# Accelerating GMRES via Mixed Precision

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#### **GMRES**

- General purpose, sparse linear solver
  - Iterative, Krylov solver
- Memory bound performance
  - Mix single and double precision



## **GMRES Algorithm**

```
\mathsf{GMRES}_{res}(A, x_0, b, M^{-1})
                                                                                            Computing Ax = b. A^{-1} \approx M^{-1}
        for k = 0, 1, 2, ...
                                                                                            Restarts
                 r_k \leftarrow b - Ax_k
                 z_k \leftarrow M^{-1}r_k
                 \beta \leftarrow ||\mathbf{z}_k||_2
                 V_{:0} \leftarrow z_k/\beta
                 \mathbf{s} \leftarrow [\beta, 0, 0, ..., 0]^T
                 for j = 0, 1, 2, ...
                                                                                            Iteration count
                          \boldsymbol{w} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{M}^{-1} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{V}_{:,i}
                          \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{H}_{::i} \leftarrow orthogonalize(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{V}_{::i})
                          H_{i+1,i} \leftarrow ||w||_2
                           V_{:,i+1} \leftarrow w/\|w\|_2
                          H_{:,j} \leftarrow G_0 G_1 \dots G_{j-1} H_{:,j}
                          G_i \leftarrow rotation\_matrix(H_{:,i})
                          H_{:,j} \leftarrow G_j H_{:,j}
                           s \leftarrow G_i s
                 u_k \leftarrow VH^{-1}s
                 x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + u_k
```



# **GMRES Algorithm**

Double:

Single:

Double:

GMRES<sub>res</sub>
$$(A, x_0, b, M^{-1})$$
  
for  $k = 0, 1, 2, ...$   
 $r_k \leftarrow b - Ax_k$   
 $z_k \leftarrow M^{-1}r_k$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{z}_{k} &\leftarrow \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{r}_{k} \\
\beta &\leftarrow \|\mathbf{z}_{k}\|_{2} \\
\mathbf{V}_{:,0} &\leftarrow \mathbf{z}_{k} / \beta \\
\mathbf{s} &\leftarrow [\beta, 0, 0, ..., 0]^{T} \\
\text{for } \mathbf{j} &= 0, 1, 2, ... \\
\mathbf{w} &\leftarrow \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_{:,j} \\
\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{H}_{:,j} &\leftarrow \text{orthogonalize}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{V}_{:,j}) \\
\mathbf{H}_{j+1,j} &\leftarrow \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} \\
\mathbf{V}_{:,j+1} &\leftarrow \mathbf{w} / \|\mathbf{w}\|_{2} \\
\mathbf{H}_{:,j} &\leftarrow \mathbf{G}_{0} \mathbf{G}_{1} \dots \mathbf{G}_{j-1} \mathbf{H}_{:,j} \\
\mathbf{G}_{j} &\leftarrow \text{rotation\_matrix}(\mathbf{H}_{:,j}) \\
\mathbf{H}_{:,j} &\leftarrow \mathbf{G}_{j} \mathbf{H}_{:,j} \\
\mathbf{s} &\leftarrow \mathbf{G}_{j} \mathbf{s} \\
\mathbf{u}_{k} &\leftarrow \mathbf{V} \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{s} \\
\mathbf{x}_{k+1} &\leftarrow \mathbf{x}_{k} + \mathbf{u}_{k}
\end{aligned}$$

Computing Ax = b.  $A^{-1} \approx M^{-1}$  Restarts

Iteration count



## **GMRES Simplified Algorithm**

GMRES<sub>res</sub>
$$(A, x_0, b, M^{-1})$$
  
for  $k = 0, 1, 2, ...$ 

Double:  $r_k \leftarrow b - Ax_k$ 

Single:

Double:

$$u_k \leftarrow \mathsf{GMRES}_{no\ res}(A, \overline{\mathbf{0}}, r_k, M^{-1})$$

$$x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + u_k$$



# **GMRES Simplified Algorithm**

GMRES<sub>res</sub>
$$(A, x_0, b, M^{-1})$$
  
for  $k = 0, 1, 2, ...$ 

Double:  $r_k \leftarrow b - Ax_k$ 

Single:  $u_k \leftarrow A^{-1} r_k$ 

Double:  $x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k + u_k$ 

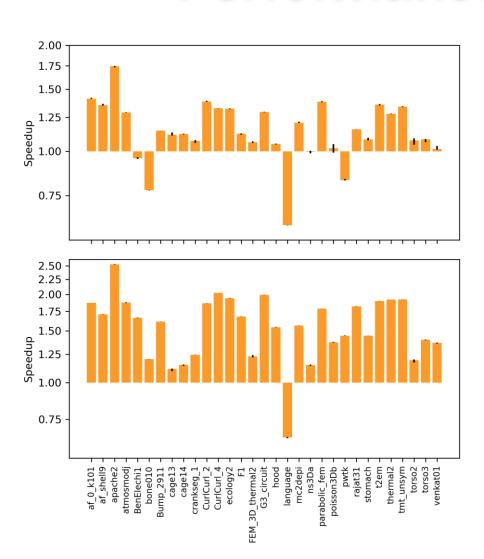


#### **Performance**

- Target accuracy  $10^{-10} = \frac{\|b Ax\|_2}{\|A\|_F \|x\|_2 + \|b\|_2}$
- Restart strategies:
  - I. 100 inner iterations
  - II. 100 inner iterations or residual estimate of  $10^{-10}$
  - III. First: 100 inner iterations or residual estimate of  $10^{-6}$  Then: same number of inner iterations
- 20-core Haswell node with NVIDIA V100 GPU
  - cuSparse, cuBLAS, Kokkos
- CSR matrix format



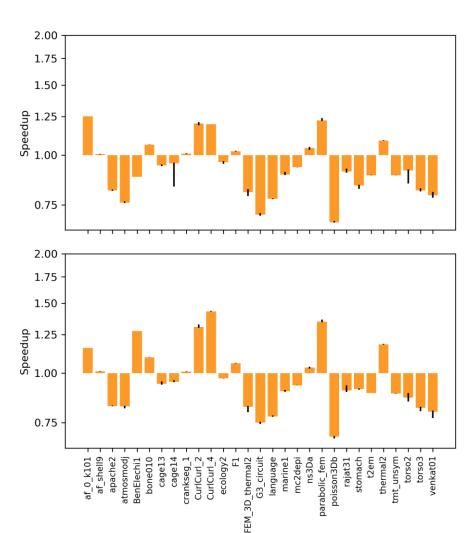
#### Performance - Scalar Jacobi



- Speedups
  - Median time of 3 run
  - 3 runs
  - Error bars: mins and maxes
- Geometric mean of speedup
  - MGS: 14%
  - CGSR: 54%



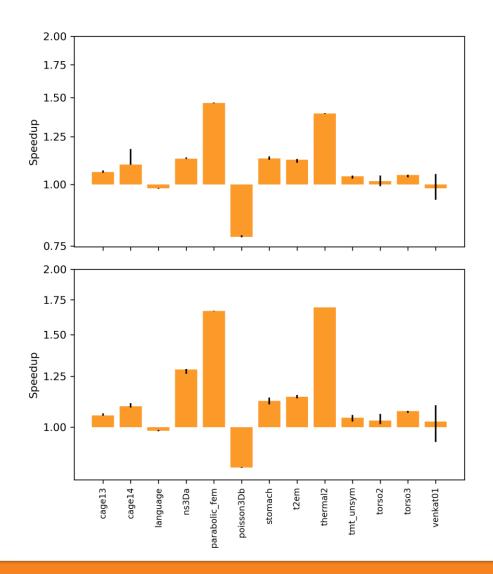
# Performance – ILU(0)



- Speedups
  - Median time of 3 run
  - 3 runs
  - Error bars: mins and maxes
- Geometric mean of speedup
  - MGS: -7%
  - CGSR: -4%



# Performance – ILU(0) with Jacobi Solves



- ILU(0) w/ 5 Jacobi iterations for each triangular solve
- Speedups
  - Median time of 3 run
  - 3 runs
  - Error bars: mins and maxes
- Geometric mean of speedup
  - MGS: 8%
  - CGSR: 14%



#### **Future Directions**

- Choice of low-precision
  - Half, Bfloat16
  - Compression
- Distributed systems
- Other Krylov methods
- Applications



#### Conclusions

 When restarted, mixed-precision GMRES often outperforms double-precision GMRES



### **Extra Slides**





## **Test Configuration Details**

- CUDA 10.2.199, Kokkos 3.1.01, GCC 7.3.0
- https://bitbucket.org/icl/mixed-precision-gmres
  - tag <u>TPDS-perf</u>



#### **Publications**

- N. Lindquist, P. Luszczek, and J. Dongarra, "Improving the performance of the GMRES method using mixed-precision techniques," in Driving Scientific and Engineering Discoveries through the Convergence of HPC, Big Data and Al. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-63393-6
- [Submitted] N. Lindquist, P. Luszczek, and J. Dongarra, "Accelerating restarted GMRES with mixed precision arithmetic," in Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems.



# **Effect on Convergence: Configuration**

- ILU(0) preconditioner  $(M^{-1})$
- CSR matrix format
- Custom, mixed precision kernels w/ Kokkos
- 20-core Haswell node
  - 2x Intel® Xeon® E5-2650 v3 processors



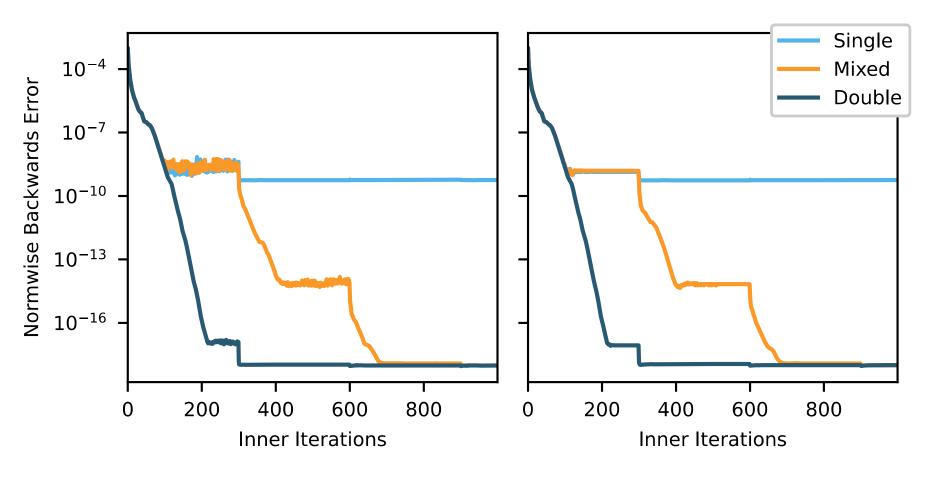
# **Effect on Convergence: Configuration**

- airfoil\_2d from SuiteSparse collection
  - n = 14,214
  - nnz = 259,688
  - $\kappa_2 = 1.8 \cdot 10^6$
- Error if GMRES stopped

$$\frac{\|b - Ax\|_2}{\|A\|_F \|x\|_2 + \|b\|_2}$$



## **Accuracy results**



Modified Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization (MGS) Classical Gram-Schmidt with Reorthogonalization (CGSR)



