

Computer Vision for Embedded Systems

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Evaluate Computer Vision

Evaluating Computer Vision

For many people, the only metric is the accuracy using a specific dataset. Even this leaves many questions:

- Which dataset is used?
- Why is this dataset chosen?
- How is accuracy defined?
- What other methods are compared?

Artificial intelligence / Machine learning

Training a single AI model can emit as much carbon as five cars in their lifetimes

Deep learning has a terrible carbon footprint.

by **Karen Hao**

June 6, 2019

Consumption	CO₂e (lbs)
Air travel, 1 passenger, NY↔SF	1984
Human life, avg, 1 year	11,023
American life, avg, 1 year	36,156
Car, avg incl. fuel, 1 lifetime	126,000 ←

Training one model (GPU)	
NLP pipeline (parsing, SRL)	39
w/ tuning & experimentation	78,468
Transformer (big)	192
w/ neural architecture search	626,155 ←

Emma Strubell, Ananya Ganesh, Andrew McCallum, "Energy and Policy Considerations for Deep Learning in NLP" 2019

IMAGE RECOGNITION

16X
Model

8 layers
1.4 GFLOP
-16% Error

2012
AlexNet

152 layers
22.6 GFLOP
-3.5% error

2015
ResNet

SPEECH RECOGNITION

10X
Training Ops

80 GFLOP
7,000 hrs of Data
-8% Error

2014
Deep Speech 1

465 GFLOP
12,000 hrs of Data
-5% Error

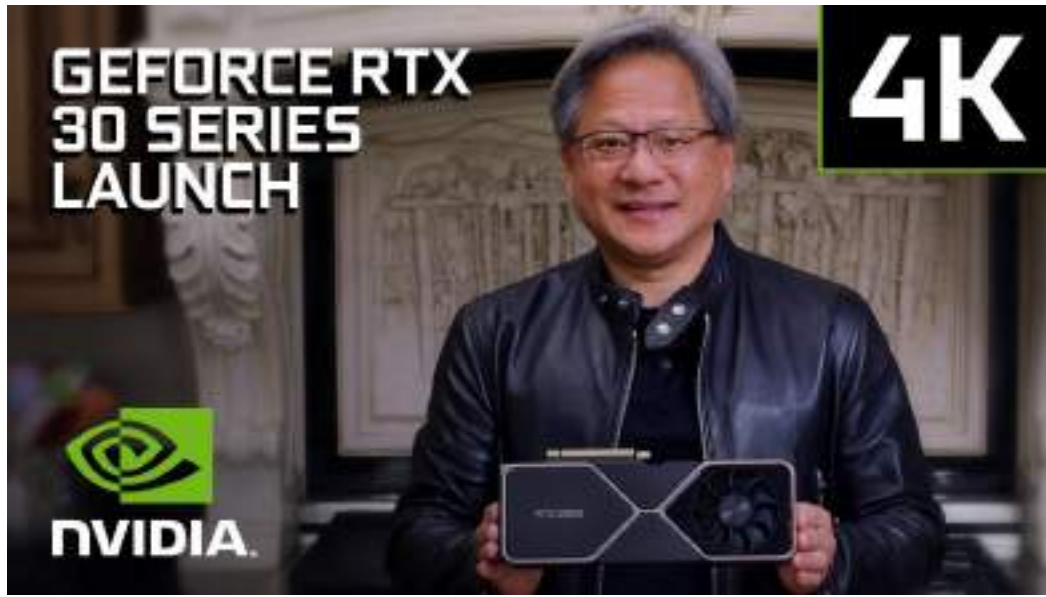
2015
Deep Speech 2

Microsoft

(Training)

Baidu

Source: cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2017/cs231n_2017_lecture15.pdf



<https://www.newegg.com/gigabyte-geforce-gtx-1080-gv-n1080ix-8gd/p/N82E16814932009>

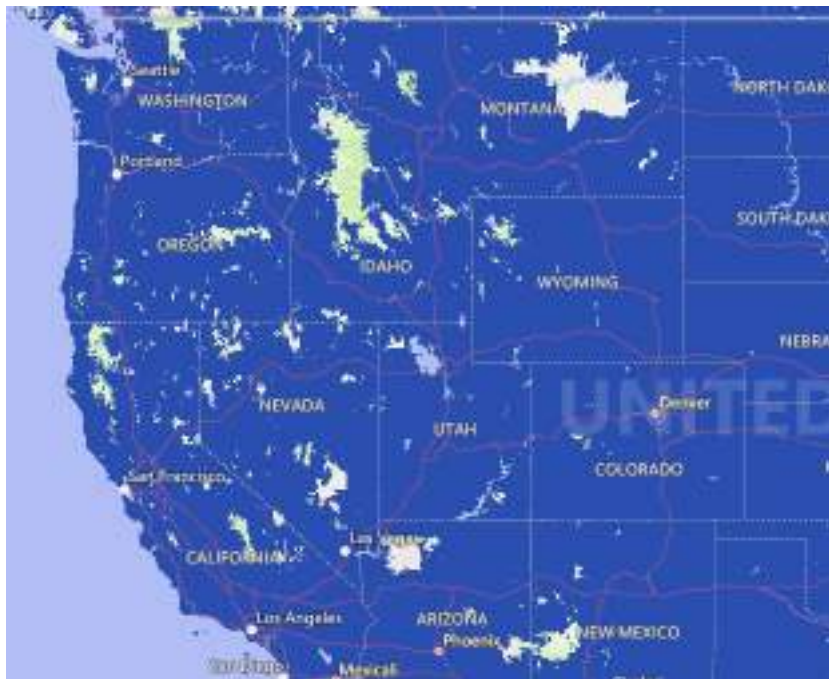
<https://www.congatec.com/us/congatec/press-releases/article/congatec-doubles-performance-with-amd-ryzentm-embedded-v2000-processor/>

<https://www.pcmag.com/picks/the-best-graphics-cards>

Transmit all data from cameras to servers?

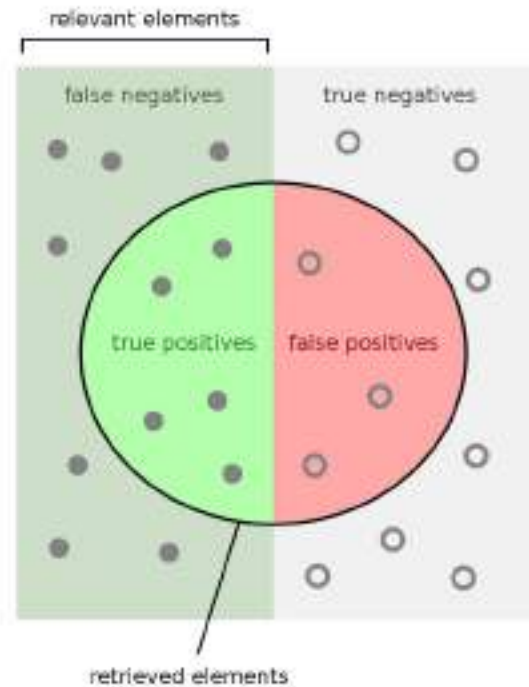
- latency: wireless signals travel at 3.33 microseconds/km
- data rates:
 - Bluetooth up to 3Mb/s, up to 10 meters
 - Wifi (802.11ax) up to 2.4 Gb/s, 70 meters (indoors), 240 outdoors
 - 5G up to 20Gbps, 500 meters
- power: omnidirectional antenna - power proportional to the square of distance.
directional antenna can be much more efficient
- privacy: who owns the servers? is data encrypted?
- Homomorphic encryption is not ready yet.

ATT and T Mobile Coverage



Precision and Recall

source: wikipedia



How many retrieved items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

How many relevant items are retrieved?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

Factors and metrics for performance

- Accuracy: precision, recall, top-3, top-5, hierarchical
- Execution time: per image (or video frame)
- FPS: frames per second
- FLOPS: floating-point operations
- Memory: to store machine learning model and to process data
- Resolution: number of pixels (width x height)

"Skynet processing at 60 Teraflops a second."
- Movie Terminator 3



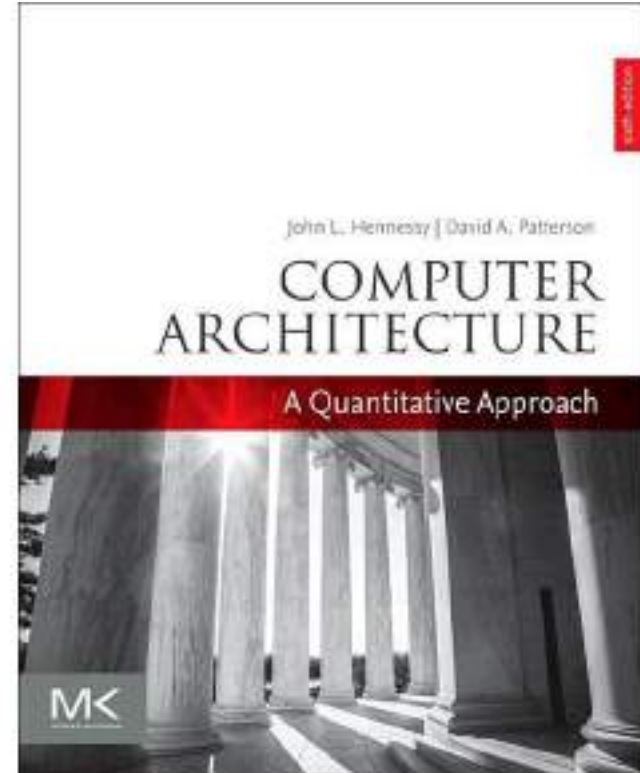
Tuning Parameters (depend on applications)

- Resolution: how many pixels are needed?
- Frame rate: do you really need 30 frames per second?
- Accuracy: estimating crowd or recognizing faces for secure areas?
- General or special purpose?
- Layers of neural networks
- Size of convolution filters

Measuring performance can be complex

GFLOPS/second does not directly translate to performance (execution time)

- Integer operations
- Pipeline processors
- Memory hierarchy
- Thermal throttling
- ...

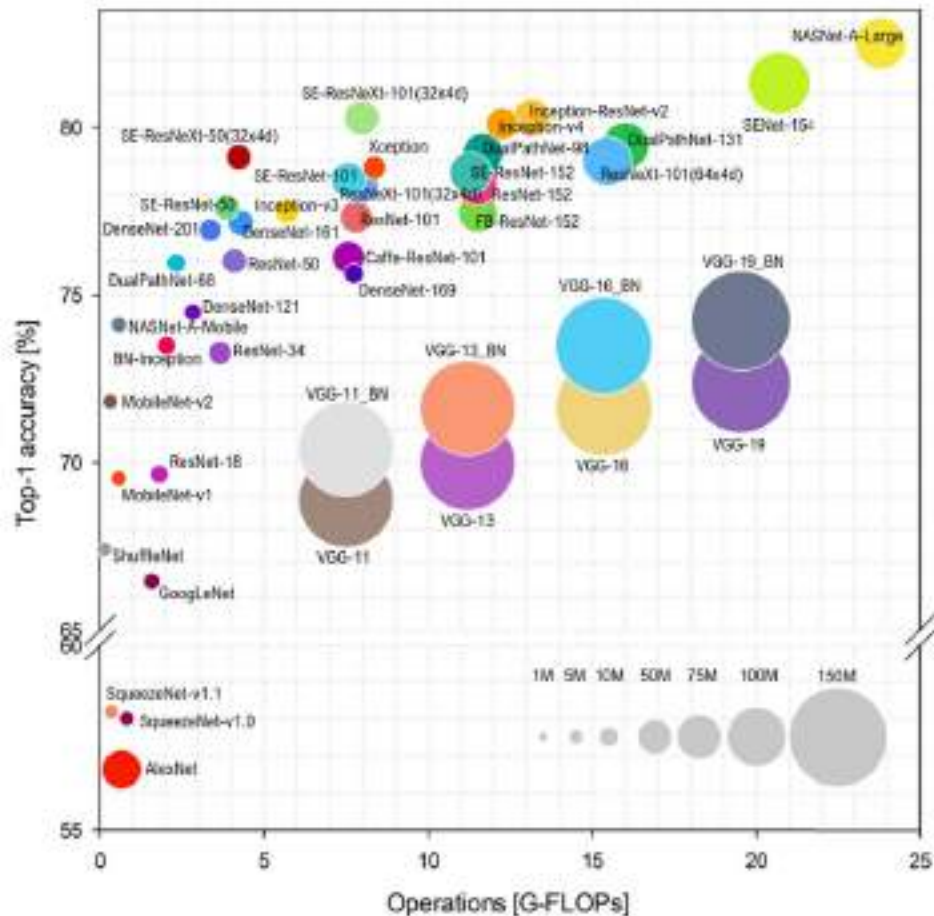


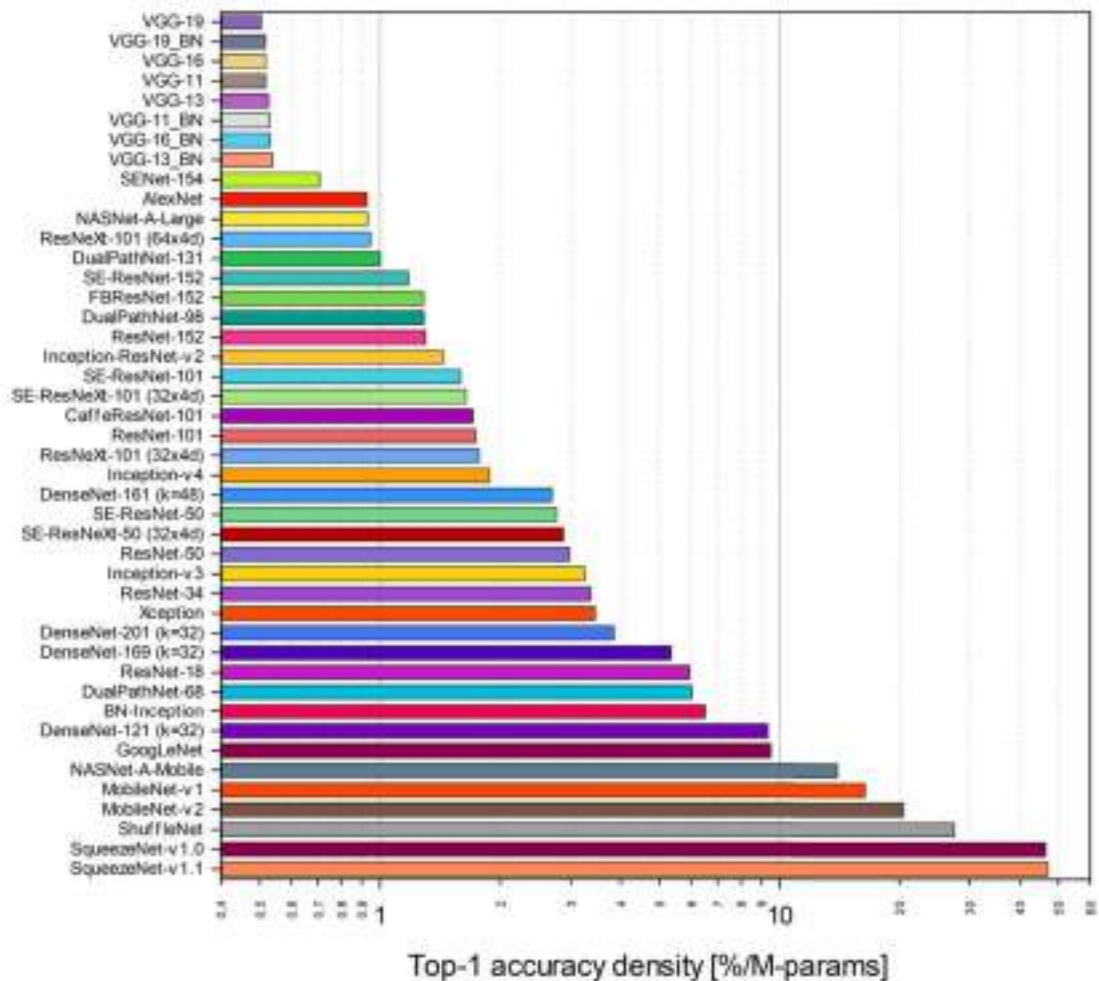
Analysis of Neural Networks

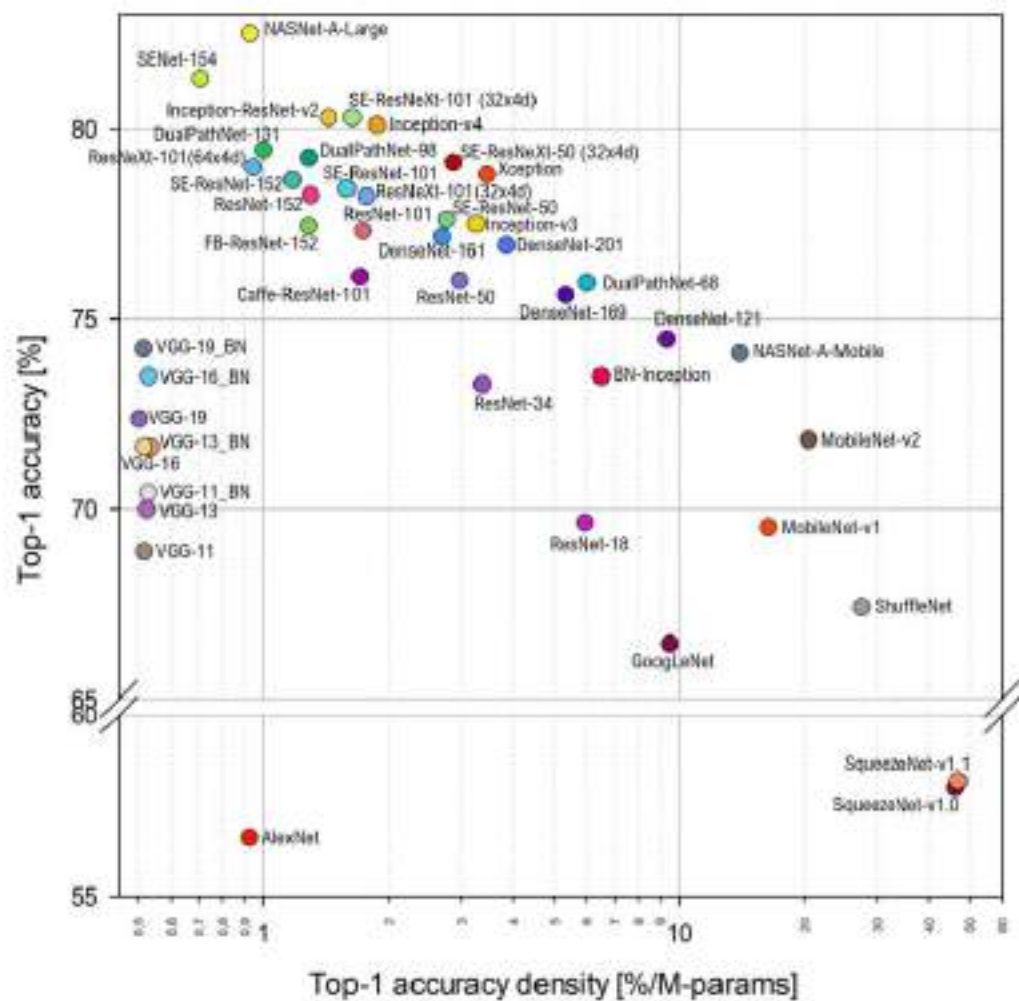
Analysis of Neural Networks

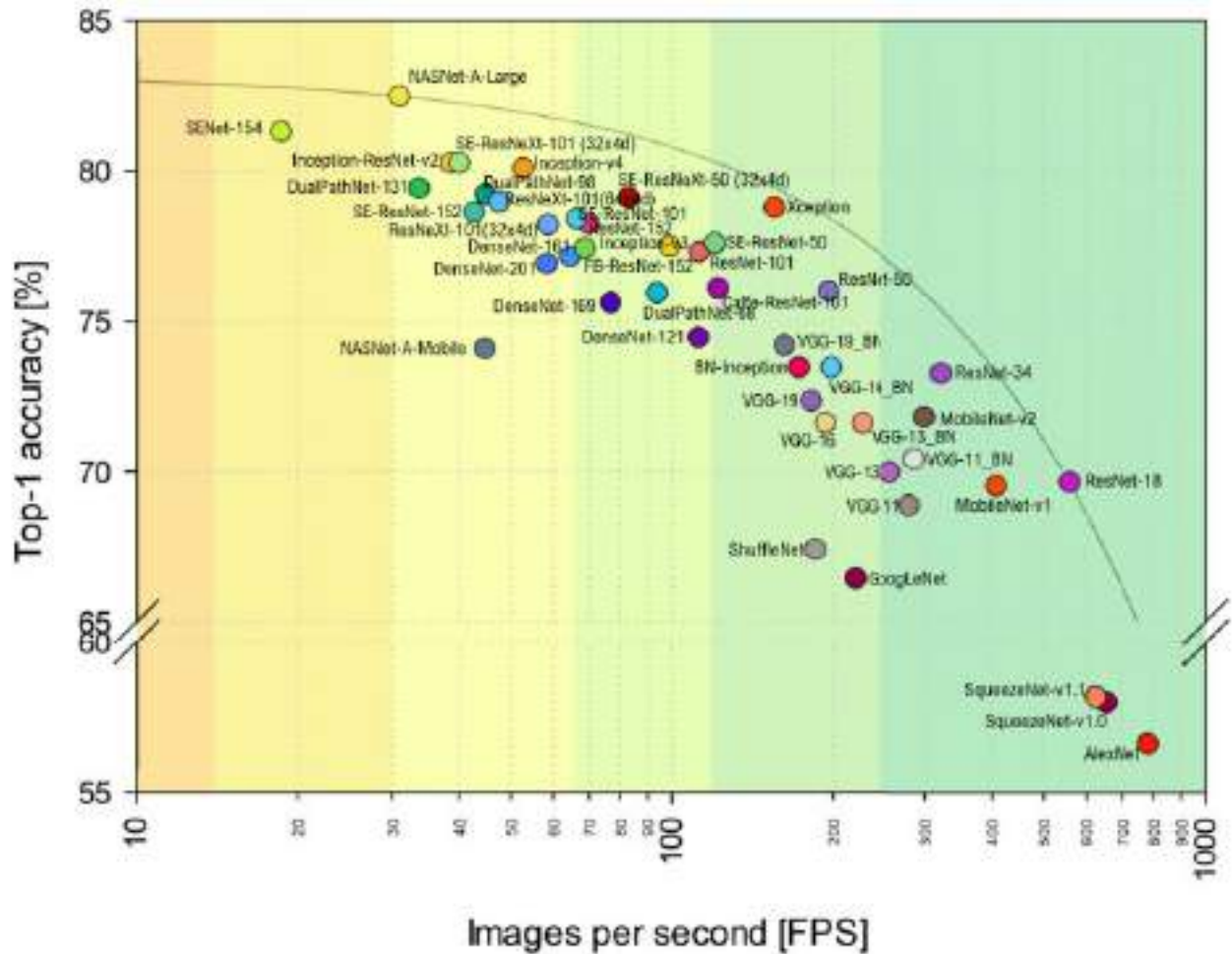
- Which neural networks are analyzed?
- What metrics are used?
- How do these networks perform?
- What patterns can be observed?

Benchmark Analysis of Representative Deep
Neural Network Architectures
10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2877890







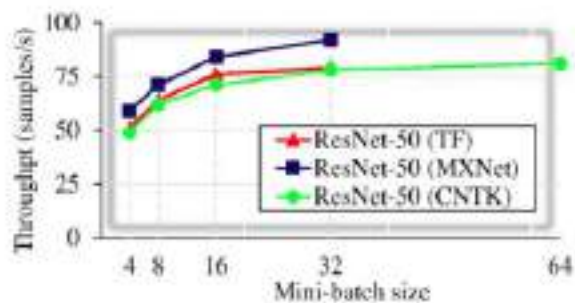


Compare Networks by Training

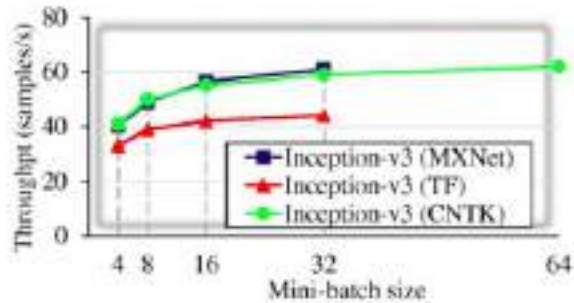
Application	Model	Number of Layers	Dominant Layer	Implementations	Dataset
Image classification	ResNet-50 [56]	50 (152 max)	CONV	TensorFlow, MXNet, CNTK	ImageNet1K [73]
	Inception-v3 [80]	42			
Machine translation	Seq2Seq [79]	5	LSTM	TensorFlow, MXNet	IWSLT15 [21]
	Transformer [82]	12	Attention	TensorFlow	WMT-14 [18]
Object detection	Faster R-CNN [71]	101 ^a	CONV	TensorFlow, MXNet	Pascal VOC 2007 [37]
Speech recognition	Deep Speech 2 [13]	9 ^b	RNN	MXNet	LibriSpeech [64]
Adversarial learning	WGAN [40]	14+14 ^c	CONV	TensorFlow	Downsampled ImageNet [29]
Deep reinforcement learning	A3C [62]	4	CONV	MXNet	Atari 2600

Dataset	Number of Samples	Size	Special
ImageNet1K	1.2million	3x256x256 per image	N/A
IWSLT15	133k	20-30 words long per sentence	vocabulary size of 17188 (English to Vietnamese)
WMT-14	4.5million	up to 50 words (most sentences)	vocabulary size of 37000 (English to German)
Pascal VOC 2007	5011 ^d	around 500x350	12608 annotated objects
LibriSpeech	280k	1000 hours ^e	N/A
Downsampled ImageNet	1.2million	3x64x64 per image	N/A
Atari 2600	N/A	4x84x84 per image	N/A

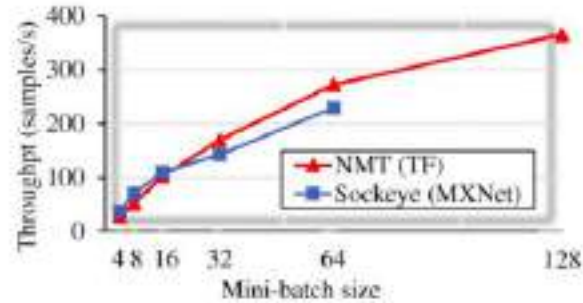
H. Zhu et al., "Benchmarking and Analyzing Deep Neural Network Training," 2018 IEEE International Symposium on Workload Characterization (IISWC), 2018, pp. 88-100, doi: 10.1109/IISWC.2018.8573476.



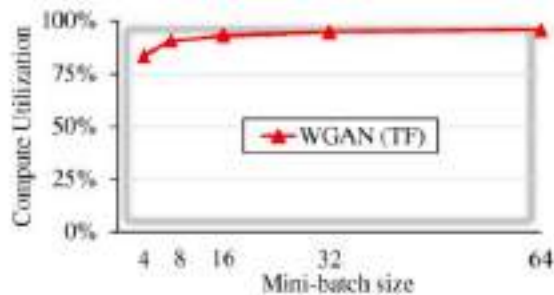
(a) ResNet-50



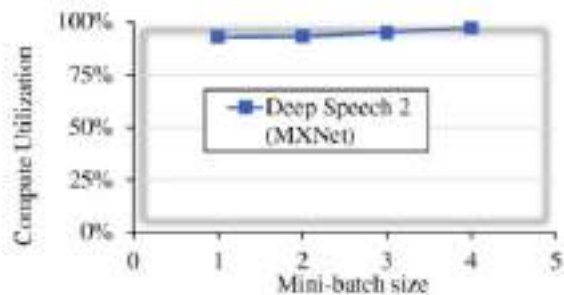
(b) Inception-v3



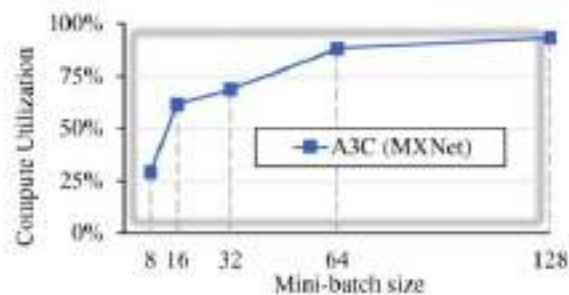
(c) Seq2Seq



(e) WGAN

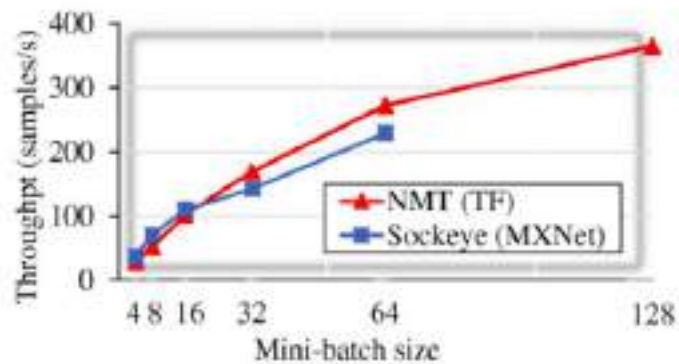


(f) Deep Speech 2

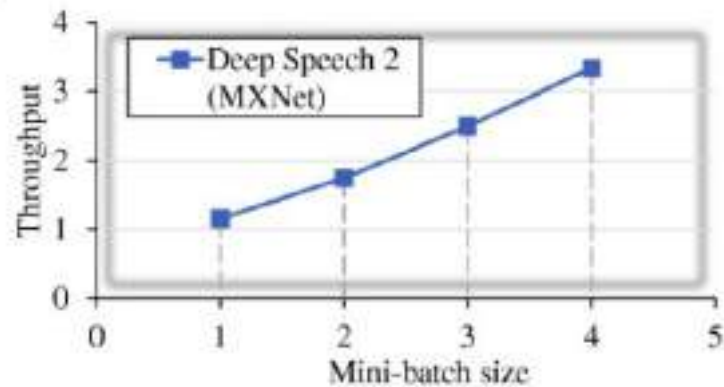


(g) A3C

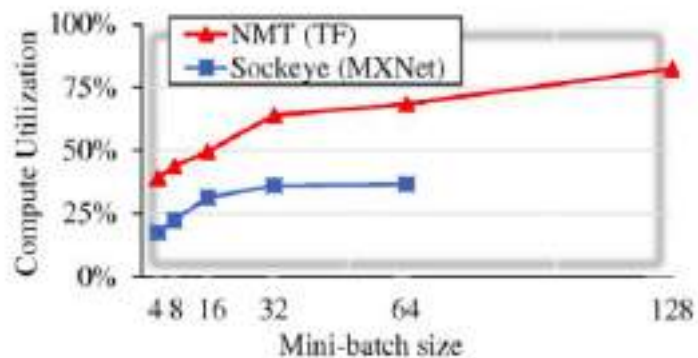
Fig. 5: GPU compute utilization for different models on multiple mini-batch sizes.



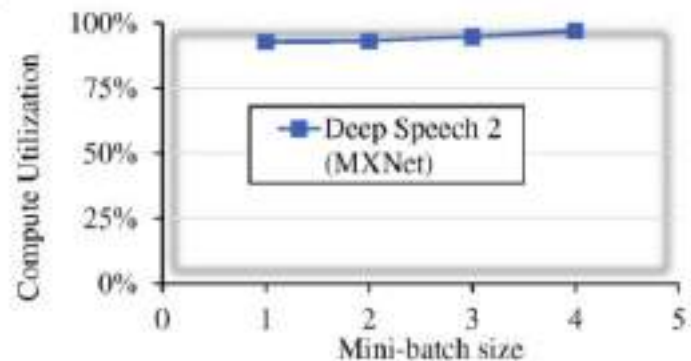
(c) Seq2Seq



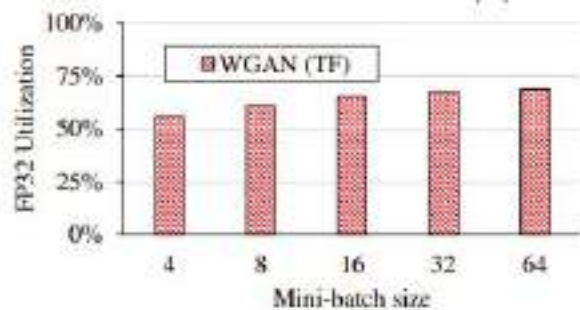
(f) Deep Speech 2



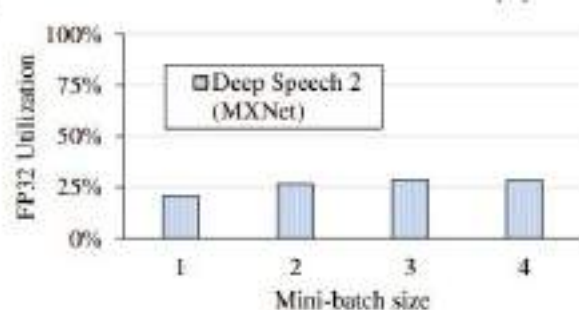
(c) Seq2Seq



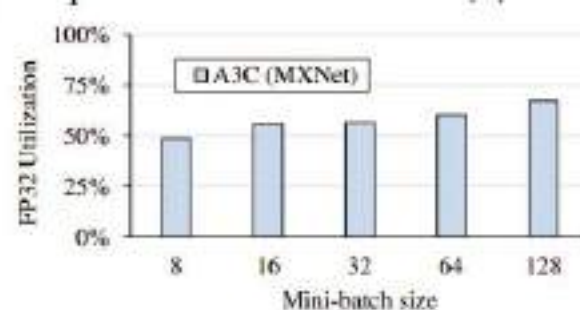
(f) Deep Speech 2



(e) WGAN

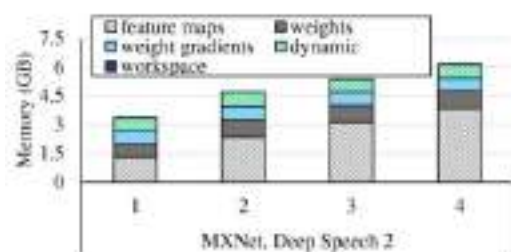


(f) Deep Speech 2

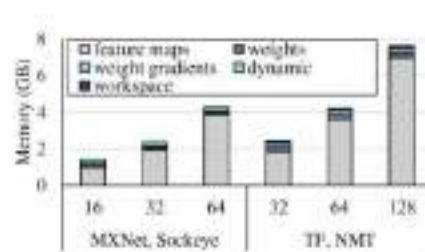


(g) A3C

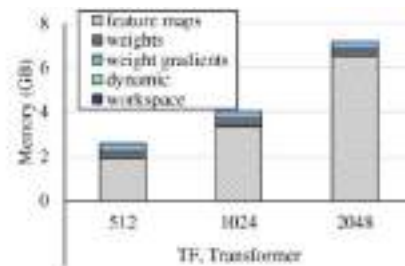
Fig. 6: GPU FP32 utilization for different models on multiple mini-batch sizes.



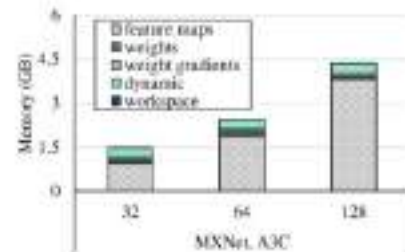
(d) Deep Speech 2



(e) Seq2Seq

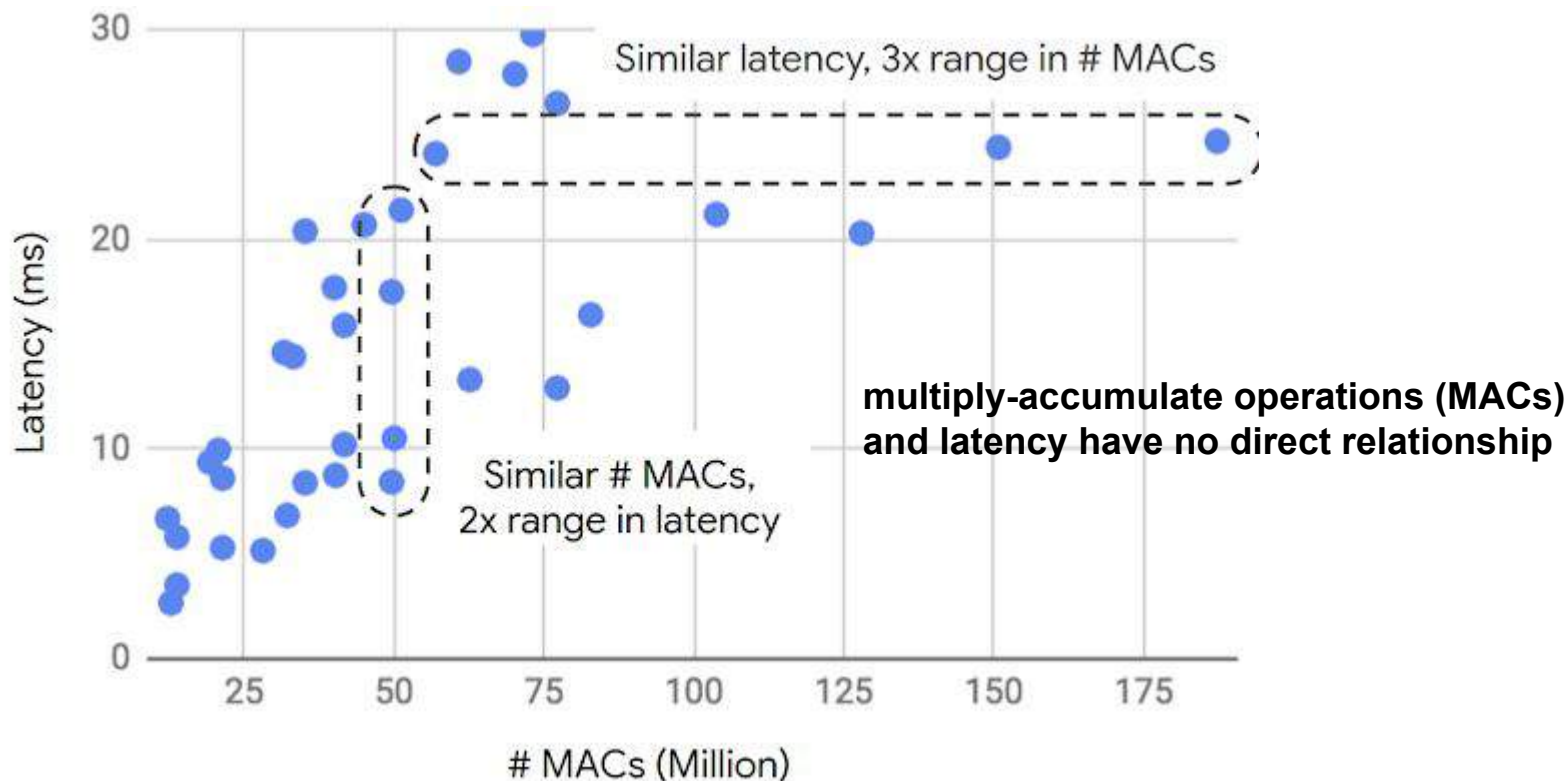


(f) Transformer



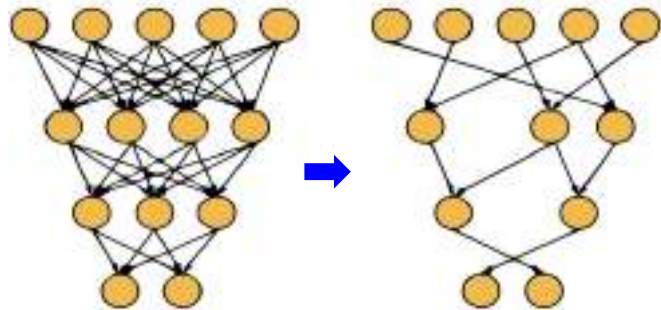
(g) A3C

Fig. 8: GPU memory usage breakdown for different models on multiple mini-batch sizes.



Introducing the CVPR 2018 On-Device Visual Intelligence Challenge
 Friday, April 20, 2018, Google AI Blog

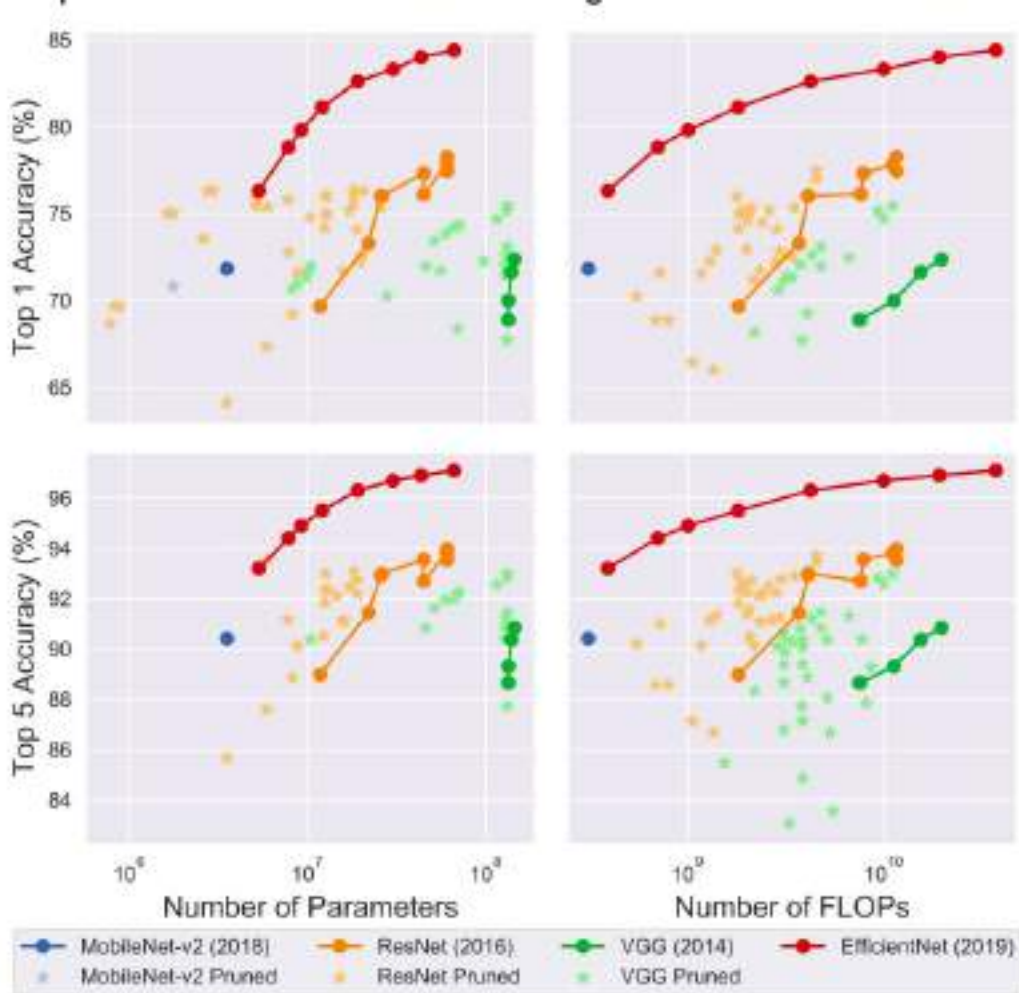
Network Pruning

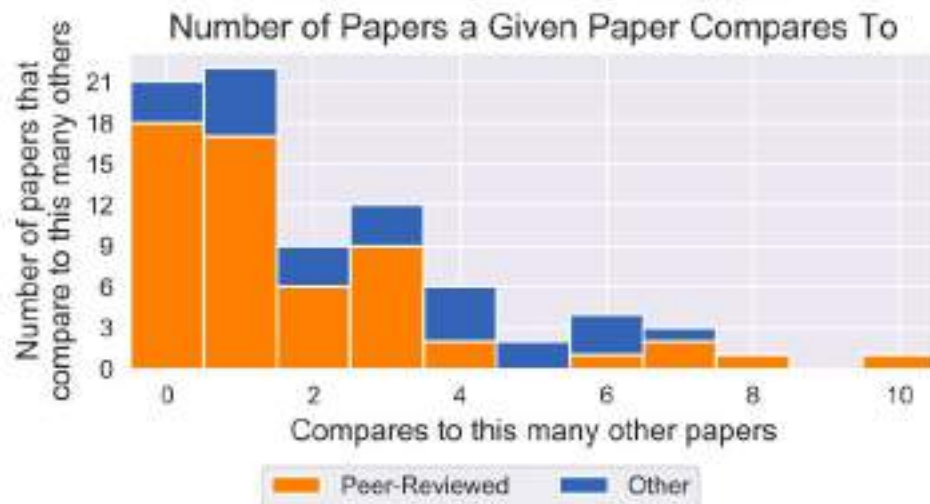
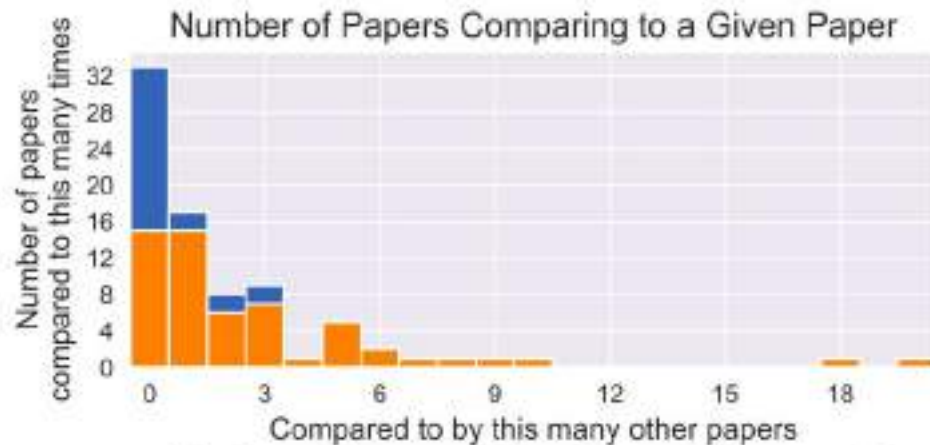


$$f\left(\sum_{k=1}^n w_k \times i_k + b\right)$$

What is the state of neural network pruning?

Davis Blalock, Jose Javier Gonzalez Ortiz, Jonathan Frankle, John Guttag





Reproducibility Challenge

Reproducing results in research papers can be hard:

- lack of source code
- comparable hardware
- software environment, library and right versions
- undocumented parameters

Summary

- Computer vision can be evaluated in many different ways, including performance.
- Performance can be defined in different ways, such as execution time.
- Many factors affect performance, such as the sizes of the networks, but the relationships are not straight lines.
- Training time is affected by the sizes of mini batches.