

The poster features a blue background with a large circular graphic on the right. At the top right is the text "60 ICTP 1964-2024". To the left of the circle, the text "Workshop on TinyML for Sustainable Development" is displayed. Below this, there is a sidebar with icons and text: a calendar icon for "22 - 26 July 2024", a location pin icon for "São Paulo, Brazil", and a computer monitor icon for "Deadline: 6 May 2024". On the right side, there is a "FURTHER INFORMATION:" section with an email address "E-mail: smr3961@ictp.it", a web link "Web: https://indico.ictp.it/event/10499/", and a note "Female scientists are encouraged to apply." A QR code is also present. Logos for Harvard John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, IBM, UNIFEI, and TINYML are at the bottom.

# Embedded ML (TinyML) Intro & Applications

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**Prof. Marcelo J. Rovai**

[rovai@unifei.edu.br](mailto:rovai@unifei.edu.br)

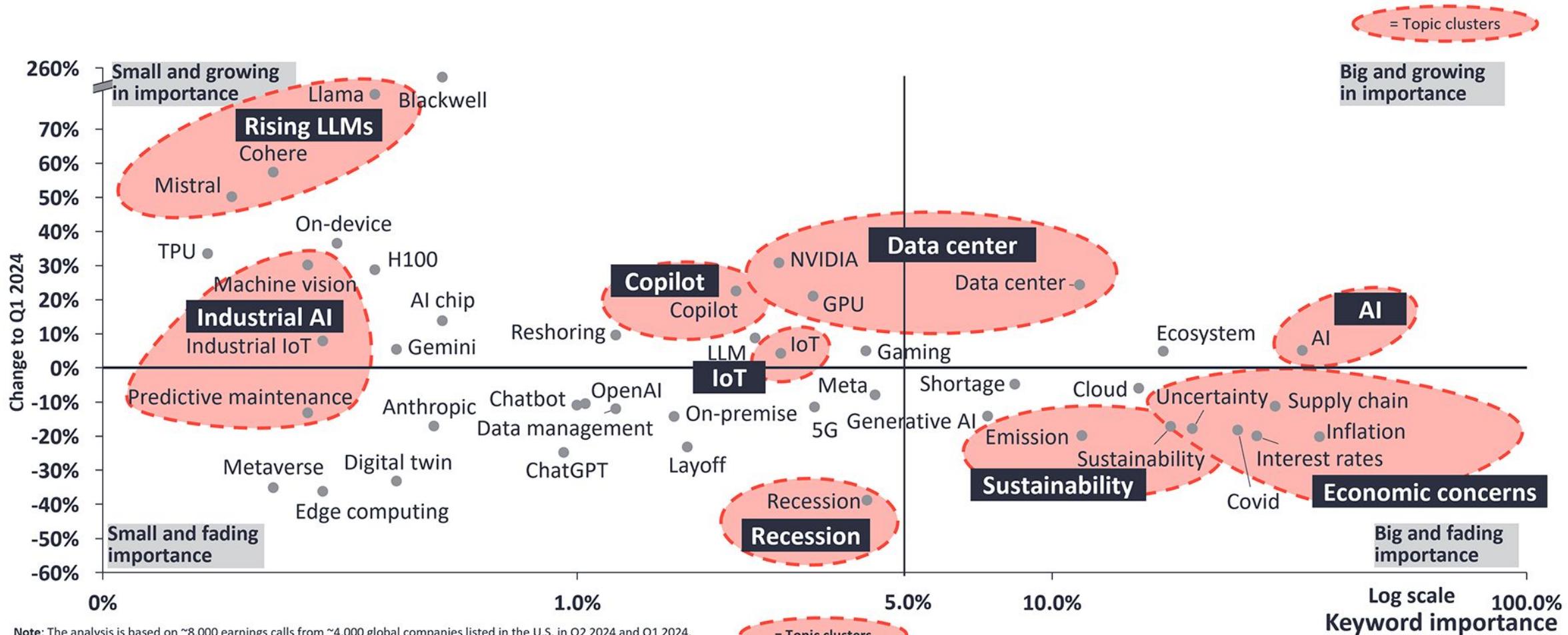
UNIFEI - Federal University of Itajuba, Brazil  
TinyML4D Academic Network Co-Chair



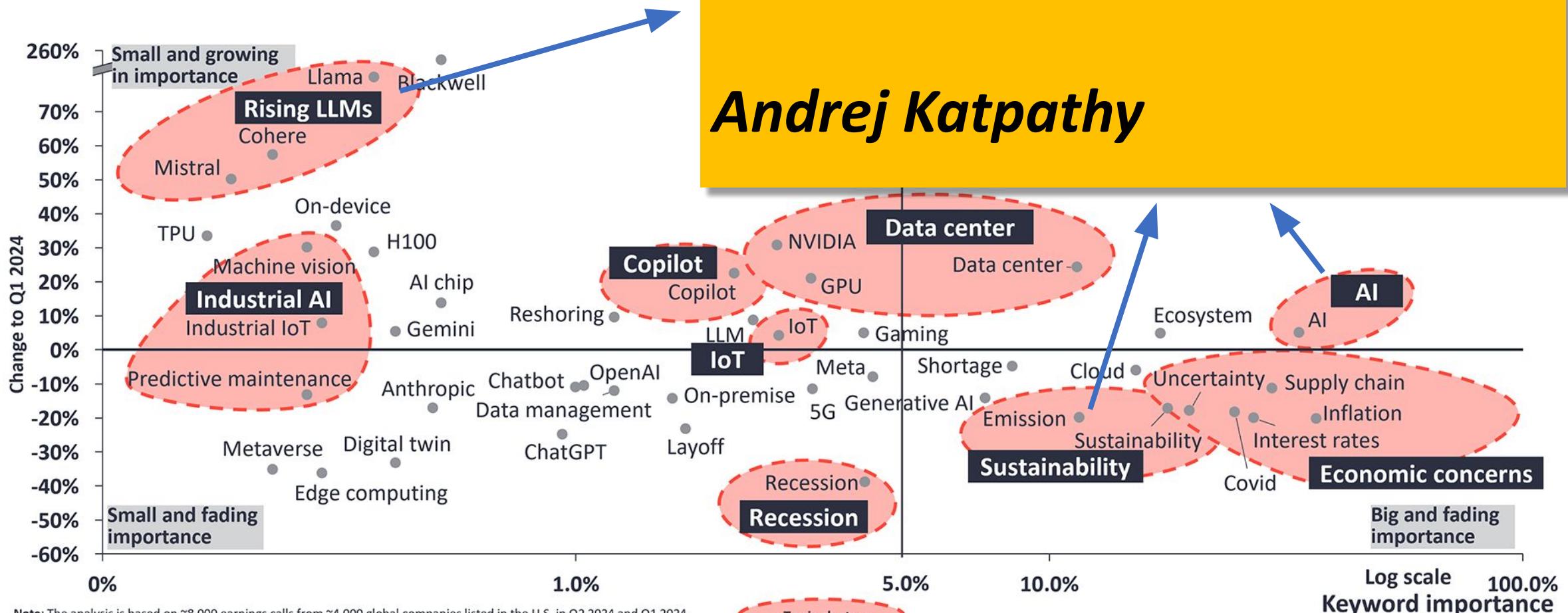
**TINYML4D**

# Internet of Things (IoT)

# What CEOs talked about in Q2 2024 (vs. Q1 2024)



# What CEOs talked about

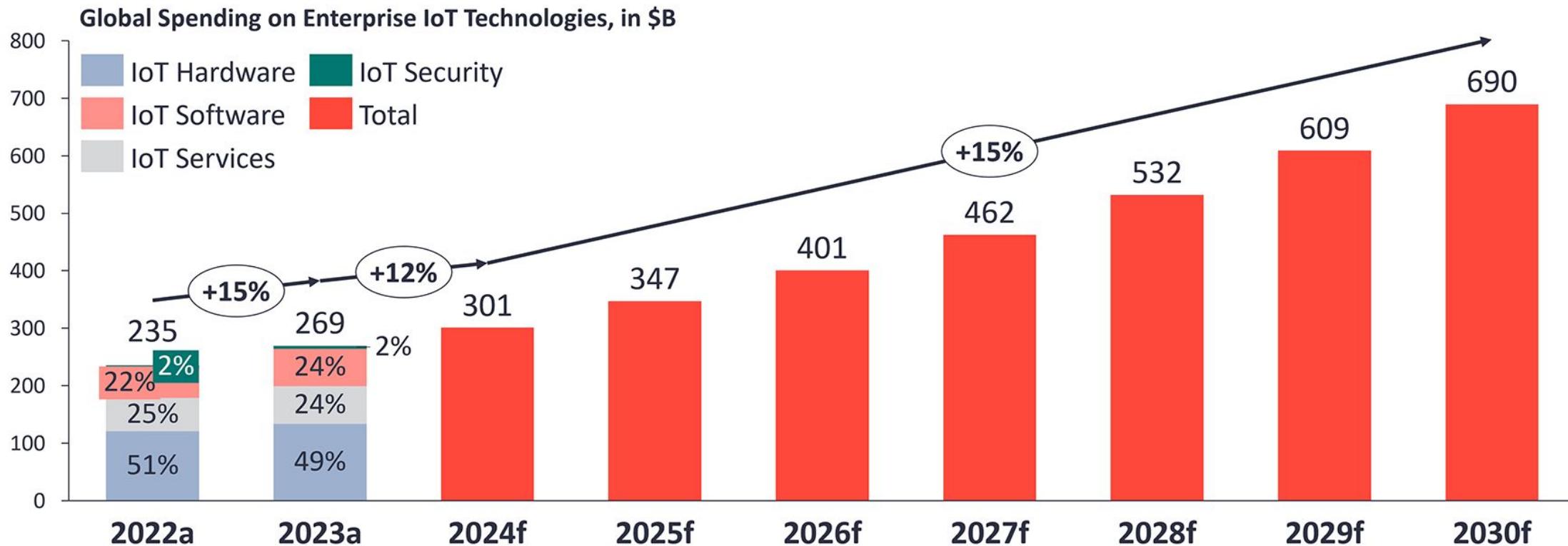


“LLM model size competition is intensifying. ... backwards!”

*Andrej Katpathy*

# The enterprise IoT market by technology 2023–2030

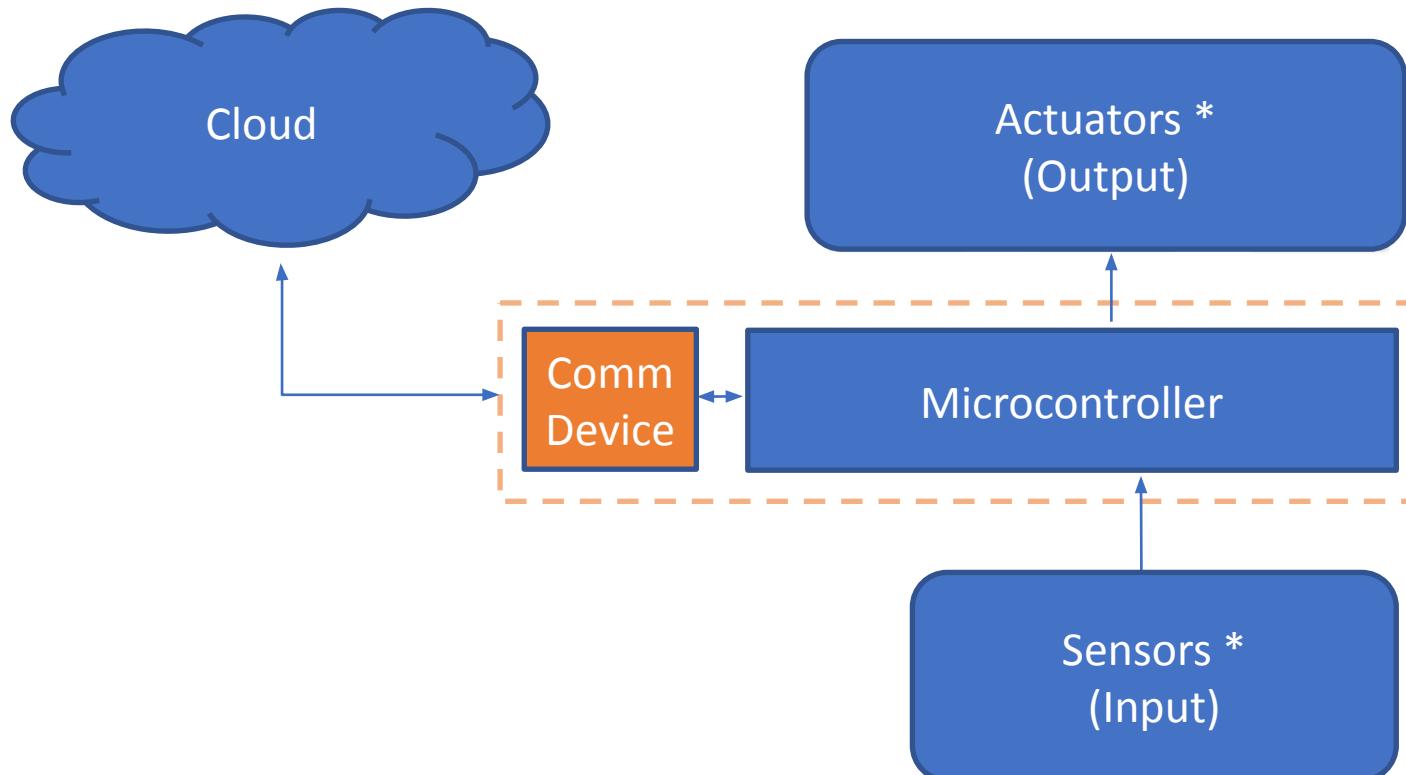
Data as of June 2024



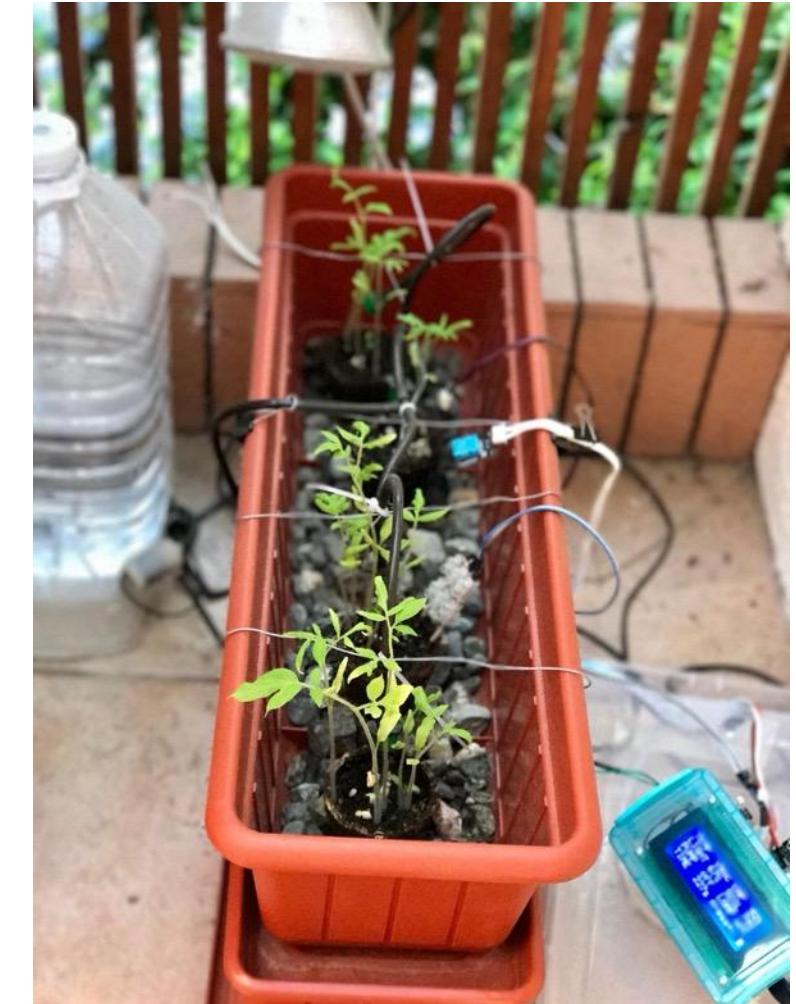
**Note:** IoT Analytics defines IoT as a network of internet-enabled physical objects. Objects that become internet-enabled (IoT devices) typically interact via embedded systems, some form of network communication, or a combination of edge and cloud computing. The data from IoT-connected devices is often used to create novel end-user applications. Connected personal computers, tablets, and smartphones are not considered IoT, although these may be part of the solution setup. Devices connected via extremely simple connectivity methods, such as radio frequency identification or quick response codes, are not considered IoT devices. Since the last update in 2023 our definition of the enterprise IoT tech stack slightly changed.  
 a: Actuals, f: Forecast

**Source:** IoT Analytics Research 2024 – Global IoT Enterprise Spending Dashboard (Q2/2024 update). We welcome republishing of images but ask for source citation with a link to the original post or company website.

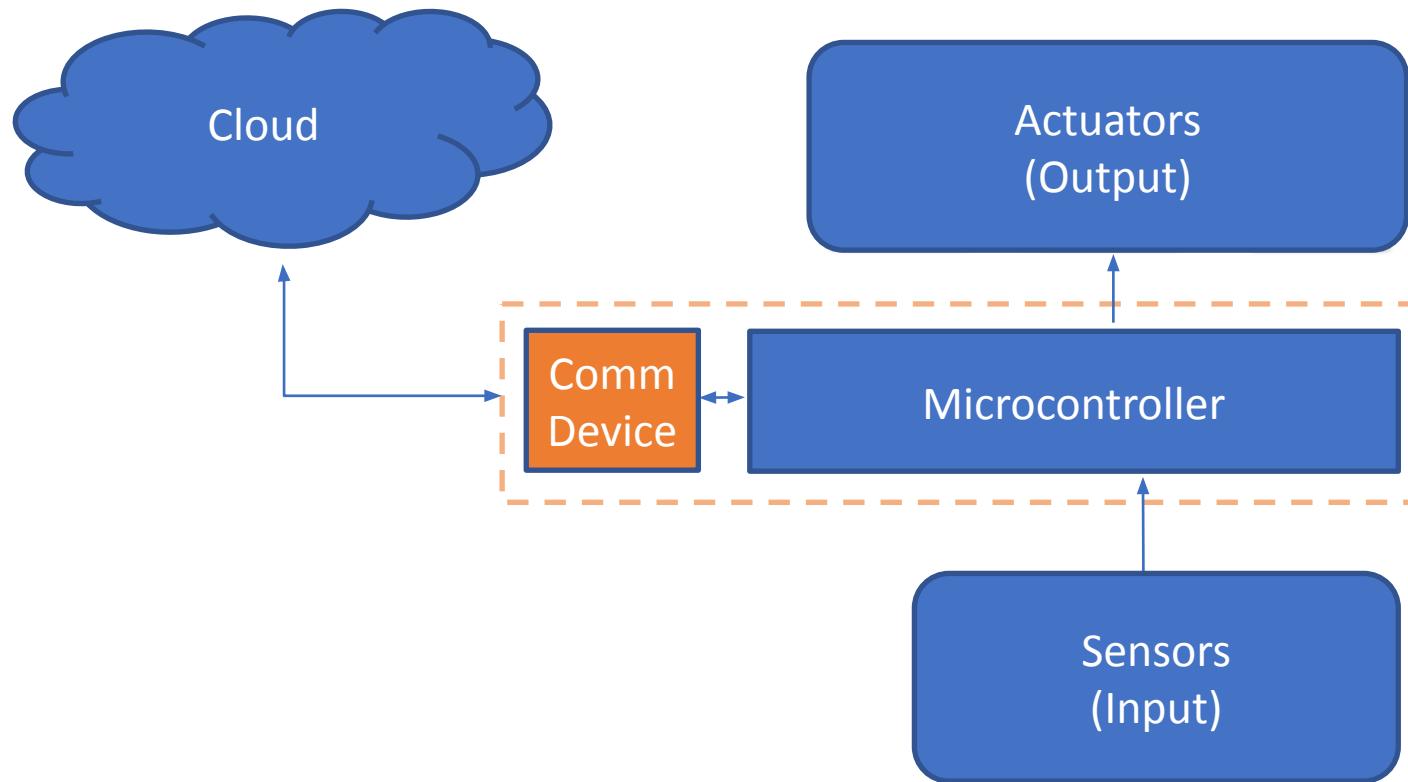
# Typical IoT Project



\* “Things”



# Typical IoT Project



**5 Quintillion**  
bytes of data produced  
every day by IoT

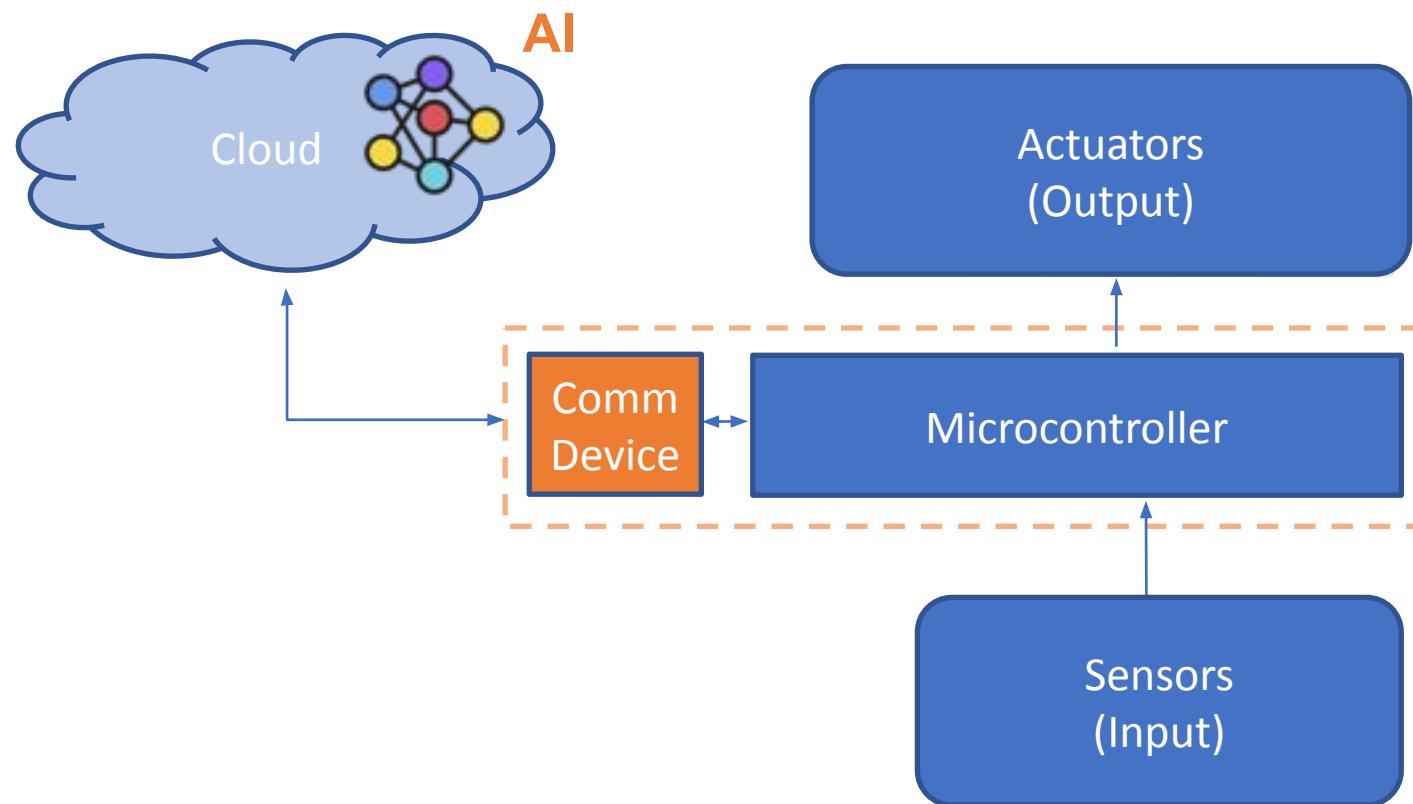
<1%

of unstructured data is  
analyzed or used at all

Source: Harvard Business Review, [What's Your Data Strategy?](#), April 18, 2017

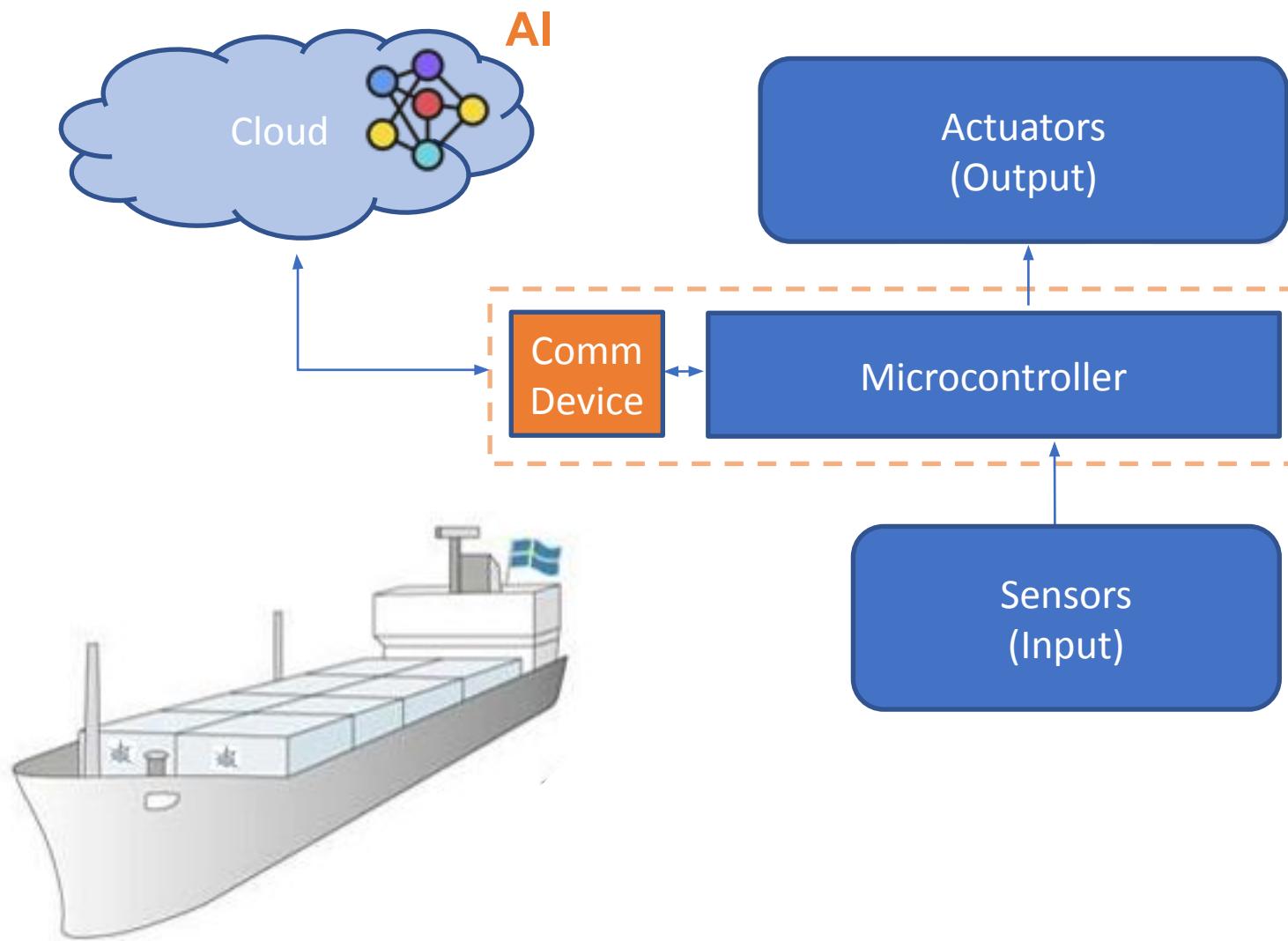
Cisco, [Internet of Things \(IoT\) Data Continues to Explode Exponentially. Who Is Using That Data and How?](#), Feb 5, 2018

# Typical AIoT Project



# Typical AIoT Project ...

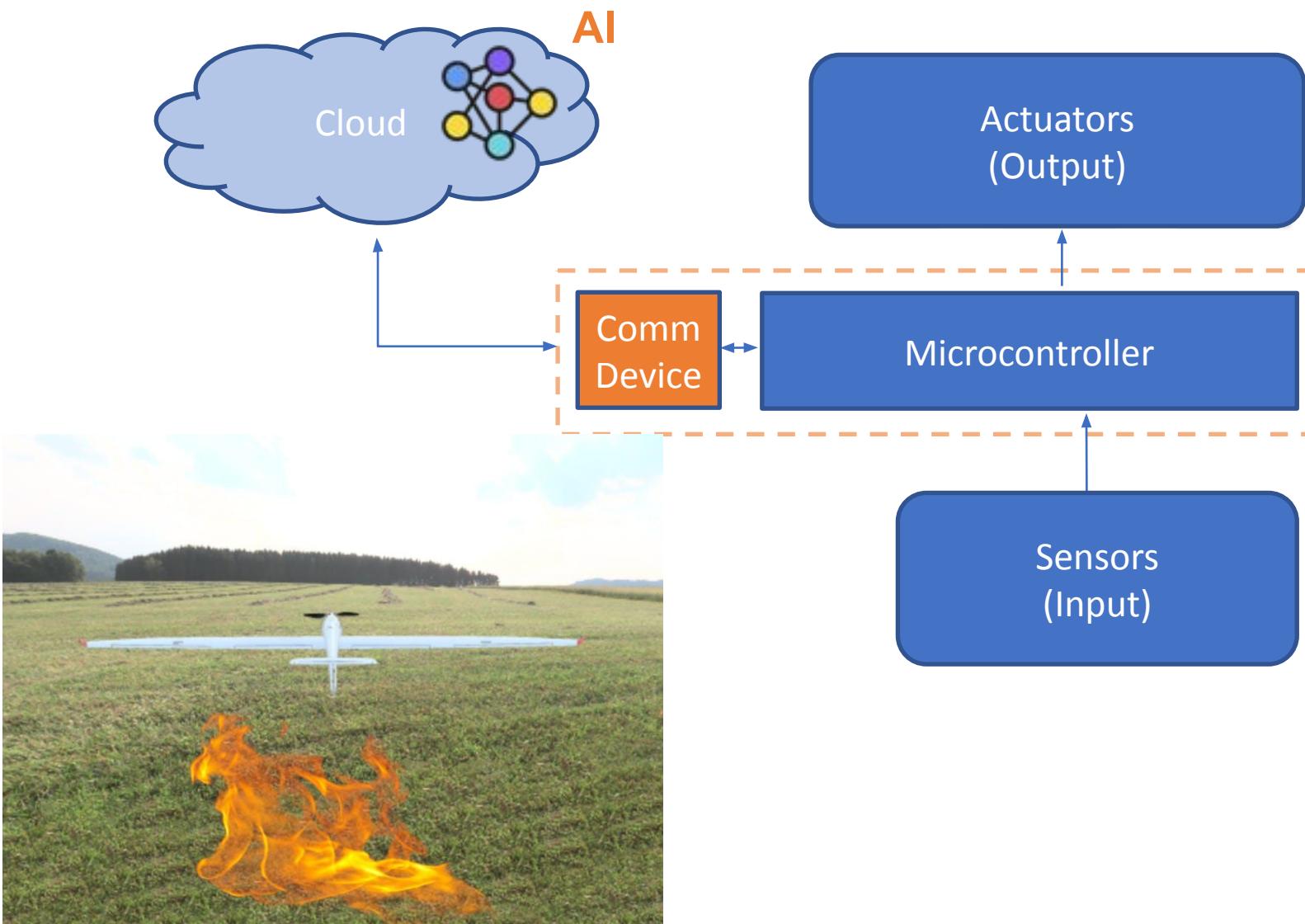
... Issues



Bandwidth

# Typical AIoT Project ...

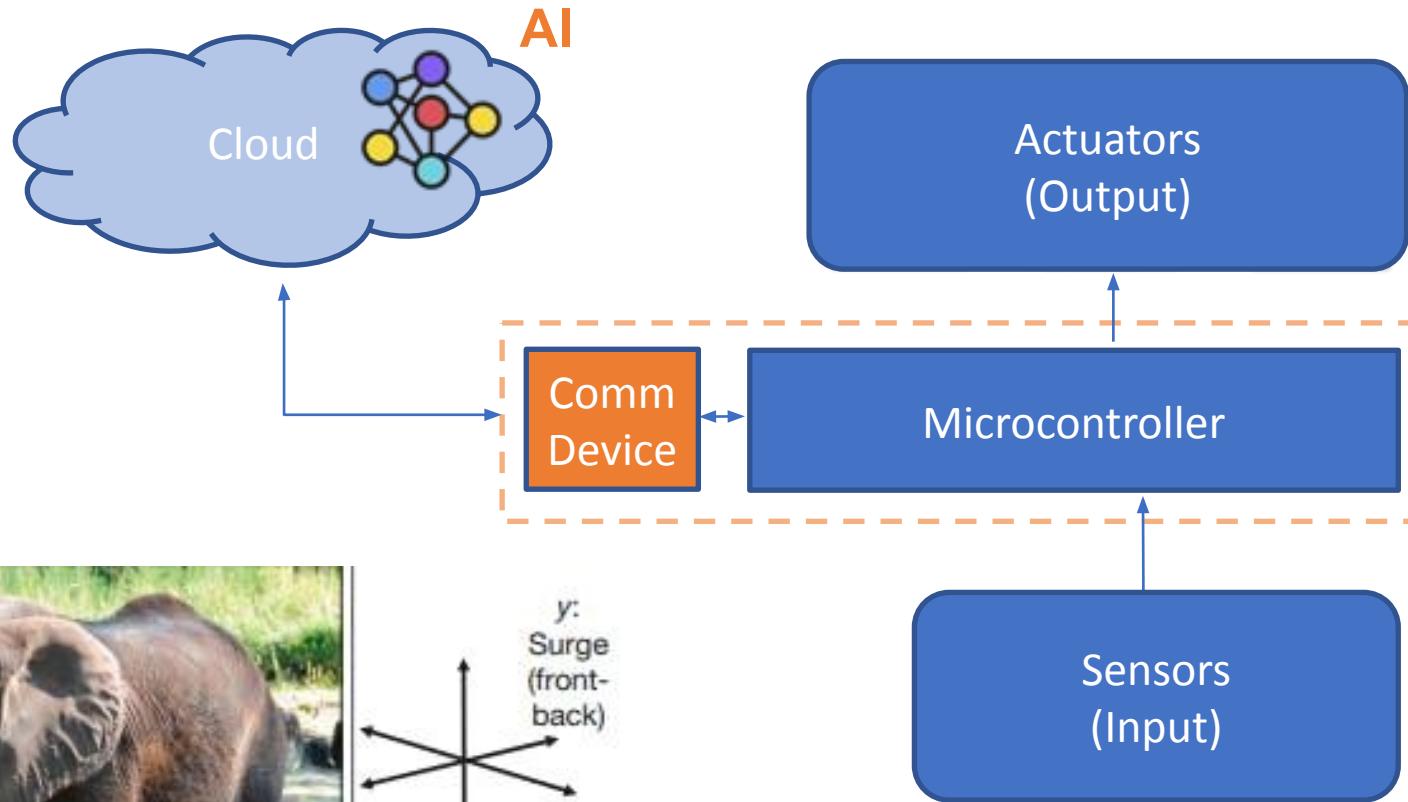
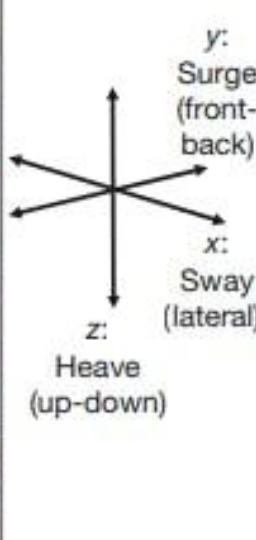
... Issues



Bandwidth  
Latency

# Typical AIoT Project ...

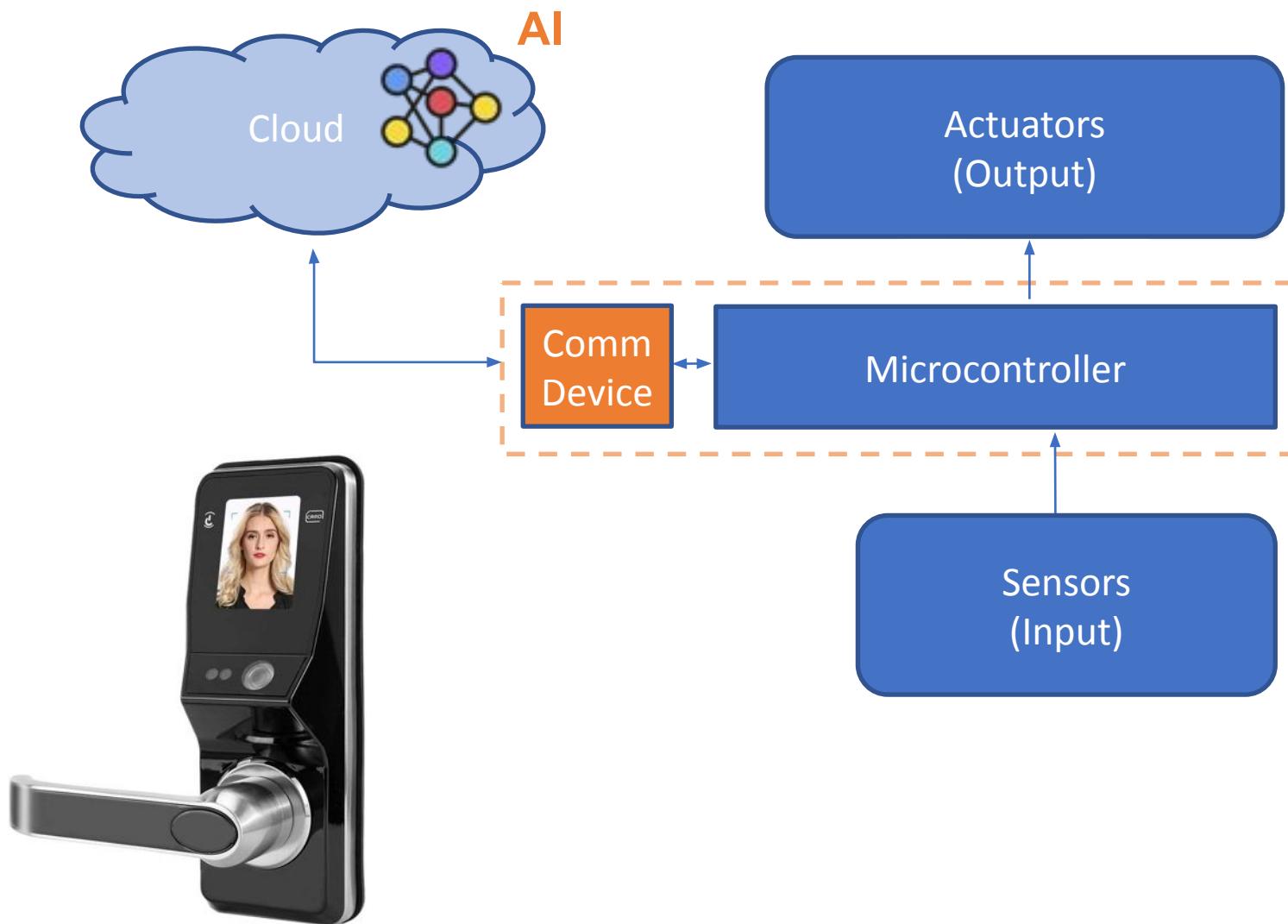
# ... Issues



Bandwidth  
Latency  
Energy

# Typical AIoT Project ...

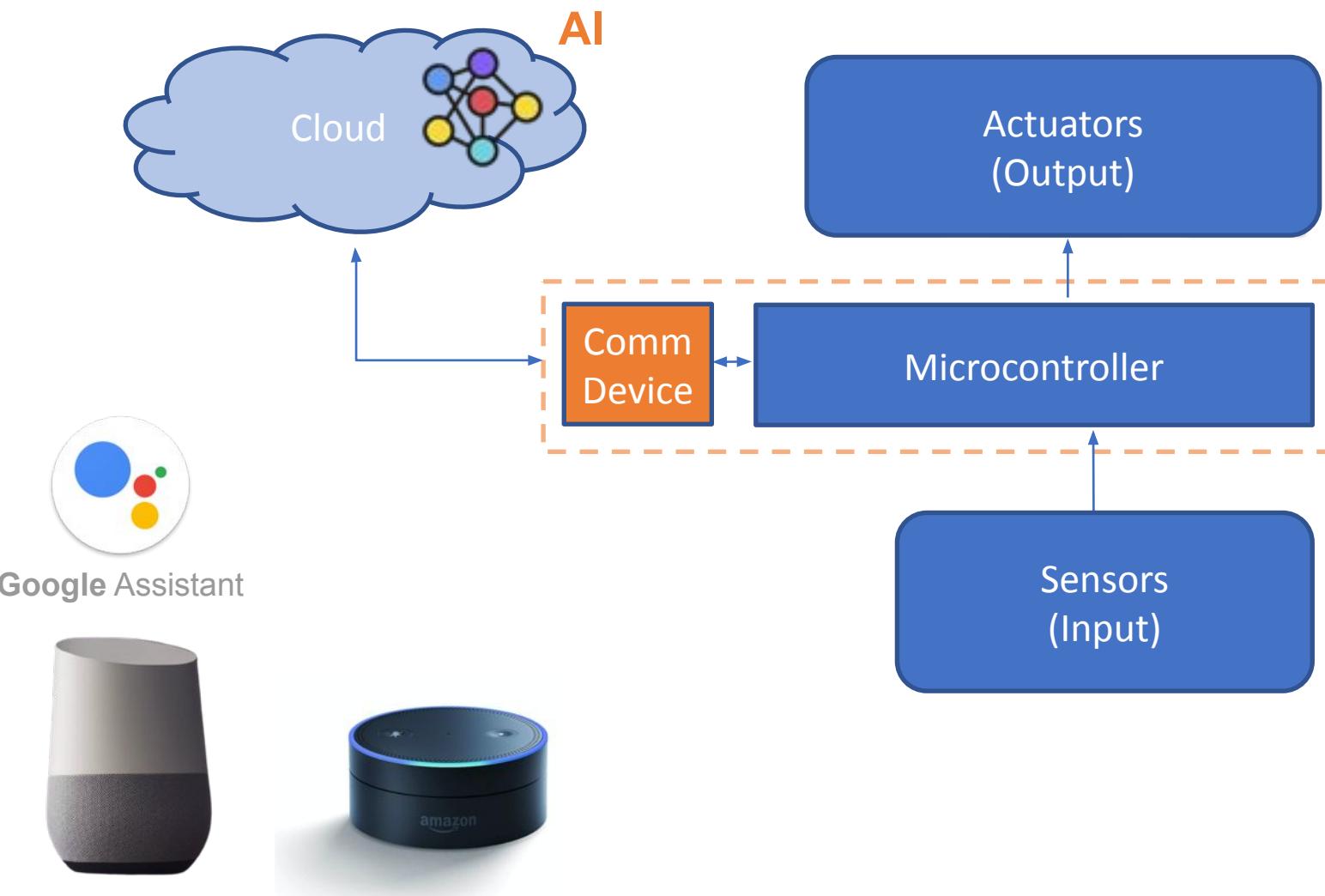
# ... Issues



Bandwidth  
Latency  
Energy  
Reliability

# Typical AIoT Project ...

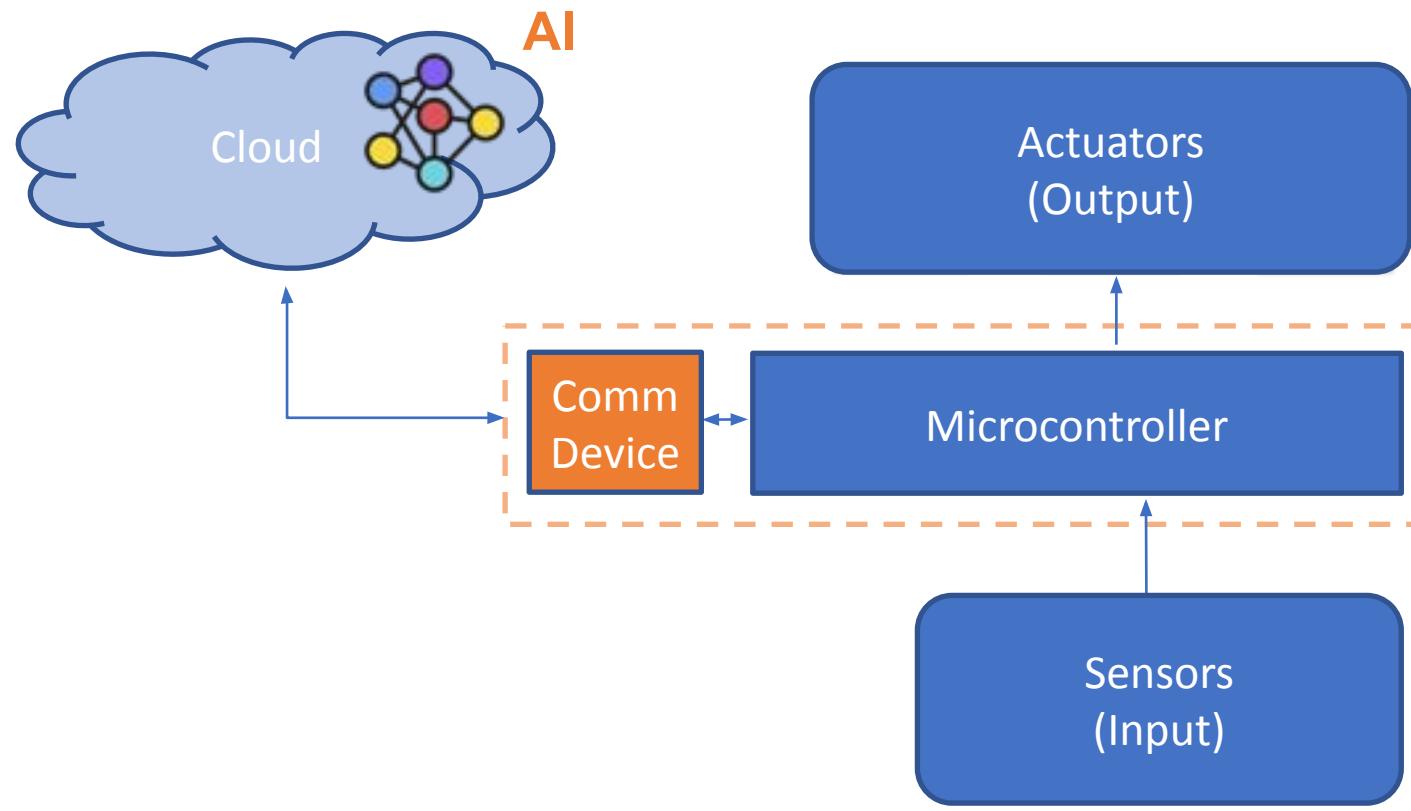
... Issues



Bandwidth  
Latency  
Energy  
Reliability  
Privacy

# Typical AIoT Project ...

... Issues

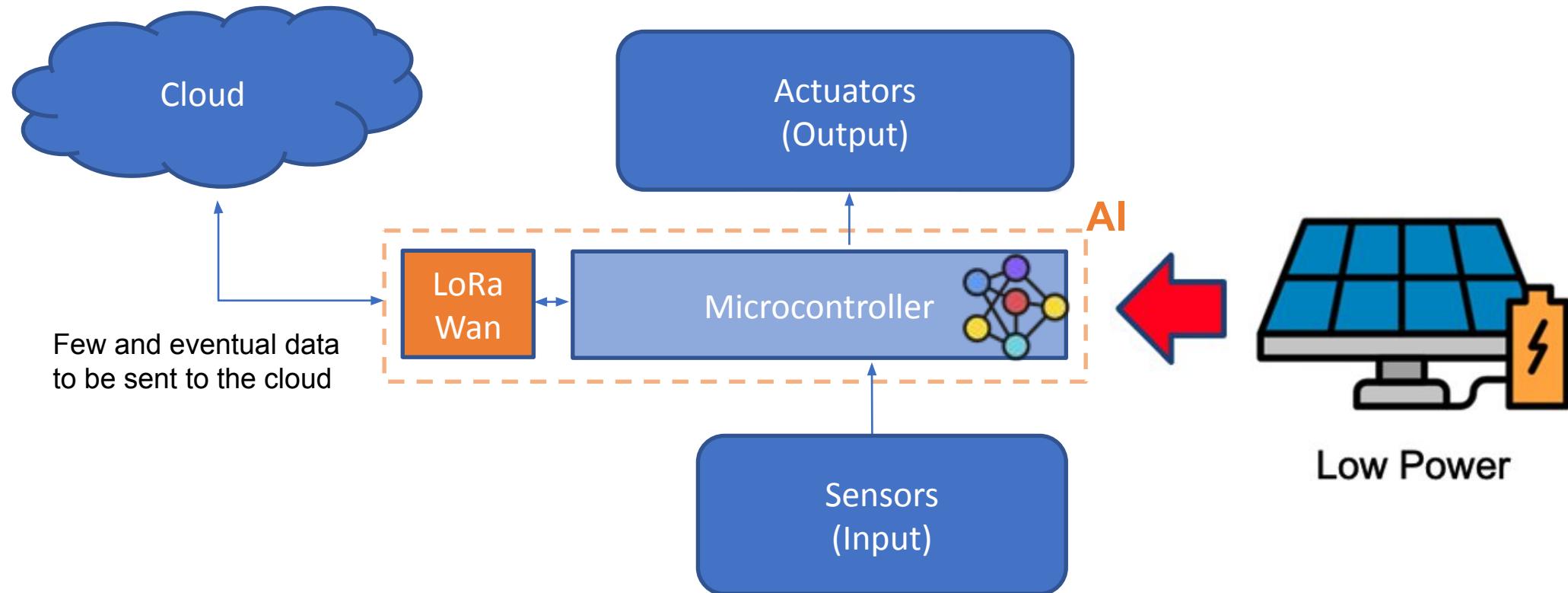


Bandwidth  
Latency  
Energy  
Reliability  
Privacy

... Solution ?

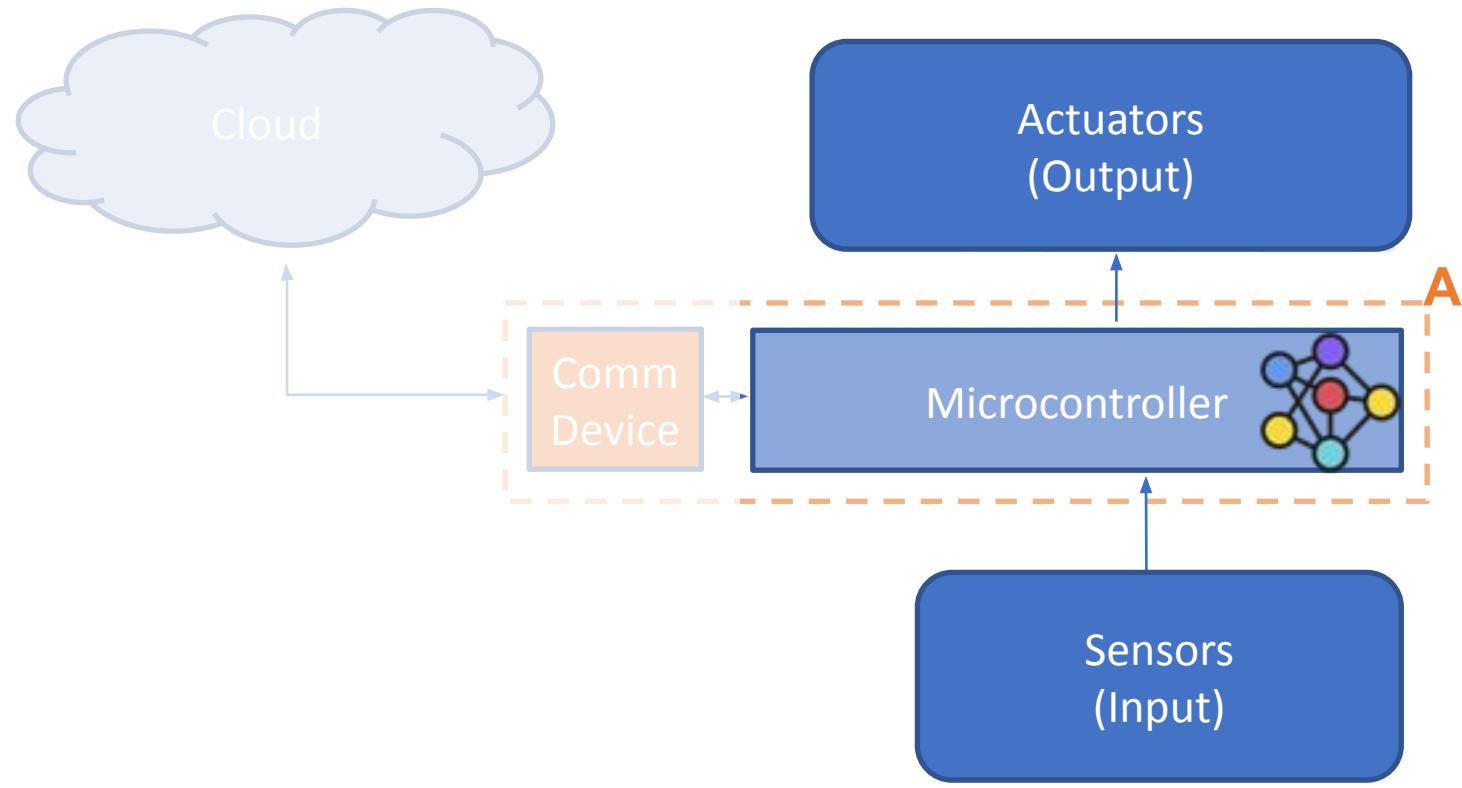
# IoT 2.0 \* – Edge AI/ML

\* Intelligence of Things

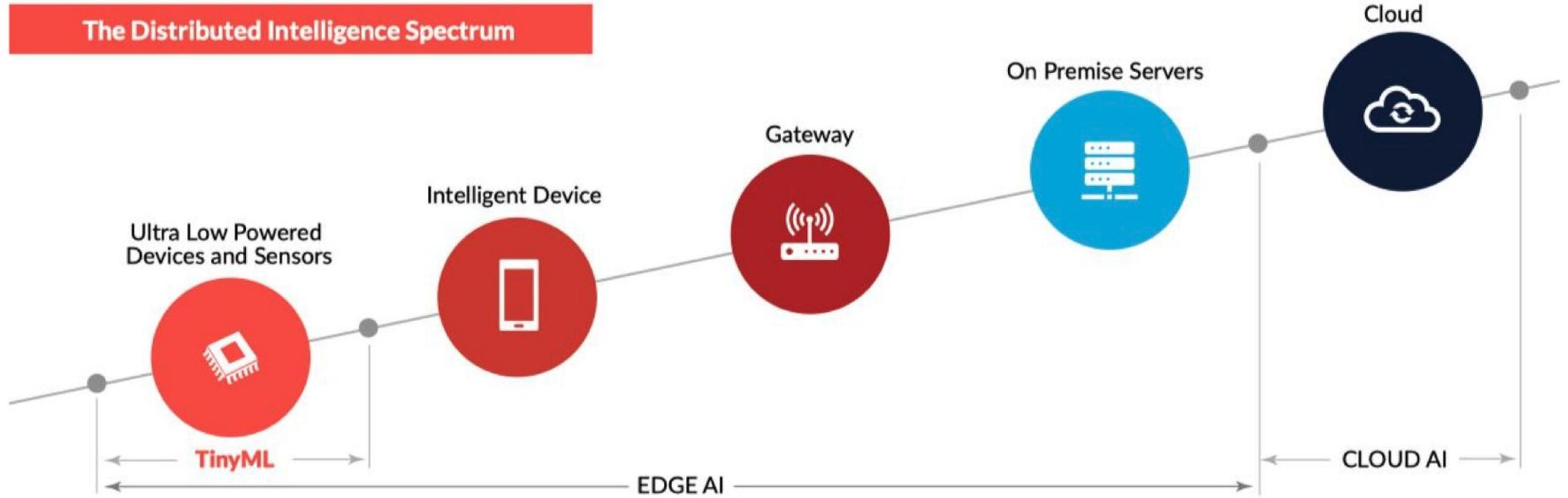


... Solution -> ML goes close to data

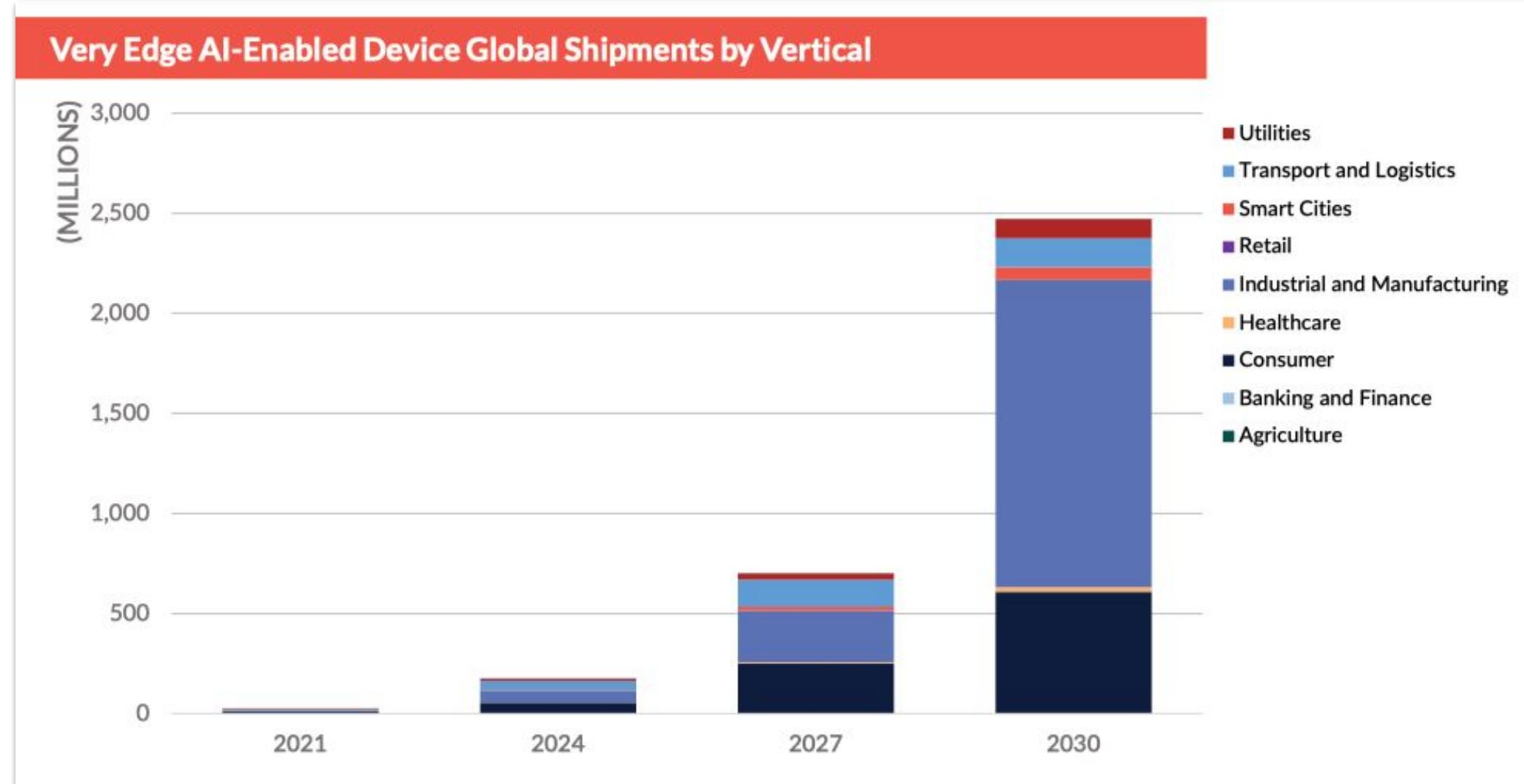
# When to use an Edge AI/ML approach:



**B**andwidth  
**L**atency  
**E**nergy  
**R**eliability  
**P**rivacy

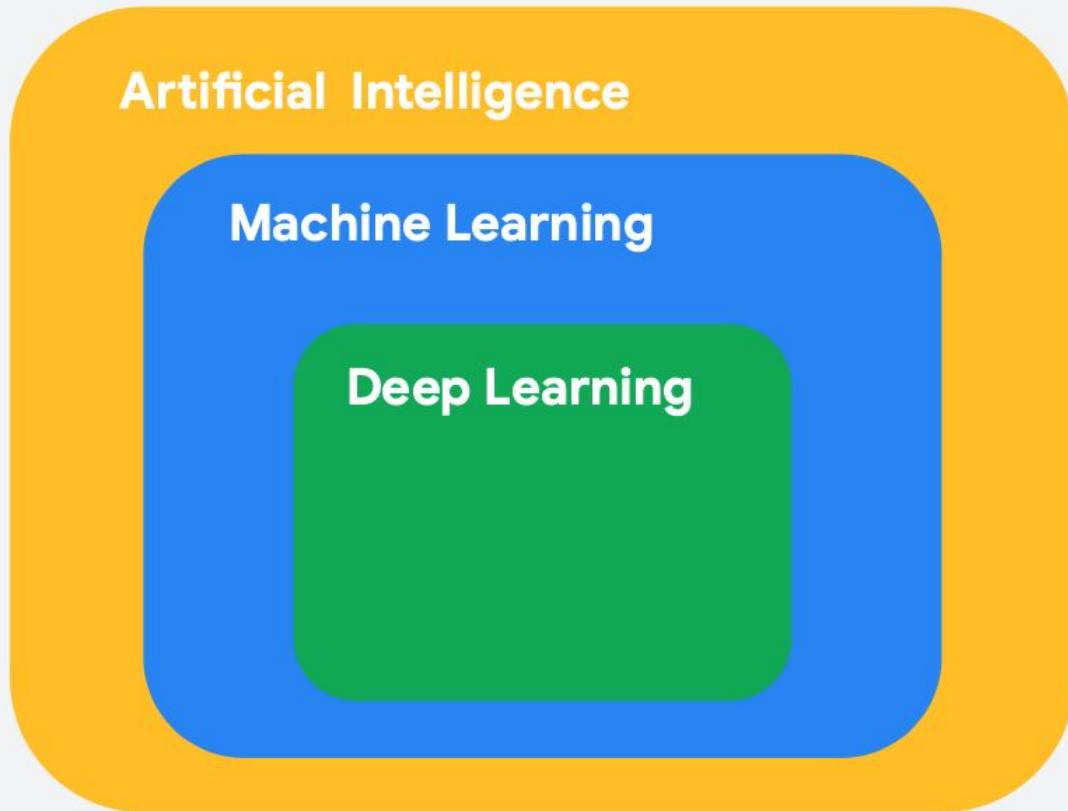


# Market Forecast



# Embedded ML (TinyML)

## Introduction



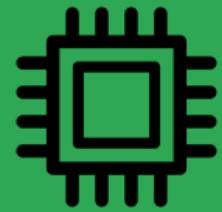
**AI:** Any technique that enables computers to mimic human behavior

**ML:** Ability to learn without explicitly being programmed

**DL:** Extract patterns from data using neural networks

**EdgeAI/ML**

**TinyML**



**Edge AI (or Edge ML)** is the processing of Artificial Intelligence algorithms on edge, that is, on users' devices. The concept derives from **Edge Computing**, which starts from the same premise: data is stored, processed, and managed directly at the Internet of Things (IoT) endpoints.

**TinyML** is a subset of **EdgeML**, where sensors are generating data with ultra-low power consumption (batteries), so that we can ultimately deploy machine learning continuously ("always on devices")

# What is Tiny Machine Learning (**TinyML**)?

**TinyML**



Fastest-growing field of **ML**



# What is Tiny Machine Learning (**TinyML**)?

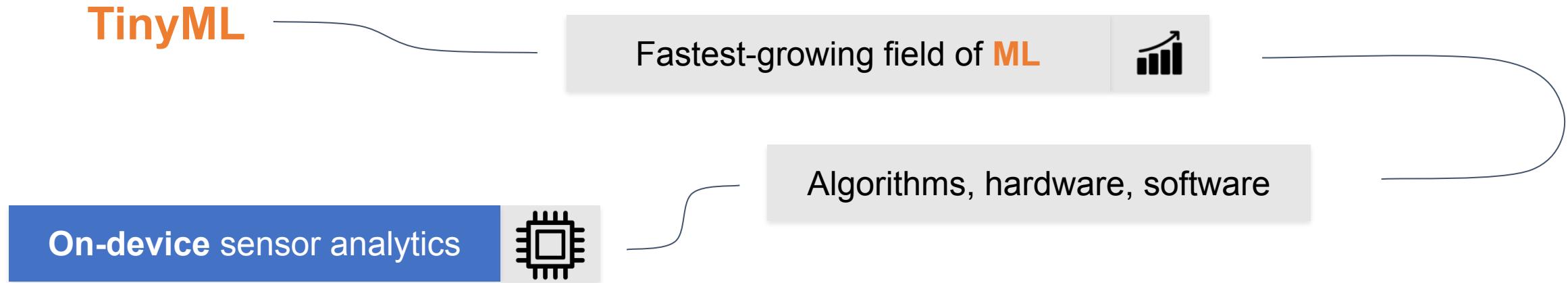
**TinyML**

Fastest-growing field of **ML**

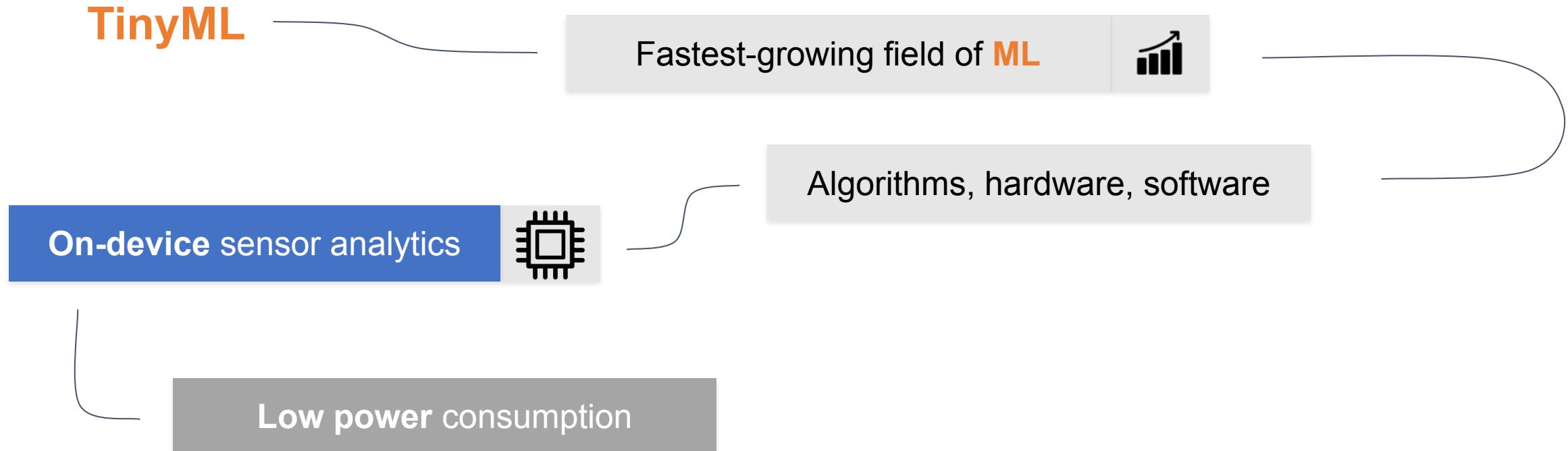


Algorithms, hardware, software

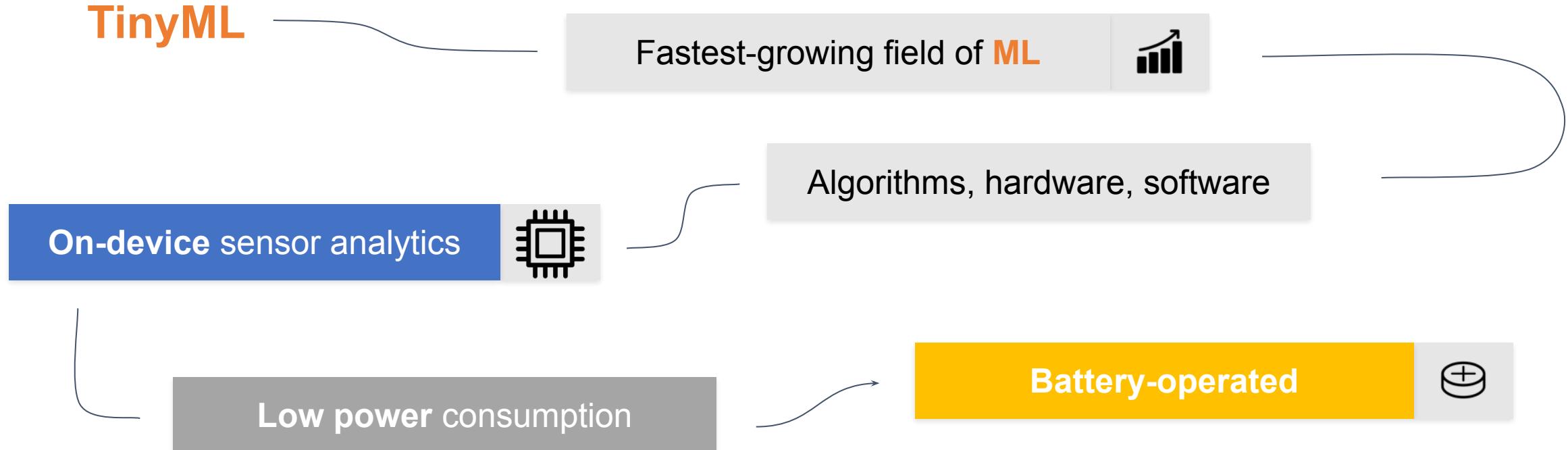
# What is Tiny Machine Learning (**TinyML**)?



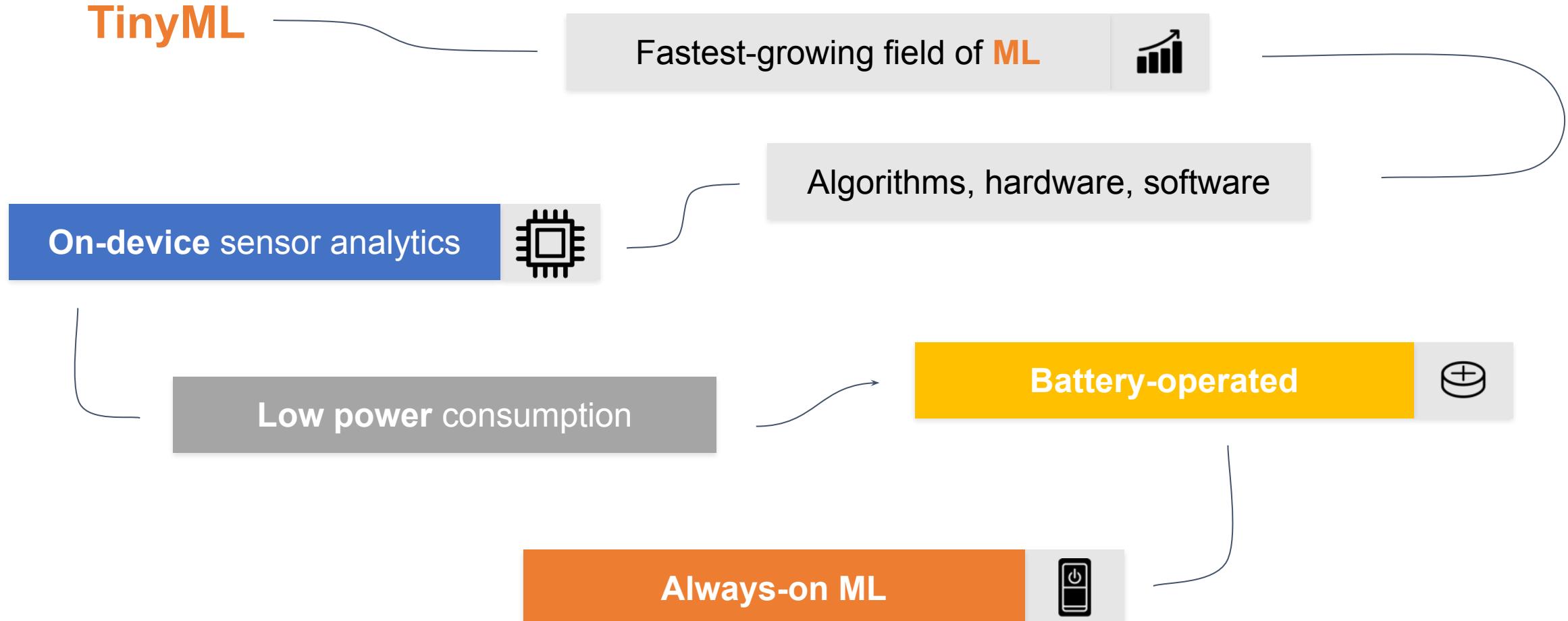
# What is Tiny Machine Learning (**TinyML**)?



# What is Tiny Machine Learning (**TinyML**)?



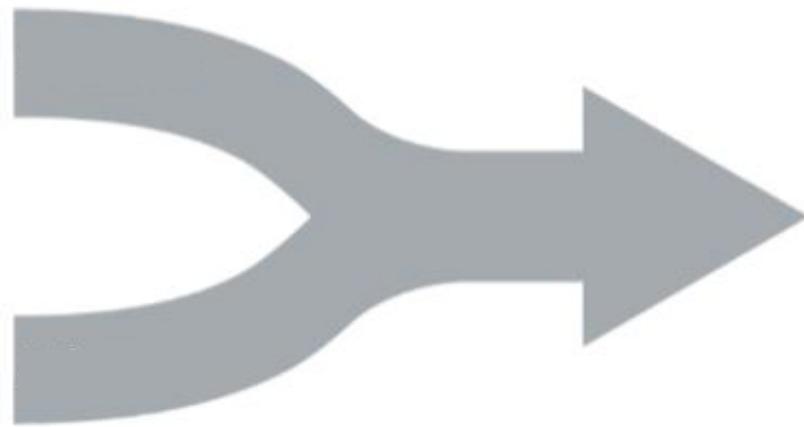
# What is Tiny Machine Learning (**TinyML**)?



# What Makes **TinyML** ?

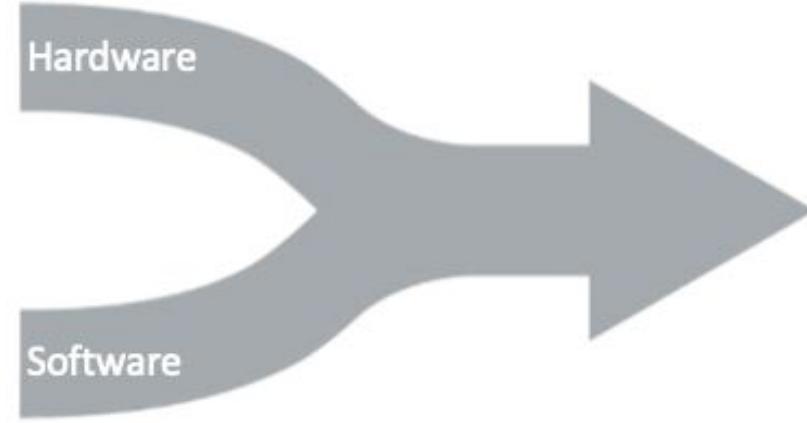
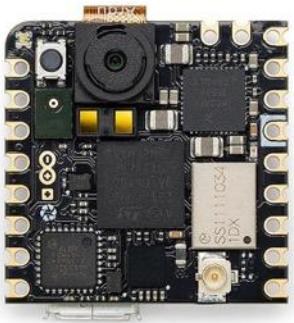
Embedded  
Systems

Machine  
Learning



**TinyML**

# What Makes **TinyML** ?

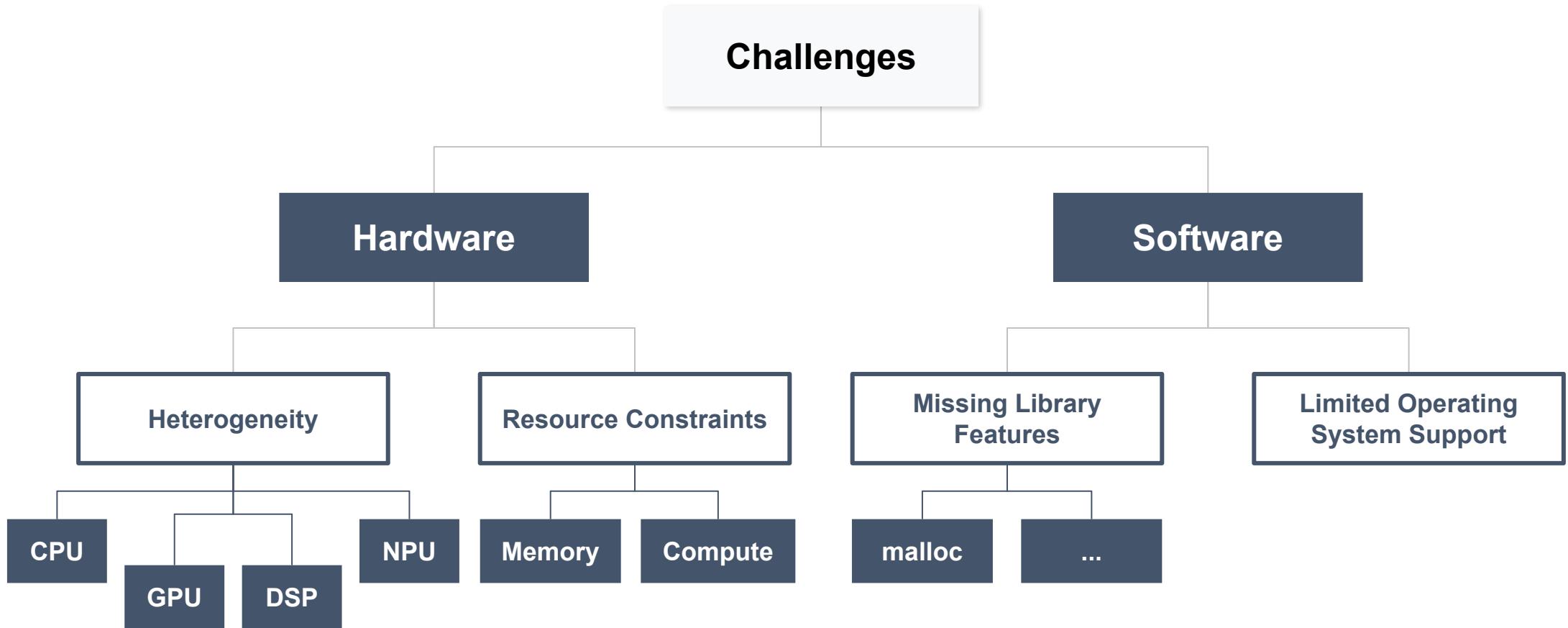


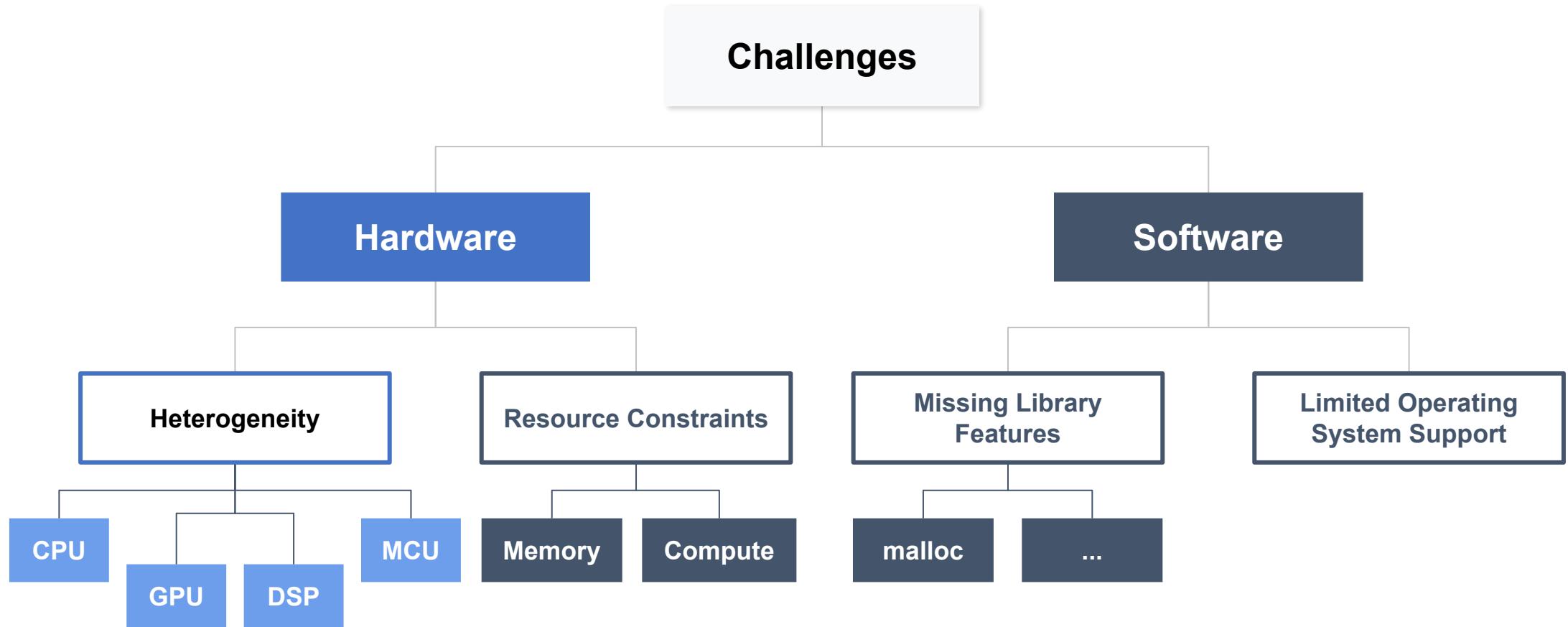
**TinyML**



**TensorFlow Lite**

# TinyML Challenges



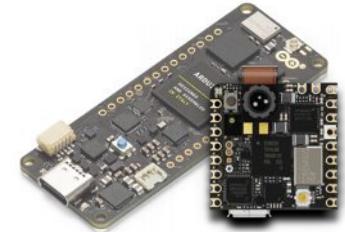


**250 Billion**  
*MCUs today*

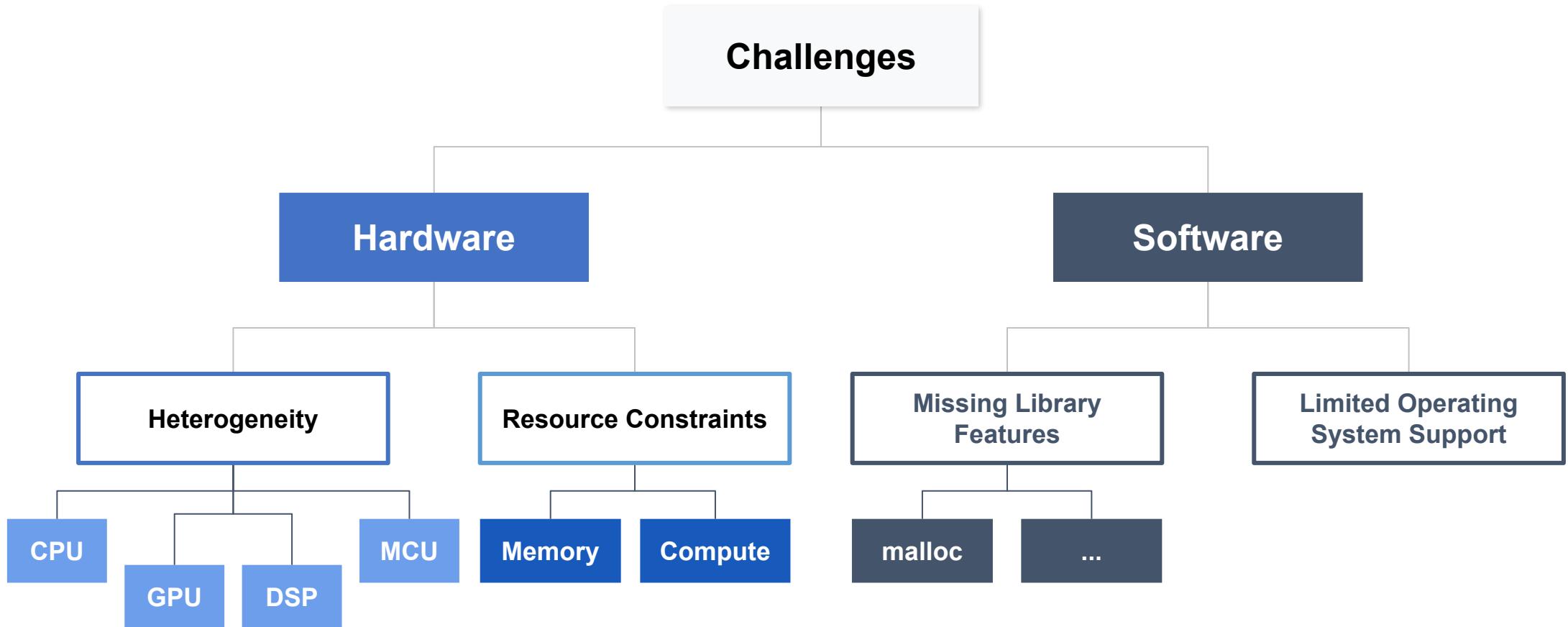
# Hardware



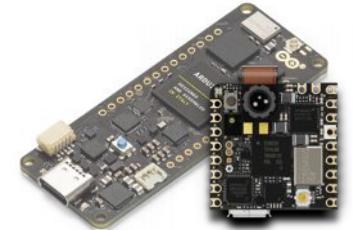
# Hardware



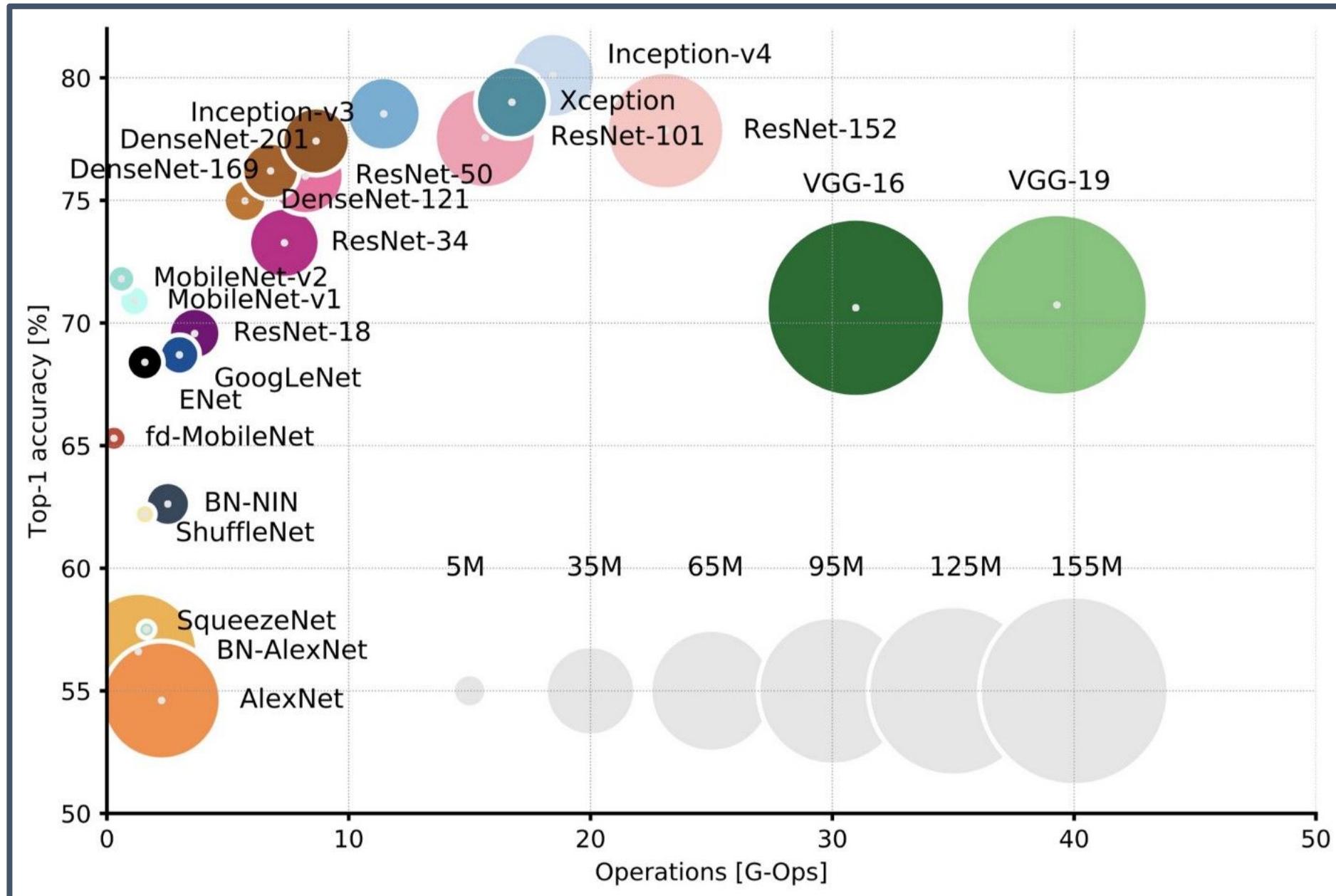
	Raspberry Pico (W)	Arduino Nano Sense	ESP 32	Seeed XIAO Sense / ESP32S3	Arduino Pro
<b>32Bits CPU</b>	Dual-core Arm Cortex-M0+	Arm Cortex-M4F	Xtensa LX6 Dual Core	Arm Cortex-M4F (BLE) Xtensa LX7 Dual Core	Dual Core Arm Cortex M7/M4
<b>CLOCK</b>	133MHz	64MHz	240MHz	64 / 240MHz	480/240MHz
<b>RAM</b>	264KB	256KB	520KB (part available)	256KB / 8MB	1MB
<b>ROM</b>	2MB	1MB	2MB	2MB / 8MB	2MB
<b>Radio</b>	(Yes for W)	BLE	BLE/WiFi	BLE / WiFi (ESP32S3)	BLE/WiFi
<b>Sensors</b>	No	Yes	No	Yes (Sense)	Yes (Nicla)
<b>Bat. Power Manag.</b>	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Price</b>	\$	\$\$\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$\$\$

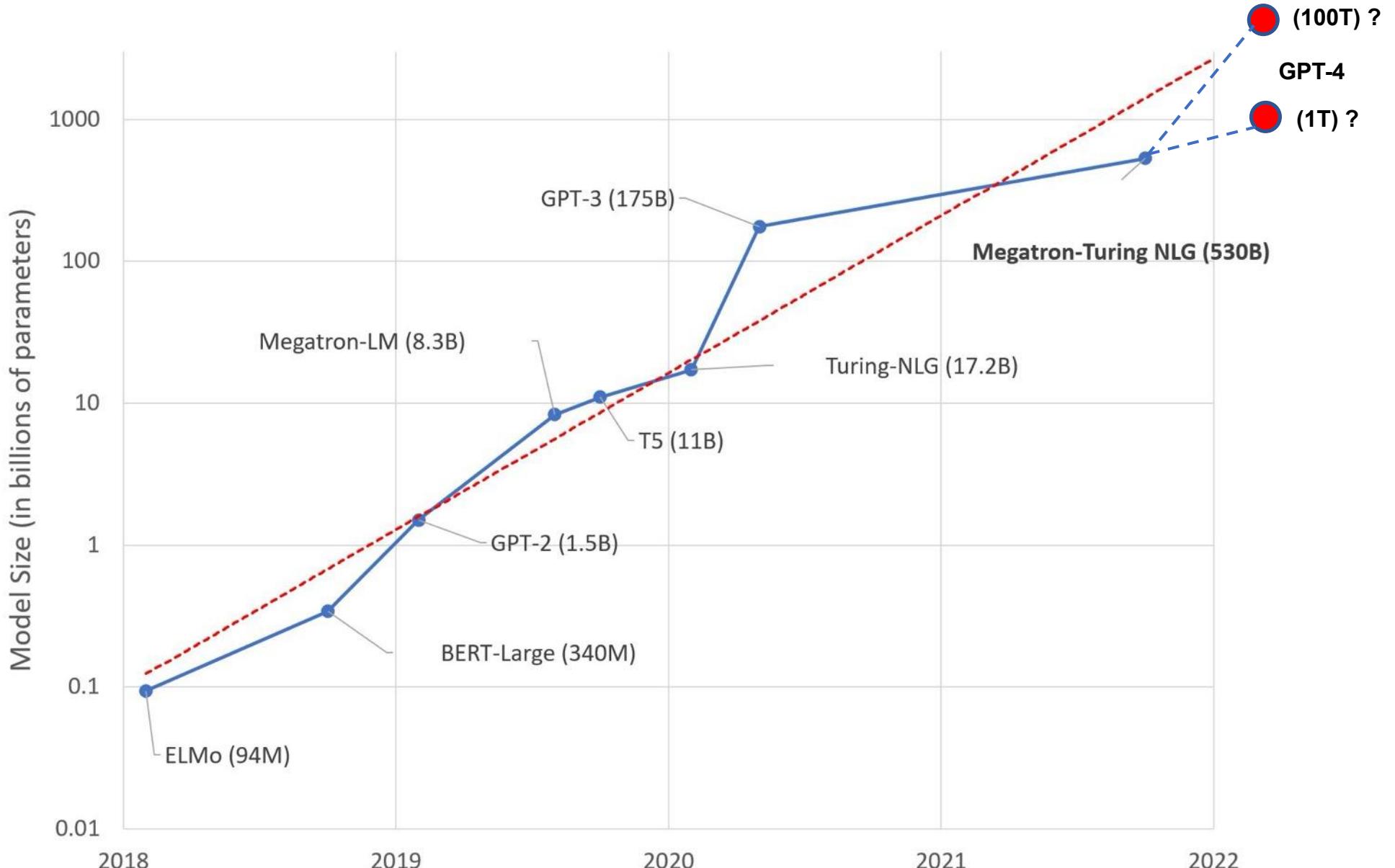


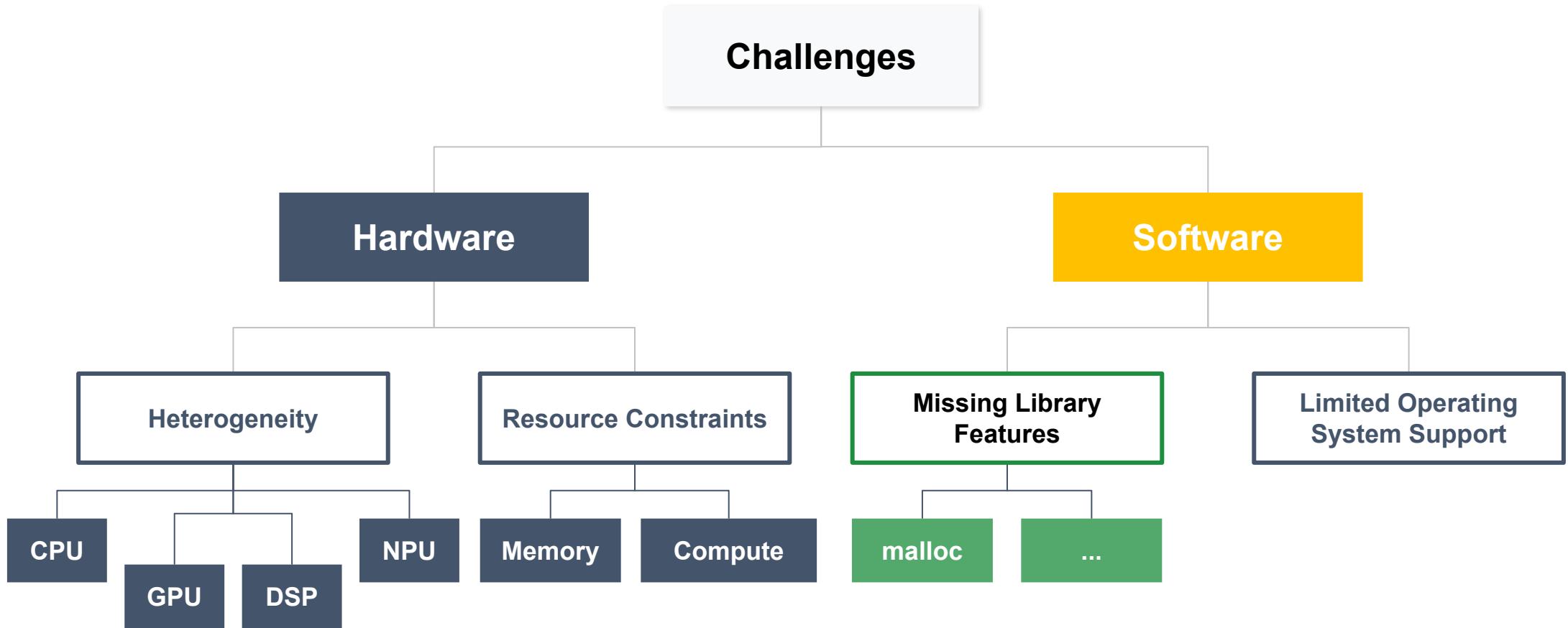
# Hardware



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<b>Sensors</b>	No	Yes	No	Yes (Sense)	Yes (Nicla)
<b>Bat. Power Manag.</b>	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Price</b>	\$	\$\$\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$\$\$







## Datasets Preprocessing

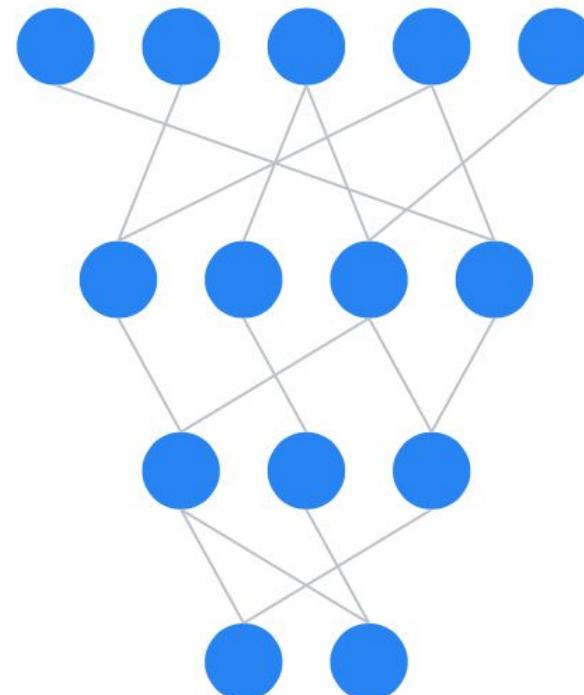
## Quantization Pruning

## Resource constraints

Sound

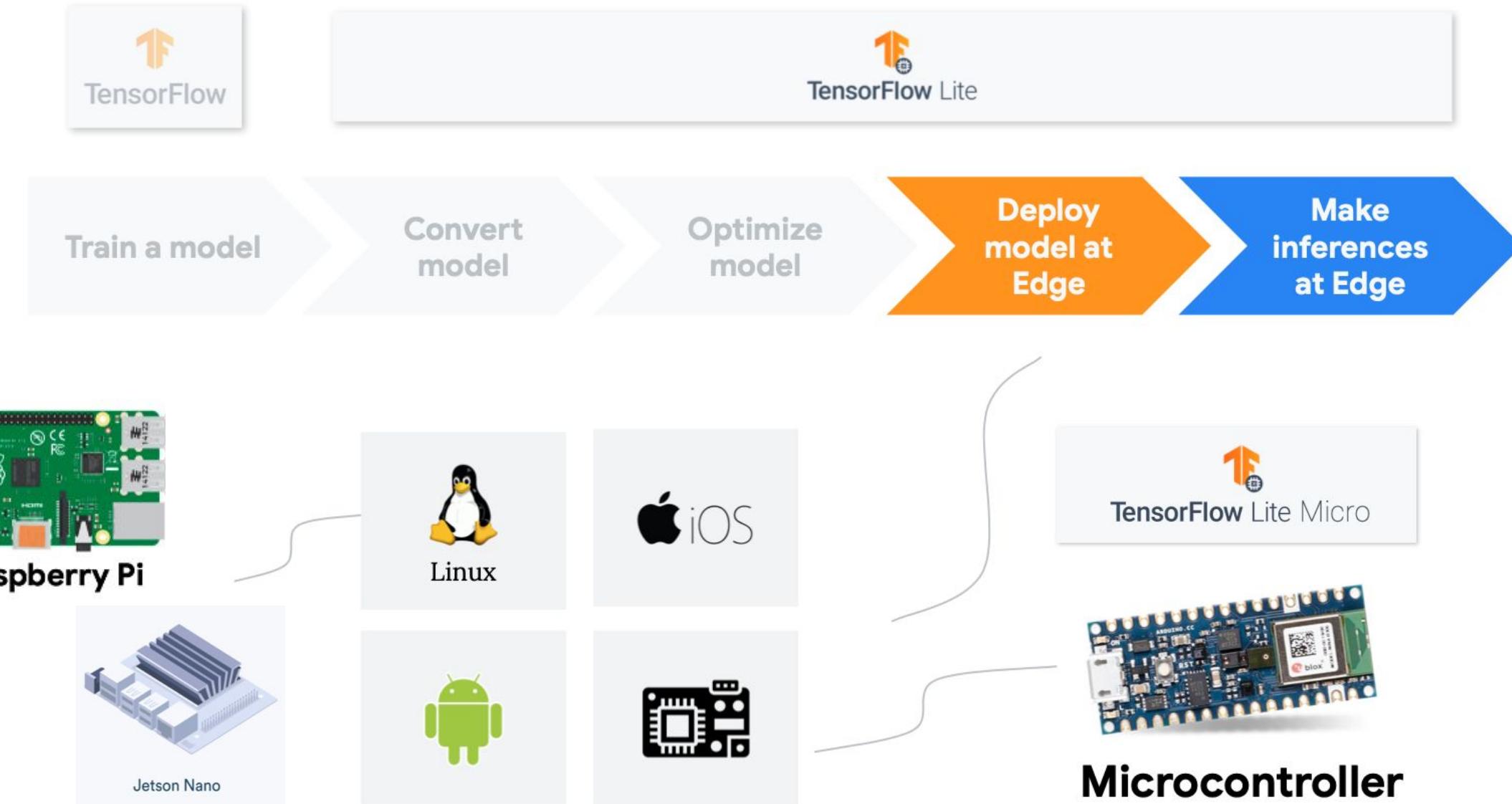
Vision

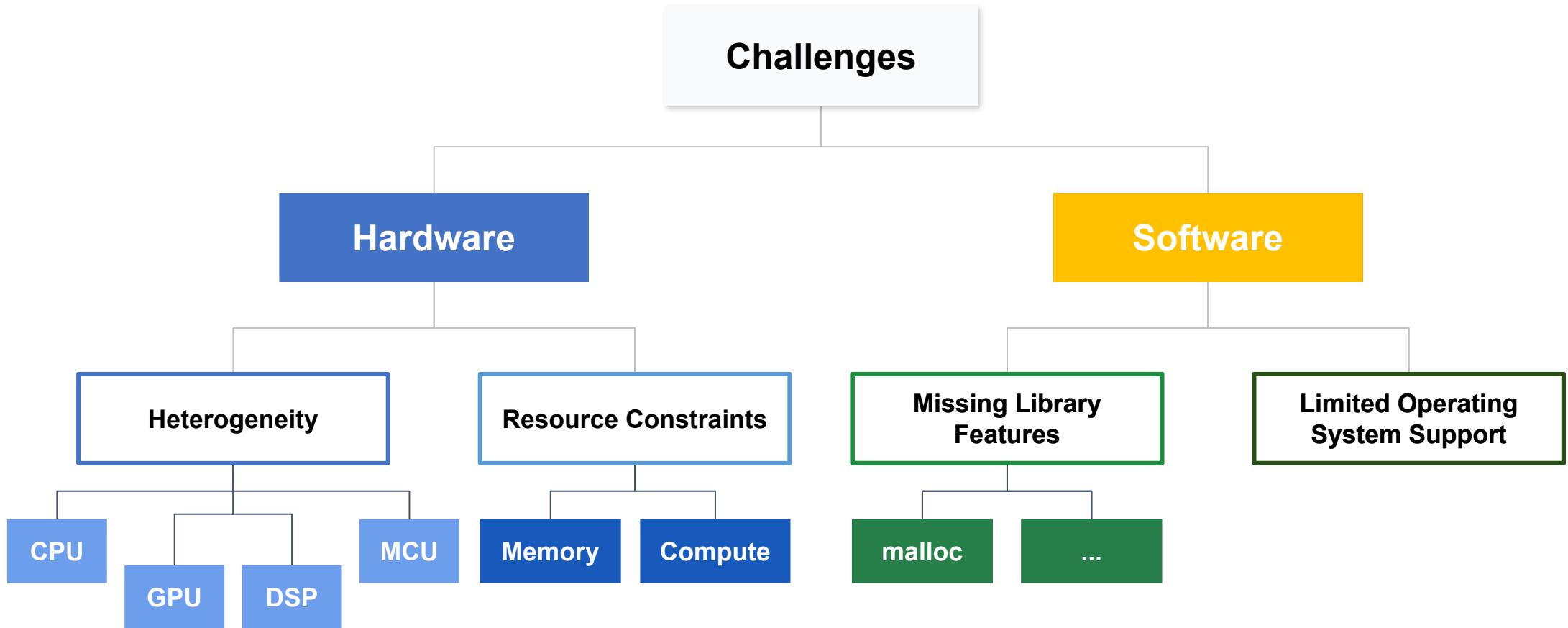
Vibration



End-to-end **TinyML** application design

# Software





# Application Complexity vs. HW

Power



# EdgeML

## TinyML



Anomaly Detection  
Sensor Classification  
20 KB



Rpi-Pico  
(Cortex-M0+)



Arduino Nano  
(Cortex-M4)



Arduino Pro  
(Cortex-M7)

ESP32

XIAO

Image  
Classification  
250 KB+

KeyWord Spotting  
Audio Classification  
50 KB



## TinyML

Object Detection  
Complex Voice  
Processing  
1 MB+



RaspberryPi  
(Cortex-A)



SmartPhone  
(Cortex-A)



Jetson Nano/Orin  
(Cortex-A + GPU)

Video  
Classification  
2 MB+



Application Complexity ↑

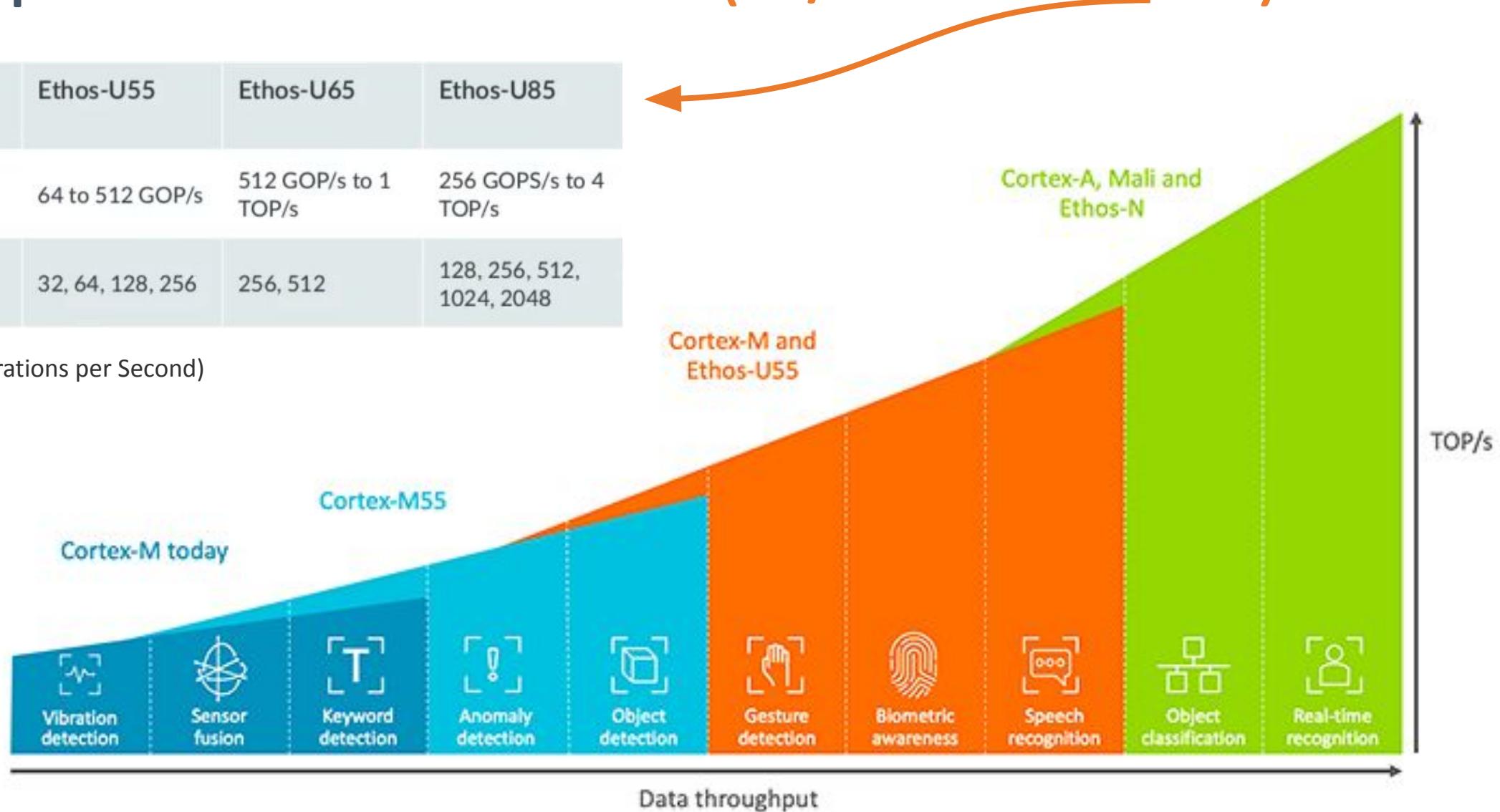
CPU Power / Memory →

→

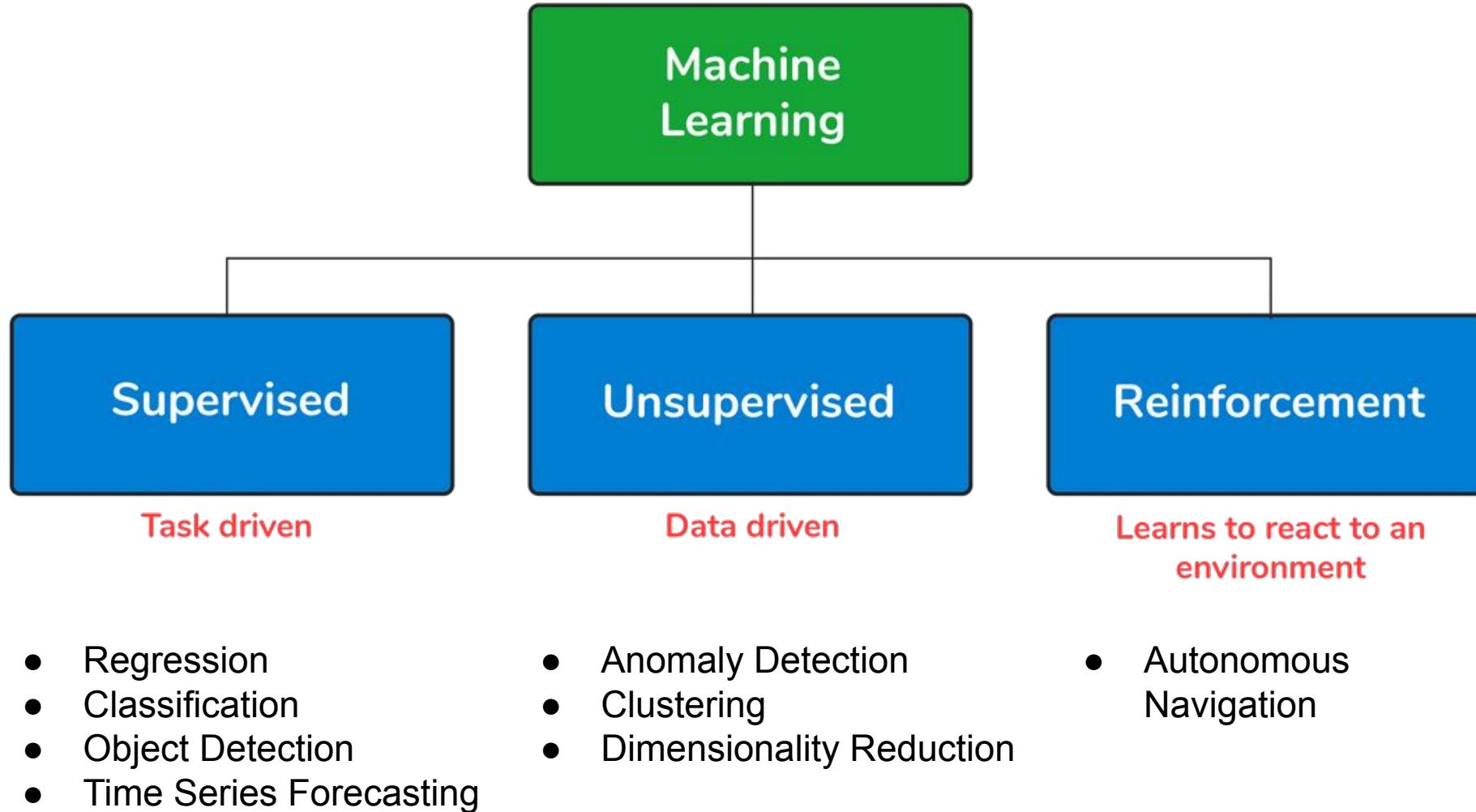
# ML- optimized Solutions (w/microNPUs)

	Ethos-U55	Ethos-U65	Ethos-U85
Performance (At 1 GHz)	64 to 512 GOP/s	512 GOP/s to 1 TOP/s	256 GOPS/s to 4 TOP/s
MACs (8x8)	32, 64, 128, 256	256, 512	128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048

TOPS (Tera Operations per Second)



# TinyML Application Examples



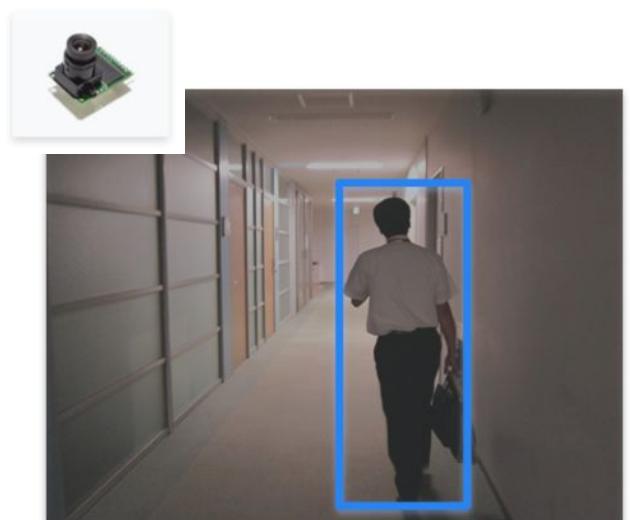
# Sound



# Vibration



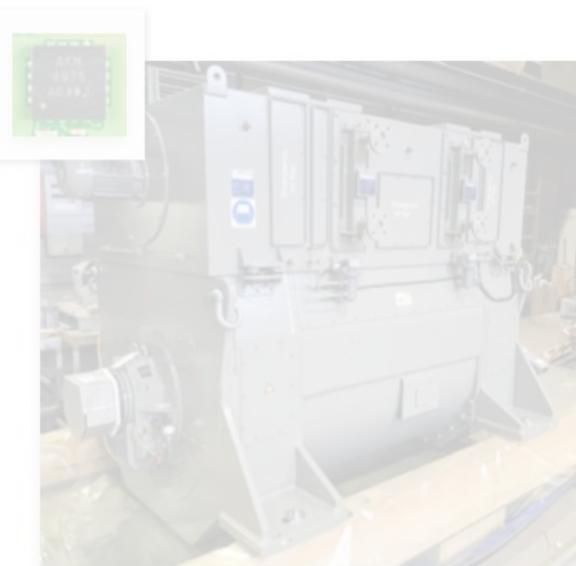
# Vision



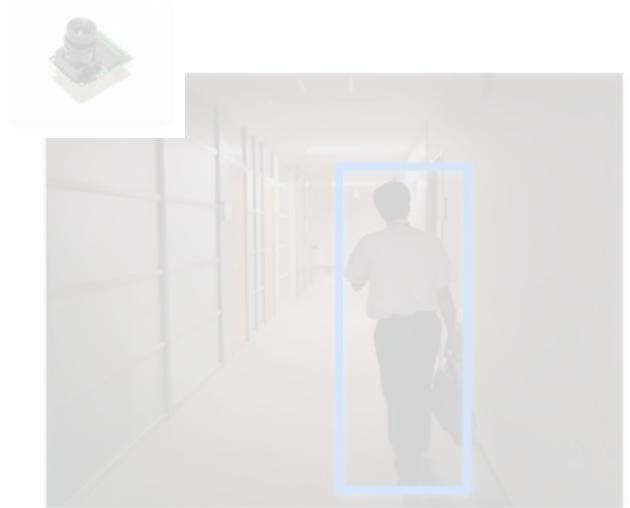
# Sound



# Vibration



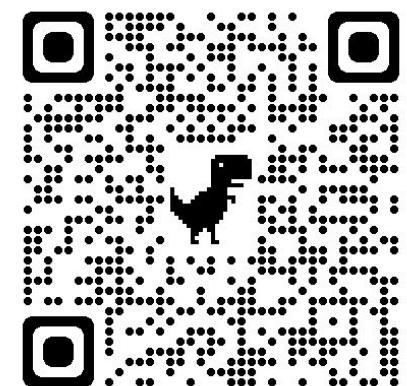
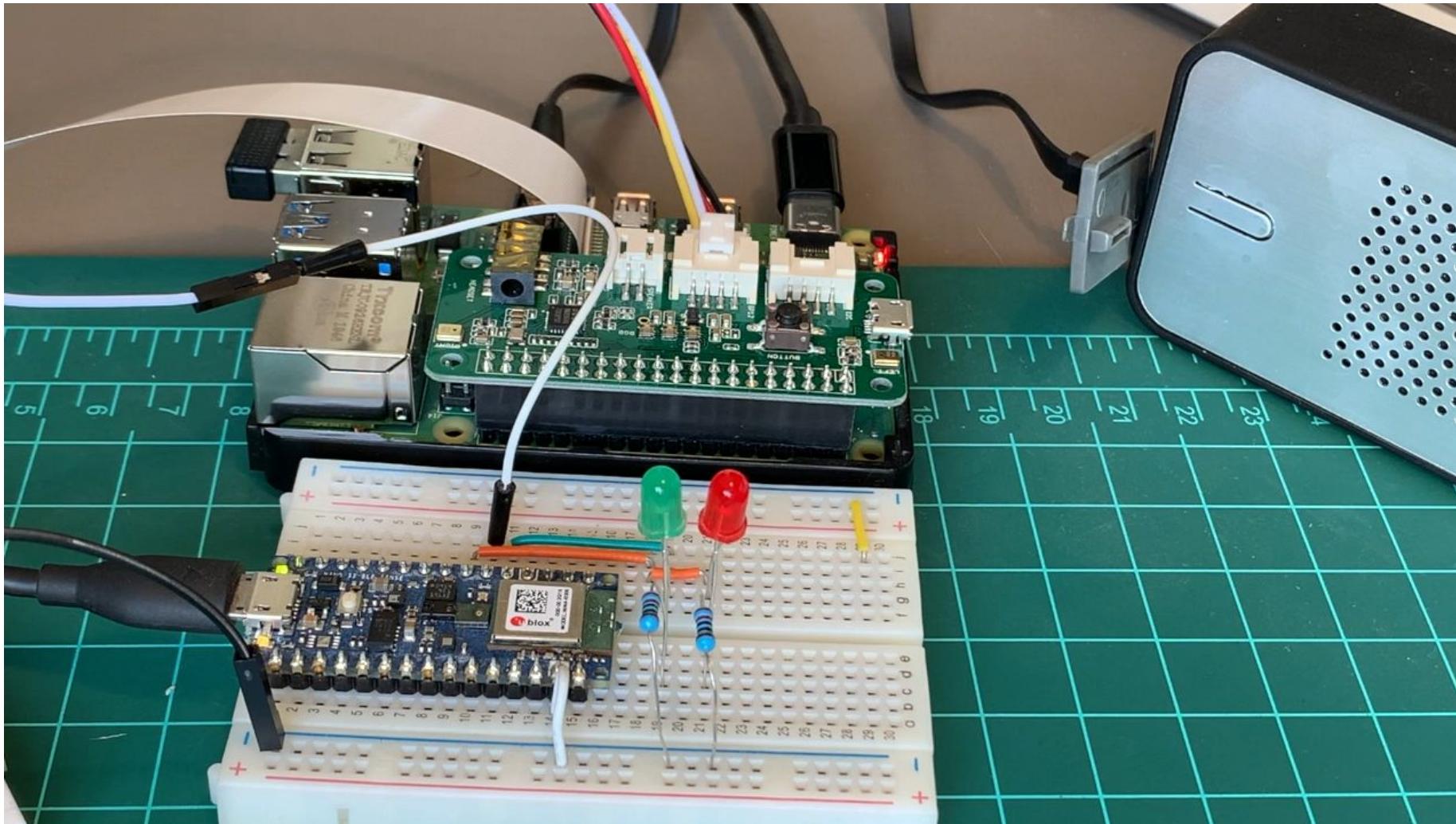
# Vision



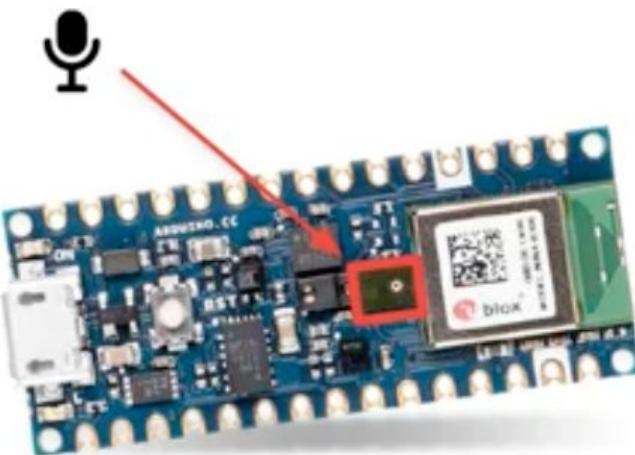
# Personal Assistant



# Personal Assistant



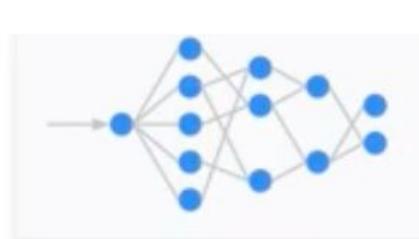
# “Cascade” Detection: multi-stage model



1 Continuously listen on the microcontroller

2

Process the data with **TinyML** at the edge



3

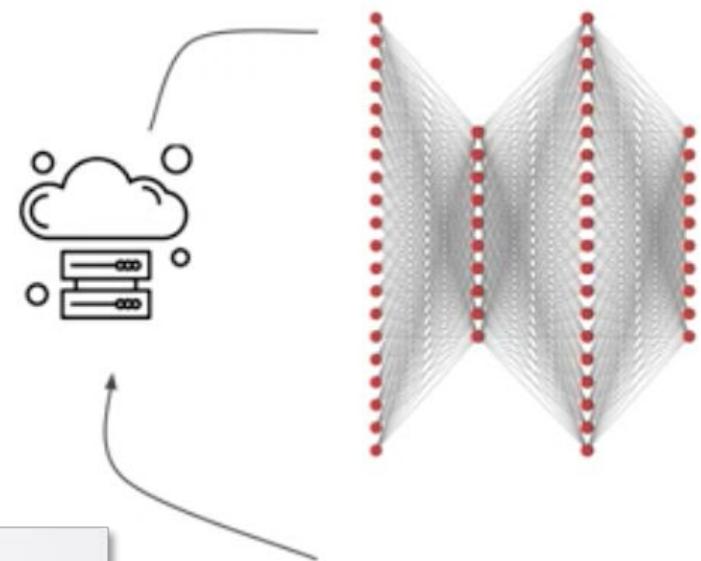
Process on a secondary larger model on a larger local device



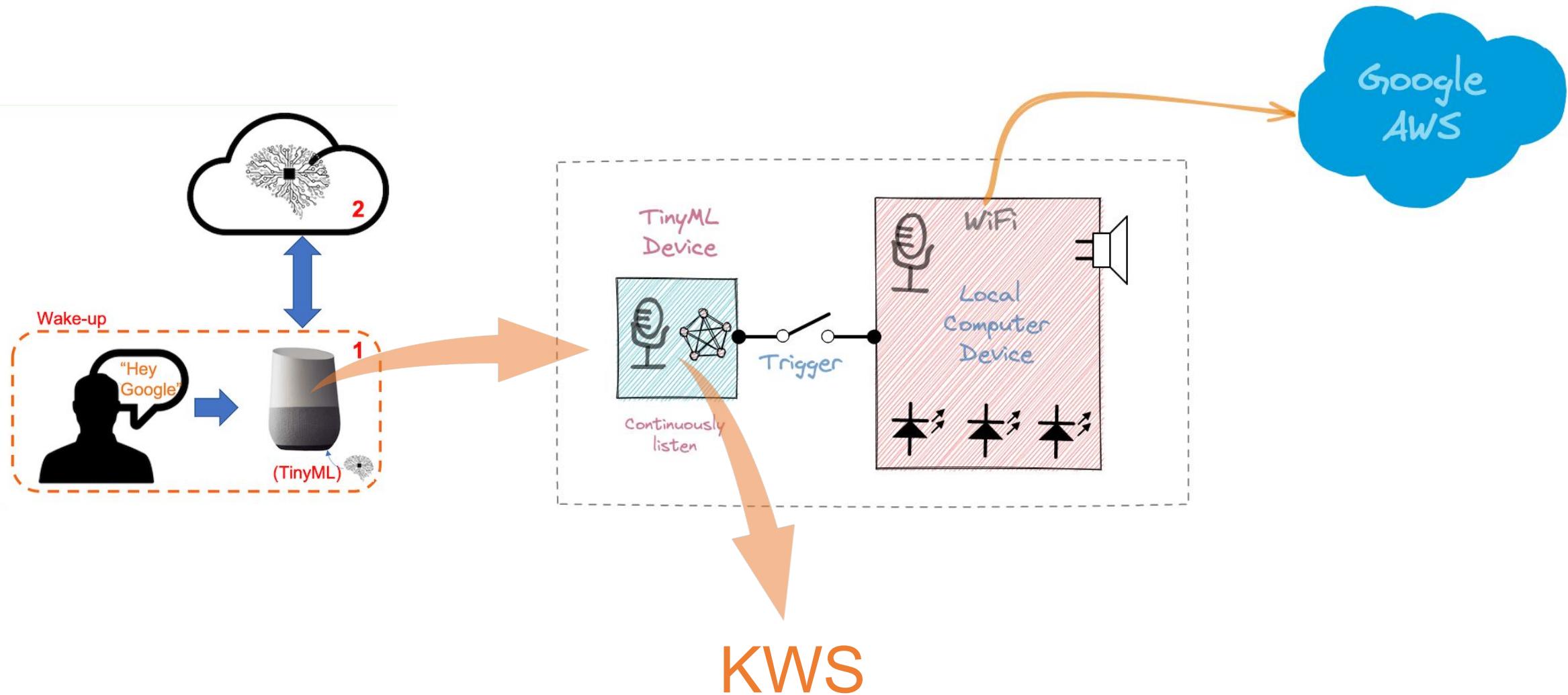
4

Send the data to the cloud when triggered

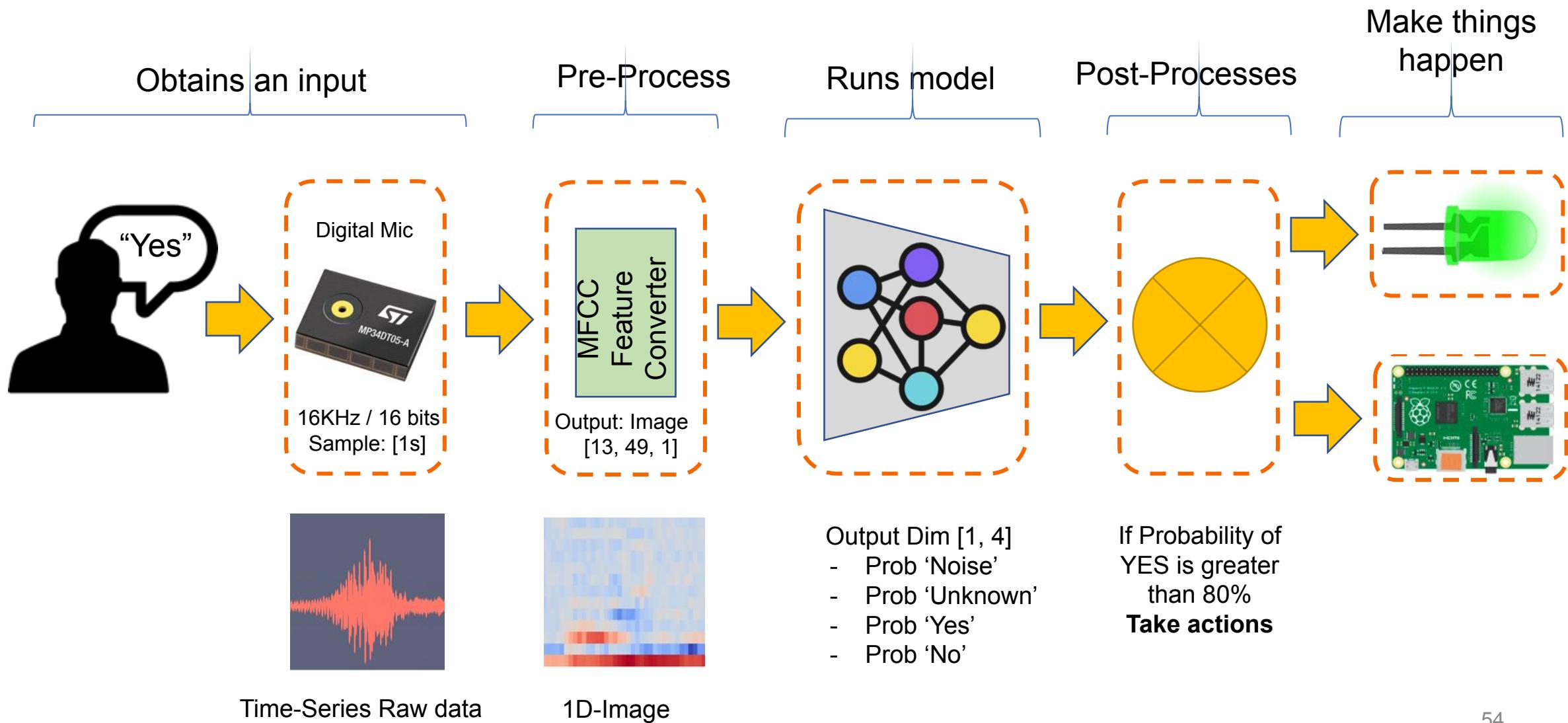
5 Process the full speech data with a large model in the cloud



# Personal Assistant



# KeyWord Spotting (KWS) - Inference





Moez Altayeb  
University of Khartoum, Sudan  
ICTP, Trieste, Italy  
mohedahmed@hotmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Every year more than one billion people are infected and more than one million people die from vector-borne diseases including malaria, dengue, zika and chikungunya. Mosquitoes are the best known disease vector and are geographically spread worldwide. It is important to raise awareness of mosquito proliferation by monitoring their incidence, especially in poor regions. Acoustic detection of mosquitoes has been studied for long and ML can be used to automatically identify mosquito species by their wingbeat. We present a prototype solution based on an openly available dataset on the Edge Impulse platform and on three commercially-available TinyML devices. The proposed solution is low-power, low-cost and can run without human intervention in resource-constrained areas. This insect monitoring system can reach a global scale.

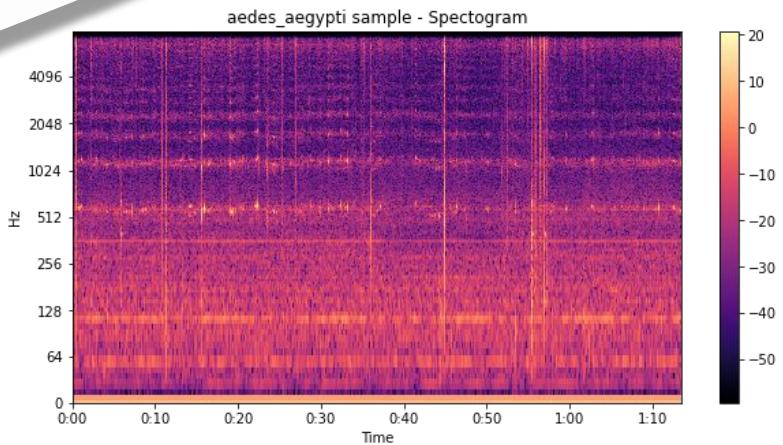
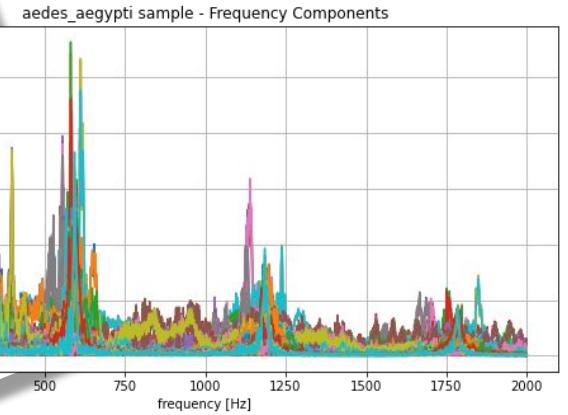
# Classifying mosquito wingbeat sound using TinyML

Marcelo Rovai  
Universidade Federal de Itajubá  
Itajubá, Brazil  
rovai@unifei.edu.br

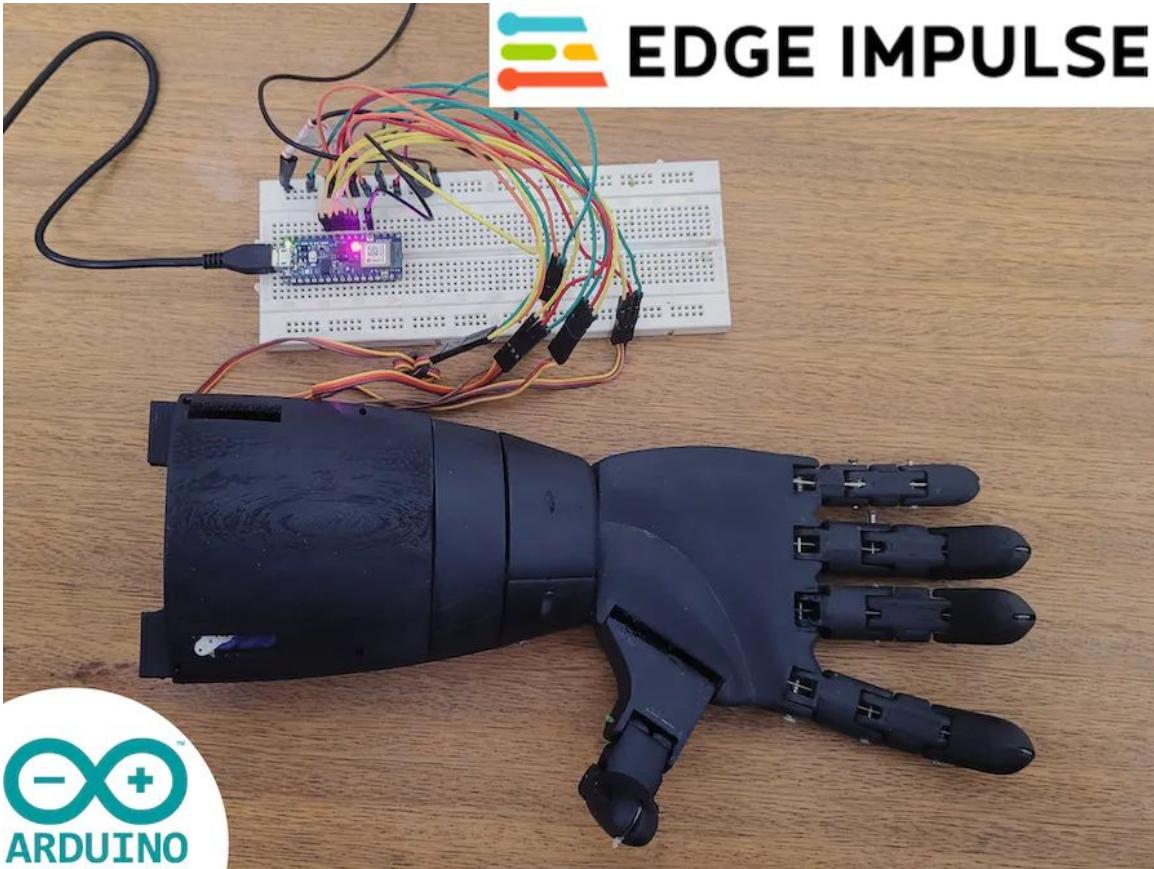
Marco Zennaro  
ICTP  
Trieste, Italy  
mzennaro@ictp.it

affected. People from poor communities with little access to health care and clean water sources are also at risk. Although anti-malarial drugs exist, there's currently no malaria vaccine. Vector-borne diseases also exacerbate poverty. Illness prevent people from working and supporting themselves and their families, impeding economic development. Countries with intensive malaria have much lower income levels than those that don't have malaria.

Countries affected by malaria turn to control rather than elimination. Vector control means decreasing contact between humans and disease carriers on an area-by-area basis. It is therefore of great interest to be able to detect the presence of mosquitoes in a specific area. This paper presents an approach based on TinyML and on embedded devices.

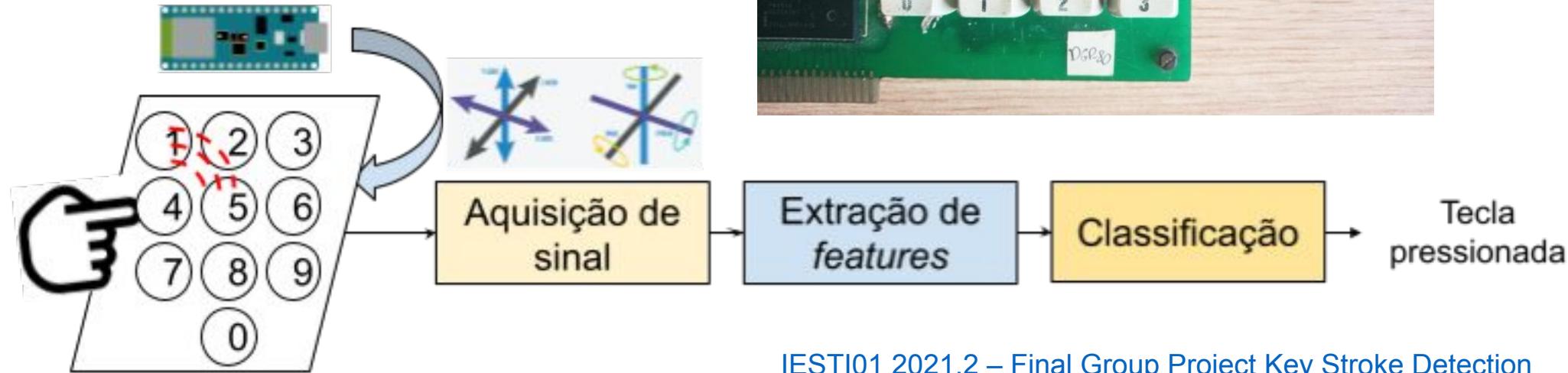


# Bionic Hand Voice Commands Module



<https://www.hackster.io/ex-machina/bionic-hand-voice-commands-module-w-edge-impulse-arduino-aa97e3>

# Keystroke **Sound** Detection



[IESTI01 2021.2 – Final Group Project Key Stroke Detection](#)



**Renam Castro**  
Professor IFESP

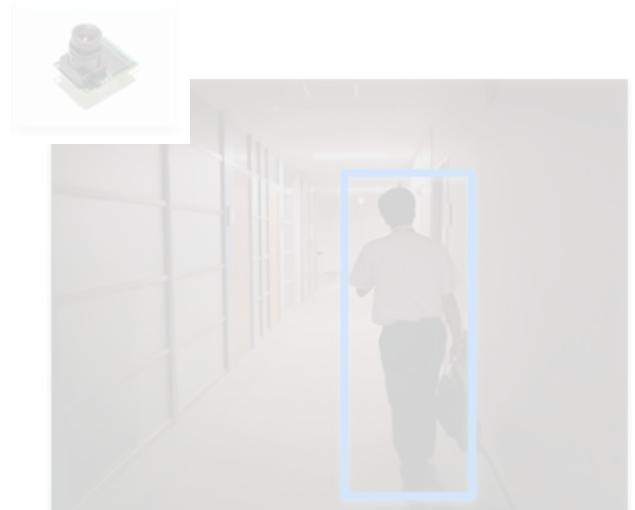
# Sound



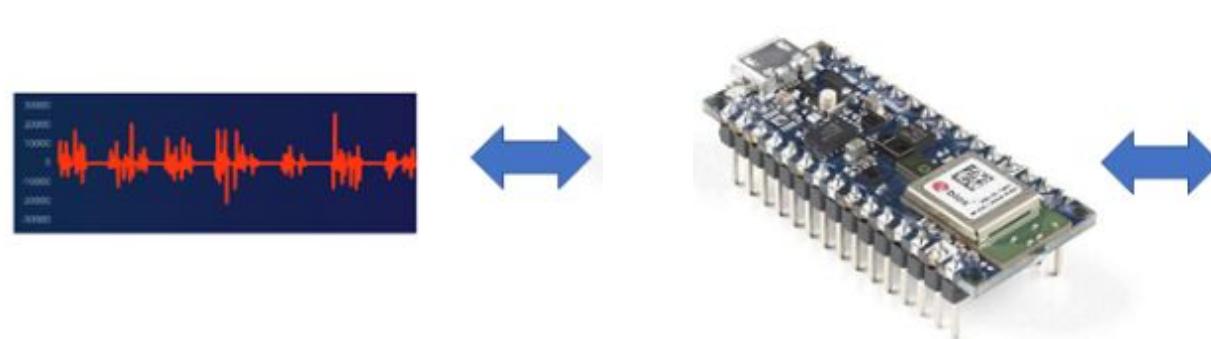
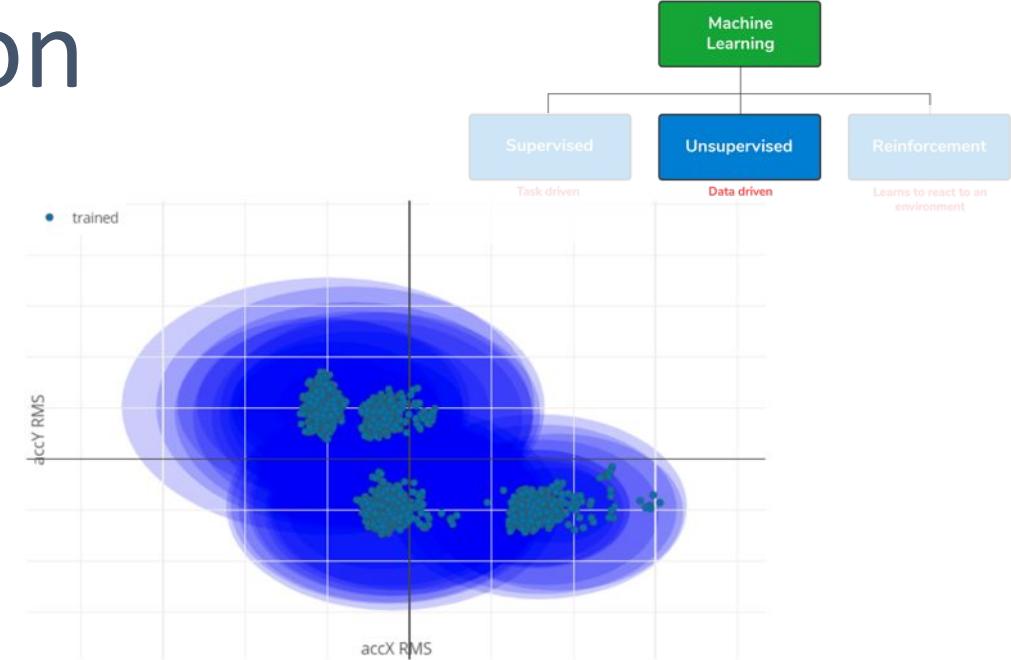
# Vibration



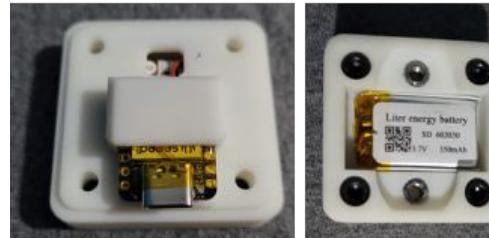
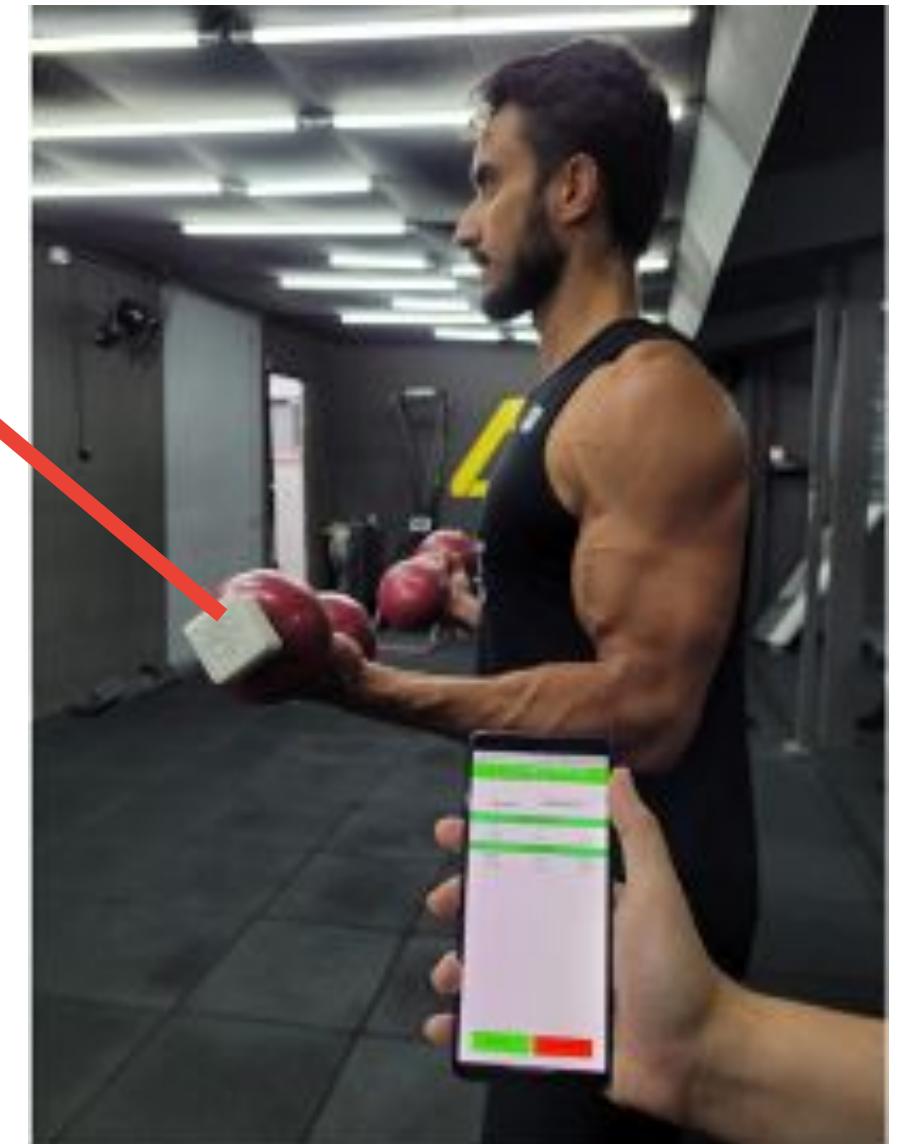
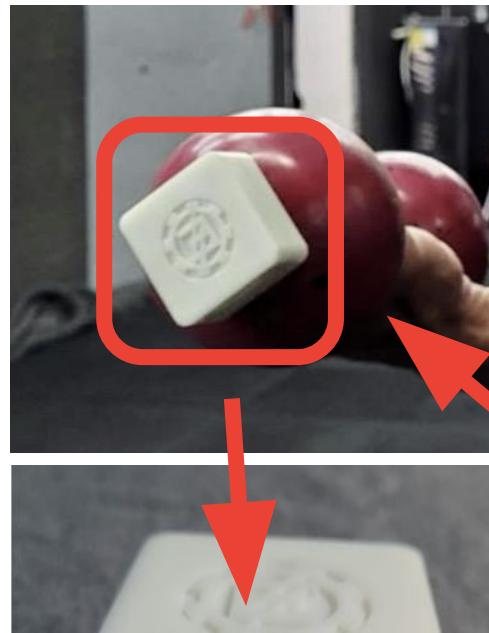
# Vision



# Industrial – Anomaly Detection



# Movement Classification



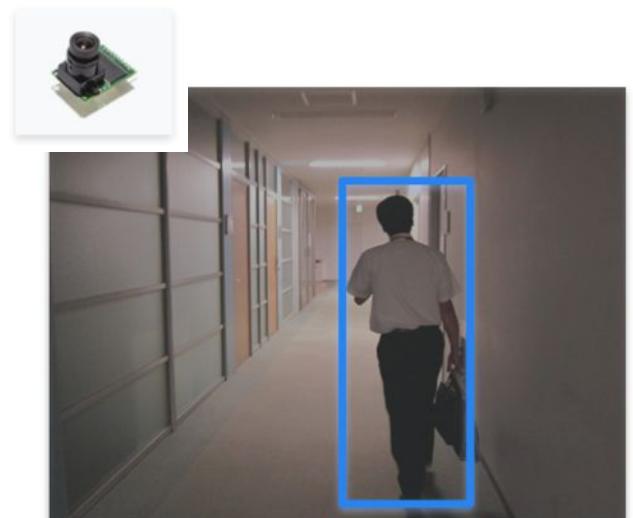
## Sound



## Vibration



## Vision



# Computer Vision Main Types

## Image Classification (Multi-Class Classification)

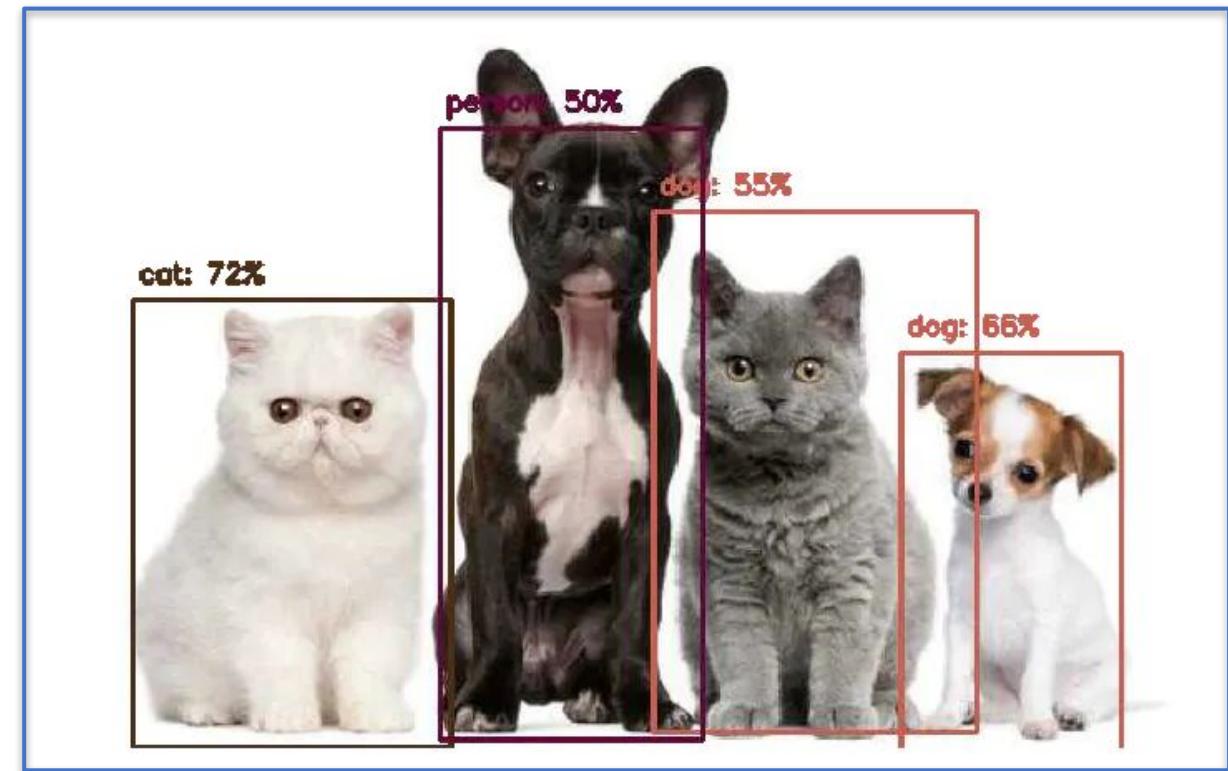


Cat: 70%



Dog: 80%

## Object Detection Multi-Label Classification + Object Localization



# Computer Vision Main Types

## Image Classification (Multi-Class Classification)

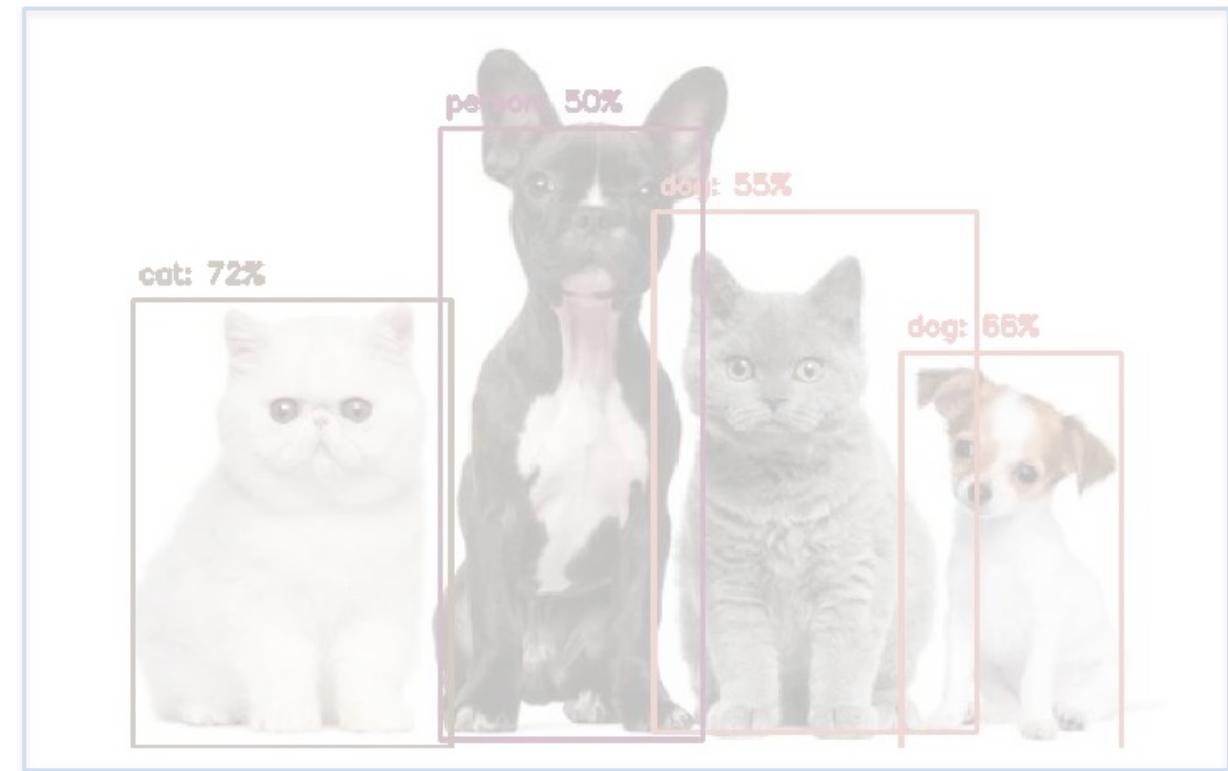


Cat: 70%



Dog: 80%

## Object Detection Multi-Label Classification + Object Localization



# Forest Fire Detection



[TinyML Aerial Forest Fire Detection](#)



[IESTI01 - Forest Fire Detection – Proof of Concept](#)

# Coffee Disease Classification



<https://www.hackster.io/Yukio/coffee-disease-classification-with-ml-b0a3fc>

**Introdução**

- » O Brasil é responsável por 50% do café exportado globalmente, e o café é um item fundamental para o país, geralmente a análise e classificação de doenças em plantas é feita manualmente, que não são acessíveis para pequenos produtores.
- » Com o aumento de poder de processamento das microcontroladoras e processadores dedicados ao machine learning, a tarefa de embarcar redes neurais tem-se tornado possível em diversas áreas.



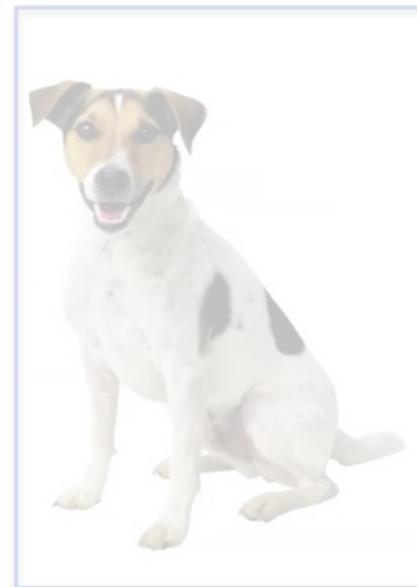
**João Vitor Yukio Bordin Yamashita**  
Graduando em Engenharia Eletrônica pela UNIFEI

# Computer Vision Main Types

**Image Classification**  
(Multi-Class Classification)

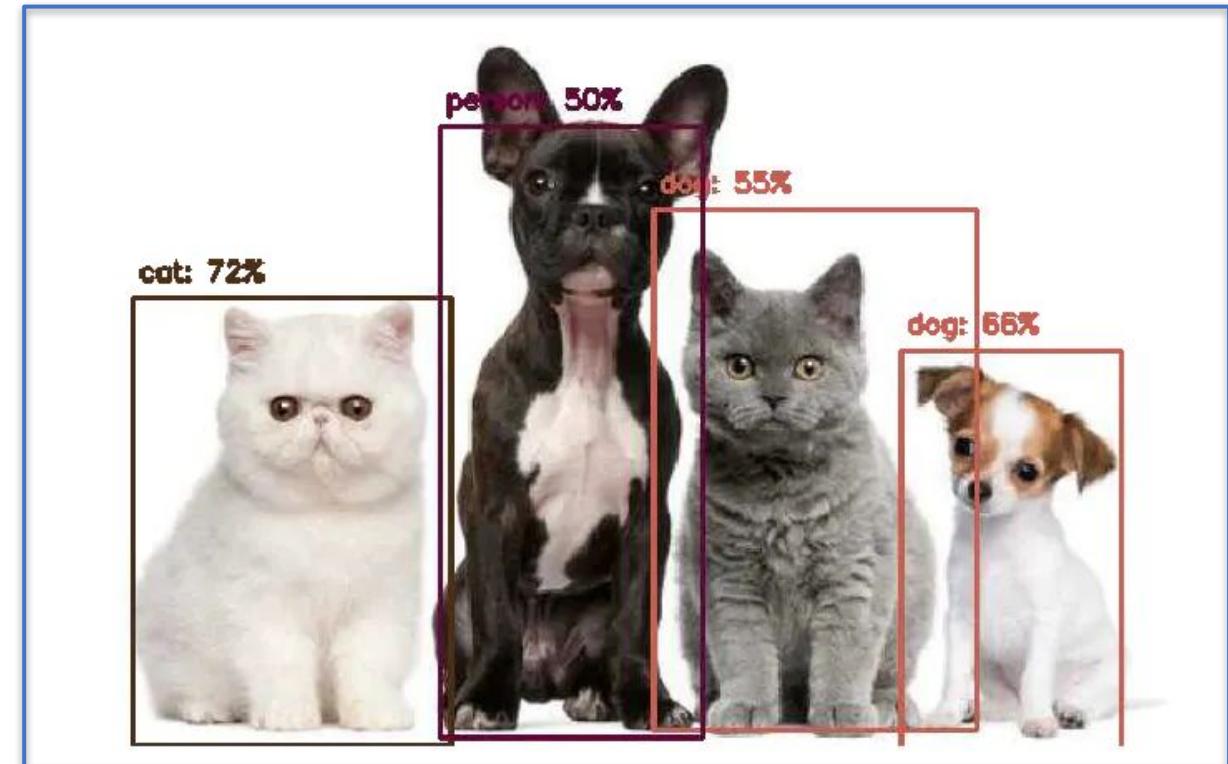


Cat: 70%

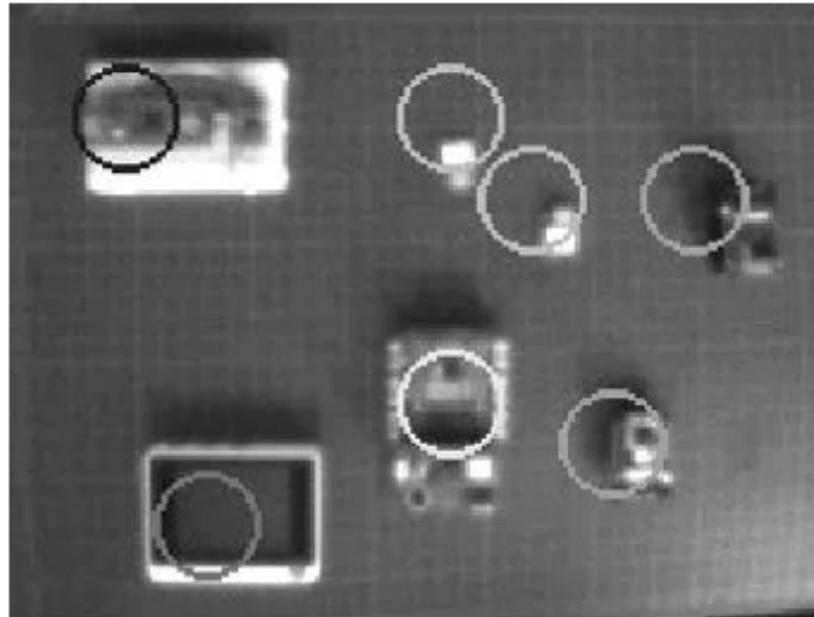


Dog: 80%

**Object Detection**  
**Multi-Label Classification + Object Localization**



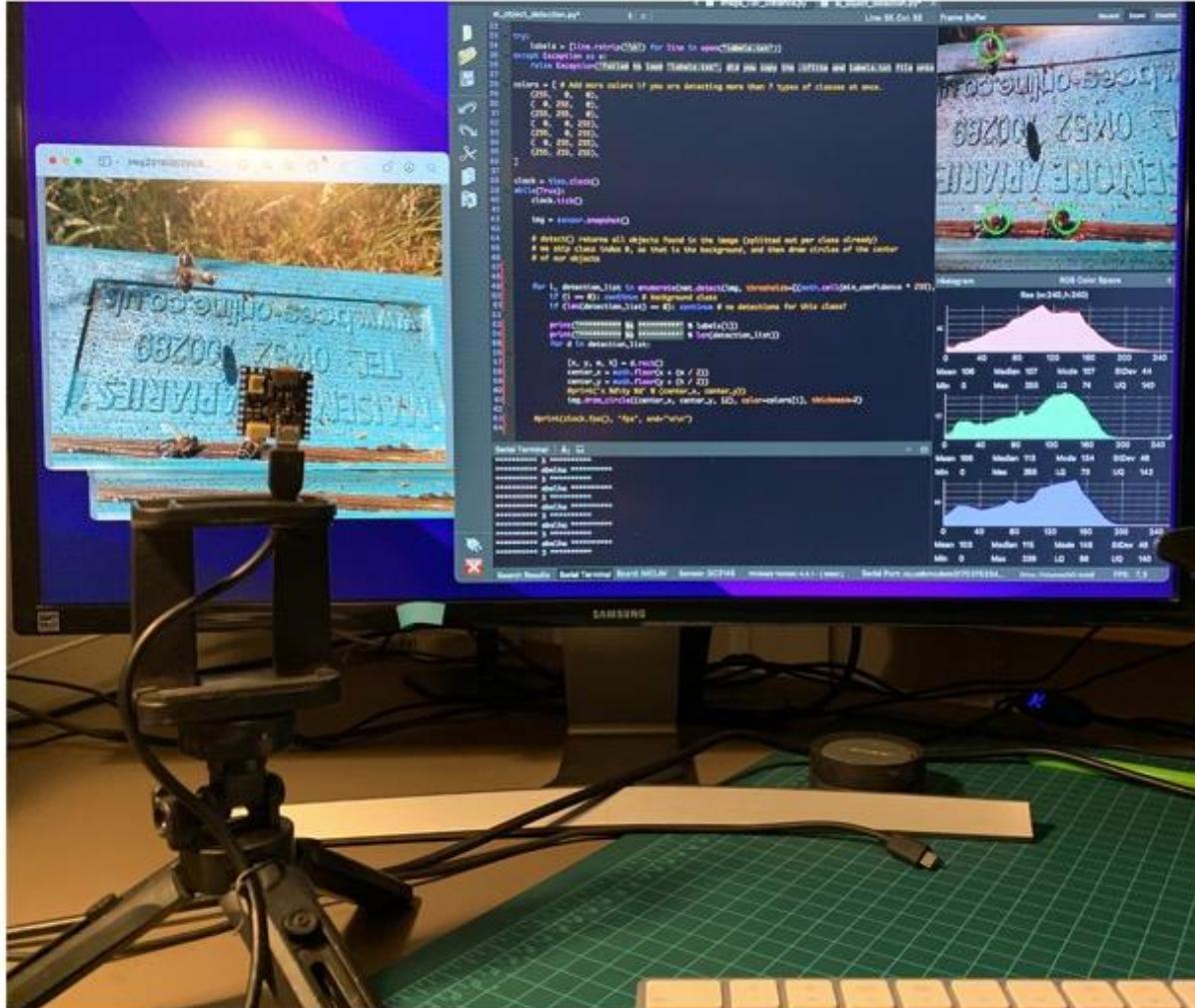
# Detecting Objects using TinyML (FOMO)



```
***** espcam *****
x 70  y 150
x 130  y 170
*****
***** nano *****
x 70  y 110
*****
***** pico *****
x 150  y 30
*****
***** wio *****
x 50  y 50
*****
***** xiao *****
x 150  y 110
x 130  y 130
6.97512 fps
```

[EdgeAI made simple - Exploring Image Processing \(Object Detection\) on microcontrollers with Arduino Portenta, Edge Impulse FOMO, and OpenMV](#)

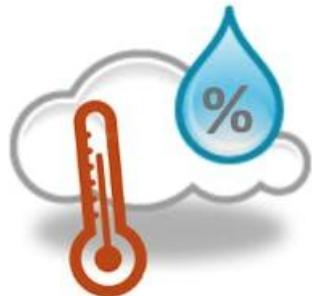
# Detecting Objects using TinyML (FOMO)



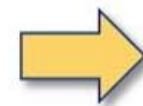
MicroPython



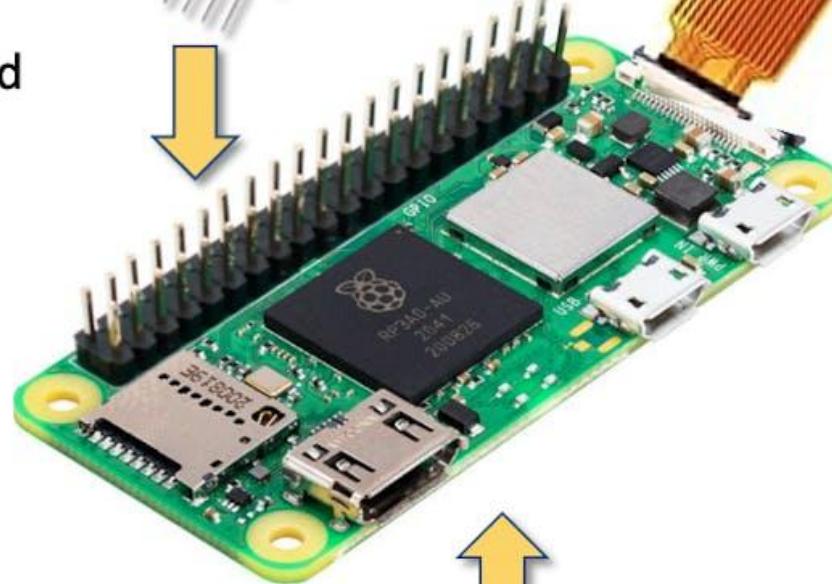
# YOLO



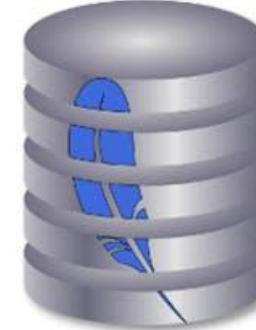
Air Temperature and  
Relative humidity



DHT22  
Sensor



Local  
Database



**sampleFreq → 10 s**



Number of objects: 36 bees



**BuzzTech: Machine Learning at the Edge**

# YOLO

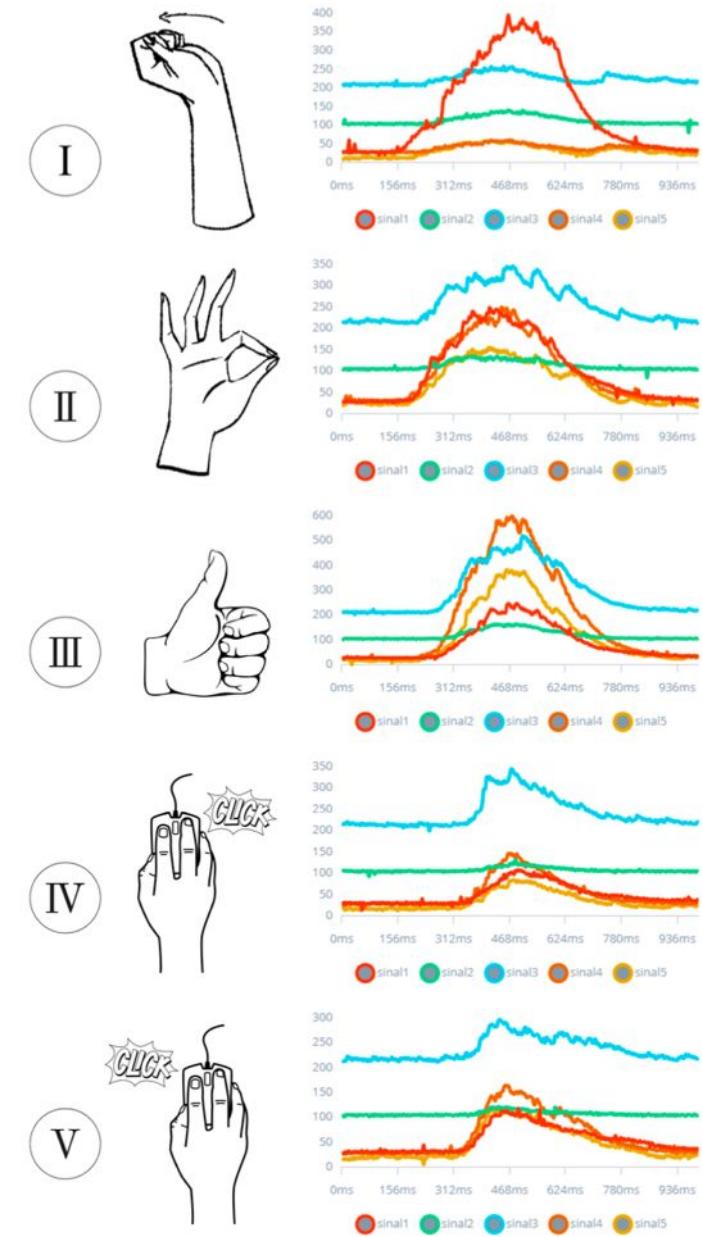
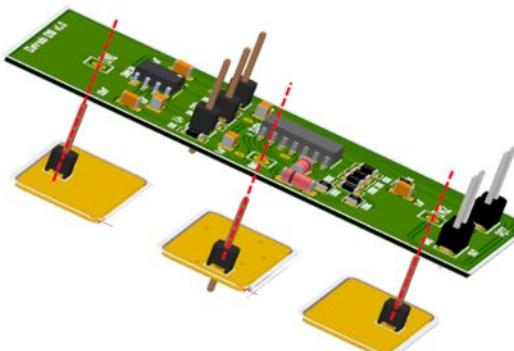
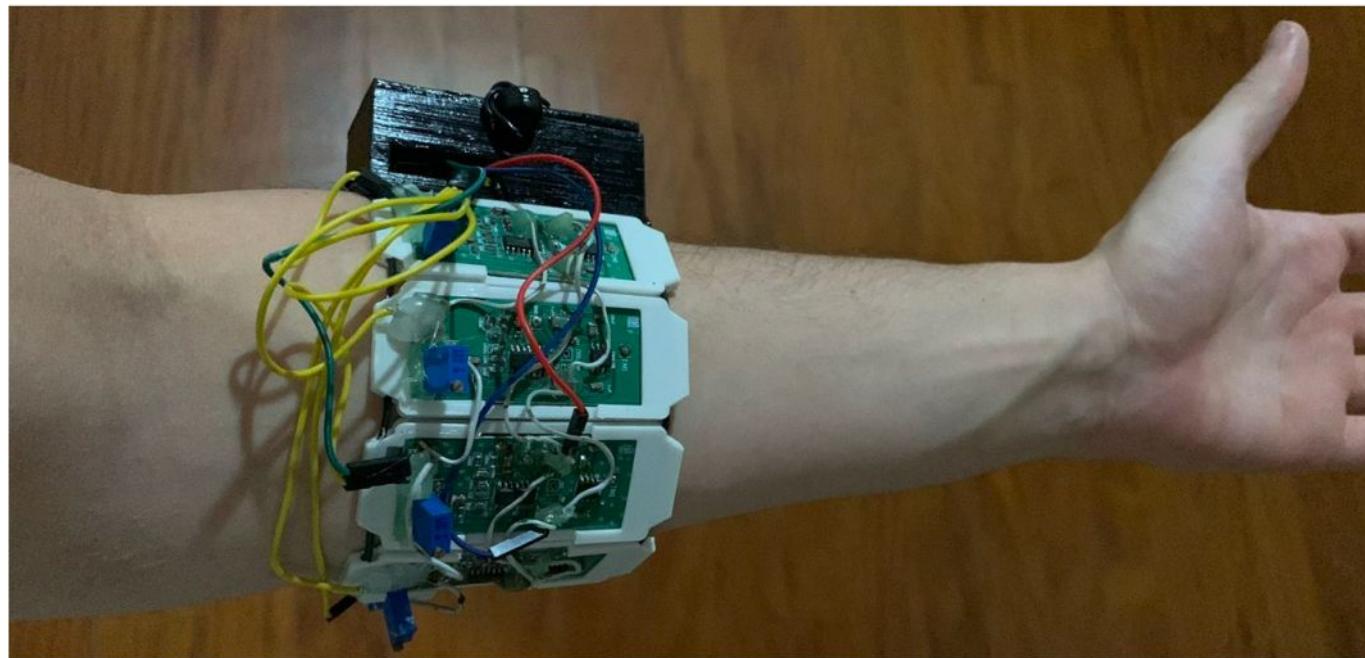


## Ant Detection

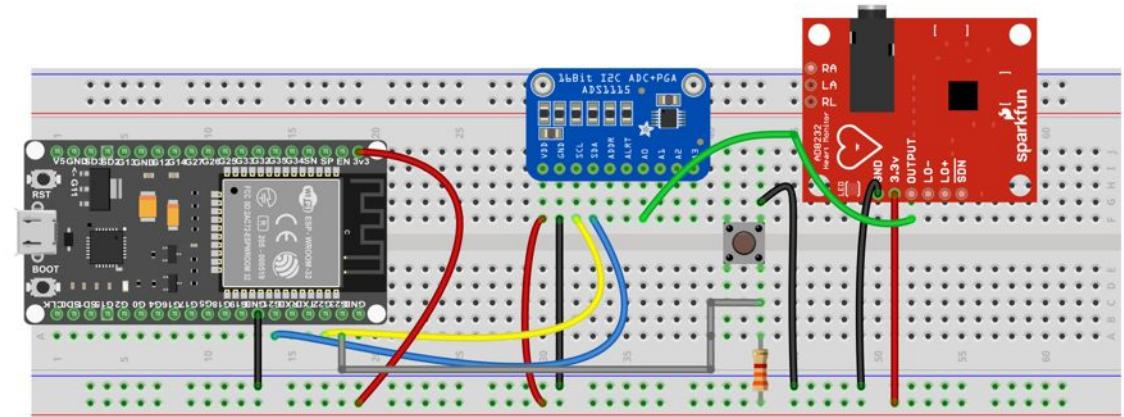
# Other Sensors / MCUs / Models

## Examples

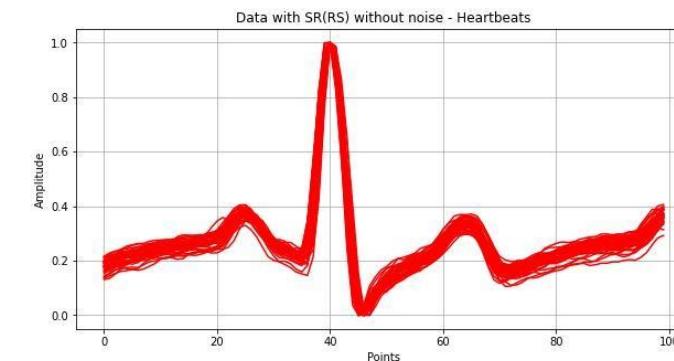
# Surface electromyography



# AD8232 - Single Lead Heart Rate Monitor



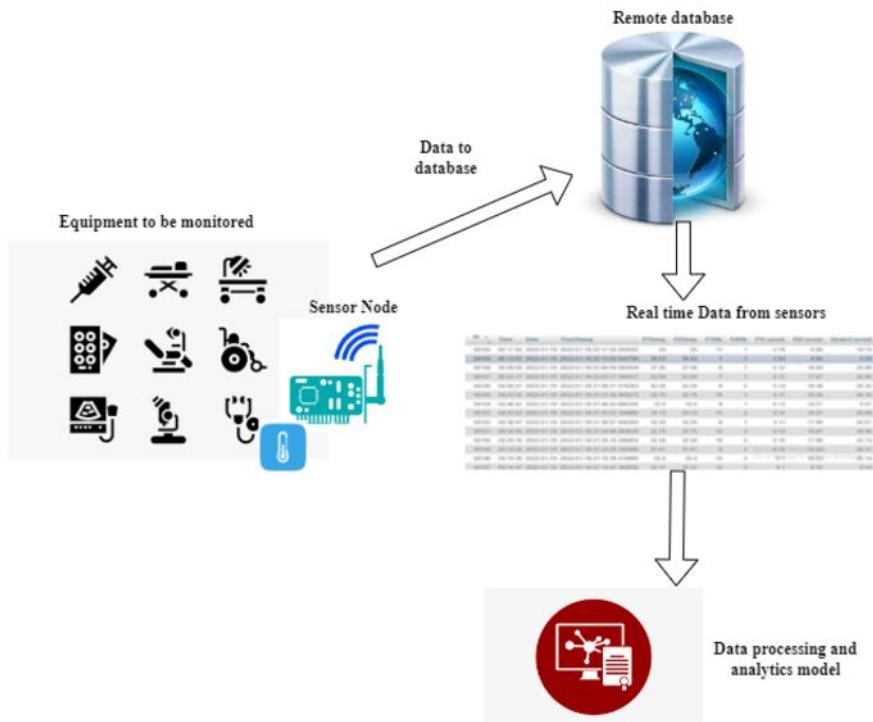
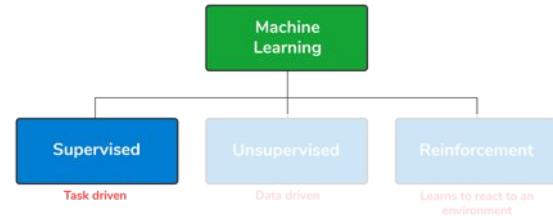
fritzing



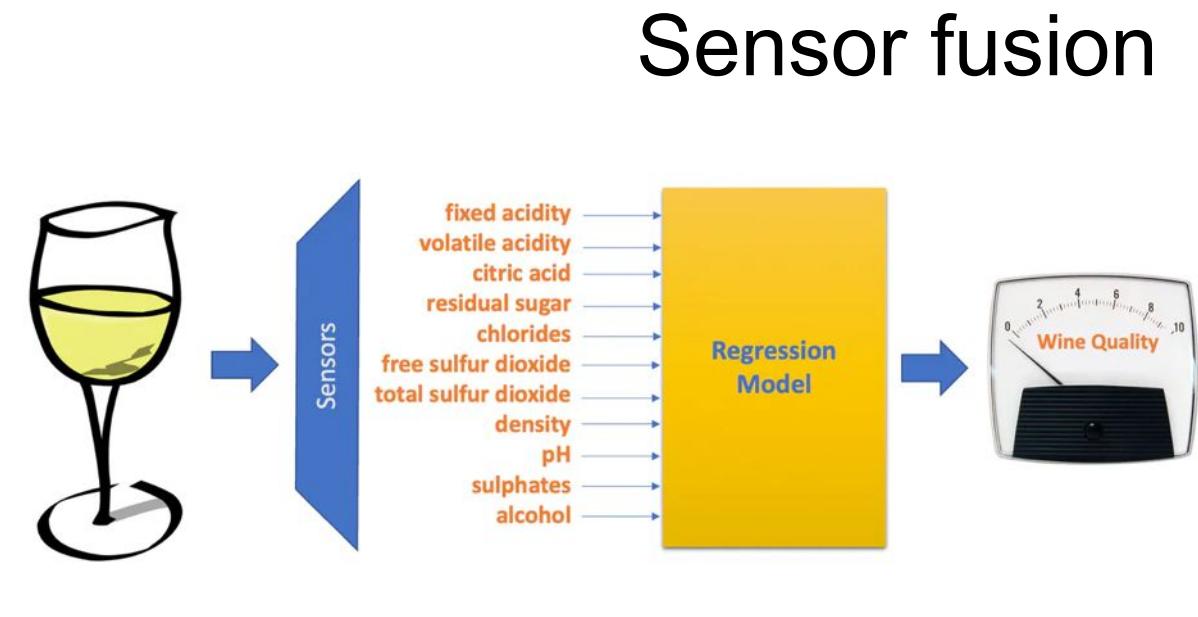
**Guilherme Silva**  
Engenheiro - UNIFEI

[Atrial Fibrillation Detection on ECG using TinyML](#)  
Silva et al. UNIFEI 2021

# Regression on TinyML

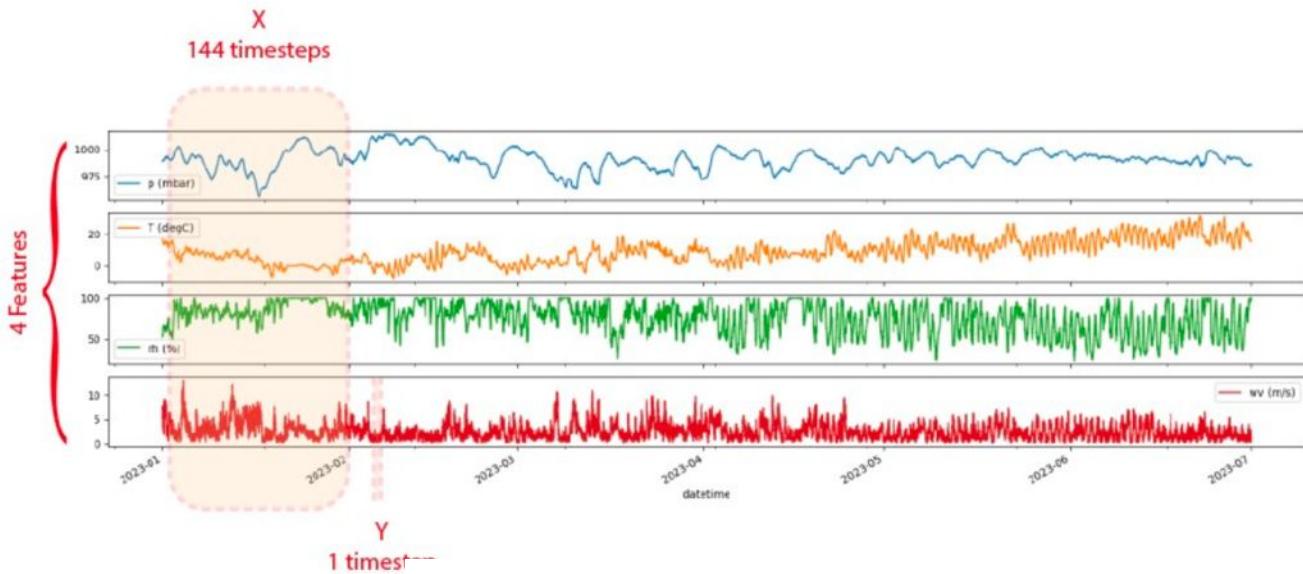
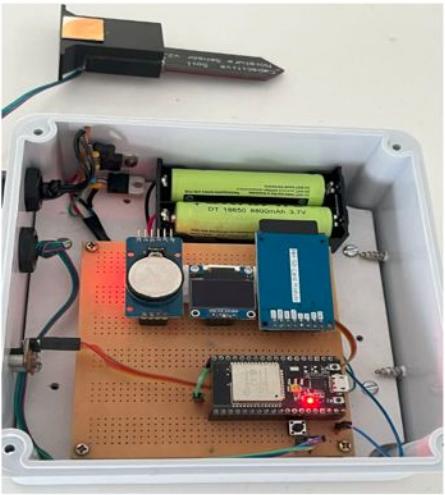


[On-Device IoT-Based Predictive Maintenance Analytics Model: Comparing TinyLSTM and TinyModel from Edge Impulse](#)



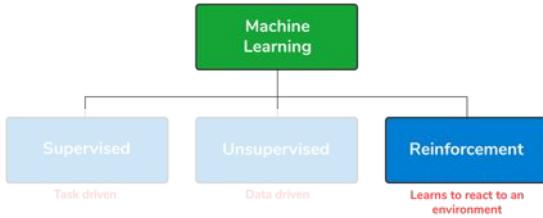
[TinyML Made Easy: Exploring Regression - White Wine Quality](#)

# LSTM



ESP32 LSTM Phenolic Sponge Moisture

# Reinforcement on TinyML



## Deep Reinforcement Learning for Autonomous Source Seeking on a Nano Drone

Bardienus P. Duisterhof<sup>1,3</sup> Srivatsan Krishnan<sup>1</sup> Jonathan J. Cruz<sup>1</sup> Colby R. Banbury<sup>1</sup> William Fu<sup>1</sup>  
Aleksandra Faust<sup>2</sup> Guido C. H. E. de Croon<sup>3</sup> Vijay Janapa Reddi<sup>1,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Harvard University, <sup>2</sup>Robotics at Google, <sup>3</sup>Delft University of Technology, <sup>4</sup>The University of Texas at Austin



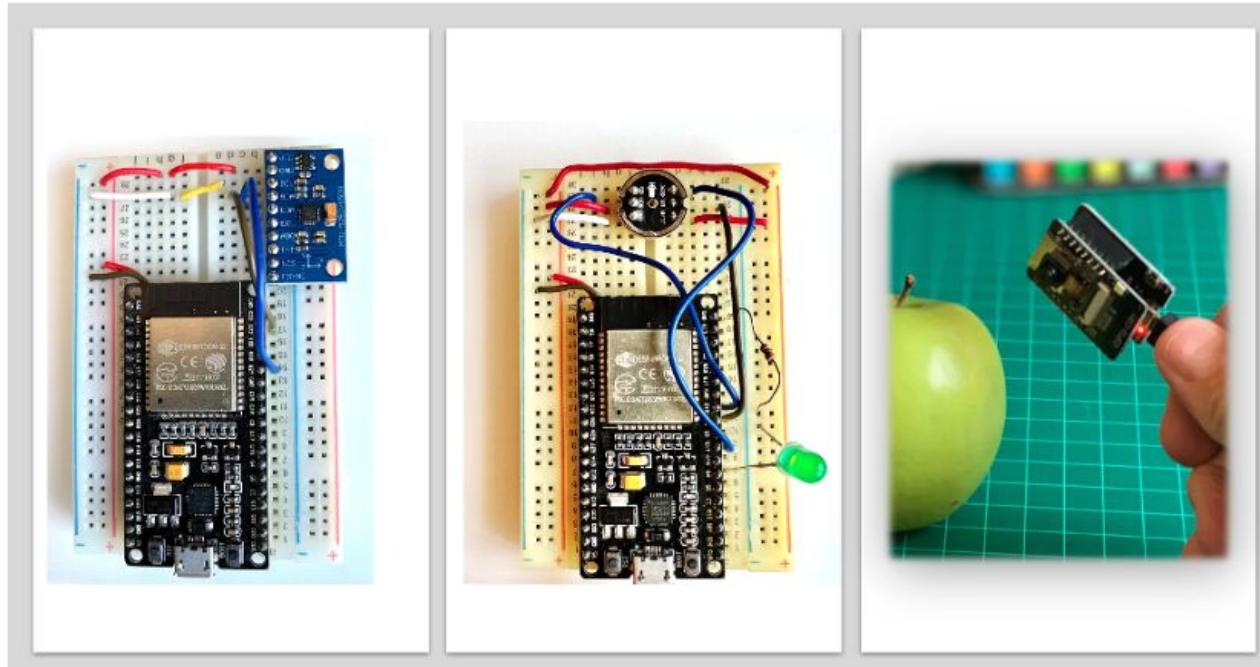
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.11236>

<https://youtu.be/wmVKbX7MOnU>

# More MCUs...

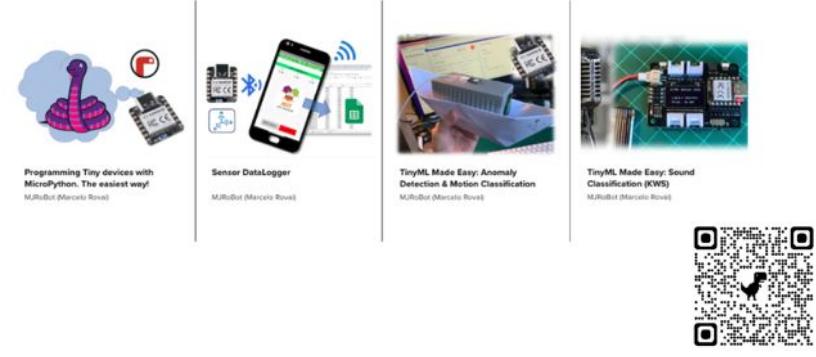
## ESP32-TinyML

Exploring TinyML with ESP32 MCUs.



## Seeed-XIAO-BLE-Sense

KWS, Anomaly Detection & Motion Classification and Micropython - Exploring the Seeed XIAO BLE Sense.



## XIAO-ESP32S3-Sense



TinyML Made Easy: KeyWord Spotting (KWS)  
MJRoBot (Marcelo Rovai)

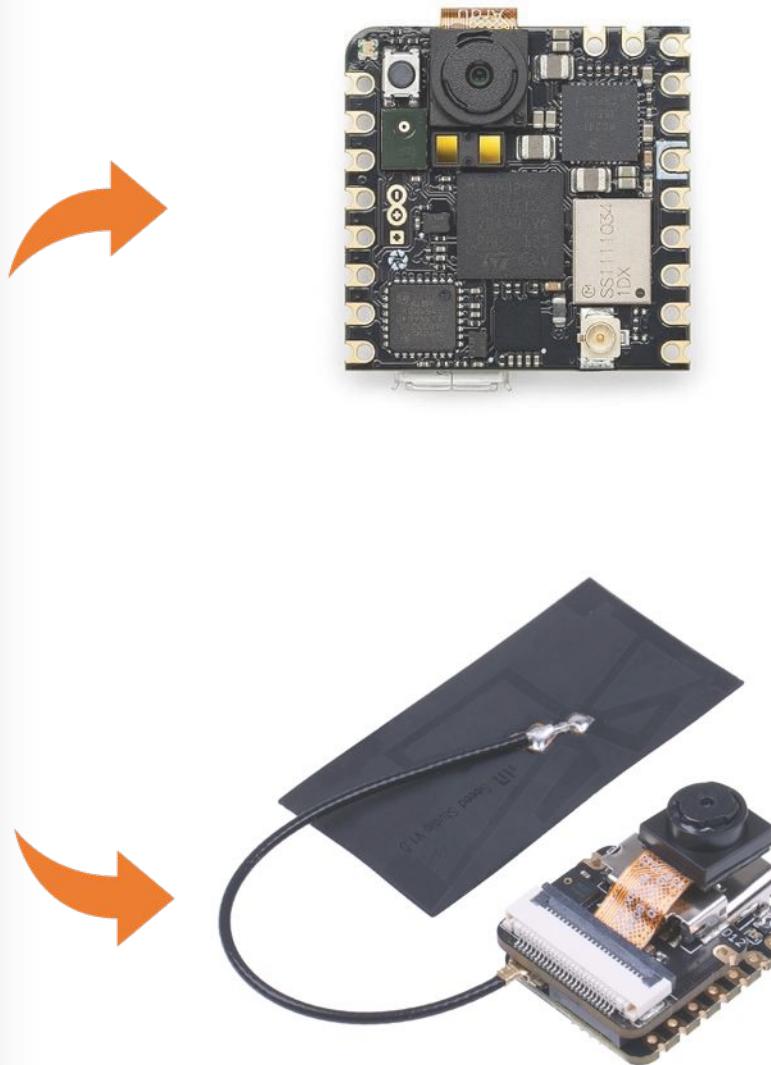
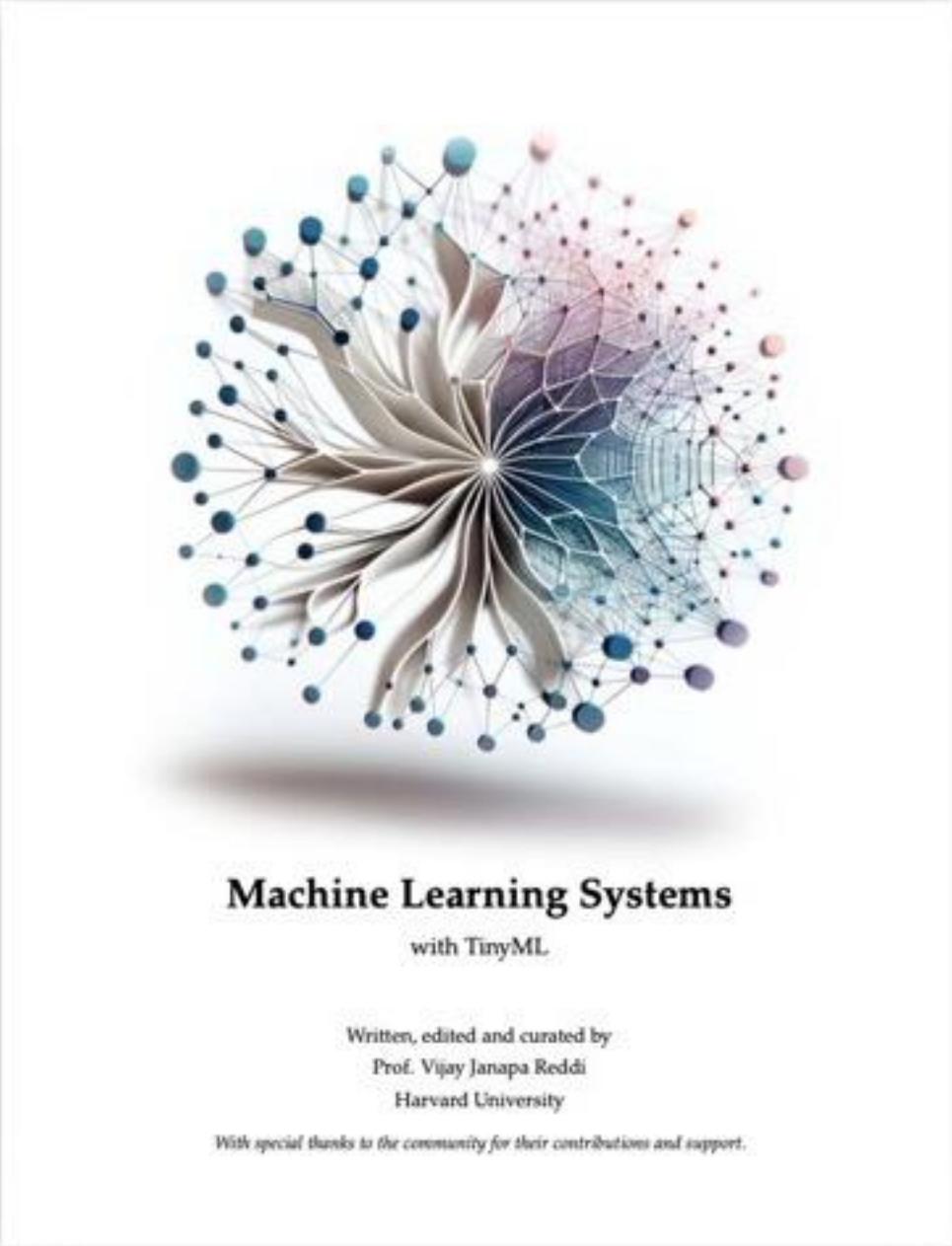


Exploring Machine Learning with the new XIAO ESP32S3  
MJRoBot (Marcelo Rovai)



TinyML Made Easy: Image Classification  
MJRoBot (Marcelo Rovai)

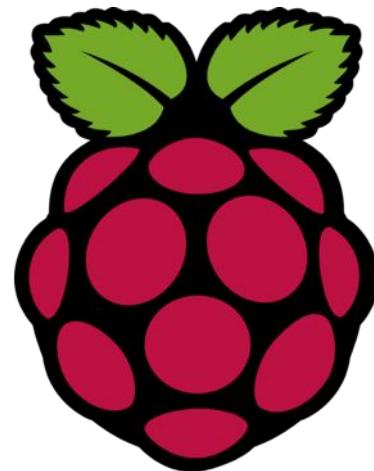
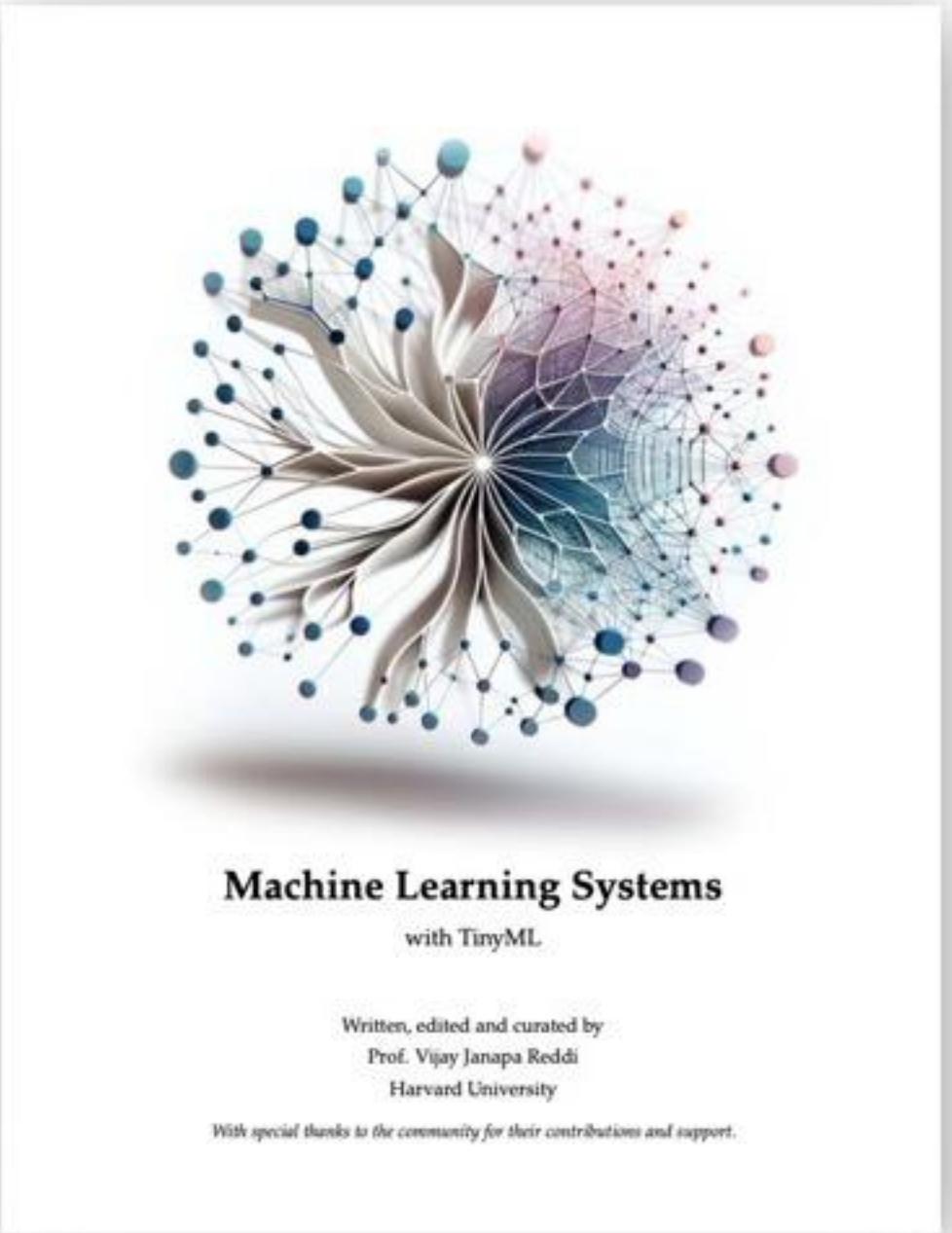




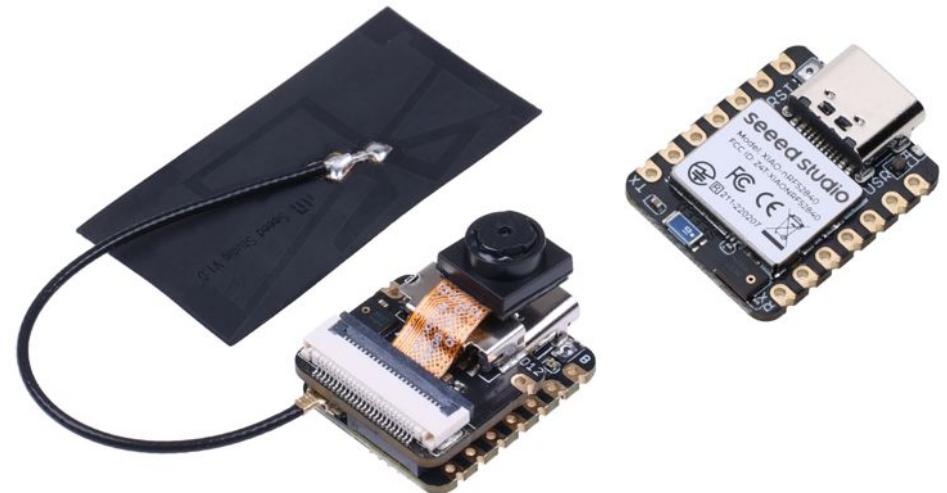
Nicla Vision



XIAO ESP32S3



# Seeed Studio XIAO



# To learn more ...

## Online Courses

[Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences - CS249r: Tiny Machine Learning](#)

[Professional Certificate in Tiny Machine Learning \(TinyML\) – edX/Harvard](#)

[Introduction to Embedded Machine Learning - Coursera/Edge Impulse](#)

[Computer Vision with Embedded Machine Learning - Coursera/Edge Impulse](#)

[UNIFEI-ESTI01 TinyML: “Machine Learning for Embedding Devices”](#)

## Books

[“Python for Data Analysis” by Wes McKinney](#)

[“Deep Learning with Python” by François Chollet - GitHub Notebooks](#)

[“TinyML” by Pete Warden and Daniel Situnayake](#)

[“TinyML Cookbook 2nd Edition” by Gian Marco Iodice](#)

[“Technical Strategy for AI Engineers, In the Era of Deep Learning” by Andrew Ng](#)

[“AI at the Edge” book by Daniel Situnayake and Jenny Plunkett](#)

[“XIAO: Big Power, Small Board” by Lei Feng and Marcelo Rovai](#)

[“MACHINE LEARNING SYSTEMS for TinyML” by a collaborative effort](#)

## Projects Repository

[Edge Impulse Expert Network](#)

On the [TinyML4D website](#), You can find lots of educational materials on TinyML. They are all free and open-source for educational uses – we ask that if you use the material, please cite them! TinyML4D is an initiative to make TinyML education available to everyone globally.

# TinyML4D **Show&Tell** Presentations

## [TinymML4D Academic Network Show and Tell Main Index.](#)

The TinyML4D Academic Network Students should use this form to propose presentations.

<https://forms.gle/ic52HZMqVv4pBrkP7>

The Show and Tell are typically held at 2 pm UTC on the last Thursday of each month and will take place in this Meet link:

<https://meet.google.com/rns-yxr-ggw>



# Conclusion

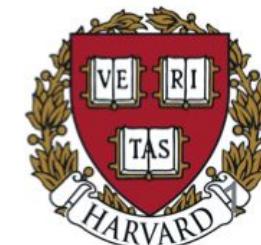
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## The Future of ML is Tiny and Bright

*Vijay Janapa Reddi, Ph. D. | Associate Professor |  
John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences | Harvard University |*



# Thanks



TINYML4D