High-Performance Implementation of the Fast Fourier Transform Using the Cooley-Tukey Algorithm

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ECE 277 - Fall 2024

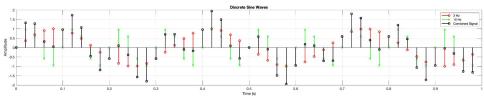
Discrete Fourier Transform & Fast Fourier Transform

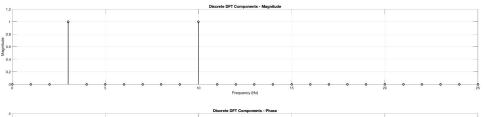
Let x_0, \ldots, x_{n-1} be **complex numbers**. The **DFT** is defined as

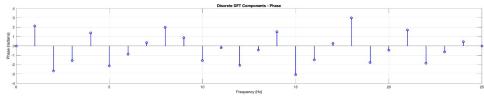
$$X_k = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} x_m e^{-i\frac{2\pi km}{n}}, \quad k = 0, \dots, n-1,$$

where $e^{i\frac{2\pi}{n}}$ is a **primitive** *n*th root of 1.

$$O(n^2)$$
 ----> $O(n\log_2(n))$







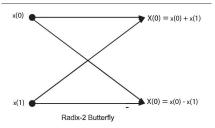
Cooley-Tukey: Recursive vs Iterative Algorithm

```
def FFT_recursive(P):
    # P - [p0, p1, ..., pn-1] coeff representation
    n = len(P) # n is a power of 2
    if n == 1:
        return P
    w = e^(2πi/n)
    Pe, Po = [p0, p2, ..., pn-2], [p1, p3, ..., pn-1]
    ye, yo = FFT(Pe), FFT(Po)
    y = [0] * n
    for j in range(n/2):
        y[j] = ye[j] + w^j * yo[j]
        y[j + n/2] = ye[j] - w^j * yo[j]
    return y
```

```
def FFT_iterative(P):
    # P - [p0, p1, ..., pn-1] coeff representation
    n = len(P) # n is a power of 2
    log_n = log_n(n)
    # Bit-reversal permutation
    P = bit_reverse_copy(P)
    for s in range(1, log_n + 1):
        m = 2^s
        \omega_m = e^{(2\pi i/m)}
        for k in range(0, n, m):
             \omega = 1
             for j in range(m//2):
                 t = \omega * P[k + i + m//2]
                 u = P[k + j]
                 P[k + j] = u + t
                 P[k + j + m//2] = u - t
                 \omega = \omega * \omega m
    return P
```

Cooley-Tukey: Iterative (Radix-2)

```
def FFT_iterative(P):
    # P - [p0, p1, ..., pn-1] coeff representation
    n = len(P) # n is a power of 2
    log_n = log_n(n)
                                        i=3 (011) -->
    # Bit-reversal permutation
                                        (110) i=6
    P = bit_reverse_copy(P)
                                        => swap(3,6)
    for s in range(1, log_n + 1):
        m = 2^s
                             twiddle factor
        \omega_m = e^{(2\pi i/m)}
        for k in range(0, n, m):
            (u) = 1
            for j in range(m//2):
                 t = \omega * P[k + j + m//2]
                 u = P[k + j]
                 P[k + j] = u + t
                 P[k + j + m//2] = u - t
                \omega = \omega * \omega_m
    return P
```



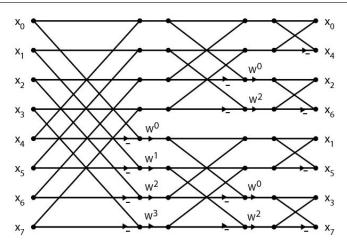
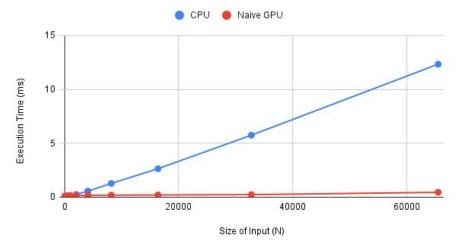


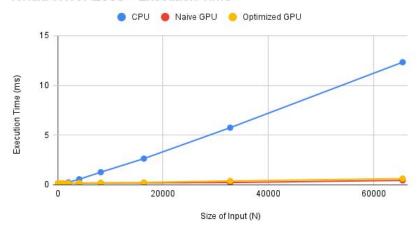
Figure 1: Length-8 Radix-2 FFT Flow Graph

Simple GPU implementation



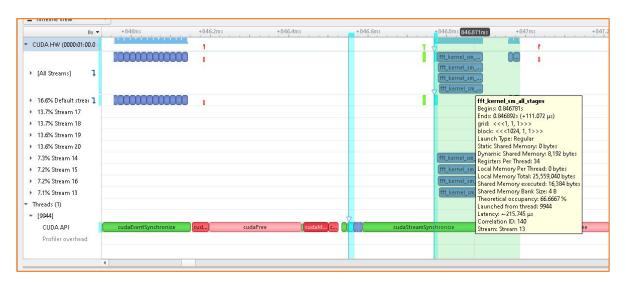
```
__global__ void fft_stage_kernel(float2* d_data, int N, int s)
   int tid = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
   int halfSize = 1 << (s - 1): // m2</pre>
   int fftSize = 1 << s;  // m</pre>
   if (tid < N / 2) {
       int group = tid / halfSize;
       int j = tid % halfSize;
       int k = group * fftSize;
       float angle = -2.0f * (float)M_PI * j / (float)fftSize;
       float2 w = make_float2(cosf(angle), sinf(angle));
        int index1 = k + j;
       int index2 = k + j + halfSize;
       float2 u = d_data[index1];
       float2 t = d_data[index2];
        // Complex multiplication t * w
       float2 temp;
       temp.x = w.x * t.x - w.y * t.y;
        temp.y = w.x * t.y + w.y * t.x;
       // Butterfly
       d_data[index1].x = u.x + temp.x;
       d_data[index1].y = u.y + temp.y;
       d_data[index2].x = u.x - temp.x;
       d_data[index2].y = u.y - temp.y;
```

Optimized GPU: Streams & Shared Memory

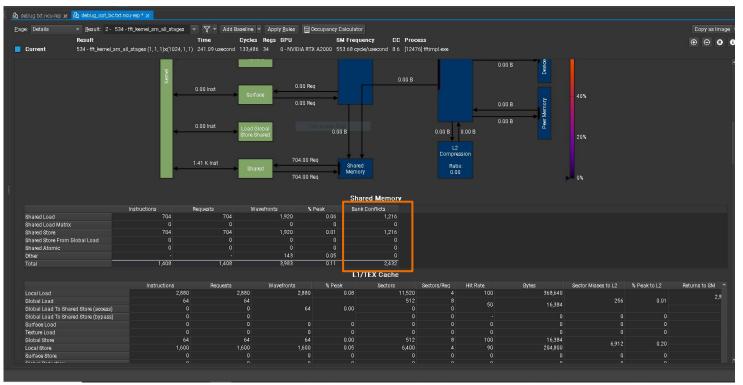


```
__qlobal__ void fft_kernel_sm_all_stages(float2* d_data, int N, int logN)
   extern __shared__ float2 s_data[];
   int tid = threadIdx.x:
   s_data[tid] = d_data[tid];
   for (int s = 1; s <= logN; s++) {
       int m = 1 << s;
       int m2 = m \gg 1;
       __syncthreads();
       if (tid < N / 2) {</pre>
            int group = tid / m2;
            int i = tid % m2:
            int k = group * m;
            float angle = -2.0f * (float)M_PI * (float)j / (float)m;
            float2 w = make_float2(cosf(angle), sinf(angle));
            int i1 = k + j;
            int i2 = k + j + m2;
            float2 u = s data[i1]:
            float2 t = s_data[i2]:
            // Complex multiplication t * w
            float2 temp:
            temp.x = w.x * t.x - w.v * t.v:
            temp.y = w.x * t.y + w.y * t.x;
            // Butterfly
            s_data[i1].x = u.x + temp.x:
            s_{data[i1].y} = u.y + temp.y;
            s_{data[i2].x} = u.x - temp.x;
            s_{data[i2].y} = u.y - temp.y;
   __syncthreads();
   d_data[tid] = s_data[tid];
```

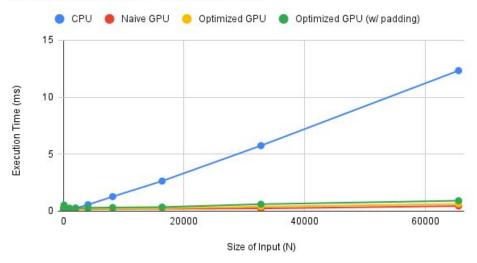
Optimized GPU: Streams & Shared Memory



Optimized GPU: Bank Conflicts

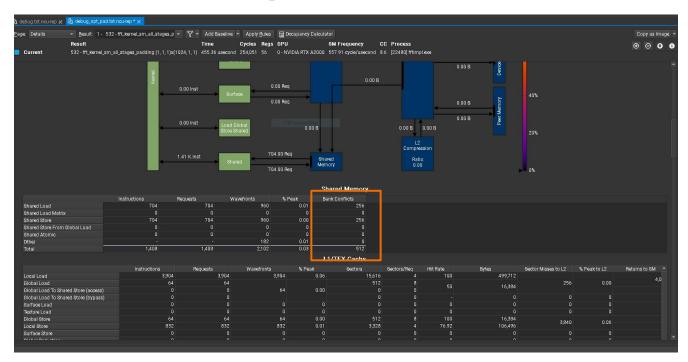


Optimized GPU: Padding



```
__global__ void fft_kernel_sm_all_stages(float2* d_data, int N, int logN)
   extern __shared__ float s_mem[];
   const int warpSize = 32:
   const int paddingPerWarp = 4;
   const int numWarps = N / warpSize;
   const int paddedLength = N + numWarps * paddingPerWarp;
   float* s real = s mem:
   float* s_imag = s_mem + paddedLength;
   int tid = threadIdx.x;
   auto paddedIndex = [=](int i) {
       int warpId = i / warpSize;
       int offset = warpId * paddingPerWarp;
       return i + offset:
    float2 val = d_data[tid];
   s_real[paddedIndex(tid)] = val.x;
   s_imag[paddedIndex(tid)] = val.y;
   for (int s = 1; s <= logN; s++) {
       int m = 1 << s:
       int m2 = m \gg 1;
       __syncthreads();
       if (tid < N / 2) {
           int group = tid / m2;
           int j = tid % m2;
           int k = group * m;
           float angle = -2.0f * (float)M_PI * (float)j / (float)m;
           float2 w = make_float2(cosf(angle), sinf(angle));
           int i1 = k + j:
           int i2 = k + j + m2;
           float ur = s_real[paddedIndex(i1)];
           float ui = s_imag[paddedIndex(i1)];
           float tr = s_real[paddedIndex(i2)];
           float ti = s_imag[paddedIndex(i2)];
           float temp_r = w.x * tr - w.y * ti;
           float temp_i = w.x * ti + w.y * tr;
           s_real[paddedIndex(i1)] = ur + temp_r;
           s_imag[paddedIndex(i1)] = ui + temp_i;
           s_real[paddedIndex(i2)] = ur - temp_r;
           s_imag[paddedIndex(i2)] = ui - temp_i;
    __syncthreads();
   val.x = s_real[paddedIndex(tid)];
   val.y = s_imag[paddedIndex(tid)];
   d data[tid] = val:
```

Optimized GPU: Padding

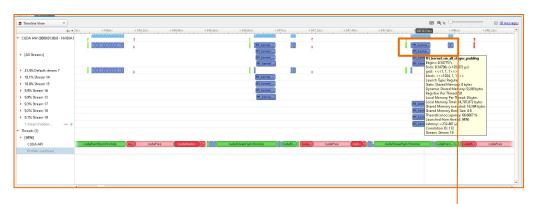


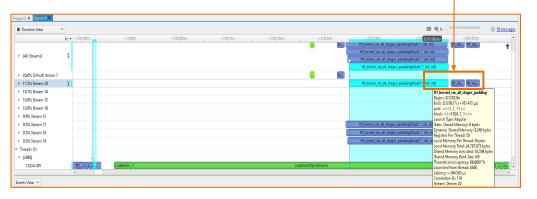
Optimized GPU: Instructions Overhead

```
__global__ void fft_kernel_sm_all_stages(float2* d_data, int N, int logN)
   extern __shared__ float s_mem[];
   const int warpSize = 32:
   const int paddingPerWarp = 4;
   const int numWarps = N / warpSize;
   const int paddedLength = N + numWarps * paddingPerWarp;
   float* s_real = s_mem:
   float* s_imag = s_mem + paddedLength;
   int tid = threadIdx.x:
   auto paddedIndex = [=](int i) {
       int warpId = i / warpSize:
       int offset = warpId * paddingPerWarp;
       return i + offset;
       };
   float2 val = d data[tid]:
   s_real[paddedIndex(tid)] = val.x;
   s_imag[paddedIndex(tid)] = val.y;
   for (int s = 1; s <= logN; s++) {
       int m = 1 << s:
       int m2 = m >> 1;
       __syncthreads();
       if (tid < N / 2) {
           int group = tid / m2;
           int j = tid % m2;
           int k = group * m:
           float angle = -2.0f * (float)M_PI * (float)j / (float)m;
           float2 w = make_float2(cosf(angle), sinf(angle));
           int i1 = k + j;
           int i2 = k + i + m2:
           float ur = s_real[paddedIndex(i1)];
           float ui = s_imag[paddedIndex(i1)];
           float tr = s_real[paddedIndex(i2)];
           float ti = s_imag[paddedIndex(i2)];
           float temp_r = w.x * tr - w.y * ti;
           float temp_i = w.x * ti + w.y * tr;
           s_real[paddedIndex(i1)] = ur + temp_r;
           s imag[paddedIndex(i1)] = ui + temp i:
           s_real[paddedIndex(i2)] = ur - temp_r;
           s_imag[paddedIndex(i2)] = ui - temp_i;
   __syncthreads();
   val.x = s_real[paddedIndex(tid)];
   val.v = s_imag[paddedIndex(tid)];
   d_data[tid] = val;
```

```
__global__ void fft_kernel_sm_all_stages_padding(float2* d_data, int N, int logN)
   extern shared float s mem[]:
   const int tid = threadIdx.x:
   const int warpSize = WARP_SIZE;
   const int paddingPerWarp = PADDING_SIZE:
   const int numWarps = N / warpSize;
   const int paddedLength = N + numWarps * paddingPerWarp;
   float* s real = s mem:
   float* s_imag = s_mem + paddedLength;
   int warpId_t = tid / warpSize:
   int pTid = tid + warpId_t * paddingPerWarp;
   float2 val = d_data[tid]:
   s_real[pTid] = val.x;
   s_imag[pTid] = val.y;
   for (int s = 1; s <= logN; s++) {
       int m = 1 << s;
       int m2 = m >> 1:
       float angleBase = -2.0f * (float)M_PI / (float)m;
       __syncthreads():
       if (tid < N / 2) {
           int group = tid / m2;
           int j = tid % m2;
           int k = group * m;
           float angle = angleBase * i:
           float2 w = make_float2(__cosf(angle), __sinf(angle));
           int i1 = k + i:
           int i2 = k + j + m2;
           int warpId_i1 = i1 / warpSize;
           int pI1 = i1 + warpId_i1 * paddingPerWarp;
           int warpId_i2 = i2 / warpSize;
           int pI2 = i2 + warpId i2 * paddingPerWarp:
           float ur = s_real[pI1];
           float ui = s_imag[pI1]:
           float tr = s_real[pI2];
           float ti = s_imag[pI2];
           float temp_r = w.x * tr - w.y * ti;
           float temp_i = w.x * ti + w.y * tr;
           s_real[pI1] = ur + temp_r;
           s_imag[pI1] = ui + temp_i;
           s_real[pI2] = ur - temp_r:
           s_imag[pI2] = ui - temp_i;
   __syncthreads();
   val.x = s_real[pTid];
   val.y = s_imag[pTid];
   d_data[tid] = val:
```

Optimized GPU: Synchronization Overhead

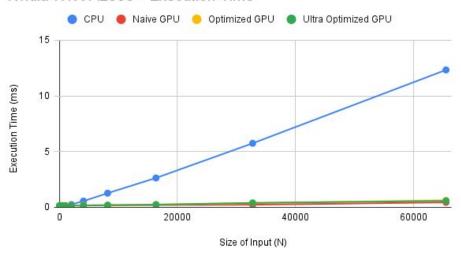


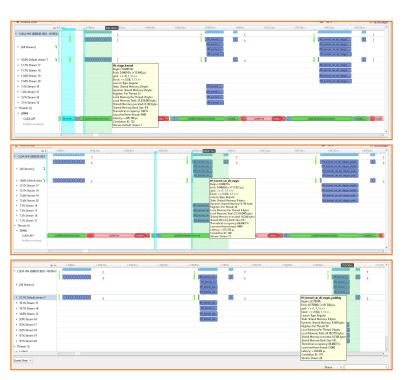


```
for (int i = 0; i < numSegments; i++)</pre>
        cudaStreamSynchronize(streams[i]);
   if (N > baseSize) {
        for (int s = logBaseSize + 1; s <= logN; s++) {</pre>
             int m = 1 << s;
            int totalPairs = N / 2:
            int gridSize = (totalPairs + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
             fft_stage_kernel << <gridSize, blockSize >> > (d_data, N, s);
// for (int i = 0; i < numSeaments; i++)
   // cudaStreamSynchronize(streams[i]);
if (N > baseSize) {
   for (int s = logBaseSize + 1; s <= logN; s++) {
      int m = 1 << s;
      int totalPairs = N / 2;
      int gridSize = (totalPairs + blockSize - 1) / blockSize;
      fft_stage_kernel << <gridSize, blockSize, 0, streams[numSegments - 1] >> > (d_data, N, s);
```

DEMO

Results





N = 4096

Limitations & Future Scope

- Algorithmic limitations:
 - Dependence on Input size
 - Sequential dependency
 - Butterfly design
- Shared memory size limitation
- Synchronization overhead
- Floating point data:
 - Precision vs Performance
 - Cascade of error

- Hybrid algorithms, zero-padding (Radix-4/8, Stockham Algorithm)
- Mixed precision (Tensor Cores), error-compensating algorithms
- Batch Processing, Hardware-Aware
 Optimizations
- State-of-the-art FFT Libraries

References

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- [6] https://github.com/roguh/cuda-fft/tree/main
- [7] https://github.com/anair-eng/CUDA-MPI-pthreads-FFT
- [8] https://cs.wmich.edu/gupta/teaching/cs5260/5260Sp15web/studentProjects/tiba&hussein/03278999.pdf

Thank You!

Appendix

N	~	blockSize ~	CPU 🗸	Naive GPU 🗸	Optimized GPU 🔍	Ultra Optimized ~
	32	256	0.0089	0.0768	0.155648	0.16384
	64	256	0.0118	0.090112	0.149504	0.14336
	128	256	0.0178	0.1024	0.151552	0.141312
	256	256	0.0301	0.114688	0.149536	0.144384
	512	256	0.06	0.129024	0.161888	0.142336
	1024	256	0.1254	0.154624	0.150528	0.14336
	2048	256	0.2513	0.156672	0.164864	0.156672
	4096	256	0.5649	0.172032	0.195584	0.171008
	8192	256	1.2737	0.186368	0.202752	0.191488
	16384	256	2.6371	0.205824	0.246784	0.2456
	32768	256	5.7456	0.235552	0.394368	0.395264
	65536	256	12.3248	0.449536	0.63376	0.579584