

Workflows for the Simulation of Organic Light-Emitting Diodes



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- Project MMM@HPC overview
- The Challenges
- Approach based on UNICORE middleware
 - GridBeans
 - Workflows
 - Application and data flow
- OpenMolGRID
- Simulation of Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLEDs)
- OLED workflow architecture
- Conclusions and outlook

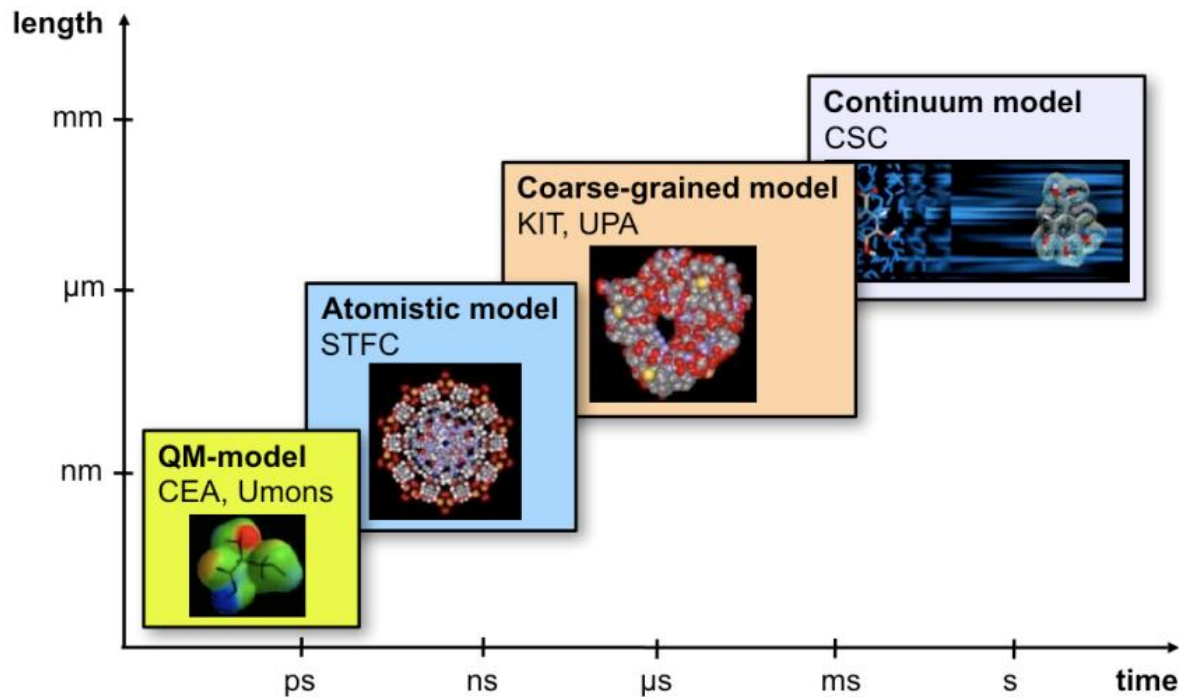


www.multiscale-modelling.eu

- **HPC centres:** CINECA, CSC, KIT and KIST (Korea)
- **Modelling and code developing groups:** University Mons, CEA, CSC, STFC, University Patras, KIT
- **Industrial partners and users:** CEA, SONY, KIT, project MINOTOR
- **Cooperating projects:** PRACE, MINOTOR, D-Grid and NGI-DE



The challenges



- Integration on different size and time scales to address real-life problems in nano-materials science
- Develop an easy to use solution for non-experts: industrial and experimental groups

Reusability

Data complexity

Solution for licensing issues

Security & Reliability

Capacity & Capability

Can we meet these challenges?

Reusability

- GridBeans
- UNICORE Workflows

Data complexity

- Chemical Mark-up Language (CML)
- OpenMolGRID

Solution for licensing issues

- UNICORE: UVOS/SAML/VOMS
- Open Source Licenses

Security & Reliability

- UNICORE
- Grid Security Infrastructure (GSI)

Capacity & Capability

- High Performance Computing (PRACE)
- Distributed resources (D-Grid, EGI)

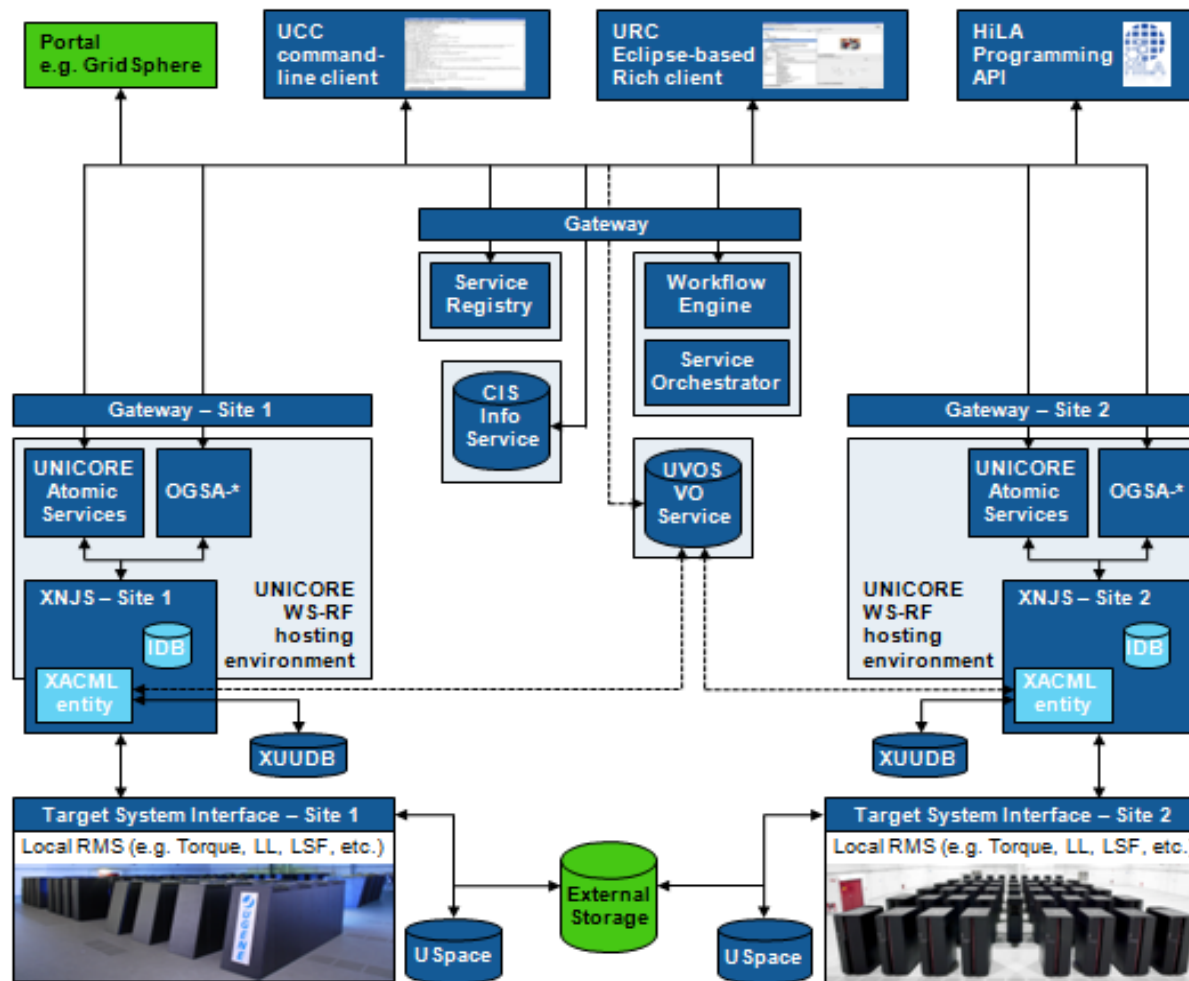
YES!

- UNICORE: UNiform Interface to COmputing Resources
- Grid computing technology (grid middleware) supported by EMI
- Seamless, secure, and intuitive access to distributed grid resources
- Used in daily production at several supercomputer centres worldwide
- Open source under BSD license
- Implements standards from the Open Grid Forum (OGF)

A. Streit et al., UNICORE 6 - Recent and Future Advancements
Annals of Telecommunications 65 (11-12), 757-762 (2010) .

The logo features the word 'UNICORE' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letter 'O' is replaced by a blue grid pattern.

UNICORE three-layer architecture



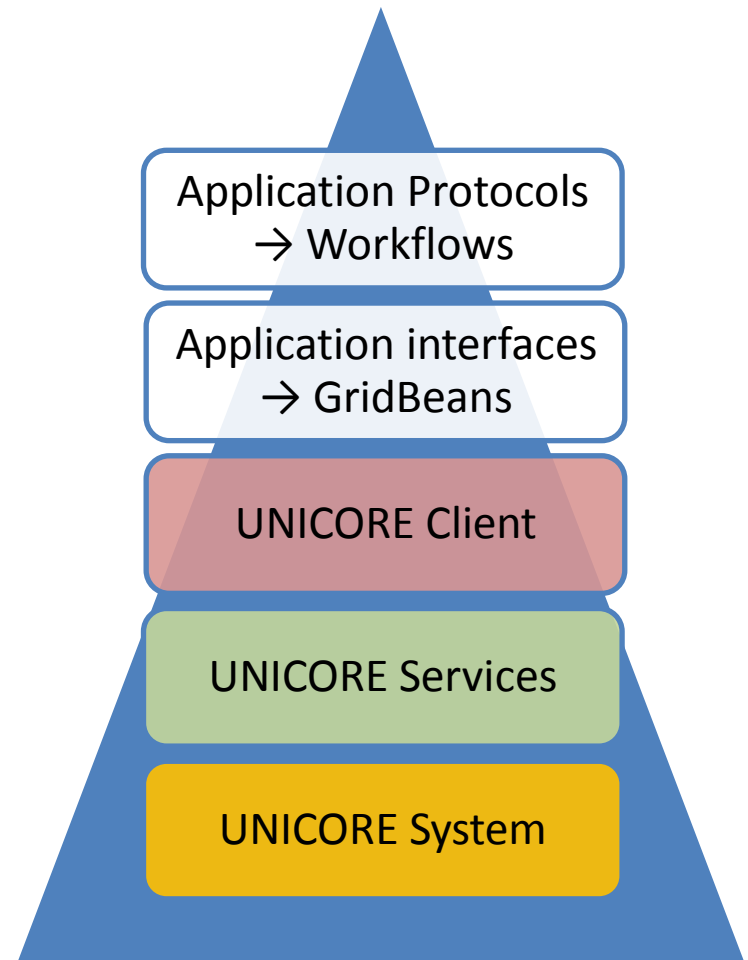
UNICORE Client

UNICORE Services

UNICORE System

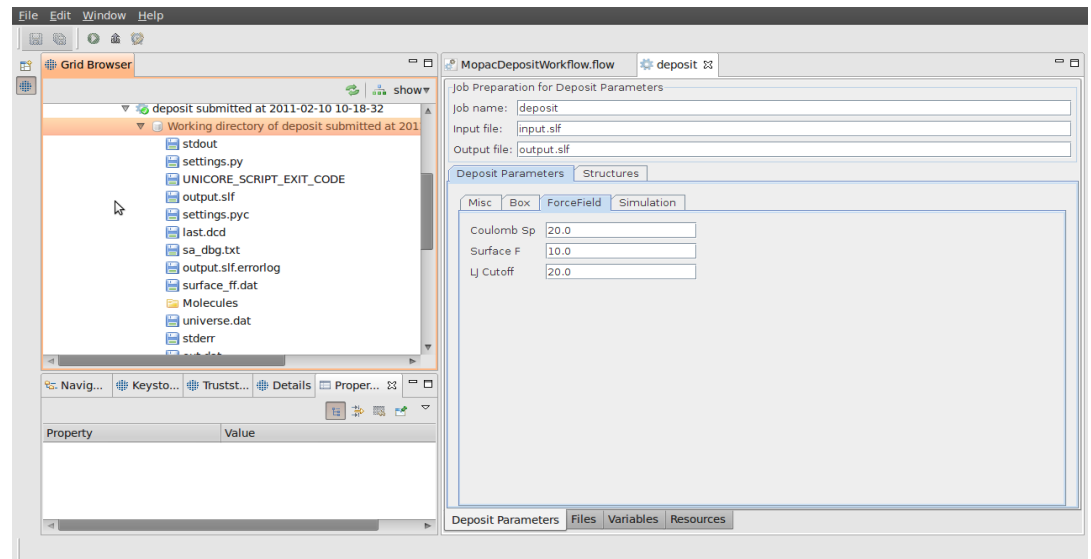
<http://www.unicore.eu/unicore/architecture.php>

- Provision of simulation tools and services that can be combined in many different application workflows
- Adaptable, reusable and extendable interfaces & workflows based on UNICORE
- Access to distributed HPC/HTC resources via UNICORE services



- Provides a way to use scientific application on HPC resources (even by non experts)
- Designed to decouple scientific applications from the underlying (changing) grid protocols (UNICORE, Globus, Portals)
- Different simulation workflows can re-use the same GridBean
- Different GridBeans can be employed for the same workflow step

R. Ratering et al., "GridBeans: Support e-Science and Grid Applications", Proceedings of the Second IEEE International Conference on e-Science and Grid Computing (e-Science'06), p. 45, IEEE 2006

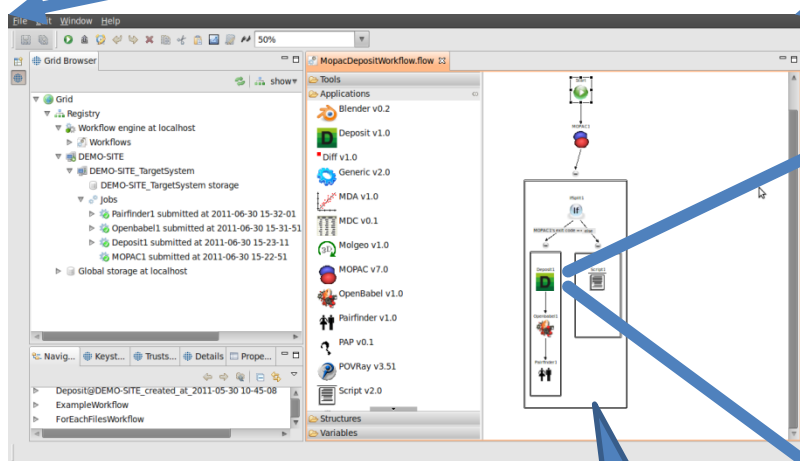


The GUI of DEPOSIT GridBean developed in MMM@HPC

UNICORE Rich Client and Workflows

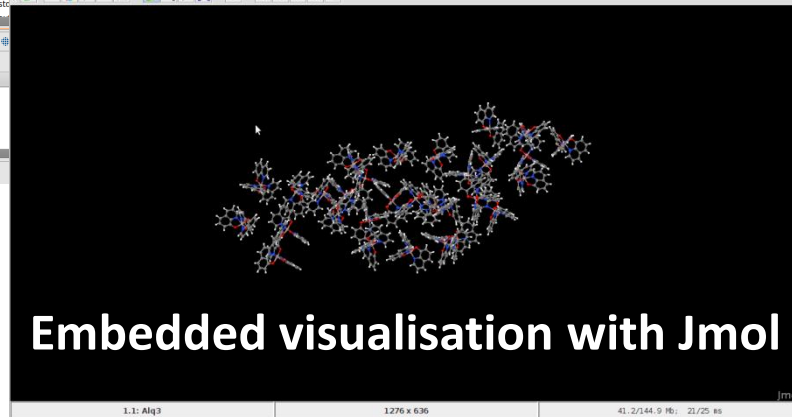
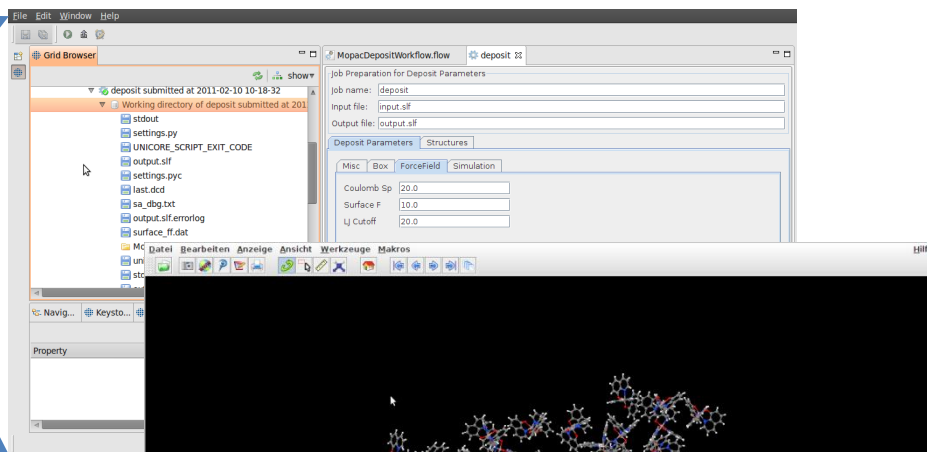


UNICORE Client layer



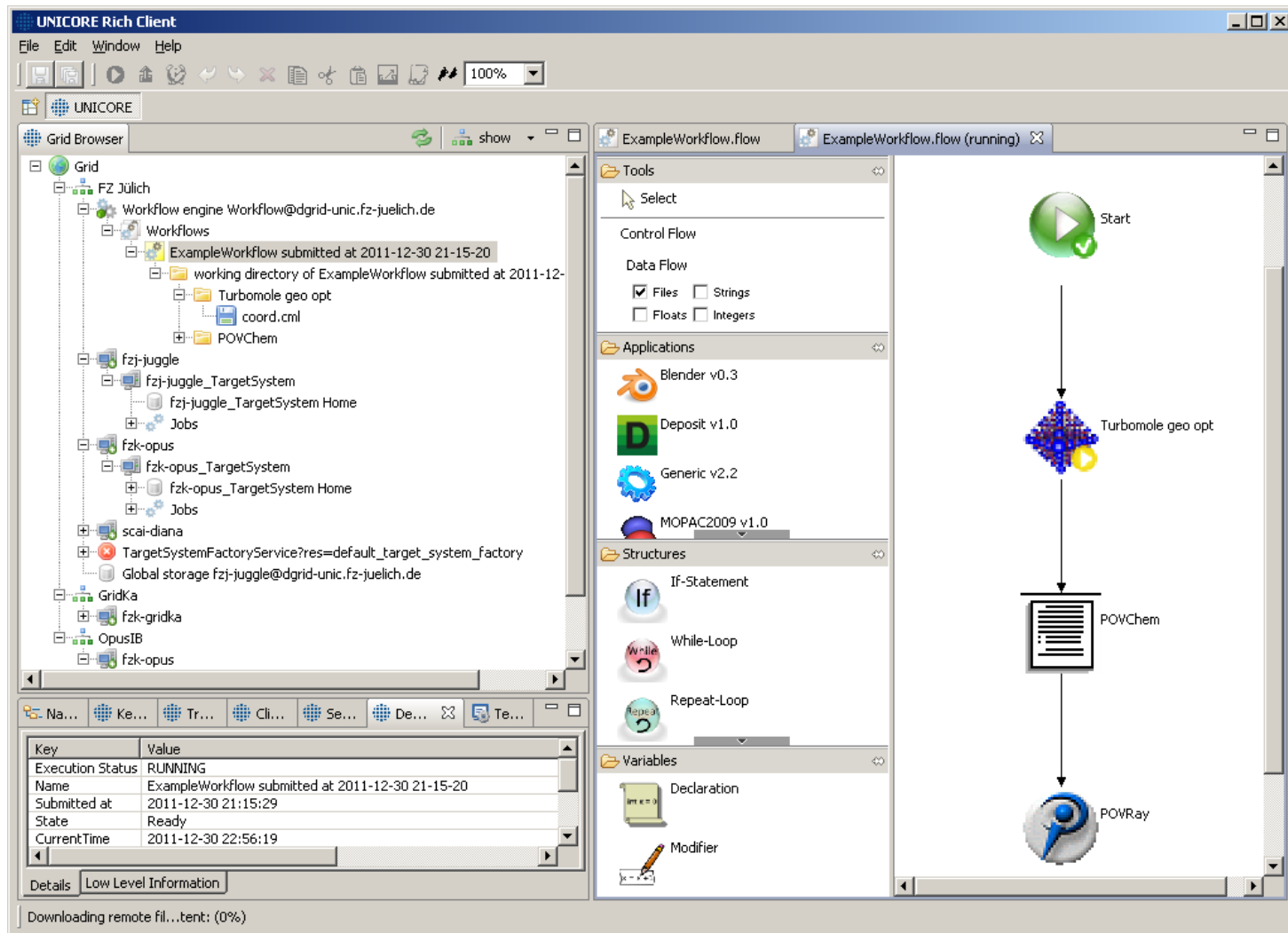
UNICORE Rich Client

DEPOSIT GridBean GUI



Embedded visualisation with Jmol

Application flow: Example



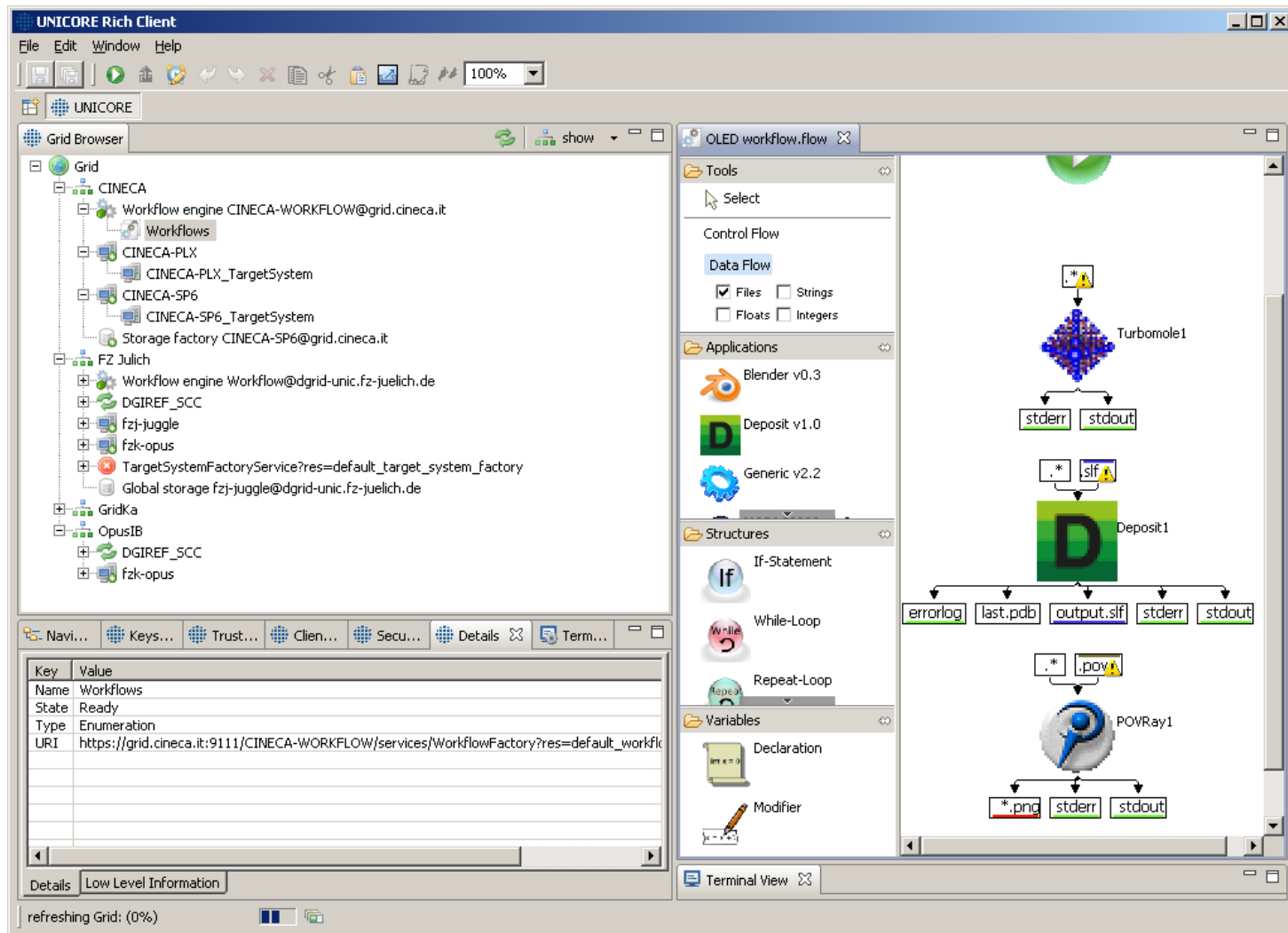
The screenshot displays the UNICORE Rich Client interface. On the left, the Grid Browser shows a tree view of the workflow engine and its components. The main workspace shows a workflow diagram with the following steps:

- Start
- Turbomole geo opt
- POVChem
- POVRay

The workflow is currently running. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Downloading remote fil...tent: (0%)".

Key	Value
Execution Status	RUNNING
Name	ExampleWorkflow submitted at 2011-12-30 21-15-20
Submitted at	2011-12-30 21:15:29
State	Ready
CurrentTime	2011-12-30 22:56:19

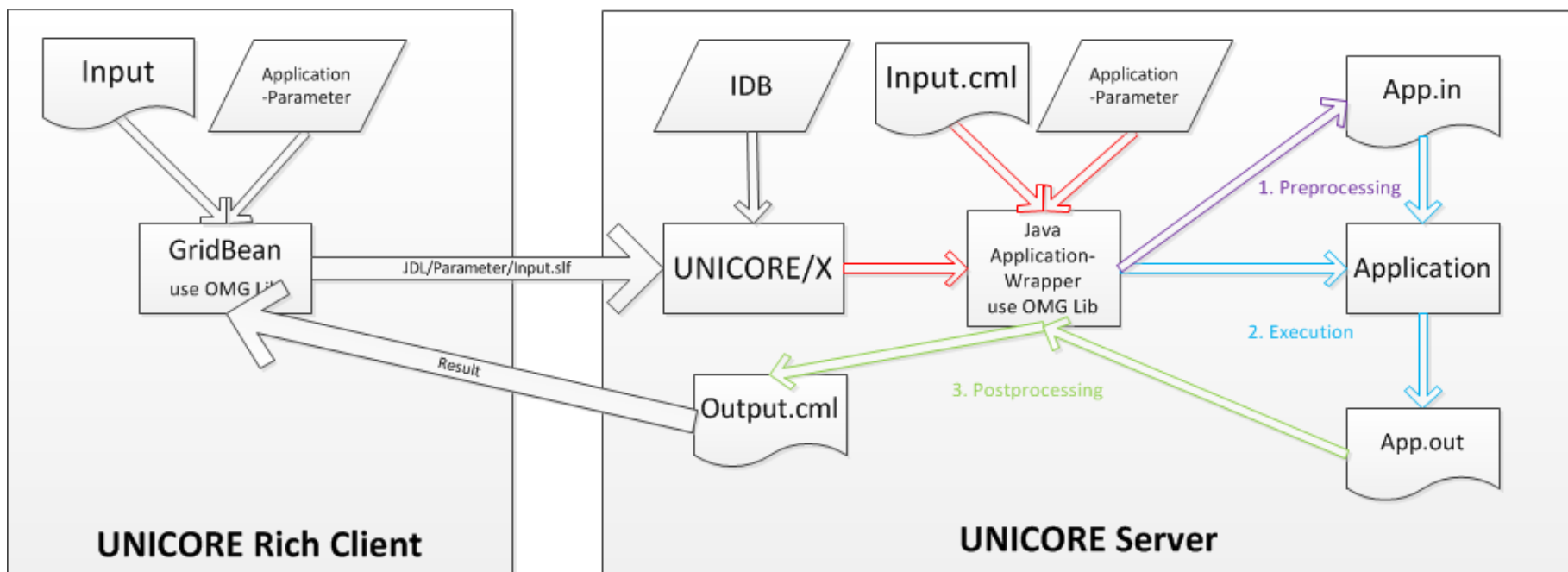
Data flow: Example



The screenshot displays the UNICORE Rich Client interface. On the left, the Grid Browser shows a tree view of resources including CINECA, FZ Julich, and GridKa. The main workspace shows a workflow diagram for 'OLED workflow.flow'. The diagram consists of several nodes: a 'TurboMole1' node (represented by a blue diamond) which outputs to 'stderr' and 'stdout'; a 'Deposit1' node (represented by a green 'D') which receives input from a file pattern '*.slf' and outputs to 'errorlog', 'last.pdb', 'output.slf', 'stderr', and 'stdout'; and a 'POVRay1' node (represented by a blue sphere) which receives input from a file pattern '*.pov' and outputs to '*.png', 'stderr', and 'stdout'. The right-hand side of the interface contains a 'Tools' panel with 'Data Flow' selected, and a 'Structures' panel with 'If-Statement', 'While-Loop', and 'Repeat-Loop' options. A 'Terminal View' panel is visible at the bottom right.

Key	Value
Name	Workflows
State	Ready
Type	Enumeration
URI	https://grid.cineca.it:9111/CINECA-WORKFLOW/services/WorkflowFactory?res=default_workfl

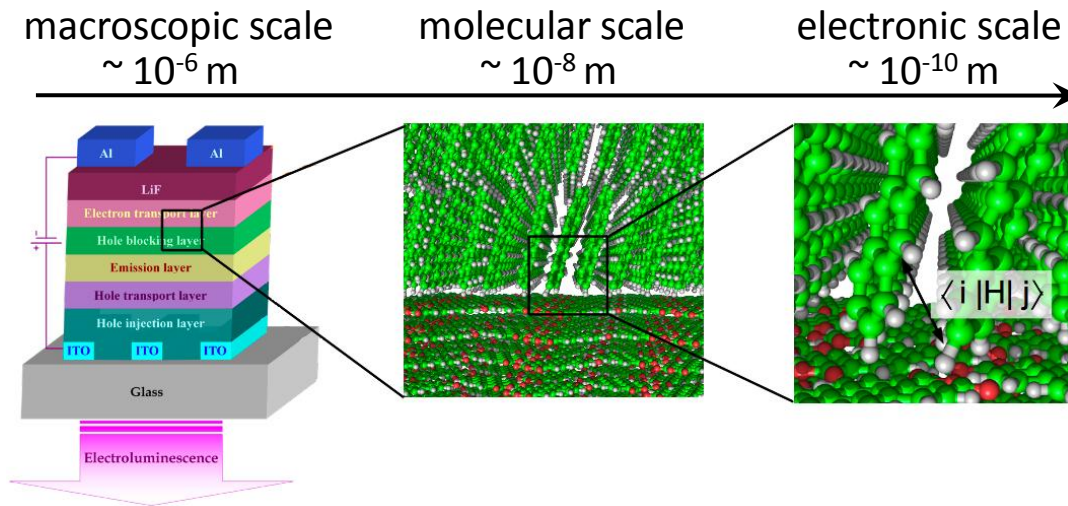
- Structure Data exchange format: Chemical Markup Language (CML)
- Data flow management with the OpenMolGRID library
S. Sild et al., LNCS 3470, 464, Springer (2005); S. Sild et al., J. Chem. Inf. Model., 46, 953 (2006).
 - Read, write and convert chemical file format
 - Provides a data model for molecular information
 - Application Wrapper API
- License management
 - OpenSource and Commercial applications in simulations
 - VOMS with UNICORE (UVOS and SAML) is being evaluated



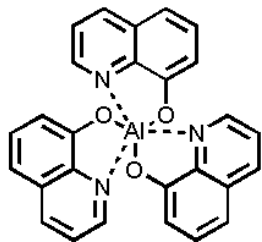
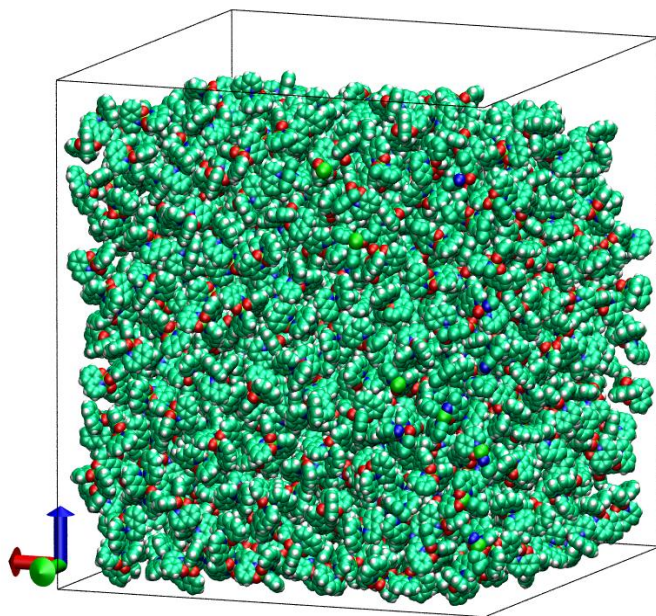
Application Wrapper Lifecycle

1. **Preprocessing:** Validation of App. Parameter, Generation of App. specific Input Files
2. **Execution:** Run App(s) in separate Process(es), Monitoring of stdout/stderr (allows interaction with the application)
3. **Postprocessing:** Error Handling, Parsing App Output, Creation of Workflow Data

OLED: Simulation protocol



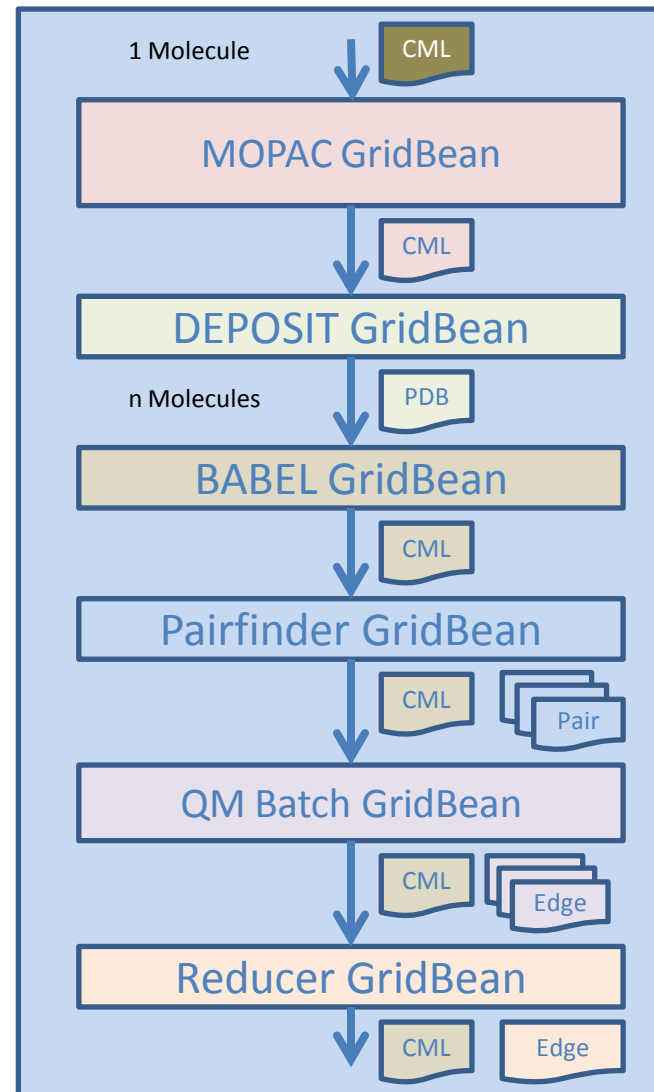
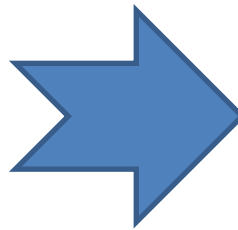
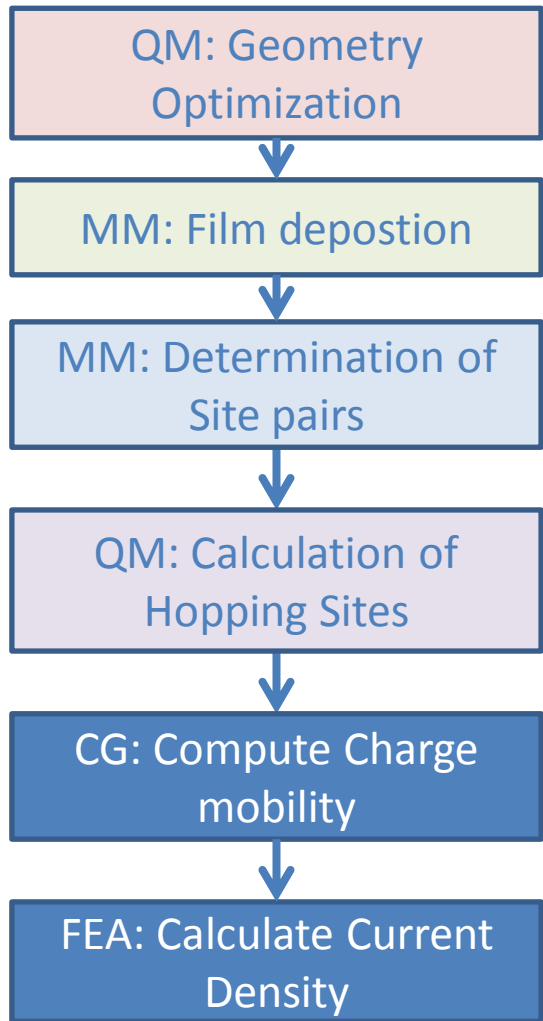
continuum model (FEA)	coarse-grained model (CG)	Atomistic model (MM)	QM model (QM)
Elmer	ToFeT (KMC)	DEPOSIT	MOPAC
FEAP	End-bridging MC	LAMMPS	TURBOMOLE
	Transporter	DL_POLY	BigDFT



J. J. Kwiatkowski, J. Nelson, H. Li,
J. L. Bredas, W. Wenzel, and C.
Lennartz, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*,
2008, 10, 1852–1858.

- Film deposition (or MD)
 - Generate disordered film morphologies
- QM calculations of hopping sites
 - Calculate HOMO, LUMO, LUMO+1 etc energies.
 - Electronic couplings reorganization energies
 - Calculate charge hopping rates
- Kinetic Monte Carlo (KMC)
 - Calculate charge (electron-hole) mobility
 - Calculate current density

Simulation protocol

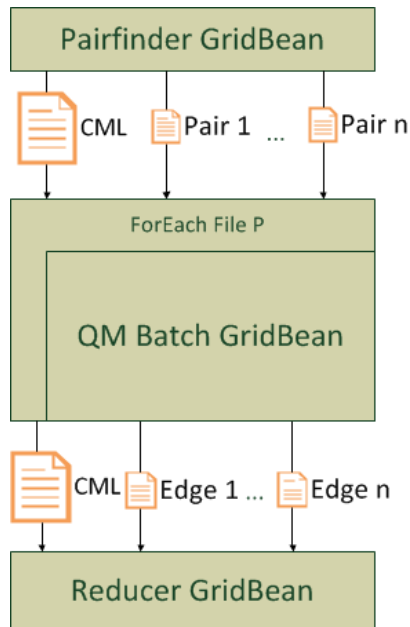


UNICORE Workflow

A deposition film has **1.000 - 100.000** Hopping Site candidates (Site Pairs)
Each Hopping Site needs 3 QM calculations (2 Monomers and 1 Dimer)

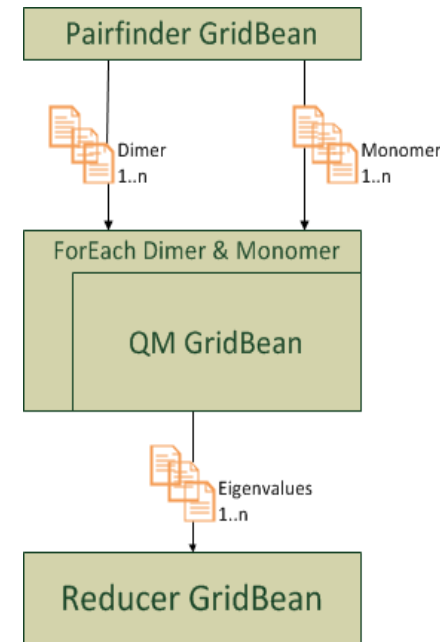
QM-Batch Jobs

- Short QM calculations (~ 0.5 - 5 min)
- Each Job: $n * 3$ QM calculations
- Less Jobs: Minimize service overhead
- Needs a special GridBean and Wrapper



QM-Single Jobs

- Long QM calculation (30 min +)
- Each Job: one QM calculation
- Many Jobs - > large service overhead
- Needs a special Reducer

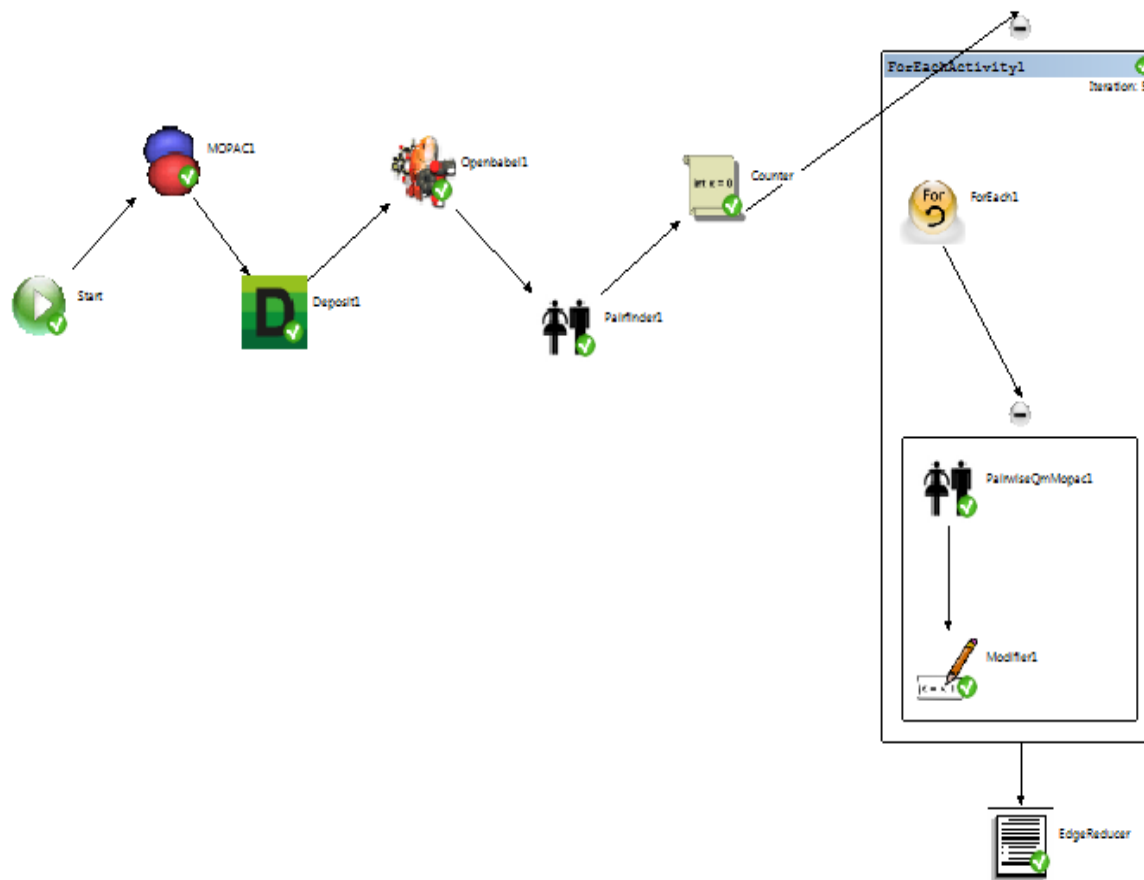


Realization: GridBeans and Workflow

Tools

Applications

- Blender v0.3
- Deposit v1.0
- Generic v2.2
- MOPAC2009 v1.0
- OpenBabel v1.0
- Pairfinder v1.0
- PairwiseQmMopac v1.0
- POVRay v3.6
- Script v2.2
- Turbomole v1.0



- With UNICORE we provide an optimal low-effort/low-cost solution for multiscale modelling
- GridBeans → App Interfaces
- Workflows → Simulation protocol
- Data Exchange in WFs between applications handled with CML and OpenMolGRID
- Proof of Principle: Workflow for simulation of OLEDs

Current work

- Integration of the CG and FEA steps into the OLED workflow
- Elmer, DL_POLY and BigDFT GridBeans
- Simulation of whole OLED devices
- Deployment and test operation of the workflow

Acknowledgments



- All consortium partners in MMM@HPC
- Funding from the EC



- Partner projects, supporting infrastructures and software

