EECE-4710 "IoT and TinyML"

Image Classification – Reloaded

Cristinel Ababei



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Image Classification Introduction & Challenges

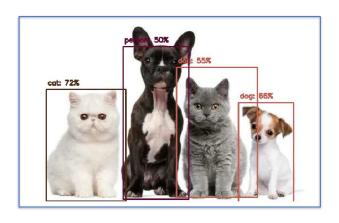
Computer Vision Main Problem Types

Image Classification (Multi-Class Classification)





Object Detection
Multi-Label Classification + Object Localization



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Person Detection (Visual Wake Words)











TinyML - Image Classification Examples

Mask Detection





















<u>Deep Learning at the Edge</u> <u>Simplifies Package</u> <u>Inspection</u>

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Image Classification Challenges

 $224 \times 224 \times 3 \times 4 = 602,112$ Bytes

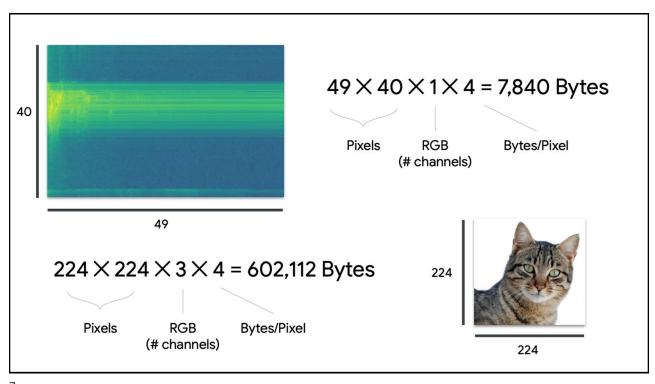


RGB (# channels) Bytes/Pixel





224



/

Image Classification Challenges

Always-on?

- → Much more data (than KWS)
 - Higher latency
 - Higher power consumption (drains battery)
 - → Lower user satisfaction



224

224

Memory (CNN Models)

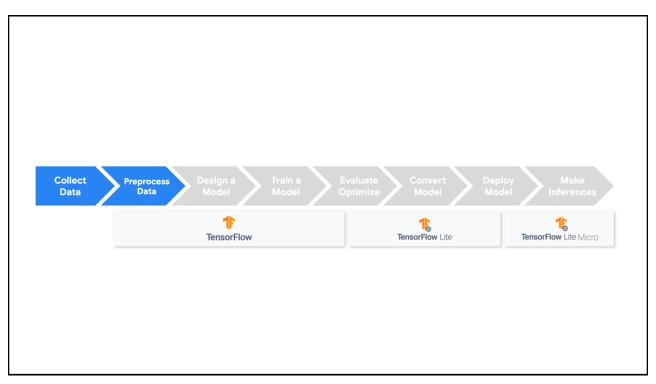
Model	Size	Top-1 Accuracy	
Xception	88 MB	0.790	
VGG16	528 MB	0.713	
ResNet50	98 MB	0.749	
Inception v3	92 MB	0.779	
MobileNet v1	16 MB	0.713	
DenseNet 201	80 MB	0.773	
NASNetMobile	23 MB	0.825	



Our board has 256 KB of RAM (memory)

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Image Classification Data Collection and Processing



Visual Wake Words **Dataset**

Data collection is **DIFFICULT**

- This dataset and collection process is limited and has bias
- Small number of relevant images
- Large quantity of irrelevant images

Example: Visual Wake Words Dataset

Visual Wake Words Dataset

Aakanksha Chowdhery, Pete Warden, Jonathon Shlens, Andrew Howard, Rocky Rhodes Google Research

{chowdhery, petewarden, shlens, howarda, rocky}@google.com

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1906.05721.pdf

Example: Visual Wake Words Dataset









Label: "person"

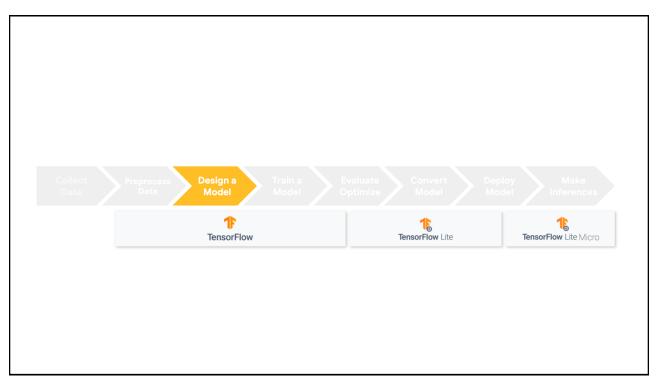


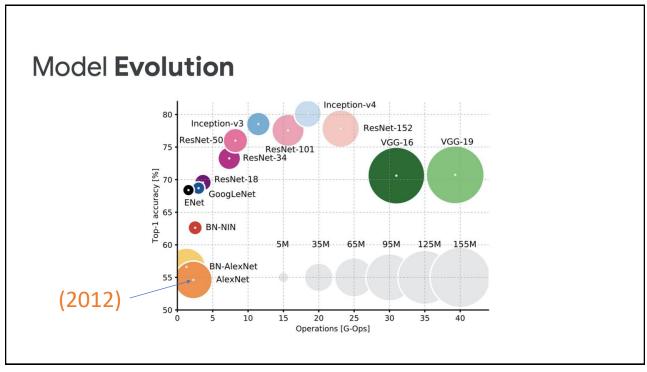
Label: "not-person"

(Labeled from COCO dataset)

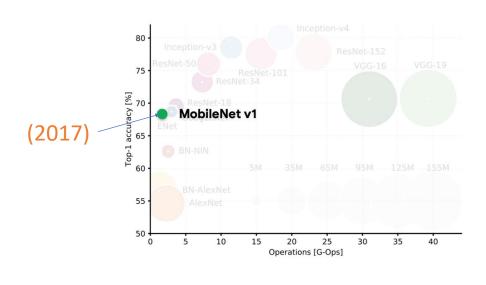
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Image Classification Model









MobileNet v1

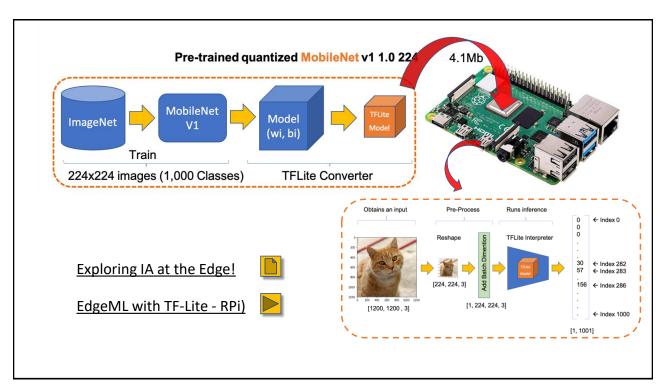
MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications

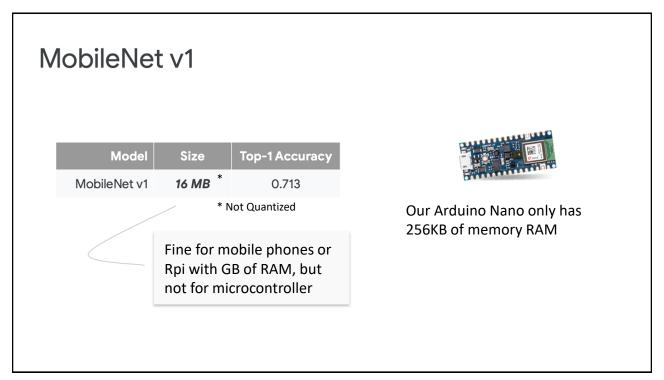
Andrew G. Howard Menglong Zhu Bo Chen Dmitry Kalenichenko Weijun Wang Tobias Weyand Marco Andreetto Hartwig Adam

Google Inc.

 $\{ \verb|howarda,menglong,bochen,dkalenichenko,weijunw,weyand,anm,hadam \} \\ @google.com|$

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1704.04861.pdf





Further **Optimizations**

Multiply-Accumulates

а	Image Size	MACs (millions)	Params (millions)	Top-1 Accuracy
1	224	569	4.24	70.7
1	128	186	4.14	64.1
0.75	224	317	2.59	68.4
0.75	128	104	2.59	61.8
0.5	224	150	1.34	64.0
0.5	128	49	1.34	56.2
0.25	224	41	0.47	50.6
0.25	128	14	0.47	41.2

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Model

MobileNetV1)96x96 0.25

A pre-trained multi-layer convolutional network designed to efficiently classify images. Uses around 105.9K RAM and 301.6K ROM with default settings and optimizations. Works best with 96x96 input size. Supports both RGB and grayscale.

Image Size

MobileNetV1 96x96 0.2

Uses around 83.1K RAM and 218.3K ROM with default settings and optimizations. Works best with 96x96 input size. Supports both RGB and grayscale.

Alpha

MobileNetV1 96x960.1)

Uses around 53.2K RAM and 101K ROM with default settings and optimizations. Works best with 96x96 input size. Supports both RGB and grayscale.

ALPHA: Controls the width of the network. This is known as the width multiplier in the MobileNet paper. - If alpha < 1.0, proportionally decreases the number of filters in each layer



Image Classification Training a Model

Collect Data Design a Model Fivaluate Convert Deploy Make Inferences

TensorFlow TensorFlow Lite TensorFlow Lite Micro

Training Pipeline: **Need Lots of Data**



1000 Classes

1000 Images / Class

25

Training Pipeline: **Need Compute Resources**

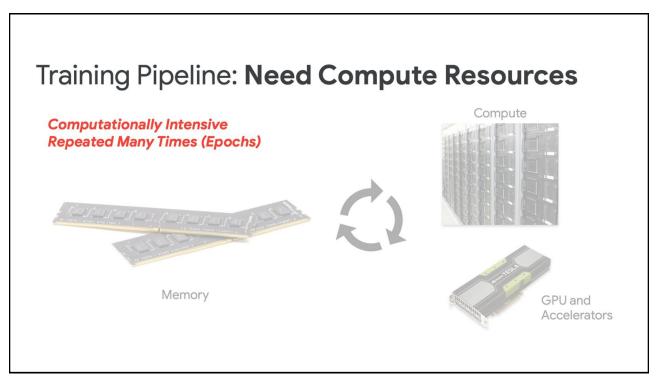


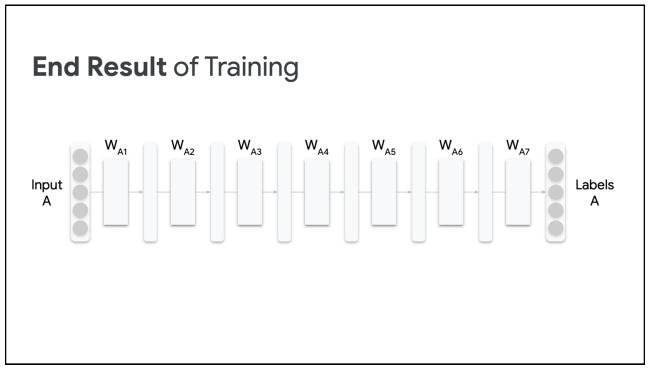


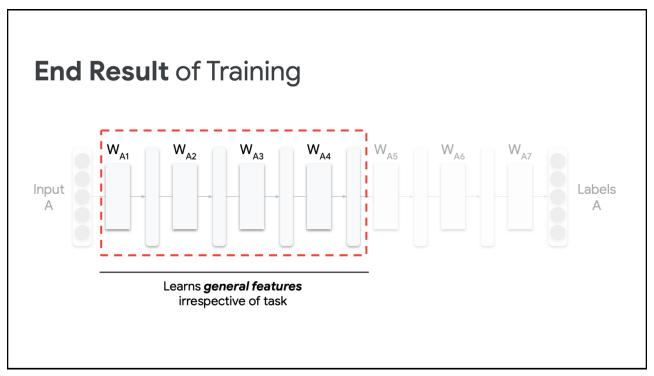


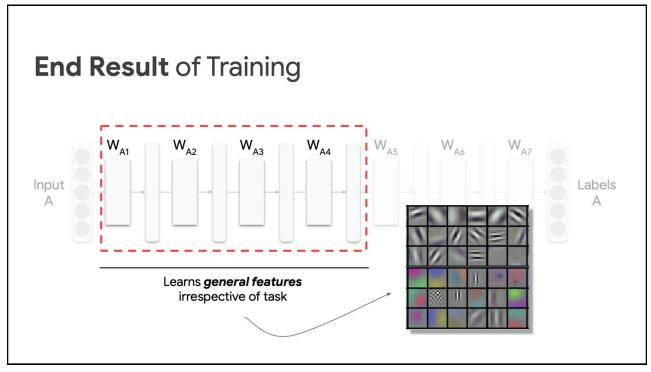


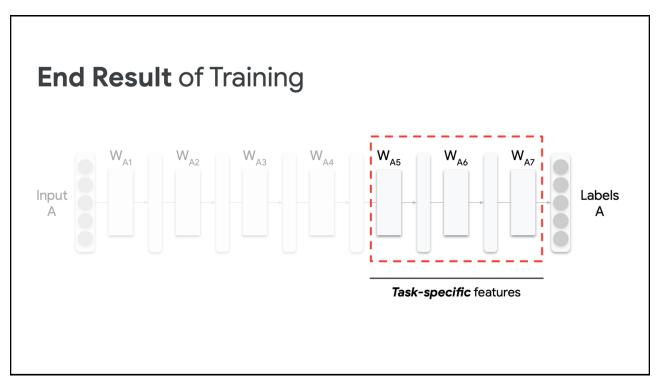
Memory

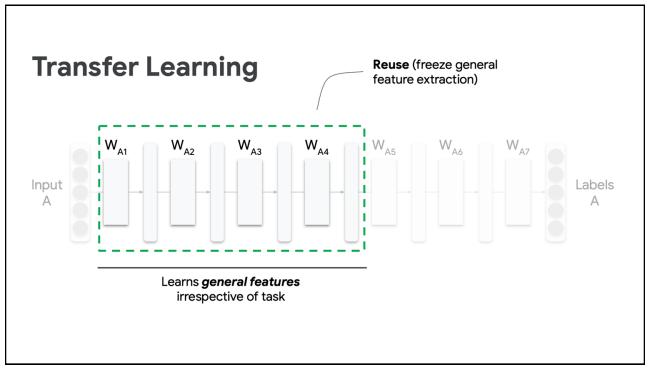


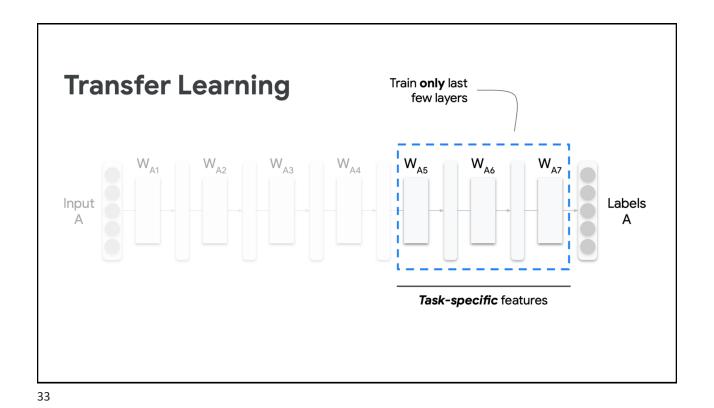












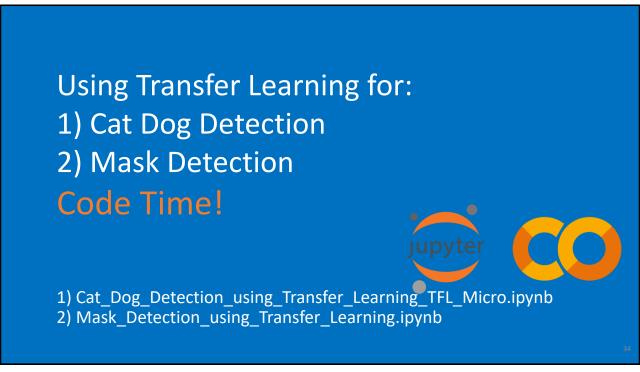
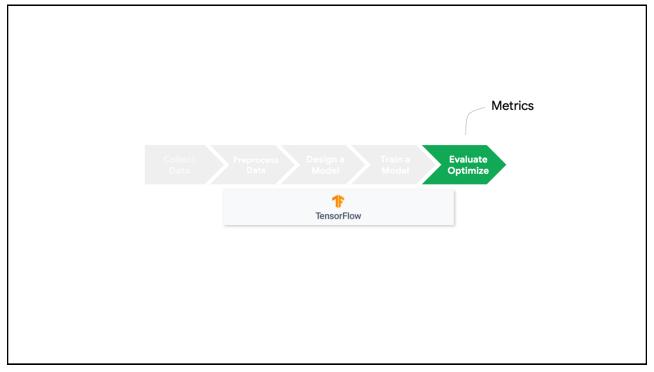


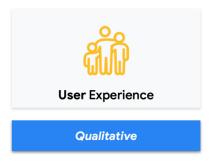
Image Classification Metrics



Common Metrics



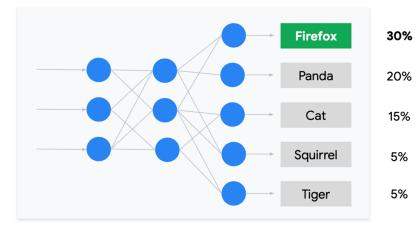


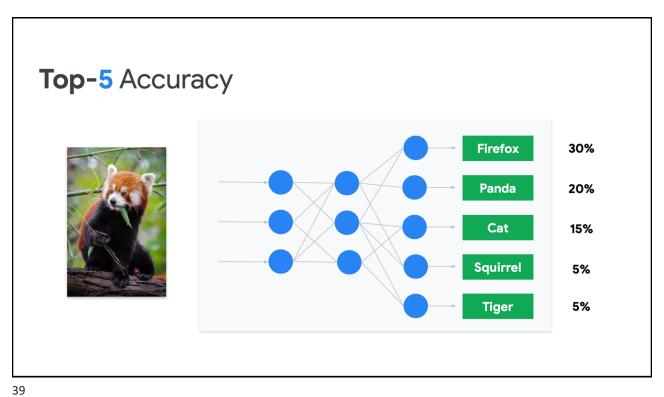


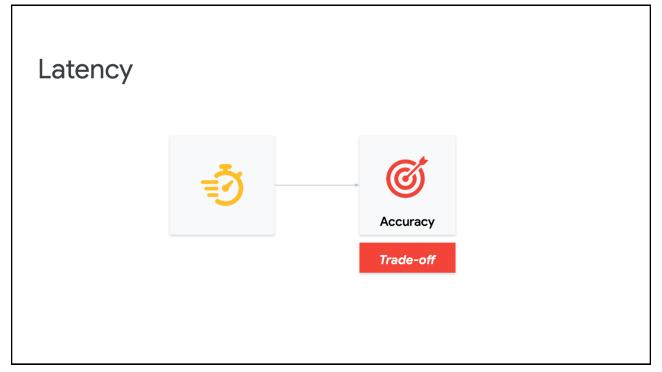
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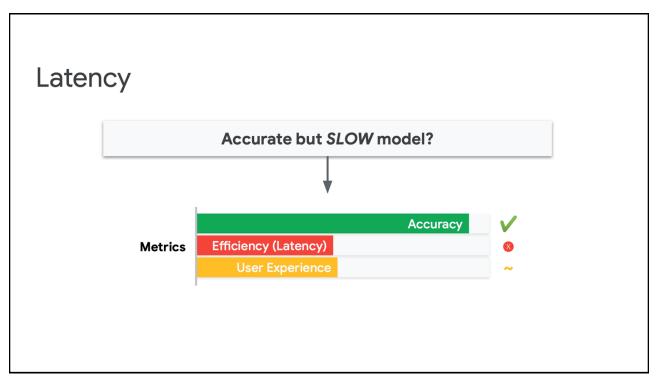
Top-1 Accuracy

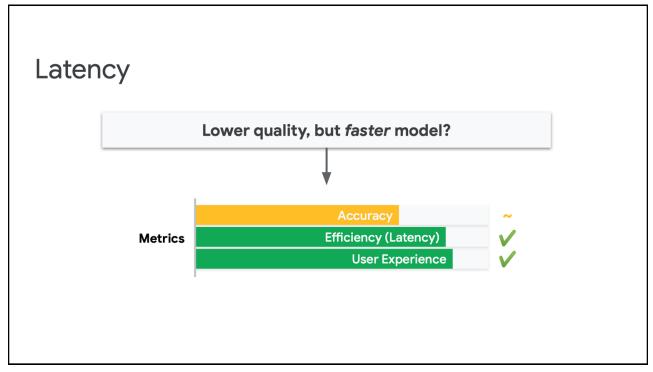


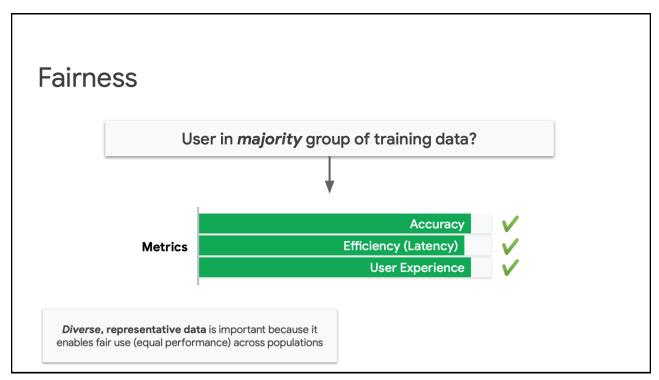


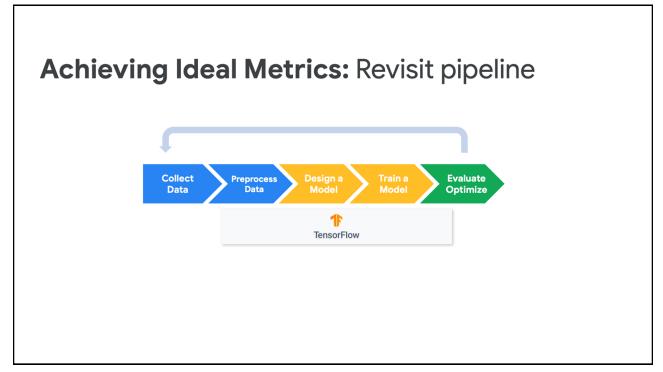












Credits

- A previous edition of this course was developed in collaboration with Dr. Susan C. Schneider of Marquette University.
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- Prof. Marcelo Rovai TinyML Machine Learning for Embedding Devices, UNIFEI
 - https://github.com/Mjrovai/UNIFEI-IESTI01-TinyML-2022.1
- Prof. Vijay Janapa Reddi CS249r: Tiny Machine Learning, Applied Machine Learning on Embedded IoT Devices,
 Harvard
 - https://sites.google.com/g.harvard.edu/tinyml/home
- Prof. Rahul Mangharam ESE3600: Tiny Machine Learning, Univ. of Pennsylvania
 - https://tinyml.seas.upenn.edu/#
- Prof. Brian Plancher Harvard CS249r: Tiny Machine Learning (TinyML), Barnard College, Columbia University
 - https://a2r-lab.org/courses/cs249r_tinyml/

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References

- Additional references from where information and other teaching materials were gathered include:
- Applications & Deploy textbook: "TinyML" by Pete Warden, Daniel Situnayake
 - https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/tinyml/9781492052036/
- Deploy textbook "TinyML Cookbook" by Gian Marco Iodice
 - https://github.com/PacktPublishing/TinyML-Cookbook
- Jason Brownlee
 - https://machinelearningmastery.com/
- TinyMLedu
 - https://tinyml.seas.harvard.edu/
- Professional Certificate in Tiny Machine Learning (TinyML) edX/Harvard
 - https://www.edx.org/professional-certificate/harvardx-tiny-machine-learning
- Introduction to Embedded Machine Learning Coursera/Edge Impulse
 - https://www.coursera.org/learn/introduction-to-embedded-machine-learning
- Computer Vision with Embedded Machine Learning Coursera/Edge Impulse
 - https://www.coursera.org/learn/computer-vision-with-embedded-machine-learning

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