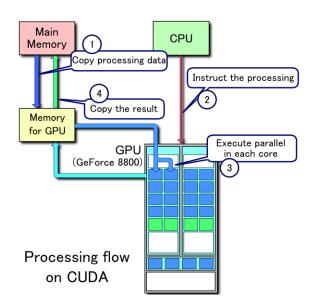
Lab 1 - Flocking

做这个实验之前,需要了解CUDA的结构。

CUDA Introduction

CUDA(Compute Unified Device Architecture)是老黄的NVIDIA在2006年发布的全新的运算集成技术,本质上CUDA是一种GPGPU,通过这个技术,用户可以利用NVIDIA的GPU进行图像处理、图形渲染,物理等计算。

如图为CUDA流水线:



- 1. 将主存的数据传入到GPU存储器
- 2. CPU指令指使GPU(这时需要驱动)
- 3. GPU平行计算
- 4. 将运算的结果从GPU存储器传回到主存

CUDA编程时控制这一流水线的具体代码,代码的语法兼容C++,语法门槛不高。

所以,多个CUDA模块就可以组成一个高效的多线程运算器,所以GPU在处理大型计算是非常快的,而CPU无法做到那么快的速度:



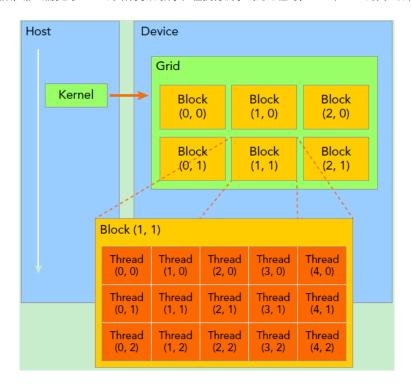
在CUDA中,host指代CPU及其内存,而用device指代GPU及其内存。CUDA程序中既包含host程序,又包含device程序,它们分别在CPU和GPU上运行。

将上述的流水线细节化,典型的CUDA程序的执行流程就出来了:

- 1. 分配host内存,并进行数据初始化;
- 2. 分配device内存,并从host将数据拷贝到device上;
- 3. 调用CUDA的核函数在device上完成指定的运算;
- 4. 将device上的运算结果拷贝到host上;
- 5. 释放device和host上分配的内存。

其中最重要的过程就是调用CUDA的核函数在device上完成指定的运算,这个时候kernel就登场了。kernel是在device上线程中并行执行的函数,核函数用 __global__ 符号声明,在调用时需要用 <<<gri>clip block>>> 来指定kernel要执行的线程数量,在CUDA中,每一个线程都要执行核函数,并且每个线程会分配一个唯一的线程号thread ID,这个ID值可以通过核函数的内置变量 threadIdx 来获得。

要想学会如何调用核函数,那么需要对CUDA的结构了如指掌。在执行流水线的过程时,GPU和CPU的交互如图:



首先GPU上很多并行化的轻量级线程。kernel在device上执行时实际上是启动很多线程,一个kernel所启动的所有线程称为一个**网格**(grid),同一个网格上的线程共享相同的全局内存空间,grid是线程结构的第一层次,而网格又可以分为很多**线程块**(block),一个线程块里面包含很多线程,这是第二个层次。线程两层组织结构如下图所示,这是一个gird和block均为2-dim的线程组织。grid和block都是定义为 dim3 类型的变量, dim3 可以看成是包含三个无符号整数(x,y,z)成员的结构体变量,在定义时,缺省值初始化为1。因此grid和block可以灵活地定义为1-dim,2-dim以及3-dim结构,对于图中结构(主要水平方向为x轴),定义的grid和block如下代码所示,kernel在调用时也必须通过<u>执行配置</u> <<<grid,block>>>> 来指定kernel所使用的线程数及结构。

```
dim3 grid(3, 2);
dim3 block(5, 3);
//执行核函数
kernel_fun<<< grid, block >>>(prams...);
```

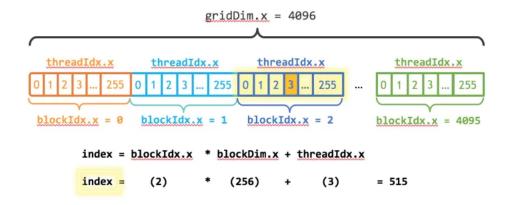
有时候,我们要知道一个线程在blcok中的全局ID,此时就必须还要知道block的组织结构,这是通过线程的内置变量blockDim来获得。它获取线程块各个维度的大小。对于一个2-dim的block (D_x,D_y) ,线程(x,y)的全局ID为 $x+yD_x$;对于一个3-dim的block (D_x,D_y,D_z) ,线程(x,y,z)的全局ID为 $x+yD_x+zD_xD_y$;另外线程还有内置变量gridDim,用于获得网格块各个维度的大小。

所以这种结构非常适合进行向量和矩阵的运算。比如要计算N imes N的矩阵之间的加法,我们可以使用16 imes 16的线程块来来进行运算:

另外一个例子是执行两个N维向量的相加:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cuda.h>
// 两个向量加法kernel, grid和block均为一维
_global__ void add(float* x, float * y, float* z, int n)
    // 获取全局索引
   int index = threadIdx.x + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x;
    // 步长
   int stride = blockDim.x * gridDim.x;
    for (int i = index; i < n; i += stride)
   {
        z[i] = x[i] + y[i];
   }
}
int main()
    int N = 1 << 20;
   int nBytes = N * sizeof(float);
    // 申请host内存
   float *x, *y, *z;
   x = (float*)malloc(nBytes);
   y = (float*)malloc(nBytes);
   z = (float*)malloc(nBytes);
    // 初始化数据
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
   {
        x[i] = 10.0;
       y[i] = 20.0;
    // 申请device内存
   float *d_x, *d_y, *d_z;
cudaMalloc((void**)&d_x, nBytes);
    cudaMalloc((void**)&d_y, nBytes);
   cudaMalloc((void**)&d_z, nBytes);
   // 将host数据拷贝到device
    \verb"cudaMemcpy"((\verb"void")d_x, (\verb"void")x, nBytes, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice)";
    \verb"cudaMemcpy" ((\verb"void")" d\_y", (\verb"void"")" y", \verb"nBytes", \verb"cudaMemcpyHostToDevice")";
    // 定义kernel的执行配置
    dim3 blockSize(256):
    // 简单算术题,如果要将1 << 20大小均分给256个块,那么一块处理多少?
    // 答案是[1 << 20 / blocksize] = 4096(向上取整),每一块处理4096个向量元素
    // 对于向上取整的公式为:(N + blockSize.x - 1) / blockSize.x
    dim3 gridSize((N + blockSize.x - 1) / blockSize.x);
    // 执行kernel
    add <<< gridSize, blockSize >>>(d_x, d_y, d_z, N);
```

```
// 将device得到的结果拷贝到host
    \verb"cudaMemcpy" ((\verb"void")" z, (\verb"void")" d\_z, \verb"nBytes", \verb"cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost")";
    // 检查执行结果
    float maxError = 0.0;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    maxError = fmax(maxError, fabs(z[i] - 30.0));
std::cout << "最大误差: " << maxError << std::endl;
    // 释放device内存
    cudaFree(d_x);
    cudaFree(d_y);
    cudaFree(d_z);
    // 释放host内存
    free(x);
    free(y);
    free(z);
    return 0;
}
```



Part 1: Naive Boids Simulation

这一步我们将实现鸟群算法的基本实现,鸟群算法是一种模拟鸟类(Boids)大规模迁徙的算法。在这里,我们将用粒子模拟每个Boids的运动,目前还是静止的:



研究表明,Boids在大规模迁徙的时候遵循下面三个规则:

1. 聚集性:Boids会朝着质心的方向运动;

2. 分离性:Boids之间会保持一定的距离,不会靠得太近;

3. 一致性:Boids总体会尽可能往相同的方向和速度运动。

有如下伪代码解释这三个规则:

• Rule 1

```
function rule1(Boid boid)
  Vector perceived_center
  foreach Boid b:
    if b != boid and distance(b, boid) < rule1Distance then
        perceived_center += b.position
    endif
  end
  perceived_center /= number_of_neighbors
  return (perceived_center - boid.position) * rule1Scale
end</pre>
```

• Rule 2

```
function rule2(Boid boid)
  Vector c = 0
  foreach Boid b
    if b != boid and distance(b, boid) < rule2Distance then
        c -= (b.position - boid.position)
    endif
end
return c * rule2Scale
end</pre>
```

• Rule 3

```
function rule3(Boid boid)
  Vector perceived_velocity
  foreach Boid b
    if b != boid and distance(b, boid) < rule3Distance then
        perceived_velocity += b.velocity
    endif
  end
  perceived_velocity /= number_of_neighbors
  return perceived_velocity * rule3Scale
end</pre>
```

这三个Rule求出的值之和,就是速度的增量了。其中Rule 1和Rule 2描述了速度方向的增量,而Rule 3描述了速度大小的增量。于是可以写成C++代码,这一部分在device执行:

```
__device__ glm::vec3 computeVelocityChange(int N, int iSelf, const glm::vec3 *pos, const glm::vec3 *vel) {
  // Rule 1: boids fly towards their local perceived center of mass, which excludes themselves
  // Rule 2: boids try to stay a distance d away from each other
  // Rule 3: boids try to match the speed of surrounding boids
    glm::vec3 boidPos = pos[iSelf];
    {\tt glm::vec3\ perceived\_center(0.0f),\ perceived\_velocity(0.0f),\ c(0.0f),\ ret(0.0f);}
    int n1 = 0, n3 = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        if (i == iSelf) continue;
        float distance = glm::distance(boidPos, pos[i]);
        if(distance < rule1Distance) perceived_center += pos[i], n1++;</pre>
        if(distance < rule2Distance) c -= pos[i] - boidPos;</pre>
        if(distance < rule3Distance) perceived_velocity += vel[i], n3++;</pre>
    if (n1 > 0) perceived_center /= static_cast<float>(n1), ret += (perceived_center - boidPos)* rule1Scale;
    ret += c * rule2Scale;
    if (n3 > 0) perceived_velocity /= static_cast<float>(n3), ret += perceived_velocity * rule3Scale;
    return ret;
}
```

计算完速度之后,应当更新:

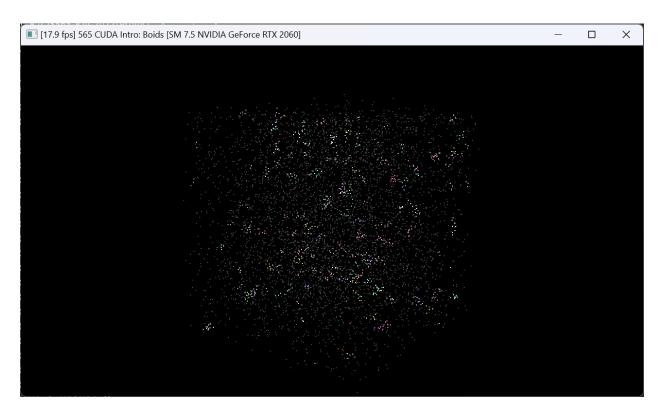
```
/**
* TODO-1.2 implement basic flocking
* For each of the `N` bodies, update its position based on its current velocity.
*/
__global___ void kernUpdateVelocityBruteForce(int N, glm::vec3 *pos,
    glm::vec3 *vel1, glm::vec3 *vel2) {
    // Compute a new velocity based on pos and vel1
    // Clamp the speed
    // Record the new velocity into vel2. Question: why NOT vel1?
    int index = (blockIdx.x * blockDim.x) + threadIdx.x;
    glm::vec3 deltaVel = computeVelocityChange(N, index, pos, vel1);
    glm::vec3 curVel = vel1[index];
    vel2[index] = glm::clamp(curVel + deltaVel, -maxSpeed, maxSpeed);
}
```

其中新的速度存储到vel2数组中,我们首先需要获得需要更新速度的粒子,用之前介绍的方法获得index,然后调用函数,最后限定范围在允许的范围内即可。

最后,在host中执行核函数。同时,为了防止Ping-pong效应,应当交换vel1和vel2,因为更新后的速度存储在vel2中:

```
void Boids::stepSimulationNaive(float dt) {
    // TODO-1.2 - use the kernels you wrote to step the simulation forward in time.
    dim3 blocksPerGrid((numObjects + blockSize - 1) / blockSize); //分块,每块的大小是[n / blockSize],向上取整,所以(numObjects + blockSize - 1
    kernUpdateVelocityBruteForce <<< blocksPerGrid, blockSize >>> (numObjects, dev_pos, dev_vel1, dev_vel2);
    kernUpdatePos <<< blocksPerGrid, blockSize >>> (numObjects, dt, dev_pos, dev_vel2);
    // TODO-1.2 ping-pong the velocity buffers
    std::swap(dev_vel1, dev_vel2);
}
```

运行结果:



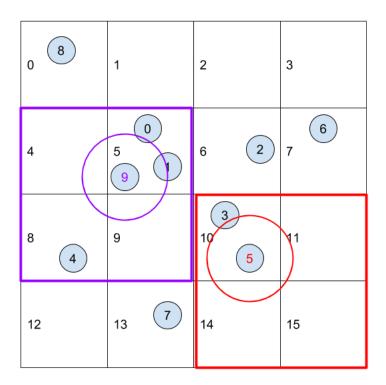
Part 2: 优化 - 时间优化

Part 1我们使用暴力法实现了Navie Boids Simulation,将每个Boid都强制和其他N-1个Boid进行比较,所以这个算法的复杂度为 $O(n^2)$,效率非常低,我们的平均FPS也就10左右。所以我们需要对这个算法进行优化。在Part 1中,我们限定了Boids之间的邻域距离(Neighborhood distance)。可以按照邻域距离来优化算法。

一种简单的方法是采用划分格子,也就是构建Uniform Grid(单元格):

0 8	1	2	3
4	5 1	6 2	7
8 4	9	10 5	11
12	13 7	14	15

如果单元格宽度是邻域距离的两倍,则每个Boid只需检查8个单元格中的其他Boid,或者2D情况下的4个boid,如图所示:

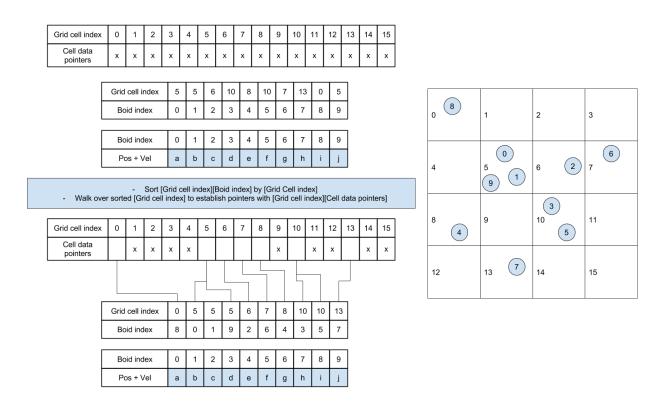


如何构建Uniform Grid?传统上,我们一般在CPU上构建,通过遍历每个Boids,找到他们的Grid,然后将指向Boids的指针保存在表示Grid的可变数组中。但这方法不太适合将数据传输到GPU。因为首先GPU是没有可变数组的,然后因为CUDA多线程运算会导致并

行迭代的时候数据之间可能会有线程竞争。所以这种方法不可取。

因此,我们可以利用排序来构建Uniform Grid。首先,定义一个数组Grid Array来记录每个Boids的Grid Index,然后根据Grid Index进行从小到大的排序。这样就可以确保在相同的Grid下指向Boid的指针在内存上是连续的。

之后,我们遍历已经排好序的Grid Array,并查看每个值。如果彼此的Grid Index不同,就说明他们不是在一个格子的(废话)。如图 所示为这个数组的构建过程:



因此,我们需要构建两个数组,两个数组的Index都是Grid,但是值分别是指针和Boid Index。

需要注意的是,我们在GPU是无法用STL的sort函数进行排序的,我们可以使用GPU自带的Thrust库的sort函数来排序,下面是使用 Thrust按照key的大小从小到大排序的示例:

```
void Boids::unitTest() {
 // LOOK-1.2 Feel free to write additional tests here.
  // test unstable sort
 int *dev_intKeys;
 int *dev intValues:
 int N = 10;
 std::unique_ptr<int[]>intKeys{ new int[N] };
 std::unique_ptr<int[]>intValues{ new int[N] };
 intKeys[0] = 0; intValues[0] = 0;
  intKeys[1] = 1; intValues[1] = 1;
  intKeys[2] = 0; intValues[2] = 2;
  intKeys[3] = 3; intValues[3] = 3;
 intKeys[4] = 0; intValues[4] = 4;
  intKeys[5] = 2; intValues[5] = 5;
  intKeys[6] = 2; intValues[6] = 6;
  intKeys[7] = 0; intValues[7] = 7;
 intKeys[8] = 5; intValues[8] = 8;
 intKeys[9] = 6; intValues[9] = 9;
 cudaMalloc((void**)&dev_intKeys, N * sizeof(int));
 checkCUDAErrorWithLine("cudaMalloc dev_intKeys failed!");
```

```
cudaMalloc((void**)&dev_intValues, N * sizeof(int));
checkCUDAErrorWithLine("cudaMalloc dev_intValues failed!");
dim3 fullBlocksPerGrid((N + blockSize - 1) / blockSize);
std::cout << "before unstable sort: " << std::endl;</pre>
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
   std::cout << " key: " << intKeys[i];
  std::cout << " value: " << intValues[i] << std::endl;
// How to copy data to the GPU
cudaMemcpy(dev_intKeys, intKeys.get(), sizeof(int) * N, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaMemcpy(dev_intValues, intValues.get(), sizeof(int) * N, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
// Wrap device vectors in thrust iterators for use with thrust.
thrust::device_ptr<int> dev_thrust_keys(dev_intKeys);
thrust::device_ptr<int> dev_thrust_values(dev_intValues);
// LOOK-2.1 Example for using thrust::sort_by_key
thrust::sort_by_key(dev_thrust_keys, dev_thrust_keys + N, dev_thrust_values);
// 这里可以看出,用thrust排序,必须先定义thrust指针指向要排序的数组,然后用这个指针排序
// How to copy data back to the CPU side from the GPU
cudaMemcpy(intKeys.get(), dev_intKeys, sizeof(int) * N, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
cudaMemcpy(intValues.get(), dev_intValues, sizeof(int) * N, cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
checkCUDAErrorWithLine("memcpy back failed!");
std::cout << "after unstable sort: " << std::endl;</pre>
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
   std::cout << " key: " << intKeys[i];</pre>
  std::cout << " value: " << intValues[i] << std::endl;
// cleanup
cudaFree(dev_intKeys);
cudaFree(dev_intValues);
checkCUDAErrorWithLine("cudaFree failed!");
```

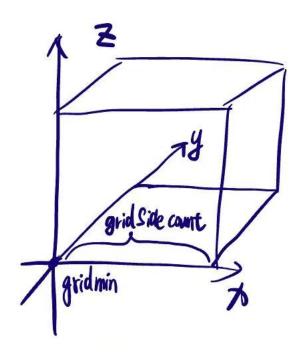
下面是控制台的输出:

```
file shaders/boid.vert.glsl loaded
file shaders/boid.geom.glsl loaded
file shaders/boid.frag.glsl loaded
before unstable sort:
 kev: 0 value: 0
  key: 1 value: 1
 key: 0 value: 2
  key: 3 value: 3
 key: 0 value: 4
  key: 2 value: 5
  key: 2 value: 6
 key: 0 value: 7
  key: 5 value: 8
  key: 6 value: 9
after unstable sort:
  key: 0 value: 0
  key: 0 value: 2
  key: 0 value: 4
  key: 0 value: 7
  key: 1 value: 1
  key: 2 value: 5
  key: 2 value: 6
  key: 3 value: 3
  key: 5 value: 8
  key: 6 value: 9
```

根据代码的信息,可以知道如下几个全局变量的信息:

```
gridCellWidth - 所有格子的个数(展开成一维数组,所以有width的含义)gridMinimum - 作为格子三维坐标系的原点,为了后续以它为原点计算格子的坐标gridInverseCellWidth - 所有格子个数的倒数gridSideCount - 格子所围成的三维立方体中的边长,因此有gridCellWidth = gridSideCount^3dev_particleArrayIndices - [Grid cell index][Boid Index]中的Boid Index数组,为key
```

```
dev_particleGridIndices - [Grid cell index][Boid Index]中的Grid cell index数组,为value
dev_gridCellStartIndices - 键为GridIndex,值为当前Grid的第一个Boid Index
dev_gridCellEndIndices - 键为GridIndex,值为当前Grid的最后一个Boid Index
```



我们发现最后四个变量是数组,所以需要利用cudaMalloc函数申请内存空间,所以首先在Boids::initSimulation中申请内存:

然后首先计算Index,即计算dev_particleArrayIndices和dev_particleGridIndices数组:

```
__device__ int gridIndex3Dto1D(int x, int y, int z, int gridResolution) {
    return x + y * gridResolution + z * gridResolution * gridResolution;
}
```

```
// indices = dev_particleArrayIndices
// gridIndices = dev_particleGridIndices
__global__ void kernComputeIndices(int N, int gridResolution,
                                   glm::vec3 gridMin, float inverseCellWidth,
                                   glm::vec3 *pos, int *indices, int *gridIndices) {
    // - Label each boid with the index of its grid cell.
    // - Set up a parallel array of integer indices as pointers to the actual
    // boid data in pos and vel1/vel2
    int boidIndex = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x; // boid index
    if (boidIndex >= N) return;
    glm::vec3 offset = pos[boidIndex] - gridMin;
    float xIndex = offset.x * inverseCellWidth;
    float yIndex = offset.y * inverseCellWidth;
    float zIndex = offset.z * inverseCellWidth;
    int gridIndex = gridIndex3Dto1D(xIndex, yIndex, zIndex, gridResolution);
    // key
   indices[boidIndex] = boidIndex;
    // value
    gridIndices[boidIndex] = gridIndex;
}
```

可以理解为,CUDA没有类似map的这样的键值对,所以为了引入键值对,我们需要用两个数组dev_particleArrayIndices和 dev_particleGridIndices,其中前面的数组值和下标都是相等的,而后面的就是gridIndex。这样可以好利用dev_particleGridIndices排序。

另外,我们计算了offset,这个向量就是以gridMin为原点,当前boid的坐标,通过gridIndex3Dto1D可以转换成gridIndex。

接下来计算dev gridCellStartIndices和dev gridCellEndIndices数组:

```
__global__ void kernIdentifyCellStartEnd(int N, int *particleGridIndices,
                                         int *gridCellStartIndices, int *gridCellEndIndices) {
    // Identify the start point of each cell in the gridIndices array.
    // This is basically a parallel unrolling of a loop that goes
    // "this index doesn't match the one before it, must be a new cell!"
    // We must do this after sort
    int boidIndex = (blockIdx.x * blockDim.x) + threadIdx.x;
    if (boidIndex >= N) return;
    int gridIndex = particleGridIndices[boidIndex];
    if (boidIndex > 0) {
        int preGridIndex = particleGridIndices[boidIndex - 1];
        if (preGridIndex != gridIndex) {
            gridCellStartIndices[gridIndex] = boidIndex;
            gridCellEndIndices[preGridIndex] = boidIndex;
        if (preGridIndex == N - 1)
            gridCellEndIndices[gridIndex] = boidIndex;
   } else {
        gridCellStartIndices[gridIndex] = boidIndex;
}
```

因为核函数是对每个block的Thread进行一次核函数,所以对于计算起始点和终止点,不需要循环。

该函数被设计为使用块和线程的网格,其中线程的总数等于N。每个线程负责识别单个粒子单元格的起始和结束索引。

该函数通过迭代粒子GridIndices数组并将每个索引与其前面的索引进行比较来工作。如果索引不同,则当前索引是新单元格的起点,上一个索引是上一个单元格的终点。该函数相应地更新gridCellStartIndices和gridCellEndIndices数组。

请注意,在调用此函数之前,必须对particleGridIndices数组进行排序,以便将同一单元格中的粒子分组在一起。

接下来是计算的主体部分,核心内容不变,还是按照前面说的三个规则,但是需要进行格子的识别和划分,这样大大减少了计算量:

```
__global__ void kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchScattered(
    int N, int gridResolution, glm::vec3 gridMin,
    float inverseCellWidth, float cellWidth,
    int *gridCellStartIndices, int *gridCellEndIndices,
```

```
int *particleArrayIndices,
    glm::vec3 *pos, glm::vec3 *vel1, glm::vec3 *vel2) {
    // TODO-2.1 - Update a boid's velocity using the uniform grid to reduce
    // the number of boids that need to be checked.
    // - Identify the grid cell that this particle is in
    // - Identify which cells may contain neighbors. This isn't always 8.
    // - For each cell, read the start/end indices in the boid pointer array.
    // - Access each boid in the cell and compute velocity change from
    // the boids rules, if this boid is within the neighborhood distance.
    // - Clamp the speed change before putting the new speed in vel2
    int boidIndex = blockDim.x * blockIdx.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (boidIndex >= N) return;
    glm::vec3 curPos = pos[boidIndex];
    glm::vec3 offset = curPos - gridMin;
    float xIndex = offset.x * inverseCellWidth;
    float yIndex = offset.y * inverseCellWidth;
float zIndex = offset.z * inverseCellWidth;
    int gridIndex = gridIndex3Dto1D(xIndex, yIndex, zIndex, gridResolution);
    int X_MAX = imin(xIndex + 1, gridResolution - 1);
    int X_MIN = imax(xIndex - 1, 0);
    int Y_MAX = imin(yIndex + 1, gridResolution - 1);
    int Y_MIN = imax(yIndex - 1, 0);
    int Z_MAX = imin(zIndex + 1, gridResolution - 1);
    int Z_MIN = imax(zIndex - 1, 0);
    glm::vec3 perceived_center(0.0f), perceived_velocity(0.0f), c(0.0f), ret(0.0f);
    int n1 = 0, n3 = 0;
    for (int x = X_MIN; x \le X_MAX; x++) {
        for (int y = Y_MIN; y <= Y_MAX; y++) {
            for (int z = Z_MIN; z \le Z_MAX; z++) {
                int \ neighborGridIndex = gridIndex3Dto1D(x, \ y, \ z, \ gridResolution);
                int neighborGridStart = gridCellStartIndices[neighborGridIndex];
                int neighborGridEnd = gridCellEndIndices[neighborGridIndex];
                for (int i = neighborGridStart; i <= neighborGridEnd; i++) {
                    int this_boidIndex = particleArrayIndices[i];
                    if (this_boidIndex != boidIndex) {
                        float distance = glm::distance(pos[this_boidIndex], curPos);
                        if (distance < rule1Distance) perceived_center += pos[this_boidIndex], n1++;</pre>
                        if (distance < rule2Distance) c -= pos[this_boidIndex] - curPos;</pre>
                        if (distance < rule3Distance) perceived_velocity += vel1[this_boidIndex], n3++;</pre>
               }
           }
       }
    if (n1 > 0) perceived_center /= static_cast<float>(n1), ret += (perceived_center - curPos) * rule1Scale;
    ret += c * rule2Scale:
   if (n3 > 0) perceived_velocity /= static_cast<float>(n3), ret += perceived_velocity * rule3Scale;
    vel2[boidIndex] = glm::clamp(vel1[boidIndex] + ret, -maxSpeed, maxSpeed);
}
```

该函数使用块和线程的网格,其中每个线程负责更新单个粒子的速度。该函数的工作流程如下:

- 确定该粒子所在的网格单元格
- 确定哪些单元格可能包含邻居。这并不总是8个单元格。所以需要在该网格的周围26个格子中判断。
- 对于每个单元格,读取指向粒子指针数组中的起始/结束索引。
- 访问单元格中的每个粒子,并根据其规则计算速度变化,如果该粒子在邻居距离内。
- 将速度变化限制在合理范围内,然后将新的速度放入vel2中。

该函数使用三重循环遍历网格中的所有单元格和粒子,并计算每个粒子的速度变化。在计算速度变化时,该函数根据三个规则计算每个粒子与其邻居的交互作用。然后,将速度变化应用于原始速度,并将结果限制在最大速度范围内,然后将更新后的速度存储到vel2数组中。

最后是优化方法的入口函数,main.cpp将调用该函数开始CUDA计算:

```
void Boids::stepSimulationScatteredGrid(float dt) {
   // TODO-2.1
    // Uniform Grid Neighbor search using Thrust sort.
    // In Parallel:
    // - label each particle with its array index as well as its grid index.
    // Use 2x width grids.
    // - Unstable key sort using Thrust. A stable sort isn't necessary, but you
    // are welcome to do a performance comparison.
    \ensuremath{//} - Naively unroll the loop for finding the start and end indices of each
    // cell's data pointers in the array of boid indices
    // - Perform velocity updates using neighbor search
    // - Update positions
    // - Ping-pong buffers as needed
    dim3 blocksPerGridBoids((numObjects + blockSize - 1) / blockSize);
    kernComputeIndices<<<blocksPerGridBoids, blockSize>>>(numObjects, gridSideCount, gridMinimum, gridInverseCellWidth, dev_pos, dev_partic
    thrust::sort\_by\_key(dev\_thrust\_particleGridIndices,\ dev\_thrust\_particleGridIndices + numObjects,\ dev\_particleArrayIndices);
    dim3 blocksPerGridCells((gridCellCount + blockSize - 1) / blockSize);
    // 初始化dev_gridCellStartIndices和dev_gridCellEndIndices为-1
    kernResetIntBuffer<<< blocksPerGridCells, \ blockSize>>> (gridCellCount, \ dev\_gridCellStartIndices, \ -1); \\
    kernResetIntBuffer<<<br/>blocksPerGridCells, blockSize>>>(gridCellCount, dev_gridCellEndIndices, -1);
    kernIdentifyCellStartEnd<<<bol>hlockSPerGridCells, blockSize>>>(numObjects, dev_particleGridIndices, dev_gridCellStartIndices, dev_gridCell
    kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchScattered<<<blooksPerGridBoids, blockSize>>>(numObjects, gridSideCount, gridMinimum, gridInverseCellWidth, g
                                                                             dev_gridCellStartIndices, dev_gridCellEndIndices, dev_particleA
                                                                             dev pos, dev vel1, dev vel2);
    kernUpdatePos<<<br/>blocksPerGridBoids, blockSize>>>(numObjects, dt, dev_pos, dev_vel2);
    std::swap(dev_vel1, dev_vel2);
}
```

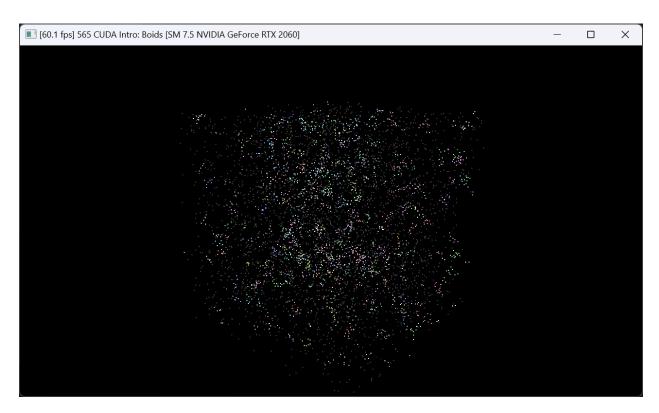
- 对于每个粒子,将其标记为其数组索引以及其网格索引。使用2倍的宽度网格。
- 使用Thrust进行不稳定的键排序。稳定排序不是必需的,但是你可以进行性能比较。
- 对于每个单元格,展开循环以查找数组中该单元格数据指针的起始和结束索引。
- 使用邻居搜索执行速度更新
- 更新位置
- 需要时交替使用缓冲区

该函数使用CUDA内核函数来实现上述步骤。首先,使用kernComputeIndices内核函数计算每个粒子的网格索引和数组索引。然后,使用Thrust排序按网格索引对粒子数组索引进行排序。接下来,使用kernIdentifyCellStartEnd内核函数确定每个单元格的起始和结束索引。最后,使用kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchScattered内核函数执行邻居搜索并更新速度,使用kernUpdatePos内核函数更新位置。

最后需要释放内存:

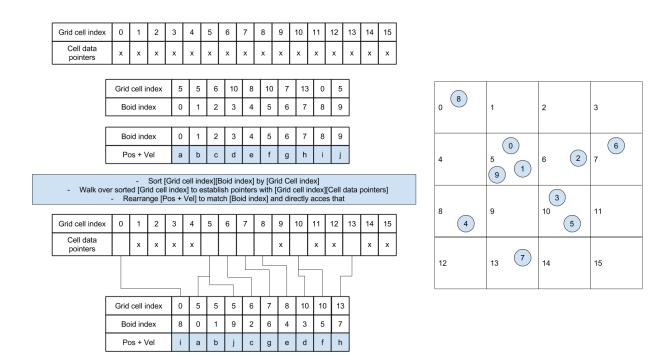
```
void Boids::endSimulation() {
    .....
// TOD0-2.1 TOD0-2.3 - Free any additional buffers here.
    cudaFree(dev_particleArrayIndices);
    cudaFree(dev_particleGridIndices);
    cudaFree(dev_gridCellStartIndices);
    cudaFree(dev_gridCellEndIndices);
}
```

最后效果很不错,维持在60FPS:



Part 3: 进一步优化 - 内存空间优化

考虑2.1中概述的统一网格邻居搜索:在单个单元中指向boid的指针在内存中是连续的,但是boid数据本身(速度和位置)分散在各处。尝试重新安排boid数据本身,以便一个单元格中boid的所有速度和位置在内存中也是连续的,这样就可以直接使用dev_gridCellStartIndices和dev_gridCellEndIndices而不需要考虑dev_particleArrayIndices:



这种方法被称为"一致性网格",其主要思想是重新排列粒子数组,使得同一单元格中的所有粒子数据在内存中是连续的,从而更好地 利用了缓存。对于一致性网格邻居搜索,可以按照以下步骤重新排列粒子数组:

- 1. 将所有粒子按照它们在网格中的顺序排序,即先按照Z轴坐标排序,然后按照Y轴坐标排序,最后按照X轴坐标排序。这样可以保证同一单元格中的粒子在排列后是相邻的。
- 2. 创建新的缓冲区dev sortedPos和dev sortedVel,用于存储重新排列后的位置和速度数据。
- 3. 使用kernSortPosAndVel内核函数将位置和速度数据按照排序后的顺序存储到新的缓冲区中。

```
__global__ void kernSortPosAndVel(int N, int *particleArrayIndices, glm::vec3 *pos, glm::vec3 *sortedPos, glm::vec3 *vel, glm::vec3 *sorted
  int index = blockDim.x * blockIdx.x + threadIdx.x;
  if (index >= N) return;
  int boidIndex = particleArrayIndices[index];
  sortedPos[index] = pos[boidIndex];
  sortedPos[index] = vel[boidIndex];
}
```

所以先开辟dev sortedPos和dev sortedVel的内存空间

```
void Boids::initSimulation(int N) {
    // TODO-2.1 TODO-2.3 - Allocate additional buffers here.
    cudaMalloc((void **)&dev_particleArrayIndices, N * sizeof(int));
    check \verb|CUDAErrorWithLine| ("Malloc dev_particleArrayIndices failed! \verb|\n"|); \\
    \verb|cudaMalloc((void **)&dev_particleGridIndices, N * sizeof(int));|\\
    checkCUDAErrorWithLine("Malloc dev_particleGridIndices failed!\n");
    \verb|cudaMalloc((void **)&dev_gridCellStartIndices, gridCellCount * sizeof(int))|;\\
    checkCUDAErrorWithLine("Malloc dev_gridCellStartIndices failed!\n");
    cudaMalloc((void **)&dev_gridCellEndIndices, gridCellCount * sizeof(int));
    checkCUDAErrorWithLine("Malloc dev_gridCellEndIndices failed!\n");
    dev_thrust_particleArrayIndices = thrust::device_ptr<int>(dev_particleArrayIndices);
    dev_thrust_particleGridIndices = thrust::device_ptr<int>(dev_particleGridIndices);
    cudaMalloc((void **)&dev_sortedPos, N * sizeof(glm::vec3));
    checkCUDAErrorWithLine("Malloc dev_sortedPos failed!\n");
    cudaMalloc((void **)&dev_sortedVel, N * sizeof(glm::vec3));
    checkCUDAErrorWithLine("Malloc dev_sortedVel failed!\n");
    cudaDeviceSynchronize();
}
```

主体计算部分,我们不需要dev particleArrayIndices,这样也可以获得邻近的boid,只需要知道i和pos就可以了:

```
__global__ void kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchCoherent(
   int N, int gridResolution, glm::vec3 gridMin,
    float inverseCellWidth, float cellWidth,
    \verb|int *gridCellStartIndices|, int *gridCellEndIndices|,
   glm::vec3 *pos, glm::vec3 *vel1, glm::vec3 *vel2) {
    // TODO-2.3 - This should be very similar to kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchScattered,
    // except with one less level of indirection.
    // This should expect gridCellStartIndices and gridCellEndIndices to refer
    // directly to pos and vel1.
    // - Identify the grid cell that this particle is in
    // - Identify which cells may contain neighbors. This isn't always 8.
    // - For each cell, read the start/end indices in the boid pointer array.
    // DIFFERENCE: For best results, consider what order the cells should be
    // checked in to maximize the memory benefits of reordering the boids data.
    // - Access each boid in the cell and compute velocity change from
    // the boids rules, if this boid is within the neighborhood distance.
    // - Clamp the speed change before putting the new speed in vel2
    int boidIndex = blockDim.x * blockIdx.x + threadIdx.x;
    if (boidIndex >= N) return;
    glm::vec3 curPos = pos[boidIndex];
    glm::vec3 offset = curPos - gridMin;
    float xIndex = offset.x * inverseCellWidth;
    float yIndex = offset.y * inverseCellWidth;
```

```
float zIndex = offset.z * inverseCellWidth;
    int gridIndex = gridIndex3Dto1D(xIndex, yIndex, zIndex, gridResolution);
    int X_MAX = imin(xIndex + 1, gridResolution - 1);
    int X_MIN = imax(xIndex - 1, 0);
    int Y_MAX = imin(yIndex + 1, gridResolution - 1);
    int Y_MIN = imax(yIndex - 1, 0);
    int Z_MAX = imin(zIndex + 1, gridResolution - 1);
    int Z_MIN = imax(zIndex - 1, 0);
    glm::vec3 perceived_center(0.0f), perceived_velocity(0.0f), c(0.0f), ret(0.0f);
   int n1 = 0, n3 = 0;
    for (int x = X_MIN; x \le X_MAX; x++) {
        for (int y = Y_MIN; y \le Y_MAX; y++) {
            for (int z = Z_MIN; z \ll Z_MAX; z++) {
                int neighborGridIndex = gridIndex3Dto1D(x, y, z, gridResolution);
                int neighborGridStart = gridCellStartIndices[neighborGridIndex];
                int neighborGridEnd = gridCellEndIndices[neighborGridIndex];
                for (int i = neighborGridStart; i <= neighborGridEnd; i++) {</pre>
                    if (i != boidIndex) {
                       float distance = qlm::distance(pos[i], curPos);
                       if (distance < rule1Distance) perceived_center += pos[i], n1++;</pre>
                       if (distance < rule2Distance) c -= pos[i] - curPos;</pre>
                       if (distance < rule3Distance) perceived_velocity += vel1[i], n3++;
               }
           }
       }
    if (n1 > 0) perceived_center /= static_cast<float>(n1), ret += (perceived_center - curPos) * rule1Scale;
    ret += c * rule2Scale:
    if (n3 > 0) perceived_velocity \neq static_cast<float>(n3), ret \neq perceived_velocity * rule3Scale;
    vel2[boidIndex] = glm::clamp(vel1[boidIndex] + ret, -maxSpeed, maxSpeed);
}
```

这是一个使用一致性网格进行邻居搜索的CUDA内核函数,用于更新粒子速度。与之前的内核函数 kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchScattered相比,它不再使用dev_particleArrayIndices数组来查找粒子数据,而是直接使用 dev_gridCellStartIndices和dev_gridCellEndIndices数组来查找同一单元格中的粒子数据。

该内核函数的主要步骤如下:

- 1. 计算当前粒子所在的网格索引gridIndex。
- 2. 根据当前粒子所在的网格索引,确定其周围可能存在邻居的网格索引范围。这里使用了一个优化,即只考虑距离当前粒子最近的 27个网格,而不是所有的网格。
- 3. 对于每个可能存在邻居的网格,遍历该网格中的所有粒子,并根据粒子之间的距离计算速度变化ret,分别计算出三个规则(对应于Boids算法中的三个行为)的速度变化。
- 4. 将计算出的速度变化ret与当前粒子的速度vel1相加,并通过glm::clamp函数将其限制在最大速度maxSpeed和最小速度-maxSpeed之间,得到新的速度vel2。

需要注意的是,由于使用了一致性网格,因此不再需要考虑dev_particleArrayIndices数组,而是直接通过dev_gridCellStartIndices和 dev gridCellEndIndices数组访问同一单元格中的粒子数据。这样可以避免额外的内存开销,并提高邻居搜索的效率。

入口函数需要增加对pos和vel的排序:

```
__global__ void kernSortPosAndVel(int N, int *particleArrayIndices, glm::vec3 *pos, glm::vec3 *sortedPos, glm::vec3 *vel, glm::vec3 *sorted int index = blockDim.x * blockIdx.x + threadIdx.x; if (index >= N) return; int boidIndex = particleArrayIndices[index]; sortedPos[index] = pos[boidIndex]; sortedPos[index] = vel[boidIndex]; sortedVel[index] = vel[boidIndex]; }

void Boids::stepSimulationCoherentGrid(float dt) {
    // TODO-2.3 - start by copying Boids::stepSimulationNaiveGrid
    // Uniform Grid Neighbor search using Thrust sort on cell-coherent data.
    // In Parallel:
    // - Label each particle with its array index as well as its grid index.
    // Use 2x width grids
```

```
// - Unstable key sort using Thrust. A stable sort isn't necessary, but you
               are welcome to do a performance comparison.
        \ensuremath{//} - Naively unroll the loop for finding the start and end indices of each
        // cell's data pointers in the array of boid indices
        // - BIG DIFFERENCE: use the rearranged array index buffer to reshuffle all
        // the particle data in the simulation array.
        // CONSIDER WHAT ADDITIONAL BUFFERS YOU NEED
        // - Perform velocity updates using neighbor search
        // - Update positions
        // - Ping-pong buffers as needed. THIS MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM BEFORE.
        dim3 blocksPerGridBoids((numObjects + blockSize - 1) / blockSize);
        kernComputeIndices<<<blockSperGridBoids, blockSize>>>(numObjects, gridSideCount, gridMinimum, gridInverseCellWidth, dev_pos, dev_partic
        thrust::sort\_by\_key(dev\_thrust\_particleGridIndices,\ dev\_thrust\_particleGridIndices + numObjects,\ dev\_particleArrayIndices);
        dim3 blocksPerGridCells((gridCellCount + blockSize - 1) / blockSize);
        kernResetIntBuffer<<<blocksPerGridCells, blockSize>>>(gridCellCount, dev_gridCellStartIndices, -1);
        kernResetIntBuffer<<<br/>blockSperGridCells, blockSize>>>(gridCellCount, dev_gridCellEndIndices, -1);
        kernIdentifyCellStartEnd<<<br/>blocksPerGridCells, blockSize>>>(numObjects, dev_particleGridIndices, dev_gridCellStartIndices, dev_gridCell
        kernSortPosAndVel<<<br/>blockSperGridBoids, blockSize>>>(numObjects, dev_particleArrayIndices, dev_pos, dev_sortedPos, dev_vel1, dev_sortedPos, dev_sortedPos, dev_vel1, dev_sortedPos, de
        kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchCoherent<<<br/>blocksPerGridBoids, blockSize>>>(numObjects, gridSideCount, gridMinimum, gridInverseCellWidth, gr
                                                                                                                                                              dev_gridCellStartIndices, dev_gridCellEndIndices,
                                                                                                                                                              dev sortedPos, dev sortedVel, dev vel2);
        kernUpdatePos<<<br/>blockSPerGridBoids, blockSize>>>(numObjects, dt, dev_sortedPos, dev_vel2);
        std::swap(dev_vel1, dev_vel2);
        std::swap(dev_pos, dev_sortedPos);
}
```

这是Boids类中的另一个函数,用于在一致网格上进行模拟步骤。该函数与在散布网格上进行模拟步骤的主要区别在于,该函数使用连续内存中的一致数据来执行所有计算。具体步骤如下:

- 对于每个粒子,将其标记为其数组索引以及其网格索引。使用2倍的宽度网格。
- 使用Thrust排序按网格索引对粒子数组索引进行排序。
- 对于每个单元格,展开循环以查找数组中该单元格数据指针的起始和结束索引。
- 使用kernSortPosAndVel内核函数将位置和速度数据按排序后的顺序存储到新的缓冲区中。
- 使用kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchCoherent内核函数执行邻居搜索并更新速度,使用kernUpdatePos内核函数更新位置。
- 需要时交替使用缓冲区。

该函数使用CUDA内核函数来实现上述步骤。首先,使用kernComputeIndices内核函数计算每个粒子的网格索引和数组索引。然后,使用Thrust排序按网格索引对粒子数组索引进行排序。接下来,使用kernIdentifyCellStartEnd内核函数确定每个单元格的起始和结束索引。然后,使用kernSortPosAndVel内核函数将位置和速度数据按排序后的顺序存储到新的缓冲区中。最后,使用kernUpdateVelNeighborSearchCoherent内核函数执行邻居搜索并更新速度,使用kernUpdatePos内核函数更新位置。在更新完成后,需要交替使用缓冲区。

