

# Neuromorphic Acceleration for Permanent Dropout

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International Conference on Neuromorphic Systems

24 July 2019

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Motivating Problem: UQ for Deep Neural Networks

Dropout and Permanent Dropout

Spiking Conversion of Deep Neural Networks

Evaluating Agreement of Distributions

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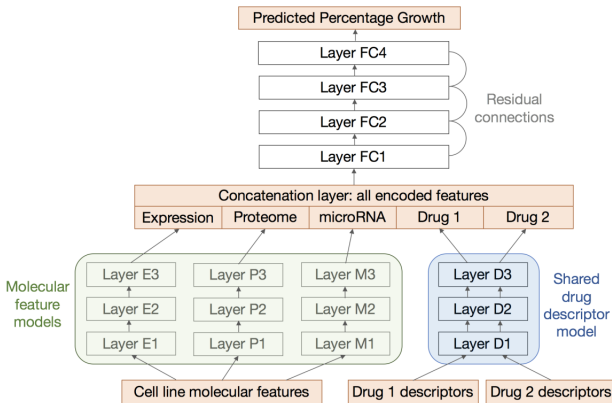
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# Motivation: CANDLE Combo



**Figure:** Four component neural network to predict cell line response to combination therapy.

## Motivation: CANDLER Combo (2)

```
$ python infer.py -s GDSC -d NCI_I0A_A0A --ns 10 --nd 5 -m saved.uq.model.h5 -w saved.uq.weights.h5 -n 100

$ cat comb_pred_GDSC_NCI_I0A_A0A.tsv
```

Sample	Drug1	Drug2	N	PredGrowthMean	PredGrowthStd	PredGrowthMin	PredGrowthMax
GDSC.22RV1		NSC.102816	NSC.102816	100	0.1688	0.0899	-0.0762 0.3912
GDSC.22RV1		NSC.102816	NSC.105014	100	0.3189	0.0920	0.0914 0.5550
GDSC.22RV1		NSC.102816	NSC.109724	100	0.6514	0.0894	0.4739 0.9055
GDSC.22RV1		NSC.102816	NSC.118218	100	0.5682	0.1164	0.2273 0.8891
GDSC.22RV1		NSC.102816	NSC.122758	100	0.3787	0.0833	0.1779 0.5768
GDSC.22RV1		NSC.105014	NSC.102816	100	0.1627	0.1060	-0.0531 0.5077
...							

Figure: Summary statistics of predictive distribution.

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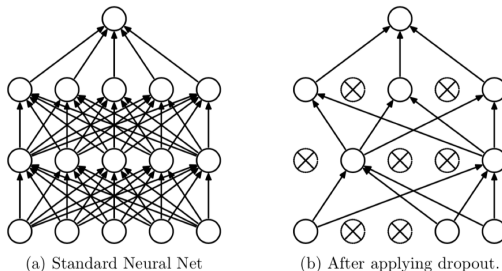
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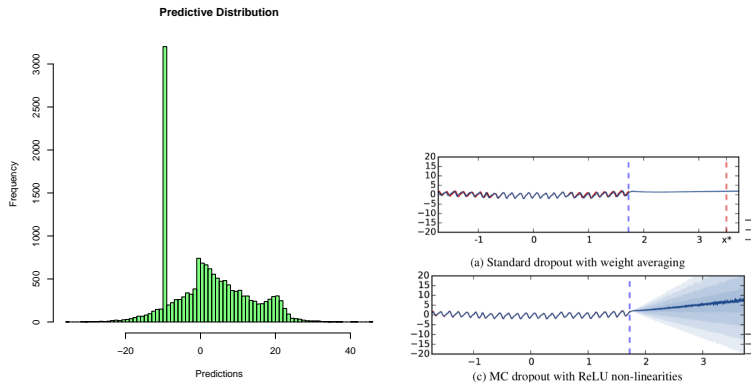
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# Dropout for Regularization



**Figure:** Dropout Stochastically removes network nodes. Image Credit: Srivastava, Nitish, Hinton, Geoffrey, Krizhevsky, Alex, Sutskever, Ilya, and Salakhutdinov, Ruslan. Dropout: A simple way to prevent neural networks from overfitting. *J. Mach. Learn. Res.*, 15(1):1929-1958, January 2014

# Dropout for UQ



**Figure:** Summary statistics of predictive distribution. Right Image Credit: Gal and Ghahramani, *Dropout as a Bayesian approximation: Representing model uncertainty in deep learning*, in Proc. 33rd Int. Conf. Mach. Learn., 2016, pp. 10501059

Involves Many Model Evaluations!



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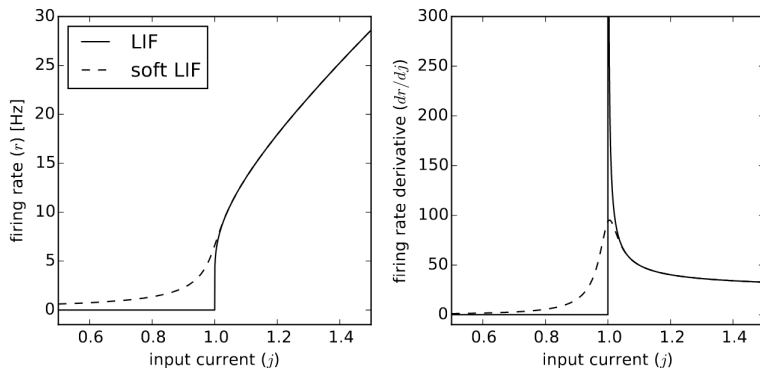
# Linear LIF Dynamics under Constant Input

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{ref} + \tau_{RC} \log(1 + \frac{\nu}{\rho(\lambda - \nu)})} \quad (1)$$

$$\rho(x) = \max[0, x] \quad (2)$$

$$\rho(x) \approx \sigma(x) := \gamma \log(1 + e^{\frac{x}{\gamma}}) \quad (3)$$

# The SoftLIF Activation Function

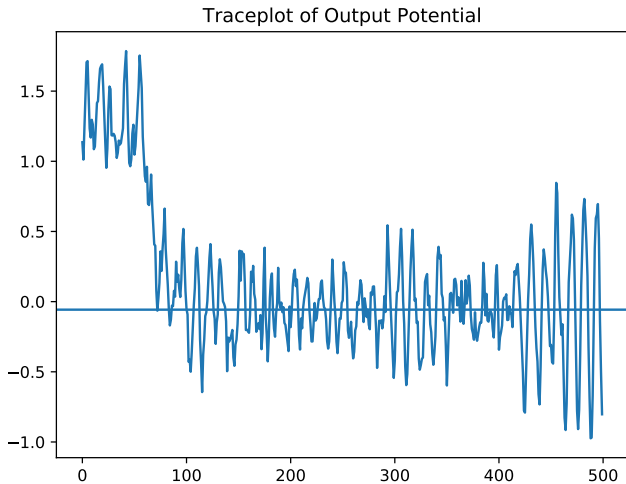


**Figure:** SoftLIF Function and Derivative Image Credit: Eric Hunsberger and Chris Eliasmith.

2015. Spiking Deep Networks with LIFNeurons. CoRRabs/1510.08829 (2015).

Just train a DNN with SoftLIF then transfer parameters!

# Mean of SNN agrees with DNN



# Nengo Extras

```
# compile and fit Keras model
optimizer = keras.optimizers.Nadam()
kmodel.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
               optimizer=optimizer,
               metrics=['accuracy'])
kmodel.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=epochs,
          verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))
```

```
# --- Run model in Nengo
with nengo.Network() as model:
    u = nengo.Node(nengo.processes.PresentInput(X_test, presentation_time))
    knet = SequentialNetwork(kmodel, synapse=nengo.synapses.Alpha(0.005))
    nengo.Connection(u, knet.input, synapse=None)

    input_p = nengo.Probe(u)
    output_p = nengo.Probe(knet.output)
```

## Aside: NengoDL

```
with nengo.Network() as net:  
    <construct the model>  
  
with nengo_dl.Simulator(net, ...) as sim:  
    sim.train(<data>, <optimizer>, n_epochs=10, objective=<objective>)
```

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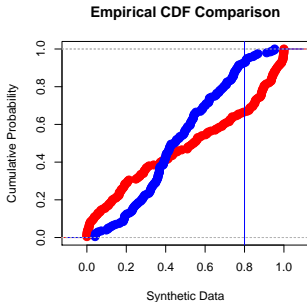
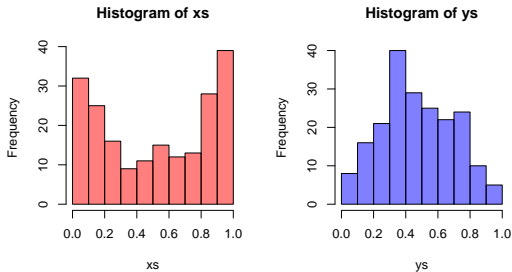
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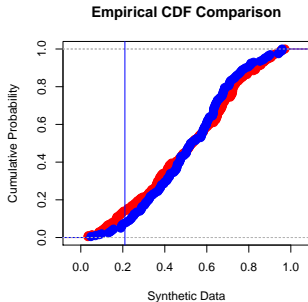
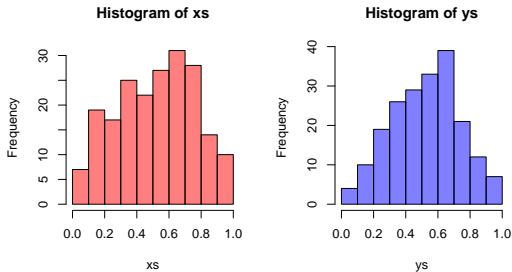
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# The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Statistic



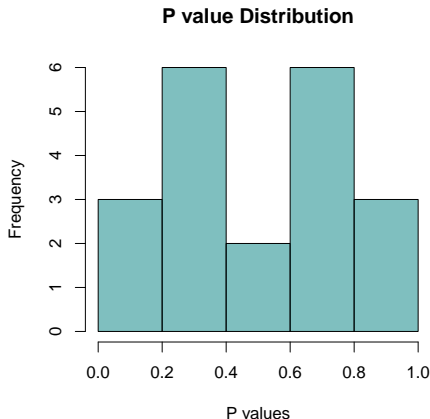


# The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Statistic (2)



# The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Statistic (3)

- ▶ P value: probability of getting a KS statistic as big as the one we did by chance.
- ▶ P values are uniform if distributions are the same:



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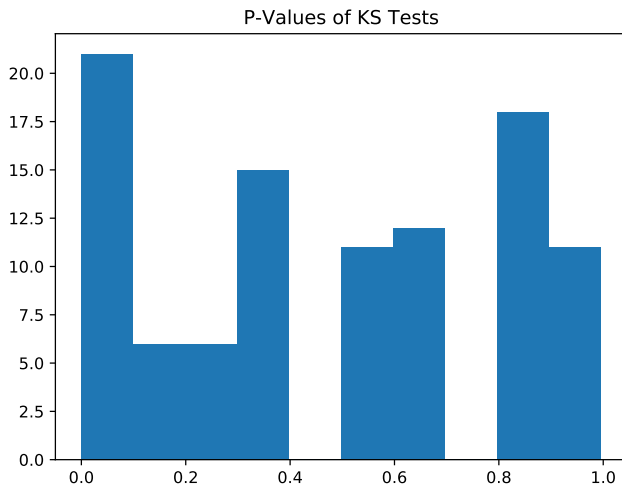
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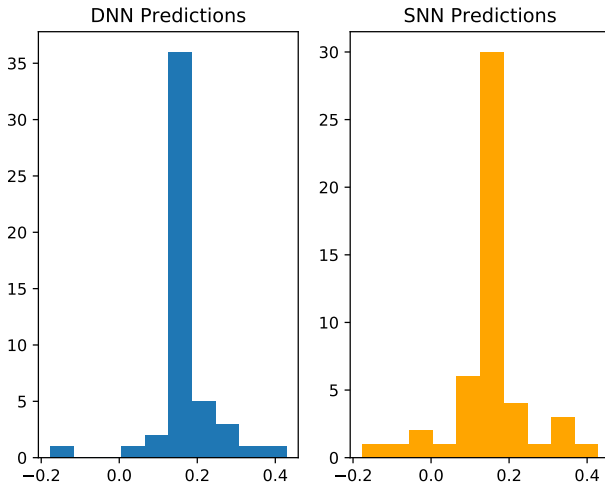
# Experimental Setup

1. Fit Combo with SoftLIF activation
2. Convert to SNN
3. On the first 100 observations of the Combo data, run the SNN as well as DNN with permadrop 100 times.

# P-value Distribution Looks Roughly Uniform



# Most extreme KS statistic looks Close



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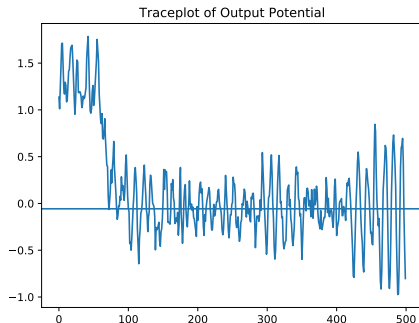
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# Future Work

1. Run on Neuromorphic Hardware
2. Release Software
3. Get whole distribution from single run?





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Work in progress: comments welcome.

**Acknowledgements:** N. Wycoff gratefully acknowledges funding from DOE LAB 17-1697 via a subaward from Argonne National Laboratory for SciDAC/DOE Office of Science ASCR and High Energy Physics. This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy(DOE), Office of Science, Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research, under Contract DE-AC02-06CH11357.