

Super Matrix Solver-P-ICCG:

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Project Development Dept.

URL: <http://www.vinas.com>

What is ICCG?

- ICCG is an iterative solution method for linear equations based on CG (Conjugate Gradient) method. In ICCG, the calculation speed of CG method is enhanced with pre-processing technology (Incomplete Cholesky Factorization). Compared with CG method that has no pre-processing, ICCG method is faster and more stable method.
- ICCG is an iterative method with many actual performance results in diverse analyses fields such as structural, electromagnetic and computational fluid dynamic analyses.

Parallel Version ICCG Solver (P-ICCG)

- Co-developed with Kyoto University (Academic Center for Computing and Media Studies)
- 3 types of parallel algorithm:
 - ◆ Block-ICCG
 - ◆ Part-ICCG
 - ◆ AMC-ICCG (Algebraic Multi-Color Ordering Method)
- Commercialized Block-ICCG with great parallelization effect
- SMP Parallel
 - ◆ Easily parallelized in Windows, UNIX and Linux environment
 - ◆ Makes the solver a black box on module basis for ease of use

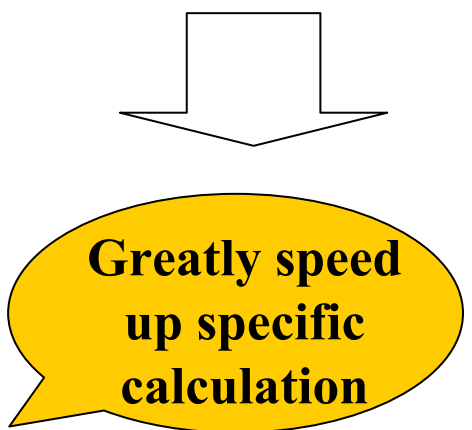
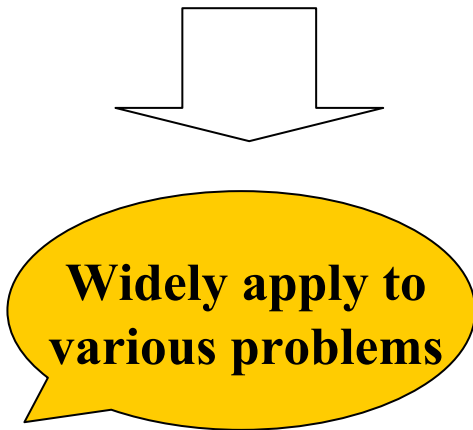
Performance Comparison of P-ICCG vs. SMS-AMG



	P-ICCG	SMS-AMG
Asymmetric problem	-	Good
Zero-diagonal problem	Good	-
Complex numbers	Good	-
Parallelization (SMP)	Good	-
Calculation speed	Fair-Good	Excellent
Difficult Problems	Fair	Good

NOTE: “ - ” indicates items that are not accommodated.

User demands:



P-ICCG Summary Specifications (1)

- Parallel method: accommodates shared memory type (SMP)
- Object coefficient matrices: sparse matrices that are generated from discretization methods such as finite element, finite volume, and differential methods.
- Maximum number of CPU's: unlimited; however, 1 to 8 CPU's are recommended.
- Types of unknowns: real and complex numbers
- Symmetry of problems: limited to symmetric problems only (cannot calculate asymmetric problems)
- Zero-diagonal problems: able to calculate¹
 1. cannot solve all of the problems with zero elements in diagonal

P-ICCG Summary Specifications (2)

- Environment: Windows, Unix and Linux (refer to the next page for details)
- Able to be installed into programs written in computer languages such as C and Fortran²
 2. Installation into programs written in other languages has not yet been confirmed.
- Parameters that can be specified: convergence criteria, number of iteration, initialization condition, and so forth³
 3. refer to the next page for summary of arguments; refer to the product manual for detailed information.
- Program format: provided in executable module format such as DLL⁴
 4. source code will not be disclosed
- Accessories: manual, sample installation data, etc.

Environments supported by P-ICCG

Rev A: November 15, 2010

	OS	Recommended Environment	Recommended Compiler	Environment for which operation is noted	Compilers for which operation is noted	Remarks
32-bit machine	Windows	Windows 2000 Windows XP	(1)Fortran • Compaq Visual Fortran 6.6A (2) C / C++ • Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0 • Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0 and later		• Compaq Visual Fortran 6.5	
	Linux	Red Hat Linux 7.3 gcc : 2.96 glibc : 2.2.5 kernel : 2.4.18	gcc 2.96 Intel Fortran 7.0	• Red Hat Linux 8.0 • Red Hat Linux 9.0		Environment under which the module might operate: gcc 2.96 and later, glibc 2.2.5 and later, kernel 2.4.18 and later
64-bit machine	Windows (AMD64/EM64T)	Windows XP x64	(1)Fortran • Intel Fortran 9.0 and later (2) C / C++ • Microsoft Visual Studio 2005 • Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0 and later			
	Linux (AMD64/EM64T)	Fedora core 4 (Red Hat 4) gcc : 4.0.0 glibc : 2.3.5 kernel : 2.6.11	gcc 4.0.0 Intel FORTRAN Version 8.1			Environment under which the module might operate: gcc 4.0.0 and later, glibc 2.3.5 and later, kernel 2.6.11 and later

How to Call P-ICCG Function



Example: C language

```
int PICCGD(
    double *X,
    double *Ahrs,
    int *Nstp,
    double *AD,
    double *AU,
    double *B,
    int *LNT,
    int *LND,
    int ND,
    int NS,
    int Mstp,
    double EPS,
    int Lop1,
    int Lu0sw,
    double GAMMA,
    int COLOR
);
```

Partial list of arguments (an excerpt from the product manual)

Arguments	Definition (C)	Definition (FORTRAN)	Dimension	Attribute	Meaning of variable (at the time of <u>input</u>)	Meaning of variable (at the time of <u>output</u>)
X	double*	Real*8	Array	I/O	Initial value of unknown x (vector) (when the value of Lu0sw is 4)	Solution of unknown x (vector) (the latest value, if not converged.)
Ahrs	double*	Real*8	Array	O	Set the storage area for output. (For C language, pass pointers of variables.)	Achieved accuracy (in relative residual)
Nstp	int*	Integer*4	Array	O		Actual number of iteration.
AD	double*	Real*8	Array	I	Values of diagonal elements of matrix A	Values after computation are not guaranteed.
AU	double*	Real*8	Array	I	Values of non-diagonal, non-zero elements in upper half of matrix A .	
B	double*	Real*8	Array	I	Values of right-hand side constant vector b	
LNT	int*	Integer*4	Array	I	Column indices (j) of non-diagonal, non-zero elements in upper half of matrix A (i, j).	
LND	int*	Integer*4	Array	I	Numbers of non-diagonal, non-zero elements in each row of upper half of matrix A .	
ND	int	Integer*4	Value	I	Dimension of matrix A . (= number of unknowns in the simultaneous equations = length of array X, B, AD, or LND)	
NS	int	Integer*4	Value	I	Number of non-diagonal, non-zero elements in upper half of matrix A . (= length of array AU or array LNT)	

P-ICCG's Parallel Calculation Performance (1)



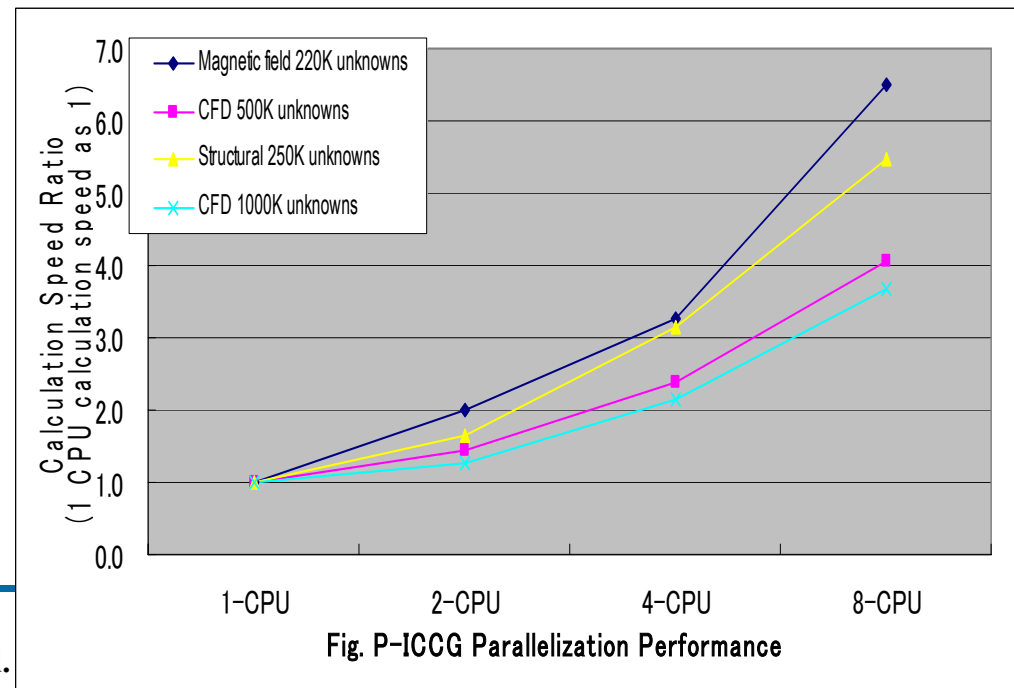
➤ Actual Calculation Time

Types of Problems Analyzed	Approximate number of unknowns	Convergence Time (sec.); target convergence: norm<1.0e-10			
		1-CPU	2-CPU	4-CPU	8-CPU
Magnetic field analysis	220K	1.0	2.0	3.3	6.5
Fluid analysis	500K	1.0	1.4	2.4	4.1
Structural analysis	250K	1.0	1.6	3.1	5.5
Fluid analysis	1000K	1.0	1.3	2.2	3.7

➤ Comparison of Calculation Performance

(1 CPU calculation speed as 1)

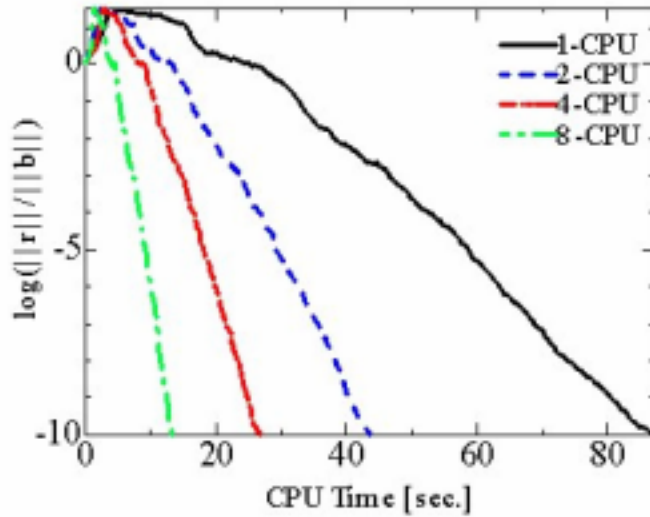
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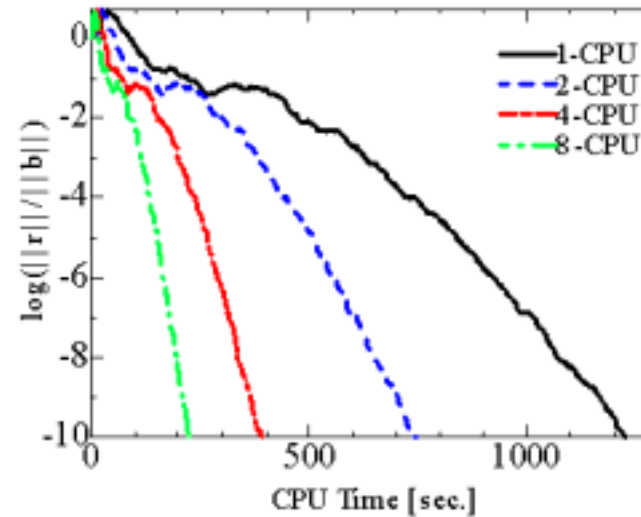
P-ICCG's Parallel Calculation Performance (2)



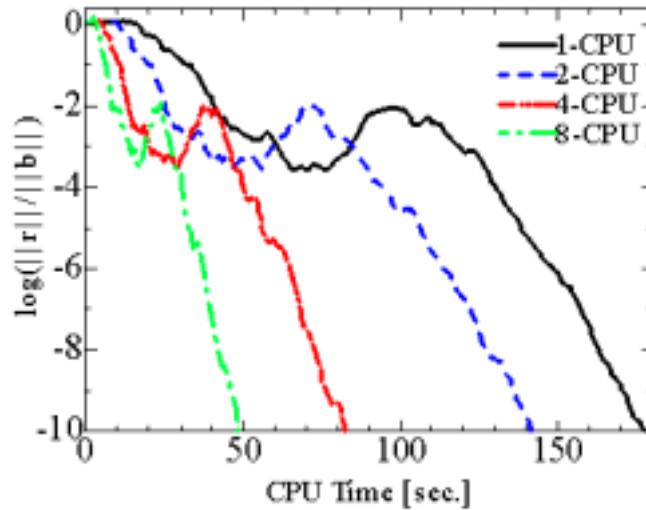
Magnetic Field Analysis (220K unknowns)



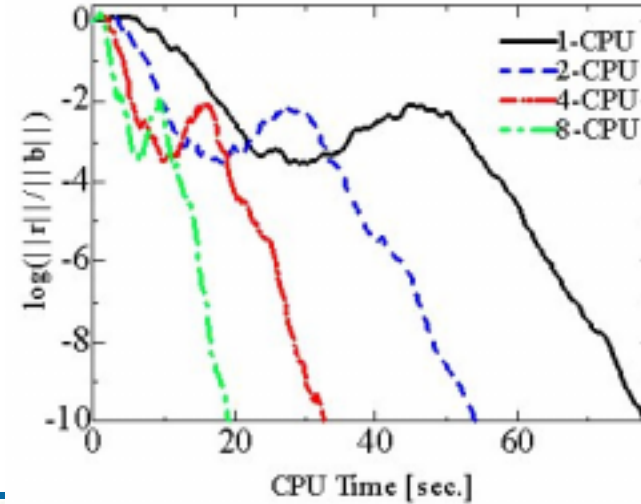
Structural Analysis (250K unknowns)



CFD (1000K unknowns)



CFD (500K unknowns)



Data for Confirmation of P-ICCG's Performance

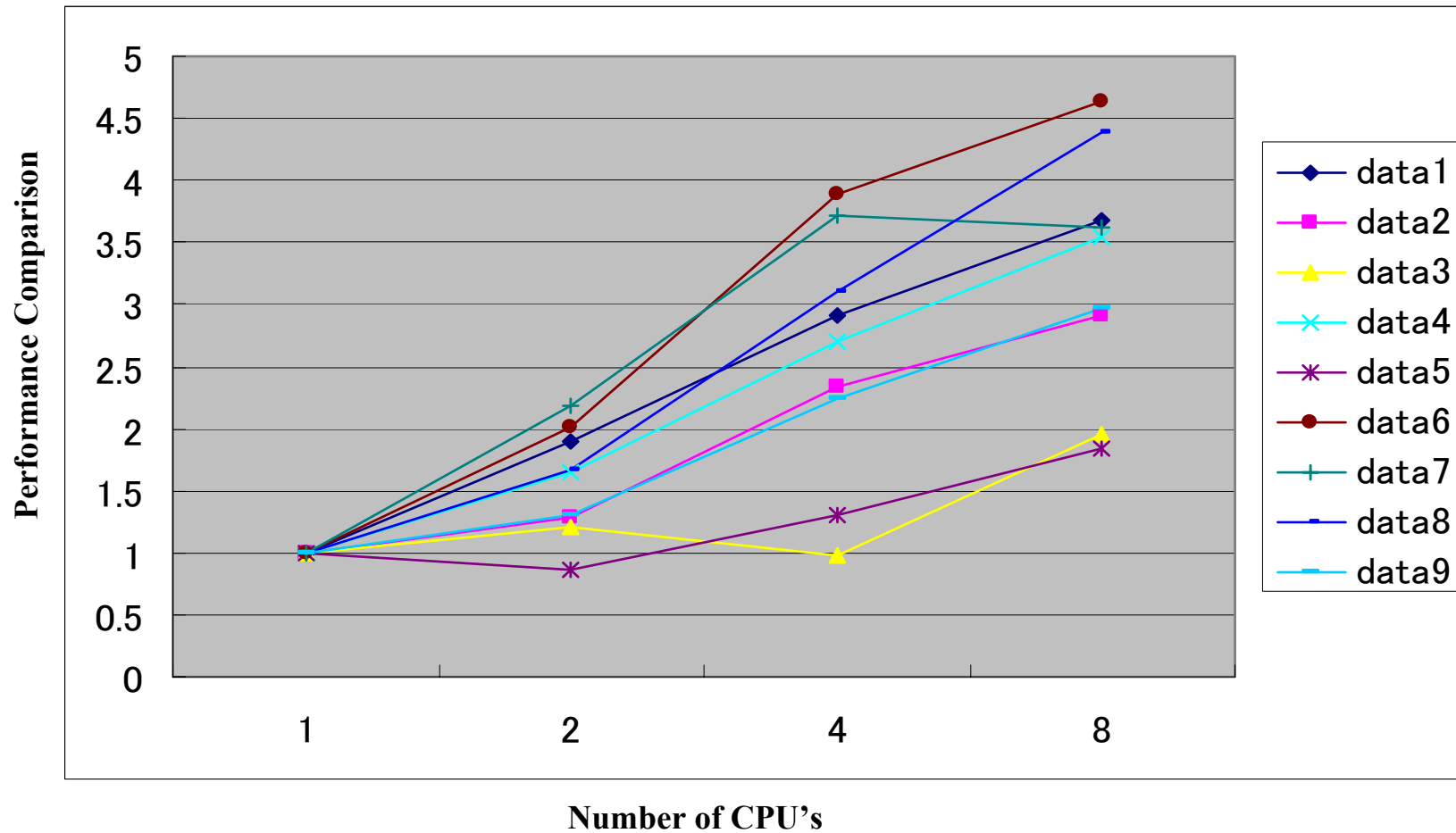


Calculation Time for P-ICCG Process: Electromagnetic Analysis with JMAG of Japan Research Institute

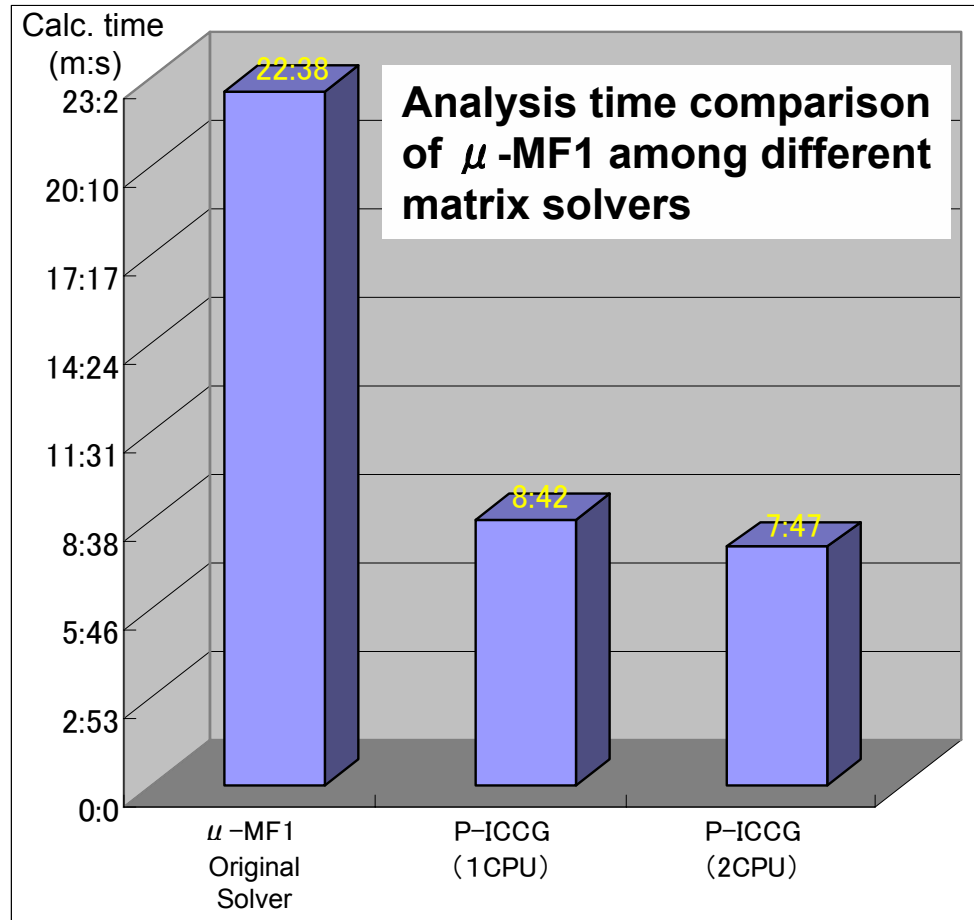
Data No.	Data Name	Model Dimension	Real/Complex Number	Dimension	ICCG Calculation Time in hours (Ratio to 1cpu Calculation Time)			
					1cpu	2cpu	4cpu	8cpu
1	Magnetic Head	3D	Real	647,701	0.70	0.37 (1.89)	0.24 (2.92)	0.19 (3.68)
2	Outer Rotor	2D	Real	148,959	7.42	5.74 (1.29)	3.17 (2.34)	2.54 (2.92)
3	IPM Motor	2D	Real	10,899	0.51	0.42 (1.21)	0.52 (0.98)	0.26 (1.96)
4	Conductor Cable	2D	Real	67,075	0.46	0.28 (1.64)	0.17 (2.71)	0.13 (3.54)
5	Inducing Machine	3D	Complex	385,610	2.01	2.33 (0.86)	1.55 (1.30)	1.09 (1.84)
6	Craw Pole Alternator	3D	Real	769,635	6.59	3.28 (2.01)	1.70 (3.88)	1.42 (4.64)
7	Large Craw Pole Alternator	3D	Real	2,464,702	6.64	3.03 (2.19)	1.79 (3.71)	1.83 (3.63)
8	Transformer	3D	Real	680,448	3.69	2.21 (1.67)	1.19 (3.10)	0.84 (4.39)
9	Rotating Conductor	3D	Real	769,496	9.79	7.52 (1.30)	4.35 (2.25)	3.30 (2.97)

Results of Confirmation of P-ICCG's Performance

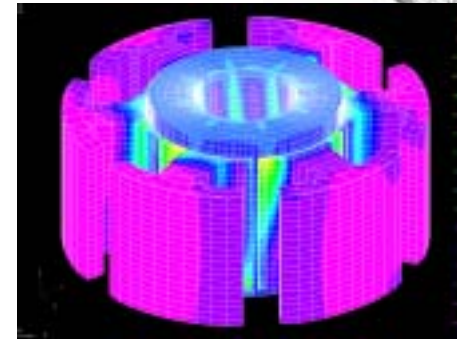
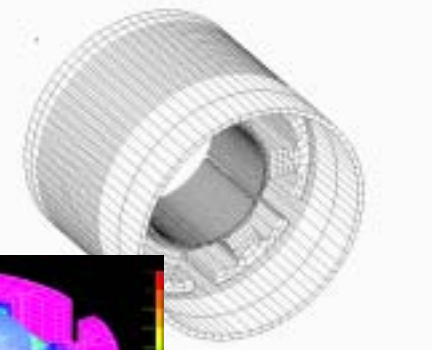
Calculation Time for P-ICCG Process: an example of electromagnetic analysis
by JMAG of Japan Research Institute



Verified improvement by applying P-ICCG in calculation speed of μ -MF1



Analysis model/
Analysis result



【Details of Analysis】

Non-linear static magnetic field analysis of 8-pole 6-slot brushless DC motors

Number of nodes: 194724

Number of elements: 203840

Number of unknowns: 189315

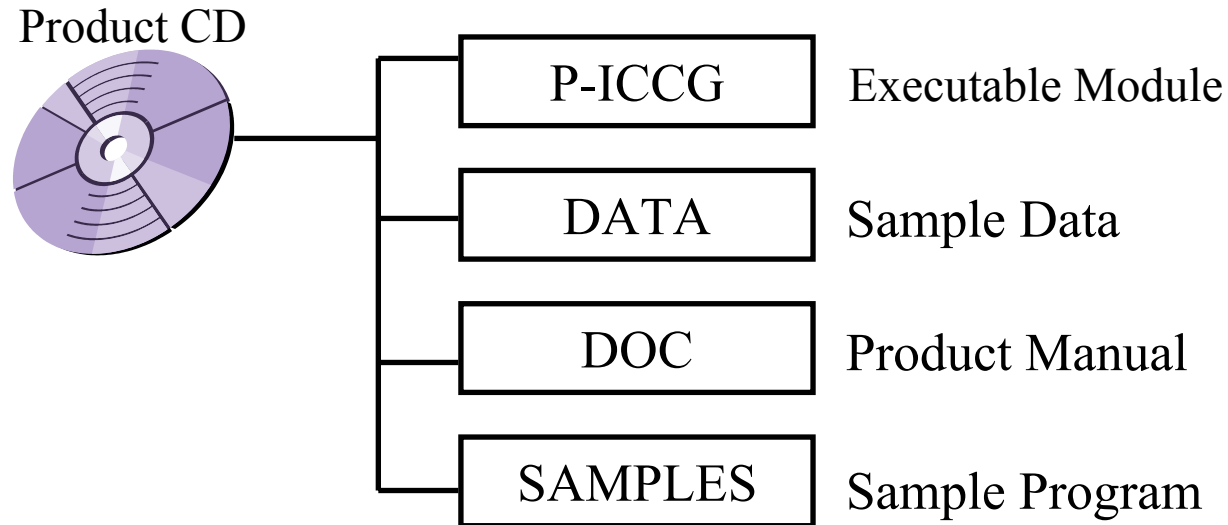
【System environment】

CPU: Xeon 2.4GHz, 2GB-Memory

OS: Windows XP

μ -tec Co.,Ltd web site: <http://www.mutec.org/>

P-ICCG software product consists of:



For further information on SMS-P-ICCG such as

- Benchmark Testing (BMT)
- Evaluation module
- Other inquiries

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