

DFTK: The density-functional toolkit

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13th September 2019



Inria



https://michael-herbst.com/talks/2019.09.13_dftk_moansi.pdf

Why care about plane-wave DFT?

- 13 related papers in the WoS Top 100 list
 - Applications:
 - Semiconductors and photovoltaics
 - Crystal structure prediction
 - Properties of alloys
 - ...
- ⇒ Challenge: Mass screening of materials
- Reliable, black-box codes
 - Accuracy vs. computational effort.

Plane-wave DFT in one slide

- Kohn-Sham DFT: Seek minimiser $\Theta = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_N) \in (H^1(\mathbb{R}^3))^N$ of

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}^{\text{KS}}(\Theta) = & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \|\nabla \psi_i\|^2 d\mathbf{r} + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} V^{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{r}) \rho_{\Theta}(\mathbf{r}) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} V^{\text{nloc}}(\mathbf{r}) \rho_{\Theta}(\mathbf{r}) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\rho_{\Theta}(\mathbf{r}) \rho_{\Theta}(\mathbf{r}')}{\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'\|} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' + E_{xc}(\rho_{\Theta}) \end{aligned}$$

with density $\rho_{\Theta} = \sum_{i=1}^N \|\psi_i\|^2$

- Plane-wave basis:

$$\forall \mathbf{k} : \varphi_{\mathbf{G}} = e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} e^{i\mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \quad G^2 < 2E_{\text{cut}}$$

- Pseudopotentials: $V^{\text{loc}}, V^{\text{nloc}}$

- Remove core electrons
- Smoothen valence orbitals (i.e. remove oscillations)

⇒ Lower required E_{cut}

Some existing PW-DFT codes

- <https://www.vasp.at>
- <https://www.abinit.org>
- <http://www.castep.org>
- <https://wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/gpaw>
- <https://www.quantum-espresso.org>
- <https://crd-legacy.lbl.gov/~chao/KSSOLV>
- ...

⇒ Why another?

Questions related to reliability / high-throughput

- What's the effect of the pseudopotential?
 - Elevated / reduced precision?
 - Error estimates / mixed grid methods?
 - A fast *and* reliable SCF algorithm?
 - Leverage GPU and other accelerators?
 - Distributed computing?
- ⇒ Difficult to address in large codes
- ⇒ Interdisciplinary setting

Demands for interdisciplinary software

- **Mathematicians:** Toy models and unphysical edge cases
- **Scientist:** Wants to focus on science, not numerics
- **High-performance:** Exploit all hardware specialities
- **Practitioner:**
 - Reliable, black-box, high-level for setup and data analysis
- Everything in one project?
- Still keep a minimalistic code base?
- Need good compromise *and* suitable programming language

The approach of DFTK

- DFTK: density-functional **toolkit**:
 - Minimalistic code base (**not** a program package)
 - Use existing libraries and codes
 - Facilitate integration elsewhere
- Accessible to different communities:
 - Use custom Hamiltonians, potentials ...
 - Use `julia`: Keep code as high-level as possible
 - Target modern HPC environments

⇒ Toy problems and full-scale applications

DFTK is written in julia

- High-level, dynamical language for HPC:
 - Parallelism, vectorisation, GPU, automatic differentiation, ...
 - Key concept: **Multiple dispatch**
 - At runtime: Function compiled *exactly* for argument types
 - ⇒ Easy parallelisation and vectorisation
 - ⇒ Type-specific and **hardware**-specific optimisations
 - ⇒ E.g. allows to switch computational back end
 - Write **code** once, **re-use** for many back ends / machines ...
 - Interoperability: FORTRAN, C, C++, python, R, ...
- ≈ python with deeply integrated numpy

A word about julia performance

		duration (s)
python	array operations (numpy)	11.8
C	gcc	8.1
C	gcc -O3	1.1
C	gcc -O3 -march=native	0.5
FORTRAN	gfortran -O3 -march=native	0.5
julia	array operations	3.3
julia	loops	1.9
julia	loops, no bounds check	0.5

- Best out of five on my laptop (C, Julia, python code: Antoine Levitt)
- Used software: gcc 8.3, gfortran 9.2.1, python 3.7, numpy 1.16.2, julia 1.0.3

DEMO

DEMO

Show-casing DFTK and julia

Status of DFTK

- Code: <https://github.com/mfherbst/DFTK.jl>
- \approx 9 months of development time
- LDA, GGA functionals from `libxc`, analytic potentials
- Multiple SCF algorithms
- Insulators and metals (smearing)
- Laptop-level parallelism
- Single and double precision

Outlook

- Analysis of SCF convergence (→ Gaspard Kemlin)
- GPU acceleration
- Automatic differentiation
- More mixed and elevated precision
- Response and properties
- Mixed basis or grid methods

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- > Insert your feature here <
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Questions?

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