YOLO Pruning

1. Baseline Model Performance: Our baseline YOLO model for keypoint detection had mAP50: 81.80% and mAP50-95: 37.99%.

```
metrics.pose.map, metrics.pose.map50
```

2. Number of Parameters Pruned: We have applied L1 unstructured pruning and we have pruned 727,606 parameters of convolutional layers out of 3.263 million parameters, i.e, we have 22.297% pruning ratio.

```
total_params, pruned_params, prune_ratio = find_unstructured_prune_ratio(model_2)
total_params, pruned_params, prune_ratio * 100

4]
(3263104, 727606, 22.297971501980935)
```

3. **Pruned Model Accuracy:** The pruned model accuracy has dropped like mAP50: 79.67% and mAP50-95: 34.83%.

[+] mAP50: 0.7967361492523993 mAP50-95: 0.34383602776180106

To recover the accuracy lost from pruning, we fine-tune the pruned model(pruning aware training) for 1 epoch with Ir_intial:1e-7 and Ir_final: 1e-7 * 1e-6, with SGD optimizer.

```
model_2.train(data='config.yaml', epochs=1, batch=64, optimizer='SGD', lr0=1e-7, lrf=1e-6, momentum=0.005, imgsz=(640, 480), cache=True, dropout=0, cos_lr=True, close_mosaic=1,
| | | freeze=21, mosaic=0.0, hsv_h=0.02, hsv_s=0.5, hsv_v=0.4, translate=0.0, scale=0.0, degrees=0)

Python
```

Thus our accuracy increases like mAP50: 80.65% and mAP50-95: 36.34%, but it reduces the pruning ratio from 22.29% to 22.14%.

```
print("[+] mAP50: ", val_metrics.pose.map50, " mAP50-95: ", val_metrics.pose.map)
[+] mAP50: 0.8065850026094209 mAP50-95: 0.3634773682006332
```

The pruned model has compression ratio 79.52% as compared to original model that has 90.84%.

```
compression_ratio_original = (original_compressed_size / original_uncompressed_size) * 100
compression_ratio_pruned = (pruned_compressed_size / pruned_uncompressed_size) * 100
compression_ratio_original, compression_ratio_pruned

(90.84337086516639, 79.52444319209485)
```

The pruned model compressed file is 12.52% smaller in size as compared to original model compressed size.

```
reduction_in_size = ((original_compressed_size - pruned_compressed_size) / original_compressed_size) * 100
reduction_in_size

12.520123519460741
```

We ran a test on 500 images of dimensions (480, 640) to calculate the average inference time for pruned and original model. We found that both of them had almost same inference time, this is because we need special hardware/software to leverage the sparse matrix multiplication.

```
print("[+] Original model avg inference time: ", avg_original_speed, " pruned_model inference time: ", avg_pruned_speed)
[+] Original model avg inference time: [67.3525903224945] pruned_model inference time: [67.78613018989563]
```

YOLO Quantisation

For quantising the yolo model we first convert it to 'onnx' format and then quantise it to UInt8.

```
print("[+] Total Conv layers: ", total_count, " quantized layers: ", quantized_count)

[+] Total Conv layers: 159.0 quantized layers: 73.0
```

The accuracy of pruned and quantised model has dropped to mAP50: 79.85% mAP50-95: 37.06%.

```
print("[+] Pruned but not quantized model mAP50: ", val_metrics.pose.map50, " mAP50-95: ", val_metrics.pose.map)
[+] Pruned but not quantized model mAP50: 0.7985162750263713 mAP50-95: 0.3706975042217301
```

The pruned and quantised model is even more compressible than pruned and original model.

```
compression_ratio_original = (orginal_onnx_compressed / orginal_onnx_uncompressed) * 100
compression_ratio_pruned = (pruned_onnx_compressed / pruned_onnx_uncompressed) * 100
compression_ratio_pruned_and_quantized = (pruned_and_quantized_onnx_compressed / pruned_and_quantized_onnx_uncompressed) * 100
compression_ratio_original, compression_ratio_pruned, compression_ratio_pruned_and_quantized

(85.38681090962497, 71.57060038280643, 61.321472072432215)
```

Finally with pruning and quantisation we achieve 79.99% reduction in compressed file size as compared to original model.

```
final_size_reduction_percentage = ((orginal_onnx_compressed - pruned_and_quantized_onnx_compressed) / orginal_onnx_compressed) * 100
final_size_reduction_percentage

79.99725393313773
```

Since we did dynamic quantisation and dynamic quantisation calculates the quantisation parameters dynamically, which leads to an increase in inference time from 53.63ms to 78.73ms.

```
avg_original_speed, avg_pruned_and_quantized_speed

([53.63247561454773], [78.730140209198])
```

Pose Classification Model Pruning

We first convert our tensorflow model to 'onnx' format and from 'onnx' format to 'torch' model.

The baseline classification model has accuracy of 61.24%.

```
print(f"[+] Accuracy of baseline model: {accuracy}")
[+] Accuracy of baseline model: 61.24314442413162
```

The we apply **L1 unstructured** pruning to the model and pruned 2.185 million parameters out of 5.784 million parameters, which is a pruning percent of 37.77%.

```
total_params, pruned_params, prune_ratio = find_unstructured_prune_ratio(pose_classification_pytorch_model)
print("[+] Total Params: ", total_params, " number of weights pruned: ", pruned_params, " percent pruned: ", prune_ratio * 100)

[+] Total Params: 5784828 number of weights pruned: 2185495 percent pruned: 37.779774956143896
```

Then we evaluate the accuracy of the pruned model, and its accuracy has dropped to 50.36%.

```
print(f"[+] Accuracy of pruned model: {accuracy}")
[+] Accuracy of pruned model: 50.36563071297989
```

Then we fine tune the pruned model again using 'Adam' optimiser and learning_rate=1e-5 for 2 epochs.

Thus we recover our accuracy from 50.36% to 61.60% while maintaining the same pruning ratio.

```
print("[+] Accuracy of fine-tuned pruned model: ", accuracy)

[+] Accuracy of fine-tuned pruned model: 61.608775137111515
```

```
total_params, pruned_params, prune_ratio = find_unstructured_prune_ratio(pose_model)
print("[+] Total Params: ", total_params, " number of weights pruned: ", pruned_params, " percent pruned: ", prune_ratio * 100)

[+] Total Params: 5784828 number of weights pruned: 2185495 percent pruned: 37.779774956143896
```