



Iterative methods: from theory to practice (A tutorial)

Yousef Saad, Ruipeng Li, Yuanzhe Xi
(Minnesota) (LLNL) (Emory)

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SOFTWARE, APPLICATIONS AND DEMOS

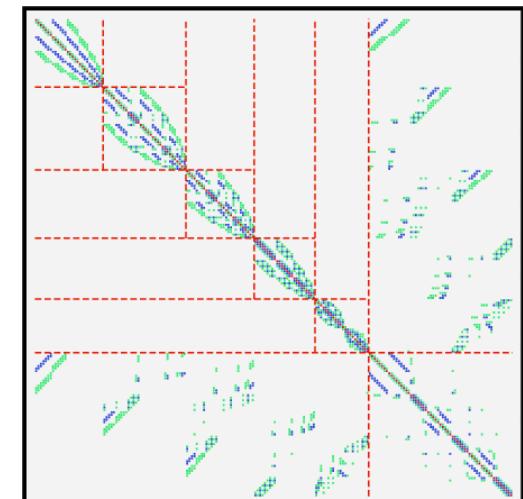
ITSOL and ZITSOL

➤ Preconditioners for general sparse linear systems

$$Ax = b, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}(\text{ITSOL}), \quad \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}(\text{ZITSOL})$$

➤ “Sequential” preconditioners (in v2.0)

- ILUK (ILU preconditioner with level of fill)
- ILUT (ILU preconditioner with threshold)
- ILUC (Crout version of ILUT)
- VBILU (Variable block ILU; Automatic block detection)
- ARMS (Algebraic Recursive Multilevel Solvers; Standard and ddPQ versions)



➤ Demos

<https://www-users.cse.umn.edu/~saad/software/ITSOL/index.html>

pARMS: Parallel solvers for sparse linear systems

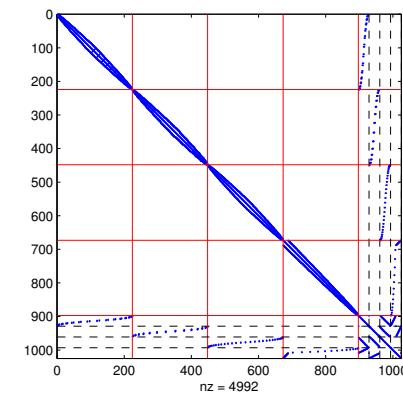
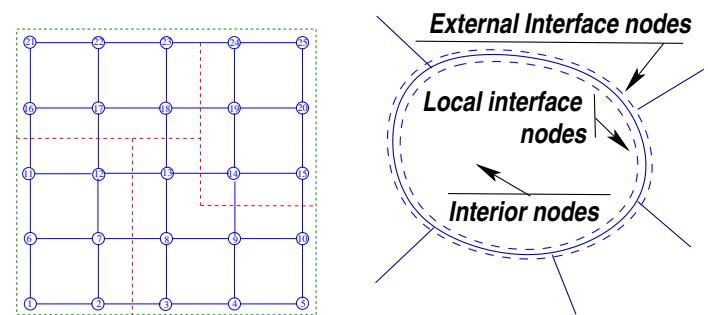
- MPI-based with Domain Decomposition (DD)
- Also available from PETSc: PCPARMS. v2.2 and v3.2

Local preconditioner

- ILU0, ILUK, ILUT
- ARMS

Global preconditioner

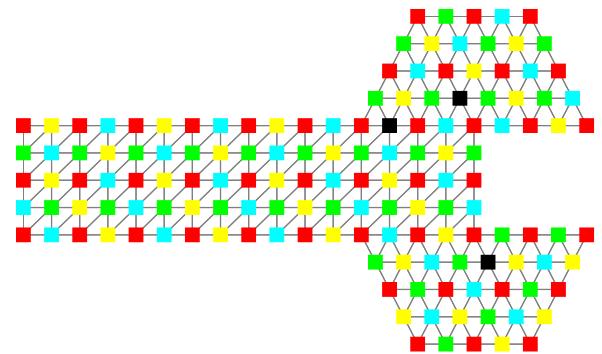
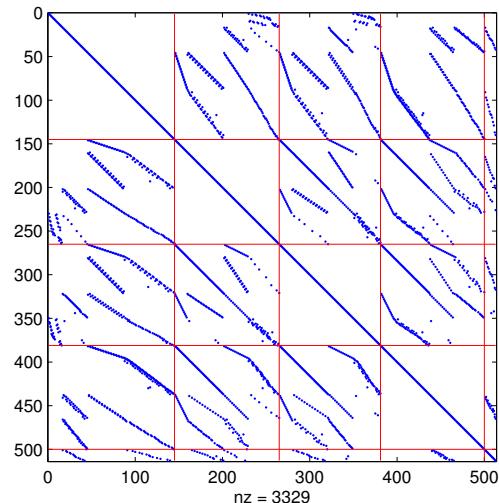
- Restricted additive Schwarz (RAS)
- Block Jacobi (BJ)
- Schur complement
- Distributed ILU(0)/SSOR (v2.2)



<https://www-users.cse.umn.edu/~saad/software/pARMS/index.html>

CUDA-ITSOL: ITSOL for single CUDA GPU

- **Sparse matrix kernels**
 - SpMV in DIA, ELL, JAD, CSR
 - Level-scheduling SpTrSV
- **GPU-friendly preconditioners**
 - Block Jacobi ILU
 - Multicolor SSOR/ILU(0)
 - Least-squares polynomial
- **Krylov subspace methods**
 - CG
 - GMRES



<https://www-users.cse.umn.edu/~saad/software/>

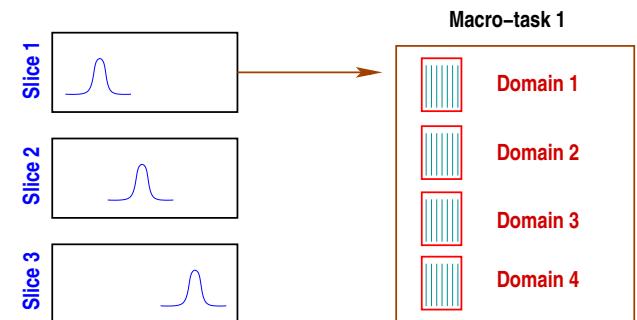
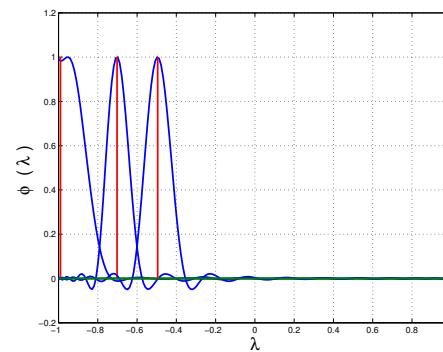
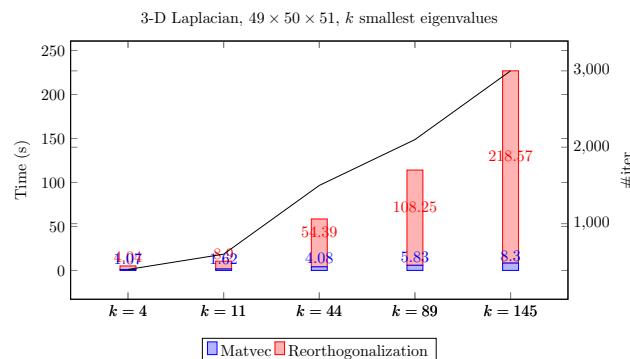
EVSL: Solvers for symmetric eigenvalue problems

➤ EigenValues Slicing Library (v1.1.1)

- Compute (interior) eigenvalues of (A, B) , A is symmetric, B is SPD
- Spectral slicing by Kernel Polynomial Method or Stochastic Lanczos
 - Reduces memory cost for storing basis
 - Reduces orthogonalization cost
 - Enables parallelism

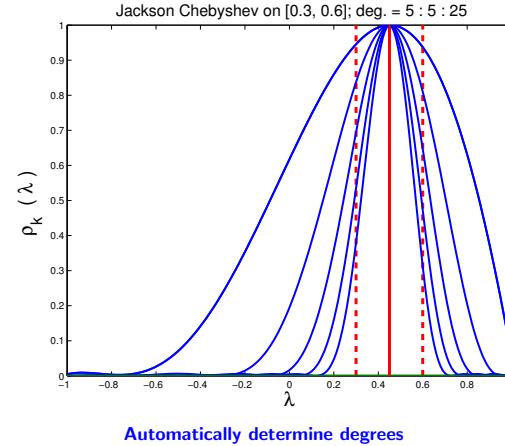
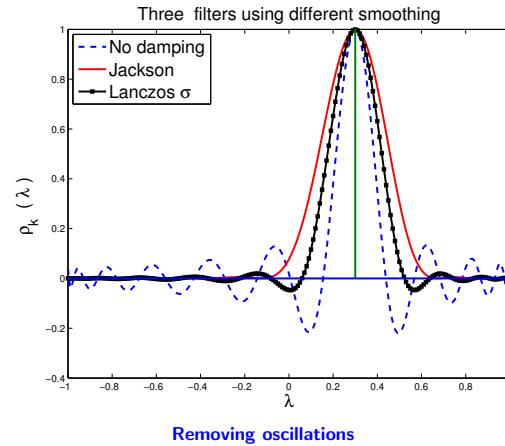
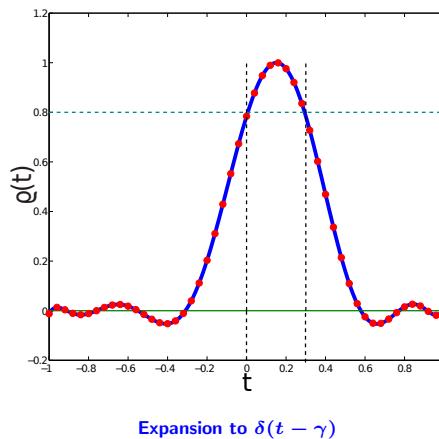
💡 3-D Laplacian $n = 49^3$. Compute all the 1,971 eigenvalues in $[0, 1]$

`eigs(A, 1971, 'sa')`: 4 hours; EVSL with 5 slices, less than 300 sec in total!



EVSL: Solvers for symmetric eigenvalue problems

- Compute (interior) eigenvalues of (A, B) , A is symmetric, B is SPD
- Polynomial and rational filtering
 - Extract eigenvalues at any location of the spectrum
 - Least-squares Chebyshev polynomial filtering
 - * does not require expensive matrix factorizations
 - Least-squares rational filtering
 - * handles stretched spectra better

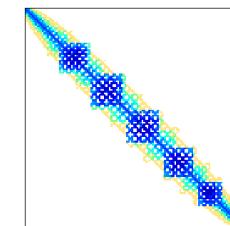
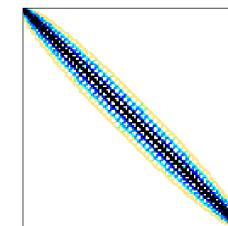
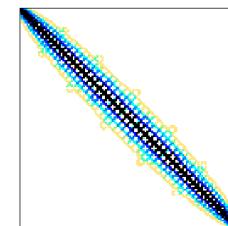
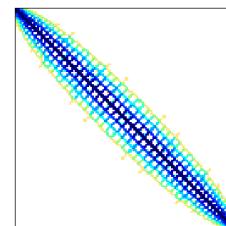
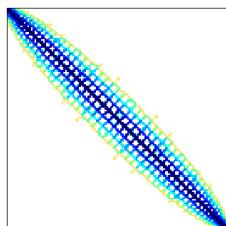


Application of EVSL: Kohn-Sham equation

- $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$ n_0 is corresponding to the Fermi level
- S EVP: compute all the eigenpairs in $[0.5n_0, 1.5n_0]$

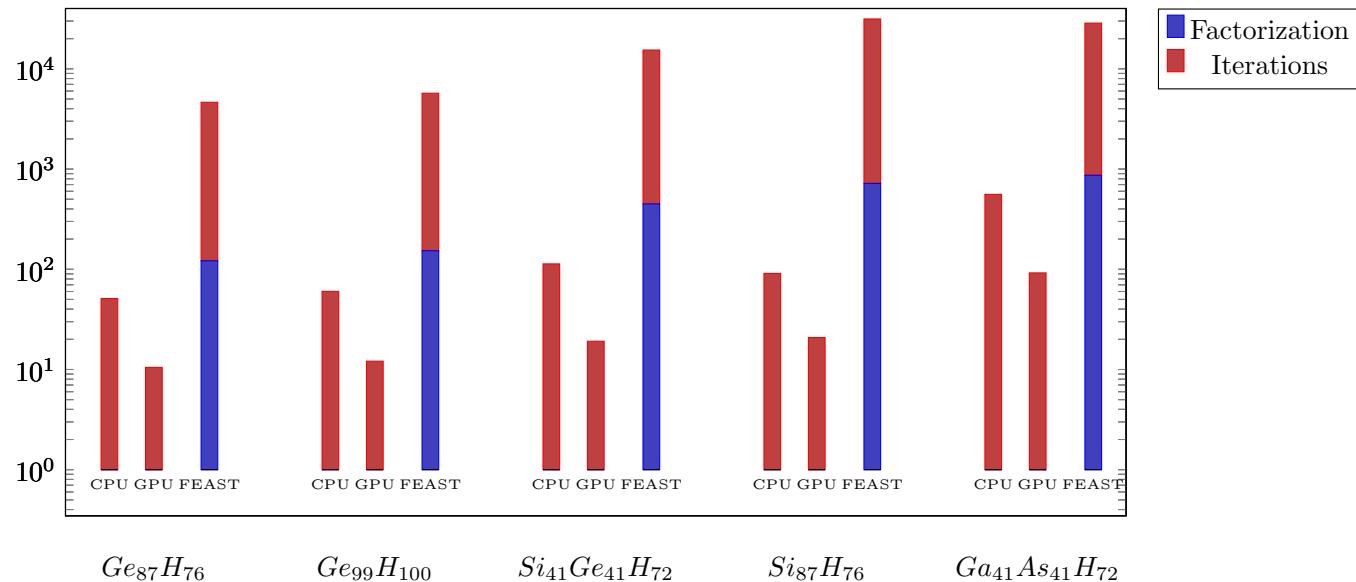
➤ SuiteSparse Matrix Collection: PARSEC

Hamiltonian	n	nnz	$[a, b]$	$[\xi, \eta]$	$\nu_{[\xi, \eta]}$
Ge ₈₇ H ₇₆	112,985	7,892,195	[-1.214, 32.764]	[-0.645, -0.0053]	212
Ge ₉₉ H ₁₀₀	112,985	8,451,295	[-1.226, 32.703]	[-0.650, -0.0096]	250
Si ₄₁ Ge ₄₁ H ₇₂	185,639	15,011,265	[-1.121, 49.818]	[-0.640, -0.0028]	218
Si ₈₇ H ₇₆	240,369	10,661,631	[-1.196, 43.074]	[-0.660, -0.0300]	213
Ga ₄₁ As ₄₁ H ₇₂	268,096	18,488,476	[-1.250, 1300.9]	[-0.640, -0.0000]	201



Application of EVSL: Kohn-Sham equation

- Shift-and-invert: extremely expensive LU factorization
- Polynomial filtering is much more efficient
- And can be accelerated by GPUs: 7x speedup

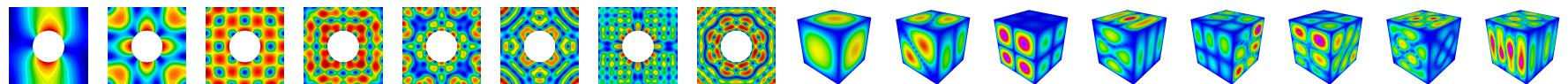


Intel Xeon E5-2695 CPU (24 cores) and NVIDIA P100 GPU

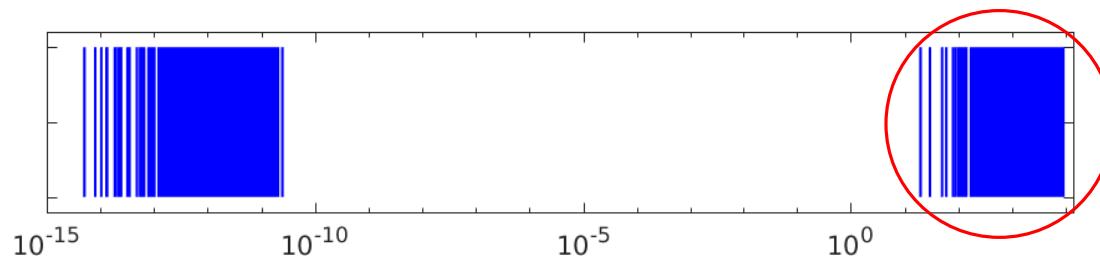
Application of EVSL: Maxwell eigenproblem

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{E} = \lambda \vec{E}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad \vec{E} \times \vec{n} = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega$$

- \vec{E} : electric field intensity. Discretized by 2nd order Nédélec FEM



- B^{-1} with simple iterative methods
- Interior GEVP: interested in nonzero eigenvalues



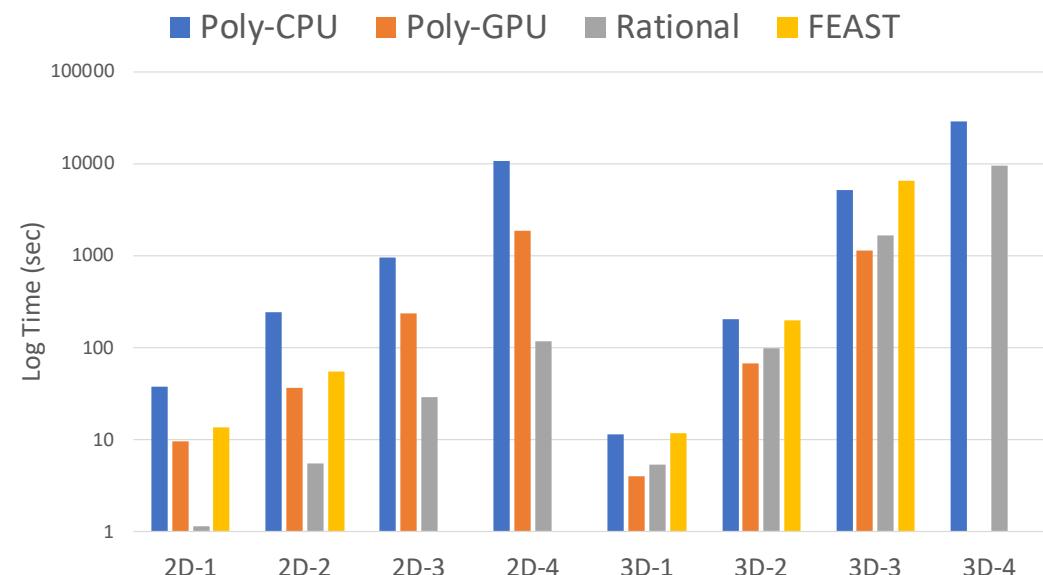
- Algebraic method: without knowing the discretized gradient

Application of EVSL: Maxwell eigenproblem

- Rational filtering is more efficient for 2-D. Polynomial filtering is more efficient for 3-D with GPUs

$$(\xi, \eta) = (19.5, 250)$$

Prob	n	(a, b)	$\nu_{[\xi,\eta]}$
3D-1	10,800	(0, 9e3)	115
3D-2	92,256	(0, 3.7e4)	121
3D-3	762,048	(0, 1.5e5)	121
3D-4	2,599,200	(0, 3.3e5)	121



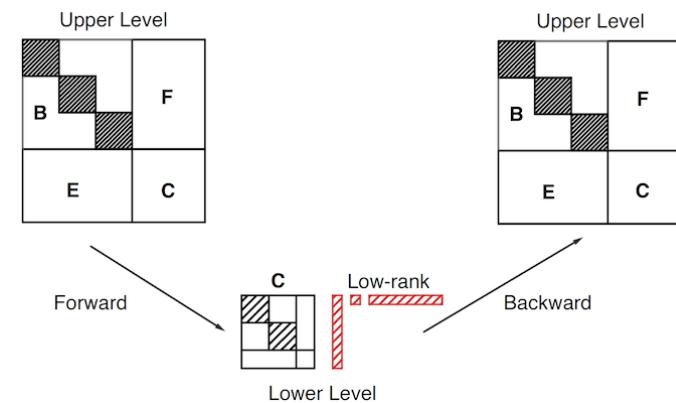
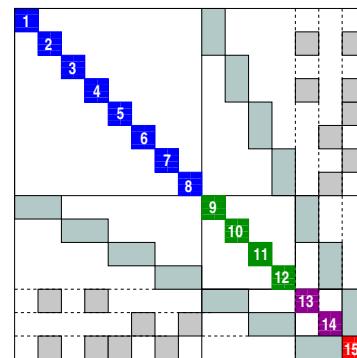
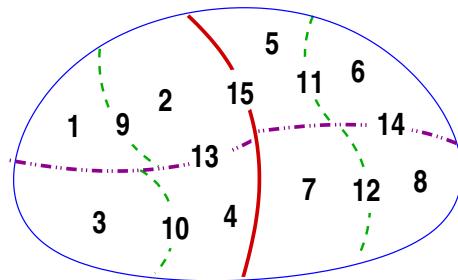
- Rational filtering requires much more memory to store the factors; 68 GB for the 3D-4 problem



Demos

ParGeMSLR: Generalized Multilevel Schur Low-Rank

- Parallel preconditioner for distributed linear systems
- Recursive multilevel DD with low-rank corrections
- $S^{-1} \approx C^{-1} + \text{Low-Rank Correction}$
- Nonsymmetric systems and complex systems
- Fully parallel: MPI-based library with OpenMP and CUDA



Demos

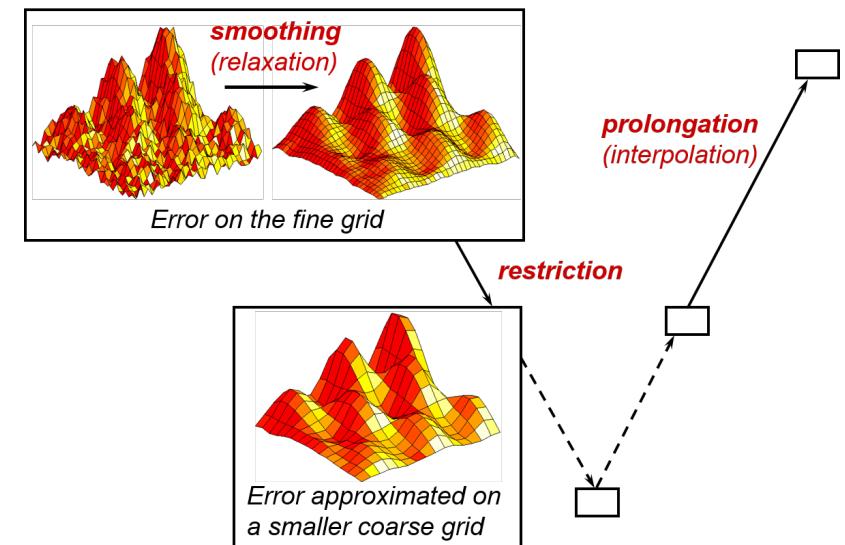
<https://github.com/hitenze/pargemslr.git>

BoomerAMG: Parallel Algebraic Multigrid Method

- Various parallel coarsening techniques, interpolation and relaxation schemes
- More advanced approaches to increase efficiency and scalability: aggressive coarsening, Non-Galerkin coarse-grid operator
- AMG for systems of PDEs
- Special additive V-cycles
- Full GPU-support
- Available in hypre



Demos



<https://github.com/hypre-space/hypre>