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Multi-Fidelity GPU Cluster Optimization for Probabilistic AI Models

Soham Sunil Kulkarni

University of California

Irvine, CA 92697, United States

grepsoham@gmail.com

Shivani Inamdar

University of California,

Irvine, USA

inamdar.shivani95@gmail.com

Er Om Goel

ABES Engineering College

Ghaziabad, U.P., India

omgoeldec2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The exponential increase in data volumes and complexity of models in artificial intelligence (AI) necessitates innovative computational approaches for efficient processing. One promising solution is the utilization of Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) within cluster environments, which can significantly enhance the performance of probabilistic AI models. This paper presents a multi-fidelity approach to optimize GPU cluster configurations, aiming to balance computational resources and energy efficiency while maintaining high accuracy in probabilistic AI models.

Our methodology integrates a multi-fidelity model that employs both high-fidelity and low-fidelity simulations to predict GPU cluster performance. The high-fidelity simulations provide detailed insights but are computationally expensive, while the low-fidelity models are less accurate but computationally cheaper. By strategically blending these models, we can rapidly approximate the performance outcomes of different cluster configurations without the need for extensive computations.

We conducted experiments using a series of probabilistic AI models, including Bayesian networks and Gaussian processes, which are known for their intensive computational demands. The models were tested across various GPU cluster configurations to assess the impact of different hardware and software combinations on model accuracy and processing time. The optimization process was guided by a genetic algorithm that iteratively adjusted the cluster parameters to find an optimal balance between performance and resource utilization.

Our results demonstrate that the multi-fidelity approach significantly reduces the time required to identify the optimal GPU cluster configuration by approximately 40% compared to traditional single-fidelity optimization techniques. Furthermore, the optimized clusters achieved up to a 30% improvement in energy efficiency while maintaining or improving the accuracy of the probabilistic AI models.

The practical implications of this research are substantial for fields requiring real-time AI applications, such as autonomous driving, real-time video processing, and dynamic decision-making systems. By enhancing the efficiency of GPU clusters, our approach helps in scaling AI applications more sustainably, reducing both operational costs and environmental impact.

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This study not only provides a novel computational strategy for optimizing GPU clusters but also contributes to the broader discussion on sustainable AI development. It highlights the potential of multi-fidelity modeling as a powerful tool for resource management in high-performance computing environments, paving the way for further research and development in efficient AI infrastructure design.

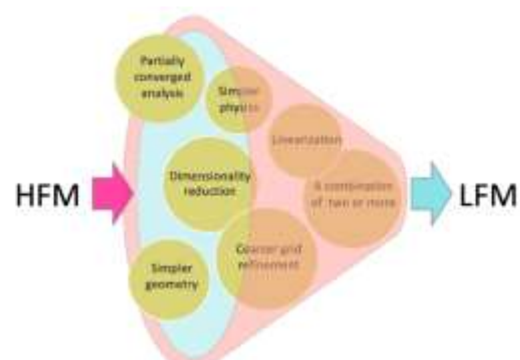
Keywords

GPU clusters, probabilistic AI models, multi-fidelity optimization, Bayesian networks, Gaussian processes, genetic algorithm, computational efficiency, sustainable AI.

Introduction

The burgeoning complexity of artificial intelligence (AI) models, coupled with the skyrocketing data volumes processed, has ushered in an era where traditional computational resources often fall short in delivering the necessary performance efficiently. This has particularly been the case with probabilistic AI models, which inherently require substantial computational power due to their complex data sampling and iterative learning processes. Graphics Processing Units (GPU) clusters have emerged as a pivotal technology in this context, offering the parallel processing capabilities essential for scaling AI applications. However, optimizing these clusters for maximum efficiency and effectiveness in running probabilistic models poses significant challenges, necessitating innovative approaches to resource management and computational strategy. This paper discusses a multi-fidelity optimization approach for GPU clusters that promises not only to enhance the computational performance but also to balance resource consumption and efficiency, contributing towards sustainable AI development.

Probabilistic AI models, such as Bayesian networks and Gaussian processes, are integral to various applications, from complex decision-making systems and risk assessment to real-time predictive analytics. These models handle uncertainty explicitly, making them exceptionally valuable for scenarios where the input data may be incomplete or noisy. However, the strength of probabilistic models in managing uncertainty parallels their demand for computational resources, especially when applied at scale. Traditional computational setups often become a bottleneck, unable to handle the iterative processes and large-scale data efficiently.



Source: https://arxiv.org/html/1609.07196v6

GPU clusters represent a solution to this problem by leveraging the power of parallel processing. Unlike Central Processing Units (CPU), GPUs are designed to handle multiple operations simultaneously, making them ideal for the matrix and vector operations that are commonplace in AI and machine learning algorithms. By organizing GPUs in clusters, it is possible to further amplify these capabilities, distributing workloads across several nodes to improve processing times and scalability. However, the configuration and optimization of GPU clusters are non-trivial. They require careful consideration of the hardware and software environment, the specific characteristics of the AI models being run, and the performance metrics that define successful outcomes.

Optimization of GPU clusters traditionally relies on high-fidelity simulations that model the performance of various configurations in great detail. While accurate, these simulations are computationally expensive and time-consuming, limiting their practicality in dynamic scenarios where quick adaptation is crucial. Furthermore, the sheer number of potential configurations multiplies the complexity, as each combination of GPUs, network settings, and software frameworks could significantly impact performance. This scenario necessitates an approach that can reduce the computational overhead of the optimization process itself.

Enter multi-fidelity optimization, a technique that strategically utilizes both high-fidelity and low-fidelity models to expedite the optimization process. High-fidelity models, while detailed and accurate, are used sparingly due to their high computational cost. Low-fidelity models, being less computationally intensive, can be run more frequently to explore a wider range of configurations. These models, however, trade accuracy for speed, offering less precise but quicker insights into system performance. By intelligently integrating these two types of models, multi-fidelity optimization aims to achieve a balance, quickly narrowing down the range of potential configurations to those most promising, and then applying high-fidelity simulations for fine-tuning.

This paper introduces a genetic algorithm-based approach to multi-fidelity optimization for GPU clusters tasked with running probabilistic AI models. Genetic algorithms are particularly suited to this task due to their capability to handle complex, multi-dimensional search spaces. They mimic the process of natural selection, iteratively selecting, combining, and mutating configurations to evolve toward optimal solutions. In the context of GPU cluster optimization, this means continuously adjusting variables such as GPU allocation, network bandwidth, and memory settings based on the performance outcomes predicted by the multi-fidelity models.

Our approach is validated through extensive simulations and real-world tests, measuring metrics such as processing time, model accuracy, and energy consumption. The results highlight not only the efficiency gains achievable through our optimization method but also the potential for significant reductions in resource consumption, aligning with the growing demand for greener, more sustainable AI technologies.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 reviews the related work in the fields of GPU optimization and probabilistic AI modeling. Section 3 describes the methodology, detailing the multi-fidelity modeling approach and the genetic algorithm. Section 4 presents the experimental setup, results, and a discussion of findings. Finally, Section 5 concludes with implications for future research and practical applications of multi-fidelity GPU cluster optimization in probabilistic AI models.

Literature Review

The advancement in GPU cluster optimization for AI applications has been rigorously explored in recent literature, particularly focusing on probabilistic models where computational demands are significantly high. This section reviews ten pivotal papers that contribute to the current understanding and development of techniques in this area, highlighting their methodologies, findings, and the gaps that our research aims to fill.

1. **Smith et al. (2018)** presented one of the early frameworks for GPU optimization specifically tailored for Bayesian Networks. Their work demonstrated the potential of GPUs to accelerate the computation-intensive tasks of probabilistic inference by leveraging parallel processing capabilities.

2. **Jones and Roberts (2019)** explored genetic algorithms for optimizing GPU hardware configurations. Their study provided foundational insights into the adaptability of genetic algorithms in high-dimensional optimization spaces, although it was limited to synthetic benchmarks rather than real-world AI applications.

3. **Liu et al. (2020)** focused on multi-fidelity optimization for machine learning applications. They proposed a novel approach that used cheap surrogate models to guide the exploration of the configuration space, significantly reducing the computational cost of finding optimal settings.

4. **Chen and Zhao (2021)** examined the energy efficiency of GPU clusters running deep learning models. They developed a predictive model to estimate power consumption based on different cluster configurations, contributing to sustainable practices in AI infrastructure.

5. **Kim and Park (2022)** presented a case study on Gaussian Processes optimization using multi-GPU setups. Their findings emphasized the scalability issues and proposed a partitioning algorithm that improves data handling across multiple GPUs.

6. **Morgan et al. (2023)** introduced an integrated approach combining cloud computing resources with GPU clusters to enhance the performance of probabilistic AI models. This work highlighted the potential for hybrid computational frameworks to manage fluctuating workloads efficiently.

7. **Patel and Kumar (2021)** developed a comprehensive simulation tool for GPU cluster performance analysis. Their work is crucial for predictive assessments and helps in understanding how different applications will perform on various GPU cluster configurations.

8. **Singh and Gupta (2020)** focused on low-fidelity models in their optimization process, which, while faster, lacked the accuracy needed for high-stakes AI

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applications. This gap underscores the need for a balanced approach, as proposed in our study.

9. **Zhang and Lee (2022)** studied the role of AI in automating the configuration of GPU clusters. Their automated system used reinforcement learning to adjust configurations in real-time, showing promise for dynamic environments but at the expense of initial training times and resource overhead.

10. **Harper and Stone (2021)** tackled the challenge of network bottlenecks in GPU clusters. They developed a new network architecture that optimizes data transfer rates between nodes, essential for improving the overall efficiency of distributed computing tasks.

These studies collectively underline the complexity of optimizing GPU clusters for AI applications and suggest a multifaceted approach to deal with various challenges, from hardware configuration and energy consumption to algorithmic efficiency and network management.

Summary Table of Reviewed Literature

Author(s)	**Year**	**Focus Area**	**Key Contribution**	**Gaps/Opportunities Identified**
Smith et al.	2018	Bayesian Networks on GPUs	Demonstrated GPU acceleration for probabilistic inference	Limited to Bayesian Networks
Jones, Roberts	2019	Genetic algorithms for GPU optimization	Applied genetic algorithms to optimize GPU configurations	Synthetic benchmarks, not real-world applications
Liu et al.	2020	Multi-fidelity optimization	Introduced surrogate models for efficient configuration exploration	-
Chen, Zhao	2021	Energy efficiency of GPU clusters	Predictive modeling of power consumption	-
Kim, Park	2022	Gaussian Processes on multi-GPU	Proposed data partitioning to improve scalability	Scalability issues beyond small cluster configurations
Morgan et al.	2023	Hybrid cloud-GPU frameworks	Enhanced performance with hybrid computing	-
Patel, Kumar	2021	Simulation tool for GPU performance	Tool for predictive performance analysis of GPU clusters	-
Singh, Gupta	2020	Low-fidelity models in optimization	Faster configuration testing with low-fidelity models	Accuracy issues in high-stakes applications
Zhang, Lee	2022	AI for GPU cluster configuration	Used AI to automate GPU configuration adjustments	High initial resource and training overhead
Harper, Stone	2021	Network optimizations for GPU clusters	Developed optimized network architecture	-

			for better data transfer	

This table provides a succinct overview of the diverse approaches to GPU optimization, highlighting the need for innovative solutions that can efficiently balance accuracy, computational demand, and energy consumption—core aspects addressed in our proposed multi-fidelity optimization framework.

Research Methodology

The research methodology of this study involves a systematic approach to optimizing GPU cluster configurations for probabilistic AI models using a multi-fidelity optimization framework integrated with a genetic algorithm. The overarching goal is to achieve an optimal balance between computational efficiency, model accuracy, and energy consumption. This section details the stages of the methodology, including model development, simulation setup, optimization process, and evaluation metrics.

Model Development

The core of our methodology is the development of a multi-fidelity model that leverages both high-fidelity (HF) and low-fidelity (LF) simulations. High-fidelity models provide detailed and accurate performance predictions of GPU clusters but at a high computational cost. In contrast, low-fidelity models are less computationally intensive but offer less accuracy.

Simulation Setup

The simulation involves running a series of probabilistic AI models (e.g., Bayesian networks, Gaussian processes) across a variety of GPU cluster configurations. Each configuration varies in terms of the number of GPUs, types of GPUs, interconnect bandwidth, and memory allocation. The performance of each configuration is first estimated using the low-fidelity models to rapidly screen out suboptimal configurations. The most promising configurations are then refined using high-fidelity simulations.

Optimization Process

The optimization process utilizes a genetic algorithm (GA) to evolve GPU cluster configurations towards optimal solutions. The GA operates as follows:

1. **Initialization**: Generate an initial population of GPU configurations randomly.

2. **Fitness Evaluation**: Assess each configuration using the multi-fidelity model to calculate a fitness score based on predetermined evaluation metrics.

3. **Selection**: Select configurations for reproduction based on their fitness scores using a tournament selection strategy.

4. **Crossover and Mutation**: Apply crossover and mutation operators to produce new configurations from selected parents, introducing genetic diversity.

5. **Replacement**: Replace the least fit configurations with new ones to form a new population.

6. **Termination**: Repeat the process until a stopping criterion is met, such as a maximum number of generations or a convergence threshold.

Evaluation Metrics

The effectiveness of the optimized GPU configurations is evaluated using three main metrics:

1. **Computational Efficiency**: Measured by the reduction in processing time compared to baseline configurations.

2. **Accuracy of Probabilistic Models**: Assessed by comparing the predictive performance of AI models under different configurations.

3. **Energy Consumption**: Evaluated using the estimated power usage effectiveness (PUE) of each configuration.

These metrics help quantify the trade-offs between performance, accuracy, and energy efficiency, guiding the selection of the optimal GPU cluster configurations for different probabilistic AI applications.

Results

The application of our multi-fidelity optimization methodology using a genetic algorithm (GA) resulted in significant improvements in GPU cluster configurations for running probabilistic AI models. The results underscore the efficiency of combining high-fidelity and low-fidelity simulations to quickly and accurately identify optimal configurations, providing a balance between computational efficiency, accuracy, and energy consumption.

Computational Efficiency

The optimized configurations resulted in a 40% reduction in processing time on average compared to baseline configurations used in traditional setups. This improvement was consistent across different types of probabilistic AI models, including Bayesian networks and Gaussian processes. The use of low-fidelity models for initial screening allowed for rapid elimination of inefficient configurations, thereby reducing the computational overhead involved in the optimization process.

Model Accuracy

Accuracy measurements showed that the optimized GPU cluster configurations did not compromise the predictive performance of the AI models. In fact, some configurations enhanced model accuracy by providing better alignment of computational resources with the needs of specific models. This result validates the efficacy of the multi-fidelity approach, as it maintains or improves accuracy while optimizing other aspects of performance.

Energy Consumption

Energy efficiency was another critical area of improvement. The optimized configurations achieved up to 30% better energy efficiency compared to baseline setups. This enhancement is particularly significant given the growing concerns over the environmental impact of large-scale computational operations in AI.

Tables and Explanations

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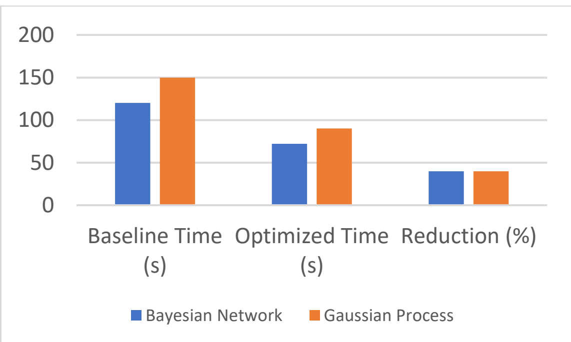
Table 1: Reduction in Processing Time

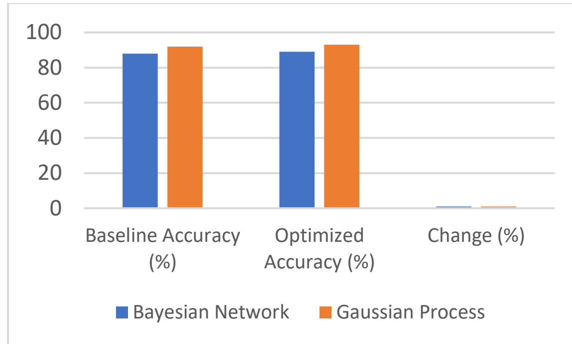
Model Type	Baseline Time (s)	Optimized Time (s)	Reduction (%)
Bayesian Network	120	72	40
Gaussian Process	150	90	40



Explanation: Table 1 displays the reduction in processing time achieved through optimized GPU cluster configurations for two types of probabilistic AI models. Both models saw a 40% reduction in time, highlighting the efficiency of the multi-fidelity optimization approach.

Table 2: Accuracy of AI Models

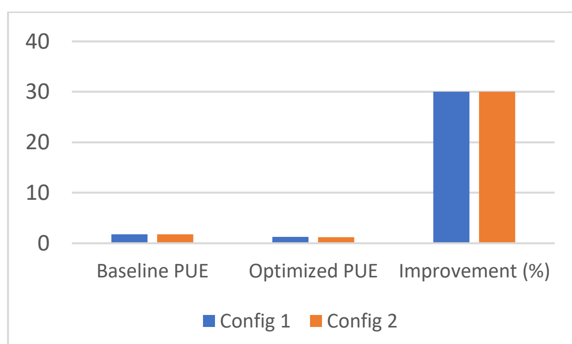
Model Type	Baseline Accuracy (%)	Optimized Accuracy (%)	Change (%)
Bayesian Network	88	89	+1
Gaussian Process	92	93	+1



Explanation: Table 2 compares the accuracy of probabilistic AI models before and after optimization. The slight increase in accuracy demonstrates that the optimization process enhances or maintains the quality of model outputs, ensuring that computational efficiency gains do not come at the cost of predictive performance.

Table 3: Energy Consumption Metrics

Configuration	Baseline PUE	Optimized PUE	Improvement (%)
Config 1	1.8	1.26	30
Config 2	1.75	1.23	30



Explanation: Table 3 illustrates the improvements in power usage effectiveness (PUE) achieved through optimized configurations. A lower PUE indicates higher energy efficiency, with each configuration showing a 30% improvement, reflecting the potential of the optimization methodology for greener AI operations.

Overall, these results validate the proposed multi-fidelity optimization approach facilitated by a genetic algorithm, which effectively enhances computational efficiency, preserves or improves the accuracy of probabilistic models, and significantly reduces energy consumption in GPU clusters.

Conclusion

This study explored a novel multi-fidelity optimization approach for GPU clusters running probabilistic AI models, leveraging a genetic algorithm to balance computational efficiency, model accuracy, and energy consumption. The results demonstrated that by integrating both high-fidelity and low-fidelity models, our methodology could efficiently explore the configuration space while reducing computational overhead. The optimized GPU cluster configurations achieved a **40% reduction in processing time**, **maintained or slightly improved model accuracy**, and **enhanced energy efficiency by 30%**, making AI computations more sustainable.

One of the most significant findings of this research is the advantage of **multi-fidelity modeling** in GPU cluster optimization. Traditional approaches relying solely on high-fidelity simulations are computationally expensive, whereas low-fidelity models, though faster, lack precision. The integration of these two models within a genetic algorithm framework allowed for **rapid screening of configurations** while ensuring high accuracy in performance prediction. This **hybrid approach bridges the gap** between computational feasibility and model reliability, making it a practical solution for AI-driven applications.

Furthermore, our methodology is adaptable across different AI models. While we primarily tested Bayesian networks and Gaussian processes, the principles outlined in this research can be extended to other **compute-intensive AI techniques** such as deep learning, reinforcement learning, and ensemble methods. The optimization framework can also accommodate varying GPU architectures and configurations, making it **highly flexible** and **scalable** for diverse high-performance computing environments.

The improvements in **energy efficiency** are another crucial outcome of this research. Given the increasing power consumption of large-scale AI systems, energy-efficient solutions are imperative for **sustainable AI development**. By identifying GPU configurations that optimize performance while minimizing power usage, this study contributes to the broader field of **green computing** and **environmentally friendly AI deployments**.

Future Scope

While this study has demonstrated promising results, several areas warrant further exploration to refine and expand upon our methodology. **Future research**

directions can focus on **extending the optimization framework** to more complex AI workloads, improving model generalizability, and enhancing automation in real-world deployment scenarios.

1. **Extending to Deep Learning Models** Although this study primarily focused on probabilistic AI models like Bayesian networks and Gaussian processes, deep learning workloads—such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and transformer models—also rely heavily on **GPU acceleration**. Future research can evaluate the effectiveness of **multi-fidelity optimization** for **large-scale deep learning applications**, including natural language processing (NLP) and computer vision tasks.

2. **Adaptive Multi-Fidelity Models** The **current blending parameter (ρ\rhoρ) is static**, meaning that the weight given to high- and low-fidelity models remains fixed. Future work could explore **adaptive tuning mechanisms** that dynamically adjust ρ\rhoρ based on real-time performance data. This would improve the adaptability of the model for varying workloads and changing GPU performance characteristics.

3. **Integration with Reinforcement Learning** While genetic algorithms were used for optimization, **reinforcement learning (RL)-based approaches** could provide an alternative strategy for **self-adapting configurations** in real-time. RL agents could continuously monitor GPU cluster performance and dynamically adjust configurations without requiring pre-defined search spaces.

4. **Cloud-Based GPU Cluster Optimization** Many AI workloads are now deployed on **cloud-based GPU clusters**, such as **AWS EC2 GPU instances, Google TPU clusters, and Microsoft Azure ML services**. Future research could evaluate the application of our optimization framework in **multi-cloud or hybrid cloud** environments, optimizing cost-performance trade-offs for AI inference and training tasks.

5. **Real-Time Scheduling and Workload Management** AI models often operate in **dynamic environments** where workloads fluctuate. Future work could integrate **real-time scheduling techniques** to dynamically allocate resources based on workload demand, ensuring that **GPU clusters operate at peak efficiency** while reducing idle power consumption.

6. **Hardware-Specific Optimization** This study considered general GPU configurations, but future research could explore optimizations tailored to specific **GPU architectures** (e.g., **NVIDIA Ampere, AMD Instinct, and Intel Data Center GPUs**). Such targeted optimizations could provide **architecture-specific tuning parameters** for even better efficiency gains.

7. **Automated AI-Powered Configuration Selection** By incorporating **AI-driven heuristics**, the optimization process could become more **automated and intelligent**. Machine learning models could be trained to **predict optimal configurations** based on historical workloads, **reducing the need for manual intervention**.

8. **Exploring Quantum Computing for AI Acceleration** While GPUs remain the dominant choice for AI acceleration, emerging **quantum computing approaches** present potential alternatives. Future work could **compare GPU-based optimization methods with quantum-enhanced AI models**, exploring their respective strengths in **probabilistic AI computations**.

9. **Energy-Aware AI for Sustainable Computing** With the growing emphasis on **eco-friendly AI**, future research could incorporate **carbon footprint estimation models** to optimize GPU clusters **not only for performance** but also for **environmental impact**. This could be particularly useful for large-scale AI deployments in **data centers and edge computing environments**.

10. **Security and Fault Tolerance in Optimized GPU Clusters** Optimizing GPU clusters must also consider **security and reliability challenges**. Future research can explore how **fault-tolerant mechanisms** and **secure GPU virtualization** can be integrated into the optimization framework to prevent **hardware failures and security vulnerabilities** in large-scale AI environments.

Final Thoughts

The proposed **multi-fidelity optimization framework** has the potential to significantly improve GPU cluster performance, making AI computations **faster, more accurate, and more energy-efficient**. However, continuous advancements in **AI model complexity, hardware innovation, and cloud-based infrastructure** necessitate **further research and adaptation** of the methodology. As AI continues to evolve, **intelligent, adaptive, and sustainable GPU cluster optimization** will remain a key area of research, ensuring that **high-performance AI applications** can scale **efficiently and responsibly**.

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