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## Evaluating the Energy Efficiency of OpenCL-accelerated AutoDock Molecular Docking

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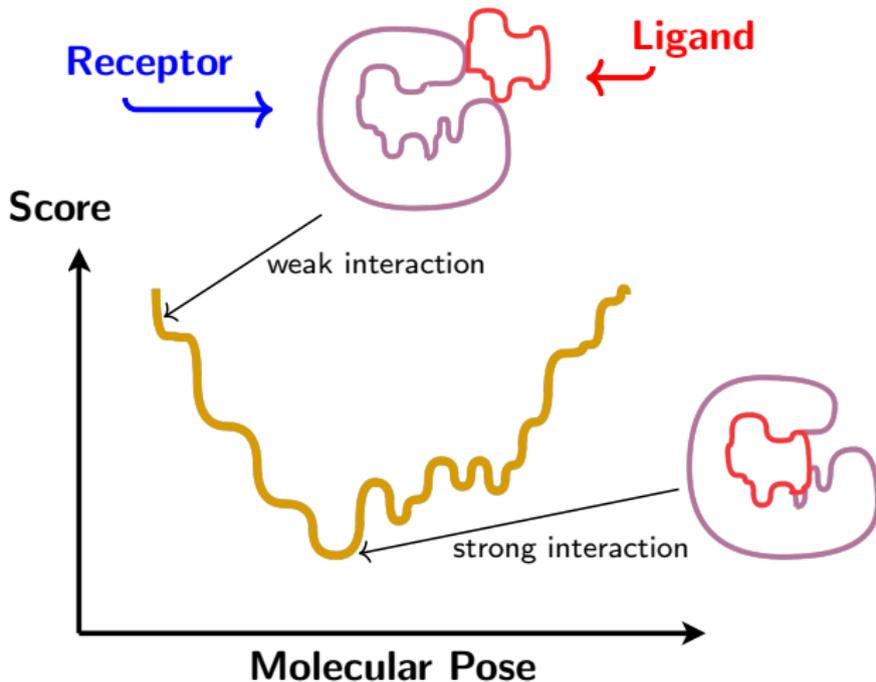
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# Introduction

- ❖ Energy efficiency
  - ❖ Important in design of computer systems
  - ❖ Future systems will be constrained by their power consumption
- ❖ Upcoming trend
  - ❖ Replacement of homogeneous with heterogeneous accelerators
  - ❖ Top eight systems in the *Green500* list use GPUs
- ❖ Scientific applications used at scale
  - ❖ Can profit from HPC systems
  - ❖ Efficient deployment: performance-/energy-wise

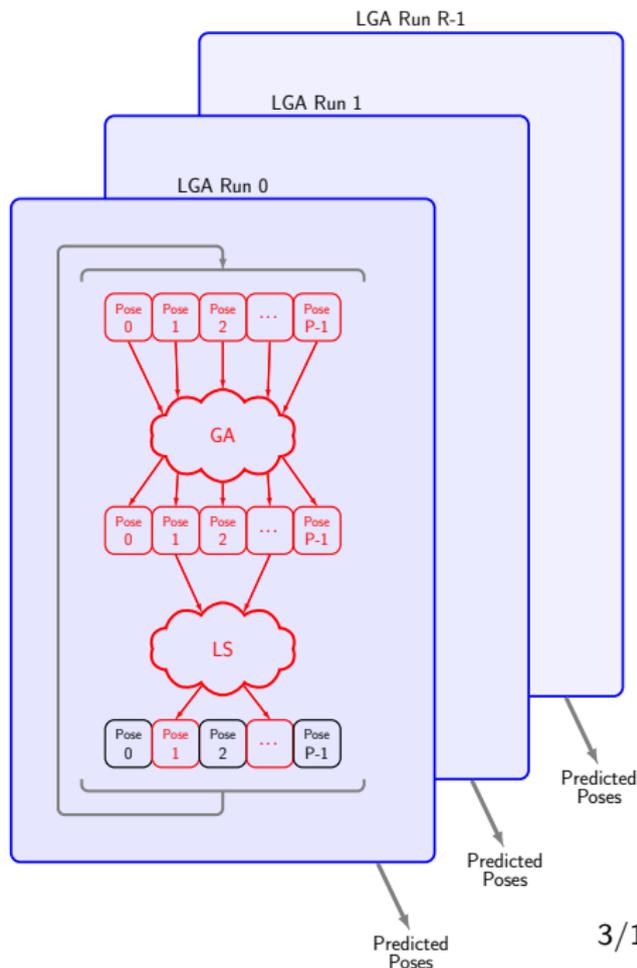
# Molecular Docking (MD)

MD aims to find poses of strong interaction



# AutoDock

- ❖ One of the most cited MD tools
- ❖ Lamarckian Genetic Algorithm (LGA)
- ❖  $LGA = GA + LS$ 
  - ❖ Genetic Algorithm (GA)
  - ❖ Local Search (LS)



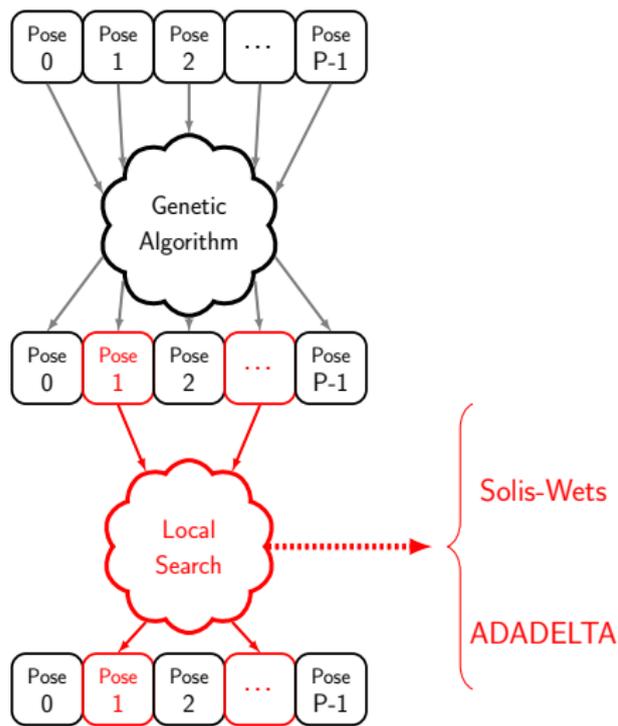
# Our previous work on AutoDock

## ❖ AutoDock-OpenCL

- ❖ Data-parallel approach for GPUs/CPU's
- ❖ Fine-grained & multi-level parallelization

## ❖ Enhanced search

- ❖ More accurate pose prediction
- ❖ Available LS methods
  - ❖ Solis-Wets (legacy)
  - ❖ ADADELTA (new, gradient-based)



# Our Contribution

## Energy efficiency analysis of OpenCL-accelerated AutoDock

1. Correlation between performance and power consumption
  - ❖ Solis-Wets vs. ADADELTA
2. Impact of molecular complexity on
  - ❖ Execution performance
  - ❖ Energy efficiency
  - ❖ Multi-core CPUs & many-core GPUs

# Execution profiling: Vega 56 GPU

- ❖ OpenCL configuration
  - ❖ 56 compute units
  - ❖ 64 work-items / work-group
- ❖ MD setup
  - ❖ # LGA runs:  $R = 100$
  - ❖ Input ID: 3s8o
- ❖ Profiling is focused on the local-search kernel (KrnL\_LS)

KrnL_LS	Solis-Wets	ADADELTA
Total time (%)	99	99
# Calls	120	46
Avg. time (ms)*	225	5526
Occupancy (%)	20	10

LS is the bottleneck

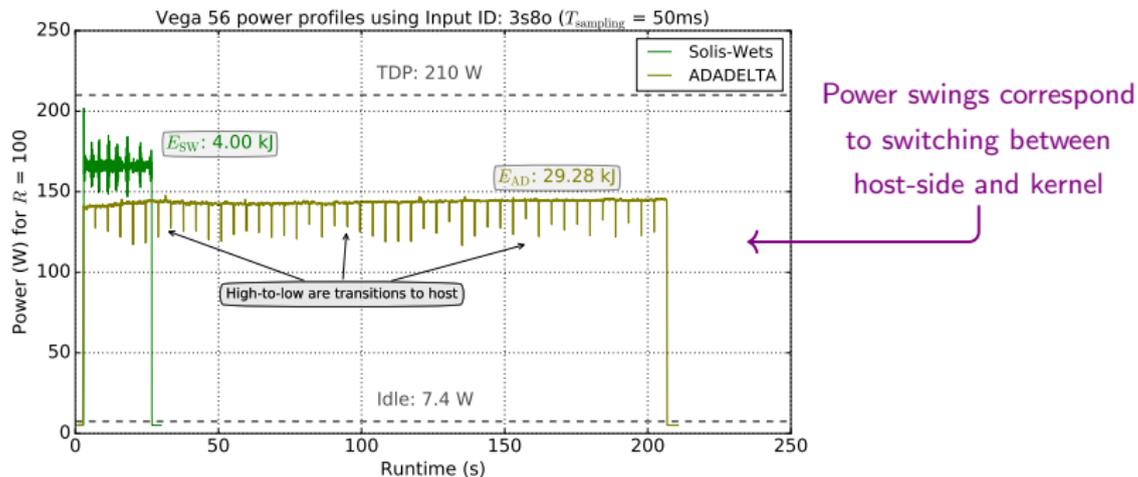
Solis-Wets requires more kernel enqueues (# *Calls*) than ADADELTA

Overall duration: # *Calls* × *Avg. time*

In both cases, GPU utilization is low

\* Avg. time measured per kernel enqueue

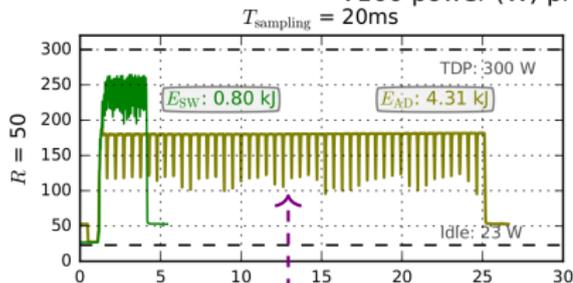
# Preliminary power profiling: Vega 56 GPU



- ❖ Internal sensors accessed through software-based meters
  - ❖  $T_{\text{sampling}} = 50 \text{ ms}$  (max. supported on Vega 56)
- ❖ Energy consumption (power integrated over time)
  - ❖ Solis-Wets:  $E_{SW} = 4.0 \text{ kJ}$
  - ❖ ADADELTA:  $E_{AD} = 29.3 \text{ kJ}$

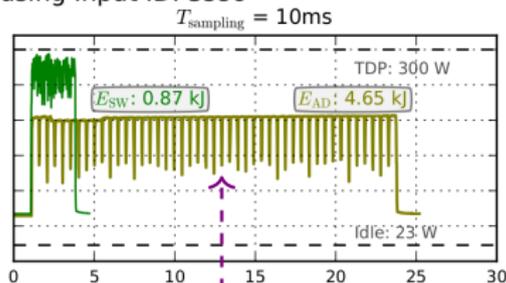
# Power profiling: V100 GPU

V100 power (W) profiles using Input ID: 3s8o



AutoDock-OpenCL (ADADELTA)

duration  $\gtrsim 25 \text{ s}$



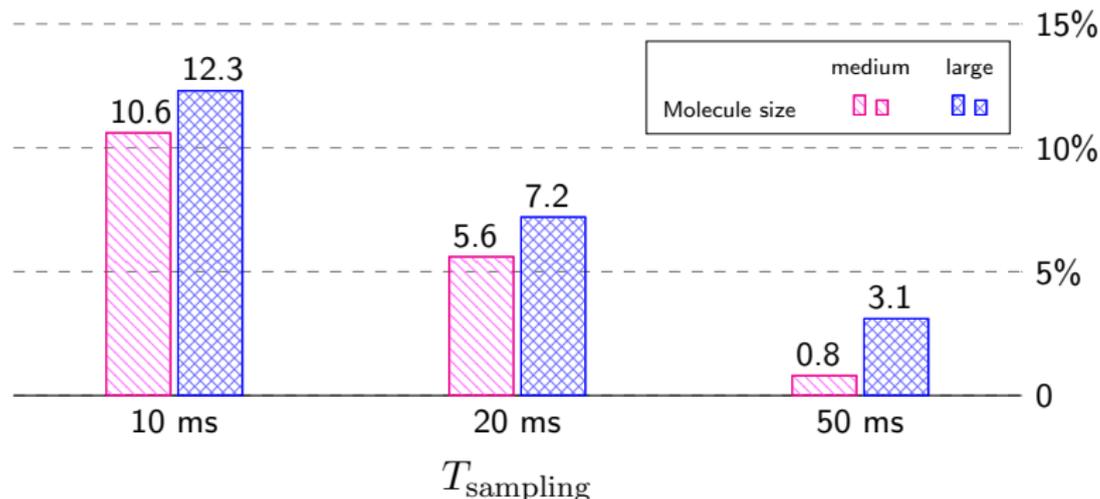
AutoDock-OpenCL (ADADELTA)

duration  $< 25 \text{ s}$

- ❖ Sampling period does not affect profile shape ...
- ❖ ... but the shorter  $T_{\text{sampling}}$ , the more samples are lost
- ❖ Energies at  $T_{\text{sampling}} = \{20, 10\}$  ms are slightly different

# Impact of $T_{\text{sampling}}$ on V100 power

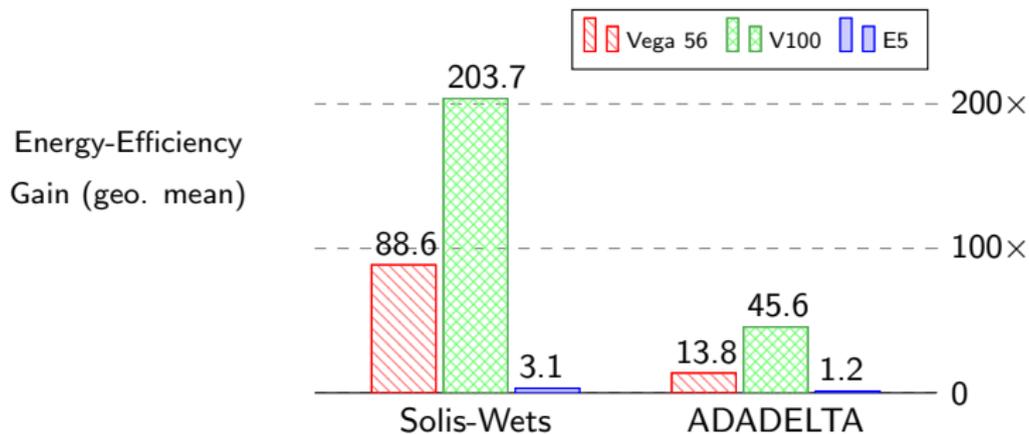
Power sample loss (%)



- More samples are lost with  $T_{\text{sampling}} = 10$  ms
- Next experiments are performed using  $T_{\text{sampling}} = 50$  ms

# Energy-Efficiency Gain

- Accelerator devices
  - GPUs: Vega 56 (on-premise), V100 (AWS p3.2xlarge)
  - CPUs: E5-2666 v3 CPU (18 cores, AWS c4.8xlarge)
- Baseline: original AutoDock
  - Implements only Solis-Wets LS method
  - Does not support multithreading



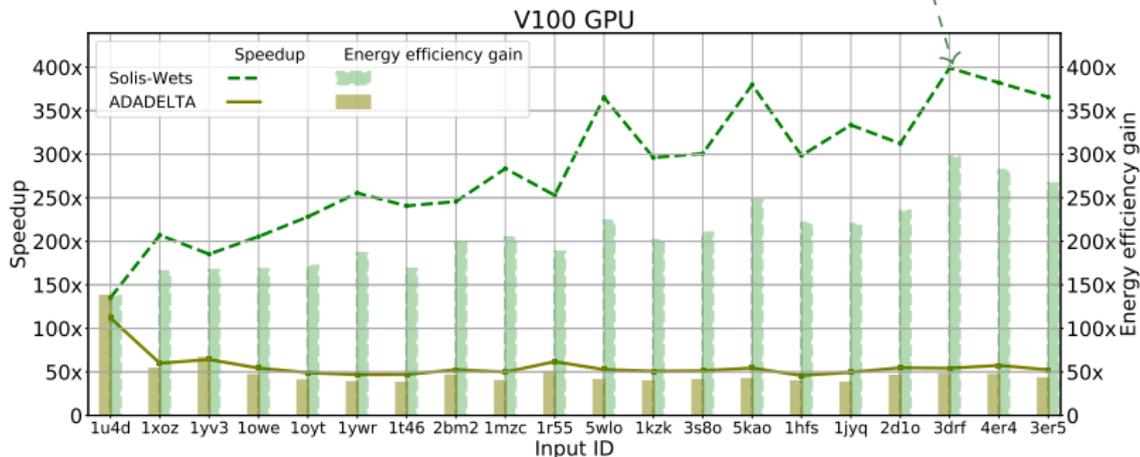
# Performance & Energy Efficiency

GPU: highest gains on 3drf

Speedup<sub>SW</sub> ~ 400×

Energy<sub>SW</sub> ~ 297×

Efficiency:  
Solis-Wets > ADADELTA



→ Growing molecular complexity

→ Higher Solis-Wets efficiency

← Higher ADADELTA efficiency

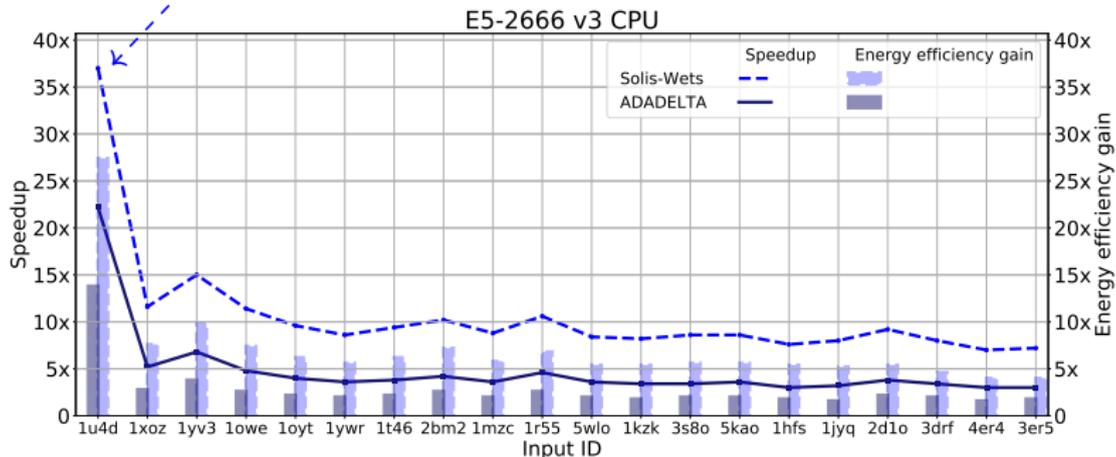
# Performance & Energy Efficiency

CPU: highest gains on 1u4d

Speedup<sub>SW</sub>  $\sim 18\times$

Energy<sub>SW</sub>  $\sim 14\times$

GPUs faster than CPUs: more suitable mapping of AutoDock-OpenCL onto GPU hardware



→ Growing molecular complexity

← Higher Solis-Wets efficiency

← Higher ADADELTA efficiency

# Final Remarks

1. AutoDock-OpenCL: comparing LS methods
  - ❖ ADADELTA
    - ❖ Lower speedups 😞
    - ❖ Lower energy efficiencies 😞
    - ❖ Higher quality of dockings 😊 (for complex molecules)
  - ❖ Solis-Wets
    - ❖ More efficient for small molecules
2. Energy gains
  - ❖ V100 GPU: *most* efficient
    - ❖ Solis-Wets:  $\sim 297\times$ , ADADELTA:  $\sim 137\times$
  - ❖ E5 CPU: *least* efficient
    - ❖ Solis-Wets:  $\sim 13\times$ , ADADELTA:  $\sim 7\times$
3. GPUs more efficient than CPUs
  - ❖ Fine-grained parallelization more suitable for GPUs

# Evaluating the Energy Efficiency of OpenCL-accelerated AutoDock Molecular Docking

<https://github.com/ccsb-scripps/AutoDock-GPU>

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