

# Stochastic rounding 13 Property of the state of the state

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# StochasticRounding.jl A registered Julia package, v0.5.1

#### Stochastic rounding with integer arithmetic

```
function Float32_stochastic_round(x::Float64)
    xi = reinterpret(Int64,x)
    xi += rand(Int64) >> 35
    x = reinterpret(Float64,xi)
    return Float32(x)
end
```

1. Reinterpret same bits as signed integer

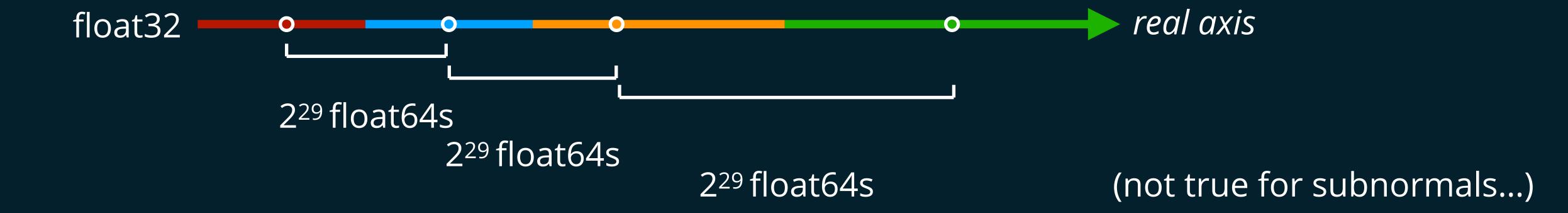
2. Create random bits and *arithmetic* bitshift >> for

```
00...00 | 01101... in [0, u/2)
11...11 | 10110... in [-u/2,0)
```

3. Round to nearest

#### Stochastic rounding with integer arithmetic

A high-precision format float64 (or float32) is uniformly distributed with respect to a low precision format like float16 or bfloat16



# StochasticRounding.jl 12

Benchmark for adding two arrays of 1,000,000 elements

Rounding mode	Float64	Float32	Float16	BFloat16
Round to nearest	1	0.4	0.55	0.5
Stochastic rounding	_	2.4	3	3



#### Why Julia ????

julia> A\*x ≈ b

true

In Julia type-flexible functions are JIT compiled to any number format

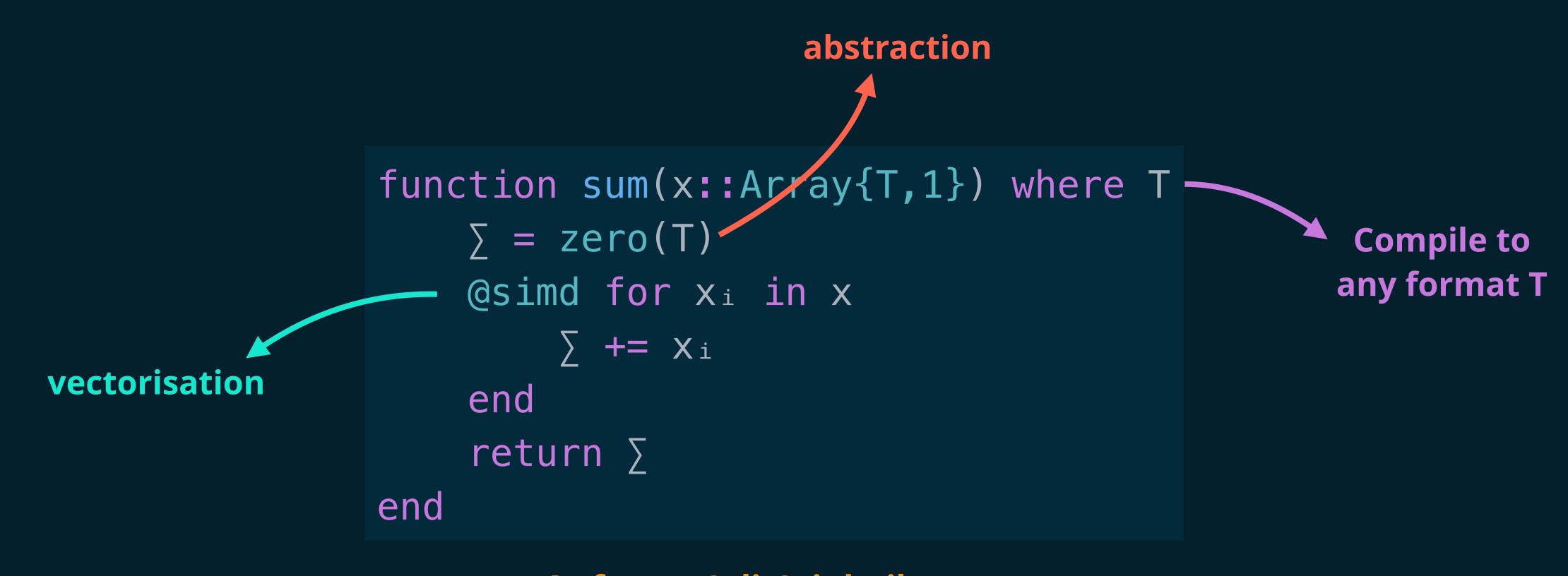
```
julia> using ShallowWaters, StochasticRounding
                                                                          StochasticRounding and
 julia> RunModel(Float32, nx=100, time_scheme="SSPRK3")
                                                                       → ShallowWaters are
                                                                          completely independent
 julia> RunModel(Float32sr,nx=100,time_scheme="SSPRK3")
 100% Integration done in 14.5s
 julia> RunModel(Float16sr,nx=100,time_scheme="SSPRK3")
 100% Integration done in 17.8s
or similarly for an LU decomposition
                                                         number format as argument
```

```
julia> A = Float32sr.(rand(100,100))
julia> b = Float32sr.(rand(100))
julia> x = A b # LU decomposition
```

just works out of the box

#### Why Julia ???

In Julia type-flexible functions are JIT compiled to any number format

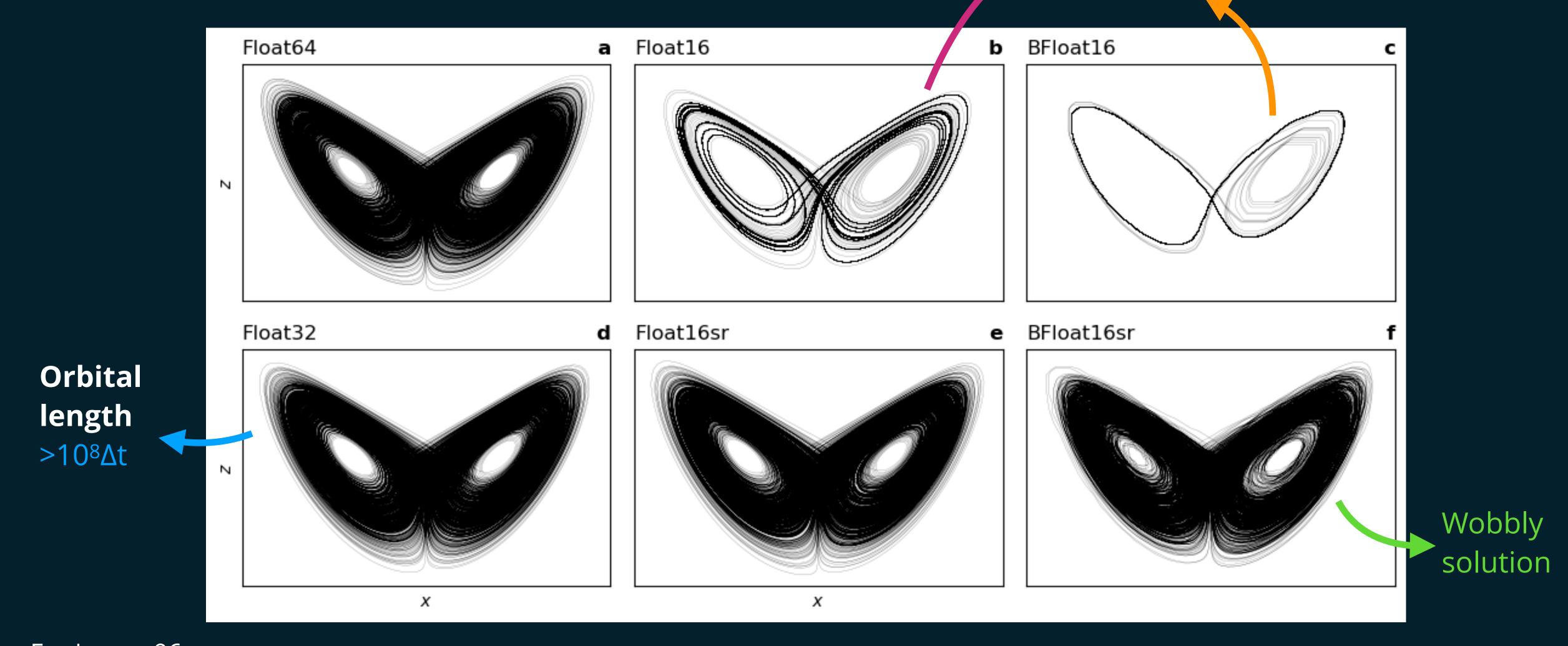


As fast as Julia's inbuilt sum, 3x faster than numpy's sum

#### **Orbital length**

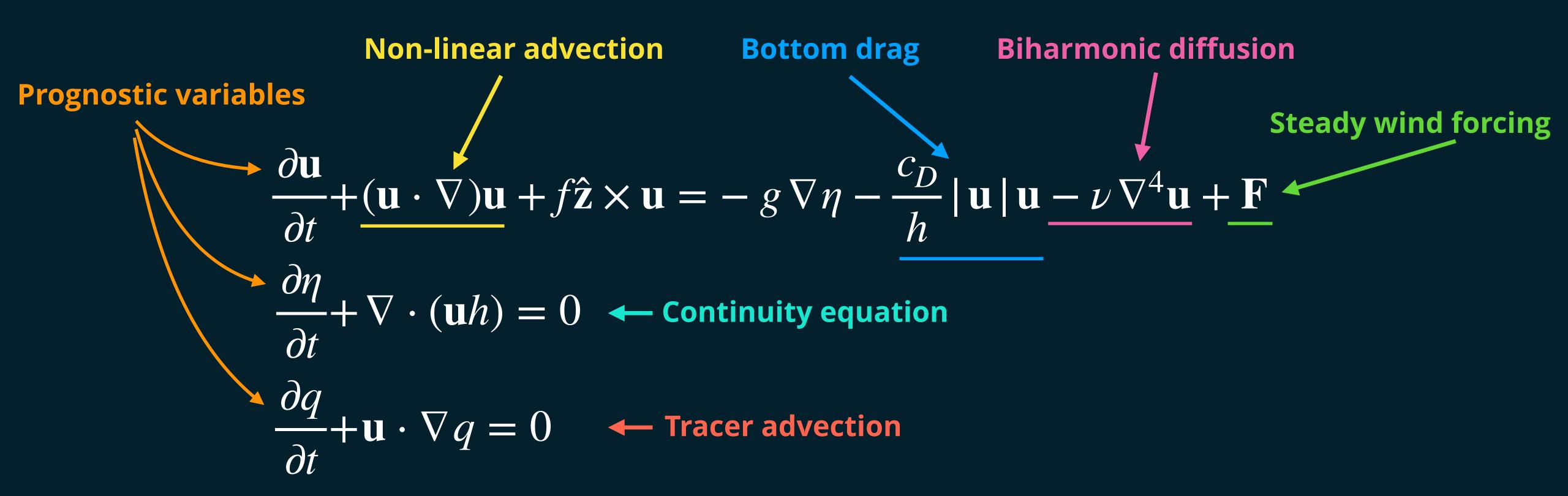
Stochastic rounding in Lorenz system

1825∆t 191∆t

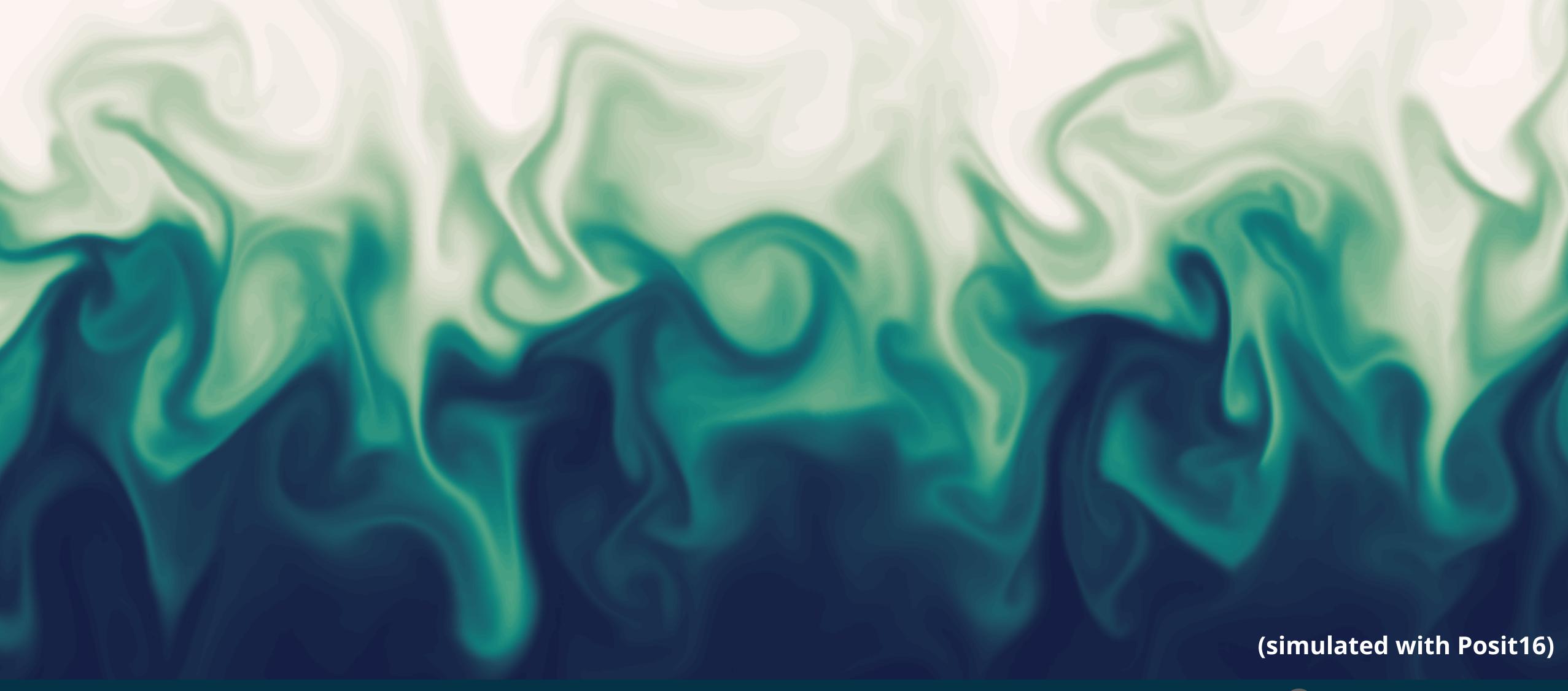


For Lorenz96, every additional variable increases the orbital length by x10-100

## ShallowWaters.jl: A type-flexible 16-bit shallow water model

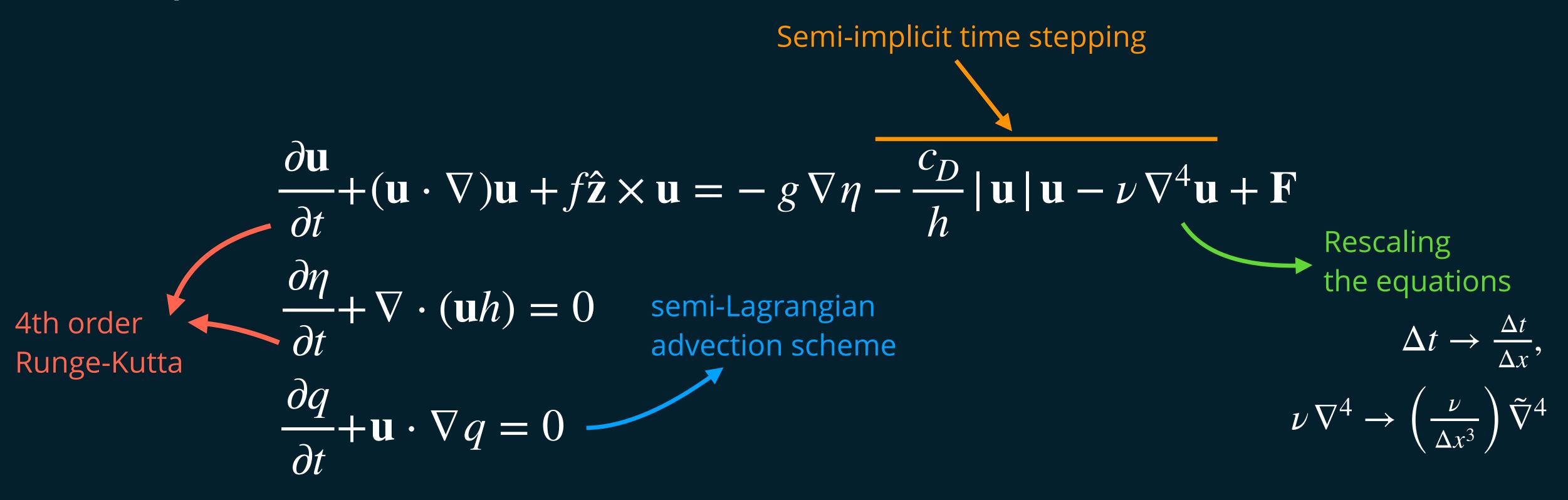


# ShallowWaters.jl: A type-flexible 16-bit shallow water model



### ShallowWaters.jl: A type-flexible 16-bit shallow water model

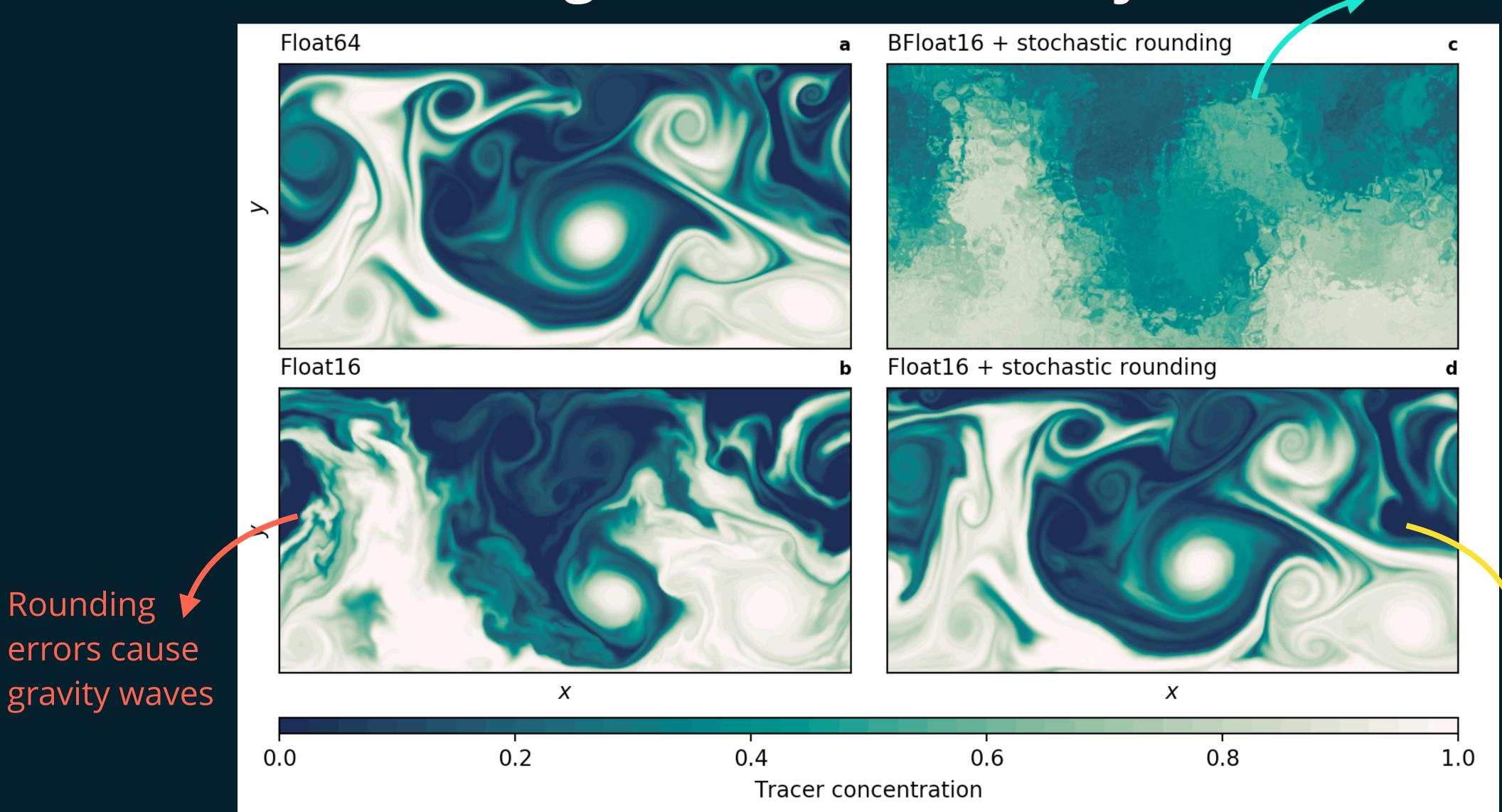
#### Some steps for 16-bit arithmetics



# Stochastic rounding in ShallowWaters.jl

Rounding

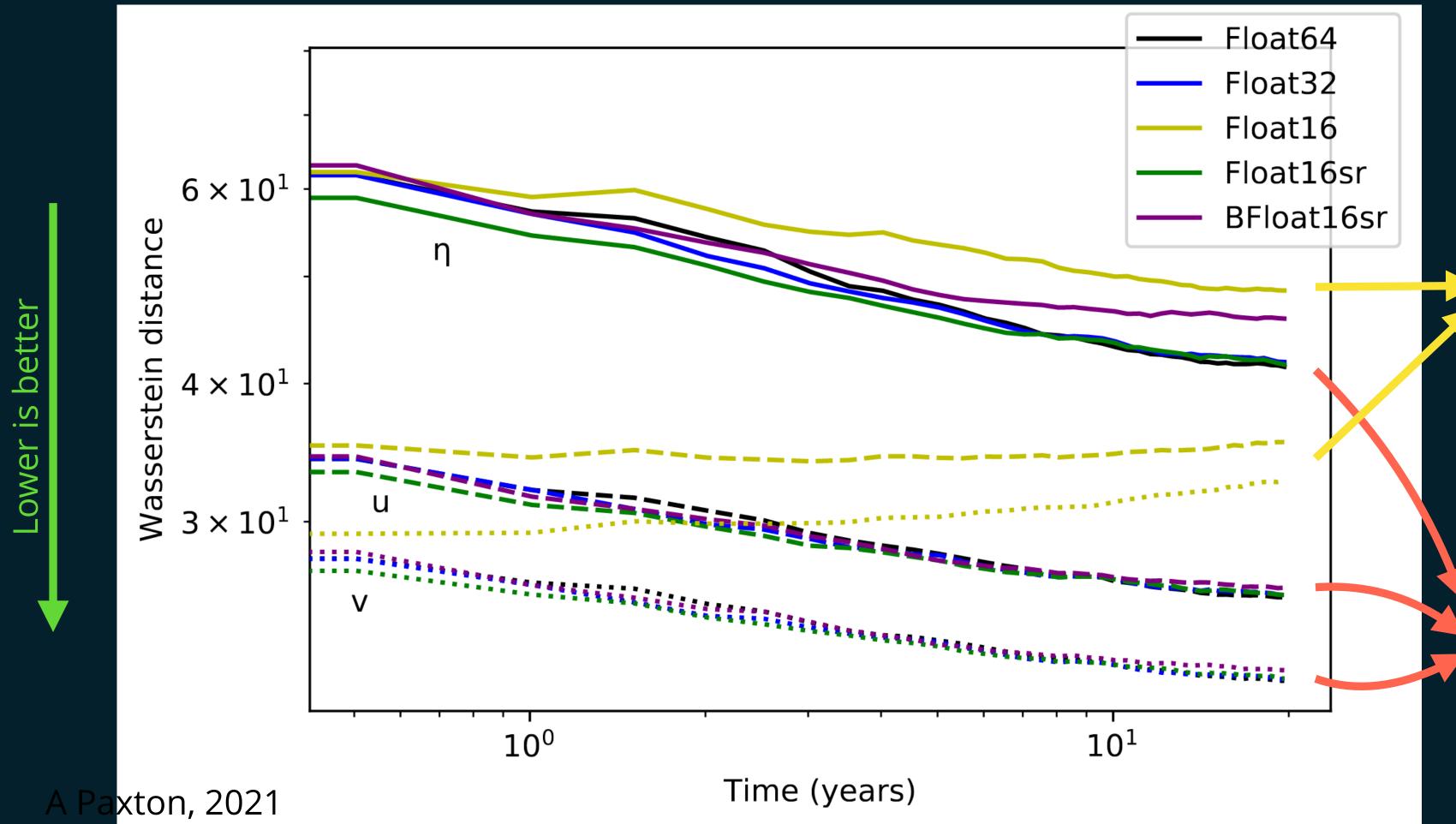
Stagnation without stochastic rounding

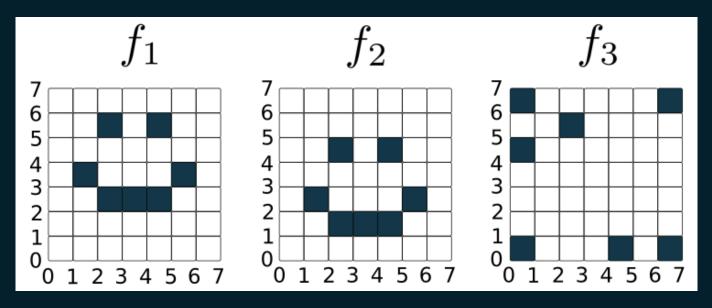


Stochastic rounding stabilises the flow and reduces the overall error

#### Stochastic rounding in ShallowWaters.jl

#### Quantifying the error in the invariant measure





 $WD(f_2, f_1) < WD(f_3, f_1)$ 

Wasserstein distance: Discrepancy between PDFs

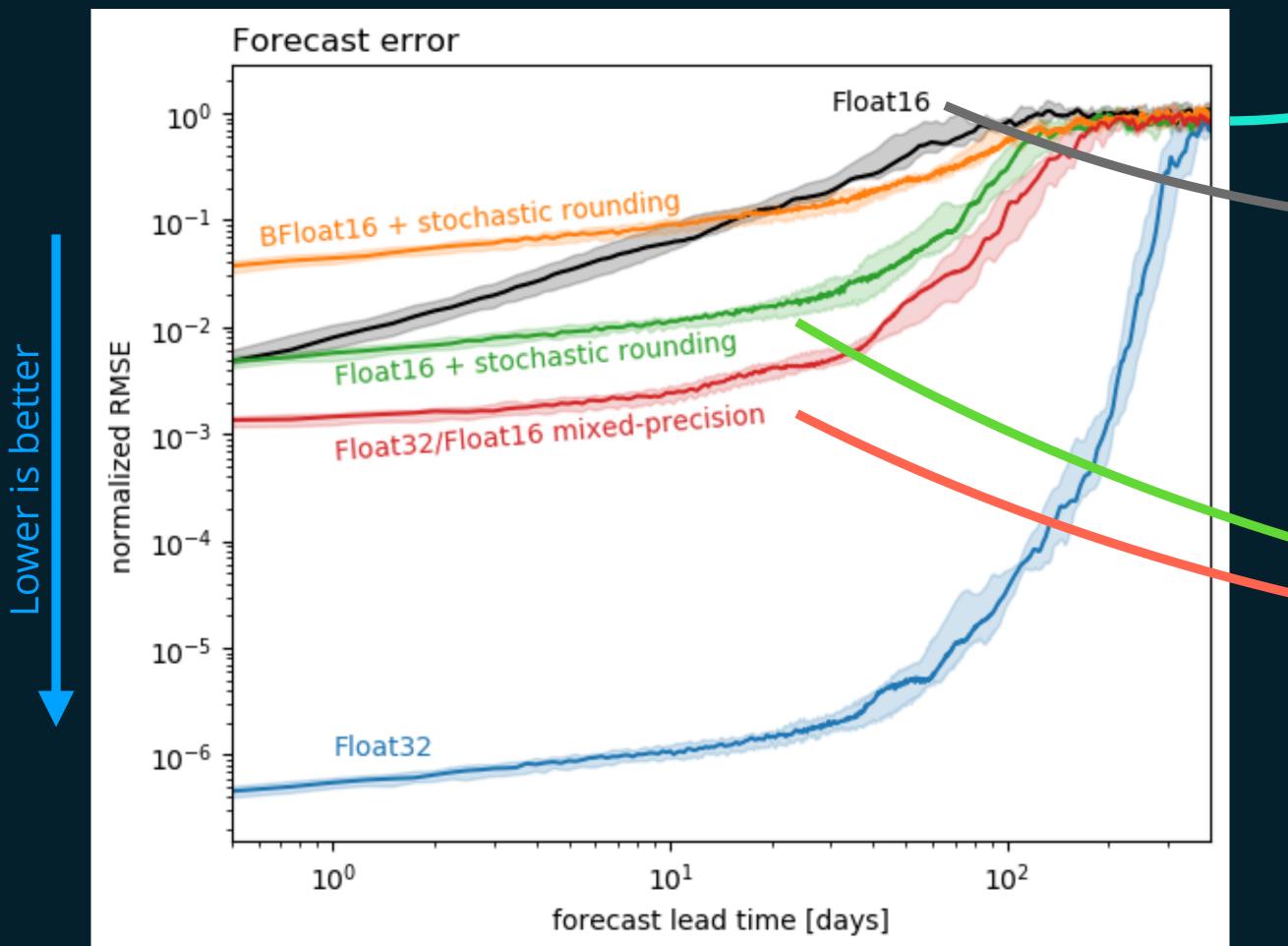
For Float16 and BFloat16 + SR the invariant measure differs from the reference

For Float32 and Float16 + SR the invariant measures converge to the reference

# Error growth with stochastic rounding

Error=1 means chaos removed all information from initial conditions





Round to nearest has a steeper error growth than stochastic rounding

Float16 + SR starts with a higher error in the initial conditions but has otherwise a similar error growth to mixed-precision

#### Summary

#### Stochastic rounding is great because

- Chaotic systems are finally chaotic again
- Dynamical systems explore a larger phase space
- Better sampled invariant measures
- Stabilises simulations and reduces error
- Makes 16-bit arithmetic more attractive for climate models

#### Packages on GitHub

- milankl/StochasticRounding.jl (v0.5.1)
- milankl/ShallowWaters.jl (v0.4)
- milankl/SoftPosit.jl (v0.3)
- eapax/EarthMover.jl