NUMA-AWARE STRATEGIES FOR THE HETEROGENEOUS EXECUTION OF SPMV ON MODERN SUPERCOMPUTERS

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Large sparse matrices often appear when numerically solving partial differential equations. Hence, the sparse matrix-vector product (SpMV) is a widely-used operation in the scientific computing community, and its implementation for hybrid supercomputers stirs a great deal of interest [1, 2]. The heterogeneous execution of the SpMV kernel leads to many different data-management and computing operations. The halo update, which is an expensive operation that can critically affect the performance and scalability, especially on hybrid supercomputers, must be concluded before computing the interface elements. Therefore, efficient execution strategies are required to minimise the overhead of communications. Roughly, heterogeneous execution strategies aim at handling computations and communications on multiple hardware devices through multithread parallel regions with separate kernel queues. The approach based on nested multithreading [3] hinders the efficient utilisation of multi-socket and non-uniform memory access (NUMA) architectures. In this work, we present a new approach based on flat multithreading which effectively increases the performance of the CPU side on such configurations, not prejudicing other devices.

REFERENCES

