

tinyML[®] EMEA

Enabling Ultra-low Power Machine Learning at the Edge

June 26 - 28, 2023

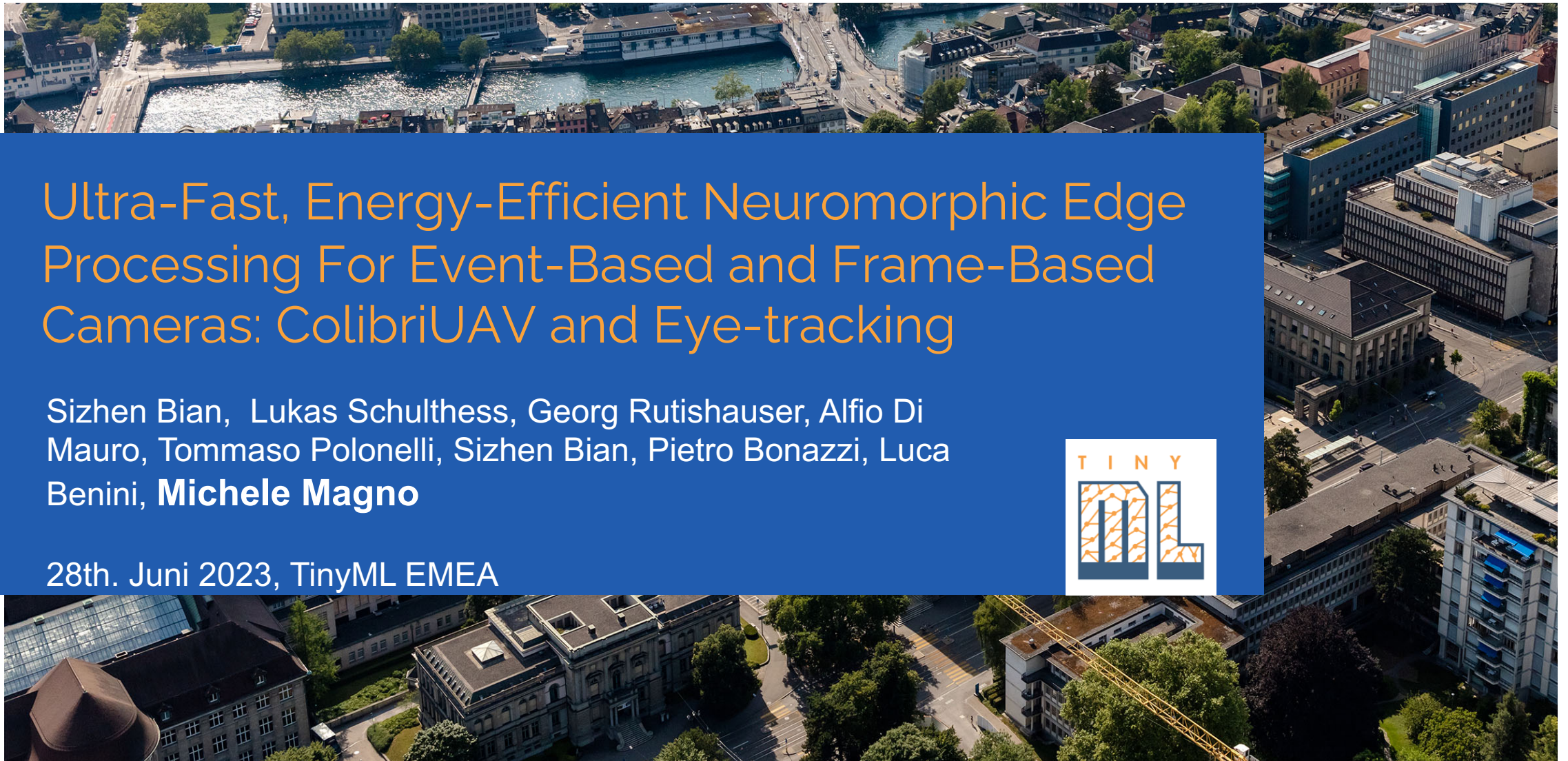


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Ultra-Fast, Energy-Efficient Neuromorphic Edge Processing For Event-Based and Frame-Based Cameras: ColibriUAV and Eye-tracking

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28th. Juni 2023, TinyML EMEA



What have in
common eye
tracking and
small-scale
drone?



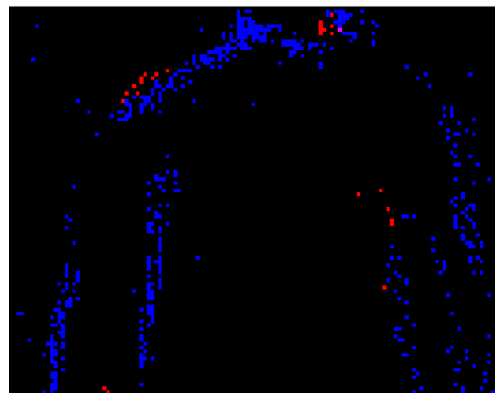
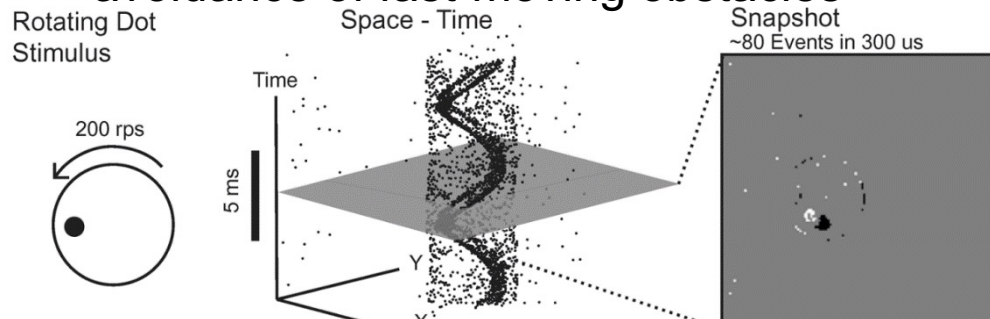
Both need to be
extreme efficient and
have low latency!



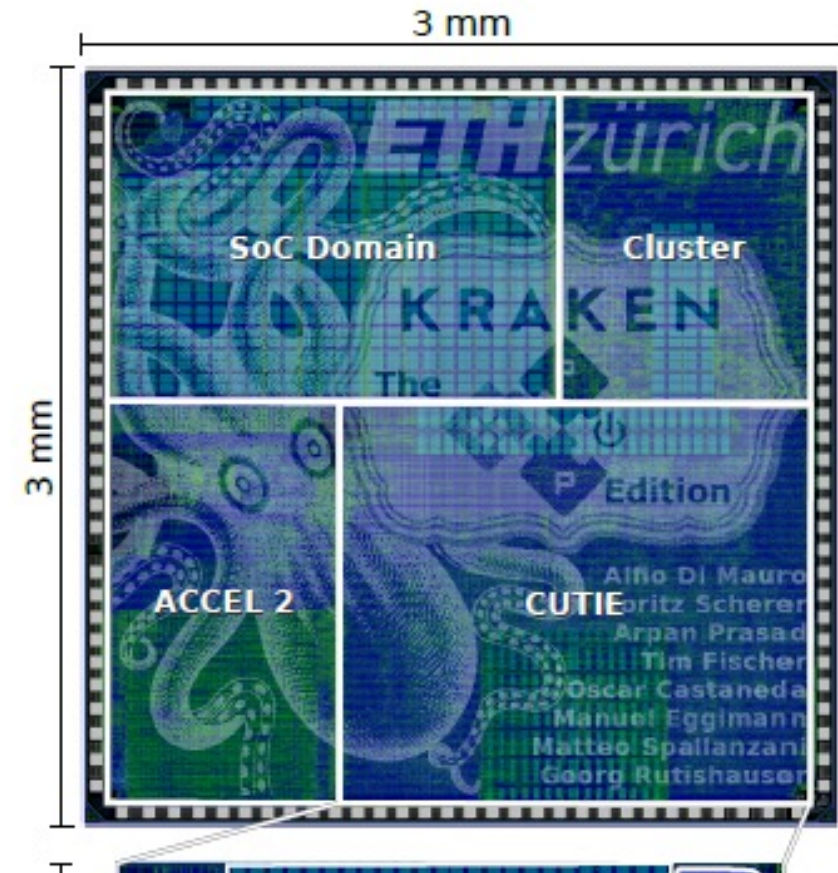
Exploiting 2 emerging technologies for efficiency and low latency for TinyML world.

Dynamic Vision Sensor

- Sparse images → Light weight, Fast
- Very Low latency of 3-5 milliseconds*
 - sufficient for reliable detection a
 - avoidance of fast-moving obstacles



Neuromorphic Hybrid Open Processors RISC-V



“Extreme edge” use case for TinyML: pico-size form factor UAVs

Advanced autonomous drone and vehicles

[1] A. Bachrach, “Skydio autonomy engine: Enabling the next generation of autonomous flight,” IEEE Hot Chips 33 Symposium (HCS), 2021



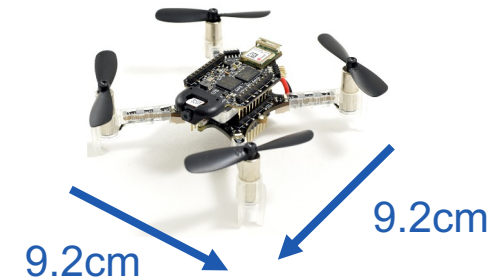
<https://www.skydio.com/skydio-2-plus>

Deployment in tight spaces?



Nano-drone

<https://www.bitcraze.io/products/crazyflie-2-1>



- 3D Mapping & Motion Planning
- Object recognition & Avoidance
- 0.06m² & **800g of weight**
- Energy Capacity (Battery) **5410mAh**



- Smaller form factor of 0.008m²
- Weight of **27g (30X lighter)**
- Battery capacity of **250mAh (20X smaller)**



Can we fit sufficient “intelligence” in a **30X** smaller payload and **20X** lower energy budget?

Related Work: UAVs with DVS Camera

Limitations:

- General processing platform for Event-data processing (Jetson TX2, Up-board), result in high energy consumption.
- Oldish interface to fetch events (USB).
- Neuromorphic processor is not for edge scenario (Loihi in best case or not low power and interconnected with Jetson Nvidia or Other high power platform).
- End-to-end evaluation limited available

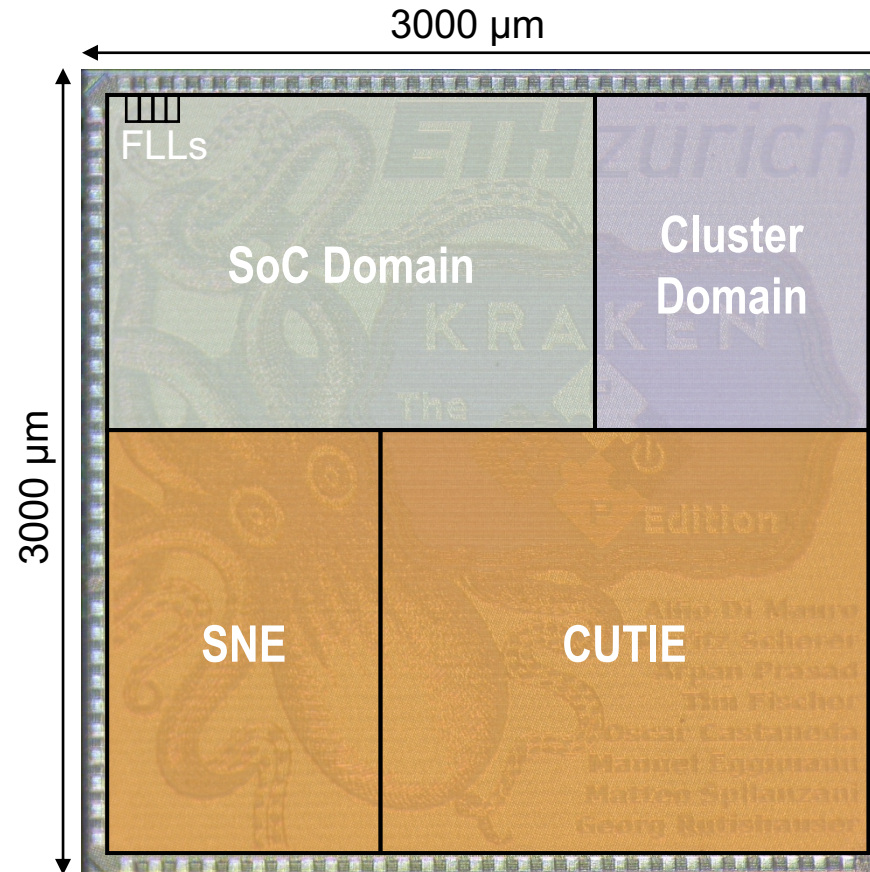
Contribution of this work:

- Construct a neuromorphic closed-loop UAV platform from event perception to decision-making, and benchmark the closed-loop latency and power consumption of various components in the event signal processing pipeline.

Bian, S., Schulthess, L., Rutishauser, G., Di Mauro, A., Benini, L., & Magno, M. (2023). ColibriUAV: An Ultra-Fast, Energy-Efficient Neuromorphic Edge Processing UAV-Platform with Event-Based and Frame-Based Cameras. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.18371*.

PULP-Kraken: Event-based Vision On The Extreme Edge

- RISC-V Cluster (8 Cores + 1)
- DVS Interface for hardware support of event-based vision
- SNE – energy-proportional spiking neural network accelerator
- CUTIE – dense ternary convolutional neural network accelerator
- PULPO – Floating point linear algebra accelerator



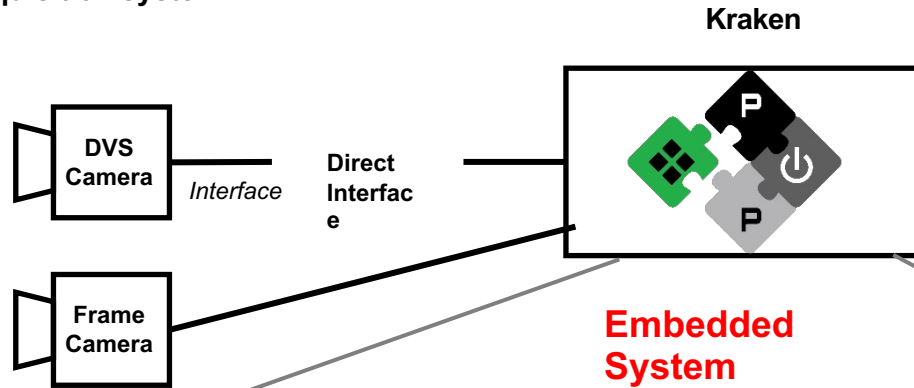
Technology	22 nm FDSOI
Chip Area	9 mm ²
SRAM SoC	1 MB
SRAM Cluster	128 KB
VDD range	0.55 V - 0.8 V
Cluster Freq	~370MHz
SNE Freq	~250MHz
CUTIE Freq	~140MHz

Di Mauro, A., Scherer, M., Rossi, D., & Benini, L. (2022). Kraken: A direct event/frame-based multi-sensor fusion soc for ultra-efficient visual processing in nano-uavs. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2209.01065*.

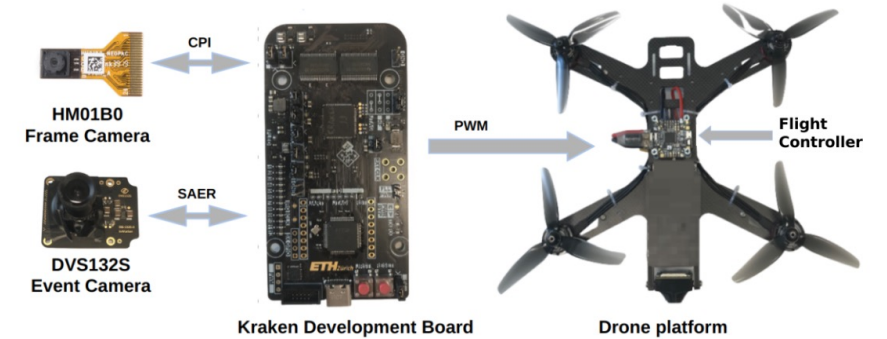
System Overview with the project

DVS Acquisition system

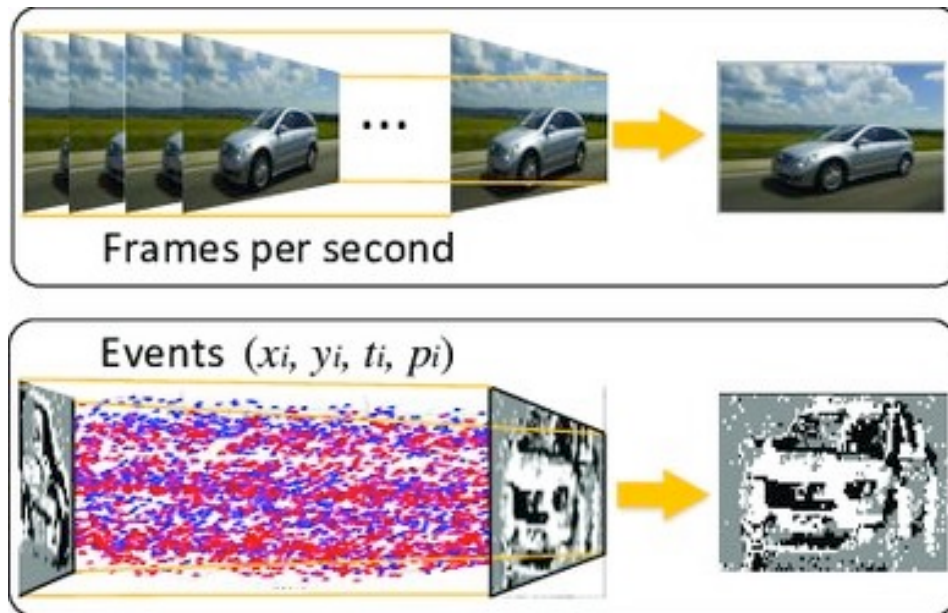
Sensor Interface



Demonstrator and in-field test



Algorithms



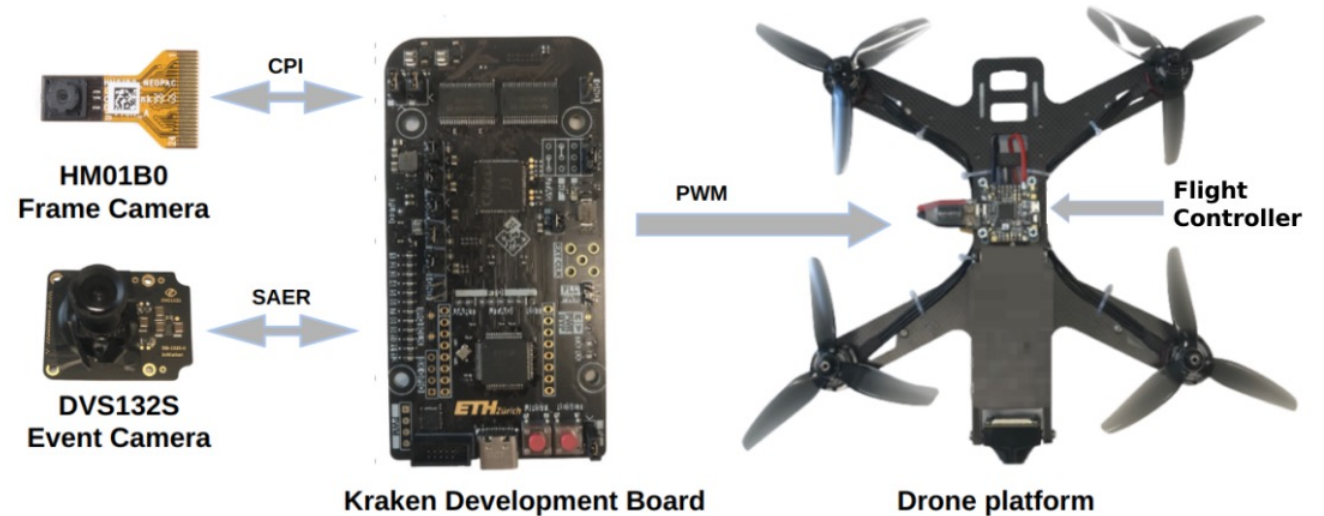
- Reduce the computational with respect to high-latency neural networks.*
- DVS interface integrated in next generation of embedded systems

Gao, S., Guo, G., Huang, H., Cheng, X., & Chen, C. P. (2020). An end-to-end broad learning system for event-based object classification. *IEEE Access*, 8, 45974-45984.

* Messikommer, N., Gehrig, D., Loquercio, A. and Scaramuzza, D., 2020. Event-based Asynchronous Sparse Convolutional Networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.09148*.

Implementation: ColibriUAV

- DVS132S
 - 132x104, 1.2V Power Supply, 250 μ W at 1K event frames per second.
- HM01B0
 - 320x320, 1.5V/2.8V Power Supply, 4 mW at 60 frames per second.
- Drone
 - Outlaw 270 racer (commercially available), 1720 g.
 - F722-SE flight controller from Matek,

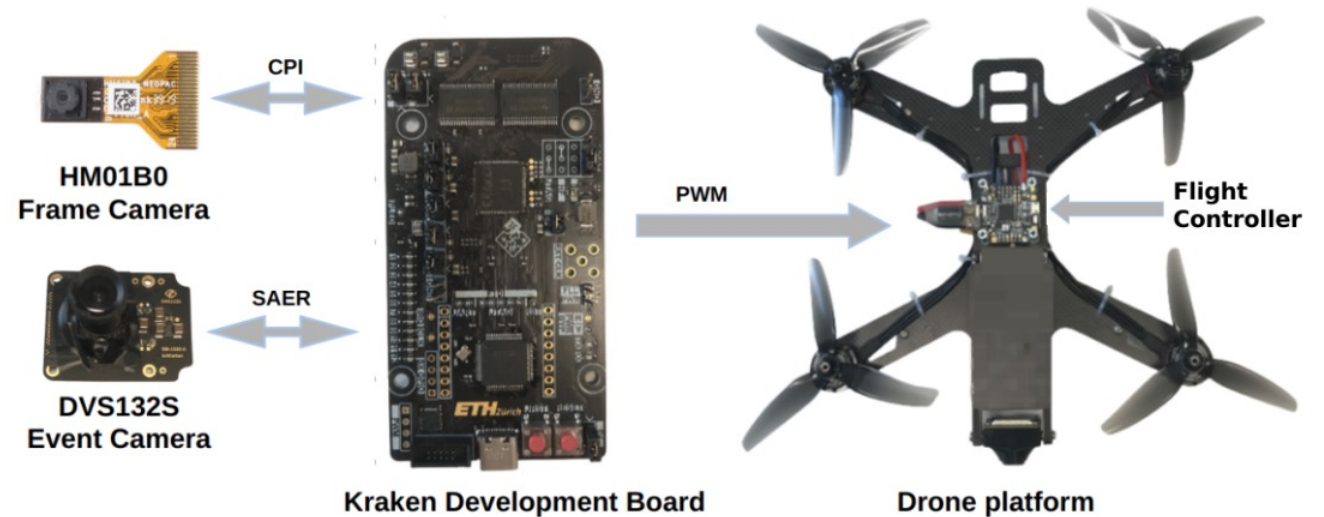


System architecture: ColibriUAV with Dual Camera and Kraken Development Board

Bian, S., Schulthess, L., Rutishauser, G., Di Mauro, A., Benini, L., & Magno, M. (2023). ColibriUAV: An Ultra-Fast, Energy-Efficient Neuromorphic Edge Processing UAV-Platform with Event-Based and Frame-Based Cameras. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.18371*.

Implementation: ColibriUAV

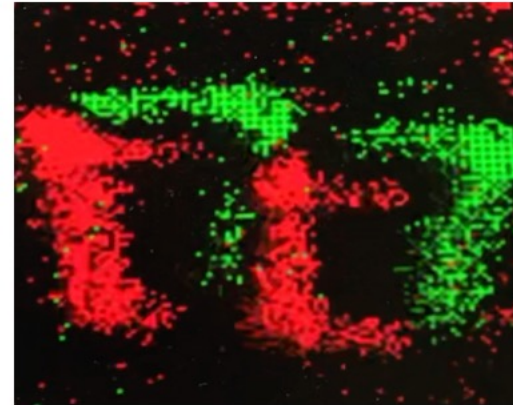
- Kraken development board
 - Based on **Kraken**
 - Interfaces: CPI, SAER, PWM
 - USB-C for JTAG and UART data transfer and supplies a 5 V power supply.
 - Runtime-configurable power domain.
 - Off-chip memory: a combined HyperFlash/HyperRAM chip and a quad-SPI flash memory chip.
 - Arduino compatible headers for additional connectivity.



System architecture: ColibriUAV with Dual Camera and Kraken Development Board

Evaluation

- DVS Camera:
 - Configurable threshold based ON/OFF event of each pixel
 - Two simultaneous streams of output data:
 - 1, the X/Y address with one byte
 - 2, the ON/OFF events with one byte recording the events of four pixels (2x2). (thus, if **13728 events in one frame**, only 3432 (66x52) system clocks for the frame is needed)
 - Power consumption of the camera: **0.42 mW (0.36 mW for analog components and 0.06 mW for digital components).**
 - Event-frame sampling rate is configured on the Kraken SoC.



Recordings at one particular event frame of the DVS132S (left) and an RGB camera (right)

Evaluation:

- DVS Interface:

- USB:

- 5V power supply yielding W-level data transmission. 1087 event-frame per second.

- SAER on FPGA solution:

- 17.6 mW with 874 event-frame per second.

- SAER on ColibriUAV:

- 10.656 mW with 7200 event-frame per second.

DVS INTERFACE

Modules ^a	Throughput ^a (efps ^b)	Power ^c (mW)
USB [12], [15], [16], [18]	1087	over 1000 ^d
SAER on FPGA [10]	874	17.6
SAER on ColibriUAV	7200	10.656^e

*Summarized in our paper.

The throughput and power of different interface solutions

Related Work: UAVs with DVS Camera

DRONES EQUIPPED WITH DYNAMIC VISION SENSORS (DVS)

	Computing Unit	Event Camera	interface	Algorithm	P_{inf} (mW) ^a	T_{inf} (ms) ^a	T_{samp} (ms) ^b	T_{close_loop} (ms) ^c	P_{close_loop} (mW) ^c
[11]-2020	NVIDIA Jetson TX2	two SEES1	USB2.0	Ego-motion compensation	1000+ (Watt level)	3.56	10	N/A ^d	1000+ (Watt level)
[15]-2022	NVIDIA Jetson TX2	DAVIS2404	USB2.0	Sparse Gated Recurrent Network	1000+ (Watt level)	500	≈ 1000-2000	N/A	1000+ (Watt level)
[12]-2015	Odroid U3 quad-core computer	two DVS128	USB2.0	event-based circle tracker, EKF	1000+ (Watt level)	4.5	N/A	N/A	1000+ (Watt level)
[16]-2020	UP Board	DAVIS 240C	USB2.0	Hough transform, kalman filter	1000+ (Watt level)	12	3	N/A	1000+ (Watt level)
[17]-2021	Loihi, KapohoBay	DAVIS 240C	SAER ^e	Hough transform	1000+ (Watt level)	0.25	0.15	N/A	1000+ (Watt level)
[18]-2022	Intel NUC computer	two DAVIS346	USB3.0	graph-based optimization	1000+ (Watt level)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000+ (Watt level)
Ours	Kraken	DAVI32S	SAER	SNN	35.6^f	163	300	163	46.98 (35.6 + 11.076 + 0.3)^f

*Summarized in our paper.

↑
Processor

↑
Interface

↑ ↑
Close-loop latency and power

Evaluation Result:

PERFORMANCE OF COLIBRIUAV ON REFERENCE NEURAL NETWORK

	Type	Size	Feature Size	Features	Stride
0	Input	128x128x2	-	-	-
1	Pool	32x32x2	4x4x1	2	4
2	Conv	32x32x16	3x3x2	16	1
3	Pool	16x16x16	2x2x1	16	2
4	Conv	16x16x32	3x3x1	32	1
5	Pool	8x8x32	2x2x1	32	2
6	Full	512	2048	512	-
7	Full	11	512	11	-


Modules ^a	Latency (ms)	Power (mW) ^b	Energy (mJ) ^b
DVS and SAER (single event-frame)	0.069	11.076 ^c	0.0008
DVS and SAER (one window / 4350 event frames)	300	11.076	3.323
Preprocessing (Cluster)	131	34	4.5
Inference (SNE)	32	44	1.4
PWM(50% duty)	<0.001	0.3	<0.001
Total	163 ^d	46.98 ^e	9.224

End-to-End latency: 163 ms.

- 131ms on spike preprocessing in the cluster(WIP! Should be improved).
- 32 ms on SNE for a complete SNN inference.

End-to-End energy consumption: 9.224 mJ

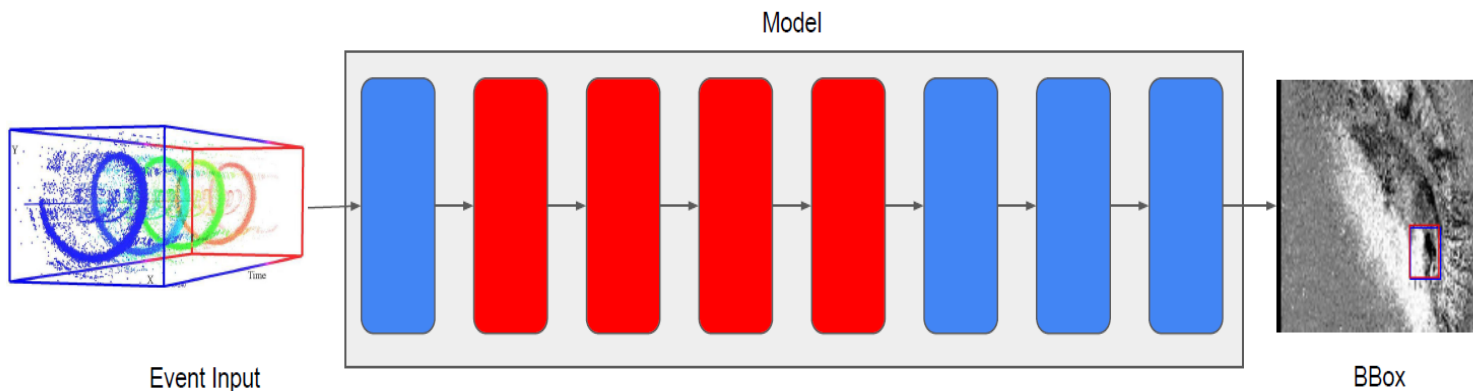
- 3.323 mJ on DVS and interface when supplying one window of event frames for classification.
- 5.9 mJ on Kraken (4.5 mJ on preprocessing and 1.4 mJ on Inference at SNE).

A close-up, high-resolution photograph of a human eye, showing the iris, pupil, and eyelashes. The eye is looking slightly to the right. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light color.

Eye-tracking with a truly low power platform

Working in progress on eye tracking

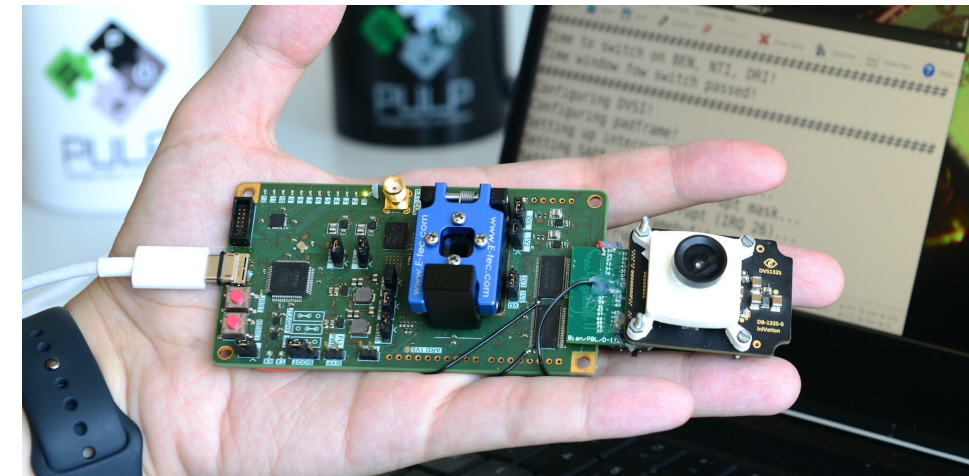
- Cooperation with Inivation.
- Designing a yolov8 quantized CNN and yolo spiking (WiP)
- Below 500KB of memory
- Preliminary results of about 1.5ms (estimated time).



"Neuromorphic Yolo", Bonazzi P., Bian, S., Li Y. and Magno, M., CVPR 2024

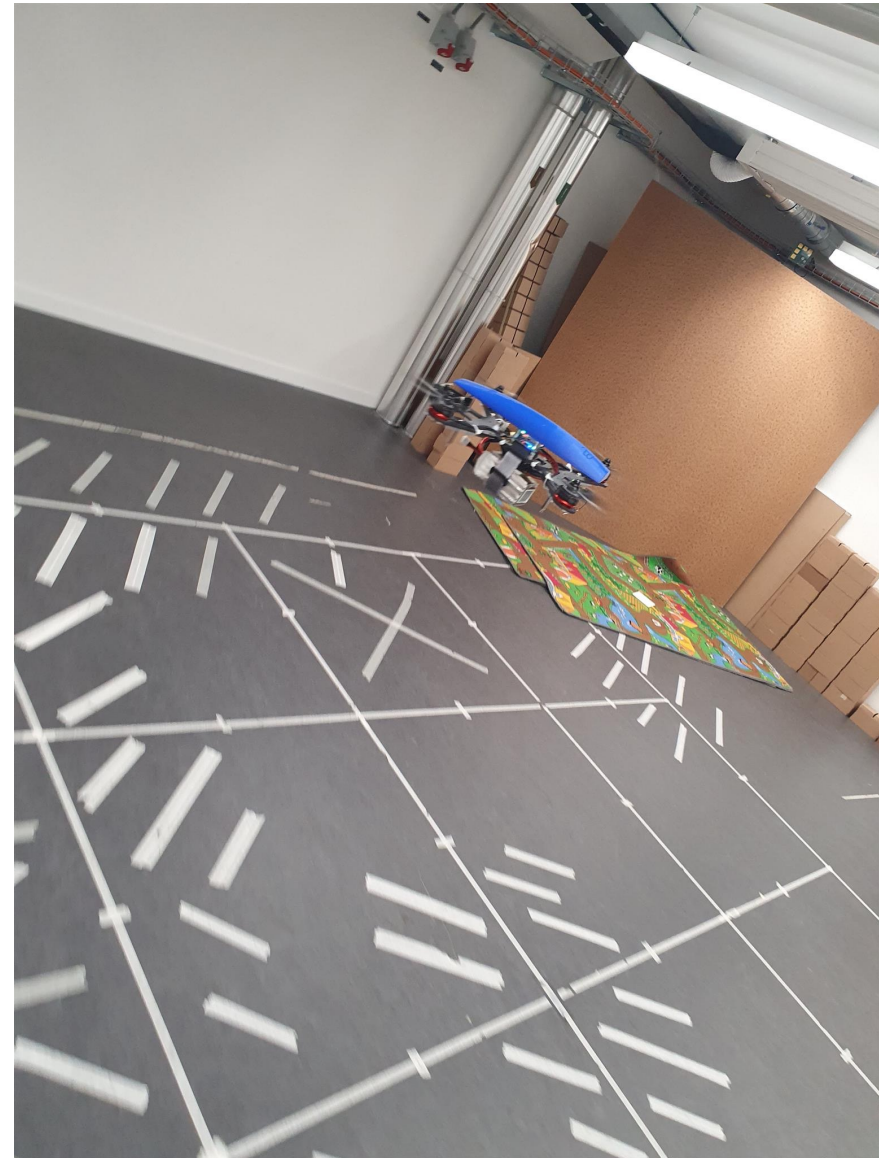


Innosuisse



Conclusion

- **The first neuromorphic deep learning edge platform.**
- **Dedicated event interface (SAER) supplying state-of-the-art event transmission:**
- **Close-loop neuromorphic performance:**
power of 46.98 mW, and energy consumption of 9.224 mJ for the end-to-end task from events to motor control

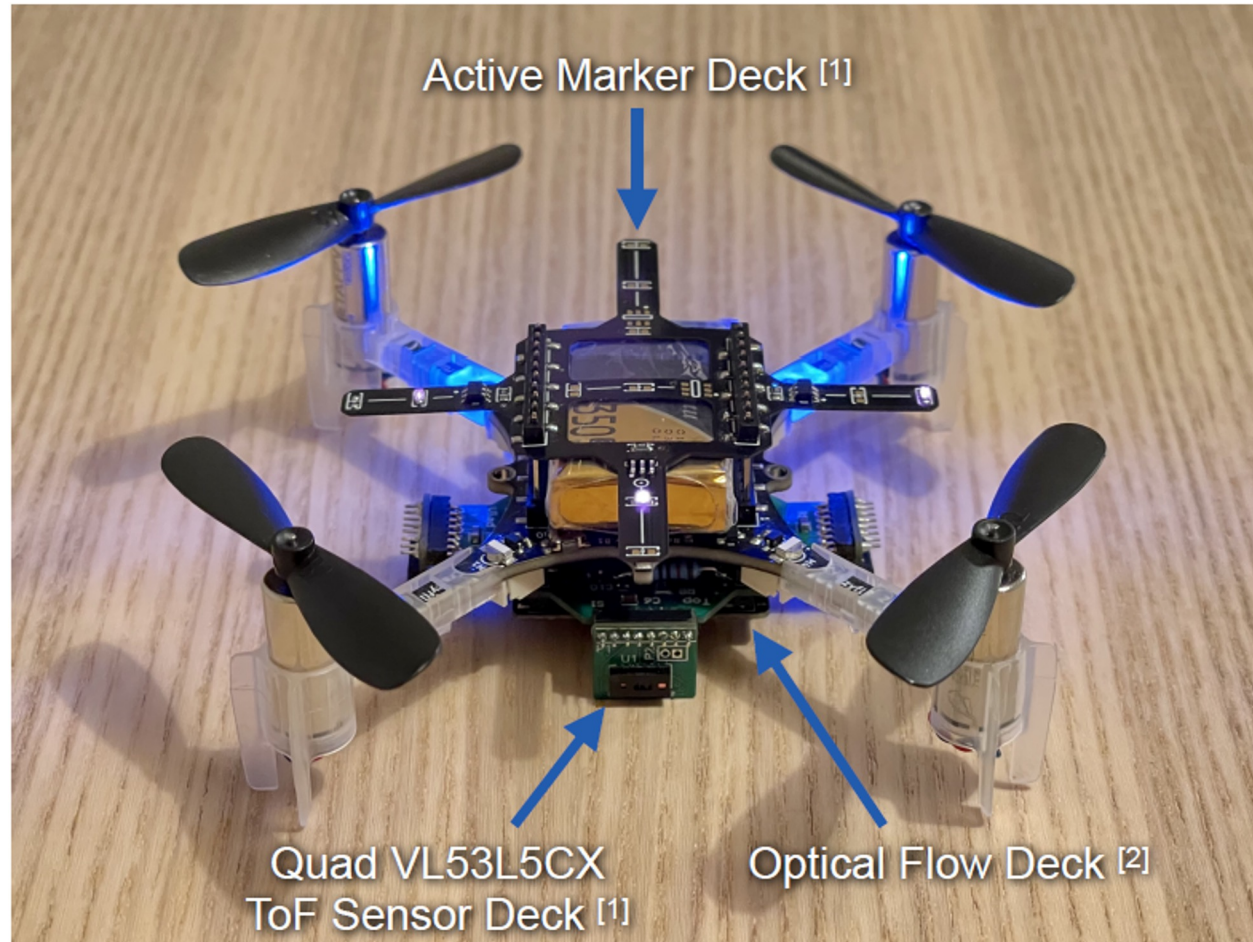


Nano-drone can be a good use case for TinyML and it is not (only) a toy

- Suitable for indoors and constricted environments
- Safe around humans
- Many applications including research, search and rescue missions, warehouse monitoring and others



Fully Onboard Autonomous navigation, with mapping, planning , object avoidance and landing (LIFVE DEMO!)



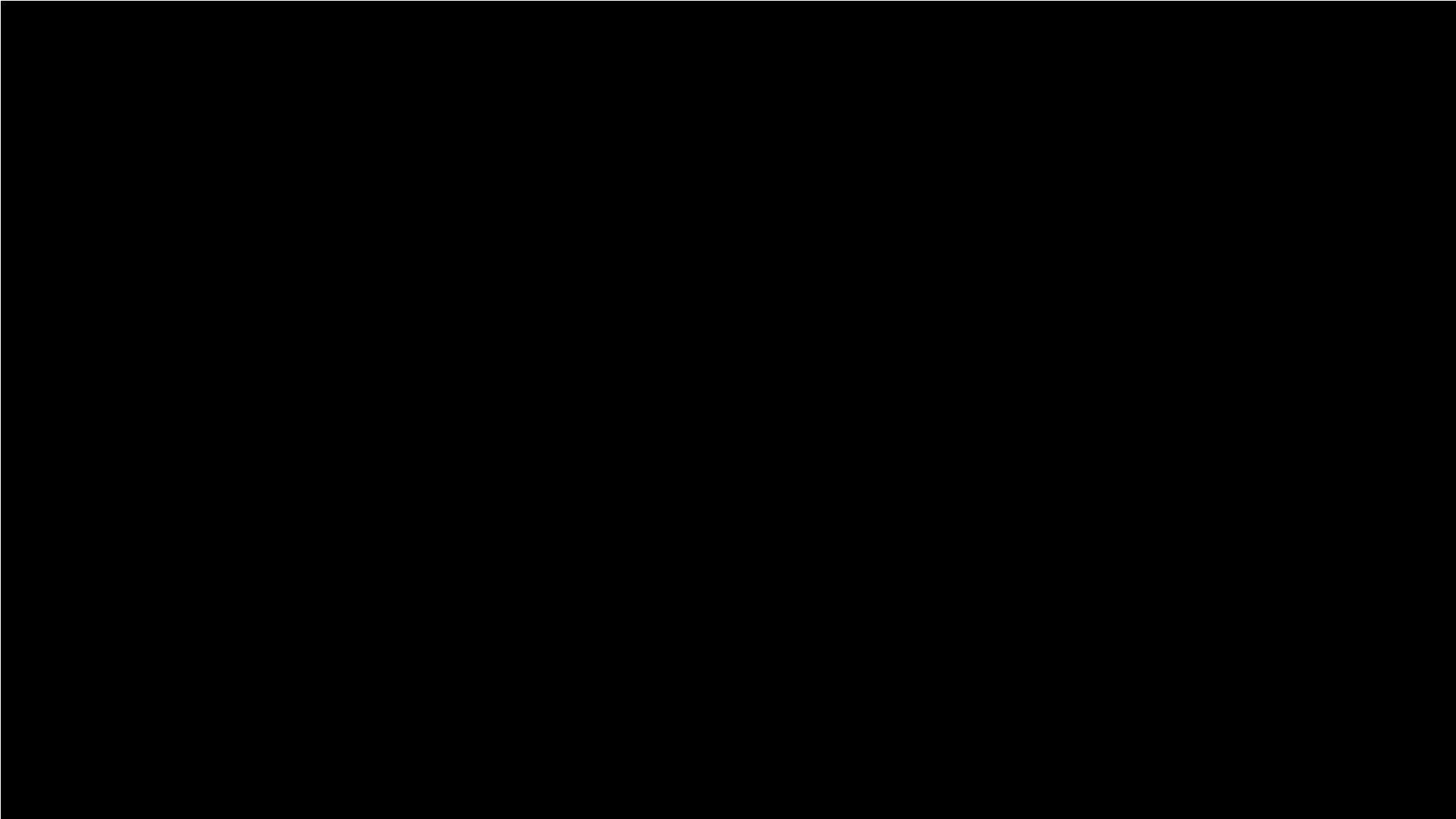
Each nano-UAV si equipped with:

1. 4x 64-pixels depth sensors
2. STM32 - controller
3. GAP9 - co-processor
4. NRF51 transceiver - intra-swarm communication
5. Active marker - ground truth

[1] Custom

[2] Commercially available

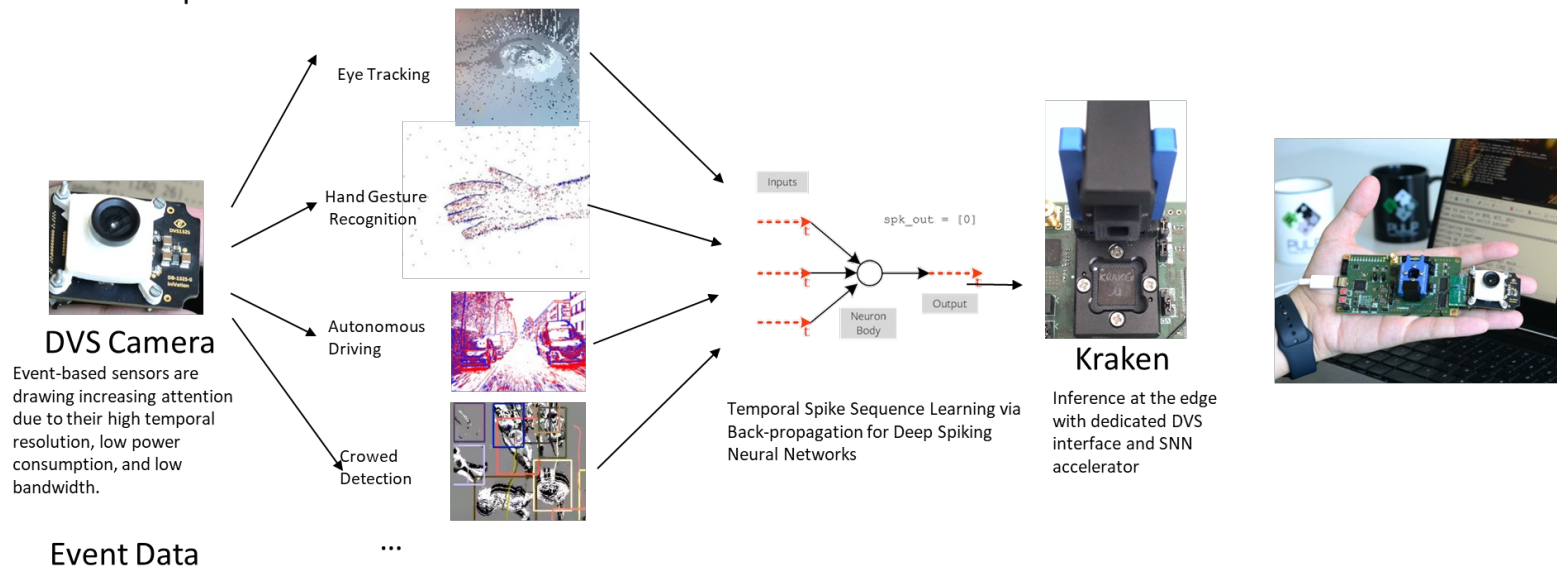
If the demo did not work.... Or for our video audience



Collaboration and Future Work

- Considering the latency and energy consumed during the preprocessing of event data caused by the limited neuromorphic resources on Kraken, an alternative edge neuromorphic platform will be explored.
- Collect an event dataset for obstacle avoidance / object detection with our ColibriUAV platform.
- Explore tinySNN to fit the edge neuromorphic hardware resources while preserving the accuracy.

Basic Pipeline:



Thank you
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