

Binary Neural Networks

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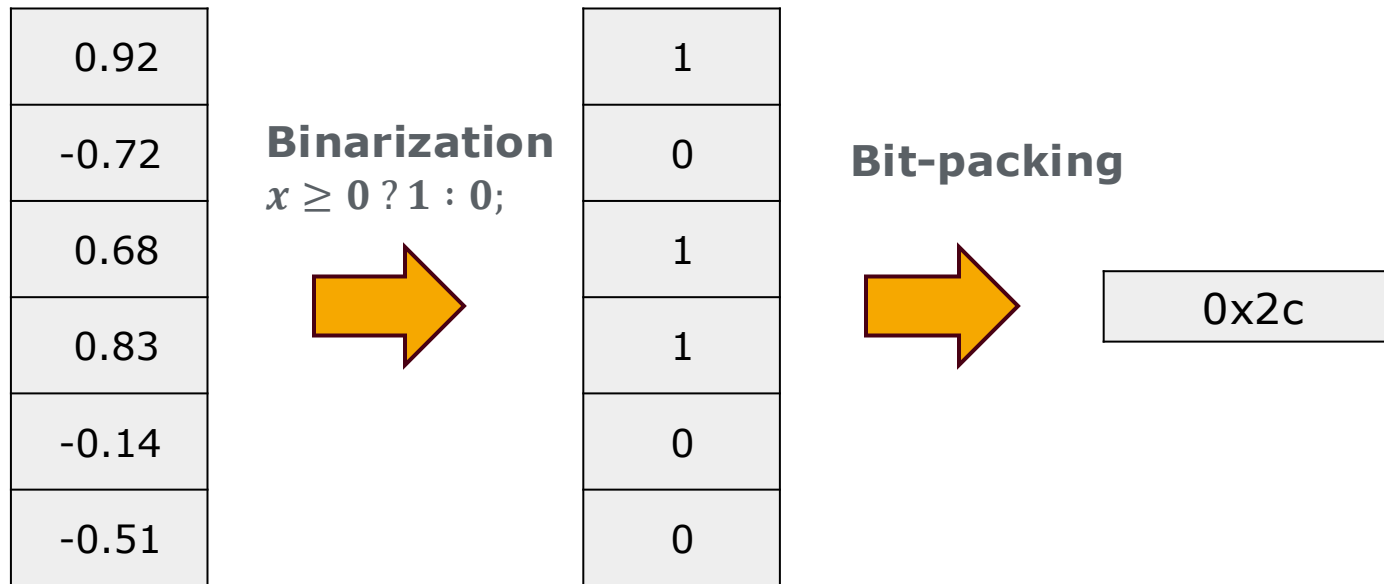
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Deep Learning with Binary Neural Networks

- The extreme case Binary Neural Networks only use 1-bit information (1 and 0) for weights and inputs instead of 32-bit floating point numbers



Benefits

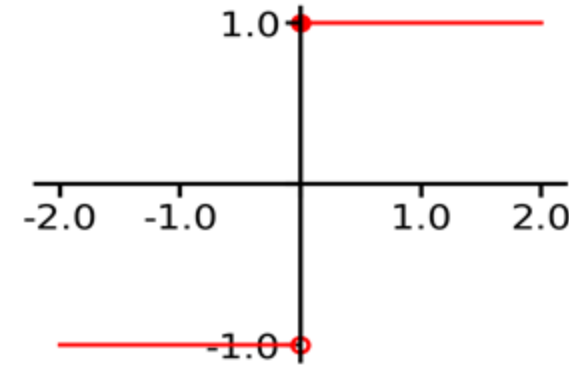
- 32x smaller model size
- 58x speedup on CPU using bit-wise operators instead of arithmetic operations [1]
- up-to 1000x energy saving on FPGA, ASIC etc. [2]

How are Binary Neural Networks Trained?

- Sign function binarizes weights and inputs before convolution:

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } x \geq 0, \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

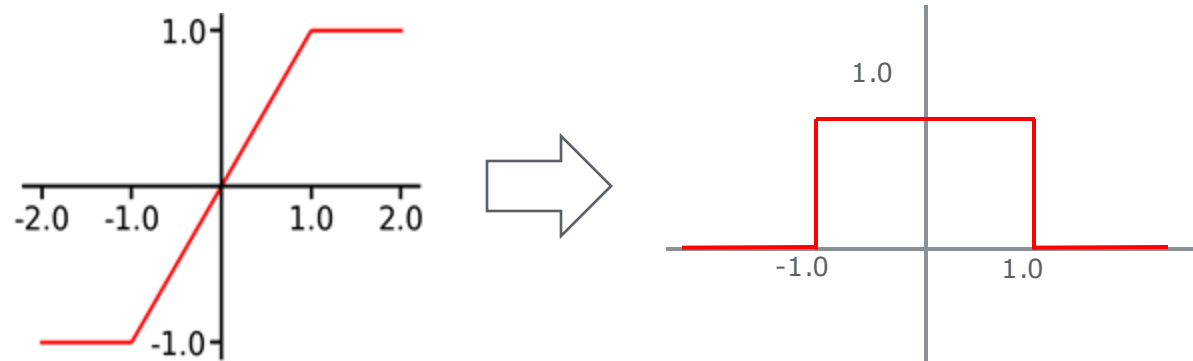
Forward: $r_o = \text{sign}(r_i)$



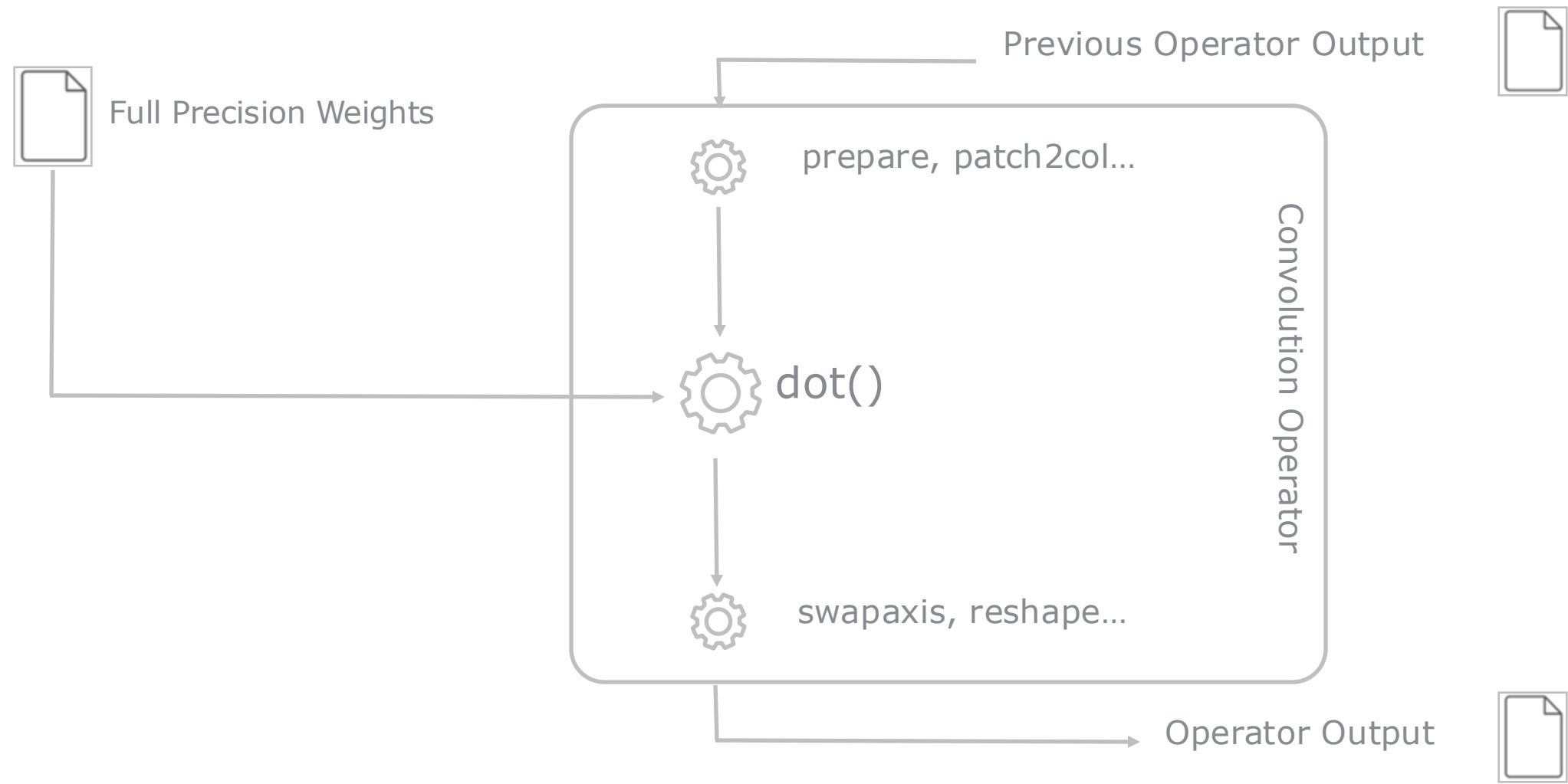
- Differentiating the sign function does not help for backpropagation! → **zero gradient**

Backward: $\frac{\partial c}{\partial r_i} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial r_o} \mathbf{1}_{|r_i| \leq t_{cli}}$

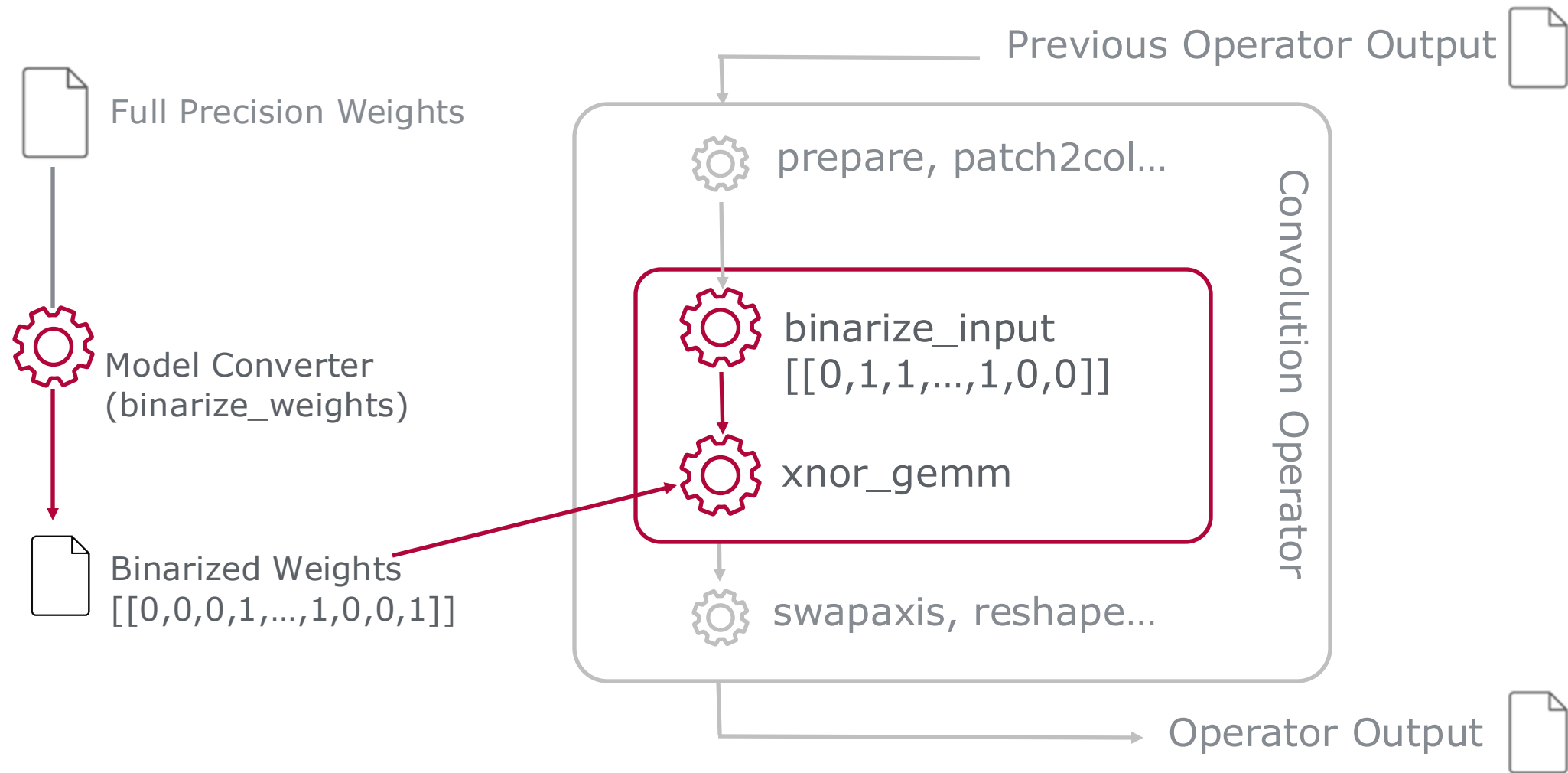
Straight Through Estimator



BNN Inference

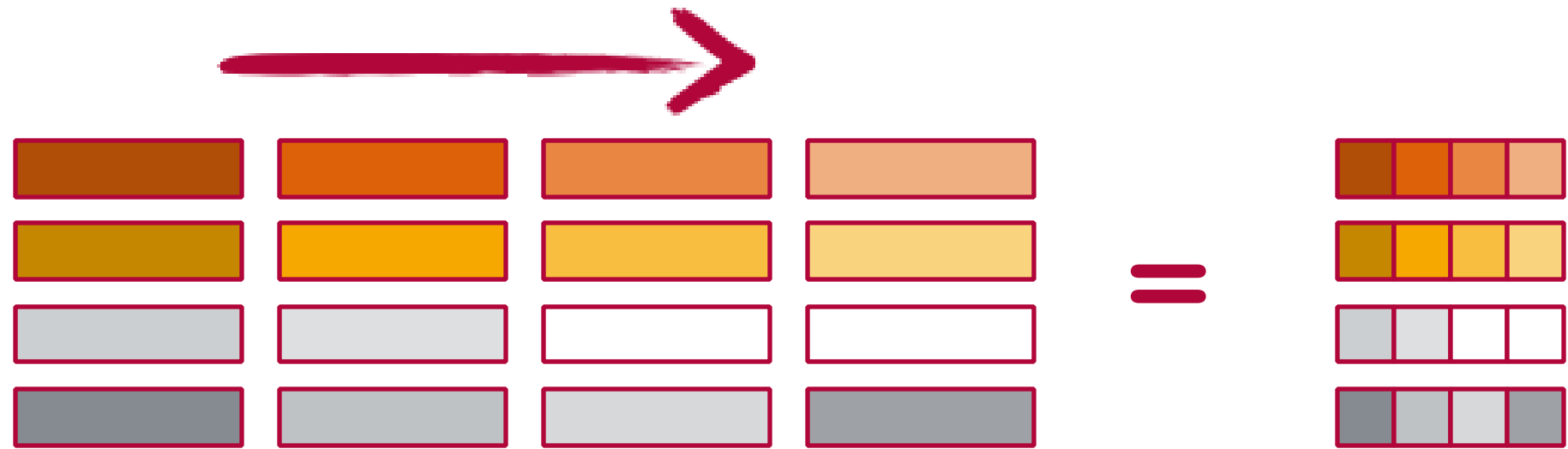


BNN Inference



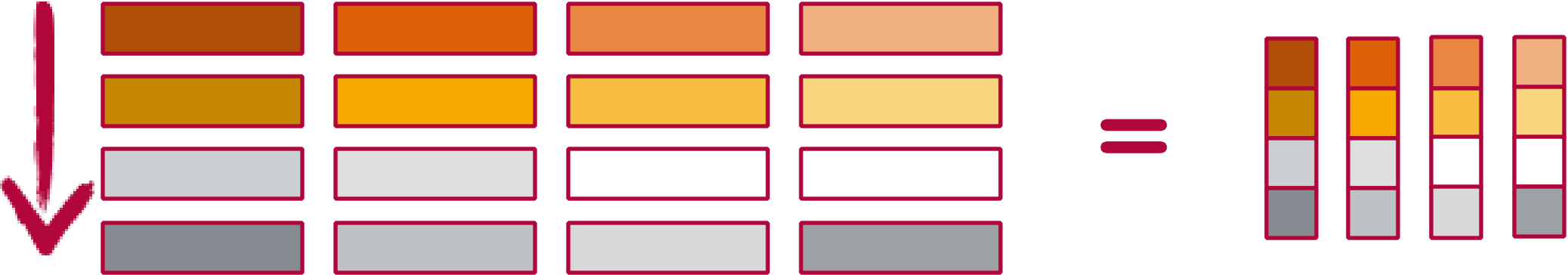
BNN Inference

- Binarizing activations row-wise

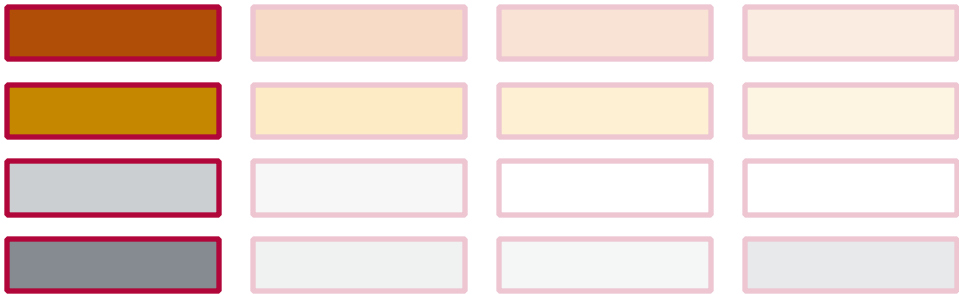
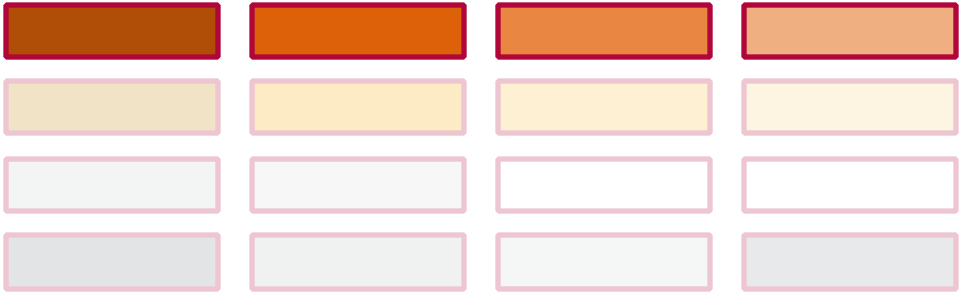


BNN Inference

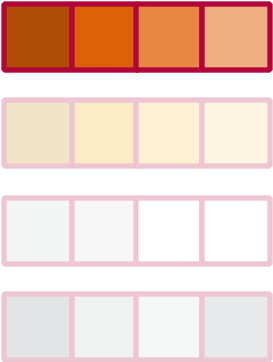
- Binarizing weights column-wise



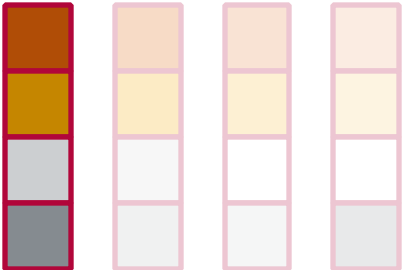
BNN Inference



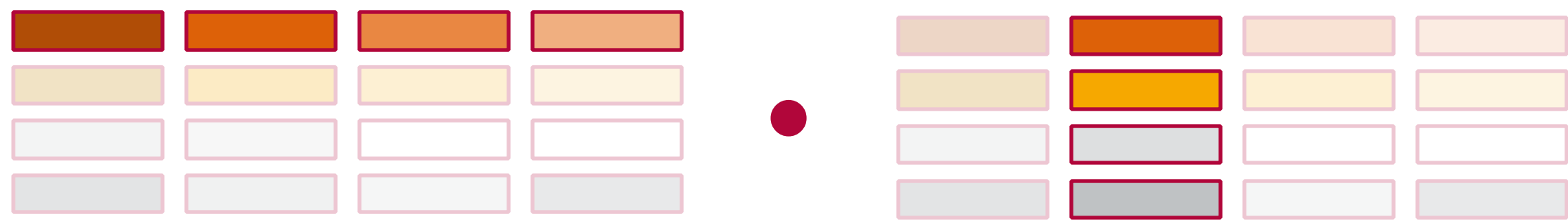
4 x mul, 3 x add



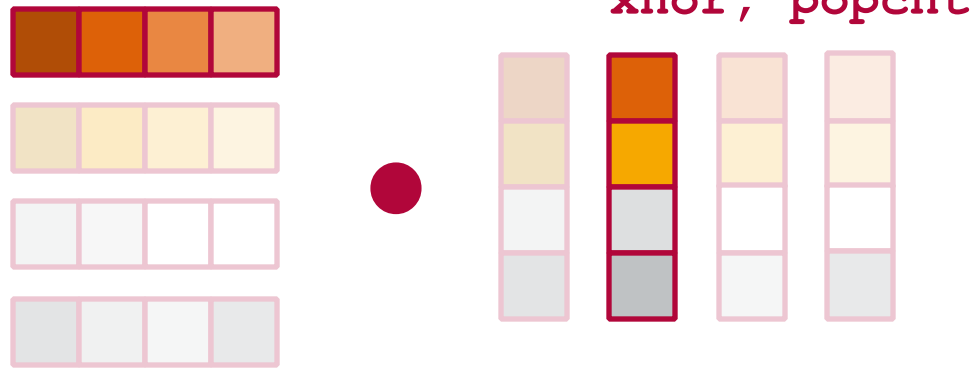
xnor, popcnt



BNN Inference

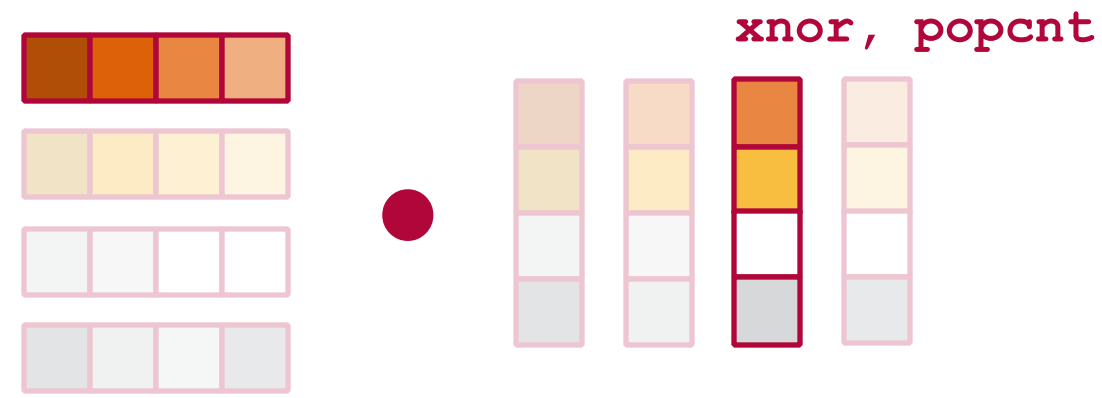
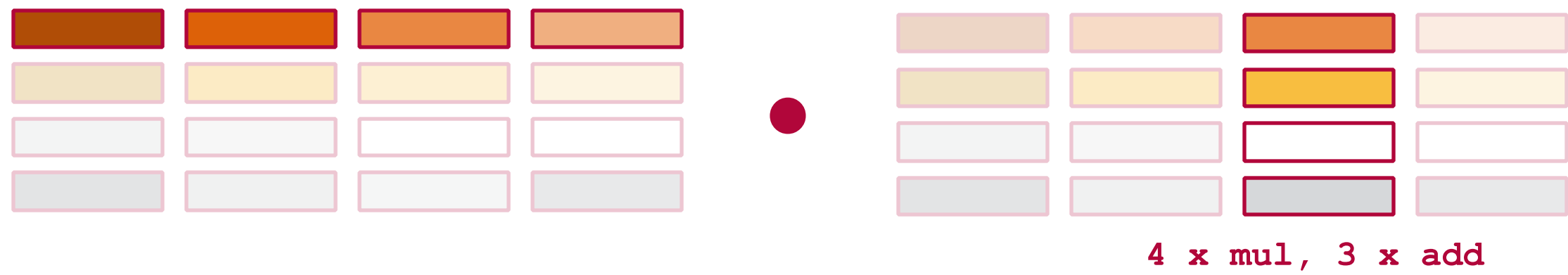


4 x mul, 3 x add

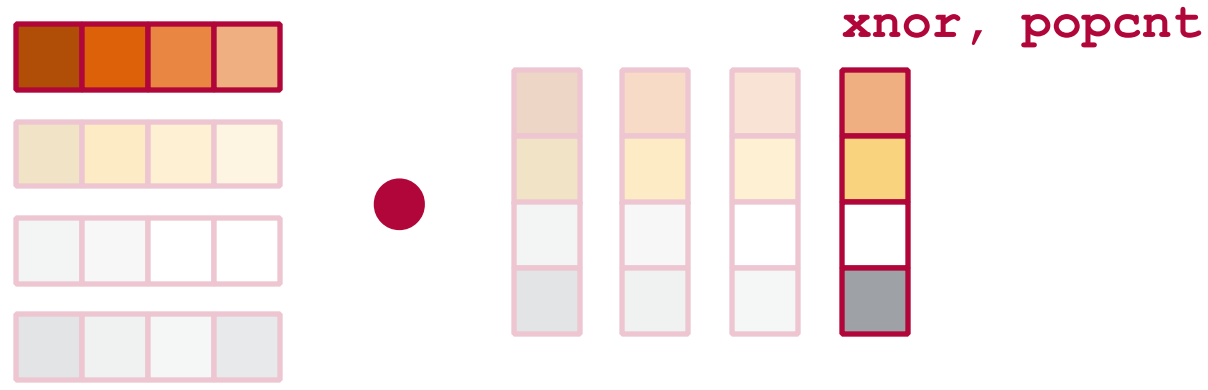
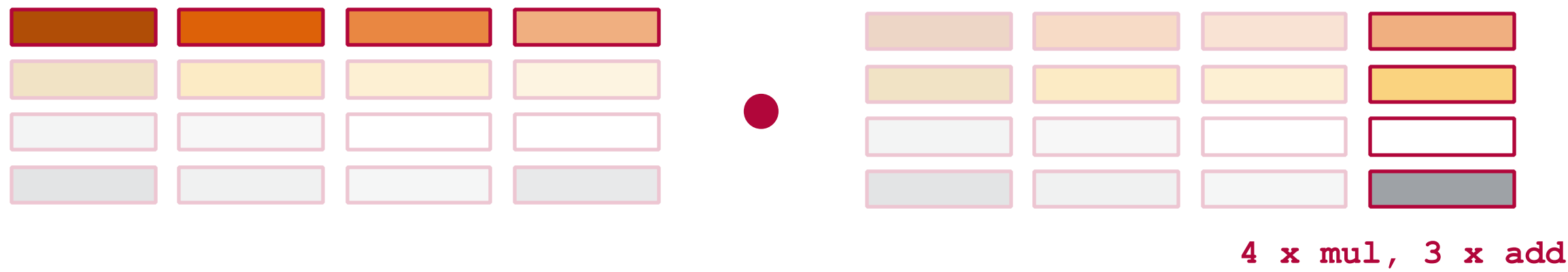


xnor, popcnt

BNN Inference



BNN Inference



```

1 void xnor_gemm_baseline(int M, int N, int K,
2     BINARY_WORD *A, int lda,
3     BINARY_WORD *B, int ldb,
4     float *C, int ldc){
5     for (int m = 0; m < M; ++m) {
6         for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
7             BINARY_WORD A_PART = A[m*lda+k];
8             for (int n = 0; n < N; ++n) {
9                 C[m*ldc+n] += __builtin_popcountll(~(A_PART ^ B[k*ldb+n]));
10            }
11        }
12    }
13 }

```

```
1 64bit BINARY_WORD, using intrinsic __builtin_popcountll()
```

```
2
```

```
3 9e961e: jle 9e9659 <_ZN5mxnet2op8xnor_cpu25xnor_gemm_base::li
```

```
4 9e9620: movslq %r11d,%rax
```

```
5 9e9623: xor %ecx,%ecx
```

```
6 9e9625: lea (%r12,%rax,8),%r9
```

```
7 9e9629: nopl 0x0(%rax)
```

```
8 9e9630: mov %r8,%rax
```

```
9 9e9633: ➡ xor (%r9,%rcx,8),%rax
```

```
10 9e9637: vxorps %xmm0,%xmm0,%xmm0
```

```
11 9e963b: ➡ not %rax
```

```
12 9e963e: ➡ popcnt %rax,%rax|
```

Summary

- Quantization aware neural network training
- Fundamentals of binary neural network training and inference