

Aprendizaje Automático Profundo (Deep Learning)







Arquitectura MobileNet

MobileNet (<u>notebook</u>, <u>paper</u>)

- Eficiencia en mente
- Convoluciones "Separables" o "Depthwise"
- Poco uso de memoria y CPU> Mobile
- Relación cantidad feature maps / tamaño similar a VGG
 - 112x112x32 => 56x56x128 => 28x28x256 => 14x14x512 => 7x7x1024
- GlobalAveragePooling para quitar dimensiones espaciales

Table	1.	Mobil	eNet	Body	Archi	tecture

Type / Stride	Filter Shape	Input Size
Conv/s2	$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 32$	$224 \times 224 \times 3$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 32 \text{ dw}$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 32 \times 64$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 64 \text{ dw}$	$112 \times 112 \times 64$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 64 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 64$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \text{ dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \text{ dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 128$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 256 \text{ dw}$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 256 \text{ dw}$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 256$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 512 \text{ dw}$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$
5× Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 512 \text{ dw}$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 512$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 1024 \text{ dw}$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 1024 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
Avg Pool / s1	Pool 7 × 7	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
FC/s1	1024×1000	$1 \times 1 \times 1024$
Softmax / s1	Classifier	$1 \times 1 \times 1000$

MobileNet (<u>notebook</u>, <u>paper</u>)

- 4 bloques con FMs de 64, 128, 256, 512
- Cada bloque:
 - SeparableConv2D(n,(3,3), stride=(1,1))
 - SeparableConv2D(n,(3,3), stride=(2,2))
- Pero irregulares!
- SeparableConv2D(1024,(3,3)) al final
- AvgPooling
 - Pero le agregan una capa Dense (FC)
- Diseñada para ImageNet
 - o Imágenes de 224x224x3
- Disponible en Keras
 - keras.applications.mobilenet.MobileNet()

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Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 32 \times 64$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$				
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 64$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 64$				
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 64 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 64$				
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \text{ dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$				
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$				
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 128 \text{ dw}$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$				
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 128$				
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 256 \text{ dw}$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$				
Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$				
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Conv/s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 512$				
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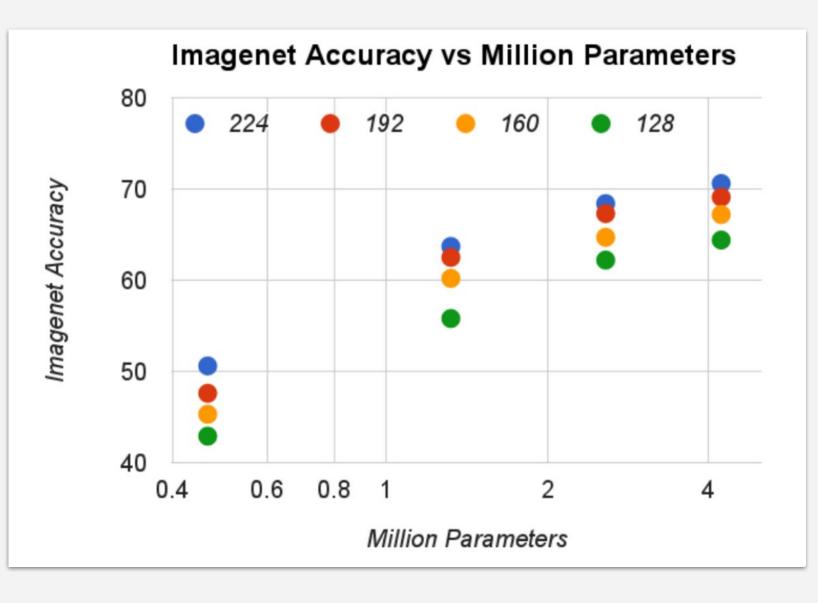
Bloque MobileNet (<u>notebook</u>, <u>paper</u>)

- Bloque
 - n_conv convoluciones separables depthwise con stride=1
 - Convolución separable con stride=2
- OJO! El bloque 1 simplificado

Implementación (<u>notebook</u>, <u>paper</u>)

```
def MobileNet(classes,input_shape):
model = keras.Sequential()
 model.add(InputLayer(input_shape))
model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3), activation="relu", padding="same"))
 for n_filters,n_conv in zip([64,128,256,512],[1,1,1,5]):
   layers=block(n_filters,n_conv)
   for layer in layers:
     model.add(layer)
model.add(SeparableConv2D(1024,(3,3), activation="relu", padding="same"))
model.add(GlobalAveragePooling2D())
model.add(Dense(classes))
model.add(Activation('softmax'))
return model
```

Accuracy vs resolución vs parámetros (ImageNet)



- keras.applications.mo bilenet.MobileNet()
 - tiene un hiperparámetro llamado **alpha**
- alpha = 1: red común
- alpha > 1: más filtros
- alpha < 1: menos filtros
- Ejemplo:
 - o alpha = 0.5
 - Mitad de filtros
 - (mitad de param)

Accuracy vs N° de operaciones (ImageNet)

