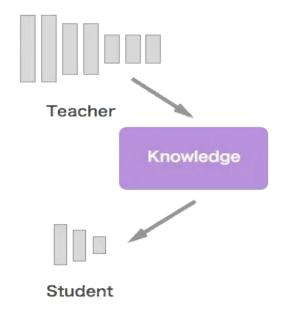
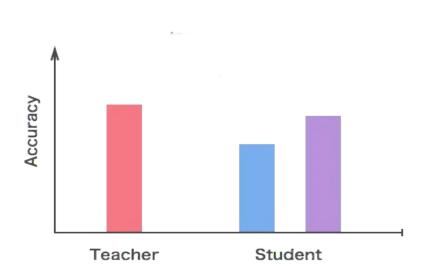
# Knowledge Distillation on Neural networks

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#### Introduction:

#### **Problem:**

Large deep learning models 

 high accuracy and cost. Real-world deployment 
 smaller, faster models.

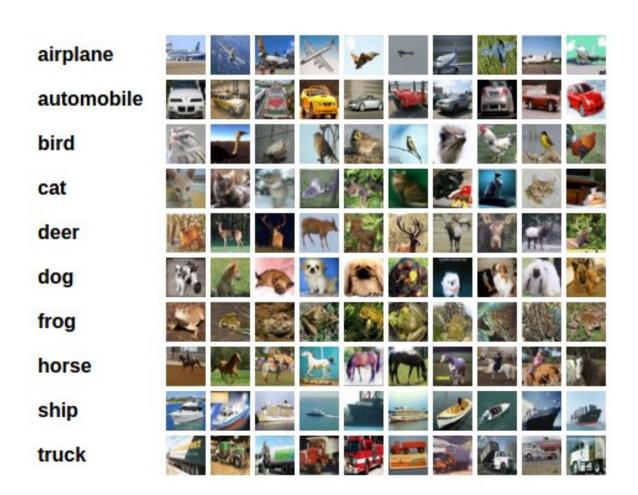
#### Goal:

- Knowledge distillation © lighter models for resource constraint deployment without losing the performance.
  - Transferring knowledge from a large model (Teacher) to a small model (Student).

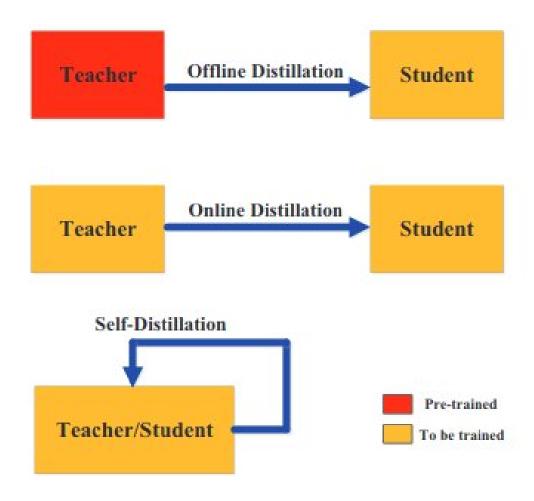
#### **Dataset Information:**

#### **CIFAR-10**:

- 5000 training images
- 1000 validation images
- 2 x 32 x 32 images
- 10 classes

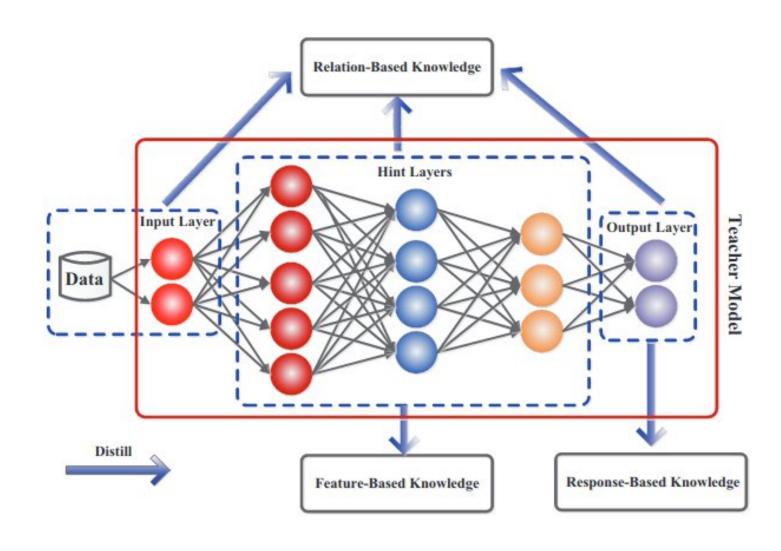


### Knowledge distillation schemes:



Offline distillation method is used for the further implementation of KD

## Types of Knowledge Distillation:



## Methodology: Terms

#### Softmax:

• raw logits © probability distribution [0.95, 0.02, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01] © Not informative beyond the top prediction.

$$P_i = rac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_j e^{z_j}}$$

#### Temperature (T):

Softens the probability output from softmax [0.85, 0.05, 0.04, 0.03, 0.03]

$$\frac{exp(z_i/T)}{\sum_j exp(z_j/T)}$$

Higher T → softer, more informative distribution

## Methodology: Terms

#### Soft Labels:

• Teacher's output probabilities [0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1] <sup>€</sup> richer info than just the correct class.

#### Hard Labels:

• One-hot true labels [1, 0, 0, 0]) <sup>€</sup> standard classification loss

#### Alpha ( $\alpha$ ):

- Controls the balance between:
  - Distillation loss (soft labels)
  - Classification loss (hard labels)

## Methodology - Knowledge Distillation (KD):

Modél architecture:

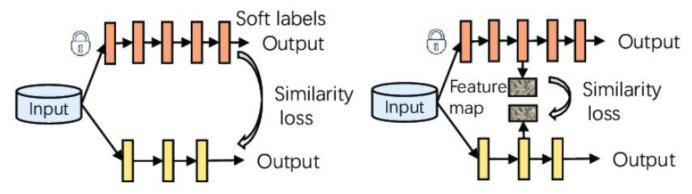
- Teacher: large pre-trained model (ResNet50) + fine tuned to CIFAR
   10
- Student : (ResNet18)

#### How I trained my student model:

Hybrid Approach = response based KD + feature based KD

- soft outputs 4 teacher
- Hard

Response based KD



Feature based KD

### Methodology – Loss function

#### Loss Components:

- Distillation Loss: KL divergence loss
- Classification Loss: Cross entropy loss
- Feature Loss: MSE

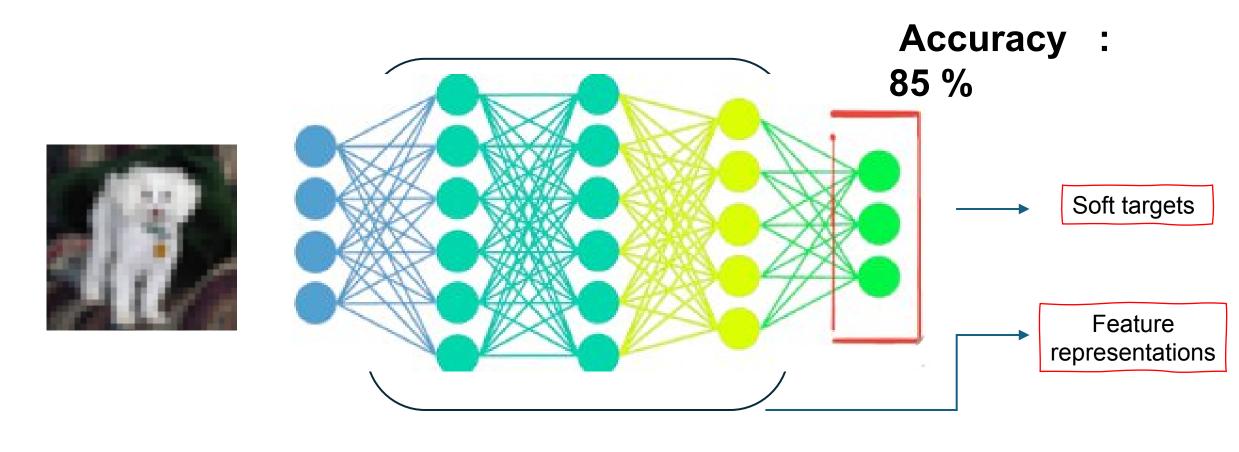
#### **Total Loss:**

 $\mathcal{L} = \alpha \times \text{Distillation Loss} + (1 - \alpha) \times \text{Classification Loss} + 0.1 \times \text{Feature loss}.$ 

#### Hyperparameters:

- Temperature: *T*
- Weight Balance: α
- Feature Weight:  $\lambda = 0.1$

## Implementation – Teacher model



Input ResNet50 (Teacher) extracts Soft Targets + Intermediate Features information

### Implementation – Teacher student

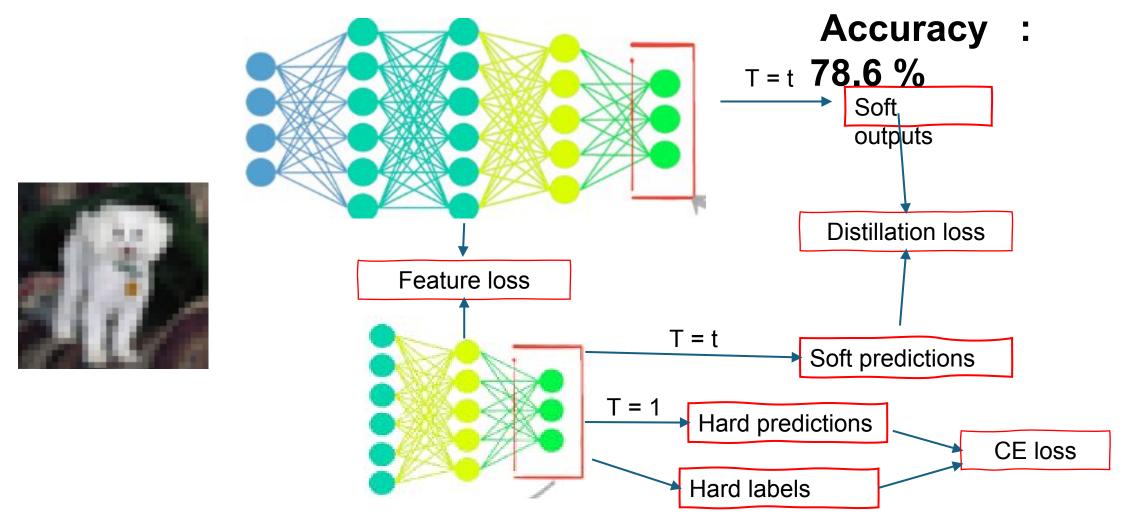
Teacher student: after projection [64,128,256,512]

- FeatureProjector © class aligns the teacher's feature maps to the student's feature map.
- 1x1 conv to project teachers features from in\_channels (teacher channels) down to out\_channels (student channels), to match the channel dimensions.

```
# define the intermediate feature channels for both teacher and student
student_channels = [64, 128, 256, 512]
teacher_channels = [256, 512, 1024, 2048]

# create projection layers to align teacher's feature maps with student's feature maps
proj_layers = [
    FeatureProjector(in_c, out_c).to(device)
    for in_c, out_c in zip(student_channels, teacher_channels)
]
```

## Implementation – student model tuned



Input ResNet18 learns from soft targets + feature loss (intermediate features) + hard

## Hyperparameter tuning:

```
Tuning www. two ways
```

- T , α **fixed** values.
- T, α scheduling through exponential decay

#### Hyperparameter (fixed):

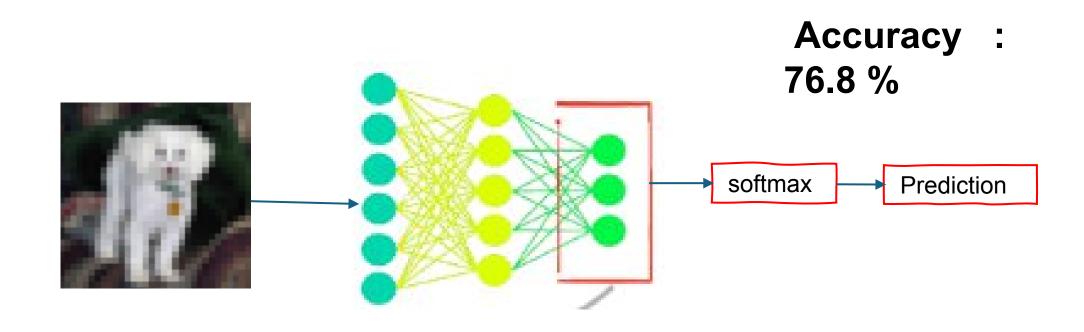
- T = 0.5
- $\alpha = 0.7$

#### Hyperparameter (scheduling):

- T = 0.5, 0.3, 0.95
- $\alpha = 0.8, 0.5, 0.95$

scheduling improved the model accuracy than fixed values

## Implementation – student model without KD



Input ResNet18 (trained from scratch ) predictions (cross entropy loss )

## Results:

Model	Architecture	Accuracy (%)	Parameters ( M )	Latency (ms)
Teacher	ResNet50	85.11	23.5	8.72
Student distilled ( tuned )	ResNet18	78.6	11.18	3.90
Student distilled	ResNet18	76.8	11.18	4.10
Student without KD	ResNet18	75.06	11.18	4.70

## Thank you.