

IESTI01 - TinyML

Introduction to TinyML

Prof. Marcelo Rovai

April 28th, 2021



What is (tiny) Machine Learning?

What is Machine Learning?

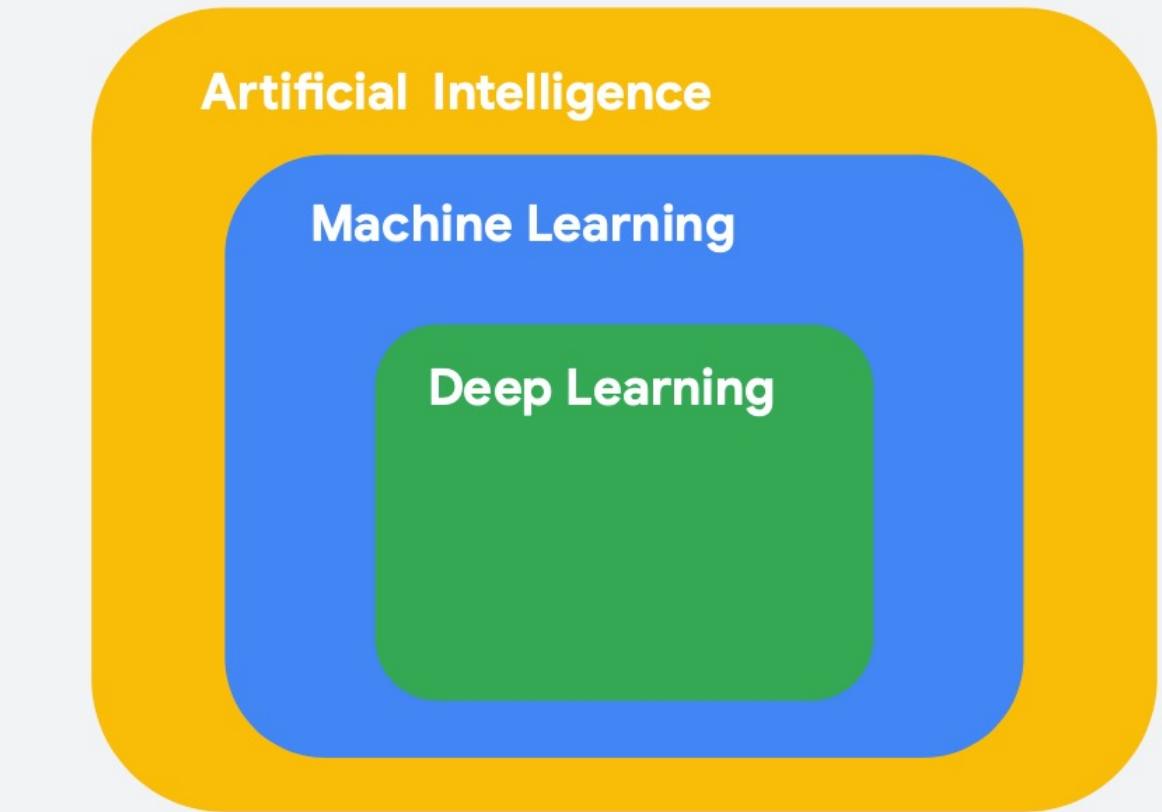
1. **Machine Learning** is a subfield of **Artificial Intelligence** focused on developing algorithms that learn to **solve problems by analyzing data for patterns**

Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning

What is (**Deep**) Machine Learning?

1. Machine Learning is a subfield of Artificial Intelligence focused on developing algorithms that learn to solve problems by analyzing data for patterns
2. **Deep Learning** is a type of Machine Learning that leverages **Neural Networks** and **Big Data**



Applications of Machine Learning

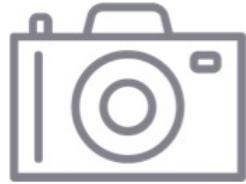
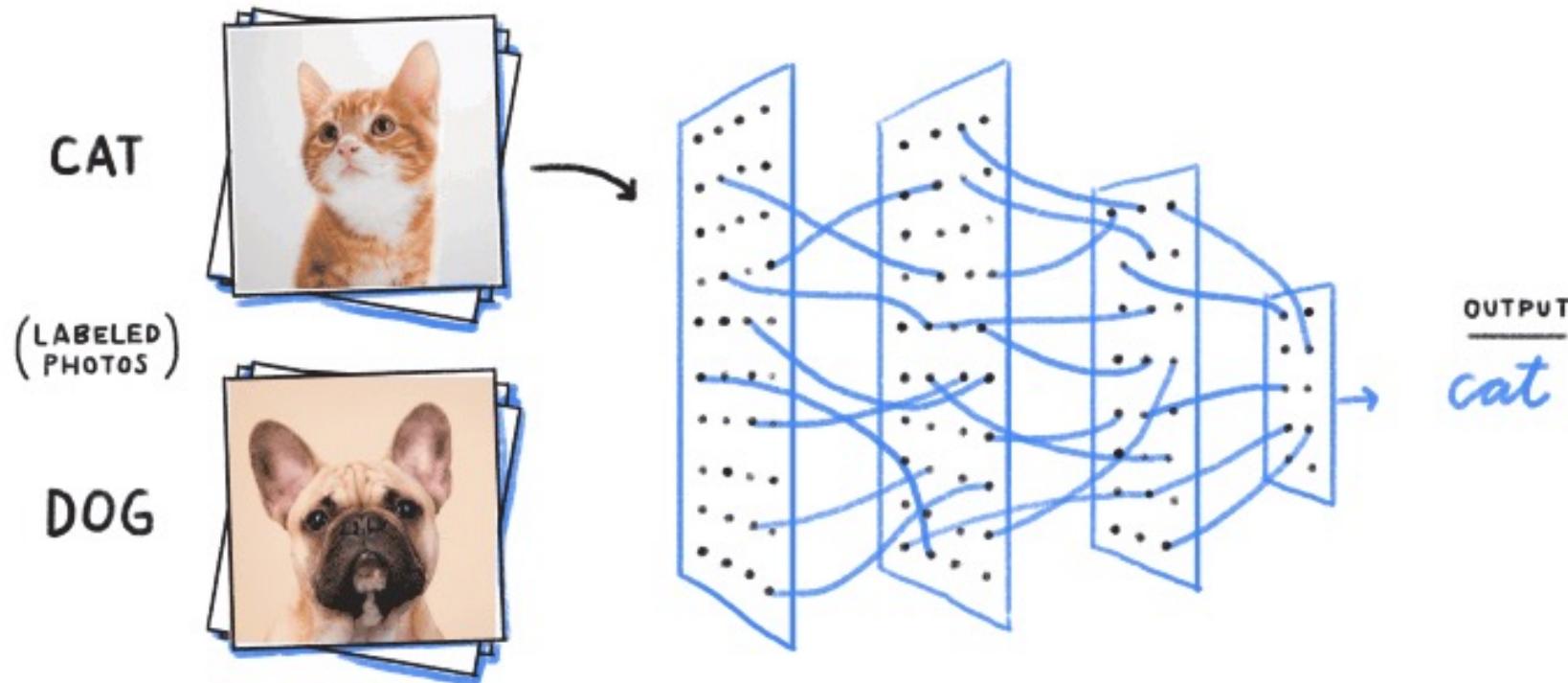
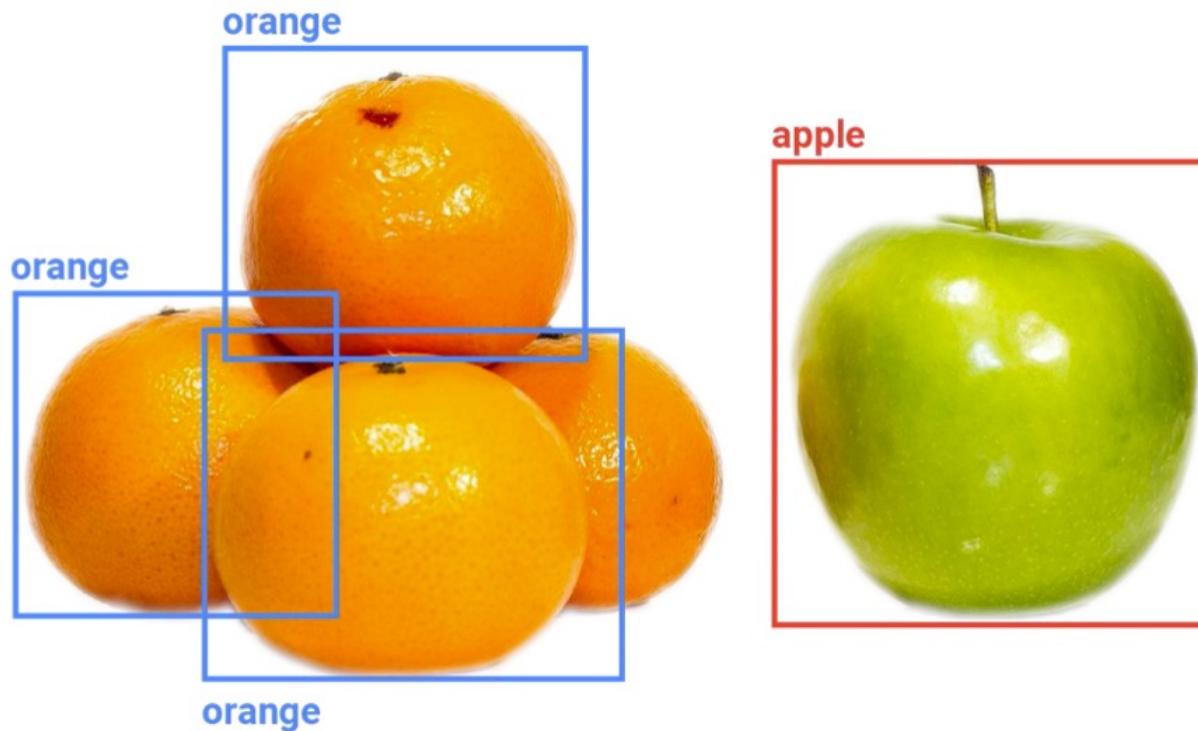


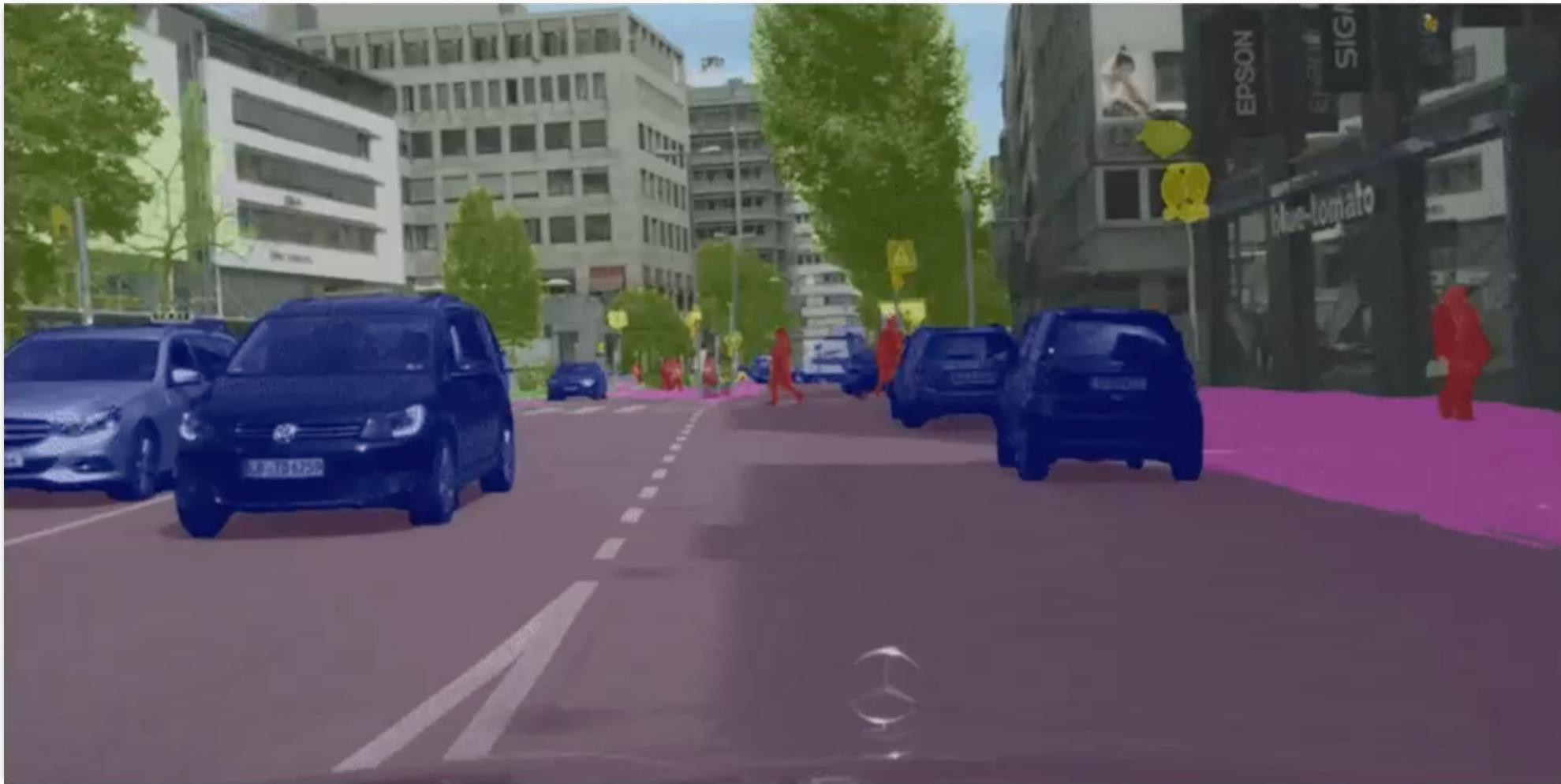
Image Classification



Object Detection



Segmentation

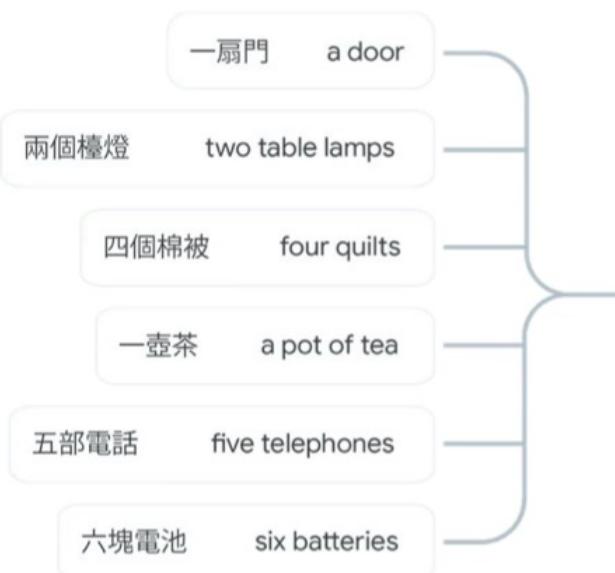


Pose Estimation



Machine Translation

1 Upload translated language pairs



2 Train your model



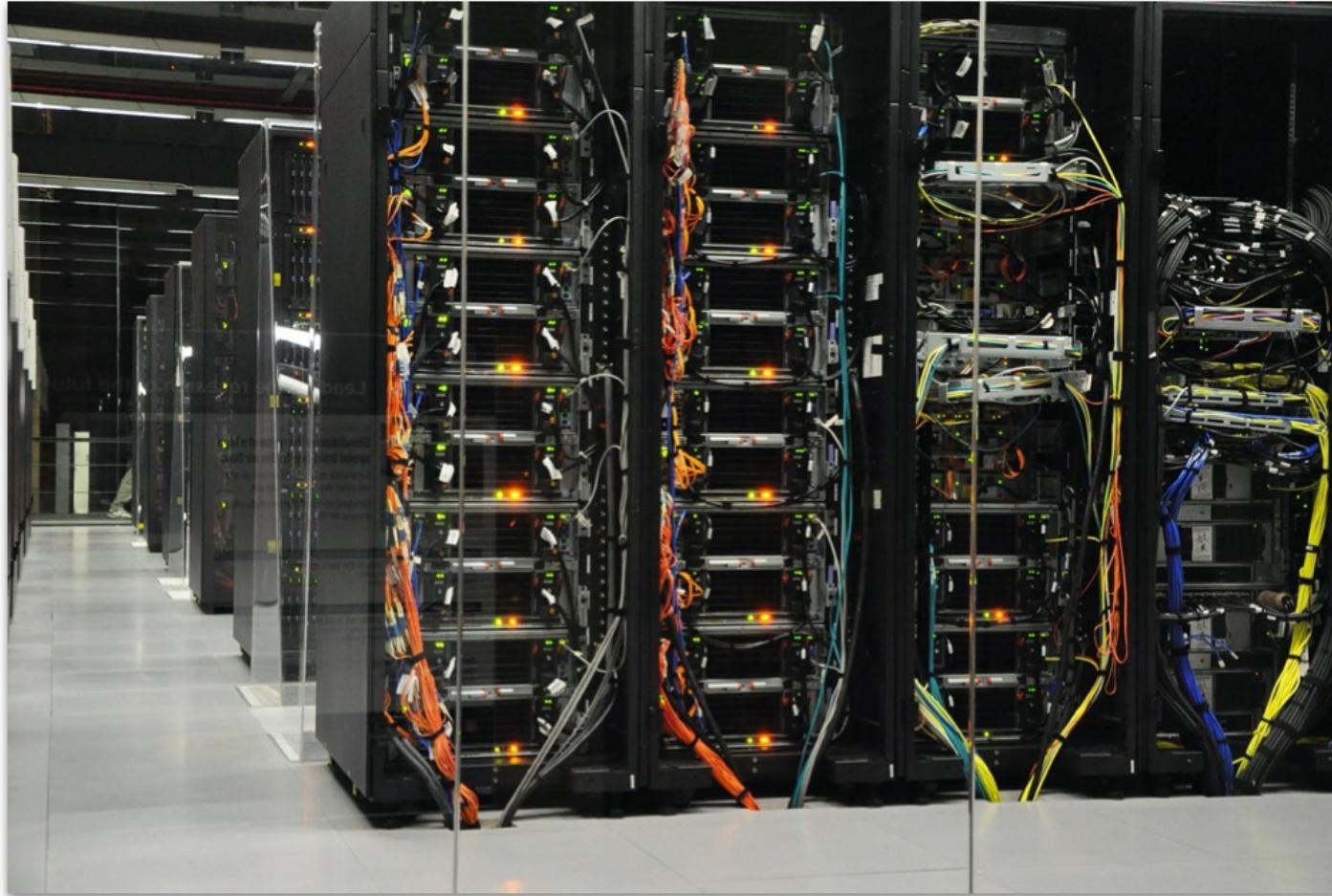
AutoML
Translation

3 Evaluate



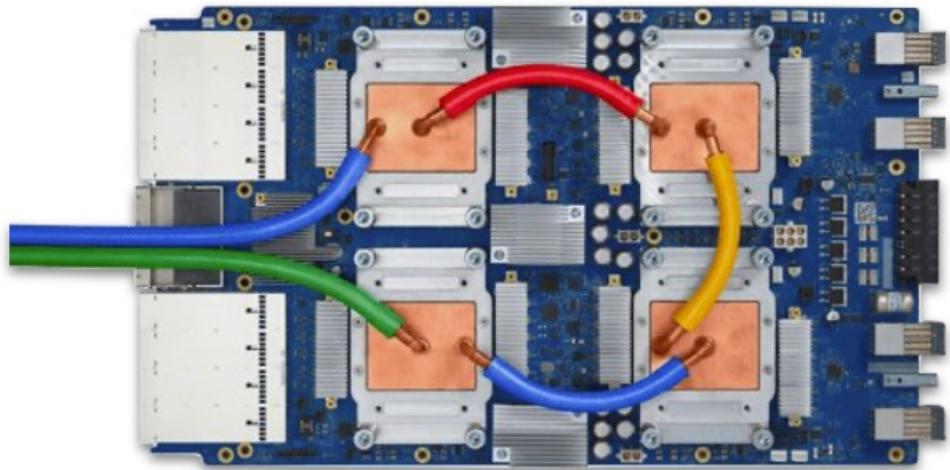
Recommendations

Datacenter



All the capabilities on previous examples, required a **remarkable amount of horsepower and computing capabilities**, so what companies are doing, they are taking all these computers and jam packing them into **data centers**, that are all just being dedicated in order to provide **machine learning** capabilities today.

TPUs/GPUs

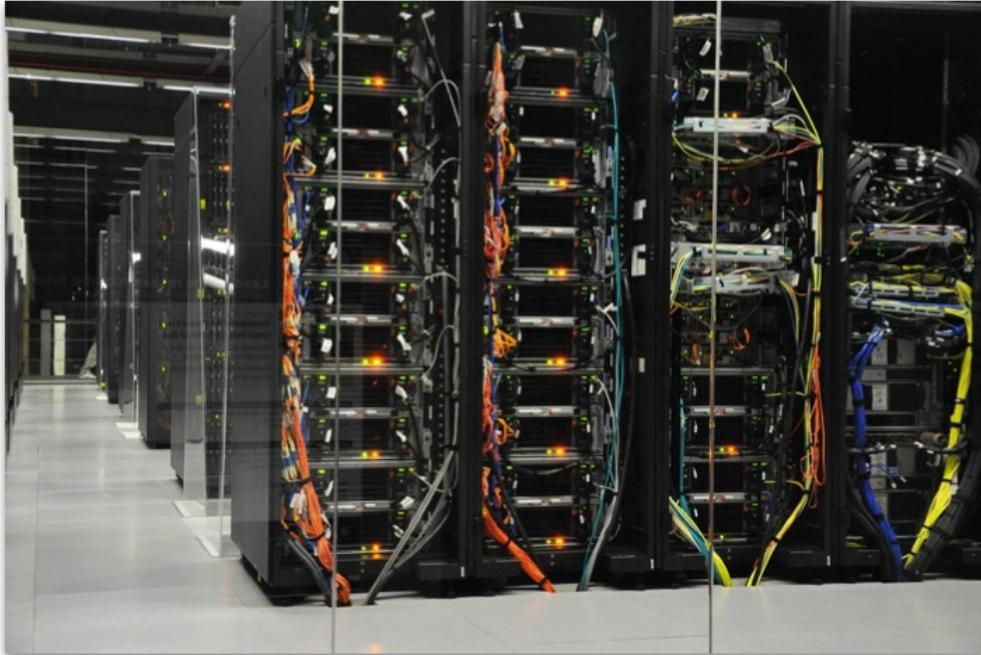


In order to be able to provide ML capability, companies like **Google are building TPUs** (Tensor Processing Units) and **NVIDIA GPUs** (Graphics Processing Units). Both of these computing systems are capable of **running machine learning extremely fast**.



Bigger Is Not
Always Better.

Why?



Because we can not have a DataCenter to do ML inside our phone, for example!

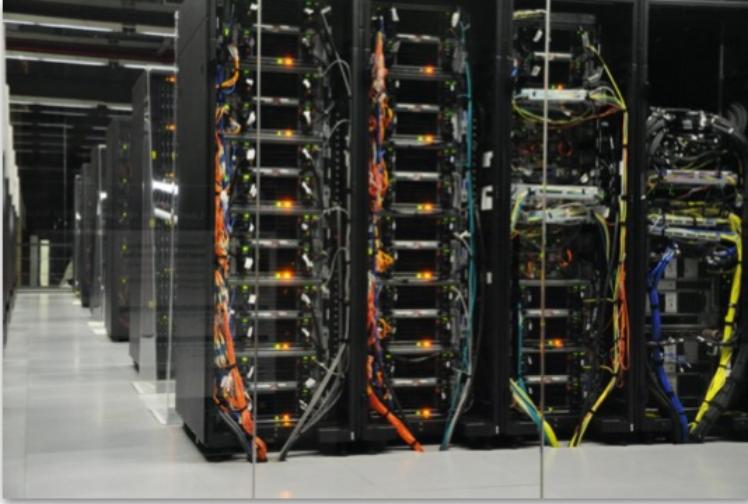


Why?

High power



Low power

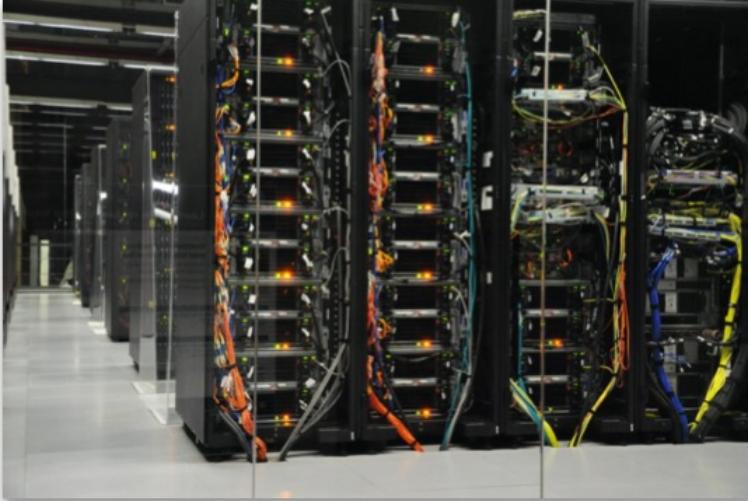


Why?

High power
High bandwidth



Low power
Low bandwidth



Why?

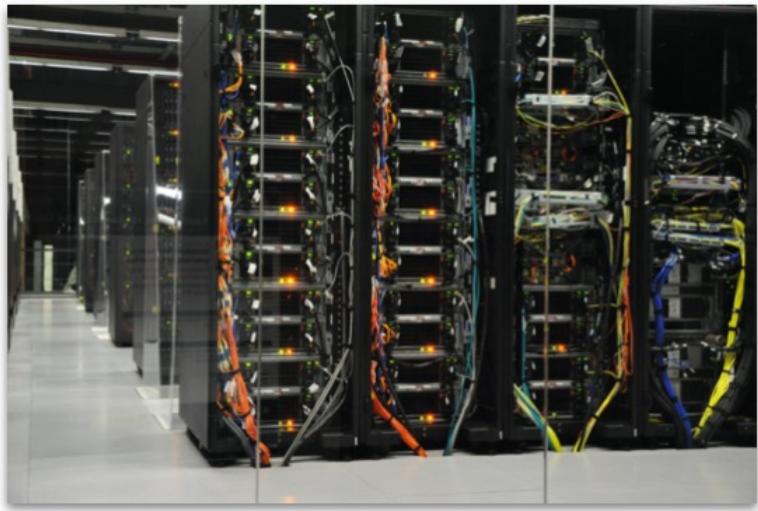
High power
High bandwidth
High latency



Low power
Low bandwidth
Low latency







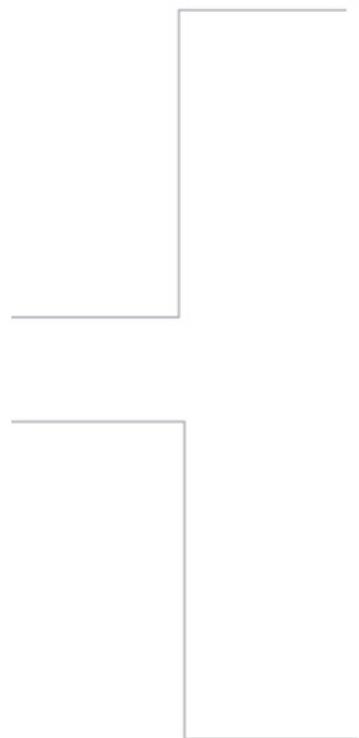
Google Assistant



Endpoint Devices



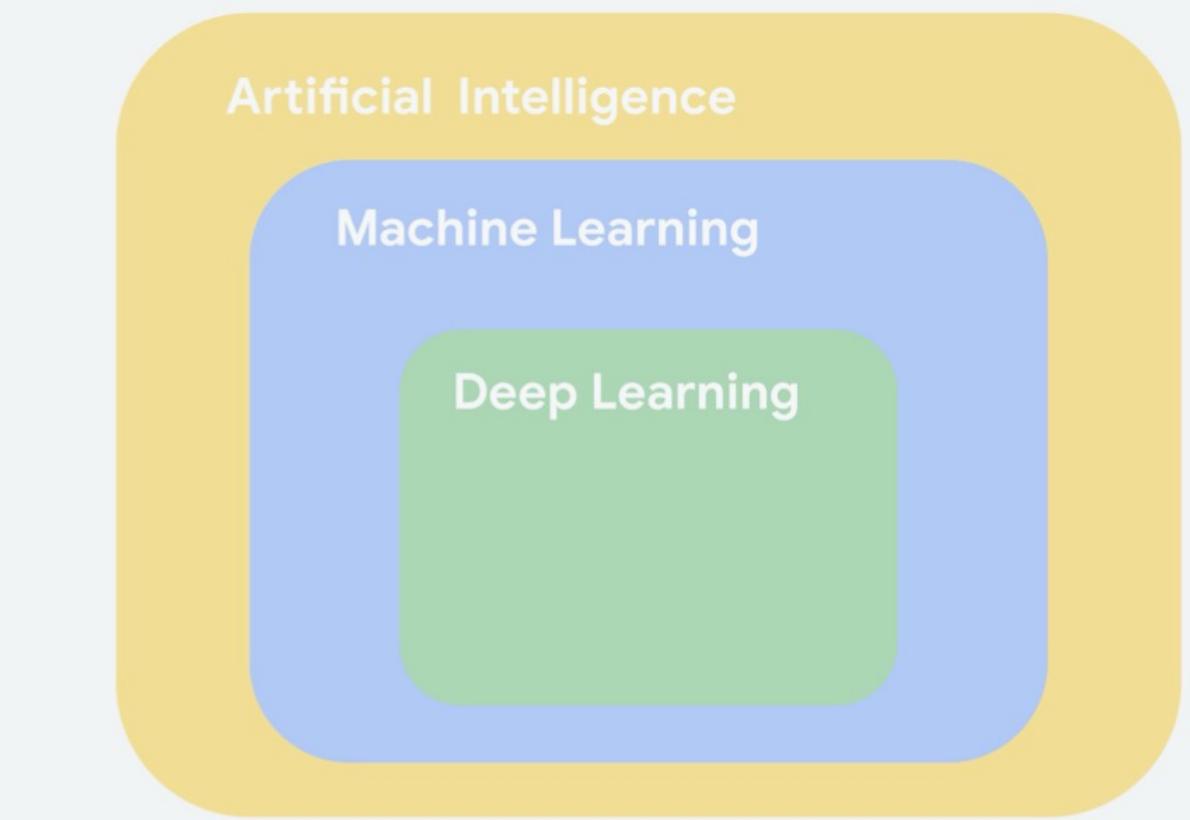
Google Assistant



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2. Deep Learning is a type of Machine Learning that leverages Neural Networks and

Big Data



No Good Data Left Behind

5 Quintillion

bytes of data produced
every day by IoT

<1%

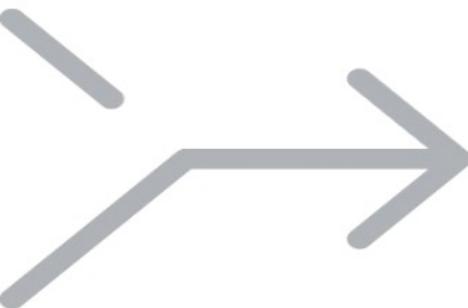
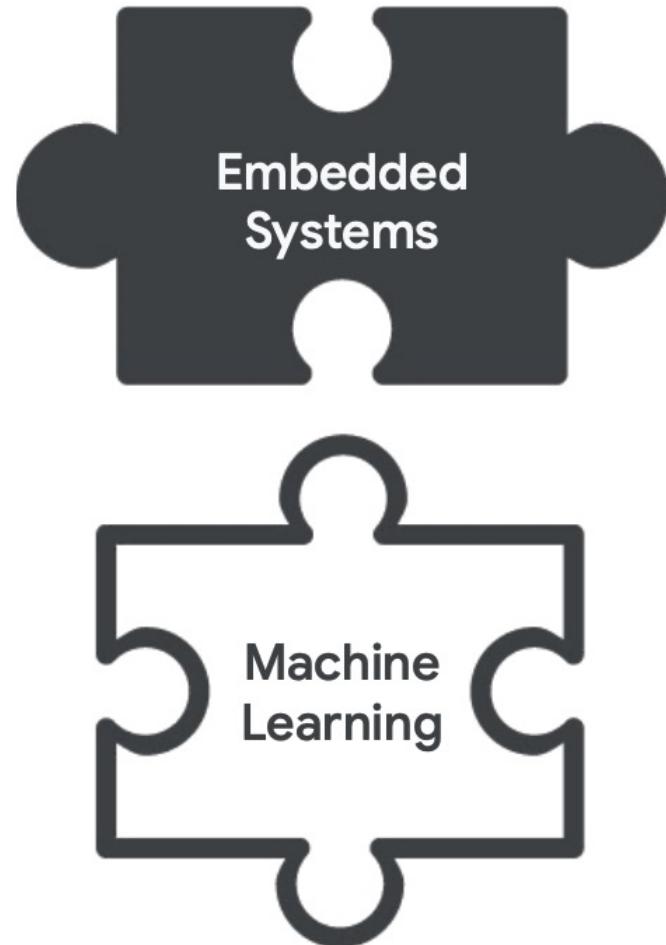
of unstructured data is
analyzed or used at all

Summary

- ML has several diverse applications in the real-world
- ML is increasingly moving from the cloud to endpoint devices
- Endpoint devices are everywhere around us

How do we enable TinyML?

What Makes **TinyML**?



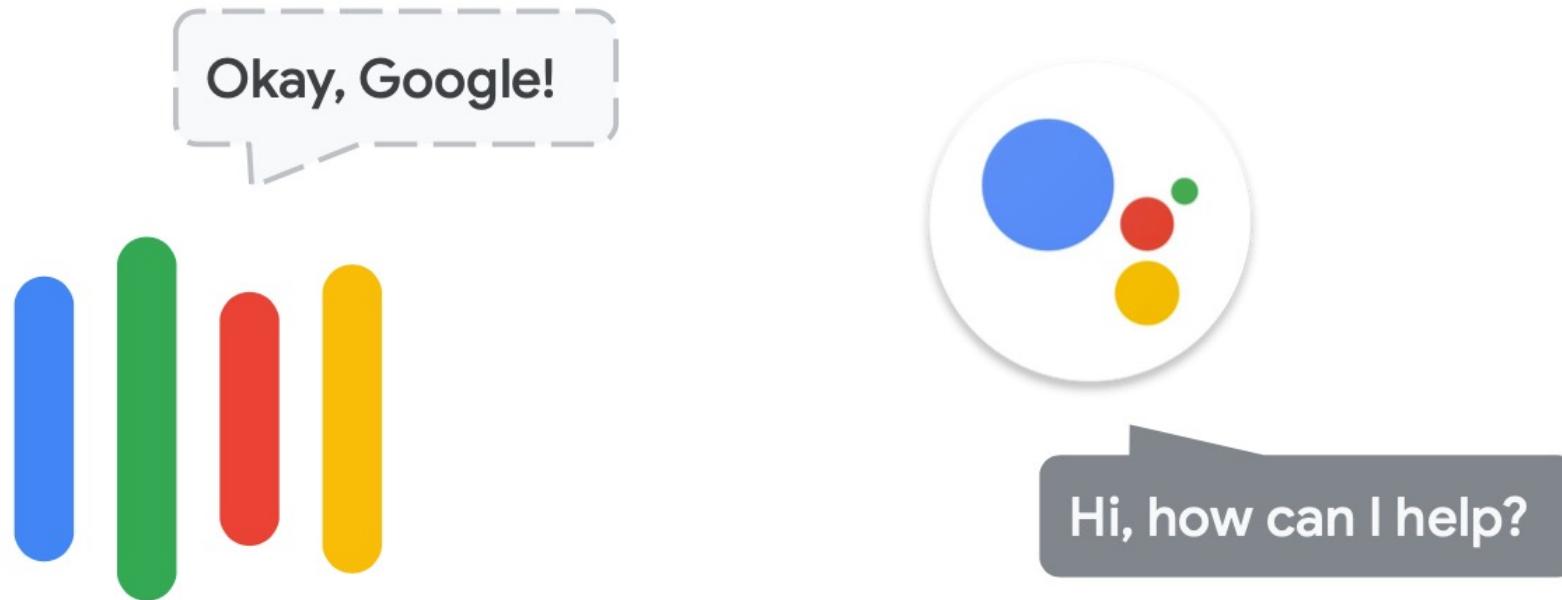
TinyML

Let's Take an Example

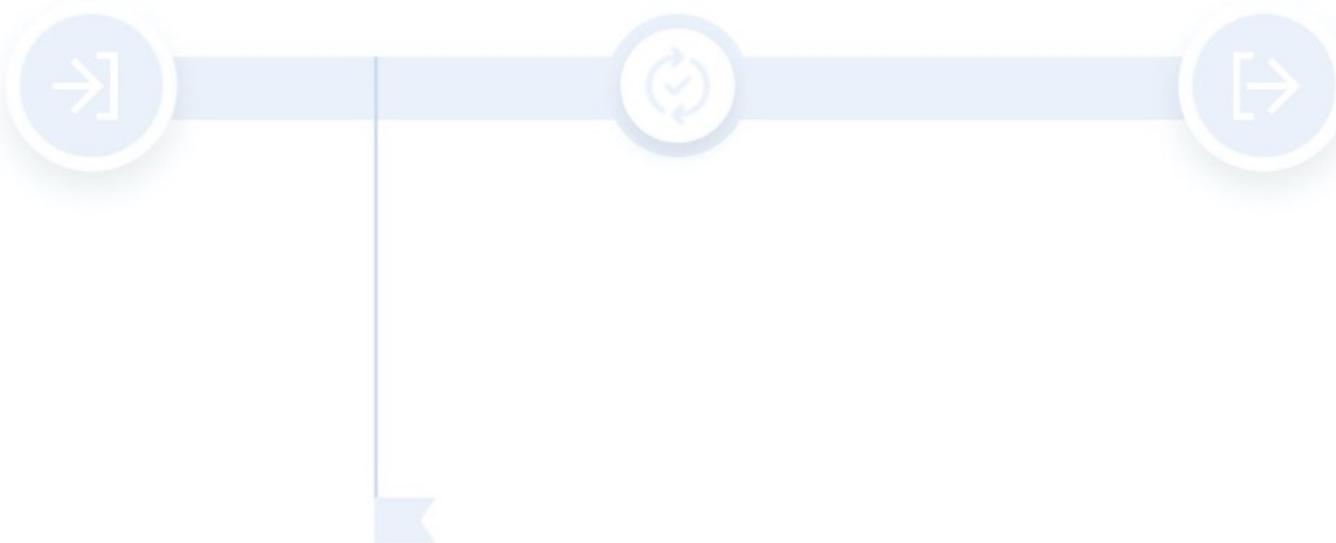


Google Assistant

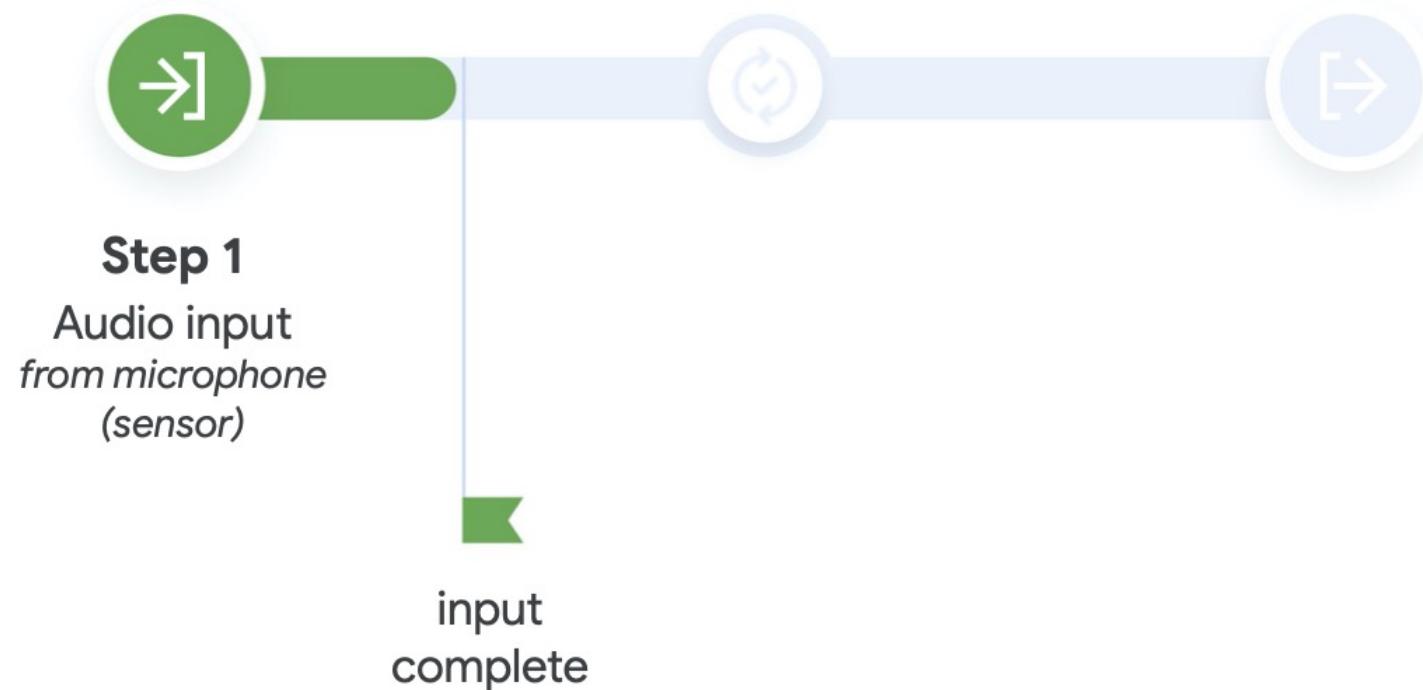
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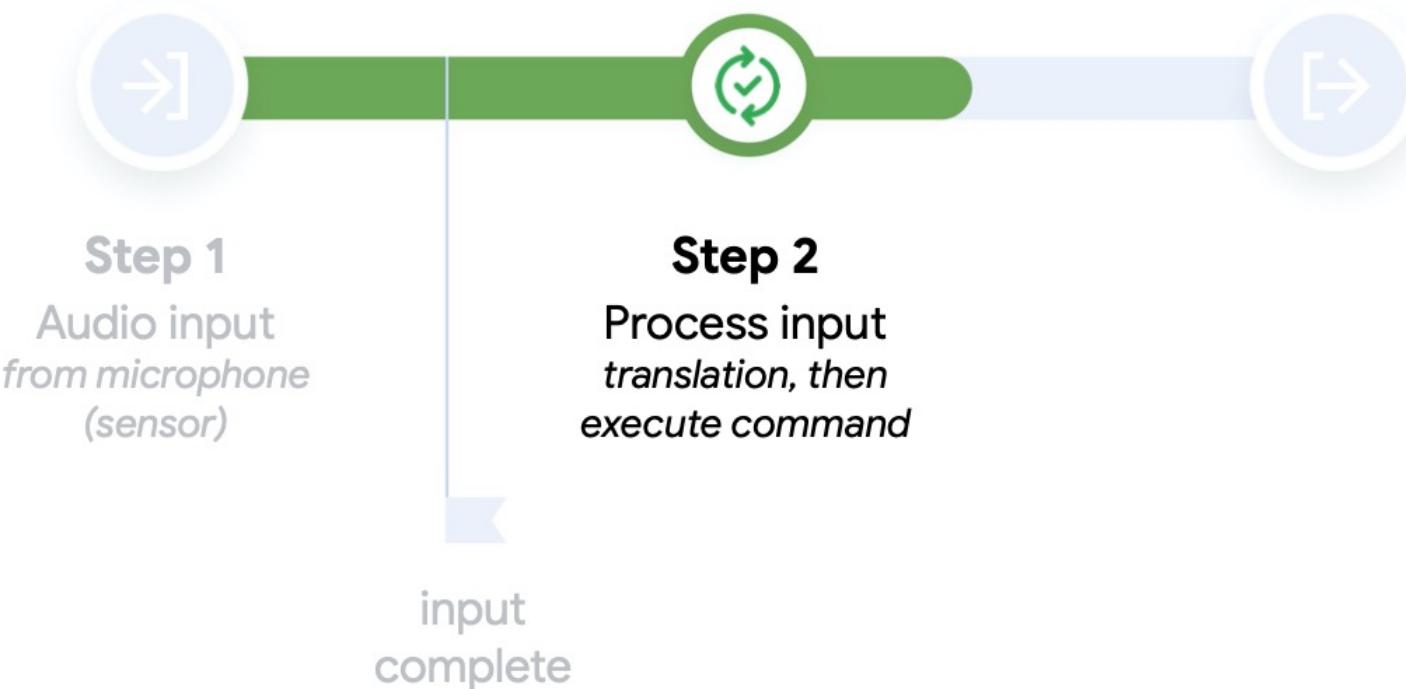
The Three Basic Steps



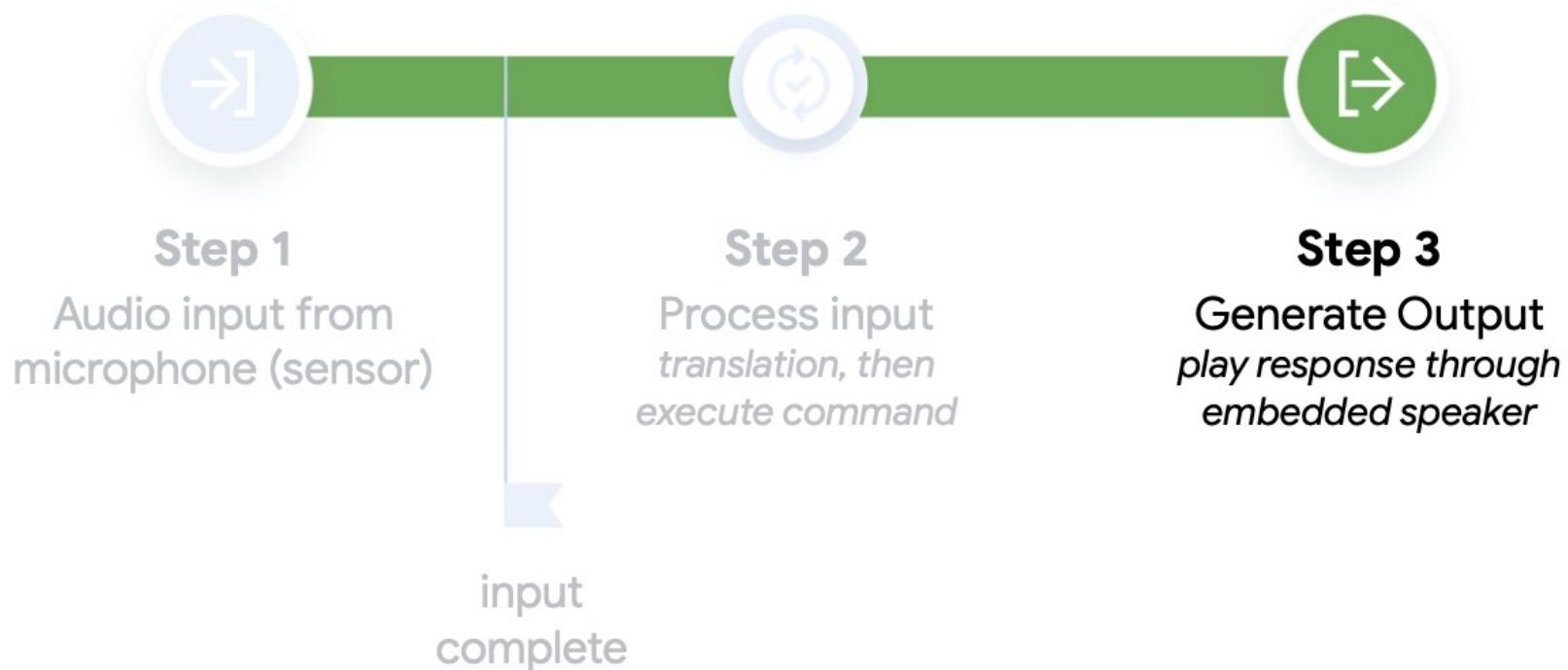
The Three Basic Steps



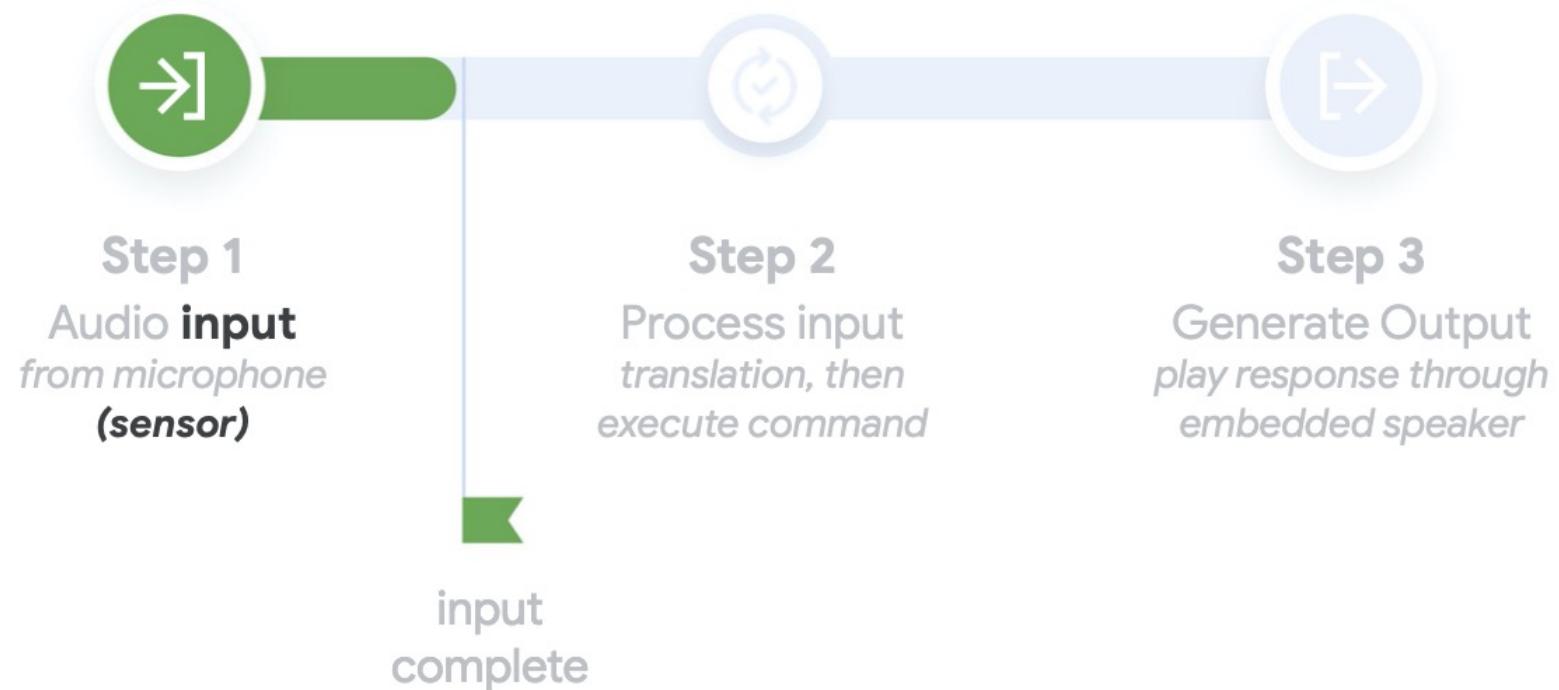
The Three Basic Steps



The Three Basic Steps



Input



Endpoints Have Sensors, Tons of Sensors

Motion Sensors

Gyroscope, radar,
magnetometer, accelerator

Acoustic Sensors

Ultrasonic, Microphones,
Geophones, Vibrometers

Environmental Sensors

Temperature, Humidity,
Pressure, IR, etc.

Touchscreen Sensors

Capacitive, IR

Image Sensors

Thermal, Image

Biometric Sensors

Fingerprint, Heart rate, etc.

Force Sensors

Pressure, Strain

Rotation Sensors

Encoders

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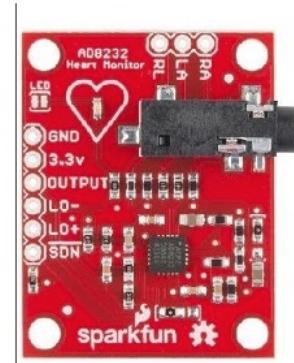
Biometric Sensors



Non-invasive Glucose Monitoring



Fingerprint + Photoplethysmography (PPG)



ECG Sensor

Endpoints Have Sensors, Tons of Sensors

Motion Sensors

Gyroscope, radar,
magnetometer, accelerator

Acoustic Sensors

Ultrasonic, Microphones,
Geophones, Vibrometers

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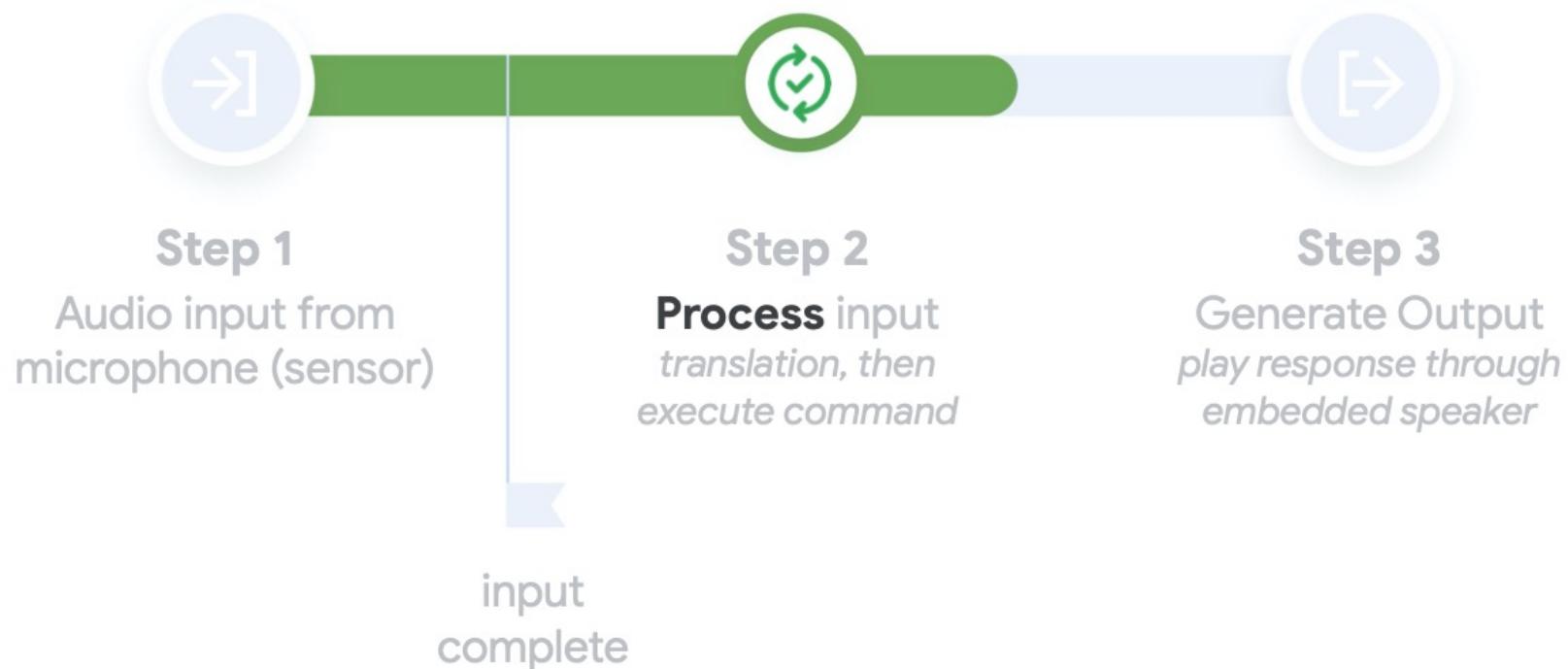
Rotation Sensors

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Endpoints Have Sensors, Tons of Sensors



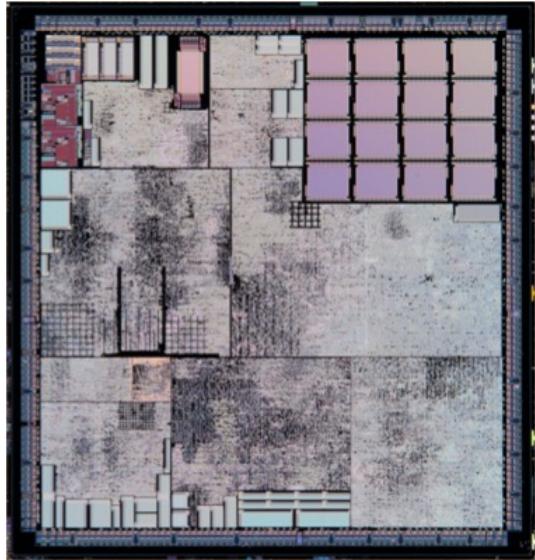
Processing



Thinking Big



Thinking Big



Thinking Big



Thinking Small

BIG
GPU / CPU
561mm²



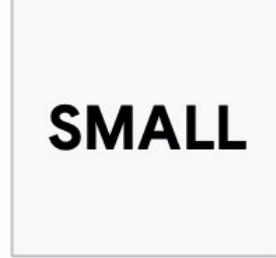
Thinking Small



Thinking Small



BIG
GPU / CPU
 $561mm^2$

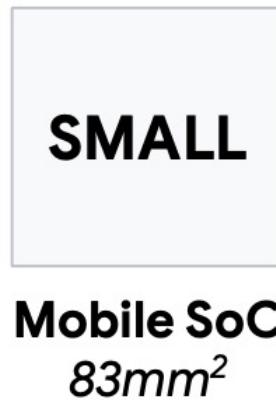


SMALL
Mobile SoC
 $83mm^2$

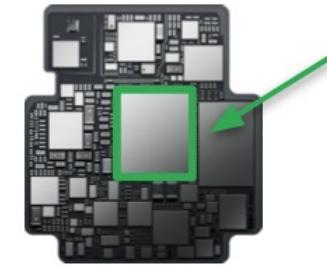
Thinking Tiny



Thinking Tiny



Thinking Tiny



Thinking Tiny



BIG
GPU / CPU
 $561mm^2$

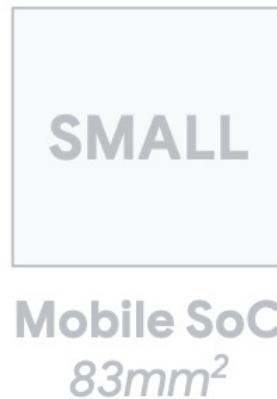


SMALL
Mobile SoC
 $83mm^2$



Apple A778
 $30mm^2$

Thinking Record-breaking

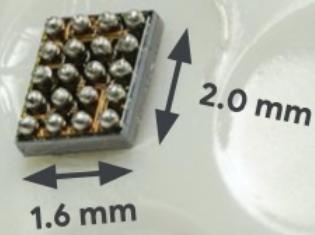


**world's smallest
ARM-Powered MCU**

48MHz, 32KB flash, 20-pin

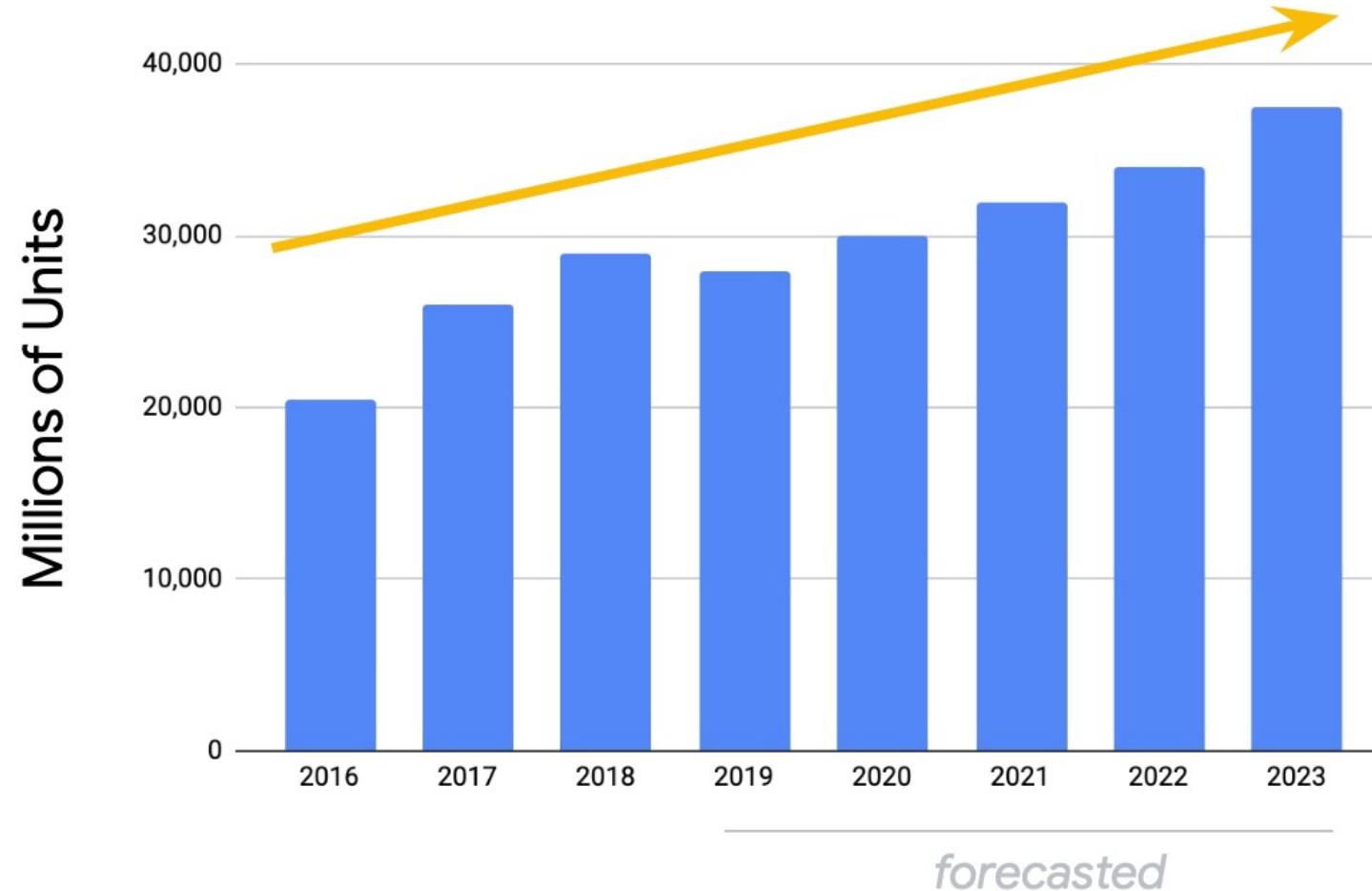


Kinetis KL03
 $3.2mm^2$



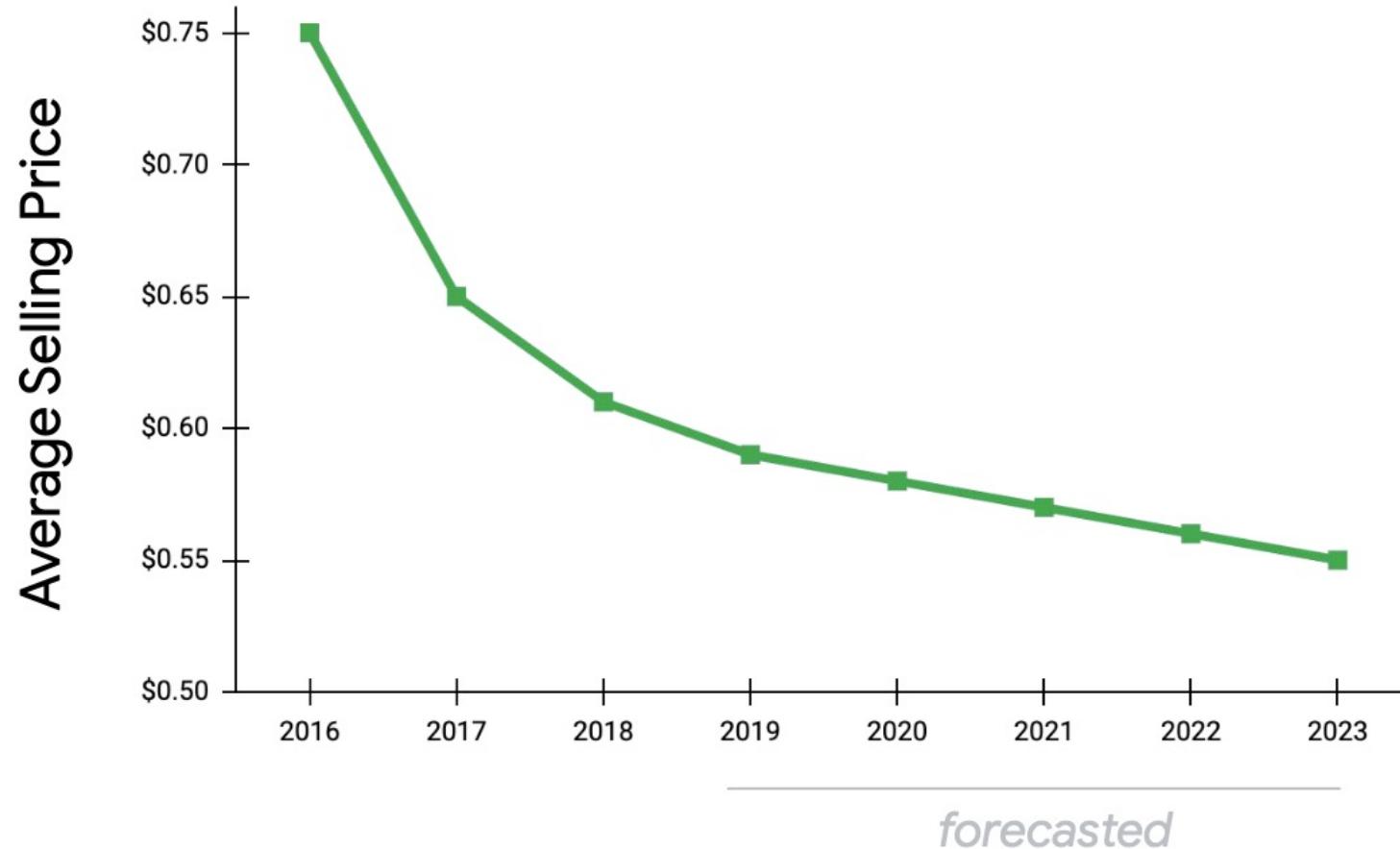
250 Billion
MCUs today

MCU Demand Forecast



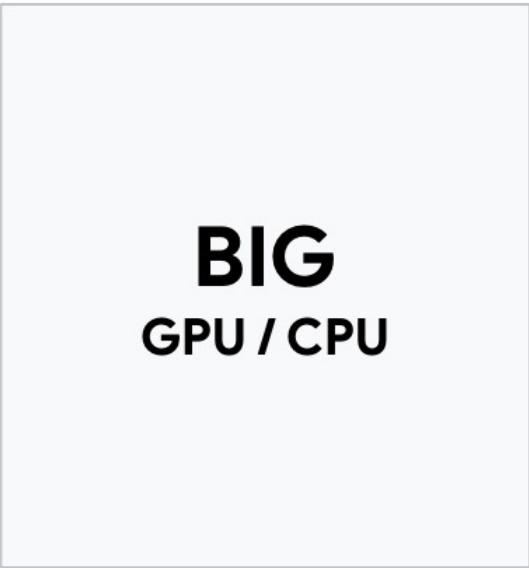
Source: IC Insights

MCU Pricing Forecast



Source: IC Insights

Comparing Power



BIG
GPU / CPU

300W
NVIDIA Tesla K80



SMALL

3.64W
Apple A12

Neural Decision Processor

*Always-on deep learning
speech/audio recognition*

Ultra low power, 128KB SRAM,
12-pin, 2.52mm²



140 µW

Syntiant NDP100

Comparing Power



Neural Decision Processor

*Always-on deep learning
speech/audio recognition*

Ultra low power, 128KB SRAM,
12-pin, 2.52mm²

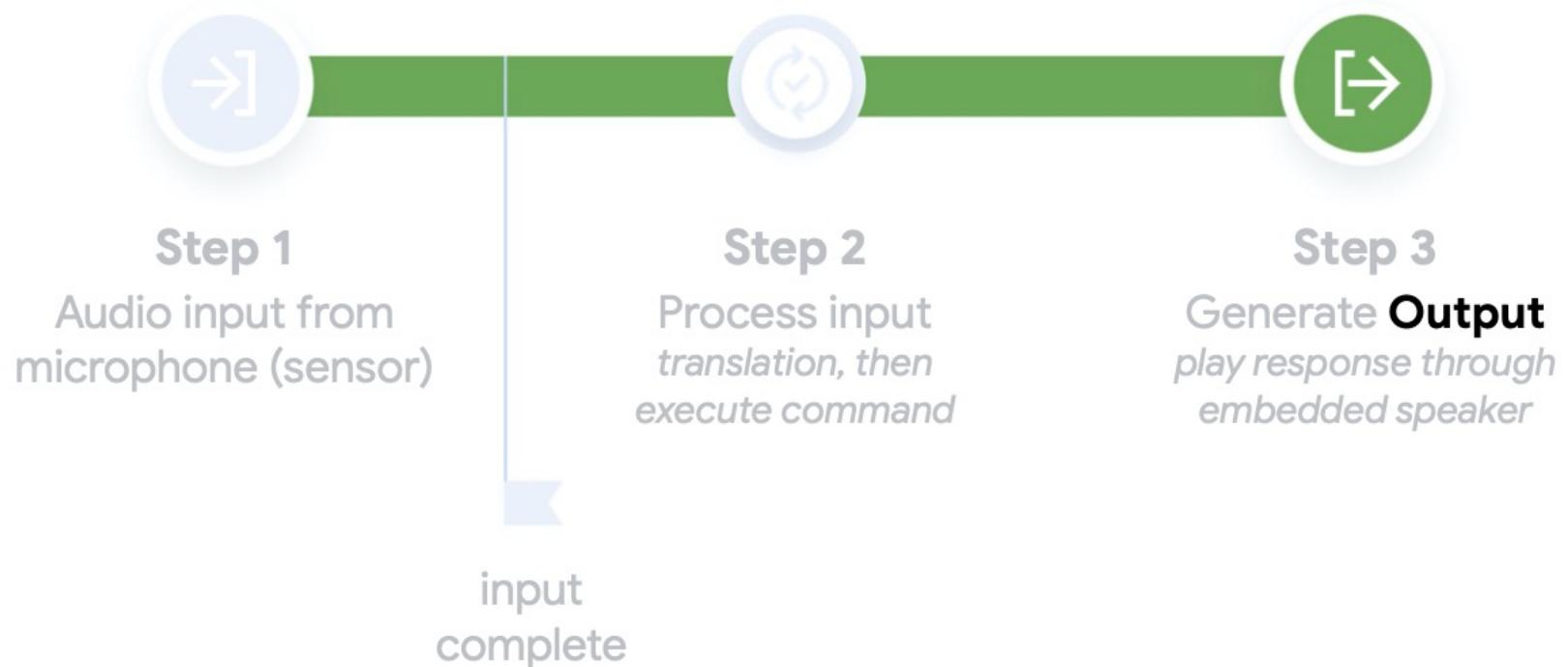


140 µW

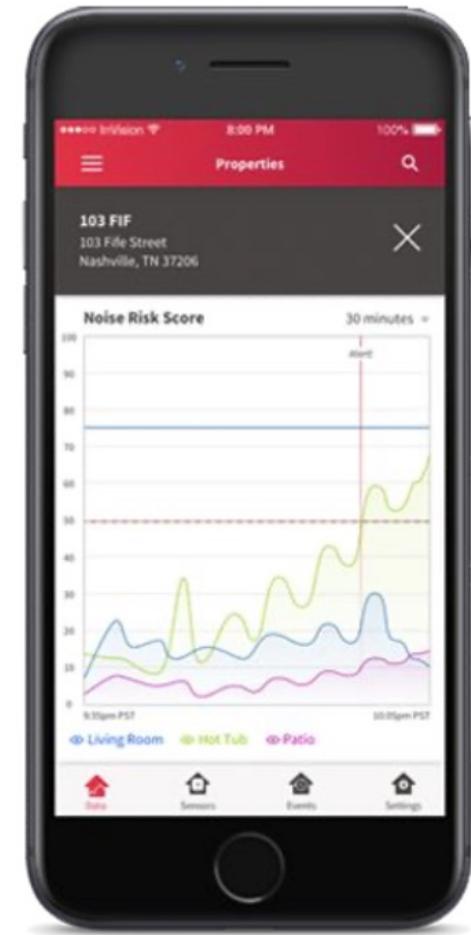
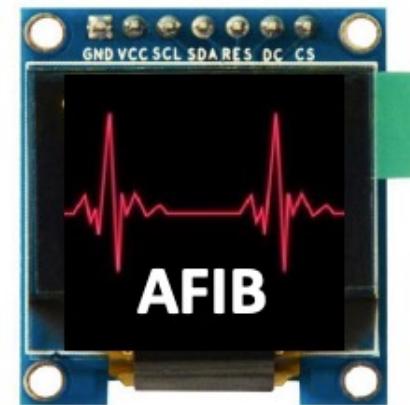
Syntiant NDP100

Use case: button cell battery

Output



Output



MCUs enable **TinyML**

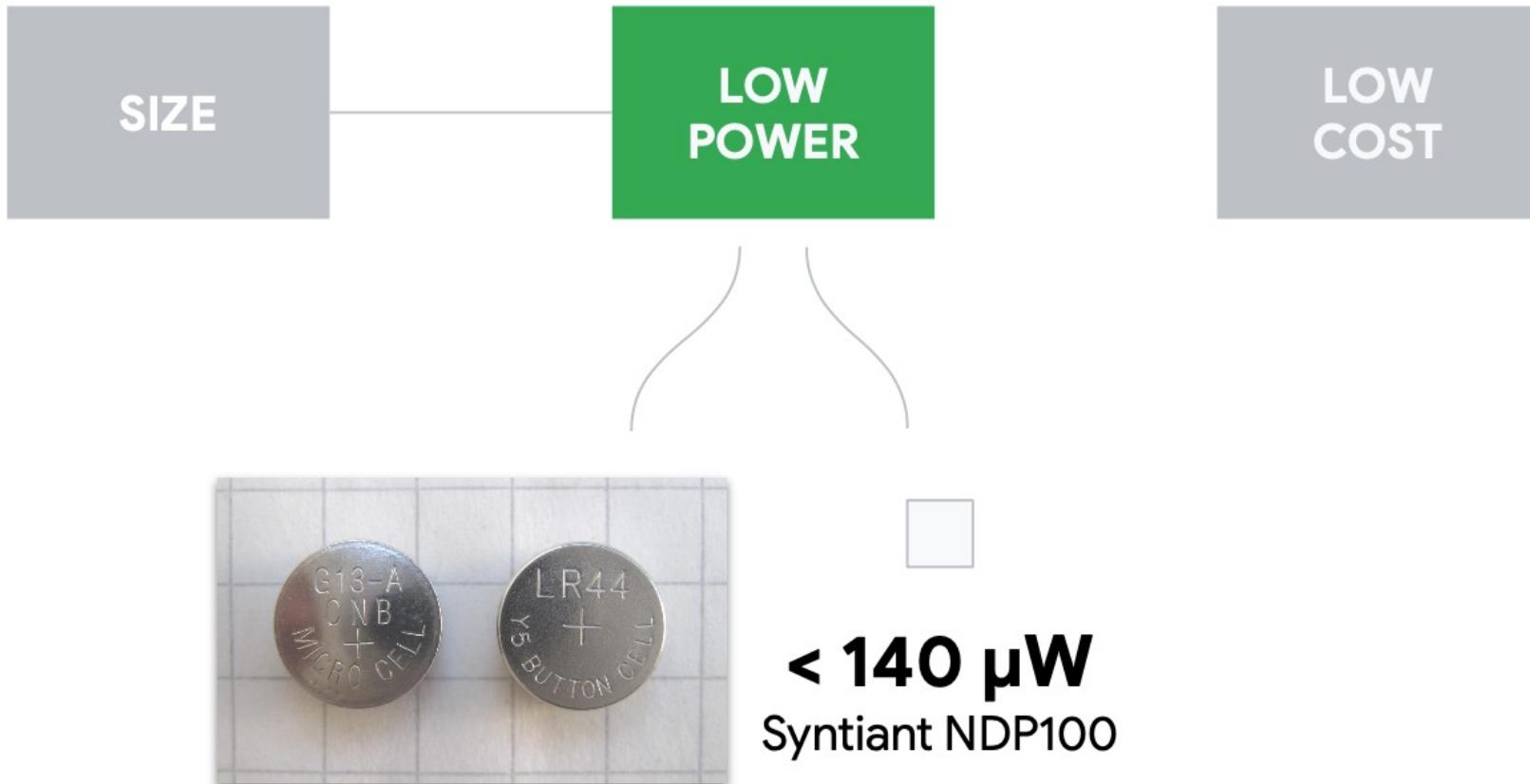
SIZE

LOW
POWER

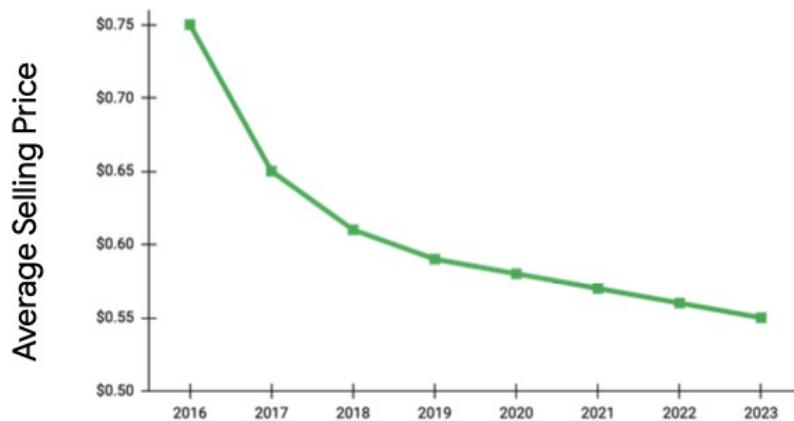
LOW
COST



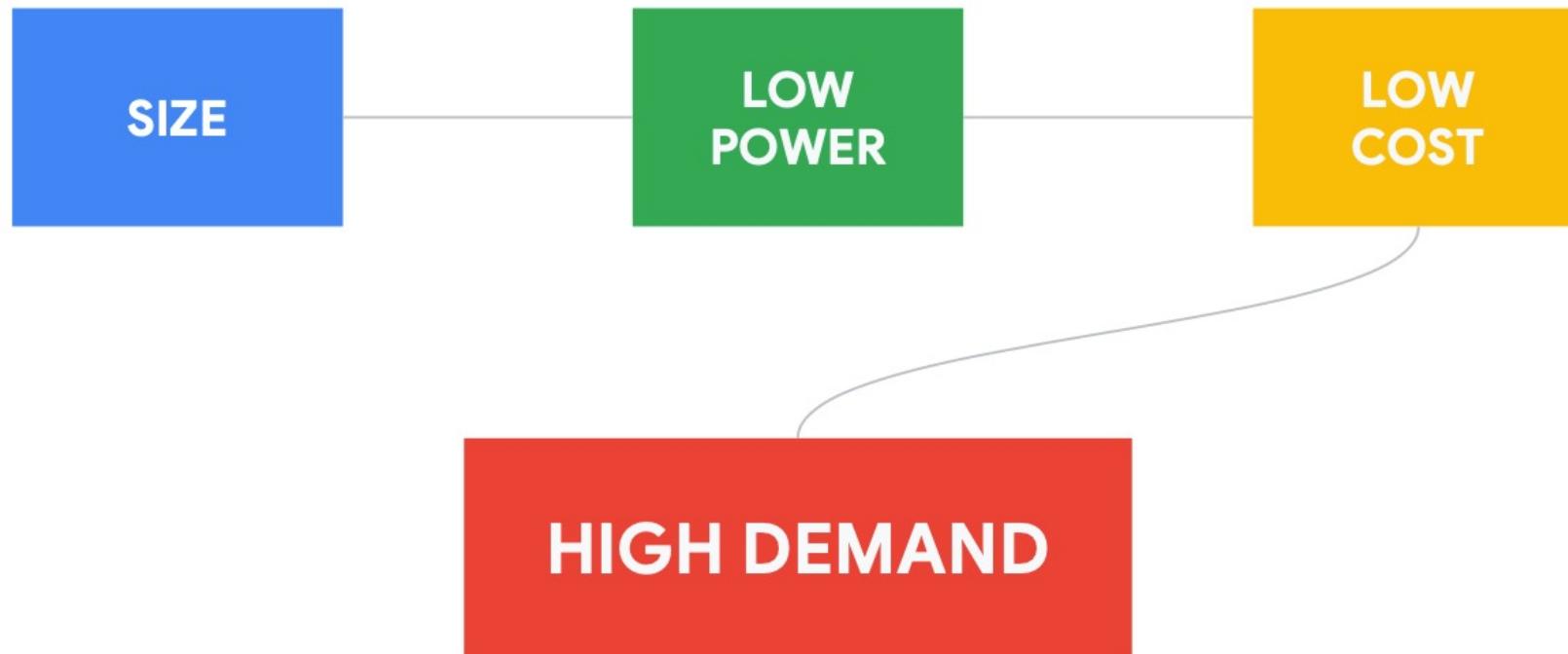
MCUs enable **TinyML**



MCUs enable **TinyML**



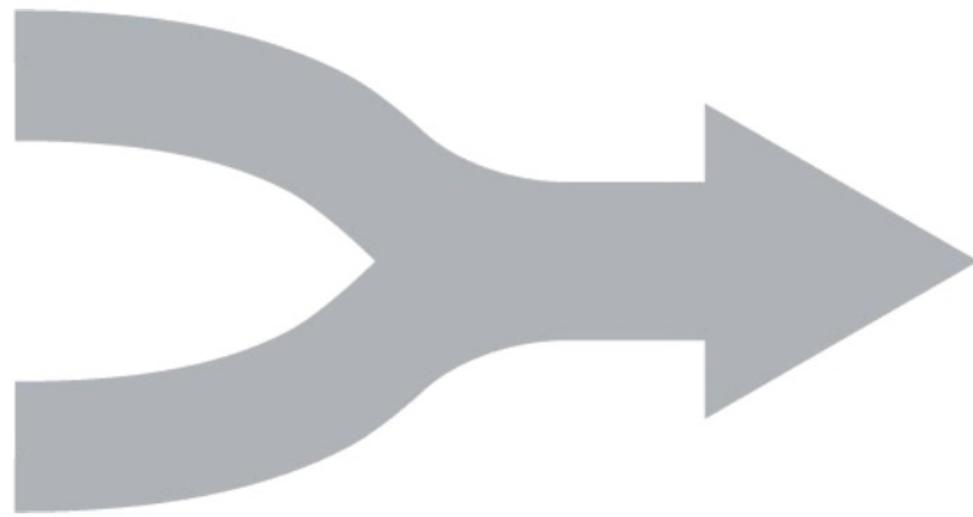
MCUs enable **TinyML**



What Makes **TinyML**?

**Embedded
Systems**

**Machine
Learning**



TinyML

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 Harvard professor [Vijay Janapa Reddi](#), Ph.D. student [Brian Plancher](#) and their staff for putting together a great material regarding TinyML that is the base of this course at UNIFEI.

Thanks
And stay safe!

