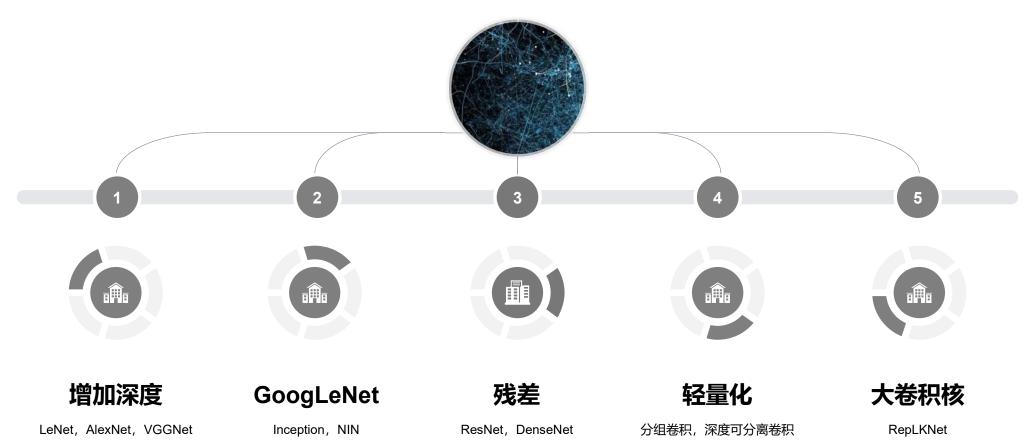
CNN模型架构学习分享

宋禹凝 2022/11/18

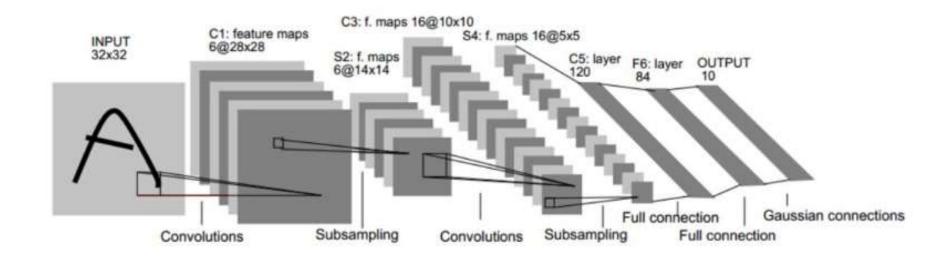
目录



增加深度

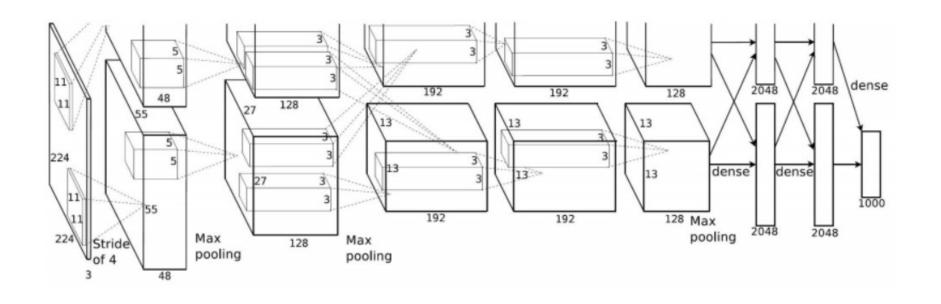
LeNet, AlexNet, VGGNet

LeNet



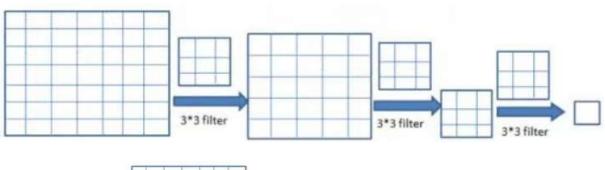
LeNet包含3个卷积层,2个池化层,1个全连接层。所有卷积层的所有卷积核都为5x5,步长为1,池化方法为Max pooling,激活函数为Sigmoid。

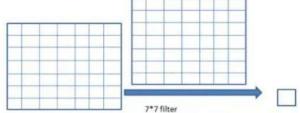
AlexNet



AlexNet是更大更深的LeNet,包括5个卷积层,3个池化层,3个全连接层,激活函数为ReLu,在训练时使用Dropout随机忽略部分神经元,避免模型过拟合。

VGGNet





VGGNet相比于AlexNet而言,层数增多且具有更小的卷积核。VGGNet使用的卷积核是3x3的,步长为1,填充为1,池化核为2×2。 3层3×3卷积理论上的感受野和一层7×7的卷积相同,但参数更少,且层数越多,网络更深,非线性表达能力得到提高。

FC 1000
FC 4096
FC 4096
Pool
3x3 conv. 256
3x3 conv, 384
Pool
3k3 donv. 384
Pool
5x5 conv. 256
11x11 conv. 96
Input

Softmax

Softmax
Softmax FC 1000
FC 4096
FC 4096
Pool
3x3 conv, 512
3x3 conv, 512
3x3 conv, 512
Pool
3x3 conv. 512
3x3.comv, 512
3x3 conv, 512
Pool
3x3 conv. 256
3x3 conv. 256
3x3 conv, 256
Pool
3x3 conv. 128
3x3 conv. 128
Pool
3x3 conv. 64
3x3 conv. 64 Input

	Softmax
	FC 1000
	FC 4096
	FC 4098
	Pool
E	3x3 conv, 512
	3x3 conv. 512
	3x3 conv. 512
-	3x3 conv, 512
	Pool
	3x3 conv. 512
	Pool
	ЭхЭ сопу, 256
	3x3 conv, 256
	3x3 conv. 256
	Pool
	3x3 conv, 128
	3x3 conv. 128
	Pool
	3х3 солу, 64
	3x3 conv. 64
	Input

AlexNet

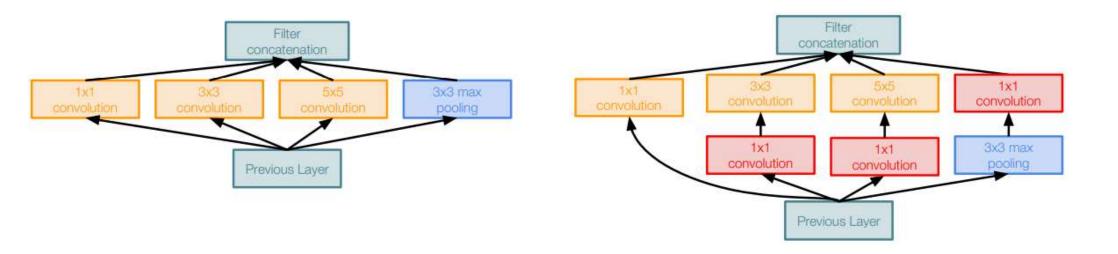
VGG16

VGG19

GoogLeNet

Inception, NIN

GoogLeNet



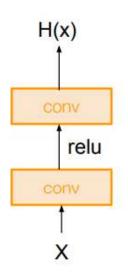
多尺度并行卷积

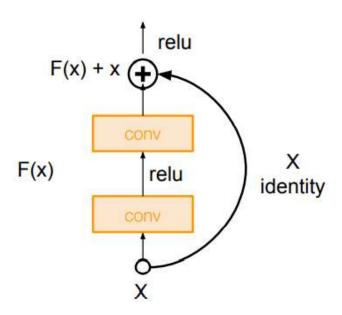
增加1×1卷积模块

残差

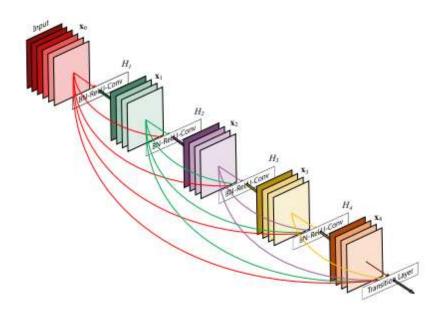
ResNet, DenseNet

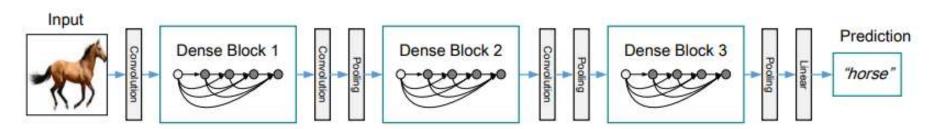
残差结构





DenseNet

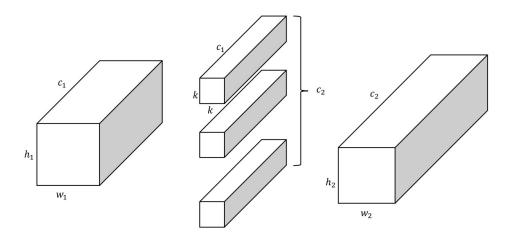




轻量化

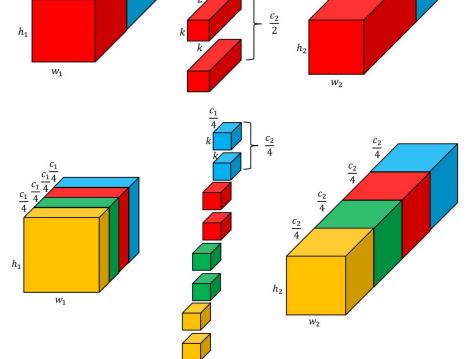
分组卷积,深度可分离卷积

分组卷积

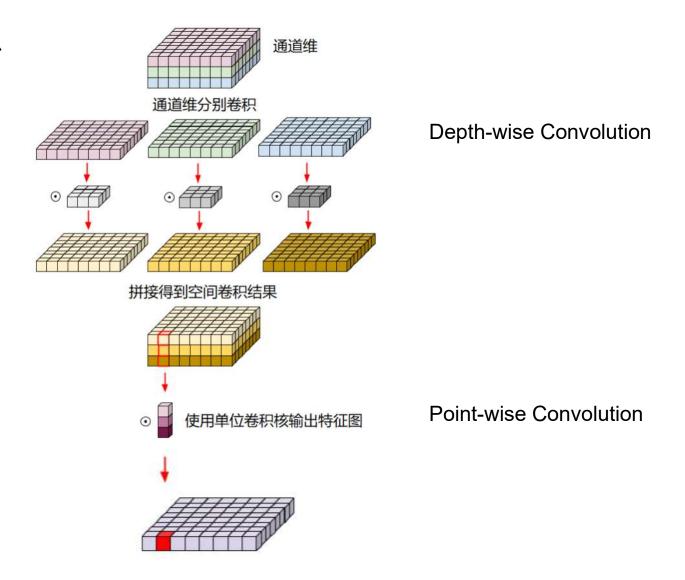


不分组时卷积的参数量: $n = k^2 c_1 c_2$

分m组时卷积的参数量: $n = mk^2 \frac{c_1}{m} \frac{c_2}{m} = \frac{k^2 c_1 c_2}{m}$



深度可分离卷积



大卷积核

RepLKNet

RepLKNet

Scaling Up Your Kernels to 31x31: Revisiting Large Kernel Design in CNNs

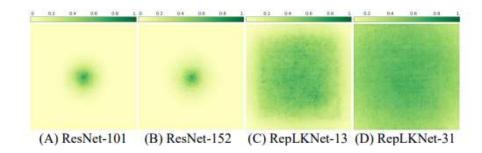
- > 用少量大卷积核设计卷积神经网络, 总结了5条大卷积核架构设计原则。
- > 提出一种新的大卷积核神经网络架构RepLKNet,在分类、检测、分割上均显著强于传统CNN架构,取得了和主流Vision Transformers相似或更强的性能。
- > 指出Self-Attention模块的大感受野是Vision Transformers取得优异性能的一个重要原因。使用大卷积核设计之后,在Shape bias等方面和ViTS的表现更加接近。

大卷积核的优势

〉 提升有效感受野

$$\sqrt{\text{Var}[S_n]} = \sqrt{n} \sqrt{\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \frac{m^2}{k} - \left(\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \frac{m}{k}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{n(k^2 - 1)}{12}} = O(k\sqrt{n})$$

> 回避深度增加带来的优化问题



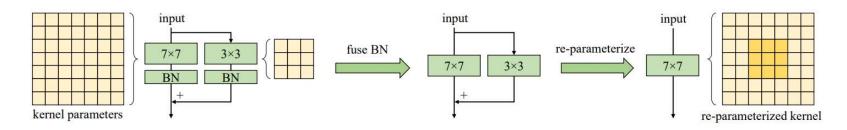
大卷积核结构改进方法

- > 高效: 使用DW等结构稀疏化卷积, 辅以恰当的底层优化
- > 残差结构

Table 2. Results of different kernel sizes in normal/shortcut-free MobileNet V2.

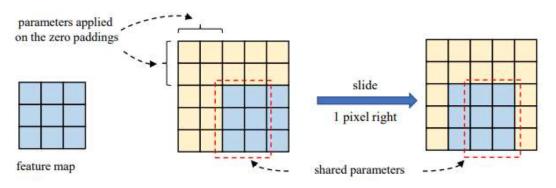
Shortcut	Kernel size	ImageNet top-1 accuracy (%)
√	3×3	71.76
√	13×13	72.53
	3×3	68.67
	13×13	53.98

> 用小卷积核重参数化大卷积核, 避免过度平滑



大卷积核结构改进方法

> 在小特征图使用比特征图更大的卷积核

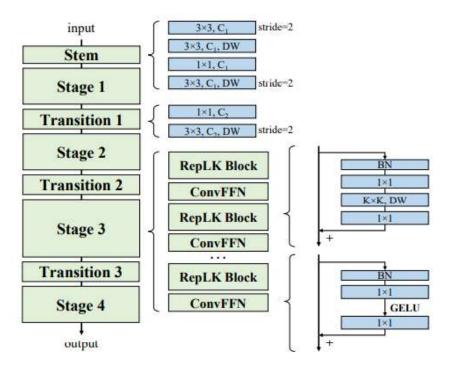


> 注意下游任务的性能

Kernel size	ImageNet acc (%)	Cityscapes mIoU (%)		
3×3	71.76	72.31		
7×7	72.00	74.30		
13×13	71.97	74.62		

RepLKNet

> 宏观架构参考Swin Transformer



实验结果

Kernel size	Architecture	ImageNet			ADE20K		
		Top-1	Params	FLOPs	mIoU	Params	FLOPs
7-7-7-7	ConvNeXt-Tiny	81.0	29M	4.5G	44.6	60M	939G
7-7-7-7	ConvNeXt-Small	82.1	50M	8.7G	45.9	82M	1027G
7-7-7-7	ConvNeXt-Base	82.8	89M	15.4G	47.2	122M	1170G
31-29-27-13	ConvNeXt-Tiny	81.6	32M	6.1G	46.2	64M	973G
31-29-27-13	ConvNeXt-Small	82.5	58M	11.3G	48.2	90M	1081G

Model	Input	Top-1	Params	FLOPs	Throu
Model	resolution	acc	(M)	(G)	examp
RepLKNet-31B	224×224	83.5	79	15.3	295
Swin-B	224×224	83.5	88	15.4	226
RepLKNet-31B	384×384	84.8	79	45.1	97
Swin-B	384×384	84.5	88	47.0	67
RepLKNet-31B ‡	224×224	85.2	-	-0	-
Swin-B ‡	224×224	85.2	=:	=0	_
RepLKNet-31B ‡	384×384	86.0	den.	22 Y	
Swin-B ‡	384×384	86.4	=	=	=
RepLKNet-31L ‡	384×384	86.6	172	96.0	50
Swin-L [‡]	384×384	87.3	197	103.9	36
RepLKNet-XL *	320×320	87.8	335	128.7	39

Backbone	Method	mIol	J mIoU		FLOPs
TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		(ss)	(ms)	(M)	(G)
RepLKNet-31B	UperNet	49.9	50.6	112	1170
ResNet-101	UperNet [102]	43.8	44.9	86	1029
ResNeSt-200 [112]	DeepLabv3 [15]	-	48.4	113	1752
Swin-B	UperNet	48.1	49.7	121	1188
Swin-B	UperNet + [38]	48.4	50.1	121	72
ViT-Hybrid	DPT-Hybrid [73]	13	49.0	90	14
ViT-L	DPT-Large	72	47.6	307	72
ViT-B	SETR-PUP [117]	46.3	47.3	97	15
ViT-B	SETR-MLA [117] 46.2	47.7	92	(5
RepLKNet-31B ‡	UperNet	51.5	52.3	112	1829
Swin-B [‡]	UperNet	50.0	51.6	121	1841
RepLKNet-31L ‡	UperNet	52.4	52.7	207	2404
Swin-L ‡	UperNet	52.1	53.5	234	2468
ViT-L [‡]	SETR-PUP	48.6	50.1	318	-
ViT-L [‡]	SETR-MLA	48.6	50.3	310	2=
RepLKNet-XL *	UperNet	55.2	56.0	374	3431
Backbone	Method	APbox	AP ^{mask}	Param	FLOPs
Dackbone	Method	AI .	AI.	(M)	(G)
RepLKNet-31B	FCOS	47.0	-	87	437
X101-64x4d	FCOS	42.6	-	90	439
RepLKNet-31B	Cas Mask	52.2	45.2	137	965
X101-64x4d	Cas Mask	48.3	41.7	140	972
ResNeSt-200	Cas R-CNN [9]	49.0	-	-	-
Swin-B	Cas Mask	51.9	45.0	145	982
RepLKNet-31B ‡	Cas Mask	53.0	46.0	137	965
Swin-B [‡]	Cas Mask	53.0	45.8	145	982
RepLKNet-31L ‡	Cas Mask	53.9	46.5	229	1321
Swin-L [‡]	Cas Mask	53.9	46.7	254	1382
RepLKNet-XL °	Cas Mask	55.5	48.0	392	1958

