

Al for System & System for Al

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Outline

- About Instructor & Intro.
- Al for System & System for Al
 - Research 1: Al for System
 - Research 2: System for AI
- Ongoing Research Projects



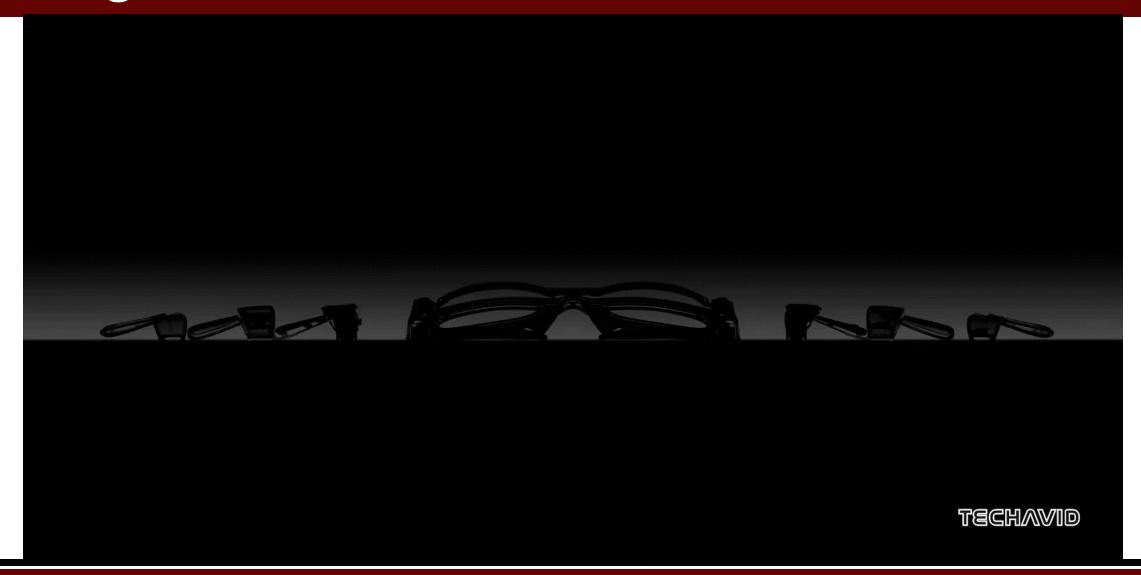
About instructor

Prof. Seyeon Kim

- System for Extended Reality and AI (SERA Lab.) (2025.03 ~)
- Short bios
 - Assistant professor (CSE, Korea University)
 - B.S., M.S., Ph.D. (2022) from KAIST
 - 2 years of Post-doc in SNU (1Y, South Korea) and CU Boulder (1Y, USA)
 - Joined Korea University in 2025
 - Office
 - Until March: College of Science Annex (이학관별관) #204
 - From April: Hall of Informatics (우정정보관) # 506
- Awards
 - ACM MobiSys 2021 Best Paper Award
 (Top conference in the area of mobile computing, The first best paper in Korea)

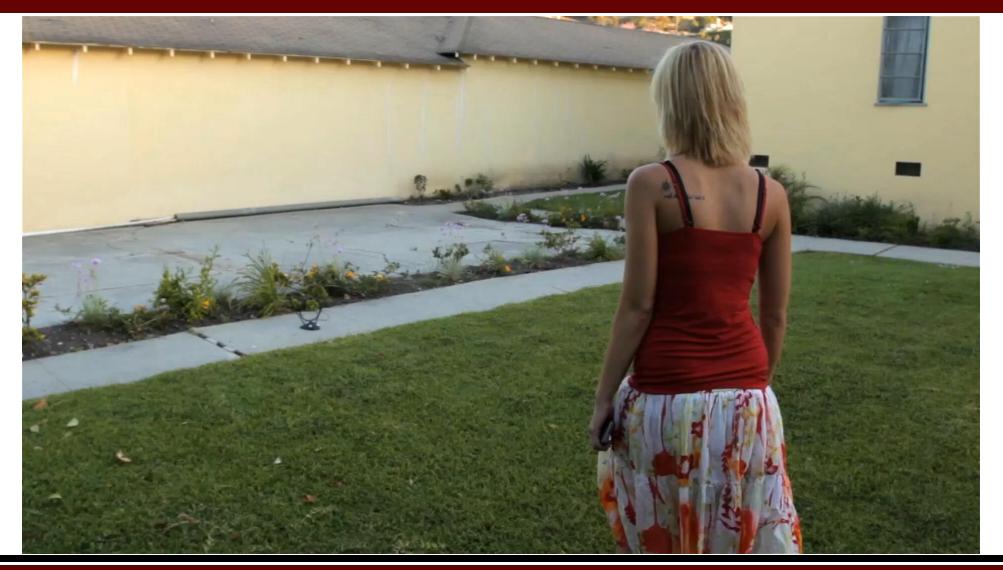


Emergence of New Devices





Emergence of New Applications





Limits of Hardware Advancement





Is this truly futuristic?



The Battery life of Meta Quest3≈1 hour

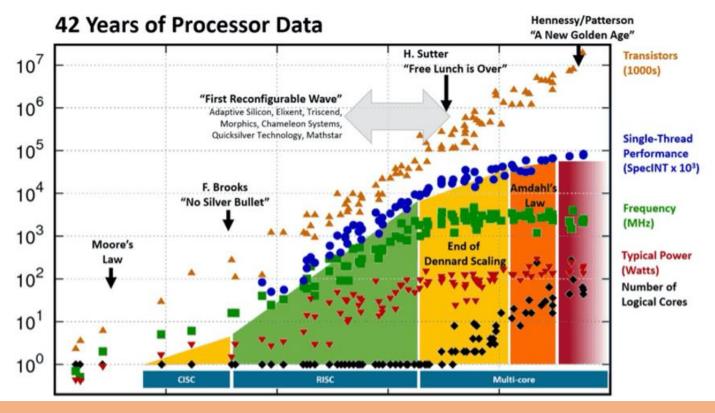


Meta Orion relies on an external computing device and a battery



Limits of Hardware Advancement

Dennard scaling is gone.



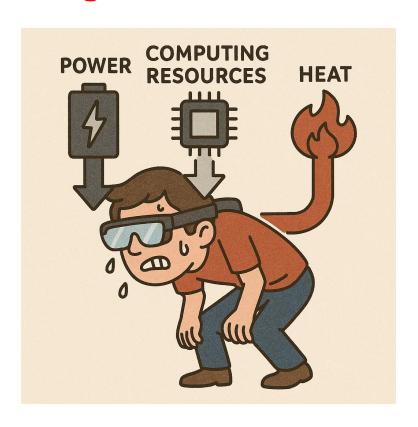
Future innovations will be driven primarily by advances in system software.

Original data up to the year 2010 collected and profited by M. Horowitz, F. Labonite, O. Shacham, K. Oldkotun, L. Hammond, and O. Batteri New plot and data collected for 2010-2017 by K. Rupp

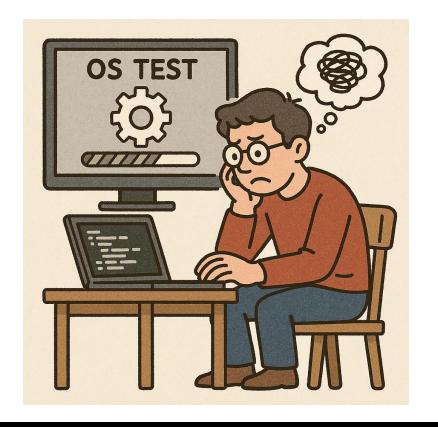


Challenges in Al & System

- Main challenge in Al
 - High resource demands



- Main challenge in System (Software)
 - Heuristic-based operating system



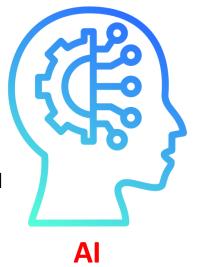


Challenges in Al & System

Main challenge in Al:

Cost

- High resource demands
 - Computing and networking
 - Power and thermal inefficiency



Main challenge in System



- Empirical modelingbased rule
- Human experiencebased rule

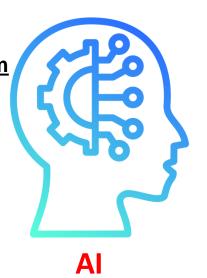
Q) How can we further improve the System?

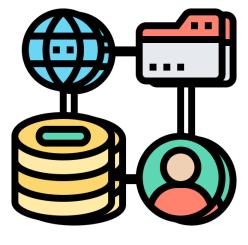


System

Al for System & System for Al

- Al for System
 - Goal:
 - To improve system performance
 - Methodology
 - Heuristic↓Al-based control





System

- Papers
 - zTT (ACM Mobisys'21, Best paper)
 - R-FEC (ACM MM'22, Oral)
 - Dejavu (IEEE MASS'24)

System for AI

- Goal:
 - Resource-efficient Al
 - Better performance
- Methodology:
 - Designing a system dedicated to Al application
- Papers
 - DeltaStream (ACM MobiSys'25)
 - NeuroBalancer (IEEE TMC'25)
 - ENTRO (ACM MM'23)
 - CoActo (ACM Mobisys'24)
 - LLMem(IJCAl'24, Long talk)



Al for System

zTT: Learning-based DVFS with Zero Thermal Throttling for Mobile Devices

(ACM MobiSys'21, Best paper award)



- Samsung Game Optimizing Service (GOS)
 - Samsungs' thermal solution for Galaxy devices



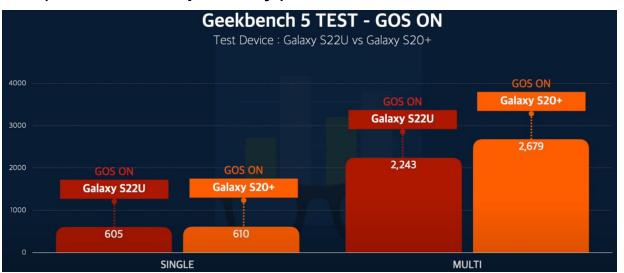


Samsung GOS caused a drastic drop in performance



- Samsung Game Optimizing Service (GOS)
 - Samsungs' thermal solution for Galaxy devices
 - GOS solution: App-specific power (Clock frequency) control

pkgName	↓ ↑	category	¥	fixed	*
com.sec.android.app.camera		non-game			1
com.microsoft.office.word		non-game			1
com.microsoft.office.outlook		non-game			1
com.microsoft.office.excel		non-game			1
com.microsoft.office.powerpoint		non-game			1
jp.naver.line.android		non-game			1
com.instagram.android		non-game			1
com.kakao.talk		non-game			1
com.google.android.youtube		non-game			1
com.disney.disneyplus		non-game			1
com.netflix.mediaclient		non-game			1
com.netflix.Speedtest		non-game			0
tv.twitch.android.app		non-game			1



Example of app list in GOS

The performance of S22U is even worse than S20

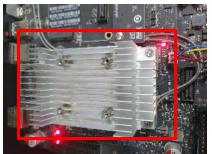
Increasing power for better performance is no longer valid!

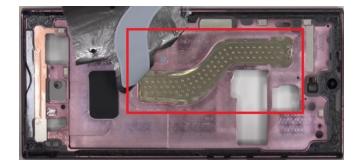


What's the problem ?

- Thermal problem
 - Powerful mobile processors generate a lot of heat in a compact space
 - Weak cooling power
 - Passive cooling methods: Heat sink / Heat pipe, Vapor Chamber







Passive cooling methods on mobile devices

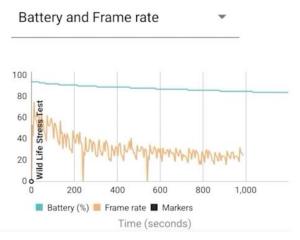
Performance monitoring

See what was happening inside your device during your benchmark run.

Battery 94% to 84%

Temperature 27°C to 43°C

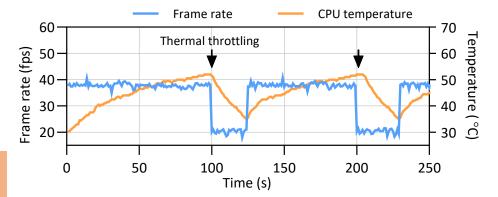
Frame rate 16 FPS to 75 FPS



Stress test with Geekbench5 on a Samsung S22+ smartphone



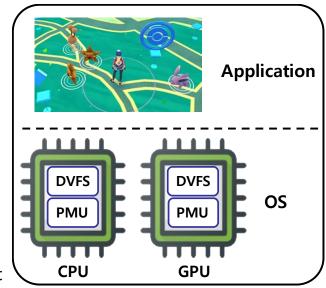
- Existing solutions and limitations
 - Thermal throttling
 - OS-level technique to prevent overheating
 - When overheated, processors lowers clock frequency
 - Can result in significant performance degradation repeatedly.



- Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS)
 - OS-level technique to improve power efficiency
 - Dynamically adjust Voltage-Frequency (VF) level.
 - Based on the predefined processor utilization levels.
- Application performance-agnostic control

* Governor: DVFS module

* PMU: Performance Monitoring Unit





Research Goals

To overcome these limitations...

P(0):
$$\max_{\pi} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \{ U(t) + \frac{\beta}{P(t)} \}$$

s.t. $T_{\mathcal{C}}(t) \leq T_{\mathcal{C},th}$, $\forall t$

$$T_G(t) \leq T_{G,th}, \forall t$$

U(t): Utility function (User QoE) at time t

P(t): Total Power consumption at time t

 $T_c(t)$: CPU temperature at time t

 $T_G(t)$: GPU temperature at time t

 $T_{c,th}$, $T_{G,th}$: Threshold temperature (Constant)

 π : Frequency scaling policy over t

1. Application-aware DVFS

- Hybrid CPU-GPU DVFS
- Guarantee user experience (QoE)
- ▶ Minimize power consumption

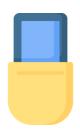
2. Zero Thermal Throttling (zTT)

- Predict thermal budget
- Perform DVFS within the thermal budget

Difficult to predict application performance and power consumption

$$P_{consume} = P_{dynamic} + P_{short-circuit} + P_{leakage}$$
 α : Core utilization
 V : Voltage
 f : Frequency
 T : Temperature

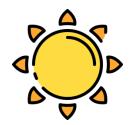
- Difficult to predict future temperature
 - Environmental changes
 - Thermal coupling among processors
 - Application-dependent

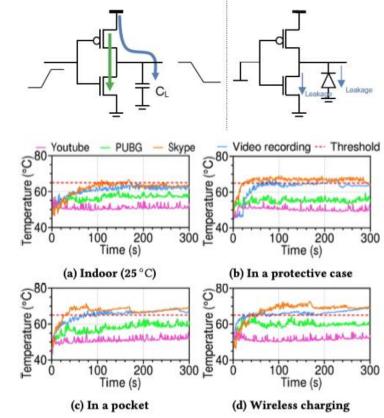










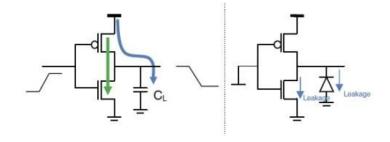


Mobile devices are highly affected by external environments



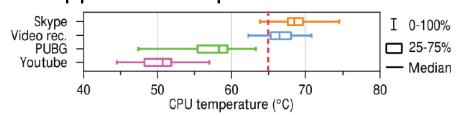
Difficult to predict application performance and power consumption

$$P_{consume} = P_{dynamic} + P_{short-circuit} + P_{leakage}$$
 α : Core utilization
 V : Voltage
 f : Frequency
 T : Temperature
 $\alpha = P_{dynamic} + P_{short-circuit} + P_{leakage}$
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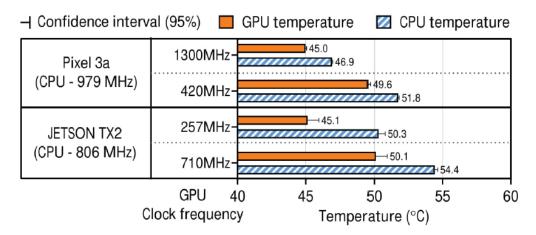


Difficult to predict future temperature

- Environmental changes
- Thermal coupling among processors
- Application-dependent



CPU temperature according to application when CPU/GPU clock is fixed

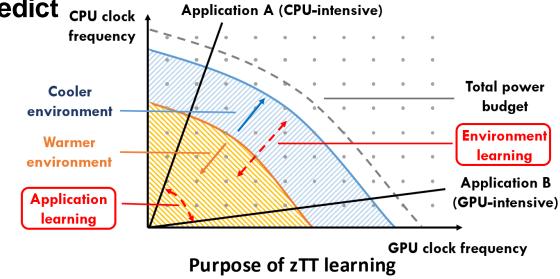


CPU temperature increases when the GPU clock frequency increases while the CPU clock fixed due to thermal coupling



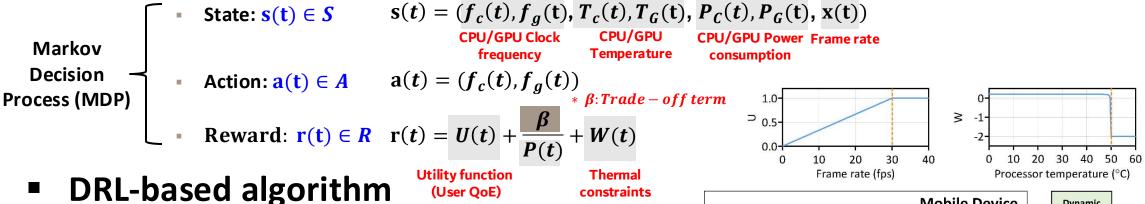
- Summary of research challenges
- 1 Difficult to predict application performance

- 2 Difficult to predict future temperature
- **■** Unlike desktops and servers, there is no one-size-fits-all approach!
- Deep reinforcement learning (DRL)-based hybrid frequency scaling
 - Using the history of control, we aims to predict
 - 1) Application performance
 - Thermal budget (headroom)
 - Design a novel reward function
 - Aims to adapt quickly to changing thermal environment

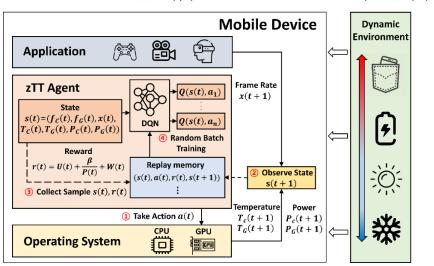




System Design



- Maximizing Q-function Q(s, a)?
 - Maximizing $U(t)+\beta/P(t)$: QoE maximization with power efficiency
 - Maximizing W(t): Zero thermal throttling at steady-state (long-term)





Evaluation results

Experiment setup





Device	JETSON TX2	Google Pixel 3a
CPU	NVIDIA Denver2 + ARM	ARM Cortex-
	Cortex-A57	a55(LITTLE)+cortex-a75(big)
GPU	NVIDIA PASCAL GPU	Adreno 615
Memory	8GB DDR4	4GB LPDDR4X
OS	Ubuntu 16.04	Android 9.0 Pie

Experimented devices

Experimented apps

Application	Description	Device	
Aquarium	WebGL-based 3D object rendering	JETSON TX2	
YOLOv3	Deep learning-based object detection	JETSON TX2	
Video rendering	Rendering a video with OPENCV2	JETSON TX2	
Showroom VR	WebGL-based 3D object rendering	Pixel 3a	
Skype	Video call	Pixel 3a	
Call of duty 4	3D Mobile game	Pixel 3a	







Showroom VR



YOLO



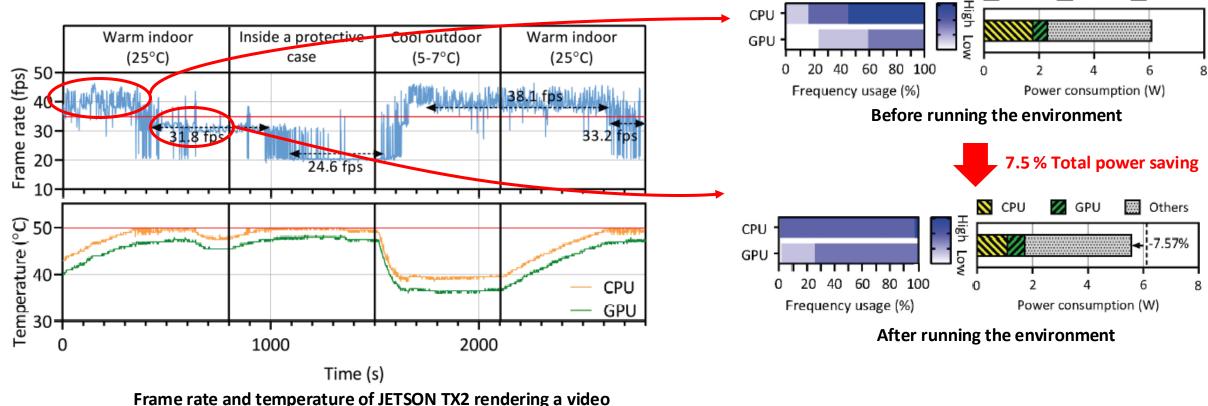
Skype



Call of duty4



Evaluation results



Others

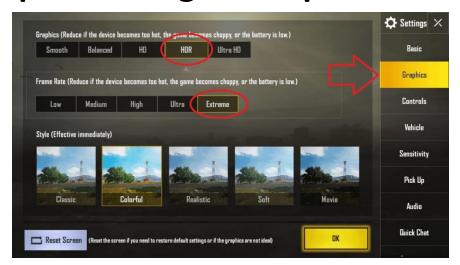
GPU

while experiencing a number of environmental changes.



^{*} Amrouch, Hussam, et al. "Npu thermal management" IEEE Transactions on Computer-Aided Design of Integrated Circuits and Systems 39.11(2020): 3842-3855.

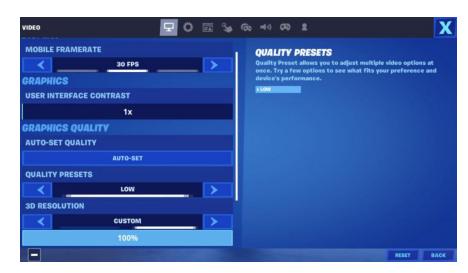
- Key takeaway
 - Al can even control the OS and outperform conventional control methods
- Implementing zTT in practice



PUBG Mobile



^{*} https://gamingonphone.com/guides/fortnite-mobile-best-settings-and-hud-lavout-guide/



Fortnite Mobile



System for AI

CoActo: CoActive Neural Network Inference Offloading with Fine-grained and Concurrent Execution.

(ACM MobiSys'24)



- AI-based mobile services
 - Acceptable latency budget for human-machine interaction: <100 ms

Miller, R. B. (1968). Response time in man-computer conversational transactions. Proc. AFIPS Fall Joint Computer Conference Vol. 33, 267-277.





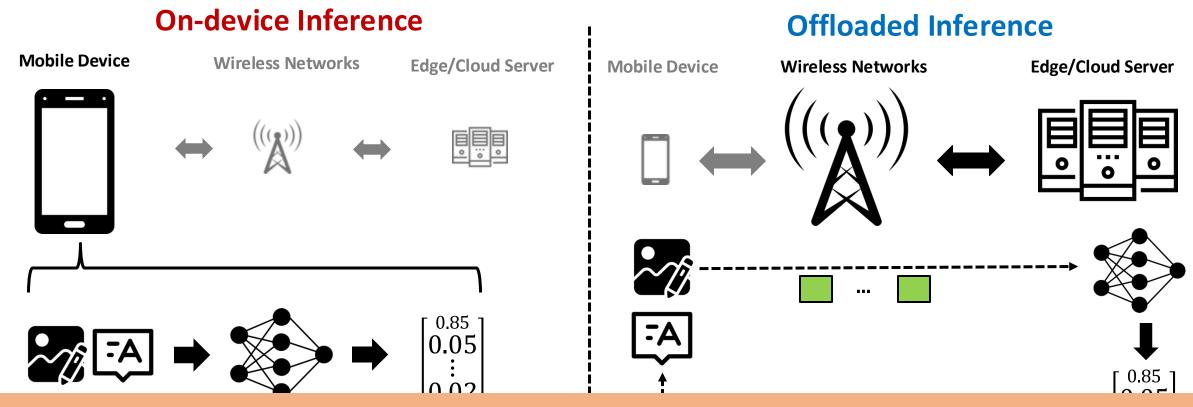








How to enable Neural Network (NN) inference on Mobile devices?



Collaborative inference: On-device + Offloaded inference



LLM with Meta Orion

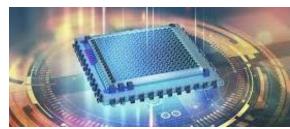


[Offloading]
Large Language Model (LLM)





Real-time translation

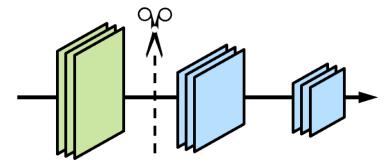


[On-device]
Small Language Model (SLM)



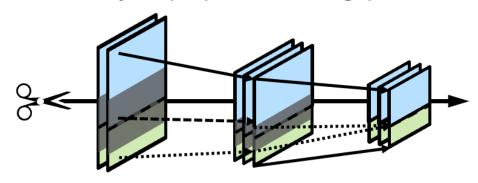
Mobile-Server collaborative inference

Split computing (Vertical)



- SPINN [Mobicom'20]
- Sequential execution on the mobile and the server

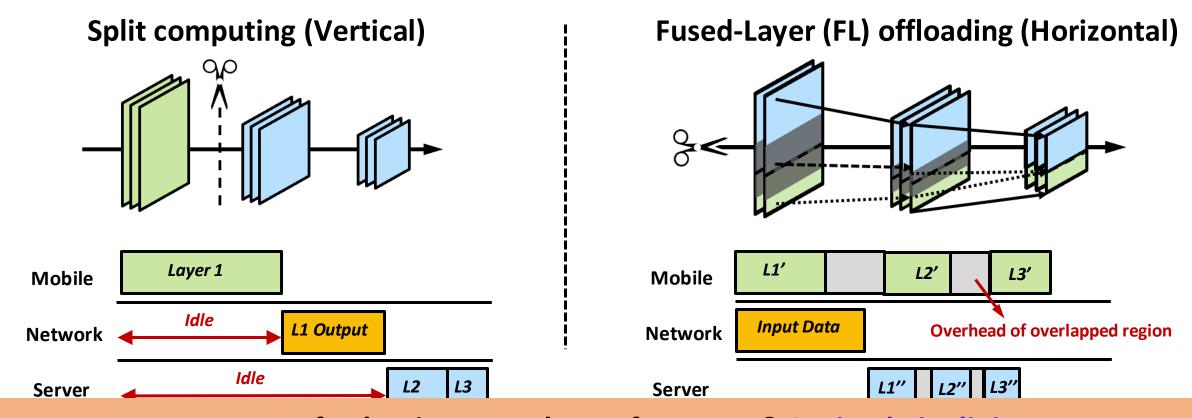
Fused-Layer (FL) offloading (Horizontal)



- Partial Offloading [IEEE TPDS'23]
- Parallel execution on the mobile and the server



Mobile-Server collaborative inference



How can we further improve the performance? Optimal pipelining

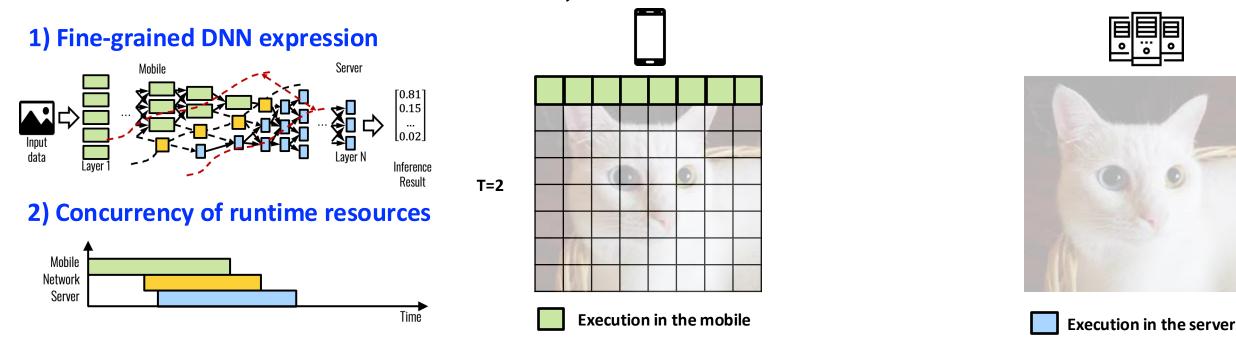


- Our Approach: <u>Coactive Neural Network Inference Offloading</u>
- Key Design Philosophy
 - Minimizes idle time of mobile, network and the server.

1) Fine-grained DNN expression Server Linput data transport T=1 2) Concurrency of runtime resources Metwork Server Execution in the mobile Execution in the server

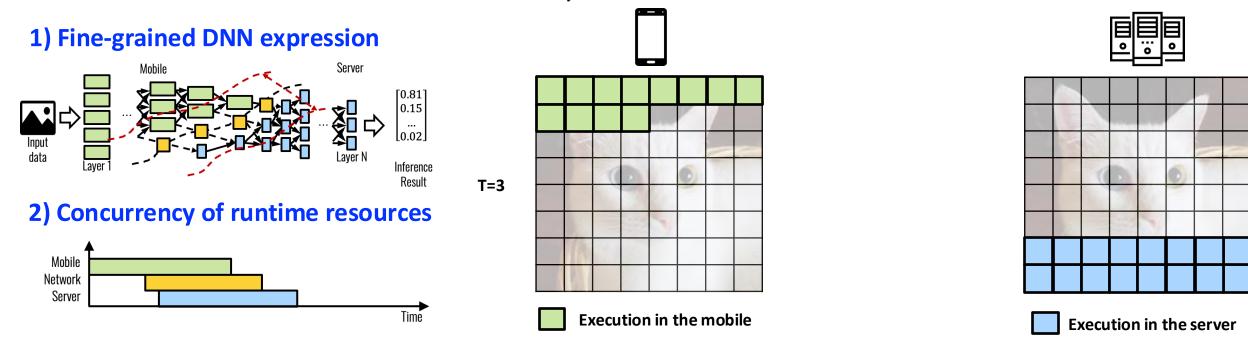


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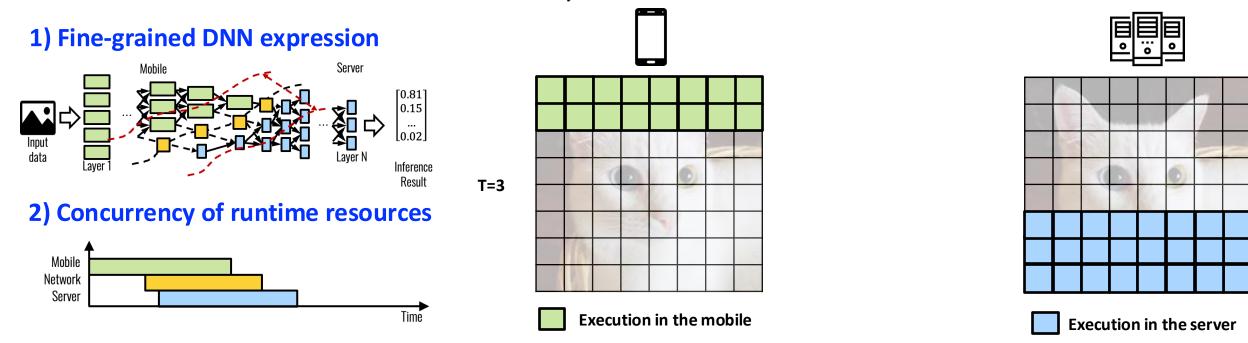


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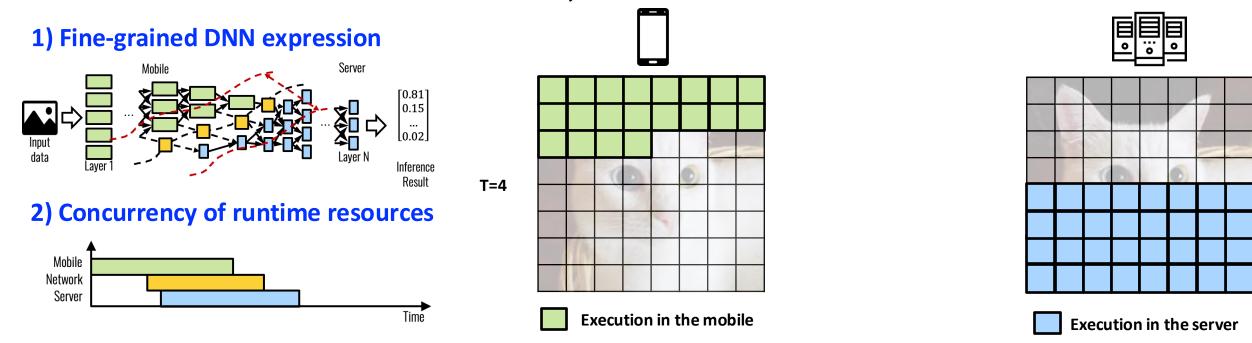


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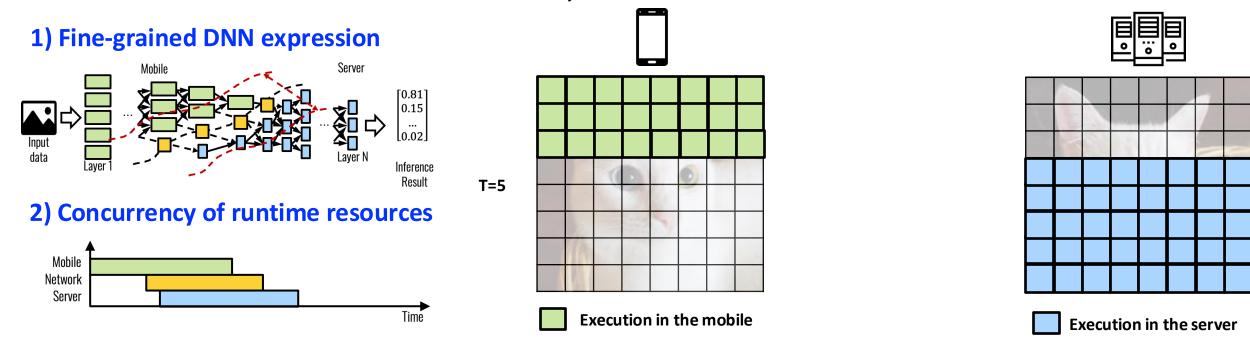


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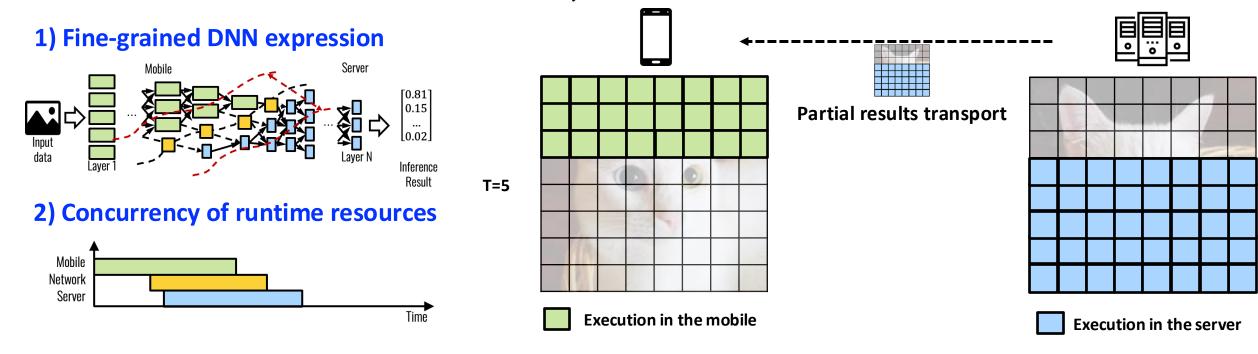


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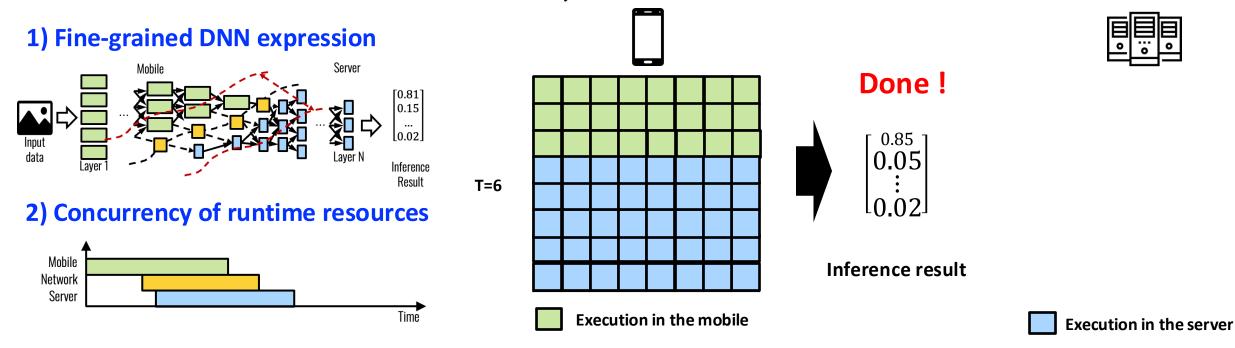


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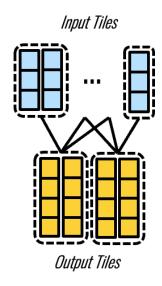




Overview of CoActo

1) Tile-based Partitioner (TP)

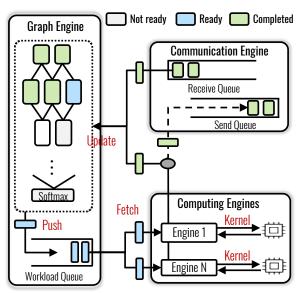
 Automatically partitions a layer-wise graph into a tile-wise graph



Tiling & Graph reconstruction

2) Asynchronous Engines (AEEs)

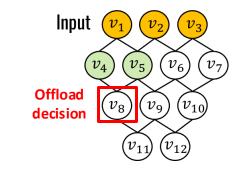
 Separate the data dependency managements and executions

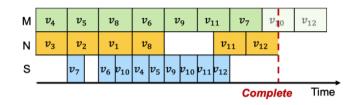


Manages the workload queue for asynchronous operation

3) Dynamic Scheduler (DS)

 Efficient dynamic and adaptive tile scheduling





Schedules offloading decision

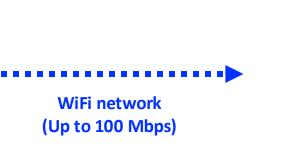


Evaluation: Experiments setup











AMD Threadripper 3990X 64 CPU Cores

Jetson AGX Xavier 8 CPU Cores

Raspberry Pi 4
4 CPU Cores

Google Pixel 5 8 CPU Cores

Tested models

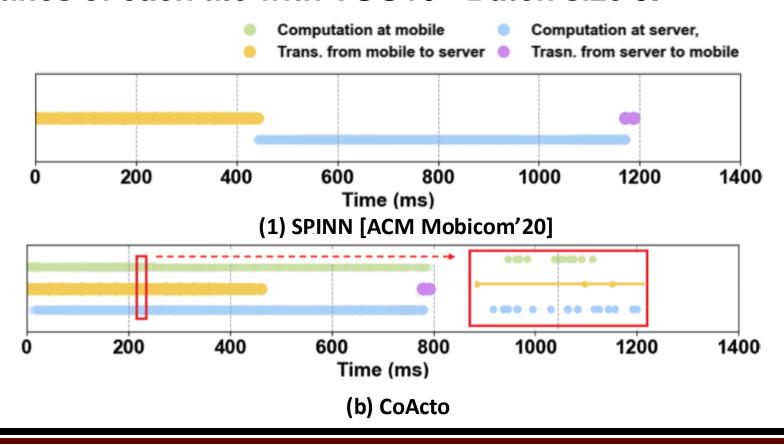
- **3 CNN models**: VGG16, ResNet50, YOLOv3
- 1 Transformer model: BERT-base

Baselines

- Cloud-only
- On-device
- SPINN [Mobicom'20] (SOTA split computing)
- Fused-Layer (FL) offloading



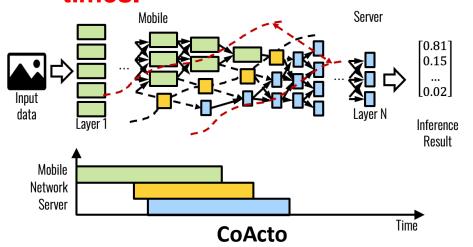
- Evaluation results
 - Timelines of each tile with VGG16 Batch size 8.

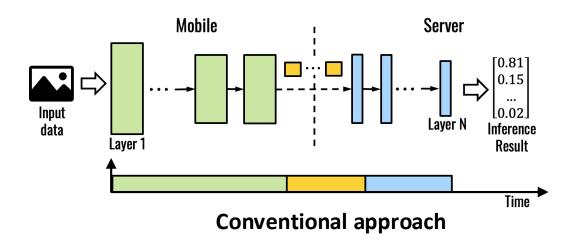




Conclusion

CoActo achieves latency reduction by overlapping computing and communication times.





Key takeaway

Co-managing the networking and computing can be a new solution in emerging Al apps and new devices.



Ongoing Research Projects

- I'm leading 5 projects
 - 6 Ph.D, 3 Master, 1 Undergraduate student (Co-advising)
 - +1 Ph.D. student, 2 Master students (Co-advising, Korea University)



Google

LLM on CXL (Compute Express Link) Memory Controller





Scaling SFU (Selective Forwarding Unit) with SmartNICs













5G+OpenRan and Low-Latency Networking

Other projects in collaboration with:



RL-based Time-aware Cloud Scheduler (Samsung in-Compony Cloud)





WiFi Localization with Fingerprints

Augmentation



Research on ECN (Explicit Congestion Notification, TCP)

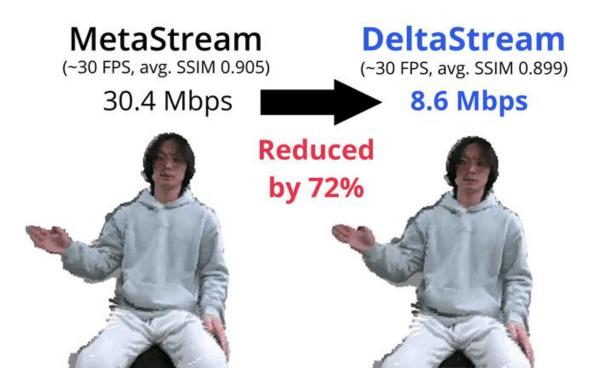


Crowdsourced RSRP for Accurate Measurements with Mobile Phones and SDRs



Ongoing Research Projects

 Real-time Volumetric Video Streaming (Accepted, ACM MobiSys'25) 3D Avatar Streaming for 3D Video Call

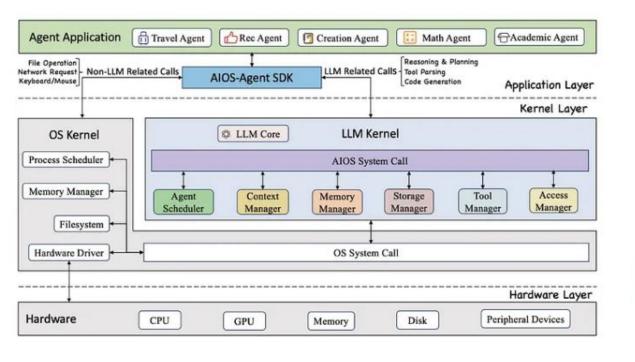




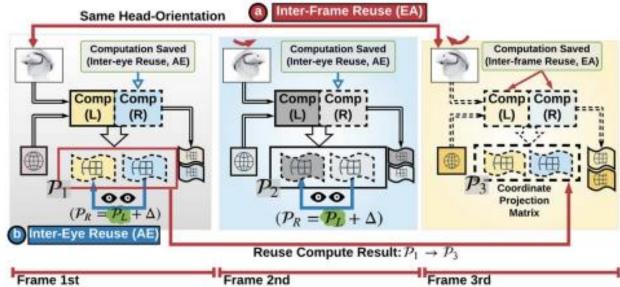


Ongoing Research Projects

LLM-based Operating System



System Optimization for Rendering pipeline on AR Glass





Q&A Thank you!

