Deep Compression

October 31, 2017

Procedure

- VGG19 was used in CIFAR10.
- Regularization techniques employed during training were L2, Batch normalization, Dropout, Data Augmentation.
- Bias terms (w_0) were employed in all layers, including the convolutional layers.
- Batch normalization was used after each convolutional layer.
- Model Description: VGG19_BN_drop_10 Image size: 32x32x3

```
[64, 64, 'M', 16x16x64
128, 128, 'M', 8x8x128
256, 256, 256, 256, 'M', 4x4x256
512, 512, 512, 512, 'M', 2x2x512
512, 512, 512, 512, 'M', 1x1x512
4906, 4906, 10]
```

Procedure

- VGG19 using CIFAR10 generates an overall of 38M (38,969,930) parameters to be trained.
- Pruning employs the standard deviation as a quality parameter.
- 1 iteration is composed by a "pruning" and "retraining" stage.
- The retraining has the following configuration:

iterations: 20

number of epochs: 20

initial learning rate: 0.05, 0.01,

0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.001, 0.001

learning rate schedule: 3,10,16

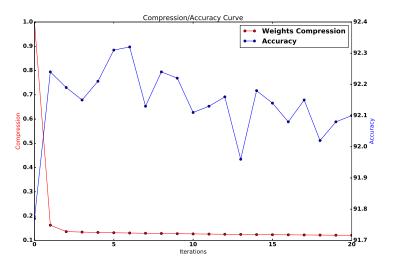


Figure 1: Compression vs Accuracy for a VGG19. zero_weights / all_parameters

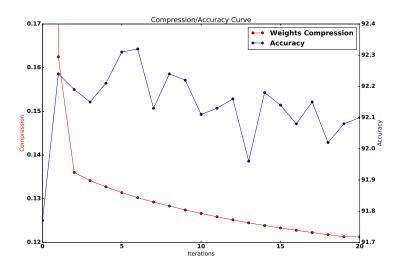


Figure 2: Compression vs Accuracy for a VGG19. zero_weights / all_parameters

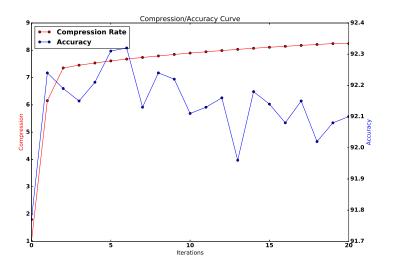


Figure 3: Compression vs Accuracy for a VGG19. all_parameters / non-zero_weights

Final Parameters:

total parameters: 38969930,

Total weights: 38939712,

Zero weights: 34244952,

Zero weights rate (%): 87.9435163773,

Zero parameters rate in model (%): 87.8753233583

Compression rate: x8.24764263 times

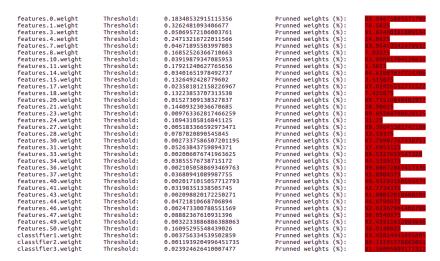


Figure 4: Compression in each layer. Weights in convolutional layers, Batch normalization and dense layers

Troubles

- may I use mask in weights and gradients? a previous paper employ
 this approach for weights only, it means the mask was employed only
 in weights and the paper did not mention anything about gradients.
- Next Steps. Trained Quantization and Weight sharing.