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# **OpenCL Overview**

**Heterogeneous Parallel Computation** 

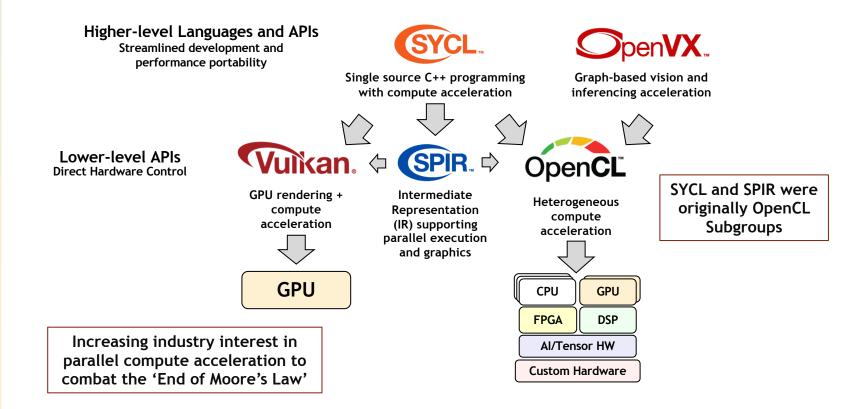
Neil Trevett Khronos President and OpenCL Chair VP Developer Ecosystems, NVIDIA <u>ntrevett@nvidia.com|@neilt3d</u> January 2021



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### **Khronos Compute Acceleration Standards**



## **OpenCL - Low-level Parallel Programing**

#### Programming and Runtime Framework for Application Acceleration

Offload compute-intensive kernels onto parallel heterogeneous processors CPUs, GPUs, DSPs, FPGAs, Tensor Processors OpenCL C or C++ kernel languages

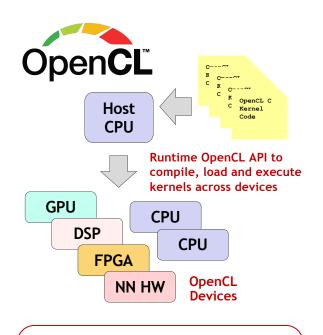
#### **Platform Layer API** Query, select and initialize compute devices

### **Runtime API**

Build and execute kernels programs on multiple devices

### **Explicit Application Control**

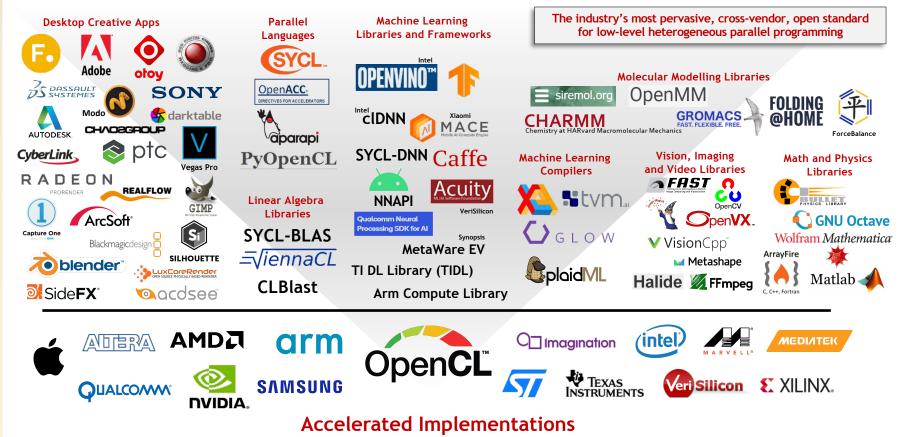
Which programs execute on what device Where data is stored in memories in the system When programs are run, and what operations are dependent on earlier operations



#### Complements GPU-only APIs Simpler programming model

Relatively lightweight run-time More language flexibility, e.g., pointers Rigorously defined numeric precision

## **OpenCL is Widely Deployed and Used**



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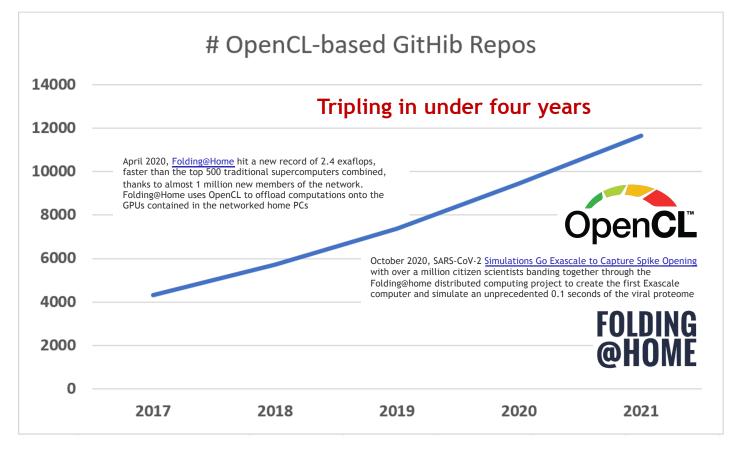
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_OpenCL\_applications

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### **OpenCL Open-Source Ecosystem Momentum**



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## OpenCL 3.0

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#### Increased Ecosystem Flexibility

All functionality beyond OpenCL 1.2 queryable plus macros for optional OpenCL C language features New extensions that become widely adopted will be integrated into new OpenCL core specifications

#### **OpenCL C++ for OpenCL**

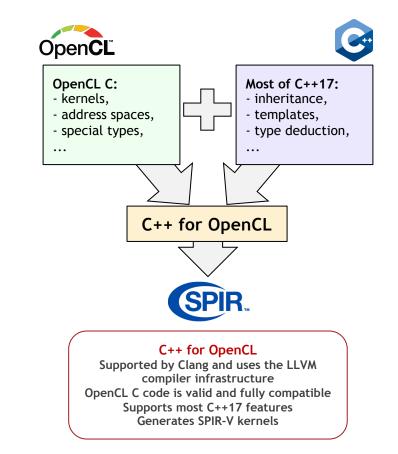
Open-source <u>C++ for OpenCL</u> front end compiler combines OpenCL C and C++17 replacing OpenCL C++ language specification

#### **Unified Specification**

All versions of OpenCL in one specification for easier maintenance, evolution and accessibility <u>Source</u> on Khronos GitHub for community feedback, functionality requests and bug fixes

#### Moving Applications to OpenCL 3.0

OpenCL 1.2 applications - no change OpenCL 2.X applications - no code changes if all used functionality is present Queries recommended for future portability



### **Asynchronous DMA Extensions**

### **OpenCL embraces a new class of Embedded Processors**

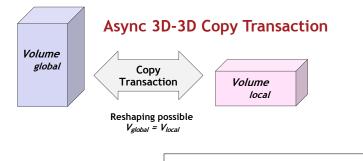
Many DSP-like devices have Direct Memory Access hardware

### Transfer data between global and local memories via DMA transactions

Transactions run asynchronously in parallel to device compute enabling wait for transactions to complete Multiple transactions can be queued to run concurrently or in order via fences

### OpenCL abstracts DMA capabilities via extended asynchronous workgroup copy built-ins

(New!) 2- and 3-dimensional async workgroup copy extensions support complex memory transfers (New!) async workgroup fence built-in controls execution order of dependent transactions New extensions complement the existing 1-dimensional async workgroup copy built-ins



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#### Async Fence controls order of dependent transactions



All transactions prior to async\_fence must complete before any new transaction starts, without a synchronous wait

The first of significant upcoming advances in OpenCL to enhance support for embedded processors

## **Roadmap: External Memory Sharing**

- Generic extension to import external memory and semaphores exported by other APIs
  - Explicitly hand-off memory ownership with OpenCL
  - Wait and signal imported external semaphores
- Layer with API-specific interop extensions
  - Vulkan interop first

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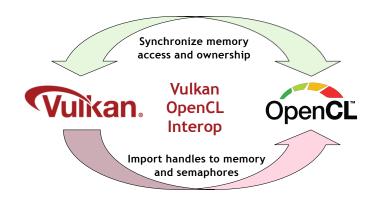
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- DX12 and other APIs in the future
- Improved flexibility over previous interop APIs using implicit resources
  - As were used for DX9-11 and OpenGL



### **Google Ports TensorFlow Lite to OpenCL**

#### = **†** TensorFlow Blog

Q Search the Blog

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#### TensorFlow Lite

#### Even Faster Mobile GPU Inference with OpenCL

August 17, 2020

Posted by Juhyun Lee and Raman Sarokin, Software Engineers

While the TensorFlow Lter (TFLte) GPU team continuously improves the existing OpencL-based mobile GPU Inference engine, we also keep investigating other technologies. One of those experiments turned out quite successful, and we are excited to announce the official launch of OpenCL-based mobile GPU inference engine for Android, which offers up to ~2x speedup over our existing OpenGL backend, on reasonably sized neural networks that have enough workload for the GPU.



Figure 1. Duo's AR effects are powered by our OpenCL backend.

#### Improvements over the OpenGL Backend

Historically, <u>OpenGL</u> is an API designed for rendering vector graphics. Compute shaders were added with OpenGL ES 3.1, but its backward compatible API design decisions were limiting us added by the open of the statement of the CGM. AconCA, and be the shade were designed for a design aconcept of the statement of the CGM. AconCA and be the shade were designed for a design aconcept of the statement of the CGM.

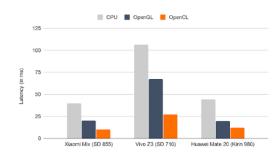


Figure 2. Inference latency of MNASNet 1.3 on select Android devices with OpenCL.

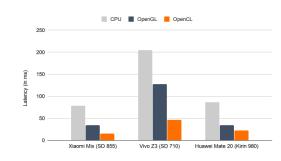


Figure 3. Inference latency of SSD MobileNet v3 (large) on select Android devices with OpenCL.



OpenCL providing ~2x inferencing speedup over OpenGL ES acceleration

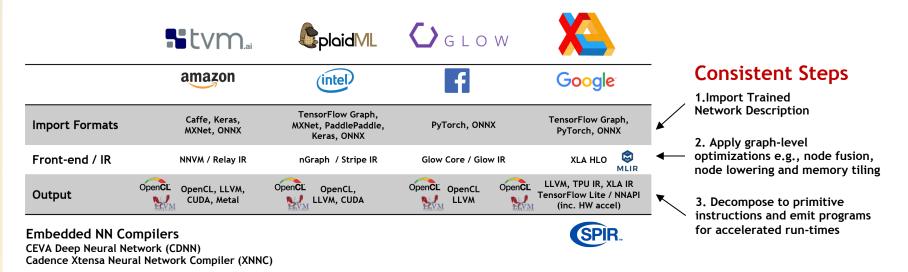
TensorFlow Lite uses OpenGL ES as a backup if OpenCL not available ...

...but most mobile GPU vendors provide OpenCL drivers - even if not exposed directly to Android developers

OpenCL is increasingly used as acceleration target for higher-level framework and compilers

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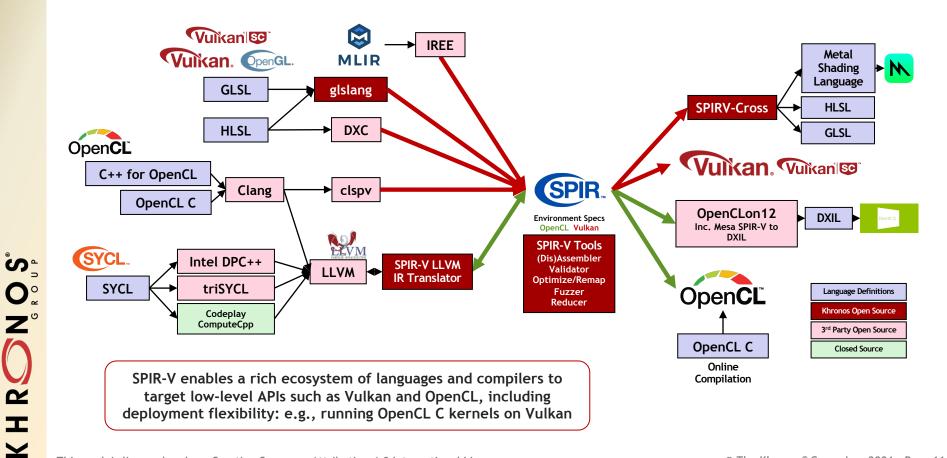
### **ML Compiler Steps**



#### Fast progress but still area of intense research

If compiler optimizations are effective - hardware accelerator APIs can stay 'simple' and won't need complex metacommands (e.g., combined primitive commands like DirectML)

### **SPIR-V Language Ecosystem**



## Layered OpenCL over Vulkan

- Clspv Google's open-source OpenCL kernel to Vulkan SPIR-V compiler
  - Tracks top-of-tree LLVM and Clang, not a fork
- Clvk prototype open-source OpenCL to Vulkan run-time API translator
- Used for shipping production apps and engines on Android
  - Adobe Premiere Rush video editor 200K lines of OpenCL C kernel code
  - Butterfly Network iQ Ultrasound on Android
  - Experimenting with Xiaomi MACE inferencing engine



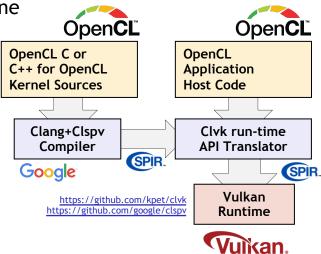
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## Layered OpenCL over DirectX12

- GPU-accelerated OpenCL on any system with DX12
  - PC (x86 or Arm) and Cloud

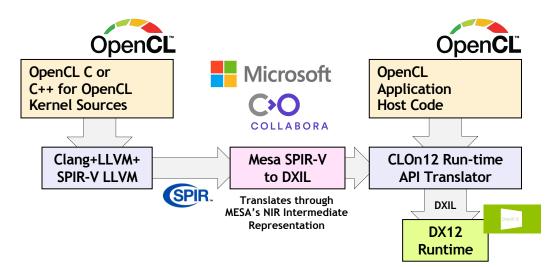
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- OpenCLOn12 Microsoft and COLLABORA leveraging Clang/LLVM and MESA
  - OpenCL 1.2 over DX12 is in development
  - Also, OpenGLOn12 OpenGL 3.3 over DX12
  - <a href="https://devblogs.microsoft.com/directx/in-the-works-opencl-and-opengl-mapping-layers-to-directx/">https://devblogs.microsoft.com/directx/in-the-works-opencl-and-opengl-mapping-layers-to-directx/</a>



## Get Involved!

• OpenCL 3.0 increases deployment flexibility and

sets the stage for raising the bar on pervasively available functionality

- https://www.khronos.org/registry/OpenCL/
- OpenCL specification feedback on GitHub
  - https://github.com/KhronosGroup/OpenCL-Docs/issues
- We want to know what you need next from OpenCL on the Khronos Forums!
  - https://community.khronos.org/c/opencl
- Engage with Khronos and help OpenCL evolve
  - Join as a Khronos member for a voice and a vote in any Khronos standard
  - Or request an invite to the OpenCL Advisory Panel
  - https://www.khronos.org/members/
- Neil Trevett

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