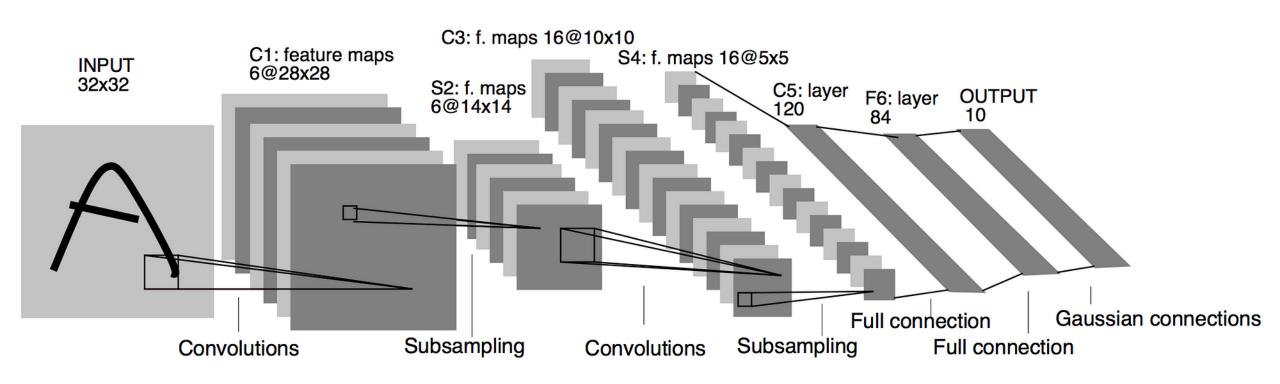
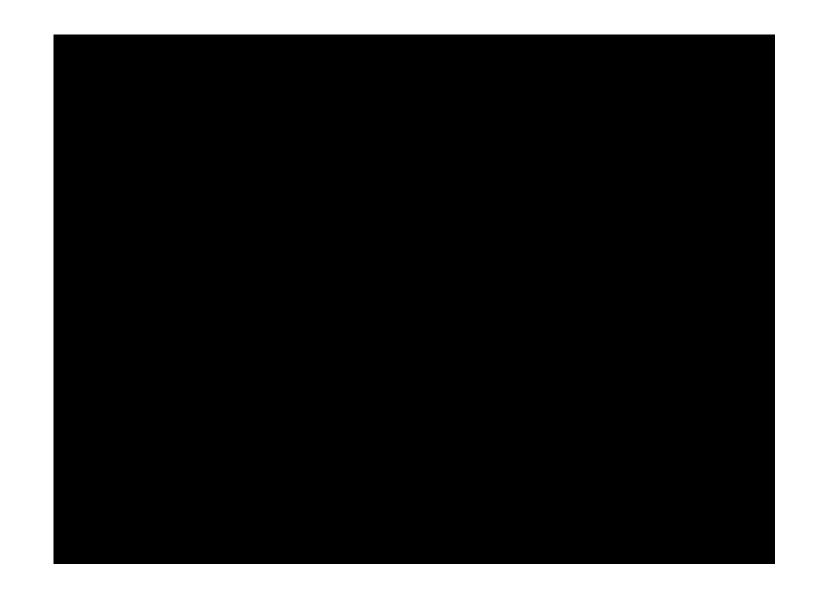
LeNet Architecture



LeNet

```
Image: 28 (height) × 28 (width) × 1 (channel)
Convolution with 5×5 kernel+2padding:28×28×6
                        √ sigmoid
Pool with 2×2 average kernel+2 stride:14×14×6
Convolution with 5 \times 5 kernel (no pad): 10 \times 10 \times 16
                        √ sigmoid
 Pool with 2×2 average kernel+2 stride: 5×5×16
                        √ flatten
     Dense: 120 fully connected neurons
                        √ sigmoid
      Dense: 84 fully connected neurons
                        √ sigmoid
      Dense: 10 fully connected neurons
            Output: 1 of 10 classes
```



AlexNet

Image: 224 (height) × 224 (width) × 3 (channels)

Convolution with 11×11 kernel+4 stride: 54×54×96

√ ReLu

Pool with 3×3 max. kernel+2 stride: 26×26×96

Convolution with 5×5 kernel+2 pad: $26 \times 26 \times 256$

√ ReLu

Pool with 3×3 max.kernel+2stride:12×12×256

Convolution with 3×3 kernel+1 pad:12×12×384

√ ReLu

Convolution with 3×3 kernel+1 pad:12×12×384

√ ReLu

Convolution with 3×3 kernel+1 pad:12×12×256

√ ReLu

Pool with 3×3 max.kernel+2stride:5×5×256

√ flatten

Dense: 4096 fully connected neurons

√ ReLu, dropout p=0.5

Dense: 4096 fully connected neurons

√ ReLu, dropout p=0.5

Dense: 1000 fully connected neurons

Output: 1 of 1000 classes

Details/Retrospectives:

- first use of ReLU
- heavy data augmentation
- dropout 0.5
- batch size 128
- SGD Momentum 0.9

Historical note: Trained on GTX 580 GPU with only 3 GB of memory. Network spread across 2 GPUs, half the neurons (feature maps) on each GPU.

versity of Isfahan

www.Drmkiani.ir

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense, Flatten
model = Sequential()
# Layer 1: Convolutional layer with 64 filters of size 11x11x3
model.add(Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=(11,11), strides=(4,4), padding='valid', activation='relu',
input shape=(224,224,3)))
# Layer 2: Max pooling layer with pool size of 3x3
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(3,3), strides=(2,2)))
# Layer 3-5: 3 more convolutional layers with similar structure as Layer 1
model.add(Conv2D(filters=192, kernel_size=(5,5), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(3,3), strides=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=384, kernel_size=(3,3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=(3,3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(3,3), strides=(2,2)))
# Layer 6: Fully connected layer with 4096 neurons
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(4096, activation='relu'))
# Layer 7: Fully connected layer with 4096 neurons
model.add(Dense(4096, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1000, activation='softmax'))
```

```
class AlexNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_classes=10):
        super(AlexNet, self).__init__()
       self.layer1 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(3, 96, kernel size=11, stride=4, padding=0),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(96),
           nn.ReLU(),
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 3, stride = 2))
       self.layer2 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(96, 256, kernel size=5, stride=1, padding=2),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(256),
           nn.ReLU(),
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 3, stride = 2))
       self.layer3 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(256, 384, kernel size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(384),
           nn.ReLU())
       self.layer4 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(384, 384, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(384),
           nn.ReLU())
       self.layer5 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(384, 256, kernel size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(256),
           nn.ReLU(),
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size = 3, stride = 2))
       self.fc = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Dropout(0.5),
           nn.Linear(9216, 4096),
           nn.ReLU())
       self.fc1 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Dropout(0.5),
           nn.Linear(4096, 4096),
           nn.ReLU())
       self.fc2= nn.Sequential(
           nn.Linear(4096, num classes))
```

```
def forward(self, x):
    out = self.layer1(x)
    out = self.layer2(out)
    out = self.layer3(out)
    out = self.layer4(out)
    out = self.layer5(out)
    out = out.reshape(out.size(0), -1)
    out = self.fc(out)
    out = self.fc1(out)
    out = self.fc2(out)
    return out
```