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# The Fast Fourier Transform on GPUs

Some images in this part by Mario Garrido



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# **The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)**

**Fast implementation of the Fourier Transform**

**Converts a signal to frequency space**

**Very important algorithm in signal processing**



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# FFT

**Computes the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)  
of a signal of  $N$  samples in  $N \log N$  time**

**Many variants. Cooley-Tukey (1965) most  
common.**



# DFT

## The Discrete Fourier Transform

**Converts a signal to frequency space**

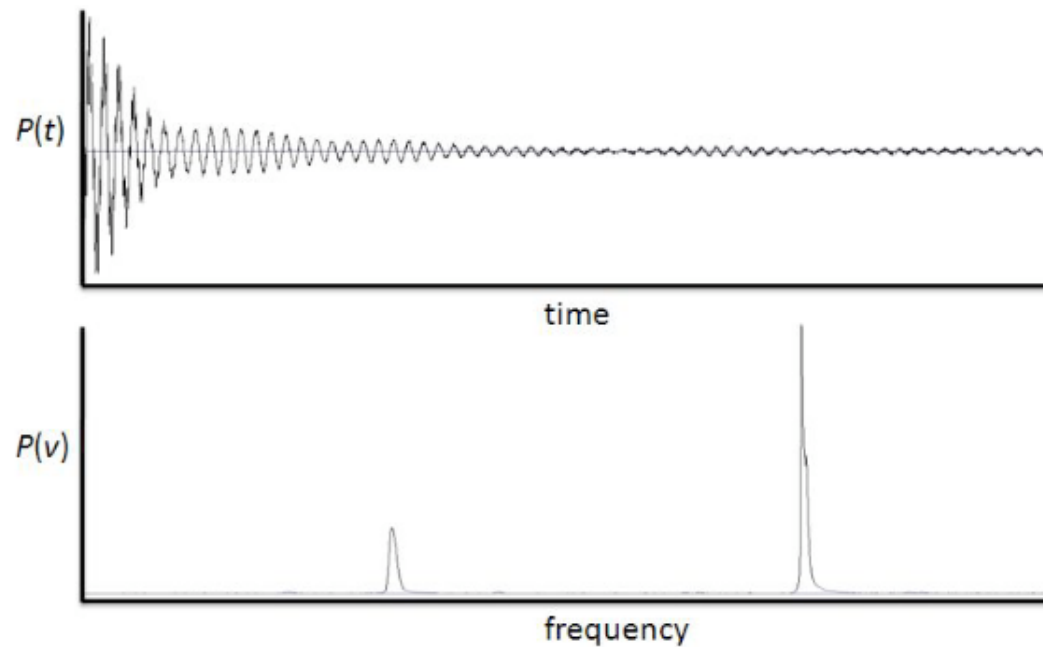
**Essentially a series of convolutions with harmonic functions of varying frequency**

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n e^{-i2\pi k \frac{n}{N}} \quad k = 0, \dots, N - 1.$$



# DFT example

1D signal to frequency space (e.g. sound)





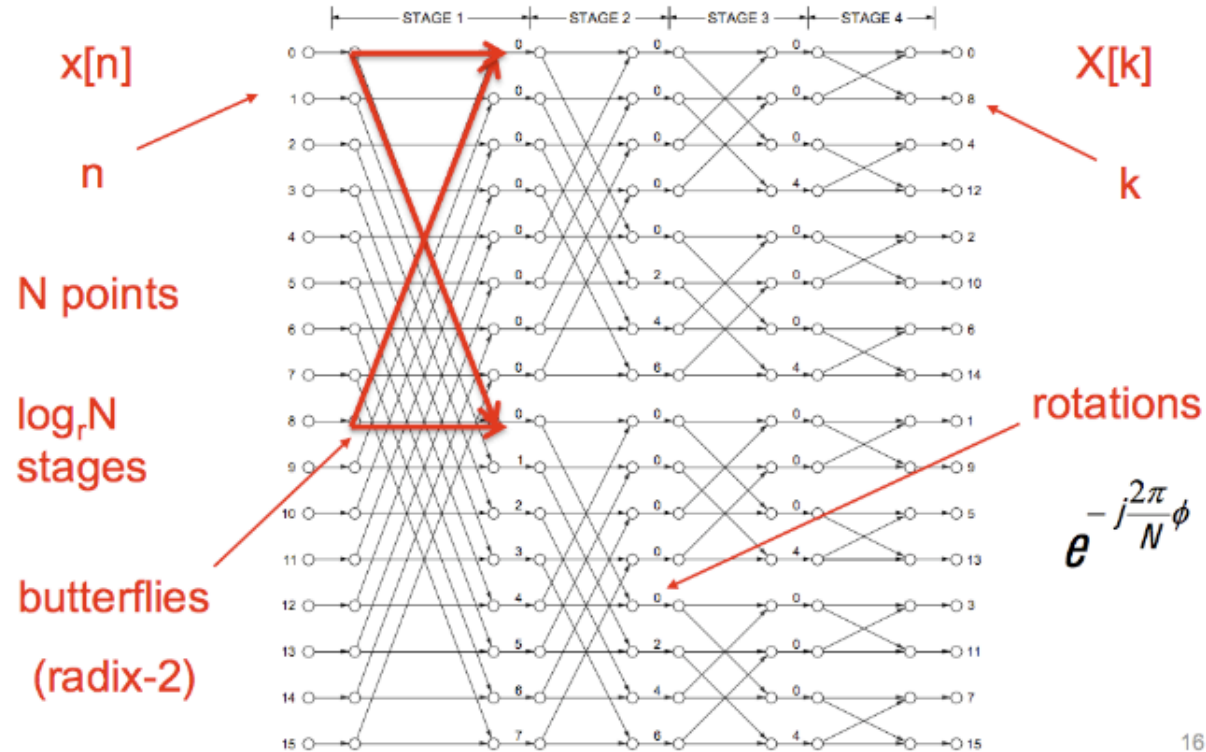
# DFT example

2D signal to frequency space (e.g. images)





# FFT flow graph (Radix-2)





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## **FFT in parallel**

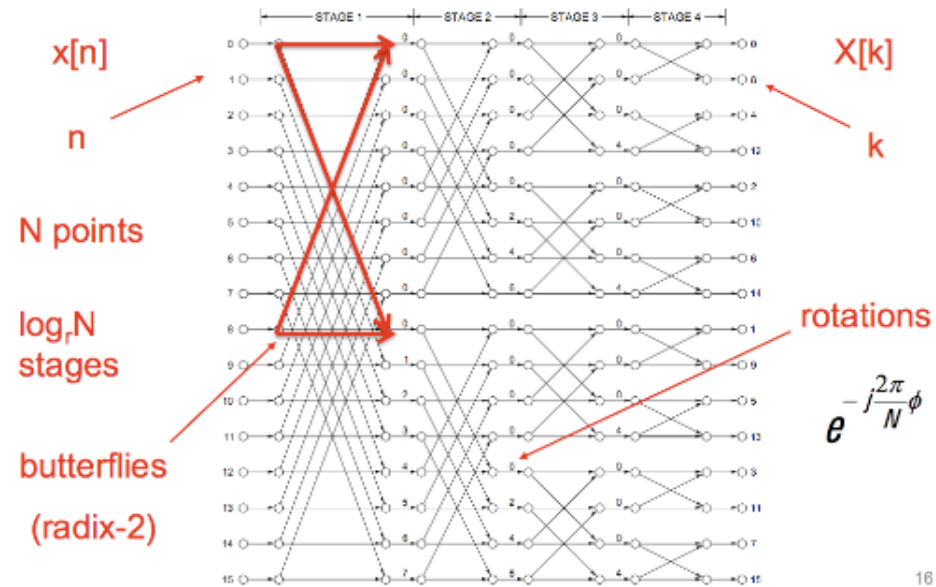
**Pretty parallel from the start!**

**BUT very large jumps in memory for  
some stages!**





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”Large” stages:  
Can not be  
performed within  
shared memory!

”Small” stages:  
Can be performed  
within shared  
memory!



## Possible approach

**Perform all "small" stages in a single run, using shared memory. Very fast!**

**Perform all "large" stages as separate kernel runs.**



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**NVidia "made your bed" for FFT**

**cufft, CUDA FFT, included in all CUDA  
distributions**

**A well optimized CUDA implementation**



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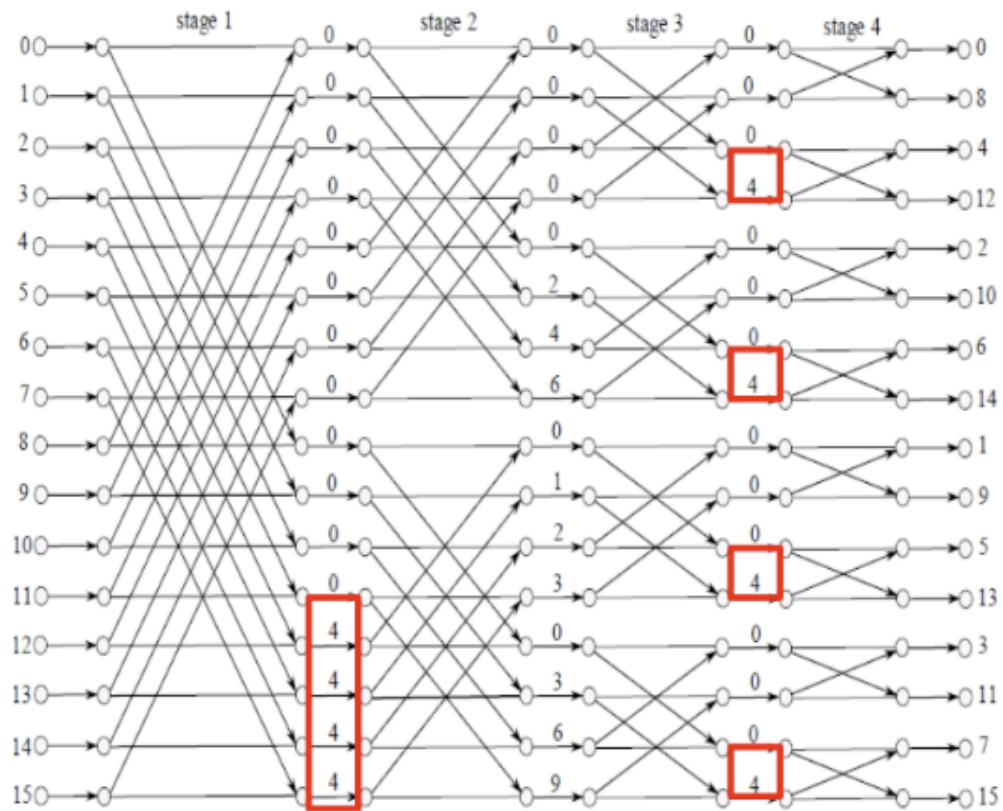
**But there are alternatives!**

**Optimization approaches made in a  
specific implementation**

2013 publication: "New Radix-2 and Radix-2<sup>2</sup> Constant  
Geometry Fast Fourier Transform Algorithms for GPUs",  
Ambuluri, Garrido, Ogniewski, Ragnemalm, Caffarena

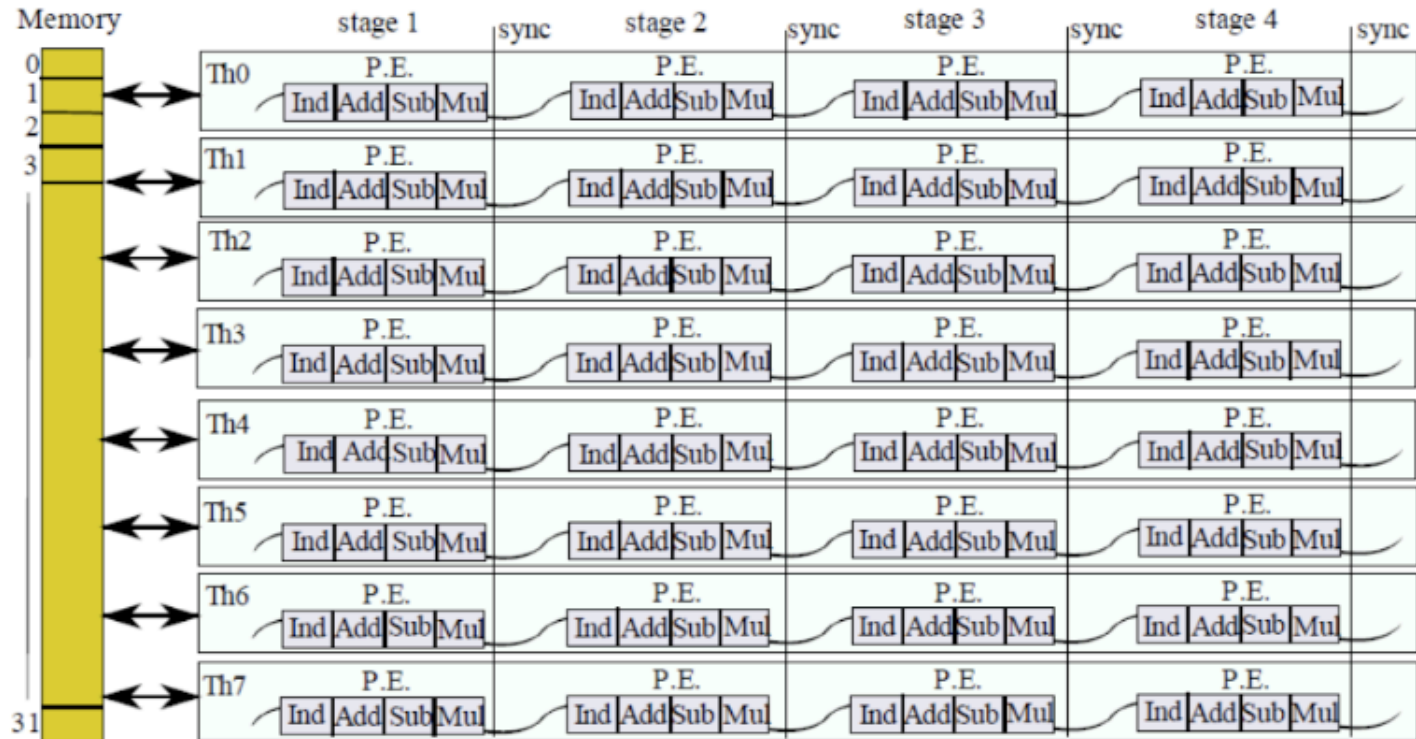


# Simplify - use Radix-2<sup>2</sup>



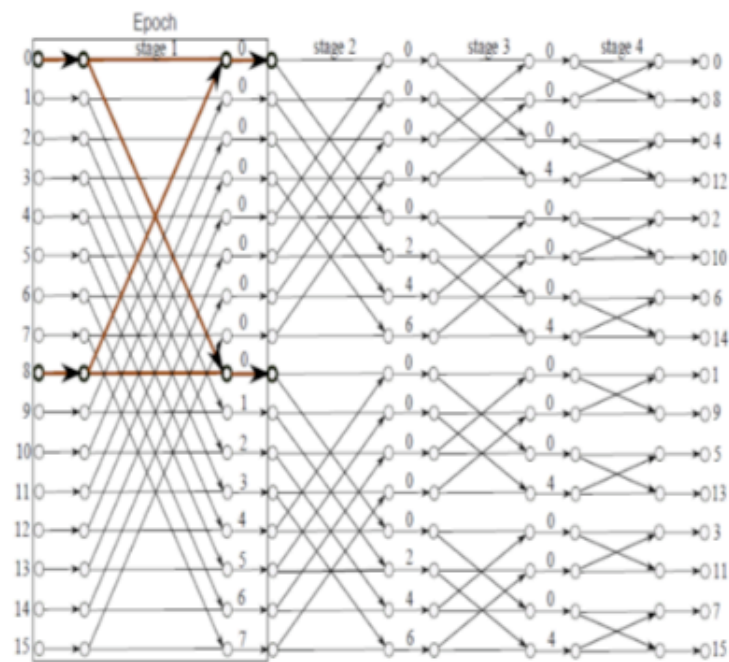


# Use shared memory

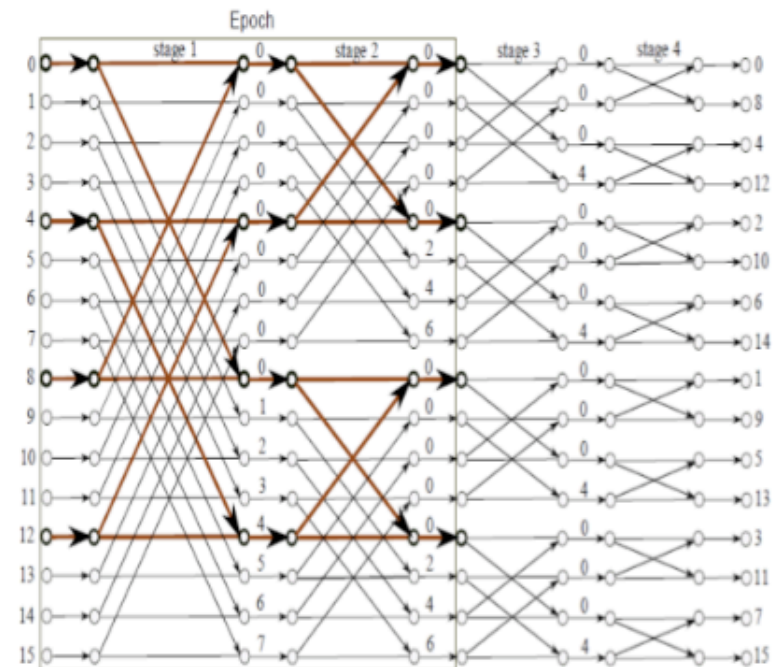




# Reduce synch. points



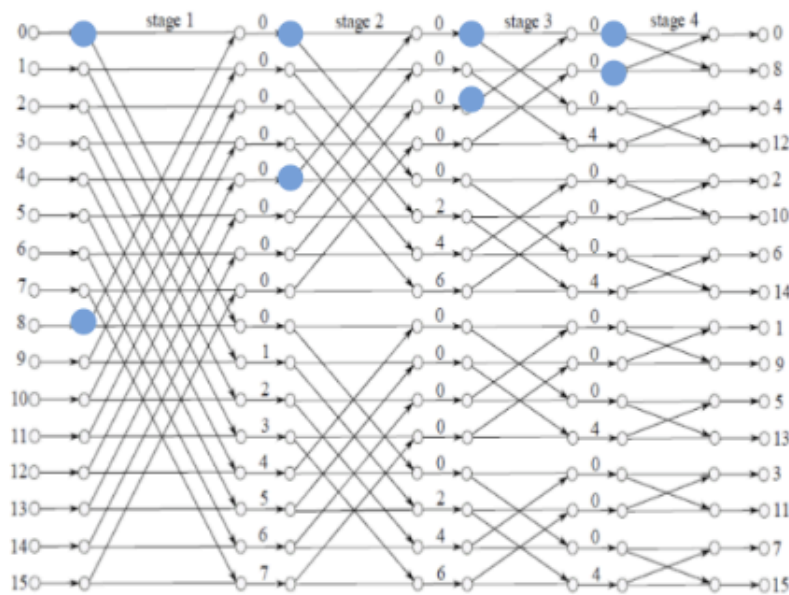
2-word group



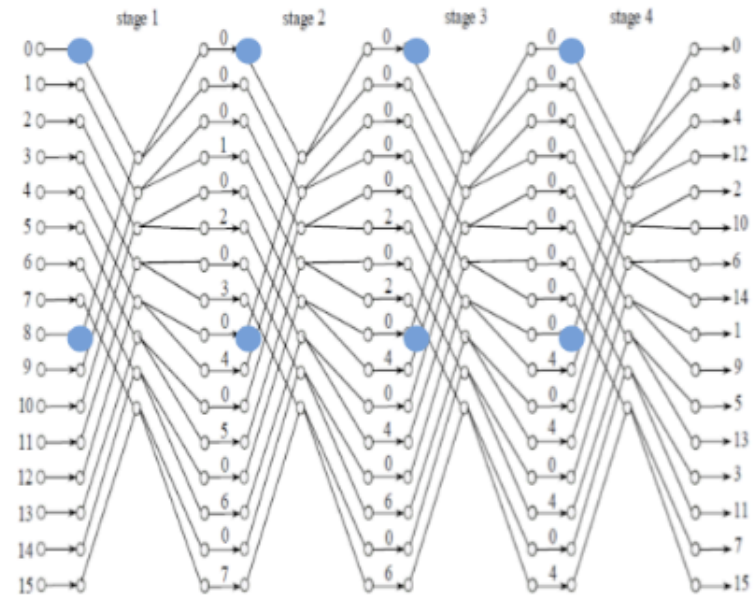
4-word group



# Reduce index calculations: Constant geometry FFT



Conventional flow graph



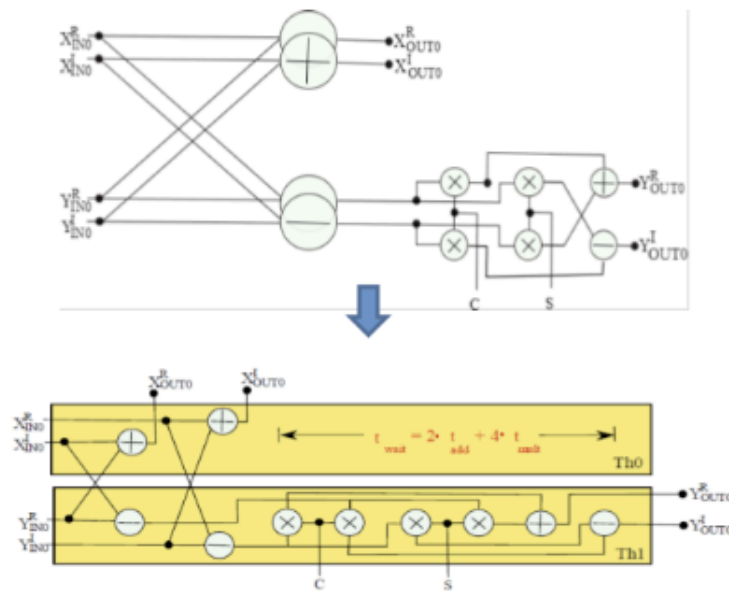
Constant Geometry



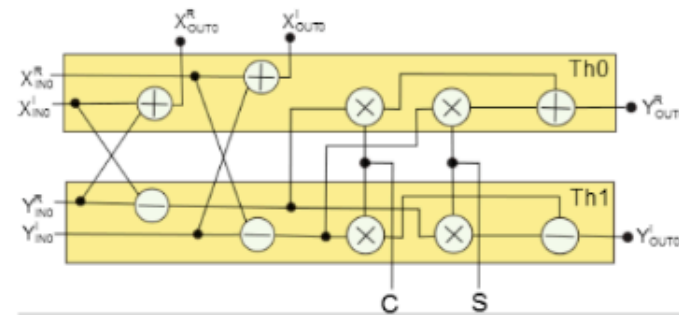


# Balance load between threads

## USE SCHEDULING



Unbalanced scheduling



Balanced scheduling



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## **Result:**

**Our implementation was significantly faster than  
NVIDIA's cufft - that is, for the sizes we tried**

**Best paper award at the conference**

**Algorithms can often be modified more than it  
seems**