

# Gesture Recognition Application on GA144

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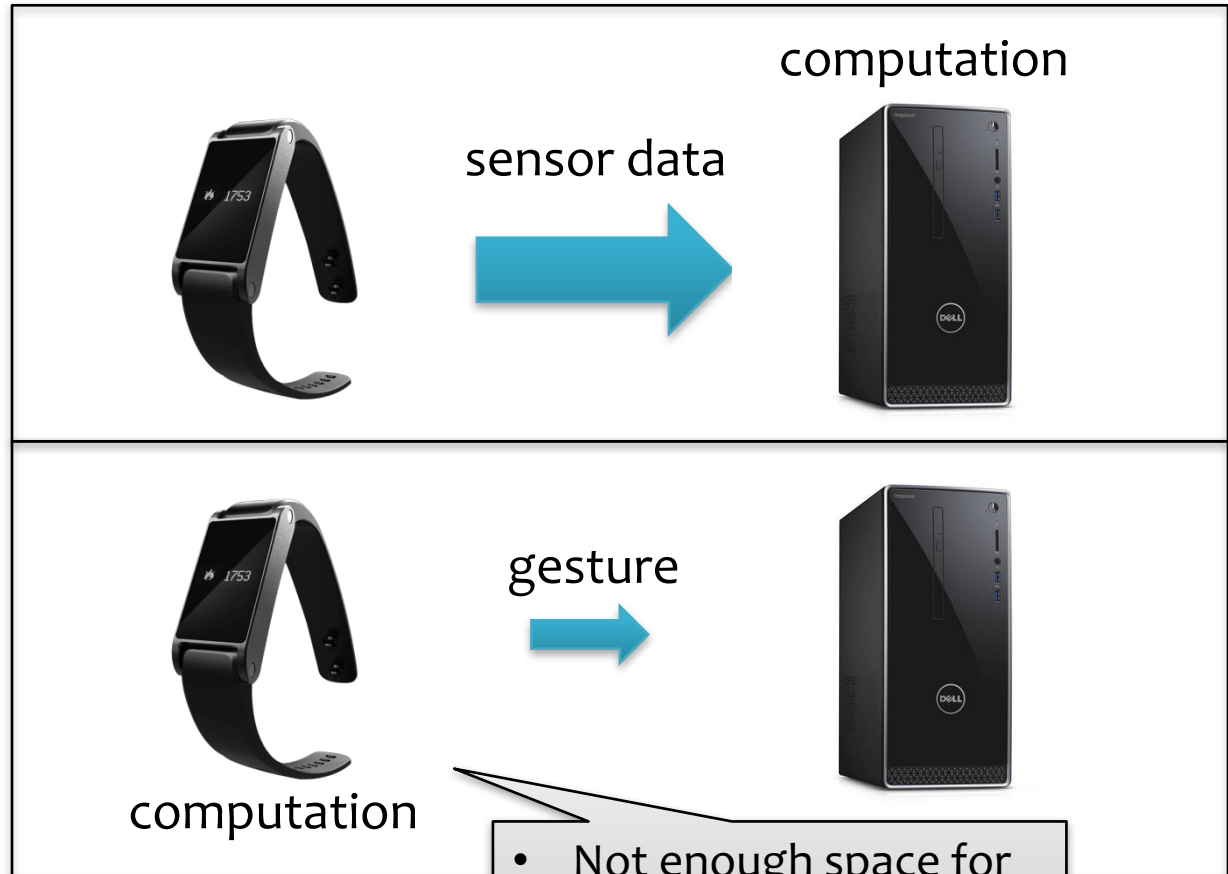
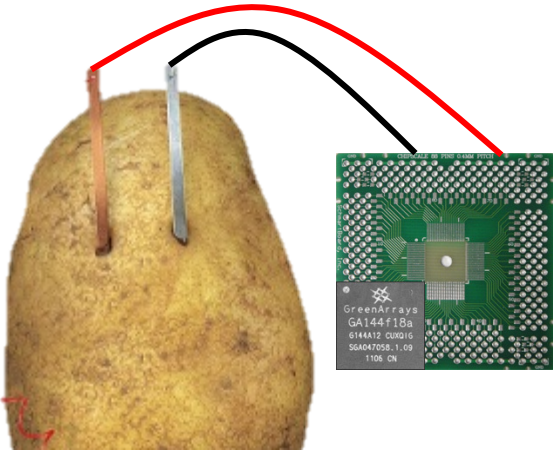
Rastislav Bodik



# Classification Applications



- Intensive computation
- Large data storage for gesture models



- Not enough space for data and program
- Not enough energy
- Too slow

# Compiler

C program with partition annotation



Chlorophyll



arrayForth

# Spatial programming model

```
int x[12];  
for(i from 1 to 12)  
    x[i] += x[i-1];
```

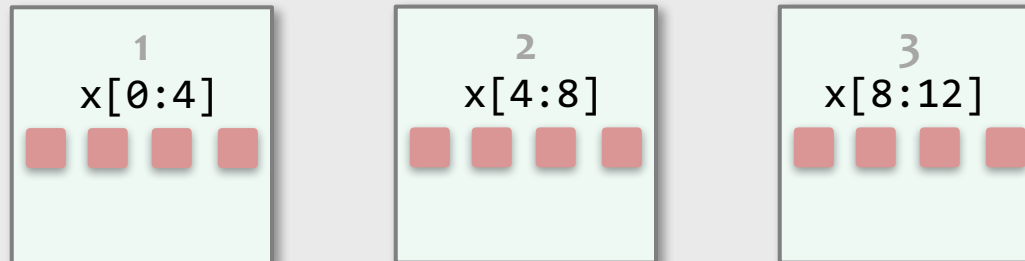
# Spatial programming model

```
int[4]@{1,2,3} x[12];  
for(i from 1 to 12)  
  x[i] += x[i-1];
```

## Partition Type

*pins data and operators  
to specific partitions  
(logical cores)*

Similar to [Chandra et al. PPOPP'08]



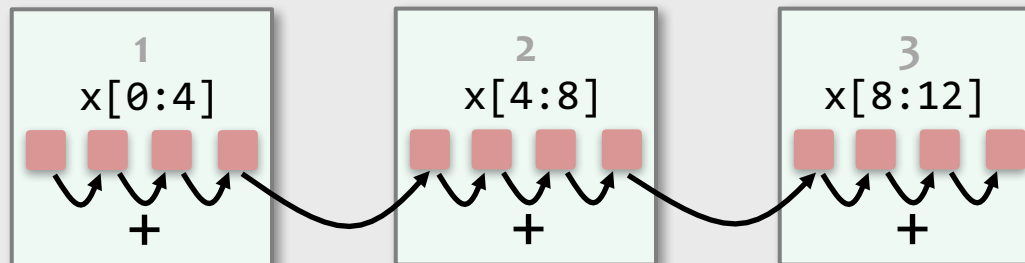
# Spatial programming model

```
int[4]@{1,2,3} x[12];  
for(i from 1 to 12)  
  x[i] +=@loc(x[i]) x[i-1];
```

## Partition Type

*pins data and operators to specific partitions (logical cores)*

Similar to [Chandra et al. PPOPP'08]



# Incomplete Annotations

```
int[4] x[12];  
for(i from 1 to 12)  
  x[i] += x[i-1];
```

# Incomplete Annotations

```
int[4]@?? x[12];  
for(i from 1 to 12)  
  x[i] +=@?? x[i-1];
```

## Hard constraint:

Code fits in each logical core (partition).

## Objective:

Minimize number of messages sent between partitions.

Program + **some**  
partition annotations



Program  
Partitioner



**Complete**  
partition annotations



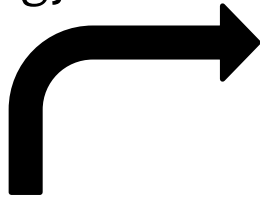
# Problems

**Problem 1** Generated code is too large.

**Cause** **Control flow statements partitioning** strategy exploits **code replication** but not enough **communication**.

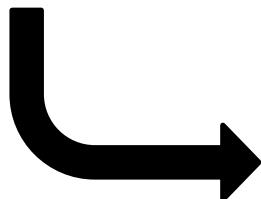
# Control Flow Partitioning

SPMD strategy  
(original)



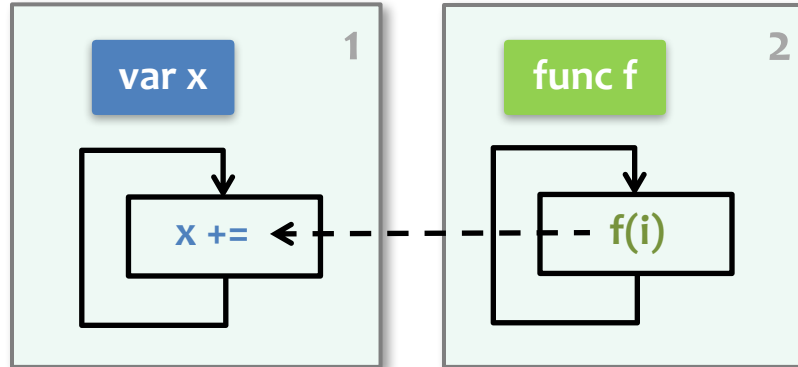
```
// source
int@2 f(int@2 i)
{ ... }

int@1 x;
for(i from 0 to 100)
  x += f(i);
```



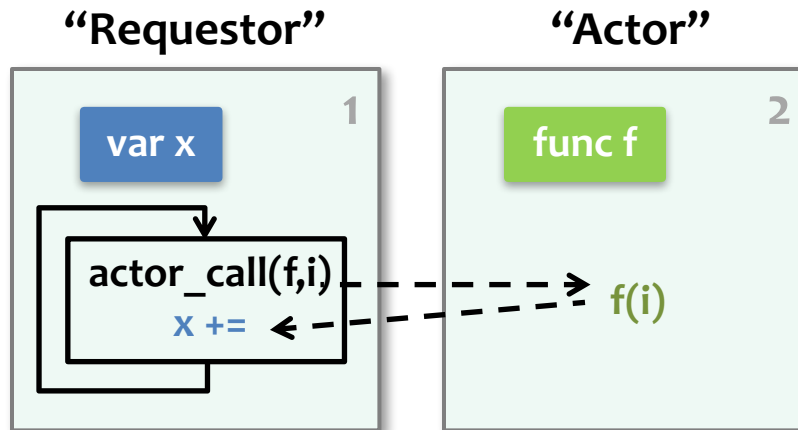
Actor strategy

```
// annotate with
actor f;
```



More code  
Less communication

Replicates relevant control flow constructs onto every partition.



Less code  
More communication

Sends a request to execute code to avoid control flow duplication.

# Compiling with Mixed Strategy

```
fix1_t@21 f[8];    fix1_t@11 s[8];  
fix1_t@23 b1[32];  fix1_t@13 b2[32];
```

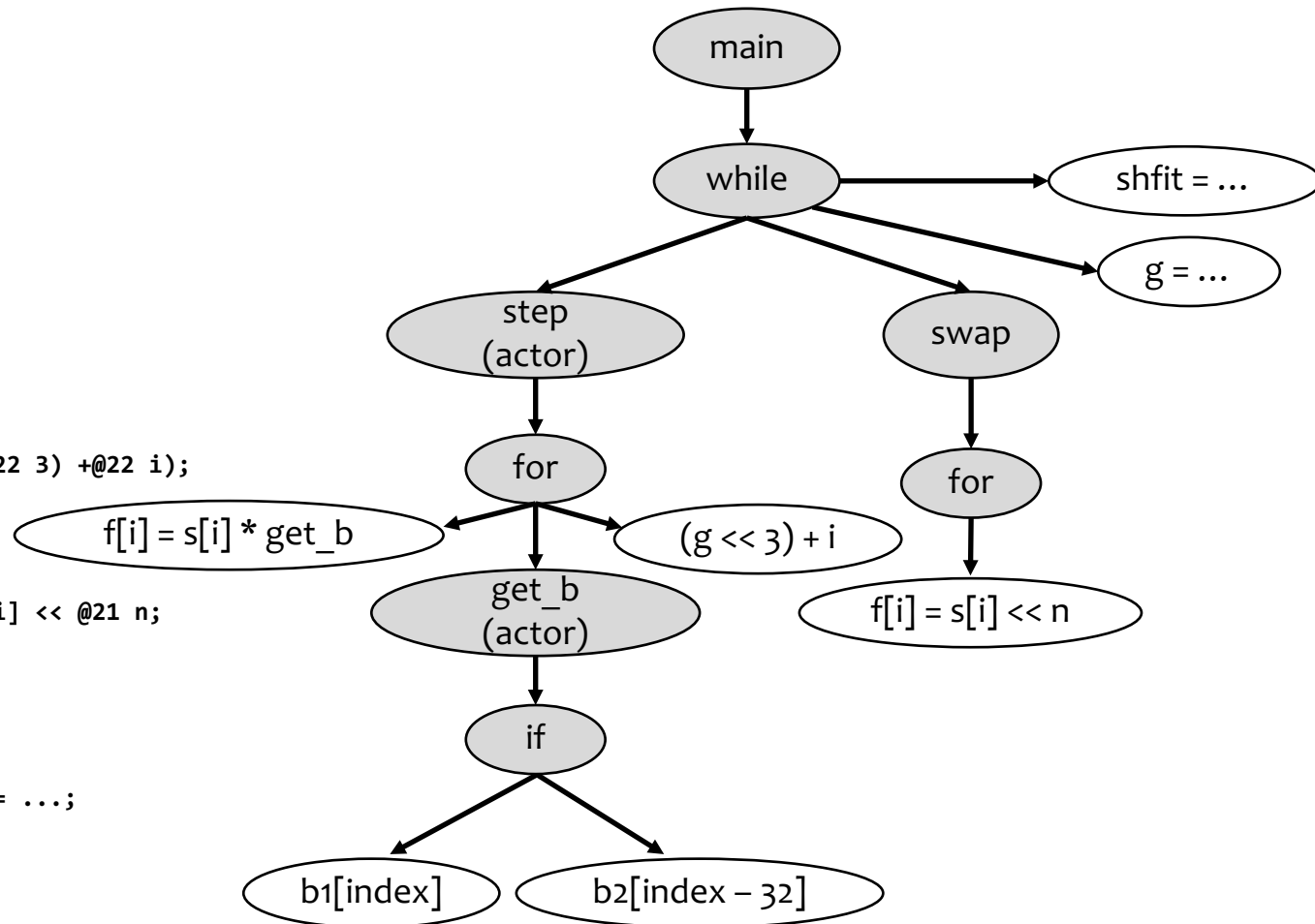
```
actor get_b;  
fix1_t@23 get_b(int@23 index) {  
  if (index <@23 32)  
    return b1[index] ;  
  else  
    return b2[index -@13 32];  
}
```

```
actor step;  
void step(int@22 g) {  
  for (i from 0 to 8)  
    f[i] = s[i] *@22 get_b((g <<@22 3) +@22 i);  
}
```

```
void swap(int@21 n) {  
  for (i from 0 to 8) s[i] = f[i] << @21 n;  
}
```

```
void main() {  
  while(1) {  
    int@32 g = ...; int@32 shift = ...;  
    step(g);  
    swap(shift);  
  }  
}
```

## Control Dependence Graph (CDG)



# Compiling with Mixed Strategy

```
fix1_t@21 f[8];    fix1_t@11 s[8];  
fix1_t@23 b1[32];  fix1_t@13 b2[32];
```

```
actor get_b;
```

```
fix1_t@23 get_b(int@23 index) {  
  if (index <@23 32)  
    return b1[index] ;  
  else  
    return b2[index -@13 32];  
}
```

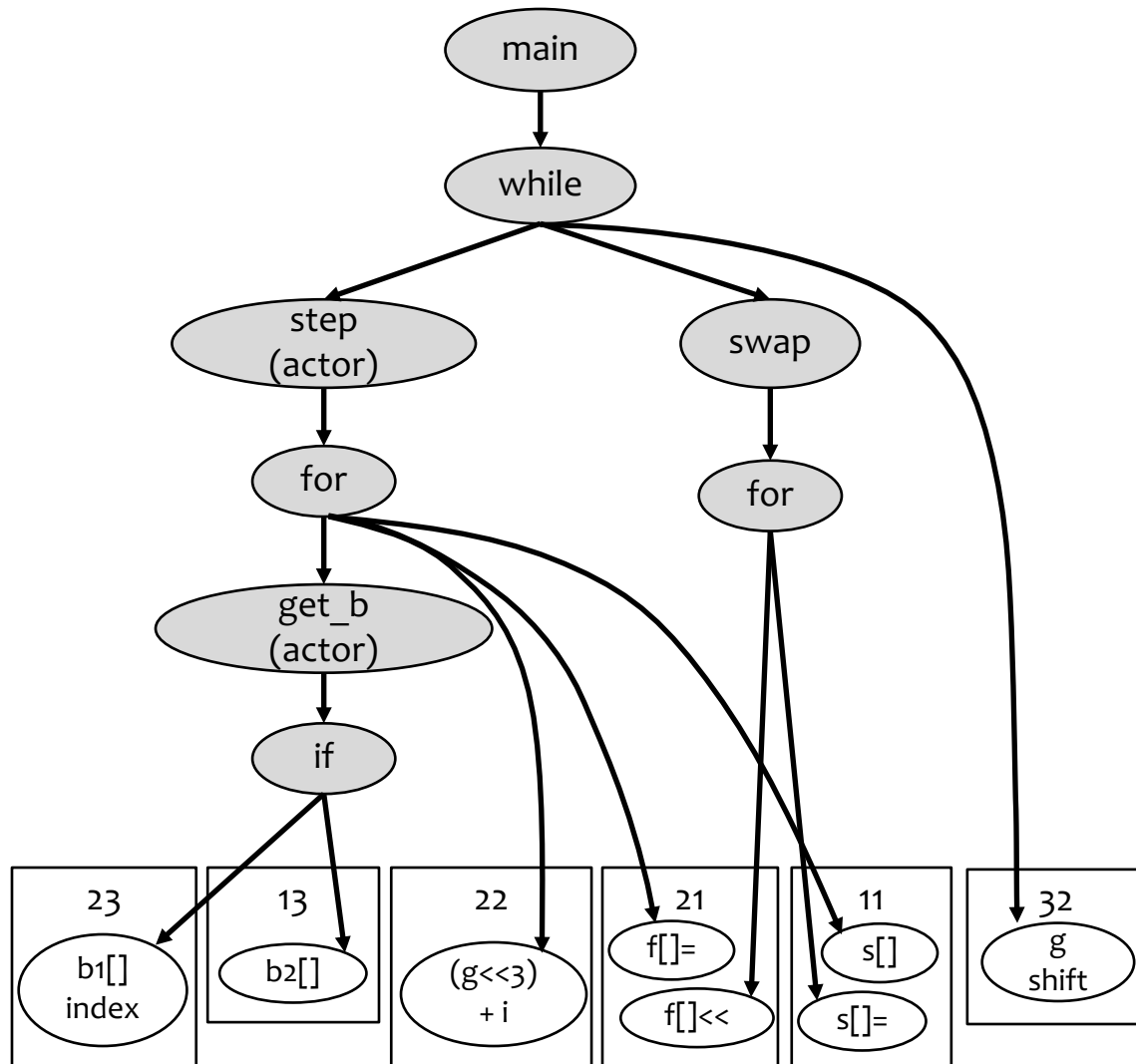
```
actor step;
```

```
void step(int@22 g) {  
  for (i from 0 to 8)  
    f[i] = s[i] *@22 get_b((g <<@22 3) +@22 i);  
}
```

```
void swap(int@21 n) {  
  for (i from 0 to 8) s[i] = f[i] << @21 n;  
}
```

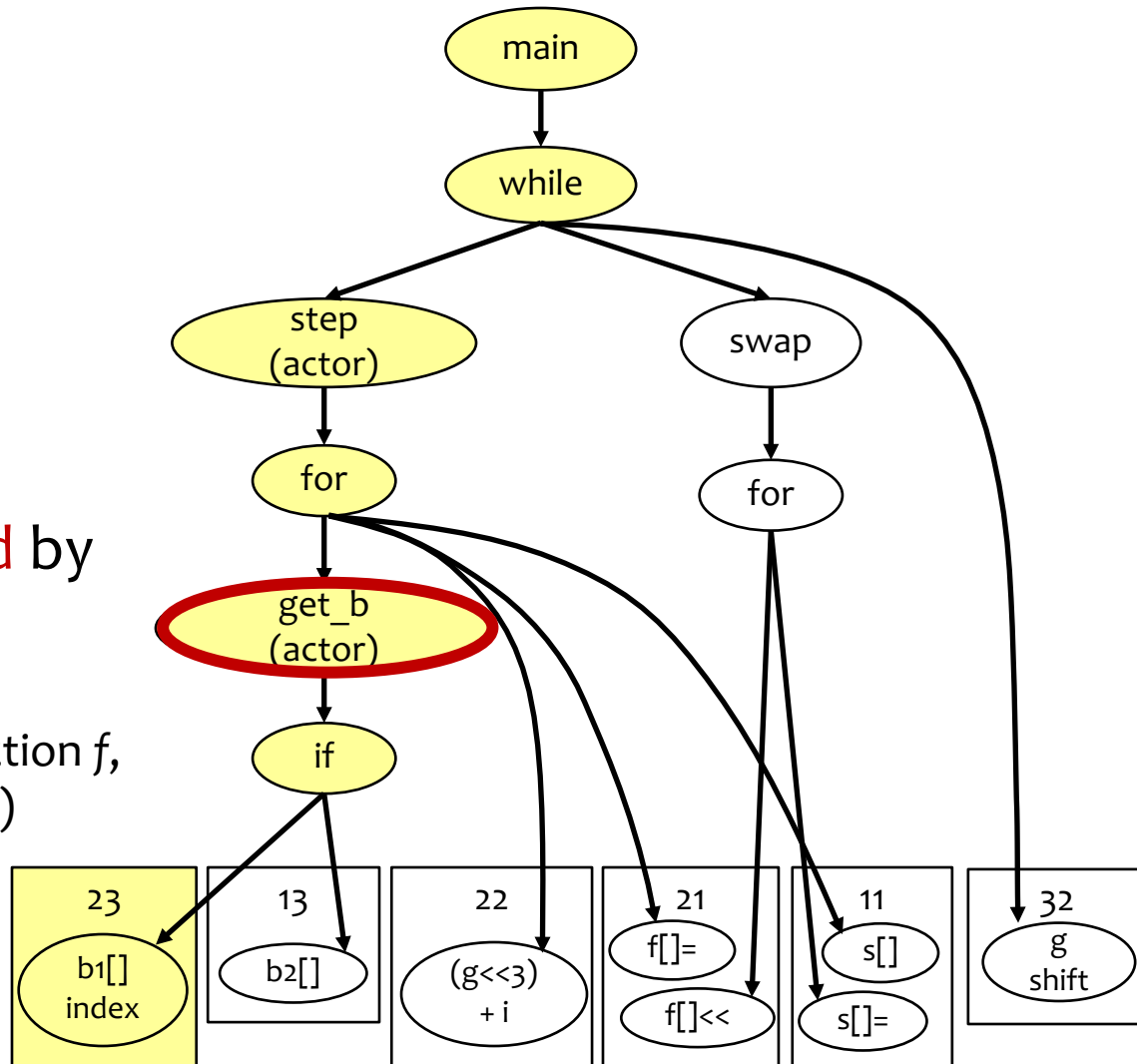
```
void main() {  
  while(1) {  
    int@32 g = ...; int@32 shift = ...;  
    step(g);  
    swap(shift);  
  }  
}
```

## Control Dependence Graph (CDG)



# Compiling with Mixed Strategy

Control Dependence Graph (CDG)



Partition 23 is **dominated** by actor function `get_b`.

(Partition  $p$  is **dominated** by function  $f$ , if all paths from main to  $p$  pass  $f$ .)

# Compiling with Mixed Strategy

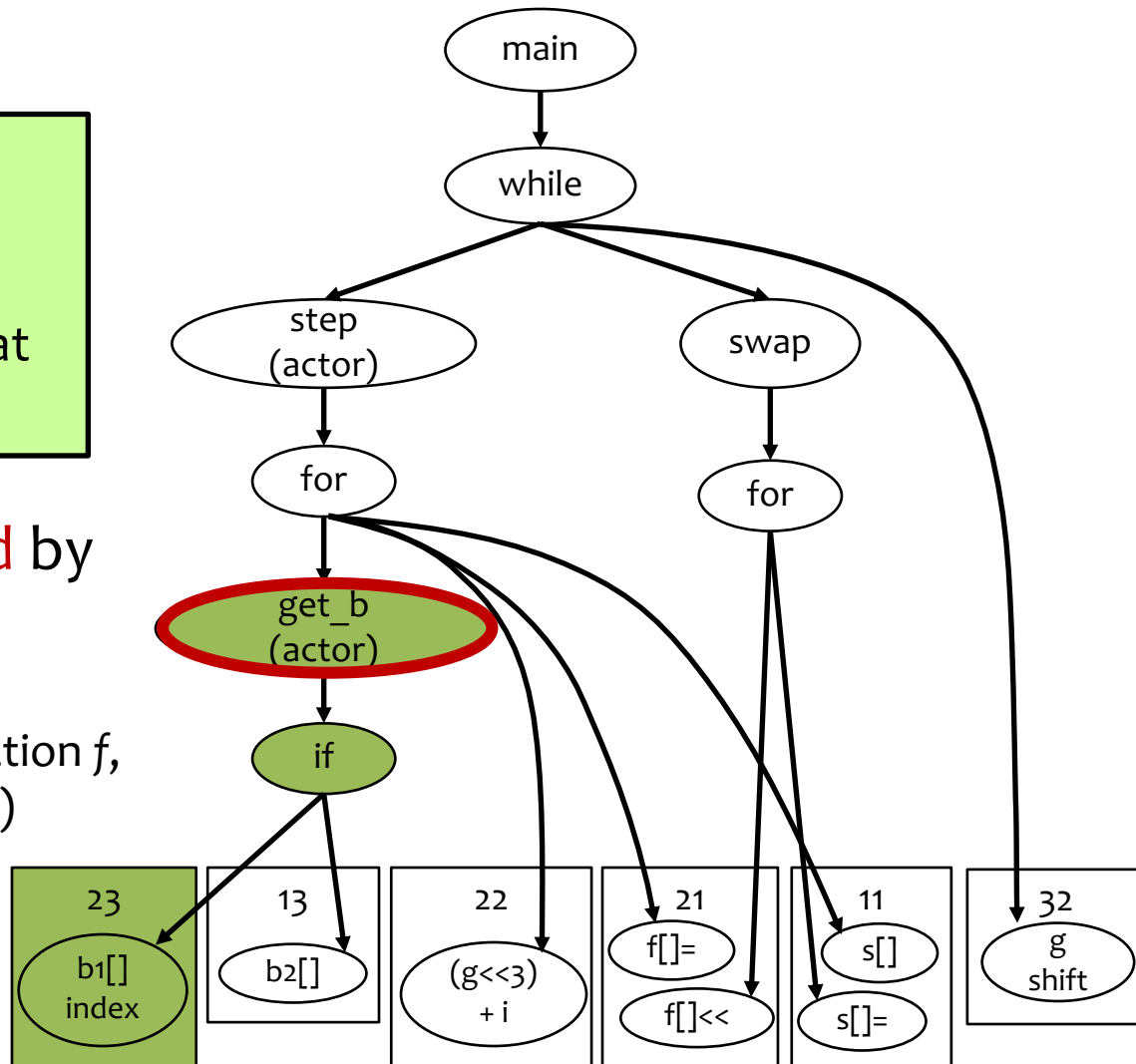
Control Dependence Graph (CDG)

Therefore,

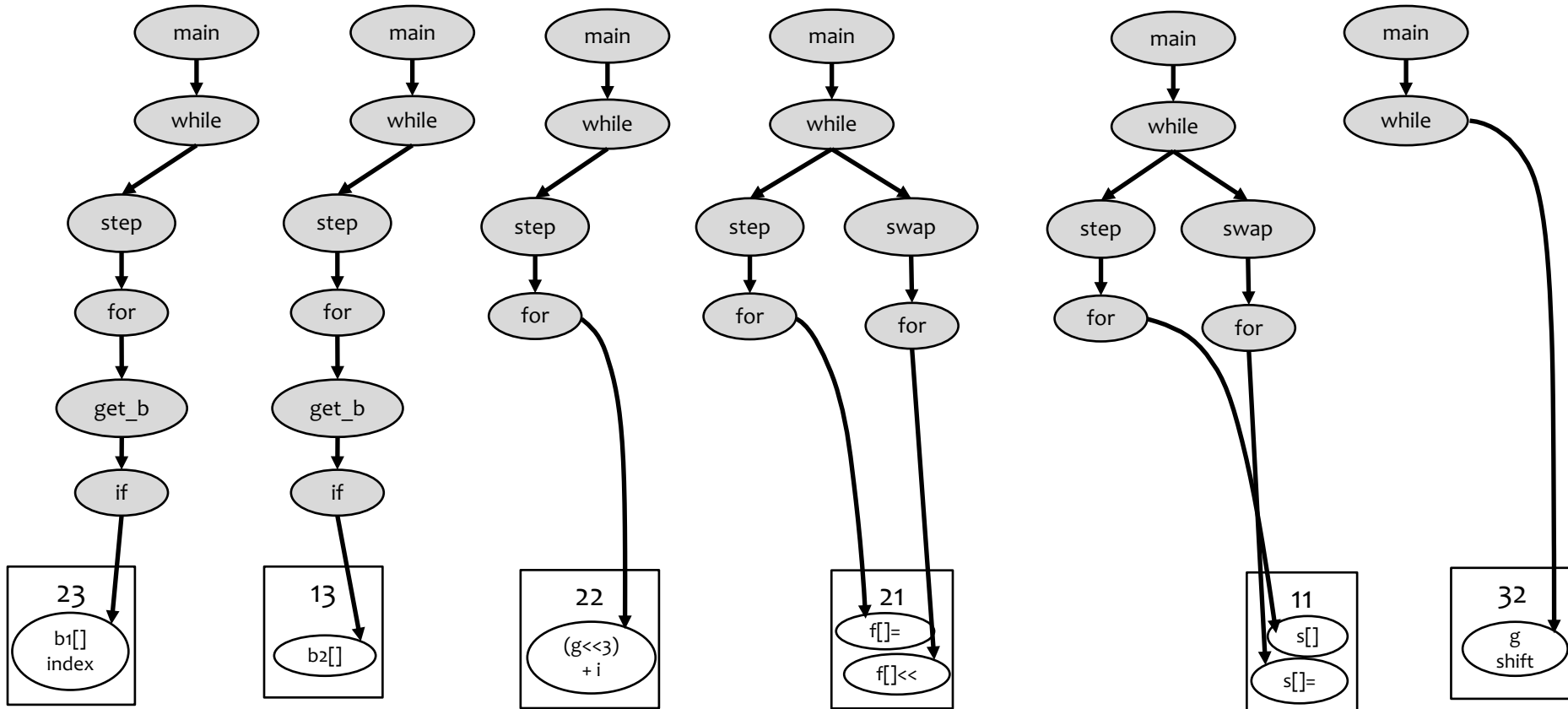
- Partition 23 is an actor of **get\_b**.
- Control flow of 23 starts at **get\_b**.

Partition 23 is **dominated** by actor function **get\_b**.

(Partition  $p$  is **dominated** by function  $f$ , if all paths from main to  $p$  pass  $f$ .)

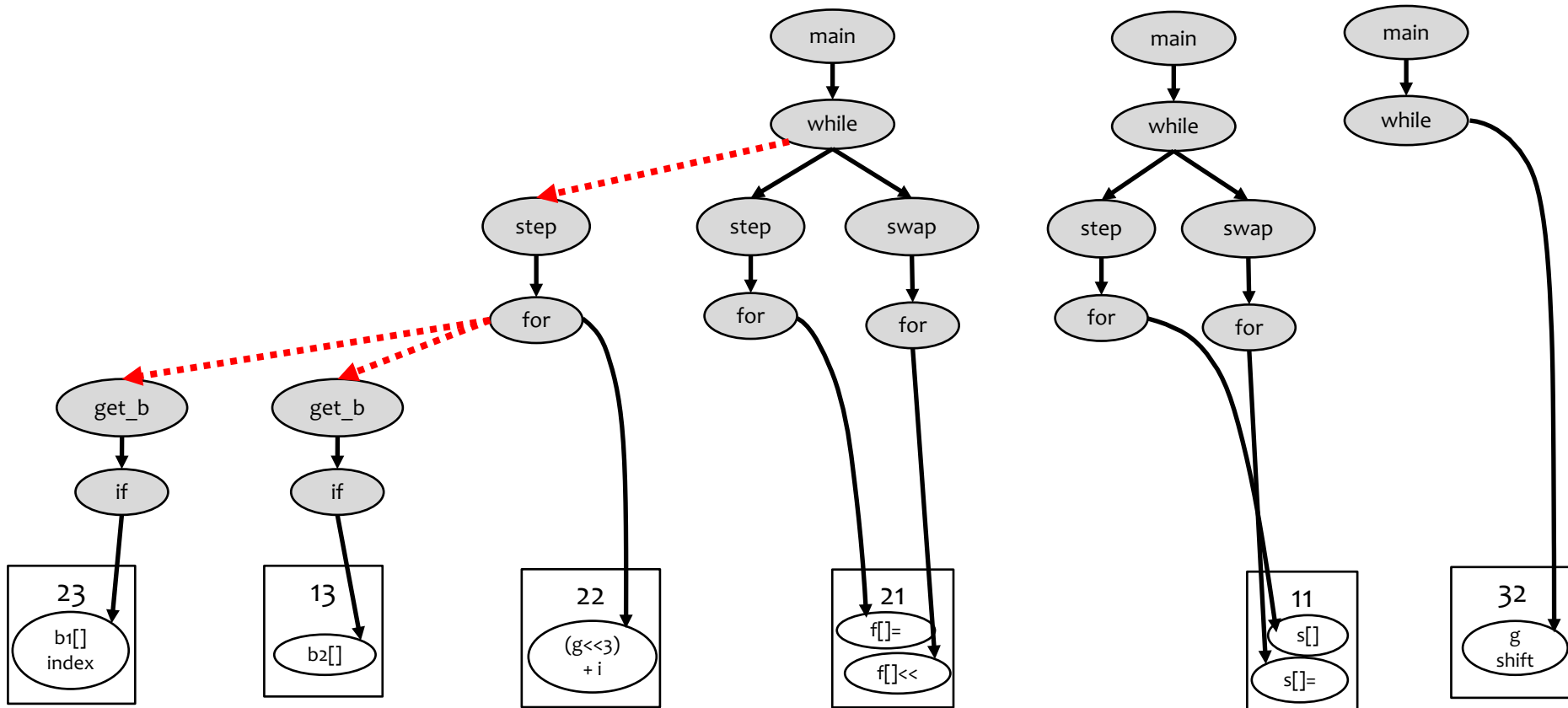


# SPMD Strategy



# SPMD + Actor Strategy

.....→  
actor call





# Problems

Problem I    Generated code is too large.

Cause        **Control flow statements partitioning**  
strategy exploits **code replication** but  
not enough **communication**.

**Problem II    Slow execution time (no parallelism)**

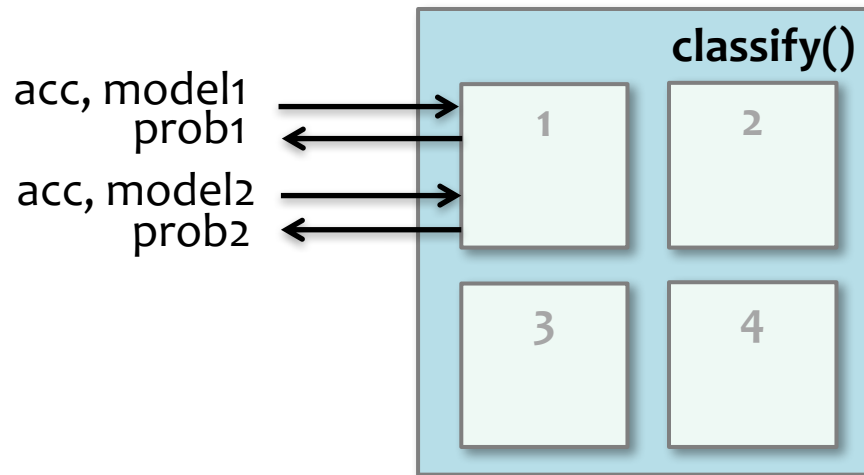
Cause        **Data & computations partitioning**  
strategy does not exploit  
**code replication**.

# Original: No Task Parallelism

```
fix1_t@1 classify(fix1_t@1 acc[3], fix1_t@2 model[N]) {...}
```

```
prob1 = classify(acc, model1);
```

```
prob2 = classify(acc, model2);
```

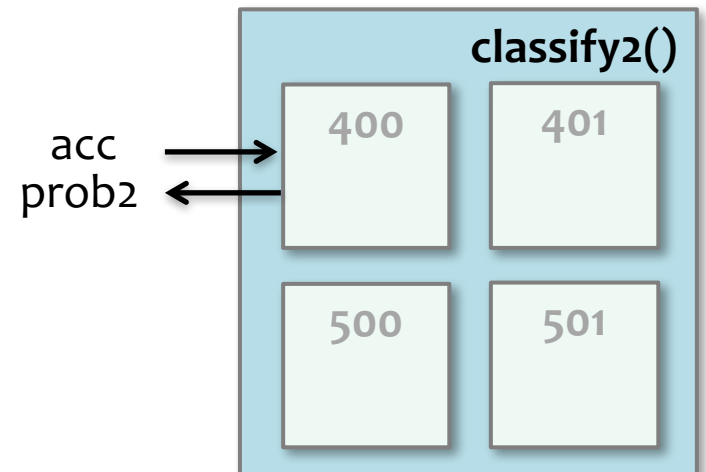
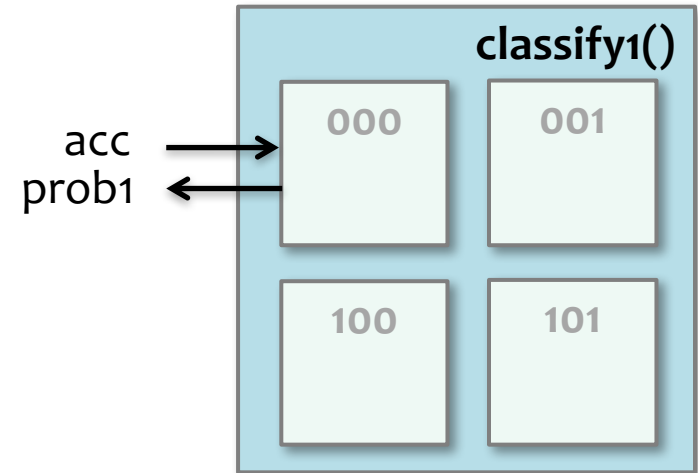


# Solution: Automatic Replication

```
// Define module
module Classifier(model_init) {
  fix1_t@1 model[N] = model_init ;
  fix1_t@2 classify(fit1_t@2 acc[3]) {
    ... }
}

// Create module instances
C1 = new Classifier(model1);
C2 = new Classifier(model2);

// Call two different functions
C1.classify(acc);
C2.classify(acc);
```



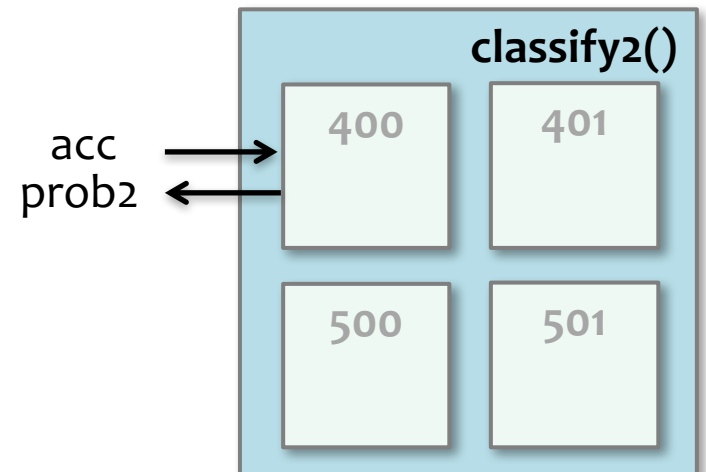
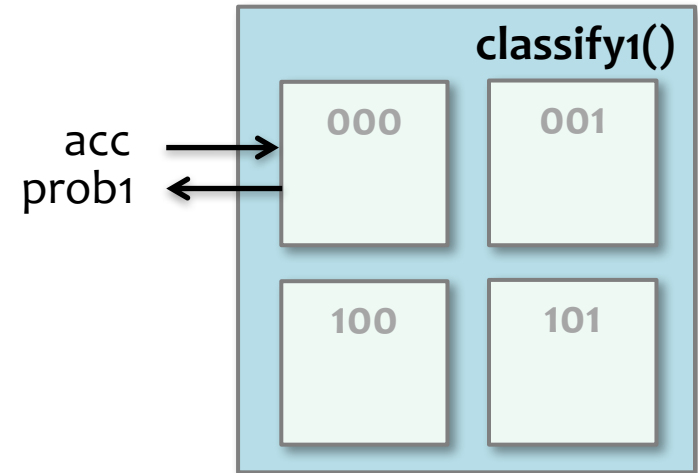
# Pinning Partitions to Cores

```
// Define module
module Classifier(model_init) {
  # 1 --> 000
  # 2 --> 001
  # 3 --> 100
  # 4 --> 101
  fix1_t@1 model[N] = model_init ;
  fix1_t@2 classify(fit1_t@2 acc[3]) {
    ... }
}

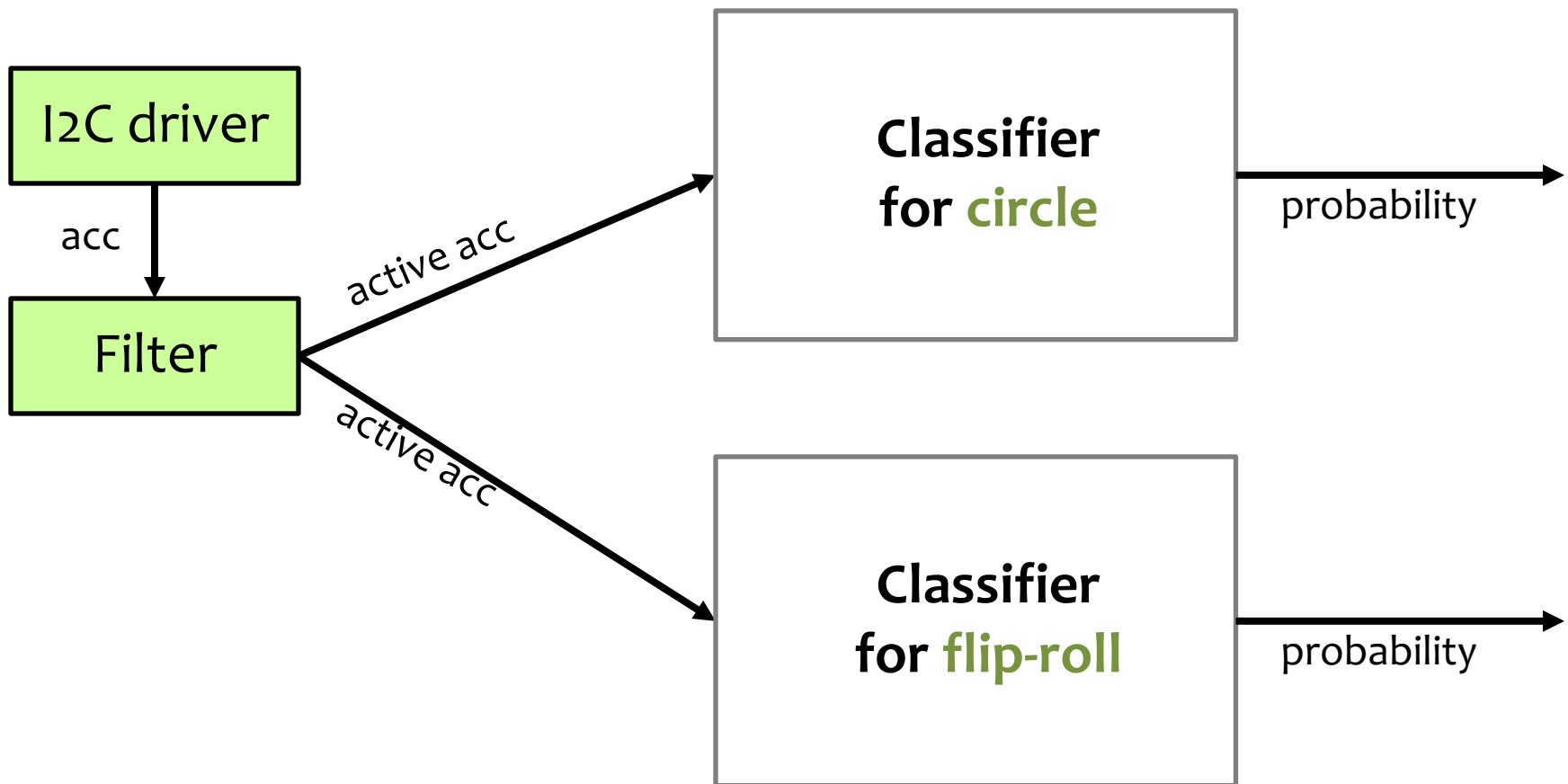
// Create module instances
C1 = new Classifier(model1)@REG(000,101);
C2 = new Classifier(model2)@REG(400,501);

// Call two different functions
C1.classify(acc);
C2.classify(acc);
```

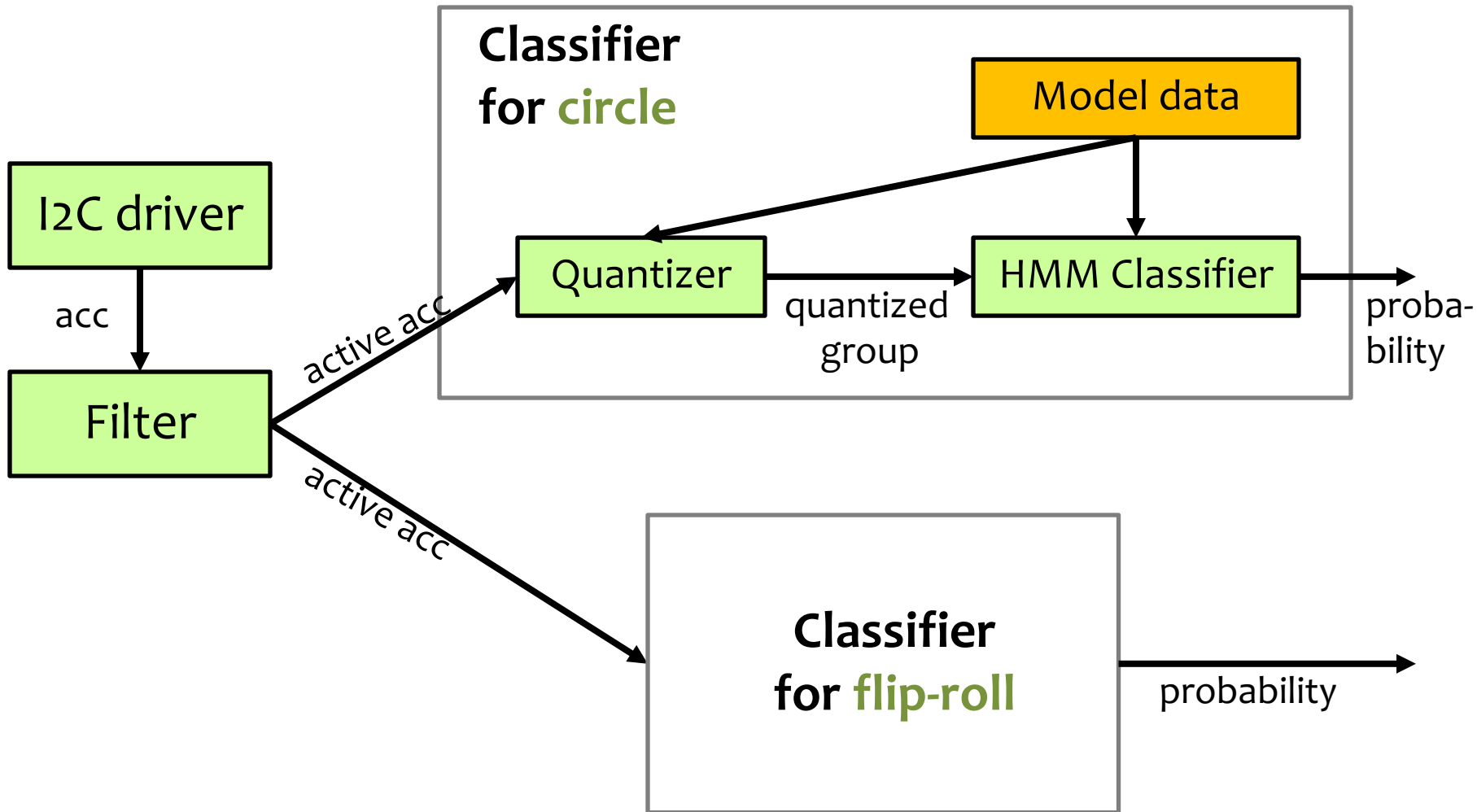
top-left  
bottom-right



# Hand Gesture Recognition

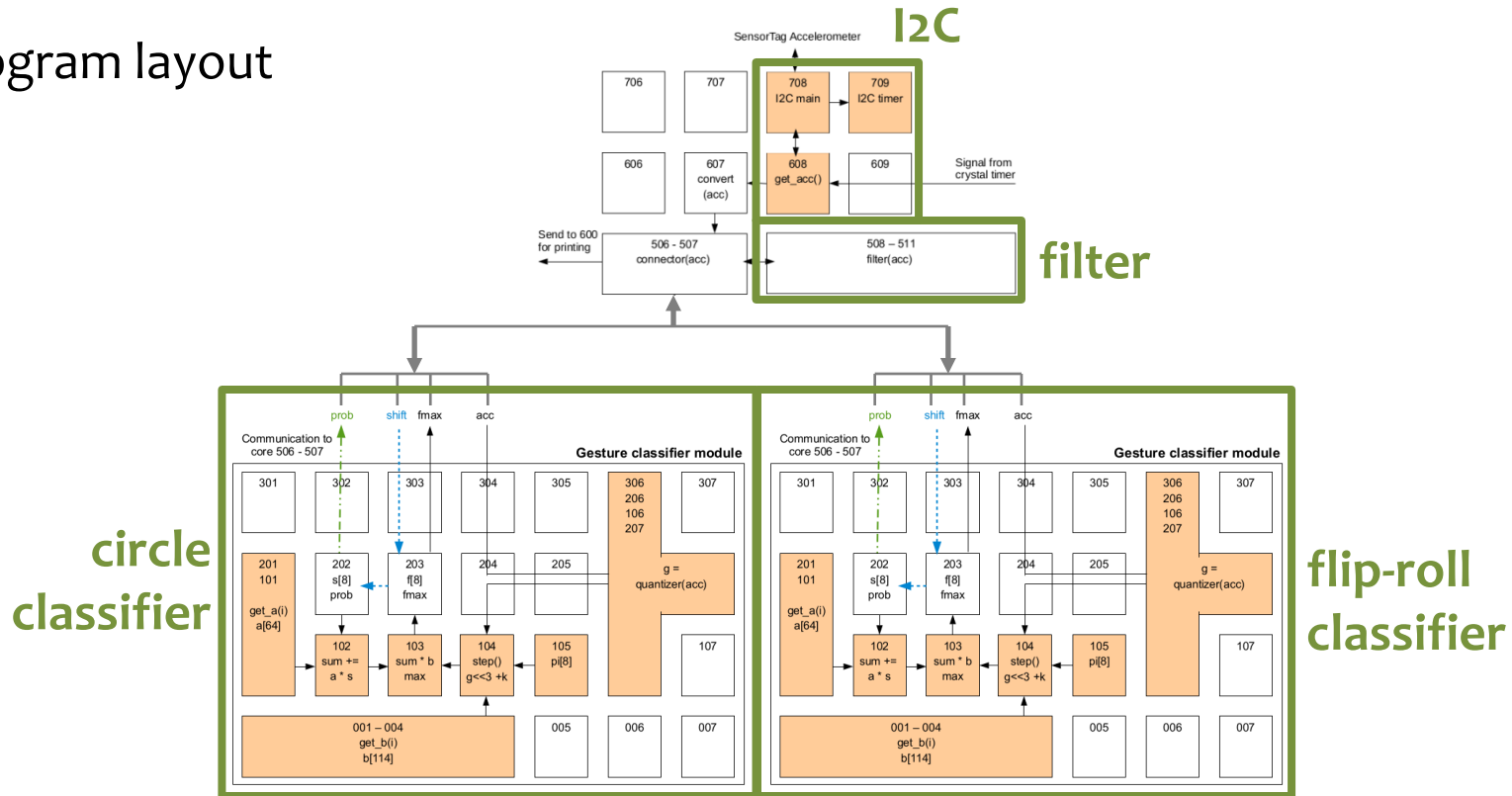


# Hand Gesture Recognition



# Implementation

## Program layout



1. Use **mixed partitioning strategy** to make the application fit on GA144.  
orange = actor cores
2. Use **parallel module** to classify circle and flip-roll gestures in parallel.

# Result

Can we use Chlorophyll with our extensions to generate code for the gesture recognition application for GA144?

Partitioning strategy	Number of cores	Overflowed cores	Size of largest core (words)
SPMD	90	12	87
SPMD + Actor	82	0	64

Note: each core can contain up to 64 words.

Code occupies 82 out of 144 cores.

Prediction accuracy = 80-91% (similar to Wigee [Schlomer et al. 08])



# GA144 vs. MSP430

How much energy consumption can we reduce by being able to compile for GA144?

Energy consumption per one round of accelerometer reading (not including energy consumed when idle).

Processor	Execution time (ms)	Energy consumption (uJ)		
		Accelerometer	Computation	Total
GA144	2.6	1.7	0.6	2.2
MSP430	61.3	0.8	41.2	41.9

↑  
23x faster

↑  
19x more energy-efficient

# GA144 vs. MSP430

## Average power consumption

Processor	Overall (active + idle)	Idle
GA144 (at 1.8V)	0.436 mA	38 $\mu$ A
MSP430 (at 2.2V)	0.748 mA	1 $\mu$ A

Note that MSP430 performed less computation than GA144:

- GA144 ran 200 iterations per second.
- MSP430 ran 16 iterations per second.  
(MSP430 could not run any faster.)

# Limitation

- Automatic program partitioning and layout for complex programs is difficult.
  - It failed to generate a valid solution (code does not fit).
  - This is because it ignores space taken by routing code.
  - Solution: need a better algorithm or let programmers help (current strategy).
- Small on-chip memory is troublesome.
  - We can only support two gestures because of the memory limit.
  - Solution: use the combination of native computation + VM

# Demo

