tflite_model_conversion

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```
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```

0.1 Do necessary imports

https://www.tensorflow.org/lite/performance/post_training_quantization

```
[2]: import copy
  import tensorflow as tf
  from tensorflow import keras
  from tensorflow.keras import layers
  import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd

# import codebase
  import thermalModel_main as tmm
  import thermalModel_groupB as tm_gb

import importlib
  importlib.reload(tmm)
  importlib.reload(tm_gb)
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

```
[2]: <module 'thermalModel_groupB' from
    'C:\\Users\\user\\Anaconda3\\lib\\thermalModel_groupB.py'>
```

0.1.1 Load data

```
[3]: df = tm_gb.load_csv(filename = 'LDPRF_2097.csv',
                          data_list = ['Program_
     → time', 'Current', 'Voltage', 'AhCha', 'AhDch', 'Temp'],
                        features list =
     →['runtime_s','Current','Voltage','AhCha','AhDch','Amb','Temp'],
                        mode = 2)
    df1 = tm_gb.load_csv(filename = 'LDPRF_2098.csv',
                           data_list = ['Program_
    →time', 'Current', 'Voltage', 'AhCha', 'AhDch', 'Temp'],
                         features list = ___
     →['runtime_s','Current','Voltage','AhCha','AhDch','Amb','Temp'],
                         mode = 2)
   C:\Users\user\Anaconda3\lib\thermalModel groupB.py:47: SettingWithCopyWarning:
   A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
   See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-
   docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy
     df['second'][set_index[index]:set_index[index+1]] =
   df['second'][set_index[index]:set_index[index+1]] + second_increment[index]
   C:\Users\user\Anaconda3\lib\thermalModel_groupB.py:49: SettingWithCopyWarning:
   A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
   See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-
   docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy
     df['second'][set_index[index]:] = df['second'][set_index[index]:] +
   second increment[index]
   C:\Users\user\Anaconda3\lib\thermalModel groupB.py:56: SettingWithCopyWarning:
   A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
   See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-
   docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy
     df['second'][set_index[index]:] = df['second'][set_index[index]:] +
   seconds_summation[index]
```

[4]: df.describe()

[4]:		runtime_s	Current	Voltage	AhCha	\
	count	435839.000000	435839.000000	435839.000000	435839.000000	
	mean	24468.740483	-0.595961	3.775370	126.363856	
	std	11440.765250	85.854861	0.091213	72.924632	
	min	0.000000	-177.639340	3.536830	0.000000	
	25%	14564.850000	0.009580	3.730960	64.452000	
	50%	24470.300000	0.009580	3.766810	126.039000	
	75%	34375.750000	0.019150	3.807290	187.997000	

```
44280.800000
                             223.268950
                                               4.160100
                                                            252.040000
   max
                   AhDch
                                    Amb
                                                  Temp
           435839.000000 4.358390e+05
                                        435839.000000
    count
              144.644944 2.579465e+01
                                             34.312581
   mean
    std
               74.703530 2.402277e-10
                                              2.060416
                0.000000 2.579465e+01
   min
                                             25.794650
   25%
               81.299000 2.579465e+01
                                             33.008410
    50%
              145.061000 2.579465e+01
                                             35.085100
    75%
              208.479000 2.579465e+01
                                             35.850190
              272.253000 2.579465e+01
   max
                                             36.724590
      Do type conversion:
[5]: df_float32 = copy.deepcopy(df).astype('float32')
    print(df.dtypes)
    # first optimisation, as required by tf lite
    print(df_float32.dtypes)
   runtime_s
                float64
   Current
                float64
   Voltage
                float64
   AhCha
                float64
   AhDch
                float64
   Amb
                float64
   Temp
                float64
   dtype: object
   runtime_s
                float32
   Current
                float32
   Voltage
                float32
   AhCha
                float32
   AhDch
                float32
   Amb
                float32
   Temp
                float32
   dtype: object
[6]: print(type(df_float32))
    df_float32 = df_float32.drop(columns=['runtime_s'])
   <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        Target row and inputs/ outputs:
[7]: test_pdSeries_row = copy.deepcopy(df_float32.iloc[100])
    print(test_pdSeries_row)
```

Current

Voltage

-46.004620

3.784130

```
AhCha
               0.000000
   AhDch
              12.521000
   Amb
              25.794649
              27.215540
   Temp
   Name: 100, dtype: float32
[8]: input_npArray = test_pdSeries_row[:-1].to_numpy()
   input_npArray = input_npArray.reshape(5,1).T
   output_npArray = test_pdSeries_row[-1]
   print(type(input_npArray))
   print(type(output_npArray))
   print(input_npArray)
   print(output_npArray)
   <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
   <class 'numpy.float32'>
   [[-46.00462
                                               25.79465]]
                 3.78413
                           0.
                                     12.521
   27.21554
[9]: tf_model_32 = tf.keras.models.load_model('DNN_0.1_hybrid_model_1.h5')
   h5_output = tf_model_32.predict(input_npArray)
   print(h5_output)
```

[[26.764807]]

0.2 Convert to TensorFlow Lite

We now have an acceptably accurate model in-memory. However, to use this with TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers, we'll need to convert it into the correct format and download it as a file. To do this, we'll use the TensorFlow Lite Converter. The converter outputs a file in a special, space-efficient format for use on memory-constrained devices.

Since this model is going to be deployed on a microcontroller, we want it to be as tiny as possible! One technique for reducing the size of models is called quantization. It reduces the precision of the model's weights, which saves memory, often without much impact on accuracy. Quantized models also run faster, since the calculations required are simpler.

The TensorFlow Lite Converter can apply quantization while it converts the model. In the following cell, we'll convert the model twice: once with quantization, once without:

```
[10]: # Convert the model to the TensorFlow Lite format with float16 quantization
    converter = tf.lite.TFLiteConverter.from_keras_model(tf_model_32)
    converter.optimizations = [tf.lite.Optimize.DEFAULT]
    converter.target_spec.supported_types = [tf.float16]
    model = converter.convert()
    # Save the model to disk
    open("model.tflite", "wb").write(model)
```

[10]: 2392

```
[11]: # Instantiate an interpreter for each model
     model = tf.lite.Interpreter('model.tflite')
     # Allocate memory for each model
     model.allocate_tensors()
     # Get input and output tensors
     tflite_model_float16_input_details = model.get_input_details()
     tflite_model_float16_output_details = model.get_output_details()
[12]: # Create arrays to store the results
     tflite_model_float16_predictions = np.empty((1, 1))
     # Test the TensorFlow Lite model
     input_shape = tflite_model_float16_input_details[0]['shape'] # same for all
     output_shape = tflite_model_float16_output_details[0]['shape'] # same for all
     # preprocess:
     input_data = input_npArray
     # The function `qet_tensor()` returns a copy of the tensor data.
     # Use `tensor()` in order to get a pointer to the tensor.
     model.set_tensor(tflite_model_float16_input_details[0]['index'], input_data)
     model.invoke()
     tflite_results = model.
      →get_tensor(tflite_model_float16_output_details[0]['index'])
     print(tflite_results)
```

[[26.776821]]

0.3 Write to a C file

The final step in preparing our model for use with TensorFlow Lite for Microcontrollers is to convert it into a C source file. You can see an example of this format in hello_world/sine_model_data.cc.

To do so, we can use a command line utility named xxd. The following cell runs xxd on our quantized model and prints the output:

```
[13]: import os
    cwd = os.getcwd()
    print(cwd)
```

C:\Users\user\Desktop\FYP final analysis\profiling\tests

```
[14]: # # start linux shell
# run: xxd -i model.tflite > model.cc
```

```
[15]: # # instead of these official instructions:
# !cd $cwd
# !bash
# !xxd -i model.tflite > model.cc
# !cat model.cc
```