



The OpenVX Standard for Portable, Efficient Vision Processing

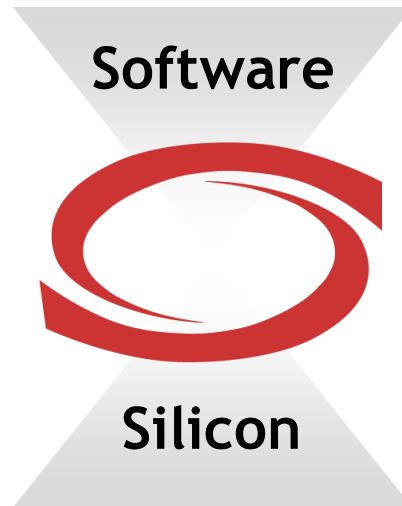
24 May 2018

Khronos Connects Software to Silicon

Industry Consortium creating **OPEN STANDARD APIs** for hardware acceleration
Any company is welcome—one company, one vote

ROYALTY-FREE specifications
State-of-the art IP framework protects
members AND the standards

Low-level silicon APIs needed on
every platform: graphics, parallel
compute, vision, neural networks,
augmented and virtual reality...



Conformance Tests and Adopters
Programs for specification integrity
and cross-vendor portability

International, non-profit organization
Membership and Adopters fees cover
operating and engineering expenses

Strong industry momentum
100s of man years invested by industry experts

Well over a *BILLION* people use Khronos APIs every day...

Khronos Open Standards

- 3D for the Web**
- VR/AR and games in-browser
 - Efficiently delivering runtime 3D assets



Real-Time 2D/3D

- Virtual and augmented reality displays
- Cross-platform gaming and UI
- CAD and product design

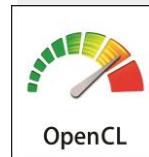


Vision and Neural Networks











- Tracking and odometry
- Scene analysis/understanding
- Neural network inferencing

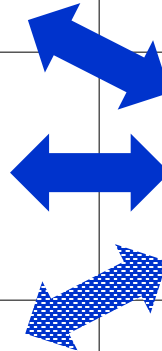
Parallel Computation

- Machine learning acceleration
- Embedded vision processing
- High-Performance Computing (HPC)



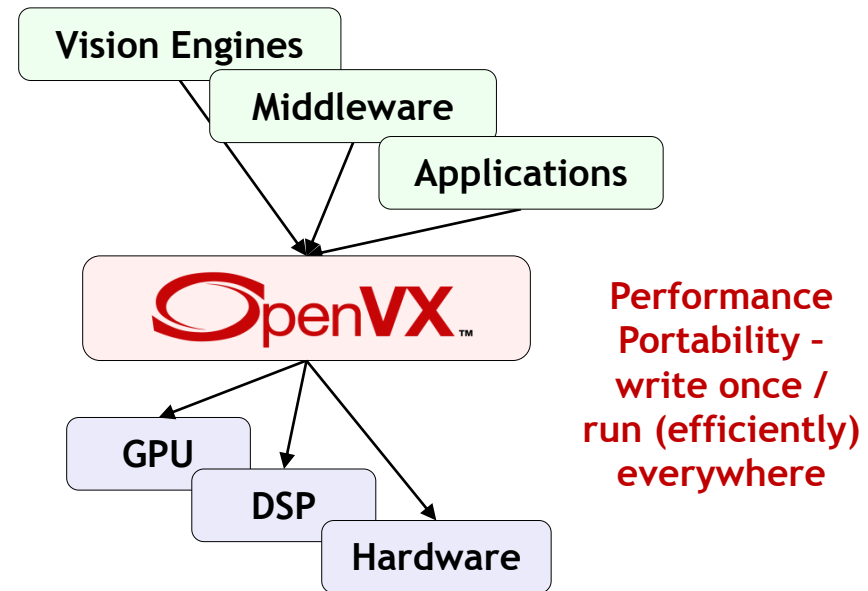
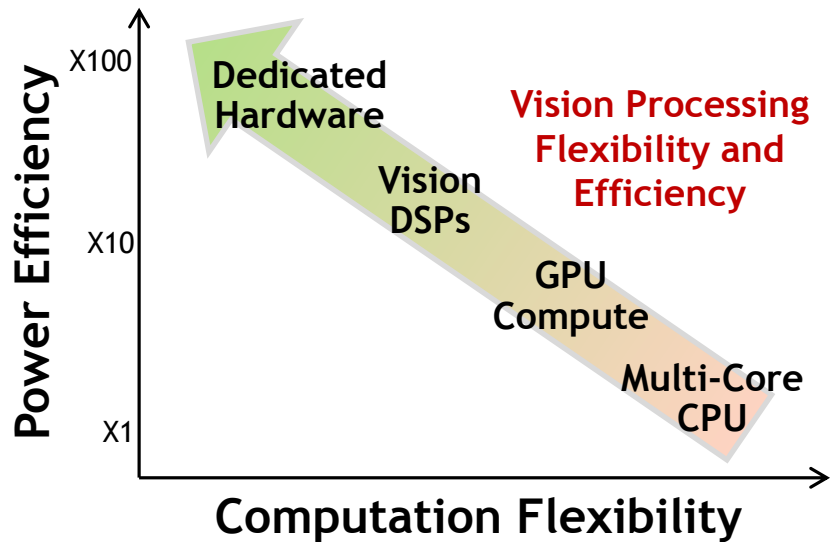
Some Popular Khronos Standards

	Run-Time APIs	File Formats
GPU 3D and Compute	  	
Heterogenous Compute (Parallel Processing)	 	
Vision and Inferencing		
VR and AR		



OpenVX - Low Power Vision Acceleration

- Targeted at vision acceleration in real-time, mobile, and embedded platforms
 - High performance AND low power consumption are key
- Higher abstraction than OpenCL for **performance portability** across diverse architectures
 - Multi-core CPUs, GPUs, DSPs and DSP arrays, ISPs, FPGAs, dedicated hardware...
- Extends portable vision acceleration to very low power domains
 - Doesn't require high-power CPU/GPU complex or OpenCL precision



OpenVX Evolution



OpenVX 1.0
Spec released October 2014

Initial Functionality
Established graph framework
40 function nodes

Implementations
24 compliant products
from 8 companies

OpenVX 1.1
Spec released May 2016

New Functionality
Expanded nodes functionality
Enhanced graph framework

Implementations
18 compliant products
from 5 companies

OpenVX 1.2
Spec released May 2017

New Functionality
Conditional node execution
Feature detection
Classification operators
Expanded imaging operations

Extensions
Neural network acceleration
Graph save and restore
16-bit image operation

Safety Critical
OpenVX 1.1 SC for
safety-certifiable systems

New Extensions
Released 2017-2018

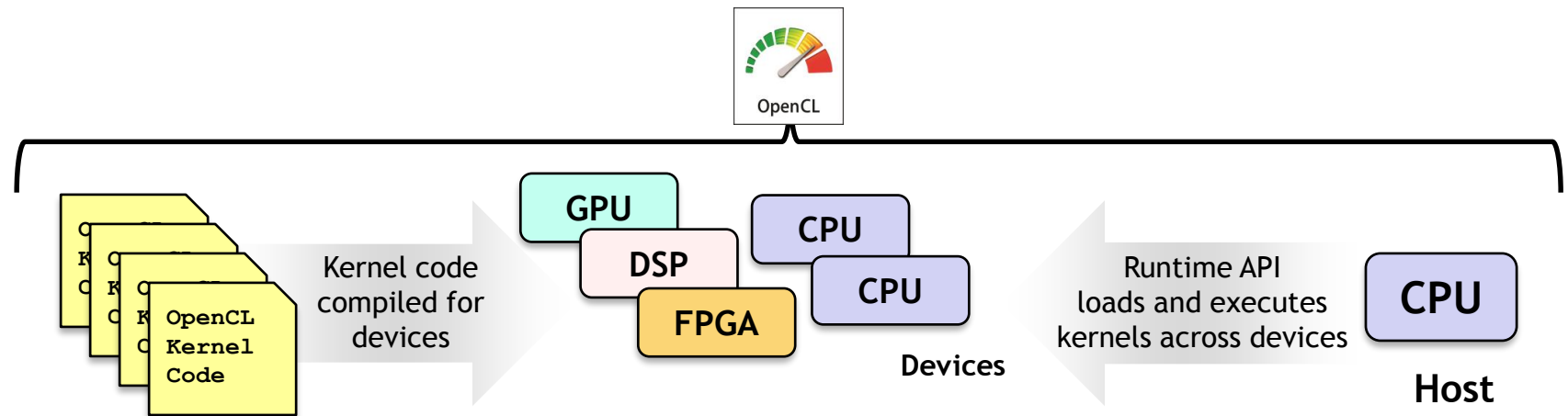
Pipelining/streaming
OpenCL interop
Kernel import: NNEF

**OpenVX
Roadmap**

Programmable user
kernels on accelerator
Enhanced NN support
NN-only profile
Other profiles/subsets
Safety-critical merge
More feature detectors
More flow control

OpenCL - Low-level Parallel Programming

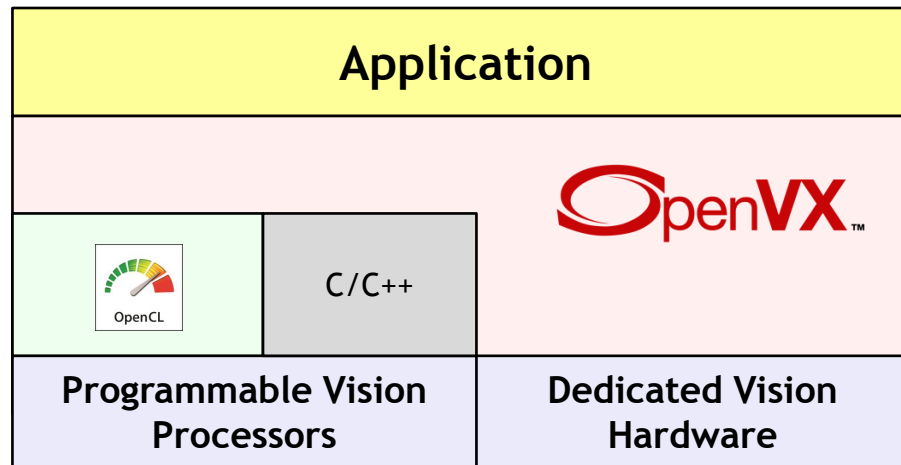
- Low-level programming of heterogeneous parallel compute resources
 - One code tree can be executed on CPUs, GPUs, DSPs, and FPGA
- OpenCL C language to write kernel programs to execute on any compute device
 - Platform-layer API—to query, select, and initialize compute devices
 - Runtime API—to build and execute kernels programs on multiple devices
- New in OpenCL 2.2—OpenCL C++ kernel language, a static subset of C++14
 - Adaptable and elegant sharable code, great for building libraries
 - Templates enable meta-programming for highly adaptive software
 - Lambdas used to implement nested/dynamic parallelism



Layered Vision Processing Ecosystem

Implementers may use OpenCL to *implement* OpenVX nodes on programmable processors




And then developers can use OpenVX to enable a developer to easily *connect* those nodes into a graph



OpenVX enables the graph to be *extended* to include hardware architectures that don't support programmable APIs

The OpenVX graph enables implementers to *optimize* execution across diverse hardware architectures and drive to lower power implementations

How OpenVX Compares to Alternatives

			
Governance	Open-standard API designed to be implemented and shipped by IHVs	Community-driven, open source library	Open-standard API designed to be implemented and shipped by IHVs
Programming Model	Graph defined with C API and then compiled for run-time execution	Immediate run-time function calls, reading to and from memory	Explicit kernels are compiled and executed via run-time API
Built-In Vision Functionality	Small but growing set of popular functions	Vast, mainly on PC/CPU	None, user programs their own or call vision library over OpenCL
Target Hardware	Any combination of processors or non-programmable hardware	Mainly PCs and GPUs	Any heterogeneous combination of IEEE FP-capable processors
Optimization Opportunities	Pre-declared graph enables significant optimizations	Each function reads/writes memory, power performance inefficient	Any execution topology can be explicitly programmed
Conformance	Implementations must pass conformance to use trademark	Extensive Test Suite but no formal Adopters program	Implementations must pass conformance to use trademark
Consistency	All core functions must be available in conformant implementations	Available functions vary depending on implementation/platform	All core functions must be available in all conformant implementations

Safety Critical APIs - Khronos Experience

