Real-Time Keyword Recognition on STM32 using TensorFlow Lite

Stefan Gloor

ETH Zürich

June 12, 2024

- Project goals
- Hardware
- Dataset
- Model and framework
- Microcontroller Implementation
- Performance evaluation
- Limitations
- Demo

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 - Wide range of applications
 - Simple and cheap user interface
 - Hands-free operation of devices
- Why on the edge?
 - Very cheap
 - Low latency
 - Data privacy



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- Familiarize with available frameworks
- Demo project as a base for future applications



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- STM32L475VGT
 - General-purpose MCU
 - Industry-proven
 - Good availability
- Arm Cortex M4F @ 80 MHz
- 1 MB Flash
- 128 kB SRAM



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- Spoken keywords like "yes", "no", "up", "down", ...
- 1 second clips
- 16 kHz sampling rate
- 6:1:1 split



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- Fully customizable
- Platform-independent



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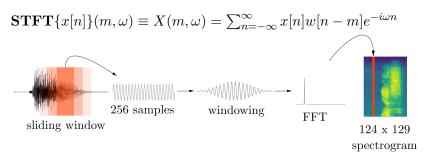


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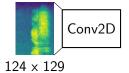


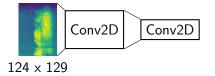
Preprocessing

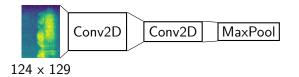
Short-time fourier transform:

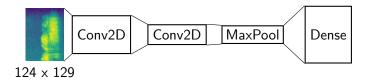


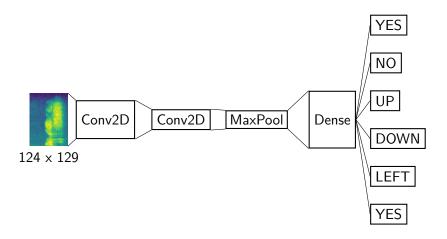












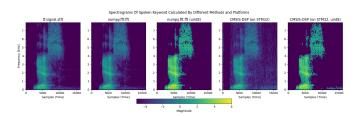
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- Implemented UART protocol with CRC32 checksum
- Preprocessing using CMSIS-DSP

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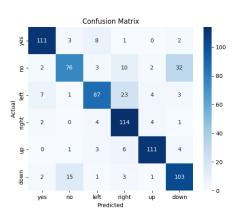
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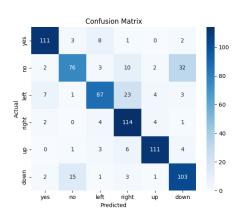
Performance Evaluation

- 80.27 % overall accuracy
- 180 ms per inference



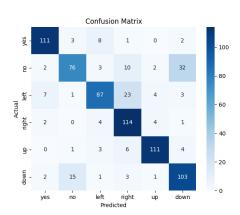
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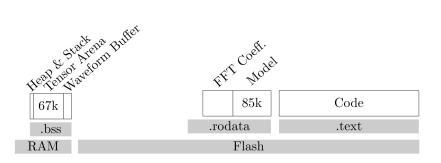


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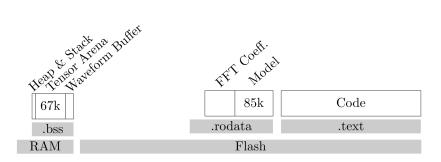
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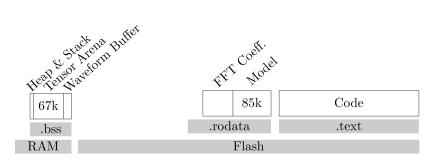
- Limiting factor is RAM for tensor arena
- 74.5 % SRAM used
- 45.9 % Flash used



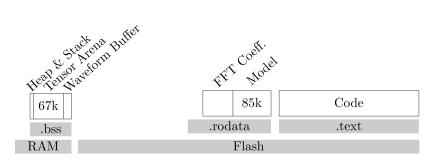
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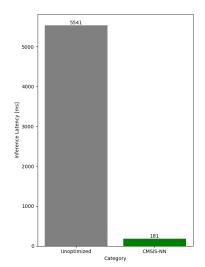


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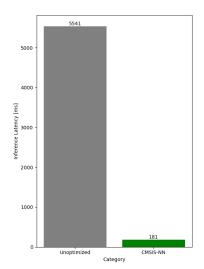
Optimized TFLite Kernel (using CMSIS-NN)

- Inference latency decreases by a factor of 30
- Program size increases by 37 kiB



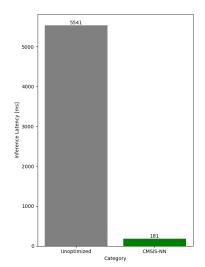
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- "Spotting" of keywords in background noise
- Microphone acquisition not working
 - Started to read out on-board PDM microphone
 - No support for 8-bit output with DMA
 - Amplitude and sampling rate seem off
- Optimize code, refactoring

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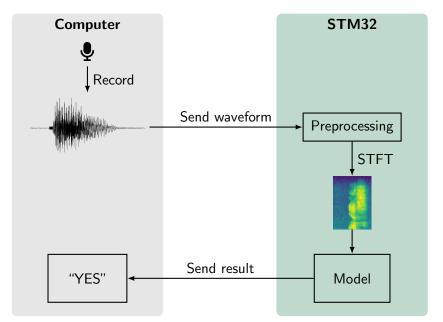
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