tf.keras.layers.Conv2D



<u>TensorFlow</u> (/versions/r1.15/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Conv2D)



source (https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflo <u>L678)</u> GitHub

2D convolution layer (e.g. spatial convolution over images).

Inherits From: <u>Layer</u> (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Layer), <u>Module</u> (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/Module)



View aliases

Main aliases

tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Conv2D)

Compat aliases for migration

See Migration guide (https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/migrate) for more details.

```
tf.compat.v1.keras.layers.Conv2D (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Conv2D),
tf.compat.v1.keras.layers.Convolution2D
(https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/Conv2D)
```

```
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
   filters, kernel_size, strides=(1, 1), padding='valid',
   data_format=None, dilation_rate=(1, 1), groups=1, activation=None,
   use_bias=True, kernel_initializer='glorot_uniform',
   bias_initializer='zeros', kernel_regularizer=None,
   bias_regularizer=None, activity_regularizer=None, kernel_constraint=None,
   bias_constraint=None, **kwargs
```

Used in the notebooks

Used in the guide

Used in the tutorials

The Functional API (https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/keras/functional) The Sequential model

- Migrate your TensorFlow 1 code to TensorFlow 2 (https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/migrate)
- Eager execution (https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/eager)

(https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/keras/sequential_model)

• <u>Customize what happens in Model.fit</u> (https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/keras/customizing_what_happens_in_fit)

- Used in the tutorials
- <u>Custom layers</u>
 (https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/custo
- <u>Image classification</u>
 (https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/image
- <u>Data augmentation</u> (https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/image
- Intro to Autoencoders
 (https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/gener
- Pix2Pix (https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorial

This layer creates a convolution kernel that is convolved with the layer input to produce a tensor of outputs. If use_bias is True, a bias vector is created and added to the outputs. Finally, if activation is not None, it is applied to the outputs as well.

When using this layer as the first layer in a model, provide the keyword argument input_shape (tuple of integers or None, does not include the sample axis), e.g. input_shape=(128, 128, 3) for 128x128 RGB pictures in data_format="channels_last". You can use None when a dimension has variable size.

Examples: 👄

>>> # size is 4.

Used in the guide

```
>>> input_shape = (4, 28, 28, 3)
>>> x = tf.random.normal(input_shape)
>>> y = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
... 2, 3, activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape[1:])(x)
>>> print(y.shape)
(4, 26, 26, 2)
>>> # With `dilation_rate` as 2.
>>> input_shape = (4, 28, 28, 3)
>>> x = tf.random.normal(input_shape)
>>> y = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
... 2, 3, activation='relu', dilation_rate=2, input_shape=input_shape[1:])(x)
>>> print(y.shape)
(4, 24, 24, 2)
>>> # With `padding` as "same".
>>> input_shape = (4, 28, 28, 3)
>>> x = tf.random.normal(input_shape)
>>> y = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
... 2, 3, activation='relu', padding="same", input_shape=input_shape[1:])(x)
```

>>> # The inputs are 28x28 RGB images with `channels_last` and the batch

```
(4, 28, 28, 2)
>>> # With extended batch shape [4, 7]:
>>> input_shape = (4, 7, 28, 28, 3)
>>> x = tf.random.normal(input_shape)
>>> y = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(
... 2, 3, activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape[2:])(x)
>>> print(y.shape)
(4, 7, 26, 26, 2)
Args
filters
                               Integer, the dimensionality of the output space (i.e. the number of output filters in the
                               convolution).
                               An integer or tuple/list of 2 integers, specifying the height and width of the 2D convolution
kernel_size
                               window. Can be a single integer to specify the same value for all spatial dimensions.
strides
                               An integer or tuple/list of 2 integers, specifying the strides of the convolution along the height
                               and width. Can be a single integer to specify the same value for all spatial dimensions.
                               Specifying any stride value != 1 is incompatible with specifying any dilation_rate value !=
                               1.
```

same height/width dimension as the input.

you never set it, then it will be **channels_last**.

and filters must both be divisible by groups.

Boolean, whether the layer uses a bias vector.

1.

'glorot_uniform'.

one of "valid" or "same" (case-insensitive). "valid" means no padding. "same" results in padding with zeros evenly to the left/right or up/down of the input such that output has the

(batch_size, height, width, channels) while channels_first corresponds to inputs with shape (batch_size, channels, height, width). It defaults to the image_data_format value found in your Keras config file at ~/.keras/keras.json. If

an integer or tuple/list of 2 integers, specifying the dilation rate to use for dilated convolution.

specifying any dilation_rate value != 1 is incompatible with specifying any stride value !=

Can be a single integer to specify the same value for all spatial dimensions. Currently,

A positive integer specifying the number of groups in which the input is split along the channel axis. Each group is convolved separately with filters / groups filters. The output is the concatenation of all the groups results along the channel axis. Input channels

Activation function to use. If you don't specify anything, no activation is applied (see

(https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/initializers)). Defaults to

Initializer for the kernel weights matrix (see keras.initializers

keras.activations (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/activations)).

A string, one of channels_last (default) or channels_first. The ordering of the

dimensions in the inputs. channels_last corresponds to inputs with shape

>>> print(y.shape)

padding

data_format

dilation_rate

groups

activation

use_bias

kernel_initializer

bias_initializer	Initializer for the bias vector (see keras.initializers (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/initializers)). Defaults to 'zeros'.
kernel_regularizer	Regularizer function applied to the kernel weights matrix (see keras.regularizers (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/regularizers)).
bias_regularizer	Regularizer function applied to the bias vector (see keras.regularizers (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/regularizers)).
activity_regularizer	Regularizer function applied to the output of the layer (its "activation") (see keras.regularizers (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/regularizers)).
kernel_constraint	Constraint function applied to the kernel matrix (see keras.constraints (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/constraints)).
bias_constraint	Constraint function applied to the bias vector (see keras.constraints (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/constraints)).

Input shape:

4+D tensor with shape: batch_shape + (channels, rows, cols) if data_format='channels_first' or 4+D tensor with shape: batch_shape + (rows, cols, channels) if data_format='channels_last'.

Output shape:

4+D tensor with shape: batch_shape + (filters, new_rows, new_cols) if data_format='channels_first' or 4+D tensor with shape: batch_shape + (new_rows, new_cols, filters) if data_format='channels_last'.rows and cols values might have changed due to padding.

Returns

A tensor of rank 4+ representing activation(conv2d(inputs, kernel) + bias).

Raises

ValueError if padding is "causal".

ValueError when both strides > 1 and dilation_rate > 1.

Except as otherwise noted, the content of this page is licensed under the <u>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License</u> (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), and code samples are licensed under the <u>Apache 2.0 License</u> (https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0). For details, see the <u>Google Developers Site Policies</u> (https://developers.google.com/site-policies). Java is a registered trademark of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Some content is licensed under the <u>numpy license</u> (https://numpy.org/doc/stable/license.html).

Last updated 2021-05-14 UTC.