



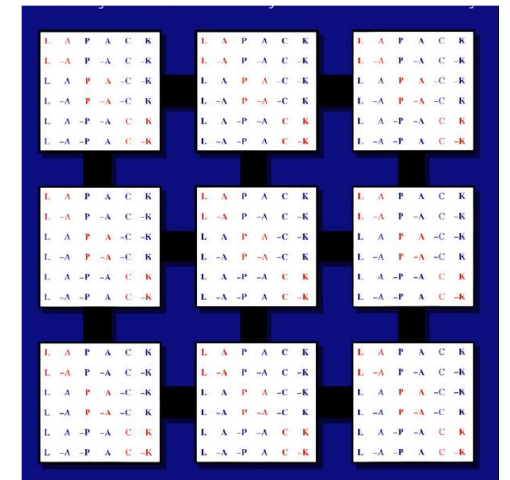
# **ScaLAPACK AND ELPA: HOW TO DIAGONALIZE REALLY LARGE DENSE MATRICES**

**Peter Karpov, Max Planck Computing and Data Facility, Garching**

**Summer School Paphos  
October 3-8, 2023**

# OUTLINE

1. Introduction: eigensolver libraries
2. LAPACK
3. ScaLAPACK
4. ELPA
5. Showcases, benchmarks (if time permits)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{L} & \text{A} & \text{P} & \text{A} & \text{C} & \text{K} \\ \text{L} & -\text{A} & \text{P} & -\text{A} & \text{C} & -\text{K} \\ \text{L} & \text{A} & \text{P} & \text{A} & -\text{C} & -\text{K} \\ \text{L} & -\text{A} & \text{P} & -\text{A} & -\text{C} & \text{K} \\ \text{L} & \text{A} & -\text{P} & -\text{A} & \text{C} & \text{K} \\ \text{L} & -\text{A} & -\text{P} & \text{A} & \text{C} & -\text{K} \end{bmatrix}$$
The logo for ELPA (Eigenvalue Library for Parallel Architectures) features the letters "ELPA" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letters are set against a light blue background with a subtle pattern of small, dark blue diamonds.

# MATRIX DIAGONALIZATION AND QUANTUM PROBLEMS

Matrix diagonalization is at the core of quantum problems:

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$$

$E_1, E_2, \dots$  – eigenvalues (energy levels)

$|\psi_1\rangle, |\psi_2\rangle, \dots$  – eigenvectors (corresponding eigenstate wavefunctions)

Drawback of exact diagonalization:

interacting particles	matrix size $\sim \exp(\#N_{\text{particles}})$
non-interacting particles	matrix size $\sim N_{\text{particles}}$

Diagonalization is usually a bottleneck in DFT calculations!

# DIAGONALIZATION METHODS

## Direct methods

- all or substantial part ( $>10\%$ ) of eigenpairs
- relatively small matrices (up to  $\sim 10^6$ )
- dense matrices

Software: LAPACK, ScaLAPACK, ELPA, ...

## Iterative methods

- small part of eigenpairs ( $\sim$ several hundreds)
- much larger matrices ( $> 10^9$ )
- (typically) sparse matrices

Software: ARPACK, SLEPc, ChASE, ...

# PARALLEL DENSE EIGENSOLVERS

Library	Distributed	GPU	Hybrid	Parallel model	Sparsity	Eigenproblem
LAPACK	×	×	×	OpenMP/threads	d/b	std/gen nsym/sym
MAGMA	×	yes (multi-GPU)	yes	OpenMP/threads/CUDA	d/s/b	std/gen nsym/sym
cuSolver	×	yes (multi-GPU)	×	CUDA	d/s	std/gen sym
EIGEN	×	×	×	OpenMP	d	std/gen nsym/sym
ScaLAPACK	yes	×	×	MPI/BLASC	d	
ELPA	yes	yes (GPU)	×	MPI/OpenMP/CUDA	d	std/gen sym
EigenEXA	yes	×	×	MPI/OpenMP	d	std sym
FEAST	yes	×	×	MPI	d/s/b	std/gen nsym/sym
Intel MKL	yes	yes (Intel GPU)	×	MPI/OpenMP/threads	d/b/s	std/gen nsym/sym
Elemental/Hydrogen	yes	yes (Hydrogen)	yes (Hydrogen)	MPI/OpenMP/(CUDA)	d	std sym
SLATE	yes	yes	yes	MPI/OpenMP/CUDA	d	std sym
P_ARPACK	yes	×	×	MPI/BLACS	s	std/gen nysm/sym
LIS	yes	×	×	MPI/OpenMP	d/s	

**ELPA Nov. 2022 world record:**  
**diagonalization of 3.2M×3.2M dense matrix**

Davor Davidović, An overview of dense eigenvalue solvers for distributed memory systems, 44th International Convention on Information, Communication and Electronic Technology (2021)

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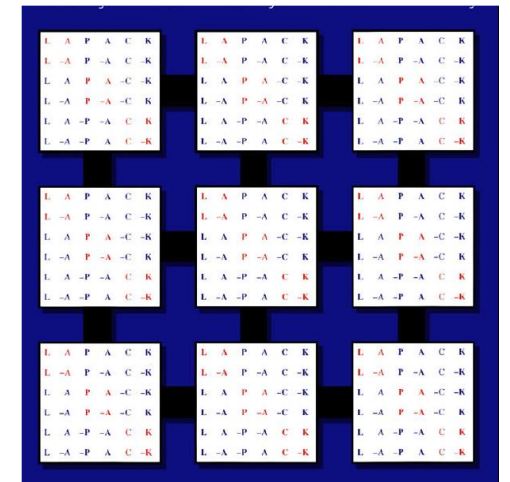
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# LAPACK SOFTWARE FAMILY

	matrix-matrix operations	“advanced” linear algebra
sequential	BLAS	LAPACK
parallel	PBLAS	ScaLAPACK

BLAS Level 1 Routines:  
vector-vector operations

BLAS Level 2 Routines:  
matrix-vector operations

BLAS Level 3 Routines:  
matrix-matrix operations  
(e.g **matrix-matrix multiplication**)

systems of linear equations  
linear least squares  
**eigenvalue problems**  
singular value decomposition

# LAPACK / BLAS

Linear **A**lgebra **PACK**age  
Basic **L**inear **A**lgebra **S**ubprograms

<b>L</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>-K</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>-C</b>	<b>-K</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>-C</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>-P</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>-A</b>	<b>-P</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>-K</b>

+ fast

+ extensively tested, stable

– cumbersome interface

Many packages use it under the hood:

NumPy/SciPy (python), Armadillo (C++), MATLAB, ...



# LAPACK / BLAS

No distributed memory parallelism

“**driver**” routines – complete solution

“**computational**” routines – complete one solution step

L	A	P	A	C	K
L	-A	P	-A	C	-K
L	A	P	A	-C	-K
L	-A	P	-A	-C	K
L	A	-P	-A	C	K
L	-A	-P	A	C	-K

Naming convention: `pmm``aa` (`a`)

`p` – precision: `s, d` – real **s**ingle and **d**ouble precision  
`c, z` – complex single and double precision

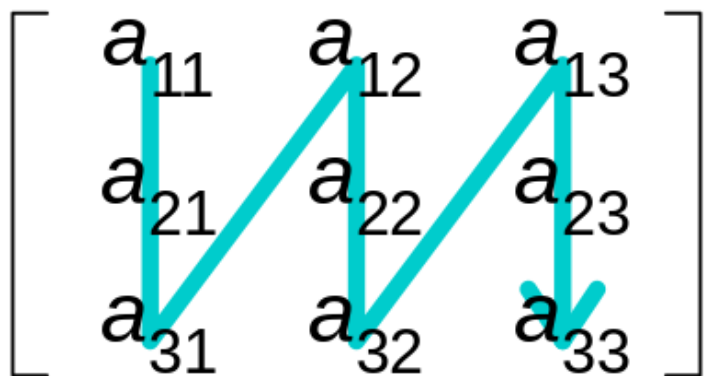
`mm` – matrix type: `sy` – **s**ymmetric  
`ge` – **g**eneral

`aa` (`a`) – algorithm: `mm` – **m**atrix **m**ultiplication  
`evd` – **e**igen**v**alue problem with **d**ivide-and-conquer algorithm

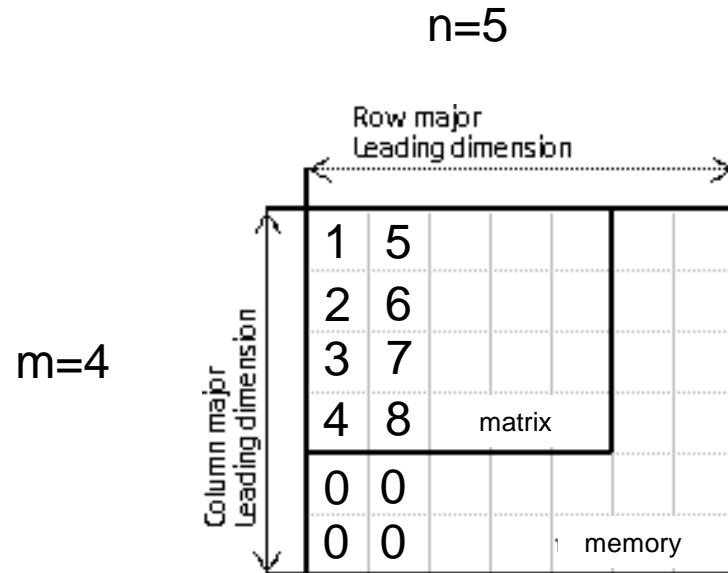
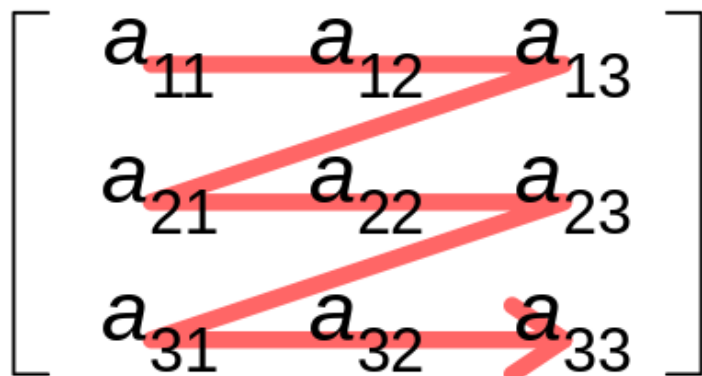
Examples: `sgemm`, `dsyevd`

# LAPACK: MATRIX REPRESENTATION

## Column-major order



## Row-major order



Column-major memory representation:

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0, 0, \dots\}$

(column-major) leading dimension of matrix A:

**lda = 6**

# EXAMPLE: MATRIX-MATRIX MULTIPLICATION WITH LAPACK

```
call dgemm (transa, transb, m, n, k,  
           alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
```

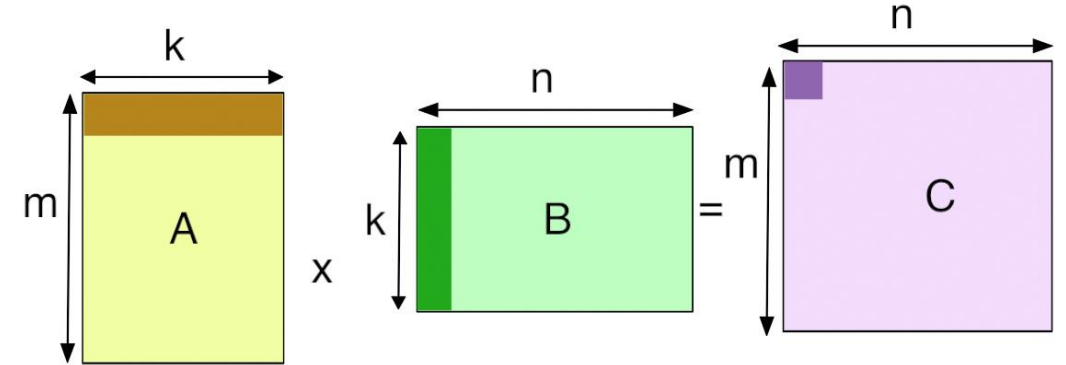


Figure: <https://github.com/iVishalr/GEMM>

```
program dgemm_example  
  implicit none  
  double precision :: a(6), b(6), c(9)  
  
  data a /1.d0, 1.d0, 2.d0, 2.d0, 3.d0, 3.d0/  
  data b /1.d0, 2.d0, 3.d0, 1.d0, 2.d0, 3.d0/  
  c = 0.d0  
  
  call dgemm('N', 'N',  
            3, 3, 2, 1.d0, a, 2, b, 3, 0.d0, c, 3)  
end program
```

```
#include "cblas.h"
```

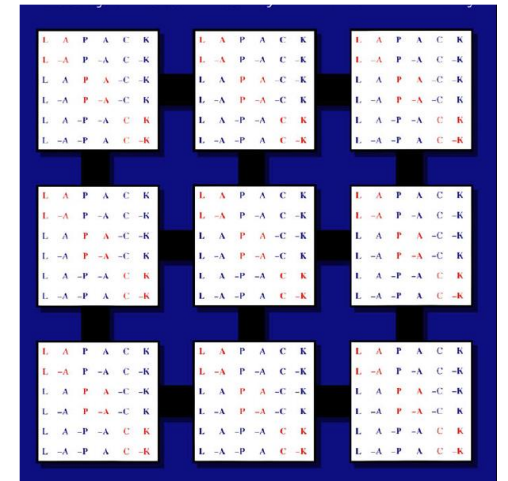
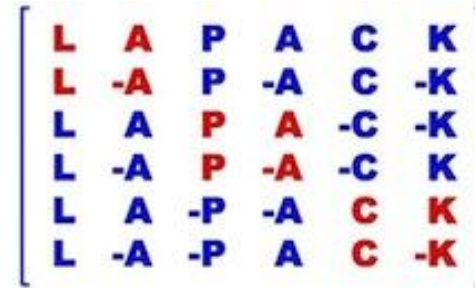
```
int main()  
{  
  double a[6] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3};  
  double b[6] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};  
  double c[9] = {0};
```

```
cblas_dgemm(CblasRowMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans,  
            3, 3, 2, 1.0, a, 2, b, 3, 0.0, c, 3);
```

```
return 0;  
}
```

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# ScaLAPACK

Scalable **LAPACK** – MPI parallel version of LAPACK

Scaling: memory  $\sim N^2$ , time  $\sim N^3$

Less functions (e.g. no eigensolver for non-symmetric matrices)

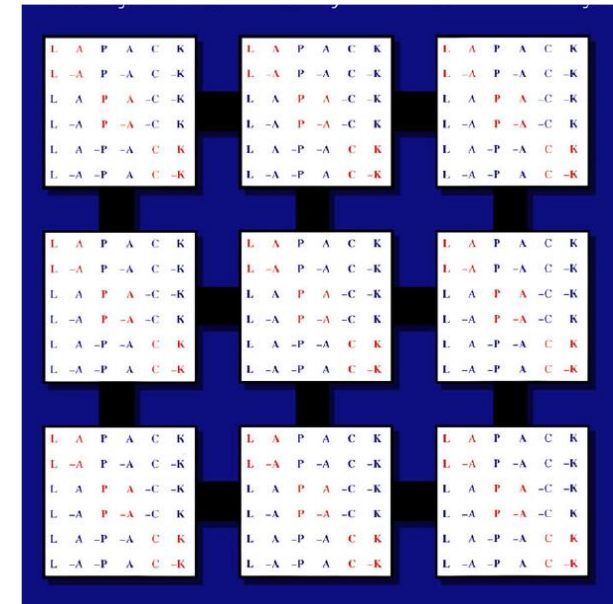
Naming: p+LAPACK name  $\rightarrow$  ScaLAPACK name:

Examples:       sgemm        $\rightarrow$    **p**sgemm

              dsyevd    $\rightarrow$    **p**dsyevd

Requires a special distribution of matrices among the processes:

“**block-cyclic matrix distribution**”  $\rightarrow$  a major hurdle for the newcomers



# ScaLAPACK: 2D PROCESS GRID

BLACS grid (Basic Linear Algebra Communication Subprograms)

	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	4	5	6	7

MPI rank

world\_rank=0

world\_rank=1

world\_rank=2

world\_rank=3

world\_rank=4

BLACS grid coordinates

myrow=0, mycol=0

myrow=0, mycol=1

myrow=0, mycol=2

myrow=0, mycol=3

myrow=1, mycol=0

# ScaLAPACK: BLOCK-CYCLIC DISTRIBUTION

`m,n`                    number of rows and columns of the matrix  
`mb, nb`                sizes of blocks in columns and in rows  
`nprow, npcol`        number of rows and columns of the two dimensional process grid  
`rsrc, csrc`           row and column index of the process containing the first element of the matrix

**Global matrix**

<b>a11 a12</b>	<b>a13 a14</b>	<b>a15 a16</b>	<b>a17</b>
<b>a21 a22</b>	<b>a23 a24</b>	<b>a25 a26</b>	<b>a27</b>
<b>a31 a32</b>	<b>a33 a34</b>	<b>a35 a36</b>	<b>a37</b>
<b>a41 a42</b>	<b>a43 a44</b>	<b>a45 a46</b>	<b>a47</b>
<b>a51 a52</b>	<b>a53 a54</b>	<b>a55 a56</b>	<b>a57</b>

**Local matrices**

	mycol=0		mycol=1												
myrow=0	<table><tr><td>a11 a12</td><td>a15 a16</td></tr><tr><td>a21 a22</td><td>a25 a26</td></tr><tr><td>a51 a52</td><td>a55 a56</td></tr></table>	a11 a12	a15 a16	a21 a22	a25 a26	a51 a52	a55 a56		<table><tr><td>a13 a14</td><td>a17</td></tr><tr><td>a23 a24</td><td>a27</td></tr><tr><td>a53 a54</td><td>a57</td></tr></table>	a13 a14	a17	a23 a24	a27	a53 a54	a57
a11 a12	a15 a16														
a21 a22	a25 a26														
a51 a52	a55 a56														
a13 a14	a17														
a23 a24	a27														
a53 a54	a57														
myrow=1	<table><tr><td>a31 a32</td><td>a35 a36</td></tr><tr><td>a41 a42</td><td>a45 a46</td></tr></table>	a31 a32	a35 a36	a41 a42	a45 a46		<table><tr><td>a33 a34</td><td>a37</td></tr><tr><td>a43 a44</td><td>a47</td></tr></table>	a33 a34	a37	a43 a44	a47				
a31 a32	a35 a36														
a41 a42	a45 a46														
a33 a34	a37														
a43 a44	a47														

`m=5,n=7, mb=nb=2, nprow=npcol=2, rsrc=csrc=0`

<https://info.gwdg.de/wiki/doku.php?id=wiki:hpc:scalapack>

# EXAMPLE: FIND ALL EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF A SYMMETRIC MATRIX WITH SCALAPACK

```
! Initialize MPI
call MPI_Init(ierr)
call MPI_COMM_SIZE(MPI_COMM_WORLD, world_size, ierr)
call MPI_COMM_RANK(MPI_COMM_WORLD, world_rank, ierr)

! BLACS grid initialization
call blacs_get(0, 0, ictxt)
call blacs_gridinit(ictxt, 'row', nprow, npcol)
call blacs_gridinfo(ictxt, nprow, npcol, myrow, mycol)

! Compute local matrix size
call numroc(m_loc, N, myrow, 0, nprow, NB)
call numroc(n_loc, N, mycol, 0, npcol, NB)

! Initialize array descriptors for distributed matrix A and Z
call descinit(descA, N, N, NB, NB, 0, 0, ictxt, m_loc, info)
call descinit(descZ, N, N, NB, NB, 0, 0, ictxt, m_loc, info)

! Allocate local storage for distributed matrix A and Z (eigenvector matrix)
allocate(A_loc(m_loc, n_loc))
allocate(Z_loc(m_loc, n_loc))
! Allocate space for eigenvalues -- global array
allocate(Eigenvalues(N))

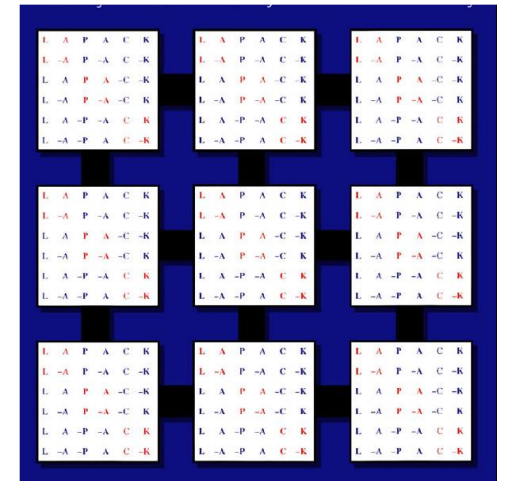
call pdsyev('V', 'U', N, A_loc, ione, ione, descA, Eigenvalues, Z_loc, ione, ione, descZ, WORK, LWORK, info)
! "N" - only eigenvalues, "V" - eigenvalues and eigenvectors; A-??
! "U" - use upper, "L" - lower triangular matrix (its symmetric anyhow)
```



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L	A	P	A	-C	-K
L	-A	P	-A	-C	K
L	A	-P	-A	C	K
L	-A	-P	A	C	-K



ELPA

# ELPA

now we target **Exaflop** and beyond



Eigenvalue solvers for Petaflop Applications (started at 2008 at MPCDF)  
(Eigenwert-Löser für Petaflop-Anwendungen)

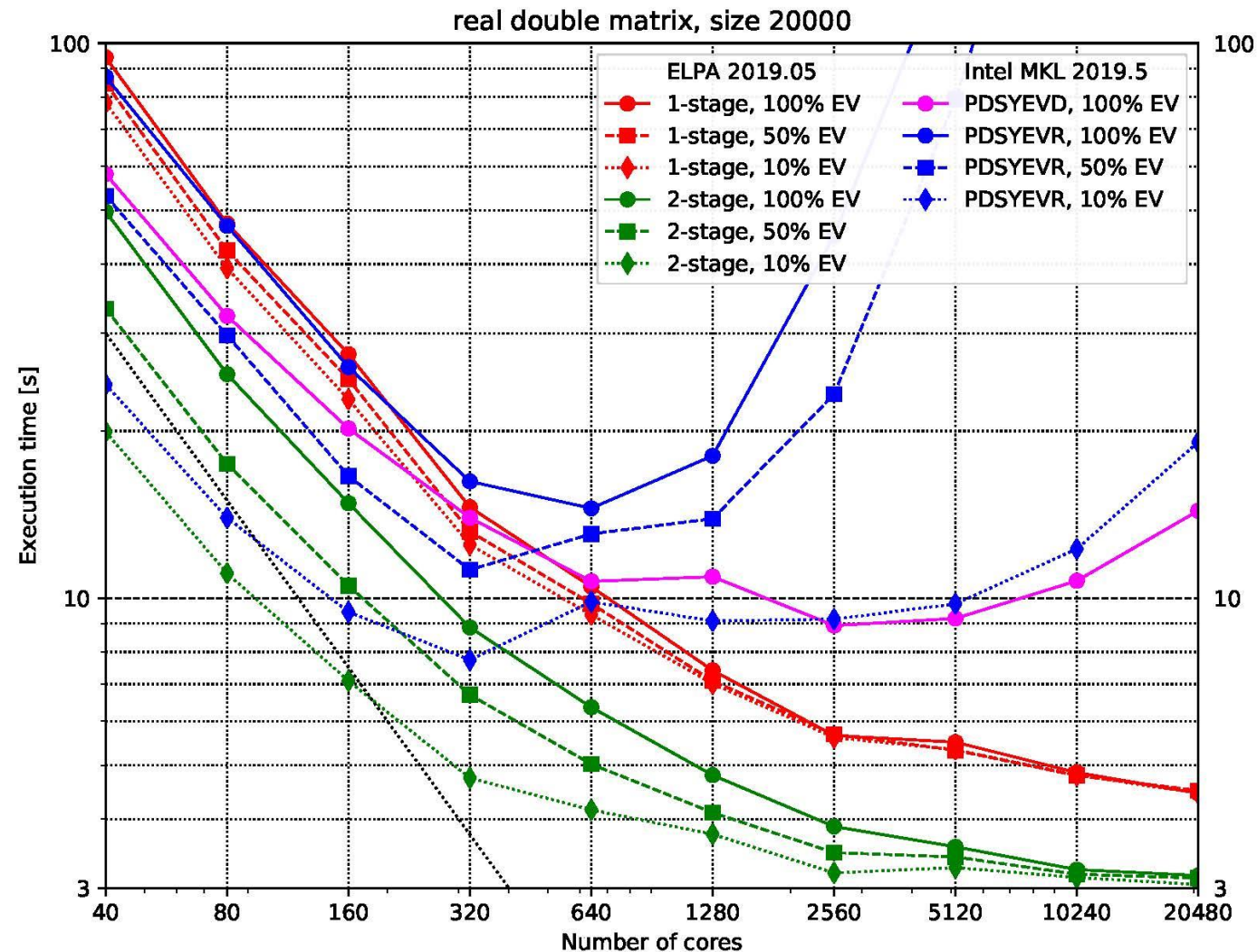
Direct eigensolver for **dense** large-scale symmetric/hermitian matrices

## ELPA vs ScaLAPACK:

- ELPA is eigensolver, not general purpose linear algebra
- ELPA is up to ~x2 faster than ScaLAPACK
- **ELPA works on GPUs** (NVIDIA, AMD, Intel)
- ELPA uses same “block-cyclic” matrix layout as ScaLAPACK

- [ABINIT](#)
- [BerkeleyGW](#)
- [CP2K](#)
- [CPMD](#)
- [DFTB+](#)
- [EIGENKERNEL](#)
- [ELSI](#)
- [FHI-aims](#)
- [GPAW](#)
- [NWChem](#)
- [Octopus](#)
- [OpenMM](#)
- [OpenMX](#)
- [QuantumATK](#)
- [QuantumEspresso](#)
- [SIESTA](#)
- [VASP](#)
- [WIEN2k](#)

# ELPA VS ScaLAPACK



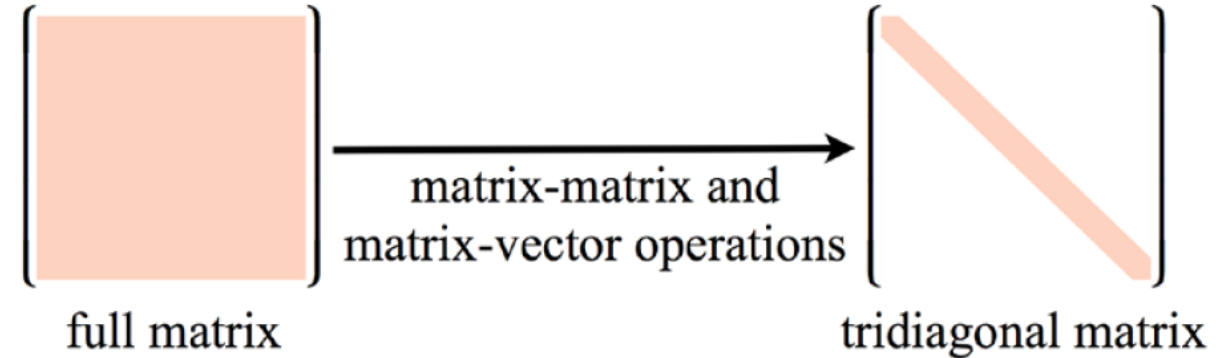
ELPA's additional perks:

- Generalized eigenproblem
- Antisymmetric eigenproblem
- PDGEMM-GPU (coming soon!)

# ELPA: 1- AND 2-STAGE SOLVERS

ELPA1 (one stage solver)

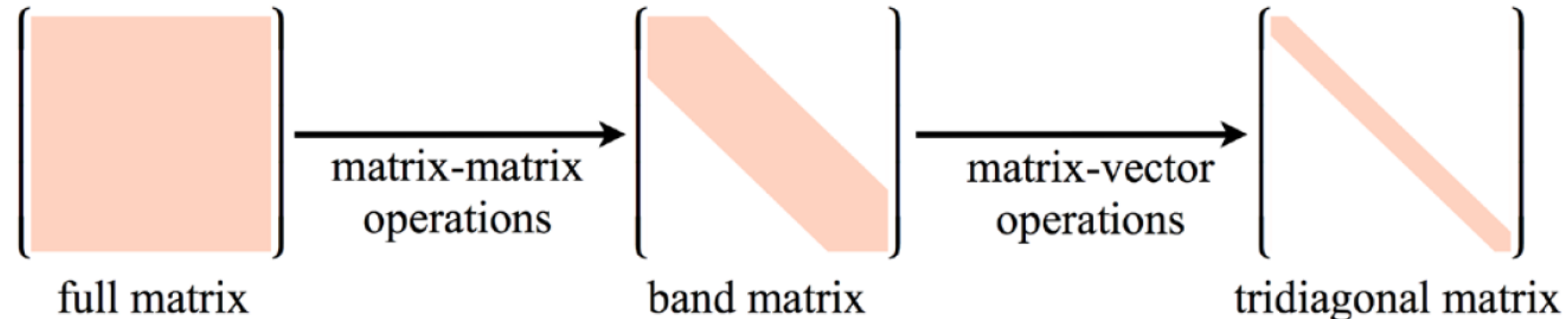
- for GPUs
- for the whole eigenspectrum



ELPA2 (two stage solver)

- for CPU
- for part of eigenspectrum

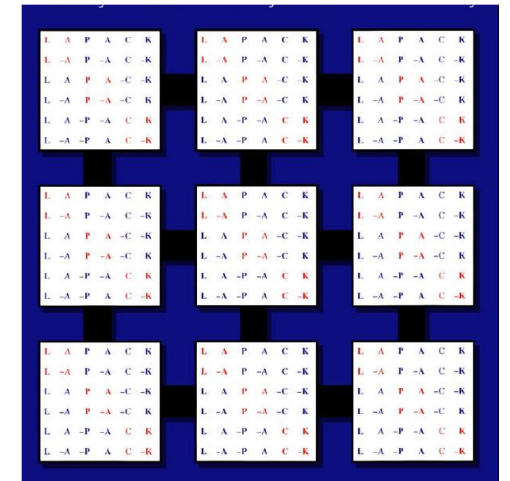
idea: Bruno Lang



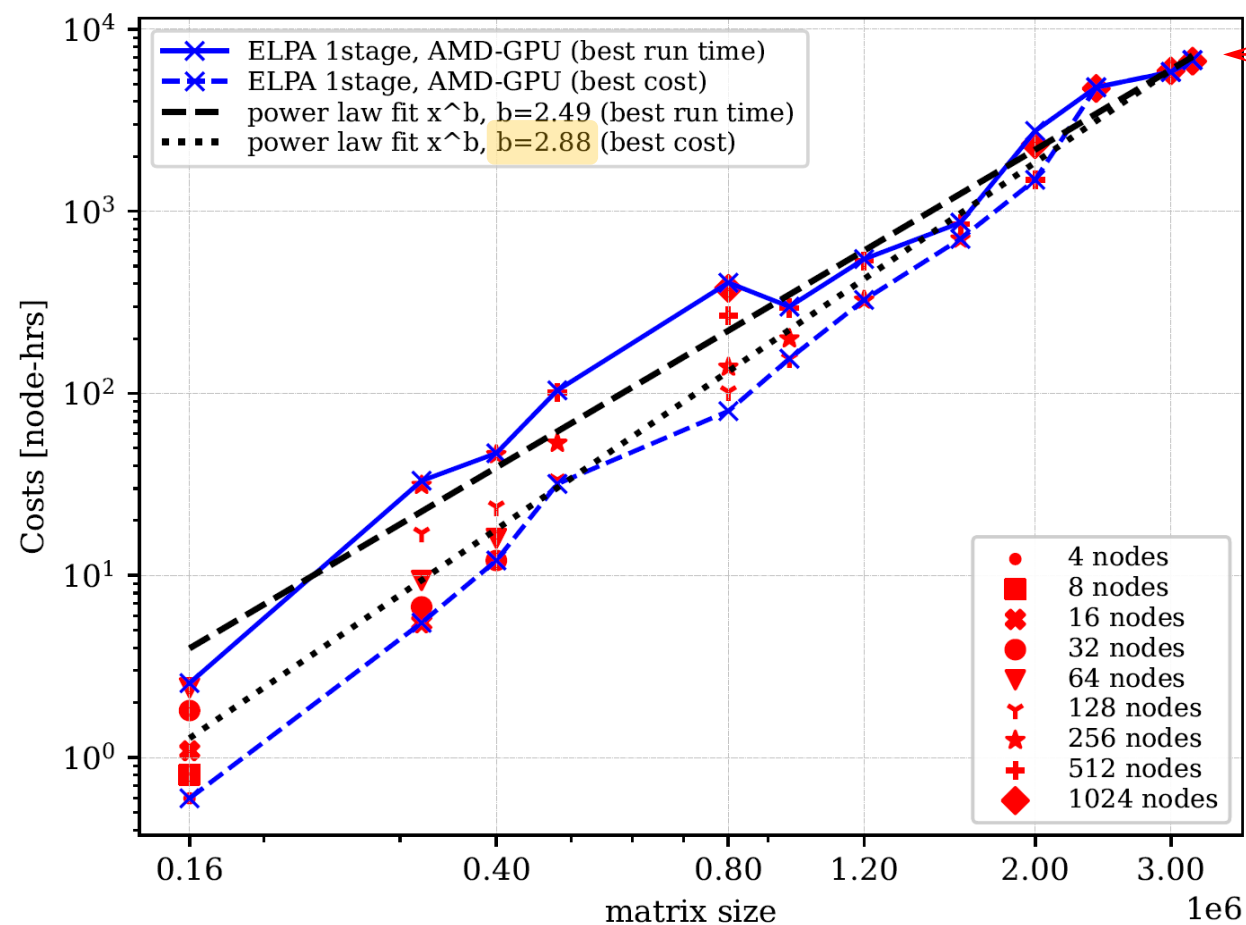
A. Marek, V. Blum et al, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 26 213201 (2014)

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# FULL SUPPORT FOR AMD GPU'S: READY TO USE! (since 2022.11)



Nov. 2022 world record  
3.2 M × 3.2 M matrix  
(1000 nodes, 4000 GPUs, ELPA1)



Benchmarks on pre-exascale LUMI, Finland  
(2500 nodes, 4 AMD Mi250x GPUs)



# RESOURCES

LAPACK user guide

<https://www.netlib.org/lapack/lug/>

ScaLAPACK user guide

<https://www.netlib.org/scalapack/slug/>

Intel MKL

[Developer Reference for Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library for C](#)  
[Developer Reference for Intel® oneAPI Math Kernel Library for Fortran](#)

Short intro from GWDG <https://info.gwdg.de/wiki/doku.php?id=wiki:hpc:scalapack>

**ELPA user guide (preview)**

**Tutorials today: “HPC”**

Need help with ELPA? [petr.karpov@mpcdf.mpg.de](mailto:petr.karpov@mpcdf.mpg.de)