

GitHub

Introduction

What DenseNet is

Reading resource

Usage/Result

Code

different version

different framework

Result in different dataset

Service

pre-trained models

wide DenseNet(Less Depth, More Growing-rate) preferred, when memory is limit.
tips: deeper means more intermediate value should be saved.

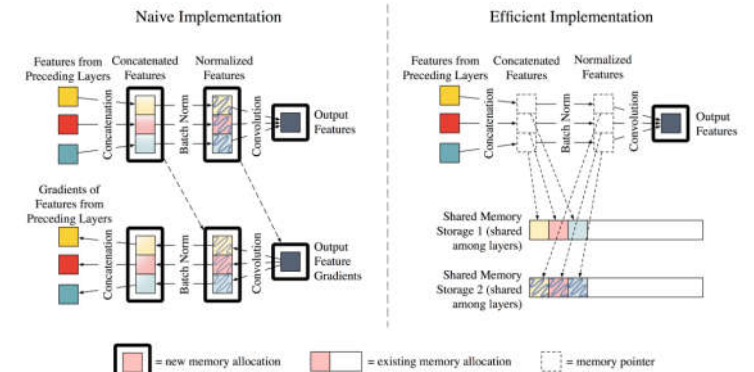
suggest

Other

original

BC

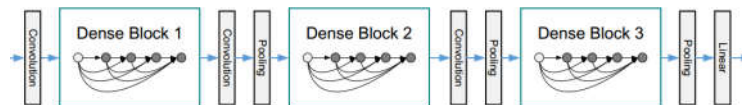
efficient



Model	Parameters	CIFAR-10+	CIFAR-100+	Time per Iteration	Memory
DenseNet-BC (L=100, k=12)	0.8M	4.51	22.27	0.156s	5452MB
Wide-DenseNet-BC (L=40, k=36)	1.5M	4.58	22.30	0.130s	4008MB
Wide-DenseNet-BC (L=40, k=48)	2.7M	3.99	20.29	0.165s	5245MB
Wide-DenseNet-BC (L=40, k=60)	4.3M	4.01	19.99	0.223s	6508MB

Paper 📄

layout



term

- dense layer ⊖ BN -> Relu -> Conv
- dense block ⊖ only has dense layer
- transition layer ⊖ separate dense block
- growing rate ⊖ #channel of output of dense layer
- global state of net ⊖ a set of state of layer
- state of layer ⊖ output of dense layer

consideration

- randomly layer dropout demonstrates redundancy of ResNet
- concatenation of features in different level can reduce redundancy
- concatenation can make net flow more fluent than summation, and need more memory in the condition of same #param (Deep Supervision)

advantage

- alleviate the vanishing-gradient problem
- encourage feature reuse
- reduce #param and #data
- without overfitting and optimization difficulty

trick

- SGD
- weight decay
- Nesterov momentum of 0.9 without dampening
- weight initialization
- Wider than Deep under limit memory

enlightenment

- when technology is mature, efficiency is concentration for engineer