

Convolution Neural Network

Praveen Kumar Chandaliyal

Malaviya National Institute of Technology

2016rcp9511@mnit.ac.in

Under The Supervision of : Dr. Neeta Nain

November 1, 2018

Hyper Parameter Calculate Formal's

① Convolutional Layer Size Calculate Formula

$$K = \frac{(W-F+2P)}{S} + 1 \quad (1)$$

② Pooling Layer Size Calculate Formula

$$K = \frac{(W-F)}{S} + 1 \quad (2)$$

- W: Input volume size
- F: Filter Size
- S: Stride (Sampling in the Case of Pooling)
- P: Padding

CNN Architecture

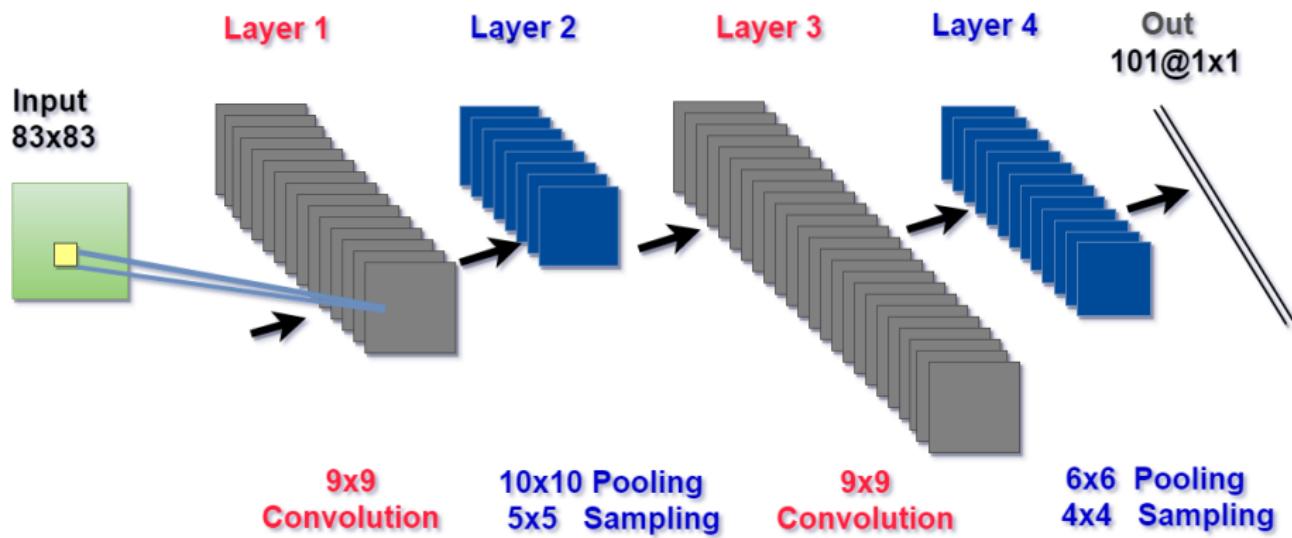


Figure 1: CNN

CNN Architecture

Input ($W=83$, $F=9$, $P=0$, $S=1$) \Rightarrow Layer 1 Size : $64 @ 75 \times 75$

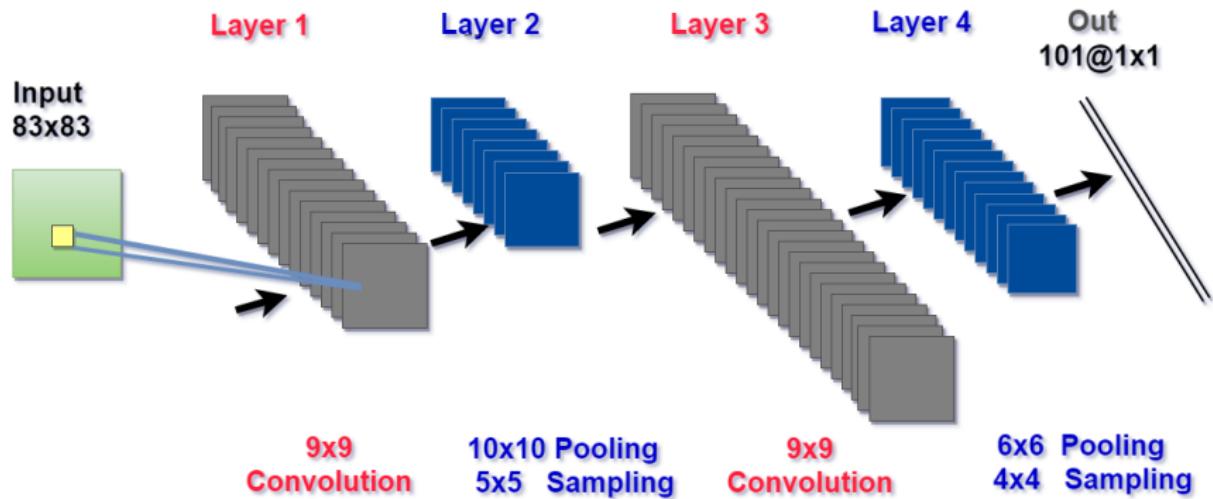


Figure 2: CNN

CNN Architecture

Input ($W=75, F=10, P=0, S=5$) => Layer 2: 64 @ 14×14

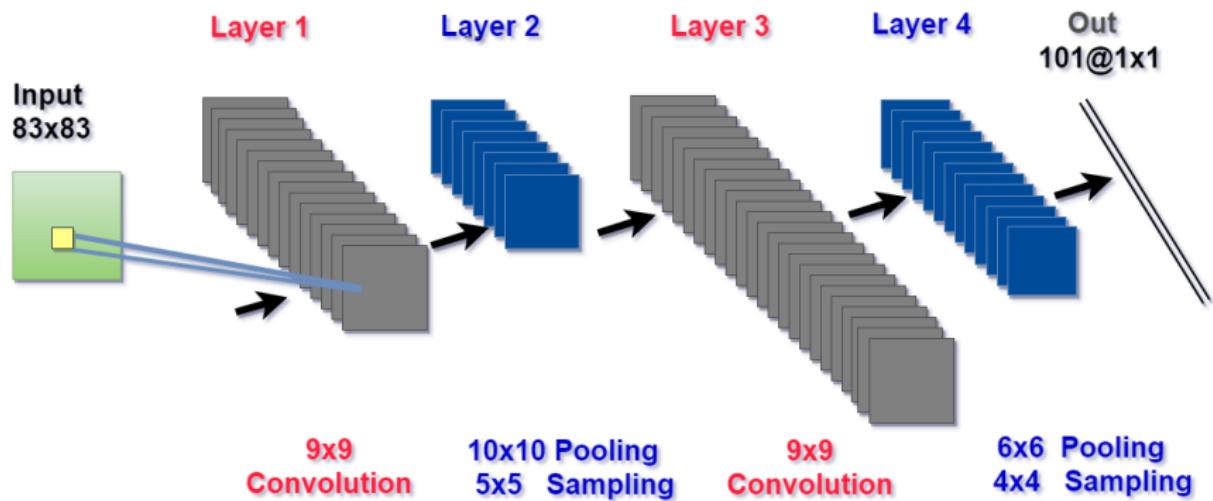


Figure 3: CNN

CNN Architecture

Input ($W=14, F=9, P=0, S=1$) => Layer 3: 256 @ 6×6

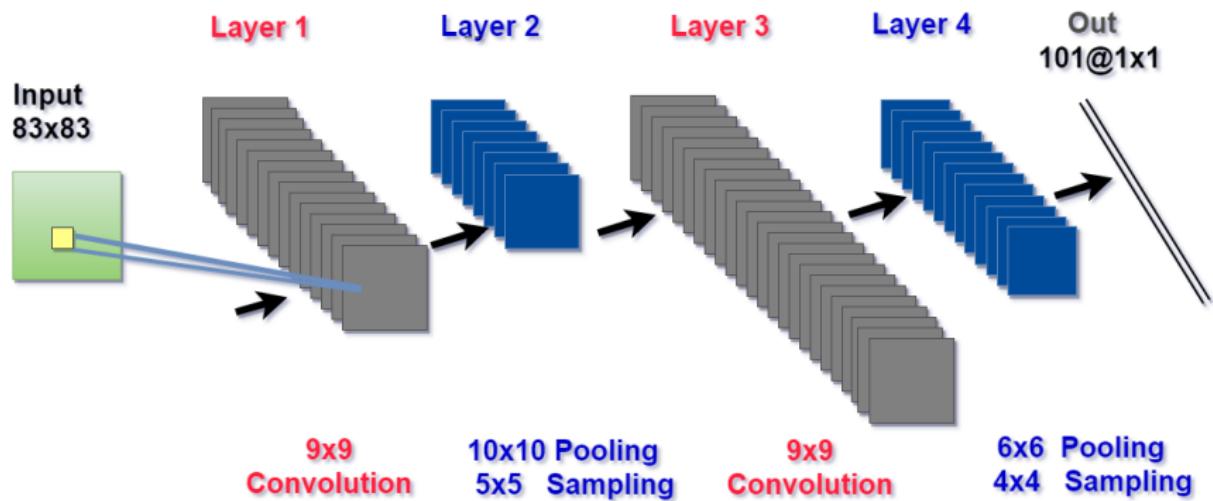


Figure 4: CNN

CNN Architecture

Input ($W=6 F=6 P=0 S=4$) => Layer 4: 256 @ 1×1

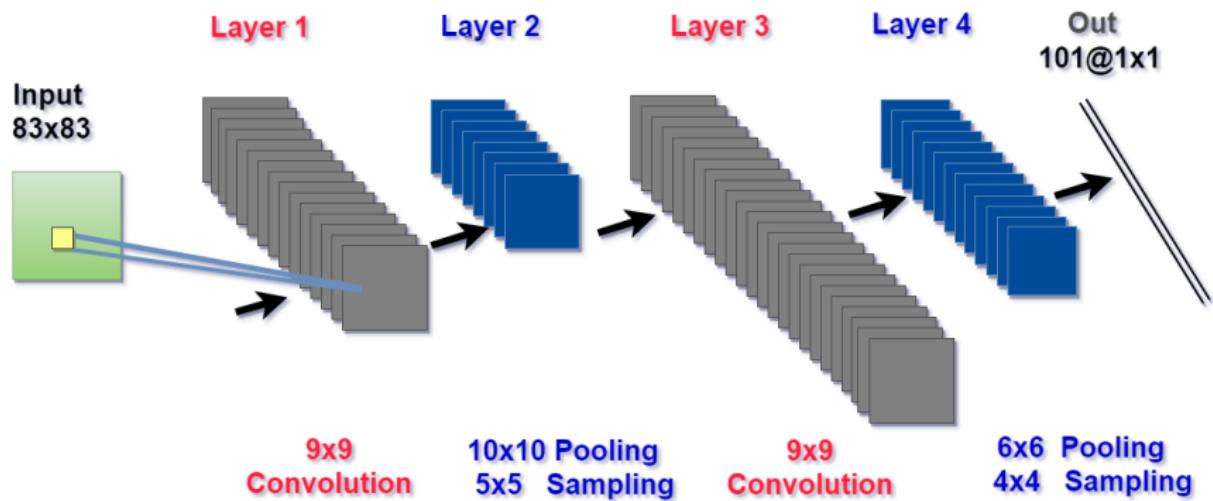


Figure 5: CNN

Learnable Parameters For CNN

- ① Input Layer: No parameter learning
- ② Convolutional Layers:

$$\text{Number of parameter} = (n * m * l + 1) * k \quad (3)$$

n and m is filter size

l is feature maps as input

k is feature maps as outputs

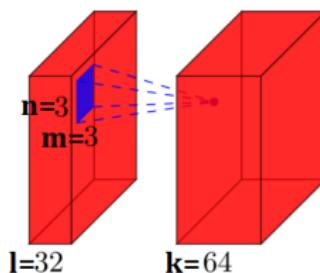


Figure 6: Convolution Layer

Learnable Parameters For CNN

- ③ Pooling layers: No Parameter learning
- ④ Fully-connected layers:

$$\text{Number of parameter} = (n + 1) * m \quad (4)$$

n is the number inputs

m is the numbers outputs

- ⑤ Output layer:

$$\text{Number of parameter} = (n + 1) * m \quad (5)$$

n is the number inputs

m is the numbers outputs

Architecture of LexNet-5

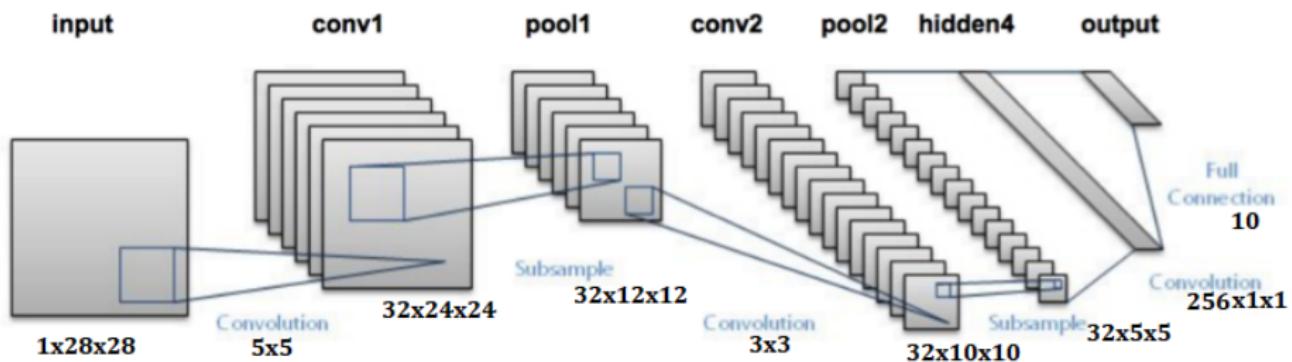


Figure 7: LexNet-5

Learnable Parameters For LexNet-5

| Name | Size | Formula | Parameters |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 0 Input | 1x28x28 | - | 0 |
| 1 Convolution $(28-(5-1))=24$ | 32x24x24 | $(n \times m \times l + 1) \times k$ | $(5 \times 5 \times 1 + 1) \times 32 = 832$ |
| 2 Maxpool | 32x12x12 | - | 0 |
| 3 Convolution $(12-(3-1))=10$ | 32x10x10 | $(n \times m \times l + 1) \times k$ | $(3 \times 3 \times 32 + 1) \times 32 = 9248$ |
| 4 Maxpool | 32x5x5 | - | 0 |
| 5 Fully Connected | 256 | $(n+1) \times m$ | $(32 \times 5 \times 5 + 1) \times 256 = 205056$ |
| 6 Output | 10 | $(n+1) \times m$ | $(256+1) \times 10 = 2570$ |

Table 1: Learnable Parameters For LexNet-5

AlexNet Architecture

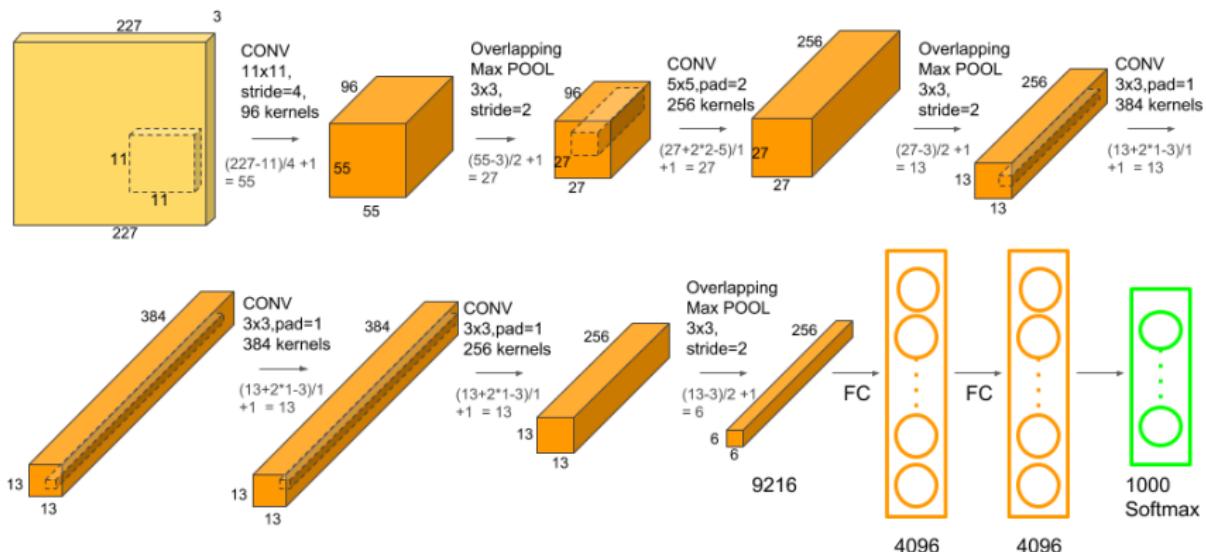


Figure 8: AlexNet Architecture

source : www.learnopencv.com/understanding-alexnet

AlexNet Architecture

- ① AlexNet consists of 5 Convolutional Layers and 3 Fully Connected Layers.
- ② The first two Convolutional layers are followed by the Overlapping Max Pooling layers.
- ③ The third, fourth and fifth convolutional layers are connected directly the output of which goes into a series of two fully connected layers.
- ④ The second fully connected layer feeds into a softmax classifier with 1000 class labels.

| Size / Operation | Filter | Depth | Stride | Padding | Number of Parameter |
|------------------|--|-------|--------|---------|---------------------------------|
| 3* 227 * 227 | | | | | |
| Conv1 | 11 * 11 | 96 | 4 | | (11*11*3 + 1) * 96=34944 |
| 96 * 55 * 55 | | | | | |
| Max Pooling | 3 * 3 | | 2 | | |
| 96 * 27 * 27 | | | | | |
| Conv2 | 5 * 5 | 256 | 1 | 2 | (5 * 5 * 96 + 1) * 256=614656 |
| 256 * 27 * 27 | | | | | |
| Max Pooling | 3 * 3 | | 2 | | |
| 256 * 13 * 13 | | | | | |
| Conv3 | 3 * 3 | 384 | 1 | 1 | (3 * 3 * 256 + 1) * 384=885120 |
| 384 * 13 * 13 | | | | | |
| Conv4 | 3 * 3 | 384 | 1 | 1 | (3 * 3 * 384 + 1) * 384=1327488 |
| 384 * 13 * 13 | | | | | |
| Conv5 | 3 * 3 | 256 | 1 | 1 | (3 * 3 * 384 + 1) * 256=884992 |
| 256 * 13 * 13 | | | | | |
| Max Pooling | 3 * 3 | | 2 | | |
| 256 * 6 * 6 | | | | | |
| FC6 | | | | | 256 * 6 * 6 * 4096=37748736 |
| 4096 | | | | | |
| FC7 | | | | | 4096 * 4096=16777216 |
| 4096 | | | | | |
| FC8 | | | | | 4096 * 1000=4096000 |
| 1000 classes | | | | | |
| Overall | | | | | 62369152=62.3 million |
| Conv VS FC | Conv:3.7million (6%), FC: 58.6 million (94%) | | | | |

Figure 9: Learnable Parameters For AlexNet

VGG Architecture



Figure 10: Architecture of VGG

Feature Extractor and Fine-tune

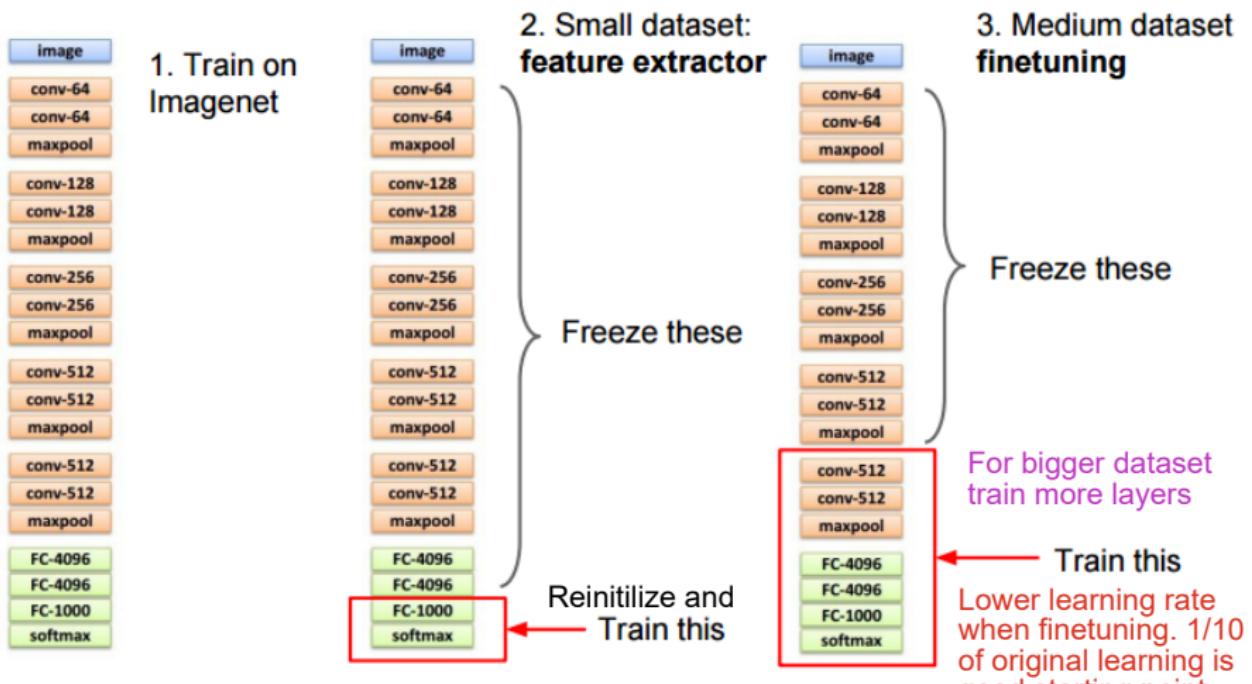


Figure 11: Feature Extractor and Fine-tune

- ① www.jefkine.com
- ② www.learnopencv.com