



**LOBACHEVSKY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NIZHNI NOVGOROD**

**COMPUTING MATHEMATICS AND CYBERNETICS FACULTY**

**THE COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM  
OF THE LOBACHEVSKY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NIZHNI NOVGOROD  
AMONG THE WORLD'S RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTERS**

**STRATEGIC INITIATIVE “ACHIEVING LEADING POSITIONS IN THE FIELD  
OF SUPERCOMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING”**





**Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod**

***Faculty of Computational mathematics and cybernetics***

***Introduction to GPU programming***

**04 Practice**

**Numerical integration of heat equation**

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# Problem statement

# Problem statement

- Dirichlet problem for 2D heat equation

$$\frac{\partial u(x, y, t)}{\partial t} = \Delta u(x, y, t) + f(x, y, t)$$

$$a \leq x \leq b, \quad c \leq y \leq d, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y)$$

$$u(a, y, t) = \varphi_1(y, t), \quad u(b, y, t) = \varphi_2(y, t)$$

$$u(x, c, t) = \varphi_3(x, t), \quad u(x, d, t) = \varphi_4(x, t)$$

# Problem statement

- Uniform grid with steps  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  and  $\Delta t$
- Denote  $v^{(k)}_{ij}$  – grid value in point  $(x_i, y_j)$  at  $k$ -th time moment.
- We will use explicit scheme for numerical integration:

$$\begin{aligned} v^{(k+1)}_{ij} &= v^{(k)}_{ij} + \Delta t \\ &\quad * \left( f(x_i, y_j) + \frac{v^{(k)}_{i+1j} - 2v^{(k)}_{ij} + v^{(k)}_{i-1j}}{\Delta x^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{v^{(k)}_{ij+1} - 2v^{(k)}_{ij} + v^{(k)}_{ij-1}}{\Delta y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

# Problem statement

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- ❑ We will compute iteration by iteration in time.
- ❑ Computations within one time iteration are independent
- ❑ For simplicity assume boundary conditions are stationary (do not depend on time).
- ❑ In this case on each time step we can only update internal values.

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# Implementation on CPU



# Implementation on CPU...

```
float f(float x, float y)
{
    return 0.05f * x * x + 0.001f * y * y * y;
}

// newV(i, j) = f(x, y) + v(i, j) +
// dt * ((v(i + 1, j) - 2 * v(i, j) + v(i - 1, j)) / dx^2 +
//      (V(i, j + 1) - 2 * v(i, j) + v(i, j - 1)) / dy^2),
void step(int nx, int ny, float dx, float dy, float dt, float a, float c,
         const float * v, float * newV)
{
```

# Implementation on CPU

```
for (int i = 1; i < nx - 1; ++i)
    for (int j = 1; j < ny - 1; ++j)
    {
        float x = a + i * dx;
        float y = c + j * dy;
        newV[i * ny + j] = v[i * ny + j] + dt * (f(x, y) +
            (v[(i + 1) * ny + j] - 2.0f * v[i * ny + j] + v[(i - 1) * ny + j])
/ (dx * dx) +
            (v[i * ny + (j + 1)] - 2.0f * v[i * ny + j] + v[i * ny + (j - 1)]))
/ (dy * dy));
    }
```



# Implementation on GPU

# Creating kernel...

```
__device__ float f_gpu(float x, float y)
{
    return 0.05f * x * x + 0.001f * y * y * y;
}

// newV(i, j) = f(x, y) + v(i, j) +
// dt * ((v(i + 1, j) - 2 * v(i, j) + v(i - 1, j)) / dx^2 +
// (v(i, j + 1) - 2 * v(i, j) + v(i, j - 1)) / dy^2),
__global__ void kernel(int nx, int ny, float dx, float dy, float dt,
float a,
float c, const float * v, float * newV)
```



# Creating kernel

```
int i = 1 + blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
int j = 1 + blockIdx.y * blockDim.y + threadIdx.y;
if ((i < nx - 1) && (j < ny - 1))
{
    float x = a + i * dx;
    float y = c + j * dy;
    newV[i * ny + j] = v[i * ny + j] + dt * (f_gpu(x, y) +
        (v[(i + 1) * ny + j] - 2.0f * v[i * ny + j] + v[(i - 1) * ny + j]) /
(dx * dx) + (v[i * ny + (j + 1)] - 2.0f * v[i * ny + j] + v[i * ny + (j - 1)]) /
(dy * dy));
}
```



# Calling kernel

---

```
void step_gpu(int nx, int ny, float dx, float dy, float dt, float a,
float c,  const float * v_gpu, float * newV_gpu)
{
    const int threadsX = 16;
        const int threadsY = 16;
        dim3 blocks(threadsX, threadsY);
        dim3 grid(((nx - 2) + (threadsX - 1)) / threadsX,
                ((ny - 2) + (threadsY - 1)) / threadsY);
        kernel<<<grid, blocks>>>(nx, ny, dx, dy, dt, a, c, v_gpu,
newV_gpu);
}
```

# Function main...

---

```
int main()
{
    const float a = 0;
    const float b = 1;
    const float c = 2;
    const float d = 3;
    const int nx = 500;
    const int ny = 500;
    float dx = (b - a) / (float)(nx - 1);
    float dy = (d - c) / (float)(ny - 1);
```

# Function main...

---

```
float dt = 1e-7f;  
int num_time_steps = 100;  
float * v = new float[nx * ny];  
float * v_gpu;  
cudaMalloc((void **) &v_gpu, nx * ny * sizeof(float));  
float * newV = new float[nx * ny];  
float * newV_gpu;  
cudaMalloc((void **) &newV_gpu, nx * ny * sizeof(float));  
float * v_verify = new float[nx * ny];
```





# Function main...

---

```
for (int i = 0; i < nx; ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j < ny; ++j)
    {
        v[i * ny + j] = 0.0f;
        newV[i * ny + j] = 0.0f;
    }

    cudaMemcpy(v_gpu, v, nx * ny * sizeof(float),
cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);

    cudaMemcpy(newV_gpu, newV, nx * ny * sizeof(float),
cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
```

# Function main...

---

```
for (int i = 0; i < num_time_steps; ++i)
{
    step(nx, ny, dx, dy, dt, a, c, v, newV);
    float * tmp = v;
    v = newV;
    newV = tmp;
}
```

# Function main...

---

```
for (int i = 0; i < num_time_steps; ++i)
{
    step_gpu(nx, ny, dx, dy, dt, a, c, v_gpu, newV_gpu);
    cudaThreadSynchronize();
    float * tmp = v_gpu;
    v_gpu = newV_gpu;
    newV_gpu = tmp;
}
```

# Function main...

---

```
    cudaMemcpy(v_verify, v_gpu, nx * ny * sizeof(float),
cudaMemcpyDeviceToHost);
float difference = 0;
for (int idx = 0; idx < nx * ny; ++idx)
    difference += (v[idx] - v_verify[idx]) * (v[idx] - v_verify[idx]);
difference = sqrtf(difference);
const float eps = 1e-5f;
if (difference < eps)
    std::cout << "Test PASSED.\n";
else
    std::cout << "Test FAILED.\n";
```



# Function main

---

```
    cudaFree(v_gpu);  
    delete [] v_verify;  
    delete [] v;  
    cudaFree(newV_gpu);  
    delete [] newV;  
    return 0;  
}
```

# Individual work

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- ❑ Create implementation with 1D indexes.
- ❑ Implement boundary conditions.

# References

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- ❑ Sanders J., Kandrot E. CUDA by Example: An Introduction to General-Purpose GPU Programming. – Addison-Wesley Professional, 2010. – 312 p.
- ❑ NVIDIA CUDA C Programming Guide.  
[<http://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/cuda-c-programming-guide/>].



# Authors

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