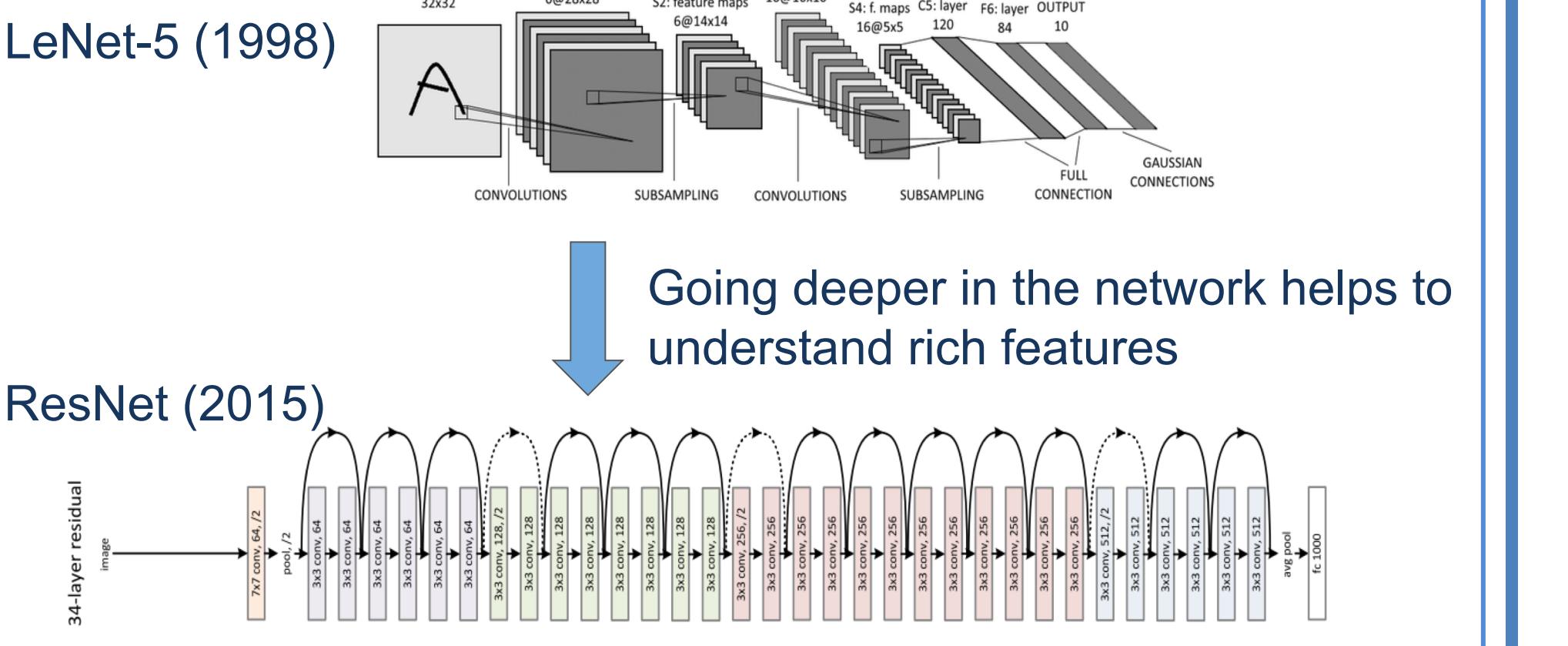
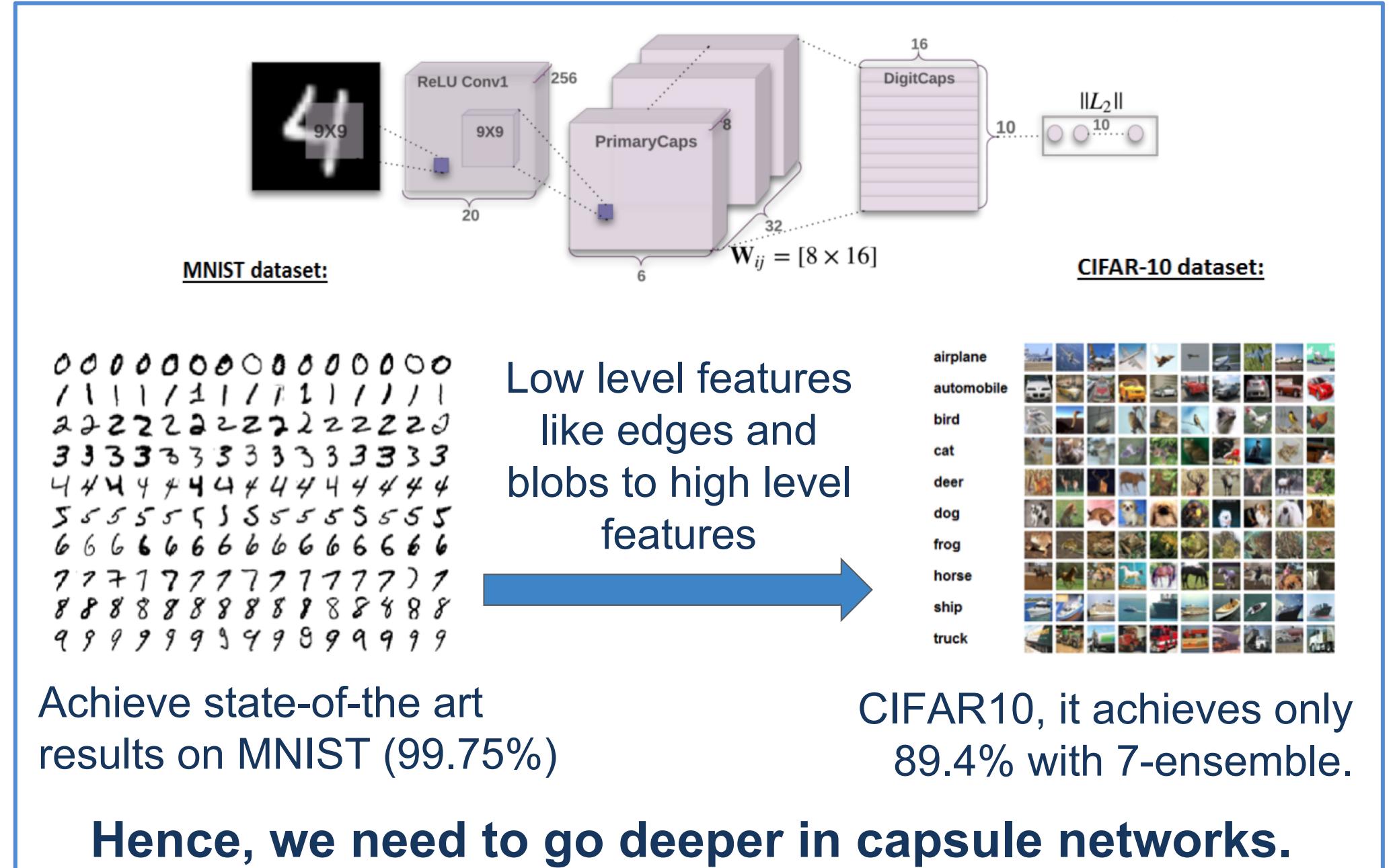


## MOTIVATION

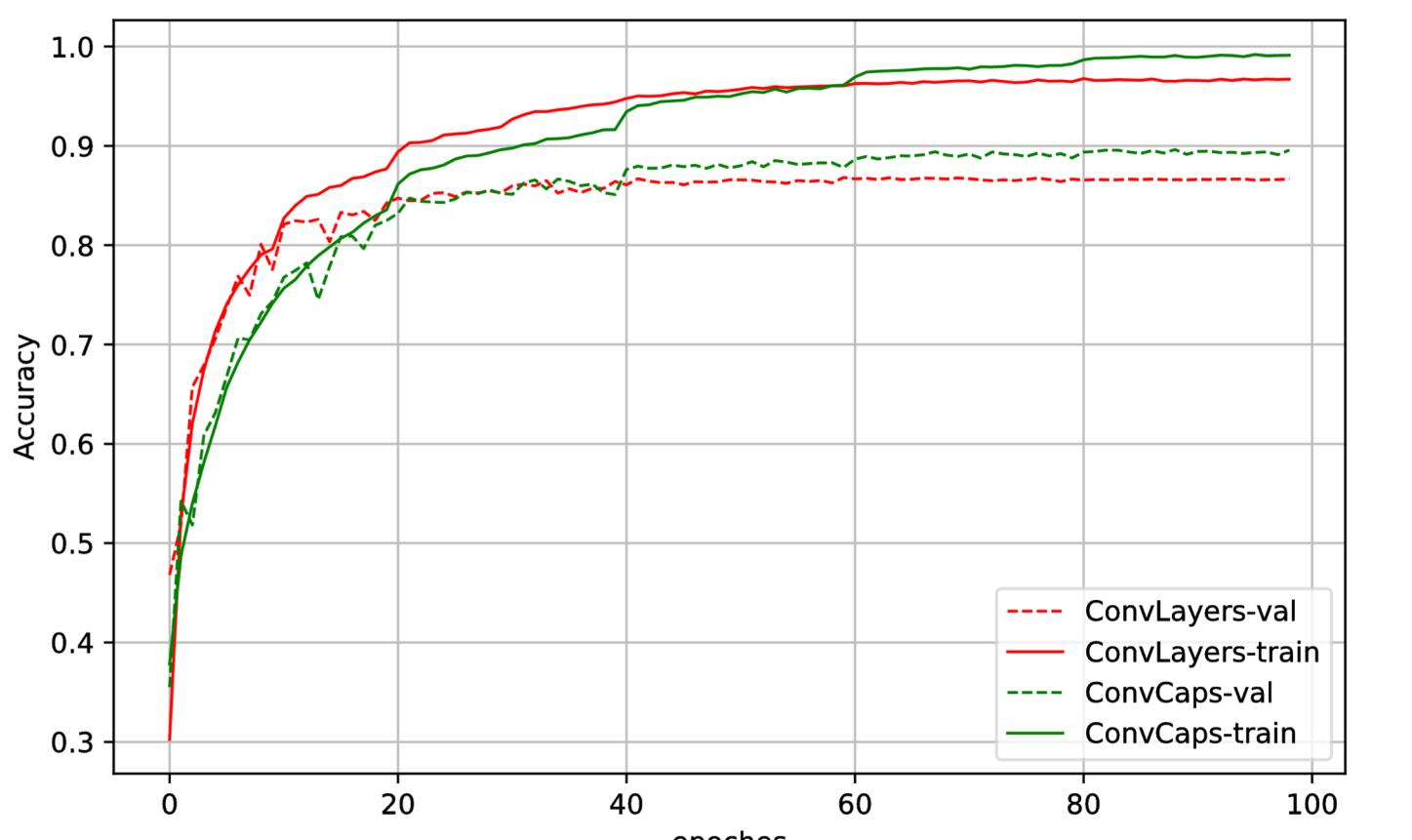
### Convolutional Neural Networks



### Capsule Neural Networks (2017)



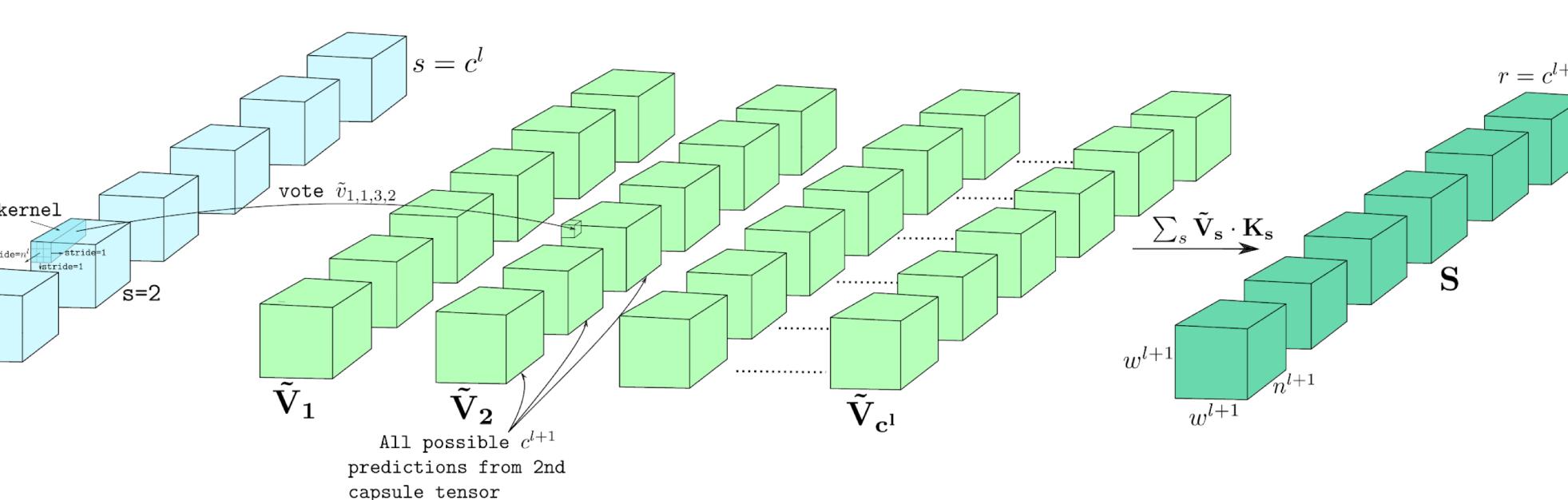
- When going deeper, dynamic routing is a computationally expensive procedure.



- Stacking capsule layers is not efficient, also stacking convolutional layers causes degradation.
- Hence, to overcome these issues, we introduce the novel CapsCell architecture.

## 3D CONVOLUTION BASED ROUTING

- We use 3D convolution kernels to transform low-level capsules to higher-level capsules.
- Keeping strides equal to the number of atoms in each capsule allows to separately transform capsules to higher level, with sharing the weights.
- Multiple such kernels generate next set of capsules and a squash function squashes capsule tensors to produce the final capsules.



### Algorithm 1 Dynamic Routing using 3D convolution

```

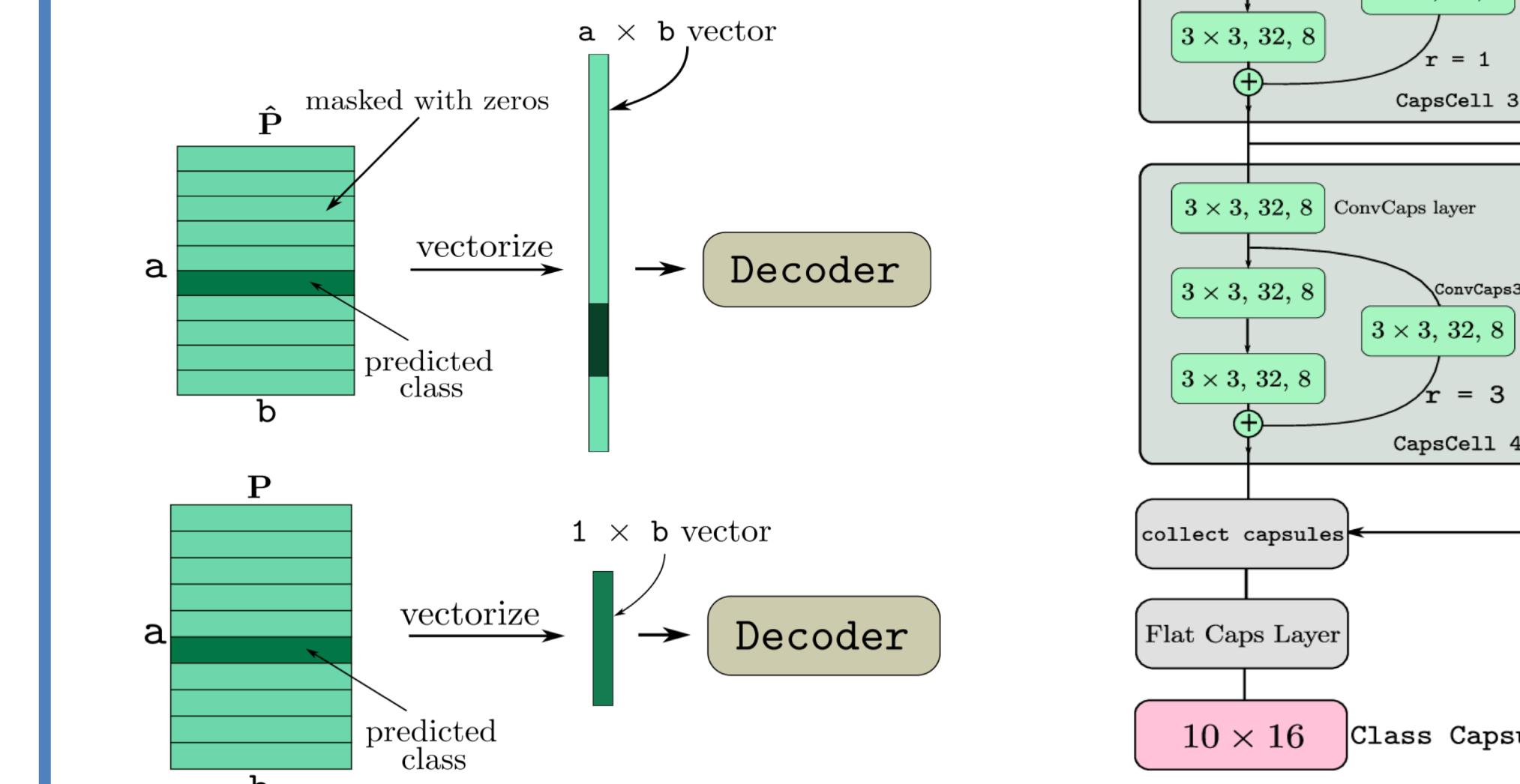
1: procedure ROUTING
2: Require:  $\Phi^l \in \mathbb{R}^{(w^l, w^l, c^l, n^l)}$ ,  $r$  and  $c^{l+1}, n^{l+1}$ 
3:  $\tilde{\Phi}^l \leftarrow \text{Reshape}(\Phi_l) \in \mathbb{R}^{(w^l, w^l, c^l \times n^l, 1)}$ 
4:  $\mathbf{V} \leftarrow \text{Conv3D}(\tilde{\Phi}^l) \in \mathbb{R}^{(w^{l+1}, w^{l+1}, c^l, c^{l+1} \times n^{l+1})}$ 
5:  $\tilde{\mathbf{V}} \leftarrow \text{Reshape}(\mathbf{V}) \in \mathbb{R}^{(w^{l+1}, w^{l+1}, n^{l+1}, c^{l+1}, c^l)}$ 
6:  $\mathbf{B} \leftarrow \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^{(w^{l+1}, w^{l+1}, c^{l+1}, c^l)}$ 
Let  $p \in w^{l+1}, q \in w^{l+1}, r \in c^{l+1}$  and  $s \in c^l$ 
7: for  $r$  iterations do
8:   for all  $p, q, r$ ,  $k_{pqrs} \leftarrow \text{softmax\_3D}(b_{pqrs})$ 
9:   for all  $s$ ,  $S_{pqrs} \leftarrow \sum_r k_{pqrs} \cdot \tilde{V}_{pqrs}$ 
10:  for all  $s$ ,  $\hat{S}_{pqrs} \leftarrow \text{squash\_3D}(S_{pqrs})$ 
11:  for all  $s$ ,  $b_{pqrs} \leftarrow b_{pqrs} + \hat{S}_{pqrs} \cdot \tilde{V}_{pqrs}$ 
return  $\Phi^{l+1} = \hat{\Phi}$ 

```

## DEEPCAPS ARCHITECTURE

- Deep capsule network architecture is build with modular building blocks of CapsCells .

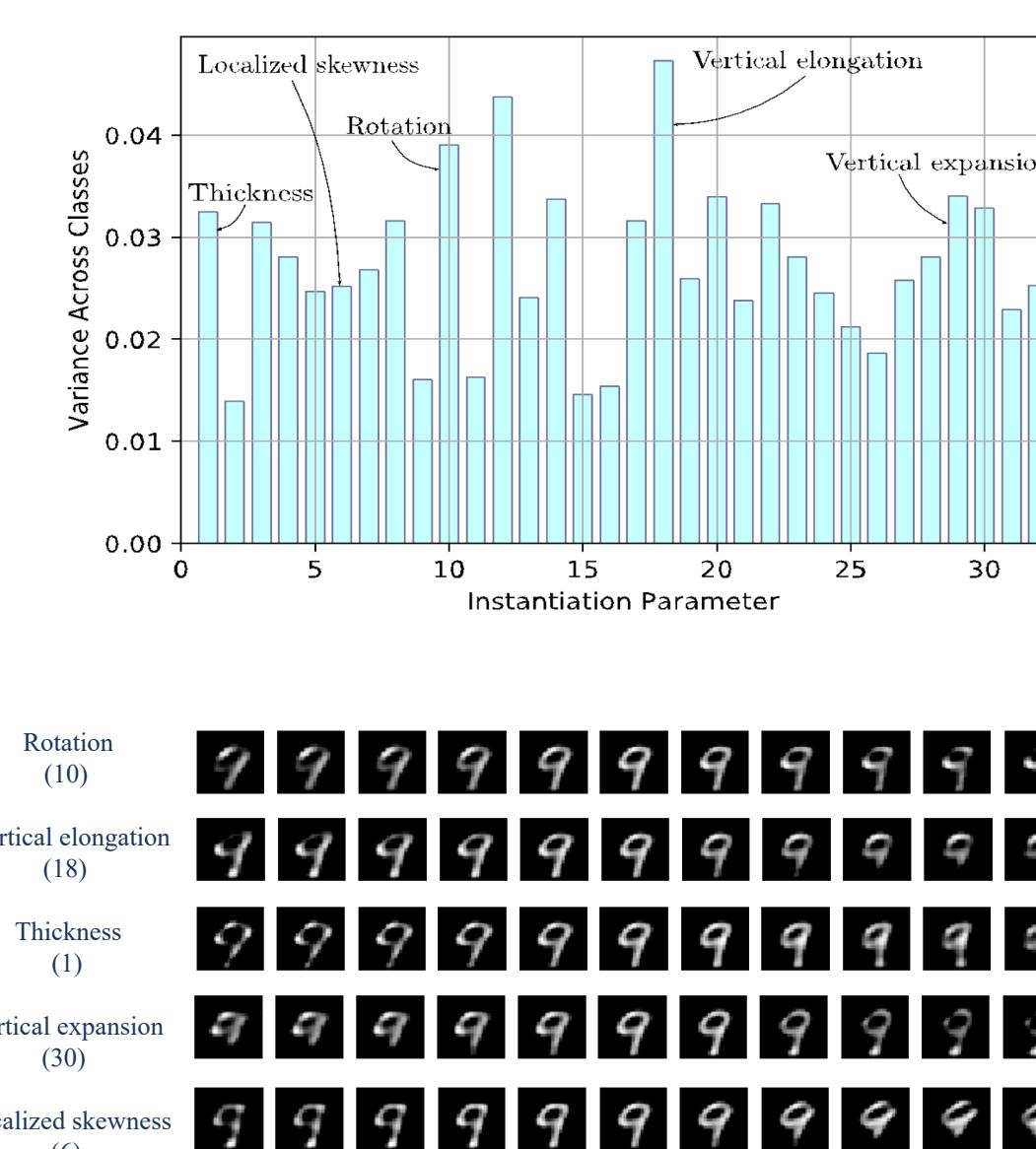
- A CapsCells has 4 ConvCaps Layers with a skip connection with element wise addition.
- At the early stages of the network we keep routing iterations to one, and we increase it at the end of the network.
- DeepCaps is followed by a class independent decoder network, to better regularize the training.



## CLASS INDEPENDENT DECODER

- With the class independent decoder we can learn all the latent distributions in a constrained space. This allows us to jointly learn instantiation parameters that cause visual changes.
- Due to the joint learning, we can uniquely identify the instantiation parameter that causes a particular physical change.
- This allows to generate new data, with specific styles across all the classes.

- Instead of masking the vectorized instantiation parameter, we only pass the instantiation vector to the decoder.
- Not only able to identify the same variations across all the classes, high variance parameters cause global variations such as rotation, elongation, while the rest is localized variations.



## PERFORMANCE OF DEEPCAPS

| Model                 | CIFAR 10      | SVHN          | F-MNIST       | MNIST  |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| DenseNet              | 96.40%        | 98.41%        | -             | -      |
| Wan et al.            | -             | -             | -             | 99.79% |
| Zhong et al.          | 96.92%        | -             | 96.35%        |        |
| Sabour et al.         | 89.40%        | 95.70%        | -             | 99.75% |
| Nair et al.           | 67.53%        | 91.06%        | 89.80%        | 99.50% |
| HitNet                | 73.30%        | 94.50%        | 92.30%        | 99.68% |
| DeepCaps              | 91.01%        | 97.16%        | 94.46%        | 99.72% |
| DeepCaps (7-ensemble) | <b>92.74%</b> | <b>97.56%</b> | <b>94.73%</b> | -      |

## CONCLUSION

- Our DeepCaps model surpass state-of-the art accuracy on CIFAR10, SVHN and F-MNIST and achieve state-of-the results on MNIST, with 52% reduction in inference time and 61% less parameters.
- Although our results surpass the state-of-the-art performance in the domain of capsule networks, we still behind, the STOA CNNs.