

One Program to Rule the Intersection

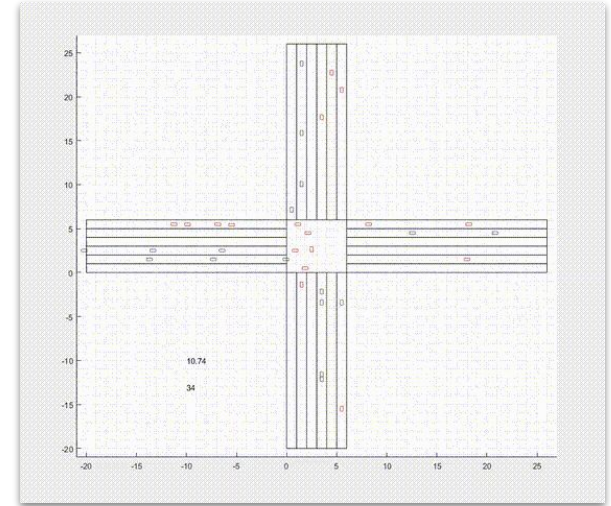
Simplifying Development of
Distributed, Time-Sensitive Applications

Reese Grimsley, Edward Andert, Ian McCormack, Eve Hu, Bob Iannucci



Smart Intersections

- Light-free traffic control
 - Individualized routes, higher efficiency
- Distributed, time-sensitive application
- Precise timing requirements
 - Several ms of error yields catastrophe



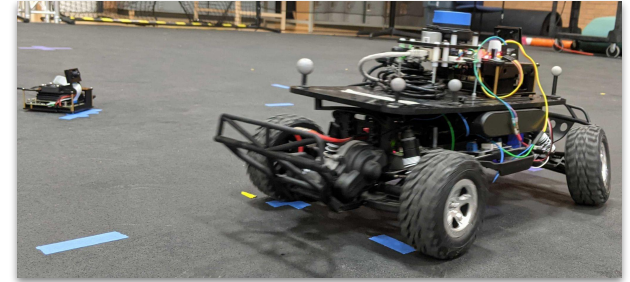
Source: 'Rush Hour' by Black Sheep Films



Source: <https://safespeedllc.com/>

1/10th CAV Smart Intersection Application

- Figure-8 intersection with signal-free traffic control
 - 2 Cars (CAVs) with LIDAR and cameras for SLaM, object detection
 - Roadside Unit (RSU) plans trajectories
- Development challenges
 - Timing and deadlines
 - Synchronizing sampled input streams
 - Fault tolerance
 - Explicit communication, retransmission





Design Principles

- Compatibility
 - TTPython
- Simplify time management at user level
 - Synchronization, deadline checking
- Failure handling/recovery
 - Plan B
- Abstract over communication
 - Generic network interface

TTPython

Systems-Level Programming for Distributed, Time-Sensitive Systems

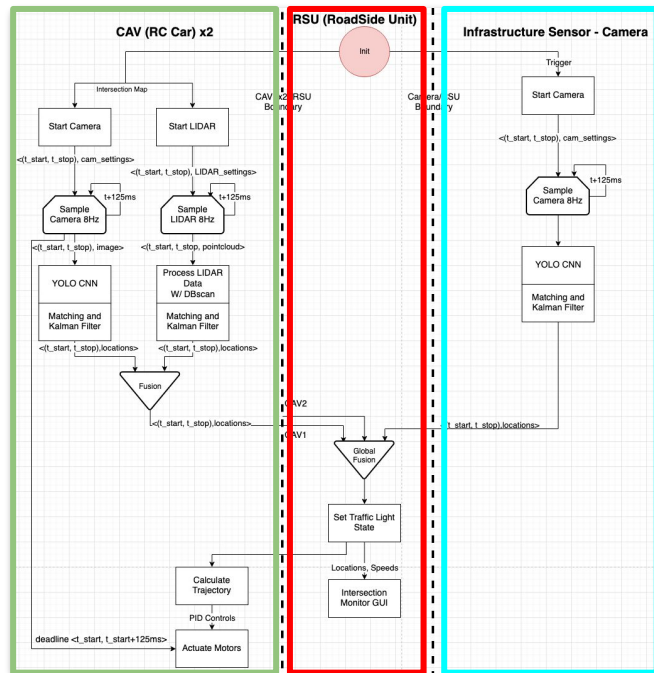
```

@GRAPHify
def SmartIntersection(init_trigger, incoming_vehicle):
    map = SLAM(init_trigger)
    with TTClock.root() as ROOT: #Root clock at 1µs precision per tick:
        with TTPlanB(handler_slam_brakes, incoming_vehicle):
            with TTDeadline(ROOT, 125000): #Set deadline to force Plan B in case of failure
                with TTClock('child', ROOT, 1000, 0) as child_clock: #sample every 1000µs
                    with TTClock('LIDAR_clock', child_clock, 125, 0) as LIDAR_clock:
                        LIDAR = sampleLIDAR(TTtime(LIDAR_clock, 0, 100))
                        loc_LIDAR = localize(LIDAR, map)

                with TTClock('CAM_Clock', child_clock, 100, 0) as CAM_Clock:
                    image = sampleCamera(TTtime(CAM_Clock, 0, 100))
                    loc_vehicles = YOLO_CNN(image) #object detection

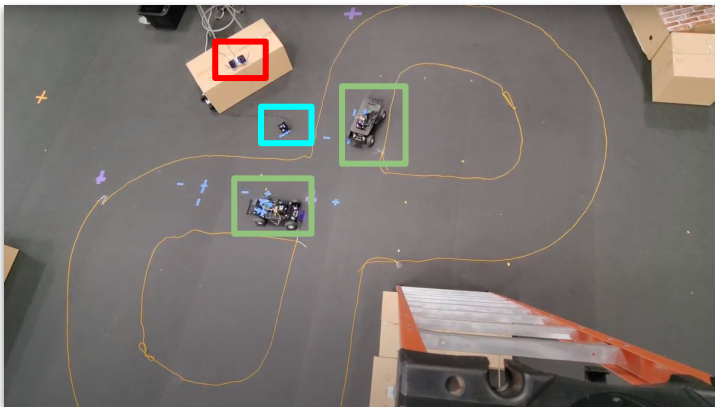
                #use timestamps to merge streams from different source clocks
                merged_locations = fusion(loc_LIDAR, loc_vehicles)
                planned_route = calculate_trajectory(merged_locations, incoming_vehicle)
                follow_trajectory(planned_route, incoming_vehicle)
    
```

→
Compile to Graph



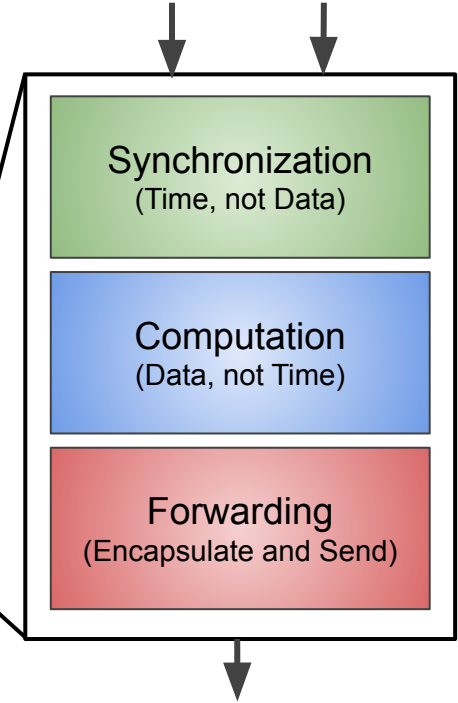
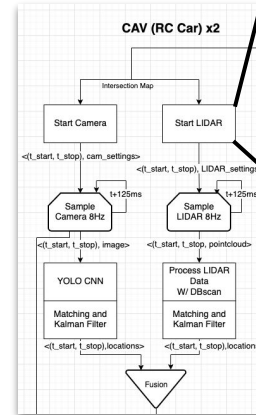
←
Map to System

- CAV
- RSU
- IS



Scheduling Quantum (SQ)

- Building block of dataflow graph
 - Abstractions help shift developer focus to application specifics
- Synchronize inputs
- Runs to completion once enabled
- Arcs between SQs represent implicit communication

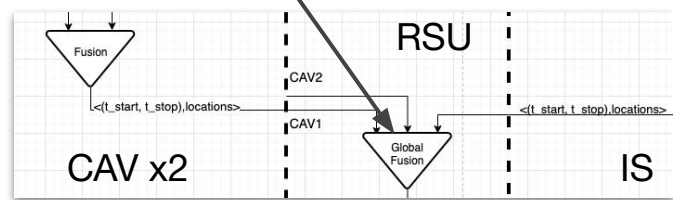
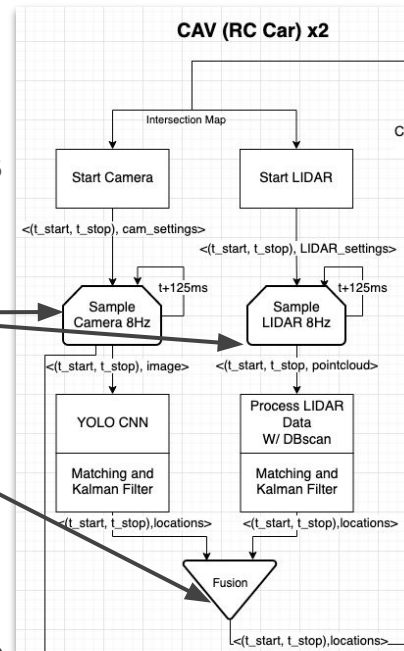
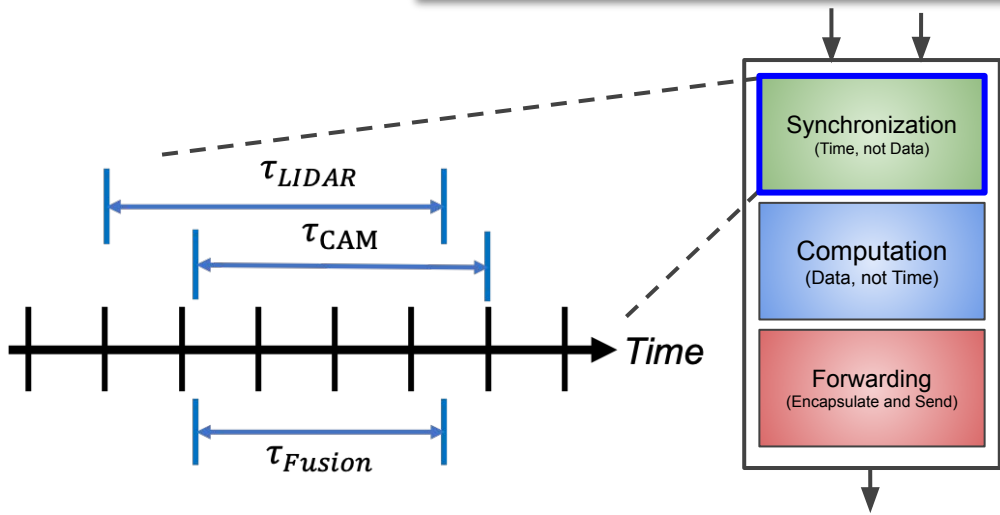


Merging Sampled Data Streams

- Synchronize sampled *data* using time
 - Asynchronous devices → frequency, phase errors
 - Overlapping interval of data validity

```
with TTClock('child', ROOT, 1000, 0) as child_clock: #sample every 1000μs
    with TTClock('LIDAR_clock', child_clock, 125, 0) as LIDAR_clock:
        LIDAR = sampleLIDAR(TTTime(LIDAR_clock, 0, 100))
        loc_LIDAR = localize(LIDAR, map)
```

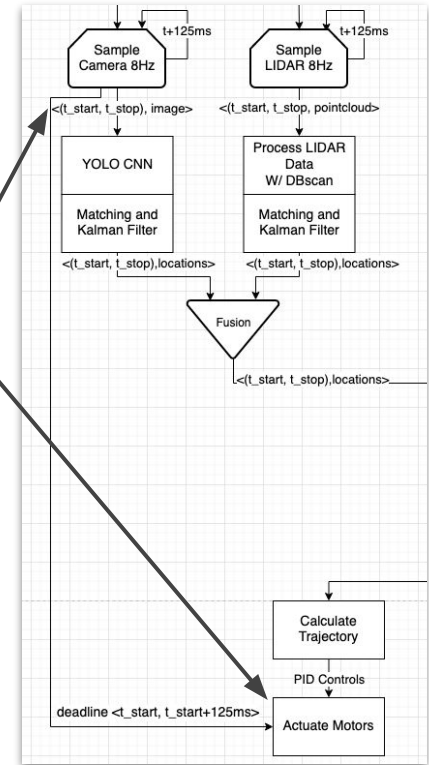
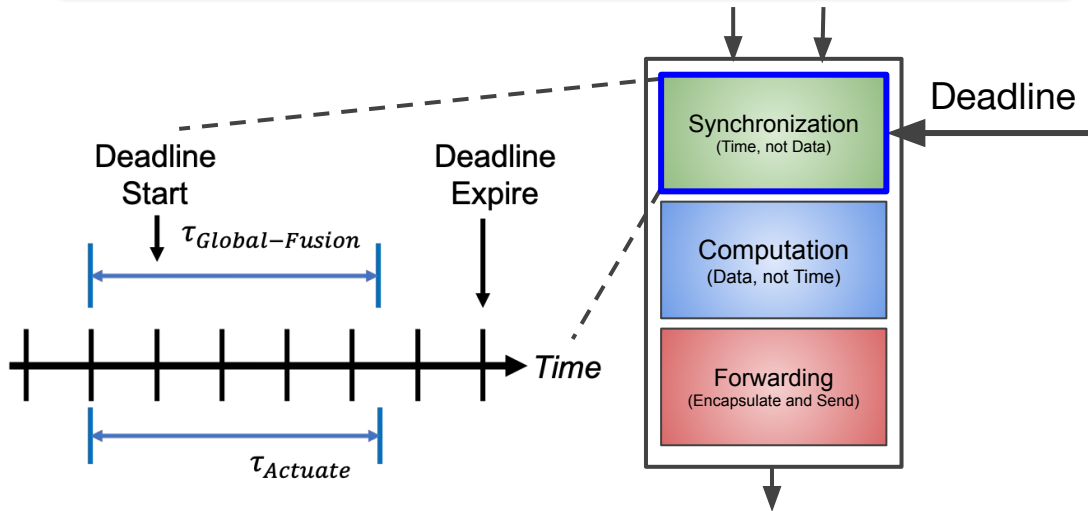
```
#use timestamps to merge streams from different source clocks
merged_locations = fusion(loc_LIDAR, loc_vehicles)
```



Tolerate Faults with “Plan B”

- Failures happen → support alternative action
- Enforce timely action with deadlines
 - Shortcut synchronization
 - Execute “Plan B”, e.g. slam brakes

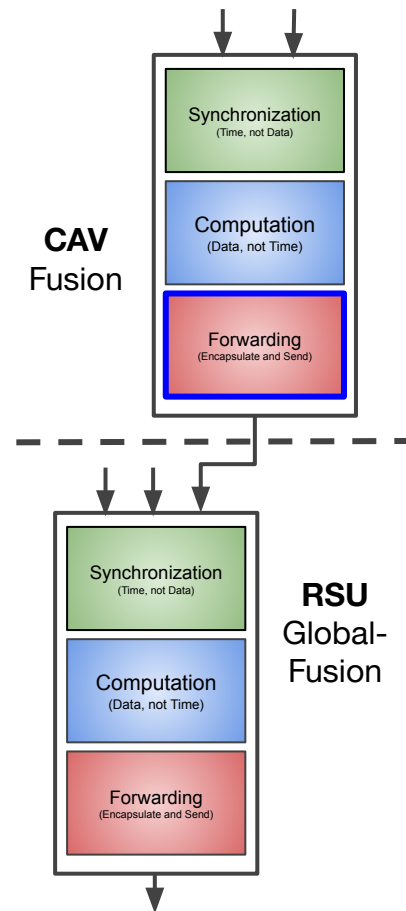
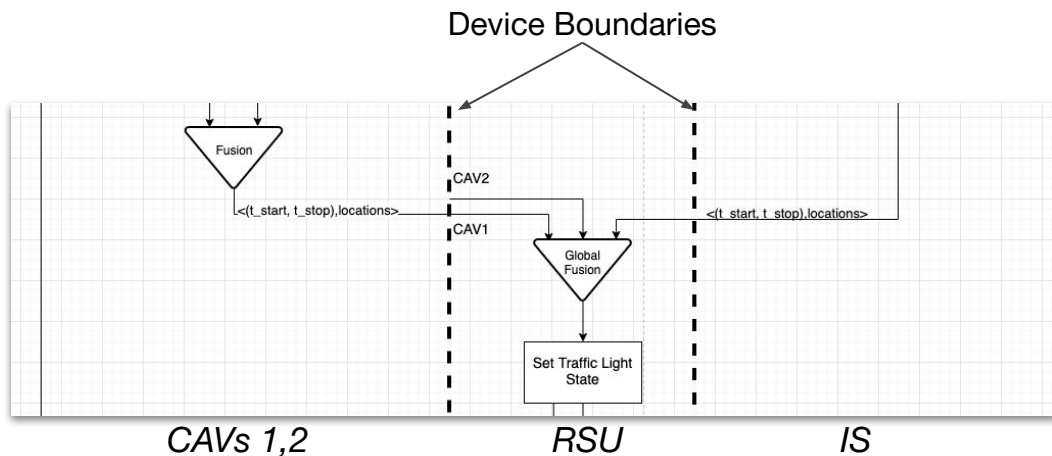
```
with TTClock.root() as ROOT: #Root clock at 1µs precision per tick:  
  with TTPlanB(handler_slam_brakes, incoming_vehicle):  
    with TTDeadline(ROOT, 125000): #Set deadline to force Plan B in case of failure
```



Implicit Communication

Graph arc \rightarrow potential communication link

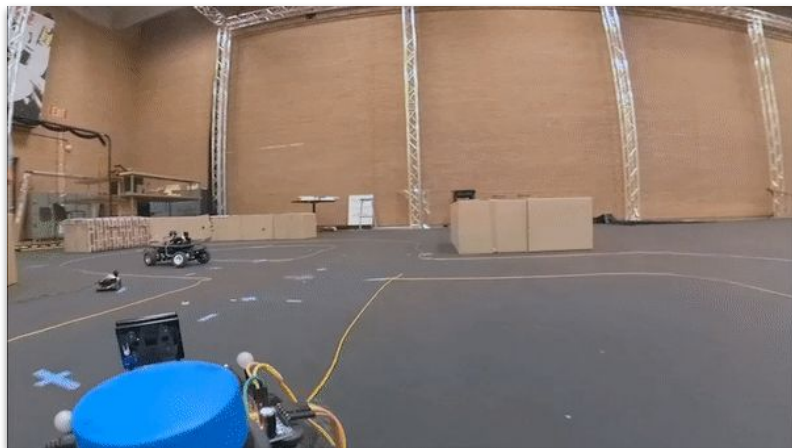
- i.e.*, subsequent SQs mapped to different devices



The Improved Intersection

Simplify development by abstracting time, communication

- Focus less on distributed system, temporal issues
 - SQs handle timing, deadlines, synchronization
 - Graph encodes communication links implicitly
- Exposed subtle application bugs



Quantitative Improvements

Round Trip Latency

127 ms to 85ms

-33%

Actuation

Deadlines Hit

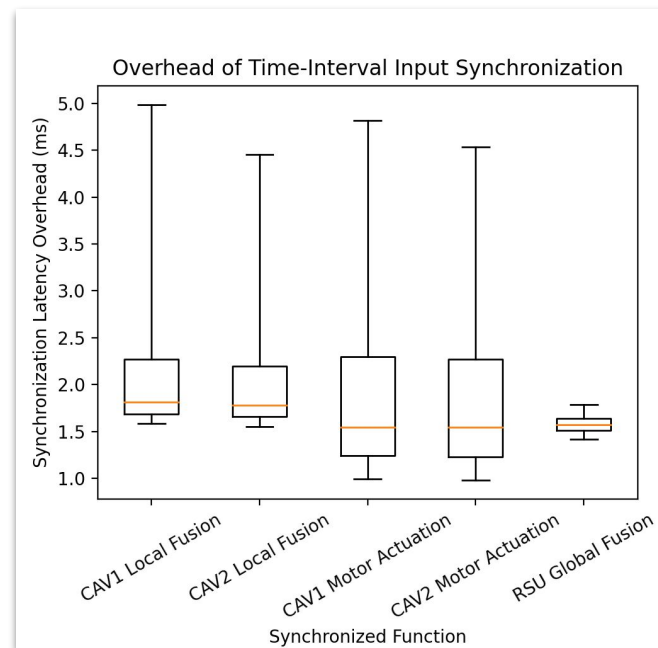
0.7%

*Median Function Sync
Latency*

1.5-2ms

*Mean Overhead on
Critical Path*

5ms



N=3000; 6.5 minutes of continuous testing



Future Work

- Extend to other distributed, time-sensitive applications
 - User studies
- Dynamic mapping based on heuristics
 - Optimize metrics like latency, power-consumption
- Theoretical model for “time-governed” dataflow
- Build a community!
 - Code: <https://bitbucket.org/ccsg-res/ticktalkpython/src/master/>
 - Docs: <http://ccsg.ece.cmu.edu/ttpython/index.html>
 - Contact: ticktalk-python@lists.andrew.cmu.edu

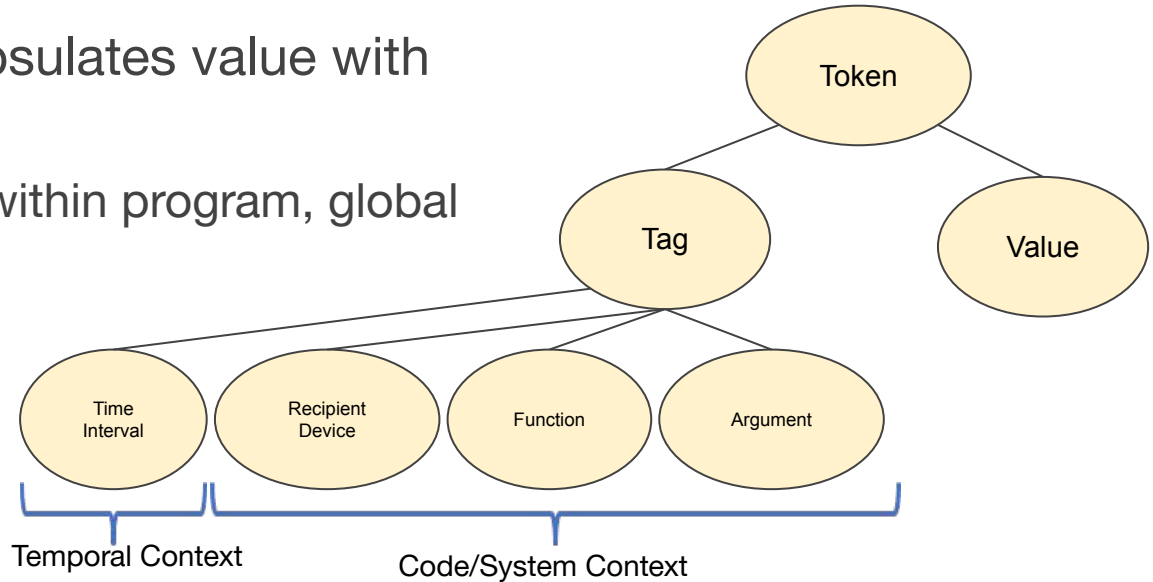


Conclusion

- Distributed, time-sensitive applications are challenging
- TTPython framework for system-level programming
 - “Scheduling Quantum” (SQ) abstraction
 - Simplify communication and time-sensitive behavior
- Improved smart-intersection development process
 - Increased performance
 - End-to-end latency reduced from **127 ms to 85 ms**
 - Reasonable overhead
 - 2 ms latency for input synchronization, 5ms along critical path

Tokenization

- Token encapsulates value with destination
 - Context within program, global timeline



```
tag = Tag(t_start, t_stop, 'global_fusion', 'cav'+self.CAV_ID)
token = Token(locations, tag)
recipient_device = 'RSU'
self.send_token_queue.put((token, recipient_device))
```

Old Content v2

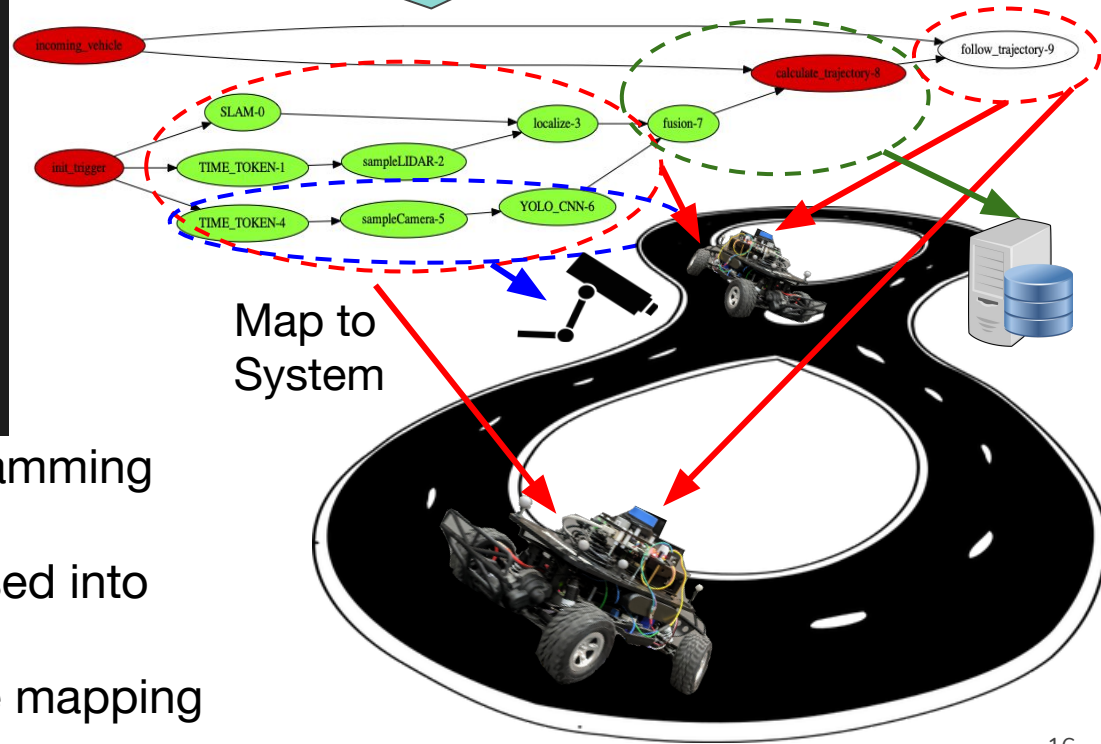


One Program to Rule the Intersection

```
@GRAPHify
def merge_streams(init_trigger, incoming_vehicle):
    map = SLAM(init_trigger)
    with TTClock.root() as ROOT: #Root clock at 1µs precision per tick
        with TTClock('child', ROOT, 1000, 0) as child_clock: #sample every 1000µs
            with TTClock('LIDAR_clock', child_clock, 125, 0) as LIDAR_clock:
                LIDAR = sampleLIDAR(TTTime(LIDAR_clock, 0, 100))
                loc_LIDAR = localize(LIDAR, map)
                pass
            with TTClock('CAM_Clock', child_clock, 100, 0) as CAM_Clock:
                image = sampleCamera(TTTime(CAM_Clock, 0, 100))
                loc_vehicles = YOLO_CNN(image) #object detection
                pass

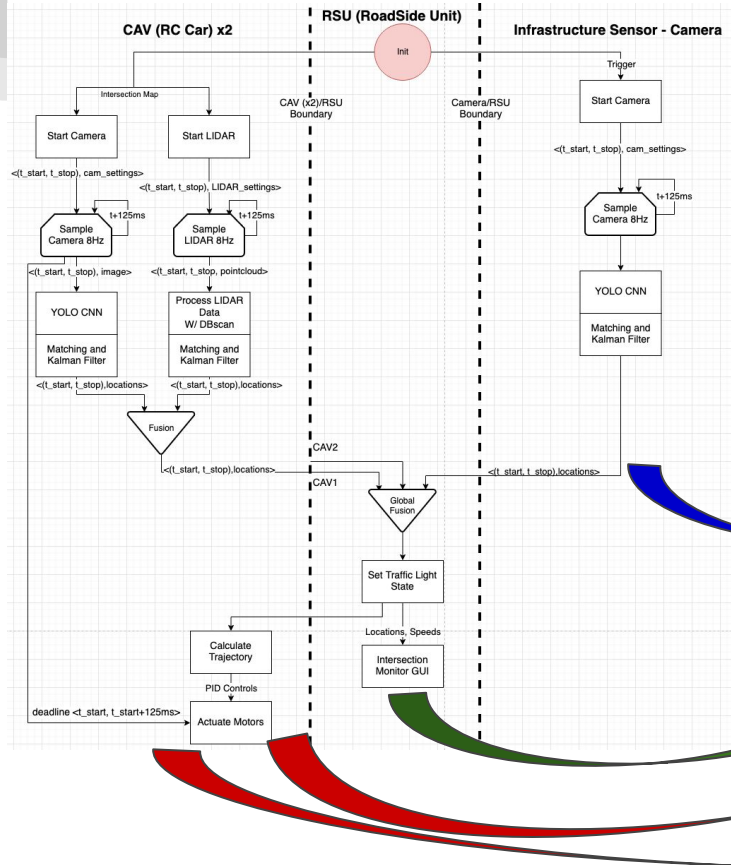
    #use timestamps to merge streams from different source clocks
    merged_locations = fusion(loc_LIDAR, loc_vehicles)
    planned_route = calculate_trajectory(merged_locations,
                                        incoming_vehicle)
    follow_trajectory(planned_route, incoming_vehicle)
```

Compile

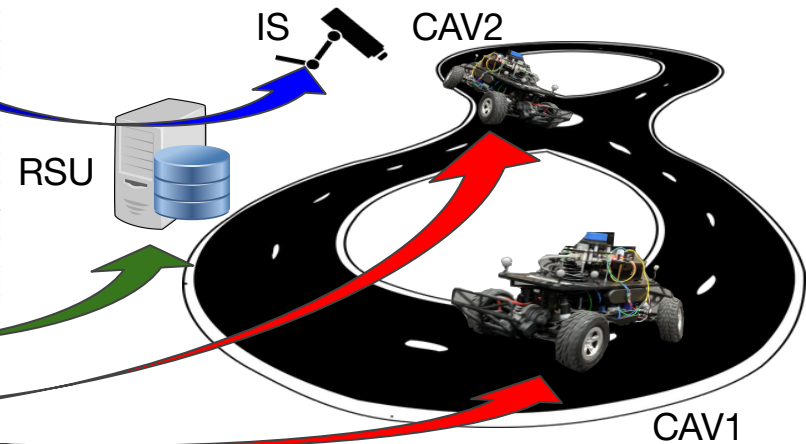


- Systems-level programming language 'TTPython'
- Programs decomposed into dataflow graphs
 - Modular, flexible mapping

Smart Intersection Graph



- Reformulate smart intersection as a dataflow graph
- Map SQs to devices
 - Roadside unit (RSU)
 - Vehicles (CAV) x2
 - Infrastructure Sensor (IS)

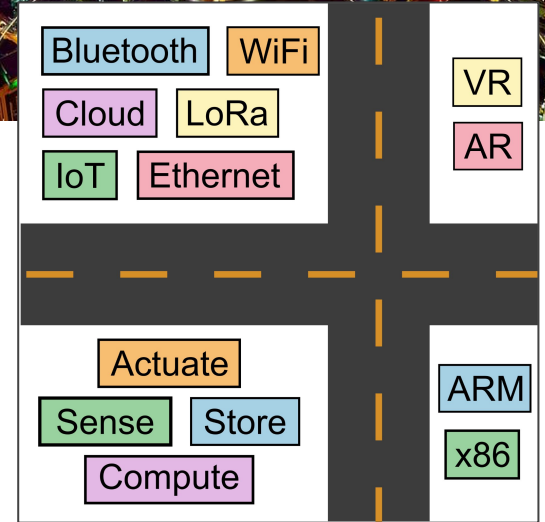
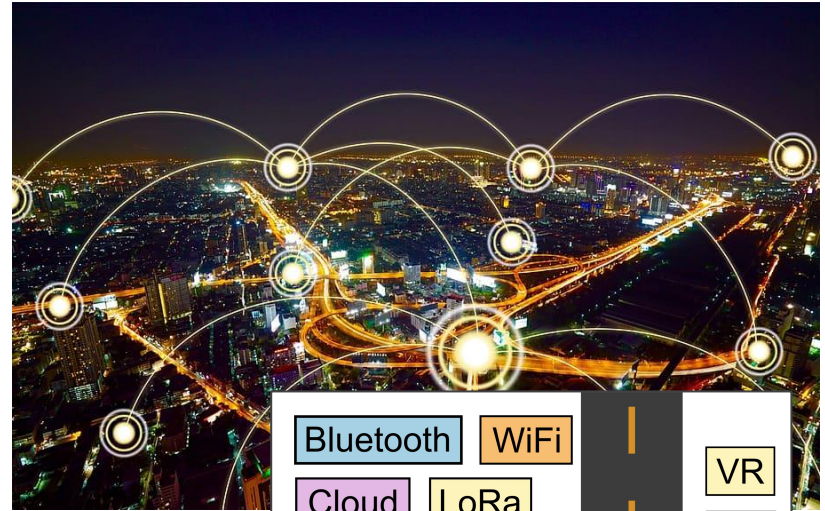


Old Content v1



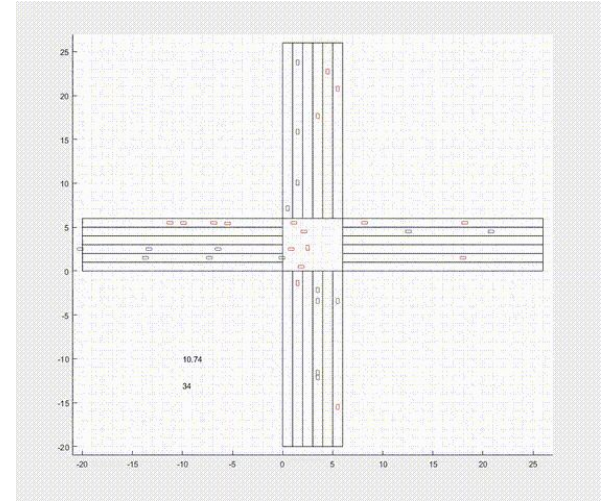
Cities of the Future

- Massively distributed cyber-physical systems
- Coordinated vehicles
 - Automobiles, drones
- Digital twins
 - Augmented and Virtual Reality



Smart Intersections

- Light-free traffic control
 - Individualized routes
 - Higher efficiency
- Precise timing requirements
 - Several ms of error yields catastrophe



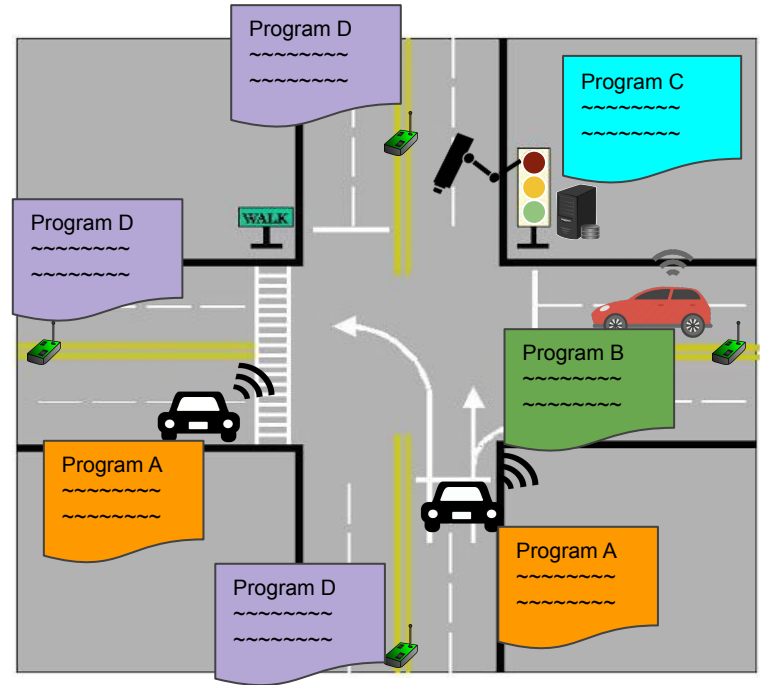
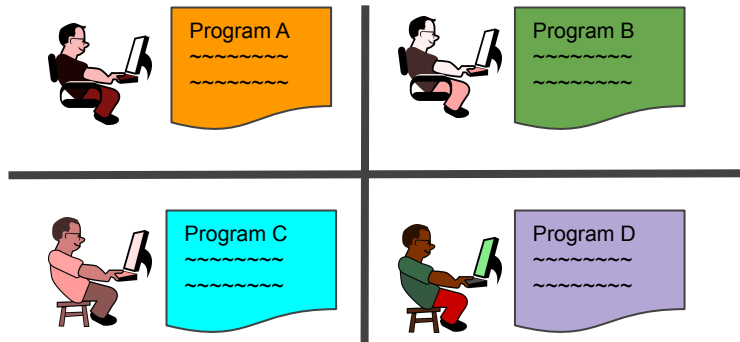
Source: <https://safespeedllc.com/>



Source: 'Rush Hour' by Black Sheep Films

Distributed, Time-Sensitive Applications

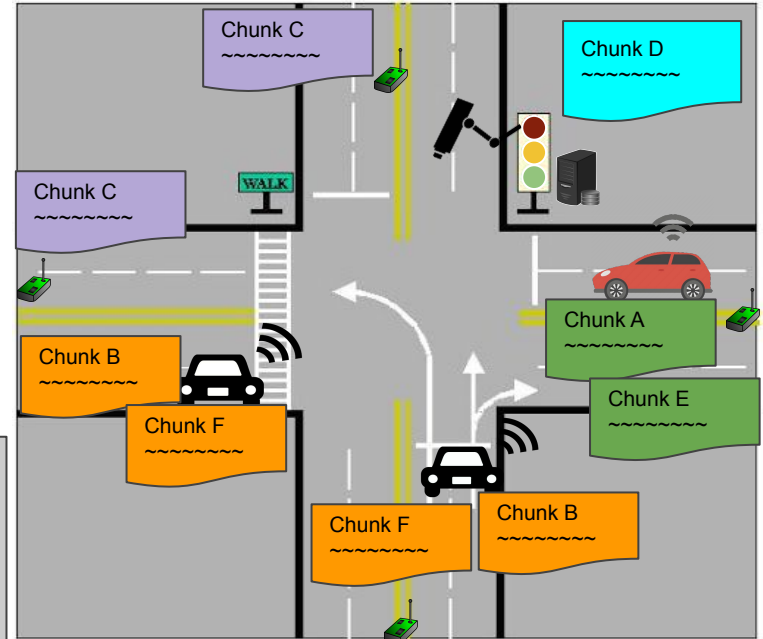
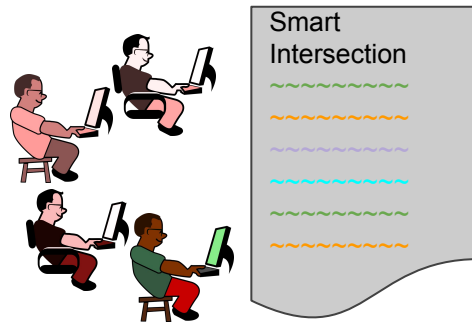
- Challenging to design, test
- Unique program per device type
 - Many interfaces
- Time is awkward to program
 - Local timers and interrupts



What if we could write

One Program to Rule the Intersection?

- Coordinate cross-device, time-sensitive actions
- Abstractions for time, communication
- Program split into independently runnable chunks



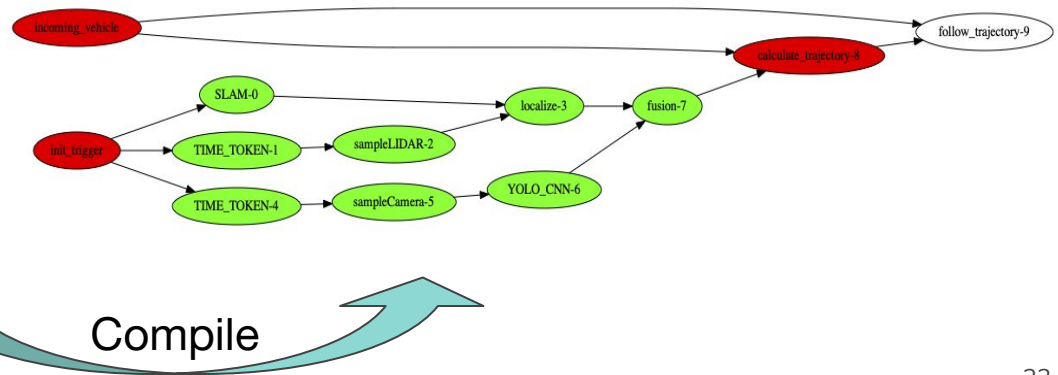
TickTalk (TT) Python

- Python variant for system-level programming
- Program decomposed to dataflow graphs
 - Abstractions for communicating, synchronizing inputs with time
 - Graph nodes contain generic or device-specific user code

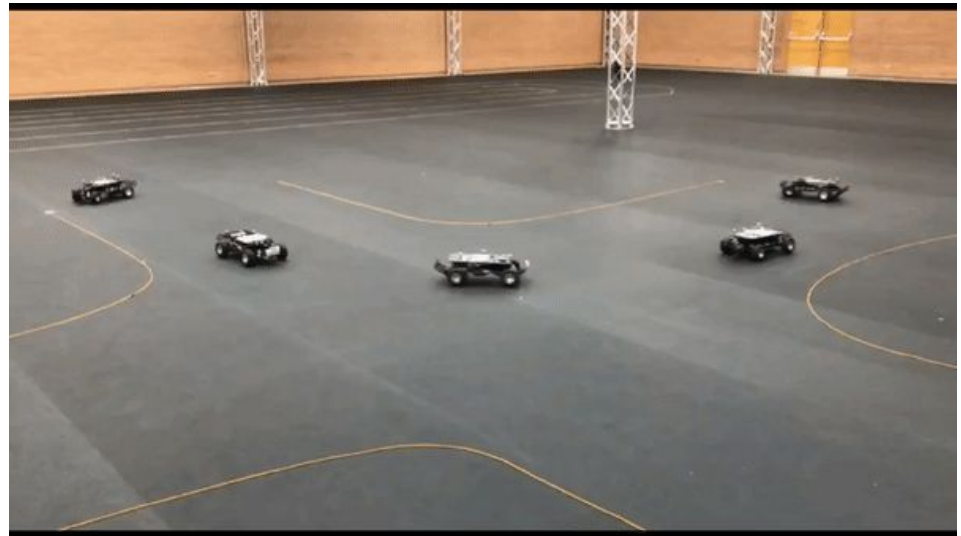
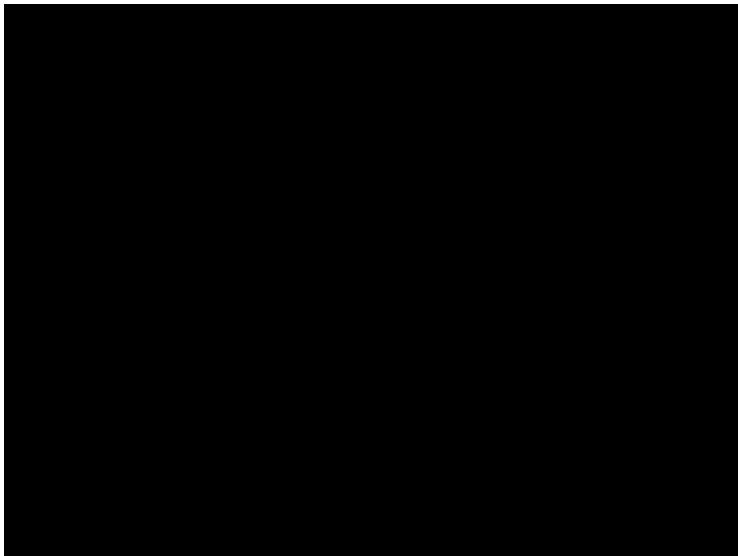
```
@GRAPHify
def merge_streams(init_trigger, incoming_vehicle):
    map = SLAM(init_trigger)
    with TTClock.root() as ROOT: #Root clock at 1us precision per tick
        with TTClock('child', ROOT, 1000, 0) as child_clock: #sample every 1000us
            with TTClock('LIDAR_clock', child_clock, 125, 0) as LIDAR_clock:
                LIDAR = sampleLIDAR(TTTime(LIDAR_clock, 0, 100))
                loc_LIDAR = localize(LIDAR, map)
                pass

            with TTClock('CAM_Clock', child_clock, 100, 0) as CAM_Clock:
                image = sampleCamera(TTTime(CAM_Clock, 0, 100))
                loc_vehicles = YOLO_CNN(image) #object detection
                pass

        #use timestamps to merge streams from different source clocks
        merged_locations = fusion(loc_LIDAR, loc_vehicles)
        planned_route = calculate_trajectory(merged_locations,
            incoming_vehicle)
        follow_trajectory(planned_route, incoming_vehicle)
```

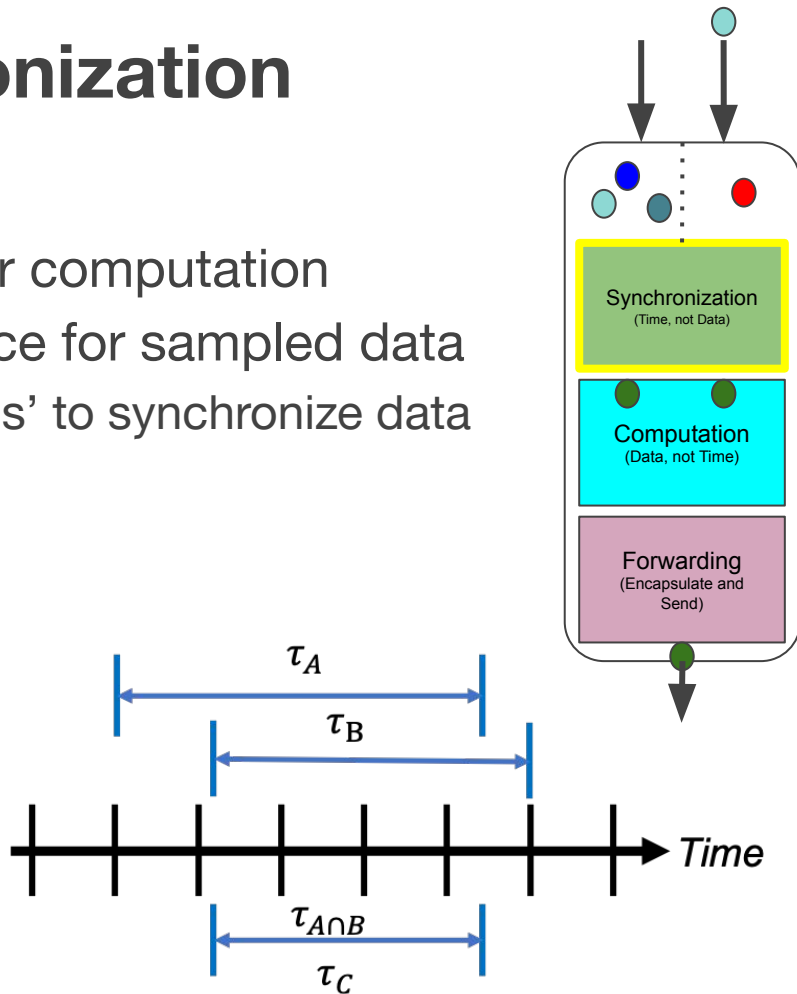
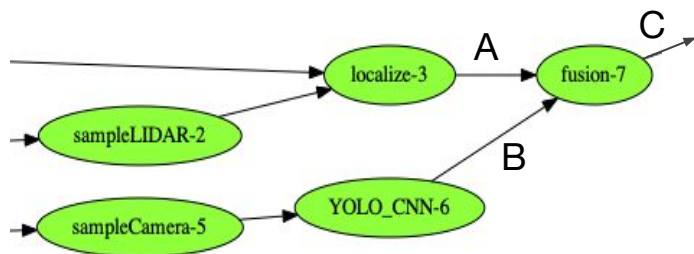


Intersection (2x speed)



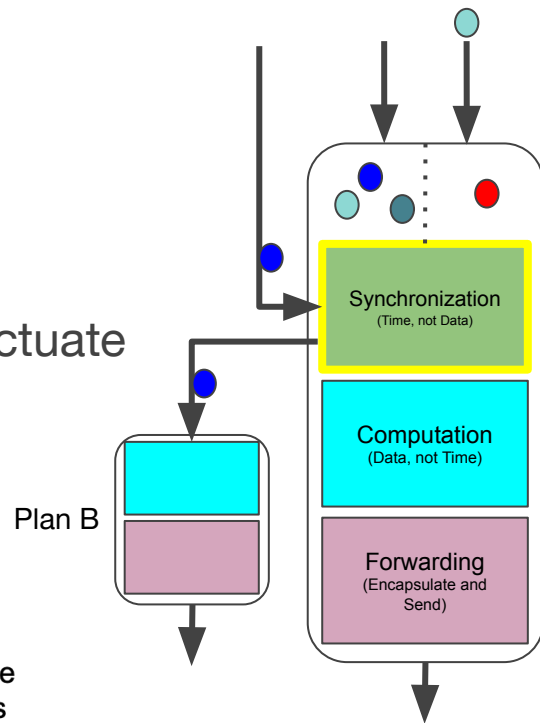
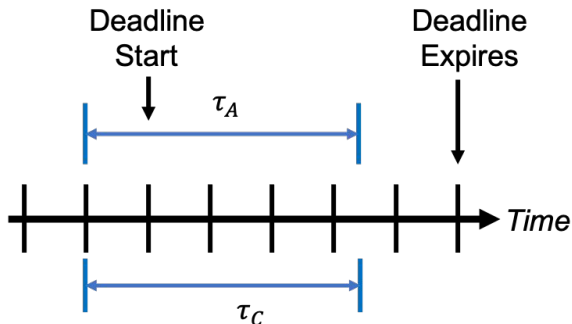
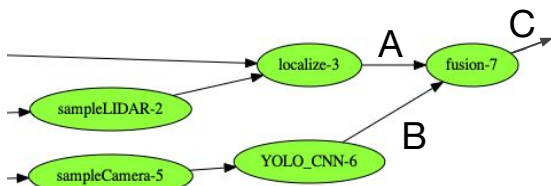
Time-Based Synchronization

- Goal: select similar data for computation
- Time is a shared namespace for sampled data
 - Compare 'validity intervals' to synchronize data



Deadlines

- Facilitate timely response
 - Inputs fail to arrive → motors fail to actuate
- Deadlines shortcut synchronization
 - Collect unmatched inputs
 - Execute “Plan B”, e.g. slam brakes



Communication

- Graph arcs represent communication links
 - Specify function, device to send to
- Token tags contain time and destination
 - Necessary context

