



## GPUs for Smarties

From Gaming to General Purpose Computing



## Graphics Card for Computing?

- **Is it only for hardcore gamers?**
- **Why we want to use it for general purpose computing?**
- **How easy to program on it?**



NVIDIA GTX280 Graphics Card

## Graphics Card for Computing?

### ➤ Is it only for hardcore gamers?



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### ➤ No. More than 200 GPU-based research projects, and more than 100 university courses recorded by NIVIDA only.

[Link for projects](#)

[Link for courses](#)

### ➤ How easy to program on it?

## Graphics Card for Computing?

➤ Is it only for hardcore gamers?



NVIDIA GTX280 Graphics Card

➤ **Why we want to use it for general purpose computing?**

**It's powerful!**

**And, it's commoditized and everywhere!**

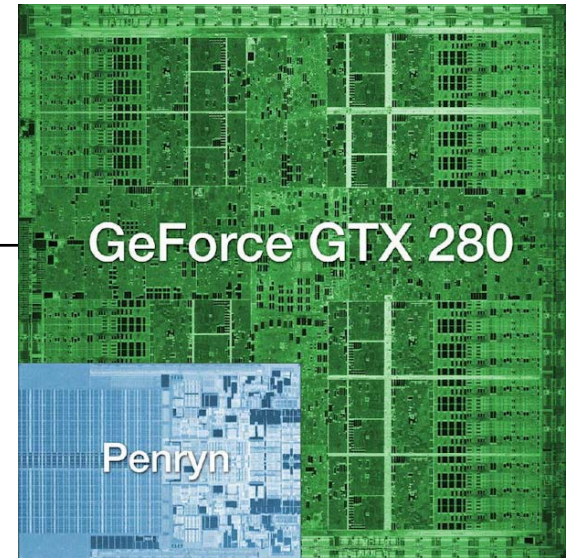
➤ How easy to program on it?

# Graphics Card for Computing?

- **Powerful, Cheap and Everywhere:**
  - **1.4 Billion** Transistors. (GTX280)
  - Nearly **1 Tera** FLOPs. (GTX280)
  - **\$350** for each card.
  - Over one million GPGPUs sold. (NVIDIA)
  - **Personal Supercomputer!**



3 NVIDIA GTX295 Graphics Cards  
6 GT200 GPUs  
1440 Processing Cores  
**5.367** Tera FLOPs  
About 1,500 Watts  
Cost: \$4,000



IBM ASCI White at 2000  
512 Nodes  
8192 Processors  
**7.266** Tera FLOPs  
106 tons  
3 Million Watts  
Cost: \$110 Millions

## Graphics Card for Computing?

➤ Is it only for hardcore gamers?

➤ Why we want to use it for general purpose computing?

➤ **How easy to program on it?**

Improved a lot recently, with NVIDIA's CUDA (Compute Unified Device Architecture) programming framework.



NVIDIA GTX280 Graphics Card





# **CUDA** “Compute Unified Device Architecture”

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- **General purpose parallel programming model**
- **Much easier to use**
  - **C language, no Graphics APIs**
  - **Shallow learning curve: tutorials, sample projects, forum**
- **Key features**
  - **Simple management of threads**
  - **Simple execution model**
  - **Simple synchronization**
  - **Simple communication**

## Nice! Let's do it!

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### ➤ **Wait! Limitations:**

- **Tricky for non-data-parallel applications.  
Worst performance on GPU than CPU!**

- **Data and control dependencies.**

- **Research question: How to parallelize these algorithms?**

- **Performance heavily impacted by hardware limitations.**

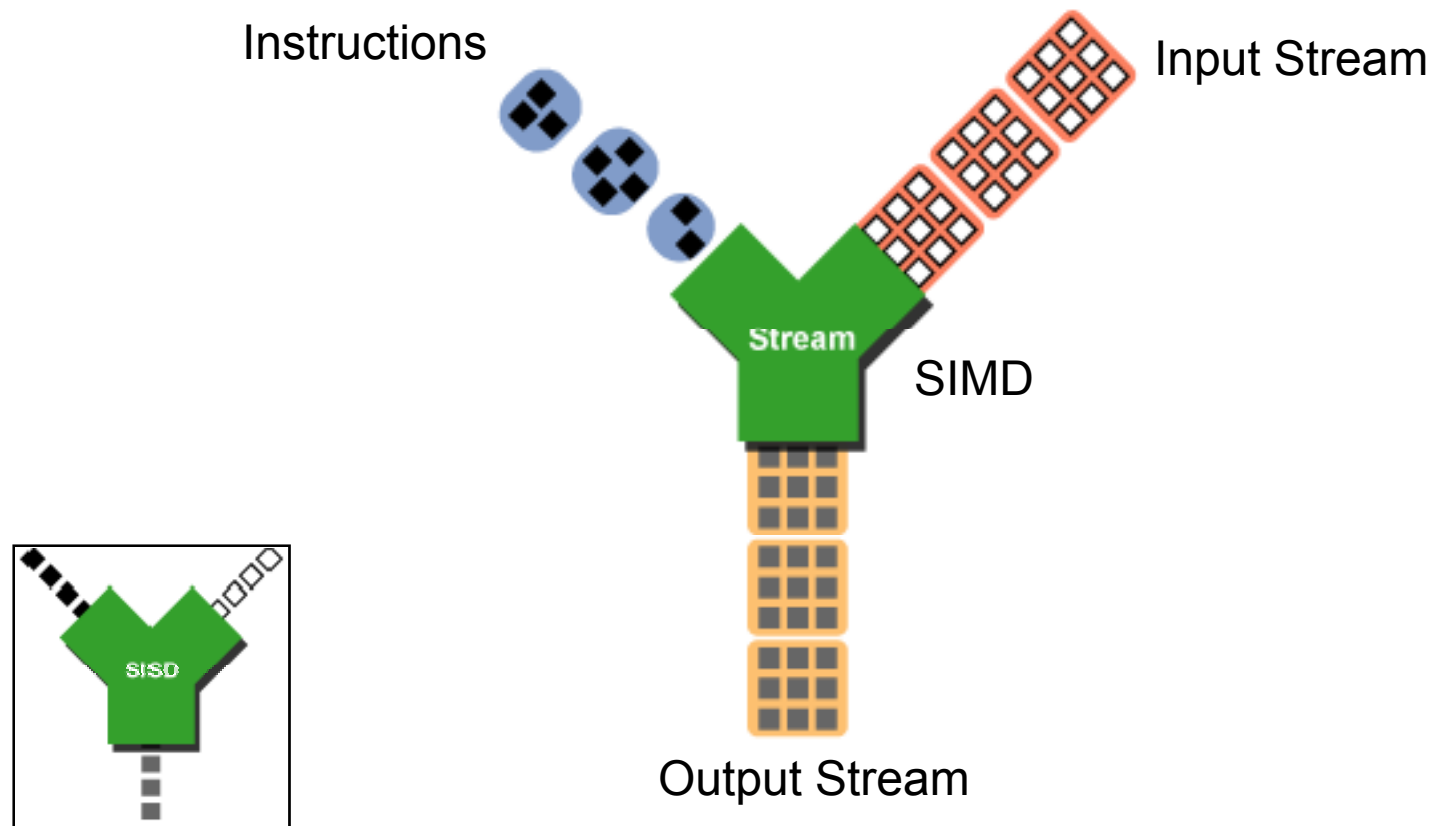
- **Register file size, cache size, threads scheduling parameters.**

- **Research question: How to redesign these algorithms to meet these hardware limitations?**



# Computing on GPUs

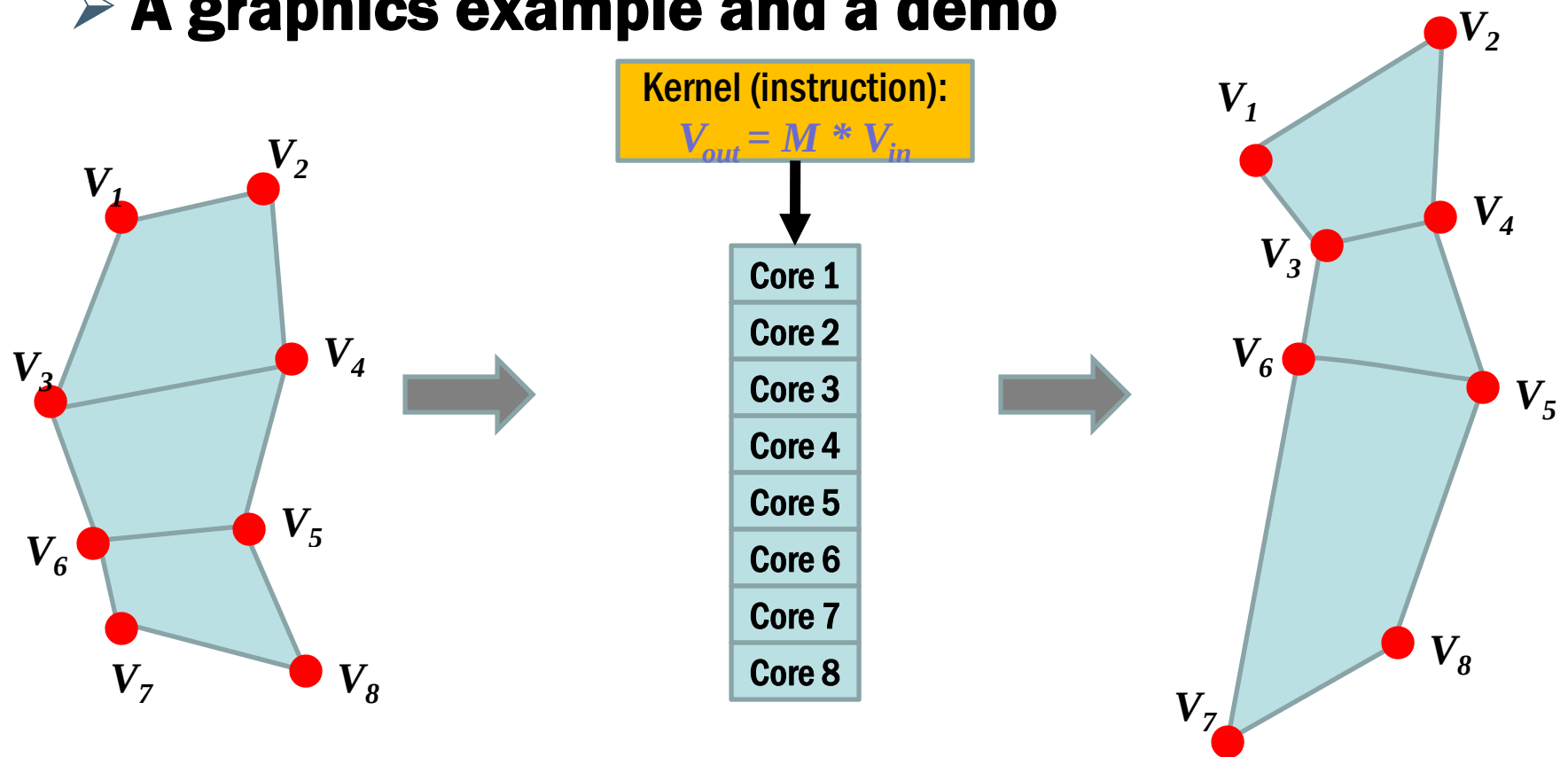
## ➤ Stream processing and Vectorization (SIMD)





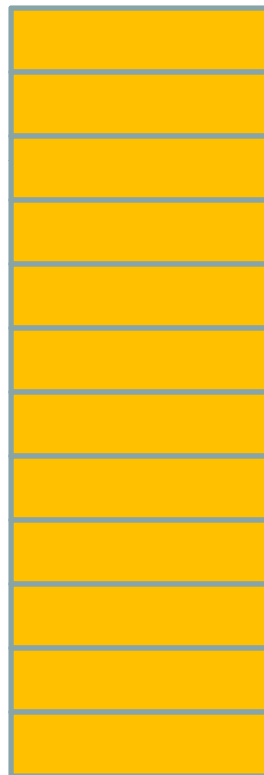
# Computing on GPUs

## ➤ A graphics example and a demo

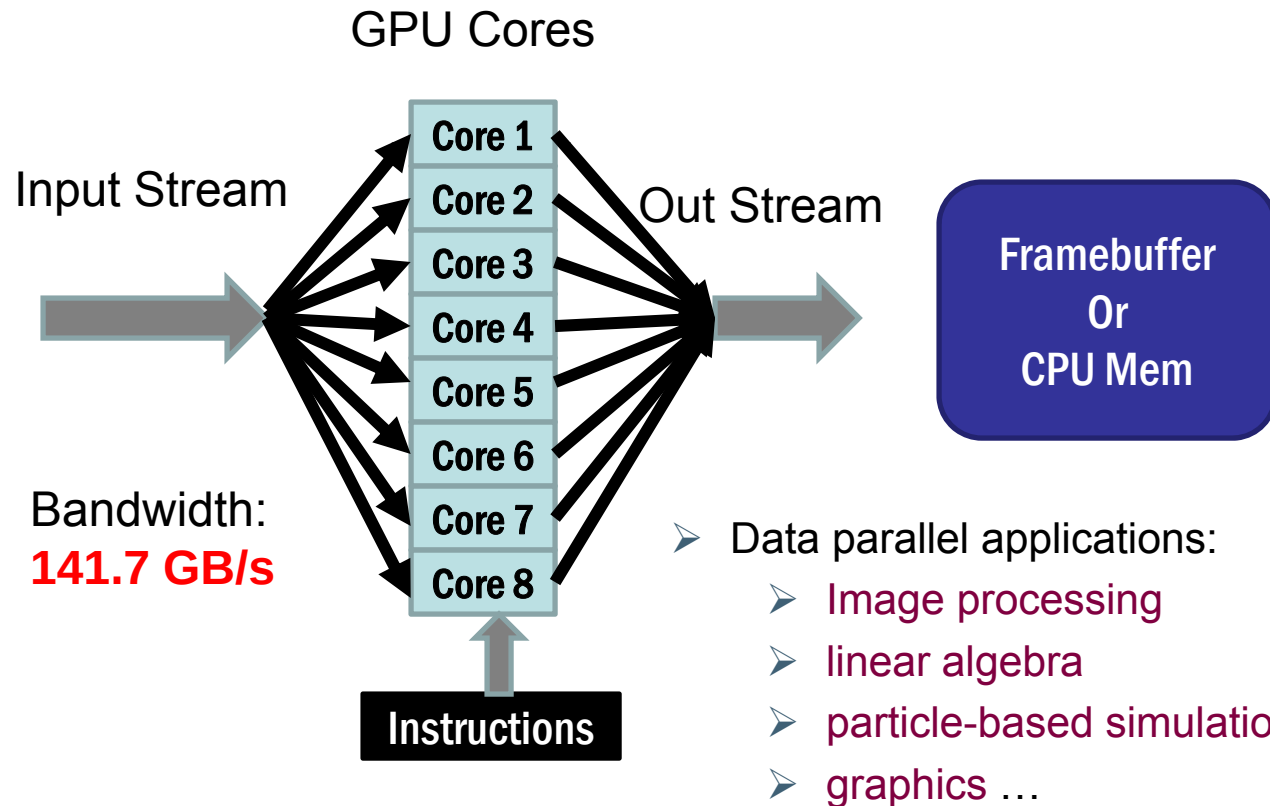


## GPU Architecture (Simplified)

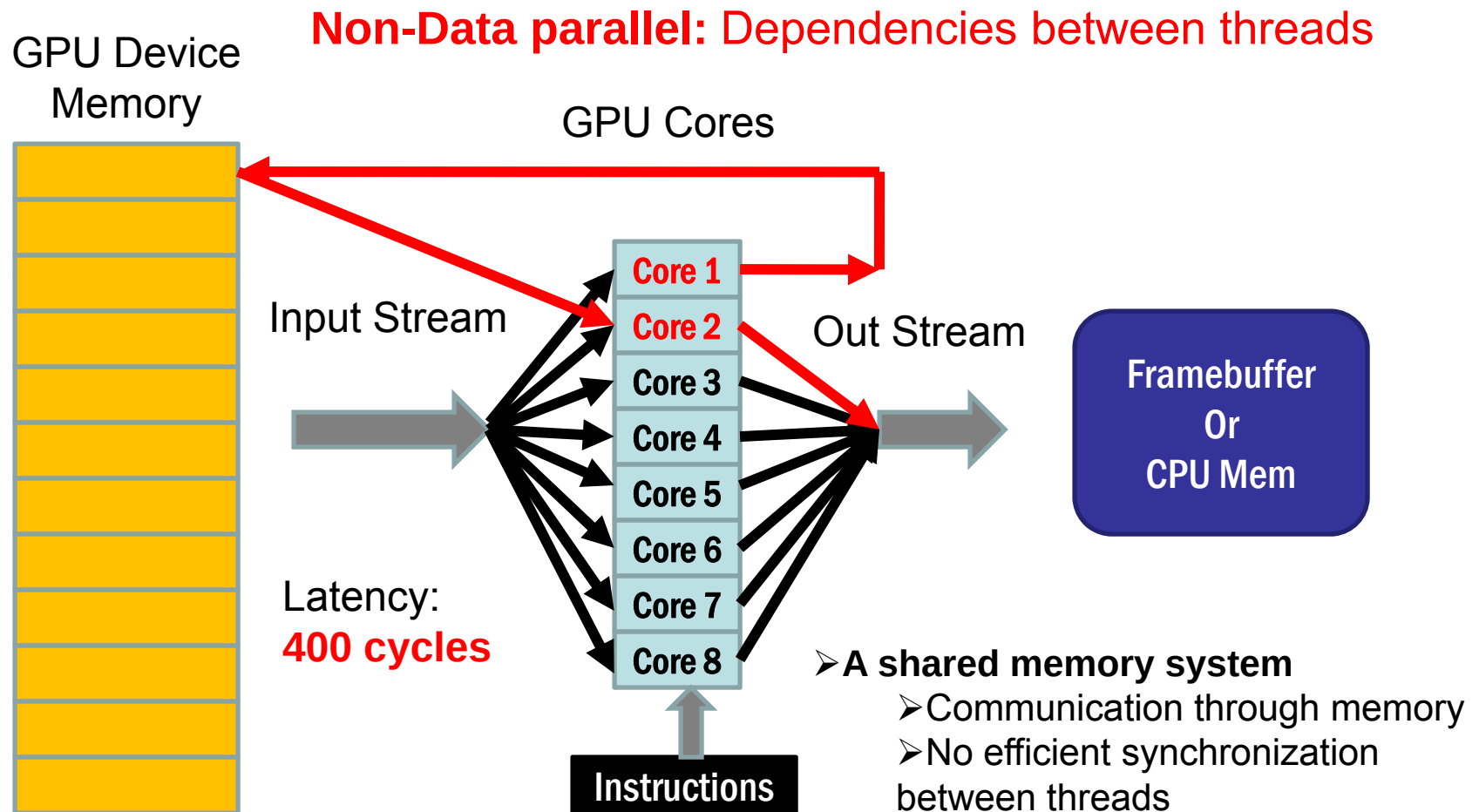
GPU Device  
Memory



**Data parallel: No dependency between threads**  
**Great!**

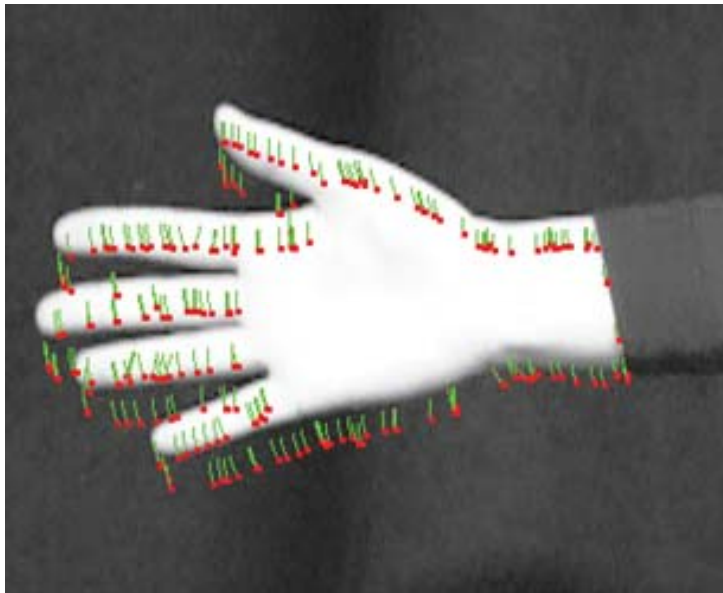


## GPU Architecture (Simplified)

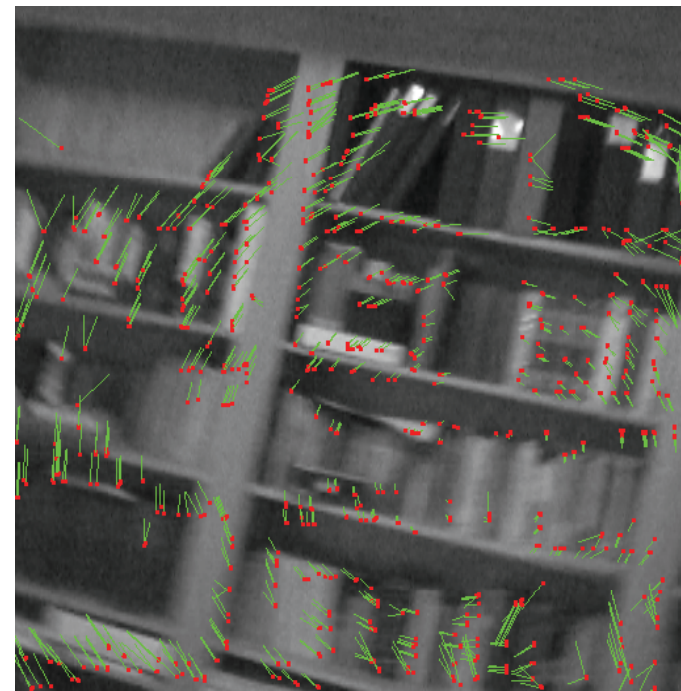


## First application: Video Processing

- **Goal: Real-time motion tracking in video stream using vectors.**



Hand movement



Camera rotating on its optical axis

**Participants:** Francis Quek, Jing Huang, Sean Ponce, Seung-In Park, Yong Cao

# Vector Coherence Mapping<sup>1</sup>

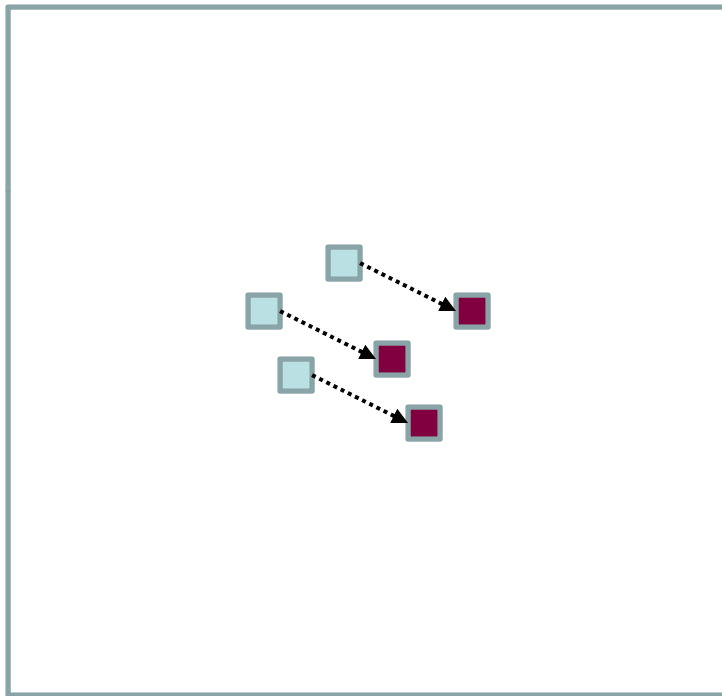
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- **Compute the movement vectors between frames by applying**
  - **Spatial coherence constraints**
  - **Temporal coherence constraints**

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<sup>1</sup>. Francis Quek and Robert K. Bryll, “Vector coherence mapping: A parallelizable approach to image flow computation”

# Vector Coherence Mapping<sup>1</sup>



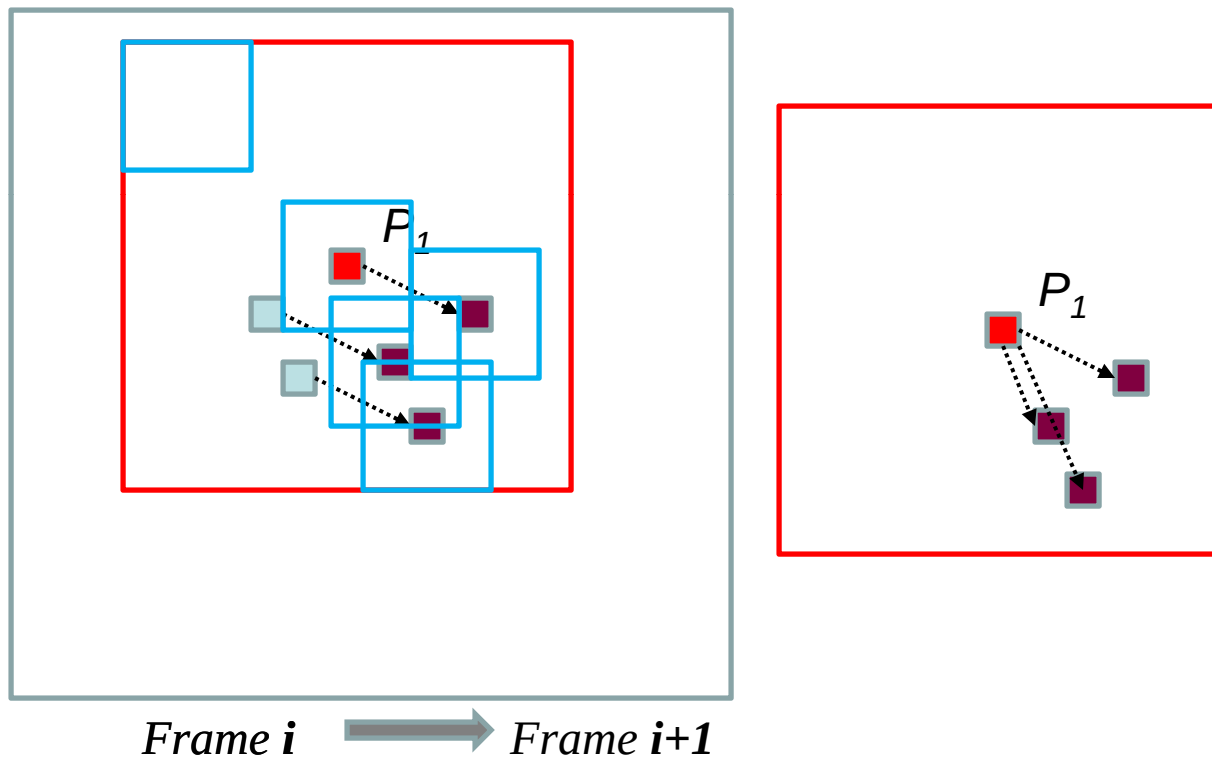
*Frame  $i$*   *Frame  $i+1$*

<sup>1</sup>. Francis Quek and Robert K. Bryll, "Vector coherence mapping: A parallelizable approach to image flow computation"



# Vector Coherence Mapping<sup>1</sup>

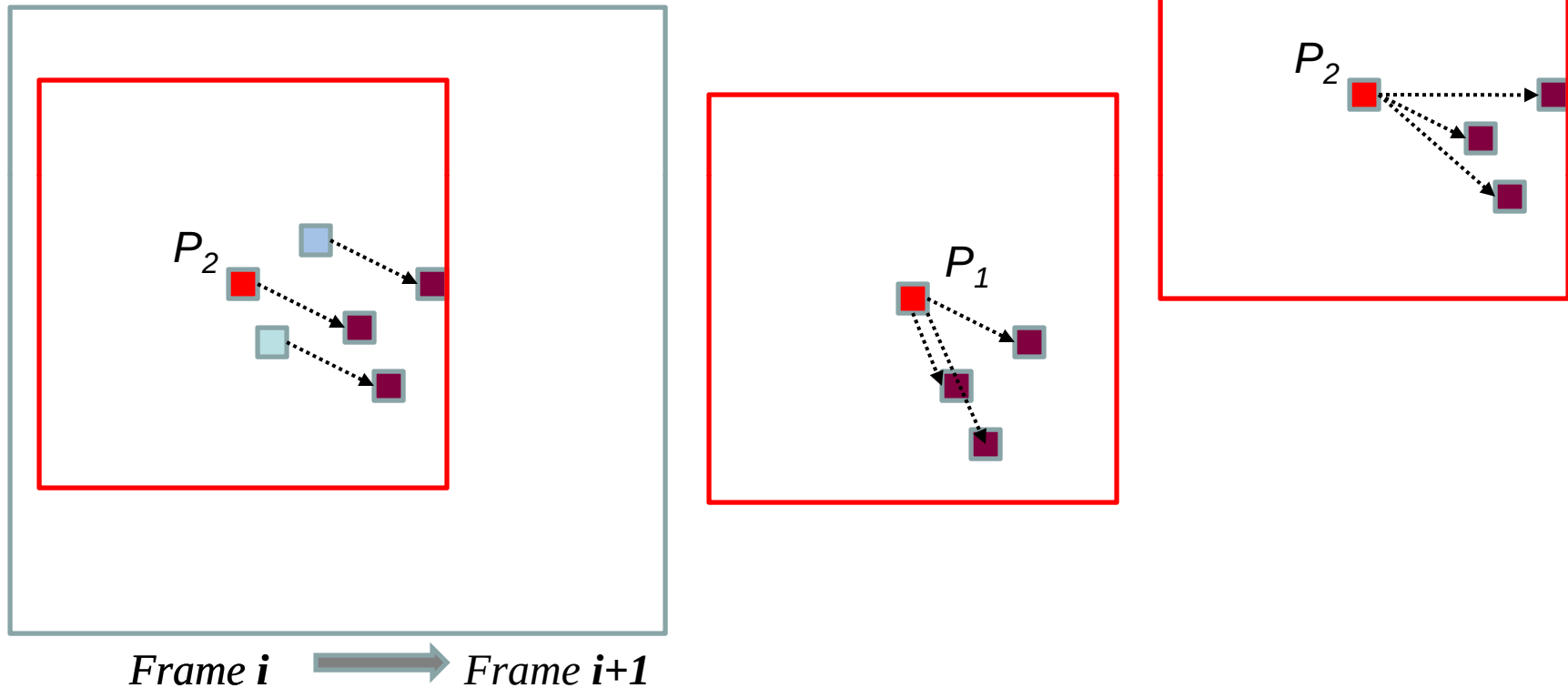
Run correlation for each point



<sup>1</sup>. Francis Quek and Robert K. Bryll, "Vector coherence mapping: A parallelizable approach to image flow computation"

# Vector Coherence Mapping<sup>1</sup>

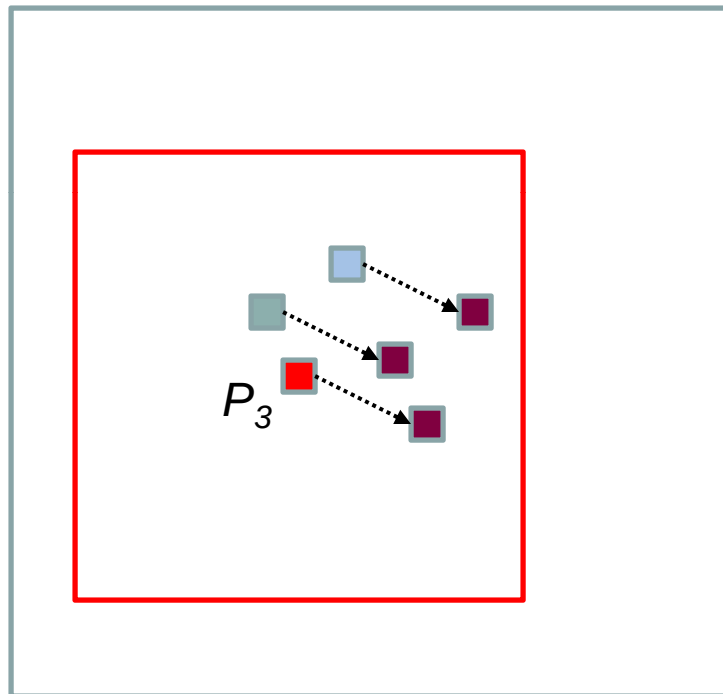
Run correlation for each point



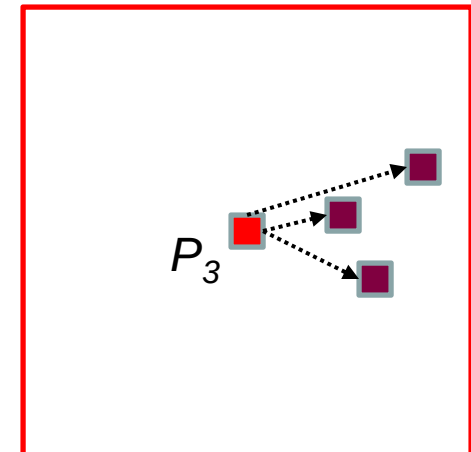
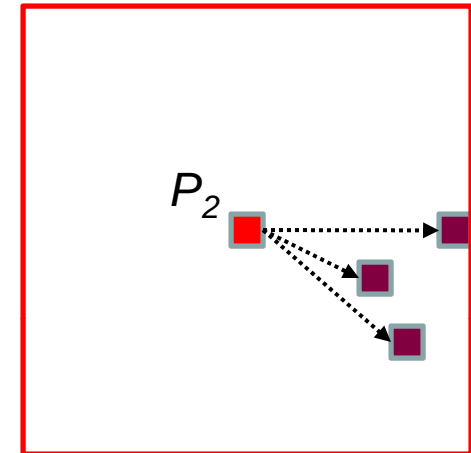
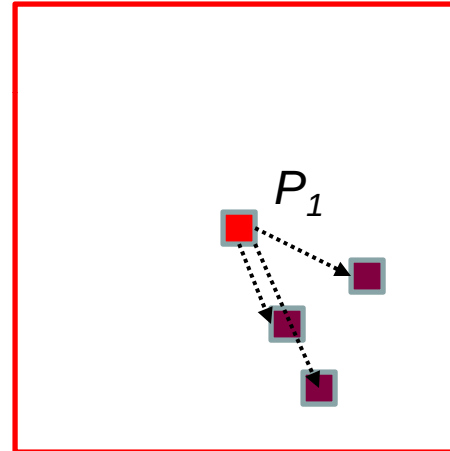
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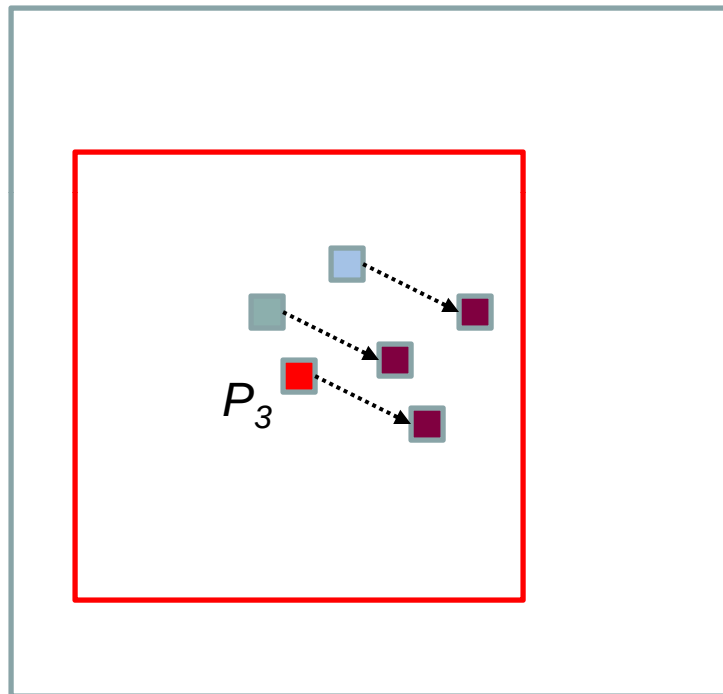
Frame  $i$   Frame  $i+1$



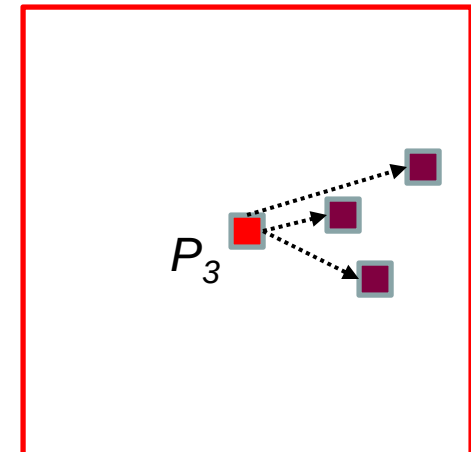
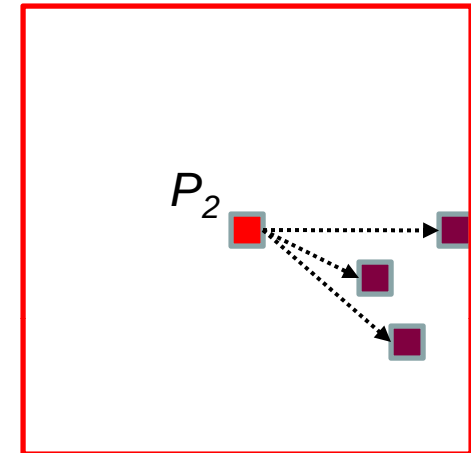
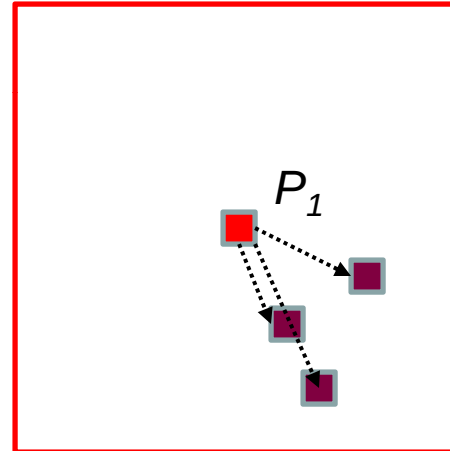
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# Vector Coherence Mapping<sup>1</sup>

Run **accumulation** of all sub image windows



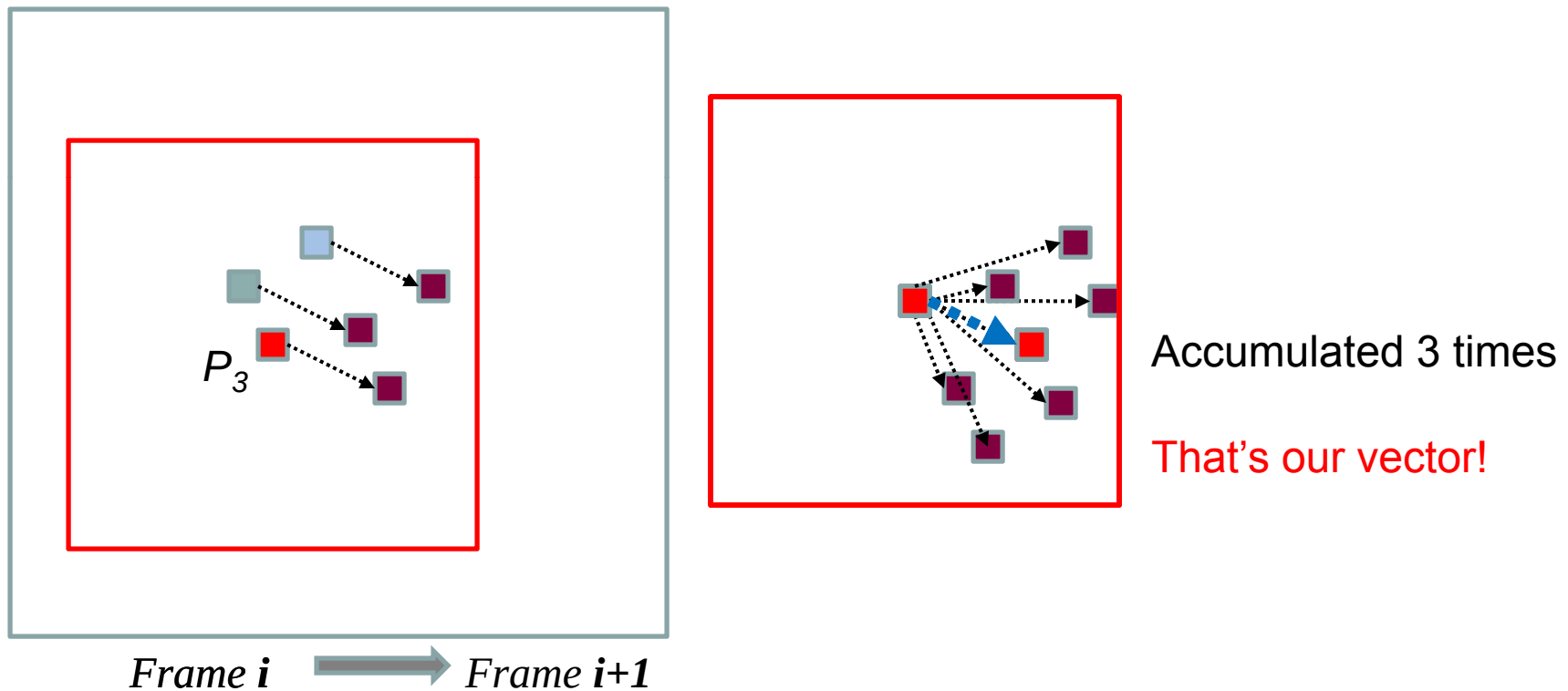
Frame  $i$   $\longrightarrow$  Frame  $i+1$



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# Vector Coherence Mapping<sup>1</sup>

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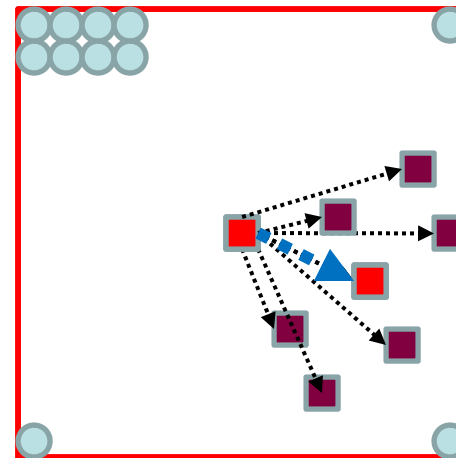
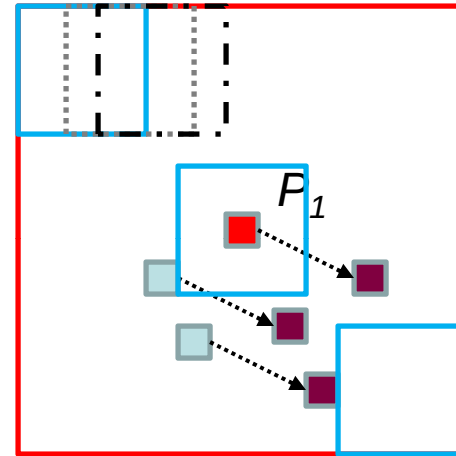
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## Parallelizing VCM on GPU Demo

- **Correlation:** (data parallel )
  - Each thread handle on correlation

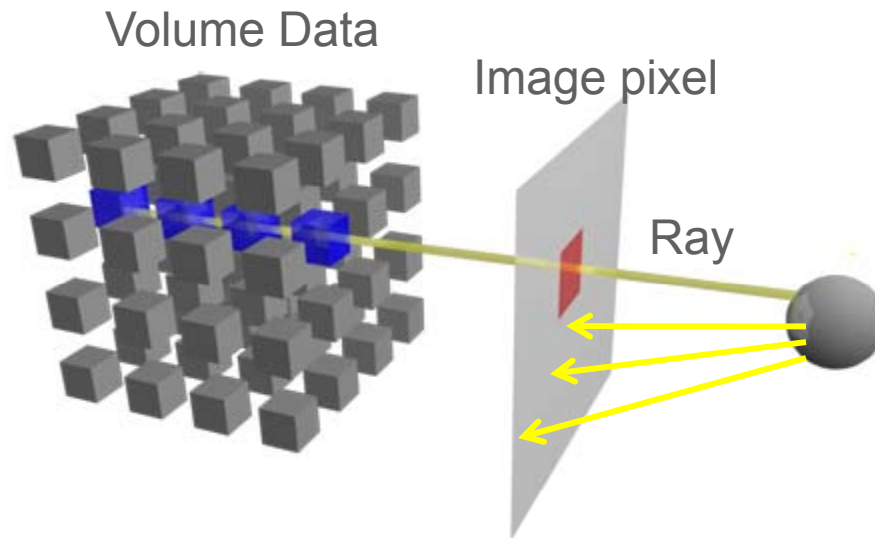
More than 40X speed up

- **Accumulation:** (data parallel)
  - Each thread handle accumulation of one pixel



## Volume rendering project: (data parallel) Demo

- Each thread processing one *Ray*



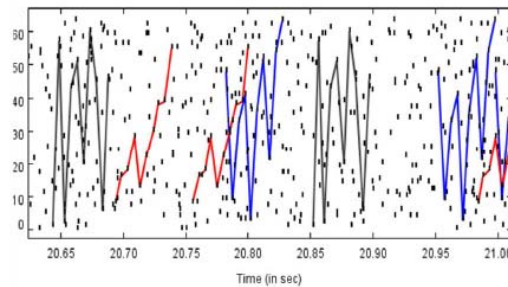
Volume Ray Casting

**More than 100X speed up**

**Participants:** Colin Braley, Robert Hagan, Yong Cao

# Temporal Data Mining: (non-data-parallel)

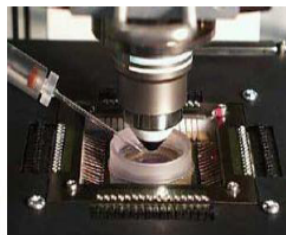
## ➤ Application: Computational Neuroscience



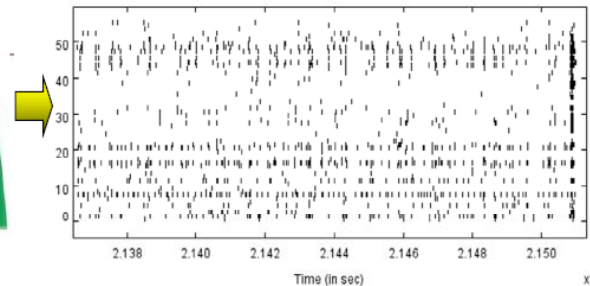
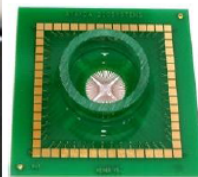
Frequent Episodes



GPGPU



Micro-electrode Array



Action Potentials from real neuron cells

**Participants:** Naren Ramakrishnan, Wu-chun Feng, Debprakash Patnaik, Sean Ponce, Jeremy Archuleta, Tom Scogland, Patrick Butler, Yong Cao



# Temporal Data Mining: (non-data-parallel)

Input stream:

MDAFBDNCABFDBCAABMADOAOEYBCD ... .. FQQEGTOKMAKMBCFOTUMCAHEBPC

Episode:

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$

# Temporal Data Mining: (non-data-parallel)

Input stream:

MD**A**FBDN**C**ABFD**B**CAABMADO**A**OEY**B**CD ... .. FQEGTOKM**A**KM**B**CFOTUMC**A**HE**B**PC

Episode: **A → B → C**

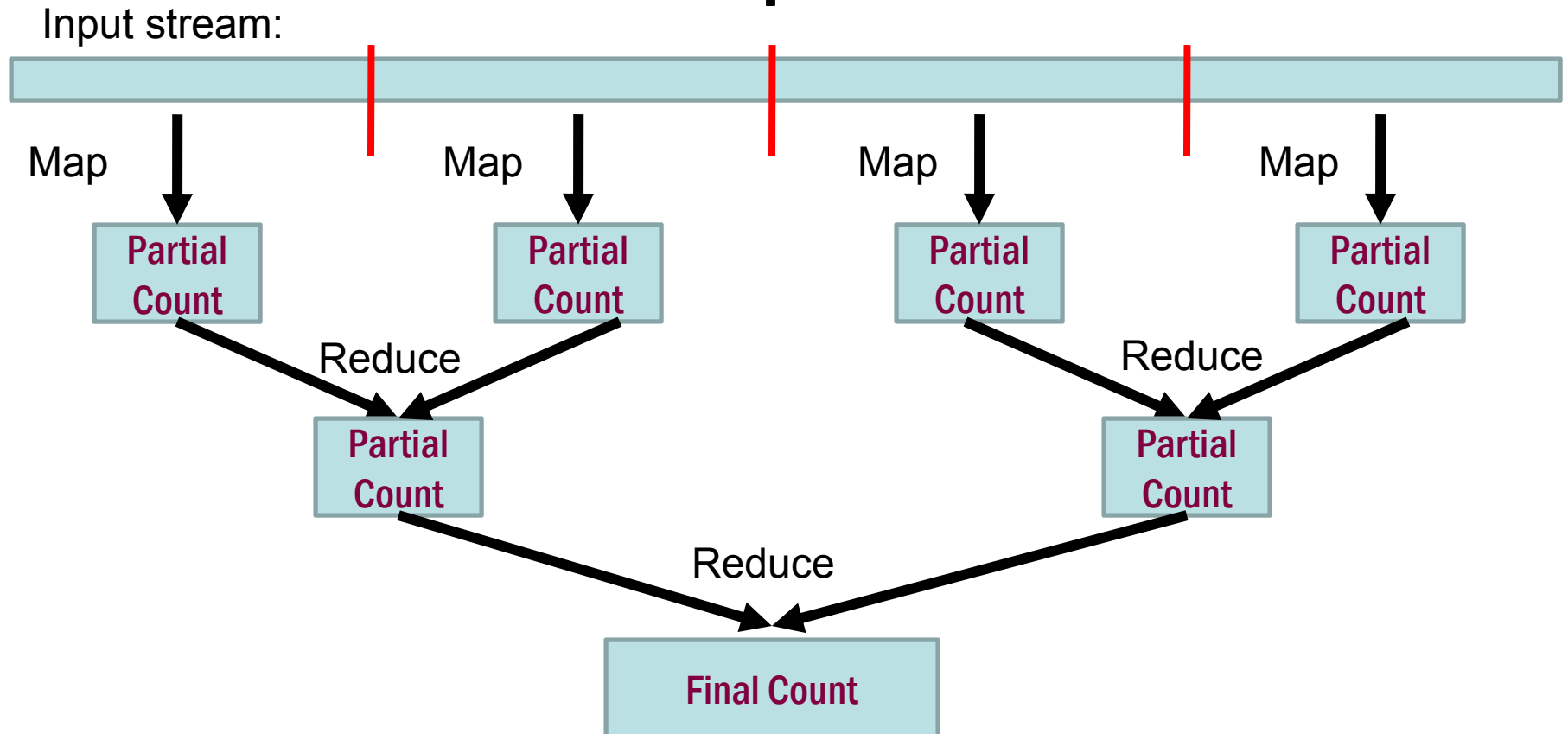
**Algorithm:** scan the input stream using a FSM to count.

**FSM based scan has many data and control dependencies.  
Non-data-parallel.**

**How to increase the level of parallelism?**

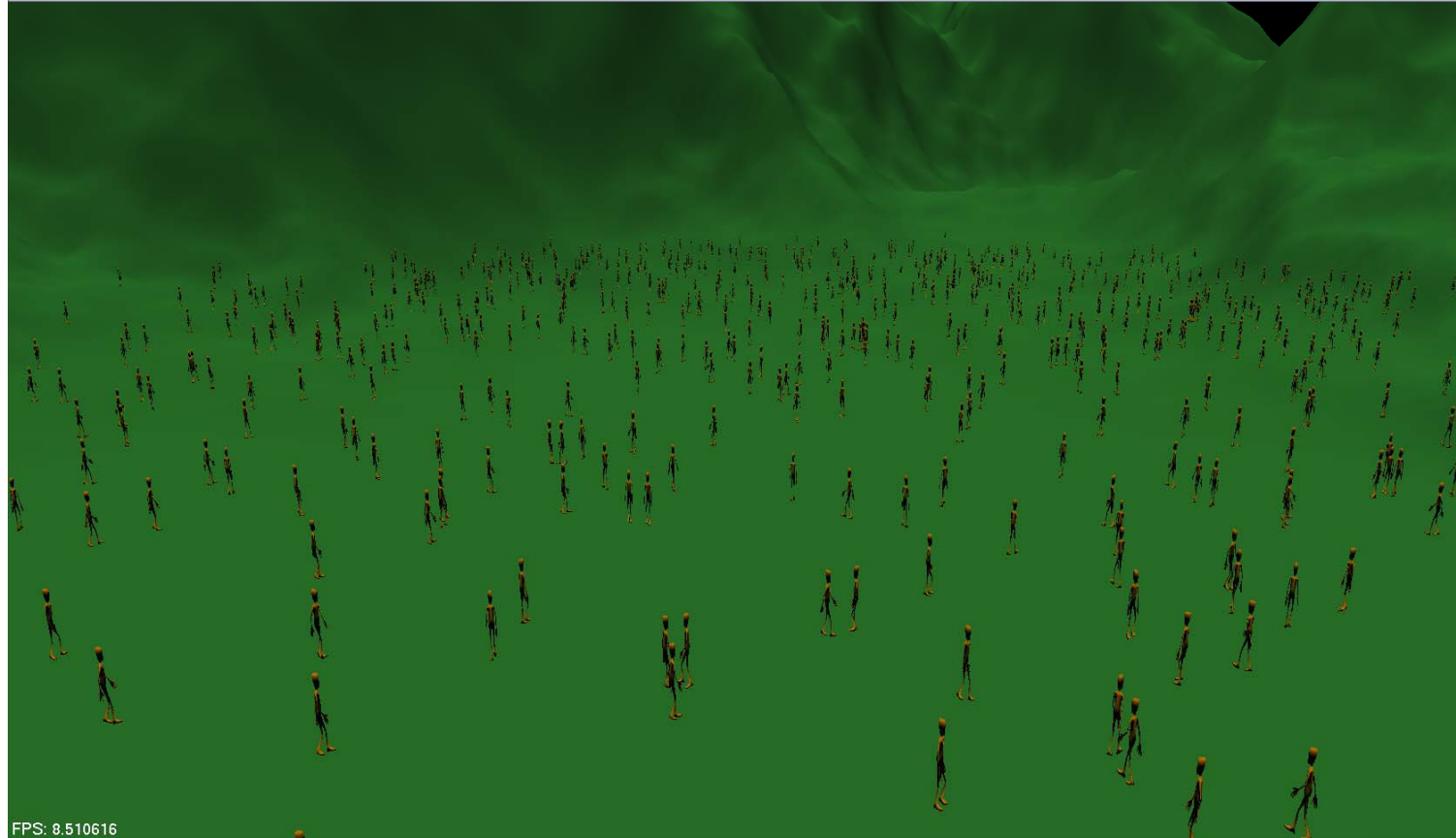
# Temporal Data Mining: (non-data-parallel)

## Solution: Map-Reduce



**Get 15X folds of speedup.**  
**Support real-time mining of frequent episode.**

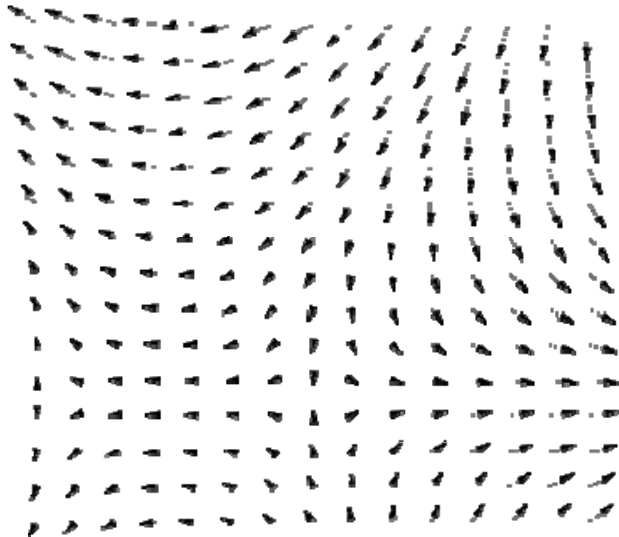
# Crowd Simulation: (non-data-parallel)



**Participants:** Francis Quek, Wu-chun Feng, Yang Cao, Steve Harrison, Denis Gracanin, Sean Ponce, Richard Battle, Lee Calgett, Yong Cao

## Crowd Simulation:

- **Global path planning for massive agents in real-time**
  - **Can not solve for each agent (does not scale)**
- **Solution:**
  - **Models a crowd as a flow**
  - **Uses physics-based equations (PDEs)**



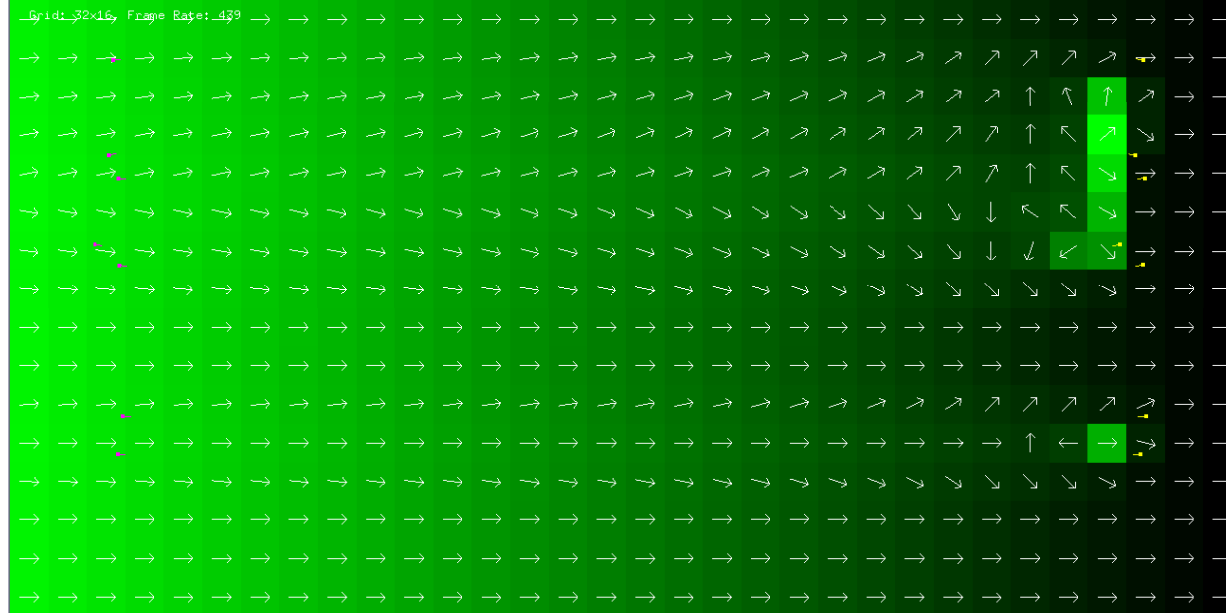
- **Divides the area into a discrete grid**
- **Creates a vector field for each grid cell**
- **Each agent simply follows the vectors of its nearest cells**

# Eikonal Equation

- **Physics-based wave propagation equation**
- **Guarantees minimum cost path with no local minima**

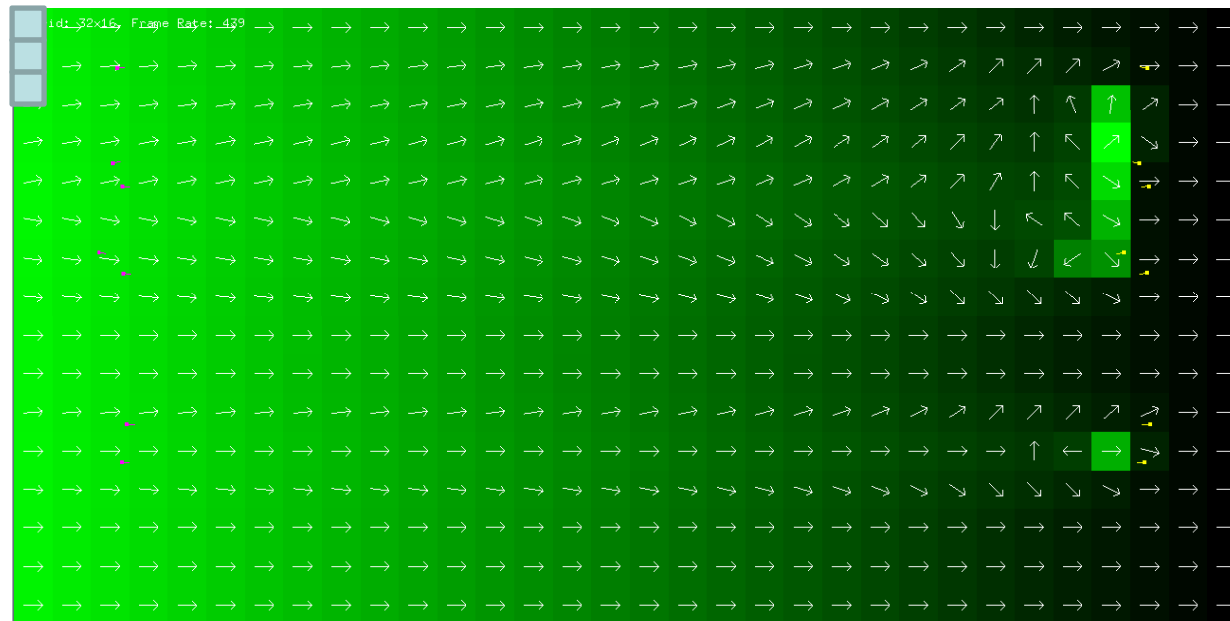
$$\|\nabla \phi(x)\| = C(x)$$

Potential field  $\phi(x)$  ← Cost function  $C(x)$



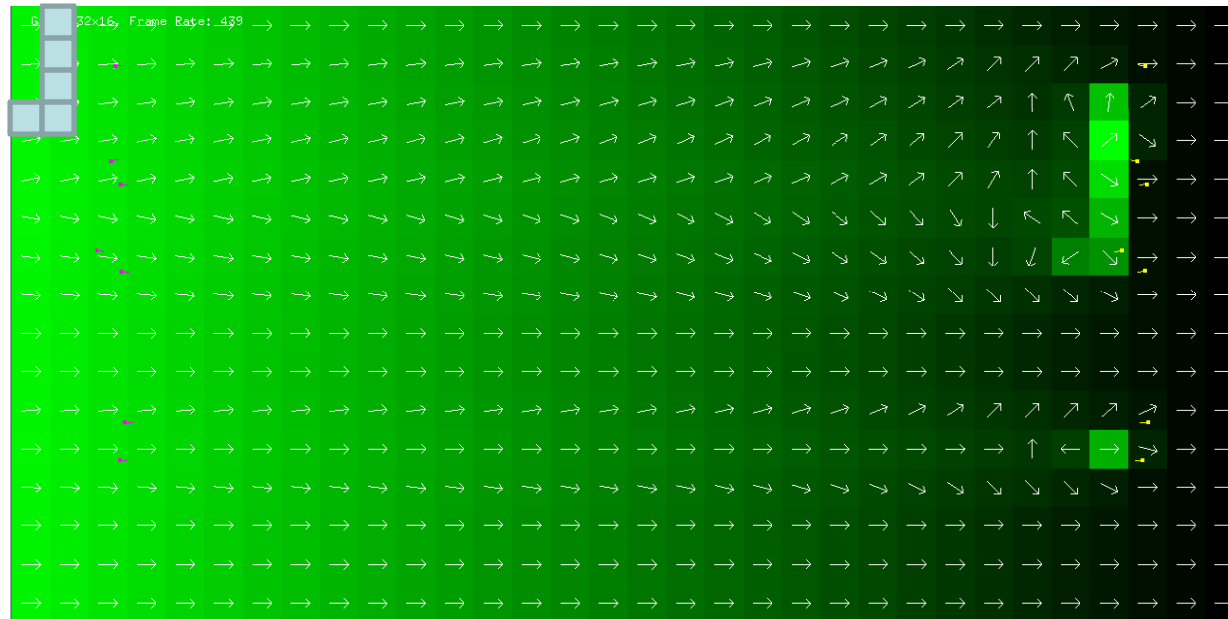
# Eikonal Equation

- The numeric method for solving Eikonal equation is **non-data-parallel**
- Guarantees minimum cost path with no local minima



# Eikonal Equation

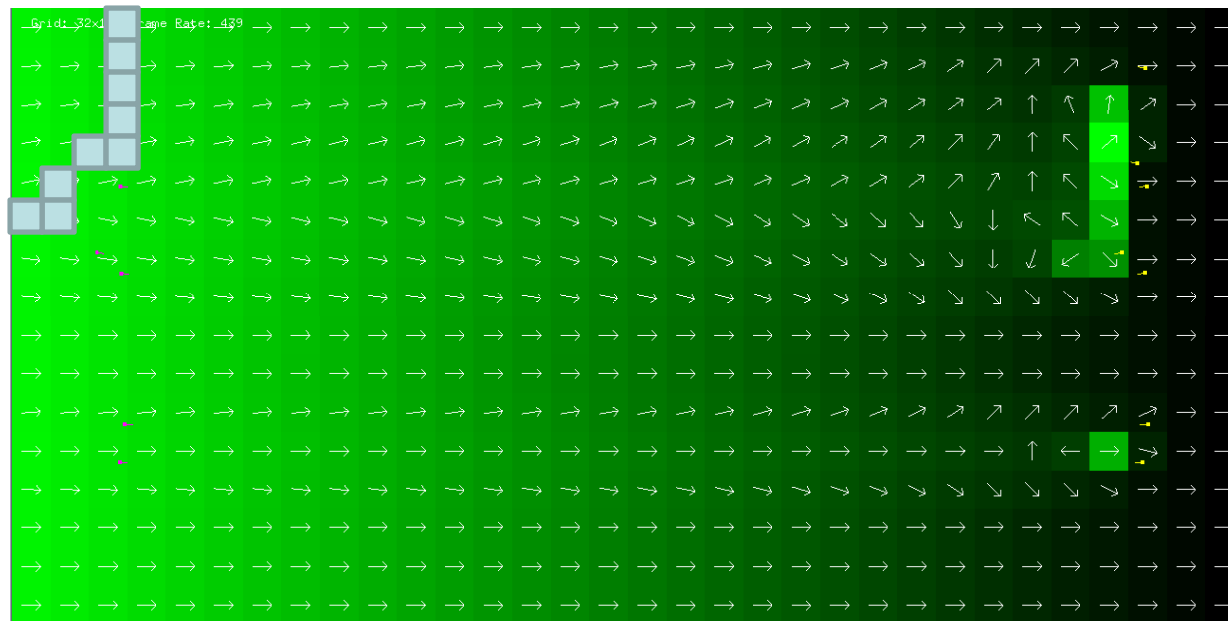
- **The numeric method for solving Eikonal equation is non-data-parallel**
- **Guarantees minimum cost path with no local minima**





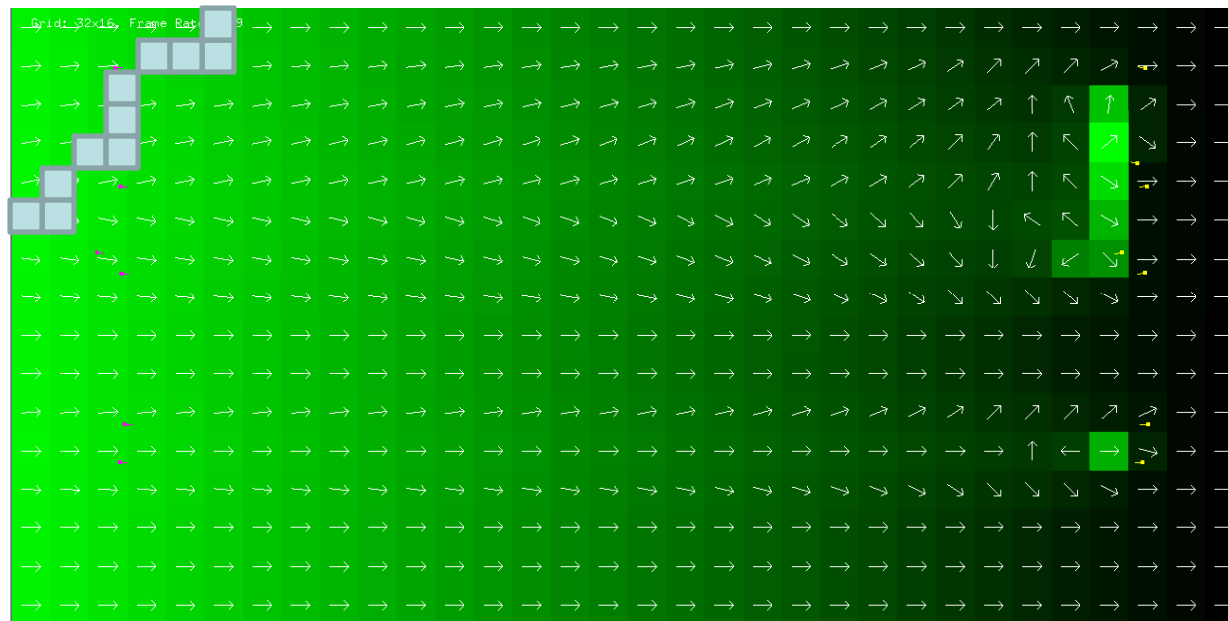
# Eikonal Equation

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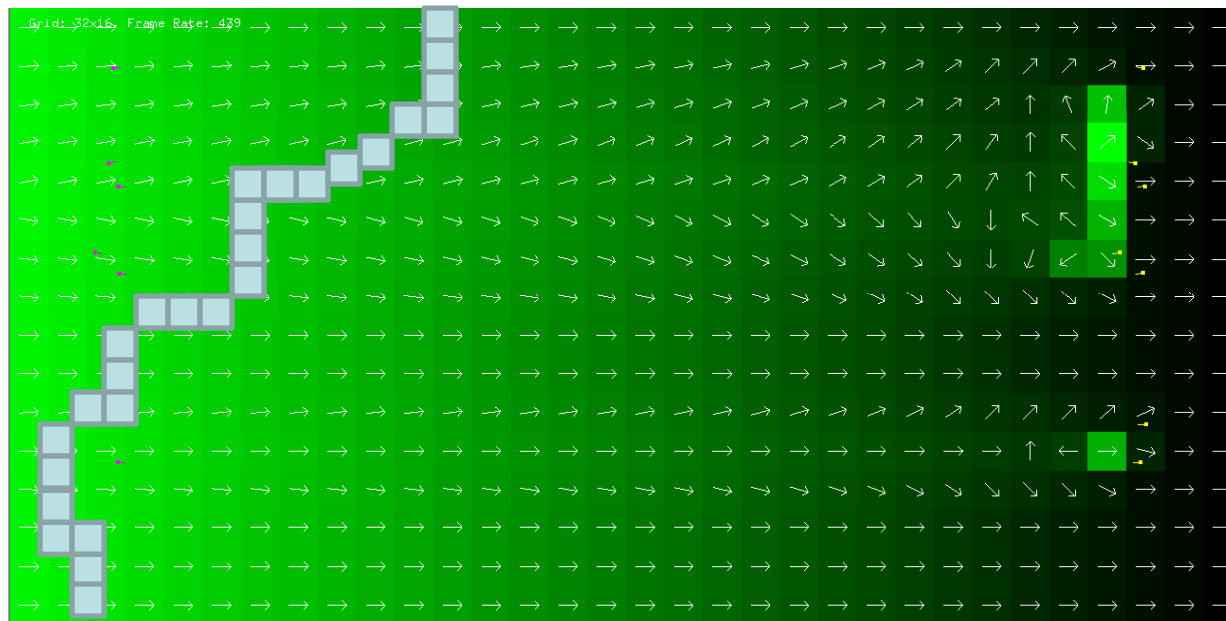
# Eikonal Equation

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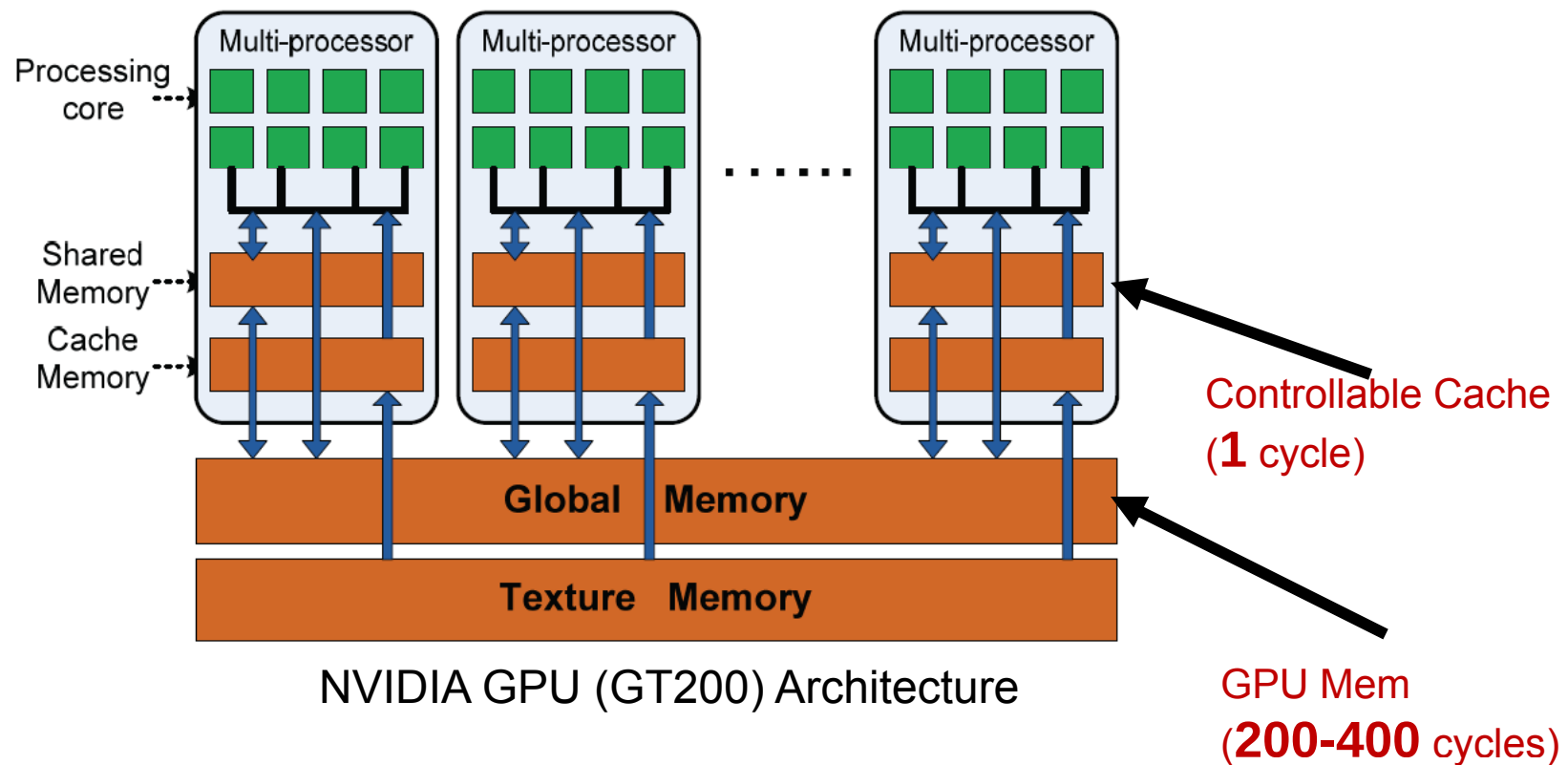


# Eikonal Equation

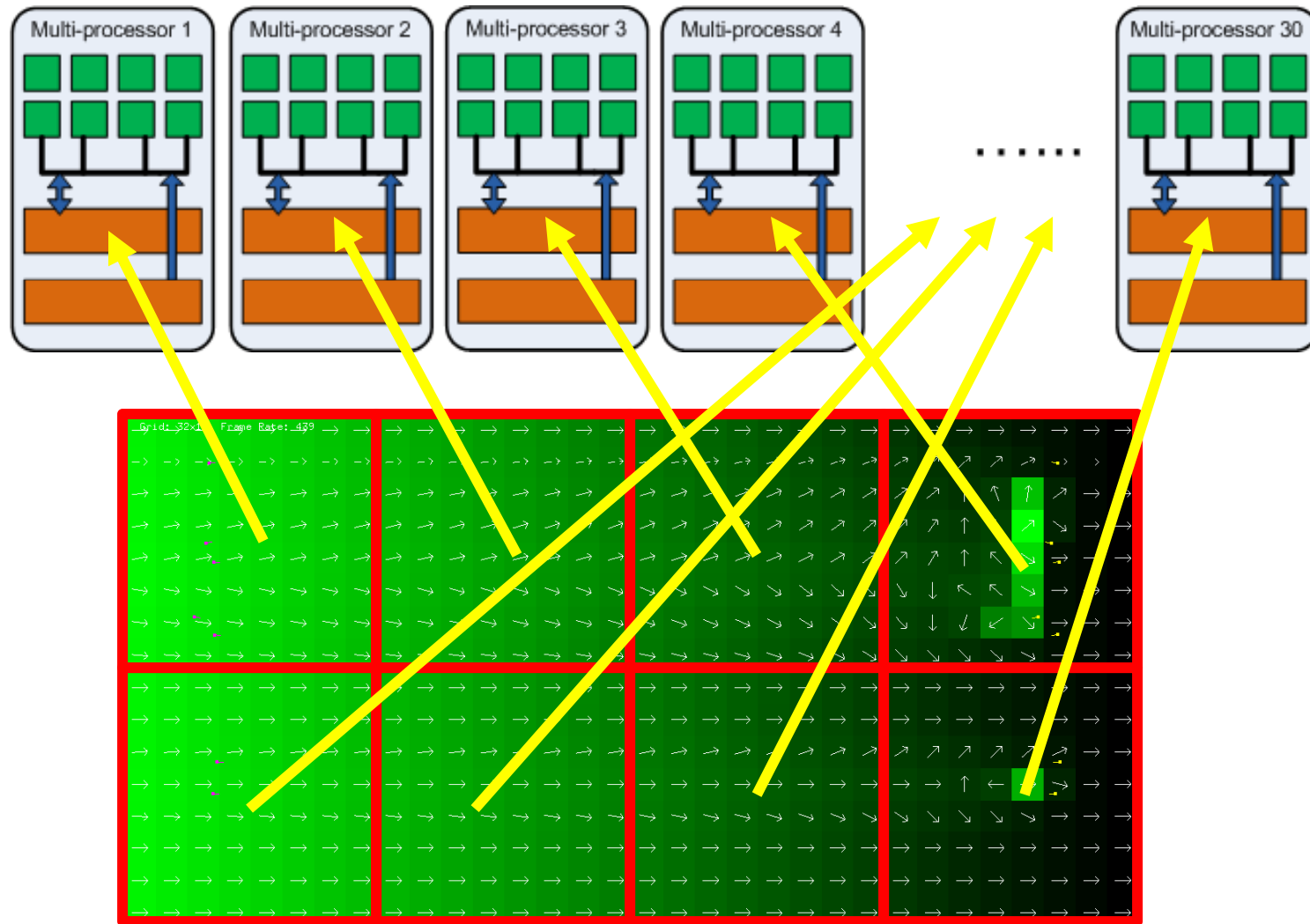
- **The numeric method for solving Eikonal equation is non-data-parallel**
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# GPU acceleration with controllable cache



# GPU acceleration with controllable cache



## More research questions

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- **High level parallel programming frameworks**
  - **Compiler, runtime scheduling, ...**
- **Algorithm transformation**
  - ~~Algorithm  Hardware optimization~~
  - **Hardware abstraction  Algorithm**
    - **Time complexity  $\neq$  Performance**
- **Parallel computing on hybrid devices**
- **Applications: what if your program can execute in real-time?**