

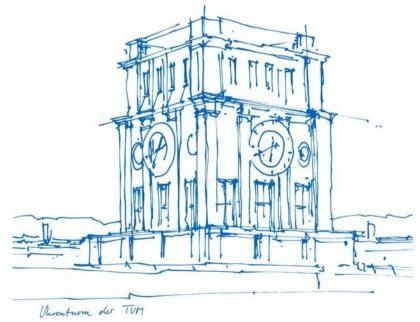
# Modern Approaches for Heuristic Algorithms in Network Architecture Searches (NAS) and tinyML

B.Sc. Daniel Duclos-Cavalcanti

Advisor: M.Sc. Alex Hoffman

Wissenschaftliches Seminar VLSI Entwurfsverfahren

SoSe 2022





### **Table of Contents**

- Introduction
- Background
- State of The Art
- Conclusion



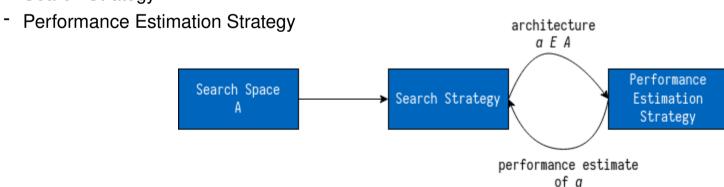
#### Introduction

- Deep Learning
  - Groundbreaking technology
  - Algorithms complexity increase
  - Architecture engineering and domain expertise
- Neural Architecture Search (NAS)
- TinyML and NAS



## Background – Neural Architecture Search (NAS)

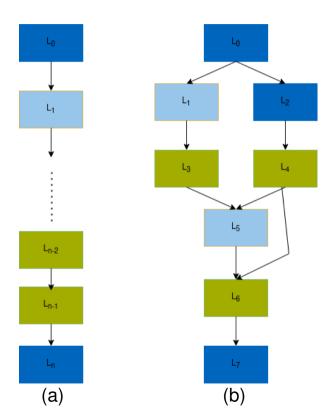
- NAS methods categorized by three dimensions:
  - Search Space
  - Search Strategy





## NAS – Search Space

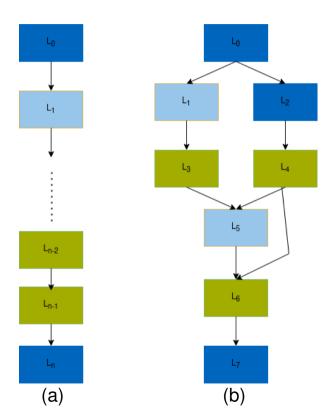
- Optimization problem
- Exploration x Exploitation trade-of
- Chain-Structured NN (a) x Multi-Branch NN (b)





## NAS – Search Space

- Optimization problem
- Exploration x Exploitation trade-of
- Cells (a) x Blocks (b)





## NAS – Search Strategy

- Reinforcement Learning (RL) Based
  - Agent's action generation of a neural architecture
  - Action space search space
  - Agent's reward performance estimation
- Evolutionary Computation (EC) Based
- Gradient Descent-Based



## NAS – Performance Estimation Strategy

#### Bias vs Speed trade-off

Speed-up Method	How?
Lower Fidelity Estimates	Shorter training time, training on subset of the data, training on downscaled data or with downscaled models.
Learning Curve Extrapolation	Performance is extrapolated after just a small number of epochs and then decided upon directly. Hyperparameters to predict promising architectures after partial learning. Extrapolate partial learning curves to predict and eliminate sub-optimal architectures.
Weight Inheritance	Weights from previously trained models passed down to new ones.
Weight Sharing or One-Shot Models	All architectures as subgraphs of a supergraph (one-shot model). Weights are shared between specific architectures. Only one-shot is trained.



#### State-of-the-Art

- Reinforcement Learning (RL) Based
  - Costly, hundreds even thousands of GPU days
- Gradiant Descent Based
  - Faster and efficient
  - -
- Reinforcement Learning (RL) Based
  - Costly, hundreds even thousands of GPU days



Als Grundlage dient der Corporate Design Style Guide der TUM.



Als Grundlage dient der Corporate Design Style Guide der TUM.



Als Grundlage dient der Corporate Design Style Guide der TUM.



Als Grundlage dient der Corporate Design Style Guide der TUM.



### Conclusions

- Conclusion 1
  - foo
  - bar
- Conclusion 2
- Conclusion 3



## Questions



#### Farben

Als erstes soll mit schwarz und weiß gearbeitet werden.

Für Aufwändigere Darstellungen sind Farben mit Bedacht und in möglichst geringem Umfang einzusetzen. In diesem Folienmaster ist die Farbpalette festgelegt.

Zuerst mit den Primärfarben arbeiten.



Für z.B. komplexe Diagramme stehen noch Sekundärfarben zur Verfügung.

