

Multiprecision Approach in GMRES and its Effects on Performance

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GMRES

- General purpose, sparse linear solver
 - Iterative, Krylov solver
- Memory bound performance
 - Mix single and double precision

GMRES Algorithm

GMRES_{res}(A, x_0, b, M^{-1})

for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$r_k \leftarrow b - Ax_k$$

$$z_k \leftarrow M^{-1}r_k$$

$$\beta \leftarrow \|z_k\|_2$$

$$V_{:,0} \leftarrow z_k / \beta$$

$$s \leftarrow [\beta, 0, 0, \dots, 0]^T$$

for $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$w \leftarrow M^{-1}AV_{:,j}$$

$$w, H_{:,j} \leftarrow \text{orthogonalize}(w, V_{:,j})$$

$$H_{j+1,j} \leftarrow \|w\|_2$$

$$V_{:,j+1} \leftarrow w / \|w\|_2$$

$$H_{:,j} \leftarrow G_0 G_1 \dots G_{j-1} H_{:,j}$$

$$G_j \leftarrow \text{rotation_matrix}(H_{:,j})$$

$$H_{:,j} \leftarrow G_j H_{:,j}$$

$$s \leftarrow G_j s$$

$$u_k \leftarrow VH^{-1}s$$

$$x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + u_k$$

Computing $Ax = b$. $A^{-1} \approx M^{-1}$

Restarts

Iteration count

GMRES Algorithm

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Computing $Ax = b$. $A^{-1} \approx M^{-1}$

Restarts

Double:

Single:

Double:

Iteration count

GMRES Simplified Algorithm

$\text{GMRES}_{res}(A, x_0, b, M^{-1})$

for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Double: $r_k \leftarrow b - Ax_k$

Single: $u_k \leftarrow \text{GMRES}_{no\ res}(A, \vec{0}, r_k, M^{-1})$

Double: $x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + u_k$

GMRES Simplified Algorithm

$\text{GMRES}_{res}(A, x_0, b, M^{-1})$

for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Double: $r_k \leftarrow b - Ax_k$

Single: $u_k \leftarrow A^{-1} r_k$

Double: $x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + u_k$

Performance – Precision Choices

- FP64 GMRES
- Compressed basis GMRES
- Our mixed precision GMRES
- FP32 GMRES

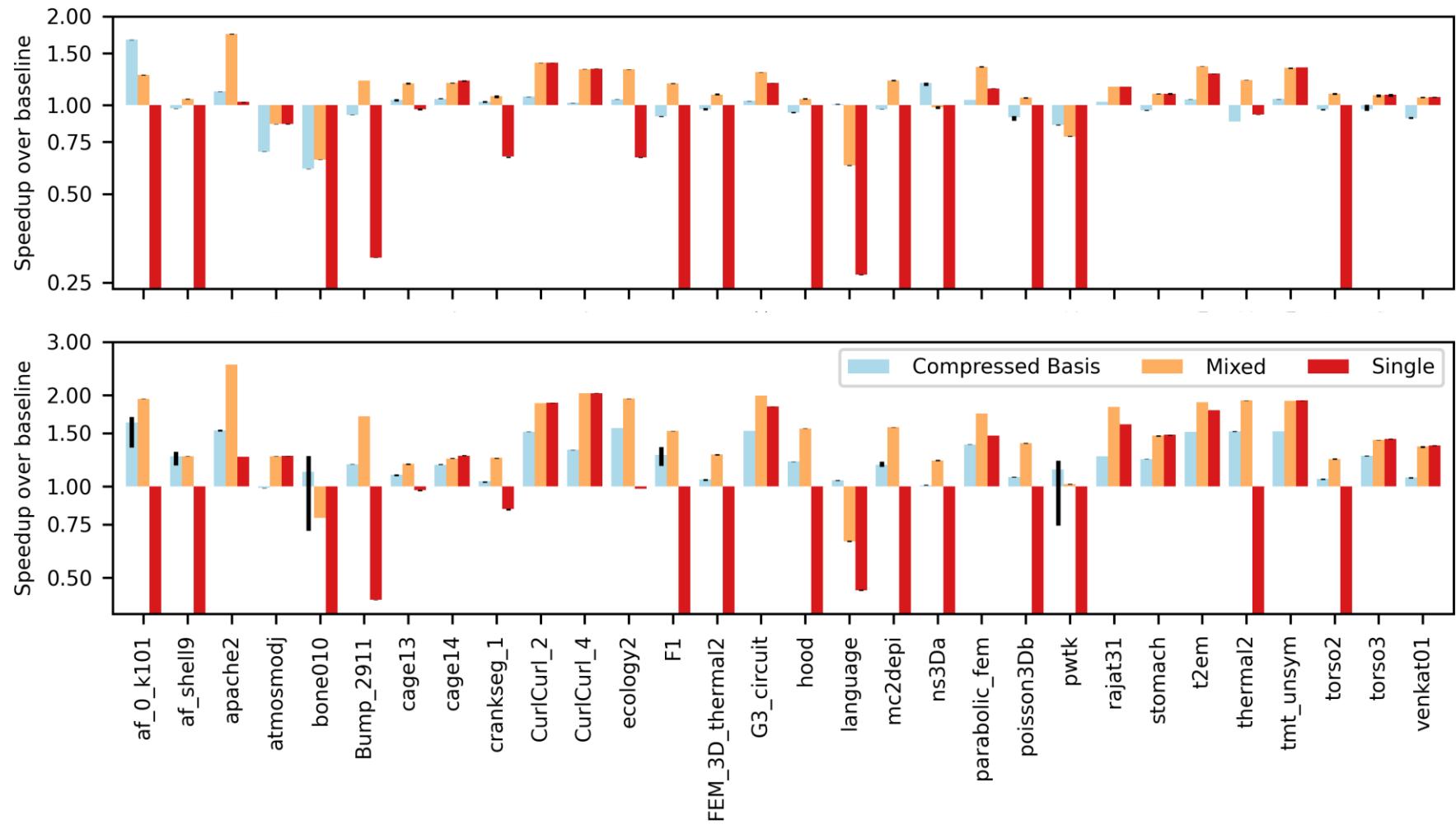
Performance – Test Setup

- Target accuracy $10^{-10} = \frac{\|b - Ax\|_2}{\|A\|_F \|x\|_2 + \|b\|_2}$
- Restart strategies:
 - I. 100 inner iterations
 - II. 100 inner iterations or residual estimate of 10^{-10}
 - III. First: 100 inner iterations or residual estimate of 10^{-6}
Then: same number of inner iterations
- 20-core Haswell node with NVIDIA V100 GPU
 - cuSparse, cuBLAS, Kokkos
- CSR matrix format

Performance – Plots

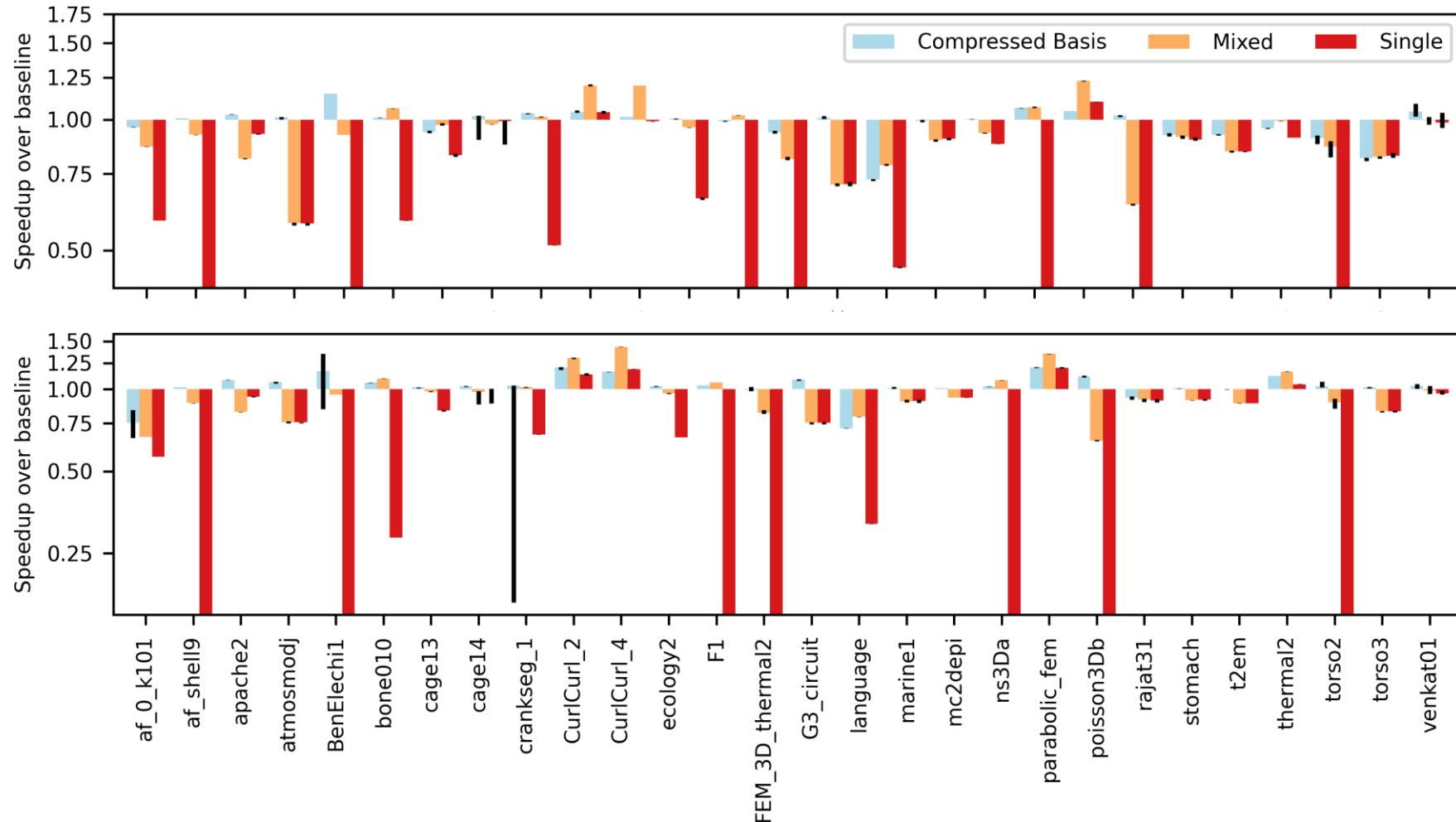
- 3 runs each – take median runtime
- Plotted speedups over FP64
 - Error bars – min and max speedup
- Performance summarized w/ geometric mean

Performance - Scalar Jacobi



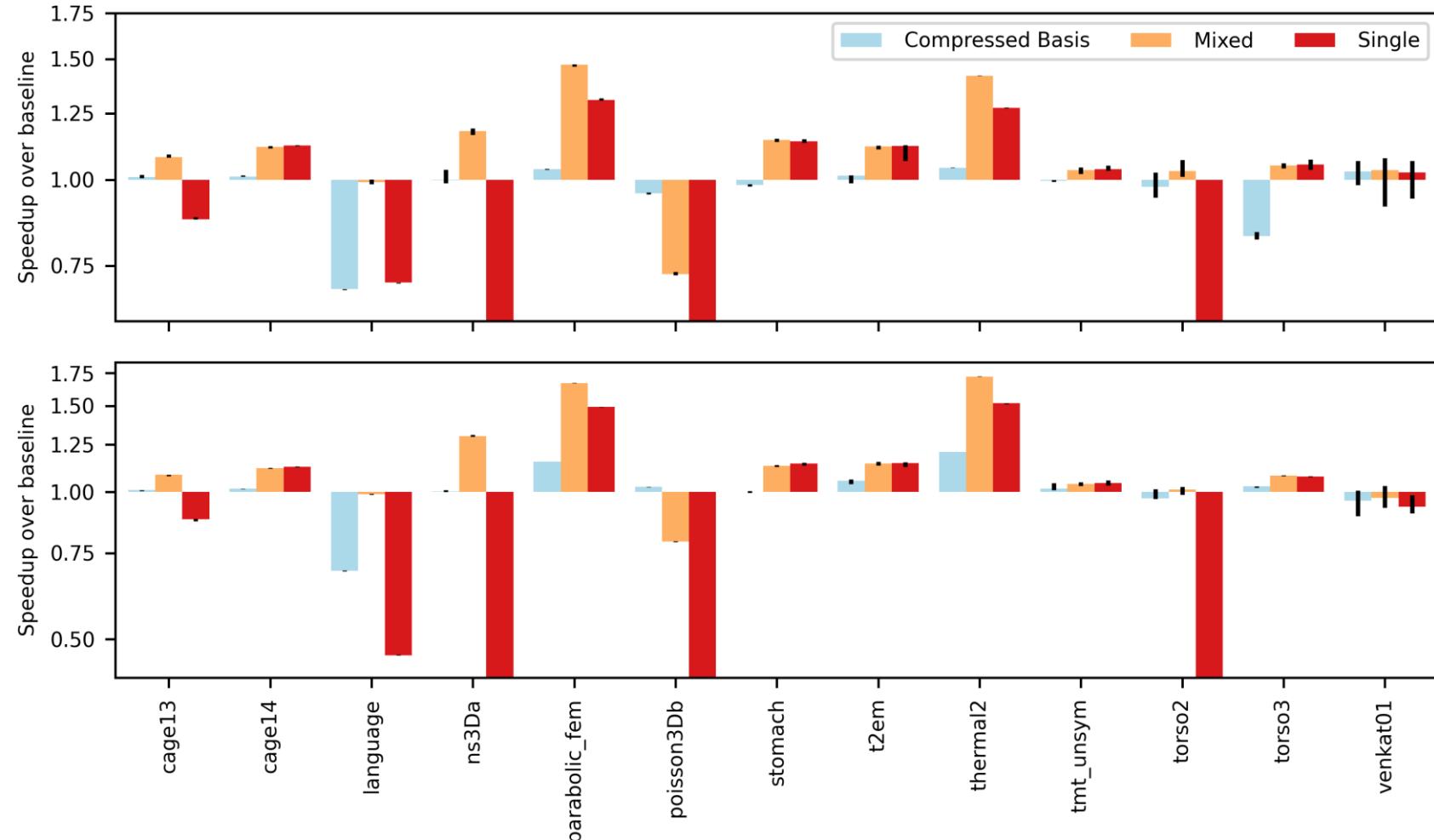
- C. Basis
 - MGS: -2%
 - CGSR: 24%
- Mixed
 - MGS: 12%
 - CGSR: 48%
- Single
 - MGS: -8%
 - CGSR: 24%

Performance - ILU(0)



- C. Basis
 - MGS: -2%
 - CGSR: 3%
- Mixed
 - MGS: -9%
 - CGSR: -6%
- Single
 - MGS: -21%
 - CGSR: -20%

Performance - ILU(0) w/ Jacobi Solves



- C. Basis
 - MGS: -4%
 - CGSR: 0%
- Mixed
 - MGS: 9%
 - CGSR: 13%
- Single
 - MGS: 5%
 - CGSR: 4%

Future Directions

- Choice of low-precision
 - Half, Bfloat16
 - Compression
- Distributed systems
- Other Krylov methods
- Applications

Conclusions

- When restarted, mixed-precision GMRES can provide speedups
 - Depending on the preconditioner

Extra Slides

Test Configuration Details

- CUDA 10.2.199, Kokkos 3.1.01, GCC 7.3.0
- <https://bitbucket.org/icl/mixed-precision-gmres>
 - tag [TPDS](#)

Publications

- N. Lindquist, P. Luszczek, and J. Dongarra, “Improving the performance of the GMRES method using mixed-precision techniques,” in Driving Scientific and Engineering Discoveries through the Convergence of HPC, Big Data and AI. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-030-63393-6_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-63393-6_4)
- [Submitted] N. Lindquist, P. Luszczek, and J. Dongarra, “Accelerating restarted GMRES with mixed precision arithmetic.”

Effect on Convergence: Configuration

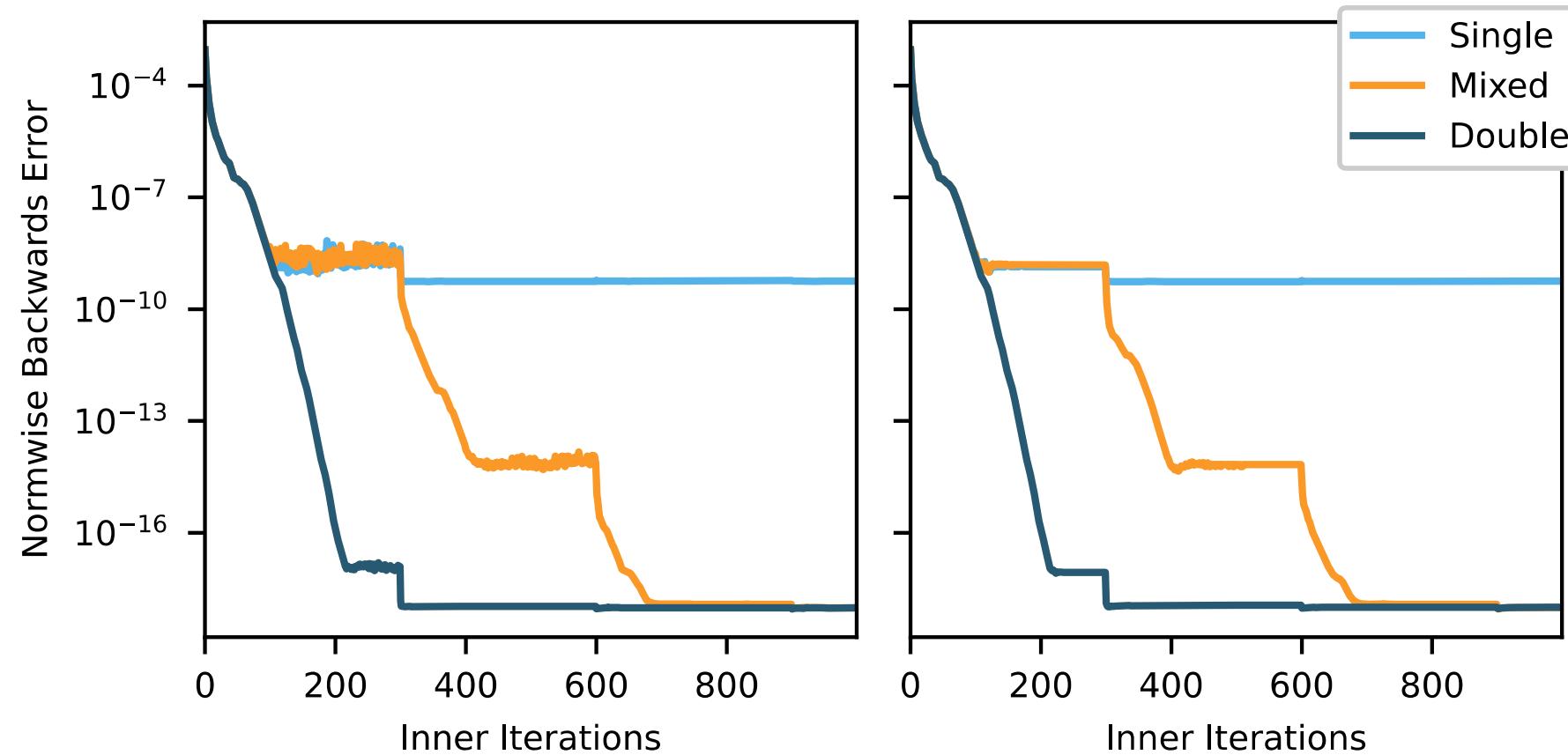
- ILU(0) preconditioner (M^{-1})
- CSR matrix format
- Custom, mixed precision kernels w/ Kokkos
- 20-core Haswell node
 - 2x Intel® Xeon® E5-2650 v3 processors

Effect on Convergence: Configuration

- airfoil_2d from SuiteSparse collection
 - $n = 14,214$
 - $nnz = 259,688$
 - $\kappa_2 = 1.8 \cdot 10^6$
- Error if GMRES stopped

$$\frac{\|b - Ax\|_2}{\|A\|_F \|x\|_2 + \|b\|_2}$$

Accuracy results



Modified Gram-Schmidt
Orthogonalization (MGS)

Classical Gram-Schmidt with
Reorthogonalization (CGSR)