PHY473R

Clément Lenoble & Gabriel Pereira de Carvalho

May 25, 2024

École polytechnique

Table of contents

Question théorique: Implémentation d'un modèle de Machine Learning pour classification d'image en FPGA

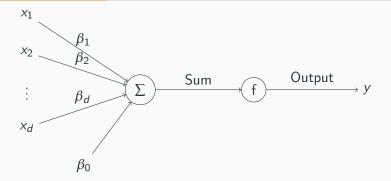
Résultats du modèle

Design du circuit

Demo!!

Question théorique: Implémentation d'un modèle de Machine Learning pour classification d'image en FPGA

Perceptron model



Output of the perceptron is given by:

$$y = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d} \beta_i x_i + \beta_0\right) \quad \text{in our case} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0, \\ 1 & \text{si } x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

4

Perceptron model

Suppose that the data is linearly separable $\implies \exists$ hyperplane $x^{\top}\beta + \beta_0 = 0$ that separates the two classes of data. Therefore, for all test vector x, y(x) will be either positive or negative and the sign will give us the binary class of the input x.

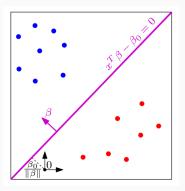


Figure 1: Separating hyperplane on linearly separable data

Transformation: image \implies vector

0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0



Tranining the model

Figure 2: MNIST dataset

Over 8000 to train our perceptron model (80% train/ 20% test).

Training the model

To fit the requirements of our FPGA project, we had to:

- Resize the images to 256x256.
- Transform them into black(0) and white(1) with pattern in white and background in black.
- Scale the weights, so we could approximate them with integers.
- Write the weights into a .mif file.

Résultats du modèle

Perceptron 0/1

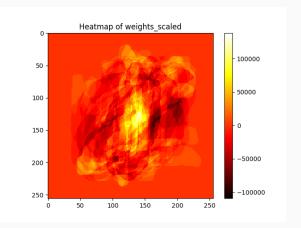


Figure 3: Heatmap for 0/1 perceptron

Accuracy on test data: 0,9989

Perceptrons 0/2 and 1/2

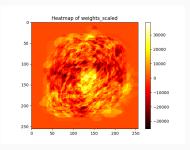


Figure 4: Heatmap for 0/2 perceptron

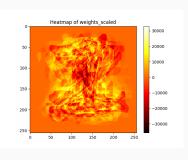


Figure 5: Heatmap for 1/2 perceptron

Design du circuit

Control Unit (State Machine)

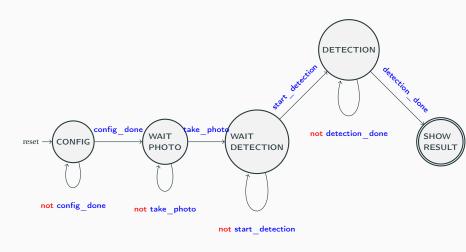
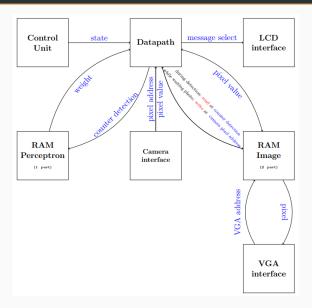


Figure 6: Control unit's state machine

Datapath



Demo!!