

Table: Execution times comparison (in seconds)

First Pass: $RNG + evaluate + combination$. Second Pass: RNG + evaluate on compiled graph

Testbench code is attached.

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Setup

Benchmark:

- **•** Down-and-out european call option pricing
- Underlying process: GBM
	- Generated via for loop: good proxy for simulating more complex processes (Stochastic or Local Vol, SLV)
- 1k paths, 500 time steps

System Setup:

- CPU: AMD Ryzen 5 7600X
- Cores: 6-Core/12-Thread
- Memory: 32GB DDR5-4800
- Freq: Up to 5*.*45 GHz
- Vector Extensions: AVX512

Conclusions:

- AADC shows orders of magnitude gains in both compilation and execution.
- Why? Existing Python AAD frameworks are geared towards ML applications.
	- ML workloads:
		- Relatively few nodes (e.g. YOLO v8 network: 53 layers)
		- Each node is big (parameter matrices).
	- Quant finance workloads:
		- Many nodes (e.g. typical HW1F SDF + short rate simulation: *>* 1000 nodes)
		- Each node is small (time steps in a process simulation loop).

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- AADC is specifically designed for quant finance workloads.
- Framework can fully exploit AVX512 hardware capabilities.
- It comes with support of well-known and loved NumPy ufuncs and functions.
- If needed we can record through a mixture of pure Python and Python bindings for existing C_{++} libraries (proprietary or OSS, e.g. QuantLib).

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