

An Update to Mesh Generation and Load Balancing in PDT

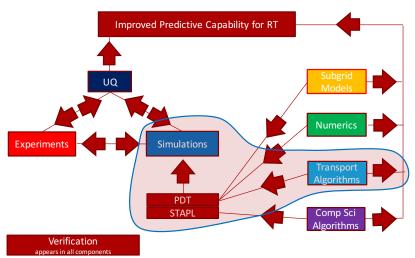
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Load Balancing

Project Components and Integration











Introduction

2 Load Balance Algorithm

3 Load Balancing Results

4 Conclusions





Motivation



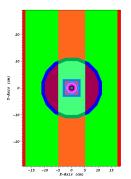
- When running any massively parallel code, load balancing is a priority in order to achieve the best possible parallel efficiency.
- A load balanced problem has an equal number of degrees of freedom per processor.
- Load balancing a logically Cartesian mesh is "not difficult", as the user specifies the number of cells being used.
- In an unstructured mesh, the user cannot always specify the number of cells they want per processor, and obtaining a load balanced problem is more difficult.
- The goal is to implement a load balancing algorithm for unstructured meshes in PDT.
- Our problem is unique because we need our cellsets to be convex (bricks for now) because bricks are provably optimal.

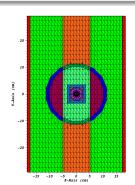


The Triangle Mesh Generator



- Unstructured meshes in PDT are generated in 2D using the Triangle Mesh Generator.
- These can be extruded to create 3D meshes.
- Fixes by Daryl Hawkins within the Triangle source code have lead to much more stable mesh generation for complex geometries.







Partitioning for an Unstructured Mesh



- The user inputs coordinates for cut lines in the X and Y directions.
- The cut lines will determine the number of "subsets" the problem is partitioned into.
- Optimizing the location of these cut lines is the basis of the load balancing algorithm.
- A "subset" is a rectangular unit that is formed by intersecting cut lines.

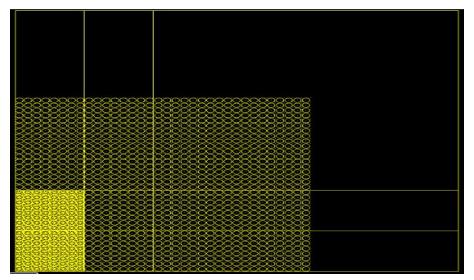






The Subset













Goal and Definitions



- Goal: Obtain an equal number of cells per processor, which for our purposes means an equal number of cells per subset.
- Achieved by optimizing the location of X_i and Y_i , the location of the cut lines.

Define:

• N_{ii} : The number of cells in subset i, j

$$\bullet \ f = \frac{\max_{ij}(N_{ij})}{\frac{N_{tot}}{I \cdot I}}$$

•
$$f_I = \max_{i} \left[\sum_{j} N_{ij} \right] / \frac{N_{tot}}{I}$$

•
$$f_J = \max_j \left[\sum_i N_{ij}\right] / \frac{N_{tot}}{J}$$

• $f_{J_i} = \max[N_{ij}]_i / \frac{\sum_j N_{ij}}{J}$

$$ullet f_{J_i} = extstyle{\mathsf{max}}[N_{ij}]_i / rac{\sum_j N_i}{J}$$



Original Load Balancing Algorithm



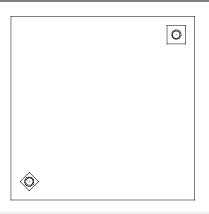
```
//Check if all subsets meet the tolerance
while (f > tol_subset)
  if (f_l > tol_column)
    Redistribute(X);
  if (f_J > tol_row)
    Redistribute(Y);
  Remesh;
```





Why a new algorithm?





- Limited effectiveness if we don't move more cut lines into BOTH features.
- We allow one dimension's cut lines to be moved by row/column rather than cut all the way through the problem.



Challenges



- Altering and tinkering with the algorithm is not difficult.
- However, a completely new stitching algorithm had to be written.
- The old stitching algorithm assumed one neighboring subset to the north, south, east and west.
- We now have an arbitrary number of neighbors in the north/south or east/west directions.





Load Balancing By Dimension Algorithm

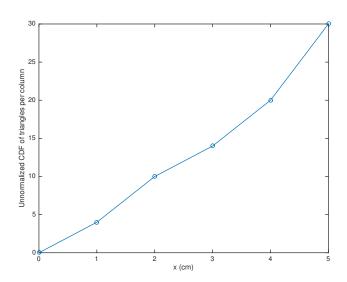


```
while (f_I > tol_column)
  if (f_l > tol_column)
    Redistribute(X);
  Remesh;
while (f > tol)
  for i < 1
    if (f_J[i] > tol_row)
      Redistribute (Y_i);
  Remesh:
```



Redistribution Function



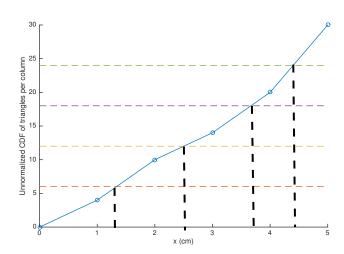






Redistribution Function









Load Balancing Results



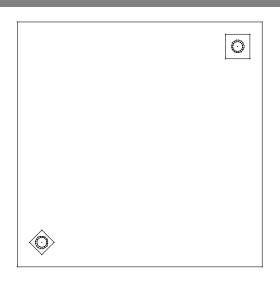
- Two test cases were used to study the behavior of both load balancing algorithms.
- For each test case, 162 inputs were constructed by varying:
 - The number of subsets
 - The spatial resolution of the mesh (maximum triangle area).





Test Case 1













Test Case 1 - Original Load Balancing Method



1: The best metric behavior of the first test case after **10 load balancing iterations**.

Area	2×2	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8×8	9×9	10×10
Coarse	1.94872	1.59813	3.36842	2.0979	2.27848	2.67760	2.53465	2.80519	3.05344
1.8	1.2636	1.7963	2.61017	2.25049	2.22889	2.77358	3.61199	3.25628	3.46457
1.6	1.28	1.73805	2.4186	3.42205	2.33094	2.52144	3.53821	3.31132	3.39506
1.4	1.25913	1.63776	2.22819	2.76946	2.37232	2.64418	3.45946	3.52685	3.60360
1.2	1.21557	1.60763	2.13982	2.75424	1.97260	2.50150	3.22238	3.87560	3.92670
1	1.16754	1.50773	1.99222	2.63505	1.78302	2.23291	2.53968	3.67303	4.32173
0.8	1.1486	1.51935	1.70576	2.37342	2.91692	1.94566	2.56263	2.62348	crash
0.6	1.10711	1.40017	1.64962	1.98312	2.29787	1.69898	1.88852	2.40594	3.09917
0.4	1.07855	1.26344	1.57126	1.65698	2.02992	2.19854	1.73657	1.75030	2.06311
0.2	1.04278	1.12703	1.255	1.40941	1.59606	1.76163	1.29236	crash	1.44558
0.1	1.01421	1.06717	1.12843	1.21254	1.27065	crash	1.48006	crash	1.24494
0.08	1.01331	1.03474	1.04114	1.14352	crash	crash	1.33911	crash	1.17602
0.06	1.01816	1.02969	1.0604	1.08645	crash	1.14368	1.23391	crash	1.06347
0.05	1.00671	1.02257	1.05096	1.07697	crash	1.08246	1.19871	crash	1.08662
0.04	1.00584	1.01853	1.00844	1.02842	crash	1.05551	1.09949	crash	1.10996
0.03	1.00455	1.01347	1.03663	1.06479	crash	crash	1.06606	crash	1.03406
0.02	1.00414	1.00661	1.00282	1.00369	1.02310	crash	1.0028	1.04513	1.04855
0.01	1.0025	1.0078	1.01399	1.00038	1.01219	1.01801	1.00265	1.03554	1.00967



Test Case 1 - Load Balancing By Dimension



2: The best metric behavior of the first test case after **10 load balancing by dimension iterations**.

Area	2×2	3x3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8x8	9×9	10×10
Coarse	1.85366	1.20536	1.47518	1.39752	1.26000	1.36744	1.42751	1.62542	1.63934
1.8	1.075	1.38996	1.16364	1.47849	1.33539	1.43673	1.62712	1.69693	1.54639
1.6	1.09427	1.17033	1.20548	1.47569	1.18919	1.61862	1.60894	1.64676	1.9347
1.4	1.0785	1.0623	2.04361	1.25369	1.34370	1.74521	1.50196	1.74194	2.25166
1.2	1.06466	1.16594	1.84155	1.24481	1.43795	1.31624	1.67221	1.61105	1.68651
1.2	1.02767	1.00394	1.66581	1.16686	1.32857	1.21260	1.30879	1.73394	1.69651
_									
8.0	1.00539	1.07843	1.24239	1.21888	1.26000	1.32965	1.62025	1.40503	1.6791
0.6	1.00916	1.08	1.08826	1.19048	1.14241	1.22023	1.23839	1.53759	1.44509
0.4	1.07855	1.09059	1.0405	1.21576	1.16923	1.16009	1.12629	1.38937	1.47929
0.2	1.04278	1.04741	1.07522	1.09865	1.06383	1.10162	1.14798	crash	1.19151
0.1	1.01421	1.06717	1.04461	1.04716	1.07173	crash	1.04762	crash	1.13249
0.08	1.01331	1.03474	1.04114	1.04061	crash	crash	1.08798	crash	1.08844
0.06	1.01816	1.02969	1.0604	1.08645	crash	1.07748	1.07019	crash	1.06347
0.05	1.00671	1.02257	1.05096	1.07697	crash	1.08246	1.08371	crash	1.08662
0.04	1.00584	1.01853	1.00844	1.02842	crash	1.05551	1.09949	crash	1.0496
0.03	1.00455	1.01347	1.03663	1.06479	crash	crash	1.06606	crash	1.03406
0.02	1.00414	1.00661	1.00282	1.00369	1.02310	crash	1.0028	1.04513	1.04855
0.01	1.0025	1.0078	1.01399	1.00038	1.01219	1.01801	1.00265	1.03554	1.00967



Test Case 1 - Original Load Balancing Method



3: The best metric behavior of the first test case after **10 load balancing iterations**.

Area	2x2	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8x8	9×9	10×10
Coarse	1.949	1.598	3.368	2.098	2.278	2.678	2.535	2.805	3.053
1.8	1.458	1.940	2.449	2.590	2.980	3.441	2.957	4.657	3.434
1.6	1.423	1.949	2.427	2.411	3.004	3.053	3.579	4.107	4.105
1.4	1.316	1.871	2.654	3.130	2.451	3.030	3.473	4.040	3.898
1.2	1.298	1.765	2.462	2.656	2.592	3.178	3.144	4.282	4.683
1	1.348	1.638	2.260	2.327	2.347	3.013	3.357	3.841	4.245
8.0	1.257	1.513	2.017	2.792	2.018	2.617	2.884	3.423	3.629
0.6	1.142	1.452	1.788	2.408	2.332	2.092	2.669	2.874	3.629
0.4	1.095	1.353	1.449	1.872	2.397	1.836	2.153	2.351	2.262
0.2	1.046	1.136	1.336	1.545	1.648	2.049	1.678	1.790	1.714
0.1	1.020	1.043	1.109	1.170	1.287	1.357	1.297	1.409	1.221
0.08	1.011	1.029	1.094	1.190	1.209	1.290	1.268	1.318	1.381
0.06	1.005	1.031	1.037	1.105	1.087	1.189	1.177	1.283	1.068
0.05	1.021	1.022	1.058	1.092	1.079	1.115	1.157	1.218	1.176
0.04	1.004	1.013	1.002	1.061	1.074	1.073	1.158	1.171	1.171
0.03	1.003	1.016	1.021	1.050	1.065	1.048	1.928	1.132	1.041
0.02	1.004	1.008	1.010	1.034	1.024	1.028	1.574	1.075	1.094
0.01	1.003	1.010	1.008	1.009	1.039	1.018	1.276	1.043	1.022



Test Case 1 - Load Balancing By Dimension



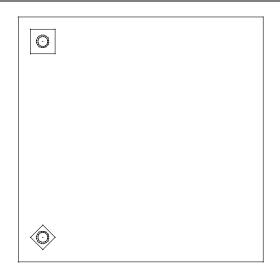
4: The best metric behavior of the first test case after **10 load balancing by dimension iterations**.

Area	2x2	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8x8	9×9	10×10
Coarse	1.854	1.205	1.475	1.398	1.260	1.367	1.428	1.625	1.639
1.800	1.079	1.392	1.523	1.722	2.036	2.315	2.421	3.962	3.587
1.600	1.044	1.704	1.536	1.566	1.791	2.126	2.492	3.417	3.807
1.400	1.073	1.152	1.509	1.756	1.811	2.183	2.475	2.911	3.974
1.200	1.037	1.125	1.515	1.718	1.972	2.611	2.628	3.816	3.205
1.000	1.047	1.209	1.180	1.763	1.494	1.928	2.564	3.744	3.953
0.800	1.077	1.193	1.246	1.343	1.417	2.949	2.411	3.560	3.629
0.600	1.066	1.112	1.388	1.455	1.521	1.837	1.769	2.586	3.381
0.400	1.095	1.032	1.145	1.221	1.479	1.355	1.554	2.038	1.838
0.200	1.046	1.049	1.075	1.149	1.173	1.174	1.210	1.251	1.571
0.100	1.020	1.043	1.023	1.071	1.103	1.138	1.129	1.091	1.205
0.080	1.011	1.029	1.094	1.072	1.076	1.097	1.068	1.071	1.213
0.060	1.005	1.031	1.037	1.016	1.087	1.096	1.093	1.095	1.068
0.050	1.021	1.022	1.058	1.092	1.079	1.062	1.090	1.075	1.088
0.040	1.004	1.013	1.002	1.061	1.074	1.073	1.067	1.090	1.100
0.030	1.003	1.016	1.021	1.050	1.065	1.048	1.038	1.061	1.041
0.020	1.004	1.008	1.010	1.034	1.024	1.028	1.058	1.075	1.094
0.010	1.003	1.010	1.008	1.009	1.039	1.018	1.054	1.043	1.022



Test Case 2













Test Case 2 - Original Load Balancing Method



5: The best metric behavior of the second test case after **10 load balancing iterations**.

Area	2×2	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8×8	9×9	10×10
Coarse	1.85366	1.36134	1.76471	1.47929	1.74194	1.59535	1.79200	1.82022	1.92308
1.8	1.05051	1.46429	1.91617	1.79245	1.67742	2.03109	2.46154	2.40000	crash
1.6	1.12334	1.36667	1.52113	1.51246	1.74000	1.88160	2.41860	2.42120	crash
1.4	1.0798	1.36224	1.50405	1.68971	1.78882	1.81762	2.02590	2.50633	2.90621
1.2	1.08982	1.31642	1.53392	1.83206	1.72197	1.77437	2.18947	1.96364	2.55814
1	1.06144	1.22093	1.7405	1.58269	1.57241	1.90522	2.05686	2.52561	2.76890
0.8	1.03786	1.29399	1.57676	crash	1.81635	1.63333	1.94892	2.07897	crash
0.6	1.02013	1.24191	1.45577	1.62018	1.89176	1.54088	1.68019	2.09201	2.42057
0.4	1.08708	1.15836	1.35356	1.53151	1.49309	1.62142	crash	1.84091	2.06311
0.2	1.04385	1.13315	1.14008	1.30224	1.41835	1.46784	crash	crash	1.44558
0.1	1.01452	1.06382	1.08479	1.21254	1.27404	crash	1.17664	crash	1.24494
0.08	1.00326	1.03738	1.07394	1.14352	crash	crash	1.33779	crash	1.17602
0.06	1.01328	1.03467	1.0608	1.09088	crash	1.15676	1.23391	crash	1.06356
0.05	1.00719	1.02003	1.04326	1.08069	crash	1.09384	1.19785	crash	1.08696
0.04	1.00526	1.01942	1.00869	1.03234	crash	1.04483	1.09539	crash	1.10996
0.03	1.00577	1.011	1.00672	1.03871	1.08489	crash	1.08146	crash	1.03406
0.02	1.00403	1.00874	1.00382	1.01427	1.02385	crash	1.00326	1.04696	1.04855
0.01	1.00262	1.00788	1.01374	1.00126	1.01320	1.01755	1.00276	1.03491	1.00970



Test Case 2 - Load Balancing By Dimension



6: The best metric behavior of the second test case after **10 load balancing by dimension iterations**.

Coarse	1.85366	1.13445	1.67164	1.32353	1.65306	1.51770	1.54217	1.40138	1.51976
1.8	1.05051	1.08271	1.38346	1.33556	1.29836	1.42488	1.45897	1.59944	1.69014
1.6	1.02642	1.19355	1.15697	1.30769	1.43385	1.39403	1.38753	1.59270	1.76322
1.4	1.0798	1.1068	1.2	1.34707	1.73077	1.45283	1.6	1.81184	1.61663
1.2	1.08982	1.12848	1.25346	1.28205	1.25301	1.77032	1.48263	1.70926	1.64271
1	1.06144	1.0616	1.1673	1.37699	1.24444	1.67726	1.48211	1.50309	1.64103
0.8	1.03786	1.06441	1.26716	1.31579	1.37626	1.40286	1.44696	1.40870	1.64076
0.6	1.02013	1.09756	1.17936	1.23865	1.16505	1.28419	1.45344	1.29106	1.32013
0.4	1.08708	1.04824	1.08222	1.06178	1.23995	1.15526	1.10851	1.41856	1.46396
0.2	1.04385	1.06826	1.03802	1.05623	1.09286	1.10702	1.21923	crash	1.28608
0.1	1.01452	1.06382	1.08479	1.03222	1.05965	crash	1.08064	crash	1.09532
0.08	1.00326	1.03738	1.07394	1.05612	crash	crash	1.08775	crash	1.08376
0.06	1.01328	1.03467	1.0608	1.09088	crash	1.08521	1.08147	crash	1.06356
0.05	1.00719	1.02003	1.04326	1.08069	crash	1.09384	1.10856	crash	1.08696
0.04	1.00526	1.01942	1.00869	1.03234	crash	1.04483	1.09539	crash	1.07589
0.03	1.00577	1.011	1.00672	1.03871	1.08489	crash	1.08146	crash	1.03406
0.02	1.00403	1.00874	1.00382	1.01427	1.02385	crash	1.00326	1.04696	1.04855
0.01	1.00262	1.00788	1.01374	1.00126	1.01320	1.01755	1.00276	1.03491	1.0097



Test Case 2 - Original Load Balancing Method



7: The best metric behavior of the second test case after **10 load balancing iterations**.

	Area	2×2	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8×8	9×9	10×10
_	Coarse	1.854	1.361	1.765	1.479	1.742	1.595	1.792	1.820	1.923
	1.800	1.176	1.336	1.882	2.375	2.269	2.359	2.544	3.841	4.874
	1.600	1.109	1.482	1.783	1.701	1.990	2.421	2.848	3.345	2.989
	1.400	1.133	1.366	1.854	1.746	1.882	2.600	2.833	3.617	2.692
	1.200	1.153	1.506	1.575	1.599	2.162	2.270	2.562	3.355	3.771
	1.000	1.132	1.418	1.729	1.694	1.581	2.452	2.491	3.231	3.902
	0.800	1.139	1.355	1.437	1.610	1.940	2.167	2.152	2.250	2.936
	0.600	1.053	1.360	1.604	1.705	1.687	1.960	1.902	2.458	2.500
	0.400	1.095	1.176	1.401	1.534	1.771	1.797	1.841	1.792	2.262
	0.200	1.043	1.140	1.183	1.364	1.561	1.741	1.587	1.495	1.714
	0.100	1.028	1.042	1.114	1.193	1.284	1.335	1.268	1.227	1.283
	0.080	1.013	1.037	1.091	1.190	1.210	1.293	1.197	1.236	1.178
	0.060	1.007	1.033	1.037	1.105	1.087	1.205	1.183	1.281	1.101
	0.050	1.021	1.026	1.050	1.088	1.061	1.115	1.182	1.215	1.176
	0.040	1.005	1.019	1.001	1.061	1.075	1.073	1.098	1.173	1.171
	0.030	1.005	1.013	1.021	1.045	1.060	1.050	1.265	1.101	1.041
	0.020	1.006	1.017	1.008	1.034	1.022	1.024	1.186	1.076	1.097
_	0.010	1.003	1.010	1.008	1.009	1.039	1.018	1.276	1.043	1.022





Test Case 2 - Load Balancing By Dimension



8: The best metric behavior of the second test case after 10 load balancing by dimension iterations.

Area	2x2	3×3	4×4	5×5	6×6	7×7	8x8	9×9	10×10
Coarse	1.854	1.134	1.672	1.324	1.653	1.518	1.542	1.401	1.520
1.800	1.099	1.135	1.438	1.868	1.753	1.840	2.740	3.262	1.690
1.600	1.086	1.118	1.598	1.558	1.802	2.350	4.700	3.776	3.441
1.400	1.052	1.101	1.432	1.768	1.966	2.000	2.688	2.827	3.169
1.200	1.042	1.183	1.419	1.542	1.620	2.192	3.939	3.237	3.111
1.000	1.057	1.207	1.315	1.331	1.453	1.698	2.436	2.455	3.524
0.800	1.051	1.097	1.204	1.570	1.510	1.753	1.738	2.232	2.576
0.600	1.053	1.091	1.070	1.215	1.424	1.765	1.613	1.678	2.456
0.400	1.095	1.087	1.120	1.212	1.226	1.346	1.215	2.078	2.128
0.200	1.043	1.038	1.074	1.112	1.238	1.082	1.311	1.564	1.522
0.100	1.028	1.042	1.097	1.042	1.098	1.124	1.129	1.095	1.204
0.080	1.013	1.037	1.091	1.085	1.090	1.128	1.092	1.110	1.178
0.060	1.007	1.033	1.037	1.014	1.087	1.082	1.048	1.092	1.034
0.050	1.021	1.026	1.050	1.088	1.061	1.052	1.083	1.079	1.075
0.040	1.005	1.019	1.001	1.061	1.075	1.073	1.081	1.093	1.145
0.030	1.005	1.013	1.021	1.045	1.060	1.050	1.061	1.076	1.041
0.020	1.006	1.017	1.008	1.034	1.022	1.024	1.095	1.076	1.097
0.010	1.003	1.010	1.008	1.009	1.039	1.018	1.092	1.043	1.022

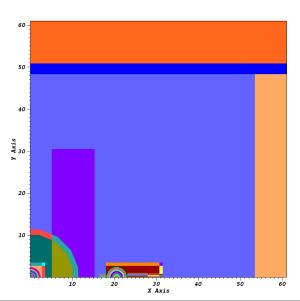






IM1D Validation







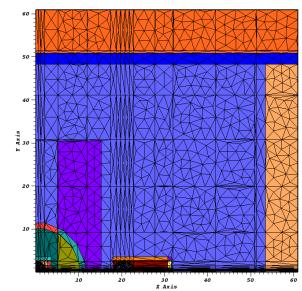






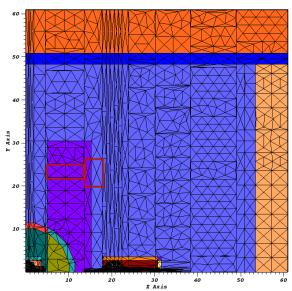
Original Load Balancing, f = 2.63





Load Balancing By Dimension, f = 1.76

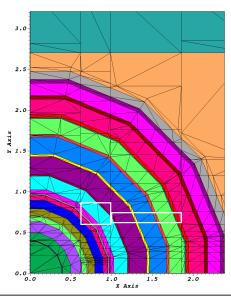






A closer look











Conclusions



- The effectiveness of both load balancing algorithms depends on the spatial distribution of fine geometric features, the maximum triangle area used, and the number of subsets the domain is decomposed into.
- Some improvement is seen for Test Cases 1 and 2.
- More tinkering with the load balancing by dimension algorithm will be done to study its behavior and potential improvements.





Future Work - Meshing



- Moving away from the Triangle Mesh Generator
 - Lack of support
 - Unable to enforce mesh quality consistently while load balancing problems
- Spiderweb and heterogeneous grids for 2D and 2D extruded cases.
- Extrusion based methods that avoid stair stepping.
 - Incredibly thin planes in Z that gives the diffusion solver problems.
- One path forward involves a collaborative effort with Richard Vega (TAMU/Sandia) using a combination of Cubit and OpenFoam.
 - Splitting the mesh into subsets rather than the problem geometry
 - Will allow us to mesh complex 3D problems







Future Work - Load Balancing



- Two more paths for improving the load balancing algorithm have been outlined.
 - Adaptively splitting the subsets that have large cell counts into smaller subsets, and redistributing subsets amongst processors.
 - Taking advantage of nested parallelism to assign more parallel processes at subsets that require more work to be done.
- Studying the behavior of the communication penalty while load balancing (brought up by Derek Gaston at M&C 2017).
- Begin the delevopment of a provably optimal sweep algorithm for "misaligned" cellsets.







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- PSAAP-II



