

# Inception-v4, Inception-ResNet and the Impact of Residual Connections on Learning

---

Christian Szegedy, Sergey Ioffe and Vincent Vanhoucke

Presented by: Iman Nematollahi

# Outline

- Introduction
- Previous architectures:
  - Inception-v1: Going deeper with convolutions
  - Inception-v2: Batch Normalization
  - Inception-v3: Rethinking the Inception architecture
  - Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition
- Inception-v4
- Inception-ResNet
- Experimental Results



GT: horse cart

1: horse cart

2: minibus

3: oxcart

4: stretcher

5: half track



GT: birdhouse

1: birdhouse

2: sliding door

3: window screen

4: mailbox

5: pot



GT: forklift

1: forklift

2: garbage truck

3: tow truck

4: trailer truck

5: go-kart



GT: coucal

1: coucal

2: indigo bunting

3: lorikeet

4: walking stick

5: custard apple



GT: komondor

1: komondor

2: patio

3: llama

4: mobile home

5: Old English sheepdog



GT: yellow lady's slipper

1: yellow lady's slipper

2: slug

3: hen-of-the-woods

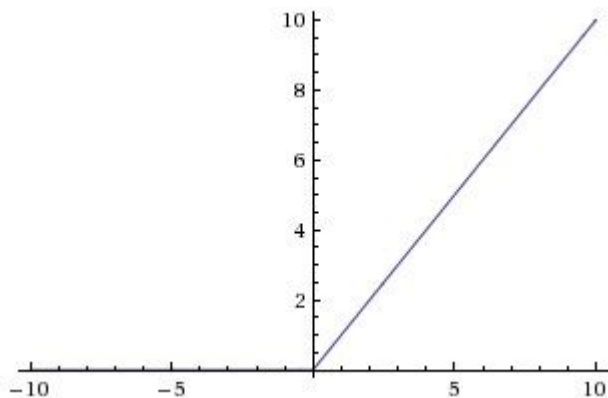
4: stinkhorn

5: coral fungus

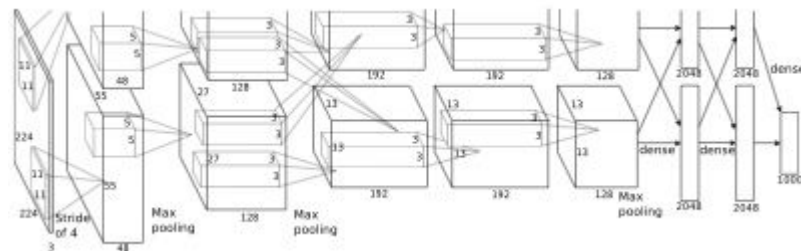
<http://www.iamwire.com/2015/02/microsoft-researchers-claim-deep-learning-system-beat-humans/109897>



IMAGENET



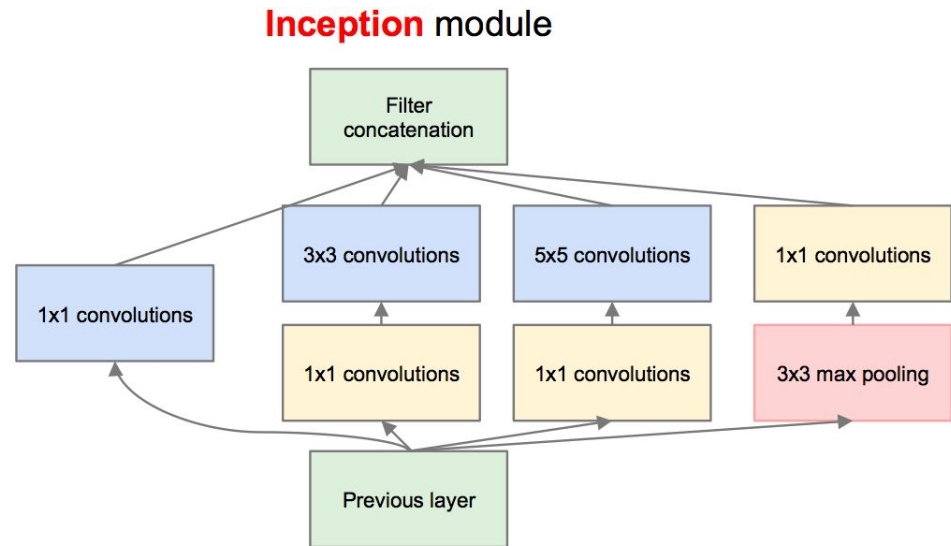
ReLU activation function



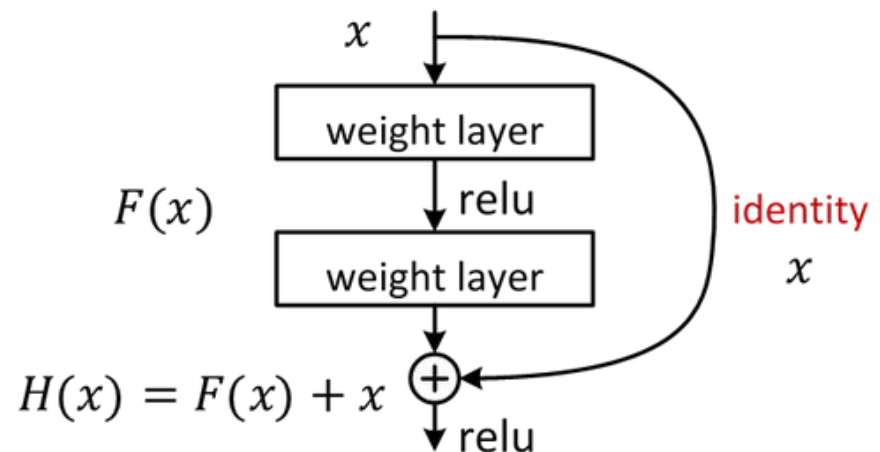
Alex-net architecture

# Two Powerful Networks

- Inception Network



- Deep Residual Network





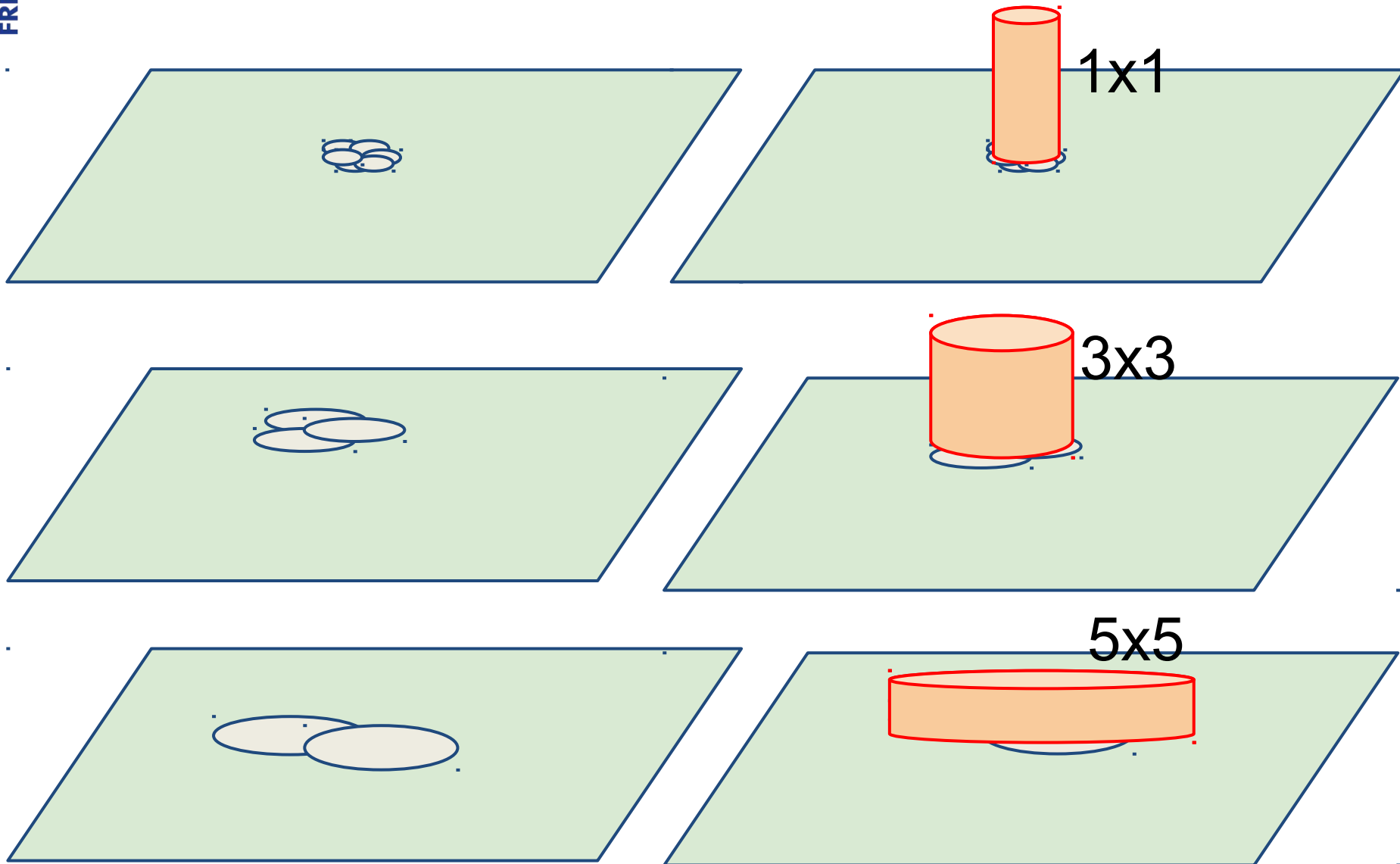
Drawbacks of going deeper:

1. Overfitting
2. Increased use of computational resources

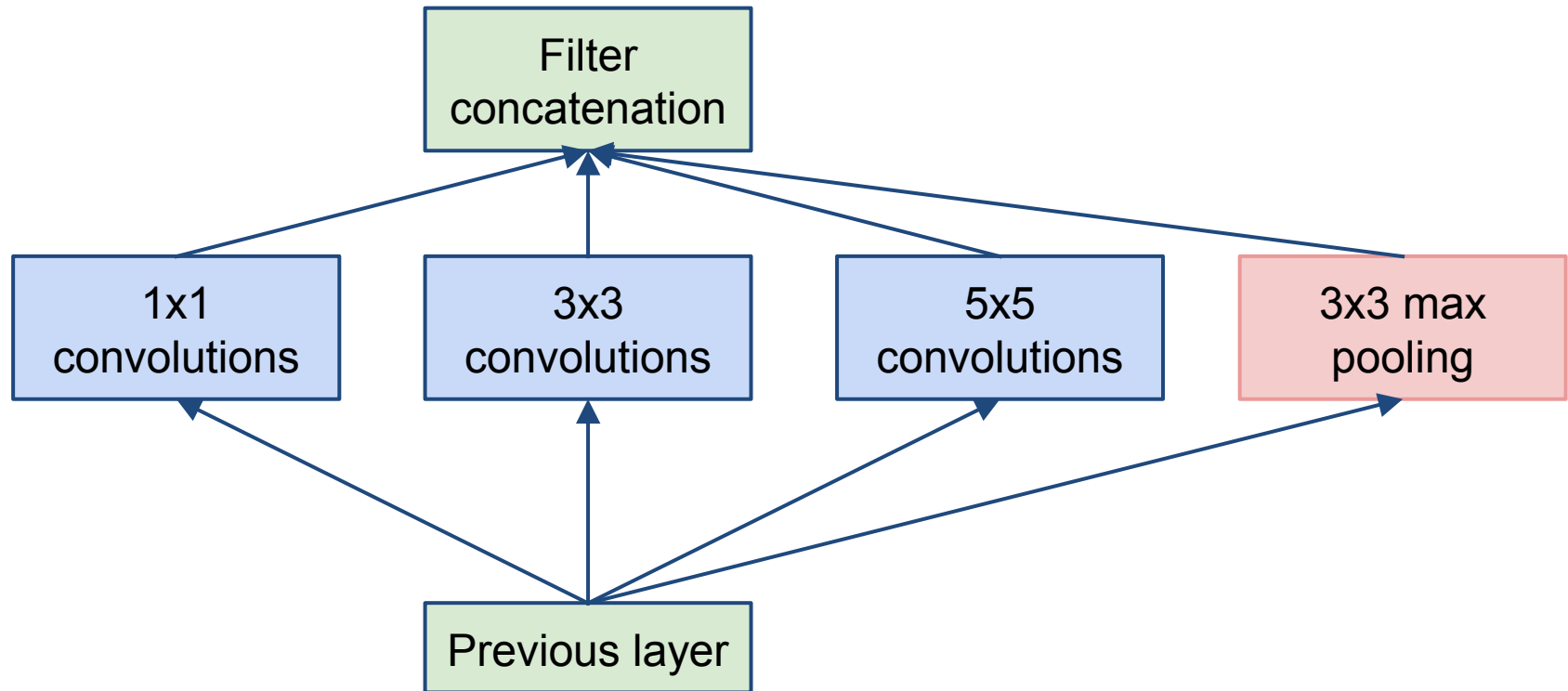
Proposed solution:

- Moving from fully connected to sparsely connected architectures
- Clustering sparse matrices into relatively dense submatrices

# Inception-v1: Going deeper with



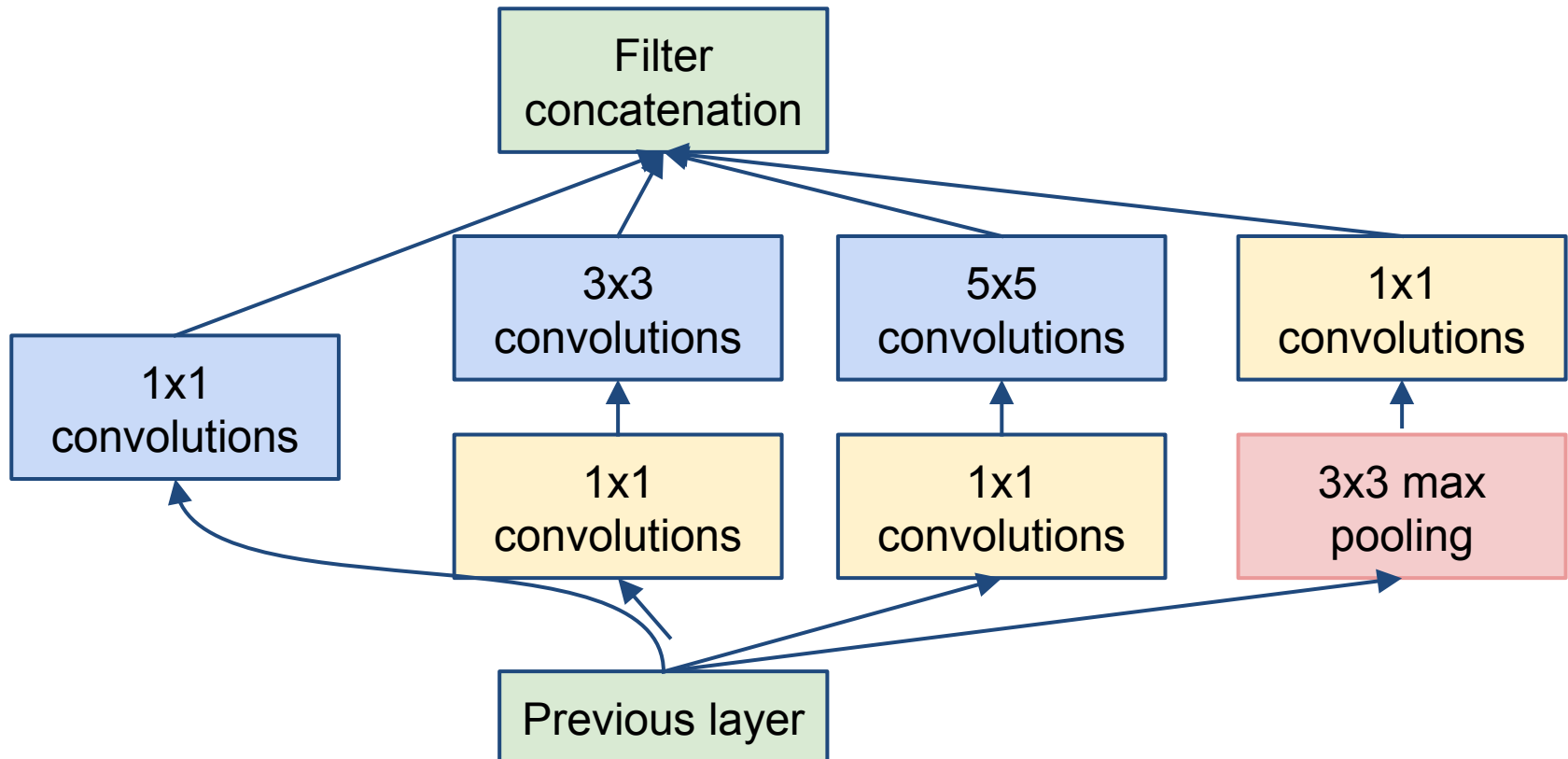
# Inception-v1: Going deeper with





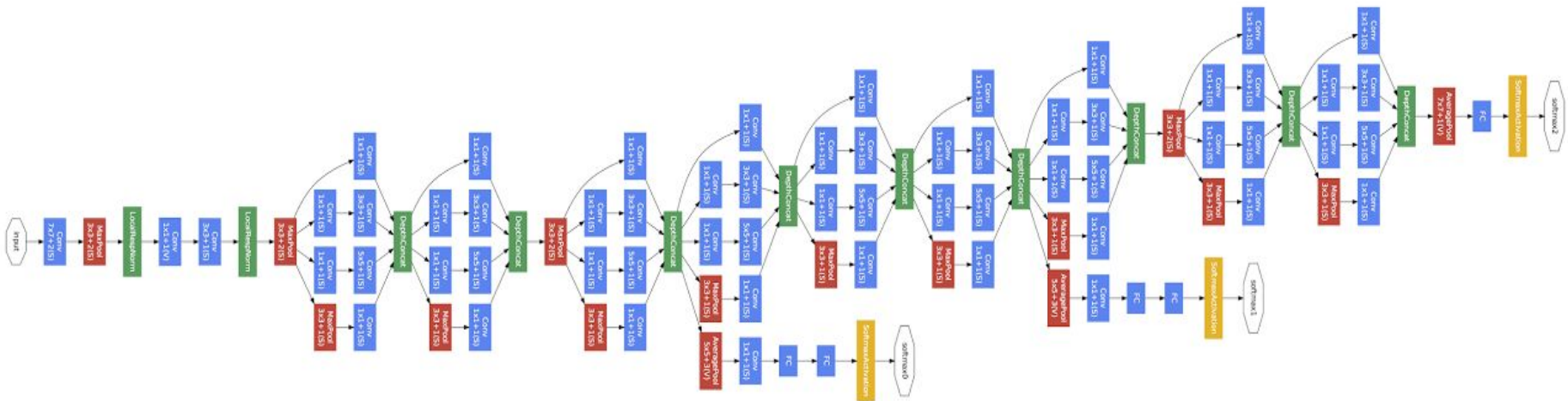
# Inception-v1: Going deeper with

## Inception module



# Inception-v1: Going deeper with

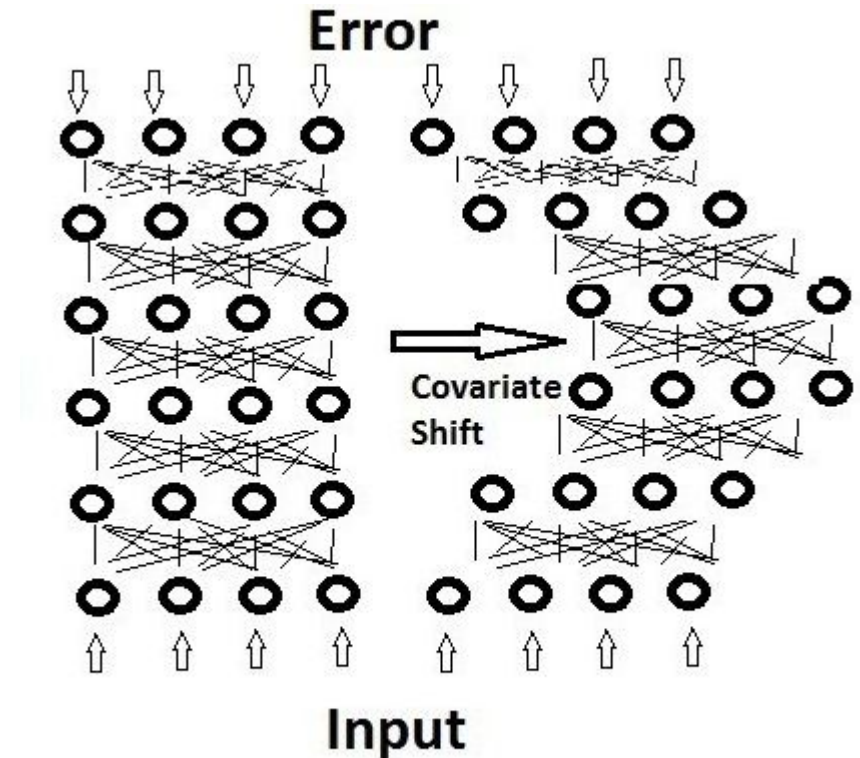
## GoogLeNet



Convolution  
Pooling  
Softmax  
Other

# Inception-v2: Batch Normalization

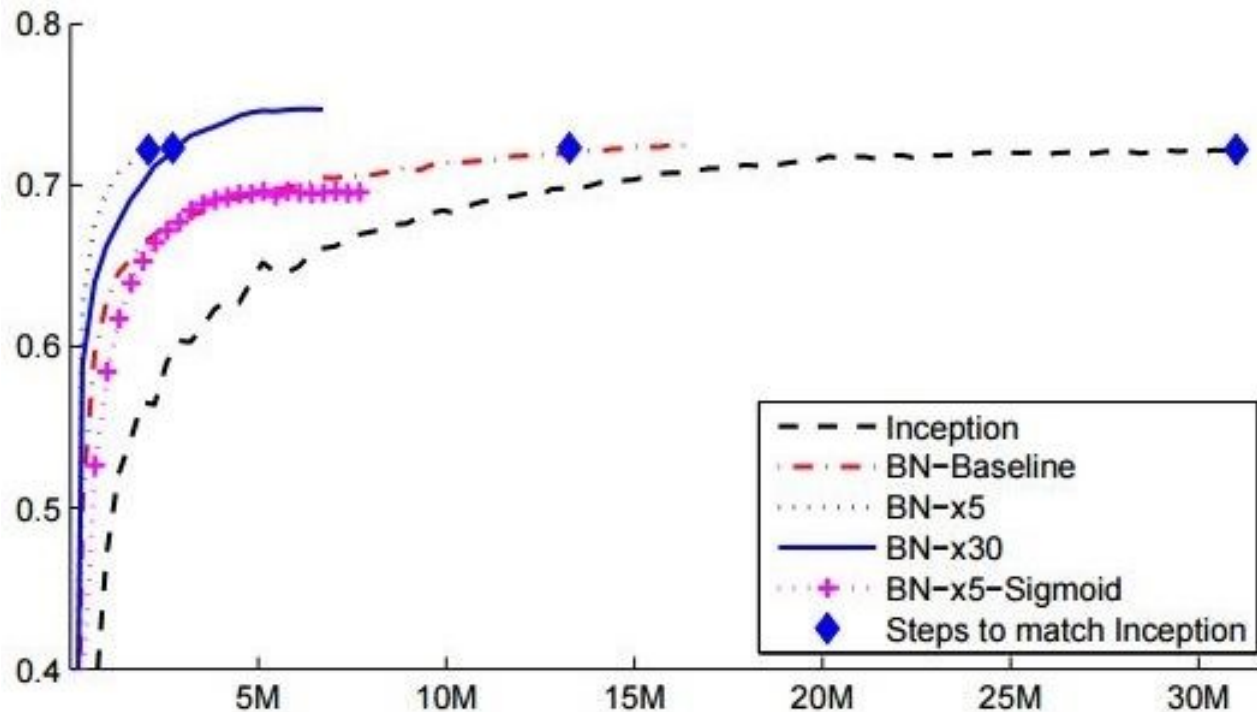
- Problem of internal covariate shift
- Introducing Batch Normalization:
  - Faster learning
  - Higher overall accuracy



*Debiprasad Ghosh, PhD, Uses AI in Mechanics*

<https://www.quora.com/Why-does-batch-normalization-help>

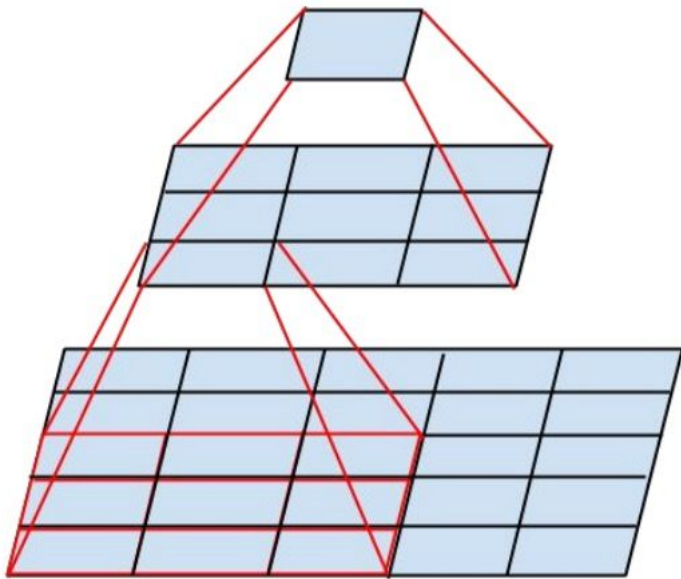
# Inception-v2: Batch Normalization



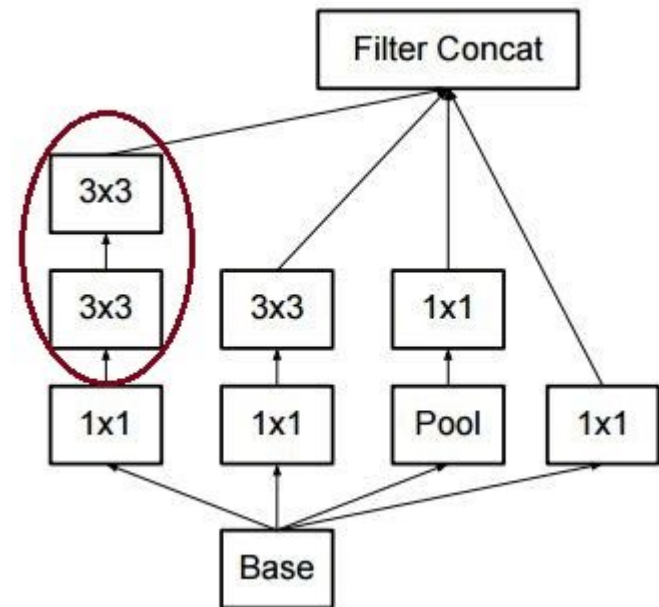
Model	Steps to 72.2%	Max accuracy
Inception	$31.0 \cdot 10^6$	72.2%
<i>BN-Baseline</i>	$13.3 \cdot 10^6$	72.7%
<i>BN-x5</i>	$2.1 \cdot 10^6$	73.0%
<i>BN-x30</i>	$2.7 \cdot 10^6$	74.8%
<i>BN-x5-Sigmoid</i>		69.8%

# Inception-v3: Rethinking the Inception

Idea: Scale up the network by factorizing the convolutions

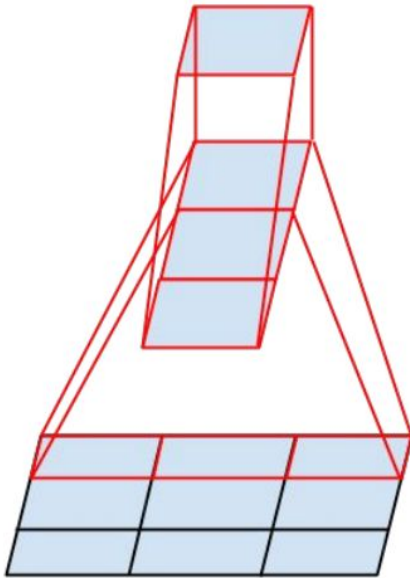


Replacing 5\*5 Convolution  
by two 3\*3 convolutions

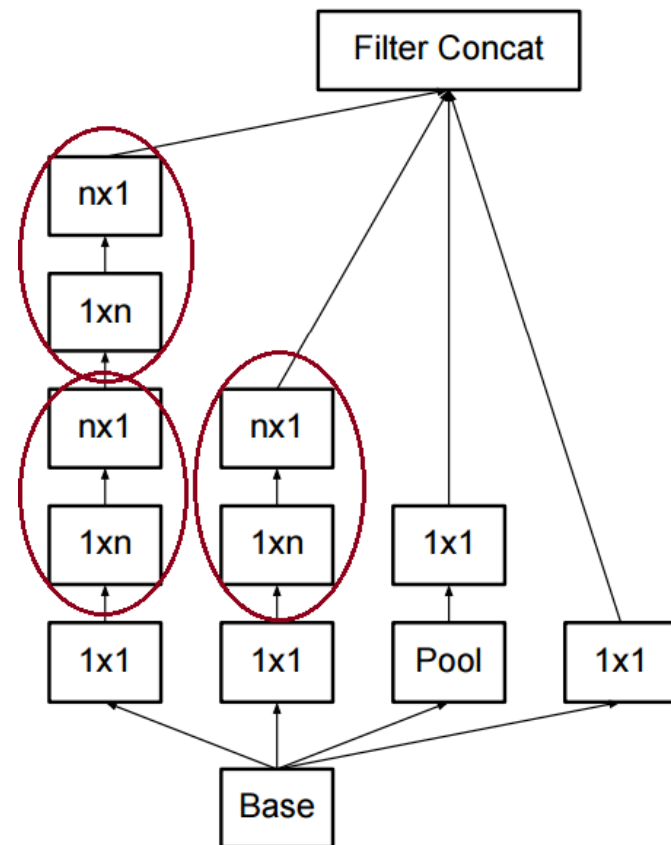


# Inception-v3: Rethinking the Inception

Idea: Scale up the network by factorizing the convolutions



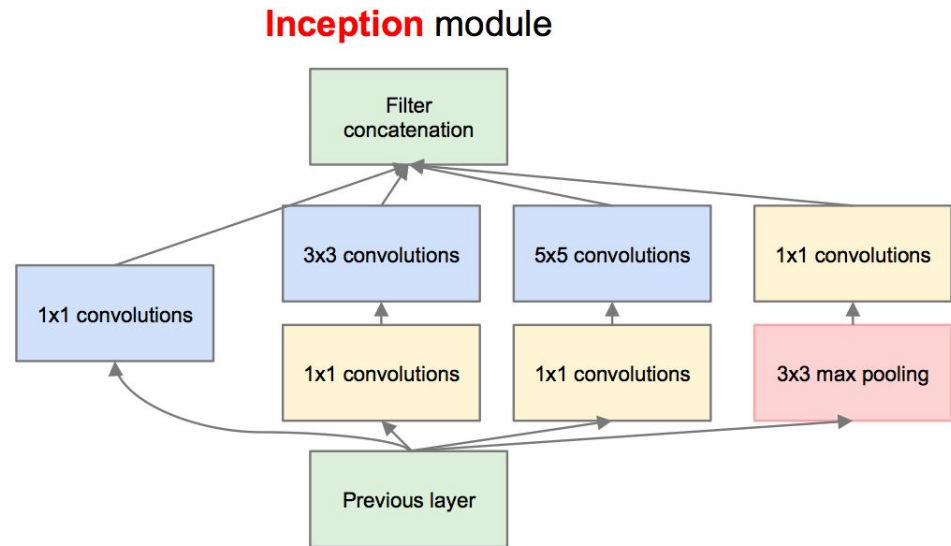
Replacing the  $3 \times 3$  convolutions. The lower layer of this network consists of a  $3 \times 1$  convolution with 3 output units.



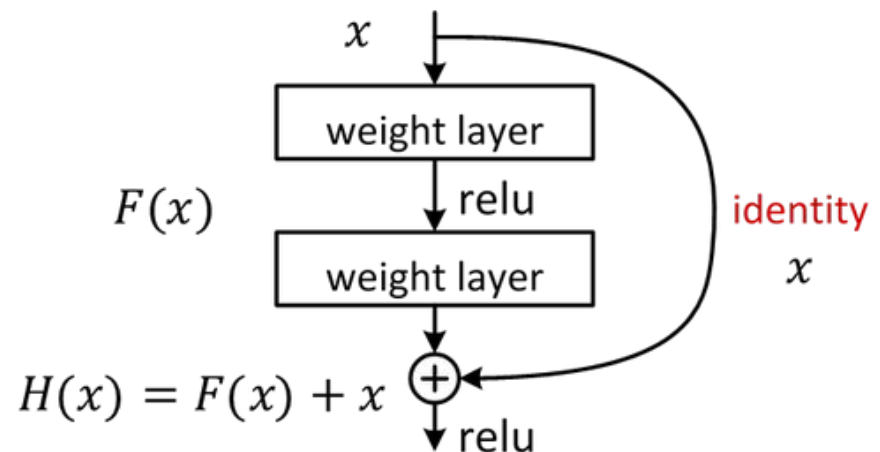
Inception modules after the factorization of the  $n \times n$  convolutions. In Inception-v3:  $n = 7$

# Two Powerful Networks

- Inception Network

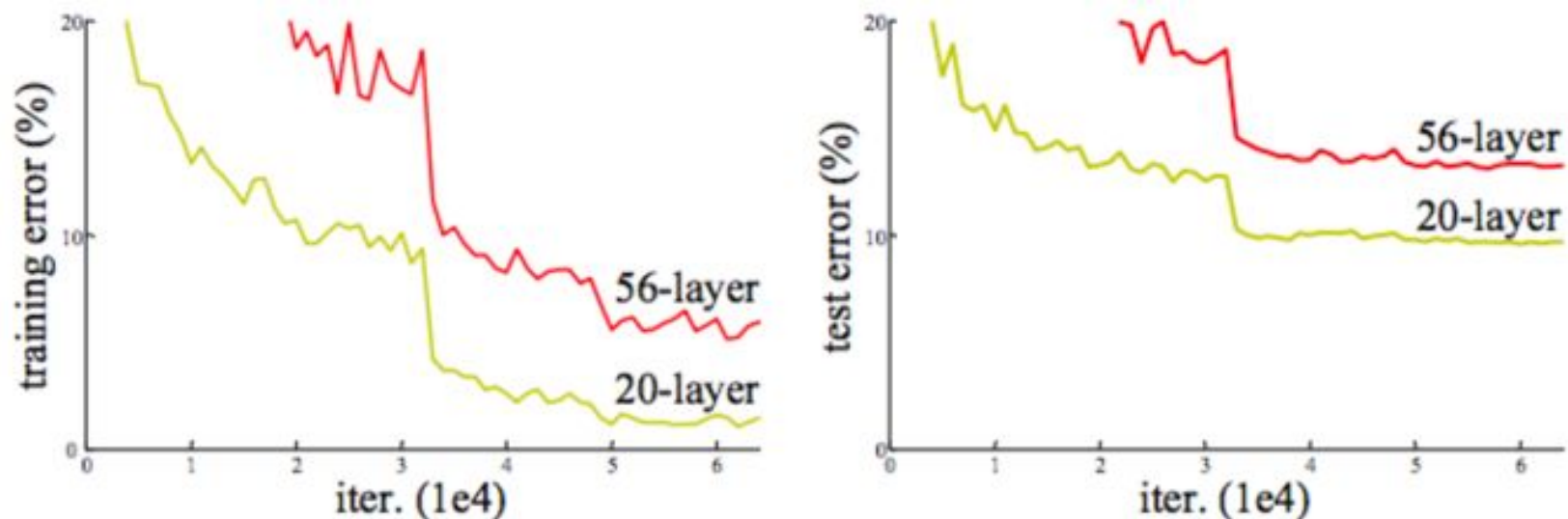


- Deep Residual Network





## Degradation Problem



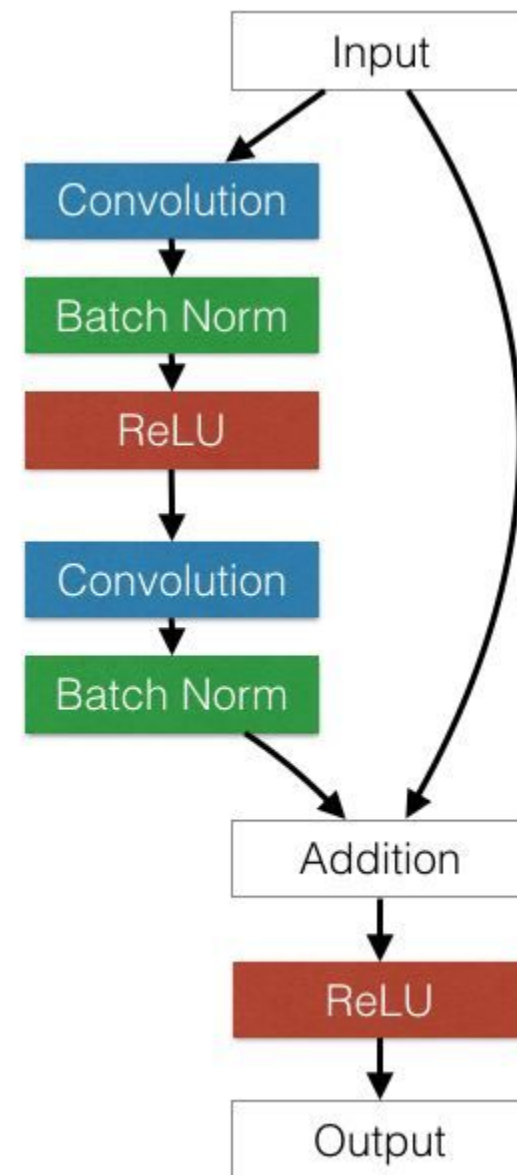
Training error (left) and test error (right) on CIFAR-10 with 20-layer and 56-layer “plain” networks. The deeper network has higher training error, and thus test error.



**Extremely Deep Network:**

**152 layer**

- **Easier to optimize**
- **More accurate**



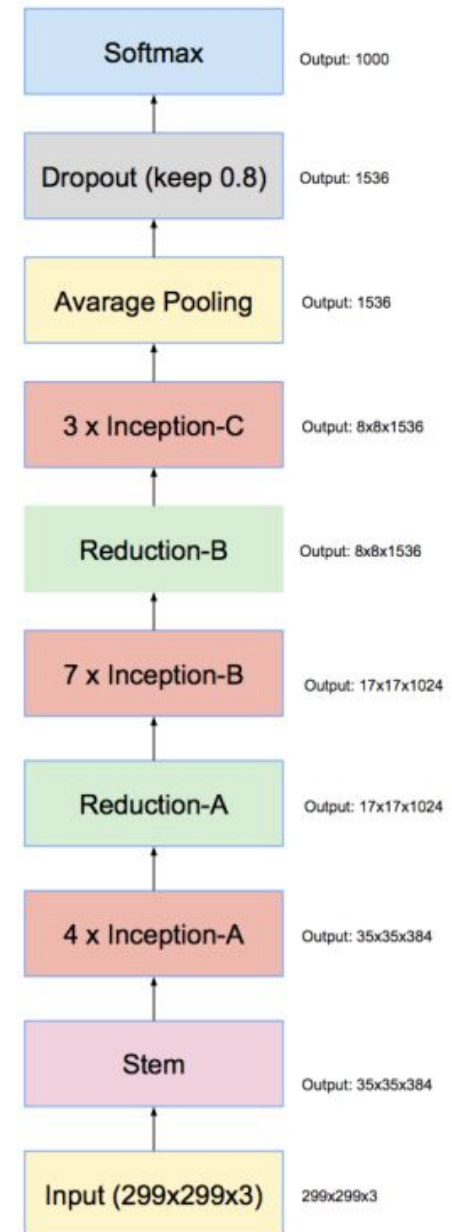
# New architectures

- Investigating an updated version of Inception network with and without residual connections:
  - Inception-v4
  - Inception-ResNet-v1
  - Inception-ResNet-v2

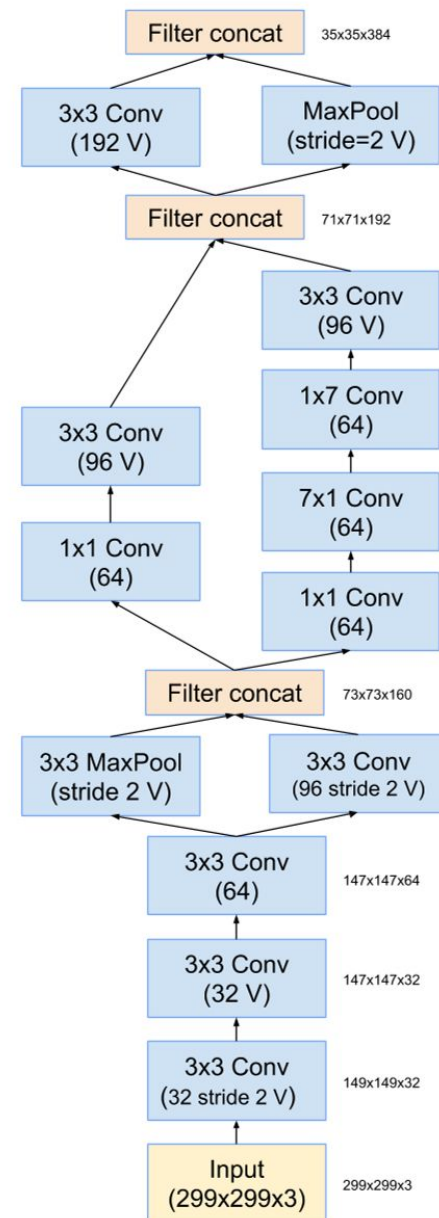
## Results in:

- Acceleration of training speed
- Improvement in accuracy

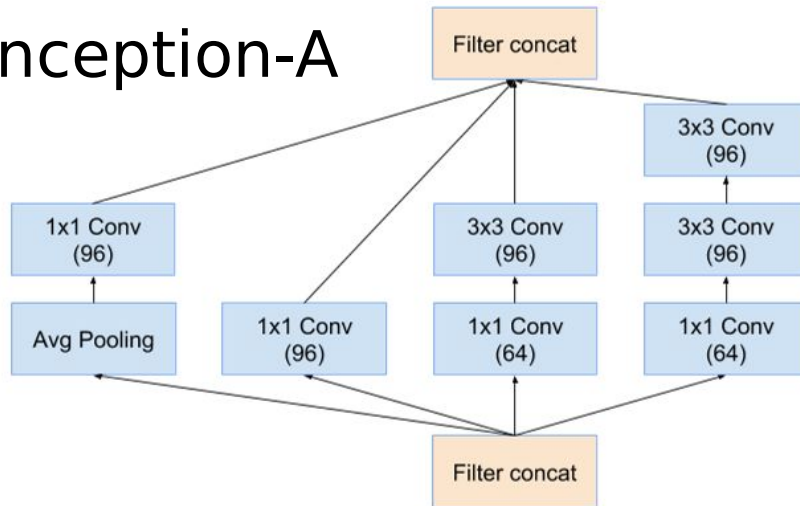
- Uniform simplified architecture
- More Inception modules
- DistBelief replaced by TensorFlow



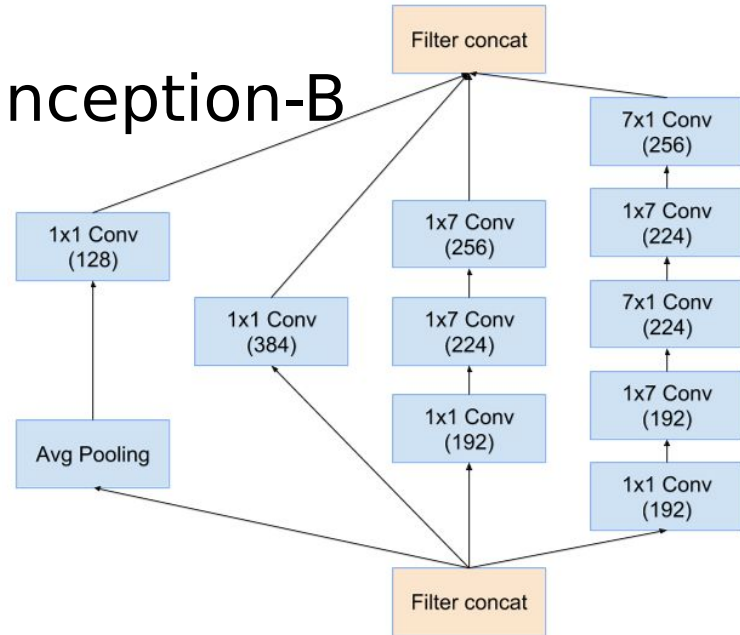
## Stem of Inception-v4



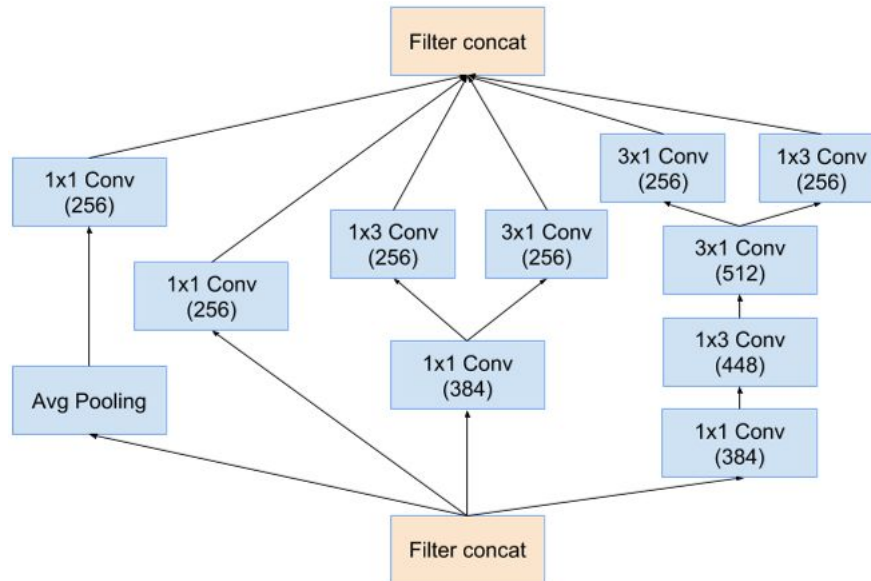
## Inception-A

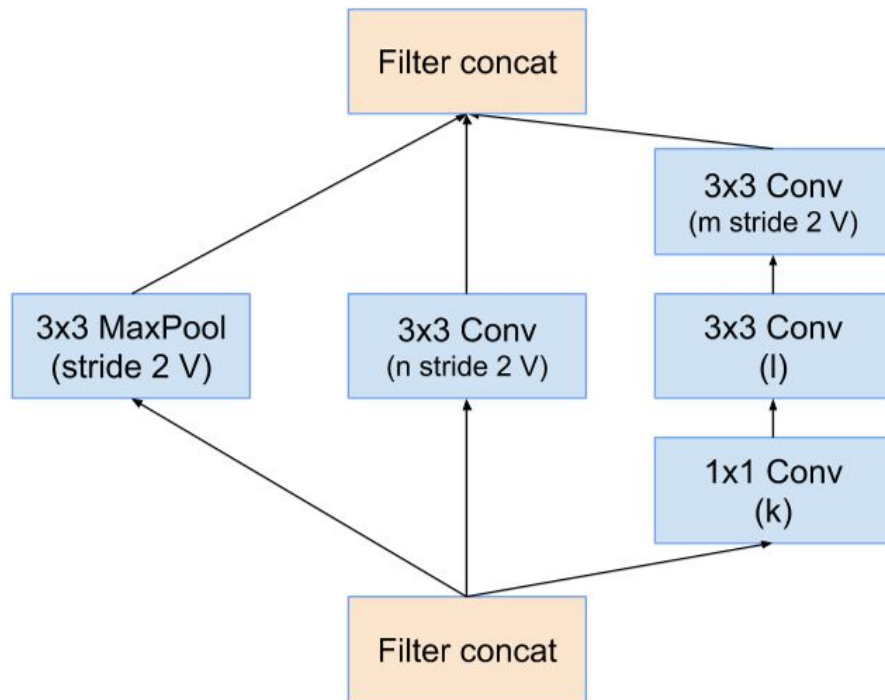


## Inception-B



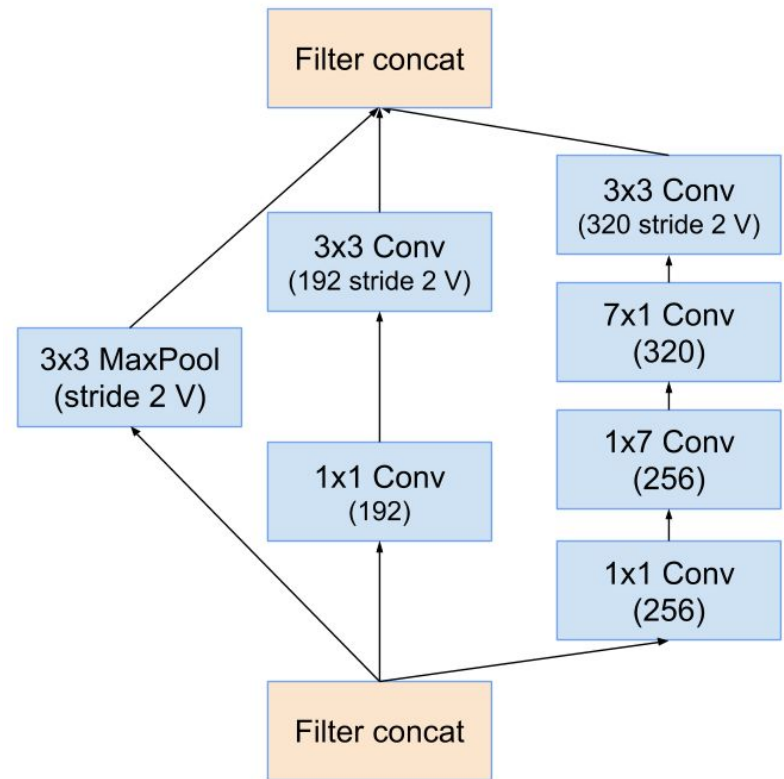
## Inception-C





Reduction-A

$K=192$ ,  $l=224$ ,  $m=256$ ,  
 $n=384$

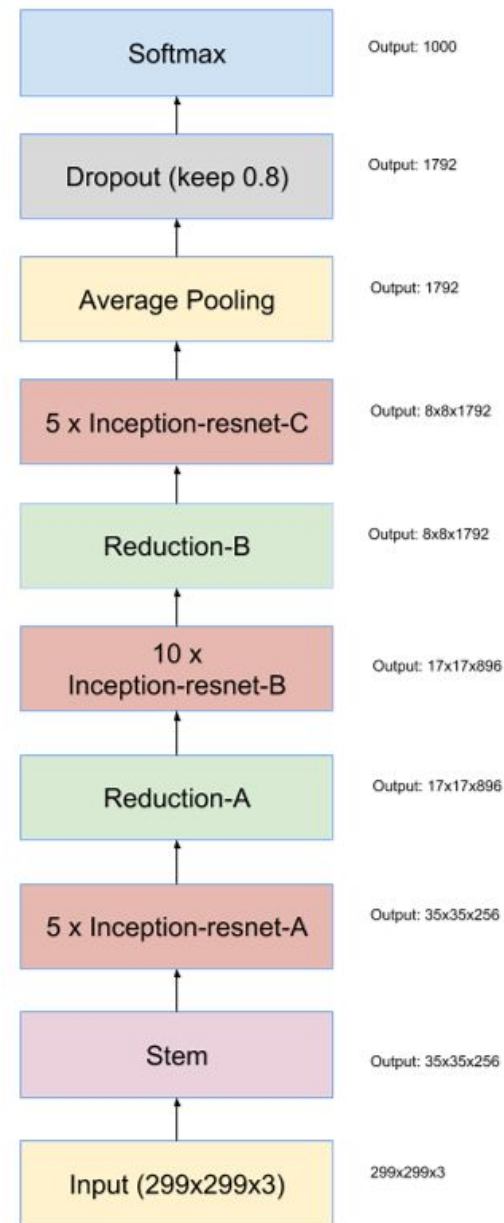


Reduction-B

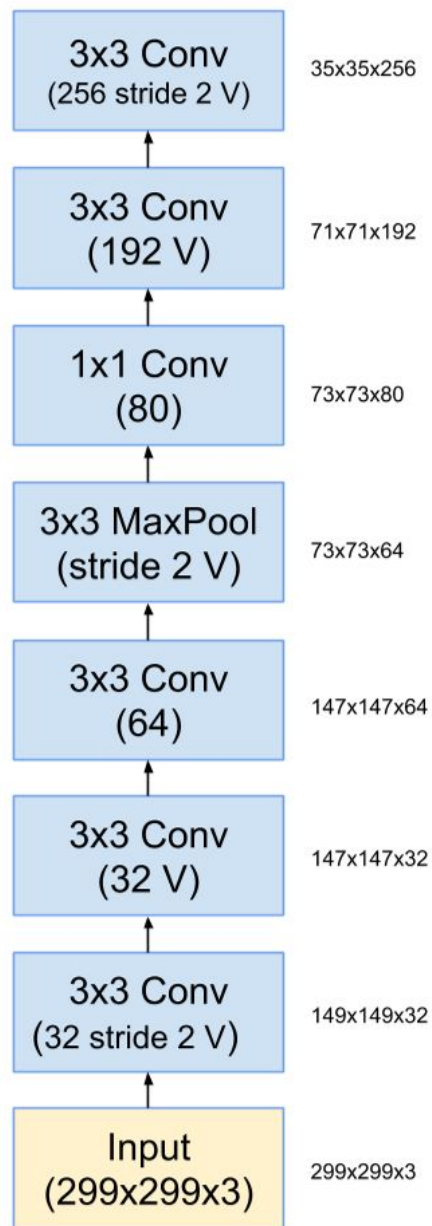
Computational cost:

Inception-ResNet-v1  $\approx$   
Inception-v3

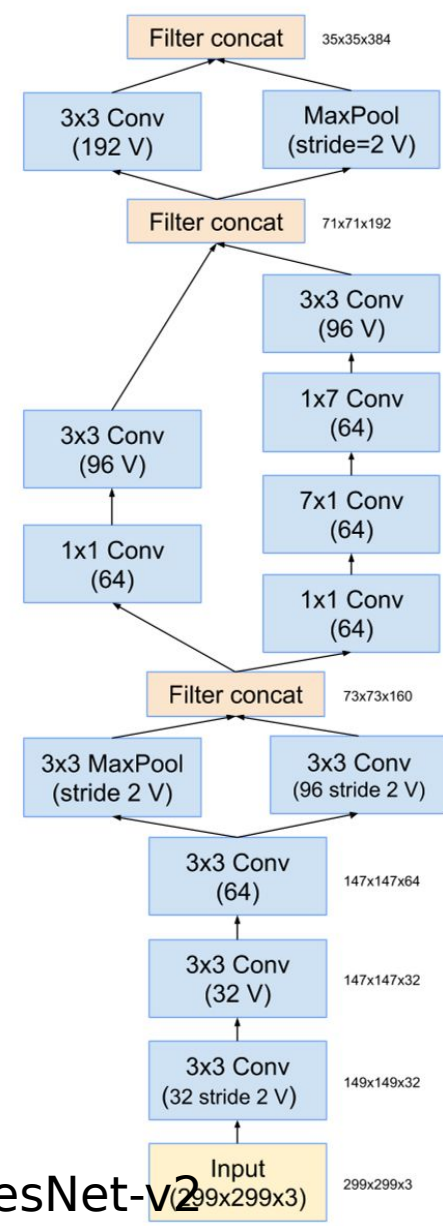
Inception-ResNet-v2  $\approx$   
Inception-v4



# Inception-ResNet-v1 and v2



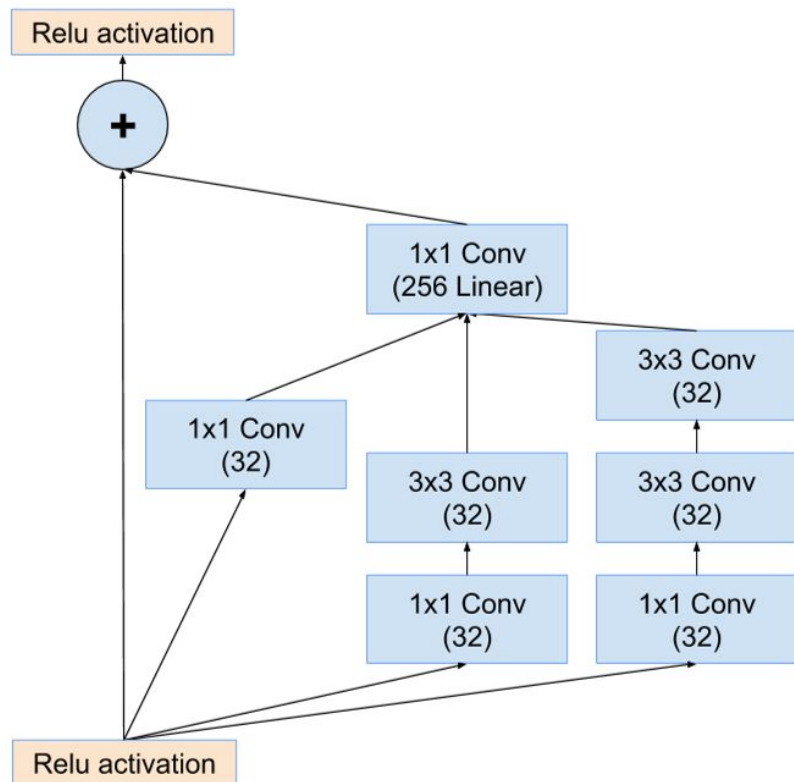
Stem of  
Inception-ResNet-  
v1  
Iman Nematollahi



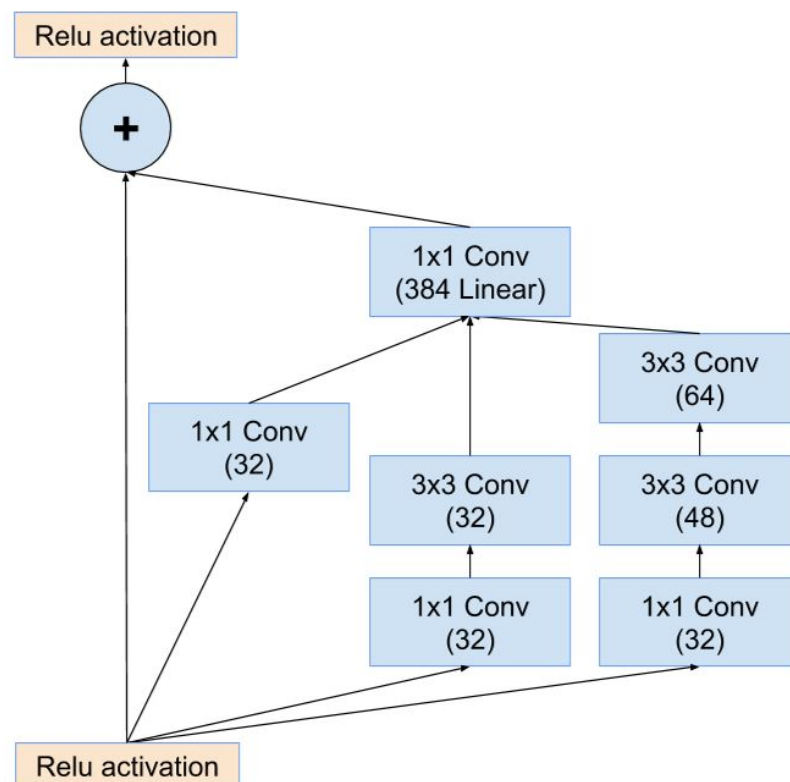
Stem of  
Inception-ResNet-v2



# Inception-ResNet-v1 and v2

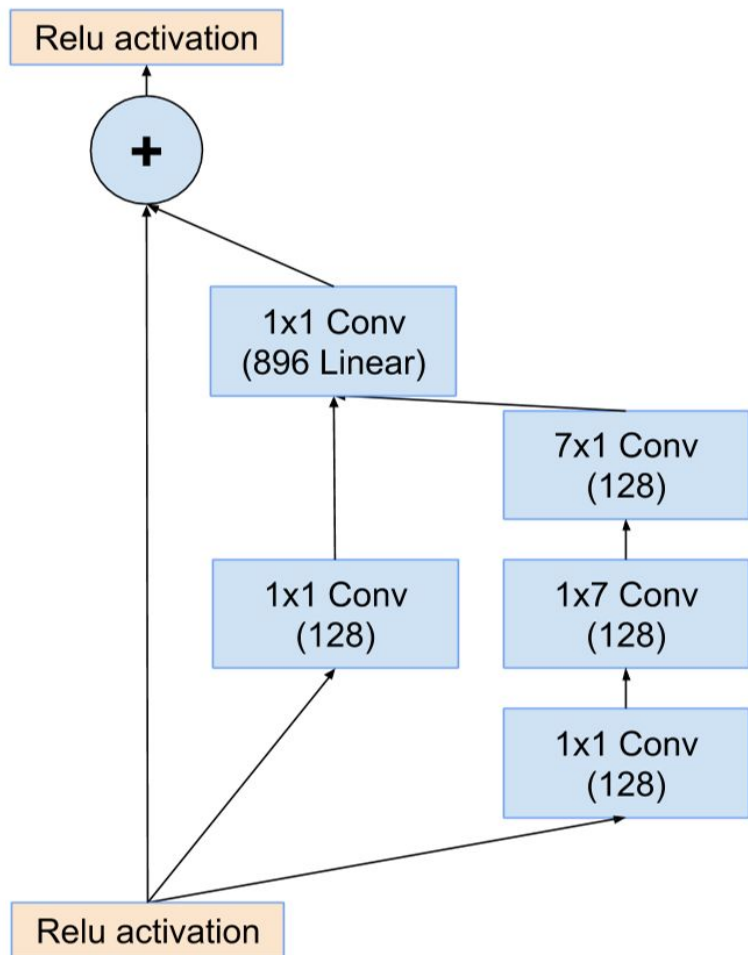


Inception-ResNet-A in v1

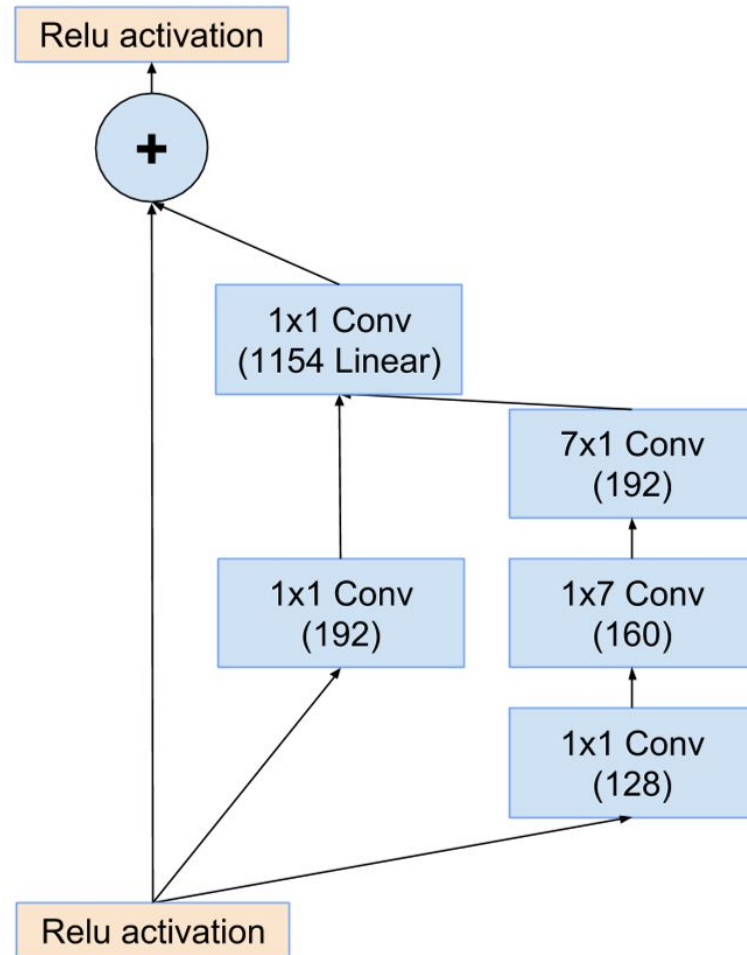


Inception-ResNet-A in v2

# Inception-ResNet-v1 and v2

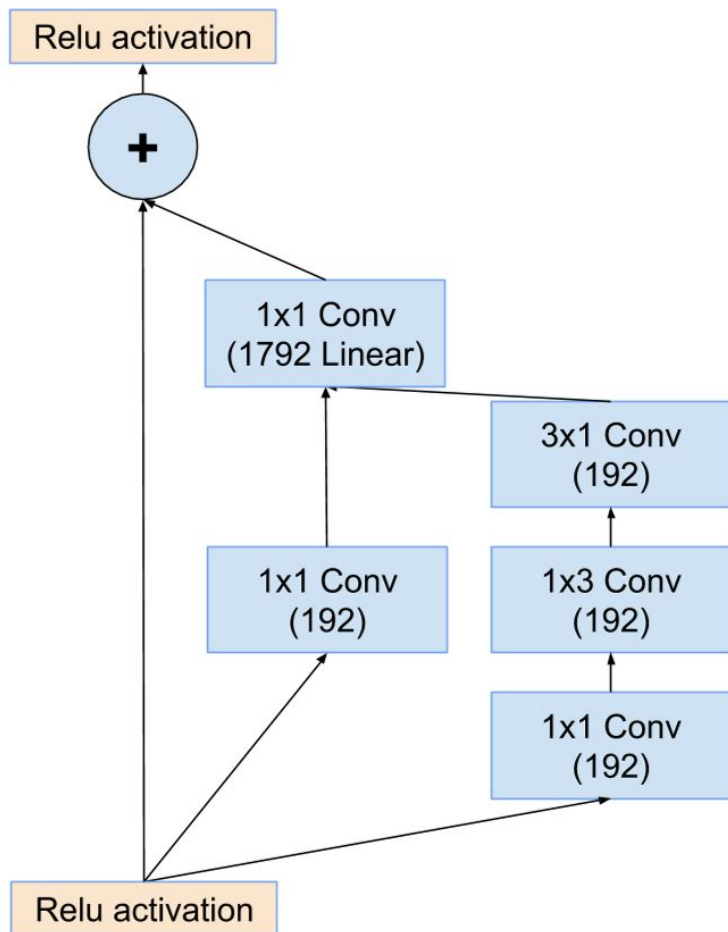


Inception-ResNet-B in v1

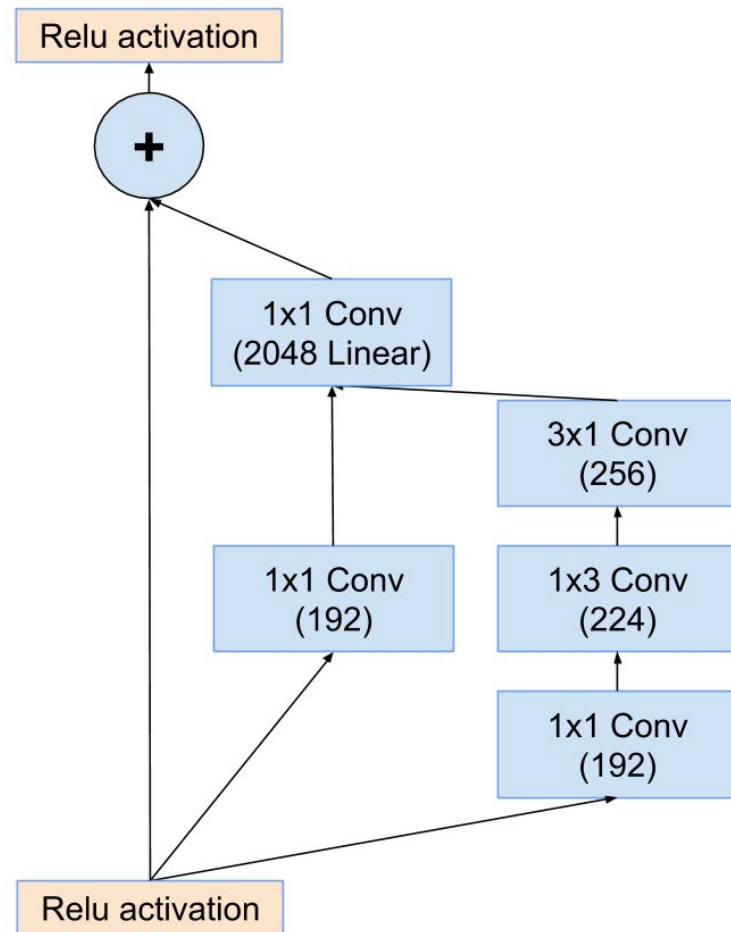


Inception-ResNet-B in v2

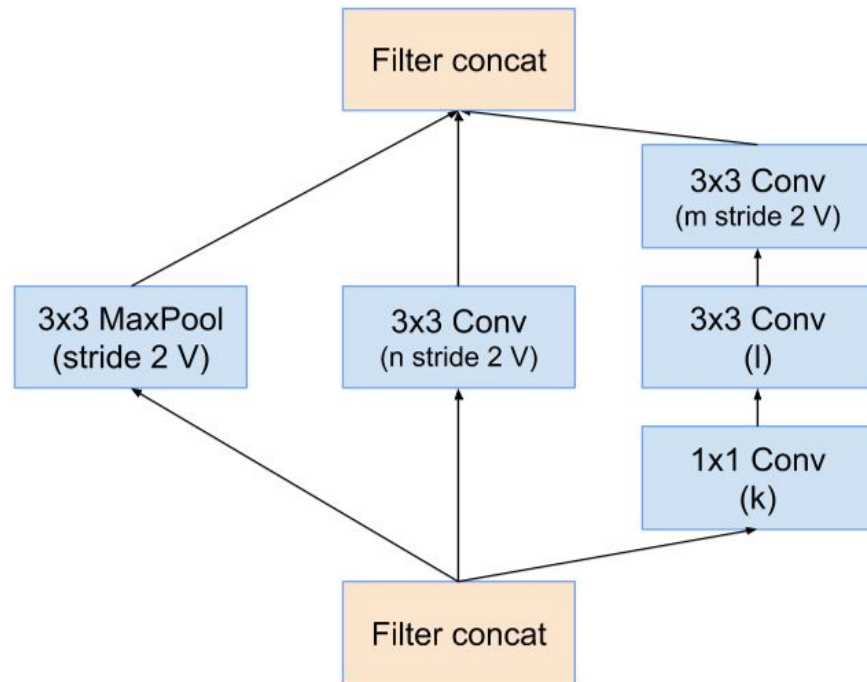
# Inception-ResNet-v1 and v2



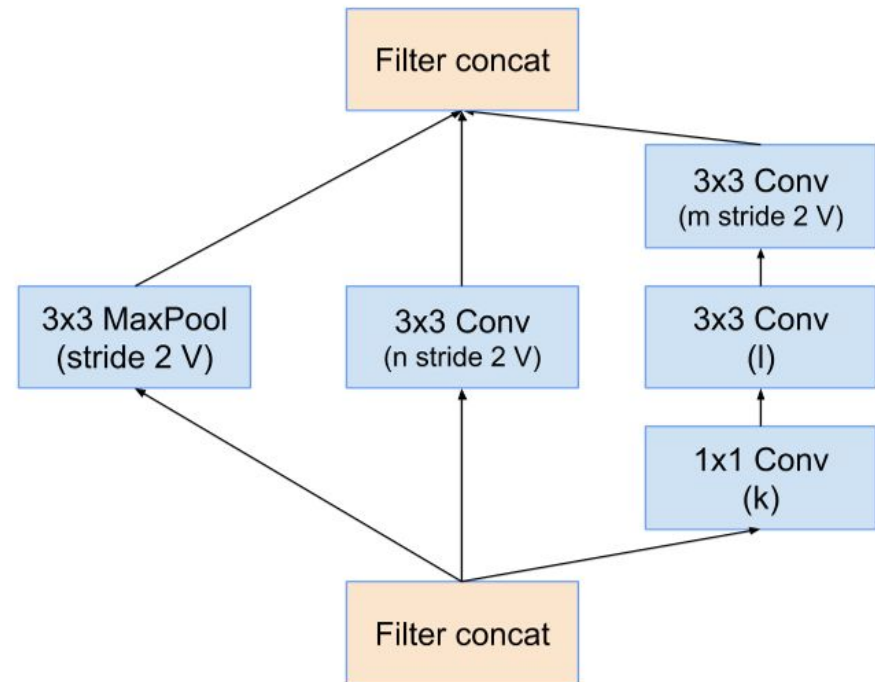
Inception-ResNet-C in v1



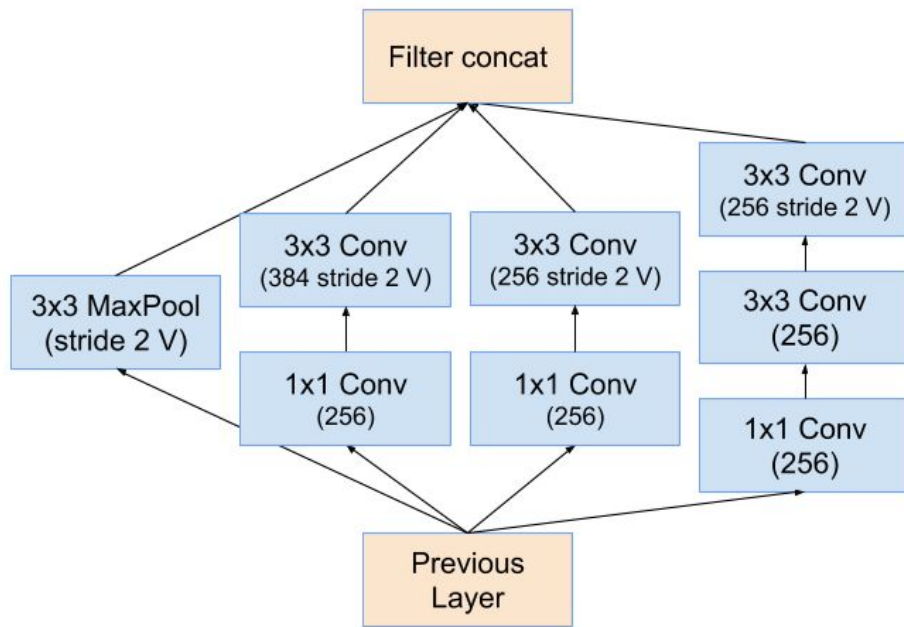
Inception-ResNet-C in v2



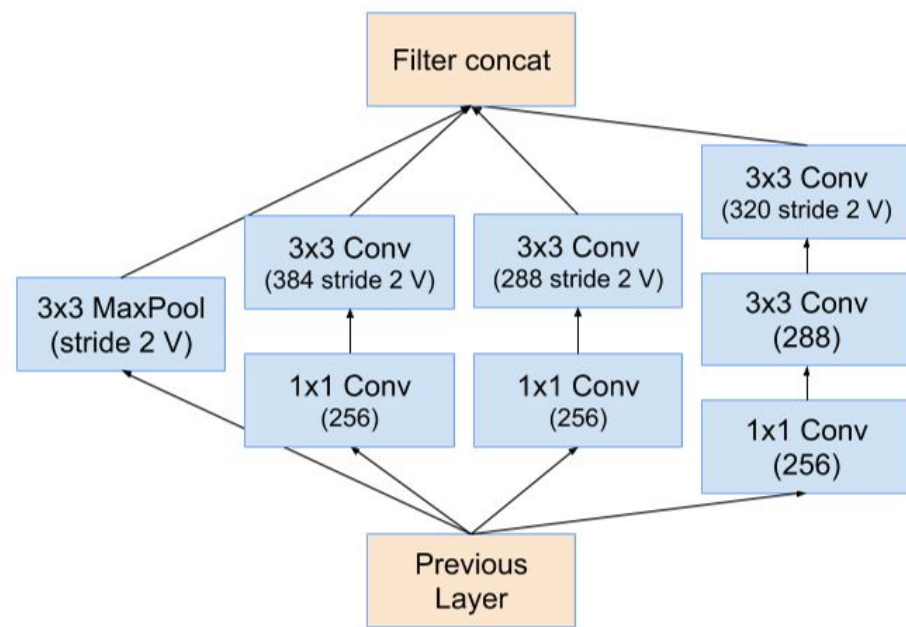
Reduction-A v1  
 $K=192, l=192, m=256, n=384$



Reduction-A v2  
 $K=256, l=256, m=384, n=384$



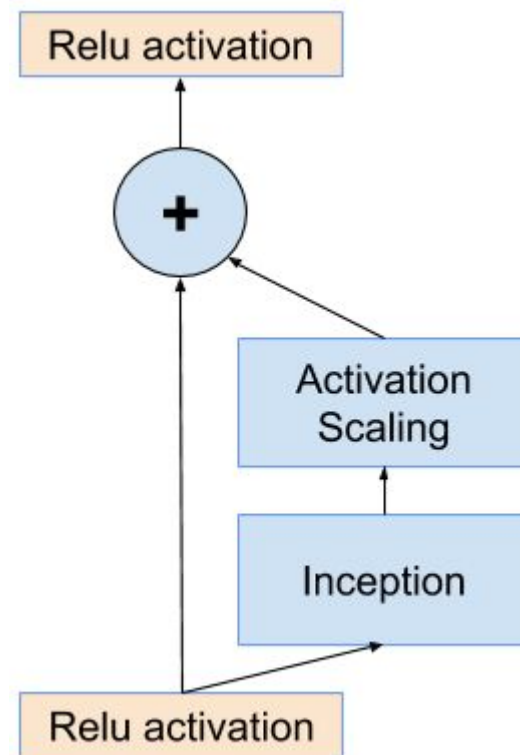
Reduction-B v1



Reduction-B v2

# Inception-ResNet-v1 and v2

„If the number of filters exceeded 1000, the residual variants started to exhibit instabilities“



- TensorFlow
- 20 replicas running each on a NVidia Kepler GPU
- RMSProp with decay of 0.9 and  $\varepsilon = 1.0$
- learning rate of 0.045, decayed every two epochs using an exponential rate of 0.94

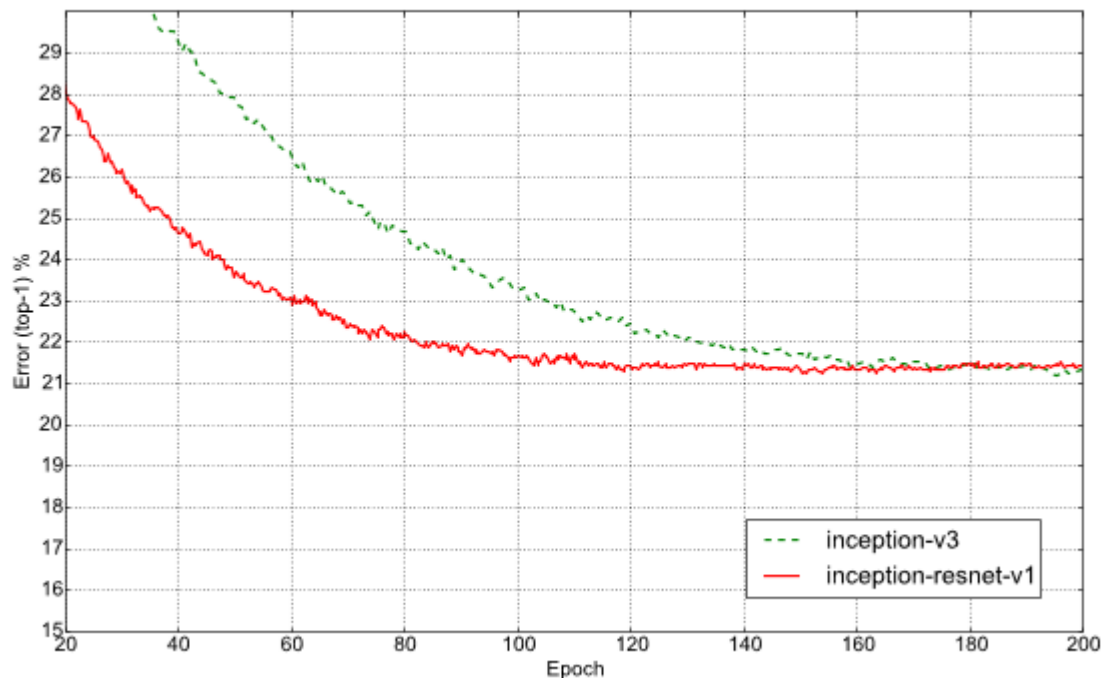
# Experimental Results

Network	Top-1 Error	Top-5 Error
BN-Inception [6]	25.2%	7.8%
Inception-v3 [15]	21.2%	5.6%
Inception-ResNet-v1	21.3%	5.5%
Inception-v4	20.0%	5.0%
Inception-ResNet-v2	19.9%	4.9%

**Single crop - single model experimental results.  
Reported on the non-blacklisted subset of the  
validation set of ILSVRC 2012.**

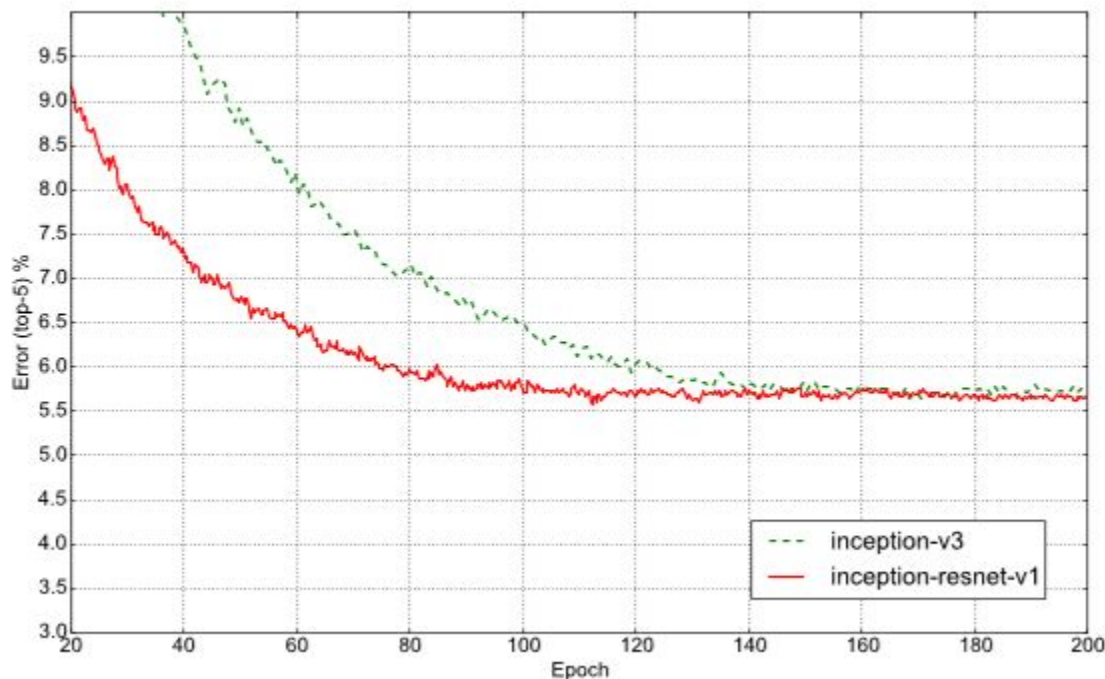


# Experimental Results



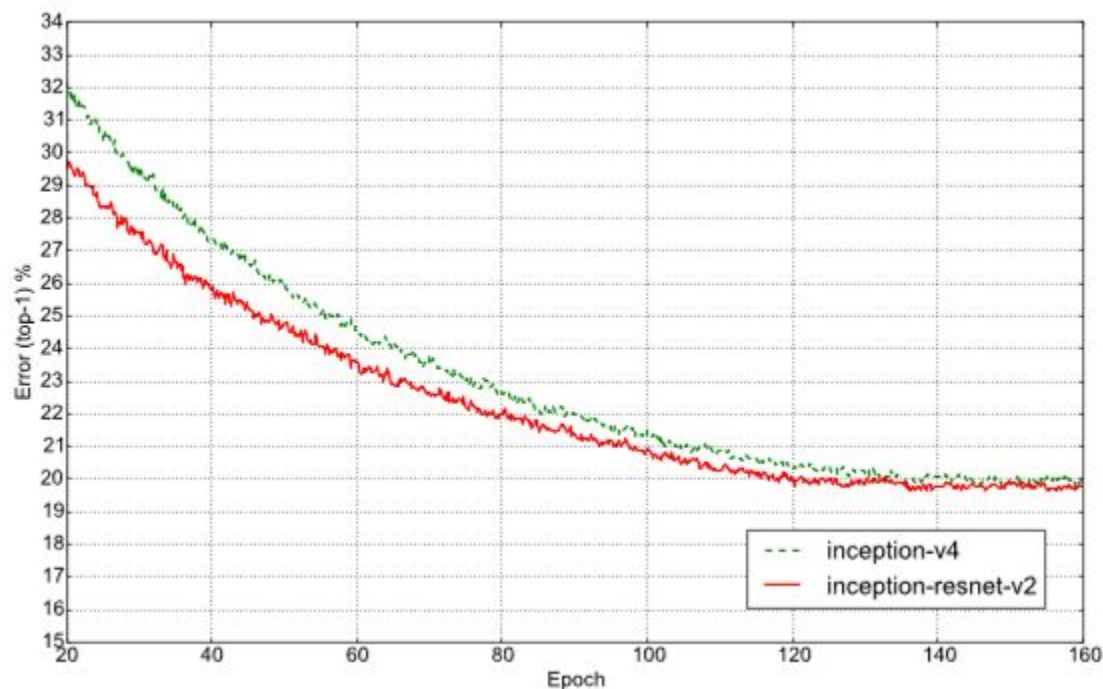
**Top-1 error evolution during training of pure Inception-v3 Vs Inception-resnet-v1. The evaluation is measured on a single crop on the non-blacklist images of the ILSVRC-2012 validation set.**

# Experimental Results



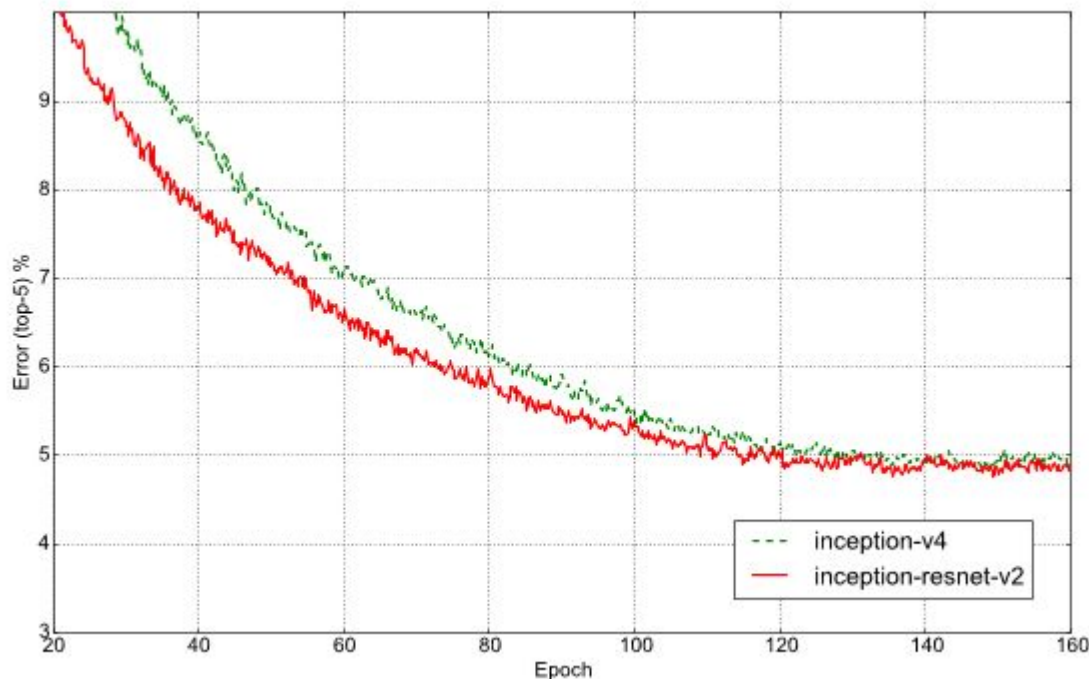
**Top-5 error evolution during training of pure Inception-v3 Vs Inception-resnet-v1. The evaluation is measured on a single crop on the non-blacklist images of the ILSVRC-2012 validation set.**

# Experimental Results



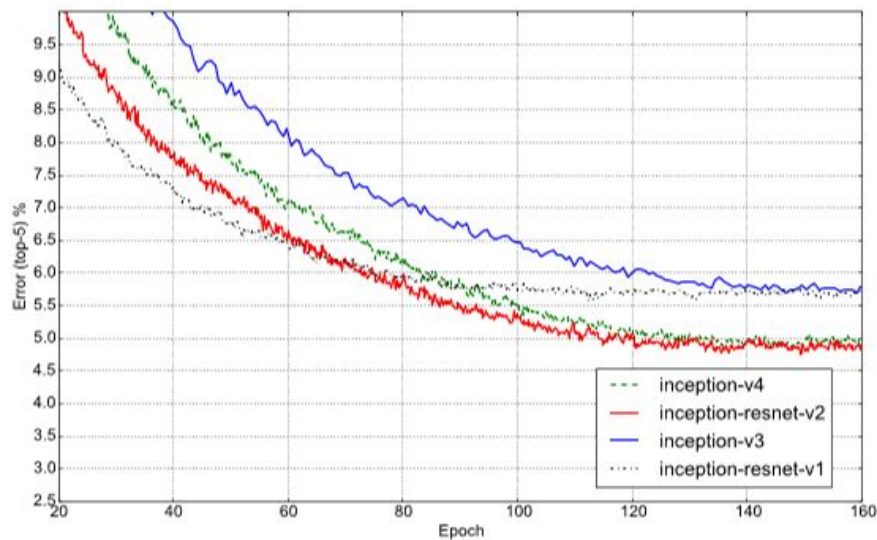
**Top-1 error evolution during training of pure Inception-v4 Vs Inception-resnet-v2. The evaluation is measured on a single crop on the non-blacklist images of the ILSVRC-2012 validation set.**

# Experimental Results

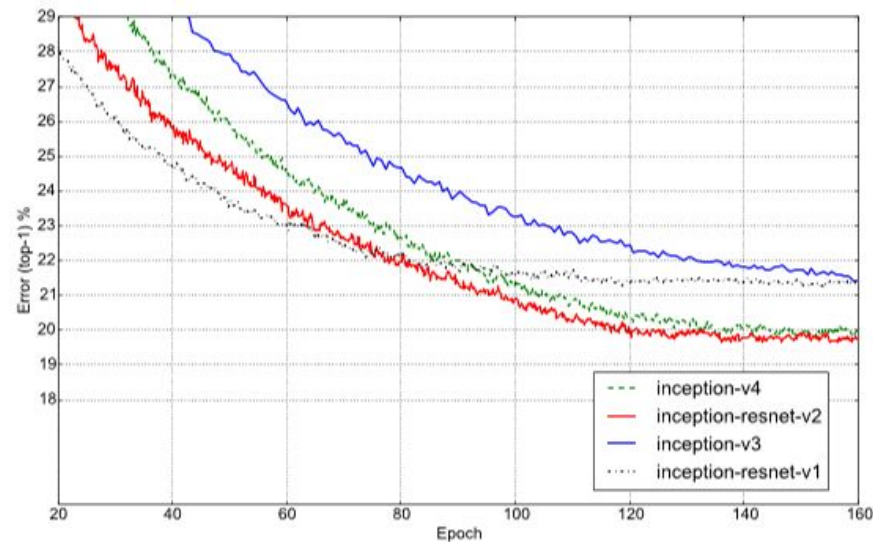


**Top-5 error evolution during training of pure Inception-v4 Vs Inception-resnet-v2. The evaluation is measured on a single crop on the non-blacklist images of the ILSVRC-2012 validation set.**

# Experimental Results



**Top-5 error evolution of all four models  
(single model, single crop)**



**Top-1 error evolution of all four models  
(single model, single crop)**

# Experimental Results

## Multi crops evaluations - single model experimental results

Network	Crops	Top-1 Error	Top-5 Error
ResNet-151 [5]	10	21.4%	5.7%
Inception-v3 [15]	12	19.8%	4.6%
Inception-ResNet-v1	12	19.8%	4.6%
Inception-v4	12	18.7%	4.2%
Inception-ResNet-v2	12	18.7%	4.1%

Network	Crops	Top-1 Error	Top-5 Error
ResNet-151 [5]	dense	19.4%	4.5%
Inception-v3 [15]	144	18.9%	4.3%
Inception-ResNet-v1	144	18.8%	4.3%
Inception-v4	144	17.7%	3.8%
Inception-ResNet-v2	144	17.8%	3.7%

# Experimental Results

**Exceeds state-of-the-art single frame performance on the ImageNet validation dataset**

Network	Models	Top-1 Error	Top-5 Error
ResNet-151 [5]	6	–	3.6%
Inception-v3 [15]	4	17.3%	3.6%
Inception-v4 + 3× Inception-ResNet-v2	4	16.5%	3.1%

**Ensemble results with 144 crops/dense evaluation.  
Reported on the all 50000 images of the validation set of  
ILSVRC 2012.**

- Three new architectures:
  - Inception-resnet-v1
  - Inception-resnet-v2
  - Inception-v4
- 
- Introduction of residual connections leads to dramatically improved training speed for the Inception architecture.



- A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton. Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. In Advances in neural information processing systems, pages 1097–1105, 2012.
- C. Szegedy, W. Liu, Y. Jia, P. Sermanet, S. Reed, D. Anguelov, D. Erhan, V. Vanhoucke, and A. Rabinovich. Going deeper with convolutions. In Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, pages 1–9, 2015.
- S. Ioffe and C. Szegedy. Batch normalization: Accelerating deep network training by reducing internal covariate shift. In Proceedings of The 32nd International Conference on Machine Learning, pages 448–456, 2015.
- C. Szegedy, V. Vanhoucke, S. Ioffe, J. Shlens, and Z. Wojna. Rethinking the inception architecture for computer vision. arXiv preprint arXiv:1512.00567, 2015.
- K. He, X. Zhang, S. Ren, and J. Sun. Deep residual learning for image recognition. arXiv preprint arXiv:1512.03385, 2015.

Thank you