

# **Parallel, Heterogeneous, Dynamic unstructured Mesh (phdMesh) A new package in Trilinos**

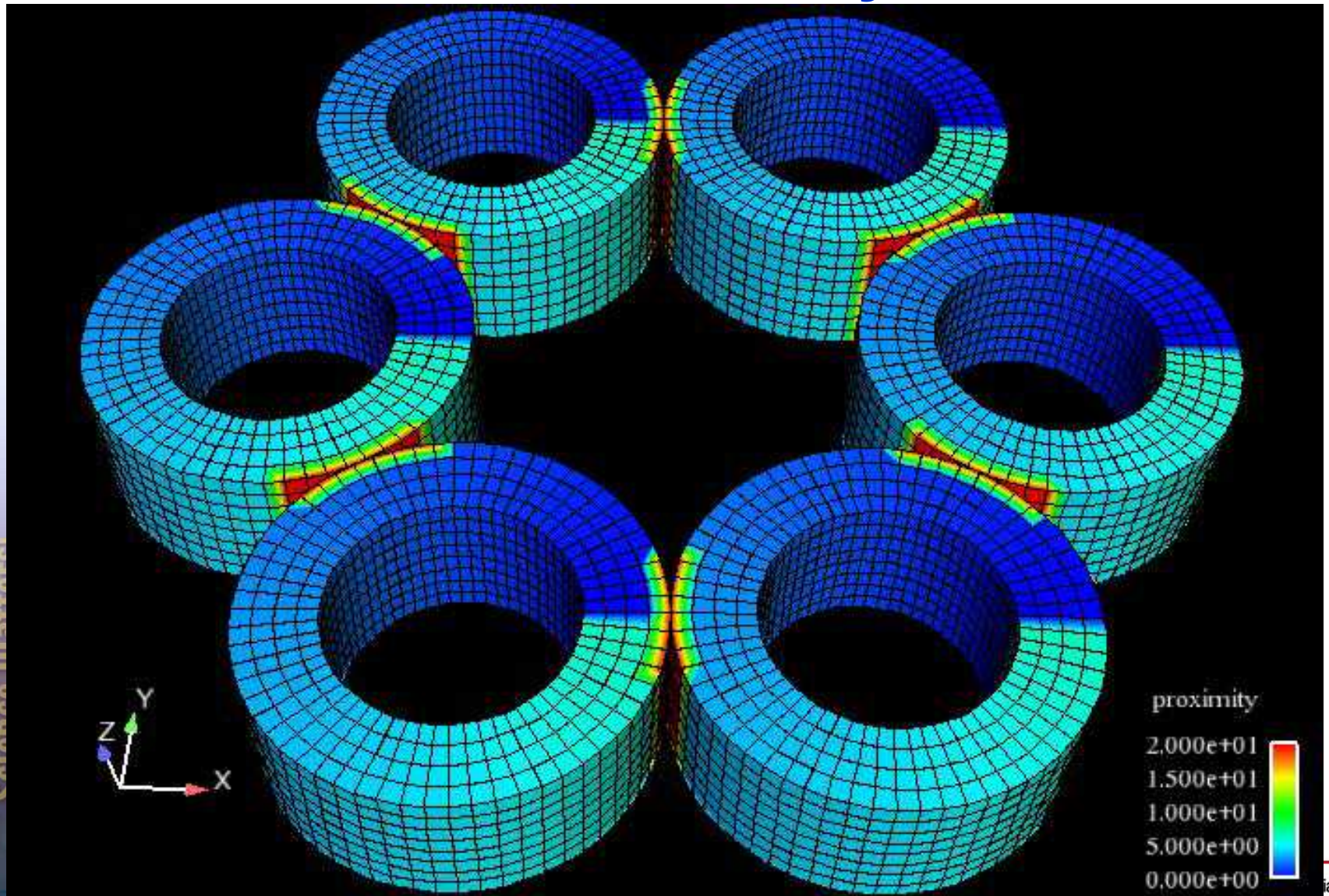
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# R&D Project Spin-off

- **Spin-off from Sandia National Laboratory's R&D project for "HPC Application Performance Analysis and Prediction"**
- **Purpose: Enable improved decision making for next generation computer systems and applications.**
- **Approach: Provide targeted compact, highly portable, "mini application" tools that approximate real application performance. Provide guidance to system and application designers. Establish visibility in research community.**
- **phdMesh is a component developed for a "mini-application" intended to approximate performance of parallel geometric proximity search and dynamic load balancing**

# Model Problem: Distributed Dynamic Surface-Surface Proximity Detection



# phdMesh exceeded its R&D charter

- A full capability (instead of approximate) parallel heterogeneous dynamic unstructured mesh library
  - Distributed memory HPC database, not a mesh file format
  - Parallel geometric proximity search algorithm
  - Dynamic load balancing
  - Based upon cumulative concepts and lessons learned from many unstructured mesh data models / projects
  - Two guiding principles:
    1. Keep it simple, i.e. lean & clean
    2. Have a well-defined conceptual model
- Requirements → *conceptual model* → software design → implementation



# Is *Not* a Traditional Mesh Data Structure

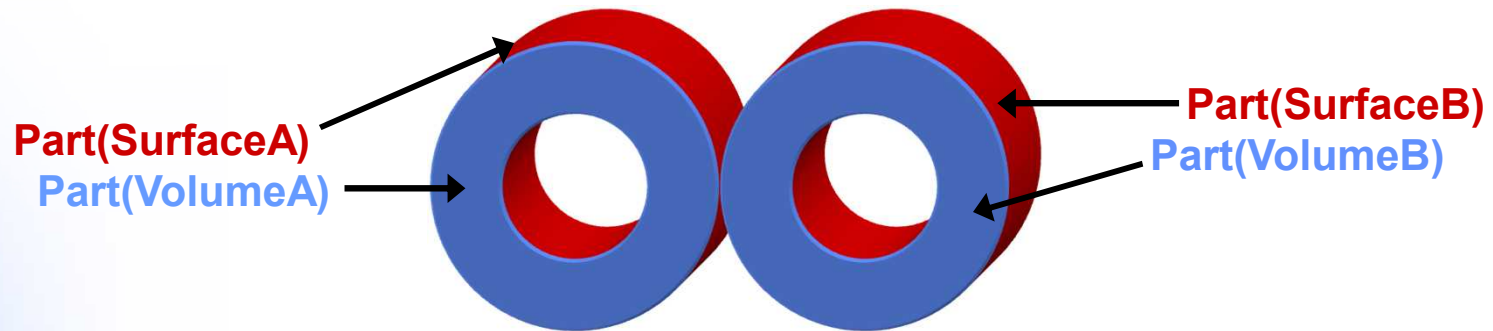
- **Minimize scope: just the mesh data**
  - Discretization entities: node, edge, face, element
  - Discretization fields: variables of the problem
- **NO predefined master elements or element topologies**
  - Pair with element topology library to fulfill the traditional role
  - Should be flexible, pair with any element topology library
- **NO predefined refinement templates**
- **NOT constrained to a particular mesh file format**

# Fundamental Concept: Mesh Database

- **Mesh Database**
  - **Mesh**: weblike pattern or construction that fills a domain  $\Omega$
  - **Database**: **large** collection of data organized for **efficient storage, retrieval, and update**
- **Database = Schema + Bulk Data**
  - **Schema** is the specification for data to be managed
  - **Bulk data** is stored, retrieved, and updated
- **Mesh Schema + Mesh Bulk Data**

# Mesh Schema

- A *specification* for the mesh data to be managed
- *Parts* (subsets) of the problem domain,  $\{ \Omega_A \subset \Omega \}$
- *Parts'* subset / superset relationships,  $\Omega_A \subset \Omega_S$



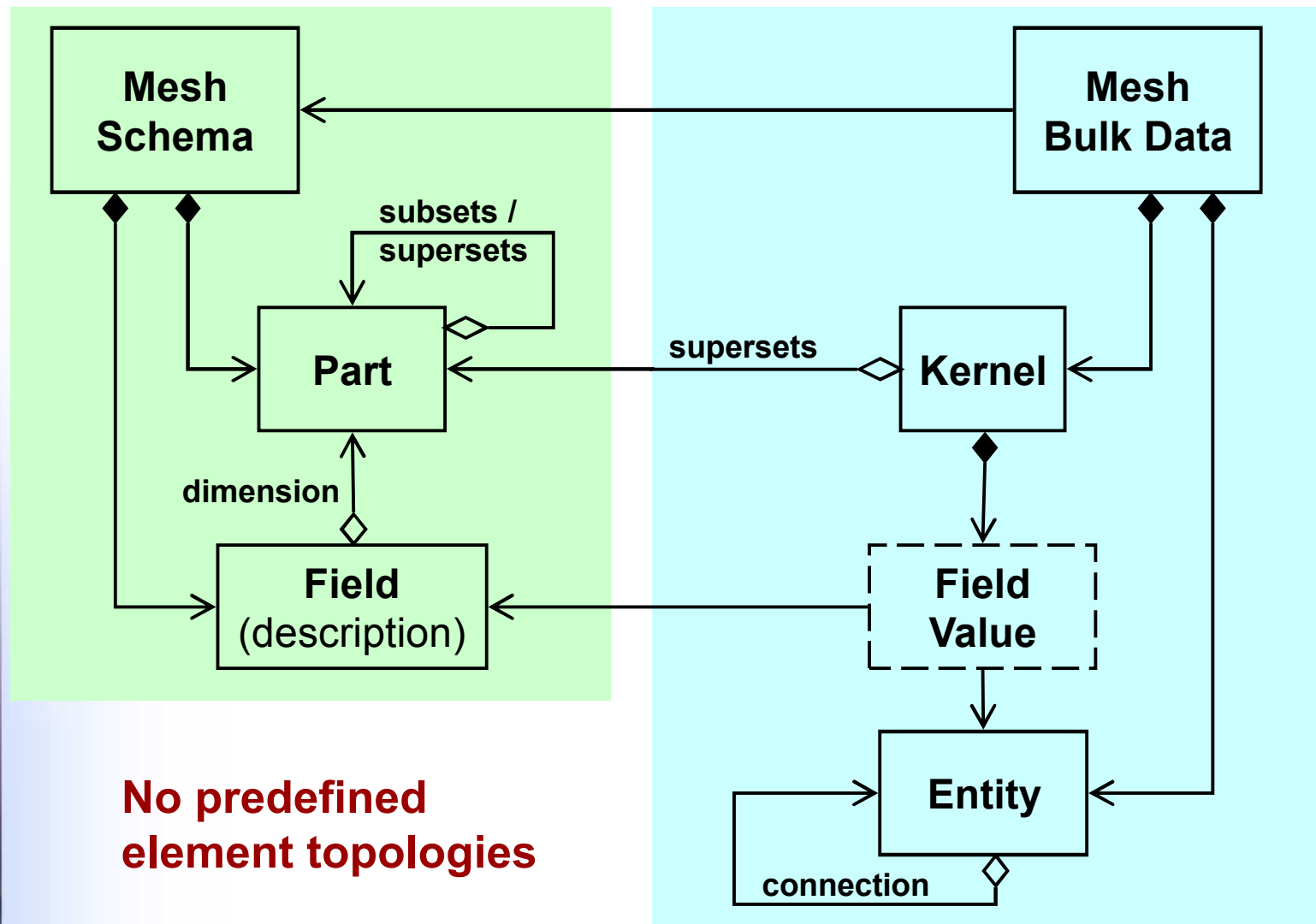
- *Fields* in the discretization,  $\{ F_J \}$ 
  - *Description* of independent, dependent, and auxiliary variables of the problem to be solved over the domain
- Field dimension map,  $( F_J , \Omega_A ) \rightarrow \text{Dim}_{JA}$ 
  - Variables may have polymorphic dimension
  - e.g.,  $\text{field}(n1,n2,n3)$  such that  $\{ n1, n2, n3 \}$  may vary

# Mesh Bulk Data

- Large collection of discretization data conforming to a Mesh Schema
  - Many possible discretizations for a single schema
- *Entities* of a discretization, e.g. nodes, elements
- *Connections* between entities, e.g. element→node
- *Field Values* associated with entities
  - Per-entity numerical values conforming to field descriptions
  - E.g. basis function coefficients, state/material properties
- *Kernels* – “chunks” of similar field values
  - A contiguous block of memory for arrays of field values
  - Needed for performance



# High Level Class Diagram



**No predefined  
element topologies**

# Parallelization Principles

- Assumption: Distributed Memory Parallelism
  - Not to preclude local task-level (multicore) parallelism
- Mesh Schema: **replicated** on all processors
- Mesh Bulk Data: **partitioned and distributed** among processors
- *Minimize impact of global data distribution and local data ordering on algorithms*
  - Algorithms “see” minimal parallel bookkeeping
  - Parallel decomposition and local data ordering *should not effect results*, but may effect performance
  - Ideally results are insensitive to global & local parallelism

# Summary

- A “lean & clean” (a.k.a. minimalist) approach to the challenge of an in-memory database for parallel, heterogeneous, and dynamic unstructured mesh
- Address local performance: *kernels* of field values
  - Field value arrays in cache friendly “chunks”
  - Anticipating manycore task-based parallelism
- NO predefined / preconceived notion of an element
  - Mesh database doesn’t need element topologies
  - Application needs master elements
  - Pair phdMesh with an element library