

Integrating Algorithmic Parameters into Benchmarking and Design Space Exploration in 3D Scene Understanding

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September 12th 2016

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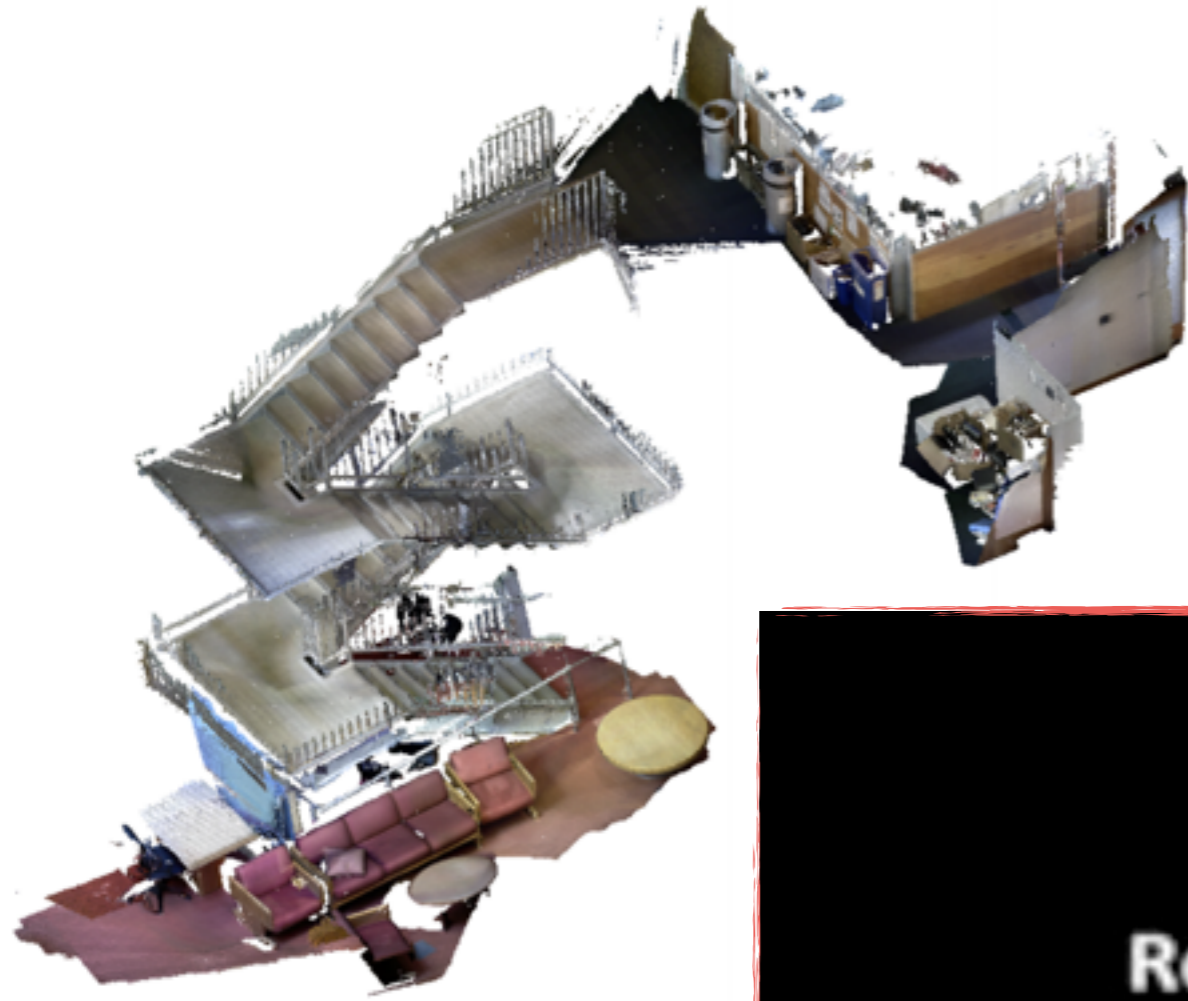
Take away messages

1. Our community has to move from benchmarks that are used like unit tests, towards benchmarks that expose performance/energy tradeoffs against quantitative end-to-end quality of result.
2. Doing so opens up the scope for adaptivity, and helps ensure we are optimising at lower levels for the right profile of higher-level operations.
3. Some of the techniques we use for auto-tuning at the compiler/architecture level can be used at the algorithmic adaptation level - in fact achieving much bigger performance improvements.



Simultaneous localisation and mapping (SLAM)

Build a coherent world representation and localise the camera in real-time



Applications, e.g.:

- Robotics
- Autonomous driving
- 3D printing
- Augmented reality

[Whelan et al. 2012]

3D DEPTH SENSORS

RGB CAMERA



Video:

[Newcombe et al. ISMAR 2011]

SIGGRAPH Talks 2011

KinectFusion:

**Real-Time Dynamic 3D Surface
Reconstruction and Interaction**

**Shahram Izadi 1, Richard Newcombe 2, David Kim 1,3, Otmar Hilliges 1,
David Molyneaux 1,4, Pushmeet Kohli 1, Jamie Shotton 1,
Steve Hodges 1, Dustin Freeman 5, Andrew Davison 2, Andrew Fitzgibbon 1**

1 Microsoft Research Cambridge 2 Imperial College London

3 Newcastle University

4 Lancaster University

5 University of Toronto

What CV researchers say about KinectFusion performance

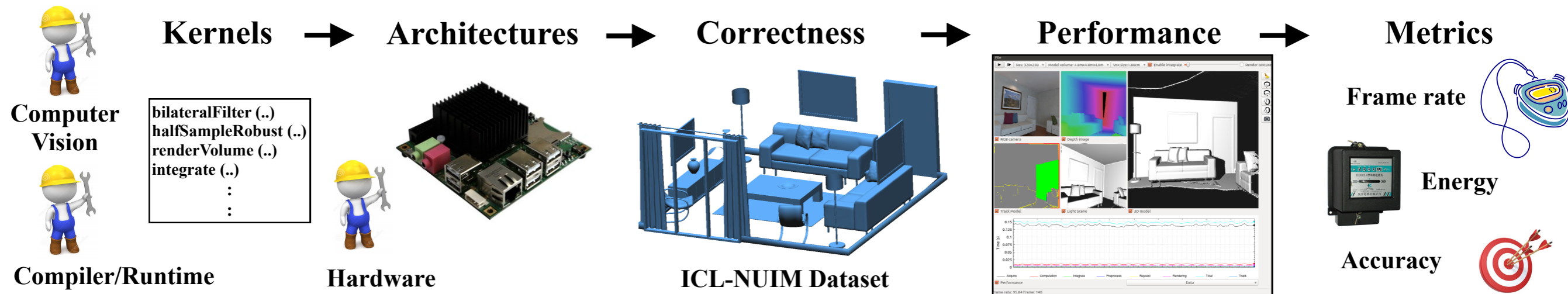
"KinectFusion cannot run in real-time on mobile"

"You need a fat GPU to run KFusion"



Holistic approach to SLAM performance:

SLAMBench



A publicly-available benchmarking framework for quantitative, comparable and validatable experimental research to investigate trade-offs in performance, accuracy and energy consumption of a SLAM system

Error metric: absolute trajectory error (ATE) based on dataset ground truth

Introducing SLAMBench, a performance and accuracy benchmarking methodology for SLAM (ICRA 2015)



SLAMBench framework

SLAM benchmarks

KinectFusion ...

Dense SLAM

LSD-SLAM ...

Semi-dense SLAM

ORB-SLAM ...

Sparse SLAM

Implementation languages

C++

OpenMP

OpenCL

CUDA

SYCL

PENCIL ...

Desktop to embedded platforms

ARM

Intel

NVIDIA ...

Datasets

ICL-NUIM

TUM RGB-D ...

Performance evaluation

Frame rate

Energy

Accuracy

What is the optimisation space?

Configuration parameters:

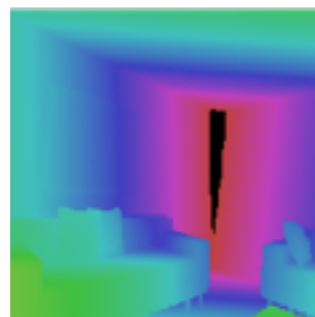
Co-design space	Space 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Algorithmic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application-specific parameters Minimisation methods Early exit condition values
	Space 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> opencl-params: -cl-mad-enable, -cl-fast-relaxed-math, etc. LLVM flags: O1, O2, O3, vectorize-slp-aggressive, etc. Local work group size: 16/32/64/96/112/128/256 Vectorisation: width (1/2/4/8), direction (x/y) Thread coarsening: factor (1/2/4/8/16/32), stride (1/2/4/8/16/32), dimension (x/y)
	Space 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPU frequency: 177/266/350/420/480/543/600/DVFS # of active big cores: 0/1/2/3/4 # of active LITTLE cores: 1/2/3/4

Warning: huge spaces, impossible to run exhaustively

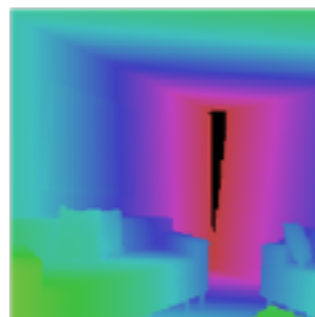
KinectFusion algorithmic features

Features	Ranges
Volume resolution	64x64x64, 128x128x128, 256x256x256, 512x512x512
μ distance	0 .. 0.5
Pyramid level iterations (3 levels)	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Image resolution (image ratio)	1, 2, 4, 8
Tracking rate	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
ICP threshold	10^{-6} .. 10^2
Integration rate	1 .. 30

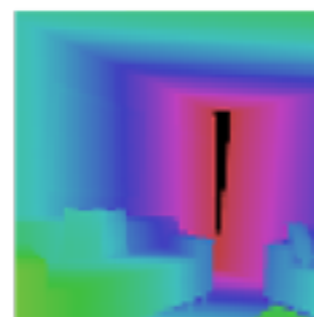
Image resolution (image ratio)



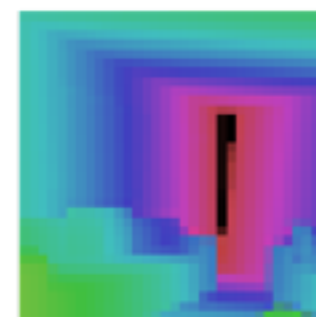
640x480



320x240

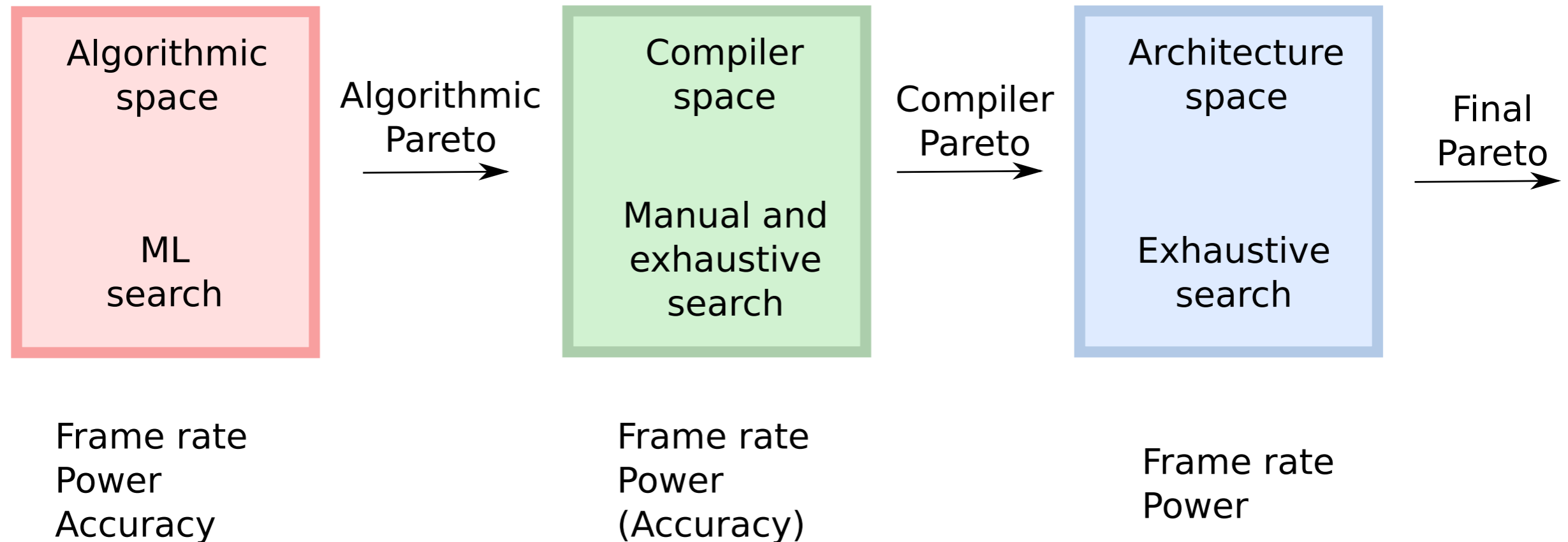


160x120



80x60

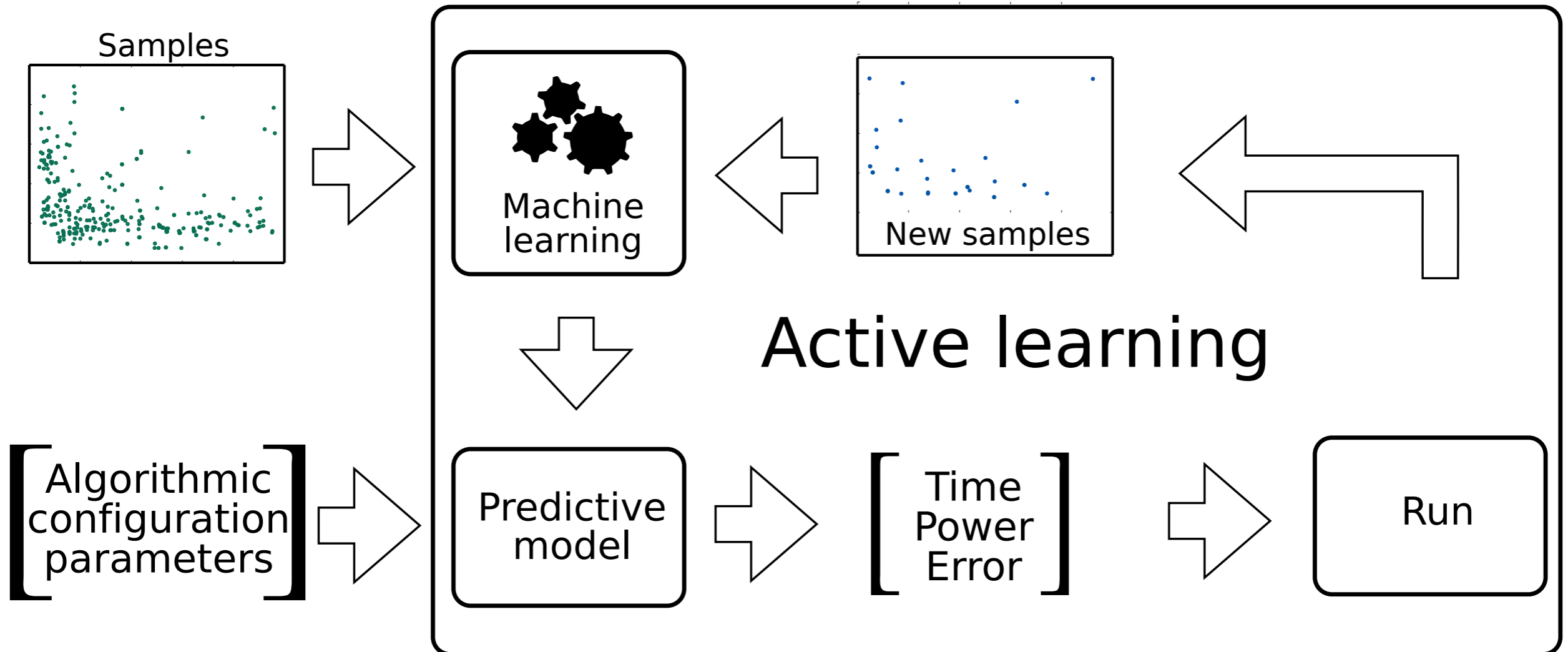
Incremental exploration approach



Incremental optimisation process is not the way to achieve an optimal result, would be better to explore the full product space

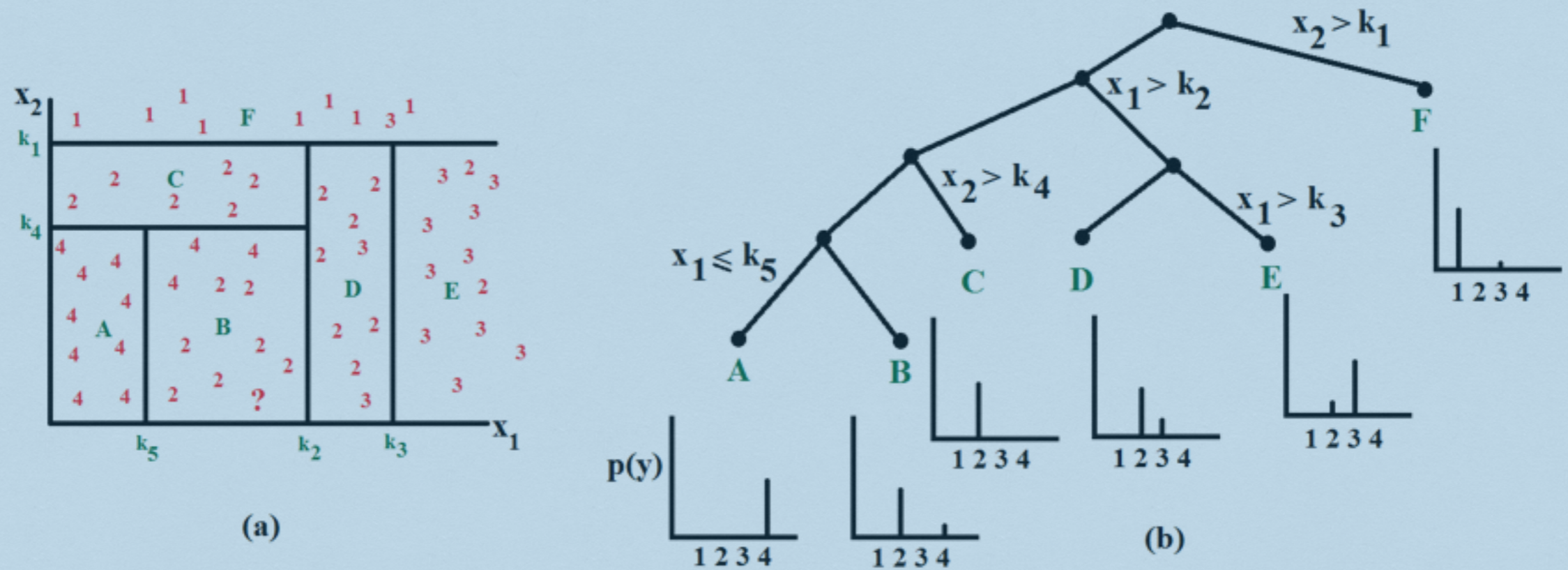


Algo design-space exploration (DSE)

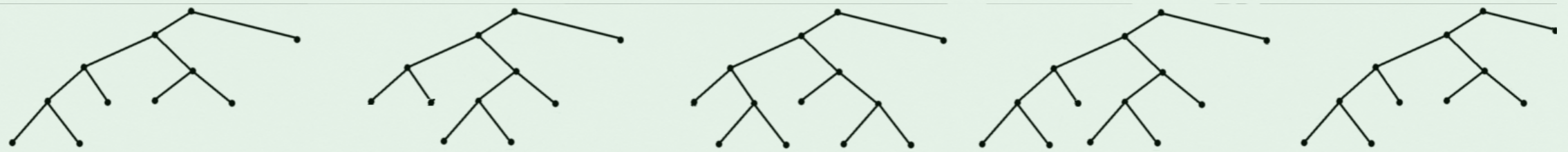


Machine learning methods used

Decision Tree

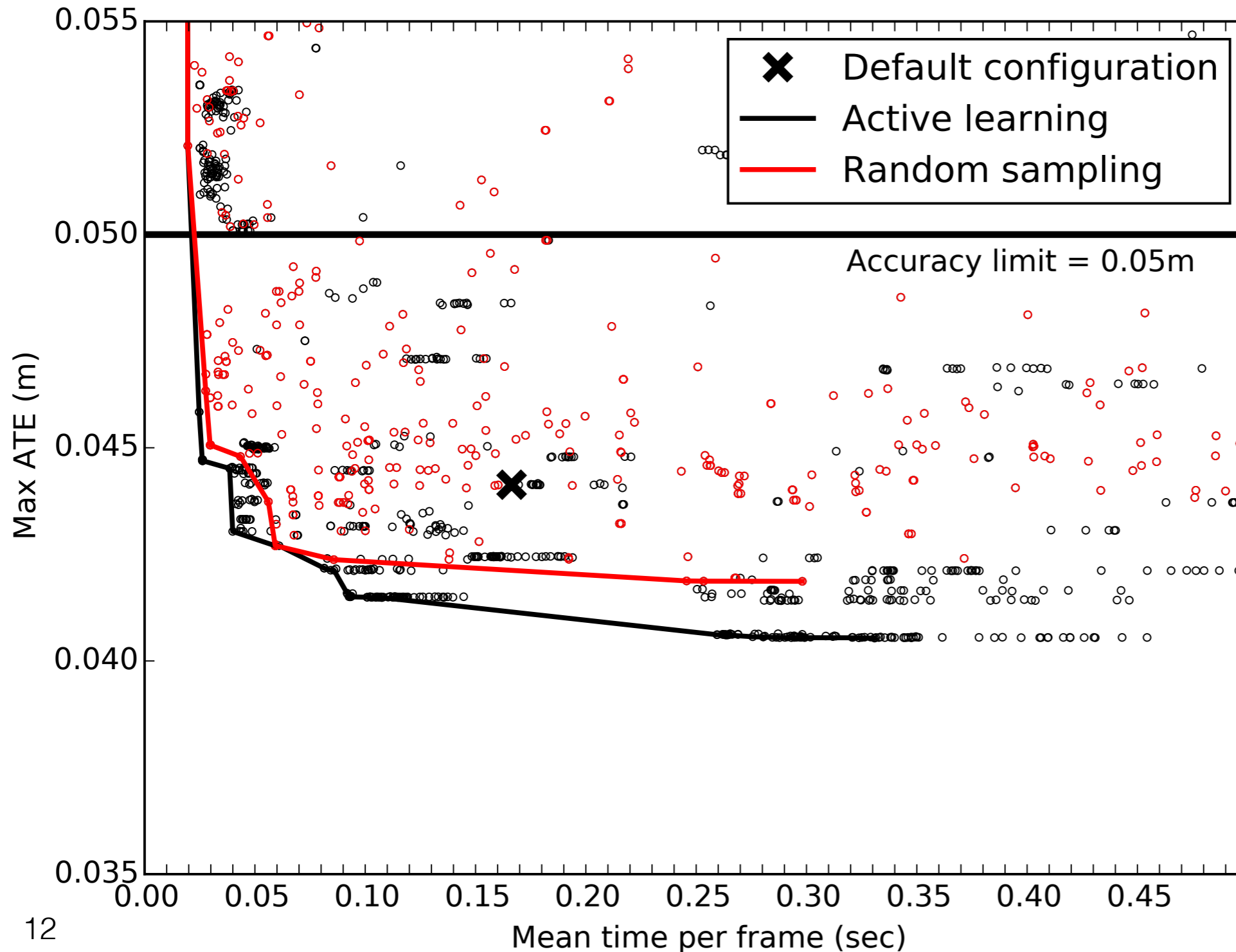


Random Forest

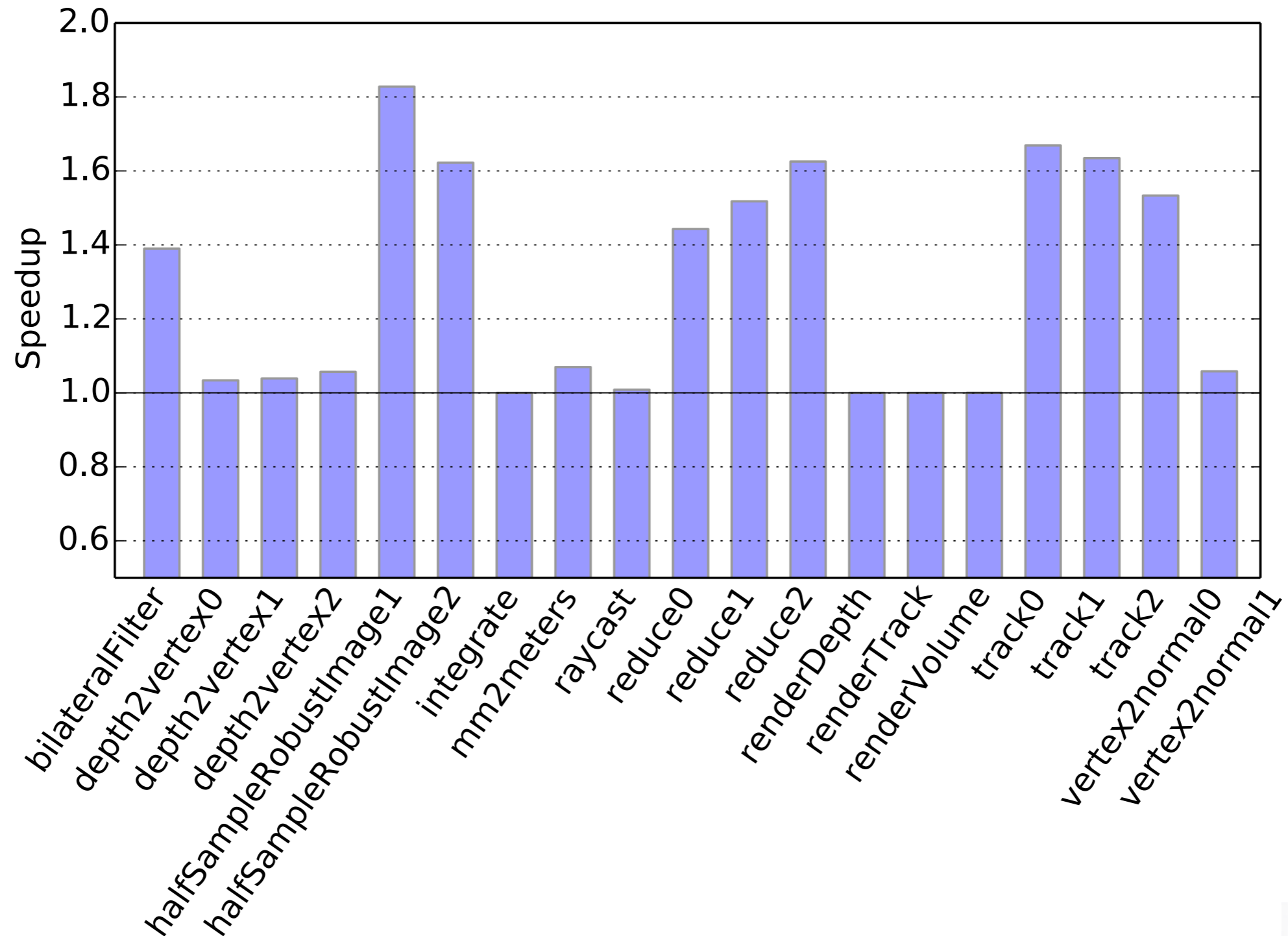


DSE on algorithmic parameters error/runtime

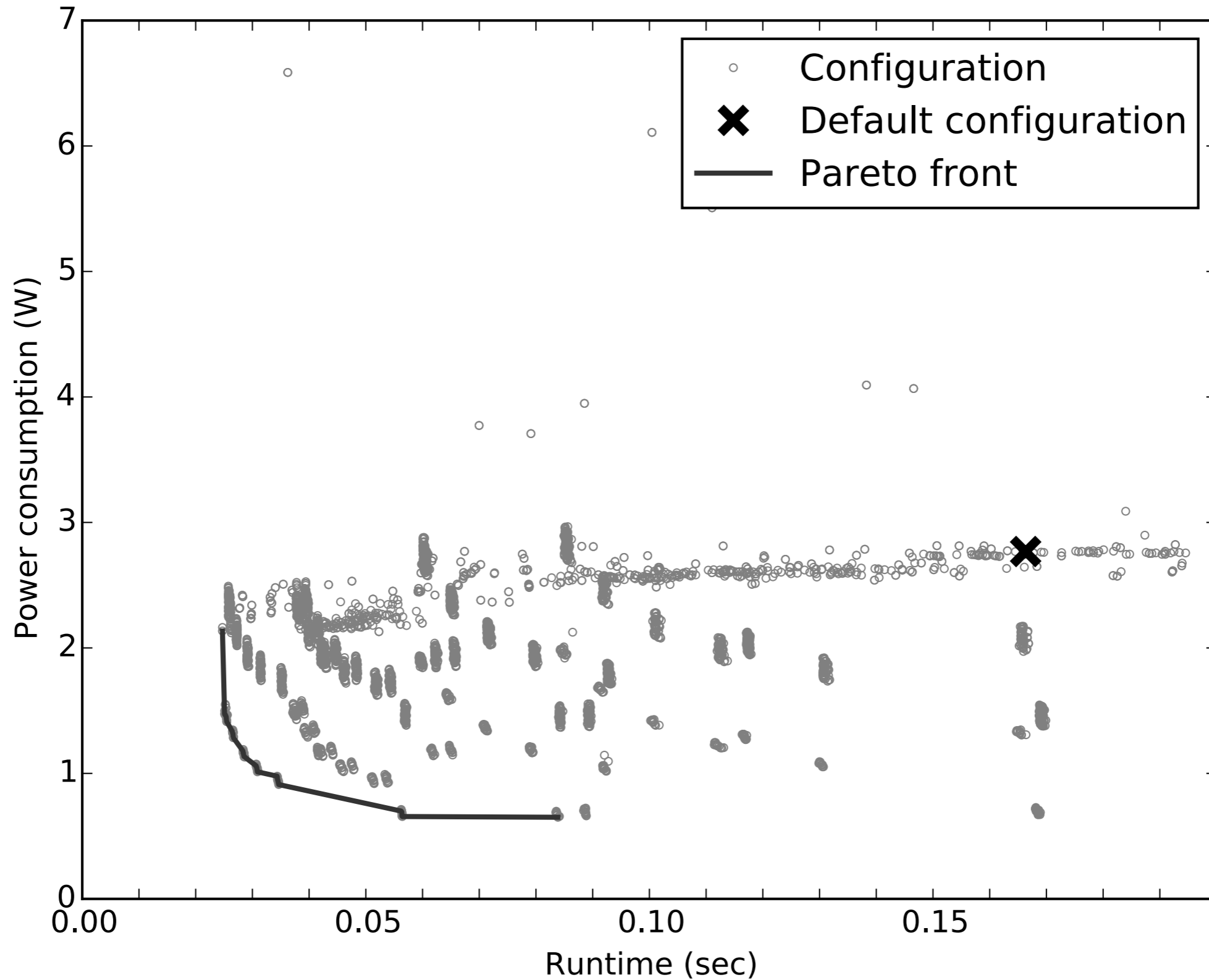
Machine	CPU	CPU name	CPU GFLOPS	CPU cores	GPU	GPU name	GPU GFLOPS	TDP Watts
Hardkernel ODROID-XU3	ARM A15 + A7	Exynos 5422	80	4 + 4	ARM	Mali-T628	60 + 30	10



DSE compiler parameters speedup



DSE architecture parameters power/runtime



DSE final result

Constraint	Runtime (FPS)	Max ATE (cm)	Power (Watts)
Default	6.03	4.41	2.77
Best runtime	39.85	4.47	1.47
Best accuracy	1.51	3.30	2.38
Best power	11.92	4.45	0.65
Power < 1W	29.09	4.47	0.98
Power < 2W	39.85	4.47	1.47
FPS > 10	11.92	4.45	0.65
FPS > 20	28.87	4.47	0.91
FPS > 30	32.38	4.47	1.01

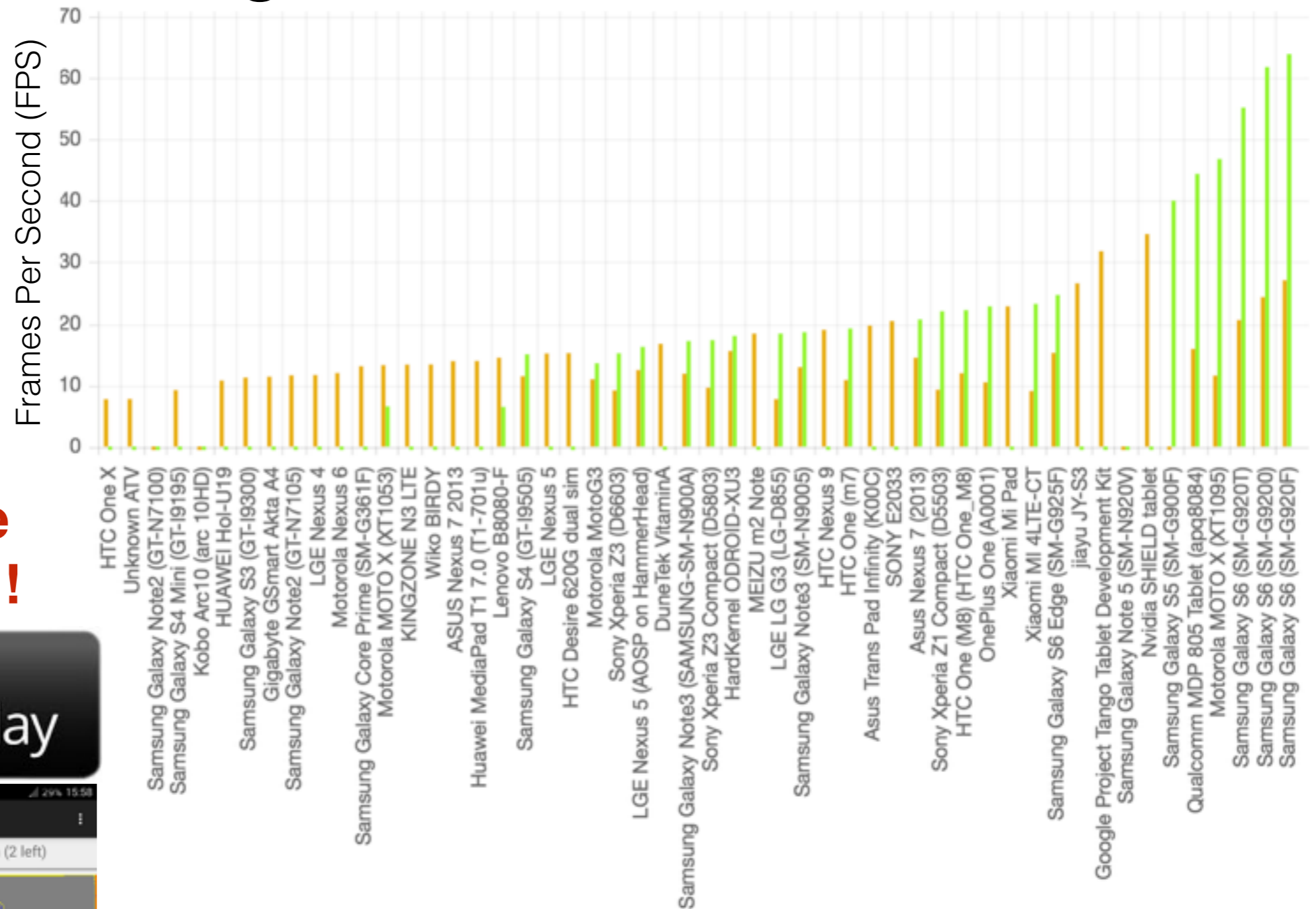
- Most of the improvement comes from the algorithmic space
- KinectFusion real-time on a popular embedded device
- Enabling auto-tuning at the domain-specific level



Crowdsourcing mobile Android SLAMBench

- SLAMBench OpenMP
- SLAMBench OpenCL

Get it now,
and see where
your device is!!



- It runs a set of Pareto configurations on the available languages on your device
- Then shows the best achieved result



Conclusion - take away messages

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