

AI and Deep Learning

CNN, Convolutional Neural Network

Jeju National University

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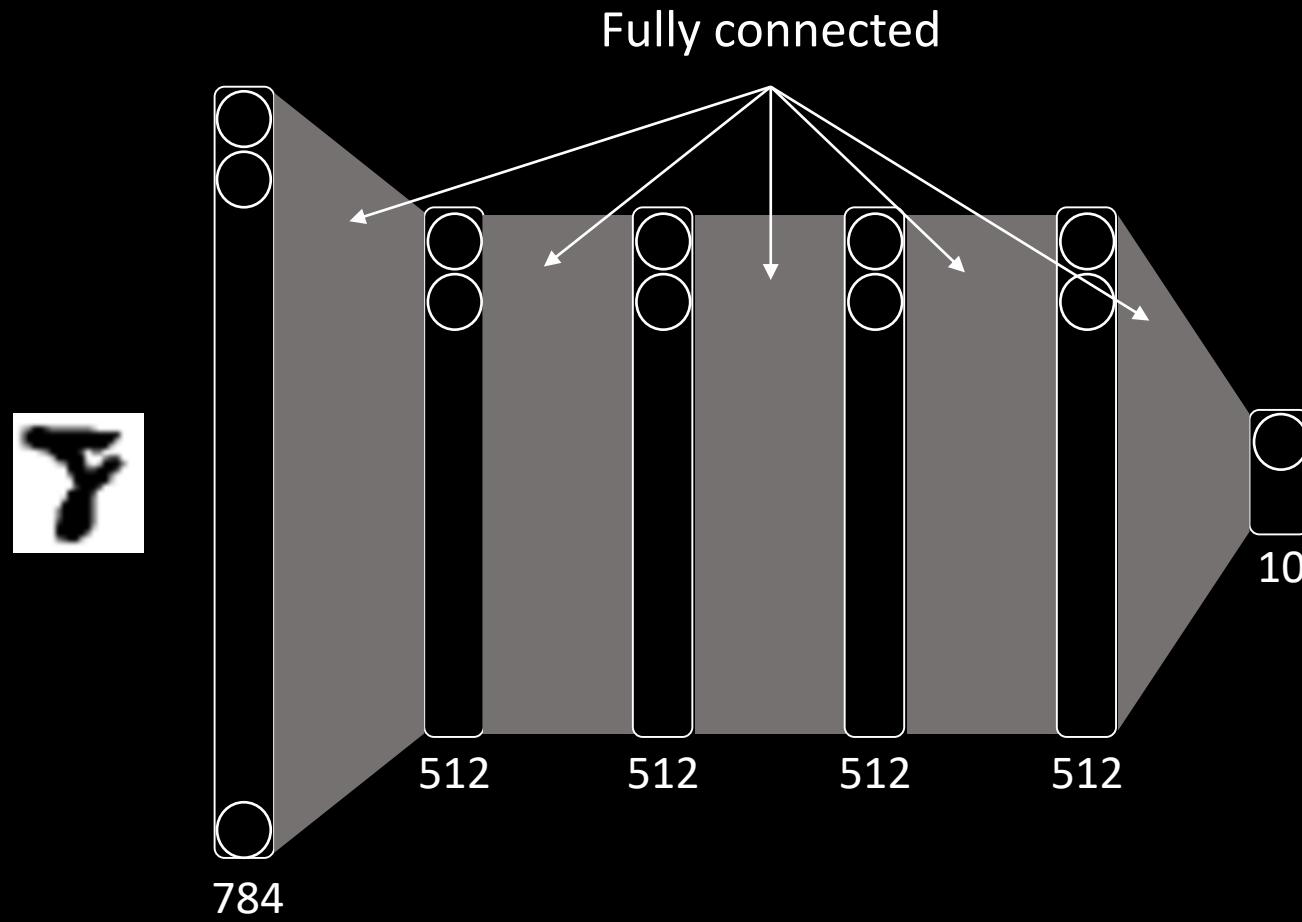
Agenda

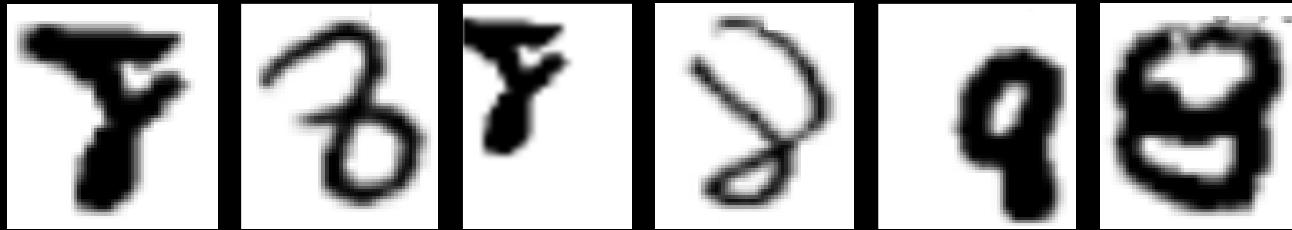
- Artificial Intelligence
- Brain and Neurons
- Learning
- Regression
- Deep Neural Networks
- CNN

Supervised
Learning

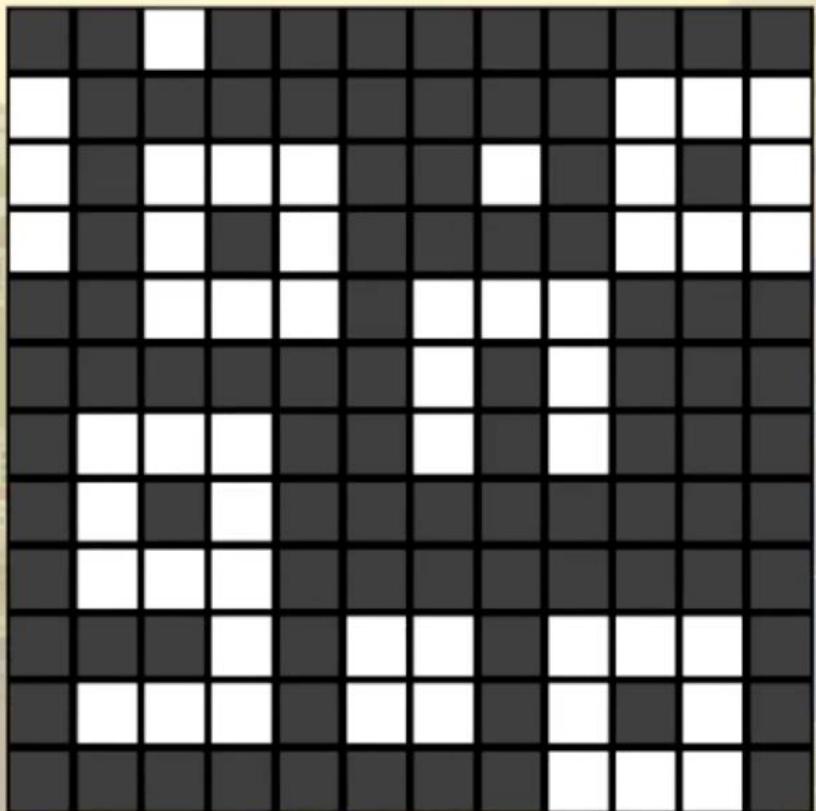
이제까지 배운
신경망의 단점







모양, 위치, 크기, 기울기

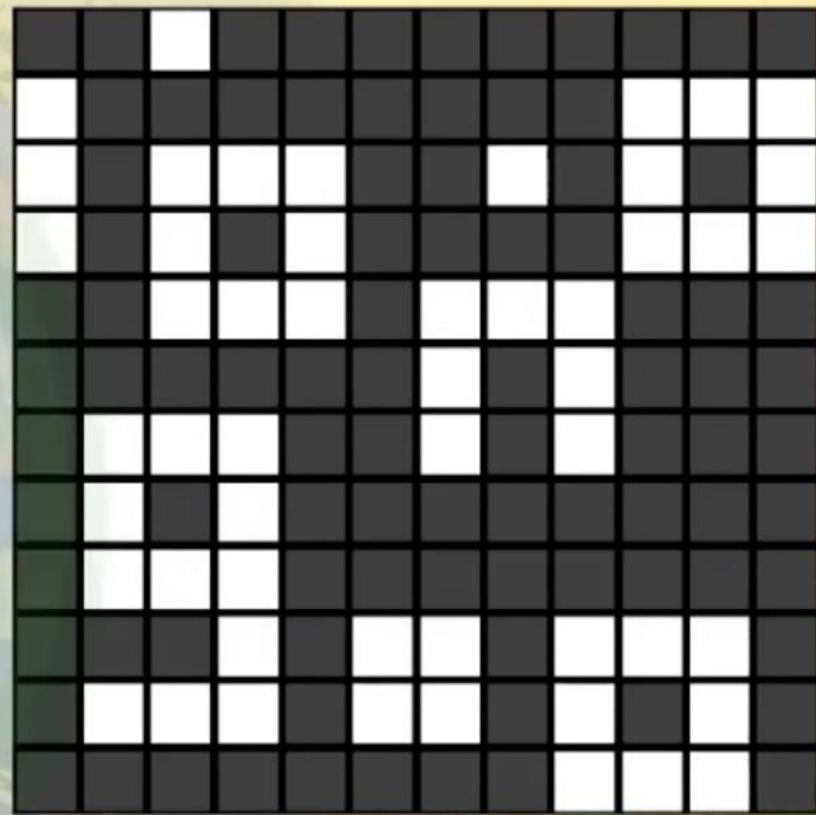


IMAGE



"DONUT FILTER"

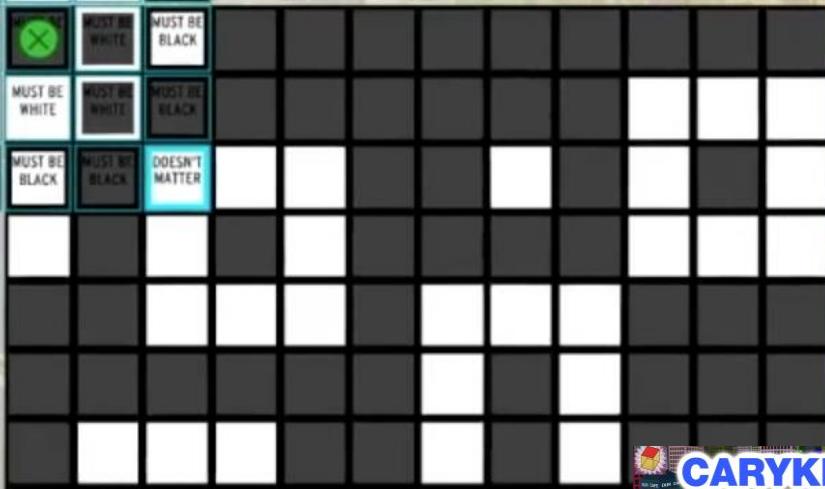
DOESN'T MATTER	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	DOESN'T MATTER
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
DOESN'T MATTER	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	DOESN'T MATTER



"DONUT FILTER"

upper-left pixel

DOESN'T MATTER	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	DOESN'T MATTER
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE		MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
DOESN'T MATTER	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	DOESN'T MATTER



"Is every condition of the filter satisfied?"

DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes
MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes
MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✗ No
MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE WHITE ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✗ No
DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes

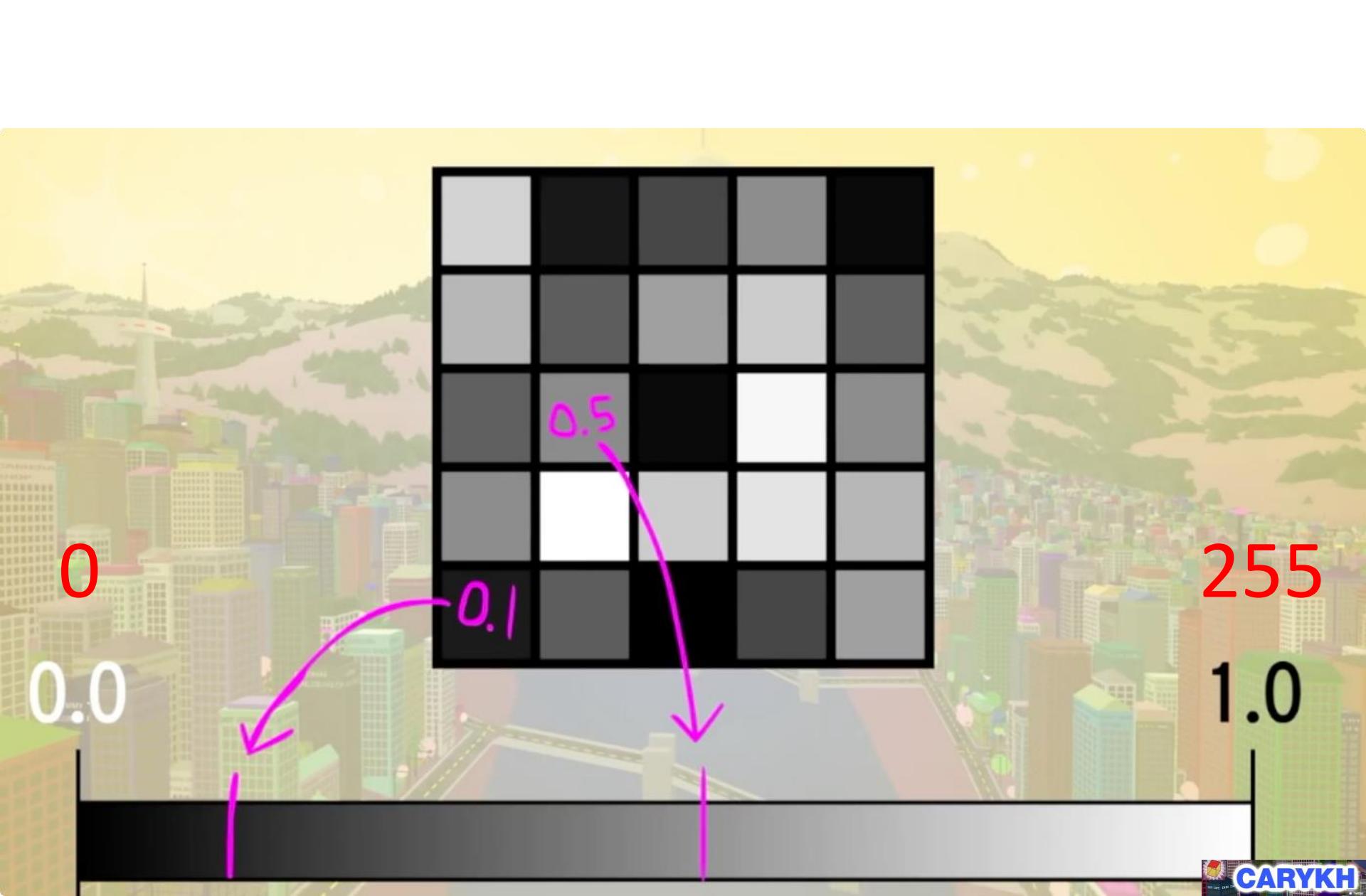
Out-of-bounds pixels are considered black.

"Is every condition of the filter satisfied?"

It's not a donut.

DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes					
MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes					
MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✗ No					
MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE WHITE ✓ Yes	MUST BE WHITE ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes					
DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	MUST BE BLACK ✗ No	MUST BE BLACK ✓ Yes	DOESN'T MATTER ✓ Yes					





~~DONUT FILTER~~

DOESN'T MATTER	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	DOESN'T MATTER
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE WHITE	MUST BE BLACK
DOESN'T MATTER	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	MUST BE BLACK	DOESN'T MATTER

New improved filter

x0.0	x-0.2	x-0.1	x-0.2	x0.0
x-0.2	x0.7	x1.0	x0.7	x-0.2
x-0.1	x1.0	x-2.5	x1.0	x-0.1
x-0.2	x0.7	x1.0	x0.7	x-0.2
x0.0	x-0.1	x-0.1	x-0.1	x0.0

"set of multipliers"

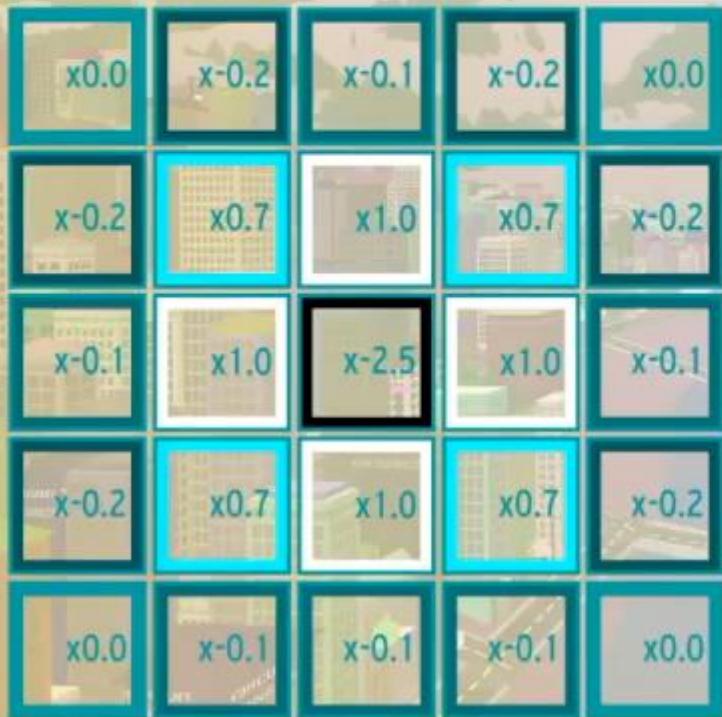
"If you want to
be considered
donutty..."



x-0.2	x-0.1	x-0.2	x0.0
x0.7	x1.0	x0.7	x-0.2
x1.0	x-2.5	x1.0	x-0.1
x-0.2	x0.7	x1.0	x0.7
x0.0	x-0.1	x-0.1	x0.0

...you'd better
have a high
value for this
pixel."

THE FILTER ↴

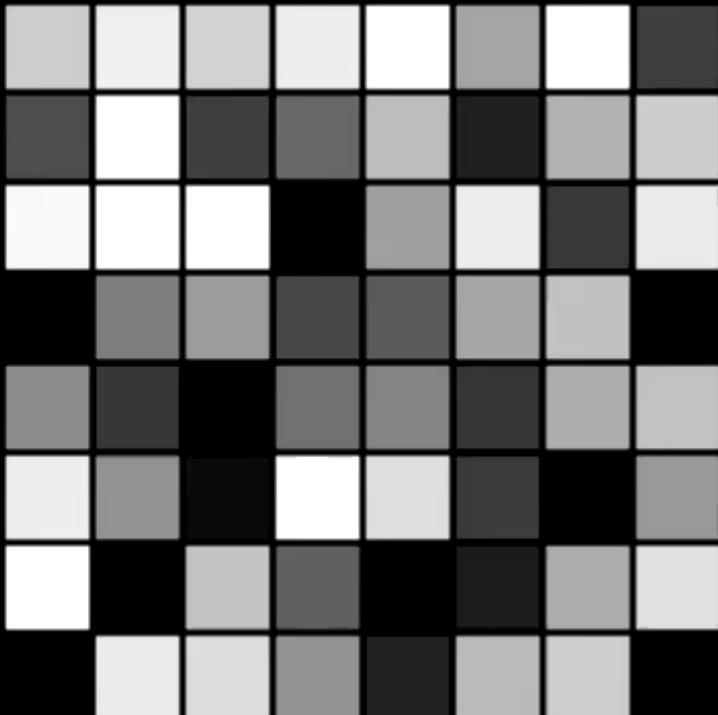


0.73	0.86	0.74	0.85	0.99	0.58	0.96	0.25
0.29	0.92	0.25	0.38	0.67	0.16	0.63	0.73
0.90	0.99	0.95	0.06	0.56	0.85	0.23	0.84
0.00	0.45	0.55	0.28	0.33	0.59	0.69	0.01
0.50	0.23	0.03	0.11	0.48	0.23	0.62	0.69
0.85	0.52	0.11	0.95	0.80	0.24	0.03	0.54
0.99	0.07	0.69	0.35	0.05	0.15	0.61	0.80
0.03	0.84	0.79	0.52	0.17	0.66	0.73	0.01

Filter size : 5 X 5

0.00	x-0.20	x-0.10	x-0.20	x0.00					
0.20	x0.70	x1.00	x0.70	x-0.20					
0.10	x1.00	0.73 x-2.50	0.86 x1.00	0.74 x-0.10	0.85	0.99	0.58	0.96	0.25
0.20	x0.70	0.29 x1.00	0.92 x0.70	0.25 x-0.20	0.38	0.67	0.16	0.63	0.73
0.00	x-0.20	0.90 x-0.10	0.99 x-0.20	0.95 x0.00	0.06	0.56	0.85	0.23	0.84
	0.00	0.45	0.55	0.28	0.33	0.59	0.69	0.01	
	0.50	0.23	0.03	0.41	0.48	0.23	0.62	0.69	
	0.85	0.52	0.11	0.95	0.80	0.24	0.03	0.54	
	0.99	0.07	0.69	0.35	0.05	0.15	0.61	0.80	
	0.03	0.84	0.79	0.52	0.17	0.66	0.73	0.01	

How donutty is each pixel?



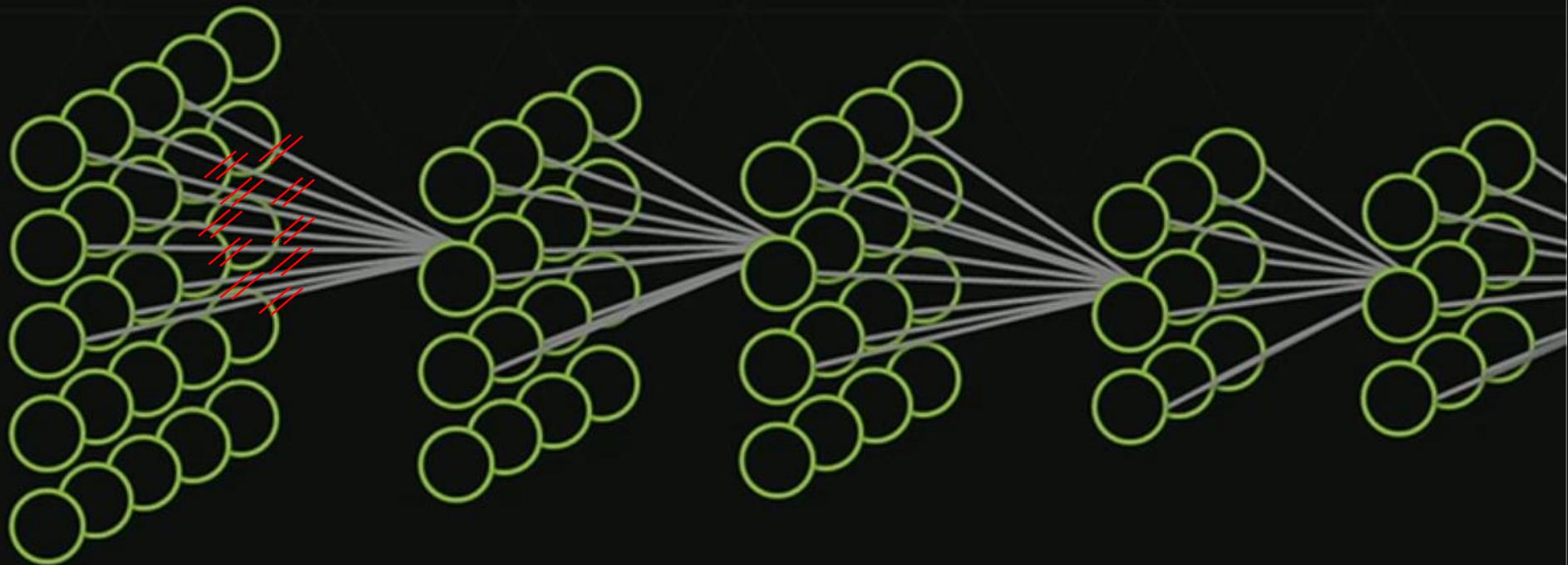
Convolve the filter with the image

slide over the image spatially, computing dot product

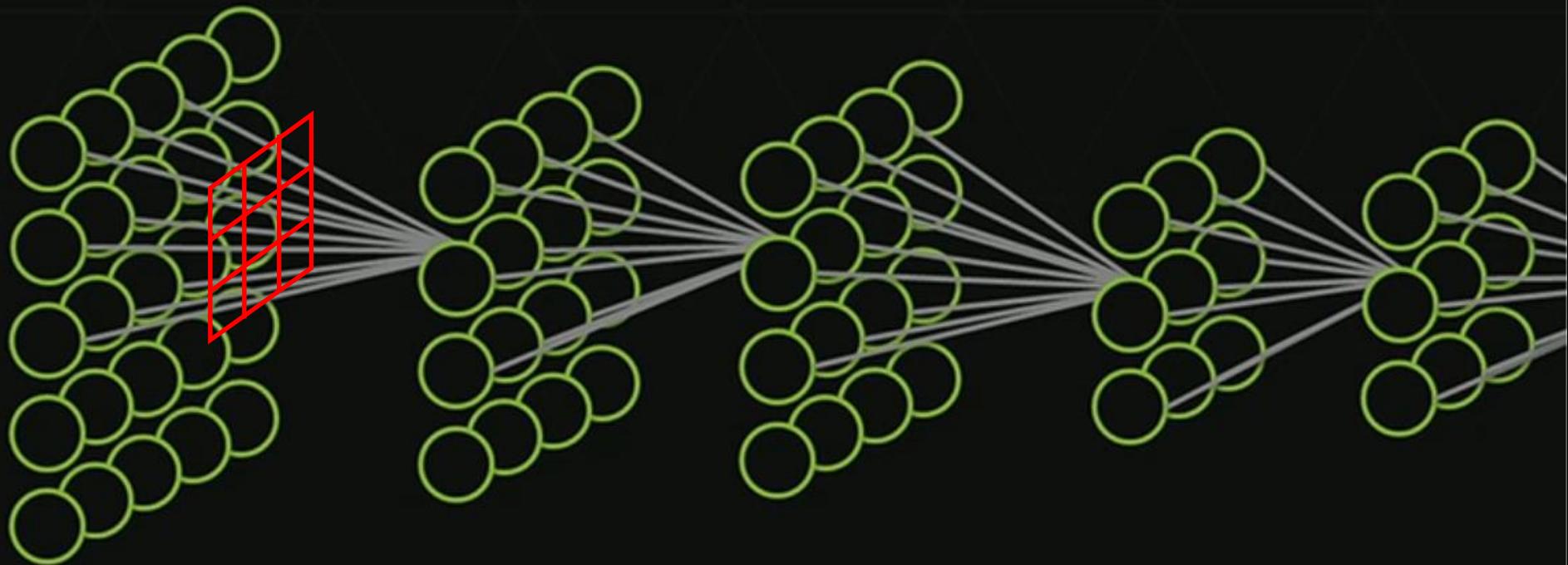
Some questions

- Fully connected? (Yes/No)
- How many connections for each pixels?
- Where are the parameters to be tuned?
- What happens if we have 2 filters?
- What happens if no padding(out-of-bound)?
- Convolution again with the resulting activation map

뉴런 입력의 수는?
연결(시냅스)의 수는?



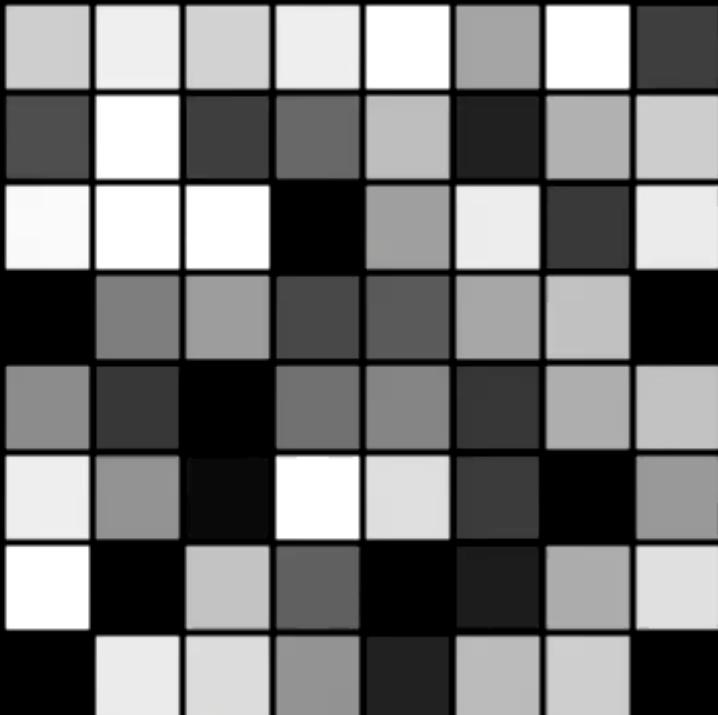
뉴런 입력의 수는?
연결(시냅스)의 수는?



Filter size : 5 X 5

0.00	x-0.20	x-0.10	x-0.20	x0.00					
0.20	x0.70	x1.00	x0.70	x-0.20					
0.10	x1.00	0.73 x-2.50	0.86 x1.00	0.74 x-0.10	0.85	0.99	0.58	0.96	0.25
0.20	x0.70	0.29 x1.00	0.92 x0.70	0.25 x-0.20	0.38	0.67	0.16	0.63	0.73
0.00	x-0.20	0.90 x-0.10	0.99 x-0.20	0.95 x0.00	0.06	0.56	0.85	0.23	0.84
	0.00	0.45	0.55	0.28	0.33	0.59	0.69	0.01	
	0.50	0.23	0.03	0.41	0.48	0.23	0.62	0.69	
	0.85	0.52	0.11	0.95	0.80	0.24	0.03	0.54	
	0.99	0.07	0.69	0.35	0.05	0.15	0.61	0.80	
	0.03	0.84	0.79	0.52	0.17	0.66	0.73	0.01	

How donutty is each pixel?



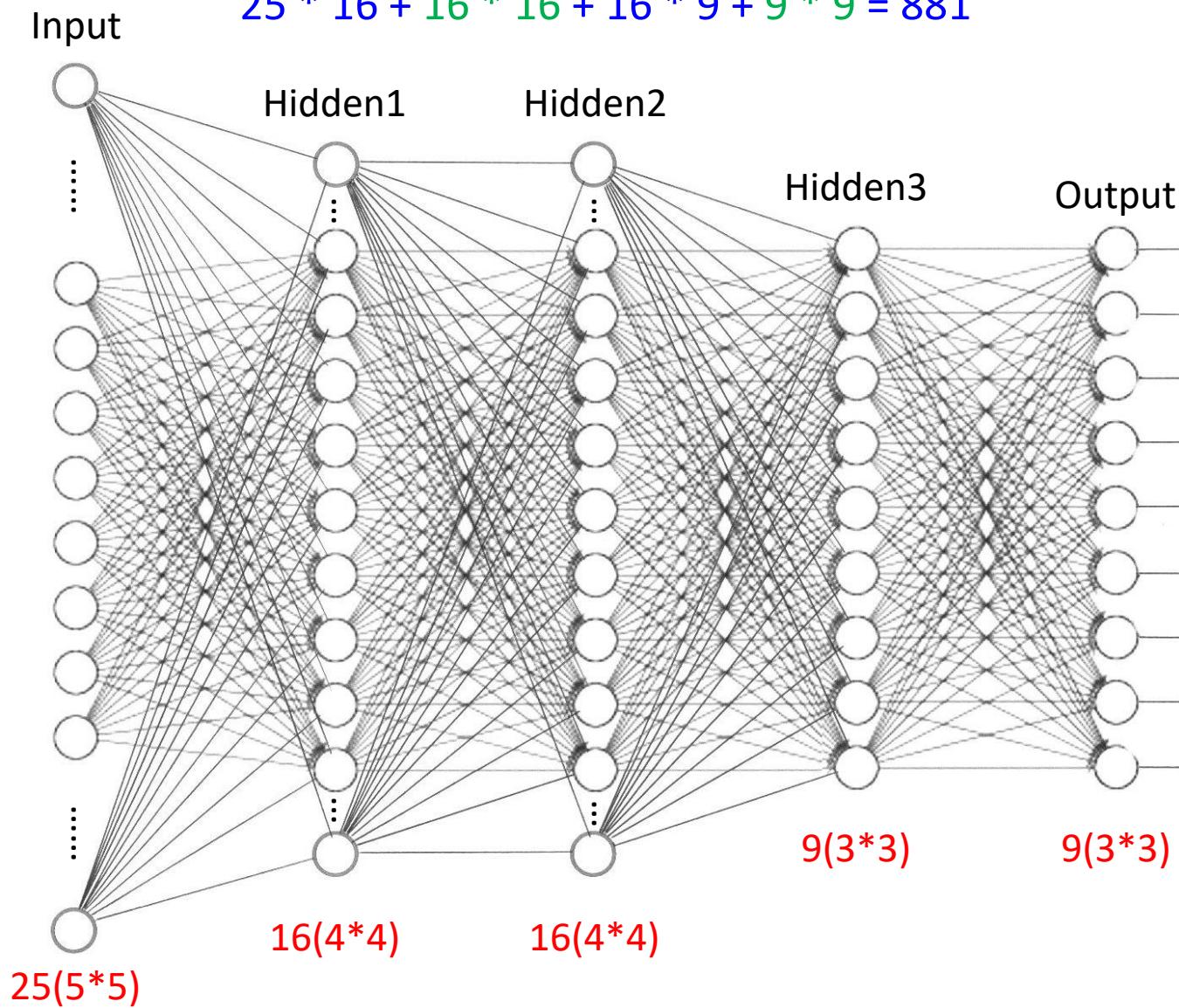
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0.73 x1.5	0.86 x1.0	0.74 x0.4	0.85	0.99	0.58	0.96	0.25	0
0	0	0	0.29 x1.0	0.92 x0.7	0.25 x0.6	0.38	0.67	0.16	0.63	0.73	0
0	0	0	0.90 x0.4	0.99 x0.4	0.95 x0.0	0.06	0.56	0.85	0.23	0.84	0
0	0	0.00	0.45	0.55	0.28	0.33	0.59	0.69	0.01	0	0
0	0	0.50	0.23	0.03	0.41	0.48	0.23	0.62	0.69	0	0
0	0	0.85	0.52	0.11	0.95	0.80	0.24	0.03	0.54	0	0
0	0	0.99	0.07	0.69	0.35	0.05	0.15	0.61	0.80	0	0
0	0	0.03	0.84	0.79	0.52	0.17	0.66	0.73	0.01	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

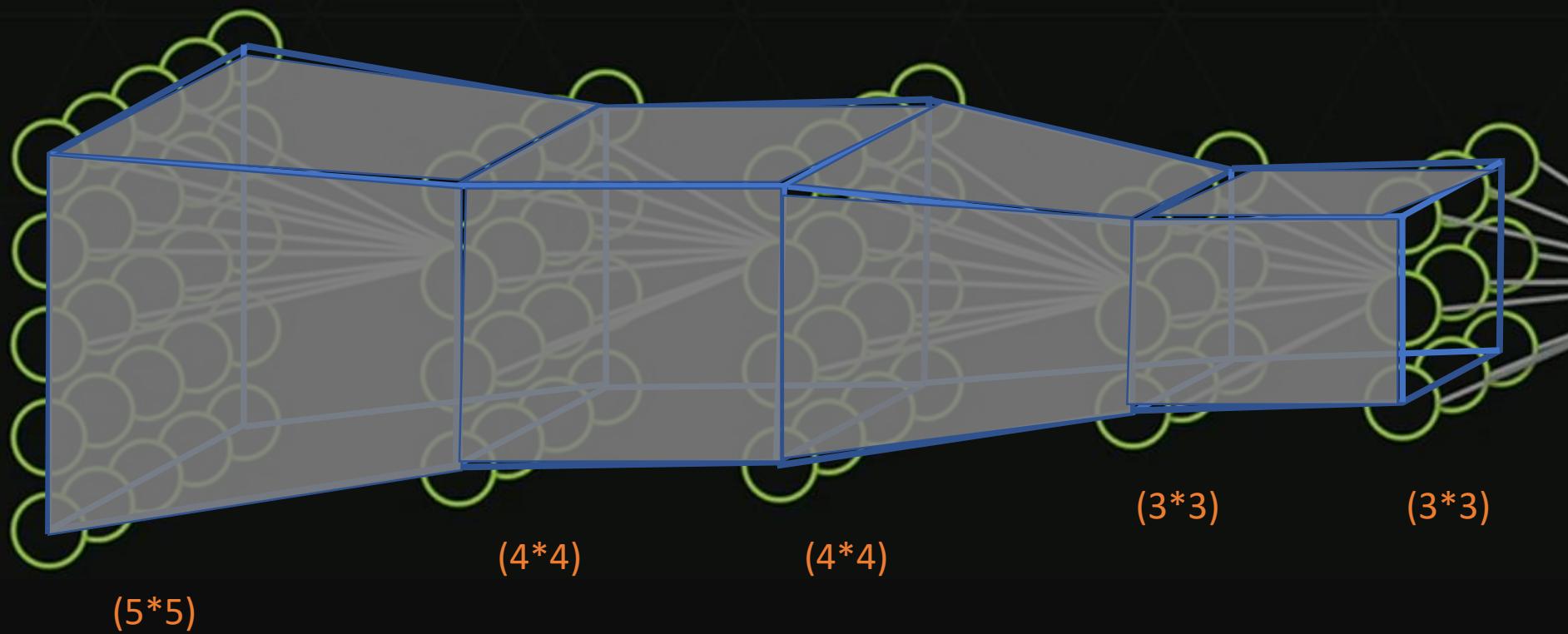
A large blue arrow points from the left table to the right table.

-0.44	0.00	0.34	-0.04	-0.58	1.00	-0.92	1.29
2.66	2.03	3.37	2.19	1.18	3.48	1.71	0.29
-0.60	0.88	-0.06	2.10	0.40	-0.01	2.71	-0.85
2.04	1.74	0.39	1.02	1.17	1.05	0.92	2.25
-0.01	0.90	1.81	1.07	1.33	1.79	0.17	-0.58
-0.34	0.86	1.54	-0.49	-0.34	0.73	2.66	0.63
-0.89	3.64	0.97	2.02	2.38	1.63	0.76	-0.69
1.39	-0.40	-0.14	0.05	0.43	-0.61	-0.07	1.77

Fully connected, so how many connections(parameters) are there?

$$25 * 16 + 16 * 16 + 16 * 9 + 9 * 9 = 881$$

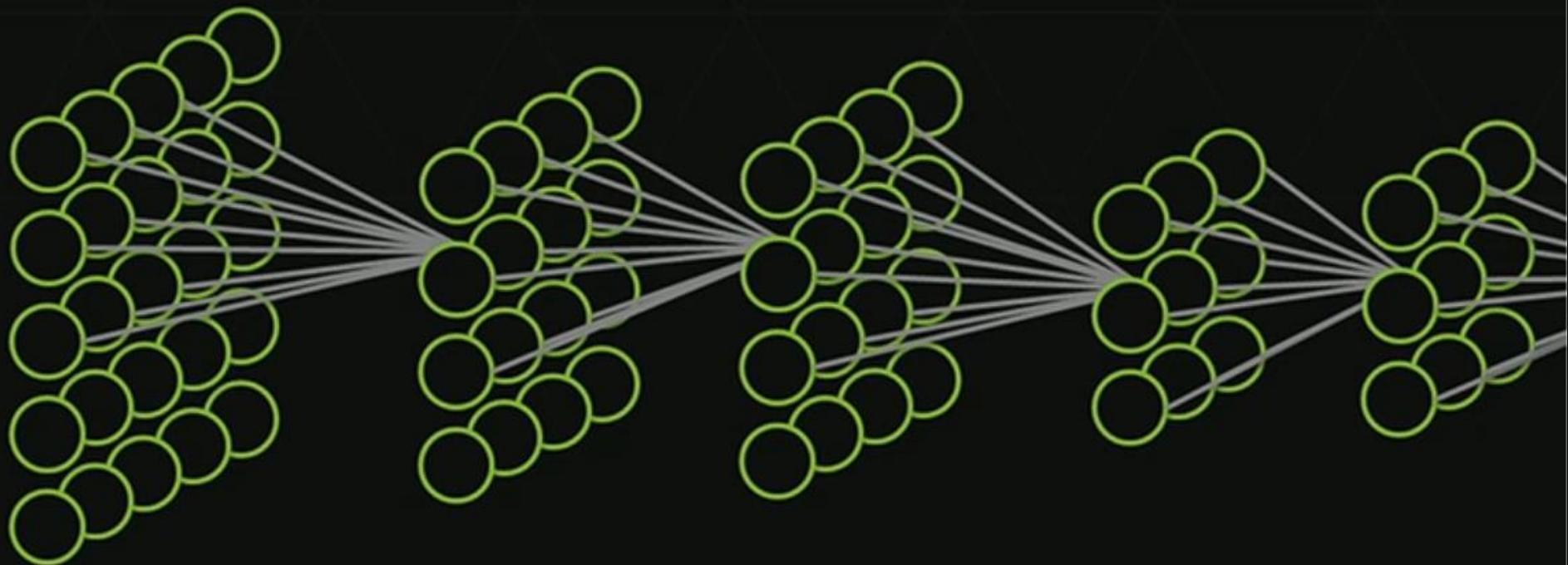




If the size of filter is 3, how many connections are there?

$$3 * 16 + 3 * 16 + 3 * 9 + 3 * 9 = 150$$

How many parameters to be tuned?



x1.0	x1.5	x1.0	x0.4
x0.7	x1.0	x0.7	x0.6
x-0.4	x-0.4	x-0.4	x0.0

0.73	0.86	0.74	0.85	0.99	0.58	0.96	0.25
0.29	0.92	0.25	0.38	0.67	0.16	0.63	0.73
0.90	0.99	0.95	0.06	0.56	0.85	0.23	0.84
0.00	0.45	0.55	0.28	0.33	0.59	0.59	0.01
0.50	0.23	0.03	0.41	0.48	0.23	0.62	0.69
0.85	0.52	0.11	0.95	0.80	0.24	0.03	0.54
0.99	0.07	0.69	0.35	0.05	0.15	0.61	0.80
0.03	0.84	0.79	0.52	0.17	0.66	0.73	0.01





HOW A DEEP NEURAL NETWORK SEES

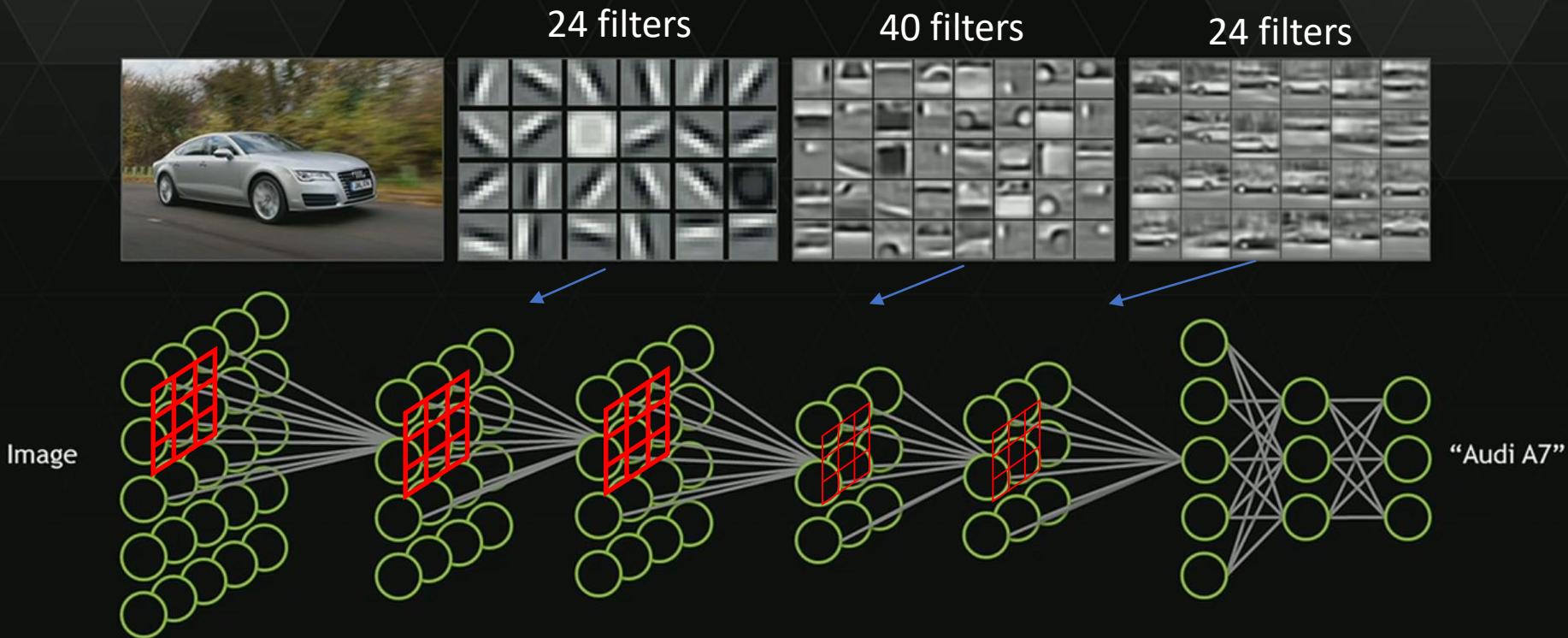
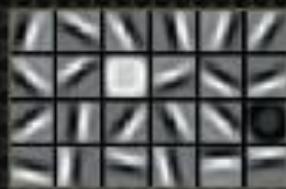
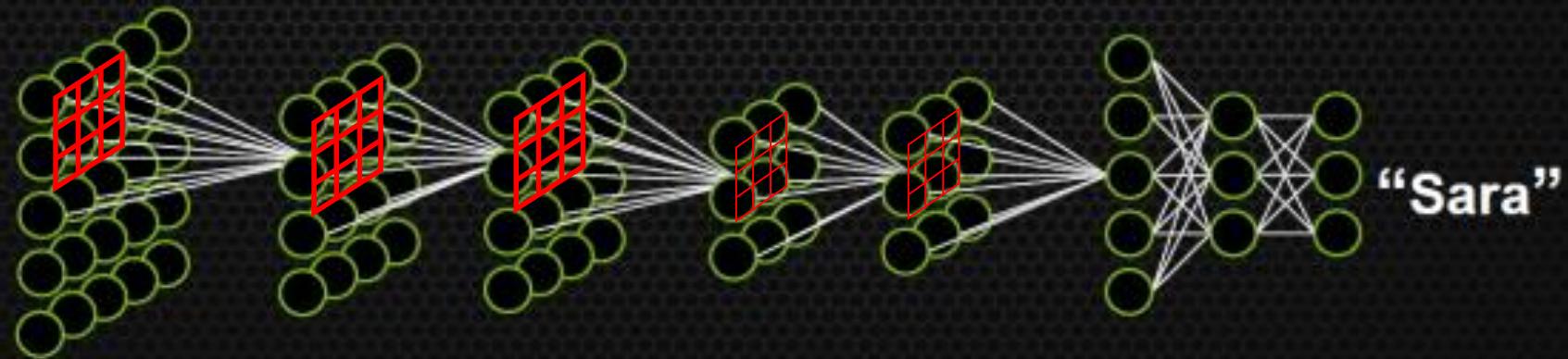


Image source: "Unsupervised Learning of Hierarchical Representations with Convolutional Deep Belief Networks" ICML 2009 & Comm. ACM 2011.
Honglak Lee, Roger Grosse, Rajesh Ranganath, and Andrew Ng.

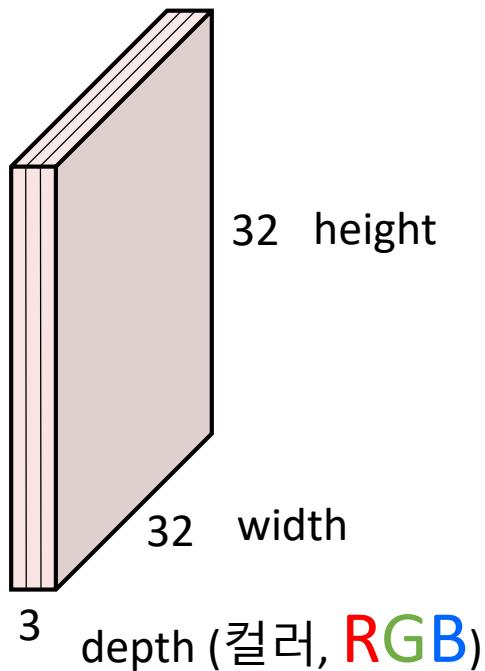


Image



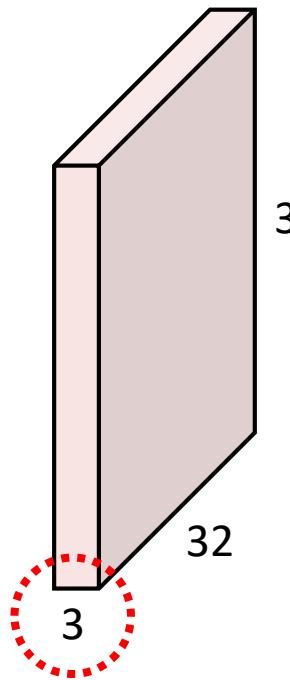
Convolution Layer

32x32x3 pixels image



Convolution Layer

32x32x3 image



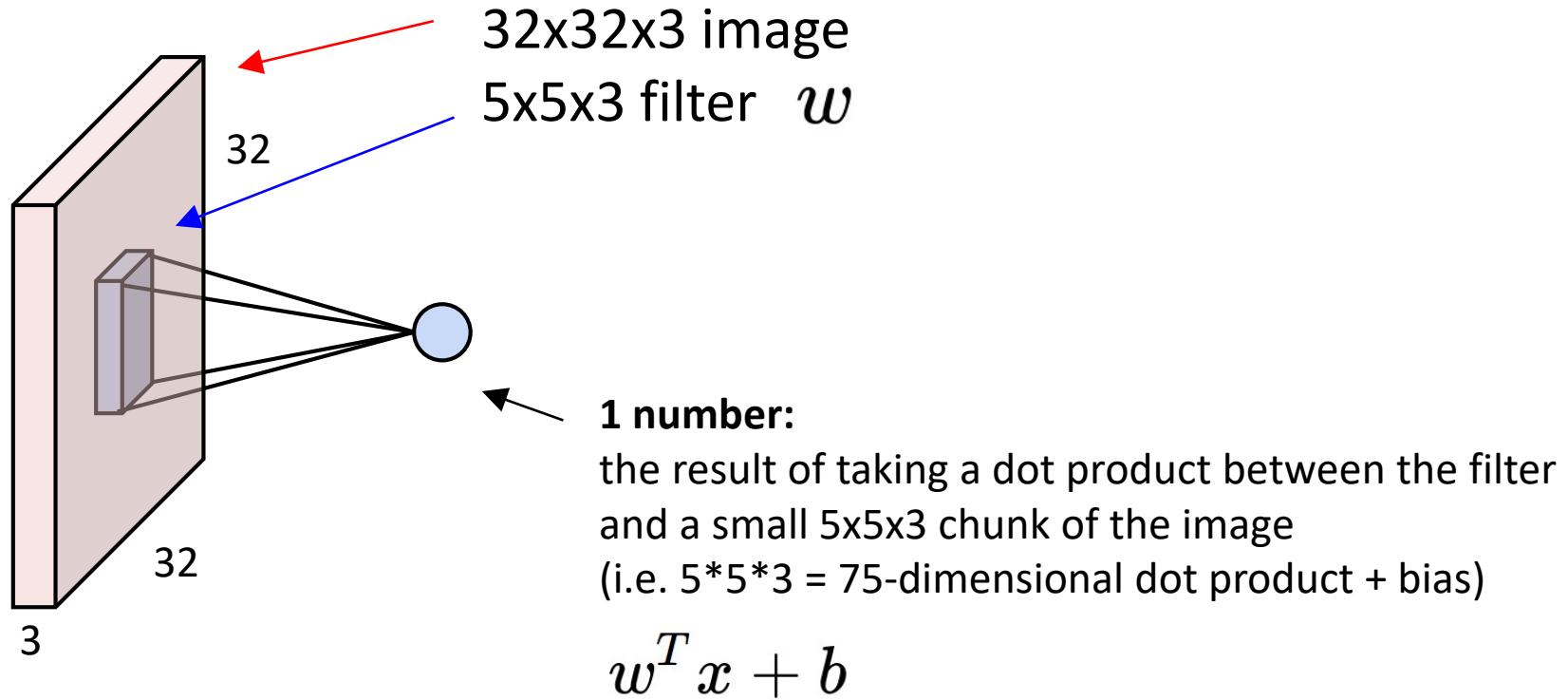
5x5x3 filter



Filters always extend the full depth of the input volume

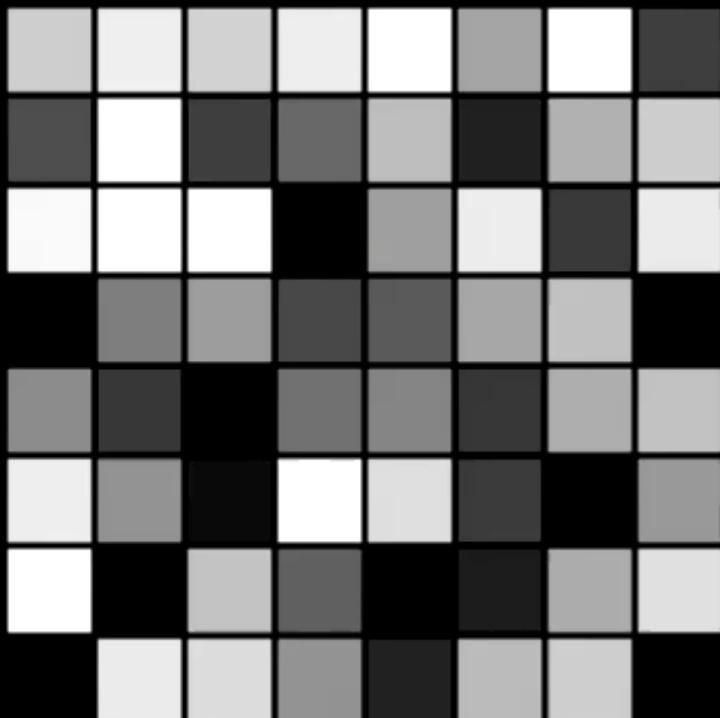
Convolve the filter with the image
i.e. “slide over the image spatially,
computing dot products”

Convolution Layer

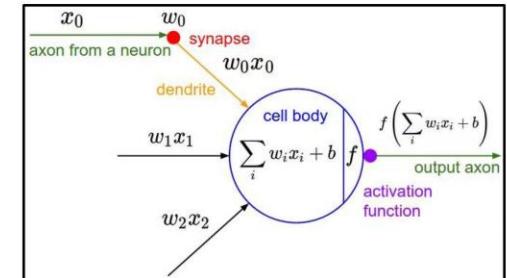
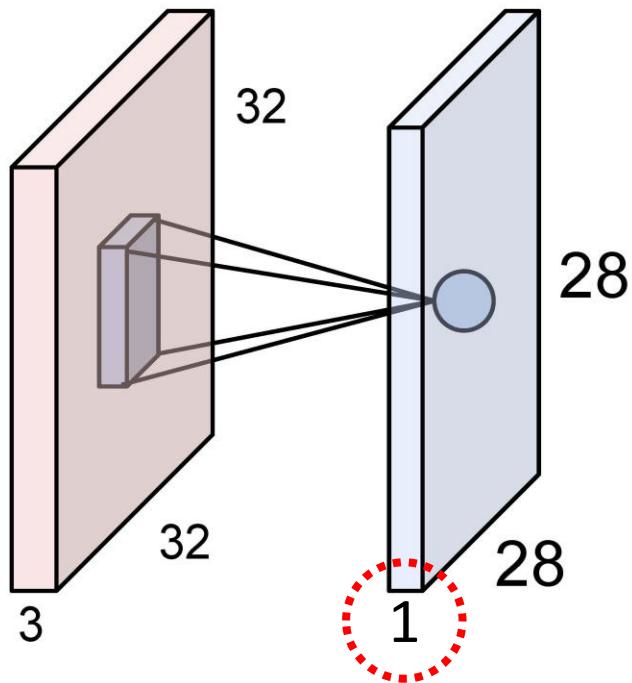


0.00	x-0.20	x-0.10	x-0.20	x0.00					
0.20	x0.70	x1.00	x0.70	x-0.20					
0.10	x1.00	0.73 x-2.50	0.86 x1.00	0.74 x-0.10	0.85	0.99	0.58	0.96	0.25
0.20	x0.70	0.29 x1.00	0.92 x0.70	0.25 x-0.20	0.38	0.67	0.16	0.63	0.73
0.00	x-0.20	0.90 x-0.10	0.99 x-0.20	0.95 x0.00	0.06	0.56	0.85	0.23	0.84
0.00	0.00	0.45	0.55	0.28	0.33	0.59	0.69	0.01	
0.50	0.23	0.03	0.41	0.48	0.23	0.62	0.69		
0.85	0.52	0.11	0.95	0.80	0.24	0.03	0.54		
0.99	0.07	0.69	0.35	0.05	0.15	0.61	0.80		
0.03	0.84	0.79	0.52	0.17	0.66	0.73	0.01		

How donutty is each pixel?



The brain/neuron view of CONV Layer

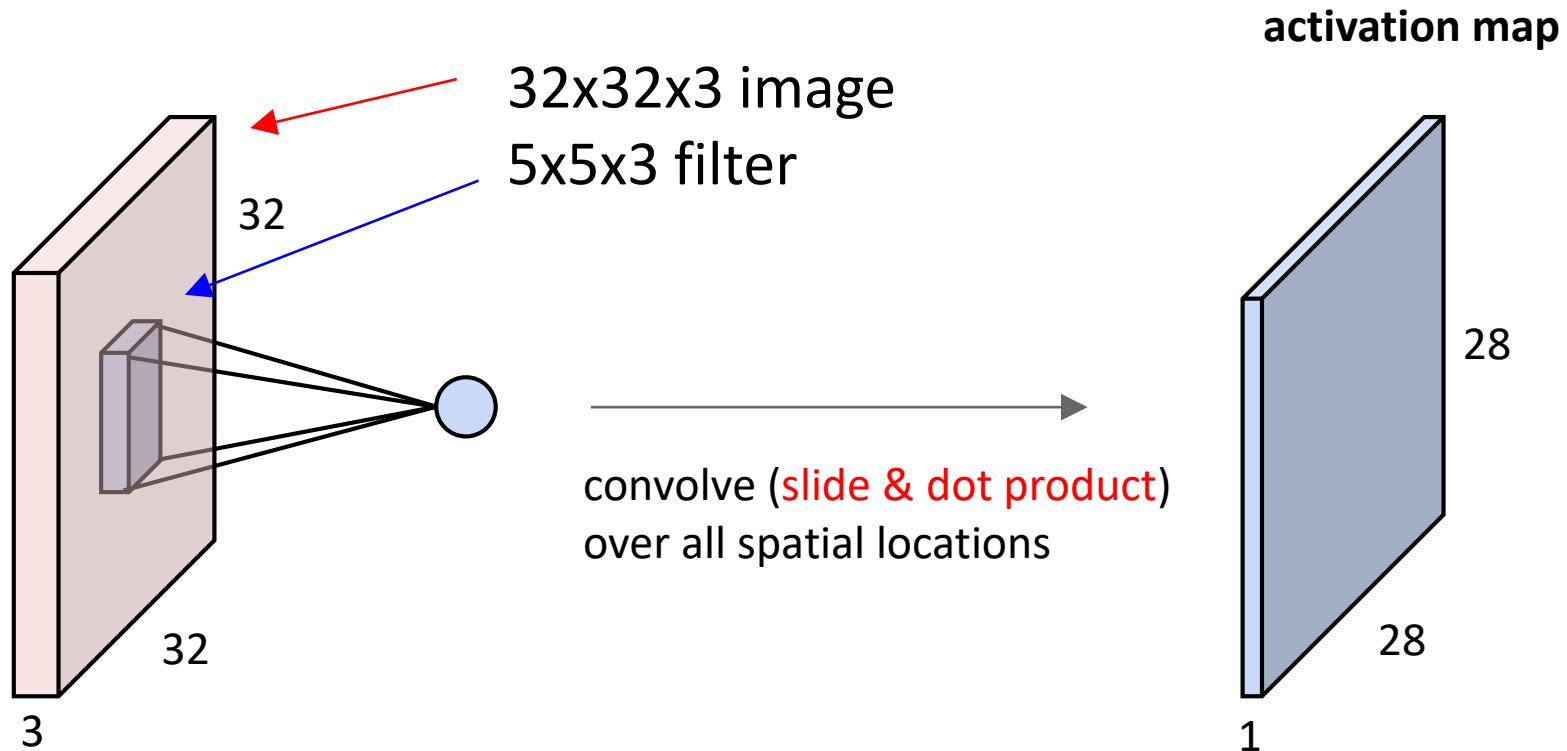


An activation map is a 28x28 sheet of neuron outputs:

1. Each is connected to a small region in the input
2. All of them share parameters

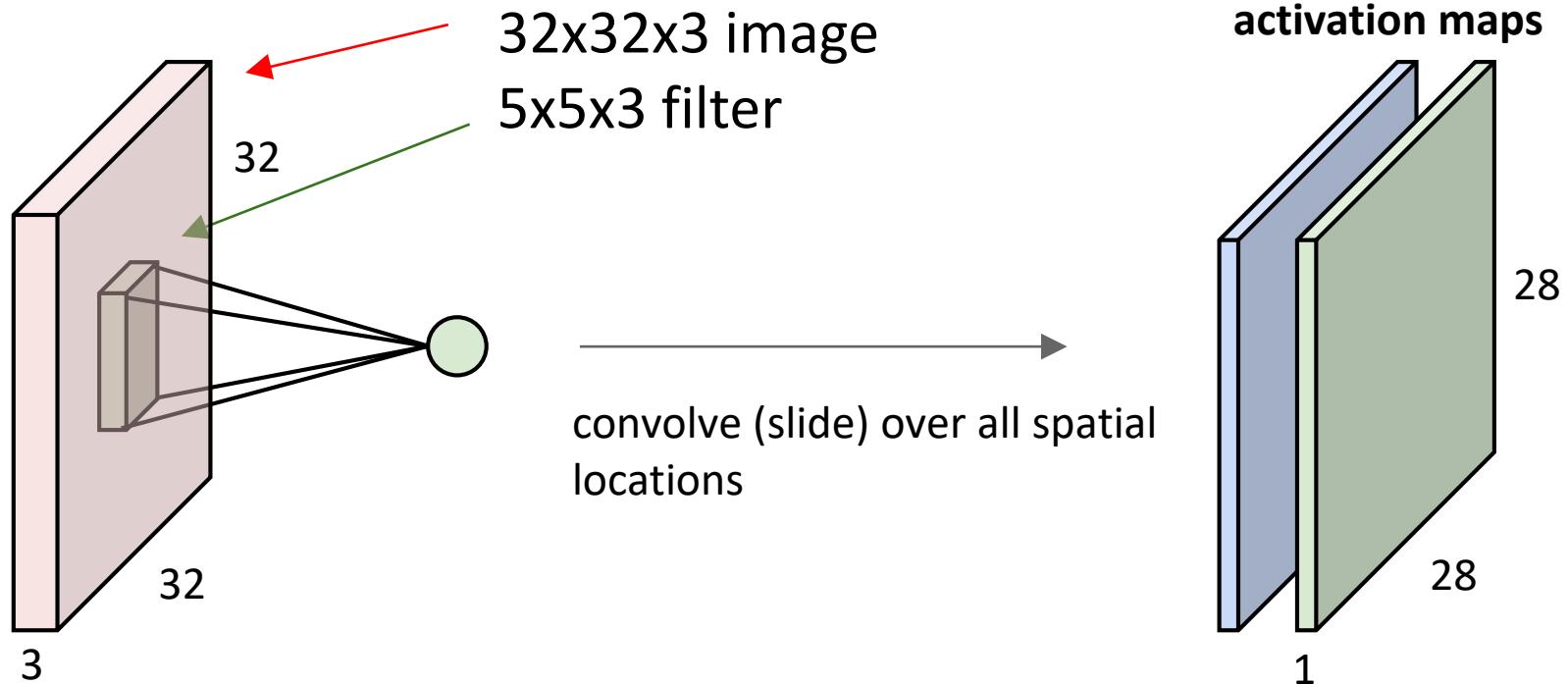
“5x5 filter” -> “5x5 receptive field for each neuron”

Convolution Layer

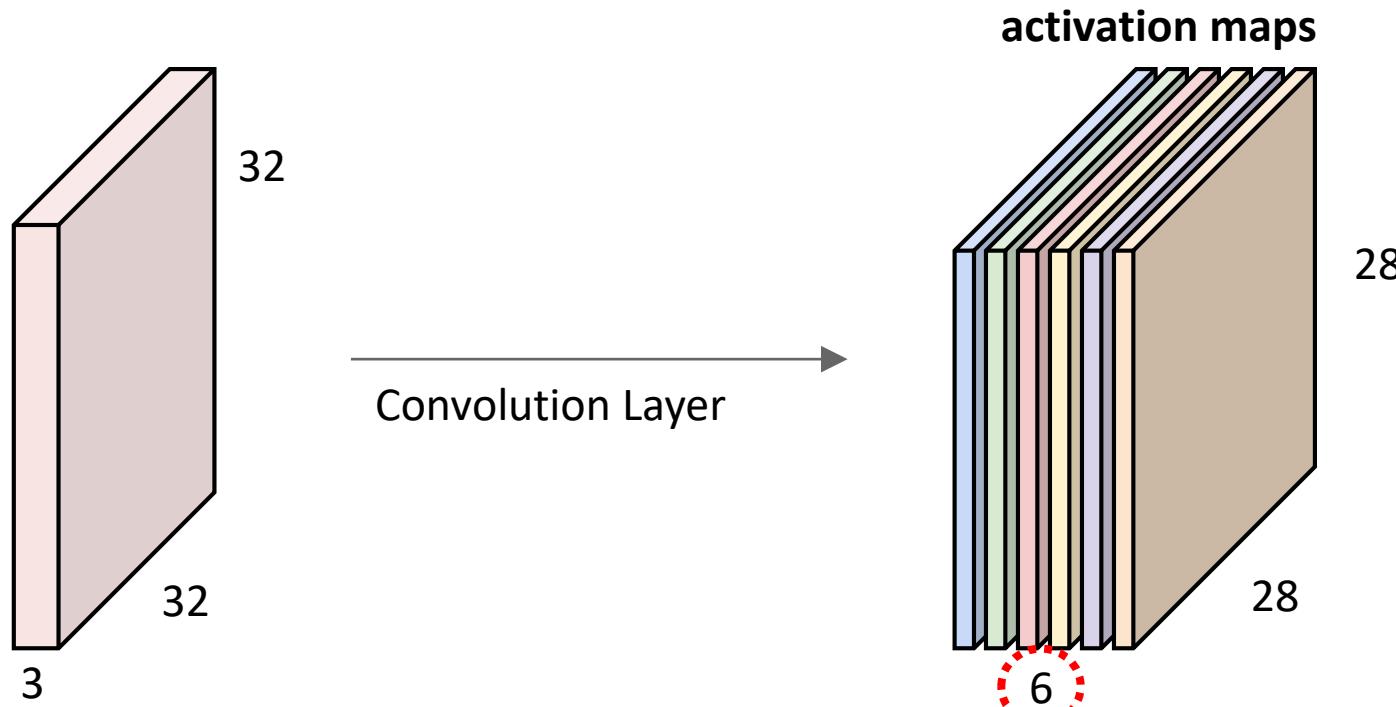


Convolution Layer

consider a second, green filter



For example, if we had 6 5x5 filters, we'll get 6 separate activation maps:

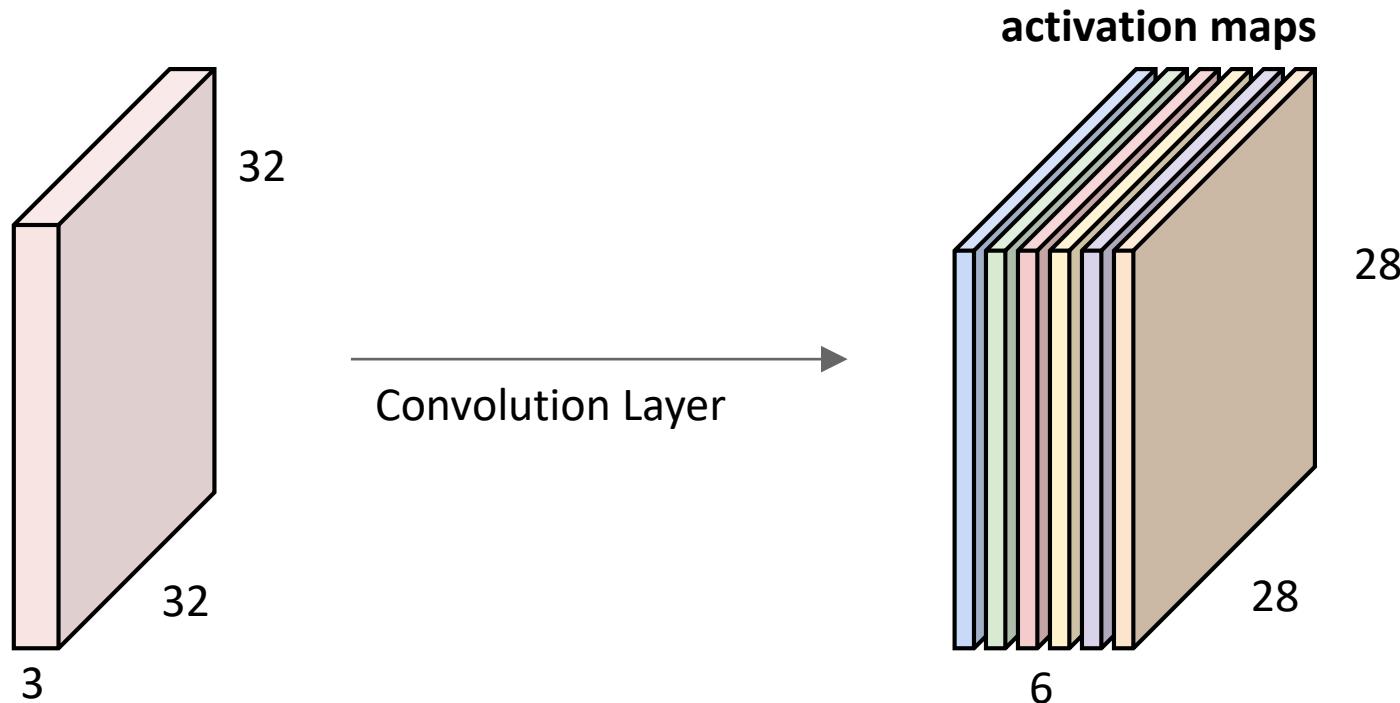


We processed [32x32x3] volume into [28x28x6] volume.

Q: how many parameters would this be if we used a fully connected layer instead?

A: $(32*32*3)*(28*28*6) = 14.5M$ parameters, ~14.5M multiplies

For example, if we had 6 5x5 filters, we'll get 6 separate activation maps:



We processed [32x32x3] volume into [28x28x6] volume.

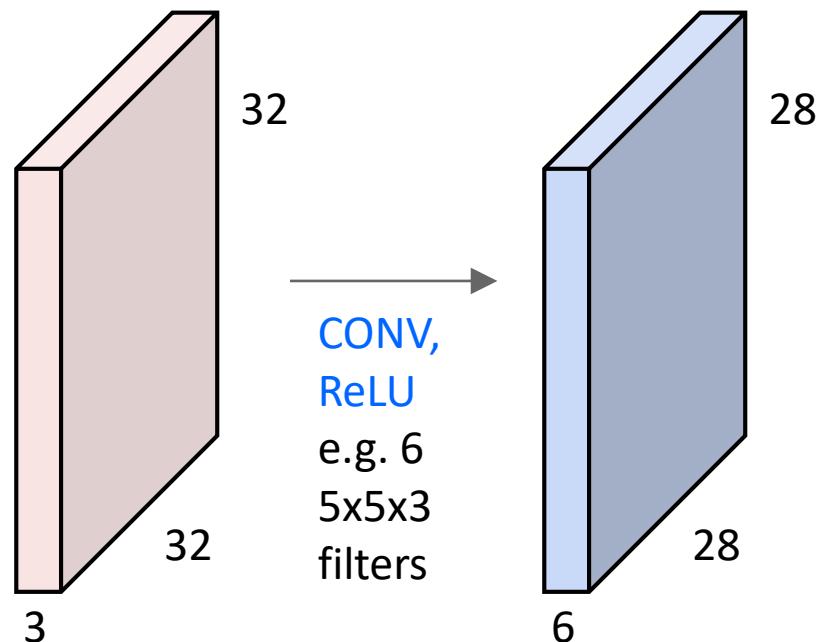
Q: how many parameters are used instead?

A: $(5*5*3)*6 = 450$ parameters, $(5*5*3)*(28*28*6) = \sim 350K$ multiplies

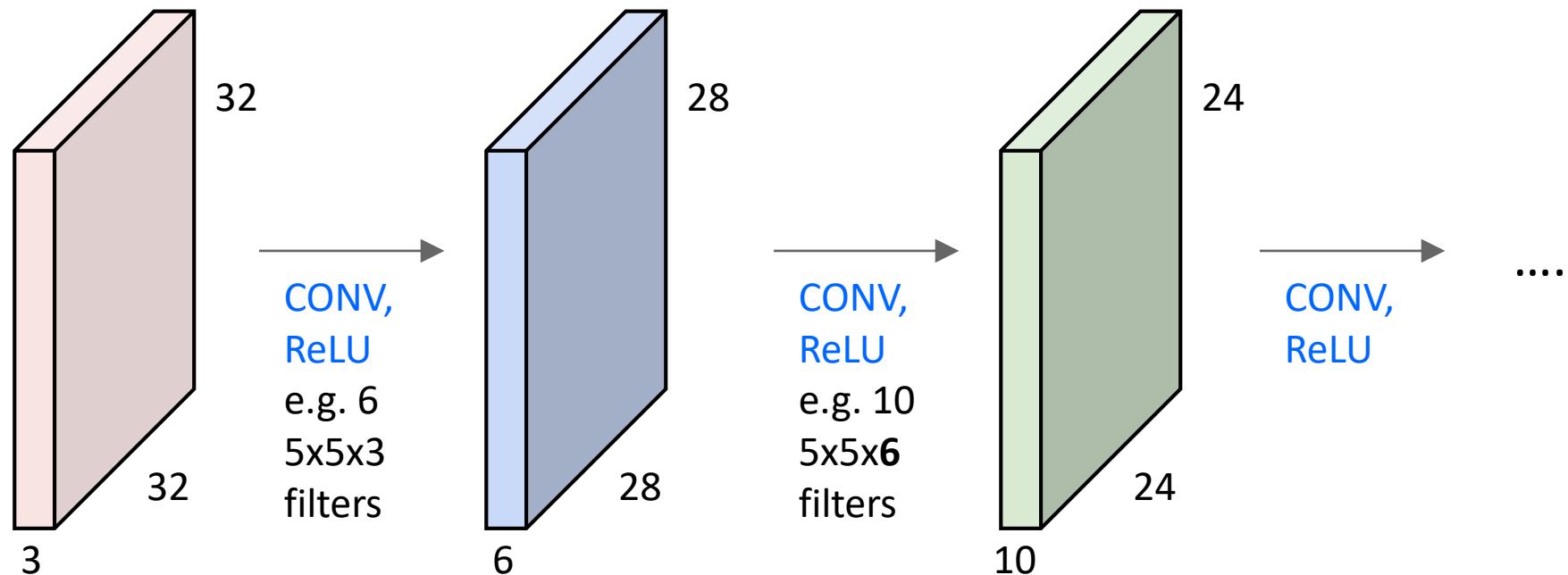
1 Filter -> 1 Activation Map

6 Filters -> 6 Activation Maps

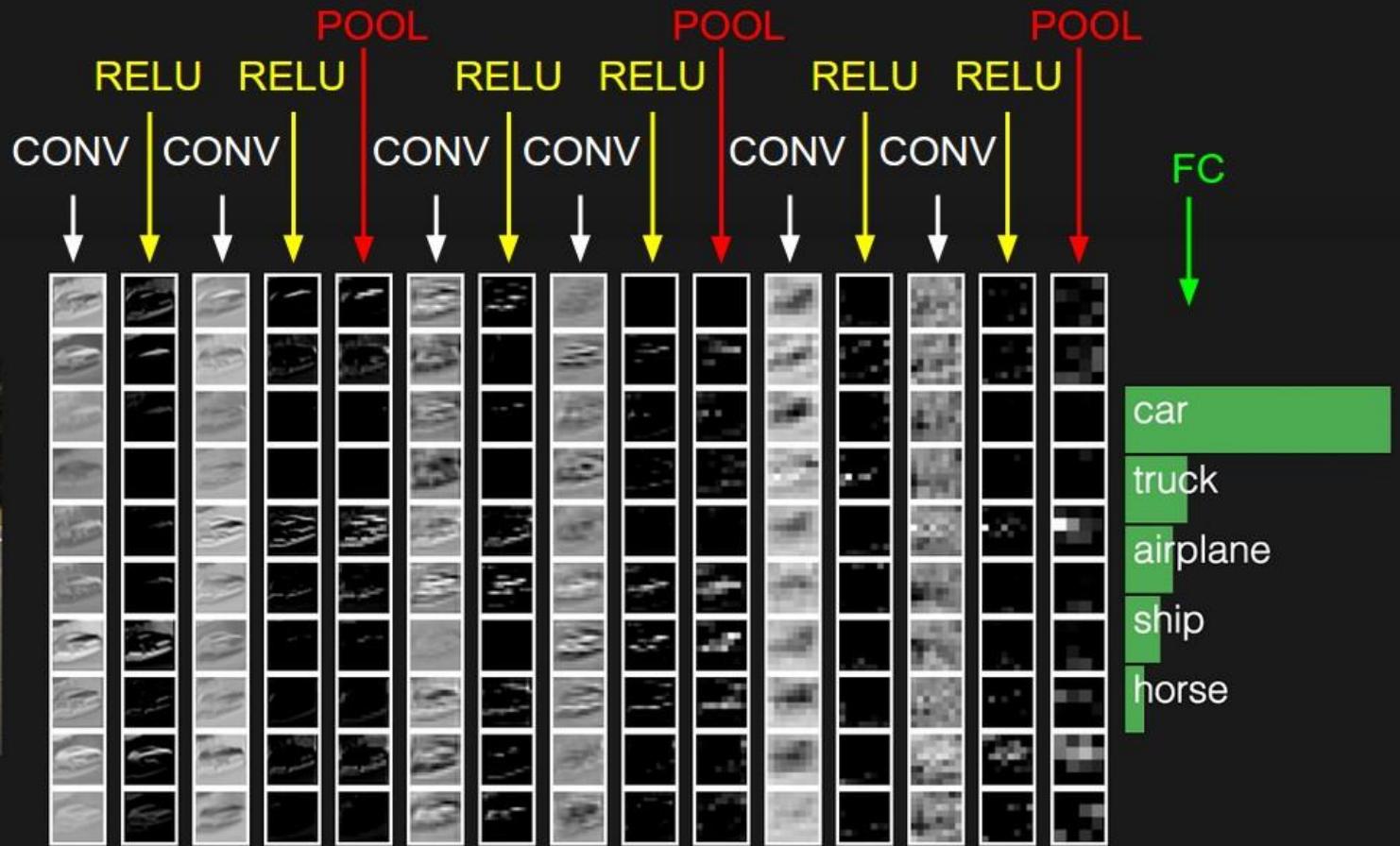
Preview: ConvNet is a sequence of Convolution Layers, interspersed with activation functions



Preview: ConvNet is a sequence of Convolutional Layers, interspersed with activation functions

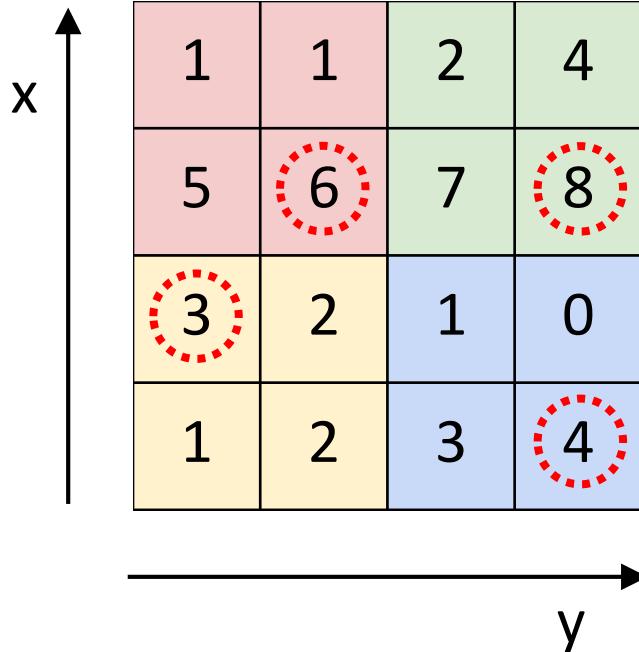


Two more layers to go: POOL/FC



MAX POOLING

Single depth slice

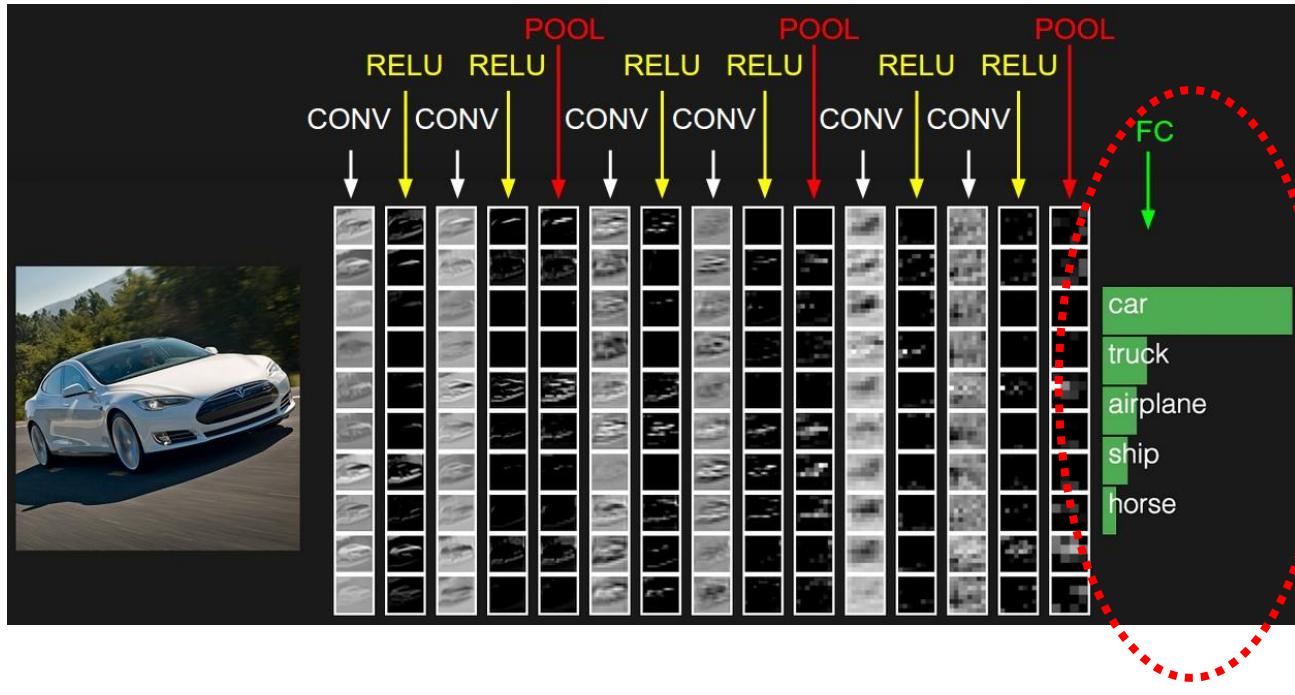


max pool with 2x2 filters
and stride 2

6	8
3	4

Fully Connected Layer (FC layer)

- Contains neurons that connect to the entire input volume, as in ordinary Neural Networks



Parameters in CNN

- Parameters in filters
- Parameters in a fully connected layer

Theoretical backgrounds of CNN

A bit of history:

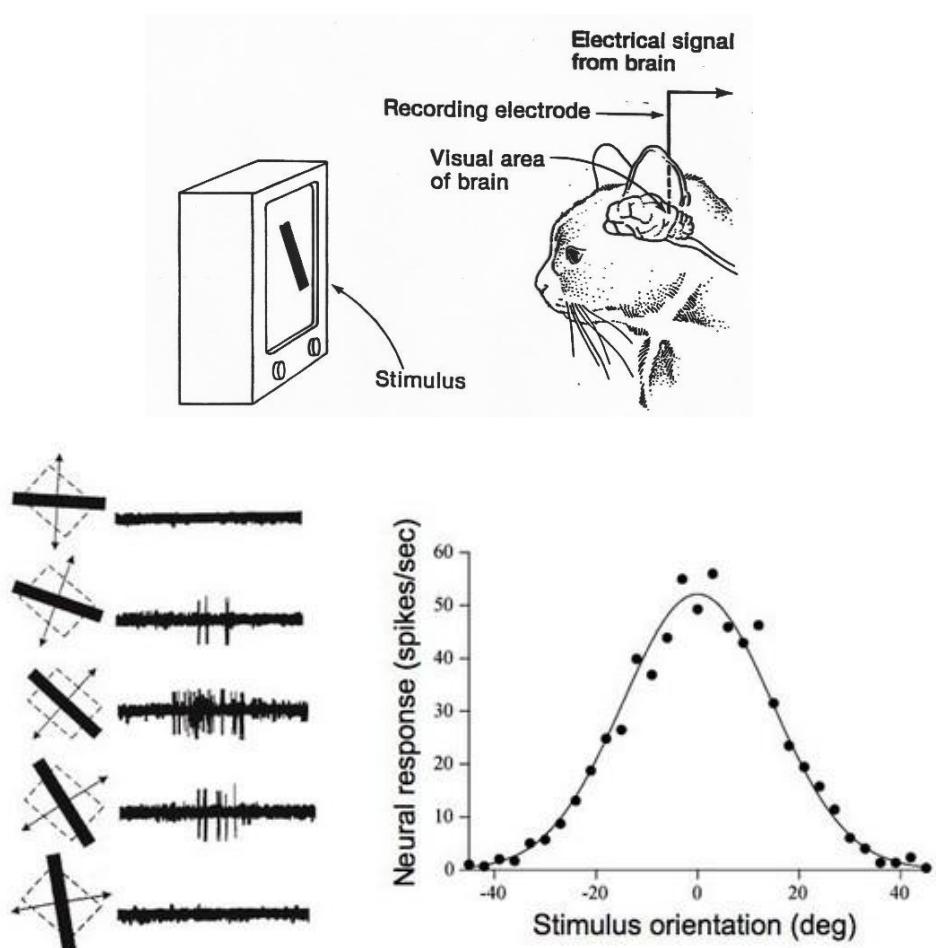
Hubel & Wiesel, 1959

RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SINGLE
NEURONES IN
THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

1962

RECEPTIVE FIELDS, BINOCULAR
INTERACTION
AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE
IN
THE CAT'S VISUAL CORTEX

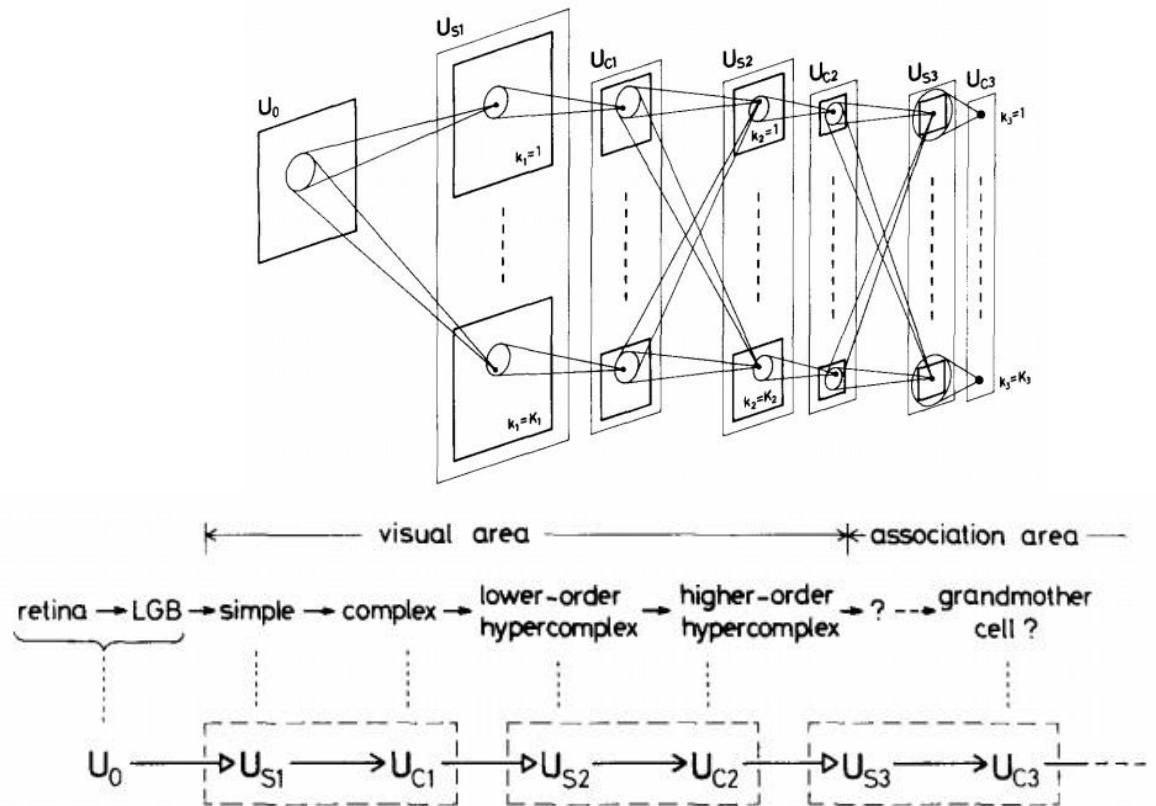
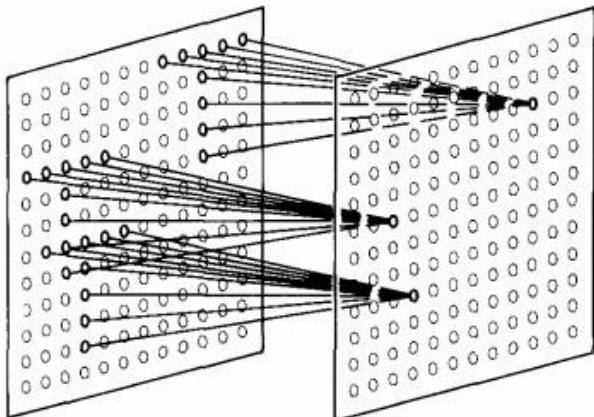
1968...



A bit of history:

“sandwich” architecture (SCSCSC...)
simple cells: modifiable parameters
complex cells: perform pooling

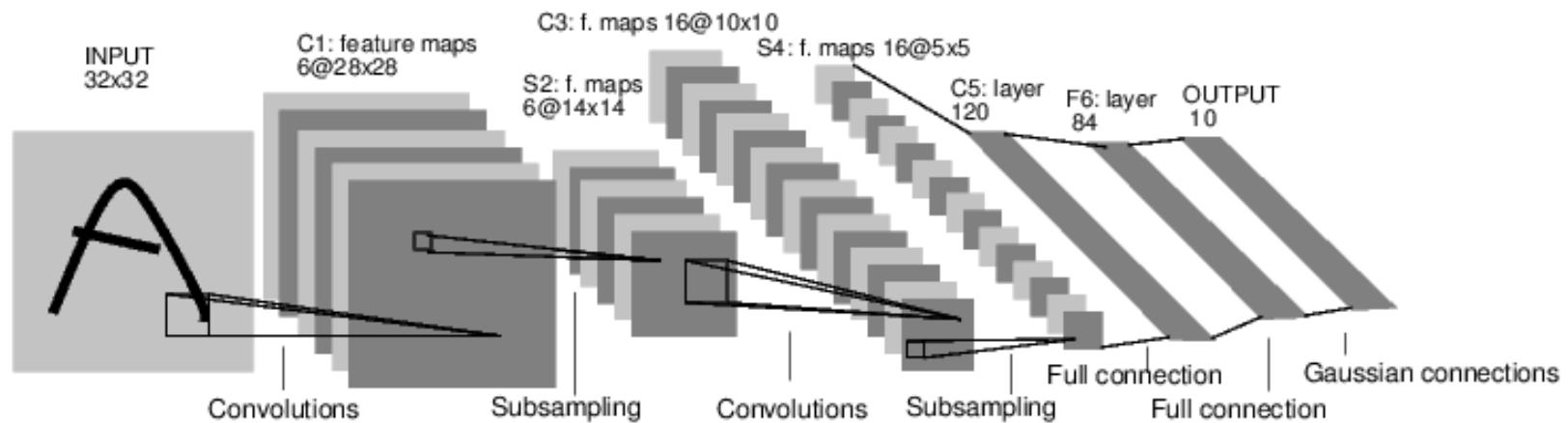
Neuro-cognitron [Fukushima 1980]



LeNet-5

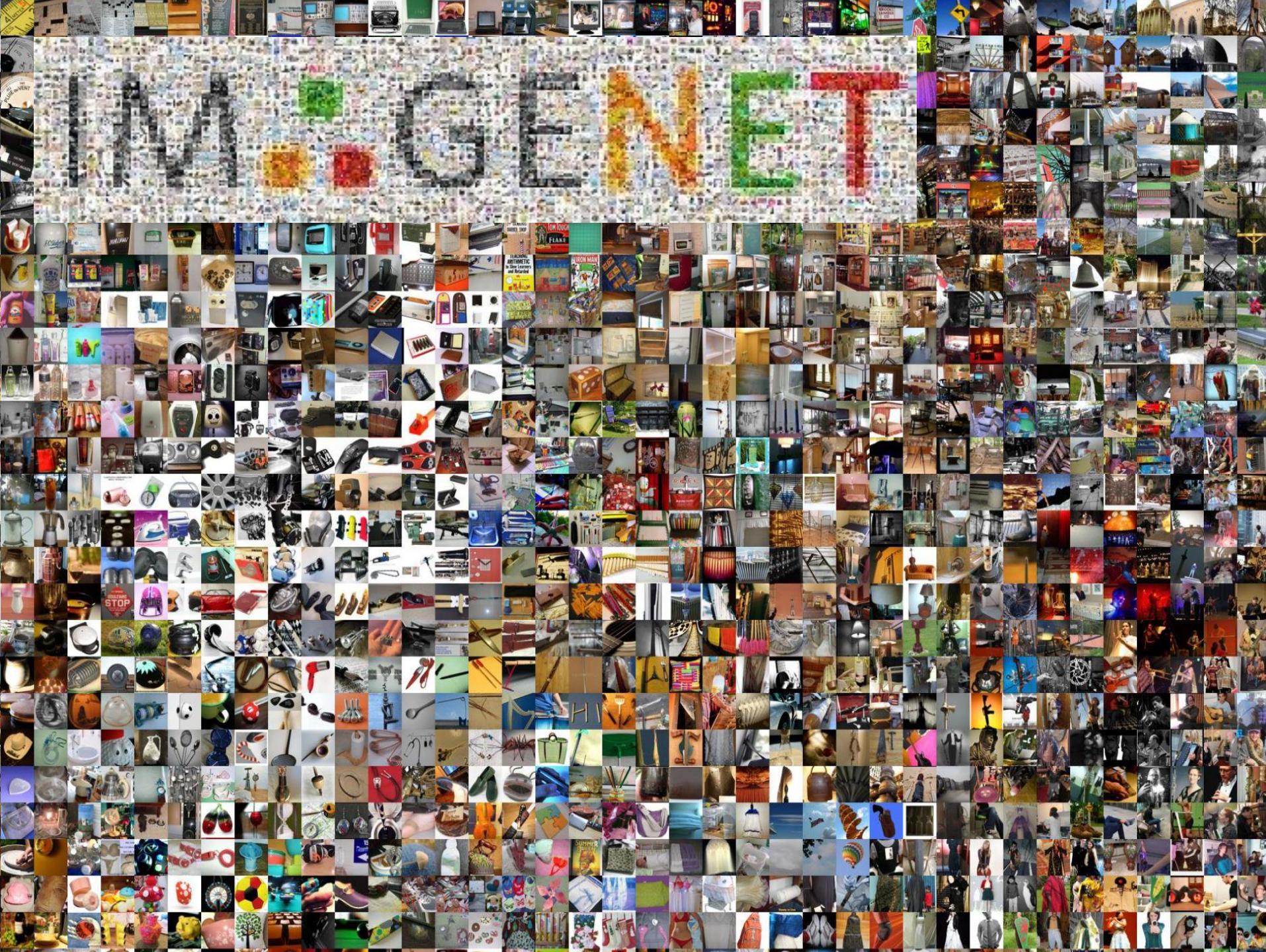
Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition

[*LeCun, Bottou, Bengio, Haffner 1998*]



Convolution-Pooling-Convolution-Pooling-FC

Case Studies

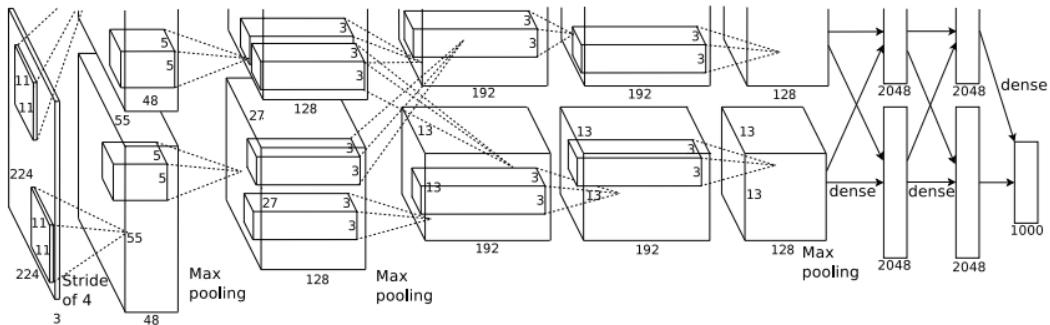


ImageNet and Competition

- **ImageNet**: categorization of huge amount of images according to WordNet schema
- database for ILSVRC (ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition **Competition**)
- Largest Computer Vision Challenge showing state-of-the-art performance on the dataset every year
- firstly collected by Deng et al. in 2009
- And it has been organized by Stanford University Vision Lab (prof. Fei-Fei Li) since 2010.

Case Study: AlexNet

[Krizhevsky et al. 2012]



Full (simplified) AlexNet architecture:

[227x227x3] INPUT

[55x55x96] CONV1: 96 11x11 filters at stride 4, pad 0

[27x27x96] MAX POOL1: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[27x27x96] NORM1: Normalization layer

[27x27x256] CONV2: 256 5x5 filters at stride 1, pad 2

[13x13x256] MAX POOL2: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[13x13x256] NORM2: Normalization layer

[13x13x384] CONV3: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x384] CONV4: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x256] CONV5: 256 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[6x6x256] MAX POOL3: 3x3 filters at stride 2

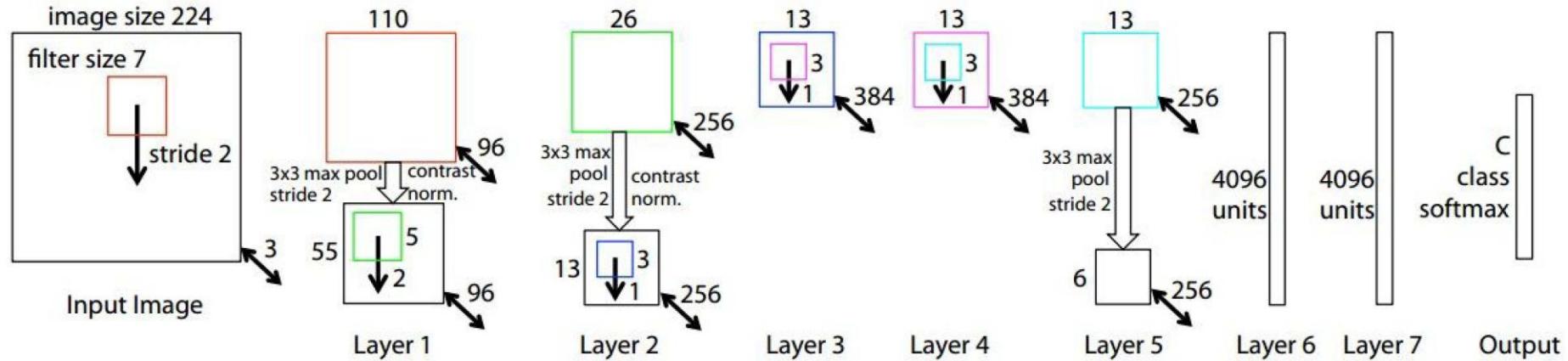
[4096] FC6: 4096 neurons

[4096] FC7: 4096 neurons

[1000] FC8: 1000 neurons (class scores)

Case Study: ZFNet

[Zeiler and Fergus, 2013]



AlexNet but:

CONV1: change from (11x11 stride 4) to (7x7 stride 2)

CONV3,4,5: instead of 384, 384, 256 filters use 512, 1024, 512

ImageNet top 5 error: 15.4% -> 14.8%

Case Study: VGGNet

[Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014]

Only 3x3 CONV stride 1, pad 1
and 2x2 MAX POOL stride 2

best model

11.2% top 5 error in ILSVRC 2013

->

7.3% top 5 error

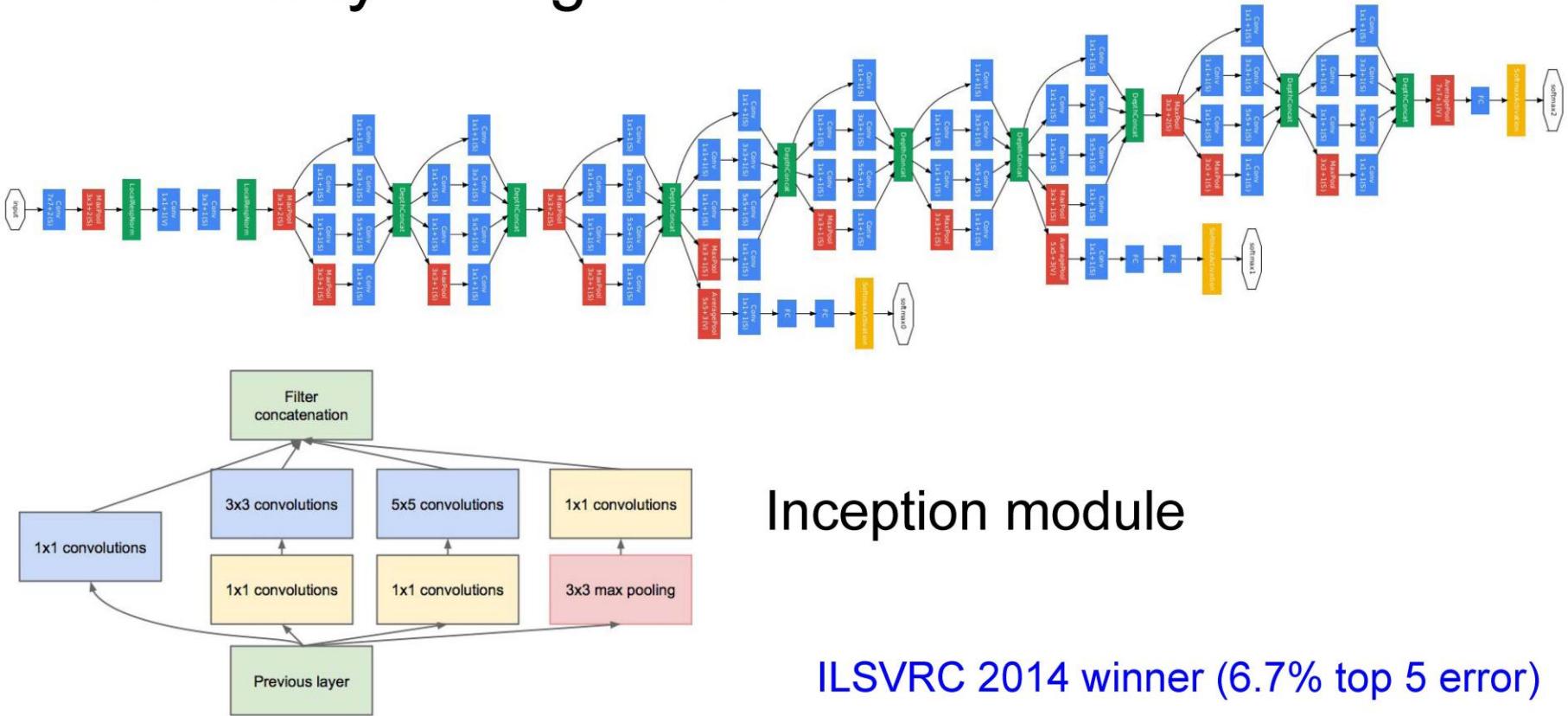
ConvNet Configuration					
A	A-LRN	B	C	D	E
11 weight layers	11 weight layers	13 weight layers	16 weight layers	16 weight layers	19 weight layers
input (224 × 224 RGB image)					
conv3-64	conv3-64 LRN	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64
maxpool					
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128
maxpool					
conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512
maxpool					
FC-4096					
FC-4096					
FC-1000					
soft-max					

Table 2: Number of parameters (in millions).

Network	A,A-LRN	B	C	D	E
Number of parameters	133	133	134	138	144

Case Study: GoogLeNet

[Szegedy et al., 2014]



Case Study: ResNet

[He et al., 2015]

ILSVRC 2015 winner (3.6% top 5 error)

Microsoft
Research

MSRA @ ILSVRC & COCO 2015 Competitions

- **1st places in all five main tracks**
 - ImageNet Classification: “Ultra-deep” (quote Yann) **152-layer nets**
 - ImageNet Detection: **16%** better than 2nd
 - ImageNet Localization: **27%** better than 2nd
 - COCO Detection: **11%** better than 2nd
 - COCO Segmentation: **12%** better than 2nd

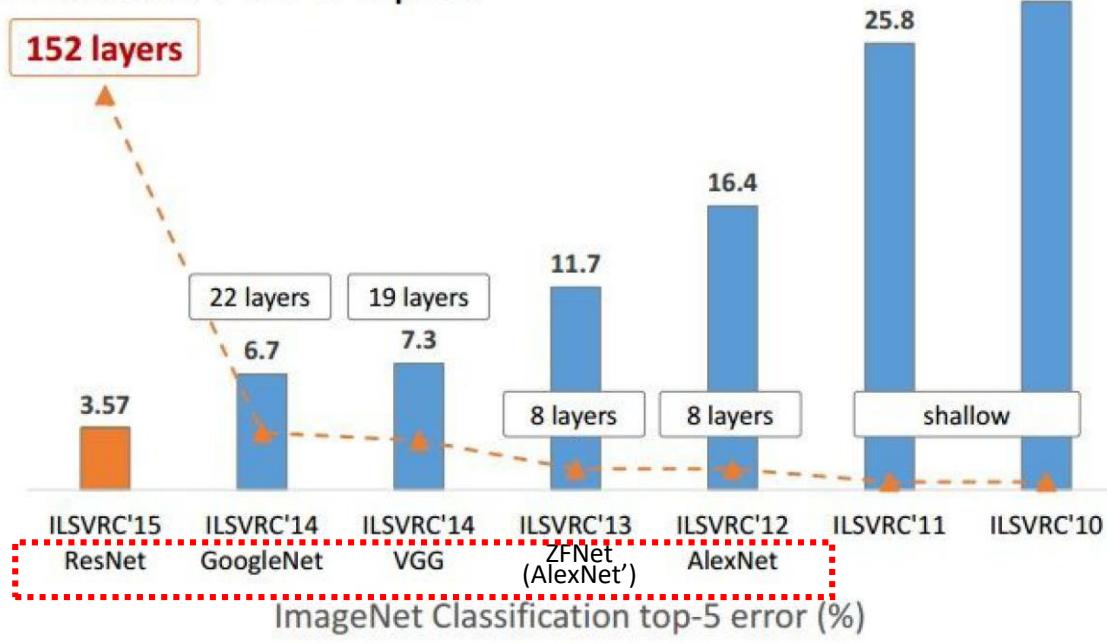
*improvements are relative numbers

ICCV15
International Conference on Computer Vision

Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, & Jian Sun. "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition". arXiv 2015.

Slide from Kaiming He's recent presentation <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1PGLj-uKT1w>

Revolution of Depth



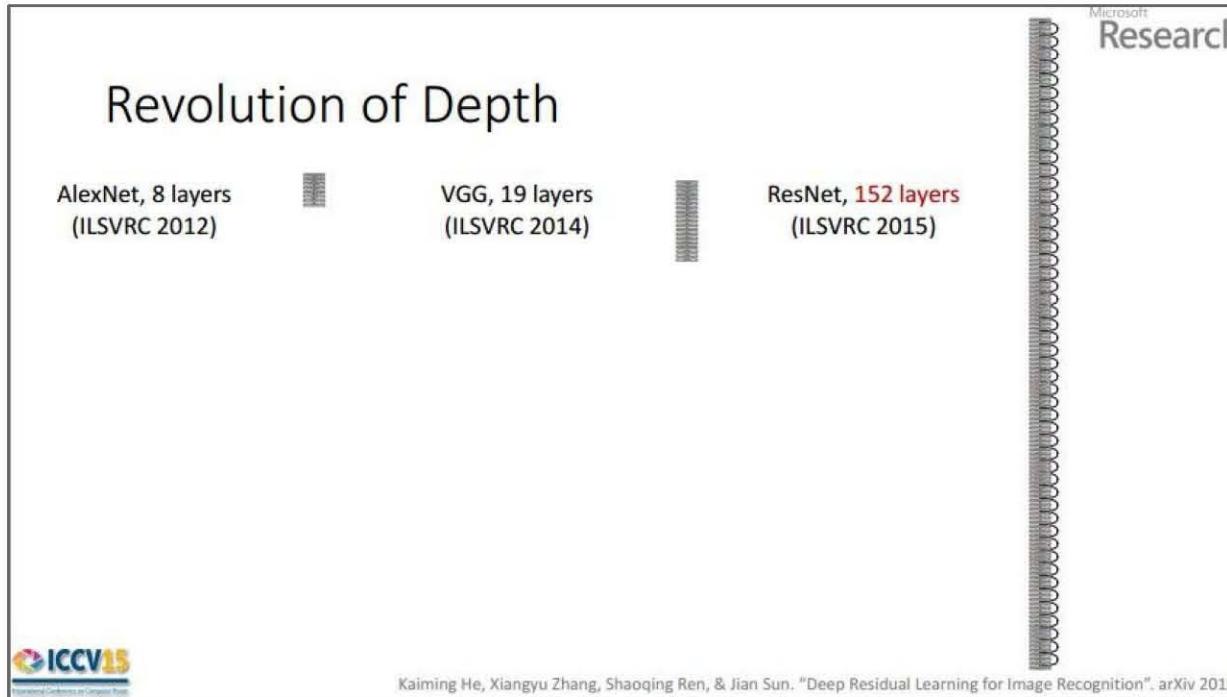
Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, & Jian Sun. "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition". arXiv 2015.

(slide from Kaiming He's recent presentation)

Case Study: ResNet

[He et al., 2015]

ILSVRC 2015 winner (3.6% top 5 error)



2-3 weeks of training
on 8 GPU machine

at runtime: faster
than a VGGNet!
(even though it has
8x more layers)

(slide from Kaiming He's recent presentation)