

SIMULATING RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS ON GRAPHIC PROCESSING UNITS

SUMMER PROJECT

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

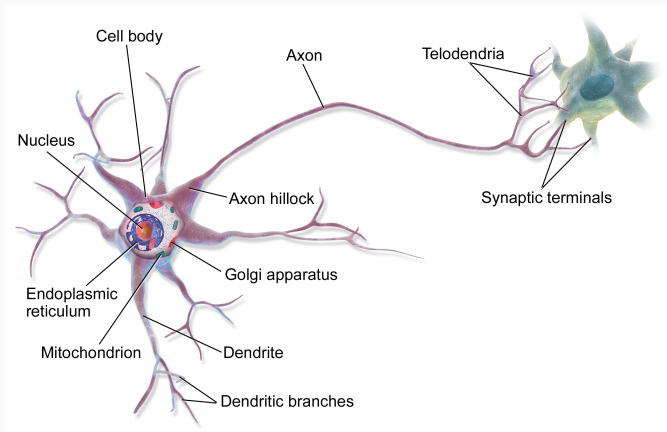


Figure 1: Anatomy of a neuron¹

¹By BruceBlaus - Own work, CC BY 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=28761830>

FEEDFORWARD NEURAL NETWORK

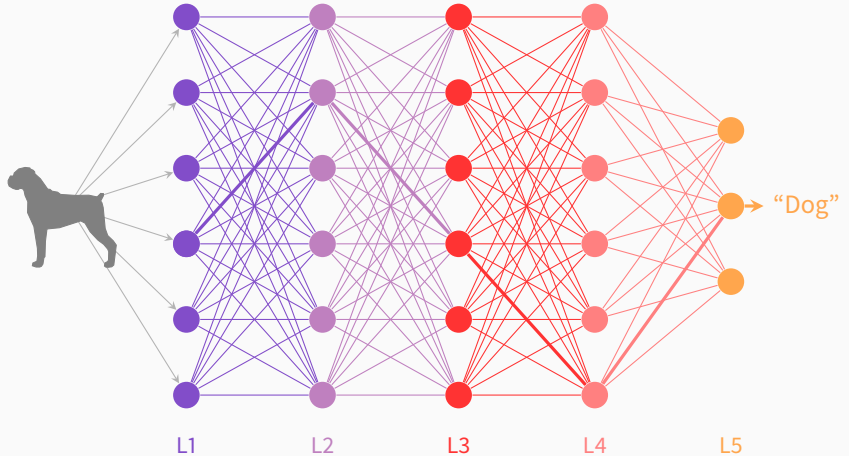
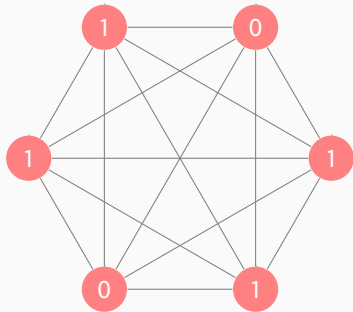
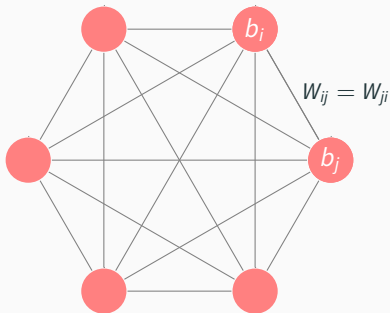


Figure 2: Feedforward Neural Network

RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORKS



BOLTZMANN MACHINES



$$\text{Energy configuration, } E = - \sum_{i < j} w_{ij} x_i x_j - \sum_i b_i x_i$$

$$\text{Energy gap, } \Delta E_i = E(x_i = 0) - E(x_i = 1) = \sum_j w_{ij} x_j + b_i$$

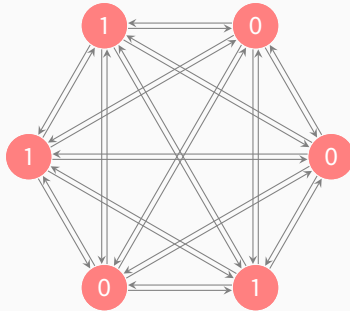
$$p_i := \mathbb{P}(x_i = 1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Delta E_i / \tau}}$$

Algorithm 1 Boltzmann Machine Simulation.

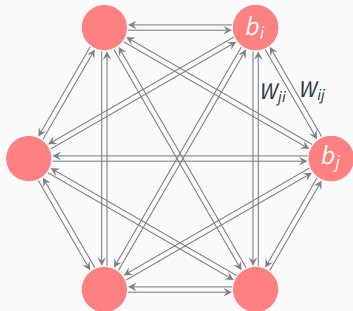
- 1: Initialize \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{b}
 - 2: Initialize $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$
 - 3: **for** i from 1 to N **do**
 - 4: Random $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, where d is the number of neurons
 - 5: Compute $p_k = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Delta E_k / \tau}}$
 - 6: $\mathbf{x}^{(i)} \leftarrow \text{flip}(\mathbf{x}^{(i-1)})$
 - 7: **end for**
-

where $\text{flip}(\mathbf{x}^{(i-1)})$ flips the state of the chosen neuron k .

McCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES



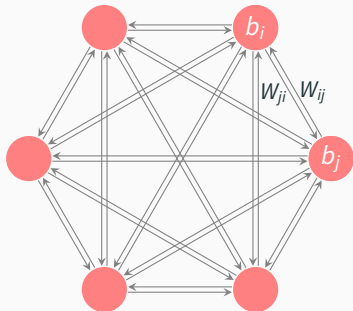
MCCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES



$$\text{Transition Energy, } E(y, x|\theta) = - \sum_{ji \in E} w_{ji} y_j x_i - \sum_{j \in V} b_j s_j - \sum_{i \in V} b_i s_i$$

$$\Gamma_{yx} = \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2\tau} E(y, x|\theta) + \frac{1}{2\tau} E(x, x|\theta) \right)$$

McCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES

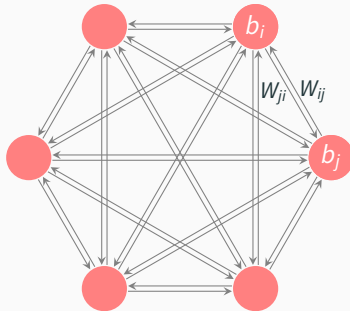


$$\text{Transition Energy, } E(y, x|\theta) = - \sum_{ji \in E} W_{ji} y_j x_i - \sum_{j \in V} b_j s_j - \sum_{i \in V} b_i s_i$$

$$\Gamma_{yx} := \exp \left(\frac{1}{2\tau} s_j z_j \right)$$

where $s_j = 1 - 2x_j$, $z_j = \sum_i W_{ji} x_i + b_j$ and x, y differ by the j th unit.

McCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES



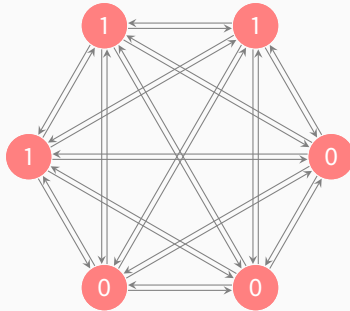
Transition probability from x to y , $p_{yx} = \frac{\lambda_j}{\sum_{j'} \lambda_{j'}}$

Algorithm 2 CTMC Simulation.

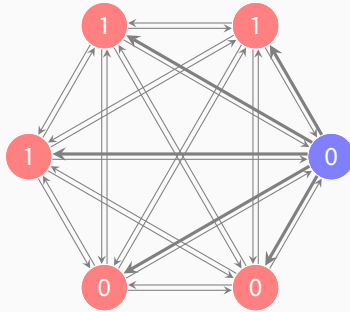
- 1: Initialize \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{b}
 - 2: Initialize $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$
 - 3: **for** i from 1 to N **do**
 - 4: Compute Γ_{yx}, p_{yx} for each \mathbf{y}
 - 5: Compute $a_x = \sum \Gamma_{yx}$
 - 6: $\mathbf{x}^{(i)} \leftarrow \text{flip}(\mathbf{x}^{(i-1)})$
 - 7: Sample holding time $T_{i-1} \sim \text{Exp}(a_x)$
 - 8: **end for**
-

where $\text{flip}(\mathbf{x}^{(i-1)})$ flips the state of the transiting neuron.

McCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES

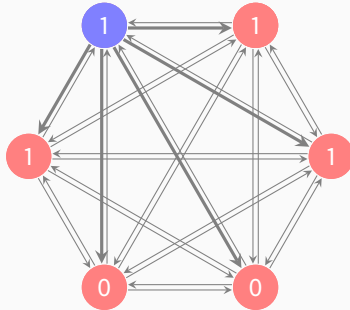


McCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES



$(T_0, (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1))$

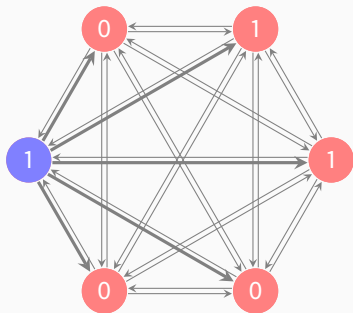
McCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES



$(T_0, (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1))$

$(T_1, (1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1))$

McCULLOCH-PITTS MACHINES



$(T_0, (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1))$

$(T_1, (1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1))$

$(T_2, (1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0))$

SIMULATING ON GPUS

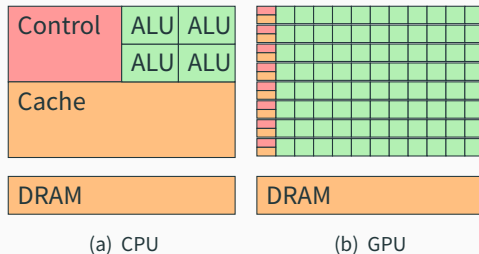
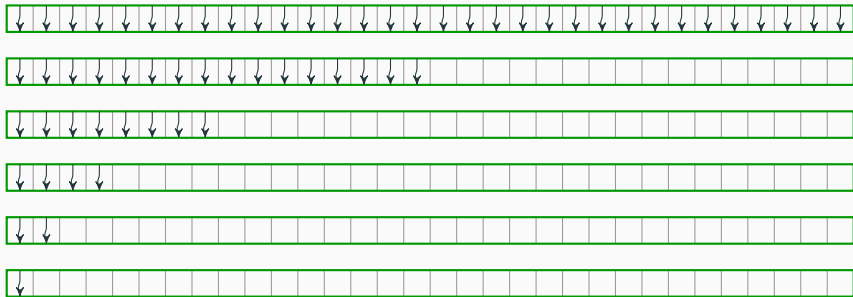


Figure 3: Comparison between the amount of transistors devoted to different functions inside a CPU and a GPU.

GPU Algorithm: Reduction






SIMULATING ON GPUS

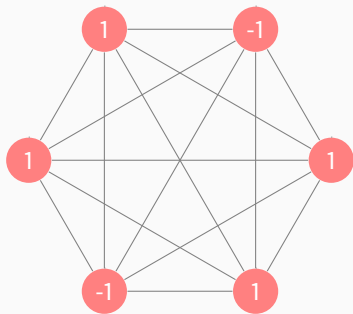
```
mod = SourceModule("""
    __global__ void reduce_kernel(float *d_out, float *d_in)
    {
        int myId = threadIdx.x + blockDim.x * blockIdx.x;
        int tid = threadIdx.x;
        // do reduction in global memory
        for (unsigned int s = blockDim.x / 2; s > 0; s >=> 1)
        {
            if (tid < s)
            {
                d_in[myId] += d_in[myId + s];
            }
            __syncthreads(); // make sure all adds at one stage are
                             done
        }
        // only thread 0 writes result for this block back to global
        memory
        if (tid == 0)
        {
            d_out[blockIdx.x] = d_in[myId];
        }
    }
    """, arch='sm_60')
```

Importance to Simulating on GPUs

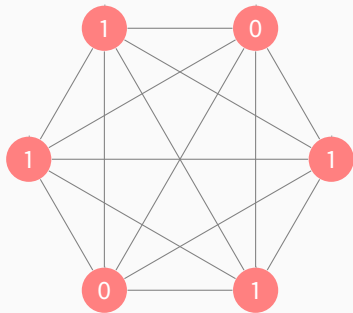
- Faster matrix multiplication
- Larger neural networks
- Larger function space
- Energy efficiency

-  Biological Plausible Deep Learning for Recurrent Spiking Neural Networks S. Lin.
-  CSC321: Introduction to Neural Networks and machine Learning
Hopfield nets and simulated annealing.
<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/hinton/csc321/notes/lec16.pdf>
-  CSC321: Introduction to Neural Networks and machine Learning
Boltzmann Machines as Probabilistic Models.
<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/hinton/csc321/notes/lec17.pdf>

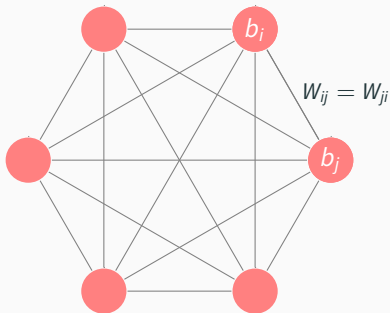
HOPFIELD NETWORKS



HOPFIELD NETWORKS



HOPFIELD NETWORKS

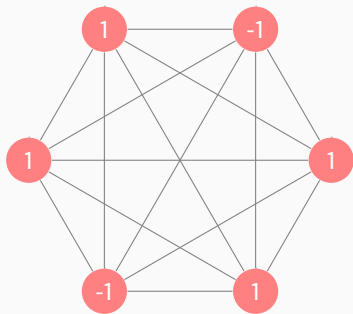


$$\text{Energy configuration, } E = - \sum_{i < j} W_{ij} x_i x_j - \sum_i b_i x_i$$

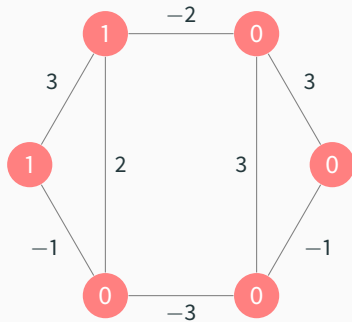
$$\text{Energy gap, } \Delta E_i = E(x_i = 0) - E(x_i = 1) = \sum_j W_{ij} x_j + b_i$$

$$\text{Update rule, } x_i := \begin{cases} 1 & \sum_j W_{ij} x_j + b_i \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

HOPFIELD NETWORKS

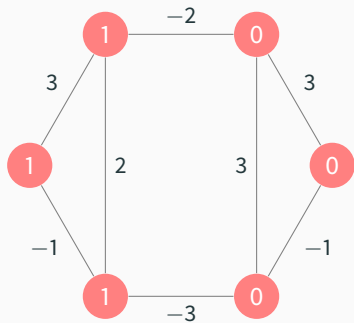


HOPFIELD NETWORKS



(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)

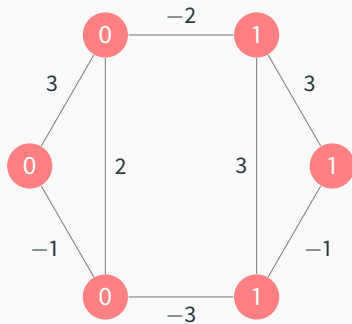
HOPFIELD NETWORKS



(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)

(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)

HOPFIELD NETWORKS



$(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$

$(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)$

$(0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0)$