

## Eighteen Years Ago 05/II/I997



## Deep Blue



A classic example of application-specific system design comprised of an IBM supercomputer with 480 custom-made VLSI chess chips, running massively parallel search algorithm with highly optimized implementation.


Deep Learning and Artificial Intelligence Economist Rise of the machines


## Deep Learning



## Deep Convolutional Neural Networks



## Big Data

| Storage | $\cdot>2000 \mathrm{~PB}$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| Processing | $\cdot 10-100 \mathrm{~PB} /$ day |
| Webpages | $\cdot 100 \mathrm{~b}-1000 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Index | $\cdot 100 \mathrm{~b}-1000 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Update | $\cdot 1 \mathrm{bb}-10 \mathrm{~b} /$ day |
| Log | $\cdot 100 \mathrm{~TB} \sim 1 \mathrm{~PB} /$ day |

## Heterogeneous Computing



1993 world \#I
Think Machine CM5/I024 131 GFlops

2013
Samsung Note 3 smartphone (Qualcomm SnapDragon 800 ) 129 Gflops

## History is repeating itself!

## Deep Learning: Two Step Process



Supercomputers used for training

And then deploy the trained models everywhere!


## Deep Learning：Training

Big data＋Deep learning＋High performance computing＝ Intelligence

Big data＋Deep learning＋Heterogeneous computing＝ Success

## Insights and Inspirations



多算胜少算不胜

孙子 计篇（Sun Tzu，544－496 BC）

More calculations win，few calculation lose


元元本本殚见洽闻
班固 西都赋（Gu Ban，32－92 AD）

Meaning the more you see the more you know


明足以察秋毫之末

孟子梁惠王上（Mencius，372－289 BC）
ability to see very fine details

## Project Minwa（敏娲）

－Minerva＋Athena＋女娲
－Athena：Goddess of Wisdom，Warfare， Divine Intelligence，Architecture，and Crafts
－Minerva：Goddess of wisdom，magic， medicine，arts，commerce and defense
－女娲：抟土造人，炼石补天，婚姻，乐器
World＇s Largest Artificial Neural Networks
＊Pushing the State－of－the－Art
＊～100x bigger than previous ones
＊New kind of Intelligence？


## Hardware／Software Co－design

－Stochastic gradient descent（SGD）
－High compute density
－Scale up，up to 100 nodes
－High bandwidth low latency

－ 36 nodes， 144 GPUs，6．9TB Host，I．7TB Device

－0．6 PFLOPS
－Highly Optimized software stack
－RDMA／GPU Direct
－New data partition and communication strategies



## Speedup (wall time for convergence)



Validation set accuracy for different numbers of GPUs

## Data Augmentation

Never have enough training examples！

Key observations
－Invariant to illuminant of the scene
－Invariant to observers

Augmentation approaches
－Color casting
－Optical distortion
－Rotation and cropping etc
＂见多识广＂


## The Color of the Dress

## And the Color Constancy

Key observations
－Invariant to illuminant of the scene
－Invariant to observers

Augmentation approaches
－Color casting

－Optical distortion
－Rotation and cropping etc
＂Inspired by the color constancy principal． Essentially，this＇forces＇our neural network to develop its own color constancy ability．＂


## Data Augmentation

Possible variations

| Augmentation | The number of possible changes |
| :---: | :---: |
| Color casting | 68920 |
| Vignetting | 1960 |
| Lens distortion | 260 |
| Rotation | 20 |
| Flipping | 2 |
| Cropping | 82944 (crop size is $224 \times 224$, input image <br> size is $512 \times 512$ ) |

The Deep Image system learned from ~2 billion examples, out of $\mathbf{9 0}$ billion possible candidates.

## Data Augmentation vs. Overfitting



## Examples



Some hard cases addressed by adding our data augmentation．

## Multi－scale Training

－Same crop size，different resolution
－Fixed－size $224 * 224$
－Downsized training images
－Reduces computational costs
－But not for state－of－the－art
－Different models trained by different image sizes
＂明查秋毫＂
－Multi－scale models are complementary
－Fused model：
－ $256 \times 256$ ：top－5 $7.96 \%$
－5I $2 \times 5$ I2：top－5 $7.42 \%$


## Multi-scale Training





## Single Model Performance

- One basic configuration has 16 layers


## 

- The number of weights in our configuration is 212.7 M
- About $40 \%$ bigger than VGG's

| Team | Top-5 val. error |
| :--- | :---: |
| VGG | $8.0 \%$ |
| GoogLeNet | $7.89 \%$ |
| BN-Inception | $5.82 \%$ |
| MSRA, PReLU-net | $5.71 \%$ |
| Deep Image | $\mathbf{5 . 4 0 \%}$ |

## Robustness



## Robustness




|  | Rank | Score | Class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 01 | 0.3687 | king crab |
|  | 02 | 0.2159 | hotdog |
|  | 03 | 0.1031 | pizza |
|  | $04$ | $0.0575$ | burrito |
|  | 05 | 0.0406 | bagel |
|  | 06 | 0.0307 | Dungeness crab |
|  | 07 | 0.0234 | crayfish |
|  | 08 | 0.0133 | goldfish |
|  | 09 | 0.0114 | American lobster |
|  | 10 | 0.0114 | potpie |
|  |  | $0.0094$ |  |
|  | $12$ | $0.0089$ | carbonara |
|  | 13 | 0.0085 | plate |
|  | 14 | 0.0079 | ice cream |
|  | 15 | 0.0065 | orange |
|  | 16 | 0.0064 | butcher shop |
|  | 17 | 0.0063 | corn |
|  | 18 | 0.0062 | butternut squash |
|  | 19 | 0.0046 | sea cucumber |
|  | 20 | 0.0045 | mashed potato |
|  |  |  | $D_{2}$. Ren Was @ MPSoc) |

## Benchmark Results

| Benchmark | Measurement | Previous Best | Deep Image |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caltech CUB200-2011 | Top-1 accuracy | $85.4 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 5 . 6 \%}$ |
| Oxford Flowers | Top-1 accuracy | $95.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 7} \%$ |
| Oxford-IIIT Pets | Top-1 accuracy | $91.6 \%$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 1} \%$ |
| FGVC-aircraft | Top-1 accuracy | $81.5 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 5 . 2} \%$ |
| MIT Indoor Scene | Top-1 accuracy | $81.1 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 4 \%}$ |
| ImageNet ILSVRC | Top-5 error | $4.82 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 . 5 4 \%}$ |

## ImageNet ILSVRC Results

| Team | Date | Top-5 test error |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| GoogLeNet | 2014 | $6.66 \%$ |
| Deep Image | $01 / 12 / 2015$ | $5.98 \%$ |
| Deep Image | $02 / 05 / 2015$ | $5.33 \%$ |
| Microsoft | $02 / 05 / 2015$ | $4.94 \%$ |
| Google | $03 / 02 / 2015$ | $4.82 \%$ |
| Deep Image | $05 / 10 / 2015$ | $\mathbf{4 . 5 8 \%}$ |

## Major Differentiators

- Customized built supercomputer dedicated for DL
- Simple, scalable algorithm + Fully optimized software stack
- Larger models
- More Aggressive data augmentation
- Multi-scale, include high-resolution images


## Scalability + Insights

and push for extreme

## Deep Learning: Deployment

Big data + Deep learning + High performance computing = Intelligence

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Big data + Deep learning + Heterogeneous computing = } \\
& \text { Success }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Owl of Minwa (敏鸮)

Models trained by supercomputers
Trained models will be deployed in many ways
data centers (cloud), smartphones, and even wearables and loTs
OpenCL based, light weight and high performance
DNNs everywhere !

Supercomputers


Datacenters
Tablets, smartphones

knowledge, wisdom, perspicacity and erudition


## DNNs Everywhere



## Offline Mobile DNN App




## Cloud Computing: What's Missing?

| Operation | Energy, $\mathbf{p J}$ | Relative cost |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 16b Int ADD | 0.06 | 1 |
| 16b Int MULT | 0.8 | 13 |
| 16b FP ADD | 0.45 | 8 |
| 16b FP MULT | 1.1 | 18 |
| 32b FP ADD | 1.0 | 17 |
| 32b FP MULT | 4.5 | 80 |
| Register File, 1kB | 0.6 | 10 |
| L1 Cache, 32kB | 3.5 | 58 |
| L2 Cache, 256kB | 30.2 | 500 |
| on-chip DRAM | 160 | 2667 |
| DRAM | 640 | 10667 |
| Wireless transfer | 60000 | 1000000 |

Bandwidth?
Latency?
and
Power consumption?
*Artem Vasilyev: CNN optimizations for embedded systems and FFT
Moving data around is expensive, very expensive!

## Cloud Computing: What's Missing?



## What's Next?



Dedicated Hardware + Heterogeneous Computing

## Heterogeneous Computing


"Human mind and brain is not a single general-purpose processor but a collection of highly specialized components, each solving a different, specific problem and yet collectively making up who we are as human beings and thinkers." - Prof. Nancy Kanwisher

## Vision Processing Power Efficiency

- Wearables will need 'always-on' vision
- With smaller thermal limit / battery than phones!
- GPUs have x10 imaging power efficiency over CPU - GPUs architected for efficient pixel handling
- Dedicated Hardware/DSPs can be even more efficient - With some loss of generality

- Mobile SOCs have space for more transistors
- But can't turn on at same time = Dark Silicon
- Can integrate more gates 'for free' if careful how and when they are used

Potential for dedicated sensor/vision silicon to be integrated into Mobile Processors But how will they be programmed for PORTABILITY and POWER EFFICIENCY?


## OpenCL Ecosystem



## Intelligent Internet of Things




