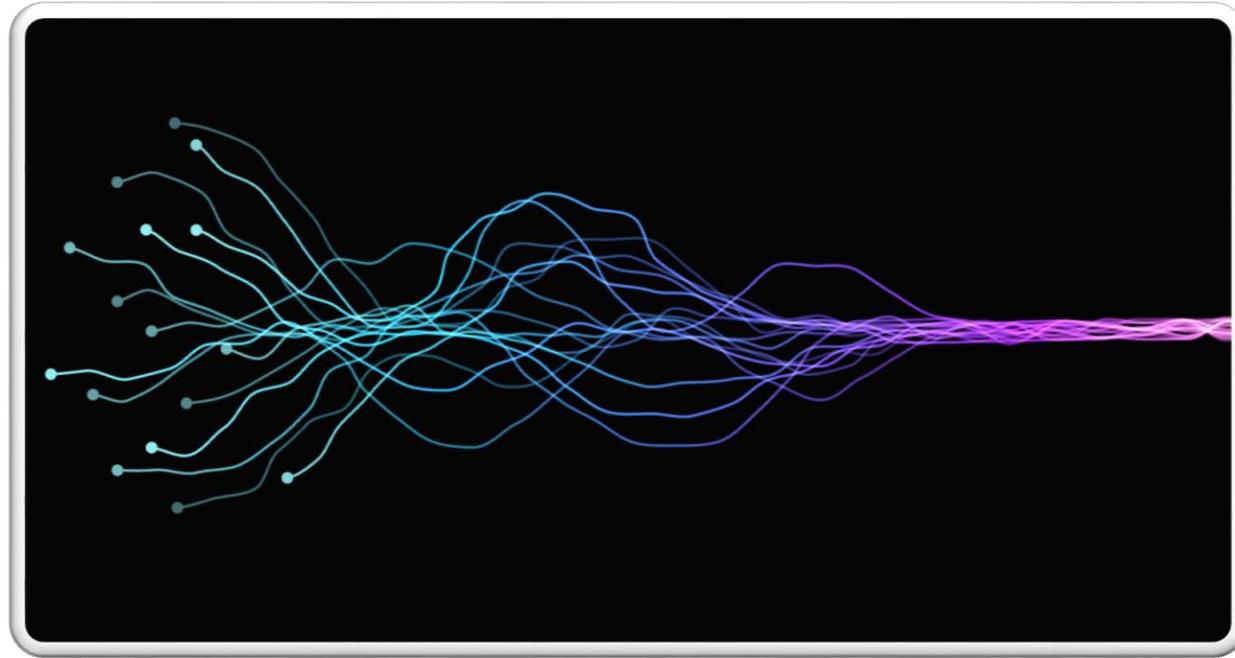


Edge AI

How to bring AI at the edge of the physical world

Benoît Miramond / LEAT



- LEAT research lab
- Edge AI
- Different Edge lines
 - Edge lines and properties
 - Some examples studied at LEAT
- Smart sensors: When AI touches the physical world
 - A matter of energy
- The bio-inspired approach
- Conclusion



Laboratoire d'Electronique, Antennes et Télécommunications



Unité Mixte de Recherche UMR7248
Université Côte d'Azur et CNRS



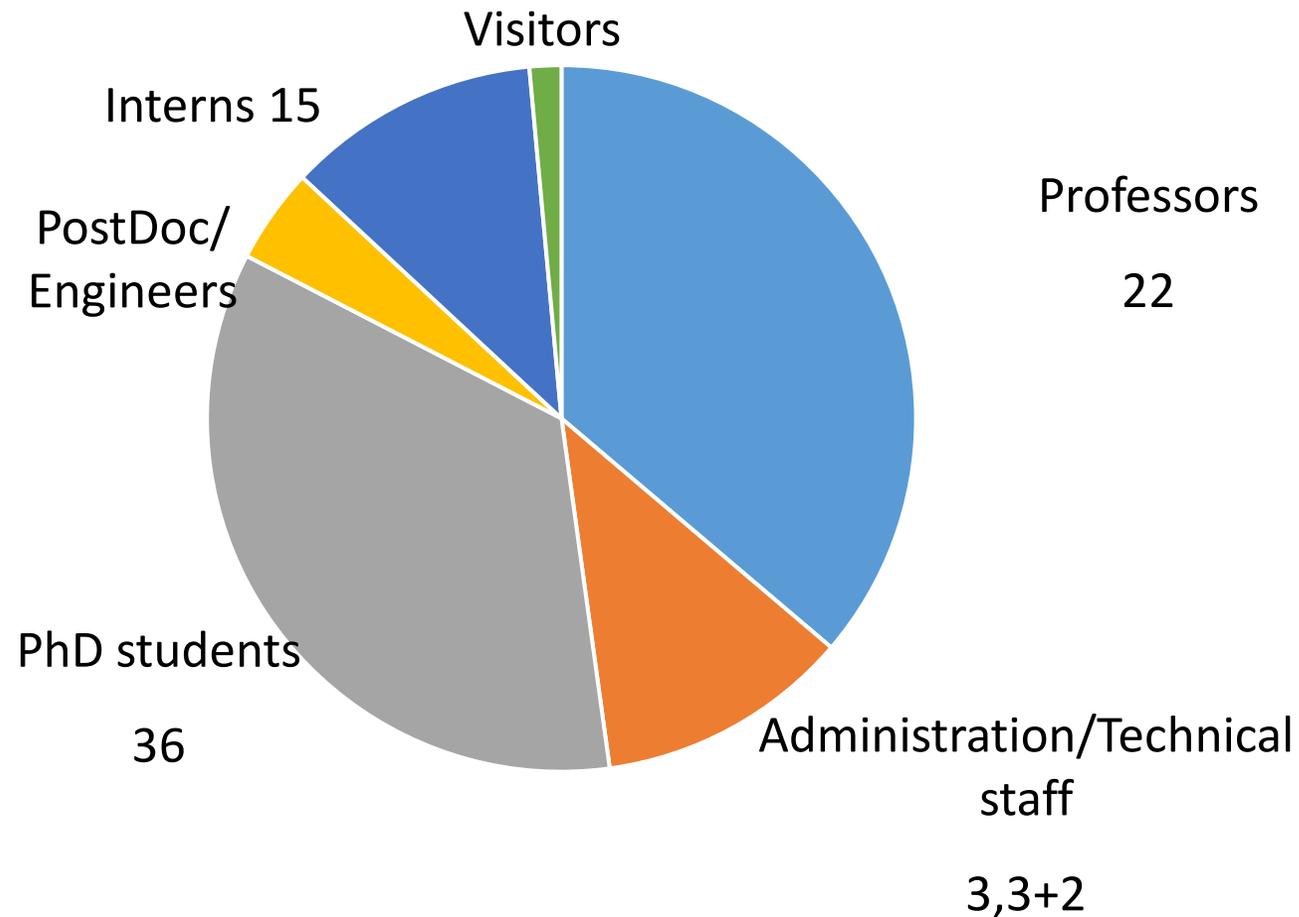
Location

Campus SophiaTech

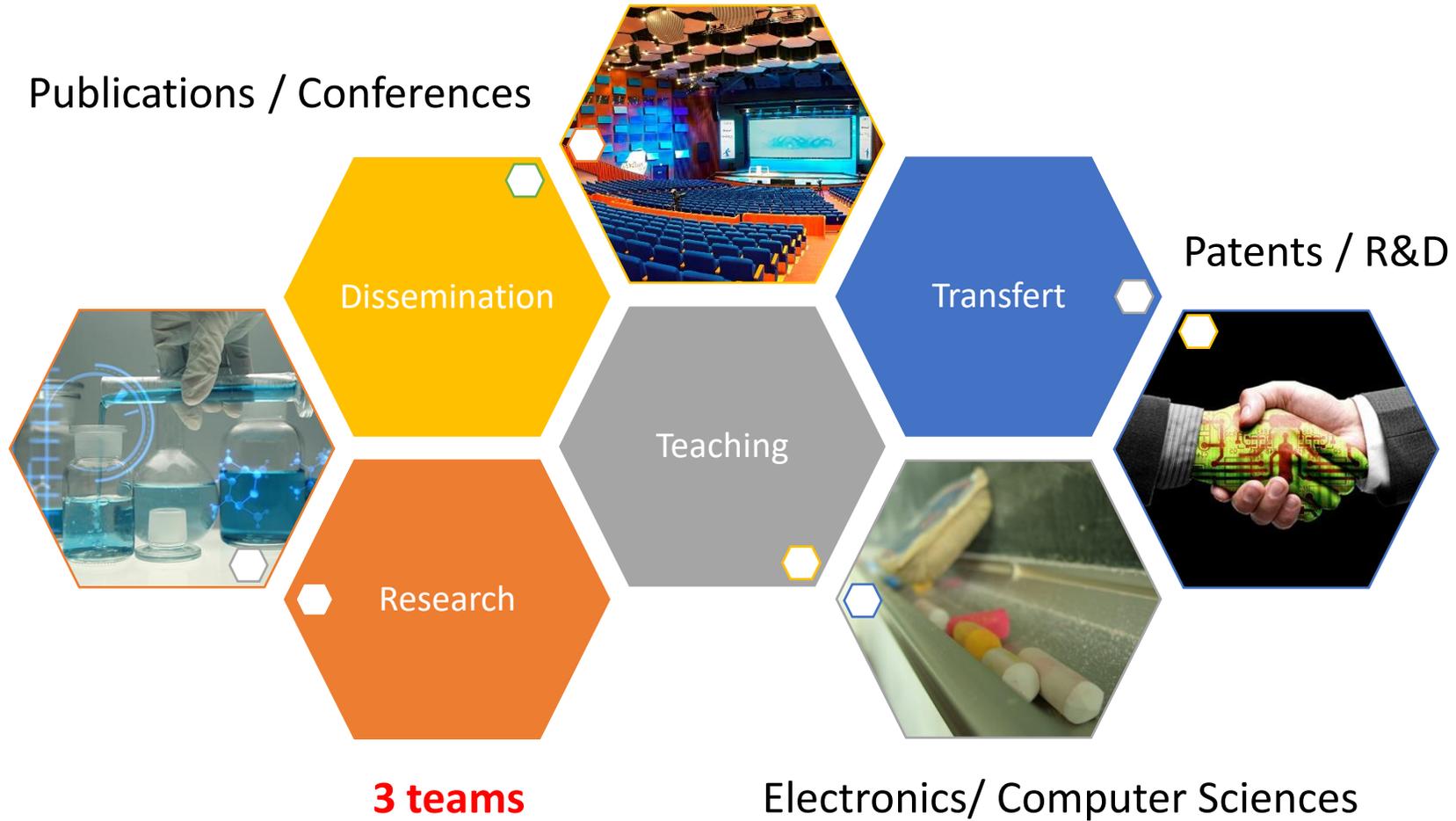


Composition of the laboratory

Members : ~80 (June 2022)



Activities



- Co-directors : **Ph. Ratajczak** (Orange Labs)
F. Ferrero (UCA-CNRS)
- Joint research center
 - Orange Labs :
 - Unité de recherche ANT: Antennes (Orange Labs Sophia)
 - Unité de recherche WAVE: Interactions Ondes-corps humain(Orange Labs Paris)
- 2012-2022 Subjects of research
 - Integrated Antennas
 - Communications from 60 to 120 GHz
 - Sensors and sensor networks
 - New materials, electromagnetic modeling and applications



Academic Collaborations



Industrial Collaborations



life.augmented



Research Teams

- **ISA:** Imaging and **A**ssociated **A**ntennas **S**ystems
Imagerie microondes et **S**ystèmes d'**A**ntennes
- **CMA:** Antenna **D**esign and **M**odeling
Conception et **M**odélisation d'**A**ntennes
- **EDGE:** Edge computing & **D**i**G**ital syst**E**ms
Systèmes **N**umériques et **C**alcul embarqué

EDGE Team

Edge computing & DiGital Electronics



EDGE research axis

1. **eBrain** - embedded Bio-inspiRed
Artificial Intelligence and
Neuromorphic Architectures

2. **eWISE** - energy-aware
Wireless Sensor nEtworks

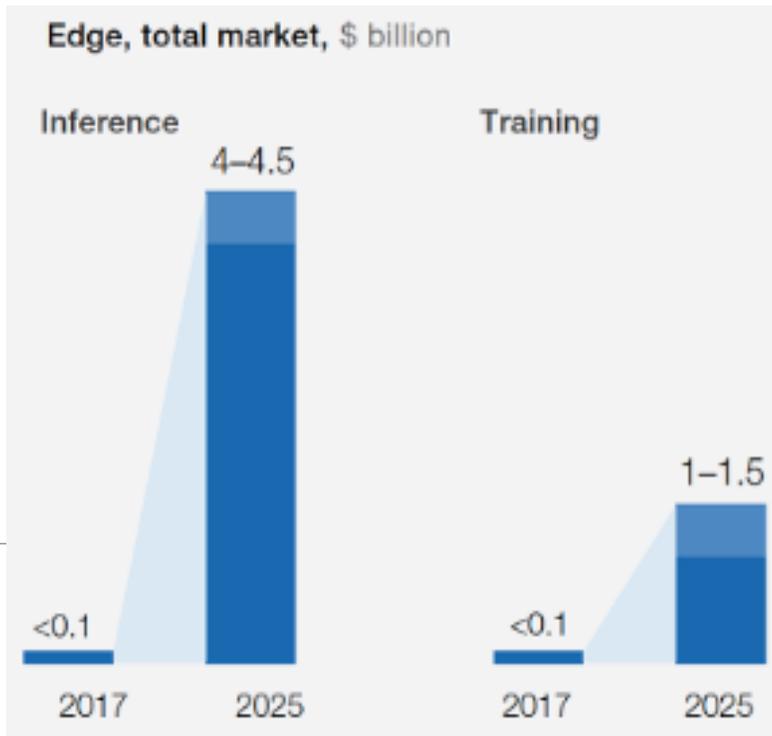
3. **eSoC** - energy efficiency
of SoC

E-Health, Smart City

IoT, wearables

Autonomous cars

From embedded systems to Edge Intelligence



Data volume explodes with AI, 5G, IoT

- ONLY 25% of usable data reach a datacenter
- 75% of data must be analyzed on site immediately

The impact in France and Europe will be immense in Aerospace, Automotive, Defense, Telecom,...

AI / Edge processors market has important growth
GPUs and FPGAs should not dominate this market.

1 Application-specific integrated circuit.
2 Central processing unit.
3 Field programmable gate array.
4 Graphics-processing unit.

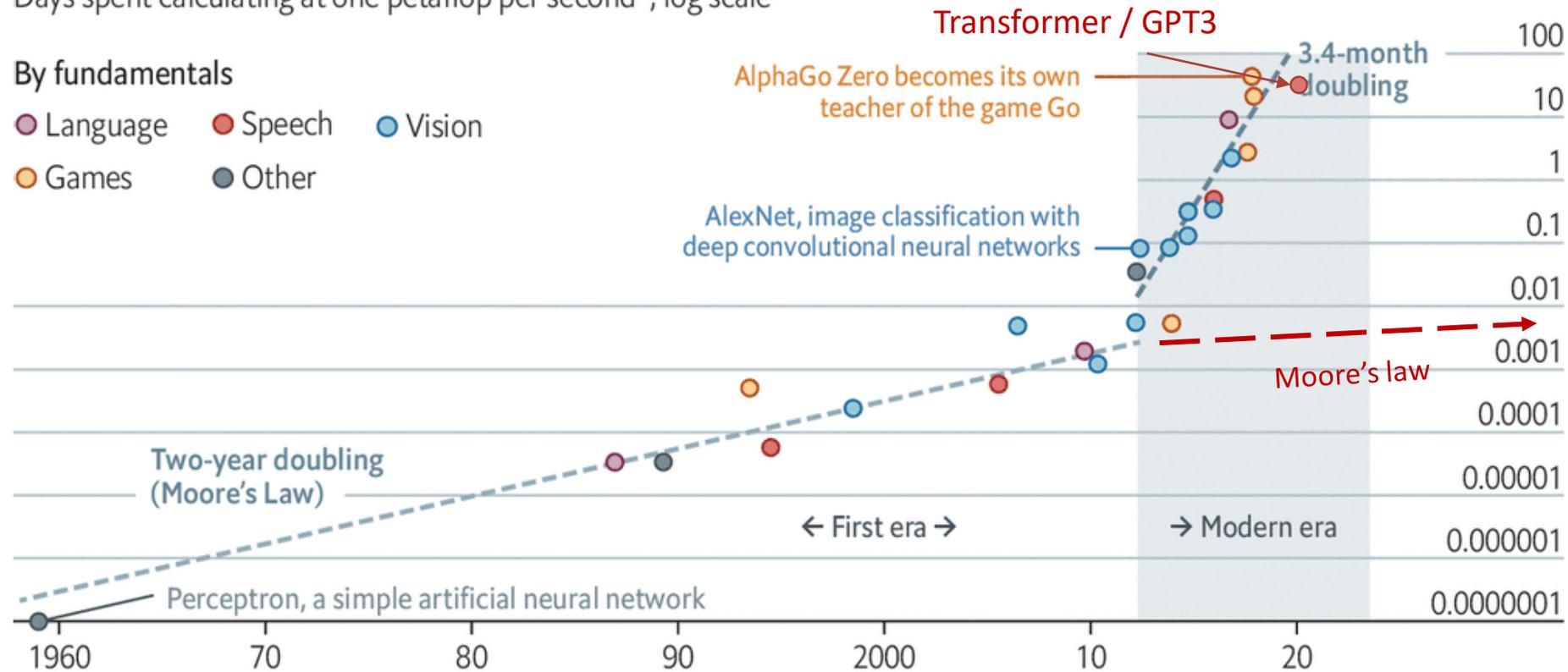
A contrasted picture on Cloud Artificial Intelligence

Computing power used in training AI systems

Days spent calculating at one petaflop per second*, log scale

By fundamentals

- Language
- Speech
- Vision
- Games
- Other

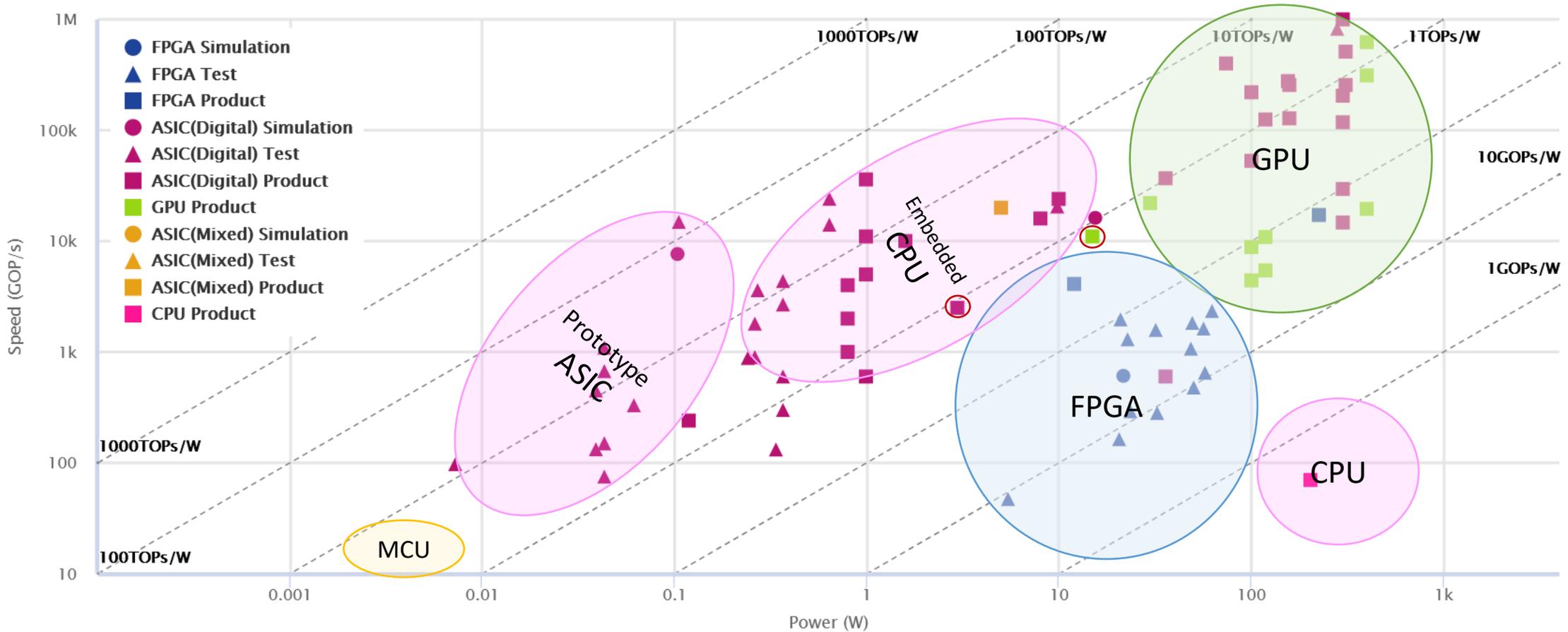


Source: OpenAI

The Economist

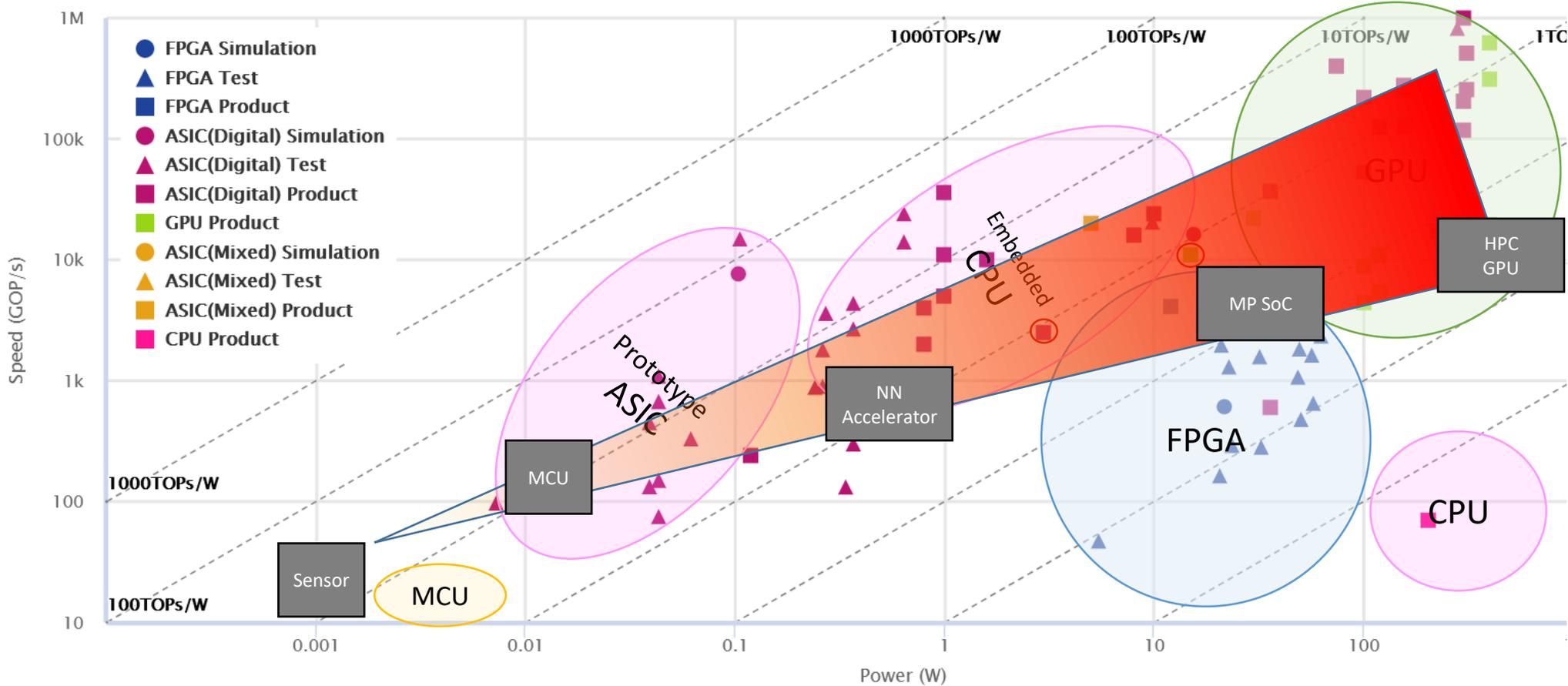
*1 petaflop=10¹⁵ calculations

Digital Neural Network Accelerators



<https://nicsefc.ee.tsinghua.edu.cn/projects/neural-network-accelerator/>

Digital Neural Network Accelerators



- Specialized chips for AI calculation in the cloud

- Nvidia GPU, US
- Google TPU, US
- Baidu Kunlun, CH
- GraphCore, EN
- Intel Movidius, US
- Cerebras, US => 300.000 cores per wafer, 15kW

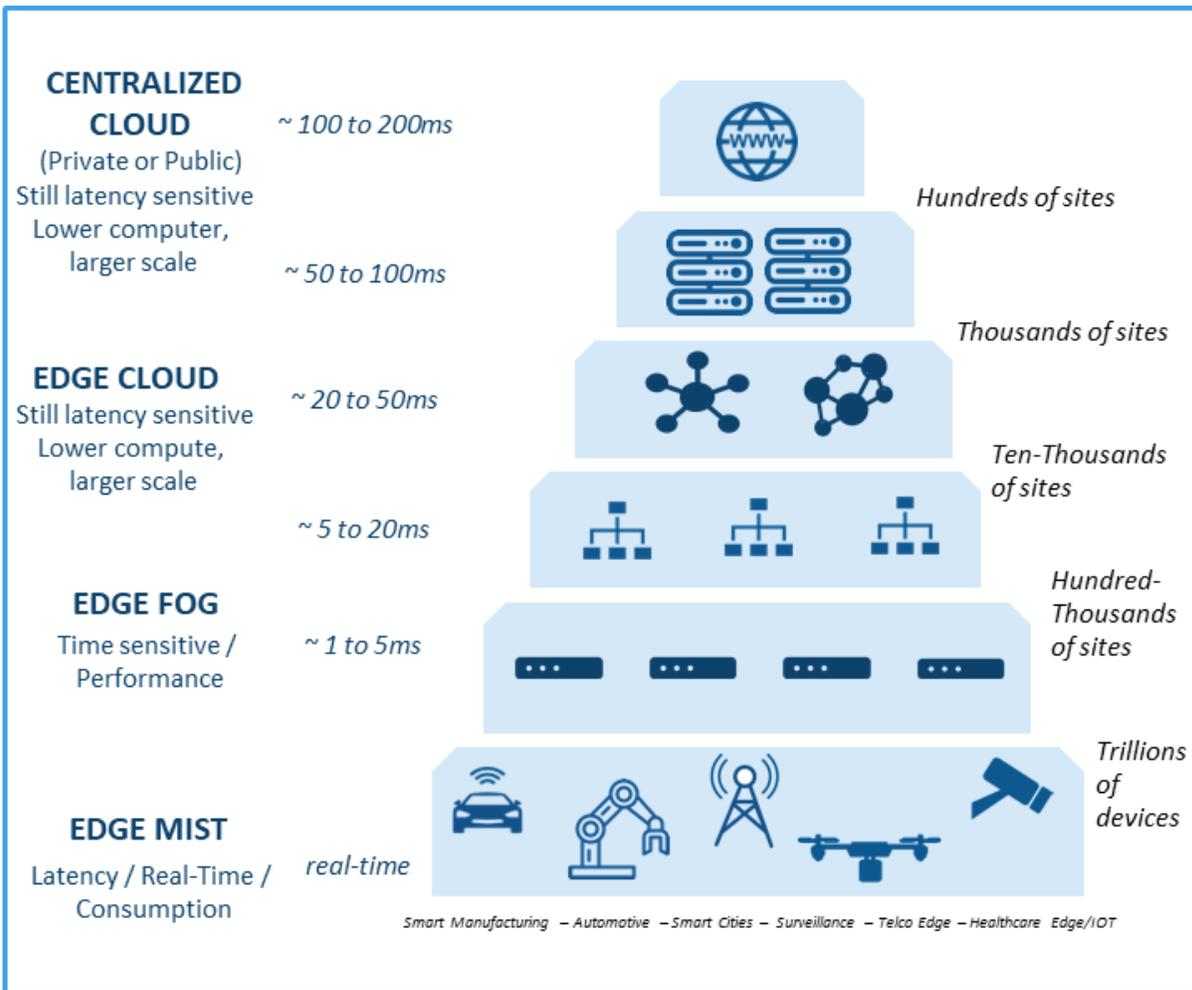
- At the Edge

- NVIDIA Jetson can provide 11 T FLOPs, dissipating up to 15 W
- Myriad X 4TOPS dissipating up to 1,5 W
- Google Coral = 4 TOPS for 2W
- ...

<https://nicsefc.ee.tsinghua.edu.cn/projects/neural-network-accelerator/>

Edge Lines

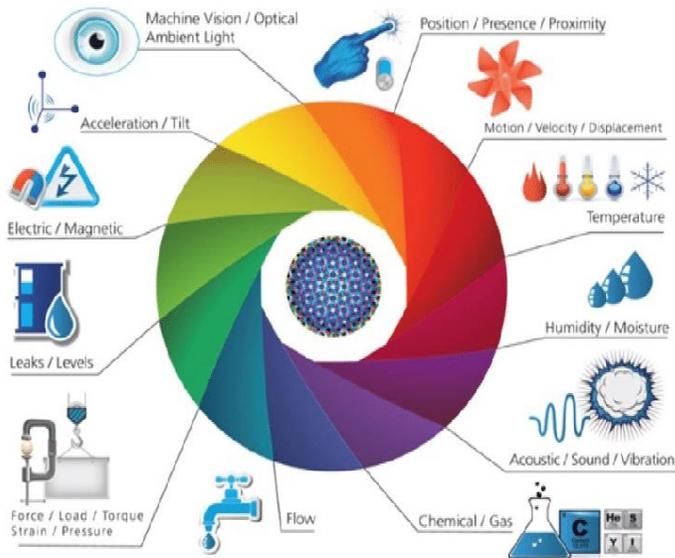
Edge Lines and their specific constraints



| | Memory | Computation | Power | Efficiency |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| Edge Servers | GB | 1 Tops | 100 W | 10 Gops/W |
| Gateway | MB | 100 Gops | 1 W | 100 Gops/W |
| IoT Nodes | Hundreds of kB | 1 Gops | 1 mW | 1 000 Gops/W |

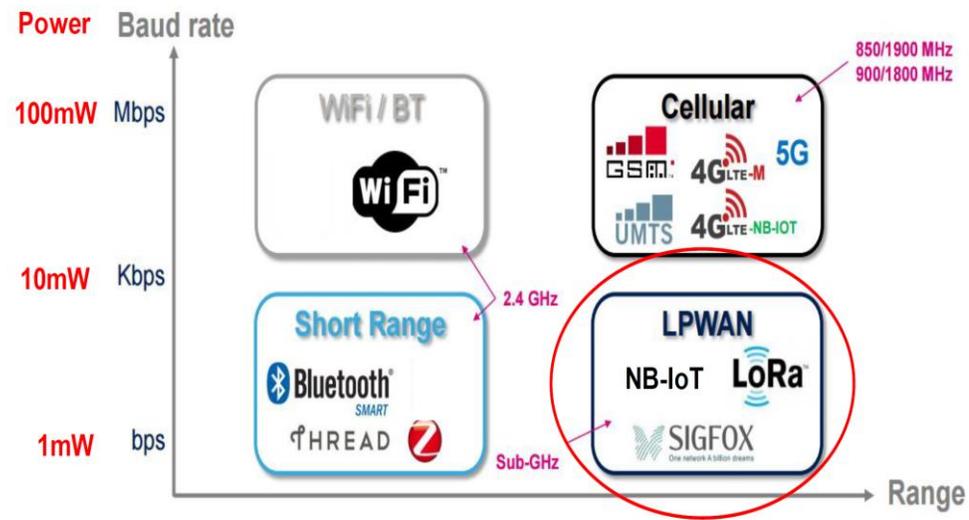
Key elements of IoT sensors

Sensors



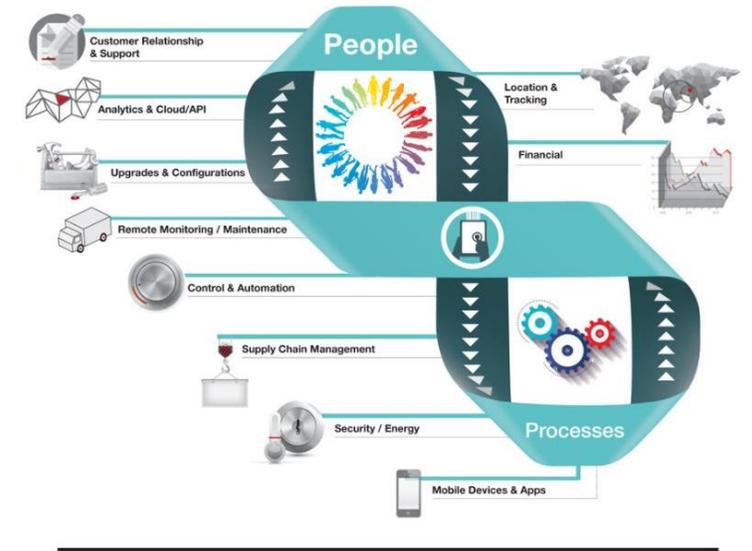
Captures a discrete representation of the dynamics of the physical world

Connectivity



Transmits the sensors data through wireless communication

Persons & process



Provides the information to people or process the raw data into more abstract information

When EdgeAI enables smart sensing

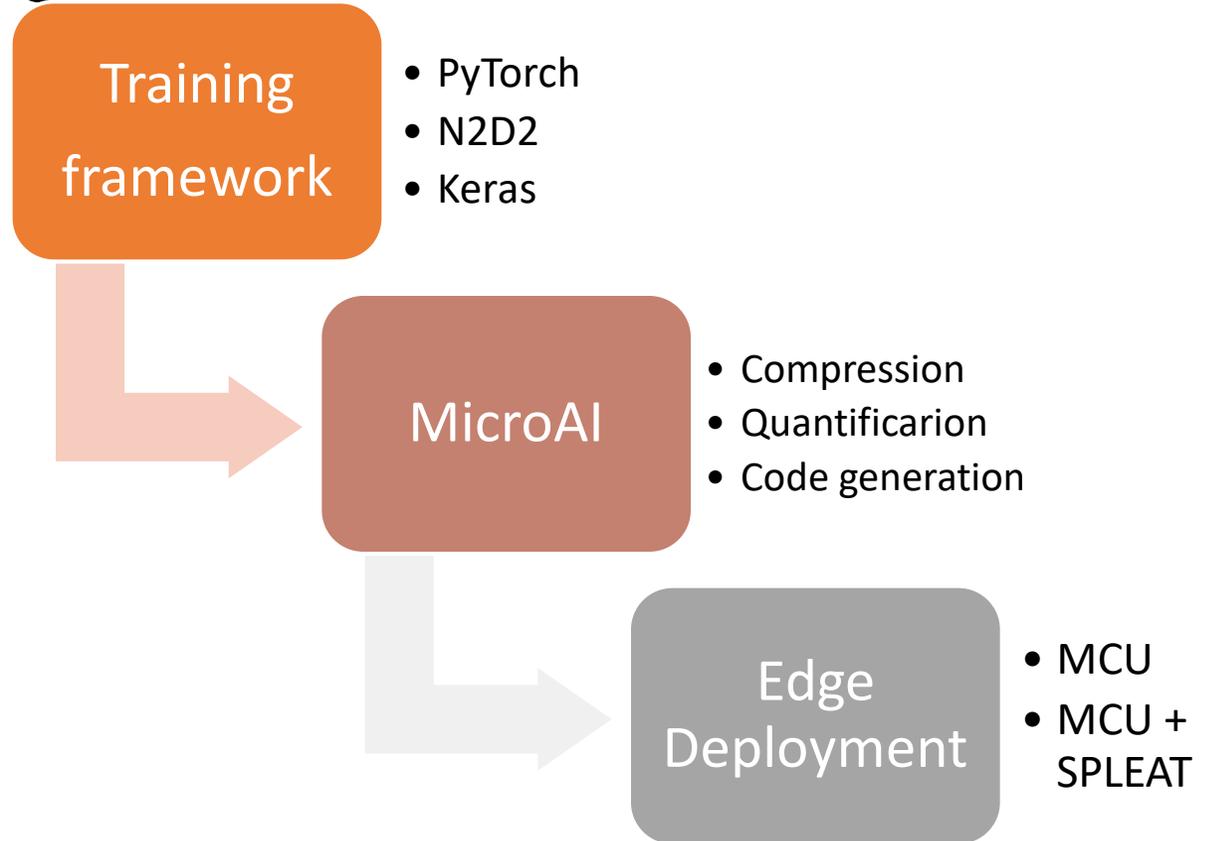
Fusion of AI, embedded sensors and connectivity

- Edge AI also offers the possibility to embed near-sensor processing
- **By bringing AI closer to the sensor, the goal is**
 - To reduce the amount of data to communicate
 - To lower the global energy consumption of the digital infrastructure
 - To reduce latency for decising making (close or open loop)
- Integrating AI into (near to) the sensor needs to specifically work at different scales
 - Algorithm/training: explore neural architecture that reduce parameters/computation
 - Embedded preparation: compression, quantization of the network
 - Electronic hardware: design and optimize the electronic architecture to support the neural network => Hw/Sw Codesign

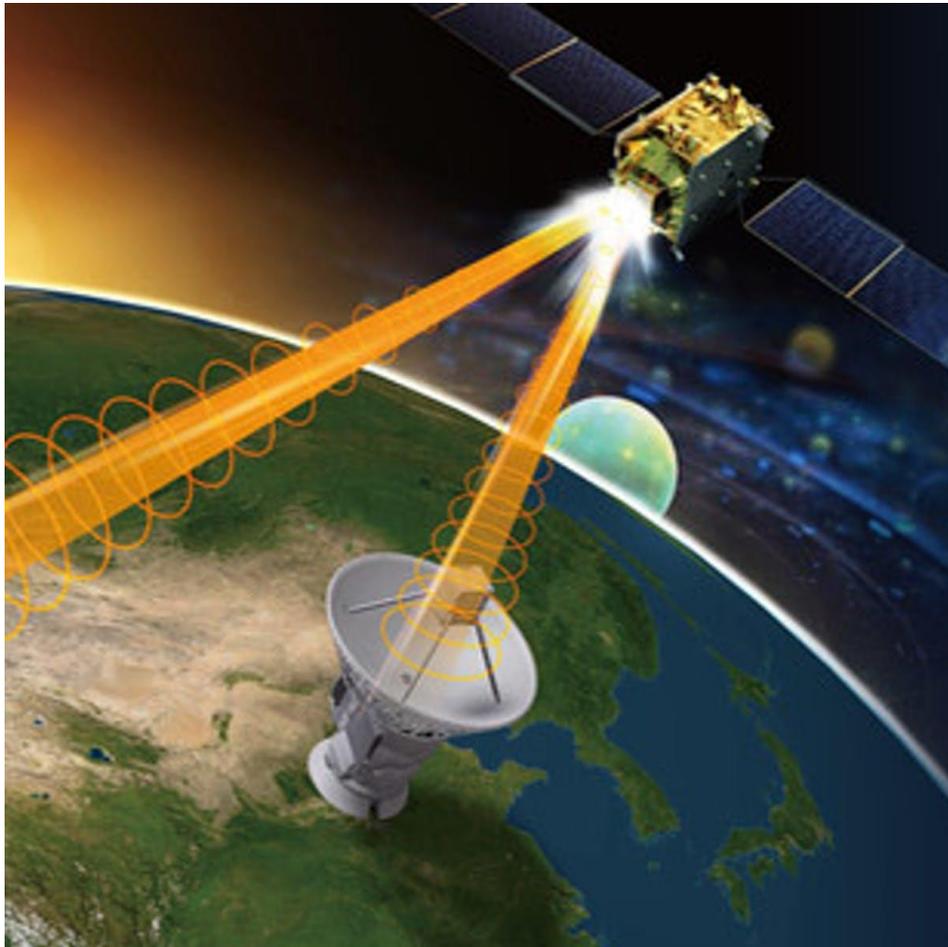
The LEAT codesign flow for Edge AI

■ Complete Solution: *from Training to Edge*

- Training of networks (frameworks PyTorch, Keras, N2D2)
- Embedded preparation of ANN with MicroAI
 - Quantification des SNN
 - Automatic code generation
 - Open-source: https://bitbucket.org/edge-team-leat/microai_public
- Hardware accelerator: next gen AI
 - Convolutionnal networks
 - Reprogrammable Architecture
 - Signal and Image processing applications



Example of near-sensor classification



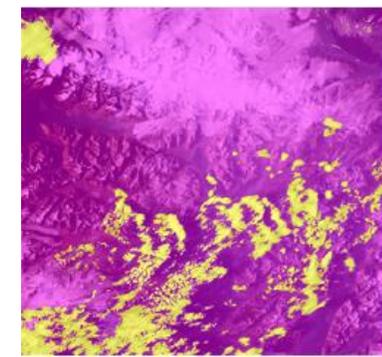
Send the entire image



VS.



Send only the images without clouds, fire, ...

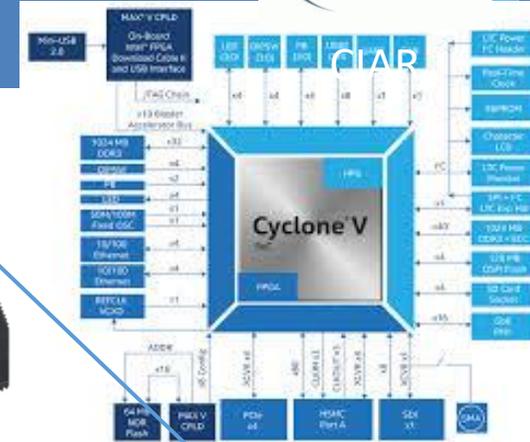
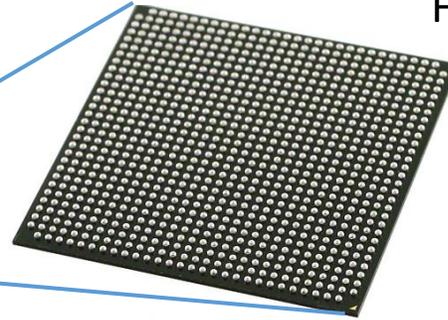


What is the on-board scientific experience ?

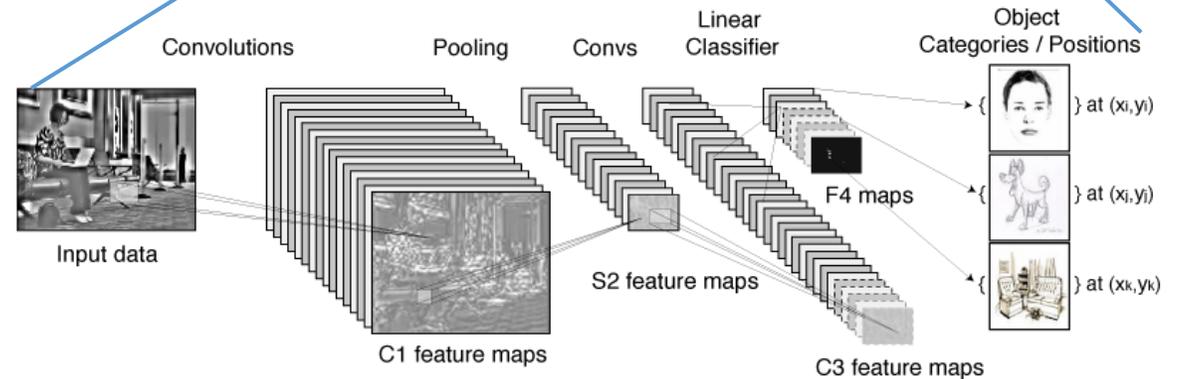


More details in the publication:
 “An Hybrid Neural Network on FPGA for Embedded Satellite Image Classification“, Edgar Lemaire et al., IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems (ISCAS), 2020

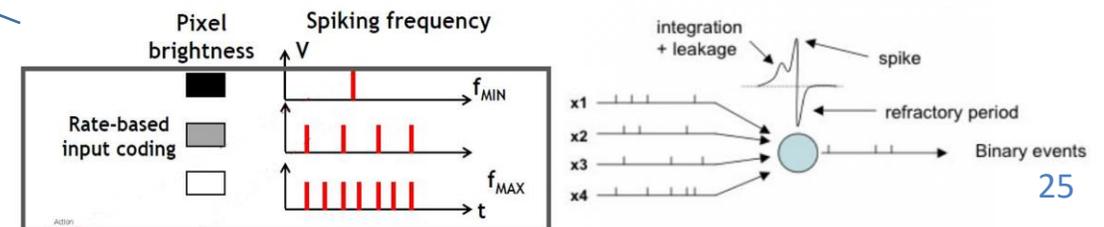
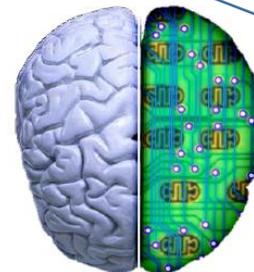
FPGA Electronic device



1. Artificial Neural Network

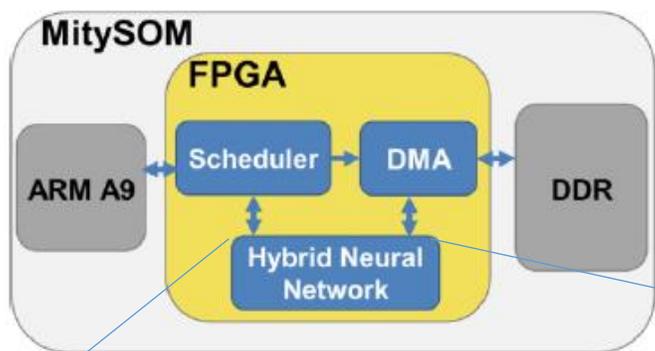


2. Bio-inspired Spiking Neural Network



From Spiking Neural Networks to bio-inspired machine-learning

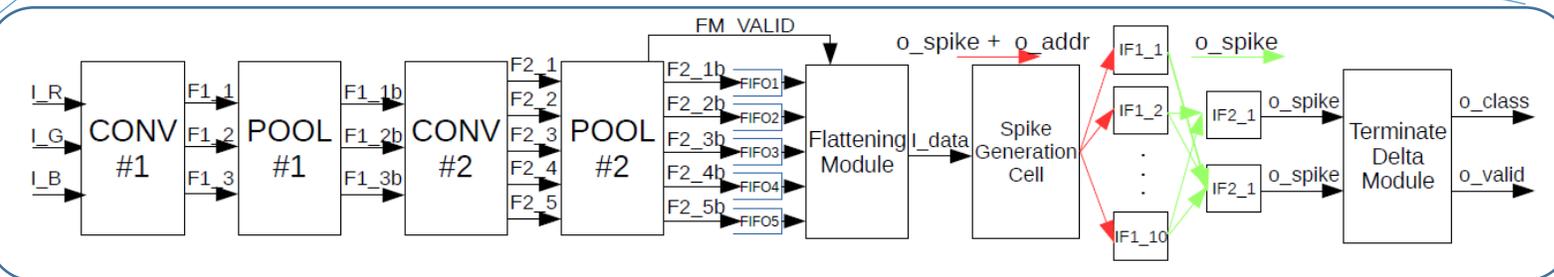
Rate coding + CNN to SNN Conversion



MitySOM FPGA board



OPS-SAT: an ESA CubeSat



| | Formal CNN | Hybrid CNN |
|---|------------|------------|
| Logic Cells occupation (%) | 71% | 59% |
| Working clock Frequency (MHz) | 100 | 100 |
| Recognition rate (%) | 88 | 87 |
| Average latency per image (μ s) | 25 | 43 |
| LUTs in classif. stage (#) | 9292 | 1572 |
| Registers in classif. stage (#) | 4320 | 1134 |
| Block Memory Bits in classification stage (#) | 0 | 3120 |
| Power dissipation (mW) | 1248.44 | 1192.66 |

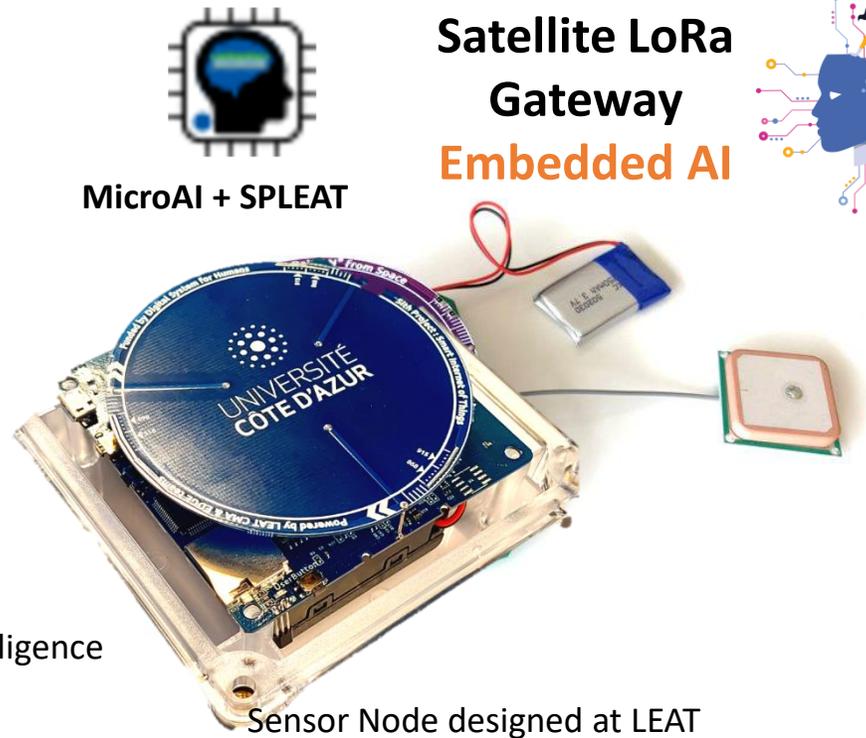
Next step: full spike architecture with SPLEAT (SPiking Low-energy Event-based ArchiTEcture) 1k -> 500k synapses

E Lemaire, M Moretti, L Daniel, B Miramond, P Millet, An FPGA-based Hybrid Neural Network accelerator for embedded satellite image classification, IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems 2020

[L. Khacef, N. Abderrahmane and B. Miramond. [Confronting machine-learning with neuroscience for neuromorphic architectures design](#). In International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN). 2018]

Example of distributed AI with Satellite IoT

Ground sensors connected to a satellite.
 End nodes embed sensors, MCU, battery and LoRA connectivity.
 Each node embeds EdgeAI and has to be autonomous in energy

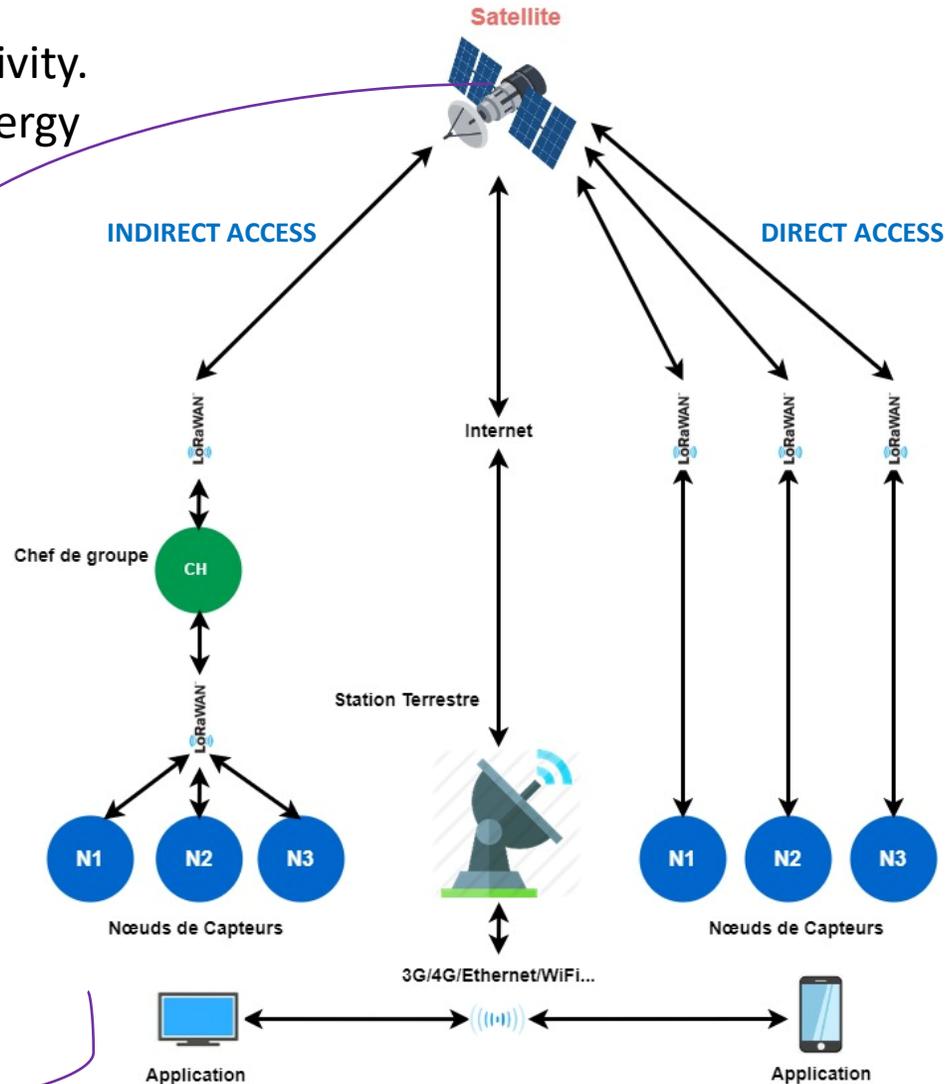


MicroAI + SPLEAT

Satellite LoRa Gateway
 Embedded AI

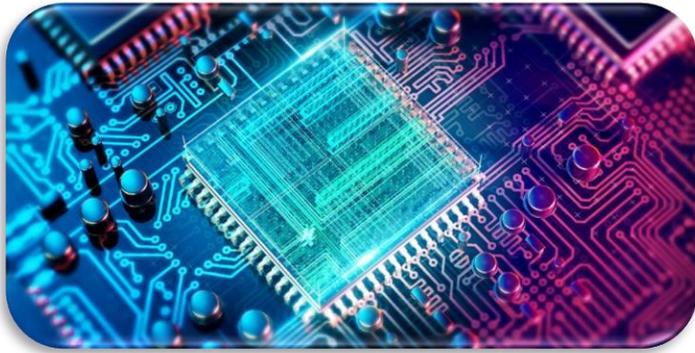
Sensor Node designed at LEAT

Ns: Nodes
 CH: Cluster Head
 AI: Artificial Intelligence





The bio-inspired approach at LEAT



Electronics

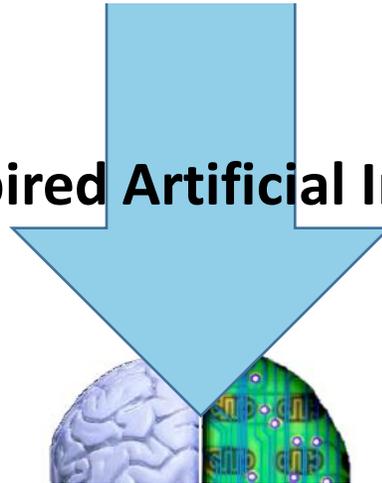


Cognitive Neurosciences



LABORATOIRE D'ELECTRONIQUE
ANTENNES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Bio-inspired Artificial Intelligence



ebrAI

Embedded Bio-inspiRed Artificial Intelligence and Neuromorphic systems

- Neuromorphic
- Embedded AI
- Smart IoT

- Spiking Networks
- Brain plasticity
- Self-Organization

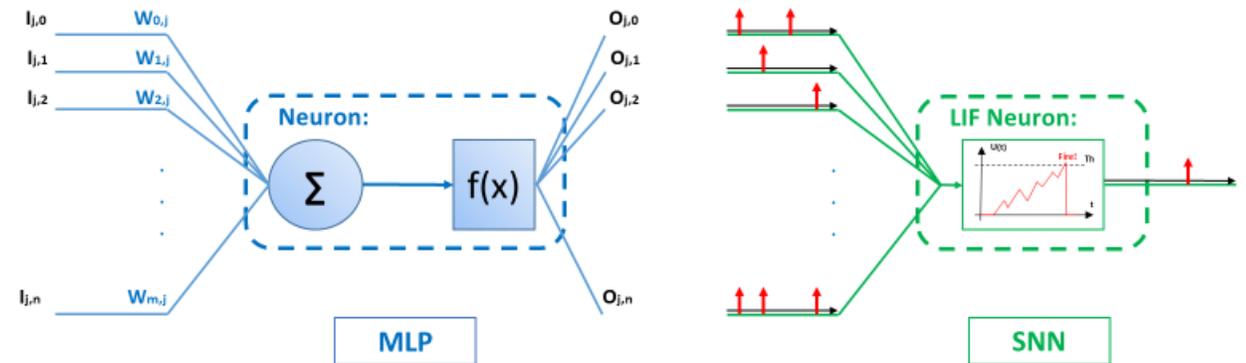
Bio-inspired computing with Spiking Neural Networks

- Spiking neural networks are the main subject of exploration in the domain of bio-inspired computing.

- **Main technical reasons:**

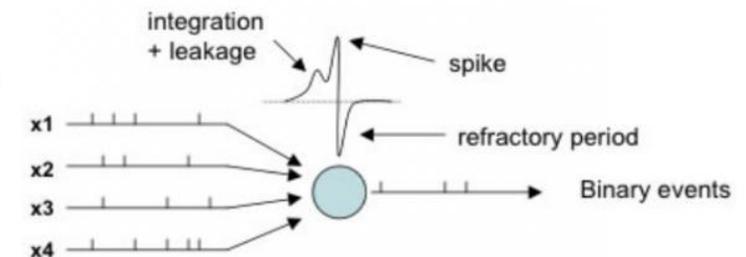
- Impulsion coding
- Temporal integration operations
- Asynchronous behaviour
- Decentralized learning rules
- Bio-mimetic approach

CNN vs SNN with Leaky Integrate and Fire neurons



- **Main scientific questions:**

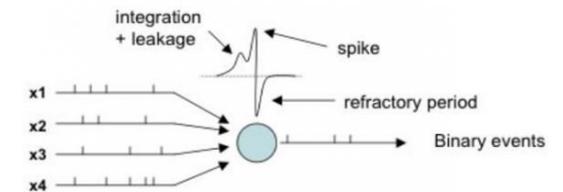
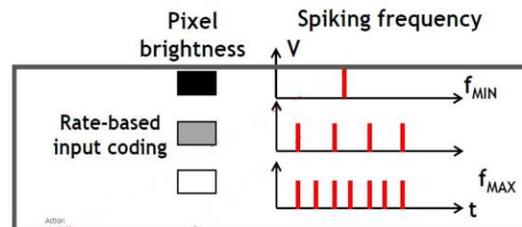
1. How to code efficiently information in spikes ?
2. Define new neural models: How to train those networks ?
3. How to capture event-based data ?



Question 1: Spike coding

■ Rate coding

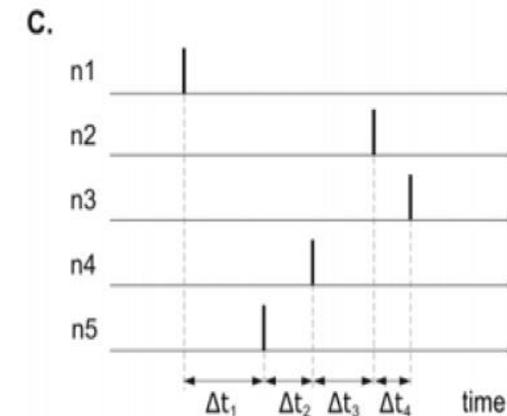
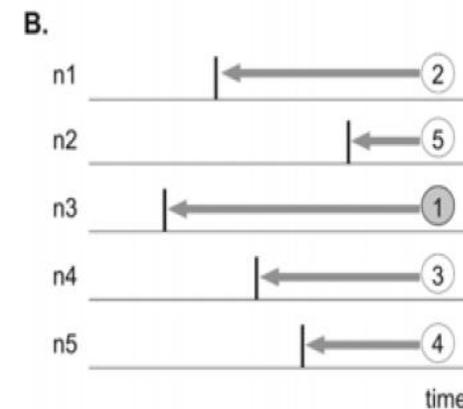
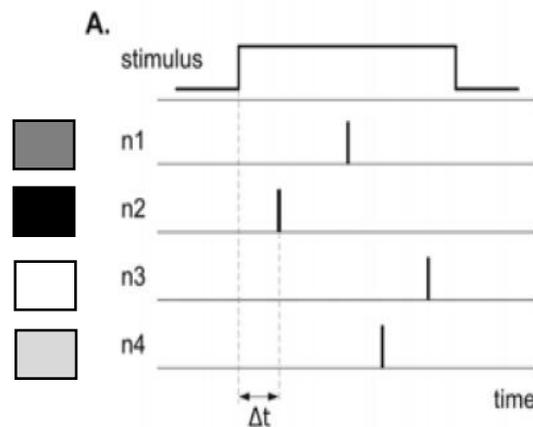
- Rate coding find the average spiking frequency of a neuron over a certain timeframe



■ Time coding

- the neuron output is encoded in the temporal information of individual spikes.

- time to first spike – TTFS (A),
- rank order coding – ROC (B),
- latency coding (C)



Question 2: Training spiking neural networks

1
STDP

STDP Learning

Pros: Unsupervised local learning

Cons: Limited accuracy and shallow networks

2
Conversion

ANN-SNN Conversion

ANN Training

SNN Inference

Pros: Takes advantage of standard ANN training

Cons: Incurs higher inference latency

3
Spike
Backprop

Backpropagation

Backpropagation

$$\Delta W_2 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial W_2} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial Z_2} \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial W_2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial E}{\partial Y} f'(Z_2) \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial W_2}$$

Forward Propagation

$$A = f(Z_1) \quad Z_1 = W_1^T X$$

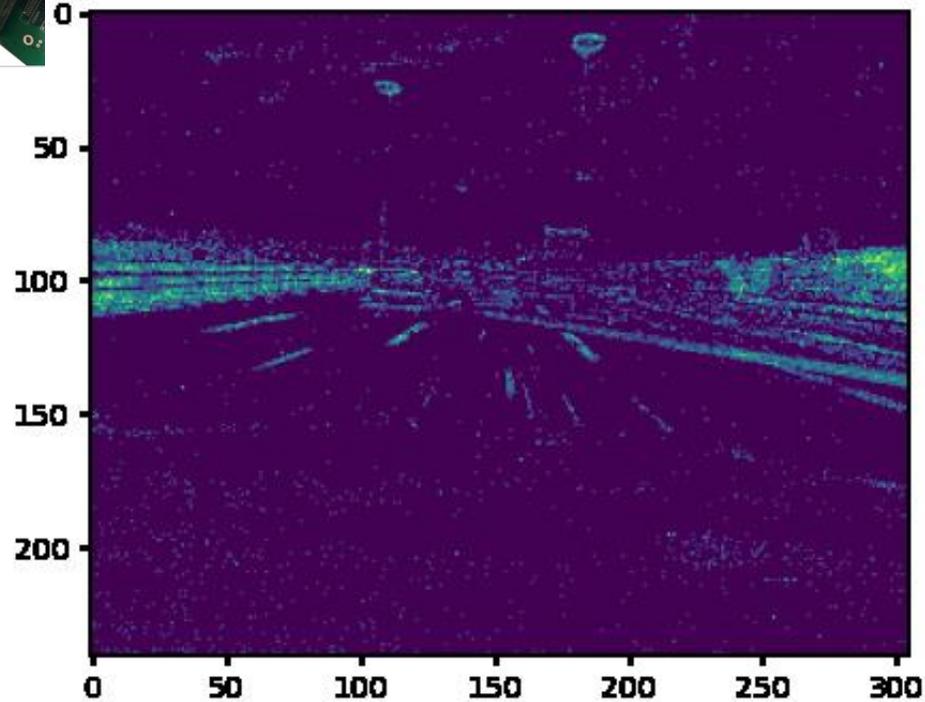
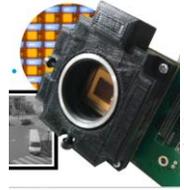
$$Y = f(Z_2) \quad Z_2 = W_2^T A$$

$$E = (Y - \text{Target})^2$$

Pros: Competitive accuracy and lower inference latency

Cons: Higher training effort

Question 3. How to capture event-based data



DeepSee: industrial ANR Project

Event-based cameras (EBC)

Main technical reasons

- Event-based representation
- Sparse inputs
- High temporal sensibility (μs)
- High Dynamic Range (HDR)

Main scientific questions

- How to train SNN from event-based data ?
- How to take advantage of input sparsity ?

Application in image processing

Classification / Object Detection / Optical flow ...

Main scientific results

SNN with sparse convolutions [2]

First Spiking network for Object Detection on EBC [3]

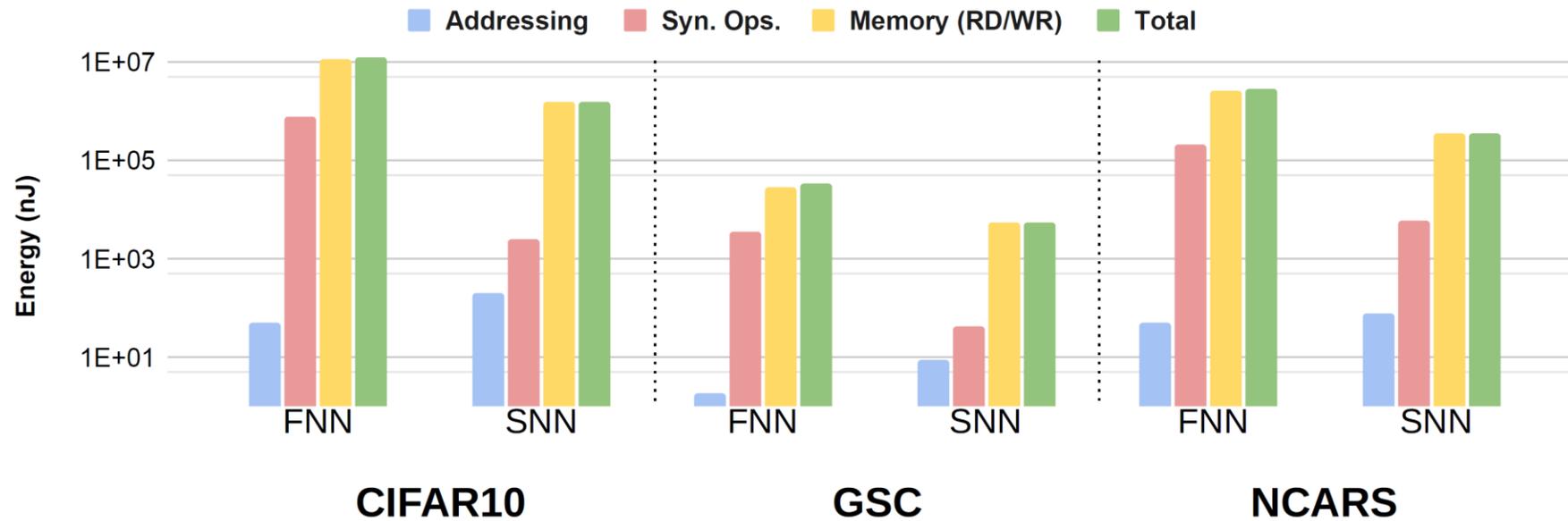
[3] Object Detection with Spiking Neural Networks on Automotive Event Data, Loïc CORDONE, Benoît Miramond; IJCNN 2022



PROPHESÉE
META-VISION FOR MACHINES

[2] Learning from event cameras with sparse spiking convolutional networks, Loïc CORDONE, Sonia FERRANTE, Benoît Miramond; IJCNN 2021

Comparison between CNN and SNN

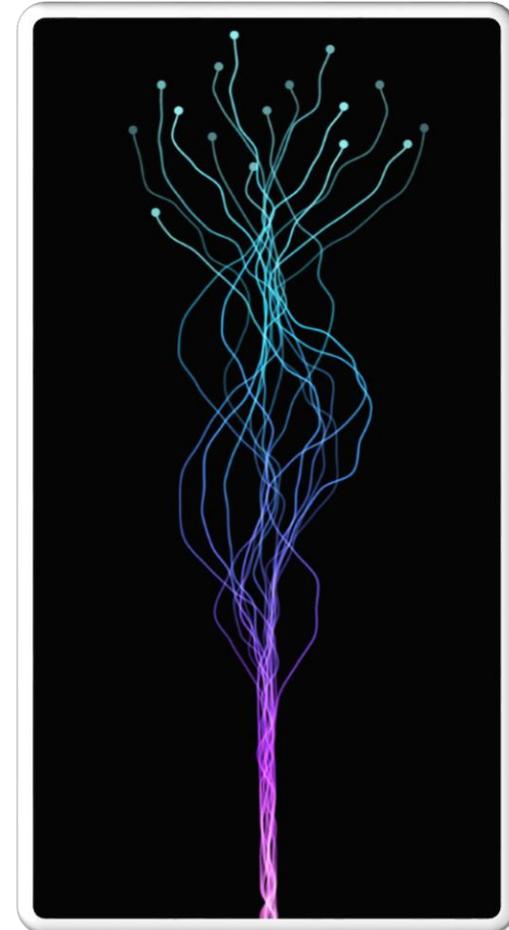


| | CIFAR 10 | GSC | NCARS |
|---|----------|--------|--------|
| Energy consumption reduction (ASIC 45 nm) | 7.85 x | 6.25 x | 8.02 x |
| Spike Rate (vs. CNN) | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.08 |

Conclusion

Conclusion

- The combination of Edge AI and sensors
 - makes AI to the contact of the physics of the real world
 - Addresses the question of the energy consumption reduction of AI
- **By bringing AI closer to the sensor, the goal is**
 - **To reduce the amount of data to communicate**
 - **To lower the global energy consumption of the digital infrastructure**
 - **To reduce latency for decising making (close or open loop)**
- Original approach and promising results on bio-inspired AI thanks to
 - Greater sparsity
 - Event-based processing (specific neuromorphic hardware)
 - Reduced power consumption
 - And a large amount of unexplored features in the brain
- Remaining challenges for
 - EdgeAI training
 - Neuromorphic architectures
 - Realistic application demonstrations



EdgeAI, let's play !

The field of possibilities is only limited by your imagination

Plug

Train

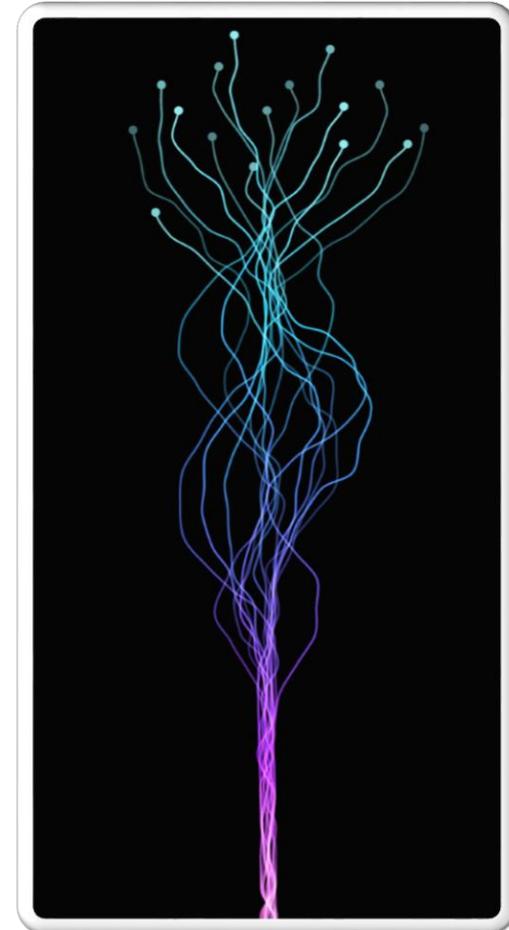
Embed

Play

Repeat ...



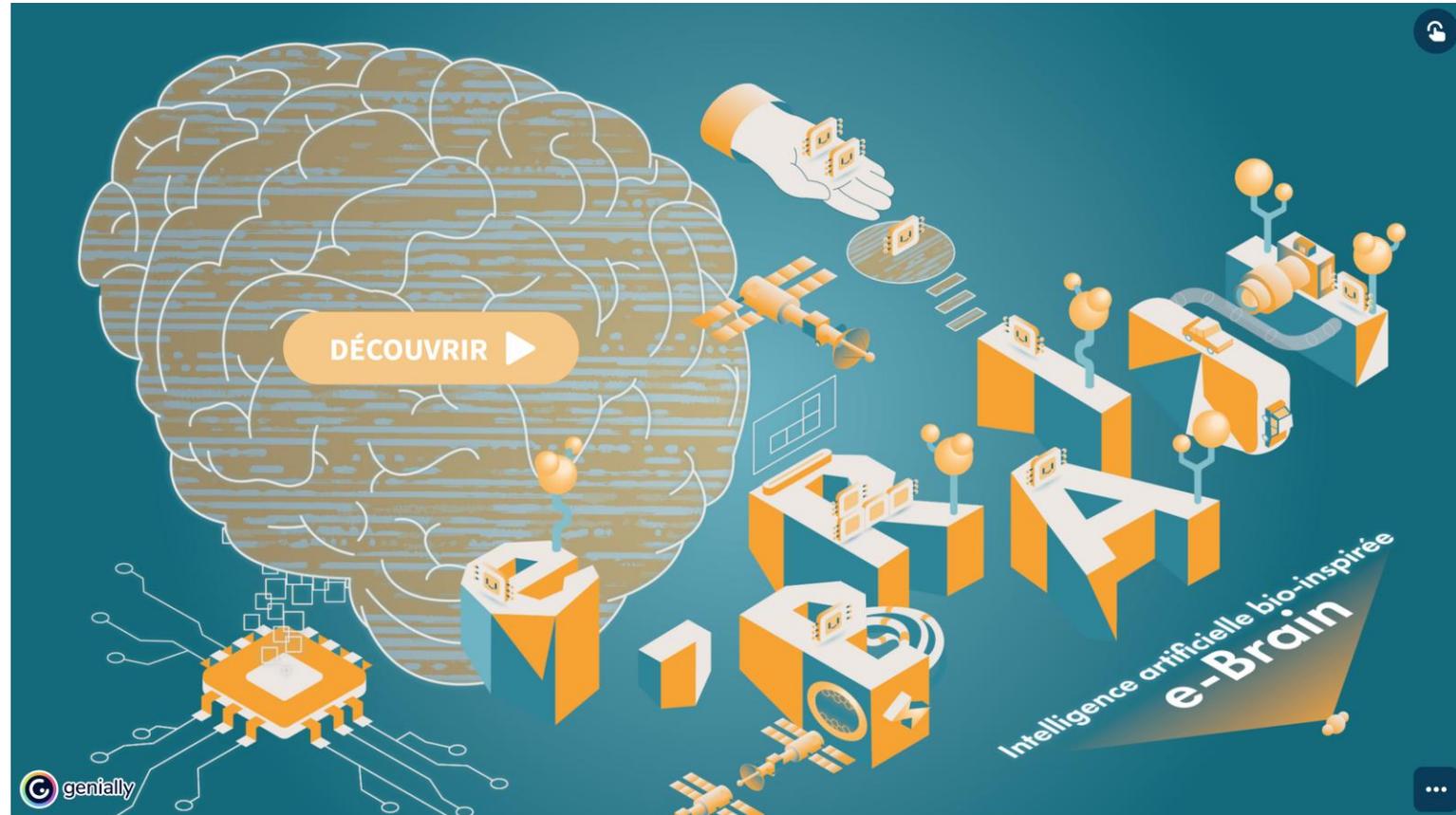
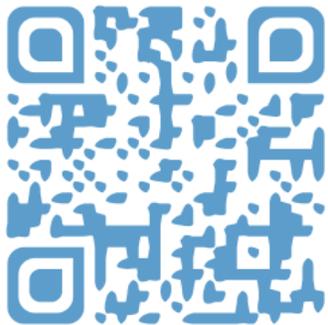
IDEX Sith project, F. Ferrero, L. Rodriguez, B. Miramond



« l'organisation, la chose organisée, l'action d'organiser, et le résultat sont inséparables ».

Paul Valéry

Questions ?



LEAT Lab, eBrain group:
<https://leat.univ-cotedazur.fr/ebrain/>