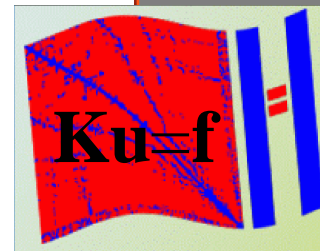


Feedback in the use of MUMPS package in EDF codes




O.Boiteau (EDF Lab Paris-Saclay)
MUMPS User Days
June 1-2, 2017




1a. EDF Group: a European Electricity Utility with strong R&D involvement



 **EDF Energy**
Capacity: 13.8 GW (9 GW nuclear)

Sales: €73 billion (2014)
Global customer base: 37,7 million
Employees worldwide: 156,000
Production: 134.5 GW/628 TWh
R&D: €1,5 million/day

 **EDF**
Capacity: 101 GW (63 GW nuclear)

Edison


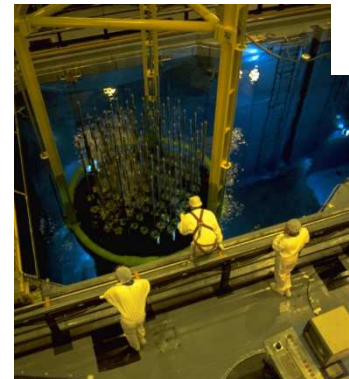
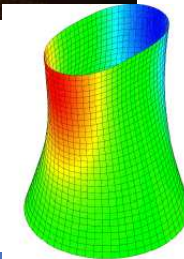
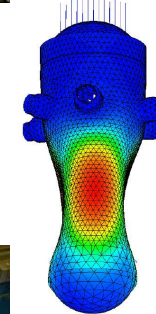
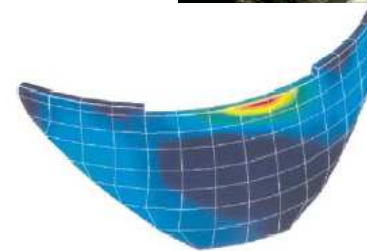
And many others:
Austria, Hungary, Netherlands,
Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland,
Brazil, USA, China, Vietnam...

1b. Operation, Maintenance & Optimization of complex systems at EDF

- **Permanent objectives**
 - ✓ Guarantee safety,
 - ✓ Improve performances/costs,
 - ✓ Maintain assets.
- **Changing operating conditions**
 - ✓ Face unexpected events, ageing issues, maintenance,
 - ✓ Improve performance through new technologies, new operating modes and system-wide optimization,
 - ✓ Adapt to evolving sets of rules (safety, environment, regulatory).

▪ In-house technical backing

- ✓ **Expertise: strong Engineering and R&D divisions,**
- ✓ **Physical testing and simulation are key tools from the outset.**



1c. EDF R&D worldwide presence



With 3 sites in France and 7 abroad, EDF conducts research both at national and international levels



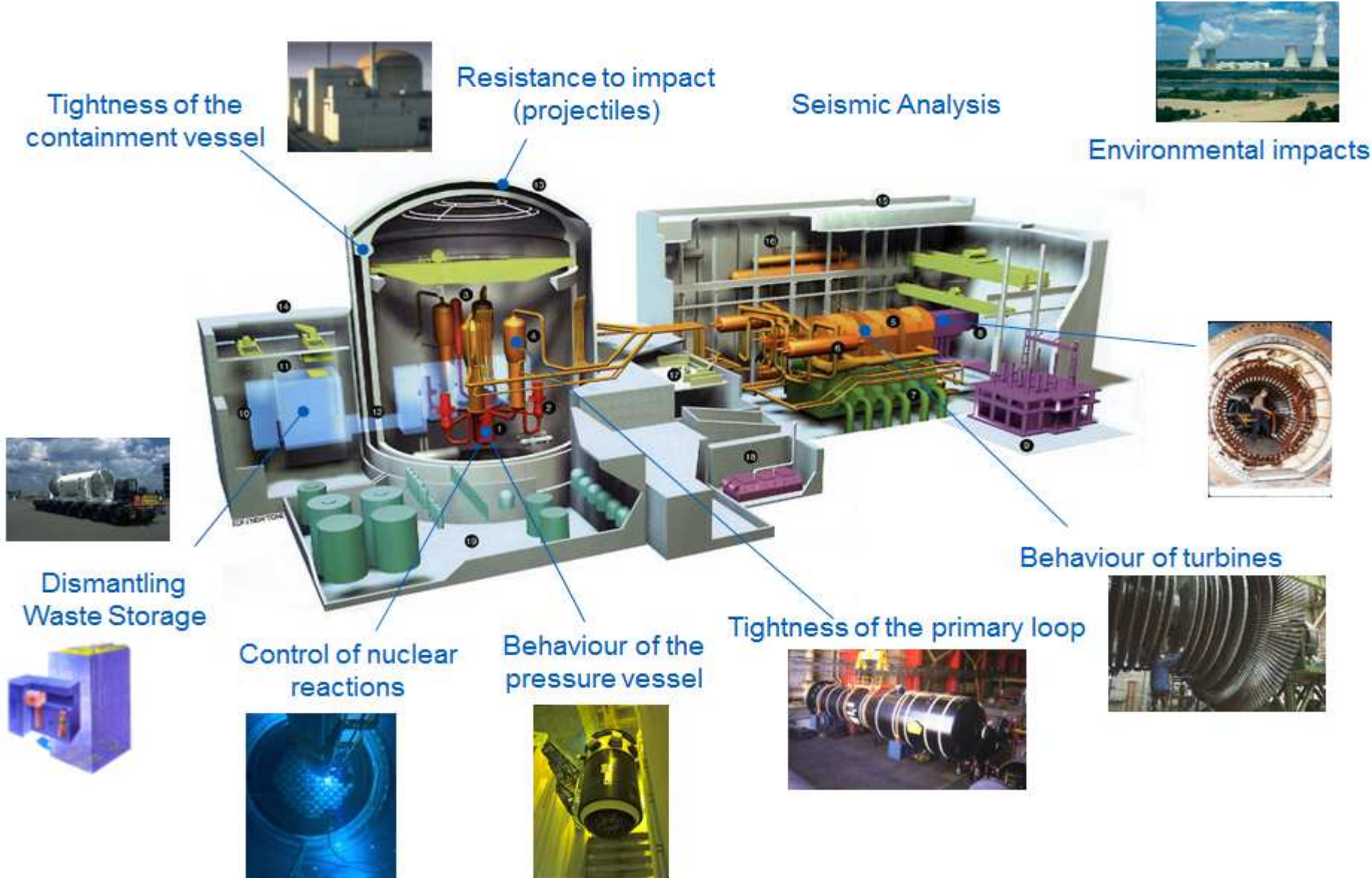
2 100 people
370 doctors
180 PhD. students
200 research fellows from Universities and other higher education establishments

R&D Partners

- International academic support
- Major international partnerships
- Common laboratories & institutes
- National research bodies



1d. Examples of needs for numerical simulations



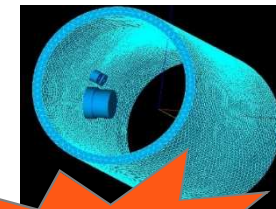
2a. Computational softwares used by engineers, experts and researchers



- All-purpose tools

- ✓ **Studies:** user-friendly, highly versatile...
- ✓ **Researches:** continuous integration of new models/methods, prototyping...
- ✓ **Quality Management:** robust/reliable, tested/qualified (V&V)...

Often in-house open-source codes, not « black-box » closed sources ones



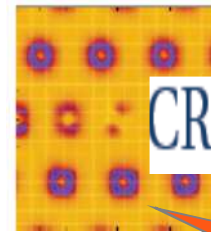
Electromagnetics,

NDT code

code_Carmel

- Research codes

- Prototypes



CRESCENDO

Material's structure research code



code_aster

Thermomechanical code

telemac



Hydraulic code



Fast transient dynamics

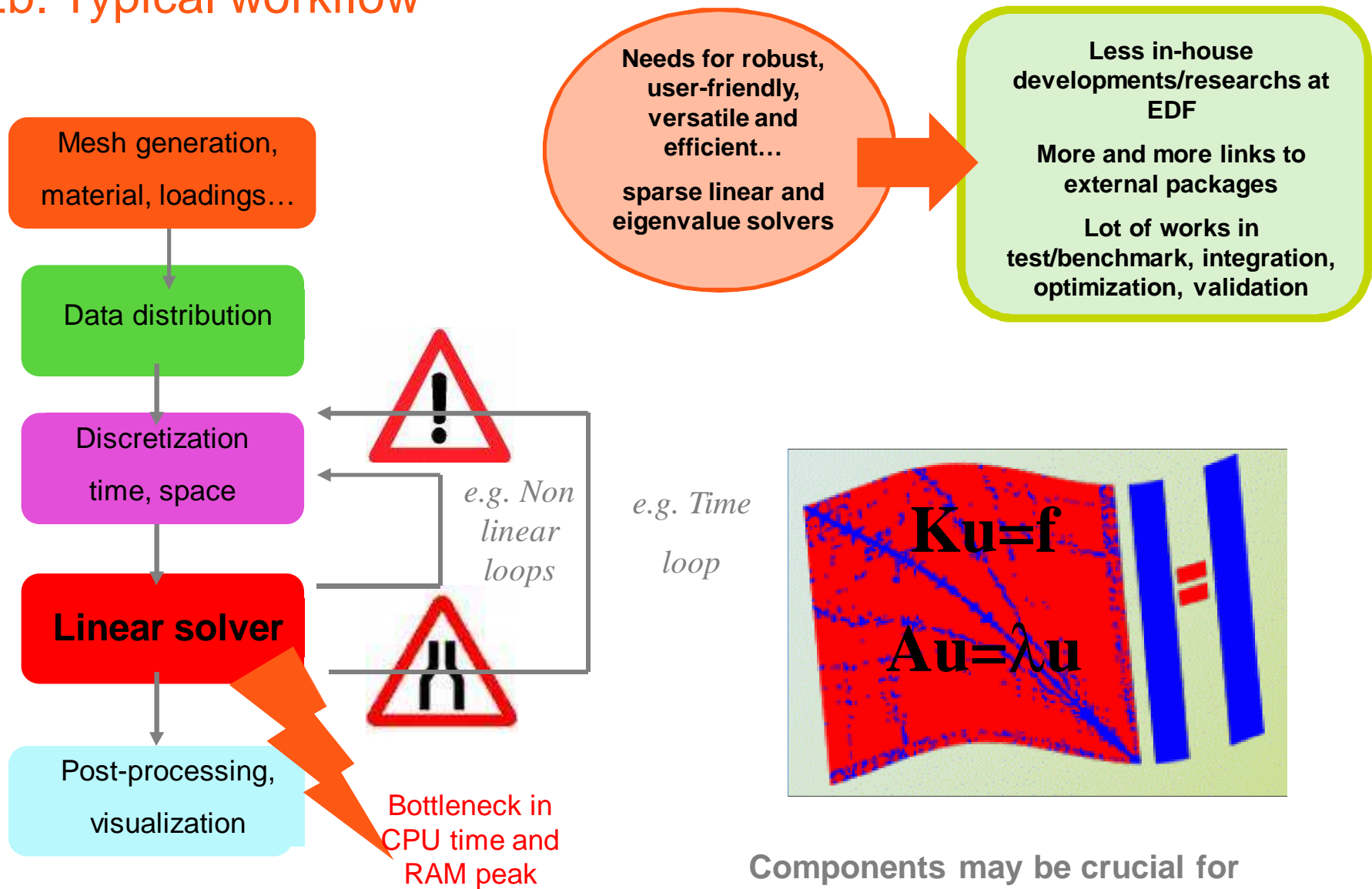


Code_Saturne

NUPTUNE

But also, CFD, neutronics for nuclear...

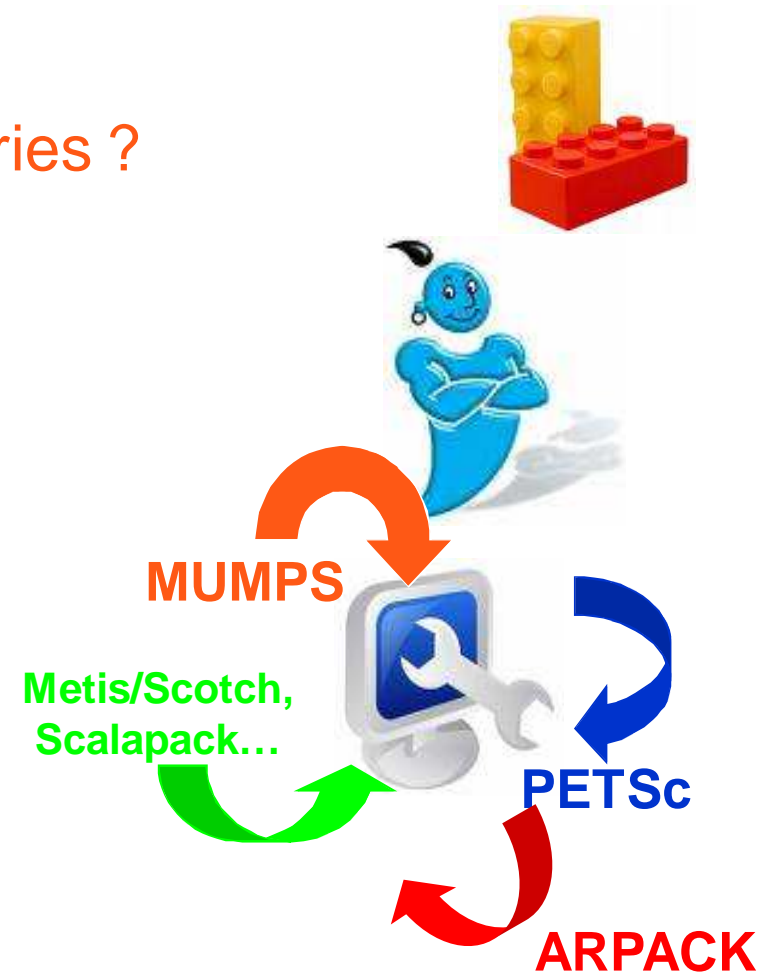
2b. Typical workflow



Components may be crucial for performance and feasibility of a study

2c. Question: Is it a good idea to use external libraries ?

- **Search of optimal performances**
 - ✓ Trade-off between CPU times/
RAM consumption/stability/robustness,
 - ✓ We would probably implement less efficient algorithms.
- **Economical reasons**
 - ✓ Fewer codes that are not 'core business',
 - ✓ Collection of tremendous know-how.
- **Pragmatism and QA management**
 - ✓ Share feedback,
 - ✓ Good practices.
- **Use a well-known package**
 - ✓ Share risks,
 - ✓ To find other partnerships,
 - ✓ To find trained applicants/users.

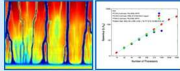


MUMPS-Consortium
A consortium of MUMPS Solver users.



2d. Our answer: yes, when it's possible ! Mainly based on MUMPS (& PETSc)



PETSc  Portable, Extensible Toolkit for Scientific Computation

MUMPS: a MULTifrontal Massively Parallel sparse direct Solver

MUMPS : A PARALLEL SPARSE DIRECT SOLVER

11-year fruitful and win-win partnership

EDF>MUMPS:

- Functional/numerical feedback,
- Bug report/industrial validation in our QA in-house codes.

MUMPS>EDF:

- Numerical expertise,
- Tips and tricks.

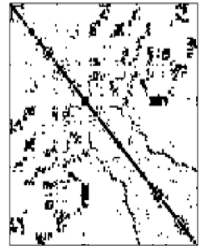
EDF supports innovation and research:
Ex: PhD about low-rank compression



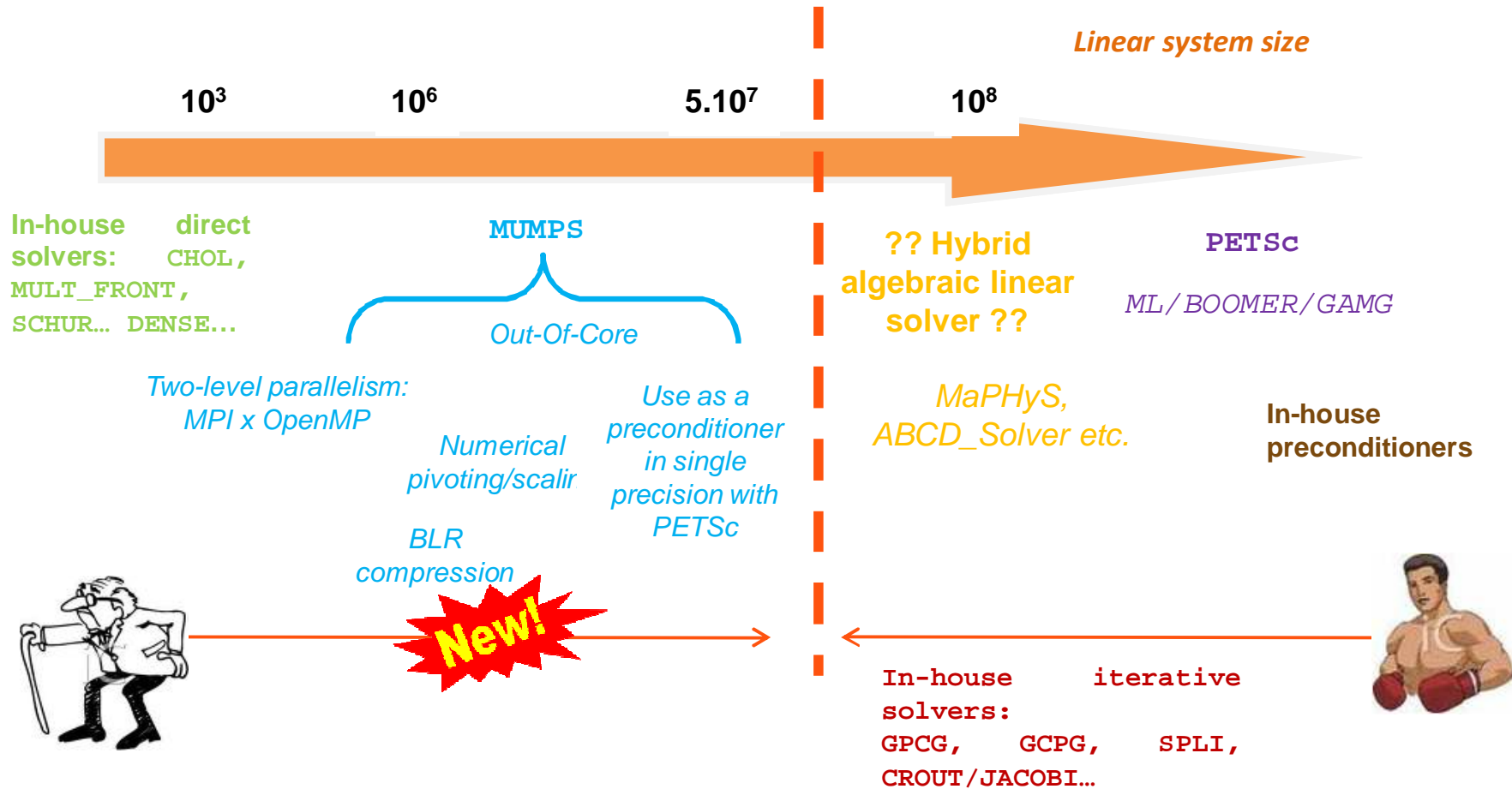
Intensive industrial use
Multicore desktop computer and super-computer



MUMPS User Group Meeting
Clamart
May 29th and 30th 2013



2e. Our answer: in order to provide a wide range of strategies



3a. MUMPS: versatile linear solver tool

- **Wide range of linear systems**
 - ✓ Sparse matrices from discretization schemes,
 - ✓ Size: between 10^5 and 10^7 DOF and even more,
 - ✓ Symmetric or not, mainly real,
 - ✓ No special feature or pattern, flat matrices.

- **Robustness and numerical skills**

- ✓ Often indefinite matrix: mixte FE, Lagrange multipliers....,
- ✓ Detection of singular matrix: lack/excess of BC, eigenvalue problem, null space analysis....,
- ✓ Accuracy management: error analysis, iterative refinement, pivoting,
- ✓ Often poorly conditioned ($>10^8$)



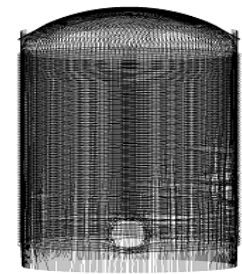
- **Additional features**

- ✓ Computation of determinant and **negative pivots (eigenvalue computation)**,
- ✓ Out-Of-Core and compression facilities,
- ✓ Preconditioner tools (**non linear studies**).

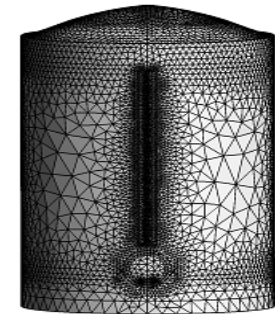
Mixing 3D FE, shells, beams, pipes, membranes, bars...

Many Lagrange multipliers (BC, contact-friction, modelling connections...)

Specific constitutive laws, non linearities



Pretension cables



Concrete

Example from Code_Aster's studies
Reactor building model

3b. MUMPS: framework of parallelism

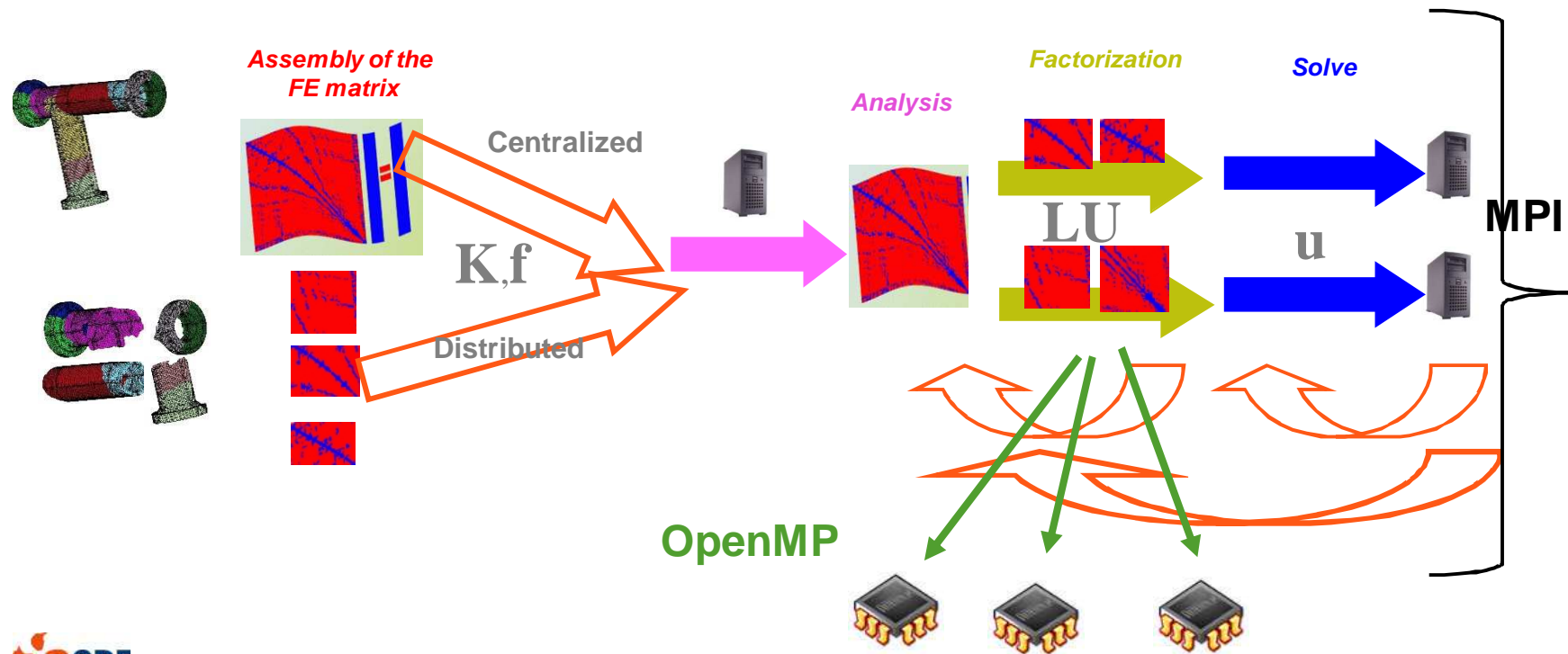


Pros

- ✓ Robust, all-purpose and user-friendly,
- ✓ **Can be easily used in more ambitious frame:**
 - » Preconditioners (ex: PETSc+MUMPS).
 - » MPI+OpenMP (ex: MUMPS+BLAS),
 - » spectrum slicing (ex: ARPACK+MUMPS).

Cons

- ✓ Medium range (<1000 cores),
- ✓ Not totally scalable (efficiency between 0.2 and 0.5),
- ✓ **Need of memory** (RAM/disk),
- ✓ Need of large enough problem size,



3c. MUMPS: examples of use at EDF



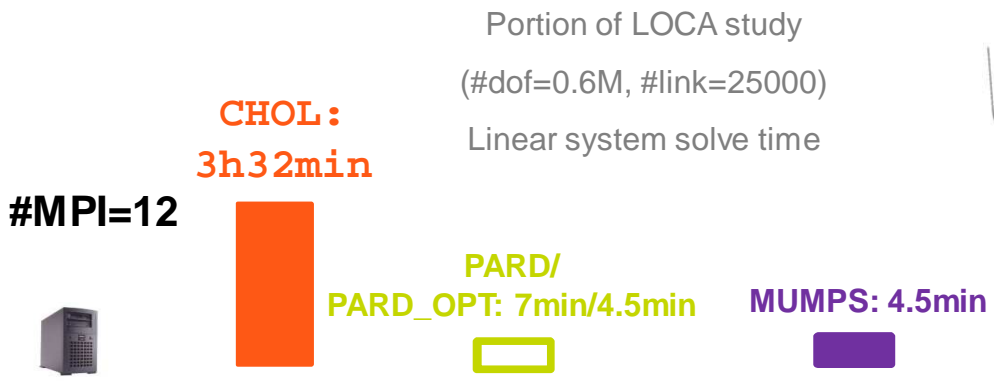
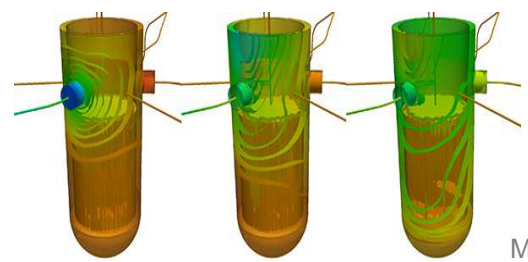
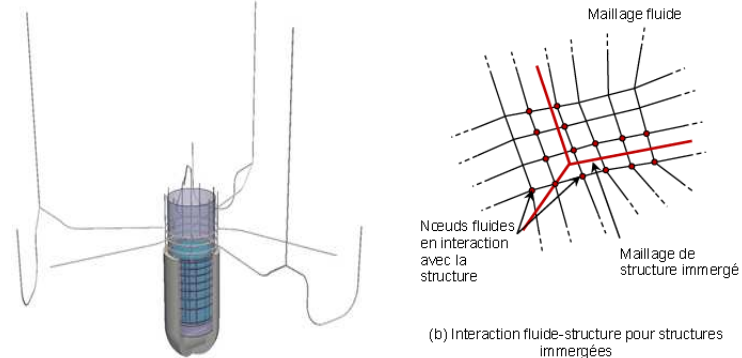
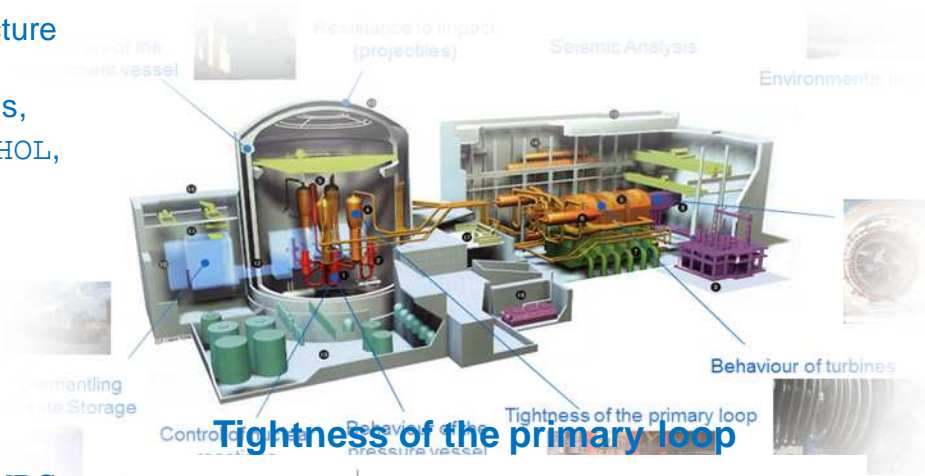
4a. Benchmark MUMPS versus MKL-PARDISO



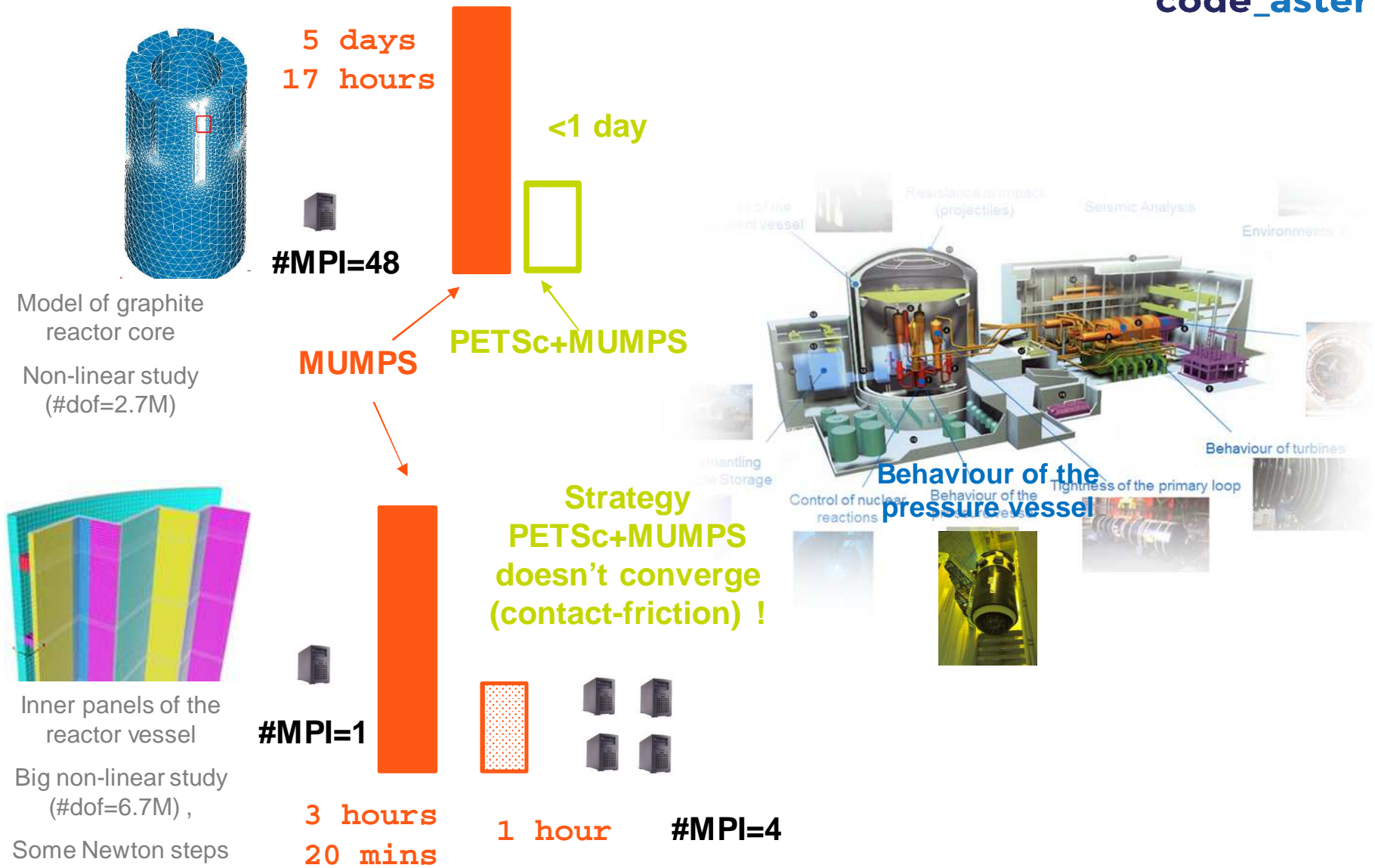
- **LOCA studies: ‘Loss of Coolant Accident’**
 - ✓ **Lagrange multipliers:** Links between fluid and structure meshes,
 - ✓ Multitude of local and global very small linear systems,
 - ✓ **Different strategies:** local/global systems, direct (CHOL, PARD)/iterative linear solvers (GPCG, SPLI) ...

- **Linear solver benchmark:**
 - ✓ CHOL, PARD(OPT), MUMPS.
 - ✓ MUMPS: fallback position to PARDISO.
 - ✓ Useless here: BLR, threads.

- **Speed-up of this EDF’s study: X7 (PARD_OPT/MUMPS versus CHOL): 20 days.**



4b. MUMPS vs (F)GMRES_PETSc+MUMPS



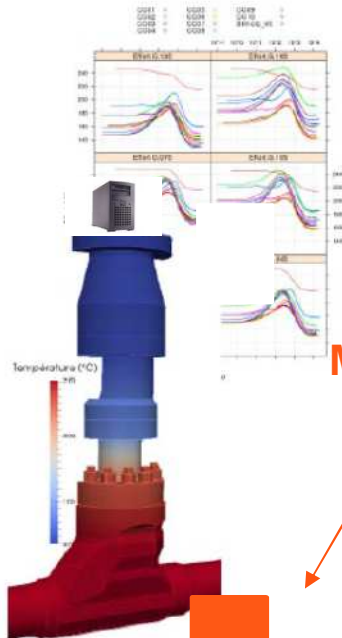
4d. Parallelism in MUMPS



Strategy PETSc+MUMPS doesn't converge (condition number > 10¹⁵) !



Thermo-mechanical behavior of valves
 Thermal shocks,
 Links between dof
 Plasticity, Contact
 Few time steps
 #dof=1M



MUMPS direct solver



#MPI=1

5 hours

#MPI=4 x
 #threads=1

1 hour
 47 min

#MPI=4 x
 #threads=6
 (1 node)

38 min

#MPI=8 x
 #threads=6
 (2 nodes)

22 min

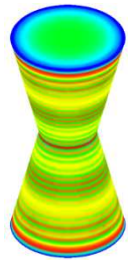
BLR strategy useless here
 Matrix too small



Factorization elapsed time

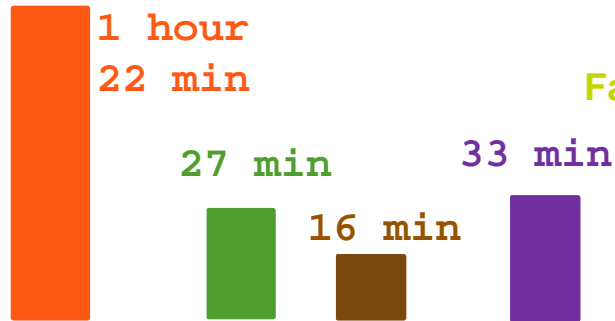


4e. BLR(+) compression in MUMPS



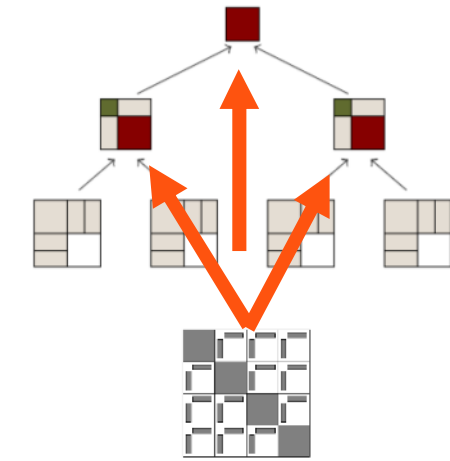
Perf008d (#dof=2M)

Elastic computation of a full diabolo subjected to a thermal loading



Same forward error= 10^{-16}
 Analysis+solve < 2min
 BLR $\epsilon=10^{-9}$

Factorization time



3.5 min

1 min

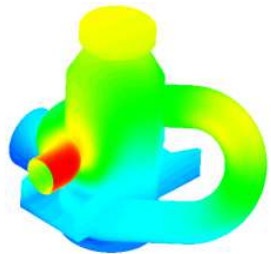
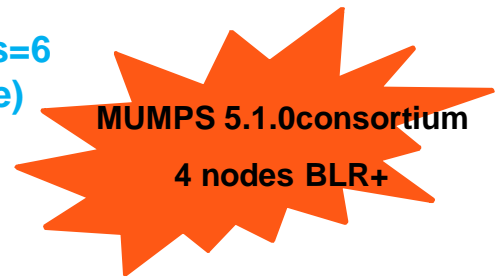
#MPI=1
FR

#threads=6
FR

#MPI=1
BLR

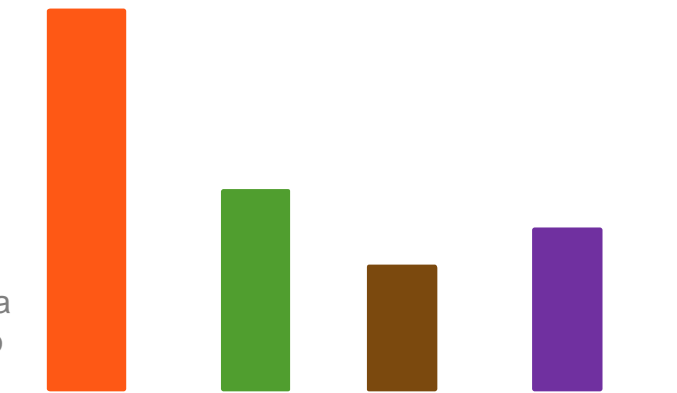
#MPI=4
FR

All three:
#MPI=4 X #threads=6
(24cores=1 node)
BLR



Perf009d (#dof=5.4M)

Elastic computation of a RIS pump subjected to internal pressure



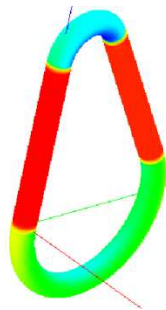
3.5 min

0.3 min

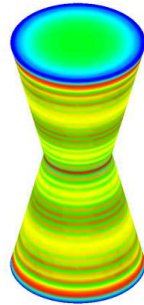


4f. Very large models: selective 64-bits integers

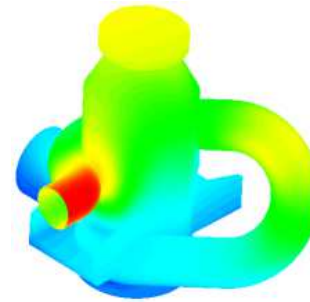
- Performance test-cases



Perf002c (#dof=58M)
FR_parmetis=51min
LR_parmetis=29min



Perf008a (#dof=31M)
FR_metis=2h9min
LR_metis=47min

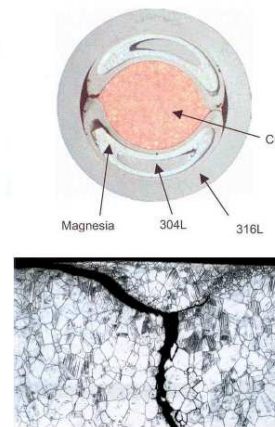
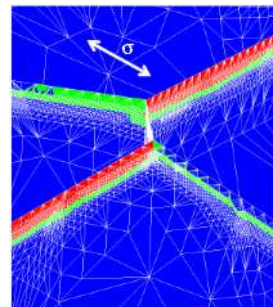
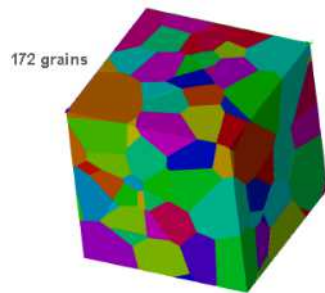


Perf008a (#dof=39M)
FR_parmetis=14min
LR_parmetis=18min



24 nodes
EOLE
256/512Go
One full MUMPS solve

- Industrial study stuck until now



Steel subjected to corrosion (pressuriser)

Polycrystal model

#dof=10M
(unsymmetric)

#NNZ=2011M

FR_parmetis=29min

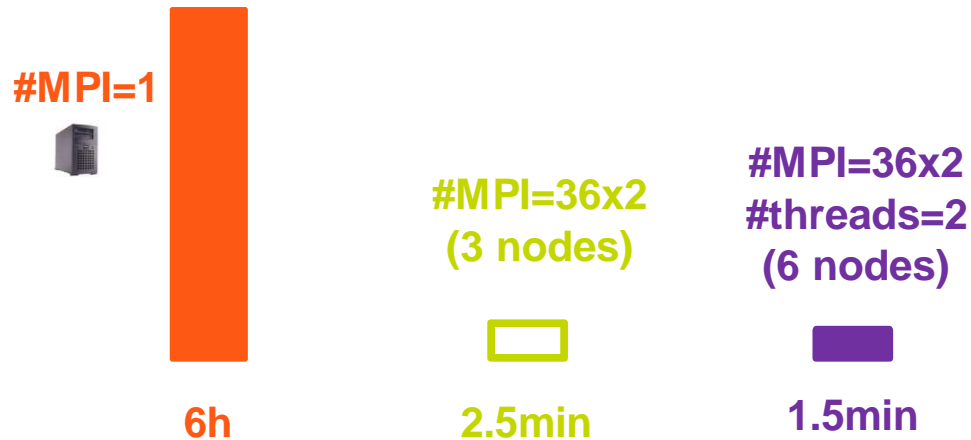
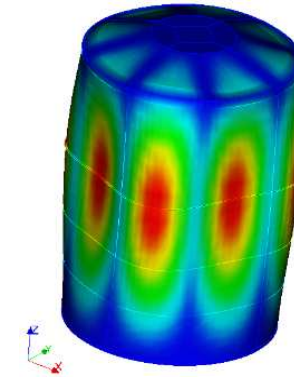
LR_parmetis=23min



4g. Large eigenvalue computation: ARPACK+MUMPS



- Fluid-structure interactions in water tank of nuclear power plant
 - ✓ Thin structure > extended eigenvector basis,
 - ✓ Computation of 6100 eigenvalues/vectors (#dof=50000).
- Three level parallelism scheme
 - ✓ Spectrum slicing with MPI and ARPACK,
 - ✓ MPI in MUMPS,
 - ✓ Threads in BLAS.



36 homogeneous frequency intervals in [0, 100Hz]

Generalized Eigenvalue Problem



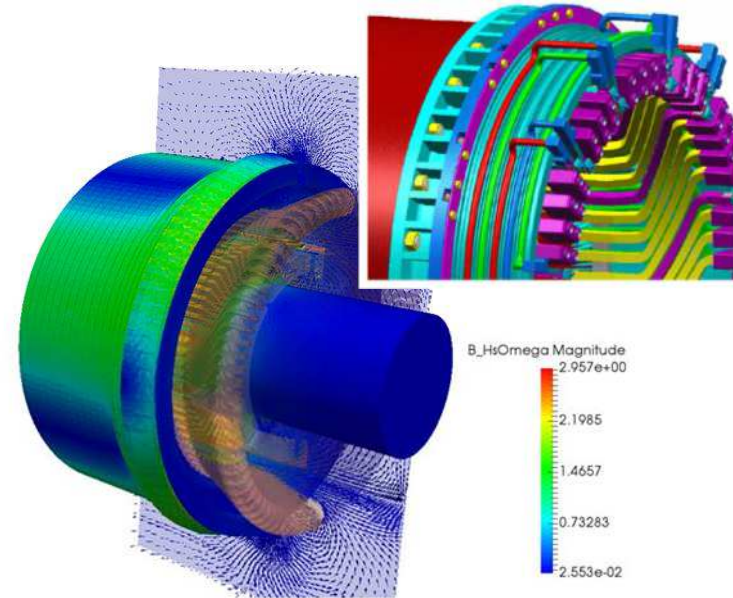
4h. Large electromagnetic computation



- **3D non linear study of a turbo-alternator**
 - ✓ Newton non linear algorithm,
 - ✓ 17M Tetrahedra,
 - ✓ #dof=8M,
 - ✓ Thousands of linear systems to solve
 - ✓ Each MUMPS computation: 10min (4.5min for analysis)

- **In test**

- ✓ BLR compression,
- ✓ MUMPS as a preconditioner,
- ✓ Mutualization of the tangent stiffness matrix between Newton steps.



GCPG + SSOR
#MPI=1
#threads=24
(1 node)



6
months

MUMPS
direct solver
#MPI=16
#threads=24
(16 nodes)

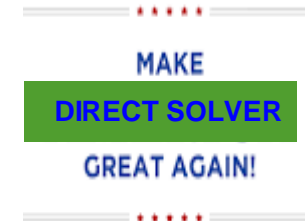


2
weeks



5. Conclusion and perspective

- Daily use of MUMPS/PETSc in EDF's *in-house* codes ('best-in-class' tools).
- **11-year fruitful and win-win partnership EDF-MUMPS,**
- In EDF codes context, to achieve quicker and bigger computations:
 - ✓ **Direct solver:** BLR variants, coupled with MPI-OpenMP and OOC, avoid of refactoring, management of Lagrange multipliers...
 - ✓ **Hybrid algebraic linear solvers:** MaPHyS, ABCD_Solver...
 - ✓ **Better use of preconditioner:** BLR double precision with strong compression, multigrid, DD...
- Links « in-house code » - « linear algebra package » needs steady adjustments. **Often, questioning about external libraries induces improvement in the caller code.**





Thank you for you attention !

