



#### Machine Learning in Microcontrollers

## DAY 3: Tools for Machine Learning in Microcontrollers

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#### THE SPEAKER



## Jacob Beningo

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## Beningo Embedded Group - President

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#### **Course Sessions**

- AI and ML for Microcontrollers
- Writing Embedded Software with ChatGPT and Open.AI
- Tools for Machine Learning in Microcontrollers
- Training a Model for the STM32
- Deploying Machine Learning Models









## ChatGPT to Debug Code





#### ChatGPT to Debug Code

Example Debug Problem:

Integrating Percepio Tracealyzer into ThreadX, an RTOS, using a custom command line driven build system (designed for use with DevOps). The TraceRecorder requires a macro expansion to perform linker voodoo for function replacement. D\_inside\_\$(notdir \$(basename \$(@)))

The macro expansion during compilation produces \_\_inside\_







#### ChatGPT to Debug Code

- I'm working with the XC32 compiler. In my makefile I have the following flag: DFLAGS := mprocessor=ATSAME54P20A -D\_\_inside\_\$(notdir \$(basename \$(@))) -include \$(SRC\_DIR)/src/third\_party/TraceRecorder/include/trcCTI.h when the code compiles, it's supposed to use the -D to create a definition with the filename, however, it is instead producing -D\_\_inside\_, what can be done to resolve this?
- Initial recommendation didn't work
- The recommendation made me question the order of definitions, includes, and flags in the build
- Al was wrong, but generated ideas and paths to explore!
- Next step: Submit the linker file and see what it suggestions

Based on the provided makefile flag, it seems that the issue lies in the way the macro expansion is being performed. The \$(notdir \$(basename \$(@))) part is intended to extract the base name of the file being compiled and use it as part of the define.

To resolve the issue, you can try modifying the makefile flag as follows:

m	ak	etil	P
	un		<u> </u>

Copy code

DFLAGS := -mprocessor=ATSAME54P20A -D\_\_inside\_\$(notdir \$(basename \$(@F))) -

The change here is the use of \$(@F) instead of \$(@) to ensure that only the file name (including the extension) is passed to the macro expansion. By using \$(@F), you avoid any potential interference from the directory information.

Please note that this assumes the makefile variable `@` represents the target being built. If it represents a different variable in your makefile, please replace `@` with the appropriate variable.

Make sure to update your makefile accordingly and check if the issue is resolved.





#### ChatGPT to Debug Code

- Based on how the custom makefile was configured, the vendor suggested macro expansion was not appropriate!
- Adjustments to the macro expansion were necessary.
- Adjustments to the build recipes were also necessary.
- The changes were not obvious and may have taken a developer quite some time to find! The entire debug session lasted <u>10 minutes</u>.

<b>()</b>	Thank you for providing the makefile. After reviewing it, I noticed the way the DFLAGS are passed to the compiler. In the current makefile, globally and are not being used properly in the compilation rules for	at the issue lies in the , the DFLAGS are define r the object files.
	To resolve the issue, you need to modify the rules for compiling the <b>%.c</b> ' and <b>'%.d %.o: %.S</b> ') to include the DFLAGS explicitly.	object files ('X.d X.o:
	Here's the updated makefile with the necessary changes:	
make	file	Copy code
%.d	<pre>%.o: %.c \$(CC) \$(CFLAGS) \$(DEPFLAGS) -Dinside_\$(notdir \$(bas))</pre>	sename \$8)) -o \$*.o
%.d	%.o: %.S \$(CC) \$(SFLAGS) \$(DEPFLAGS) -Dinside_\$(notdir \$(bas	ename \$@)) -o \$*.o
_		
By usir being l	ng <b>`\$e`</b> instead of ` <b>\$(e)</b> `, you access the automatic variable re; built, which is what you want for the macro expansion.	presenting the target
Please	update your makefile with the above changes and try building y	your project again.
This shit as a	nould correctly expand the `inside_\$(notdir \$(basename \$ definition to the compiler.	e))' macro and pass





# Have you tried to use AI to debug a makefile or code?

- Yes
- No
- No but will try it now!









# Machine Learning on MCUs





#### Machine Learning on MCUs







#### Machine Learning on MCUs





![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Machine Learning on MCUs - AI Frameworks for MCUs

- <u>Tensorflow Light for Microcontrollers</u>
- PyTorch Mobile
- Edge Impulse
- <u>Deeplite</u>
- <u>Qeexo</u>
- <u>SensiML</u>

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

Which of these tools have you used? Tensorflow Light for Microcontrollers PyTorch Mobile Edge Impulse Deeplite Qeexo SensiML

None

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Machine Learning with STM32

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![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Machine Learning with STM32

#### 5 Steps to Deploy a Neural Network using STM32Cube.Al

![](_page_15_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Machine Learning with STM32

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

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![](_page_17_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Machine Learning with STM32

**Capture Data** 

# STM32L4S5-IOT01A

- IoT Device Connectivity
- STM32L4+ ultra low-power processor, Arm Cortex-M4 at 120 with 2MB internal Flash, 640kB internal RAM
- 64-Mbit Quad-SPI Flash memory
- 802.11 b/g/n compliant Wi-Fi® module (ISM43362-M3G-L44)
- 2 digital omnidirectional microphones (MP34DT01)
- High-performance 3-axis magnetometer (LIS3MDL)
- 3D accelerometer and 3D gyroscope (LSM6DSL) •
- Time-of-flight and gesture-detection sensor (VL53L0X)

#### Inference on STM32L4S5

![](_page_17_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

## What is your experience with ML on STM32 MCUs?

- -Beginner
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- Other

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![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

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## Going Further

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#### AI and ML Resources

- Jacob's Al Blogs
- Jacob's CEC courses
- Jacob's ML Blogs
- Embedded Bytes Newsletter
  - <u>http://bit.ly/1BAHYXm</u>

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**CEC** Continuing Education Center

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# Thank You

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