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FlashFPS: Efficient Farthest Point Sampling for Large-Scale Point Clouds via Pruning and Caching

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Duke University | DAC 2026



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1. Background

2. Method: FlashFPS

3. Experimental Results

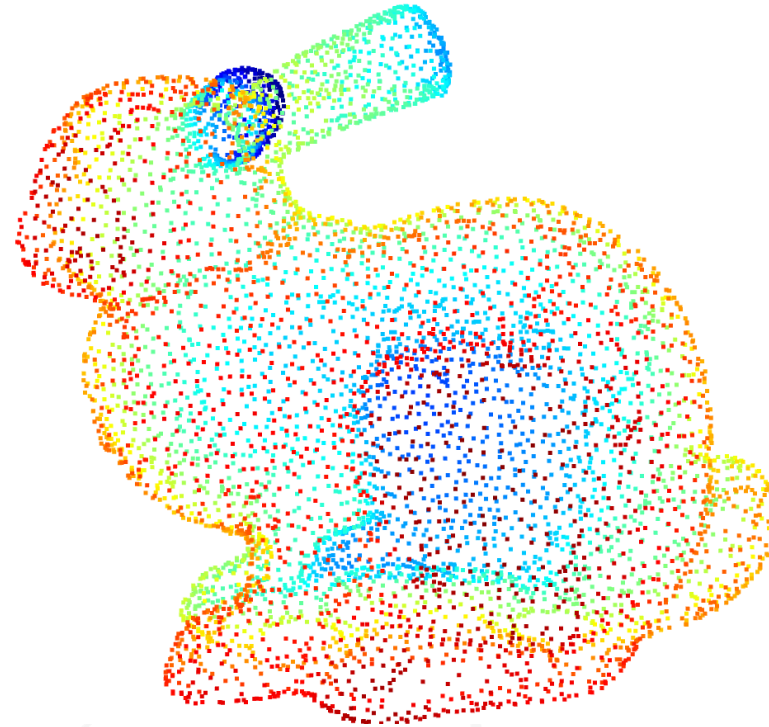


Point Cloud Data



2D Image

Pixels: RGB values

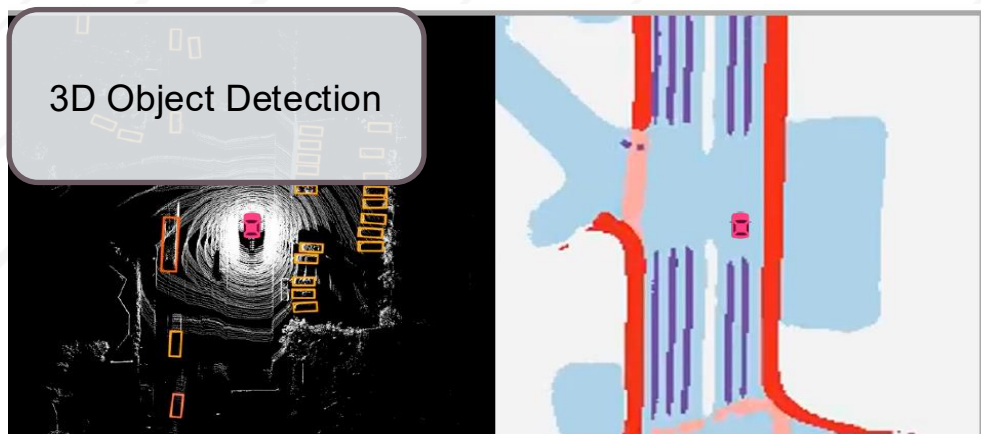
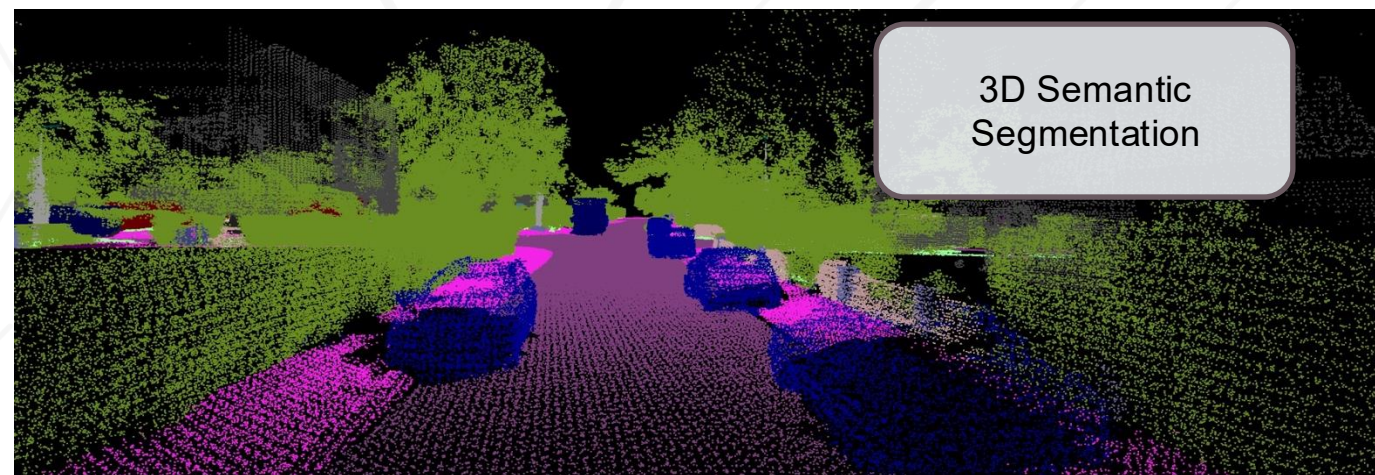
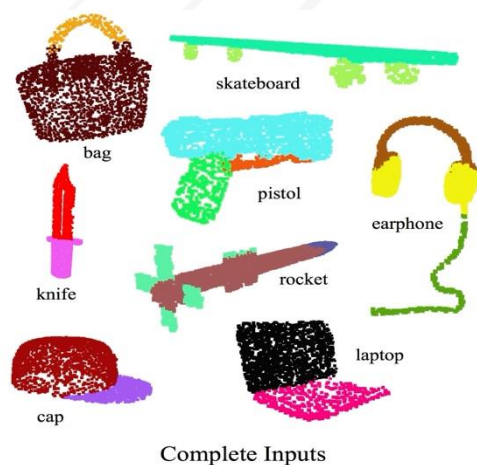
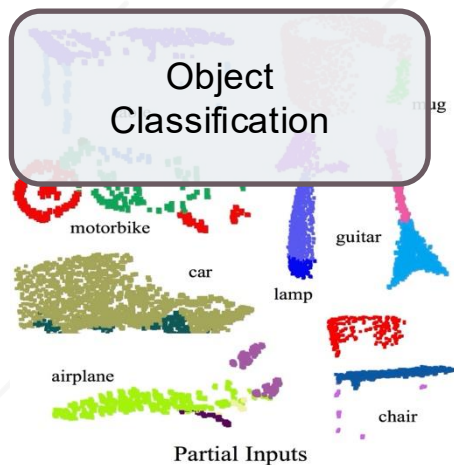


3D Point Cloud

Points: (x, y, z) , Feature, ...
Richer Environment Information

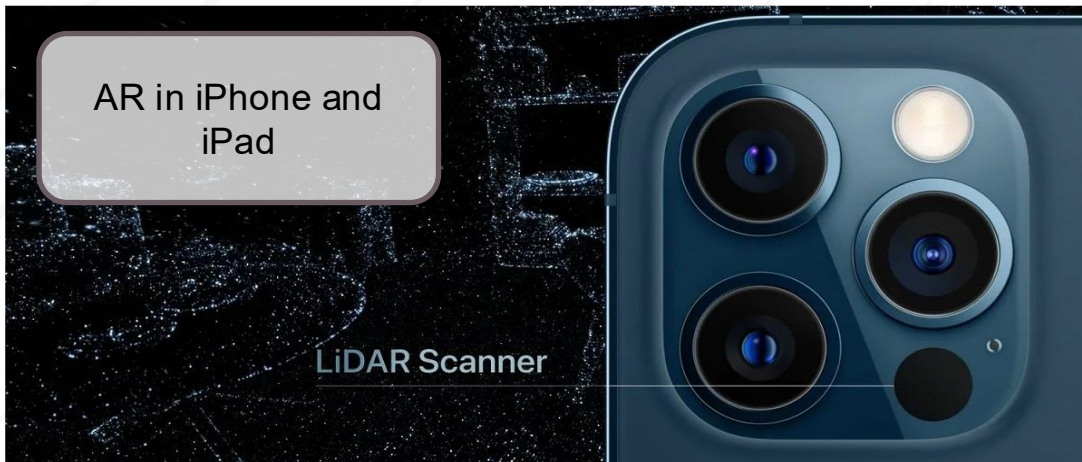
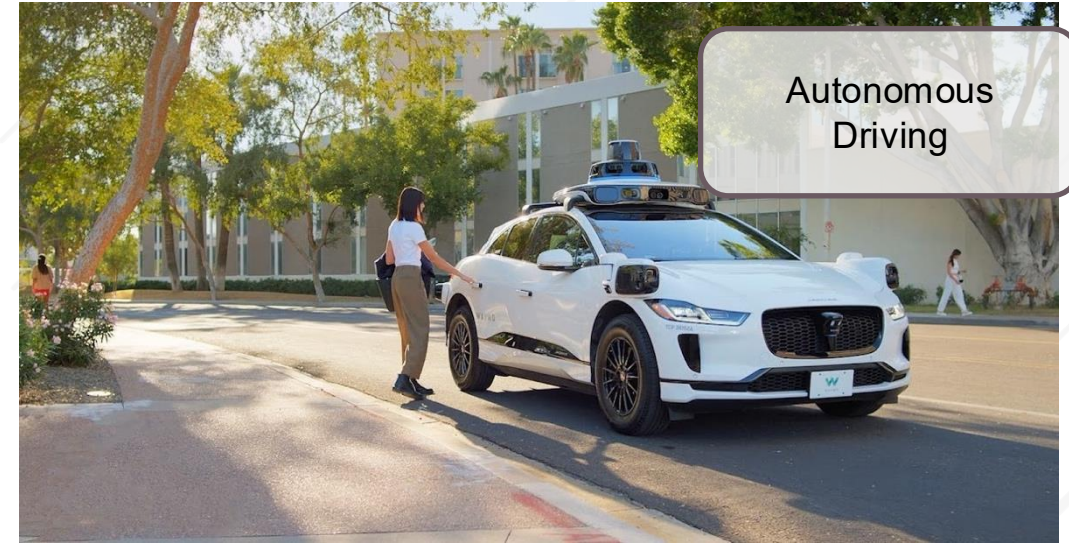


Point Cloud in Deep Learning (PNNs)





Point Cloud Application



[Apple's Vision Pro with M5](#)
[iPad - Apple](#)

[Waymo Driver](#)
[AI-enabled control system helps autonomous drones | MIT News](#)



Point Cloud Application

VR Glasses

Autonomous
Driving

Edge Application

Low latency
High Network Accuracy

AR in

Drones

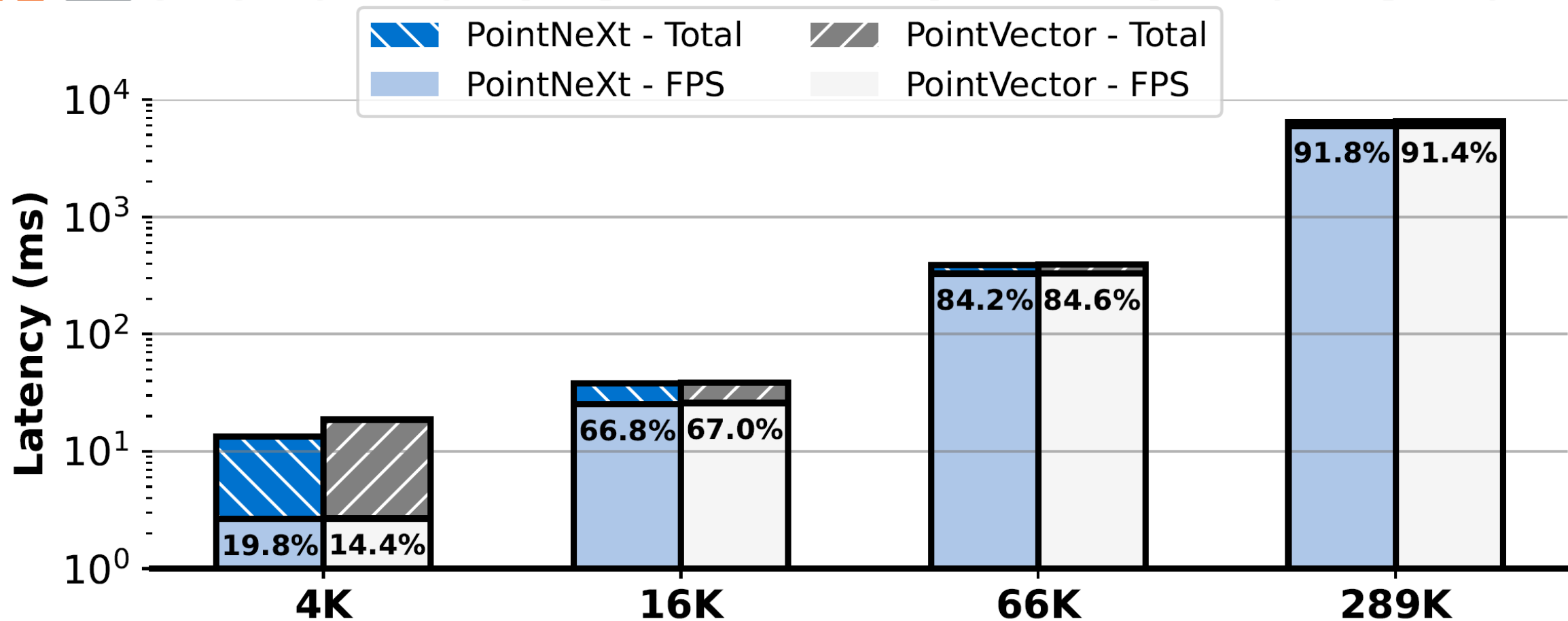
LiDAR Scanner

[Apple's Vision Pro with M5](#)
iPad - Apple

[Waymo Driver](#)
AI-enabled control system helps autonomous drones | MIT News



Poor Scaling of PNNs



Point cloud size: 1K (early benchmarks) → ~200K (Semantic Segment) → 300K in real LiDAR

FPS accounts for >90% of total inference time at large scale



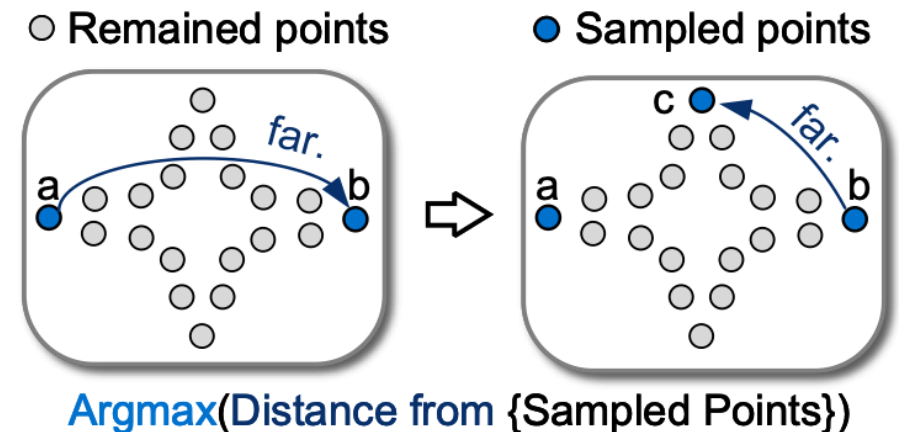
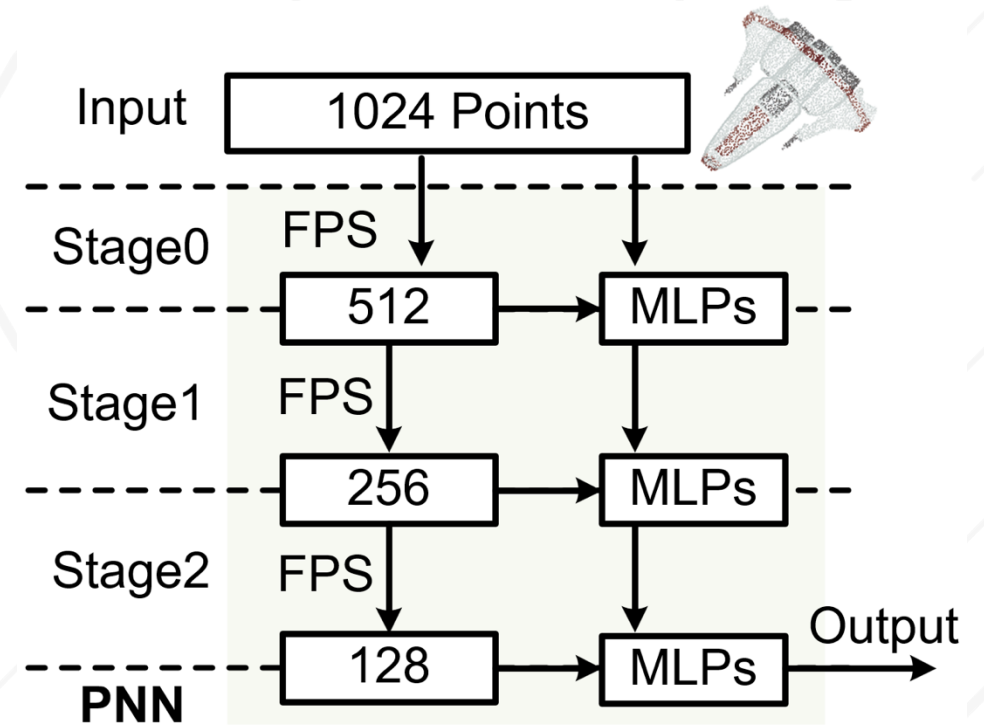
Why is FPS slow?

Multi-Layer FPS in PNNs

Select representative points.

Farthest Point Sample (FPS):

- Select the farthest unsampled point as next sample
- Input N points, sample out M points.
- $O(M)$ iteration
- $O(N)$ distance computation per iteration
- **Iterative Greedy Selection**





SOTA Optimization for FPS

CUDA-Level:

- [NeurIPS'22] FPS-CUDA: Intra-Iteration parallelism
- [TCAD'23] QuickFPS: KD-Tree Partition

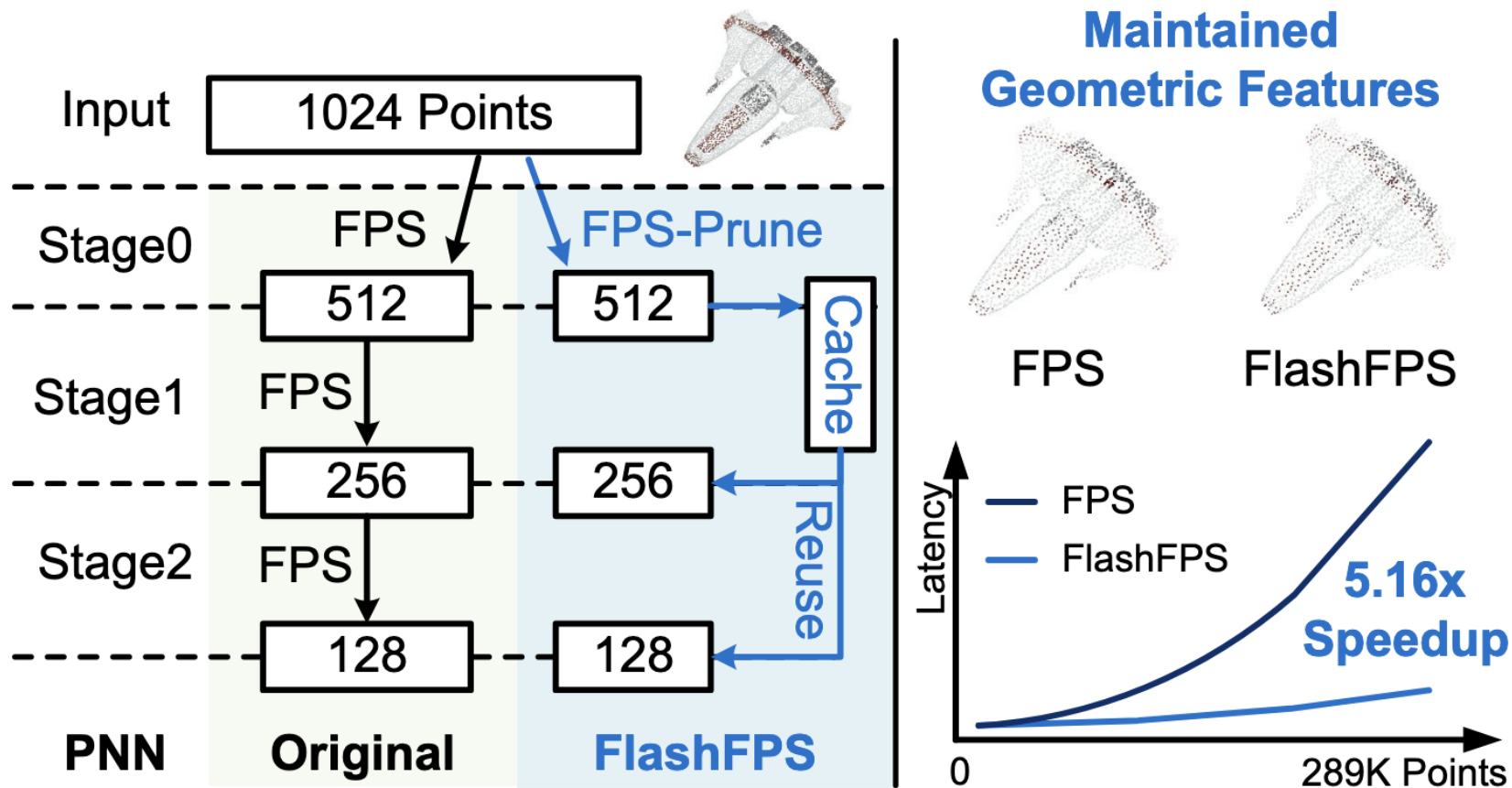
Accelerator-Level:

- [MICRO'21] PointAcc: Intra-Iteration parallelism
- [HPCA'26] FractalCloud: Fractal Partition, Inter-Block parallelism

Overlook the intrinsic redundancy in FPS



FlashFPS: FPS-Prune and FPS-Cache



FPS-Prune: Optimize FPS

FPS-Cache: Optimize multi-FPS layers

Plug-and-Play

Hardware-agnostic

PointNeXt-L@S3DIS — FPS-CUDA vs FlashFPS

Baseline: FPS-CUDA

S3DIS Test Progress

Ours: FlashFPS

End-to-end speedup

5.28x

Real Latency on TITAN GPU

Baseline : -- s

FlashFPS : -- s

Status

Baseline : not started

FlashFPS : not started

Start running

Progress: 0/68

test_oa : --

test_macc : --

test_miou : --

Start running

Progress: 0/68

test_oa : --

test_macc : --

test_miou : --



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FlashFPS: Prune and Cache Inspired from three redundancies



Three Redundancies

Within a single FPS:

Redundancy1: Full-Cloud Computation

Redundancy2: Diminishing Returns in Late Iterations

Across hierarchical layers:

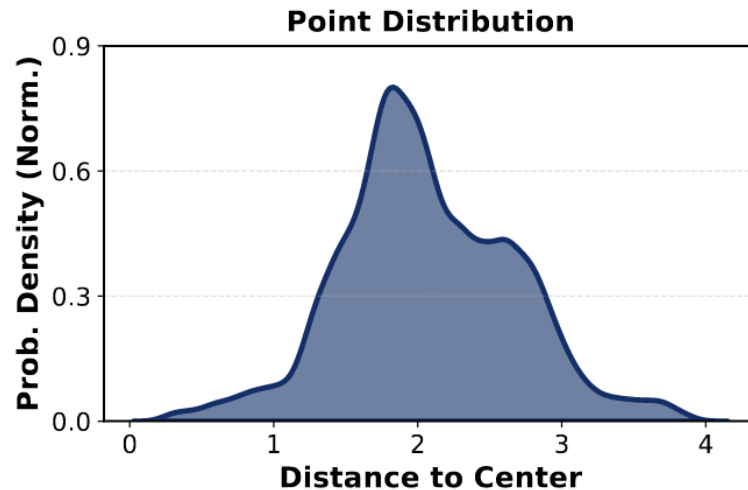
Redundancy3: Inter-layer Recomputation



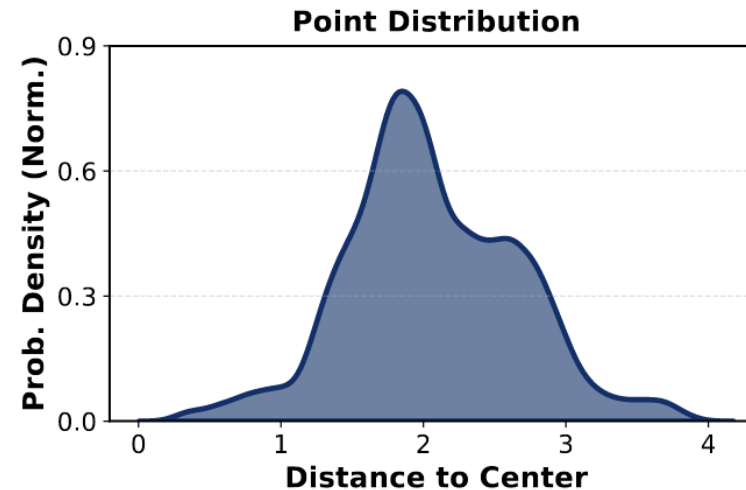
FPS-Prune: Candidate Pruning

Redundancy 1: Full-Cloud Computation

FPS selects the point farthest from the sampled set.
Many clustered points are almost never selected.



(a) Original.



(b) 50% random sparsification.

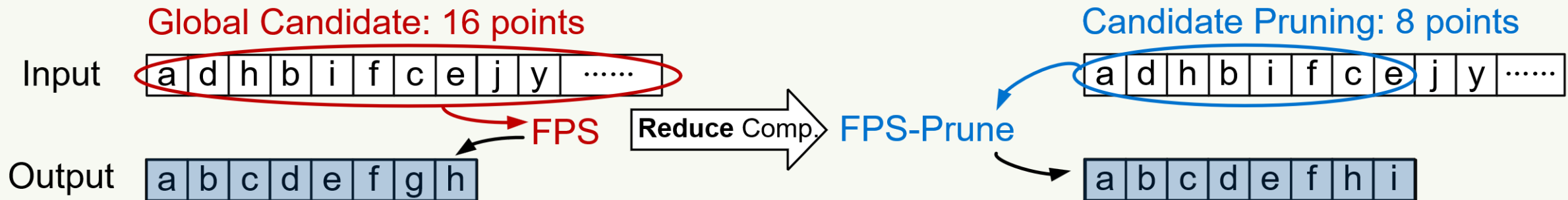
Similar FPS Point Distribution after 50% input point Pruning



FPS-Prune: Candidate Pruning

Candidate Prune: p = pruning ratio

Pruning $p\%$ input points, then apply FPS

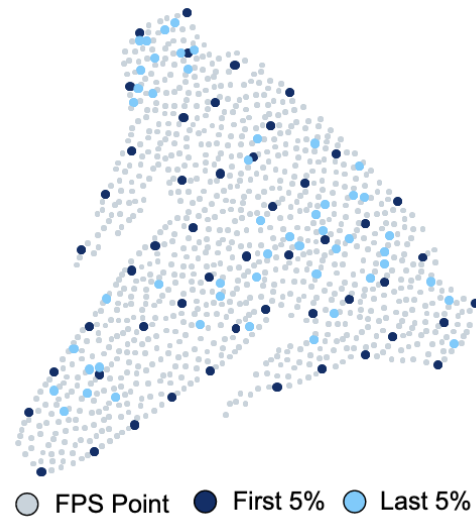




FPS-Prune: Iteration Pruning

Redundancy 2: Diminishing Returns in Late Iterations

- Early FPS iterations capture global structure
- Late iterations refine local details, which are diminished at deeper PNN layers



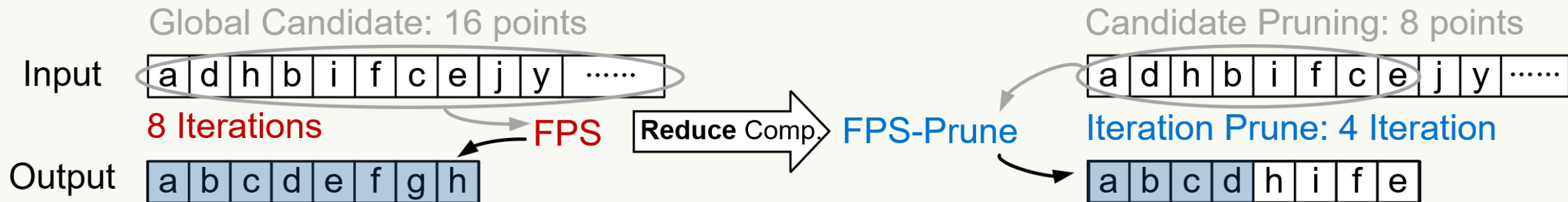
Late FPS iterations contribute less.



FPS-Prune: Iteration Pruning

Iteration Pruning:

Pruning $p\%$ FPS iteration, with remaining filled with random sample.

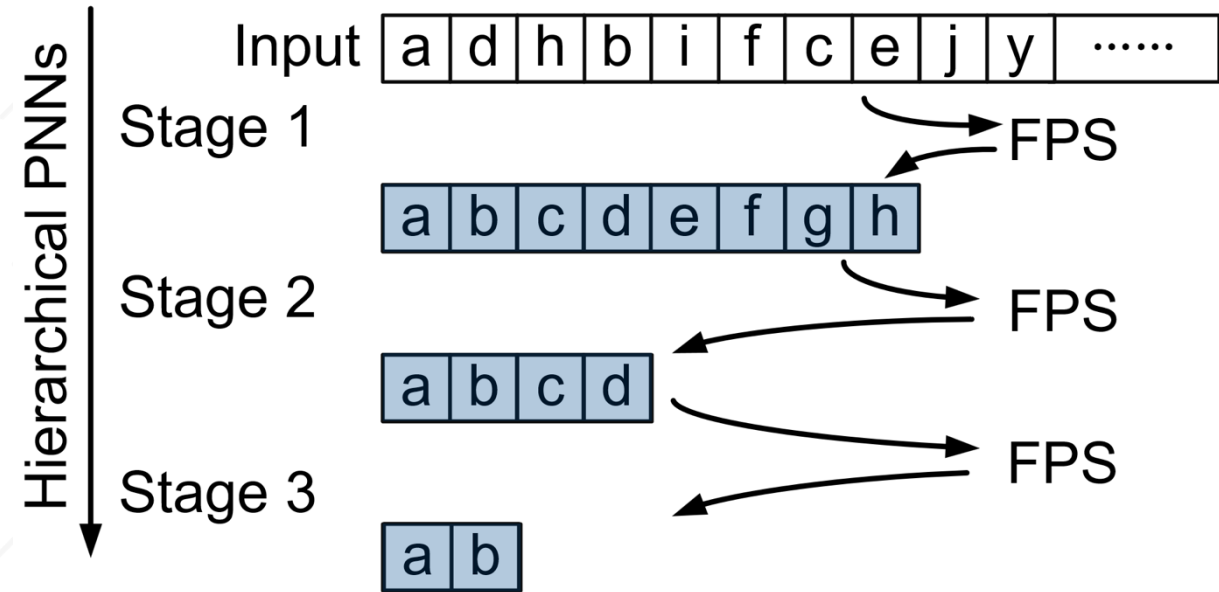




FPS-Cache: Cache and reuse

Redundancy 3: Hierarchical

- Modern PNNs fix the FPS initial point.
- FPS fully deterministic for a given input



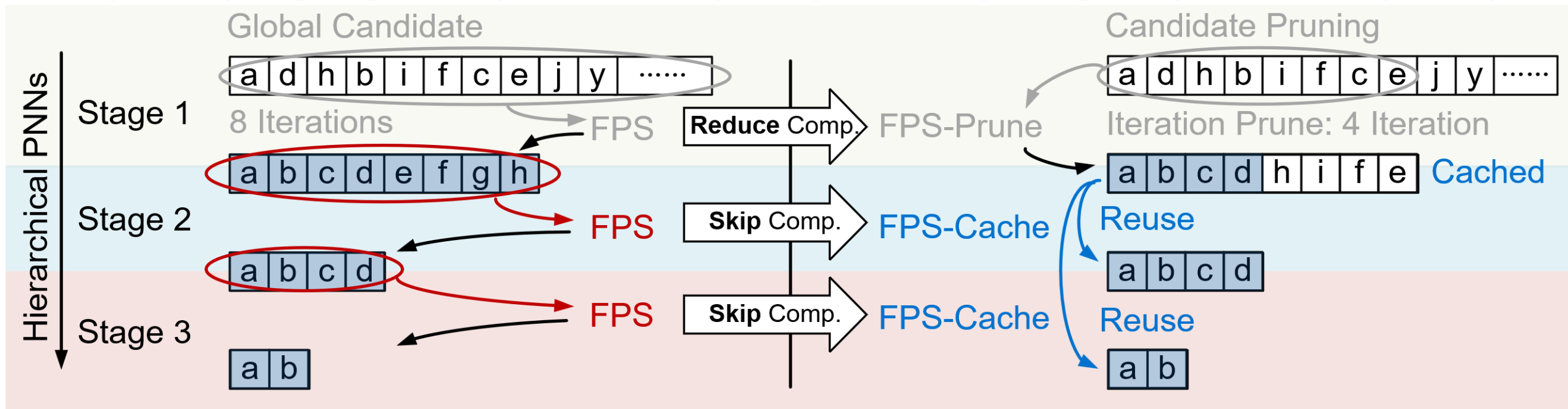
Prefix Theory: with a fixed seed, the output of deeper FPS layer is always a prefix of the first-layer output.



FPS-Cache: Cache and Reuse

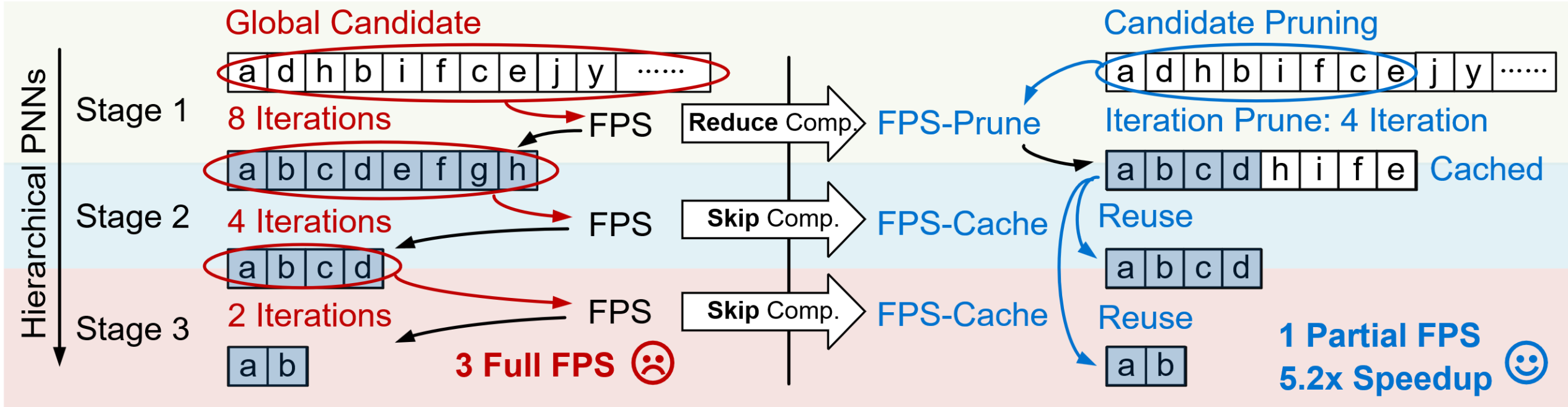
FPS-Cache:

cache the First FPS output, and reuse for all deeper FPS layers.





Pipeline of FlashFPS



Original: 3 Full FPS.

FlashFPS: 1 Partial FPS



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Experimental Results



Speedup vs. Network Accuracy

Two SOTA PNNs:

- PointNeXt-L
- PointVector-L

Two Benchmarks:

- S3DIS
- ScanNet

Under 75% pruning rate,

Average **5.16x Speedup**

Negligible accuracy loss

Workload	Method	OA (%)	mAcc (%)	mIoU (%)	Speedup
S3DIS PointNeXt-L	FPS-CUDA	90.09	75.76	69.33	1
	FlashFPS-25%	90.05	75.7	69.21	1.76
	FlashFPS-50%	90.00	75.6	69.13	2.72
	FlashFPS-75%	89.92	75.48	69.01	5.28
S3DIS PointVector-L	FPS-CUDA	90.97	76.75	70.83	1
	FlashFPS-25%	90.93	76.74	70.79	1.5
	FlashFPS-50%	90.84	76.56	70.55	2.76
	FlashFPS-75%	90.7	76.32	70.27	4.98
ScanNet PointNeXt-L	FPS-CUDA	89.07	78.66	70.54	1
	FlashFPS-25%	89.07	78.62	70.45	1.7
	FlashFPS-50%	89.01	78.41	70.17	2.67
	FlashFPS-75%	88.87	78.1	69.79	5.27
ScanNet PointVector-L	FPS-CUDA	89.1	77.95	70.03	1
	FlashFPS-25%	89.12	77.97	70.07	1.5
	FlashFPS-50%	89.05	77.92	69.97	2.8
	FlashFPS-75%	88.78	77.24	69.27	5.13



Speedup with CUDA-based Works

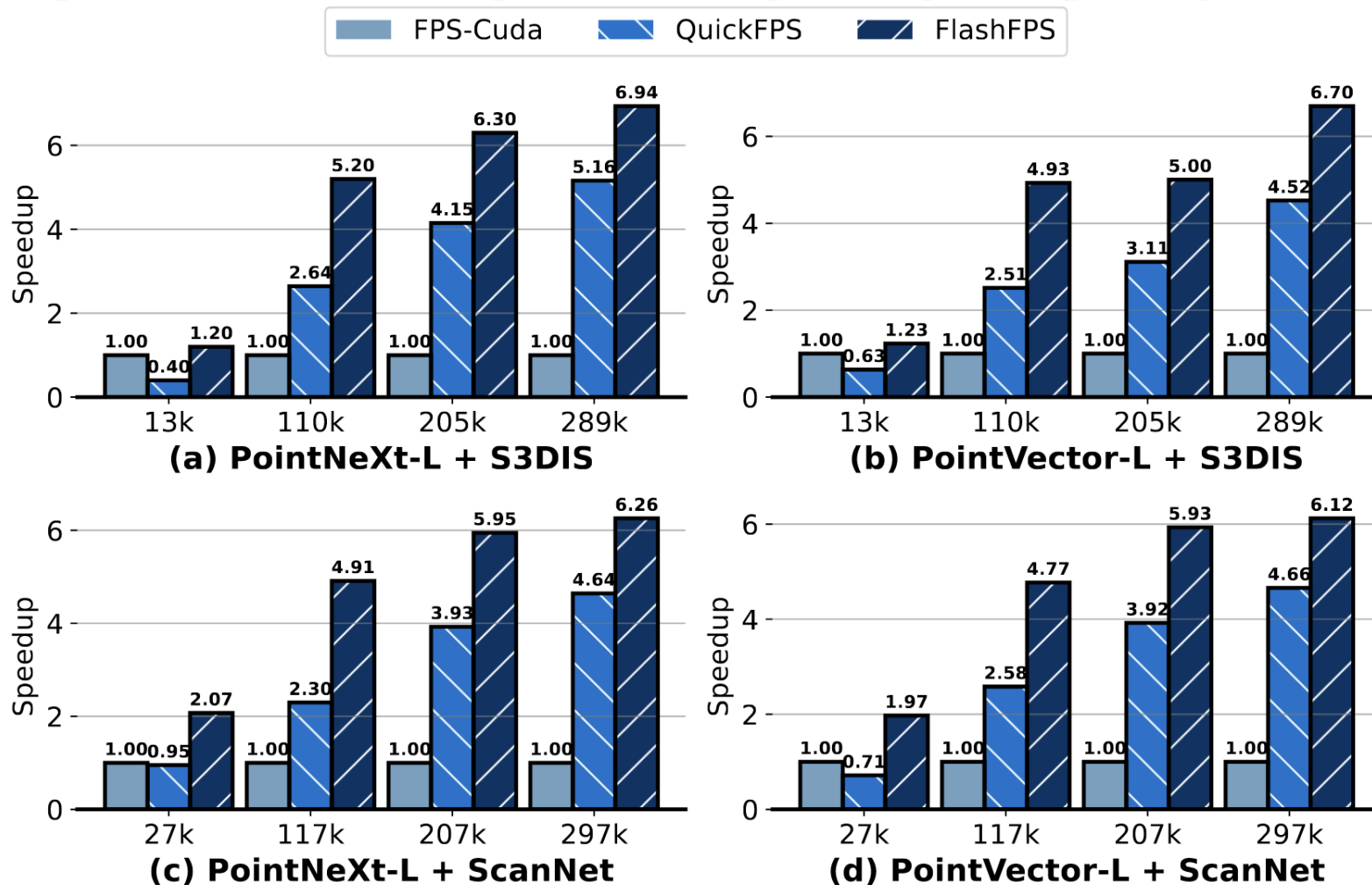
Two CUDA baselines:

- FPS-CUDA [NeurIPS'22]
- QuickFPS [TCAD'23]

5.16x than FPS-CUDA

1.96x than QuickFPS

Average **3.56x Speedup**





Speedup on Different Hardware Platforms

Three different platforms:

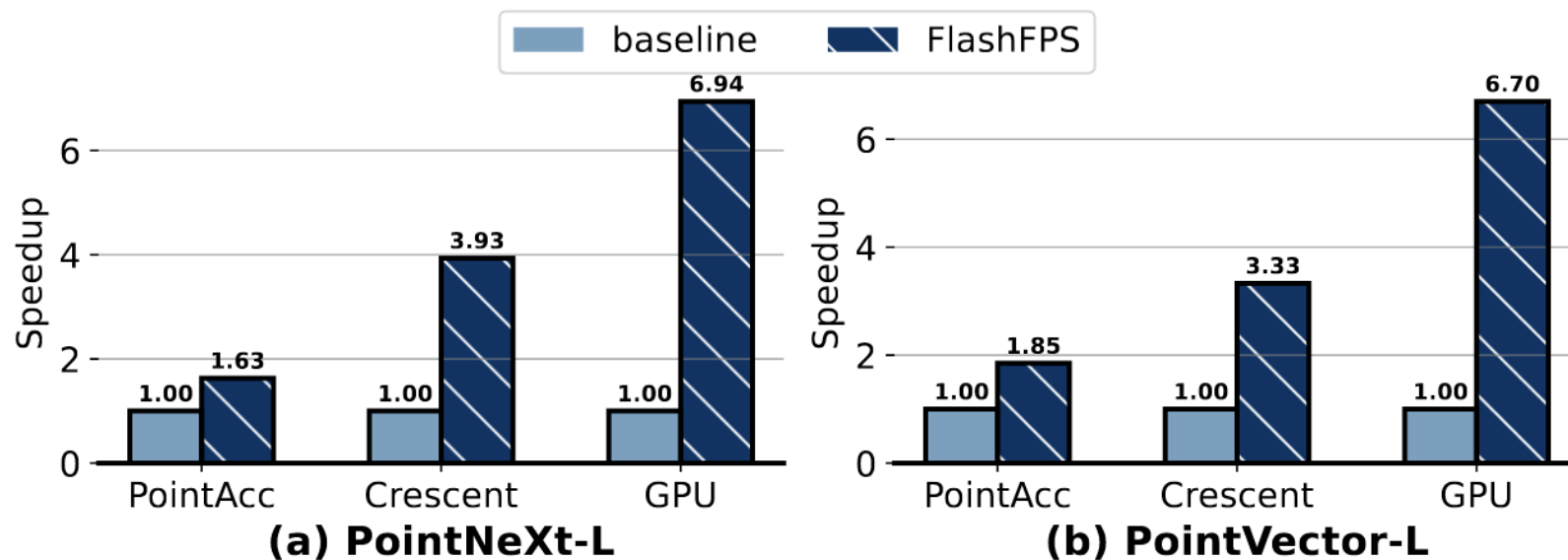
- PointAcc [MICRO'21]
- Crescent [ISCA'22]
- GPU (NV TITAN)

On 289K point inference,
additional speedup:

1.74x on PointAcc

3.63x on Crescent

6.81x on TITAN GPU





Ablation Study of FlashFPS Components

Candidate Prune (CP)

Iteration Prune (IP)

FPS Cache (FC)

PointNeXt-L@S3DIS

CP alone: 2.44x

+ IP = 3.63x

+ FC = 5.28x

w/ CP	w/ IP	w/ FC	mIoU (%)	Speedup
FPS-CUDA (baseline)			69.33	1.00
✓			69.01	2.44
	✓		69.13	2.31
		✓	69.33	1.10
✓	✓		69.01	3.63
✓		✓	69.01	2.87
	✓	✓	69.13	2.77
✓	✓	✓	69.01	5.28

All components are additive and complementary

Conclusion

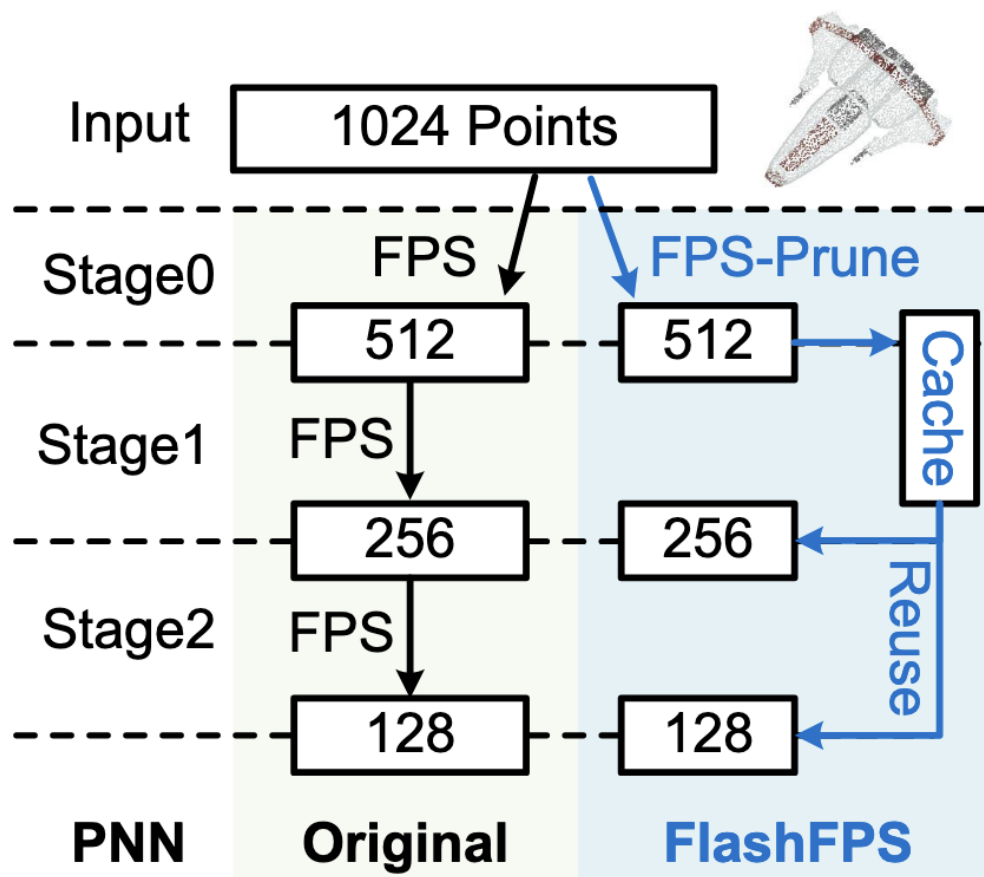


Conclusion

FlashFPS

- FPS-Prune
- FPS-Cache

5.16x Speedup
Plug-and-Play
Hardware-agnostic



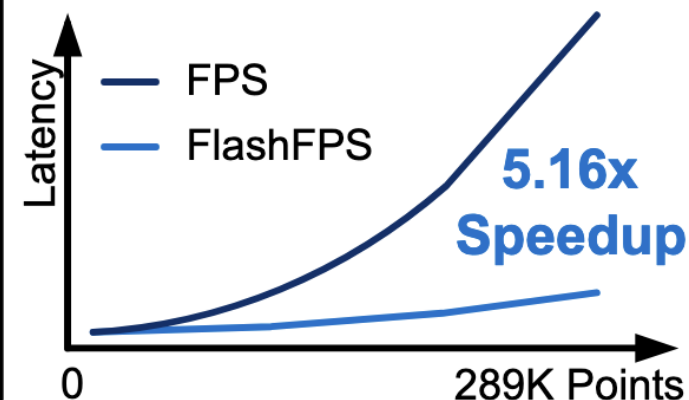
**Maintained
Geometric Features**



FPS



FlashFPS





Acknowledgements





FlashFPS DAC 2026

Author: Yuzhe Fu,
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Yueqian Lin, Changchun Zhou,
Hai “Helen” Li and Yiran Chen

Thanks for Listening.

Codes are open-sourced at:

<https://github.com/Yuzhe-Fu/FlashFPS>

