

# tinyML® Talks

*Enabling Ultra-low Power Machine Learning at the Edge*

## “Mudra: Reinventing Tiny Interfaces for Ubiquitous Digital Interaction”

Leeor Langer – Co-founder and CTO, Wearable Devices

Oleksandr Pirotskiy – Team Leader of Firmware Development, Wearable Devices

August 15, 2023



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# Advancing AI research to make efficient AI ubiquitous

## Power efficiency

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## Personalization

Continuous learning, contextual, always-on, privacy-preserved, distributed learning

## Efficient learning

Robust learning through minimal data, unsupervised learning, on-device learning

## A platform to scale AI across the industry



### Perception

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### Reasoning

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### Action

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Edge cloud



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IoT/IIoT



Automotive



Mobile



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Digitalization



Driving decarbonization and digitalization. Together.

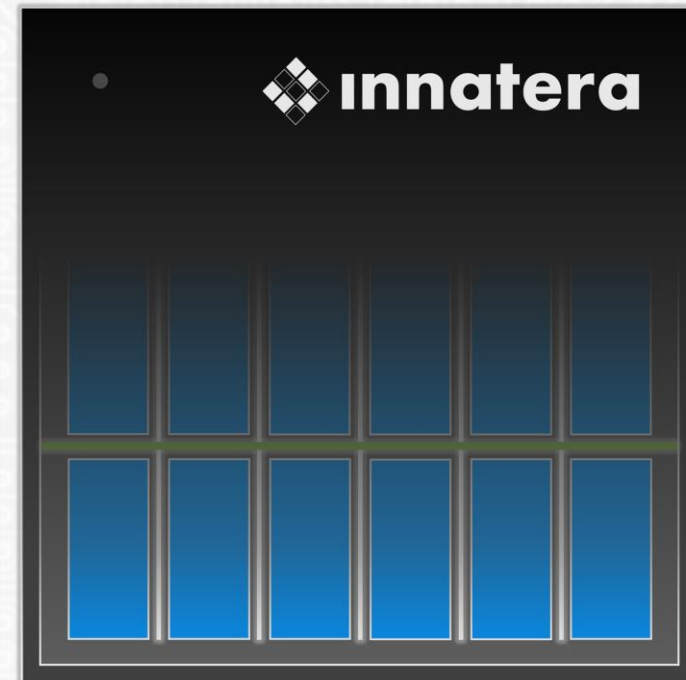
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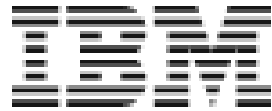
brainchip



GREENWAVES  
TECHNOLOGIES



⚡ Grovety Inc.



NotaAI





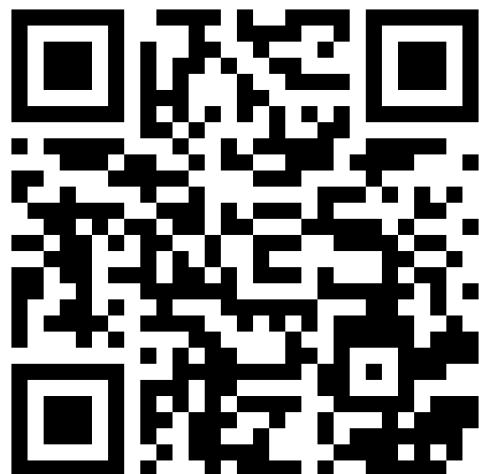
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<https://www.meetup.com/tinyML-Enabling-ultra-low-Power-ML-at-the-Edge/>



4k members  
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# tinyML Asia Technical Forum

**November 16, 2023  
Seoul, South Korea**



**Call for Presentations and Posters – Deadline August 7**  
**<https://www.tinyml.org/event/asia-2023/>**

# 2023 Edge AI Technology Report

The guide to understanding the state of the art in hardware & software in Edge AI.



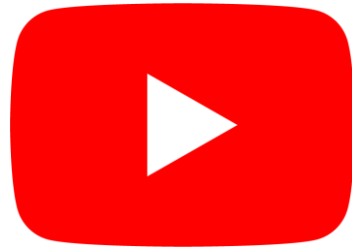


# Reminders

Slides & Videos will be posted tomorrow



[tinyml.org/forums](https://tinyml.org/forums)



[youtube.com/tinyml](https://youtube.com/tinyml)



Please use the Q&A window for your questions





## Leeor Langer



Leeor Langer serves as a seasoned data scientist and the co-founder and CTO of Wearable Devices. He has been leading the company's bio-potential sensing algorithms from a garage initiative all the way to a successful Initial Public Offering (IPO) on NASDAQ. Before his venture with Wearable Devices, Mr. Langer held key roles driving algorithmic developments in numerous organizations across diverse modalities, including content ranking and X-ray applications. He earned a BSc in Electrical Engineering from the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology and an MSc in Applied Mathematics from Tel Aviv University.





## Oleksandr Pirotskiy



Oleksandr Pirotskiy is the Team Leader of Firmware Development at Wearable Devices Ltd, specializing in the field of embedded software development. Oleksandr is currently focused on the development of gesture recognition algorithms, bringing extensive experience in the development and integration of sensor drivers. His work is distinguished by his innovative approach to low-power solutions, ensuring the efficient use of resources without compromising functionality. Oleksandr has a proven track record in implementing a substantial number of HID devices and ensuring their seamless integration across multiple operating systems. He holds a Master's degree in Computer Sciences from the Kiev National Polytechnic Institute. His unique combination of academic rigor, passion for technological innovation, and dedication to energy efficiency continues to propel him forward in the wearable devices industry.

# Mudra: Reinventing tiny Interfaces for Ubiquitous Digital Interaction



# Content

- **Human Computer Interaction**
  - Examples of digital interaction
  - Today \ Tomorrow
- **Ionic Exchange**
  - Biopotentials
  - Sensing
- **Sensor Fusion**
  - Data Acquisition
  - Neural Networks
  - Random Forests
- **Software implementation**
  - System overview
  - Interaction within Apple Ecosystem

# HCI – Today & Tomorrow



# HCI – Today & Tomorrow



# HCI – Today & Tomorrow



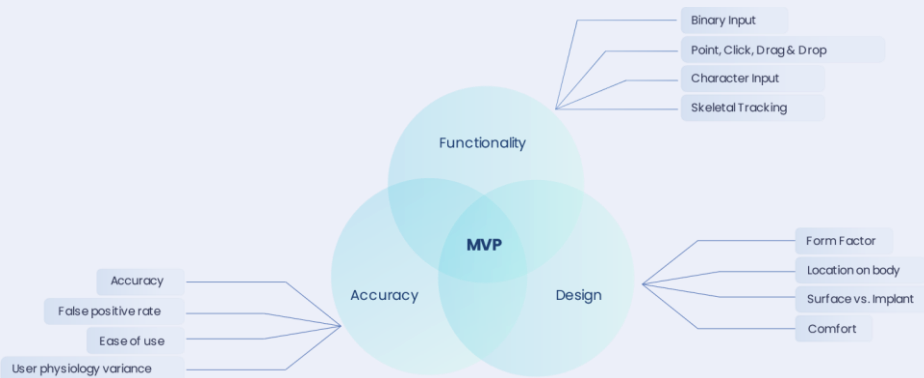
No limitation



# Mudra Band

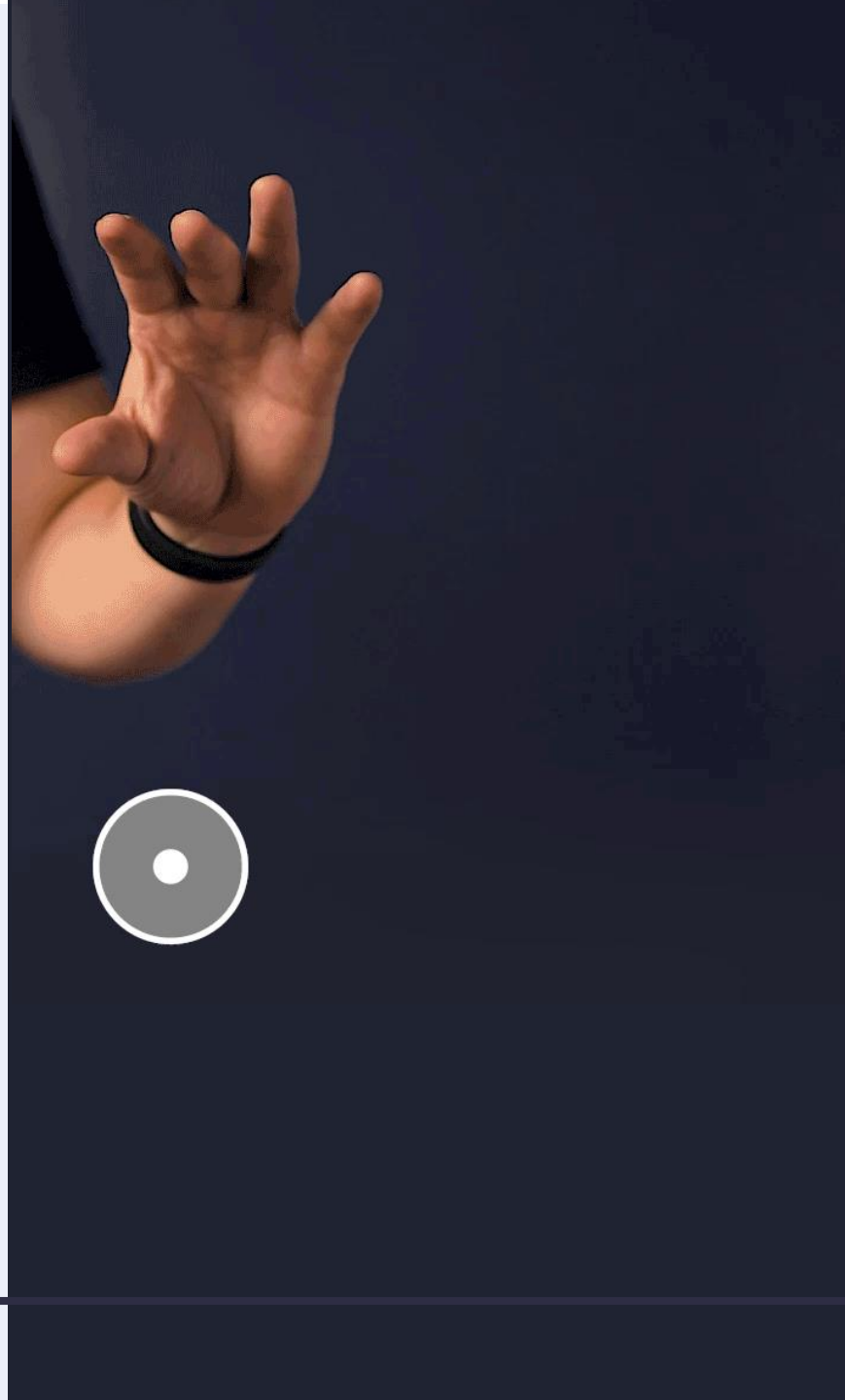
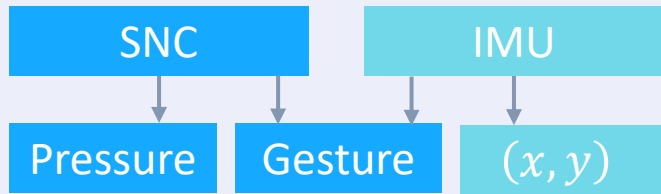


# Mudra Band - Neural Clicker- Fingertip Pressure

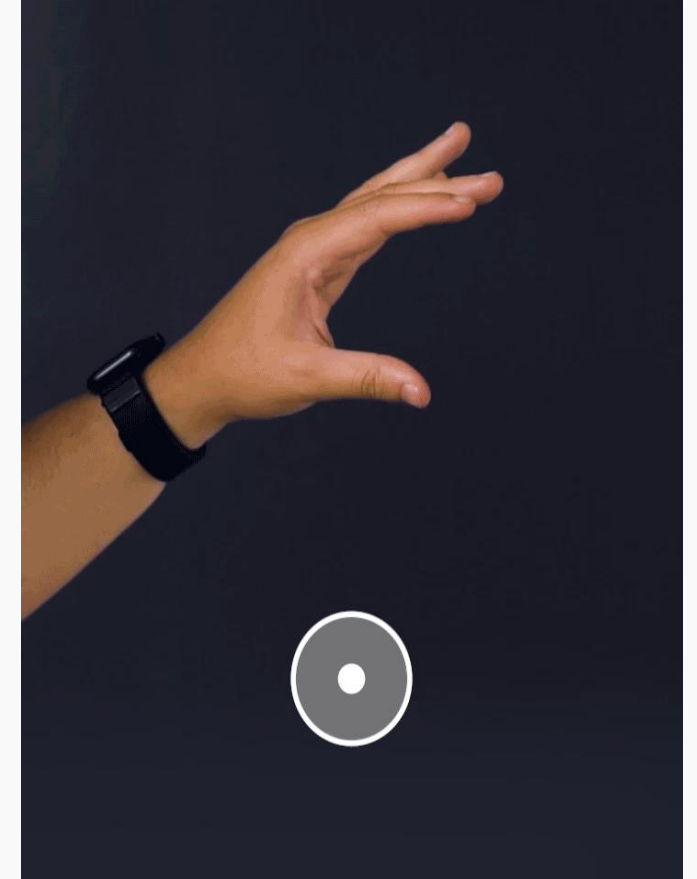
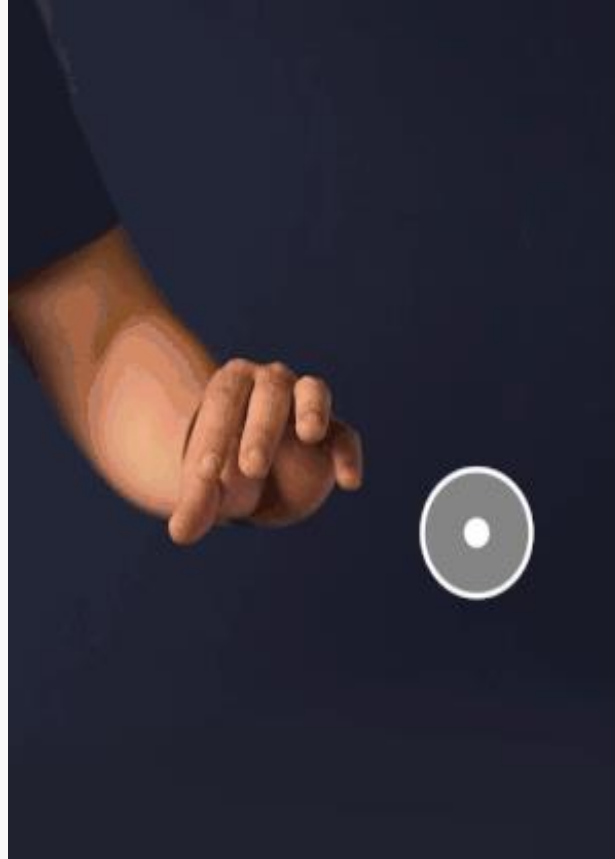
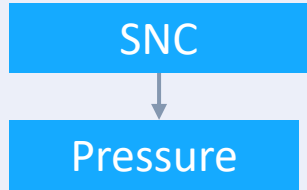




# Neural Clicker



# Drag & Drop - SNC Fingertip Pressure Estimation



# Biopotentials

## 01.

### What is a bio-potential **signal**?

Biopotentials are electrical signals generated by the body's cells, known as excitable cells. On our arm, such cells can be found in the nervous and muscular systems.

## 02.

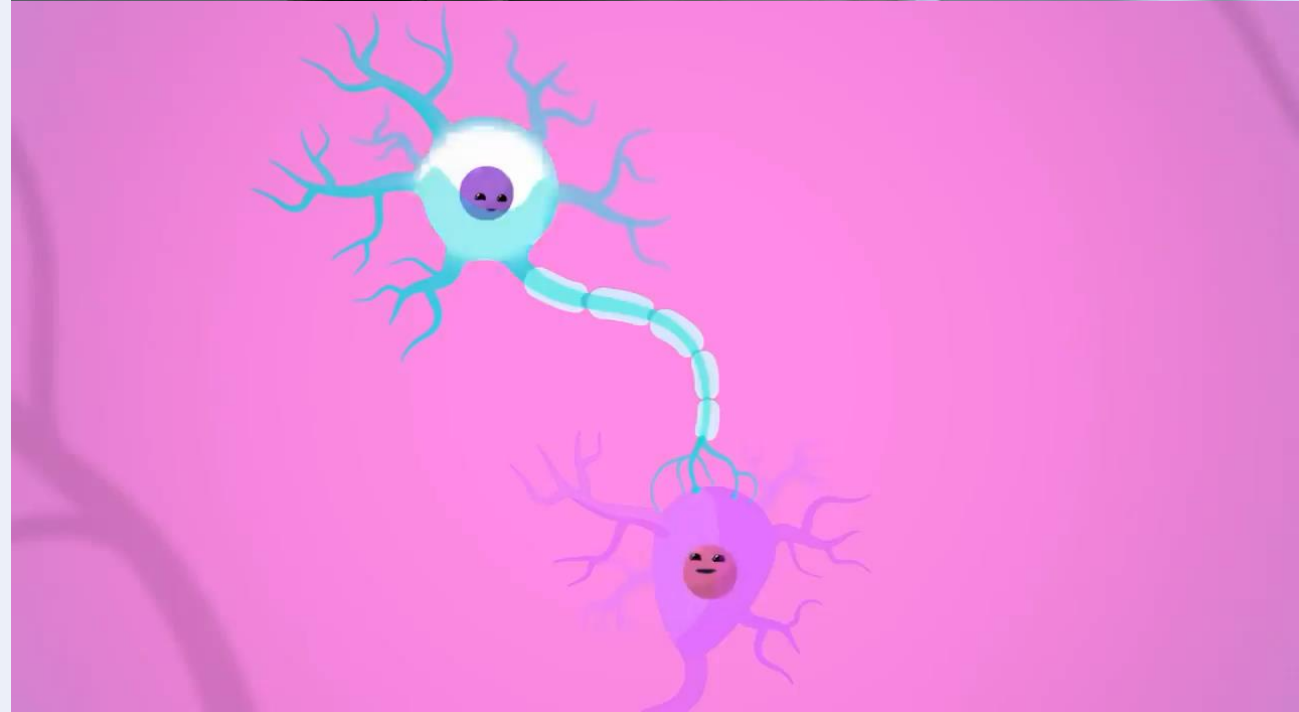
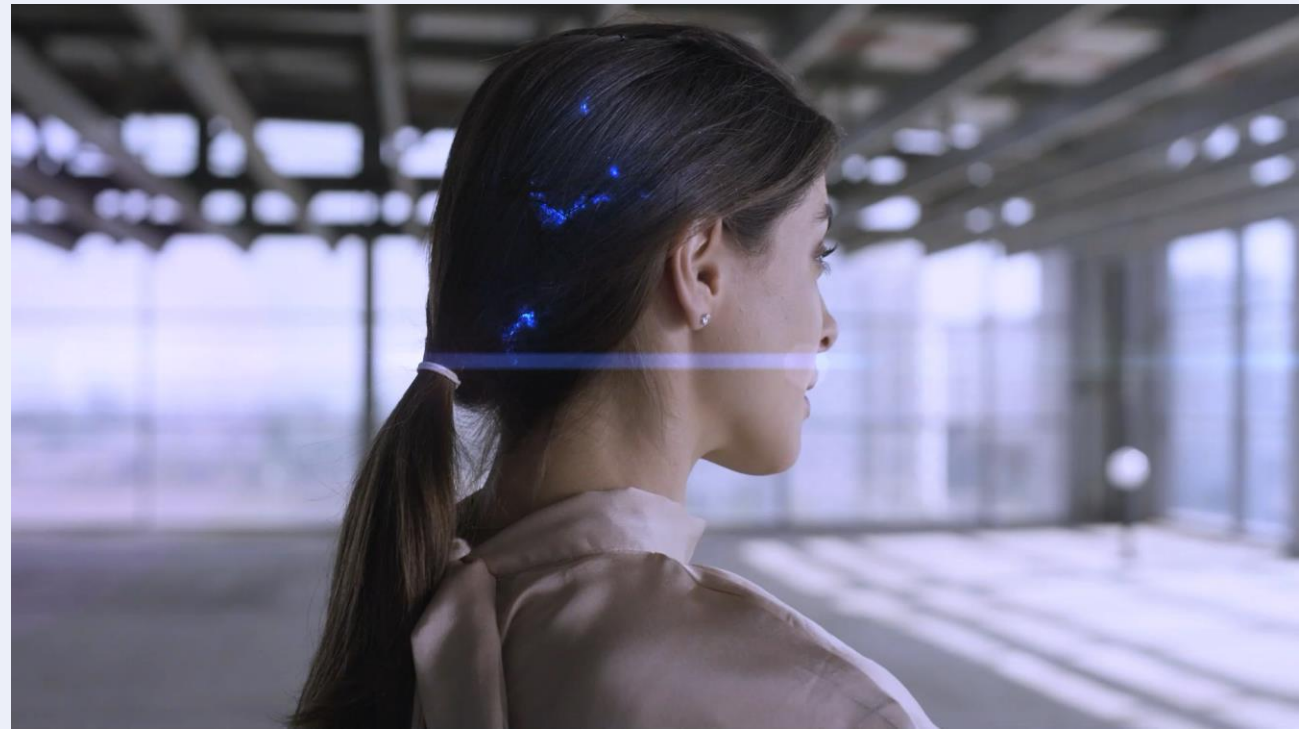
### What is a biopotential **sensor**?

A mechanism designed to detect and respond to extremely low-voltage electrical fields produced by biological processes within the human body.

# Biopotentials – Ionic Exchange

Direct glimpse  
into the mechanics of our body

*\* Anatomy and Physiology*

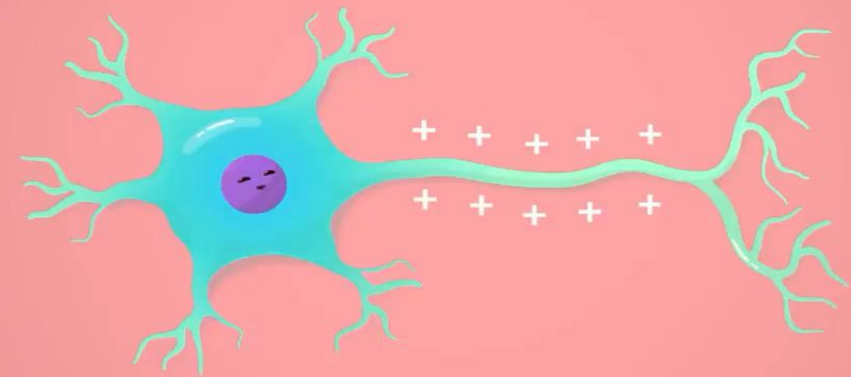


# Biopotentials

Three stages:

1. Action Potential Formation
2. Propagation
3. Innervation

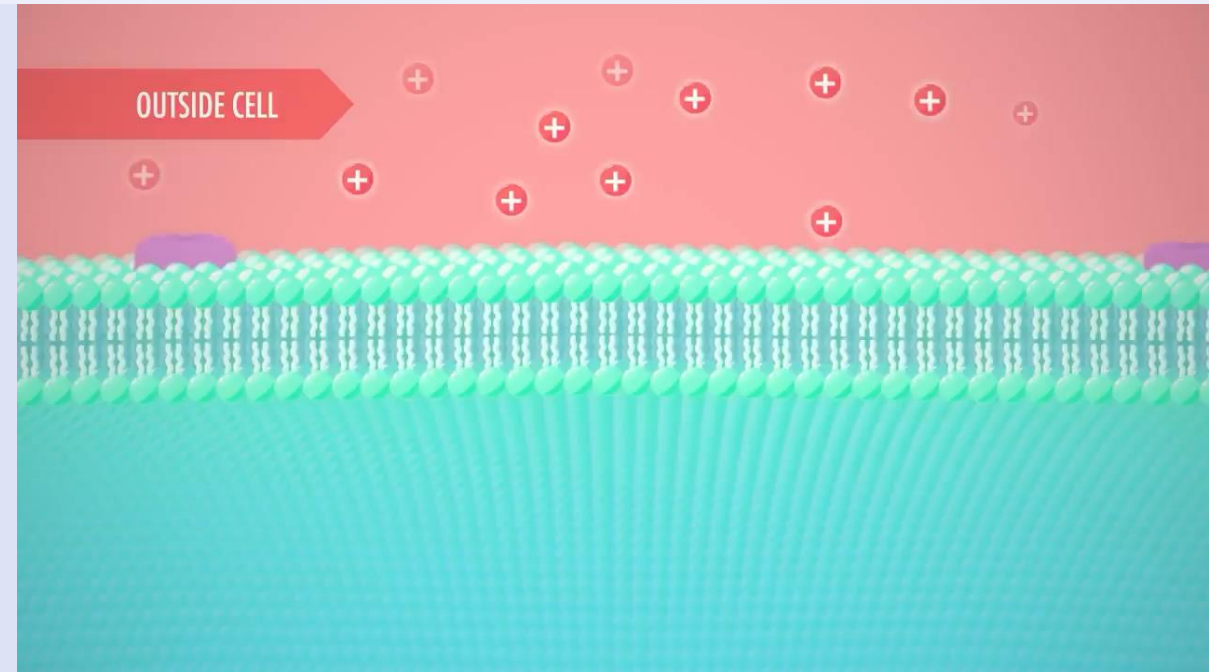
*[See Anatomy and Physiology](#)*



# Biopotentials AP Initiation (1a)

What is an *Action Potential*?

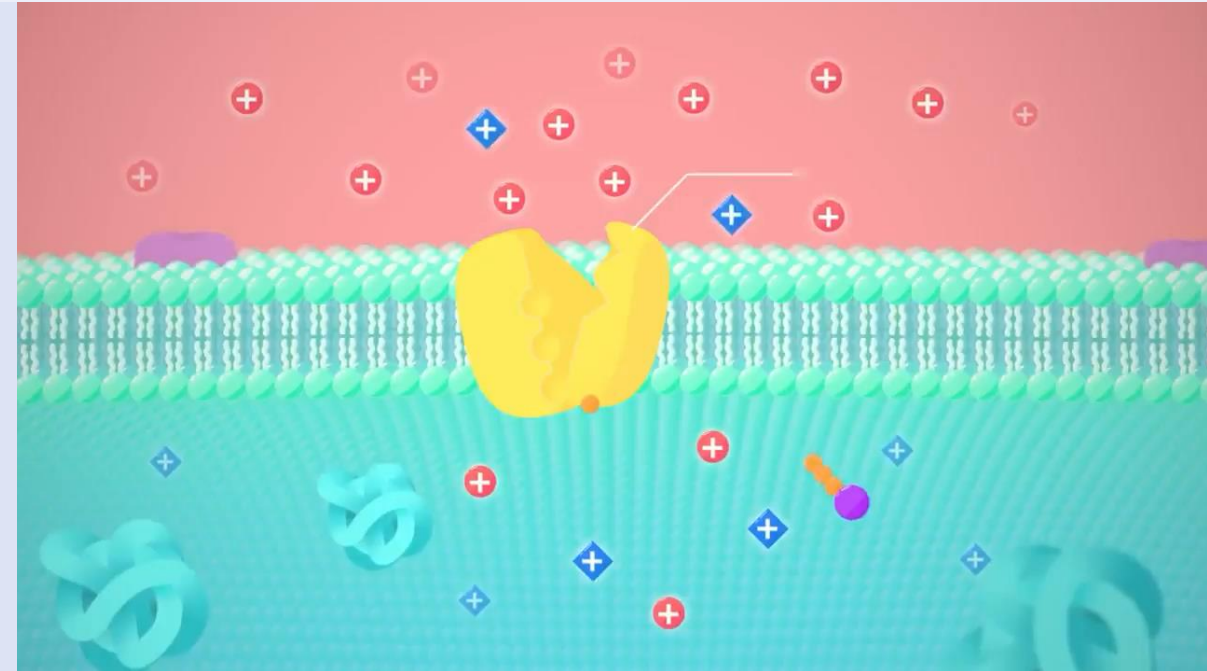
- a. **Resting potential**
- b. Rising phase (depolarization)
- c. Falling phase (repolarization)
- d. Hyperpolarization



# Biopotentials AP Initiation (1a)

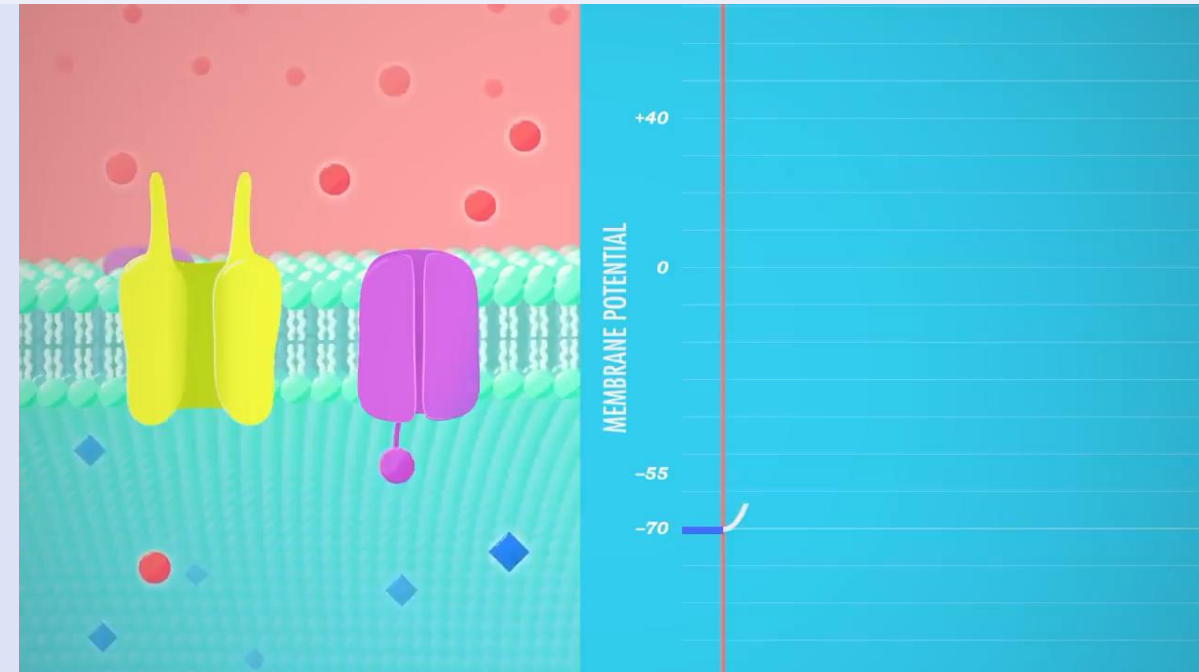
What is an *Action Potential*?

- Resting potential**
- Rising phase (depolarization)
- Falling phase (repolarization)
- Hyperpolarization



# Biopotentials AP Initiation (1b)

- What is an *Action Potential*?
- Resting potential
- **Rising phase (depolarization)**
- Falling phase (repolarization)
- Hyperpolarization

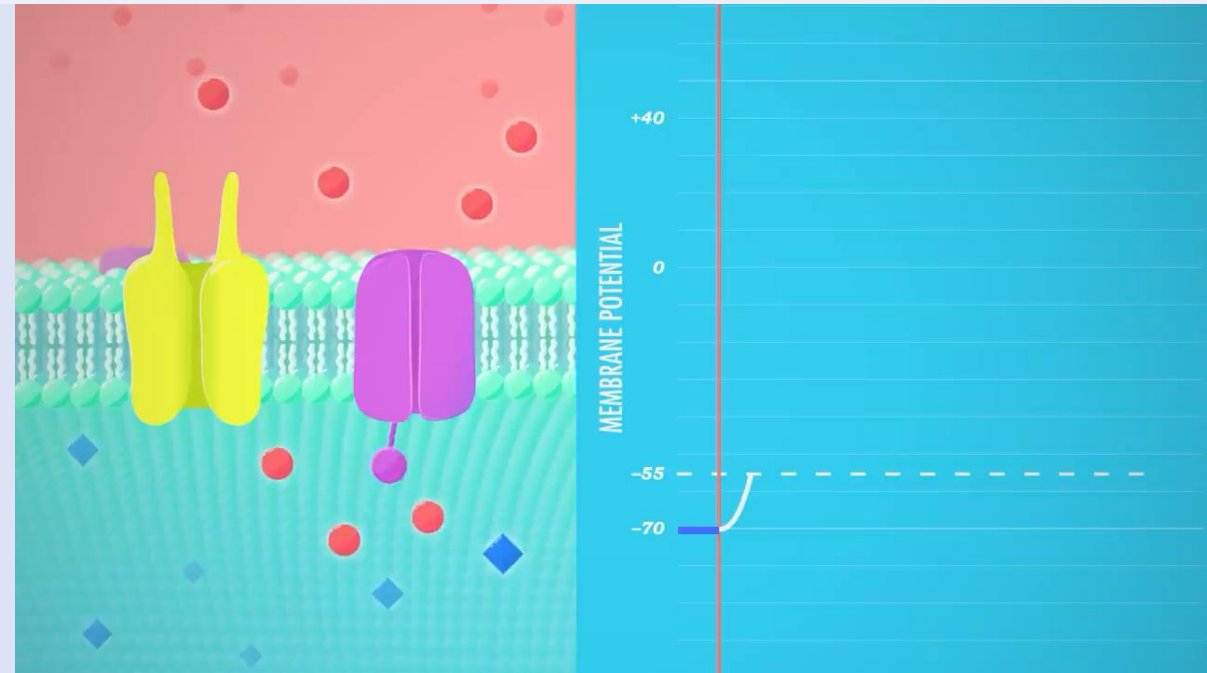




# Biopotentials AP Initiation (1b)

What is an *Action Potential*?

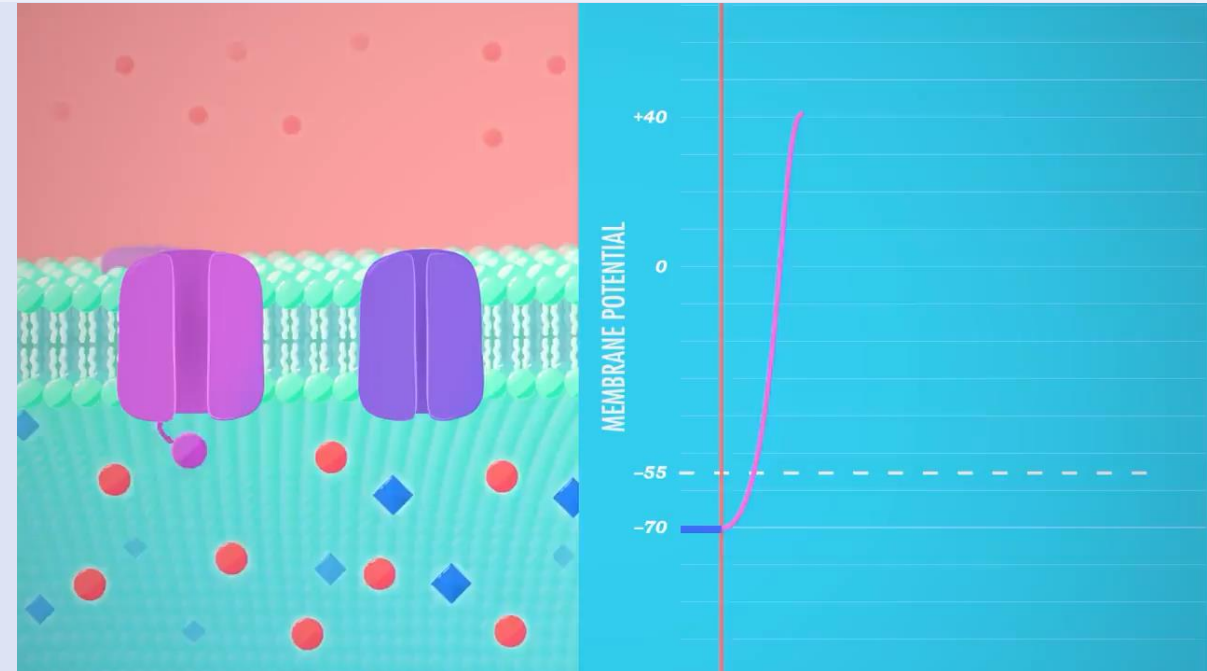
- Resting potential
- **Rising phase (depolarization)**
- Falling phase (repolarization)
- Hyperpolarization



# Biopotentials AP Initiation (1c)

What is an *Action Potential*?

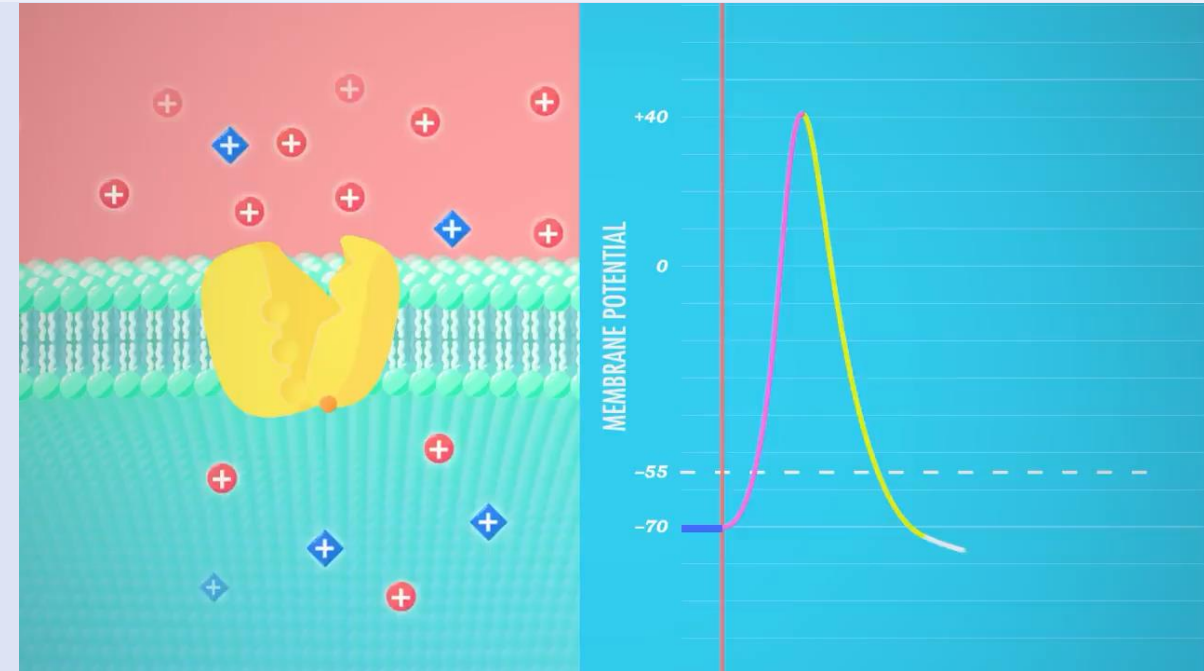
- Resting potential
- Rising phase (depolarization)
- **Falling phase (repolarization)**
- Hyperpolarization



# Biopotentials AP Initiation (1d)

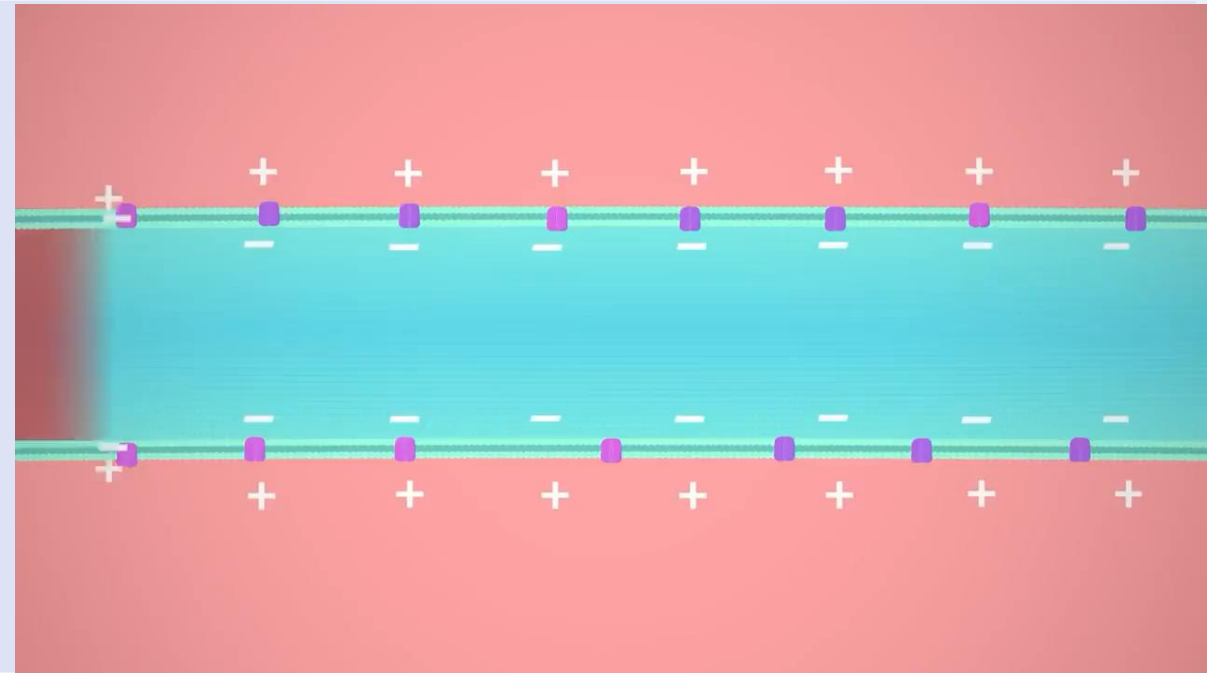
What is an *Action Potential*?

- Resting potential
- Rising phase (depolarization)
- Falling phase (repolarization)
- **Hyperpolarization**



# Biopotentials Propagation (2)

*The Action Potential propagates like a wave!*



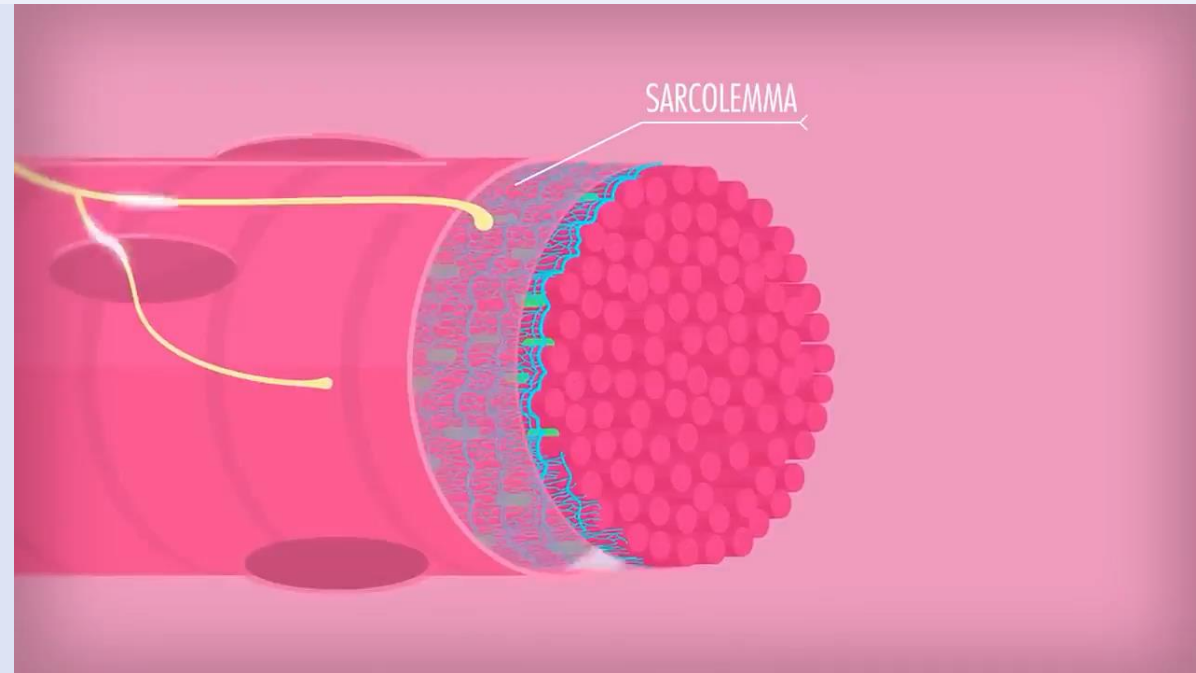
# Biopotentials Innervation (3)

Electrical → Chemical



# Biopotentials Muscle Contraction (3)

Another conversion from electrical →  
chemical → mechanical

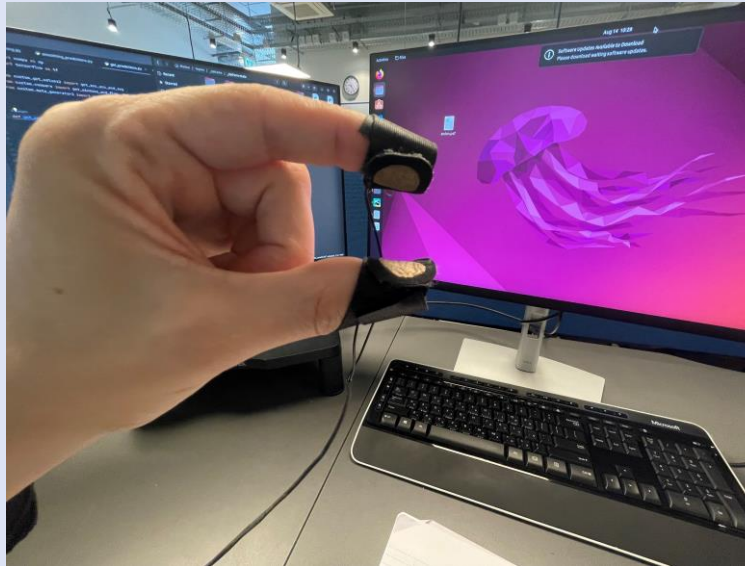
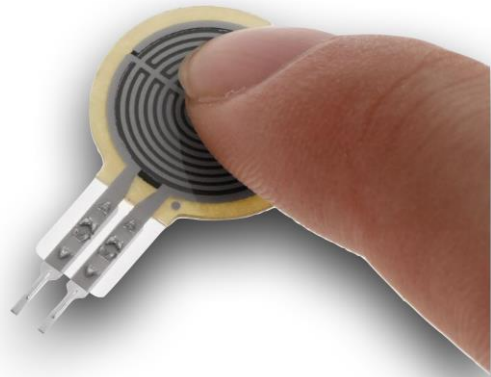


# Biopotentials Muscle Contraction (3)

Our body is like a *marionette*, our muscles contract and pull on the tendons connected to the bone structure.



# Data Acquisition

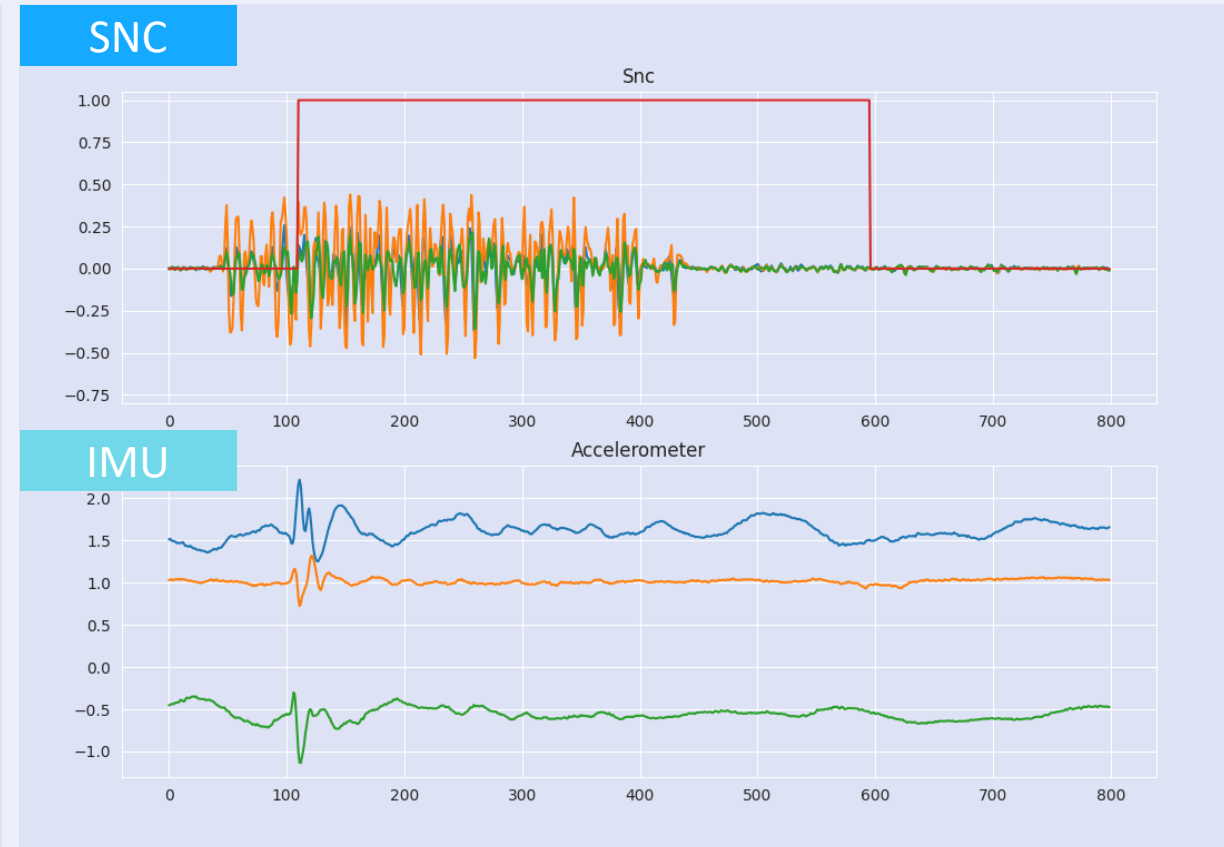
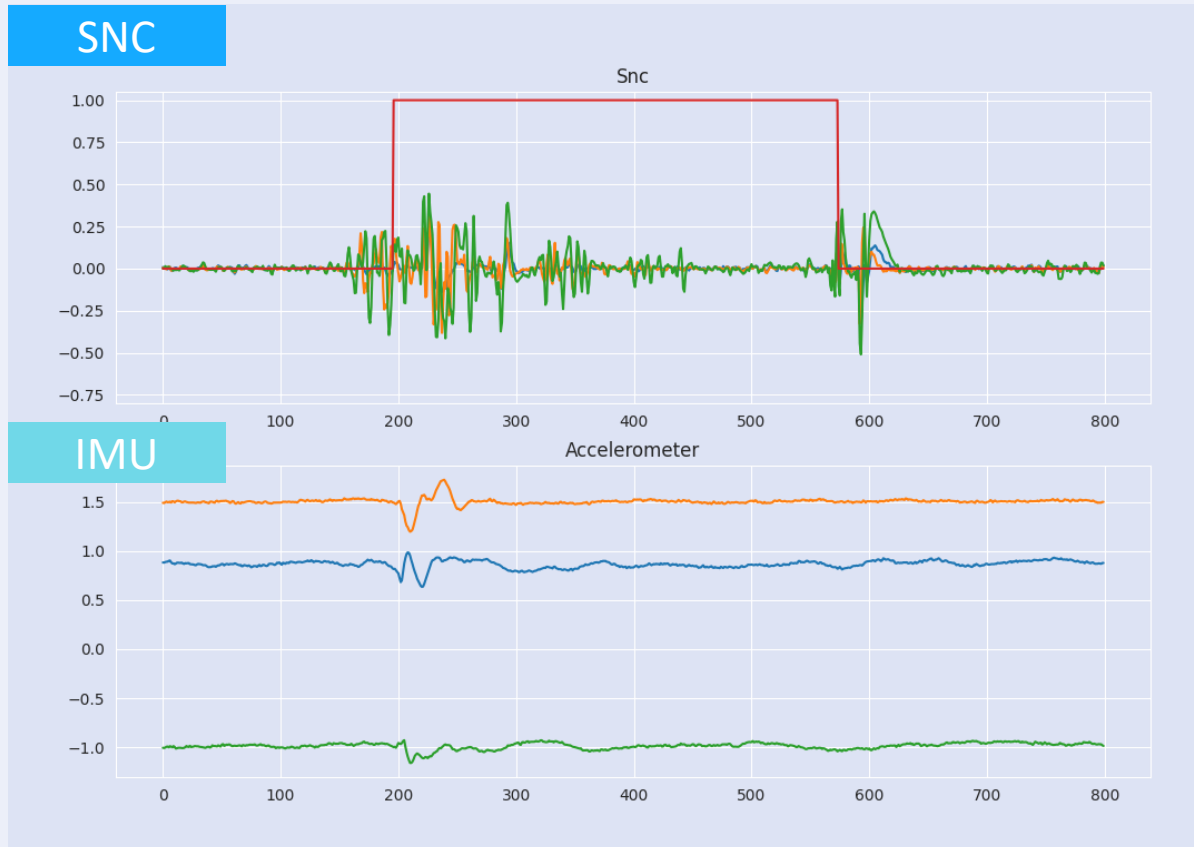


- In order to collect data we need an API into our nervous system?
- Manual segmentation was our first method!

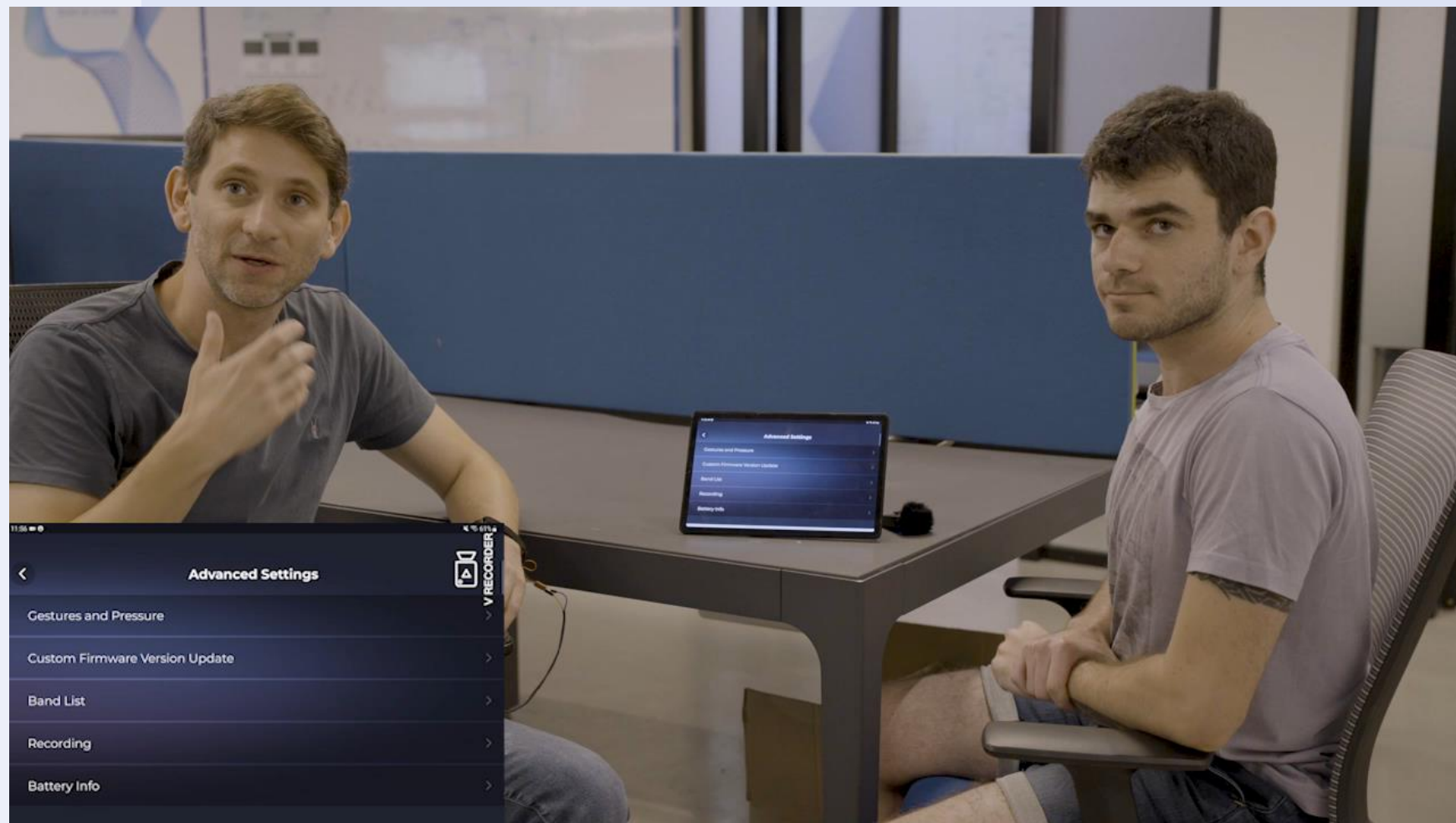
- **Technion IIT**
- Automated labeling with a conductive fabric based "button"



# Examples: Tap



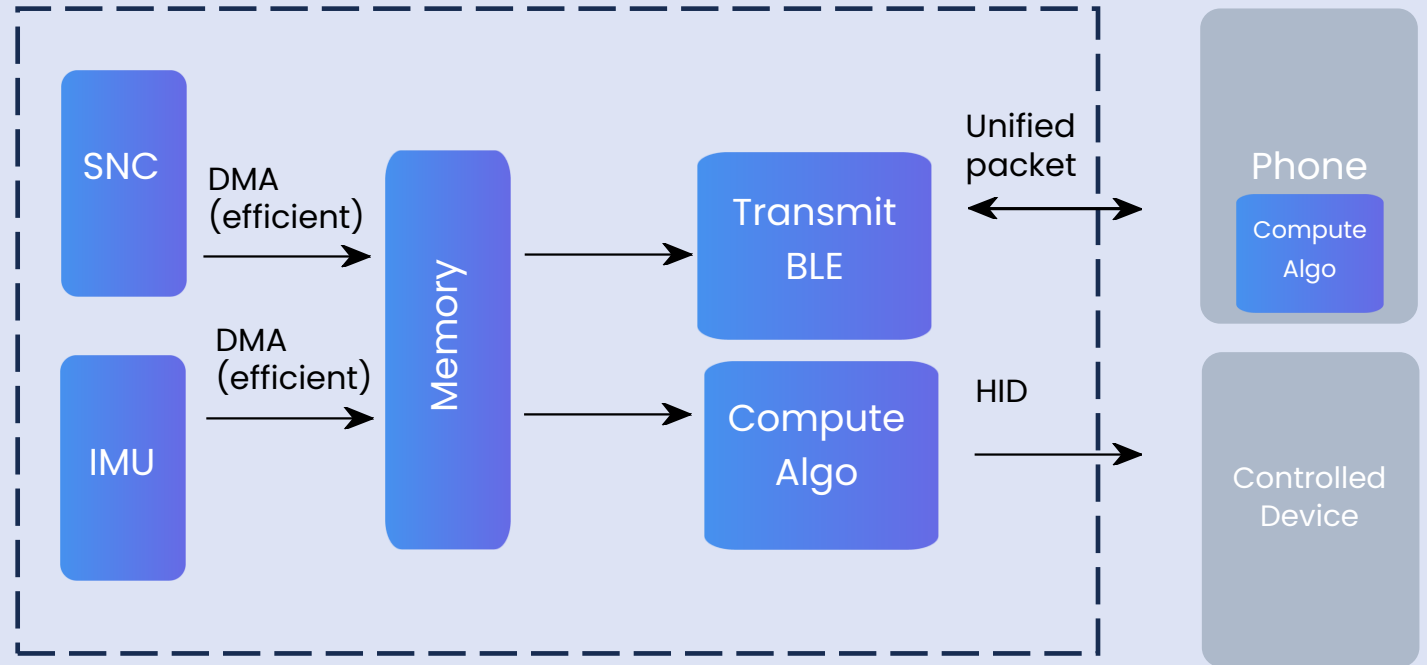
# Data Acquisition Real-time



# System Optimization

- Queuing mechanism with additional allocation to prevent data corruption.
- Decision tree to make dynamic prioritize, what to send.
- Adaptation of gap and gatts parameters : connection interval, event length , data length, MTU, etc.
- Reducing cpu usage.

## CPU (FW)



# Biopotentials

## 01.

### **What is a bio-potential signal?**

Biopotentials are electrical signals generated by the body's cells, known as excitable cells. On our arm, such cells can be found in the nervous and muscular systems.

## 02.

### **What is a biopotential **sensor**?**

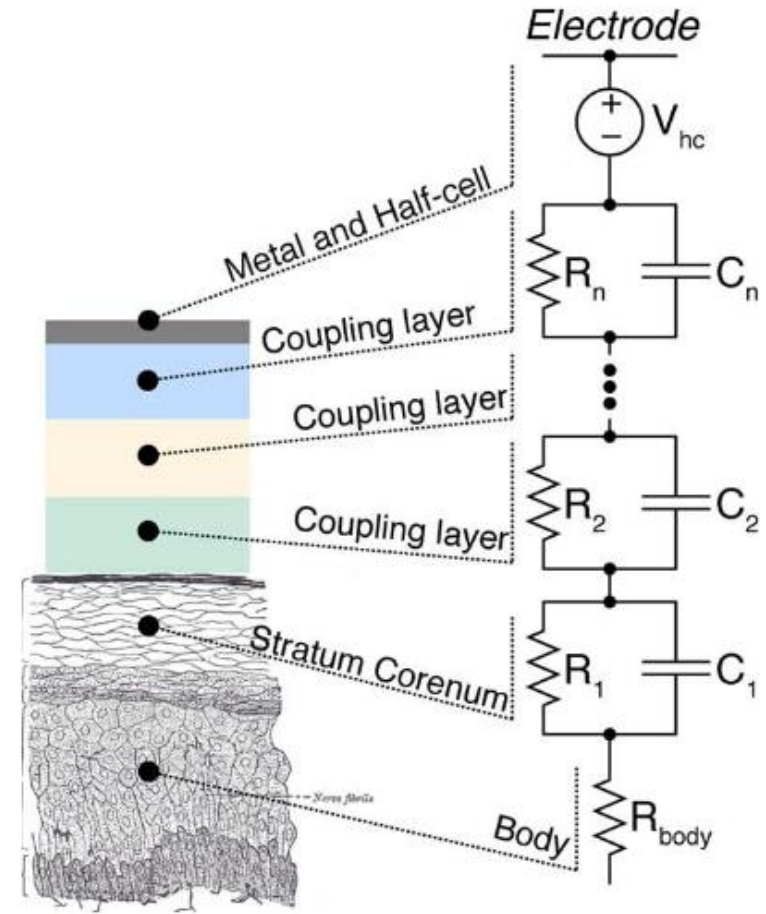
A mechanism designed to detect and respond to extremely low-voltage electrical fields produced by biological processes within the human body.

# Biopotentials

## 02.

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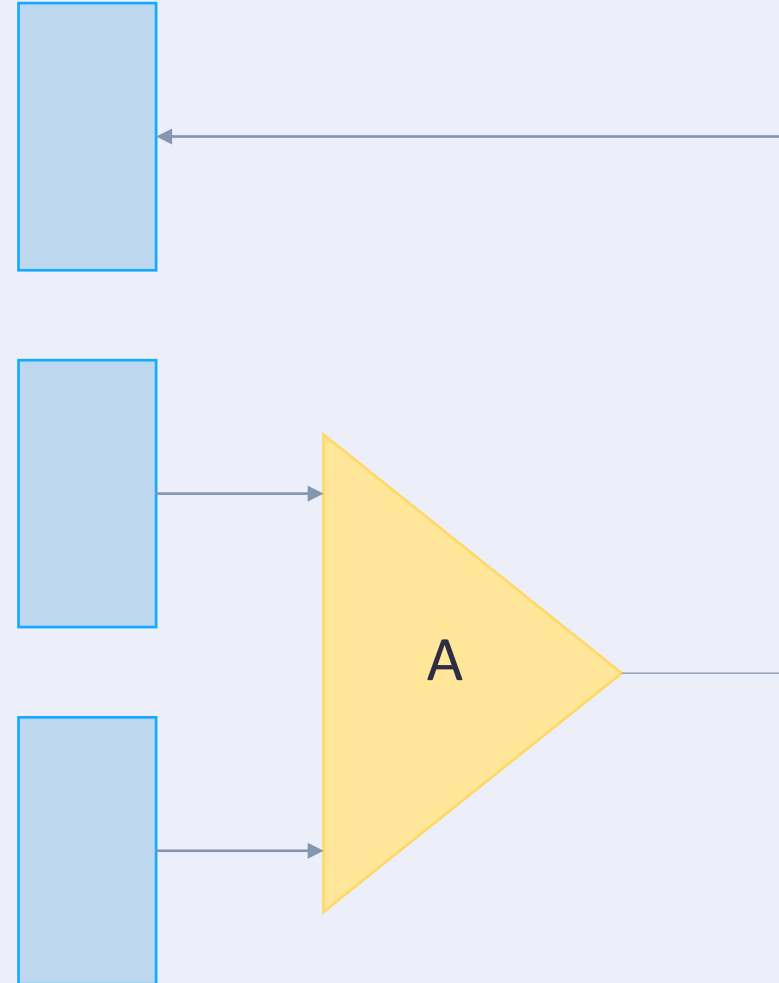
\* *Anatomy and Physiology* [link](#)

# Biopotentials

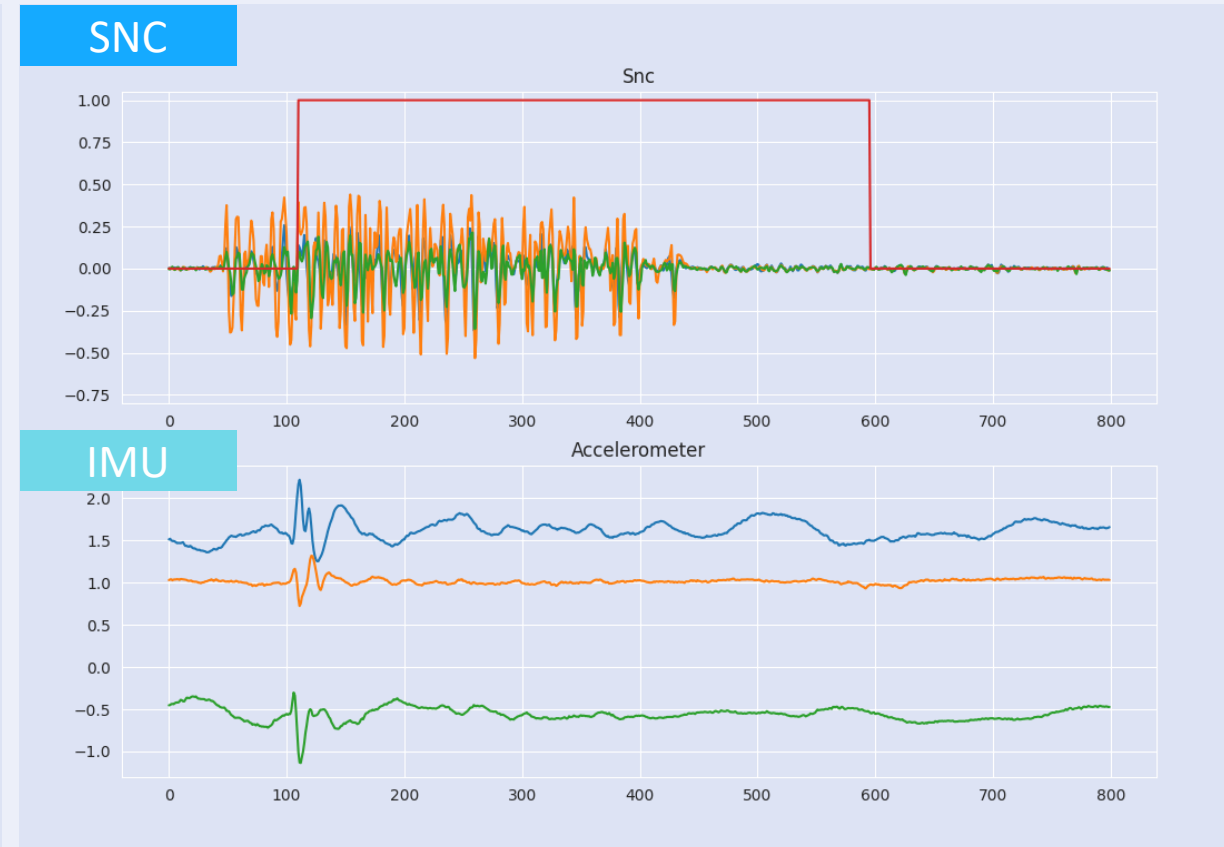
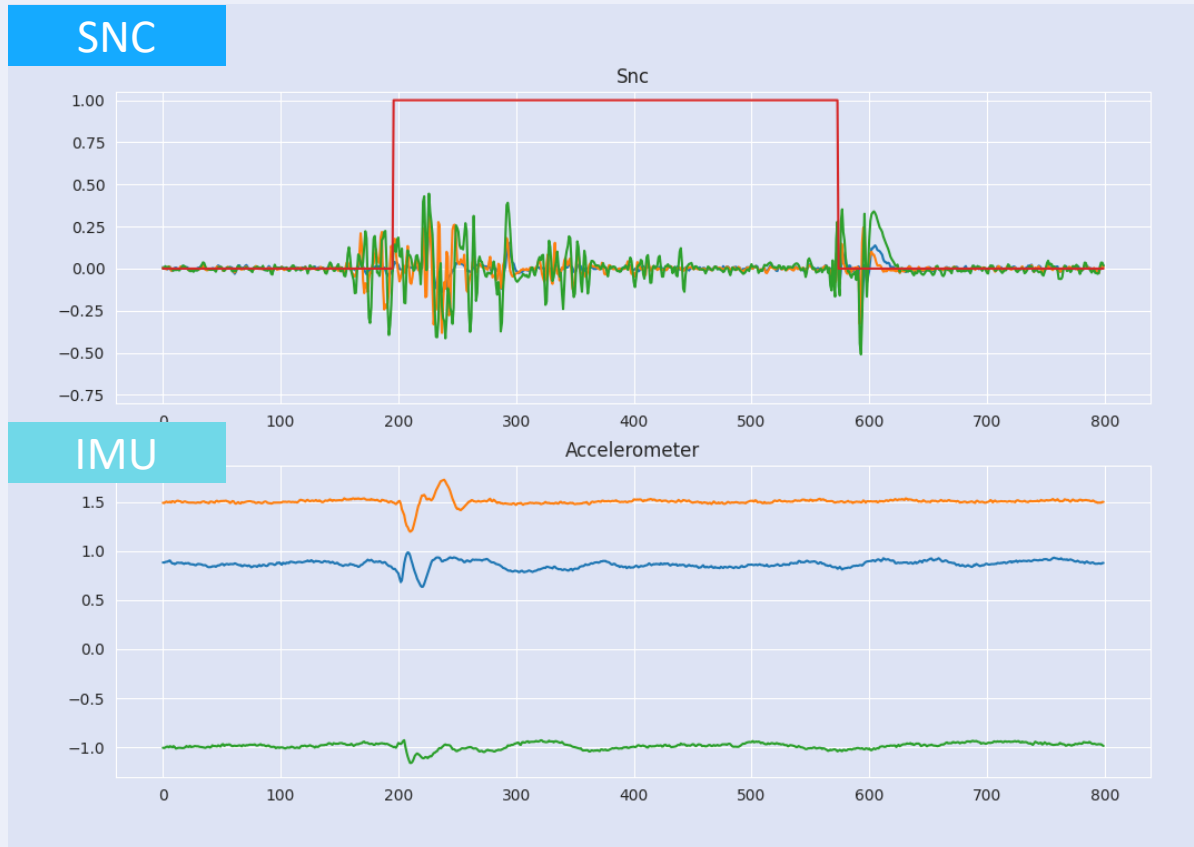
## 02.

### What is a biopotential **sensor**?

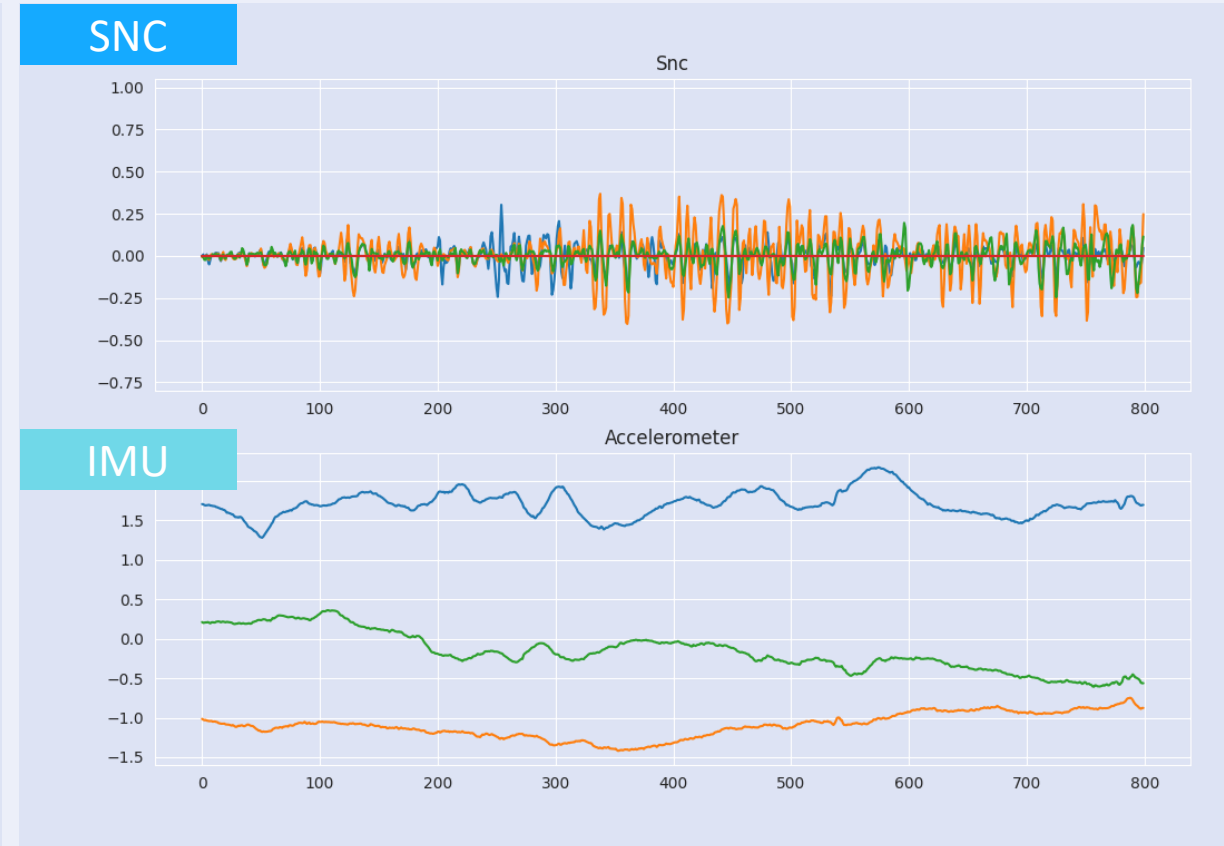
A mechanism designed to detect and respond to extremely low-voltage electrical fields produced by biological processes within the human body.



# Examples: Tap



# Examples: Noise

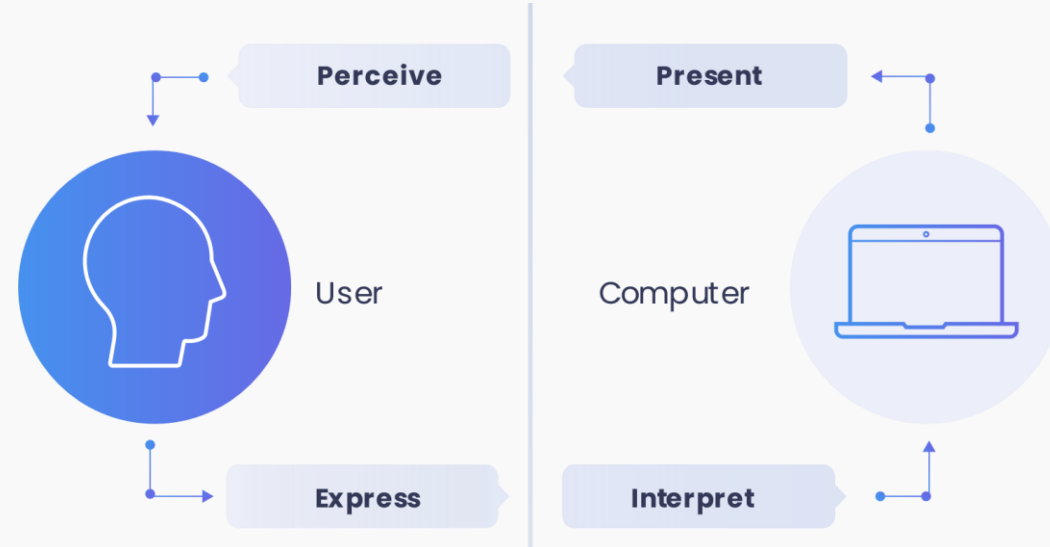




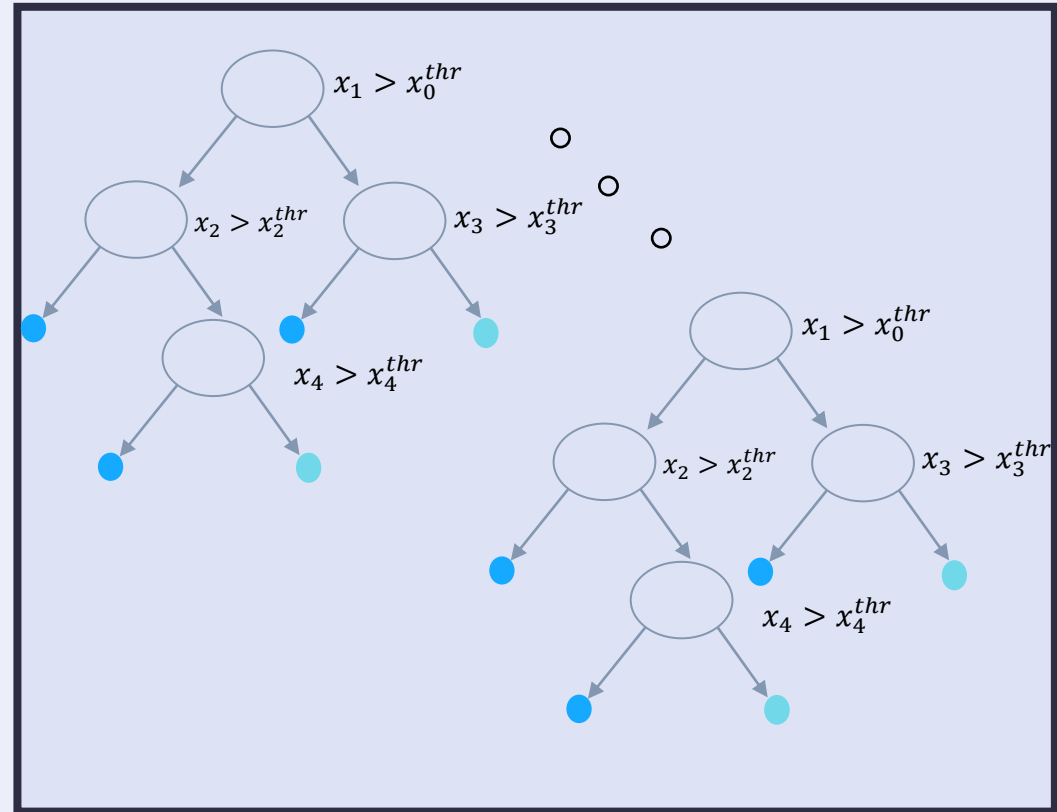
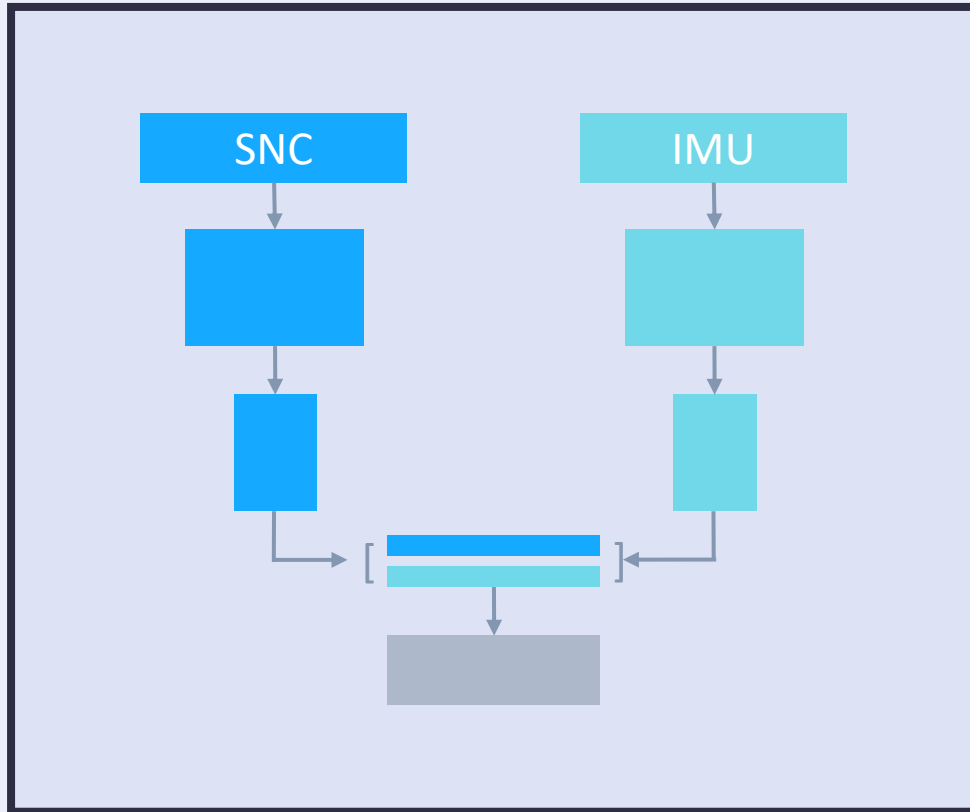
# Biopotentials vs Motion Sensors

	IMU	SNC
Latency	X	✓
Power	X	✓
Fingertip-Vibration	✓	✓
Fingertip-Pressure	X	✓
Skin Contact	✓	X

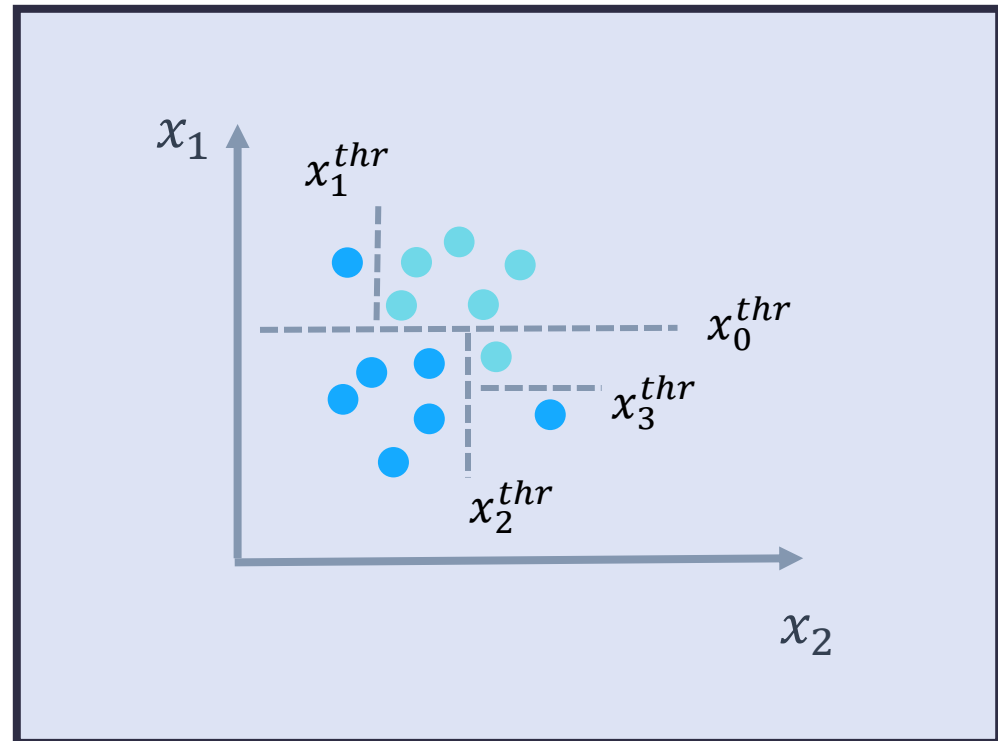
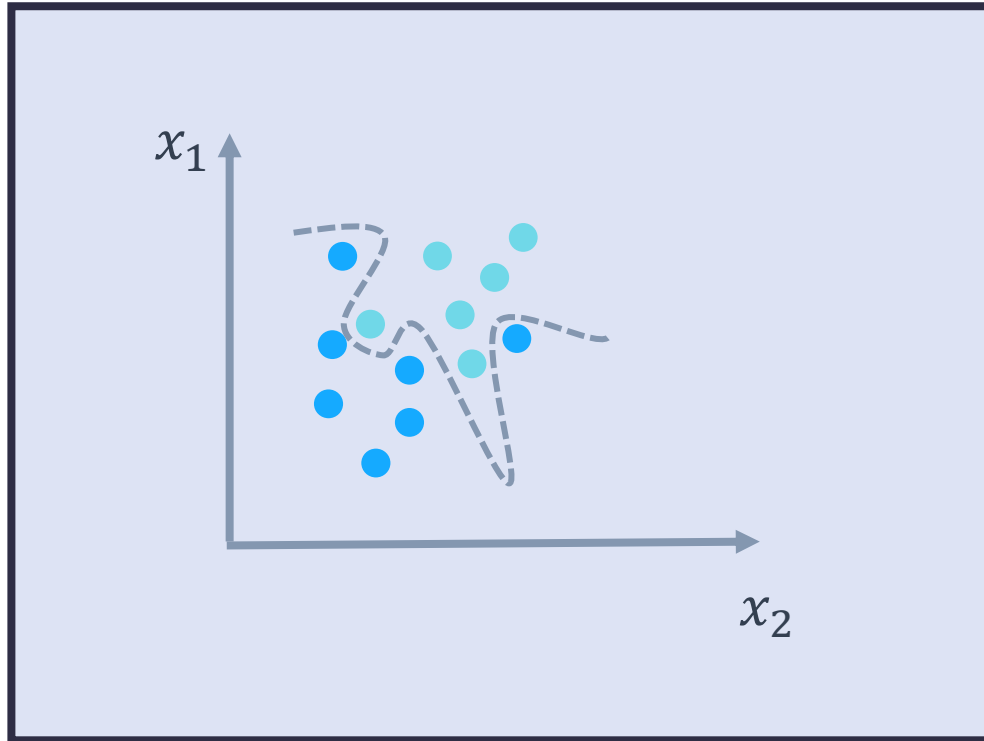
# HCI – Keyboard Press Review



# Sensor Fusion NN \ RF



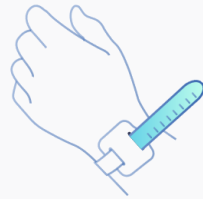
# Sensor Fusion NN \ RF



# Gesture Recognition

## Variability between users:

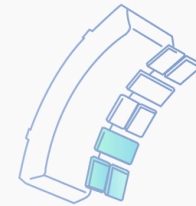
- Usage characteristics
- Physiological characteristics
- Device characteristics



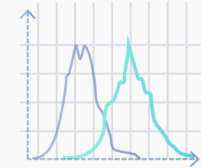
Wrist  
circumference



User  
physiology



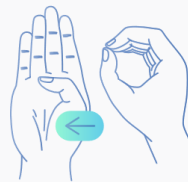
Electrode  
arrangement



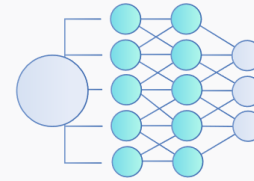
Inter-user  
variability

## Variability between different gestures and noise:

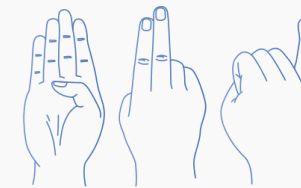
- Unique noise sources
- No off-the-shelf data
- Computational constraints



Gesture  
types



Training  
set size



Number of  
gestures

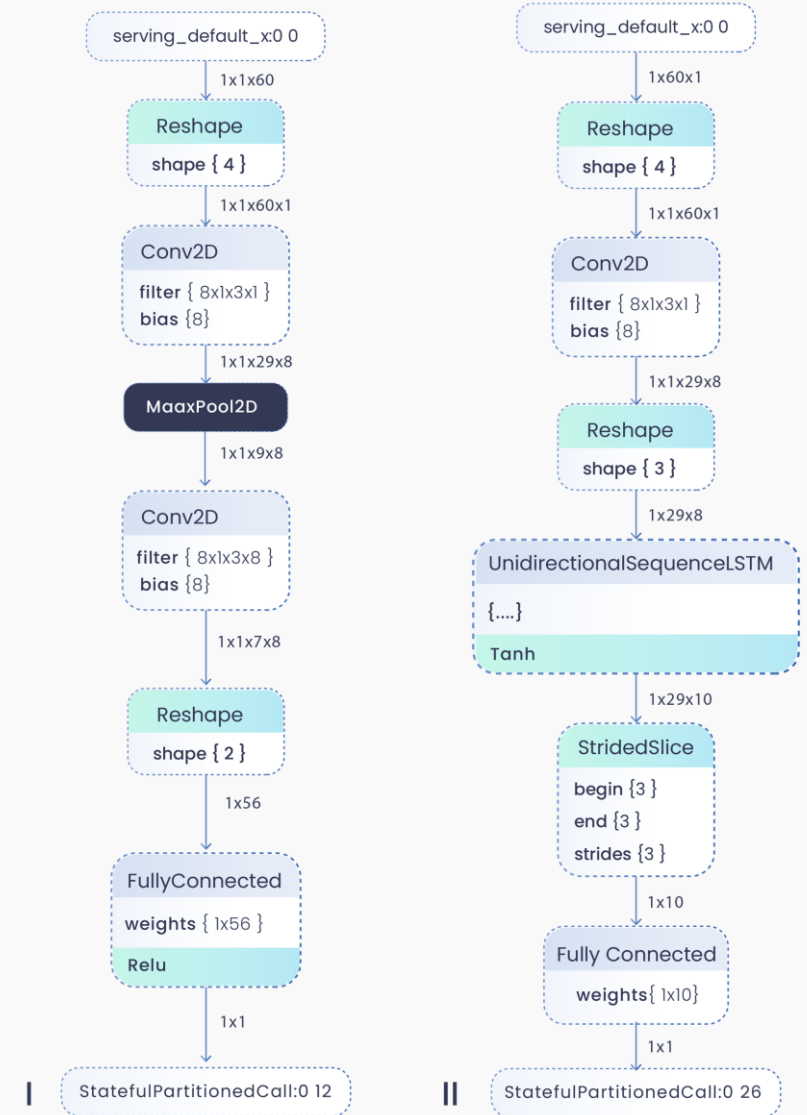


System  
architecture

# Gesture Recognition MobileNets vs tinyNN

Network	Top1	Params	MAdd	CPU
MobileNetV1	70.6	4.2M	575M	113ms
ShuffleNet (1.5)	71.5	<b>3.4M</b>	292M	
ShuffleNet (x2)	73.7	5.4M	524M	
NasNet-A	74.0	5.3M	564M	183ms
MobileNetV2	<b>72.0</b>	<b>3.4M</b>	<b>300M</b>	<b>75ms</b>
MobileNetV2 (1.4)	<b>74.7</b>	6.9M	585M	<b>143ms</b>

\* Implemented with [Tflite-micro](#) + [Zephyr](#)



# (x, y) cursor projection



- If user wear the band not like designed ?
- What happens when we tilt our hand?
- “In the wild” we can simply reorient:

$$x = \tan^{-1} \left( acc_y, \sqrt{acc_x^2 + acc_y^2} \right),$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left( -acc_x, \sqrt{acc_y^2 + acc_z^2} \right)$$

# Discrete vs Continuous Movements



- Momentary tap vs drag and drop



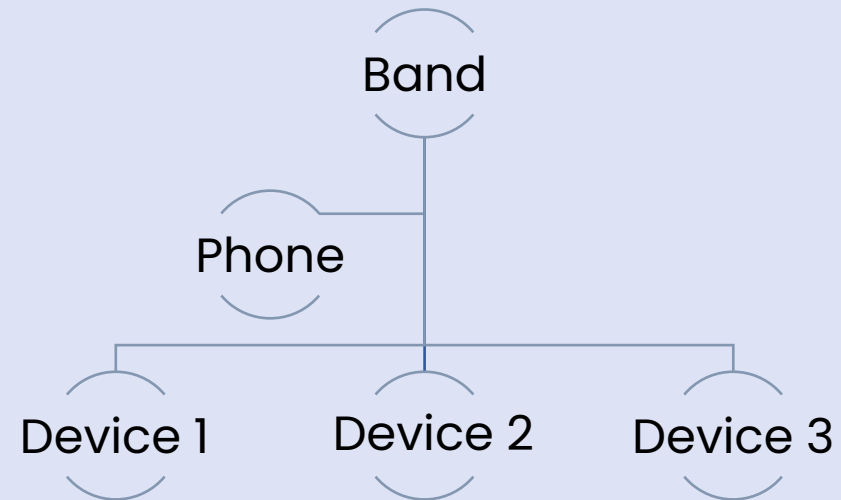
# Reactive vs Proactive



- Tap on interface – HID (custom\mouse\touchpad)
- Answer a call – [ANCS AMS](#)

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Device

Ble broadcast, to achieve all possible usage of gestures with all devices, without any additional software. System req direct adv, custom blacklist adv, pairing mechanism



# HCI – Computer Vision vs SNC \ IMU

	Computer Vision	Wearable Devices
Sensor Power Consumption	±500mW	±10mW
Compute Power Consumption	±1000mW	±10mW
Training Complexity	✓	✓
HUD weight	X	✓
Skin Contact	✓	X

# HCI – Computer Vision vs SNC \ IMU

## **Advantages :**

- High accuracy
- Signal denoising not required
- Easy to train

## **Disadvantages :**

- Pseudo real-time, on embedded low power device, no capability to work without latency
- Power consumption – Typically consumes around  $\pm 3000\text{ma}$
- Amount of training data to operate is huge

Please send any questions to the following emails:

[leor.langer@wearabledevices.co.il](mailto:leor.langer@wearabledevices.co.il)

[alex.p@wearabledevices.co.il](mailto:alex.p@wearabledevices.co.il)



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