

AN ALGORITHM FOR THE OPTIMISATION OF FINITE ELEMENT INTEGRATION LOOPS

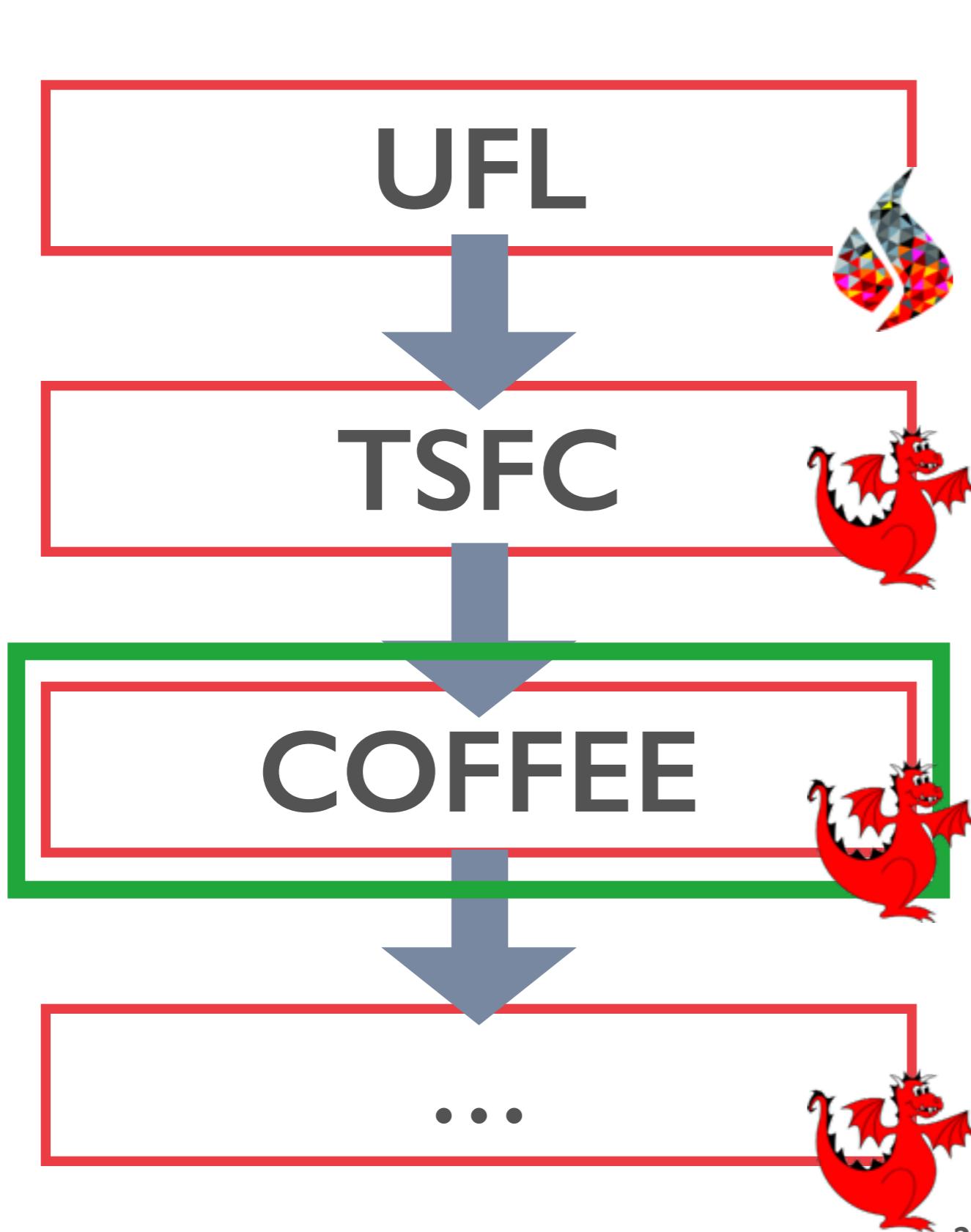
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PRISM Workshop on Embracing Accelerators

MOTIVATION: AUTOMATED CODE GENERATION



REDUCE FLOPS

LOW LEVEL OPT
e.g., **VECTORISATION**

SIMPLE OPERATOR (I): MASS MATRIX

Math (UFL)

dot(v, u)*dx

Loop nest

```
for (int ip = 0; ip < m; ++ip) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {  
        for (int k = 0; k < o; ++k) {  
            A[j][k] += (det * w[ip] * B[ip][k] * B[ip][j]);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

SIMPLE OPERATOR (2): HELMHOLTZ LHS

Math (UFL)

$$(v \cdot u + \operatorname{dot}(\operatorname{grad}(v), \operatorname{grad}(u))) * dx$$

Loop nest

```
for (int ip = 0; ip < m; ++ip) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
        for (int k = 0; k < o; ++k) {
            A[j][k] += (((B[ip][k] * B[ip][j]) + (((((K[2] * B0[ip][k]) + (K[5] * B1[ip]
[k]) + (K[8] * B2[ip][k])) * ((K[2] * B0[ip][j]) + (K[5] * B1[ip][j]) + (K[8] *
B2[ip][j]))) + (((K[1] * B0[ip][k]) + (K[4] * B1[ip][k]) + (K[7] * B2[ip][k])) *
((K[1] * B0[ip][j]) + (K[4] * B1[ip][j]) + (K[7] * B2[ip][j]))) + (((K[0] * B0[ip]
[k]) + (K[3] * B1[ip][k]) + (K[6] * B2[ip][k])) * ((K[0] * B0[ip][j]) + (K[3] *
B1[ip][j]) + (K[6] * B2[ip][j])))) * F1 * F0)) * det * W[ip]);
        }
    }
}
```

MORE COMPLEX OPERATOR: HYPERELASTICITY LHS

Math (UFL)

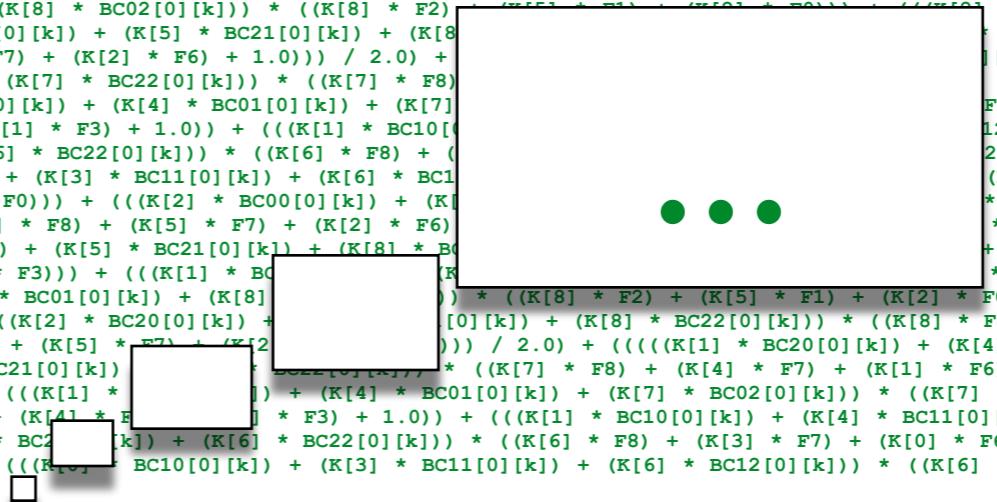
```

derivative((inner(F*diff(Imbda/2*(tr(((I + grad(u)).T*(I + grad(u)) - I)/2)**2)
+ mu*tr(((I + grad(u)).T*(I + grad(u)) - I)/2*((I + grad(u)).T*(I + grad(u)) -
I)/2), ((I + grad(u)).T*(I + grad(u)) - I)/2), grad(v)) - inner(B, v))*dx, u, du)

```

Loop nest

MORE COMPLEX OPERATOR: HYPERELASTICITY LHS



THREE SIMPLE EXAMPLES

I) FACTORISATION ENABLES CODE MOTION

```
for i in #integration points  
  for j in #test functions  
    for k in #trial functions
```

A[j][k] += ...

1) $B[i][j]*C[i][k] + B[i][j]*D[i][k]*f$

2) $B[i][j]*C[i][k] + B[i][j]*D[i][k]*f$

3) $B[i][j]*(C[i][k] + D[i][k]*f)$

4) $B[i][j]*\text{TMP}[i][k]$

2) EXPANSION ENABLES FACTORISATION

for i in #integration points

for j in #test functions

for k in #trial functions

A[j][k] += ...

$$1) (B[i][j]*C[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*f + \\ (B[i][j]*D[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*g$$

$$2) (B[i][j]*C[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*f + \\ (B[i][j]*D[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*g$$

$$3) B[i][j]*(C[i][k]*f + D[i][k]*g) \\ + \dots*f + \dots*f + \dots*g + \dots*g \dots\dots$$

3) COMMON SUB-EXPRESSIONS ELIMINATION

```
for i in #integration points  
for j in #test functions  
  for k in #trial functions
```

A[j][k] += ...

$$1) (B[i][j]*C[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*f + \\ (B[i][j]*D[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*g + \dots$$

...

$$(B[i][j]*C[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*h + \dots$$

$$2) (B[i][j]*C[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*f + \\ (B[i][j]*D[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*g + \dots$$

...

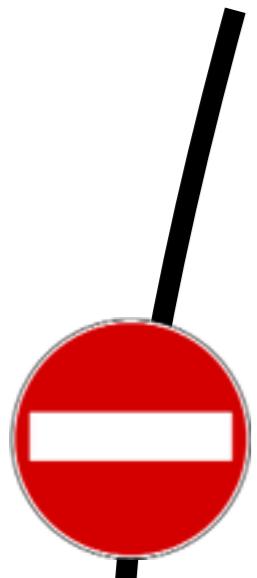
$$(B[i][j]*C[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*h + \dots$$

ARSENAL FOR REDUCING FLOPS

Loop-invariant code motion

→ flops

Common sub-expressions elimination



Enable

Expansion

$$(a+b)c = ac + bc$$

Enable

→ flops

Prevent

Enable

Factorisation

$$ab + ac = a(b+c)$$

→ flops

QUESTION

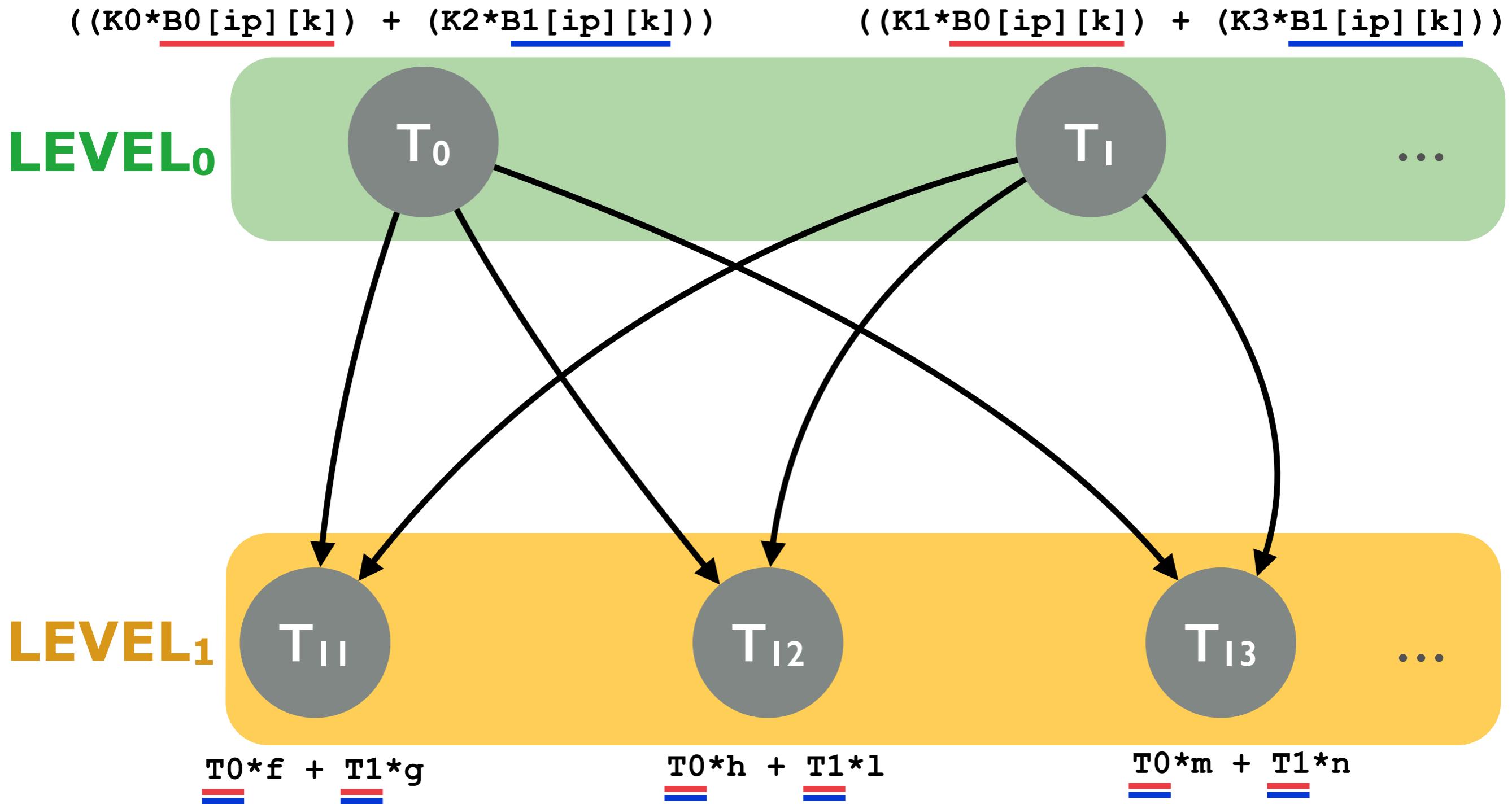
How do we orchestrate the application of
these rewrite operators ?

ANSWER

EXPLOIT LINEARITY
+
TEMPORARIES GRAPH

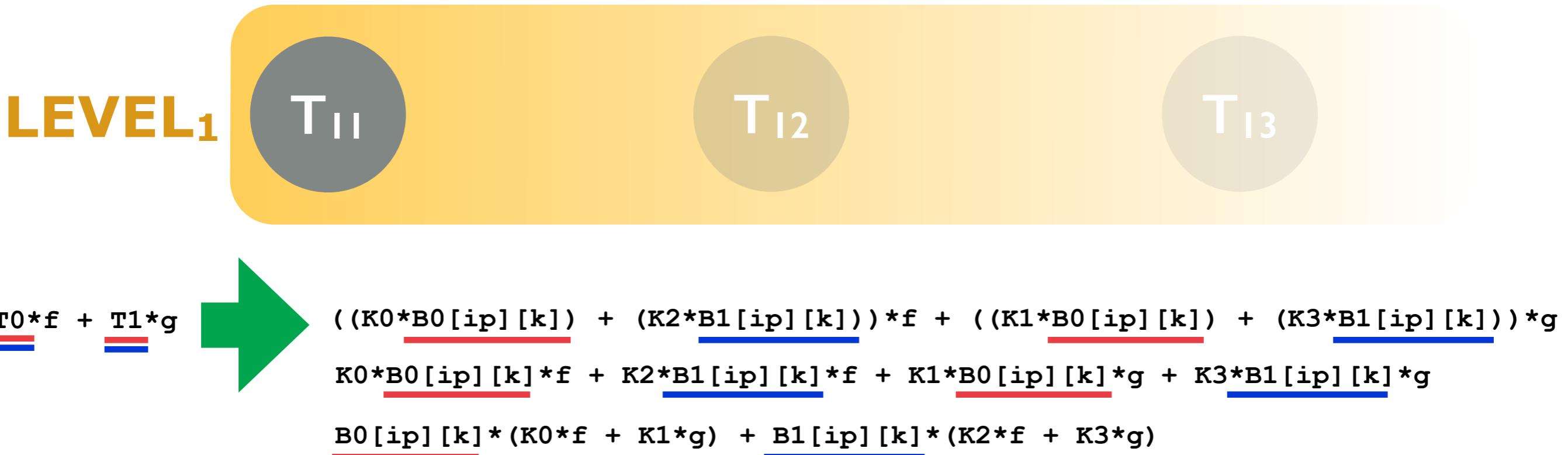
Node t_i = temporary (for a sub-expression occurring > 1)

Edge (t_i, t_j) = temporary t_j reads temporary t_i



Node t_i = temporary (for a sub-expression occurring > 1)

Edge (t_i, t_j) = temporary t_j reads temporary t_i



By “injecting” temporaries, I can trade
common sub-expressions elimination
for
expansion + factorisation + code motion

The cost model iteratively (across multiple levels)
compares these two alternatives

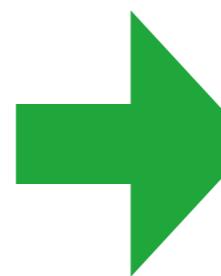
AN ILP FORMULATION FOR A LOCAL OPTIMUM

- The temporaries graph analysis is applied twice, to test functions and (bilinear forms) trial functions
- The resulting expression will have temporaries depending on either test or trial functions

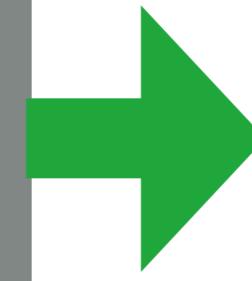
$$A[j][k] += (T1[i][j]*T2[i][j] + \dots + B[i][j]*D[i][k] + \dots + \dots)*g + \\ (T7[i][k]*T1[i][j] + \dots + \dots)*h + \dots$$

- A simple ILP formulation finds the optimal factorisation

Expression



ILP
min ...
two sets of constraints



Best
factorisation
strategy

RESULTS ACHIEVED

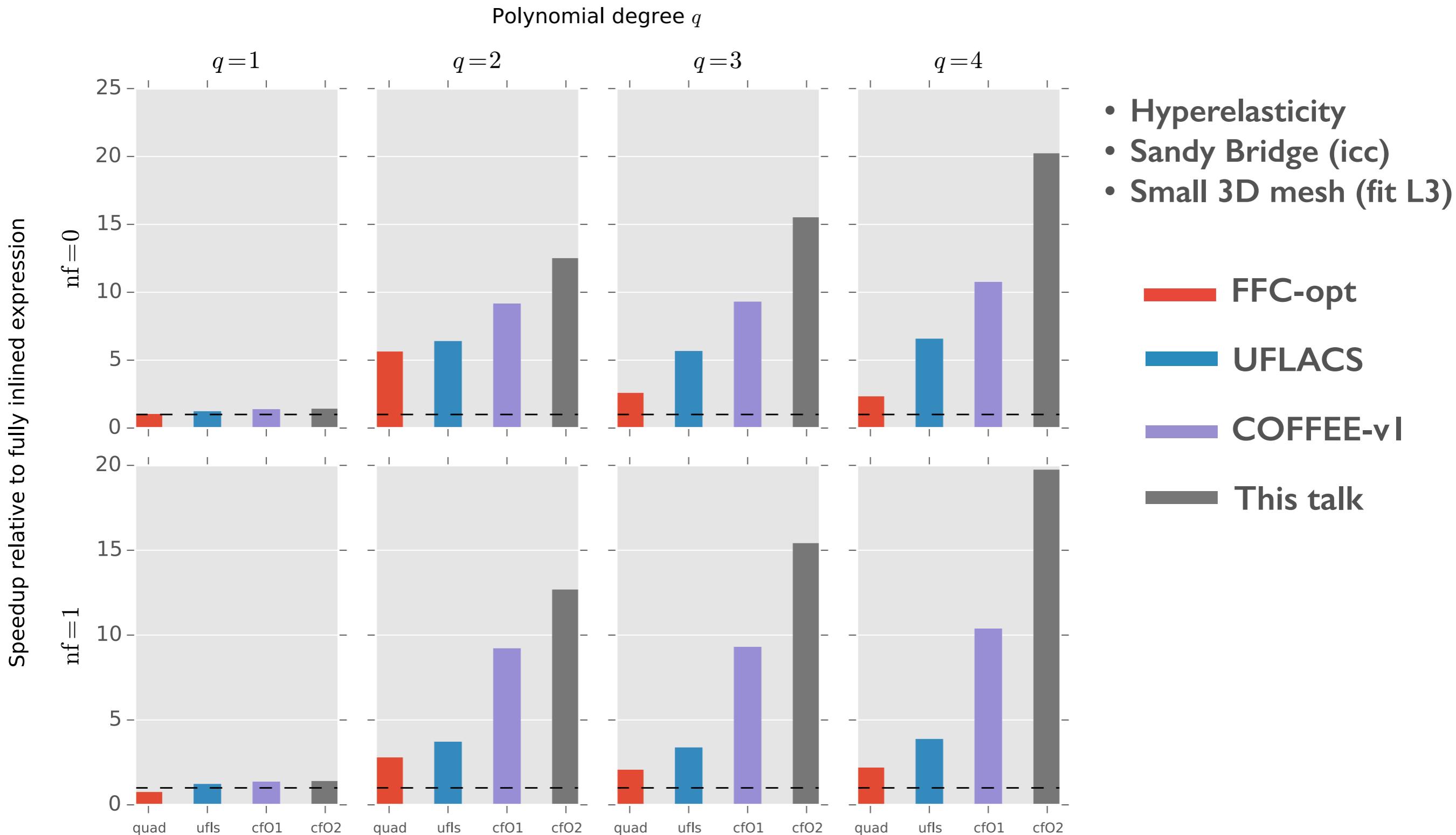
Operation count

- The algorithm finds a local optimum by minimising the operation count within the inner loops AND through smart expression scheduling
- Sometimes finds a global optimum (i.e., best possible operation count)

Execution time

- In-depth experimentation with operators of increasing complexity
Mass matrix => Helmholtz => Elasticity => Hyperelasticity
- Many parameters varied: polynomial order, coefficient functions, domain dimension
- Many compilers tried: GCC, Intel, Cray, LLVM — and many compilation options!
- Hundreds of test cases, winning (run-rime) in > 95% of them (over state-of-the-art code generation systems)

FOCUS ON HYPERELASTICITY



OPEN QUESTION — ACCELERATORS

- Extensive performance evaluation on CPUs
- Observation: code motion + common sub-expressions elimination require storage (increase in working set size!)
- Low order + L2/L3 cache on CPU: not a big issue.
But what happens on GPUs?
====> Trade-off computation vs temporaries ?

CONCLUSIONS

- Shown: an algorithm for reducing the operation count of finite element integration loops. More info in the paper (arxiv):
“An algorithm for the optimization of finite element integration loops”
- Exploit (simple) math behind variational formulations and uses a simple model to orchestrate rewrite operators
- Implementation in COFFEE: a tiny computer algebra system that “sees” loop nests and provides rewrite operators
- Extensive evaluation (more in the paper)