

ALEGRA-HEDP and Trilinos

-or-

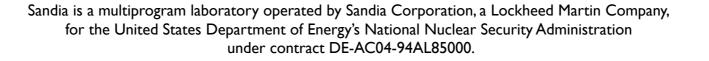
The Good, Bad, and the Ugly

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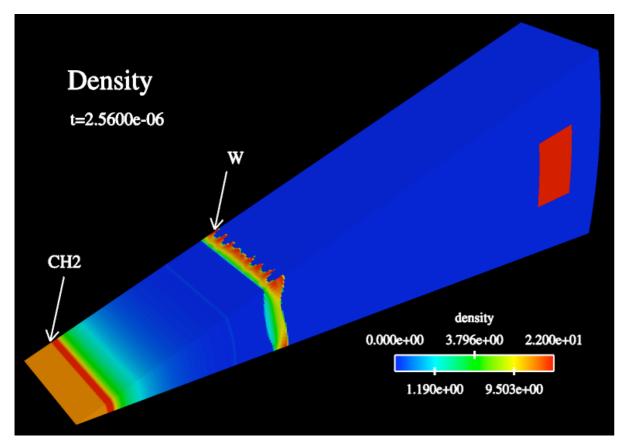
Overview

- ALEGRA-HEDP overview
- General Observations
- Specific examples motivated by the radiation diffusion
- Conclusions

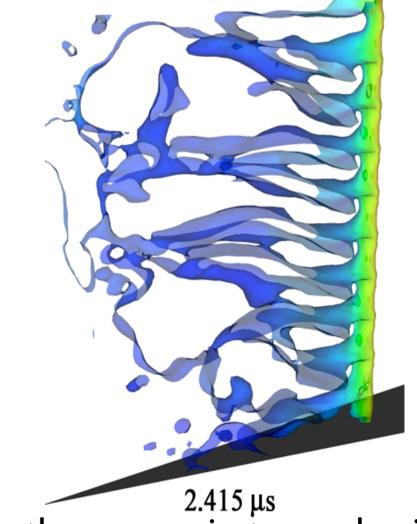


Z-Pinch Simulations





Tiny wires blow off plasma that is swept toward axes by magnetic field.



2.415 μs Wires then move in toward axis, stagnate and produce a lot of X-rays



More Code Details

- Physics Packages
 - Hydrodynamics
 - Thermal Conduction*
 - Resistive MHD*
 - Multifrequency Radiation Transport/Diffusion*
- Currently operator split
- Multiscale: both time and space
- 3D, very large simulations
 - Currently running 1000's of processors on Purple



Current Solver Work

- All production linear solves in ALEGRA still use old Aztec interface
 - Not pretty but we know it well
- Currently transitioning to Epetra/AztecOO
 - Mag solve is exact same method, different interface
 - Radiation diffusion solve going to new method and new interface
- Transition has not been as smooth or as quick as it seems like it should be



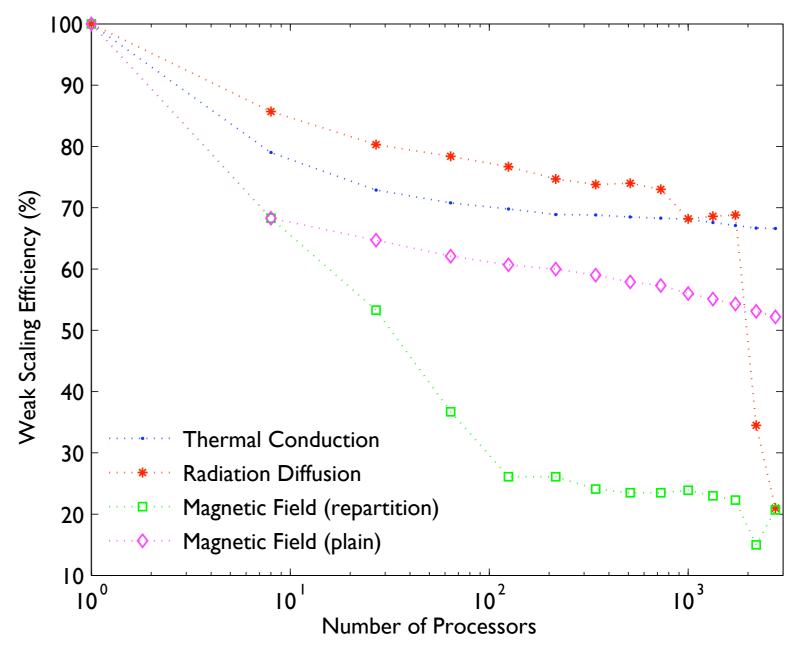
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- Conduction is Unpreconditioned CG
- Rad Diffusion (GMRES/ ML) looks OK, until it falls off a cliff
- Magnetic Field (CG/ML) solve is OK if don't repartition, which should help
- Users see improvement in their calculations with repartition in ML



Roughly 625k unknowns/processor (1.7e9 total for the 2744 processor run)





Some Very Nice Things

- Enough flexibility and power with Epetra to build and manipulate our system efficiently. (The FE classes, views into data, etc.)
- When problems are found, response from Trilinos team is good
- Doxygen documentation is (usually) a good reference manual, once you know your way around.
- Lots of examples and other documentation.
- A very good user guide is also exists:
 - 320-845-7695



Areas of "Opportunity"

- Documentation
 - Needs to keep pace with package development
 - Sometimes Doxygen reference isn't useful at all
- The transition from research to production code isn't always smooth or complete
 - Missing features or generalization
 - Buggy code
- Add pronunciation guide and maybe even an audio file for each package name



A Documentation Recommendation

- Currently most Doxygen main pages have very short descriptions of the package.
 - "Meros is a segregated preconditioning package. Provides scalable block preconditioning for problems that coupled simultaneous solution variables such as Navier-Strokes [sic] problems."
- Or very, very long, like Thyra
- It would be good to have a somewhat longer overview of each package that describes
 - What the package does
 - No (or a very few) class names
 - What packages use or are used by other
 - Production rediness, future plans, genealogy, etc.



Overview

- ALEGRA-HEDP overview
- General Observations
- Specific examples motivated by the radiation diffusion
 - Some coupled PDE's
 - The matrix and code structure
 - Details of some general observations

Conclusions



Multigroup Radiation Diffusion

 G (nonlinearly) coupled diffusion equations through the material energy equation.

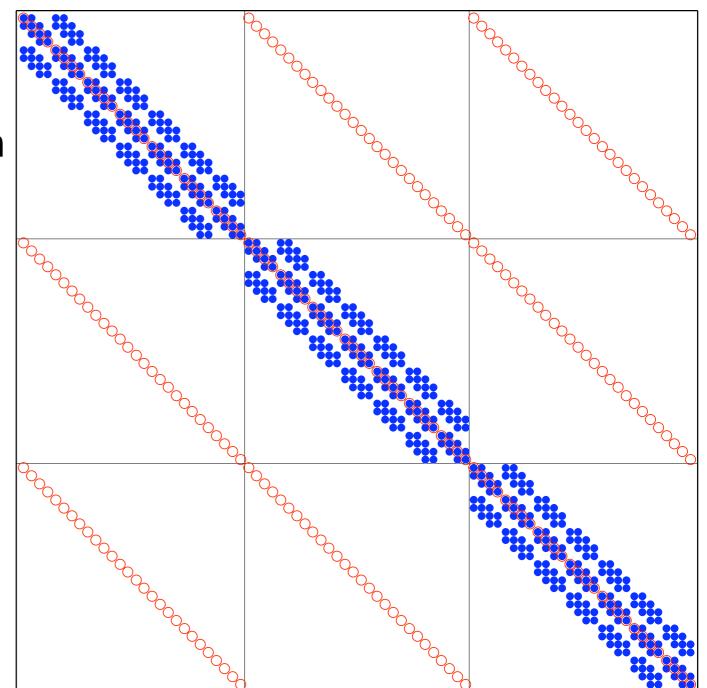
$$\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial E_g}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot D_g \nabla E_g = -\sigma_g \left(E_g - B_g(T)\right)$$
$$\rho C_v \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \sum_{g=0}^G \sigma_g \left(E_g - B_g(T)\right)$$

- Linearizing equations eliminates material energy equation, but groups still coupled
- Common to use 1 or 20 groups, but sometimes up to 100's.



A View of the Full Matrix

- Implemented as an Epetra_Operator
- Store each group diffusion block in an Epetra_FECrsMatrix
- Store group coupling terms in a G*G array of Epetra_FEVector's
- RHS is an Epetra_FEVector
- X is an Epetra_Vector





Why an Epetra_Operator?

- Need to manipulate sub-operators for physics-based preconditioners.
- Why not TSF...no, wait...Thyra?
 - TSF wasn't ready when I started, and eventually died
 - Or would be doing this in Meros better?
 - I have not taken the time to figure out how to use Thyra.



Epetra_FEVector

- I use Epetra_FEVector for both the RHS (as intended) and to build and store diagonal sub-blocks in operator.
- It is derived from Epetra_MultiVector, not Epetra_Vector
 - Despite this, only can store one vector
 - But need to access it using more complicated multivector methods
- Would like: Epetra_FEMultiVector derived from Epetra_MultiVector and an Epetra_FEVector derived from Epetra_Vector
 - Ease access to single vector
 - More parallel efficient assembly of block diagonals



Another Recommendation

- Keep Doxygen comments up to date with what is a good method to use and when
- Example: Aztec00::recursiveIterate
 - Claims this is the thing to use for recursive AztecOO calls
 - Was a work around in buggy Aztec code
 - Appears to be no longer needed
 - I spent a while trying to figure this out and finally a call to Mike sorted things out.



Parameter Lists and Defaults

The ML_Epetra::SetDefaults is very nice and is easy to use in production codes.

```
// List to pass solver
Teuchos::ParameterList params;
// Get current best defaults for this matrix type from ML
ML_Epetra::SetDefaultsSA( params );
// Override verbosity since too much is written
params.set("output", 0);
// Get options that user set
Teuchos::ParameterList& user = getUserParams();
// Overwrite defaults set above with user options
Teuchos::ParameterList::ConstIterator i;
for( i = user.begin(); i != user.end(); ++i)
params.setEntry( i->first, i->second );
```

- As parameter lists get bigger (Stratimikos), need some manageable way to get options into production codes
 - XML files and GUI might be nice for stand alone research codes, but I'm not convinced this is the best for us.



Some Transition Troubles

- Many features had been handled inside Aztec that are not handled by AztecOO.
- One example is matrix scaling
 - It is still possible
 - But it requires doing much more work than passing an option.
- Some of our regression tests still fail with Epetra interface instead of Aztec interface.
- As new packages replace old ones, make sure all functionality is there, or explain why new way is "better"



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The Bad

- Learning all the Greek names is hard.
- There is either a lot of documentation, or very nearly no documentation for packages.
- One claim of good development model is also a weakness. Developers tend to make packages work for their problem, they sound useful for others, but the (seemingly minor) generalization needed isn't there.
- Pace of development and introduction of new packages is almost dizzying for a mere user. Sometimes it seems like productization of packages is neglected in favor of new features.



The Good

- Lots good and interesting work in Trilinos
 - While I've listed lots of complaints, I still recommend Trilinos to other people.
- Pick-and-choose interoperability is very nice
- This meeting is very useful as "documentation" on how to use the code, and where development is going.
 - Maybe focus more on describing details of current release

