

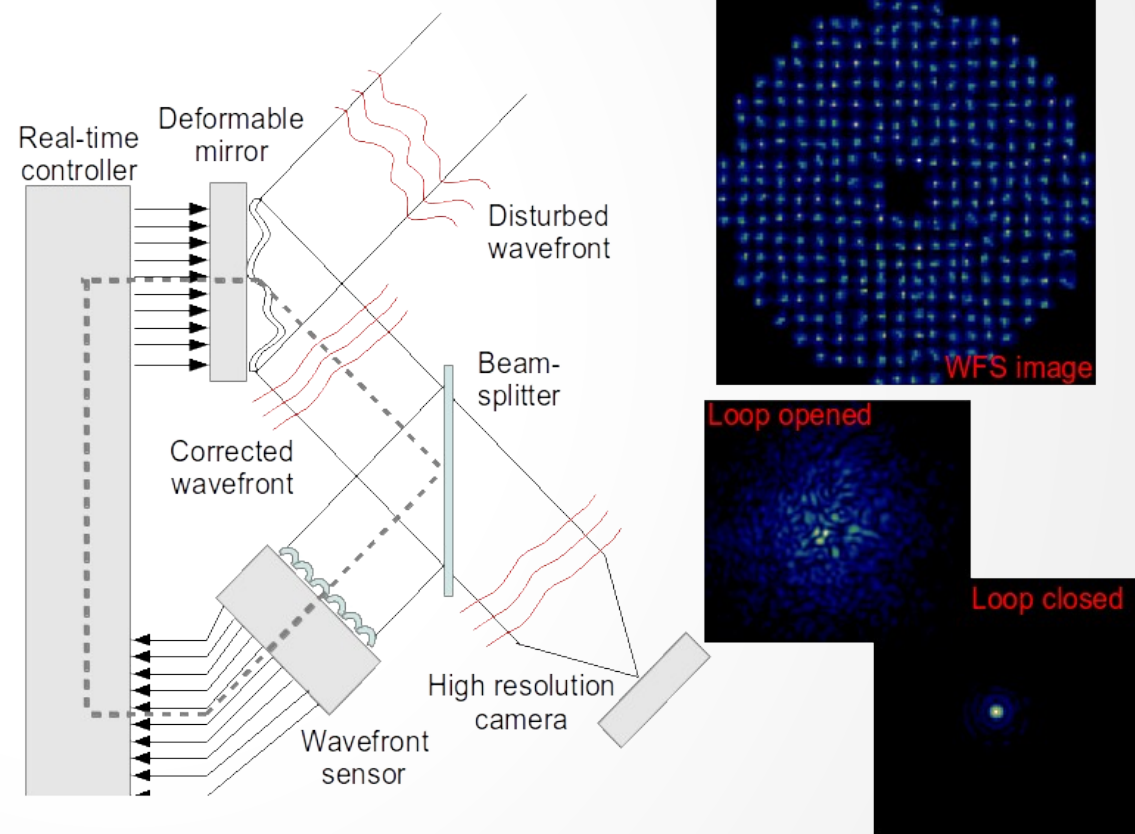


Determinism of GPU solutions for AO real-time computing

E-ELT



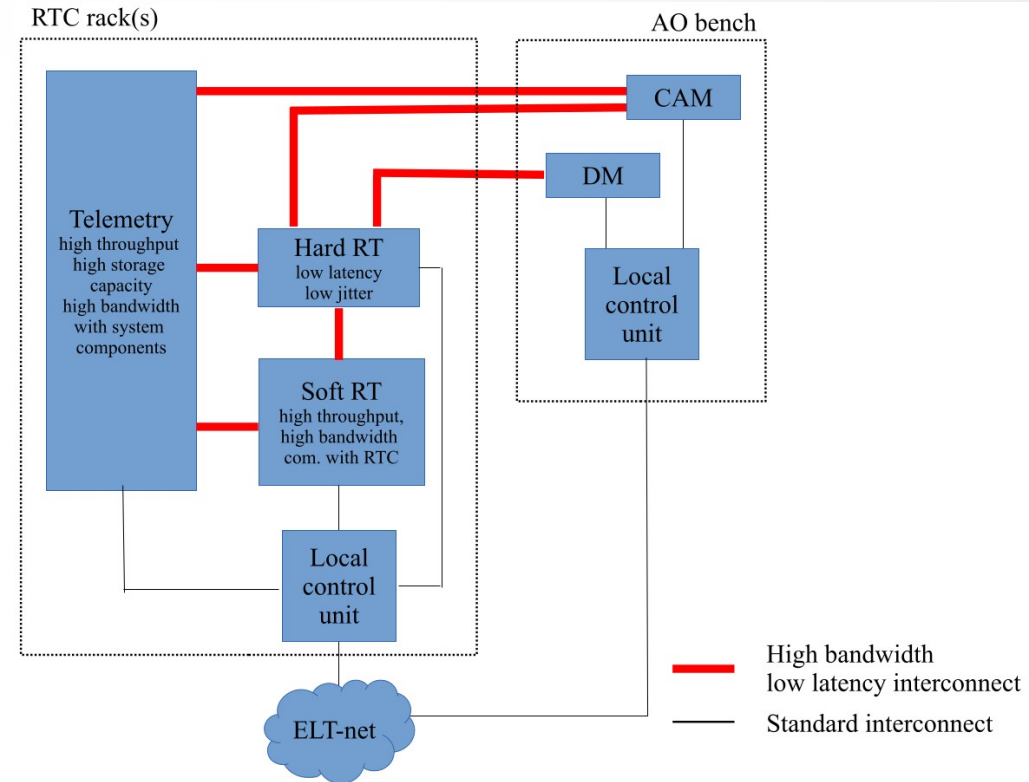
- AO RTC Architecture
 - Hard real time system (~1 kHz)
 - Big computation (5 TFLOPs)
 - Low latency
 - Maximum jitter : ~10%



Jitter



- Where is the jitter ?
 - Data transfer
 - Computation
- Jitter with standard transfer and computation



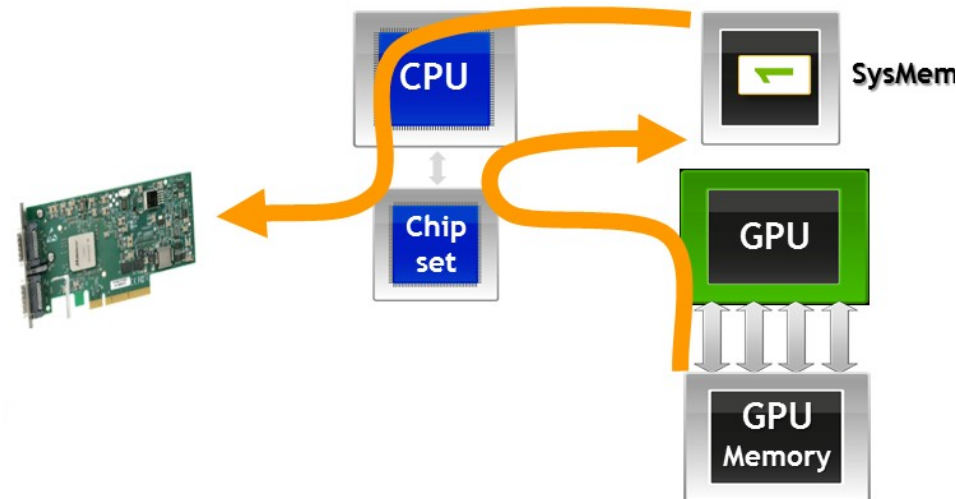
Case	Pipeline	Time (jitter) (ms)
64x64 pixels 8x8 subpupils	copy only	33 (35)
	copy + compute	96 (63)
240x240 pixels 40x40 subpupils	copy only	204 (37)
	copy + compute	576 (57)

Data transfer

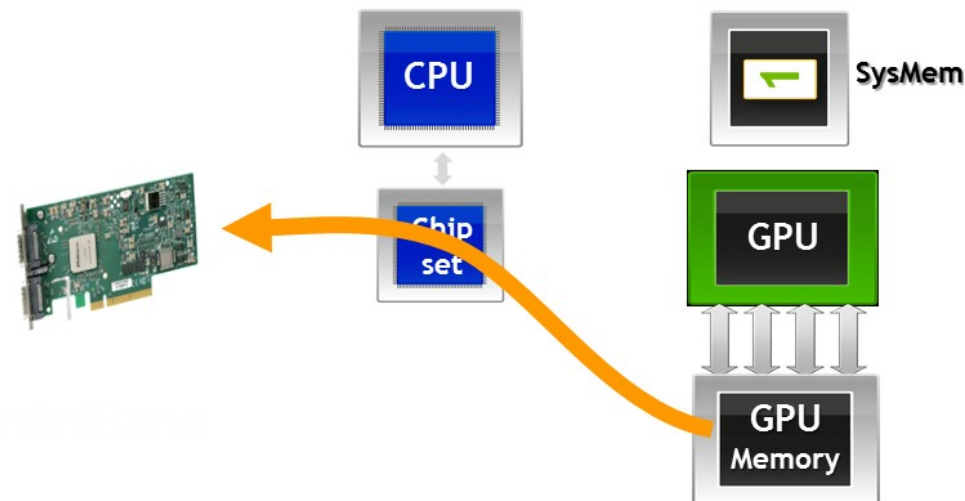


No GPUDirect RDMA

- Normal way
 - Main memory is a buffer
 - 2 copies by communication
 - CPU manage the communication
- GPUDirect RDMA (Remote Direct Memory Access)
 - No unnecessary copy
 - CPU only use for launching kernel



GPUDirect RDMA

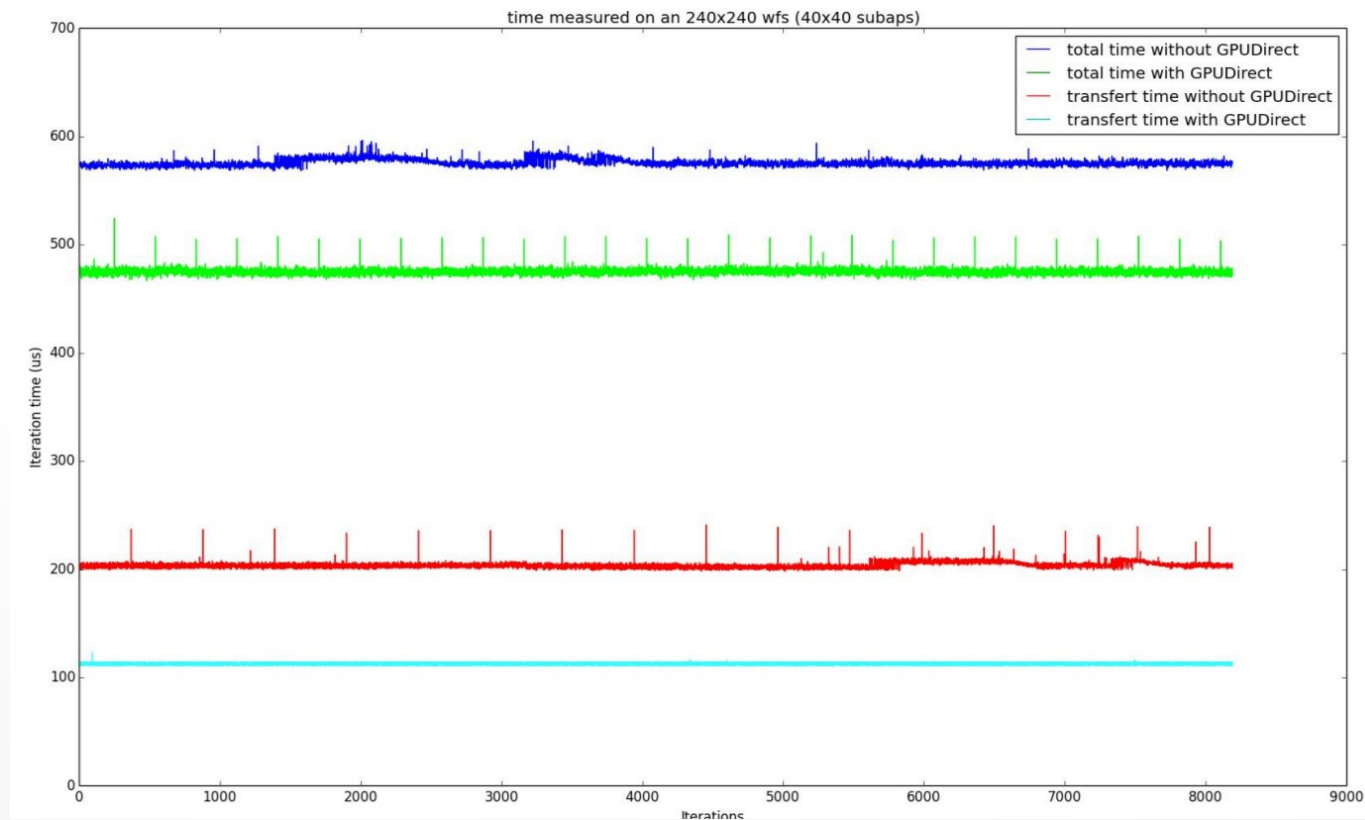


Transfer result



- GPUdirect
 - Reduce jitter during transfer to almost 0
 - Reduces the transfer time by 2

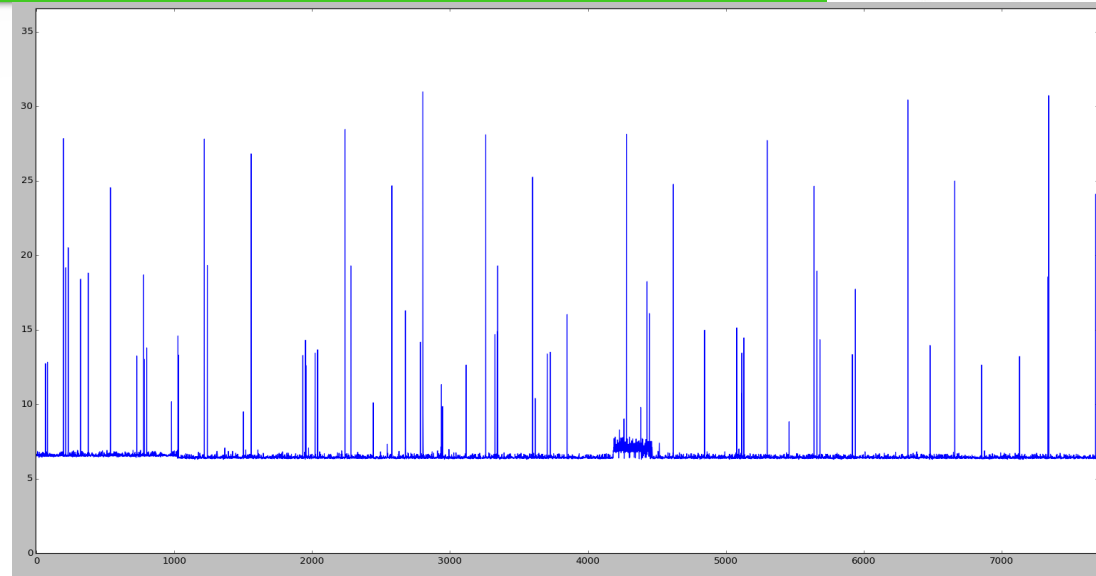
- But jitter still occurs during computations...



Computation



- Normal way
 - High jitter
 - Depends on CPU
 - Need a Real-Time OS



Time (in μs) for 8k empty kernel call
(average : $\sim 6.5\mu\text{s}$, peak : $\sim 31\mu\text{s}$)

- Jitter with RDMA transfer and standard computation

Case	Pipeline	Time(jitter) (ms)
64x64 pixels 8x8 subpupils	copy only	12 (12)
	copy + compute	69 (59)
240x240 pixels 40x40 subpupils	copy only	112 (10)
	copy + compute	475 (50)

Perpetual kernel

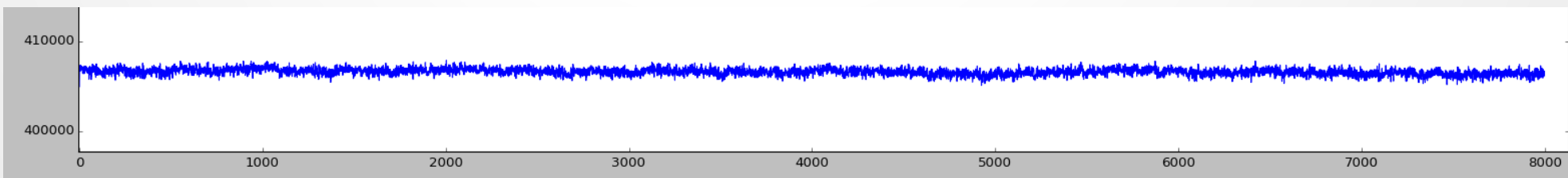
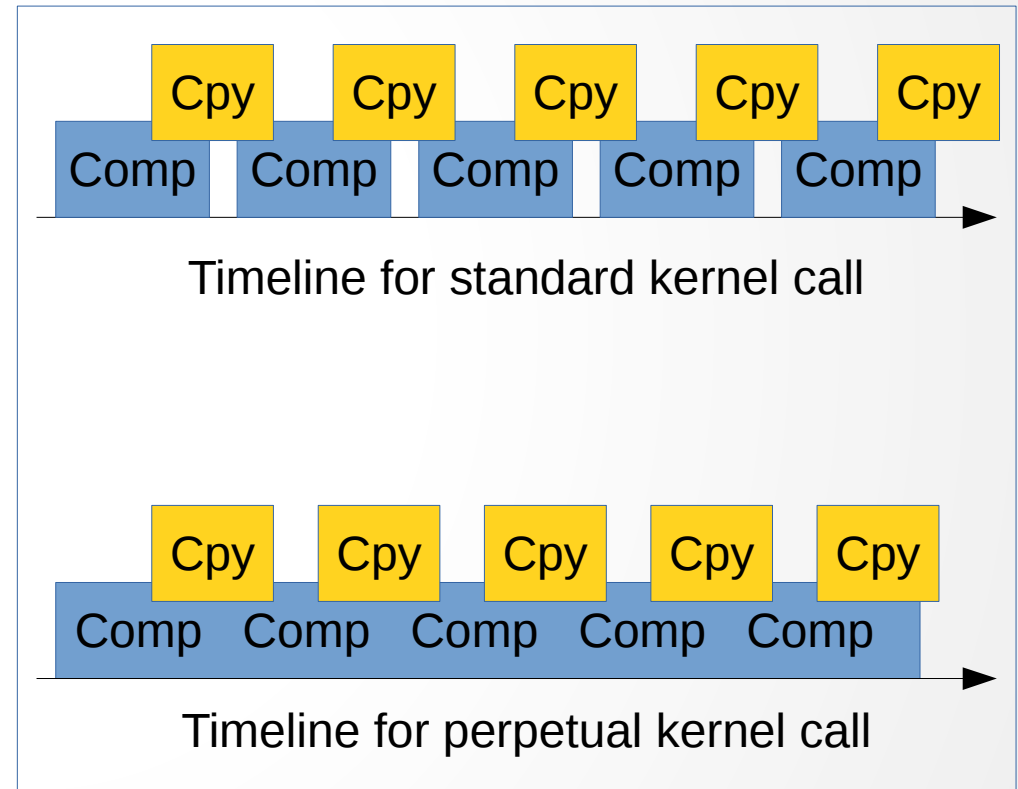


- Pros

- No scheduler
- No additional cost
- New features
 - Reduce computation
 - New synchronization features

- Cons

- More complex implementation, test and debugging
- Hardware dependent
- Can't use any existing library



Clock cycle count for 8k iterations

What's next ?



- Implementation of RTC with perpetual kernel
- Integration with frame grabber
 - Test with pixel generator
 - Integration on the optical bench
 - Full loop profiling
- Study on floating point precision to reduce the number of GPU