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Using GPU VSIPL & CUDA to Accelerate RF Clutter Simulation

2010 High Performance Embedded Computing Workshop

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Outline

- **RF Clutter Simulation**
- **Validation Approach**
- **GPU VSIPL**
- **Precision Issues**
- **VSIPL Port, Optimization, and Results**

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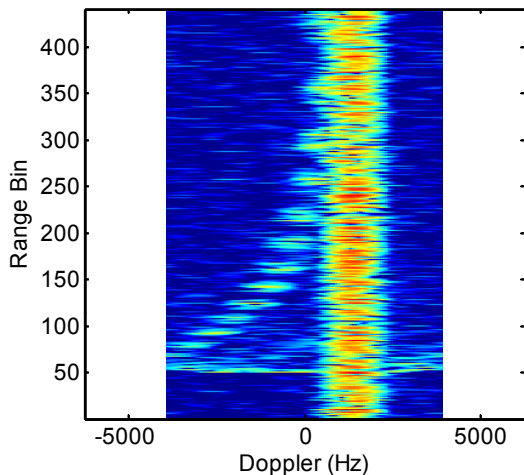
Radar Clutter



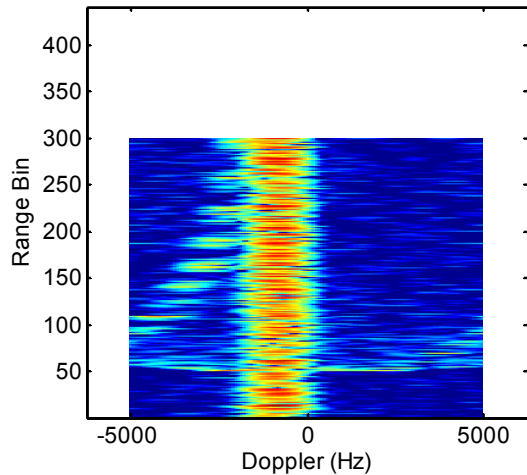
Strong returns from the ground, called “clutter”, often limit the performance of radars in air-to-air and air-to-ground operations.

Synthetic Air-to-Air Clutter

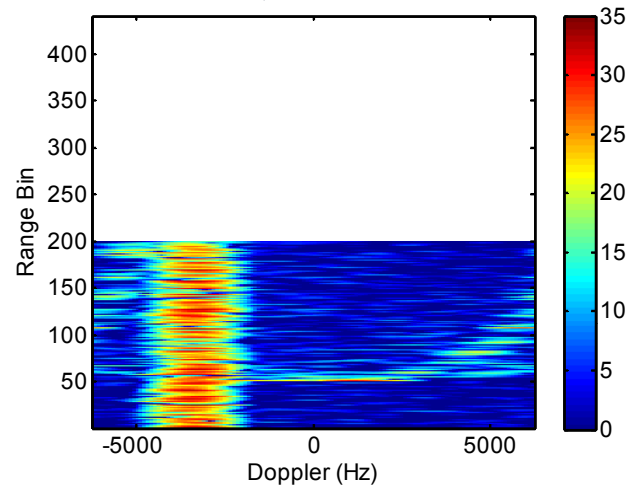
7,500 Hz



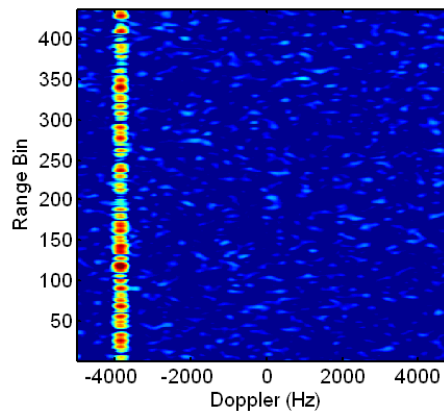
10,000 Hz



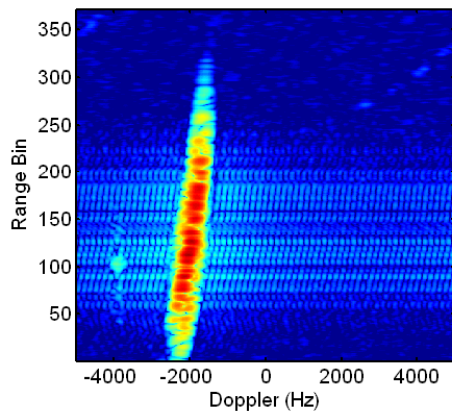
12,500 Hz



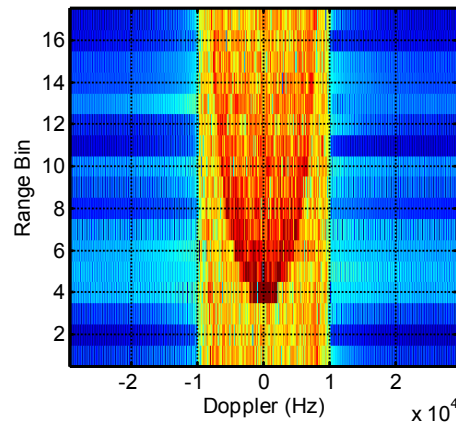
MPRF



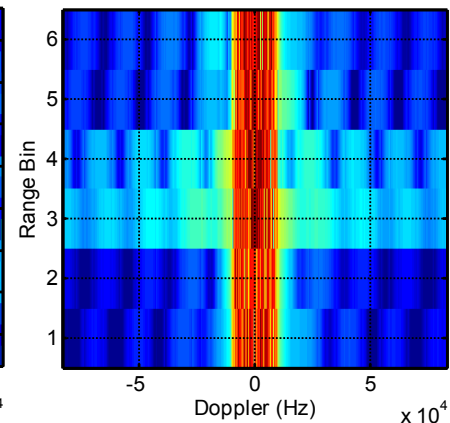
Look-Down MPRF



RG-HPRF



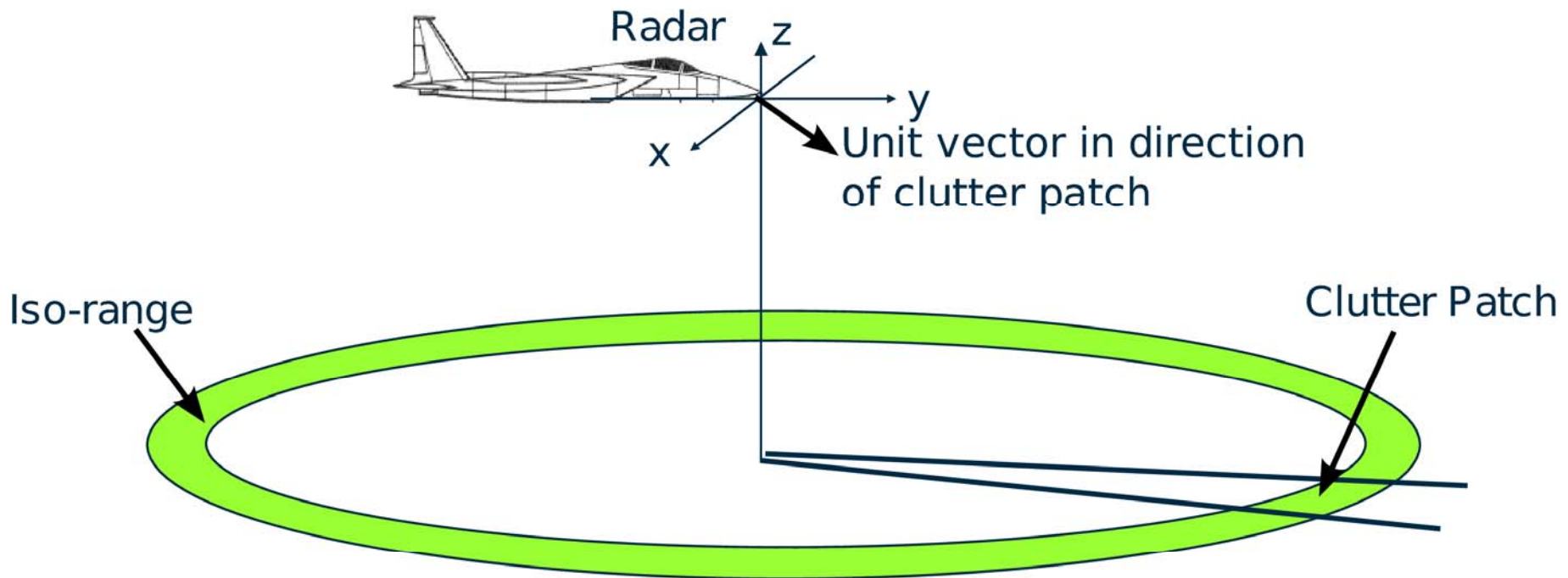
HPRF



Targets at same range/Doppler as clutter will be obscured.

RF Clutter Simulation

Approach: Sub-divide ground into number of unresolvable clutter patches and compute contribution of each.



RF Clutter Simulation

$$x_m(t) = \sum_{l=1}^L A_{lm} s \left(t - \frac{2R_{lm}}{c} \right) \exp \left\{ i \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} R_{lm} \right\}$$

Delayed Signal **Phase Shift**

Symbol	Description
$x_m(t)$	Clutter data for pulse m
$s(t)$	Complex baseband radar waveform
A_{lm}	SNR of clutter patch l for pulse m
R_{lm}	Range from radar to clutter patch l for pulse m
c	Speed of wave propagation
λ	Radar wavelength

Radar clutter data is sum of delayed and phase shifted versions of radar waveform.

RF Clutter Simulation

Notional Parameters

	Air-to-Air	SAR Imaging (Air-to-Ground)	Our Test
# of Range Bins	200	1750	500
# of Pulses	128	3000	8
# of Clutter Patches	6,800 Rng x 96 Az = 6.5×10^5	14,500 Rng x 26,812 Az = 3.8×10^8	566 rng x 52 az = 29,432

Computational load depends on radar parameters and collection geometry (e.g., high resolution scenarios require a large number of independent clutter patches)

RF Clutter Simulation

Algorithm:

Inputs

- Radar Parameters (waveform, antenna, etc.)
- Location of platform for each pulse

Output

- Simulated radar data cube (sample voltage for each pulse, each channel, and each range bin)

For each pulse and for each range bin...

For each clutter patch in this range ring...

- 1. Compute range, azimuth, and elevation from platform to clutter patch.**
- 2. Scale contribution of this clutter patch according to the radar range equation.**
- 3. Accumulate the contribution of this clutter patch to the simulated data cube.**

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Validation Needs

- **Porting MATLAB → C introduces changes**
 - Random Number Generator
 - Double → Single
 - Implementation of some functions *e.g.* transcendentals
 - Reordering of operations
 - Programmer Error
- **Identical output too costly**
- **Derive acceptance criteria from expected usage needs**

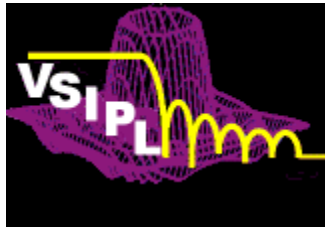
Validation Approach

- **Modify sim to capture RNG stream from MATLAB**
- **Automate large number of runs for golden data**
- **Accelerated port optionally ingests RNG stream**
- **Capture port output and compare to golden data**
- **Acceptance Criteria:**
 - $\text{CNR}_{\Delta} = (\text{CNR}_M - \text{CNR}_T) / \text{CNR}_M < 10^{-4}$
 - $\text{ECR} = 20 \log_{10}(\text{norm}(M(:) - T(:)) / \text{norm}(M(:))) < -60\text{dB}$
 - $\text{ADMSE} = \text{Mean}(|\text{fft2}(M(:)) - \text{fft2}(T(:))|^2) < 10^{-3}$

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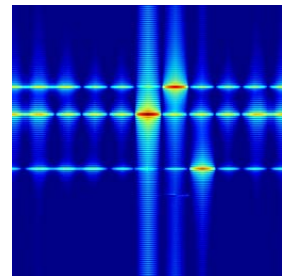
GPU VSIPL



Vector Signal Image Processing Library

The Open Industry Standard For Signal Processing

- ❖ <http://www.vsipl.org>
- ❖ Industry standard C API for *portable* dense linear algebra & signal processing
 - ❖ Also C++, Python
- ❖ Accelerated implementations for many platforms, primarily embedded, coprocessor-based systems
- ❖ **GPU VSIPL** VSIPL implementation that exploits Graphics Processing Units to accelerate VSIPL applications – developed at GTRI
 - ❖ <http://gpu-vsipl.gtri.gatech.edu>



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Original Validation Results

❖ VSIPL versions compared to MATLAB version

	VSIPL Double	VSIPL Single	Threshold
CNR Consistent	Yes	Yes	
CNR Δ	10^{-16}	10^{-6}	$< 10^{-4}$
ECR	-152 dB	2.9 dB	< -60 dB
ADMSE	10^{-12}	10^4	$< 10^{-3}$

Single Precision

- ❖ **Single precision errors caused by high dynamic range in platform to clutter patch range calculation:**
 - ❖ $d(\text{Platform} \rightarrow \text{clutter}) \gg \gg d(\text{clutter patch} \rightarrow \text{clutter patch})$
- ❖ **Solution: use far-field approximation technique**
 - Double precision used to compute a base range
 - Single precision for sets of ΔR values
 - Small number of double precision calculations has negligible affect on performance

Far Field Approx. via Taylor Expansion

Range between platform at \mathbf{x} and clutter patch at \mathbf{y}

$$R(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|$$

Linear approximation near \mathbf{x}_0

$$R(\mathbf{x}) \approx R(\mathbf{x}_0) + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}}{\|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}\|} \right)}_{\substack{\text{Unit vector from} \\ \text{CPI center to} \\ \text{clutter patch}}} \cdot \underbrace{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)}_{\substack{\text{Distance} \\ \text{from center} \\ \text{of scene, } \epsilon}}$$

Distance travelled in direction orthogonal to
“lines” of constant range

Quadratic Term

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\|\epsilon\|^2}{\|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}\|} - \left(\epsilon \cdot \frac{\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}}{\|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}\|} \right)^2 \right] \approx 0 \text{ for } \|\epsilon\| \ll \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}\|$$

Bounding Error

Approximation Error

$$\left| R(\mathbf{x}_0 + \epsilon) - \hat{R}(\mathbf{x}_0 + \epsilon) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\|\epsilon\|^2}{\|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}\|}$$

Case 1: Air-to-Air

128 pulses, 20 kHz PRF, 300 m/s velocity $\rightarrow \|\epsilon\| < 1\text{m}$

10 km Altitude $\rightarrow \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}\| < 10\text{km}$

error $< 50 \mu\text{m} < 0.06^\circ$ phase at X band

Case 2: SAR

10 second dwell, 100 m/s velocity $\rightarrow \|\epsilon\| < 500\text{m}$

10 km Altitude $\rightarrow \|\mathbf{x}_0 - \mathbf{y}\| < 10\text{km}$

error $< 12.5 \text{ m} \gg \lambda$ at X band!!!

Linear approximation to range may be appropriate for typical air-to-air scenarios.

Validation Results

❖ Comparison to original MATLAB version

- Approximation technique used in each version listed

	MATLAB Single	VSIPL Double	VSIPL Single	Threshold
CNR Consistent	Yes	Yes	Yes	
CNR Δ	10^{-7}	10^{-14}	10^{-5}	$< 10^{-4}$
ECR	-101 dB	-130 dB	-98 dB	< -60 dB
ADMSE	10^{-7}	10^{-10}	10^{-6}	$< 10^{-3}$

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VSIPL PORT

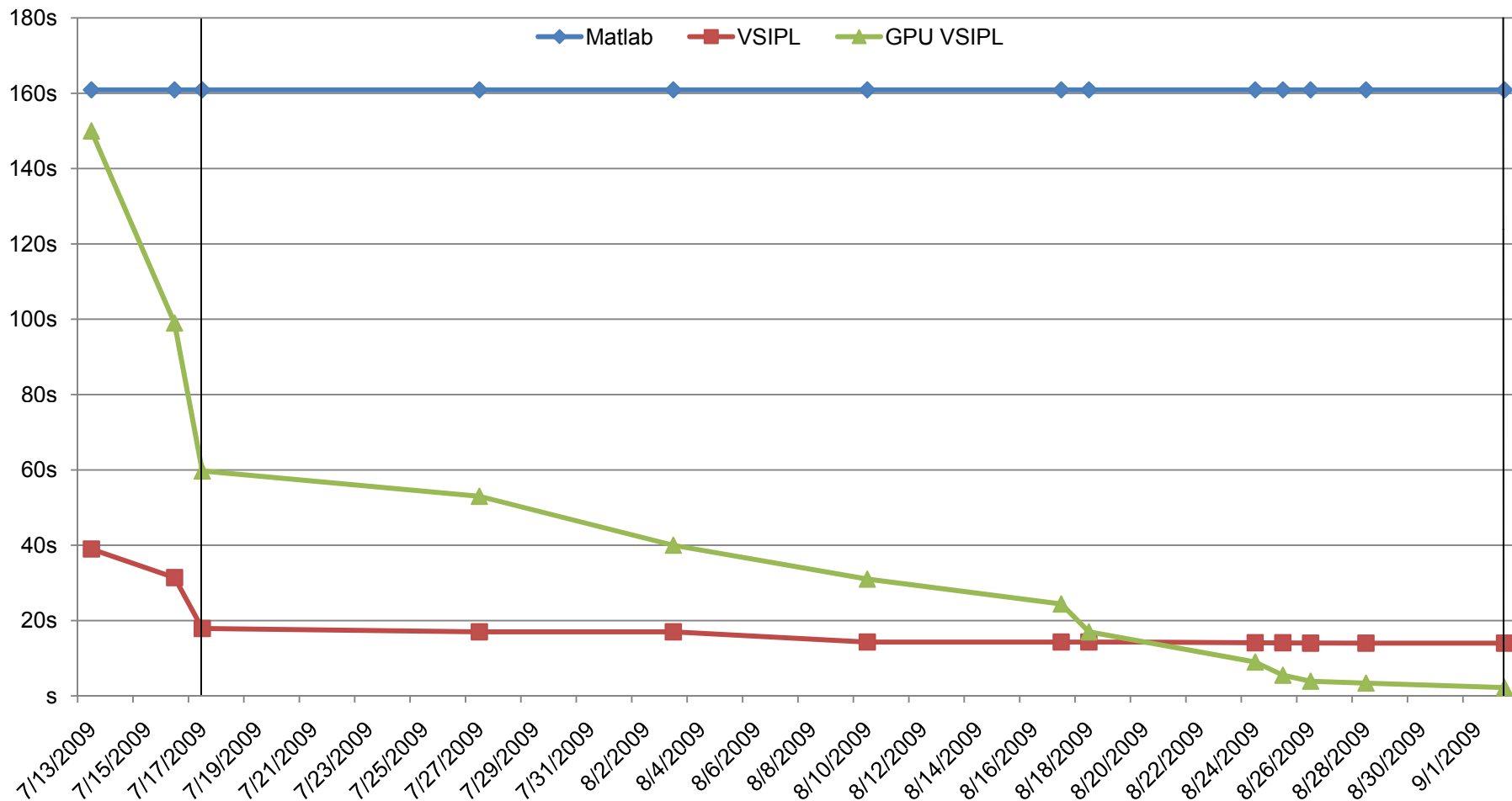
- **MATLAB to VSIPL port made easier due to VSIPL functions that emulate MATLAB operations**
- **Original MATLAB code very complex, particularly for radar novice**
 - First pass of the port was done with almost no attempts at optimizations
- **GPU transition required some additional changes**
 - Single vs Double precision issues
 - Time cost of operations differ TASP \leftrightarrow GPU
- **VSIPL needs “sample” function**

Optimization Issues

- **MATLAB code written for readability over speed**
 - Too many nested loops, operations involving small datasets
 - Many redundant calculations
- **Original code was very flexible, due to large user base**
 - Most optimizations required removing some generality
 - Assumptions need to be made about the scenario
- **Abstraction barrier issues**
 - Small operations less costly on CPU than GPU
 - Operation fusion, coarser operations, and leaving small things in C each helped

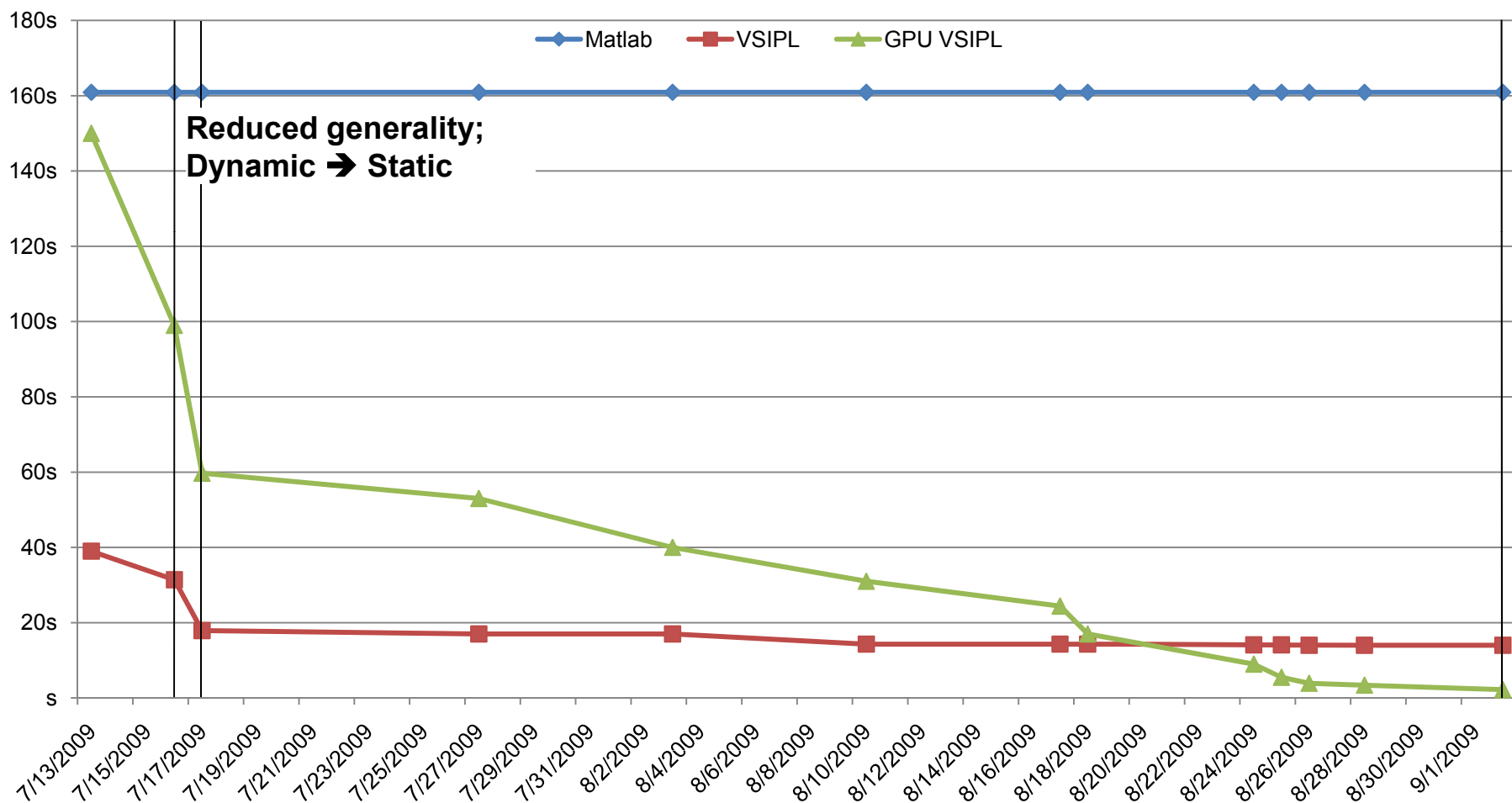
HPC Port – Performance

❖ Optimization progression of single precision VSIPL:



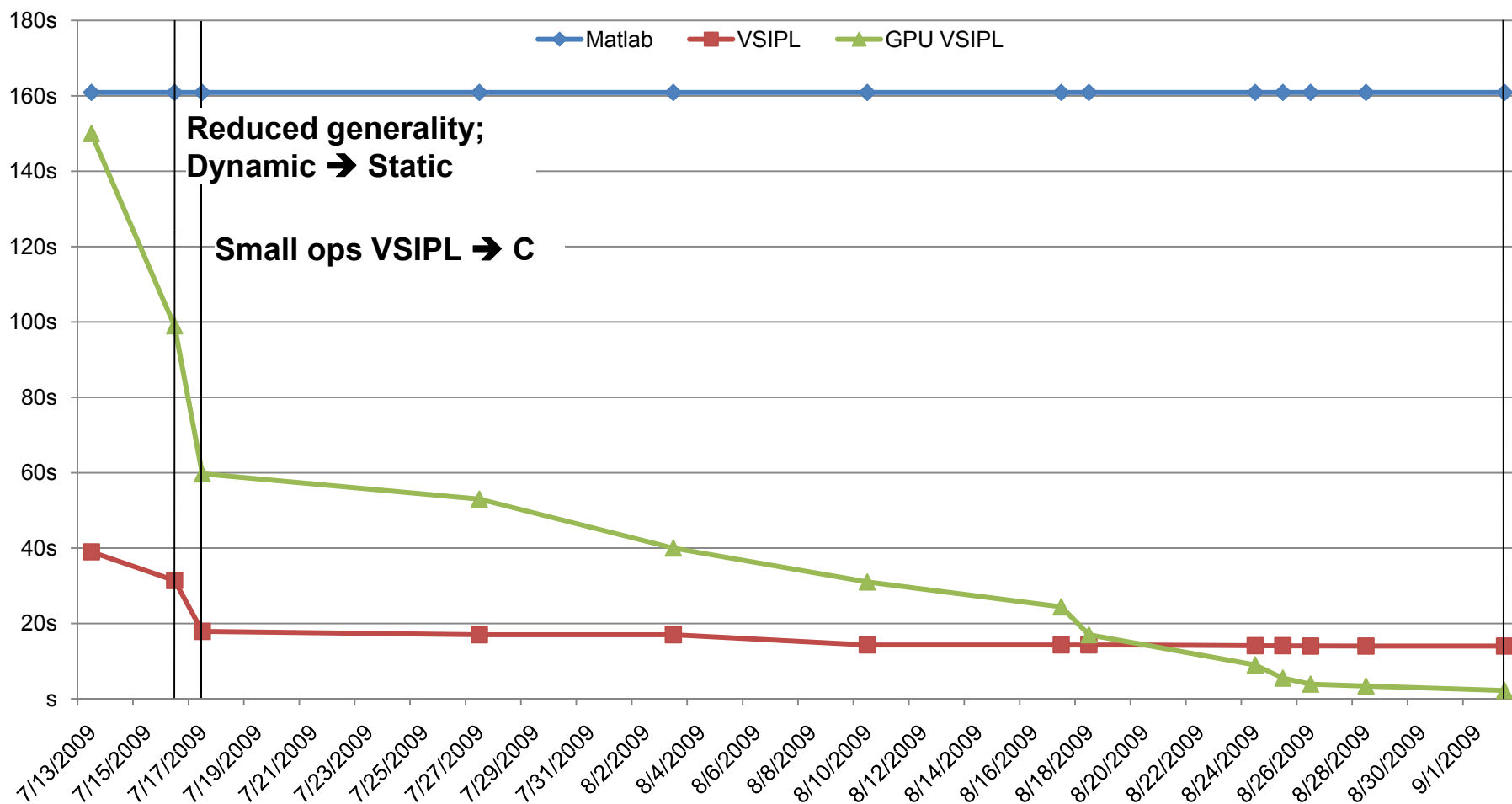
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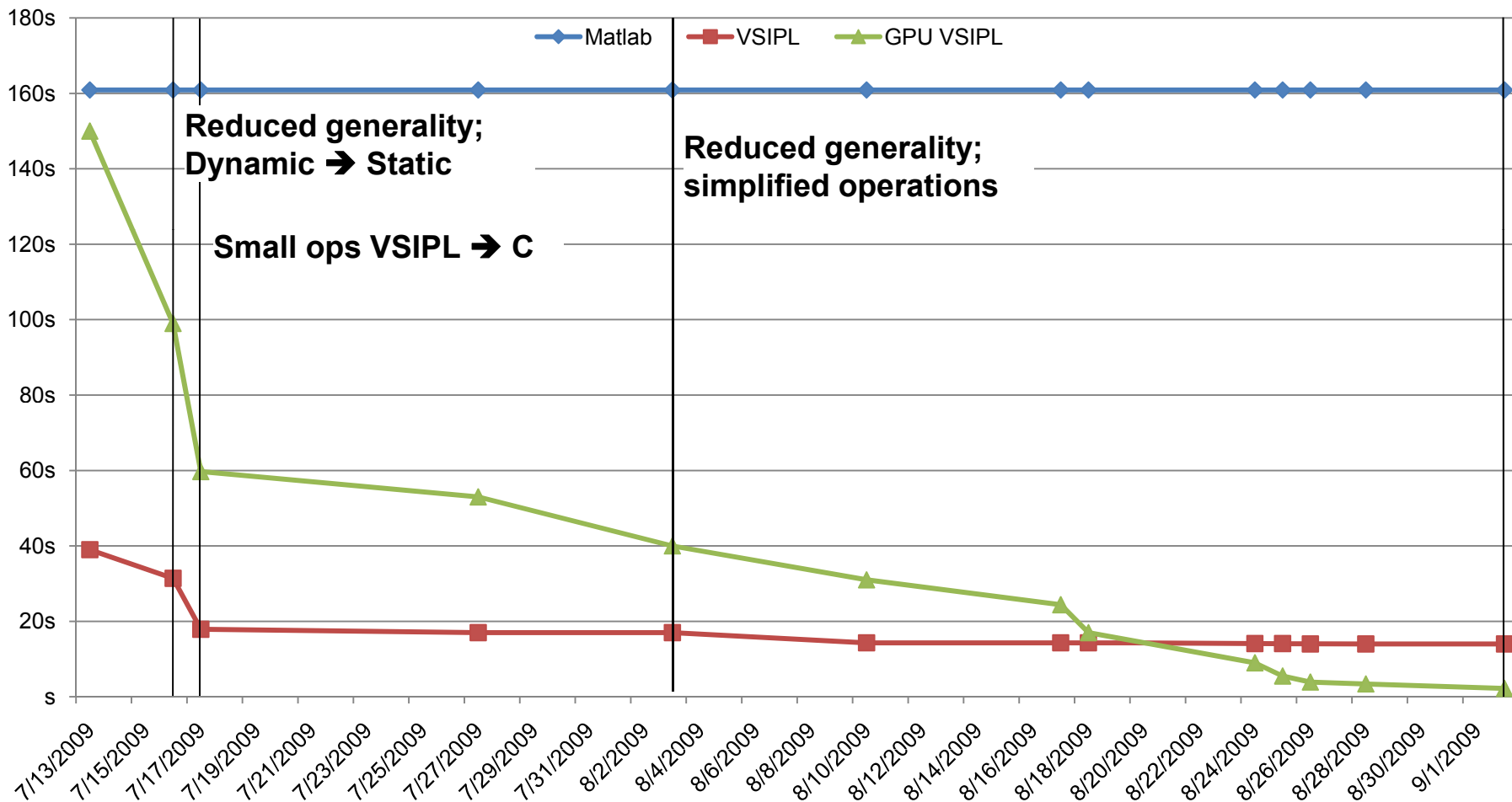
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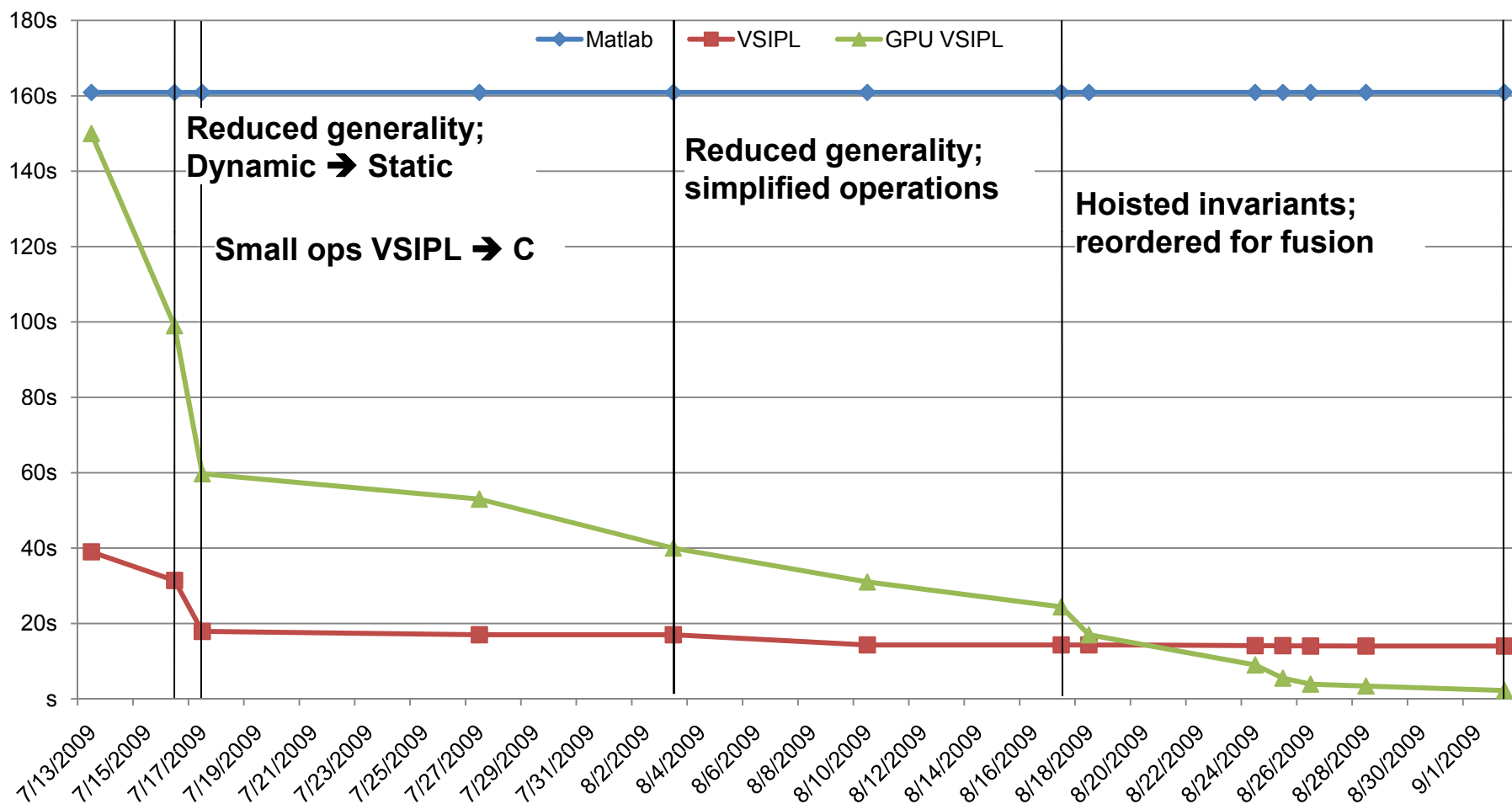
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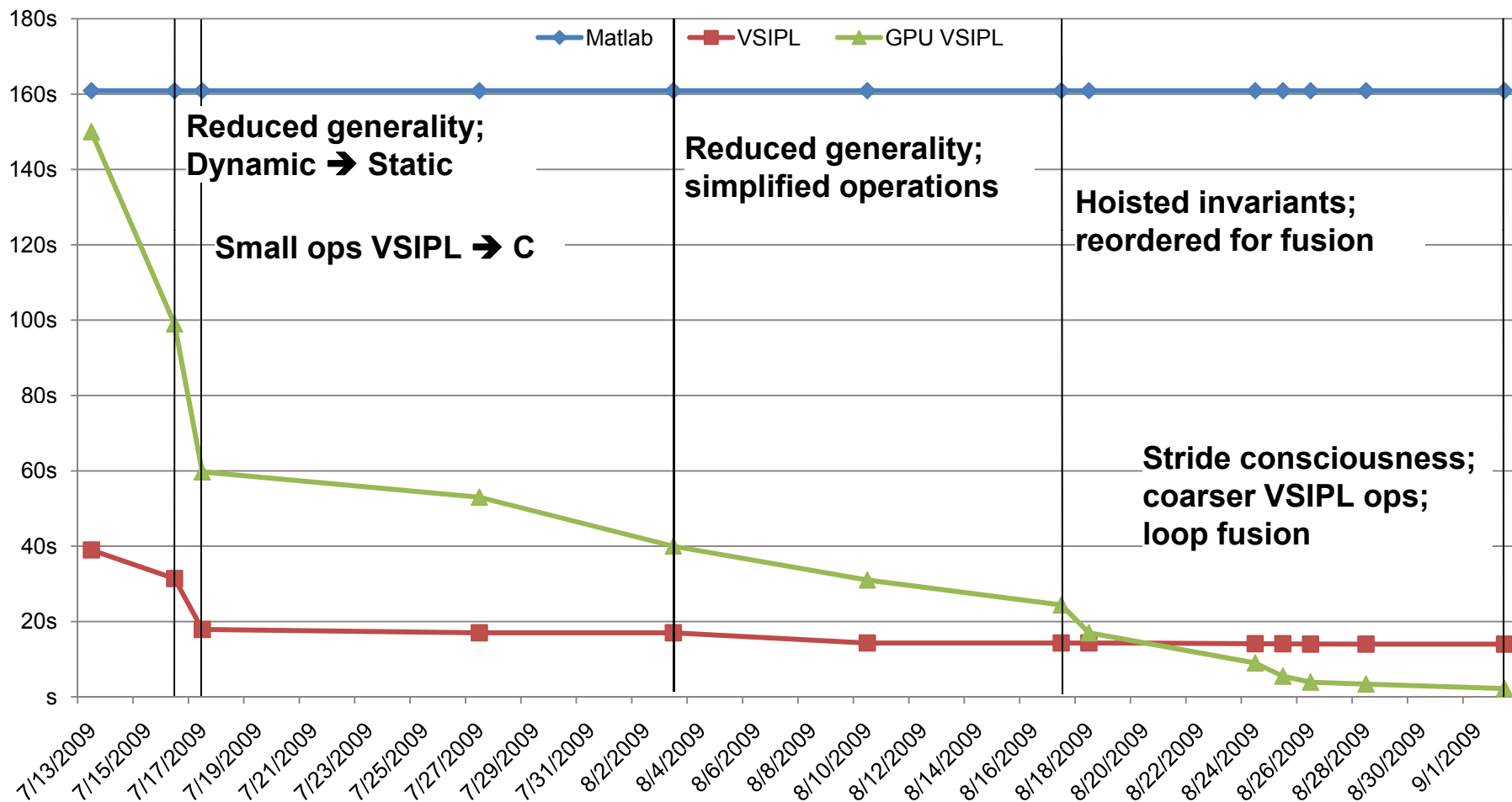
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HPC Port – Performance

❖ Performance Timing Results:

Version	Runtime(s)	Speedup
MATLAB	162.5	1x
TASP VSIPL Double	20.9	7.8x
TASP VSIPL Single	14.0	11.6x
GPU VSIPL Single	2.2	73.8x
CUDA Native	1.3	125x

- GTX 480/Q6600 TASP single core only