





PyCBC: a device independent approach to CBC analysis

Karsten Wiesner



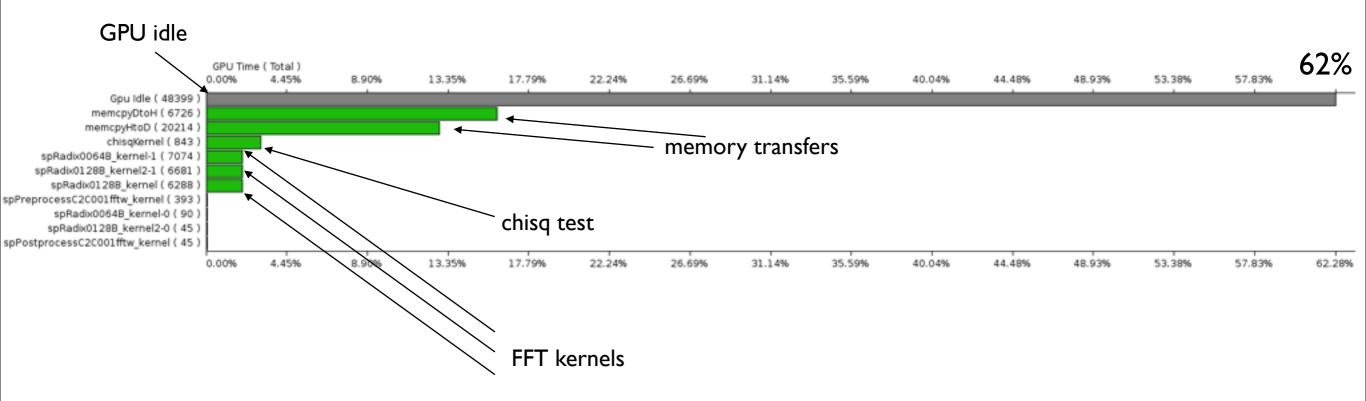






Previous work

- Acceleration of lalapps_inspiral by GPUs obtained a speedup factor of 15 by performing all FFTs and the chi-squared test on a GPU. (CUDA) https://docid=40432
- Results of profiling: largest portions of time spent...
 - transferring memory to and from the GPU
 - running computations on the CPU (GPU is idle)



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Previous work

- To optimize this, we need to implement more of the search engine (i.e., the whole hot loop) on the GPU.
 - the Budapest group has shown a possible speedup factor of 92 by porting the search engine completely to the GPU. (OpenCI) http://www.grid.kfki.hu/twiki/bin/view/RmkiVirgo/GPU_inspiral
- Studying lalapps_inspiral, its procedural code structure and memory management do not meet the requirements of a sustainable framework for GPU accelerated CBC analysis.
 - necessary for targeting offline compute intensive searches (e.g., very large parameter spaces, coherent analyses, etc.)
- Conclusion: a redesign focused on transparent GPU acceleration (or future processing architectures) is needed



Requirements of a novel software framework for CBC analysis

• Primary Requirements:

- flexible (easily reconfigurable from the top layer)
 - decouple algorithm from implementation
- transparent processing on different architectures
- transparent memory management
- better readability (code shall be self explanatory ==> graph oriented processing framework)

Secondary Requirements:

- modularity and simple API
 - simple processing python objects (object oriented design)
 - new features are encapsulated in new objects or extensions of existing objects
 - robustness from unit tests
- bindings to 3rd party libraries (e.g., lalsuite, fftw, numpy, etc.)
- auto documentation (epydoc)

MONVIRGO







People and sites involved in Pycbc development

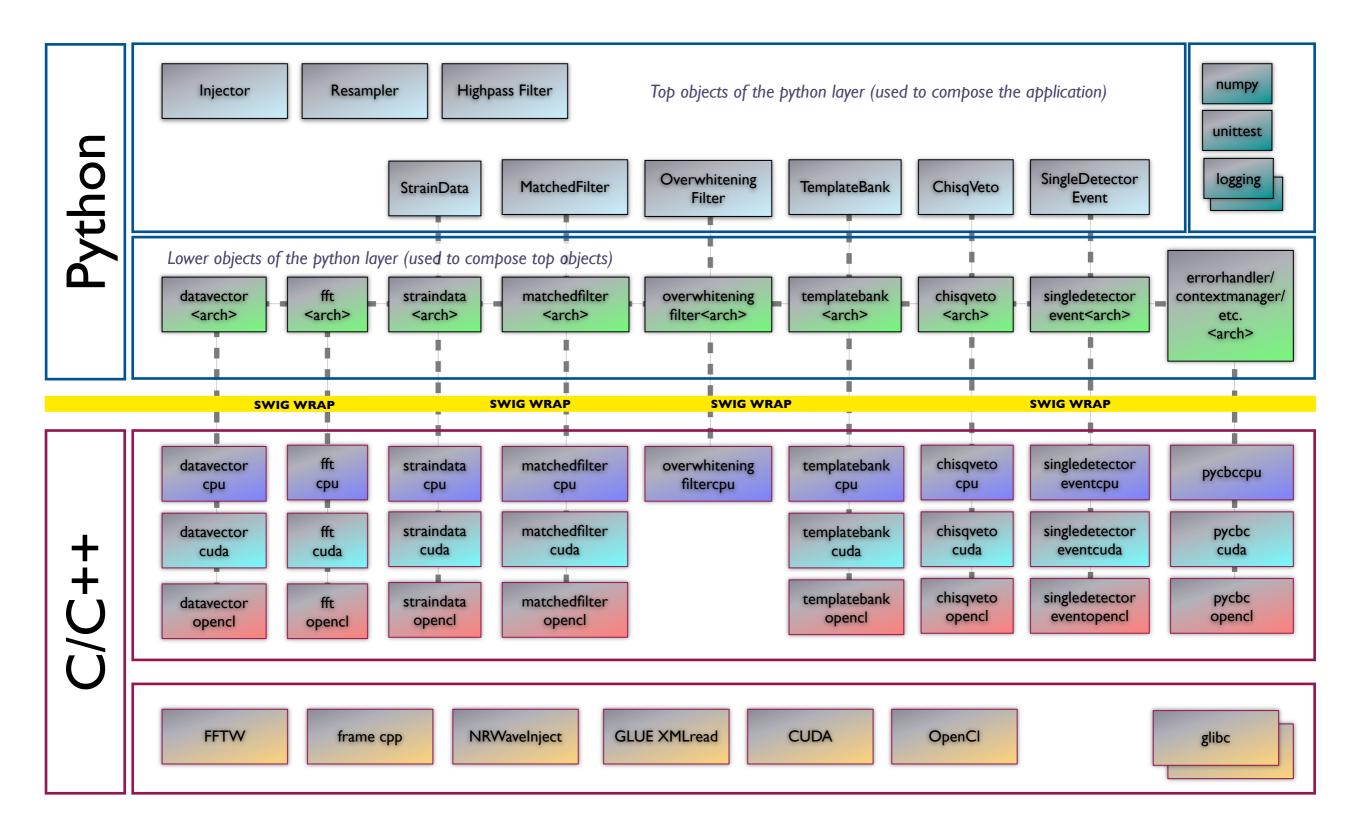
- Albert Einstein Institute Hannover
 - Karsten Wiesner, Drew Keppel, Badri Krishnan
- Syracuse University
 - Duncan Brown, Alex Nitz,
- University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
 - Adam Mercer
- Abilene Christian University
 - Josh Willis
- MTA KFKI RMKI Budapest
 - Bence Somhegyi, Gergely Debreczeni







Pycbc Layers and packages



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Code example: Application layer of the test prototype

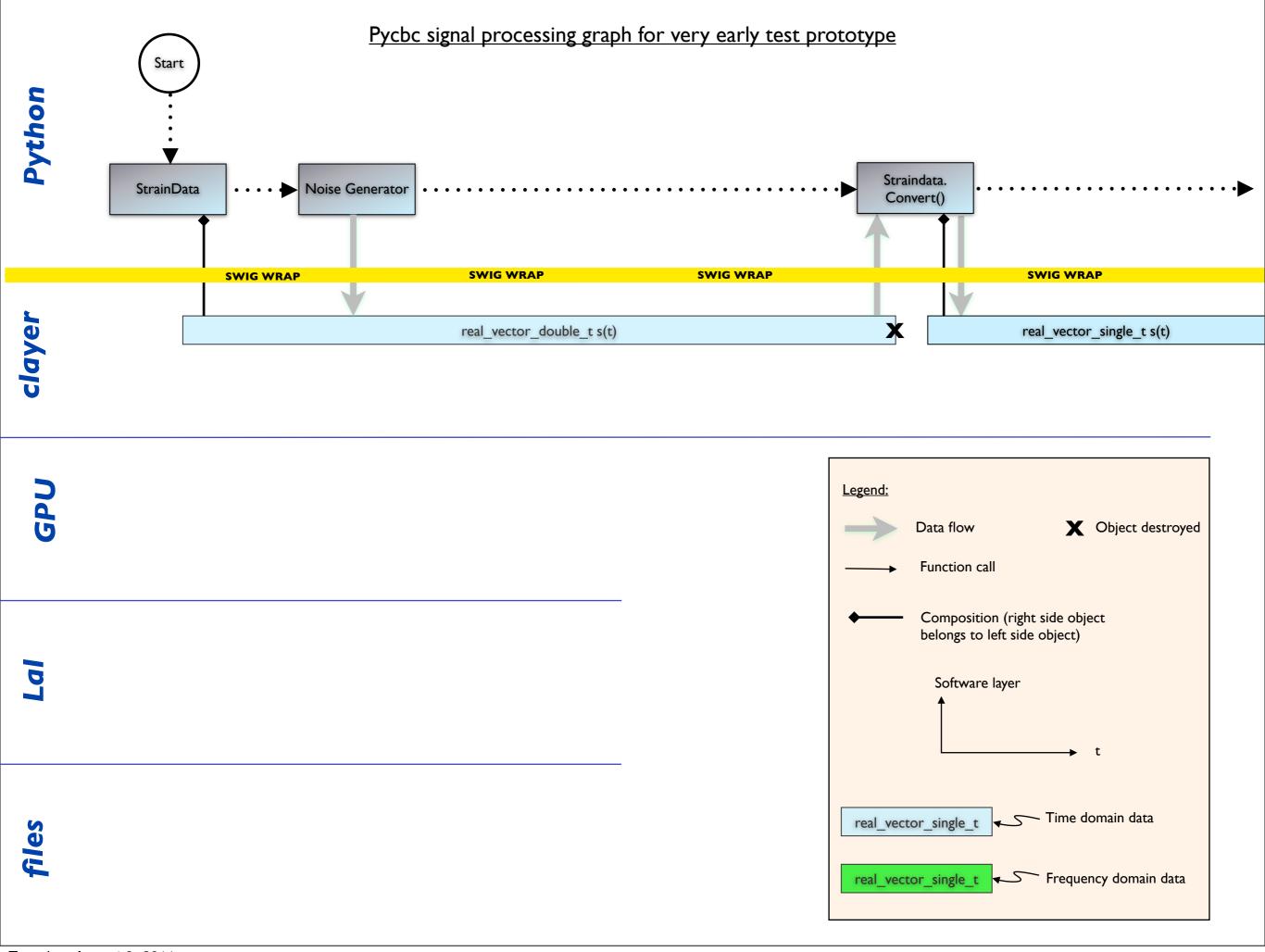
```
import sys
import random
# preliminary hard coded path to packages
sys.path.append('/Users/kawies/dev/src/pycbc')
from pycbc.pycbc import CPUDeviceContext as ProcessingTargetContext
from pycbc.straindata.straindata_cpu import StrainDataCpu as StrainData
from pycbc.templatebank.templatebank cpu import TemplateBankCpu as TemplateBank
from pycbc.matchedfilter.matchedfilter_cpu import MatchedFilterCpu as
MatchedFilter
from pycbc.chisqveto.chisqveto cpu import ChisqVetoCpu as ChisqVeto
from pycbc.singledetectorevent.singledetectorevent cpu import
SingleDetectorEventCpu as SingleDetectorEvent
from pycbc.datavector.datavectorcpu import real vector single t as
SnrResultTimeSeries
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG,
                    format='%(name)s %(asctime)s %(levelname)s %(message)s',
                    filename='pycbc_min_pipeline.log',
                    filemode='w')
logger= logging.getLogger('pycbc.main script')
start message = 'Starting pycbc single detector minimal pipeline ...'
logger.debug(start message)
print start message
# setup straindata
search_time = 128 # typ design spec: 2048
sample freq = 256 # typ design spec: 4096
length =
              search_time * sample_freq
segments = 15
gps start time= 871147532
gps_end_time= gps_start_time + search_time
interferometer = "H1"
# setup chisq veto
chisq bins = 16
# setup event finder
snr threshold = 5.5
with ProcessingTargetContext(1) as context:
   strain data = StrainData(gps start time, gps end time,
                        segments, sample_freq,
                        interferometer, context)
   # initialize straindata w/ noise
    for i in range(length):
        tmp = random.uniform(-1,1)
        strain_data.time_series[i] = tmp
   # convert straindata to single precision
   strain_data.convert_to_single_preci()
   # segmenting straindata and transform into frequency domain
   strain_data.perform_fft_segments()
```

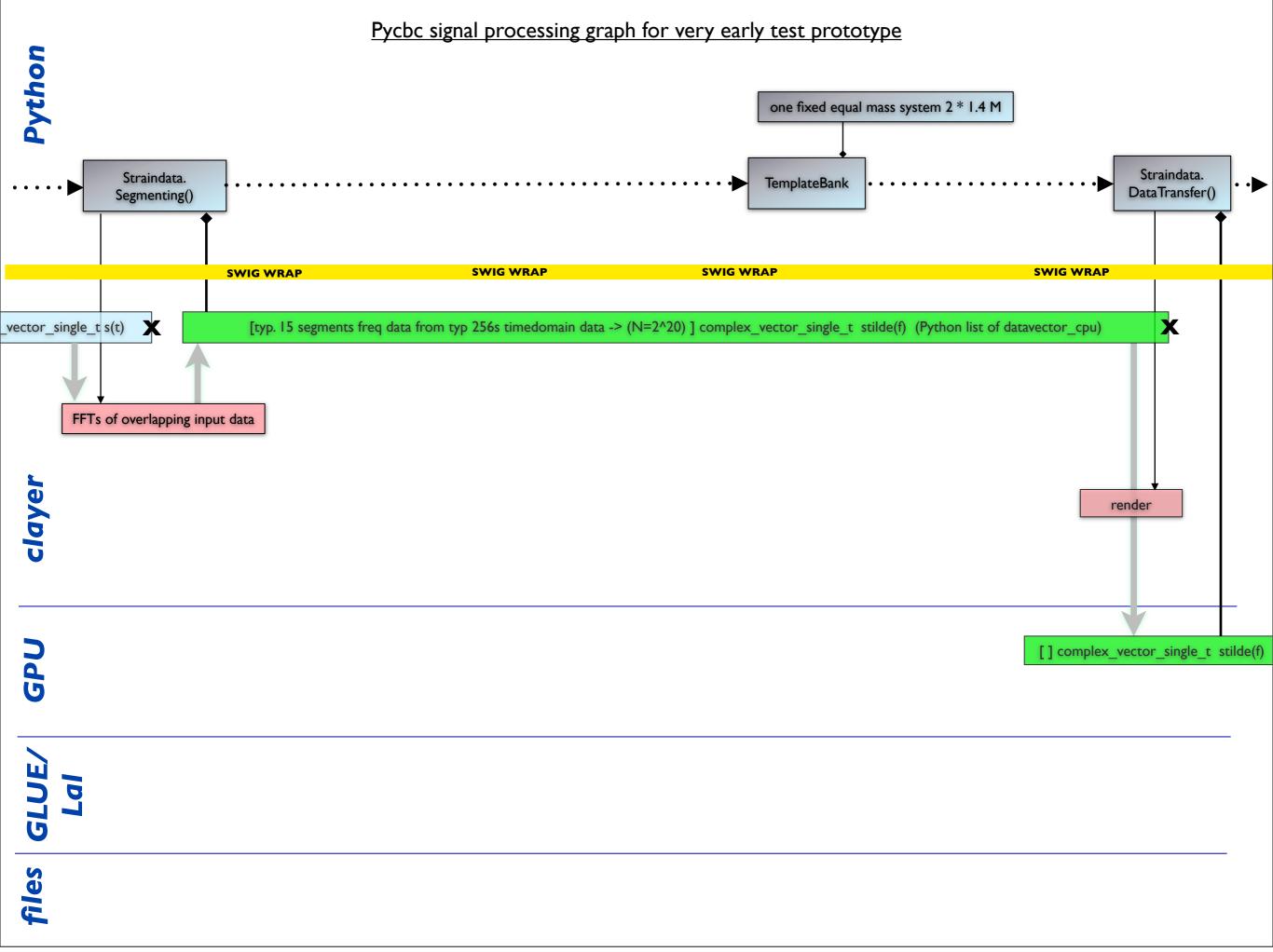
```
# transfer straindata to appropriate memory space on target device
   strain data.render()
   # create 5 templates (testing the iterator of TemplateBank)
   bank = TemplateBank(5, strain_data.segments_length,
                          strain_data.segments_delta_x, context)
   logger.debug("instantiated TemplateBank w/ waveform length: {0}"
                 .format(bank.waveform_length))
   # create matched filter (only generate_snr() has to be implemented
   # for the minimal pipeline)
   matched_filter = MatchedFilter(strain_data.segments_length, context)
   logger.debug("instantiated MatchedFilter w/ length: {0}".format
    (matched filter.length))
   # instantiate result vectors
   snr = SnrResultTimeSeries(strain data.segments length,
                             strain_data.segments_delta_x, context)
   logger.debug("instantiated SnrResultTimeSeries as {0}".format(repr(snr)))
   # instantiate chisq veto
   chisq_veto = ChisqVeto(strain_data.segments_length, chisq_bins, context)
   logger.debug("instantiated ChisqVeto as {0}".format(repr(chisq veto)))
   # instantiate event finder
   events = SingleDetectorEvent(snr_threshold, context)
   logger.debug("instantiated SingleDetectorEvent as {0}".format(repr(events)))
   # filter the data against the template bank
   for template in bank:
       htilde = bank.perform generate waveform(template)
       for stilde in strain data:
           matched_filter.perform_generate_snr(stilde, htilde, snr)
           if matched_filter.max() > snr_threshold:
               chisq = chisq veto.generate chisg(snr, gtilde)
               events.find_events(snr, chisq)
   # cluster the events across the template bank
   events.cluster events(0.1)
   events.write("\( \bar{path}\) to/output.xml")
   # leaving the ProccessingTargetContext NOW (destroy the device context)
   end_message = '... end of pycbc single detector minimal pipeline.'
logger.debug(end message)
print end message
```

Pycbc signal processing graphs

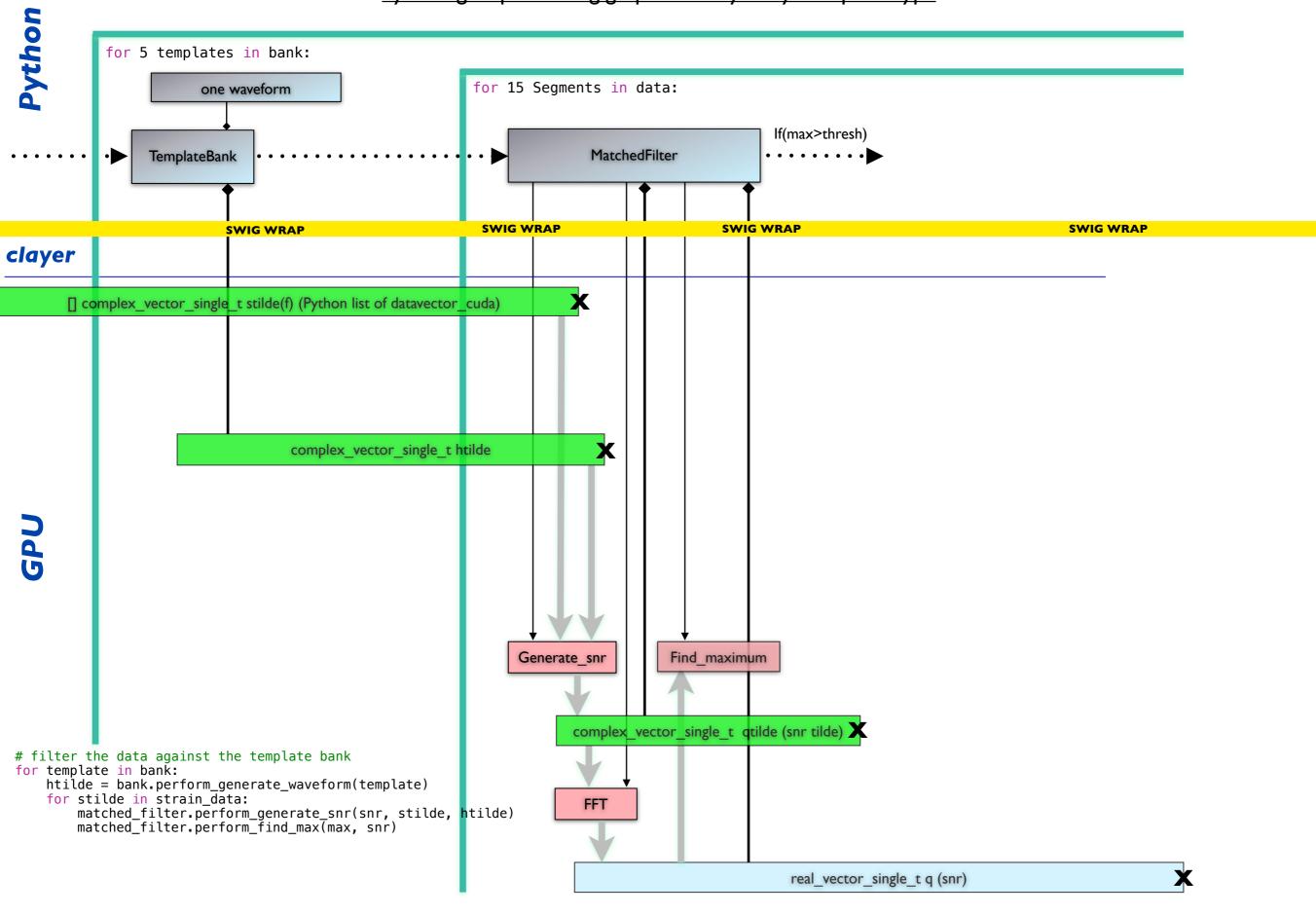
- Shows processing graph from the application programmers viewpoint
- Shows how functions and kernels are called and where they live (layers)
- Shows how data flows
- Shows memory objects
 - Where they live
 - Who is the owner
 - Which kind of data do they hold
 - How long they live

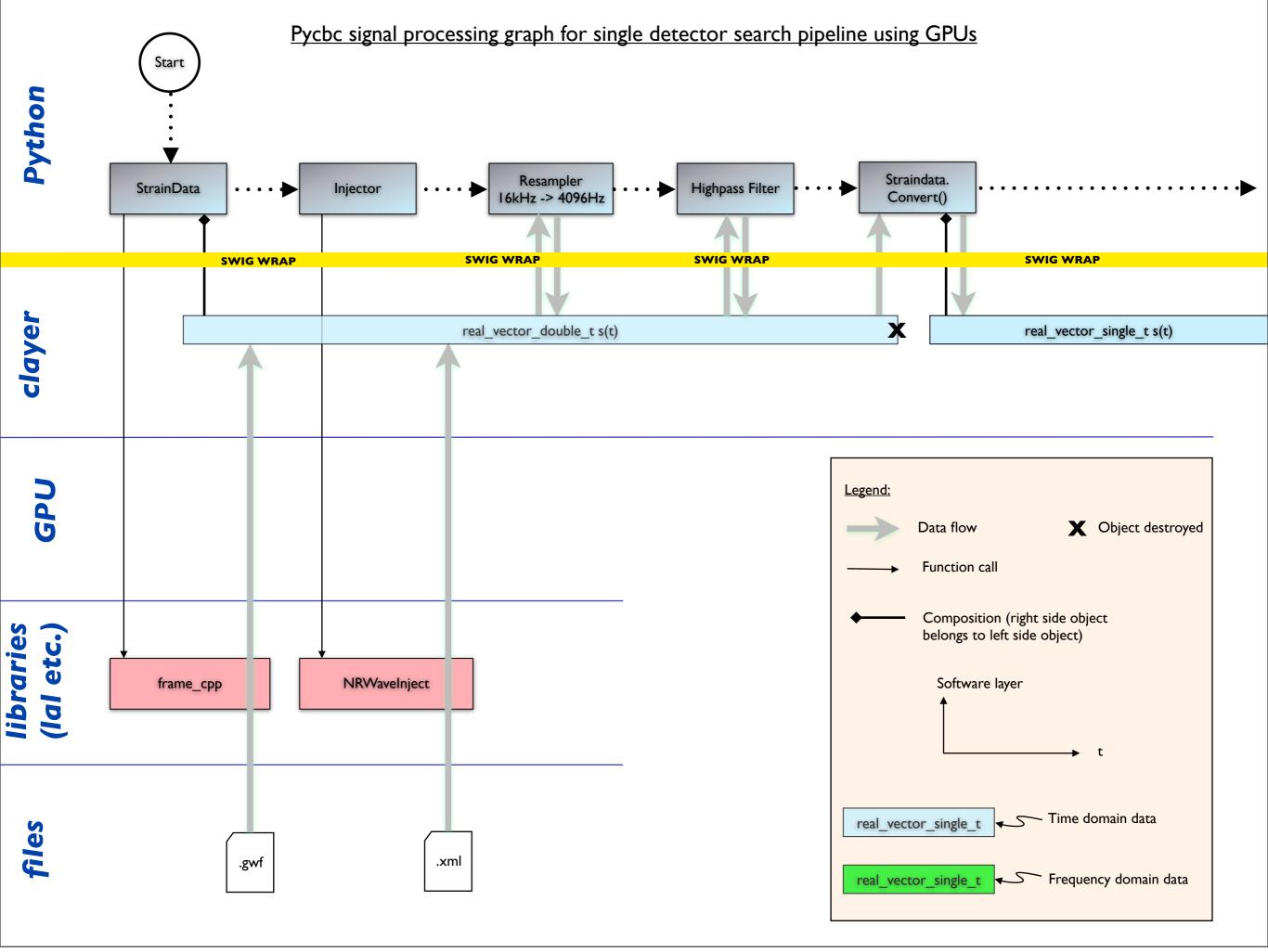






Pycbc signal processing graph for very early test prototype





Pycbc signal processing graph for single detector search pipeline using GPUs [typ. 10³] ParameterSpace Overwhiten render() Overwhitening TemplateBank. Straindata. Straindata *= Straindata. **TemplateBank** PreConditionData() render() Segmenting() Filter Overw.-Filt **SWIG WRAP SWIG WRAP SWIG WRAP** X _vector_single_t s(t) [typ. 15 segments freq data from typ 256s timedomain data -> (N=2^20)] complex_vector_single_t_stilde(f) (Python list of datavector_cpu) X FFTs of overlapping input data real_vector_single_t 1/Sn(f) alias inverse PSD alias overwhitening filter N=2^20 render render median - inverse _mul() IFFT - truncate - FFT (inplace) [] complex_vector_single_t stilde(f) real_vector_single_t 1/Sn(f) **GLUE XMLread** files .xml

Pycbc signal processing graph for single detector search pipeline using GPUs

