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AI FOR NEW DEVICES AND TECHNOLOGIES AT THE EDGE

KPI-aware Optimization and Design

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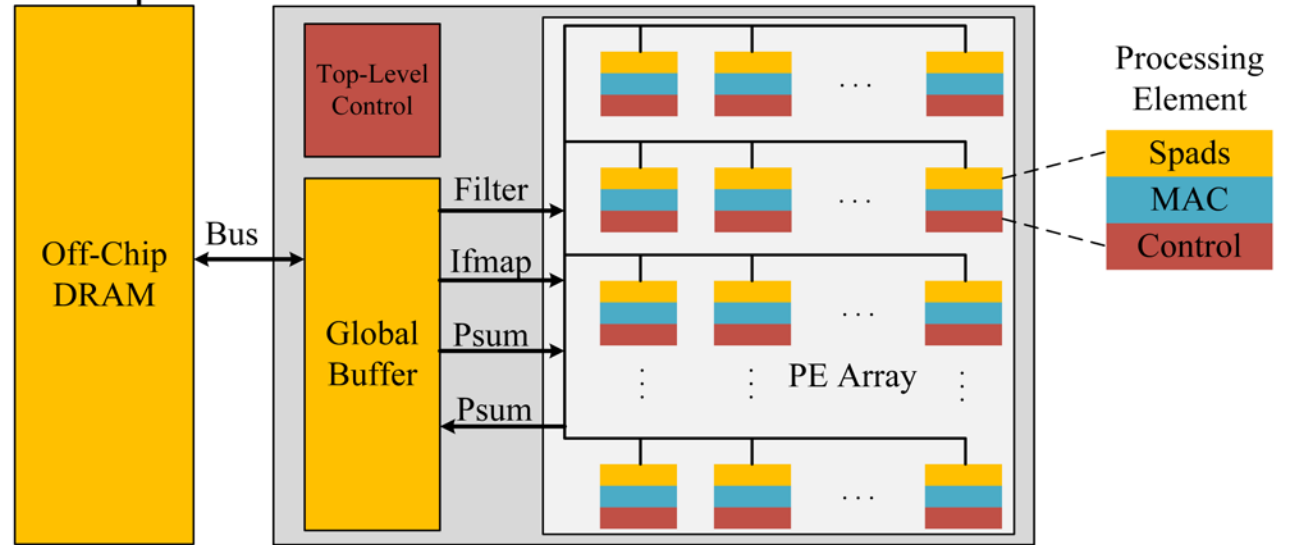
OUTLINE

- ✓ Motivation
- ✓ Proposed training flow
- ✓ Example for KPI evaluation
- ✓ Constraints of training flow
- ✓ Advantages and applications
- ✓ Required models of accelerators
- ✓ Conclusion

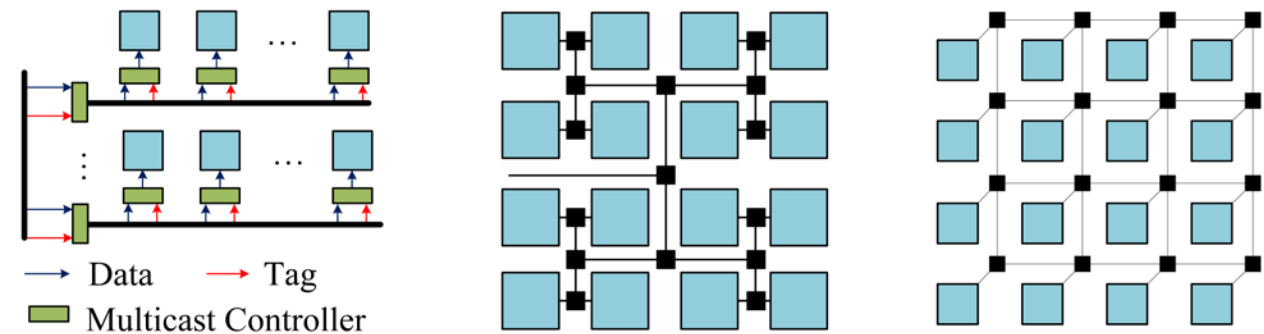
MOTIVATION

- Application-specific ANN/SNN accelerators
- Theoretical TOPS/W alone not meaningful
- Benchmarking based on ANN/SNN models not fair
- **Proposal:** Benchmark based on use-cases (applications)

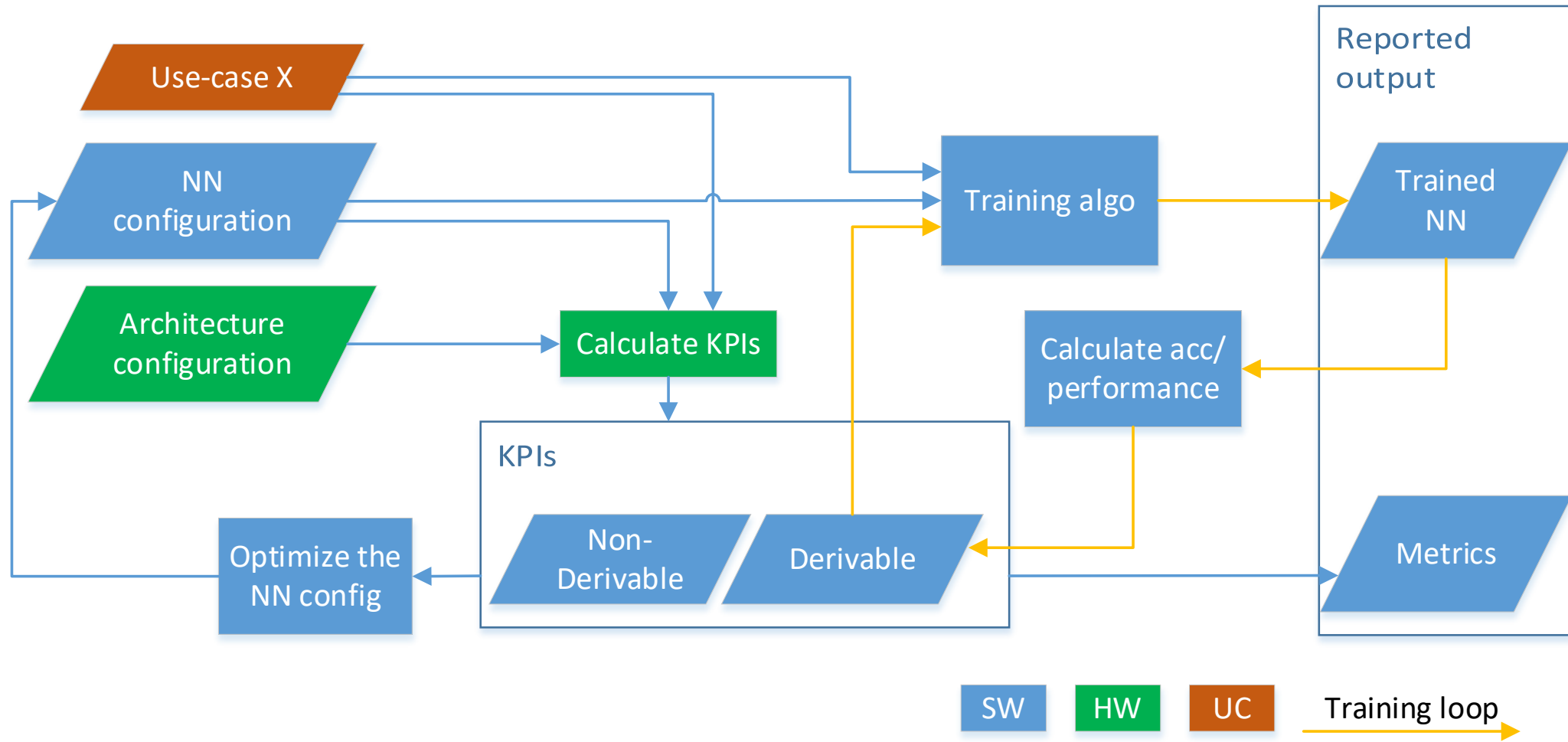
Example Accelerator



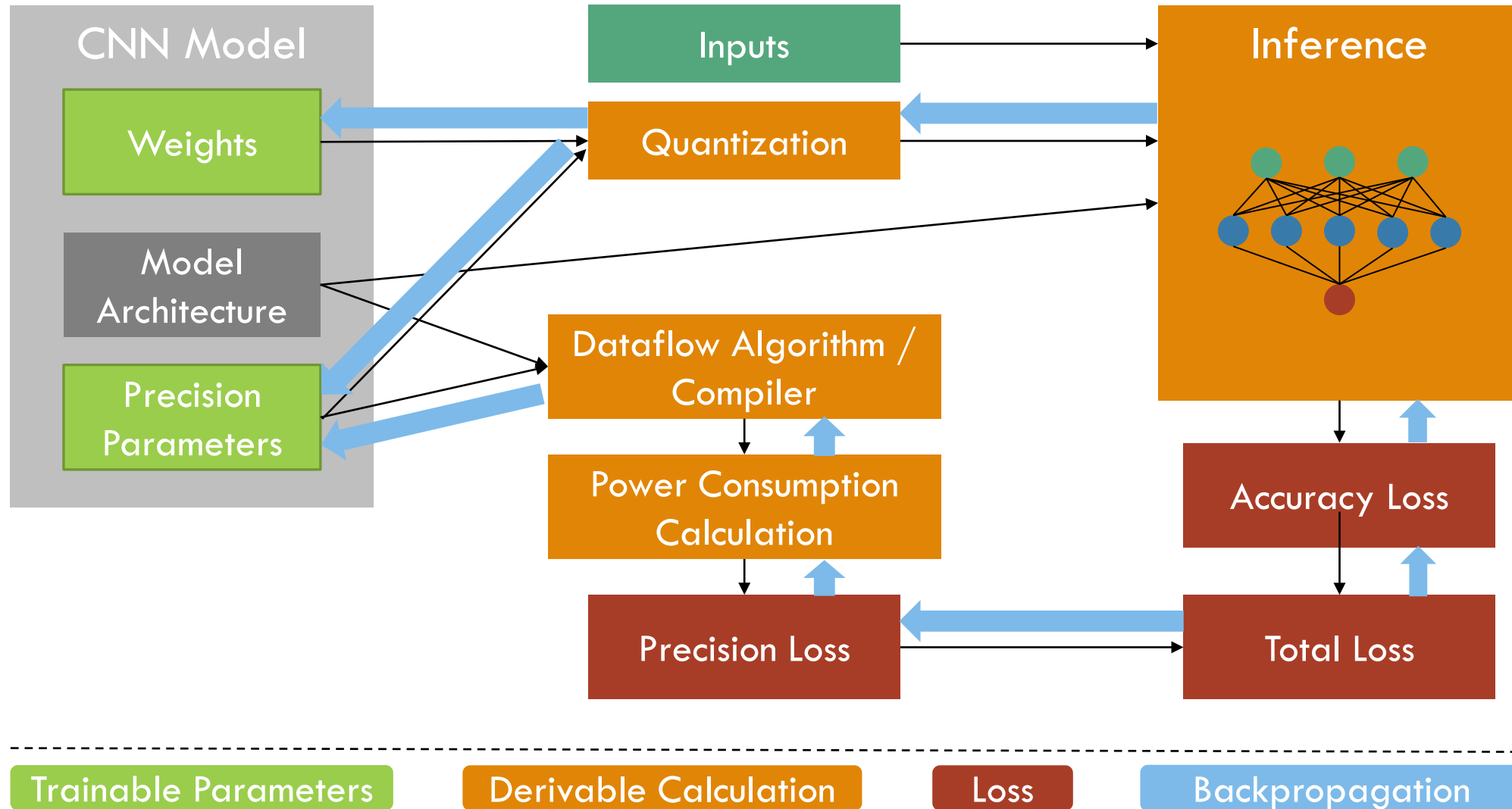
Abstract Architectures



PROPOSED TRAINING FLOW



EXAMPLE FOR KPI EVALUATION



CONSTRAINTS OF TRAINING FLOW

- Derivable KPIs integrated into training algorithm
- Derivable and Non-Derivable KPIs used for NN optimization
 - Manual: NN engineer designs better network
 - Automatic: Meta-learning using RL, evolutionary algorithms, random or grid search
- Main bottleneck is NN training time to measure accuracy
 - Reduced by retraining modified networks
- Trade off between metrics:
 - Use-case level specification
 - Hard thresholds and weighted average. E.g:

$$F(a, p, l, t) = \begin{cases} \infty, & \text{if } a < 90\% \text{ or } p > 1mW \text{ or } l > 50ms \\ w_a a + w_p(1 - p) + w_l(50 - l) + w_t t, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATIONS

- Main benefits:

- HW accelerators are benchmarked (normalized) on **use-case** basis not NN models
- Different HW accelerators compared according to target applications
- HW-aware training: Optimize trained NN for target HW

- Side benefits:

- Design space exploration: HW optimized using different HW configurations
- Non and -/derivable KPIs can enhance Meta-learning to find best NN for target HW (HW-aware Neural Architecture Search)
- The developer knows (at early stage) metrics of proposed NNs

REQUIRED ACCELERATOR SIMULATIONS

Model	Description	Required functions	Optional functions
Action count calculation / NN Mapping	Action count calculation given ANN/SNN workload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action count calculation based on accelerator specific dataflow algorithm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dataflow optimization Configurable dataflow algorithm
KPI evaluation	Evaluation of KPIs given action count	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KPI calculation for given accelerator (power, latency, hardware-aware accuracy etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design space explorations with configurable accelerator model Integration in backprop for derivable calculation
NN Constraints	Supported NN layers, parameter precision, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All supported hardware functions are provided 	

**Don't
reinvent
the wheel**



[Timeloop](#) and [Accelergy](#) ([Tutorial](#)),
[NeuroSim](#), [Netadapt](#)

CONCLUSIONS

- New proposal for hardware optimization supporting benchmarking
 - ✓ Accelerators benchmarked for **use-cases** not NN models
 - ✓ HW-aware training: Optimize the trained NN for target HW
 - ✓ Optimization for specific KPIs and use cases
- Requirements, constraints and advantages
- This idea might contribute to standardization of fair benchmarking
- Partners must provide software models of their accelerators



THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?



BACK-UP SLIDES

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

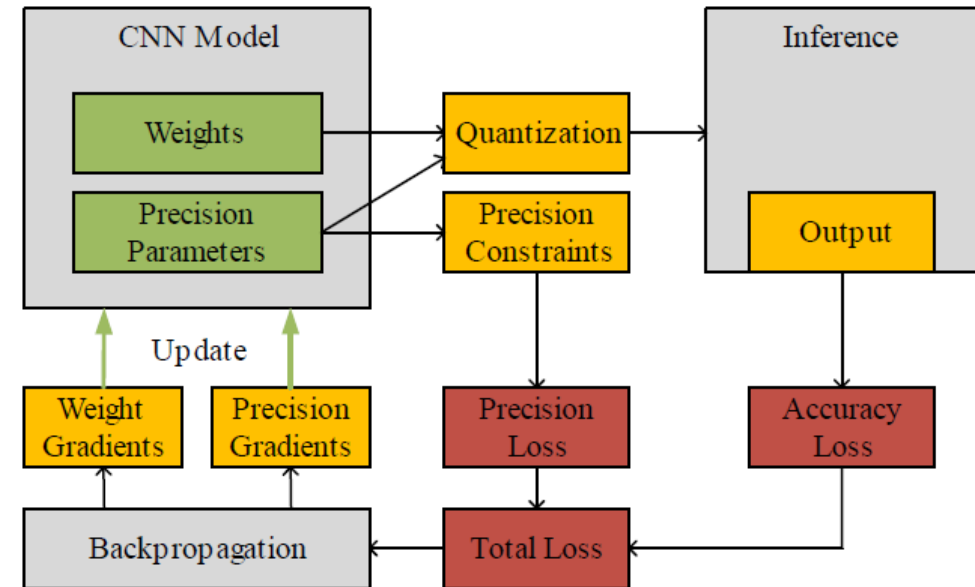
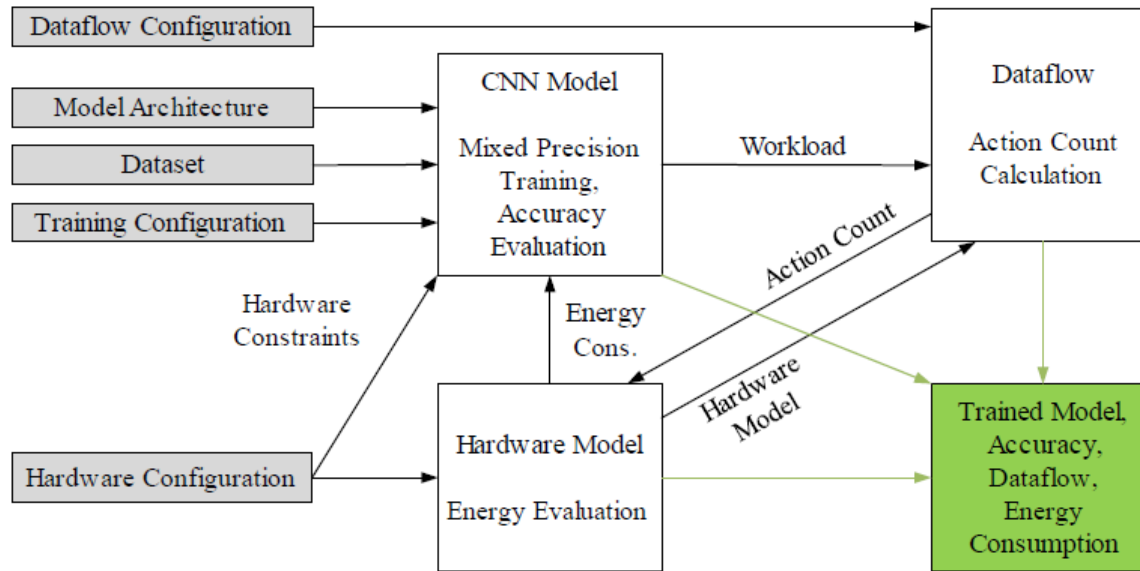
- Important KPIs to track (specific for each use-case)
 - Important: Accuracy, Power and Latency
 - Optional: Throughput, Robustness
 - HW specific: Cost, Flexibility, Scalability
- How to combine/prioritize:
 - Use-case level specification
 - Hard thresholds and weighted average:

$$F(a, p, l, t) = \begin{cases} \infty, & \text{if } p > 1mW \text{ or } l > 50ms \\ w_a a + w_p(1 - p) + w_l(50 - l) + w_t t, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$


TRAINING FOR DERIVABLE KPI CALCULATIONS

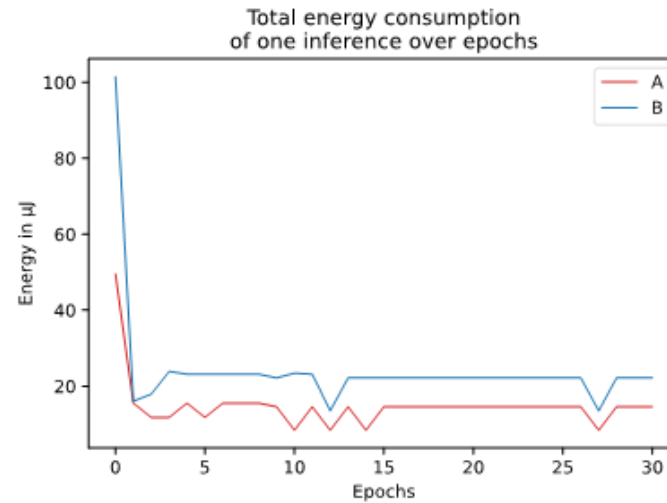
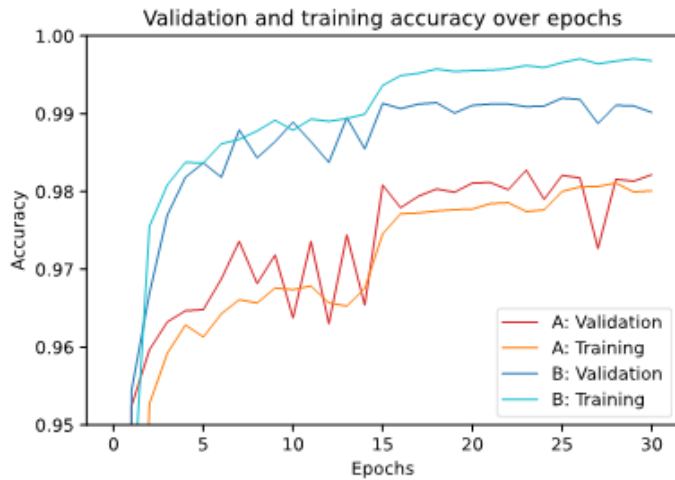


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EXAMPLE KPI-AWARE TRAINING

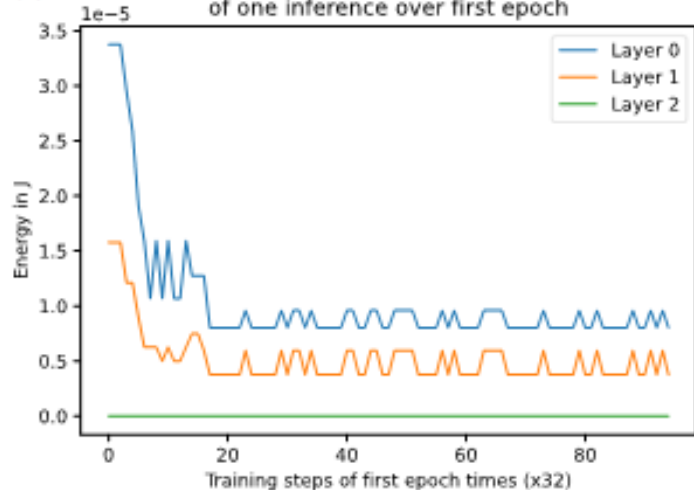
- Algorithm implemented in TensorFlow 
- Trained on MNIST with two small CNN models
- Full precision accuracy with SGD (B): 99.31%
- Mixed precision accuracy with SGD (B): 99.20%



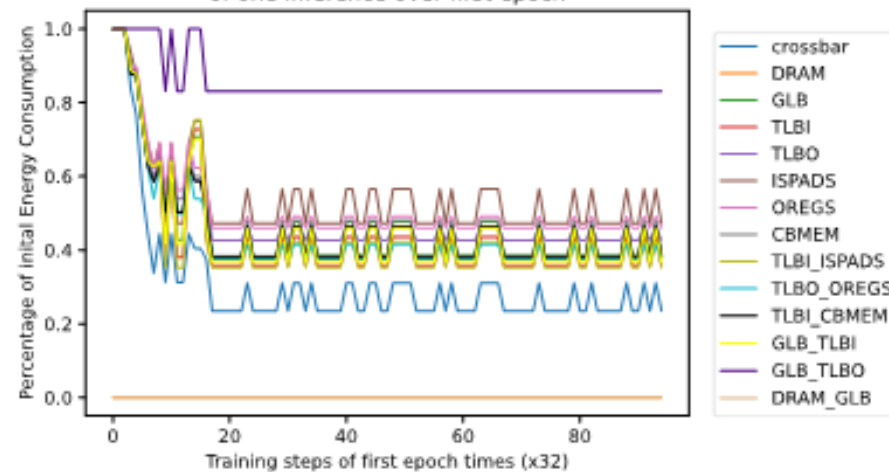
Model Configurations	
A	B
3 weight layers	6 weight layers
input (28×28 grayscale image)	
conv3-16	conv3-16
	conv3-16
maxpool	
conv3-32	conv3-32
	conv3-32
maxpool	
dropout	FC-128
FC-10	dropout
	FC-10

LAYER AND MODULE ENERGY

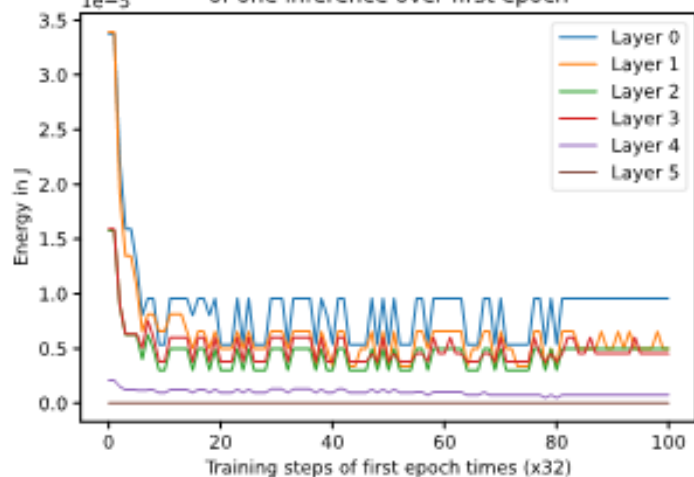
(a) A: Layer energy consumption of one inference over first epoch



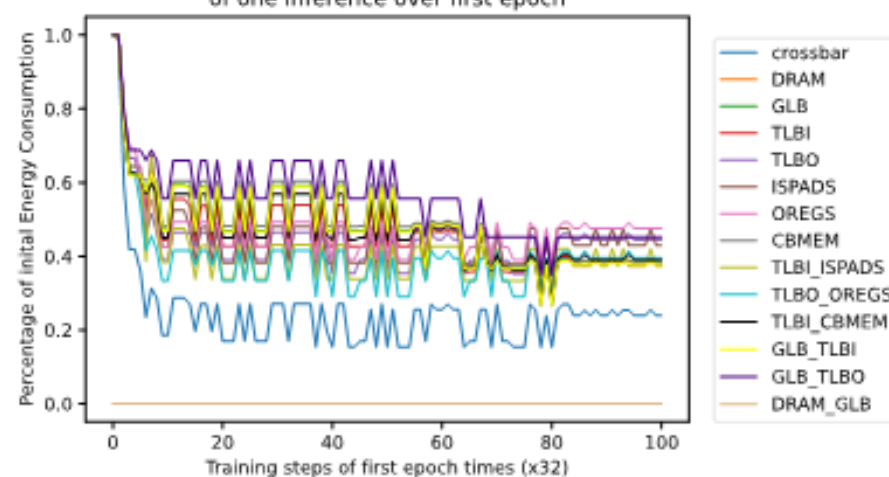
(a) A: Percentage of initial module energy consumption of one inference over first epoch



(c) B: Layer energy consumption of one inference over first epoch



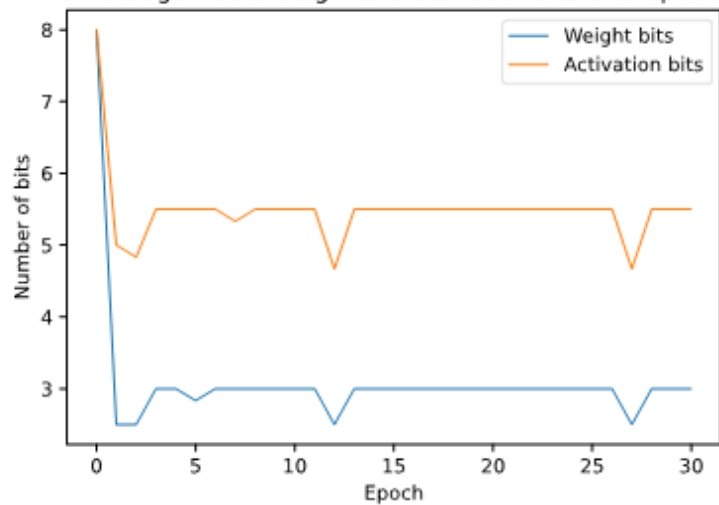
(b) B: Percentage of initial module energy consumption of one inference over first epoch



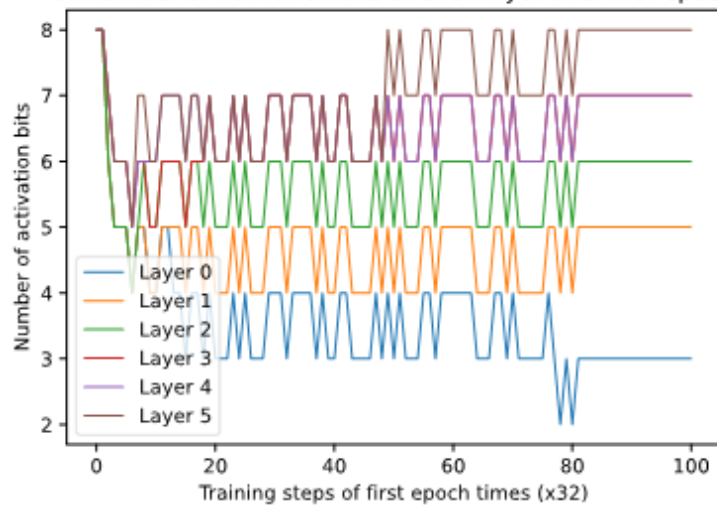
LEARNED PRECISIONS



B: Average model weight and activation bits over epochs



B: Number of activation bits of each layer over first epoch



B: Number of weight bits of each layer over first epoch

