

Software Libraries for Fast Fourier Transforms and Applications

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Outline

- 1 **Serial FFT Algorithms**
- 2 Parallel FFT Algorithms
- 3 Particle-Particle-NFFT

Discrete Fast Fourier Transform

Task of 3d-DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)

For $\hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} \in \mathbb{C}$ compute

$$f_{\mathbf{l}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{I}_M} \hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-2\pi i(k_0 \frac{l_0}{M} + k_1 \frac{l_1}{M} + k_2 \frac{l_2}{M})}$$

for all $\mathbf{l} \in \mathcal{I}_M := \{0, \dots, M-1\}^3$ ($\Rightarrow \frac{l_0}{M}, \frac{l_1}{M}, \frac{l_2}{M} \in [0, 1)$).

Realized by 3d-FFT

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(M^3 \log M)$ instead of $\mathcal{O}(M^6)$

FFT Software Libraries

Popular FFT Implementations

- IBM ESSL
- Intel MKL
- FFTW

Features of FFTW [Frigo, Johnson 2005]

- public available
- open source
- high performance
- many transforms
- arbitrary size
- d -dim. FFT
- in place FFT
- collect wisdom
- adjust planning
- easy interface

Available at
<http://www.fftw.org>

Using FFTW

FFTW workflow

Plan - only once

- hardware adaptive
- time consuming



Execute - several times

- fast transform



Finalize - only once

- free memory

FFTW_ESTIMATE

- heuristic choice of algorithm

FFTW_MEASURE

- compare different algorithms

FFTW_PATIENT

- compare more algorithms

FFTW_EXHAUSTIVE

- compare all available algorithms

Discrete Fourier Transforms

Task of 3d-DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)

For $\hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} \in \mathbb{C}$ compute

$$f_{\mathbf{l}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{I}_M} \hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-2\pi i(k_0 \frac{l_0}{M} + k_1 \frac{l_1}{M} + k_2 \frac{l_2}{M})}$$

for all $\mathbf{l} \in \mathcal{I}_M := \{0, \dots, M-1\}^3$ ($\Rightarrow \frac{l_0}{M}, \frac{l_1}{M}, \frac{l_2}{M} \in [0, 1)$).

Task of 3d-NDFT (Nonequispaced DFT)

For $\hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} \in \mathbb{C}$ compute

$$f_{\mathbf{j}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{I}_M} \hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-2\pi i(k_0 x_j + k_1 y_j + k_2 z_j)}$$

for $x_j, y_j, z_j \in [0, 1)$, $j = 1, \dots, N$.

NFFT [Dutt, Rohklin 93, Beylkin 95, Steidl 96, Greengard, Lee 04, ...]

1. Deconvolution Step, $D_\varphi \in \mathbb{R}^{M^3 \times M^3}$ $\mathcal{O}(M^3)$

$$\hat{g}_k = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{I}_m|} \cdot \frac{\hat{f}_k}{\hat{\varphi}(k_0)\hat{\varphi}(k_1)\hat{\varphi}(k_2)}, \quad k \in \mathcal{I}_M$$

2. Oversampled FFT, $F \in \mathbb{C}^{m^3 \times M^3}$ $\mathcal{O}(M^3 \log M)$

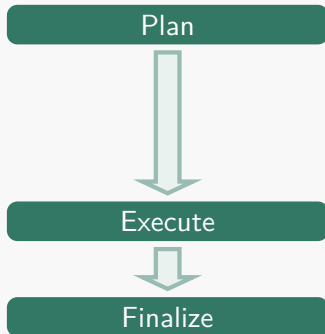
$$g_l = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{I}_M} \hat{g}_k e^{-2\pi i(k_0 \frac{l_0}{m} + k_1 \frac{l_1}{m} + k_2 \frac{l_2}{m})}, \quad l \in \mathcal{I}_m, \quad M \leq m$$

3. Convolution Step, $C_\varphi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m^3}$ $\mathcal{O}(|\log \varepsilon|^3 N)$

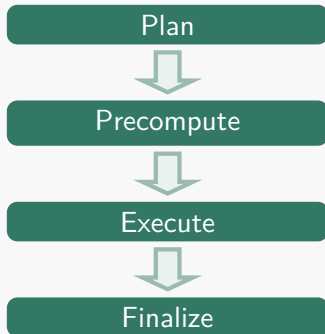
$$f_j \approx \sum_{l \in \mathcal{I}_m} \varphi(x_j - \frac{l_0}{m}) \varphi(y_j - \frac{l_1}{m}) \varphi(z_j - \frac{l_2}{m}) g_l, \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(M^3 \log M + |\log \varepsilon|^3 N)$ instead of $\mathcal{O}(M^3 N)$

FFTW workflow



NFFT workflow



Download NFFT Software Library at

<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/~potts/nfft>

NFFT Precompute

PRE_FULL_PSI

- fully precomputed window function
- Storage: $(2p + 2)^d N$, Computation: None

PRE_PSI

- tensor product based precomputation
- Storage: $d(2p + 2)N$, Computation: $(2p + 2)^d N$

PRE_LIN_PSI

- linear interpolation from lookup table
- Storage: dK , Computation: $2(2p + 2)^d M$

PRE_FG_PSI

- fast Gaussian gridding
- Storage: $2dN$, Computation: $(2p + 2)^d N$

Outline

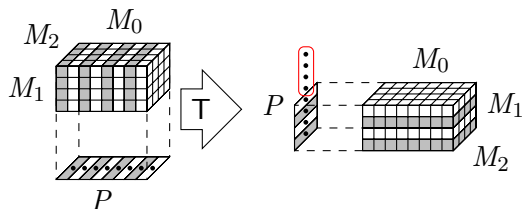
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Highly Scalable Parallel FFT

FFTW

[Frigo, Johnson 05]

1d Data Decomposition



Maximum Number
of Processes P_{\max}^{1D}
($M_0 = M_1 = M_2 = M$)

$$P_{\max}^{1D} = M$$

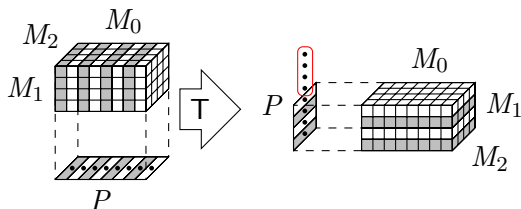
Highly Scalable Parallel FFT

FFTW

[Frigo, Johnson 05]

1d Data Decomposition

FFTW_MPI



Maximum Number
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$$P_{\max}^{1D} = M$$

Highly Scalable Parallel FFT

FFTW

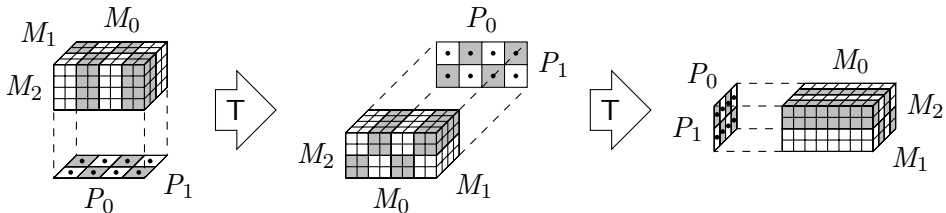
[Frigo, Johnson 05]

1d Data Decomposition

FFTW_MPI

2d Data Decomposition

[Ding 95]



Highly Scalable Parallel FFT

FFTW

[Frigo, Johnson 05]

1d Data Decomposition

FFTW_MPI

2d Data Decomposition

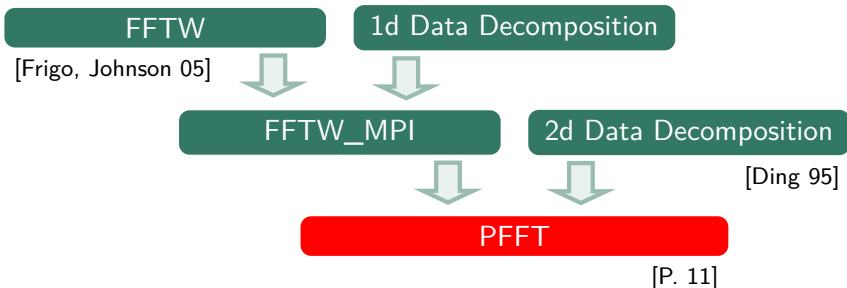
[Ding 95]

Maximum Number of
Processes P_{\max}^{2D}
($M_0 = M_1 = M_2 = M$)

$$P_{\max}^{2D} = M^2$$

M	$P_{\max}^{1D} = M$	$P_{\max}^{2D} = M^2$
64	64	4096
128	128	16384
256	256	65536
512	512	262144
1024	1024	1048576

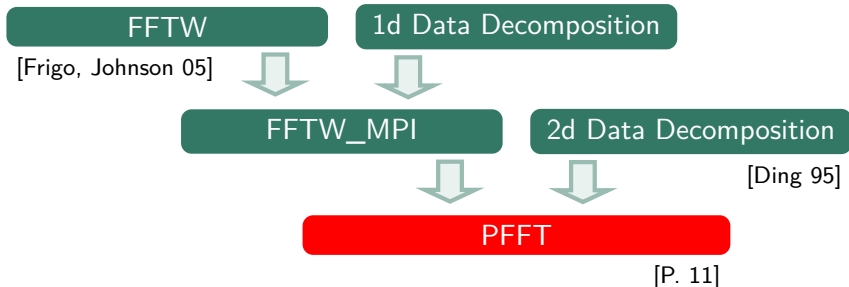
Highly Scalable Parallel FFT



Selected PFFT Features

- open source
- high scalability
- portability
- c2c, r2c, r2r FFT
- pruned FFT
- FFTW like interface
- completely in place FFT
- d -dim. parallel FFT
- r -dim. data decomposition
- ghost cell support

Highly Scalable Parallel FFT

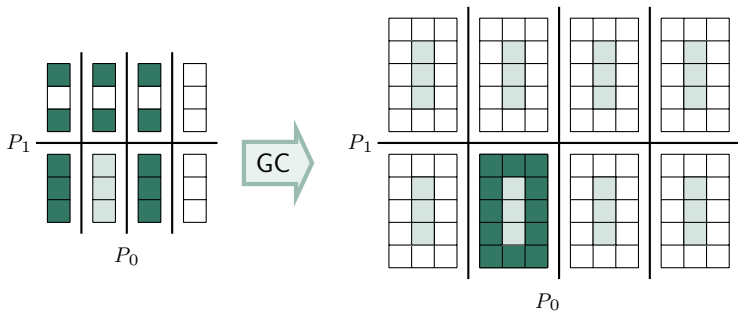


Download PFFT Software Library at

<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/~mpip/software>

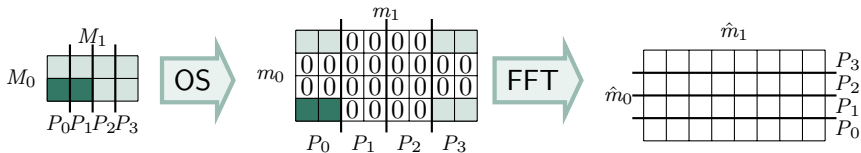
M. Pippig, *PFFT - An Extension of FFTW to Massively Parallel Architectures*,
SIAM J. Sci. Comput., 35(3), C213-C236, 2013.

Ghost Cell Support

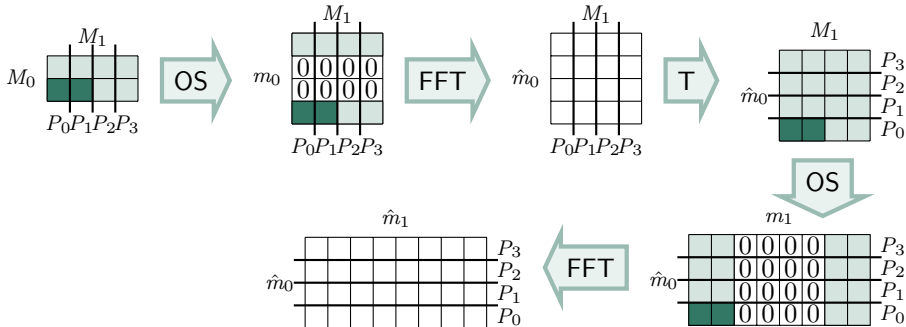


Parallel Pruned FFT

Without Library Support



PFFT Library Support

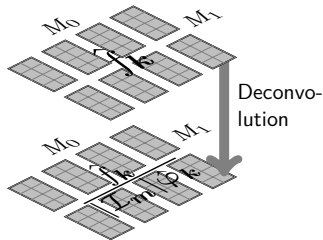
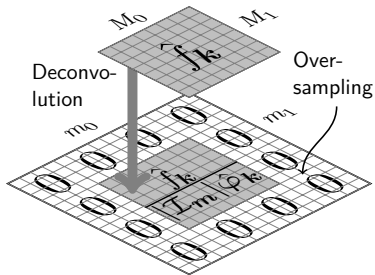


Parallel NFFT [P., Potts 13]

1. Deconvolution Step, $D_\varphi \in \mathbb{R}^{M^3 \times M^3}$

$\mathcal{O}(M^3)$

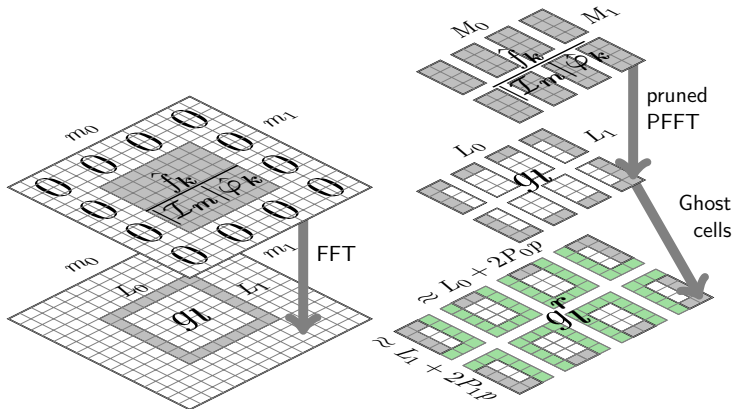
$$\hat{g}_k = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{I}_m|} \cdot \frac{\hat{f}_k}{\hat{\varphi}(k_0)\hat{\varphi}(k_1)\hat{\varphi}(k_2)}, \quad k \in \mathcal{I}_M$$



Parallel NFFT [P., Potts 13]

2. Pruned FFT, $F \in \mathbb{C}^{m^3 \times M^3}$ $\mathcal{O}(M^3 \log M)$

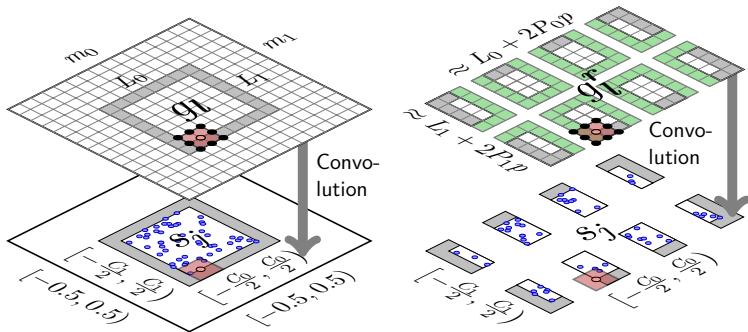
$$g_l = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{I}_M} \hat{g}_k e^{-2\pi i(k_0 \frac{l_0}{m} + k_1 \frac{l_1}{m} + k_2 \frac{l_2}{m})}, \quad l \in \mathcal{I}_L, \quad M, L \leq m$$



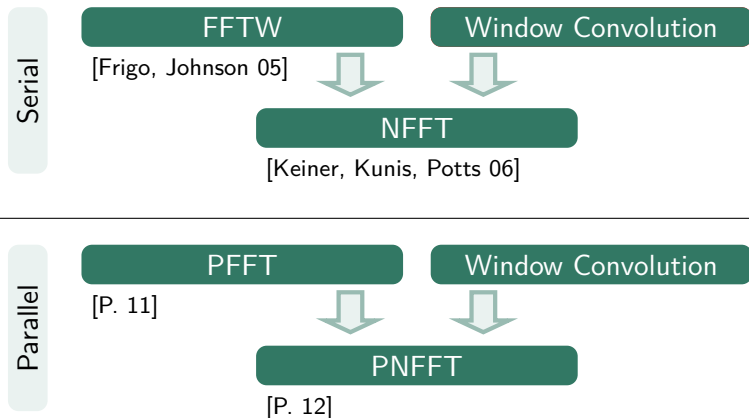
3. Convolution Step, $C_\varphi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times m^3}$

$\mathcal{O}(|\log \varepsilon|^3 N)$

$$s_j = \sum_{l \in \mathcal{I}_m} \varphi(x_j - \frac{l_0}{m}) \varphi(y_j - \frac{l_1}{m}) \varphi(z_j - \frac{l_2}{m}) g_l, \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$



Highly Scalable Parallel NFFT



M. Pippig, D. Potts, *Parallel Three-Dimensional Nonequispaced Fast Fourier Transforms and Their Application to Particle Simulation*, SIAM J. Sci. Comput., 35(4), C411–C437, 2013.

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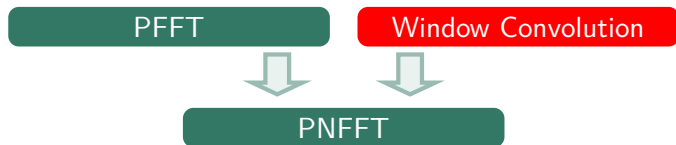
The P^2 NFFT Framework

PFFT

F

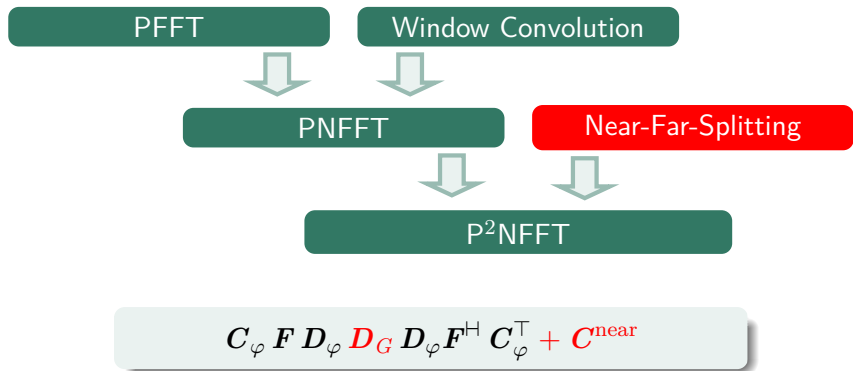
F^H

The P²NFFT Framework

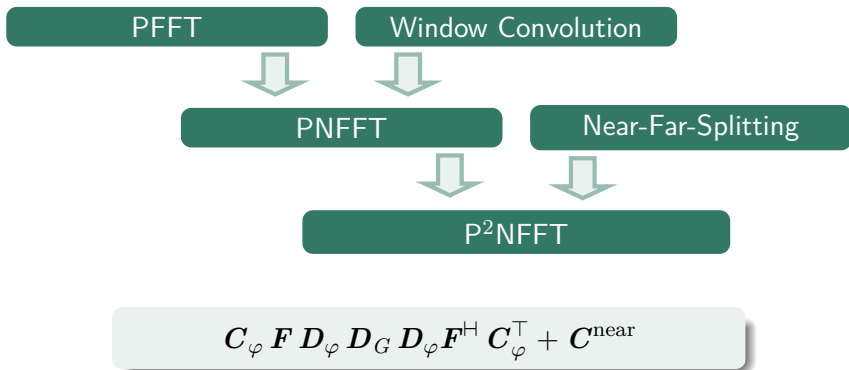


$$C_{\varphi} \mathbf{F} D_{\varphi} \quad D_{\varphi} \mathbf{F}^H C_{\varphi}^T$$

The P²NFFT Framework



The P²NFFT Framework



The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

Building Blocks: $C^{\text{near}} + C_\varphi \mathbf{F} D_\varphi D_G D_\varphi \mathbf{F}^H C_\varphi^T$

Particle-Mesh Algorithms

- P3M [Hockney, Eastwood 1988] - 3dp
- PME [Darden et al. 1993] - 3dp
- SPME [Essmann et al. 1995] - 3dp
- GSE [Shan et. al 2004] - 3dp
- Fastsum [Nieslony, Potts, Steidl 2004] - 0dp
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- Spectral Ewald [Lindbo, Tornberg 2011, 2012] - 3dp, 2dp
- 1dp/2dp NFFT-Ewald [N., P., Potts 2013] - 1dp, 2dp

Special Setting

Window Function φ

The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

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Special Setting

$$D_G^{\text{opt}} = D_\varphi D_G D_\varphi$$

Window Function φ

B-spline

The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

Building Blocks: $C^{\text{near}} + C_\varphi \mathbf{F} \cancel{D_\varphi} D_G \cancel{D_\varphi} \mathbf{F}^H C_\varphi^T$

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Special Setting

cancel D_φ

Window Function φ

Lagrangian interpolation

The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

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Special Setting

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Special Setting

$$\mathbf{D}_{G/\varphi^2} = \mathbf{D}_\varphi \mathbf{D}_G \mathbf{D}_\varphi$$

Window Function φ

Gaussian

The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

Building Blocks: $C^{\text{near}} + C_{\varphi} F D_{\varphi} D_G D_{\varphi} F^H C_{\varphi}^T$

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Special Setting

NFFT: $A = C_{\varphi} F D_{\varphi}$

Window Function φ

arbitrary

The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

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Special Setting

$$\mathbf{D}_{G/\varphi^2} = \mathbf{D}_\varphi \mathbf{D}_G \mathbf{D}_\varphi$$

Window Function φ

Gaussian

The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

Building Blocks: $C^{\text{near}} + C_\varphi \mathbf{F} \mathbf{D}_\varphi \mathbf{D}_G \mathbf{D}_\varphi \mathbf{F}^H C_\varphi^T$

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NFFT: $A = C_\varphi \mathbf{F} \mathbf{D}_\varphi$

Window Function φ

arbitrary

The Structure of Particle-Mesh Algorithms

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Special Setting

NFFT: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C}_{\varphi} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{D}_{\varphi}$

Window Function φ

arbitrary

Advantages of the Modularized Approach

Features of the P²NFFT Framework

- one implementation includes all particle-mesh methods
- mixed periodic boundary conditions

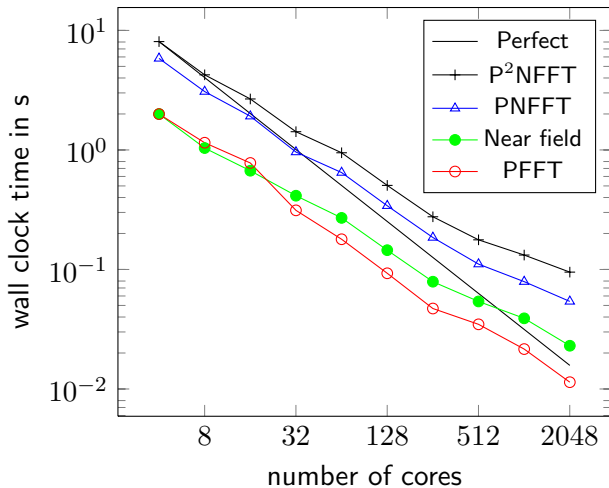
All Presented (and even more) PM Methods Benefit from

- parallelization
- arbitrary window functions
- $i\mathbf{k}$ and analytic differentiation
- interlaced NFFT
- precomputed window functions
- ongoing NFFT optimizations and improvements

Easy and fair comparison of particle-mesh methods

Scaling Parallel 0dp-P²NFFT on BlueGene/P

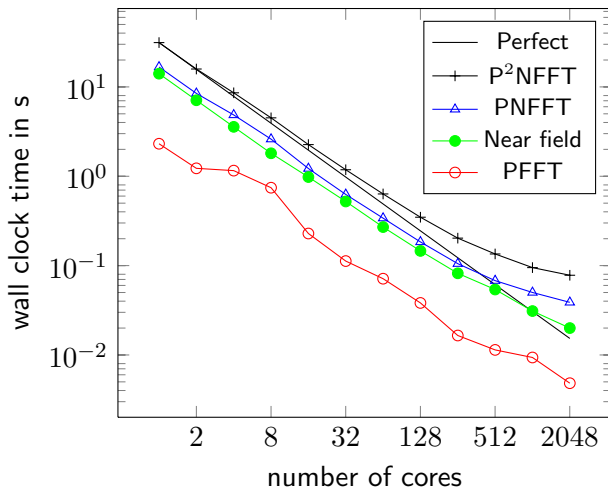
silica melt with $N = 103680$ particles: RMS-force error 2.03×10^{-5}



Parameters: $M = 256$, $m = 288$, $p = 4$, $\varepsilon_I = \varepsilon_B = 0.016$

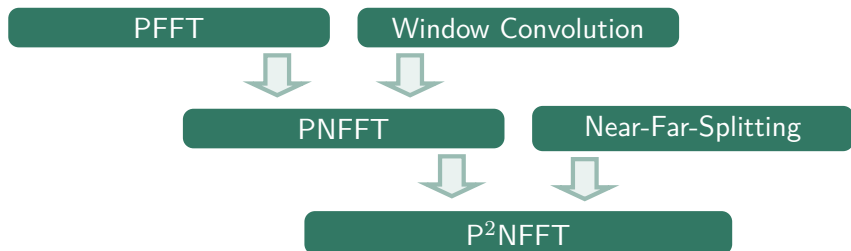
Scaling Parallel 3dp-P²NFFT on BlueGene/P

silica melt with $N = 103680$ particles: RMS-force error 1.08×10^{-5}



Parameters: $M = 128, m = 128, p = 4, \varepsilon_I = 0.068, \alpha = 0.396$

Summary



$$C_{\varphi} F D_{\varphi} D_G D_{\varphi} F^H C_{\varphi}^T + C^{\text{near}}$$

Download Software and Papers

<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/~potts/nfft>

<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/~mpip>

<http://www.scafacos.de>