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# A Matrix-Free Approach for Algebraic Multigrid

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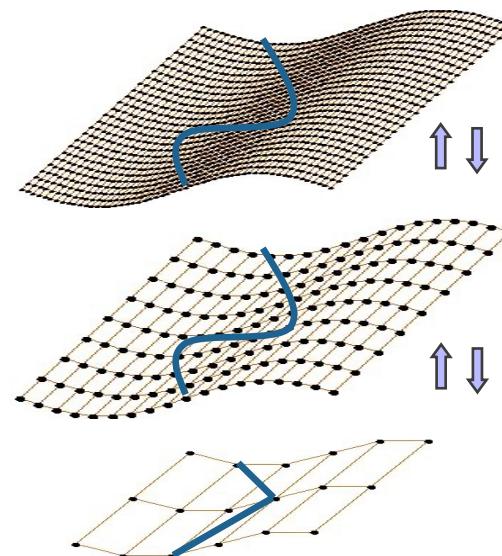
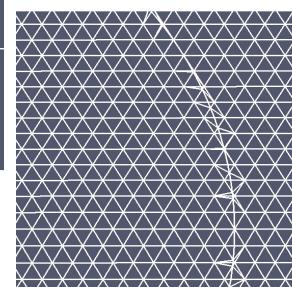
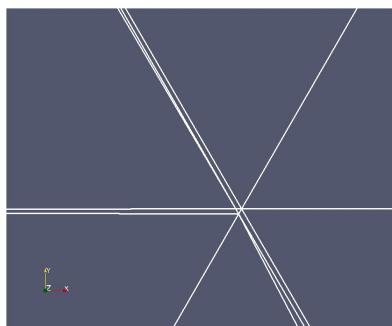
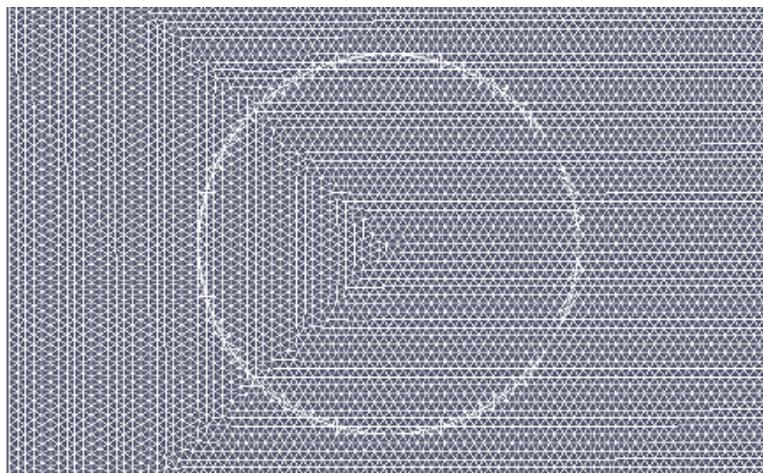
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# Introduction

- ASCR-funded research
- Software: Trilinos/MueLu, Sierra/Aria
- Collaborators: Ray Tuminaro, David Noble

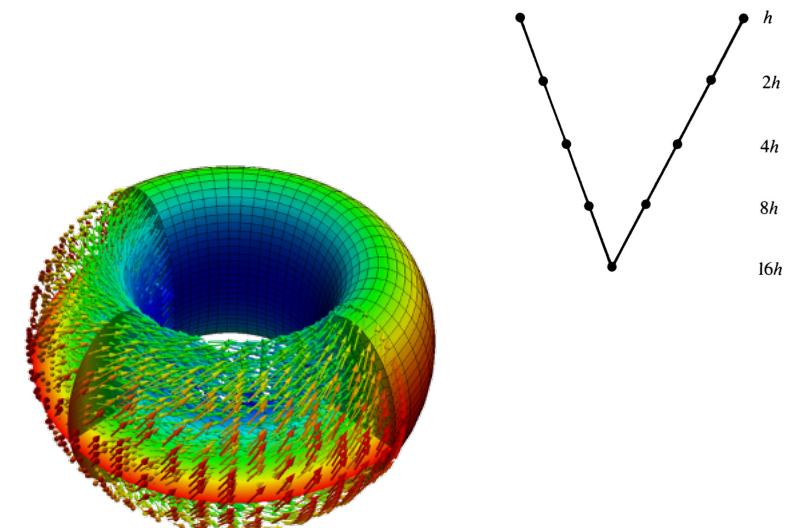


- Algebraic multigrid (AMG):
  - An approach for solving a linear system by smoothing errors on multiple grids
- Matrix-free method:
  - An approach for solving a linear system without explicitly storing the values of the matrix

# Motivation

- Algebraic multigrid works well “out of the box” for many problems meeting certain requirements
  - Classic AMG (Ruge, Stuben)
  - Smoothed Aggregation (Vanek, Brezina, Mandel, 1998)
- Many multiphysics problems involve collocated DOFs
  - Problems with multiple species
  - Stabilized equal-order discretizations
- Matrix-free methods reduce the memory burden but increase the computational burden
  - Excellent for FEMs on GPUs (Kronbichler, 2013)

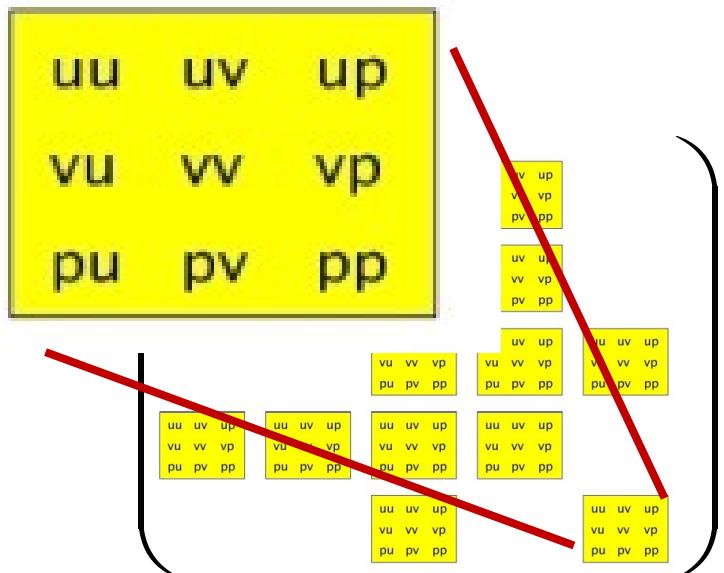
$$m + \frac{1}{27}m + \frac{1}{27^2}m + \cdots + \frac{1}{27^L}m$$



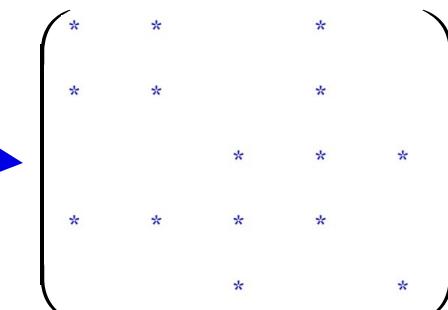
# AMG for Multiphysics

Consecutive DOFs within nodes

$$[u_1 \ v_1 \ p_1 \ \cdots \ u_n \ v_n \ p_n]$$

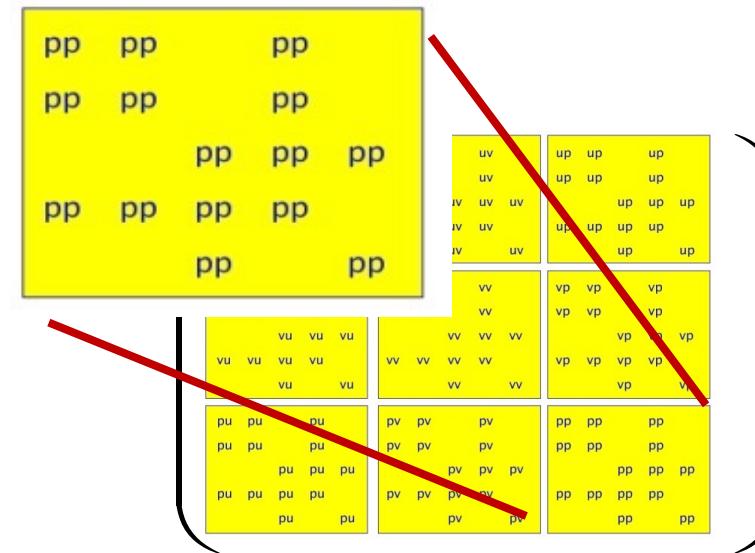


- Graph algorithms on nodes



Consecutive DOFs within fields

$$[u_1 \ \cdots \ u_n \ \ v_1 \ \cdots \ v_n \ \ p_1 \ \cdots \ p_n]$$



- Leads to blocked prolongator structure

# The Distance Laplacian

- Consider a multiphysics system where the DOFs are collocated

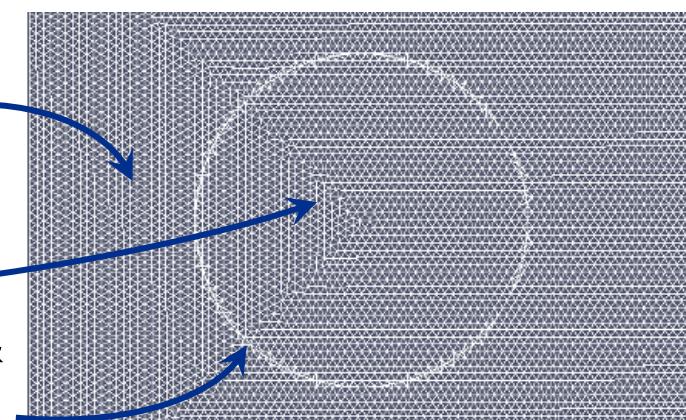
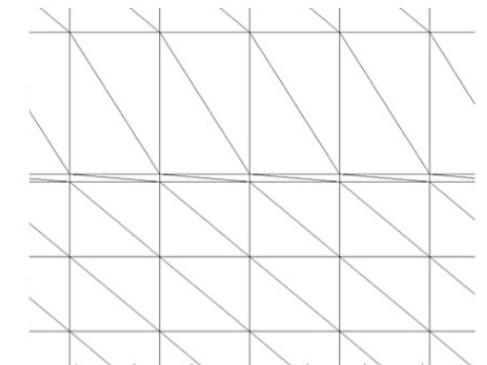
- The distance Laplacian is defined by

$$L_{ij} = \begin{cases} -1/d(i, j), & i \neq j, A_{ij} \neq 0 \\ -\sum_{k \neq i} L_{ik}, & i = j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} A & B^T \\ B & -D \end{bmatrix}$$

- Only requires A, coordinates for each DOF

- Implemented in MueLu/ML with more features in progress

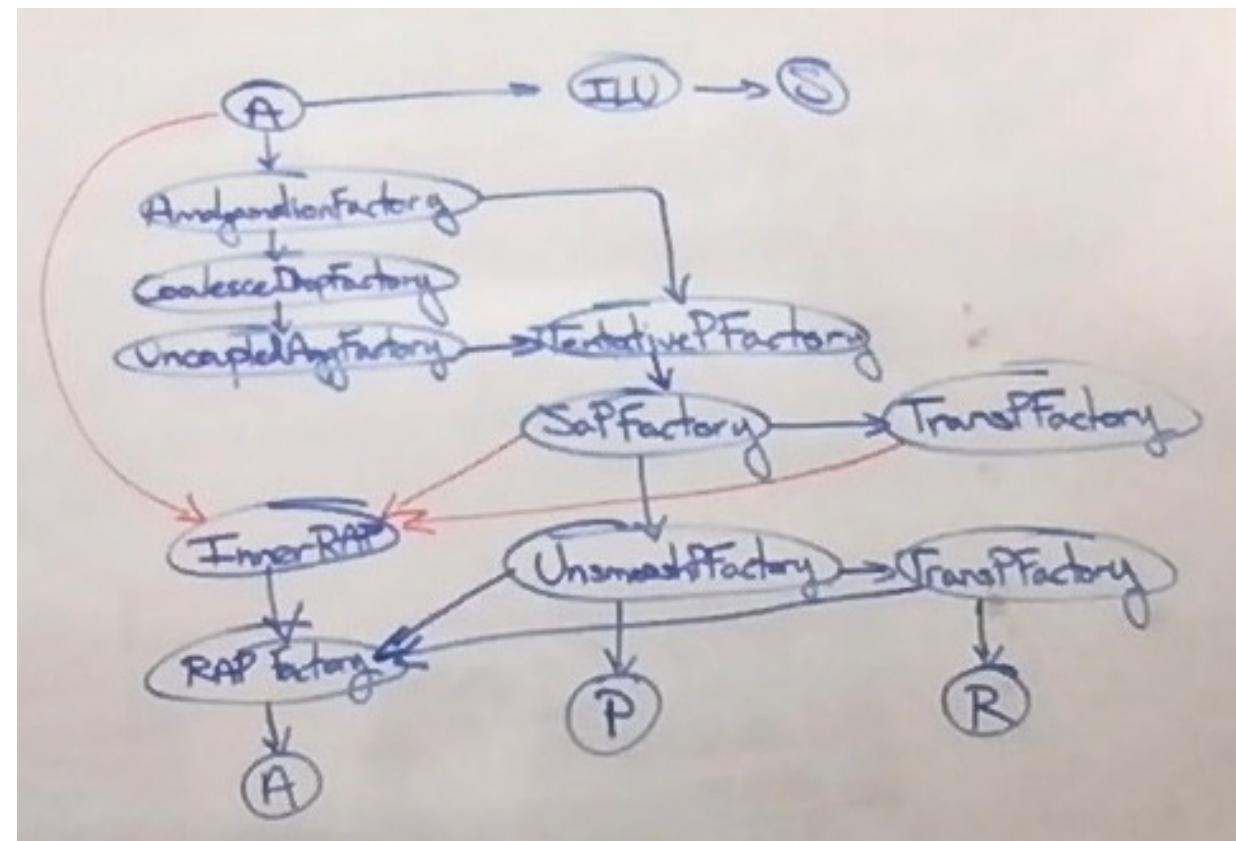
- 3 dofs/node (velocities, water pressure)
- 3 dofs/node (velocities, air pressure)
- 4 dofs/node (velocities, air & water pressure)



# The Multigrid Strategy

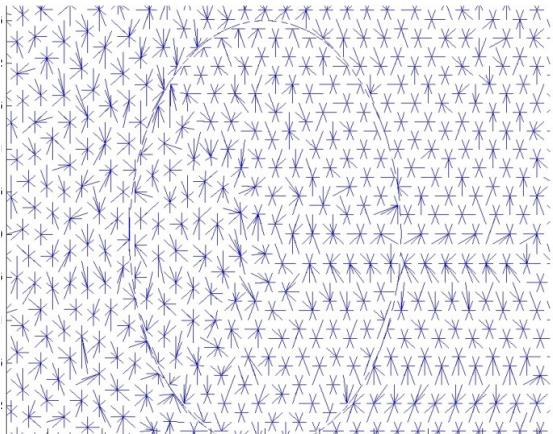
- We propose an auxiliary operator multigrid method using the distance Laplacian
  - Compressed representation of A
  - No need to store entries of A
  - L is SPSD
  - DOF group splitting
- Apply smoothed aggregation to L, and then “unsmoosh”

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & P_A \\ \downarrow & \uparrow \\ L & \rightarrow P_L \end{array}$$

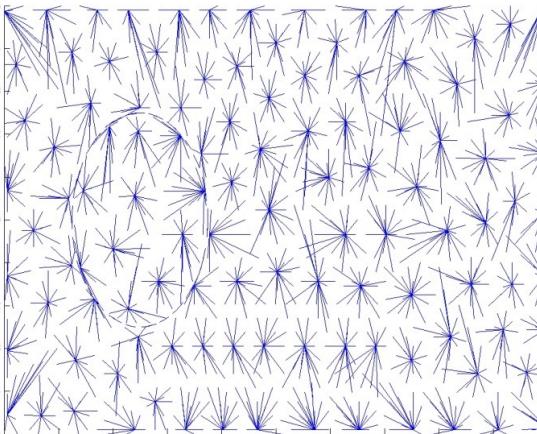


# Results

- Rising bubble problem in Aria:



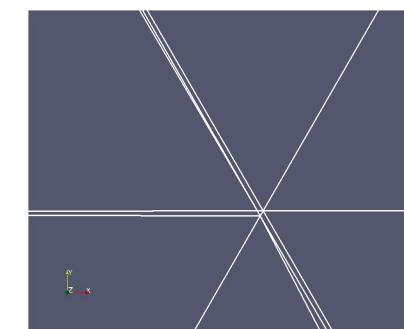
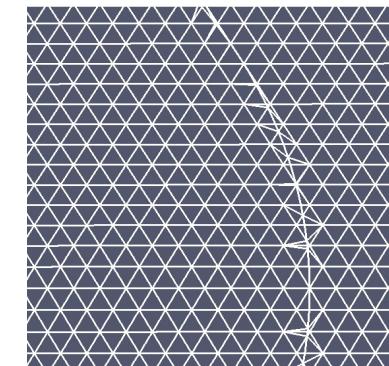
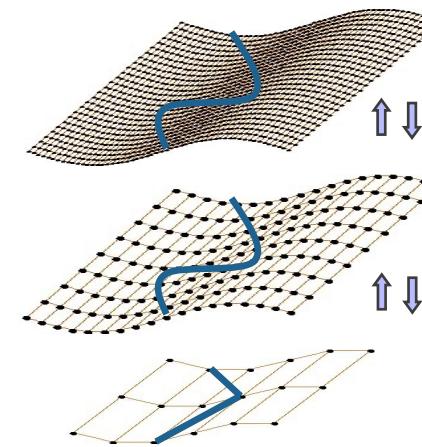
1<sup>st</sup> level aggregates



2<sup>nd</sup> level aggregates

- ILU relaxation to address smoothing concerns
  - associated with incompressibility constraint
  - tiny mesh spacing @ interface

method	iterations
ILU only	180
Unsmoothed/plain aggregation	25
Smoothed aggregation	19





# Developments in Matrix-Free Multigrid

- Martin Kronbichler – matrix-free GMG for FEMs (2012)
  - As high as 70% of theoretical GPU arithmetic throughput
- Matrix-free in deal.II library (2019)
- Modified matrix-free PCG with an emphasis on data locality (2021)

- Matrix-free methods are often invasive
- No need for the entire multigrid hierarchy to be matrix-free
- Basis function storage and Jacobian re-use
- Trades memory for computation

$$m + \frac{1}{27}m + \frac{1}{27^2}m + \cdots + \frac{1}{27^L}m$$



# Matrix-Free Operator Structure in Trilinos

- `Tpetra::Operator`
  - `Panzer::STK_Interface` (mesh)
  - `Panzer::DOFManager`
  - `Intrepid2::BasisValues`
  - A kernel describing the physics
  - Kokkos used for each object
- Used to create `Belos::LinearProblem`
- Solved by `Belos::SolverFactory`
- Alternatively, send to `MueLu`



# Conclusion

- Distance Laplacian:
  - Auxiliary operator
  - Collocated multiphysics problems
  - Avoid aspects of physics that cause AMG to fail
  - Algebraic multigrid
- Future directions:
  - Theoretical explanations for distance Laplacian
  - Implement the full matrix-free chain in MueLu
  - More complex applications



# Thank You!

Questions?



# Aggregation

- Constructing aggregates for the distance Laplacian can be done with only the mesh graph and information about the discretization
  - Greedy approach is a classic
  - Take clever stencils like  $[0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, -1, 0, \dots, 0]$  and apply it to off-diagonal nonzeros
  - Use a graph coloring to do these simultaneously for all colors in one group at a time (with care)