# tinyML® EMEA

Enabling Ultra-low Power Machine Learning at the Edge

June 26 - 28, 2023





# Creating TinyML applications is difficult

Explain the key principles in firmware development for TinyML applications

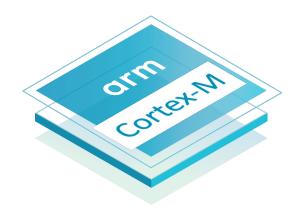
2. Common pitfalls to avoid in the NN design phase



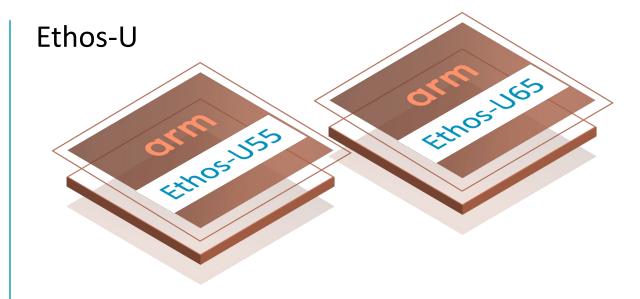
# Arm Ethos-U microNPUs for Endpoint & Embedded Solutions

Providing NN acceleration in highly constrained environments

#### **Traditional Cortex-M**



- Capable to run ML workloads

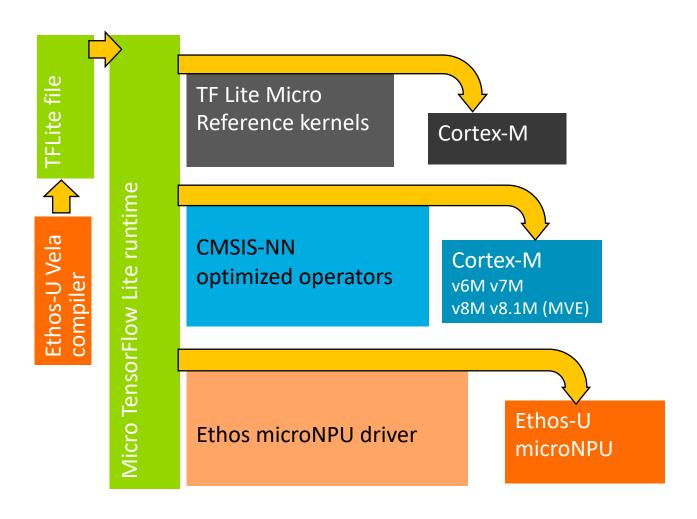


- → Hardware acceleration for NN
- **⊹** 800x improvement in performance



# Main software stack to run ML on Cortex-M today

Cortex-M is robust and flexible, Ethos-U is dedicated ML accelerator





#### Hardware supported operators

Abs, Add, Average\_Pool\_2D, Concatenation, Conv\_2D, Depthwise\_Conv\_2D, Fully\_Connected, Leaky\_ReLu, Logistic, Maximum, Max\_Pool\_2D, Minimum, Mul, Pack, Quantize, ReLu, ReLu6, ReLu\_N1\_to\_1, Reshape, Resize\_Bilinear, Slice, SoftMax, Split, Split\_V, Squeeze, Strided\_Slice, Sub, TanH, Transpose\_Conv, Unpack



# Key steps to run an inference on Cortex-M

Pre-processing and post-processing is specific to a model

```
Map the model C byte array
     model = tflite::GetModel(model C array);
- Pull in the TF Lite Micro kernels required for your model
     static tflite::MicroMutableOpResolver<1> micro_op_resolver(error_reporter);
     if (micro op resolver.AddConv2D() != kTfLiteOk) {
     return;

→ Build an interpreter
     static tflite::MicroInterpreter static_interpreter(
     model, micro op resolver, tensor arena, kTensorArenaSize, error reporter);
+ Allocate memory
     TfLiteStatus allocate status = interpreter->AllocateTensors();
+ Run an inference

    TfLiteStatus invoke status = interpreter->Invoke();
```



# What changes if you are to use an Ethos-U accelerator?

Minimal change in the embedded code

Pull in the TF Lite Micro Ethos-U kernel
static tflite::MicroMutableOpResolver<1> micro\_op\_resolver(error\_reporter);
if (micro\_op\_resolver.AddEthosU() != kTfLiteOk) {
 return;
}

+ All other steps are unchanged



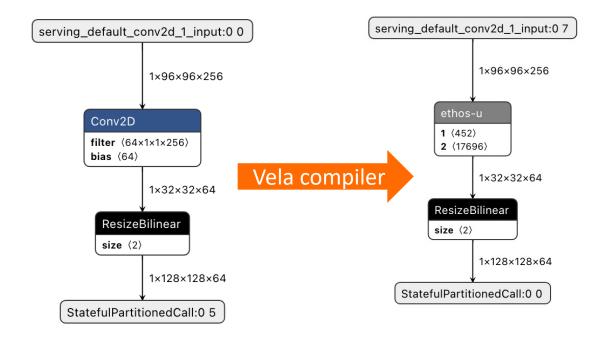


Pitfalls to avoid in the NN design phase if you want to benefit fully from silicon acceleration on Arm Ethos-U

# Hardware supported vs non-supported operator in the NN

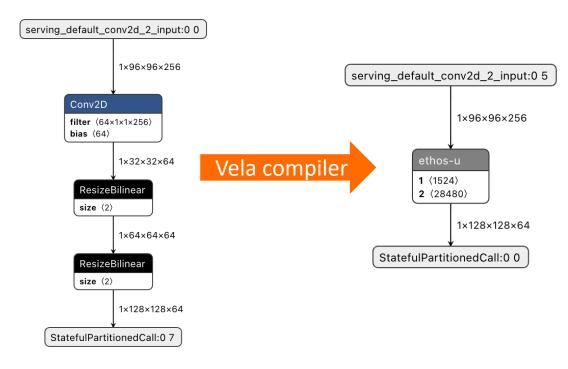
Example of the benefit of using hardware supported operators on Ethos-U

#### NN with a fallback to Cortex-M55



→ 74M cycles on Ethos-U55 & Cortex-M55

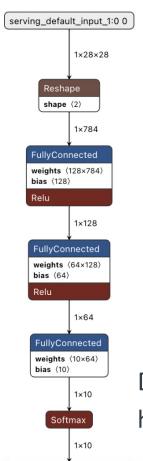
#### NN fully mapping to the Ethos-U





# Leverage the Weight Compression of the Arm Ethos-U NPU

Pruning & clustering improves performance on memory-bound models



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Variant of the model	Ethos-U Active cycles	Accuracy
Baseline	91k	97%
Pruning 80% of weights set to 0	34k	97%
Pruning 80% of weights set to 0 and 32 clusters	26k	97%

#### Detailed blog:

https://github.com/ARM-software/ML-examples/tree/main/pruning-clustering-ethos-u

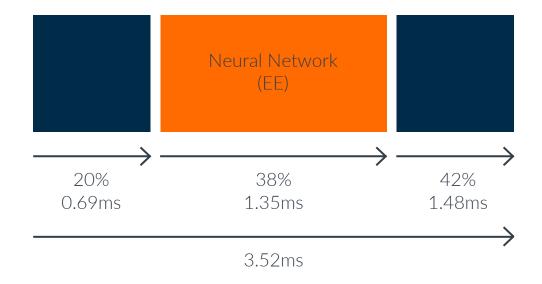




# How do you run end-to-end tinyML application on Cortex-M and/or Ethos-U?

# We provide a number of example applications!

- + https://review.mlplatform.org/plugins/gitiles/ml/ethos-u/ml-embedded-evaluation-kit
  - Open source, Apache 2.0
- + Ready to use end-to-end applications for Arm Ethos-U55/Ethos-U65
  - Keyword spotting, speech recognition, noise suppression
  - Image classification, object detection, person detection
  - Anomaly detection





# What can you do with these example applications?

- + Run them on Cortex-M & Ethos-U, in the cloud or locally
- + Evaluate performance of a custom NN on Cortex-M55/85 and/or Ethos-U55/Ethos-U65
- + Adapt them for SoCs with Cortex-M and Ethos-U
  - Need to factor in the specificities of your development board



# To wrap up

1. TinyML doesn't have to be difficult – a lot of example applications are already available

2. Ensure the operators in the NN design phase can be accelerated if you aim for optimal performance



arm Thank You Danke Gracias Grazie 谢谢 ありがとう **Asante** Merci 감사합니다 धन्यवाद Kiitos شکر ً ا ধন্যবাদ תודה

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