

CHAPTER 7

Convolution

An introduction to constant memory
and caching

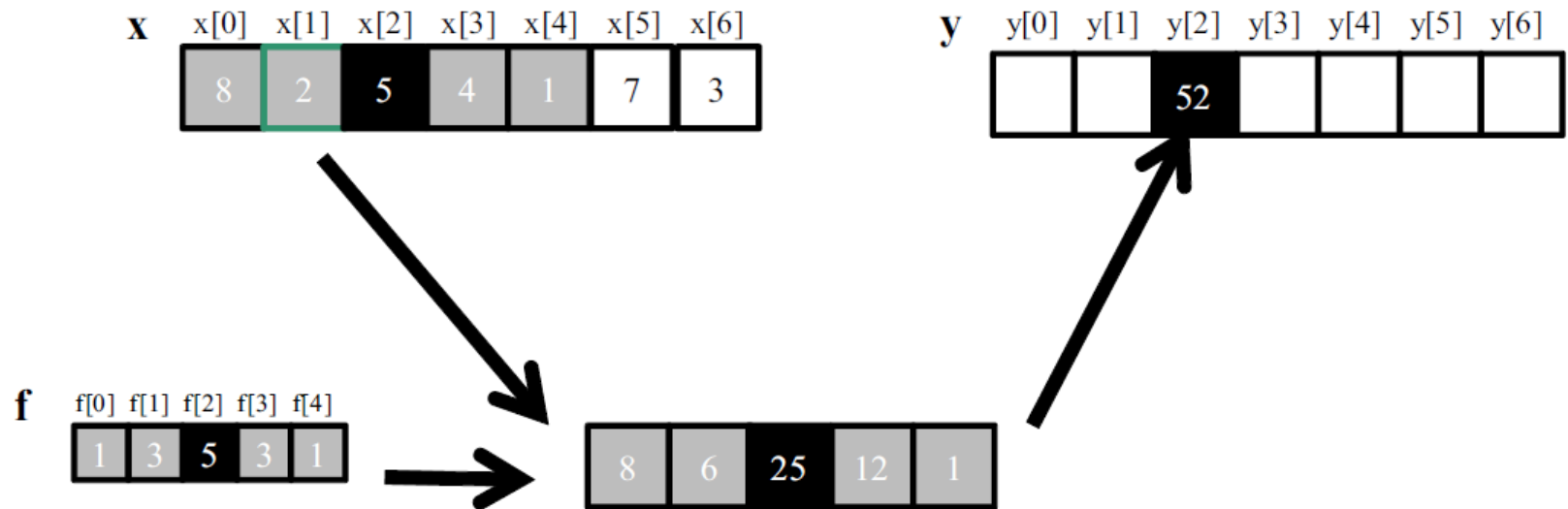


FIGURE 7.1

A 1D convolution example, inside elements.

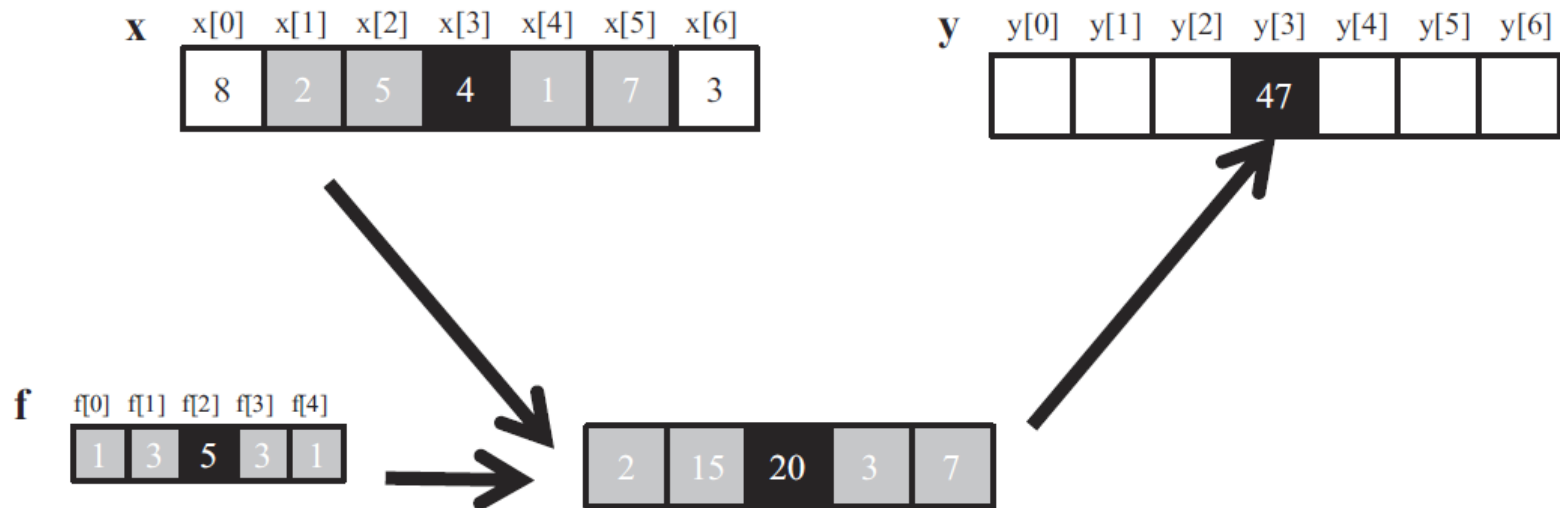


FIGURE 7.2

1D convolution, calculation of $y[3]$.

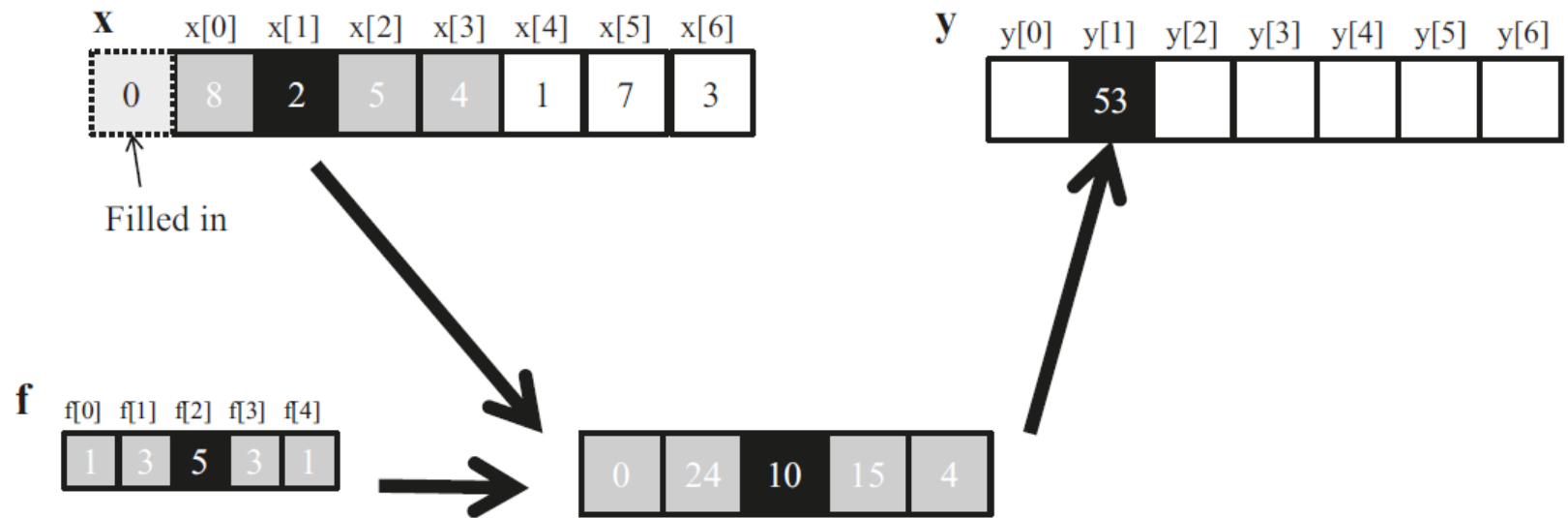


FIGURE 7.3

A 1D convolution boundary condition.

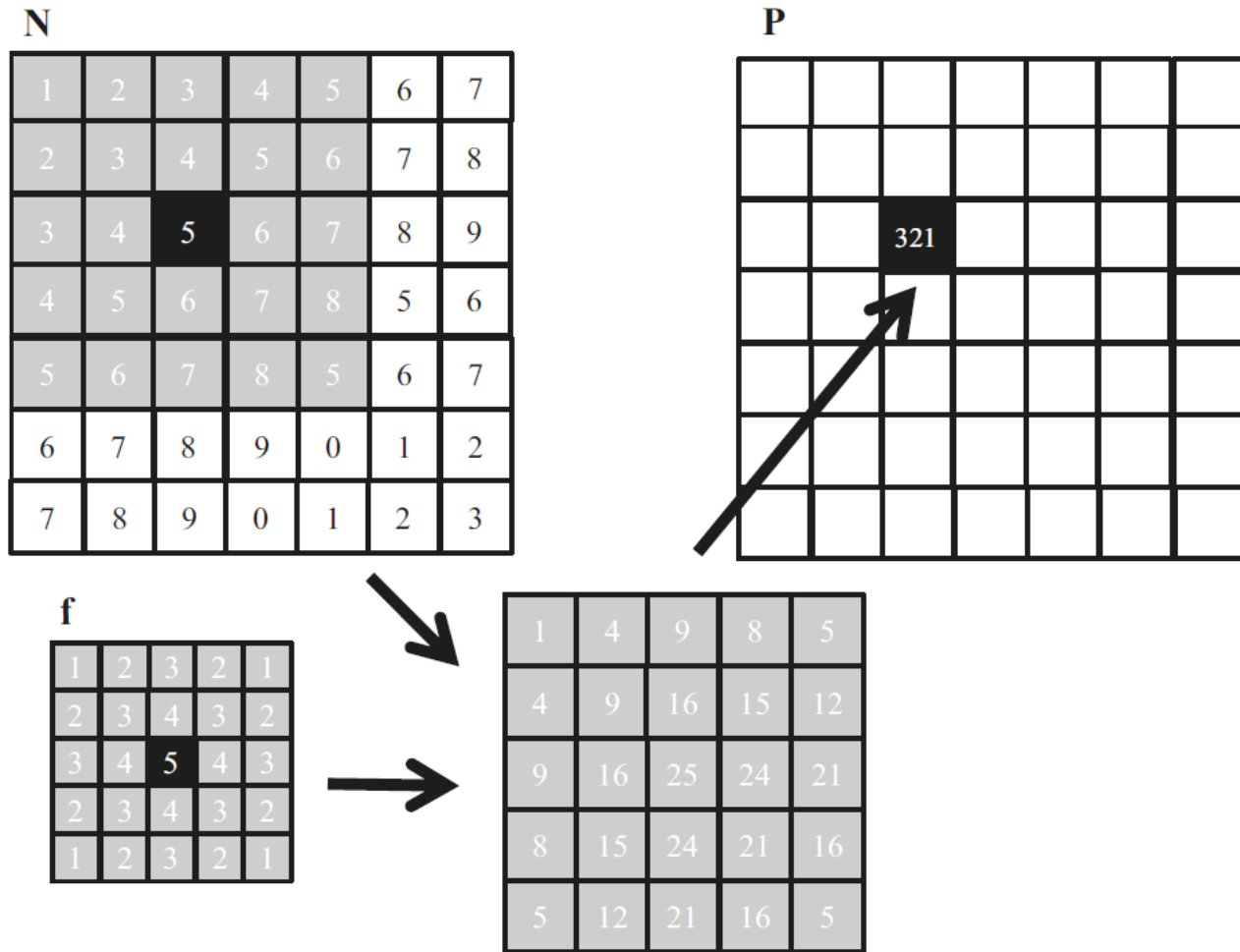


FIGURE 7.4

A 2D convolution example.

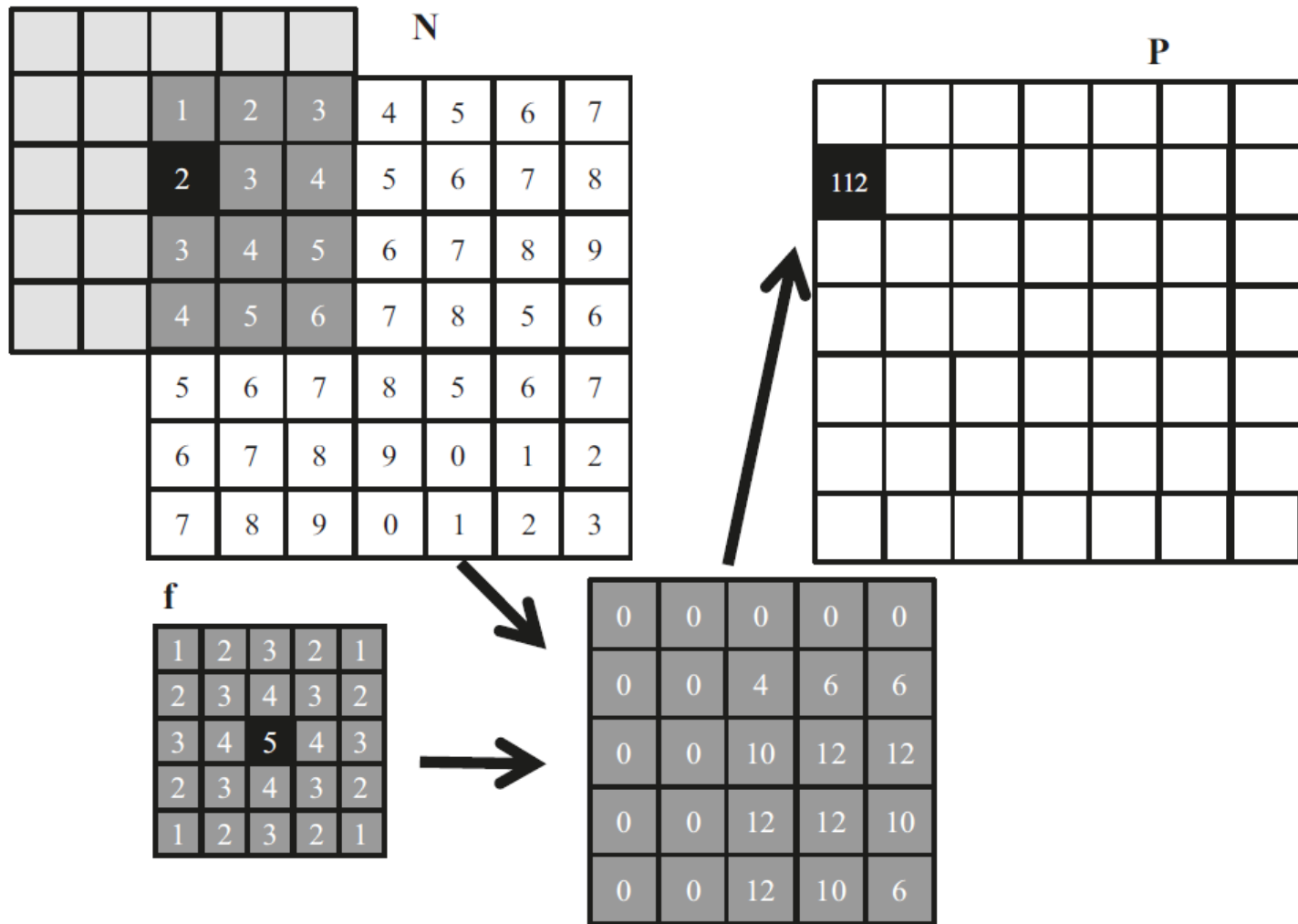


FIGURE 7.5

A 2D convolution boundary condition.

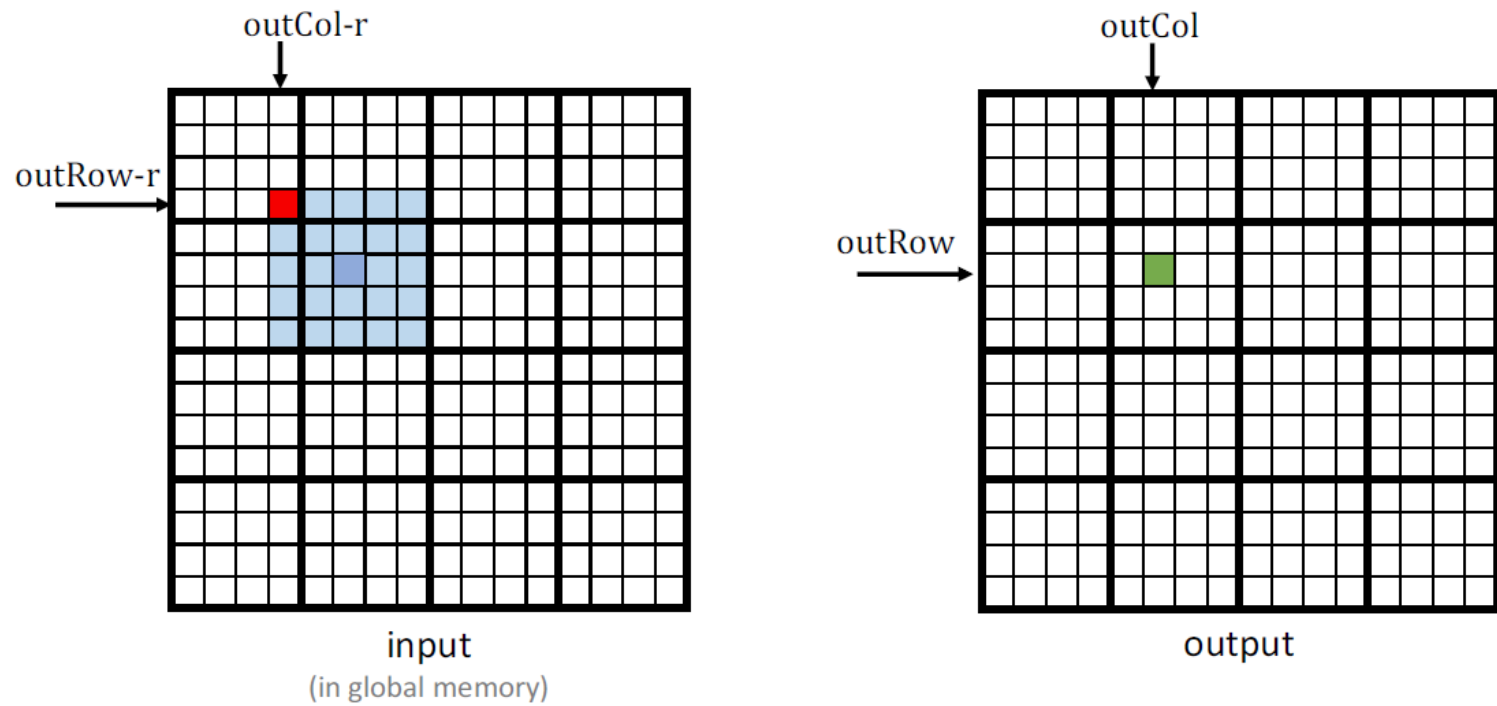


FIGURE 7.6

Parallelization and thread organization for 2D convolution.

```

01 __global__ void convolution_2D_basic_kernel(float *N, float *F, float *P,
    int r, int width, int height) {
02     int outCol = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
03     int outRow = blockIdx.y*blockDim.y + threadIdx.y;
04     float Pvalue = 0.0f;
05     for (int fRow = 0; fRow < 2*r+1; fRow++) {
06         for (int fCol = 0; fCol < 2*r+1; fCol++) {
07             inRow = outRow - r + fRow;
08             inCol = outCol - r + fCol;
09             if (inRow >= 0 && inRow < height && inCol >= 0 && inCol < width) {
10                 Pvalue += F[fRow][fCol]*N[inRow*width + inCol];
11             }
12         }
13     }
14     P[outRow][outCol] = Pvalue;
15 }

```

FIGURE 7.7

A 2D convolution kernel with boundary condition handling.

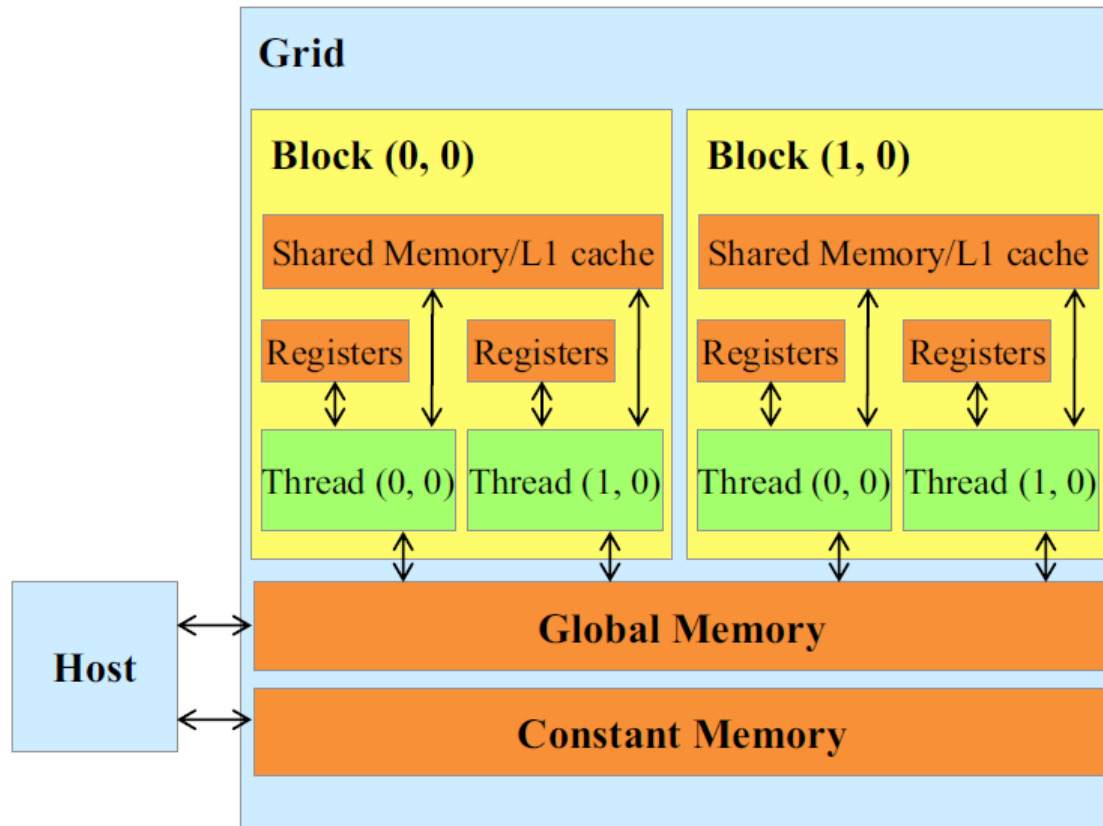


FIGURE 7.8

A review of the CUDA memory model.

```

01 __global__ void convolution_2D_const_mem_kernel(float *N, float *P, int r,
    int width, int height) {
02     int outCol = blockIdx.x*blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
03     int outRow = blockIdx.y*blockDim.y + threadIdx.y;
04     float Pvalue = 0.0f;
05     for (int fRow = 0; fRow < 2*r+1; fRow++) {
06         for (int fCol = 0; fCol < 2*r+1; fCol++) {
07             inRow = outRow - r + fRow;
08             inCol = outCol - r + fCol;
09             if (inRow >= 0 && inRow < height && inCol >= 0 && inCol < width) {
10                 Pvalue += F[fRow][fCol]*N[inRow*width + inCol];
11             }
12         }
13     }
14     P[outRow*width+outCol] = Pvalue;
15 }

```

FIGURE 7.9

A 2D convolution kernel using constant memory for F.

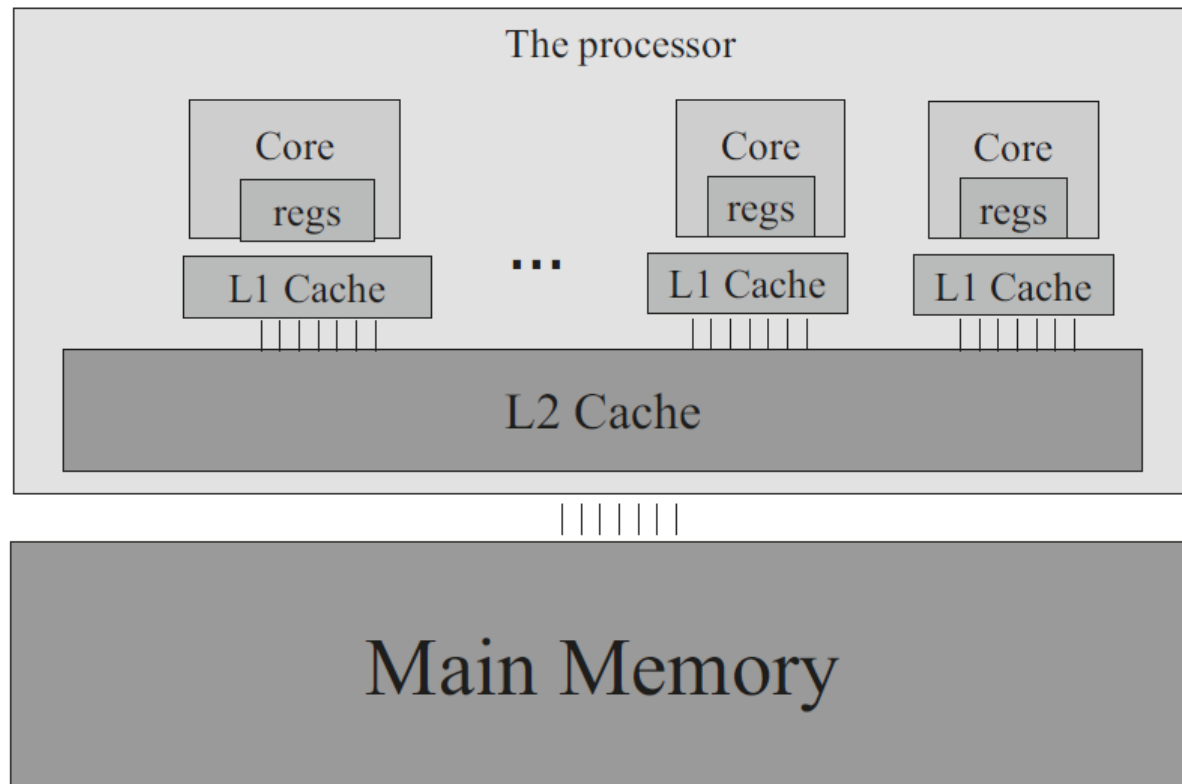


FIGURE 7.10

A simplified view of the cache hierarchy of modern processors.

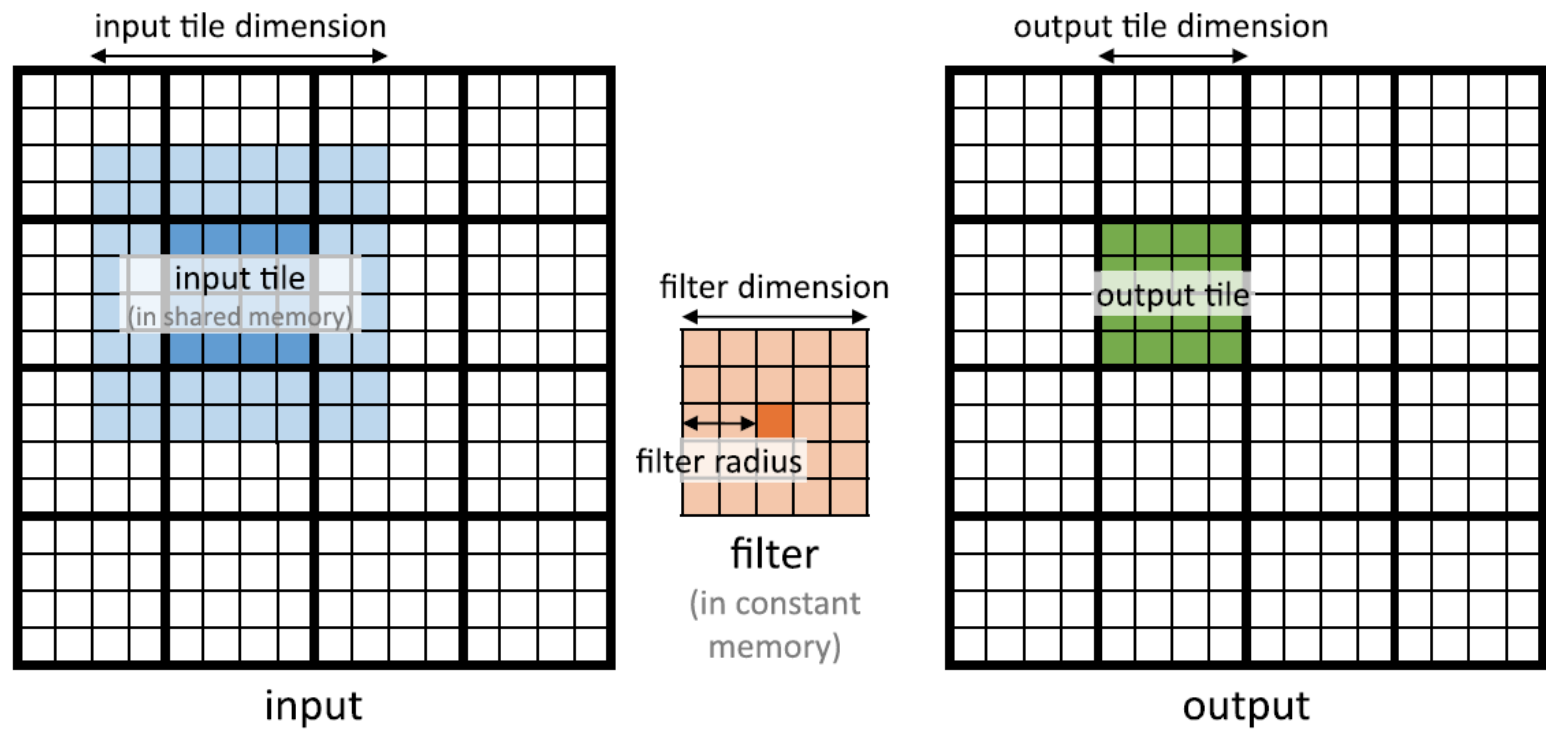


FIGURE 7.11

Input tile versus output tile in a 2D convolution.

```

01 #define IN_TILE_DIM 32
02 #define OUT_TILE_DIM ((IN_TILE_DIM) - 2*(FILTER_RADIUS))
03 __constant__ float F_c[2*FILTER_RADIUS+1][2*FILTER_RADIUS+1];
04 __global__ void convolution_tiled_2D_const_mem_kernel(float *N, float *P,
05                                                     int width, int height) {
06     int col = blockIdx.x*OUT_TILE_DIM + threadIdx.x - FILTER_RADIUS;
07     int row = blockIdx.y*OUT_TILE_DIM + threadIdx.y - FILTER_RADIUS;
08     //loading input tile
09     shared N_s[IN_TILE_DIM][IN_TILE_DIM];
10     if(row>=0 && row<height && col>=0 && col<width) {
11         N_s[threadIdx.y][threadIdx.x] = N[row*width + col];
12     } else {
13         N_s[threadIdx.y][threadIdx.x] = 0.0;
14     }
15     __syncthreads();
16     // Calculating output elements
17     int tileCol = threadIdx.x - FILTER_RADIUS;
18     int tileRow = threadIdx.y - FILTER_RADIUS;
19     // turning off the threads at the edges of the block
20     if (col >= 0 && col < width && row >=0 && row < height) {
21         if (tileCol>=0 && tileCol<OUT_TILE_DIM && tileRow>=0
22             && tileRow<OUT_TILE_DIM){
23             float Pvalue = 0.0f;
24             for (int fRow = 0; fRow < 2*FILTER_RADIUS+1; fRow++) {
25                 for (int fCol = 0; fCol < 2*FILTER_RADIUS+1; fCol++) {
26                     Pvalue += F[fRow][fCol]*N_s[tileRow+fRow][tileCol+fCol];
27                 }
28             }
29             P[row*width+col] = Pvalue;
30         }
31     }
32 }

```

FIGURE 7.12

A tiled 2D convolution kernel using constant memory for F.

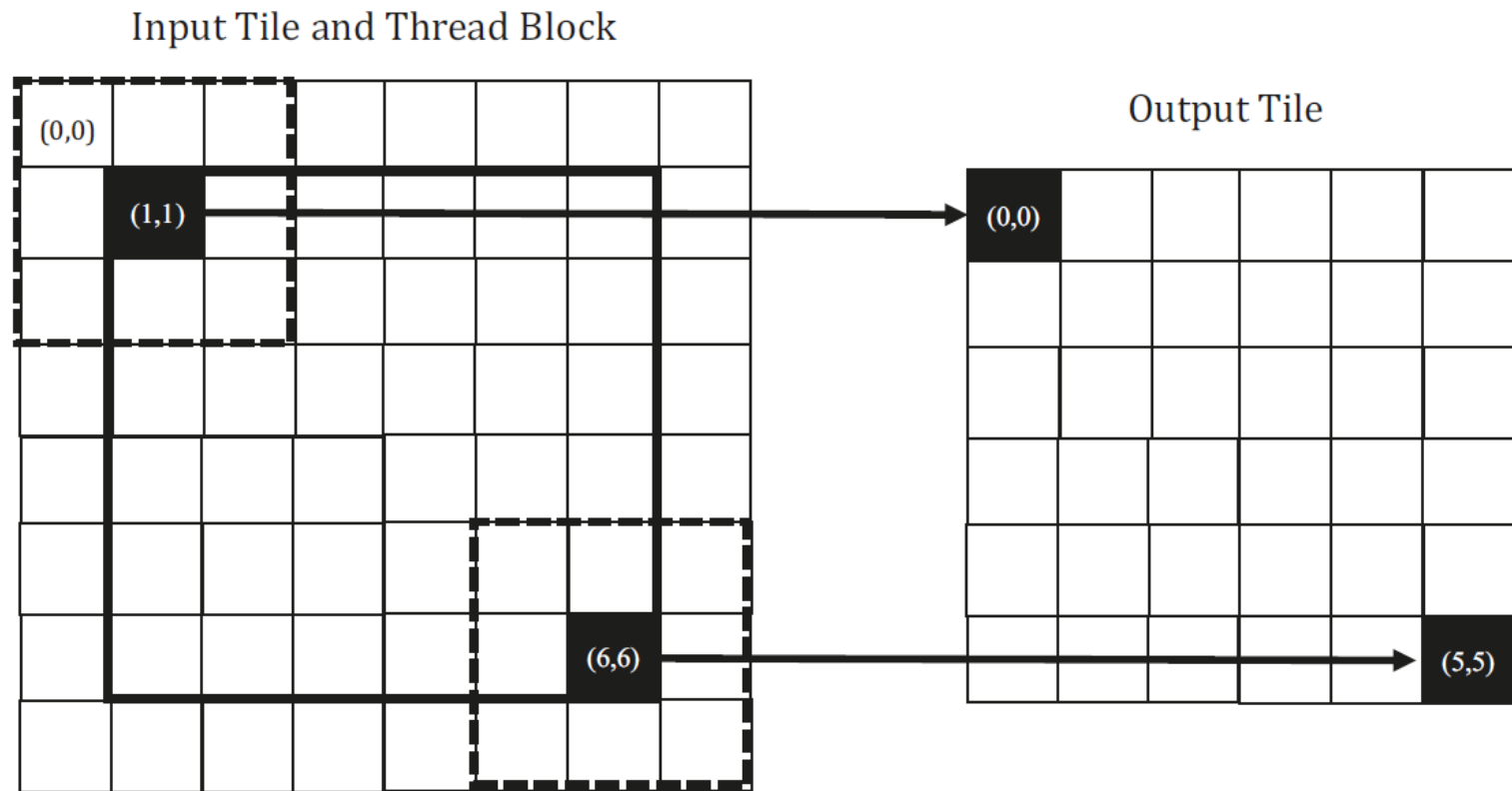


FIGURE 7.13

A small example that illustrates the thread organization for using the input tile elements in the shared memory to calculate the output tile elements.

IN_TILE_DIM		8	16	32	Bound
5x5 filter (FILTER_RADIUS = 2)	OUT_TILE_DIM	4	12	28	-
	Ratio	3.13	7.03	9.57	12.5
9x9 filter (FILTER_RADIUS = 4)	OUT_TILE_DIM	-	8	24	-
	Ratio	-	10.13	22.78	40.5

FIGURE 7.14

Arithmetic-to-global memory access ratio as a function of tile size and filter size for a 2D tiled convolution.

```

01 #define TILE_DIM 32
02 __constant__ float F_c[2*FILTER_RADIUS+1][2*FILTER_RADIUS+1];
03 global void convolution cached tiled 2D const mem kernel(float *N,
04                                                         float *P, int width, int height) {
05     int col = blockIdx.x*TILE_DIM + threadIdx.x;
06     int row = blockIdx.y*TILE_DIM + threadIdx.y;
07     //loading input tile
08     __shared__ N_s[TILE_DIM][TILE_DIM];
09     if(row<height && col<width) {
10         N_s[threadIdx.y][threadIdx.x] = N[row*width + col];
11     } else {
12         N_s[threadIdx.y][threadIdx.x] = 0.0;
13     }
14     syncthreads();
15     // Calculating output elements
16     // turning off the threads at the edges of the block
17     if (col < width && row < height) {
18         float Pvalue = 0.0f;
19         for (int fRow = 0; fRow < 2*FILTER_RADIUS+1; fRow++) {
20             for (int fCol = 0; fCol < 2*FILTER_RADIUS+1; fCol++) {
21                 if (threadIdx.x-FILTER_RADIUS+fCol >= 0 &&
22                     threadIdx.x-FILTER_RADIUS+fCol < TILE_DIM &&
23                     threadIdx.y-FILTER_RADIUS+fRow >= 0 &&
24                     threadIdx.y-FILTER_RADIUS+fRow < TILE_DIM) {
25                     Pvalue += F[fRow][fCol]*N_s[threadIdx.y+fRow][threadIdx.x+fCol];
26                 }
27             }
28         }
29         P[row*width+col] = Pvalue;
30     }
31 }
32 }

```

FIGURE 7.15

A tiled 2D convolution kernel using caching for halos and constant memory for F.

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{2,2} &= N_{0,0} * M_{0,0} + N_{0,1} * M_{0,1} + N_{0,2} * M_{0,2} + N_{0,3} * M_{0,3} + N_{0,4} * M_{0,4} \\
&\quad + N_{1,0} * M_{1,0} + N_{1,1} * M_{1,1} + N_{1,2} * M_{1,2} + N_{1,3} * M_{1,3} + N_{1,4} * M_{1,4} \\
&\quad + N_{2,0} * M_{2,0} + N_{2,1} * M_{1,1} + N_{2,2} * M_{2,2} + N_{2,3} * M_{2,3} + N_{2,4} * M_{2,4} \\
&\quad + N_{3,0} * M_{3,0} + N_{3,1} * M_{3,1} + N_{3,2} * M_{3,2} + N_{3,3} * M_{3,3} + N_{3,4} * M_{3,4} \\
&\quad + N_{4,0} * M_{4,0} + N_{4,1} * M_{4,1} + N_{4,2} * M_{4,2} + N_{4,3} * M_{4,3} + N_{4,4} * M_{4,4} \\
&= 1*1 + 2*2 + 3*3 + 4*2 + 5*1 \\
&\quad + 2*2 + 3*3 + 4*4 + 5*3 + 6*2 \\
&\quad + 3*3 + 4*4 + 5*5 + 6*4 + 7*3 \\
&\quad + 4*2 + 5*3 + 6*4 + 7*3 + 8*2 \\
&\quad + 5*1 + 6*2 + 7*3 + 8*2 + 5*1 \\
&= 1 + 4 + 9 + 8 + 5 \\
&\quad + 4 + 9 + 16 + 15 + 12 \\
&\quad + 9 + 16 + 25 + 24 + 21 \\
&\quad + 8 + 15 + 24 + 21 + 16 \\
&\quad + 5 + 12 + 21 + 16 + 5 \\
&= 321
\end{aligned}$$

In-text figure 1

```
__global__ void  
convolution_2D_basic_kernel(float *N, float *F, float *P, int r,  
                             int width, int height) {  
    // kernel body  
}
```

In-text figure 2

```
#define FILTER_RADIUS 2  
__constant__ float F[2*FILTER_RADIUS+1][2*FILTER_RADIUS+1];
```

In-text figure 3

```
cudaMemcpyToSymbol(F,F_h,(2*FILTER_RADIUS+1)*(2*FILTER_RADIUS+1)*sizeof(float));
```

In-text figure 4

```
cudaMemcpyToSymbol (dest, src, size)
```

In-text figure 5