

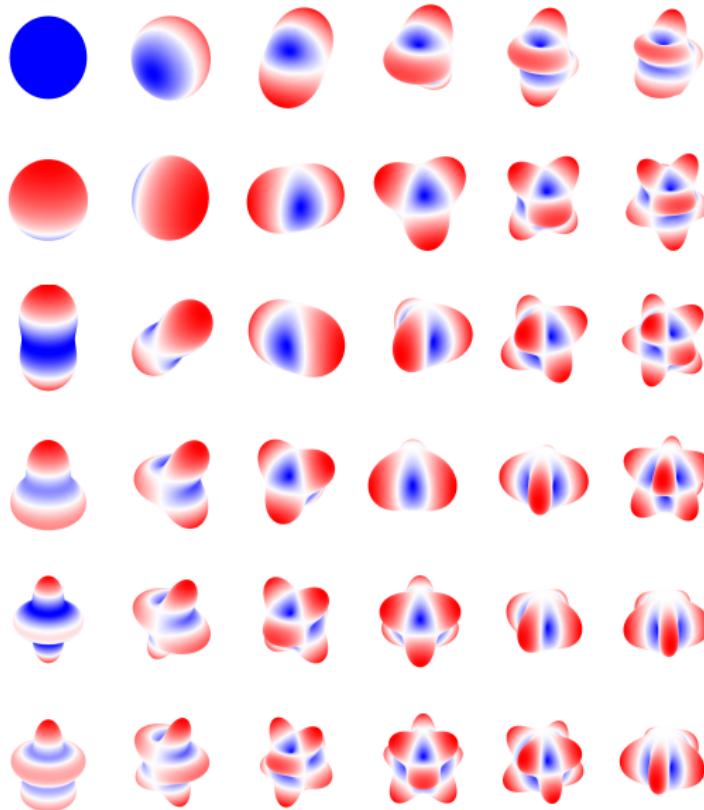
# 10 Years with Spherical Harmonics

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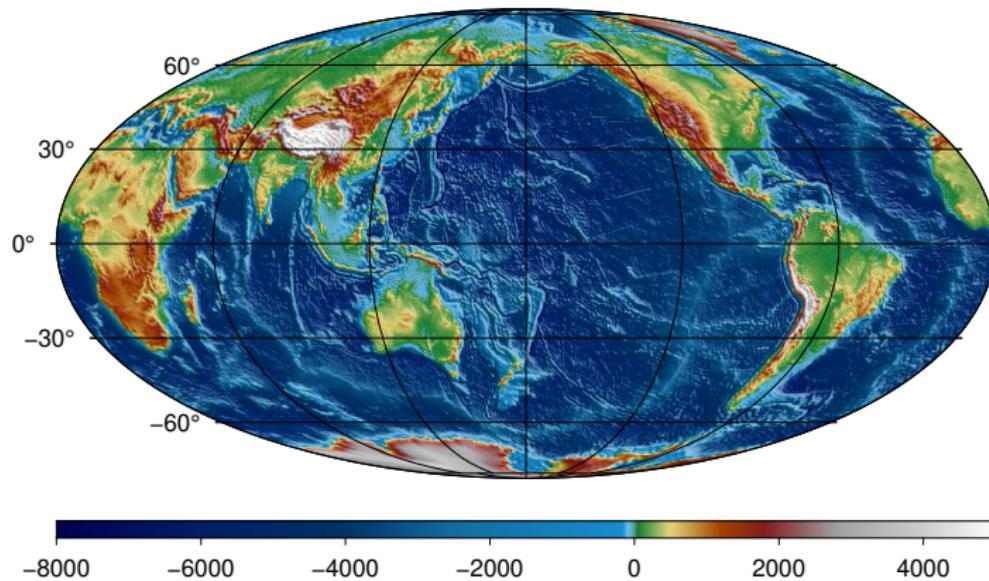
Tatry 2022: Globálna geodézia a geoinformatika

# What are Spherical Harmonics Anyway?



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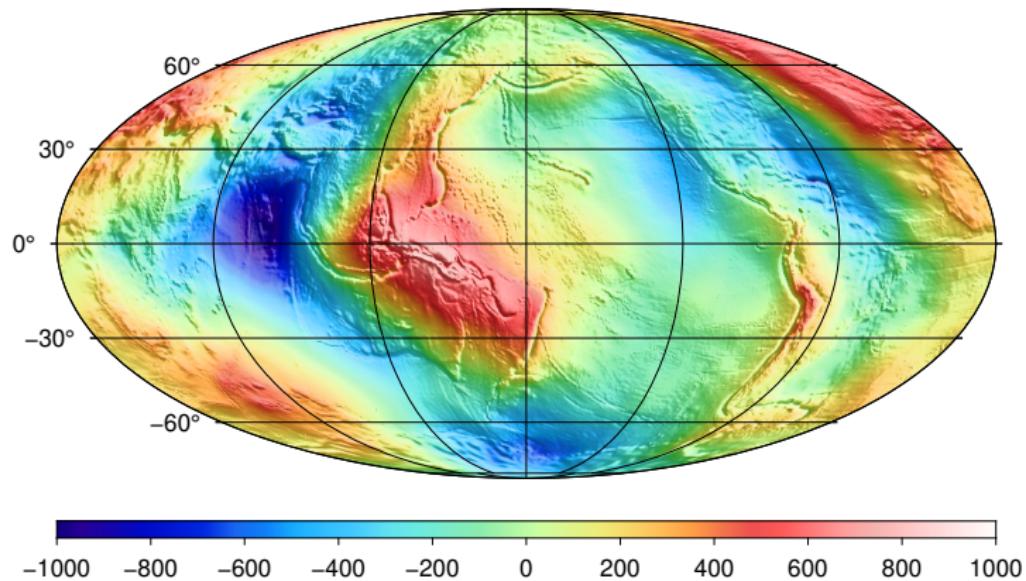
(Almost) Any function on a sphere can be computed using spherical harmonics.



**Figure:** Earth's topography and bathymetry (m) expanded up to spherical harmonic degree 360.

# What are Spherical Harmonics Anyway?

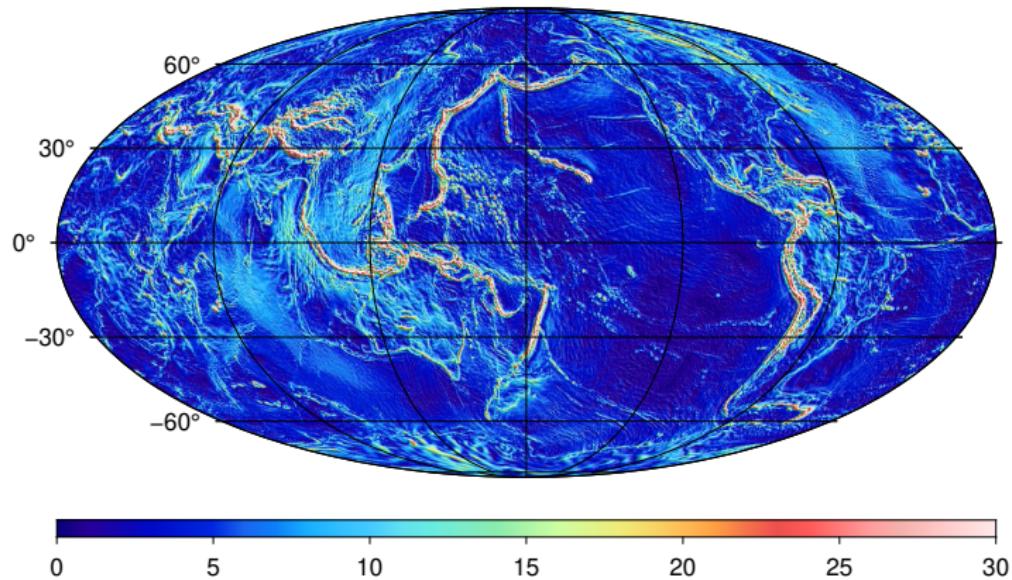
(Almost) Any function on a sphere can be computed using spherical harmonics.



**Figure:** Disturbing potential ( $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ ) on the GRS80 ellipsoid expanded up to degree 720.

# What are Spherical Harmonics Anyway?

(Almost) Any function on a sphere can be computed using spherical harmonics.



**Figure:** Total deflection of the vertical (arcsec) on the GRS80 ellipsoid expanded up to degree 720.

# The Naive Way (2011)

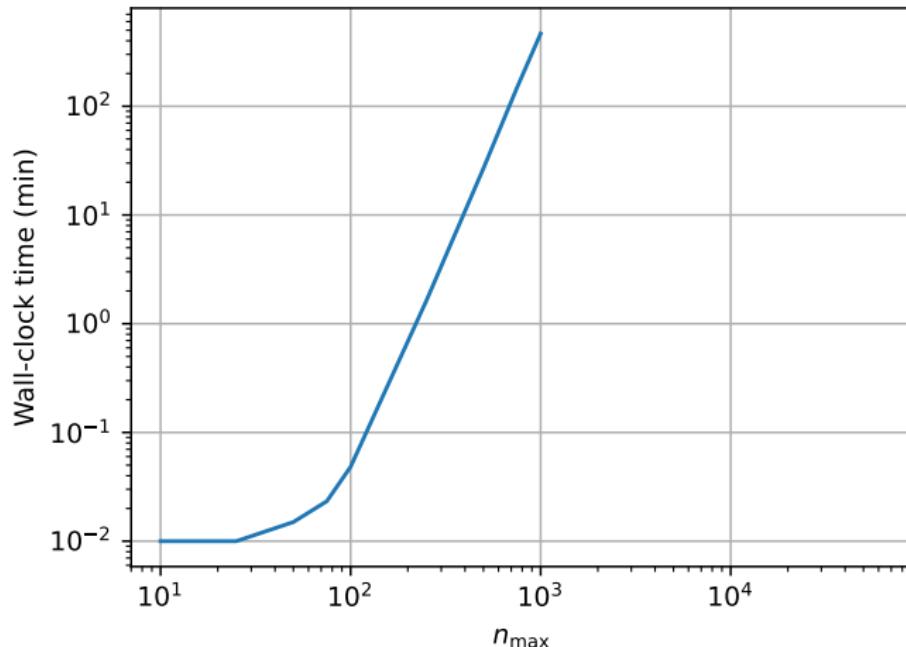
**Goal:** Compute the following equation at dense grids  $(\varphi_i, \lambda_j)$  with many spherical harmonics as efficiently as possible:

$$f(\varphi_i, \lambda_j) = \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\max}} \sum_{m=-n}^n (\bar{C}_{nm} \cos k\lambda_j + \bar{S}_{nm} \sin k\lambda_j) \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \varphi_i) \quad (1)$$

For  $n_{\max} = 1000$ , there is  $\sim 1,000,000$  spherical harmonics.

For  $n_{\max} = 10,000$ , there is  $\sim 100,000,000$  spherical harmonics.

**The Naive Approach:** Simply compute all the terms in Eq. (1) for all the grid points  $(\varphi_i, \lambda_j)$  and do the summation.



— Point-wise (MATLAB)

**Figure:** Computation time as a function of maximum harmonic degree in a log-log scale (GrafLab, Point-Wise mode)

# Lumped coefficients (2012)

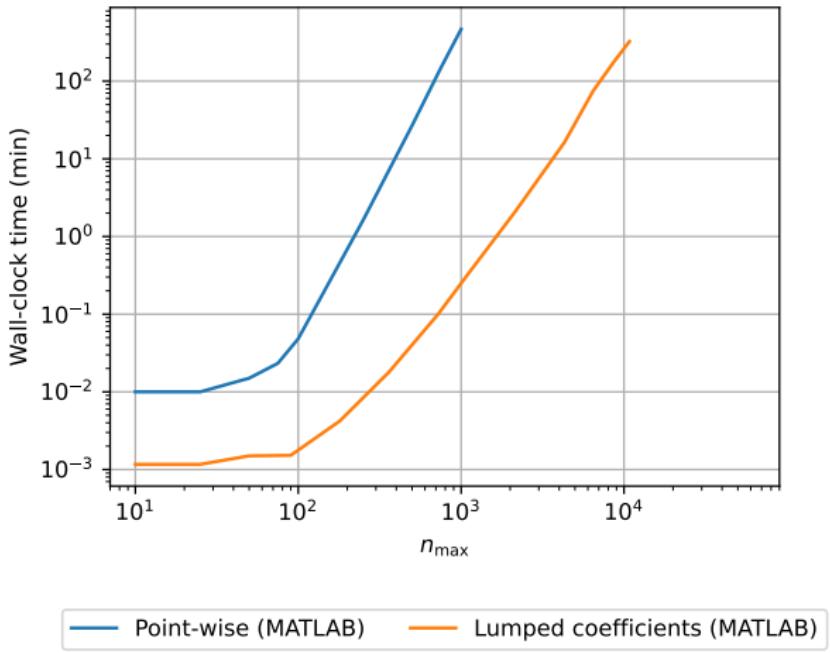
After re-ordering the two summations, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(\varphi_i, \lambda_j) &= \sum_{m=-n_{\max}}^{n_{\max}} \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\max}} (\bar{C}_{nm} \cos k\lambda_j + \bar{S}_{nm} \sin k\lambda_j) \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \varphi_i) \\ &= \sum_{m=-n_{\max}}^{n_{\max}} A_m(\varphi_i) \cos k\lambda_j + B_m(\varphi_i) \sin k\lambda_j, \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

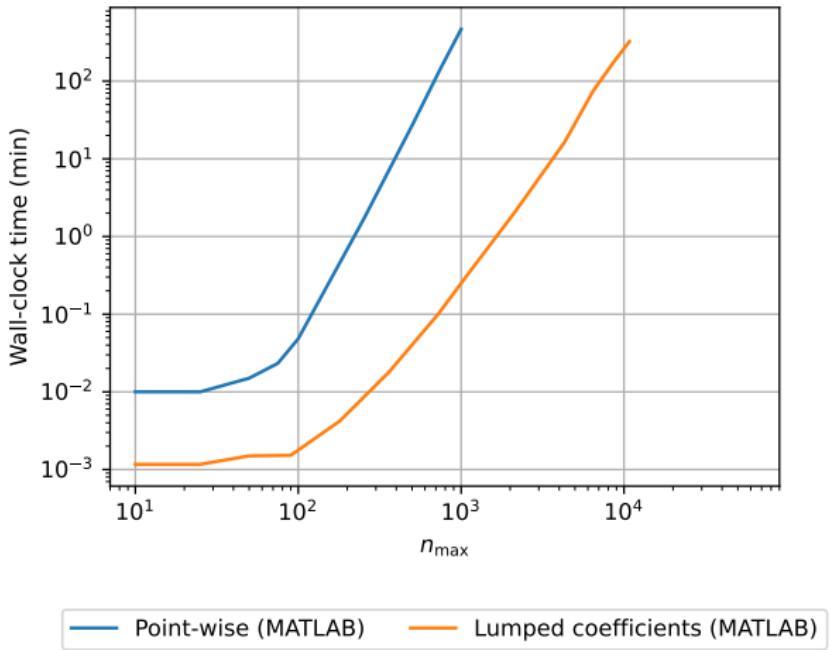
where

$$\begin{aligned} A_m(\varphi_i) &= \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\max}} \bar{C}_{nm} \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \varphi_i) \\ B_m(\varphi_i) &= \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\max}} \bar{S}_{nm} \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \varphi_i) \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

are lumped coefficients that are **constant** for a fixed  $\varphi_i$ . Eq. (2) can be computed using FFT.



**Figure:** Computation time as a function of maximum harmonic degree in a log-log scale (GrafLab, Grid-Wise mode)



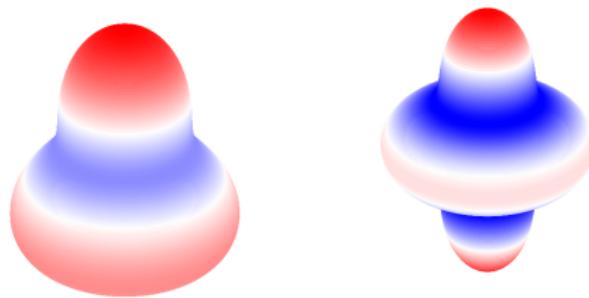
**Figure:** Computation time as a function of maximum harmonic degree in a log-log scale (GrafLab, Grid-Wise mode)

Speed up factor up to  $\sim 1500!$

# The Equatorial Symmetry (2018)

Equatorial symmetry of Legendre functions:

$$\bar{P}_{nm}(\sin(-\varphi)) = (-1)^{n+m} \bar{P}_{nm}(\sin \varphi). \quad (4)$$

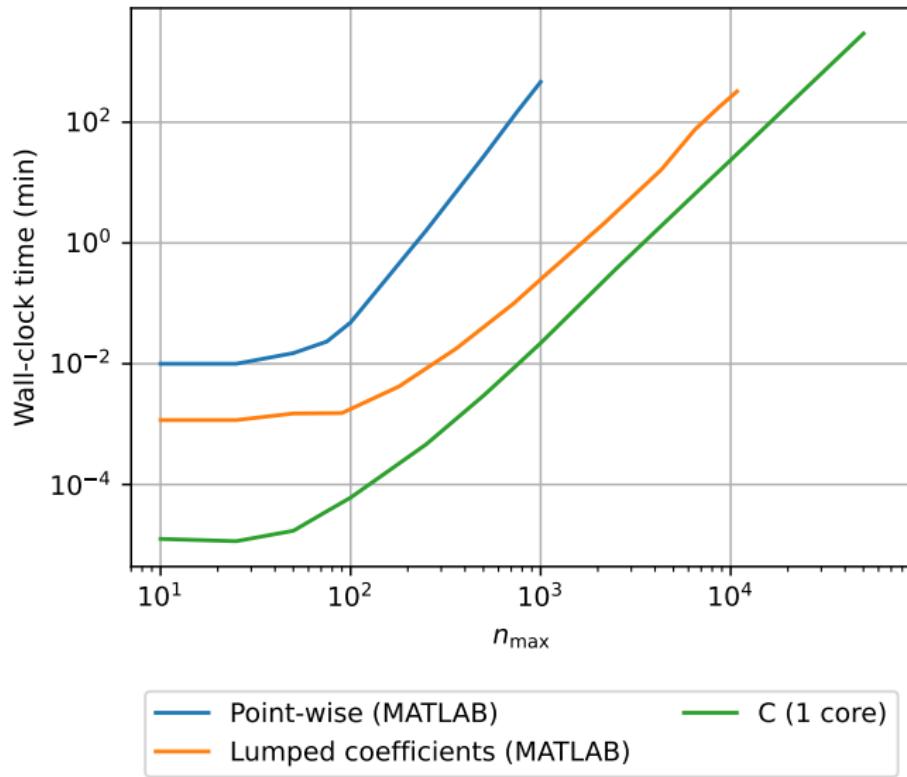


**Figure:** Left:  $Y_{30}(\varphi, \lambda)$ , right:  $Y_{40}(\varphi, \lambda)$

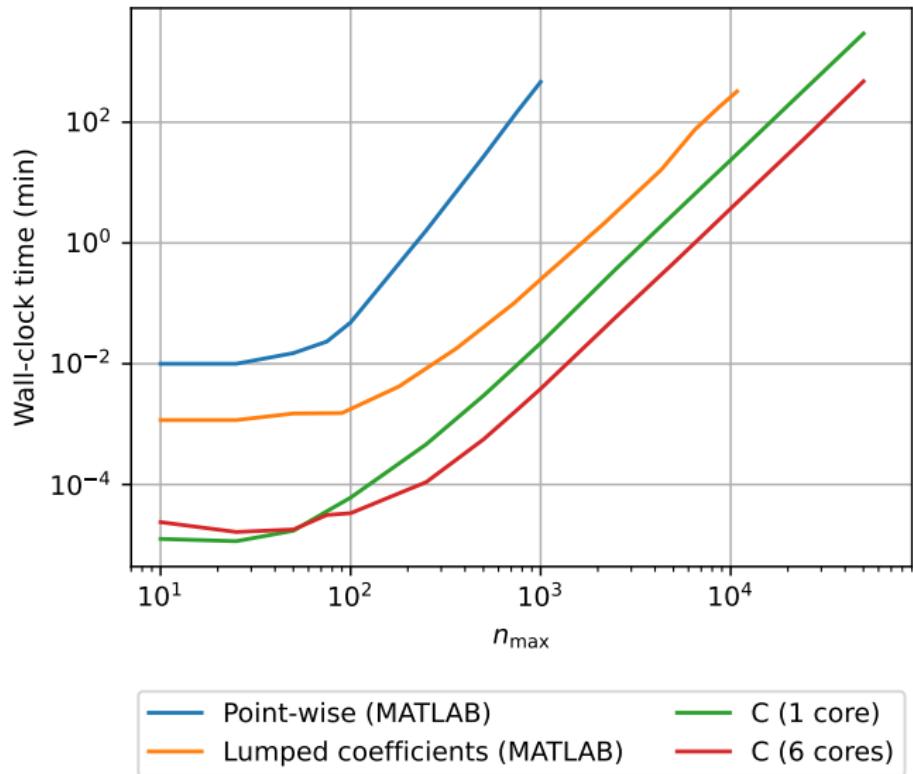
# The C Language (2019)

- Low-level compiled general-purpose programming language
- Highly portable
- Used from embedded systems to **supercomputers**





**Figure:** Computation time as a function of maximum harmonic degree in a log-log scale (C language, 1 core)



**Figure:** Computation time as a function of maximum harmonic degree in a log-log scale (C language, 6 cores)

# CPU Caching (2020)



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# Vector CPU instructions in C (2022)

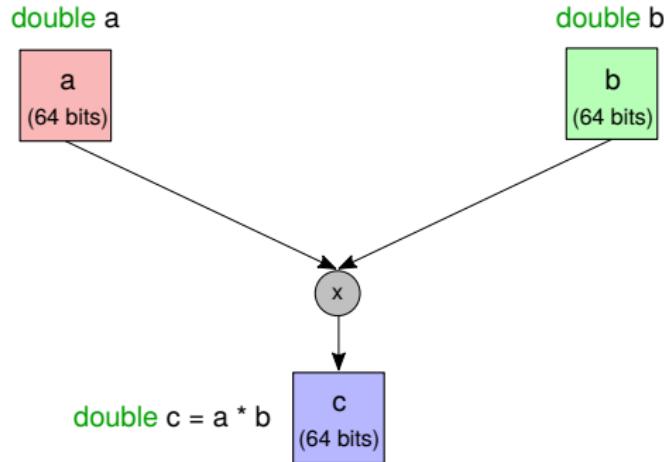
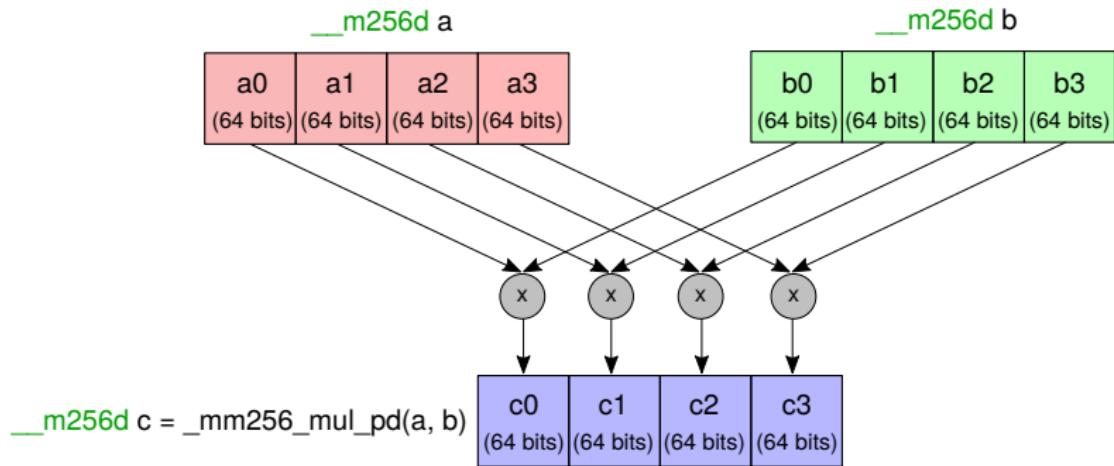
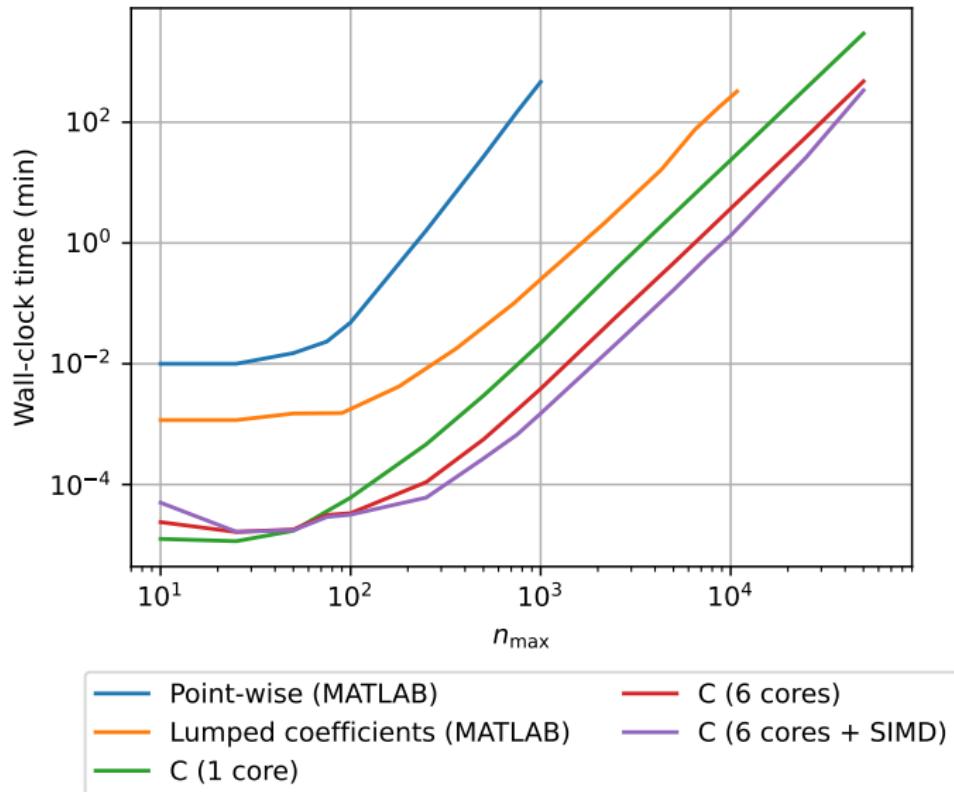


Figure: Scalar multiplication of two doubles

# Vector CPU instructions in C (2022)



**Figure:** Multiplication of two vectors of doubles using AVX2



**Figure:** Computation time as a function of maximum harmonic degree in a log-log scale (C language, 6 cores, SIMD CPU instructions)

## Future Work (2022 – ???)

CHarm: C library to work with spherical harmonics up to almost arbitrary degrees

- <https://github.com/blazej-bucha/charm>

Future work:

- Other normalization schemes
- MPI parallelization for distributed-memory systems
- Polar optimization
- Object-oriented Python wrapper with ctypes (in progress)
- Fused multiply-accumulate CPU instruction
- Build CHarm with CMake on Windows?

**Thank you for your attention!**

# Backup slides

# CPU Caching (2020)

RAM



# CPU Caching (2020)

RAM



Bus



# CPU Caching (2020)

RAM



Bus



CPU



## Row-major order

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Column-major order

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

**Figure:** Memory storage schemes (*source: <https://www.wikipedia.org>*). Top: the C language, bottom: Fortran

# CPU Caching (2020)

Cache-friendly code in C

```
for (size_t i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
    for (size_t j = 0; j < N; j++)
    {
        c += A[i][j];
    }
}
```

Cache-friendly code in Fortran

```
do i = 1, N
    do j = 1, N
        c = c + A(j, i)
    end do
end do
```

# Vector CPU instructions in C (2022)

- Low-level programming
  - Assembly language
  - C intrinsic functions from the `immintrin.h` header file
- Requires specific data alignment (`malloc` is not suitable)
- Often requires completely new code and algorithms
- Quadruple precision not supported on the hardware level

**Table:** Overview of AVX instruction sets

Instruction sets	Register size (bits)	Single precision (float)	Double precision (double)	Introduced (year)
AVX	128	8	4	2011
AVX2	256	8	4	2013
AVX-512	512	16	8	2016