

NSTDA HPC & DA

Research, Development, and Engineering

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NSTDA

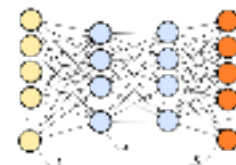
BIOTEC

- Precision medicine
- Biobank
- Bioinformatics
- Plant genome



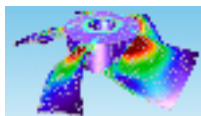
NECTEC

- Salinity intrusion management
- Computer vision
- Deep learning for FR & NLP



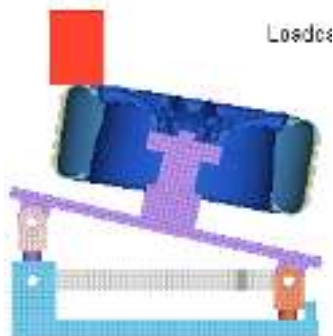
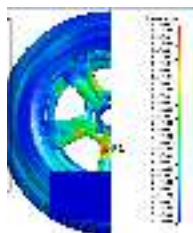
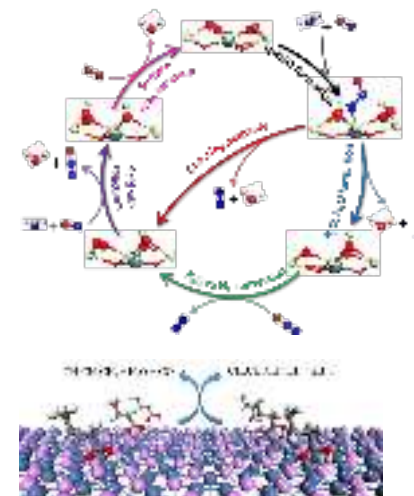
MTEC

- Engineering testing
- Industrial design
- Computer-aided engineering



NANOTECH

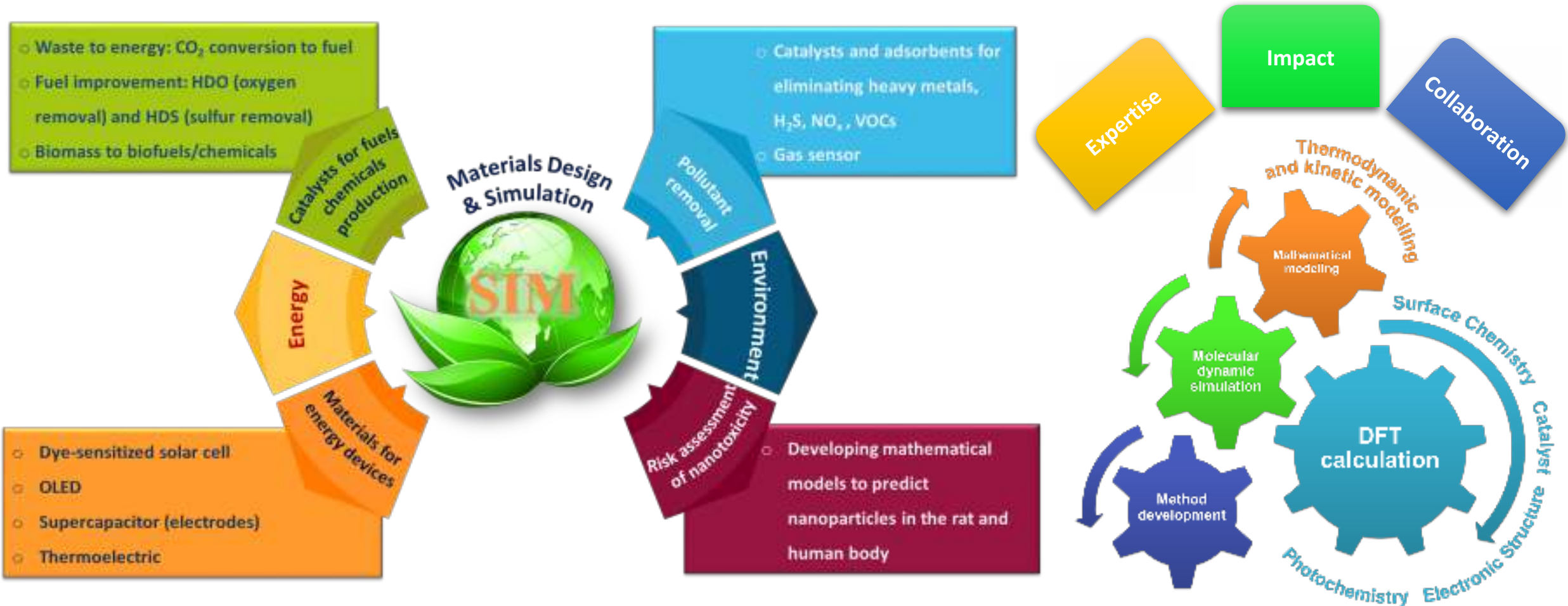
- Nanomaterials
- Catalysis and adsorbent
- Biofuel from biomass
- Carbon-based materials



Nanomaterials Design and Simulations

Nanoscale Simulation Laboratory (NANOTEC) aims to design and predict the properties of functional nanomaterials, and to create a unique understanding of the physicochemical processes at nanoscale regime by using:

- ❑ first principle computational chemistry
- ❑ molecular dynamics simulations
- ❑ computational method development
- ❑ mathematical modeling based on continuum approach

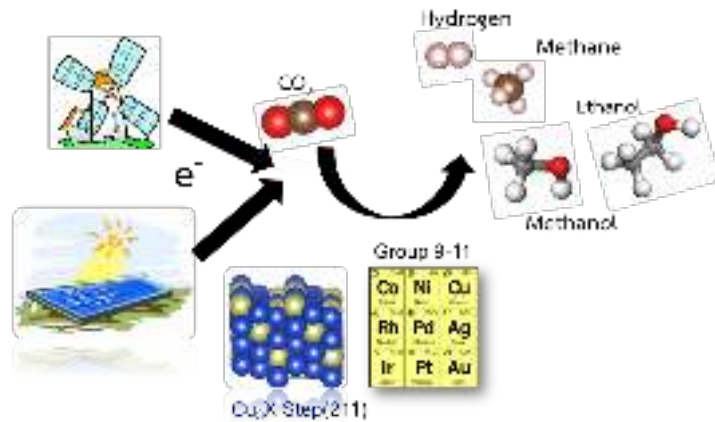


Catalysis for Green Energy Production

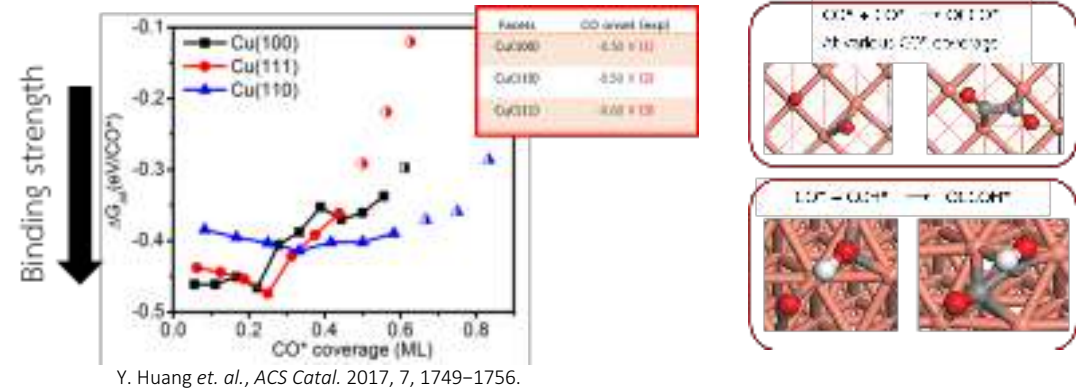
CO₂ Electrochemical Reduction to Methanol and Methane on Stepped Cu-based Alloys (211) Surfaces

P. Hirunsit et al. *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2013, 117 (16), 8262-8268.

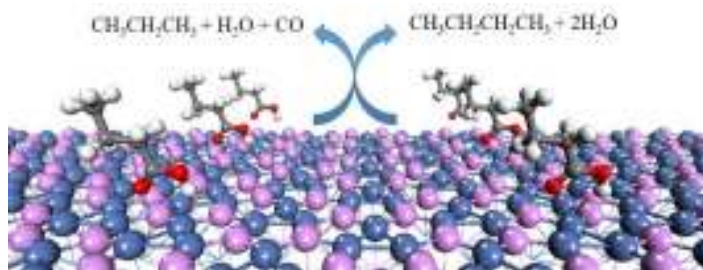
P. Hirunsit et al. *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2015, 119 (15), 8238-8249.



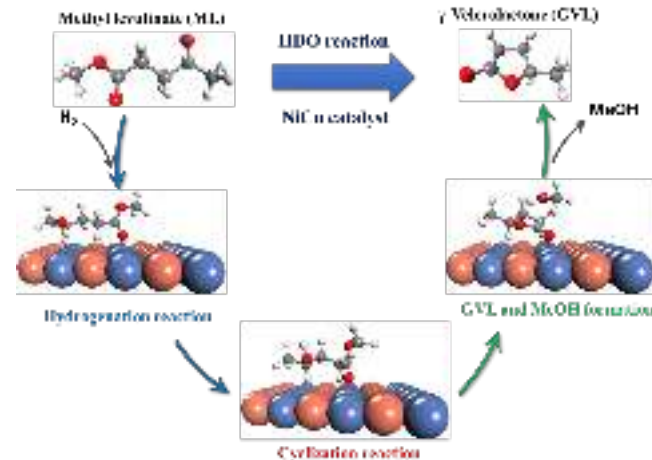
CO₂ Electrochemical Reduction to Ethylene on Cu(100), Cu(110) and Cu(111) Surfaces (Collaboration with Jason Yeo at NUS)



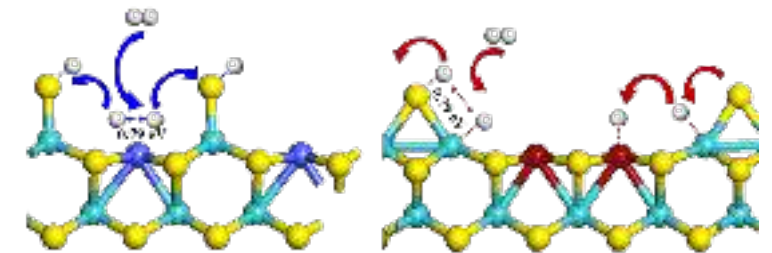
Palm Oil Conversion to Biofuel using Ni₂P Catalyst



Catalytic Transfer Hydrogenation for γ-Valerolactone (GVL) using NiCu Alloy



H₂ Activation on Partially Promoted Metal Edge of CoMoS and NiMoS

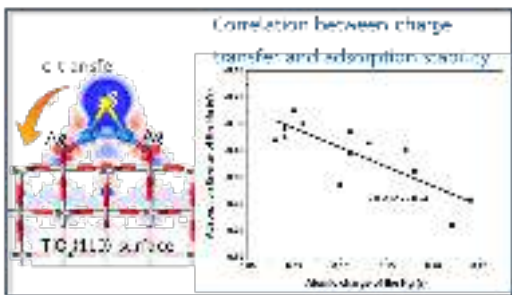


C. Sattayanon, et al., *Fuel Process. Technol.* 2017, 166, 217.

Catalysts and Adsorbents for Pollutant Removal

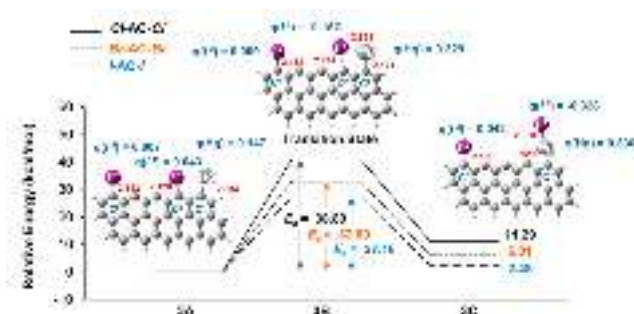
Development of Nanomaterials for Heavy Metal Removal

TiO₂-supported metal nanoparticles for Hg⁰ removal



C. Rungnim, et al., Chem. Eng. J. 2015, 274, 132-142.

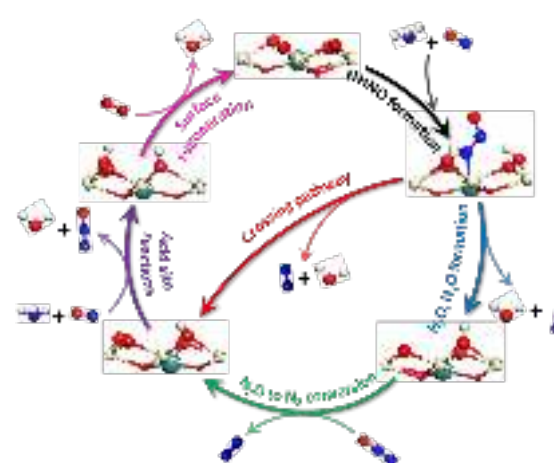
Activated carbon for Hg⁰ removal



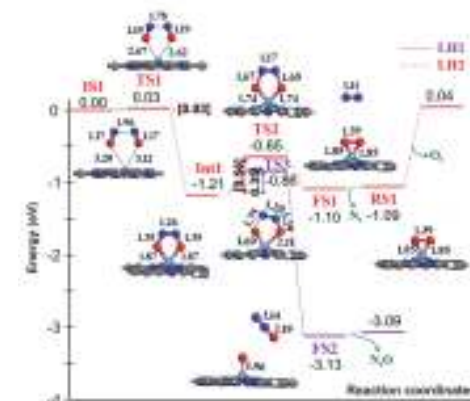
C. Rungnim et al., J. Hazard. Mater. 2016, 310, 253-260.

Nanomaterials for NO_x Removal

SCR-NH₃ of NO in metal oxide-based catalysts

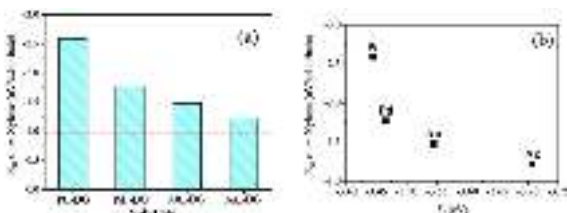
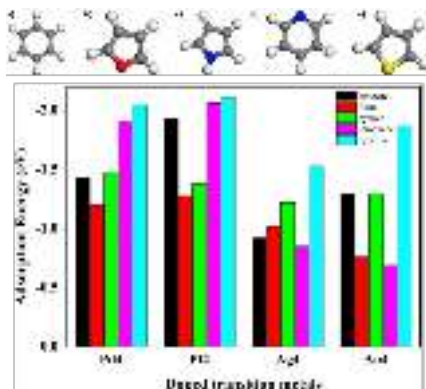


NO reactions in Metal complex and carbon-based catalysts



J. Meeprasert et al., RSC Adv. 2016, 6, 20500-20506.
A. Junkaew et al., RSC Adv. 2017, 7, 8858-8865.

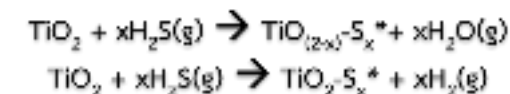
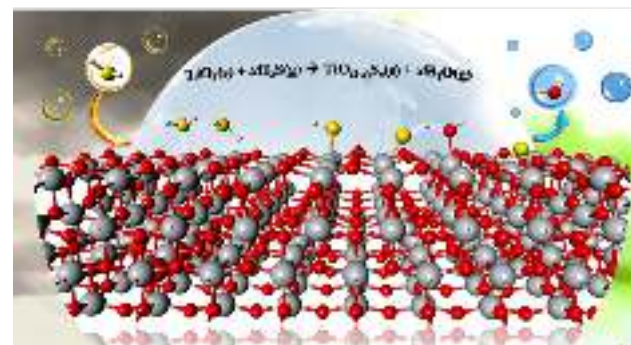
Metal Deposited Defective Graphene for Volatile Organic Compound Removal



M. Kunaseth et al. Appl. Surf. Sci. 2017, 396, 1712-1718.

A. Junkaew et al., New J. Chem. 2015, 39, 9650-9658.

Nanomaterials for H₂S Desulfurization



A. Junkaew et al., Catal. Sci. Technol. 2017, 7, 356-365.

Salinity Intrusion for Lower Chao Phraya Basin

River simulation includes a prediction model for **(1) water current (2) water level (3) salinity**. Information from these simulations helps water management from upper river's dams, water gates, and reservoirs.

- 7-day prediction with daily automatic update
- Perform “what-if scenario” for water management
- Data assimilation for accurate prediction
- Based on deterministic, and potentially, on ensemble models



Water Current Prediction

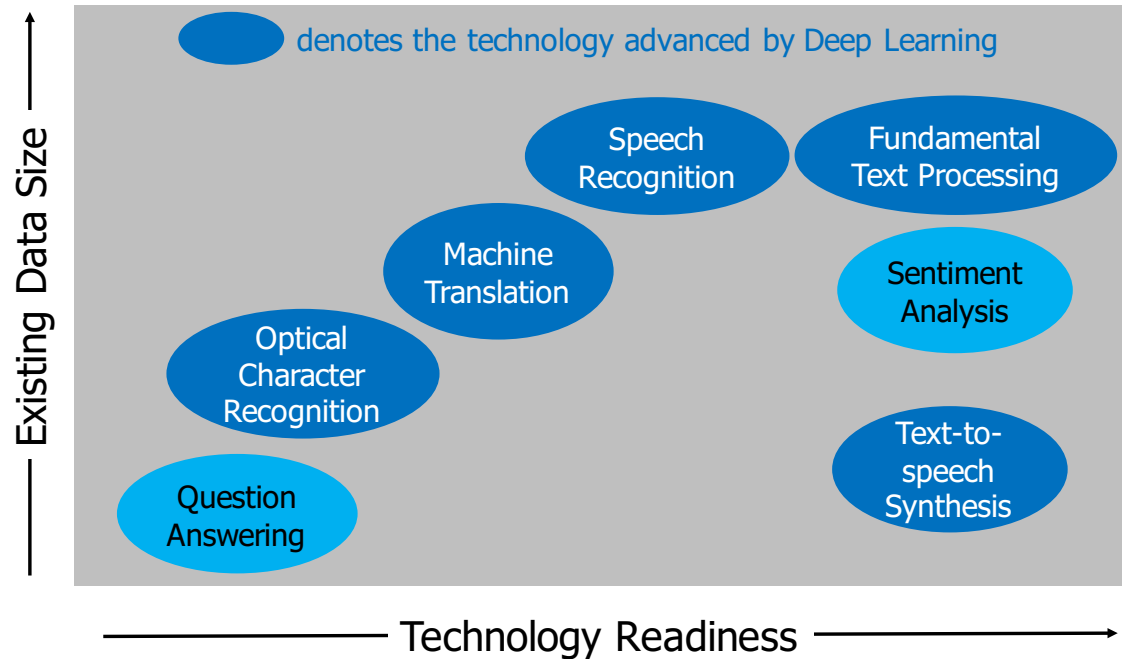


Water Salinity Prediction

Contact: Dr. Sirod Sirisup, NECTEC

Artificial Intelligence & Big Data Technologies

NECTEC State-of-the-Art NLP



Computer Vision



CCTV image analytics

- Vehicle classification
- Vehicle tracking
- Surveillance

Particle analysis

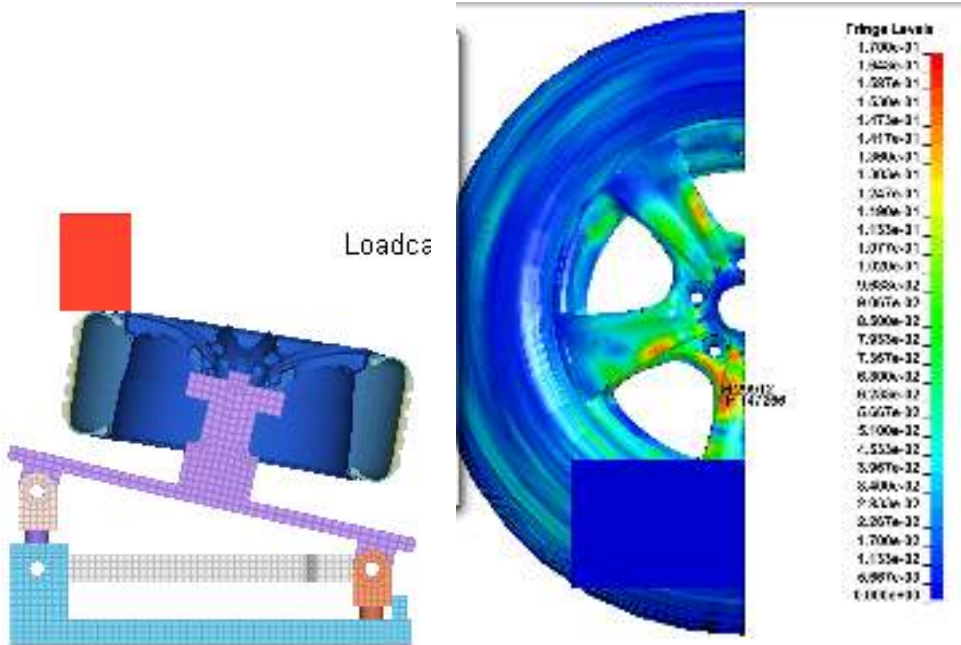
- Rice breed classification
- Car park monitoring
- Silk egg monitoring
- Plant-hopper detection

Computer Vision

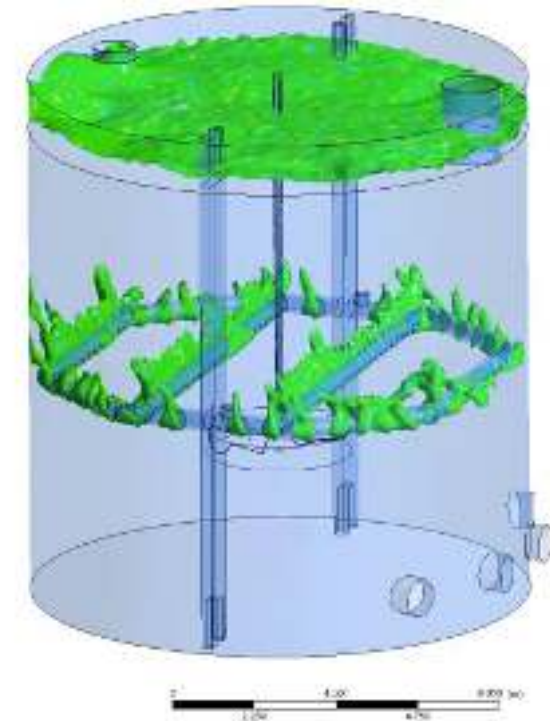


HPC for Computer-Aided Engineering (CAE)

- Finite element analysis (FEA) of dynamic structural problems
- Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) of fluid flow problems



The Wheel Impact Test



O₂ Gas Distribution in A Chemical Reaction Tank

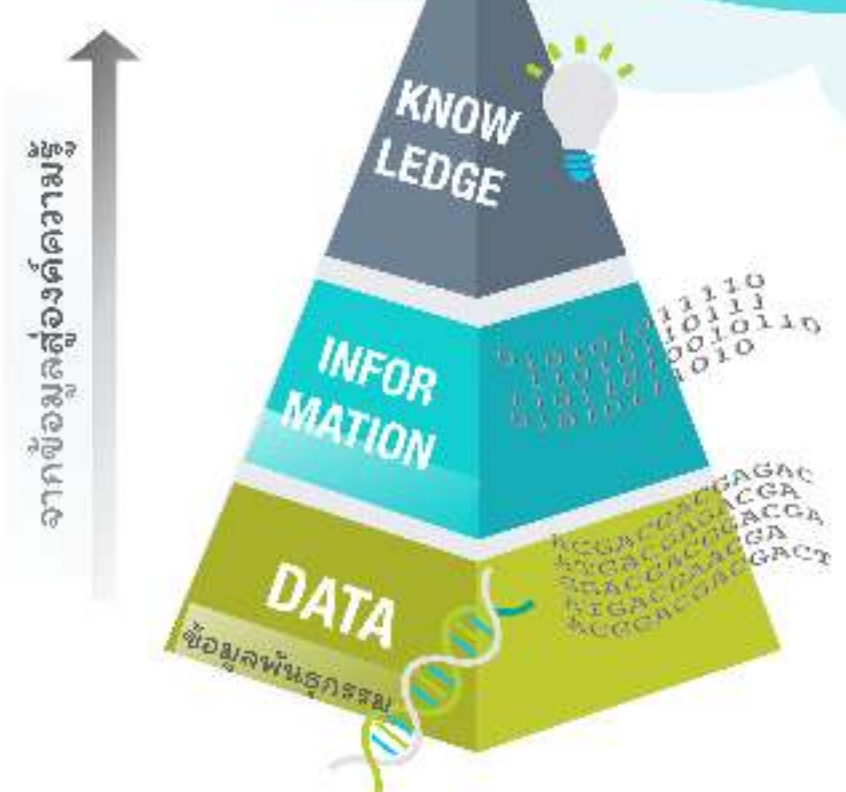





BIOINFORMATICS

Precision Medicine



โครงสร้างพื้นฐานทางชีวสารสนเทศ
เพื่อการแพทย์แม่นยำในประเทศไทย



- 3. Knowledge portal**
 - Online web portal for querying valuable information
- 2. Big data analytics**
 - Software for large-scale genomic data processing
- 1. Computing infra**
 - HPC infrastructure
 - Genomic databases for Thais

กิจกรรมหลักในการพัฒนาโครงสร้างพื้นฐานทาง ชีวสารสนเทศเพื่อการแพทย์แม่นยำ

Human -Omics Resources & Data Management

- Storing and managing human-omics data and other related information so that new knowledge can be synthesized

Customized

Bioinformatic Workflows

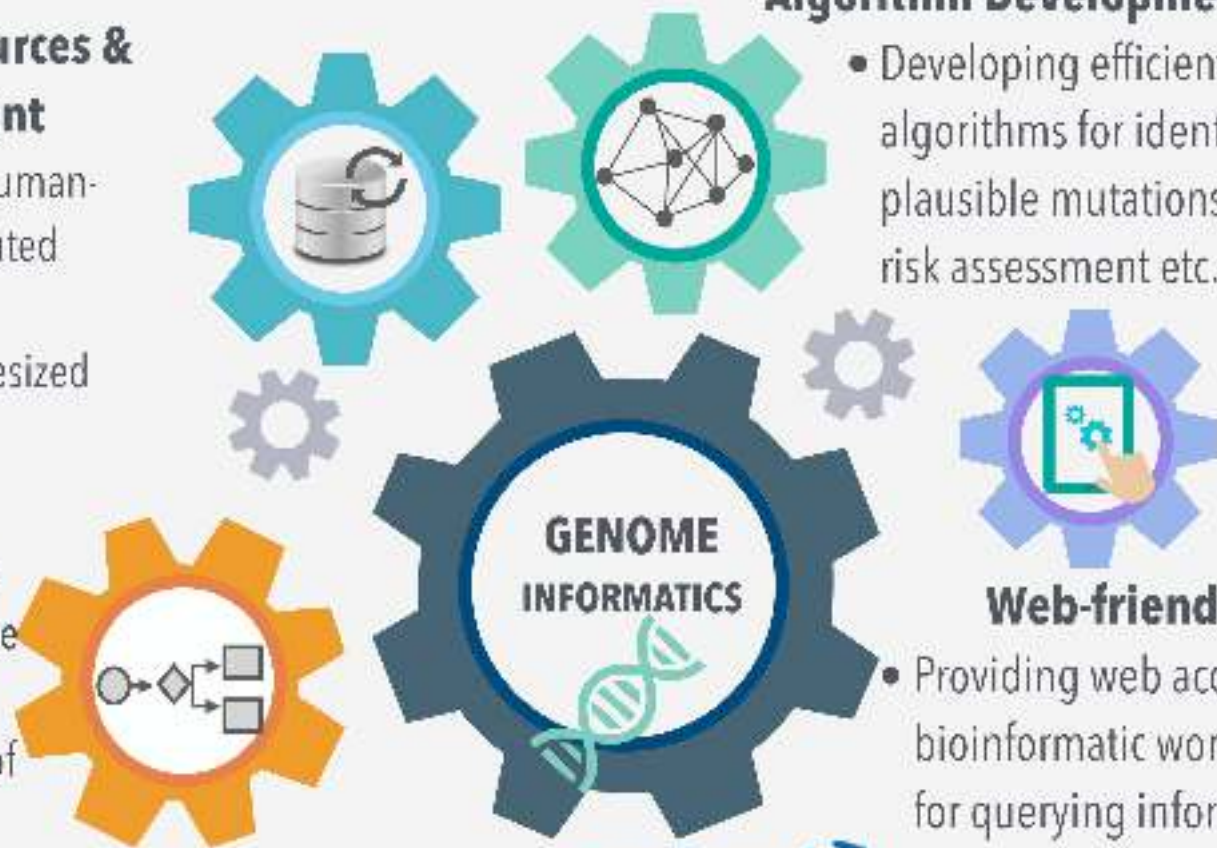
- Joining multiple tools to create suitable computational pipelines for analytics aspects of Precision Medicine

Algorithm Development

- Developing efficient algorithms for identifying plausible mutations, disease risk assessment etc.

Web-friendly Interface

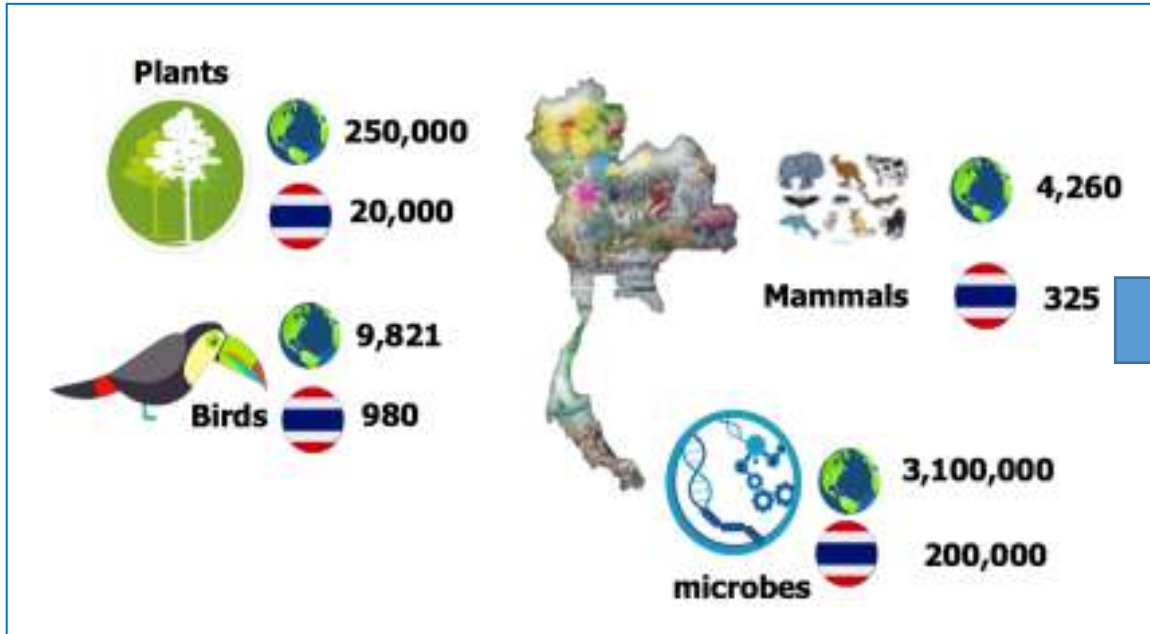
- Providing web access to standard bioinformatic workflows and portal for querying information/knowledge with graphical interface



สวทช.
NSTDA

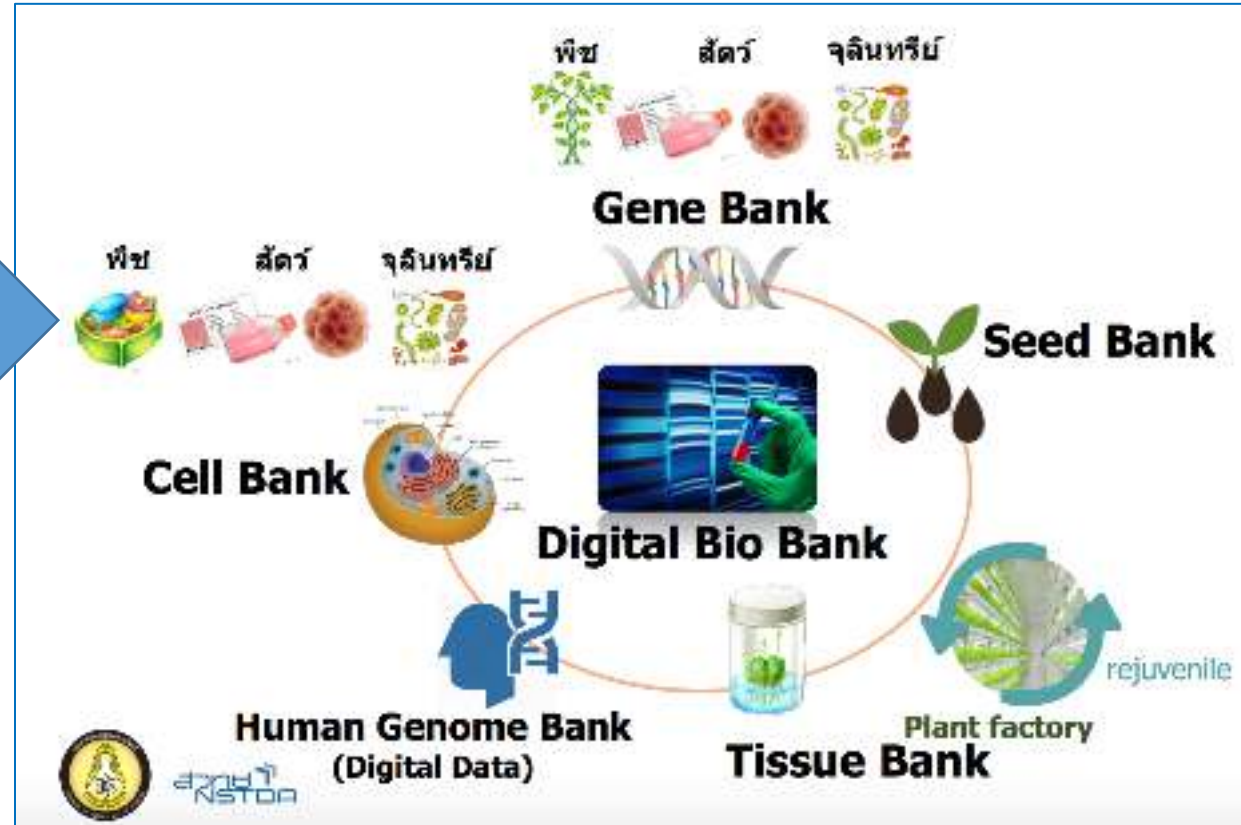
National BioBank

Thailand's Biodiversity: 10% of the world

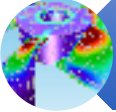





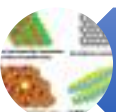



How to maintain rich biodiversity in Thailand?








National Biobank for conservation, research, and utilization






User Applications

-  Finite element analysis
-  Computational fluid dynamics
-  Molecular dynamics
-  Bioinformatics
-  Water resource simulations
-  Natural language processing
-  Density functional theory
-  AI & data analytics

Computing Characteristics

-  Stencil & finite difference method
-  N-body problem
-  Sparse matrix
-  I/O & memory intensive computing
-  Dense matrix operations
-  Tensor computation
-  Graph computing

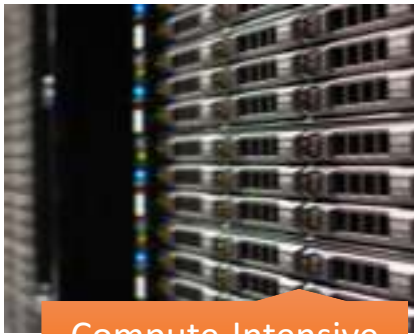
NSTDA Computing Infrastructure

-  Compute-Intensive nodes
-  Memory & IO intensive nodes
-  GPGPU nodes

NSTDA Computing Infrastructure



Compute core = $(2 \times 20c) \times 85 = 3,400$
Memory/Node = 192 GB



Compute-Intensive nodes



Compute core = $(8 \times 24c) \times 12 = 2,304$ cores
Memory/Node = 3,072 GB (3.072 TB)



Memory & IO intensive nodes



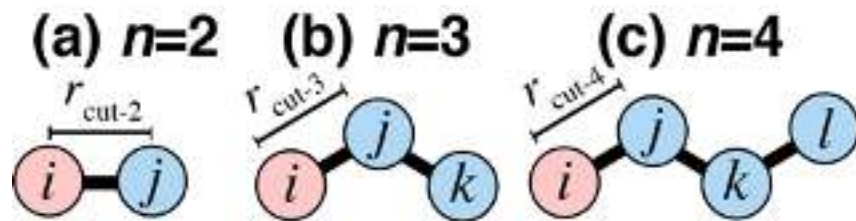
24 NVIDIA V100 GPUs
 $24 \times 5,120 = 122,880$ CUDA cores
168 TFLOPS



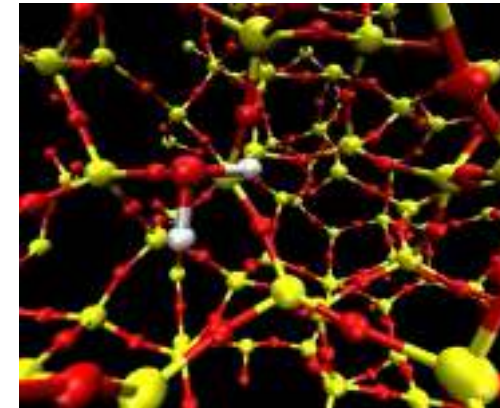
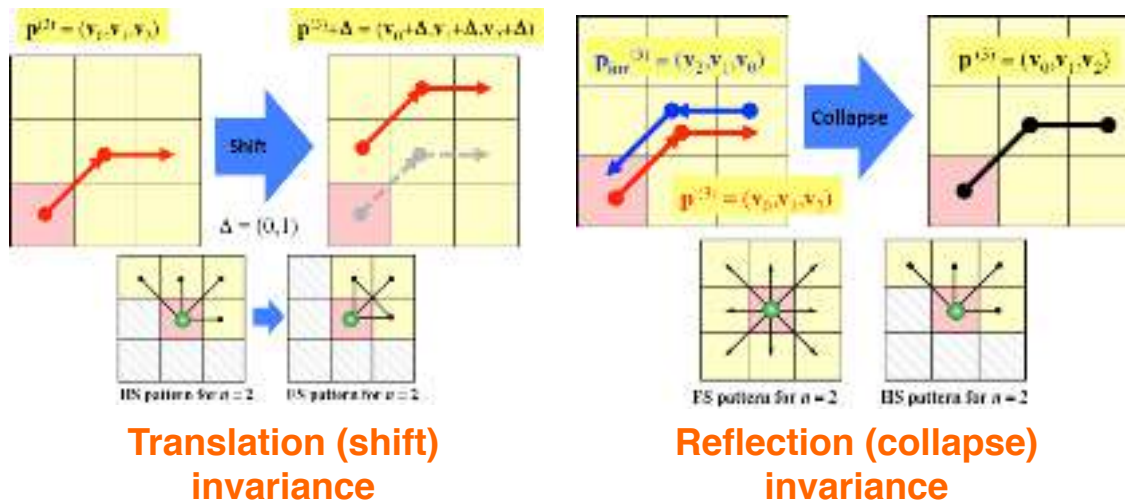
GPGPU nodes

Development of Shift/Collapse (SC) Algorithm

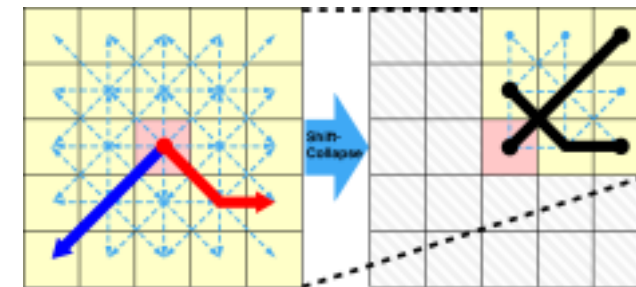
- A fast and scalable computation and communication algorithm for many-body potentials molecular dynamics (MD) based on general n -tuple computation



- SC algorithm utilizes *shift* & *collapse* operations to rearrange computation pattern for optimal computation & communication



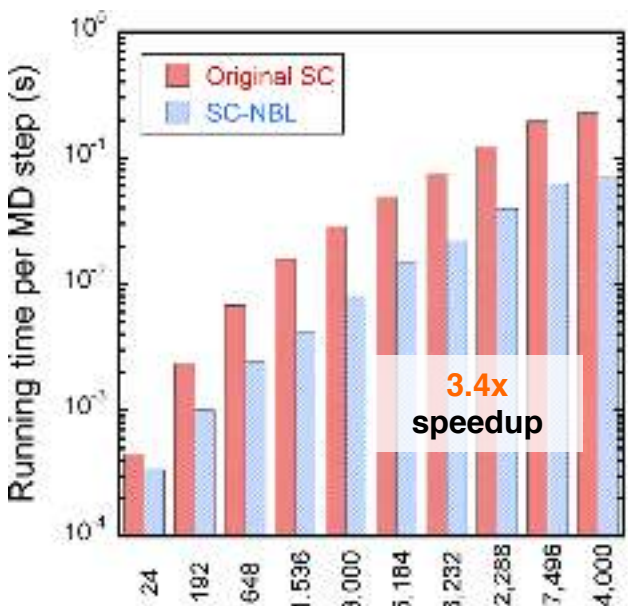
Steered Reactive-MD simulation of hydrolysis in amorphous silica using n -tuple computation



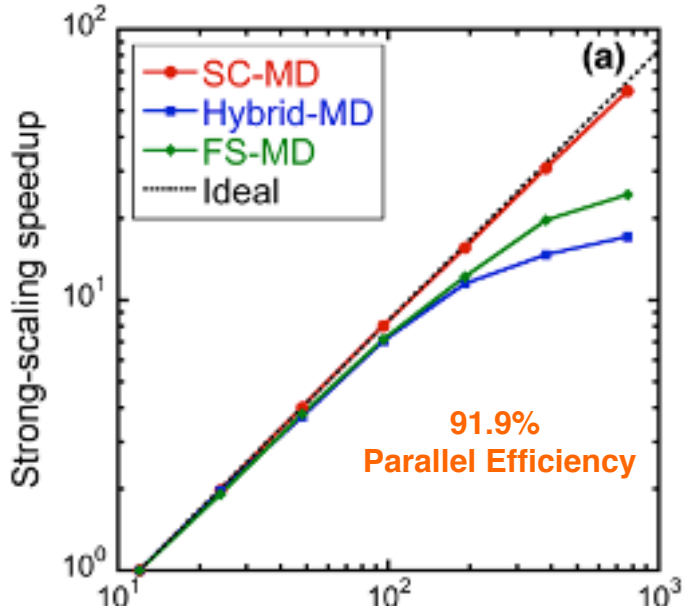
SC computation pattern for 3-body interaction

Scalability on Massive-Scale Supercomputer

- 25-million atom benchmark on Mira: BlueGene/Q supercomputer at the Argonne National Laboratory
 - **91.9%** strong parallel efficiency on **16,384 BG/Q nodes** (1,048,576 MPI tasks on 262,144 cores)
 - **90.3%** weak parallel efficiency on **49,152 BG/Q nodes** (3,145,728 MPI tasks on 786,432 cores)
- **9.1x speedup at small granularity** (24 atoms/core) over previous method



(Kunaseh *et al.*, submitted *Comput. Phys. Commun.*)



(Kunaseh *et al.*, 2013)

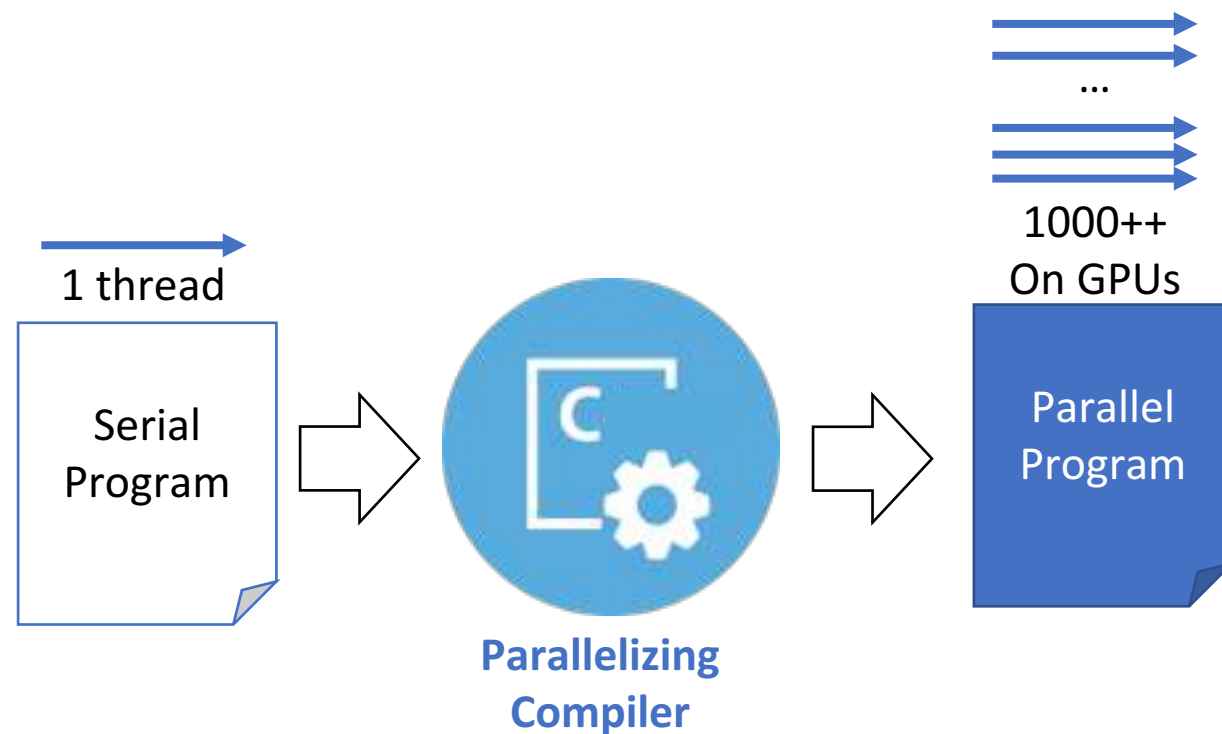


Optimizing / Parallelizing Compiler for GPUs

- **Optimizing Compiler:** Automatically improve program performance through code transformation.



- **Parallelizing Compiler:** Convert serial program to run on GPUs.



Automated VASP Performance Tuning (AVPT)

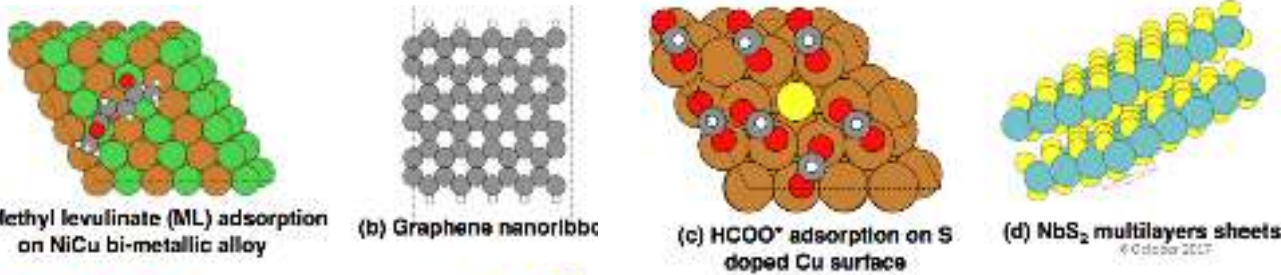
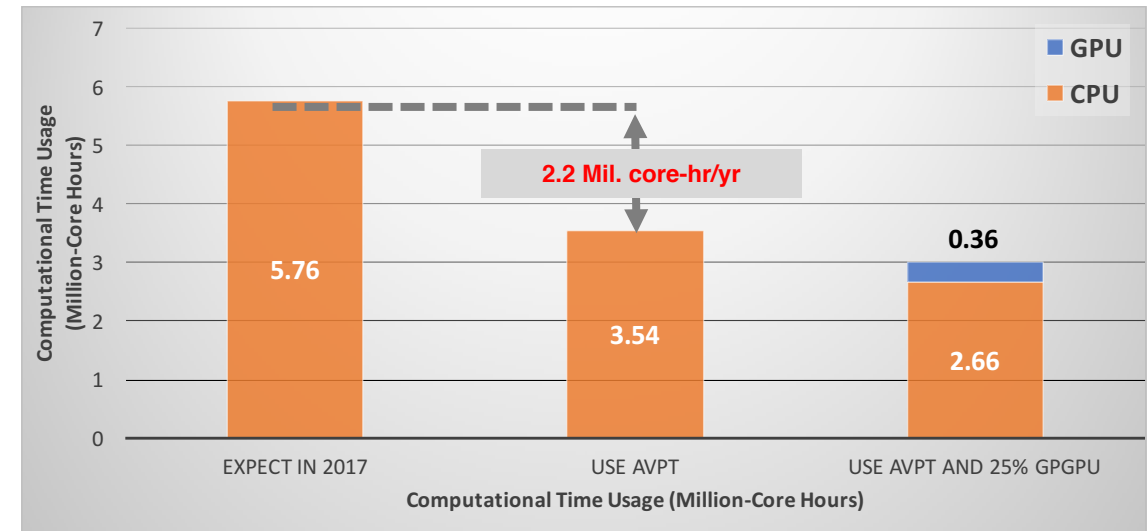
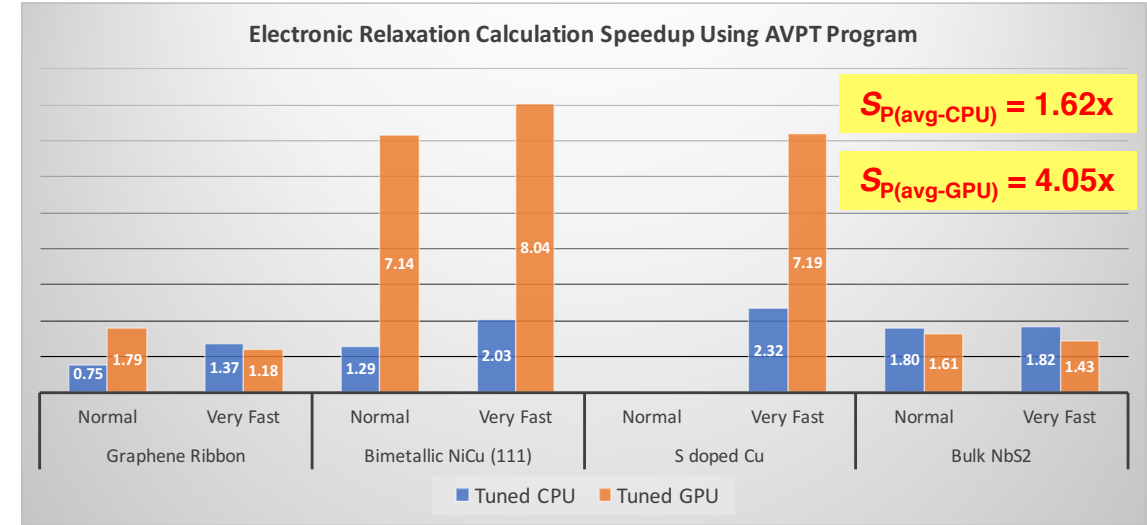
- Tuning performance related parameters of DFT simulations using VASP: **NSIM, NCORE, NBLK, ALGO**

NSIM = 4,8,16,32
 ALGO = Normal,Very fast
 NCORE = 1,2,4,8,16
 NBLK = 256,512,1024
 TEST_TYPE = CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE



```

=====
Benchmark recipe: N = 120
=====
   NCORE  NBLK   ALGO  NSIM   Bench_Type
0         1   256   FAST    4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
1         1   256  VERY FAST  4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
2         1   512   FAST    4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
3         1   512  VERY FAST  4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
4         1  1024   FAST    4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
5         1  1024  VERY FAST  4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
6         2   256   FAST    4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
7         2   256  VERY FAST  4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
8         2   512   FAST    4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
9         2   512  VERY FAST  4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
10        2  1024   FAST    4 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
...
110       8   512   FAST   32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
111       8   512  VERY FAST  32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
112       8  1024   FAST   32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
113       8  1024  VERY FAST  32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
114      16   256   FAST   32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
115      16   256  VERY FAST  32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
116      16   512   FAST   32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
117      16   512  VERY FAST  32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
118      16  1024   FAST   32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
119      16  1024  VERY FAST  32 CPU_SHORT_PERFORMANCE
    
```



Conclusions

- **HPC and DA research** in NSTDA are diverse and well-mature
 - **fundamental research** that are recognized at international stage
 - **Applied research** that are useful and beneficial for Thailand's economy
 - **S&T service** to industrial partners and customers
 - **In-house platforms & methods** development
- **NSTDA computing Infrastructure** is a key enabling facility for NSTDA research integration, collaboration