

Pentadsolver, a scalable batch-pentadiagonal solver library for ADI applications

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GPU Day 05. 16. 2023.



- 1 What is a pentadiagonal system and where to find them?
- 2 Pentadsolver library implementation considerations
- 3 Performance

Previously

- We worked on a distributed batch-tridiagonal solver library
- In a CFD context, pentadiagonal systems have the potential to offer more flexibility and more accuracy.
- This work is a follow up on that library.

Pentadiagonal equations

- A traditional system of linear equations, with non-zeros on the main diagonal and on 2 lower and upper subdiagonal
- Gauss-Jordan elimination special case
 - Thomas algorithm
- Inherently sequential algorithm ...
 - $O(N)$ complexity

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc|cccccc} d_0 & u_0 & w_0 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ l_1 & d_1 & u_1 & w_1 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ s_2 & l_2 & d_2 & u_2 & w_2 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ s_3 & l_3 & d_3 & u_3 & w_3 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ s_4 & l_4 & d_4 & u_4 & w_4 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ s_5 & l_5 & d_5 & u_5 & w_5 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline s_6 & l_6 & d_6 & u_6 & w_6 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_7 & l_7 & d_7 & u_7 & w_7 & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_8 & l_8 & d_8 & u_8 & w_8 & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_9 & l_9 & d_9 & u_9 & w_9 & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_{10} & l_{10} & d_{10} & u_{10} & w_{10} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & s_{11} & l_{11} & d_{11} & u_{11} & w_{11} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_{12} & l_{12} & d_{12} & u_{12} & w_{12} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_{13} & l_{13} & d_{13} & u_{13} & w_{13} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_{14} & l_{14} & d_{14} & u_{14} & w_{14} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_{15} & l_{15} & d_{15} & u_{15} & w_{15} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & s_{16} & l_{16} & d_{16} & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \\ x_{12} \\ x_{13} \\ x_{14} \\ x_{15} \\ x_{16} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ b_5 \\ b_6 \\ b_7 \\ b_8 \\ b_9 \\ b_{10} \\ b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{13} \\ b_{14} \\ b_{15} \\ b_{16} \end{array} \right]$$

Algorithm thomas(s, l, d, u, w, b)

```
1: for  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$  do
2:   eliminate lower subdiagonals  $s, l$ 
3: end for
4: for  $i = N - 2, \dots, 1, 0$  do
5:   eliminate upper subdiagonals  $u, w$ 
6: end for
7: return  $b$ 
```

Solving pentadiagonal equations in parallel

- Parallel Cyclic Reduction for Pentadiagonal systems - PCR-Penta
 - Eliminate $x_{i\pm 1}, x_{i\pm 2}, x_{i\pm 4} \dots$ from equation i
 - $O(N \log N)$ steps, but only $\log N$ sequential steps
- PCR with blocks
 - Create a tridiagonal like structure from 2×2 blocks
 - Eliminate the variables of $i \pm 1, i \pm 2, i \pm 4 \dots$ block from block i
- $O(N \log N)$ steps, but only $\log N$ sequential steps

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & u_0^* & w_0^* & & & & & & \\ & 1 & u_1^* & w_1^* & & & & & \\ s_2^* & l_2^* & 1 & u_2^* & w_2^* & & & & \\ s_3^* & l_3^* & & 1 & u_3^* & w_3^* & & & \\ s_4^* & l_4^* & 1 & u_4^* & w_4^* & & & & \\ s_5^* & l_5^* & & 1 & u_5^* & w_5^* & & & \\ s_6^* & l_6^* & 1 & u_6^* & w_6^* & & & & \\ s_7^* & l_7^* & & 1 & u_7^* & w_7^* & & & \\ s_8^* & l_8^* & 1 & u_8^* & w_8^* & & & & \\ s_9^* & l_9^* & & 1 & u_9^* & w_9^* & & & \\ s_{10}^* & l_{10}^* & 1 & u_{10}^* & w_{10}^* & & & & \\ s_{11}^* & l_{11}^* & & 1 & u_{11}^* & w_{11}^* & & & \\ s_{12}^* & l_{12}^* & 1 & u_{12}^* & w_{12}^* & & & & \\ s_{13}^* & l_{13}^* & & 1 & u_{13}^* & w_{13}^* & & & \\ s_{14}^* & l_{14}^* & 1 & u_{14}^* & & & & & \\ s_{15}^* & l_{15}^* & & 1 & u_{15}^* & & & & \\ s_{16}^* & l_{16}^* & 1 & & & & & & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \\ x_{12} \\ x_{13} \\ x_{14} \\ x_{15} \\ x_{16} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} b_0^* \\ b_1^* \\ b_2^* \\ b_3^* \\ b_4^* \\ b_5^* \\ b_6^* \\ b_7^* \\ b_8^* \\ b_9^* \\ b_{10}^* \\ b_{11}^* \\ b_{12}^* \\ b_{13}^* \\ b_{14}^* \\ b_{15}^* \\ b_{16}^* \end{array} \right]$$

Solving pentadiagonal equations in parallel

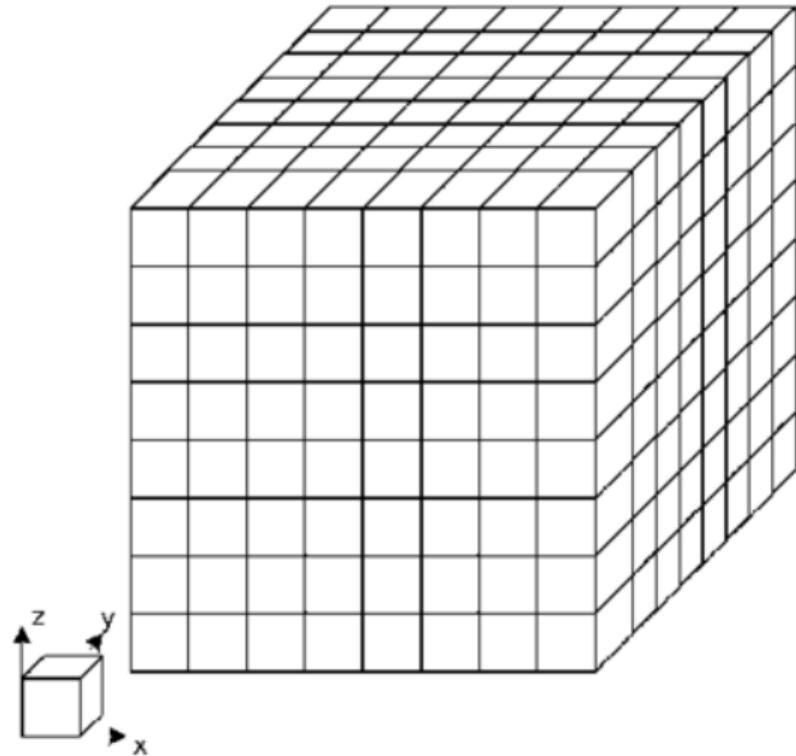
■ Hybrid

- Doing Forward on blocks in parallel
- Solving "reduced" system
- Backsubstitution in parallel
- O(N)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc|cc} 1 & & & u_0^* & w_0^* & & \\ & 1 & & & & u_1^* & w_1^* \\ s_2^* l_2^* & 1 & u_2^* & w_2^* & & & \\ s_3^* l_3^* & & 1 & u_3^* & w_3^* & & \\ s_4^* l_4^* & & & 1 & u_4^* & w_4^* & \\ s_5^* l_5^* & & & & 1 & u_5^* & w_5^* \\ \hline s_6^* l_6^* & 1 & & & & u_6^* & w_6^* \\ s_7^* l_7^* & & 1 & & & u_7^* & w_7^* \\ s_8^* l_8^* & & & 1 & u_8^* & w_8^* & \\ s_9^* l_9^* & & & & 1 & u_9^* & w_9^* \\ s_{10}^* l_{10}^* & & & & & 1 & u_{10}^* w_{10}^* \\ s_{11}^* l_{11}^* & & & & & & 1 & u_{11}^* w_{11}^* \\ \hline s_{12}^* l_{12}^* & 1 & & & & & & \\ s_{13}^* l_{13}^* & & 1 & & & & & \\ s_{14}^* l_{14}^* & & & 1 & u_{14}^* & w_{14}^* & & \\ s_{15}^* l_{15}^* & & & & 1 & & & \\ s_{16}^* l_{16}^* & & & & & 1 & & \\ \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \\ x_{12} \\ x_{13} \\ x_{14} \\ x_{15} \\ x_{16} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} b_0^* \\ b_1^* \\ b_2^* \\ b_3^* \\ b_4^* \\ b_5^* \\ b_6^* \\ b_7^* \\ b_8^* \\ b_9^* \\ b_{10}^* \\ b_{11}^* \\ b_{12}^* \\ b_{13}^* \\ b_{14}^* \\ b_{15}^* \\ b_{16}^* \end{array} \right]$$

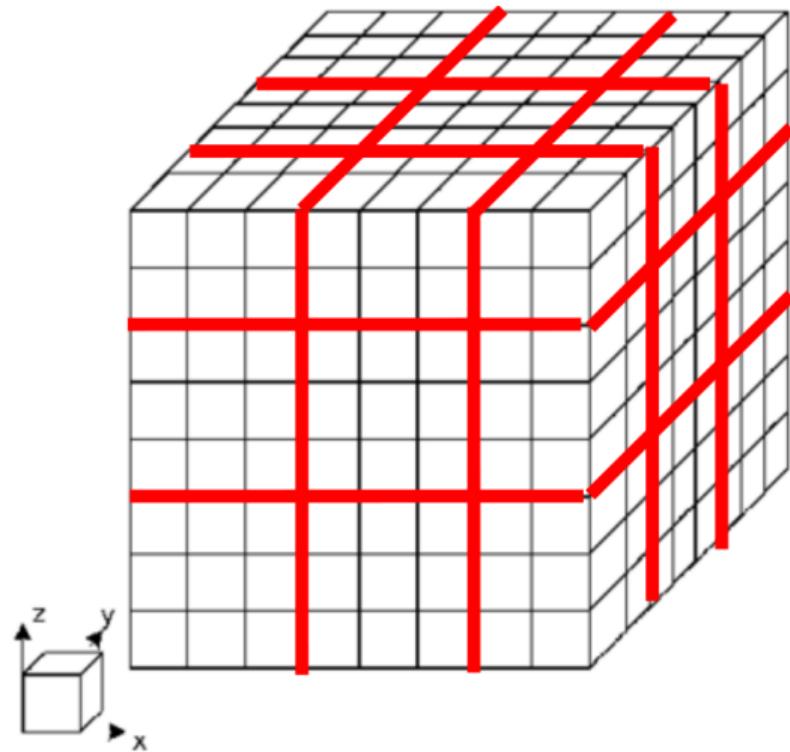
Batching & Higher dimensions

- Solving a single 1D system is easy
- Higher dimensional problem:
Alternating Direction Implicit method
 - E.g. flow solvers based on implicit high-order finite-difference schemes
 - Solve along x direction, then y direction, then z
 - Coefficients & unknowns laid out on 3D mesh



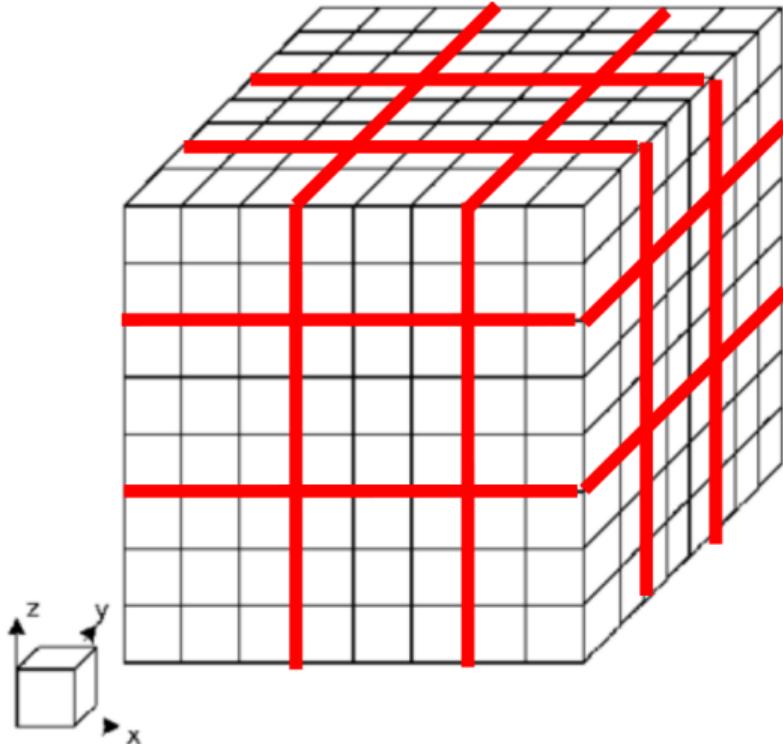
Pentadsolver

- Grid is decomposed along all the axes, processes only hold a block of any given pentadiagonal system
- Within each partition:
Thomas + PCR/Jacobi Hybrid



Pentadsolver

- Grid is decomposed along all the axes, processes only hold a block of any given pentadiagonal system
- Within each partition:
Thomas + PCR/Jacobi Hybrid
- Distributed reduced system solve options:
 - Allgather, solve, backsubstitute
 - One large comm step
 - PCR-X
 - Multiple smaller messages to increasingly distant processes
 - Approximate solution with Jacobi iteration
 - Multiple smaller messages to neighbors



Pentadsolver - Tomas Hybrid

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccc}
 d_0 & u_0 & w_0 \\
 l_1 & d_1 & u_1 & w_1 \\
 s_2 & l_2 & d_2 & u_2 & w_2 \\
 s_3 & l_3 & d_3 & u_3 & w_3 \\
 s_4 & l_4 & d_4 & u_4 & w_4 \\
 s_5 & l_5 & d_5 & u_5 & w_5 \\
 \hline
 s_6 & l_6 & d_6 & u_6 & w_6 \\
 s_7 & l_7 & d_7 & u_7 & w_7 \\
 s_8 & l_8 & d_8 & u_8 & w_8 \\
 s_9 & l_9 & d_9 & u_9 & w_9 \\
 s_{10} & l_{10} & d_{10} & u_{10} & w_{10} \\
 \hline
 s_{11} & l_{11} & d_{11} & u_{11} & w_{11} \\
 \hline
 s_{12} & l_{12} & d_{12} & u_{12} & w_{12} \\
 s_{13} & l_{13} & d_{13} & u_{13} & w_{13} \\
 s_{14} & l_{14} & d_{14} & u_{14} & w_{14} \\
 s_{15} & l_{15} & d_{15} & u_{15} \\
 s_{16} & l_{16} & d_{16} \\
 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c}
 x_0 \\
 x_1 \\
 x_2 \\
 x_3 \\
 x_4 \\
 x_5 \\
 \hline
 x_6 \\
 x_7 \\
 x_8 \\
 x_9 \\
 x_{10} \\
 x_{11} \\
 \hline
 x_{12} \\
 x_{13} \\
 x_{14} \\
 x_{15} \\
 x_{16} \\
 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c}
 b_0 \\
 b_1 \\
 b_2 \\
 b_3 \\
 b_4 \\
 b_5 \\
 \hline
 b_6 \\
 b_7 \\
 b_8 \\
 b_9 \\
 b_{10} \\
 b_{11} \\
 \hline
 b_{12} \\
 b_{13} \\
 b_{14} \\
 b_{15} \\
 b_{16} \\
 \end{array} \right]$$

Pentadsolver - Thomas Hybrid

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 1 & & u_0^* & w_0^* \\
 & 1 & u_1^* & w_1^* \\
 s_2^* & l_2^* & 1 & u_2^* & w_2^* \\
 s_3^* & l_3^* & 1 & u_3^* & w_3^* \\
 s_4^* & l_4^* & 1 & u_4^* & w_4^* \\
 s_5^* & l_5^* & 1 & u_5^* & w_5^* \\
 \hline
 s_6^* & l_6^* & 1 & & u_6^* & w_6^* \\
 s_7^* & l_7^* & 1 & & u_7^* & w_7^* \\
 s_8^* & l_8^* & 1 & u_8^* & w_8^* \\
 s_9^* & l_9^* & 1 & u_9^* & w_9^* \\
 s_{10}^* & l_{10}^* & & 1 & u_{10}^* & w_{10}^* \\
 s_{11}^* & l_{11}^* & & 1 & u_{11}^* & w_{11}^* \\
 \hline
 s_{12}^* & l_{12}^* & 1 & & & & \\
 s_{13}^* & l_{13}^* & & 1 & & & \\
 s_{14}^* & l_{14}^* & & 1 & u_{14}^* & w_{14}^* \\
 s_{15}^* & l_{15}^* & & & 1 & & \\
 s_{16}^* & l_{16}^* & & & & 1 & \\
 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \\ x_{12} \\ x_{13} \\ x_{14} \\ x_{15} \\ x_{16} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} b_0^* \\ b_1^* \\ b_2^* \\ b_3^* \\ b_4^* \\ b_5^* \\ b_6^* \\ b_7^* \\ b_8^* \\ b_9^* \\ b_{10}^* \\ b_{11}^* \\ b_{12}^* \\ b_{13}^* \\ b_{14}^* \\ b_{15}^* \\ b_{16}^* \end{array} \right]$$

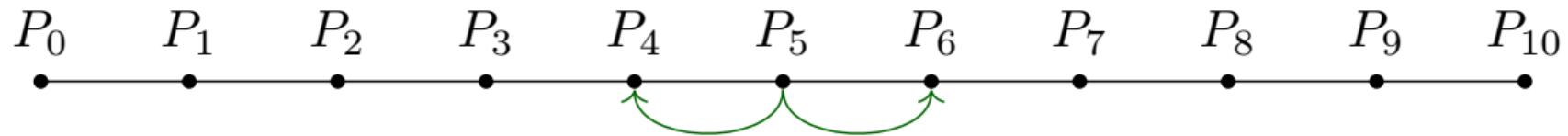
Pentadsolver - Thomas Hybrid

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 1 & & u_0^* & w_0^* \\
 & 1 & u_1^* & w_1^* \\
 s_2^* & l_2^* & 1 & u_2^* & w_2^* \\
 s_3^* & l_3^* & 1 & u_3^* & w_3^* \\
 s_4^* & l_4^* & 1 & u_4^* & w_4^* \\
 s_5^* & l_5^* & 1 & u_5^* & w_5^* \\
 \hline
 s_6^* & l_6^* & 1 & & u_6^* & w_6^* \\
 s_7^* & l_7^* & 1 & & u_7^* & w_7^* \\
 s_8^* & l_8^* & 1 & u_8^* & w_8^* \\
 s_9^* & l_9^* & 1 & u_9^* & w_9^* \\
 s_{10}^* & l_{10}^* & 1 & u_{10}^* & w_{10}^* \\
 s_{11}^* & l_{11}^* & 1 & u_{11}^* & w_{11}^* \\
 \hline
 s_{12}^* & l_{12}^* & 1 & & & & \\
 s_{13}^* & l_{13}^* & 1 & & & & \\
 s_{14}^* & l_{14}^* & 1 & u_{14}^* & w_{14}^* \\
 s_{15}^* & l_{15}^* & 1 & & & & \\
 s_{16}^* & l_{16}^* & & 1 & & & \\
 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c}
 x_0 & b_0^* \\
 x_1 & b_1^* \\
 x_2 & b_2^* \\
 x_3 & b_3^* \\
 x_4 & b_4^* \\
 x_5 & b_5^* \\
 x_6 & b_6^* \\
 x_7 & b_7^* \\
 x_8 & b_8^* \\
 x_9 & b_9^* \\
 x_{10} & b_{10}^* \\
 x_{11} & b_{11}^* \\
 \hline
 x_{12} & b_{12}^* \\
 x_{13} & b_{13}^* \\
 x_{14} & b_{14}^* \\
 x_{15} & b_{15}^* \\
 x_{16} & b_{16}^* \\
 \end{array} \right]$$

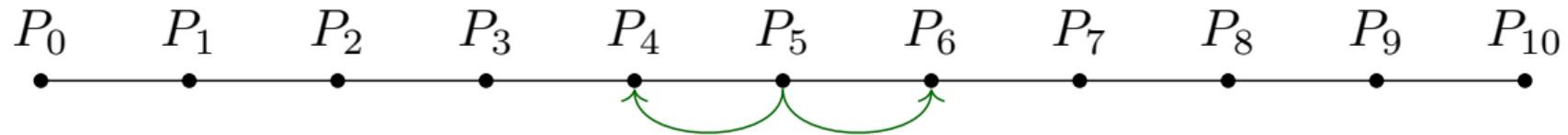
The diagram illustrates the Thomas algorithm (Hybrid method) for solving a tridiagonal system of equations. The left side shows the coefficient matrix with pentadiagonal terms (s and l) and diagonal terms (u and w). The right side shows the solution vector x and the right-hand side vector b . Green curly braces group the first four columns and the last two columns of the matrix, indicating the forward and backward substitution steps respectively.

Communication in the reduced solve: Jacobi iterations

Iteration 1

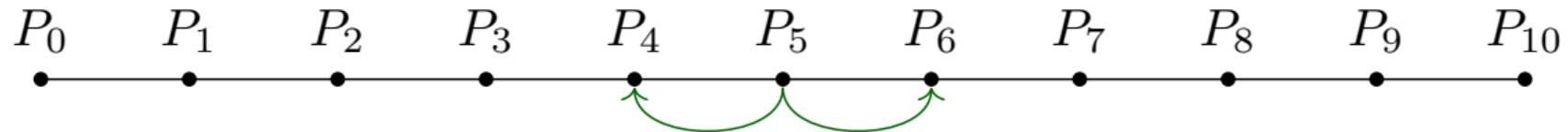


Iteration 2

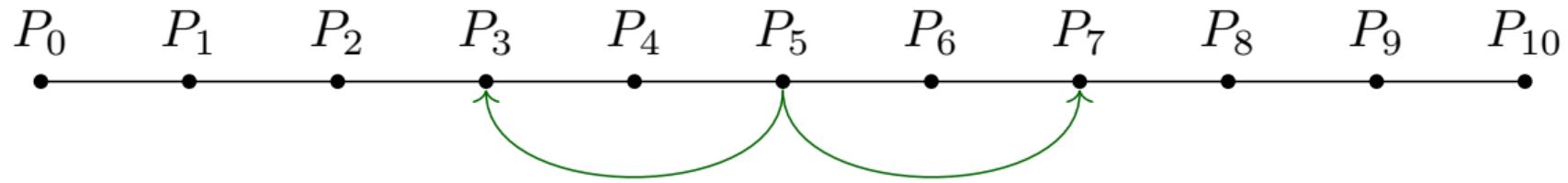


Communication in the reduced solve: PCR with blocks

Iteration 1



Iteration 2

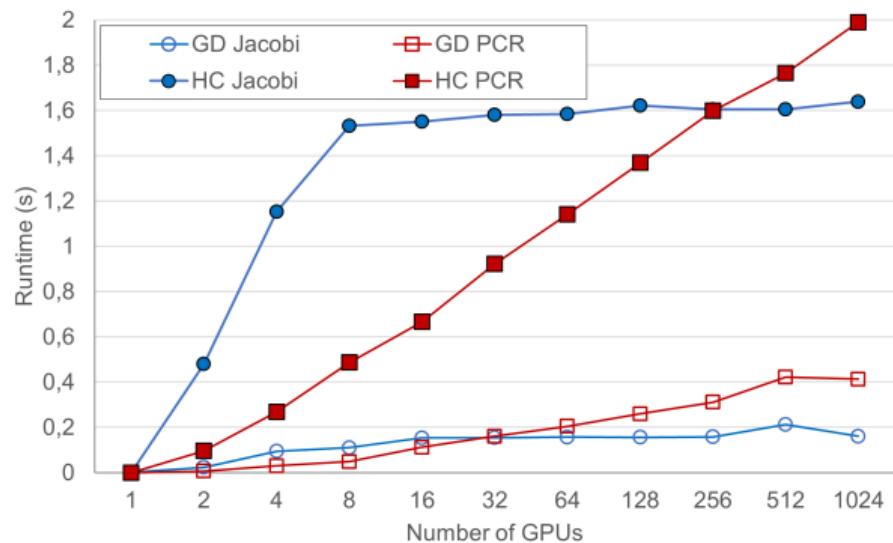


Test setup

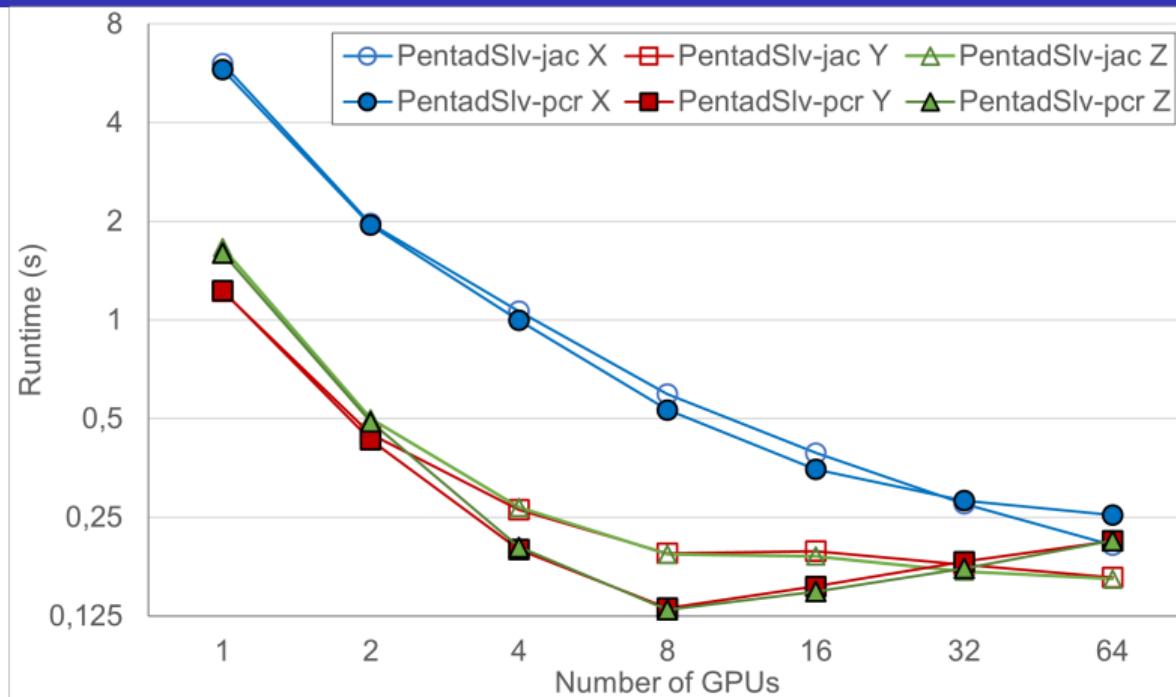
- LUMI
- AMD Trento CPU, 64 cores
- 4x AMD MI250X per node (8 GPUs per node)
- 10 iterations for Jacobi solver
- All MPI ranks in the solve direction

Pentadsolver - Scaling - Reduced solve

- All other parts of the solver trivially scales
- **Host Copy vs GPU Direct**
- Fix 10 Jacobi iterations
 - Performance change on GPU and node borders
- PCR with blocks shows the cost of each additional iteration as well

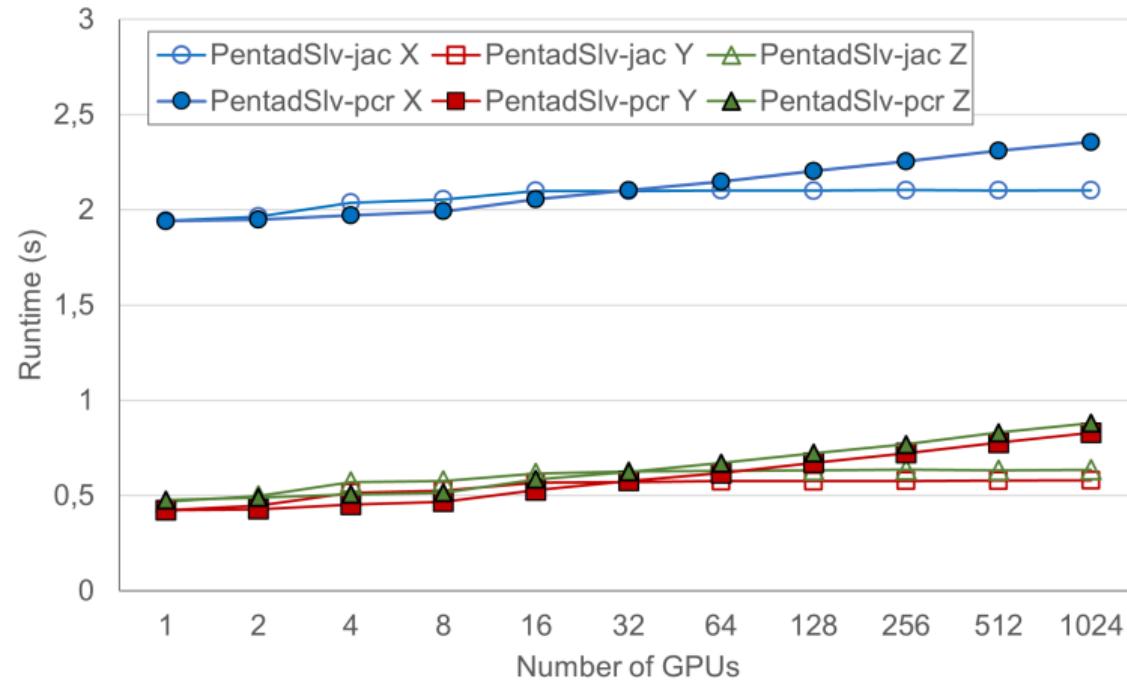


Pentadsolver - Strong Scaling $1024 \times 512 \times 512$



- 80% Scaling efficiency until 8 GPUs ($128 \times 512 \times 512$)
- After 8 GPUs the problem is just too small

Pentadsolver - Weak Scaling 512³



- Jacobi: 92% (X) and 73% (Y, Z) scaling efficiency to 1024 GPUs
- PCR: 98% (X), 80% (Y, Z) scaling efficiency to 8, 82% (X), 51% (Y,Z) to 1024 GPUs

Conclusions

- Parallelization of batch pentadiagonal system solves: across systems
- Can be used in distributed memory systems
- Scaling behavior determined by the reduced solve
 - Close communication is much cheaper
 - Small cost of each iteration of the reduced solve adds up

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Kiválóság Program