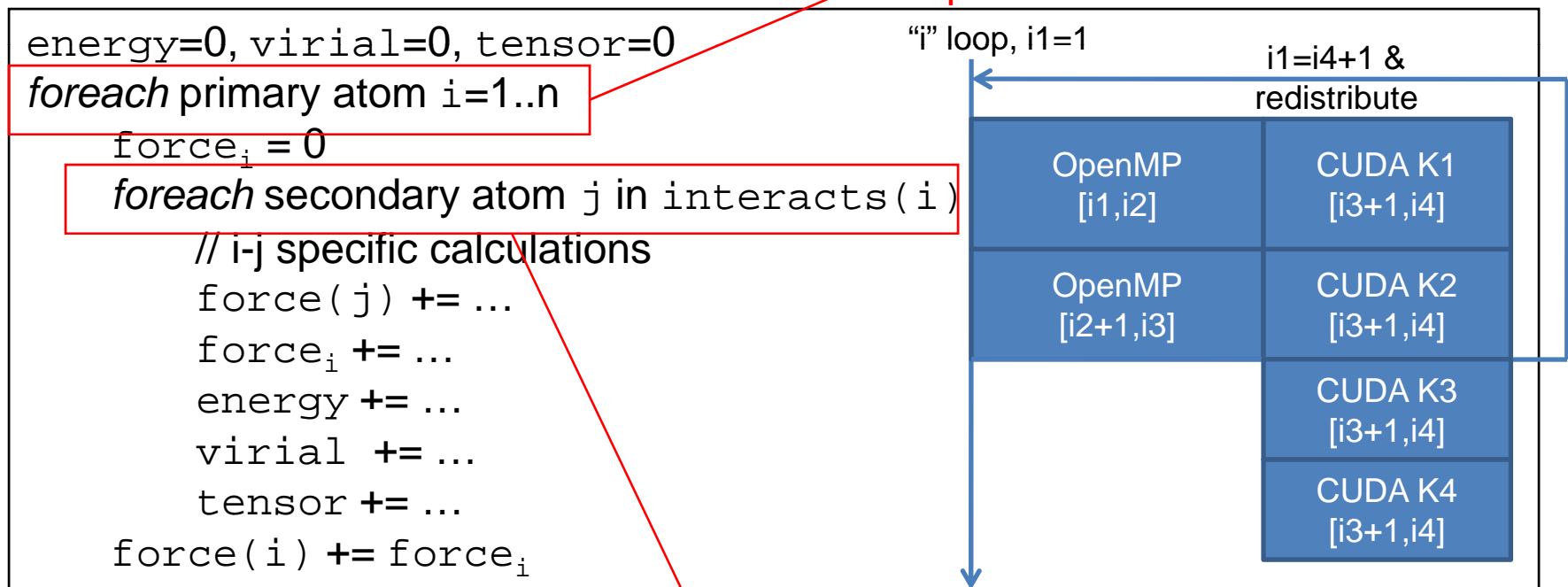
- Pair-wise calculations
 - `interacts(i)` is the atoms that atom “i” interacts with (“link cells” algorithm).

```
energy=0, virial=0, tensor=0
foreach primary atom i=1..n
  forcei = 0
  foreach secondary atom j in interacts(i)
    // i-j specific calculations
    force(j) += ...
    forcei += ...
    energy += ...
    virial += ...
    tensor += ...
  force(i) += forcei
```

← loop-carried dependencies

Two-Body Force Field Algorithm (2)

- OpenMP targets the secondary atoms loop.
- CUDA targets both loops for 10000s of threads.
 - Quad kernel algorithm



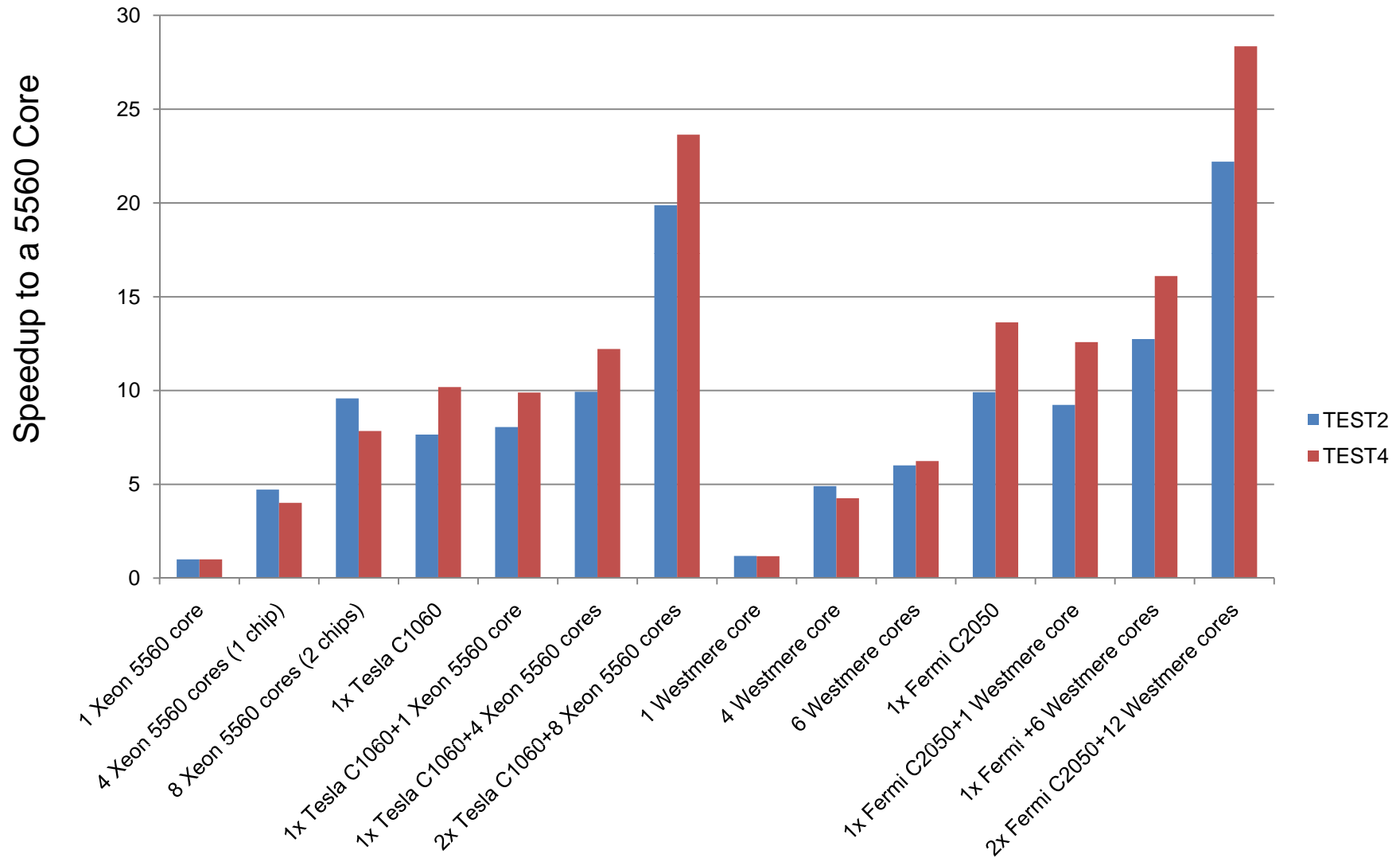
Unrolled & CUDA grid parallelised

OpenMP & CUDA threadblock parallelised

Performance (1)

- Configuration
 - Intel Nehalem (Xeon 5560) & Intel Westmere.
 - Tesla (C1060), Fermi (S2050).
 - Speedup versus a single 5560 core (11.2GFLOPs)
- Test cases
 - TEST2: Sodium Chloride, 216000 Ions.
 - TEST4: DMPC in Water, 413896 Atoms.
- Double precision only.

Performance (2)



Performance (3)

- Average speedup (idle host)
 - 1 Tesla C1060 \approx 8.19 Xeon 5560 cores
 - 1 Fermi S2050 \approx 11.77 Xeon 5560 cores.
- Fermi reduced time by \sim 30%
 - Pairwise calculations heavily memory-bound.
 - C2050 has 140GB/sec, C1060 has 102GB/sec, i.e. a 27% improvement.
- Fermi's multi-context support.

