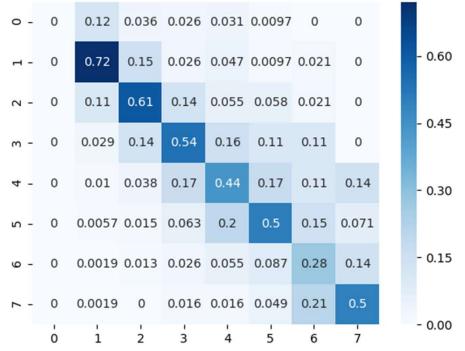


## **Lightweight Face Detection on ARM Cortex-M7**

Edoardo Mello Rella, Davide Menini

### **Ideal Algorithm**

- Pretrained Multi-Task CNN
  - 3 cascaded CNNs, for a total of 600k parameters
  - Works with RGB images of any shape
  - Various iterations at different scale
  - Needs a quite high resolution to work properly
  - Detects also face details (out of scope)
- Accuracy
  - 86.55% with IoU-F1 metric (tolerance ±1)



Great results, but definitely a dream for a MCU

#### **Real Implementation**

Image Preprocessing on Host Device

Gaussian smoothing to spread information over neighboring pixels — accuracy

Downscaling the max dimension to size 90 — memory, accuracy

Padding to size 90x60x3 using boundary values

MCU constraint

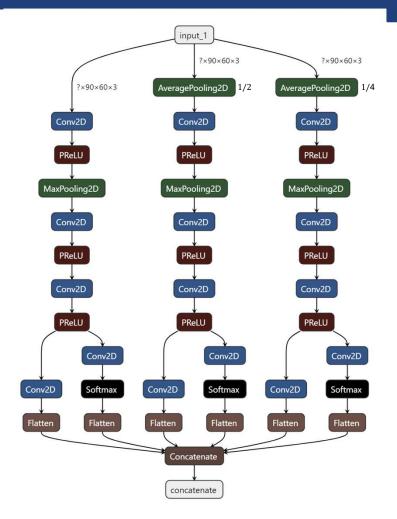
Normalization of intensities -----accuracy

- Original CNN lightened and flashed on Cortex-M7 ----- memory, accuracy
- Postprocessing on Host Device
  - CNN's outputs transformed from predictions to boxes
  - Clean-up to reduce false positives accuracy

### **Real Implementation - CNN**

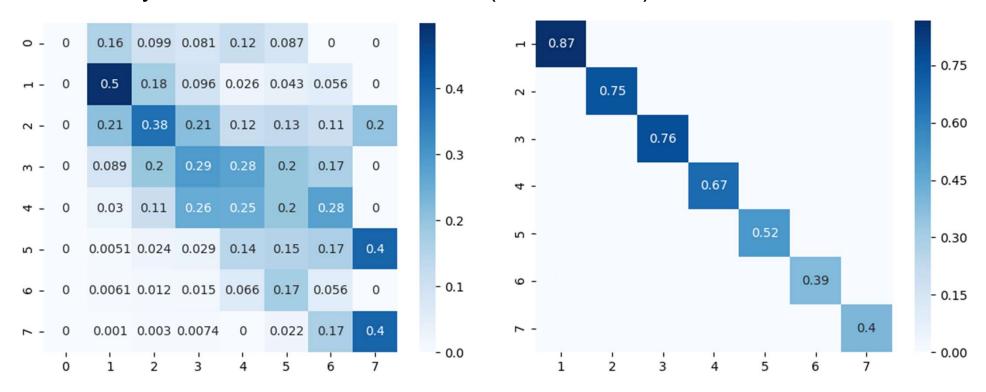
- Only 1st CNN ('pnet')
- 3 iterations at different input scale (1, 1/2, 1/4) unrolled and concatenated
- Single input and single output to be compliant with X-CUBE-AI validation process

Parameters	19'896
RAM	301 kB (205 kB + 96 kB)
ROM	81 kB
MACs	9'974'344



### **Results - Accuracy**

Accuracy: 76.62% with IoU-F1 metric (tolerance ±1)



### **Results - Profiling**

- Profiling on STM32F756 @192MHz
- Results from X-CUBE-AI ('validate on target'), double checked by using the DWT\_CYCCNT register to count cycles at runtime.

Duration (on average)	363.6 ms
CPU cycles	69'811'225
MACs	9'974'344
Efficiency	7 cycles/MAC (float32)
Bottleneck	159 ms for 3 <sup>rd</sup> conv2D

#### **Notes & Future Work**

- 7 cycle/MAC is not optimal. We could accelerate it using some advanced DSP extensions of Cortex-M7 (e.g. CMSIS-DSP library)
- Training the network by ourselves would allow some improvements:
  - Higher accuracy
  - Using grayscale images to reduce memory occupation and computation time
  - Using float16 instead of float32
- Postprocessing in C was complicate and would have required more time



# Thank you for your attention!