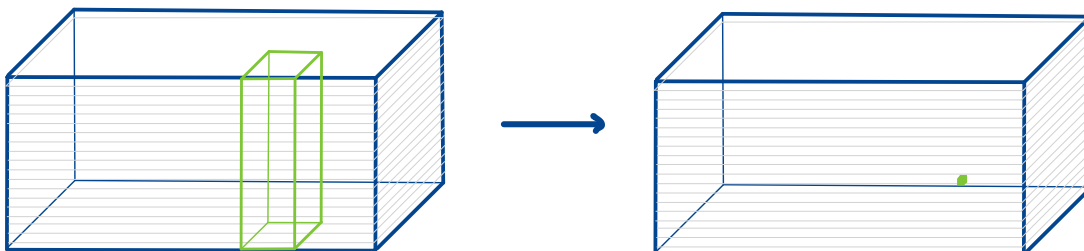
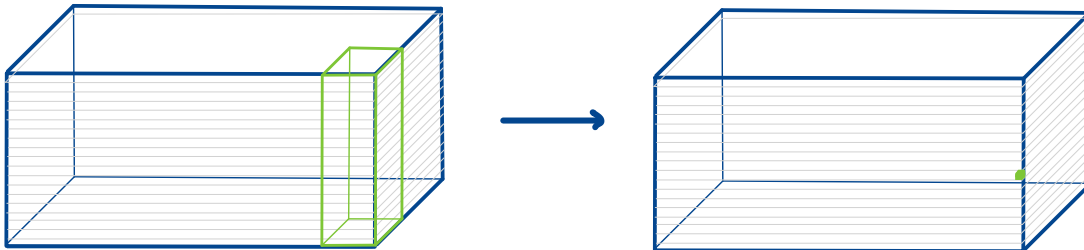
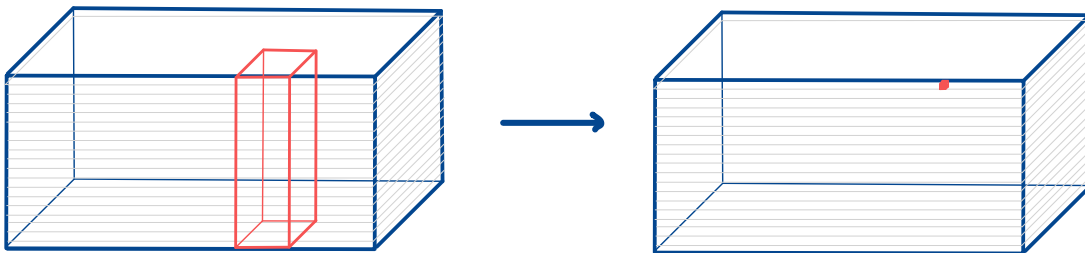
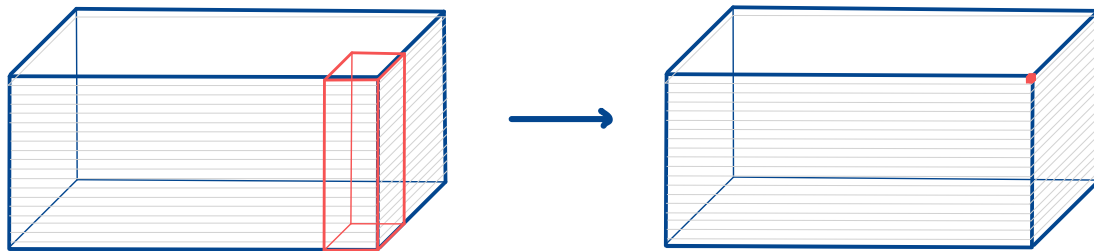
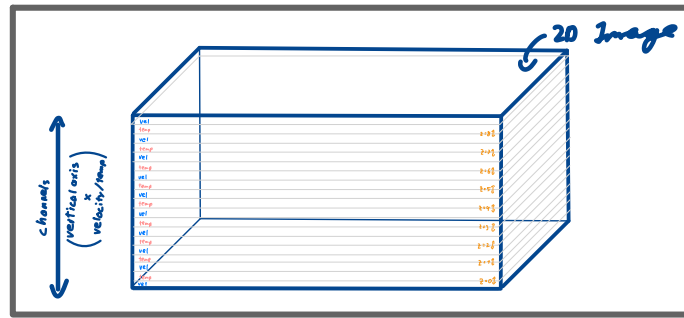


# Standard 2D Conv / 6-Conv

! uses full height !  
 -> useless (only neighborhood relevant)  
 -> too many resources



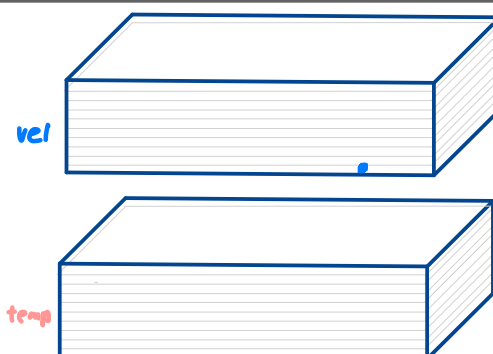
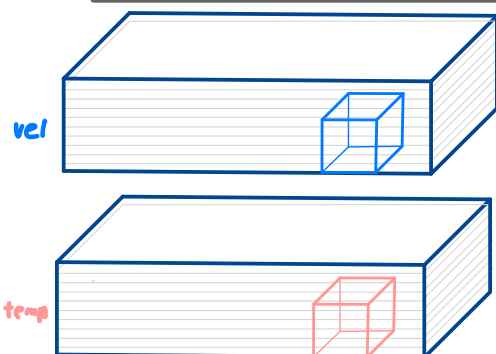
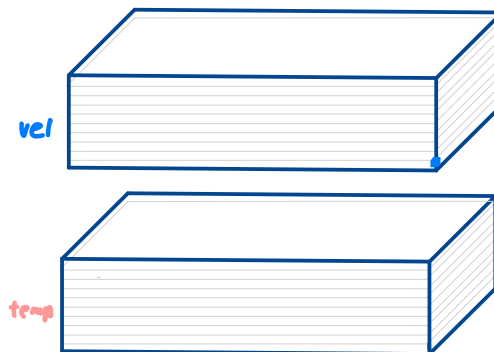
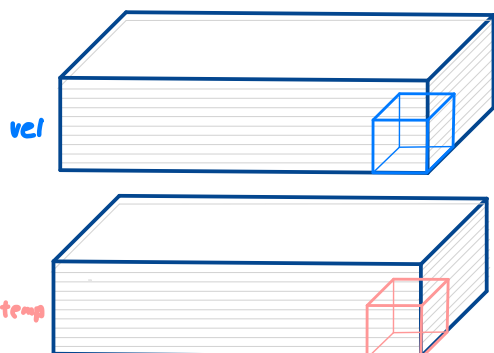
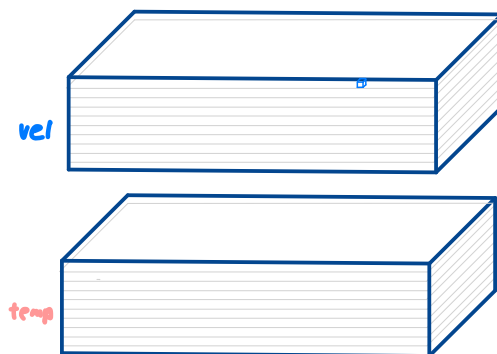
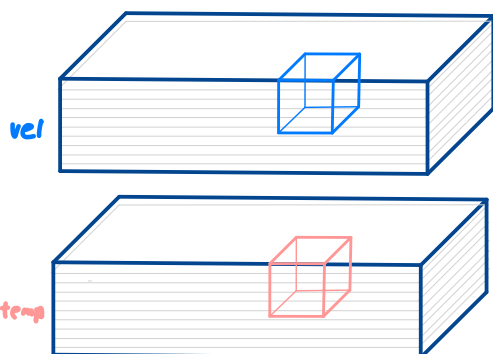
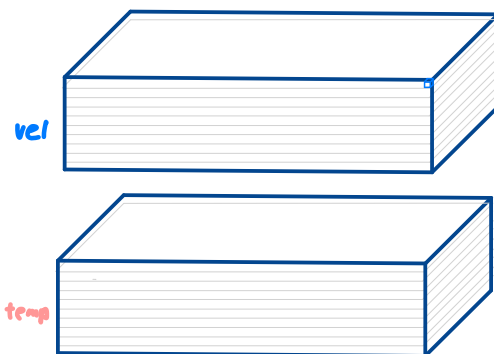
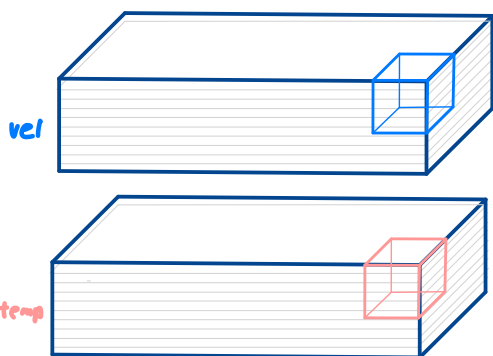
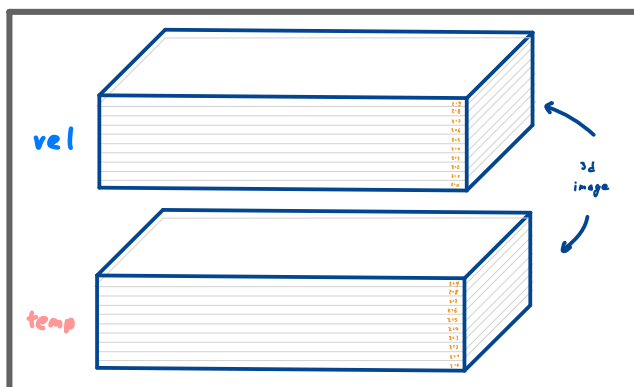
shere horizontal  
 Vertically different  
 shere horizontal

(+) approach ensures different weights for velocity and temperature

# Standard 3D Conv / G-Conv

! Vertical translation !

-> we only have horizontal translation equivariance

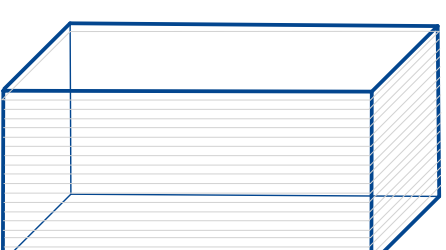
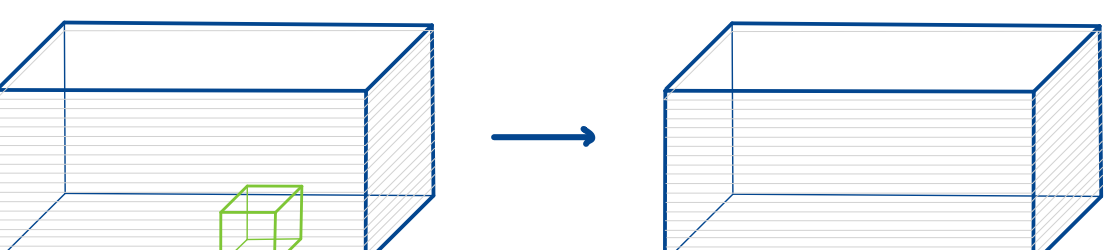
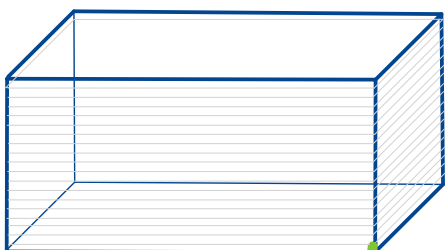
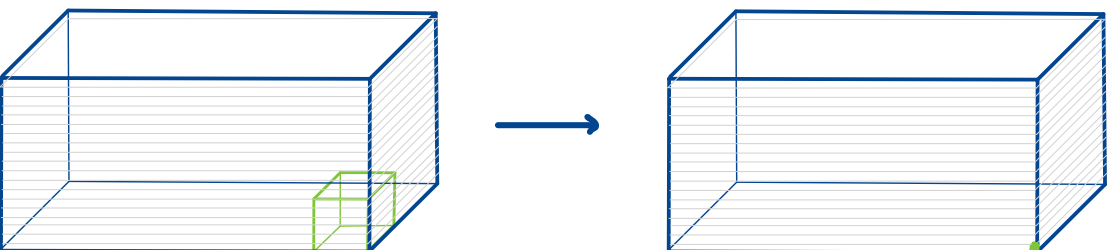
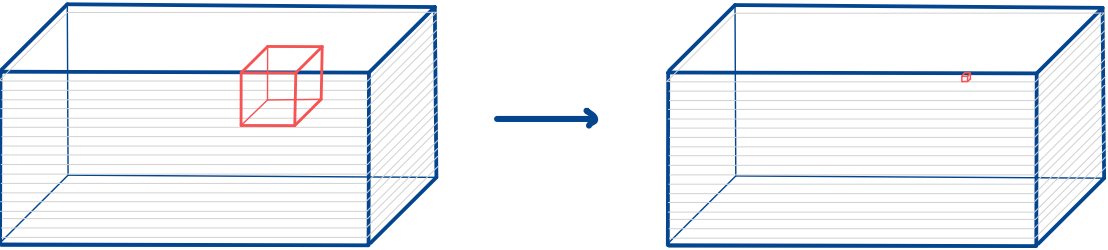
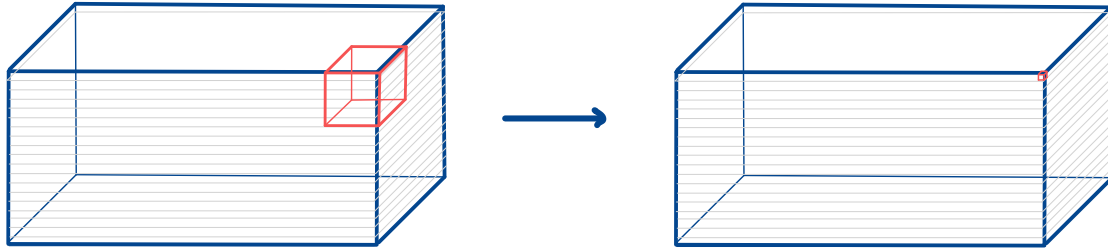
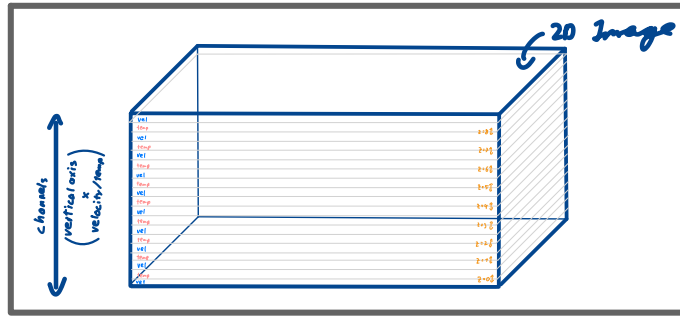


share vertical

share horizontal

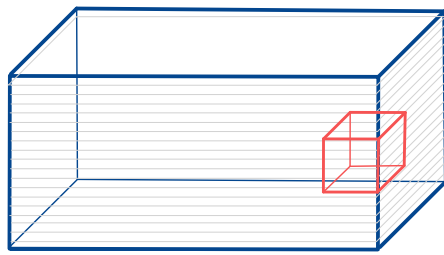
share horizontal

# What we need

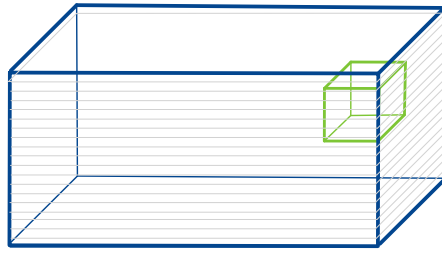


Vertically different  
share horizontal

## What we want



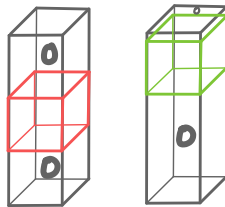
$z = 10$



$z = 5$



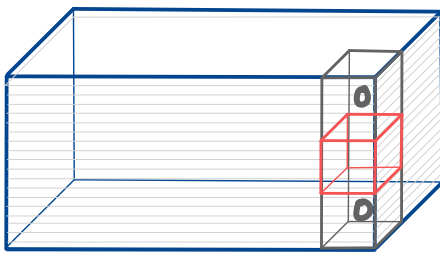
Learned  
Parameters



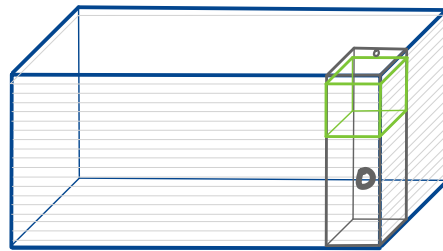
zero  
padded



2D Conv



$z = 10$

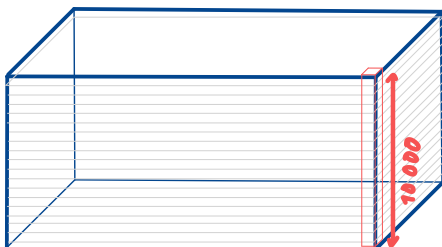


$z = 5$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Filterbank: } & k \times k \times k \times c_2 \times \overbrace{(h-(k-1))}^{h_{out}} \cdot c_o \\ \text{Padded Filterbank: } & k \times k \times h \times c_2 \times (h-(k-1)) \cdot c_o \end{aligned}$$

→ convolve  
input:  $[x, y, h, c_{in}]$   
with  
filter:  $[k, k, h, c_{in}, h_{out}, c_{out}]$

## For Big Systems



VS

