

CPU and GPU performance of large scale numerical simulations in Geophysics

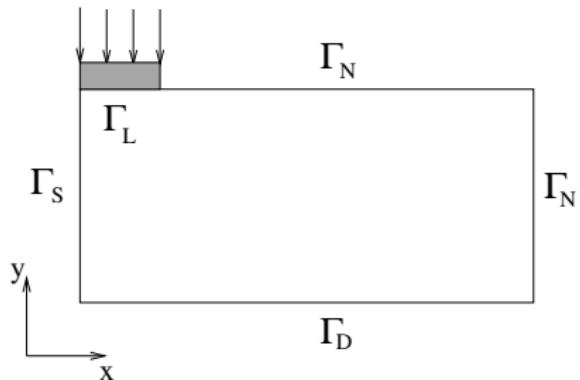
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Simplified model - geometry 2D



$$\begin{cases} -\nabla \cdot (2\mu\varepsilon(\mathbf{u})) - \nabla(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla p_0) + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})\nabla p_0 - \mu\nabla p = \mathbf{f} \\ \mu\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} - \frac{\mu^2}{\lambda}p = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_h \\ p_h \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} M & B^T \\ B & -C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_h \\ p_h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_h \\ \mathbf{s}_h \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{D} = \begin{bmatrix} [M] & 0 \\ B & [\hat{S}] \end{bmatrix}$$



What is taking the time

For each action of the preconditioner:

- ① Solve $Mw_1 = v_1$
- ② Compute $r = Bw_1 - v_2$
- ③ Solve $\hat{S}w_2 = r$

| DOF | Solve M | Solve \tilde{S} | Total solve time |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 23 603 | 0.625 (90%) | 0.0286 (10%) | 0.687 |
| 93 283 | 3.49 (93%) | 0.0983 (7%) | 3.72 |
| 370 883 | 15.3 (93%) | 0.441 (7%) | 16.3 |
| 1 479 043 | 77.2 (94%) | 2.22 (6%) | 81.8 |
| 5 907 203 | 350 (94%) | 10.3 (6%) | 370 |

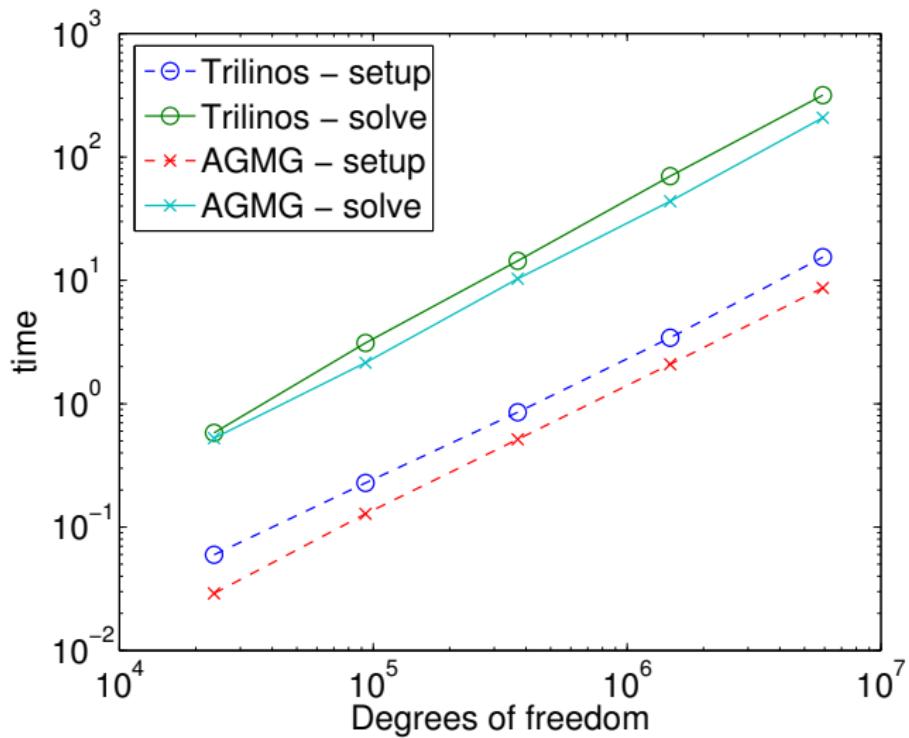


Implementation summary

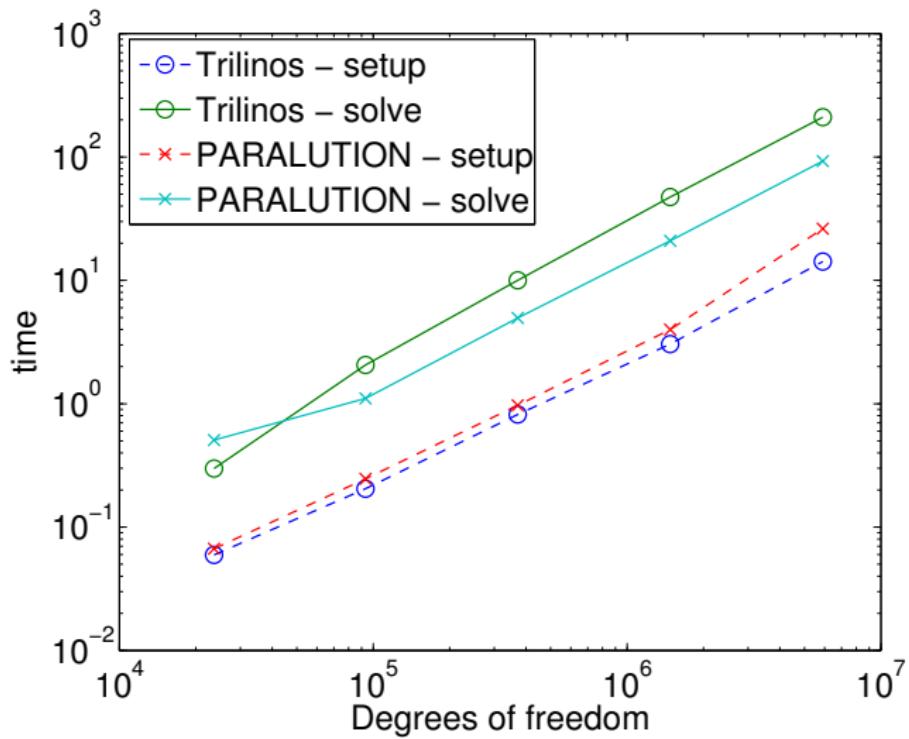
- Quadrilateral finite elements with **quadratic basis function** for the displacement and **bilinear basis functions** for the pressure.
- FEM from deal.II
- Linear Algebra:
 - Trilinos
 - PARALUTION
 - AGMG
- Parallel tools: OpenMp
- Iterative scheme: GMRES
 - Outer solver tolerance: 10^{-7}
 - Inner solver tolerance: 10^{-1}



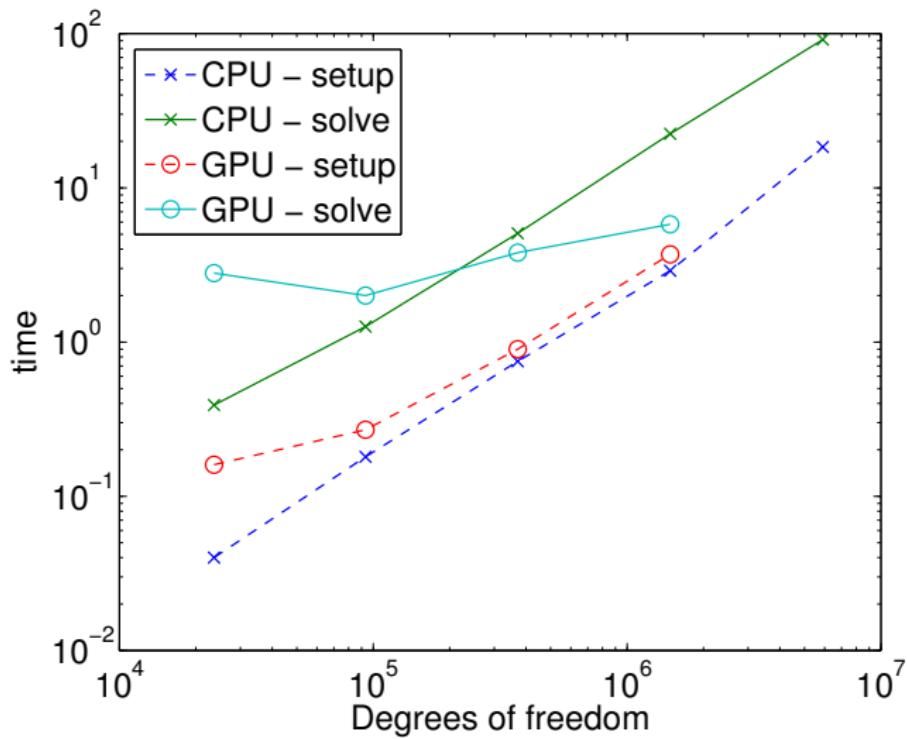
Trilinos - AGMG, comparison in time



Trilinos - PARALUTION, comparison in time



PARALUTION; CPU - GPU, comparison in time



Thank you



The model (Full Complexity)

$$\underbrace{\nabla \cdot \sigma}_{(A)} - \underbrace{\nabla(\rho_0 \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \Phi_0)}_{(B)} - \underbrace{\rho_1 \nabla \Phi_0}_{(C)} - \underbrace{\rho_0 \nabla \Phi_1}_{(D)} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3,$$
$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \Phi_1) - 4\pi G \rho_1 = 0,$$
$$\rho_1 + \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = 0.$$

- (A) force from spatial gradients in stress
- (B) *advection of pre-stress*
- (C) internal buoyancy
- (D) self-gravitation effects

