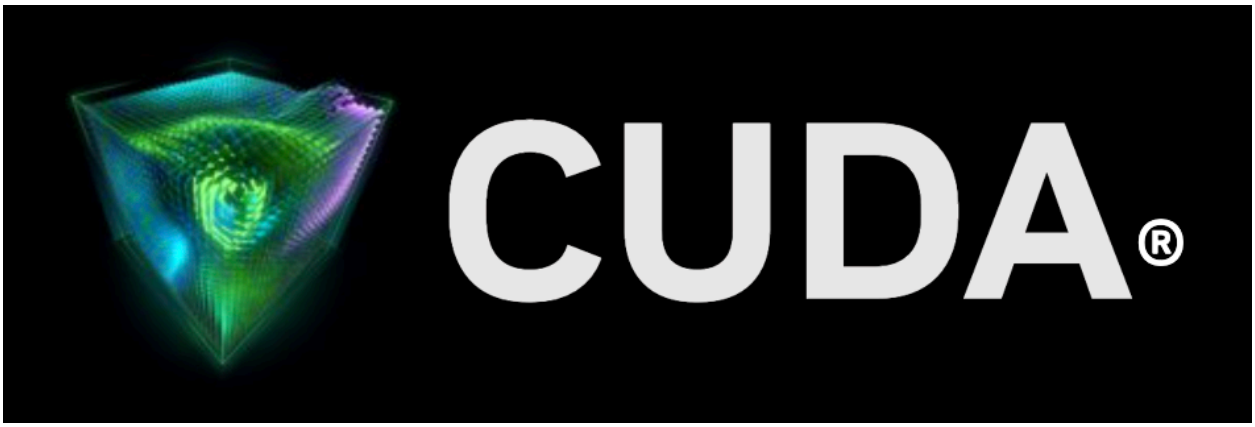


Blackwell Compatibility Guide

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Blackwell Compatibility Guide for CUDA Applications

The guide to building CUDA applications for Blackwell GPUs

Chapter 1. Blackwell Architecture Compatibility

1.1. About this Document

This application note, Blackwell Architecture Compatibility Guide for CUDA Applications, is intended to help developers ensure that their NVIDIA® CUDA® applications will run on the NVIDIA® Blackwell architecture based GPUs. This document provides guidance to developers who are familiar with programming in CUDA C++ and want to make sure that their software applications are compatible with Blackwell architecture.

1.2. Application Compatibility on Blackwell Architecture

A CUDA application binary (with one or more GPU kernels) can contain the compiled GPU code in two forms, binary cubin objects and forward-compatible PTX assembly for each kernel. Both cubin and PTX are generated for a certain target compute capability. A cubin generated for a certain compute capability is supported to run on any GPU with the same major revision and same or higher minor revision of compute capability. For example, a cubin generated for compute capability 8.0 is supported to run on a GPU with compute capability 8.6, however a cubin generated for compute capability 8.6 is *not* supported to run on a GPU with compute capability 8.0, and a cubin generated with compute capability 8.x is *not* supported to run on a GPU with compute capability 9.0.

Kernel can also be compiled to a PTX form. PTX is compiled at runtime to cubin and the cubin is used for kernel execution. Unlike cubin, PTX is forward-compatible. Meaning PTX is supported to run on any GPU with compute capability higher than the compute capability assumed for generation of that PTX. For example, PTX code generated for compute capability 9.x is supported to run on compute capability 9.x or any higher revision (major or minor), including compute capability 10.0. Therefore although it is optional, **it is recommended that all applications should include PTX of the kernels to ensure forward-compatibility.** To read more about cubin and PTX compatibilities see Compilation with NVCC from the *CUDA Programming Guide*.

When a CUDA application launches a kernel on a GPU, the CUDA Runtime determines the compute capability of the GPU in the system and uses this information to find the best matching cubin or PTX version of the kernel. If a cubin compatible with that GPU is present in the binary, the cubin is used as-is for execution. Otherwise, the CUDA Runtime first generates compatible cubin by JIT-compiling[1]

[1] Just-in-time compilation.

the PTX and then the cubin is used for the execution. If neither compatible cubin nor PTX is available, kernel launch results in a failure.

Application binaries that include PTX version of kernels, should work as-is on the Blackwell GPUs. In such cases, rebuilding the application is not required. However application binaries which do not include PTX (only include cubins), need to be rebuilt to run on the Blackwell GPUs. To know more about building compatible applications read *Building Applications with Blackwell Architecture Support*.

Application binaries that include PTX version of kernels with architecture conditional features using `sm_100a` or `compute_100a` in order to take full advantage of Blackwell GPU architecture, are not forward or backward compatible. For example, PTX compiled for `compute_90a` (Hopper) are not supported on the Blackwell architecture.

1.3. Verifying Blackwell Compatibility for Existing Applications

The first step towards making a CUDA application compatible with Blackwell architecture is to check if the application binary already contains compatible GPU code (at least the PTX). The following sections explain how to accomplish this for an already built CUDA application.

1.3.1. Applications Built Using CUDA Toolkit 12.8 or Earlier

CUDA applications built using CUDA Toolkit versions 2.1 through 12.8 are compatible with Blackwell GPUs as long as they are built to include PTX versions of their kernels. This can be tested by forcing the PTX to JIT-compile at application load time with following the steps:

- Download and install the latest driver from https://www.nvidia.com/drivers.
- Set the environment variable `CUDA_FORCE_PTX_JIT=1`.
- Launch the application.

With `CUDA_FORCE_PTX_JIT=1`, GPU binary code embedded in an application binary is ignored. Instead PTX code for each kernel is JIT-compiled to produce GPU binary code. An application fails to execute if it does not include PTX. This means the application is not Blackwell architecture compatible and needs to be rebuilt for compatibility. On the other hand, if the application works properly with this environment variable set, then the application is Blackwell compatible.

Note: Be sure to unset the `CUDA_FORCE_PTX_JIT` environment variable after testing is done.

1.3.2. Applications Built Using CUDA Toolkit 12.8

CUDA applications built using CUDA Toolkit 12.8 are compatible with Blackwell architecture as long as they are built to include kernels in native cubin (compute capability 10.0) or PTX form or both.

1.4. Building Applications with Blackwell Architecture Support

Depending on the version of the CUDA Toolkit used for building the application, it can be built to include PTX and/or native cubin for the Blackwell architecture. Although it is enough to just include PTX, including native cubin is can avoid the need to JIT compile the PTX at runtime.[2]

1.4.1. Building Applications Using CUDA Toolkit 12.7 or Earlier

The `nvcc` compiler included with version 12.7 or earlier (11.8-12.7) of the CUDA Toolkit can generate cubins native to the NVIDIA Hopper GPU architectures (compute capability 9.x). When using CUDA Toolkit 12.7 or earlier, to ensure that `nvcc` will generate cubin files for all recent GPU architectures as well as a PTX version for forward compatibility with future GPU architectures, specify the appropriate `-gencode=` parameters on the `nvcc` command line as shown in the examples below.

Windows

Replace `<MSVC_BIN_DIR>` with the `bin` directory of a Microsoft Visual Studio version supported by the CUDA Toolkit release you are using. See the Windows compiler support table in the CUDA Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows for that release.

```
nvcc.exe -ccbin "<MSVC_BIN_DIR>"
  -Xcompiler "/EHsc /W3 /nologo /O2 /Zi /MT"
  -gencode=arch=compute_52,code=sm_52
  -gencode=arch=compute_60,code=sm_60
  -gencode=arch=compute_61,code=sm_61
  -gencode=arch=compute_70,code=sm_70
  -gencode=arch=compute_75,code=sm_75
  -gencode=arch=compute_80,code=sm_80
  -gencode=arch=compute_90,code=sm_90
  -gencode=arch=compute_90,code=compute_90
  --compile -o "Release\mykernel.cu.obj" "mykernel.cu"
```

Linux

```
/usr/local/cuda/bin/nvcc
  -gencode=arch=compute_52,code=sm_52
  -gencode=arch=compute_60,code=sm_60
  -gencode=arch=compute_61,code=sm_61
  -gencode=arch=compute_70,code=sm_70
  -gencode=arch=compute_75,code=sm_75
```

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[2] The CUDA driver caches the cubins generated as a result of the PTX JIT, so this is often a one-time cost.

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```
  -gencode=arch=compute_80,code=sm_80
  -gencode=arch=compute_90,code=sm_90
  -gencode=arch=compute_90,code=compute_90
  -O2 -o mykernel.o -c mykernel.cu
```

Alternatively, the simplified nvcc command-line option -arch=sm_XX can be used. It is a shorthand equivalent to the following more explicit -gencode= command-line options used above. -arch=sm_XX expands to the following:

```
-gencode=arch=compute_XX,code=sm_XX
-gencode=arch=compute_XX,code=compute_XX
```

However, while the -arch=sm_XX command-line option does result in inclusion of a PTX back-end target binary by default, it can only specify a single target cubin architecture at a time, and it is not possible to use multiple -arch= options on the same nvcc command line, which is why the examples above use -gencode= explicitly.

For CUDA toolkits prior to 11.0, one or more of the -gencode options need to be removed according to the architectures supported by the specific toolkit version (for example, CUDA toolkit 10.x supports architectures up to sm_72 and sm_75). The final -gencode to generate PTX also needs to be updated. For further information and examples see the documentation for the specific CUDA toolkit version.

Note: compute_XX refers to a PTX version and sm_XX refers to a cubin version. The arch= clause of the -gencode= command-line option to nvcc specifies the front-end compilation target and must always be a PTX version. The code= clause specifies the back-end compilation target and can either be cubin or PTX or both. **Only the back-end target version(s) specified by the code= clause will be retained in the resulting binary; at least one should be PTX to provide compatibility with future architectures.**

1.4.2. Building Applications Using CUDA Toolkit 12.8

With versions 12.8 of the CUDA Toolkit, nvcc can generate cubin native to the Blackwell architecture (compute capability 10.0). When using CUDA Toolkit 12.8, to ensure that nvcc will generate cubin files for all recent GPU architectures as well as a PTX version for forward compatibility with future GPU architectures, specify the appropriate -gencode= parameters on the nvcc command line as shown in the examples below.

Windows

Replace <MSVC_BIN_DIR> with the bin directory of a Microsoft Visual Studio version supported by the CUDA Toolkit release you are using. See the Windows compiler support table in the CUDA Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows for that release.

```
nvcc.exe -ccbin "<MSVC_BIN_DIR>"
  -Xcompiler "/EHsc /W3 /nologo /O2 /Zi /MT"
  -gencode=arch=compute_52,code=sm_52
  -gencode=arch=compute_60,code=sm_60
  -gencode=arch=compute_61,code=sm_61
  -gencode=arch=compute_70,code=sm_70
  -gencode=arch=compute_75,code=sm_75
  -gencode=arch=compute_80,code=sm_80
```

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```
  -gencode=arch=compute_90,code=sm_90
  -gencode=arch=compute_100,code=sm_100
  -gencode=arch=compute_100,code=compute_100
  --compile -o "Release\mykernel.cu.obj" "mykernel.cu"
```

Linux

```
/usr/local/cuda/bin/nvcc
  -gencode=arch=compute_52,code=sm_52
  -gencode=arch=compute_60,code=sm_60
  -gencode=arch=compute_61,code=sm_61
  -gencode=arch=compute_70,code=sm_70
  -gencode=arch=compute_75,code=sm_75
  -gencode=arch=compute_80,code=sm_80
  -gencode=arch=compute_90,code=sm_90
  -gencode=arch=compute_100,code=sm_100
  -gencode=arch=compute_100,code=compute_100
  -O2 -o mykernel.o -c mykernel.cu
```

Note: `compute_XX` refers to a PTX version and `sm_XX` refers to a cubin version. The `arch=` clause of the `-gencode=` command-line option to `nvcc` specifies the front-end compilation target and must always be a PTX version. The `code=` clause specifies the back-end compilation target and can either be cubin or PTX or both. **Only the back-end target version(s) specified by the code= clause will be retained in the resulting binary; at least one should be PTX to provide compatibility with future architectures.**

1.4.3. Independent Thread Scheduling Compatibility

NVIDIA GPUs since Volta architecture have Independent Thread Scheduling among threads in a warp. If the developer made assumptions about warp-synchronicity[3], this feature can alter the set of threads participating in the executed code compared to previous architectures. Please see Compute Capability 7.x in the *CUDA Programming Guide* for details and corrective actions. To aid migration to the Blackwell architecture, developers can opt-in to the Pascal scheduling model with the following combination of compiler options.

```
nvcc -gencode=arch=compute_60,code=sm_100 ...
```

[3] Warp-synchronous refers to an assumption that threads in the same warp are synchronized at every instruction and can, for example, communicate values without explicit synchronization.

Chapter 2. Revision History

Version 1.0

- Initial public release.

Chapter 3. Notices

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