# $\label{eq:multi-SPU} \mbox{Multi-GPU accelerated multi-spin Monte Carlo simulations} \\ \mbox{of the 2D Ising model}$



Ising model

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_i S_j$$

Metropolis algorithm:

$$p_a = e^{-\frac{E}{k_B T}}$$

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Single core CPU



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Mutliple GPUs



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How does it scale? Is it worth the effort?

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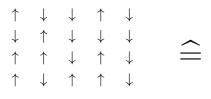
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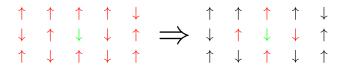
► System sizes: 100′000 × 100′000

Nearest neighbour interactions only!

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Calculation of energy:  $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2\right) \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$ 

► Goal: Sample phase space



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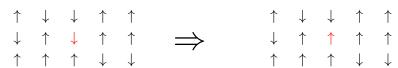
Algorithm:

► Goal: Sample phase space



#### Algorithm:

1.) Propose new state: Random spin flips!



► Goal: Sample phase space



#### Algorithm:

1.) Propose new state: Random spin flips!

2.) Accept the new configuration:  $p_a = e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}}$ 

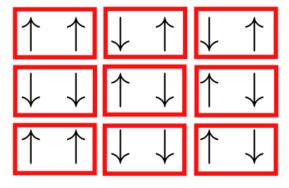
# Single core CPU: Data structure

lacksquare Multi-spin coding: 1 spin  $\widehat{=}$  1 bit

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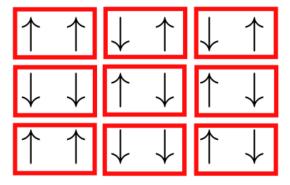
- ▶ Multi-spin coding:  $1 \text{ spin } \widehat{=} 1 \text{ bit}$
- ► Group spins in groups of size 32 (int)



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# Single core CPU: Data structure

- ▶ Multi-spin coding:  $1 \text{ spin } \widehat{=} 1 \text{ bit}$
- Group spins in groups of size 32 (int)



▶  $100'000 \times 100'000$  lattice:  $\approx 1.2$  GB

Type:	# opposed	$\Delta E$ caused by flip of $\uparrow$
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	0	+8J
<b>↑</b> ↑ ↑ ↑	1	+4J
<b>† † † †</b>	2	0
<b>→ → → →</b>	3	-4J
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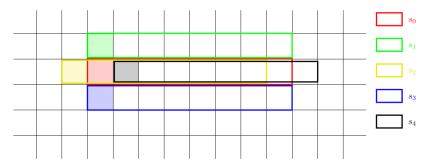
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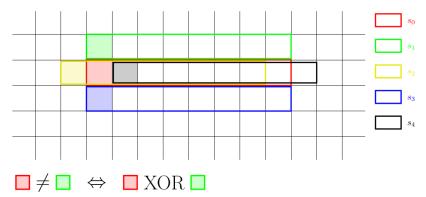
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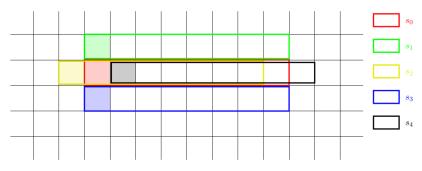
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Count #opposed spins!





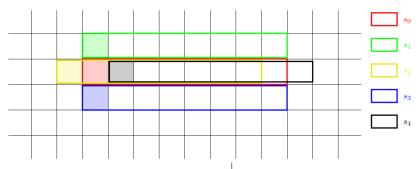


$$\square \neq \square \Leftrightarrow \square XOR \square$$

$$i_1 = \square XOR \square$$
  
 $i_2 = \square XOR \square$ 

$$i_3 = \square XOR \square$$

$$i_4 = \square XOR \square$$



$$\square \neq \square \Leftrightarrow \square \text{ XOR } \square$$
 $i_1 = \square \text{ XOR } \square$ 

$$i_2 = \square XOR \square$$
 $i_2 = \square XOR \square$ 

$$i_3 = \square XOR \square$$
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Combine with acceptance probability:

$$i_1+i_2+i_3+i_4+2\exp_8+\exp_4 \ge 2$$

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#### Shared memory:



- small ( $\approx$  16 kB per block)
- ▶ fast

## Single GPU implementation I

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Reduce # accesses to global memory!

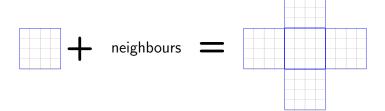
# Single GPU implementation II

- ► Metaspins (4 × 4)
  - $\rightarrow 1$  metaspin  $\ensuremath{\widehat{=}}\xspace 2$  bytes = 1 unsigned short int
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9

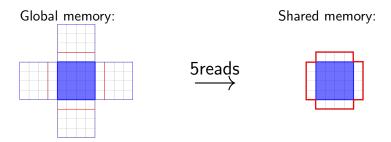
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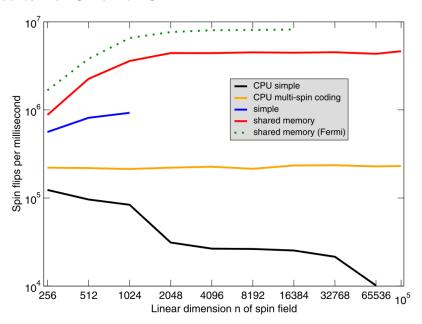
9

# Single GPU implementation II



 $\Rightarrow$  5 reads to flip entire metaspin!

#### Results: CPU vs. GPU



► Single GPU: fast

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```
fast system size \leq 4 GB ( \widehat{=}\ 100'000\times 100'000)
```

Single GPU:
 fast
 system size ≤ 4 GB (= 100′000 × 100′000)
 Idea: Distributed lattice!

► Single GPU: fast system size  $\leq$  4 GB ( $\widehat{=}$  100′000  $\times$  100′000)

- ▶ Idea: Distributed lattice!
- ► Algorithm:
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  - 1. Copy neighbour borders to GPU
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  - 3. Copy boundary spins to CPU
  - 4. Exchange boundary spins with other nodes

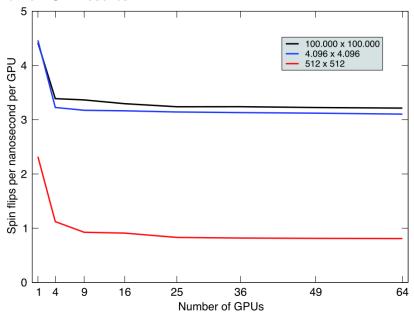
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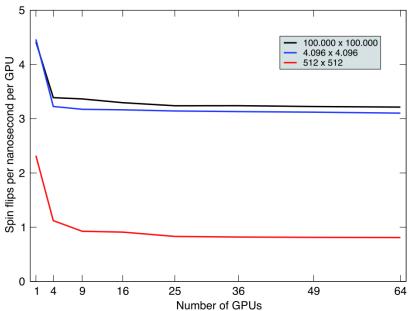
system size < 4 GB (= 100′000 × 100′000)

- Idea: Distributed lattice!
- Algorithm:
  - 1. Copy neighbour borders to GPU
  - 2. Update own region on GPU
  - 3. Copy boundary spins to CPU
  - 4. Exchange boundary spins with other nodes
  - 5. Repeat or finish

#### Multi-GPU: Results



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64 GPUs,  $800'000 \times 800'000$ : 3s

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Why this paper?!

# **Questions?**