

cases	doc_1		doc_2				decision	id		
							DUPLICATES	213		
			authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kevin LunaKatherine KlymkoJohannes P. Blaschke						
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kevin LunaKatherine KlymkoJohannes Blaschke	title	Accelerating GMRES with Deep Learning in Real-Time						
	title	Accelerating GMRES with Deep Learning in Real-Time.	publication_date	2021-03-19 18:21:38+00:00						
	publication_date	2021-03-19 00:00:00	source	SupportedSources.ARXIV						
	source	SupportedSources.OPENALEX	journal	None						
	journal	arXiv (Cornell University)	volume							
	volume		doi							
	doi	None	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.10975v1http://arxiv.org/abs/2103.10975v1http://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.10975v1						
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://openalex.org/W3136298896	id	id8938179226475279357						
	id	id1770712446202720729	abstract	GMRES is a powerful numerical solver used to find solutions to extremely large systems of linear equations. These systems of equations appear in many applications in science and engineering. Here we demonstrate a real-time machine learning algorithm that can be used to accelerate the time-to-solution for GMRES. Our framework is novel in that is integrates the deep learning algorithm in an in situ fashion: the AI-accelerator gradually learns how to optimizes the time to solution without requiring user input (such as a pre-trained data set). We describe how our algorithm collects data and optimizes GMRES. We demonstrate our algorithm by implementing an accelerated (MLGMRES) solver in Python. We then use MLGMRES to accelerate a solver for the Poisson equation -- a class of linear problems that appears in may applications. Informed by the properties of formal solutions to the Poisson equation, we test the performance of different neural networks. Our key takeaway is that networks which are capable of learning non-local relationships perform well, without needing to be scaled with the input problem size, making them good candidates for the extremely large problems encountered in high-performance computing. For the inputs studied, our method provides a roughly 2\$times\$ acceleration.						
	abstract		versions							
	versions									