

# 组会报告

徐益

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## 1 工作内容

1. 实现基于 C 的 avx2-OMS 译码测试平台；
2. 提高 avx2-OMS 吞吐量。

## 2 提高 avx2-OMS 吞吐量的具体方法

### 2.1 改变数据结构使内存空间连续

原数据结构：

```
1 typedef struct check_node
2 {
3     int8_t degree;           // number of connective variable nodes
4     int16_t *index;          // index of connective variable nodes
5     float* message;          // message from cn to vn
6     int8_t* message_fixed;   // fixed message from cn to vn
7     __m256i* message_avx2;   // avx2 message from cn to vn
8     int8_t pointer;          // pointer to the message that will be used
9 } check_node;
```

现数据结构：

```
1 typedef struct nr15_ldpc_simd_t
2 {
3     .....
4     int8_t* degree; // number of connective check nodes(length:M)
5     int16_t* index; // index of connective check nodes(length:M_whole)
6     __m256i* cn_msg_avx2; // avx2 message from cn to vn(length:M_whole)
7     __m256i* llr_avx2; // avx2 llr(length:N)
8     __m256i** llr_addr; // llr address from cn to vn(length:M_whole)
9     __m256i* vn_msg_avx2; // temp avx2 message from vn to cn(length:19)
10 } nr15_ldpc_simd_t;
```

2.2 使用更小的校验矩阵

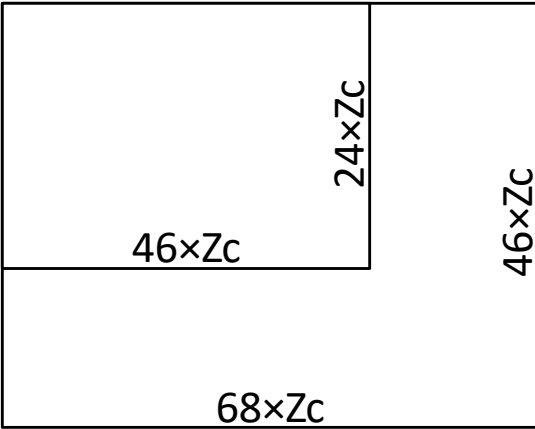


图 1: 优化前后校验矩阵尺寸变化

2.3 编译方式的优化

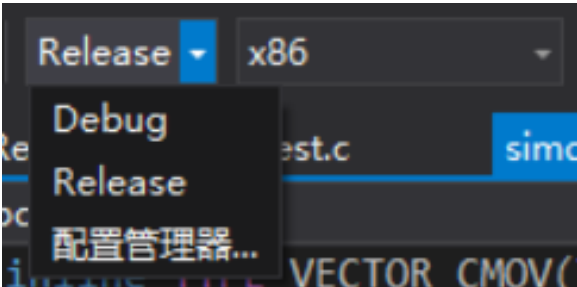


图 2: 项目版本的选择

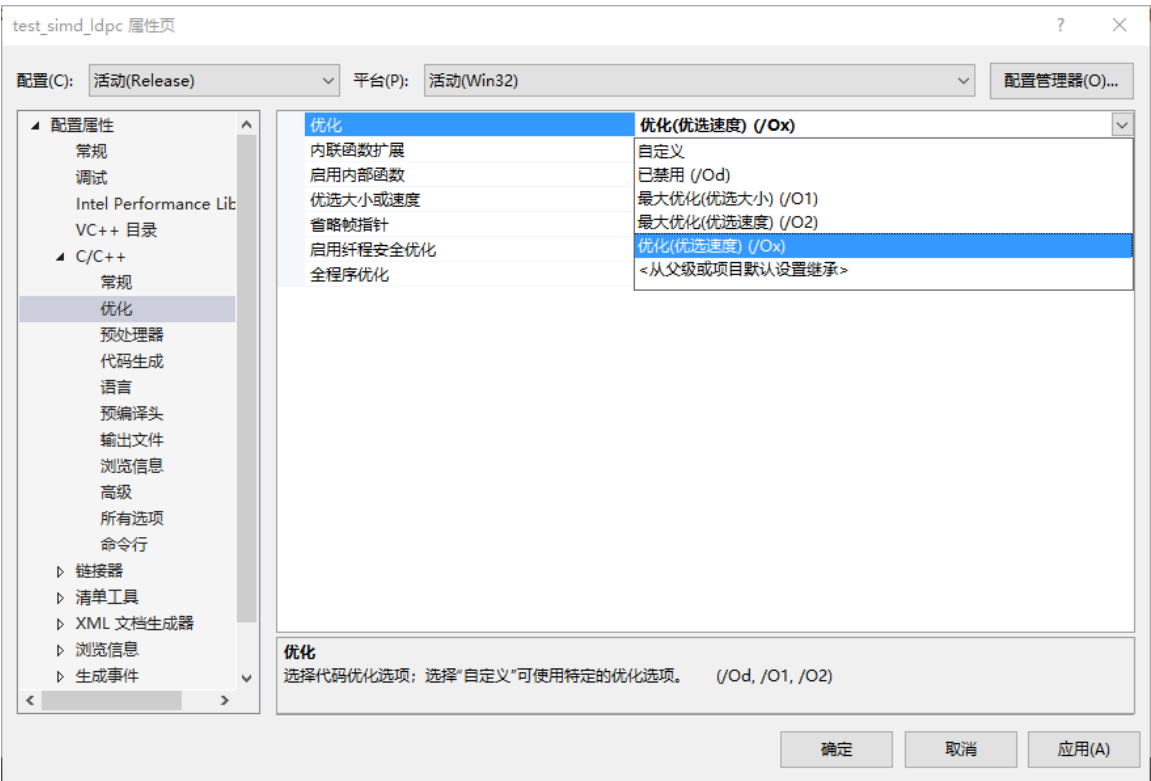


图 3: 优化方式的选择

## 2.4 限幅部分的优化

```
1  for (r = 0; r < C; r++)
2      for (n = 0; n < Nd / 8; n++)
3      {
4          resf = _mm256_mul_ps(*p_tabI, fact);
5          resf = _mm256_max_ps(resf, vminf);
6          resf = _mm256_min_ps(resf, vmaxf);
7          resi = _mm256_cvttss_epi32(resf);
8          p_tabI += 1;
9          for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
10             ptr_llr[32 * (8 * n + i) + r] = (int8_t)p_resi[i];
11     }
```

## 2.5 判决部分的优化

```
1  uchar_itranspose_avx(h->llr_avx2, (_mm256i*)decoded_bits, K);
```

# 3 VTune 测试结果分析

## 3.1 吞吐量计算

Function	Module	CPU Time <sup>②</sup>
nr15_fec_ldpc_simd_decoder_avx2	test_simd_ldpc.exe	44.101s
main	test_simd_ldpc.exe	25.251s
vsIsRngGaussian	mkl_vml_avx2.dll	20.966s
nr15_fec_ldpc_simd_rdm_dec_decbs	test_simd_ldpc.exe	16.834s
nr15_fec_ldpc_simd_cbs_enc_rm	test_simd_ldpc.exe	16.250s
[Others]		43.388s

图 4: Top Hotspots in VTune

$$B = (8448 - 24) * 32 * 10^5 = 2.6957 \text{ Gbit}$$

$$t = 44.101 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{Throughput} = B/t = 2.6957 \text{ Gbit} / 44.101 \text{ s} = 61.125 \text{ Mbps}$$

## 3.2 主要耗时部分

### 3.2.1 循环 1

for (i = 0; i < *p_degree1; i++)	0.4%		0.0%	0.0%	0.586s
{					
vllr = VECTOR_LOAD(*p_indice_nod1);	0.4%		0.0%	0.0%	0.742s
vcn_msg = VECTOR_LOAD(p_msglr);					
vvn_msg = VECTOR_SUB_AND_SATURATE_VAR_8bits(vllr, vcn_msg);					
csign = VECTOR_AND(vvn_msg, msign8);					
sign = VECTOR_XOR(sign, csign);					
vabs = VECTOR_MIN(VECTOR_ABS(vvn_msg), vmax_msg);					
vn_message_avx2[i] = vvn_msg;					
vtemp = min_llr;					
min_llr = VECTOR_MIN_1(vabs, min_llr);					
submin_llr = VECTOR_MIN_2(vabs, vtemp, submin_llr);					
p_msglr += 1;					
p_indice_nod1 += 1;	11.6%		0.0%	0.0%	19.363s
}					
p_degree1 += 1;	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.041s

图 5: 循环 1 耗时情况

### 3.2.2 循环 2

for (i = 0; i < *p_degree2; i++)	0.2%		0.0%	0.0%	0.258s
{					
vvn_msg = vn_message_avx2[i];	0.5%		0.0%	0.0%	0.834s
vabs = VECTOR_MIN(VECTOR_ABS(vvn_msg), vmax_msg);	0.9%		0.0%	0.0%	1.433s
vres = VECTOR_CMOV(vabs, min_llr, osubmin_llr, omin_llr);	1.6%		0.0%	0.0%	2.611s
//z = VECTOR_EQUAL(vabs, min_llr);					
//vres = _mm256_blendv_epi8(omin_llr, osubmin_llr, z);					
vsig = VECTOR_XOR(sign, VECTOR_AND(vvn_msg, msign8));	0.8%		0.0%	0.0%	1.282s
v2cn = VECTOR_INVSIGN2(vres, vsig);	0.3%		0.0%	0.0%	0.552s
v2llr = VECTOR_ADD_AND_SATURATE_VAR_8bits(vvn_msg, v2cn, vllr);					
VECTOR_STORE(p_msglwr, v2cn);	0.6%		0.0%	0.0%	0.923s
VECTOR_STORE(*p_indice_nod2, v2llr);	1.8%		0.0%	0.0%	2.923s
p_msglwr += 1;	1.2%		0.0%	0.0%	2.027s
p_indice_nod2 += 1;	1.1%		0.0%	0.0%	1.894s
}					
p_degree2 += 1;	0.2%		0.0%	0.0%	0.398s

图 6: 循环 2 耗时情况

### 3.2.3 限幅部分

for (r = 0; r < C; r++)					
{					
p1 = ptr_llr + r;					
for (n = 0; n < Nd / 8; n++)					
{					
resf = _mm256_mul_ps(*p_tabI, fact);	1.1%		0.0%	0.0%	1.909s
resf = _mm256_max_ps(resf, vminf);	0.3%		0.0%	0.0%	0.498s
resf = _mm256_min_ps(resf, vmaxf);	0.2%		0.0%	0.0%	0.393s
resi = _mm256_cvttps_epi32(resf);	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	0.149s
p_tabI += 1;					
for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)					
{					
ptr_llr[32 * (8 * n + i) + r] = (int8_t)p_resi[i];	2.7%		0.0%	0.0%	4.480s
// *p1 = (int8_t)p_resi[i];					
// p1 += 32;					
}					
}					
}					

图 7: 限幅部分耗时情况