

AlphaFold3 Workload Characterization: A Comprehensive Analysis of Bottlenecks and Performance Scaling



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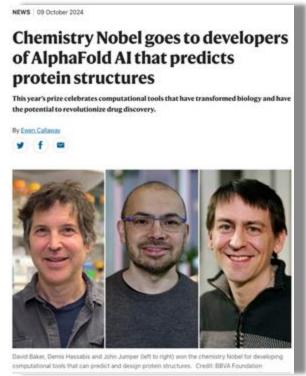


The Game Changer: AlphaFold

- Predict 3D Protein Structures
- Revolutionizing Structural Biology







AlphaFold 3: Expanded Capabilities

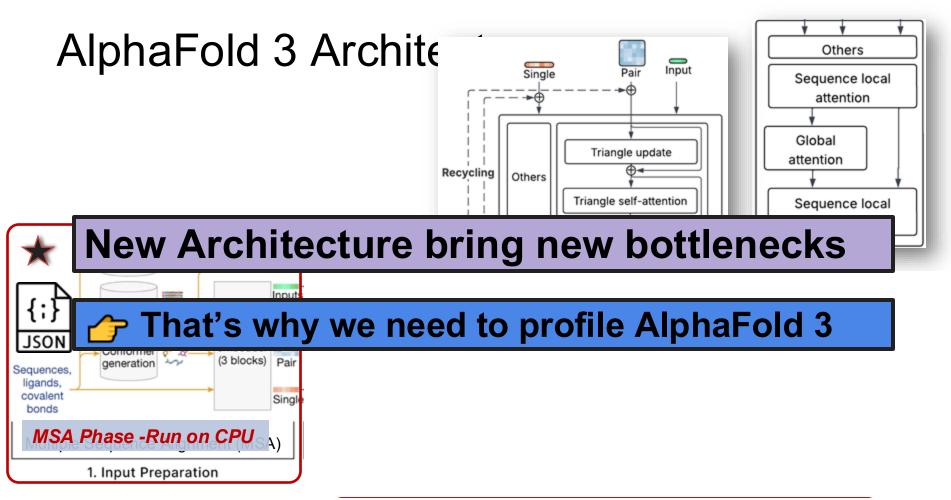
- Expanded Input Domain → Proteins, DNA, RNA, ligands
- Predict complex interactions across diverse biomolecules

7PNM

Handling diverse data changes performance behavior.



7PNM - Spike protein of a common cold virus (Coronavirus OC43) Image credit: Google DeepMind (May 2024 blog post)



Hardware Baselines: Server and Desktop Platforms

• Server: Recommended by DeepMind.

	Configuration	Server
	CPU	Intel Xeon Gold 5416S
	Core/Thread	16/32
	Clock	2.0GHz (4.0GHz max)
	L1/L2 Cache	80KB / 2MB per core
	Last-level Cache	30MB shared
	Memory Type	DDR5-4400
	Memory Size	512GiB (32GiB x 16)
	Mem. Expander	CXL (256GiB)
	GPU	NVIDIA H100 80GB
	Storage	PCle 4.0 SSD

AFSysBench: A Reproducible Benchmark Suite

- Automated Execution: Automated testing of multiple, diverse input samples.
- **Thread Scaling**: Performance measurement across various thread counts (e.g., 1 8).
- Integrated Profiling Tools: Built-in support for detailed analysis using

Linux perf, AMD uProf, NVIDIA Nsight Systems, etc.

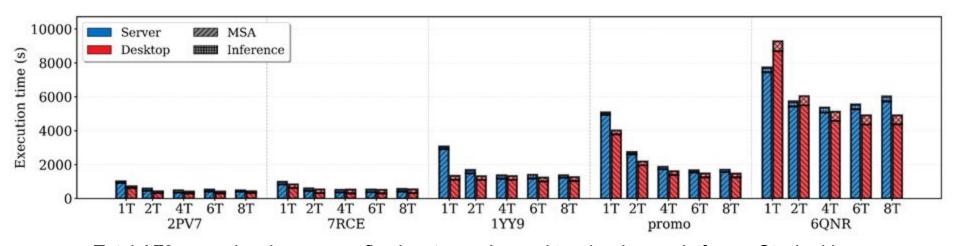
TABLE II: Summary of Input Samples Used in AF3 Experiments.

Sample	Structure	Complexity	Seq. Length	Primary Benchmark Target / Workload Characteristic
2PV7	Protein (2 chains)	Low	484	Symmetric multi-chain processing
7RCE	Protein (1) + DNA (2)	Low-Mid	306	Baseline for mixed-type input
1YY9	Protein (3 chains)	Mid	881	Asymmetric multi-chain complex
Promo	Protein (3) + DNA (2)	Mid-High	857	MSA pipeline stress with low-complexity sequence
6QNR	Protein (9) + RNA (1)	High	1,395	High chain-count assembly with mixed input types

AFSysBench enables us measure, profile, and compare performance of AF3 across diverse inputs and systems.

Overall Benchmark Results and Key Observations

- 1. The MSA Phase is the bottleneck.
- 2.Desktop often outperforms Server.
- 3.Inference bottlenecks shift between platforms.



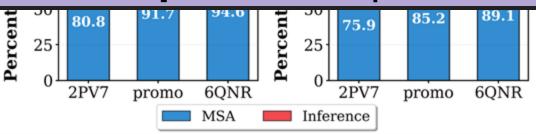
Total AF3 execution time across five input samples and two hardware platforms. Stacked bars indicate the relative contributions of MSA and inference phases under varying thread counts.

Observation 1: The MSA Phase is the Bottleneck

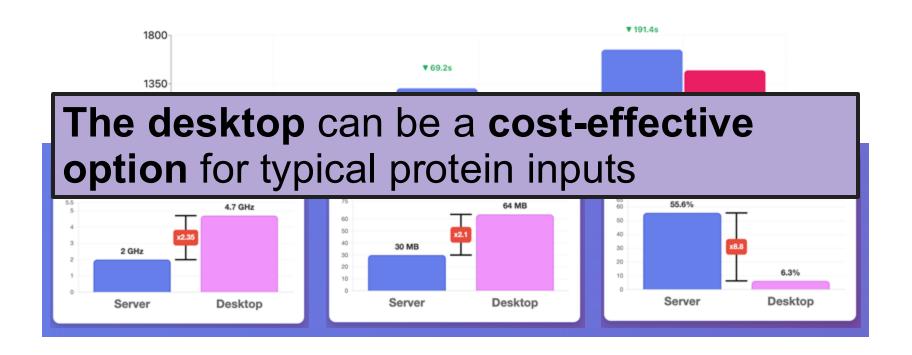
MSA dominates the total execution time

— taking from **75%** to over **94%**.

The MSA phase is essential to optimize the overall AlphaFold 3 process.

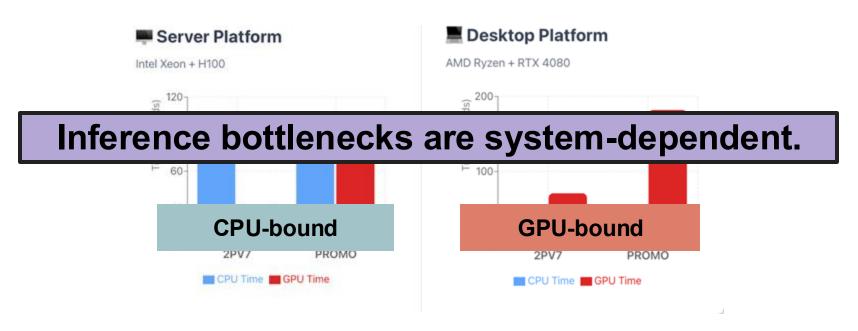


Observation 2: **Desktop Outperforms Server**



Observation 3: Inference Bottlenecks Shift between platforms

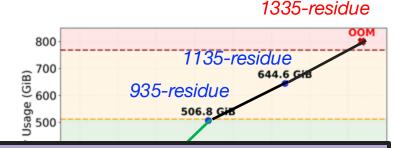




Inference time breakdown

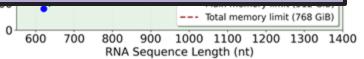
Potential of CXL Memory in AlphaFold3

 CXL is a high-speed interface that connects CPUs with devices such as memory or accelerators.



CXL memory unlocks new scalability for AlphaFold 3 in fixed-memory HPC environments.

support RNA-heavy sequences.



Peak memory consumption as a function of **RNA sequence length.** Horizontal lines indicate the **main memory** and **total memory with CXL expansion**. ("Residues" – fundamental units that make up the RNA structure.)

Conclusion

This work provides the first in-depth, system-level performance characterization of AlphaFold3, enabled by AFSysBench, a reproducible benchmark suite.

Key Takeaways:

- The MSA phase is the dominant bottleneck.
- Desktop shows high performance efficiency relative to cost.
- Inference bottlenecks are system-dependent.

Q&A





https://github.com/stable-lab/AFSysBench

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