Parallelization of iterative solvers

Kees Vuik

Delft University of Technology

J.M. Burgerscentrum CFD II, 2019

ft

Delft University of Technology / Numerical Analysis

C. Vuik, J.M. Burgerscentrum CFD II 1 – p. 1/13

Convergence

Fixed grid 300×300 , strong scalability

p increases						
↓						
outer iter. increase inner iter. decrease						
	p = 1	p = 4	p = 25			
RILU	160	341	437			

ft

Wall clock time

Fixed grid 300×300 , strong scalability

	p = 1	p = 4	p = 25
RILU	119	65	15

ft

Delft University of Technology / Numerical Analysis

C. Vuik, J.M. Burgerscentrum CFD II 3 – p. 3/13

Overlapping subdomains

• •

Subdomain Ω_1^* for $n_{over} = 2 n_{over}$ is the number of overlapping grid points

Delft University of Technology / Numerical Analysis

ft

Overlapping preconditioner

given r, approximate $v = K^{-1}r$

- 1. $r_m^* = \text{restrict } r \text{ to } \Omega_m^*$,
- 2. solve $A_{mm}^* v_m^* = r_m^*$ approximately,
- 3. v_m = restrict v_m^* to Ω_m .

Properties

- The amount of work increases proportional to nover
- The convergence is nearly independent of the subdomain grid size when the physical overlap region is constant

Poisson problem

- A_{mm}^{-1} is used in the block preconditioner
- 3×3 subdomains are used

	overlap					
subgrid size	0	1	2			
5×5	10	8	7			
10×10	14	9	8			
20×20	19	13	10			
40×40	26	18	14			
Number of iterations						

Deflated ICCG

$$x = (I - P^T)x + P^T x$$
$$(I - P^T)x = ZE^{-1}Z^T Ax = ZE^{-1}Z^T b$$
$$AP^T x = PAx = Pb$$

DICCG

$$\begin{split} k &= 0, \ \hat{r}_0 = Pr_0, \ p_1 = z_1 = L^{-T} L^{-1} \hat{r}_0; \\ \text{while} & \| \hat{r}_k \|_2 > \varepsilon \text{ do} \\ & k = k + 1; \\ & \alpha_k = \frac{(\hat{r}_{k-1}, z_{k-1})}{(p_k, PAp_k)}; \\ & x_k = x_{k-1} + \alpha_k p_k; \\ & \hat{r}_k = \hat{r}_{k-1} - \alpha_k PAp_k; \\ & z_k = L^{-T} L^{-1} \hat{r}_k; \\ & \beta_k = \frac{(\hat{r}_k, z_k)}{(\hat{r}_{k-1}, z_{k-1})}; \end{split} \quad p_{k+1} = z_k + \beta_k p_k; \end{split}$$

end while

ft

Parallelization of DICCG

Compute and store the sparse vectors

$$c_j = A z_j$$

Compute $E^{-1} = (Z^T A Z)^{-1}$ and store it on each processor To compute PAv:

1. w = Av

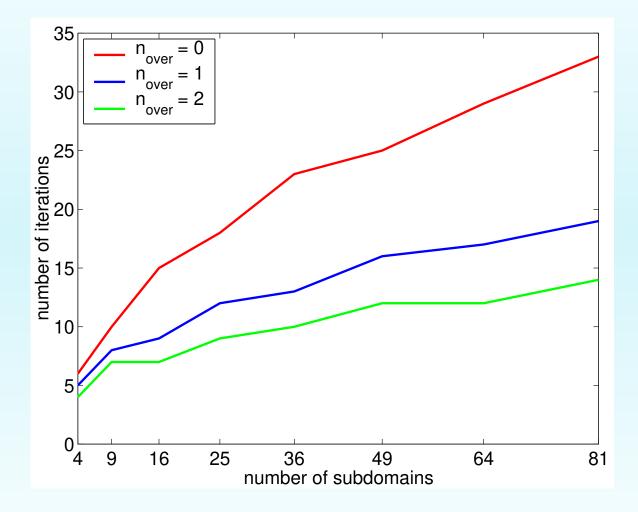
2. Compute the inner products $\tilde{w} = Z^T w$

3. $\tilde{e} = (Z^T A Z)^{-1} \tilde{w}$ on each processor

4. form $v - [c_1...c_m]\tilde{e}$

ft

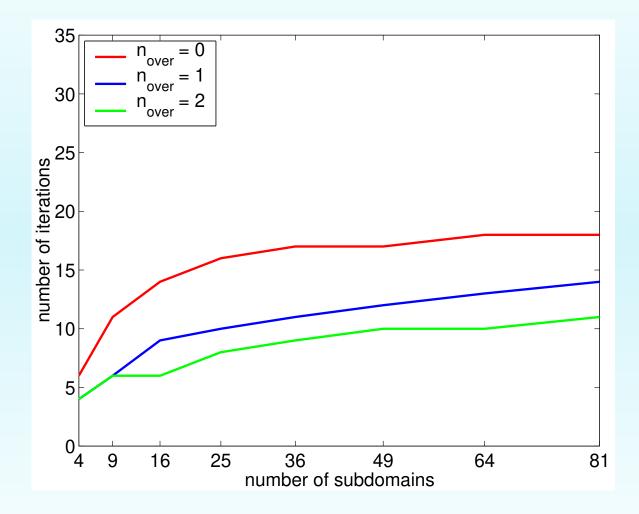
Numerical experiments (subgrid 5×5)



ft

Delft University of Technology / Numerical Analysis

Numerical experiments (subgrid 5×5)



ft

Delft University of Technology / Numerical Analysis

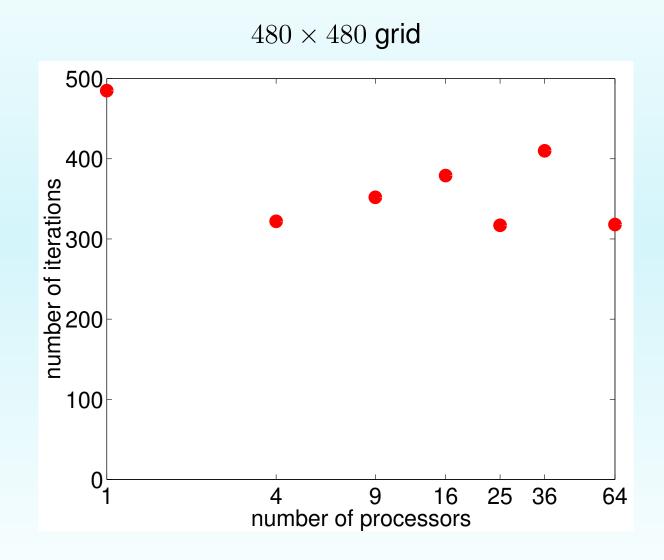
Parallel scalability (weak)

15₁ BILU BILU + CGC 10 wall clock time 5 0 16 9 25 36 49 64 4 number of subdomains

subdomain grid size 50×50 no overlap, wall clock time

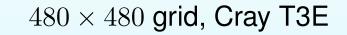
ft nology

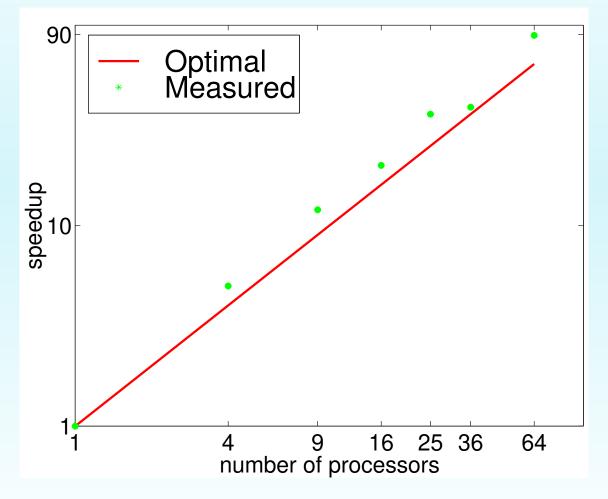
Parallel speedup (strong)



ft

Parallel speedup (strong)





ft