Optimizing `smallpt`

Davean Scies, Siddharth Bhat

Haskell Exchange

November 4th, 2020

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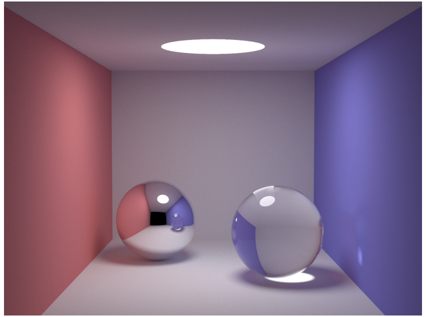

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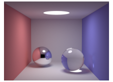

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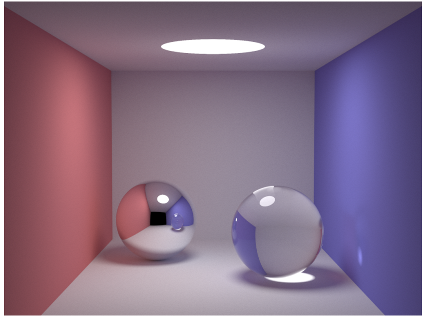

- 100 LoC C demo of a raytracer

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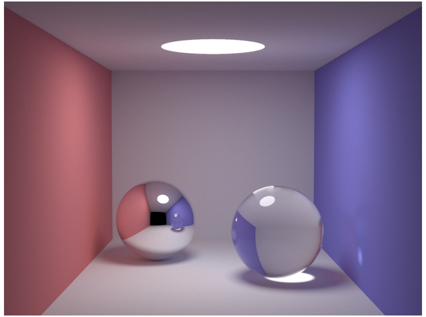

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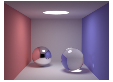

- 100 LoC C demo of a raytracer
- Perfect for an optimization case study

Note for first slide: what is smallpt anyway?

What is smallpt anyway?

```
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
struct Vec {
  double x, y, z; // position, also color (r,g,b)
  ... methods...
};
struct Ray { Vec o, d; Ray(Vec o_, Vec d_) : o(o_), d(d_) {} };
enum Refl_t { DIFF, SPEC, REFR };  // material types, used in radiance()
struct Sphere {
  double rad;    // radius
  Vec p, e, c;   // position, emission, color
  Refl_t refl;   // reflection type (DIFFuse, SPECular, REFRactive)
  ... methods ...
  double intersect(const Ray &r) const // returns distance, 0 if nohit
};
Sphere spheres[] = {//Scene: radius, position, emission, color, material
  Sphere(1e5, Vec( 1e5+1,40.8,81.6), Vec(),Vec(.75,.25,.25),DIFF),//Left
  ... initialization ...
};
inline bool intersect(const Ray &r, double &t, int &id)
```

What is smallpt anyway?

```
Vec radiance(const Ray &r, int depth, unsigned short *Xi){
  double t;                               // distance to intersection
  int id=0;                               // id of intersected object
  if (!intersect(r, t, id)) return Vec(); // if miss, return black
  const Sphere &obj = spheres[id];        // the hit object
  Vec x=r.o+r.d*t, n=(x-obj.p).norm(), nl=n.dot(r.d)<0?n:n*-1, f=obj.c;
  double p = f.x>f.y && f.x>f.z ? f.x : f.y>f.z ? f.y : f.z; // max refl
  if (++depth>5) if (erand48(Xi)<p) f=f*(1/p); else return obj.e; //R.R.
  if (obj.refl == DIFF){                  // Ideal DIFFUSE reflection
    double r1=2*M_PI*erand48(Xi), r2=erand48(Xi), r2s=sqrt(r2);
    Vec w=nl, u=((fabs(w.x)>.1?Vec(0,1):Vec(1))%w).norm(), v=w%u;
    Vec d = (u*cos(r1)*r2s + v*sin(r1)*r2s + w*sqrt(1-r2)).norm();
    return obj.e + f.mult(radiance(Ray(x,d),depth,Xi));
  } else if (obj.refl == SPEC)            // Ideal SPECULAR reflection
    return obj.e + f.mult(radiance(Ray(x,r.d-n*2*n.dot(r.d)),depth,Xi));
  Ray reflRay(x, r.d-n*2*n.dot(r.d));     // Ideal dielectric REFRACTION
  bool into = n.dot(nl)>0;                // Ray from outside going in?
  double nc=1, nt=1.5, nnt=into?nc/nt:nt/nc, ddn=r.d.dot(nl), cos2t;
  if ((cos2t=1-nnt*nnt*(1-ddn*ddn))<0)    // Total internal reflection
    return obj.e + f.mult(radiance(reflRay,depth,Xi));
  Vec tdir = (r.d*nnt - n*((into?1:-1)*(ddn*nnt+sqrt(cos2t)))).norm();
  double a=nt-nc, b=nt+nc, R0=a*a/(b*b), c = 1-(into?-ddn:tdir.dot(n));
  double Re=R0+(1-R0)*c*c*c*c*c,Tr=1-Re,P=.25+.5*Re,RP=Re/P,TP=Tr/(1-P);
  return obj.e + f.mult(depth>2 ? (erand48(Xi)<P ?   // Russian roulette
    radiance(reflRay,depth,Xi)*RP:radiance(Ray(x,tdir),depth,Xi)*TP) :
    radiance(reflRay,depth,Xi)*Re+radiance(Ray(x,tdir),depth,Xi)*Tr);
}
```


What is smallpt anyway?

Establishing baselines

```haskell
main :: IO ()
main = smallptM 200 200 256

smallptM :: Int -> Int -> Int -> IO ()
smallptM !w !h !nsamps = do
  -- ... processing
  withFile "image.ppm" WriteMode $ \hdl -> do
        hPrintf hdl "P3\n%d %d\n%d\n" w h (255::Int)
        flip mapM_ [0..w*h-1] $ \i -> do
          Vec r g b <- VM.unsafeRead c i
          hPrintf hdl "%d %d %d " (toInt r) (toInt g) (toInt b)
```

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- Sha256 hash of the output image — 4dac691082bb

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```

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Initial Haskell Code (1×)

```
...
radiance :: Ray -> CInt -> Ptr CUShort -> IO Vec
radiance ray@(Ray o d) depth xi = case intersects ray of
  (Nothing,_) -> return zerov
  (Just t,Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
    let x = o `addv` (d `mulvs` t)
        n = norm $ x `subv` p
        nl = if n `dot` d < 0 then n else n `mulvs` (-1)
        pr = maxv c
        depth' = depth + 1
        continue f = case refl of
          DIFF -> do
            r1 <- ((2*pi)*) `fmap` erand48 xi
            r2 <- erand48 xi
            let r2s = sqrt r2
                w@(Vec wx _ _) = nl
                u = norm $ (if abs wx > 0.1 then (Vec 0 1 0) else (Vec 1 0 0)) `cross` w
                v = w `cross` u
                d' = norm $ (u`mulvs`(cos r1*r2s)) `addv` (v`mulvs`(sin r1*r2s)) `addv` (w`mulvs`sqrt (1-r2))
            rad <- radiance (Ray x d') depth' xi
            return $ e `addv` (f `mulv` rad)
          SPEC -> do
            let d' = d `subv` (n `mulvs` (2 * (n`dot`d)))
            rad <- radiance (Ray x d') depth' xi
            return $ e `addv` (f `mulv` rad)
          REFR -> do
            let reflRay = Ray x (d `subv` (n `mulvs` (2* n`dot`d))) -- Ideal dielectric REFRACTION
                into = n`dot`nl > 0                -- Ray from outside going in?
                nc = 1
                nt = 1.5
                nnt= if into then nc/nt else nt/nc
                ddn= d`dot`nl
                cos2t = 1-nnt*nnt*(1-ddn*ddn)
            if cos2t<0    -- Total internal reflection
              then do
                rad <- radiance reflRay depth' xi
                return $ e `addv` (f `mulv` rad)
              else do
                let tdir = norm $ (d`mulvs`nnt `subv` (n`mulvs`((if into then 1 else -1)*(ddn*nnt+sqrt cos2t))))
                    a=nt-nc
                    b=nt+nc
```

Restrict export list to ‘main‘ (1.13×)

```diff
-module Main where
+module Main (main) where
```


Restrict export list to ‘main‘ (1.13×)
-module Main where
+module Main (main) where

Knowing what functions are used how enables many optimizations that could otherwise would be detrimental or unsound (eg: changing signatures based on demands)

Mark entries of Ray and Sphere as UNPACK and Strict (1.07×)

```
-data Ray = Ray Vec Vec -- origin, direction
+data Ray = Ray {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec -- origin, direction

 data Refl = DIFF | SPEC | REFR -- material types, used in radiance

 -- radius, position, emission, color, reflection
-data Sphere = Sphere Double Vec Vec Vec !Refl
+data Sphere = Sphere {-# UNPACK #-} !Double
+                     {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec
+                     {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec
+                     {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec !Refl
```


Mark entries of Ray and Sphere as UNPACK and Strict (1.07×)

This optimization removes indirection and laziness.

Use a pattern synonym to unpack Refl in Sphere (1.07×)

```
+{-# LANGUAGE PatternSynonyms #-}

-data Refl = DIFF | SPEC | REFR -- material types, used in radiance
+newtype Refl = Refl Int  -- material types, used in radiance
+pattern DIFF,SPEC,REFR :: Refl
+pattern DIFF = Refl 0
+pattern SPEC = Refl 1
+pattern REFR = Refl 2
+{-# COMPLETE DIFF, SPEC, REFR #-}

 -- radius, position, emission, color, reflection
 data Sphere = Sphere {-# UNPACK #-} !Double
                      {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec
                      {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec
-                     {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec !Refl
+                     {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec {-# UNPACK #-} !Refl
```


Use a pattern synonym to unpack Refl in Sphere (1.07×)

```
+{-# LANGUAGE PatternSynonyms #-}

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+newtype Refl = Refl Int  -- material types, used in radiance
+pattern DIFF,SPEC,REFR :: Refl
+pattern DIFF = Refl 0
+pattern SPEC = Refl 1
+pattern REFR = Refl 2
+{-# COMPLETE DIFF, SPEC, REFR #-}

 -- radius, position, emission, color, reflection
 data Sphere = Sphere {-# UNPACK #-} !Double
                      {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec
                      {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec
-                     {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec !Refl
+                     {-# UNPACK #-} !Vec {-# UNPACK #-} !Refl
```


While we weren't able to unpack Refl in the last step because it is a sum type, we can if we use a trick modeled after an C Enum. The use of COMPLETE is unsafe here because other values could be constructed. For this small example though we rely on the fact that we create values of Refl via the patterns.

Change from maximum on a list to max (1.08×)

```
-maxv (Vec a b c) = maximum [a,b,c]
+maxv (Vec a b c) = max a (max b c)

@@ -84,7 +85,6 @@ radiance ray@(Ray o d) depth xi = case intersects ray of
     let x = o `addv` (d `mulvs` t)
         n = norm $ x `subv` p
         nl = if n `dot` d < 0 then n else n `mulvs` (-1)
-        pr = maxv c
         depth' = depth + 1
         continue f = case refl of
           DIFF -> do
@@ -140,6 +140,7 @@ radiance ray@(Ray o d) depth xi = case intersects ray of
     if depth'>5
       then do
         er <- erand48 xi
+        let !pr = maxv c
```


This is a finicky optimization. At first it actually benched worse than the maximum version. The strictness on the binding is required for reliable performance, but it seemed sensible to only do that where it was actually used since its in a single branch and no longer lazy.

Convert erand48 to pure Haskell (1.09×)

```
-radiance :: Ray -> CInt -> Ptr CUShort -> IO Vec
+radiance :: Ray -> Int -> IORef Word64 -> IO Vec
 radiance ray@(Ray o d) depth xi = case intersects ray of
   (Nothing,_) -> return zerov
   (Just t,Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
@@ -153,9 +153,8 @@ smallpt w h nsamps = do
       cx = Vec (fromIntegral w * 0.5135 / fromIntegral h) 0 0
       cy = norm (cx `cross` dir) `mulvs` 0.5135
   c <- VM.replicate (w * h) zerov
-  allocaArray 3 $ \xi ->
-      flip mapM_ [0..h-1] $ \y -> do
+  xi <- newIORef 0
+  flip mapM_ [0..h-1] $ \y -> do
      writeXi xi y
```

TODO: add better version of erand48 into this commit

2020-11-02

Convert erand48 to pure Haskell (1.09×)

Change erand48 to IORefU (1.13×)

```
-radiance :: Ray -> Int -> IORef Word64 -> IO Vec
+radiance :: Ray -> Int -> IORefU Word64 -> IO Vec
 radiance ray@(Ray o d) depth xi = case intersects ray of
   (Nothing,_) -> return zerov
   (Just t,Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
@@ -153,7 +154,7 @@ smallpt w h nsamps = do
       cx = Vec (fromIntegral w * 0.5135 / fromIntegral h) 0 0
       cy = norm (cx `cross` dir) `mulvs` 0.5135
   c <- VM.replicate (w * h) zerov
-  xi <- newIORef 0
+  xi <- newIORefU 0
   flip mapM_ [0..h-1] $ \y -> do
       writeXi xi y
       flip mapM_ [0..w-1] $ \x -> do
@@ -181,8 +182,8 @@ smallpt w h nsamps = do
           Vec r g b <- VM.unsafeRead c i
           hPrintf hdl "%d %d %d " (toInt r) (toInt g) (toInt b)

-writeXi :: IORef Word64 -> Int -> IO ()
-writeXi !xi !y = writeIORef xi (mkErand48Seed' y)
+writeXi :: IORefU Word64 -> Int -> IO ()
+writeXi !xi !y = writeIORefU xi (mkErand48Seed' y)
```

TODO: change to new shorter erand48

This just removes yet one more layer of indirection, but on a fairly hot function this time.

Rewrite the remaining IORef into a foldM (1.17×)

```
@@ -161,8 +161,7 @@ smallpt w h nsamps = do
         let i = (h-y-1) * w + x
         flip mapM_ [0..1] $ \sy -> do
           flip mapM_ [0..1] $ \sx -> do
-            r <- newIORef zerov
-            flip mapM_ [0..samps-1] $ \_s -> do
+            Vec rr rg rb <- (\f -> foldM f zerov [0..samps-1]) $ \ !r _s -> do
               r1 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
               let dx = if r1<1 then sqrt r1-1 else 1-sqrt(2-r1)
               r2 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
@@ -171,9 +170,8 @@ smallpt w h nsamps = do
-              modifyIORef r (`addv` (rad `mulvs` (1 / fromIntegral samps)))
+              pure (r `addv` (rad `mulvs` (1 / fromIntegral samps)))
             ci <- VM.unsafeRead c i
-            Vec rr rg rb <- readIORef r
```


Rewrite the remaining IORef into a foldM (1.17×)

This removes another source of mutability, and potentially indirection. This use of an IORef wasn't very Haskelly, so unlike erand48 where the IORef was in a way appropriate, it made more sense to just remove this one.

Remove the Data.Vector.Mutable by being purer (1.17×)

```
-radiance :: Ray -> Int -> IORefU Word64 -> IO Vec
+radiance :: Ray -> Int -> STRefU s Word64 -> ST s Vec
 radiance ray@(Ray o d) depth xi = case intersects ray of
   (Nothing,_) -> return zerov
   (Just t,Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
@@ -153,14 +154,10 @@ smallpt w h nsamps = do
       dir = norm $ Vec 0 (-0.042612) (-1)
       cx = Vec (fromIntegral w * 0.5135 / fromIntegral h) 0 0
       cy = norm (cx `cross` dir) `mulvs` 0.5135
-  c <- VM.replicate (w * h) zerov
-  xi <- newIORefU 0
-  flip mapM_ [0..h-1] $ \y -> do
-      writeXi xi y
-      flip mapM_ [0..w-1] $ \x -> do
-        let i = (h-y-1) * w + x
-        flip mapM_ [0..1] $ \sy -> do
-          flip mapM_ [0..1] $ \sx -> do
+      img = (`concatMap` [(h-1),(h-2)..0]) $ \y -> runST $ do
+        xi <- newSTRefU (mkErand48Seed' y)
+        forM [0..w-1] $ \x -> do
+          (\pf -> foldM pf zerov [(sy, sx) | sy <- [0,1], sx <- [0,1]]) $ \ci
-            ci <- VM.unsafeRead c i
-            VM.unsafeWrite c i $ ci `addv` (Vec (clamp rr) (clamp rg) (clamp r
+            pure $ ci `addv` (Vec (clamp rr) (clamp rg) (clamp rb) `mulvs` 0.2
   withFile "image.ppm" WriteMode $ \hdl -> do
       hPrintf hdl "P3\n%d %d\n%d\n" w h (255::Int)
```


Remove the Data.Vector.Mutable by being purer (1.17×)

Theres a few things going on here. First we stop being in IO and create a new STRefU for each Y row. This is slightly more allocation but breaks the dependency between y rows which would be useful if parallel. Second remove the vector, and instead directly accumulate into the result. Third, since we're generating results directly, we just produce a list, and don't bother with the 'i' variable placement, which means we want to reorder which y rows we generate first. So we generate them in the reverse order (but this does potentially change edge cases and parameter validation should be added to cover).

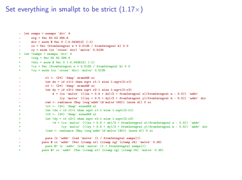
This notably removes a decent number of lines of code and might even be clearer.

Set everything in smallpt to be strict (1.17×)

```
-  let samps = nsamps `div` 4
-      org = Vec 50 52 295.6
-      dir = norm $ Vec 0 (-0.042612) (-1)
-      cx = Vec (fromIntegral w * 0.5135 / fromIntegral h) 0 0
-      cy = norm (cx `cross` dir) `mulvs` 0.5135
+  let !samps = nsamps `div` 4
+      !org = Vec 50 52 295.6
+      !dir = norm $ Vec 0 (-0.042612) (-1)
+      !cx = Vec (fromIntegral w * 0.5135 / fromIntegral h) 0 0
+      !cy = norm (cx `cross` dir) `mulvs` 0.5135

-             r1 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
-             let dx = if r1<1 then sqrt r1-1 else 1-sqrt(2-r1)
-             r2 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
-             let dy = if r2<1 then sqrt r2-1 else 1-sqrt(2-r2)
-                 d = (cx `mulvs` (((sx + 0.5 + dx)/2 + fromIntegral x)/fromIntegral w - 0.5)) `addv`
-                     (cy `mulvs` (((sy + 0.5 + dy)/2 + fromIntegral y)/fromIntegral h - 0.5)) `addv` dir
-             rad <- radiance (Ray (org`addv`(d`mulvs`140)) (norm d)) 0 xi
+             !r1 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
+             let !dx = if r1<1 then sqrt r1-1 else 1-sqrt(2-r1)
+             !r2 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
+             let !dy = if r2<1 then sqrt r2-1 else 1-sqrt(2-r2)
+                 !d = (cx `mulvs` (((sx + 0.5 + dx)/2 + fromIntegral x)/fromIntegral w - 0.5)) `addv`
+                      (cy `mulvs` (((sy + 0.5 + dy)/2 + fromIntegral y)/fromIntegral h - 0.5)) `addv` dir
+             !rad <- radiance (Ray (org`addv`(d`mulvs`140)) (norm d)) 0 xi

-             pure (r `addv` (rad `mulvs` (1 / fromIntegral samps)))
-           pure $ ci `addv` (Vec (clamp rr) (clamp rg) (clamp rb) `mulvs` 0.25)
+             pure $! (r `addv` (rad `mulvs` (1 / fromIntegral samps)))
+           pure $! ci `addv` (Vec (clamp rr) (clamp rg) (clamp rb) `mulvs` 0.25)
```

This does make a difference but a small one. The question is which ones matter.

Reduce to only effectful strictnesses (1.17×)

```
-  let !samps = nsamps `div` 4
-      !org = Vec 50 52 295.6
-      !dir = norm $ Vec 0 (-0.042612) (-1)
-      !cx = Vec (fromIntegral w * 0.5135 / fromIntegral h) 0 0
-      !cy = norm (cx `cross` dir) `mulvs` 0.5135
+  let samps = nsamps `div` 4
+      org = Vec 50 52 295.6
+      dir = norm $ Vec 0 (-0.042612) (-1)
+      cx = Vec (fromIntegral w * 0.5135 / fromIntegral h) 0 0
+      cy = norm (cx `cross` dir) `mulvs` 0.5135

-              !r1 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
+              r1 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi

-              !r2 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi
+              r2 <- (2*) `fmap` erand48 xi

-              !rad <- radiance (Ray (org`addv`(d`mulvs`140)) (norm d)) 0 xi
+              rad <- radiance (Ray (org`addv`(d`mulvs`140)) (norm d)) 0 xi

-              pure $! (r `addv` (rad `mulvs` (1 / fromIntegral samps)))
-            pure $! ci `addv` (Vec (clamp rr) (clamp rg) (clamp rb) `mulvs` 0.25)
+              pure $ (r `addv` (rad `mulvs` (1 / fromIntegral samps)))
+            pure $ ci `addv` (Vec (clamp rr) (clamp rg) (clamp rb) `mulvs` 0.25)
```


Reduce to only effectful strictnesses (1.17×)

Some inspection shows us which bang patters are actually carrying the weight. Most are unnecessary.

Remove Maybe from intersect(s) (1.32×)

```
-intersect :: Ray -> Sphere -> Maybe Double
+intersect :: Ray -> Sphere -> Double
intersect (Ray o d) (Sphere r p _e _c _refl) =
-  if det<0 then Nothing else f (b-sdet) (b+sdet)
+  if det<0 then (1/0.0) else f (b-sdet) (b+sdet)
   where op = p `subv` o
        eps = 1e-4
         b = op `dot` d
         det = b*b - (op `dot` op) + r*r
         sdet = sqrt det
-        f a s = if a>eps then Just a else if s>eps then Just s else Nothing
+        f a s = if a>eps then a else if s>eps then s else (1/0.0)

-intersects :: Ray -> (Maybe Double, Sphere)
+intersects :: Ray -> (Double, Sphere)
 intersects ray = (k, s)
-  where (k,s) = foldl' f (Nothing,undefined) spheres
-        f (k',sp) s' = case (k',intersect ray s') of
-                  (Nothing,Just x) -> (Just x,s')
-                  (Just y,Just x) | x < y -> (Just x,s')
-                  _ -> (k',sp)
+  where (k,s) = foldl' f (1/0.0,undefined) spheres
+        f (k', sp) s' = let !x = intersect ray s' in if x < k' then (x, s') else (k', sp)

 radiance :: Ray -> Int -> STRefU s Word64 -> ST s Vec
 radiance ray@(Ray o d) depth xi = case intersects ray of
-  (Nothing,_) -> return zerov
-  (Just t,Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
+  (t,_) | t == (1/0.0) -> return zerov
+  (t,Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
```


Our innermost functions are of critical importance. Here we remove a Maybe which significantly reduces the boxing (which could have been mitigated with a StrictMaybe) and the cases.
Since a Ray that fails to intersect something can be said to intersect at infinity, Double already actually covers the structure at play.

This also reduces allocation.

Hand unroll the fold in intersects (1.35×)

```
 intersects :: Ray -> (Double, Sphere)
-intersects ray = (k, s)
-  where (k,s) = foldl' f (1/0.0,undefined) spheres
+intersects ray =
+    f (... (f (f (intersect ray sphLeft, sphLeft) sphRight) ...)
+  where
       f (k', sp) s' = let !x = intersect ray s' in if x < k' then (x, s') else (k', sp)

-spheres :: [Sphere]
-spheres = let s = Sphere ; z = zerov ; (.*) = mulvs ; v = Vec in
-  [ s 1e5 (v (1e5+1) 40.8 81.6)    z (v 0.75 0.25 0.25) DIFF --Left
-  , s 1e5 (v (-1e5+99) 40.8 81.6)  z (v 0.25 0.25 0.75) DIFF --Rght
   ...

+sphLeft, sphRight, ...  :: Sphere
+sphLeft  = Sphere 1e5  (Vec (1e5+1) 40.8 81.6)    zerov (Vec 0.75 0.25 0.25) DIFF --Left
+sphRight = Sphere 1e5  (Vec (-1e5+99) 40.8 81.6)  zerov (Vec 0.25 0.25 0.75) DIFF --Rght
...
```


Hand unroll the fold in intersects (1.35×)

This removes the list and this a potential level of indirections and branches. Sadly GHC did not do this for us even though the list was static.

Marking `intereesects f` parameters strict (1.41×)

```
 intersects ray = ...
   where
-    f (k', sp) s' = let !x = intersect ray s' in if x < k' then (x, s') else (k', sp)
+    f !(!k', !sp) !s' = let !x = intersect ray s' in if x < k' then (x, s') else (k', sp)
```


Marking interesects' f parameters strict. Again, its clear these will get used.

Strategic application of strictness (1.49×)

TODO: This diff looks very bad

```
-  if det<0 then (1/0.0) else f (b-sdet) (b+sdet)
-  where op = p `subv` o
-        eps = 1e-4
-        b = op `dot` d
-        det = b*b - (op `dot` op) + r*r
-        sdet = sqrt det
-        f a s = if a>eps then a else if s>eps then s else (1/0.0)
+  if det<0
+  then (1/0.0)
+  else
+    let !eps = 1e-4
+        !sdet = sqrt det
+        !a = b-sdet
+        !s = b+sdet
+    in if a>eps then a else if s>eps then s else (1/0.0)
+  where
+    !det = b*b - (op `dot` op) + r*r
+    !b = op `dot` d
+    !op = p `subv` o
-  (t,_) | t == (1/0.0) -> return zerov
-  (t,Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
-    let x = o `addv` (d `mulvs` t)
-        n = norm $ x `subv` p
-        nl = if n `dot` d < 0 then n else n `mulvs` (-1)
-        depth' = depth + 1
+  (!t,_) | t == (1/0.0) -> return zerov
+  (!t,!Sphere _r p e c refl) -> do
+    let !x = o `addv` (d `mulvs` t)
+        !n = norm $ x `subv` p
+        !nl = if n `dot` d < 0 then n else n `mulvs` (-1)
+        !depth' = depth + 1
-                    a=nt-nc
-                    b=nt+nc
-                    r0=a*a/(b*b)
-                    c' = 1-(if into then -ddn else tdir`dot`n)
-                    re=r0+(1-r0)*c'*c'*c'*c'*c'
-                    tr=1-re
-                    pp=0.25+0.5*re
-                    rp=re/pp
```


Here we go through the program and apply some considered strictness to it. Forcing computation we don't need to do, or often forcing it to far before we need it is a loss. When we put a bang pattern in, GHC doesn't move it so we have to hand float it to an appropriate location.

Use LLVM backend (1.87×)

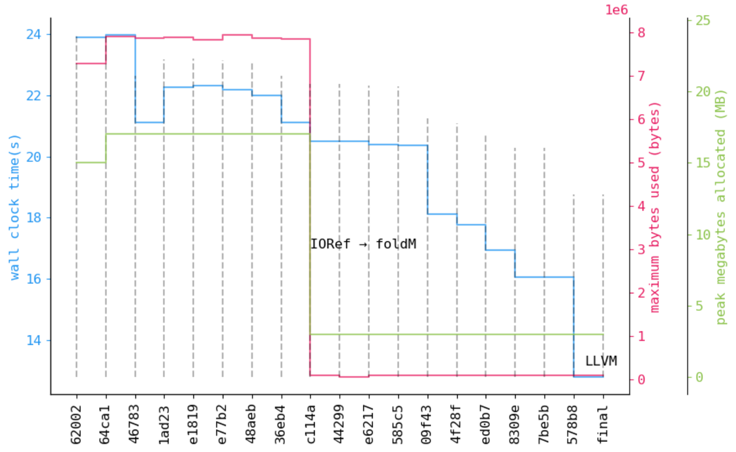
```
+packages: .
+
+package smallpt-opt
+  ghc-options: -fllvm
```

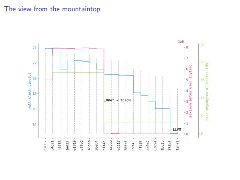

Use LLVM backend (1.87×)

+packages: .
+
+package smallpt-opt
+ ghc-options: -fllvm

The LLVM backend can pick up assembly level optimizations that GHC has missed. Some types of code runs worse with LLVM, but since this code is number crunching heavy, this does well.

The view from the mountaintop





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- Haskell can be fast, given some sensitivity to performance.
- Having performance leads to a faster baseline (unpacking, bang-patterns, `max`, `LLVM` by default, exporting `main`, …)
- Some others (unrolling `f`) is more subtle.
- Accumulate optimizations to accrue performance wins.

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- Accumulate optimizations to accrue performance wins.