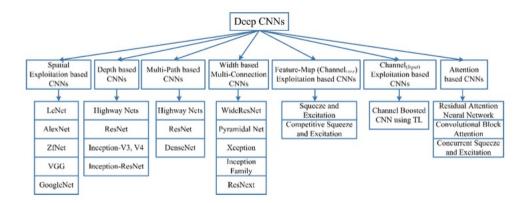
分类网络 阅读笔记



上图将主要算法分为了 $SpatialExploitationbasedCNNs, DepthbasedCNNs, Muilti_PathbasedCNNs, WidthbasedMuilti_ConnectionCNNs, FeatureMap(Channel_{FMap})ExploitationbasedCNNs, AttentionbasedCNNs, Total (Channel_{FMap})ExploitationbasedCNNs, AttentionbasedCNNs, Att$

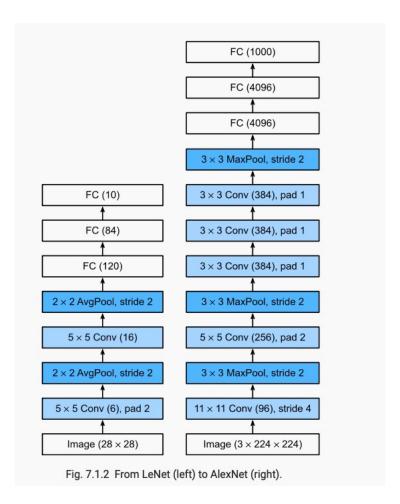
Rank								
Architecture Name	Year	Main contribution	Parameters	Error Rate	Depth	Category	Reference	
LeNet	1998	First popular CNN architecture	0.060 M	[dist]MNIST: 0.8 MNIST: 0.95	5	Spatial Exploitation	class 2	
AlexNet	2012	 Deeper and wider than the LeNet□2. Uses Relu, dropout and overlap Pooling A4 	60 M	ImageNet: 16.4	8	Spatial Exploitation	class 1	
ZfNet	2014	Visualization of intermediate layers	60 M	ImageNet: 11.7	8	Spatial Exploitation	class 3	
VGG	2014	Homogenous topology Uses small size kernels	138 M	ImageNet: 7.3	19	Spatial Exploitation	class 1	
GoogLeNet	2015	Introduced block concept Split transform and merge idea	4 M	ImageNet: 6.7	22	Spatial Exploitation	class 1	
Inception-V3	2015	Handles the problem of a representational bottleneck Replace large size filters with small filters	23.6 M	ImageNet: 3.5	159	Depth + Width	class 1	
Highway Networks	2015	Introduced an idea of Multi-path	2.3 M	CIFAR-10: 7.76	19	Depth + Multi-Path	class 2	

Inception-V4	2016	Split transform and merge idea Uses asymmetric filters	35 M	ImageNet: 4.01	70	Depth +Width	class 2
Inception- ResNet	2016	Uses split transform merge idea and residual links	55.8M	ImageNet: 3.52	572	Depth + Width +	class 2
ResNet	2016	Residual learning Identity mapping based skip connections	25.6 M	ImageNet: 3.6 CIFAR-10: 6.43	152	Depth + Multi-Path	class 1
DelugeNet	2016	Allows cross layer information flow in deep networks	20.2 M	CIFAR-10: 3.76 CIFAR-100: 19.02	146	Multi-path	class 2
FractalNet	2016	Different path lengths are interacting with each other without any residual connection	38.6 M	CIFAR-10: 7.27	20	Multi-Path	class 2
WideResNet	2016	Width is increased and depth is decreased	36.5 M	CIFAR-10: 3.89 CIFAR-100: 18.85	28	Width	class 2
Xception	2017	Depth wise convolution followed by point wise convolution	22.8 M	ImageNet: 0.055	126	Width	class 1
Residual Attention Network	2017	Introduced an attention mechanism	8.6 M	CIFAR-10: 3.90 ImageNet: 4.8	452	Attention	class 1
ResNeXt	2017	Cardinality Homogeneous topology Grouped convolution	68.1 M	CIFAR-10: 3.58 CIFAR-100: 17.31 ImageNet: 4.4	29	Width	class 2
Squeeze & Excitation Network	2017	Models interdependencies between feature-maps	27.5 M	ImageNet: 2.3	152	Feature-Map Exploitation	class 1
DenseNet	2017	Cross-layer information flow	25.6 M	CIFAR-10+: 3.46 CIFAR100+:17.18 CIFAR-10: 5.19	190	Multi-Path	class 1
PolyNet	2017	Experimented structural diversity Introduced Poly Inception module Generalizes residual unit using polynomial compositions	92 M	ImageNet: Single:4.25 Multi:3.45	-	Width	class 2
PyramidalNet	2017	Increases width gradually per unit	116.4 M	ImageNet: 4.7 CIFAR-10: 3.48	200	Width	class 2

Convolutional Block Attention Module (ResNeXt101 (32x4d) +CBAM	2018	Exploits both spatial and feature-map information	48.96 M	ImageNet: 5.59	101	Attention	class 1
Concurrent Spatial & Channel Excitation Mechanism	2018	Spatial attention Feature-map attention Concurrent placement of spatial and channel attention	-	MALC: 0.12 Visceral: 0.09	-	Attention	class 1
Channel Boosted CNN	2018	Boosting of original channels with additional information rich generated artificial channels	-	-	-	Channel Boosting	class 2
Competitive Squeeze & Excitation Network CMPE- SE- WRN-28	2018	Residual and identity mappings both are used for rescaling the feature-map	36.92 M	CIFAR-10: 3.58 CIFAR-100: 18.47	152	Feature-Map Exploitation	class 2
Mobile Net	2017	Depthwise separable convolution Inverted Residual	2.25M	ImageNet: 29.4	152	-	class 1

LeNet & Alexnet

LeNet由LeCuN等在1998年提出。它以其历史重要性而闻名,因为它是第一个CNN,在手手指识别任务中显示了最先进的性能。「11的卷积,使用ReLU降低梯度消失的问题,使用dropout降低过拟合.



ZfNet

对中间层(Conv, Relu)的计算状态进行了可视化,提出AlexNet只有很少的神经元都是active的.

VGG

第一个使用相同结构的模块不断迭代的构建网络,作为提取特征的单元,大大降低了大模型构建的难度,同时使用小的卷积核代替大的

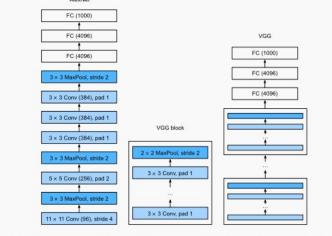


Fig. 7.2.1 From AlexNet to VGG that is designed from building blocks.

GoogLeNet

简介

GoogleNet主要贡献:

1. 使用包含 $1 \times 1, 3 \times 3, 5 \times 5$ 的卷积,提取不同维度的空间特征,使得同一个目标在不同大小,不同形态的情况下都有比较好的识别效果。

- 2. 使用 1×1 的卷积层对图片进行预处理
- 3. 使用GlobalAvgPooling代替全连接层,降低了计算复杂度(138 million to 4 million).
- 4. RmsProp作为优化算法,以及BatchNormalization 的应用.

主要缺陷:

- 1. 需要在模块之间自定义的异构拓扑.
- 2. 每一个block之间会大大减少特征参数,导致信息丢失,模型的表示能力降低.

直到GoogLeNet出来之前,大家的主流的效果突破大致是网络更深,网络更宽。但是纯粹的增大网络有两个缺点:过拟合和计算量的增加。同时还有梯度弥散问题。方法当然就是增加网络深度和宽度的同时减少参数。

但结构稀疏性和运算能力有矛盾,需要既能保持网络结构的稀疏性,又能利用密集矩阵的高计算性能.基于的原理:相互独立的特征越多,输入的信息就被分解的越彻底,分解的子特征间相关性低,子特征内部相关性高,把相关性强的聚集在了一起会更容易收敛。这点就是Hebbin原理。

Inception block

```
class Inception(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels, ch1x1, ch3x3red, ch3x3, ch5x5red, ch5x5, pool_proj):
       super(Inception, self).__init__()
       self.branch1 = BasicConv2d(in_channels, ch1x1, kernel_size=1)
       self.branch2 = nn.Sequential(
           BasicConv2d(in_channels, ch3x3red, kernel_size=1),
           BasicConv2d(ch3x3red, ch3x3, kernel_size=3, padding=1) # 保证输出大小等于输入大小
       self.branch3 = nn.Sequential(
           BasicConv2d(in_channels, ch5x5red, kernel_size=1),
           BasicConv2d(ch5x5red, ch5x5, kernel_size=5, padding=2) # 保证输出大小等于输入大小
       self.branch4 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
           {\tt BasicConv2d(in\_channels, pool\_proj, kernel\_size=1)}
    def forward(self, x):
       branch1 = self.branch1(x)
       branch2 = self_branch2(x)
       branch3 = self.branch3(x)
       branch4 = self.branch4(x)
       outputs = [branch1, branch2, branch3, branch4]
       return torch.cat(outputs, 1)
```

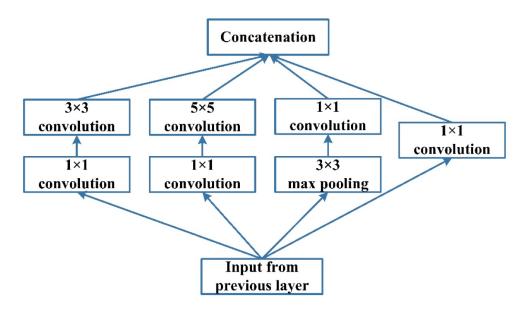
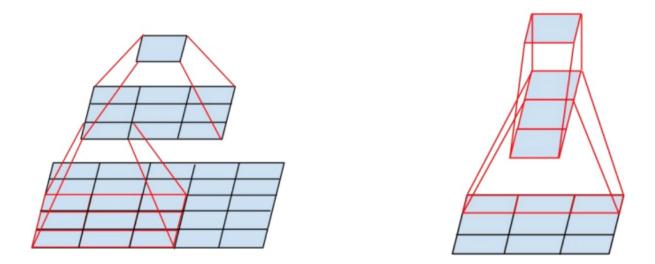


Fig. 6 Basic architecture of the inception block showing the split, transform, and merge concept.

- 1. 采用不同大小的卷积核意味着不同大小的感受野,最后拼接意味着不同尺度特征的融合;
- 2. 之所以卷积核大小采用1、3和5,主要是为了方便对齐。设定卷积步长stride=1之后,只要分别设定pad=0、1、2,那么卷积之后便可以得到相同维度的特征,然后这些特征就可以直接拼接在一起了;

Inception-v2,v3,v4, Inception-Resnet

1. 使用小的卷积核代替大的卷积核,减少计算量,如下.



- 2. 在通过卷积核比较大的层之前加入了1x1的卷积层调整维度.
- 3. Inception-ResNet中,Szegedy结合了Residual Block,使用了残差连接改进了Inception,将Concate操作改成了残差连接,发现在深度和宽度增加的同时,模型收敛速度更快了。

Depth based CNNs

Highway Networks

第一个提出来跨层连接机制,但是性能不如ResNet,这里我认为原因是因为使用了Sigmoid激活函数.

ResNet

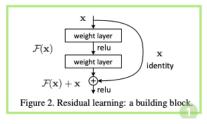
简介

深层的卷积神经网络给图像分类领域带来巨大的突破,但是更深的神经网络往往很难训练,会带来更高的训练和测试error,同时还带来以下两个问题: vanishing/exploding gradients: 针对该问题有normalized initialization和intermediate normalization来解决,但这两种方法也只在几十层内有效,随着网络深度的增加,BP算法引起的梯度消失/爆炸问题愈发严重;

degradation problem: 层数越深,除了不好训练,训练错误率不会减小,反而也会增加,这也说明并非所有的系统都能很好的优化。

基于以上两个问题(主要是第二个),作者提出了一种残差网络:

Residual Block



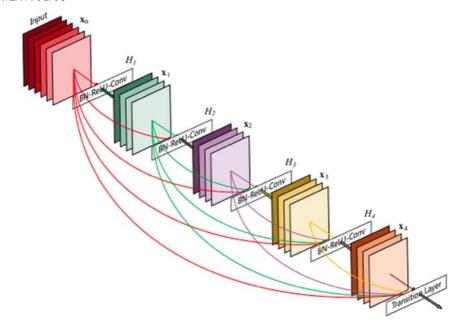
```
class BasicBlock(nn.Module):
    expansion: int = 1
   def __init__(
        self,
        inplanes: int,
        planes: int,
        stride: int = 1,
        downsample: Optional[nn.Module] = None,
        groups: int = 1,
        base_width: int = 64,
        dilation: int = 1,
        norm_layer: Optional[Callable[..., nn.Module]] = None
    ) -> None:
        super(BasicBlock, self).__init__()
        if norm_layer is None:
           norm_layer = nn.BatchNorm2d
        if groups != 1 or base_width != 64:
            raise ValueError('BasicBlock only supports groups=1 and base_width=64')
        if dilation > 1:
            raise NotImplementedError("Dilation > 1 not supported in BasicBlock")
        # Both self.conv1 and self.downsample layers downsample the input when stride != 1
        self.conv1 = conv3x3(inplanes, planes, stride)
        self.bn1 = norm_layer(planes)
        self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
        self.conv2 = conv3x3(planes, planes)
        self.bn2 = norm_layer(planes)
        self.downsample = downsample
        self.stride = stride
    def forward(self, x: Tensor) -> Tensor:
        identity = x
        out = self.conv1(x)
        out = self.bn1(out)
        out = self.relu(out)
        out = self.conv2(out)
        out = self.bn2(out)
        if self.downsample is not None:
            identity = self.downsample(x)
        out += identity
        out = self.relu(out)
        return out
```

Multi-Path based CNNs

DenseNet

简介:

和ResNet 的主要区别是,这篇论文提出一个结构提炼了这个洞察(insight)到简单连通性模式:为了保证最大信息在网络的之间流动,直接将所有的层与其他层连接(通过匹配特征层 $feature\ map$ 的大小)为了保持前馈特性,每层都有从前继层额外输入,传递自己的 $feature\ map$ 的信息。与ResNet对比,他们采用将特征连接(concatenate)。因此,第I层有I个输入,是所有前驱 $feature\ map$ 块组成。而它的特征是被送往(L-l)个后继层。这样L层就有L(L+1)/2个连接,而不是传统的L个连接。所以它被命名为Dense Convolutional Network (DenseNet).它的优点是相比于ResNet,网络之间不同层的信息传递效率更高了.

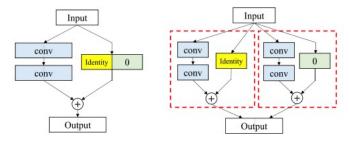


Width based Multi-Connection CNNs

Pyramidal Net

简介

在之前的模型比如ResNet中,在层数增加时,特征图的深度通过卷积层增加了,但是空间维度下降了(使用降采样层),导致特征表示能力下降,导致性能下降.于是此文作者舍弃了了 $residual\ unit$, $Pyramidal\ Net$ 的特点是每层的宽度都会逐步增加,增加了模型的表示能力.下图左侧是 $residual\ unit$,右侧是 $Pyramidal\ Net$ 的实现方式.

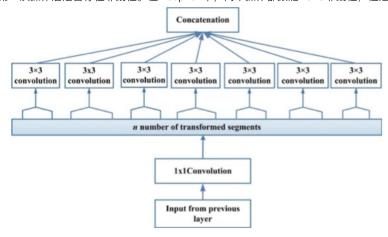


Xception

简介

将 Inception block 网络变得更宽了.传统模型一般使用一个变换操作, Inception block 使用三个变换操作, Xception block 的变换个数等于通道个数,使用 1×1 卷积和通道空间卷积(对每个维度分别卷积),增加了模型的表示能力,而且降低了计算复杂度. Xception模块与深度可分离卷积之间的两个小区别是:

- 1. 操作顺序:通常实现的深度可分离卷积(例如在TensorFlow中)首先执行通道空间卷积(深度卷积),然后执行1x1卷积,而Inception首先执行1x1卷积。
- 2. 第一次操作后是否存在非线性。在Inception中,两个操作都跟随ReLU非线性,但是通常在没有非线性的情况下实现深度可分离卷积。



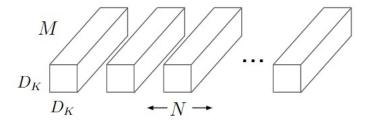
MobileNet

简介

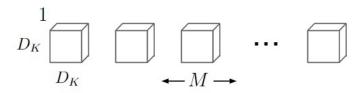
google 201704在archive上的论文。

采用depthwise separable卷积核,减少计算量和模型大小。

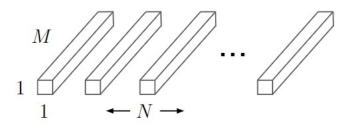
MobileNet是为移动和嵌入式视觉应用设计的模型,它是使用了深度可分离卷积的轻型流式结构,如下:



(a) Standard Convolution Filters



(b) Depthwise Convolutional Filters



(c) 1×1 Convolutional Filters called Pointwise Convolution in the context of Depthwise Separable Convolution

原始卷积计算量:

 $D_k \cdot D_k \cdot M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$

深度可分卷积计算量:

$$D_k \cdot D_k \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$$

其中引入了两个简单的全局超参数权衡速度和精度,它们可以根据不同应用约束设置不同的模型规模。

宽度乘子: 减小通道数

尽管基本的MobileNet体系结构已经很小并且延迟很短,但是很多情况下,特定的用例或应用程序可能要求模型变得更小,更快。为了构造这种模型,引入了一个非常简单的参数 α 称为宽度乘子。宽度乘子的作用是使每一层的网络均匀地变薄。通常设定为1,0.75,0.5,0.25,可以对网络做有效的计算量缩减。

分辨率乘子: 减小特征

第二个减小计算量的超参数是分辨率乘子ho,通过将输入图片乘以乘子,可以减小计算量。

```
class ConvBNReLU(nn.Sequential):
    def __init__(self, in_channel, out_channel, kernel_size=3, stride=1, groups=1):
       padding = (kernel_size - 1) // 2
       super(ConvBNReLU, self).__init__(
            nn.Conv2d(in_channel, out_channel, kernel_size, stride, padding, groups=groups, bias=False),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channel),
           nn.ReLU6(inplace=True)
       )
class InvertedResidual(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channel, out_channel, stride, expand_ratio):
        super(InvertedResidual, self).__init__()
       hidden_channel = in_channel * expand_ratio
       self.use_shortcut = stride == 1 and in_channel == out_channel
       layers = []
       if expand_ratio != 1:
           # 1x1 pointwise conv
           layers.append(ConvBNReLU(in_channel, hidden_channel, kernel_size=1))
       layers.extend([
           # 3x3 depthwise conv
           ConvBNReLU(hidden_channel, hidden_channel, stride=stride, groups=hidden_channel), # key !!!
            # 1x1 pointwise conv(linear)
            nn.Conv2d(hidden_channel, out_channel, kernel_size=1, bias=False),
           nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channel),
       ])
       self.conv = nn.Sequential(*layers)
    def forward(self, x):
       if self.use_shortcut:
           return x + self.conv(x)
       else:
            return self.conv(x)
```

Mobilenet V2:

- 1. ReLU6(x) = min(max(x, 0), 6),
- 2. Inverted residual block: 先升维度再降维度,保证了参数下降时信息能够更好的表示。
- 3. redu在低纬特征信息损失较大。激活函数使用linear,使用了shortcut链接(输入特征和输出特征相同时)。