

XNOR-NET: IMAGENET CLASSIFICATION USING BINARY CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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PROBLEM

- Ordinary neural networks are expensive to store and evaluate
- Not good for embedded and mobile platforms
- How to make them more efficient?

APPROACHES

- More compact networks
- Compressing pre-trained networks
- Quantizing parameters
- Binarizing parameters/activations

BINARY-WEIGHT-NETWORK

- Idea: store weights as binary vectors, ± 1 , plus scale

$$\mathbf{W} \approx \alpha \mathbf{B}, \alpha > 0, \mathbf{B} \in \{-1, 1\}^{\uparrow n}$$

$$\mathbf{I} * \mathbf{W} \approx (\mathbf{I} \oplus \mathbf{B}) \alpha$$

- \oplus : convolution using only addition/subtraction
- Eliminates most multiplications
- $\sim 32x$ storage reduction

BINARY-WEIGHT-NETWORK

- Minimize $J(B, \alpha) = \|W - \alpha B\|_F^2$

$$B^{\uparrow *} = \text{sign}(W)$$

$$\alpha^{\uparrow *} = \sum |W_{\downarrow i}| / n = 1/n \|W\|_F$$

TRAINING

- Binarize weights during forward pass and backwards pass
- Use full-parameter weights for update
- Approximate $\partial/\partial x \ sign(x)=1[|r|\leq 1]$

XNOR-NET

- Binarize both weights and inputs
- Convolutions using efficient binary operations: shift, XNOR & bit-count

$$\mathbf{I} * \mathbf{W} \approx (\text{sign}(\mathbf{I}) \circledast \text{sign}(\mathbf{W})) \odot \mathbf{K}\alpha$$

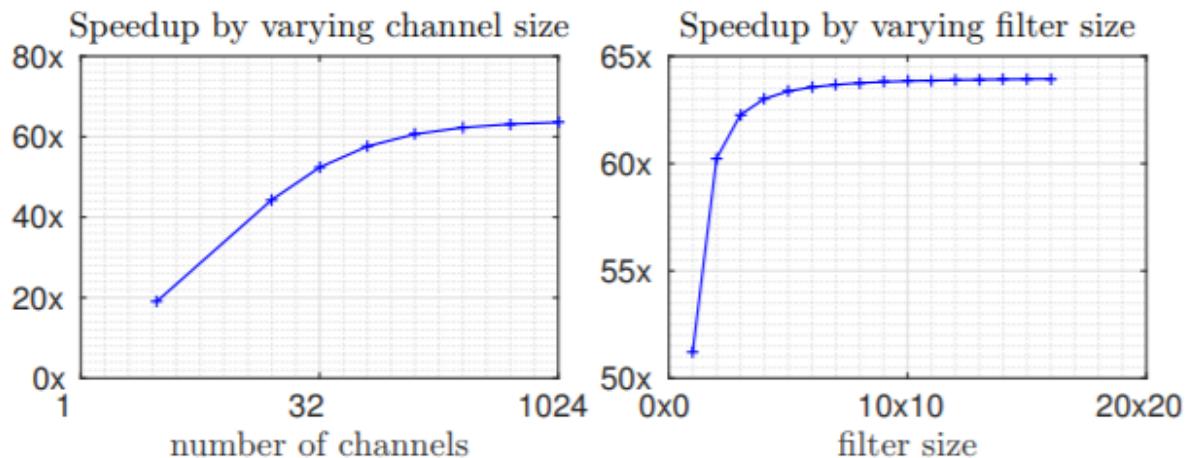
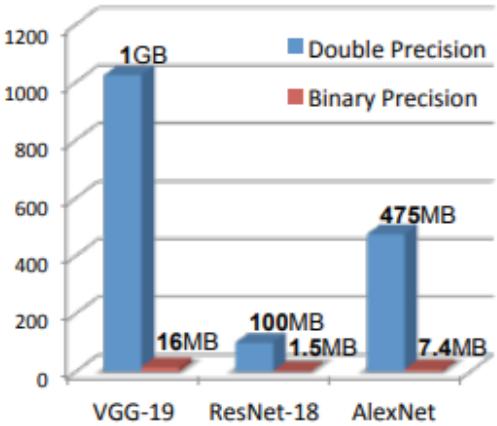
- $K_{ij} = \beta = 1/n$ // subtensor of X at ij //
- $K = A * k$, $A = \sum |I_{:, :, i}| / c$, $k_{ij} = 1/wh$

TRAINING XNOR-NET

- Batch normalization first
- Binary activation: compute K and $\text{sign}(l)$
- Binary convolution
- Pool after convolution



RESULTS



RESULTS

Classification Accuracy(%)									
Binary-Weight				Binary-Input-Binary-Weight				Full-Precision	
BWN		BC[11]		XNOR-Net		BNN[11]		AlexNet[1]	
Top-1	Top-5	Top-1	Top-5	Top-1	Top-5	Top-1	Top-5	Top-1	Top-5
56.8	79.4	35.4	61.0	44.2	69.2	27.9	50.42	56.6	80.2