

# IESTI01 – TinyML

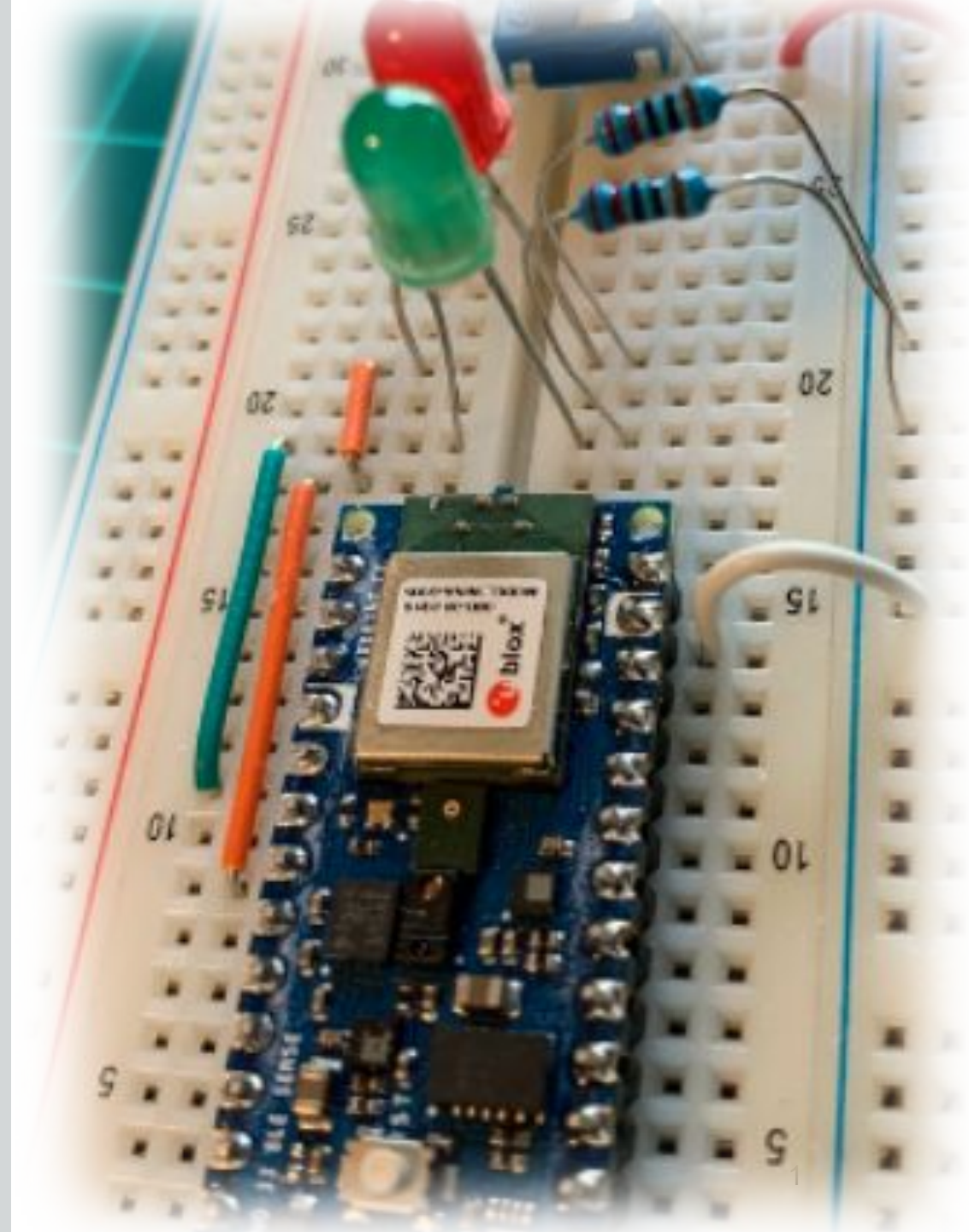
## Embedded Machine Learning

### 26.a Person Detection (VWW) Application



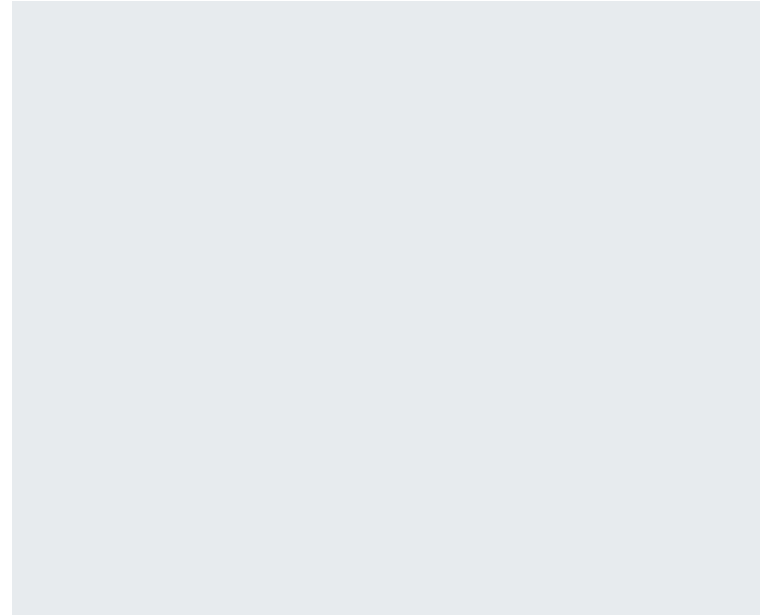
Prof. Marcelo Rovai

UNIFEI



# Person Detection:

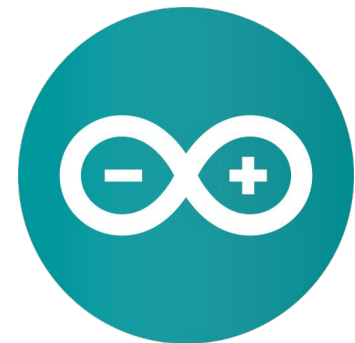
# Application Architecture

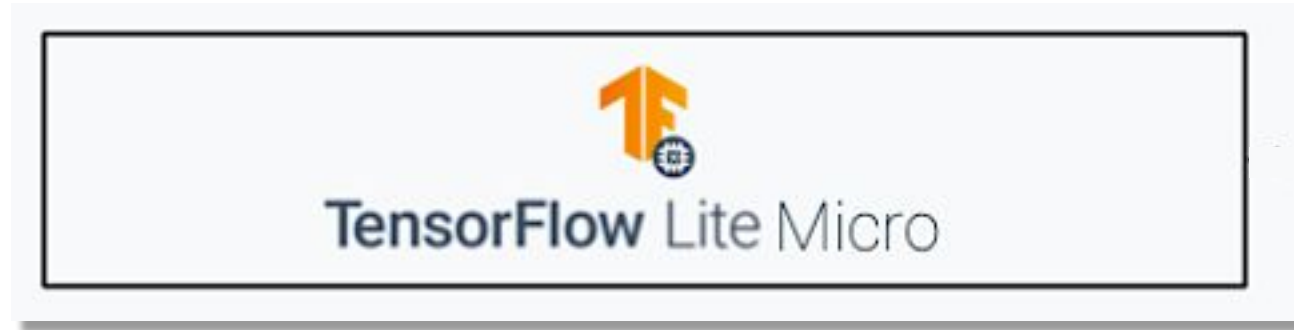


# Person Detection using Transfer Learning Model

## Code Walkthrough!

person\_detection.ino (Arduino IDE TFLite Example)





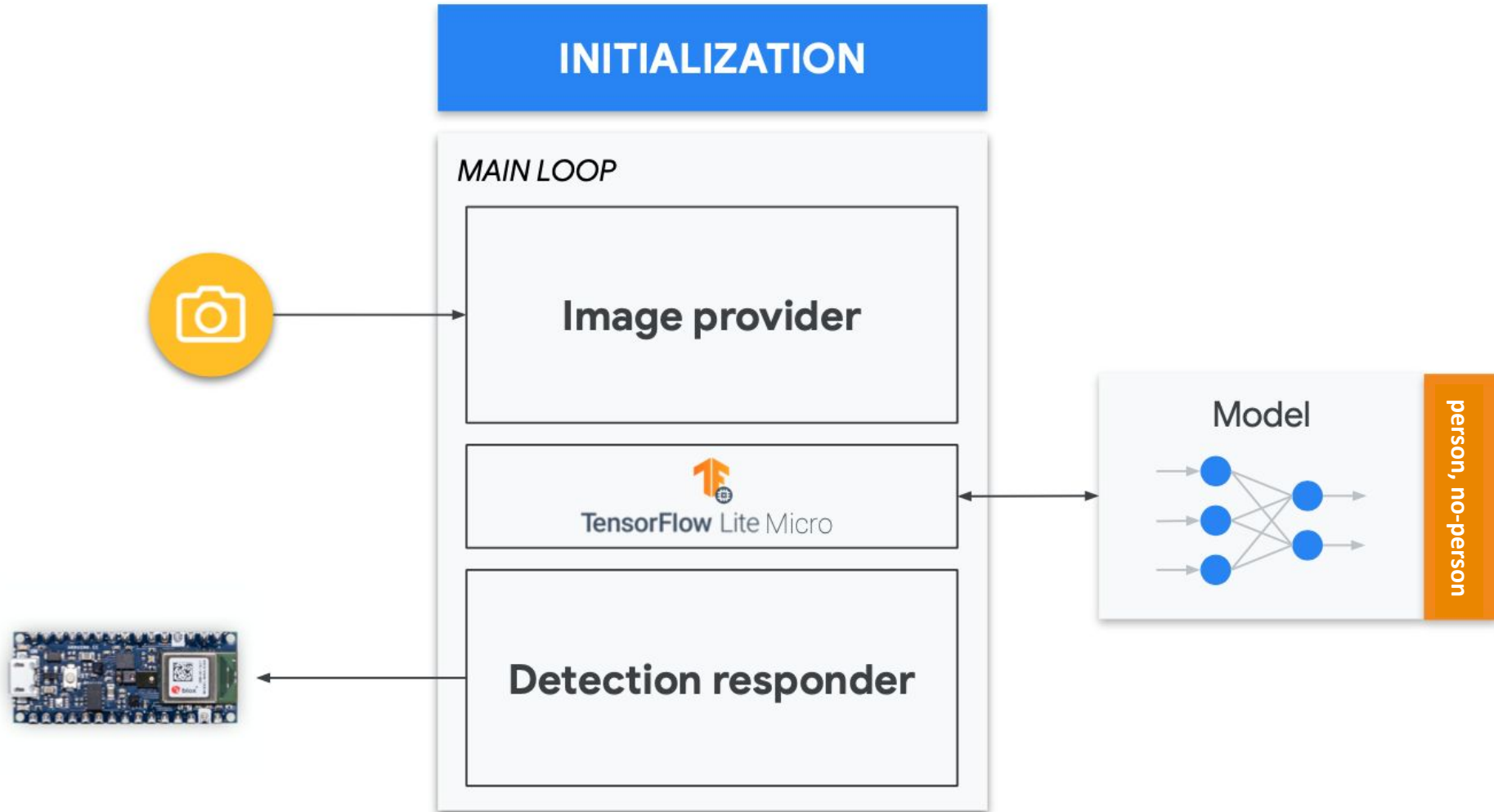
TensorFlow Lite Micro - Paper



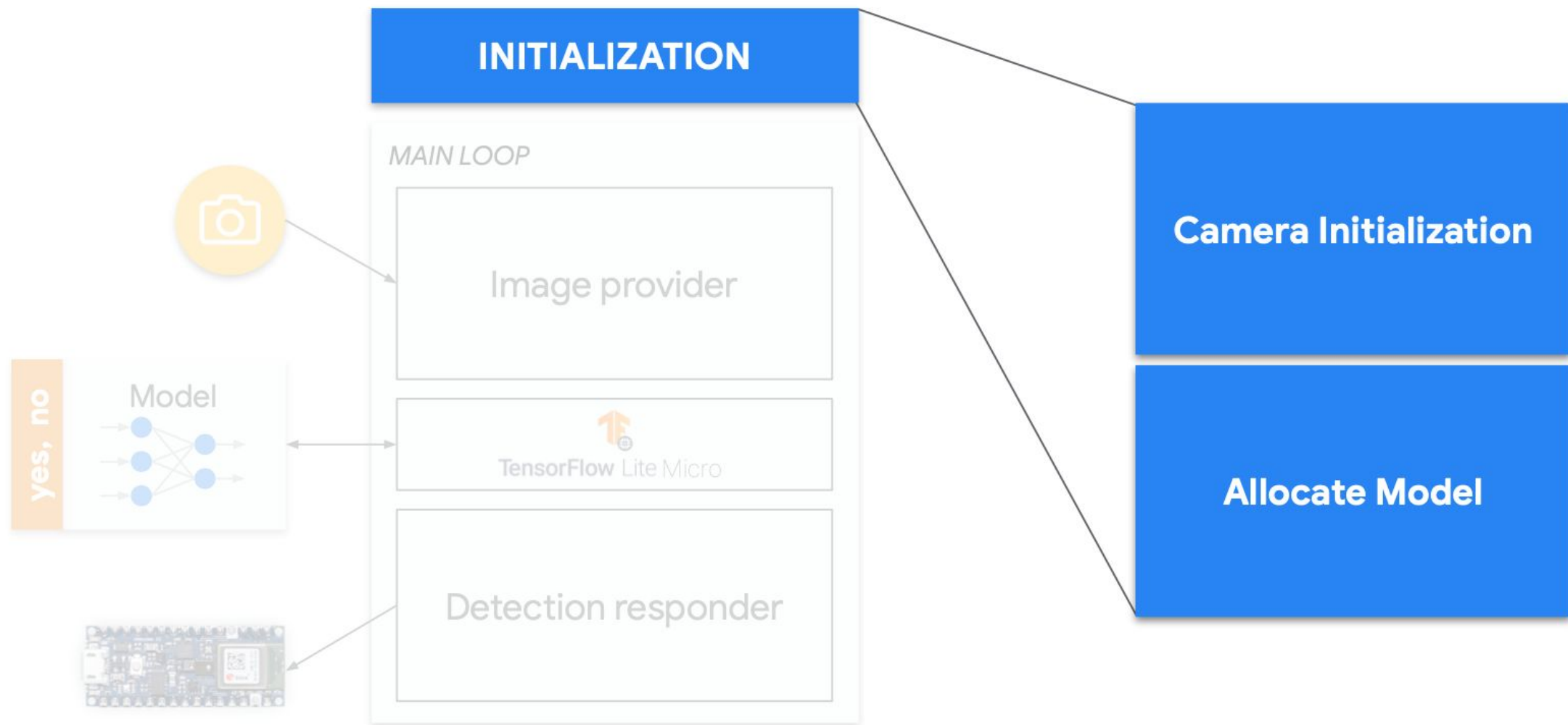
MLSys 2021: TensorFlow Lite Micro TFLM



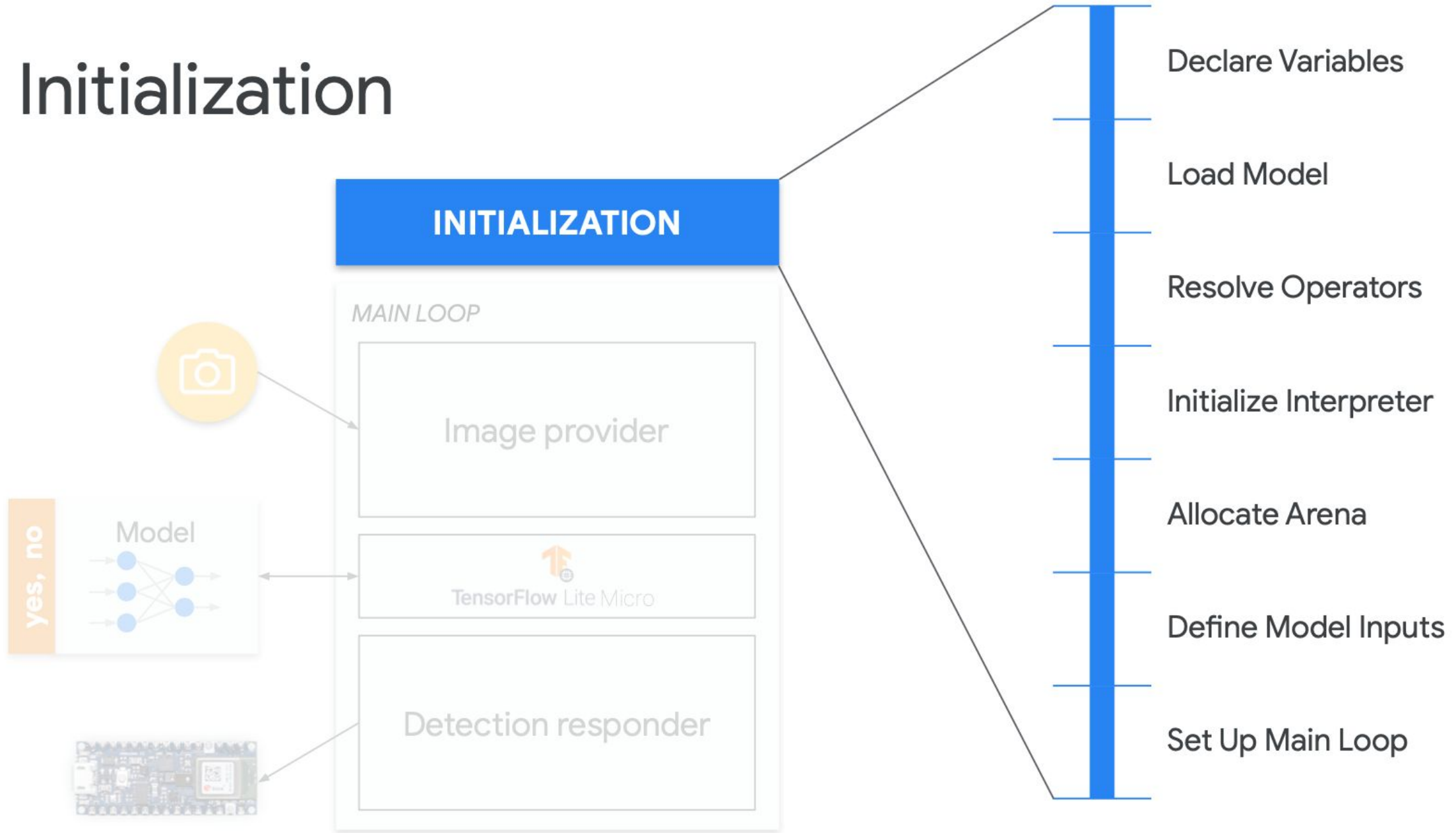
# Person Detection Components



# Initialization



# Initialization





```
person_detection | Arduino 1.8.15
person_detection  arduino_detection_responder.cpp  arduino_image_provider.cpp  arduino_main.cpp  detection_responder.h  image_provider.h
15
16 #include <TensorFlowLite.h>
17
18 #include "main_functions.h"
19
20 #include "detection_responder.h"
21 #include "image_provider.h"
22 #include "model_settings.h"
23 #include "person_detect_model_data.h"
24 #include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_error_reporter.h"
25 #include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_interpreter.h"
26 #include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_mutable_op_resolver.h"
27 #include "tensorflow/lite/schema/schema_generated.h"
28 #include "tensorflow/lite/version.h"
29
30 // Globals, used for compatibility with Arduino-style sketches.
31 namespace {
32   tflite::ErrorReporter* error_reporter = nullptr;
33   const tflite::Model* model = nullptr;
34   tflite::MicroInterpreter* interpreter = nullptr;
35   TfLiteTensor* input = nullptr;
36
37   // In order to use optimized tensorflow lite kernels, a signed int8_t quantized
38   // model is preferred over the legacy unsigned model format. This means that
39   // throughout this project, input images must be converted from unsigned to
40   // signed format. The easiest and quickest way to convert from unsigned to
41   // signed 8-bit integers is to subtract 128 from the unsigned value to get a
42   // signed value.
43
44   // An area of memory to use for input, output, and intermediate arrays.
45   constexpr int kTensorArenaSize = 136 * 1024;
46   static uint8_t tensor_arena[kTensorArenaSize];
47 } // namespace
48
```

Declare Variables

Load Model

Resolve Operators

Initialize Interpreter

Allocate Arena

Define Model Inputs

Set Up Main Loop

```
person_detection | Arduino 1.8.15
person_detection  arduino_detection_responder.cpp  arduino_image_provider.cpp  arduino_main.cpp  detection_responder.h  image_provider.h
50 void setup() {
51   // Set up logging. Google style is to avoid globals or statics because of
52   // lifetime uncertainty, but since this has a trivial destructor it's okay.
53   // NOLINTNEXTLINE(runtime-global-variables)
54   static tflite::MicroErrorReporter micro_error_reporter;
55   error_reporter = &micro_error_reporter;
56
57   // Map the model into a usable data structure. This doesn't involve any
58   // copying or parsing, it's a very lightweight operation.
59   model = tflite::GetModel(g_person_detect_model_data);
60   if (model->version() != TFLITE_SCHEMA_VERSION) {
61     TF_LITE_REPORT_ERROR(error_reporter,
62                          "Model provided is schema version %d not equal "
63                          "to supported version %d.",
64                          model->version(), TFLITE_SCHEMA_VERSION);
65     return;
66   }
67
68   // Pull in only the operation implementations we need.
69   // This relies on a complete list of all the ops needed by this graph.
70   // An easier approach is to just use the AllOpsResolver, but this will
71   // incur some penalty in code space for op implementations that are not
72   // needed by this graph.
73   //
74   // tflite::AllOpsResolver resolver;
75   // NOLINTNEXTLINE(runtime-global-variables)
76   static tflite::MicroMutableOpResolver<5> micro_op_resolver;
77   micro_op_resolver.AddAveragePool2D();
78   micro_op_resolver.AddConv2D();
79   micro_op_resolver.AddDepthwiseConv2D();
80   micro_op_resolver.AddReshape();
81   micro_op_resolver.AddSoftmax();
82
```

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```
person_detection - person_detect_model_data.cpp | Arduino 1.8.15
person_detection  arduino_detection_responder.cpp  arduino_image_provider.cpp  arduino_main.cpp  detection_responder.h  image_provider.h
23
24 // Keep model aligned to 8 bytes to guarantee aligned 64-bit accesses.
25 alignas(8) const unsigned char g_person_detect_model_data[] = {
26     0x1c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x54, 0x46, 0x4c, 0x33, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
27     0x00, 0x0e, 0x00, 0x18, 0x00, 0x04, 0x00, 0x08, 0x00, 0x0c, 0x00, 0x10, 0x00,
28     0x14, 0x00, 0x0e, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x84, 0x95, 0x04,
29     0x00, 0xec, 0x5b, 0x03, 0x00, 0xd4, 0x5b, 0x03, 0x00, 0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
30     0x5a, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc4, 0x5b, 0x03, 0x00, 0xac, 0x5b, 0x03, 0x00, 0x94,
31     0x5b, 0x03, 0x00, 0x84, 0x59, 0x03, 0x00, 0x74, 0x55, 0x03, 0x00, 0x64, 0x55,
32     0x02, 0x00, 0x54, 0x51, 0x02, 0x00, 0x44, 0x48, 0x02, 0x00, 0x34, 0x44, 0x02,
33     0x00, 0x24, 0x42, 0x02, 0x00, 0x94, 0x3d, 0x02, 0x00, 0x84, 0x3b, 0x02, 0x00,
34     0x74, 0xfb, 0x01, 0x00, 0xe4, 0xf6, 0x01, 0x00, 0xd4, 0xb6, 0x01, 0x00, 0xc4,
35     0xb4, 0x01, 0x00, 0xb4, 0x74, 0x01, 0x00, 0xa4, 0x72, 0x01, 0x00, 0x94, 0x70,
36     0x01, 0x00, 0x84, 0x6e, 0x01, 0x00, 0x74, 0x2e, 0x01, 0x00, 0x64, 0xee, 0x00,
37     0x00, 0x54, 0xec, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc4, 0xe7, 0x00, 0x00, 0xb4, 0xe5, 0x00, 0x00,
38     0xa4, 0xc5, 0x00, 0x00, 0x94, 0xc4, 0x00, 0x00, 0x44, 0xc2, 0x00, 0x00, 0x34,
39     0xb2, 0x00, 0x00, 0x24, 0xb1, 0x00, 0x00, 0x14, 0xa9, 0x00, 0x00, 0x84, 0xa8,
40     0x00, 0x00, 0x54, 0xa7, 0x00, 0x00, 0x44, 0xa3, 0x00, 0x00, 0xb4, 0xa2, 0x00,
41     0x00, 0x84, 0xa1, 0x00, 0x00, 0x34, 0xa1, 0x00, 0x00, 0x2c, 0xa1, 0x00, 0x00,
42     0x24, 0xa1, 0x00, 0x00, 0x1c, 0xa1, 0x00, 0x00, 0x14, 0xa1, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0c,
43     0xa1, 0x00, 0x00, 0x04, 0xa1, 0x00, 0x00, 0xfc, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf4, 0xa0,
44     0x00, 0x00, 0xec, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0xe4, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0xdc, 0xa0, 0x00,
45     0x00, 0x8c, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x84, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7c, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00,
46     0x74, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x6c, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x64, 0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x5c,
47     0xa0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x4c, 0x9e, 0x00, 0x00, 0x1c, 0x9e, 0x00, 0x00, 0x14, 0x9e,
48     0x00, 0x00, 0x74, 0x9d, 0x00, 0x00, 0xe4, 0x9c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x8c, 0x9c, 0x00,
49     0x00, 0x7c, 0x9a, 0x00, 0x00, 0xec, 0x99, 0x00, 0x00, 0x5c, 0x99, 0x00, 0x00,
50     0x54, 0x99, 0x00, 0x00, 0x4c, 0x99, 0x00, 0x00, 0x44, 0x99, 0x00, 0x00, 0x3c,
51     0x99, 0x00, 0x00, 0xe4, 0x98, 0x00, 0x00, 0xd4, 0x18, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc4, 0x16,
52     0x00, 0x00, 0x34, 0x12, 0x00, 0x00, 0xa4, 0x0d, 0x00, 0x00, 0x9c, 0x0d, 0x00,
53     0x00, 0x94, 0x0d, 0x00, 0x00, 0x8c, 0x0d, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7c, 0x0c, 0x00, 0x00,
54     0x2c, 0x0a, 0x00, 0x00, 0x1c, 0x08, 0x00, 0x00, 0x14, 0x08, 0x00, 0x00, 0x84,
55     0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7c, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x4c, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x3c, 0x01,
56     0x00, 0x00, 0x2c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x24, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x1c, 0x00, 0x00,
```

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82
83  // Build an interpreter to run the model with.
84  // NOLINTNEXTLINE(runtime-global-variables)
85  static tflite::MicroInterpreter static_interpreter(
86      model, micro_op_resolver, tensor_arena, kTensorArenaSize, error_reporter);
87  interpreter = &static_interpreter;
88
89  // Allocate memory from the tensor_arena for the model's tensors.
90  TfLiteStatus allocate_status = interpreter->AllocateTensors();
91  if (allocate_status != kTfLiteOk) {
92      TF_LITE_REPORT_ERROR(error_reporter, "AllocateTensors() failed");
93      return;
94  }
95
96  // Get information about the memory area to use for the model's input.
97  input = interpreter->input(0);
98 }
99
```

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**Initialize Interpreter**

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person_detection  arduino_detection_responder.cpp  arduino_image_provider.cpp  arduino_main.cpp  detection_responder.h  image_provider.h
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99
```

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# Initialization

Camera Initialization

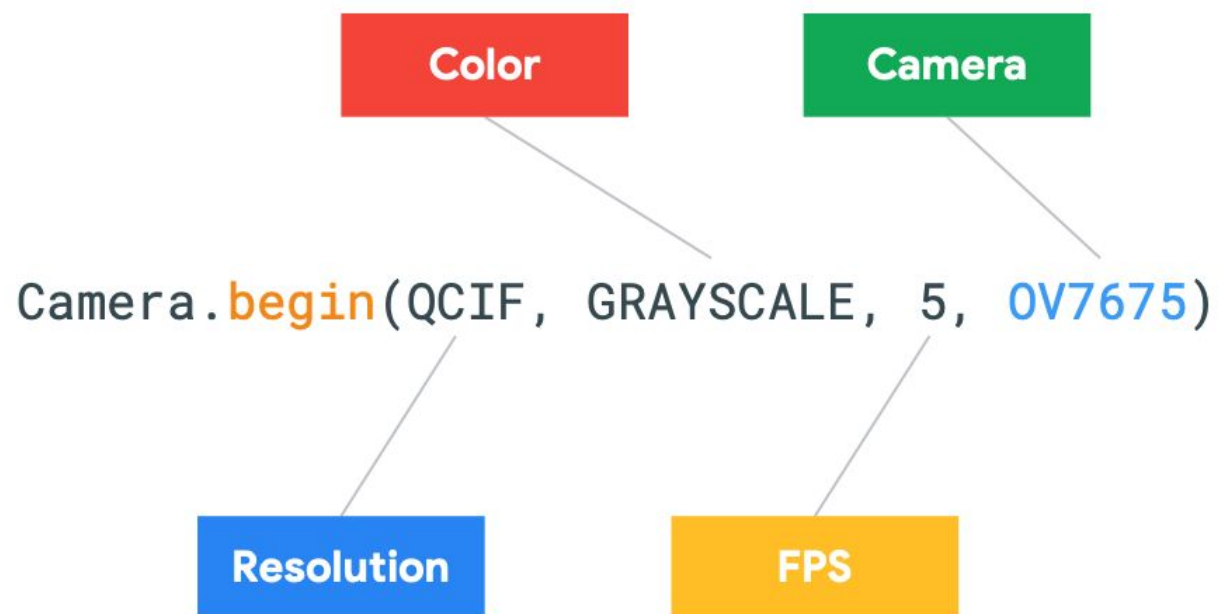
Allocate Model

```
// Initialize camera if necessary
if (!g_is_camera_initialized) {
    if (!Camera.begin(QCIF, GRAYSCALE, 5, OV7675)) {
        TF_LITE_REPORT_ERROR(error_reporter, "Failed to
                                initialize
                                camera!");
        return kTfLiteError;
    }
    g_is_camera_initialized = true;
}
```

# Initialization

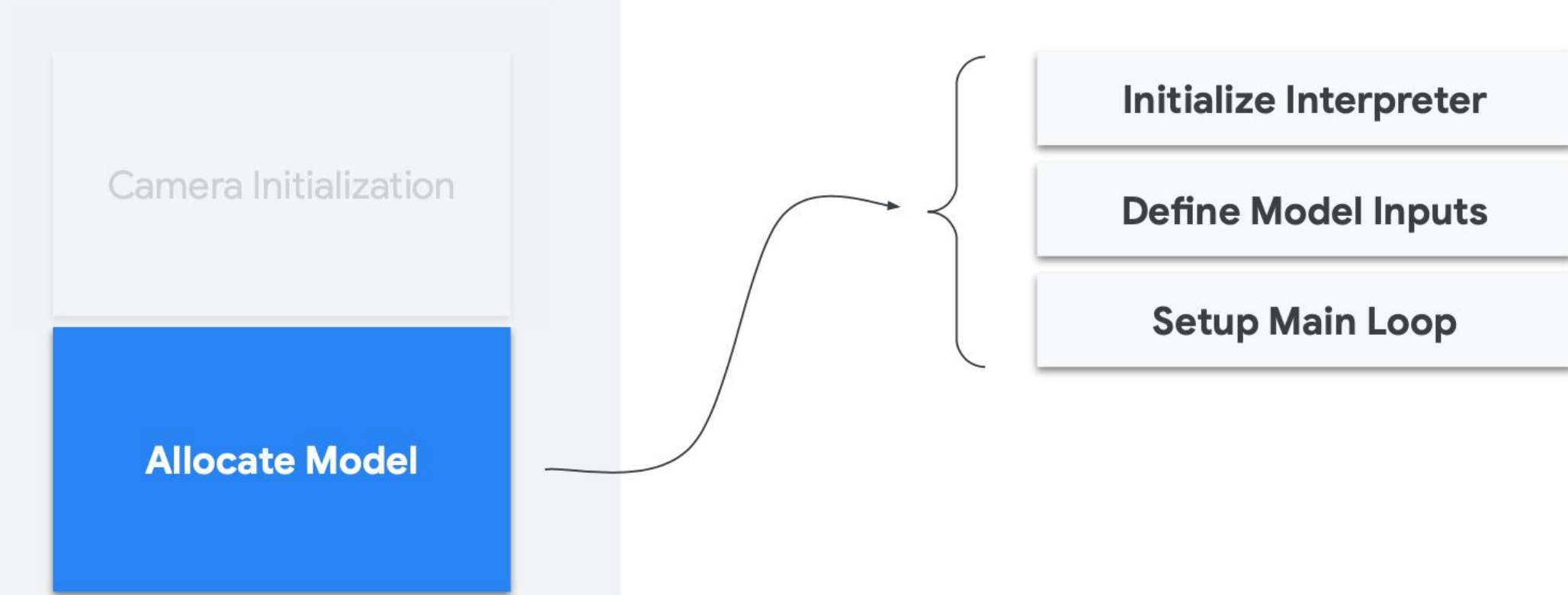
Camera Initialization

Allocate Model

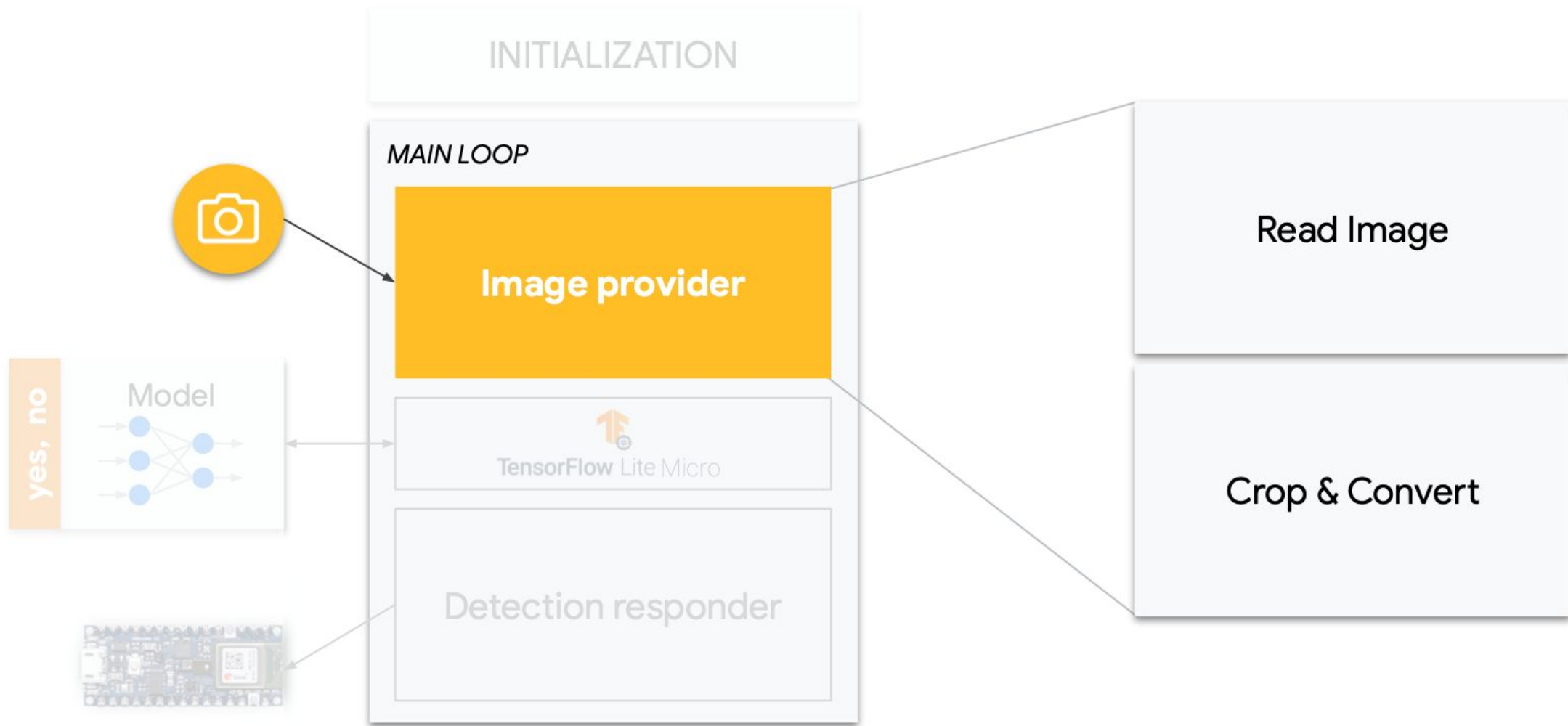




# Initialization



# Pre-processing



# Pre-processing

Read Image

Crop & Convert



QCIF

144

176



```
// Get an image from the camera module
TfLiteStatus GetImage(tflite::ErrorReporter* error_reporter,
                      int image_width, int image_height, int channels,
                      int8_t* image_data)
```

# Pre-processing

Read Image

Crop & Convert



QCIF

144

176

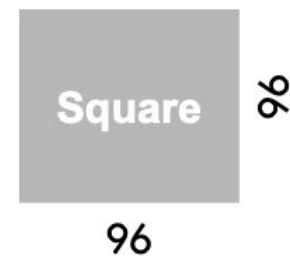
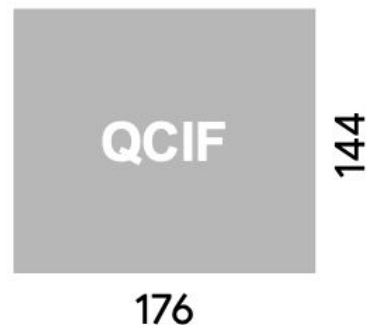


```
// Read camera data  
Camera.readFrame(data);
```

# Pre-processing

Read Image

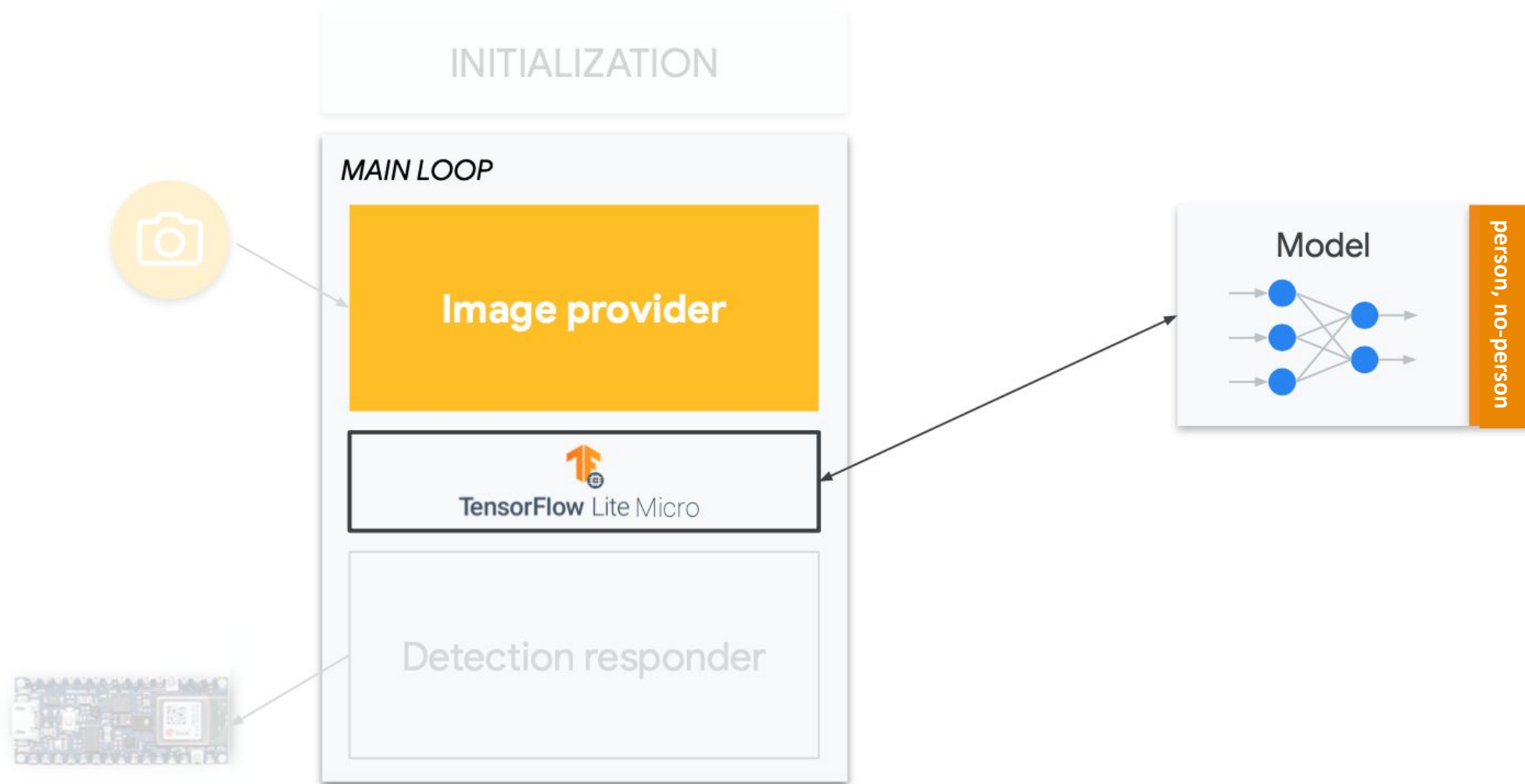
Crop & Convert



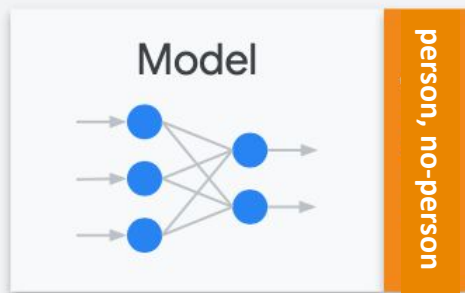
```
int min_x = (176 - 96) / 2;
int min_y = (144 - 96) / 2;
int index = 0;

// Crop 96x96 image. This lowers FOV, ideally we should downsample
for (int y = min_y; y < min_y + 96; y++) {
    for (int x = min_x; x < min_x + 96; x++) {
        image_data[index++] = static_cast<int8_t>(data[(y * 176) + x] - 128);
        // convert TF input image to signed 8-bit
    }
}
```

# Interpreter + Model

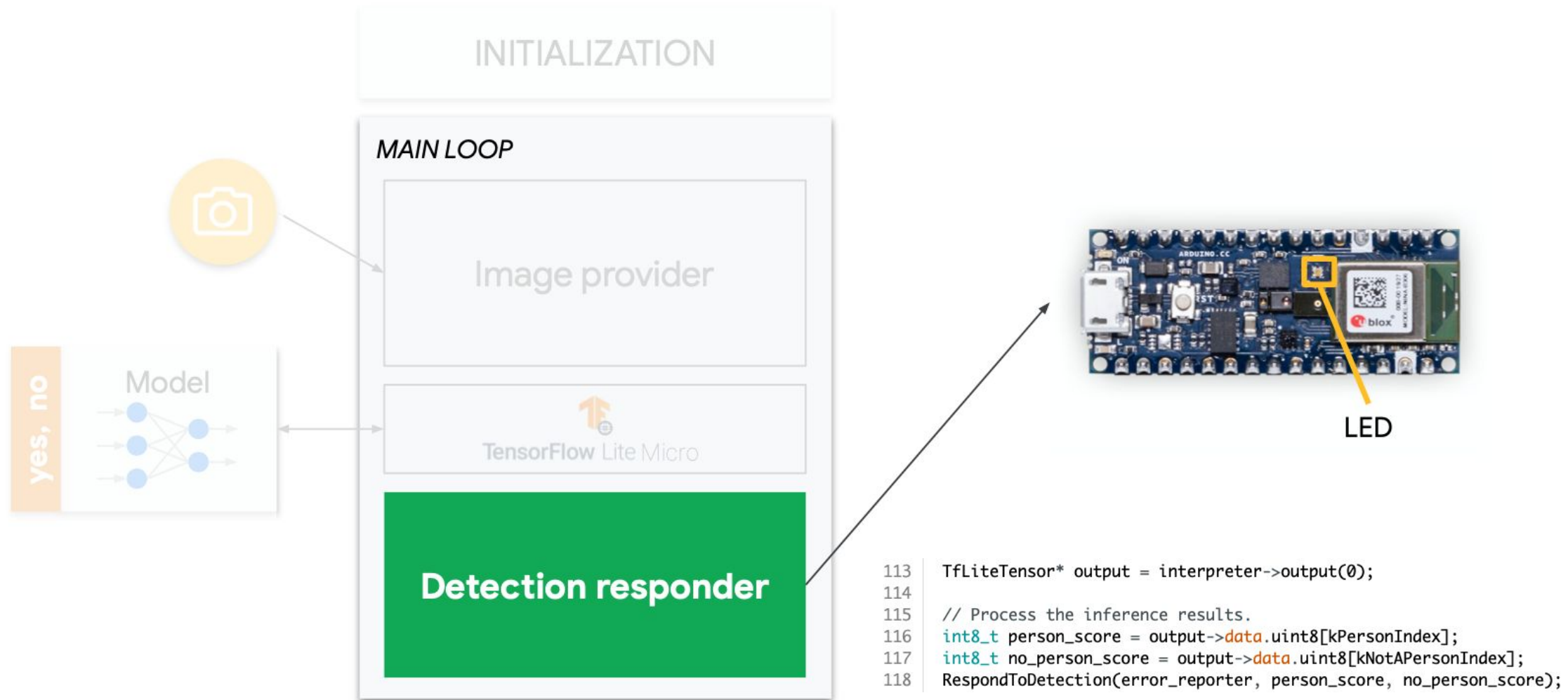


# Interpreter + Model



```
kTfLiteOk != vww_interpreter->Invoke()
```

# Post-processing





Detection responder

```
if (person_score > no_person_score) {  
    digitalWrite(LEDG, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LEDRL, HIGH);  
} else {  
    digitalWrite(LEDG, HIGH);  
    digitalWrite(LEDRL, LOW);  
}
```

# Reading Material

# Main references

- [Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences - CS249r: Tiny Machine Learning](#)
- [Professional Certificate in Tiny Machine Learning \(TinyML\) – edX/Harvard](#)
- [Introduction to Embedded Machine Learning \(Coursera\)](#)
- [Text Book: "TinyML" by Pete Warden, Daniel Situnayake](#)

**I want to thank Shawn Hymel and Edge Impulse, Pete Warden and Laurence Moroney from Google, and especially Harvard professor Vijay Janapa Reddi, Ph.D. student Brian Plancher and their staff for preparing the excellent material on TinyML that is the basis of this course at UNIFEI.**

The IESTI01 course is part of the TinyML4D, an initiative to make TinyML education available to everyone globally.

**Thanks**  
**And stay safe!**



**UNIFEI**