

# Interfacing MFIX with PETSC and HYPRE Linear Solver Libraries

Jeremy Thornock, U. of Utah

Surya Yamujala, U. of Utah

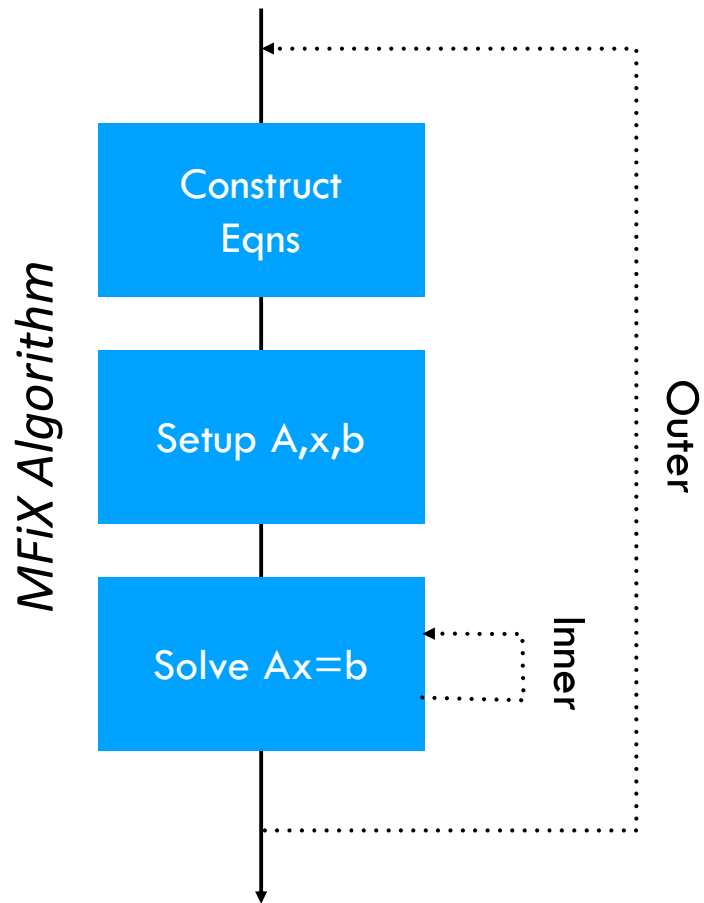
Gautham Krishnamoorthy, U. of North Dakota

Lauren Clarke, U. of North Dakota

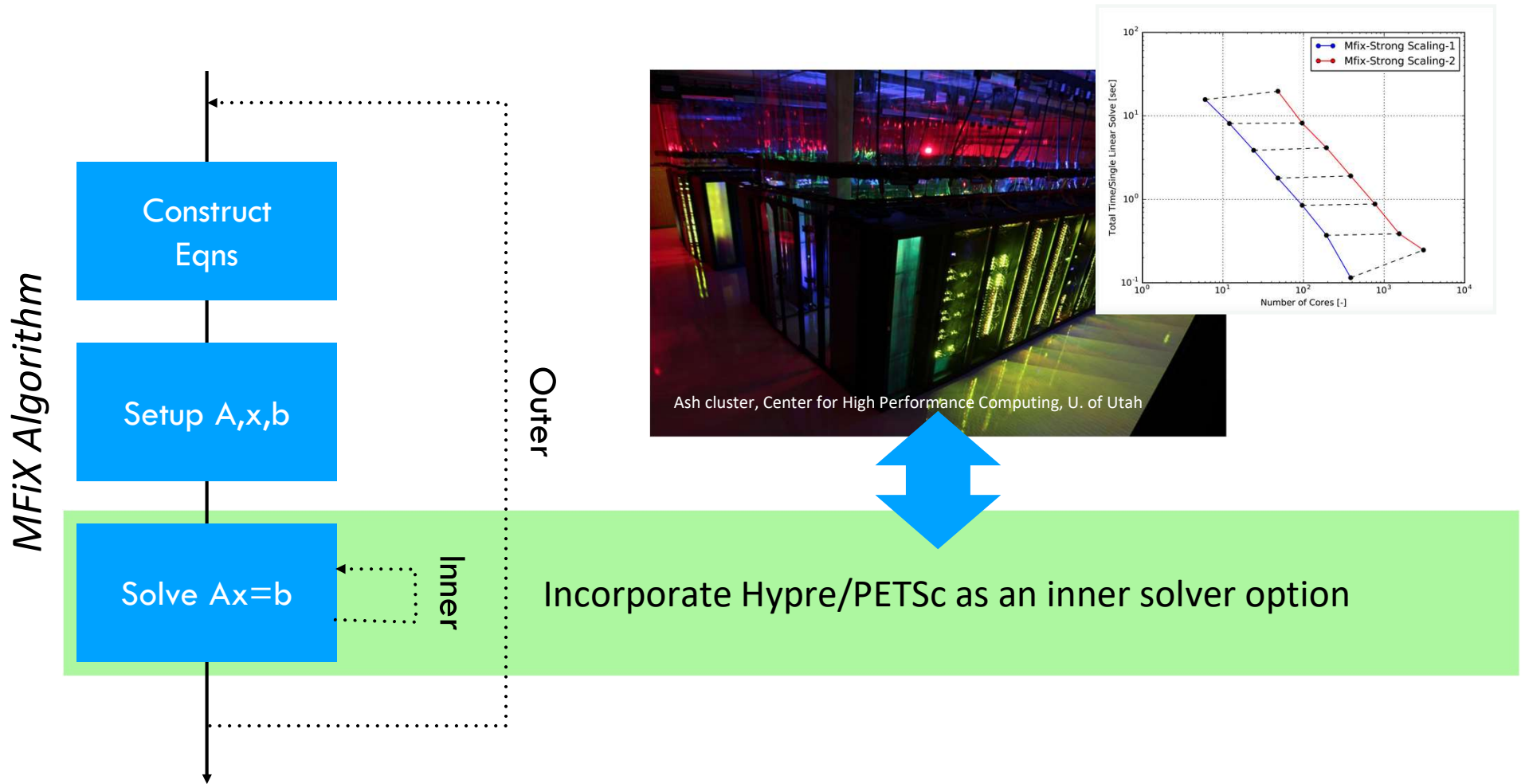


*Acknowledgement: This research is being funded by the University Coal Research Program which is administered by DOE-NETL (Award #: DE-FE0026191) PM: Jason Hissam*

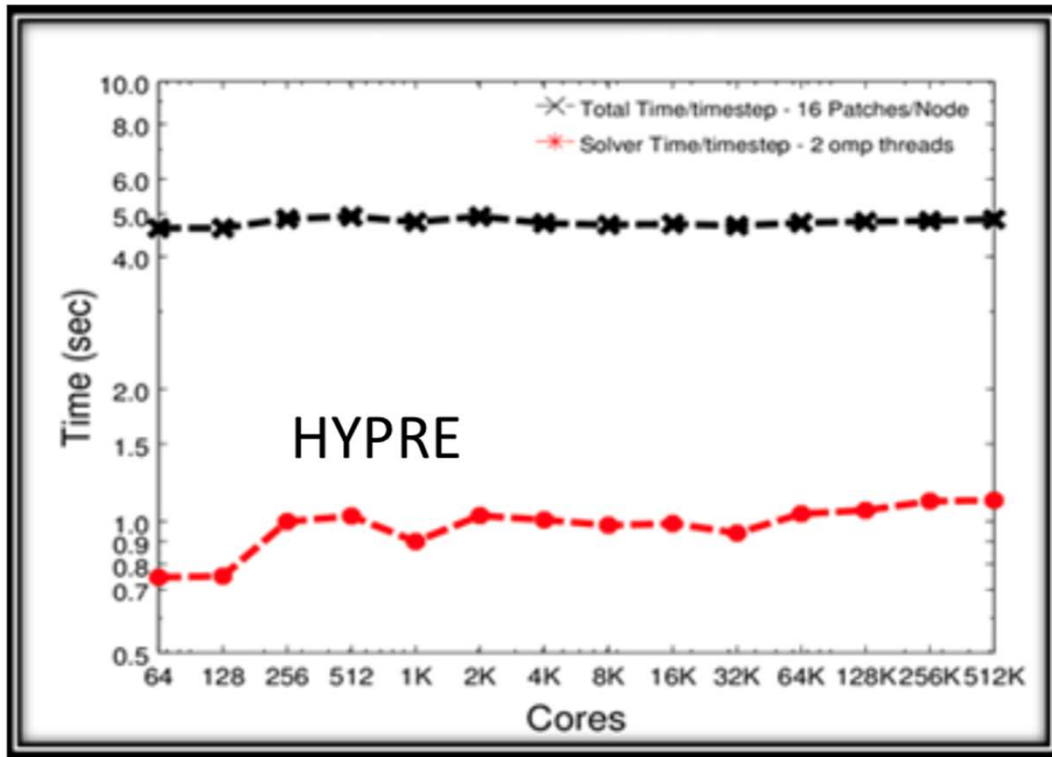
# Major Objective



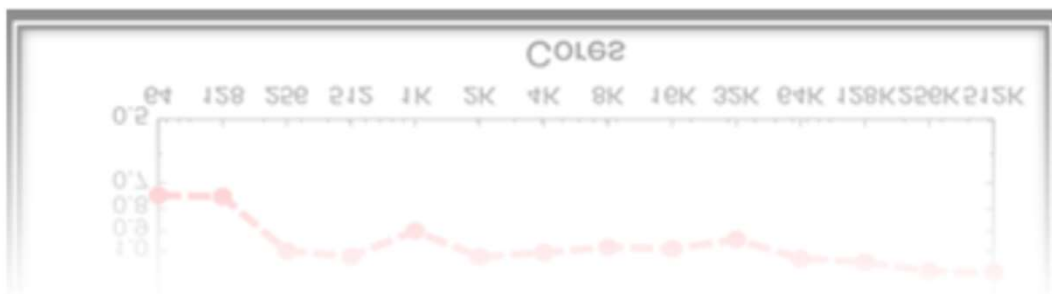
# Problem Statement



# Linear Solver Packages: Hypre and PETSc



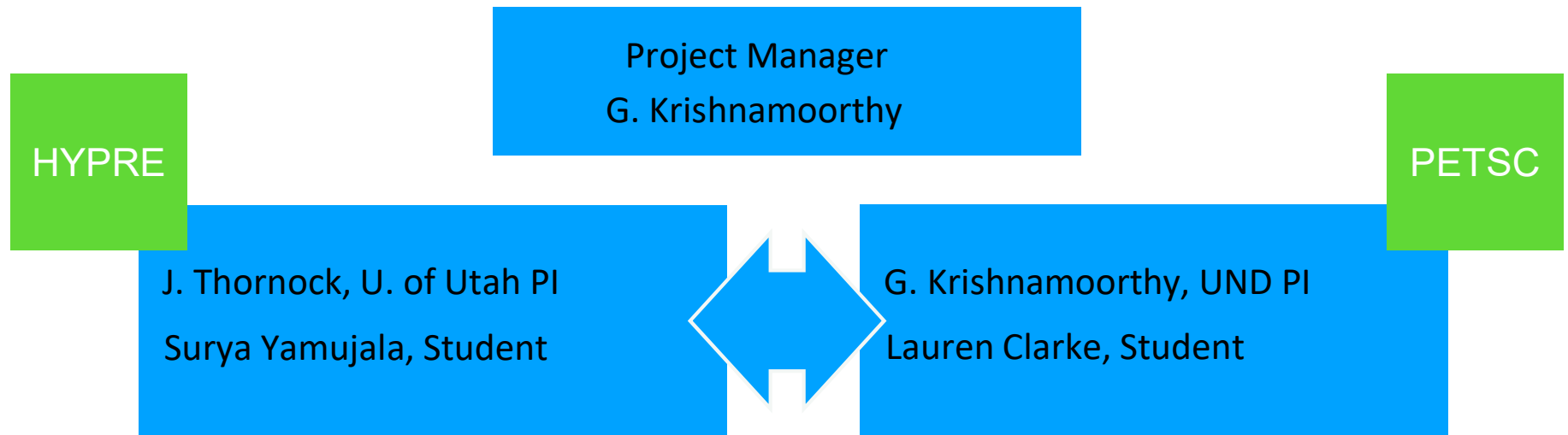
- Both PETSc (ANL) and Hypre (LLNL) are fairly mature with active development
- Large user bases
- Many examples of good scaling up to large numbers of cores for sparse linear systems
- Both are C/C++ based codes with Fortran interfaces
- Roadmaps for heterogenous architecture (GPU, OpenMP, ...)



# Major Objectives

- **Non-disruptive** implementation with tech transfer
- **Verified implementations** of the third-party linear solvers
- Demonstrate **parallel scaling** on local resources (up to 7K cores)
- Demonstrate **algorithmic scaling** (robustness)

# Team



- Experience with HYPRE in an in-house LES code.
- Symmetric Pressure Poisson

- Experience with PETSC and HYPRE for solving the RTE.
- RTE is non-symmetric

MFIX TEAM (Jordan Musser, Jeff Dietiker)  
Jason Hissam

# Computational Implementation

## Development Principles

- ☑ Non-disruptive interface to the linear solver options
- ☑ Useable

- PETSc and Hypr are easy to build!
- Linking 3p packages handled with modification of environment variables during configure
- Leverage the existing modules for input file parameters (Bools, Ints, Floats, etc)
- New Fortran modules hold the 3p solver interface
- Logic in solve\_lin\_eq.f direct the algorithm to the selected solver (eqn dependent)

# Code Example

solve\_lin\_eq.f

```
!-----  
! Turn off/on hypre solve:  
  INTEGER :: DO_MPI_SETUP = 0  
  LOGICAL :: DO_HYPRE_SOLVE = .False.  
  
  CALL CHECK_FOR_HYPRE_SOLVE( VNAME, DO_HYPRE_SOLVE )  
  
  IF ( DO_HYPRE_SOLVE .eqv. .TRUE. ) THEN  
  
    CALL MPI_SETUP()  
  
    CALL HYPRE_LIN_SOLVE( A_M, B_M, Var, &  
                        DIMENSION_3, &  
                        DIMENSION_M, &  
                        M, &  
                        ISTART, IEND, &  
                        JSTART, JEND, &  
                        KSTART, KEND, &  
                        DO_MPI_SETUP )  
  
  ELSE
```

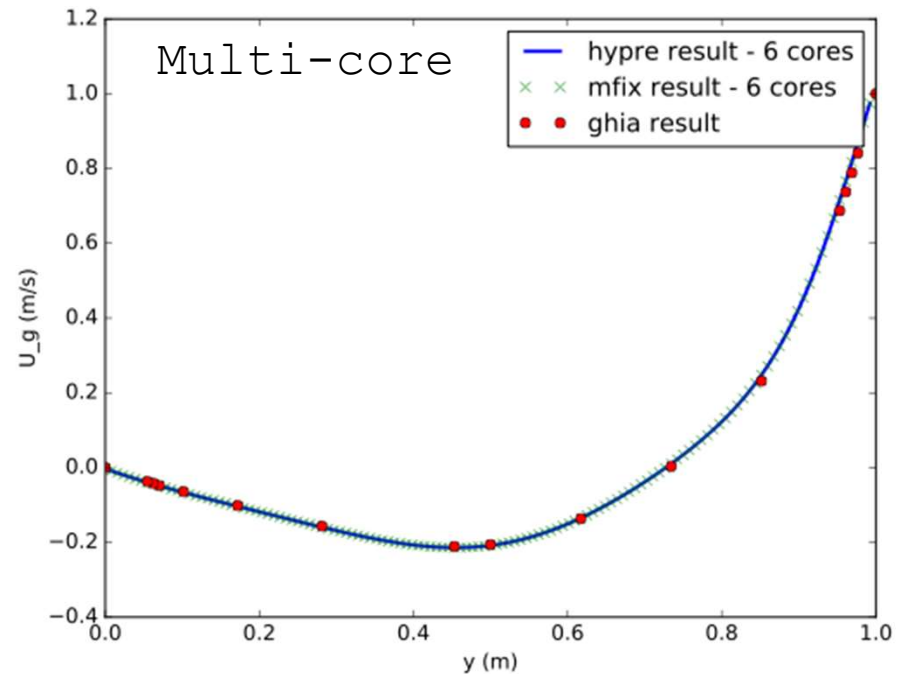
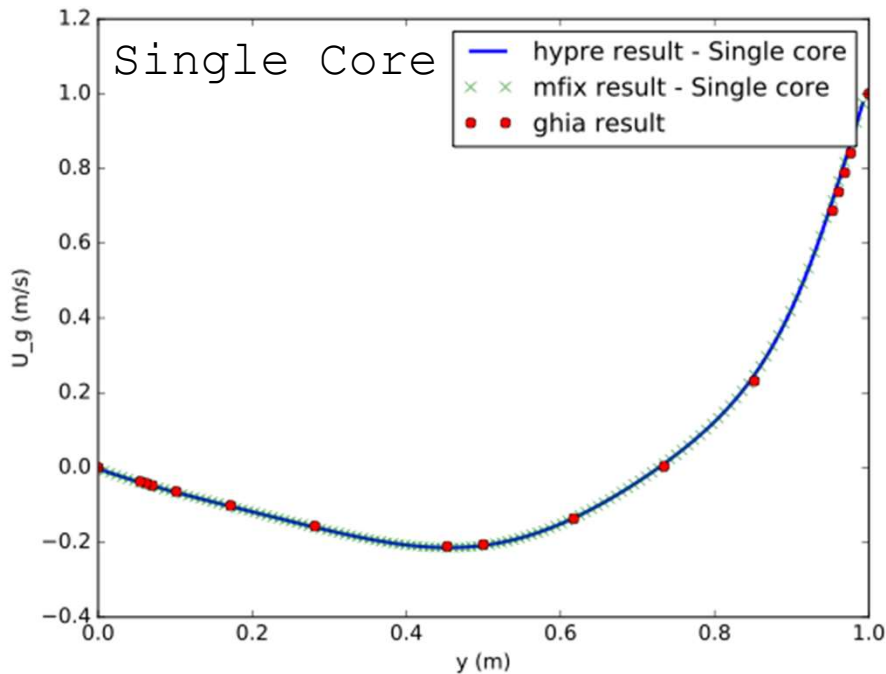
See: [https://bitbucket.org/jthornock/mfix\\_hypre\\_integration](https://bitbucket.org/jthornock/mfix_hypre_integration) for code and wiki documentation.

Email J. Thornock for access.



# Code Correctness

- Several cases have been tested to demonstrate correctness by comparing against known data or comparing to solution with the native MFiX solver.
- Tests have been performed on single and multiple cores



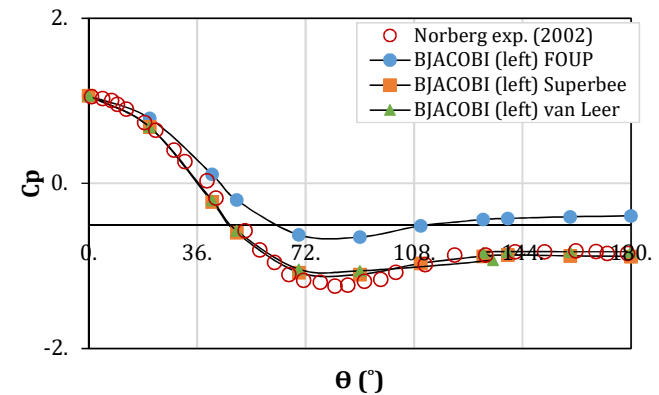
*Lid driven cavity problem with momentum and pressure solves*

# Code Correctness

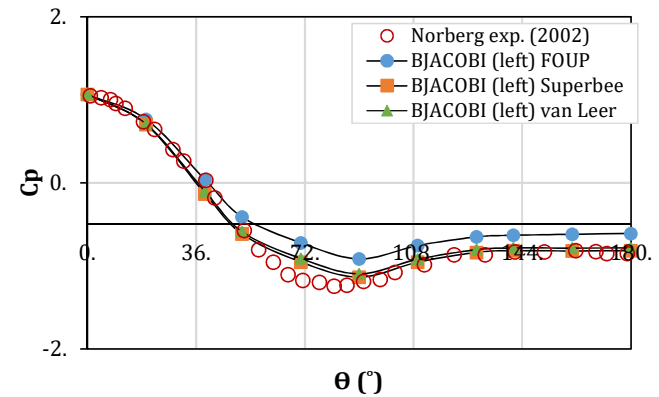
## Accuracy

- Comparison of the pressure coefficient ( $C_p$ ) results using left-side Block Jacobi preconditioning against experimental data
- Overall, higher-order discretization schemes compare better with experimental data compared to the lower order scheme (FOUP)
- There was little to no difference in results for all preconditioning methods that were tested for the coarse mesh and the intermediate mesh

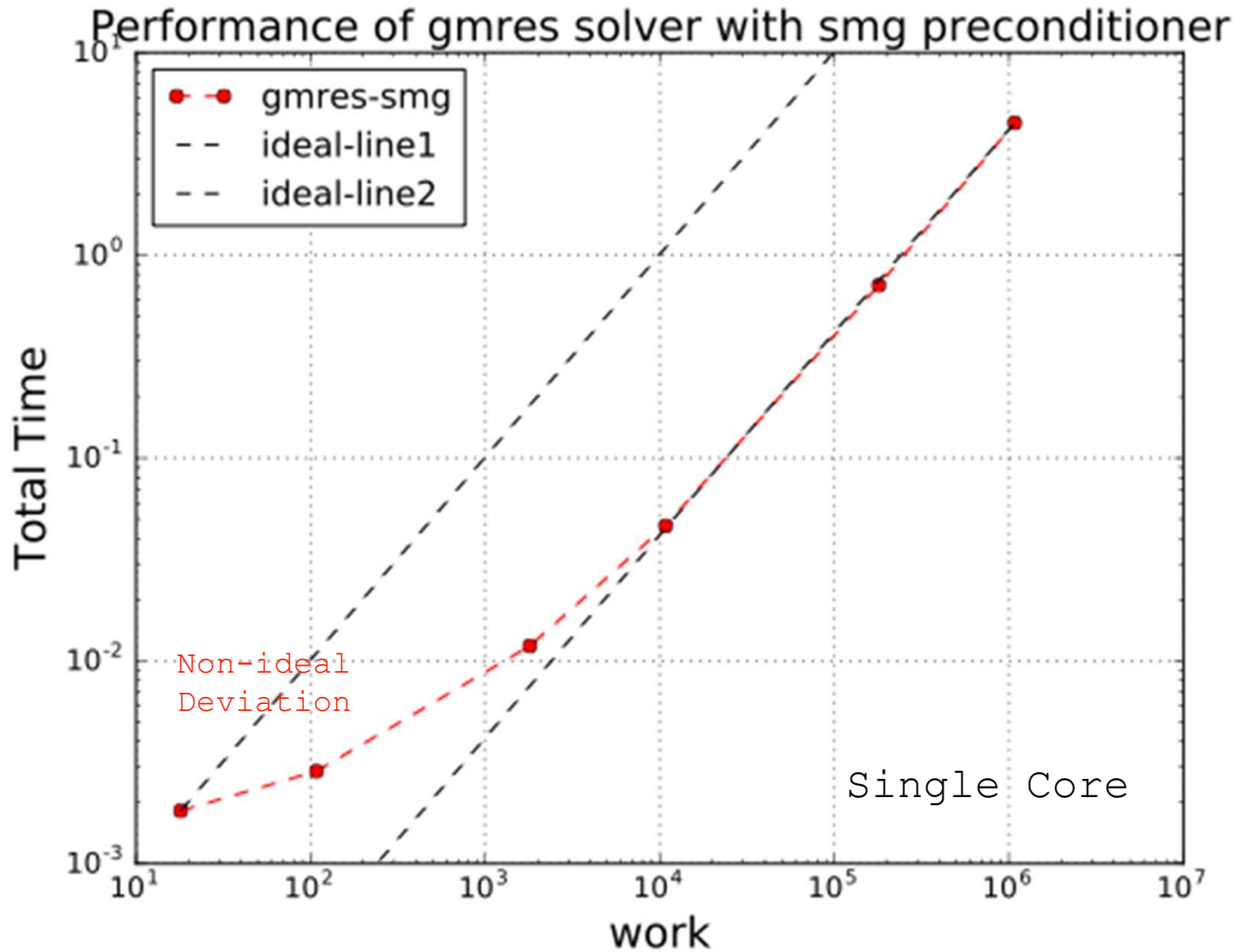
Coarse Mesh (120x80)



Intermediate Mesh (240x160)

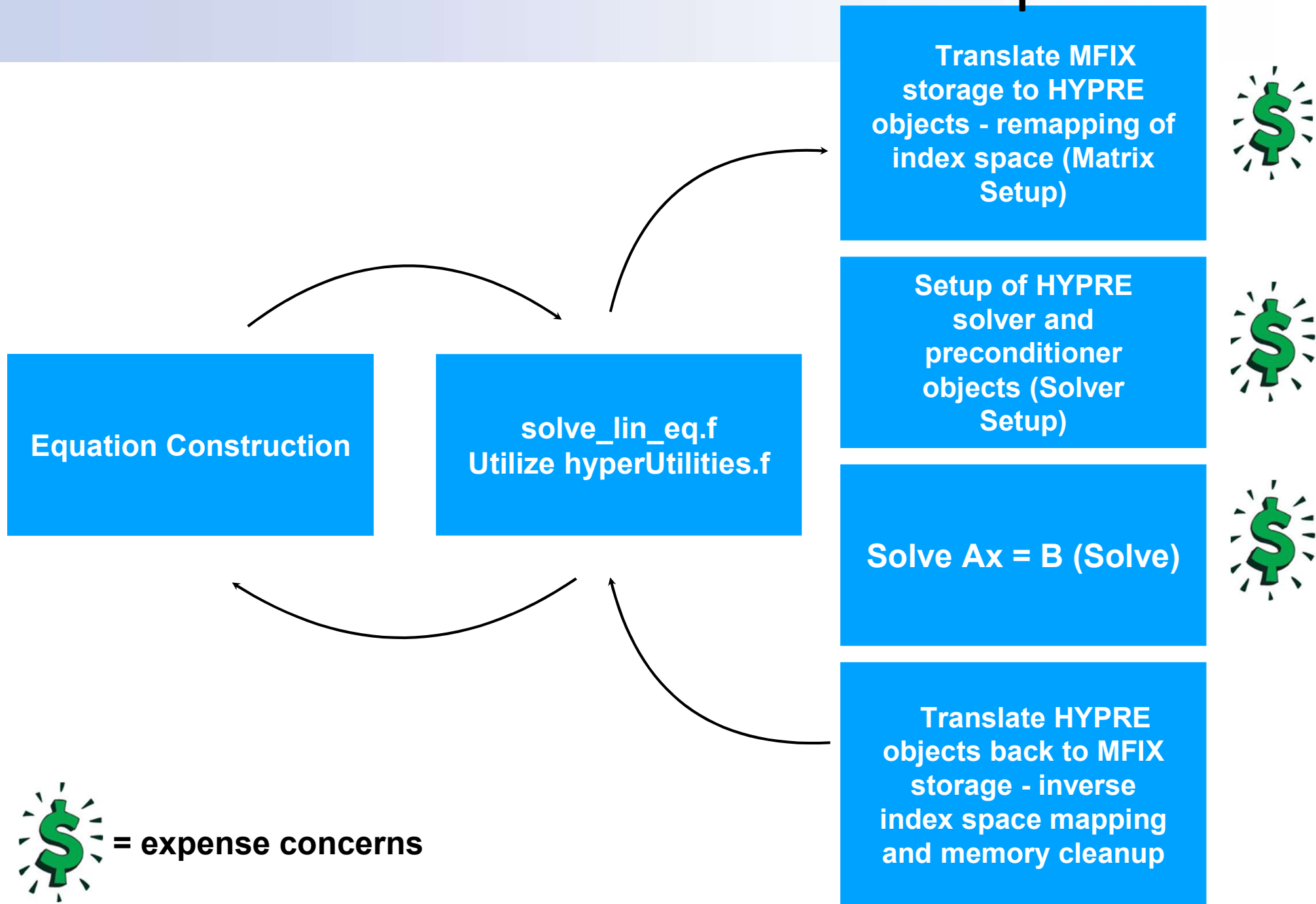


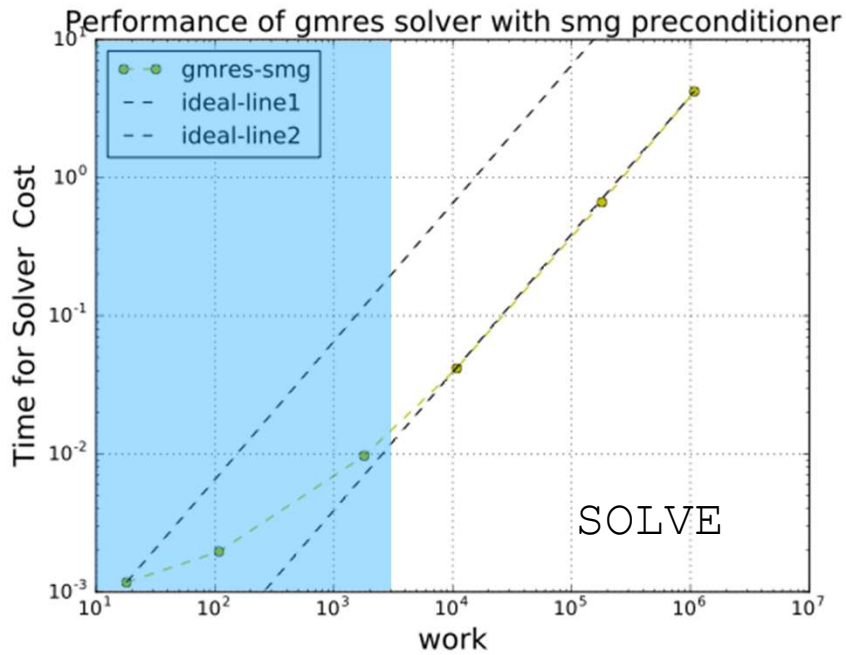
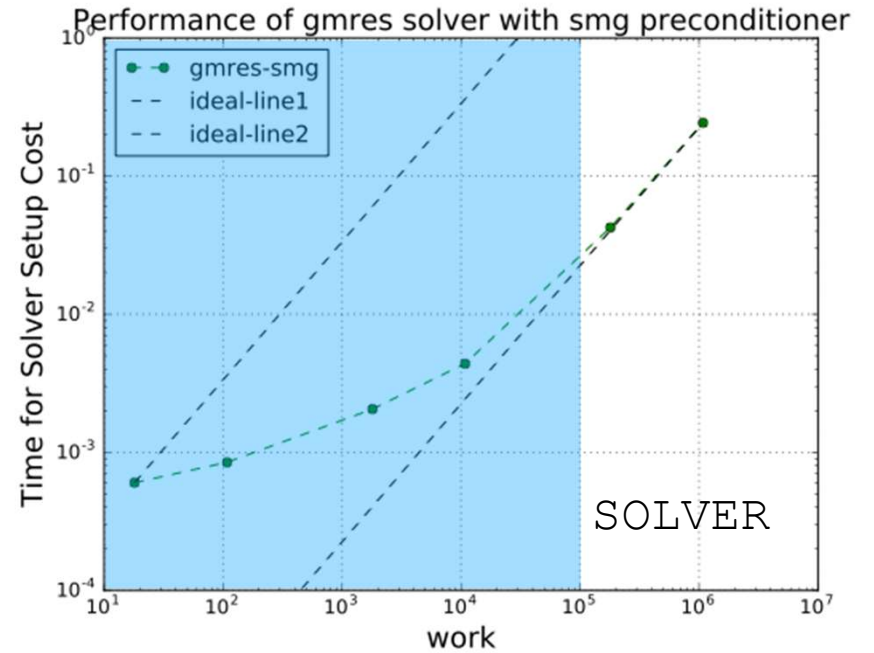
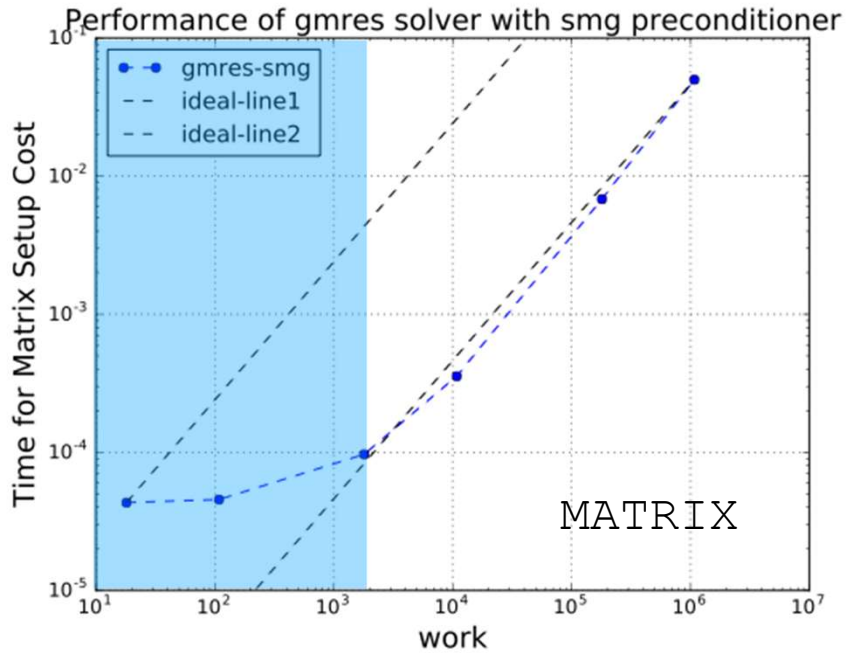
# 3P Overhead - Hypre



- 2-d heat transfer problem
- Work measured as total number of cells
- Ideal lines are just multiples of two from the left or right-most points

# Solver Performance: Setup

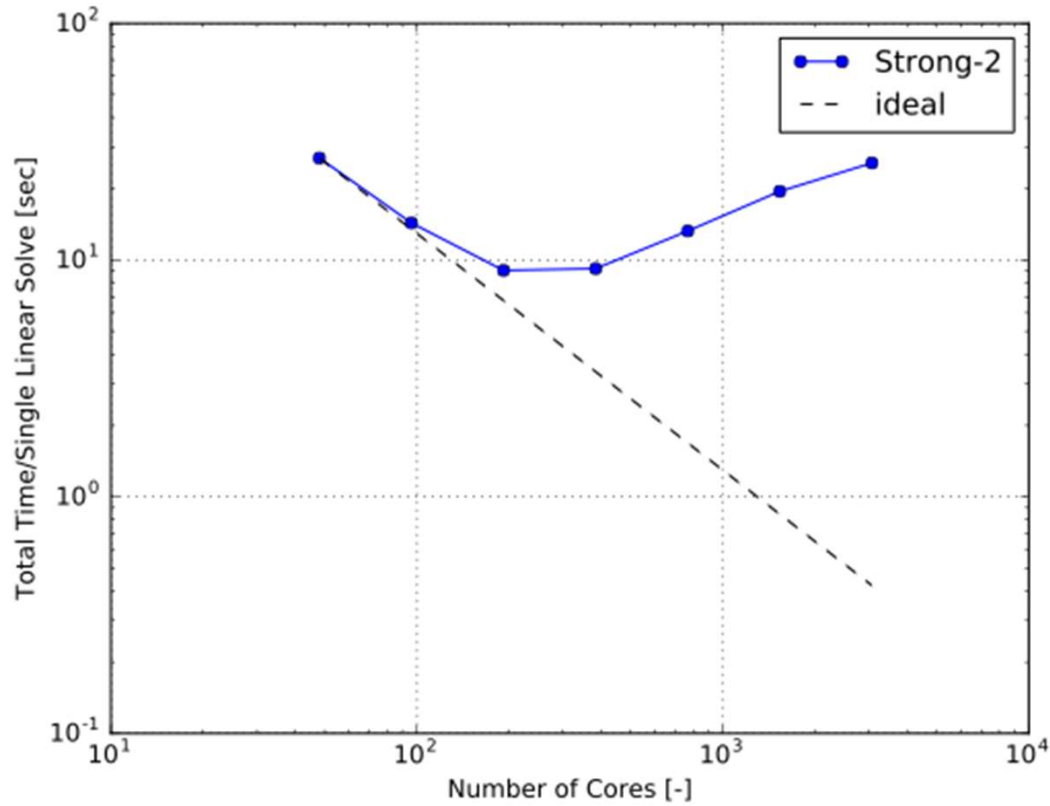




- Blue shaded regions exhibit non-ideal behavior
- Solver setup costs are particularly problematic
- Problem persists for multicores

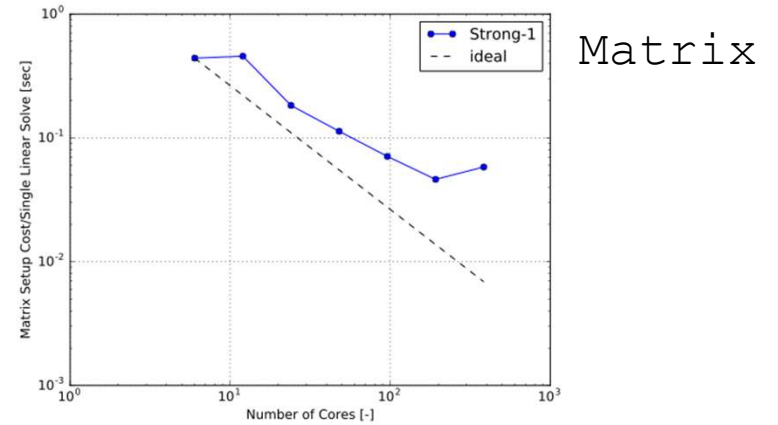
# Strong Scaling

Total times

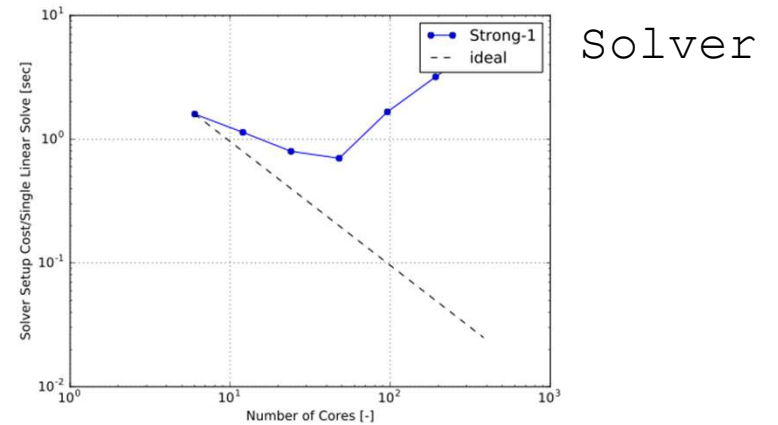


## Exploratory Questions/Observation

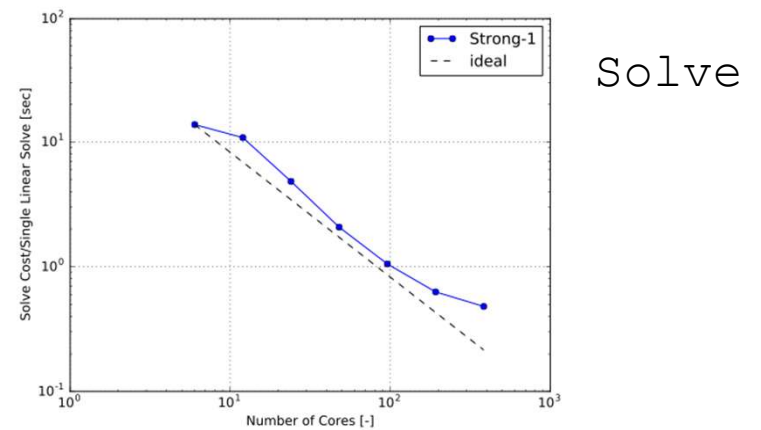
- Setup the solver less frequently? Effect on overall convergence?
- Do all solvers have a large setup cost?
- More work/Core!



Matrix

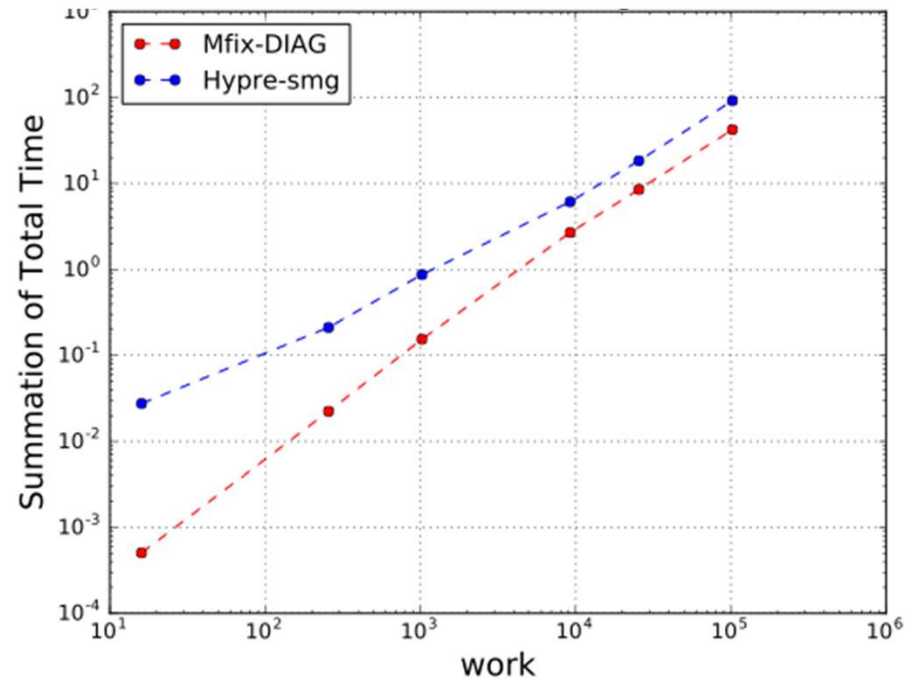
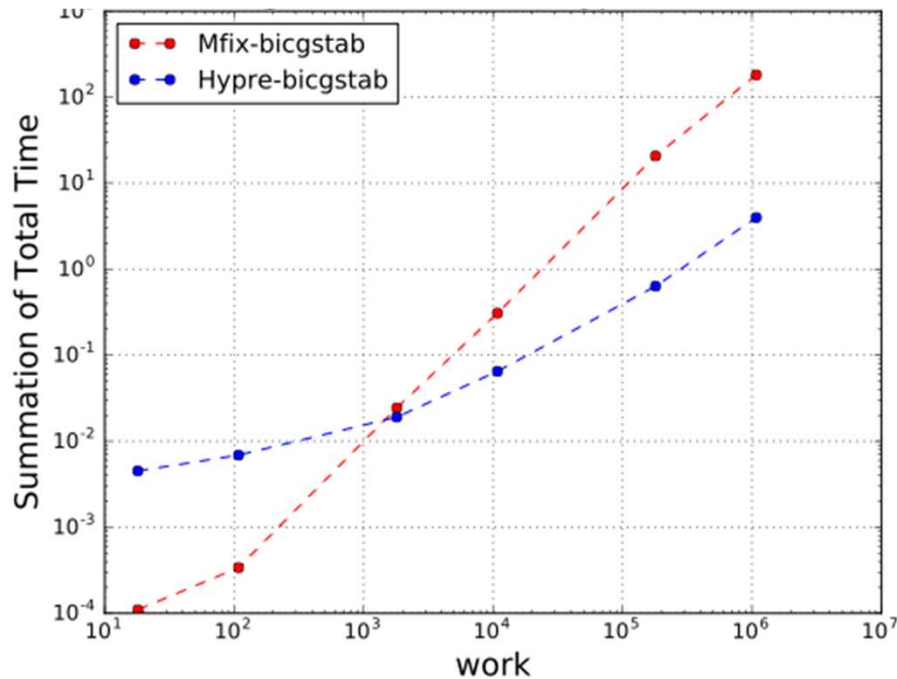


Solver



Solve

# Comparison with MFiX



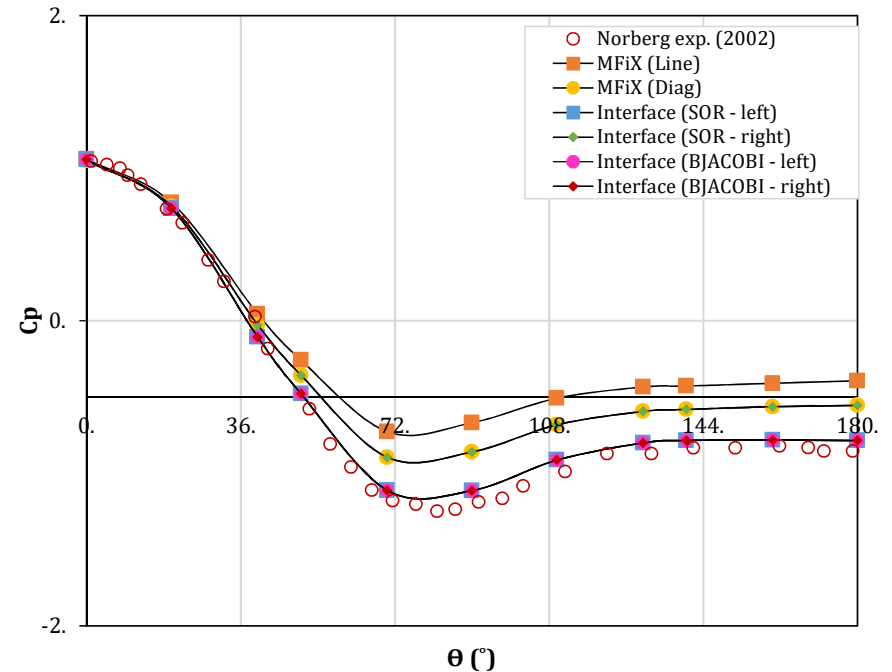
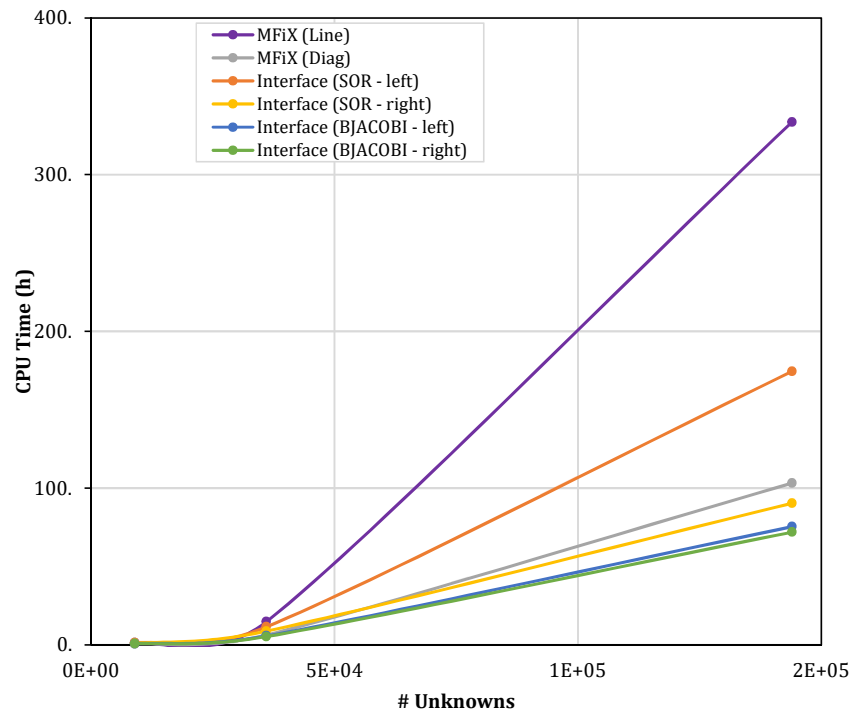
- Attempts at an apples-to-apple comparison for several test problems
- Varies problem to problem
- Work/core must be large enough for Hypre to be competitive
- Lots of knobs - only just a few have been explored up until now

# Differencing Scheme

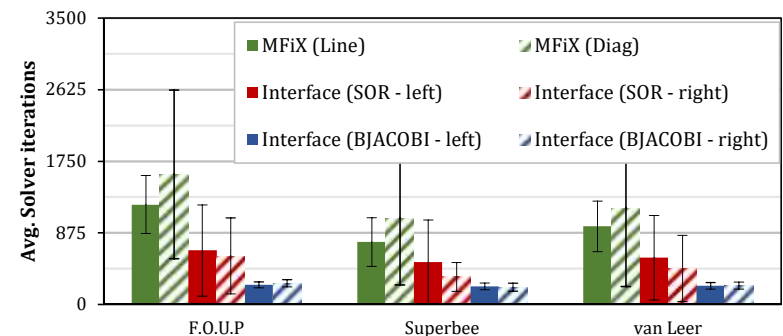
Superbee (480x320)

## Comparison with MFiX

- Left and Right preconditioning agrees well with the data.
- Finer mesh resolutions highlight the difference between the solvers



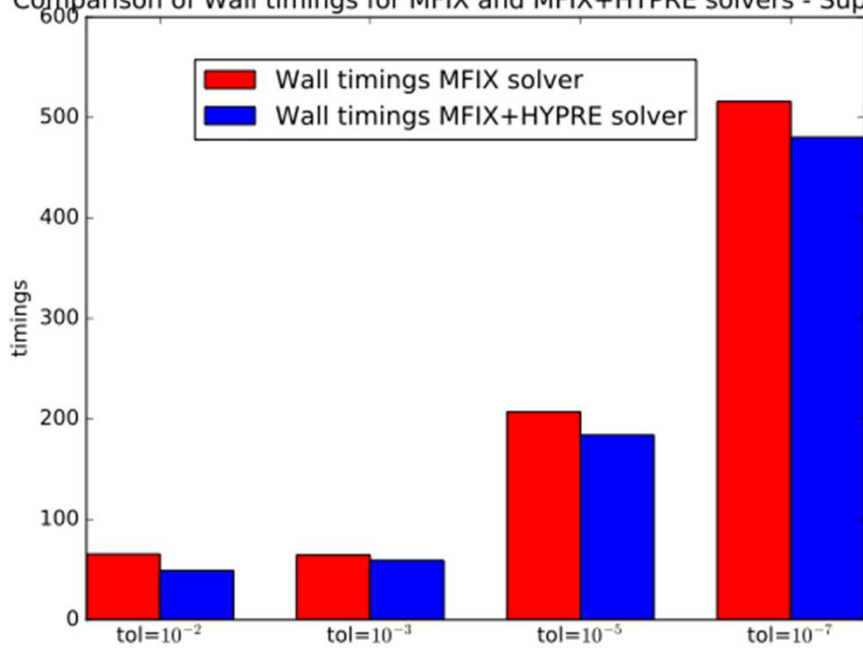
- Efficiency of the linear solver is also highlighted.



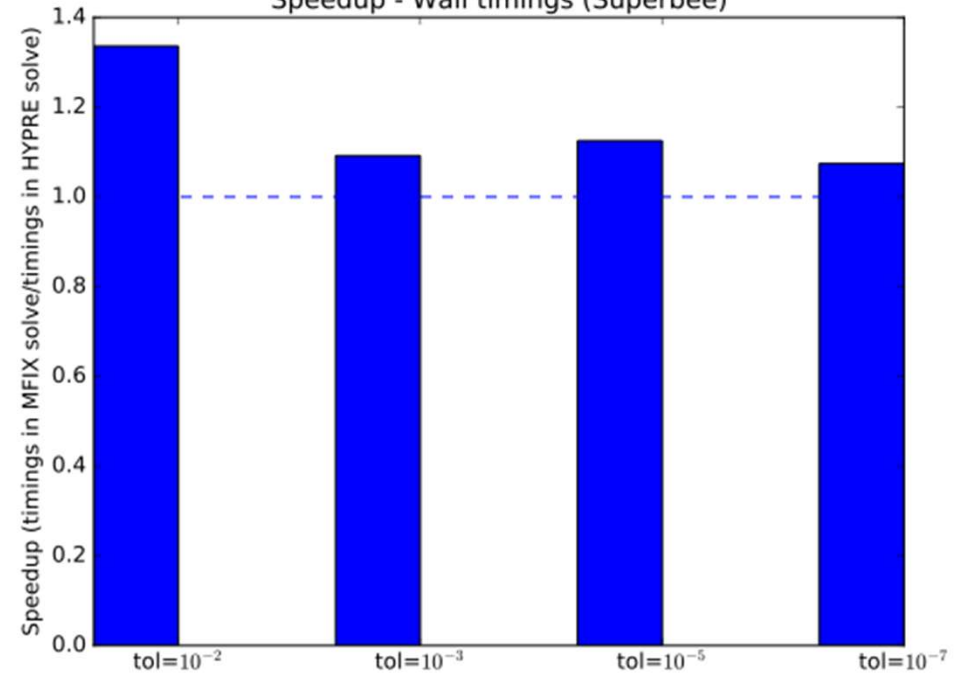


# Solution Efficiency

Comparison of Wall timings for MFIX and MFIX+HYPRE solvers - Superbee

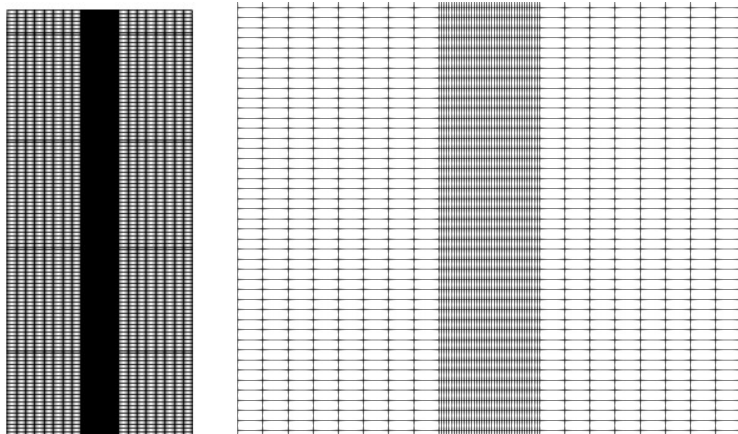
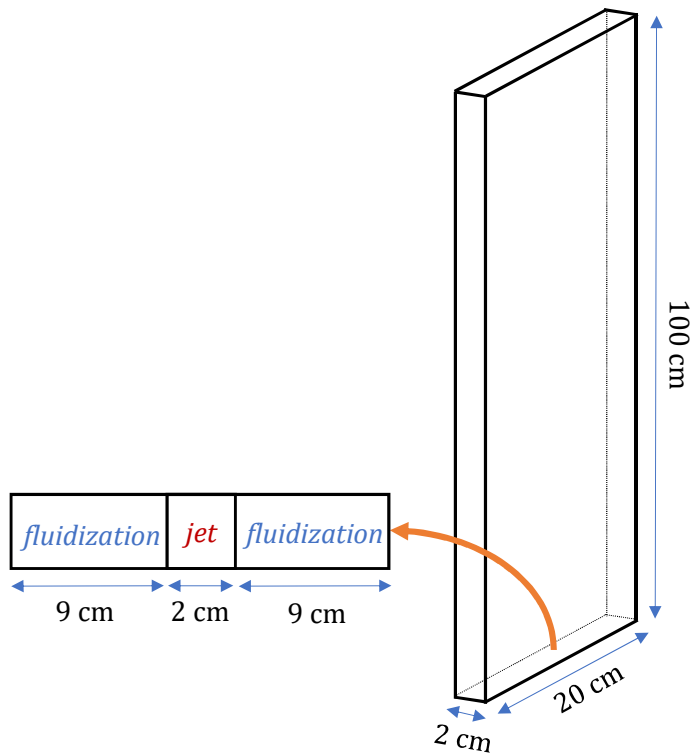


Speedup - Wall timings (Superbee)



- Using flow-over-a-cylinder problem - exploring the stiffness of the linear system using various convection schemes.
- Changing intermediate parameters (wide space)
- Efficiencies are gained by tuning several adjustable solver parameters (tolerance, tolerances, multigrid parameters, etc)

# 3D Fluidized Bed – Polypropylene



**Case 4: Fluidized Bed with Polypropylene Particles (3-Dimensional)**

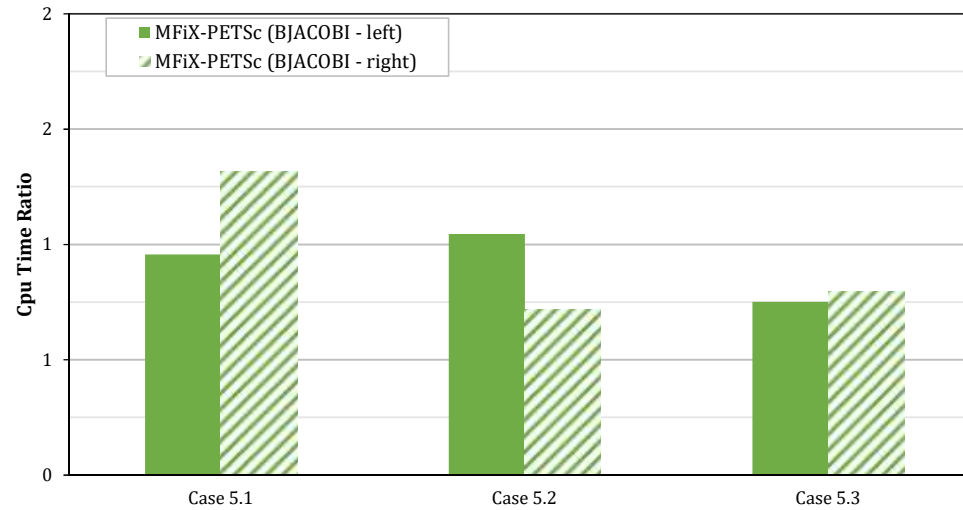
Case	Dimensions + Mesh	Time Step	Tolerance	$U_{in}$	Solver	Scheme	P.C.
4.1	20x100x2 cm <sup>3</sup> 40x250x10	DT: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Max: 10 <sup>-1</sup> Min: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Outer: 10 <sup>-1</sup> Solver: 10 <sup>-3</sup>	5 m/s	BCGS	van Leer	1. MFiX Line 2. PETSc BJACOBI (left) 3. PETSc BJACOBI (right)
4.2	20x100x2 cm <sup>3</sup> 40x250x10	DT: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Max: 10 <sup>-1</sup> Min: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Outer: 10 <sup>-1</sup> Solver: 10 <sup>-3</sup>	20 m/s	BCGS	van Leer	1. MFiX Line 2. PETSc BJACOBI (left) 3. PETSc BJACOBI (right)
4.3	20x100x2 cm <sup>3</sup> 40x250x10	DT: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Max: 10 <sup>-4</sup> Min: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Outer: 10 <sup>-1</sup> Solver: 10 <sup>-1</sup>	5 m/s	BCGS	van Leer	1. MFiX Line 2. PETSc BJACOBI (left) 3. PETSc BJACOBI (right)

**Case 5: Fluidized Bed with Polypropylene Particles (2-Dimensional)**

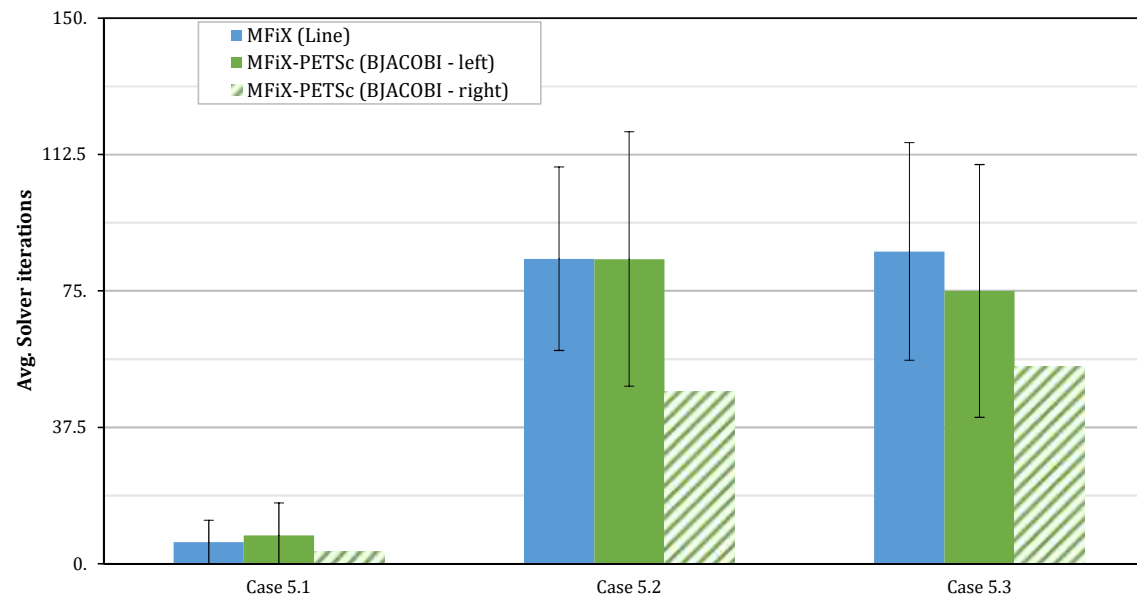
Case	Dimensions + Mesh	Time Step	Tolerance	$U_{in}$	Solver	Scheme	P.C.
5.1	20x100 cm <sup>2</sup> 56x250	DT: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Max: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Min: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Outer: 10 <sup>-1</sup> Solver: 10 <sup>-1</sup>	5 m/s	BCGS	van Leer	1. MFiX Line 2. PETSc BJACOBI (left) 3. PETSc BJACOBI (right)
5.2	20x100 cm <sup>2</sup> 56x250	DT: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Max: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Min: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Outer: 10 <sup>-1</sup> Solver: 10 <sup>-3</sup>	5 m/s	BCGS	van Leer	1. MFiX Line 2. PETSc BJACOBI (left) 3. PETSc BJACOBI (right)
5.3	20x100 cm <sup>2</sup> 56x250	DT: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Max: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Min: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	Outer: 10 <sup>-3</sup> Solver: 10 <sup>-3</sup>	5 m/s	BCGS	van Leer	1. MFiX Line 2. PETSc BJACOBI (left) 3. PETSc BJACOBI (right)

# Fluidized Bed

**CPU Time Ratio  
PETSc/MFiX**



**Inner  
Iterations**



# Example: FluidBed1

Increased resolution of original input file by a factor of four.

1st attempt with native MFiX solve: diverged. :-)

2nd attempt with gmres/smg: converged. :-)

## Hypre

### Native MFiX

```
Time = 0.0000 Dt = 0.10942E-05
Nit P0 P1 U0 V0 U1 V1 Max res
1 4.0E-05 2.0E-06 1.7E-10 2.2E-03 0. 0. V0
2 1. 2.1E+01 6.5E-04 2.5E-03 3. 8. P1
3 6. 7.4E+01 6.5E-04 8.5E-03 0.6 7. P1
4 2. 3.4E+01 3.7E-04 3.7E-03 0.1 0.7 P1
5 1. 2.3E+01 2.2E-04 2.7E-03 3.1E-02 0.4 P1
6 0.9 1.9E+01 1.5E-04 2.1E-03 1.9E-02 0.2 P1
7 3. 2.6E+01 1.5E-04 4.9E-03 1.4E-02 0.4 P1
8 0.9 1.7E+01 1.1E-04 2.5E-03 1.1E-02 0.2 P1
9 1. 5. 5.6E-05 2.0E-03 5.1E-03 0.1 P1
10 0.7 8. 6.5E-05 1.4E-03 5.3E-03 0.1 P1
11 1. 5. 5.4E-05 1.1E-03 3.1E-03 0.1 P1
12 1. 5. 6.9E-05 1.3E-03 3.4E-03 4.9E-02 P1
13 2.6E+01 1.4E+02 1.3E-03 2.2E-02 0.1 1. P1
14 2. 3.9E+01 5.5E-04 9.9E-03 2.1E-02 0.3 P1
15 1. 3.4E+01 3.1E-04 5.3E-03 1.2E-02 0.2 P1
t= 0.0000 Dt= 0.1094E-05 NIT= 15MbErr%= 0.3207E-05: Run diverged/stalled :-(  
DT < DT_MIN. Recovery not possible!
```

```
Time = 0.98289E-03 Dt = 0.25812E-04
Nit P0 P1 U0 V0 U1 V1 Max res
1 2.2E-06 1.4E-02 1.4E-06 5.5E-05 5.7E-04 2.5E-02 V1
2 0.5 0.3 6.3E-06 4.8E-04 2.7E-04 1.2E-02 P0
3 0.3 0.1 8.5E-07 5.8E-05 1.4E-04 6.1E-03 P0
4 0.2 0.1 1.2E-06 8.1E-05 7.0E-05 3.1E-03 P0
5 0.1 3.3E-02 1.4E-06 1.1E-04 3.6E-05 1.5E-03 P0
6 0.1 1.7E-02 1.2E-06 9.4E-05 1.9E-05 7.8E-04 P0
7 4.1E-02 8.5E-03 9.2E-07 7.1E-05 9.8E-06 4.0E-04 P0
8 2.5E-02 4.3E-03 6.5E-07 5.0E-05 5.1E-06 2.0E-04 P0
9 1.5E-02 2.2E-03 4.4E-07 3.4E-05 2.7E-06 1.0E-04 P0
10 9.4E-03 1.1E-03 2.8E-07 2.2E-05 1.4E-06 5.3E-05 P0
11 5.7E-03 5.6E-04 1.8E-07 1.4E-05 7.7E-07 2.7E-05 P0
12 3.5E-03 2.8E-04 1.2E-07 9.1E-06 4.2E-07 1.4E-05 P0
13 2.1E-03 1.4E-04 7.2E-08 5.7E-06 2.3E-07 7.3E-06 P0
14 1.3E-03 7.2E-05 4.5E-08 3.5E-06 1.2E-07 3.8E-06 P0
15 7.8E-04 3.6E-05 2.7E-08 2.2E-06 6.9E-08 2.0E-06 P0
DT= 0.2868E-04 NIT/s=581131
t= 0.001009 Wrote SPx: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B; .OUT; .USR: 1,2,3,4,5;
.RES;
*****
Total CPU used = 59.69 s
Total CPU IO used = 0.2428 s
Total wall time used = 60.37 s
*****
```

# Summary

- Several test problems have been explored and tested for **correctness** (passed), both multicore and single core.
- **Performance** has been fairly well characterized on a series of single phase problems, highlighting the overhead costs of Hyper.
- **Comparisons** with MFiX are favorable, but may depend on the scenario and require solver parameter tuning, of which there are a few in Hyper, especially the multigrid parameters.
- Some cases better **algorithmic scaling** when compared to the use of the native MFiX solver.

# Future Work

- Include more **complexity** in the problems we are exploring (spouted beds for CLC, etc.)
- **Scale-up** the problems to larger core counts
- Look for ways to **amortize** setup costs
- Other efficiency gains? **OpenMP**?
- Discussion with **MFiX team**: What problems would they like to see?