第二届解法器快速算法及应用研讨会 (Solver2019) 2019年8月16日, 昆明·花之城豪生国际大酒店

一、研讨会简介

该研讨会主要面向实际应用中的大规模科学与工程计算问题,探讨应用特征驱动且适合大规模计算的高可扩展解法器快速算法。该研讨会是一个系列会议,每年举行一次,首届研讨会(Solver2018)于 2018年6月在湖南韶山举行。本届研讨会将作为国际多重网格会议(IMG2019)的嵌入会议在 IMG 会议日程最后一天举行。

研讨会详细信息,请访问会议网页: http://math.xtu.edu.cn/solver/conference/。

二、Solver2019 日程(地点:三层 Yongjue Meeting Room)

	主持人	时间	内容
上午	舒 适	8:30 - 8:40	会议介绍
		8:40 - 9:05	李颖洲: Distributed-Memory Hierarchical Matrix Algebra
		9:05 - 9:30	李胜国: 面向 E 级计算的秩结构矩阵和线性特征值算法
		9:30 - 9:55	张 辉: Helmholtz 方程的区域分解方法回顾
		9:55 - 10:20	胡少亮: 系统级封装应用中时谐 Maxwell 方程离散系统的算法分析与评估
		10:20 - 10:40	合影 + 茶歇
	徐小文	10:40 - 11:05	岳孝强: Convergence analysis and HPC results of the Parareal and MGRIT algorithms for time-dependent problems
		11:05 - 11:30	王银山: Performance Optimization of the HPCG Benchmark on the SUGON 7000 supercomputer
		11:30 - 12:30	主题讨论:(1)公开征集问题介绍(每个问题 5 分钟); (2)面向自主 CPU 国产超级计算机的解法器研发讨论。
		12: 30	午餐
下 午			自由讨论

注: 主题讨论环节将公开征集讨论问题,截止时间: 2019 年 8 月 15 日下午 5 点。 请将题目发送到邮箱: <u>solver2018@xtu.edu.cn</u>或直接联系冯春生老师(18673265192)。问题征集通知及当前问题集,请访问:

http://math.xtu.edu.cn/solver/conference/solver_problem_proposal.htm

三、报告摘要

1. 李颖洲, Duke University

题目: Distributed-Memory Hierarchical Matrix Algebra

摘要: We introduce a distributed-memory algorithm for H-matrix application, composition and other related operations which avoids the need for the $\Omega(p^2)$ scheduling procedure used in previous work, where p is the number of processes. Furthermore, we demonstrate that our algorithm is able to effectively use O(N) processes for $N\times N$ H-matrix and achieve strong scalability to more than an order of magnitude processes than previous results. We also show some recent advance in the large scale iterative solver for H-matrix.

2. 李胜国,国防科技大学

题目: 面向 E 级计算的秩结构矩阵和线性特征值算法

摘要: E级计算对原来并行算法的性能、可扩展性等方面提出巨大要求和挑战。本报告将首先简要介绍美日欧等国在 E 算法(库)研制上的最近进展,然后分析秩结构矩阵算法在大规模并行计算时可能遇到的瓶颈和可选的应对方法。最后,结合秩结构矩阵算法,介绍几种适于大规模分布式并行计算的线性特征值算法。

3. 张辉,浙江海洋大学

题目: Helmholtz 方程的区域分解方法回顾

摘要: Helmholtz 方程形式简单但计算困难, 迭代解法还很难做到线性复杂度, 而并行加速就更加困难。在这个报告中, 我们回顾一下区域分解方法在求解 Helmholtz 方程上发展出的独特技术: 一是界面传输, 二是平面波。我们以界面传输作为重点, 探讨传输条件不同的实现方式, 以及它对迭代收敛以及计算量的影响。内容以算法和算例为主, 并以模型的 Fourier 分析为辅。

4. 胡少亮,中物院高性能数值模拟软件中心

题目: 系统级封装应用中时谐 Maxwell 方程离散系统的算法评估与分析

摘要:在滤波器、射频前端等系统级封装应用中需要求解时谐 Maxwell 方程的离散线性系统。直接法是实际工业应用中最常用的方法,但无法满足大规模模拟的需求,而现有基于预条件的迭代方法收敛缓慢甚至不收敛。本报告将介绍这类问题的背景和应用特征、以及国内外研究和软件现状,并结合实际算例的测试和分析,讨论并评估现有算法的计算能力和可能的求解策略,以及算法上的挑战和需求。

5. 岳孝强,湘潭大学

题目: Convergence analysis and HPC results of the Parareal and MGRIT algorithms for time-dependent problems

摘要: This talk focuses on developing and analyzing parallel-in-time (PinT) multigrid solvers, including the standard and diagonalization-based Parareal and multigrid-reduction-in-time (MGRIT) algorithms. We applied these PinT algorithms to a popular suite of benchmark problems and compared their parallel performance.

6. 王银山,中科院计算技术研究所

题目: Performance Optimization of the HPCG Benchmark on the SUGON 7000 supercomputer

摘要: The High Performance Conjugate Gradient (HPCG) benchmark is the well-known algorithm that solves a large sparse linear system using multi-grid pre-conditioner in the CG iterative method. It is designed to better represent modern application workloads that mainly depend on memory system and network performance. SUGON 7000 is a new designed DCU accelerated heterogeneous supercomputer system which is composed of the latest developing HYGON CPUs and DCUs. Therefore, we believe that the HPCG optimization work would be an important prior experience for the later applications porting and optimization. In the present work, the key HPCG optimization skills can be concluded as follows: first, block coloring method is implemented to increase the right vector x memory access locality; second, an improved ELL data format is developed to better utilize the DCU shared memory for the stencil case; last but not least, several algorithm procedure is improved to reduce memory access. Finally, we achieve a high performance of over 1.43 pflops.