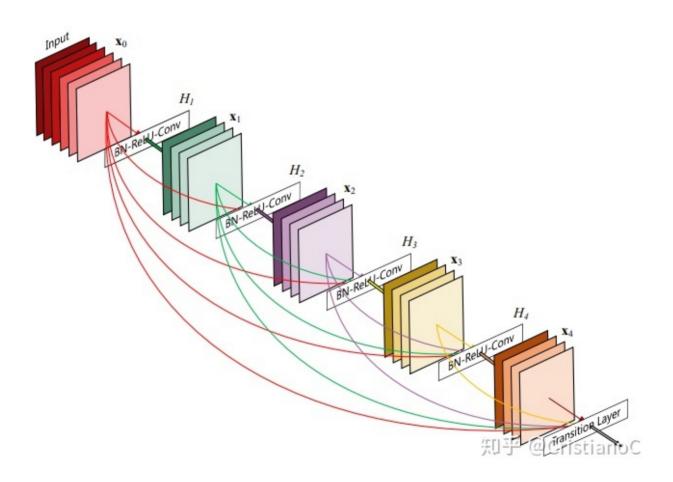
DenseNet

背景

在DenseNet出现之前,有对网络宽度下手的Inception网络,有对网络深度记性思考的 Resnet网络,这里DenseNet作者选择了从feature着手,其新结构不但减缓了梯度消失,参 数量也减少了。

DenseNet

作者提出了一个很简单的想法,就是让**前面所有层与后面的层进行建立密集连接**(以增加维度的方式),实现对特征feature的重用,<u>以解决有网络深度的增加,反向传播时梯度很有可</u>能会消失的问题。



一般的神经网络来说,可以把输入输出看作成一个公式: $X_l = H_l(X_{L-1})$,而 X_l 代表输入, H_l 代表一个组合函数,常包括BN、ReLU、Pooling、Conv等操作。

Resnet网络就可以用: $X_l = H_l(X_{L-1}) + X_{L-1}$ 来表示

而对于DenseNet来说,它是采用了跨通道concat相加的方式来操作feature map的,可用公式: $X_l = H_l(X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_{L-1})$ 来表示;

这里的concat方式,是指channel维度进行叠加,那就需要保证它们的feature map 大小保持一致。

那为何参数量相对Resnet少了呢?

通过对比网络结构,可以看出DenseNet网络中的输入、输出的channel通道数相对来说少了很多 ==> 导致BN层的参数也会少 ==> 也会导致FCN的参数也会少很多。

注意的是:参数虽然少了,速度慢了,因为DenseNet网络中的feature map要相对 Resnet大很多 ==> 导致conv卷积过程的计算量增加

DenseNet网络架构

因此,上面的图可以认为是一个**Dense Block(稠密块)**,而整体网络就是由若干个不同维度的Dense Block组成的,保证了Dense Block内部的feature map size一致,而Dense Block之间维度不同,为了concat方便,使用了一个**Transition模块(过渡层)**来进行下采样过渡。

Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201	DenseNet-264			
Convolution	112 × 112	7×7 conv, stride 2						
Pooling	56 × 56	3×3 max pool, stride 2						
Dense Block (1)	56 × 56	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 6$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 6$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 6$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 6$			
Transition Layer	56 × 56	$1 \times 1 \text{ conv}$						
(1)	28 × 28	2×2 average pool, stride 2						
Dense Block (2)	28 × 28	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 12$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 12$			
Transition Layer	28 × 28	$1 \times 1 \text{ conv}$						
(2)	14 × 14	2×2 average pool, stride 2						
Dense Block (3)	14 × 14	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 24$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 32$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 48$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 64$			
Transition Layer (3)	14 × 14	1×1 conv						
	7 × 7	2×2 average pool, stride 2						
Dense Block (4)	7 × 7	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 16$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 32$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 32$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{array}\right] \times 48$			
Classification	1 × 1	7×7 global average pool 红口草 @ 完 器 拉拉						
Layer	nnected, softmax	J C TEPPER C						

global average pool: 关键点在于它是整张feature map进行操作,得到1x1的feature map结果。 (形如AxBxN的feature map --> 1x1xN的feature map)

以上为不同配置的DenseNet网络图,可以看出:

- 不同大小的网络输入均通过了一次7x7卷积+3x3最大池化,
- Dense Block内部,均由1x1卷积+3x3卷积为一个单元组成的(具体些就是:BN + ReLU + 1x1 Conv + BN + ReLU + 3x3 Conv),

```
# 定义Dense Layer
class DenseLayer(nn.Module):
  def init (
    000
    Args:
      num_init_features (int) - 输入的通道数
      growth rate (int) - 每层需要去额外concat的filters通道数量
      bn_size (int) - 乘法因子
       (i.e. bn_size * k features in the bottleneck layer)
      drop_rate (float) - dropout rate after each dense layer
      memory_efficient (bool) - If True, uses checkpointing. 内存效率更高
    self, num_input_features: int, growth_rate: int, bn_size: int, drop_rate: float,
memory_efficient: bool = False
  ) -> None:
    super().__init__()
    self.norm1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(num_input_features)
    self.relu1 = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
    self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(num_input_features, bn_size * growth_rate, kernel_size=1,
stride=1, bias=False)
    self.norm2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(bn_size * growth_rate)
    self.relu2 = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
    self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(bn_size * growth_rate, growth_rate, kernel_size=3, stride=1,
padding=1, bias=False)
```

重点说明下内存优化,图什么?

DenseNet的内存主要消耗:

- 1. 一个在于拼接过程,每次拼接都会开辟新的内存空间。
- 2. 另一个在于forward和backward相互之间存在依赖关系。

解决方案:

- 1) 针对1.中,可通过内存共享来解决,比如将之前模块相加的结果可以保留给下一模块 使用;
- 2) 针对2.中,可通过释放forward占用的内存换空间。(forward前向传播时的内存一旦释放,在backward计算的时候,由于依赖于forward信息,就需要重新计算,此时时间消耗增加15%,却可以节省70%的空间。)

```
#定义Dense Block模块
#可通过输入的num layers来得知当前Dense Block存在多少个Dense单元
class _DenseBlock(nn.ModuleDict):
  version = 2
  def __init__(
    self,
    num_layers: int,
    num_input_features: int,
    bn_size: int,
    growth_rate: int,
    drop_rate: float,
    memory_efficient: bool = False,
 ) -> None:
    super().__init__()
    for i in range(num_layers):
      layer = _DenseLayer(
        num_input_features + i * growth_rate,
        growth_rate=growth_rate,
        bn_size=bn_size,
        drop_rate=drop_rate,
        memory_efficient=memory_efficient,
      self.add_module("denselayer%d" % (i + 1), layer)
  def forward(self, init_features: Tensor) -> Tensor:
    features = [init_features]
    for name, layer in self.items():
      new_features = layer(features)
      features.append(new_features)
    return torch.cat(features, 1)
```

• Transition Layer就是由1x1卷积+2x2平均池化组成,(这里卷积实现通道数改变,池化可实现feature map size调整)(**专业点就是:起到降低通道数、压缩模型的作用**)

```
#定义Transition Layer

class _Transition(nn.Sequential):

def __init__(self, num_input_features: int, num_output_features: int) -> None:
    super().__init__()
    self.norm = nn.BatchNorm2d(num_input_features)
    self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
    self.conv = nn.Conv2d(num_input_features, num_output_features, kernel_size=1,

stride=1, bias=False)
    self.pool = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
```

• 输出也一致,通过一次7x7全局池化+FCN+softmax ==> 得到结果。

```
#根据配置定制DenseNet网络结构
class DenseNet(nn.Module):
  111111
  Args:
    block_config (list of 4 ints) - DenseNet的网络配置list
    num_classes (int) - 类别数
  def __init__(
    self,
    growth_rate: int = 32,
    block_config: Tuple[int, int, int, int] = (6, 12, 24, 16),
    num_init_features: int = 64,
    bn_size: int = 4,
    drop_rate: float = 0,
    num_classes: int = 1000,
    memory_efficient: bool = False,
  ) -> None:
    super().__init__()
    _log_api_usage_once(self) # 监视记录API调用的
    # First convolution——这里对应的就是输入后的操作
    self.features = nn.Sequential(
      OrderedDict(
        [
          ("conv0", nn.Conv2d(3, num_init_features, kernel_size=7, stride=2, padding=3,
bias=False)),
          ("norm0", nn.BatchNorm2d(num_init_features)),
          ("relu0", nn.ReLU(inplace=True)),
```

```
("pool0", nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1)),
        1
      )
    )
    # Each denseblock
    num_features = num_init_features
    for i, num_layers in enumerate(block_config):
      block = _DenseBlock(
        num_layers=num_layers,
        num_input_features=num_features,
        bn_size=bn_size,
        growth_rate=growth_rate,
        drop_rate=drop_rate,
        memory_efficient=memory_efficient,
      )
      self.features.add_module("denseblock%d" % (i + 1), block)
      num_features = num_features + num_layers * growth_rate
      # 在对应位置加上对应的Transition Layer
      if i != len(block_config) - 1:
        trans = _Transition(num_input_features=num_features,
num_output_features=num_features // 2)
        self.features.add_module("transition%d" % (i + 1), trans)
        num_features = num_features // 2
    # Final batch norm
    self.features.add_module("norm5", nn.BatchNorm2d(num_features))
    # Linear layer
    self.classifier = nn.Linear(num_features, num_classes)
    # Official init from torch repo.
    for m in self.modules():
      if isinstance(m, nn.Conv2d):
        nn.init.kaiming_normal_(m.weight)
      elif isinstance(m, nn.BatchNorm2d):
        nn.init.constant_(m.weight, 1)
        nn.init.constant_(m.bias, 0)
      elif isinstance(m, nn.Linear):
        nn.init.constant_(m.bias, 0)
  #前向处理
  def forward(self, x: Tensor) -> Tensor:
```

```
features = self.features(x)

out = F.relu(features, inplace=True)

out = F.adaptive_avg_pool2d(out, (1, 1))

out = torch.flatten(out, 1)

out = self.classifier(out)

return out
```

Method	Depth	Params	C10	C10+	C100	C100+	SVHN
Network in Network [22]	W2.1	170	10.41	8.81	35.68	n	2.35
All-CNN [32]	4.7	170	9.08	7.25	0	33.71	
Deeply Supervised Net [20]	-	-	9.69	7.97	¥	34.57	1.92
Highway Network [34]	12	_	-	7.72	2	32.39	9
FractalNet [17]	21	38.6M	10.18	5.22	35.34	23.30	2.01
with Dropout/Drop-path	21	38.6M	7.33	4.60	28.20	23.73	1.87
ResNet [11]	110	1.7M	(4)	6.61	12	<u>a</u>	9
ResNet (reported by [13])	110	1.7M	13.63	6.41	44.74	27.22	2.01
ResNet with Stochastic Depth [13]	110	1.7M	11.66	5.23	37.80	24.58	1.75
	1202	10.2M	-	4.91	2	2	9
Wide ResNet [42]	16	11.0M	S	4.81	2	22.07	9
	28	36.5M	S=7	4.17	14	20.50	2
with Dropout	16	2.7M	527	2	12	₩	1.64
ResNet (pre-activation) [12]	164	1.7M	11.26*	5.46	35.58*	24.33	T ==
	1001	10.2M	10.56*	4.62	33.47*	22.71	×
DenseNet $(k = 12)$	40	1.0M	7.00	5.24	27.55	24.42	1.79
DenseNet $(k = 12)$	100	7.0M	5.77	4.10	23.79	20.20	1.67
DenseNet $(k = 24)$	100	27.2M	5.83	3.74	23.42	19.25	1.59
DenseNet-BC $(k = 12)$	100	0.8M	5.92	4.51	24.15	22.27	1.76
DenseNet-BC $(k = 24)$	250	15.3M	5.19	3.62	19.64	17.60	1.74
DenseNet-BC $(k = 40)$	190	25.6M	-	3.46	-	17.18	-

为了验证这一idea,作者在CIFAR-10及其数据增强后的数据集, CIFAR-100及其数据增强后的数据集以及SVHN数据集上进行试验,上图均为error rate比较。可看出,在性能上都得到较好的结果。

Model	top-1	top-5		
DenseNet-121	25.02 / 23.61	7.71 / 6.66		
DenseNet-169	23.80 / 22.08	6.85 / 5.92		
DenseNet-201	22.58 / 21.46	6.34 / 5.54		
DenseNet-264	22.15 / 20.80	6.12 / 5.29		

在Imagenet数据集上进行crop-1和crop-10上的top-1和top-5的error rate比较。