



# Imagination

**Leveraging OpenCL to create differentiation**

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IWOCL 2015

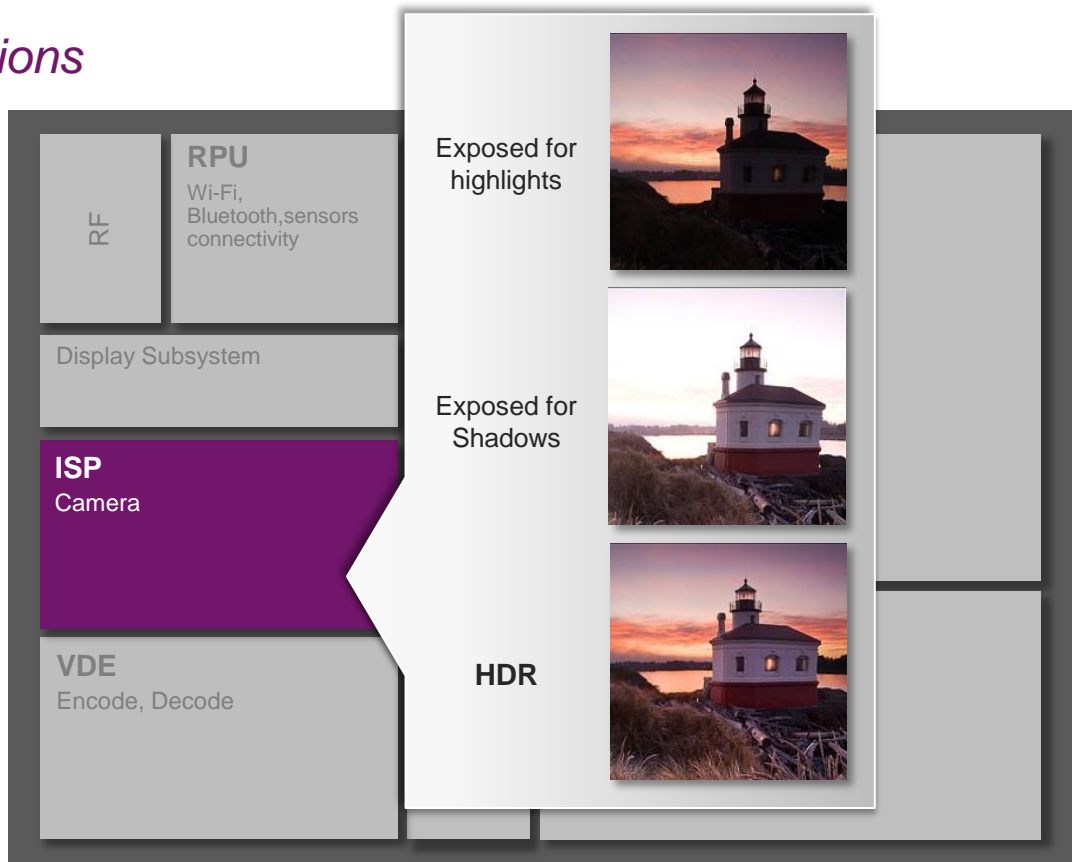
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# Today's opportunity

## *Differentiated multimedia applications*

- Android's expanded camera subsystem now modelled after professional camera
- In an attempt to maintain a consistent platform running on multiple SoCs, Google limits rate of adoption of new features

Android version	Camera HAL	Addition to android.camera.hal
Lollipop		Noise reduction
KitKat	3.1	<i>None</i>
JB MR2	3.0	<i>None</i>
JB MR1	2.0	HDR
JB		Auto focus
ICS		Video stabilization
ICS	1.0	Face detection



# Today's opportunity

## *Differentiated multimedia applications*

- OEMs will choose SoCs that allow them to differentiate their Android products
- Features most requested are **computational photography** and **computer vision**:
  - Sensor processing – stereo, array and ToF
  - Panoramas – real-time and high-res
  - **Depth of field (focus stacking)**
  - Gesture recognition
  - Augmented reality – real lighting
- Bringing new features to market fast requires:
  - large amounts of processing power
  - programmability

**GPU compute** delivers high performance for many image processing algorithms



Head  
in focus



Wings  
in focus



Everything  
in focus

**CPU**

Compute

**GPU**

Graphics and compute

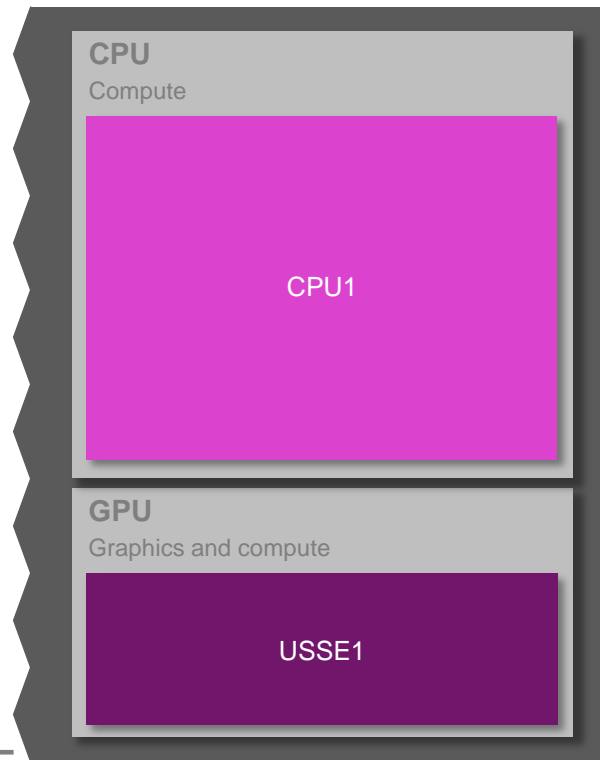
# GPU increasingly dominates SoC area

*Particularly in premium SoCs*

- SMP configurations unlikely to scale efficiently beyond four CPUs
- GPU multi-processor and multi-pipe configurability enables far more extensive processor scaling
- *OpenCL unlocks the full potential of GPUs*



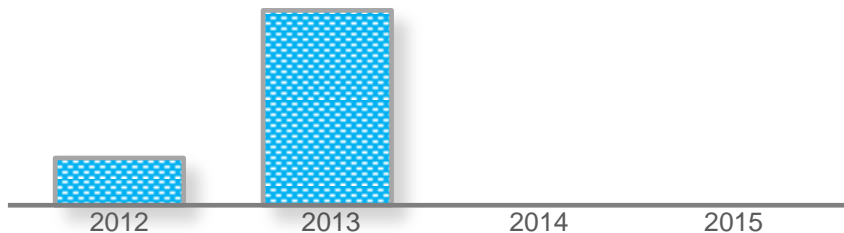
65nm SoC



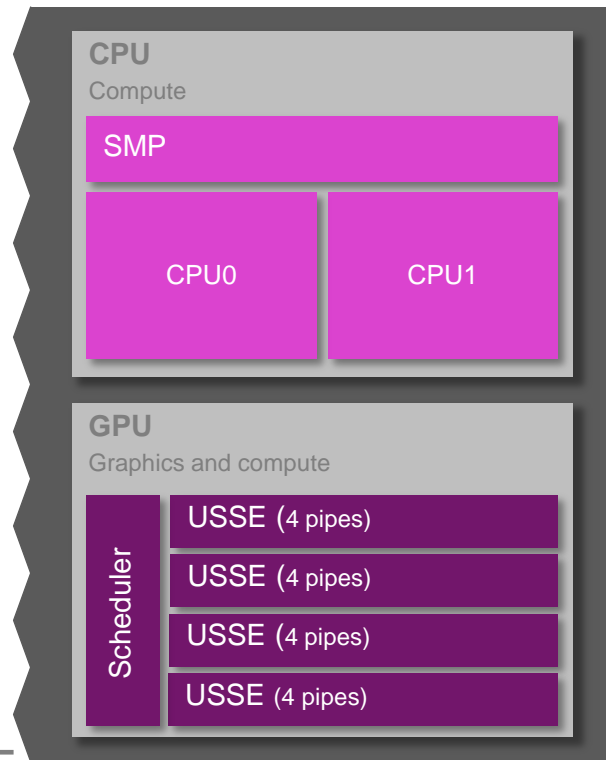
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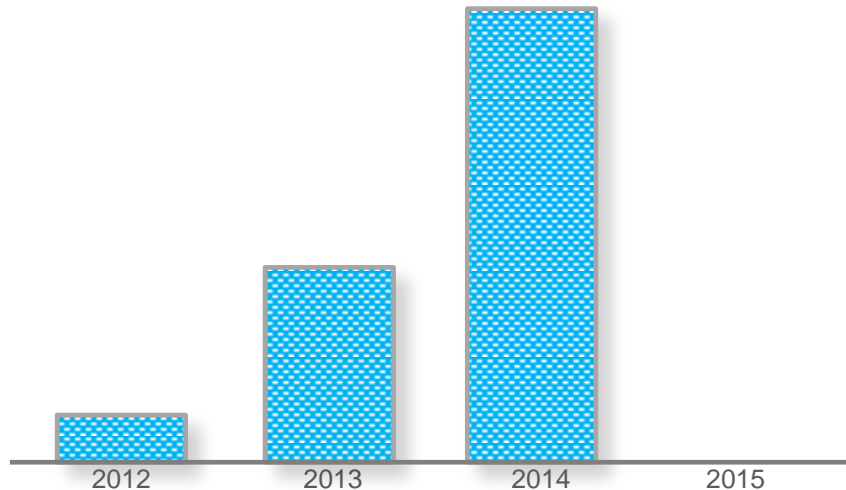
40nm SoC



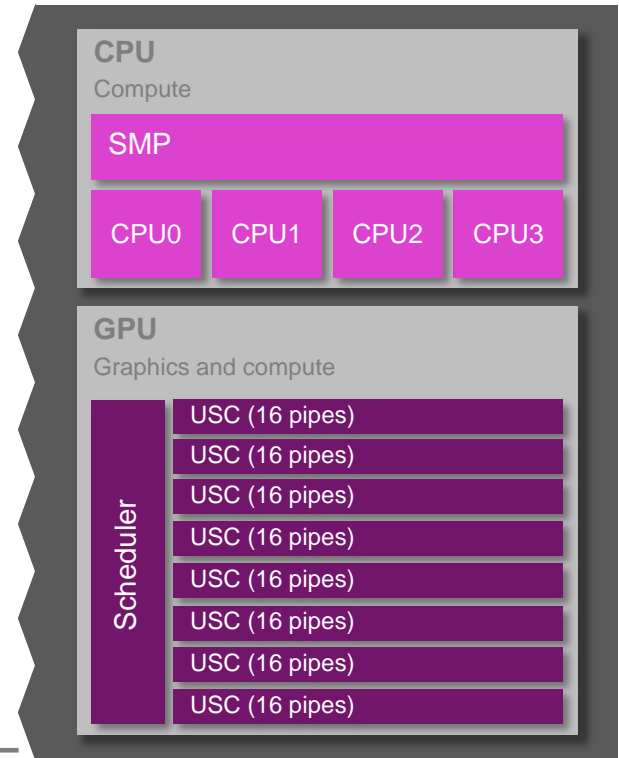
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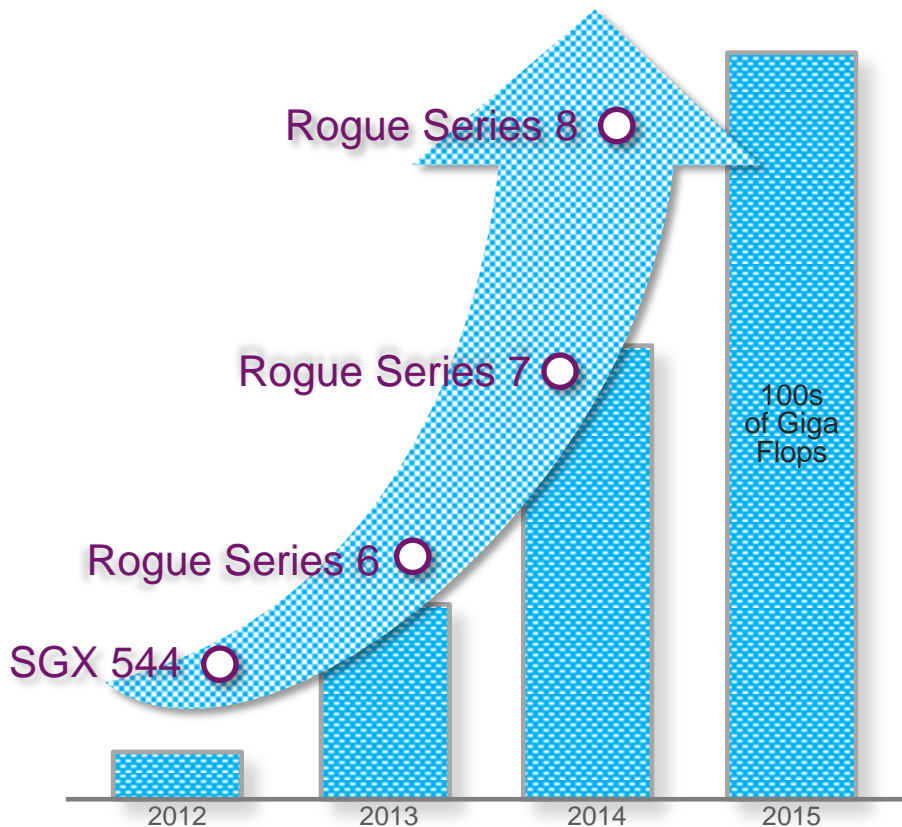
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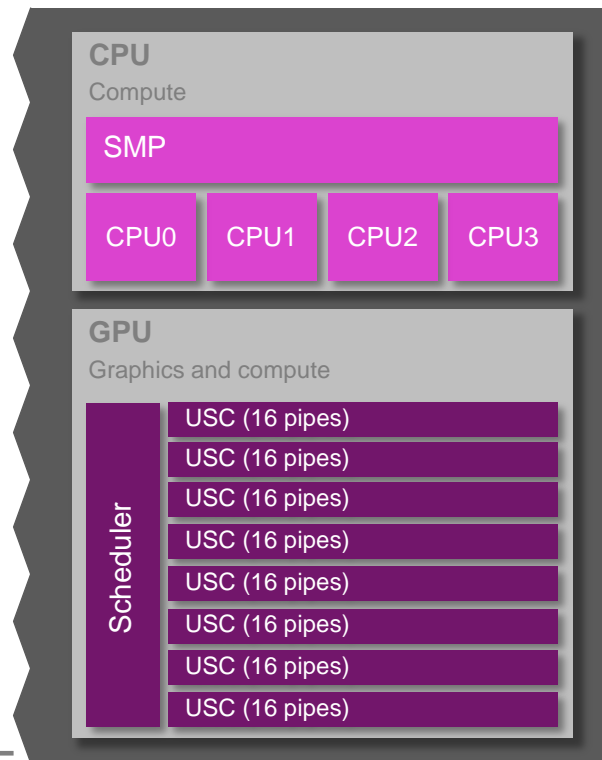
28nm SoC



# GPU increasingly dominates SoC area

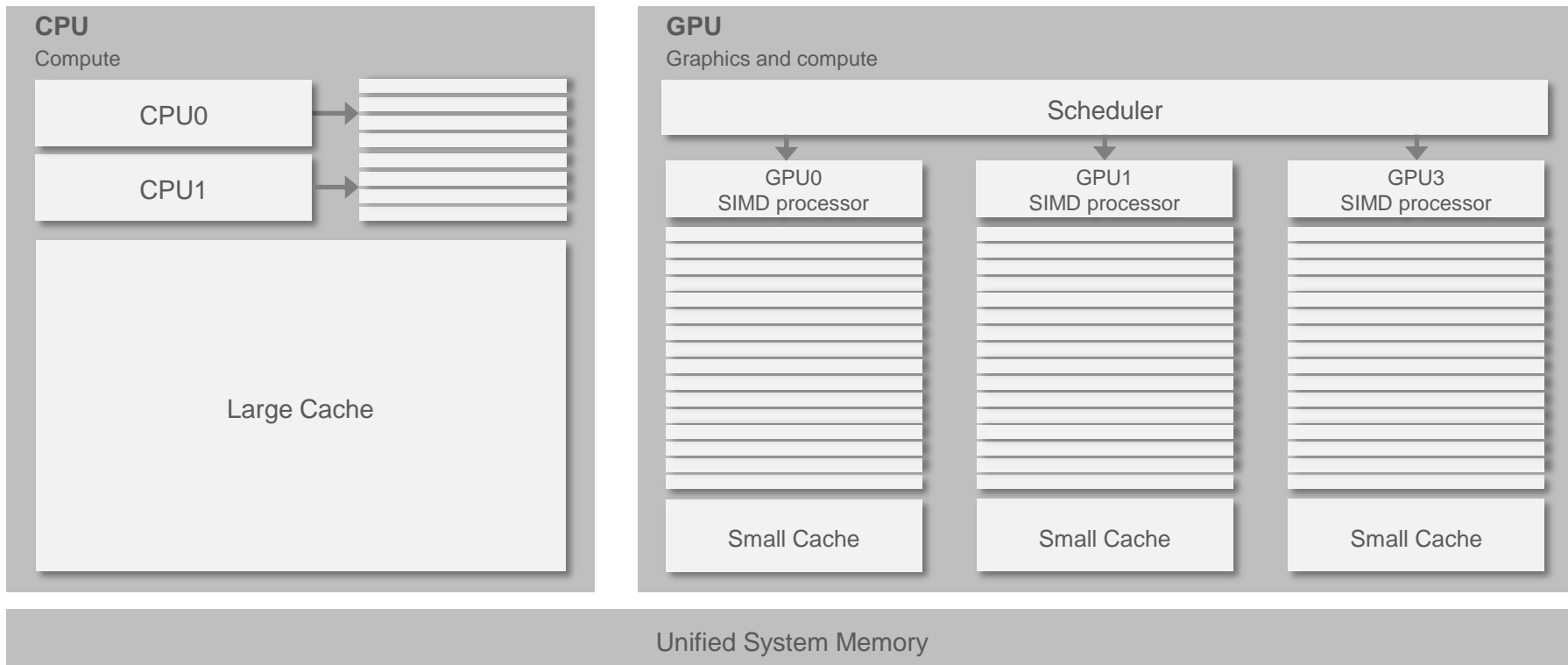


28nm SoC



# GPU compute – more performance, less power

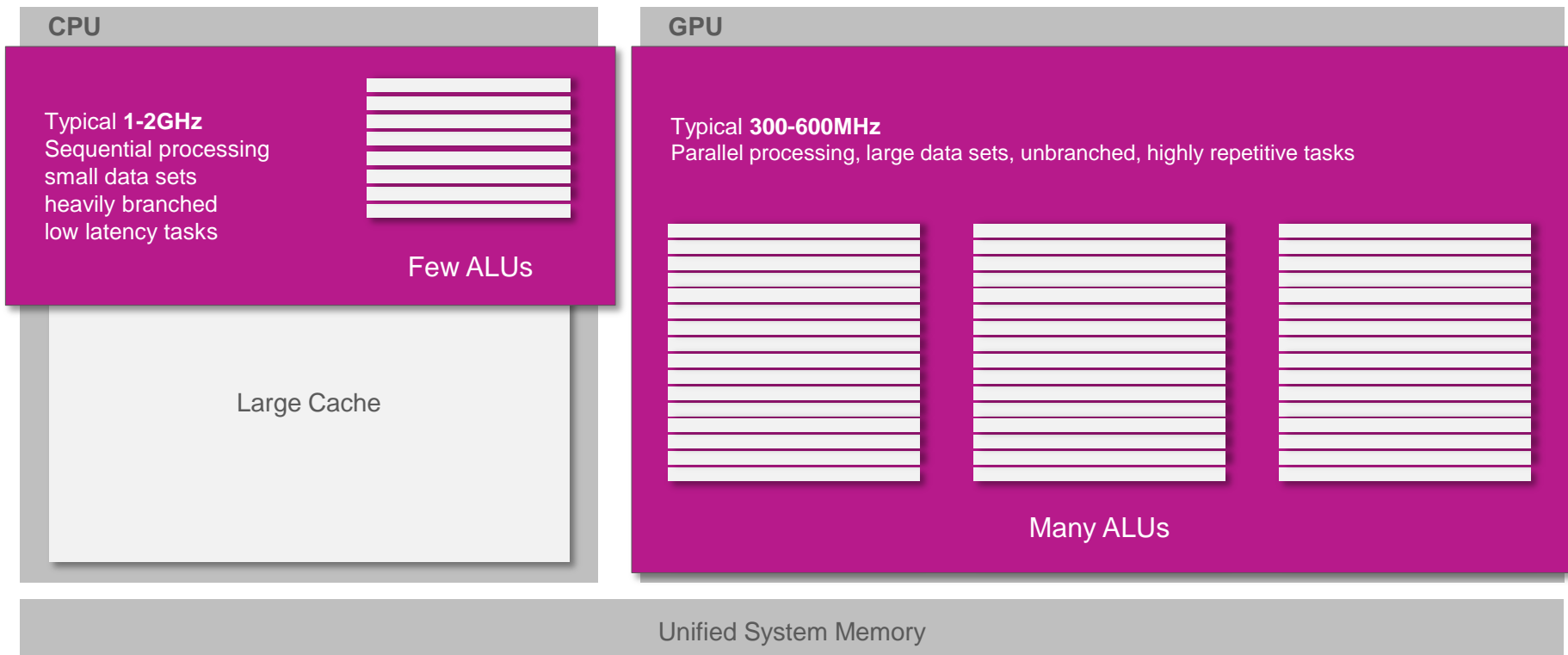
*The correct application partitioning is critical to success*





# GPU compute – more performance, less power

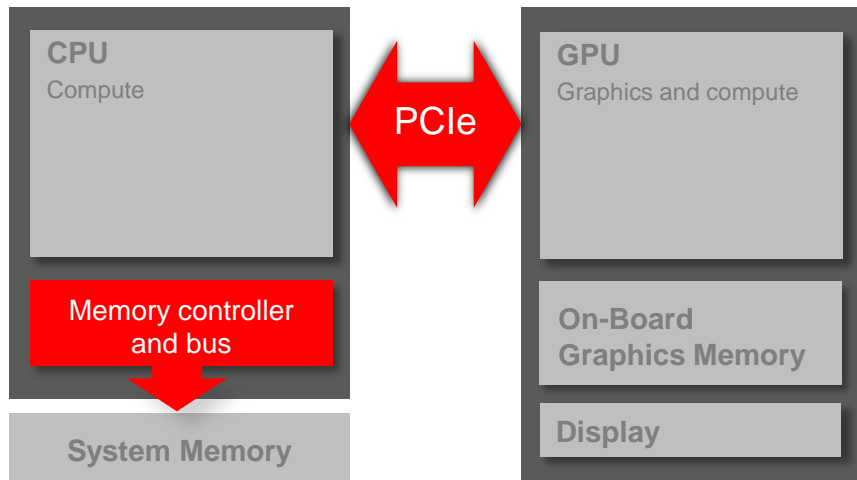
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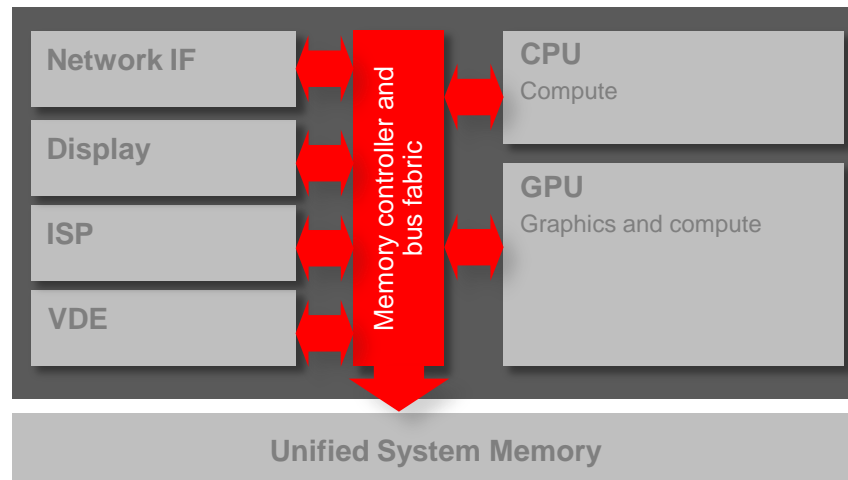
# The problem with SoC bandwidth

*SoC bandwidth is usually much more constrained than on desktop machines*

## Desktop



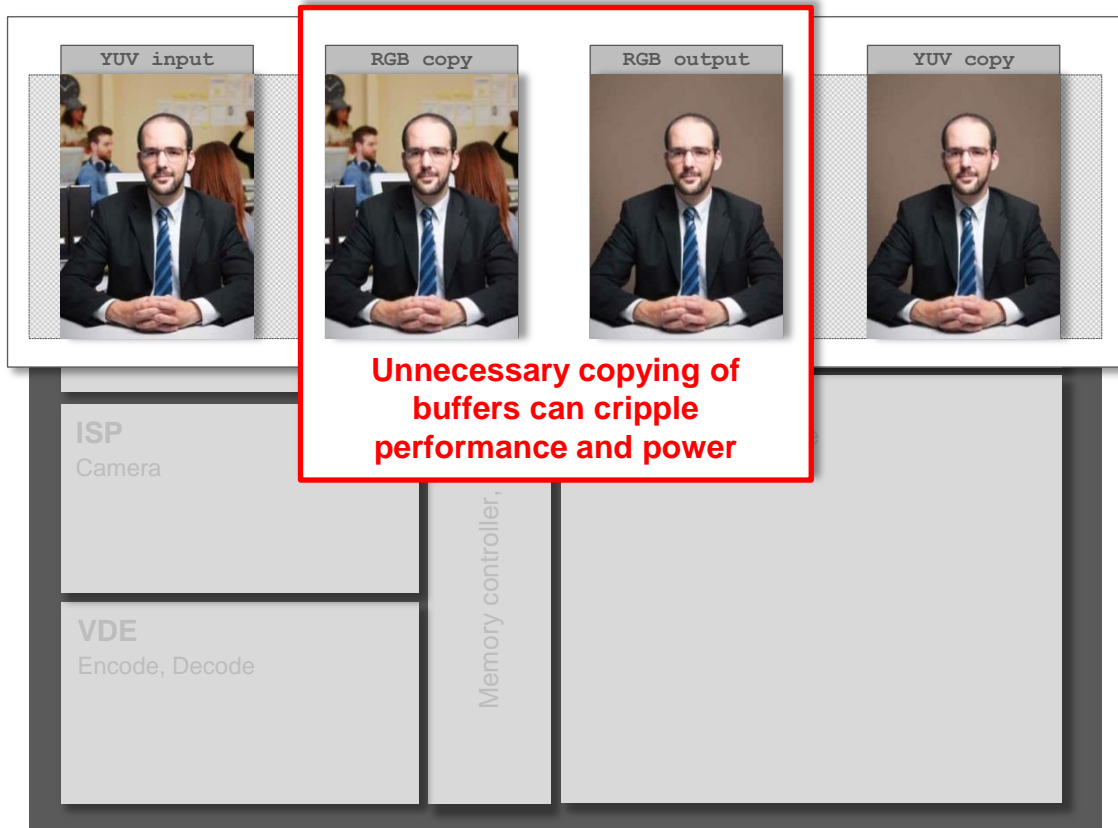
## Mobile



- In mobile SoCs the Unified system memory is shared between all the I.P. blocks

# Android's problem with buffer copies

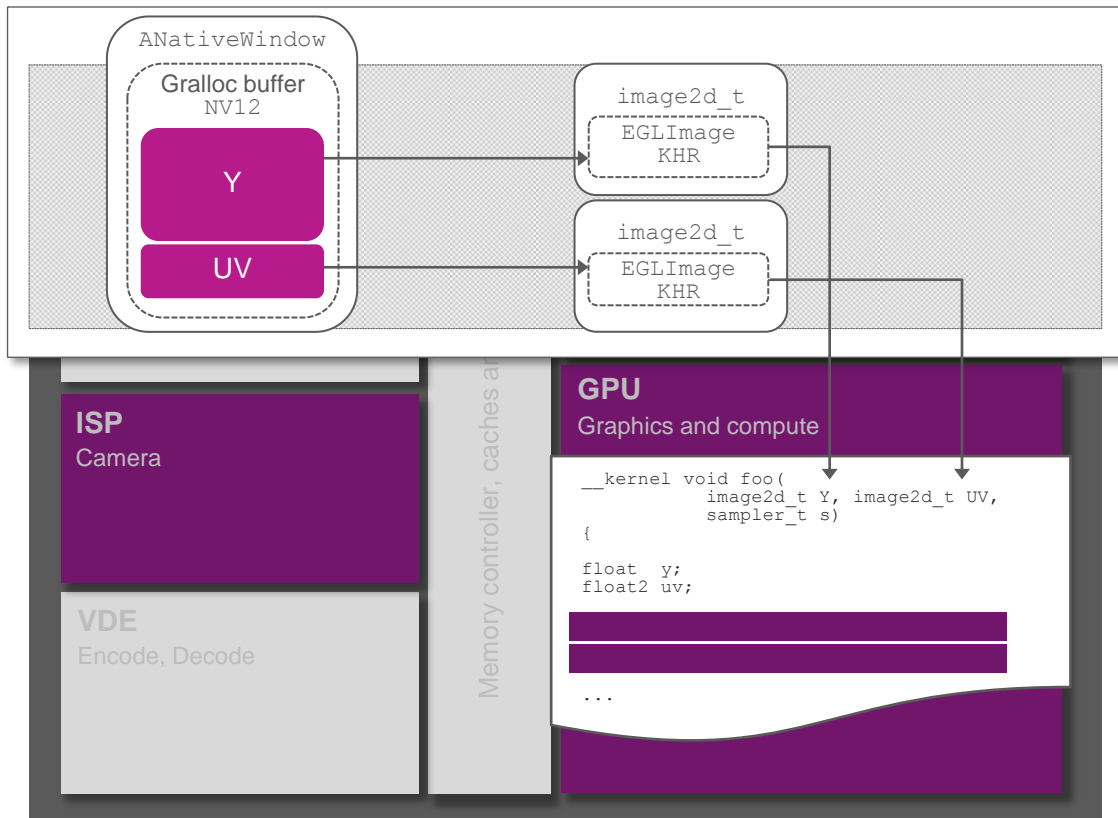
- Android dictates the formats of camera and video data presented to apps developers
- The OS APIs may copy frames from one format to another
  - Unnecessarily increases bandwidth
  - Unnecessarily reduces achievable GPU compute performance
- Performance losses can be quickly compounded, especially when processing HD video content



# Zero-copy software: no redundant buffer copies

## Direct processing of YUV semi-planar images

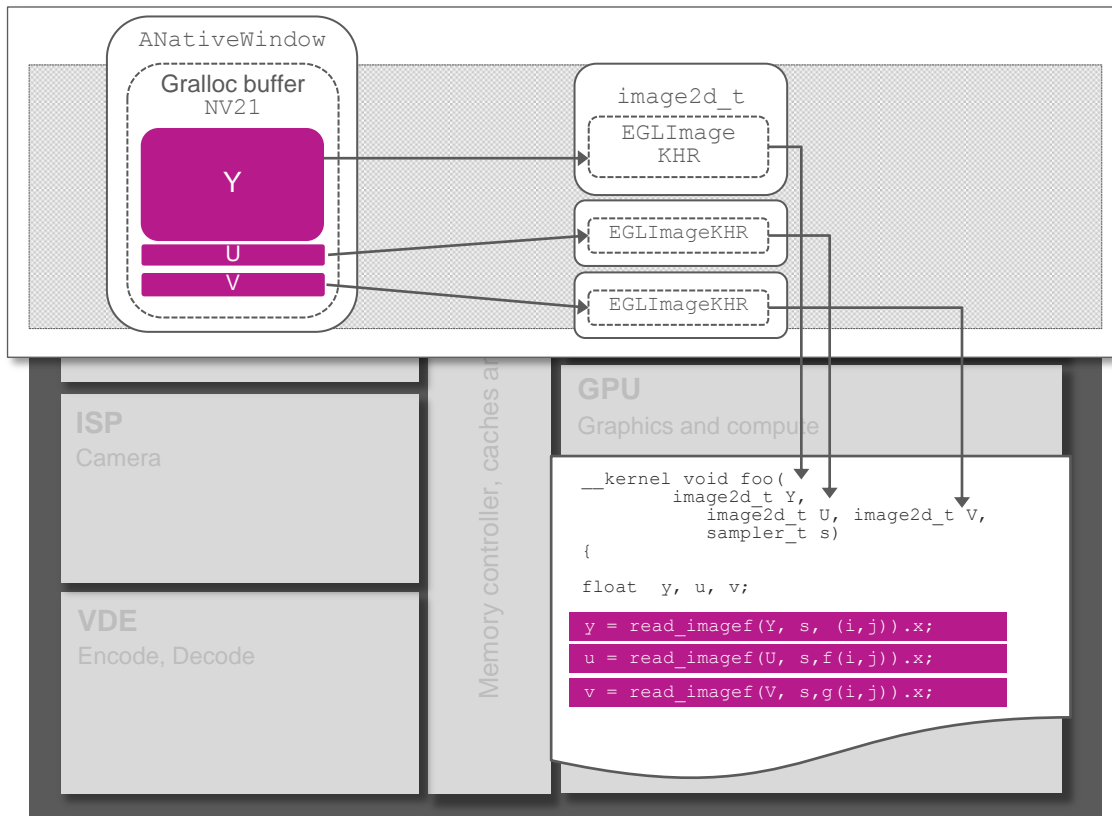
- Create an Android gralloc buffer, and create a native window from this buffer
- Use Imagination's PowerVR Imaging Framework for Android to bind the gralloc buffer to the camera HAL
- Call `eglCreateImageKHR` with a special flag to create two or three `EGLImageKHR` images that point to the YUV planes
- Call `clCreateFromEGLImageKHR` to create OpenCL Image objects
- In the kernel, call `read_imagef` to sample Y, U and V values



# Zero-copy software: no redundant buffer copies

## Direct processing of YUV planar images

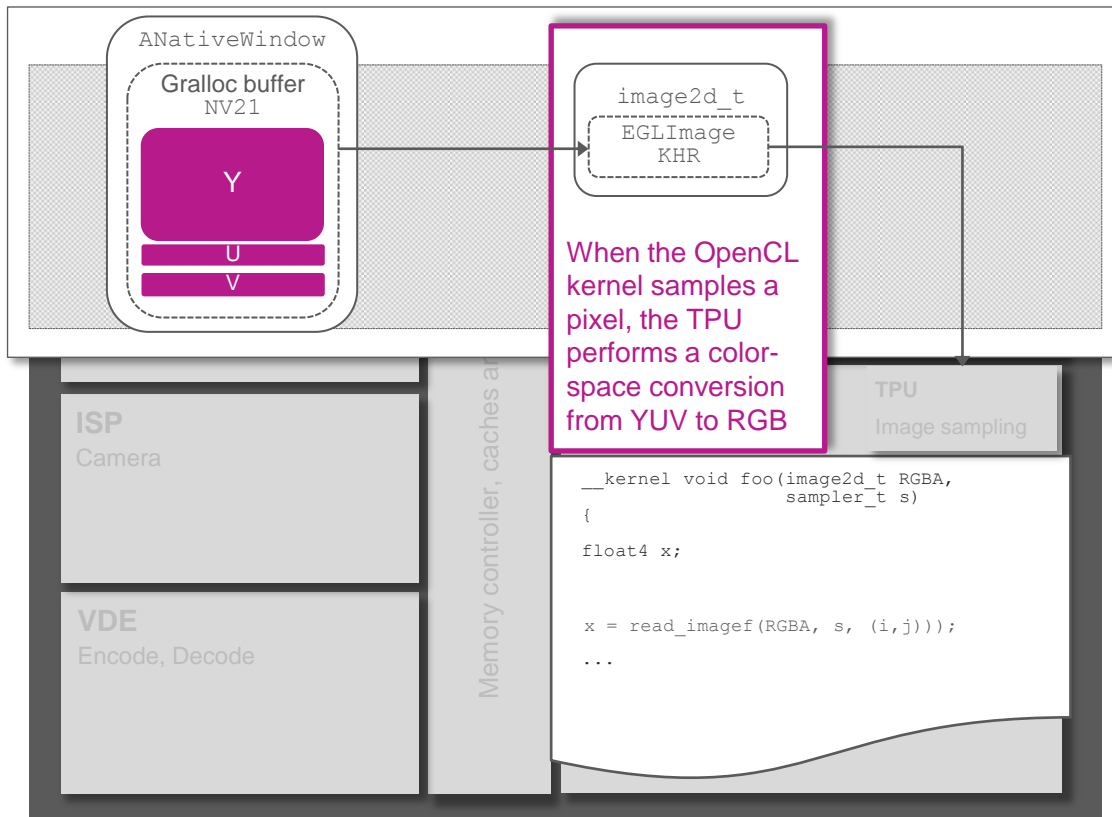
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# Zero-copy software: no redundant buffer copies

## *Dynamically converting pixels from YUV to RGB color space*

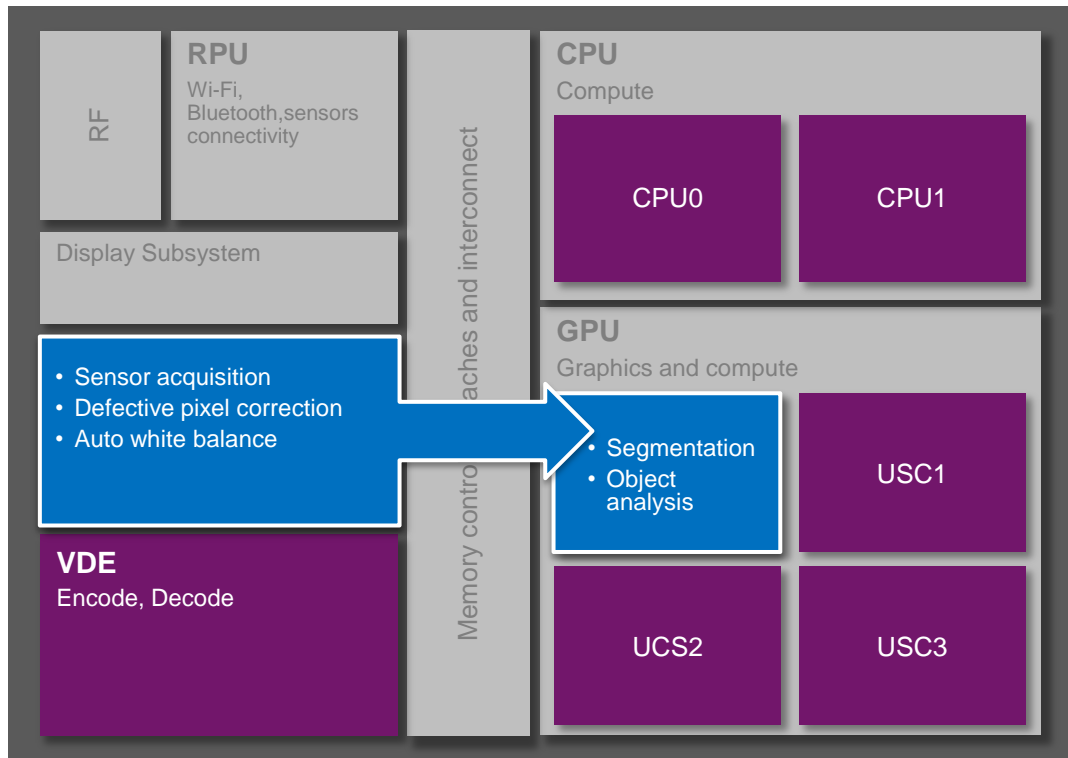
- Create an Android gralloc buffer, and create a native window from this buffer
- Use Imagination's PowerVR Imaging Framework for Android to bind the gralloc buffer to the camera HAL
- Enable the extension `CL_IMG_YUV_image` and call `eglCreateImageKHR` to create one `EGLImageKHR` image that points to the YUV image
- Call `clCreateFromEGLImageKHR` to create an OpenCL Image object
- In the kernel, call `read_imagef` to sample RGB values



# PowerVR Imaging Framework for Android

## *Zero-copy extensions that OEMs need to enable differentiation*

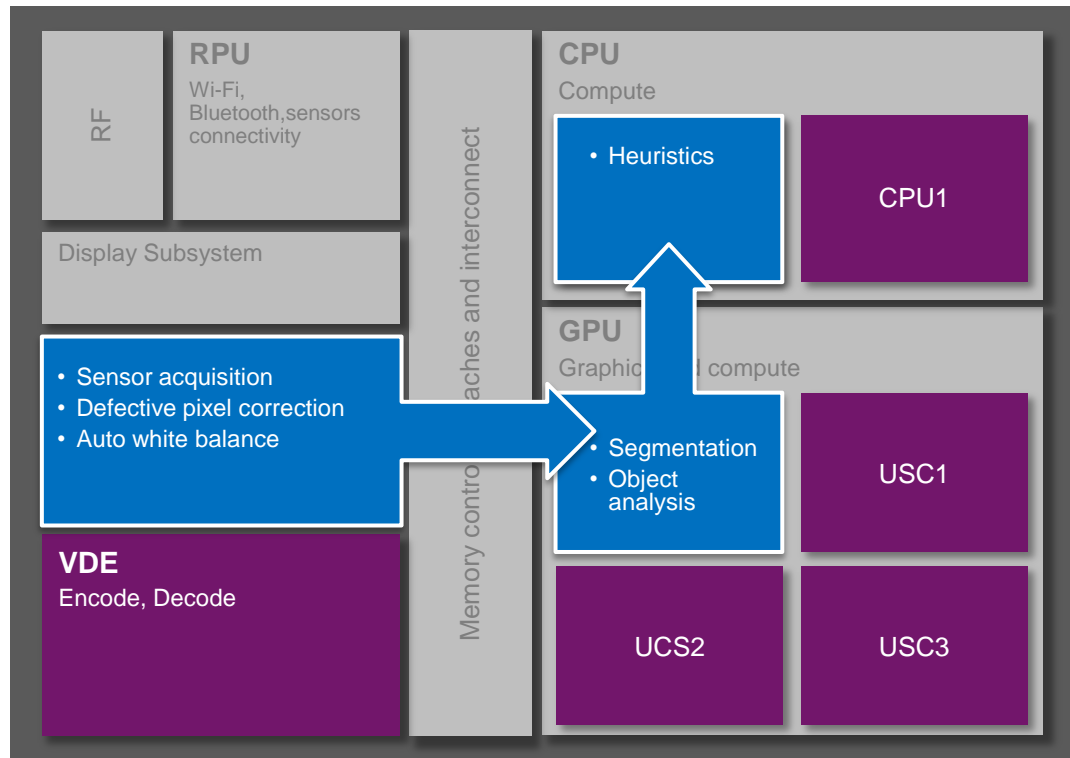
- A suite of *software extensions* that enables efficient interoperability of software running on PowerVR GPUs with many other SoC hardware blocks
- Interoperable with
  - CPU
  - ISP
  - VDE
- Images produced by the ISP can be directly consumed by the GPU



# PowerVR Imaging Framework for Android

## *Zero-copy extensions that OEMs need to enable differentiation*

- A suite of *software extensions* that enables efficient interoperability of software running on PowerVR GPUs with many other SoC hardware blocks
- Interoperable with
  - CPU
  - ISP
  - VDE
- Images produced by the ISP can be directly consumed by the GPU
- Images produced by the GPU can be directly consumed by the CPU
- Many complex vision and computational software pipelines can be created, incorporating the VDE and other compatible hardware on the SoC





# PowerVR imaging framework examples

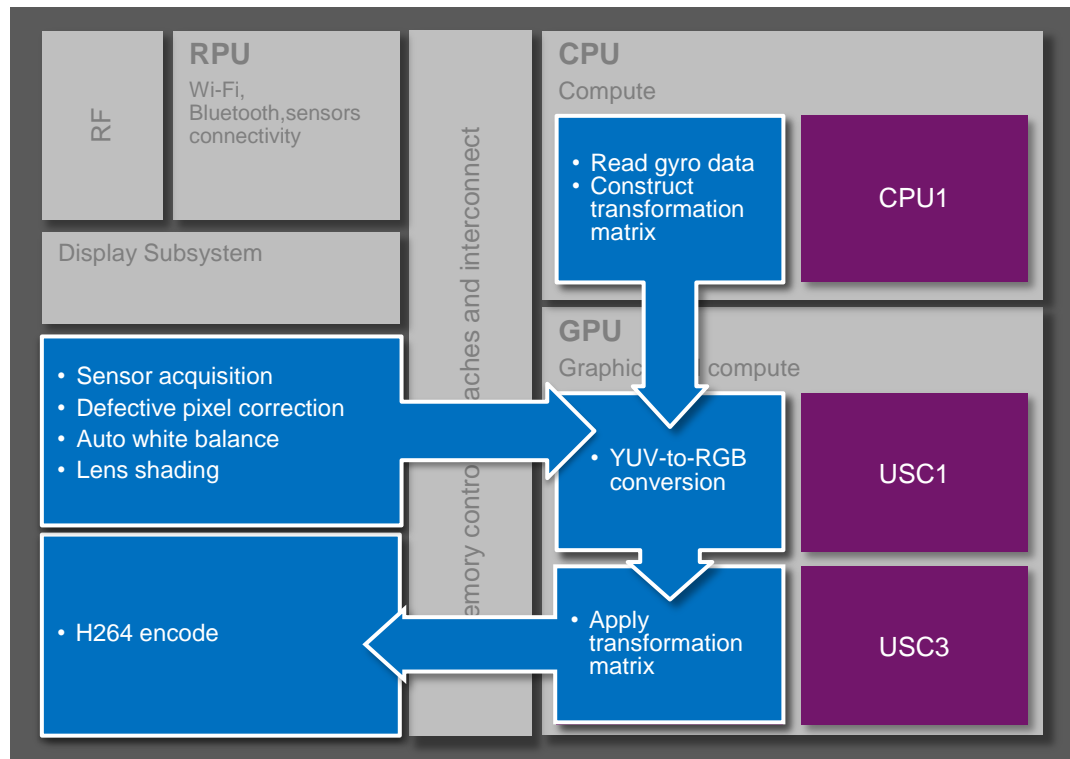
## Image Stabilization



Without GPU compute

With GPU compute

- Reduces frame-to-frame jitter when user is walking/in motion
- Provides smooth recording and playback of user-generated content
- Improves low-light performance



# PowerVR imaging framework examples

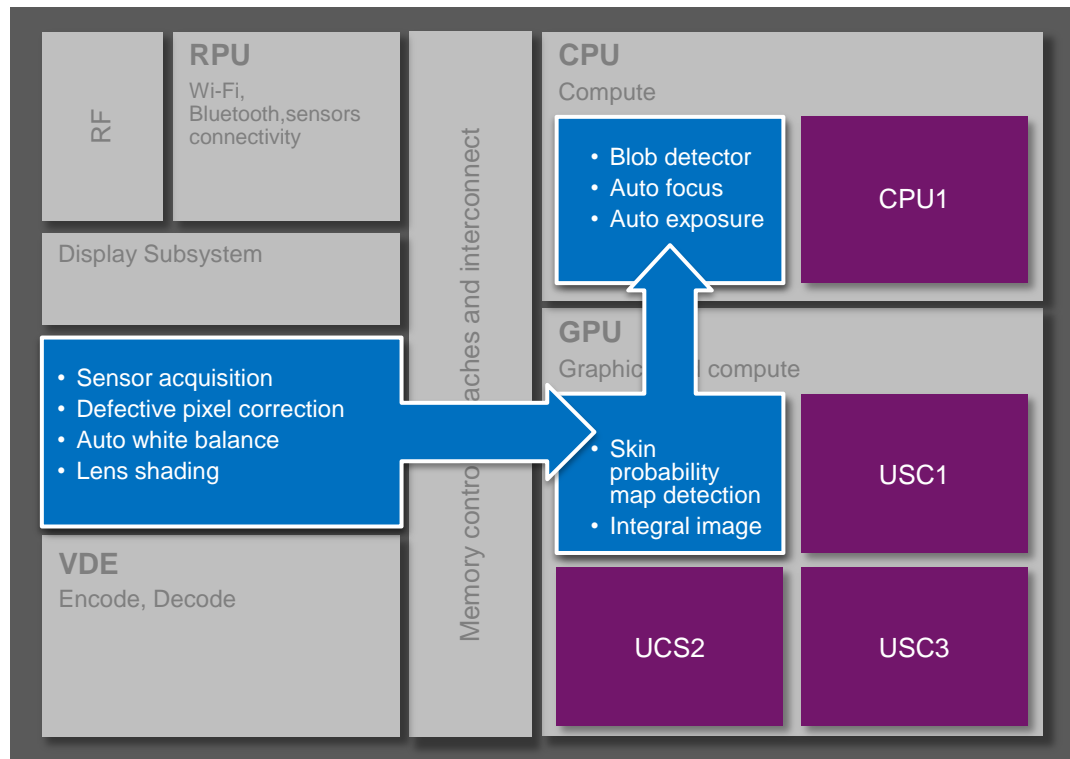
## Face Detection



Without GPU compute

With GPU compute

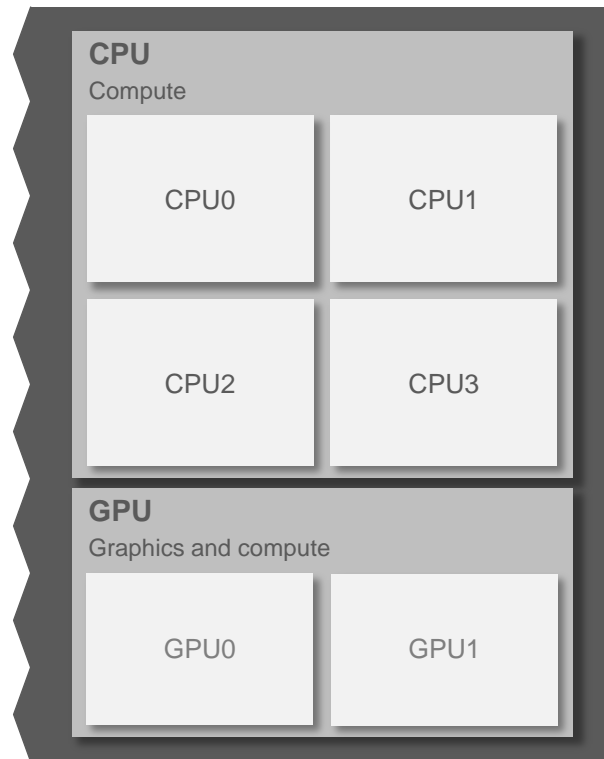
- Accurate face detection enables camera auto-focus and auto-exposure
- Enables selective high-fidelity encoding of key regions of interest (and bit-rate savings on background)



# Case study: Image processing on MT8135

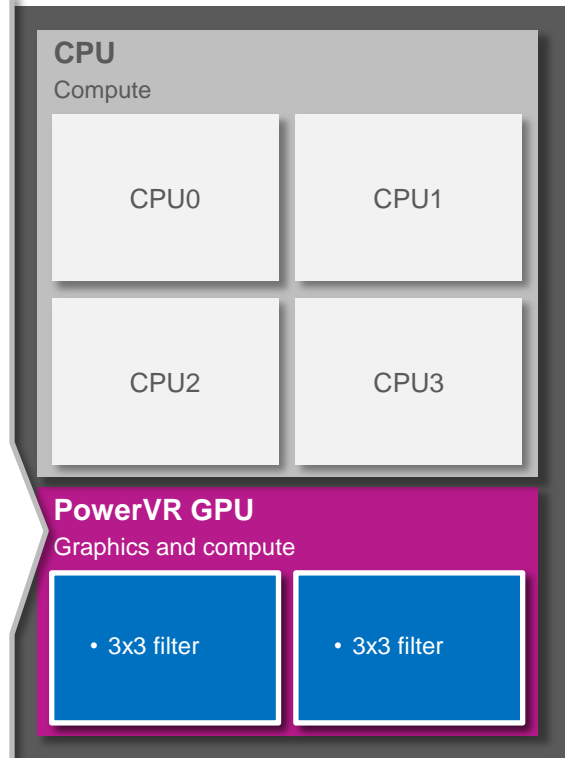
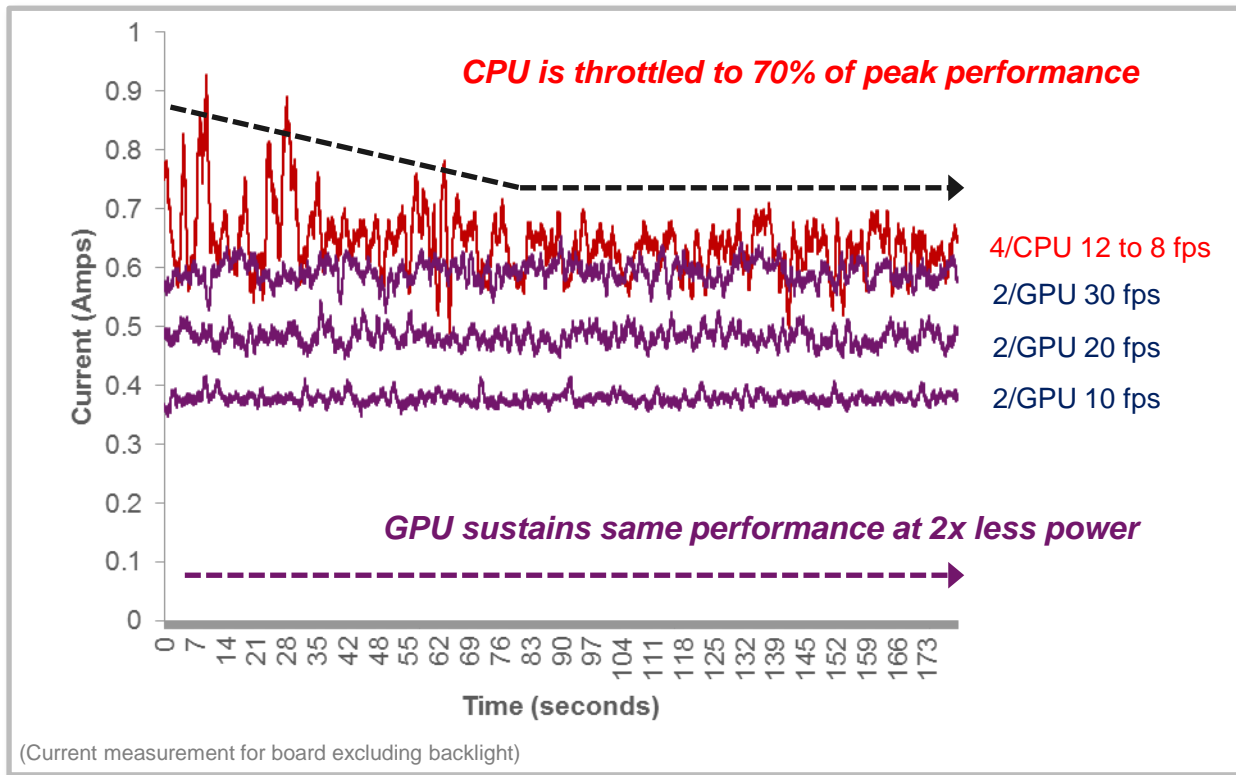
## Simple 3x3 edge detection on Y component

```
__kernel __attribute__((reqd_work_group_size(32, 1, 1)))  
void edgeDetect ( __read_only image2d_t srcImageY, __write_only image2d_t  
dstImageY)  
{  
    sampler_t sampler = CLK_NORMALIZED_COORDS_FALSE |  
                        CLK_ADDRESS_CLAMP_TO_EDGE   |  
                        CLK_FILTER_NEAREST;  
  
    int2 coords = ( int2 )( get_global_id( 0 ), get_global_id( 1 ) );  
  
    float luma;  
    luma = read_imagef( srcImageY, sampler, coords + ( int2 )( 1, 0 ) ).x;  
    luma += read_imagef( srcImageY, sampler, coords + ( int2 )( 0, 1 ) ).x;  
    luma += read_imagef( srcImageY, sampler, coords + ( int2 )( 1, 1 ) ).x;  
    luma -= read_imagef( srcImageY, sampler, coords + ( int2 )( -1, -1 ) ).x;  
    luma -= read_imagef( srcImageY, sampler, coords + ( int2 )( 0, -1 ) ).x;  
    luma -= read_imagef( srcImageY, sampler, coords + ( int2 )( -1, 0 ) ).x;  
  
    write_imagef( dstImageY, coords, luma );  
}
```



# Case study: Image processing on MT8135

Free-running 1080p camera processing using CPU versus GPU

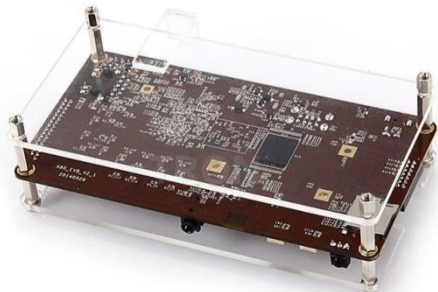


# Developer boards

- Many developer boards and OEM products are now available in the market with a PowerVR Rogue GPU and OpenCL driver
- Most platforms now support PowerVR imaging framework extensions

## Merrii OptimusBoard

AllWinner A80  
Rogue **G6230**



## Meizu MX4

MediaTek MT6595  
Rogue **G6200**



## ASUS ZenFone 2

Intel Atom Z3580  
Rogue **G6430**



## Dell Venue 7/8

Intel Atom Z3580  
Rogue **G6430**



# Conclusion

- OpenCL has been successfully deployed in 2015 mobile and tablet products to enable new camera and multimedia use cases
- Sensibly partitioning an application across all available components including an ISP, CPU and GPU can help improve performance and reduce power consumption
- Efficient 'zero-copy' buffer management is crucial to avoid saturating the limited available SoC bandwidth

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## *Game changing technology available from Imagination*

- Imagination's **PowerVR imaging framework for Android** provides everything needed to add new OpenCL-based software into a camera application
- Increasing availability in OEM products in 2015

[www.imgtec.com/gpucompute](http://www.imgtec.com/gpucompute)



**Imagination**

**Thank You**