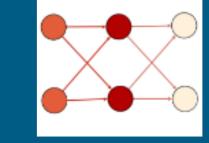
Dynamic DNNs Meet Runtime Resource Management for Efficient Heterogeneous Computing

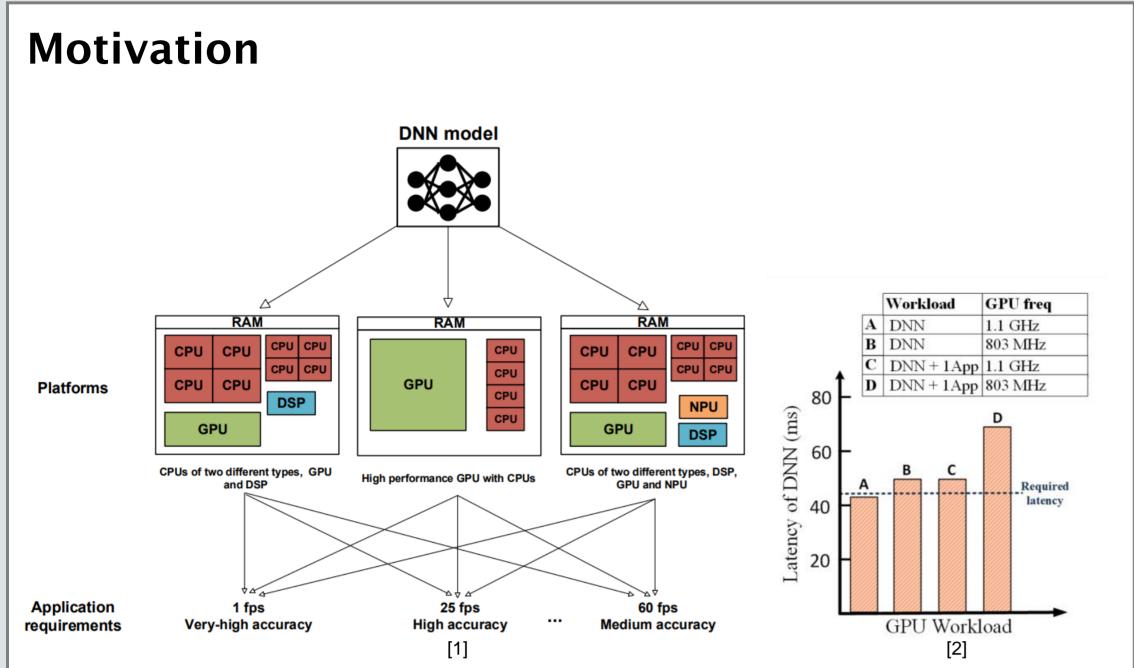
Lei Xun, Jonathon Hare, Geoff Merrett

Email: I.xun@soton.ac.uk



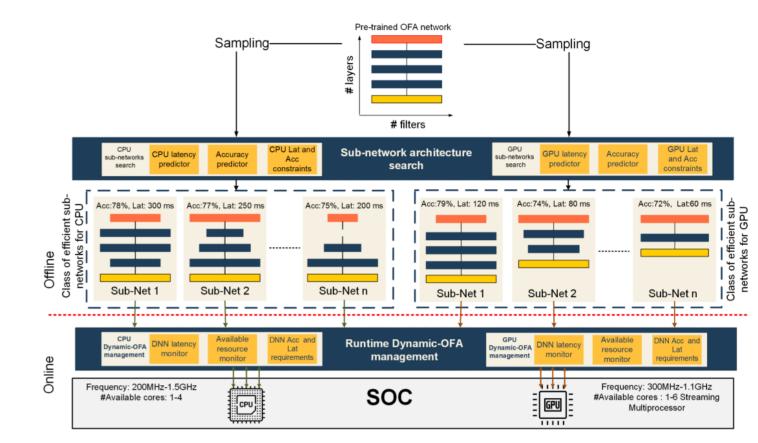


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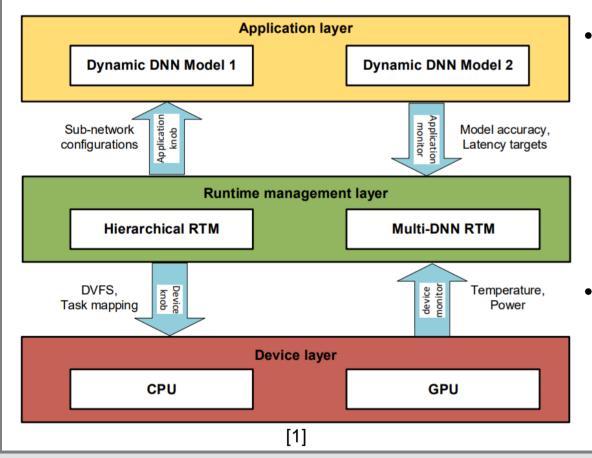
 DNN inference is increasingly being executed on mobile and embedded devices, thanks to its low latency and improved privacy. However, DNN models are both computationally and memory access intensive.

Dynamic Supernetwork [2, 6]



- Sub-networks are sampled from a pre-trained supernetwork, and a dynamic neural network is created using the sub-networks located on the Pareto-front of performance trade-off.
- The sampling process is conducted separately for CPUs and GPUs, as the most efficient sub-network architectures differed for these heterogeneous computing resources. Each sub-network provided unique accuracy, latency, and power/energy trade-offs.
- During runtime, the sampled sub-networks can be switched to meet the
- Efficient deployment of DNN models faces three primary challenges:
 - 1. [Hardware Variability] Achieving consistent performance across platforms is difficult due to significant variations in hardware computing capabilities.
 - 2. [Application Variability] A single DNN model (e.g., machine translation) can be utilized in various applications (e.g., real-time speech translation, text translation), but their performance requirements differ.
 - **3.** [Runtime Variability] The hardware resources available to the model may change during runtime due to factors such as thermal throttling or the DNN model sharing resources with other applications.

Runtime Algorithm and Hardware Management [1,5]

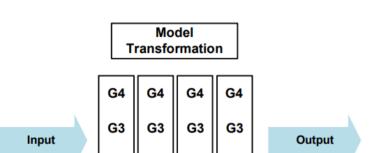


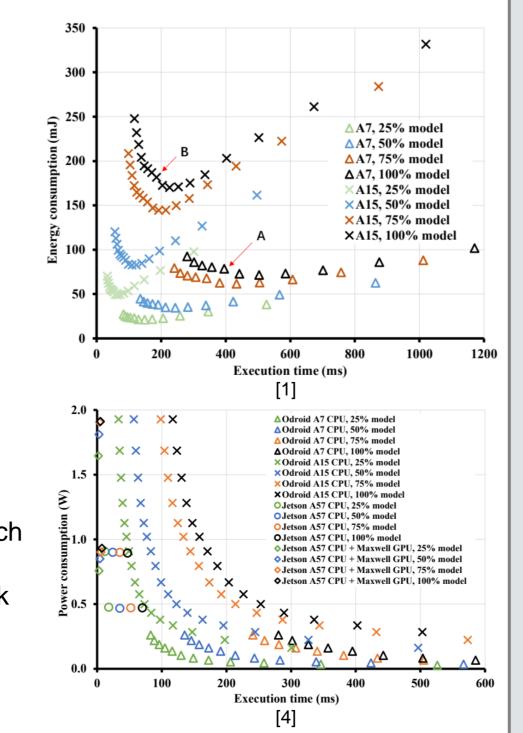
- Traditional runtime resource management primarily focuses on hardware adjustments (e.g., DVFS, task mapping), treating DNN models as general applications and overlooking domain-specific optimization opportunities.
- In our research, we have developed dynamic neural networks that facilitate runtime adjustments for both algorithms and hardware.

Incremental Training and Group Convolution Pruning [1,3,4]

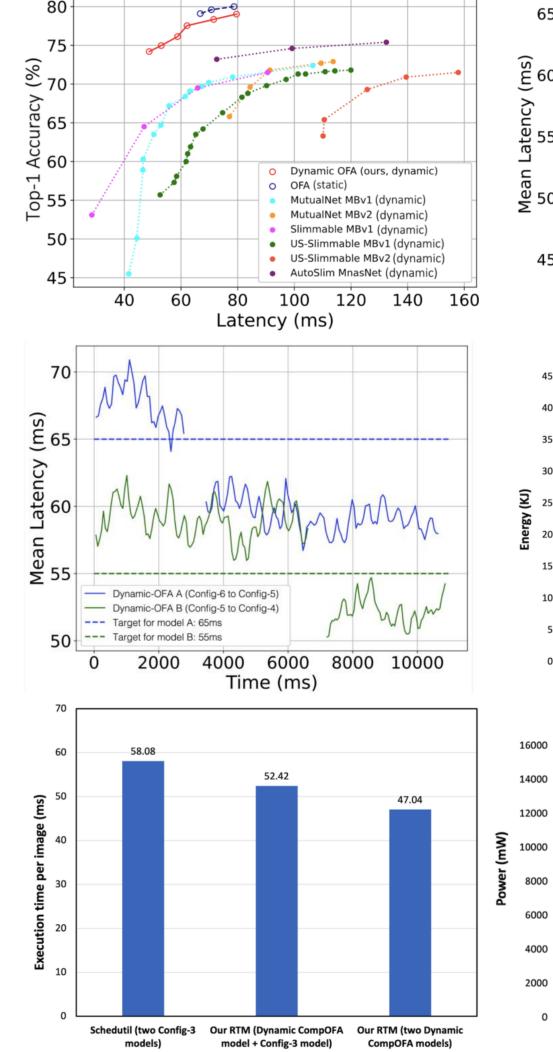
Untrained

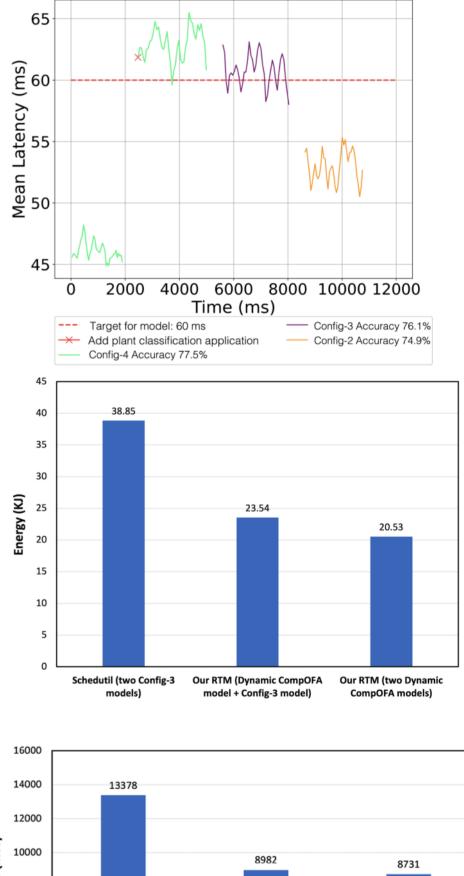
Training

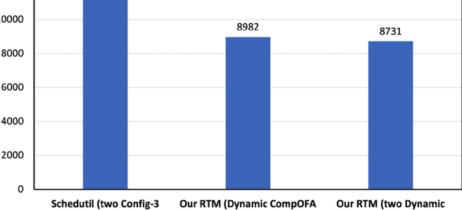




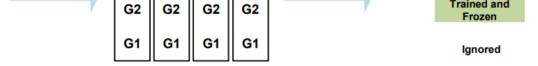
desired performance targets, adapting to the time-varying available hardware resources.







s) model + Config-3 model) CompOFA models



	Ste	ep1			Step2				Step3					Step4			
G4	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4	G4		G4	G4	G4	G4		G4	G4	G4	G4
G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3		G3	G3	G3	G3		G3	G3	G3	G3
G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2		G2	G2	G2	G2		G2	G2	G2	G2
G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1		G1	G1	G1	G1		G1	G1	G1	G1
[3]																	

- Convolution layers are divided into groups, which are trained incrementally.
- A dynamic neural network with four sub-network configurations is created. Each sub-network offered unique accuracy, latency, and power/energy trade-offs.

Conclusion

- Our research addresses the challenges associated with the efficient deployment of DNN models on heterogeneous computing platforms.
- We have developed novel dynamic neural network methods for both static models and supernetworks.
- The proposed system framework offers great performance trade-off adaptability, and system efficiency through runtime resource management, which facilitates runtime adjustments for both algorithms and hardware, enabling system adaptation to the dynamic performance targets and available hardware resources.

Reference

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