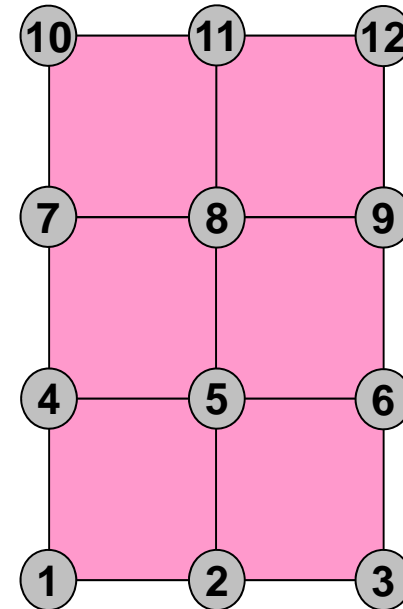
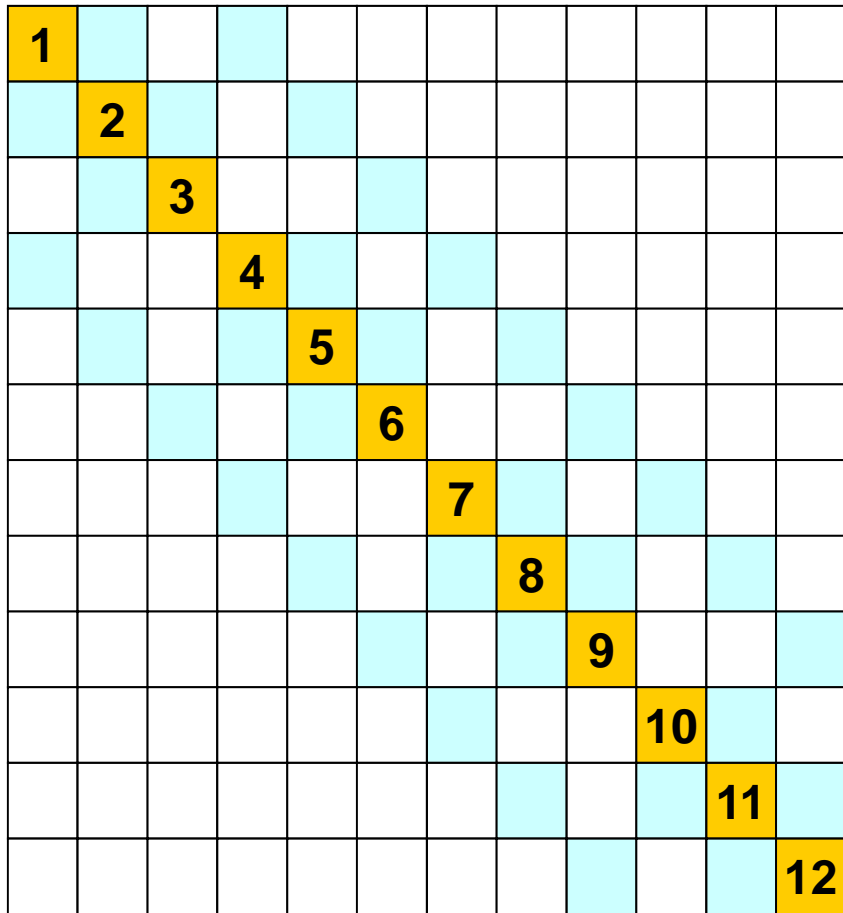


# Parallel ILU(0)/SGS

Kengo Nakajima  
Information Technology Center  
The University of Tokyo

# Example: 5-Point Stencil (FDM)



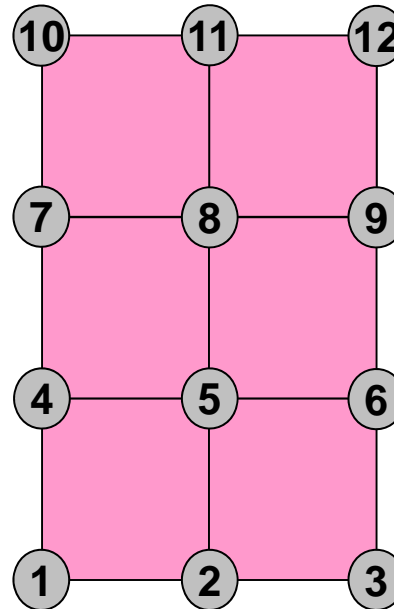
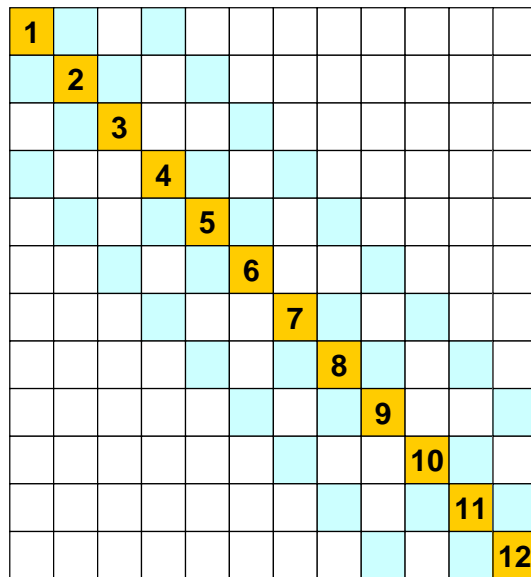
# Solution

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-1.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-1.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00

1.00
2.00
3.00
4.00
5.00
6.00
7.00
8.00
9.00
10.00
11.00
12.00

=

0.00
3.00
10.00
11.00
10.00
19.00
20.00
16.00
28.00
42.00
36.00
52.00



# Complete LU Factorization

type “./lu1”

## Original Matrix

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-1.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-1.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	6.00

## LU Factorization

Both of [L] and [U] are shown  
Diag. of [L] are “1” (not shown)

fill-in occurs: some of zero components became non-zero.

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	5.83	-1.00	-0.17	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	5.83	-0.03	-0.17	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	-0.03	0.00	5.83	-1.03	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.18	5.64	-1.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.18	5.64	-0.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.01	5.82	-1.03	-0.01	-1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-0.03	-0.18	5.63	-1.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.63	-0.03	-0.18	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.01	5.82	-1.03	-0.01
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-0.03	-0.18	5.63	-1.03
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.63

# Incomp. LU fact. with no fill-in's

## type “./lu2”

### Incomplete LU Factorization without fill-in's

Both of [L] and [U] are shown  
 Diag. of [L] are “1” (not shown)

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	5.83	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	5.66	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65

### LU Factorization

Both of [L] and [U] are shown  
 Diag. of [L] are “1” (not shown)

fill-in occurs: some of zero components became non-zero.

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	5.83	-1.00	-0.17	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	5.83	-0.03	-0.17	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	-0.03	0.00	5.83	-1.03	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.18	5.64	-1.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.18	5.64	-0.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.01	5.82	-1.03	-0.01	-1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-0.03	-0.18	5.63	-1.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.63	-0.03	-0.18	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.01	5.82	-1.03	-0.01
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-0.03	-0.18	5.63	-1.03
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.63

# Slightly “Inaccurate” Solution

**Incomplete  
LU**

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92
-0.17	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
0.00	-0.17	5.83	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76
-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.79
0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	5.66	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.46
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.57
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.66
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	7.25
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00	8.46
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	9.66
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00	10.54
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65	11.83

**Complete  
LU**

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
-0.17	5.83	-1.00	-0.17	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
0.00	-0.17	5.83	-0.03	-0.17	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
-0.17	-0.03	0.00	5.83	-1.03	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.18	5.64	-1.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.18	5.64	-0.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.01	5.82	-1.03	-0.01	-1.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-0.03	-0.18	5.63	-1.03	-0.18	-1.00	0.00	8.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.63	-0.03	-0.18	-1.00	9.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.03	-0.01	5.82	-1.03	-0.01	10.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-0.03	-0.18	5.63	-1.03	11.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.63	12.00

# ILU(0), IC(0)

- “Incomplete” factorization without fill-in’s
  - Reduced memory, computation
- Solving equations by ILU(0)/IC(0) factorization provides slightly “inaccurate” solution, although it’s not far from exact one.
  - “Accurateness” depends on problems (feature of equations).

# Full LU and ILU(0)/IC(0)

## Full LU

```

do i= 2, n
  do k= 1, i-1
    aik := aik/akk
    do j= k+1, n
      aij := aij - aik*akj
    enddo
  enddo
enddo

```

## ILU(0) : keep non-zero pattern of the original coefficient matrix

```

do i= 2, n
  do k= 1, i-1
    if ((i, k) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
      aik := aik/akk
    endif
    do j= k+1, n
      if ((i, j) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
        aij := aij - aik*akj
      endif
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
enddo

```



# Deep Fill-in: ILU(p)/IC(p)

p: level of fill-in. If “p” increases, ILU(p)/IC(p) become closer to complete ILU/IC and provide more robust preconditioners, but become more expensive: trade-off

$LEV_{ij}=0$  if  $((i, j) \in \text{NonZero}(A))$  otherwise  $LEV_{ij}= p+1$

```

do i= 2, n
  do k= 1, i-1
    if (LEVik ≤ p) then
      aik := aik/akk
    endif
    do j= k+1, n
      if (LEVij = min(LEVij, 1+LEVik+ LEVkj) ≤ p) then
        aij := aij - aik*akj
      endif
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
enddo

```

# LU Gauss-Seidel (LU-GS) LU Symmetric GS (LU-SGS) in this class



- ILU(0)

```
do i= 2, n
  do k= 1, i-1
    if ((i,k) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
       $a_{ik} := a_{ik}/a_{kk}$ 
    endif
    do j= k+1, n
      if ((i,j) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
         $a_{ij} := a_{ij} - a_{ik}*a_{kj}$ 
      endif
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
enddo
```

# LU Gauss-Seidel (LU-GS) LU Symmetric GS (LU-SGS) in this class



- More Simplified Version of ILU(0)

```
do i= 2, n
  do k= 1, i-1
    if ((i,k) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
      aik := aik/akk
    endif
    do j= k+1, n
      if ((i,j) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
        aij := aij - aikakj
      endif
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
```

Only do this

# LU Gauss-Seidel (LU-GS)

# LU Symmetric GS (LU-SGS)

## in this class



- More Simplified Version of ILU(0)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21}/a_{22} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31}/a_{33} & a_{32}/a_{33} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}/a_{nn} & a_{n2}/a_{nn} & a_{n3}/a_{nn} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} & \cdots & u_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
do i= 2, n
  do k= 1, i-1
    if ((i,k) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
      aik := aik/akk
    endif
    do j= k+1, n
      if ((i,j) ∈ NonZero(A)) then
        aij := aij - aikakj
      endif
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
```

# ILU, LU-GS

type “./lu3”

**Incomplete LU  
Factorization  
without Fill-in's**

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	5.83	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	5.66	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65

**LU-GS  
without Fill-in's**

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-0.17	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	-1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00

# Solution is more “inaccurate”

**ILU(0)**

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92
-0.17	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
0.00	-0.17	5.83	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76
-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.79
0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	5.66	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.46
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.57
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.66
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	7.25
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65	0.00	0.00	-1.00	8.46
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	5.83	-1.00	0.00	9.66
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.17	5.65	-1.00	10.54
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.18	0.00	-0.18	5.65	11.83

**LU-GS**

6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
-0.17	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60
0.00	-0.17	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60
-0.17	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54
0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.99
0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09
0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	6.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	6.52
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	7.73
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	6.00	-1.00	0.00	9.22
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	-1.00	9.70
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.00	-0.17	6.00	10.96

# Forward/Backward Substitution in LU-GS

$$[M]\{z\} = [\tilde{L}\tilde{U}]\{z\} = \{r\}$$

$$\{z\} = [\tilde{L}\tilde{U}]^{-1}\{r\} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} [\tilde{L}]\{y\} = \{r\} \\ [\tilde{U}]\{z\} = \{y\} \end{cases}$$

$$[\tilde{L}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21}/a_{22} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31}/a_{33} & a_{32}/a_{33} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}/a_{nn} & a_{n2}/a_{nn} & a_{n3}/a_{nn} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\tilde{U}] = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} & \cdots & u_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\bar{L}] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\bar{U}] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\bar{D}] = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$[M] = [\tilde{L}][\tilde{U}] = [\bar{L} + \bar{D}][\bar{D}^{-1}][\bar{D} + \bar{U}] = [\bar{L}\bar{D}^{-1} + I][\bar{D} + \bar{U}]$$

$$[\bar{L}\bar{D}^{-1}] + [I] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21}/a_{22} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31}/a_{33} & a_{32}/a_{33} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}/a_{nn} & a_{n2}/a_{nn} & a_{n3}/a_{nn} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21}/a_{22} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31}/a_{33} & a_{32}/a_{33} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}/a_{nn} & a_{n2}/a_{nn} & a_{n3}/a_{nn} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = [\tilde{L}]$$

$$[\bar{D}] + [\bar{U}] = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = [\tilde{U}]$$

# For/Backward Subst. in LU-GS

$$[M] = [\tilde{L}][\tilde{U}] = [\bar{L} + \bar{D}][\bar{D}^{-1}][\bar{D} + \bar{U}] = [\bar{L}\bar{D}^{-1} + I][\bar{D} + \bar{U}]$$

## Forward Substitution

$$[\bar{L} + \bar{D}]\{y\} = \{r\} \Rightarrow \{y\} = [\bar{D}^{-1}](\{r\} - [\bar{L}]\{y\}) \Rightarrow y_i = \bar{D}_{ii}^{-1} \left( r_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \bar{L}_{ij} y_j \right)$$

## Backward Substitution

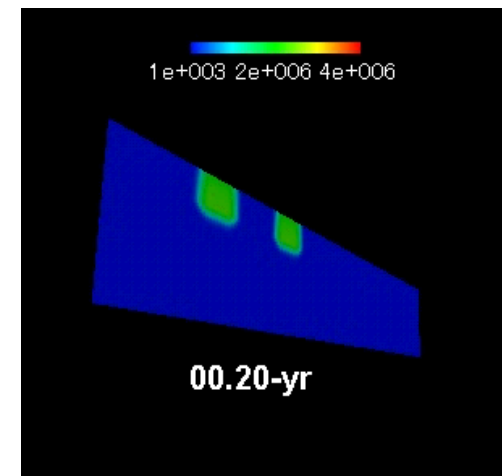
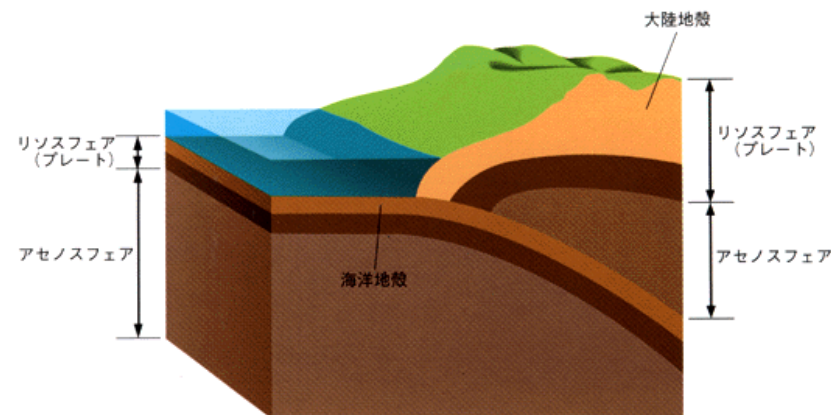
$$[I + \bar{D}^{-1}\bar{U}]\{z\} = \{y\} \Rightarrow \{z\} = \{y\} - [\bar{D}^{-1}][\bar{U}]\{z\} \Rightarrow z_i = y_i - \bar{D}_{ii}^{-1} \left[ \sum_{j=i+1}^N \bar{U}_{ij} z_j \right]$$

$$[\bar{L}\bar{D}^{-1}] + [I] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21}/a_{22} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31}/a_{33} & a_{32}/a_{33} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}/a_{nn} & a_{n2}/a_{nn} & a_{n3}/a_{nn} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21}/a_{22} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31}/a_{33} & a_{32}/a_{33} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}/a_{nn} & a_{n2}/a_{nn} & a_{n3}/a_{nn} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\bar{D}] + [\bar{U}] = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

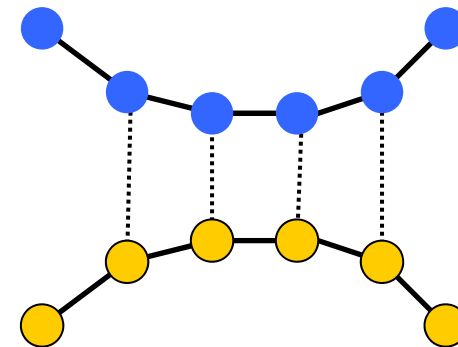
# Preconditioning Method for Contact Problems

- Contact Problems for Simulations of Earthquake Simulation Cycle
  - Quasi-Static Stress Accumulation Process at Plate Boundaries
  - Non-Linear Contact Problems, Newton-Raphson Method
  - Constraint Conditions through Augmented Lagrangean Method (ALM): Penalty Terms

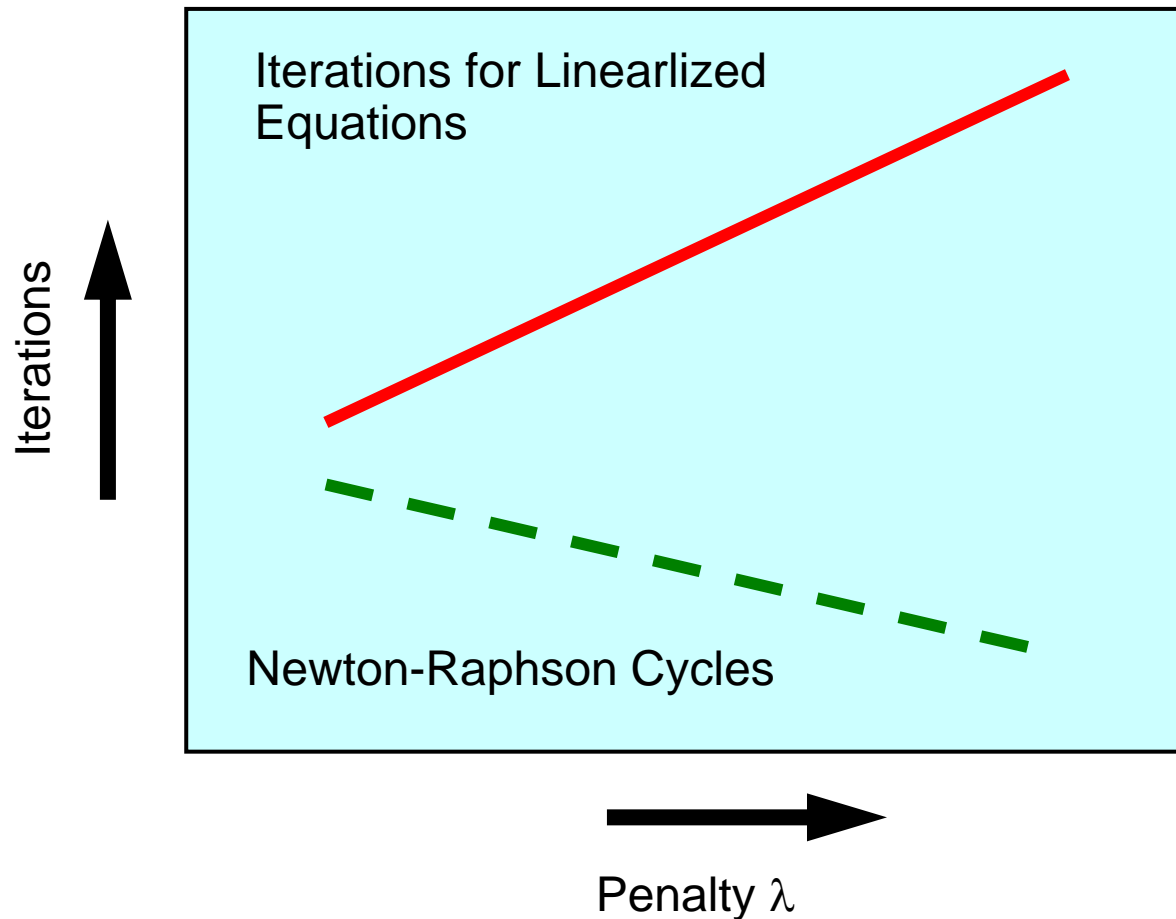


# Preconditioning Method for Contact Problems (cont.)

- Assumption
  - Infinitesimal Deformation Theory, Static Contact Condition (contact conditions not changed)
  - No friction: symmetric coefficient matrices
- Special preconditioning method: ***Selective Blocking.***
  - Suitable for 3D contact problems
- Computations
  - Hitachi SR2201: 2001-2002
  - Earth Simulator: 2002-2003
  - IBM SP-3: 2003-2005



# Augmented Lagrangean Newton-Raphson / Iterative Solver



If penalty number becomes larger, number of Newton-Raphson cycles is smaller because of higher accuracy for contact conditions.

But, linearized equations are worse-conditioned.

# Preliminary Results

## Elastic Problems with Penalty Constraint

27,888 nodes, 83,664 DOFs,  $\varepsilon=10^{-8}$

Single PE case (Xeon 2.8MHz)

### GeoFEM's Original Solvers (Scalar Version)

Preconditioning	$\lambda$	Iterations	Set-up (sec.)	Solve (sec.)	Set-up+Solve (sec.)	Single Iteration (sec.)	Memory Size (MB)
Diagonal	$10^2$	1531	<0.01	75.1	75.1	0.049	119
Scaling	$10^6$	No Conv.	-	-	-	-	-
IC(0)	$10^2$	401	0.02	39.2	39.2	0.098	119
(Scalar Type)	$10^6$	No Conv.	-	-	-	-	-
BIC(0)	$10^2$	388	0.02	37.4	37.4	0.097	59
	$10^6$	2590	0.01	252.3	252.3	0.097	
BIC(1)	$10^2$	77	8.5	11.7	20.2	0.152	176
	$10^6$	78	8.5	11.8	20.3	0.152	
BIC(2)	$10^2$	59	16.9	13.9	30.8	0.236	319
	$10^6$	59	16.9	13.9	30.8	0.236	
SB-BIC(0)	$10^0$	114	0.10	12.9	13.0	0.113	67
	$10^6$	114	0.10	12.9	13.0	0.113	

# Ill-Conditioned Problems

- Generally, direct methods have been used for ill-conditioned linear equations.
- But, it is difficult to “parallelize” direct method for large-scale problems
- Robust preconditioning is required
- Remedies
  - Similar to Direct Method with Higher Order of Fill-in's
  - Blocking
  - Reordering

# Higher Order of Fill-in's

- Closer to Direct Method
- More Expensive (Memory, Computation)



# Blocking in For/Backward Sub.

$$[M] = [\tilde{L}][\tilde{U}] = [\bar{L} + \bar{D}][\bar{D}^{-1}][\bar{D} + \bar{U}] = [\bar{L}\bar{D}^{-1} + I][\bar{D} + \bar{U}]$$

## Forward Substitution

$$[\bar{L} + \bar{D}]\{y\} = \{r\} \Rightarrow \{y\} = [\bar{D}^{-1}](\{r\} - [\bar{L}]\{y\}) \Rightarrow y_i = \bar{D}_{ii}^{-1} \left( r_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \bar{L}_{ij} y_j \right)$$

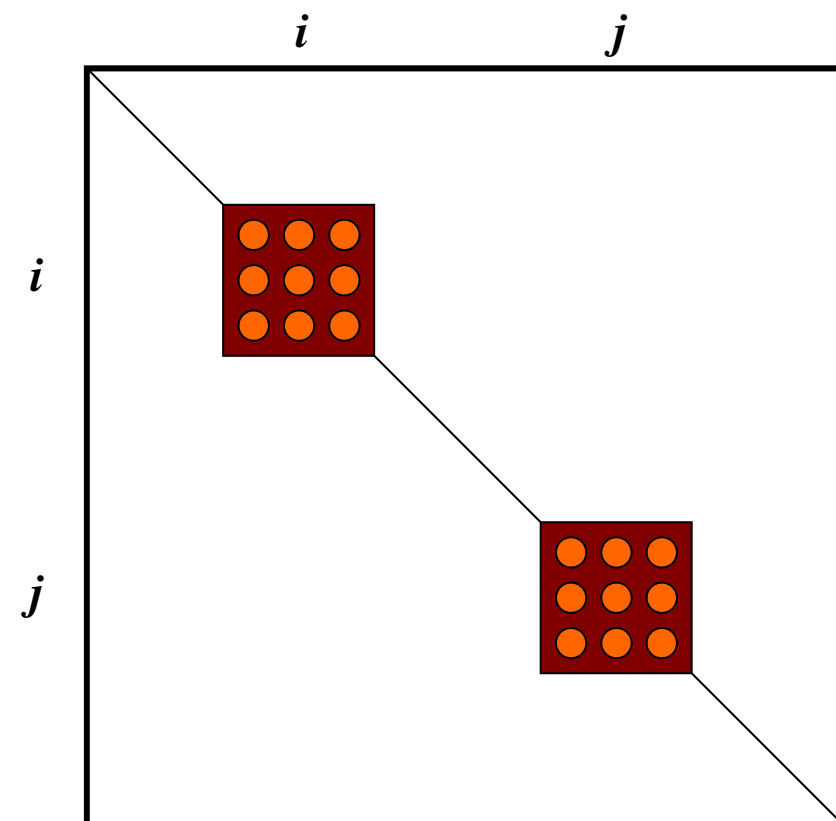
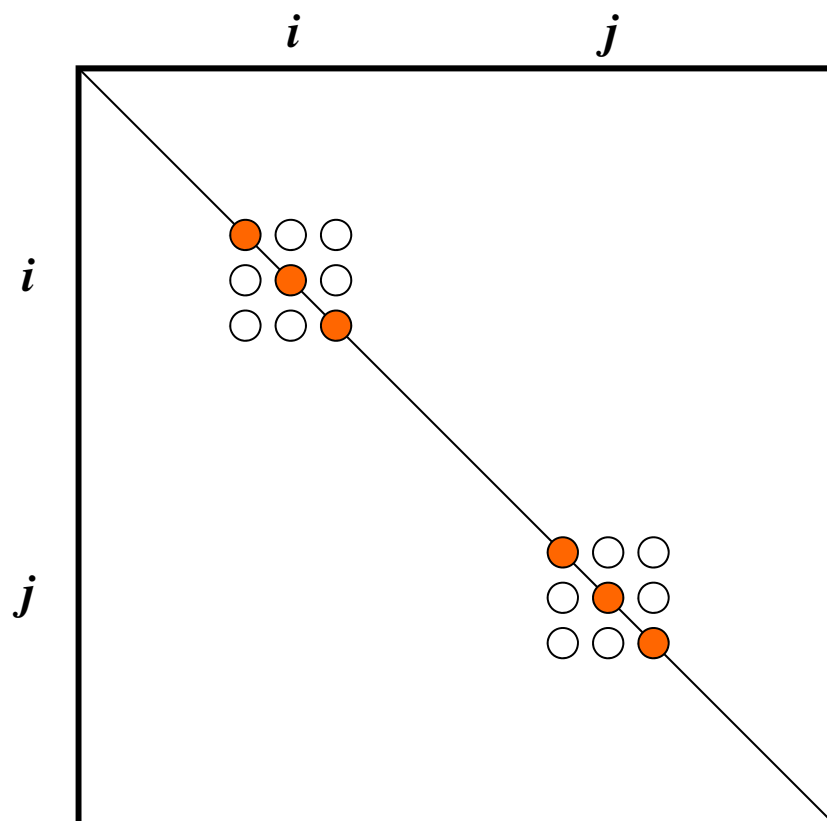
## Backward Substitution

$$[I + \bar{D}^{-1}\bar{U}]\{z\} = \{y\} \Rightarrow \{z\} = \{y\} - [\bar{D}^{-1}][\bar{U}]\{z\} \Rightarrow z_i = y_i - \bar{D}_{ii}^{-1} \left[ \sum_{j=i+1}^N \bar{U}_{ij} z_j \right]$$

- Full LU factorization of 3x3 diagonal block in stead of diagonal scaling for the process of “multiplying  $D^{-1}$ ”.
  - 3D solid mechanics
  - 3 strongly coupled components on each node
  - Smaller indirect access, more efficient

# Storing 3x3 Block (3/3)

- Stabilization of Computation
  - Instead of division by diagonal components, full LU factorization of 3x3 Diagonal Block is applied.
  - Effective for ill-conditioned problems



# Results in the Benchmark

27,888 nodes, 83,664 DOFs,  $\varepsilon=10^{-8}$

Single PE case (Xeon 2.8MHz)

## Effect of Blocking/Fill-in

Preconditioning	$\lambda$	Iterations	Set-up (sec.)	Solve (sec.)	Set-up+Solve (sec.)	Single Iteration (sec.)	Memory Size (MB)
Diagonal	$10^2$	1531	<0.01	75.1	75.1	0.049	119
Scaling	$10^6$	No Conv.	-	-	-	-	-
IC(0)	$10^2$	401	0.02	39.2	39.2	0.098	119
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BIC(2)	$10^2$	59	16.9	13.9	30.8	0.236	319
	$10^6$	59	16.9	13.9	30.8	0.236	319
SB-BIC(0)	$10^0$	114	0.10	12.9	13.0	0.113	67
	$10^6$	114	0.10	12.9	13.0	0.113	67

**Blocking and Higher Order of Fill-in's improved robustness.**

# Preconditioned Iterative Solver

e.g. CG method (Conjugate Gradient)

```

Compute  $r^{(0)} = b - [A]x^{(0)}$ 
for  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ 
  solve  $[M]z^{(i-1)} = r^{(i-1)}$ 
   $\rho_{i-1} = r^{(i-1)} z^{(i-1)}$ 
  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
   $q^{(i)} = [A]p^{(i)}$ 
   $\alpha_i = \rho_{i-1} / p^{(i)} q^{(i)}$ 
   $x^{(i)} = x^{(i-1)} + \alpha_i p^{(i)}$ 
   $r^{(i)} = r^{(i-1)} - \alpha_i q^{(i)}$ 
  check convergence  $|r|$ 
end

```

- Dot products
- Matrix-vector multiplication
- **Preconditioners**
- DAXPY

# Localized SGS/SSOR Preconditioning

- SGS/SSOR: Global Operations (Forward/Backward Substitution)

- NOT suitable for parallel computing

- Ignoring effects of external points for preconditioning

- Block-Jacobi Localized Preconditioning

- WEAKER than original SGS/SSOR

- More PE's, more iterations

$$(L)\{z\} = \{r\}$$

$$(U)\{z\} = \{z\}$$

```

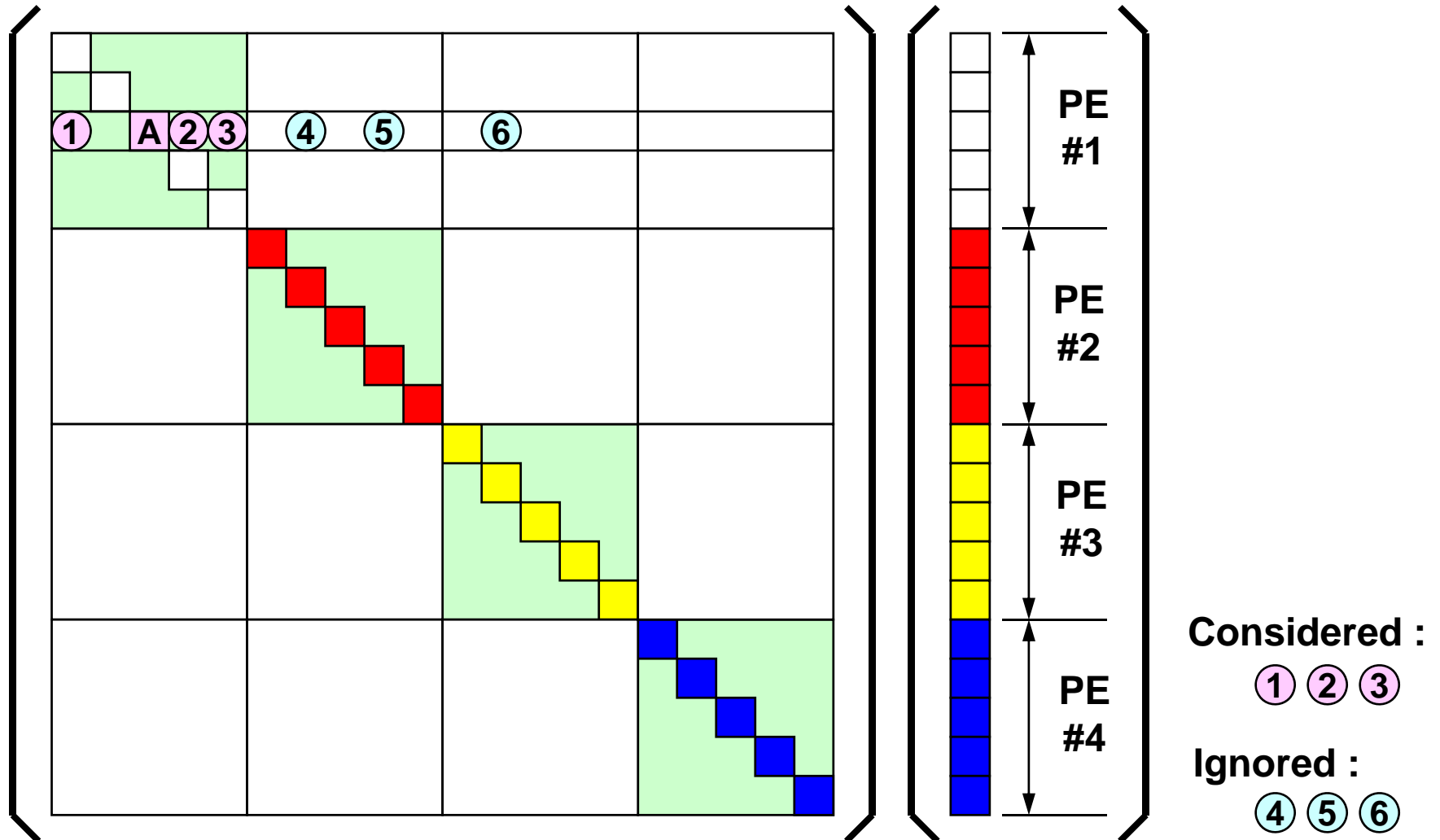
!C
!C +-----+
!C | {z} = [Minv] {r} |
!C +-----+
!C==
do i= 1, N
  W(i,Z)= W(i,R)
enddo

do i= 1, N
  WVAL= W(i,Z)
  do k= indexL(i-1)+1, indexL(i)
    WVAL= WVAL - AL(k) * W(itemL(k),Z)
  enddo
  W(i,Z)= WVAL / D(i)
enddo

do i= N, 1, -1
  SW = 0.0d0
  do k= indexU(i), indexU(i-1)+1, -1
    SW= SW + AU(k) * W(itemU(k),Z)
  enddo
  W(i,Z)= W(i,Z) - SW / D(i)
enddo
!C==

```

# Localized SGS/SSOR Preconditioning

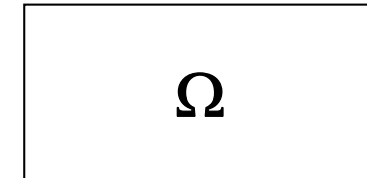


# Overlapped Additive Schwartz Domain Decomposition Method

Stabilization of Localized Preconditioning: ASDD

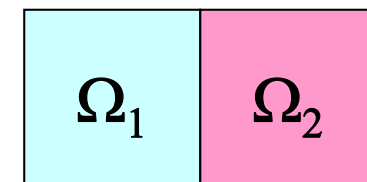
## Global Operation

$$Mz = r$$



## Local Operation

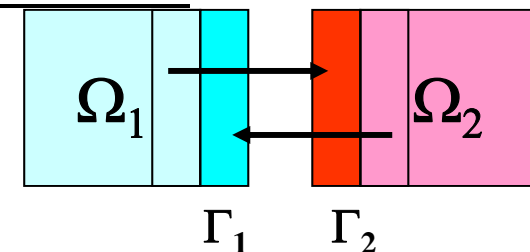
$$z_{\Omega_1} = M_{\Omega_1}^{-1} r_{\Omega_1}, \quad z_{\Omega_2} = M_{\Omega_2}^{-1} r_{\Omega_2}$$



## Global Nesting Correction: Repeating -> Stable

$$z_{\Omega_1}^n = z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_1}^{-1} (r_{\Omega_1} - M_{\Omega_1} z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_1} z_{\Gamma_1}^{n-1})$$

$$z_{\Omega_2}^n = z_{\Omega_2}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_2}^{-1} (r_{\Omega_2} - M_{\Omega_2} z_{\Omega_2}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_2} z_{\Gamma_2}^{n-1})$$



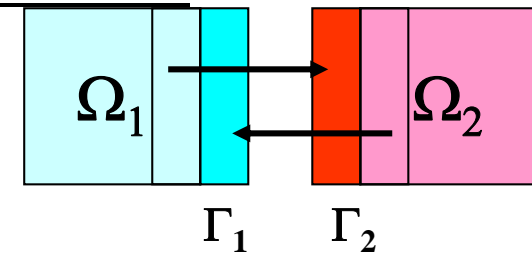
# Overlapped Additive Schwarz Domain Decomposition Method

Stabilization of Localized Preconditioning: ASDD

Global Nesting Correction: Repeating -> Stable

$$z_{\Omega_1}^n = z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_1}^{-1} (r_{\Omega_1} - M_{\Omega_1} z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_1} z_{\Gamma_1}^{n-1})$$

$$z_{\Omega_2}^n = z_{\Omega_2}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_2}^{-1} (r_{\Omega_2} - M_{\Omega_2} z_{\Omega_2}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_2} z_{\Gamma_2}^{n-1})$$



$$\Delta r_{\Omega_1} = r_{\Omega_1} - M_{\Omega_1} z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_1} z_{\Gamma_1}^{n-1}$$

$$\Delta z_{\Omega_1} = M_{\Omega_1}^{-1} \Delta r_{\Omega_1} \quad \text{where} \quad \Delta z_{\Omega_1} = z_{\Omega_1}^n - z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1}$$

$$z_{\Omega_1}^n = z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} + \Delta z_{\Omega_1} = z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_1}^{-1} \Delta r_{\Omega_1} = z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_1}^{-1} (r_{\Omega_1} - M_{\Omega_1} z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_1} z_{\Gamma_1}^{n-1})$$



# Overlapped Additive Schwartz Domain Decomposition Method

Effect of additive Schwartz domain decomposition for solid mechanics example example with  $3 \times 44^3$  DOF on Hitachi SR2201, Number of ASDD cycle/iteration= 1,  $\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$

PE #	NO Additive Schwartz			WITH Additive Schwartz		
	Iter. #	Sec.	Speed Up	Iter.#	Sec.	Speed Up
1	204	233.7	-	144	325.6	-
2	253	143.6	1.63	144	163.1	1.99
4	259	74.3	3.15	145	82.4	3.95
8	264	36.8	6.36	146	39.7	8.21
16	262	17.4	13.52	144	18.7	17.33
32	268	9.6	24.24	147	10.2	31.80
64	274	6.6	35.68	150	6.5	50.07

# Overlapped Additive Schwartz Domain Decomposition Method

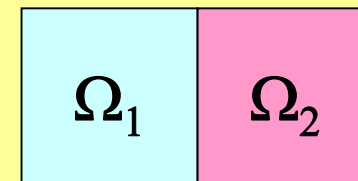
Stabilization of Localized Preconditioning: ASDD

**do iterPRE= 1, iterPREmax**

**Local Operation**  
**(Forward/Backward Substitution)**

$$\text{calc. } M_{\Omega_1}^{-1}(r_{\Omega_1} - M_{\Omega_1} z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_1} z_{\Gamma_1}^{n-1})$$

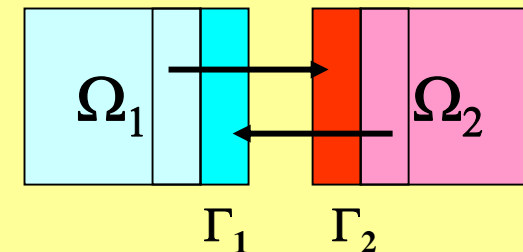
$$\text{calc. } M_{\Omega_2}^{-1}(r_{\Omega_2} - M_{\Omega_2} z_{\Omega_2}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_2} z_{\Gamma_2}^{n-1})$$



**Global Nesting Correction: Repeating -> Stable**

$$z_{\Omega_1}^n = z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_1}^{-1}(r_{\Omega_1} - M_{\Omega_1} z_{\Omega_1}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_1} z_{\Gamma_1}^{n-1})$$

$$z_{\Omega_2}^n = z_{\Omega_2}^{n-1} + M_{\Omega_2}^{-1}(r_{\Omega_2} - M_{\Omega_2} z_{\Omega_2}^{n-1} - M_{\Gamma_2} z_{\Gamma_2}^{n-1})$$



**enddo**