

EFFICIENT AI ON EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

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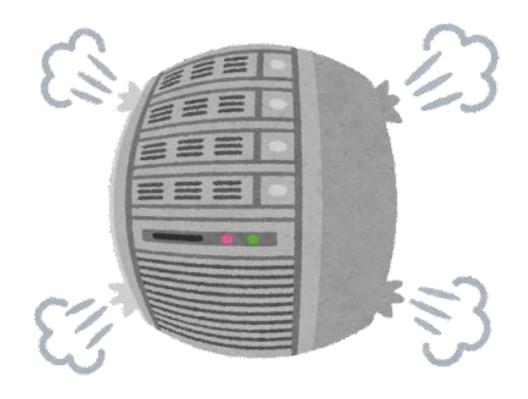


Erik Puik



MACHINE LEARNING?

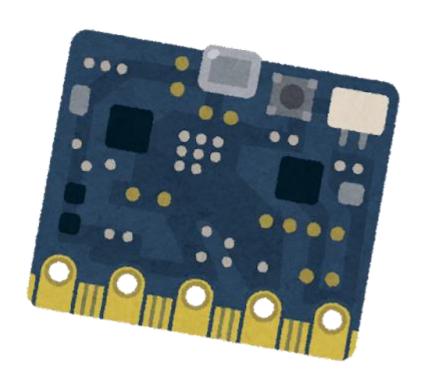






MACHINE LEARNING FOR EMBEDDED SYSTEMS!







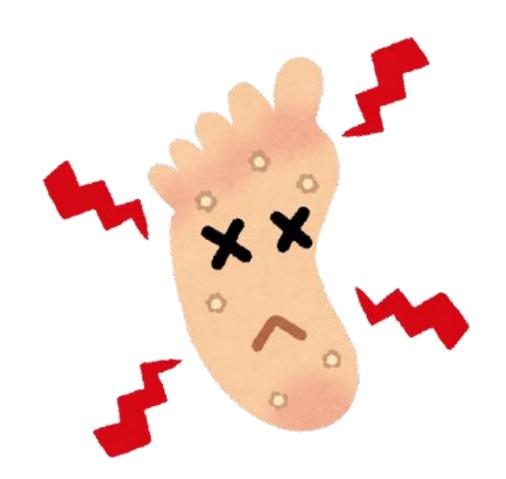
DIABETIC FEET

Ulcers

Compliance

Daily activities

- walking
- walking stairs

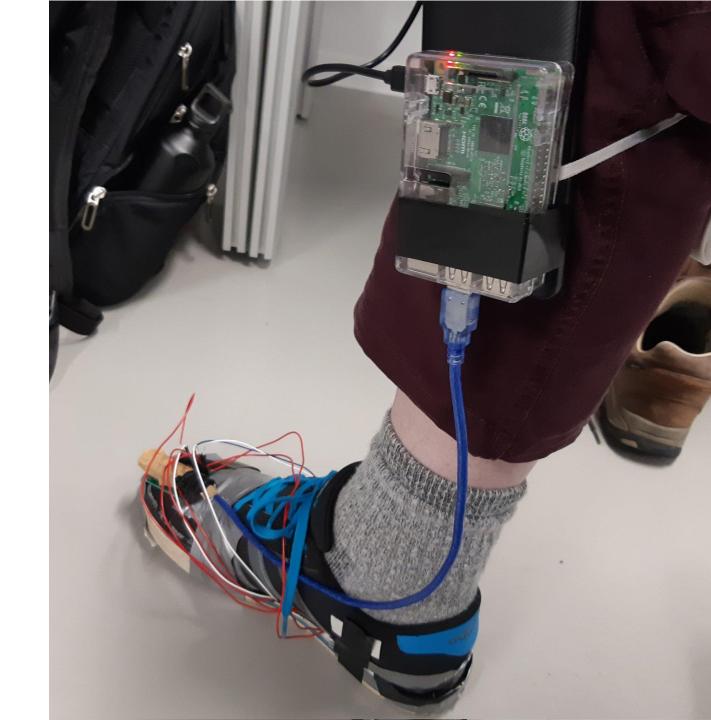




SMART INSOLES

Smart insoles

- 3D-printed insole
- pressure re-distribution
- equipped with sensors
- Arduino Nano 33 BLE Sense (Cortex-m4)
- Raspberry pi for data gathering only



ACTIVITY RECOGNITION

Sensor data

- pressure sensors
- gyroscope
- accelerometer

Activity monitoring

- sitting (compliance)
- not worn
- standing
- walking
- walking stairs



ACTIVITY RECOGNITION

Sensor data

- Nework - pressure sensors
- gyroscope
- accelerometer



- sitting (compliance)
- not worn
- standing
- walking
- walking stairs



REQUIREMENTS







Accurate

Real-time

Energy-efficient



EFFICIENT FAST NEURAL NETWORK

Fewer parameters

- Smaller network
- Max pooling

Smaller parameters

- Full integer quantisation
- 3~4 times smaller

Tensorflow Lite

```
model = Sequential(name "Lightwegeight model")
# (strong) resolution reduction model.add(MaxPooling2D((6,1),input shape =
inputshape)) model.add(Conv2D(3,(3,1),activation = "relu",padding =
    "same",name = "conv1b")) model.add(Conv2D(3,(3,11),activation =
"relu",padding =
     "same",name = "conv1"))
# (light) Dropout
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
# flattening and resolution reduction model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,1))
model.add(Flatten())
# output layer
model.add(Dense(5,activation = "softmax",name = "Output"))
return model
```



PIPELINE

Gather data on device

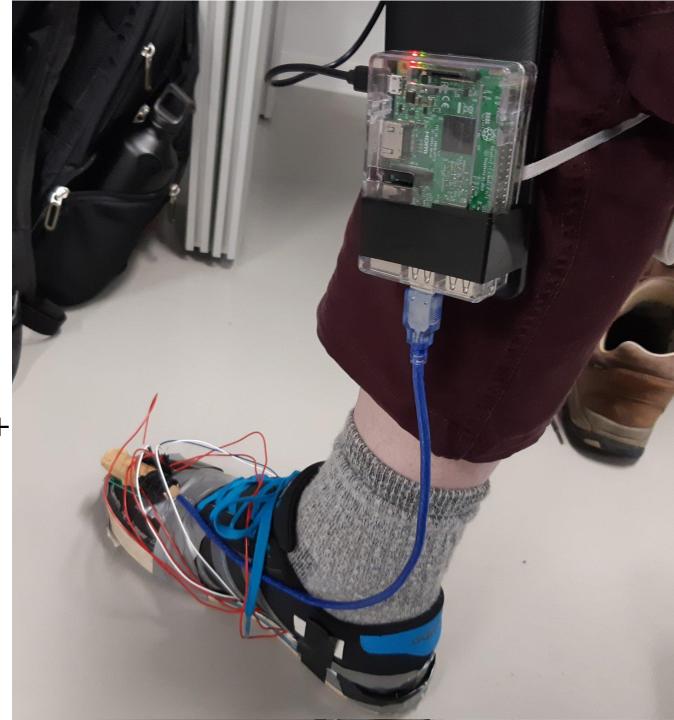
Train NN on PC using data

Quantise the model (integer weights)

Compile NN model together with C++ code for microprocessor

Deploy

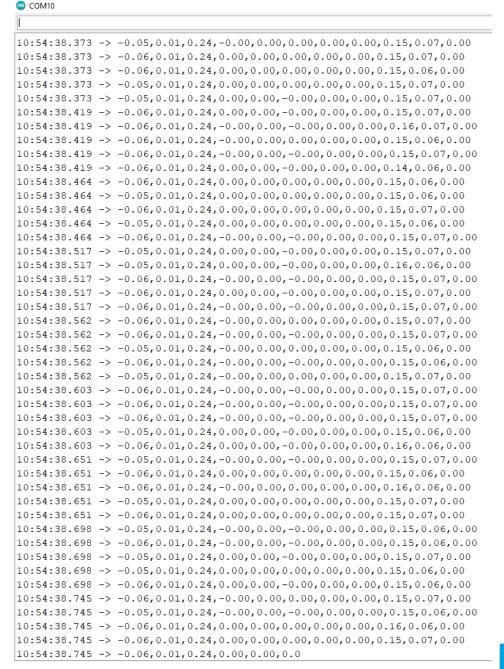
Classify activities



DATA FRAME

180 lines

~1.5 sec





CODE PYTHON

```
model = Sequential(name "Lightwegeight model")
# (strong) resolution reduction
model.add(MaxPooling2D((6,1),input_shape = inputshape))
model.add(Conv2D(3,(3,1),activation = "relu",padding = "same",name = "conv1b"))
model.add(Conv2D(3,(3,11),activation = "relu",padding = "same",name = "conv1"))
# (light) Dropout
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
# flattening and resolution reduction
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,1)) model.add(Flatten())
# output layer
model.add(Dense(5,activation = "softmax", name = "Output"))
# Adam optimizer (with reduced learning rate) is used, as this optimizer has shown the
greatest results in tests done previous to this one.
model.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.00001),
     loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
return model
```

Arduino_Al_BLE | Arduino 1.8.15

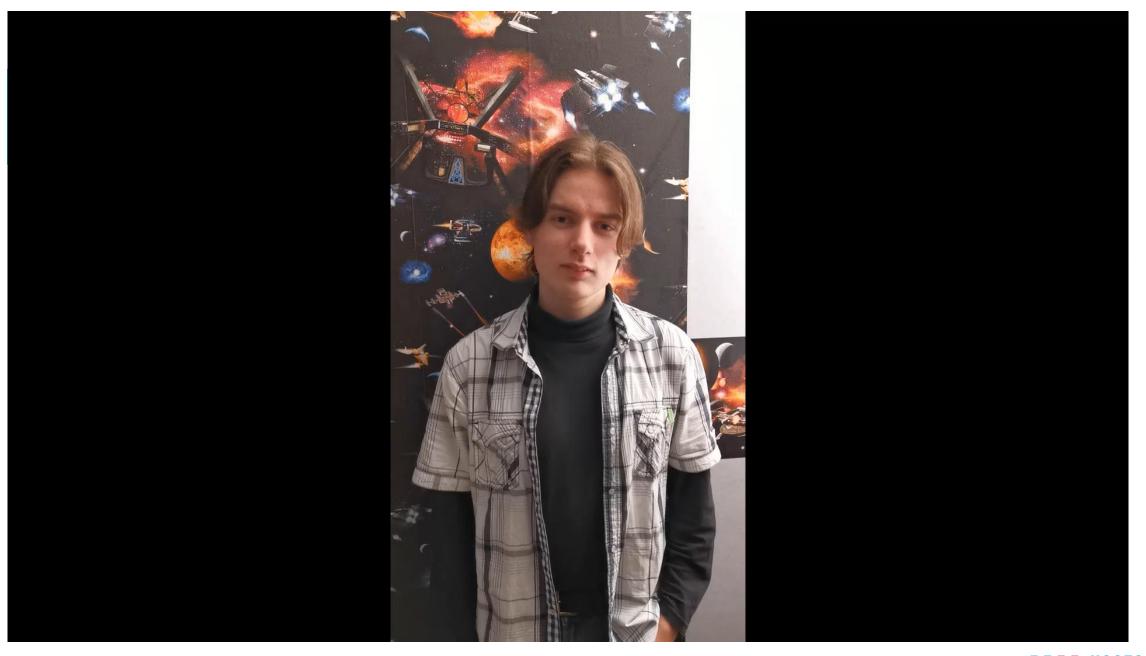
Bestand Bewerken Schets Hulpmiddelen Help

```
Arduino_Al_BLE §
        while (central.connected()) {
234⊟
235
             // read sensors
236
             std::array<float,11> measurements = getMeasurements();
237
             //update buffer
238
             framebuffer.addMeasurements(measurements);
239
240⊟
             if (updatecount % kInferenceInterval == 0) {
241
               // insert timeframe into neural network
242
               insertTensor(model input, framebuffer.getFrame());
243
               updatecount = 0;
244
245
               // Run inference & measure duration
246
               unsigned long t1 = millis();
247
               TfLiteStatus invoke status = interpreter->Invoke();
248
               unsigned long t2 = millis();
249
250□
               if (invoke status != kTfLiteOk) {
251
                   error_reporter->Report("Invoke failed on input");
252
                   return;
253
254
255
               //calculate duration
256
               unsigned long inferencetime = t2-t1;
257
258
               // obtain output
259
               float class1 = model output->data.f[0]; // not being worn
260
               float class2 = model output->data.f[1]; // standing
261
               float class3 = model output->data.f[2]; // sitting
262
               float class4 = model output->data.f[3]; // walking
263
               float class5 = model output->data.f[4]; // climbing / descending stairs
264
265
266
               // handle output
267
               updateServices(inferencetime, class1, class2, class3, class4, class5); // output data over BLE
268
```

Arduino_Al_BLE - Architecture7-quantized.h | Arduino 1.8.15
 Bestand Bewerken Schets Hulpmiddelen Help

```
Architecture7-quantized.h
  1 #ifndef ARCHITECTURE 7 H
  2 #define ARCHITECTURE 7 H
  4 unsigned int Architecture7 quantized len = 8896;
  6 unsigned char Architecture quantized[] = {
      0x1c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x54, 0x46, 0x4c, 0x33, 0x00, 0x00, 0x12, 0x00,
      0x1c, 0x00, 0x04, 0x00, 0x08, 0x00, 0x0c, 0x00, 0x10, 0x00, 0x14, 0x00,
      0x00, 0x00, 0x18, 0x00, 0x12, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x0c, 0x22, 0x00, 0x00, 0x44, 0x14, 0x00, 0x00, 0x2c, 0x14, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x3c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
11
      0x0c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x08, 0x00, 0x0c, 0x00, 0x04, 0x00, 0x08, 0x00,
      0x08, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x08, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x10, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x13, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x6d, 0x69, 0x6e, 0x5f, 0x72, 0x75, 0x6e, 0x74,
      0x69, 0x6d, 0x65, 0x5f, 0x76, 0x65, 0x72, 0x73, 0x69, 0x6f, 0x6e, 0x00,
      0x11, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xdc, 0x13, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc8, 0x13, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x9c, 0x13, 0x00, 0x00, 0x78, 0x13, 0x00, 0x00, 0x54, 0x13, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x30, 0x13, 0x00, 0x00, 0x1c, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00,
19
      0xb4, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xa8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x94, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x6c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x58, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x44, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x30, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x9a, 0xeb, 0xff, 0xff, 0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x10, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x31, 0x2e, 0x35, 0x2e, 0x30, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x74, 0xe1, 0xff, 0xff, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x84, 0xe1, 0xff, 0xff,
      0x00, 0x00,
      0x94, 0xe1, 0xff, 0xff, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xa4, 0xe1, 0xff, 0xff, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
 30
      0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x04, 0xe1, 0xff, 0xff,
      0x00, 0x00,
 32
      0xc4, 0xe1, 0xff, 0xff, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
33
      0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xd4, 0xe1, 0xff, 0xff, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
      0x2a, 0xec, 0xff, 0xff, 0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x29, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00,
      0xf4, 0x77, 0x26, 0xf1, 0xde, 0xcd, 0x4b, 0x28, 0x1f, 0xc1, 0x09, 0x12,
 36
      0x63, 0xfe, 0x18, 0xf1, 0xf2, 0x10, 0xdf, 0xfe, 0xb7, 0xe1, 0xd2, 0xf5,
```







RESULTS

Accuracy: 86% (max 99.5%, but 1.5s per data frame)

Energy usage: 0.10W (23mA*4.51V; to further optimise)

Prediction speed: 50~70ms per data frame

