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CUDA 2025 HW5

Heat Diffusion on a Square Plate

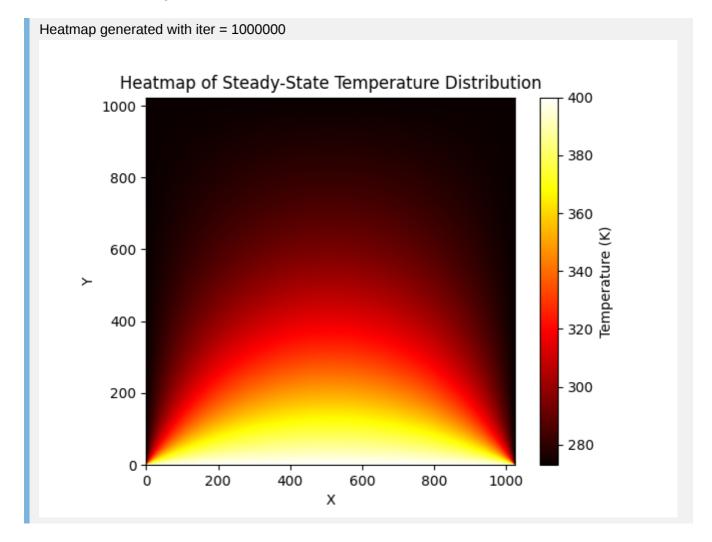
Problem Statement

We solve the **thermal equilibrium temperature distribution** on a 1024×1024 square plate using CUDA. The temperature on the **top edge** is fixed at **400 K**, and the remaining three edges are fixed at **273 K**. The problem is governed by the steady-state **2D Laplace equation**:

$$rac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

We implement this using **Jacobi iteration** ($\omega = 1$) on both **single-GPU** and **multi-GPU** configurations to evaluate performance and determine the optimal threadsPerBlock.

Result Summary



☐ Timing Table

Configuration Threads Per Block Time / Iteration (ms) Speedup (vs CPU)

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Configuration	Threads Per Block	Time / Iteration (ms)	Speedup (vs CPU)
CPU	-	6.799	1.0×
Single-GPU	4×4	0.085	79.8×
Single-GPU	8×8	0.029	234.4×
Single-GPU	16×16	0.023	295.6×
Single-GPU	32×32	0.024	283.3×
Multi-GPU (2x)	4×4	0.063	107.9×
Multi-GPU (2x)	8×8	0.033	206.0×
Multi-GPU (2x)	16×16	0.025	271.9×
Multi-GPU (2x)	32×32	0.026	261.5×

Trend Observations

1. Block Size Optimization:

- Performance improves as block size increases, with optimal values at **16×16**.
- Beyond this, gains diminish or slightly reverse due to shared memory or occupancy limits.

2. Single vs Multi-GPU:

- Multi-GPU performance improves over single-GPU only at smaller block sizes.
- Best performance for both setups is at threadsPerBlock = 16×16.

3. Accuracy:

• All GPU results are **numerically identical to the CPU baseline**, validating correctness.

Conclusion

- The fastest configuration is single_T16 at 0.023 ms/iteration, achieving ~296× speedup.
- Multi-GPU achieves nearly the same best-case speedup, showing good scaling.
- Optimal block size is **16×16**, which balances parallelism and memory efficiency.

Environment

• OS: Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS

CPU: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-9800X CPU @ 3.80GHz

• GPU: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080 Ti ×2

CUDA Version: 12.1Grid Size: 1024 × 1024

• Iterations: 10,000

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Usage Instructions

1. Source Files

• CPU Baseline: hw5_cpu.c

• CUDA Kernels: hw5_single.cu, hw5_multi.cu

• Driver Script: driver.py

2. Compile

```
gcc hw5_cpu.c -o hw5_cpu
nvcc hw5_single.cu -o hw5_single
nvcc hw5_multi.cu -o hw5_multi
```

3. Run

```
python3 driver.py 10000
```

This script automatically benchmarks various block sizes and compares single-GPU and multi-GPU performance.