

A Modular Approach to Performance, Portability and Productivity for

3D Wave Models Using the Lift Framework

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Motivation

- Parallel programming landscape is becoming more complex and less portable
- Computational scientists should not have to be experts in parallelisation
- New architectures require maintaining multiple specialised code bases
- Re-writing and re-tuning code is tedious

Vision



rewrite rules
`map(f) → join ◦ map(map(f)) ◦ split(n)`
`map(f) ◦ map(g) → map(f ◦ g)`

performant, portable,
productive 3D wave
model code

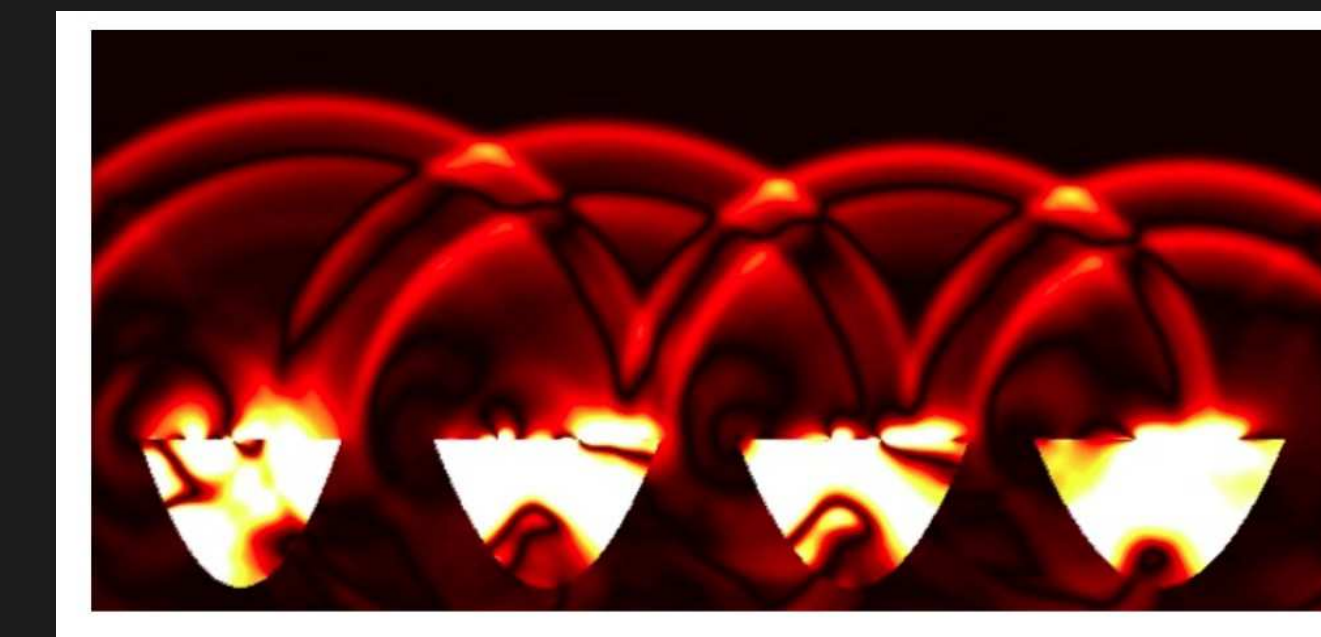


3D Wave Models

Finite Difference Time Domain is a common numerical method for modelling the 3D wave equation: space is discretised into a 3D grid of points and values are updated based on their neighbours
This algorithm is known as a *stencil*

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

The 3D wave equation



Snapshot of room acoustic simulation with four timpani drums

The Lift Framework

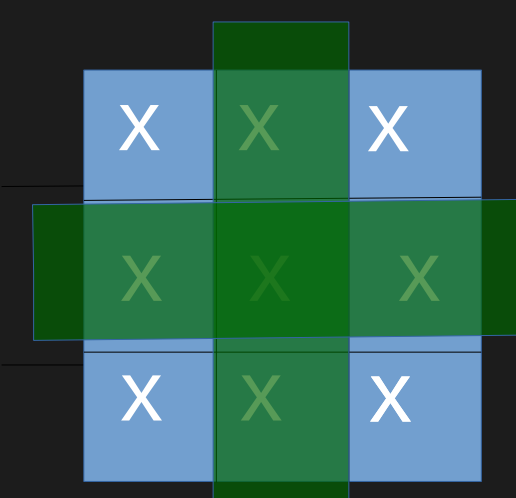
Lift is a parallel intermediary language between productive, portable high-level DSLs and low-level, high performance code

A small number of primitives can be combined to express many different types of applications

A search over a space of different code optimisations using *rewrite rules* produces specialised code for a particular platform



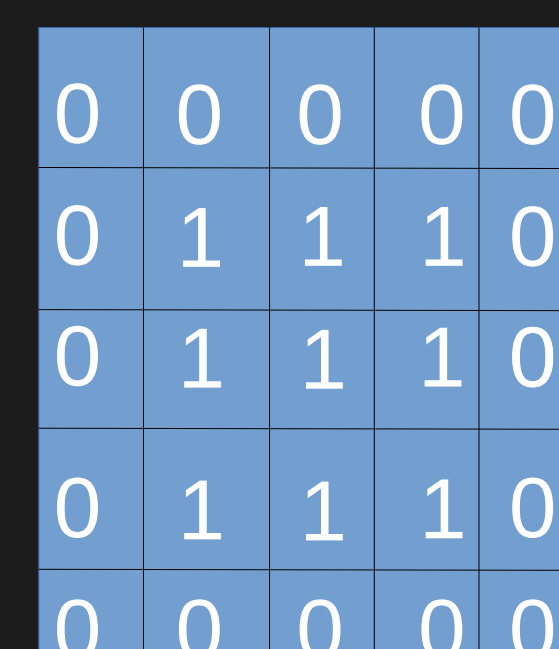
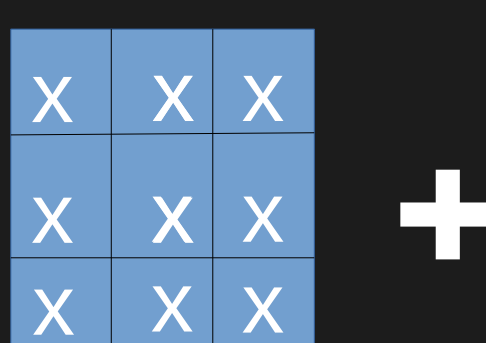
Optimising Stencils in the Lift Framework



Selection of stencil shape (*select*)

Targeting different groups of neighbouring values

LIFT: `map(reduce(nbh[-1]+nbh[0]+nbh[1] ◦ slide(size,step)) ◀ input`
 C: `for(i = 0 → n) updated[i] = data[i-1]+data[i]+data.at(1)`



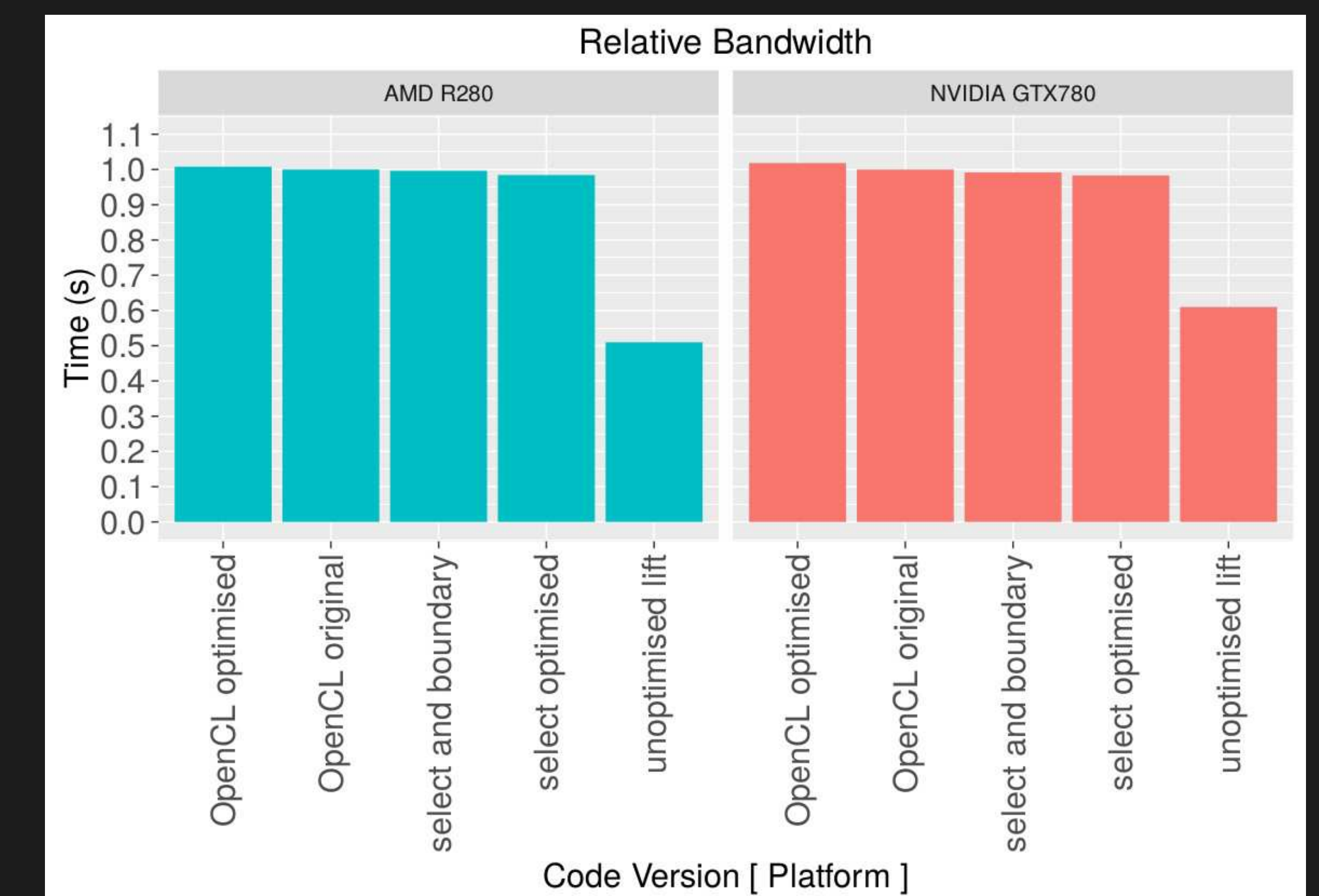
On-the-fly boundary handling (*boundary*)

Creating masking values when needed instead of storing in memory

LIFT: `boundaryValue = ArrayGen(idx)*border1 + !ArrayGen(idx)*border2`
 C: `boundaryValue = if(idx <= M || idx > 0) return 1.0 else return 0.0`

Results

- Developed simple room acoustics simulations in the *Lift* framework
- After iterations of optimisation, now close to the original benchmark



Future Work

- Investigate abstractions for absorbing boundary conditions
- Express 2.5D Tiling optimisation as a rewrite rule in *Lift*
- Determine and adapt stencil-focused DSL for 3D wave models
- Translate stencil-based DSL into *Lift*