

# Intro

## 💡 Project Goal

✅ Improve training efficiency  
of Semantic Segmentation

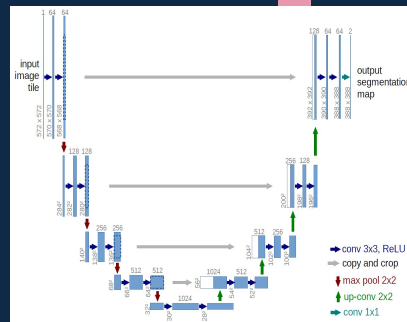
## 💡 Method Design

🤖 Model structure – Encoder & Decoder – Prune

Analyze the sensitivity of Encoder and Decoder

Grid search on Encoder and Decoder

## 💡 Model Design



prune



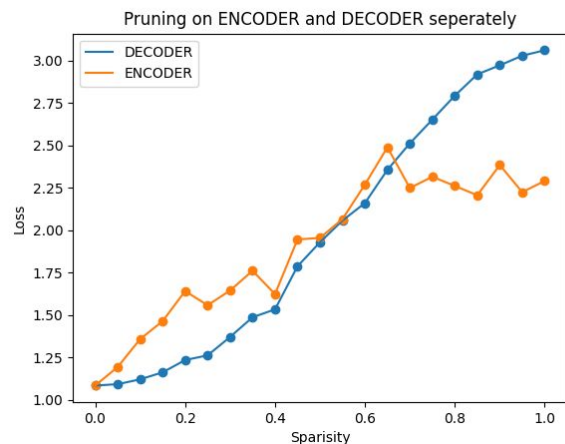
## 💡 Dataset–Semantic Drone Dataset



- 400 images
- 6000\*4000  
→ 768\*512
- 24 classes  
(1 unlabeled)

## Grid Research

Trial Goal	Sparsity Grid Step	Encoder/Decoder	Note
Unstructured Random/L1	10%×10%	Both, Grid Search	Global pruning
Structured L1/L2	10%×10%	Both, Grid Search	layer-wise pruning
Pruning Position	20%	Encoder Only	Encoder: Structured L1 Decoder: Unstructured Random



## Observation ( $p$ = pruning ratio)

1. For small-scale pruning ( $p < 50\%$ ):

- Encoder: immediate response;
- Decoder: delayed response;

2. For large-scale pruning ( $p > 50\%$ ):

- Encoder: less sensitive;
- Decoder: exp-decay behavior.

3. Position:

- Lower layers more sensitive (UNet structure)

4. Scoring function:

- Tolerance to unstructured L1 method.
- Deeper layers: more parameters in filters, but less useful connection

