Integrated Hardware Architecture and Device Placement Search

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Training DNN models require **2 simultaneous design choices** to be made to balance resource utilization and memory footprint

1. Hardware Architecture



2. Device Placement Strategy





Design Choice 1: Hardware Architecture



Explores the on-chip and offchip resource utilization



Design Choice 2: Device placement



Balance between:

- Memory footprint
- Networking overhead
- Overall training throughput



Motivation

What architecture and model distribution strategy can achieve the optimal performance for end-to-end deep learning training?



Prior Works





Need for Co-optimization



Normalized Area

Fixed device placement in architecture search may lead to

hardware under-utilization

Fixed hardware architecture in device placement search limit the search space of memory footprint and networking overhead





Framework for co-optimizing hardware architecture, device placement strategy and per-chip operator scheduling





Training and Model Parameters





















Compute parameters: {num_{tc}, num_{vc}, PE_x, PE_y, Pe_{vc}} Memory Parameters: {GLB, GLB_{bw}, L2_{tc}, L2_{vc}}, {HBM}





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Overview of Phaze: Estimator

Next Architecture Configuration

Operator Graph





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Next Architecture Configuration

Operator Graph











Overview of Phaze: Integer Linear Program



- Constraints ensure:
 - Order and dependencies in graph
 - Resource constraints are met
- Reduced Complexity without time-indexed variables



Overview of Phaze: Dynamic Progamming











Continue until convergence



Evaluations



Comparison baselines

Architecture Baselines:

- TPUv4 architecture
- Spotlight- searched architectures

Each architecture is executed with:

- Fixed Expert device placement strategy
- Phaze solver device placement strategy



Throughput Results

Phaze Model specific and Common configurations on average provide 3.6x and 2.9x higher throughput than TPUv4 architecture





Phaze Architecture Characteristics



91% area utilization



Large Tensor Cores



High number of Vector Cores







Conclusion

Phaze is an algorithmic solution for distributed training:

Co-optimization between architecture search and device placement



Novel ILP programs that reduces convergence time



Makes the multi-dimensional search space tractable



Achieves higher throughput compared to state-ofthe-art solutions



Future Work

Adding New Evaluation Metrics to Phaze

- Carbon
- Power
- Cost
- Adding Support to model more realistic networks
 - Current Assumes a flat network
 - More sophisticated collective communication modelling

