

Parallele Programmierung von Eingebetten SMP-Plattformen am Beispiel von Spurführungs-Algorithmen

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Inhalt

Paralleles Programmieren auf eingebetteten SMP-Plattformen

Spurführungs Algorithmen

Rechnen auf Multiprozessor-Computern

Ausblick: Weiteres Vorgehen

Zusammenfassung

Literatur

- ▶ Mathematische Algorithmen zur Synthese in AccelDSP
- ▶ Anwendung: Fahrzeug
- ▶ Kalman-Filter zur Erkennung einer Fahrspur
- ▶ AW2: Fahrspur erkannt. Fragestellung:
 - ▶ Fahrspur ist durch eine Bildverarbeitungspipeline erkannt
 - ▶ Wie fahre ich?
 - ▶ Basierend auf den Arbeiten von Schneider 2011 (WiP), Nikolov.
- ▶ Software vs Hardware
- ▶ Läuft auf Laptop und FPGA.
- ▶ Parallelisierung auf Mikroprozessor?

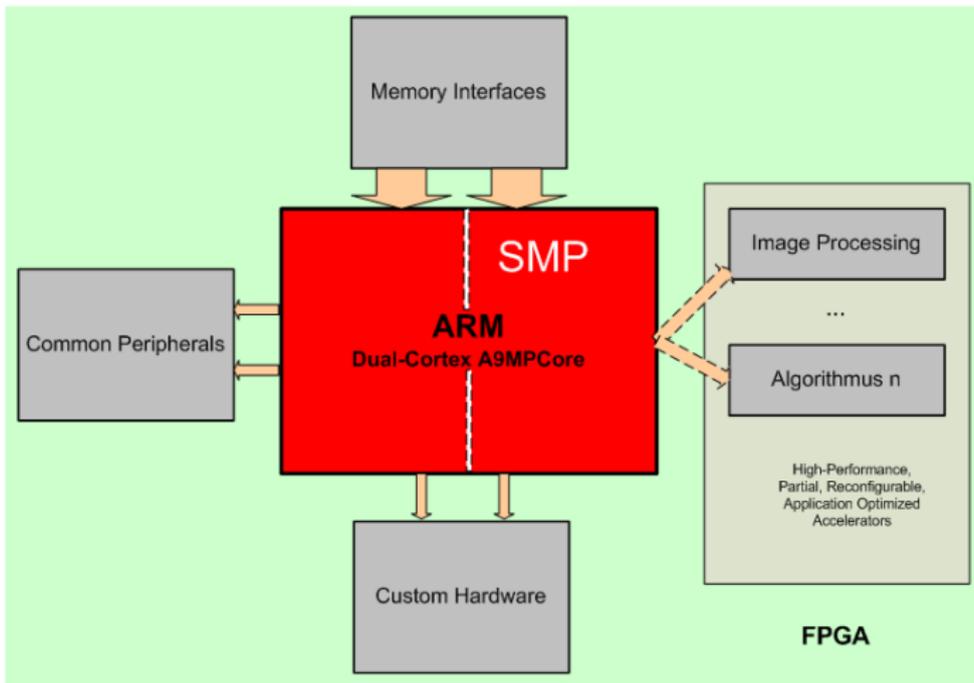
Inhalt

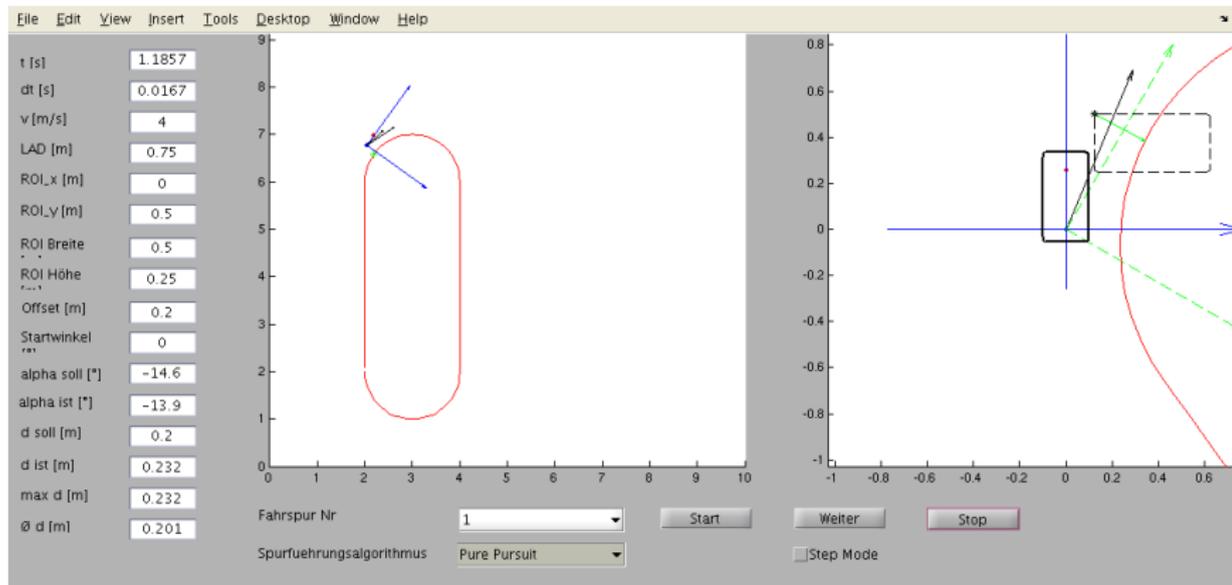
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FPGA + SMP

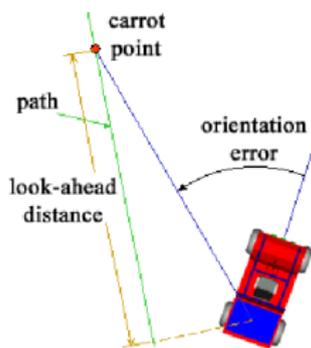
Matlab Simulator für Mathematische Algorithmen
Grundlagen von Spurführungs Algorithmen



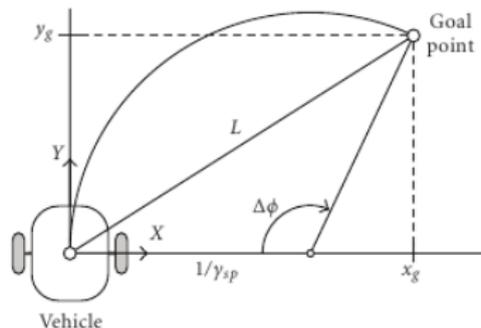




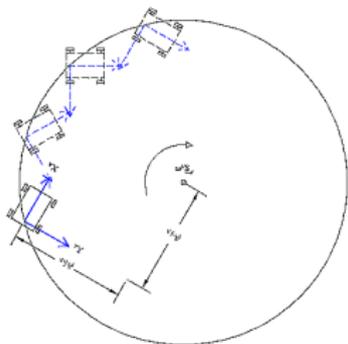
- ▶ Fragestellung: Wie schnell darf ich fahren und wie muss ich lenken um einen Weg zu folgen
- ▶ Pfad besteht aus einzelnen Punkten: Goal point
- ▶ Look-ahead distance



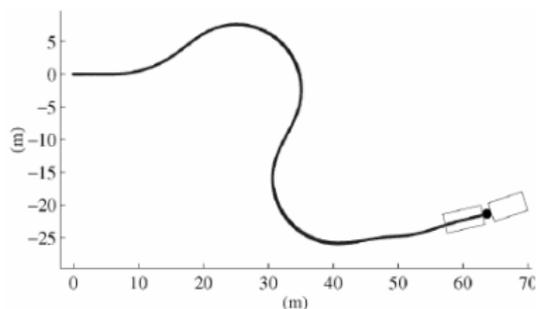
- ▶ $atan(x/y)$
- ▶ Praxis wenig genutzt, gut zum Vergleich.
- ▶ PID-Regler
- ▶ Einfach zu implementieren
- ▶ Schneidet Ecken
- ▶ Oszillierendes Verhalten



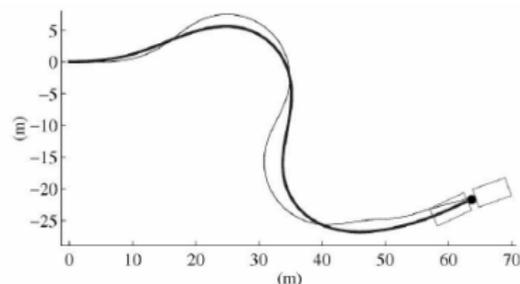
- ▶ Aus Militär: Rakete
- ▶ „Verfolgung des Punktes“, Kurve zum Ziel
- ▶ Pythagoras
- ▶ In der Praxis häufig genutzt.
- ▶ Varianten: Feedforward, Adaptive
- ▶ CMU, DARPA, Universidad de Málaga, HAW, ...



- ▶ Schraubentheorie: Bewegung von Objekten aufeinander abbilden.
- ▶ Mit korrekter Ausrichtung und Lenkwinkel am Ziel ankommen.
- ▶ Bei optimaler Strecke ist das Ergebnis vergleichbar mit Pure Pursuit.
- ▶ University of Florida



(a) Follow-the-Past



(b) Pure Pursuit

- ▶ Für Einsatz bei Wald Maschinen
- ▶ Folgt aufgenommenem Pfad
- ▶ In Entwicklung seit 2005
- ▶ Umea University, Schweden

- ▶ Datenbasiert
- ▶ Reinforcement learning
- ▶ Optimales Fahren als Eingabe
- ▶ 2007, Stanford, Osnabrück
- ▶ HAW: Nikolov

Rule1	if (<i>input1 is Very close</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input3 is Poserr</i>) then (<i>output 1 is veryvery slow</i>) (<i>output2 is zero</i>)
Rule2	if (<i>input1 is close</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>(input3 is Poserr)</i>) then (<i>output 1 is very slow</i>) (<i>output2 is zero</i>)
Rule3	if (<i>input1 is Medium</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input3 is Poserr</i>) then (<i>output 1 is slow</i>) (<i>output2 is zero</i>)
Rule4	if (<i>input1 is Far</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input3 is Poserr</i>) then (<i>output 1 is Fast</i>) (<i>output2 is zero</i>)
Rule5	if (<i>input1 is Very far</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>(input3 is Poserr)</i>) then (<i>output 1 is Very fast</i>) (<i>output2 is zero</i>)
Rule6	if (<i>input1 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Big negative</i>) and (<i>input3 is Poserr</i>) then (<i>output 1 is veryvery slow</i>) (<i>output2 is Big negative</i>)
Rule7	if (<i>input1 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Negative</i>) and (<i>input3 is Poserr</i>) then (<i>output 1 is veryvery slow</i>) (<i>output2 is Negative</i>)
Rule8	if (<i>input1 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Straight</i>) and (<i>(input3 is Poserr)</i>) then (<i>output 1 is veryvery slow</i>) (<i>output2 is zero</i>)
Rule9	if (<i>input1 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Positive</i>) and (<i>(input3 is Poserr)</i>) then (<i>output 1 is veryvery slow</i>) (<i>output2 is Positive</i>)
Rule10	if (<i>input1 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Big positive</i>) and (<i>(input3 is Poserr)</i>) then (<i>output 1 is veryvery slow</i>) (<i>output2 Big positive</i>)
Rule11	if (<i>input1 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input 2 is Nomatterwhat</i>) and (<i>input3 is Negerr</i>) then (<i>output 1 is Zero</i>) (<i>output2 Zero</i>)

- ▶ 2010, Quebec University
- ▶ 2010, University of Jinan, China

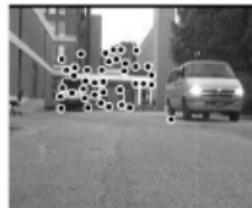
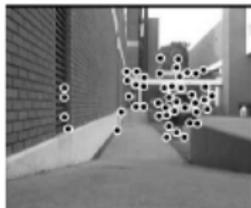
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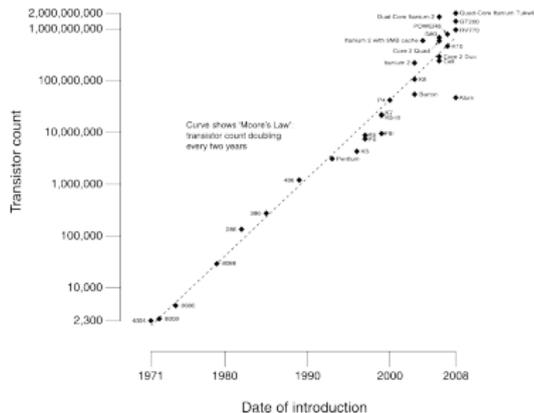
Literatur



- ▶ Vergleich von Bildern
- ▶ 2009
- ▶ Clemson University, USA

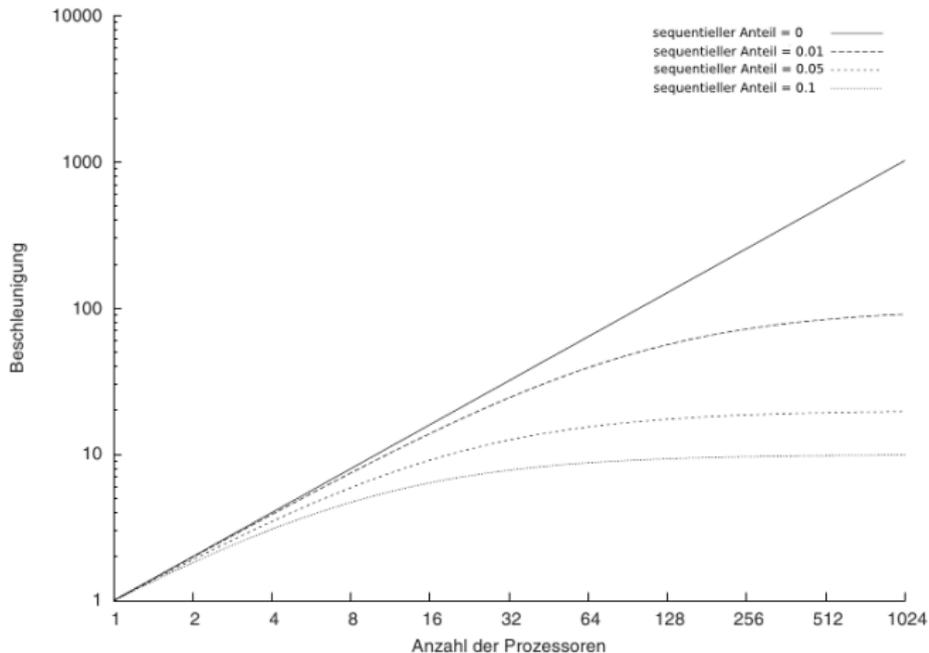
- ▶ z.B. Pure Pursuit & PID-Regler
- ▶ Pure Pursuit Oszilliert mehr, ist aber näher am Pfad als PID
- ▶ Durchschnitt von beiden.
- ▶ HAW: $\frac{2}{3}$ PID, $\frac{1}{3}$ Pure Pursuit
- ▶ Andocken Unterwasser: Beginn mit Pure Pursuit

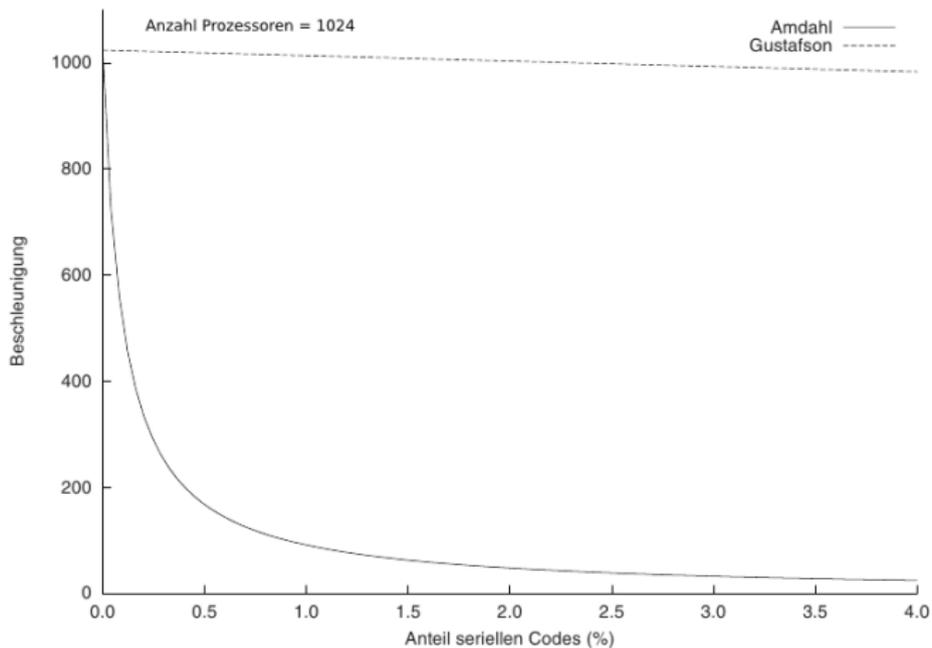
CPU Transistor Counts 1971-2008 & Moore's Law



- ▶ Moore'sche Gesetz
- ▶ Embedded Prozessor vs FPGA

- ▶ S Beschleunigung
- ▶ n Anzahl Prozessoren
- ▶ p parallele Programmcode
- ▶ Amdahl'sche Gesetz: $S = \frac{1}{1-p+\frac{p}{n}}$
- ▶ Gustafson'sche Gesetz: $S = (1 - p) + n * p$
- ▶ Unsere Anwendung?





Zu Lösen ist..

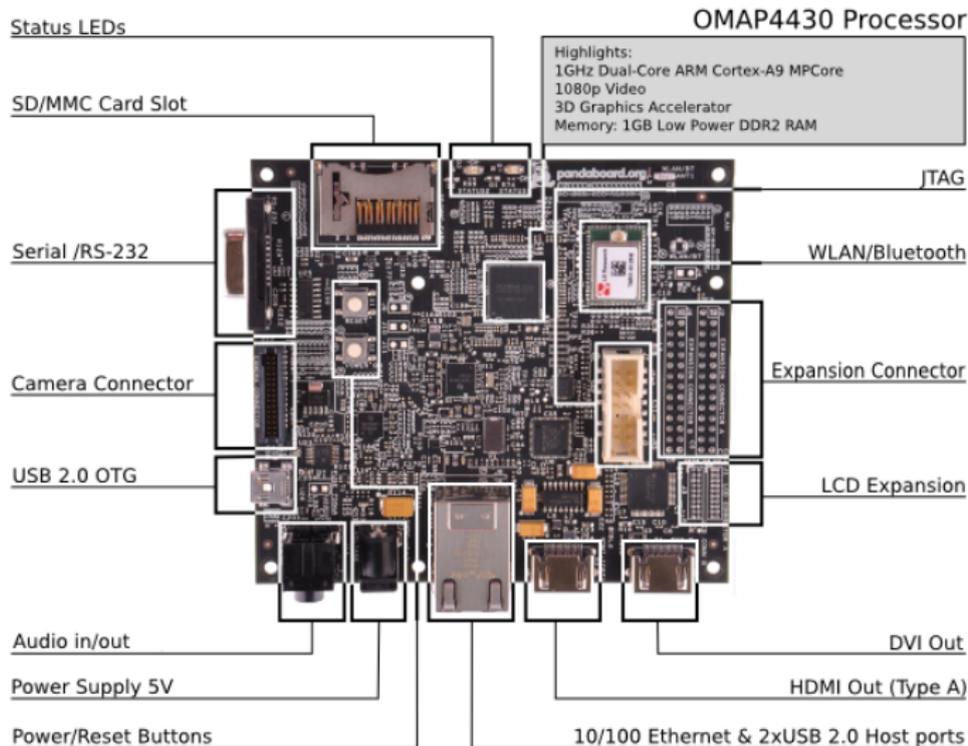
- ▶ Ziel: Embedded SMP
- ▶ Gemeinsam genutzte Ressourcen und Synchronisation
- ▶ Gegenseitiger Ausschluss
- ▶ Erzeuger-Verbraucher Problem
- ▶ Bibliotheken
- ▶ z.B. Mutual Exclusion, University of Northern British Columbia (Kanada), 2011

- ▶ Portables, paralleles Programmiermodell. Hoher Abstraktionsgrad.
- ▶ Parallelisierung durch minimale Änderungen am sequentiellen Quellcode
- ▶ Unterstützung in diversen Compilern.
- ▶ <http://www.openmp.org>, <http://www.compunity.org/>
- ▶ fork, join, Barriere, geteilter Speicher
- ▶ Anzahl CPUs

```
1 # pragma omp parallel for
2 for (i=0; i<len; i++) {
3     something_complicated(i);
4 }
```

- ▶ Vorgeschlagene Erweiterung für OpenMP
- ▶ 2009, Barcelona Supercomputing Center
- ▶ Idee
- ▶ Vergleichbar OpenCL, Cuda, Brook+ als Beschleuniger
- ▶ Heterogenität: Grafikkarte, FPGA, Cell
- ▶ Initialisierungszeit
- ▶ Hardware Bibliothek
- ▶ 2010, National University of Defense Technology, China
- ▶ 2010, Median Filter, Madurai Kamaraj University, Indien
- ▶ 2010, Overhead, China

- ▶ Nachrichtenaustausch für verteilte Computer
- ▶ SMP..Cluster
- ▶ Synchronisiert
- ▶ MPI_Send(), MPI_Recv()
- ▶ Image Processing, University of China, Peking, 2010
- ▶ Particle swarm, Indian Institute of Technology, Indien, 2010
- ▶ OpenMP & MPI: z.B. Cloud: Southwest University for Nationalities, China



1. Spurführung: Pure Pursuit & PID
2. SMP Betriebssystem
3. SMP Anwendung

- ▶ R. Craig Coulter, „Implementation of the Pure Pursuit Path Tracking Algorithm“, tech. report CMU-RI-TR-92-01, Robotics Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, January, 1992
- ▶ Alonzo Kelly, „A Feedforward Control Approach to the Local Navigation Problem for Autonomous Vehicles“, tech. report CMU-RI-TR-94-17, Robotics Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, May, 1994
- ▶ Jeffrey S. Wit: „Vector Pursuit Path Tracking for autonomous ground vehicles“, dissertation, University of Florida, 2000.
- ▶ Robert W. Hogg and Arturo L. Rankin and Stergios I. Roumeliotis and Michael C. Mchenry and Daniel M. Helmick and Charles F. Bergh and Larry Matthies: „Algorithms and Sensors for Small Robot Path Following“, IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Washington D.C, 2002.
- ▶ Martin Lundgren: „Path Tracking for a Miniature Robot“, Umea University Sweden, 2003.
- ▶ F. Georgsson, T.Hellström, T.Johansson, K.Prorok, O.Ringdahl, U.Sandström: „Development of an Autonomous Path Tracking Forest Machine“, Umea University Sweden, 2005.
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- ▶ Jesus Morales, Jorge L. Martinez, Maria A. Martinez, Anthony Mandow: „Pure-Pursuit Reactive Path Tracking for Nonholonomic Mobile Robots with a 2D Laser Scanner“, Universidad de Malaga, Spain, 2009
- ▶ Ivo Nikolov: „Verfahren zur Fahrbahnverfolgung eines autonomen Fahrzeugs mittels Pure Pursuit und Follow-the-carrot“, HAW Hamburg, Bachelorarbeit, 2009.
- ▶ Ivo Nikolov: „NFQ zur Optimierung eines Lenkungsreglers“, HAW Hamburg, Ausarbeitung, 2010.
- ▶ Christian Schneider: „Ein SoC-basiertes Fahrspurführungssystem“, HAW Hamburg, Bachelorarbeit, 2011.
- ▶ Zhichao Chen, Stanley T. Birchfield: „Qualitative Vision-Based Path Following“, IEEE, 2009.
- ▶ Hasan Mehrjerdi, Maarouf Saad, Jawhar Ghommam: „Hierarchical Fuzzy Cooperative Control and Path Following for a Team of Mobile Robots“, IEEE, 2010.

- ▶ Clay Breshears: „The Art of Concurrency“, O'Reilly, 2009, ISBN: 978-0-596-52153-0
- ▶ Maurice Herlihy, Nir Shavit: „The Art of Multiprocessor Programming“, Morgan Kaufmann, 2008, ISBN: 978-0-12-370591-4
- ▶ Simon Hoffmann, Rainer Lienhart: „OpenMP Eine Einführung in die parallele Programmierung mit C/C++“, Springer, 2008, ISBN: 978-3-540-73122-1
- ▶ Daniel Cabrera, Xavier Martorell, Georgi Gaydadjiev, Eduard Ayguade, Daniel Jimenez-Gonzalez: „OpenMP extensions for FPGA Accelerators“, Barcelona Supercomputing Center, 2009.
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- ▶ Tao Tang, Yisong Lin, Xiaoguang Ren: „Mapping OpenMP Concepts to the Stream Programming Model“, National Laboratory for Parallel and Distributed Processing National University of Defense Technology, Changsha, China, 2010.
- ▶ Alex A. Aravind: „Yet Another Simple Solution for the Concurrent Programming Control Problem“, IEEE, 2011.
- ▶ Jinliang Wan, Jinbao Song, Long Ye, Qin Zhang: „A Parallel Framework for Texture Substitution Coding“, Information Engineering School Communication University of China, Beijing, China, 2010.
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- ▶ Dr.E.Ramaraj, Prof.A.Senthil rajan: „Median filter using open multiprocessing in agriculture“, Kamaraj University, India, 2010.
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