

# ECPS 203

## Embedded Systems Modeling and Design

### Lecture 17

Rainer Dömer

doemer@uci.edu

Center for Embedded and Cyber-physical Systems  
University of California, Irvine



## Lecture 17: Overview

- Course Administration
  - Final course evaluation
  - Final report
- Project Discussion
  - A7: Performance measurement on prototyping board
  - A8: Back-annotation of timing estimates into SystemC model
  - A8: Pipelining and parallelization of the DUT module
  - A9: Throughput optimization by pipeline load balancing
- Unified Modeling Language (UML)
  - Overview
  - Example Diagrams

## Course Administration

- Final Course Evaluation
  - Open until end of 10<sup>th</sup> week (Sunday night)
  - Nov. 26, 2018, through Dec. 9, 2018, 11:45pm
  - Online via EEE Evaluation application
- Mandatory Evaluation of Course and Instructor
  - Voluntary
  - Anonymous
  - Very valuable
- Please spend 5 minutes for this survey!
  - Your feedback is appreciated!

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## Course Administration

- Final Report (in lieu of Final Exam)
  - Allocated time and room for final exam
    - Monday, December 10, 8:00-10:00am (DBH 1200)
    - *Not applicable, we use electronic submission instead!*
  - Format: Final Project Report
    - Submission script: `~ecps203/bin/turnin.sh`
    - Directory name: `final`
    - Deliverables: `ECPS203_Report.pdf`  
`Canny.cpp`
  - A9 deadline: Draft report (for early feedback)
    - Wednesday, December 5, 2018, 6pm
  - Hard deadline: Final report (graded!)
    - Monday, December 10, 2018, 6pm

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## Project Assignment 7

- Task: Performance measurement on prototyping board
  - Measured delays on Raspberry Pi 3 (in Canny.txt):

Gaussian_Smooth	3.53 sec
----- Gaussian_Kernel	0.00 sec
----- BlurX	1.71 sec
\----- BlurY	1.82 sec
Derivative_X_Y	0.48 sec
Magnitude_X_Y	1.03 sec
Non_Max_Supp	0.83 sec
Apply_Hysteresis	<u>0.67 sec</u>
TOTAL	6.54 sec

- This performance is far too slow for real-time video!
- Discussion: What options exist to speed this up?

## Project Assignment 7

- Discussion: Measured delays on Raspberry Pi 3
  - TOTAL 6.54 seconds

- This performance is far too slow for real-time video!

Goal: 30FPS  
 Need: 200x!  
 1. pure seq. m. opt. 6.54 sec  
 ≈ 0.15 FPS

- Discussion: What options exist to speed this up?

1. g++ -O2 1.5 sec (1)  
 compiler opt. (3x) -O3 5 sec (1)  
 2. Pipelining (up to 7x, given 7 stages) → balance the pipeline?  
 3. Parallelize (Nx, # stages=4)  
 4.  
 5.

## Project Assignment 7

- Discussion: Measured delays on Raspberry Pi 3
  - TOTAL **6.54 seconds**

➤ Discussion:  
What options exist to speed this up?

Canny Architecture:

1. Resize, Kernel - ConvX
2. BlurX → GPU
3. BlurY → GPU
4. Der. → Core 0
5. Mag. → Core 1
6. NMS. → Core 2
7. A.H. → Core 3

1. Compile Optimization (~3x)
2. Pipelining (up to 7x, if pipeline is balanced)
3. Parallelize /Nx, ⇒ 4x
4. CPU, ARM Cortex, 4 cores, 1.2GHz, ... (cost 0)
5. GPU ⇒ BlurX+Y (Nx, see 3.)
6. FPU ⇒ SW: slow → Fixed-Point Arithmetic?  
HW: fast
7. Lower Resolution (half ⇒ 4x) or more...
8. Camera Frame Rate [FPS] (2x) or more...

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## Project Assignment 8

- Task: Pipelining and parallelization of the DUT module
  - Back-annotate estimated delays to observe timing in the model
  - Pipeline and parallelize the model to improve throughput
- Steps
  1. Instrument model with simulated time to observe frame delay
  2. Back-annotate estimated timing into DUT components
  3. Improve test bench to observe frame throughput
  4. Pipeline the DUT into a sequence of 7 stages with buffer size 1
  5. Slice the BlurX and BlurY modules into 4 parallel threads
- Deliverables
  - **Canny.cpp**: pipelined and parallelized SystemC model
  - **Canny.txt**: table of observed frame delays and throughput
- Due: Wednesday, November 28, 2018, 6pm

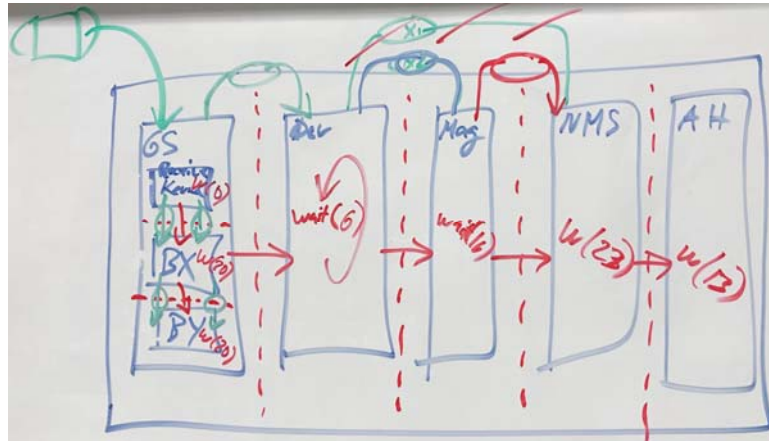
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## Project Assignment 8

- Pipelined and parallel model of the Canny Edge Detector
  - Discussion on whiteboard: Chart of pipelined DUT structure



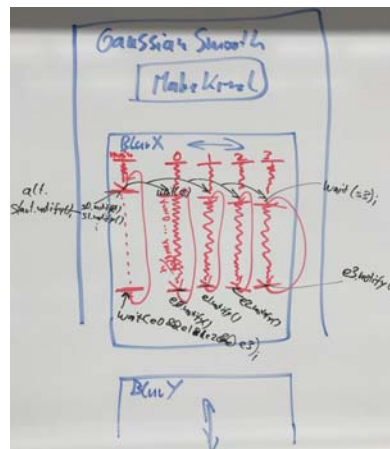
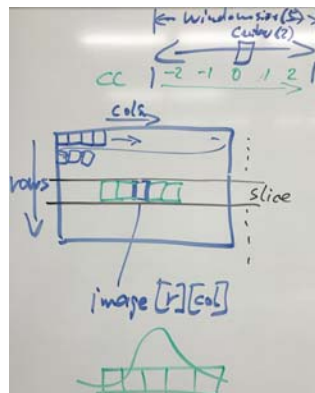
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## Project Assignment 8

- Pipelined and parallel model of the Canny Edge Detector
  - Discussion on whiteboard: Parallel BlurX, BlurY functions (step 5)



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## Project Assignment 8

- Pipelined and parallel model of the Canny Edge Detector
  - Back-annotation of measured timing delays
  - 4-way parallelization of BlurX and BlurY modules (step 5)

Receive, Make_Kernel	0 ms	0 ms
BlurX	1710 ms	427 ms
BlurY	1820 ms	455 ms
Derivative_X_Y	480 ms	480 ms
Magnitude_X_Y	1030 ms	1030 ms
Non_Max_Supp	830 ms	830 ms
Apply_Hysteresis	670 ms	670 ms
	=====	=====
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6540 ms</b>	<b>3892 ms</b>
	=====	=====
<b>Throughput:</b>	<b>1/1820ms</b>	<b>1/1030ms</b>
	<b>0.549 FPS</b>	<b>0.971 FPS</b>

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## Project Assignment 8

- Pipelined and parallel model of the Canny Edge Detector
  - Expected execution log with timing (after step 5)

```

0 s: Stimulus sent frame 1.
0 s: Stimulus sent frame 2.
0 s: Stimulus sent frame 3.
[...]
3422 ms: Stimulus sent frame 16.
3892 ms: Monitor received frame 1 with 3892 ms delay.
[...]
30672 ms: Monitor received frame 27 with 15920 ms delay.
30672 ms: 1.030 seconds after previous frame, 0.971 FPS.
31702 ms: Monitor received frame 28 with 15920 ms delay.
31702 ms: 1.030 seconds after previous frame, 0.971 FPS.
32732 ms: Monitor received frame 29 with 15920 ms delay.
32732 ms: 1.030 seconds after previous frame, 0.971 FPS.
33762 ms: Monitor received frame 30 with 15920 ms delay.
33762 ms: Monitor exits simulation.

```

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## Project Assignment 8

- Task: Pipelining and parallelization of the DUT module
  - Expected simulated performance values (in `Canny.txt`):

Model	Frame Delay	Throughput	Total
<code>CannyA8_step1</code>	... ms		... ms
<code>CannyA8_step2</code>	... ms		... ms
<code>CannyA8_step3</code>	... ms	... FPS	... ms
<code>CannyA8_step4</code>	... ms	... FPS	... ms
<code>CannyA8_step5</code>	... ms	... FPS	... ms

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## Project Assignment 9

- Task: Throughput optimization by pipeline load balancing
  - Optimize the bottleneck stages to improve throughput
  - Prepare final report
- Steps
  1. Apply compiler optimizations for maximum execution speed
  2. Consider fixed-point instead of floating-point arithmetic
  3. Prepare draft of project report
- Deliverables
  - `Canny.cpp` (final SystemC model, graded)
  - `Canny.txt` (extended performance table, graded)
  - `Canny.pdf` (draft report, reviewed but not graded)
- Due
  - Wednesday, December 5, 2018, 6pm

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## Project Assignment 9

- Step 1: Apply compiler optimizations to reduce execution time
  - Experiment with various compiler options, including:
    - `-O2`
    - `-O3`
    - `-mfloat-abi=hard`
    - `-fmpu=neon-fp-armv8`
    - `-mneon-for-64bits`
  - Refer to documentation on
    - GNU compiler
    - ARMv8 Cortex-A53

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## Project Assignment 9

- Step 2: Consider fixed-point calculations instead of floating-point arithmetic
  - Focus on `Non_Max_Supp` module only
  - Convert `float` type variables to `int` types
  - Replace these lines of code...
 

```
xperp = -(gx = *gxptr)/((float)m00);
yperp = (gy = *gyptr)/((float)m00);
```
  - ... with this code
 

```
gx = *gxptr;
gy = *gyptr;
xperp = -(gx<<16)/m00;
yperp = (gy<<16)/m00
```
  - Measure the timing difference on the prototyping board
  - Measure and evaluate the image quality (`ImageDiff`)

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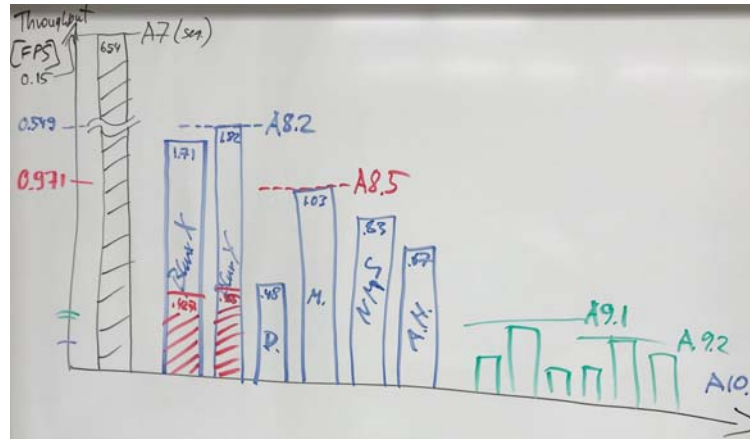
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## Project Optimization Chart

- Optimizations and their Effect on Throughput
  - Chart to visualize optimizations applied in assignments



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## Final Project Report

- Technical Report about the Course Project
  - Title
    - *Modeling of a Canny Edge Detector for Embedded Systems Design*
  - Contents
    - “Story” of the Canny Edge Detector project
      - From downloading the initial C reference code
      - Via modeling and simulating in SystemC
      - To performance optimization for real-time video
    - Describe relevant project assignments 1 through 9
    - Focus on the *reasoning* behind the optimizations
  - Length
    - About 12 pages (including title page, figures, and bibliography)

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## Final Project Report

1. Title page
  - Project title, author, date, course number and title
  - Abstract
2. Introduction
  - Embedded system modeling and design concepts
  - The IEEE SystemC language
3. Case Study of a Canny Edge Detector for Real-time Video
  - Structure of the Canny edge detection algorithm
  - Modeling and simulation in IEEE SystemC
  - Model refinement for pipelining and parallelization
  - Performance estimation and throughput optimization
  - Real-time video performance results
4. Summary and Conclusion
  - Lessons learned
  - Future work
5. References

## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- Goals
  - Raising the level of abstraction
  - Modeling of software applications
    - before coding!
  - Specification of software architecture
  - Enabling
    - scalability
    - security
    - robustness
    - maintenance
    - extendability
    - code reuse
  - Model Driven Architecture (MDA)
- Status
  - UML 2.0: Modeling Language in Software Engineering
  - standardized by OMG (Object Management Group) in 1997
  - standardized by ISO (Intl. Org. for Standardization) in 2005

## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- What is UML?
  - Graphical representation of ...
    - Software architecture
    - Software structure
    - Software behavior
    - Object relations
    - ...
  - 13 standard diagrams
    - Specification
    - Design
    - Documentation
  - Not executable!
  - Commercial tools available for ...
    - Graphical capture
    - Editing
    - Code generation (template code)

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## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- UML Standard Diagrams
  - Structure Diagrams
    - Class Diagram
    - Object Diagram
    - Component Diagram
    - Composite Structure Diagram
    - Package Diagram
    - Deployment Diagram
  - Behavior Diagrams
    - Use Case Diagram
    - Activity Diagram
    - State Machine Diagram
  - Interaction Diagrams
    - Sequence Diagram
    - Communication Diagram
    - Timing Diagram
    - Interaction Overview Diagram

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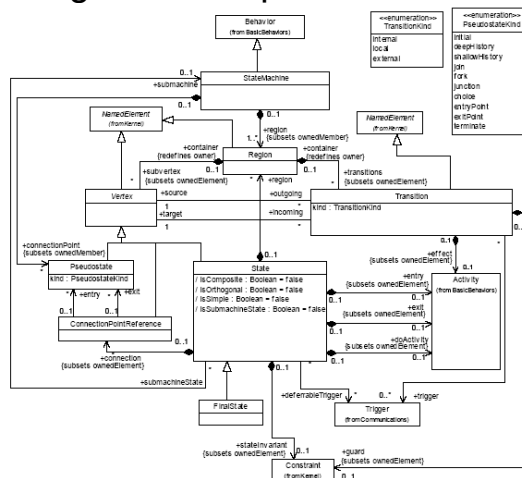
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# Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- UML Resources
  - Online Documents
    - Object Management Group (OMG)
      - [www.uml.org](http://www.uml.org)
  - Online Tutorials
    - <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/uml/>
    - <http://www.sparxsystems.com/uml-tutorial.html>
  - Invited Talk at UCI in 2004
    - Dr. Wolfgang Mueller, C-LAB, Paderborn, Germany
    - Source of the following UML diagram examples

# Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- Class Diagram Example



(source: W. Mueller)

## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- Package Diagram Example

The diagram illustrates a hierarchy of UML packages. At the top level, 'CommonBehaviors' and 'Classes' are connected by a dashed dependency arrow. 'Profiles' depends on 'Classes'. Below 'CommonBehaviors', there are packages for 'UseCases', 'StateMachines', 'Interactions', 'Actions', and 'Activities'. 'StateMachines' and 'Interactions' both depend on 'CommonBehaviors'. 'Activities' depends on 'CommonBehaviors' and 'CompositeStructures'. 'CompositeStructures' depends on 'CommonBehaviors' and 'Classes'. 'AuxiliaryConstructs' depends on 'Classes'. At the bottom, 'Components' depends on 'CompositeStructures', and 'Deployments' depends on 'Components'.

(source: W. Mueller)

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## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- Component Diagram Example

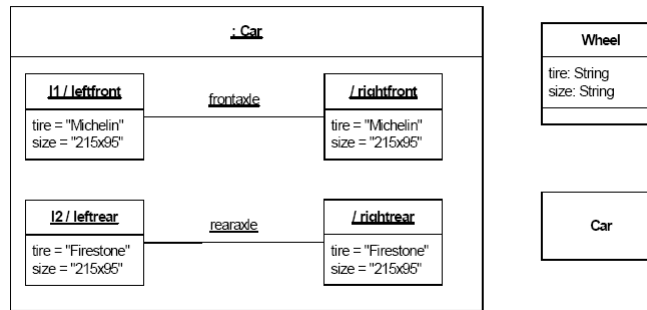
The diagram shows a 'Store' component containing several sub-components: 'OrderEntry', ':Order', ':Customer', and ':Product'. 'OrderEntry' provides an 'OrderEntry' interface (a solid line with a hollow circle) which is required by ':Order' (a dashed line with a hollow circle). 'OrderEntry' also has a '«delegate»' relationship with 'Account'. ':Order' provides an 'OrderableItem' interface (a solid line with a hollow circle) which is required by ':Product' (a dashed line with a hollow circle). ':Customer' provides a 'Person' interface (a solid line with a hollow circle) which is required by ':Order' (a dashed line with a hollow circle). 'Account' provides an 'Account' interface (a solid line with a hollow circle) which is required by ':Customer' (a dashed line with a hollow circle). There is also a '«delegate»' relationship from 'Account' to another 'Account' component.

(source: W. Mueller)

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## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

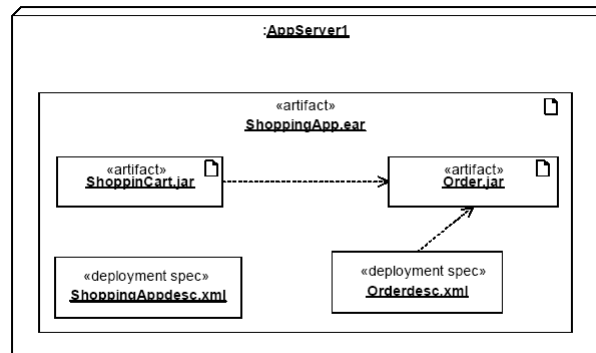
- Composite Structure Diagram Example



(source:  
W. Mueller)

## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

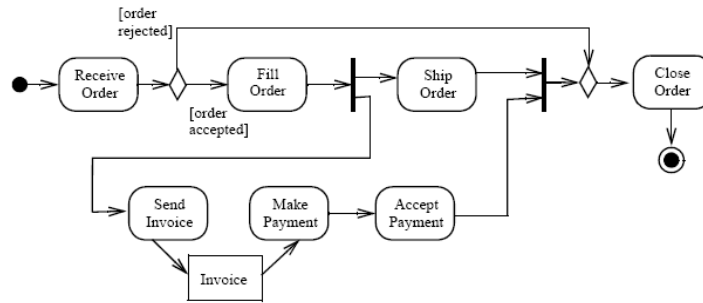
- Deployment Diagram Example



(source:  
W. Mueller)

## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

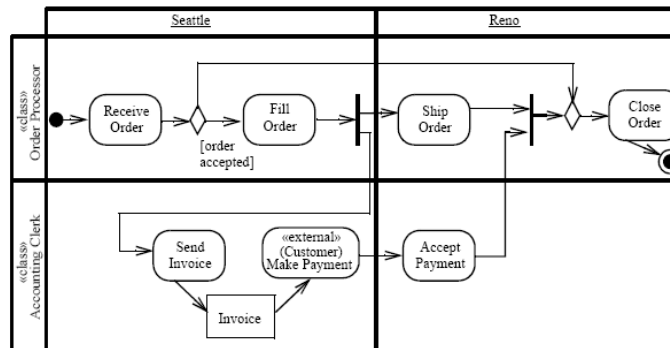
- Activity Diagram Example



(source:  
W. Mueller)

## Unified Modeling Language (UML)

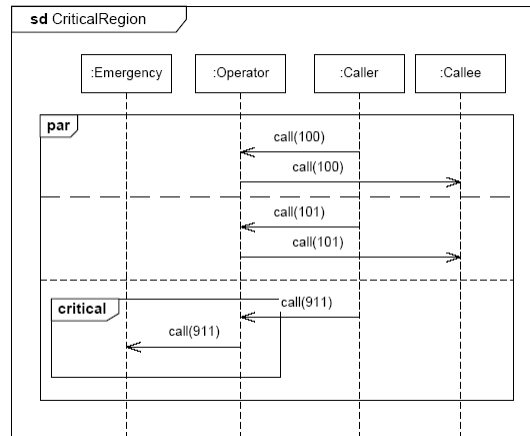
- Activity Diagram Example with “swim lanes”



(source:  
W. Mueller)

# Unified Modeling Language (UML)

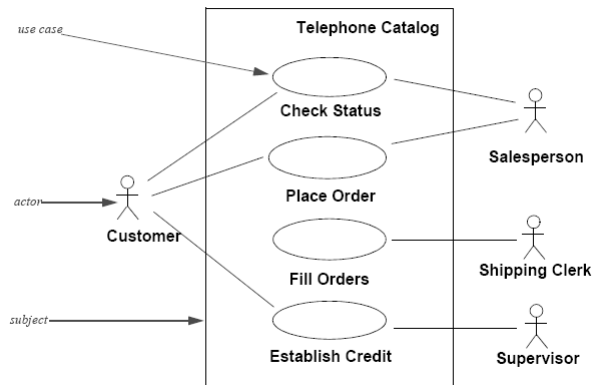
- Sequence Diagram Example



(source: W. Mueller)

# Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- Use Case Diagram Examples

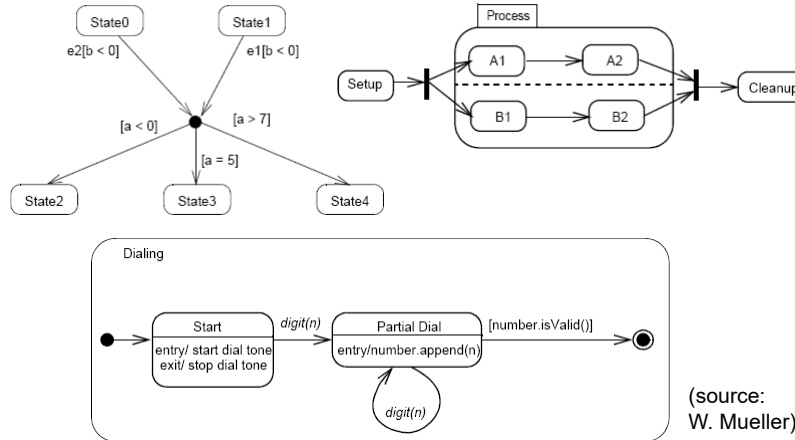


(source: W. Mueller)



# Unified Modeling Language (UML)

- State Machine Diagram Examples



(source: W. Mueller)