

ORIANNA: An Accelerator Generation Framework for Optimization-based Robotic Applications

Yuhui Hao¹, Yiming Gan², Bo Yu³, Qiang Liu¹, Yinhe Han², Zishen Wan⁴, Shaoshan Liu³

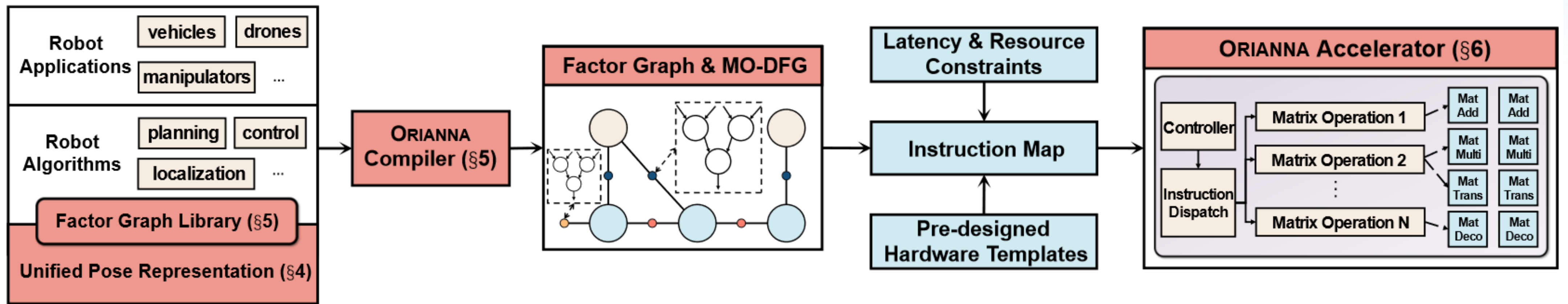
1. Tianjin University

2. Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

3. Shenzhen Institute of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics for Society

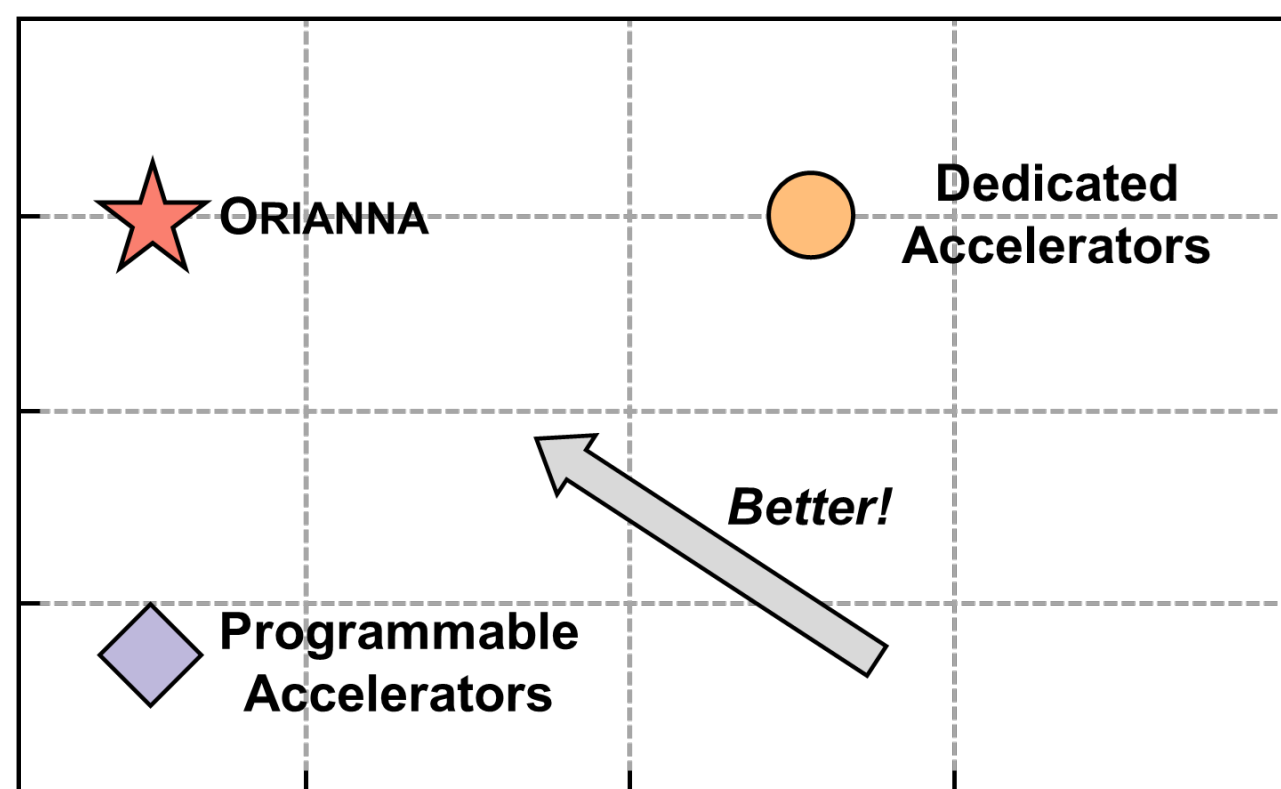
4. Georgia Tech

ORIANNA Overview



Motivation

Efficiency



NRE Cost

Software Framework

Factor Type	Factor	Algorithm
Measurement	LiDAR, Camera, GPS, IMU	Localization
Constraint	Smooth, Collision-free, Prior, Kinematics, Dynamics	Planning, Control

Factors in ORIANNNA Factor Graph Library

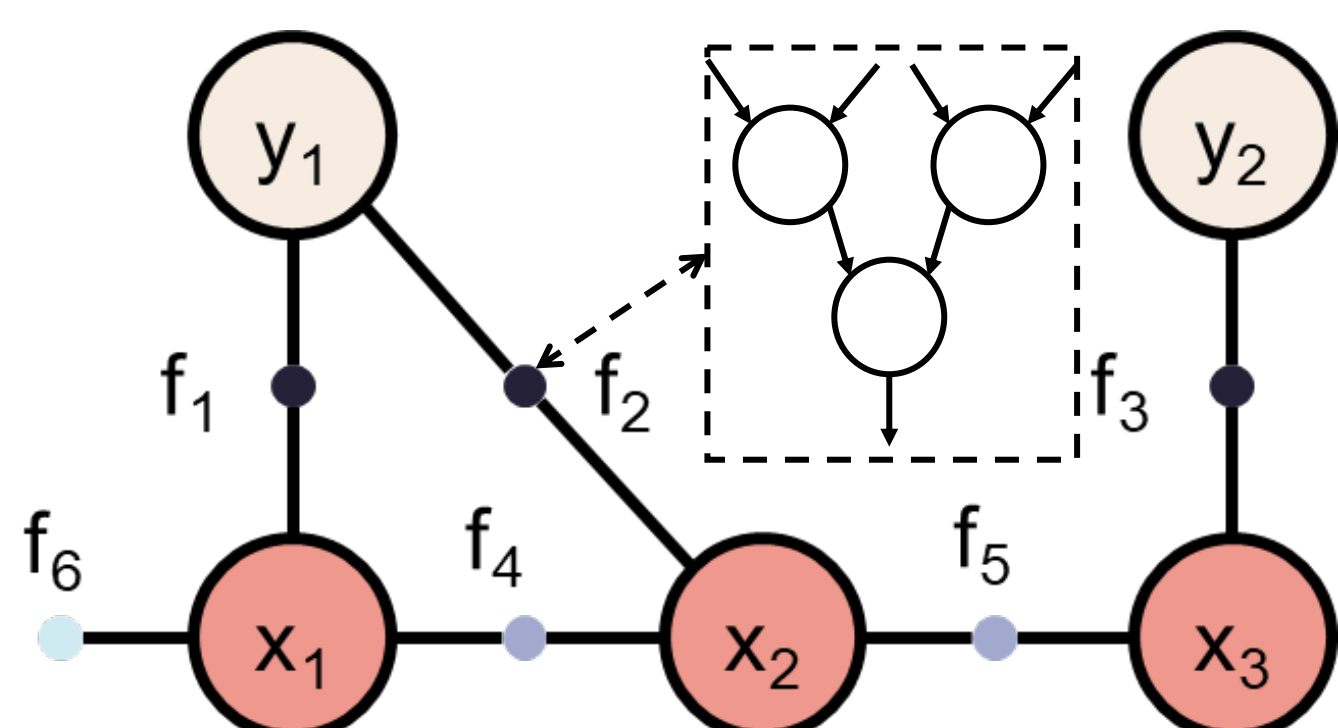
Localization Factor graph

```
graph.add(CameraFactor(x1, y1, m1))
graph.add(CameraFactor(x2, y1, m2))
graph.add(CameraFactor(x3, y2, m3))
graph.add(IMUFactor(x1, x2, m4))
graph.add(IMUFactor(x2, x3, m5))
graph.add(PriorFactor(x1, p1))
graph.optimize()
```

User High Level Codes

ORIANNNA Compiler

Factor Graph & MO-DFG



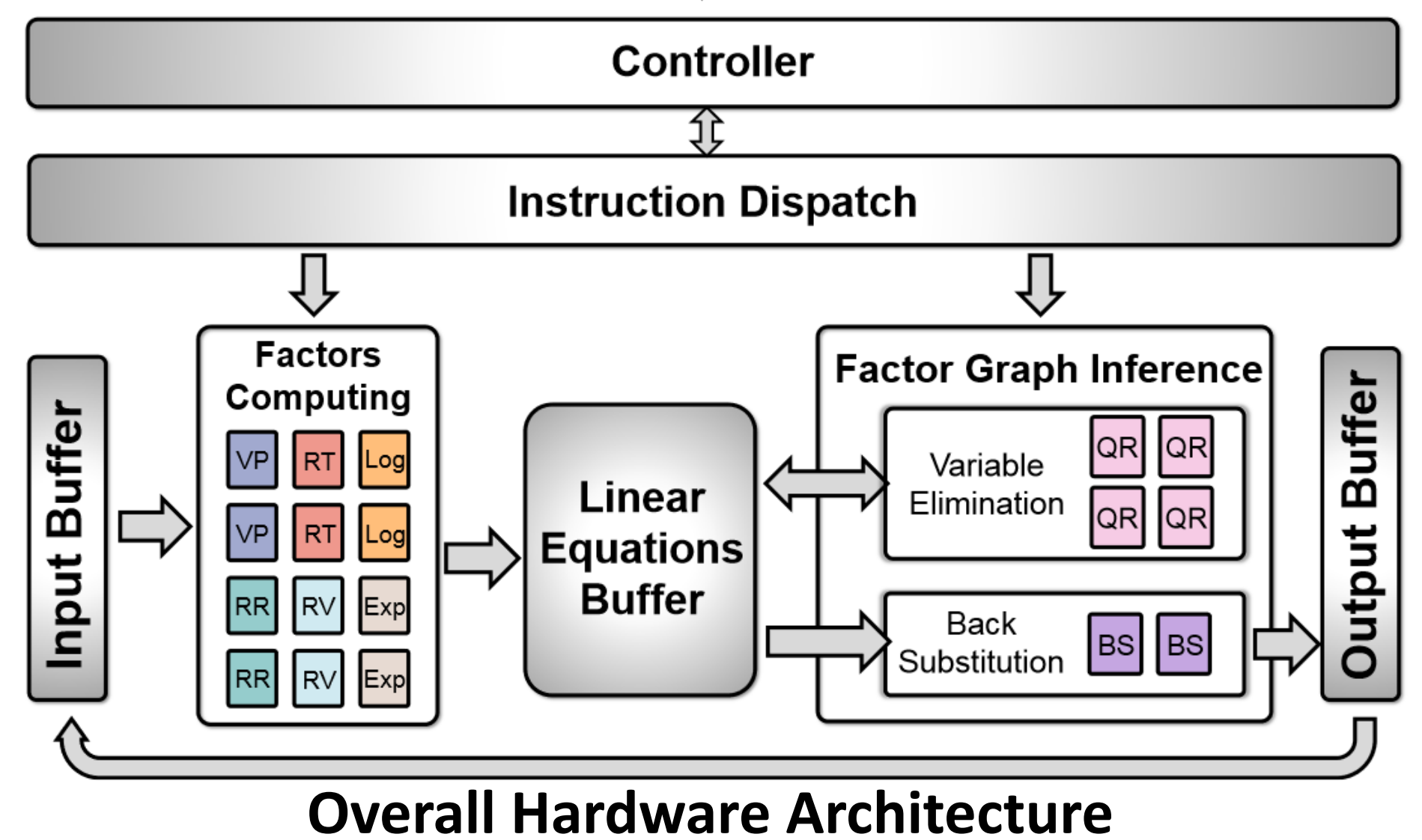
Hardware Generation

$$p_1^*, p_2^*, \dots, p_n^* = \arg \min_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} L(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$$

$$s.t. R(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n) \leq R^*$$

Annotations: $p_1^*, p_2^*, \dots, p_n^*$ → the number of replicated computation units employed for various matrix operations; R^* → hardware resource consumption; $R(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ → available on-chip resources; $L(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ → computation latency.

Hardware Generation



Overall Hardware Architecture

Experimental Results

