

Developing Accuracy Assured High Performance Numerical Libraries for Eigenproblems



● Background

- Eigenproblem is one of essential numerical problems for several numerical simulations. **Its accuracy, however, is not well-assured** in many conventional numerical computations.
- Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms (BLAS) is a frequently used to perform linear algebra computations. Ensuring the accuracy of the computational results of BLAS operations is a still crucial problem now. Even in solving linear equations using LAPACK is also a typical example, because LAPACK is rich in BLAS operations, especially **matrix-matrix multiplication (MMM)** operations for solving linear equations.
- We focus on the following three topics:
 - (1) **Developing an accuracy assured numerical libraries for eigenproblems;**
 - (2) **Development of high-performance implementation and AT technology** for the developed accuracy assured numerical libraries;
 - (3) **Discussing an extension for non-linear problems** based on obtained knowledge of accuracy assured algorithms.

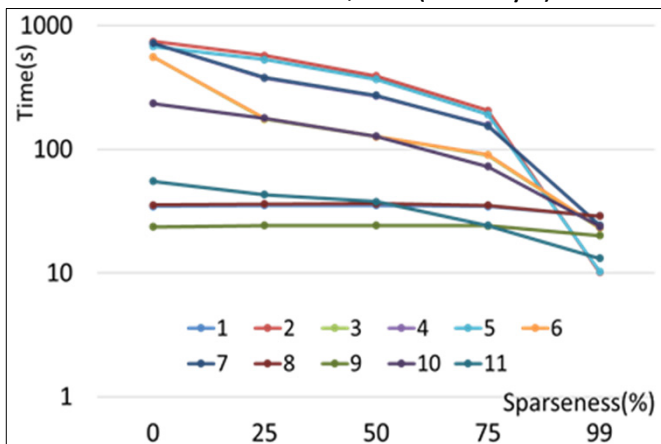
● Members

- Prof. Katagiri: high-performance implementation of Osaki method for recent multicore CPUs, and applying auto-tuning technologies.
- Prof. Hwang: Non-linear algorithms for actual engineering problems.
- Dr. Marques: Algorithms and implementations for eigenproblem.
- Prof. Nakajima: Sparse iterative algorithms for linear equation solvers, such as parallel preconditioners.
- Prof. Ogita: Iterative refinement algorithm to assure accuracy of real symmetric eigenproblem.
- Prof. Ohshima: GPGPU implementations.
- Prof. Ozaki: Accurate MMM algorithm (Ozaki method)
- Prof. Wang: Eigenvalue algorithms for actual engineering problems.

Current Result

● Accurate Matrix-Matrix Multiplication (Ozaki Method) on CPU and GPU

Execution Time in Ozaki method on the Reedbush-H. N=10,000 (U. Tokyo)



We have developed for 11 kinds of implementations for Ozaki method (DHPMM_F) in CPU and GPU. The implementations from No. 1 to No. 7 are CPU implementations. The above figure shows that **the best implementation is changed according to the sparseness**. This implies that **auto-tuning facility is required to select the best implementation with respect to sparseness for input matrix**.

Accuracy is assured for 1.5 million dimension problem!

● Research Plan

● The Year 2 (FY2020):

- 1) **Topic 1:** Improvement of high-performance implementation for UNC-HPC libraries.
- 2) **Topic 2:** Prototyping accuracy assured libraries for real symmetric eigenproblem.
- 3) **Topic 3:** Discussing extension to non-linear problems based on The Year 1-Topic 3.
- 4) **Topic 4:** Discussing and performance evaluation of auto-tuning for the Topics 1 and 2.

● Accuracy Assured Linear Equation Solver

[Evaluation A] Check real answer of large-scale linear equations for linear solver with residual iteration refinement. Using 1750,000 dimensions (A random matrix) for linear equations. **Using 2500 nodes (80,000 cores) of the Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX100. (Nagoya U.)**

(First Step) Residual Norm: 4.019007e-14
(Second Step) Residual Norm: 0.000000e+00

[Evaluation B] Evaluate assured accuracy computation for solving linear equation with a random matrix. Given accuracy is improved by the iterative refinement procedure shown in the [Evaluation A]. We set a real answer with $(1,1,1,\dots,1)^T$. **Using 2500 nodes (80,000 cores) of the Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX100. (Nagoya U.)**

(1 million dimension) Upper bound of error: 1.111484e-16
(1.5 million dimension) Upper bound of error: 1.113360e-16