

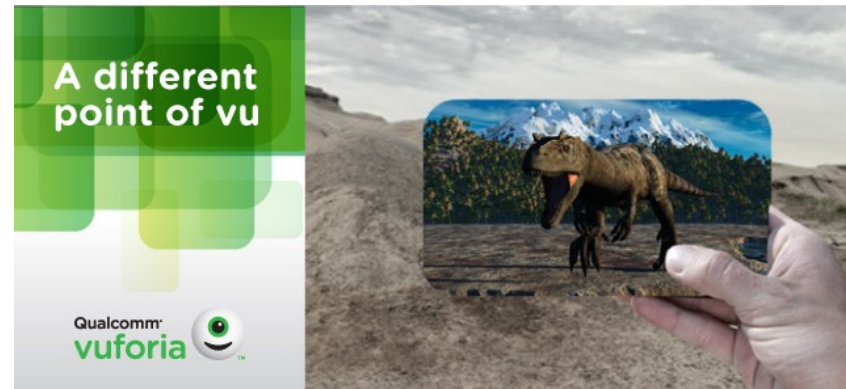
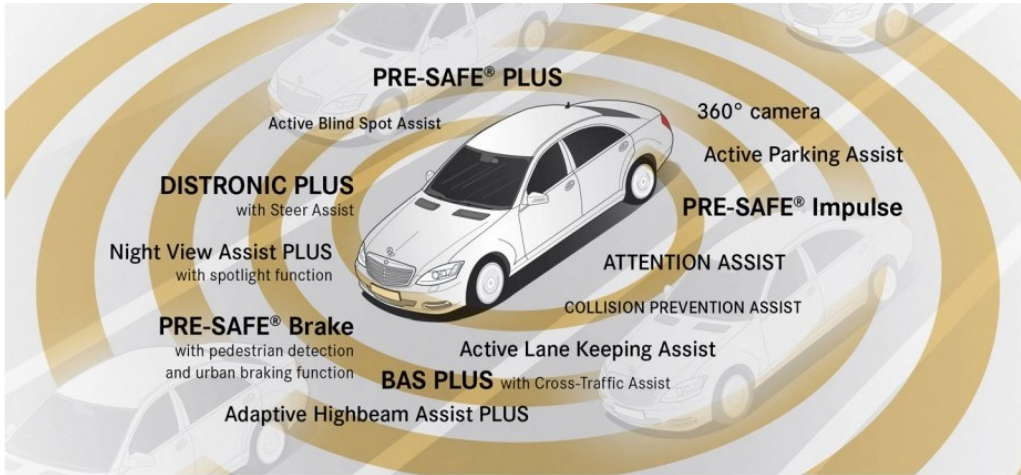
SLAMBench: A performance and accuracy benchmarking methodology for SLAM

Speaker: Zeeshan Zia, Imperial College London

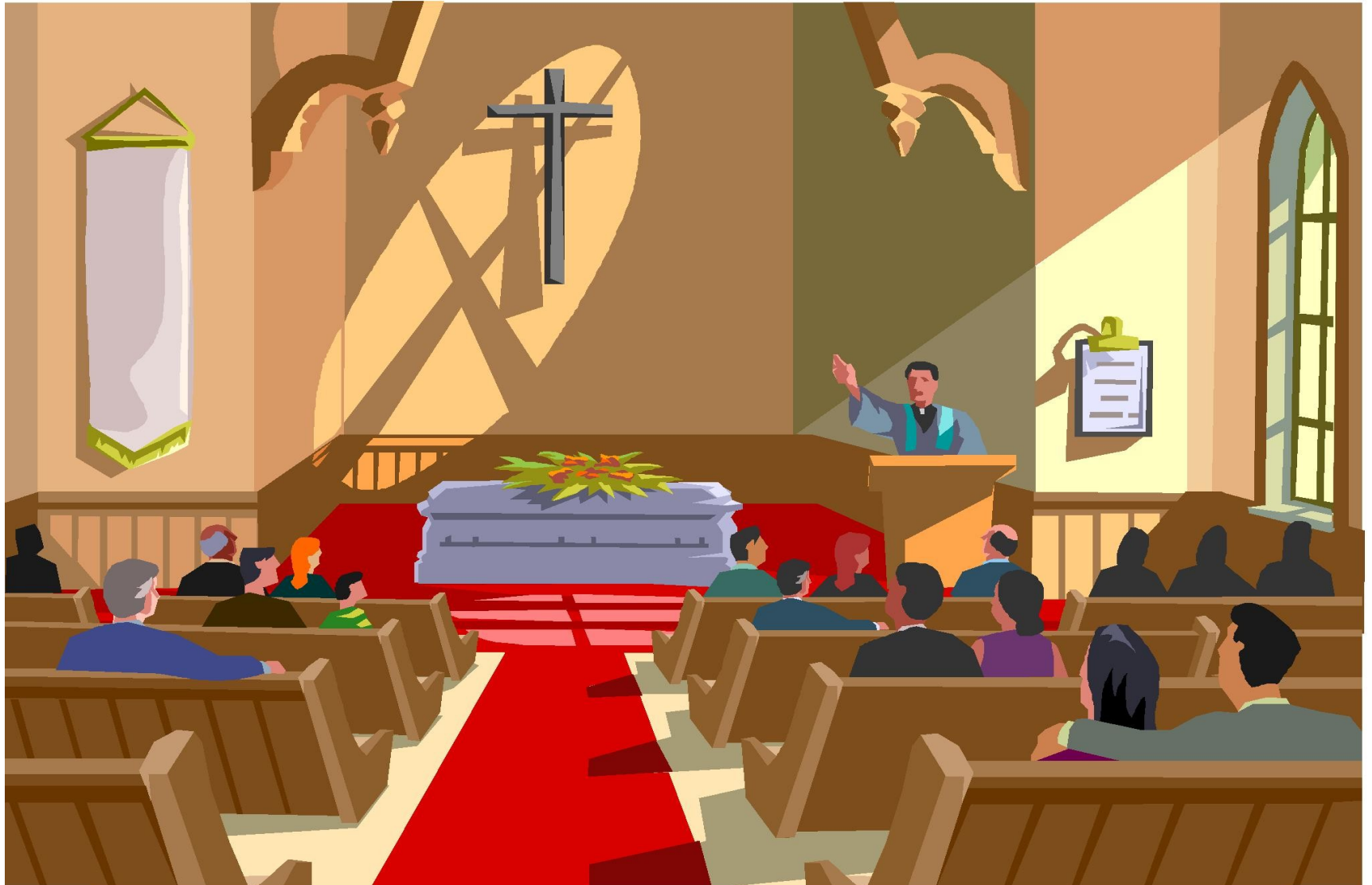
Team: Luigi Nardi, Bruno Bodin, Zeeshan Zia, John Mawer, Andy Nisbet, Paul Kelly, Andrew Davison, Mikel Lujan, Michael O'Boyle, Graham Riley, Nigel Topham, Steve Furber



Robot vision entering mass market



Death of Moore's law

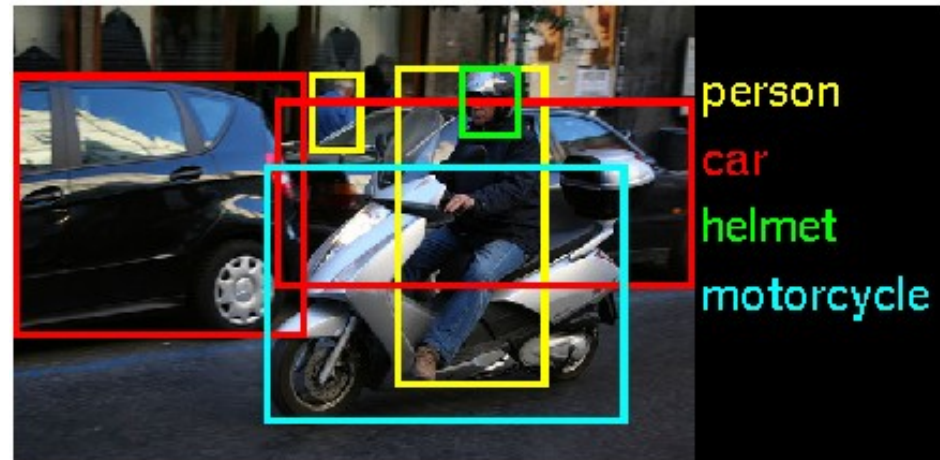
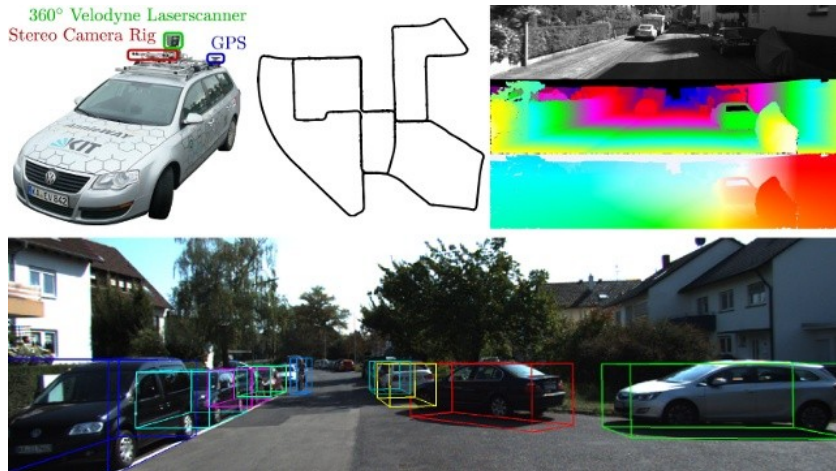
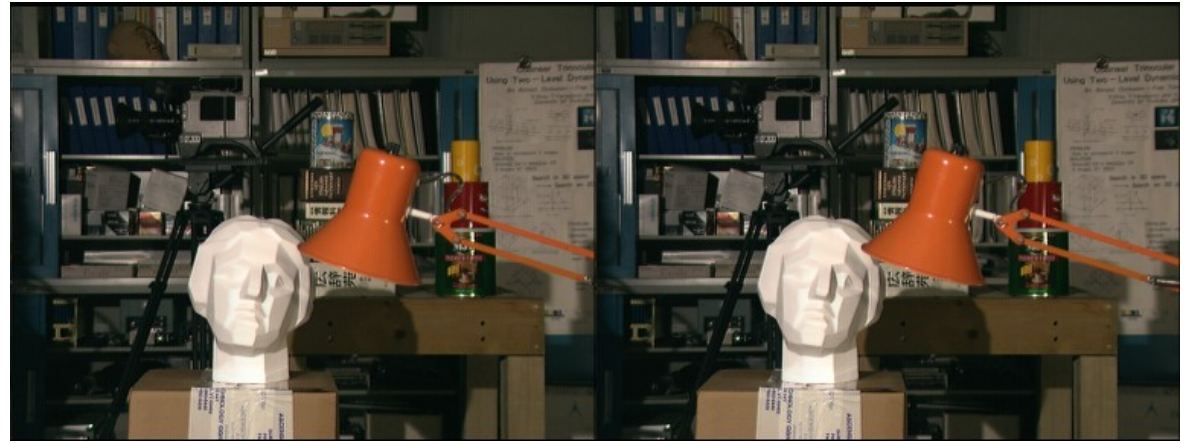
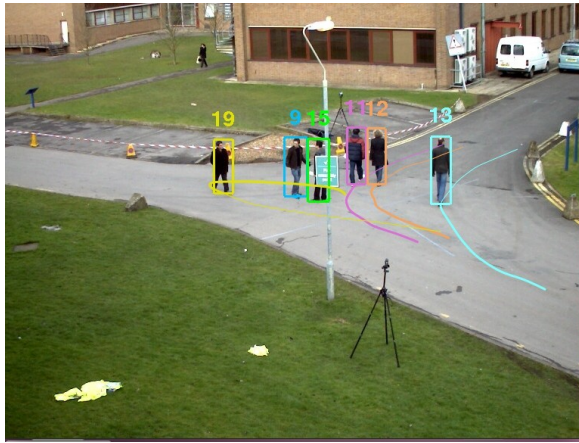


PAMELA – A Panoramic View of the Many-core Landscape

- 5-year EPSRC Programme Grant
- Three partners: Edinburgh, Imperial, Manchester
- Groups specializing in:
 - Computer architecture
 - Domain specific optimization and languages
 - Compiler and runtime design
 - Robotic vision
- Holistic look at the entire software/hardware stack
- **3D scene understanding** as the unifying challenge application

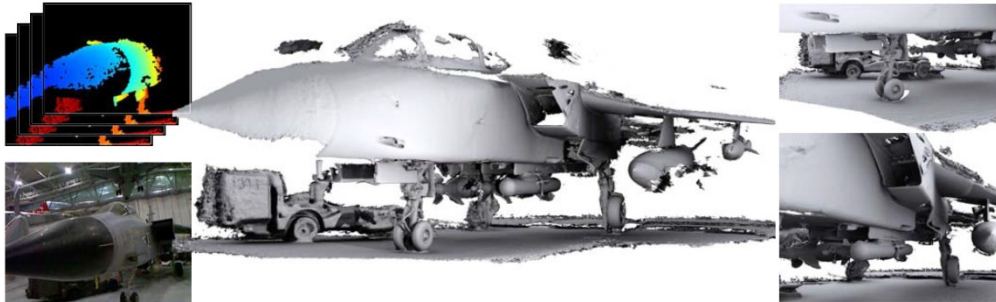
Need for a performance benchmark

Computer vision benchmarks only consider accuracy!

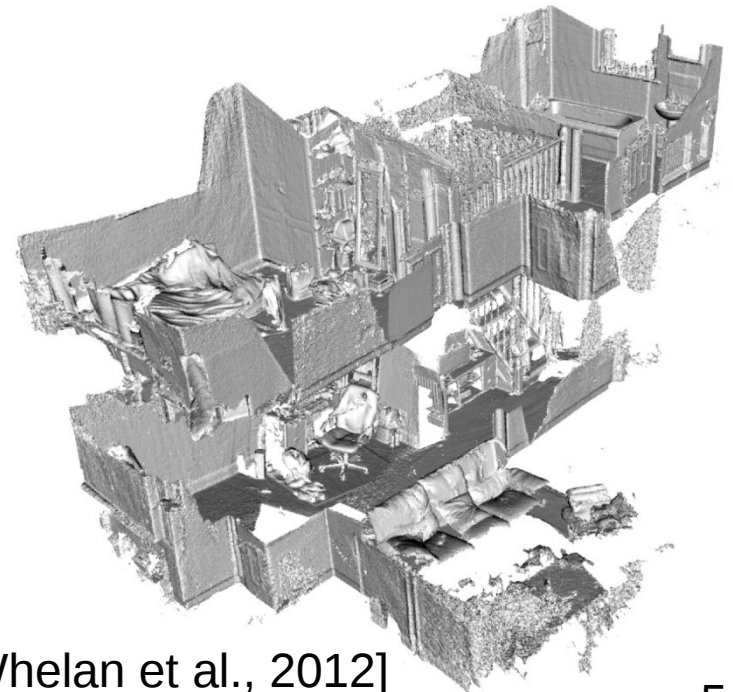


Where do we start?

- Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping (SLAM)
- Dense SLAM with a depth camera – KinectFusion
- Building block of large scale dense systems

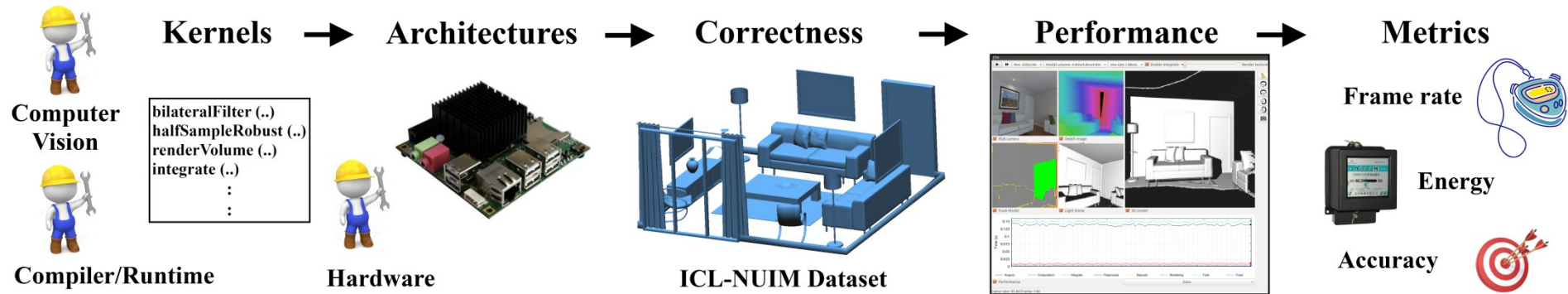


[Chen et al., 2013]



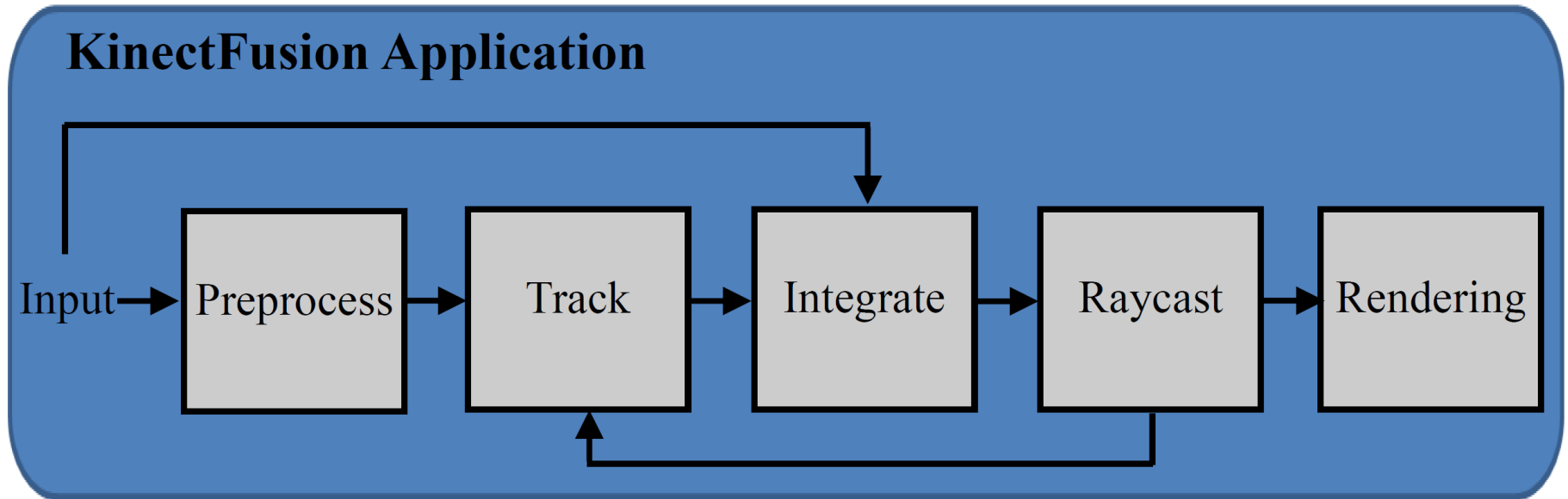
[Whelan et al., 2012]

SLAMBench



- Multi-platform KinectFusion implementations
- Measure correctness on synthetic dataset [Handa et al., 2014]
- Kernel-level speed, and energy characterisation
- Enable multi-disciplinary cooperation

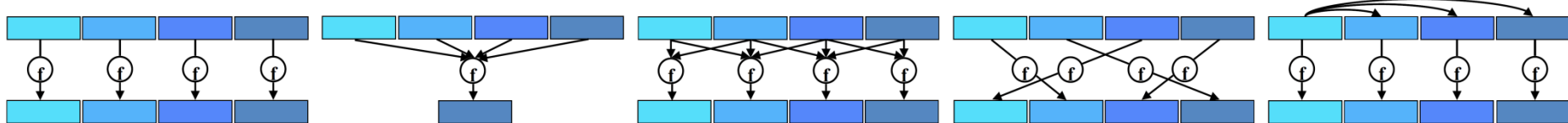
SLAMBench: Application pipeline



- Truncated Signed Distance Function (TSDF) representation for map (dense 3D reconstruction)
- Predict new depth map from reconstruction
- Align using Iterative Closest Point (ICP) algorithm

SLAMBench: Application pipeline

Kernels	Building Block	Pattern
mm2meters	Preprocess	Gather
bilateralFilter	Preprocess	Stencil
halfSample	Track	Stencil
depth2vertex	Track	Map
vertex2normal	Track	Stencil
track	Track	Map/Gather
reduce	Track	Reduction
solve	Track	Sequential
integrate	Integrate	Map/Gather
raycast	Raycast	Search/Stencil
renderDepth	Rendering	Map
renderTrack	Rendering	Map
renderVolume	Rendering	Search/Stencil



SLAMBench: Multiple platforms

Implementations

C++

OpenMP

OpenCL

CUDA

...

Platforms

ARM

INTEL

NVIDIA

...

SLAMBench: Multiple platforms

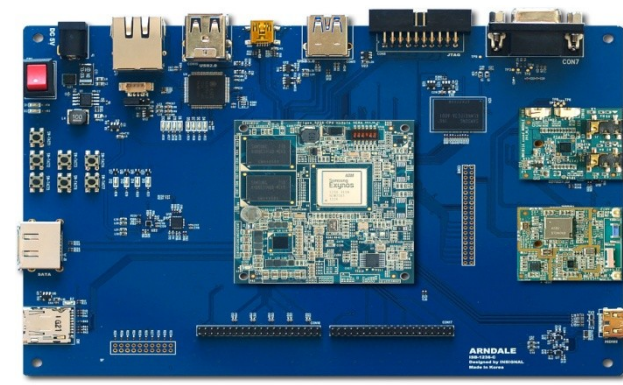
Machine	Type	CPU cores	GPU FPU32s	GPU GFLOPS (SP)
TITAN	Desktop	4 (i7 Haswell)	2688	2250
GTX870M	Laptop	4 (i7 Haswell)	1344	1260
TK1	Embedded	4 (Cortex-A15) + 1	192	330
ODROID (XU3)	Embedded	4 (Cortex-A15) + 4 (Cortex-A7)	60	60+30
Arndale	Embedded	2 (Cortex-A15)	40	60



TK1



ODRIOD (XU3)



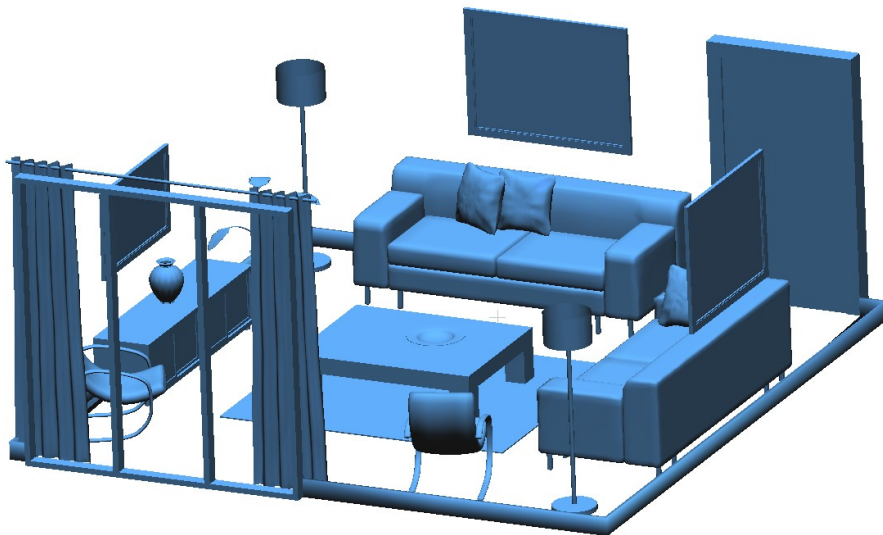
Arndale

SLAMBench: Accuracy

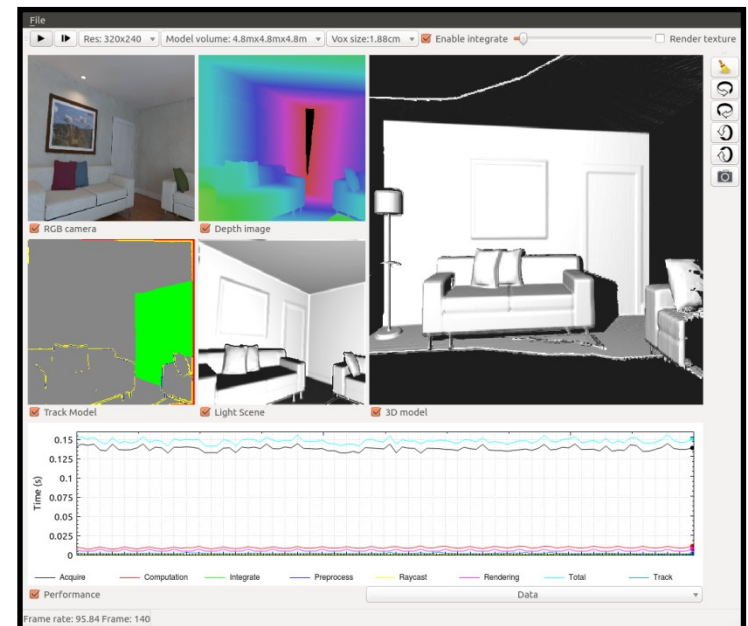
Correctness Verification

ICL-NUIM Dataset

Visualisation Tool



[Handa et al., 2014]



SLAMBench: Metrics

Performance Evaluation

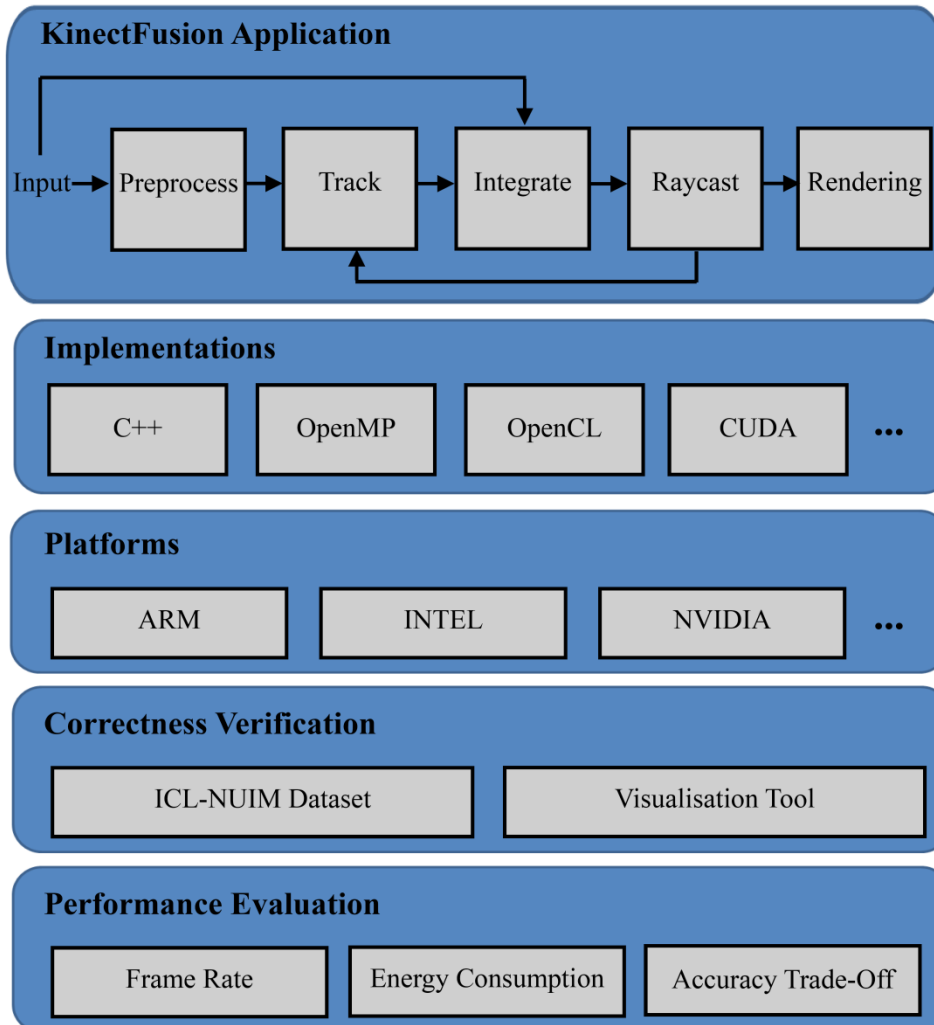
Frame Rate

Energy Consumption

Accuracy Trade-Off

- Kernel-wise evaluation of compute time
- ODR01D voltage/current sensors exploiting split power rails
- Knobs to vary different algorithmic parameters affecting accuracy, energy, and frame rate

SLAMBench Suite



- Publicly available
- Easy to understand and extend
- Early adopters include: ARM, IBM TJ Watson Labs, Intel
- ICRA submission [Nardi et al., 2015], available on arXiv.

Experiments

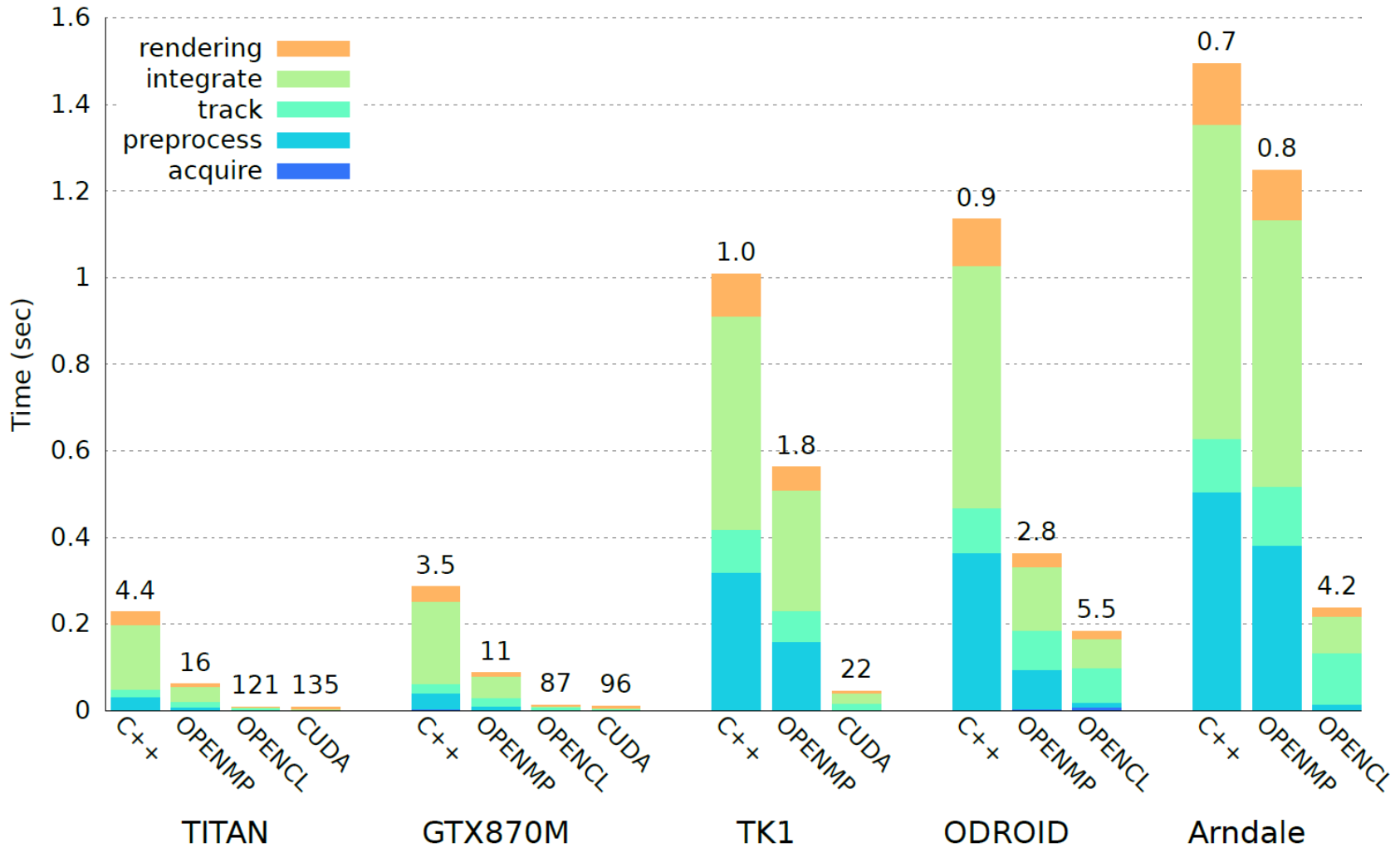
- ICL-NUIM dataset [Handa et al., 2014]
- Synthetic living room model (4.5 m x 4.5 m x 4.5 m)
- Kinect sensor noise added
- Trajectory manually recorded with a real sensor



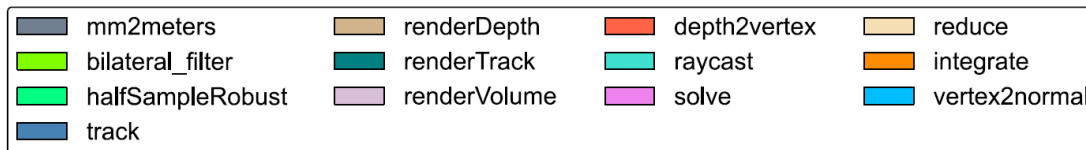
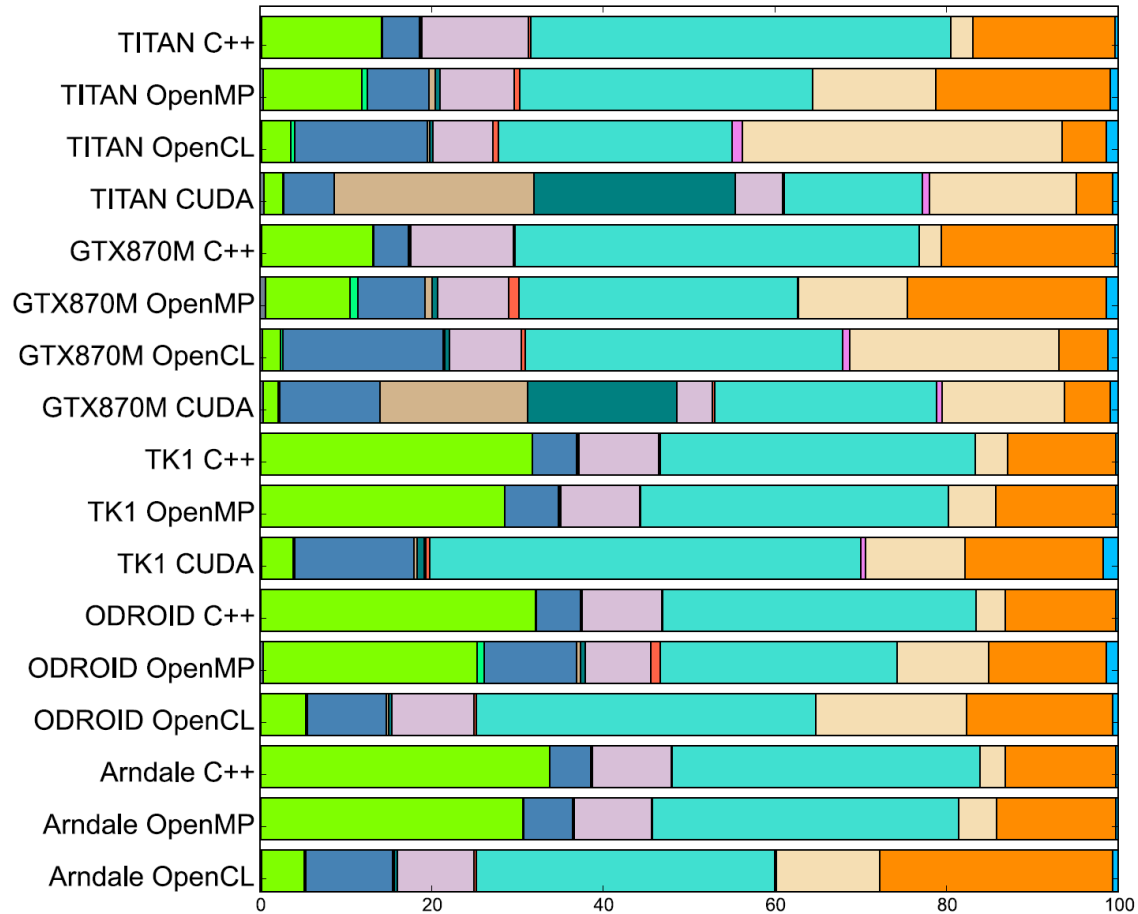
Accuracy

- Total 17 platform, language combinations evaluated
- Platforms: TITAN, GTX870M, TK1, ODROID, Arndale
- Languages: C++, OpenMP, OpenCL, CUDA
- Absolute trajectory error in the range of **2.01-2.07 cm**
- Not the same: due to multi-threaded execution and different hardware architectures!

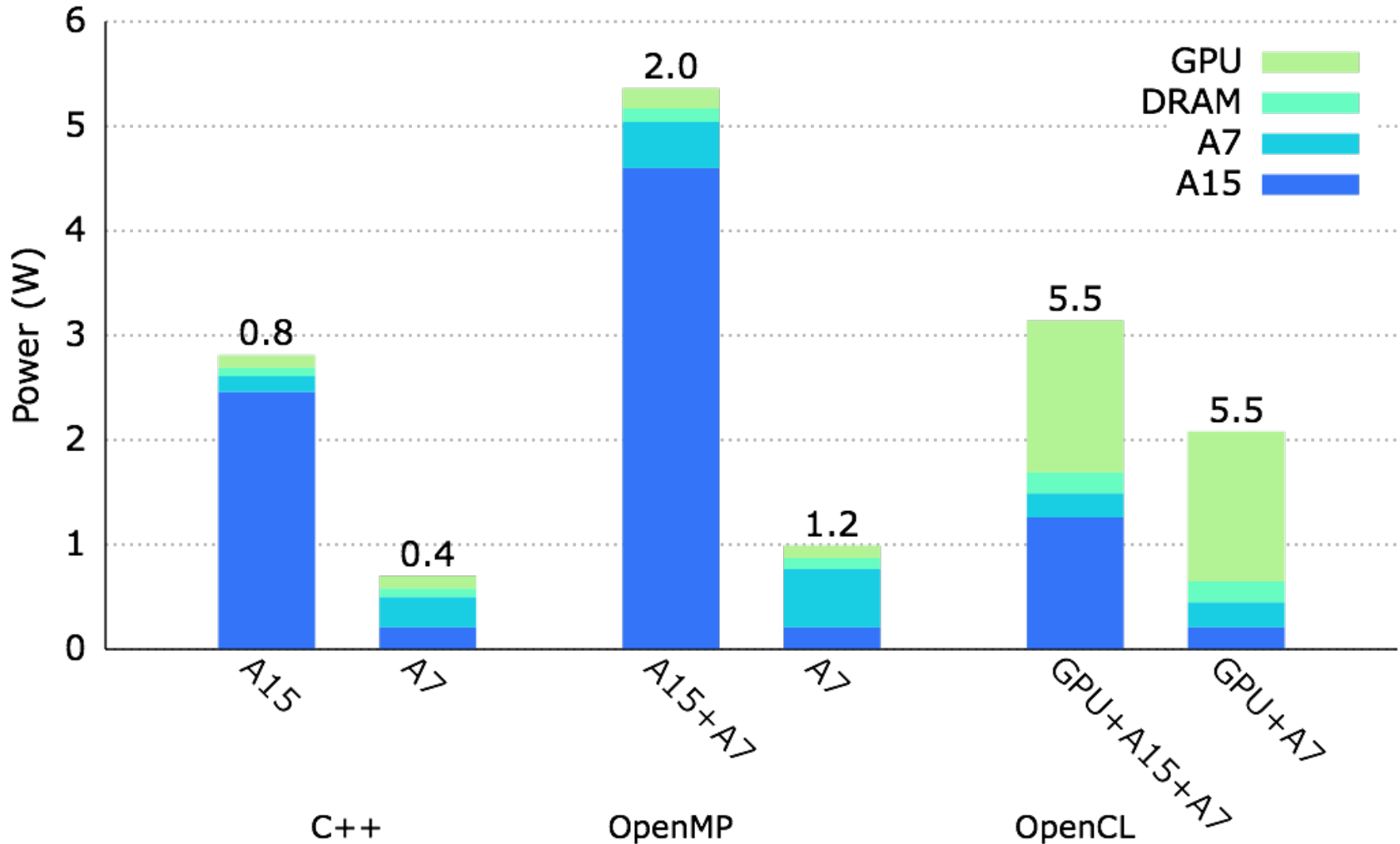
Elapsed times and frame rates: Blocks



Percentage of time spent in each kernel



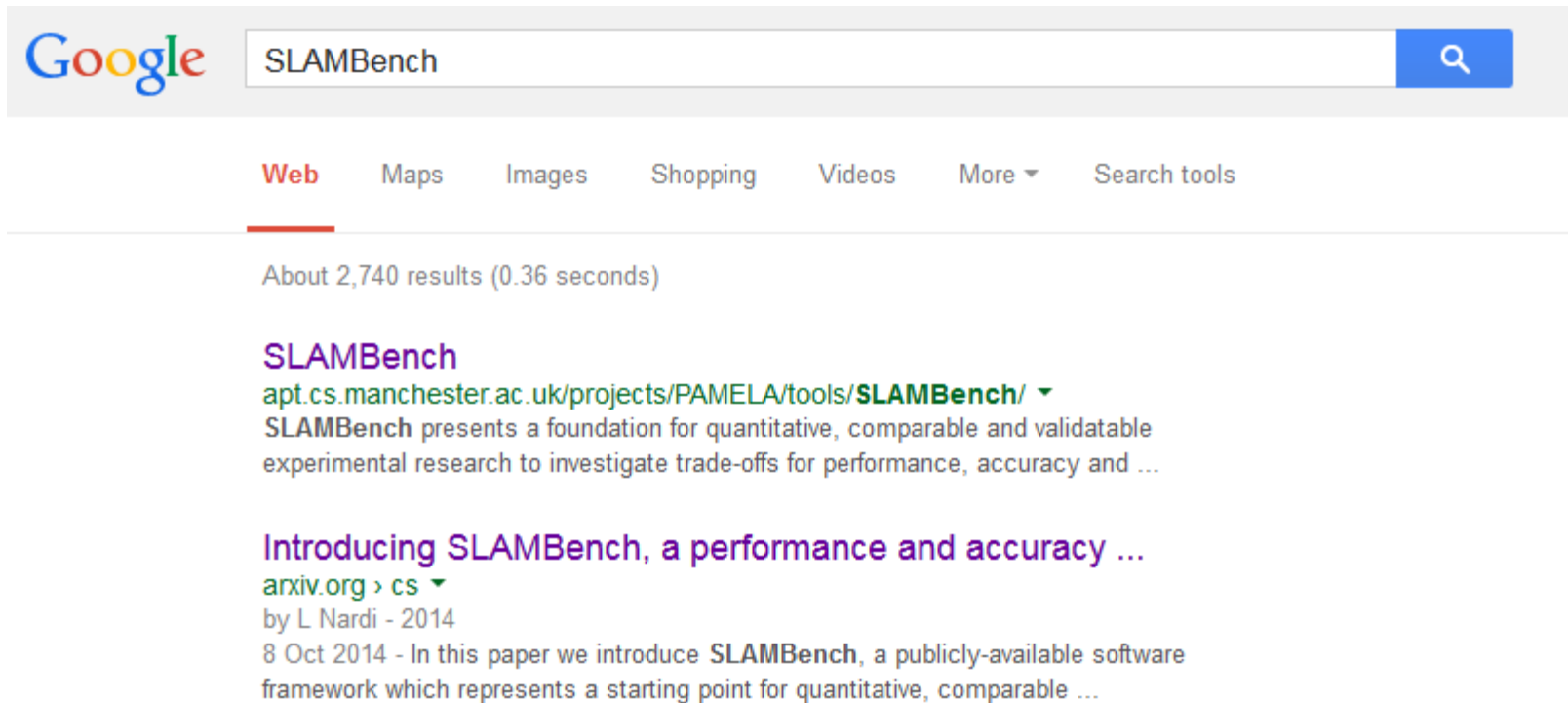
Power consumption on ODROID



Conclusion and future work

- Accuracy + Computational performance + Energy
- Benchmark to compare hardware accelerators, software tools, and novel algorithms
- Future: Extension, Design-space exploration, domain specific languages and optimizations

Questions?



The image shows a screenshot of a Google search interface. At the top left is the Google logo. To its right is a search bar containing the text "SLAMBench". A blue search button with a magnifying glass icon is on the right side of the search bar. Below the search bar are navigation tabs: "Web" (highlighted with a red underline), "Maps", "Images", "Shopping", "Videos", "More" (with a dropdown arrow), and "Search tools". Below the tabs, it says "About 2,740 results (0.36 seconds)". The first search result is titled "SLAMBench" in purple, with a green link "apt.cs.manchester.ac.uk/projects/PAMELA/tools/SLAMBench/" and a dropdown arrow. The snippet below the link reads: "SLAMBench presents a foundation for quantitative, comparable and validatable experimental research to investigate trade-offs for performance, accuracy and ...". The second search result is titled "Introducing SLAMBench, a performance and accuracy ..." in purple, with a green link "arxiv.org > cs" and a dropdown arrow. The snippet below the link reads: "by L Nardi - 2014" and "8 Oct 2014 - In this paper we introduce SLAMBench, a publicly-available software framework which represents a starting point for quantitative, comparable ...".

Google

SLAMBench

Web Maps Images Shopping Videos More Search tools

About 2,740 results (0.36 seconds)

SLAMBench
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