



Dynamic parallelism using CUDA

Example by shallow water equation

Technische

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Inhalt

The task

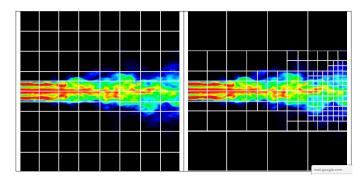
- Dynamic parallelism using CUDA
 - Implementation DP with CUDA
 - DP and Syncronisation
 - Recursion Depth and Device Limits
- The Problem
 - First try
 - Back to Arrays





Explaining the Task

- extend an existing shallow water sovler
- with dynamic prallelism (DP)







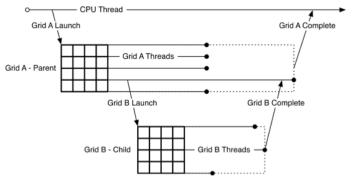
Implementation DP with CUDA

- DP in CUDA means calling a Kernel in a Kernal
- so every thread calls a new grid



DP and Syncronisation

- One Kernel finished if his subkernel finished but it can work on after the supkernel call.
- To syncronize between one thread and his subkernels use cudaDeviceSynchronize() (this will not syncronize between threads)







Recursion Depth and Device Limits

- nesting depth, limit to 24
 - need to reserver buffer for running/suspended or launching kernels
 - cudaDeviceSetLimit(cudaLimitDevRuntimePendingLaunchCount, x);
 - default is set to 2048.
- synchronization depth
 - cudaDeviceLimit(cudaLimitDevRuntimeSyncDepth, x)
 - standart is 2





Problem: Implemting of the datastructure

- Datastructure: Forest (many Trees)
- Limit to getting coarse is the Forestsize (number of Trees)
- Limit to getting fine end up to the maximum recursions
- Trees: eg Quadtrees, Octrees...





With Pointer

```
class LeafElem : public TreeElem
public:
  float value;
  device host LeafElem();
  virtual device host ~LeafElem(){};
  virtual __device__ __host__ bool isLeaf()
    return true;
};
```



```
class BranchElem : public TreeElem
public:
    int nx;
    int ny;
    int depth;
    TreeElem** children;
    __device__ __host__ BranchElem(int nx, int ny, int depth)
    virtual __device__ _host__ ~BranchElem();
    virtual __device__ __host__ bool isLeaf()
        return false;
```





Storing the Tree-Structure in an Array

0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

