Department: Head Editor: Name, xxxx@email

PyExaFMM: Designing a highly-performant particle fast multipole solver in Python with Numba and CuPy

S. Kailasa

Department of Mathematics, University College London

T. Betcke

Department of Mathematics, University College London

T. Wang

Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, The George Washington University

L. A. Barba

Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, The George Washington University

Abstract—We present PyExaFMM, a kernel-independent particle fast multipole method (FMM) implementation, built on the success of the ExaFMM project, to answer the question: can we develop a highly-performant scientific code, without resorting to a lower level language, that is competitive with the state of the art C++ implementation? The FMM represents a good case study for understanding the utility of Python's high-performance ecosystem. Performant FMM implementations have to take special care to handle the complex hierarchical adaptive-octree datastructure on which it is dependent. As many of Python's numerical libraries are built to accelerate computations over simple arrays, making PyExaFMM performant is not as trivial as the availability of 'drop-in' tools may make it seem.

THE INTRODUCTION should provide background information (including relevant references) and should indicate the purpose of the manuscript. Cite relevant work by others, including research outside your company. Place your work in perspective by referring to other research

papers. Inclusion of statements at the end of the introduction regarding the organization of the manuscript can be helpful to the reader.

This document is a template for LATEX. If you are reading a paper or PDF version of this document, please download the electronic

file, trans_jour.tex, from the IEEE Web site at http://www.ieee.org/authortools/trans_jour.tex so you can use it to prepare your manuscript. If you would prefer to use LaTeX, download IEEE's LaTeX style and sample files from the same Web page. You can also explore using the Overleaf editor at https://www.overleaf.com/blog/278-how-to-use-overleaf-with-ieee-collabratec-your-quick-guide-to-getting-started#.xsVp6tpPkrKM9. Please reffer the IEEEtran_HOWTO.pdf is the complete guide of LATeX for manuscript preparation included with this stuff.

COPYRIGHT AND CLEARANCE

All CS Magazine authors must obtain clearance from IEEE Computer Society before submitting the final manuscript. The "Publication Clearance" wiki provides details about the procedure. Computer Society employees must use the ScholarOne Manuscripts Clearance System to obtain publication approval.

SECTIONS

Sections following the introduction should present your results and findings. The body of the paper should be approximately 6,000 words. The manuscript should evolve so that each sentence, equation, figure, and table flow smoothly and logically from whatever precedes it. Relevant work by others, as well as relevant products from other companies, should be adequately and accurately cited. Sufficient support should be provided (or cited) for the assertions made and conclusions drawn.

Headings may be numbered or unnumbered ("1 Introduction" and "1.2 Numbered level 2 head"), with no ending punctuation. As demonstrated in this document, the initial paragraph after a headingis not indented.

JOURNAL STYLE

Use American English when writing your paper. The serial comma should be used ("a, b, and c" not "a, b and c"). In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like "this period." Other punctuation is "outside"! The use of technical jargon, slang, and vague or informal English should be avoided. Generic technical terms should instead be used.

Acronyms and abbreviations

All acronyms should be defined at first mention in the abstract and in the main text. Define in figures, tables, and footnotes only if not defined in the discussion of the figure/table. Acronyms consist of capital letters (except where salted with lowercase), but the terms they represent need not be given initial caps unless a proper name is involved ("central processing unit" [CPU] but "Fourier transform" [FT]). Use of "e.g." and "i.e." okay, but refrain from using "etc." It is preferable to use these abbreviations only in parentheses (e.g., like this).

Abbreviate units of time (s, min, hr, day, mo, yr) only in virgule constructions (10 μ g/hr) and in artwork; otherwise, spell out, e.g., 10 days, 3 months, 25 minutes. Units of measure (Kb, MB, kWh, etc.) should always be abbreviated when used with a numeral. If used alone, spell out ("16 MB of RAM" but "these values are measured in micrometers").

Numbers

Spell out numerals that have no unit of measure or time (one, two, ... ten), but always use numerals with units of time and measure. Some examples are as follows: 11 through 999; 1,000; 10,000; twentieth century; twofold, tenfold, 20-fold; 2 times; 0.2 cm; p = .001; 25%; 10% to 25%.

MATH AND EQUATIONS

Scalar *variables* and *physical constants* should be italicized, and a bold (non-italics) font should be used for **vectors** and **matrices**. Do not italicize subscripts unless they are variables.

Equations should be either display (with a number in parentheses) or inline.

Display equations should be flush left and numbered consecutively, with equation numbers in parentheses and flush right.

Be sure the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Please refer to "Equation (1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)."

Punctuate display equations when they are part of the sentence preceding it, as in

$$A = \pi r^2. \tag{1}$$

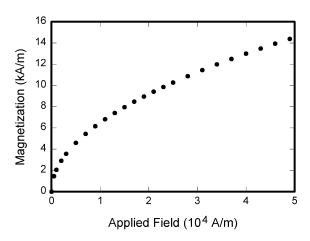


Figure 1. Note that "Figure" is spelled out. There is a period after the figure number, followed by one space. It is good practice to briefly explain the significance of the figure in the caption. (Used, with permission, from [4].)

In addition, if the text following the equation flows logically as a part of the display equation,

$$A = \pi r^2, \tag{2}$$

use ending punctuation (comma) after the display equation.

LISTS

Avoid using lists. Instead, use full sentences and flowing paragraphs. If you absolutely must use a list, use them rarely and keep them short:

- Style for bulleted lists—This is the style that should be used for bulleted lists.
- *Punctuation in lists*—Each item in the list should end with a period, regardless of whether full sentences are used.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACTS

This journal accepts graphical abstracts, and they must be peer reviewed, which means the graphical abstract must be submitted with the full paper. graphical abstracts and their specifications. Please read the additional information provided by IEEE about graphical abstracts.

FIGURES AND TABLES

In-text callouts for figures and tables

Figures and tables must be cited in the running text in consecutive order. At first mention, the ci-

Table 1. Units for magnetic properties.

Quantity	Conversion from
	Gaussian and CGS
	EMU to SI ^a
Magnetic flux	$1 \text{ Mx} \rightarrow 10^{-8} \text{ Wb}$
	$= 10^{-8} \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}$
Magnetic flux	$1 \text{ G} \to 10^{-4} \text{ T}$
density, magnetic	$= 10^{-4} \text{ Wb/m}^2$
induction	
Magnetic field	1 Oe $\to 10^{-3}/(4\pi)$
strength	A/m
Magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu
	$ ightarrow 10^{-3} \text{ A} \cdot$
	$m^2 = 10^{-3} \text{ J/T}$
Magnetization	$1 \operatorname{erg/(G \cdot cm^3)} = 1$
	$emu/cm^3 \rightarrow 10^{-3}$
	A/m
Magnetization	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^{-3}/(4\pi)$
	A/m
Specific	$1 \operatorname{erg}/(G \cdot g) = 1$
magnetization	$emu/g \rightarrow 1 A \cdot m^2/kg$
Magnetic dipole	$1 \operatorname{erg/G} = 1 \operatorname{emu}$
moment	$\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-10} \text{ Wb} \cdot$
	m
Magnetic	$1 \operatorname{erg/}(G \cdot \operatorname{cm}^3) = 1$
polarization	emu/cm ³
1	$\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$
Susceptibility	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi$
Mass	$1~\mathrm{cm}^3/\mathrm{g} \to 4\pi \times 10^{-3}$
susceptibility	m ³ /kg
Permeability	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$
1	7
	$=4\pi \times 10^{-1}$ Wb/(A ·
	$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Wb/(A} \cdot \text{m)}$
Relative	m)
permeability	$m) \ \mu o \mu_r$
	m)
permeability	$\begin{array}{c} \text{m}) \\ \mu \to \mu_r \\ \\ 1 \text{ erg/cm}^3 \to 10^{-1} \end{array}$
	Magnetic flux Magnetic flux density, magnetic induction Magnetic field strength Magnetic moment Magnetization Specific magnetization Magnetic dipole moment Magnetic polarization Susceptibility Mass susceptibility

Vertical lines are optional in tables. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.
^aGaussian units are the same as cg emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

tation should be boldface (**Figure 1**); subsequent mentions should be Roman type (see Figure 1 and **Table 1**). **Figure 2** shows an example of a figure spanning across two columns.

Previously published figures or tables require permission to reprint. Please obtain permission. Then, add the following text to the figure/table caption: "From [reference no.], with permission," or "Adapted from [reference no.], with permission." *Carefully* explain each figure in the text. Each manuscript should be limited to four figures.

May/June 2021 3

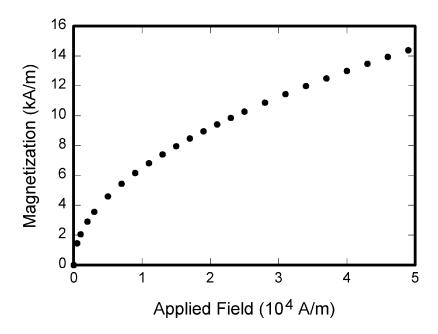


Figure 2. Note that "Figure" is spelled out. There is a period after the figure number, followed by one space. It is good practice to briefly explain the significance of the figure in the caption. (Used, with permission, from [4].)

END SECTIONS

Appendices

If multiple appendices are required, they should labeled "Appendix A," "Appendix B," etc. They appear before the "Acknowledgment" or the "References" section.

Acknowledgment

The "Acknowledgment" (no's) section appears immediately after the conclusion. If applicable, this is where you indicate funding for the work. The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in American English is without an "e" after the "g." Avoid expressions such as "One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank " Instead, write "We thank" Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are included in the acknowledgment section. For example: This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Grant BS123456 (sponsor and financial support acknowledgment goes here). Researchers that contributed information or assistance to the article should also be acknowledged in this section. Also, if corresponding authorship is noted in your paper it will be placed in the acknowledgment section. Note that the acknowledgment section is placed at the end of the paper before the reference section.

References

References need not be cited in text. When they are, they appear on the line, in square brackets, inside the punctuation. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers. In text, refer simply to the reference number. Do not use "Ref." or "reference" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [?] shows" Please do not use automatic endnotes in *Word*, rather, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the "References" style.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, end with period. In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. Use them all; use *et al.* only if names are not given. Use commas around Jr., Sr., and III in names. Abbreviate conference titles. When citing IEEE transactions, provide the issue number, page range, volume number, year, and/or month if available. When referencing a patent, provide the day and the month of issue,

or application. References may not include all information; please obtain and include relevant information. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number. If there is a URL included with the print reference, it can be included at the end of the reference.

Other than books, capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation See the end of this document for formats and examples of common references. For a complete discussion of references and their formats, see the IEEE style manual at http://www.ieee.org/authortools.

CONCLUSION

The manuscript should include a conclusion. In this section, summarize what was described in your paper. Future directions may also be included in this section. Authors are strongly encouraged not to reference multiple figures or tables in the conclusion; these should be referenced in the body of the paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

SK is supported by Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Studentship 2417009.

REFERENCES

- G. M. Amdahl, G. A. Blaauw, and F. P. Brooks, "Architecture of the IBM System/360," IBM J. Res. & Dev., vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 87–101, 1964. (journal)
- IBM Corporation, IBM Knowledge Center IBM Secure Service Container (Secure Service Container).
 [Online]. Available: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/HW11R/com.ibm.hwmca.kc_se.doc/introductiontotheconsole/wn2131zaci.html (URL)
- J. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," PhD dissertation, Dept. of Electrical Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA: 1993. (Thesis or dissertation)
- J. M. P. Martinez, R. B. Llavori, M. J. A. Cabo, et al., "Integrating data warehouses with web data: A survey," *IEEE Trans. Knowledge and Data Eng.*, preprint, Dec. 21, 2007, doi:10.1109/TKDE.2007.190746. (PrePrint)
- W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, pp. 123–135, 1993. (book)

S. P. Bingulac, "On the compatibility of adaptive controllers," *Proc. Fourth Ann. Allerton Conf. Circuits and Systems Theory*, pp. 8–16, 1994. (conference proceedings)

May/June 2021 5

Department Head

- K. Elissa, "An overview of decision theory," unpublished. (Unpublished manuscript)
- 8. R. Nicole, "The last word on decision theory," *J. Computer Vision*, submitted for publication. (Pending publication)
- C. J. Smith and J. S. Smith, Rocky Mountain Research Laboratories, Boulder, CO, personal communication, 1992. (Personal communication)

Srinath Kailasa is a graduate student at University College London. He is currently pursuing a PhD in Computational Mathematics, having received an MPhys in Physics (2017) and an MSc Scientific Computing (2020) from the University of Durham, and University College London respectively. His research interests are in high-performance computing, specifically in the application of software engineering, parallel computing and heterogenous computing systems, to problems in computational electromagnetics. Contact him at srinath.kailasa.18@ucl.ac.uk.

Timo Betcke is a Professor of Computational Mathematics at University College London. Contact him at t.betcke@ucl.ac.uk.

Tingyu Wang is a PhD student in Mechanical Engineering at the George Washington University. Contact him at twang66@email.gwu.edu.

Lorena. A. Barba is a Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at the George Washington University. Contact her at labarba@email.gwu.edu.