

SIMD-vectorized implementation of high order IRK integrators

IRKGL16-simd

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Outline

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Who we are

Research area

*We have a long experience of research in **applied and computational mathematics**, with special focus on analysis and implementation of advanced methods for the numerical integration of problems modeled by ODEs.*



IRKGaussLegendre.jl

This setup provides a specific solver, IRKGL16, which is a 16th order Symplectic Gauss-Legendre scheme. This scheme is highly efficient for precise integration of ODEs, specifically ODEs derived from Hamiltonian systems.

Note that this setup is not automatically included with DifferentialEquations.jl. To use the following algorithms, you must install and use IRKGaussLegendre.jl:

```
jadd IRKGaussLegendre
using IRKGaussLegendre
```

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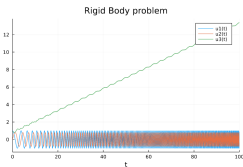
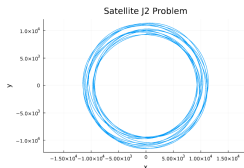


IRKGL16-simd

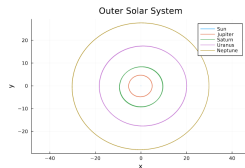
The central idea: IRKGL16 solver is well suited to take advantage of hardware vectorization

- **Goal:** show **implicit RK methods** can be more efficient than explicit recommended methods in DifferentialEquations.jl suite:
 - **Vern9:** for general First Order ODE
 - **DPRKN12:** for 2nd Order ODE
- **Preliminary:** **fixed step size** implementation (next adaptive)
- **Problems:** we focus on solving **non-stiff ODEs** with **high accuracy** (tolerances $< 1e - 10$)

General First Order ODE



Second Order ODE



IRKGL16-simd

What does mean IRKGL16?

- **Integration method**: giving an initial value problem of systems ODEs of the form,

$$\frac{du}{dt} = f(t, u), \quad u(t_0) = u_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

we apply a integration method to get the numerical approximation of the solution $u_k \approx u(t_k)$,

$$u_{k+1} = \text{IRKGL16}(t_k, u_k, h_k) \quad \text{at} \quad t_{k+1} = t_k + h_k \quad \text{for} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

- **Runge-Kutta** methods belong to the class of one-step integrators for numerical solution of ODEs
- **Implicit**: for nonstiff ODEs implicit equations can be solved by fixed-point iteration (easy implementation)
- **Gauss-Legendre**: based on the Gauss-Legendre quadrature formula (symplectic and time-symmetry)
- **High order method**: $s = 8$ stages \Rightarrow 16 order

IRKGL16-simd

Scientists must know about hardware to write fast code

What does mean IRKGL16-simd?

IRKGL16 solver can take advantage of modern computer technology:

- **Multi-threading based parallelism:** all $s = 8$ stages in the RK formulas can be evaluated in parallel (we explored that in a previous work)
- **SIMD-based parallelism:** computations acting on vectors with $s = 8$ Float64 numbers, can be evaluated simultaneously by modern CPUs with 512-bit specialized registers

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ Z_4 \\ Z_5 \\ Z_6 \\ Z_7 \\ Z_8 \end{bmatrix} = \sin \left(\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \\ X_5 \\ X_6 \\ X_7 \\ X_8 \end{bmatrix} \right) + 4 * \left(\begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_4 \\ Y_5 \\ Y_6 \\ Y_7 \\ Y_8 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{2/3}$$

Single Instruction Multiple Data
 \Leftarrow same cost as scalar version !!

IRKGL16-simd

SIMD.jl package: allows us to explicitly SIMD-vectorize IRKGL16 code

Example: $f(Y_i, p, t_i + hc), \quad i = 1, \dots, s$

One evaluation

```
nbody = 5
s = 8
W = rand(s, 3, nbody, 2)
Gm = rand(nbody)
ddW = similar(W)

q = W[1, :, :, :]
ddq = ddW[1, :, :, :]
@btime NbodyODE!(ddq, q, Gm, 0.)

> 79.291 ns (0 allocations: 0 bytes)
```

Eight vectorized evaluations

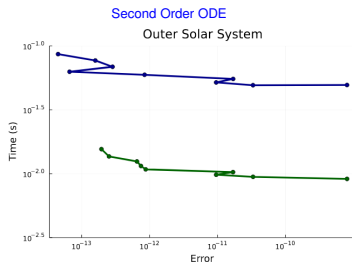
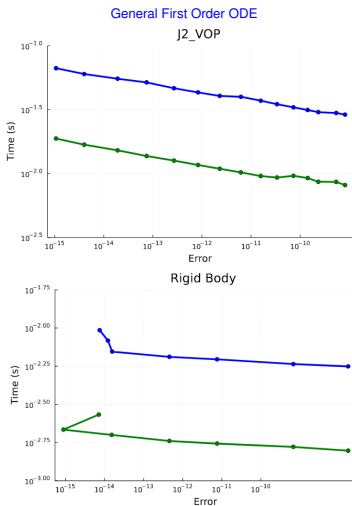
```
Q=VecArray{s,Float64,4}(W)
ddQ=VecArray{s,Float64,4}(ddW)
@btime NbodyODE!(ddQ, Q, Gm, 0.)

>179.826 ns (0 allocations: 0 bytes)
```



- **Performance improvement:** $79.291 * 8 / 179.826 \approx 3.5$
- **Transparent for the user:** same ODE implementation

IRKGL16-simd

Benchmarks(I): IRKGL16 sequential vs simd



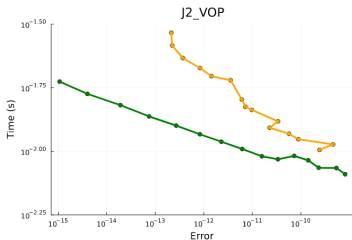
Performance improvement $\approx \times 3.5$

 IRKGL16_seq
 IRKGL16_simd

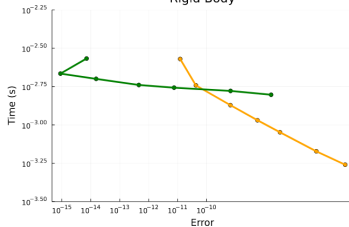
Benchmarks

Benchmark: IRKGL16-simd vs Vern9//DPRKN12

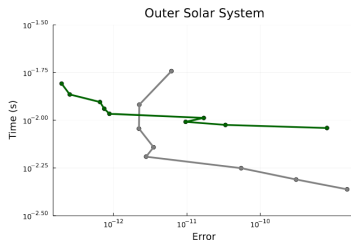
General First Order ODE



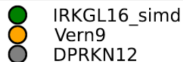
Rigid Body



Second Order ODE



Outperform for high precisions



Conclusions and future work

● Conclusions

- **SIMD.jl** package allows us to explicitly SIMD-vectorize IRKGL16 code
- **IRKGL16-simd** outperform high order explicit RK methods of DifferentialEquations.jl in double precision floating point for precision like $< 1e-10$
- **SIMD-vectorization** should be explored in other applications

● Future work

- Apply **symmetric adaptive step** size strategy
- **Add** IRKGL-simd implementation to IRKGaussLegendre.jl package for double precision computations
- **Symplecticness and time-symmetry**. Useful for Scientific Machine Learning Applications: gradients can be exactly calculated by integrating backward in time the adjoint equations

Useful References

- **DifferentialEquations.jl – A Performant and Feature-Rich Ecosystem for Solving Differential Equations in Julia**
<https://doi.org/10.5334/jors.151>
- **Julia implementation of an implicit Runge-Kutta integrator IRKGL16**
<https://github.com/SciML/IRKGaussLegendre.jl>
- **Explicit SIMD vectorization in Julia**
<https://github.com/eschnett/SIMD.jl>
- **Single Instruction, Multiple Data (SIMD) in Julia**
<http://kristofferc.github.io/post/intrinsics/>

Thank you!

and we encourage you to use our implementation

- **Preliminary Code:**

https://github.com/mikelehu/IRKGL_SIMD.jl

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