

# THE DEBS 2019 Grand Challenge

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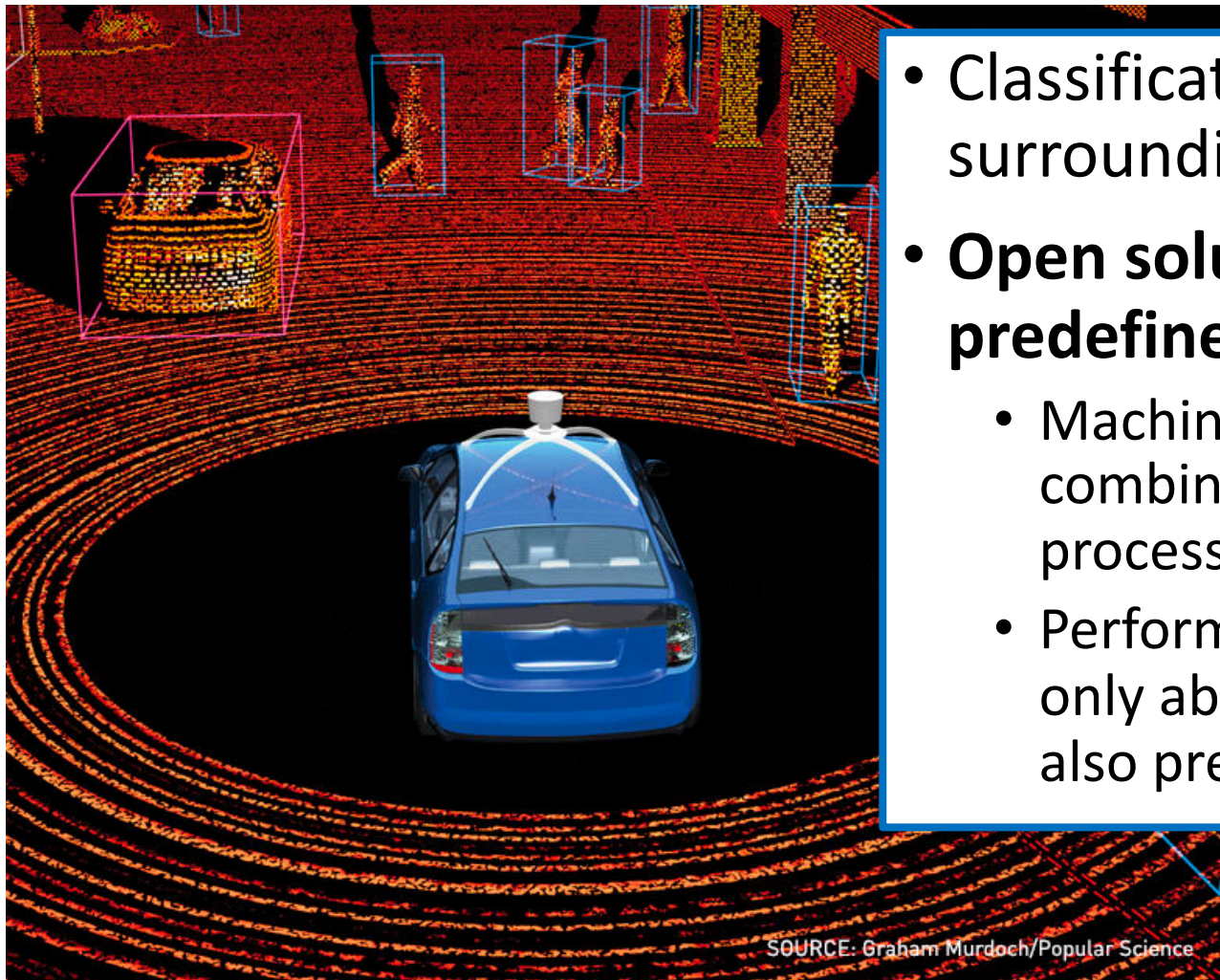
# The DEBS Grand Challenge

- Started in 2011 (9<sup>th</sup> Grand Challenge in 2019)
- Provides a common ground and uniform evaluation criteria for a competition aimed at both research and industrial event-based systems.

# Agenda

- This year's challenge
- Evaluation Process
- How this final works

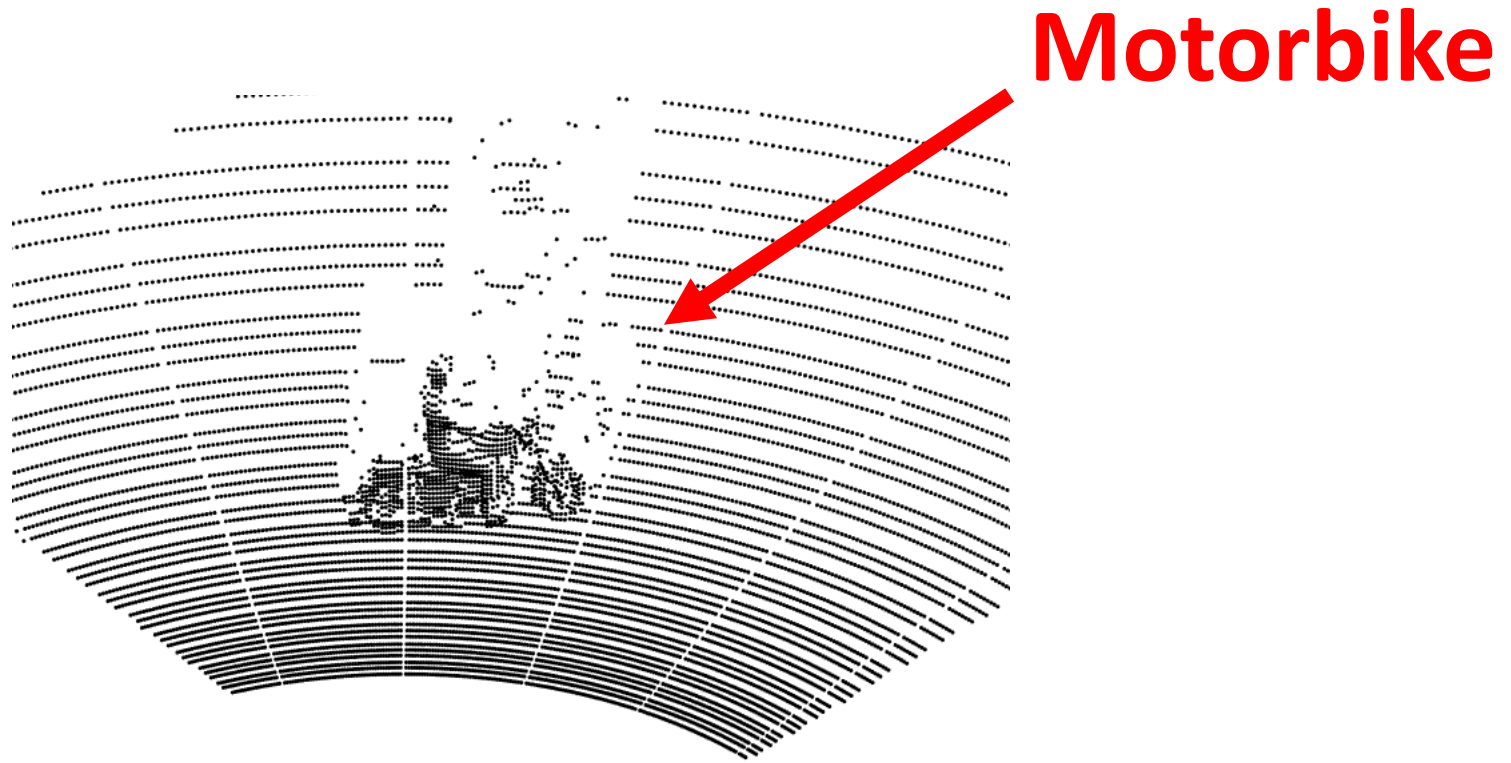
# Sensing the environment with 3D laser scanners



- Classification of surrounding objects
- **Open solution: no predefined algorithm**
  - Machine learning combined with stream processing
  - Performance Award not only about speed but also prediction quality

SOURCE: Graham Murdoch/Popular Science

# The Problem



# The Data 1/2

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- Simulated point cloud readings (Webots)
- LiDAR sensor:
  - 64 lasers
  - 1125 reading per rotation / per laser
  - 72,000 points per rotation
- Readings carry
  - ts, laser, X, Y, Z coordinates



# The Data 2/2

- Objects found in scenes:
  - ATM machine
  - pedestrian
  - benches
  - cloth recycling container
  - drinking fountain
  - ...

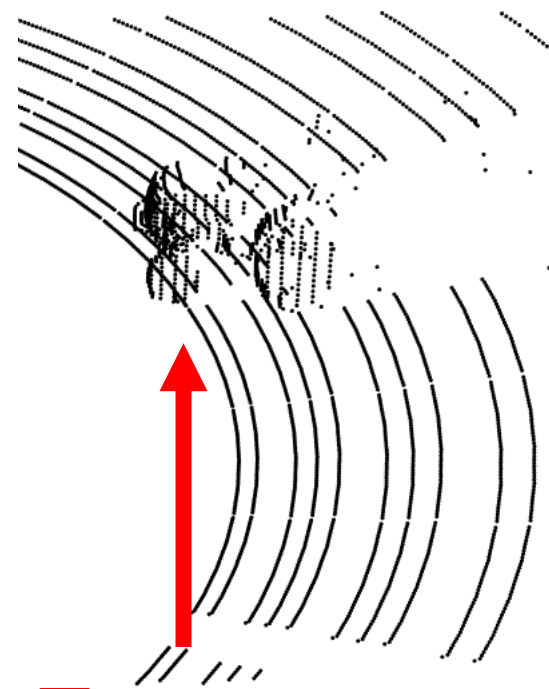
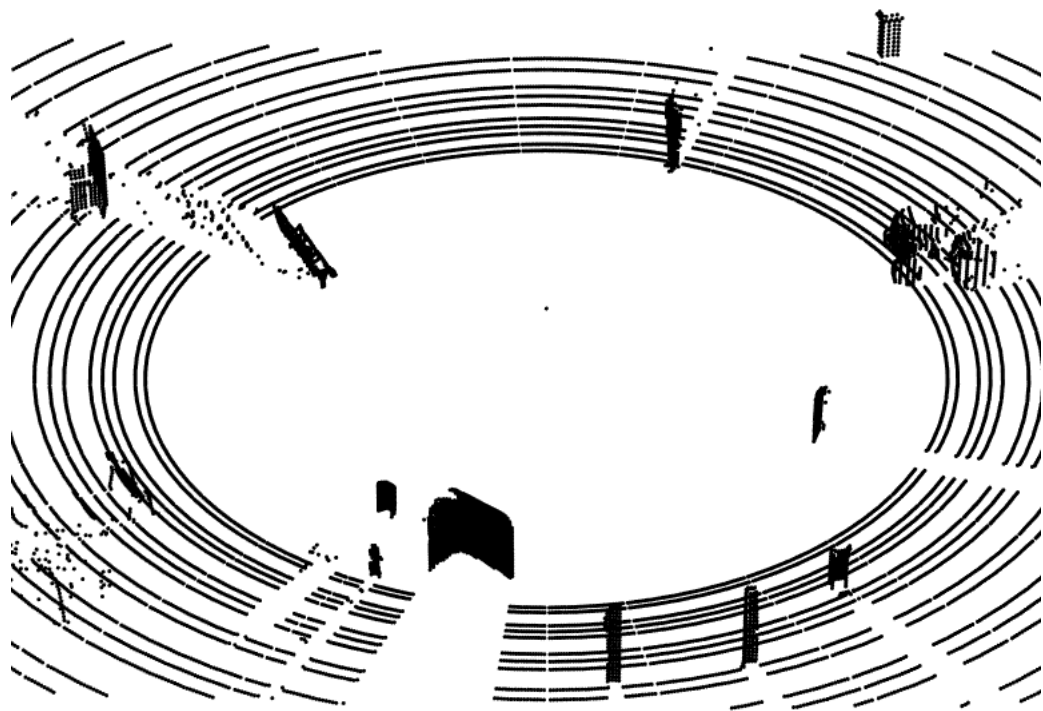


# Problem Details

- Objects may be very close to each other, making it hard to separate the point clouds
- Objects may partially (or even totally) occlude other objects in the scene
  - due to total occlusion, a perfect solution of the challenge is not necessarily possible
- Even without occlusion by other objects, the back facing part of the object is always occluded



# Sample scene



**Tractor**


# The overall Score

- Solutions are **ranked** by
  - (A) processing speed
    - Total runtime ( $\text{rank}_0$ )
    - Average per-scene latency ( $\text{rank}_1$ )
  - (B) classification quality
    - Accuracy ( $\text{rank}_2$ )
    - Precision ( $\text{rank}_3$ )
    - Recall ( $\text{rank}_4$ )
- Final rank is the sum of the ranks (lower = better)

# The overall Score

$$\textit{Accuracy}, A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|Y_i \cap Z_i|}{|Y_i \cup Z_i|}$$

ratio of correctly predicted objects in the scene to the total number of predicted and existing objects in the scene

Number of scenes 

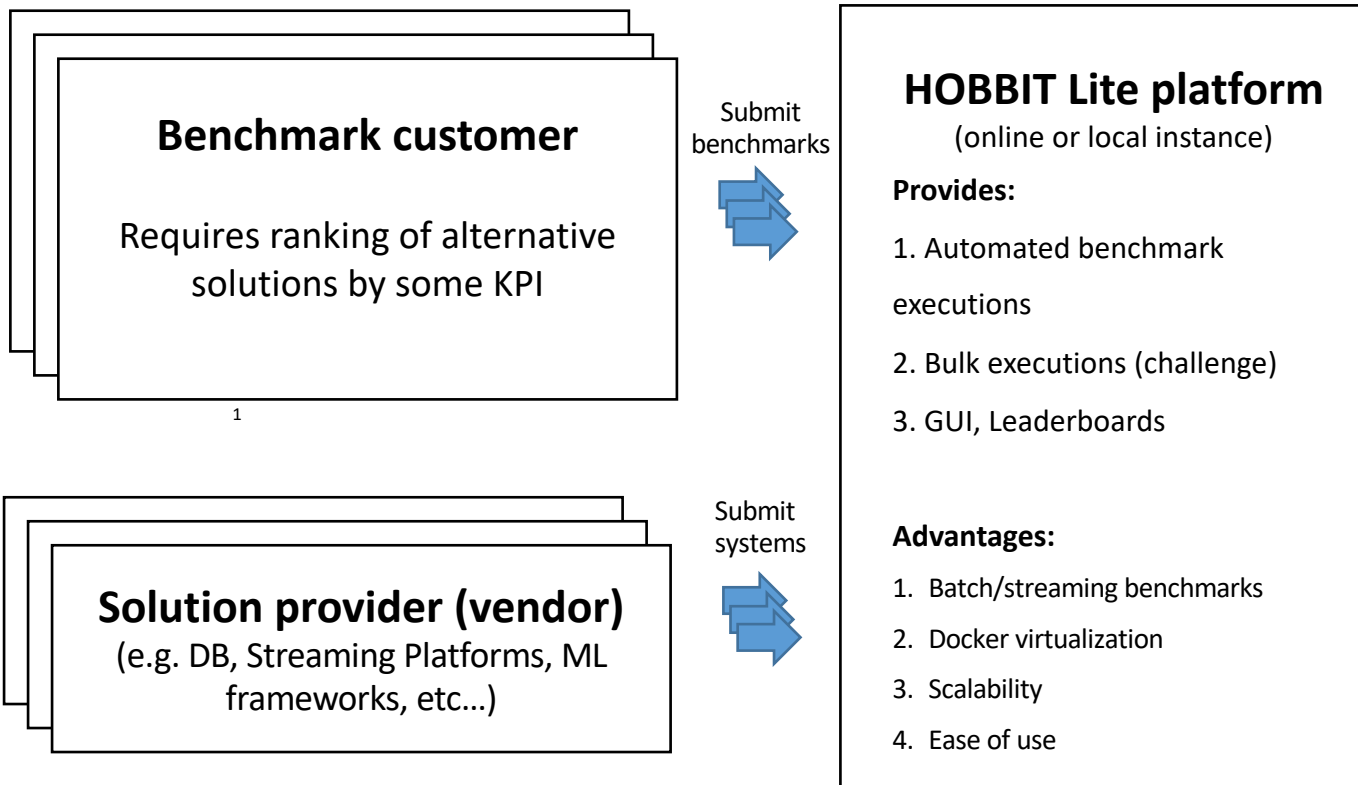
$$\textit{Precision}, P = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|Y_i \cap Z_i|}{|Z_i|}$$

ratio of correctly predicted objects to the total number of existing objects in the scene

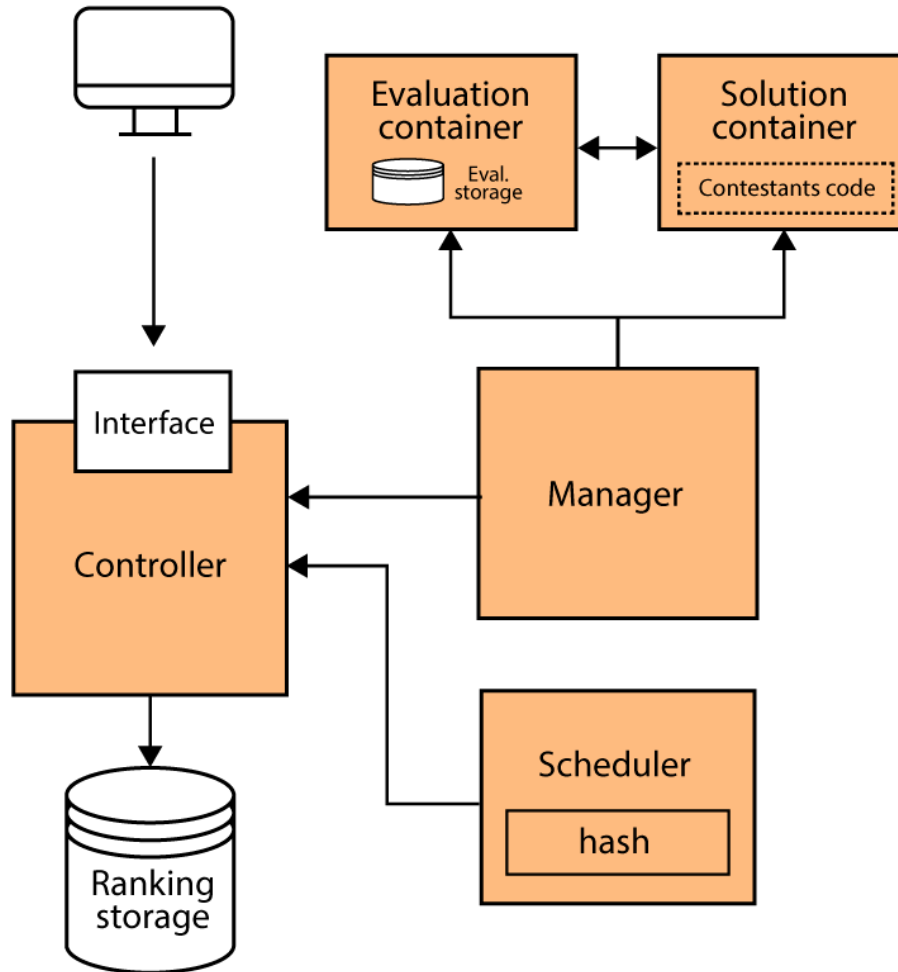
$$\textit{Recall}, R = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|Y_i \cap Z_i|}{|Y_i|}$$

ratio of correctly predicted objects to the total number of predicted objects in the scene

# HOBBIT Lite platform



# The HOBBIT Lite architecture



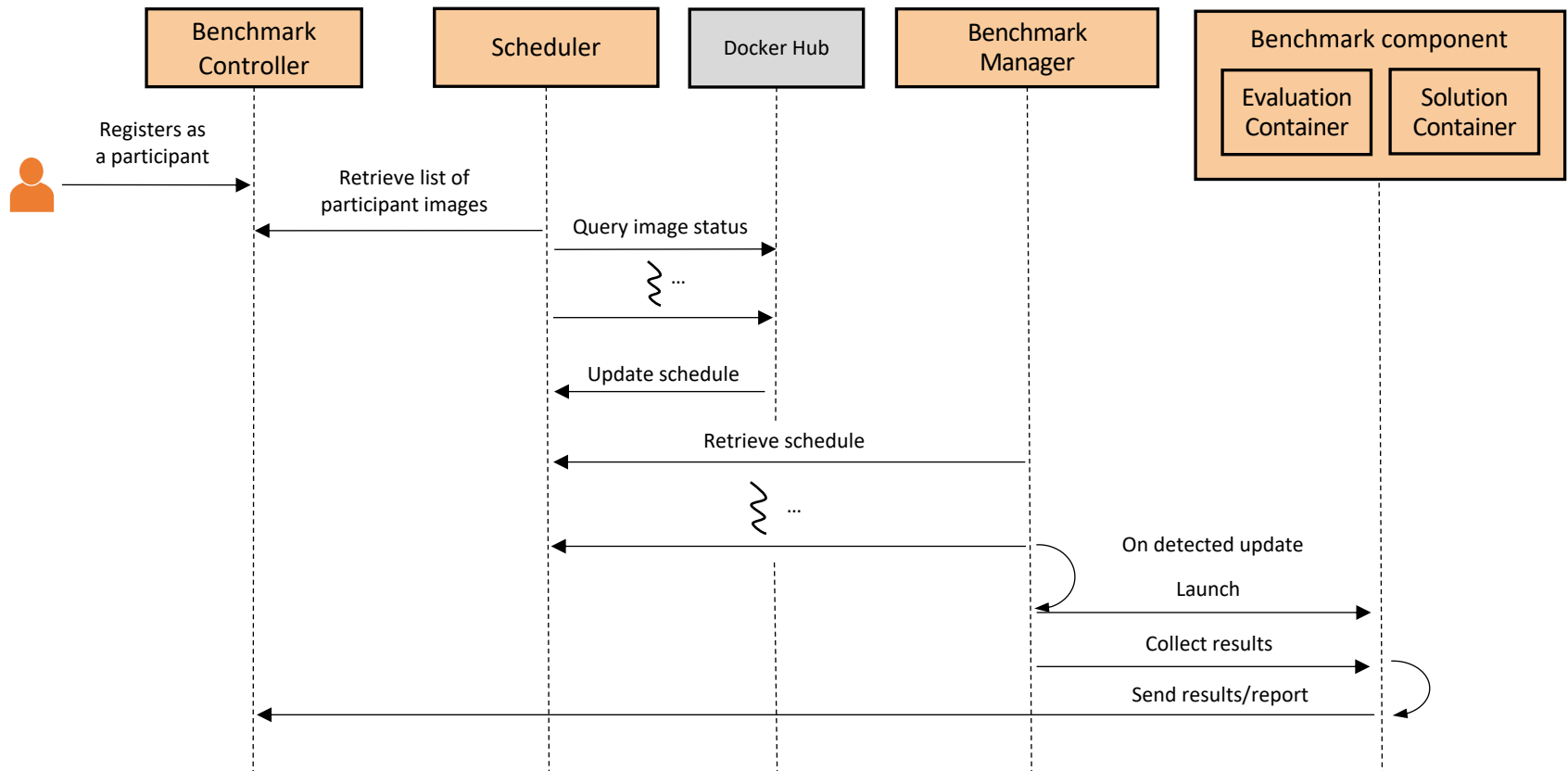
## Platform specifications:

**Cluster:** 2 nodes.

Each 2x64 bit Intel Xeon E5-2683v3 (8-Cores, 2,0 GHz, Hyperthreading, 20MB Cache, each proc.), 116 GB RAM, 10Gb Ethernet

Written in **Python** and frameworks such as **Flask**, **Docker** and **Kubernetes**.

# The DEBS GC 2019 Benchmark



<https://github.com/debs-2019-challenge/debs-2019-challenge>

# Dataset Statistics

- Initial dataset containing scenes with a single object per scene for all object types.
- Training and evaluation dataset containing scenes with multiple objects.
- All released datasets contain the input data and expected output
- Evaluation dataset:
  - 500 scenes
  - 10 to 80 objects per scene

# 2019 Statistics

6 Teams registered  
in EasyChair



2 finalists  
in this session



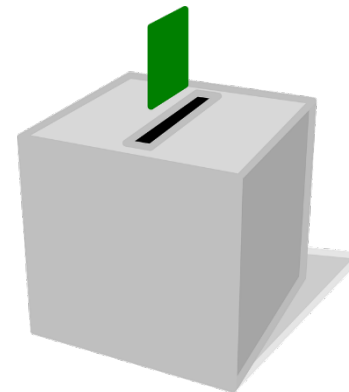
# Awards

- **\$1000 “Grand Challenge Award”**
  - for the best performing submission

## Audience Awards (Voted for by you!)

- *Most interesting/appealing solution*
- Voting boxes and valleys at the exits

Awards will be announced during the banquette



**Make your vote count!**

# Results overview

- [rank 1] duration:20-25 minutes
- [rank 2] average-latency:2-3 seconds
- [rank 3] accuracy: 0.3-0.4
- [rank 4] precision: 0.4-0.5
- [rank 5] recall:0.6-0.7