MILS Assignment I Report

Ian Ku

GitHub Repository: https://github.com/IanKu304/2025S_DL_HW1_RE6131066_Ianku

Dataset

The mini-ImageNet dataset was used for all experiments. It consists of 50 classes with training, validation, and test sets defined in train.txt, val.txt, and test.txt. All images were resized to 32x32 or 224x224 as appropriate for the network architecture.

Problem A: Dynamic Convolution Module

Design Objective

We designed a convolutional module that:

- Handles arbitrary input channels (e.g., RGB, RG, R)
- Is spatial size invariant
- Dynamically generates convolution kernels

Training Configuration

All models were trained using the same training protocol to ensure fair comparison. The key hyperparameters and strategies are summarized below:

- Optimizer: Adam optimizer with an initial learning rate of 1×10^{-3}
- Loss Function: Cross-Entropy Loss for multi-class classification
- Batch Size: 10
- Max Epochs: 40 epochs
- Early Stopping: Enabled, with a patience of 5 epochs based on validation loss in Section A and 10 in Section B
- Learning Rate Scheduler: Not used
- Input Size:

- -32×32 for DynamicCNN and BaselineCNN (Problem A)
- -224×224 for ResNet34 and custom 2/4-layer CNNs (Problem B)
- Channel Robustness: For Problem A, optional RandomChannelDrop was used with probability 0.3 to simulate partial channel inputs (e.g., RG, R)
- Weight Initialization: PyTorch default initialization

Architectures

DynamicCNN v1

Input Channels: 1{3

- → MLP (input channel as condition) → Dynamic Kernel
- \rightarrow Conv2D \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow GAP \rightarrow FC(32 \rightarrow 50)

DynamicCNN v2

Input Channels: 1{3

- → CNN-based kernel generator → Dynamic Kernel
- → Conv2D → BN → ReLU
- \rightarrow Conv(32 \rightarrow 64) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow GAP
- \rightarrow FC(64 \rightarrow 128) \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow FC(128 \rightarrow 50)

Baseline CNN

Conv(3 \rightarrow 32, 3x3) \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow BN \rightarrow MaxPool Conv(32 \rightarrow 64, 3x3) \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow BN \rightarrow GAP FC(64 \rightarrow 50)

Results on Test Set (32x32)

Without Channel Dropout:

Model	Accuracy	FLOPs	Params
DynamicCNN v1	0.2422	180.39 KMac	31.57 K
DynamicCNN v2	0.1422	19.49 MMac	63.31 K
Baseline CNN	0.2844	5.95 MMac	22.83 K

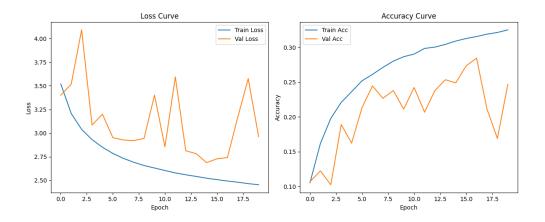


Figure 1: Training plot for Baseline CNN without random channel drop

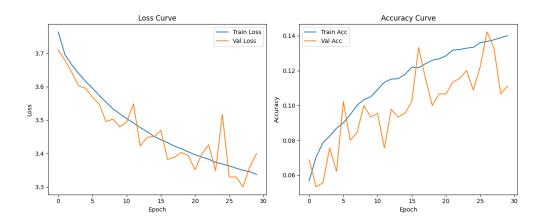


Figure 2: Training plot for DynamicCNN v1 without random channel drop

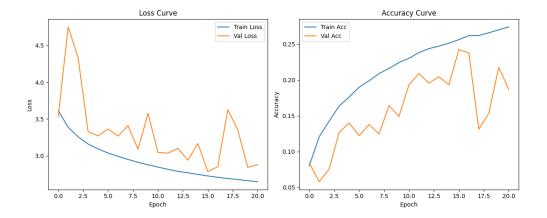


Figure 3: Training plot for DynamicCNN v without random channel drop

With RandomChannelDrop:

Model	Accuracy	FLOPs	Params
DynamicCNN v1	0.1244	180.39 KMac	
DynamicCNN v2	0.2244	19.49 MMac	
Baseline CNN	0.2422	5.95 MMac	

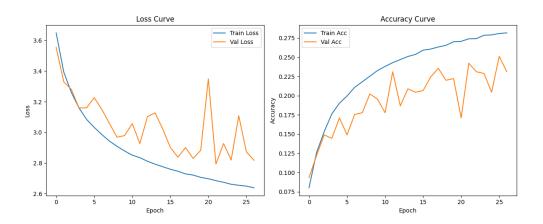


Figure 4: Training plot for Baseline CNN with random channel drop

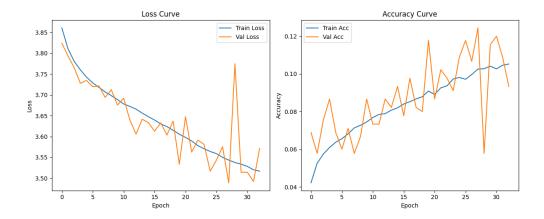


Figure 5: Training plot for DynamicCNN v1 with random channel drop

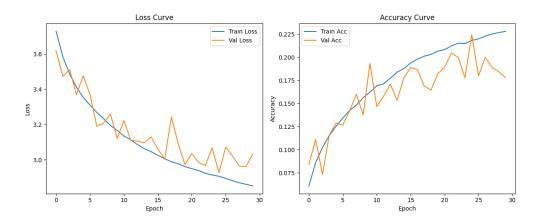


Figure 6: Training plot for DynamicCNN v2 with random channel drop

Problem B: Two-Layer Network

Design Goal

Design a 2-4 effective layer network achieving at least 90% of ResNet34's performance on mini-ImageNet (resized to 224×224).

Architectures

ResNet34 (baseline)

```
Input → Conv(7x7, 64) → MaxPool
[3x BasicBlock(64)]
[4x BasicBlock(128)]
[6x BasicBlock(256)]
[3x BasicBlock(512)]
→ GAP → FC(50)
```

Simple2LayerCNN

```
Conv(3\rightarrow32, 7x7) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU
Conv(32\rightarrow64, 5x5) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow SEBlock(64) \rightarrow MaxPool
Conv(64\rightarrow128, 5x5) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow SEBlock(128) \rightarrow GAP
FC(128\rightarrow128) \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow FC(128\rightarrow50)
```

Simple4LayerCNN

```
Conv(3\rightarrow32, 3x3) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU
Conv(32\rightarrow64, 3x3) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU
Conv(64\rightarrow128, 3x3) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU
Conv(128\rightarrow128, 3x3) \rightarrow BN \rightarrow ReLU
GAP \rightarrow FC(128\rightarrow128) \rightarrow ReLU \rightarrow FC(128\rightarrow50)
```

Results (224x224)

Model	Accuracy	FLOPs	Params	Train Time
ResNet34	0.5667	$3.68~\mathrm{GMac}$	21.31 M	234.85 min
Simple2LayerCNN	0.4400	$43.66~\mathrm{MMac}$	$237.75~\mathrm{K}$	$451.15 \min$
Simple4LayerCNN	0.4000	$285.83~\mathrm{MMac}$	$301.11 \; \mathrm{K}$	$470.57 \min$
SE2LayerCNN	0.4711	$43.82~\mathrm{MMac}$	$240.51~\mathrm{K}$	$843.25 \min$

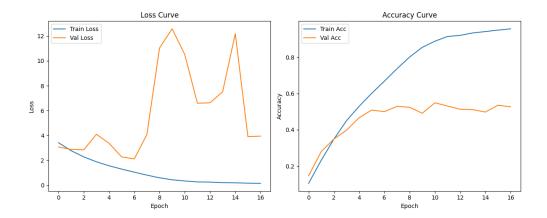


Figure 7: Training plot for ResNet34 model

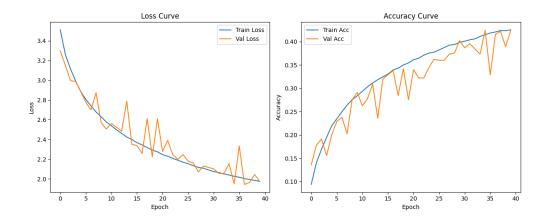


Figure 8: Training plot 1 for Attention model

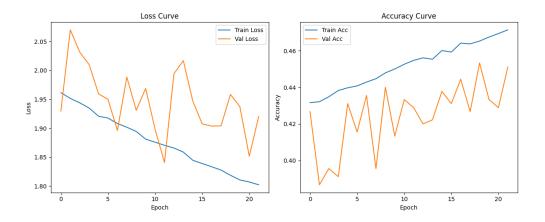


Figure 9: Training plot 2 for Attention model

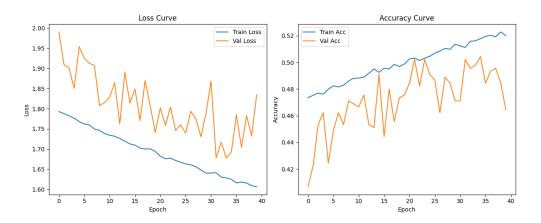


Figure 10: Training plot 3 for Attention model

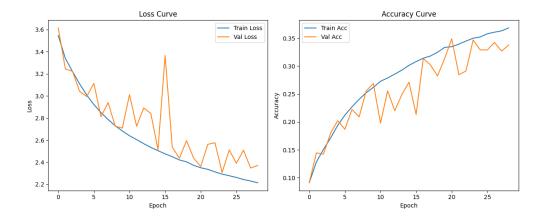


Figure 11: Training plot 1 for S2CNN

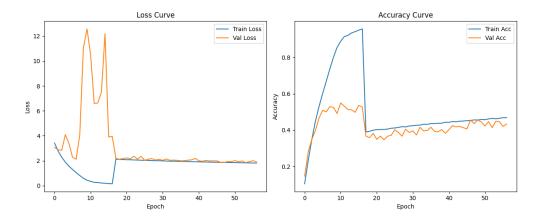


Figure 12: Training plot 2 for S2CNN

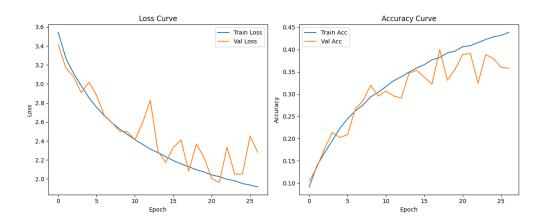


Figure 13: Training plot for S4CNN

Summary and Insights

Problem A

- DynamicCNN v1 achieves best result without channel dropout.
- DynamicCNN v2 is more robust under channel variation.
- BaselineCNN provides stable performance overall.

Problem B

- Simple2LayerCNN achieves 77.6% of ResNet34.
- SE2LayerCNN boosts accuracy with minor cost.
- Simple4LayerCNN deeper model did not improve performance.

Appendix