

EQTFLITEUG

eIQ TensorFlow Lite Library User's Guide

Rev. 7 — 8 December 2022

User guide

Document information

Information	Content
Keywords	eIQ, TensorFlow, Lite, TensorFlow Lite
Abstract	This document describes the steps required to download/use the library and create an application for running pre-trained models.



1 Overview

TensorFlow Lite is an open source software library for running machine learning models on mobile and embedded devices. For more information, see www.tensorflow.org/lite.

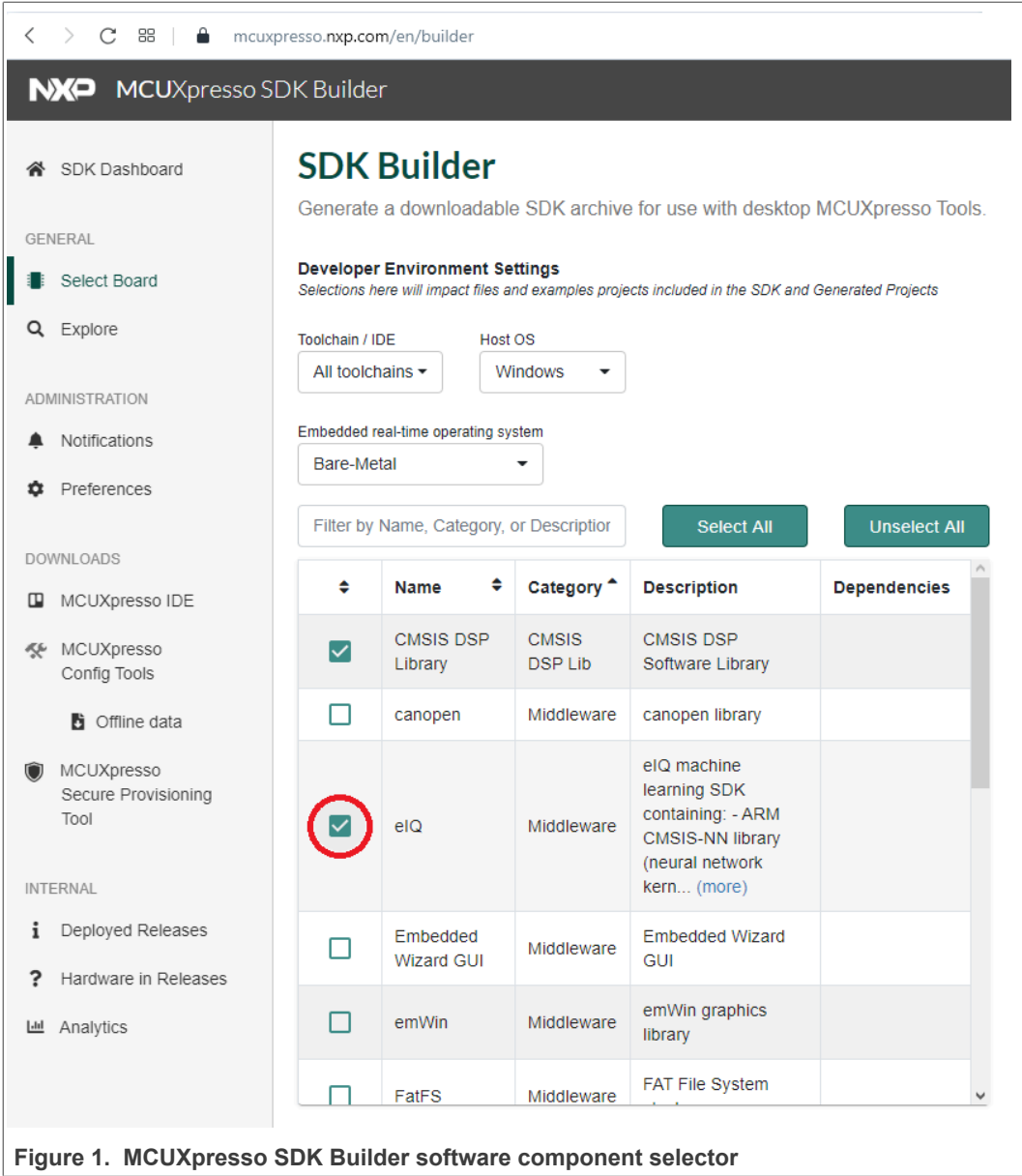
For memory constrained devices, the library contains TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers. For more information, see www.tensorflow.org/lite/microcontrollers.

The MCUXpresso Software Development Kit (MCUXpresso SDK) provides a comprehensive software package with a pre-integrated TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers based on version 22-09-19 (from the 19th of September 2022). This document describes the steps required to download and start using the library. Additionally, the document describes the steps required to create an application for running pre-trained models.

Note: *The document also assumes knowledge of machine learning frameworks for model training.*

2 Deployment

The eIQ TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers library is part of the eIQ machine learning software package, which is an optional middleware component of MCUXpresso SDK. The eIQ component is integrated into the MCUXpresso SDK Builder delivery system available on mcuxpresso.nxp.com. To include eIQ machine learning into the MCUXpresso SDK package, the eIQ middleware component is selected in the software component selector on the SDK Builder page when building a new package. See [Figure 1](#).



Once the MCUXpresso SDK package is downloaded, it can be extracted on a local machine or imported into the MCUXpresso IDE. For more information on the MCUXpresso SDK folder structure, see the Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK User's Guide (document: MCUXSDKGSUG). The package directory structure is similar to [Figure 2](#). The eIQ TensorFlow Lite library directories are highlighted in red.

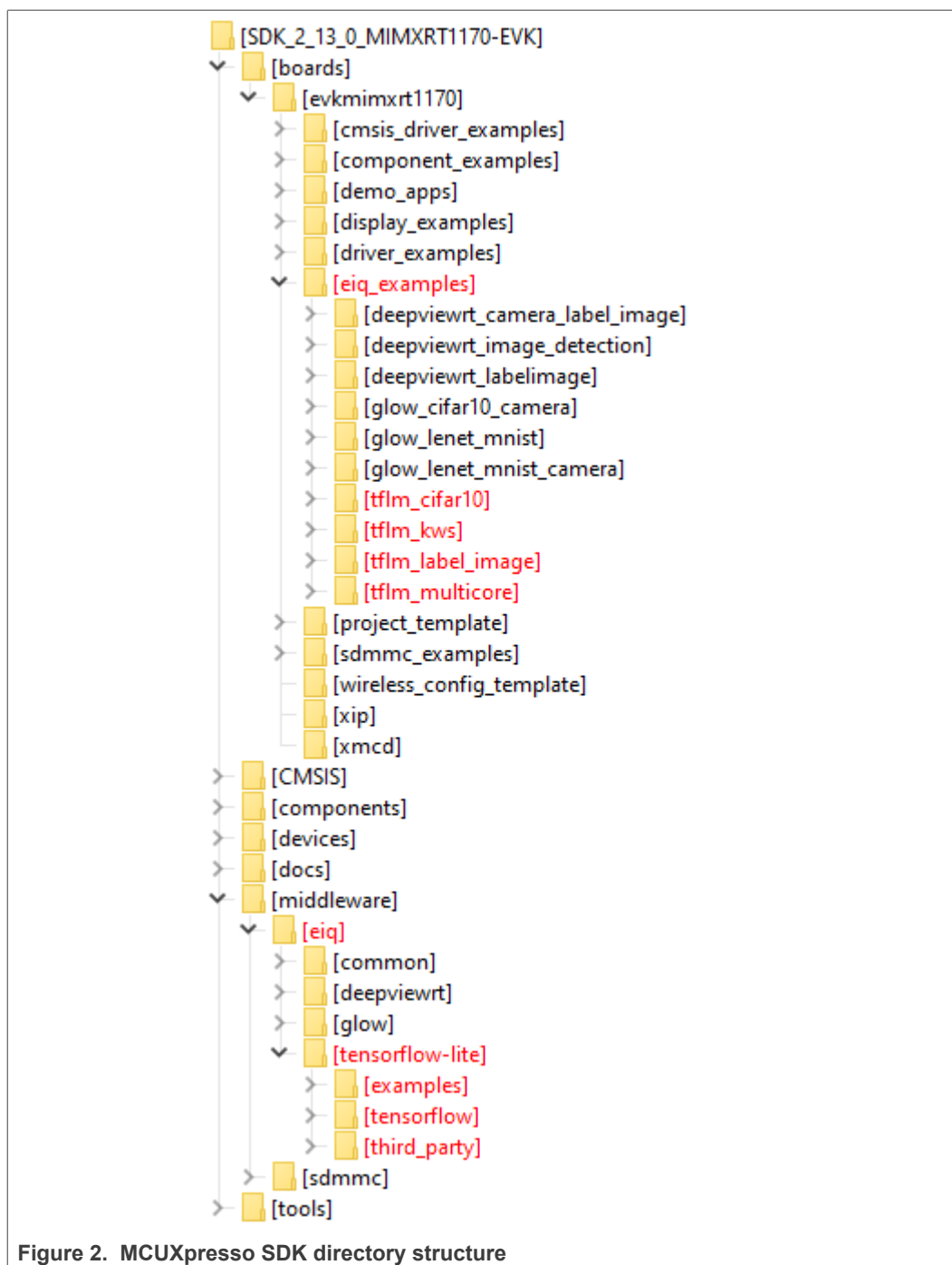


Figure 2. MCUXpresso SDK directory structure

The *boards* directory contains example application projects for supported toolchains. For the list of supported toolchains, see the *MCUXpresso SDK Release Notes*. The *middleware* directory contains the eIQ library source code and example application source code and data.

3 Example applications

The eIQ TensorFlow Lite library is provided with a set of example applications. For details, see [Table 1](#). The applications demonstrate the usage of the library in several use cases.

Table 1. List of example applications

Name	Description	Availability
<code>tflm_cifar10</code>	CIFAR-10 classification of 32×32 RGB pixel images into 10 categories using a small Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).	EVKB-IMXRT1050 EVK-MIMXRT1060 EVK-MIMXRT1064 EVK-MIMXRT1160 EVK-MIMXRT1170 EVK-MIMXRT595 (no camera and display support) EVK-MIMXRT685 (no camera and display support) MIMXRT1060-EVKB MIMXRT685-AUD-EVK (no camera and display support)
<code>tflm_kws</code>	Keyword spotting application using a neural network for word detection in pre-processed audio input.	EVKB-IMXRT1050 EVK-MIMXRT1060 EVK-MIMXRT1064 EVK-MIMXRT1160 EVK-MIMXRT1170 EVK-MIMXRT595 EVK-MIMXRT685 MIMXRT1060-EVKB MIMXRT685-AUD-EVK
<code>tflm_image</code>	Image recognition application using a MobileNet model architecture to classify 128×128 RGB pixel images into 1000 categories.	EVKB-IMXRT1050 EVK-MIMXRT1060 EVK-MIMXRT1064 EVK-MIMXRT1160 EVK-MIMXRT1170 EVK-MIMXRT595 (no camera and display support) EVK-MIMXRT685 (no camera and display support) MIMXRT1060-EVKB MIMXRT685-AUD-EVK (no camera and display support)
<code>tflm_multicore</code>	Image recognition application running on Cortex-M7 core with wake up from keyword spotting application running on Cortex-M4 core.	EVK-MIMXRT1160 EVK-MIMXRT1170
<code>tflm_xaf</code>	Keyword spotting application using the Xtensa Audio Framework for configurable audio pipeline components management.	EVK-MIMXRT595 EVK-MIMXRT685 MIMXRT685-AUD-EVK

For details on how to build and run the example applications with supported toolchains, see *Getting Started with MCUXpresso SDK User's Guide* (document: MCUXSDKGSUG). When using MCUXpresso IDE, the example applications can be imported through the SDK Import Wizard as shown in [Figure 3](#).

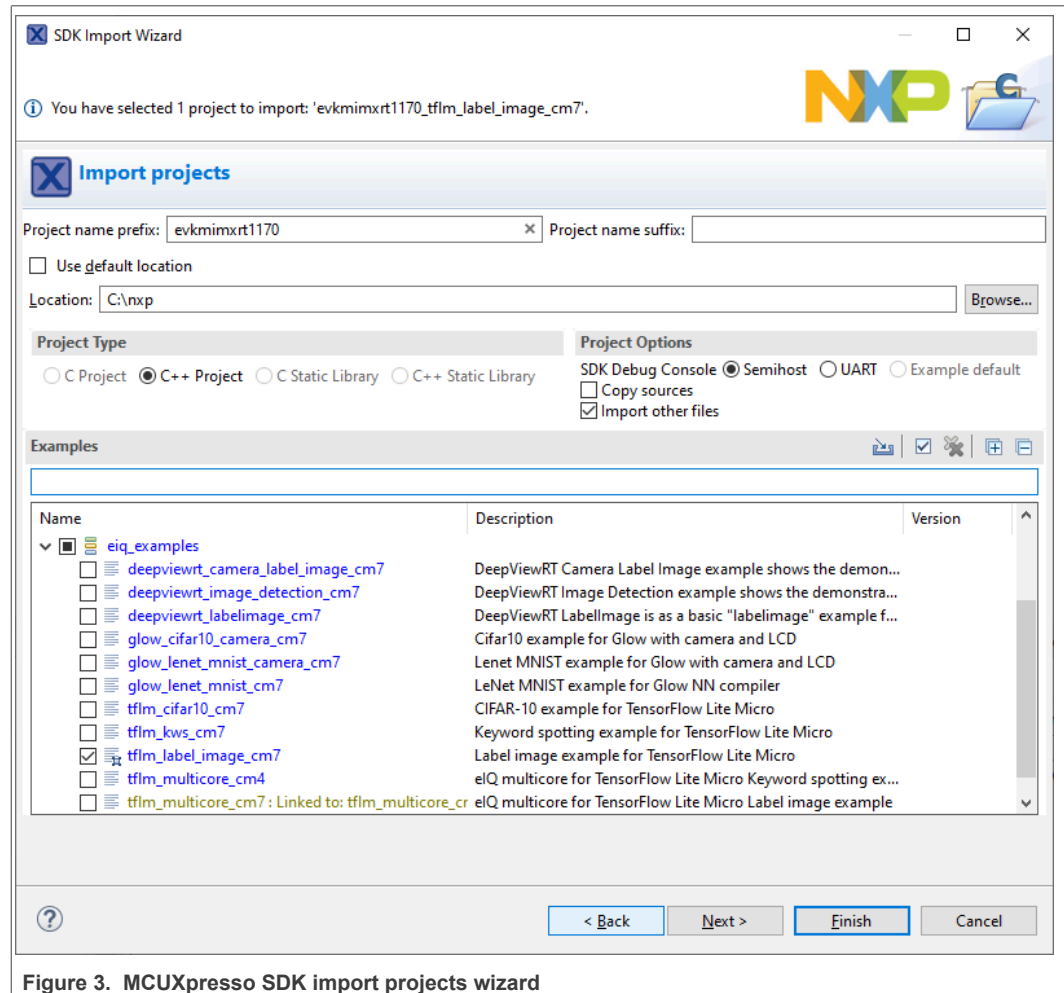


Figure 3. MCUXpresso SDK import projects wizard

After building the example application and downloading it to the target, the execution stops in the *main* function. When the execution resumes, an output message displays on the connected terminal. For example, [Figure 4](#) shows the output of the `tflm_label_image_cm7` example application printed to the MCUXpresso IDE Console window when semihosting debug console is selected in the SDK Import Wizard.

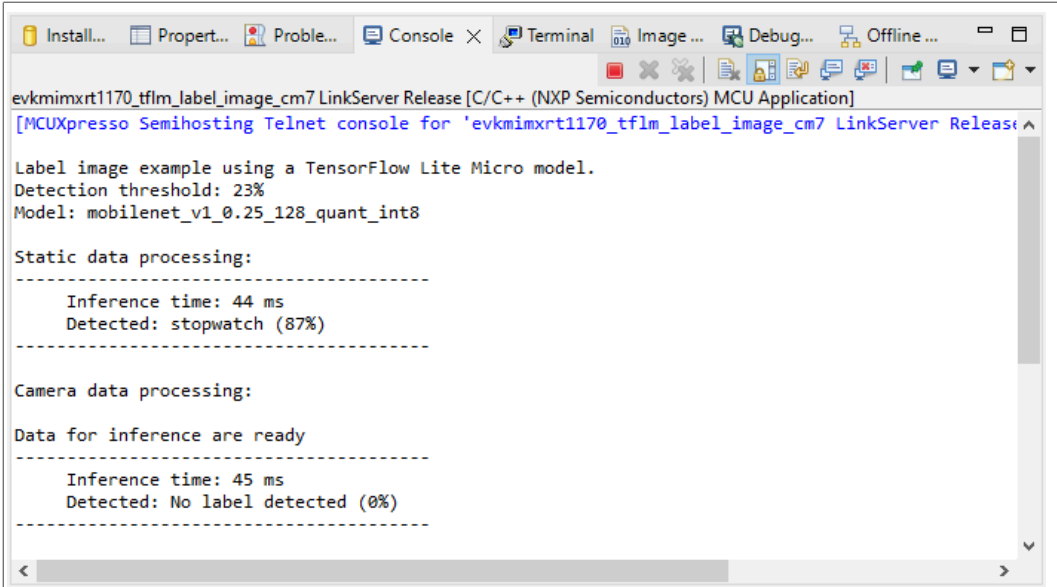


Figure 4. Console window

4 Comparison

The TensorFlow Lite library since version 2.3 provides an alternative implementation optimized for microcontrollers with low memory capacity called TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers (or TensorFlow Lite Micro). In comparison to TensorFlow Lite, the Micro version uses static memory allocation, has no dependencies on standard C or C++ libraries and contains implementations of operation kernels optimized for Arm Cortex-M architecture using Arm's CMSIS-NN library. The following table contains a comparison of supported operations by both libraries.

Table 2. Supported operations

TensorFlow Lite operations	Supported by TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers
ABS	Yes
ADD	Yes
ADD_N	Yes
ARG_MAX	Yes
ARG_MIN	Yes
ASSIGN_VARIABLE	Yes
ATAN2	No
AVERAGE_POOL_2D	Yes
BATCH_MATMUL	No
BATCH_TO_SPACE_ND	Yes
BIDIRECTIONAL_SEQUENCE_LSTM	No
BIDIRECTIONAL_SEQUENCE_RNN	No
BROADCAST_ARGS	Yes

Table 2. Supported operations...continued

TensorFlow Lite operations	Supported by TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers
BROADCAST_TO	Yes
BUCKETIZE	No
CALL_ONCE	No
CAST	Yes
CEIL	Yes
COMPLEX_ABS	No
CONCATENATION	Yes
CONV_2D	No
CONV_3D	No
CONV_3D_TRANSPOSE	No
COS	Yes
CUMSUM	No
DENSIFY	No
DEPTH_TO_SPACE	Yes
DEPTHWISE_CONV_2D	Yes
DEQUANTIZE	Yes
DETECTION_POSTPROCESS	Yes
DIV	Yes
DYNAMIC_UPDATE_SLICE	No
ELU	Yes
EMBEDDING_LOOKUP	No
EMBEDDING_LOOKUP_SPARSE	No
EQUAL	Yes
EXP	Yes
EXPAND_DIMS	Yes
FAKE_QUANT	No
FILL	Yes
FLOOR	Yes
FLOOR_DIV	Yes
FLOOR_MOD	Yes
FULLY_CONNECTED	Yes
GATHER	Yes
GELU	No
GATHER_ND	Yes
GREATER	Yes
GREATER_EQUAL	Yes

Table 2. Supported operations...continued

TensorFlow Lite operations	Supported by TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers
HARD_SWISH	Yes
HASHTABLE	No
HASHTABLE_FIND	No
HASHTABLE_IMPORT	No
HASHTABLE_LOOKUP	No
HASHTABLE_SIZE	No
IF	Yes
IMAG	No
L2_NORMALIZATION	Yes
L2_POOL_2D	Yes
LEAKY_RELU	Yes
LESS	Yes
LESS_EQUAL	Yes
LOCAL_RESPONSE_NORMALIZATION	No
LOG	Yes
LOG_SOFTMAX	No
LOGICAL_AND	Yes
LOGICAL_NOT	Yes
LOGICAL_OR	Yes
LOGISTIC	Yes
LSH_PROJECTION	No
LSTM	No
MATRIX_DIAG	No
MATRIX_SET_DIAG	No
MAX_POOL_2D	Yes
MAXIMUM	Yes
MEAN	Yes
MINIMUM	Yes
MIRROR_PAD	Yes
MUL	Yes
MULTINOMIAL	No
NEG	Yes
NON_MAX_SUPPRESSION_V4	No
NON_MAX_SUPPRESSION_V5	No
NOT_EQUAL	Yes
ONE_HOT	No

Table 2. Supported operations...continued

TensorFlow Lite operations	Supported by TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers
PACK	Yes
PAD	Yes
PADV2	Yes
POW	No
PRELU	Yes
QUANTIZE	Yes
RANDOM_STANDARD_NORMAL	No
RANDOM_UNIFORM	No
RANGE	No
RANK	No
READ_VARIABLE	No
REAL	No
REDUCE_ALL	No
REDUCE_ANY	No
REDUCE_MAX	Yes
REDUCE_MIN	No
REDUCE_PROD	No
RELU	Yes
RELU_N1_TO_1	No
RELU6	Yes
RFFT2D	No
RESHAPE	Yes
RESIZE_BILINEAR	Yes
RESIZE_NEAREST_NEIGHBOR	Yes
REVERSE_SEQUENCE	No
REVERSE_V2	No
RNN	No
ROUND	Yes
RSQRT	Yes
SCATTER_ND	No
SEGMENT_SUM	No
SELECT	No
SELECT_V2	Yes
SHAPE	Yes
SIN	Yes
SKIP_GRAM	No

Table 2. Supported operations...continued

TensorFlow Lite operations	Supported by TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers
SLICE	Yes
SOFTMAX	Yes
SPACE_TO_BATCH_ND	Yes
SPACE_TO_DEPTH	Yes
SPARSE_TO_DENSE	No
SPLIT	Yes
SPLIT_V	Yes
SQRT	Yes
SQUARE	Yes
SQUARED_DIFFERENCE	Yes
SQUEEZE	Yes
STRIDED_SLICE	Yes
SUB	Yes
SUM	Yes
SVDF	Yes
TANH	Yes
TILE	No
TOPK_V2	No
TRANSPOSE	Yes
TRANSPOSE_CONV	Yes
UNIDIRECTIONAL_SEQUENCE_LSTM	Yes (on Xtensa cores)
UNIDIRECTIONAL_SEQUENCE_RNN	No
UNIQUE	No
UNPACK	Yes
WHERE	No
WHILE	Yes
UNSORTED_SEGMENT_MAX	No
UNSORTED_SEGMENT_PROD	No
UNSORTED_SEGMENT_SUM	No
VAR_HANDLE	No
ZEROS_LIKE	Yes

[Table 3](#) contains an overview of hardware optimized TensorFlow Lite Micro operators on supported devices. Operators not listed in the table are reference C++ implementations only. Optimized operators for ARM Cortex-M cores leverage the ARM CMSIS-NN library. For details, see the `middleware/eiq/tensorflow-lite/third_party/cmsis/CMSIS/NN/README.md` file. Optimized operators for Cadence Xtensa cores (HiFi4 and FusionF1) leverage the Xtensa HiFi4 NN library.

Table 3. Hardware optimized TFLM operators

Operator	Operator input type	i.MX RT595 (Fusion F1 core) i.MX RT685 (HiFi4 core)	i.MX RT1050 i.MX RT1060 i.MX RT1064 i.MX RT1160 i.MX RT1170 i.MX RT595 (Cortex-M33 core) i.MX RT685 (Cortex-M33 core)
ADD	float	No	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	No	Yes
AVERAGE_POOL_2D	float	No	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	No	Yes
CONV_2D	float	N/A	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	Yes	Yes
DEPTHWISE_CONV_2D	float	N/A	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	Yes	Yes
FULLY_CONNECTED	float	N/A	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	Yes	Yes
UNIDIRECTIONAL_SEQUENCE_LSTM	float	N/A	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	Yes	No
LOGISTIC	float	Yes (on i.MX RT685)	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	Yes	No
MAX_POOL_2D	float	No	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	No	Yes
MUL	float	No	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	No	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	No	Yes
SOFTMAX	float	No	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A
	int8 (PCQ)	Yes	Yes
SVDF	float	No	No
	uint8 (PTQ)	N/A	N/A

Table 3. Hardware optimized TFLM operators...continued

Operator	Operator input type	i.MX RT595 (Fusion F1 core) i.MX RT685 (HiFi4 core)	i.MX RT1050 i.MX RT1060 i.MX RT1064 i.MX RT1160 i.MX RT1170 i.MX RT595 (Cortex-M33 core) i.MX RT685 (Cortex-M33 core)
	int8 (PCQ)	Yes	Yes

Note:

- PTQ — Per-tensor quantized (asymmetric 8-bit quantization).
- PCQ — Per-channel quantized (symmetric 8-bit quantization).

5 Converting a model

TensorFlow contains a conversion tool and a Python API for converting TensorFlow models stored in the Protocol Buffers format (.pb) or similar alternatives to TensorFlow Lite models stored in the FlatBuffers format (.tflite). Therefore, to convert a model to the TensorFlow Lite format, the user must first install TensorFlow. For more information, see www.tensorflow.org/lite/convert.

Use the following steps:

1. On Linux OS (Ubuntu 16.04 or later (64-bit)):
 - a. Install Python using the command:


```
sudo apt-get install python3
```
 - b. Install TensorFlow with Python *pip* package manager: `pip3 install --user tensorflow==2.10.0`
2. On macOS (10.12.6 (Sierra) or later (64-bit)):
 - a. Install Python (version 3.10.x) using an installer downloaded from www.python.org/downloads/mac-osx.
 - b. Install TensorFlow with Python *pip* package manager from the command line:


```
pip3 install --user tensorflow==2.10.0
```
 - c. Update the system path to include the user's Library/Python/3.10/bin directory: `export PATH="$HOME/Library/Python/3.10/bin:$PATH"`
3. On Windows OS (Windows OS 7 or later (64-bit)):
 - a. Install Python (version 3.10.x) using an installer downloaded from <https://www.python.org/downloads/windows>.
 - b. Update the Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio 2015, 2017 and 2019 to the latest version available at <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2977003/the-latest-supported-visual-c-downloads>.
 - c. Install TensorFlow with Python *pip* package manager: `pip install --user tensorflow==2.10.0`

Note: Detailed instructions on how to install TensorFlow can be found at www.tensorflow.org/install. The page also contains a list of all supported platforms and alternative installation methods.

Note: It is out of the document scope to describe the process of creating and training a model. To learn how to obtain a trained model, see the tutorials and reference manuals

of machine learning frameworks. For more information, see <https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/images/cnn>.

The following command in [Section 5.1](#) converts a trained model stored in the `mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_frozen.pb` file (from the package available at download.tensorflow.org/models/mobilenet_v1_2018_08_02/mobilenet_v1_0.25_128.tgz) to a TensorFlow Lite model file `mobilenet_v1_0.25_128.tflite` performing floating-point inference. The `input` and `MobilenetV1/Predictions/Reshape_1` parameter values are the input and output node names.

5.1 Converting a model performing floating-point inference

```
tflite_convert \  
--output_file=mobilenet_v1_0.25_128.tflite \  
--graph_def_file=mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_frozen.pb \  
--input_arrays=input \  
--output_arrays=MobilenetV1/Predictions/Reshape_1 \  
--enable_v1_converter
```

The description of the parameters can be displayed by running `tflite_convert --help`.

The names of the input and output nodes can be retrieved from a model visualizer like <https://lutzroeder.github.io/netron/>, for example. By clicking the first node in the displayed graph, its name is shown in the properties panel. This is typically the input node. Similarly, by clicking the last node, the name of the output node can be retrieved.

Note: TensorFlow Lite supports only a subset of TensorFlow operations. During the conversion process, some of those operations might be deleted or fused. Since the set of TensorFlow Lite operations is smaller than TensorFlow's, not every model is convertible. If the original TensorFlow model uses an operation not supported by TensorFlow Lite, the converter reports it as an error. For more information, see the guide at https://www.tensorflow.org/lite/guide/ops_compatibility.

5.2 Quantization

Quantization is a technique to reduce the model size while maintaining only small degradation of the model precision. Typically, quantization reduces the number of bits associated with weights and activations from 32-bit floating-point values to 8-bits. This yields a 4x reduction in model size. Furthermore, processors with fixed-point SIMD instructions can leverage these for faster computations.

Probably the best way to perform model quantization is [quantization-aware training](#). The model can be afterward converted using the converter, which is compatible with models quantized by TensorFlow. Alternatively, a model can be quantized [post-training](#) using per-channel quantization. The Python script shown in [Section 5.2.1](#) quantizes and converts the floating point model from `mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_frozen.pb` (from the package available at download.tensorflow.org/models/mobilenet_v1_2018_08_02/mobilenet_v1_0.25_128.tgz) to a TensorFlow Lite model `mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_int8.tflite`. The input and output node names can be retrieved using a model visualizer like [Netron](#). The quantization is performed using images from the training dataset, which the script expects to be stored in the `dataset` directory.

5.2.1 Quantizing and converting a model

```
import os
import numpy as np
from PIL import Image
import tensorflow as tf
input_mean = 127.5
input_std = 127.5
converter = tf.compat.v1.lite.TFLiteConverter.from_frozen_graph(
    'mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_frozen.pb',          # TensorFlow model file
    ['input'],                                  # input node names
    ['MobilenetV1/Predictions/Reshape_1'],      # output node names
    input_shapes=({'input': (1, 128, 128, 3)}) # input tensor dimensions
converter.optimizations = [tf.lite.Optimize.DEFAULT]
converter.target_spec.supported_ops = [tf.lite.OpsSet.TFLITE_BUILTINS_INT8]
converter.inference_input_type = tf.int8
converter.inference_output_type = tf.float32
def representative_dataset_gen():
    images = []
    for image in os.listdir('dataset'):
        image = os.path.join('dataset', image)
        if os.path.isfile(image):
            image = np.array(Image.open(image).resize((128, 128)))
            image = (image - input_mean) / input_std
            image = image.astype(np.float32)
            image = image.reshape((1, 128, 128, 3))
            images.append(image)
    for image in images:
        yield [image]
converter.representative_dataset = representative_dataset_gen
tflite_quant_model = converter.convert()
with open('mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_int8.tflite', 'wb') as f:
    f.write(tflite_quant_model)
```

6 Running an inference

After converting the model to the TensorFlow Lite format, it is converted into a C language array to include it in the application source code. The `xxd` utility can be used for this purpose (distributed with the *Vim* editor for many platforms on <https://www.vim.org/>) as shown in [Section 6.1](#). The utility converts a TensorFlow Lite model into a C header file with an array definition containing the binary image of the model and a variable containing the data size.

6.1 Converting a model to a C language header file

```
xxd -i mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant.tflite > mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_model.h
```

After the header file is generated, the type of the array is changed from `unsigned char` to `const char` to match the library API input parameters and the default array name can be changed to a more convenient one. The user must align the buffer to at least 64-bit boundary (the size of a double-precision floating-point number) to avoid misaligned memory access. The alignment can be achieved by using the `__ALIGNED(16)` macro from the `cmsis_compiler.h` header file (available in the MCUXpresso SDK) in the array declaration before the data assignment.

The easiest way to create an application with the proper configuration is to copy and modify an existing example application. To learn where to find the example applications and how to build them, see the [Section 3](#).

Running an inference using TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers involves several steps (shown for quantized model with signed 8-bit values as input and 32-floating point values as output):

1. Include the necessary eIQ TensorFlow Lite Micro library header files and the converted model.

Including header files

```
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_error_reporter.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_interpreter.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/all_ops_resolver.h"#include
"mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_model.h"
```

2. Allocate a static memory buffer for input and output tensors and intermediate arrays. Load the FlatBuffer model image (assuming the `mobilenet_v1_0.25_128_quant_model.h` file generated in [Section 6.1](#) defines an array named `mobilenet_model` and a size variable named `mobilenet_model_len`), build the interpreter object and allocate memory for tensors.

Loading the FlatBuffer model

```
constexpr int kTensorArenaSize = 1024 * 1024;
static uint8_t tensorArena[kTensorArenaSize];
const tflite::Model* model = tflite::GetModel(mobilenet_model);
// TODO: Report an error if model->version() != TFLITE_SCHEMA_VERSION
static tflite::AllOpsResolver microOpResolver;
static tflite::MicroErrorReporter microErrorReporter;
static tflite::MicroInterpreter interpreter(model,
    microOpResolver, tensorArena, kTensorArenaSize,
    microErrorReporter);
interpreter->AllocateTensors();
// TODO: Check return value for kTfLiteOk
```

3. Fill the input data into the input tensor. For example, if a speech recognition model, image data from a camera or audio data from a microphone. The dimensions of the input data must be the same as the dimensions of the input tensor. These dimensions were specified when the model was created.

Fill-in input data

```
// Get access to the input tensor data
TfLiteTensor* inputTensor = interpreter->input(0);
// Copy the input tensor data from an application buffer
for (int i = 0; i < inputTensor->bytes; i++)
    inputTensor->data.int8[i] = input_data[i];
```

4. Run the inference and read the output data from the output tensor. The dimensions of the output data must be the same as the dimensions of the output tensor. These dimensions were specified when the model was created.

Running inference and reading output data

```
// Run the inference
interpreter->Invoke();
// TODO: Check the return value for TfLiteOk
// Get access to the output tensor data
TfLiteTensor* outputTensor = interpreter->output(0);
// Copy the output tensor data to an application buffer
for (int i = 0; i < outputTensor->bytes / sizeof(float32); i++)
    output_data[i] = outputTensor->data.f[i];
```

6.2 Adjusting the tensor arena size

The tensor arena is a static memory buffer used for intermediate tensor and scratch buffer allocation. The size of the tensor arena buffer is set by the `kTensorArenaSize` constant in the example above. The value depends on the tensor sizes used in the model and on the hardware-specific implementations of kernels, which may require various

sizes of scratch buffers for intermediate computations. The value can be determined experimentally by running an inference with a small value, so the library fails with an insufficient tensor memory error and prints the missing amount. Continue adjusting the size until the error stops being reported. If the target hardware changes, readjust the value.

7 Code size optimization

Typically, models do not use all the operators that are available in TensorFlow Lite. However, because of the default operator registration mechanism used in the library, the toolchain linker is not able to remove the code of unused operators. In order to reduce code size, it is possible to only register the specific operators used by a model. To determine which operators are used by a particular model, a model visualizer tool like Netron can be used. Then a mutable operator resolver object can be created that only registers the operators that are used by the model being inferenced.

7.1 Register all operators

Use the `tflite::AllOpsResolver` object class, which is later passed to the `tflite::MicroInterpreter` object. Make sure to include the `tensorflow/lite/micro/all_ops_resolver.h` header file.

Register all available operators in TensorFlow Lite Micro

```
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/all_ops_resolver.h"
tflite::AllOpsResolver microOpResolver;
static tflite::MicroInterpreter interpreter(
    model, microOpResolver, tensorArena, kTensorArenaSize,
    microErrorReporter);
```

7.2 Register only used operators

Use the `tflite::MicroMutableOpResolver` object template, which is later passed to the `tflite::MicroInterpreter` object. Depending on the list of used operators, the result should be similar to [Section 7.2.1](#). Make sure to update the `MicroMutableOpResolver` template parameter to reflect the number of operators that need to be registered.

7.2.1 Register only used operators in TensorFlow Lite Micro

```
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/kernels/micro_ops.h"
#include "tensorflow/lite/micro/micro_mutable_op_resolver.h"
tflite::MicroMutableOpResolver<6> microOpResolver;
microOpResolver.AddAveragePool2D();
microOpResolver.AddConv2D();
microOpResolver.AddDepthwiseConv2D();
microOpResolver.AddDequantize();
microOpResolver.AddReshape();
microOpResolver.AddSoftmax();
static tflite::MicroInterpreter interpreter(
    model, microOpResolver, tensorArena, kTensorArenaSize,
    microErrorReporter);
```

8 Note about the source code in the document

Example code shown in this document has the following copyright and BSD-3-Clause license:

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9 Revision history

[Table 4](#) summarizes the changes done to this document since the initial release.

Table 4. Revision history

Revision number	Date	Substantive changes
0	12/2019	Initial release
1	04/2020	Updated to TensorFlow Lite 2.1
2	17 December 2020	Updated TensorFlow Lite to version 2.3.0 with TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers
3	10 July 2021	Removed TensorFlow Lite in favor of TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers. Updated TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers to version 2.4.1.
4	22 October 2021	Updated TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers to version 2.5.0 targeted for i.MX RT1170 CM7 core.
5	06 December 2021	Updated TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers to version 2.6.0.
6	01 June 2022	Updated TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers to version 22-02-16.

Table 4. Revision history...continued

Revision number	Date	Substantive changes
7	08 December 2022	Updated TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers to version 22-09-19.

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