Edge Computing Lab

Class: TY-AIEC

School of Computing, MIT Art Design Technology University

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Experiment No. 7

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Introduction

Study of Classification learning block using a NN Classifier on Edge Devices

Objective: Build a project to detect the keywords using built-in sensor on Nano BLE Sense /

Mobile Phone

Tasks:

- Generate the dataset for keyword
- Configure BLE Sense / Mobile for Edge Impulse
- Building and Training a Model

Study of Confusion matrix

Introduction

Edge Impulse is a development platform for machine learning on edge devices, targeted at developers who want to create intelligent device solutions. The "classification block" equivalent in Edge Impulse would typically involve creating a simple machine learning model that can run on an edge device, like classifying sensor data or recognizing a basic pattern.

Materials Required

Nano BLE Sense Board

Theory

GPIO (General Purpose Input/Output) pins on the Raspberry Pi are used for interfacing with other electronic components. BCM numbering refers to the pin numbers in the Broadcom SOC channel, which is a more consistent way to refer to the GPIO pins across different versions of the

Here's a high-level overview of steps you'd follow to create a "Hello World" project on Edge Impulse:

Steps to Configure the Edge Impulse:

1. Create an Account and New Project:

- Sign up for an Edge Impulse account.
- Create a new project from the dashboard.

2. Connect a Device:

- You can use a supported development board or your smartphone as a sensor device.
- Follow the instructions to connect your device to your Edge Impulse project.

3. Collect Data:

- Use the Edge Impulse mobile app or the Web interface to collect data from the onboard sensors.
- For a "Hello World" project, you could collect accelerometer data, for instance.

4. Create an Impulse:

- Go to the 'Create impulse' page.
- Add a processing block (e.g., time-series data) and a learning block (e.g., classification).
- Save the impulse, which defines the machine learning pipeline.

5. Design a Neural Network:

- Navigate to the 'NN Classifier' under the 'Learning blocks'.
- Design a simple neural network. Edge Impulse provides a default architecture that works well for most basic tasks.

6. Train the Model:

☐ Click on the 'Start training' button to train your machine learning model with the collected data.

7. Test the Model:

☐ Once the model is trained, you can test its performance with new data in the 'Model Testing' tab.

8. Deploy the Model:

- Go to the 'Deployment' tab.
- Select the deployment method that suits your edge device (e.g., Arduino library, WebAssembly, container, etc.).
- Follow the instructions to deploy the model to your device.

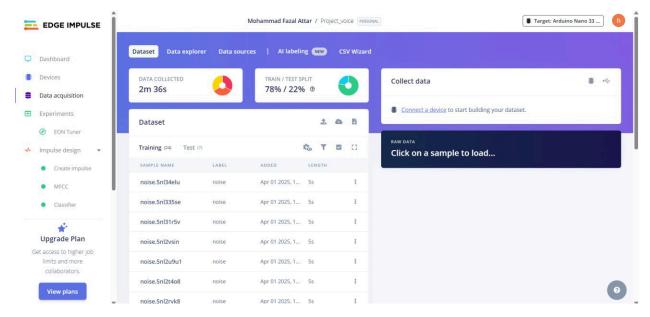
9. Run Inference:

$_{\square}$ With the model deployed, run inference on the edge device to see it classifying data in real-time.
10. Monitor:

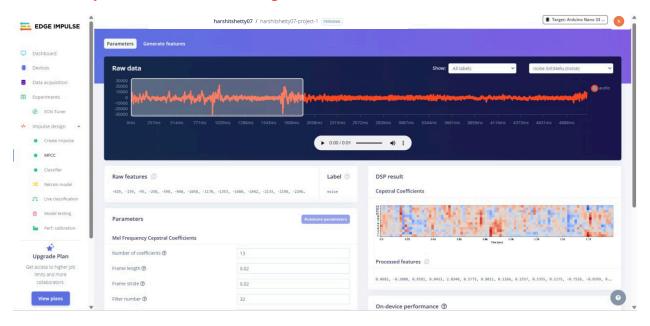
 $\hfill\square$ You can monitor the performance of your device through the Edge Impulse studio.

Paste your Edge Impulse project's Results:

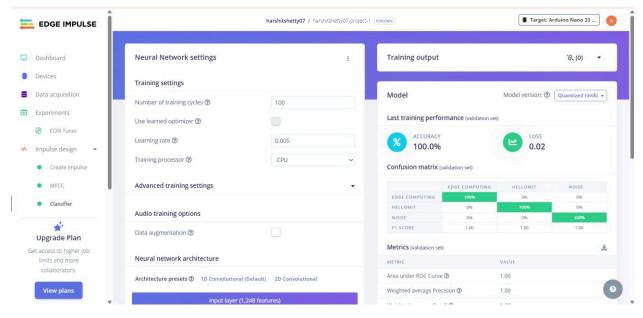
1) Dataset Image



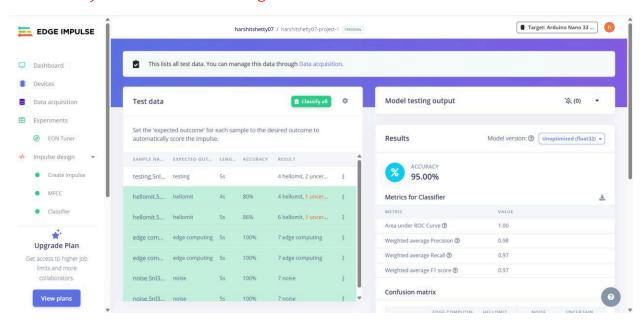
2) Feature extraction - Image



3) Accuracy / Loss - Confusion Matrix - image



4) Validation Result - Image



5) Copy the code of Arduino Sketch

```
/* Edge Impulse ingestion SDK
* Copyright (c) 2022 EdgeImpulse Inc.
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 * http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
 * limitations under the License.
*/
// If your target is limited in memory remove this macro to save 10K RAM
#define EIDSP_QUANTIZE_FILTERBANK
 * Define the number of slices per model window. E.g. a model window of 1000 ms
 * with slices per model window set to 4. Results in a slice size of 250 ms.
 * For more info: https://docs.edgeimpulse.com/docs/continuous-audio-sampling
#define EI_CLASSIFIER_SLICES_PER_MODEL_WINDOW 4
** NOTE: If you run into TFLite arena allocation issue.
** This may be due to may dynamic memory fragmentation.
** Try defining "-DEI_CLASSIFIER_ALLOCATION_STATIC" in boards.local.txt (create
 ** if it doesn't exist) and copy this file to
** `<ARDUINO_CORE_INSTALL_PATH>/arduino/hardware/<mbed_core>/<core_version>/`.
 **
 ** See
** (https://support.arduino.cc/hc/en-us/articles/360012076960-Where-are-the-
installed-cores-located-)
** to find where Arduino installs cores on your machine.
** If the problem persists then there's not enough memory for this model and
application.
*/
/* Includes ------ */
#include <PDM.h>
#include <Project voice inferencing.h>
```

```
/** Audio buffers, pointers and selectors */
typedef struct {
    signed short *buffers[2];
   unsigned char buf_select;
   unsigned char buf_ready;
   unsigned int buf_count;
    unsigned int n_samples;
} inference t;
static inference t inference;
static bool record ready = false;
static signed short *sampleBuffer;
static bool debug nn = false; // Set this to true to see e.g. features generated
from the raw signal
static int print_results = -(EI_CLASSIFIER_SLICES_PER_MODEL_WINDOW);
* @brief
             Arduino setup function
void setup()
   // put your setup code here, to run once:
   Serial.begin(115200);
   // comment out the below line to cancel the wait for USB connection (needed
for native USB)
   while (!Serial);
   Serial.println("Edge Impulse Inferencing Demo");
   // summary of inferencing settings (from model_metadata.h)
   ei printf("Inferencing settings:\n");
   ei_printf("\tInterval: %.2f ms.\n", (float)EI_CLASSIFIER_INTERVAL_MS);
   ei_printf("\tFrame size: %d\n", EI_CLASSIFIER_DSP_INPUT_FRAME_SIZE);
    ei printf("\tSample length: %d ms.\n", EI CLASSIFIER RAW SAMPLE COUNT / 16);
    ei printf("\tNo. of classes: %d\n",
sizeof(ei_classifier_inferencing_categories) /
                                            sizeof(ei classifier inferencing cate
gories[0]));
    run_classifier_init();
    if (microphone inference start(EI CLASSIFIER SLICE SIZE) == false) {
        ei_printf("ERR: Could not allocate audio buffer (size %d), this could be
due to the window length of your model\r\n", EI_CLASSIFIER_RAW_SAMPLE_COUNT);
        return;
}
* @brief
             Arduino main function. Runs the inferencing loop.
```

```
*/
void loop()
   bool m = microphone inference record();
   if (!m) {
        ei_printf("ERR: Failed to record audio...\n");
        return;
    }
    signal_t signal;
    signal.total_length = EI_CLASSIFIER_SLICE_SIZE;
    signal.get_data = &microphone_audio_signal_get_data;
    ei_impulse_result_t result = {0};
   EI_IMPULSE_ERROR r = run_classifier_continuous(&signal, &result, debug_nn);
    if (r != EI IMPULSE OK) {
        ei_printf("ERR: Failed to run classifier (%d)\n", r);
        return;
   }
    if (++print results >= (EI CLASSIFIER SLICES PER MODEL WINDOW)) {
        // print the predictions
        ei printf("Predictions ");
        ei_printf("(DSP: %d ms., Classification: %d ms., Anomaly: %d ms.)",
            result.timing.dsp, result.timing.classification,
result.timing.anomaly);
        ei_printf(": \n");
        for (size_t ix = 0; ix < EI_CLASSIFIER_LABEL_COUNT; ix++) {</pre>
            ei_printf(" %s: %.5f\n", result.classification[ix].label,
                      result.classification[ix].value);
        }
#if EI_CLASSIFIER_HAS_ANOMALY == 1
        ei printf(" anomaly score: %.3f\n", result.anomaly);
#endif
        print results = 0;
    }
}
 * @brief
              PDM buffer full callback
              Get data and call audio thread callback
static void pdm_data_ready_inference_callback(void)
    int bytesAvailable = PDM.available();
   // read into the sample buffer
```

```
int bytesRead = PDM.read((char *)&sampleBuffer[0], bytesAvailable);
   if (record ready == true) {
        for (int i = 0; i<bytesRead>> 1; i++) {
            inference.buffers[inference.buf_select][inference.buf_count++] =
sampleBuffer[i];
            if (inference.buf count >= inference.n samples) {
                inference.buf_select ^= 1;
                inference.buf count = 0;
                inference.buf ready = 1;
            }
       }
   }
}
* @brief
              Init inferencing struct and setup/start PDM
* @param[in] n samples The n samples
 * @return { description_of_the_return_value }
static bool microphone inference start(uint32 t n samples)
    inference.buffers[0] = (signed short *)malloc(n_samples * sizeof(signed
short));
    if (inference.buffers[0] == NULL) {
       return false;
    }
    inference.buffers[1] = (signed short *)malloc(n samples * sizeof(signed
short));
    if (inference.buffers[1] == NULL) {
   free(inference.buffers[0]);
   return false;
    sampleBuffer = (signed short *)malloc((n_samples >> 1) * sizeof(signed
short));
    if (sampleBuffer == NULL) {
       free(inference.buffers[0]);
       free(inference.buffers[1]);
       return false;
    }
```

```
inference.buf_select = 0;
    inference.buf count = 0;
    inference.n_samples = n_samples;
    inference.buf_ready = 0;
   // configure the data receive callback
   PDM.onReceive(&pdm_data_ready_inference_callback);
   PDM.setBufferSize((n_samples >> 1) * sizeof(int16_t));
   // initialize PDM with:
   // - one channel (mono mode)
   // - a 16 kHz sample rate
   if (!PDM.begin(1, EI_CLASSIFIER_FREQUENCY)) {
       ei_printf("Failed to start PDM!");
    }
   // set the gain, defaults to 20
   PDM.setGain(127);
   record_ready = true;
   return true;
}
* @brief
             Wait on new data
* @return True when finished
static bool microphone_inference_record(void)
   bool ret = true;
    if (inference.buf ready == 1) {
       ei_printf(
            "Error sample buffer overrun. Decrease the number of slices per model
window "
            "(EI_CLASSIFIER_SLICES_PER_MODEL_WINDOW)\n");
       ret = false;
   }
   while (inference.buf_ready == 0) {
       delay(1);
    inference.buf_ready = 0;
```

```
return ret;
}
* Get raw audio signal data
static int microphone_audio_signal_get_data(size_t offset, size_t length, float
{
    numpy::int16_to_float(&inference.buffers[inference.buf_select ^ 1][offset],
out_ptr, length);
   return 0;
}
* @brief
             Stop PDM and release buffers
static void microphone inference end(void)
{
   PDM.end();
   free(inference.buffers[0]);
   free(inference.buffers[1]);
   free(sampleBuffer);
}
#if !defined(EI_CLASSIFIER_SENSOR) || EI_CLASSIFIER_SENSOR !=
EI CLASSIFIER_SENSOR_MICROPHONE
#error "Invalid model for current sensor."
#endif
```

6) Screen shot of Arduino Terminal - Result

```
hellomit: 0.00000
5:19:09.170 ->
5:19:09.170 ->
                       noise: 0.99609
5:19:11.087 -> Predictions:
5:19:11.087 -> edge computing: 0.00391
5:19:11.087 -> hellomit: 0.67188
5:19:11.087 -> noise: 0.32812
5:19:12.994 -> Predictions:
5:19:12.994 -> edge computing: 0.04297
5:19:12.994 -> hellomit: 0.00000
5:19:12.994 -> noise: 0.95312
5:19:14.927 -> Predictions:
5:19:14.927 -> edge computing: 0.99219
5:19:14.927 -> hellomit: 0.00781
5:19:14.927 -> noise: 0.00000
5:19:14.927 -> Detected 'edge computing'! Turning buzzer ON...
5:19:16.901 -> Predictions:
                       edge computing: 0.00000
5:19:18.824 -> Predictions:
5:19:18.824 -> edge computing: 0.00781
                     hellomit: 0.85938
5:19:18.824 ->
```