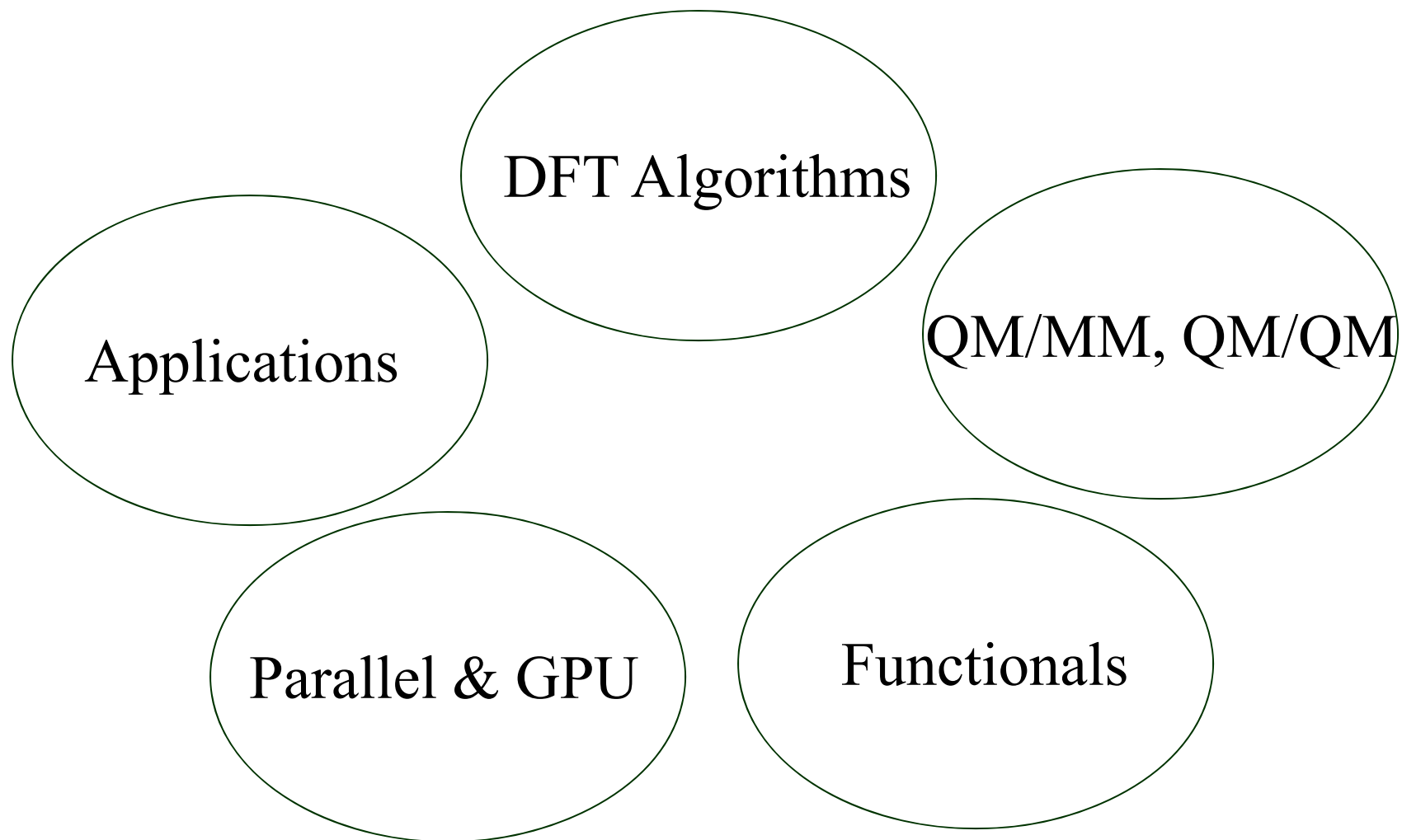




# DFT Made Faster and More Accurate

Holger Dachsel, Prakashan Korambath,  
Shawn Brown, Yihan Shao, Laszlo Fusti-Molnar,  
Emil Proynov, Zhengting Gan, Nick Russ,  
Chumin Chang, Jing Kong

Q-Chem Inc.  
Pittsburgh, PA





Research at Q-Chem Inc.

Funded by Small Business Research Grants  
from NIH



- 1.1 *Basis projection* (Jing)
- 1.2 DFT analytic frequencies (Jing)
- 1.2 *Parallel DFT energy and gradient* (Furlani, Dachsel)
- 2.0 *Parallel DFT frequencies with distributed memory* (Dachsel, Korambath, Brown, Furlani, Martin)
- 2.1 *Incremental DFT* (Brown)
- 3.0 *Fourier Transform Coulomb* (Fusti-Molnar)
- 3.2 *YinYang-Atom, a QM/MM interface* (Shao)

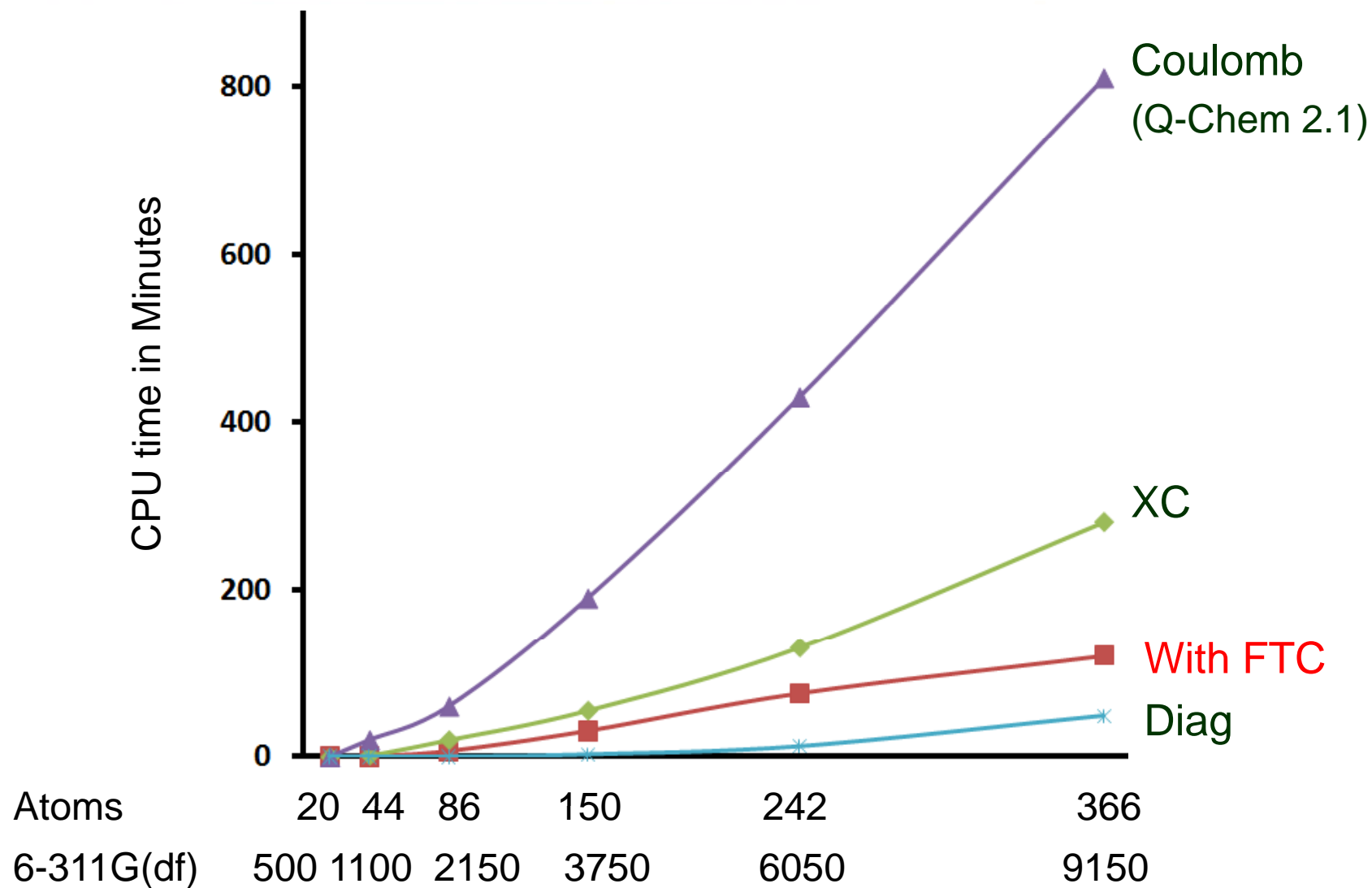
- 4.0 *mrXC - multiresolution eXchange Correlation* (Brown, Fusti-Molnar, Russ, Chang)
- 4.0 *DFT dispersion with XDM* (Gan, Proynov)
- 4.0 *GPU application to DFT* (Gan, Shao)

## Multiresolution exchange-correlation (mrXC)

Shawn Brown, Laszlo Fusti-Molnar, Nick Russ,  
Chunming Chang

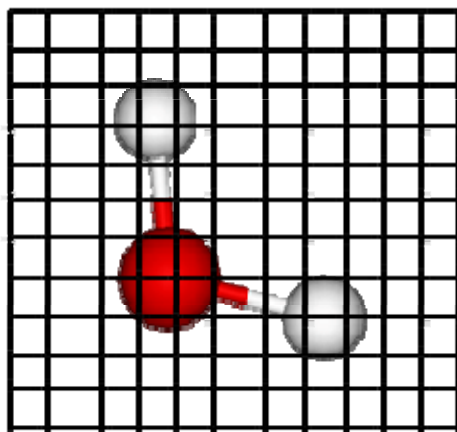
J. Chem. Phys., **124**, 094109 (2006)

Chem. Phys. Lett., **418**, 490 (2006)



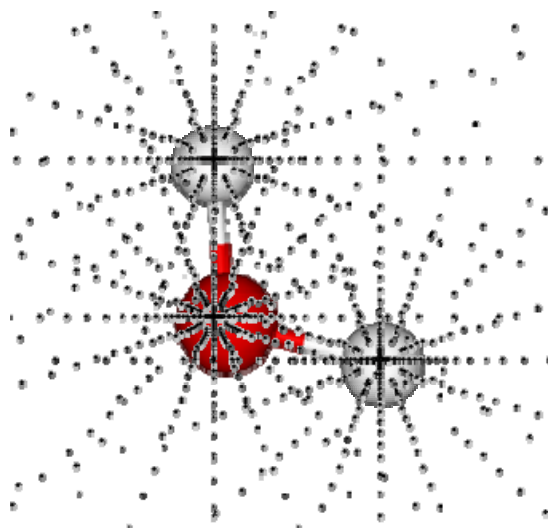


Even spaced grid, e.g. CPMD



- Efficient for smooth, diffuse functions
- Cannot handle compact, core functions

## Atom-centered grid



- Can handle both smooth and compact functions
- Not as efficient as the even-spaced grid for smooth functions

Can we use the two grids in one space?

Not really

$$f(\rho) \neq f(\rho^s) + f(\rho^c)$$

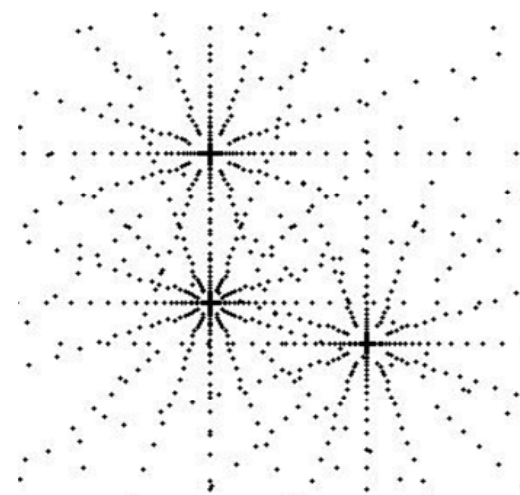
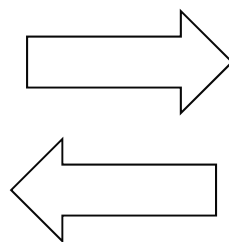
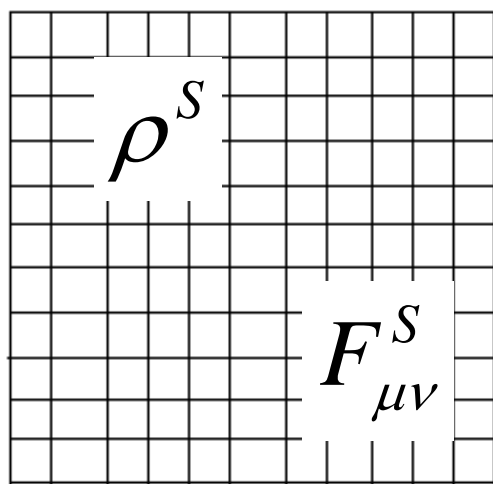
But one can still try...

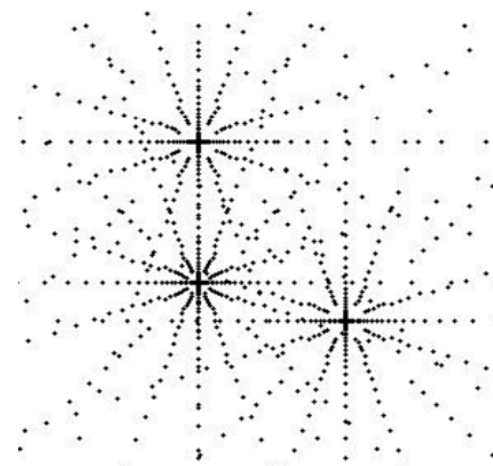
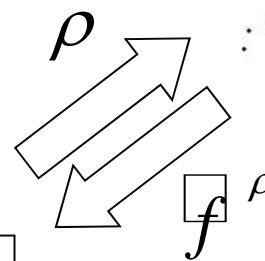
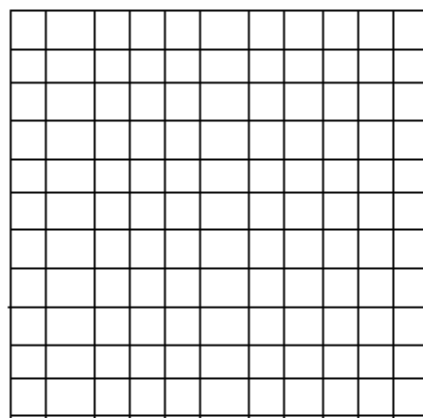
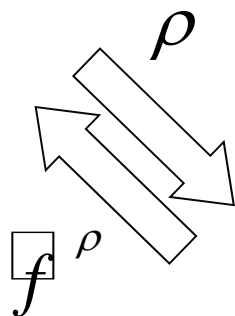
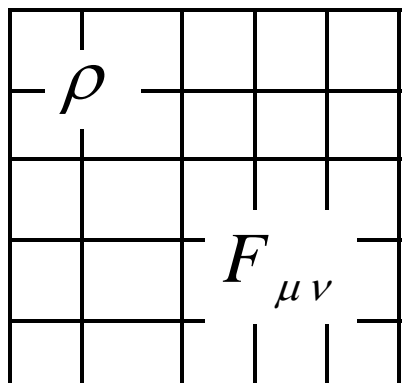
GAPW: divide the space into regions

$$f(\rho) \approx f(\rho^s) + f(\rho^c) - f(\tilde{\rho})$$

Error: 50 $\mu$ H/atom or more

- Keep the integration formally on ACG grid
- Smooth part is actually done on cubic grid





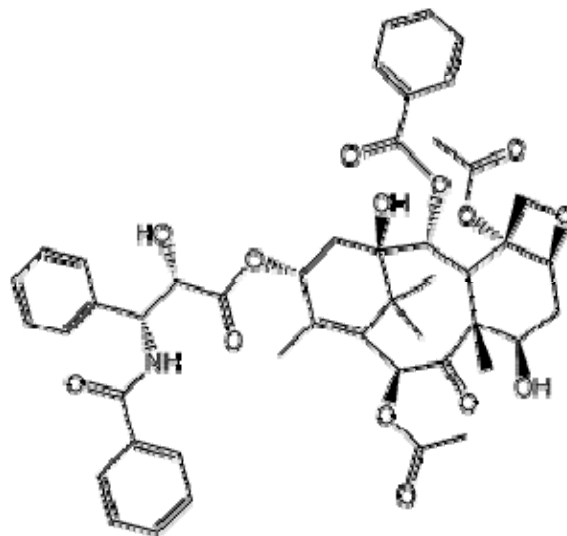
Added benefit:

Smooth part free with FTC for Coulomb!  
(at least for closed-shell)

## Details:

- grid densities: 4 and 6 in bohr<sup>-1</sup>
- Local Interpolation scheme: Divided Difference
- Interpolation order: 6

## Taxol: a natural cancer drug





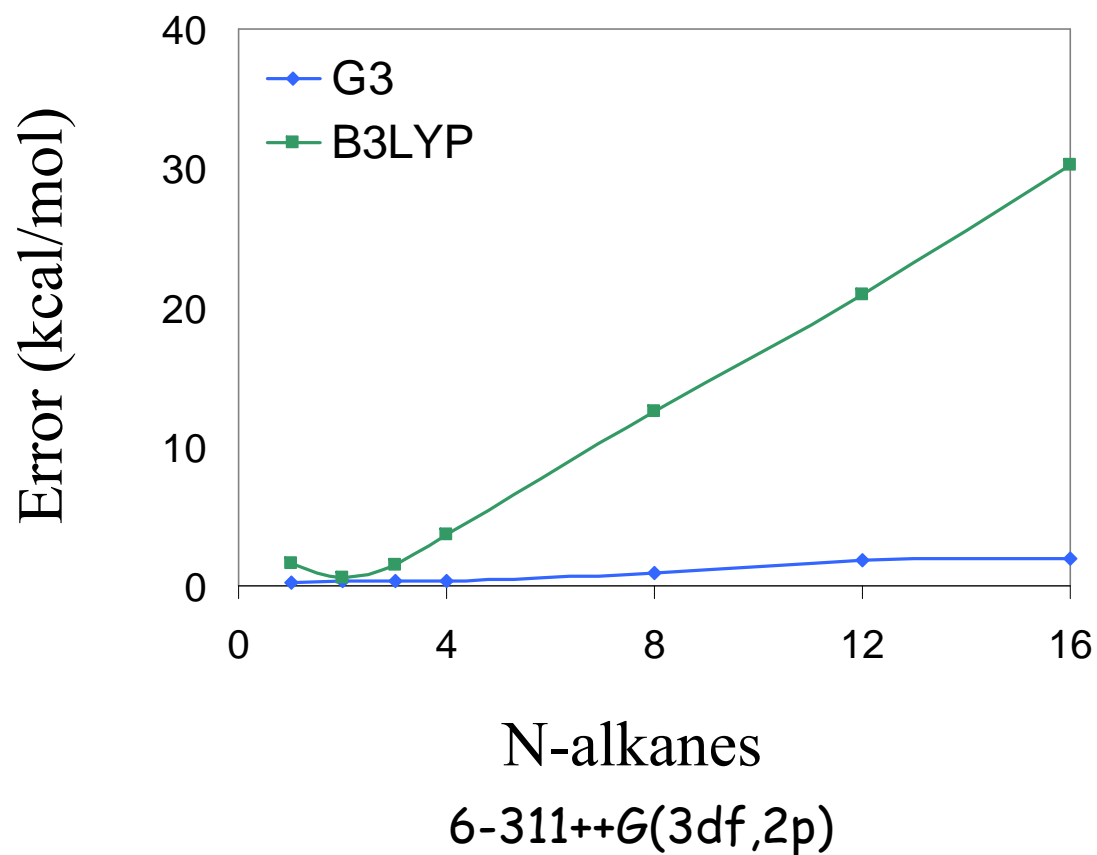
Basis sets	# of basis functions	Errors ( $\mu\text{H}/\text{atom}$ )	Speed-up (Time in sec.)	Speed-up with FTC <sup>a</sup>
6-31G(df,pd)	1925	0.03	3.9 (180)	5.0
cc-pvTZ	2574	0.1	5.8 (367)	9.6

## Adding Dispersion to DFT

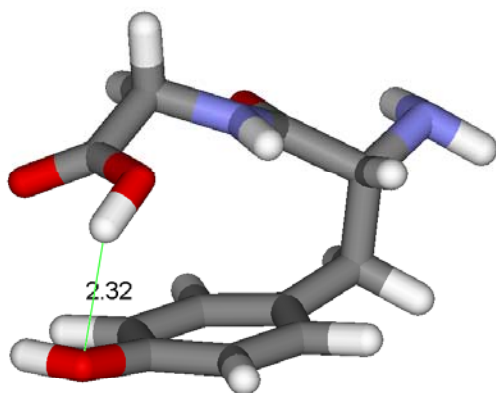
Zhengting Gan, Emil Proynov, Marek Freindorf, Thomas Furlani

Phys. Rev. A, **79**, 042510 (2009)

## Errors of calculated enthalpies of formation

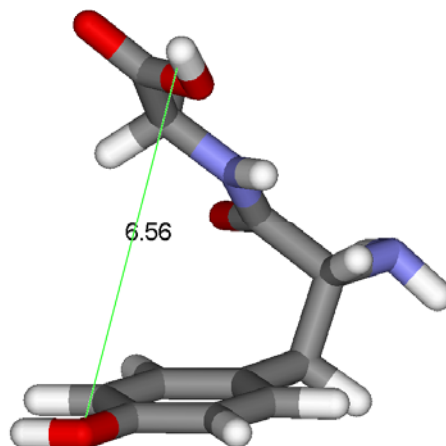


MP2/6-31+G\*



← 3 kcal/mol

B3LYP/6-31+G\*

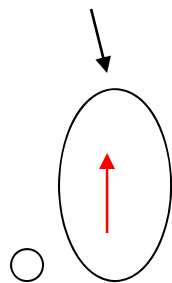


8 kcal/mol →

## Exchange Dipole Moment (XDM) Model

Johnson and Becke, JCP, **124**, 174104 (2006)

Exchange-hole



Dispersion attraction



$$C_{6,ij} = \frac{\alpha_i \alpha_j \langle d_X^2 \rangle_i \langle d_X^2 \rangle_j}{\alpha_i \langle d_X^2 \rangle_j + \alpha_j \langle d_X^2 \rangle_i}$$

- Electronic, NOT classical
- NO empirical parameter for  $C_6$

- Critical quantity: the dipole of the exchange hole:

$$d_{X\sigma}(r) = -\int r' h_{X\sigma}(r, r') dr' - r$$

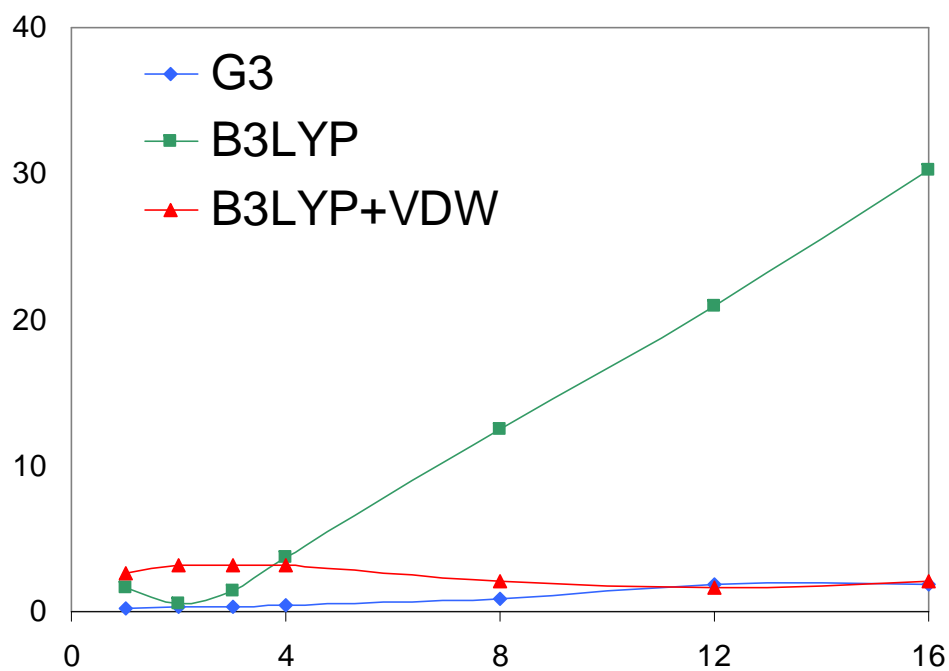
- We used Becke-Russel exchange hole (BR89)

## Our implementation

- Analytical exchange-hole function
- Full SCF
- Analytical gradients
- Efficient: Little extra cost



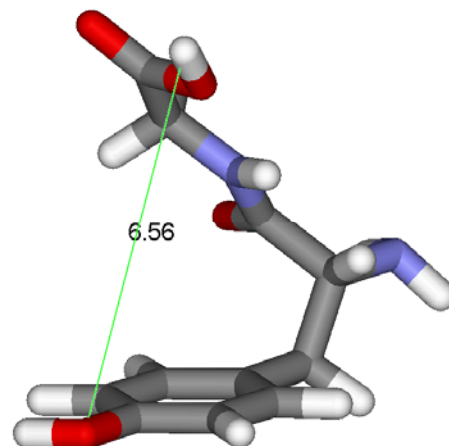
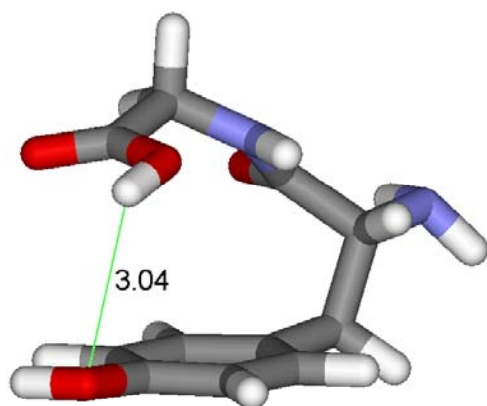
## Errors of calculated enthalpies of formation



N-alkanes  
6-311++G(3df,2p)

B3LYP+XDM/6-31+G\*

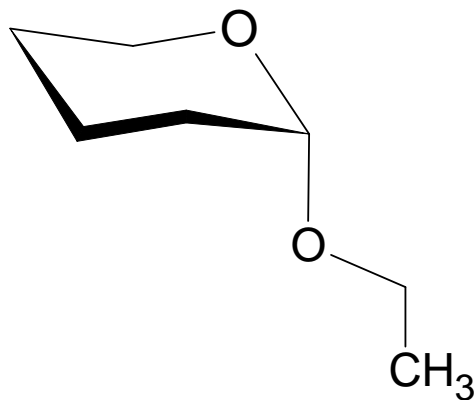
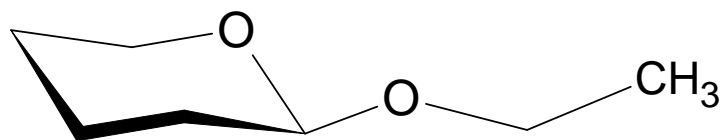
B3LYP/6-31+G\*



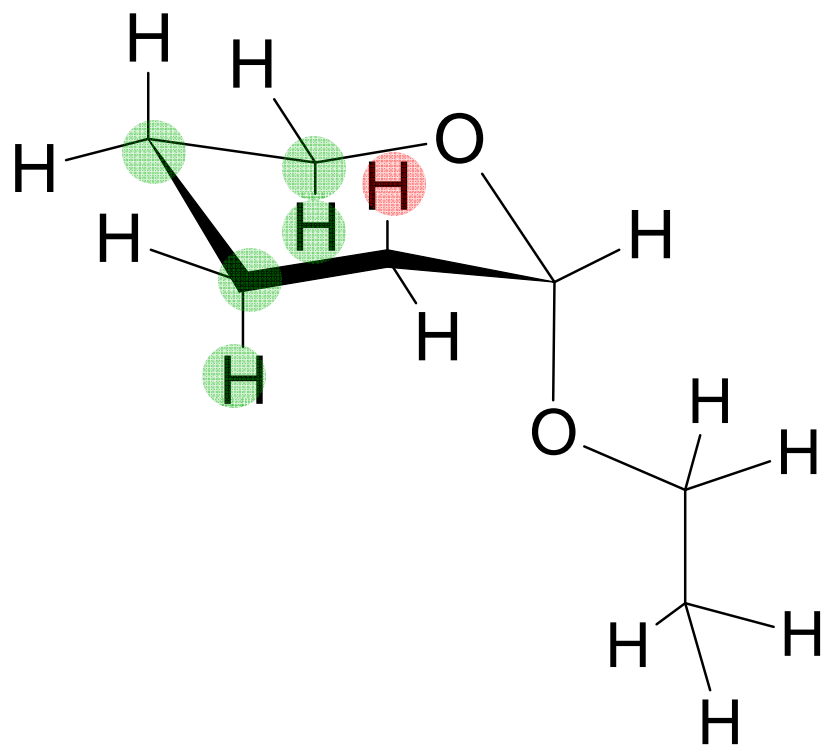
1.5 kcal/mol

8 kcal/mol

Pyran as the model for the glycosidic linkage



ccpVTZ Basis	$E_{eq} - E_{ax}$ (kcal/mol)
B3LYP	0.63 (-0.12)
CCSD(T) <i>Very expensive!</i>	1.47 (0.49)
B3LYP+vdW	1.07 (0.32)
Experiment	$(0.47 \pm 0.3)$



## Accelerating DFT with GPU

Zhengting Gan, Yihan Shao

Roberto Olivares-Amaya, Alan Aspuru-Guzik (Harvard)

- Each graphic card is a micro parallel computer
- High computing density: Teraflops in a desktop
- 64-bit versions are on the market
- BLAS interface available (CUBLAS)
- *Difficulty*: Slow memory, small register

Standard XC numerical integration uses BLAS1

$$\rho_i = \sum_{\mu\nu} P_{\mu\nu} \phi_{\mu,i} \phi_{\nu,i} \quad F_{\mu\nu} = \sum_i w_i f_i^\rho \phi_{\mu,i} \phi_{\nu,i}$$

- Screen the basis functions
- Screen the basis function pairs
  - *Problem: Use BLAS1 calls only*
- Calculate the basis function values
  - *Problem: too many intermediates (> 50)*



*Solution 1:* Get rid of screening of basis pairs

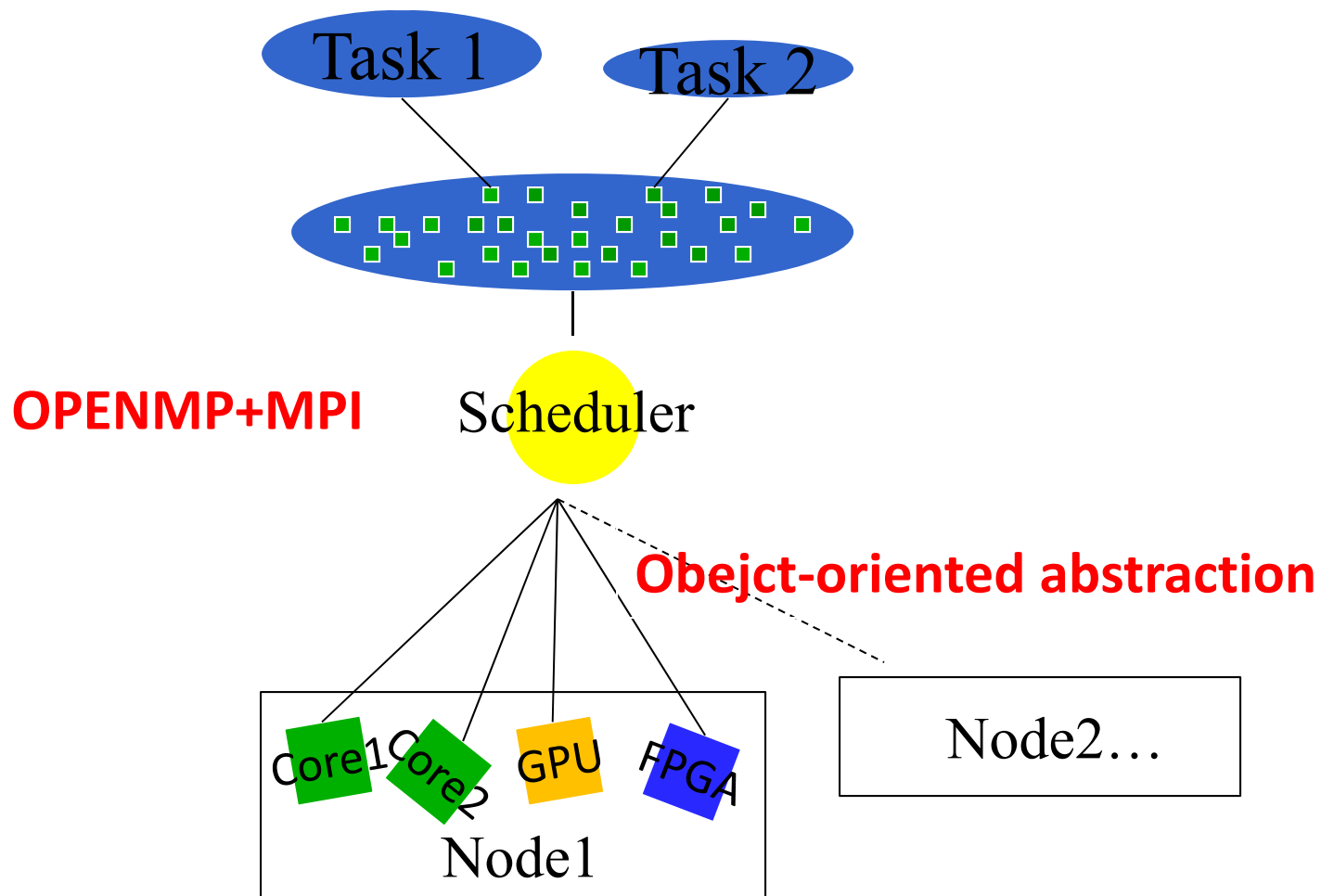
- Trade flops with cache friendliness

*Solution 2:* For the calculation of basis functions

- Save low angular components in registers
- Calculate high angular ones in the fly

How GPU is combined with multicore and multinodes?

- Each GPU or core is run by a separate thread
- Threads from different nodes are put in one resource pool
- Dynamic load balancing: Job tasks are distributed according to the availabilities of the threads



TOOM: Task-based Object-oriented with Openmp and Mpi

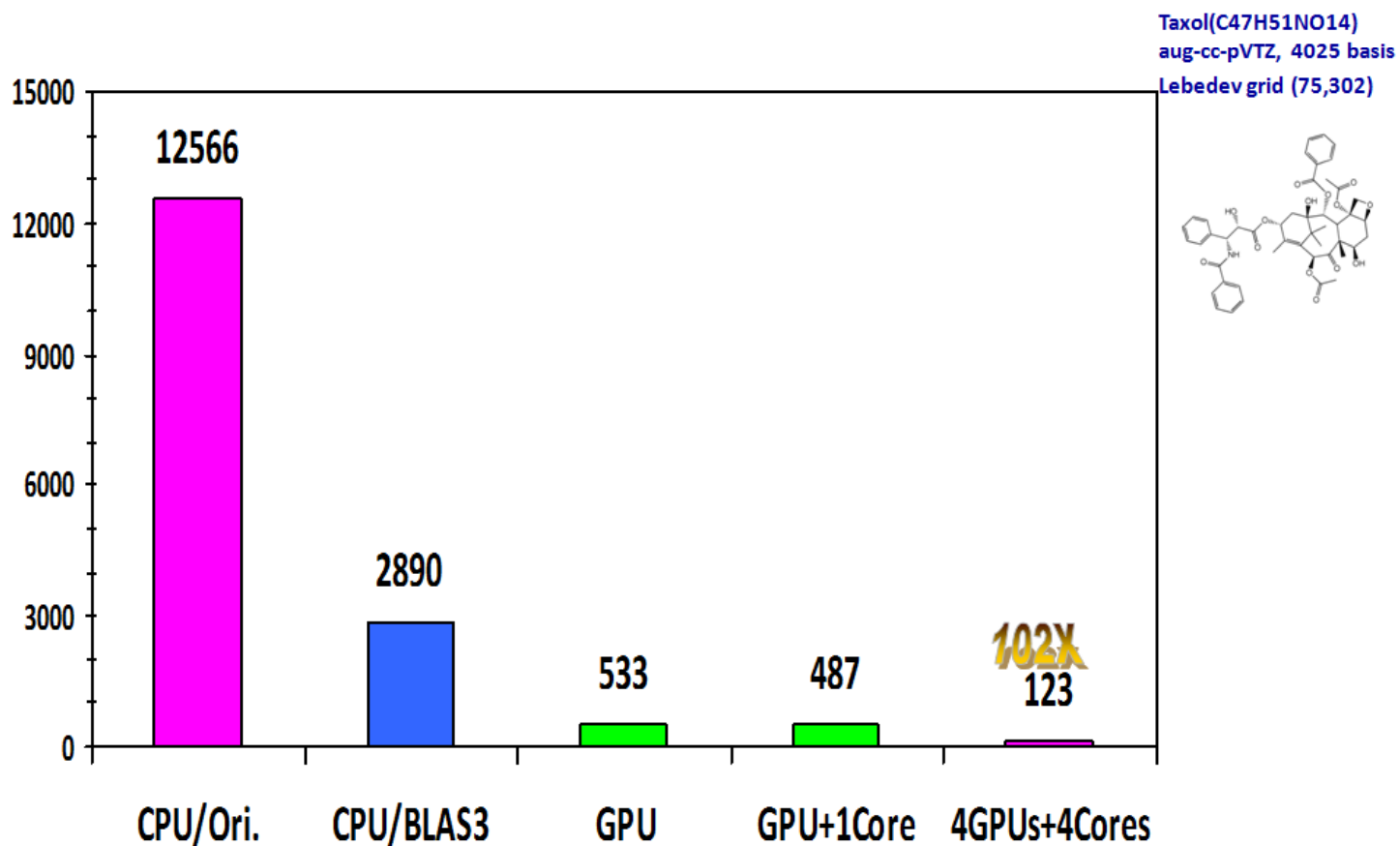
## GPU used

- Tesla S1070
- 960 cores @ 1.45GHz
- Peak performance:
  - 312GFlops in double precision
  - 4TFlops in single precision

## CPU used

- Xeon 2.8GHz
- Peak performance: 44.8GGlops

## Benchmark calculations using hybrid computing<sup>1</sup>



Calculation run on Dual socket Xeon E5462 2.8GHz with S1070 GPU



Some Business

[www.q-chem.com](http://www.q-chem.com)

## Current:

Yihan Shao

Emil Proynov

Zhengting Gan

Nick Russ

Chunmin Chang

ZitaAnn Berry

Hilary Pople

Jaime Martell

## Past:

Shawn T. Brown @ PSC

Holger Dachsel @ Julish

Fusti-Molnar @ Florida

Prakashan Korambath @ UCLA

Weimin Zhang @ ScottTrade

## Collaborators:

Tom Furlani and Marek Freindorf  
at Univ. Buffalo