


EfficientNet: Rethinking Model Scaling for Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract

Convolutional Neural Networks (ConvNets) are commonly developed at a fixed resource budget, and then scaled up for better accuracy if more resources are available. In this paper, we systematically study model scaling and identify that carefully balancing network depth, width, and resolution can lead to better performance. Based on this observation, we propose a new scaling method that uniformly scales all dimensions of depth/width/resolution using a simple yet highly effective *compound coefficient*. We demonstrate the effectiveness of this method on scaling up MobileNets and ResNet.

To go even further, we use neural architecture search to design a new baseline network and scale it up to obtain a family of models, called *EfficientNets*, which achieve much better accu-

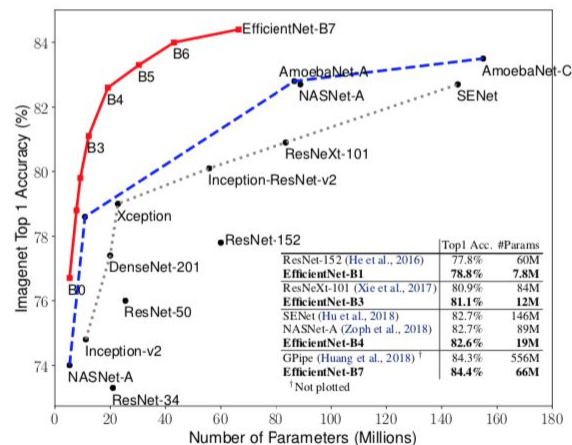
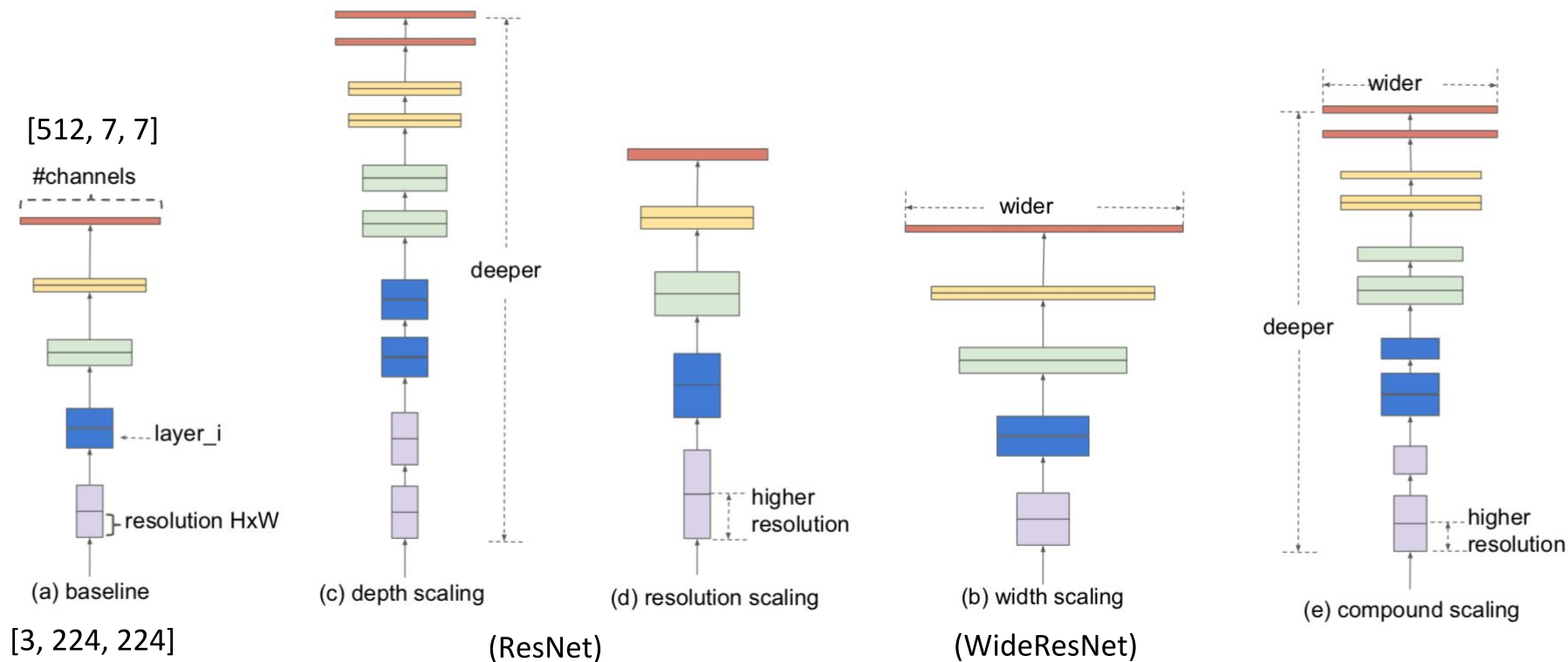
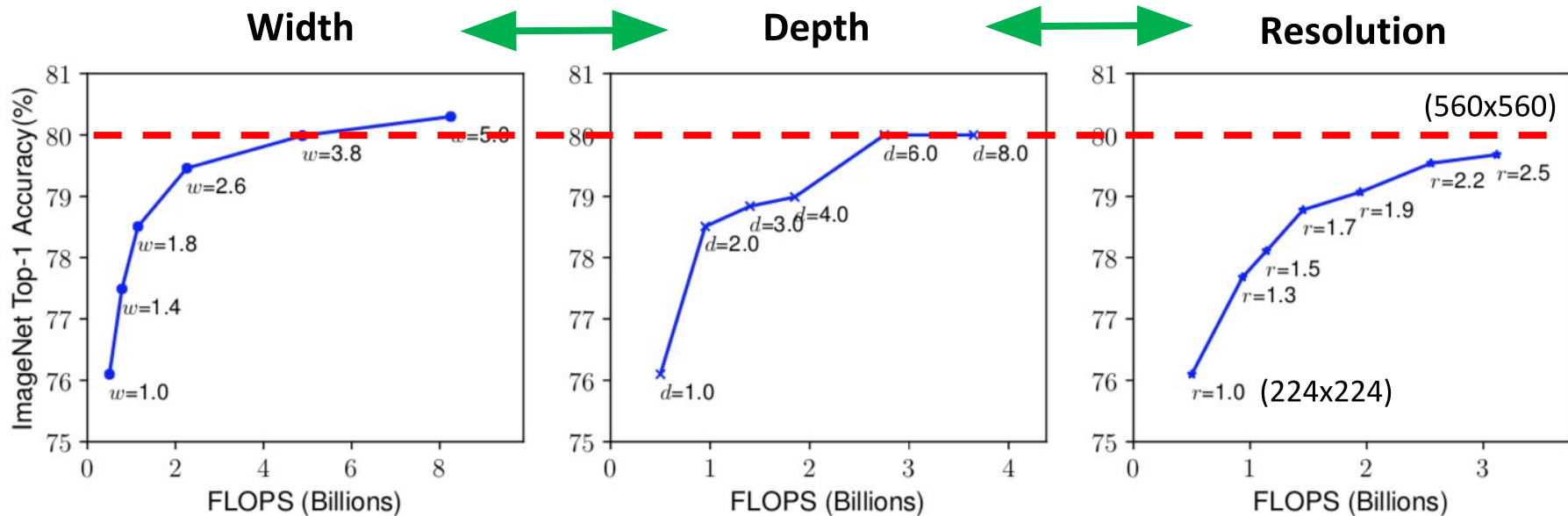


Figure 1. **Model Size vs. ImageNet Accuracy.** All numbers are for single-crop, single-model. Our EfficientNets significantly outperform other ConvNets. In particular, EfficientNet-B7 achieves new state-of-the-art 84.4% top-1 accuracy but being 8.4x smaller

How to scale your baseline with more computational resources?

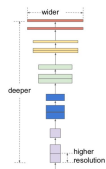


Scaling width, depth, and resolution?



Compound scaling and FLOP allocation

FLOPS in a CNN proportional to



depth
width²
resolution²

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{depth} = \alpha^\varphi \\ \text{width} = \beta^\varphi \\ \text{resolution} = \gamma^\varphi \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Scale with} \\ \text{compound} \\ \text{coefficient } \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta^2 \cdot \gamma^2 \approx 2 \text{ (constraint)}$$

Scaling will approx. increase FLOPS by

$$(\alpha \cdot \beta^2 \cdot \gamma^2)^\varphi = 2^\varphi$$

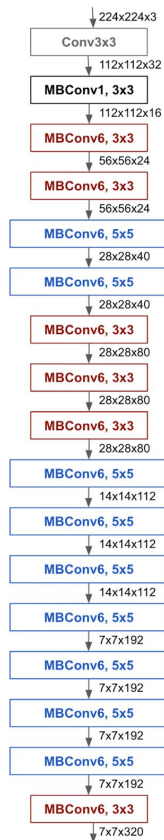
Scaling of architectures

Works on ResNets & Co. but was optimized for new architecture:

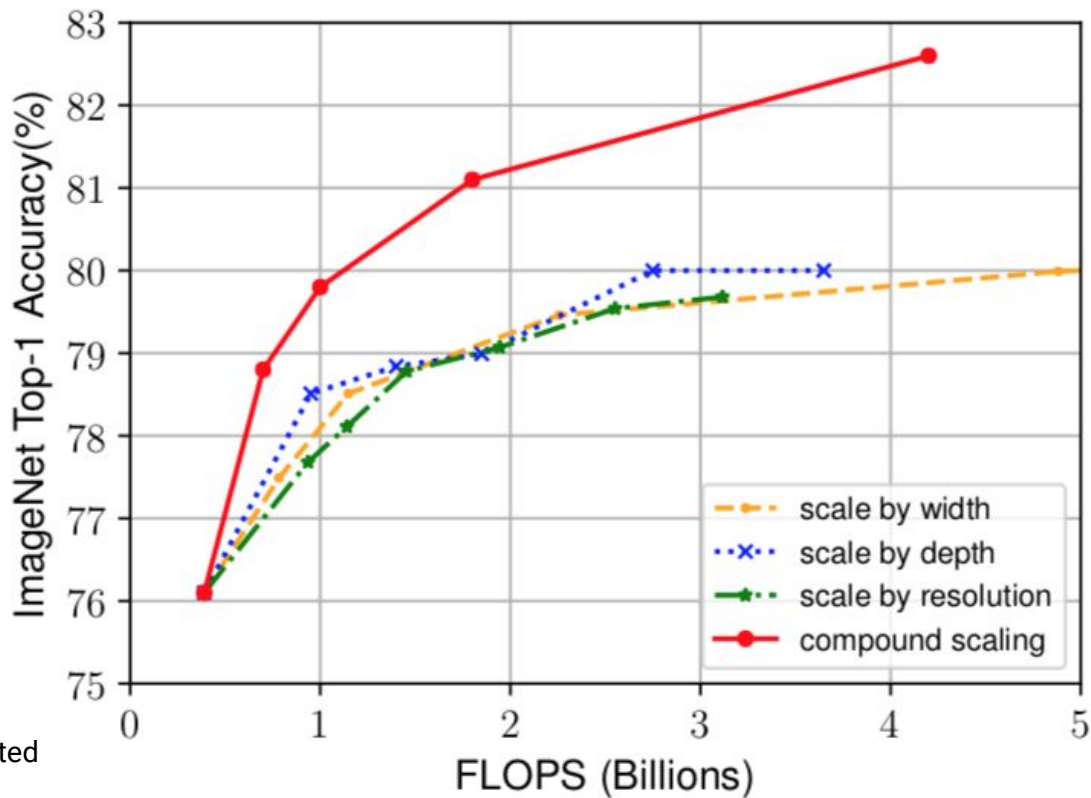
1. Neural architecture search optimizing accuracy and FLOPS to get EfficientNet-B0
2. Small grid search of α , β , γ
3. Fix α , β , γ and scale up baseline network with ϕ to obtain EfficientNet-B1 to B7

(Search for α , β , γ could be carried out directly on large networks but becomes very expensive.)

EfficientNet-B0 scaling

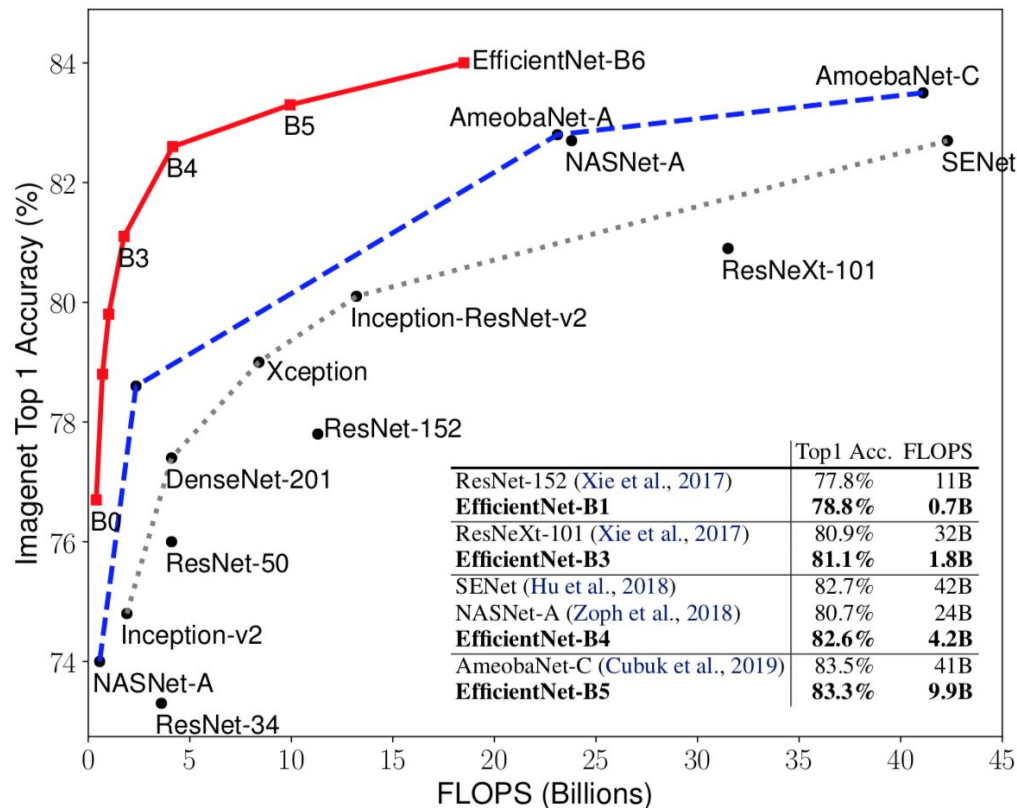


(MBConv = mobile inverted bottleneck convolution)

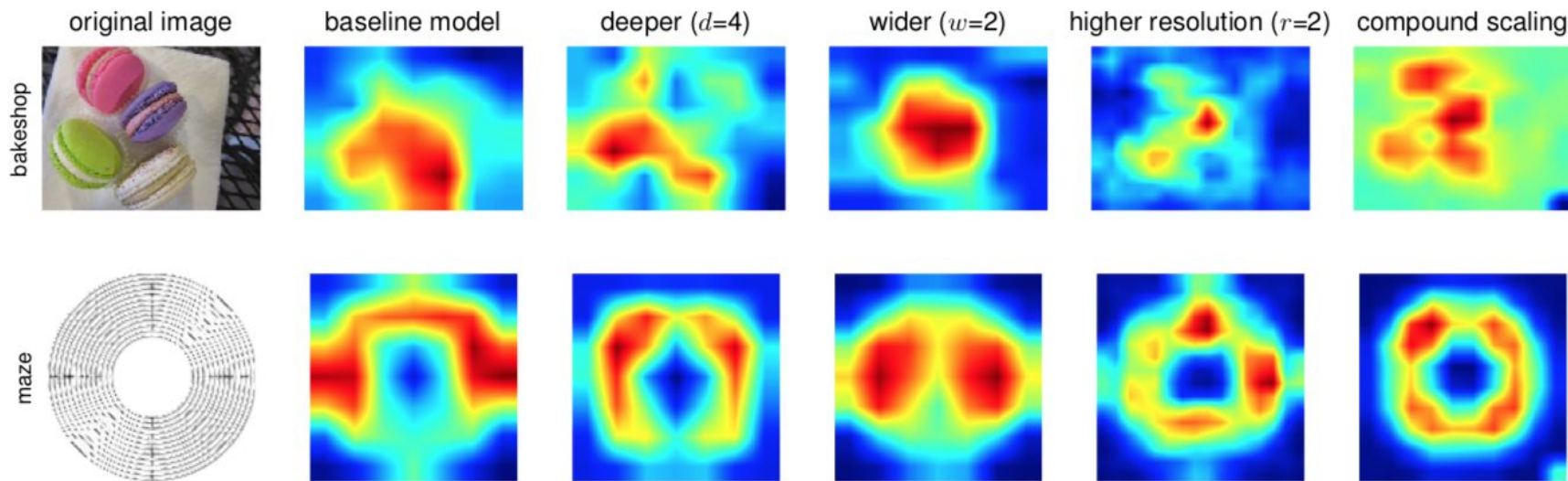


Results - EfficientNet-B7

- ImageNet SOTA
84.4% top-1 / 97.1% top-5
- 8.4x smaller
- 6.1x faster on inference
- transfers well to other datasets



Results – Class activation maps (CAM)



Sources

- (1) “EfficientNet: Rethinking Model Scaling for Convolutional Neural Networks”, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.11946>
- (2) EfficientNet Google AI blog post, <https://ai.googleblog.com/2019/05/efficientnet-improving-accuracy-and.html>
- (3) “Searching for MobileNetV3”, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.02244>
- (4) “Squeeze-and-Excitation Networks”, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.01507>
- (5) fast.ai forum thread, <https://forums.fast.ai/t/efficientnet/46978>
- (6) Implementations, <https://paperswithcode.com/paper/efficientnet-rethinking-model-scaling-for>