

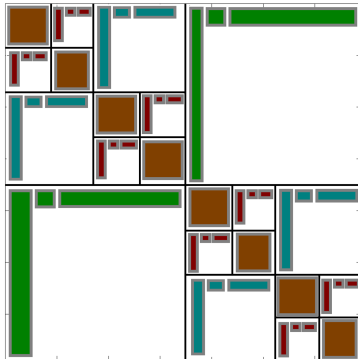
# Krylov Solvers In Frequency Domain FWI

Rafael Lago

SINBAD Consortium Meeting, December 4, 2013



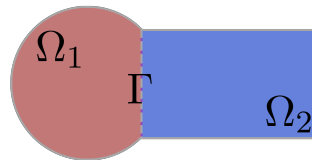
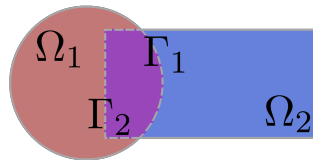
## Multifrontal HSS



Wang et al. 2010,  
2011, 2012

Multifrontal HSS

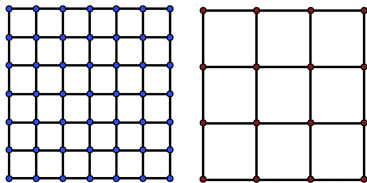
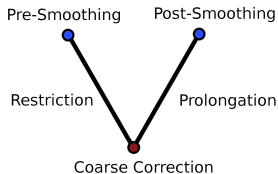
Schwarz Domain  
Decomposition



Wang et al. 2010,  
2011, 2012

Haidar 2008

## Multifrontal HSS

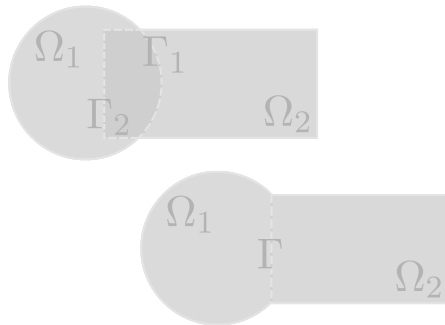


Wang et al. 2010,  
2011, 2012

## Schwarz Domain Decomposition

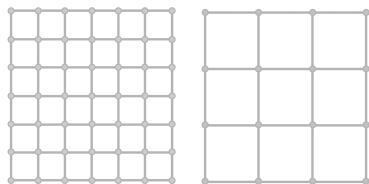
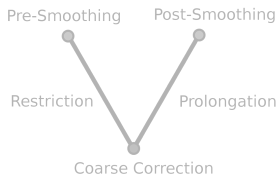
Haidar 2008

## Complex Shifted Laplacian Multigrid



Erlangga 2005,  
Calandra et al. 2013

## Multifrontal HSS

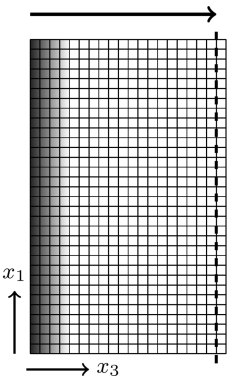


Wang et al. 2010,  
2011, 2012

## Schwarz Domain Decomposition

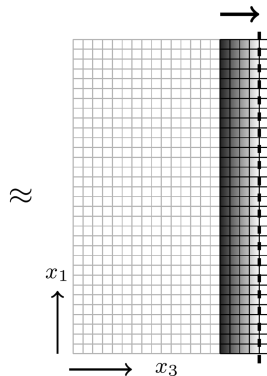
Haidar 2008

## Complex Shifted Laplacian Multigrid



Erlangga 2005,  
Calandra et al. 2013

## Parallel Sweeping Preconditioner



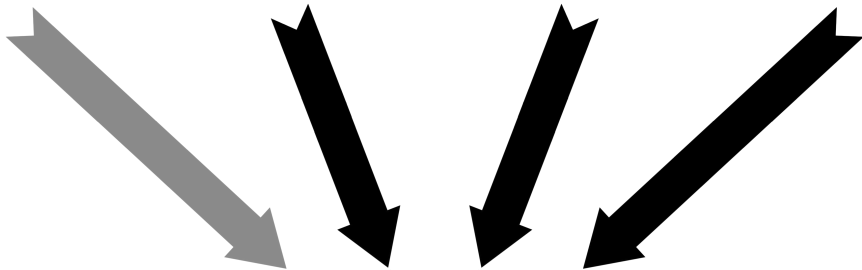
Poulson et al. 2013

Multifrontal HSS

Schwarz Domain  
Decomposition

Complex Shifted  
Laplacian Multigrid

Parallel Sweeping  
Preconditioner



# GMRES

Wang et al. 2010,  
2011, 2012

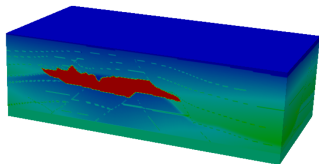
Haidar 2008

Erlangga 2005,  
Calandra et al. 2013

Poulson et al. 2013

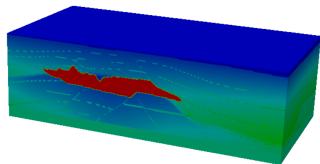
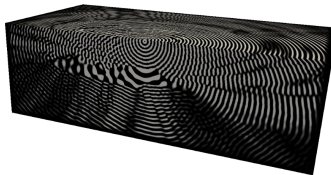
$$A \quad x \quad = \quad b$$

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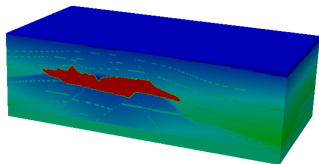
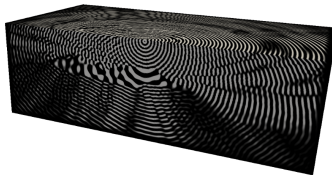
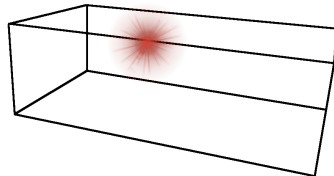




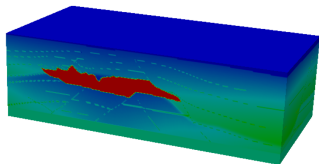
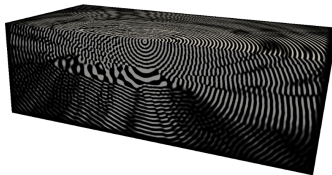
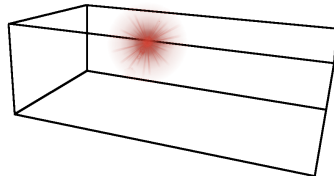
# More Than a Linear System

 $A$  $x$  $=$  $b$

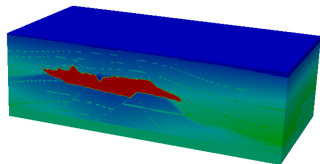
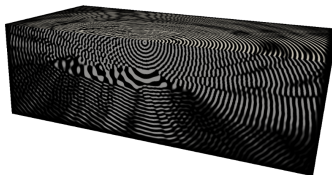
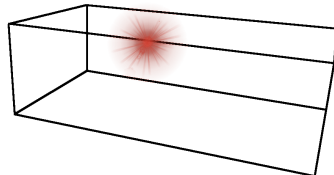
# More Than a Linear System

 $A$  $x$  $=$  $b$ 

# More Than a Linear System

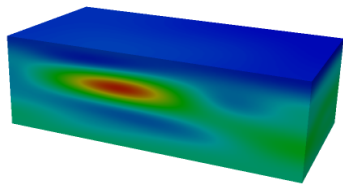
 $A$  $x^i$  $\times n_s$  $=$  $b^i$  $\times n_s$

# More Than a Linear System

 $A^j$  $\times n_f$  $x^{(i,j)}$  $\times n_s \times n_f$  $= b^i$  $\times n_s$

# More Than a Linear System

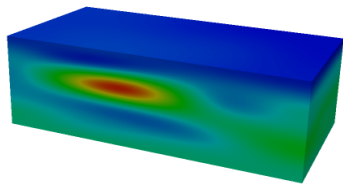
$$A^j x^{(i,j)} = b^i$$



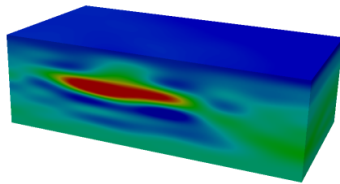
$k$

# More Than a Linear System

$$A^j x^{(i,j)} = b^i$$

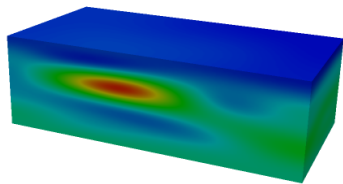
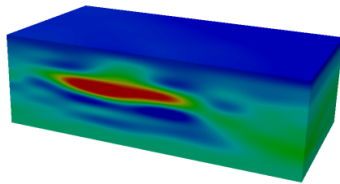
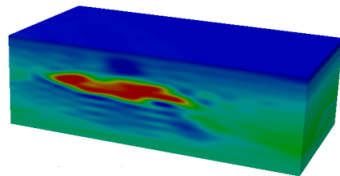


$k$



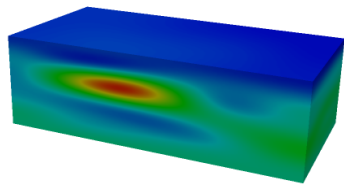
$k + 1$

# More Than a Linear System

 $A^j$  $x^{(i,j)}$  $=$  $b^i$  $k$  $k + 1$  $k + 2$  $\dots$

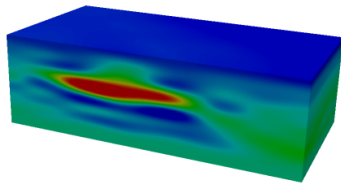
# More Than a Linear System

$$A_k^j$$



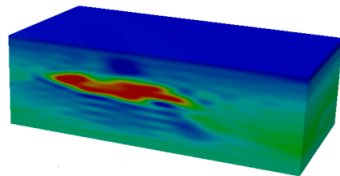
$k$

$$x_k^{(i,j)}$$



$k + 1$

$$= b^i$$



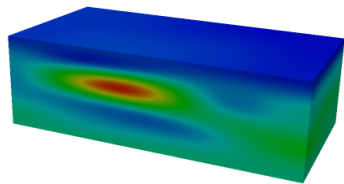
$k + 2$

...



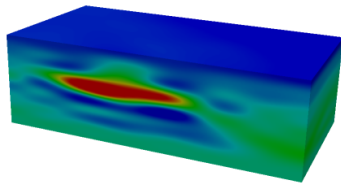
# More Than a Linear System

$$A_k^j$$



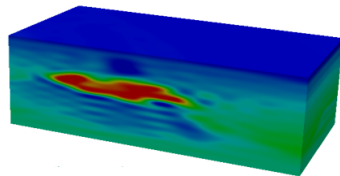
$k$

$$x_k^{(i,j)}$$



$k + 1$

$$= b^i$$



$k + 2$

...

$$(A_k^j)^H$$

$$w_k^{(i,j)}$$

$$= r(x_k^{(i,j)})$$

$$Ax^i = b^i \quad \Longrightarrow \quad AX = B$$

- Trivial generalization of GMRES

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}^\square(A, B) \\ &= \\ \bigcup_i^p \mathcal{K}(A, Be_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\exists i, j \text{ with } i \neq j \text{ s.t.} \\ &\mathcal{K}(A, Be_i) \cap \mathcal{K}(A, Be_j) \\ &\neq \\ &\emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$R_j = U \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \Sigma \\ \square \end{array} W^H$$

---

Vital (1990)

$$Ax^i = b^i \quad \Longrightarrow \quad AX = B$$

- Trivial generalization of GMRES
- Computes approximation  $X_j$  every iteration  $j$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}^\square(A, B) \\ &= \\ \bigcup_i^p \mathcal{K}(A, Be_i) \end{aligned}$$

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$$R_j = U \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Sigma \\ \hline \end{array} W^H$$

---

Vital (1990)

$$Ax^i = b^i \quad \Longrightarrow \quad AX = B$$

- Trivial generalization of GMRES
- Computes approximation  $X_j$  every iteration  $j$
- $X_j$  **minimizes**  $\|B - AX_j\|_F$
- $R_j = B - AX_j$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}^\square(A, B) \\ = \\ \bigcup_i^p \mathcal{K}(A, Be_i) \end{aligned}$$

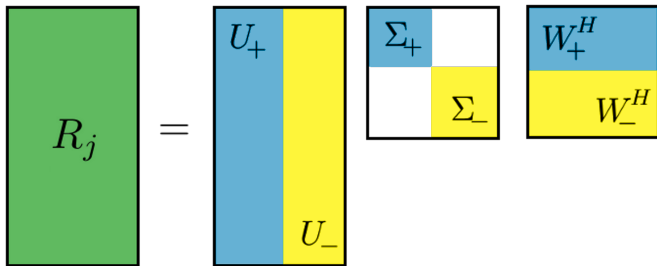
$$\begin{aligned} \exists i, j \text{ with } i \neq j \text{ s.t.} \\ \mathcal{K}(A, Be_i) \cap \mathcal{K}(A, Be_j) \\ \neq \\ \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$R_j = U \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \Sigma \\ \hline \end{array} W^H$$

---

Vital (1990)

# Residual Deflation in a Nutshell


$$R_j = \begin{bmatrix} U_+ \\ U_- \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_+ & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_- \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W_+^H \\ W_-^H \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_j = U_+ \Sigma_+ W_+^H + U_- \Sigma_- W_-^H$$

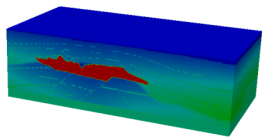
$$\|R_j W_+\|_F \geq \varepsilon$$

$$\|R_j W_-\|_F < \varepsilon$$

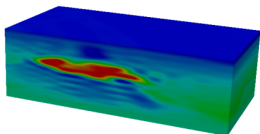
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Langou (2003), Gutknecht (2008), Robbé and Sadkane (2006), Lago (2013), etc

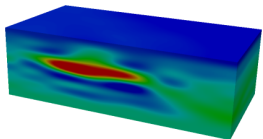
# Residual Deflation Numerical Examples



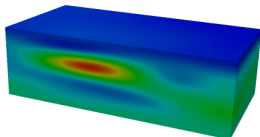
 Saltdome



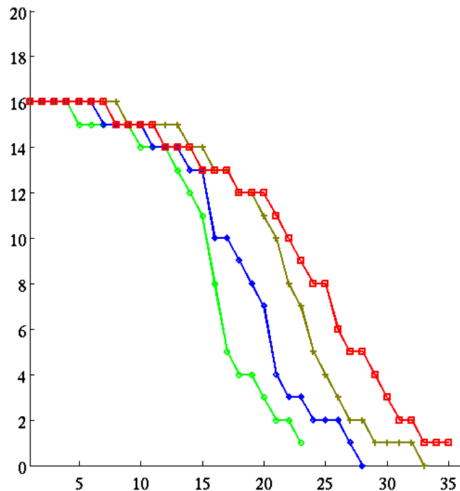
 Smoothed  $\times 1$



 Smoothed  $\times 2$



 Smoothed  $\times 3$



# Residual Deflation Numerical Examples

Method	Sec	Ratio
GMRES	1187	1
BGMRES	1187	1
BGMRES-D	509	0.42
BGMRES-RS	762	0.64
DMBR*	<b>497</b>	0.41
BGMREST	<b>524</b>	0.44
DMBR*	<b>523</b>	0.44

- **Helmholtz Equation:**  $-\Delta u - k^2 u = s$
- SEG/EAGE Overthrust
- 3.64 Hz ( $h = 50m$ )
- $2.3 \times 10^7$  unknowns
- **128 shots**
- Babel (IDRIS) BG/P
- 256 processors
- Same parameters; same preconditioner (multigrid); same memory used; same code

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\* Calandra et al (2013), Lago (2013)

$$Ax = b$$

(Arnoldi relation)

$$AZ = VH$$

(Invariant subspace)

$$AV = VH$$

$$Av - \lambda v = 0$$

(Eigenvalues)

$$Av - \lambda v \perp AW$$

(Harmonic Ritz Values)

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Morgan (1995), Morgan (2000), Morgan (2002), etc



$$\begin{array}{lcl} Ax^1 = b^1 & \implies & Av - \lambda v \perp AW \\ Ax^2 = b^2 & + & Av - \lambda v \perp AW \\ & \dots & \\ Ax^i = b^i & + & Av - \lambda v \perp AW \end{array}$$

---

Kilmer and de Sturler(2006), Parks et al. (2006), Wang et al. (2007), Lago (2013), etc

Method	MVP	Ratio
GMRES	1128	1
GMRES-DR	876	0.77
FGCRO-DR*	529	0.47

## Matlab Illustration

- **Laplacian:**  $\Delta u = s$
- $7.6 \times 10^5$  unknowns
- **12** right hand sides

---

\* Carvalho et al (2011), Lago (2013)

$$\begin{array}{lcl} Ax^1 = b^1 & \implies & Av - \lambda v \perp AW \\ Ax^2 = b^2 & + & Av - \lambda v \perp AW \\ & \dots & \\ Ax^i = b^i & + & Av - \lambda v \perp AW \end{array}$$

---

Kilmer and de Sturler(2006), Parks et al. (2006), Wang et al. (2007), Lago (2013), etc

$$\begin{array}{l} AX^1 = B^1 \\ AX^2 = B^2 \\ \dots \\ AX^i = B^i \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \implies \\ + \\ \dots \\ + \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} Av - \lambda v \perp AW \\ Av - \lambda v \perp AW \\ \dots \\ Av - \lambda v \perp AW \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} A^j x^j & = & b \\ A^{j+1} x^{j+1} & = & b \\ & & \dots \\ & & \text{(assuming } A^j \approx A^{j+1}) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \implies \\ + \\ \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} A^j v - \lambda v \perp A^j W \\ A^j v - \lambda v \perp A^j W \\ \dots \end{array}$$

---

Parks et al. (2006)

$$\begin{array}{rcl} A_k x_k & = & b \\ A_{k+1} x_{k+1} & = & b \\ & & \dots \end{array} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} A_k v - \lambda v \perp A_k W \\ + \\ A_k v - \lambda v \perp A_k W \\ \dots \end{array}$$

Could this work? Open question!

$$z = Av$$

---

Bouras and Frayssé (2005)

$$z = Av$$

$$z \approx f_\varepsilon(v)$$

- **Cost** of  $f_\varepsilon(\cdot)$  depends on  $\varepsilon$
- $\varepsilon$  can be chosen **for each multiplication**

---

Bouras and Frayssé (2005)



$$z = Av$$

$$z \approx f_\varepsilon(v)$$

$$z \approx (A + E_j)v$$

- **Cost** of  $f_\varepsilon(\cdot)$  depends on  $\varepsilon$
- $\varepsilon$  can be chosen **for each multiplication**
- $\|E_j\|_2$  can be chosen **for each multiplication**

---

Bouras and Frayssé (2005)

$$\|E_j\|_2 \leq \frac{\sigma_m(H_m)}{m} \frac{1}{\|\beta e_1 - H_j y_j\|_2} \varepsilon^g$$

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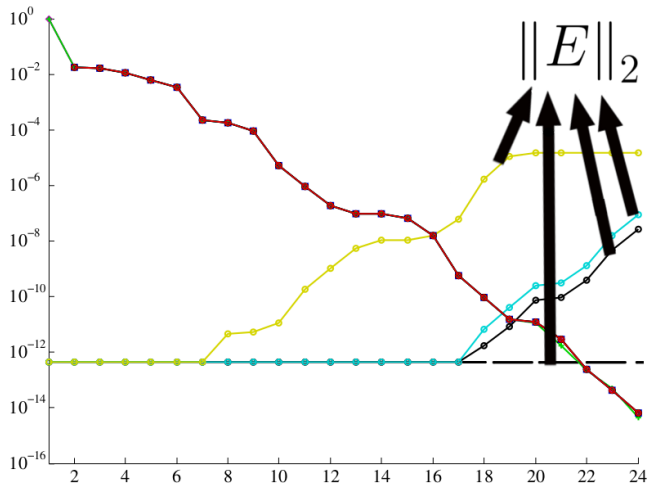
Valeria Simoncini and Daniel Szyld (2008)

$$\|E_j\|_2 \leq \frac{\sigma_m(H_m)}{m} \frac{1}{\|\beta e_1 - H_j y_j\|_2} \varepsilon^g$$
$$\|E_j\|_2 \leq \frac{c}{\|\tilde{r}_j\|_2}$$

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Valeria Simoncini and Daniel Szyld (2008)

# Inexact GMRES - Numerical Illustration



## Matlab Illustration

- e05r0400 - fluid flow in a driven cavity
- 5 right hand sides
- ILU( $10^{-3}$ ) left preconditioner
- Restart Size: 30

$$Ax = b$$

$$AM^{-1}Mx = b$$

$$AM^{-1}y = b$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$AM^{-1}Mx = b$$

$$AM^{-1}y = b$$

$$(A + E)M^{-1}y = b$$

$$Ax = b$$

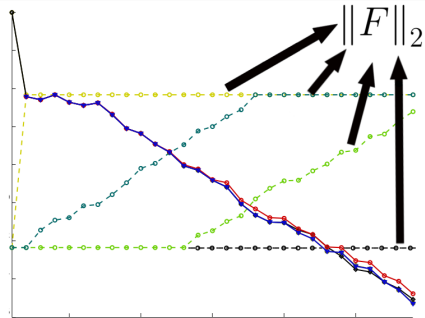
$$AM^{-1}Mx = b$$

$$AM^{-1}y = b$$

$$(A + E)M^{-1}y = b$$

$$A(M^{-1} + F)y = b$$

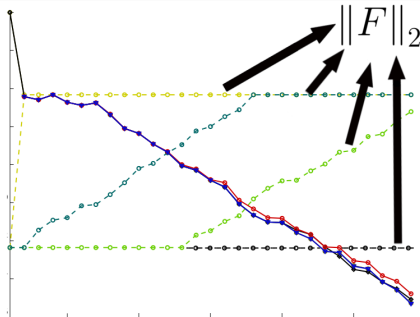
$$A(M^{-1} + F)y = b$$



- Inexact GMRES for  $(A + E)$  is known - Bouras and Frayssé (2005)

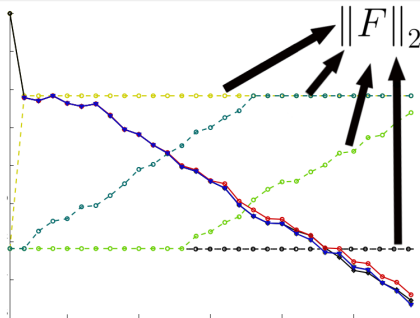


$$A(M^{-1} + F)y = b$$



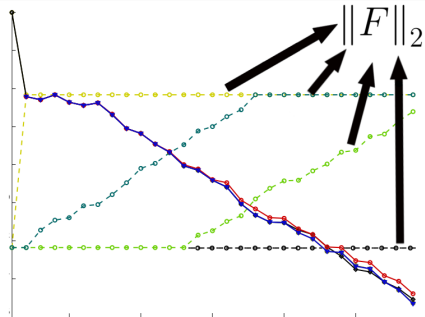
- Inexact GMRES for  $(A + E)$  is known - Bouras and Frayssé (2005)
- ... should work for  $(M^{-1} + F)$  - Simoncini and Szyld (2008)

$$A(M^{-1} + F)y = b$$



- Inexact GMRES for  $(A + E)$  is known - Bouras and Frayssé (2005)
- ... should work for  $(M^{-1} + F)$  - Simoncini and Szyld (2008)
- But... what is an **inexact preconditioner**?

$$A(M^{-1} + F)y = b$$



Speculation

- Our problem is more than  $Ax = b$ ! We need to exploit that!
- Block Krylov methods provide significant speed up for **seismic application**
- Subspace recycling provide significant speed up; **needs to be investigated** for seismic application
- Inexact Preconditioning requires more flexible preconditioning techniques
- Is it worthwhile for seismic application?

Questions?