

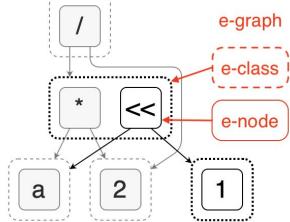
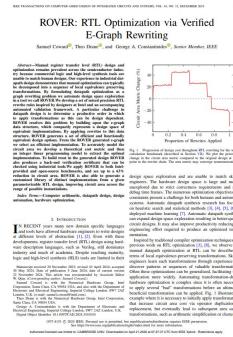
Equality Saturation and Industrial Circuit Design

Sam Coward - Postdoc with Alexandra Silva @ University College London

Disclaimer: not a computer scientist!

Introduction

IMPERIAL



intel

Numerical HW Group (April 2025)



Number Representation:

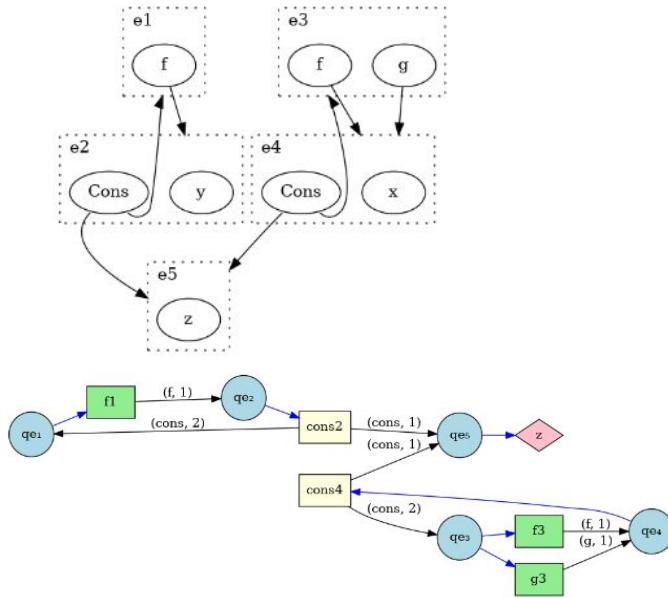


8-bit: E5M2, E4M3
4-bit: E3M0, E2M1

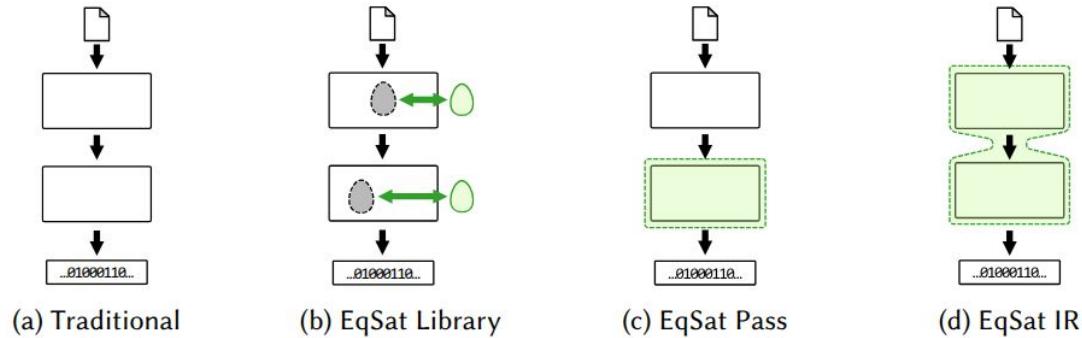
1. Landscape: E-Graphs and Equality Saturation
2. My Past: E-Graphs for Circuit Design
3. Now: Open-Source EDA

Current Projects

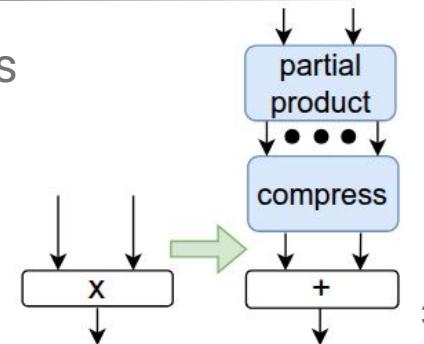
E-Graphs as Automata



Equality Saturation & MLIR



Open-Source Circuit Compilers



- [1] Complexity of Finitely Presented Algebras, Kozen
- [2] Techniques for Program Verification, Nelson
- [3] Equality Saturation: a new approach to optimization, Tate et al.
- [4] egg: Fast and extensible equality saturation, Willsey et al.

E-Graphs & Equality Saturation

data struct

program rewriting technique

1977



2009

2021

Kozen [1]
Nelson [2]

SMT

Tate &
Tatlock [3]



[4]

E-Graphs & Equality Saturation

data struct

program rewriting technique

1977



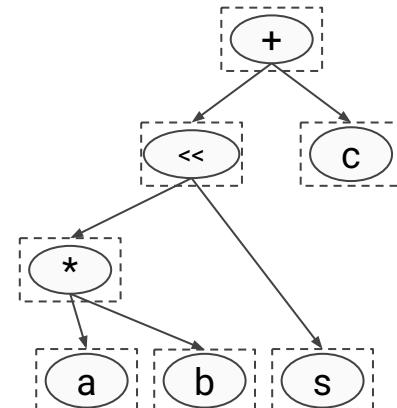
2009

2021

Kozen [1]
Nelson [2]

SMT
Tate &
Tatlock [3]

= [4]



$$((a * b) \ll s) + c$$

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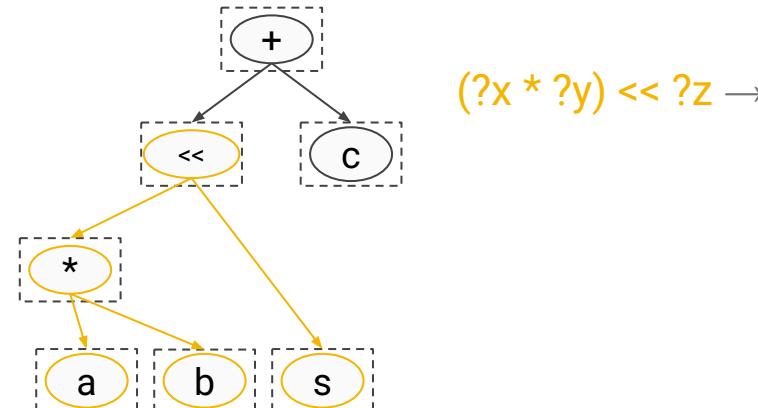
2021



Kozen [1]
Nelson [2]

SMT

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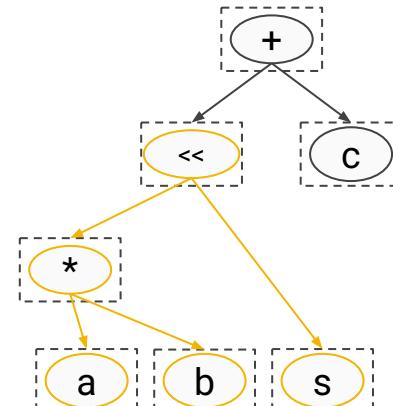
2009

2021

Kozen [1]
Nelson [2]

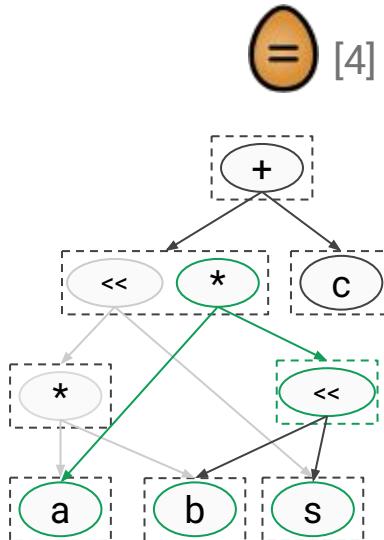
SMT

Tate &
Tatlock [3]



$$(\textcolor{blue}{?x * ?y}) \ll ?z \rightarrow \\ \textcolor{blue}{?x * (?y \ll ?z)}$$

$$((a * b) \ll s) + c$$



= [4]

E-Graphs & Equality Saturation

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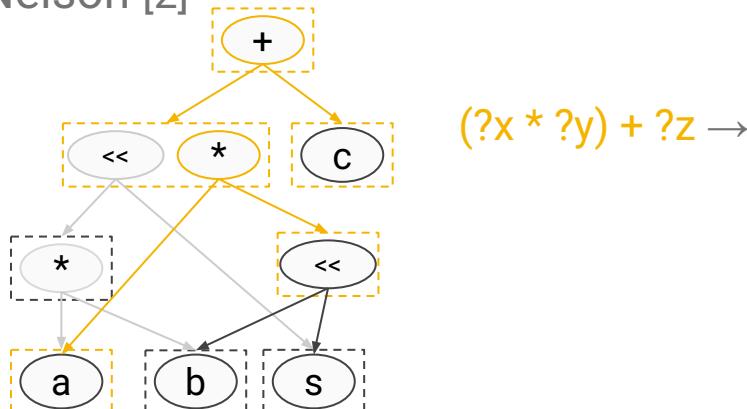


Kozen [1]
Nelson [2]

SMT
Tate &
Tatlock [3]



[4]



$$((a * b) \ll s) + c$$

$$(a * (b \ll s)) + c$$

E-Graphs & Equality Saturation

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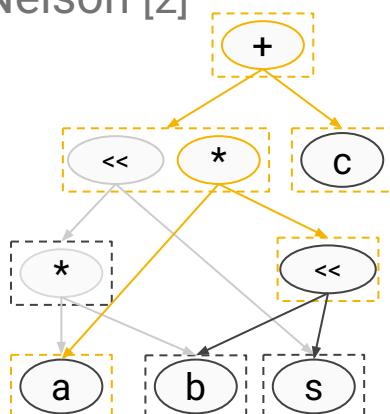


2009

2021

Kozen [1]
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SMT

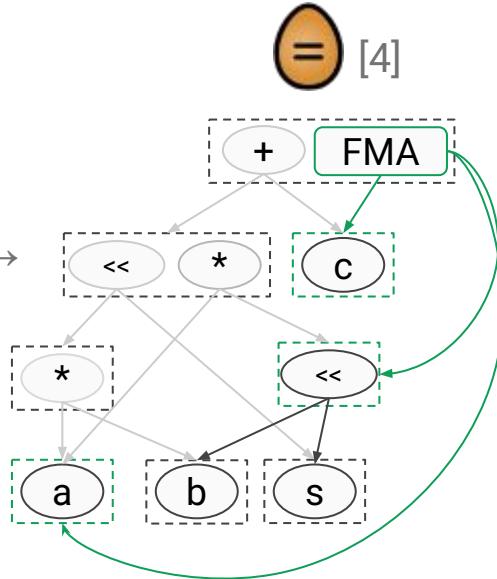


((a * b) << s) + c

$$(a^*(b^{<<s})) + c$$

Tate & Tatlock [3]

(?x * ?y) + ?z ←
FMA(?x,?y,?z)



$$x=y \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$$

Applications:

- Proof tactics
 - Numerical stability
 - Compilers
 - Synthesis tasks

E-Graphs & Equality Saturation

data struct

program rewriting technique

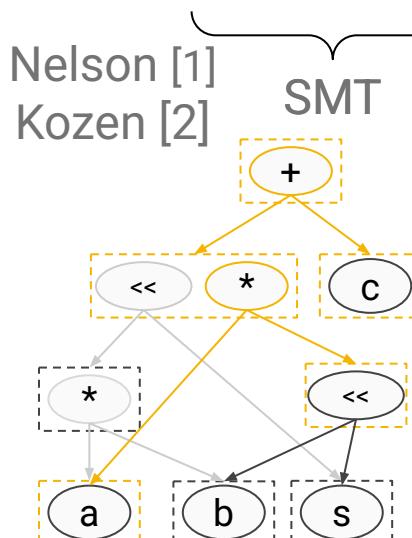
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1980



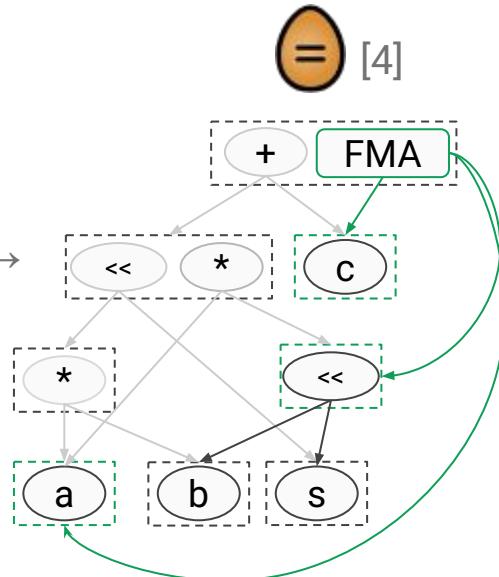
2009

2021



Tate &
Tatlock [3]

$$(\textcolor{orange}{?x * ?y}) + ?z \rightarrow \textcolor{green}{\text{FMA}(?x,?y,?z)}$$



E-Graphs:

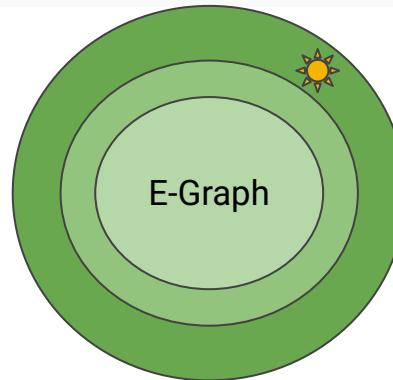
- ★ Datalog
- ★ Context
- ★ Efficient extraction

Applications:

- Proof tactics
- Numerical stability
- Compilers
- Synthesis tasks

Why so popular? What's left?

- Removes scheduling
- Fast enough...
- Well built library



Scalability

- Destructive rewriting
- Iterative equality saturation

Approximate Equivalence?

$\text{sigmoid}(x) \rightarrow ax^2 + bx + c$

Accuracy vs performance?

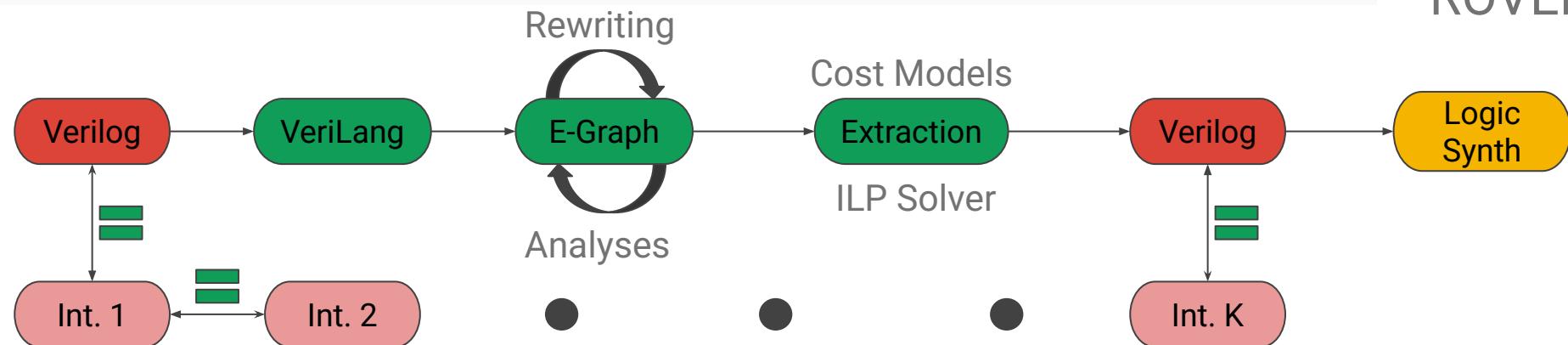
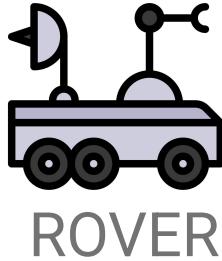
Cycles and Analyses?

$$\frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow 1 + x \times \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

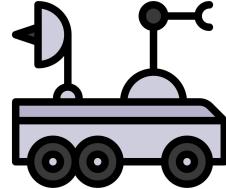
Lift analysis to e-classes

Past:
E-Graphs for Industrial Circuit Design

E-Graphs & Circuit Design



E-Graphs & Circuit Design



Verilog:

```
assign z[8:0] = x[7:0] + y[4:0]
```

VeriLang:

```
(+ 9 8 unsign x 5 unsign y)
```

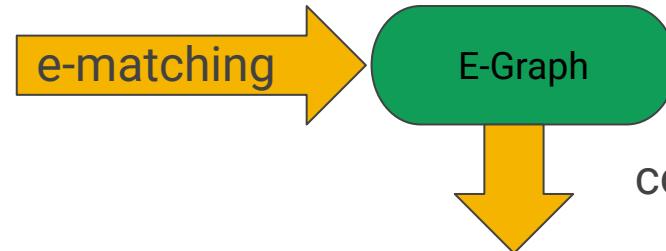
CIRCT Project:

```
%c0_i4 = hw.constant 0 : i4
%false = hw.constant false
%0 = comb.concat %false, %x : i1, i8
%1 = comb.concat %c0_i4, %y : i4, i5
%2 = comb.add %0, %1 : i9
```

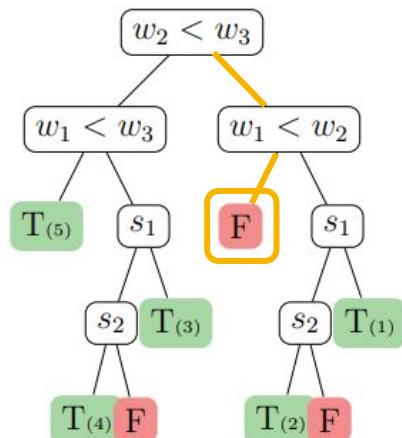
VeriLang Rewriting: Associativity

Rewrite:

$$(+ w_3 w_2 s_2 (+ w_2 w_1 s_1 \mathbf{a} w_1 s_1 \mathbf{b}) w_1 s_1 \mathbf{c}) \rightarrow \\ (+ w_3 w_1 s_1 \mathbf{a} w_2 s_2 (+ w_2 w_1 s_1 \mathbf{b} w_1 s_1 \mathbf{c}))$$



Predicate:



$w_3 \mapsto 9$

$w_2 \mapsto 8$

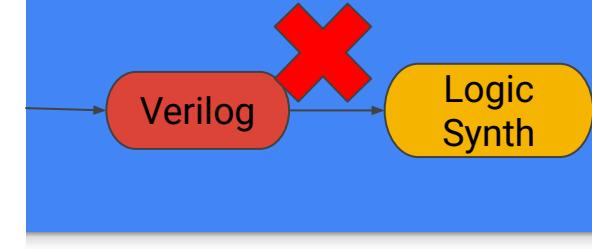
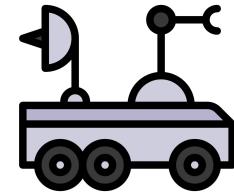
$s_2 \mapsto \text{unsign}$

$w_1 \mapsto 8$

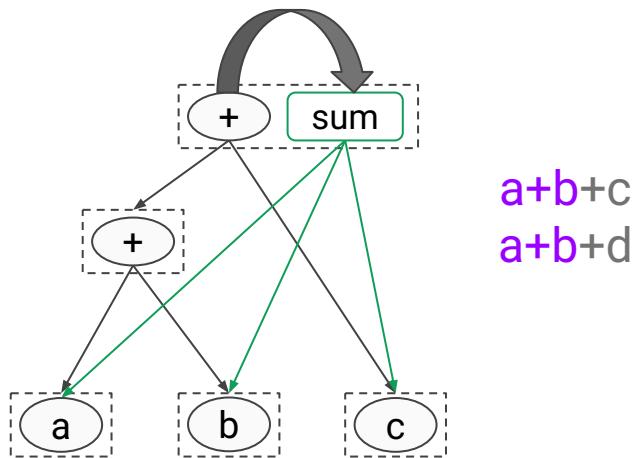
$s_1 \mapsto \text{unsign}$

Goal: necessary & sufficient predicate \Rightarrow no missed opportunities & correct

Downstream Correlation

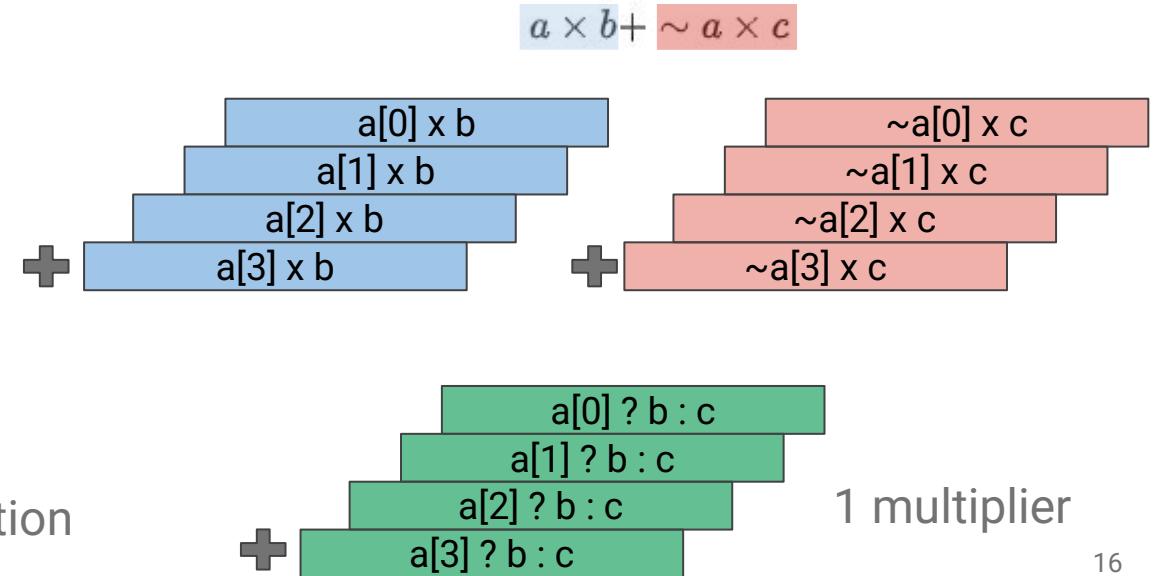


47% faster, same area



Localise cost modeling via abstraction

Graphics Blend: 2 multipliers, 1 adder

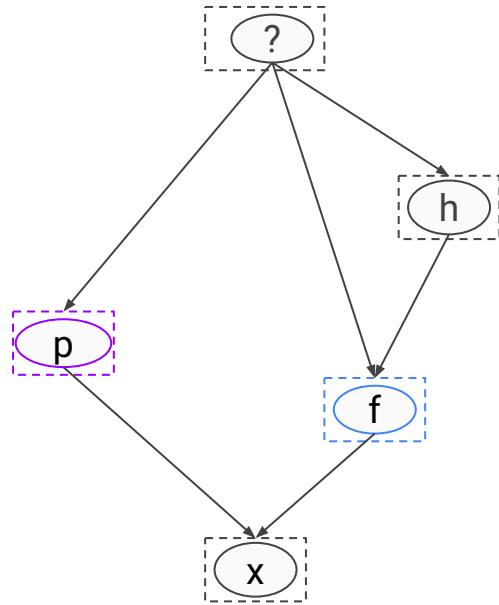


Context-Aware E-Graph Rewriting

$$y = p(x) \ ? \ f(x) : h(f(x))$$

Compression \Rightarrow treat all uses of $f(x)$ the same

$$p(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow c$$

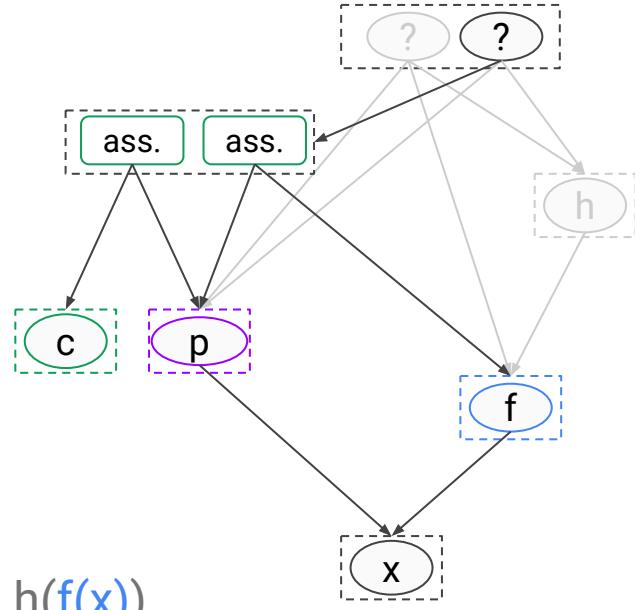


Context-Aware E-Graph Rewriting

$$y = p(x) \ ? \ f(x) : h(f(x))$$

Compression \Rightarrow treat all uses of $f(x)$ the same

$$p(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow c$$



Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) ? f(x) : h(f(x)) &\rightarrow p(x) ? \text{assume}(f(x), p(x)) : h(f(x)) \\ \text{assume}(f(x), p(x)) &\rightarrow \text{assume}(c, p(x)) \end{aligned}$$

Floating-Point Subtraction Circuit

$$2^{ea} \times 1.ma - 2^{eb} \times 1.mb = 2^{ea} \left(1.ma - \frac{1.mb}{2^{ea-eb}} \right) = 2^{ec} \times 1.mc$$

wlog $a > b$

Alignment

Subtraction

Renormalization

Floating-Point Subtraction Circuit

$$2^{ea} \times 1.ma - 2^{eb} \times 1.mb = 2^{ea} \left(1.ma - \frac{1.mb}{2^{ea-eb}} \right) = 2^{ec} \times 1.mc$$

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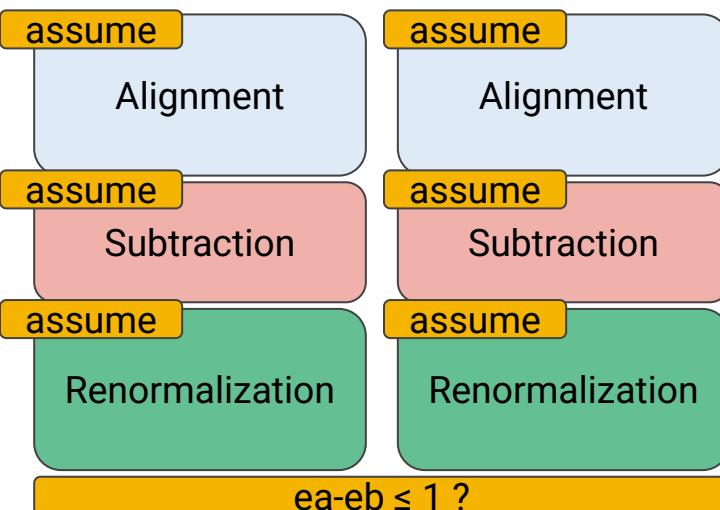
Alignment

Subtraction

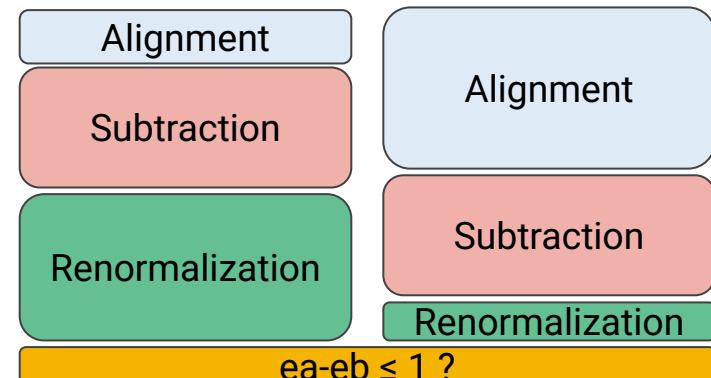
Renormalization

Floating-Point Subtraction Circuit

$$2^{ea} \times 1.ma - 2^{eb} \times 1.mb = 2^{ea} \left(1.ma - \frac{1.mb}{2^{ea-eb}} \right) = 2^{ec} \times 1.mc$$



Near-Path

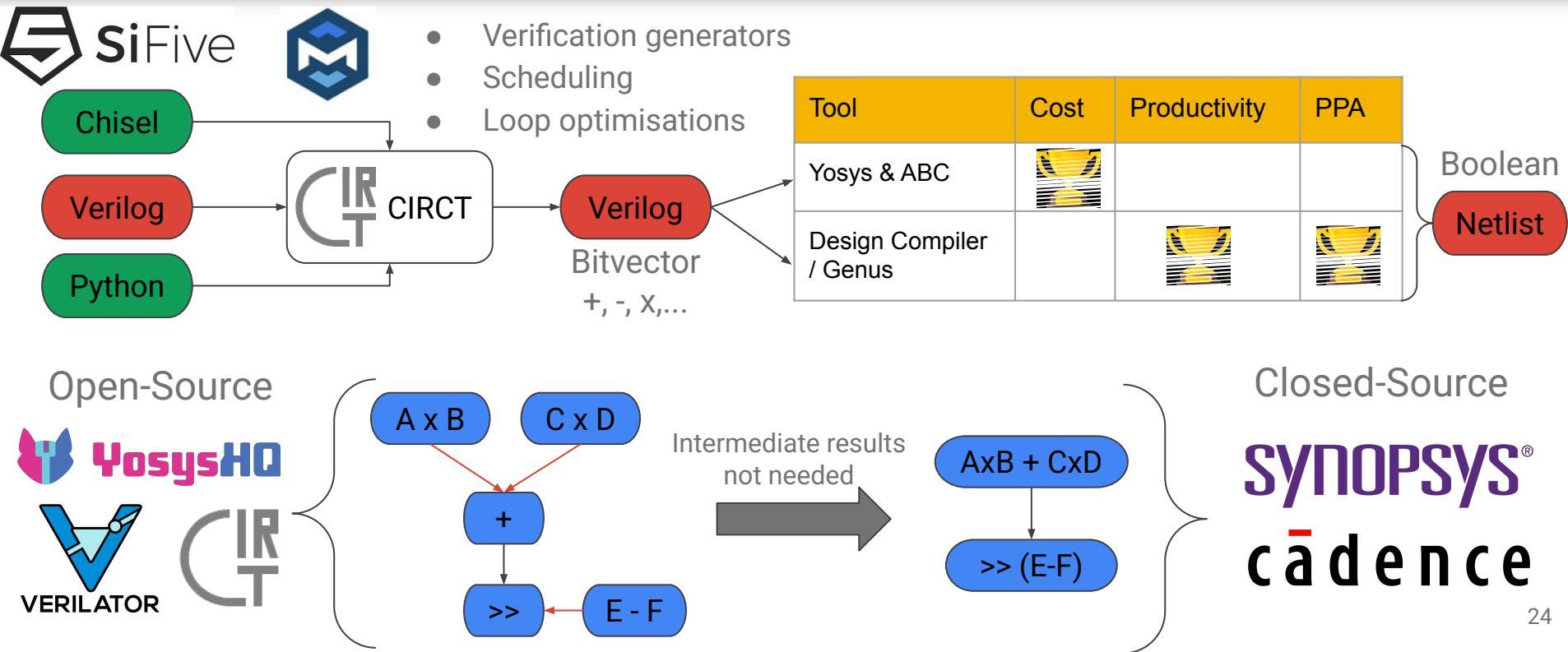


Far-Path

20% faster!!!

Now:
Open-Source Datapath Synthesis

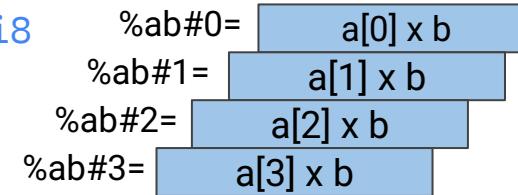
High-Performance Datapath Synthesis (ASIC)





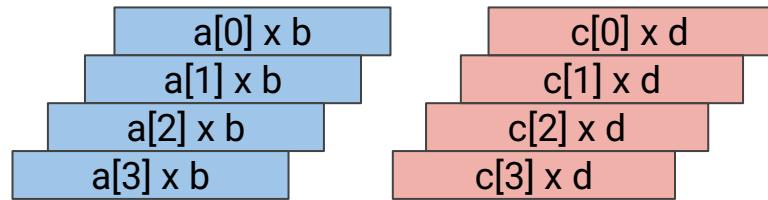
Datapath Dialect: $(a \times b) + (c \times d)$

```
%ab:4 = datapath.partial_product %a, %b : i8
```



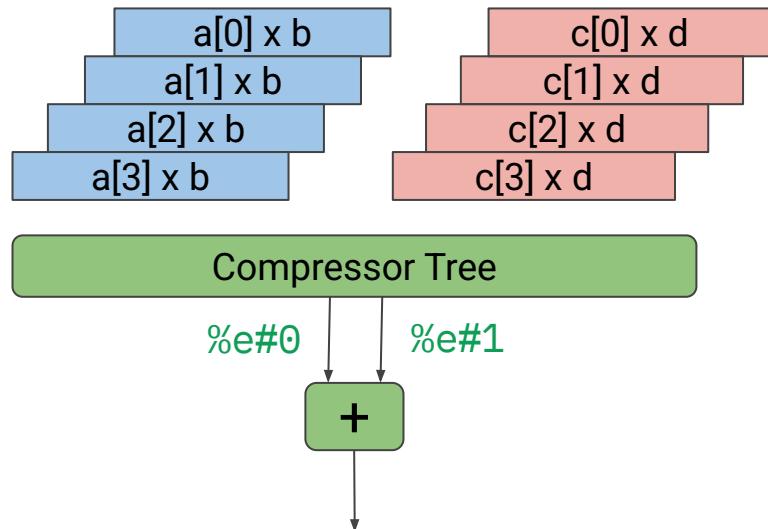
Datapath Dialect: $(a \times b) + (c \times d)$

```
%ab:4 = datapath.partial_product %a, %b : i8  
%cd:4 = datapath.partial_product %c, %d : i8
```



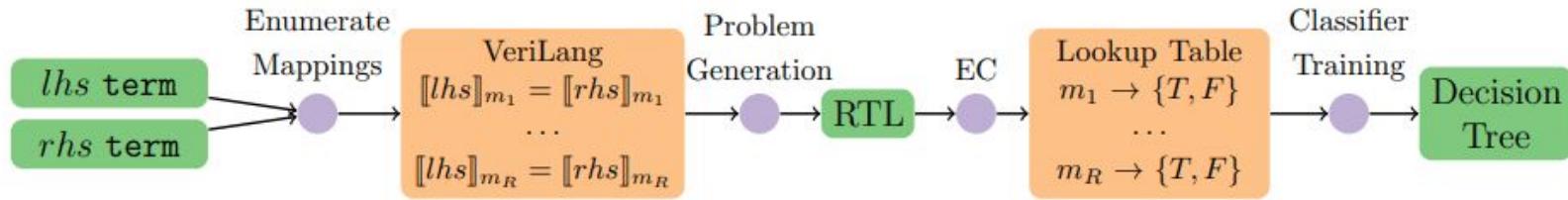
Datapath Dialect: $(a \times b) + (c \times d)$

```
%ab:4 = datapath.partial_product %a, %b : i8  
%cd:4 = datapath.partial_product %c, %d : i8  
  
// Compress to carry-save form  
%e:2 = datapath.compress %ab#0, ..., %ab#3,  
       %cd#0, ..., %cd#3  
       : i8 [8 -> 2]  
  
// (carry + save) = a*b + c*d  
%result = comb.add %e#0, %e#1 : i8
```



Backup

Condition Synthesis



Vision: Open-Source Datapath Synth

