

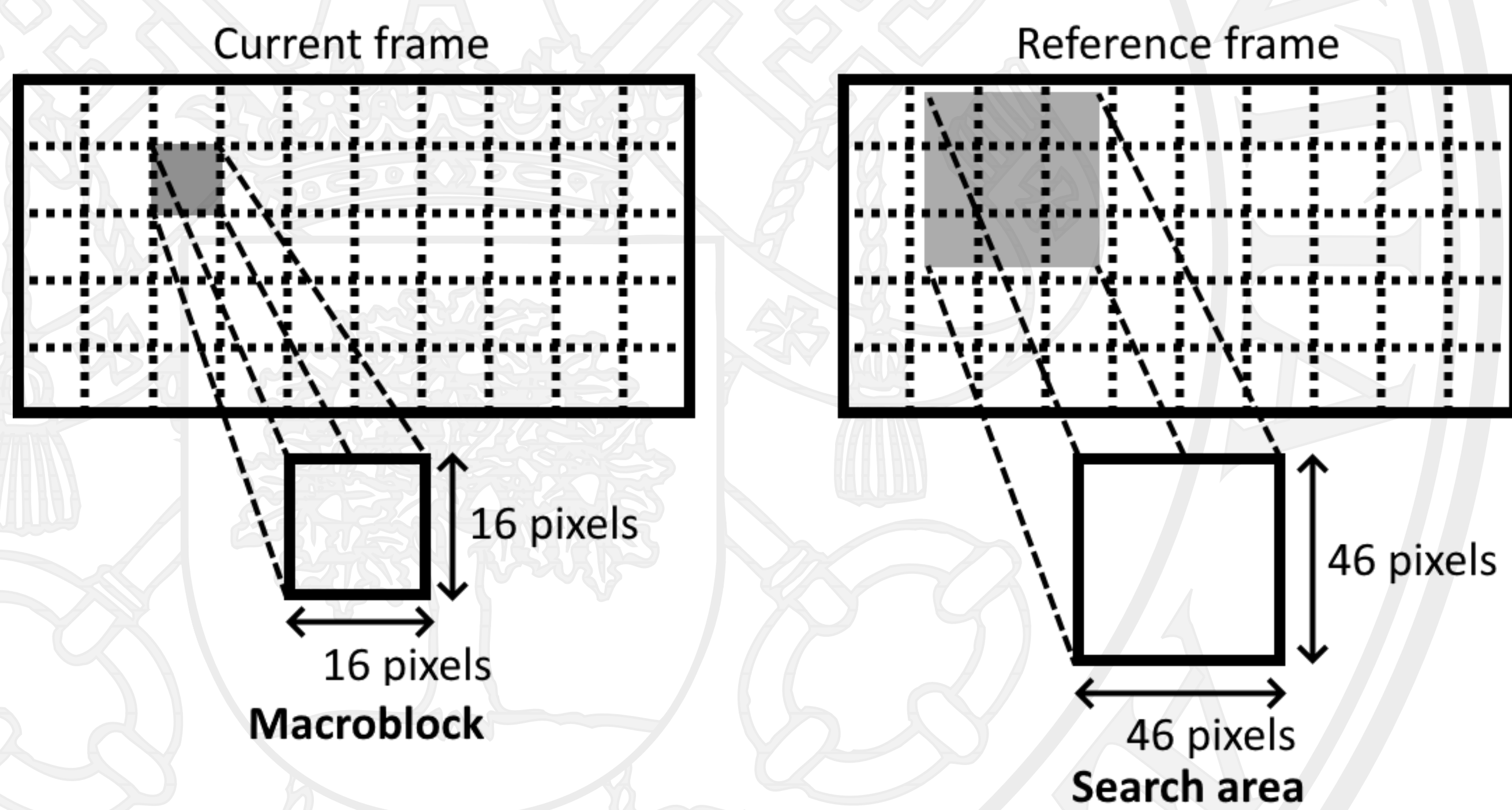


INTRODUCTION

- **Block-matching Motion Estimation** is widely used in advanced video codecs to achieve high compression rates
 - ✓ Blocks of pixels **compared** between **current and reference** frame; allows to encode blocks as **motion vectors** (spatial references)
 - ✓ Responsible for most of the compression in any video codec
 - ✗ **Computationally intensive task**, usually implemented by means of application specific hardware (ASICs, **FPGAs**, ...)
- **FPGA solutions** are mostly developed using **hardware description languages** (Verilog and VHDL)
 - ✓ Allow for **low-level optimizations**
 - ✗ **High development complexities**, specially for HPC software developers
 - ⇒ Solutions using **higher-level languages** are desired
- **Proposal: OpenCL [1] solution targeting Intel FPGAs**
 - ⇒ **Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL** with **task kernels**
 - ⇒ Test the **expressiveness** of OpenCL as a design language for video processing applications

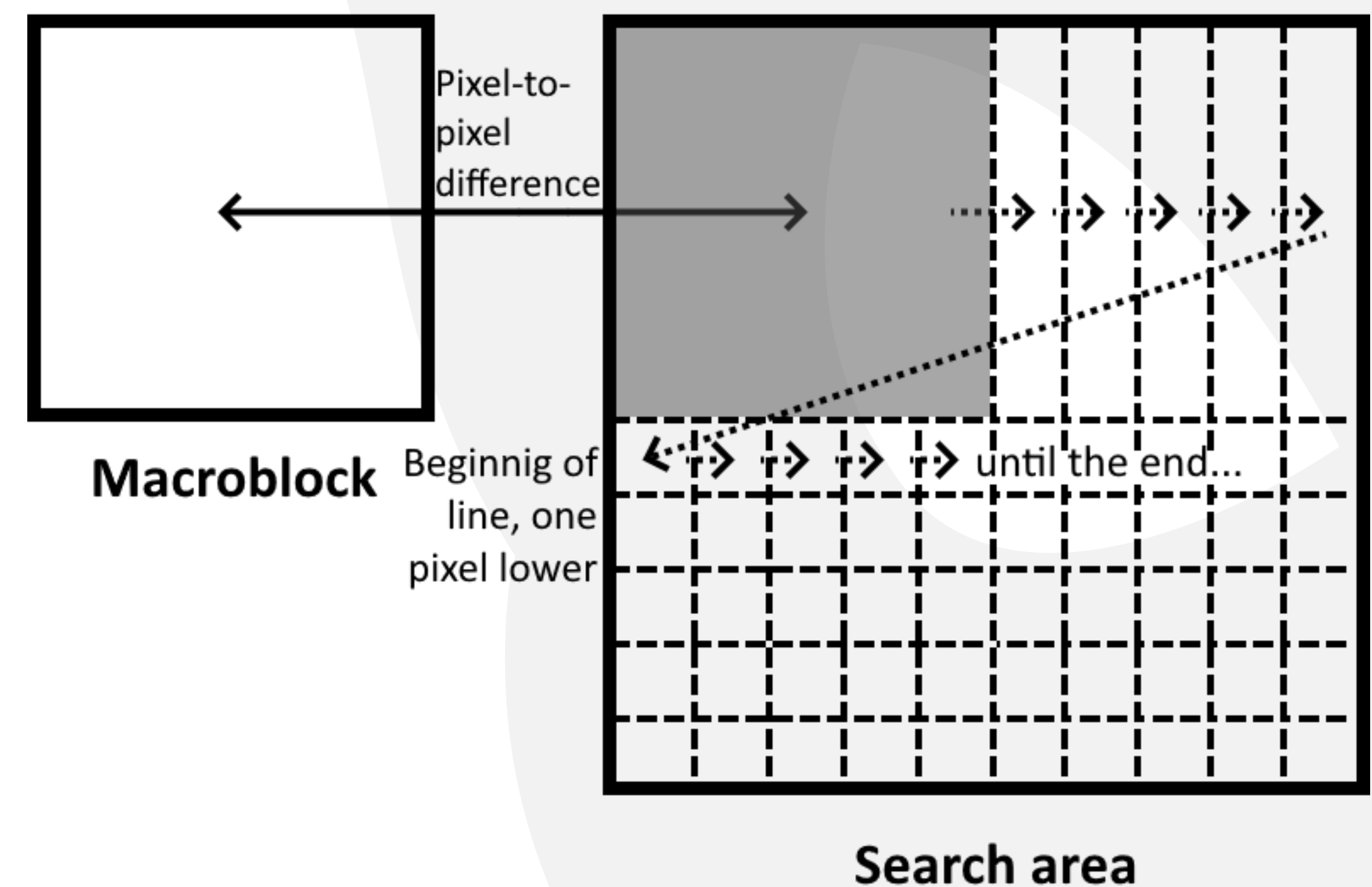
CURRENT & REFERENCE FRAME BLOCKS

- Divide current frame in equally-sized **macroblocks**
- **Search** for closest match in nearby area in **reference frame**
 - ⇒ All possible matches within the search area are **candidate blocks**
 - ⇒ candidate motion vectors



BLOCK-MATCHING MOTION ESTIMATION

- **Sum of Absolute Differences (SAD)** as similarity metric between blocks
 - ⇒ Lower SAD = higher similarity
 - ⇒ Less costly than Sum of Squared Errors (SSE).
- Straightforward **full-search** algorithm



PROPOSAL

- Works with **Full HD frames** (1920 × 1080 pixels), **luminance component** only
- Uses **16×16-pixels macroblocks** and **46×46-pixels search areas** (961 motion vectors tested per macroblock)
- **Two alternatives developed** to address macroblocks at the **borders** of the frames
 - b)** Add logic to **detect frame borders**
 - a)** Work with **expanded frames** by repeating border pixels
- Computes each candidate motion vector **fully in parallel**
- **Comparison** with references
 - Compiled with **gcc 7.5.0** and **at least -O2** optimizations
 - Intel Xeon Platinum 8256 CPU vs Intel Stratix 10 FPGA

Version	ms/frame	frames/s
Sequential reference	1627.39	0.614
MMX vector registers (8 bytes)	145.31	6.882
SSE vector registers (16 bytes)	126.64	7.896
-O3 optimizations (uses SSE)	89.49	11.174
FPGA border detection logic	90.12	11.096
FPGA expanded frames	88.43	11.309

EVALUATION

- Compiled for **Intel Stratix 10 FPGA [2]**
- **Version with additional logic for border detection**
 - **Working frequency:** 308 MHz
 - **Resource usage:**

	ALM	REG	MLAB	RAM	DSP
Entire system	247 311 (27%)	433 503 (12%)	783 (1%)	1 198 (10%)	3 (0%)
Kernel system	52 468.9 (6%)	149 222 (4%)	783 (1%)	767 (7%)	5 (0%)
ME kernel logic (estimated)	24 122 (3%)	92 840 (2%)	1 294 (1%)	678 (6%)	2.5 (0%)
Available	933 120	3 732 480	93 312	11 721	5 760

- **Version that works with expanded frames**
 - **Working frequency:** 316 MHz
 - **Resource usage:**

	ALM	REG	MLAB	RAM	DSP
Entire system	244 913 (26%)	421 377 (11%)	990 (1%)	1 187 (10%)	0 (0%)
Kernel system	50 536 (5%)	137 020 (4%)	990 (1%)	756 (6%)	0 (0%)
ME kernel logic (estimated)	20 922.5 (2%)	72 446 (2%)	1 440 (2%)	663 (6%)	0 (0%)
Available	933 120	3 732 480	93 312	11 721	5 760

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

- We present a **block-matching motion estimation implementation for Intel FPGAs using OpenCL** that is **fully parallel**.
- **Two versions** have been developed, that deal differently with the borders of the frames
- OpenCL **easens** development of FPGA applications and offers **competitive results**
- OpenCL presents some downsides: **high compilation times** and **lack of estimated design latency**
- **Future work:** performance comparison with **parallel** (OpenMP) and **GPU** implementations.

REFERENCES

- [1] KHRONOS OPENCL WORKING GROUP ET AL. The OpenCL Specification, version 1.0.29, 8 December 2008
- [2] INTEL Intel Stratix 10 FPGAs & SoC FPGA, <https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/details/fpga/stratix/10.html>

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