Tensor Methods & Deep Learning

A modern love story

Traditional approaches

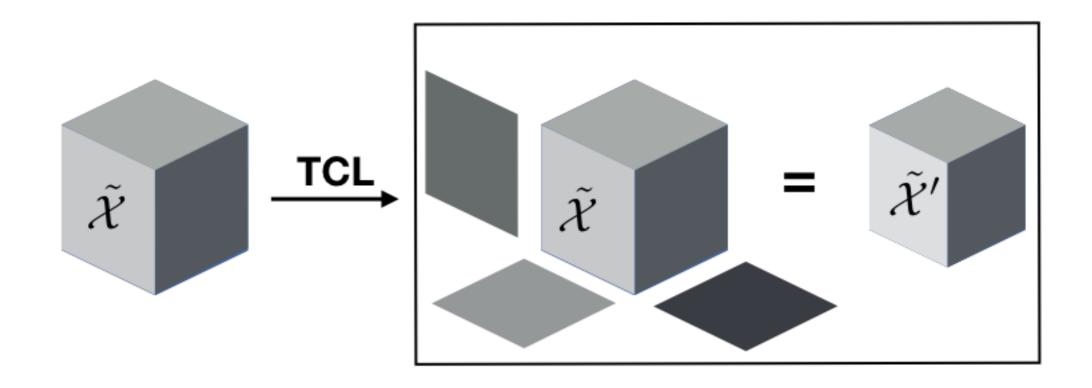
- DATA => CONV => RELU => POOL => Activation tensor
- Flattening looses information
- Can we leverage directly the activation tensor before the flattening?
- Potential space savings
- Performance improvement

Deep neural nets architectures

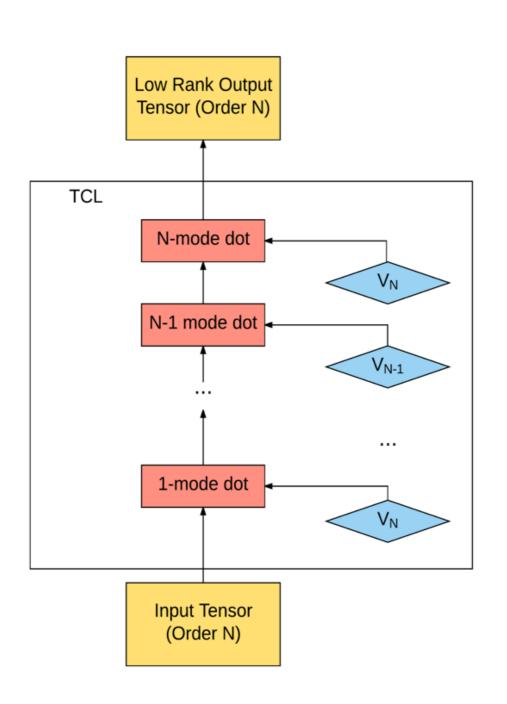
	Total params	Params in FC	%params in FC
AlexNet	61,100,840	58,631,144	96%
VGG-19	143,667,240	123,642,856	86%
ResNet-50	25,557,032	2,049,000	8%
RestNet-101	44,549,160	2,049,000	4.6%

Tensor contraction

 Apply tensor contraction along each mode to obtain a low-rank tensor



Tensor contraction



- Take activation tensor as input
- Feed it through a TCL
- Output a low-rank activation tensor

Tensor contraction layers

Trained end-to-end

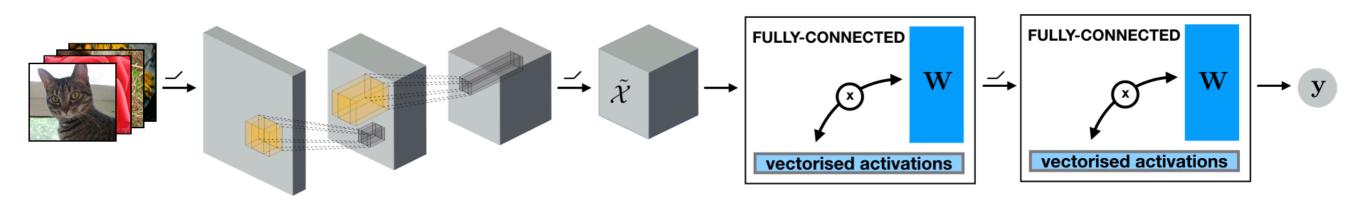
- On ImageNet with VGG:
 - 65.9% space savings
 - performance drop of 0.6% only

▶ SPACE savings :

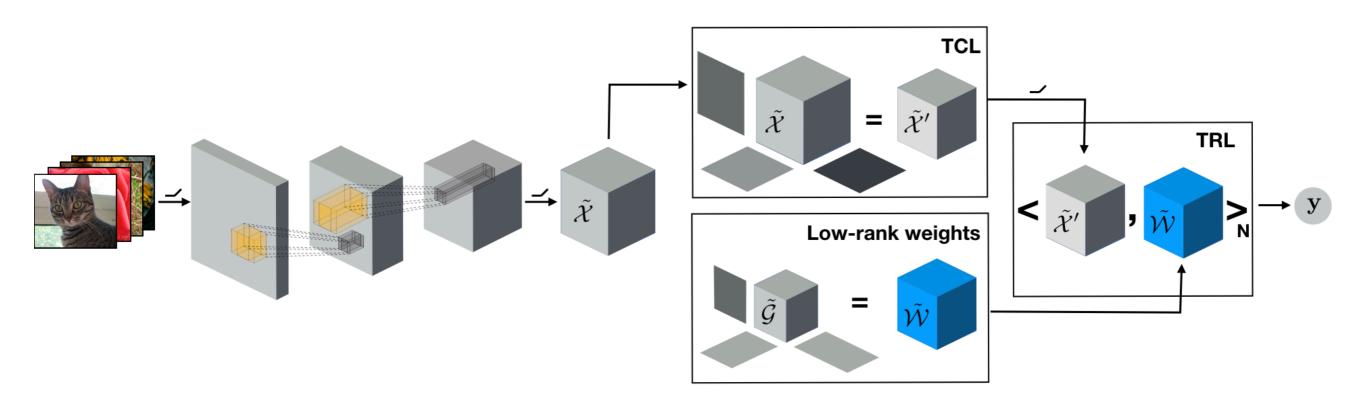
$$1 - \frac{n}{n}$$
 original

- On ImageNet with AlexNet:
 - 56.6% space savings
 - Performance improvement of 0.5%

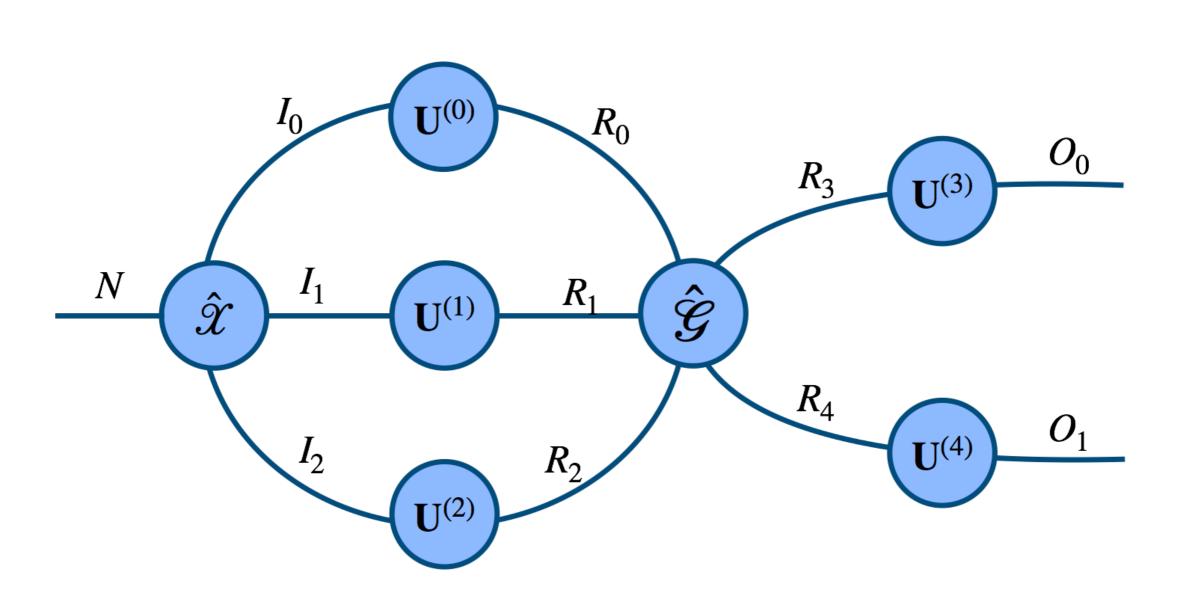
TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURES



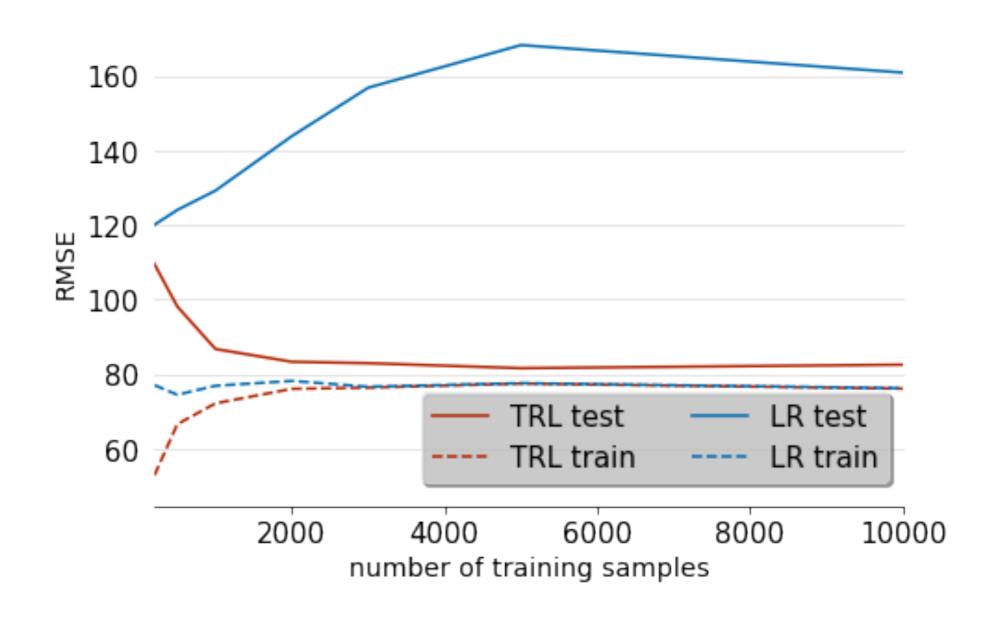
Tensor Regression Networks



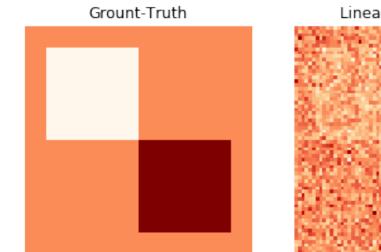
Tensor Regression Networks

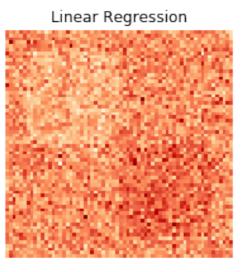


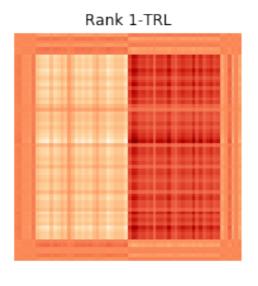
TRL vs Linear

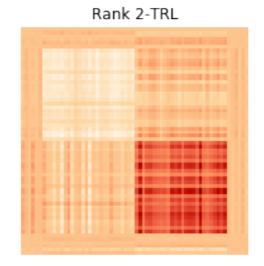


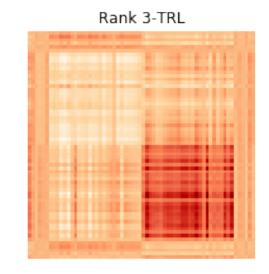
Structure in the Regression Weights

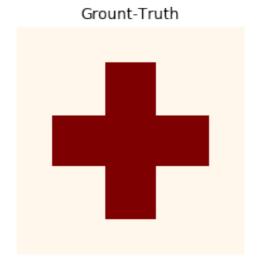


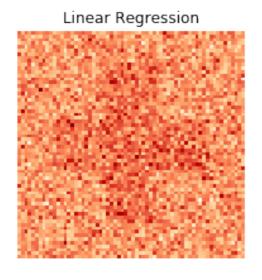


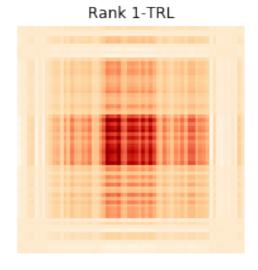


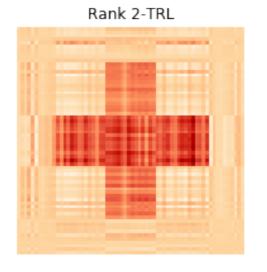


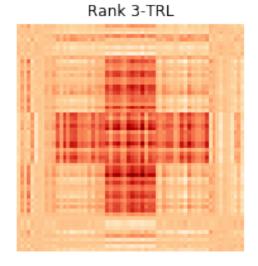










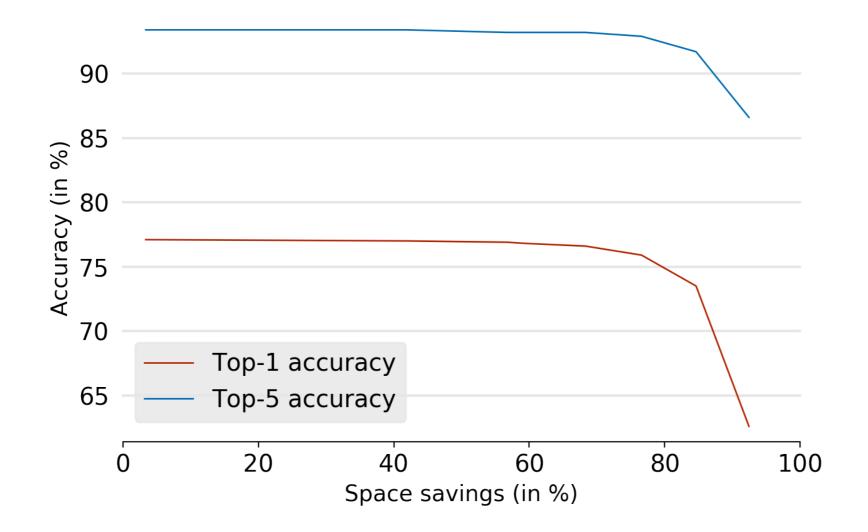


Performance of the trl

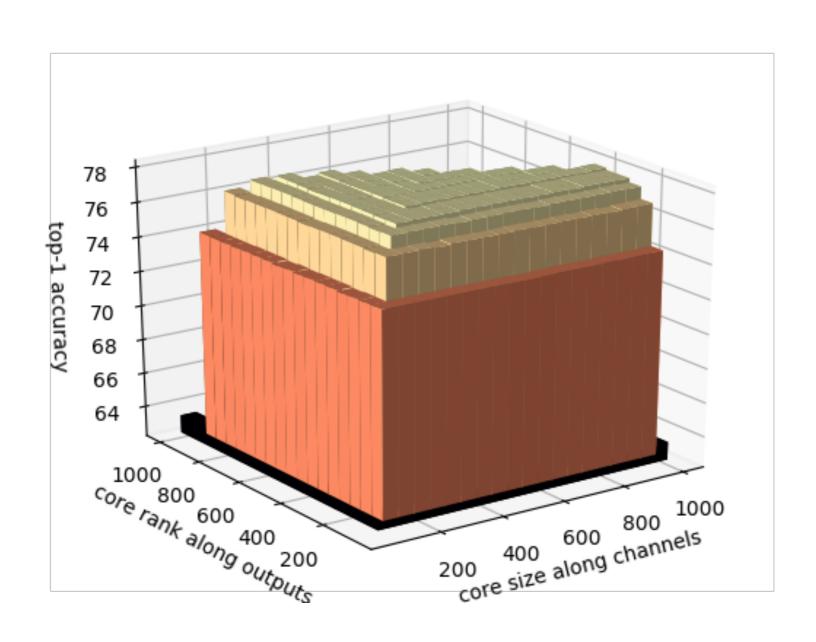
TRL rank		Performance (in %	6)
	Top-1	Top-1	Space savings
baseline	77.1	93.4	0
(200, 1, 1, 200)	77.1	93.2	68.2
(150, 1, 1, 150)	76	92.9	76.6
(100, 1, 100)	74.6	91.7	84.6
(50, 1, 1, 50)	73.6	91	92.4

Performance of the TRL

- 92.4% space savings, 4% decrease in Top-1 accuracy
- 68.2% space savings, no decrease in Top-1 accuracy



Performance of the TRL





Any questions?

