# **Real-Time Image Classification and Transformation** Apps on iOS by "Chainer2MPSNNGraph"

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Overview	Work Flow
DNN code generator, "Chainer2MPSNNGraph" – Convert DNN models trained by Chainer [1] into Swift codes utilizing MPSNNGraph API.	<ol> <li>We train a model by Chainer.</li> <li>We prepare the trained model and codes written in python</li> <li>"Chainer2MPSNNgraph" converts the model and Chainer</li> </ol>
<b>Demo applications</b> – VGG16 – Multi-Style Transfer ("DeepStyleCam") [2] – Food Image Transformation ("Magical Rice Bowl") [3]	<ul> <li>codes into parameter files and Swift code for the MPSNNGraph API.</li> <li>4. We write a GUI code by hand.</li> <li>5. We develop DNN iOS application from parameter files, a MPSNNGraph code and a GUI code.</li> </ul>
Chainer2MPSNNGraph	Para- meter

- 1. We read a model trained by Chainer and feed-forward the model once with Chainer module to create a model graph.
- 2. Chainer2MPSNNGraph analyze the model graph and generate a Swfit code and parameter files for the MPSNNGraph API.



Method

We can develop GPU-powered DNN application easily.

## MPSNNGraph

#### Example of generated Swift code

MPSNNGraph is a part of the Metal Performance Shaders library which is a library to utilize a GPU on an iPhone.

let conv1 = MPSCNNConvolutionNode(source: conv01.resultImage, weights: DataSource("conv1", 9, 9, 3, 32, 1, useBias: true)) let relu1 = MPSCNNNeuronReLUNode(source: conv1.resultImage) let bn1 = MPSCNNBatchNormalizationNode(source: relu1.resultImage, dataSource: DataSource2("bn1", 32)) let conv2 = MPSCNNConvolutionNode(source: bn1.resultImage, weights: DataSource("conv2", 4, 4, 32, 64, 2, useBias: true)) let relu2 = MPSCNNNeuronReLUNode(source: conv2.resultImage) let bn2 = MPSCNNBatchNormalizationNode(source: relu2.resultImage, dataSource: DataSource2("bn2", 64)) let conv3 = MPSCNNConvolutionNode(source: bn2.resultImage, weights: DataSource("conv3", 4, 4, 64, 128, 2, useBias: true)) let relu3 = MPSCNNNeuronReLUNode(source: conv3.resultImage) let bn3 = MPSCNNBatchNormalizationNode(source: relu3.resultImage) dataSource: DataSource2("bn3", 128)) let concat1 = MPSNNConcatenationNode(sources: [bn3.resultImage, styleImage1, styleImage2, styleImage3, styleImage4]) let conv4 = MPSCNNConvolutionNode(source: concat1.resultImage) weights: DataSource("conv4", 1, 1, 141, 128, 1, useBias: true)) let relu4 = MPSCNNNeuronReLUNode(source: conv4.resultImage) let bn4 = MPSCNNBatchNormalizationNode(source: relu4.resultImage,

dataSource: DataSource2("bn4", 128))



Chainer2

MPSNN-

### **VGG16**

method (iPhone8Plus)	time (ms)
MPS	155.2
CoreML	144.9
Chainer2MPSNNGraph	109.0





mouse.computermouse (98.97% : CDplayer (0.25%) lenscap,lenscover (0.14%) modem (0.11%) joystick (0.10%)

: cup (72.31%) 2: coffeemug (17.58%) espresso (3.66%) : teapot (1.77%) measuringcup (0.90%)

Elapsed: 110.21 msec

Elapsed: 108.05 msec

Multi-Style Transfer: "DeepStyleCam" [2]

**DeepStyleCam** 







#### Food Image Transformation: "Magical Rice Bowl" [3,4]







#### Reference

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[2] K. Yanai. Unseen style transfer based on a conditional fast style transfer network. In Proc. of International Conference on Learning Representation Workshop Track (ICLR WS), 2017.

[3] D. Horita, R. Tanno, W. Shimoda, and K. Yanai. Food category transfer with conditional cycle gan and a large-scale food image dataset. In Proc. of International Workshop on Multimedia Assisted Dietary Management (MADIMA), 2018.

[4] R. Tanno, D. Horita, W. Shimoda and K. Yanai: Magical Rice Bowl: Real-time Food Category Changer, ACM Multimedia, (demo) (2018).

[5] Y. Choi, M. Choi, M. Kim, J.-W. Ha, S. Kim, and J. Choo. StarGAN: Unified generative adversarial networks for multi-domain image-to-image translation. In Proc. of IEEE Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2018.