

The OpenVX Computer Vision and Neural Network Inference

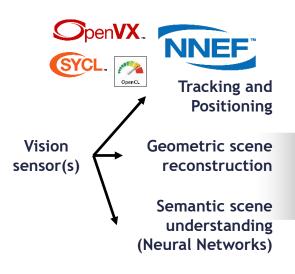
Standard for Portable, Efficient Code



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Khronos Open Standards





Download 3D augmentation object and scene data



Generate Low Latency 3D Content and Augmentations



VR/AR Application



Interact with sensor, haptic and display devices



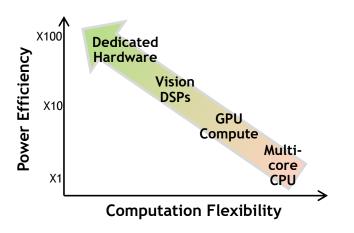
The OpenVX Standard

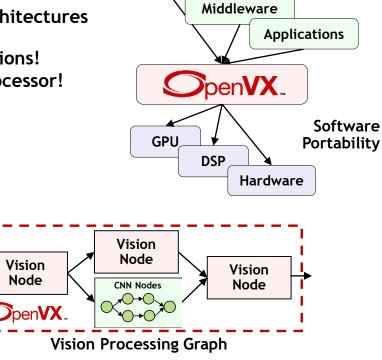


Wide range of vision and neural network hardware architectures

OpenVX enables high-level Graph-level optimizations! Can be implemented on almost any hardware or processor!







Vision Engines



OpenVX Evolution



Conformant Implementations













cādence





SYNOPSYS°

socionext

AMD OpenVX Tools

Open source, highly optimized for x86 CPU and OpenCL for GPU "Graph Optimizer" & Tools.

Modules: 360° video stitching,
Neural Network Inference
http://bit.ly/openvx-amd

Current Progress

OpenVX 1.2 Spec released May 2017 Adopters Program November 2017

Functionality

Conditional node execution Feature detection Classification operators

Extensions

Neural Network Acceleration
Pipeline, stream, batch processing
OpenCL interop
Import vendor kernel, ...

Safety Critical

OpenVX 1.1 SC for safety-certifiable systems

OpenVX 1.3 or 2.0? Roadmap under Discussion

Enhance NN support

Profiles/subsets NN-only profile

Merge safety-critical

More feature detectors Stereo vision support SLAM support

More flow control



OpenVX Key Features



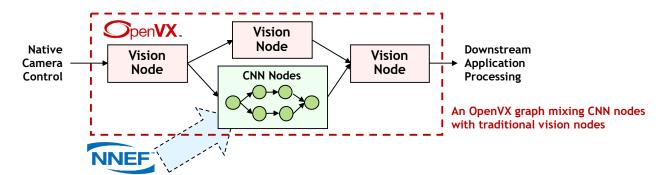
- Faster development of efficient and portable vision and neural network applications
 - Graph-level abstraction using C APIs
 - Opaque memory model
 - Developers are protected from hardware complexities
 - No platform-specific performance optimizations needed
- Performance portability to diverse hardware
 - Hardware agility for different use case requirements
 - Application software investment is protected as hardware evolves



OpenVX Graph Level Abstraction



- OpenVX developers express a graph of image or tensor operations ('Nodes')
 - Using a C API
- Nodes can be executed on any hardware or processor coded in any language
 - Implementers can optimize under the high-level graph abstraction
- Graphs are the key to run-time power and performance optimizations
 - e.g. Node fusion, pipelining, tiled graph processing for cache efficiency etc.
- CNN nodes can be mixed with traditional vision nodes





OpenVX Efficiency through Graphs



Graph Scheduling

Split the graph execution across the whole system: CPU / GPU / dedicated HW

Faster execution or lower power consumption

Memory Management

Reuse pre-allocated memory for multiple intermediate data

Less allocation overhead more memory for other applications

Kernel Fusion

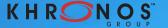
Replace a subgraph with a single faster node

Better memory locality, less kernel launch overhead

Data Tiling

Execute a subgraph at tile granularity instead of image granularity

Better use of data cache and local memory



Simple Edge Detector in OpenVX



```
vx image input = vxCreateImage(1280, 720, U8);
                                                  Declare Input and Output Images
vx image output = vxCreateImage(1280, 720, U8);
                                                                                      inp
vx graph g = vxCreateGraph();
vx image horiz = vxCreateVirtualImage(q);
                                                  Declare Intermediate Images
                                                                                     sobel
vx image vert = vxCreateVirtualImage(g);
vx image mag = vxCreateVirtualImage(g);
                                                                                     Mag
                                                  Construct the Graph topology
vxSobel3x3Node(g, input, horiz, vert);
vxMagnitudeNode(g, horiz, vert, mag);
                                                                                       m
vxThresholdNode(q, mag, THRESH, output);
                                                                                      Thr
                                                  Compile the Graph
                                                                                          graph
status = vxVerifyGraph(q);
                                                                                      out
                                                   Execute the Graph
status = vxProcessGraph(q);
```



OpenVX Functions



[Computer Vision: 63 functions]

- Image Color Conversion
- Pixel-wise Image Operations
- Image Scaling & Filters
- Pyramids: Gaussian, Laplacian
- Histogram & Statistical
- Tensor Operations
- Classification, Feature Detection, and Tracking
- Control Flow Operations

[Neural Network Extension: 8 functions]

- Convolution
- Deconvolution
- Fully Connected
- Max Pooling & Average Pooling
- Activations
- LRN
- Softmax
- ROI Pooling



OpenVX Extensions

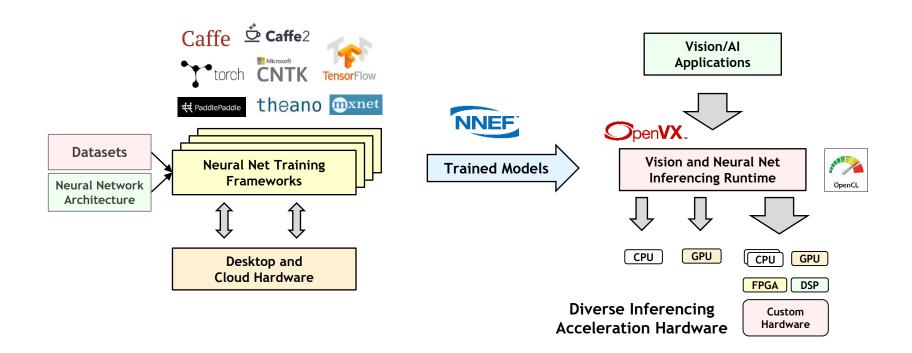


- Neural Network: run inference as part of a graph
 - Layers are represented as OpenVX nodes
- Classification: detect and recognize objects in an image based on a set of features
 - Import a classifier model trained offline
 - Classify objects based on a set of input features
- Pipelining: increase hardware utilization and throughput
 - Provide a way of pipelining, streaming, and batch processing
 - Multiple initiations of a graph with different inputs and outputs
- OpenCL Interop: interop between OpenVX and OpenCL application & user-kernels
- Import/Export: provide a way of exporting and importing pre-verified graphs & objects
- Import Kernel: import pre-compiler vendor binary (e.g., pre-compiled NN as a kernel)



Neural Network Workflow

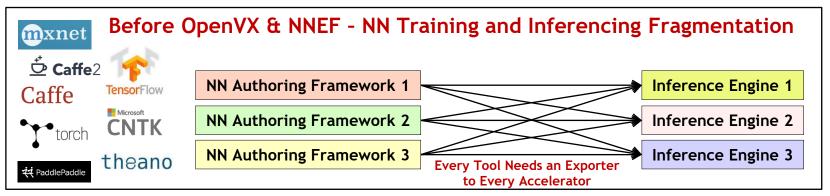


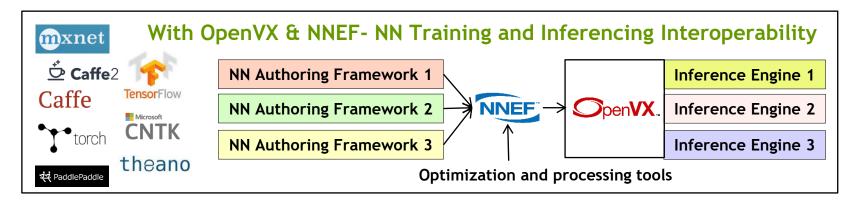




OpenVX - Solving Fragmentation









NNEF 1.0 Provisional



- Released as Provisional to get industry feedback before finalization
 - Welcoming comments and feedback on Khronos GitHub
- Initial focus on passing trained frameworks to embedded inference engines
 - Authoring interchange, importing NNEF into tools, is also an emerging use case
- Support deployable range of network topologies
 - Rapid evolution to encompass new network types as they emerge from research



NNEF Working Group Participants



OpenVX Benefits



- Faster development of efficient and portable vision and NN applications
 - Developers are protected from hardware complexities
 - No platform-specific performance optimizations needed
 - OpenVX with NNEF solves fragmentation problem
- Graph description enables significant automatic optimizations
 - Kernel fusion, pipelining, and tiling
- Performance portability to diverse hardware
 - Hardware agility for different use case requirements
 - Application software investment is protected as hardware evolves
- Roadmap driven by community participation
 - Join us and bring your ideas



OpenVX Resources



OpenVX Resources

- OpenVX Overview
 - https://www.khronos.org/openvx
- OpenVX Specifications: current, previous, and extensions
 - https://www.khronos.org/registry/OpenVX
- OpenVX Resources: implementations, tutorials, reference guides, etc.
 - https://www.khronos.org/openvx/resources

NNEF Resources

- NNEF Specification
 - https://www.khronos.org/registry/NNEF

Embedded Vision Summit Workshop

- "Khronos Standards for Neural Networks and Embedded Vision"
- Thursday, May 24, 2018 from 8:00am-5:30pm
 - https://www.khronos.org/events/2018-embedded-vision-summit

