

HPC: Implementing and benchmarking CPU algorithms for Nvidia GPUs

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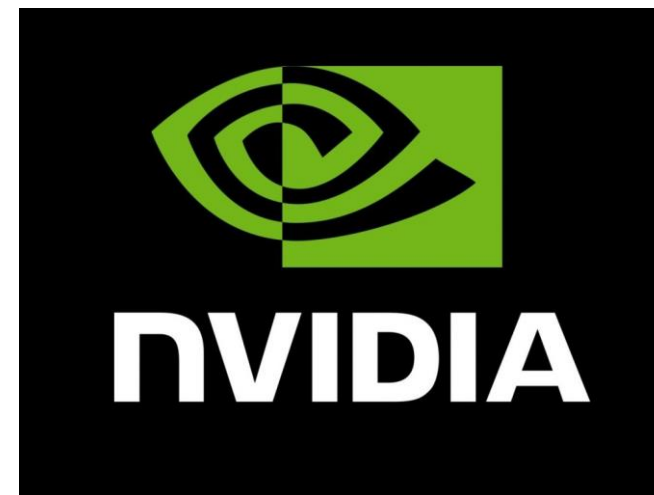
15 August, 2023



Introduction



Framework for data processing, focused on High-Energy Physics



CUDA
(Compute Unified Device
Architecture)



Negative Log Likelihood (NLL)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n -\log(P_i)$$

Unbinned Fits

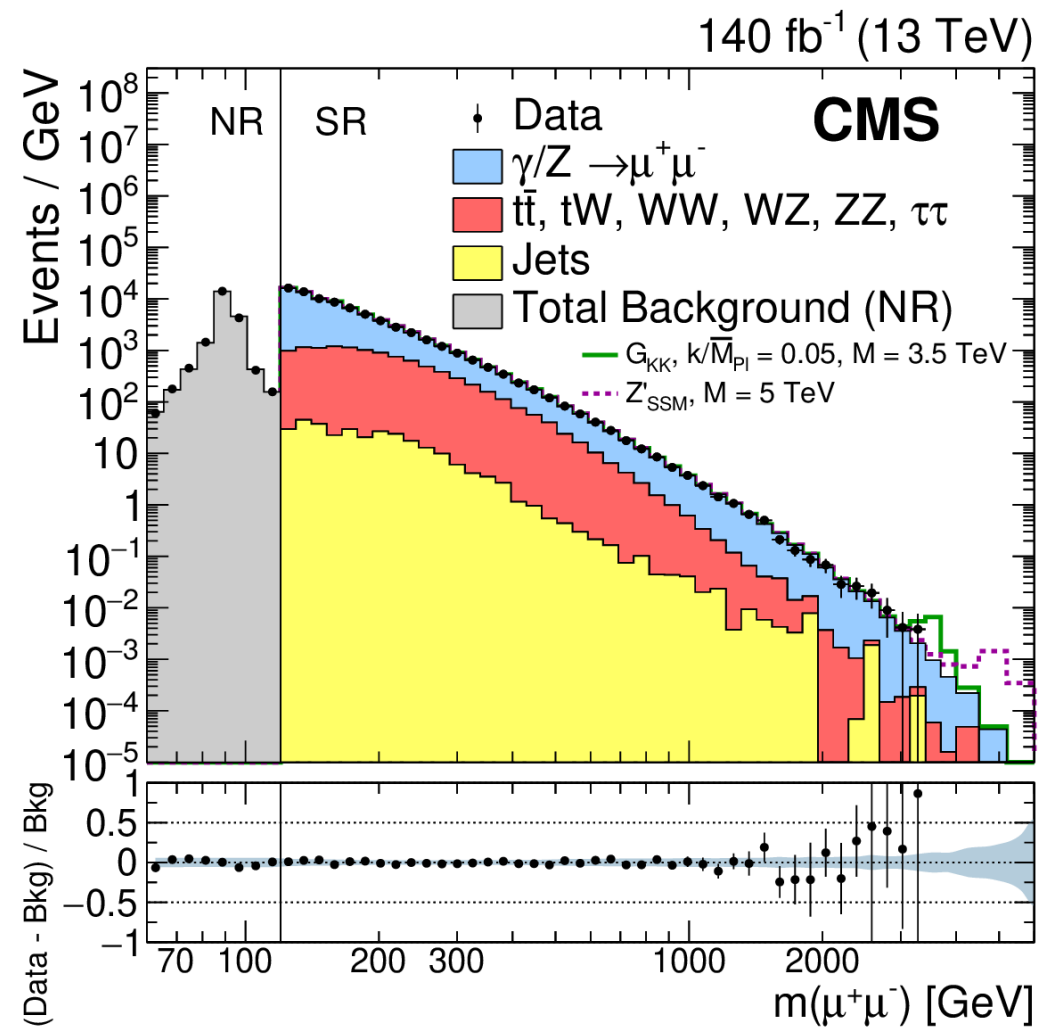
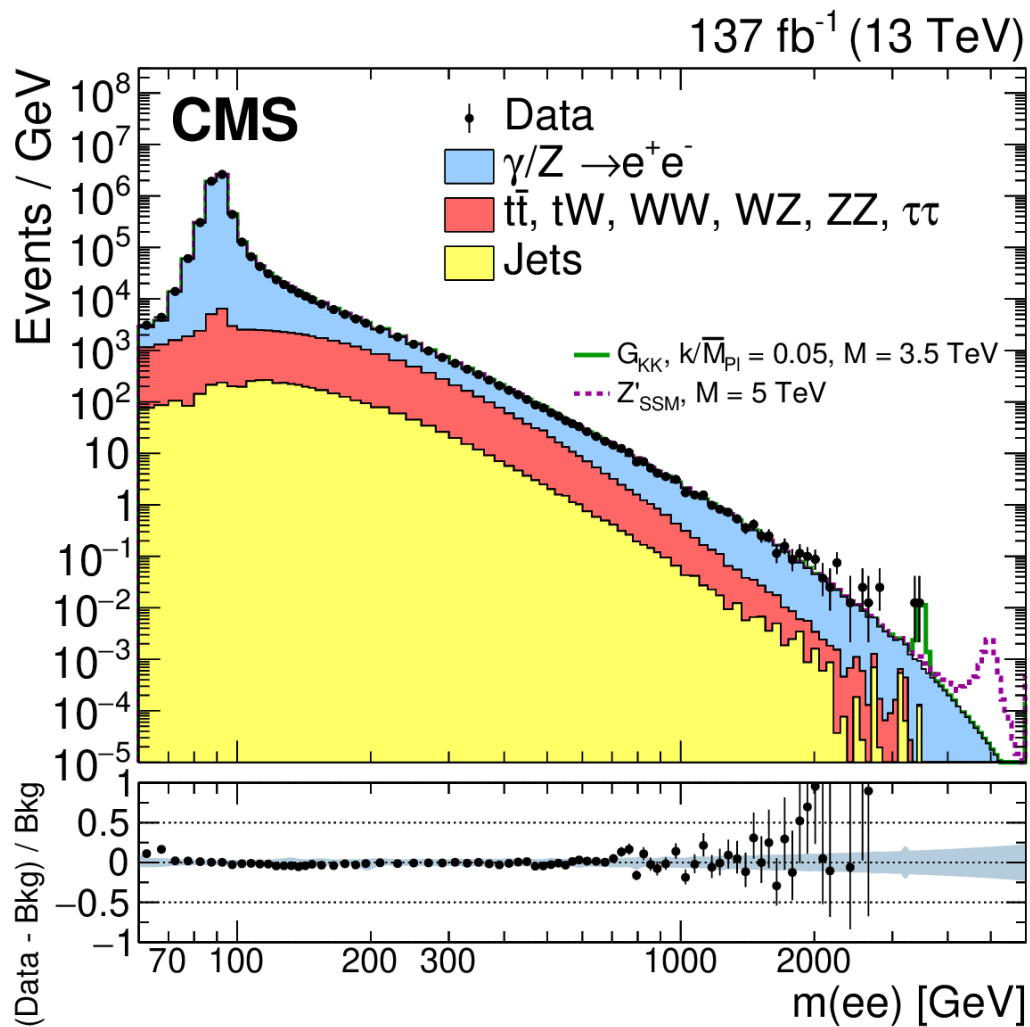
$$\sum_{i=1}^n -W_i * \log(P_i)$$

Binned Fits

- **n** -> the size of the array
- **W** -> Weight. Number of events of each sample i
- **P** -> Probability for each sample i



Negative Log Likelihood: Binned Fits



Kahan Summation

Helps to **minimise the error** when adding large data sets, by keeping track of the error made in each addition (variable c):

```
function KahanSum(input)
  var sum = 0.0
  var c = 0.0

  for i = 1 to input.length do
    var y = input[i] - c
    var t = sum + y
    c = (t - sum) - y
    sum = t
  next i

  return sum
```



Kahan Summation in the GPU

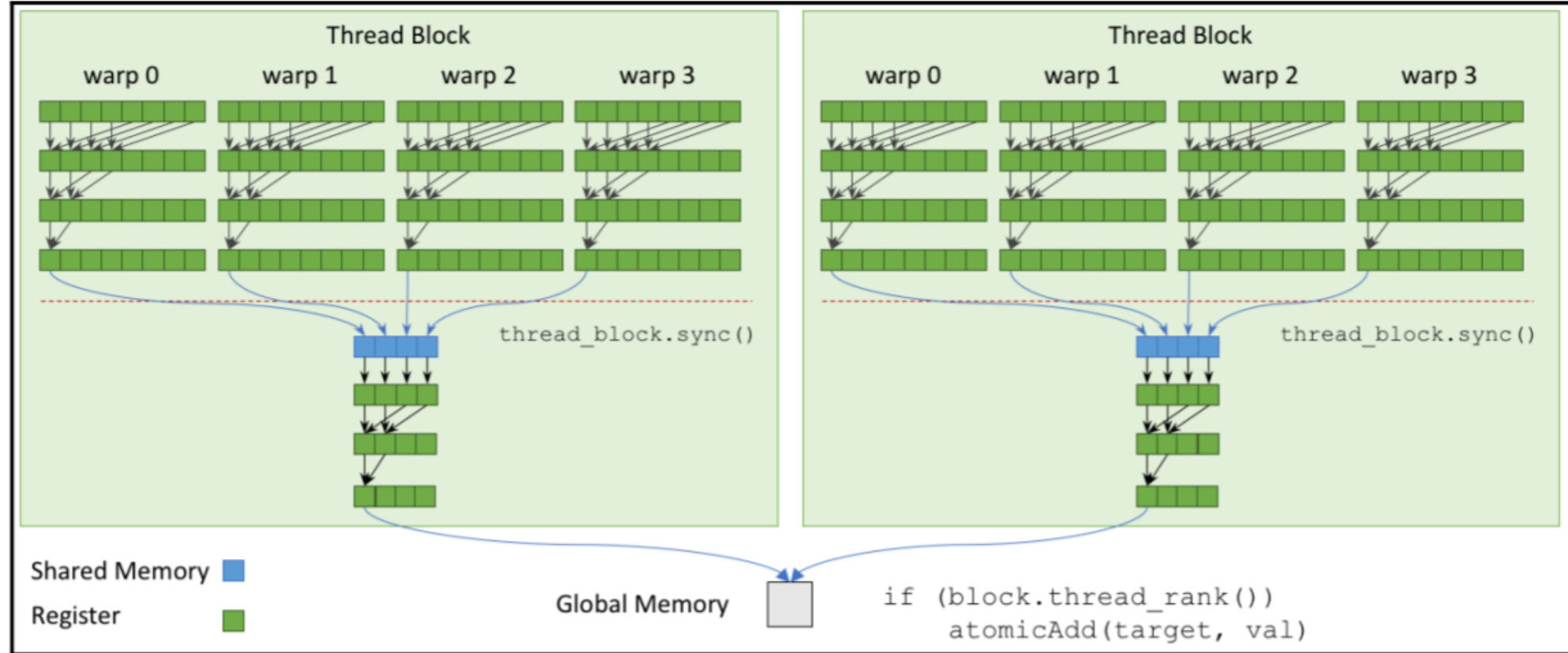
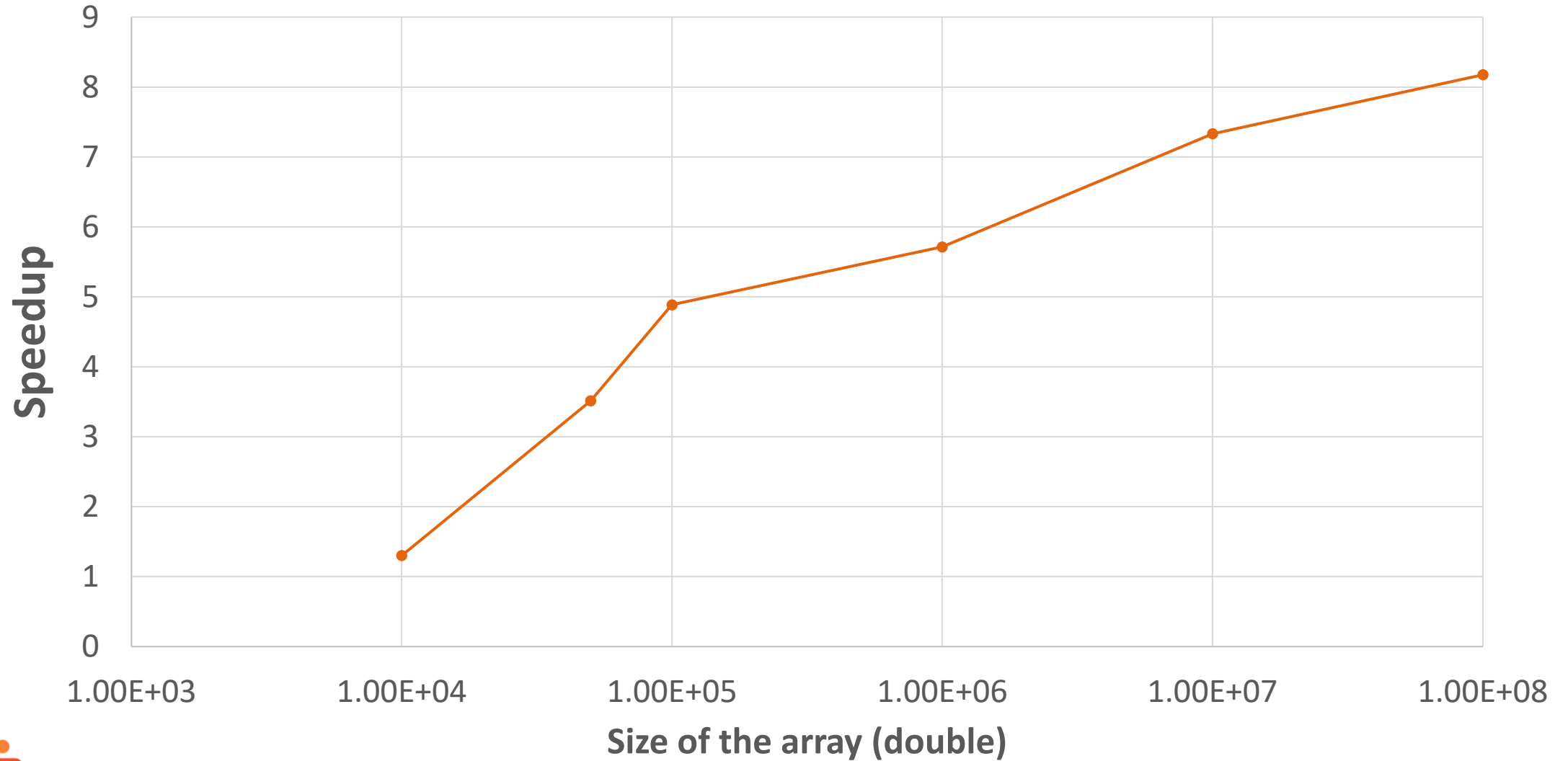


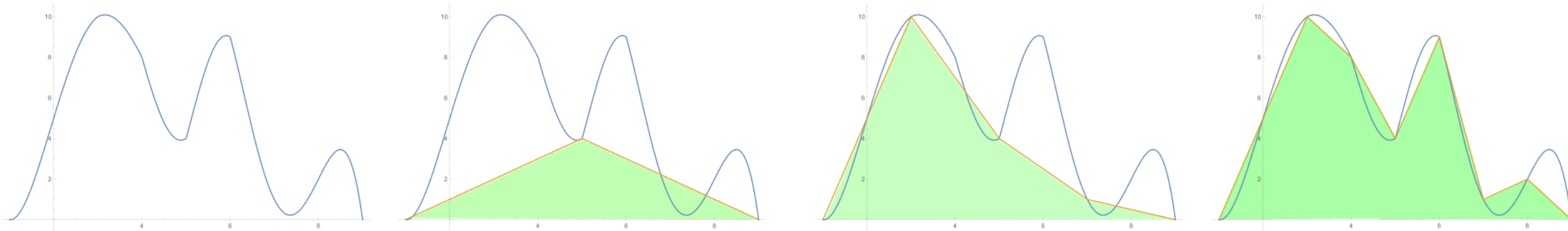
Illustration: [PL00, Parallel computing \(userdyk-github.github.io\)](https://userdyk-github.github.io)

Kahan GPU vs CPU



Compute numeric integrals in the GPU

It is what is limiting most costly realistic uses cases. **Romberg's method** makes a good approximation:



Conclusions

- Don't use GPUs for **less than 10e7** data.
- Be very careful with the **synchronisation between** threads inside each block.
- Try to have all the cores at **100% work**.
- **Use memory:** 70% of the programs are “compute bound”, meanwhile 30% are “memory bound”.





Thank you for your attention

Questions?



[root-project/root](https://root-project.org/root)

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