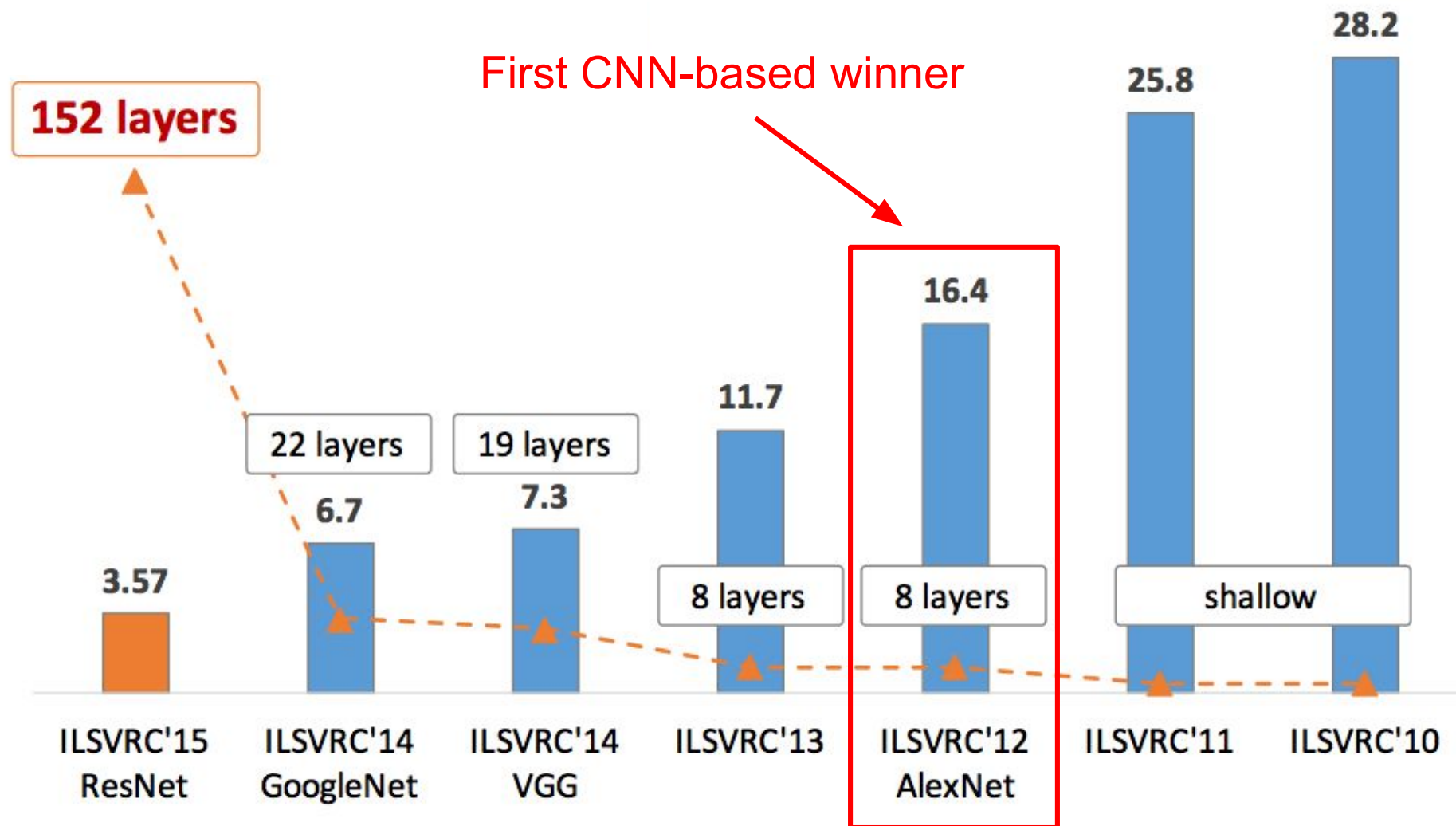
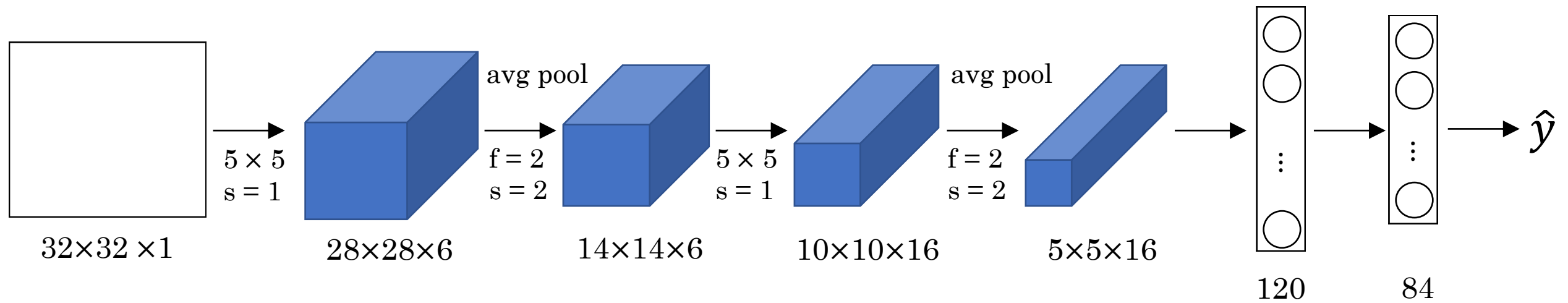


CNN Architectures

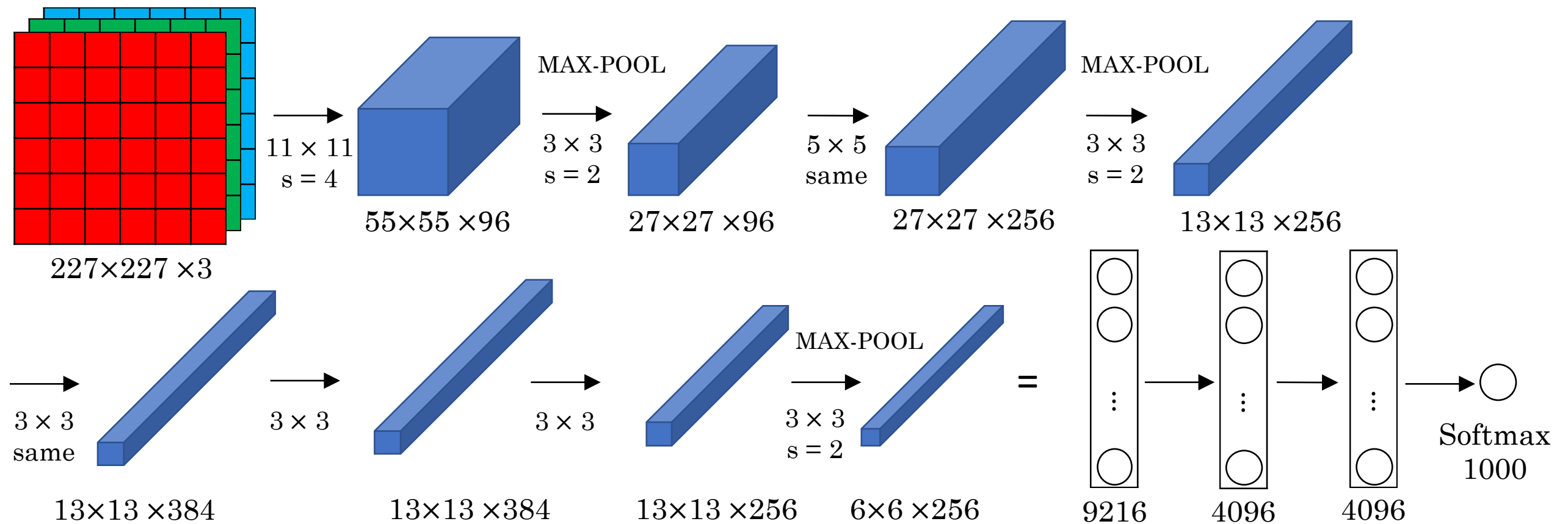
ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) winners



LeNet



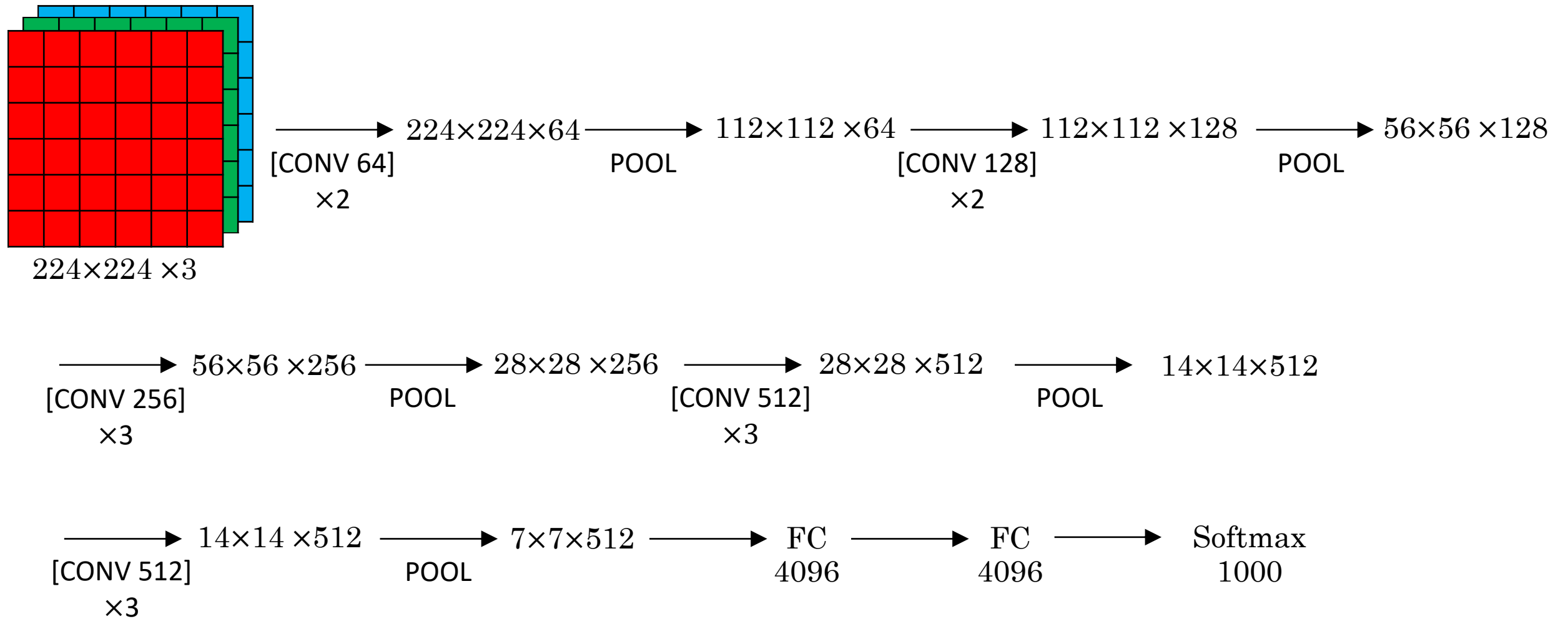
AlexNet



VGG

CONV = 3×3 filter, $s = 1$, same

MAX-POOL = 2×2 , $s = 2$



Inception Net

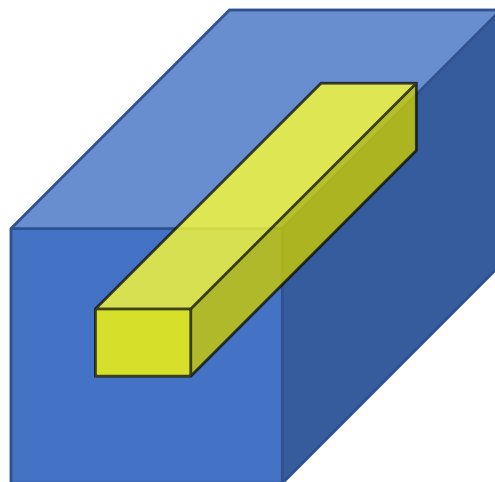


<http://knowyourmeme.com/memes/we-need-to-go-deeper>

Why does a 1×1 convolution do?

1	2	3	6	5	8
3	5	5	1	3	4
2	1	3	4	9	3
4	7	8	5	7	9
1	5	3	7	4	8
5	4	9	8	3	5

6×6



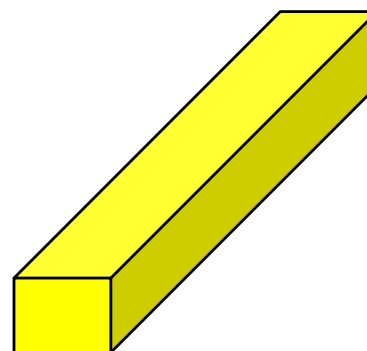
$6 \times 6 \times 32$

*

2

=

*



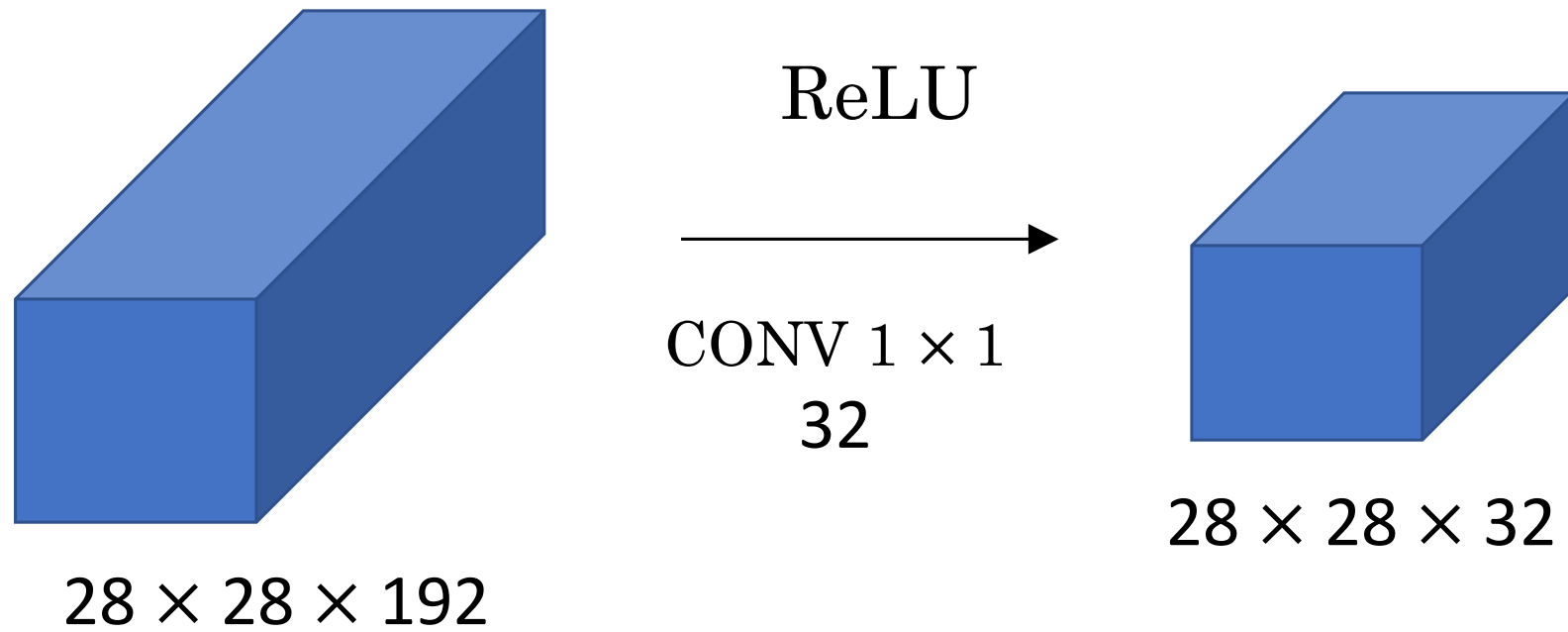
$1 \times 1 \times 32$

=

$6 \times 6 \times \# \text{ filters}$

[Lin et al., 2013. Network in network]

Using 1x1 convolutions

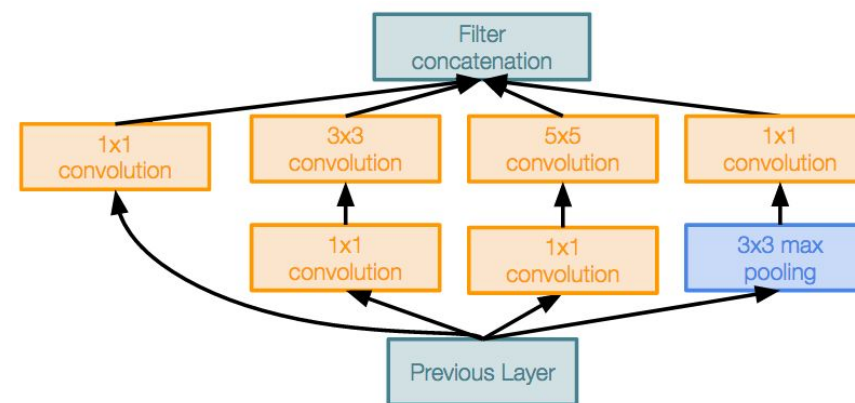


Inception Module

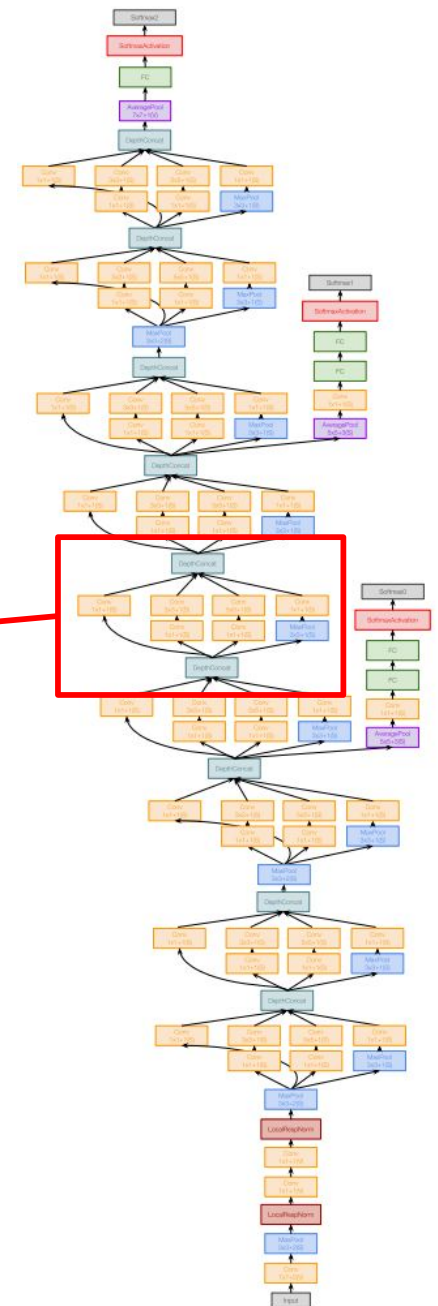
Case Study: GoogLeNet

[Szegedy et al., 2014]

“Inception module”: design a good local network topology (network within a network) and then stack these modules on top of each other

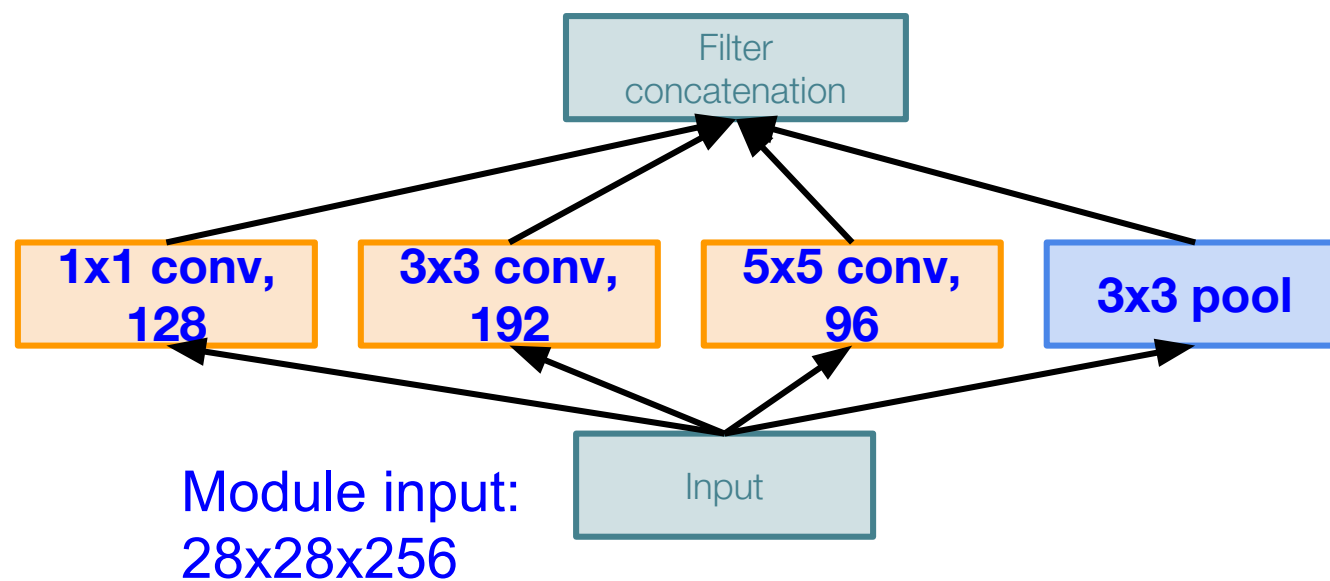


Inception module



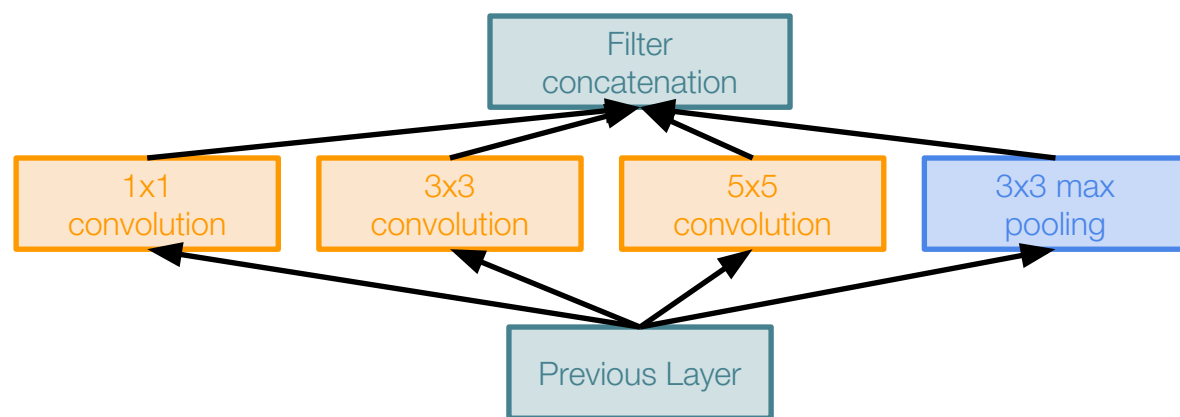
Inception Module

Example:



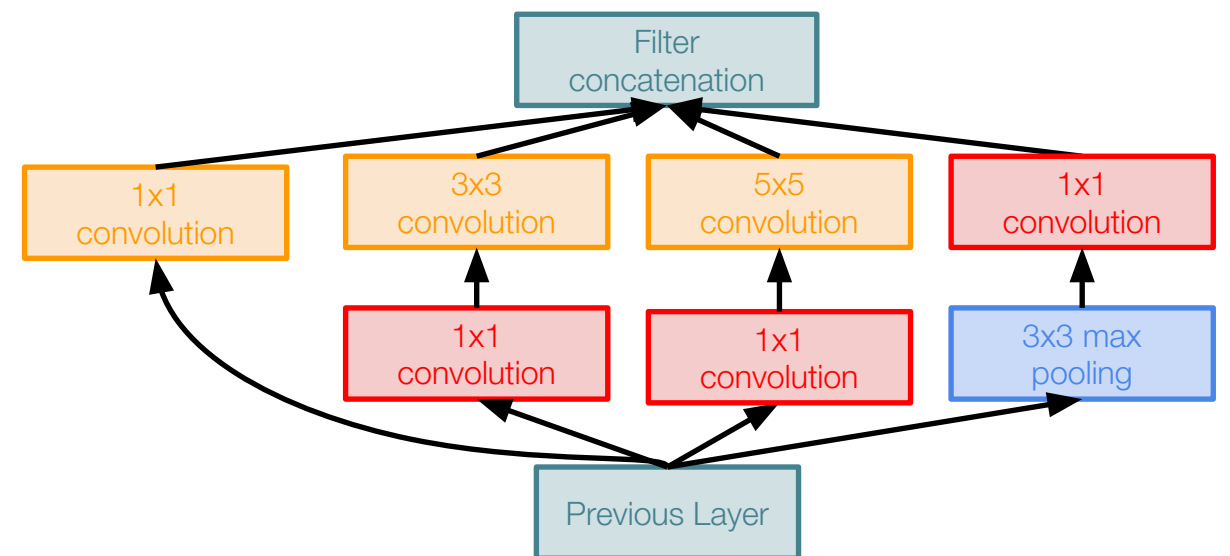
Naive Inception module

With Bottleneck



Naive Inception module

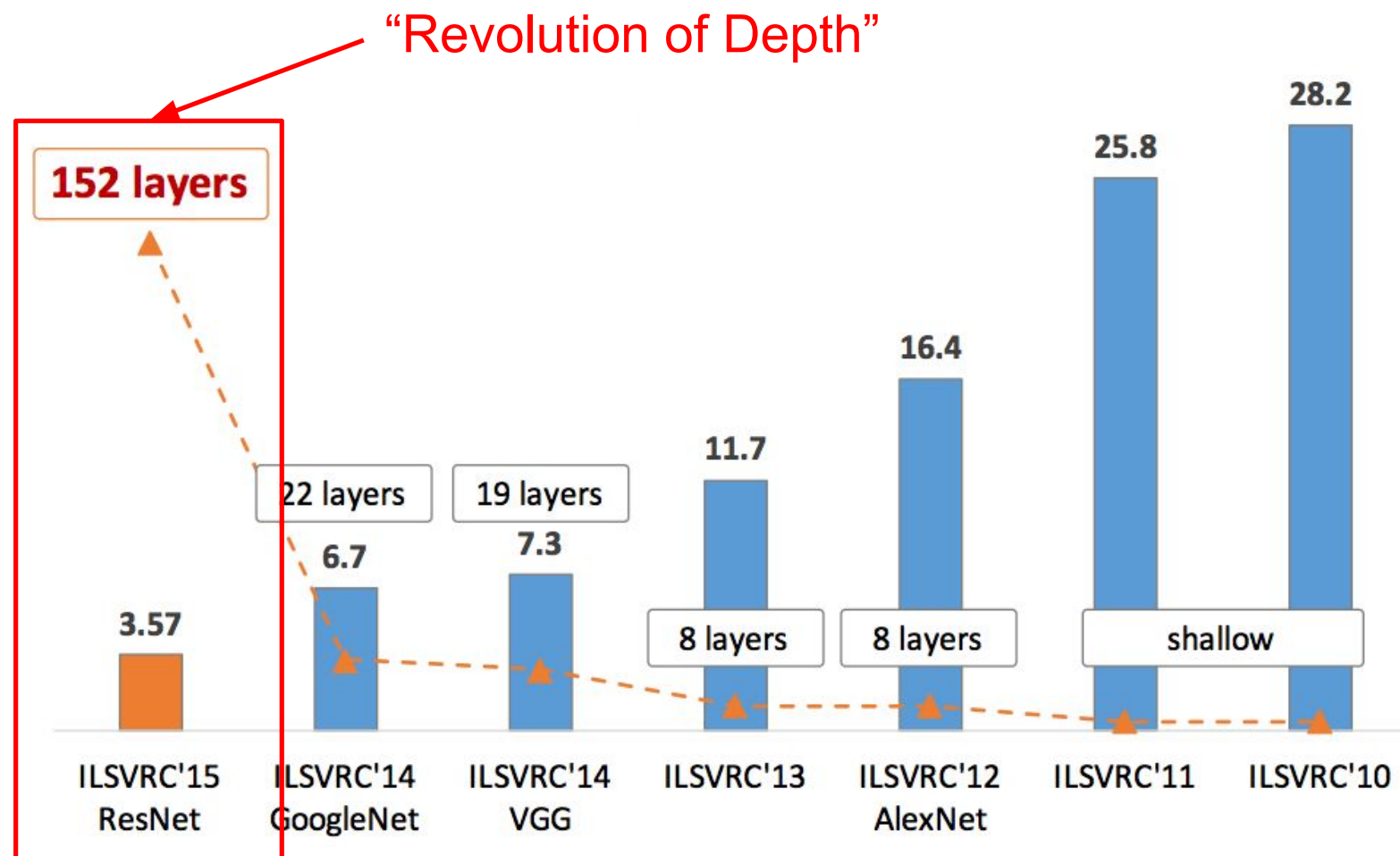
1x1 conv "bottleneck"
layers



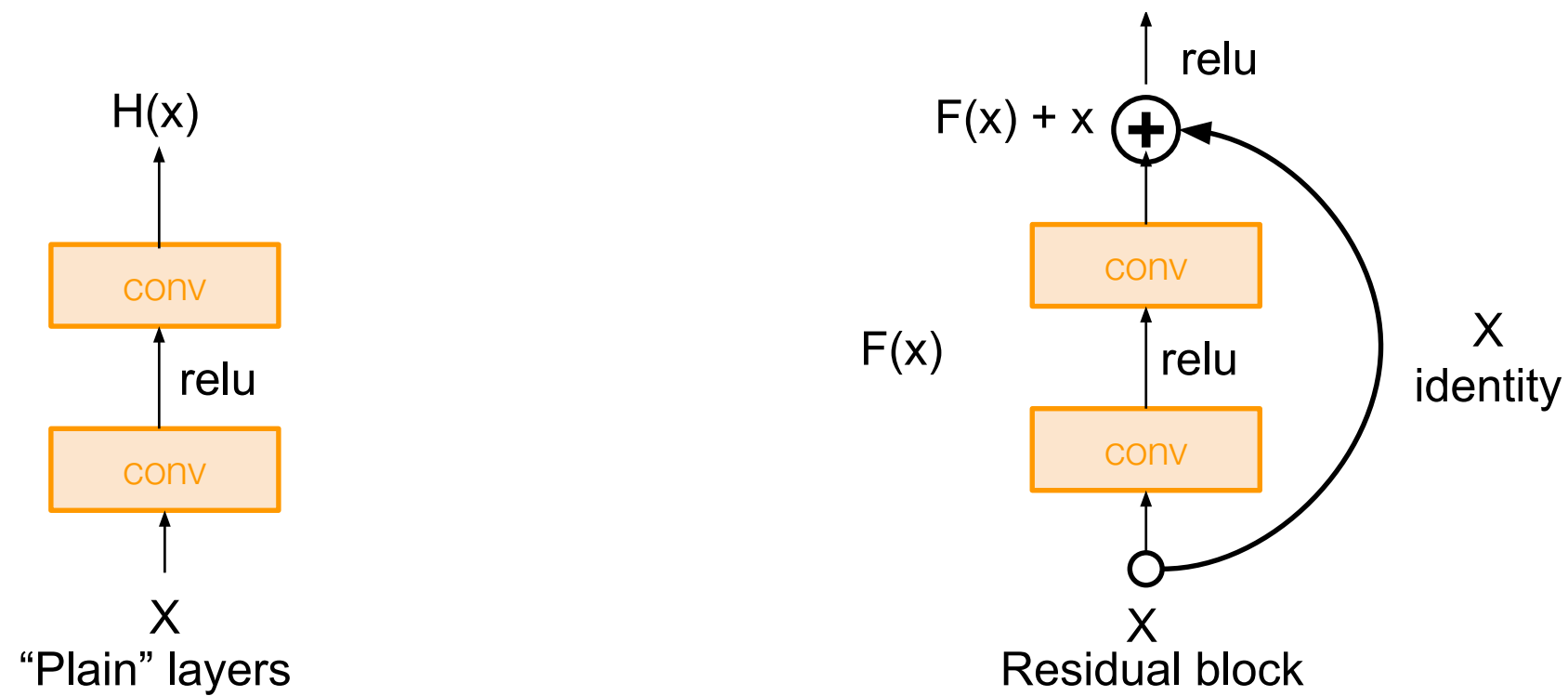
Inception module with dimension reduction

More Deeper

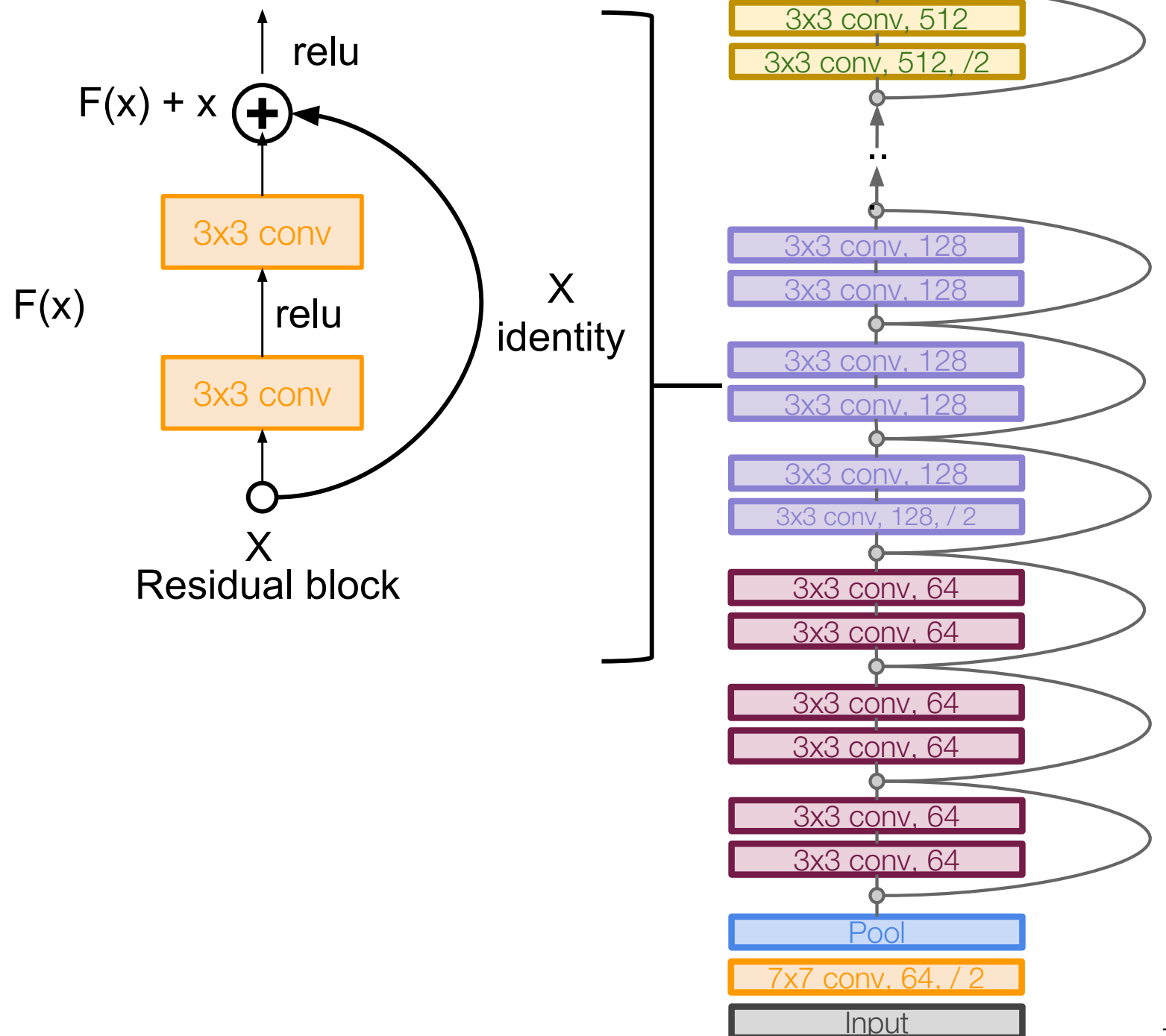
ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) winners



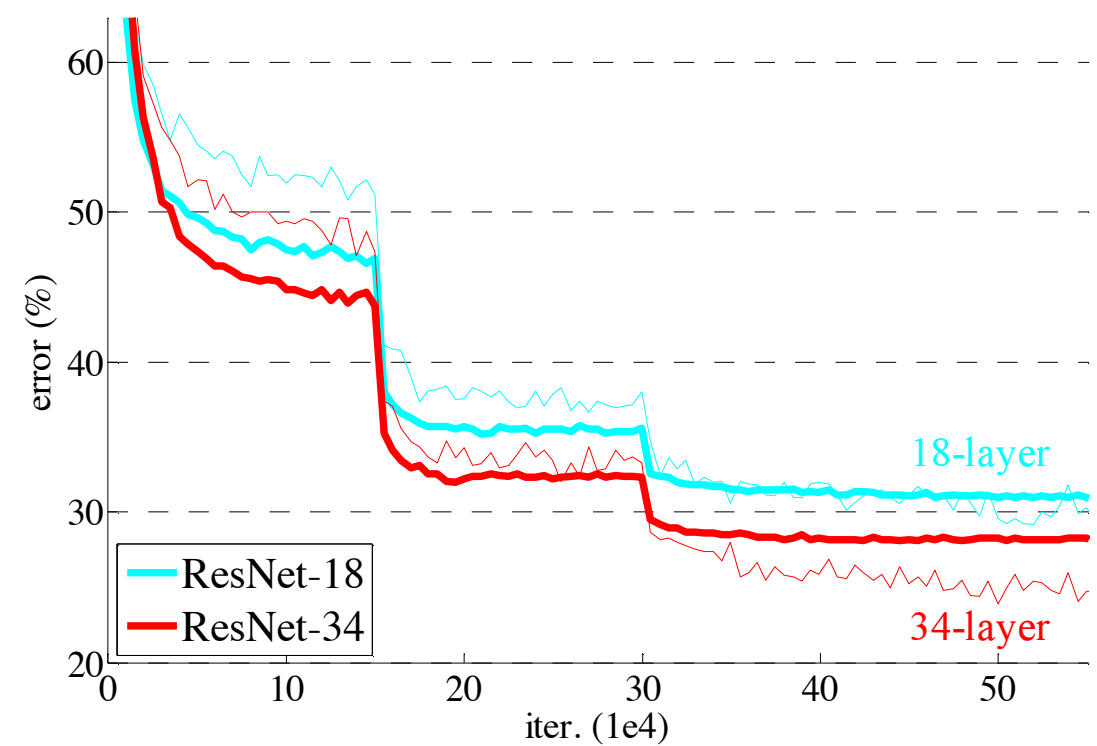
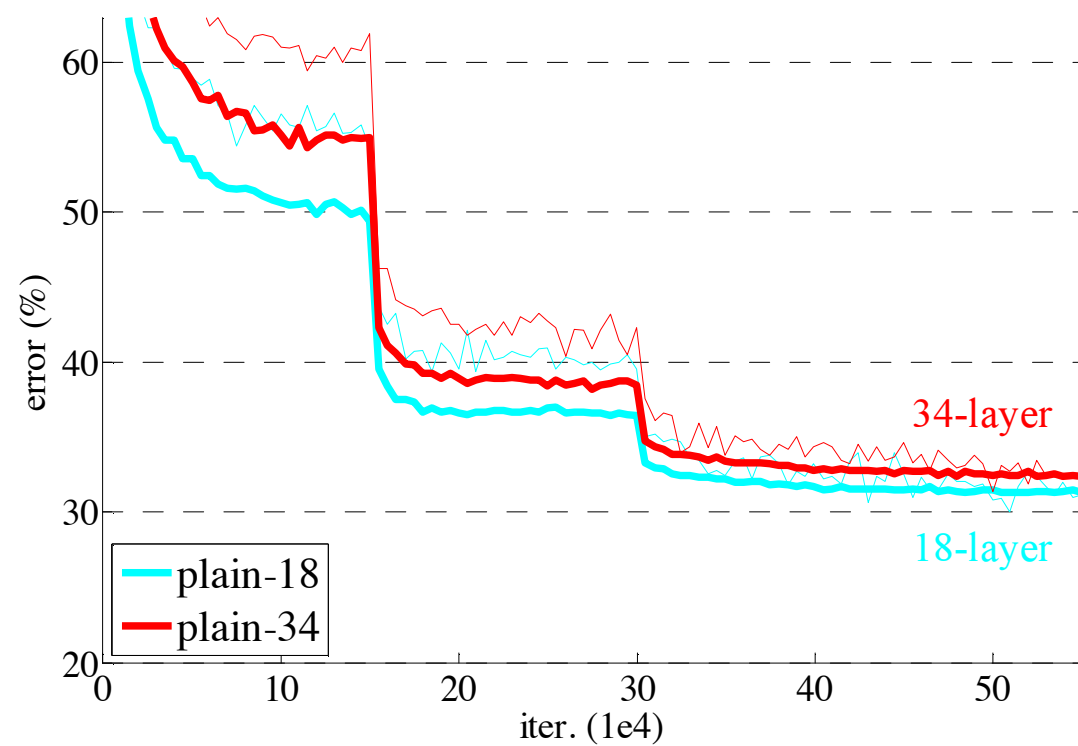
Residual Block



ResNet

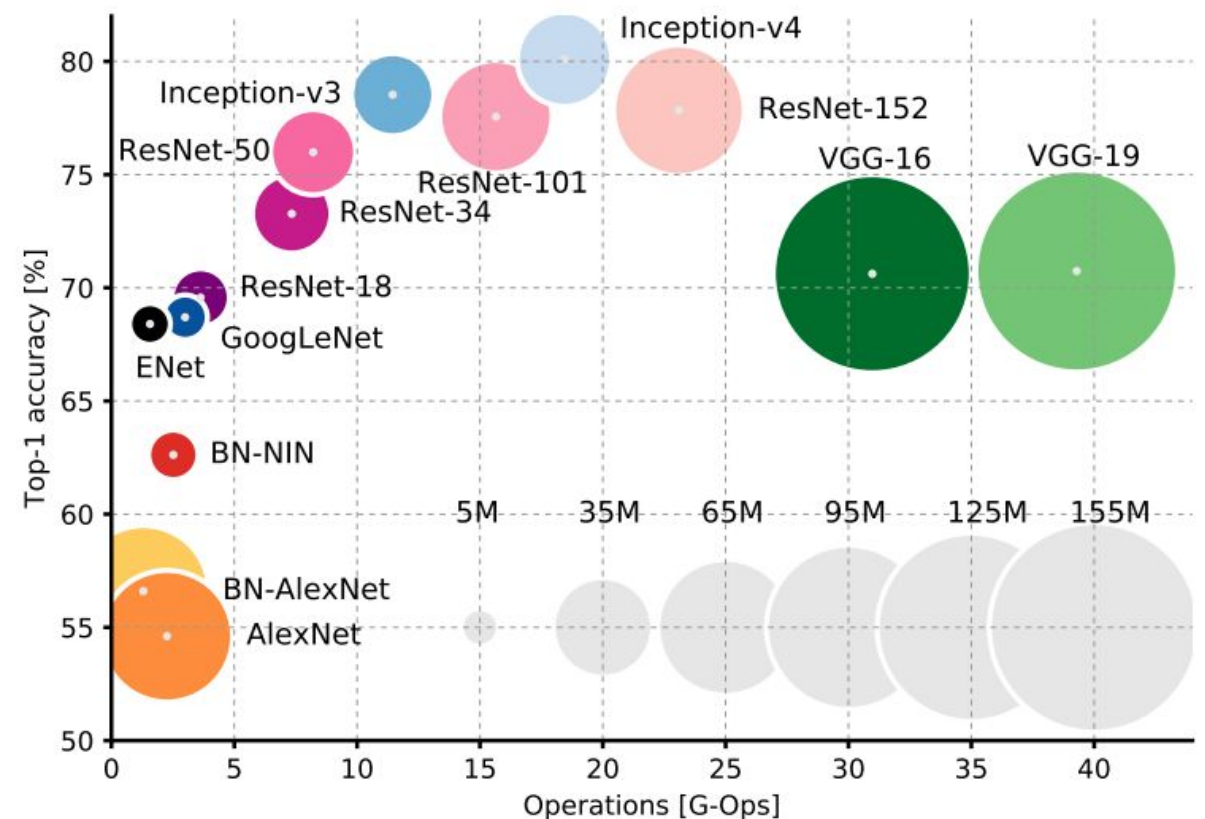
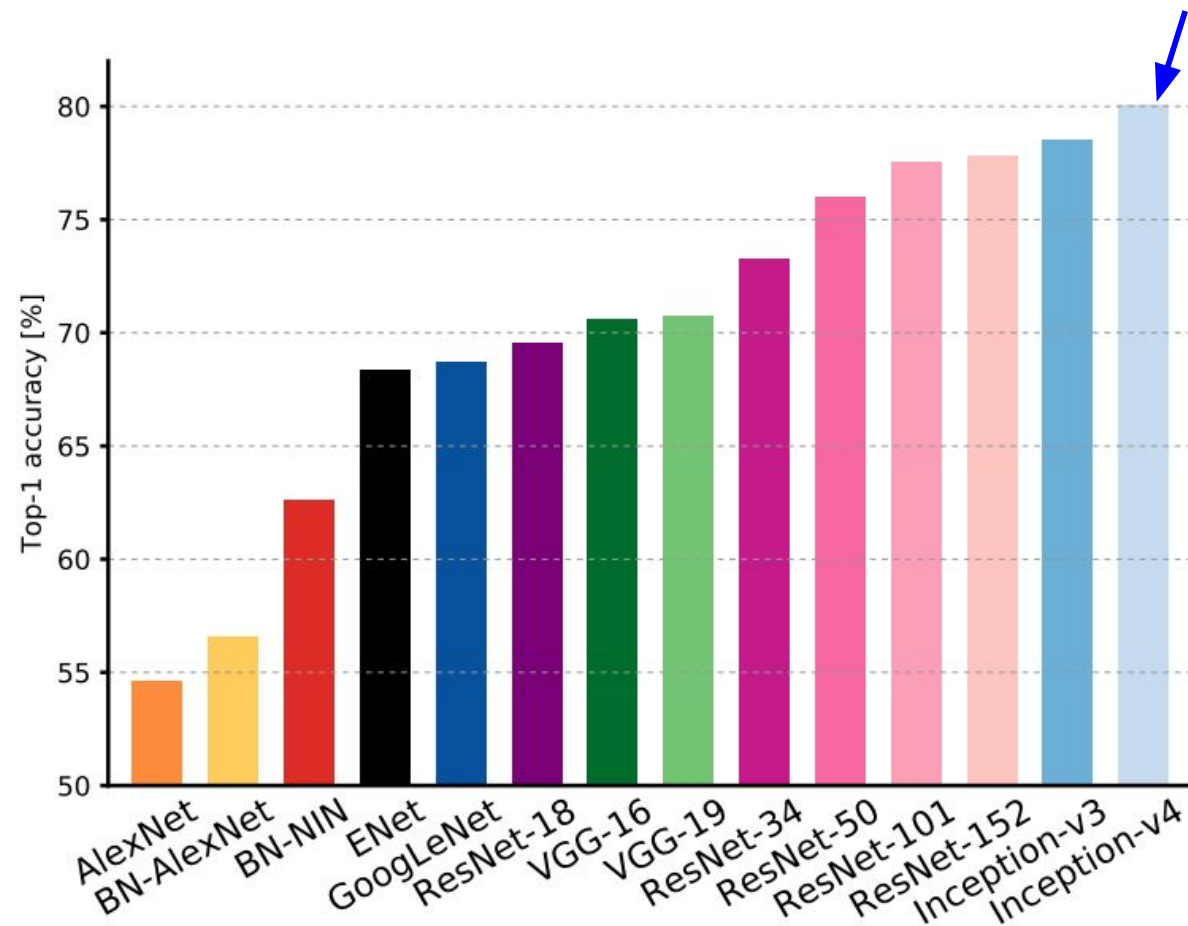


ResNet results



Comparing complexity...

Inception-v4: Resnet + Inception!



An Analysis of Deep Neural Network Models for Practical Applications, 2017.