

The following performance optimization opportunities were discovered for this result. Follow the rule links to see more context on the Details page.

Note: Speedup estimates provide upper bounds for the optimization potential of a kernel assuming its overall algorithmic structure is kept unchanged.

FP64/32 Utilization Est. Speedup: 53.06% The ratio of peak float (fp32) to double (fp64) performance on this device is 32:1. The workload achieved close to 1% of this device's fp32 peak performance and 36% of its fp64 peak performance. If Description of the Compute Workload Analysis determines that this workload is fp64 bound, consider using 32-bit precision floating point operations to improve its performance. See the figure of the performance of the performance on this device is 32:1. The workload achieved close to 1% of this device's fp32 peak performance and 36% of its fp64 peak performance. If the performance on this device is 32:1. The workload achieved close to 1% of this device's fp32 peak performance and 36% of its fp64 peak performance. If the performance on this device is 32:1. The workload achieved close to 1% of this device's fp32 peak performance and 36% of its fp64 peak performance. If the performance on this device is 32:1. The workload achieved close to 1% of this device's fp32 peak performance and 36% of its fp64 peak performance. If the performance of the p

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Uncoalesced Global Access Est. Speedup: 15.09%

This kernel has uncoalesced global accesses resulting in a total of 4850502 excessive sectors (28% of the total 17323883 sectors). Check the L2 Theoretical Sectors Global Excessive table for the primary source locations. The CUDA Programming Guide has additional information on reducing uncoalesced device memory accesses.

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FP64 Non-Fused Instruction Est. Speedup: 14.55%

This kernel executes 1807680 fused and 903840 non-fused FP64 instructions. By converting pairs of non-fused instructions to their fixed, higher-throughput equivalent, the achieved FP64 performance could be increased by up to 17% (relative to its current performance). Check the Source page to identify where this kernel executes FP64 instructions.

