

#### GPU Acceleration for Causal Set Quantum Gravity Will Cunningham



# Motivation

- > 4-D Network of Spacetime Points (t, θ,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ) > Finding Links is O( $N^2$ ) Complexity
- ➢ Conformal Time:  $\eta(t) = \frac{2a}{3\alpha} \int_0^{at} \sinh^{-2/3} \left( \frac{3t'}{2a} \right) dt'$ ➢ Hyperbolic Law of Cosines:  $dx = f(\theta_1, \phi_1, \chi_1, \theta_2, \phi_2, \chi_2)$ ➢ Causal Connection:  $dx < d\eta$



- Each thread compares a pair of points
- Shared Memory:
  - Prefix Sum, Reduction, Compression
- Atomic Add to Global Index
- Write to Global Memory



Shared memory is not always a good choice
Atomic operations good if sparse
Finding the (*i,j*) from *tid* is O(N) in complexity



http://jamesmccaffrey.files.wordpress .com/2010/05/matrixtoarray.jpg?w=3 91&h=325

Triangular Elements Mapped  $\mathbf{N}$  Now the operation is O(1) complexity Maximize Instruction Throughput 1. 2048 Threads per Multiprocessor 2. 64 Warps per Multiprocessor **16 Thread Blocks per Multiprocessor** 3. 4. 1024 Threads Per Thread Block Was using 32 x 32 x 1 to maximize #4 Now using 128 x 1 x 1 to maximize #1-3

Shared memory re-introduced
One node shared among a block now
Each thread handles 2 pairs
Total of <sup>N<sup>2</sup></sup>/<sub>4</sub> threads executed in the kernel
Atomic addition handled in pairs (rare to get a pair)

# Attempt 5 (Final)

Texture/Surface Memory Not appropriate for this task (slower by 2%) Better for nearest neighbor problems Mapped Pinned Memory (Zero-Copy) Negligible increase in speed Good for single read/write to global Bitonic Sort of Edge List **\bullet** Very fast: O(log<sup>2</sup> N) in complexity Result: 17.23 s on GPU vs 304.25 s on CPU for 51,200 spacetime nodes

#### Next Steps

Generating Random Numbers CURAND Package Traversing the Network Given an entrance and an exit, what percent of random walks succeed? Test every combination of entrances/exits As a function of the dark energy

# Questions?