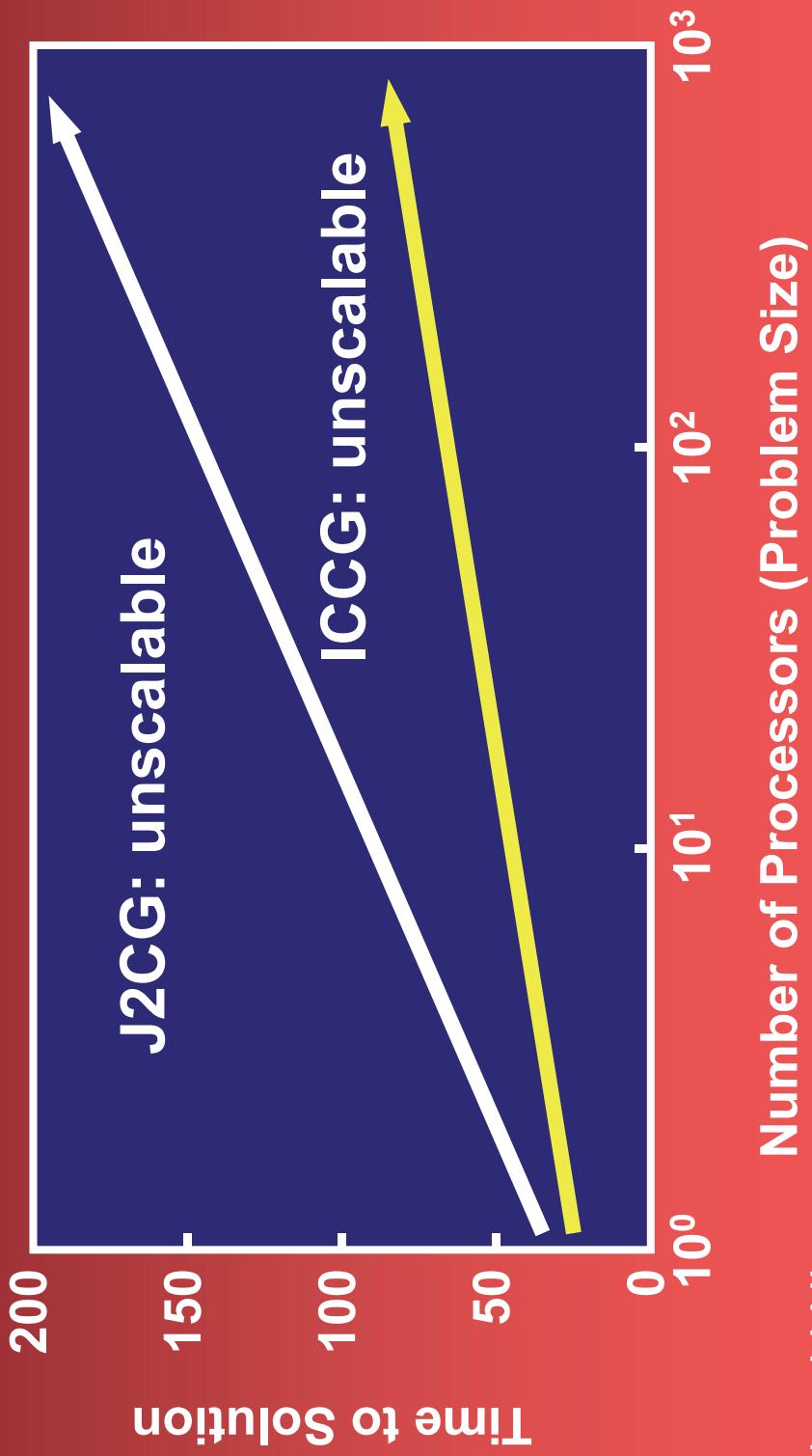
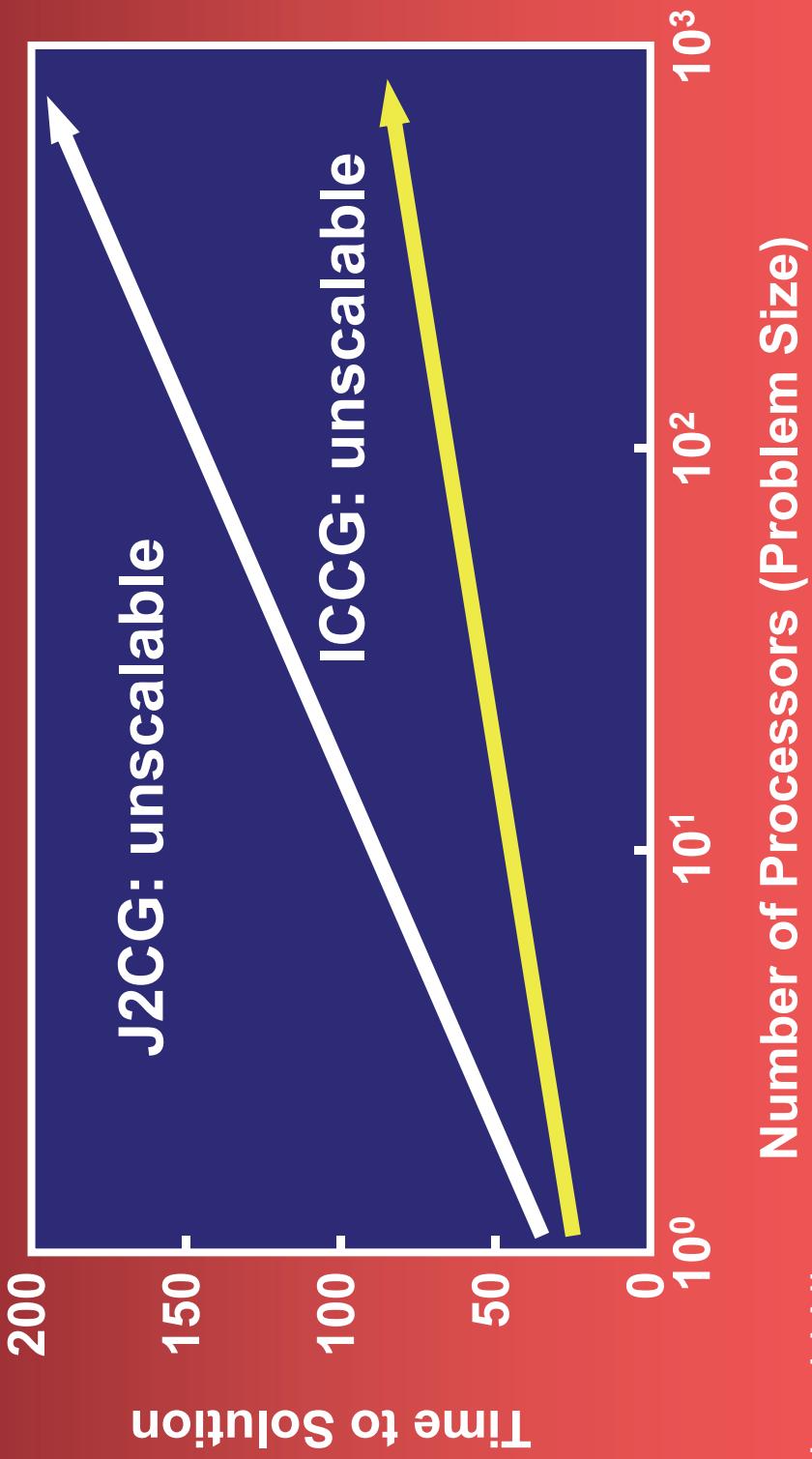


ICCG is good ...



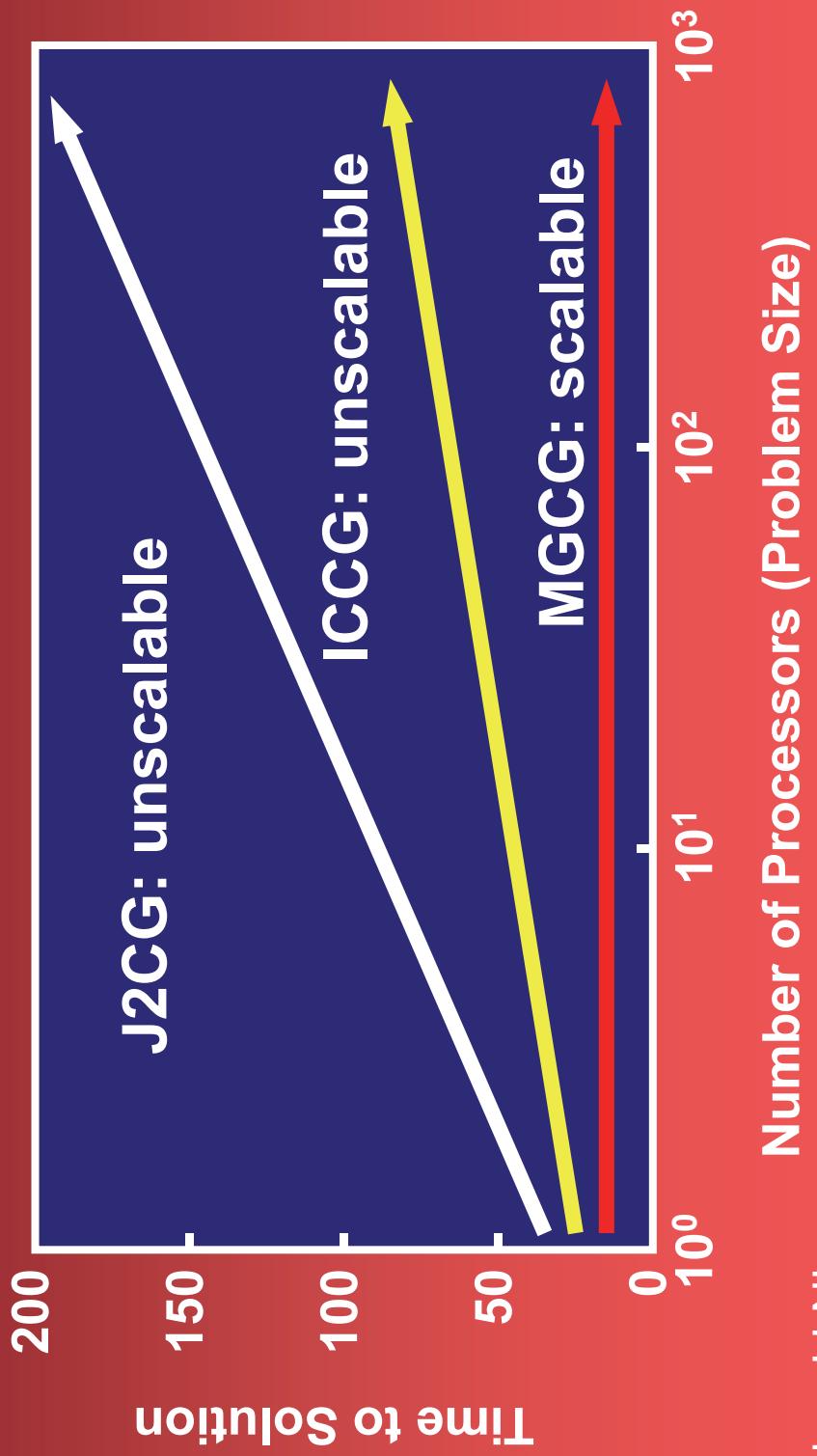
Based on LLNL

ICCG is good but not scalable



Based on LLNL

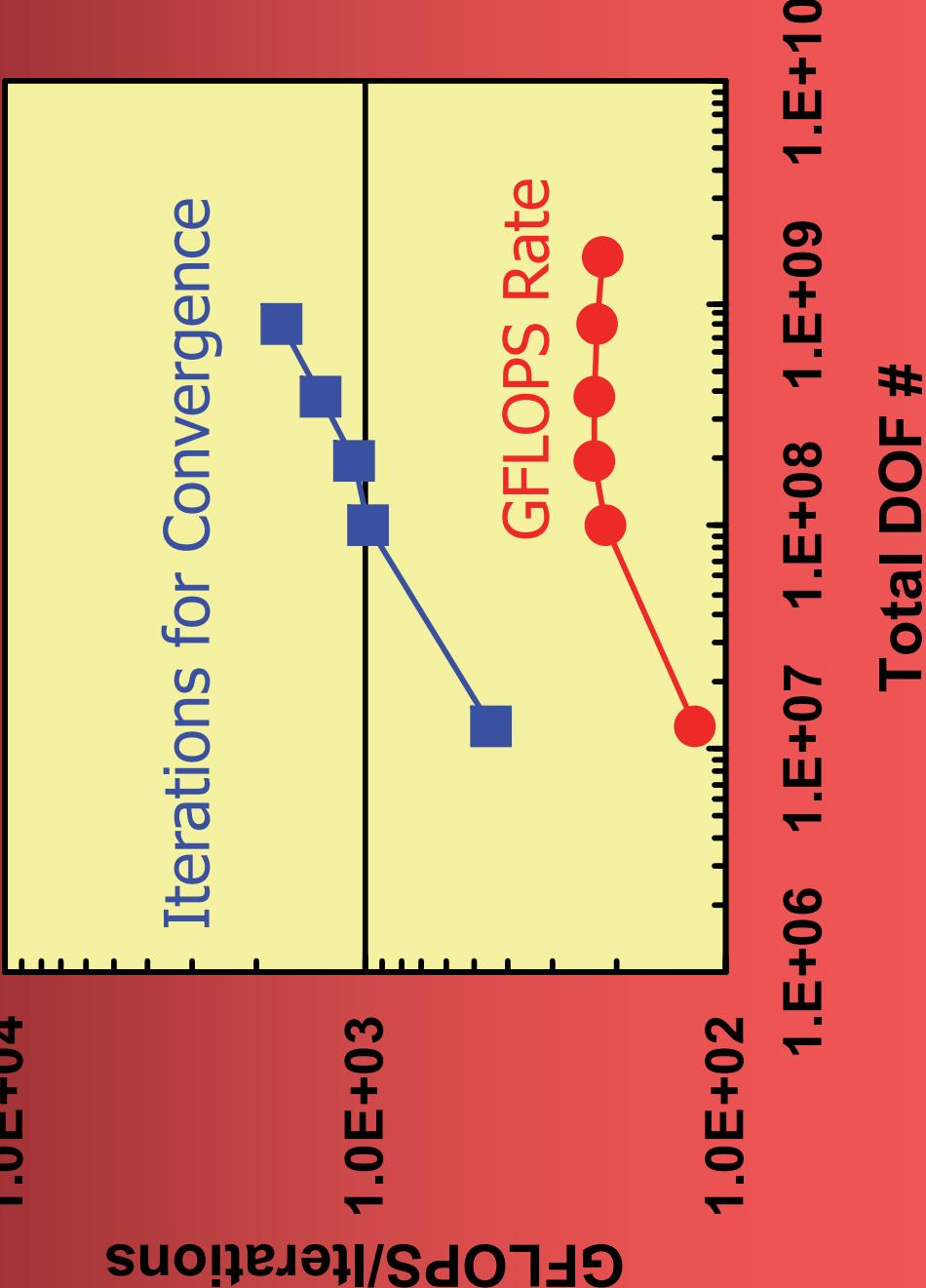
MGCG is scalable



Based on LLNL

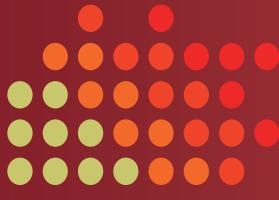
Experience in GeoFEM

FLOPS rate is not everything !!
Results on 128 nodes (1024 PEs) of Hitachi SR8000



Outline of this Study

- Parallel Multigrid Method for Region between 2 Spherical Surfaces
- Geometric Multigrid Procedure
 - Semi-Unstructured Prisms
 - Adaptively Refined Hierarchical Mesh : starting from Icosahedron
 - Effect of Local Refinement



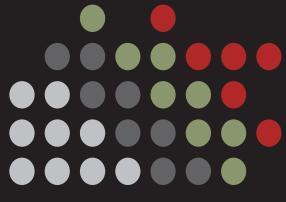
Overview



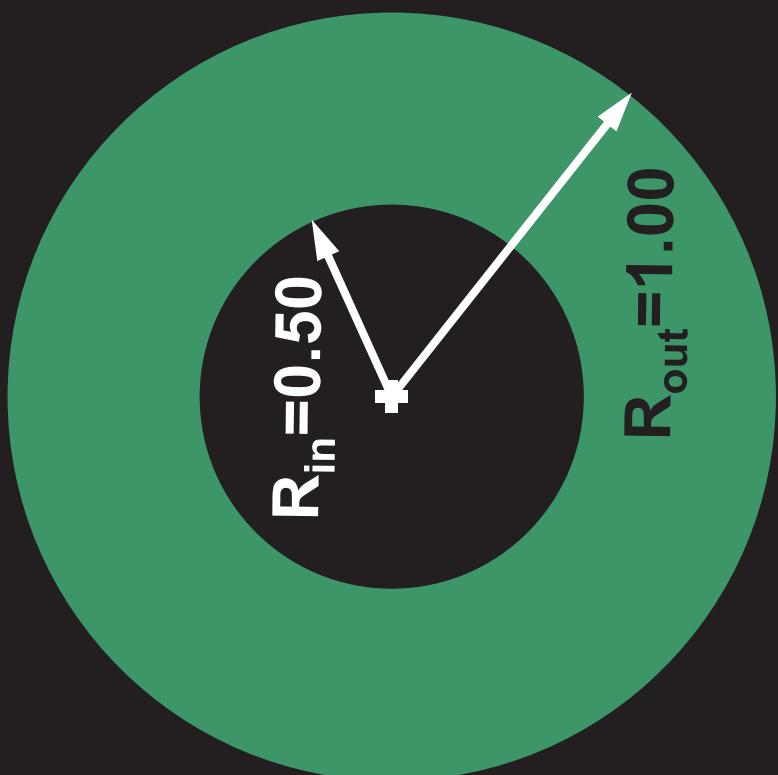
- Target Application
 - Governing Equations, Method
 - Geometry
 - Mesh Generation by Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR)
- Parallel Multigrid Procedure
 - V-Cycle Multigrid
 - Data Structure
- Examples
 - Large-Scale Examples
 - Effect of Local Refinement
- Future Study

Target Application

Thermal Convection between 2 Spherical Surfaces



- Typical Geometry in Earth Science Simulations
 - Mantle, Core etc.
 - Also applicable to external flow
- Boundary Conditions
 - $r = R_{\text{in}}$
 - $u=v=w=0, T=1$
 - $r = R_{\text{out}}$
 - $u=v=w=0, T=0$
 - Heat Generation



Governing Equations

3D Laminar Viscous Incompressible Flow with Natural Convection

- Momentum Equations (Navier-Stokes)

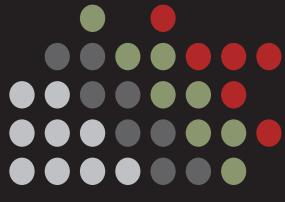
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} + \nabla p - \frac{1}{Re} \Delta \mathbf{u} + g \frac{Gr}{Re^2} \Delta T = 0$$

- Continuity Equation

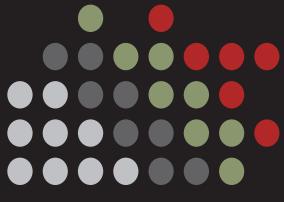
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

- Energy Equation

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) T - \frac{1}{Re Pr} \Delta T = Q$$

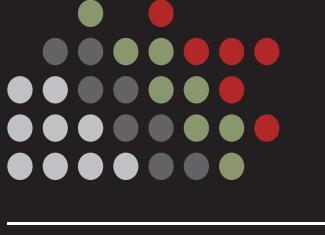


Semi-Implicit Pressure Correction Scheme

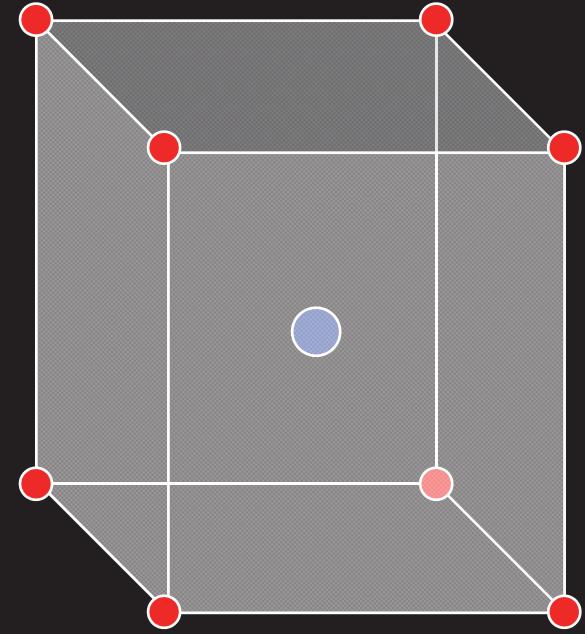


- Solve momentum equations explicitly
- Solve pressure correction Poisson equation and update velocity field so that continuity would be satisfied.
- Solve energy equation explicitly
- **Poisson equation solver**
 - CG
 - Most time consuming part
- Multilevel implementation in this work

Staggered Grids

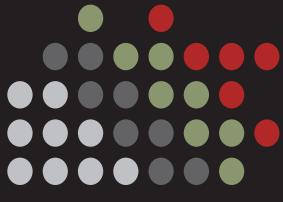
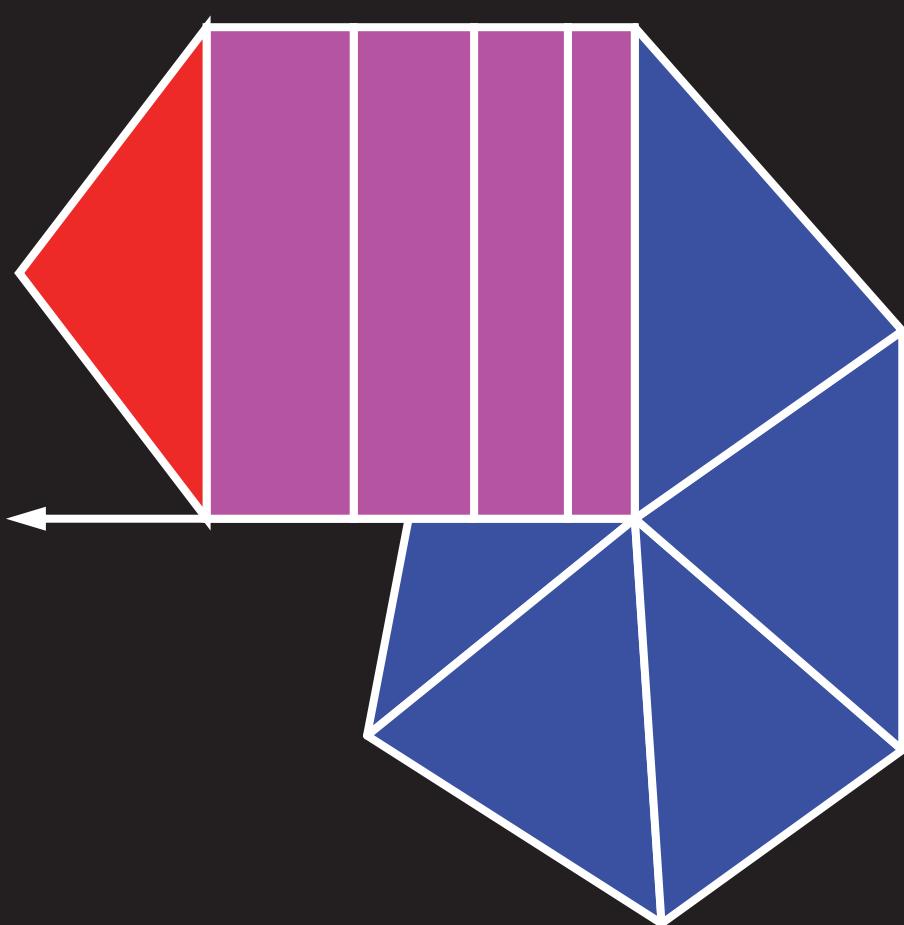


- Gauss-Green Type Finite Volume Method
- Corner Nodes
 - Velocity Components
 - Temperature
- Cell Center
 - Pressure
 - Pressure Correction Potential
 - Material Property

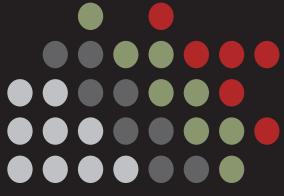


Semi-Unstructured Prismatic Grids

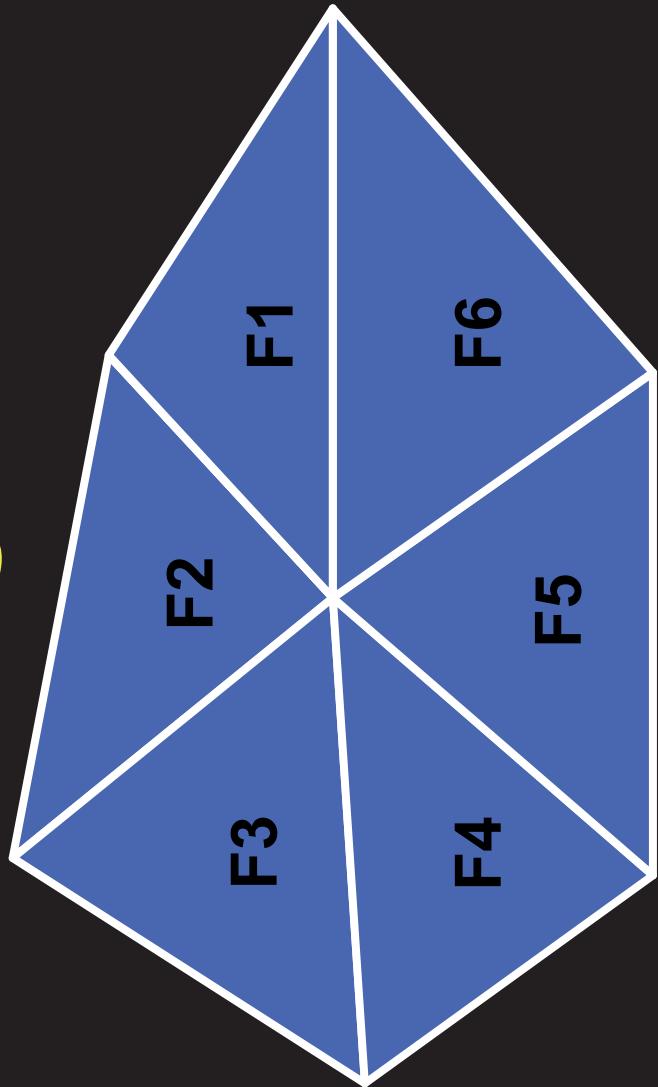
- generated from unstructured surface triangles
- structured in normal-to-surface direction
- flexible
- suitable for near-wall boundary layer computation



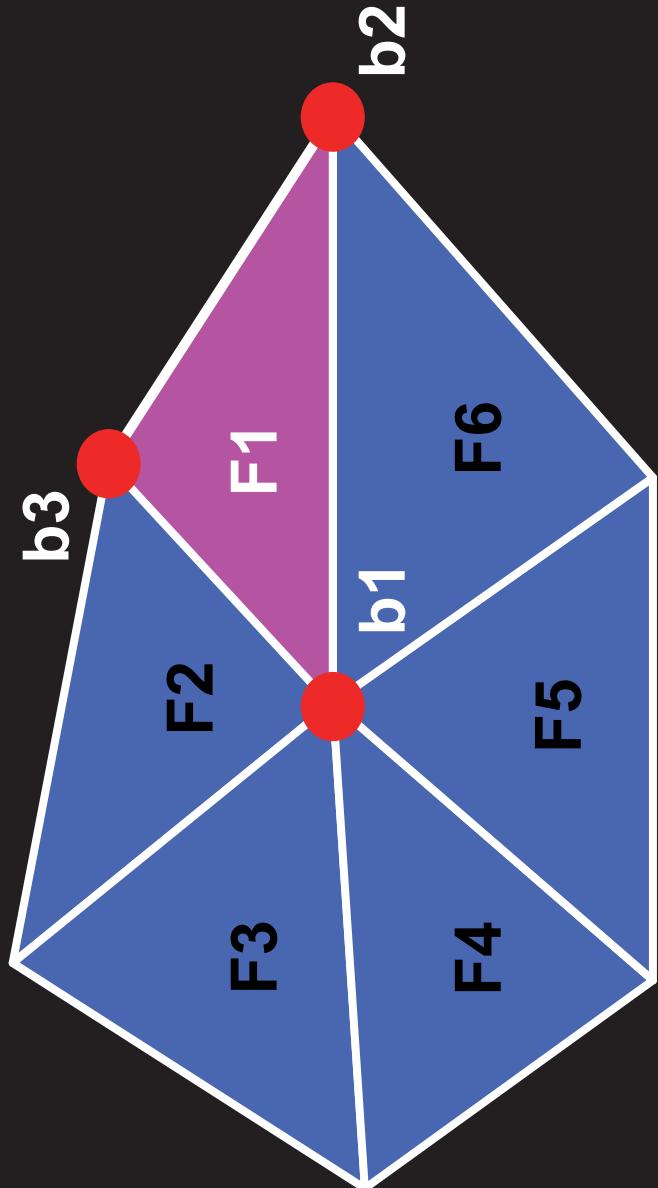
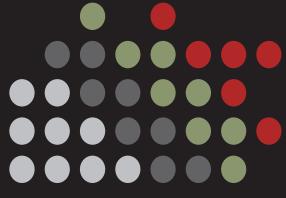
Semi-Unstructured Prismatic Grids



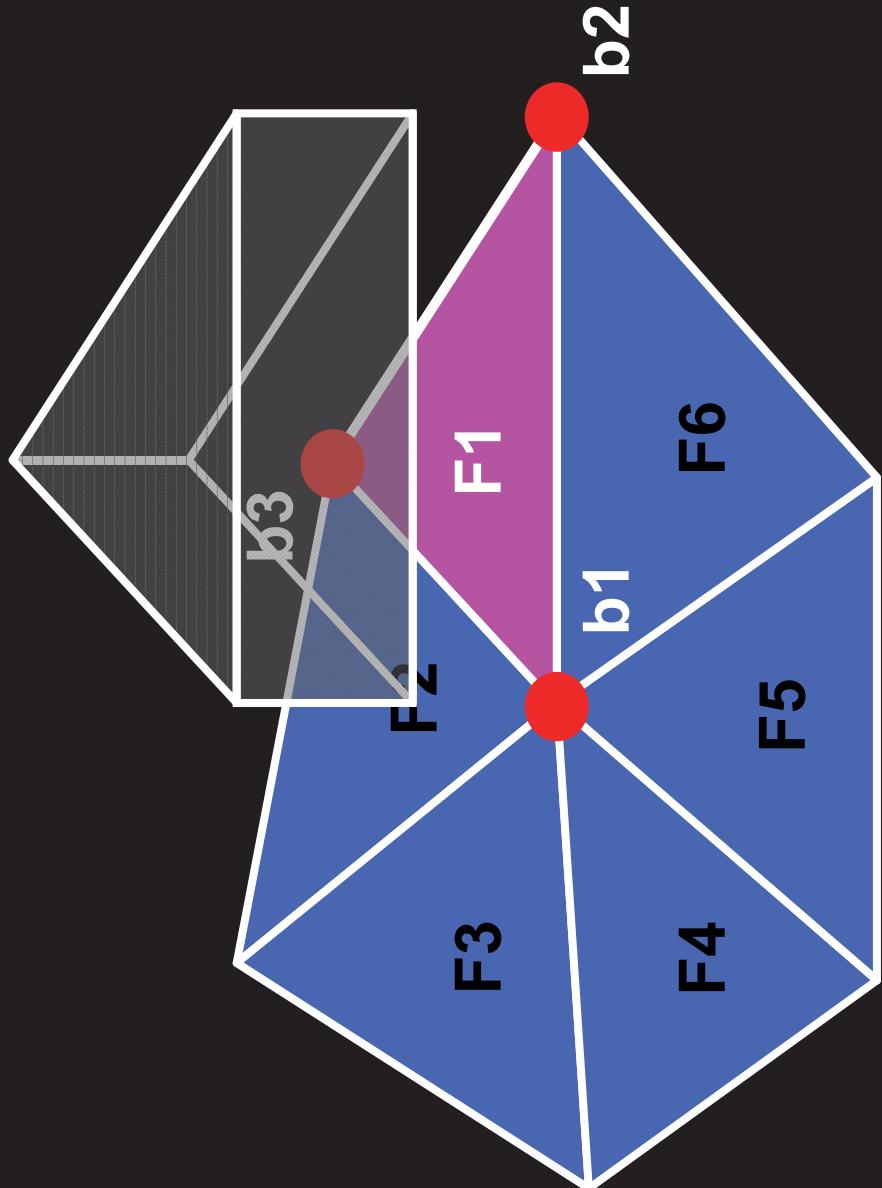
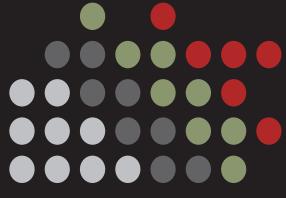
**Generated from Surface
Triangles**



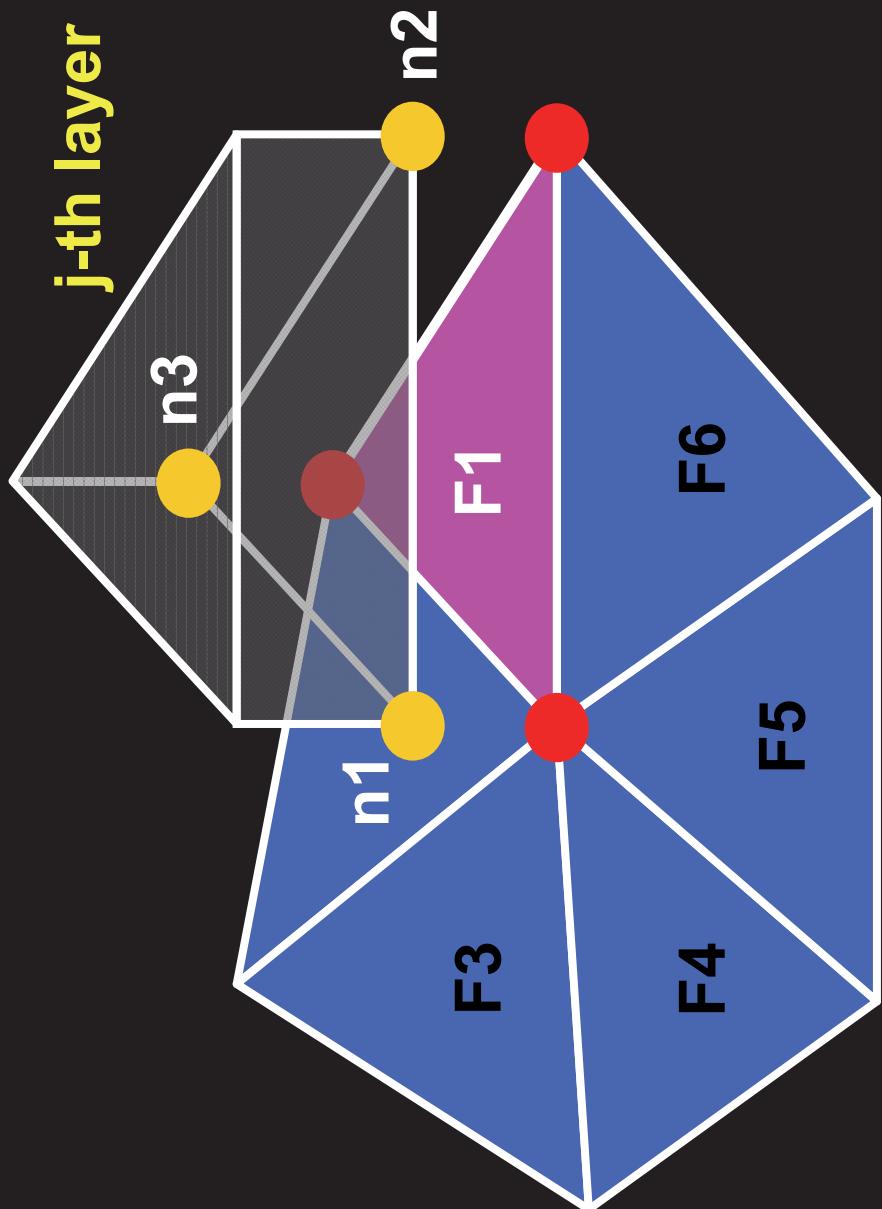
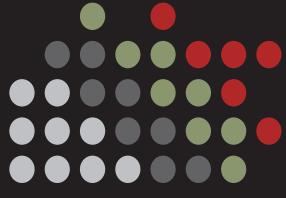
Semi-Unstructured Prismatic Grids



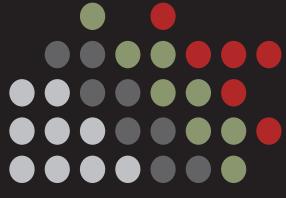
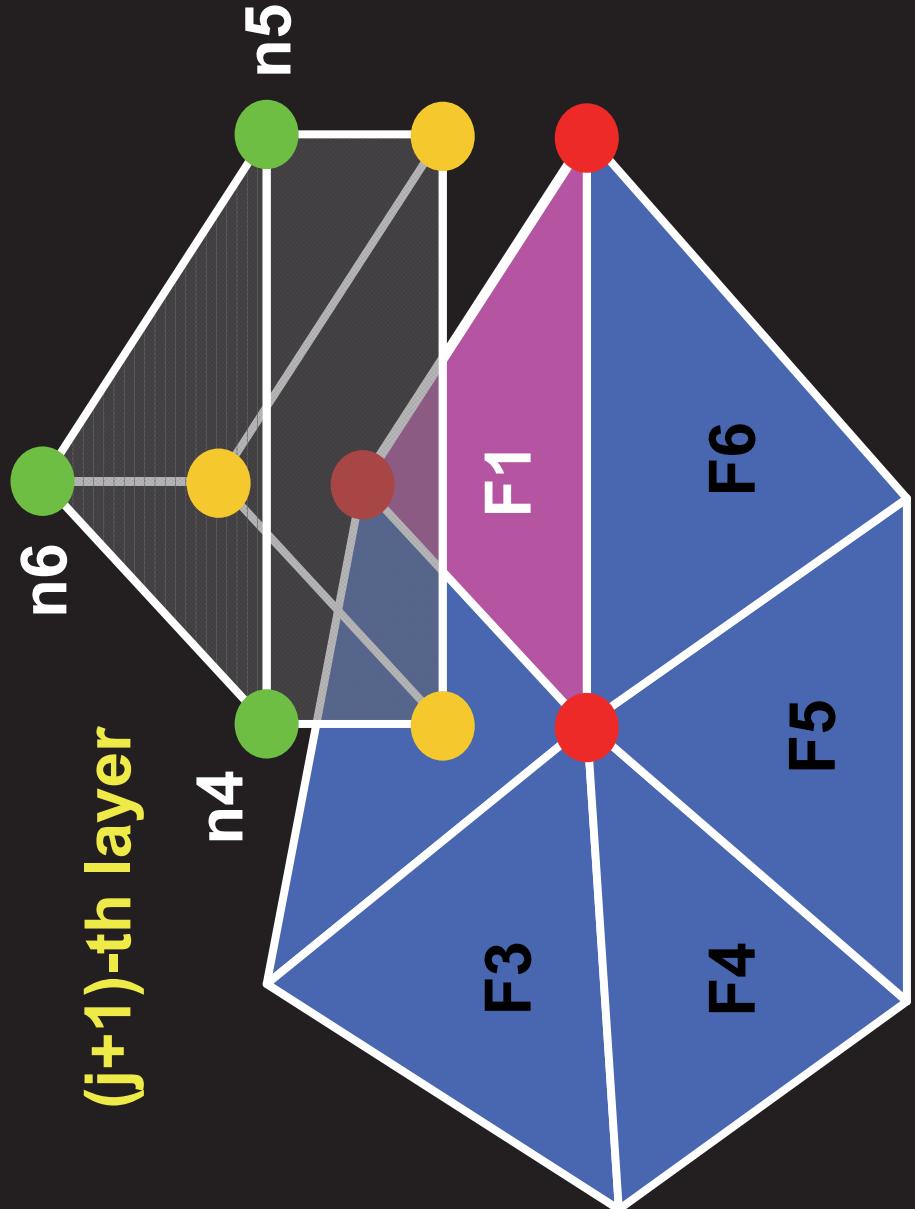
Semi-Unstructured Prismatic Grids



Semi-Unstructured Prismatic Grids

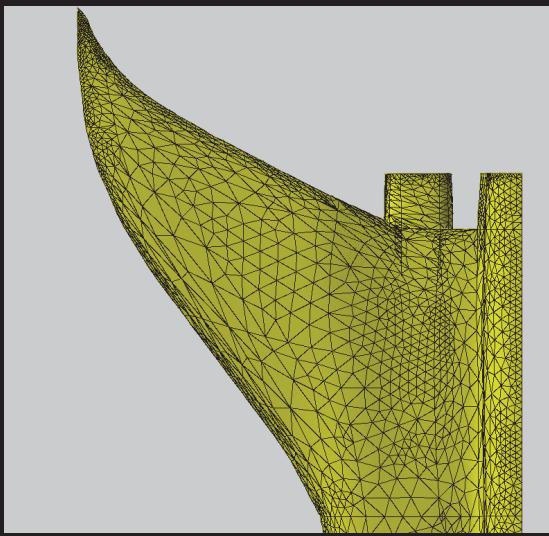
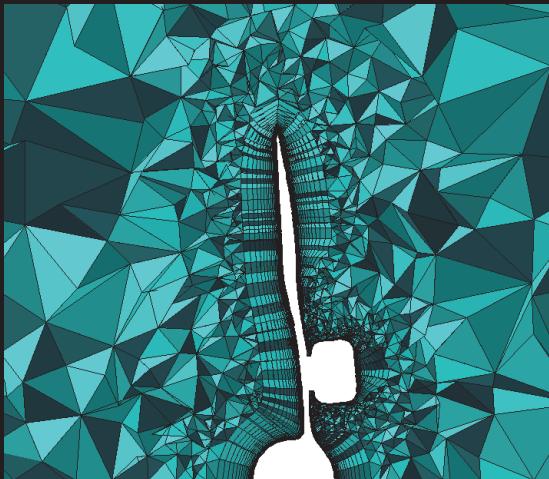
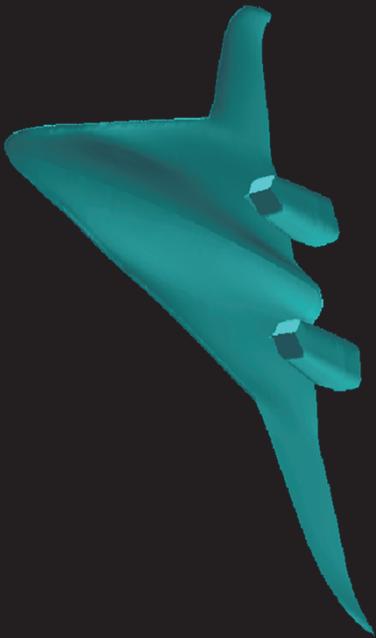
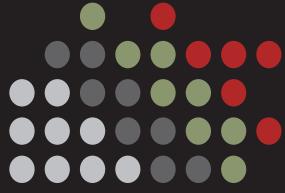


Semi-Unstructured Prismatic Grids

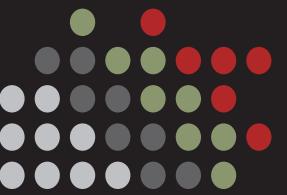


Hybrid Grids

Prisms + Tetrahedra

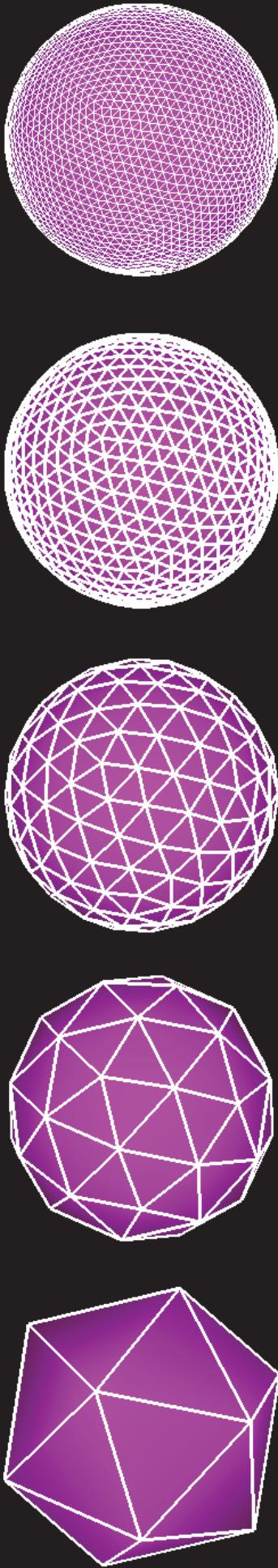


V.Parthasarathy, Y.Kallinderis and K.Nakajima "A Navier-Stokes Method with Adaptive Hybrid Prismatic/Tetrahedral Grids", AIAA Paper 95-0670, 1995.
Y.Kallinderis, A.Khawaja, and H.McMorris "Hybrid Prismatic/Tetrahedral Grid Generation for Complex Geometries", AIAA Paper 95-0211, 1995.
<http://diana.ae.utexas.edu/gallery/>



Start from Icosahedron

Surface Grid by Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR)



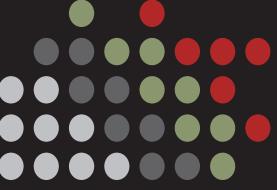
Level 4
2,562 nodes
5,120 tri's

Level 3
642 nodes
1,280 tri's

Level 2
162 nodes
320 tri's

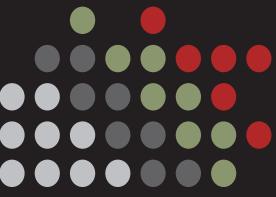
Level 1
42 nodes
80 tri's

Level 0
12 nodes
20 tri's



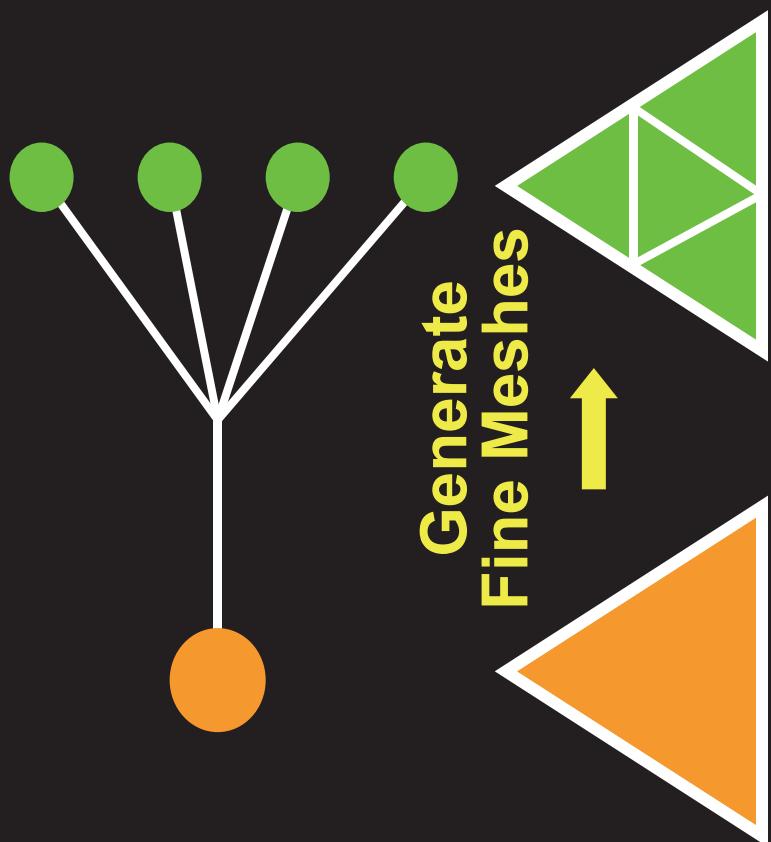
Refinement of Triangle

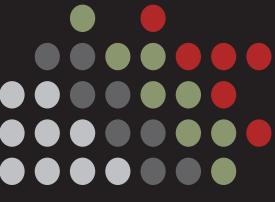




Refinement of Triangle

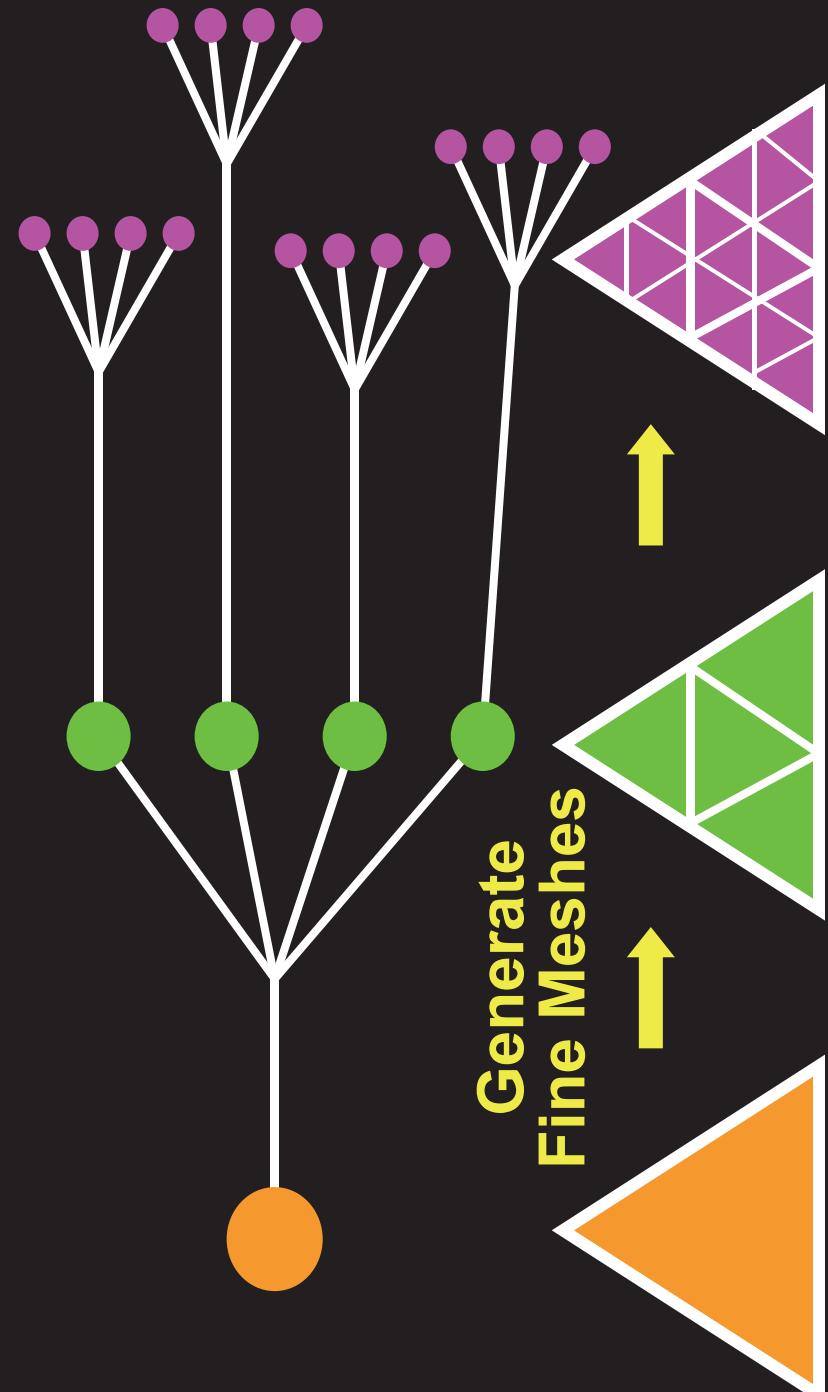
1 parent - 4 children





Refinement of Triangle

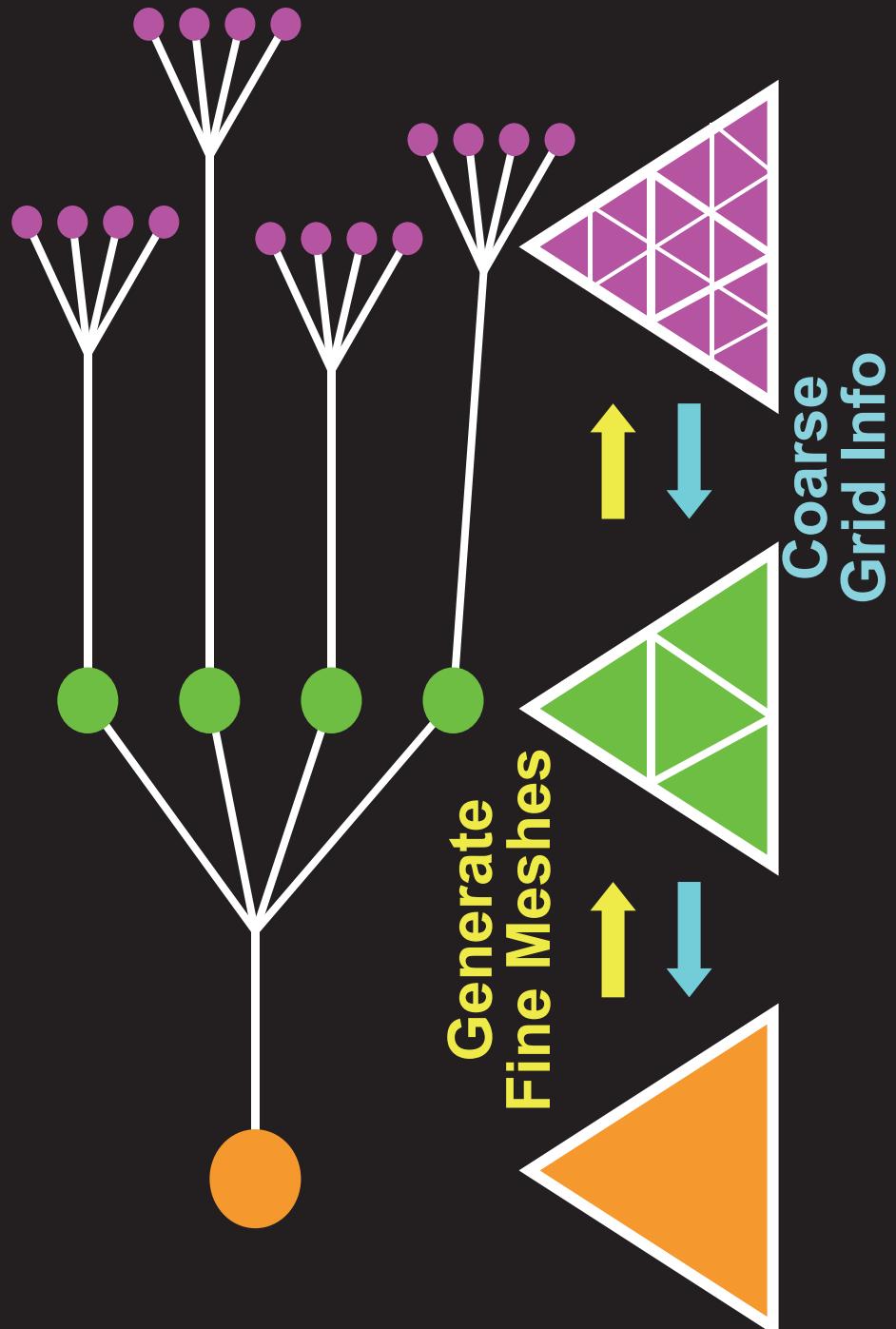
1 parent - 4 children



Generate
Fine Meshes

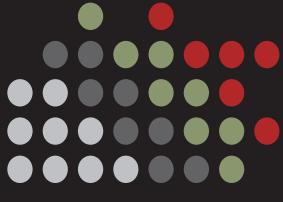
Refinement of Triangle

Info. of grid hierarchy structure is useful for
coarsening in multigrid & visualization



Partitioning ONLY in RADIAL direction

- NO partition on surface
- Just in order to avoid multilevel load balancing problem during grid adaptation
- Very severe condition for localized ICCG





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- Future Study

Parallel Multigrid Method

- Preconditioner for CG Solvers
- V-Cycle
- Gauss-Seidel/ILU(0) Smoothers
- Actually, Parallel+Serial (Parallel, then Serial)
 - begin with distributed data by parallel computation
 - Serial computation after levels of coarsening
- **Semi-Coarsening in Normal-to-Surface/Lateral Direction Respectively for Very Thin Boundary Layer Meshes**
- Multilevel Communication Table
- FORTRAN90 + MPI

Multilevel Method

Multigrid Preconditioning for CG Solver

Compute $r^{(0)} = b - Ax^{(0)}$ for initial guess
for $i = 1, 2, \dots$

solve $M_Z^{(i-1)} = r^{(i-1)T}$

Multigrid Preconditioning

$$\rho_{i-1} = r^{(i-1)T} z^{(i-1)}$$

if $i = 1$

$$p^{(1)} = z^{(0)}$$

else

$$\beta_{i-1} = \rho_{i-1} / \rho_{i-2}$$
$$p^{(i)} = z^{(i-1)} + \beta_{i-1} p^{(i-1)}$$

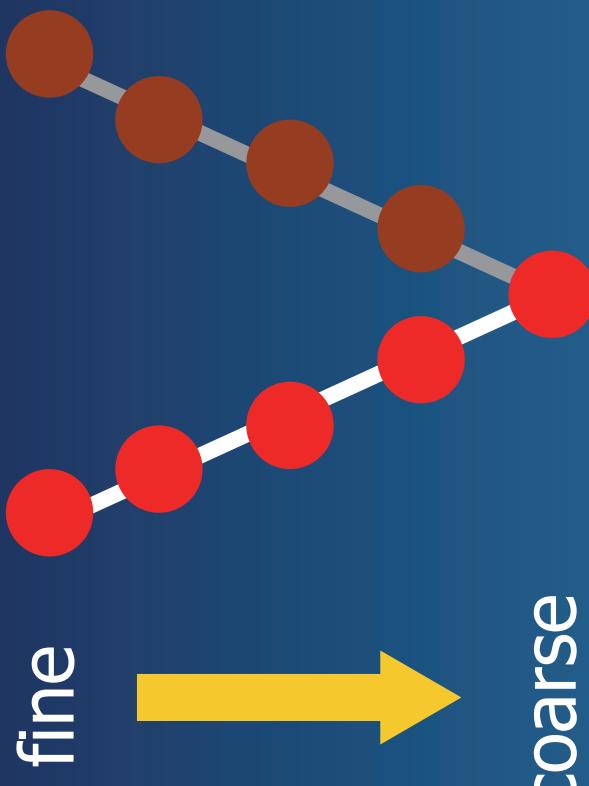
endif

$$q^{(i)} = Ap^{(i)}$$

$$\alpha_i = \rho_{i-1} / p^{(i)T} q^{(i)}$$
$$x^{(i)} = x^{(i-1)} + \alpha_i p^{(i)}$$
$$r^{(i)} = r^{(i-1)} - \alpha_i p^{(i)}$$

check convergence; continue if necessary

V-type Multigrid Restriction



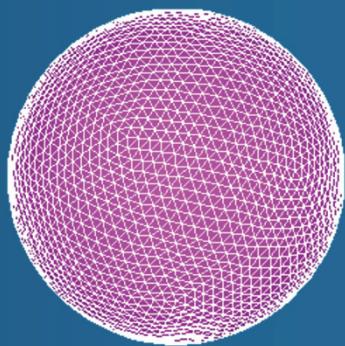
$L^k W^k = F^k$ (Linear Equation:
Fine Level)

$$\begin{aligned} R^k &= F^k - L^k w_1^k \\ v^k &= W^k - w_1^k, \quad L^k v^k = R^k \\ R^{k-1} &= I_{k-1}^{-1} R^k \\ L^{k-1} v^{k-1} &= R^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

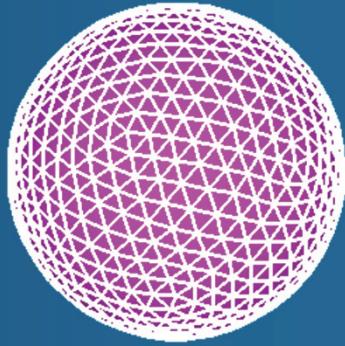
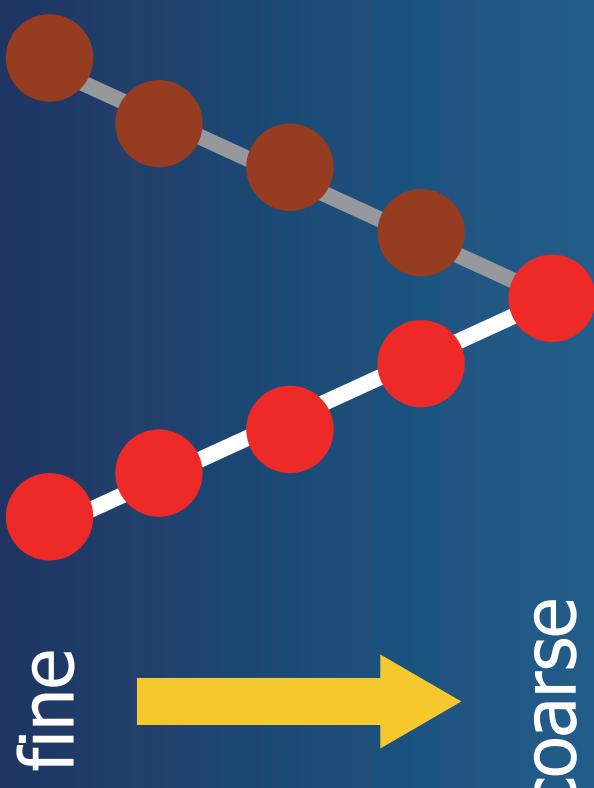
(Linear Equation:
Coarse Level)

$$\begin{aligned} v^k &= I_{k-1}^{-1} v^{k-1} \\ w_2^k &= w_1^k + v^k \end{aligned}$$

w_1^k : Approx. Solution
 v^k : Correction
 I_k^{k-1} : Restriction Operator



V-type Multigrid Restriction



$L^k W^k = F^k$ (Linear Equation:
Fine Level)

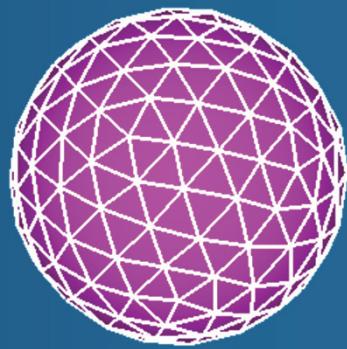
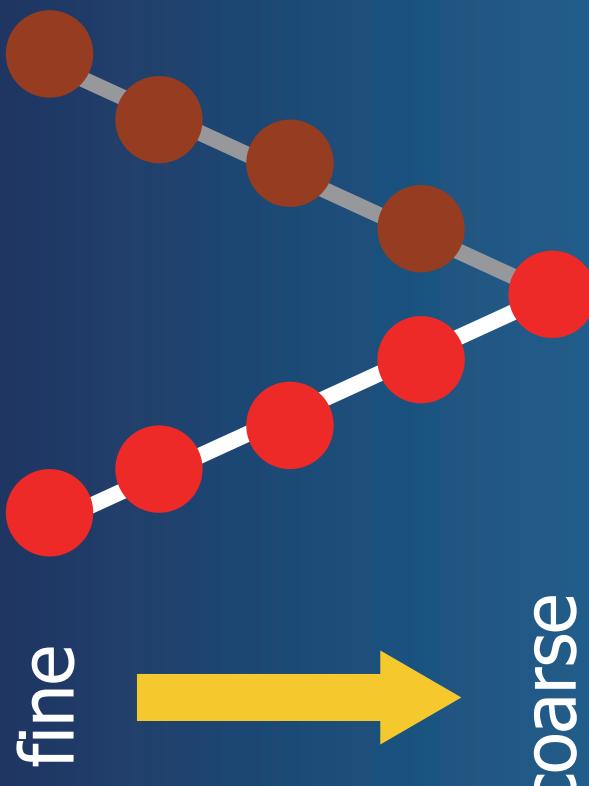
$$\begin{aligned} R^k &= F^k - L^k w_1^k \\ v^k &= W^k - w_1^k, L^k v^k = R^k \\ R^{k-1} &= I_k^{k-1} R^k \\ L^{k-1} v^{k-1} &= R^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

(Linear E)

Coarse Level)

w_1^k : Approx. Solution
 v^k : Correction
 I_k^{k-1} : Restriction Operator

V-type Multigrid Restriction



$L^k W^k = F^k$ (Linear Equation:
Fine Level)

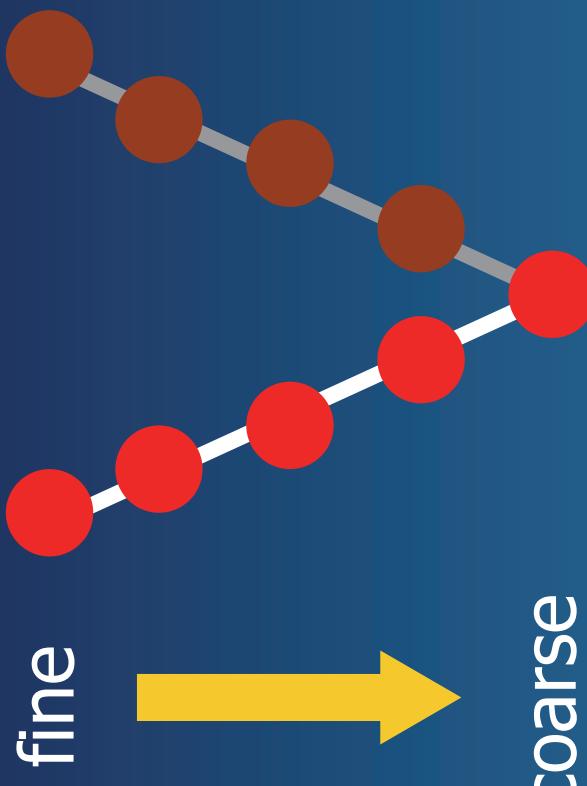
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V-type Multigrid Restriction



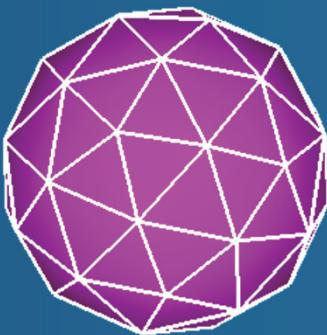
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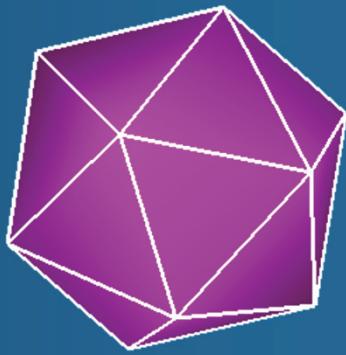
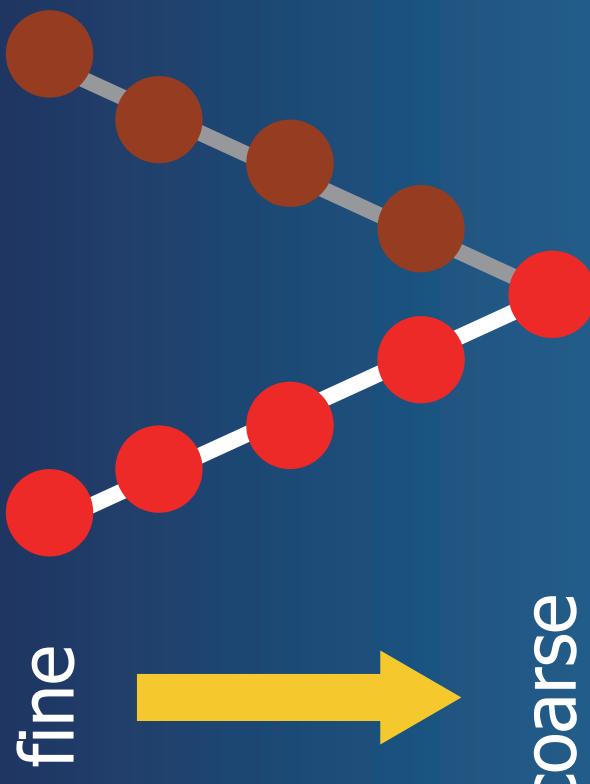
(Linear Equation:
Coarse Level)

$$\begin{aligned} v^k &= I_{k-1}^{-1} v^{k-1} \\ w_2^k &= w_1^k + v^k \end{aligned}$$

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 v^k : Correction
 I_k^{k-1} : Restriction Operator



V-type Multigrid Restriction



$$L^k W^k = F^k \quad (\text{Linear Equation: Fine Level})$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^k &= F^k - L^k w_1^k \\ v^k &= W^k - w_1^k, L^k v^k = R^k \\ R^{k-1} &= I_k^{k-1} R^k \\ L^{k-1} v^{k-1} &= R^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

(Linear E)

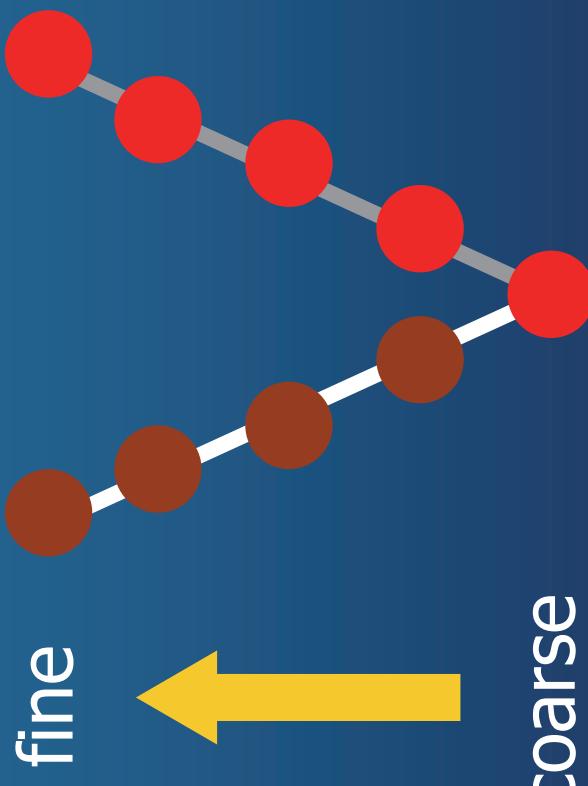
Coarse Level)

w_1^k : Approx. Solution

v^k : Correction

I_k^{k-1} : Restriction Operator

V-type Multigrid Prolongation



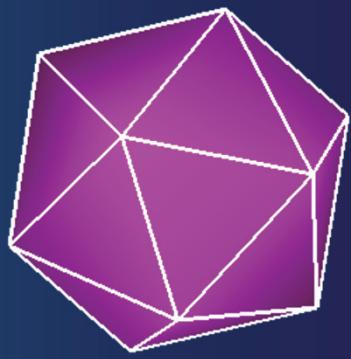
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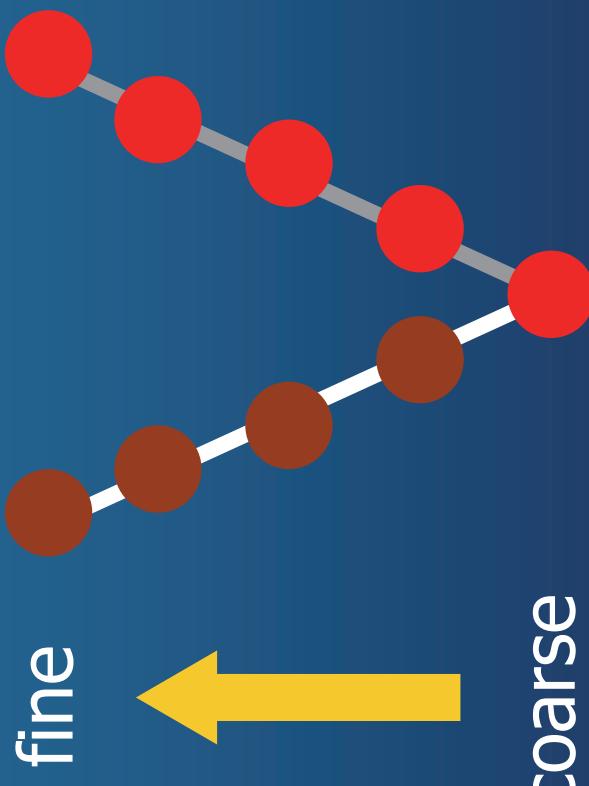
(Linear Equation:
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$$\begin{aligned} v^k &= I_{k-1}^{k-1} v^{k-1} \\ W_2^k &= W_1^k + v^k \end{aligned}$$

I_{k-1}^{k-1} : Prolongation Operator
 W_2^k : Approx. Solution by Multigrid



V-type Multigrid Prolongation



$L^k W^k = F^k$ (Linear Equation:
Fine Level)

$$\begin{aligned} R^k &= F^k - L^k W_1^k \\ v^k &= W^k - W_1^k, L^k v^k = R^k \\ R^{k-1} &= I_{k-1}^{k-1} R^k \\ L^{k-1} v^{k-1} &= R^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

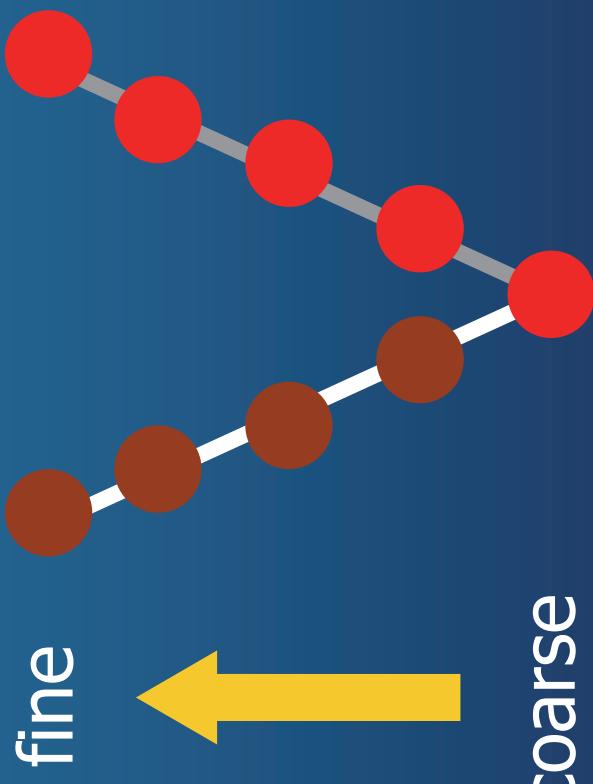
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V-type Multigrid Prolongation



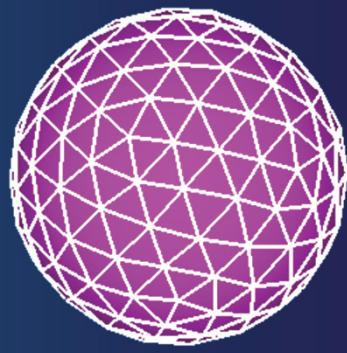
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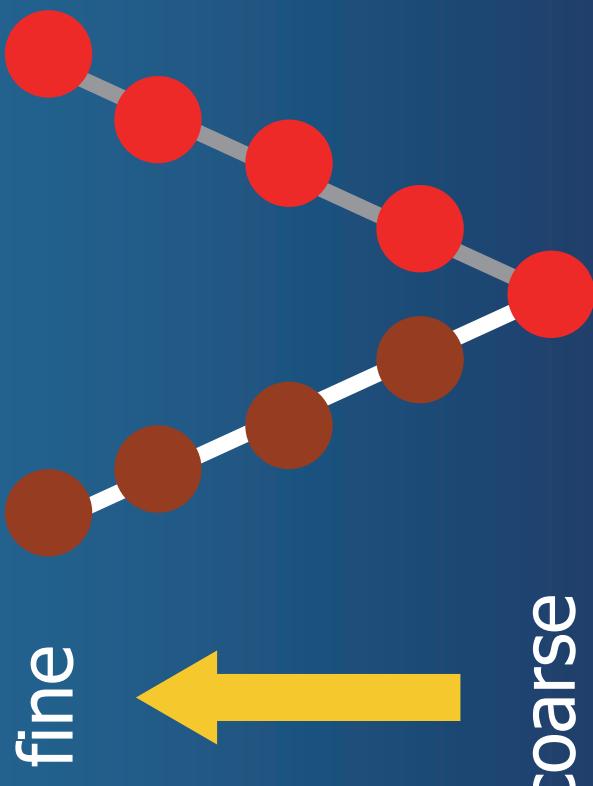
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V-type Multigrid Prolongation



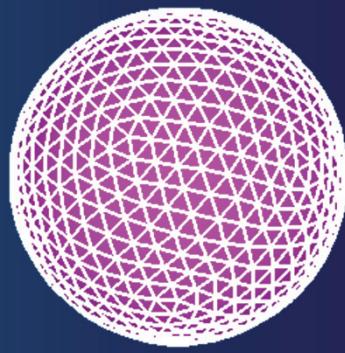
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Fine Level)

$$\begin{aligned} R^k &= F^k - L^k W_1^k \\ v^k &= W^k - W_1^k, \quad L^k v^k = R^k \\ R^{k-1} &= I_{k-1}^{k-1} R^k \\ L^{k-1} v^{k-1} &= R^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

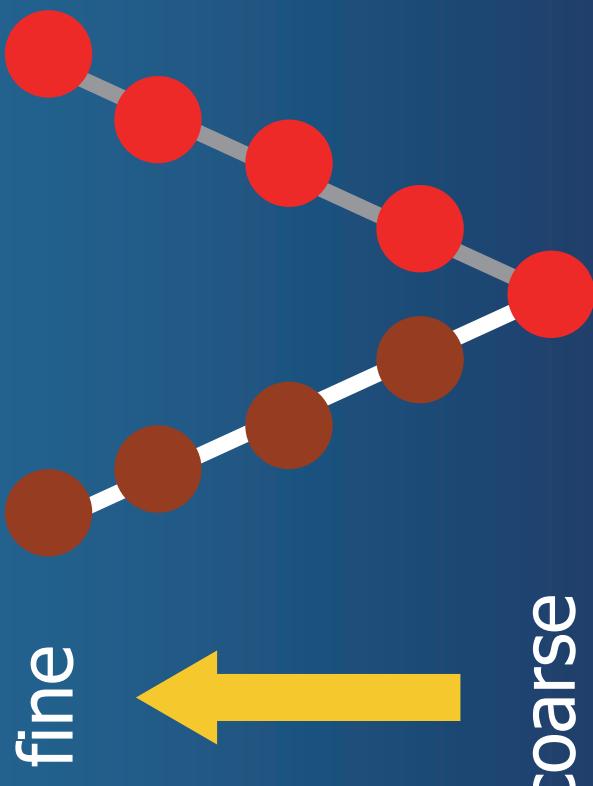
(Linear Equation:
Coarse Level)

$$\begin{aligned} v^k &= I_{k-1}^{k-1} v^{k-1} \\ w_2^k &= W_1^k + v^k \end{aligned}$$

I_{k-1}^{k-1} : Prolongation Operator
 w_2^k : Approx. Solution by Multigrid



V-type Multigrid Prolongation



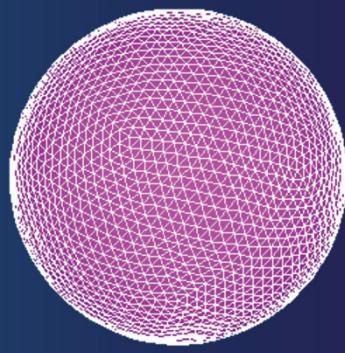
$L^k W^k = F^k$ (Linear Equation:
Fine Level)

$$\begin{aligned} R^k &= F^k - L^k W_1^k \\ v^k &= W^k - W_1^k, \quad L^k v^k = R^k \\ R^{k-1} &= I_{k-1}^{k-1} R^k \\ L^{k-1} v^{k-1} &= R^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

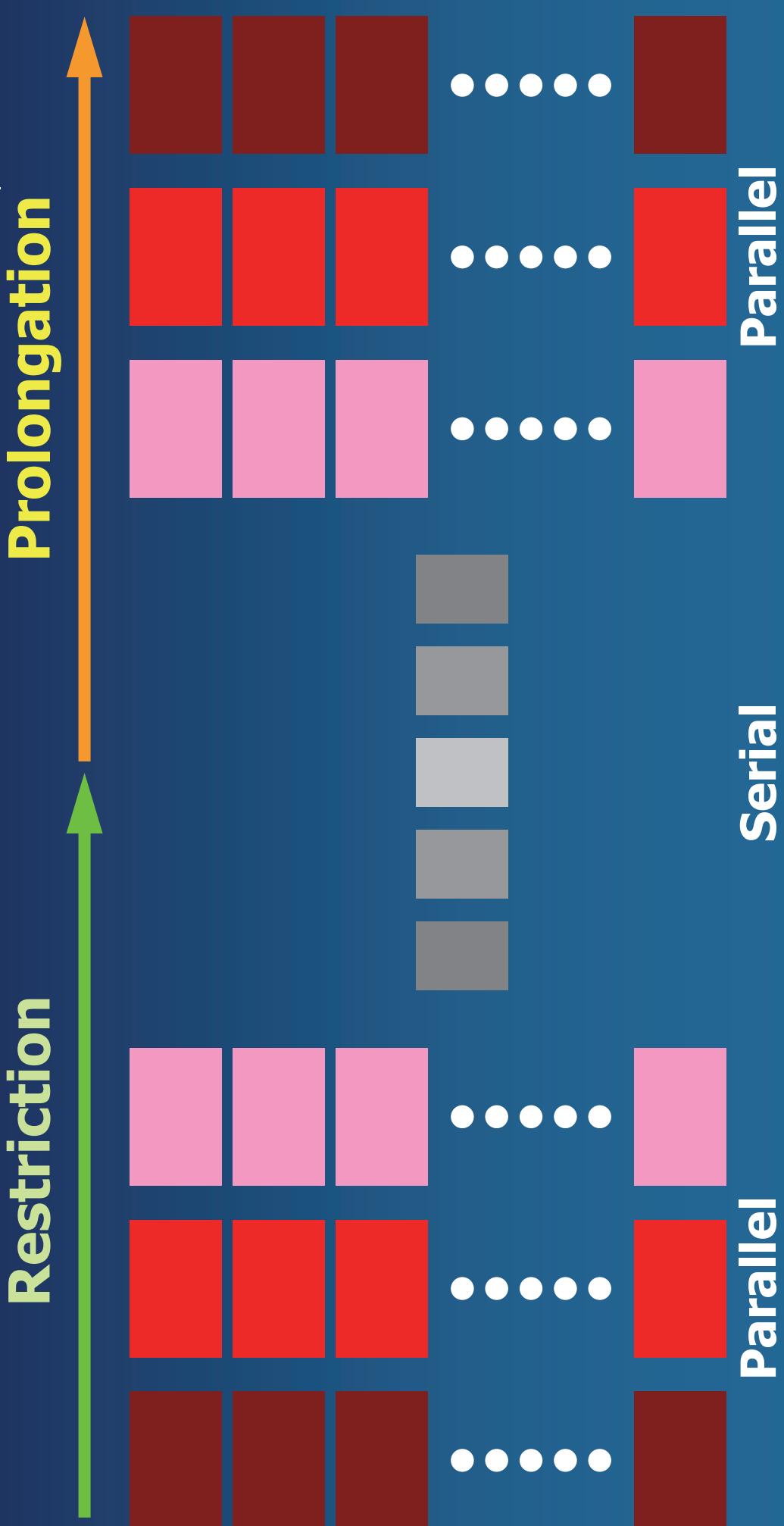
(Linear Equation:
Coarse Level)

$$\begin{aligned} v^k &= I_{k-1}^{k-1} v^{k-1} \\ W_2^k &= W_1^k + v^k \end{aligned}$$

I_{k-1}^{k-1} : Prolongation Operator
 W_2^k : Approx. Solution by Multigrid



Parallel+Serial Multigrid





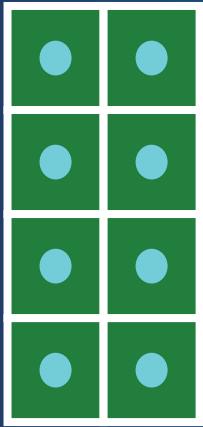
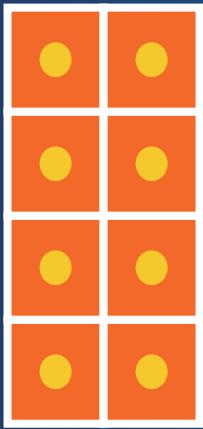
Local Data Structure for Parallel Computing

- ELEMENT-based partitioning
- for EXPLICIT Part of Computation (Momentum/Energy)
 - Interface nodes are shared by neighboring partitions
- for IMPLICIT Part of Computation (Poisson)
 - DOF is defined at cell-center
 - Interface ELEMENTs require information from connected ELEMENTs which are **out-of-partitions**
- 2-Types of Communication Tables
 - Node & Element-Based, respectively
- Multilevel Communication



Multilevel Communication Tables using Grid Hierarchy

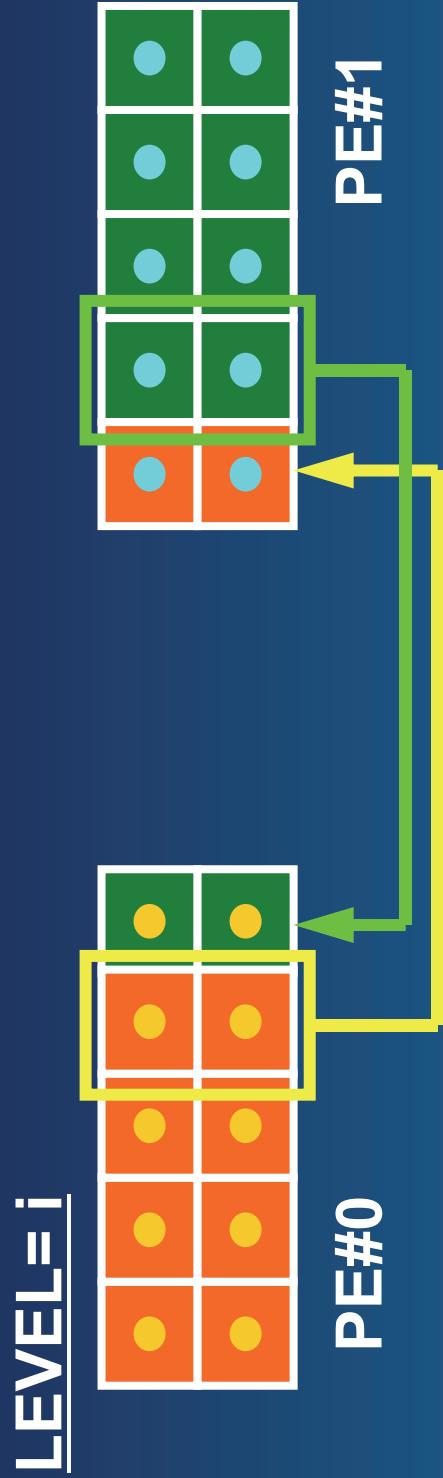
LEVEL = i



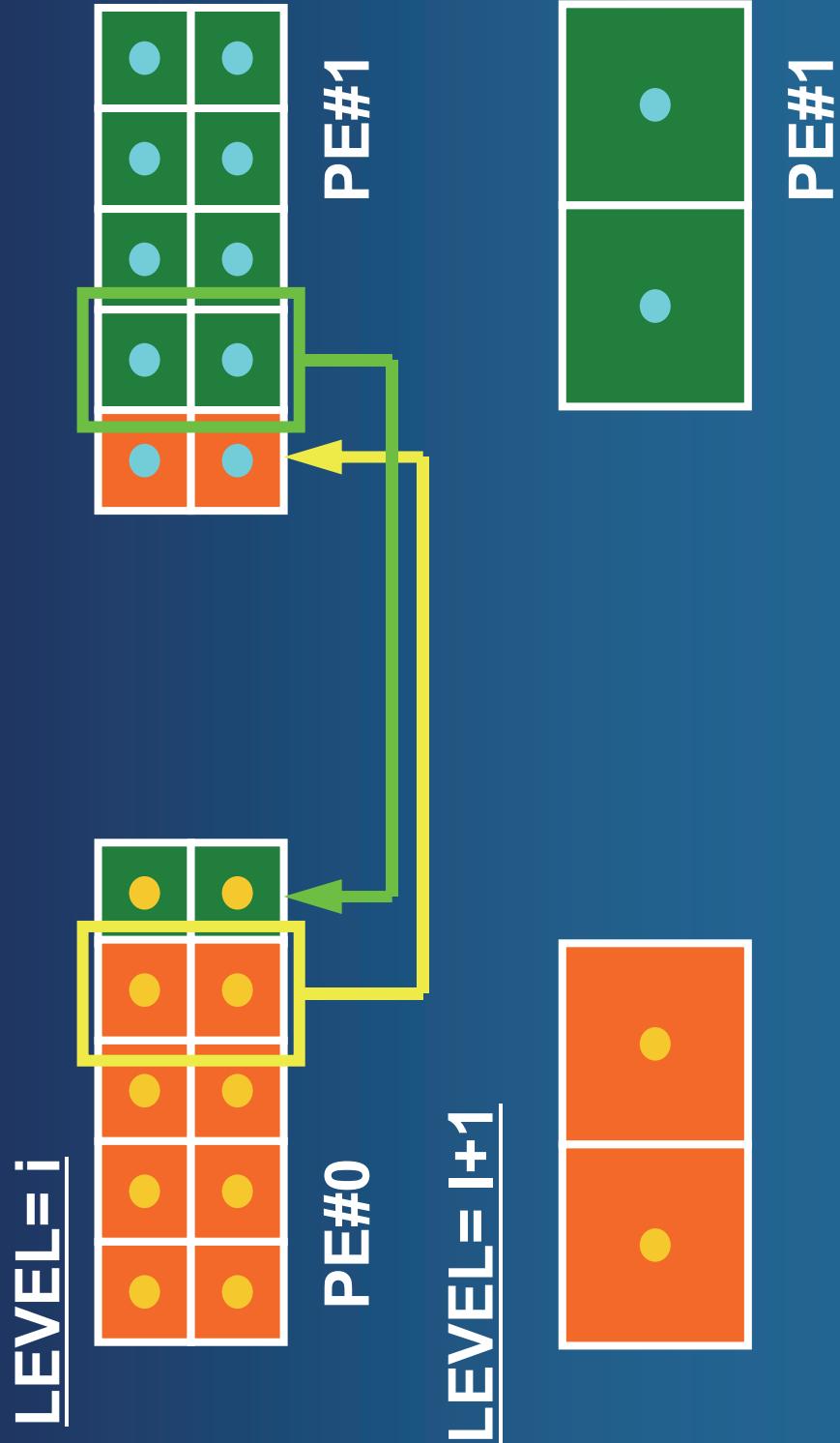
Multilevel Communication Tables using Grid Hierarchy



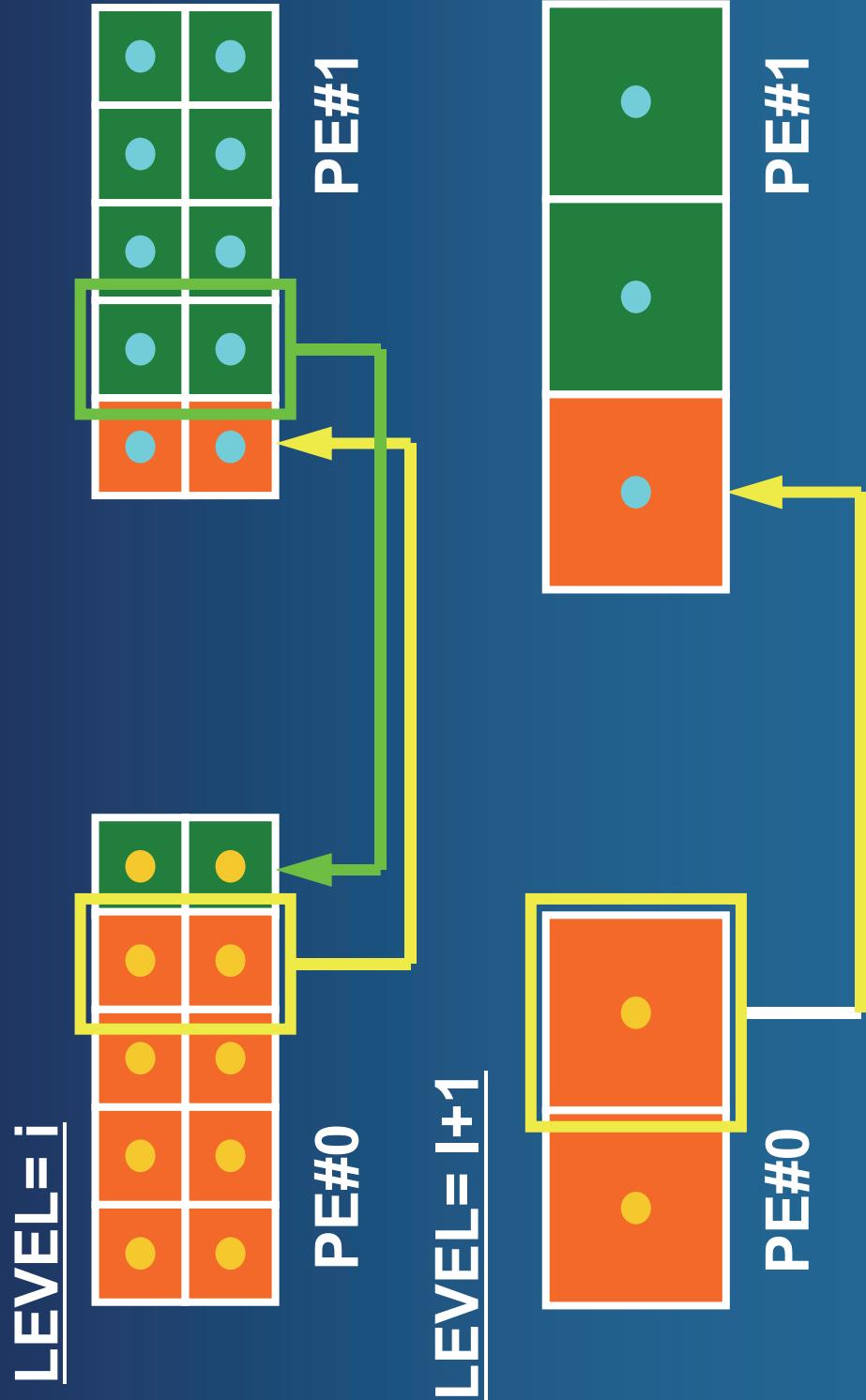
Multilevel Communication Tables using Grid Hierarchy



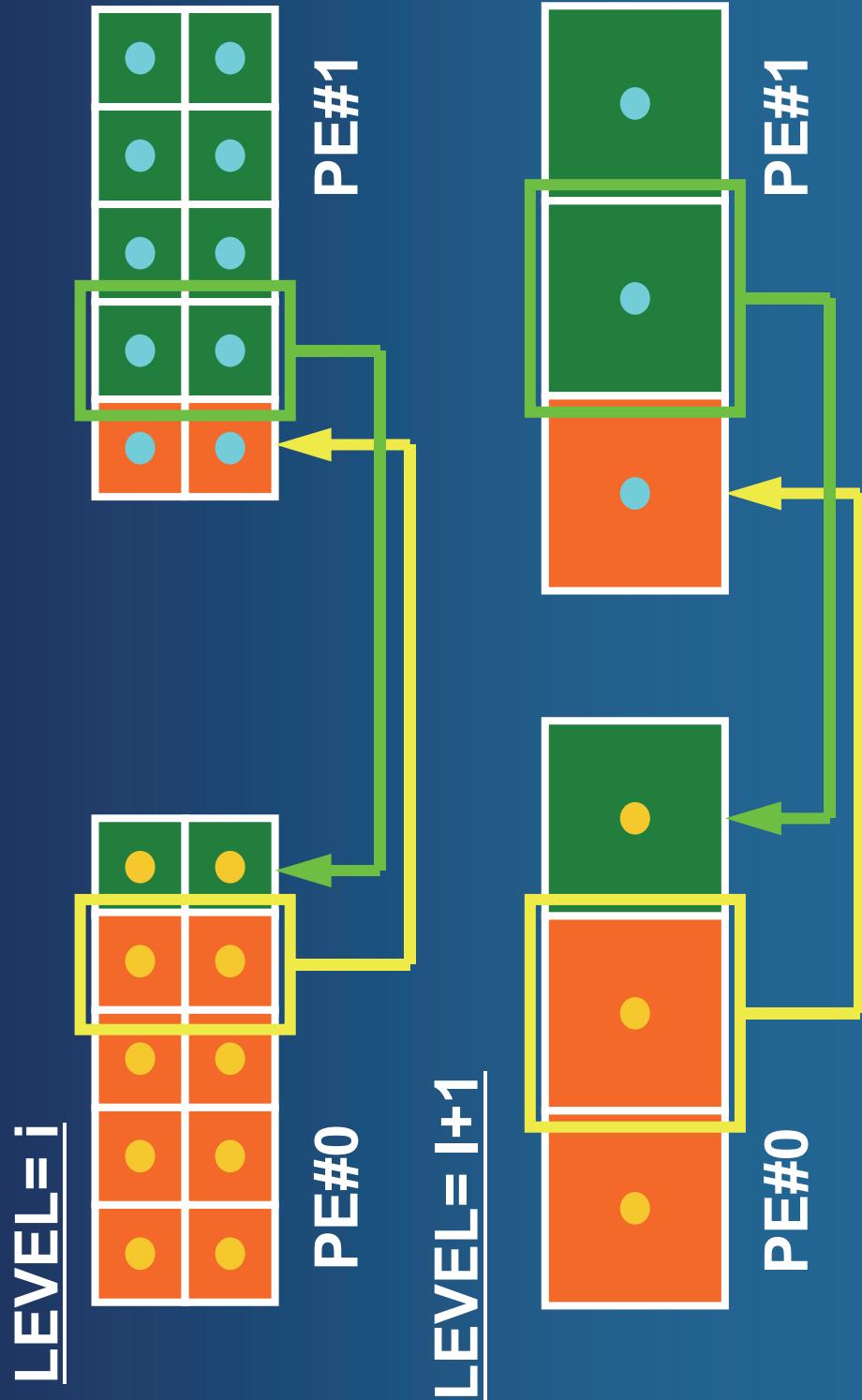
Multilevel Communication Tables using Grid Hierarchy



Multilevel Communication Tables using Grid Hierarchy



Multilevel Communication Tables using Grid Hierarchy



Multilevel Communication Tables: Operations

- IMPORT/EXPORT table for corresponding LEVEL should be prepared
- Neighboring PE's can be changed according to the LEVEL

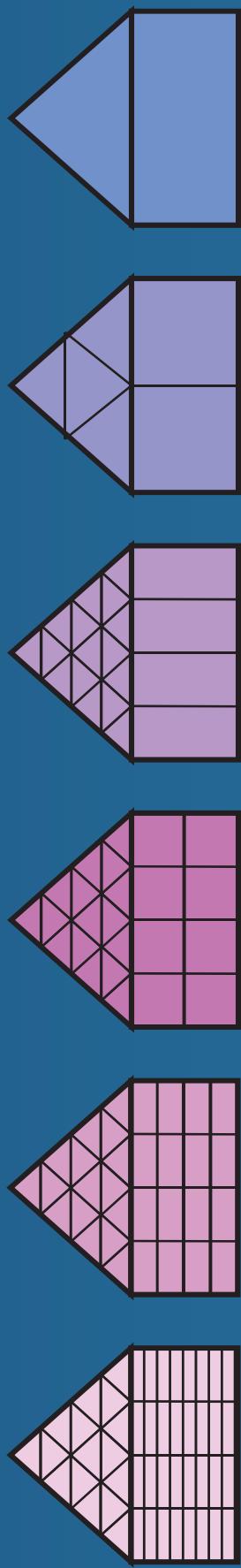
EXAMPLE: lev= LEVEL,SEND BUFFER

```
NEIBPEstart= NEIBPEindex (lev-1) +1
NEIBPEend = NEIBPEindex (lev)

doneib= NEIBPEstart, NEIBPEend
PE= NEIBPE(neib)
SENDBUFstart= EXPORTindex (neib-1) +1
SENDBUFend = EXPORTindex (neib)
SENDBUFnum = EXPORTindex (neib)-EXPORTindex (neib-1)
do k= SENDBUFstart, SENDBUFend
SENDBUF (k)= VAR (EXPORTitem (k) )
enddo
call MPI_ISEND (arg.)
enddo
```

Semicoarsening

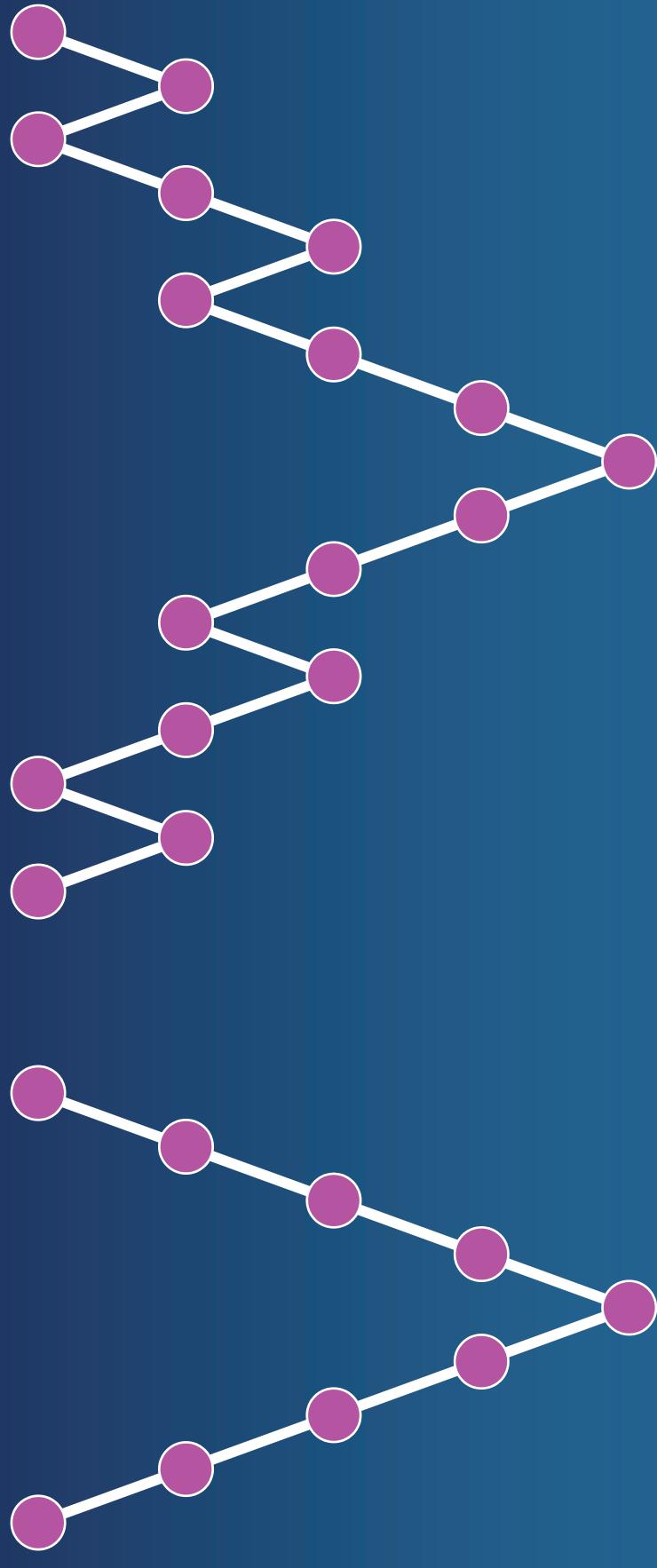
- In lateral and layer (normal-to-surface) direction
 - lateral : one level at one semicoarsening step
 - layer (normal-to-surface) : 2 or 3 layers are merged in one semicoarsening step
 - prolongation process is just injection from the coarsegrid results
- Strategy
 - In V-cycle (restriction), semicoarsening begins with in LAYER direction. If the number of layer in coarsegrid reaches 1 at each processor, then do coarsening in lateral direction.
In prolongation process, vice versa



Various Types of Methods - I



Serial Parallel



Full-Gauss-Seidel
(FGS)
Full-Gauss-Seidel-W
(FGS-W)

Various Types of Methods - II



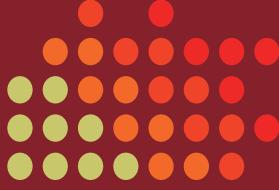
Parallel Serial





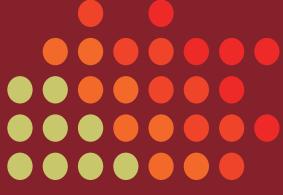
Serial Solvers on Serial PE

- Gauss-Seidel/SOR method
- 20xPE unknowns
 - It takes longer until convergence if PE# is larger.
 - Entire parallel performance decreases if PE# is larger.
- Control
 - Residual.
 - Number of Iterations.



- Target Application
 - Governing Equations, Method
 - Geometry
 - Mesh Generation by Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR)
- Parallel Multigrid Procedure
 - V-Cycle Multigrid
 - Data Structure
- Examples
 - Large-Scale Examples
 - Effect of Local Refinement
- Future Study

Examples

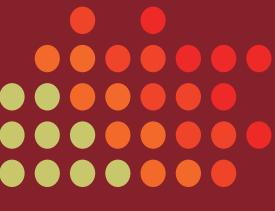


- Hitachi SR2201 at University of Tokyo
 - 1,024 PEs, 300 MFLOPS peak
 - 256 GB total memory
- Just evaluate the performance of Poisson solvers for large-scale problems
 - Large-Scale Examples
 - Effect of Local Refinement

Large-Scale Examples

- Smoothers in MGCG
 - Gauss-Seidel (GS)
 - ILU(0)
- Constant thickness of prisms: $\Delta r=0.01$
- Constant RHS force vector in Poisson equation: $\Delta f=1.00$
- Boundary Conditions
 - Uniform Dirichlet BC. on outer sphere surface
 - Dirichlet BC. on just ONE outer initial triangle (one of the 20)
- Uniform Single Patch



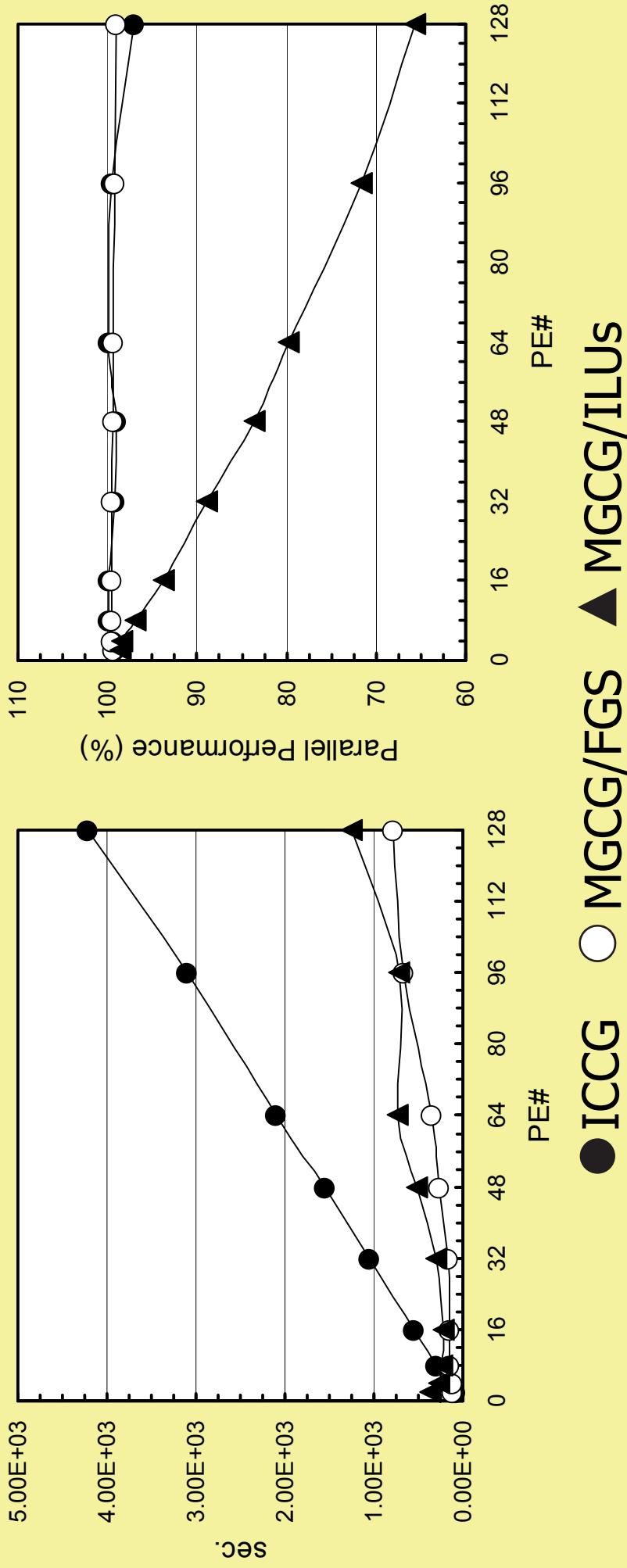


Large-Scale Examples (cont.)

- ICCG
 - Effect of ASDD (Additive Schwartz Domain Decomposition).
- FGS (Full Gauss-Seidel)
 - Effect of Restriction/Prolongation Parameters.
 - Comparison with GS (GS-Serial).
- ILUS (ILU-Serial)
 - Effect of Iteration Number for Serial Process.
- ILU-GS (ILU-Gauss-Seidel)
 - Comparison with ILUS, ILU-GS(n).

Results for Uniform Boundary Condition

$320 \times 900 = 288,000$ cells/PE
up to 37M DOF on 128 PEs



Results for One-Patch Boundary Condition

$320 \times 900 = 288,000$ cells/PE
up to 37M DOF on 128 PEs

