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SPARSE ELIMINATION ON VECTOR MULTIPROCESSORS(U)
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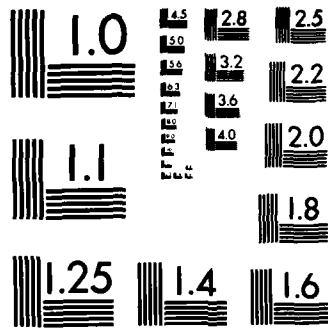
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SPARSE ELIMINATION ON VECTOR MULTIPROCESSORS

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I. PROGRESS REPORT

A. Introduction

The availability of instruction-level simulators for the CRAY X-MP and the CRAY-2, together with early access to the MFECC and NAS CRAY-2's, has made possible the study of a variety of equation-solving issues for many-processor VMP configurations. These include :

- (a) the development of equation-solving algorithms on the CRAY-2, and
- (b) task granularity studies; and
- (c) memory conflict studies.

B. Equation-solving on the CRAY-2

The CRAY-2 combines the algorithmic requirements of (a) vector inner-loop syntax and high-level taskability, similar to the X-MP, and (b) partitioning to exploit a local memory (LM) that is necessitated by a massive but slow common memory (CM). Although this appears to be the most demanding of any supercomputer architecture, in fact all of these can be satisfied in equation solution by block partitioning of the matrix.

In [3 and [4], the performances of several uniprocessor CRAY-2 implementations were compared. The above block partitioning based on a matrix-matrix multiply (M^*M) kernel was shown to produce a speedup greater than 6:1 over conventionally-coded Gauss elimination, and nearly 2:1 over the best previous algorithms [Dongarra] based on matrix-vector multiplies. To date, this is the most dramatic evidence on a supercomputer architecture of the value of basing linear algebra algorithms on an M^*M kernel (also termed a third-level BLAS). A heretofore problem with block partitioning when pivoting is required was solved by using a two-level algorithm, which preserved the asymptotic performance of the M^*M kernel at the higher level and permitted pivot searches and row exchanges at the lower level.

The same block partitioning will permit parallel solution when multitasking becomes available on the CRAY-2 in May-June 1986.

C. Task Granularity Studies

A simulation study of up to a 16-processor X-MP was completed [1]. The effect of

choosing different task sizes in solving a full set of equations was studied. This was the largest number of processors studied until the recent availability of the (slow,non-vector) message-passing machines.

D. Memory Conflict Studies

The memory conflict problem is the result of attempting to service a multiprocessor architecture with a critical uniprocessor resource - main or common memory. To the extent that conflicts can be avoided, a major rationale for having local memory - and the algorithmic complexity it introduces - can be avoided. A modest conflict problem was observed for the X-MP in the range of 5-10% performance degradation; with the Cray-2, this degradation approaches 60%.

The common memory conflict problem is largely unappreciated in the academic community; thus, it is possible to make a contribution without an extensive architectural design background. It had previously been shown that a critical memory organization feature of the CRAY X-MP-2 permitted worst case *steady-state* delays of 25% in vector accesses of CM. Based on this and similar internal studies, Cray Research re-designed the memory system of the X-MP-4. Unfortunately, the new design aggravated the *startup* access delay; this feature was documented by this author in [2], which has led to a new design for future X-MP memories.

II. FUTURE WORK

Equation-solving on a message-passing MP, including the new INTEL vector hypercube, will be studied to develop generic linear algebra algorithms applicable to MP's ranging from slow massively-parallel to fast many-processor vector architectures.

III. COUPLING ACTIVITIES (with national laboratories)

A. Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (FY 85-86)

Visiting Scientist, studying vectorization of structural transient optimization codes.

B. Los Alamos National Laboratory (FY 85-86)

Consultant, studying memory conflict problems on a many-processor X-MP.

C. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Summer, Fall, 1985)

Consultant, studying memory conflict problems on the CRAY-2.

D. NASA Ames Research Center (FY 84-86)

University research, developing math library software for the CRAY-2.



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GRANT-SUPPORTED PUBLICATIONS

Journal Publications

[1] Calahan, D. A., "Task Granularity Studies on a Many-processor CRAY X-MP," *Parallel Computing*, vol. 2, October, 1985, pp109-118.

Conference Proceedings

[2] Calahan, D. A., "An Analysis and Simulation of the CRAY X-MP Memory System," *Proc. First Intl. Conf. on Supercomputing Systems*, Tarpon Springs, FL, December, 1985, pp568-574.

Presentations

[3] Calahan, D. A., "Equation-solving on the CRAY-2," *Proc. 2nd Intl. Conf. on Scientific and Parallel Computing*, Norfolk, November, 1985.

Reports

[4] Calahan, D. A., "Block-oriented, Local-memory Linear Equation Solution on the CRAY-2. Part I: Uniprocessor Algorithms," Report SARL#9, Department of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science, University of Michigan, December 15, 1985.

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<p>The investigator presented a paper on "Equation-solving on the CRAY-2" at the 2nd International Conference on Scientific and Parallel Computing, Norfolk, VA, November 1985. A journal publication entitled "Task granularity studies on a many-processor CRAY X-MP" appeared in Parallel Computing, Vol. 2, October 1985, pp 109-118.</p>			
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