

Self-Routing Capsule Networks

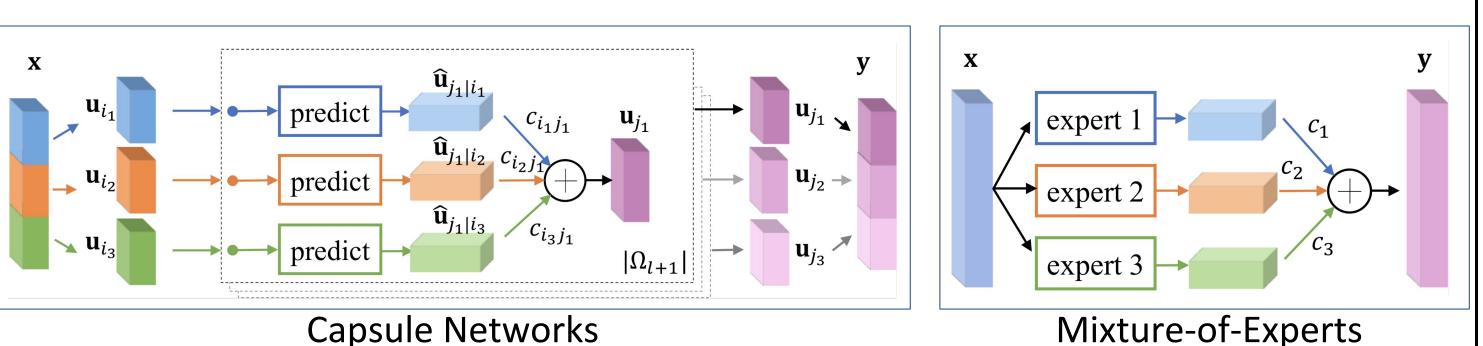
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Source code is available at http://vision.snu.ac.kr/projects/self-routing NeurIPS 2019

Capsule Networks

1. Structure that encourages ensemble of weak submodules.



2. Routing-by-Agreement coordinates connections between capsules in adjacent layers.

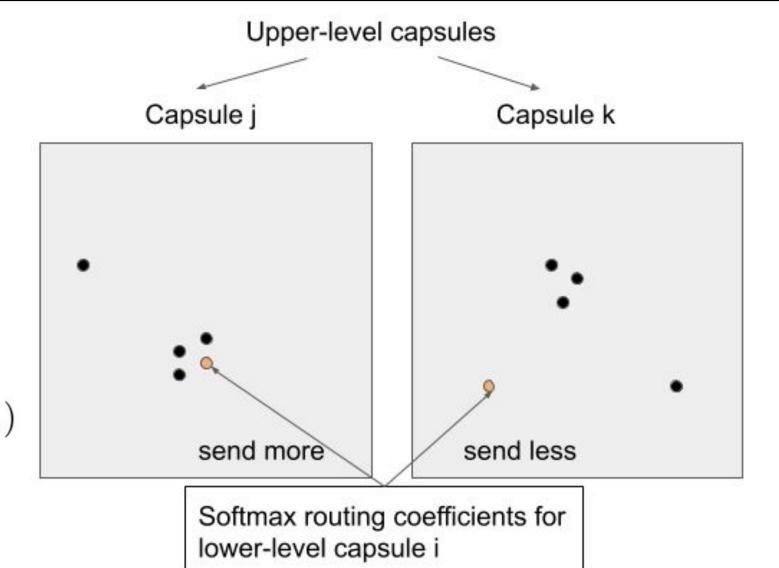
Routing-by-Agreement

Dynamic Routing

$$b_{ij}^{(t+1)} \leftarrow b_{ij}^{(t)} + \hat{\mathbf{u}}_{j|i} \cdot \mathbf{u}_{j}^{(t)}$$
$$c_{ij} = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{b}_{i})$$

EM Routing

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_j^{(t)}, \pmb{\mu}_j^{(t)}, \pmb{\sigma}_j^{(t)} \leftarrow \texttt{M} - \texttt{step}(a_i, c_{ij}^{(t)}, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_{j|i}) \\ c_{ij}^{(t+1)} \leftarrow \texttt{E} - \texttt{step}(a_j^{(t)}, \pmb{\mu}_j^{(t)}, \pmb{\sigma}_j^{(t)}) \end{vmatrix}$$



Motivation

- The unsupervised clustering part in Routing-by-Agreement brings two inherent weaknesses
 - High computational cost
 - Cluster assumption that may not hold when input noise is present. $\{\hat{\mathbf{u}}_{j|i}\}_{i,i}$
- But is Routing-by-Agreement really necessary?
 - Would there be simpler alternative that works as effectively?

Unsupervised

Self-Routing

- A routing method without notion of agreement.
- Each capsule relies on its subordinate routing network.

$$c_{ij} = \operatorname{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_i^{route} \mathbf{u}_i)_j, \quad a_j = \frac{\sum_{i \in \Omega_l} c_{ij} a_i}{\sum_{i \in \Omega_l} a_i}.$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{u}}_{j|i} = \mathbf{W}_{ij}^{pose} \mathbf{u}_i, \quad \mathbf{u}_j = \frac{\sum_{i \in \Omega_l} c_{ij} a_i \hat{\mathbf{u}}_{j|i}}{\sum_{i \in \Omega_l} c_{ij} a_i}.$$
Routing
Network

Our method is more similar to Mixture-of-Experts (MoE).

Experiment Settings

- CIFAR-10 and SVHN
- Append capsule layers to ResNet-20 after Conv layers
- Test robustness against adversarial attacks
- SmallNORB
 - Append capsule layers to 7-layer CNN after Conv layers
 - Test robustness against viewpoint changes.





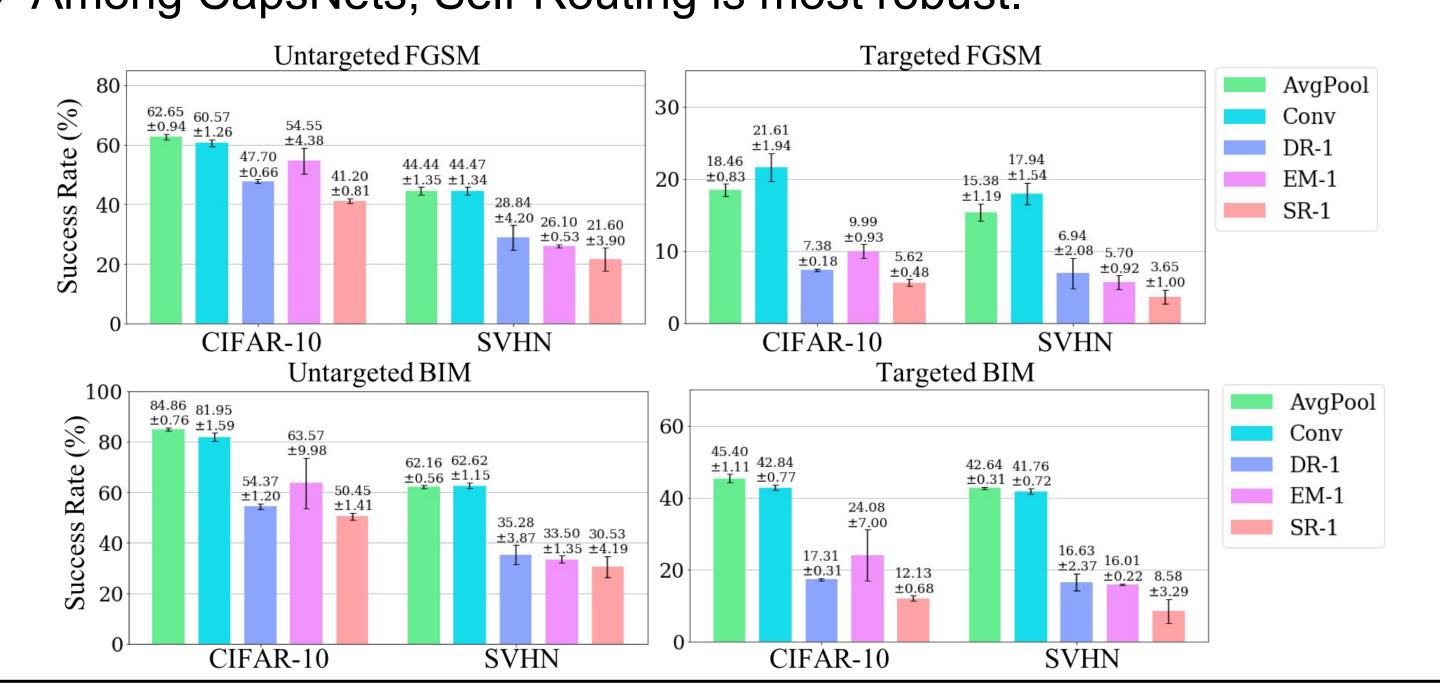
Computational Efficiency & Classification Error

Methods	# Param. (M)	# FLOPs (M)	CIFAR-10	SVHN
AvgPool Conv	$0.3 \\ 0.9$	$41.3 \\ 61.0$	$7.94{\pm}0.21\\10.01{\pm}0.99$	$3.55 \pm 0.11 \\ 3.98 \pm 0.15$
DR-1 DR-2 EM-1 EM-2 SR-1 SR-2	$5.8 \\ 4.2 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.9 \\ 3.2$	73.5 232.1 76.6 173.8 62.2 140.3	8.46 ± 0.27 ${f 7.86}\pm0.21$ 10.25 ± 0.45 12.52 ± 0.32 8.17 ± 0.18 ${f 7.86}\pm0.12$	3.49 ± 0.69 3.17 ± 0.09 3.85 ± 0.13 3.70 ± 0.35 3.34 ± 0.08 3.12 ± 0.13

• Self-Routing is computationally efficient as clustering part is removed.

Results on Adversarial Attacks

- All CapsNet variants are more robust than CNN baselines.
- Among CapsNets, Self-Routing is most robust.



Results on Viewpoint Generalization

Self-Routing also shows better viewpoint generalization.

Methods	Azimuth		Elevation	
	Familiar	Novel	Familiar	Novel
AvgPool Conv	$8.49{\pm}0.45$ $8.39{\pm}0.56$	21.76 ± 1.18 22.07 ± 1.02	5.68 ± 0.72 7.51 ± 1.09	17.72 ± 0.30 18.78 ± 0.67
DR-1 EM-1 SR-1	$6.86{\pm}0.50$ $7.36{\pm}0.89$ $7.62{\pm}0.95$	$20.33{\pm}1.32$ $20.16{\pm}0.96$ $19.86{\pm}1.03$	5.78 ± 0.48 5.97 ± 0.98 5.96 ± 0.46	$16.37{\pm}0.90$ $17.51{\pm}1.52$ $15.91{\pm}1.09$

Scalability comparison

Self-routing benefits from adding more capsules to layer.

