

Neural Network 2020

# Project Presentation

---

Francesco Starna Gianmarco Bracalello

*Sapienza University of Rome*



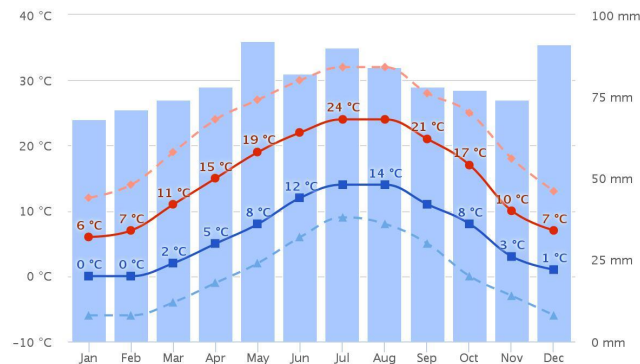
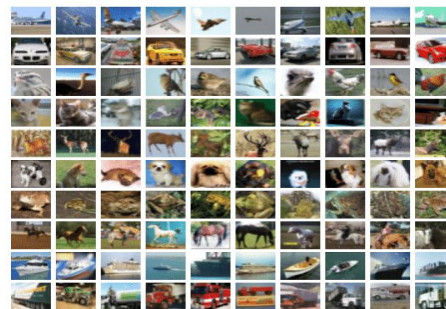
# Deep Complex Network

Project

# Project Goal

Compare real residual network and complex residual network on following tasks:

- **Image Recognition**
  - CIFAR 10, CIFAR 100
- **Time Series Forecasting**
  - Weather Dataset



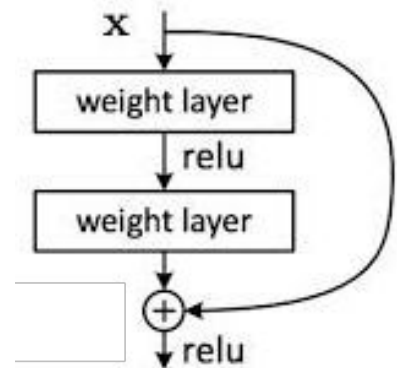
Using Tensorflow all computation are done in real context.

# Complex Residual Network

ResNet exploits advantages of deep network using shortcut paths added to output of each blocks.

Complex valued layer:

- Complex Weight Initialization
- Complex Batch Normalization
- Complex Convolution
- Imaginary Learning Block
- Complex Dropout
- Complex Activation Functions



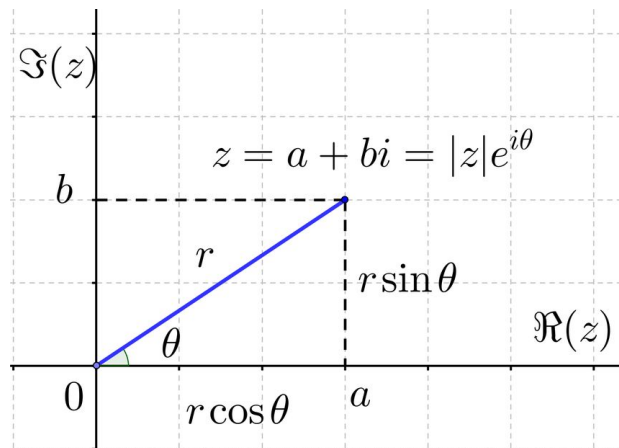
# Complex Weight Initialization

Using the polar representation of complex numbers initialize weights in a proper way

$$W = |W|e^{i\theta} = \Re(W) + i\Im(W)$$

$|W|$  is computable from Rayleigh distribution

$\theta$  varies between  $-\pi$  and  $\pi$



$\theta$  is the phase and  $|z|$  is the magnitude

# Whitening 2D vectors

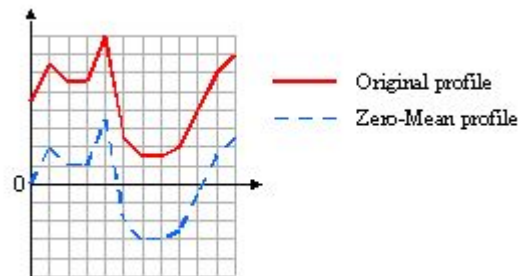
In order to optimize the model training and performance we scale the data by the inverse square root of the covariance matrix  $V$ . Different from classic real-valued batch normalization.

$$\tilde{x} = (V)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x - \mathbb{E}[x]) \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} Cov(\Re(x), \Re(x)) & Cov(\Re(x), \Im(x)) \\ Cov(\Im(x), \Re(x)) & Cov(\Im(x), \Im(x)) \end{bmatrix}$$

It ensures:

- Zero mean
- Covariance one
- Zero correlation

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0 \\ \Gamma &= 1 \\ C &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



# Complex Batch Normalization

Same as the real valued batch normalization two learnable parameters are used:

- a scaling parameter

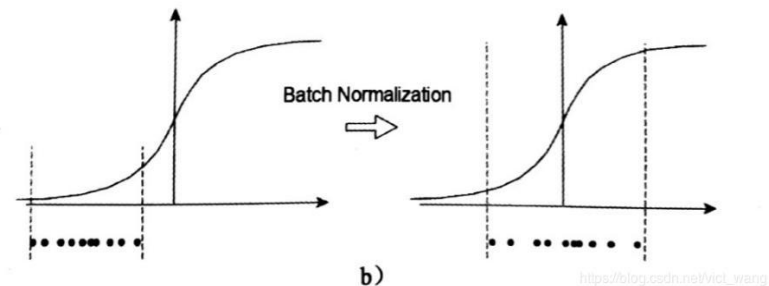
$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{rr} & \gamma_{ri} \\ \gamma_{ri} & \gamma_{ii} \end{pmatrix}$$

- a shift parameter

$$\beta = 0$$

The batch normalization becomes:

$$BN(\tilde{x}) = \gamma \tilde{x} + \beta$$



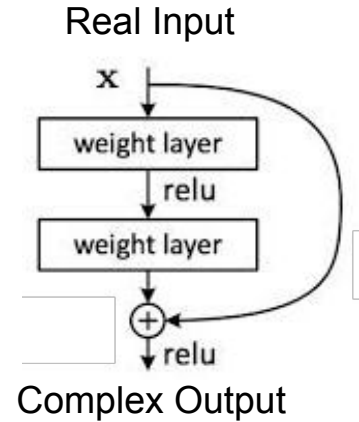
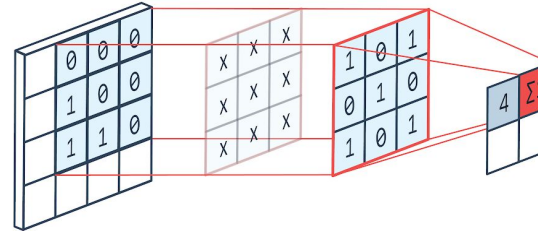
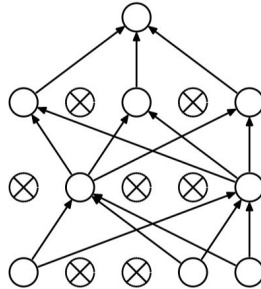
# Layer Customization

**Imaginary Learning Block:** 2 real residual blocks

**Complex Convolution:** real and imaginary kernels

$$W * h = (A * x - B * y) + i(B * x + A * y)$$

**Complex Dropout**





# Complex Activation Functions

**ModReLU**: activation depending on magnitude, phase and a learnable parameter

$$\text{modReLU}(z) = \text{ReLU}(|z| + b)e^{i\theta_z} = \begin{cases} (|z| + b)^{\frac{z}{|z|}} & |z| + b \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**CReLU**: applies ReLU on real and imaginary part of the input computing the resulting complex number

$$\mathbb{C}\text{ReLU}(z) = \text{ReLU}(\Re(z)) + i\text{ReLU}(\Im(z))$$

**ZRelu**: is simply the input if the phase is in  $[0, \pi/2]$  and 0 otherwise

$$z\text{ReLU} = \begin{cases} z & \theta_z \in [0, \pi/2] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Architecture

## Pre-Residual Block layers:

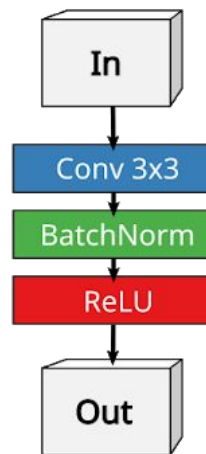
CConv  $\rightarrow$  CBatch Normalization  $\rightarrow$  CActivation

## 3 Stages Residual Blocks:

CBatch Normalization  $\rightarrow$  CActivation  $\rightarrow$  CConv  $\rightarrow$  CDropout

## post-Residual Block layers:

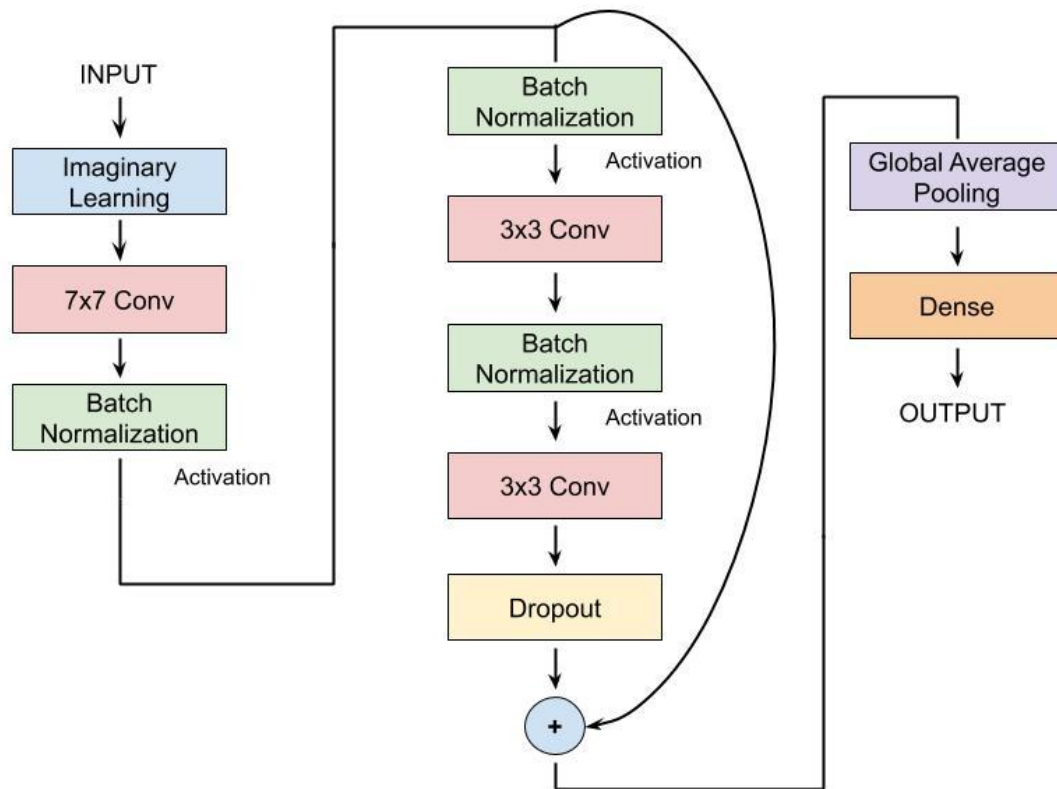
GlobalAveragePooling  $\rightarrow$  FullyConnectedLayer



To guarantee a comprehensive comparison between real and complex networks three different architectures have been used:

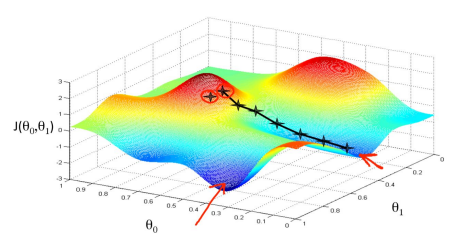
- |                         |             |                  |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| • Wide and Shallow (WS) | Blocks = 14 | F = [12, 24, 48] |
| • In Between (IB)       | Blocks = 17 | F = [11, 22, 44] |
| • Deep and Narrow (DN)  | Blocks = 20 | F = [10, 20, 40] |

# Neural Network



# Training

**Optimizers:** SGD (Robbins, 2007), Adam (Kingma and Ba, 2017)



## Image Recognition CIFAR10-100

- SGD
- Nesterov momentum 0.9
- gradient clipping 1.0
- learning rate scheduler
- 200 epochs

slower



## Time Series Forecasting 1h, 24h windowing

- Adam
- gradient clipping 1.0
- learning rate 0.001
- 120 epochs

faster



# Results

Image Recognition



Time Series Forecasting



Architecture	Blocks	Filters	Activation	Image Recognition		Time Series	
				CIFAR10	CIFAR100	1h	24h
Wide-Shallow	14	[12,24,48]	ModRelu	0.767	0.524	0.902	0.892
			CRelu	0,801	0,613	0.934	<b>0.946</b>
			ZRelu	0,788	-	0,937	0.921
Real Valued	16	[18,36,72]	Relu	<b>0.873</b>	<b>0,709</b>	<b>0.940</b>	0.930
In-Between	17	[11,22,44]	ModRelu	0,740	0,503	0,919	0,925
			CRelu	0,783	0,605	0,935	<b>0,941</b>
			ZRelu	0,758	-	0,920	0,926
Real Valued	19	[16,32,64]	Relu	<b>0,851</b>	<b>0,617</b>	<b>0,936</b>	0,936
Deep-Narrow	20	[10,20,40]	ModRelu	0,703	0,510	0,905	0,941
			CRelu	0,794	0,626	<b>0,931</b>	0,937
			ZRelu	0,771	-	0,928	0,928
Real Valued	23	[14,28,56]	Relu	<b>0,866</b>	<b>0,678</b>	0,899	<b>0,949</b>



# Thanks

