Study and Optimization of a Finite Volume's Method Application

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- Questions

Convexion-Diffusion

- What? Simulates the way heat is transferred in a fluid;
 - How? Uses finite-volumes method;
 - Why? Represents surface as a mesh, making each cell only dependent of its neighbours;

Convexion-Diffusion

makeFlux Calculates the contribution from each edge <- VER ISTO;

makeResidual Calculates the ϕ vector, ading the flux for each cell, from each contribution <- VER ISTO;

LUFactorize Calculate a Gauss elimination <- VER ISTO:

Test Machines

	compute-511-2@search	compute-611-1	MacBookPro
	AMD Opt 6174	Xeon X5650	Intel Ivy-Bridge i7
# processors	2	2	1
# cores per processor	12	6	4
hyperthreading	-	yes	yes
clock frequency(GHz)	2.2	2.66	2.3
L1 capacity	128KB	128KB	64KB
L2 capacity	512KB	256KB	256KB
L3 capacity	12MB	12MB	6MB
RAM capacity	64GB	48GB	16GB

Table: Test cases

Test Parameters

- Best of 3 executions;
- 2 Test for different number of threads;
- CENAS;

Original version

For each edge:

- Calculate edge velocity;
- Calculate flux;

For each cell:

Compute all contributions;

Compute vector ϕ ; Compute a Gauss elimination; Compute the error;

Optimized version

- Reduce number of loads:
- Change some variable definitions to const;
- Usage of a recent compiler;

Counters Used

```
Used counters gathered by PAPI:
PAPI TOT CYC Total cycles;
PAPI TOT INS Total instructions
PAPI LD INS Load Instructions
PAPI SR INS Store Instructions
PAPI FML INS Multiply instructions
PAPI FDV INS Division instructions
PAPI VEC INS Vector Instructions
PAPI FP OPS Floating point operations
PAPI L1 DCA L1 data cache accesses
PAPI L1 DCM L1 data cache misses
PAPI L2 DCA L2 data cache accesses
PAPI L2 DCM L2 data cache misses
```

PAPI comparison

OpenMP Objectives

- Parallelize application;
- Oecrease runtime;

Amdahl's Law

$$S_N = \frac{1}{(1-P)+P/N}$$

Parallel Portion	# Cores	Expected Speedup
CENAS	1	CENAS
CENAS	2	CENAS
CENAS	4	CENAS
CENAS	8	CENAS
CENAS	12	CENAS
CENAS	16	CENAS
CENAS	24	CENAS

Table: Test cases

Achieved Results

Conclusion

- Some difficulties measuring memory ceilings;
- Lack of analysis of output from PAPI;

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