University of Antwerp

Artificial Neural Networks

[2500WETANN]

José Oramas

Convolutional Neural Networks

[Part 2 – Relevant Architectures & Components]

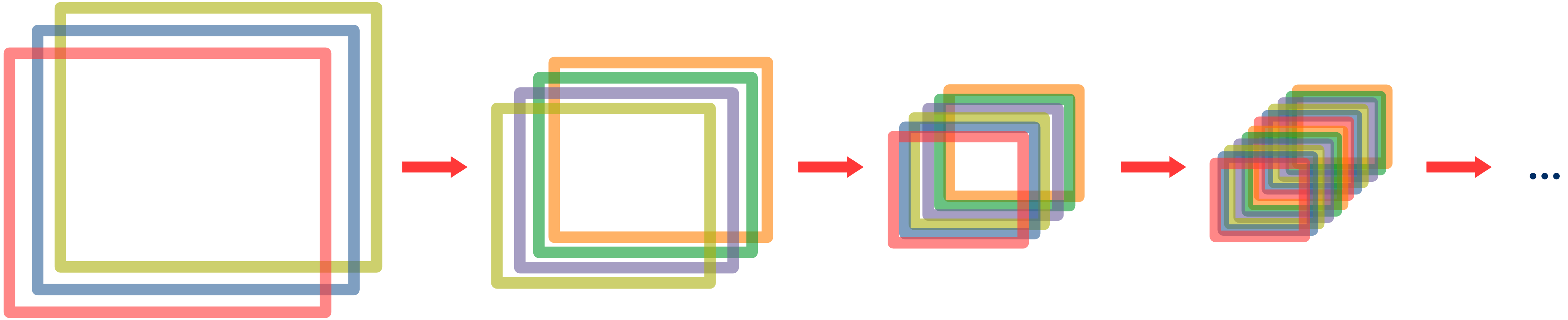
José Oramas

University of Antwerp

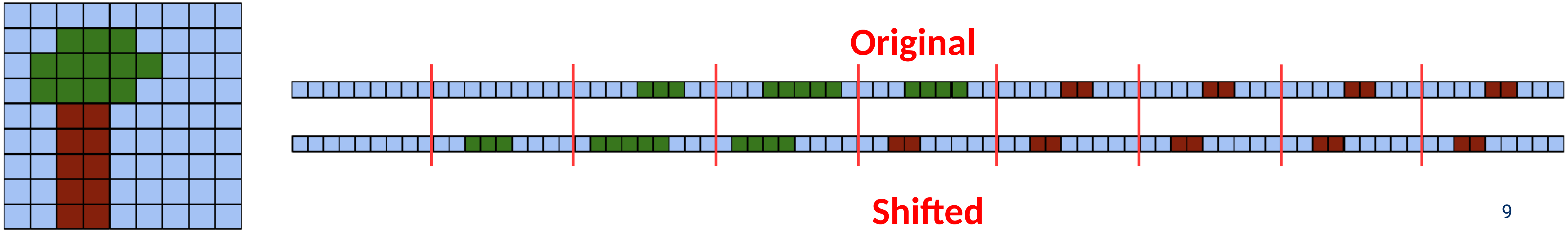
Announcement

- **Research Paper Assignment**
  - Groups of two students
  - Submission
    - 27/03/2023
    - Send group information via email
      (add "[RPA]" in the subject of your email)
  - 28/03/2023: students without a group will be randomly assigned.

Recap: Convolutional Neural Networks [CNNs, ConvNets]



Input [h x w x 3]



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Useful Techniques

[Data Augmentation & Dropout]

Data Augmentation

What?

- Apply a set of operations on a given data sample to produce additional samples

Original Image

Data Augmentation

What?

- Apply a set of operations on a given data sample to produce additional samples

Original Image

Cropped samples

Data Augmentation

What?

- Apply a set of operations on a given data sample to produce additional samples

Original Image

Cropped samples

Mirrored samples

Data Augmentation

Original Image

What?

- Apply a set of operations on a given data sample to produce additional samples

Cropped samples

Mirrored samples

Benefits

- Increase training data
- Introduce variability

OK, but...

Can I apply any random operation?

Data Augmentation

Original Image

Applying any random operation for augmentation

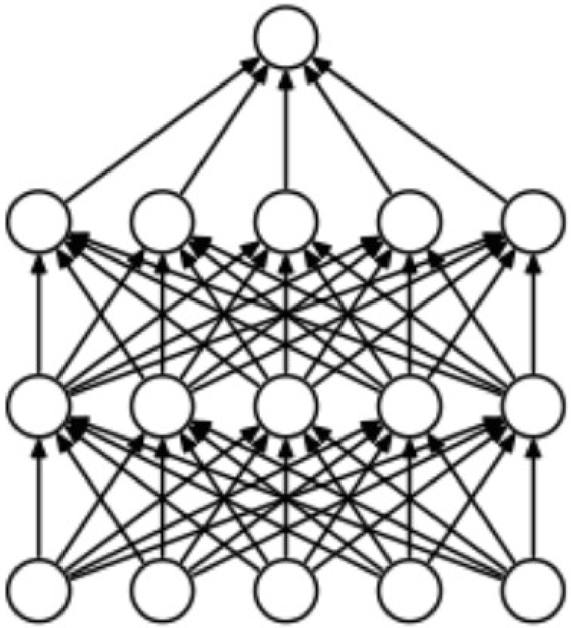
Data Augmentation

Original Image

Applying any random operation for augmentation

Randomly Cropped Samples

Dropout [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]



Standard Neural Net

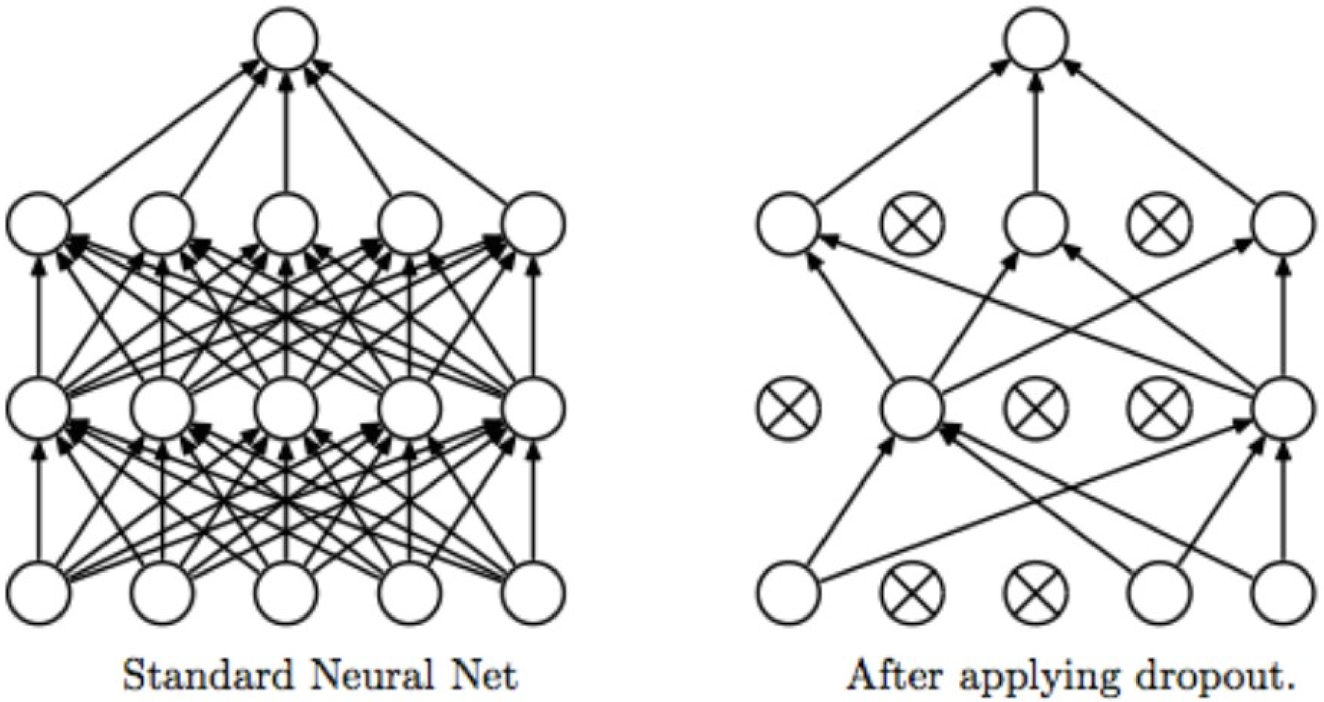
How?

- Deactivate a neuron with a given probability.

Benefits

- Avoid overfitting
- Promote ensemble learning

Dropout [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]



How?

- Deactivate a neuron with a given probability.

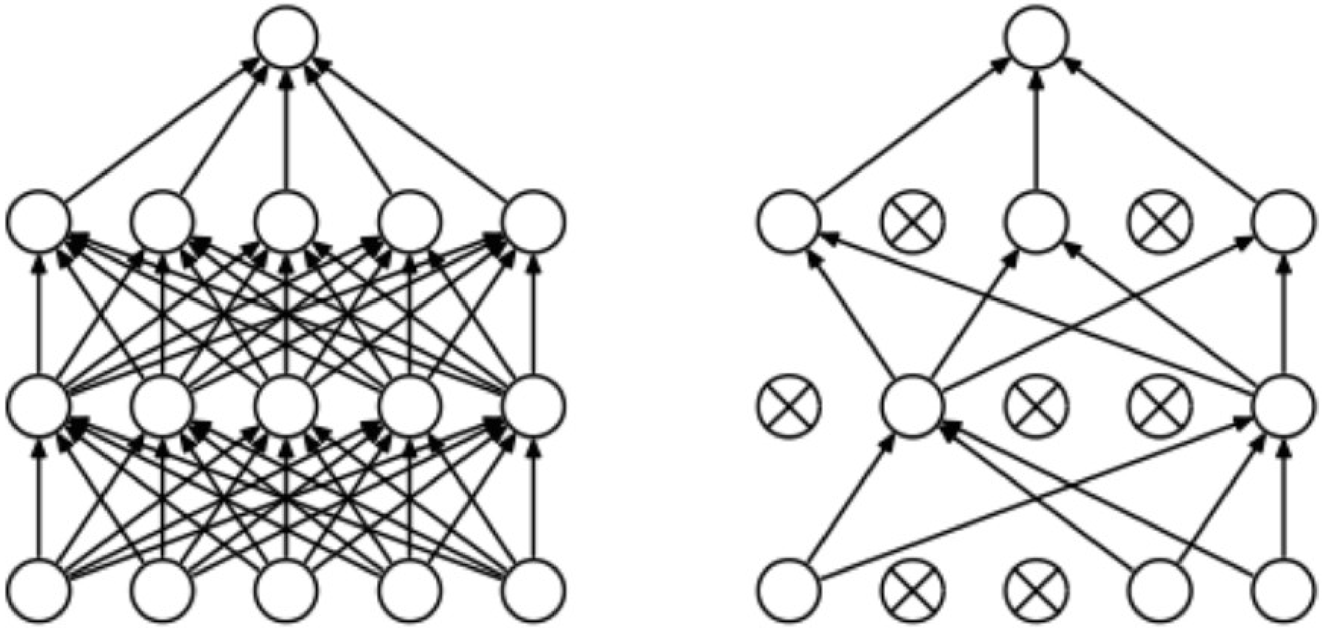
Benefits

- Avoid overfitting
- Promote ensemble learning

OK, but…

How this helps in practice?

Dropout [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]



Standard Neural Net   After applying dropout.

How?

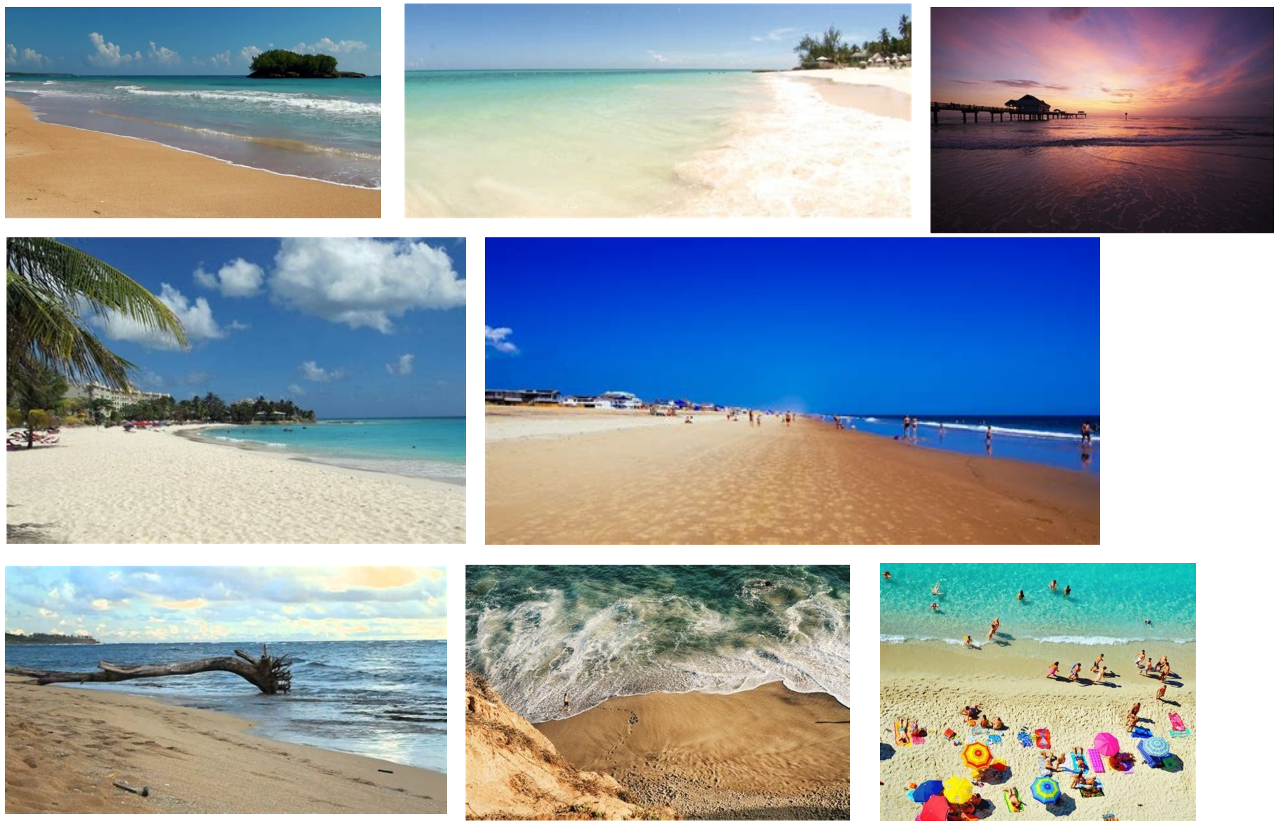
- Deactivate a neuron with a given probability.

Benefits

- Avoid overfitting
- Promote ensemble learning

Dropout [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Scene Recognition



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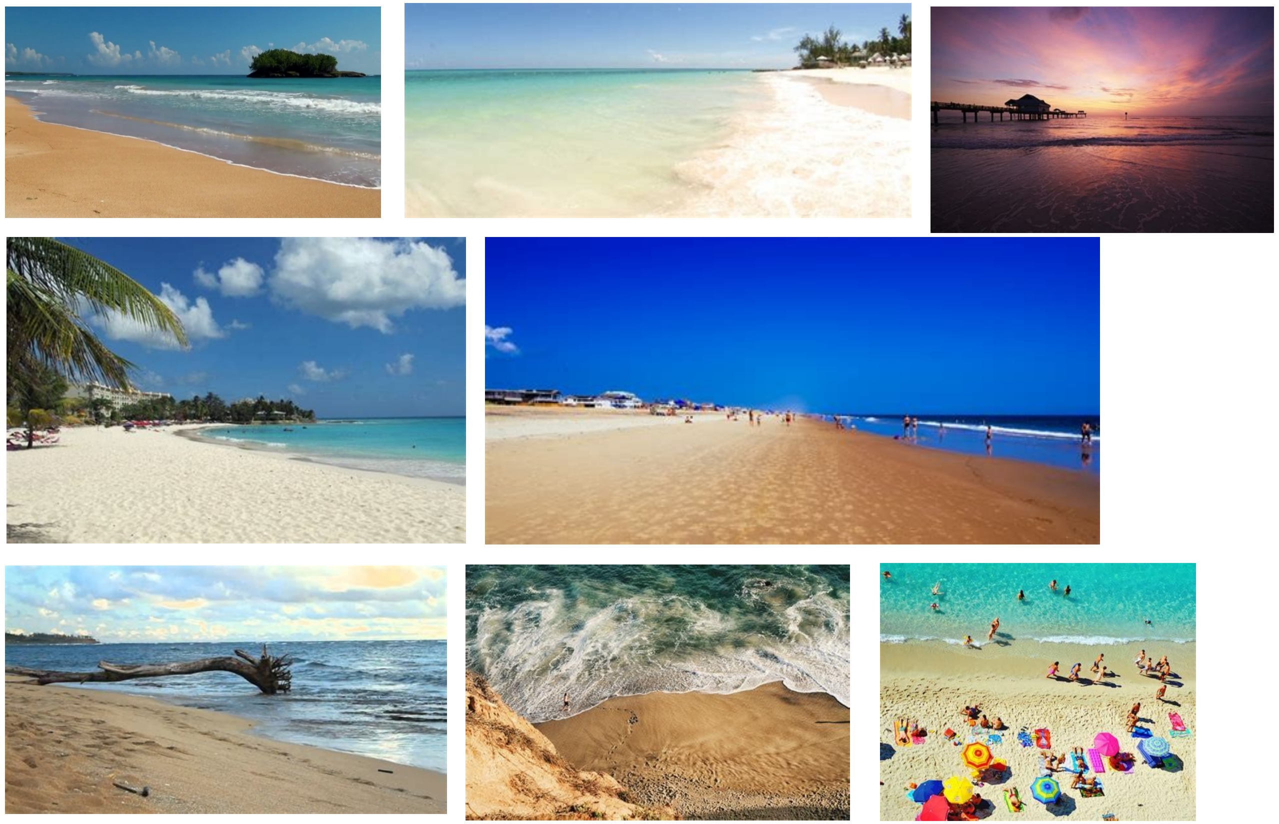

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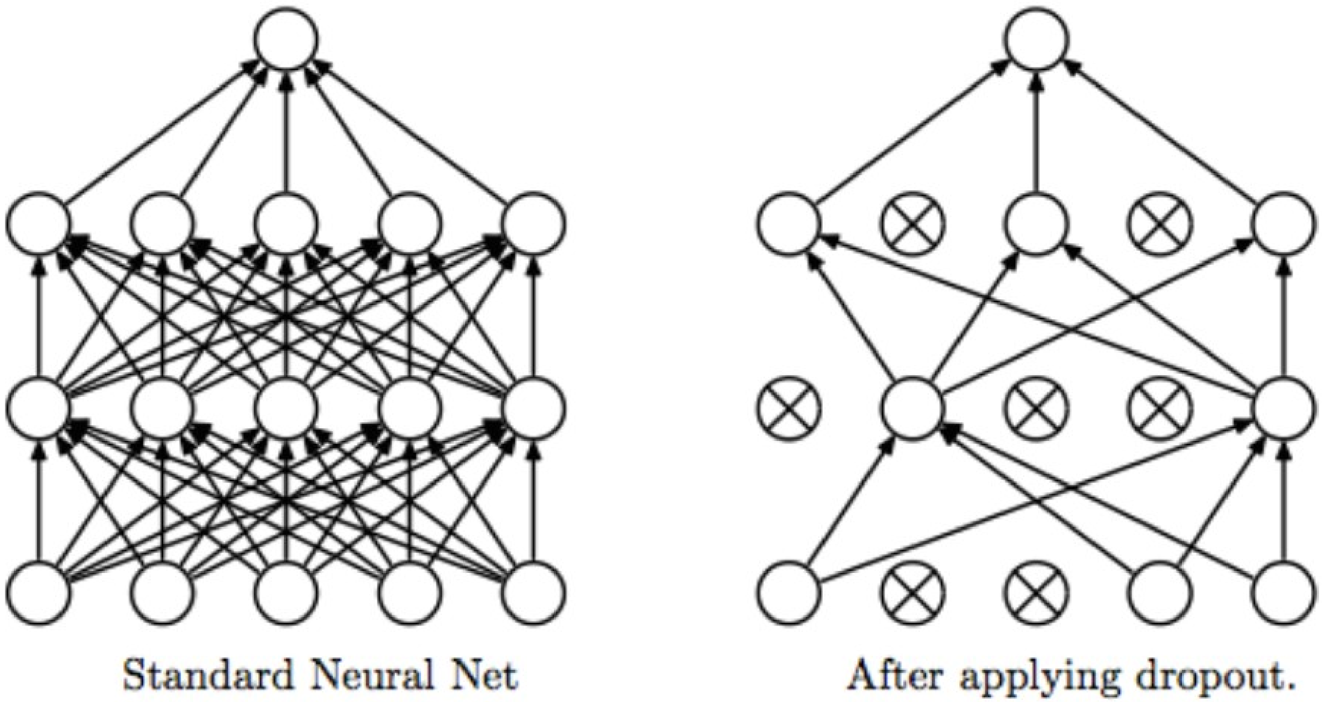
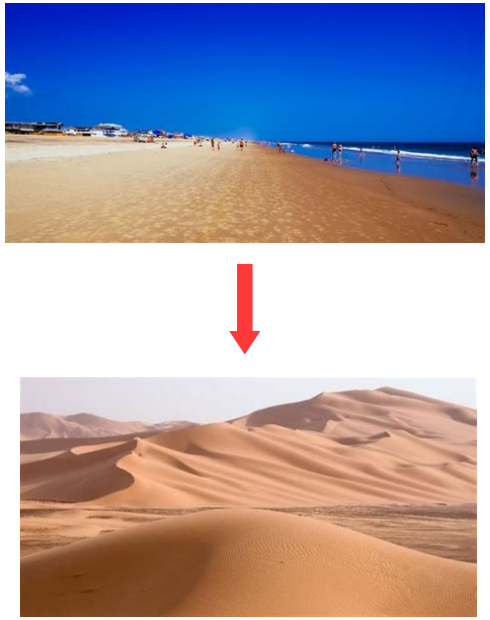


How would it help?



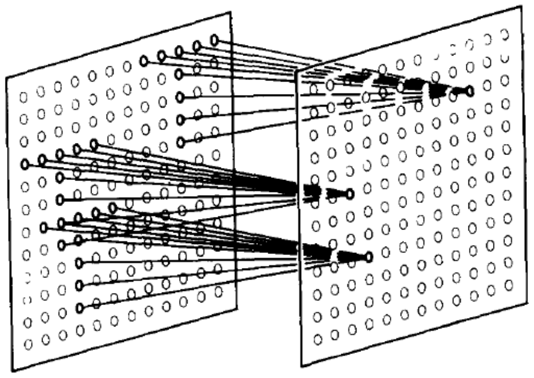
Nice, but…

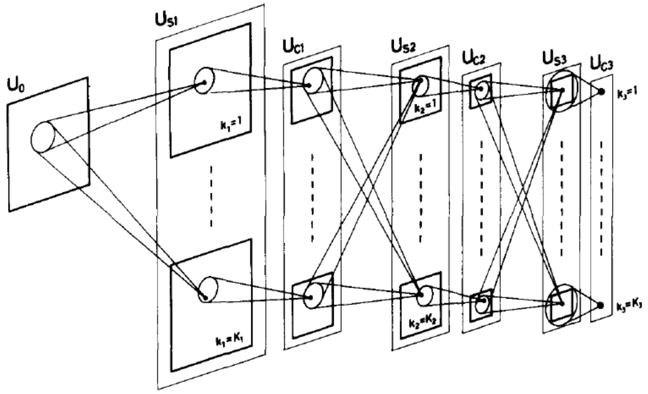
How did we get there?

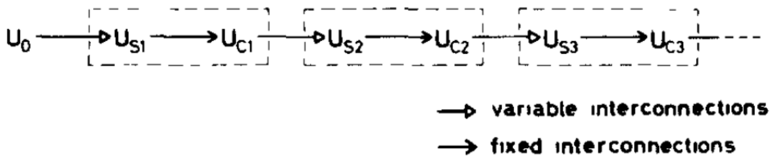
Relevant Architectures

[AlexNet, VGG-Net, GoogLeNet, ResNet, *Net]

1982: Neocognitron [Fukushima & Miyake., 1982]

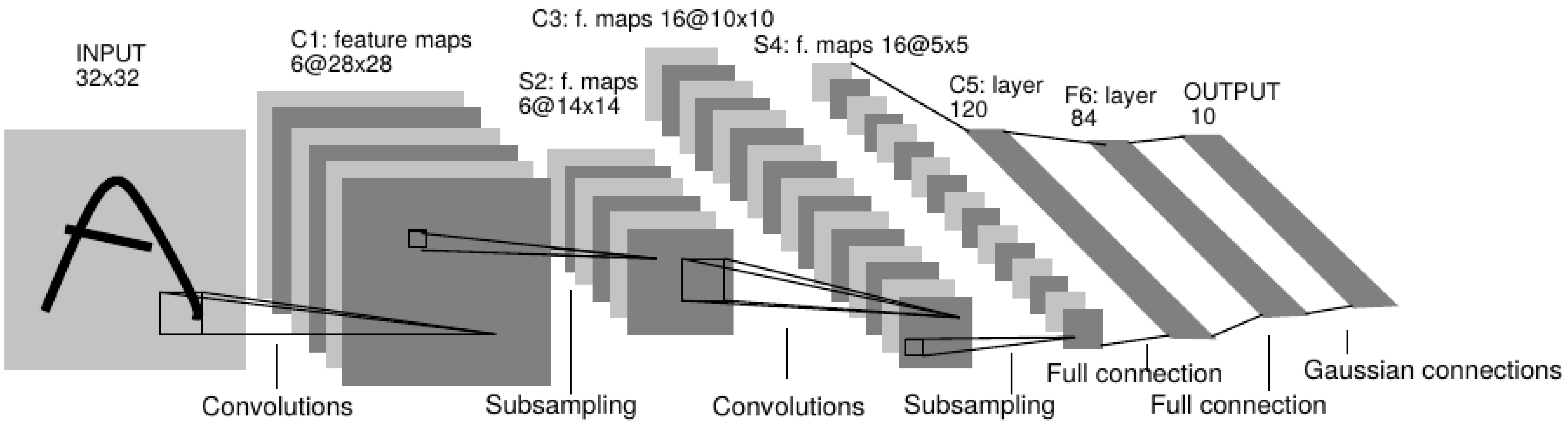






- Goal: Recognition of position-shifted / shape-distorted patterns
- Proposed the cell-plane arrangement (convolution)
- Hierarchical structure
- Convolution/sub-sampling combination

1998: LeNet-5 [Lecun et al., 1998]

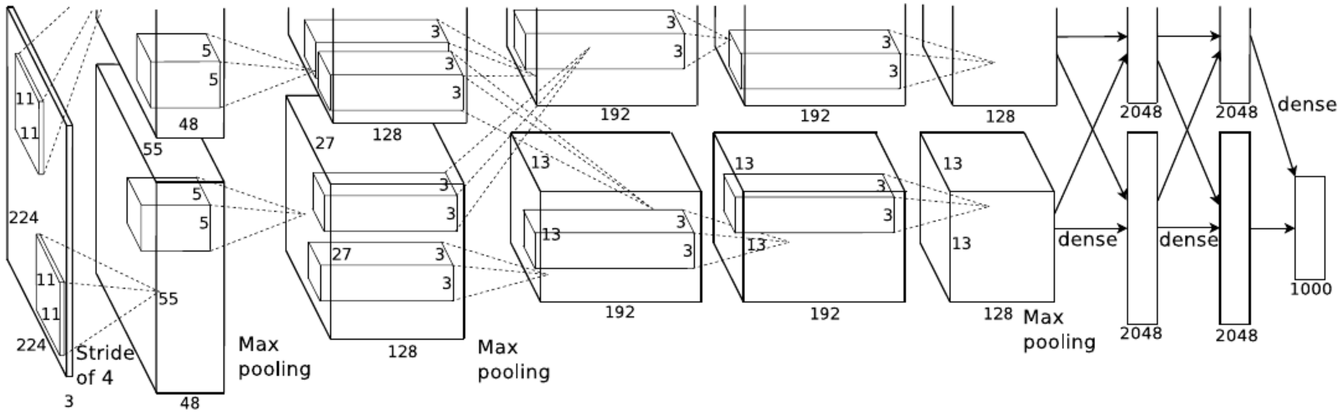


7 layers

- 3 conv. layers
- 2 subsampling layers
- 2 FC layers

- **Addressed handwritten digit recognition task**
- **Modified NIST (MNIST) dataset was proposed**
- **One of the first use of ConvNets + Backprop**

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]



- 5 conv. layers + 3 FC layers
- 60M param. , 650K neurons
- Trained across 2 GPUs
  (Model Parallelism)

- **No need to pair convolutional with pooling layers**
- **ReLU for Convolutional Layers**
- **Data Augmentation and Dropout**

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Relevance

- Winner: ILSVRC 2012 (1K categories, 1.2M images)

- Challenges?
- Performance Metrics?

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Relevance

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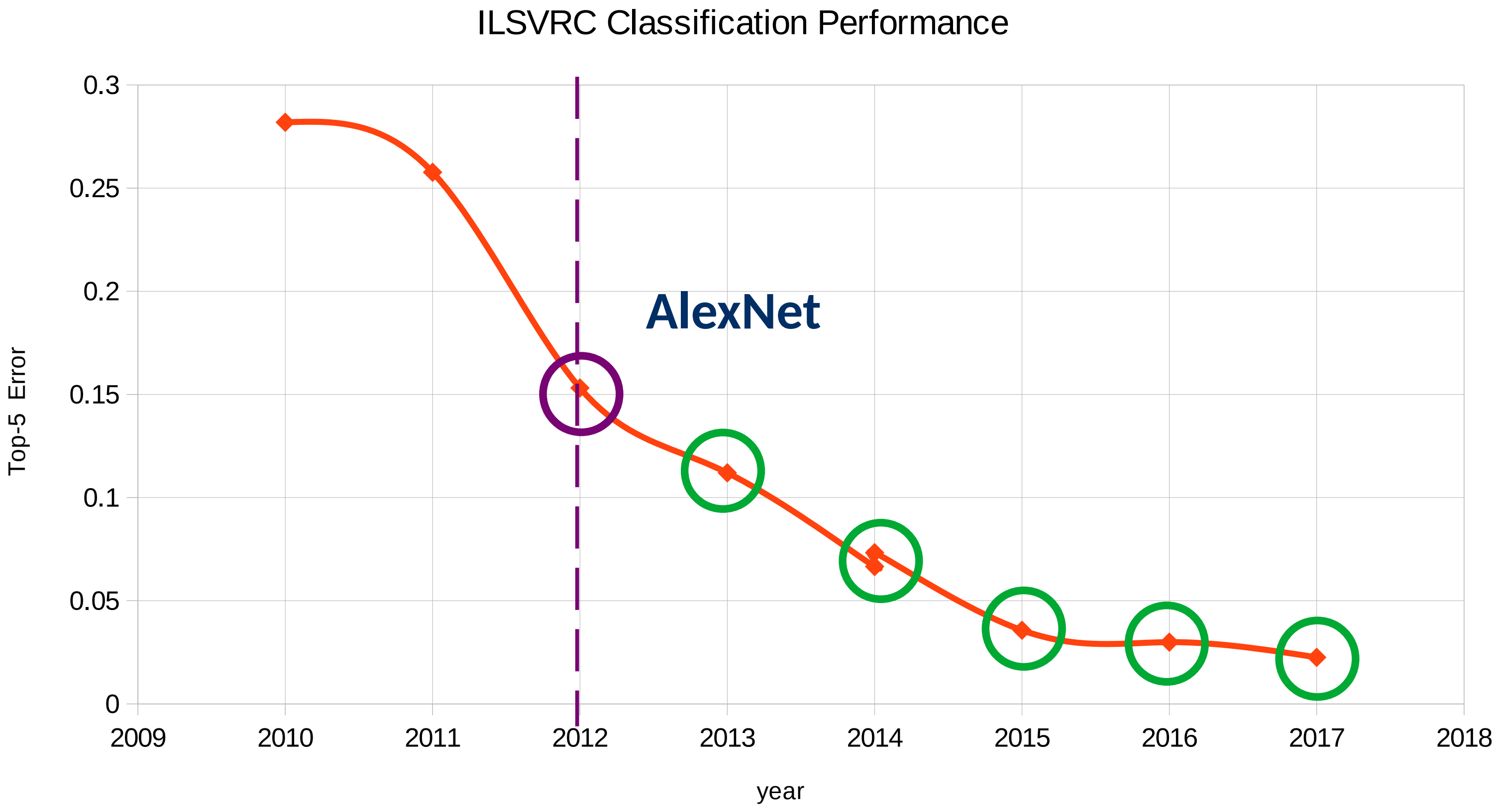

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Relevance

- “Deep Learning” goes mainstream

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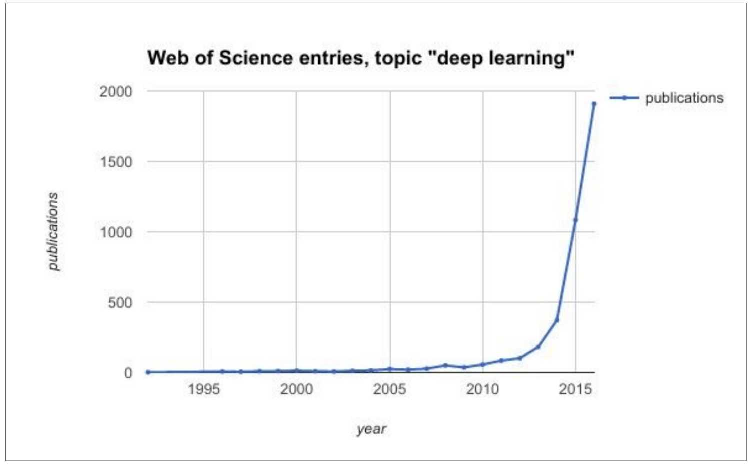

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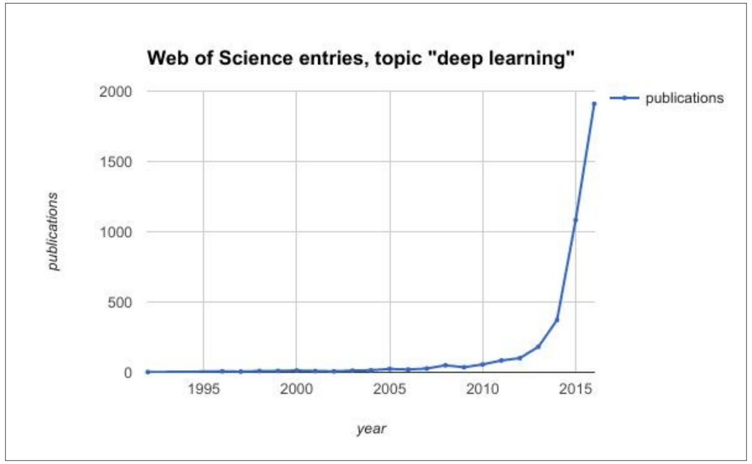
Relevance

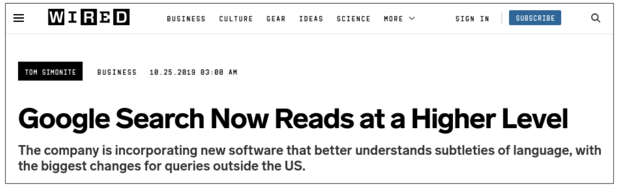
- “Deep Learning” goes mainstream


Microsoft's speech recognition engine listens as well as a human

"This is an historic achievement" - Xuedong Huang

Andrew Tarantola, @terrortola
10.18.16 in Personal Computing

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Google Search Now Reads at a Higher Level

The company is incorporating new software that better understands subtleties of language, with the biggest changes for queries outside the US.

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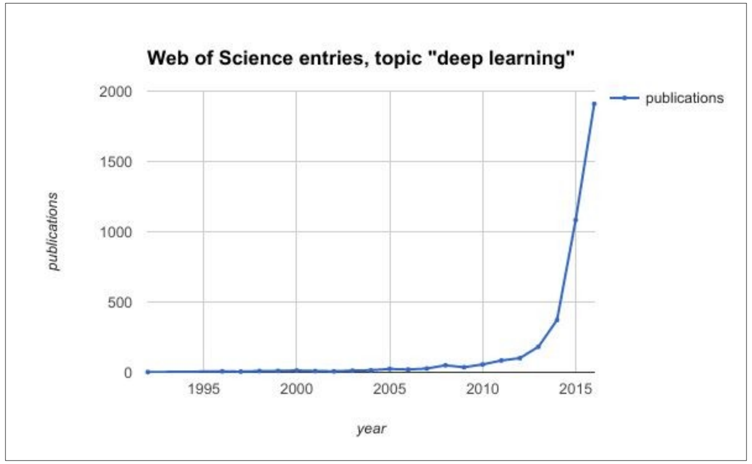

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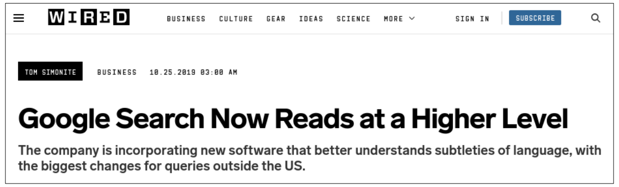

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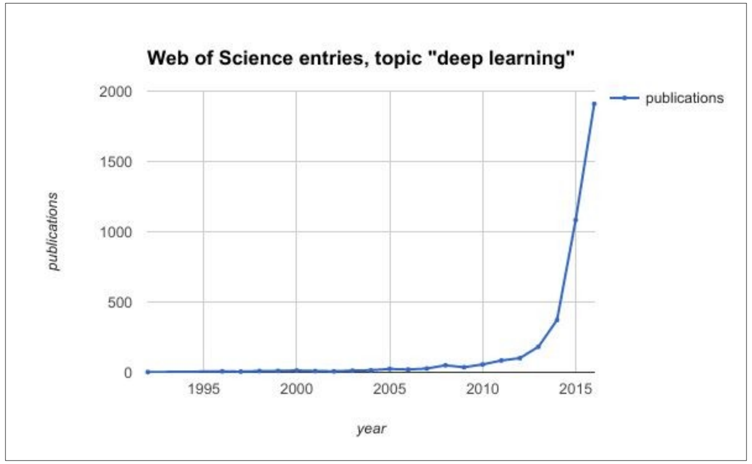

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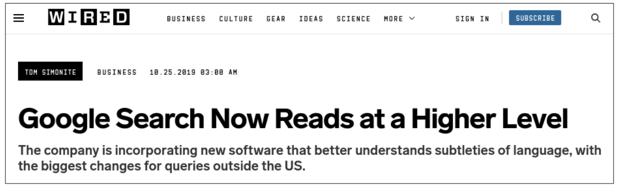

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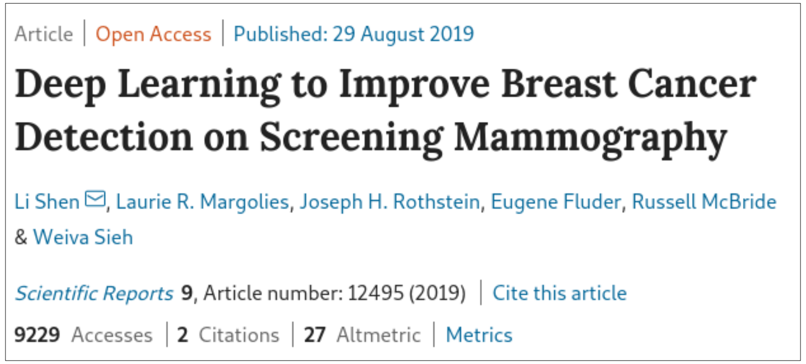

Article | Open Access | Published: 29 August 2019

Deep Learning to Improve Breast Cancer Detection on Screening Mammography

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Scientific Reports 9, Article number: 12495 (2019) | Cite this article

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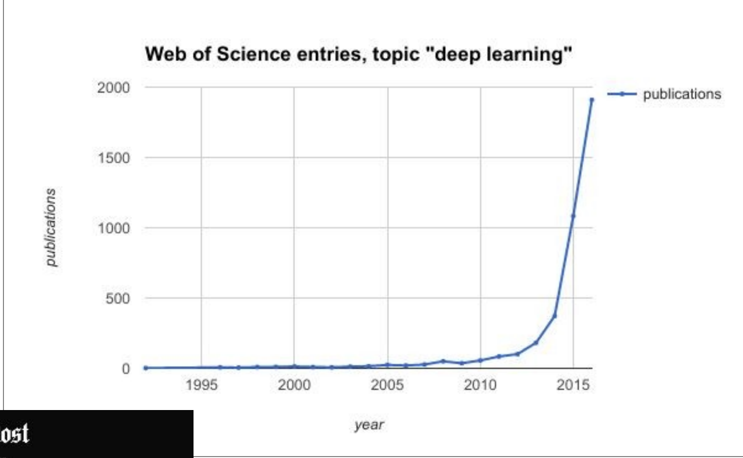

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By Hamza Shaban May 26

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Watson - Jeopardy

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Relevance

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AlphaGo - Go

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Relevance

- From Engineered Features to Learning-based Representations

Classical ML

Input Data

↓

Feature Extractor

↓

Classifier

↓

Prediction

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Relevance

- From Engineered Features to Learning-based Representations

Classical ML

Input Data
↓
Feature Extractor
↓
Classifier
↓
Prediction

Engineered Features

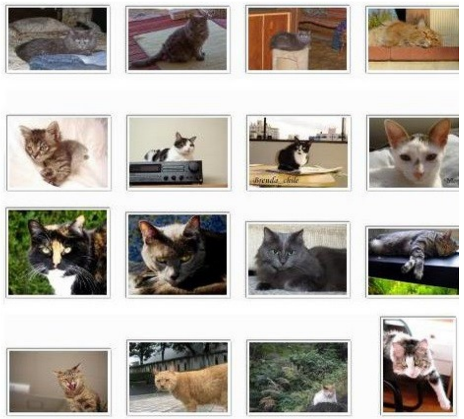
[Antanas et al., 2014]

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Relevance

- From Engineered Features to Learning-based Representations

dataset



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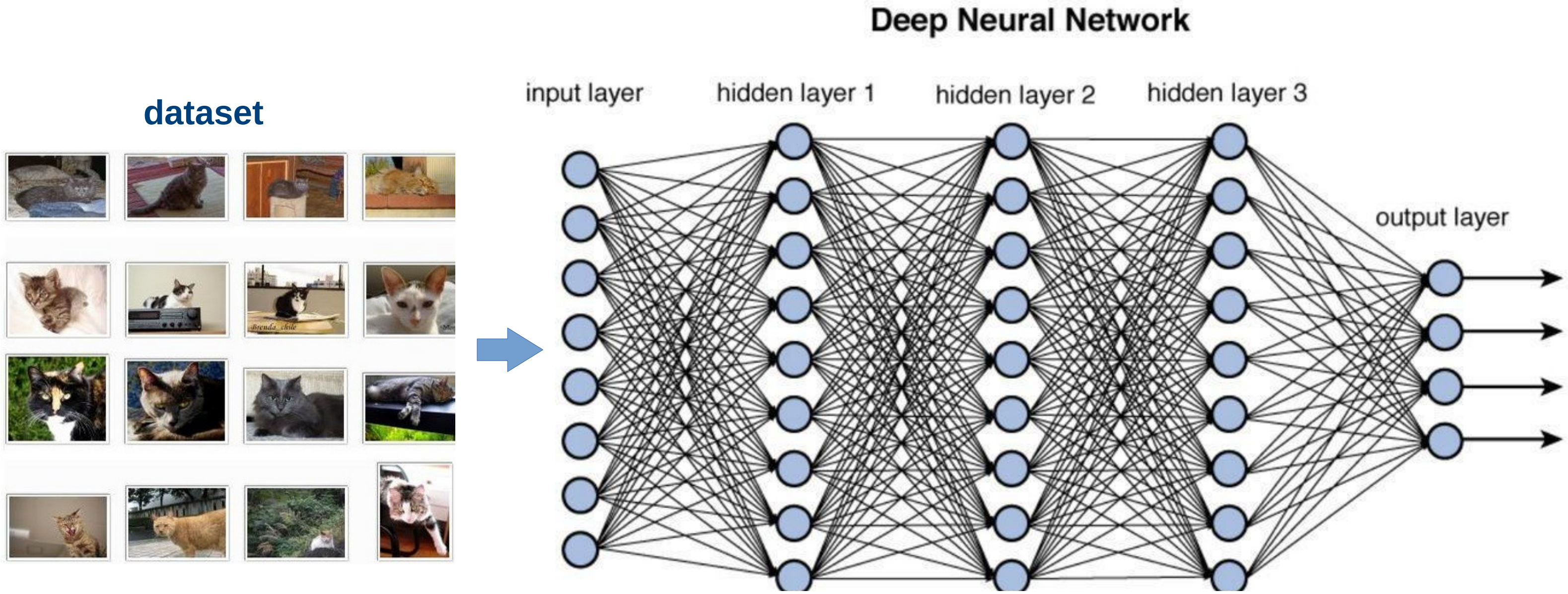

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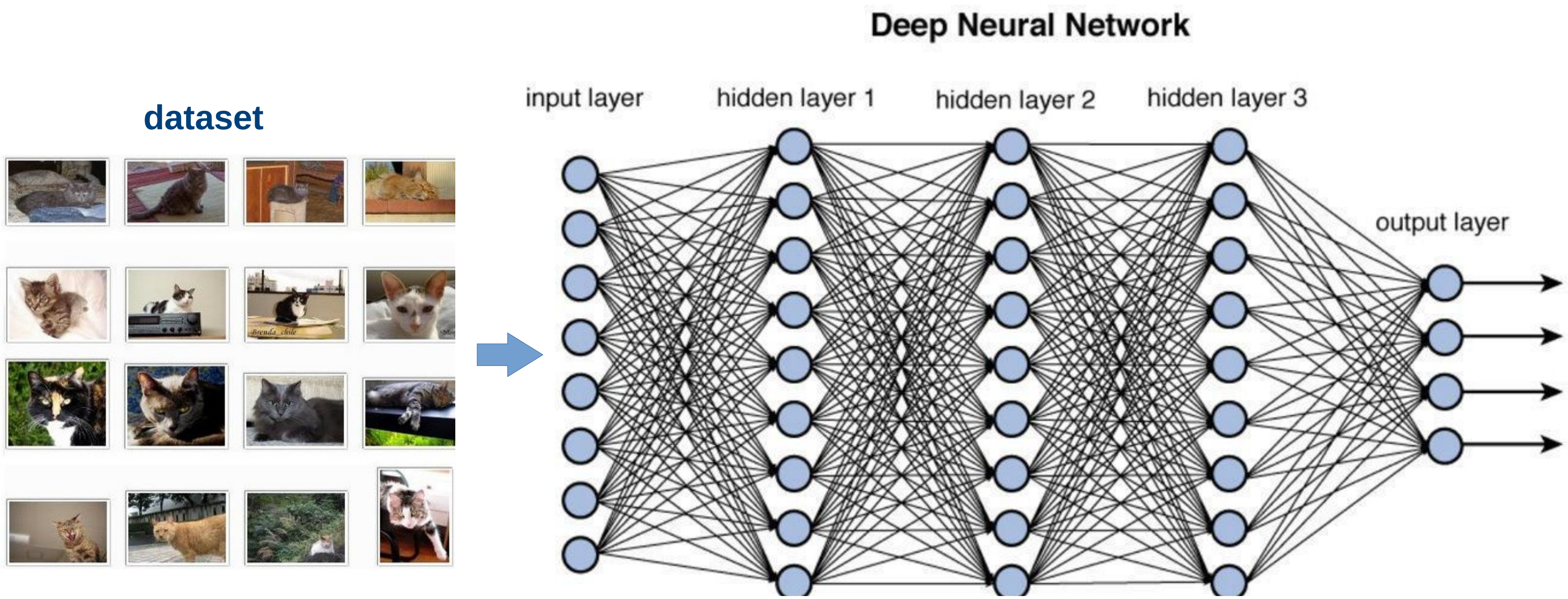


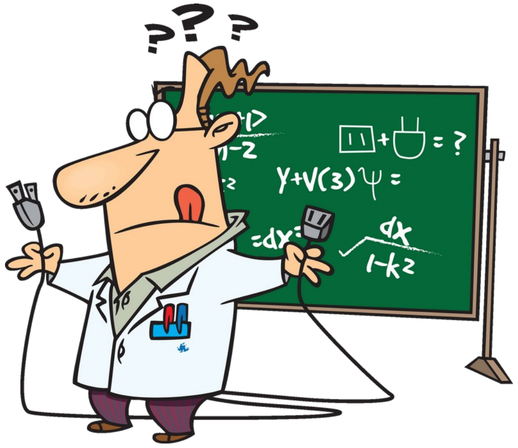
"Siamese cat"

Learning-based Representations

Enablers

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Enablers

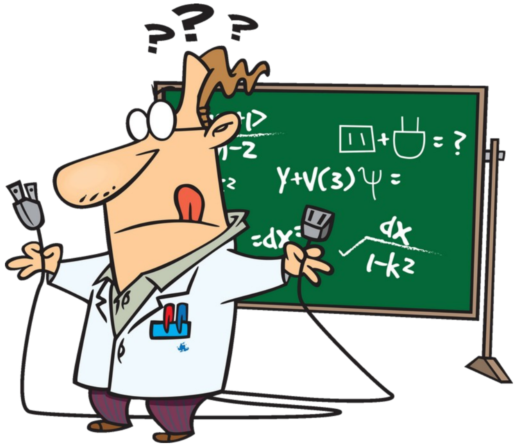


Scientific Community

2012: AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

Enablers

Open-Access Datasets



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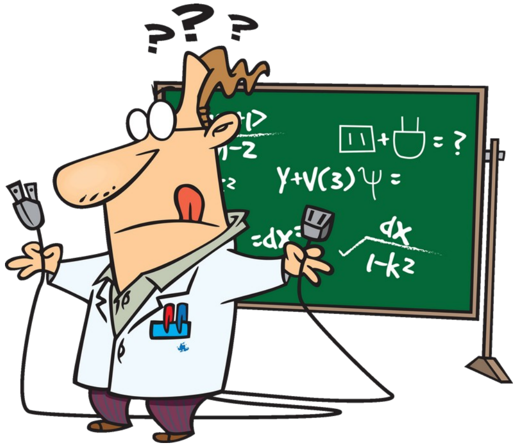


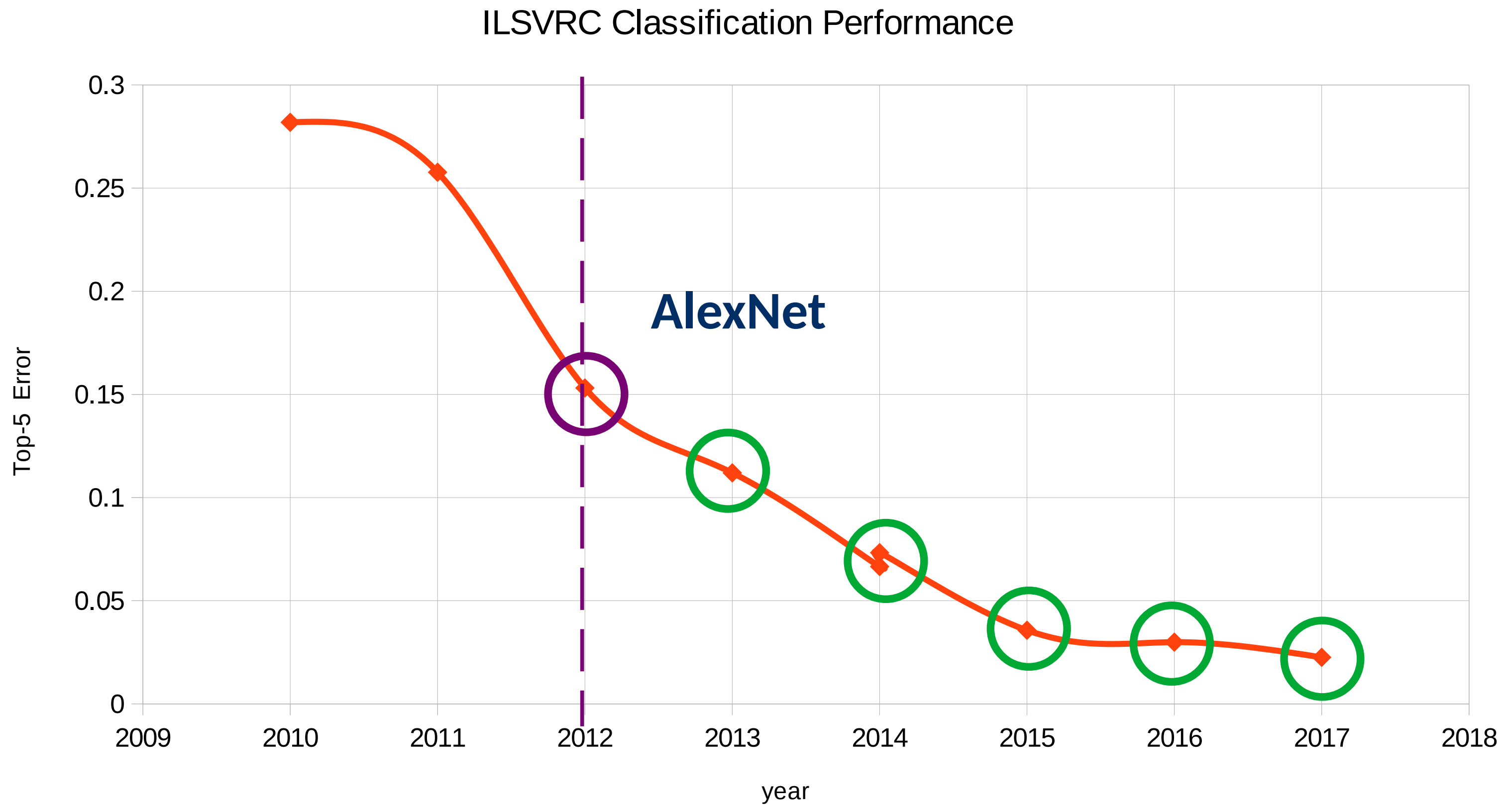
Scientific Community

Hardware
Developments

The Post-AlexNet Era

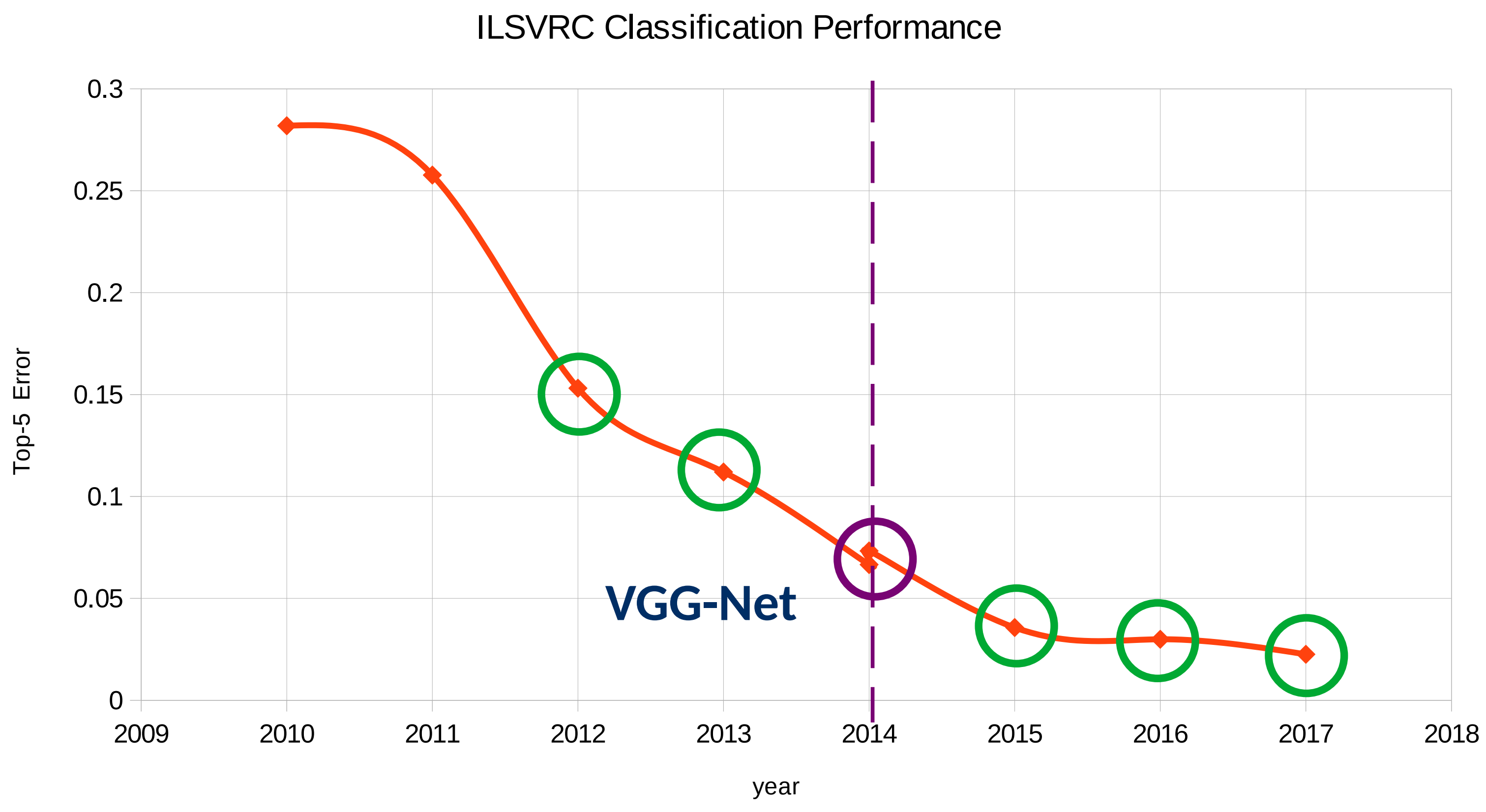
The Post-AlexNet Era

- Everything was built on top of deep models



2014: VGG-Net [Simoyan & Zisserman, 2015]

Going Very Deep



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Going Very Deep

- Fixed-size 3x3 kernels
- Use *same* conv. to preserve resolution
- Trained by splitting data across 4 copies of the same model → *data parallelism*

[Simoyan & Zisserman., 2015]

ConvNet Configuration					
A	A-LRN	B	C	D	E
11 weight layers	11 weight layers	13 weight layers	16 weight layers	16 weight layers	19 weight layers
input (224 × 224 RGB image)					
conv3-64	conv3-64 **LRN**	conv3-64 **conv3-64**	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64
maxpool					
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128 **conv3-128**	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128
maxpool					
conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 **conv1-256**	conv3-256 conv3-256 **conv3-256**	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256 **conv3-256**
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv1-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv1-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**
maxpool					
FC-4096					
FC-4096					
FC-1000					
soft-max					

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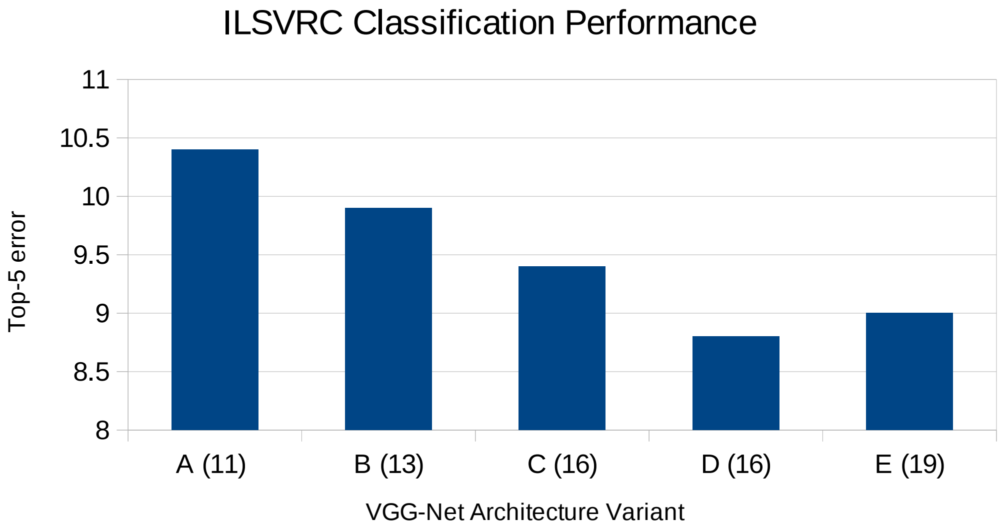

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maxpool					
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maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv1-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv1-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 **conv3-512**
maxpool					
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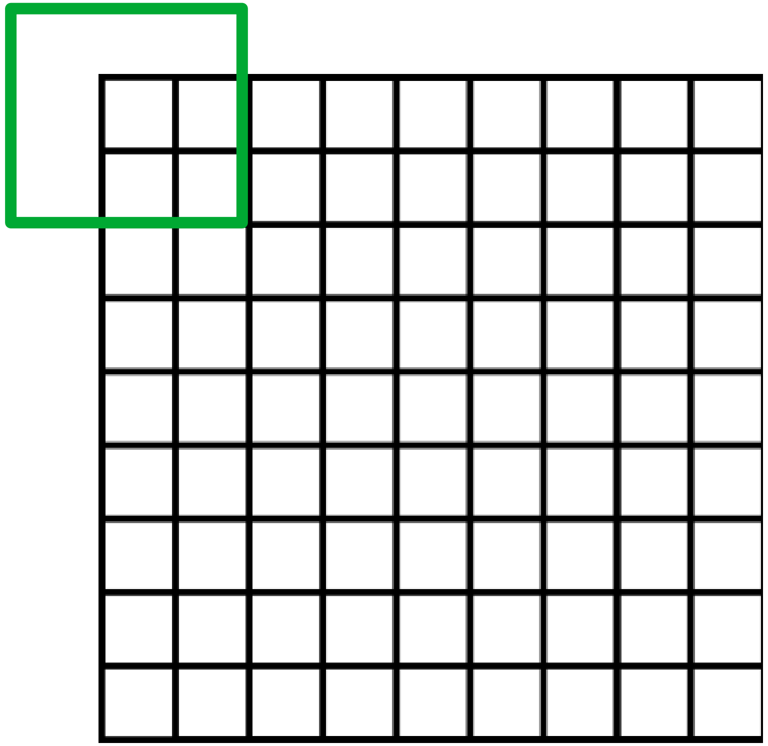
Going Very Deep via Stacked kernels and Same Convolutions



1st Conv. Layer (3x3)

2014: VGG-Net [Simoyan & Zisserman, 2015]

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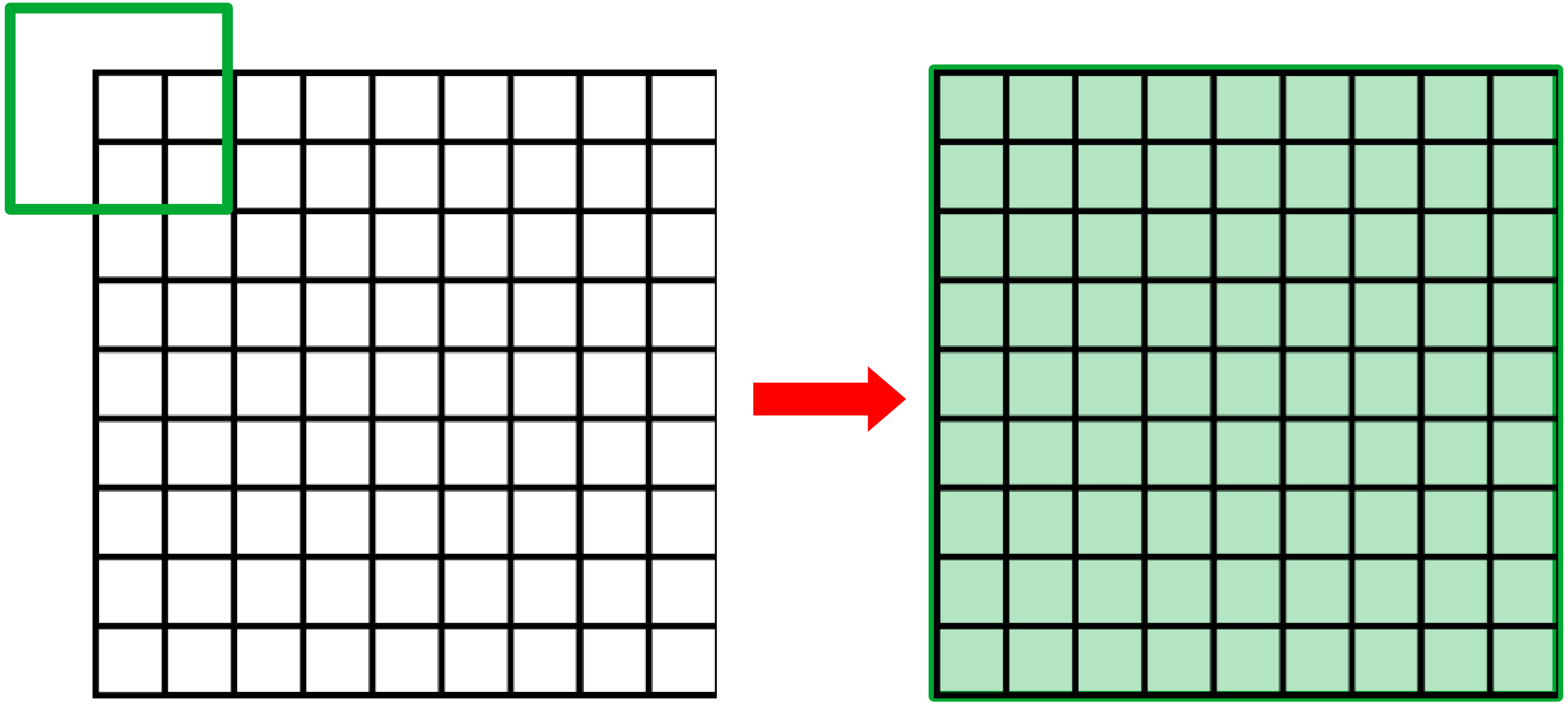

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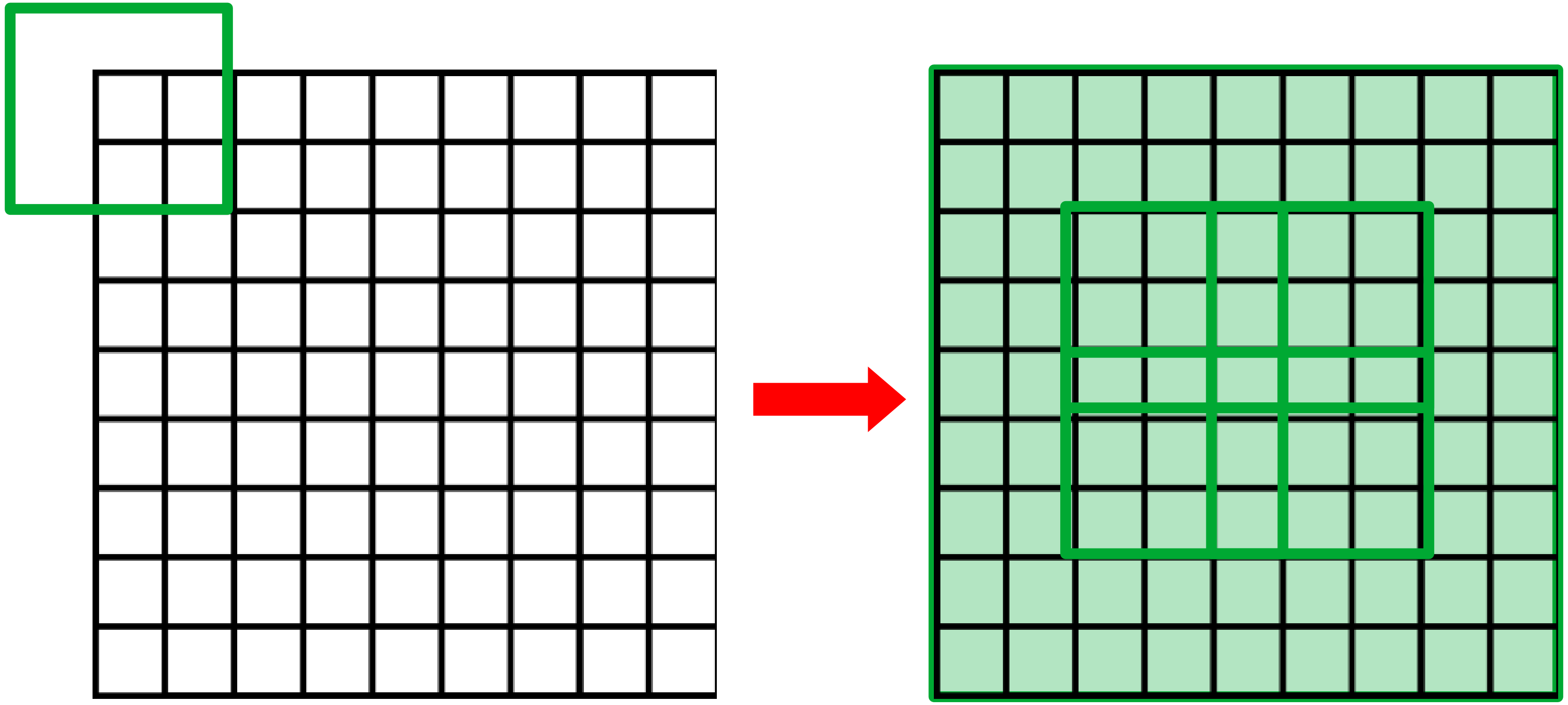

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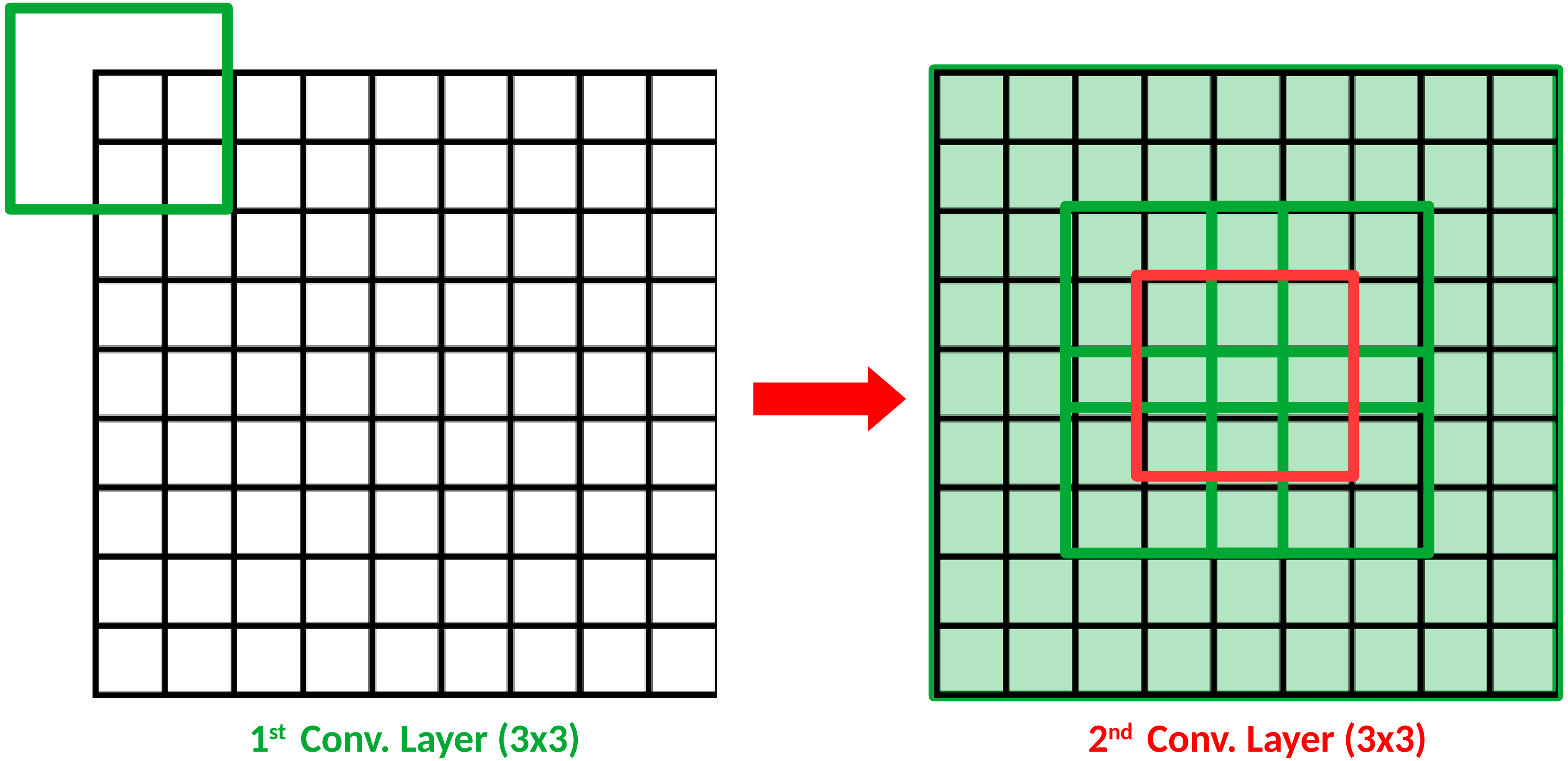

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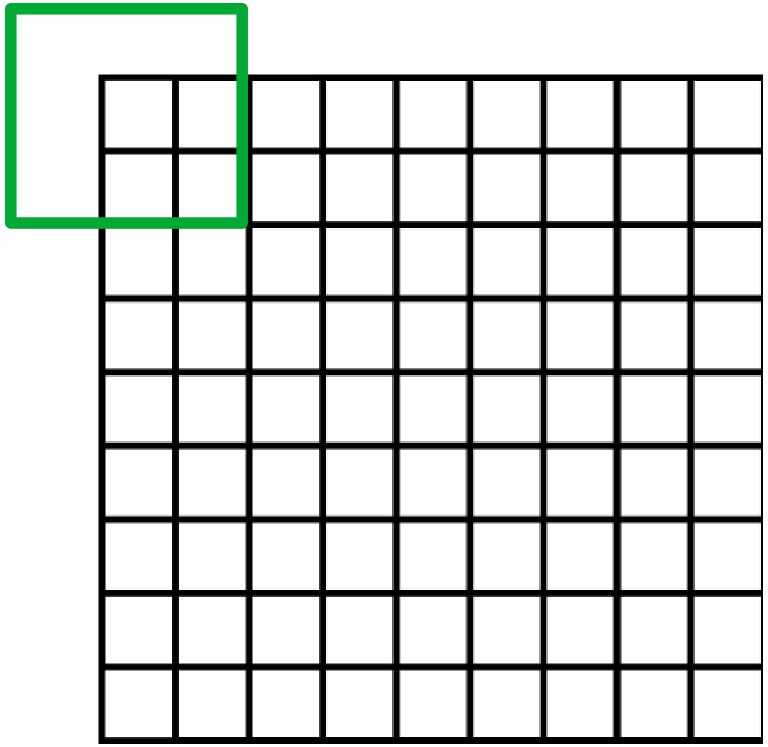

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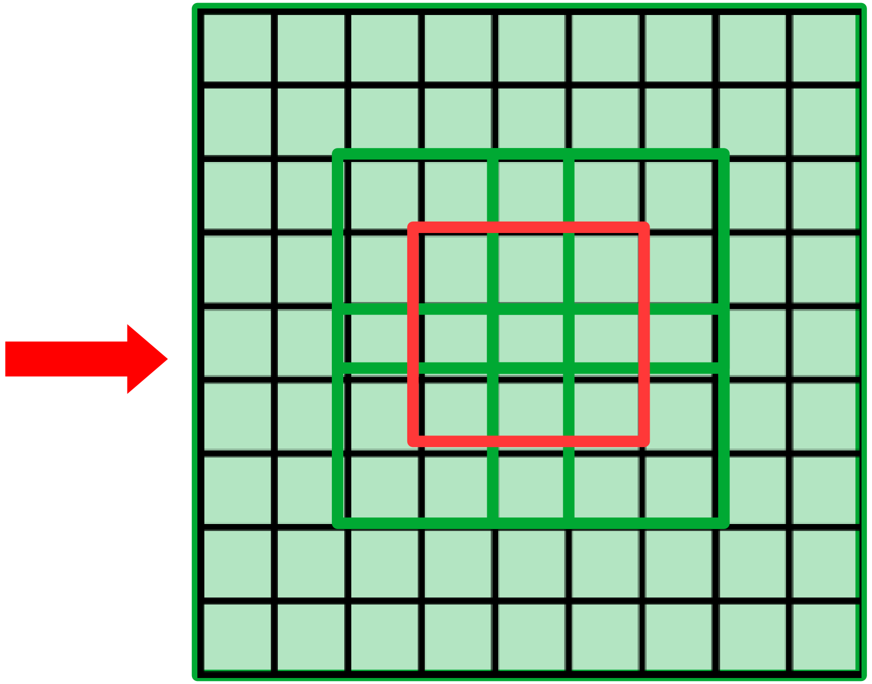


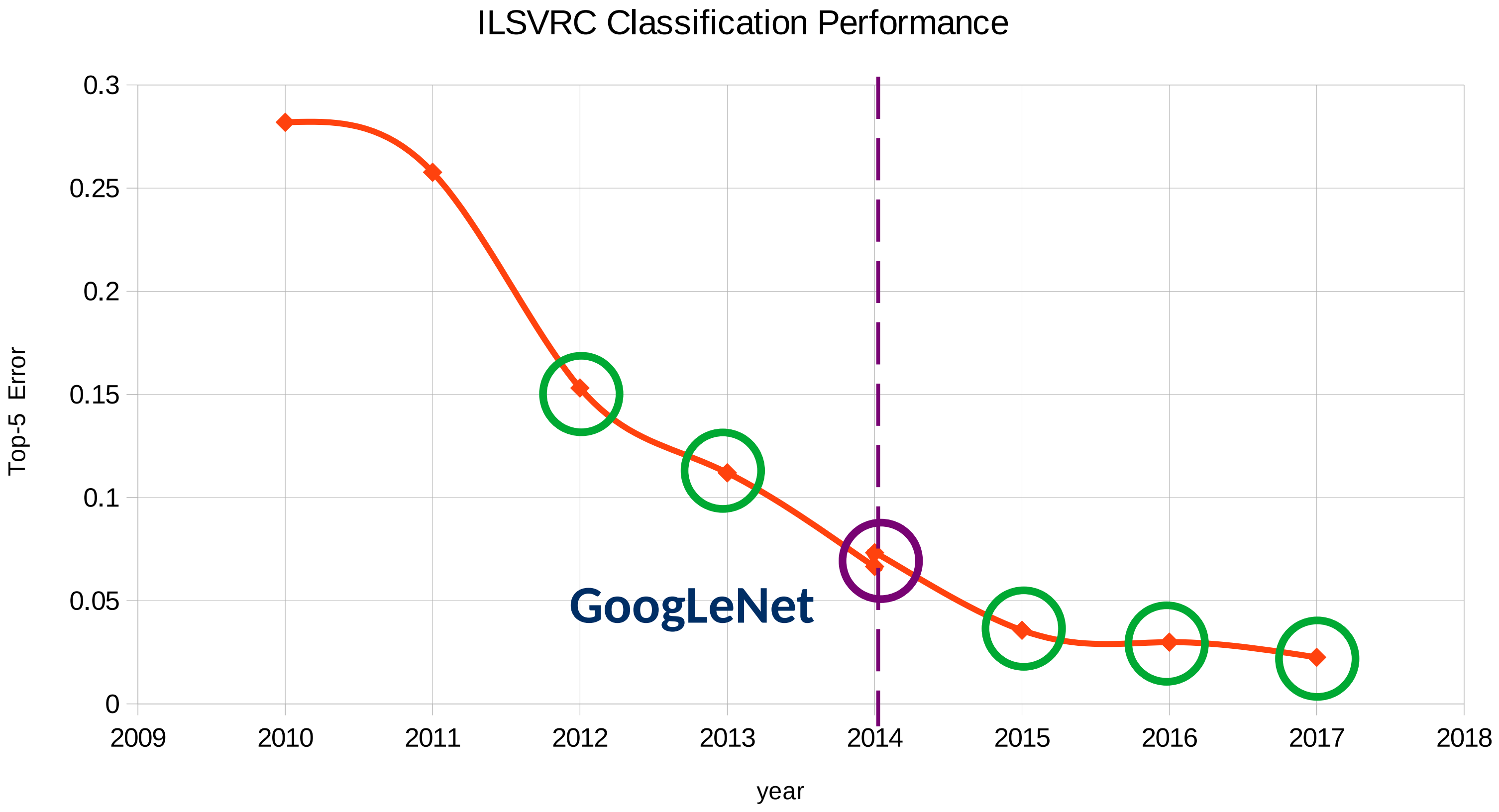
2nd Conv. Layer (3x3)

Some Benefits

- Smaller kernels
  → less parameters to estimate.
- Larger receptive field with less parameters.

2014: GoogLeNet [Simoyan & Zisserman, 2015]

Going Deeper



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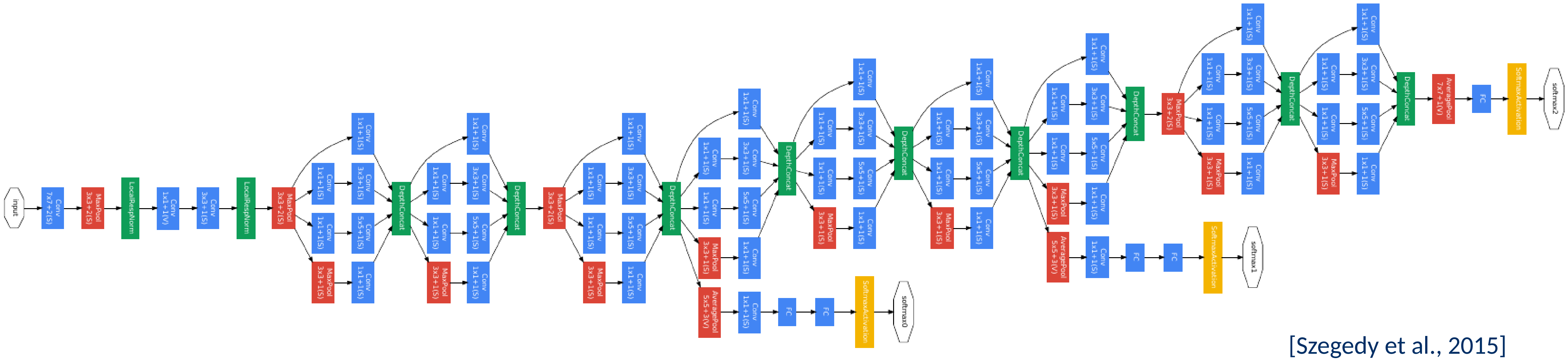
2014: GoogLeNet [Simoyan & Zisserman, 2015]

Going Deeper

- Branching Architecture
- Aggregate the output of different branches.



[Szegedy et al., 2015]

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Going Deeper

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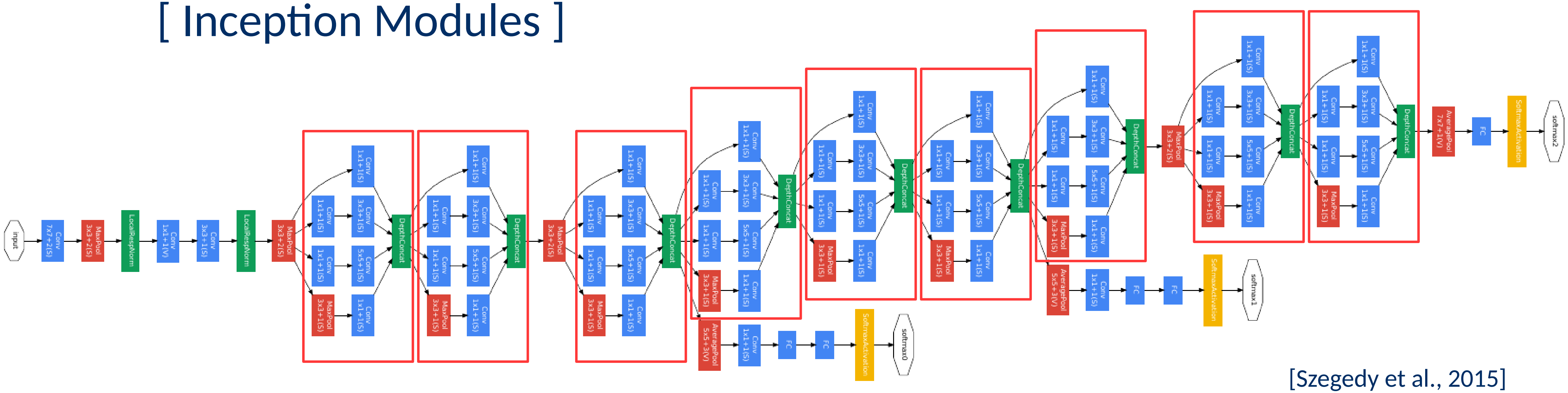
- Aggregate the output of different branches.
  [Inception Modules]



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Going Deeper

Inception Module

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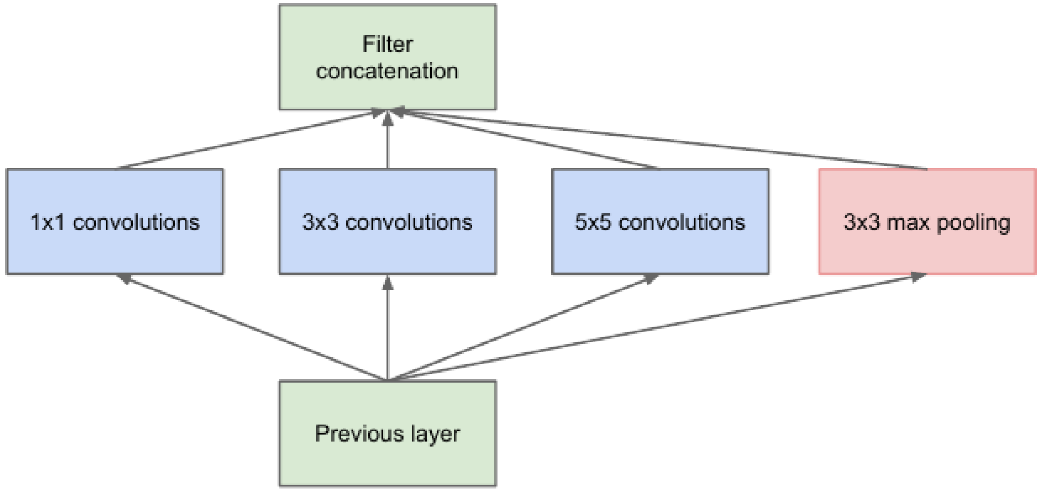
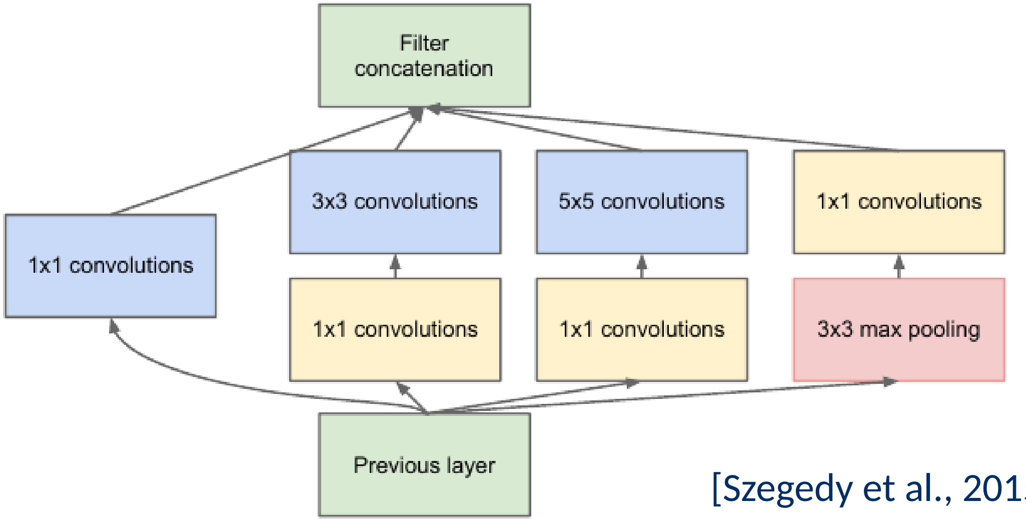
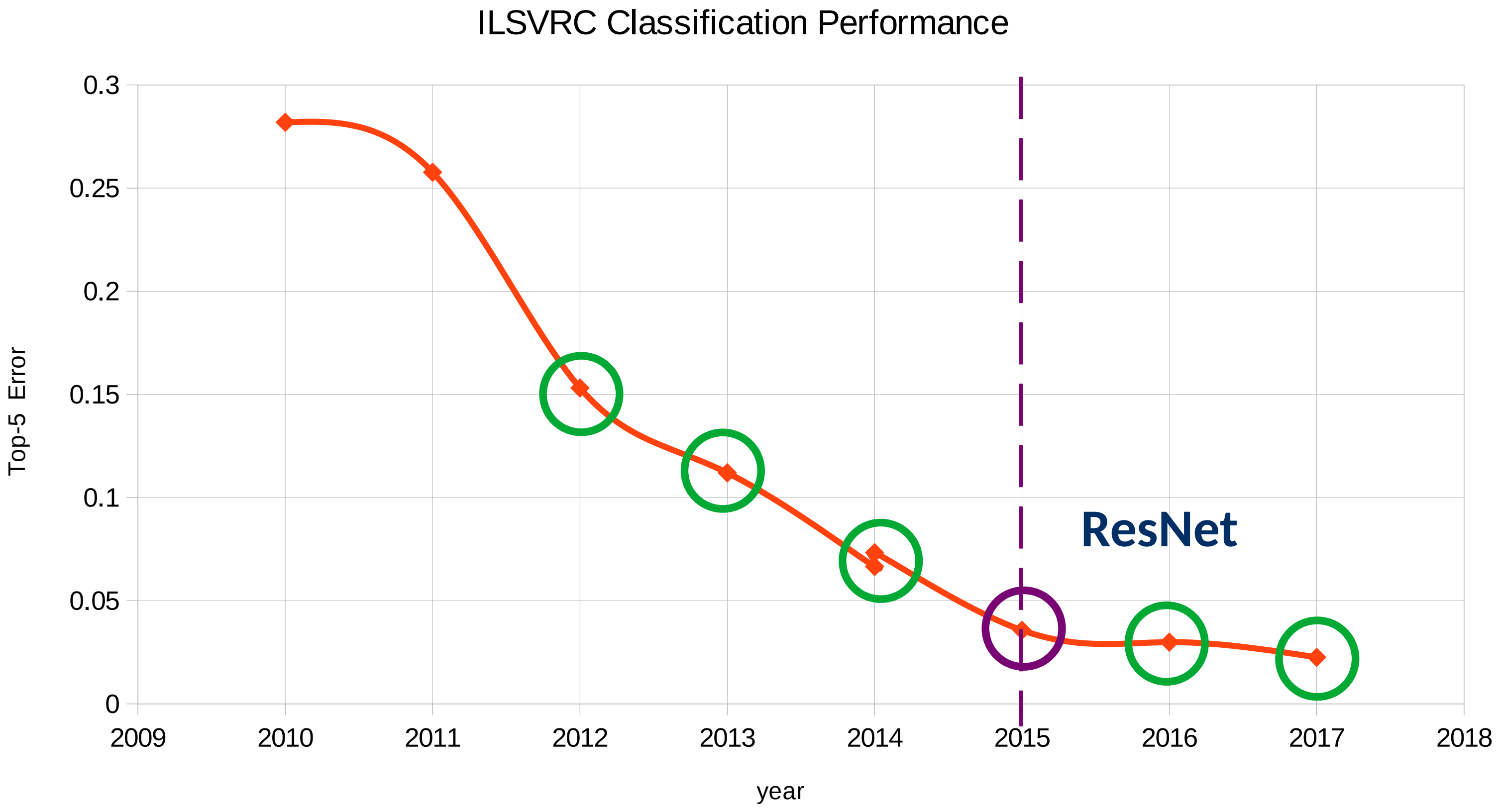




[Szegedy et al., 2015]

2015: ResNet [He et al., 2016]

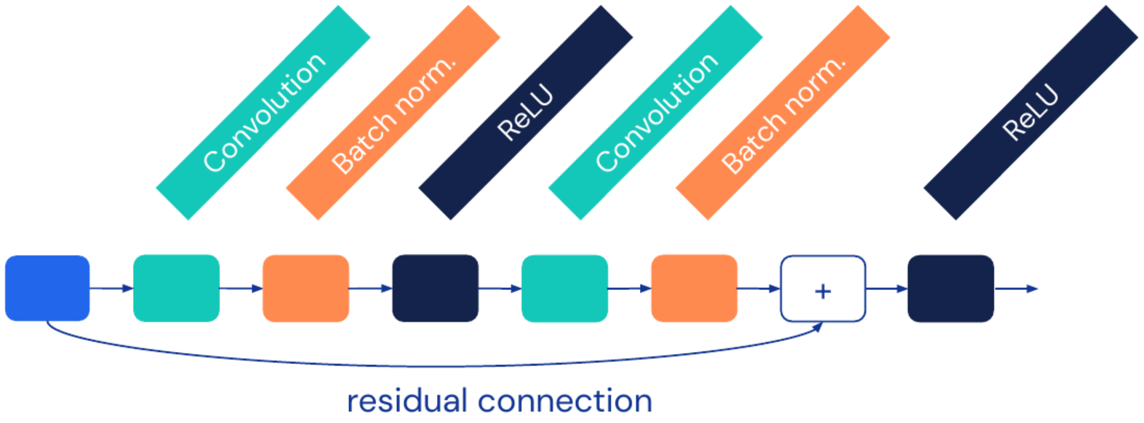
Going even Deeper



2015: ResNet [He et al., 2016]

Going even Deeper

- Provide a skip mechanism to assist the backpropagation of gradients.
- Enable going deeper (18, 34, … , 152 layers!)



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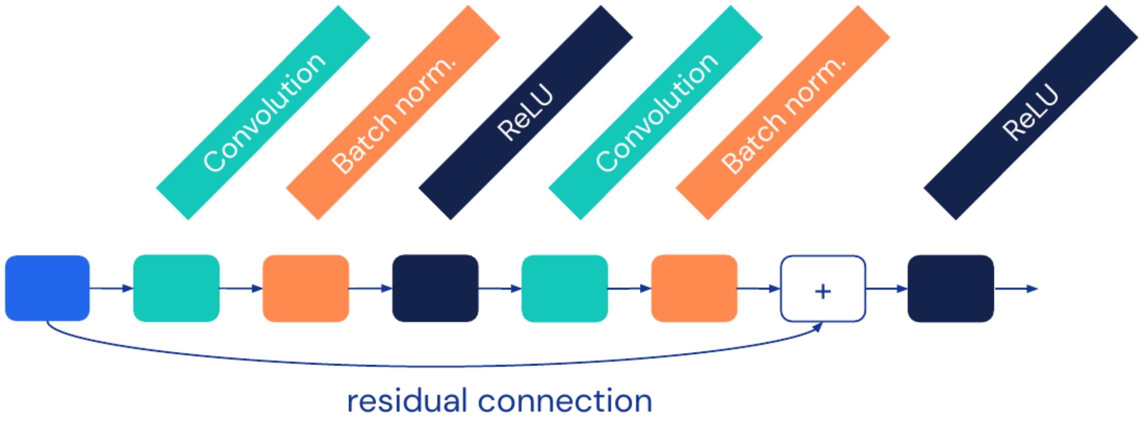

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}, \{W_i\}) + \mathbf{x}.$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}, \{W_i\}) + W_s\mathbf{x}.$$

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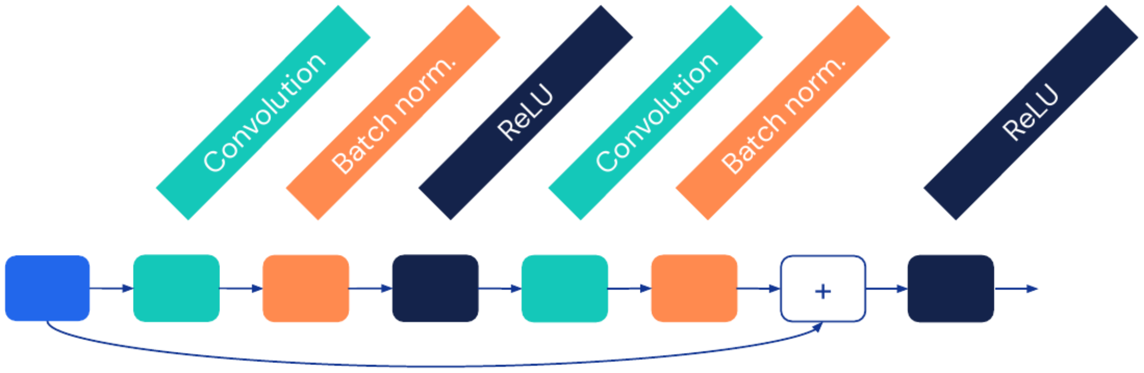

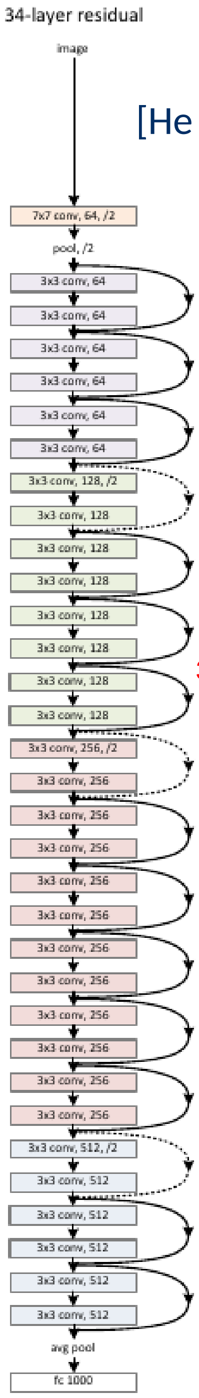

[He et al., 2016]

3.6 billion FLOPS

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2015: ResNet [He et al., 2016]

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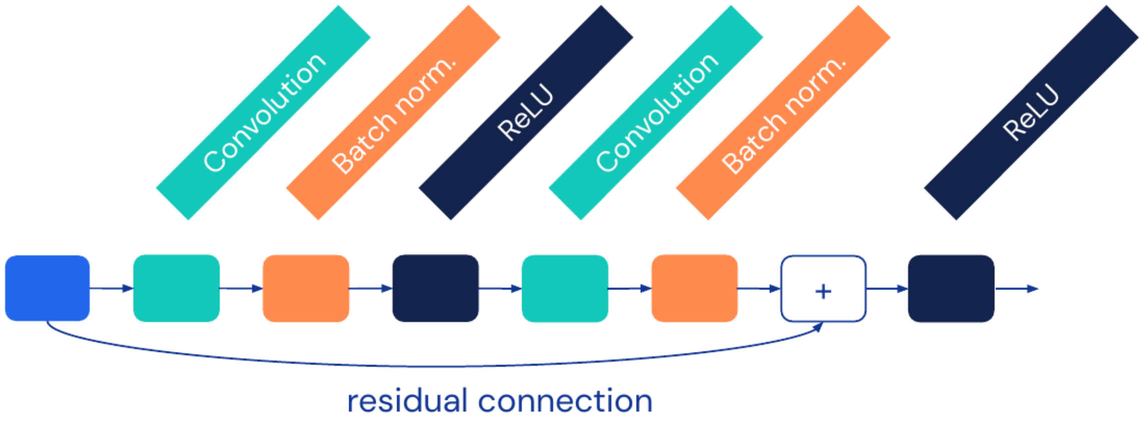

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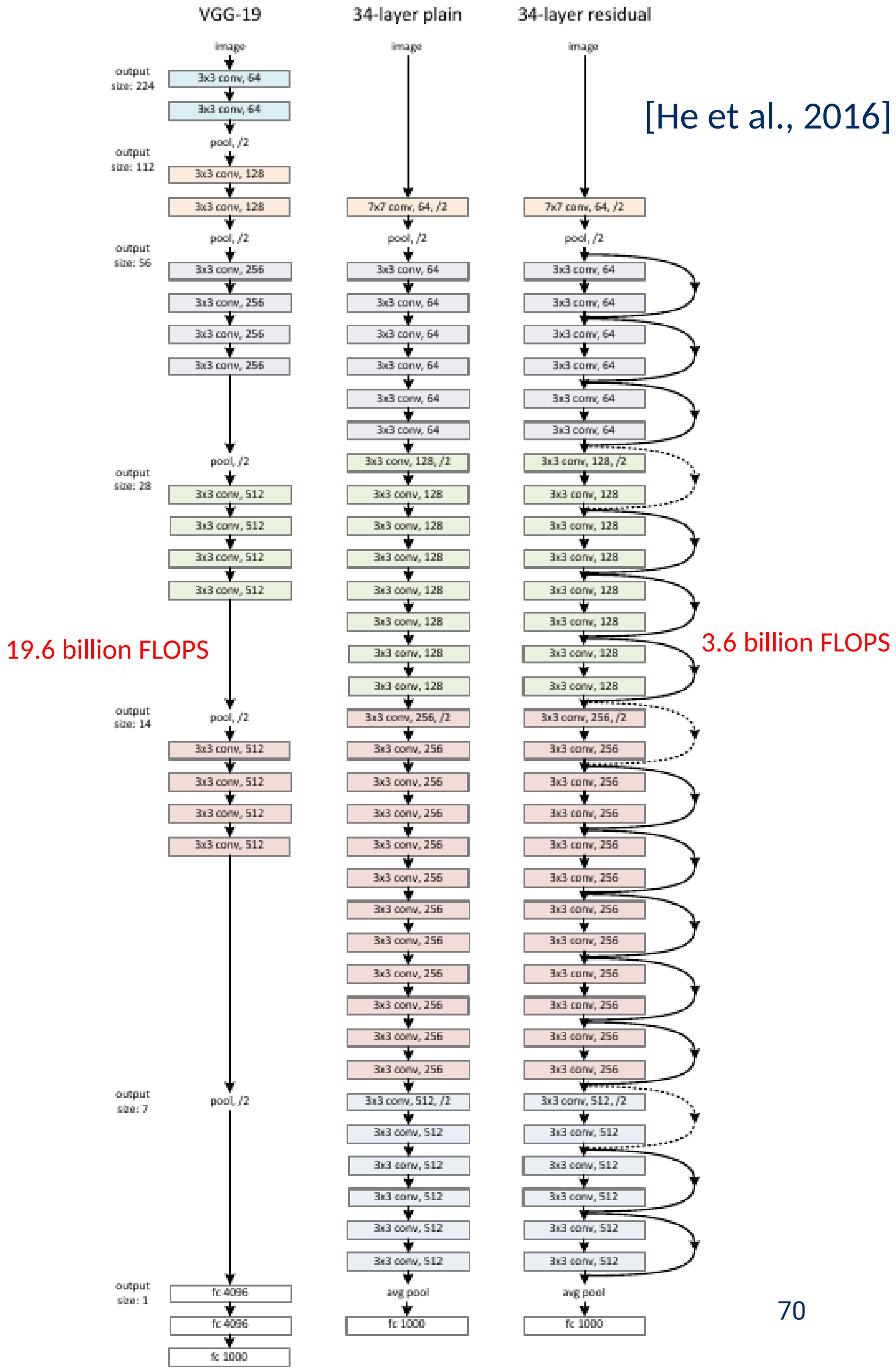
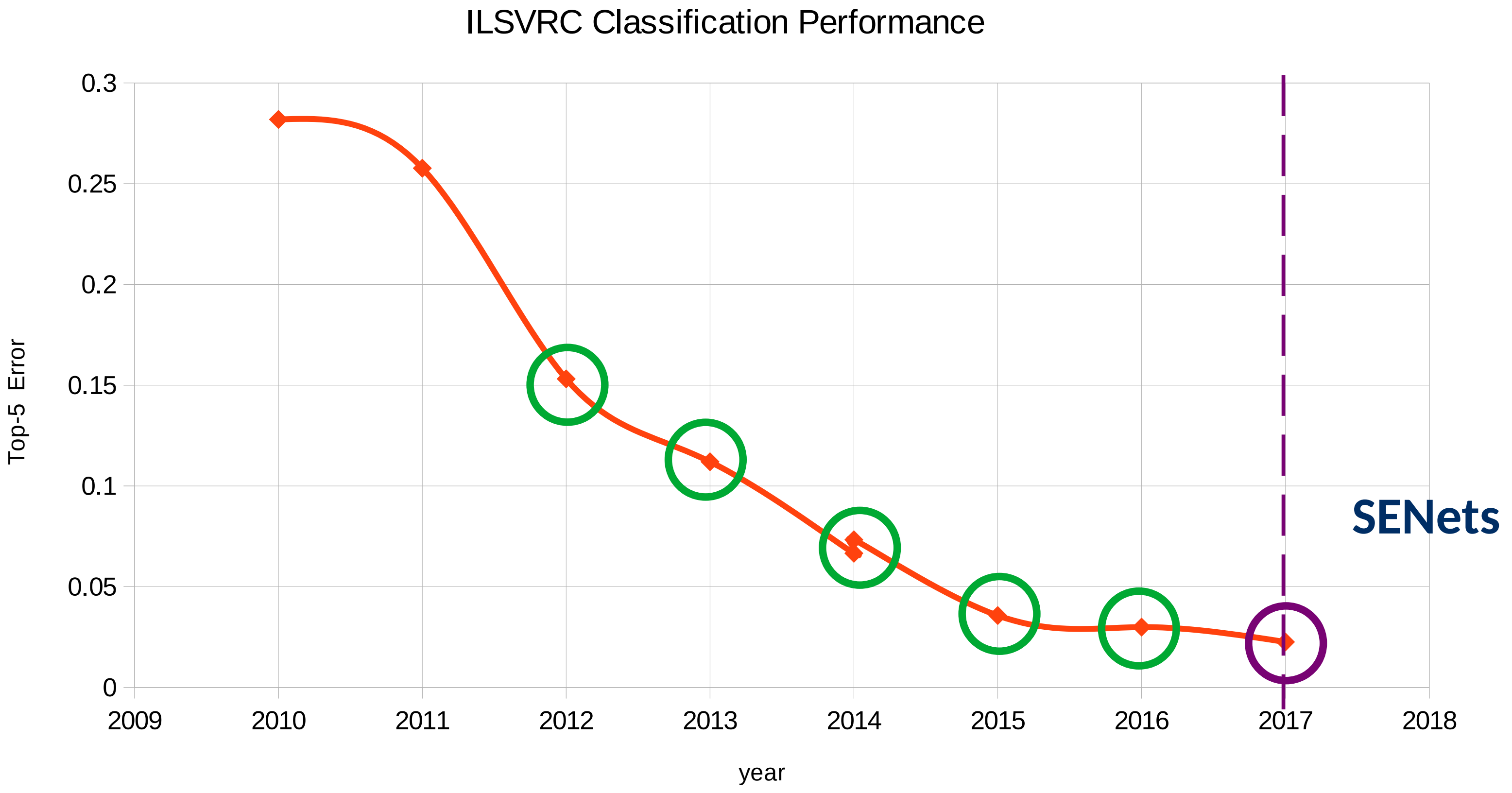


2017: SENet [Hu et al., 2017]

Squeeze and Excitation Networks



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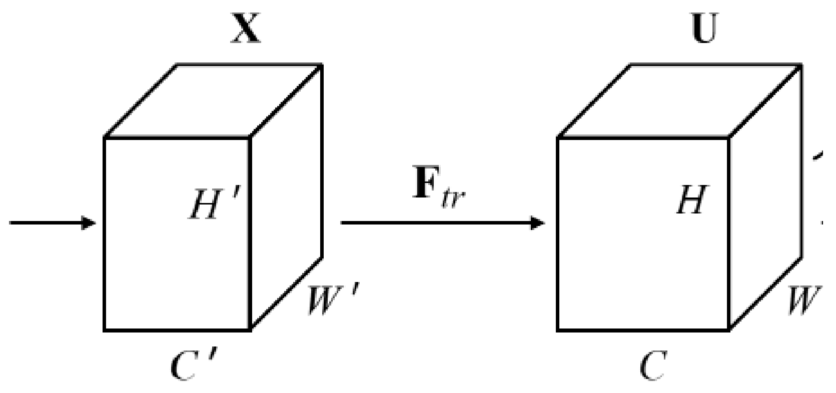
2017: SENet [Hu et al., 2017]

Squeeze and Excitation Networks

- **Problem:** Convolution is a very local operation
- **Do:** Propagate channel information at different spatial locations



[Hu et al., 2017]

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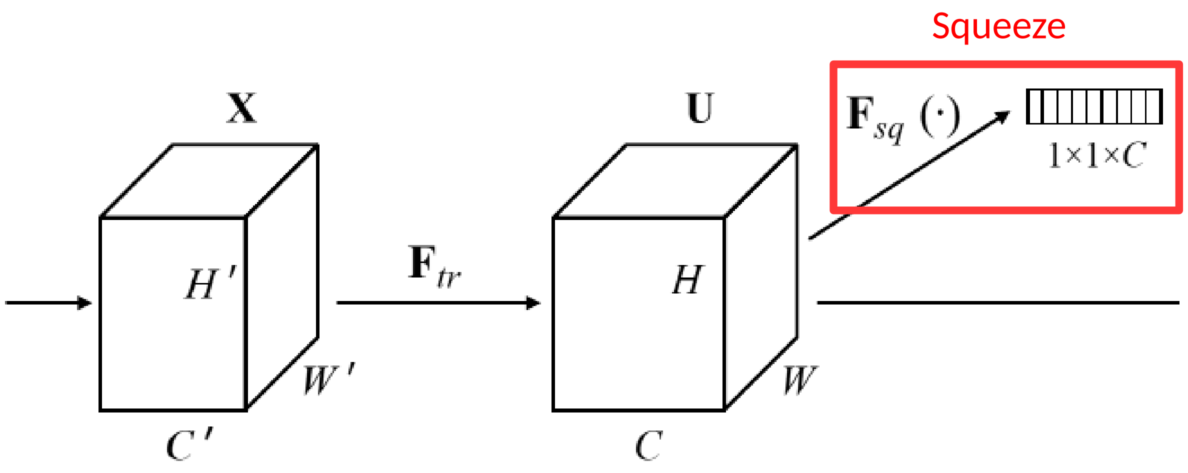

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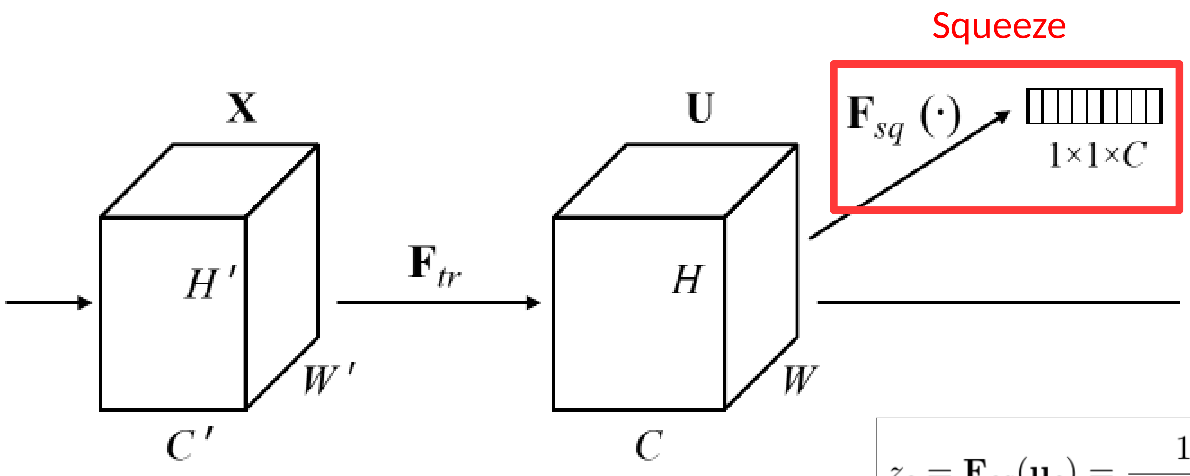

$$z_c = \mathbf{F}_{sq}(\mathbf{u}_c) = \frac{1}{H \times W} \sum_{i=1}^{H} \sum_{j=1}^{W} u_c(i, j)$$

Global Average Pooling (GAP)

[Hu et al., 2017]

2017: SENet [Hu et al., 2017]

Squeeze and Excitation Networks

- **Problem:** Convolution is a very local operation
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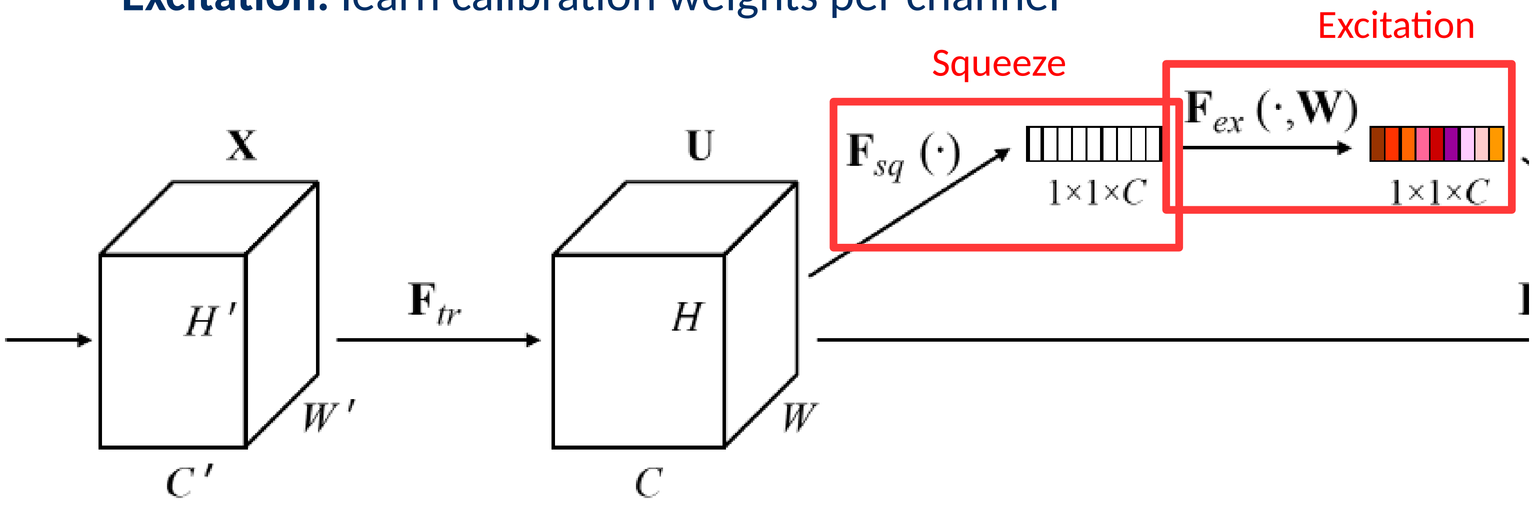

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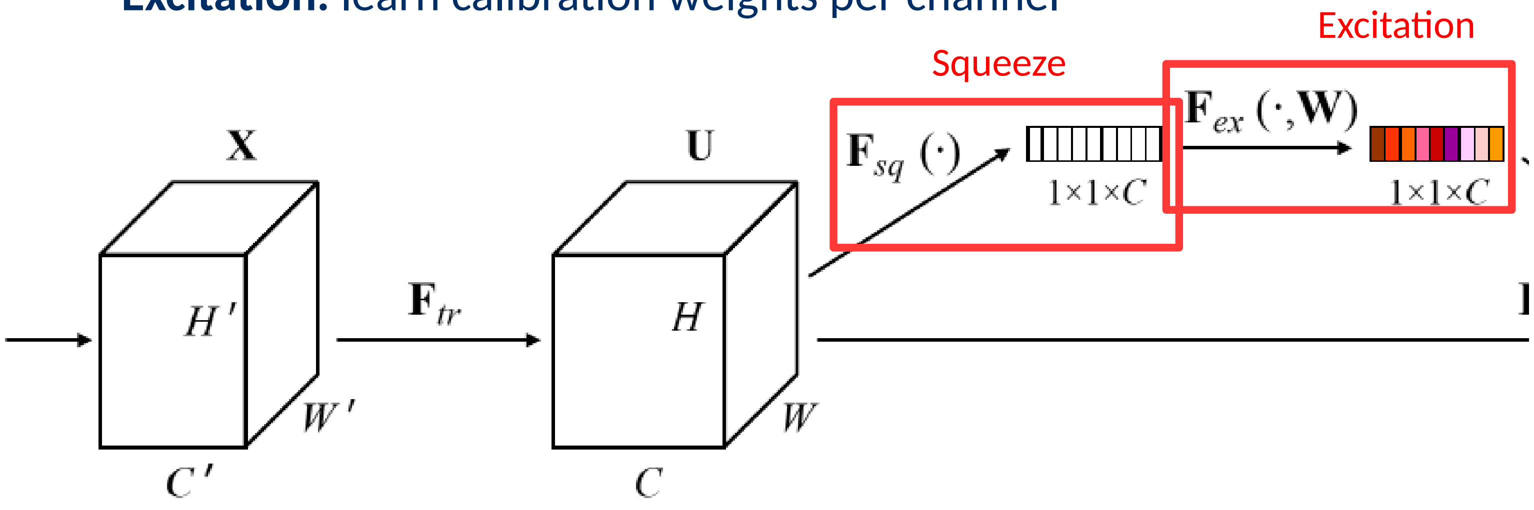

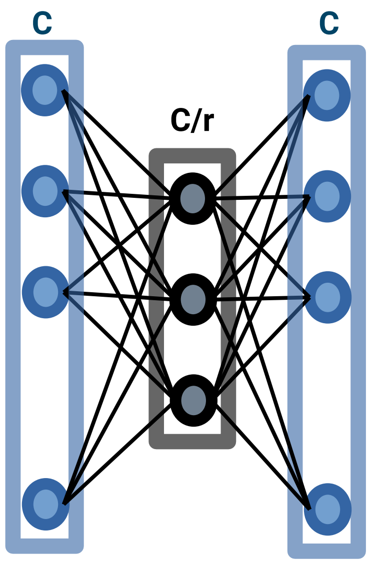

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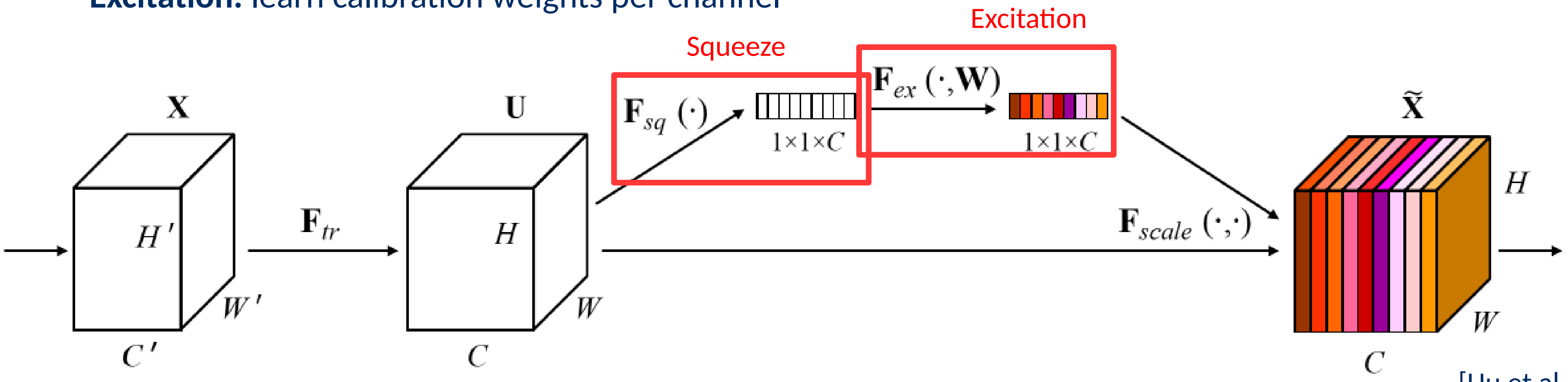


[Hu et al., 2017]

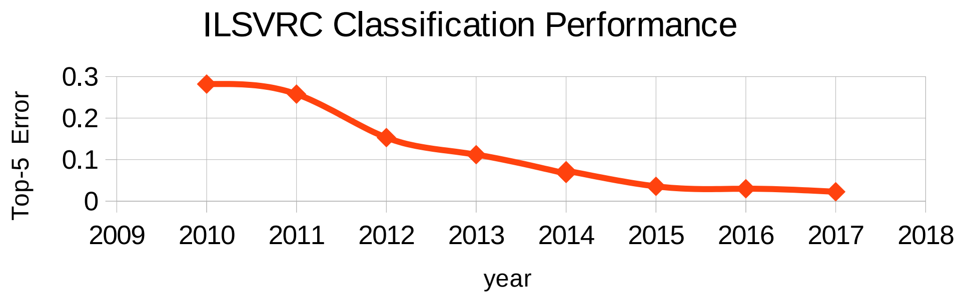
Summarizing

[Finally :D]

Summarizing

- **ConvNets are not new**

  lots of progress in the last decade



Summarizing

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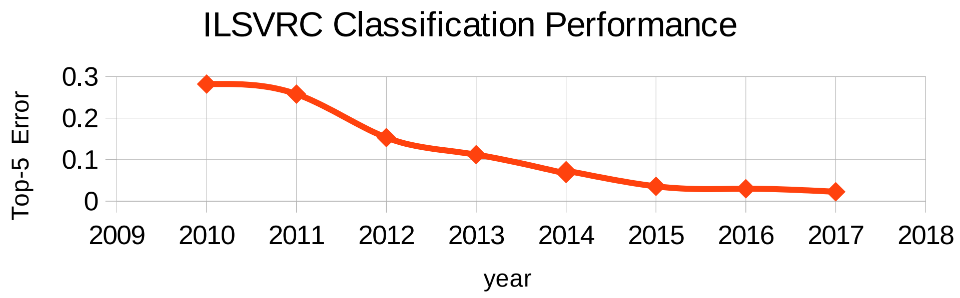
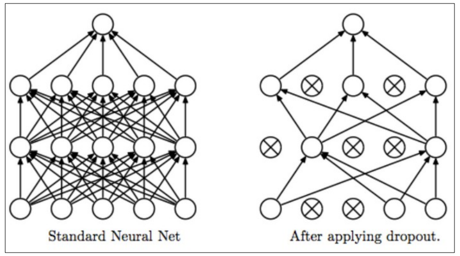


- **Serveral techniques to assist training**

  Data augmentation | Dropout



Summarizing

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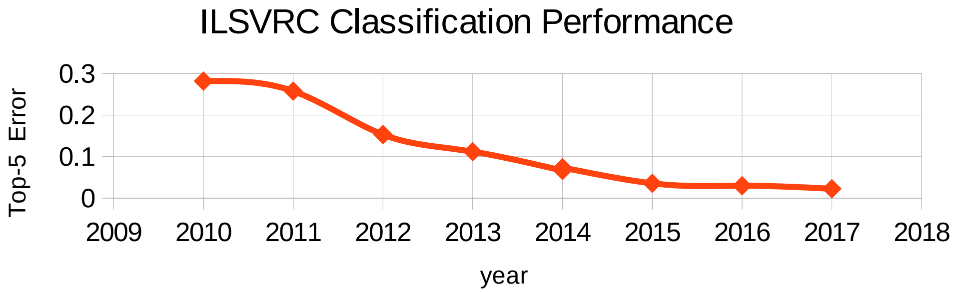

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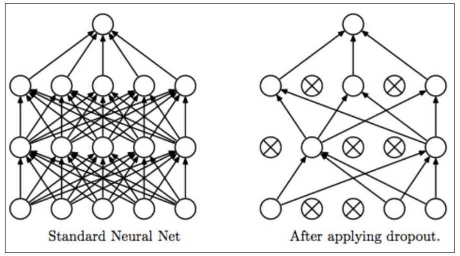
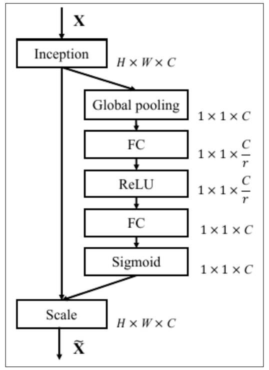
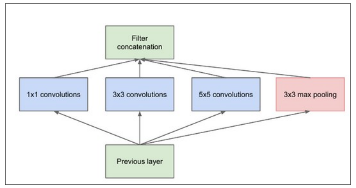
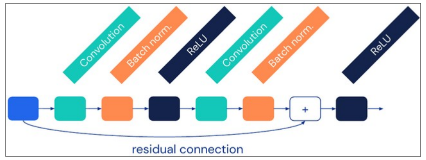


- **Relevant new components**

  inception | Residual | Squeeze-Excitation blocks







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Convolutional Neural Networks

[ConvNets, CNNs]