Mixed Precision

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Definition

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An Algorithm that uses different precisions in its computation

Goal:

Obtain the **same accuracy** by using high precision

but **better performance** by utilizing low precision computations

Performance Gains for bandwidth bound algorithms

- 64 bit = 1 double = 2 floats = 4 halfs
- More variables per **bandwidth** and variables per **storage**
- Applies to all memory levels: network, disc, main, device, local, register

Performance Gains for compuation bound algorithms

- 1 double addition $\approx$ 2 float additions $\approx$ 4 half additions (linear)
- 1 double multip. $\approx$ 4 float multip. $\approx$ 16 half multip. (quadratic)
- $\rightarrow$ up to 16 times better computational efficiency

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A brief history overview

Challenges when it comes to Mixedprecision

- Data has to be converted
- When using GPU accelleration Data has to be transferred from the Host to the device (usually) over the relativly slow PCIe bus
- We are being bottelnecked be memoryinterfaces
  → a lot of time is wasted while waiting for data

Trends:

- Memoryclock speeds are increasing
  - GTX 980 Ti Memoryclock speed: 2x 1753 MHz
  - GTX 1080 Memoryclock speeds: 4x 2500 MHz (+185%)
- Alternative computing arcetectures
  - APU's
  - SOC's such as the NVIDIA Tegra K1 Chip
- NVIDIA pushing the use of half precision.
  - half and half2 were announced as important new features in the CUDA Toolkit version 7.5

→ Sharing memory between CPU and GPU is becoming easyer and more common

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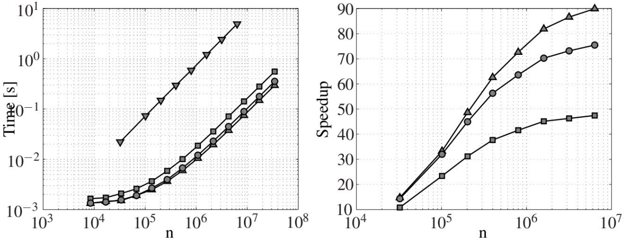
Past achievements:



(a) Absolute timings. (b) Speedup relative to CPU (single thread).

Fig. 3 Scalability tests and performance comparisons on Tesla C2050 in single precision (–▲–), double precision (–■–), mixed precision (– ● –), and CPU (single thread) code (–▼–). Sixth order spatial discretization employed. The iterative defect correction method has been left-preconditioned with a Gauss-Seidel V-cycle multigrid strategy on each architecture.

[1]

→ **Logscale** makes the performance benefits look smaller than they actually are

→ 38% performance increase

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Roundoff and Cancellation

Definition Machine Precision

The smalles positive number ϵ for wich a floating point calculations evaluates the expression $1 + \epsilon > 1$ to be true.

Examples:

- $\epsilon_{double} \approx 2.220446049250313 \cdot 10^{-16}$
- $\epsilon_{float} \approx 1.1920929 \cdot 10^{-7}$
- $\epsilon_{half} \approx 9.765625 \cdot 10^{-4}$
- So more precision is usually better

Cancellation

additive roundoff	$a = 1 + 0.00000004 = 1.00000004$	$=_{fl} 1$
multiplicative roundoff	$b = 1.0002 \cdot 0.9998 = 0.99999996$	$=_{fl} 1$
cancellation	$c \in \{a, b\} \qquad \pm 4 = (c - 1) \cdot 10^8$	$=_{fl} 0$
oder of operations	$1 + 0.00000004 - 1 =_{fl} 0$	
	$1 - 1 + 0.00000004 =_{fl} 0.0000004$	

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Computational Precision vs Accuracy of Result

Instructive Example [S.M. Rump, 1988]

$f(x, y) = (333.75 - x^2)y^6 + x^2(11x^2y^2 - 121y^4 - 2) + 5.5y^8 + 0.5x/y$
$x_0 = 77617, y_0 = 33096$

float s23e8	1.1726
double s52e11	1.17260394005318

The correct result is:

-0.82739605994682136814116509547981629

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Floating Point Operations. A deeper analysis

Number representation→ almost all numbers have to be truncated

half s10e5 a	1 bit sign s_a	10 bit mantissa m_a	5 bit exp. e_a
float s23e8 b	1 bit sign s_b	23 bit mantissa m_b	8 bit exp. e_b
double s52e11 c	1 bit sign s_c	52 bit mantissa m_c	11 bit exp. e_c

Multiplication		
Precision	Exactformat	Mantissa truncation:
half(a) · half(b)	s20e6	from 20 to 10 bit
float(a) · float(b)	s46e9	from 46 to 23 bit
double(a) · double(b)	s104e12	from 104 to 52 bit
Addition		
Precision	Exactformat	Mantissa truncation:
half(a) · half(b)	s41e5	from 41 to 10 bit
float(a) · float(b)	s278e8	from 278 to 23 bit
double(a) · double(b)	s2099e11	from 2099 to 52 bit

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Example Calculation

Problem

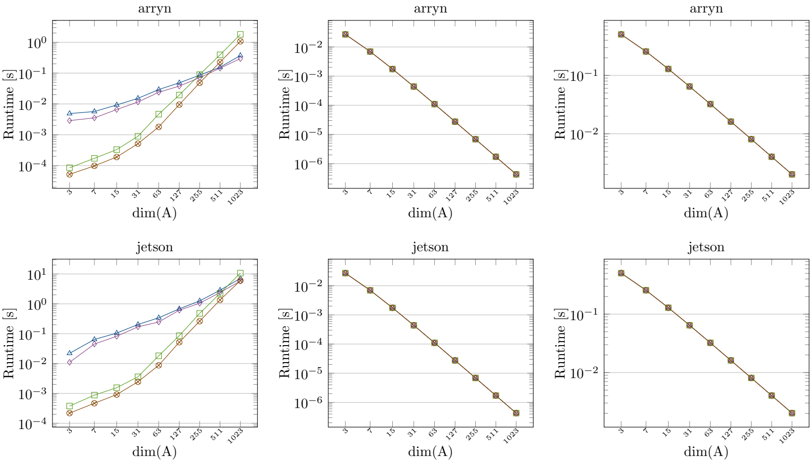
Solve the Poission problem $-\Delta u = 1,\ x \in \Omega$ with dirichlet boundry conditions $u \equiv 0,\ x \in \partial\Omega$ using conforming quadrilateral elements for the finite-element discretization of the unit square $\Omega = (-1, 1)^2$

- Method 1: Using a V-cycle MG Solver
- Method 2 : Using a V-cycle MG Solver inside of an iterative refinement loop

Algorithm 1 Iterative refinement

while $\|r_{m-1}\| \cdot \|r_0\|^{-1} > TOL$ **do**
    $r_m = b - Ax_m$
    $Ad_m = r_m$ *solve in high precision*
    $x_{m+1} = x_m + d_m$
end while

Testresults



- **58% up to 151%** increase in performance on a 980 Ti GPU
- **77% up to 111%** increase in performance on a Tegra K1 SOC

Discussion and Future work

Future work

- Try using half precision in order to achieve an even greater performance increase

Thank you for your attention

Bibliography

Madsen M. Glimberg S. L., Engsig-Karup A. P.
A fast gpu-accelecrated mixed-precision strategy for full nonlinear water wave computation.
Technical report, ResearchGate, January 2013.