Approximate Computing for Sub-Pixel Interpolation ECE 18-743 Poster Session December 2018

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1. Goals

Power Savings on a Complex Algorithm

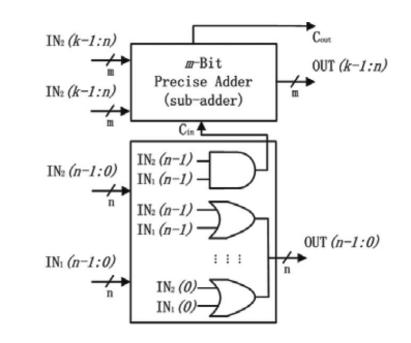
- What is Sub-Pixel Interpolation?
 - A method used in video compression
 - Helps accurately determine motion vectors
- Why do we want to save power?
 - Video quality is continuing to rise
 - The method of sub-pixel interpolation is extremely complex (see equations below)
 - The process draws a lot of computational power

$$\begin{array}{l} a_{0,0} \!\!=\!\! -A_{-3,0} \!\!+\!\! 4A_{-2,0} \!\!-\!\! 10A_{-1,0} \!\!+\!\! 58A_{0,0} \!\!+\!\! 17A_{1,0} \!\!-\!\! 5A_{2,0} \!\!+\!\! A_{3,0} \\ h_{0,0} \!\!=\!\! -A_{-3,0} \!\!+\!\! 4A_{-2,0} \!\!-\!\! 11A_{0,-1} \!\!+\!\! 40A_{0,0} \!\!+\!\! 40A_{0,1} \!\!-\!\! 11A_{0,2} \!\!+\!\! 4A_{0,3} \!\!-\!\! A_{0,4} \\ e0,0 \!\!=\!\! (-a0,-3 \!\!+\!\! 4a0,-2 \!\!-\!\! 10a0,-1 \!\!+\!\! 58a0,0 \!\!+\!\! 17a0,1 \!\!-\!\! 5a0,2 \!\!+\!\! a0,3) \!\!>\!\! 56 \\ j0,0 \!\!=\!\! (-b0,-3 \!\!+\!\! 4b0,-2 \!\!-\!\! 11b0,-1 \!\!+\!\! 40b0,0 \!\!-\!\! 11b0,2 \!\!+\!\! 4b0,3 \!\!-\!\! b0,4) \!\!>\!\! 56 \\ r0,0 \!\!=\!\! (c0,-2 \!\!-\!\! 5c0,-1 \!\!+\!\! 17c0,0 \!\!+\!\! 58c0,1 \!\!-\!\! 10c0,2 \!\!+\!\! 4c0,3 \!\!-\!\! c_{0,4}) \!\!>\!\! 56 \end{array}$$

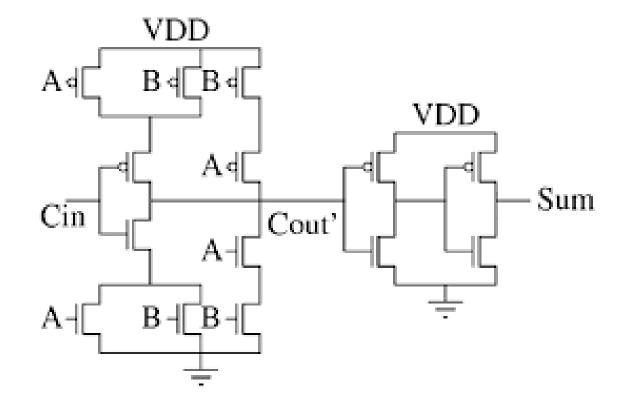
3. Approach

Approximations

Lower Bit Or Adder



- Fewer Multiplications
 - Remove far away bits for simpler computation
 - Have minimal effects since multiplier is low
- Less Complex Multiplications
 - Change all multiplications to be powers of 2
 - Simplifies to be only Shifting
- Approximate Mirror Adder
 - Compute Sum as !Cout



2. System Overview

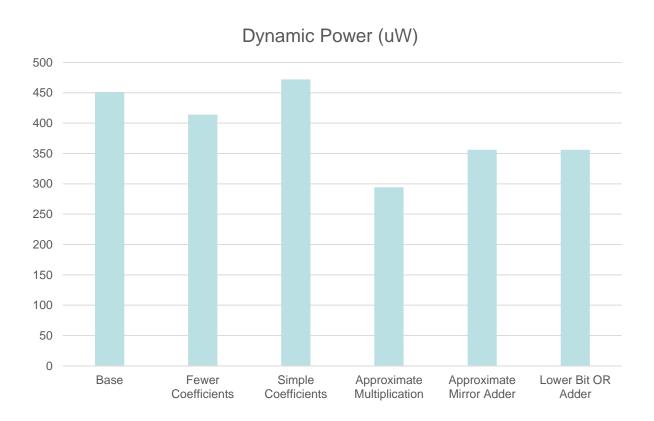
How Does Sub-Pixel Interpolation Work?

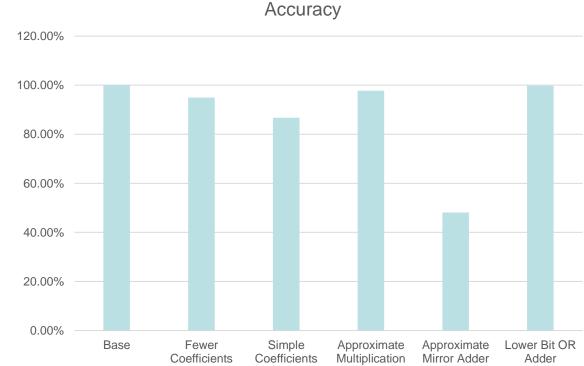
- Consider the grid of pixels below
- We calculate the values for the "Subpixels" based on nearby pixel values
- ◆ The relation is determined with the equations in Section 1

$A_{0,0}$	a _{0,0}	b _{0,0}	c _{0,0}	A _{1,0}
$d_{0,0}$	e _{0,0}	$f_{0,0}$	g _{0,0}	d _{1,0}
h _{0,0}	i _{0,0}	j _{0,0}	k _{0,0}	h _{1,0}
n _{0,0}	$p_{0,0}$	q _{0,0}	r _{0,0}	n _{1,0}
$A_{0,1}$	a _{0,1}	b _{0,1}	c _{0,1}	A _{1,1}

4. Results

Plots





Summary

- Where is power going?
 - Seems that simplifying the multipliers is our best option
 - Putting in approximate adders Lower Bit OR Adders give significant power reduction as well as accurate results