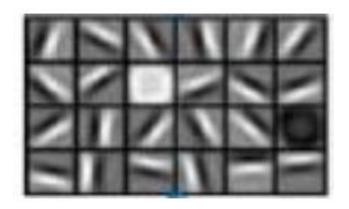
Convolutional Neural Network(CNN) model

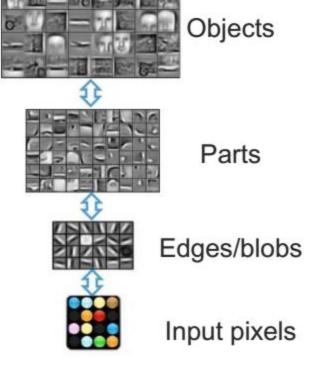
 Images are recognised by human brain inFFNN does not exploit redundancy(edges, blobs, etc., at different places) in image structure while learning. It tries to relearn those redundant patterns if appeared at different places.

 FFNN does not exploit redundancy(edges, blobs, etc., at different places) in image structure while learning. It tries to relearn those redundant patterns if appeared at different places.

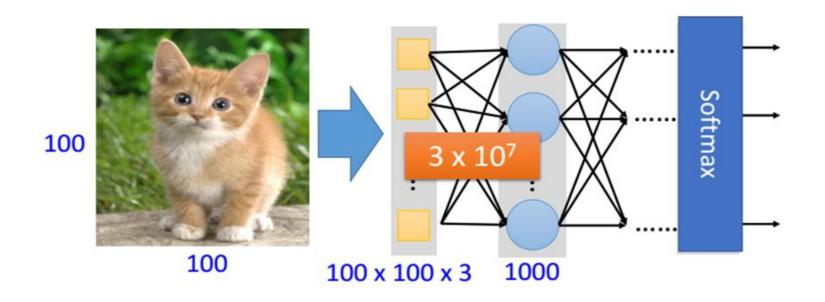


• Human visual system works in a filtered fashion. The hierarchy of features starts from basic low-level features (edges/blobs/..) to more high-level features. FFNN does

features. FFNN does visual abstraction.



 Too many parameters to learn in FFNN. For a small 100 × 100 pixel RGB image, we would have 30000 × n parameters for first layer alone.



Can the fully connected network be simplified by considering the above issues?

Interesting properties about image

Property 1

Some patterns are much smaller(i.e.,local) than the whole image

Property 2

The same patterns appear in different regions.

Property 3

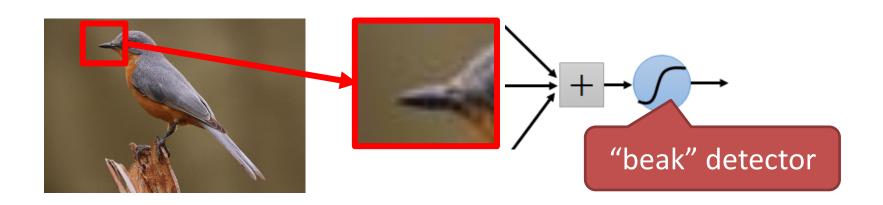
Subsampling the pixels will not change the object

Why CNN for Image?

Some patterns are much smaller than the whole image

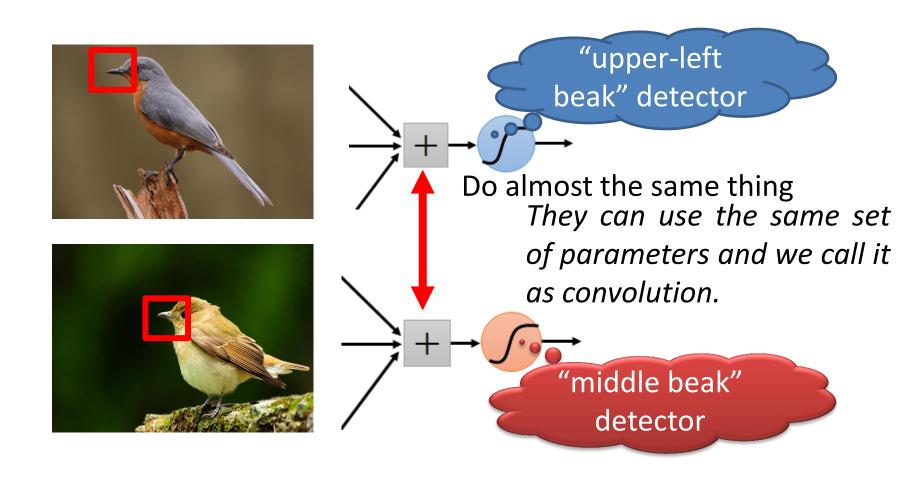
A neuron does not have to see the whole image to discover the pattern.

Connecting to small region with less parameters



Why CNN for Image?

The same patterns appear in different regions.



Why CNN for Image?

Subsampling the pixels will not change the object

bird

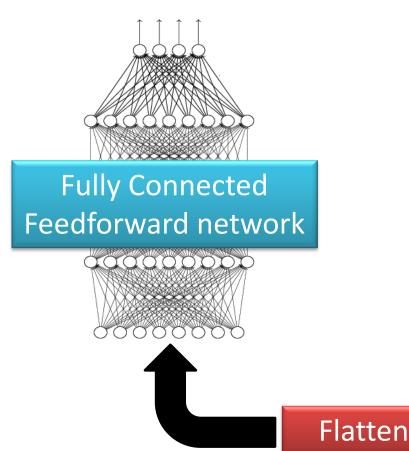


We can subsample the pixels to make image smaller



Less parameters for the network to process the image

cat dog



Convolution Layer Max Pooling Layer Convolution Laver Max Pooling Laver

Can repeat many times

Property 1

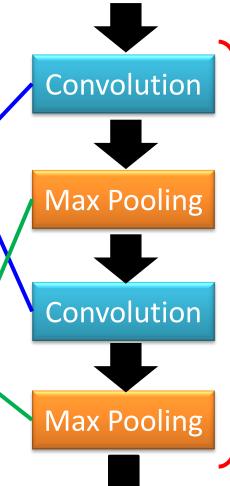
Some patterns are much smaller than the whole image

Property 2

➤ The same patterns appear in different regions.

Property 3

Subsampling the pixels will not change the object

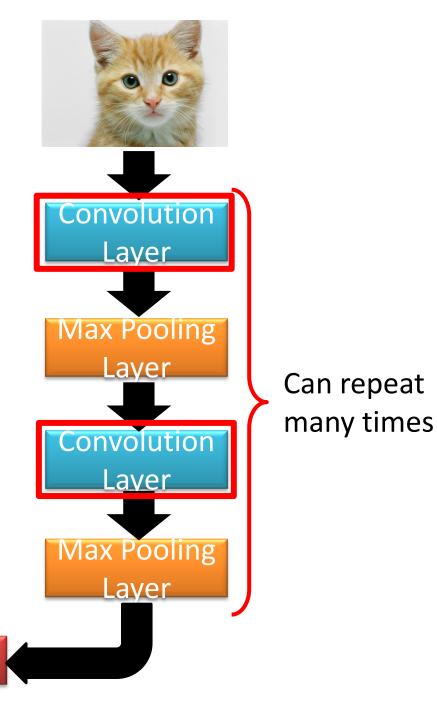


Can repeat many times

Flatten

Convolution

cat dog **Fully Connected** Feedforward network 0000000 Flatten



CNN – Convolution

Property 1

Those are the network parameters to be learned.

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6	Χ	6	image
---	---	---	-------

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1
Matrix

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

Filter 2
Matrix



Each filter detects a small pattern (3 x 3).

stride=1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1 0	0	0	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

3

) (-

If stride=2

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
🛨	0	U	U		U
0	1	0	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

3 -3

We set stride=1 below

-1 Filter 1 stride=1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 -3 0 0 0 0 0 0 -3 -3 0 0 0 6 x 6 image -1 Property 2

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

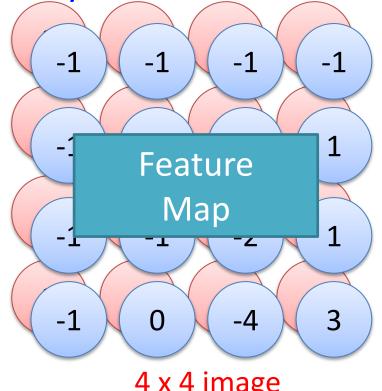
Filter 2

stride=1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

Do the same process for every filter

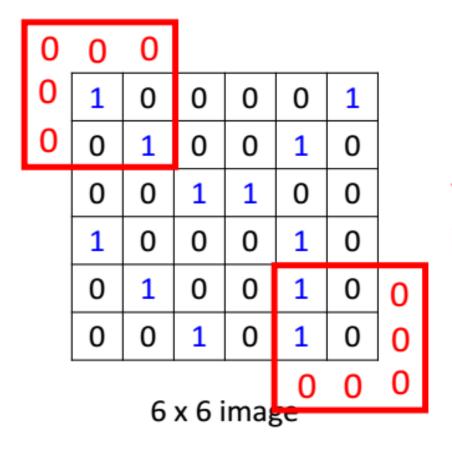


4 x 4 image

CNN – Zero Padding

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

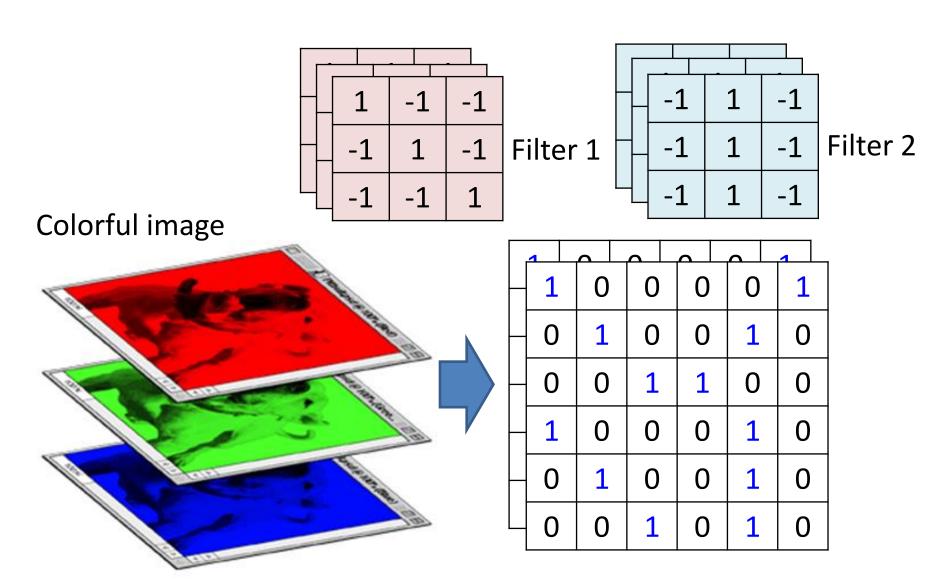


You will get another 6 x 6 images in this way



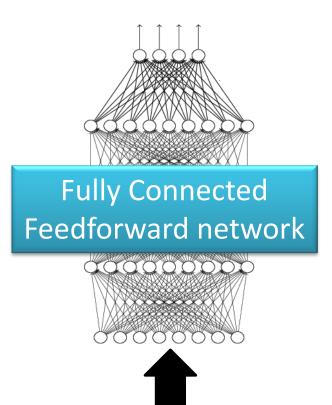
Zero padding

CNN – Color image



Pooling

cat dog



Flatten

Convolution Layer Max Pooling Layer Convolution Laver Max Pooling Layer

Can repeat many times

CNN – Max Pooling

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

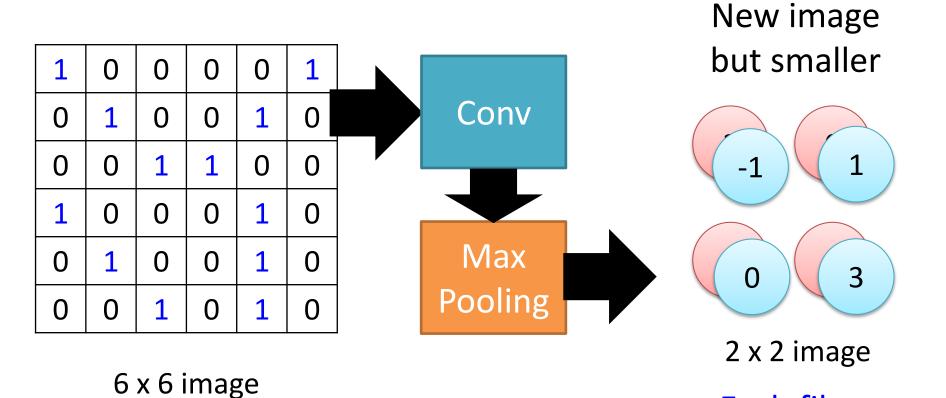
Filter 1

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

Filter 2

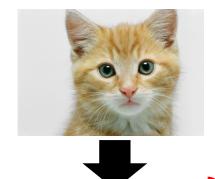
3 -1 1	-3 -1 0 -3
-3 3 -2	0 1 -2 -1

-1 -1 -1 -1	-1 -1 -2 1
-1 -1	-2 1
-1 0	-4 3



Each filter

is a channel



Convolution

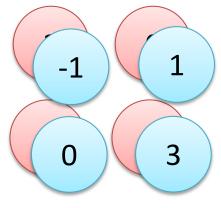
Layer

Convolution

Laver

Max Pooling

Layer



new images

Max Pooling
Layer

Can repeat many times

Smaller than the original image

The number of the channels is the number of filters

Flatten

cat dog

