

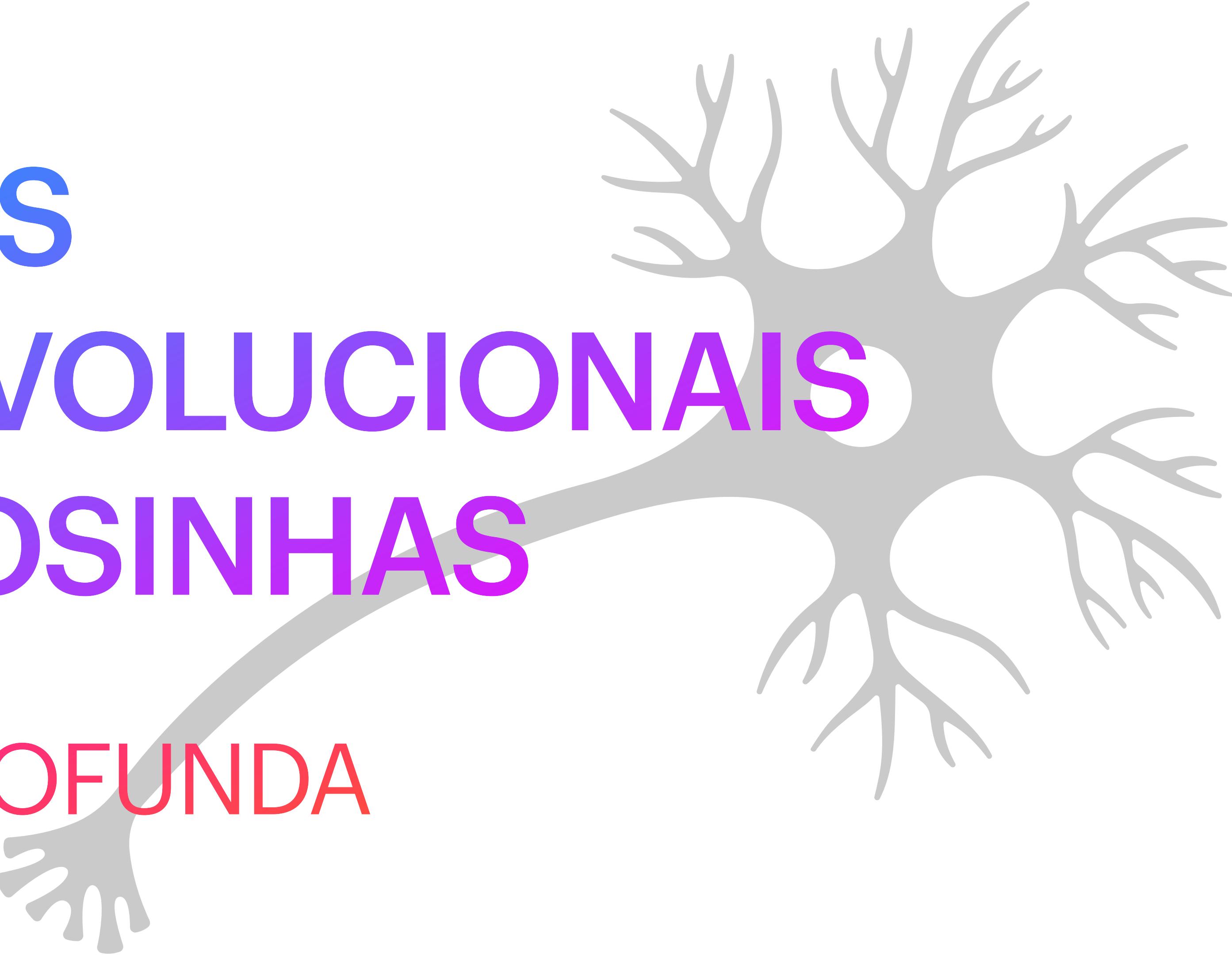
09

REDES CONVOLUCIONAIS FAMOSINHAS

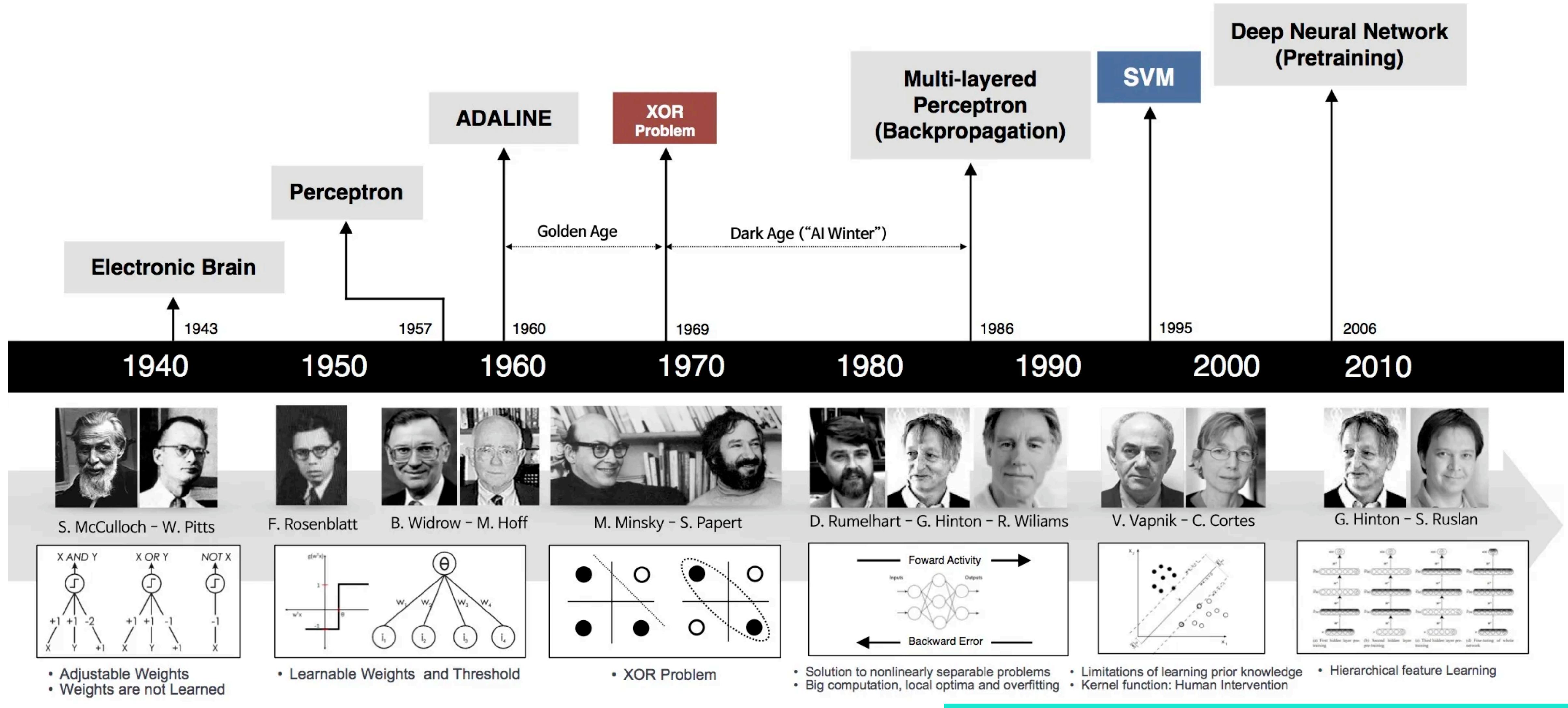
APRENDIZAGEM PROFUNDA

PPGCC – 2023.1

Prof. Saulo Oliveira <saulo.oliveira@ifce.edu.br>



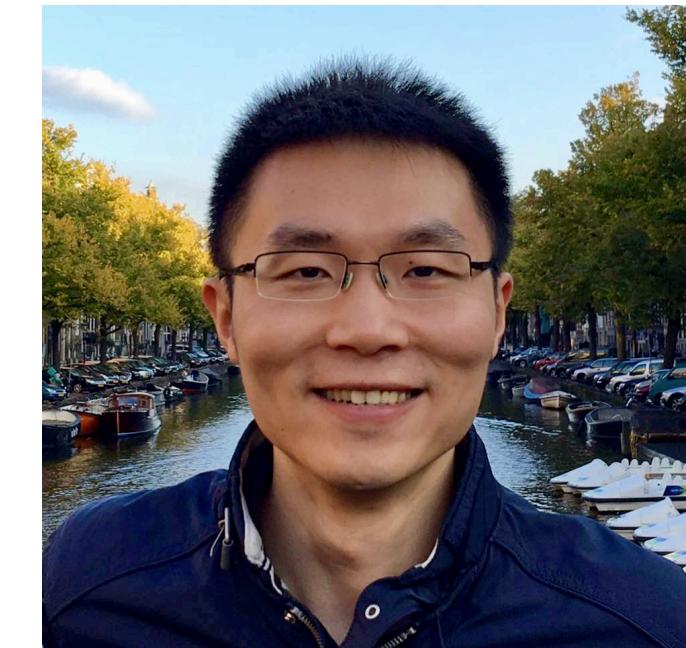
Evolução das Redes Neurais Artificiais



**EXISTEM 1000 MANEIRAS
DE FAZER NESTON™**

**EXISTEM 1000 MANEIRAS
DE FAZER ~~XEXTONX~~
REDES PROFUNDAS.
CRIE UMA!**

ImageNet



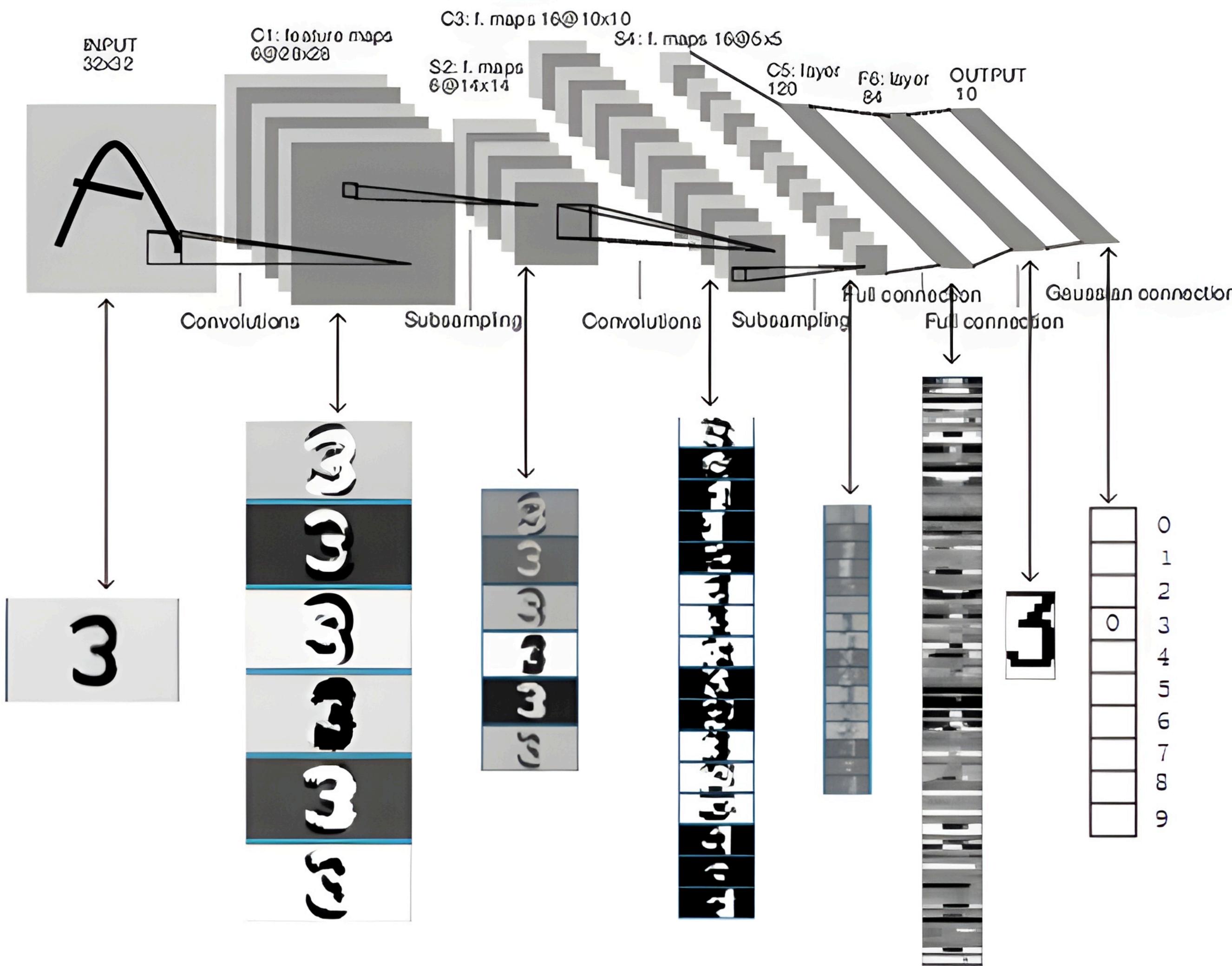
>53K
citações

Fonte: DENG, Jia et al. ImageNet: A large-scale hierarchical image database. In: 2009 IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. IEEE, 2009. p. 248-255.

O projeto **ImageNet** é um grande banco de dados visual projetado para uso em pesquisa de software de reconhecimento de objetos visuais. Nele, mais de **14M** de imagens foram anotadas manualmente para indicar quais objetos, em **>20K categorias**, são retratados e, **≈1M** de imagens, caixas delimitadoras também são fornecidas.

Fonte: <https://www.image-net.org/index.php>

LeNet



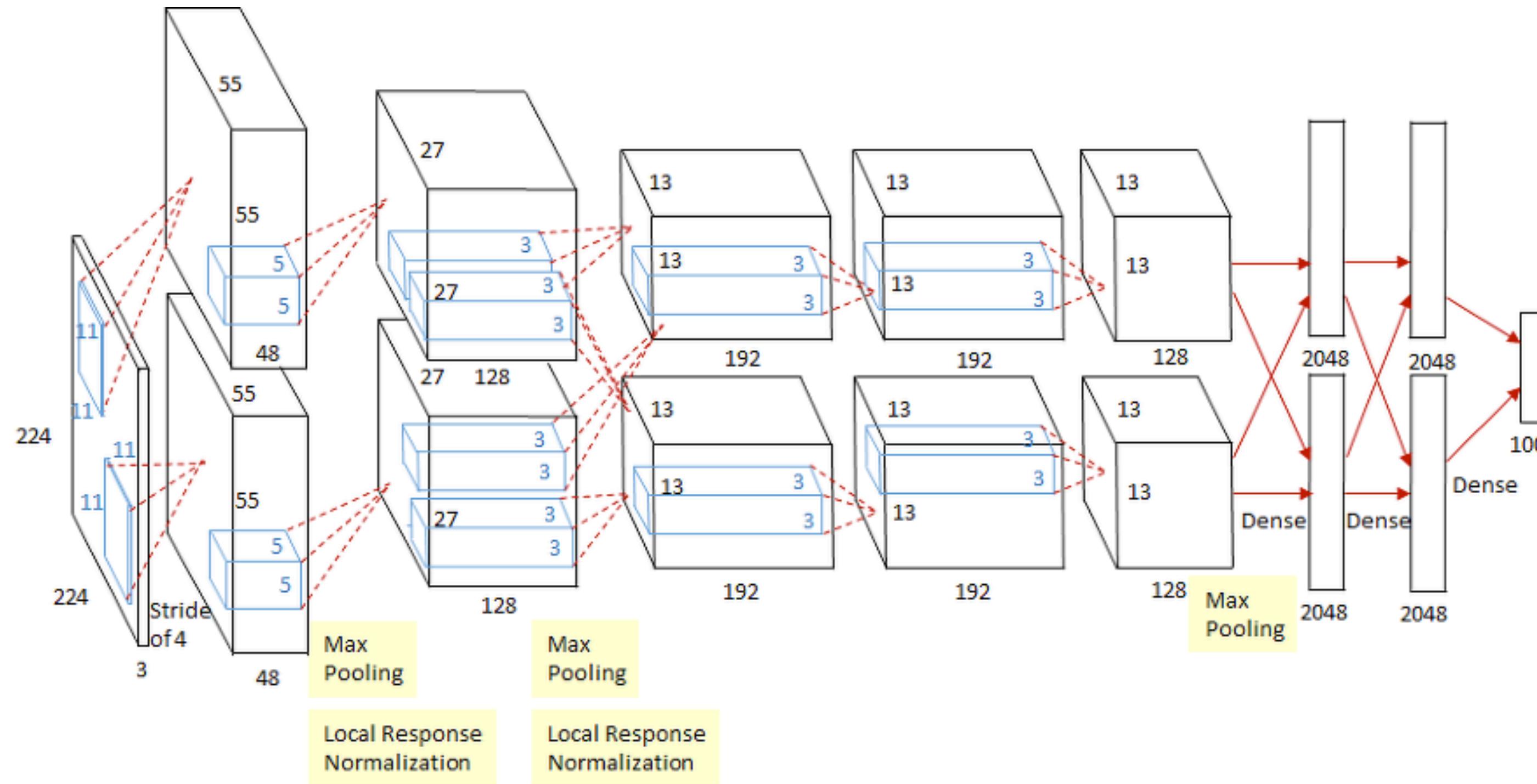
| | Camada | Feature | Tam | Filtro | Stride | Activation |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| In | Image | 1 | 32x32 | - | - | - |
| 1 | Convolution | 6 | 28x28 | 5x5 | 1 | tanh |
| 2 | Average pool | 6 | 14x14 | 2x2 | 2 | tanh |
| 3 | Convolution | 16 | 10x10 | 5x5 | 1 | tanh |
| 4 | Average pool | 16 | 5x5 | 2x2 | 2 | tanh |
| 5 | Convolution | 120 | 1x1 | 5x5 | 1 | tanh |
| 6 | FC | - | 84 | - | - | tanh |
| Out | FC | - | 10 | - | - | softmax |



>54K
citações

Fonte: LECUN, Yann et al. Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition. Proceedings of the IEEE, v. 86, n. 11, p. 2278-2324, 1998.

AlexNet

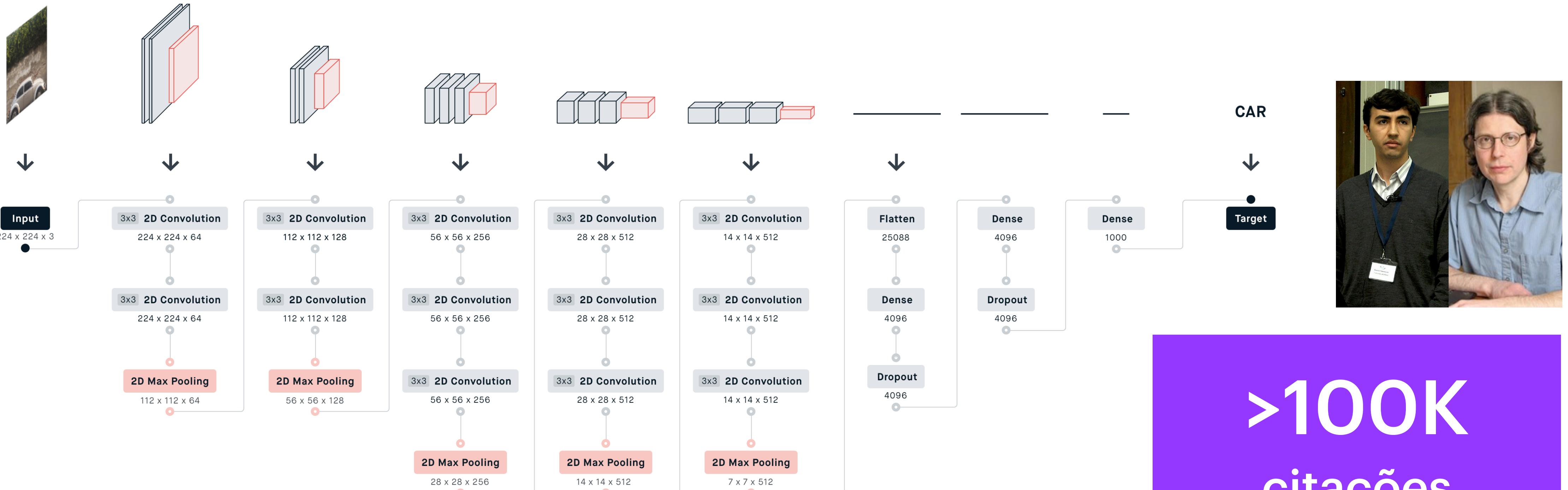


>131K
citações

Fonte: KRIZHEVSKY, Alex; SUTSKEVER, Ilya; HINTON, Geoffrey E. ImageNet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. Communications of the ACM, v. 60, n. 6, p. 84-90, 2017.

| Camada | Tamanho | Nº de pesos | Nº de viéses | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Input Image | 227x227x3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conv-1 | 55x55x96 | 34,848 | 96 | 34,944 |
| MaxPool-1 | 27x27x96 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conv-2 | 27x27x256 | 614,400 | 256 | 614,656 |
| MaxPool-2 | 13x13x256 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conv-3 | 13x13x384 | 884,736 | 384 | 885,120 |
| Conv-4 | 13x13x384 | 1,327,104 | 384 | 1,327,488 |
| Conv-5 | 13x13x256 | 884,736 | 256 | 884,992 |
| MaxPool-3 | 6x6x256 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FC-1 | 4096x1 | 37,748,736 | 4,096 | 37,752,832 |
| FC-2 | 4096x1 | 16,777,216 | 4,096 | 16,781,312 |
| FC-3 | 1000x1 | 4,096,000 | 1,000 | 4,097,000 |
| Output | 1000x1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 62,378,344 |

VGGNet



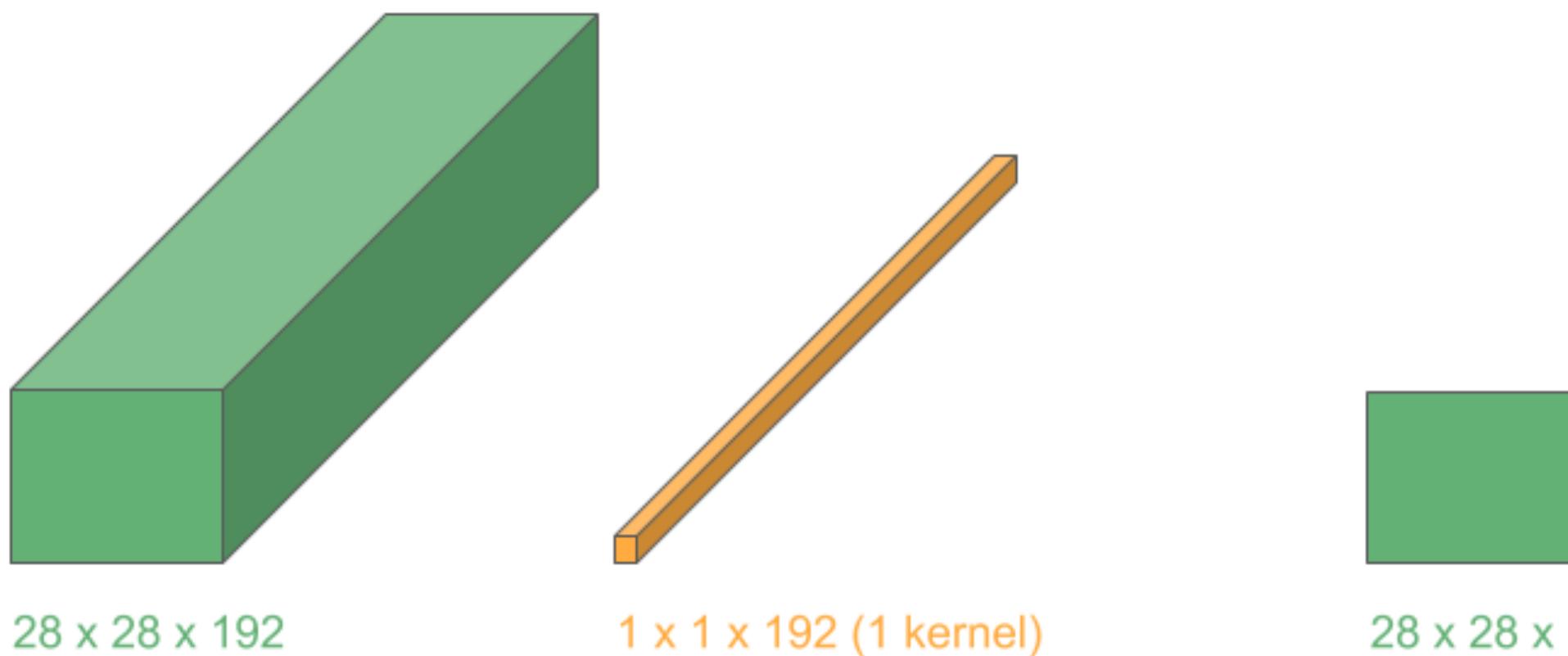
138M de parâmetros!

Fonte: <https://www.kaggle.com/code/blurredmachine/vggnet-16-architecture-a-complete-guide>

Fonte: SIMONYAN, Karen; ZISSERMAN, Andrew. Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition. arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556, 2014.

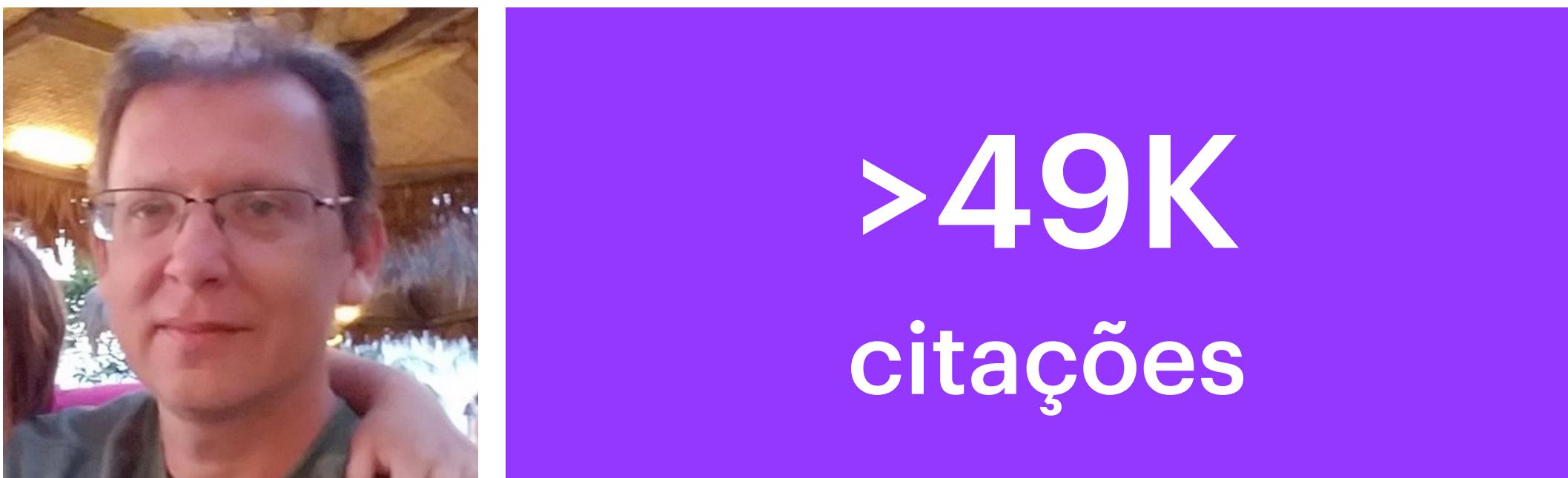
>100K
citações

GoogLeNet (Inception)



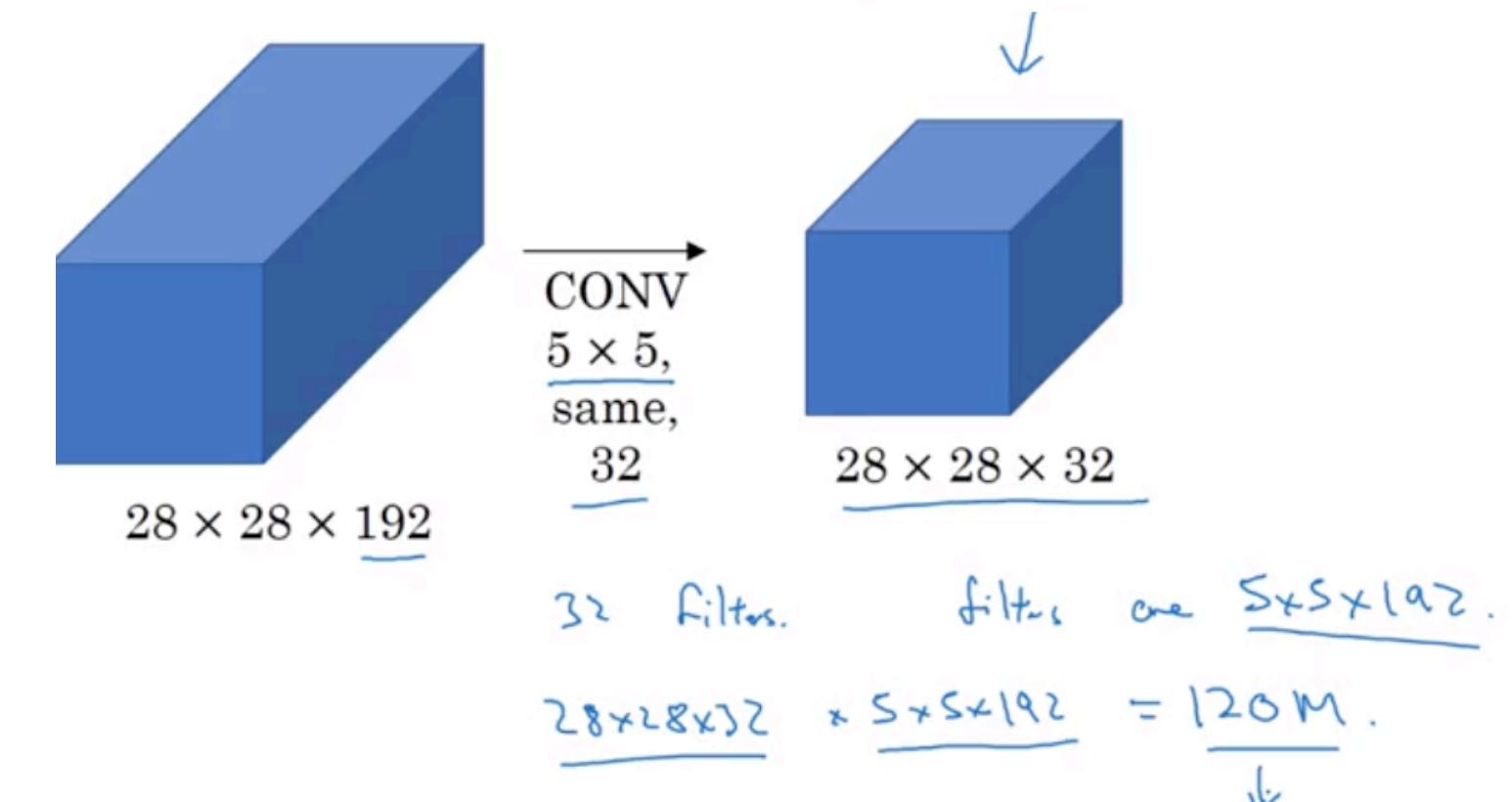
Fonte: <https://www.baeldung.com/cs/ml-understanding-dimensions-cnn>

Vídeo adicional: <https://youtu.be/qVP574skyuM>

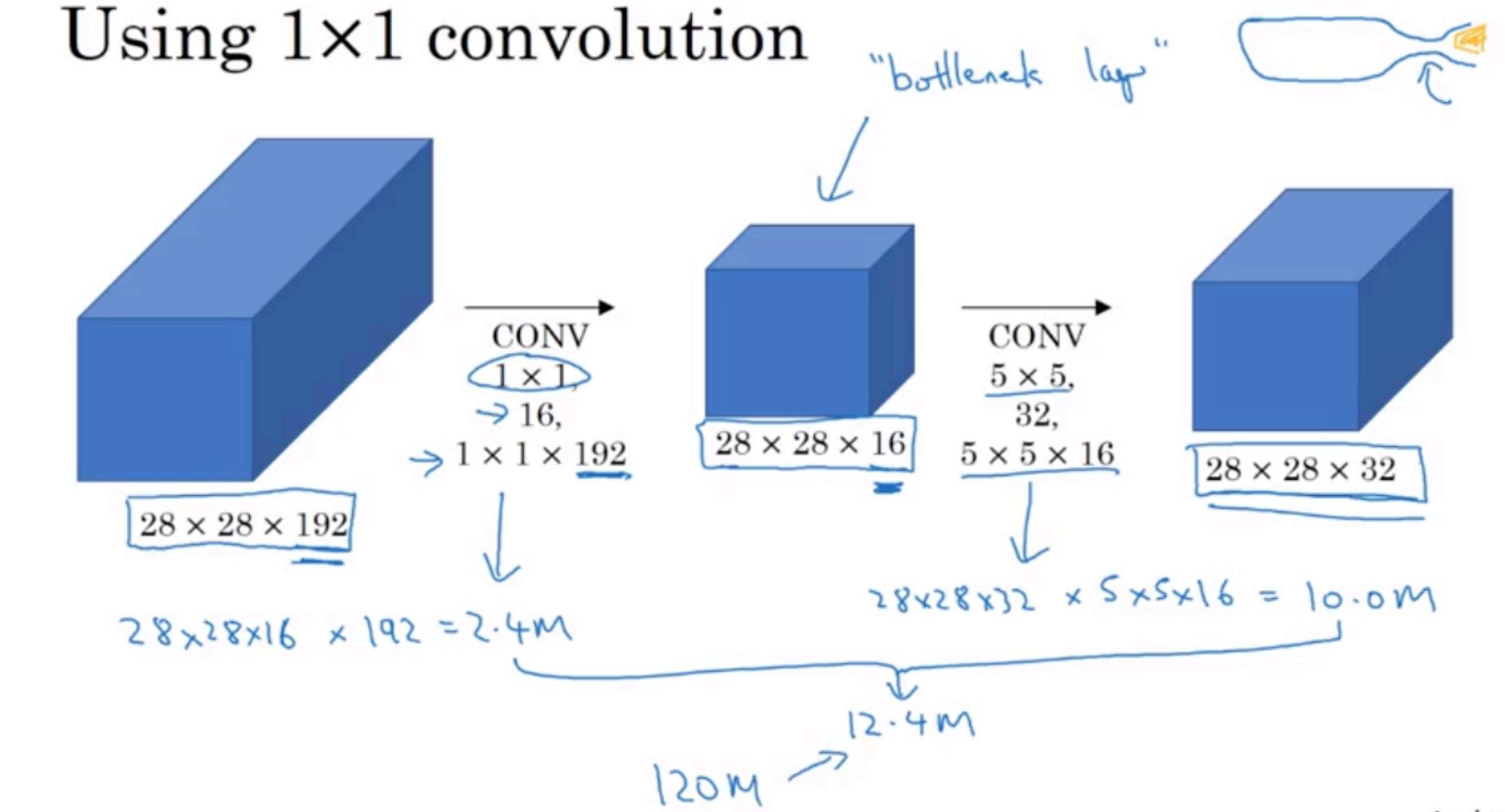


Fonte: SZEGEDY, Christian et al. Going deeper with convolutions.
In: Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. 2015.

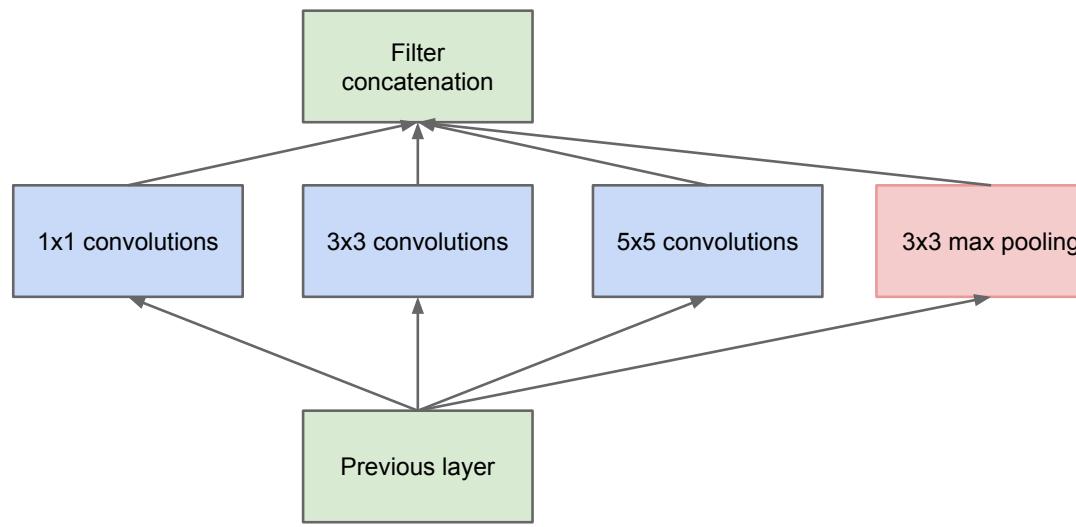
The problem of computational cost



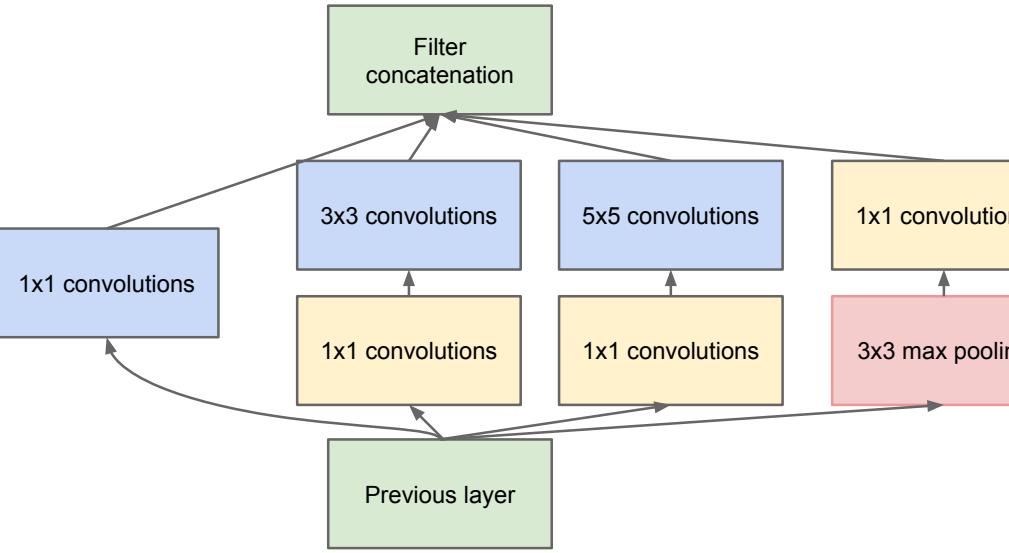
Using 1×1 convolution



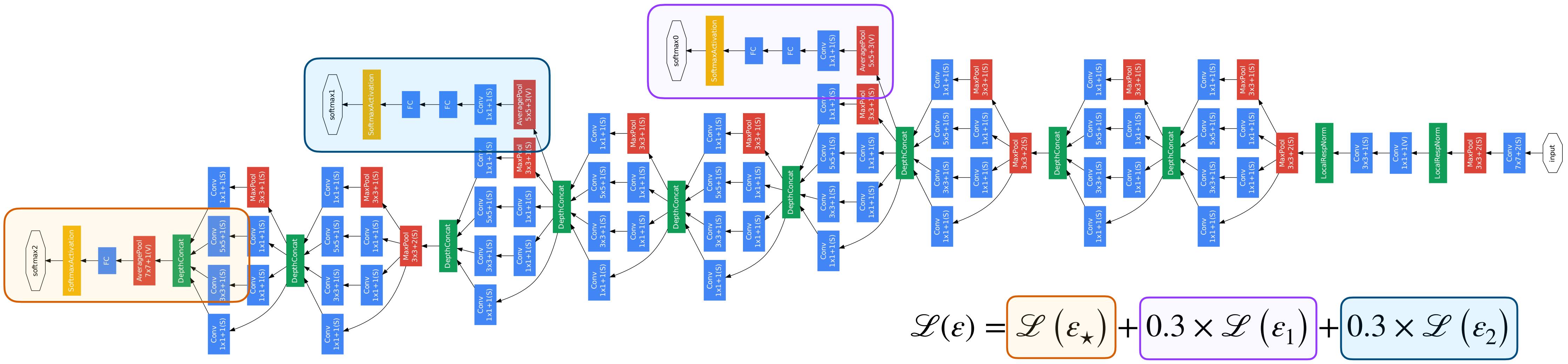
GoogLeNet (Inception)



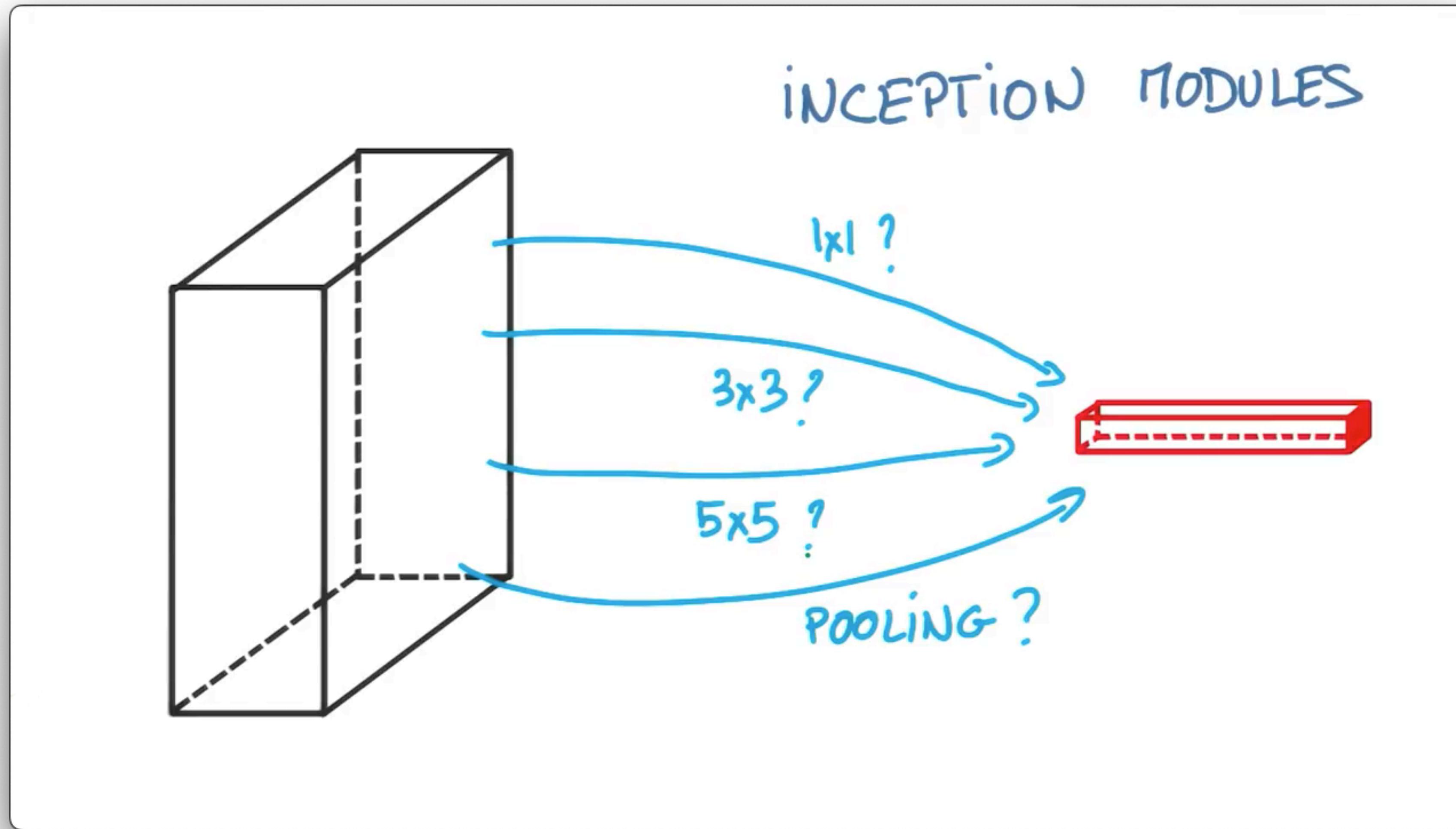
Módulo de *inception* ingênuo



Módulo de *inception* com redução das dimensões

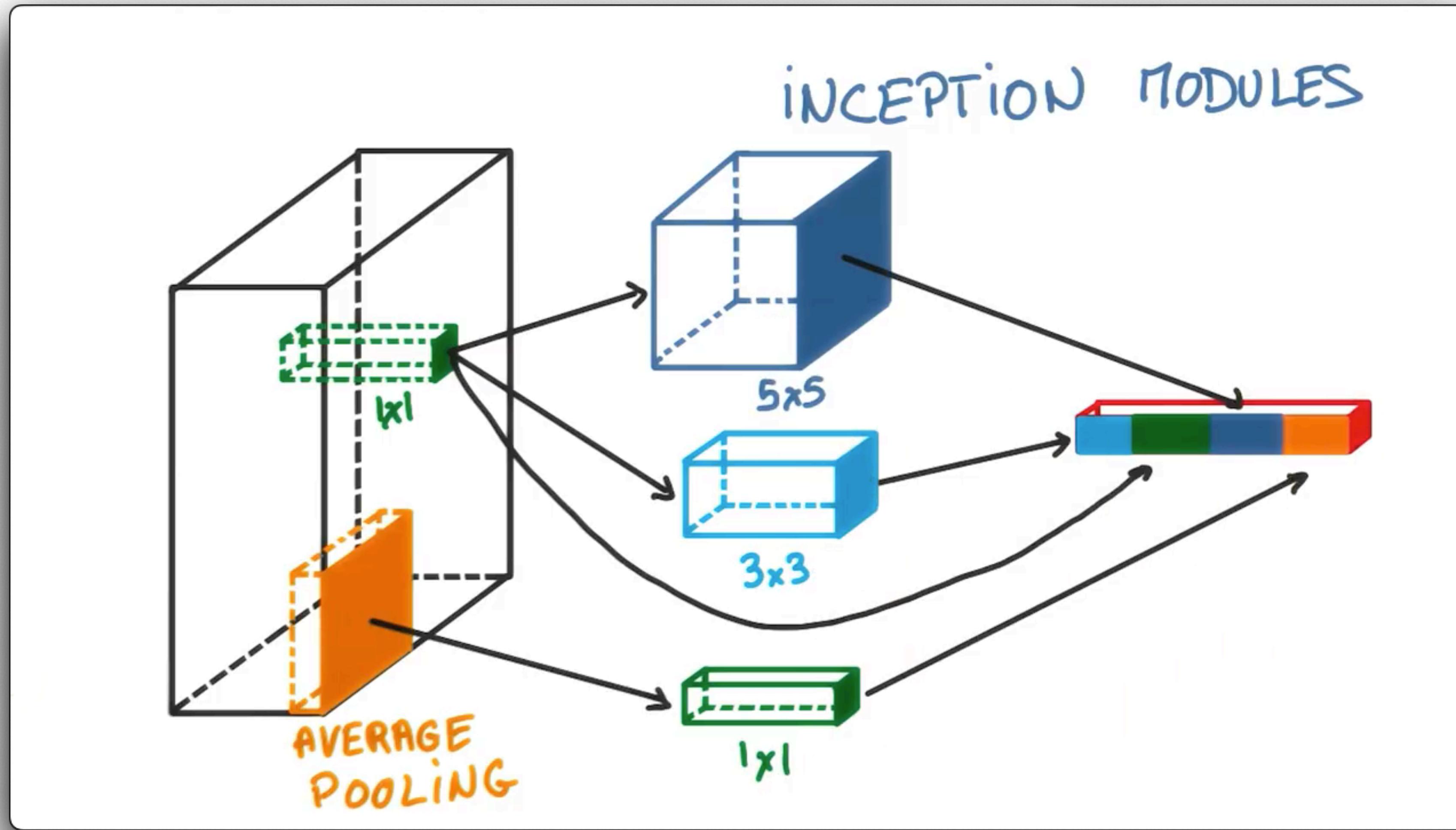


GoogLeNet (Inception)



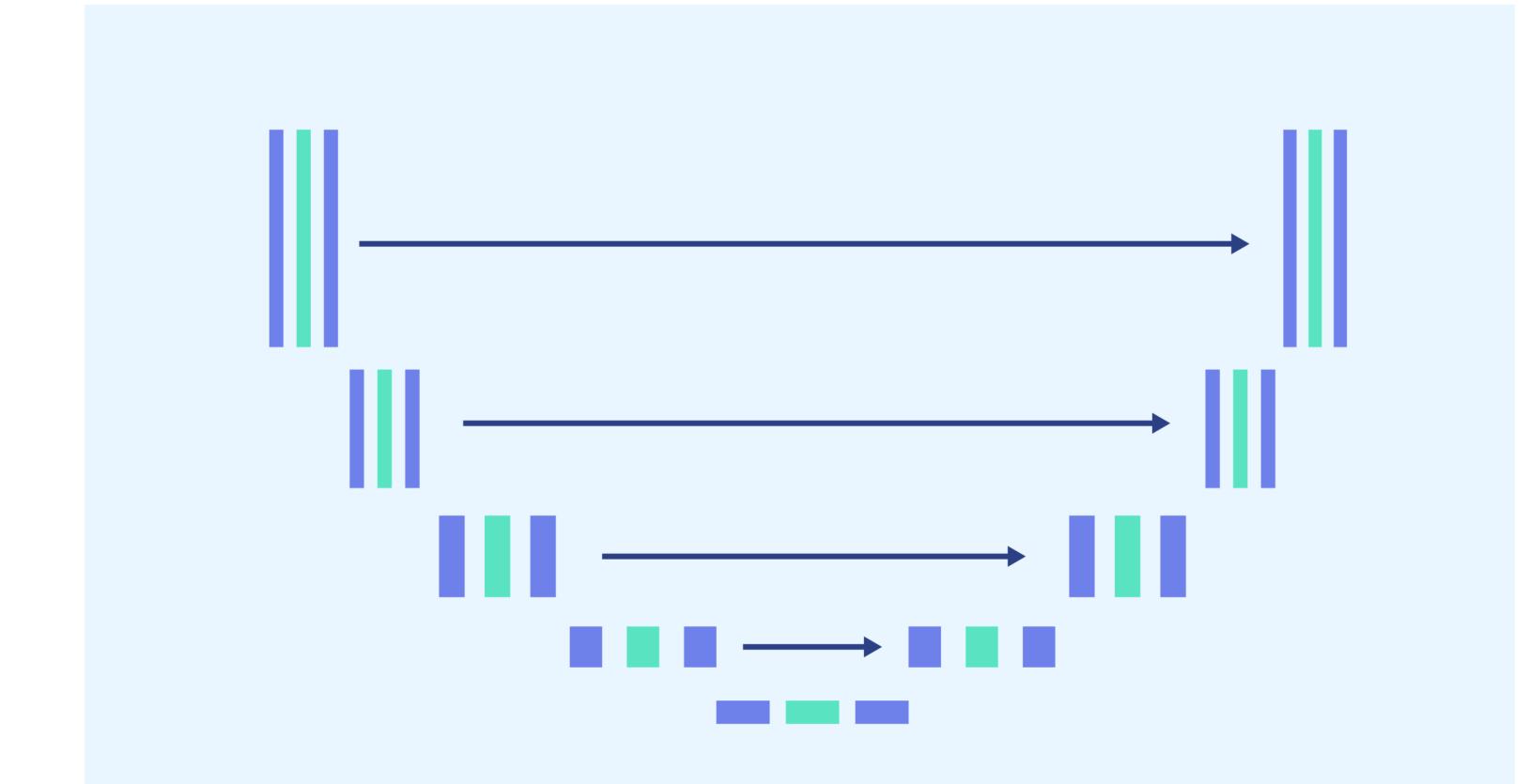
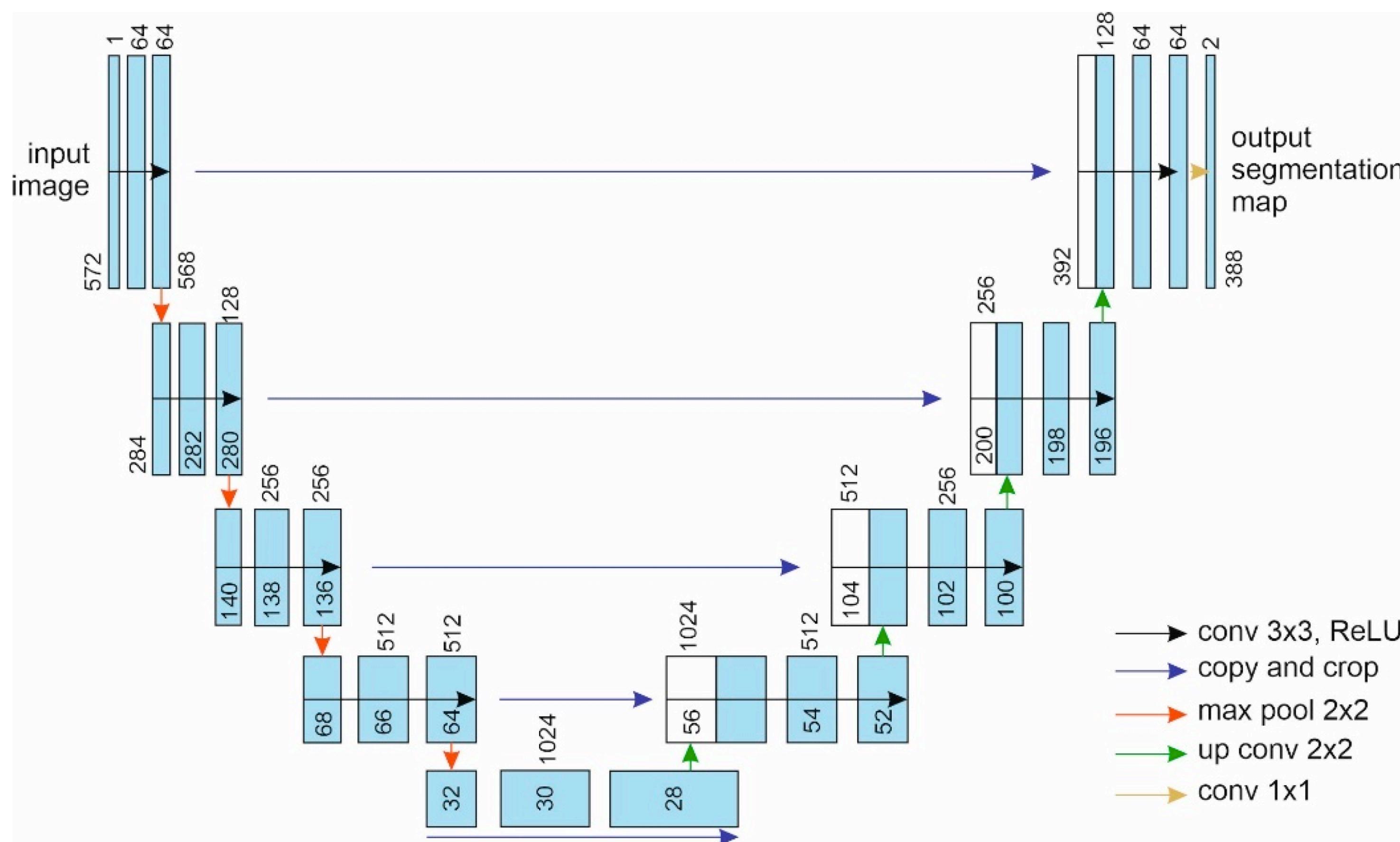
Fonte: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VxhSouuSZDY>.

GoogLeNet (Inception)



Fonte: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VxhSouuSZDY>.

U-Net

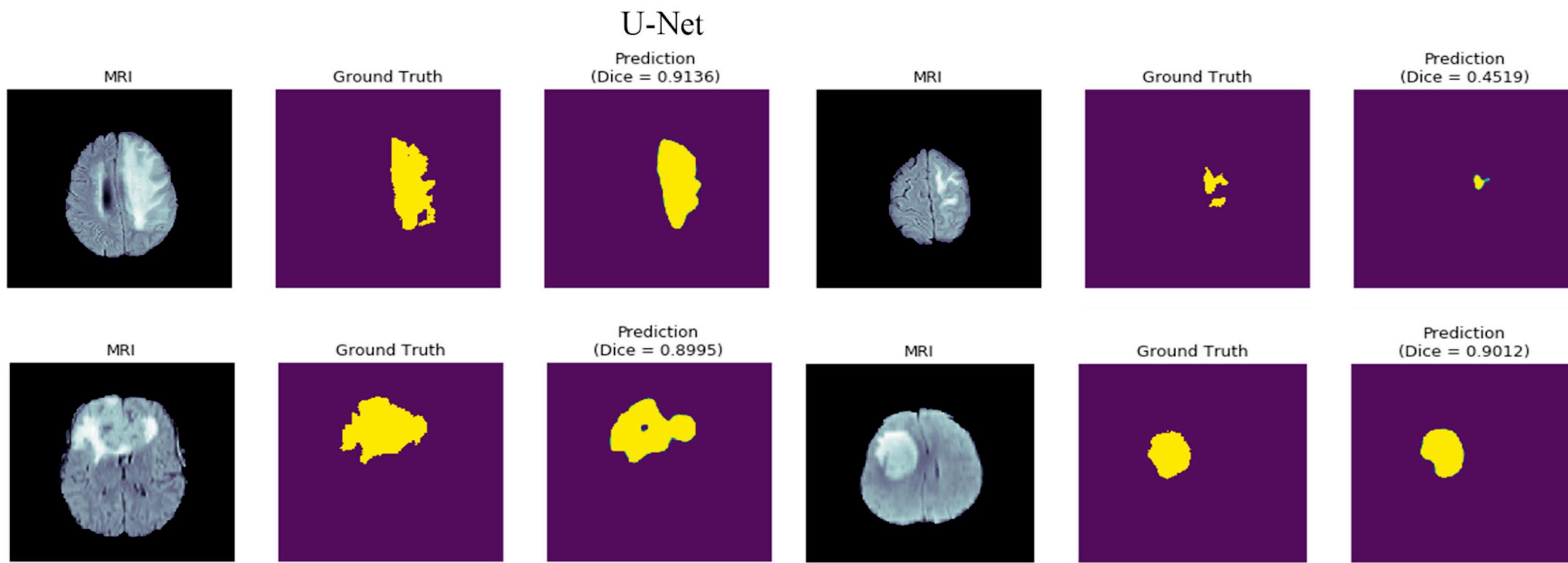


>61K
citações

Fonte: KONOVALENKO, Ihor et al. Research of U-Net-based CNN architectures for metal surface defect detection. *Machines*, v. 10, n. 5, p. 327, 2022.

Fonte: RONNEBERGER, Olaf; FISCHER, Philipp; BROX, Thomas. U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation. In: *Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention–MICCAI*, 2015. Springer International Publishing, 2015.

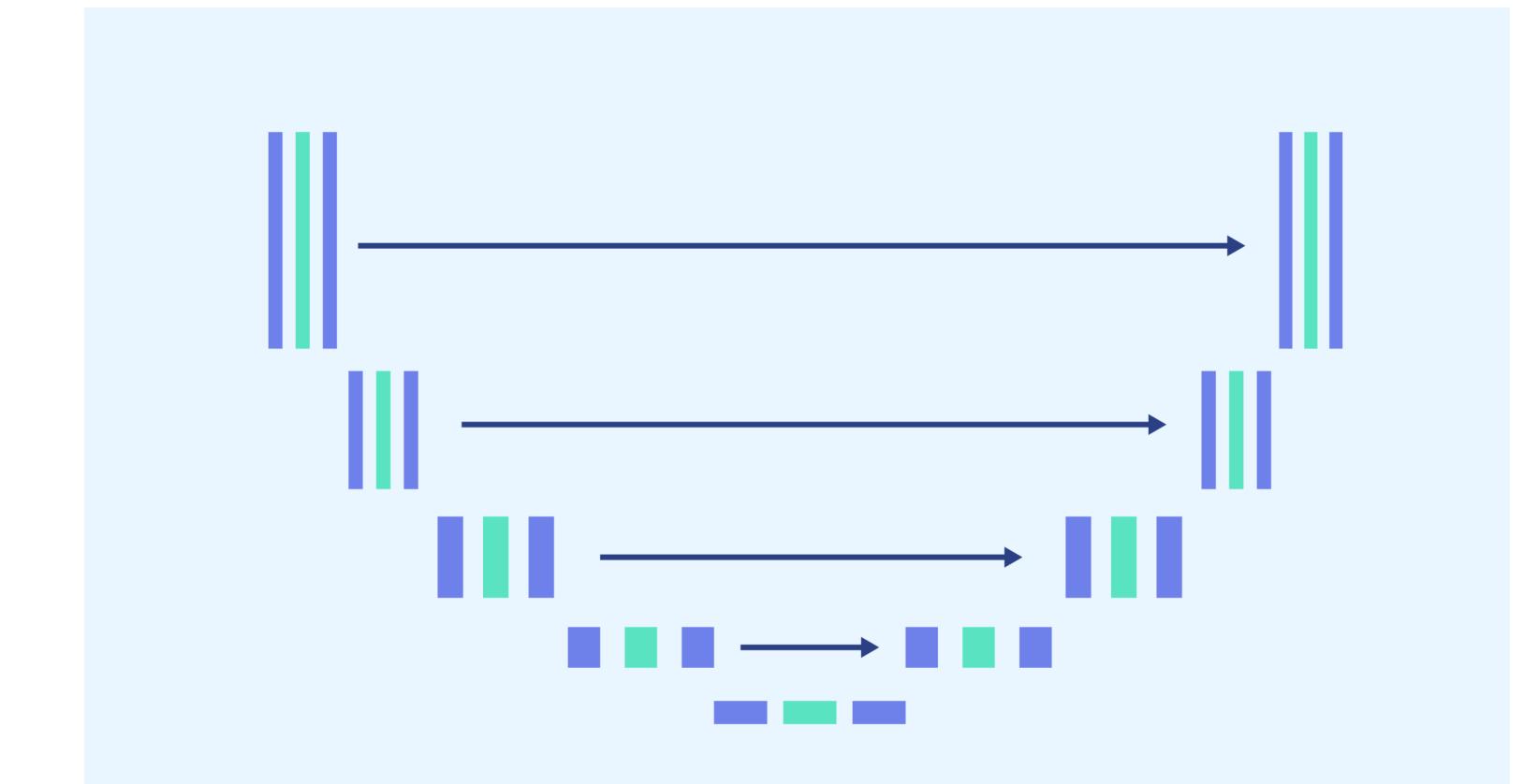
U-Net



Fonte: SD-UNET: Stripping down U-net for segmentation of biomedical images on platforms with low computational budgets. <https://doi.org/10.3390/diagnostics10020110>. (Adaptado).

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \text{Tensor} & \text{Filtro} \\
 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \quad & \quad \\ \hline 0 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \quad & \quad \\ \hline 0 & 3 \\ \hline 6 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 4 & 6 \\ \hline 4 & 12 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

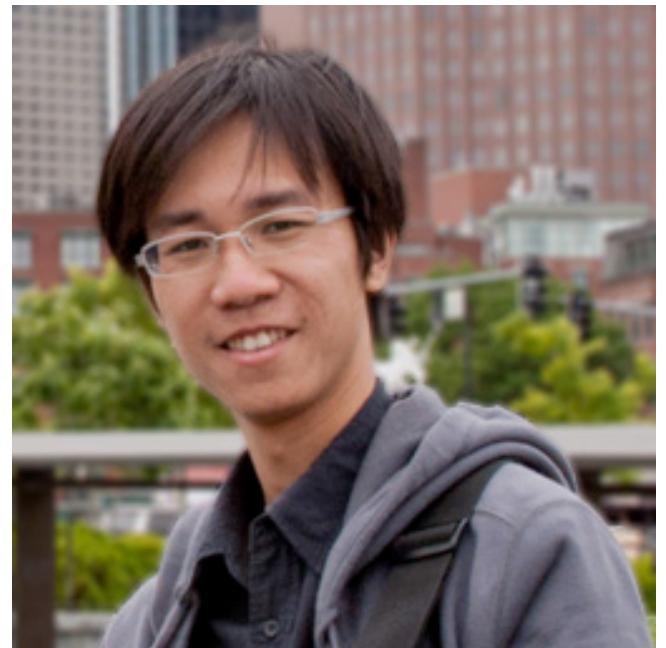
Fonte: https://pt.d2l.ai/chapter_computer-vision/transposed-conv.html.



>61K
citações

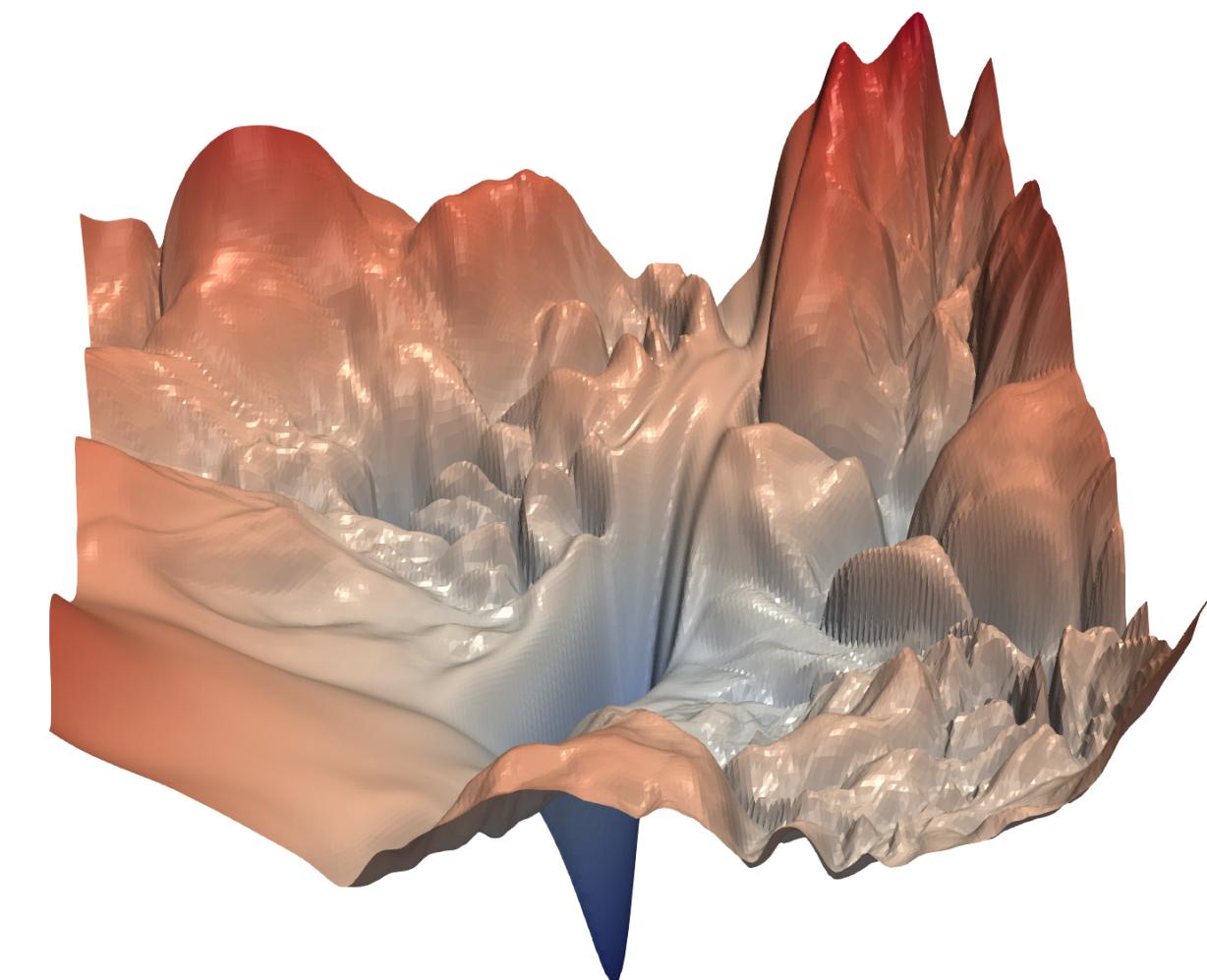
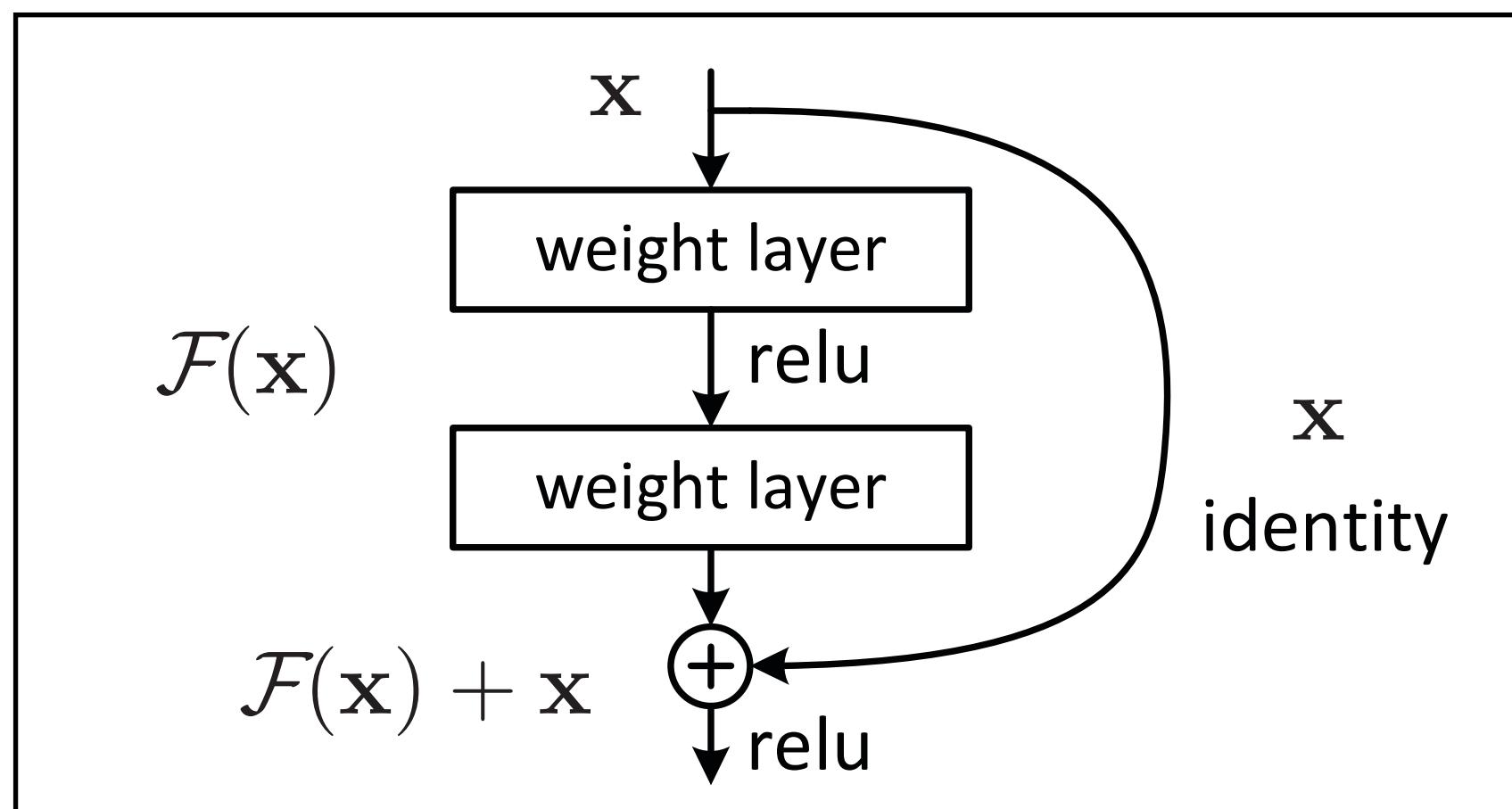
Fonte: RONNEBERGER, Olaf; FISCHER, Philipp; BROX, Thomas. U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation. In: Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention—MICCAI, 2015. Springer International Publishing, 2015.

RestNet

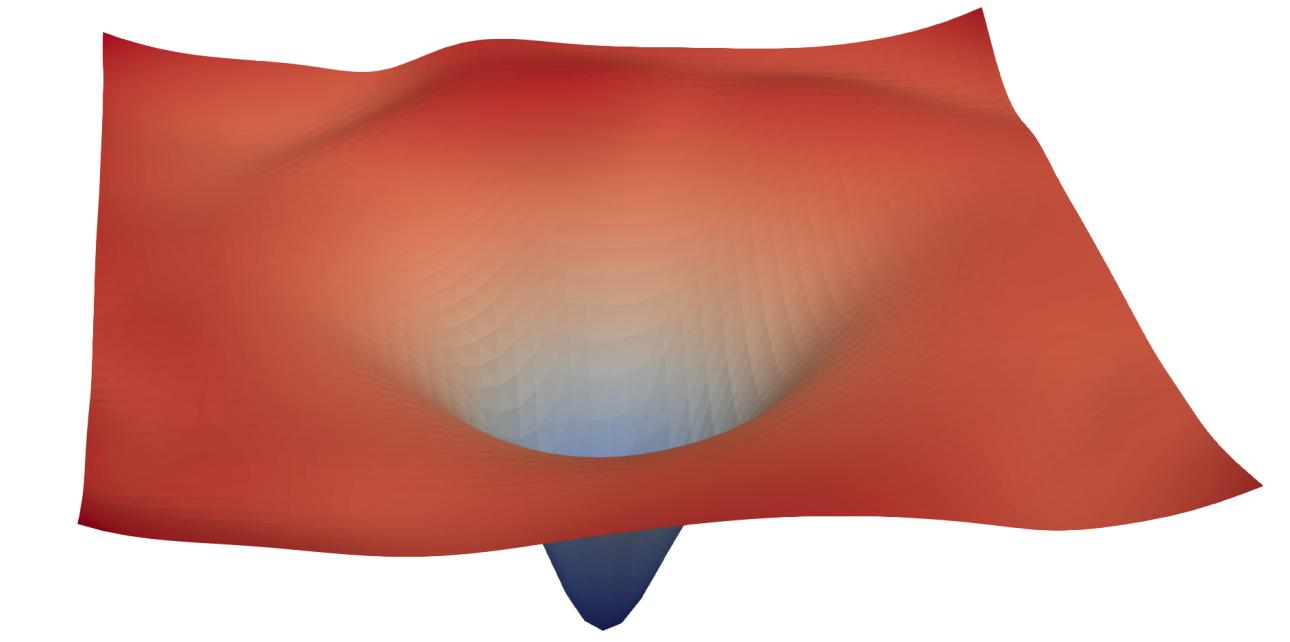


>162K
citações

Fonte: HE, Kaiming et al. Deep residual learning for image recognition. In: Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. 2016.



Sem conexão de travessia

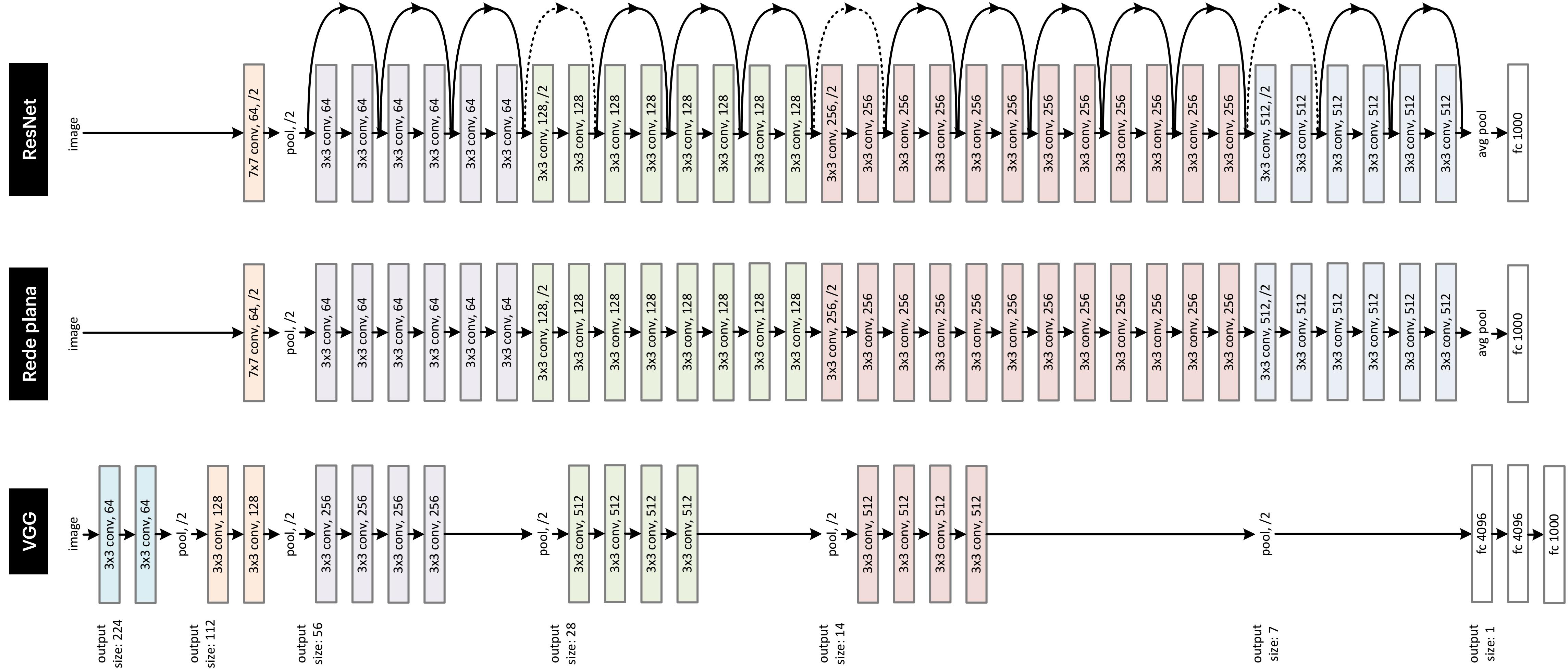


Com conexão de travessia

Fonte: LI, Hao et al. Visualizing the loss landscape of neural nets. Advances in neural information processing systems, v. 31, 2018.

Em inglês, o termo é *skip connection*

RestNet



CNNs vs ImageNet

| Ano | CNN | Desenvolvedor(es) | Posição | Taxa de erro | Nº de parâmetros |
|------|-----------|--|---------|--------------|------------------|
| 1998 | LeNet | Yann LeCun et al | | | 60K |
| 2012 | AlexNet | Alex Krizhevsky, Geoffrey Hinton, Ilya Sutskever | 1º | 15,3% | 60M |
| 2013 | ZFNet | Matthew Zeiler and Rob Fergus | 1º | 14,8% | |
| 2014 | GoogLeNet | Google | 1º | 6,67% | 4M |
| 2014 | VGG Net | Simonyan, Zisserman | 2º | 7,3% | 138M |
| 2015 | ResNet | Kaiming He | 1º | 3,6% | |

Fonte: <https://iq.opengenus.org/evolution-of-cnn-architectures/>.

Referências

- Aditya Chatterjee. **Evolution of CNN Architectures: LeNet, AlexNet, ZFNet, GoogleNet, VGG and ResNet.** <https://iq.opengenus.org/evolution-of-cnn-architectures/>. 2023, Acessado em mai, 2023.
- Bharath Raj. **A Simple Guide to the Versions of the Inception Network.** <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-simple-guide-to-the-versions-of-the-inception-network-7fc52b863202>. 2018. Acessado em mai, 2023.
- Richmond Alake. **Understanding and Implementing LeNet-5 CNN Architecture (Deep Learning).** <https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-and-implementing-lenet-5-cnn-architecture-deep-learning-a2d531ebc342>. 2020, Acessado em mai, 2023.
- Yinghan Xu. **Paper Review and Model Architecture for CNN (VGG, Inception, ResNet).** <https://medium.com/@rockyxu399/paper-review-and-model-architecture-for-cnn-classification-94972e40d96a>. 2019, Acessado em mai, 2023.