精简卷积神经网络简介 以MobileNets和SkipNet为例

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大纲

- 1 卷积
- **2** MobileNets
- **3** SkipNet
- 4 更多工作

卷积

卷积1:卷积层的计算

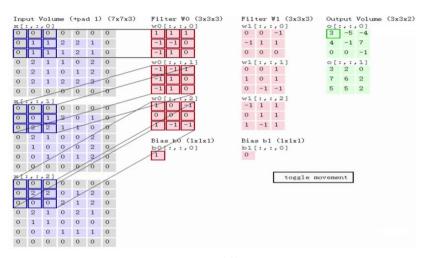


Figure. 卷积计算过程

卷积 2: 卷积层的参数

卷积计算的公式:

$$\mathbf{G}_{k,l,n} = \sum_{i,j,m} \mathbf{K}_{i,j,m,n} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{k+i-1,l+j-1,m}$$

卷积层的参数:

Filter 滤波器数量

Kernel Size 卷积核大小

Strides 步长

Padding 填充

卷积 3: 池化层

虽然今天没有涉及池化的优化,但卷积总是和池化分不开的:

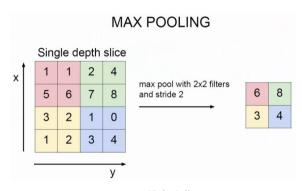


Figure. 最大池化

MobileNets

MobileNets 2: AlexNet

虽然AlexNet并非轻量化神经网络,但其中的两个方法,却是如今轻量 化网络的重要基石:

- **Group Conv** AlexNet中,为了在两个GPU上并行训练,其将卷积按照 通道分解为两个Group,从而在两个GPU上完成。
 - **ReLU** AlexNet中,采用了ReLU激活函数,相比先前的tanh和sigmoid函数,ReLU函数的计算速度,和训练时的收敛速度都更快。

ReLU(x) = max(0, x)

MobileNets 3: Group Conv

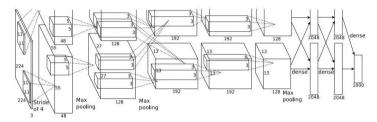


Figure 2: An illustration of the architecture of our CNN, explicitly showing the delineation of responsibilities between the two GPUs. One GPU runs the layer-parts at the top of the figure while the other runs the layer-parts at the bottom. The GPUs communicate only at certain layers. The network's input is 150,528-dimensional, and the number of neurons in the network's remaining layers is given by 253,440–186,624–64,896–64,896–43,264–4096–4096–1000.

Figure. AlexNet的Group Conv结构

MobileNets 4: Depthwise Conv

虽然AlexNet的Group Conv的目的是将计算分配给两个GPU并行运行,但是这也同样减少了计算量。

如果说将每个通道,都分到其对应的Group中,这种Group Conv的特殊情况,就将其运算量减少到了最少的情况。但这样做的代价是通道之间的互信息被忽略了。

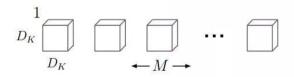


Figure. Depthwise Conv, 其中M是通道数, 也是滤波器数

MobileNets 5: Depthwise Conv

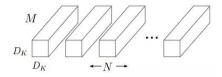


Figure. 标准的Conv(相对于 Depthwise Conv)

$$\mathbf{G}_{k,l,n} = \sum_{i,j,m} \mathbf{K}_{i,j,m,n} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{k+i-1,l+j-1,m}$$
普通卷积

$$\hat{m{G}}_{k,l,m} = \sum_{i,j} \hat{m{K}}_{i,j,m} \cdot m{F}_{k+i-1,l+j-1,m}$$
Depthwise Conv

MobileNets 6: MobileNets

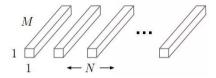


Figure. Pointwise Conv,即1结构的普通卷积

计算复杂度:

$$D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$$
 普通卷积 $D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$ Depthwise + Pointwise Conv

$$\frac{D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F}{D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F} = \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{D_K^2}$$

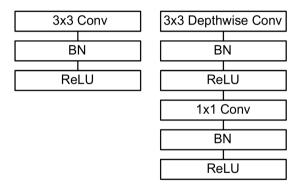


Figure. MobileNets模块

MobileNets 8: 模型设计

Table 1. MobileNet Body Architecture

Type / Stride	Filter Shape	Input Size				
Conv / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 32$	$224 \times 224 \times 3$				
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 32 \text{ dw}$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 32 \times 64$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$				
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 64 \text{ dw}$	$112 \times 112 \times 64$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 64 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 64$				
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \text{ dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$				
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \text{ dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 128$				
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 256 \text{ dw}$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$				
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 256 \text{ dw}$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 256$				
5× Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 512 \text{ dw}$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$				
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 512 \text{ dw}$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$				
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 512$				
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 1024 \text{ dw}$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$				
Conv / s1	$1\times1\times1024\times1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$				
Avg Pool / s1	Pool 7 × 7	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$				
FC / s1	1024×1000	$1 \times 1 \times 1024$				
Softmax / s1	Classifier	$1 \times 1 \times 1000$				

Table 2. Resource Per Layer Type

Type	Mult-Adds	Parameters
Conv 1 × 1	94.86%	74.59%
Conv DW 3×3	3.06%	1.06%
Conv 3 × 3	1.19%	0.02%
Fully Connected	0.18%	24.33%

同时,为了进一步压缩模型大小,MobileNets设计了超参数宽度乘子 α ,使得MobileNets模块的输入通道数变为 α M,输出通道数变为 α N,此时计算复杂度变为:

$$D_K \cdot D_K \cdot \alpha M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + \alpha M \cdot \alpha N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$$

MobileNets 10: 模型性能

Table 8. MobileNet Comparison to Popular Models

		1	
Model	ImageNet	Million	Million
	Accuracy	Mult-Adds	Parameters
1.0 MobileNet-224	70.6%	569	4.2
GoogleNet	69.8%	1550	6.8
VGG 16	71.5%	15300	138

Table 9. Smaller MobileNet Comparison to Popular Models

Model	ImageNet	Million	Million
	Accuracy	Mult-Adds	Parameters
0.50 MobileNet-160	60.2%	76	1.32
Squeezenet	57.5%	1700	1.25
AlexNet	57.2%	720	60

SkipNet

Highway Networks

Gating units 在Highway Networks中,引入了这一概念。如果说原始的神经网络可以表示为:

$$\mathbf{y} = H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{H}}) \tag{1}$$

引入 $T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{T}}), C(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{C}})$ 两个函数,作为变换gate和运载gate:

$$y = H(x, W_H) \cdot T(x, W_T) + x \cdot C(x, W_C)$$
 (2)

设C = 1 - T, 公式(2)变换为:

$$\mathbf{y} = H(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{H}) \cdot T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{T}) + \mathbf{x} \cdot (1 - T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{T})) \tag{3}$$

又令 $H' = H \cdot T$:

$$\mathbf{y} = H^{\iota}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{H}) + \mathbf{x} \cdot (1 - T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}_{T})) \tag{4}$$

可以看到,加入一个与原网络模块并列的gating unit 即可起到"加速信息流通"的作用。

Gating策略

实际上, ResNet的结构便符合这一标准:

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{ResNet}}^{i+1} = F^{i}\left(\mathbf{x}_{\text{ResNet}}^{i}\right) + \mathbf{x}_{\text{ResNet}}^{i}$$
 (5)

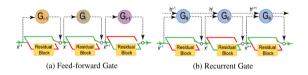


Figure. 两种不同的gating策略设计

作者针对ResNet设计了两种gating策略,一种是所有模块共用一个gate unit,还有一种是对每一个模块施加一个gate unit。

Gating units设计

针对不同的网络模块类型,作者设计了不同的Gating units:

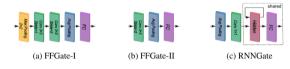


Figure. 三种不同的gating units

FFGate-I 大约消耗残差模块的19%的性能;

FFGate-II 大约消耗残差模块的12.5%的性能;

RNNGate 包含了单个LSTM模块,仅消耗0.04%的微不足道的性能。

Hybrid RL

对于模块的两个输出大小的估计,直接使用soft-max策略进行训练,随后在计算向后传播时恢复到硬判定使得模型的准确率非常的低,因此作者设计了混合强化学习策略,将跳过模块省略的计算作为"奖励",因此得到的新的目标函数为:

$$\min \mathscr{J}(\theta) = \min \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g}} L_{\theta}(\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{x})$$

$$= \min \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g}} \left[\mathscr{L} \left(\hat{\mathbf{y}} \left(\mathbf{x}, F_{\theta}, \mathbf{g} \right), \mathbf{y} \right) - \frac{\alpha}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_{i} \right]$$
(6)

其中 $R_i = (1 - g_i) C_i$ 作为跳过计算的奖励,常数 C_i 为计算消耗,而ResNet中,可以视为 $C_i = 1$ 。

Algorithm 1: Hybrid Learning Algorithm (HRL+SP)

Input: A set of images \mathbf{x} and labels \mathbf{y} Output: Trained SkipNet

1. Supervised pre-training (Sec. 3.3) $\theta_{SP} \leftarrow \mathrm{SGD}(L_{\mathrm{Cross-Entropy}}, \mathrm{SkipNet-}G_{\mathrm{relax}}(\mathbf{x}))$ 2. Hybrid reinforcement learning (Sec. 3.2)
Initialize θ_{HRL+SP} with θ_{SP} $\theta_{HRL+SP} \leftarrow \mathrm{REINFORCE}(\mathcal{J}, \mathrm{SkipNet-}G(\mathbf{x}))$

Figure. 最终的训练策略

$$G_{\text{relax}}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{I}(S(\mathbf{x}) \ge 0.5), \text{ forward pass} \\ S(\mathbf{x}), \text{ backward pass} \end{cases}$$

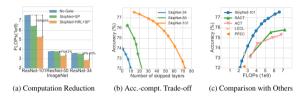


Figure. 模型性能对比



Figure, 跳过的模块数量与输入的复杂度有关

更多工作

更多工作 2: 网络性能对比实验

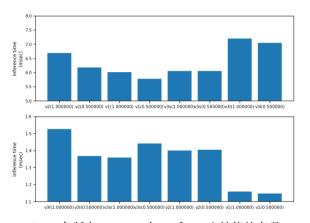


Figure. 各版本MobileNet在CPU和GPU上性能的表现

更多工作 3: 如何改进现有网络

根据今天讲到的网络特性,对于不同的实际使用环境,如何改进现有网络?

更多工作 4: MobileNet V2

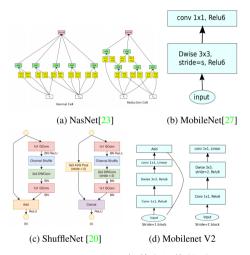


Figure. MobileNet V2与其它网络的对比

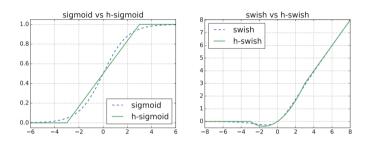


Figure. Sigmoid 和 Swish 的非线性形式及其hard近似

swish
$$x = x \cdot \sigma(x)$$
 $h - \text{swish } [x] = x \frac{\text{Re LU6}(x+3)}{6}$

今天的内容结束了,谢谢大家。