

Scalable HPC & AI Infrastructure for COVID19 Therapeutics

Shantenu Jha

Computation and Data-Driven Discovery, Brookhaven National Laboratory
RADICAL Lab, Rutgers University

Advancing Medical Care through Discovery in the Physical Sciences

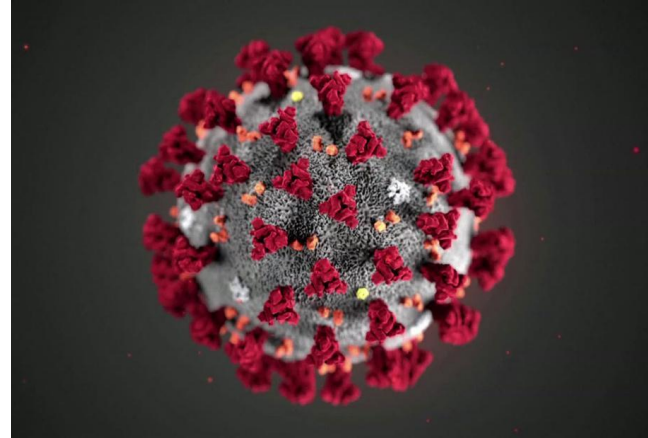
<https://indico.jlab.org/event/447/>



@BrookhavenLab

National Virtual Biotechnology Lab (NVBL)

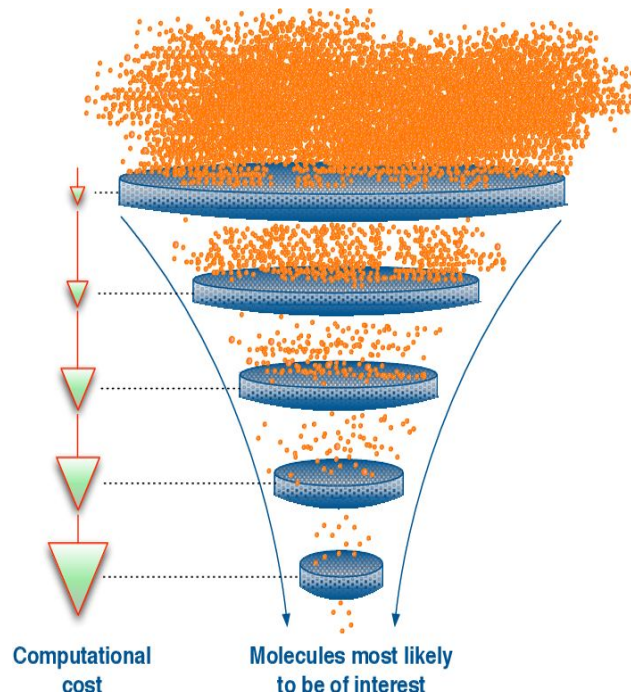
- National Virtual Biotechnology Lab (NVBL)
 - <https://science.osti.gov/nvbl>
- Aid U.S. policymakers in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic with epidemiological information for decision making
- Accelerate production of critical medical supplies across the nation
- **Supercomputing and artificial intelligence for design of targeted therapeutics**
- Leverage chemical testing & analysis to facilitate new antigen and antibody testing



*NVBL given US Secretary of Energy Honour
Award (2021)*

Overview

- Drug Discovery & Design is a complex, expensive
 - $O(10)$ years; $O(10^9)$ \$; $O(10^{68})$ candidates
- Scale-Accuracy trade-off:
 - AI-driven HPC methods 1000 x *effective performance* of traditional HPC simulations
- AI-driven HPC methods will be formulated as heterogeneous and adaptive workflows:
 - Systems software evolve in response



Ref. Aspuru-Guzik

High-Throughput Virtual Scaling

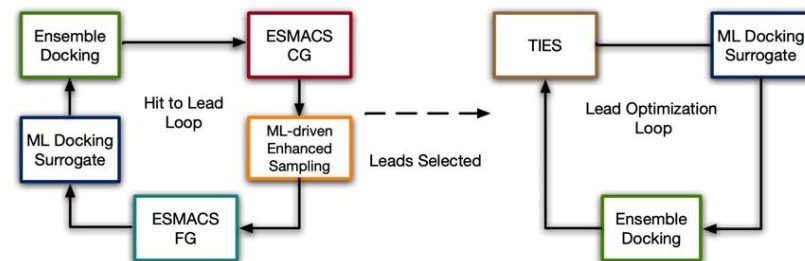
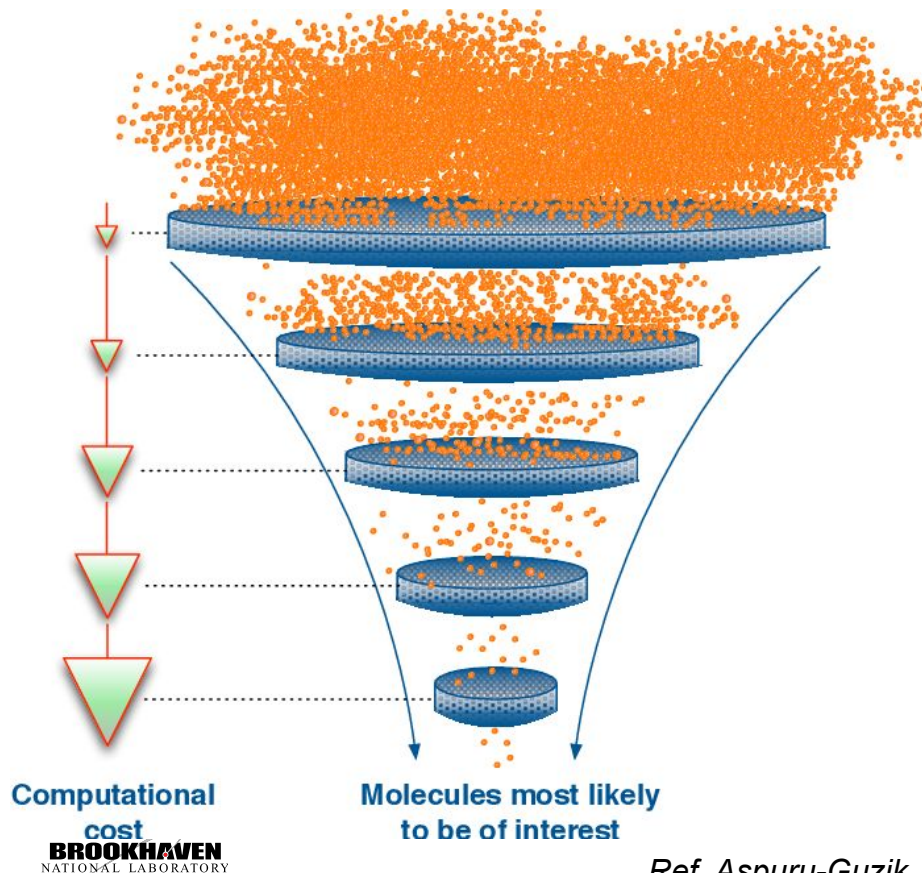


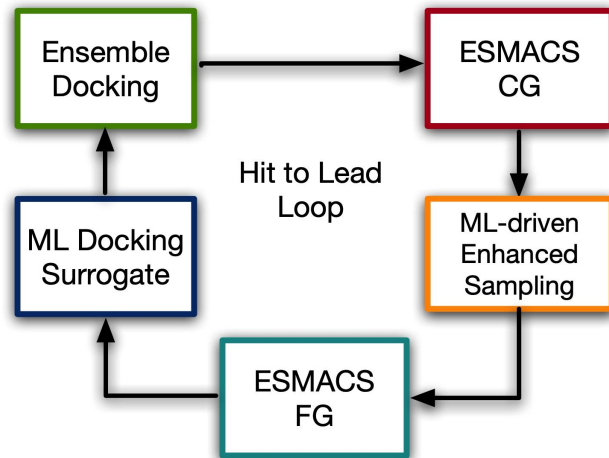
Figure 1: The computational campaign to advance COVID-19 therapeutics has two coupled loops: drug candidates go through four stages in the Hit-to-Lead loop; a small set of drugs are selected for the Lead Optimization loop. The following methods and protocols are implemented as distinct workflows (WF): Ensemble Docking (WF1), ML-driven Enhanced Sampling (WF2), both coarse-grained (CG) and fine-grained (FG) ESMACS (WF3), and TIES (WF4).

Campaign: Hit-to-Lead Loop

Multi-stage campaign employed to select promising drug candidates:

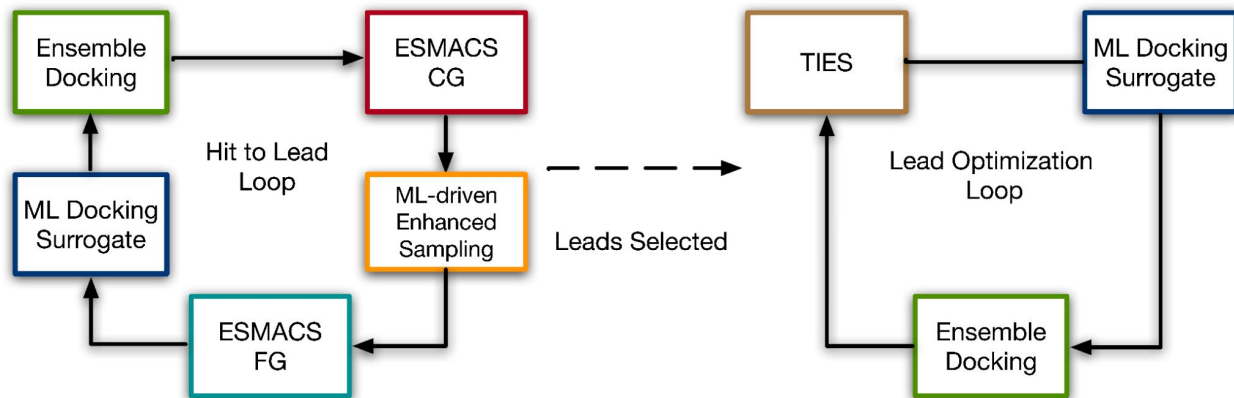
- **WF1:** High-throughput ensemble docking to identify small molecules (“hits”)
- **WF2:** AI-driven Molecular Dynamics for modeling specific binding regions and understanding mechanistic changes involving drugs
- **WF3:** Binding Free Energy calculations of promising leads (“Hit-to-Lead”)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.06574>



Campaign: Lead Optimization

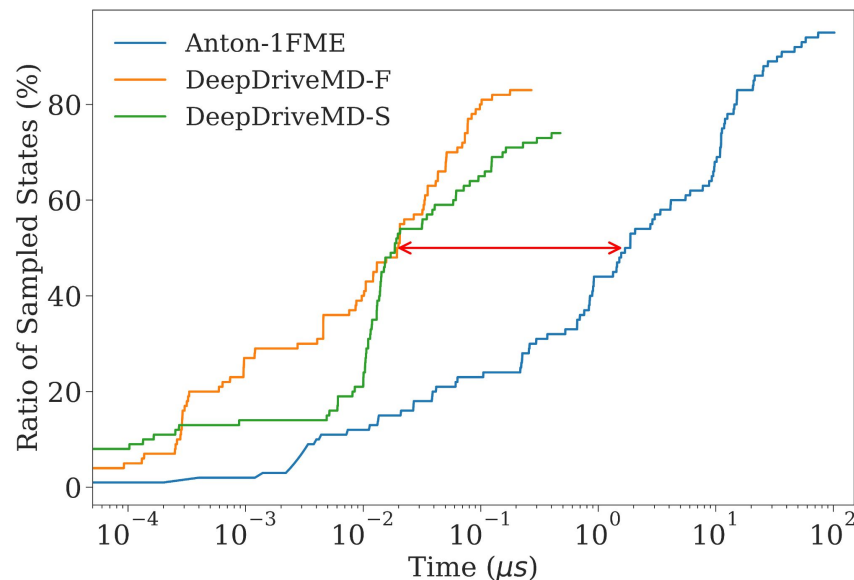
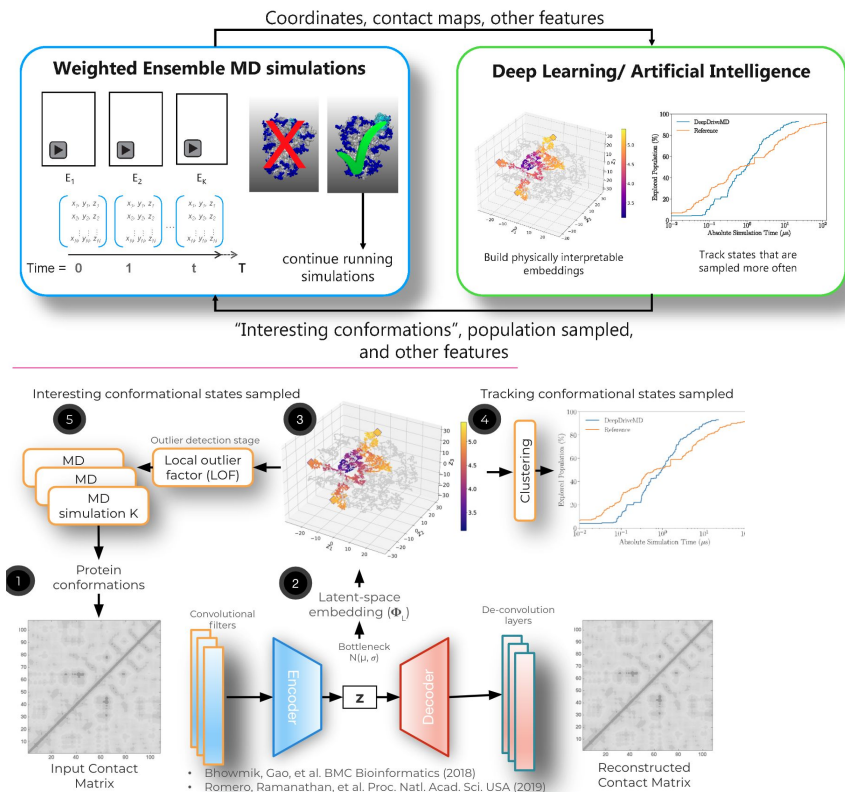
Multi-stage campaign employed to select promising drug candidates:



- **WF4:** TIES -- Alchemical Binding Free Energy calculations of promising leads (Lead Optimization)

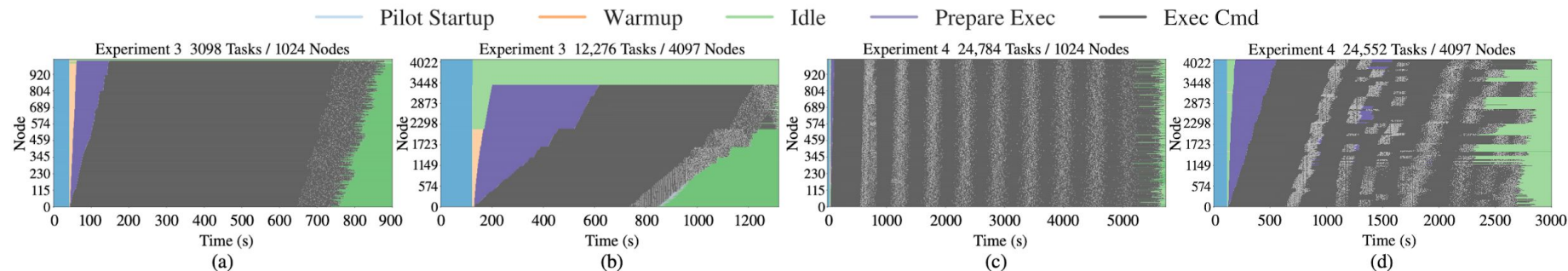
ML-driven Ensemble (WF2): 10-100x Protein Folding

Combining AI with HPC: AI-driven MD simulations -- DeepDriveMD



Characterizing RP on Leadership Platforms

ID	HPC Platform	#Tasks	#Generations	Task Runtime	#Cores/Task	#GPUs/Task	#Cores/Pilot	#GPUs/Pilot
1	Titan	$2^n; n = [5 - 12]$	1	$828s \pm 14s$	32	-	$2^n; n = [10 - 17]$	-
2	Titan	2^{14}	$2^n; n = [5 - 3]$				$2^n; n = [14 - 16]$	
3	Summit	3098; 12,276	1	$600s - 900s$	1 - 42	0; 6	43,008; 172,074	6144; 24,582
4	Summit	24,552; 24,784	$\approx 2; 8$	$500s - 600s$	1 - 42	0; 6		
5	Frontier	126×10^6	≈ 300	$1s - 120s$	1	-	392,000	-

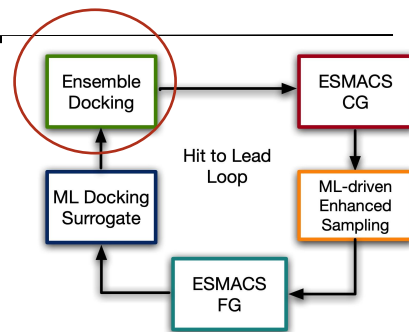
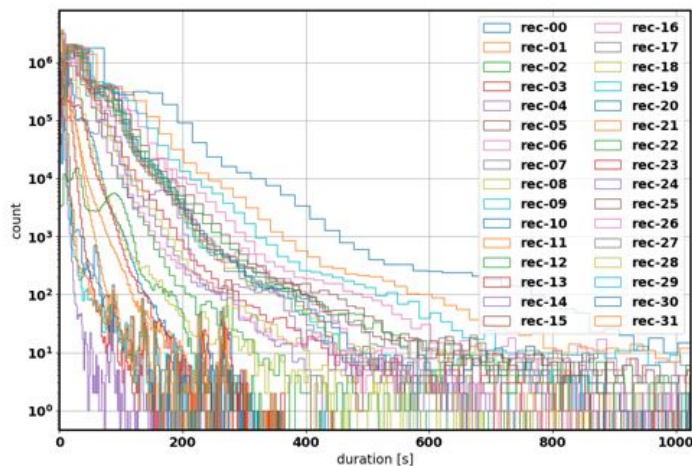
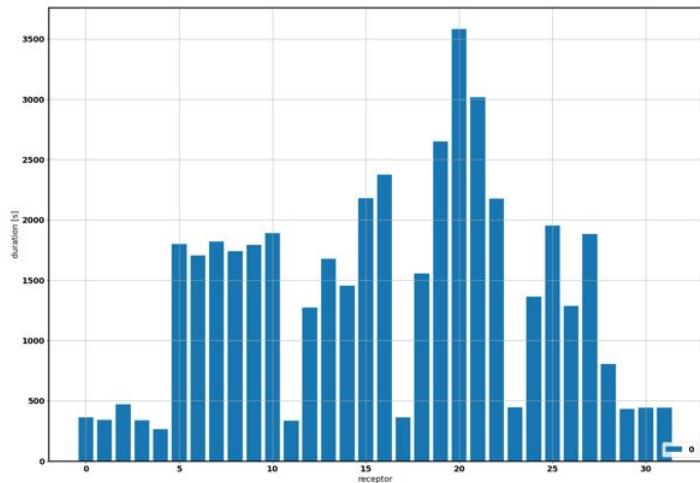


Computational Challenges: Heterogeneity

- **Heterogeneity** of different types and at multiple levels
 - Coupled AI-HPC (WF2)
 - High-throughput function calls (WF1)
 - Ensembles of MPI tasks (WF3/4)
- Spatio-temporal variation within and across WF1

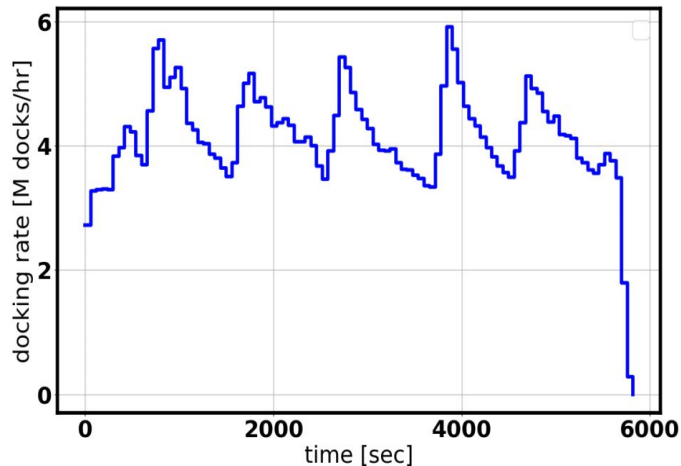
HPC Platform	Facility	Batch System	Node Architecture		Workflows	Max # nodes utilized
			CPU	GPU		
Summit	OLCF	LSF	2 × POWER9 (22 cores)	6 × Tesla V100	WF1-4	2000
Lassen	LLNL	LSF	2 × POWER9 (22 cores)	4 × Tesla V100	WF2,3	128
Frontera	TACC	Slurm	2 × x86_64 (28 cores)	—	WF1	7650
Theta	ALCF	Cobalt	1 × x86_64 (64 cores)	—	WF1	256
SuperMUC-NG	LRZ	Slurm	2 × x86_64 (24 cores)	—	WF3-4	6000 (with failures)

Ensemble Docking: (WF1)

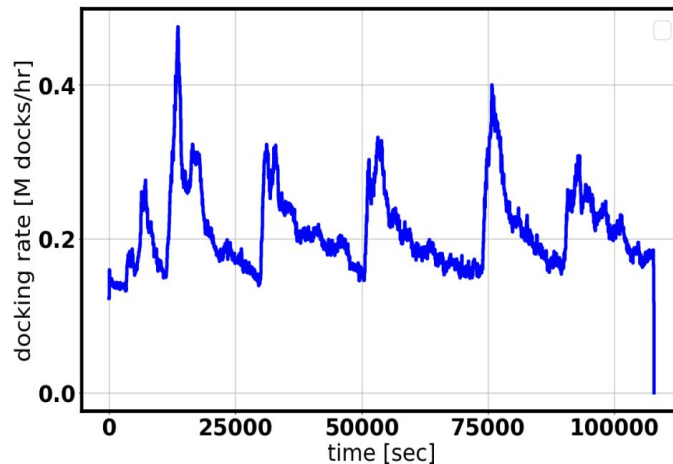


- Docking: OpenEye; Library (ORD): 6.25M ligands (drug candidate); 32 targets/receptors
 - Fluctuations in docking execution time library (ORD) for different receptors
 - Long-tailed Tx for different ligands for a given target (receptor)
 - Many work items (function calls) need to be distributed
 - Call duration varies two order of magnitudes (1-100s). Mean duration 8s.

Ensemble Docking: (WF1)



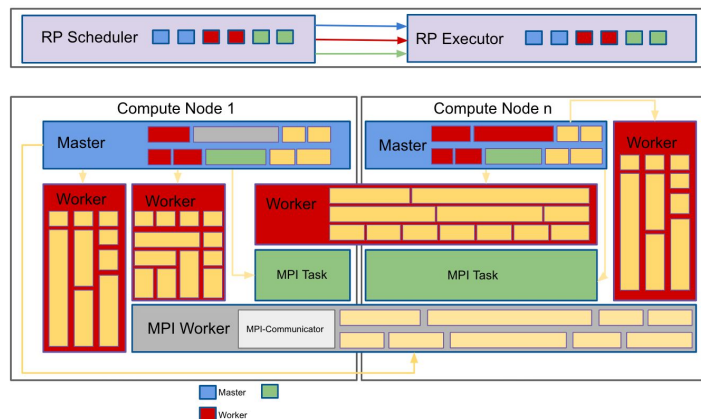
(a)



(b)

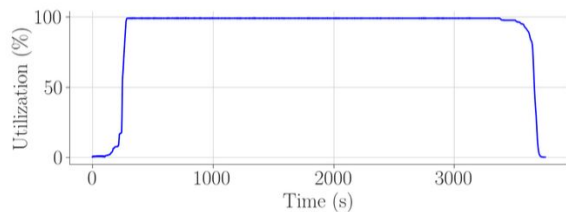
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Ensemble Docking (WF1) with RAPTOR

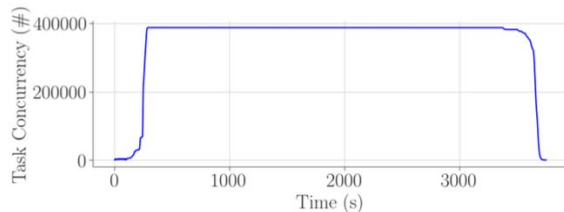


ID	Platform	Application	Nodes	Pilots	Tasks [$\times 10^6$]	Startup [<i>sec</i>]	Utilization avg / steady	Task Time [<i>sec</i>]		Rate [$\times 10^6/h$]	
								max	mean	max	mean
1	Frontera	OpenEye	128	31	205	129	90% / 93%	3582.6	28.8	17.4	5.0
2	Frontera	OpenEye	7600	1	126	81	90% / 98%	14958.8	10.1	144.0	126.0
3	Frontera	OpenEye	8336	1	13	451	63% / 98%	219.0	25.3	91.8	11.0
4	Summit	AutoDock	1000	1	57	107	95% / 95%	263.9	36.2	11.3	11.1

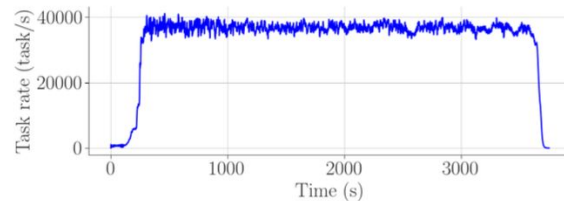
RADICAL-Pilot (RP) with RAPTOR : Performance



(a)



(b)



(c)

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Impacting SARS-CoV-2 Medical Therapeutics



- **Scale of Operation:**

- $\sim 10^{11}$ Docking calculations
- $\sim 10^3$ ML-driven MD calculations
- $\sim 5 \times 10^4$ Binding Free Energy Calculations
- $\sim 2.5 \times 10^6$ node-hours (~ 30 days, all Summit)

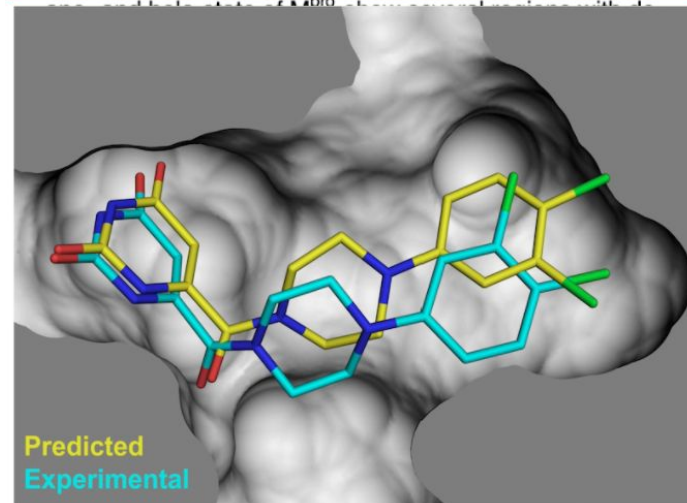
- **Peak Performance**

- \sim **8000** nodes (Frontera, April. 2021)
- \sim **4000** nodes on Summit

- **Extensible Computational Infrastructure and Capabilities**

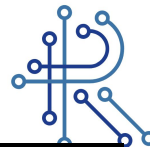
- Beyond COVID-19 ?

Fig. 4. Conformational changes upon MCULE-5948770040 binding to M^{pro} indicate changes within distinct regions, both close-to and farther-away from the primary binding site. (a) RMS fluctuations of the



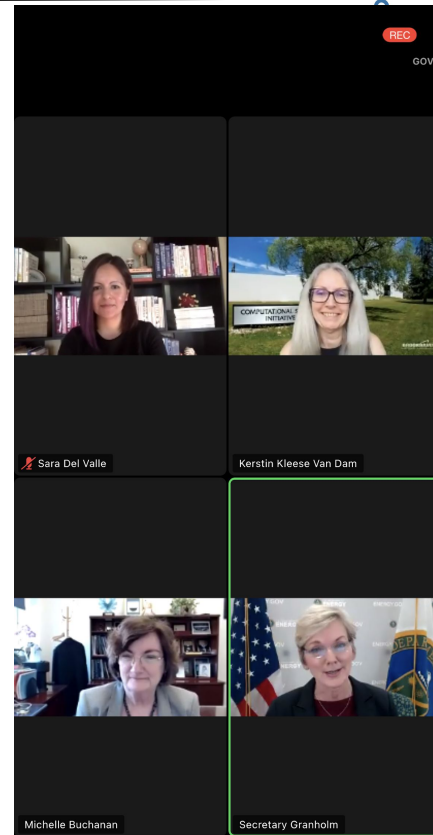
... under review PNAS

Therapeutics: Needle in multiple Haystacks?



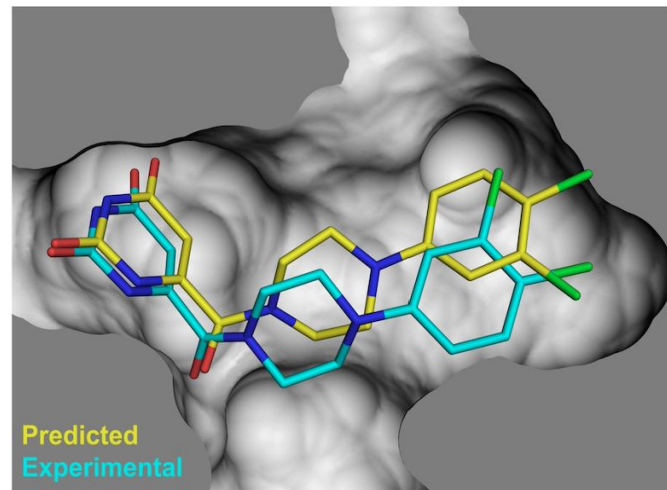
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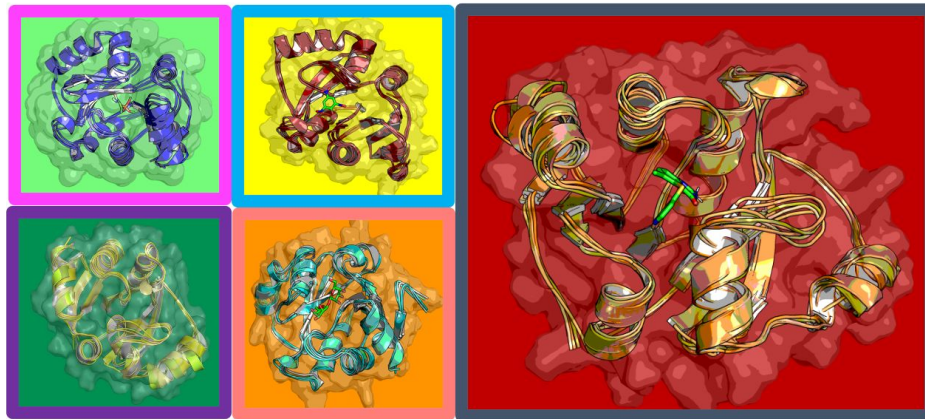


Summary

- ML enhances the **effective performance**
 - ML “improve” performance of simulations
 - “ *simulations are mere generators of data for powerful ML models*” !
- Exascale computing on petascale platforms!
 - Developed 1st gen of AI-HPC infrastructure
 - Sophistication of AI-HPC methods will grow
- Rethink systems software ecosystem
 - Collective perf. of heterogeneous workflows; not just single tasks
 - Advances in adaptive runtime systems for such workflows



Thank you!



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- DOE National Virtual Biotechnology Laboratory
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- ECP ExaWorks and ECP ExaLearn
- ASCR Surrogates Benchmarking Initiative
- NSF RADICAL-Cybertools