

Sobol's Quasi-Random Sequence

1 Overview

- 1.1 Location \$<AMDAPPSDKSamplesInstallPath>\samples\opencl\cl\1.x
- **1.2 How to Run** See the *Getting Started* guide for how to build samples. You first must compile the sample.

Use the command line to change to the directory where the executable is located. The default executables are placed in $\$ are placed in $\$ and $\$ are placed in $\$

Type the following command(s).

- QuasiRandomSequence
 This runs the sample with default options -x 64 and -y 1.
- QuasiRandomSequence -h This prints the help file.

1.3 Command Line Options

Table 1 lists, and briefly describes, the command line options.

Table 1 Command Line Options

Short Form	Long Form	Description
-h	help	Shows all command options and their respective meaning.
	device	Devices on which the program is to be run. Acceptable values are cpu or gpu.
-q	quiet	Quiet mode. Suppresses all text output.
-e	verify	Verify results against reference implementation.
-t	timing	Print timing.
	dump	Dump binary image for all devices.
	load	Load binary image and execute on device.
	flags	Specify compiler flags to build the kernel.
- p	platformId	Select platformId to be used (0 to N-1, where N is the number of available platforms).
-d	deviceId	Select deviceld to be used (0 to N-1, where N is the number of available devices).
-v	version	AMD APP SDK version string.
-X	width	Number of vectors.

Short Form	Long Form	Description
-y	height	Number of dimensions.
-i	iterations	Number of iterations for kernel execution.
	scalar	Run the scalar version of the kernel (Note that thescalar andvector options are mutually exclusive.)
	vector	Run the vector version of the kernel (Note that thescalar andvector options are mutually exclusive.)

2 Description

To generate the j^{th} component of the points in a Sobol sequence, choose a primitive polynomial of some degree Sj in the field Z_2 :

$$X^{Sj} + a_{1,j} X^{Sj-1} + a_{2,j} X^{Sj-2} + \dots + a_{Sj-1,j} x + 1$$

where the coefficients $a_{1,j}$, $a_{2,j}$,, $a_{sj-1,j}$ are either 0 or 1. We define a sequence of positive integers { $m_{1,j}$, $m_{2,j}$,} by the recurrence relation

$$m_{k,j} = 2a_{1,j}m_{k-1,j} \oplus 2^2a_{2,j}m_{k-2,j} \oplus \dots \oplus 2^{Sj-1} a_{Sj-1,j}m_{k-Sj+1,j} \oplus 2^{Sj} m_{k-Sj,j} \oplus m_{k-Sj,j}$$

where \oplus is the bit-by-bit exclusive-or operator. The initial values $m_{1,\;j}$, $m_{2,\;j}$, $m_{Sj,\;j}$ can be chosen freely, provided each $m_{k,\;j}$, $1 \leq k \leq Sj$, is odd and less than 2k. The so-called direction

numbers {
$$V_{1,j}$$
, $V_{2,j}$,} are defined by $V_{k,j} = \frac{m_{k,j}}{2^k}$.

Then $x_{i,i}$, the j^{th} component of the i^{th} point in a Sobol sequence, is given by

$$x_{i,j}=i_1v_{1,j}\oplus i_2v_{2,j}\oplus.....$$

where i_k is the k^{th} digit from the right when i is written in binary $i = \{ \dots i_3 i_2 i_1 \}_2$.

The primitive polynomials and direction numbers obtained based on various search criteria can be downloaded as text files from http://www.maths.unsw.edu.au/~fkuo/sobol/.

3 Implementation Details

Each thread block processes direction numbers of a single block, which represents a particular dimension, j.

First, all the precomputed direction numbers { $V_{1,j}$, $V_{2,j}$, } are cached into a local memory buffer from an array in global memory. Then, each work item calculates a Sobol's sequence value by using the equation

$$x_{i,j}=i_1v_{1,j}\oplus i_2v_{2,j}\oplus.....$$

where i_k is the k^{th} digit from the right when i is written in binary $i = \{ \dots i_3 i_2 i_1 \}_2$, and i is the local id of the work item.

The implementation contains two kernels: a scalar kernel and a vector kernel. The scalar kernel works better on current generation GCN cards. The vector kernel kernel works better on VLIW and previous generation cards. The user can select the kernel using the --scalar or --vector options; otherwise, preferred vector-width for the device is queried and used. If both --scalar and --vector are specified, both the options are ignored and the default vector-width will be used.

4 Recommended Input Option Settings

For best performance, enter the following on the command line:

5 Reference

P. Bratley and B. L. Fox, "Algorithm 659: Implementing Sobol's quasirandom sequence generator" in: ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS), Vol. 14, Issue 1 (March 1988).

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