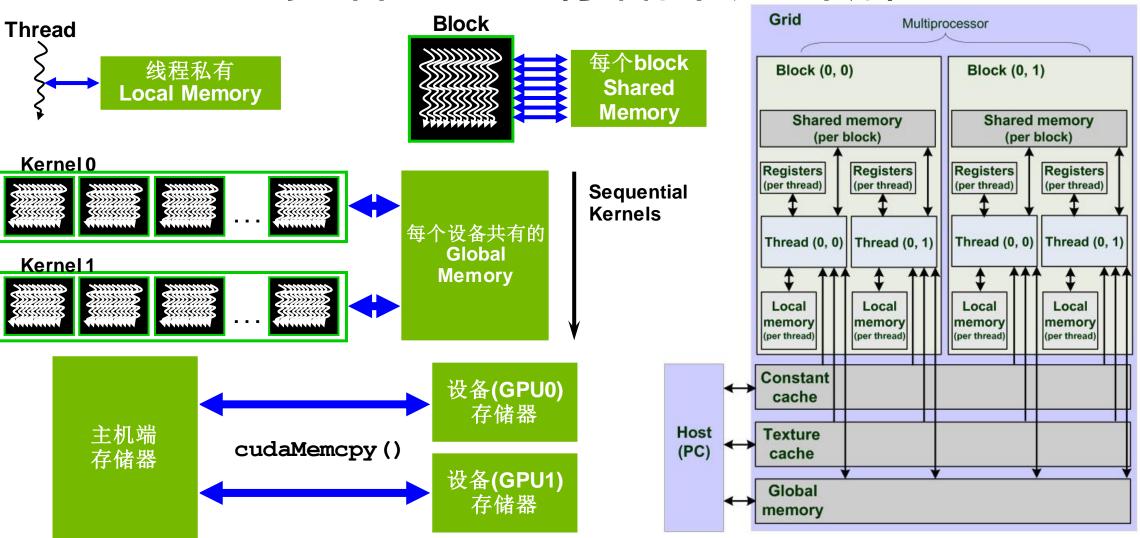
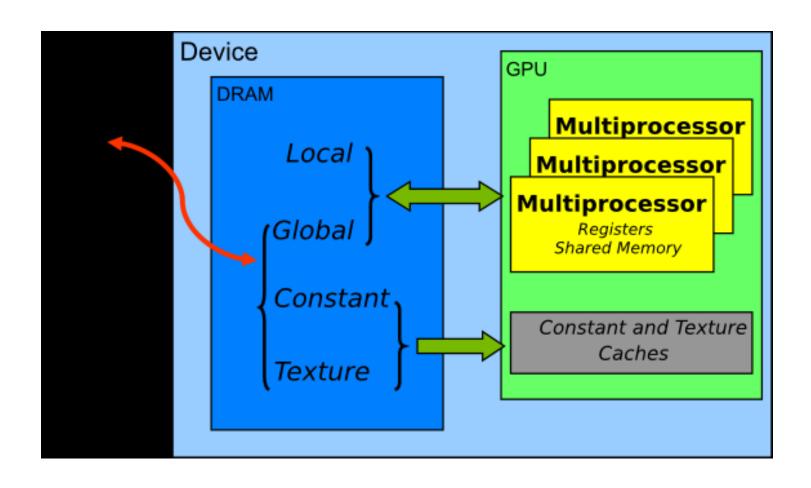




- CUDA中的存储单元种类
- CUDA中的各种存储单元的使用方法
- CUDA中的各种存储单元的适用条件





#### Registers:

寄存器是GPU最快的memory,kernel中没有什么特殊声明的自动变量都是放在寄存器中的。当数组的索引是constant类型且在编译期能被确定的话,就是内置类型,数组也是放在寄存器中。

- 寄存器变量是每个线程私有的,一旦thread执行结束,寄存器变量就会失效。
- 寄存器是稀有资源。(省着点用,能让更多的block驻留在SM中,增加Occupancy)
- <u>--maxrregcount</u> 可以设置大小
- 不同设备架构,数量不同

#### Shared Memory:

用\_\_shared\_\_修饰符修饰的变量存放在shared memory:

- On-chip
- 拥有高的多bandwidth和低很多的latency。
- 同一个Block中的线程共享一块Shared Memory。
- \_\_syncthreads()同步。
- 比较小,要节省着使用,不然会限制活动warp的数量

#### Local Memory:

有时候, Registers 不够了,就会用Local Memory 来替代。但是,更多在以下情况,会使用Local Memory:

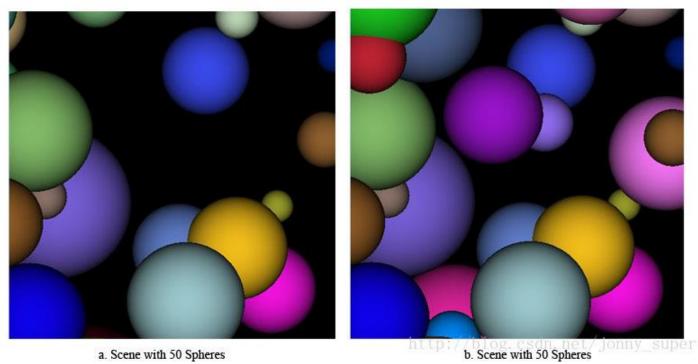
- 无法确定其索引是否为常量的数组。
- 会消耗太多寄存器空间的大型结构或数组。
- 如果内核使用了多于可用寄存器的任何变量(这也称为寄存器溢出)
- --ptxas-options=-v

#### Constant Memory:

固定内存空间驻留在设备内存中,并缓存在固定缓存中(constant cache):

- constant的范围是全局的,针对所有kernel。
- 在同一个编译单元,constant对所有kernel可见。
- kernel只能从constant Memory读取数据,因此其初始化必须在host端使用下面的function调用:
   cudaError\_t cudaMemcpyToSymbol(const void\* symbol, const void\* src,size\_t count);
- 当一个warp中所有thread都从同一个Memory地址读取数据时,constant Memory表现会非常好, 会触发广播机制。

### 光线跟踪



距离

```
struct Sphere
                                      float r, g, b;
                                      float radius;
                                      float x, y, z;
                                      device float hit(float ox, float oy, float *n)
hit方法,计算光线是否与球面相交,
                                             float dx = ox - x;
若相交则返回光线到命中球面处的
                                             float dy = oy - y;
                                             if (dx*dx + dy*dy < radius*radius)</pre>
                                                     float dz = sqrt(radius*radius - dx*dx - dy*dy);
                                                     *n = dz / sqrt(radius*radius);
                                                     return dz+z;
                                             return -INF;
                               };
```

将threadIdx映射到像素位置

让图像坐标偏移DIM/2,使z轴穿过图像中心

初始化背景颜色为黑色

如果比上一次命中距离更接近,我将这个距离保存为最接近距离,并且保存球面颜色值

```
constant Sphere s[SPHERES];
//_ global__ void rayTracing(unsigned char* ptr, Sphere* s)
 _global__ void rayTracing(unsigned char* ptr)
       int x = threadIdx.x + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x;
       int y = threadIdx.y + blockIdx.y * blockDim.y;
        int offset = x + y * blockDim.x * gridDim.x;
       float ox = (x - DIM/2);
       float oy = (y - DIM/2);
       float r=0, g=0, b=0;
        float maxz = -INF:
        for (int i=0; i<SPHERES; i++)</pre>
                float n;
                float t = s[i].hit(ox, oy, &n);
               if (t>maxz)
                       float fscale = n;
                        r = s[i].r * fscale;
         更新距离
                       g = s[i].g * fscale;
                       b = s[i].b * fscale;
                       maxz = t;
        ptr[offset*4 + 0] = (int)(r*255);
        ptr[offset*4 + 1] = (int)(g*255);
        ptr[offset*4 + 2] = (int)(b*255);
        ptr[offset*4 + 3] = 255;
```

判断球面相交情况后,将当前颜色保存到输出图像中

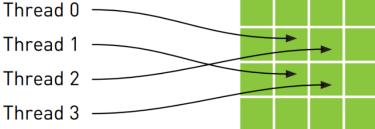
生成球面的中心坐标颜色和半径

```
Sphere *temps = (Sphere*)malloc(sizeof(Sphere)*SPHERES);
                                       for(int i=0; i<SPHERES; i++)</pre>
                                              temps[i].r = rnd(1.0f);
                                              temps[i].g = rnd(1.0f);
                                               temps[i].b = rnd(1.0f);
                                              temps[i].x = rnd(1000.0f) - 500;
                                              temps[i].y = rnd(1000.0f) - 500;
                                               temps[i].z = rnd(1000.0f) - 500;
                                               temps[i].radius = rnd(100.0f) + 20;
                               //
                                       cutilSafeCall(cudaMemcpy(s, temps, sizeof(Sphere)*SPHERES, cudaMemcpyHostToDevice));
                                       cutilSafeCall(cudaMemcpyToSymbol(s, temps, sizeof(Sphere)*SPHERES));
                                       free(temps);
                                       dim3 grids(DIM/16, DIM/16);
                                       dim3 threads(16, 16);
通过球面数据生成bitmap
                                       rayTracing<<<qrids, threads>>>(devBitmap, s);
                                       rayTracing<<<grids, threads>>>(devBitmap);
                                       cutilSafeCall(cudaMemcpy(bitmap.get ptr(), devBitmap, bitmap.image size(), cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost));
                                       cutilSafeCall(cudaEventRecord(stop, 0));
                                       cutilSafeCall(cudaEventSynchronize(stop));
                                       float elapsedTime;
                                       cutilSafeCall(cudaEventElapsedTime(&elapsedTime, start, stop));
                                       printf("Processing time: %3.1f ms\n", elapsedTime);
                                       bitmap.display and exit();
                                       cudaFree(devBitmap);
```

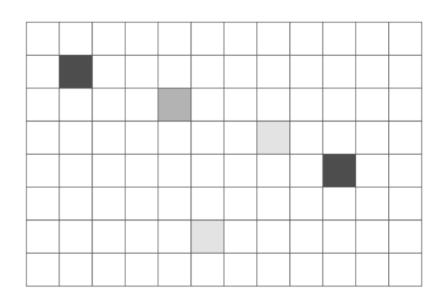
#### Texture Memory:

Texture Memory驻留在device Memory中,并且使用一个只读cache。Texture Mmeory是专门为那些在内存访问模式中存在大量空间局部性(Spatial Locality)的图形应用程序而设计的。意思是,在某个计算应用程序中,这意味着一个Thread读取的位置可能与邻近Thread读取的位置"非常接近":

- Texture Memory实际上也是global Memory在一块,但是他有自己专有的只读cache。
- 纹理内存也是缓存在片上的,因此一些情况下相比从芯片外的DRAM上获取数据,纹理内存可以 通过减少内存请求来提高带宽。
- 从数学的角度,下图中的4个地址并非连续的,在一般的CPU缓存中,这些地址将不会缓存。但由于GPU纹理缓存是专门为了加速这种访问模式而设计的,因此如果在这种情况中使用纹理内存而不是全局内存,那么将会获得性能的提升。



Texture Memory: 实例:热传导模型



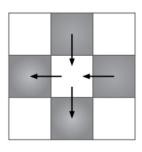


Figure 7.3 Heat dissipating from warm cells into cold cells

$$T_{NEW} = T_{OLD} + \sum_{NEIGHBORS} k \cdot (T_{NEIGHBOR} - T_{OLD})$$

### Texture Memory: 实例:热传导模型

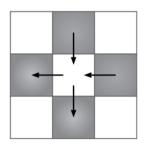


Figure 7.3 Heat dissipating from warm cells into cold cells

$$T_{NEW} = T_{OLD} + \sum_{NEIGHBORS} k \cdot (T_{NEIGHBOR} - T_{OLD})$$

```
HANDLE ERROR( cudaMalloc( (void**)&data.output bitmap,
                           imageSize ) );
// assume float == 4 chars in size (ie rgba)
HANDLE ERROR( cudaMalloc( (void**)&data.dev inSrc,
                          imageSize ) );
HANDLE ERROR( cudaMalloc( (void**)&data.dev outSrc,
                          imageSize ) );
HANDLE ERROR( cudaMalloc( (void**)&data.dev constSrc,
                          imageSize ) );
HANDLE ERROR( cudaBindTexture( NULL, texConstSrc,
                               data.dev constSrc,
                               imageSize ) );
HANDLE ERROR( cudaBindTexture( NULL, texIn,
                               data.dev inSrc.
                               imageSize ) );
HANDLE ERROR( cudaBindTexture( NULL, texOut,
                               data.dev outSrc,
                               imageSize ) );
```

#### Texture Memory: 实例:热传导模型

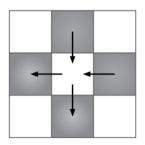


Figure 7.3 Heat dissipating from warm cells into cold cells

$$T_{NEW} = T_{OLD} + \sum_{NEIGHBORS} k \cdot (T_{NEIGHBOR} - T_{OLD})$$

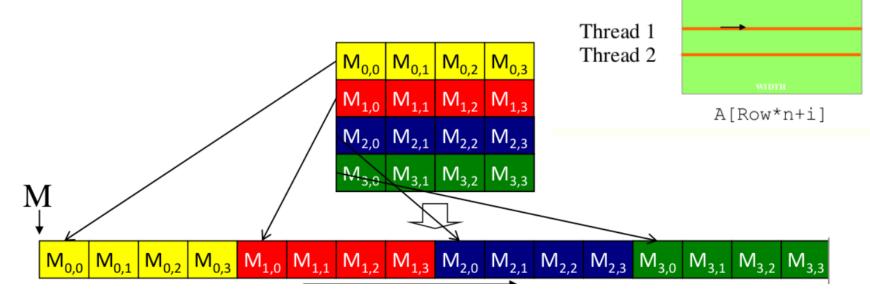
```
__global__ void blend_kernel( float *dst,
                             bool dstOut ) {
   // map from threadIdx/BlockIdx to pixel position
   int x = threadIdx.x + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x;
   int y = threadIdx.y + blockIdx.y * blockDim.y;
   int offset = x + y * blockDim.x * gridDim.x;
   int left = offset - 1;
   int right = offset + 1;
   if (x == 0) left++;
   if (x == DIM-1) right--;
   int top = offset - DIM;
   int bottom = offset + DIM;
   if (y == 0) top += DIM;
   if (y == DIM-1) bottom -= DIM;
   float t, 1, c, r, b;
   if (dstOut) {
       t = tex1Dfetch(texIn,top);
       1 = tex1Dfetch(texIn,left);
       c = tex1Dfetch(texIn,offset);
       r = tex1Dfetch(texIn,right);
       b = tex1Dfetch(texIn,bottom);
   } else {
       t = tex1Dfetch(texOut,top);
       1 = tex1Dfetch(texOut,left);
       c = tex1Dfetch(tex0ut,offset);
       r = tex1Dfetch(tex0ut,right);
       b = tex1Dfetch(texOut,bottom);
   dst[offset] = c + SPEED * (t + b + r + 1 - 4 * c);
```

#### Global Memory:

空间最大,latency最高,GPU最基础的memory:

• 驻留在Device memory中

· memory transaction对齐,合并访存



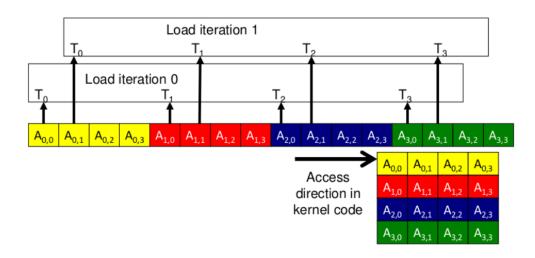


B[i\*k+Col]

#### Global Memory:

空间最大,latency最高,GPU最基础的memory:

- 驻留在Device memory中
- memory transaction对齐,合并访存



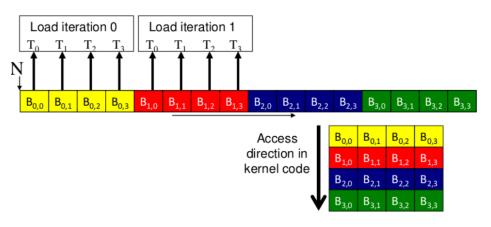


Table 1. Salient Features of Device Memory

Memory	Location on/off chip	Cached	Access	Scope	Lifetime
Register	On	n/a	R/W	1 thread	Thread
Local	Off	Yes††	R/W	1 thread	Thread
Shared	On	n/a	R/W	All threads in block	Block
Global	Off	†	R/W	All threads + host	Host allocation
Constant	Off	Yes	R	All threads + host	Host allocation
Texture	Off	Yes	R	All threads + host	Host allocation

<sup>†</sup> Cached in L1 and L2 by default on devices of compute capability 6.0 and 7.x; cached only in L2 by default on devices of lower compute capabilities, though some allow opt-in to caching in L1 as well via compilation flags.

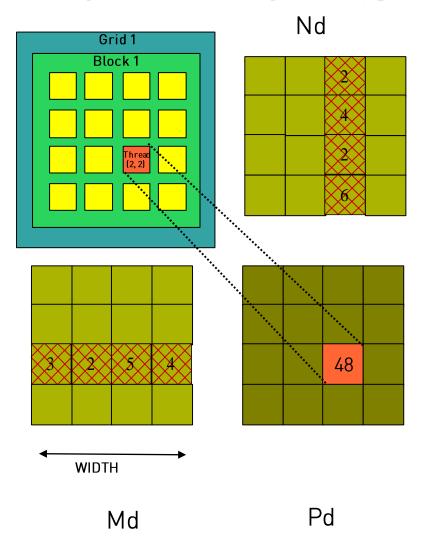
### 各种Memory要灵活运用,自定义的方法的上下限更高

T Cached in L1 and L2 by default except on devices of compute capability 5.x; devices of compute capability 5.x cache locals only in L2.

### 如何灵活运用各种存储单元来优化程序

当我们在使用Global Memory来做矩阵相乘的优化时:

一共做了多少次memory的读写操作?



### 更多资源:

# https://developer.nvidia-china.com





https://www.nvidia.cn/developer/comm
unity-training/

