

Enumeration of Molecular Clusters

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Introduction

- Terminologies
 - Floppy cluster
 - Rigid cluster
- Why enumerate?
 - Scientific importance
- How to enumerate?
 - Start by breaking a bond

Interesting question

- How many rigid clusters are there for a particular n (n : number of particles)?
- The number of rigid clusters increases dramatically

up to $n=5$, there is one

$n=6$, there are 2 $n=7$, there are 5

$n=8$, there are 13 $n=9$, there are 52

$n=10$, there are 263 $n=11$, there are 1657, etc

Representation

- Rigid cluster, $N = 6$

$$\begin{array}{c} N \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

Algorithms

- Algorithm 1
 - Floppy to rigid
- Algorithm 2
 - One rigid cluster to all possible enumerations

Algorithm 1(Floppy to Rigid)

- Start with a particle and a matrix M of bond constraints
- Compute the Null space of M
- Take a step in the direction of the vector in the tangent space
- Get back to manifold by solving the nonlinear system of equations by Newton's method
- Repeat until new bond is formed

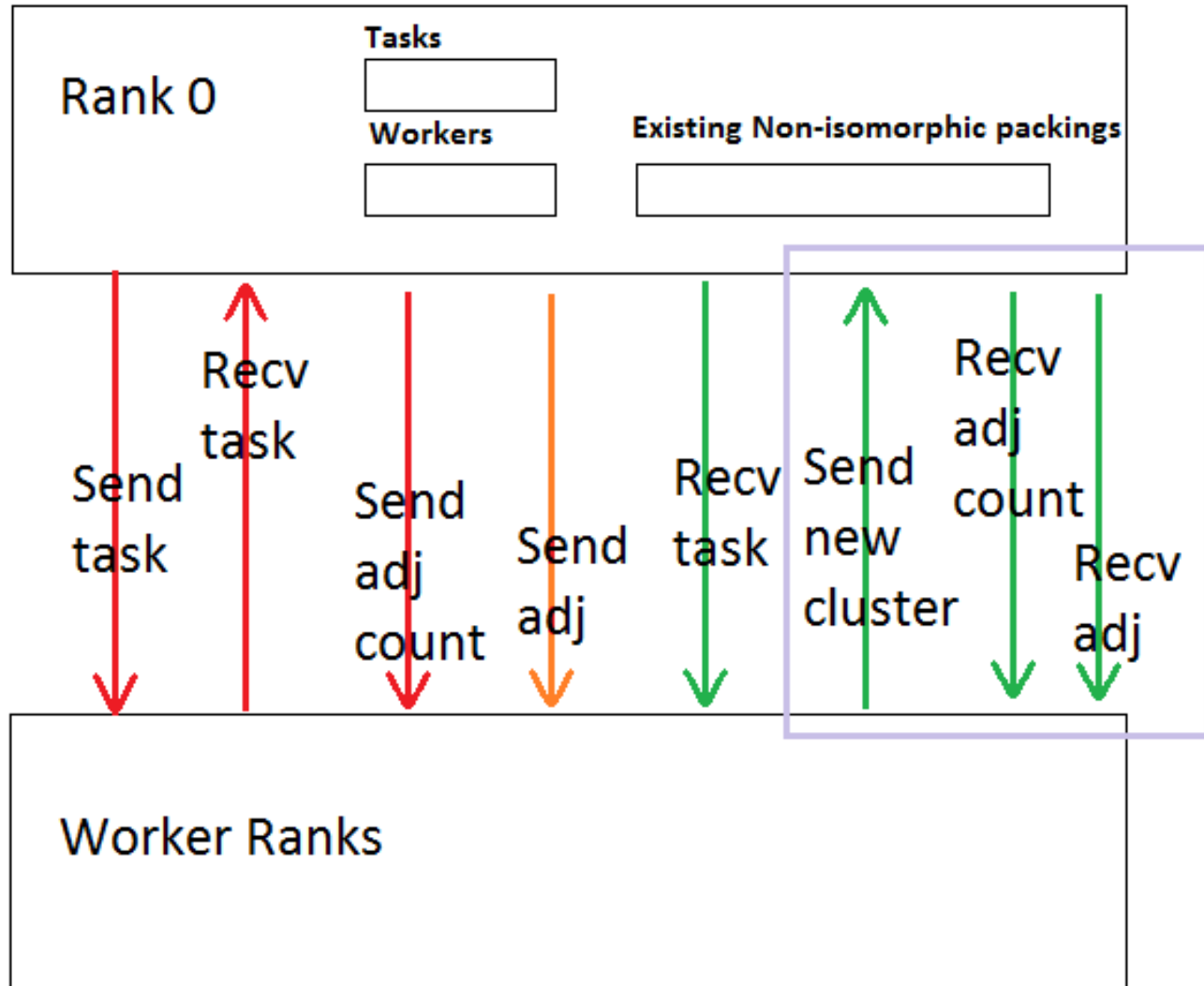
Algorithm 2(Permute and find all packings)

- Break a bond, then you get a floppy particle(s)
- Use Algorithm 1 to find a rigid cluster
- The new rigid cluster might be different
- You have to do this for all bonds from all rigid clusters

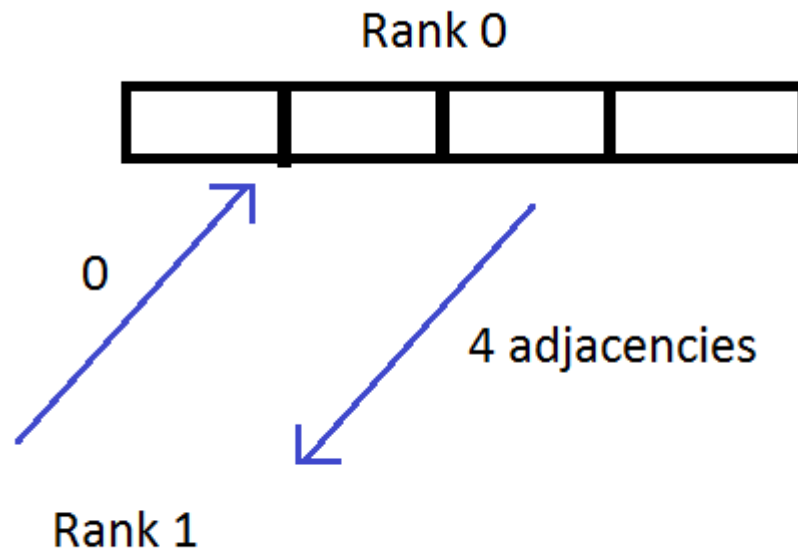
Parallelization

- You have to break all the bonds from all rigid clusters
- You can do it independently
- This operation is parallelizable!

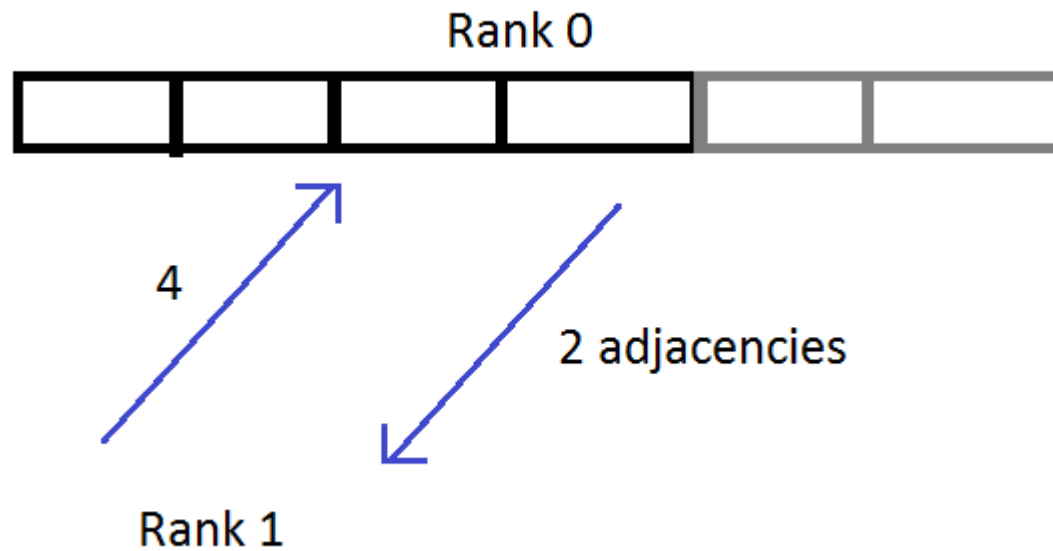
Process Communication



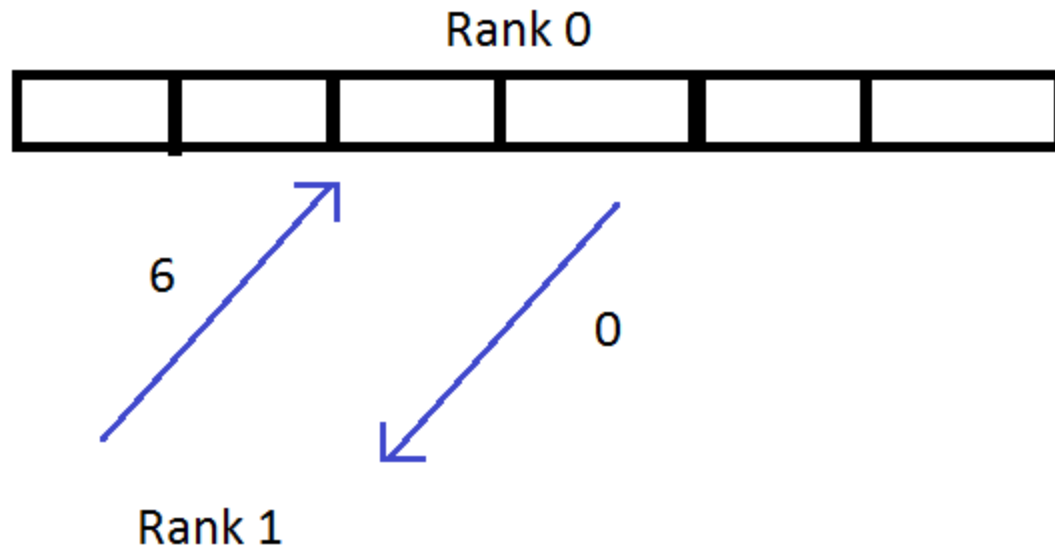
Isomorphism Check



Isomorphism Check



Isomorphism Check



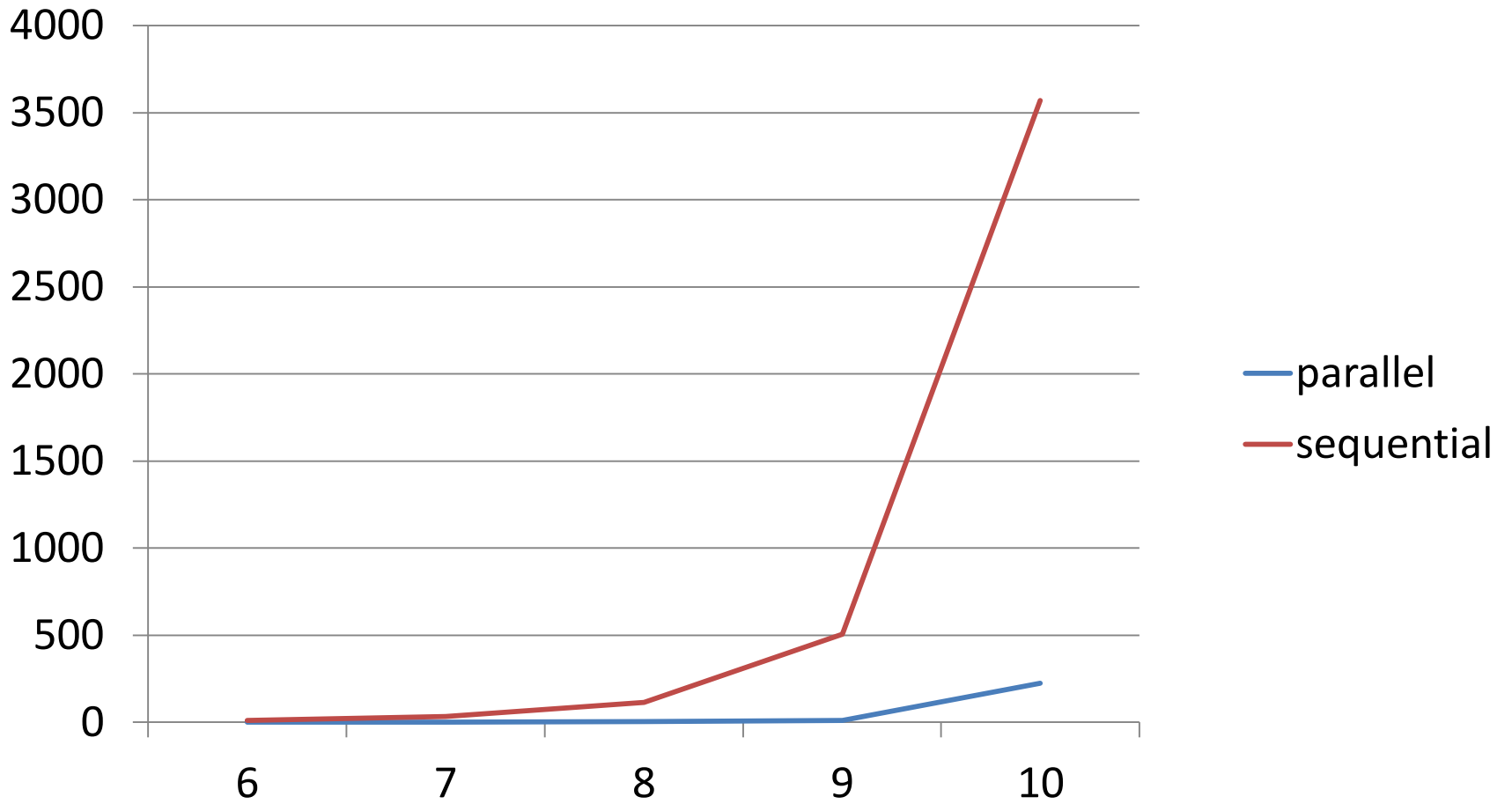
Optimization

- Adjacency check is done in parallel by OpenMP threads
- All send messages are non-blocking

Timing (seconds)

n	parallel (no. ranks)	sequential
6	1.14 (24)	11
7	1.23 (40)	33
8	3.12 (80)	115
9	10.02 (64)	505
10	223.6 (104)	3570

Timing



Thank You