

Monitoring environmental impact of DCASE systems: Why and how ?

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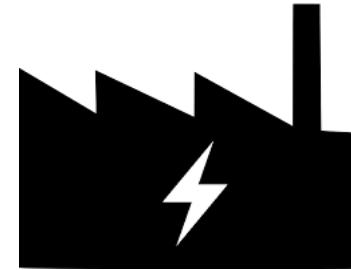
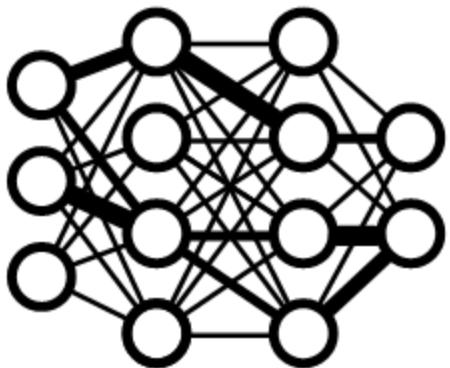
DCASE2023 WORKSHOP



Introduction

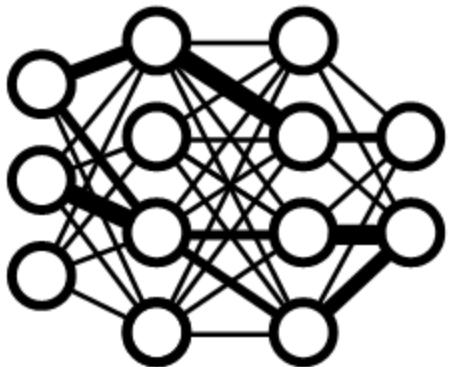
Romain Serizel

Monitoring environmental impact: Why?



- What is the footprint of our systems?
- What is the cost of performance improvement?

Monitoring environmental impact: How?



- Which metrics?
- Are they reliable?
- How to relate with performance?

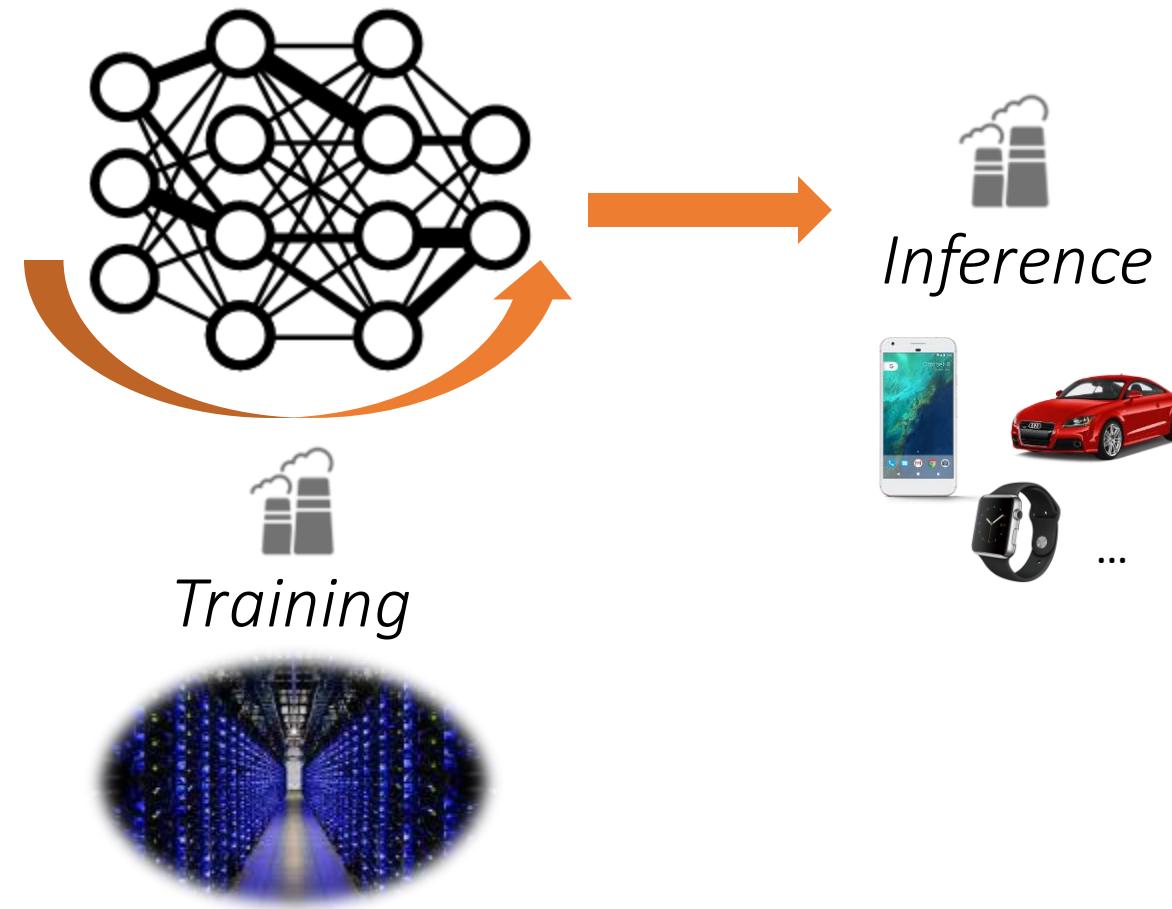
Outline

| | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <u>Part 1</u> | Monitoring our footprint | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to metrics and libraries• Estimating footprint <u>and</u> performance | (Constance Douwes) |
| <u>Interlude</u> | How can we implement this at community level? | (You) |
| <u>Part 2</u> | Case study on DCASE task 4 | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setup and metrics• Systems comparison | (Francesca Ronchini) |
| <u>Part 3</u> | Hands on tutorial | (Constance & Francesca) |

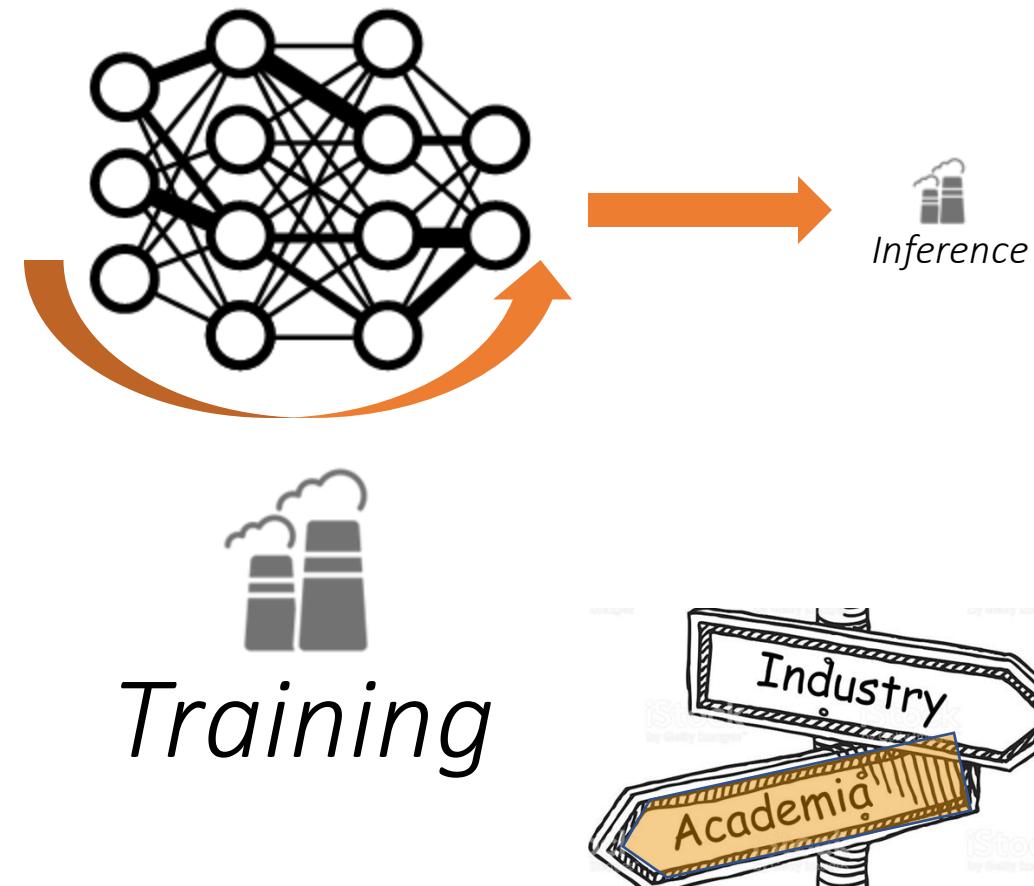
Part 1 : Monitoring our footprint

Constance Douwes

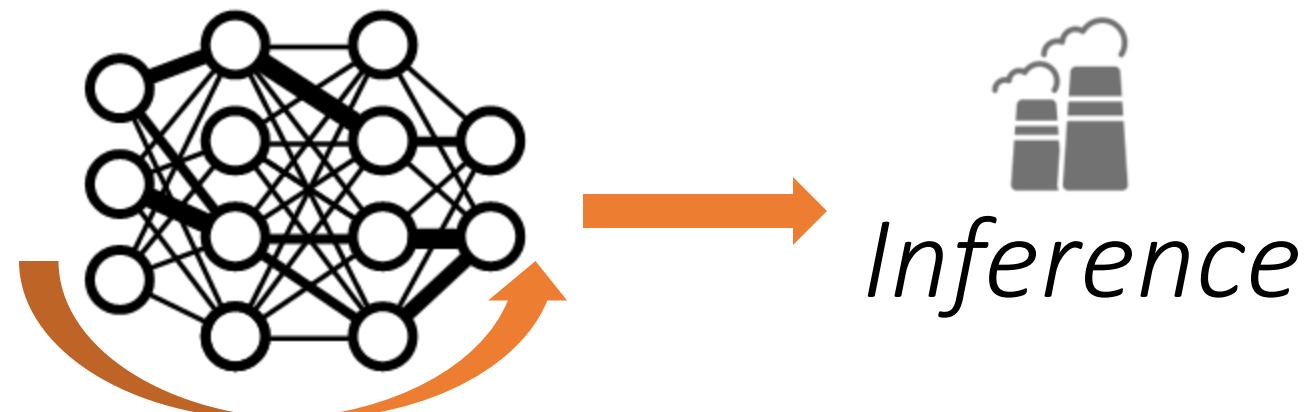
What is the footprint of our systems ?



What is the footprint of our systems ?



What is the footprint of our systems ?



 *Training*



Our goal



Understand and control the carbon footprint of our systems



- Comparative study of different metrics
- Benchmark of toolboxes and packages
- Trade-off between footprint and accuracy



- Study of the full life-cycle of our systems
- Hardware production

Comparative study of metrics

Comparative study of metrics



Runtime



- Straightforward method in every developing environment
- Highly dependent of the model's implementation
- Number & performance of GPU



Comparative study of metrics



Runtime

Number of parameters



- Correlated with computational complexity
- Support from most DL libraries
- Different operations costs



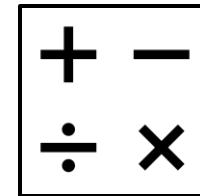
Comparative study of metrics



Runtime

Number of parameters

Number of operations



- Hardware independent
- No trivial computation
- Closer to the energy footprint

Comparative study of metrics



Runtime

Number of parameters

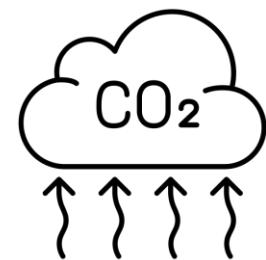
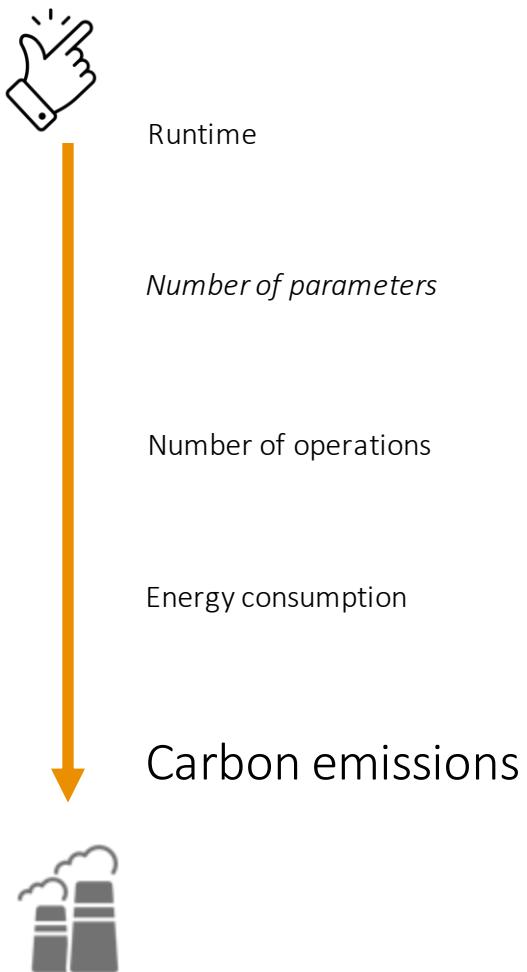
Number of operations

Energy consumption



- Good indicator of the footprint
- Other jobs running
- Target a particular device

Comparative study of metrics

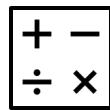


- Direct link with energy consumption
- Real carbon footprint impact
- Depends on local electricity infrastructure

Comparative study of metrics



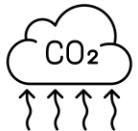
Number of operations



Energy consumption



Carbon emissions



Number of operations

Sum of any mathematical operations (such as +, -, *, /) across all layers.

$$y = \underbrace{a \cdot x + b}_{}$$

2 Floating-point Operations (2 Flops)

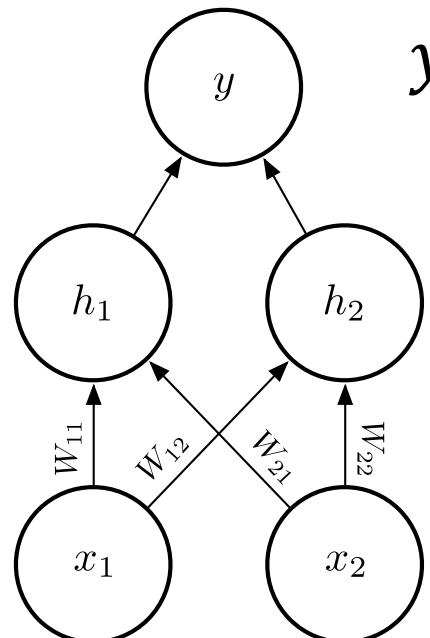
1 Multiply-Accumulate Operation (1 MAC)





Number of operations

Sum of any mathematical operations (such as $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$) across all layers.

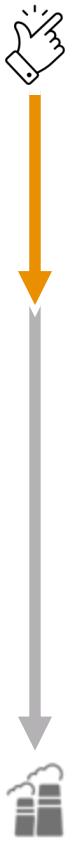
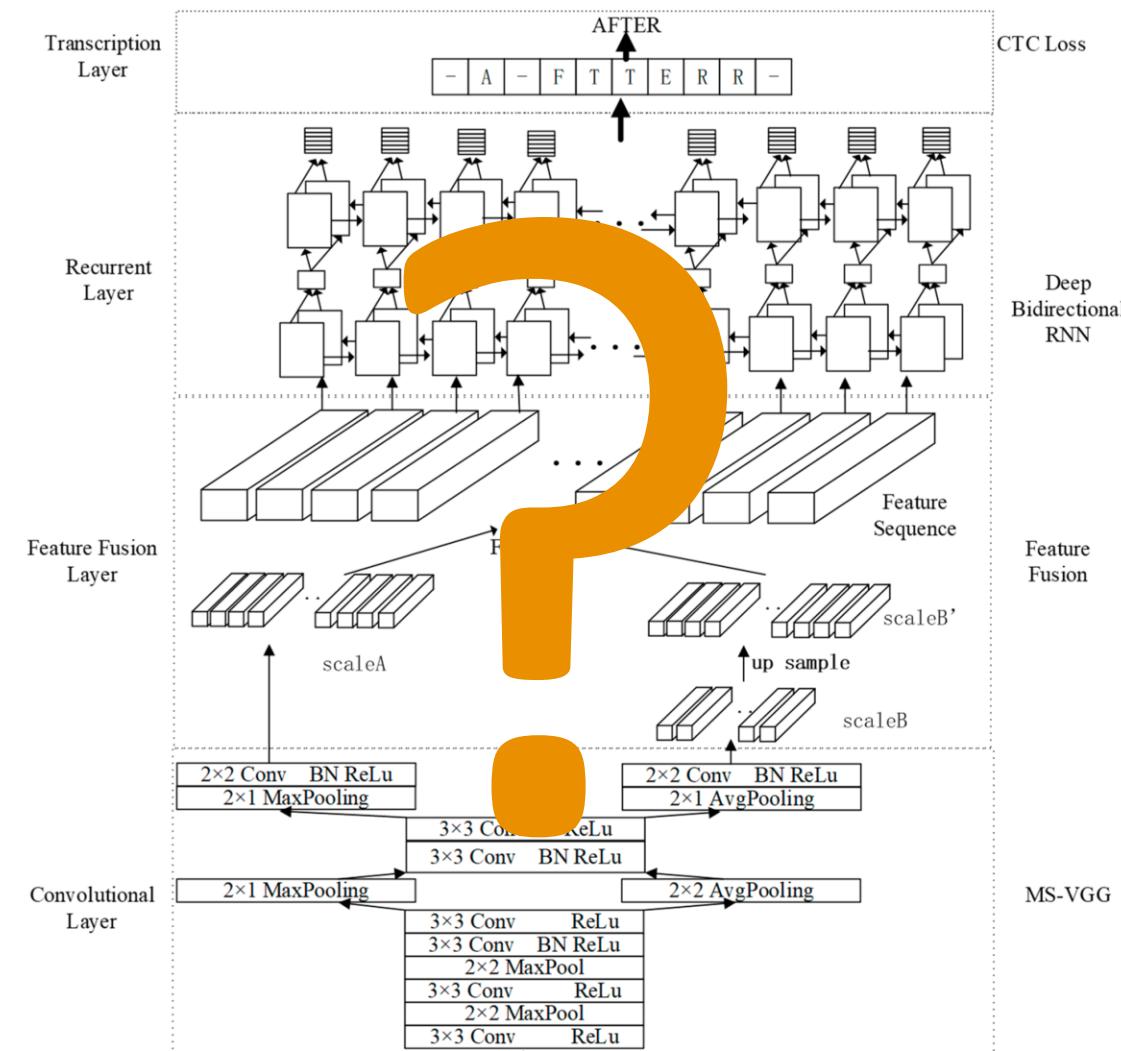


$$y = \underbrace{x_1 \cdot W_{11} + x_1 \cdot W_{12} + x_2 \cdot W_{21} + x_2 \cdot W_{22} + b}_{\text{8 Flops}}$$

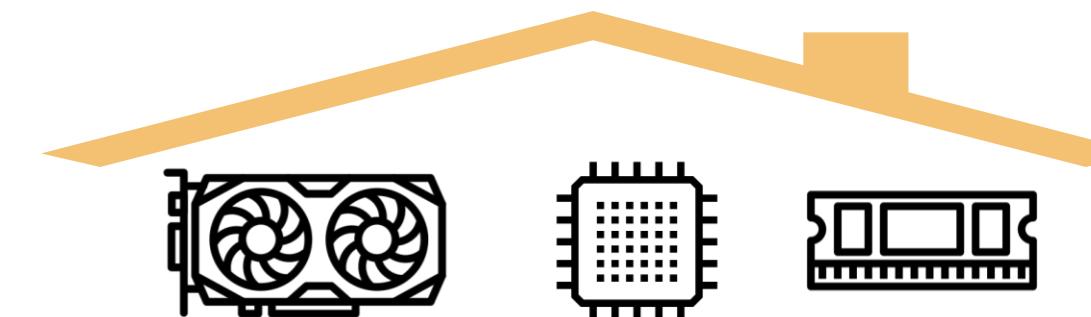
8 Flops

4 MACs

Number of operations



Energy consumption

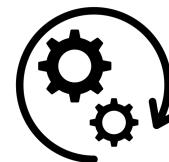


GPU + CPU + RAM



PUE

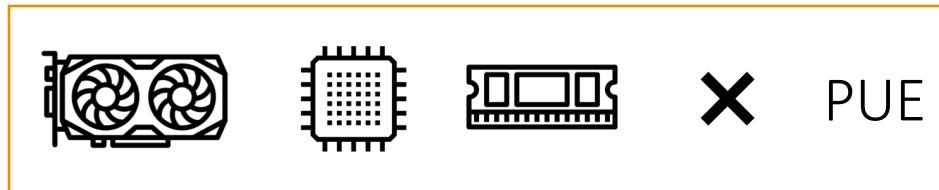
Power Usage Effectiveness
(Mainly Cooling)



Energy efficiency : Using less energy to accomplish the same task



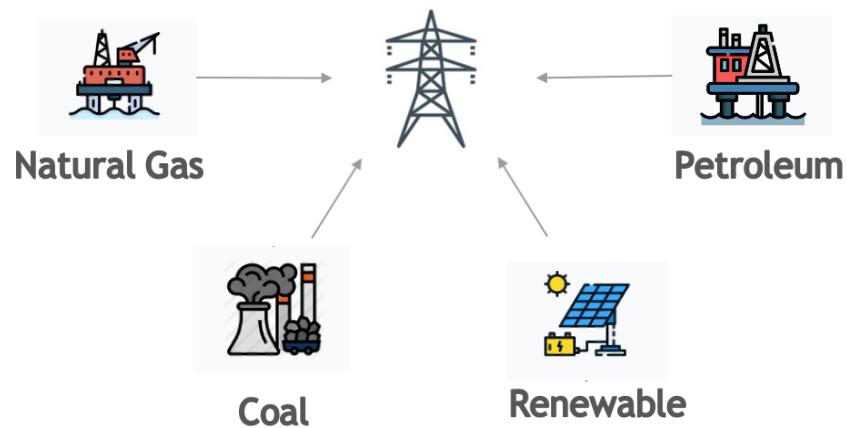
Carbon emissions



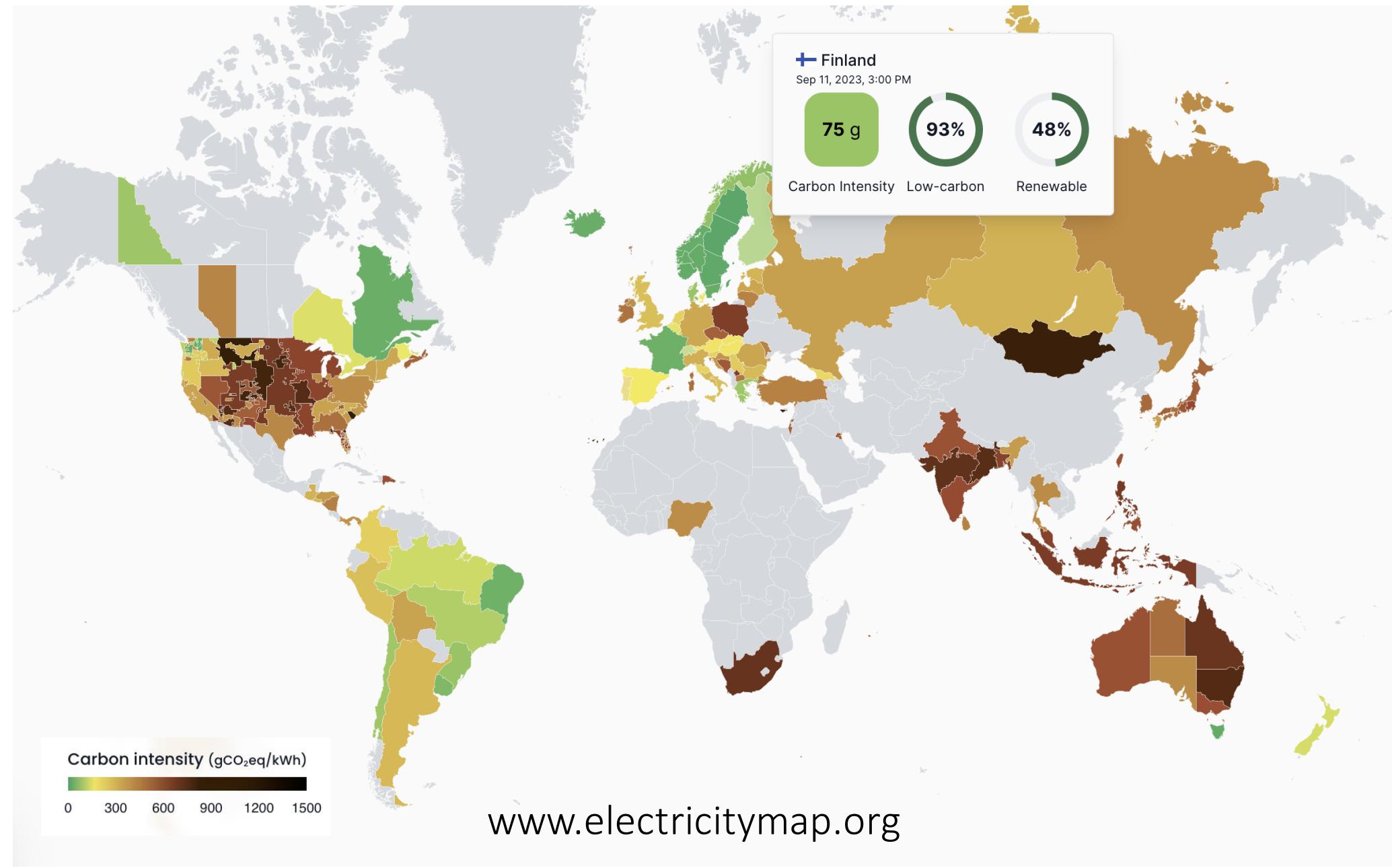
Energy consumption

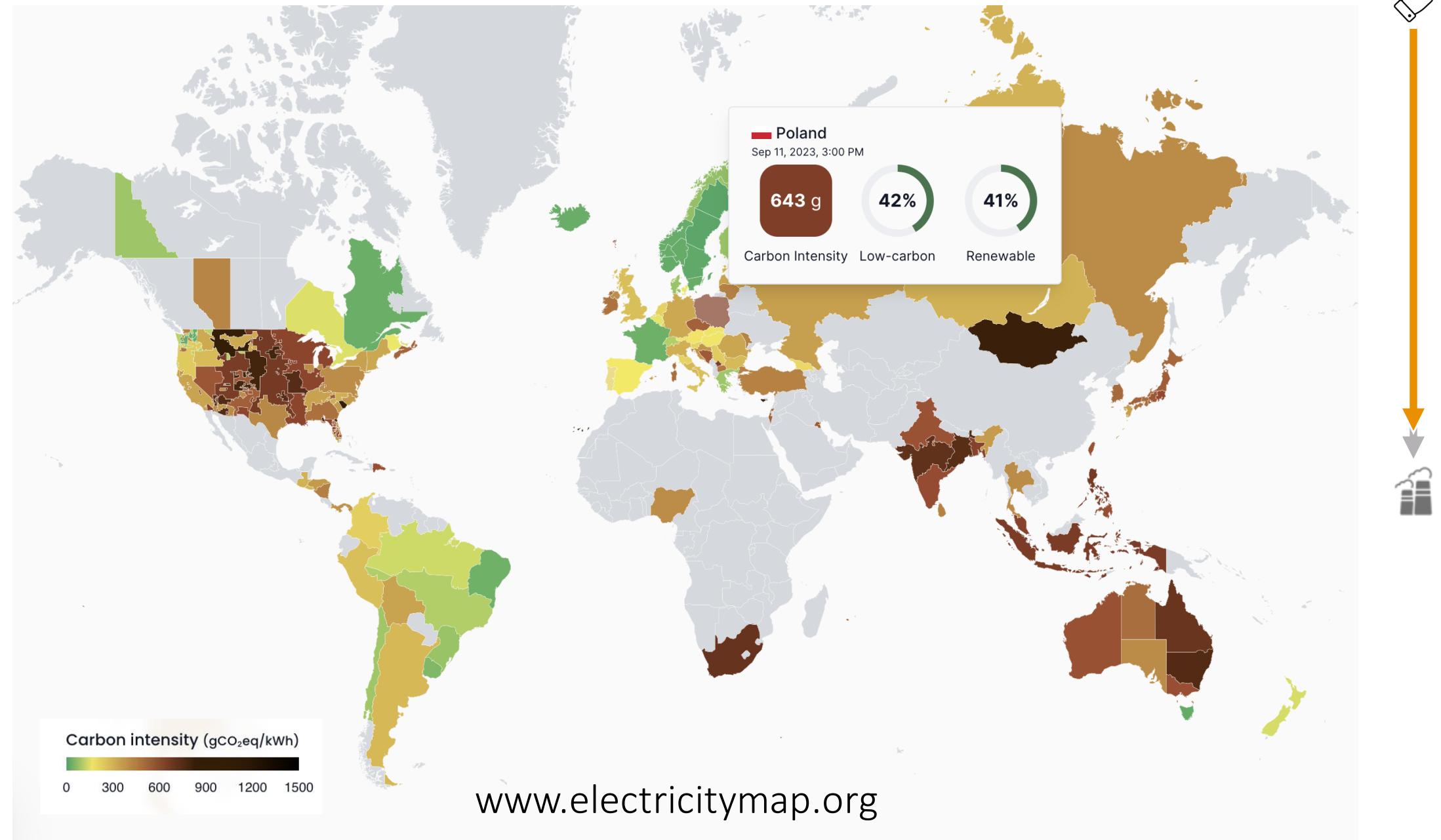


Carbon intensity factor



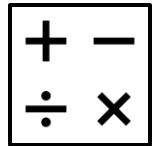
Leads to unfair comparisons





Toolboxes

Toolboxes



**Lyken17/pytorch-
OpCounter**

Count the MACs / FLOPs of your PyTorch model.



```
from thop import profile  
  
input = torch.randn(1,28,28)  
  
macs, params = profile(model, inputs=(input))
```

MACS: 205.563M PARAMS: 112.394K

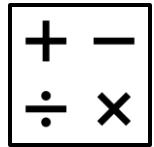


User-friendly implementation



Only MACs computed

Toolboxes



deepspeed

```
import torch
from deepspeed.profiling.flops_profiler import get_model_profile

flops, macs, params = get_model_profile(model=model,
                                         input_shape=(1, 28, 28))
```

| | |
|--|--------------|
| params per gpu: | 112.39 k |
| fwd MACs per GPU: | 182.95 MMACs |
| fwd flops per GPU: | 389.48 M |
| fwd latency: | 124.8 ms |
| fwd FLOPS per GPU = fwd flops/fwd latency: | 3.12 GFLOPS |



Lots of outputs



Compatibility problems with
torch versions

Toolboxes



PyJoules

```
from pyJoules.energy_meter import measure_energy  
  
@measure_energy  
def evaluate():  
    # Instructions to be evaluated.  
  
evaluate()
```

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| begin timestamp : | 1694544016.3633583; |
| tag : | evaluate; |
| duration : | 0.1718430519104004; |
| nvidia_gpu_0 : | 1908 |



Fast implementation



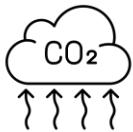
Supports only Intel RAPL and Nvidia NVML hardware

Toolboxes



lfwa/carbontracker

Track and predict the energy consumption and carbon footprint of training deep learning models.



```
from carbontracker.tracker import CarbonTracker  
  
max_epochs = 200  
tracker = CarbonTracker(epochs=max_epochs)  
  
# Training loop.  
for epoch in range(max_epochs):  
    tracker.epoch_start()  
  
    # your training loop  
    pass  
  
    tracker.epoch_end()  
  
tracker.stop()
```



Predict the energy consumed by the whole training from the training of one epoch



Supports only Intel RAPL and Nvidia NVML hardware

Actual consumption for 1 epoch(s) : Predicted consumption for 1000 epoch(s) :

Time: 0:00:10
Energy: 0.000038 kWh
CO2eq: 0.003130 g
This is equivalent to:
0.000026 km travelled by car

Time: 2:52:22
Energy: 0.038168 kWh
CO2eq: 4.096665 g
This is equivalent to:
0.034025 km travelled by car

Toolboxes



```
from codecarbon import EmissionsTracker  
  
tracker = EmissionsTracker()  
  
tracker.start()  
  
# Your training loop  
  
emissions = tracker.stop()
```

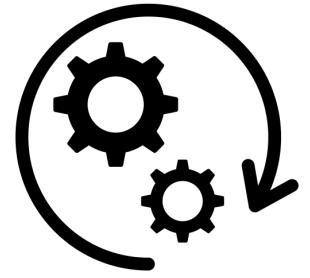
```
Energy consumed for RAM : 0.000000 kWh.  
RAM Power : 4.754392147064209 W  
Energy consumed for all GPUs : 0.000001 kWh.  
Total GPU Power : 18.936634403737294 W  
Energy consumed for all CPUs : 0.000002 kWh.  
Total CPU Power : 42.5 W  
0.000003 kWh of electricity used since the beginning.
```



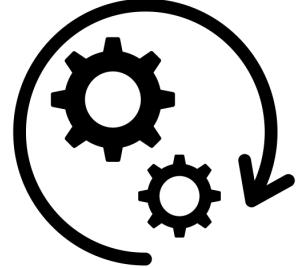
Works with most hardware



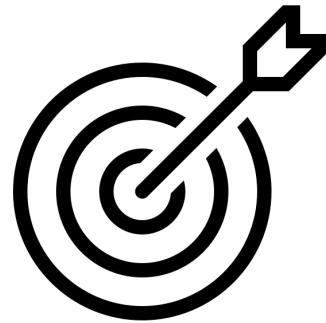
Outputs the emissions at the end of training only



Efficiency



Efficiency



Accuracy

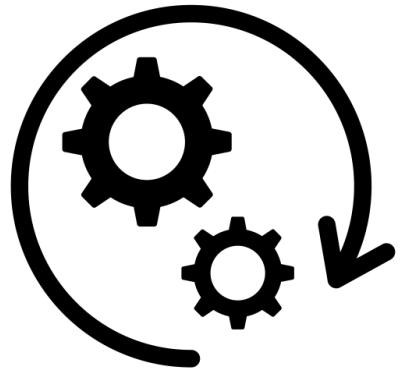
How?



Efficiency



Accuracy



Efficiency



Accuracy



Ad-hoc approach

Score = Accuracy **X** Efficiency

Ad-hoc approach

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{Accuracy} \times \frac{\text{Energy baseline}}{\text{Energy submission}}}{\text{Accuracy}}$$

Ad-hoc approach

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{Accuracy} \times \frac{\text{Energy baseline}}{2 \times \text{Energy baseline}}}{= 0.5}$$

Score = Accuracy  

Energy baseline
2 x Energy baseline
= 0.5

Ad-hoc approach

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{Accuracy}}{0.5 \times \text{Energy baseline}} = 2$$

Score = Accuracy  

Energy baseline
0.5 x Energy baseline

= 2

Ad-hoc approach

$$\text{Score} = \text{Accuracy} \times \text{Efficiency}$$

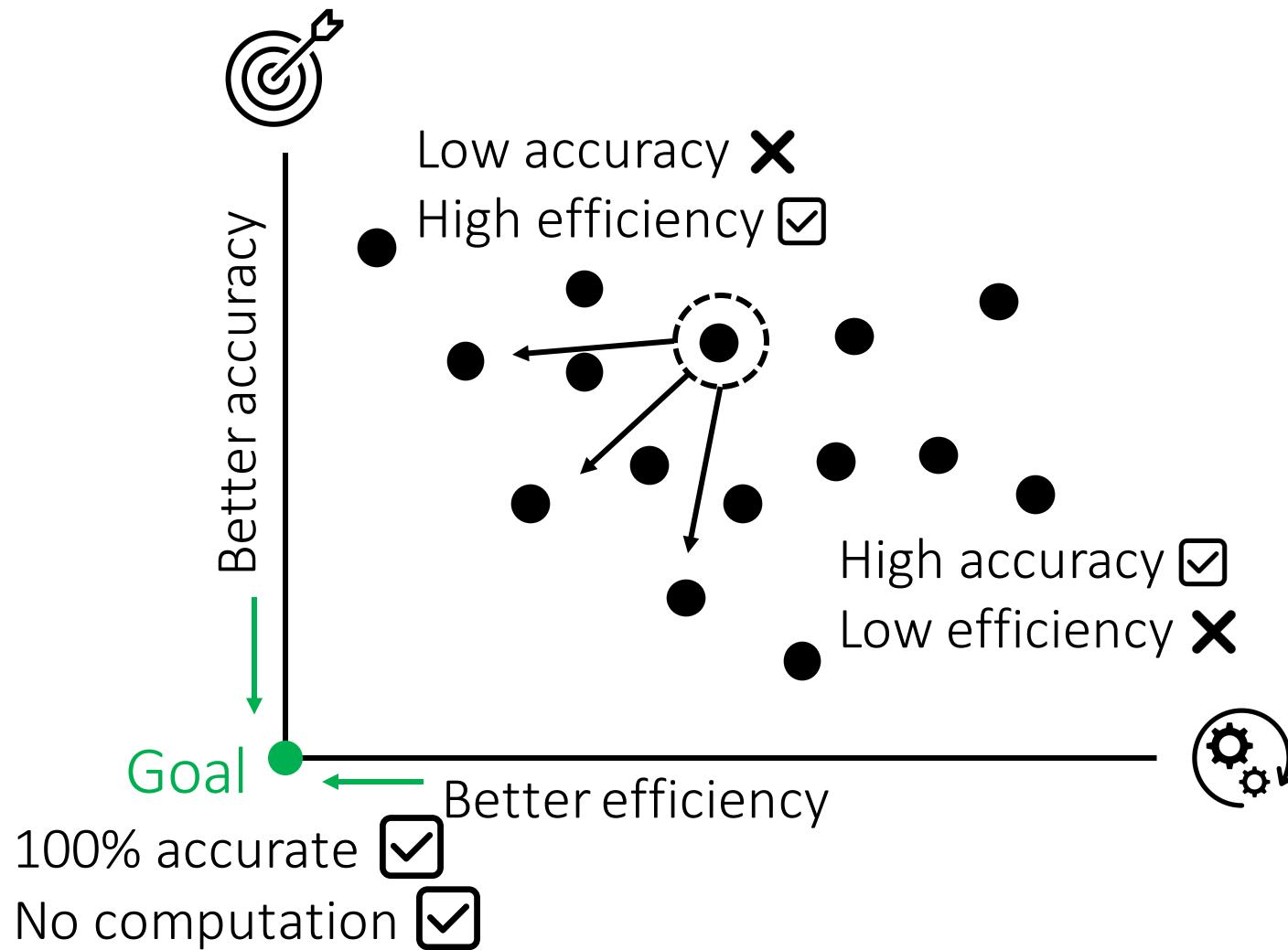
The diagram illustrates the formula for an ad-hoc approach score. It consists of three main parts: 'Score' on the left, an equals sign, and a multiplication symbol ('×') in the center. To the right of the multiplication symbol is the word 'Efficiency'. On the far left, above the equals sign, is the word 'Accuracy'. Above the 'Score' and to its right is a green upward-pointing arrow. Between the 'Score' and the 'Accuracy' label is a black target icon with an arrow hitting the bullseye. To the right of the 'Efficiency' label is a green upward-pointing arrow. Below the 'Efficiency' label is a circular icon containing two interlocking gears, with a small black arrow pointing clockwise around the circle.

Ad-hoc approach

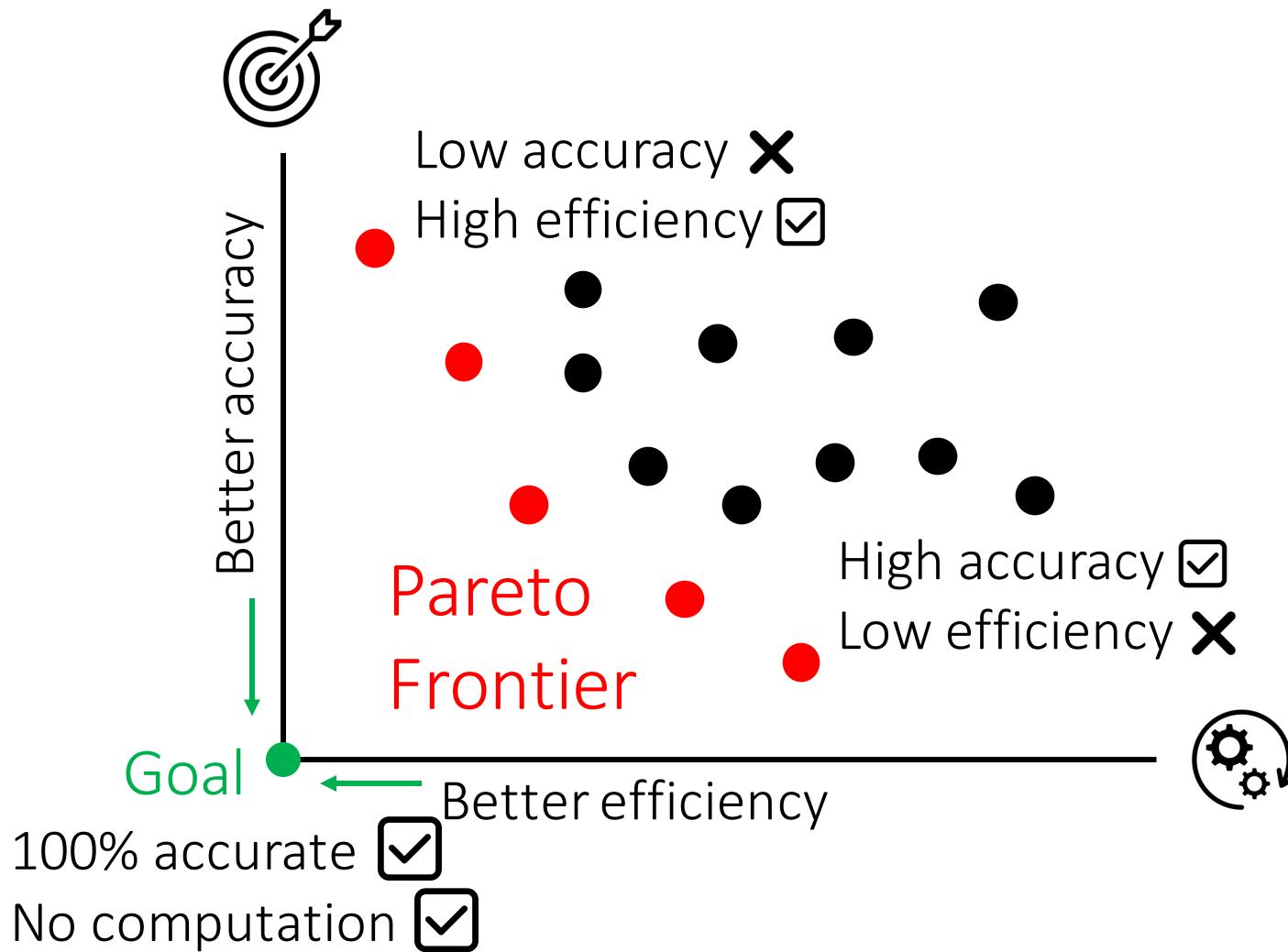
Score = Accuracy \times Efficiency



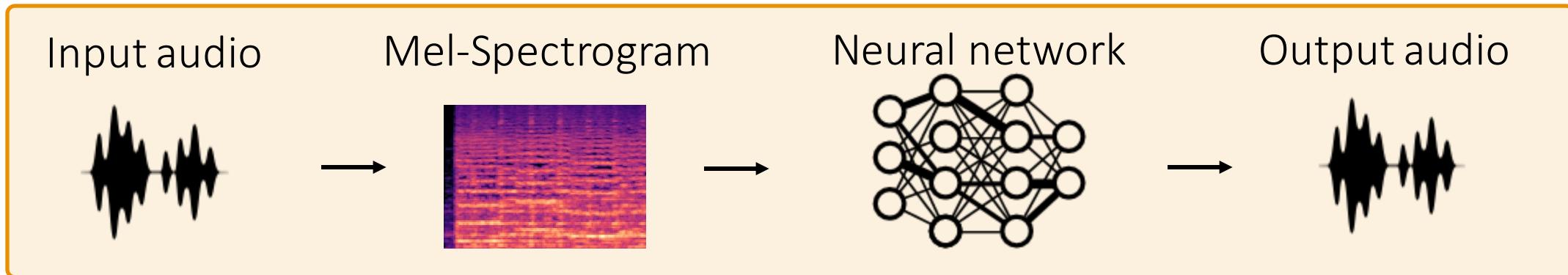
Pareto efficiency



Pareto efficiency



Neural audio synthesis



*LJSpeech*¹

13,100 audio clips at
22kHz, 16-bit
~ 24 Hours



¹<https://keithito.com/LJ-Speech-Dataset/>

6 Models

- 2x GANs
(*MelGAN*, *Hifi-GAN*)
- 2x Normalizing Flows
(*WaveFlow*, *WaveGlow*)
- 2x Diffusion Models
(*Wavegrad*, *Diffwave*)

3 configurations
Small + Medium + Large

Output audio

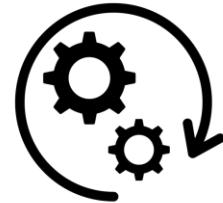
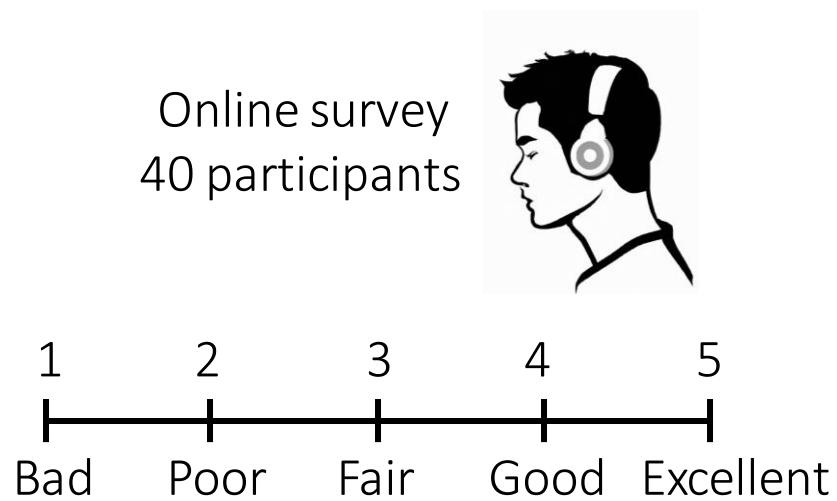
18 Models

5 days (120Hours)
NVIDIA RTX A5000 GPU
~ 30kWh

Neural audio synthesis



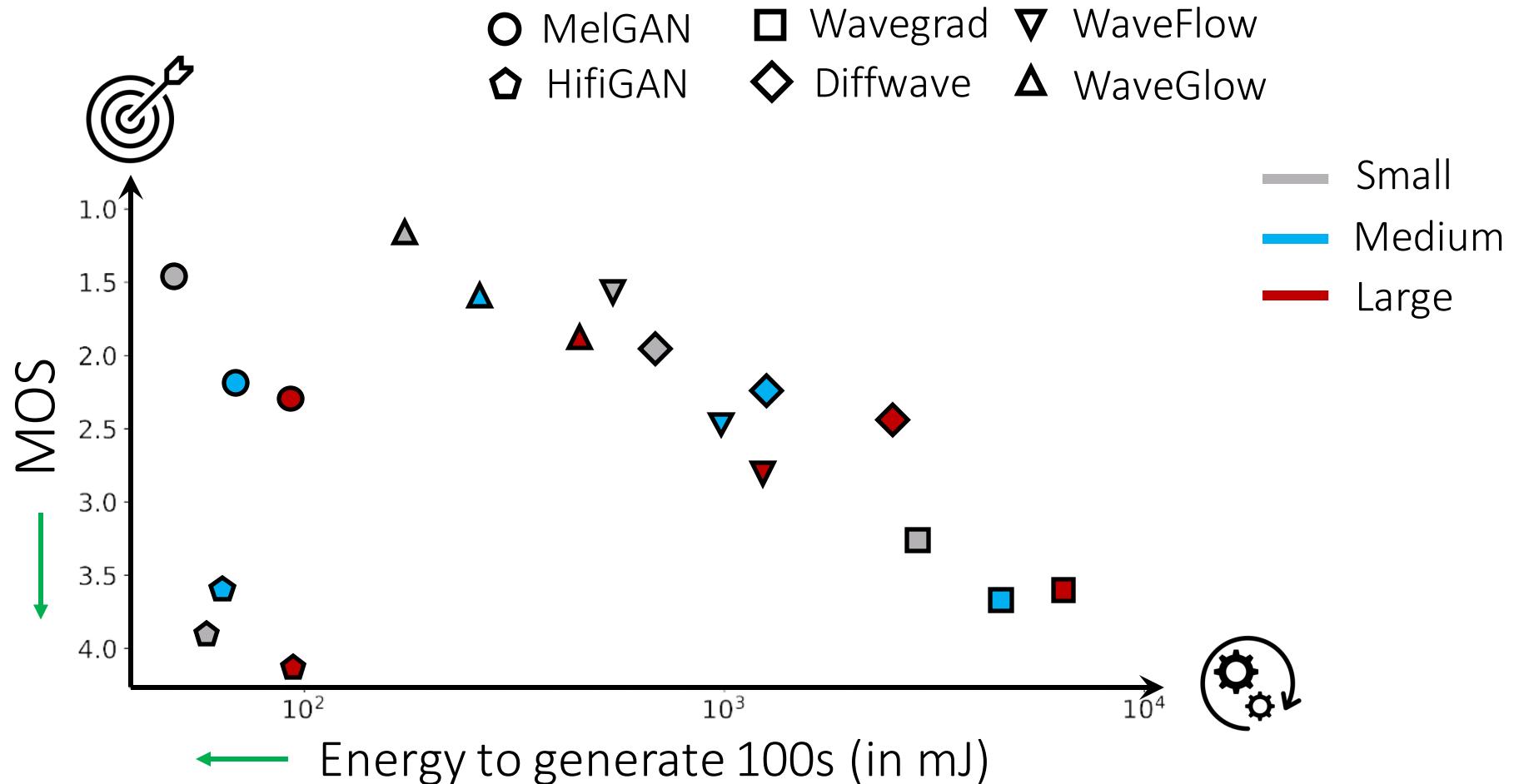
Mean Opinion Score (MOS)



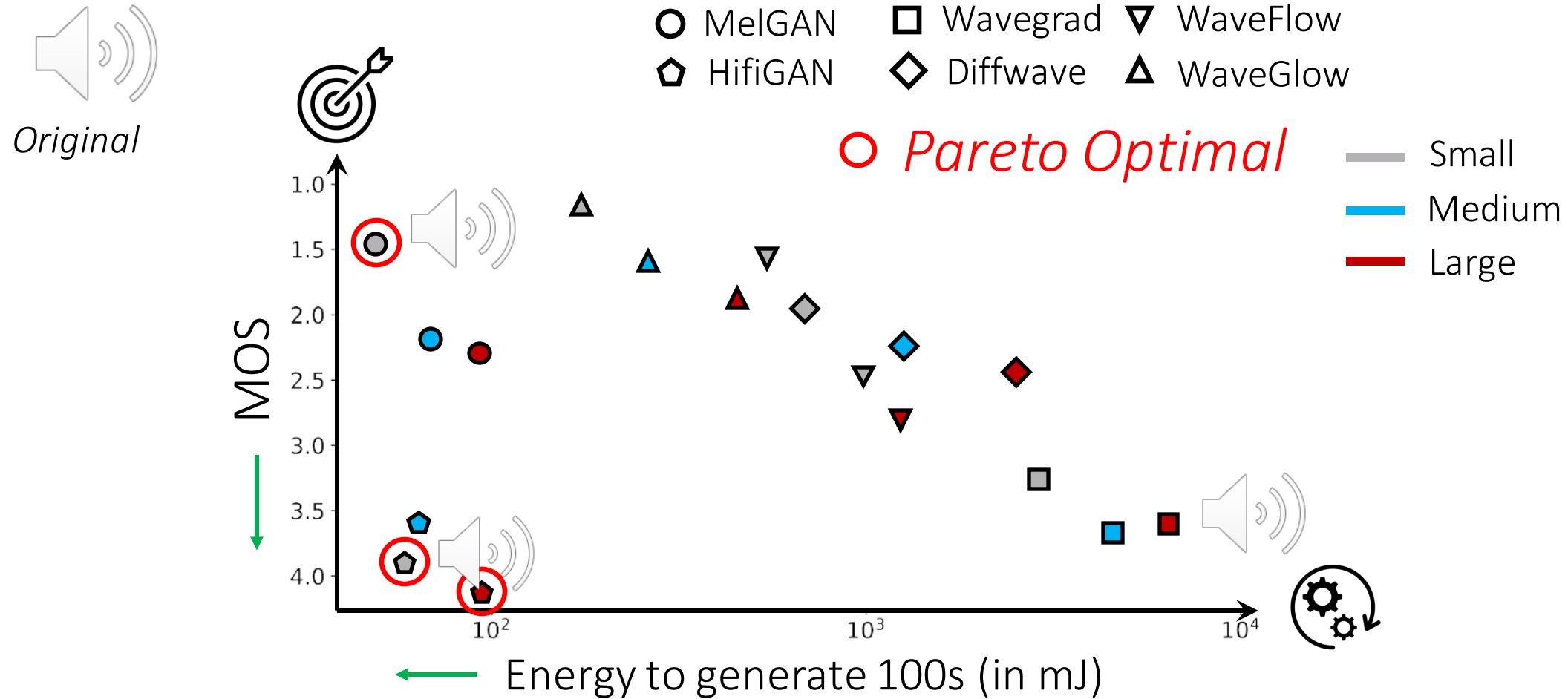
Inference footprint

- Floating Points Operations
deepspeed
- Energy to generate 100s on a GPU
pyJoules

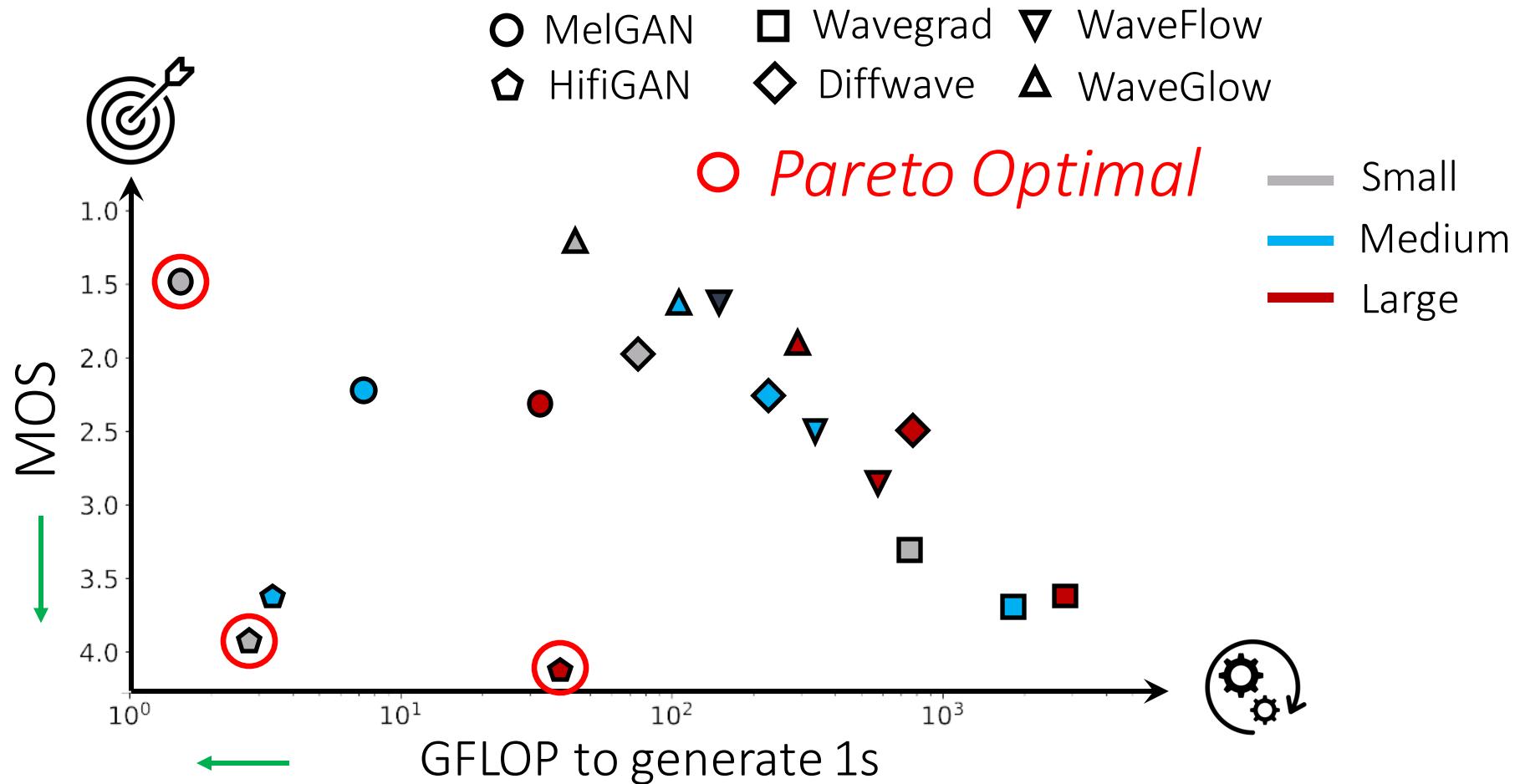
Neural audio synthesis



Neural audio synthesis



Neural audio synthesis

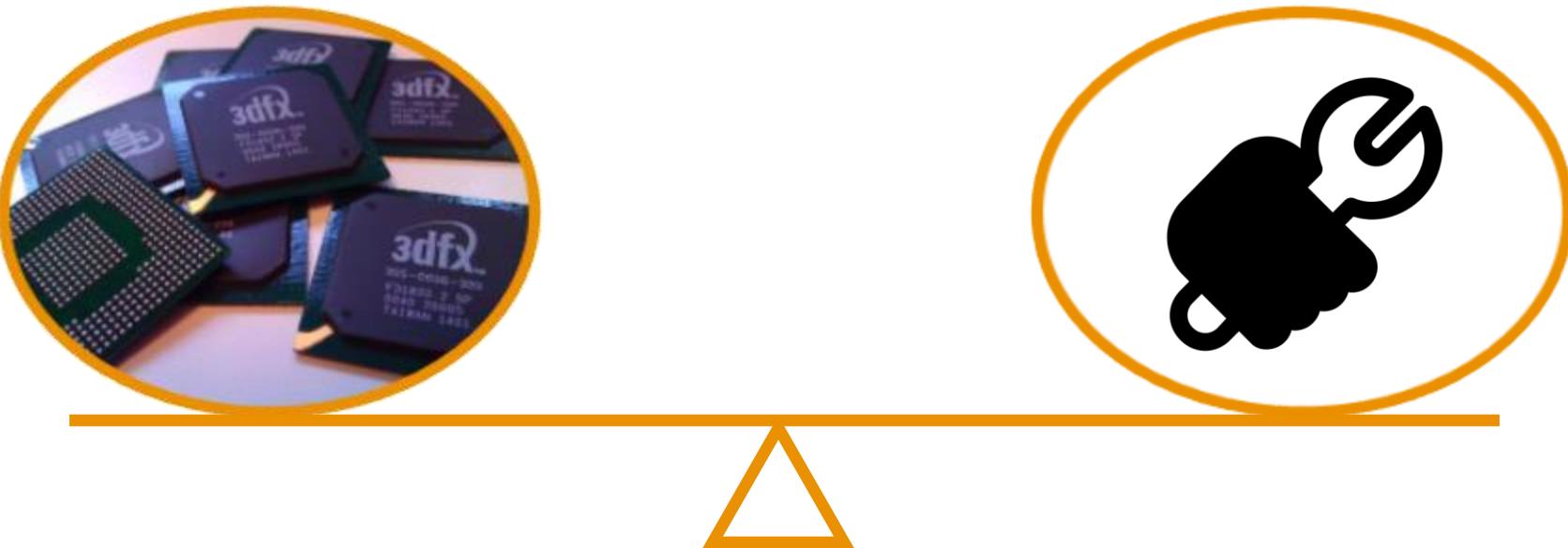


And now ?



Easy way to compare energy consumption across sites?

And now ?



Which aspect impact the energy consumption most?

Open Discussion

- Easy way to compare energy consumption across sites ?
- Which aspect impact the energy consumption most ?
- What is a worthy improvement ?

Part 2: Case study on DCASE task 4

Francesca Ronchini

DCASE Challenge Task 4



Sound Event Detection in Domestic Environments

DCASE Challenge Task 4

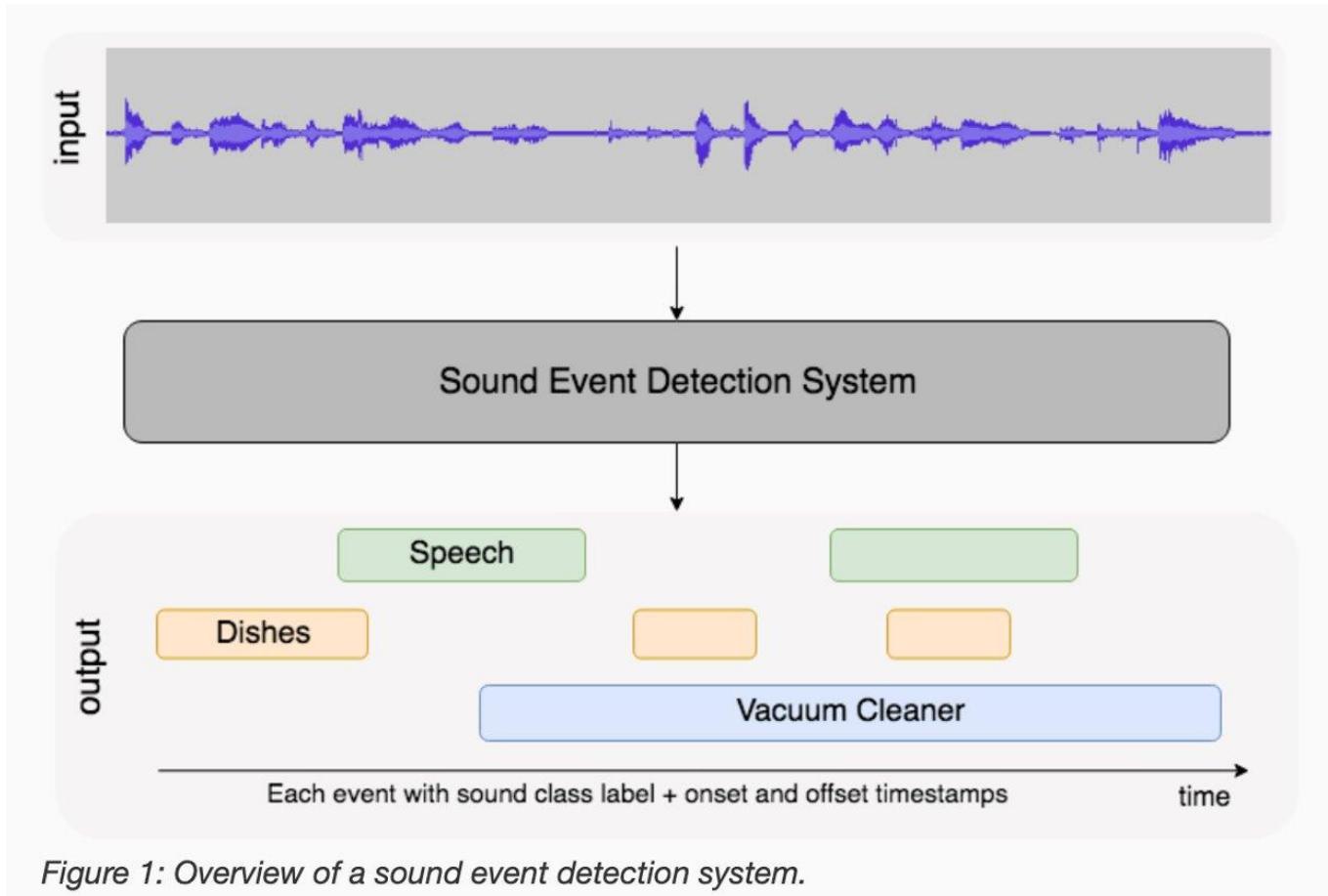
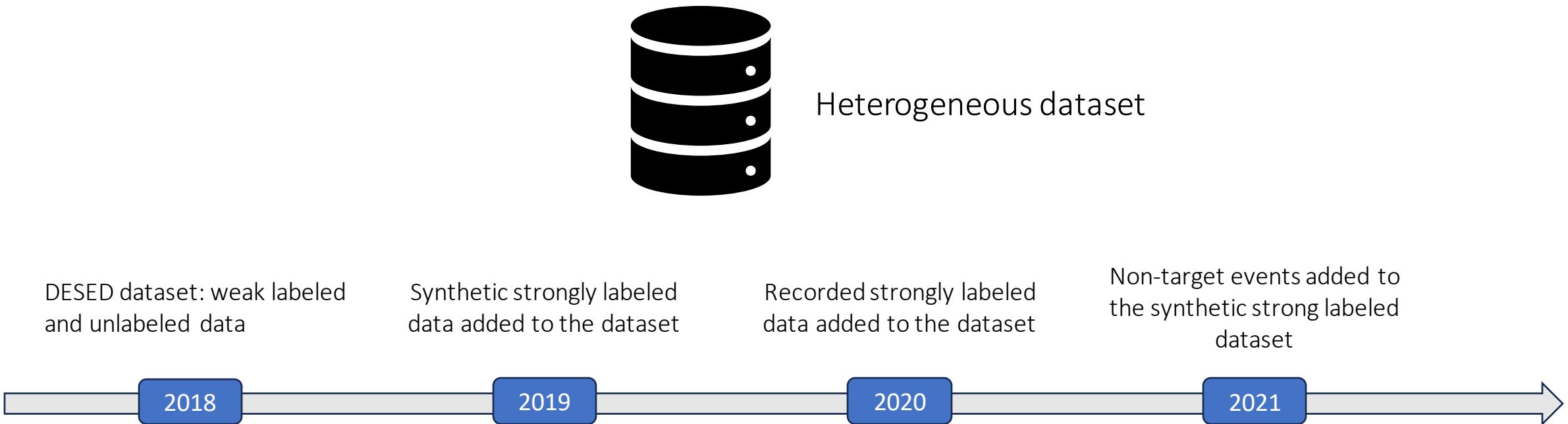
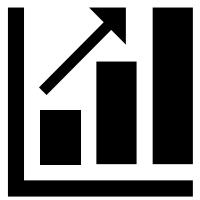


Figure 1: Overview of a sound event detection system.

DCASE Challenge Task 4



Motivations for environmental impact metrics



Continuous growth of models in terms of parameter complexity, often incorporating ensemble techniques.



Addressing the carbon emissions and environmental implications associated with data-driven SED systems.

Motivations for environmental impact metrics



What is the carbon footprint of SED systems?



How can we measure the carbon footprint of SED systems?

DCASE Challenge Task 4: environmental impact



How can we measure the carbon footprint of SED systems?

Energy consumption

EW-PSDS

MACs

Energy consumption normalized



DCASE Challenge Task 4: environmental impact



$$EW - PSDS = PSDS \times \frac{kWh_{\text{baseline}}}{kWh_{\text{submission}}}$$



Polyphonic Sound Event Detection Score¹

DCASE Challenge Task 4: environmental impact



$$EW - PSDS = PSDS \times \frac{kWh_{baseline}}{kWh_{submission}}$$

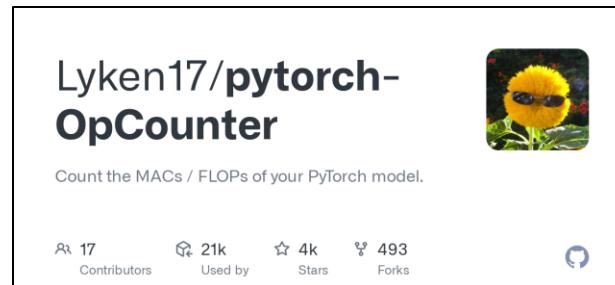
- ✖ It is not hardware independent
- ✖ Does not guarantee fairness comparison between SED systems

- ❗ Could be biased by the energy consumption.
- ❗ Could lead to a high discrepancy between systems.

DCASE Challenge Task 4: environmental impact

To overcome the previous limitations, from 2023 :

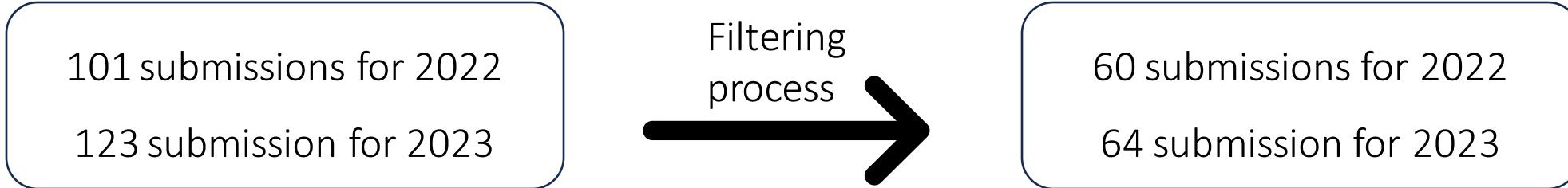
- Multiply–Accumulate operations (MACs) for 10 seconds of audio prediction as additional metric.



- Energy consumption normalized relative to the baseline.

A case study : task 4

Analysis setup



Relation between energy consumption and SED metrics

2022 and 2023 submissions comparison

| | System complexity ↓ | | | Energy train (kWh) ↓ | | | Energy test (kWh) ↓ | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | 25% | Median | 75% | 25% | Median | 75% | 25% | Median | 75% |
| 2022 Entries | 2200000 | 6676303 | 18903660 | 1.815 | 3.699 | 17.291 | 0.010 | 0.026 | 0.046 |
| 2023 Entries | 4804956 | 14662273 | 97176570 | 1.615 | 4.295 | 13.975 | 0.019 | 0.035 | 0.283 |

- Quartiles and median: chosen as measures of central tendency due to the presence of significant data variability.
- Inclination towards increased system complexity and energy consumption during both training and testing.

2022 and 2023 submissions comparison



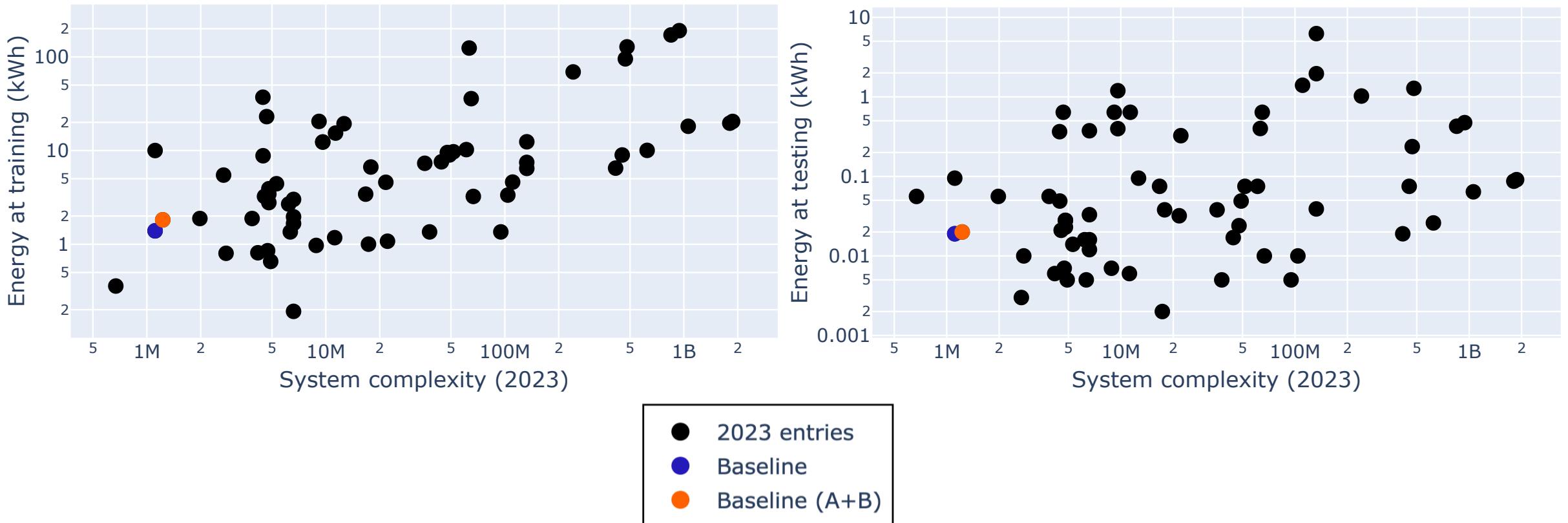
The energy consumption data for this general analysis is not normalized



Not all 2022 submissions provided energy consumption values

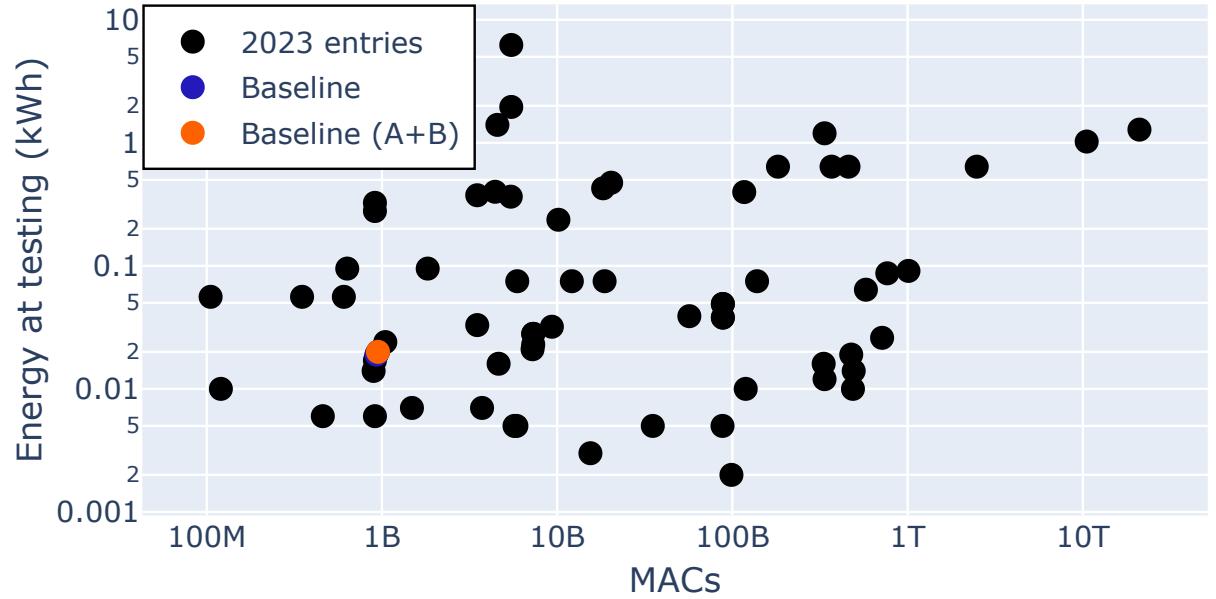
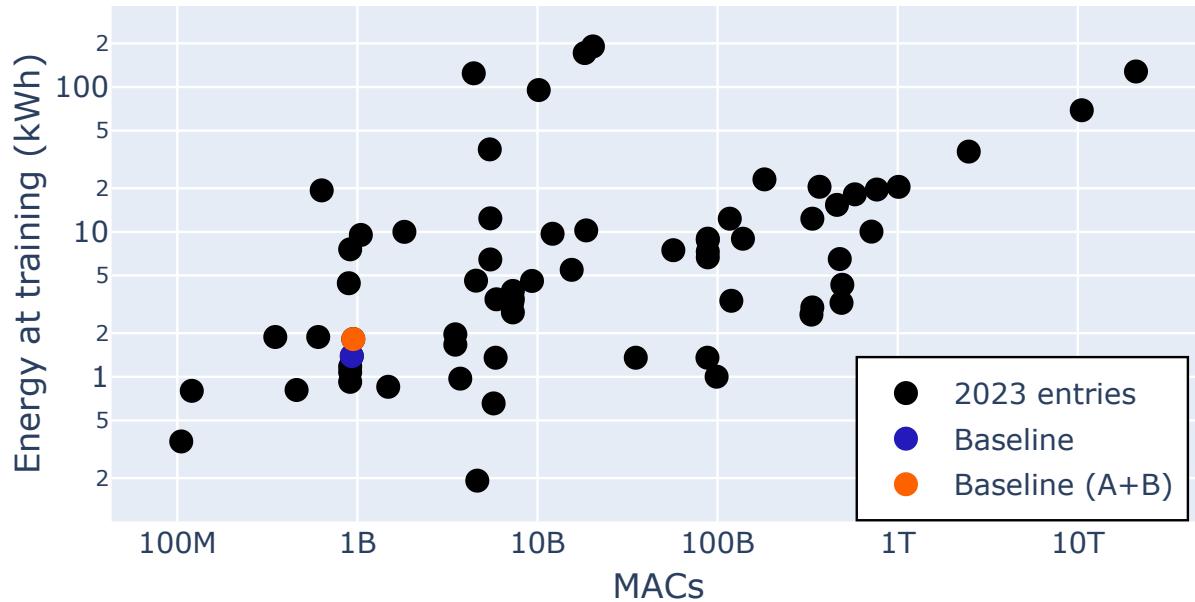
The rest of the study is going to be focused only on **DCASE 2023 submissions**

System complexity and energy consumption relation



No straightforward relation between system complexity and energy consumed at training and testing for 2023 entries.

MACs and energy consumption relation

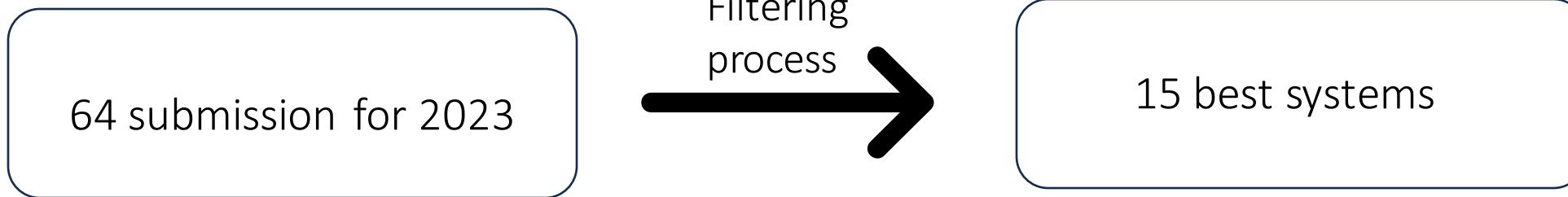


- MACs correlate slightly more with energy at training than system complexity.

Relation between MACs and energy consumption (2023)

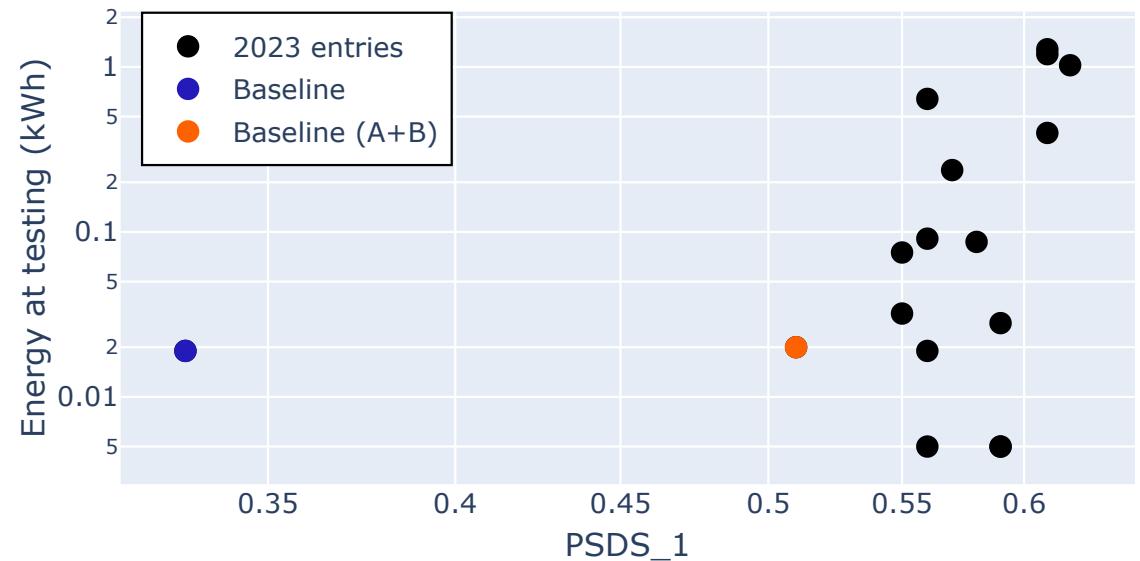
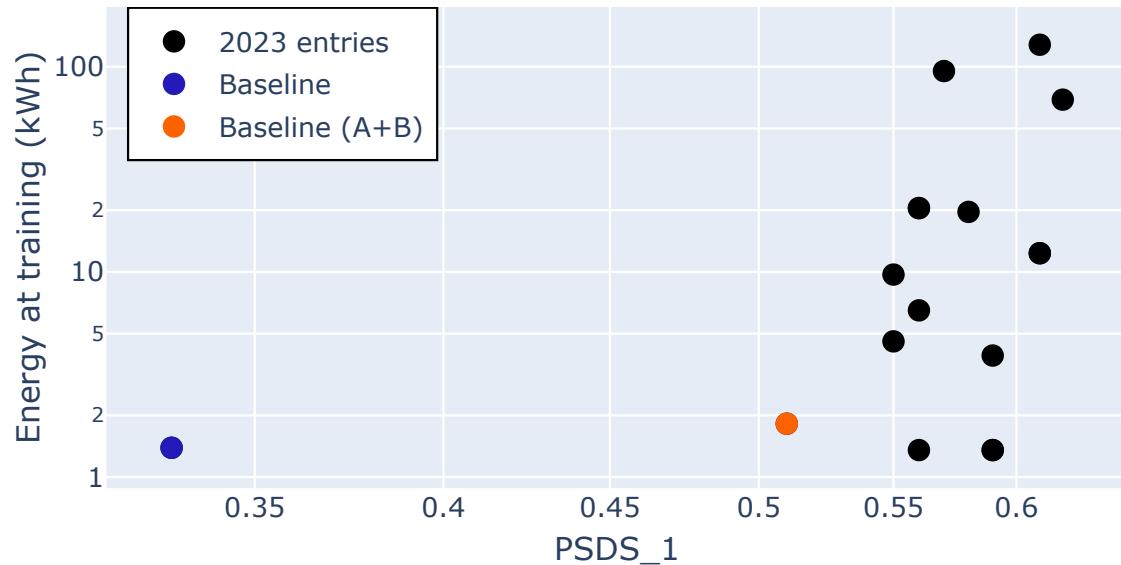
- ! These three different metrics independently are insufficient to provide a comprehensive understanding of the system's footprint.
- The findings show that using just one measure is not enough to accurately assessing the extent of a system's impact.

Relation between performance and energy consumption



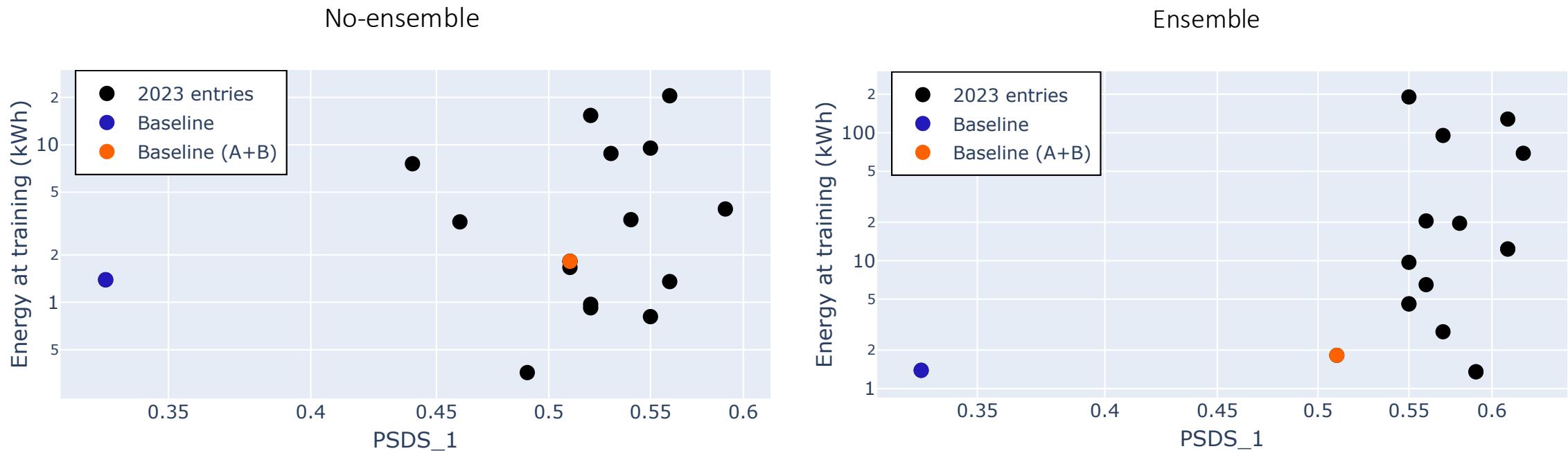
- Metric considered: PSDS_1.
- Same conclusions hold true for PSDS_2.

Relation between performance and energy consumption



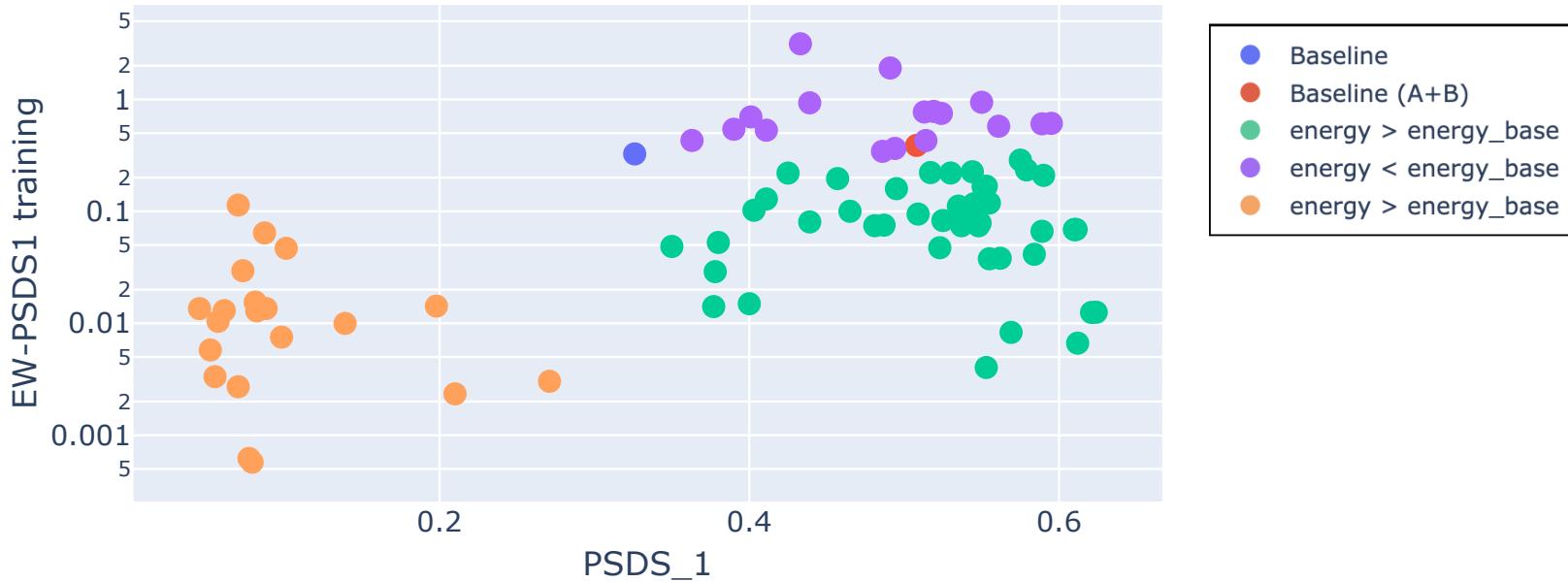
- Some systems manage to outperform the baseline results while consuming less energy.
- The top-performing systems are not the systems that consume the most energy.

Comparison between ensemble/no-ensemble systems



- A single system can provide a lighter alternative to reach good performance anyway.
- An ensemble is useful at combining systems that alone are not so good in achieving decent performance.

Relation between EW-PSDS and PSDS_1



Top-right corner systems:

- ✓ able to reach high performance
- ✓ not underestimating the environmental impact they are going to have.

Unfortunately, they are still not so many.

Thresholding based on energy consumption metrics



How much do performances degrade when a footprint cap is set?

| | System complexity | | MACs | | Energy train (kWh) | | System complexity | | MACs | | Energy train (kWh) | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 |
| All | 1B | 0.59 | 492 B | 0.59 | 23.00 | 0.59 | 1B | 0.62 | 21 T | 0.62 | 190.00 | 0.62 |
| 25th | 5 M | 0.55 | 912 M | 0.55 | 0.99 | 0.55 | 25 M | 0.61 | 8 B | 0.58 | 4.59 | 0.60 |
| Median | 6 M | 0.59 | 4 B | 0.55 | 2.33 | 0.56 | 67 M | 0.61 | 72 B | 0.60 | 9.34 | 0.60 |
| 75th | 11 M | 0.59 | 34 B | 0.59 | 6.00 | 0.59 | 443 M | 0.62 | 485 B | 0.61 | 20.25 | 0.61 |

No-ensemble

Ensemble

Thresholding based on energy consumption metrics

| | System complexity | | MACs | | Energy train (kWh) | | System complexity | | MACs | | Energy train (kWh) | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 | Max | PSDS_1 |
| All | 1B | 0.59 | 492 B | 0.59 | 23.00 | 0.59 | 1B | 0.62 | 21 T | 0.62 | 190.00 | 0.62 |
| 25th | 5 M | 0.55 | 912 M | 0.55 | 0.99 | 0.55 | 25 M | 0.61 | 8 B | 0.58 | 4.59 | 0.60 |
| Median | 6 M | 0.59 | 4 B | 0.55 | 2.33 | 0.56 | 67 M | 0.61 | 72 B | 0.60 | 9.34 | 0.60 |
| 75th | 11 M | 0.59 | 34 B | 0.59 | 6.00 | 0.59 | 443 M | 0.62 | 485 B | 0.61 | 20.25 | 0.61 |

- PSDS performance remains rather stable regardless of the threshold cap.
- Complexity, MACs and energy consumption are substantially decreased.

! We are spending a large amount of energy and computation to increase the performance only marginally.

To conclude

- Relying on a single metric is insufficient for accurately measuring a system's footprint.
- Systems consuming the most energy (or having the most MACs) do not necessarily outperform less computationally expressive systems.
- Pressing need for metric(s) capable of taking into account various factors to accurately estimate the energy consumption.
- Taking into account the task-wise performance of the systems.

Conclusions

Romain Serizel

Take home

- Many (complementary) metrics
 - A single one is not sufficient
- Many potential shortcomings when comparing systems
 - Across site
 - Hardware
 - Configuration

➡ Need for standardize procedures

- Combining footprint/performance metric is not obvious
 - Balance between the criterion
 - Fit actual application needs
- How can we can this attractive at community level?
 - Wrap-up from the discussion (hopefully)

Part 3: Hands-on

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Hands-on

- **Step 1:** Copy the link

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1JxhtPFHZ3Cbe9LfOUBQ3peqSGlhN4r6q?usp=sharing>

- **Step 2:** Connect to your Google account
- **Step 3:** Create a copy (File -> Save a Copy in Drive)
- **Step 4:** Set the execution on the GPU (Runtime -> Change runtime type -> T4 GPU)
- **Step 5:** Walk through the hands-on