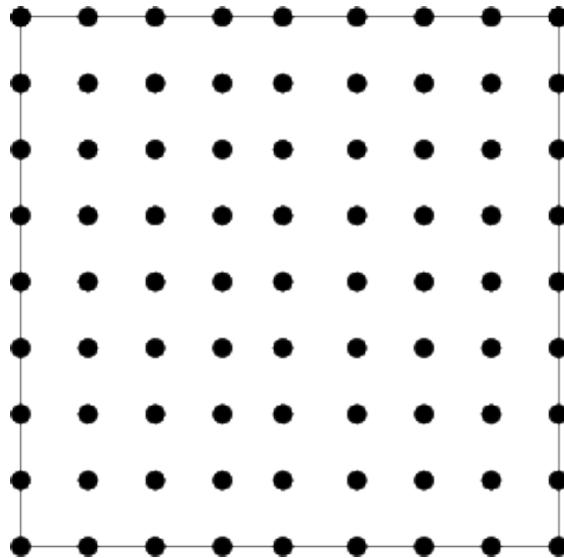


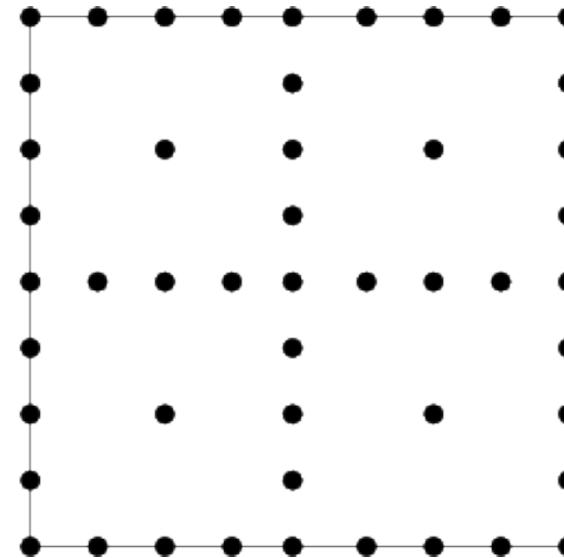
Insertion Paths for Algorithms and Software Examples

Miriam Mehl

A Mathematical Concept - Sparse Grids



$O(N^d)$

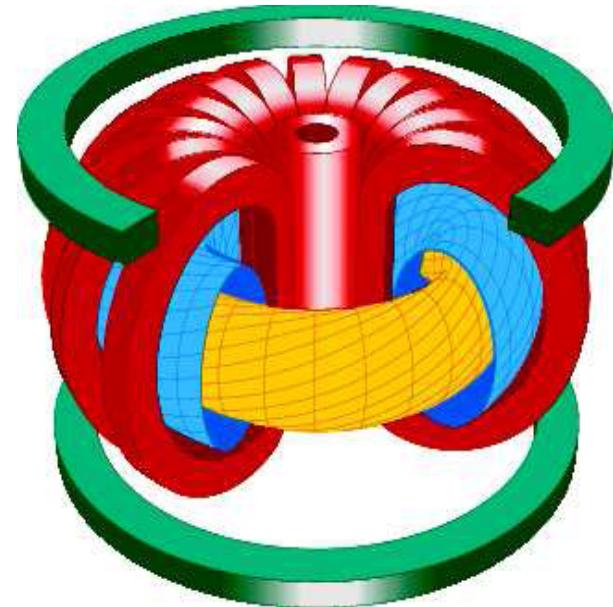


$O(N \log(N)^{d-1})$

A Mathematical Concept - Sparse Grids



Axisymmetric “tokamak”:
Nested magnetic surfaces



Frank Jenko, EU-US Summer
School on HPC Challenges
Catania, Italy, 4-7 October 2010

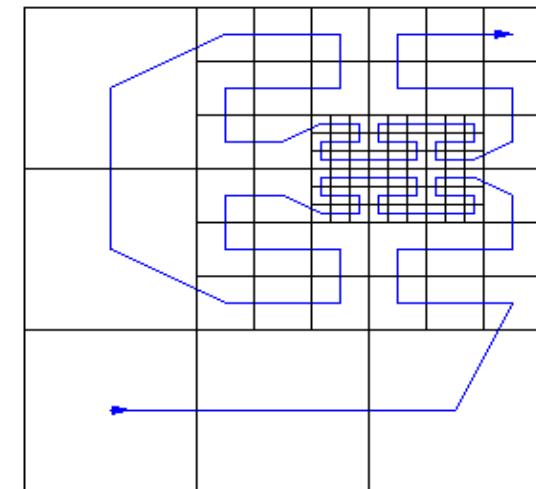
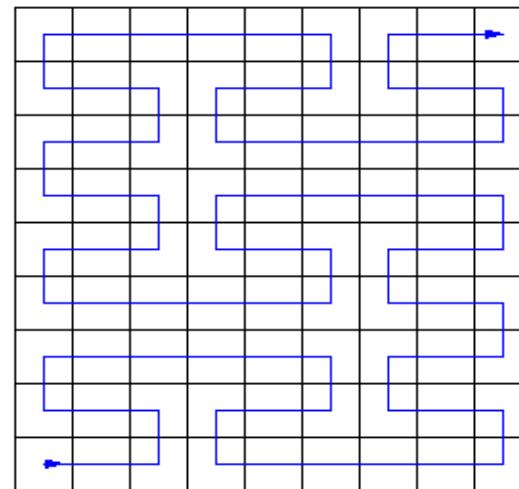
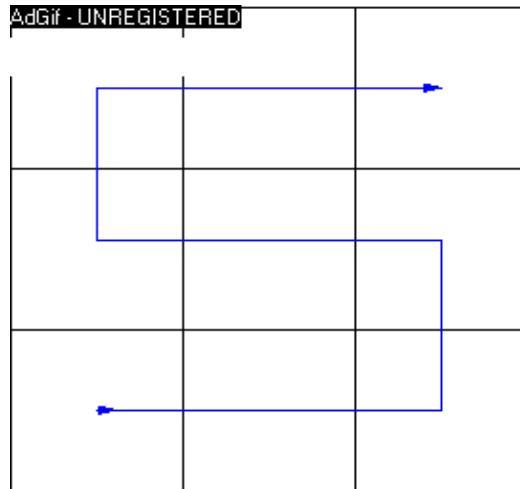
A Mathematical Concept - Sparse Grids

Funding: existing method applied to new application, driven by needs of the application (IAS focus group, Helmholtz Graduate School)

Limits: adaptively refined sparse grids???

Acceptance: high, (almost) no changes in the existing codes required

Hardware-Efficient Algorithm for PDE-based Applications



octree-like grids + space-filling curves

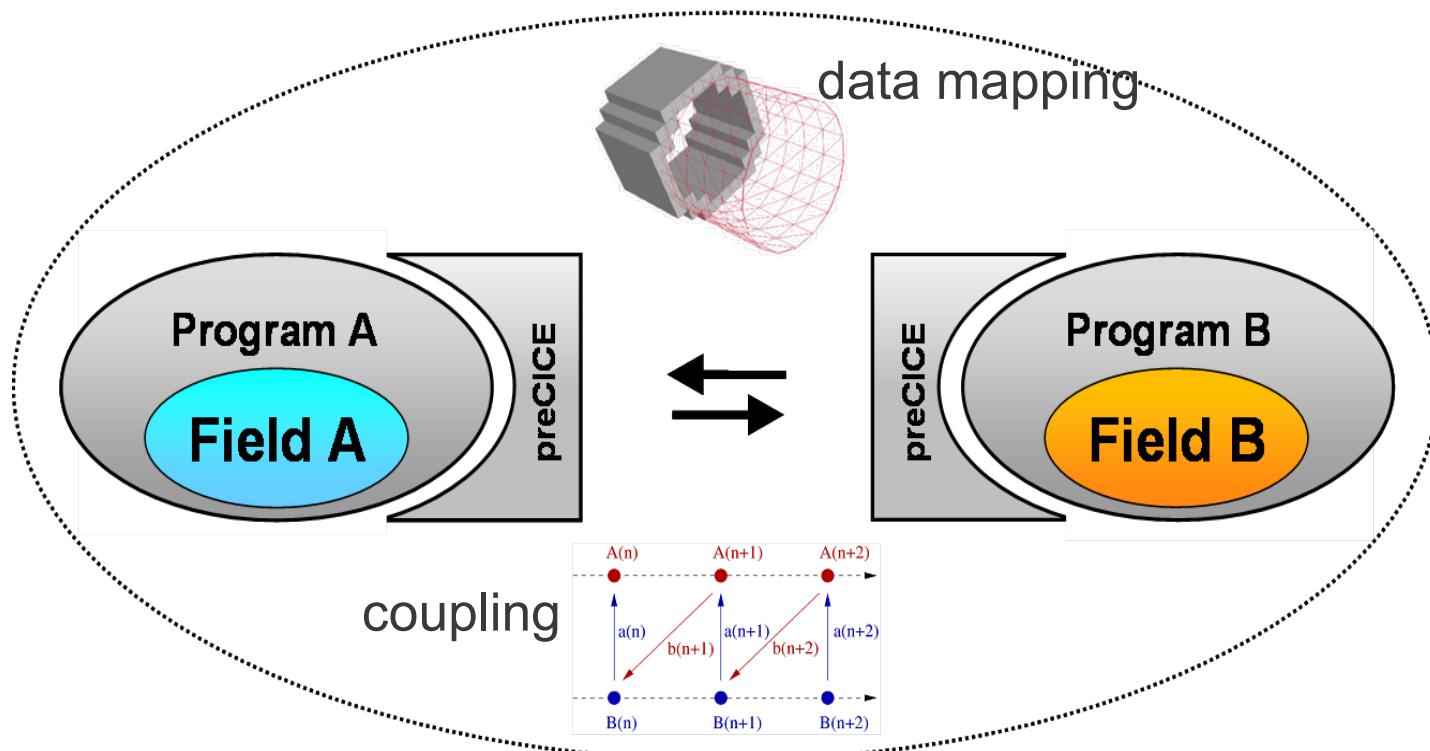
- cache-efficiency / data locality (stacks and streams)
- load balancing
- multilevel data

Hardware-Efficient Algorithm for PDE-based Applications

- very large changes
 - fixed grid type
 - Requires matrix-free operations to exploit potential
 - far more than 'just' linear algebra
 - **how to make the grid and data handling transparent to the application?**
 - **how to reuse existing solvers etc.? (easy for cg, AMG?)**
- funding: hidden in various application driven projects

Coupling Numerics

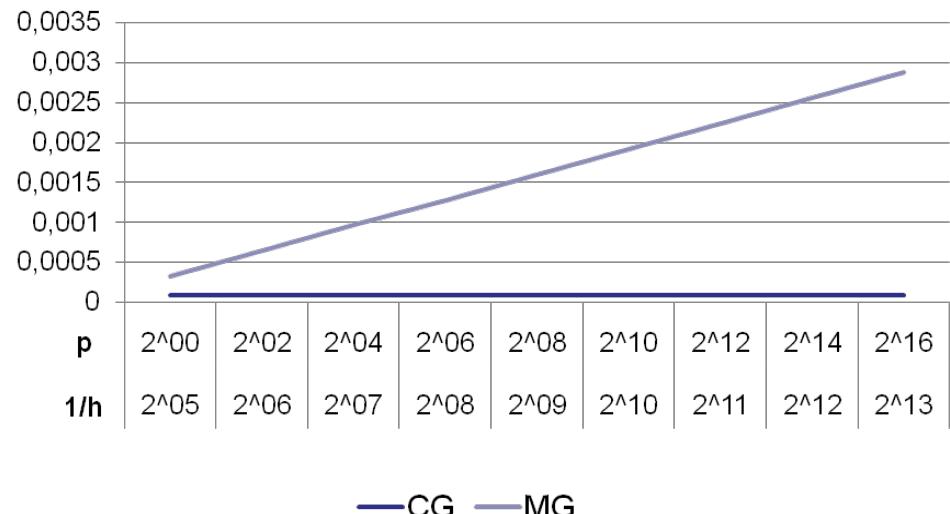
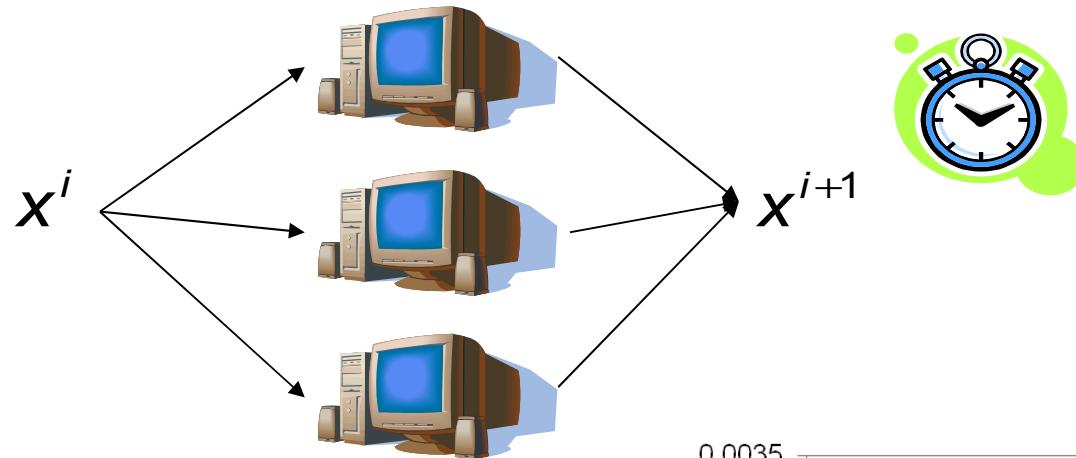
provide functionality in external tools



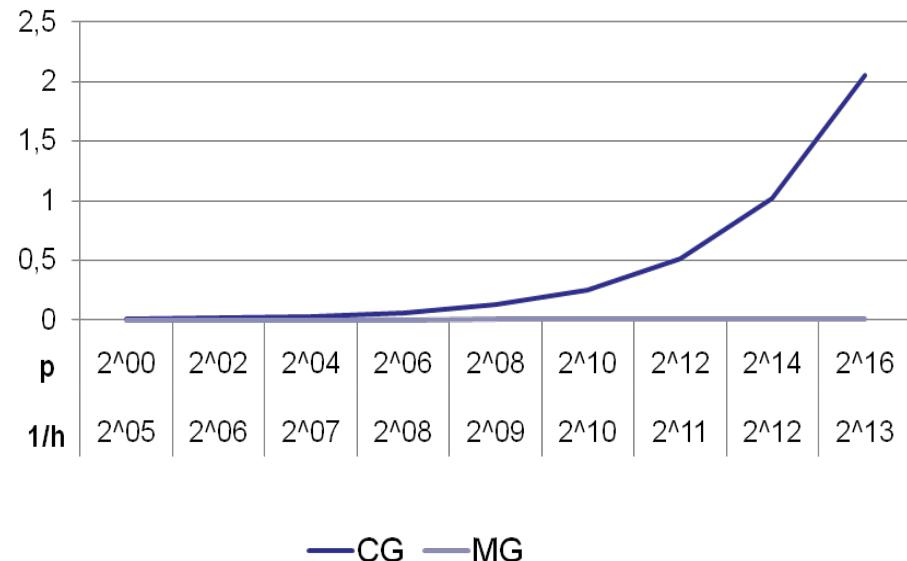
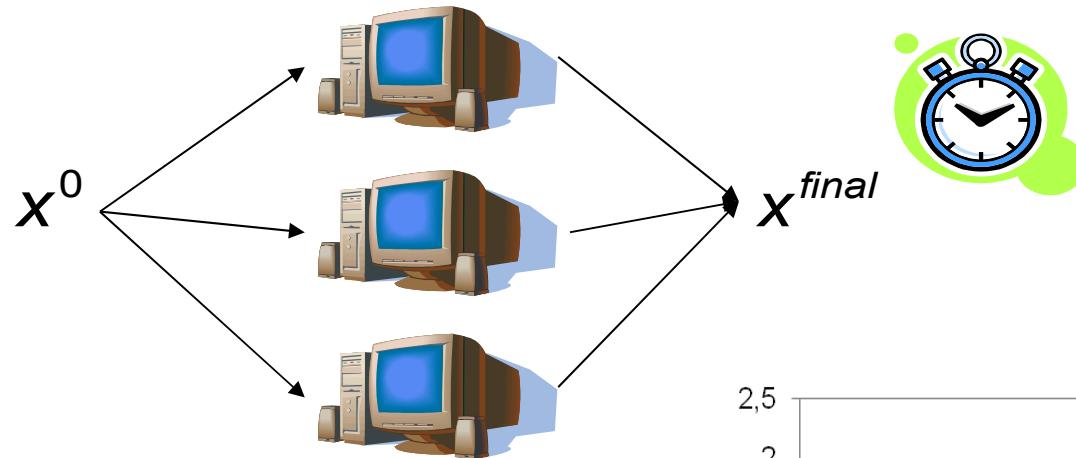
Coupling Numerics

- funding: indirect in application driven projects
- acceptance:
 - numerics 'hidden' from the user,
 - still expandable for 'experts'
 - small changes in coupled codes
 - **efficiency & ease of use ((wo)man-power!!!)**
- **unsolved:** how to **convince singlephysics applications to enhance/change codes** for multiphysics needs (implicit time steps, resetting time steps, exposing details,...)

Mathematics versus Computer Science



Mathematics versus Computer Science



Mathematics versus Computer Science

- social / educational problem: interdiscilinarity required!!!
- additional drawbacks:
 - many choices
 - many possible bad choices
- success story: AMG preconditioned Krylow methods

Summary

- case 1: wrapper
 - accepted, funded :), limited
- case 2: new 'kernel'
 - neccessary, but time consuming, poor funding, invasive
- case 3: encapsulating methods
 - reusable, transparent, still accessible, minimally invasive, poor funding
- case 4: numerical versus hardware efficiency
 - interdisciplinary education leads to success
 - complex math as (robust) black-box