

PERF016 – Parallel performances d' INFO_MODE/ MACRO_MODE_MECA

Abstract:

The purpose of this benchmark is to measure the performances of the office plurality of two strategies of parallelization in `INFO_MODE` and `MACRO_MODE_MECA`. The savings of time and memory are interesting and these accelerations (up to 2 times in peak report, 30/40 times in time on about sixty processors) can really facilitate many dynamic studies on modal base.

1 Problem of reference

the perf013c benchmark is used as problem of reference.

Large modal computations, in the face of problem and/or of many searched modes, are carried out *via* operator `MACRO_MODE_MECA`. This operator cuts out the frequential tape of search in several contiguous sub-bands so as to reduce consumption in time and memory of computation. This search by sub-bands also makes it possible to improve the robustness and the accuracy of the results.

To limit the déséquilibrages of load in modal computation, one pre-gauges them *via* a call to `INFO_MODE`. This last operator activates same the two levels of parallelism as those of `MACRO_MODE_MECA`.

Decomposition in sub-bands gets finally a last advantage, it arranges level of an explicit and very effective parallelism, by allowing the distribution of each sub-band on 1 or several processors. Thus, the modal computations operated within each sub-band proceed jointly. If several processors are available for each sub-band, one can even call a second level of parallelism *via* the direct linear solver MUMPS. These two combined levels of parallelism make it possible to gain much in time and a little in peak report RAM (key word `NIVEAU_PARALLELISME=' COMPLET '`, value by default).

To center the gains mainly on the peak report or because the number of processors available is insufficient compared to the number of sub-bands, one can also limit parallelism to the only second level, that of MUMPS (`NIVEAU_PARALLELISME=' PARTIEL '`).

The purpose of this benchmark is to measure the performances of these two strategies of parallelization in `INFO_MODE` and `MACRO_MODE_MECA`. The savings of time and memory are interesting and these accelerations (up to 2 times in peak report, 30/40 times in time on about sixty processors) can really facilitate many dynamic studies on modal base.

The computation modal used takes again the modelization C perf013 *benchmark*: square plate with a grid in shell elements ($N=4M$ degrees of freedom), linear finite elements, search for 50 eigen modes in 4 sub-bands with the modal solver by default and the linear solver MUMPS. One tests the sequential configuration (modelization A), as well as the two parallel strategies out of 4 and 16 processors (modelizations B/C and D/E).

For computations `MACRO_MODE_MECA`, one checks various values of frequency and different component from the unit effective modal masses¹.

For computations `INFO_MODE`, one tests the minimal, maximum values and sum of the components "NB_MODE" of the generated array.

2 Reference solution

See the perf013c benchmark.

1 At the boundaries of the sub-bands to detect possible problems in communications MPI

Warning : The translation process used on this website is a "Machine Translation". It may be imprecise and inaccurate in whole or in part and is provided as a convenience.

3 Modelization A

3.1 Characteristic of the modelization A

Number of processor: 1

One uses the modelization C perf0013 benchmark: square plate with a grid in shell elements, linear finite elements, search for 50 eigen modes *via* operator `MACRO_MODE_MECA`. One uses the modal solver and the value of the test of Sturm type by default.

One pre-gauges modal computation by a call to `INFO_MODE` on the sub-bands of frequencies: $[0.1\text{GHz}, 1.1\text{GHz}]$, $[1.1\text{GHz}, 2.0\text{Hz}]$, $[2.0\text{GHz}, 3.0\text{GHz}]$ and $[3.0\text{GHz}, 4.0\text{GHz}]$.

One parameter the brick linear solver with the best currently available tools in *Code_Aster* for this kind of computation: the MUMPS solver (`METHODE='MUMPS'`) coupled with renumerator QAMD (`RENUM='QAMD'`) and called in memory (to accelerate the many descent-increase, `GESTION_MEMOIRE='IN_CORE'`).

Characteristics of mesh: 667.489 NOEUD, 3.264 SEG2 and 665.856 QUAD4.
Many degrees of freedom : 4.024.530.

3.2 Results

Quantity	Reference
<i>FREQ</i> n°1	47.605
MASS_EFFE_UN_DZ n°1	0.420180
<i>FREQ</i> n°10	1546.457
MASS_EFFE_UN_DZ n°10	3.423 10-3
<i>FREQ</i> n°21	3978.453
MASS_EFFE_UN_DZ n°21	1.467 10-3

4 Modelization B

4.1 Characteristic of the modelization B

Many processors: 4.

Identical to the modelization A but computation is carried out here on 4 processors by privileging the first level of parallelism (that by default *via* `NIVEAU_PARALLELISME='COMPLET'`).

Each sub-band is entrusted to a processor. The occurrences MUMPS, called jointly by each sub-band, thus work only on 1 processor.

4.2 Results

Identical to modelization A.

5 Modélisation C

5.1 Characteristic of the modelization C

Many processors: 16.

Identical to the modelization A but computation is carried out here on 16 processors by means of two levels of parallelism (operation by default via NIVEAU_PARALLELISME=' COMPLET ').

Each sub-band is entrusted to four processors. The occurrences MUMPS, called jointly by each sub-band, thus work each one on 4 processors.

5.2 Results

Identical to modelization A.

6 Modélisation D

6.1 Characteristic of the modelization D

Number of processor: 4.

Identical to the modelization A but computation is carried out here on 4 processors by privileging the second level of parallelism (NIVEAU_PARALLELISME=' PARTIEL '). All the sub-bands are treated the ones after the others.

Only the occurrences MUMPS, called for numerical factorizations and the descent-increase required by the modal solver, work in parallel on 4 processors.

6.2 Results

Identical to modelization A.

7 Modélisation E

7.1 Characteristic of the modelization E

Identical to the modelization D but computation is carried out here on 16 processors.

7.2 Results

Identical to modelization A.

8 Synthèse of the results

These results were got in version 11.3.9 on machine IVANOE with 1 process MPI by node. For recall, the performances in version 11.2 (parameters by default) were: 9296 s and 23.5 Go (for MACRO_MODE_MECA) and 2016 s and 17.0 Go (for INFO_MODE).

V11.3.9 INFO_MODE/ MACRO_MODE_MECA	A	B	C	D	E
Standard of parallelism	1×1	4×1	4×4	1×4	1×16
Elapsed Time	1008 s 3544 s	387 s 1123 s	170 s 636 s	422 s 1853 s	253 s 1432 s
Vmpeak	7.8 Go 17.2 Go	7.8 Go 19.5 Go	7.8 Go 13.8 Go	7.8 Go 10.6 Go	7.8 Go 9.5 Go