Zero Padding Tensor

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Introduction

Zero padding is a technique that allows us to preserve the original input size. This is something that we specify on a per-convolutional layer basis.

Examples

- Images
- · Data extrapolation
- · Tensor extension.

Why is it required?

In a normal neural network each layer has some number of filters that we define, and we also define the dimension of these filters as well.

These filters basically lead to the reduction of the output layer size due to the process of convolution. The example of it is shown below:

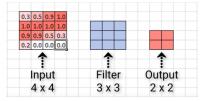


Figure 1: Convolution.

Issues with reduced dimensions.

The reduction in the dimensions of the output leads to loss of data if the most important pieces of data is situated at the edges of the input frame. This is resolved by zero padding.

Zero padding

Zero padding is a technique that allows us to preserve the original input size. This is something that we specify on a per-convolutional layer basis.

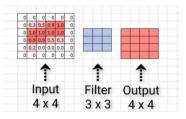


Figure 2: Zero padding output.

Approach to be used.

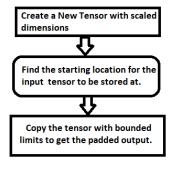


Figure 3: Zero padding procedure.

Code snipping

```
void zeropadtensor(Tensor* src, uint32_t scale_factor, Tensor* result) {
Tensor tp_src = &src;
uint32 t ndim scale = ndim * scale factor;
uint32 t dims scale = dims * scale factor;
Contant tensor = createTensor(ndim scale, dims scale, TensorDataType dt, uint16 t mempool);
Resultant tensor = getConstantTensor(0, &Constant tensor)
copy tensor for expansion(Resultant tensor, tp src, &result):
```

References

- https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/pad
- https://hyunyoung2.github.io/2018/07/23/Tensorflow's_Neural_Network_Convolution/
- https://deeplizard.com/learn/video/qSTv_m-KFk0