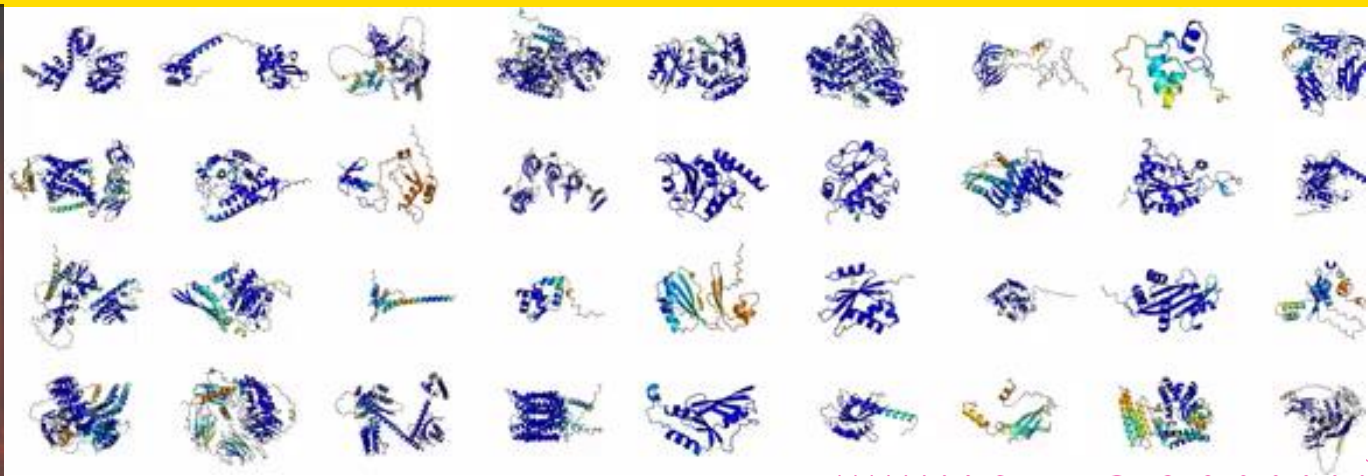
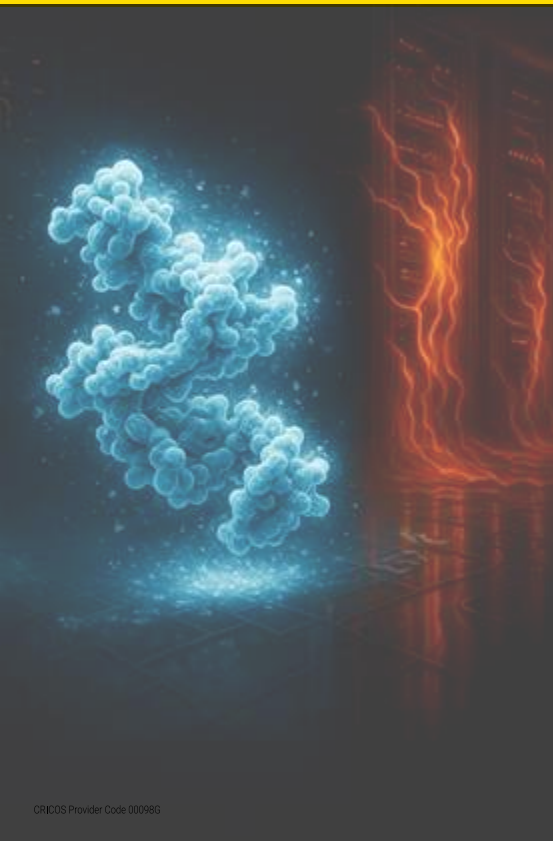


Frozen Samples, Melting Servers:

The CryoEM and AlphaFold data explosion

Research Data Experience Seminar – 2025 July 9th
Dr Daniel Luque & Dr Keiran Rowell



RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

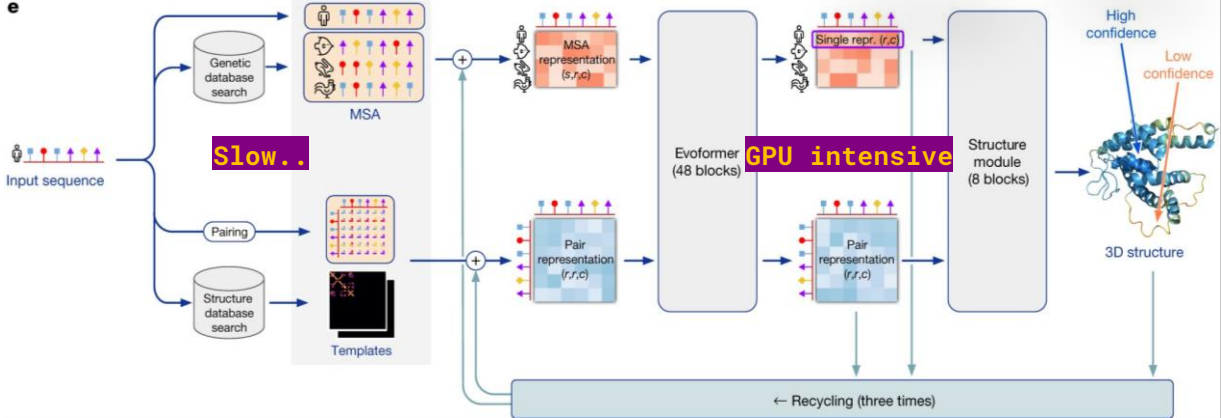


AlphaFold – AI workloads backed by large biodatabases

SBF nodes:

- **k099 & k100** (Slarti & Bartfast)
 - 4x**H200** GPU (**141 GB** VRAM), 7.3&5.1/11 TB local NVMe
- **k095** (Trillian) & Zaphod (DevOps test server)
 - 4x**A100** GPU (**40 GB** VRAM), 4.9/5.3 TB local NVMe

Fig. 1: AlphaFold produces highly accurate structures – from "Highly accurate protein structure prediction with AlphaFold" - Nature, 596, 583-89 (2021).



Google DeepMind

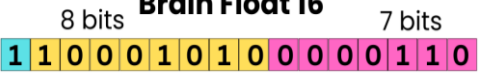
Brainfloat-16 (bfloat16)

Float 16

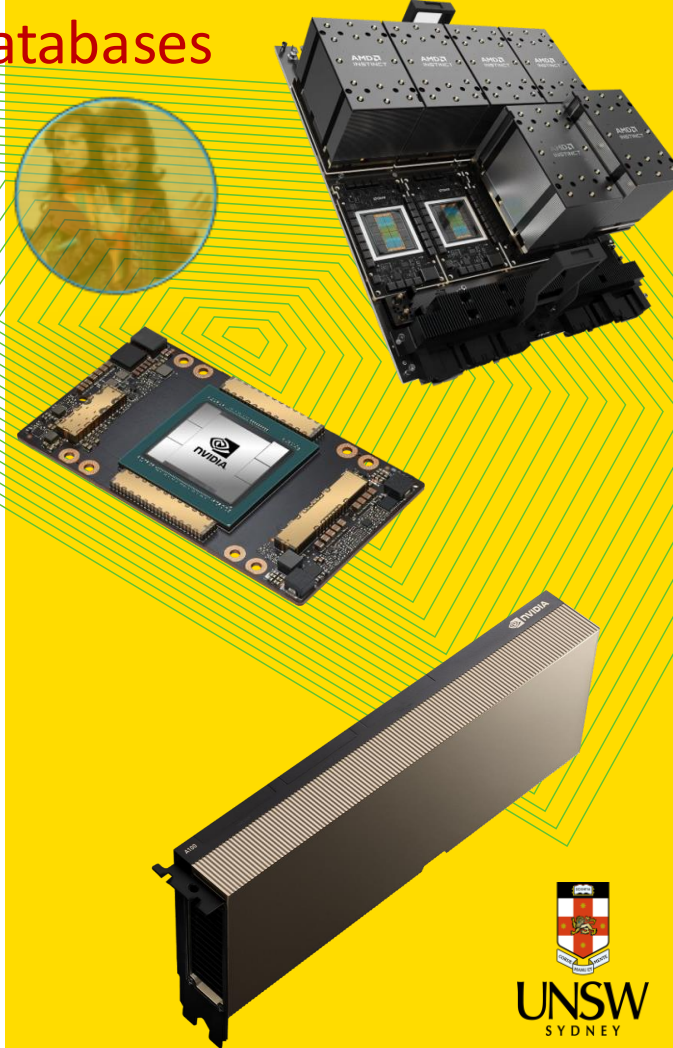


Sign ← Exponent → Mantissa == decimal →

Brain Float 16



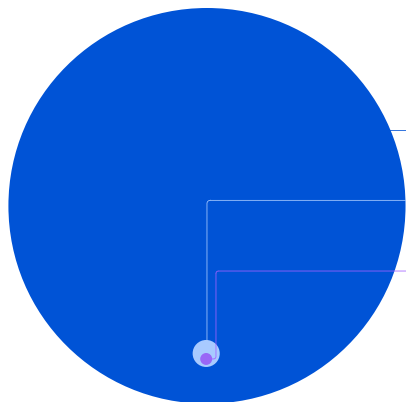
Sign ← Exponent → Mantissa →



AlphaFold – I/O matters – 4 TB DBs – mind your nanoseconds

200,000 experimentally resolved structures

2.5 billion genetic sequences



AlphaFold DB today
200M+ Structures

AlphaFold DB previously
~1M Structures

Experimental (PDB) today
190K Structures



<https://bfd.mmseqs.com/>

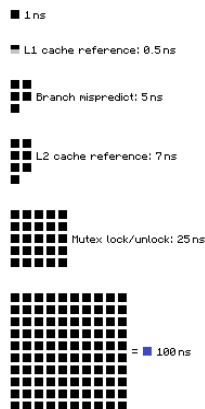


www.rcsb.org (Protein DataBank)

<https://news.sherlock.stanford.edu/publications/sherlock-goes-full-flash>

FIO Benchmark: Random read 4K in huge file (AlphaFold/hhblits) over Lustre on Sherlock

Old Fir HDD New Fir SSD



Main memory reference: 100 ns

1 μs

Compress 1KB with Zippy: 3 μs

10 μs

Send 1KB over 1 Gbps network: 10 μs

SSD random read (1Gb/s SSD): 150 μs

Read 1MB sequentially from memory: 250 μs

Round trip in same datacenter: 500 μs

1 ns

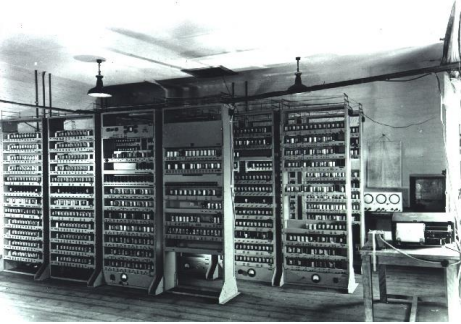
Read 1MB sequentially from SSD: 1 ns

Disk seek: 10 ns

Read 1MB sequentially from disk: 20 ns

Packet roundtrip CA to Netherlands: 150 ns

Latency Numbers Every Programmer Should Know



Wikimedia Commons: EDSAC I, June 1948.

Copyright Computer Laboratory, [University of Cambridge](#). Reproduced by permission.



Science Museum Group Collections: The original model of the myoglobin molecule.
Copyright The Board of Trustees of the Science Museum, London



AlphaFold Protein Structure Database:
Myoglobin, AF-P02168-F1-v4, 2022-11-01, AlphaFold2.0

It was ever thus... biomolecules &

JOHN C. KENDREW

Myoglobin and the structure of proteins

Nobel Lecture, December 11, 1962

But, as already indicated, the amount of computation required increases very rapidly with the resolving power. Even at the first stage of the analysis we made use of an electronic computer, EDSAC I, which though small and slow by modern standards was at the time one of the very few such instruments in operation in the world; it is significant that these early Fourier syntheses of the myoglobin data were, to the best of my belief, the first crystallographic computations ever carried out on an electronic computer and initiated a practice which later (and incidentally after a time lag of several years) became universal among crystallographers. At each stage of the myoglobin analysis the computers employed were among the most rapid available at the time, and we are now using very fast and large computers such as EDSAC II and IBM 7090; most proteins are larger than myoglobin, and will need even bigger computers. There are also problems of data collection and data handling.



UNSW
SYDNEY

Incidentally, John
Lennard-Jones

(KBE,

FRS) founding Dir.
of the

Mathematical
Laboratory in
Cambridge

->

Department of
Computer Science
and Technology

->

built EDSAC under
second Dir.

Maurice Wilkes
(FRS, FREng)

AlphaFold – benchmarking – node-local vs scratch

Completed at: 15-May-2025 11:52:41 Duration : 1h 4m 23s CPU hours : 6.4 Succeeded : 14	Completed at: 15-May-2025 12:06:08 Duration : 1h 17m 54s CPU hours : 7.8 Succeeded : 14	Completed at: 15-May-2025 12:10:51 Duration : 1h 22m 33s CPU hours : 8.2 Succeeded : 14	Completed at: 15-May-2025 12:04:19 Duration : 1h 16m 5s CPU hours : 7.6 Succeeded : 14
real-- 64m27.471s user-- 155m48.017s sys--17m1.646s	real-- 77m57.965s user-- 152m18.542s sys--7m39.276s	real-- 82m36.938s user-- 155m12.017s sys--17m14.138s cgroup memsw limit exceeded:▶	real-- 76m9.014s user-- 149m22.568s sys--6m57.215s
Resource Usage on 15/05/20	Resource Usage on 15/05/20	Resource Usage on 15/05/20	Resource Usage on 15/05/20
Job Id: 6515259▶ Queue: PMAC Walltime: 01:04:30 (requested 02:00:00) Job execution was successful. Exit Status 0.▶	Job Id: 6515260▶ Queue: PMAC Walltime: 01:18:00 (requested 02:00:00) Job execution was successful. Exit Status 0.▶	Job Id: 6515261▶ Queue: PMAC Walltime: 01:22:39 (requested 02:00:00) Job execution was successful. Exit Status 0.▶	Job Id: 6515262▶ Queue: PMAC Walltime: 01:16:10 (requested 02:00:00) Job execution was successful. Exit Status 0.▶
GPUs	GPUs	GPUs	GPUs
Node GPU ID Requested Used Efficiency	Node GPU ID Requested Used Efficiency	Node GPU ID Requested Used Efficiency	Node GPU ID Requested Used Efficiency
k095 1 1 0.0 0%	k099 1 1 0.05 5%	k095 2 1 0.0 0%	k099 2 1 0.05 5%
Total 1 0.0 0.0%	Total 1 0.05 5.0%	Total 1 0.0 0.0%	Total 1 0.05 5.0%
CPUs	CPUs	CPUs	CPUs
Node Requested Used Efficiency	Node Requested Used Efficiency	Node Requested Used Efficiency	Node Requested Used Efficiency
k095 6 2.68 45.0%	k099 8 2.05 26.0%	k095 6 2.09 35.0%	k099 8 2.05 26.0%
fastalocalk095.pbs.o6515259 300,1 Bot	fastalocalk099.pbs.o6515260 301,1 Bot	stashedk095.pbs.o6515261 310,1 Bot	stashedk099.pbs.o6515262 308,1 Bot

Job batching is super important!

Single input search

1 c4/1c6a0b 6660576.kman.restech.unsw.edu.au
NFCORE_PROTEINFOLD:BOLTZ:MSA:MMSEQS_COLABFOLDSEARCH
(input_seqs_1) COMPLETED 0 2025-07-01 21:01:02.408 1h 45m
1h 45m 15s 686.4% 240.4 GB 268.4 GB 52.6 MB 88.5 MB

Batch search (21 proteins)

1 93/9c23a7 6660292.kman.restech.unsw.edu.au
NFCORE_PROTEINFOLD:BOLTZ:MSA:MMSEQS_COLABFOLDSEARCH
(input_seqs_1) CACHED 0 2025-07-01 18:38:12.660 1h 52m
1h 51m 20s 585.1% 241.2 GB 428.6 GB 93.2 MB 623.3 MB

Credit Tom Litfin: senior research associate @ SBF

Credit Josh Caley: computational systems officer @ SBF

Mass scratch vs local

Disk striping

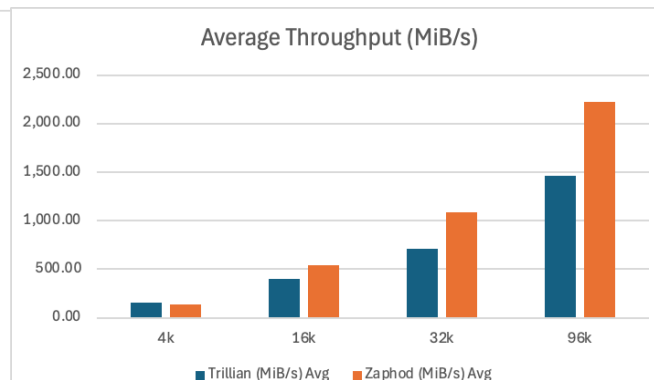
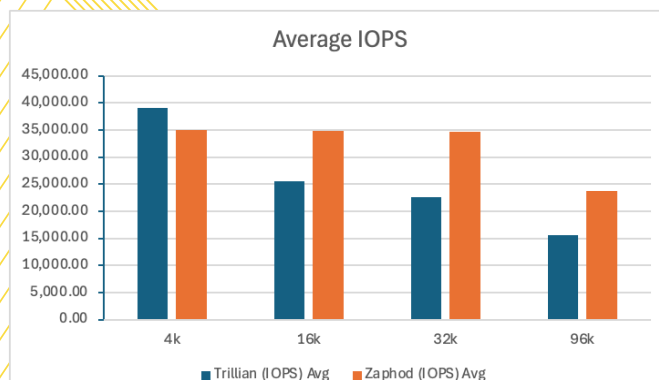
MDADM (Trillian) vs

ZFS (Zaphod)

```
--direct=1
--rw=randread
--bs=${BLOCK_SIZE}
--iodepth=256
--runtime=120
--numjobs=4
```

CRICOS Provider Code 000080

Credit N: computational systems officer @ SBF



UNSW
SYDNEY

GPU accelerated sequence alignment

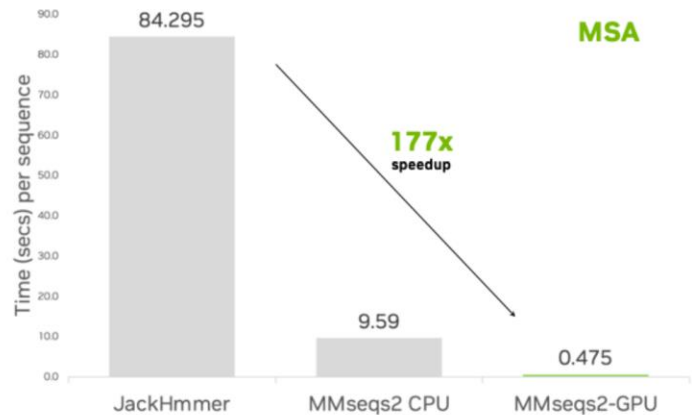
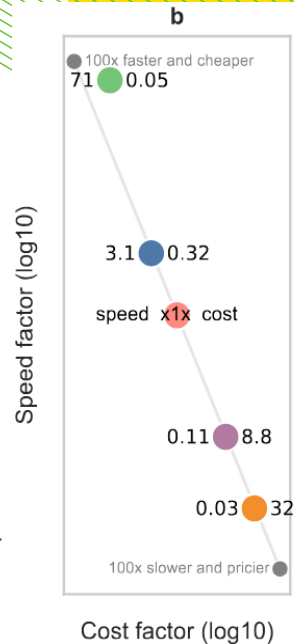


Figure 3. MMseqs2-GPU requires 177x less to align protein sequences than commonly used JackHMMER

mmseqs.com

[mmseqsDownUnder?](#)



(b) For single-batch processing, **MMseqs2-GPU delivers the fastest speed at lowest cloud compute cost, being 71 times faster than MMseqs2 k-mer at 0.05 times the cost.**

(c) **Faster folding speeds at no accuracy cost.** On 20 CASP14 targets, ColabFold leveraging MMseqs2-GPU (green) results 3 and 23 times faster than ColabFold using MMseqs k-mer (orange) or AlphaFold2 using JackHMMER (violet), respectively.

(d) **All methods reach similar TM score** ($\sim 0.70 \pm 0.05$).

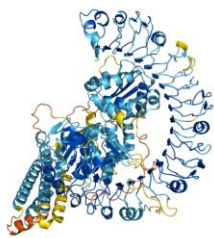
- MMseqs2-GPU (L40S)
- MMseqs2 (k-mer)
- BLASTP
- MMseqs2-GPU (8xL40S)
- MMseqs2 (gapless)
- PSI-BLAST

AlphaFold – **al**gos & **s**cale – method always beats **h**ardware

HPC & Hyperscalers: Batch, $O(N^2)$ VRAM, $O(N^3)$ time, fixed DBs, 1000s calcs, fast I/O

'Evo' formers (GPU+CPU+DBs)

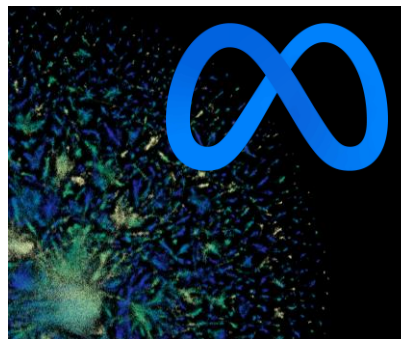
(**A**lpha|Open|RoseTTA|Boltz)Fold



Google DeepMind

Protein-LMs (GPU)

ESMFold, ProtTrans



Sequence alignment is the rate limiting step!

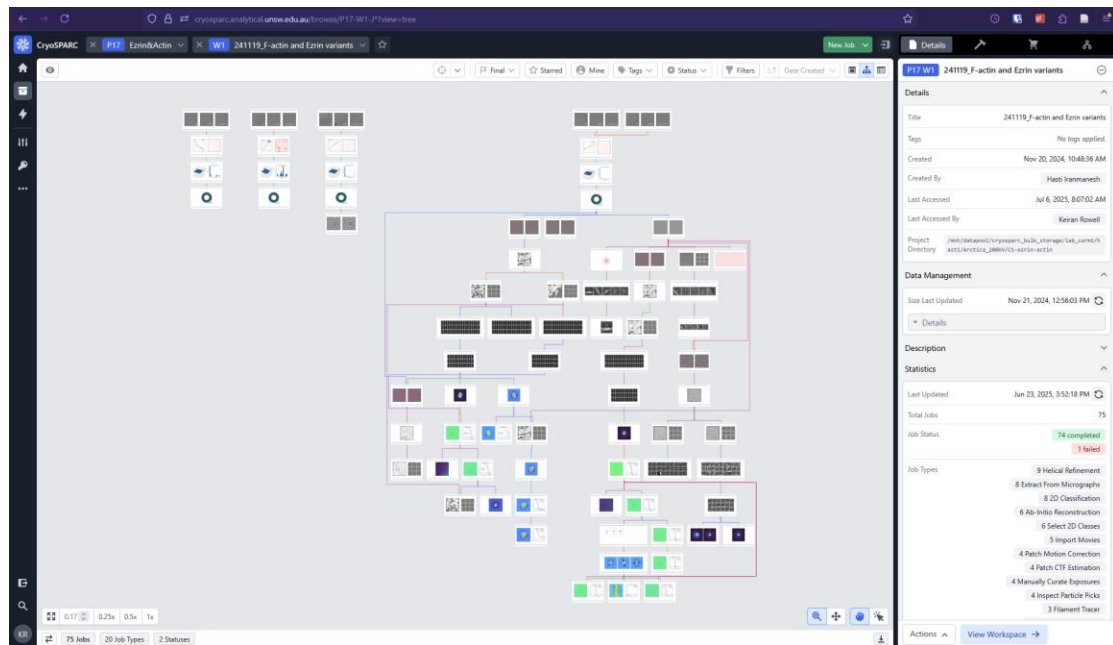
(Applies to genomics too)

We can't keep GPUs busy! They are *so fast*

- GPU calculations x50 faster than CPU. **2 hrs** vs **5 days**
- **ESMFold** is pure **GPU**. **AlphaFold** GPU+CPU+DB retrieval.
 - **613** proteome **8 hrs** vs **22 days**. **4,622** proteome **10 days** vs ?? (2 years)

Domain experts want a single pane of glass

Interfaces rolled out by the SBF @UNSW



Master: Proxmox HA 3-node cluster
Workers: Crysoparcuser workers – rack mount GPU
Workstations: Custom CryoEM software & support – A'Tuin 4x A6000
Data storage: Current: DDN -> TrueNAS (replica on ResTech server)
Planned: IBM ESS flash + HDD back-up. TrueNAS as replica?

crysoparc.analytical.unsw.edu.au

ProteinFold



Computationally predict protein structures

Samplesheet

/srv/scratch/z3374843/Melb_Bioinf_Meetup/monomer_sequences

Acceptable inputs

- Directory containing FASTA file(s): /srv/scratch/z3141592/my_experiment
- Amino acid sequence: NLVIQLKDGPPSGRRPPPS

Warning! Please ensure your input data (e.g., FASTA file or run name) does not contain sensitive data. Katana is **NOT** suitable for sensitive or highly sensitive data. You should use the UNSW Data Classification scheme to classify your data and learn about managing your research data by visiting the [Research Data Management Hub](#).

Run Name

AF2_monomer_sequences

Alphanumeric and "_" only

Method

AlphaFold2

- AlphaFold2.3 High Accuracy, Slower - [Paper](#)
- ESMFold Medium/Low Accuracy, Fastest (No Evolutionary Sequence Calculations) - [Paper](#)
- RosettaFold-All-Atom High Accuracy, Slower; optimised for atomic-level modeling - [Paper](#)

Mode

Monomer

- Only applies to AlphaFold2.3 and ESMFold
- Monomer_ptm for AlphaFold2.3 only

MSA Search Database

Full

- Full High Accuracy, Slower
- Reduced Optimised for speed

Facility Citation

doi.org/10.26190/4KQF-M552

Please cite the above DOI and include the following acknowledgement in any publication that uses this resource: "The authors acknowledge use of facilities in the Structural Biology Facility within the Mark Wainwright Analytical Centre – UNSW, funded in part by the Australian Research Council Linkage Infrastructure, Equipment and Facilities Grant: ARC LIEF 190100165"

Launch

* The ProteinFold session data for this session can be accessed under the [data root directory](#).



UNSW
SYDNEY

Access:
control lists

Portal:
OpenOnDemand
HTML / JS (?)

Pipeline:
nf-
core/proteinfold

Collab:
CRG (Barcelona)
SBF (UNSW)
BioCommons (Aus)

kod.research.unsw.edu.au/pun/svs/dashboard/batch_connections/sbf_proteinfold/

Questions / Discussion