

# Using Qbox on ANL Theta

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<http://eslab.ucdavis.edu>

<http://qboxcode.org>

<http://www.quantum-simulation.org>

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# Qbox documentation

Online documentation:

<http://qboxcode.org>

<http://qboxcode.org/doc/html>

Compiled versions on theta: in the group project directory:

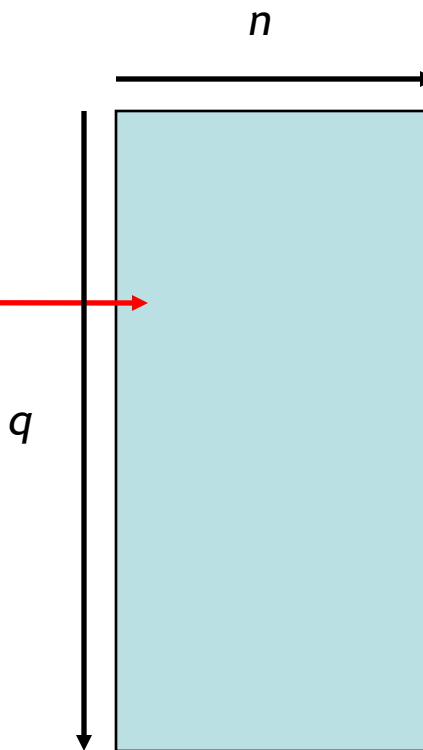
**/lus/eagle/projects/LightActivMat/qbox**

SG15 potentials on theta:

**/lus/eagle/projects/LightActivMat/qbox/potentials/sg15/xml**

# Qbox data layout

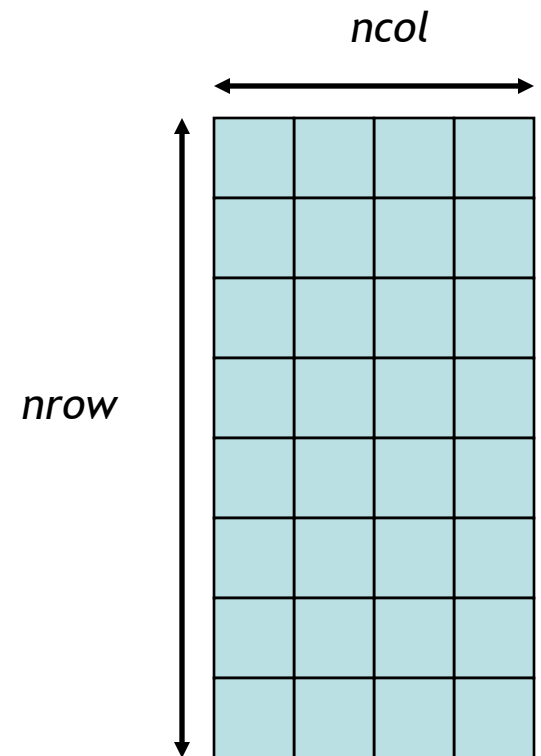
- Matrix of plane wave coefficients  $c_{qn}$

$$\varphi_n(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{|\mathbf{q}|^2 < E_{\text{cut}}} c_{\mathbf{q},n} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$


The diagram illustrates a rectangular unit cell with width  $n$  and height  $q$ . A red arrow points from the coefficient  $c_{\mathbf{q},n}$  in the equation to the unit cell, indicating its role in the plane wave expansion.

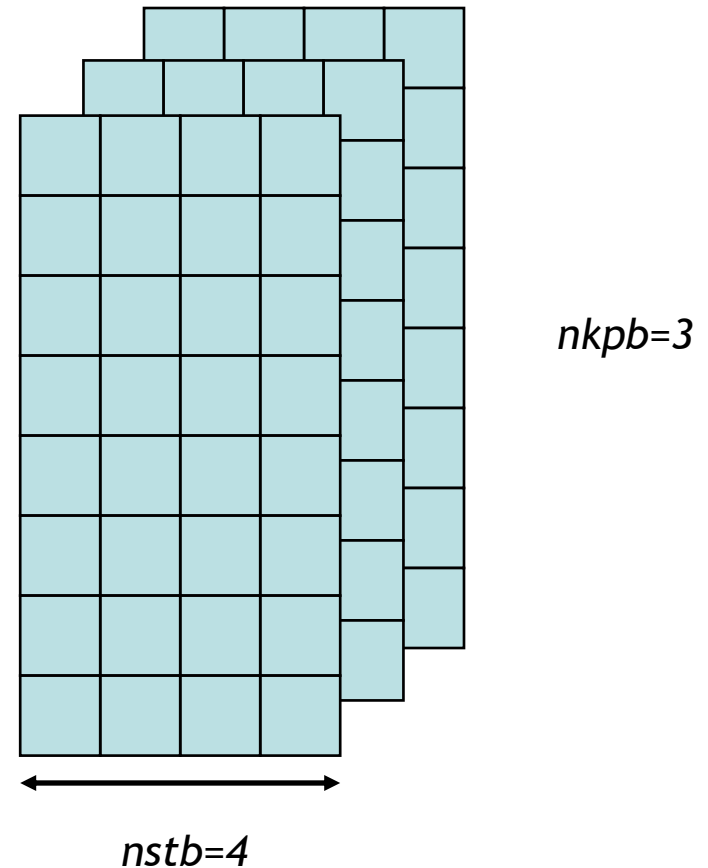
# Qbox task allocation

- The matrix of coefficients is block-distributed among MPI tasks
- Until version 1.71.x: use the *nrowmax* variable to control task allocation
- $nrow * ncol = nprocs$
- $nrow \leq nrowmax$
- all k-points and spins on the same task



# Qbox task allocation (1.72.x +)

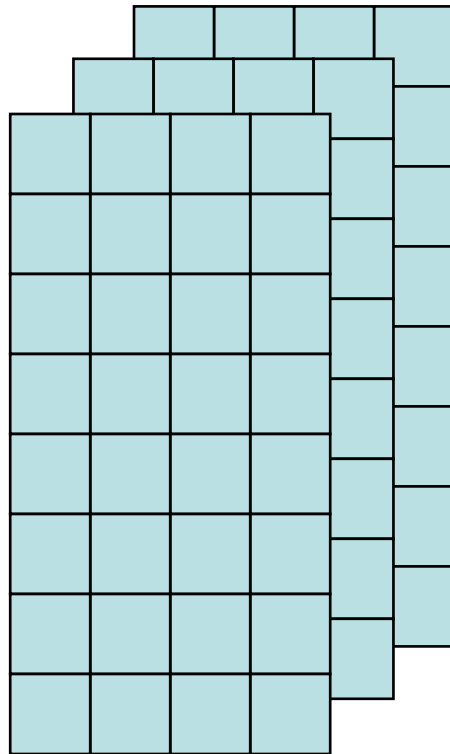
- Since version 1.72.x: use command-line arguments to control task allocation
- *-nstb* : # of state blocks
- *-nkpb* : # of k-point blocks
- *-nspb* : # of spin blocks
- k-points and spins can be distributed on separate tasks
- example: nproc=96



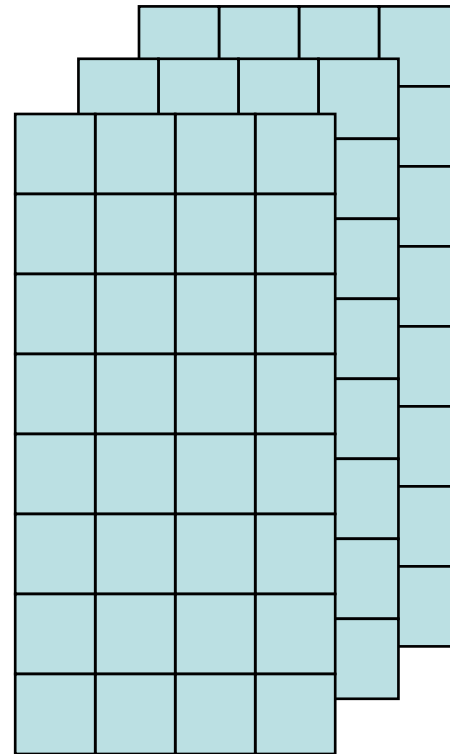
# Qbox task allocation (1.72.x +)

- $nprocs=96$ ,  $nstb=4$ ,  $nkpb=3$ ,  $nspb=2$

$nkpb=3$



*up spin*



*dn spin*

# Task allocation on theta

- Theta nodes have 64 cores
- Possible uses:
  - 64 MPI tasks/node, 1 thread/task
  - 64 MPI tasks/node, 2 threads/task
  - 32 MPI tasks/node, 2 threads/task
  - 32 MPI tasks/node, 4 threads/task
- Optimal choice requires trial and error
- Splitting wave functions across nodes degrades performance significantly

# Theta queues

- The Theta debug queue is limited to 8 nodes, 1hr (not for production!)
- Next size is 128 nodes (!)
  - long wait time (> 1 day)
  - only 3 hours job duration
- Larger queues
  - $\geq 256$  nodes, 6 hr
  - $\geq 384$  nodes, 9 hr
  - $\geq 640$  nodes, 12 hr
  - $\geq 802$  nodes, 24 hr



# Qbox jobs

- Example **qbox\_theta.job**
- Copy the job script **qbox\_theta.job** to **myrun.job**
- Edit the job script to adjust parameter, # of nodes, etc.
- Prepare Qbox input in **myrun.i**
- **\$ qsub myrun.job**
- Qbox results will be written on **myrun.r**

```
#!/bin/bash
#COBALT -t 0:30:00
#COBALT -n 8
#COBALT -q debug-cache-quad
#COBALT -A LightActivMat
exe=/lus/eagle/projects/LightActivMat/qbox/rel1_73_1/src/qb
scriptname=$0
file=${scriptname%.*}
export n_nodes=$COBALT_JOBSIZE
export n_mpi_ranks_per_node=64
export n_mpi_ranks=$(( $n_nodes * $n_mpi_ranks_per_node ))
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=1
#export OMP_PLACES=cores
#export OMP_PROC_BIND=true
export QBOX_OPTS='-nstb 4'
aprun -n $n_mpi_ranks -N $n_mpi_ranks_per_node -d 1 -j 1 -
cc depth \
$exe $QBOX_OPTS $file.i > $file.r
```

# Ensemble Qbox jobs

- Most Qbox jobs will not scale well on 128 theta nodes (8192 cores)
- If multiple similar runs can be used to gather statistics, use ensemble jobs
- If using SSAGES, create multiple walkers on separate nodes
- Use one **aprun** command for each Qbox instance
- End the **aprun** command line with '**&**'
- Add **wait** command at end

```
#!/bin/bash
#COBALT -t 0:30:00
#COBALT -n 2
#COBALT -q debug-cache-quad
#COBALT -A LightActivMat
exe=/lus/eagle/projects/LightActivMat/qbox/rel1_72_3/src/qb
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=2
aprun -n 32 -N 32 -d 2 -j 1 -cc depth \
    $exe -nstb 1 qbox_0.i > qbox_0.r &
aprun -n 32 -N 32 -d 2 -j 1 -cc depth \
    $exe -nstb 1 qbox_1.i > qbox_1.r &
wait
```