

Efficient Machine Learning for Visual and Textual Data

Sachin Mehta

Joint work with Mohammad Rastegari, Linda Shapiro, and Hannaneh Hajishirzi



<https://h2lab.cs.washington.edu/>

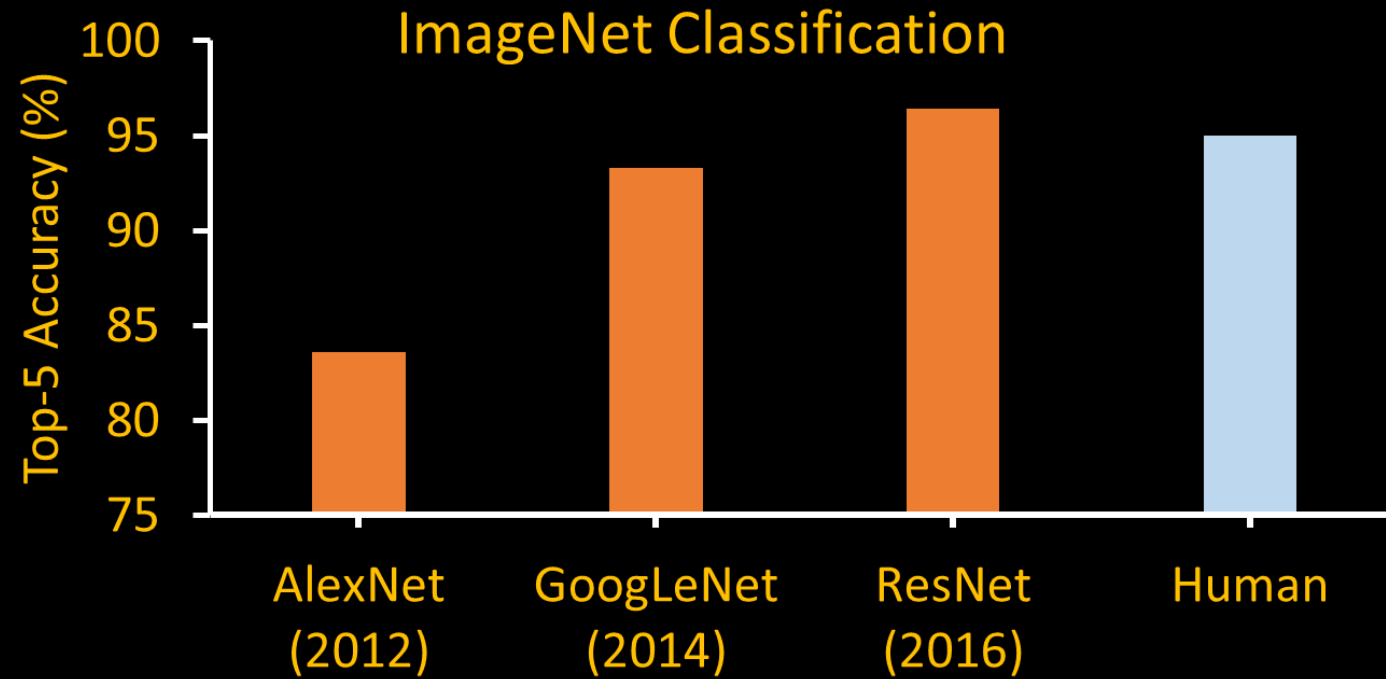


<https://sacmehta.github.io/>

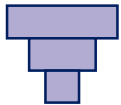


<https://github.com/sacmehta/>

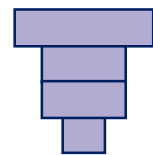
Introduction



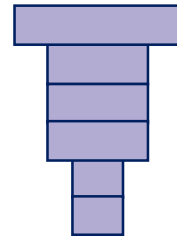
8 Layers



22 Layers



151 Layers



Network Depth



Accuracy improves



Speed reduces



Energy consumption increases

These models cannot be used on **Resource-Constrained Devices**

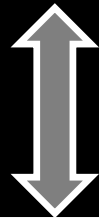
Resource-constrained devices



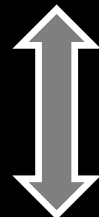
Embedded Devices



Mobile phones



Limited
energy
overhead



Restrictive
memory
constraints



Limited
compute

My Research

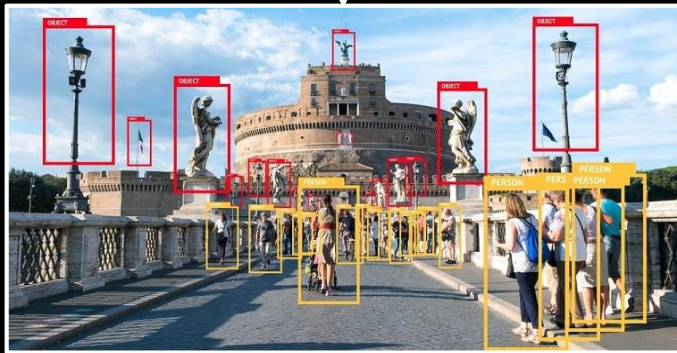
Light-weight, Low latency, and SOTA Neural Networks

My Research

Light-weight, Low latency, and SOTA Neural Networks

Different Tasks

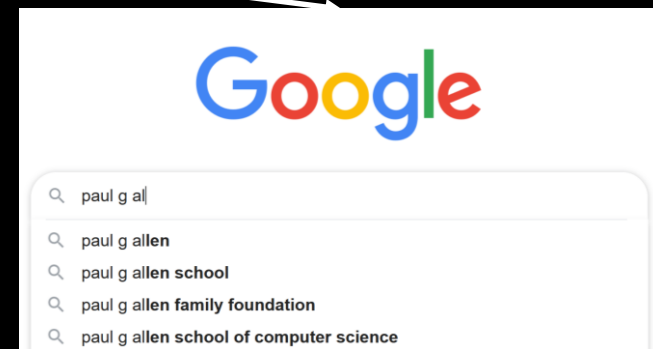
ESPnets: ECCV'18, CVPR'19
PRU: EMNLP'18



Object Detection



Semantic Segmentation



Language Modeling

My Research

Light-weight, Low latency, and SOTA Neural Networks

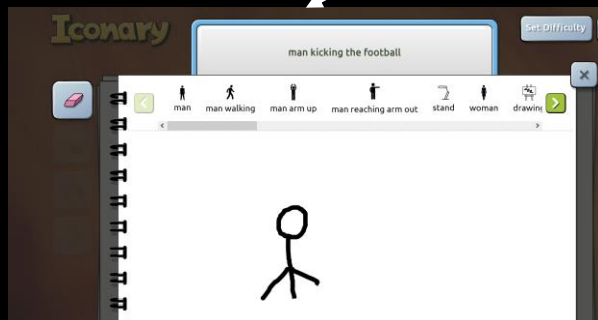
Different Tasks

- Object Detection
- Semantic Segmentation
- Language Modeling
-

Different Modalities

Medical Imaging

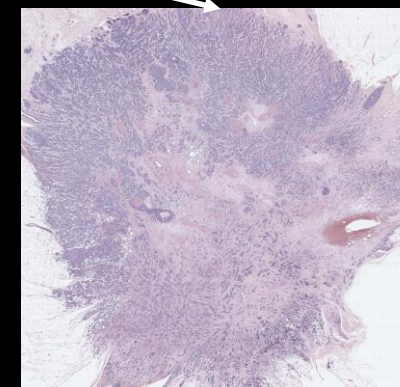
- JAMA Network Open'19
- MICCAI'18
- WACV'18



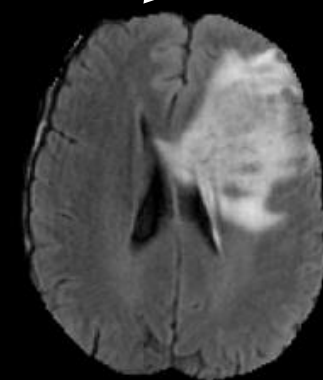
Sketches (Iconary@AI2)



Natural Images



Whole Slide Images



3D MRIs

My Research

Light-weight, Low latency, and SOTA Neural Networks

Different Tasks

- Object Detection
- Semantic Segmentation
- Language Modeling
-

Different Modalities

- Natural Images
- Medical Images
- Text
-

Different Devices



NVIDIA TX2



Mobile Phone

My Research

Light-weight, Low latency, and SOTA Neural Networks

Different Tasks

- Object Detection
- Semantic Segmentation
- Language Modeling
-

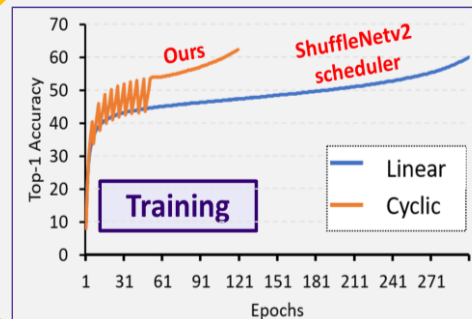
Different Modalities

- Natural Images
- Medical Images
- Text
-

Different Devices

- Desktop
- Embedded Devices
- Mobile Devices
-

Faster Training



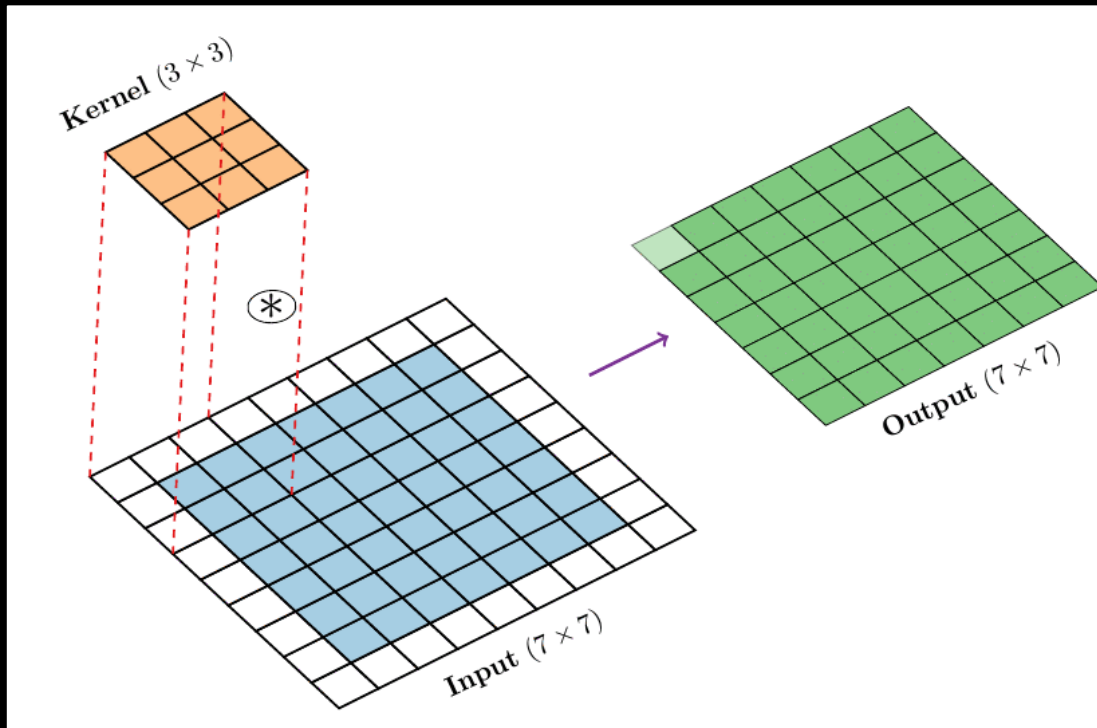
Ours: 1 - 1.5 days

SOTA: 4 - 5 days

Outline

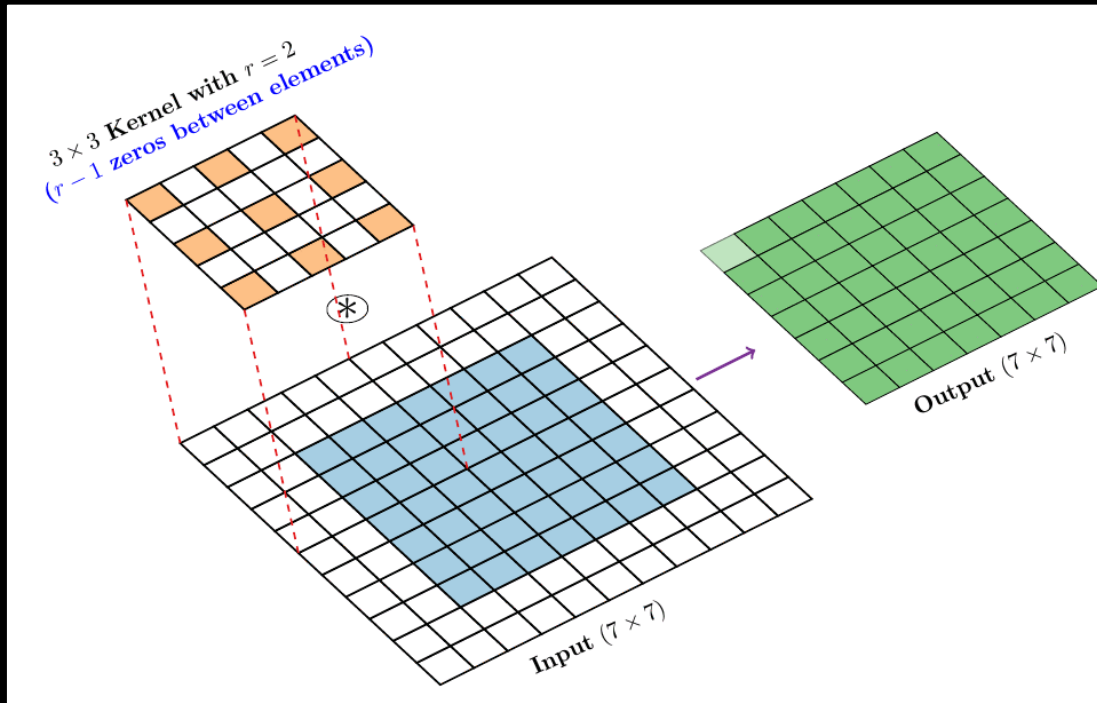
- Brief overview about convolutions
- Image Classification
 - VGG Unit
 - ResNet Unit
 - ESPNet Unit
- Semantic Segmentation
 - Vanilla Encoder-Decoder
 - U-Net Encoder-Decoder
- Results

Convolutions



- A widely used operation in computer vision
- Traditionally, kernels are manually designed
 - Sobel filter for edge detection
 - Gaussian filter
- Nowadays, we learn kernels from the data
 - Convolutional neural networks (CNNs)
- A $n \times n$ kernel
 - Has n^2 parameters
 - Performs n^2WH multiplication-addition operations

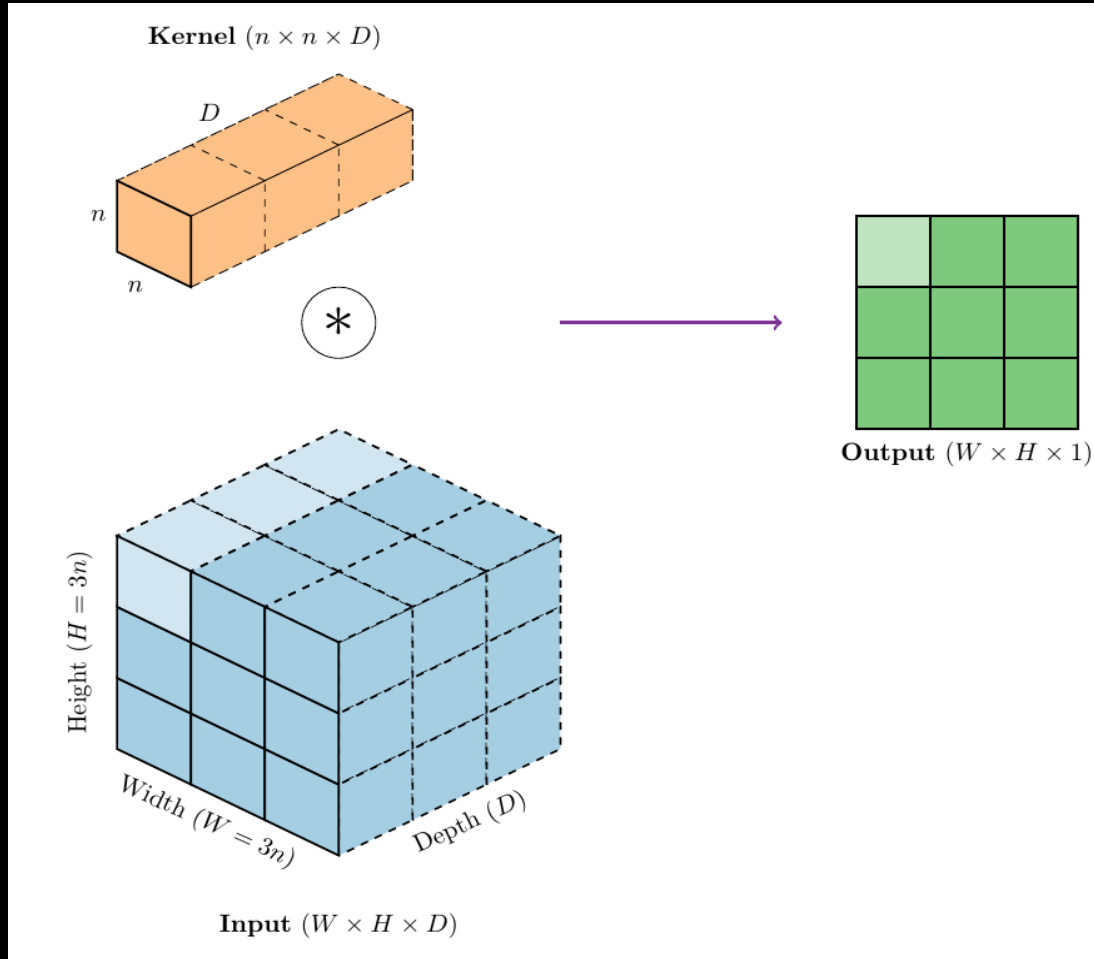
Convolutions



- Higher receptive field
 - Inserts zeros between kernel elements
- A $n \times n$ kernel with a dilation rate of r
 - Has a receptive field of $[(n-1)r + 1]^2$
 - Learns n^2 parameters
 - Performs n^2WH multiplication-addition operations

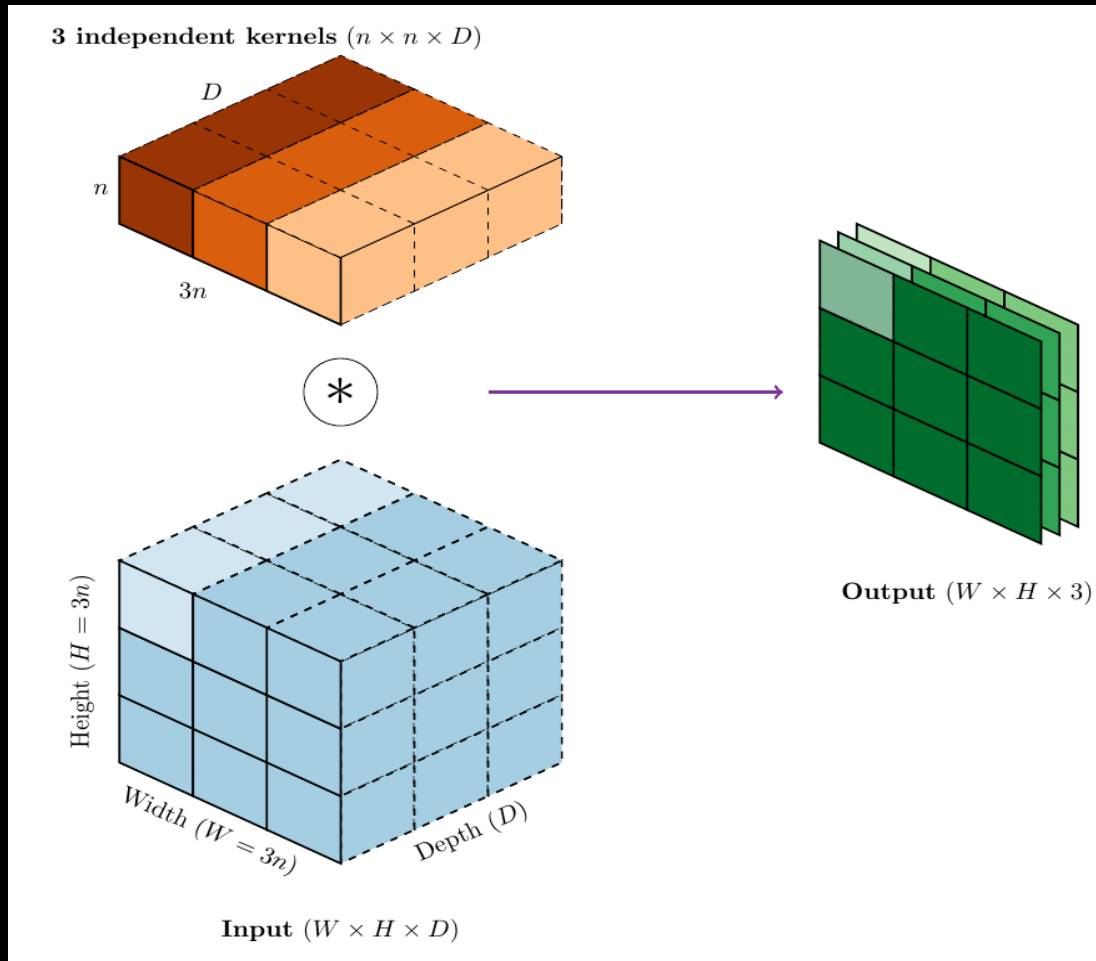
Convolution in 3D

- Both Input and Kernel are 3D



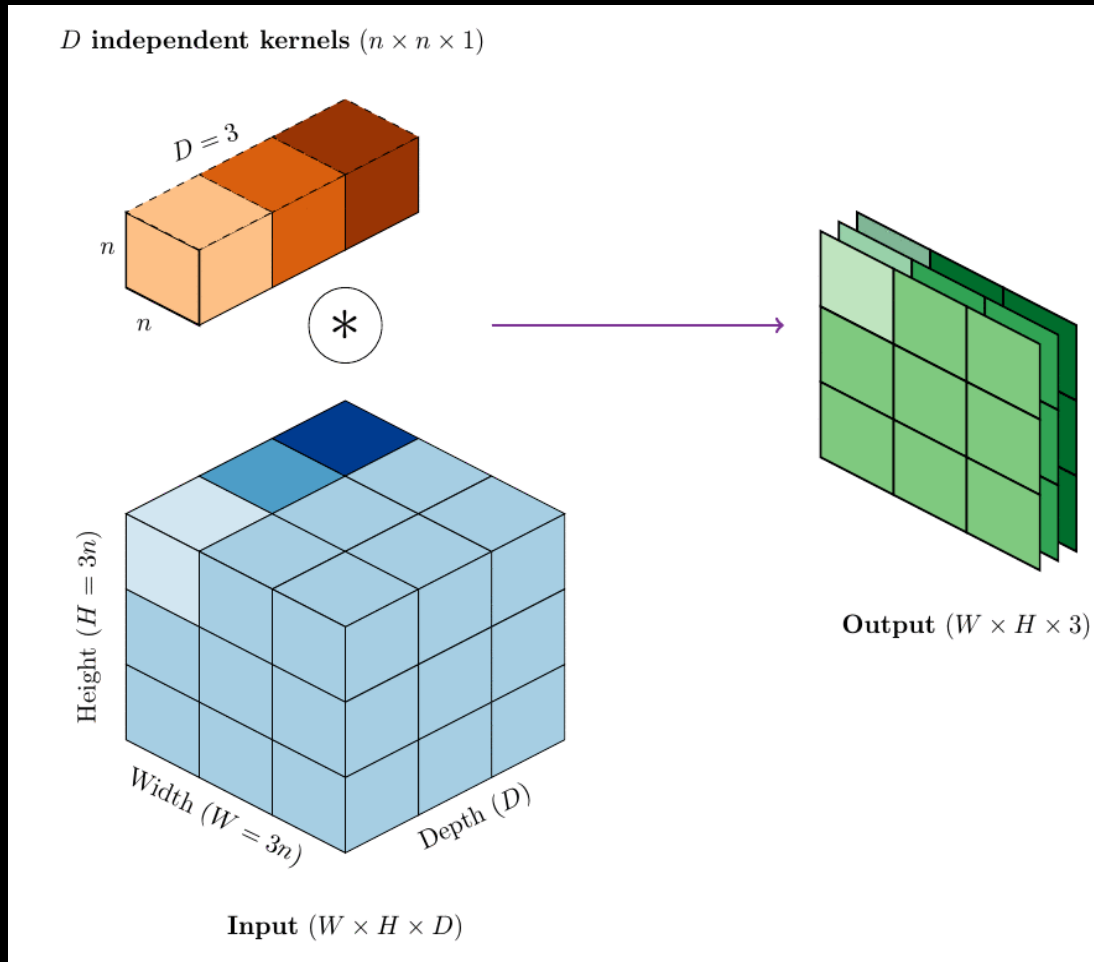
- A $n \times n \times D$ kernel
 - Learns $n^2 D$ parameters
 - Performs $n^2 DWH$ operations to produce an output plane

Convolution in 3D



- Both Input and Kernel are 3D
- A $n \times n \times D$ kernel
 - Learns $n^2 D$ parameters
 - Performs $n^2 D W H$ operations to produce an output plane
- Multiple independent kernels are applied to produce high-dimensional output
- K $n \times n \times D$ kernels
 - Learns $n^2 D K$ parameters
 - Performs $n^2 W H D K$ operations

Depth-wise Convolution



- Improves the efficiency of standard convolutions
- Each convolutional filter is applied per spatial plane
- D $n \times n$ kernels
 - Learns $n^2 D$ parameters
 - Performs $n^2 W H D$ operations

Image Classification

Image Classification

CU

Convolutional
Unit

FC

Fully-connected
Or Linear Layer

DU

Down-sampling
Unit

GAP

Global Avg.
Pooling

Image Classification

CU

Convolutional
Unit

FC

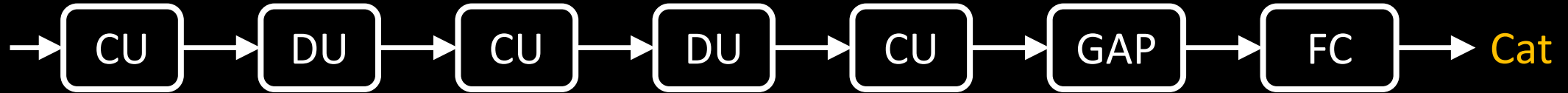
Fully-connected
Or Linear Layer

DU

Down-sampling
Unit

GAP

Global Avg.
Pooling



28×28
 $= [28]^2$

$[28]^2$

$[14]^2$

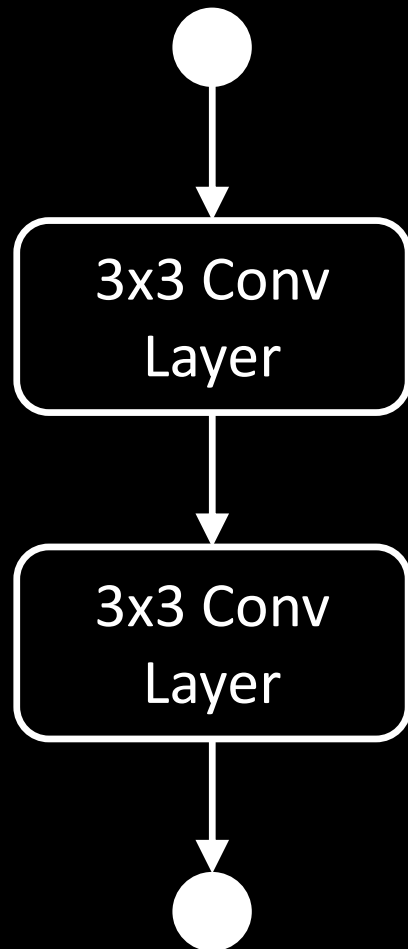
$[14]^2$

$[7]^2$

$[7]^2$

$[1]^2$

Convolutional Unit (CU) - VGG



VGG: Simonyan, Karen, and Andrew Zisserman. "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition." *ICLR, 2015*.

Convolutional Unit (CU) - VGG

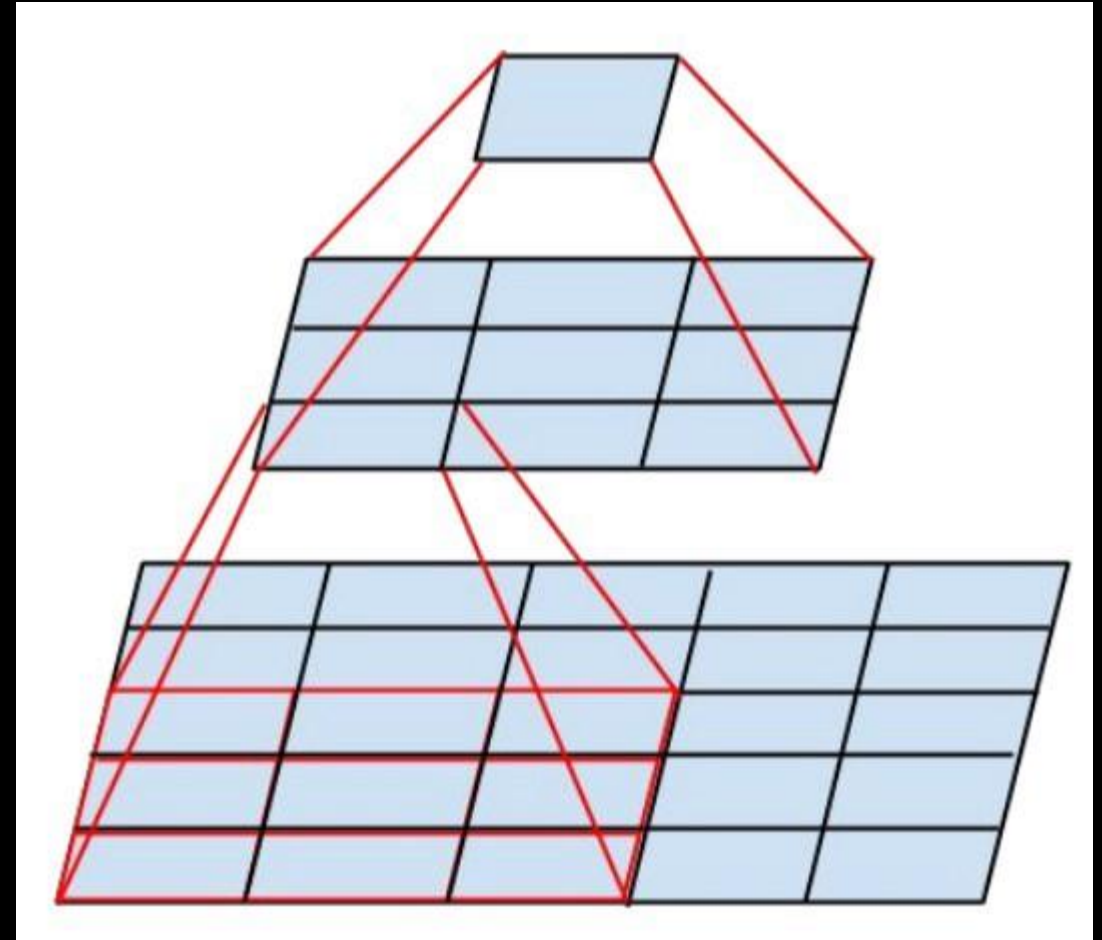
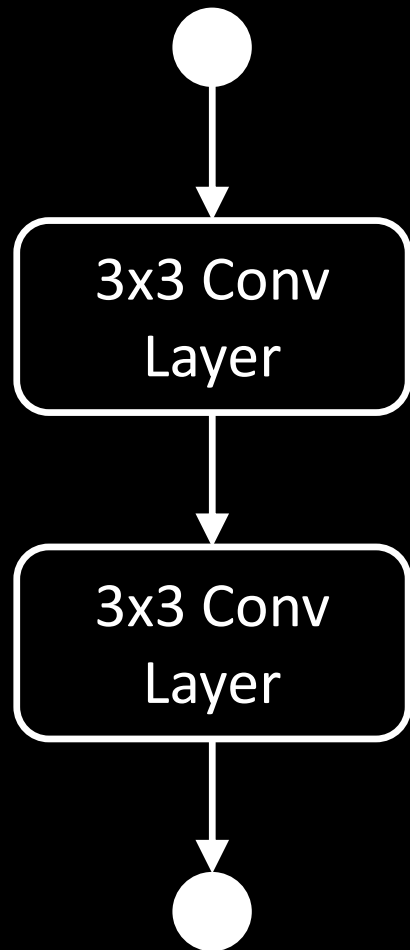
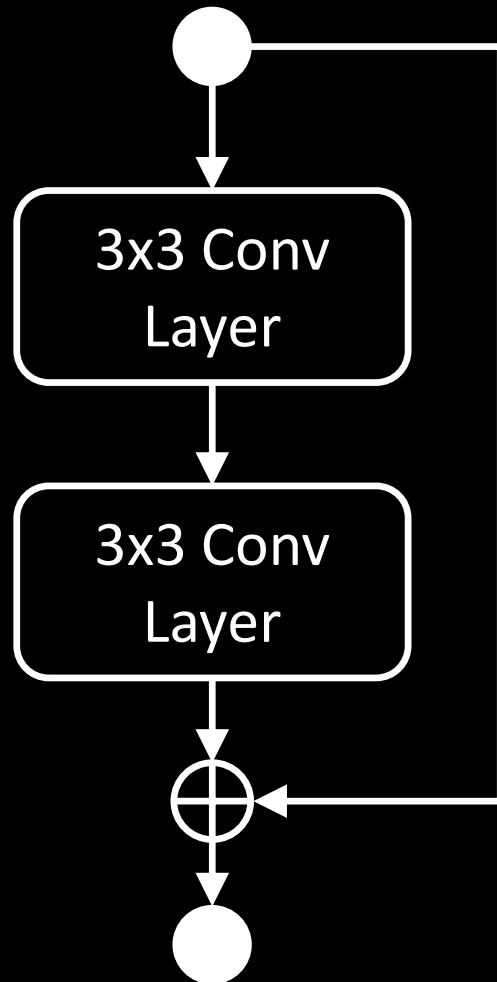


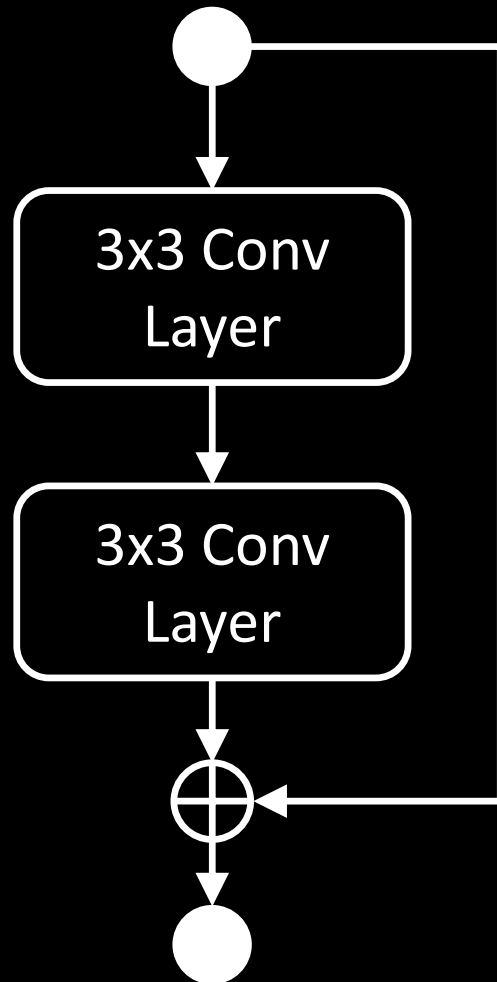
Image Source (Inception): Szegedy, Christian, et al. "Rethinking the inception architecture for computer vision." *CVPR*. 2016.

Convolutional Unit (CU) - ResNet



ResNet: He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." CVPR. 2016.

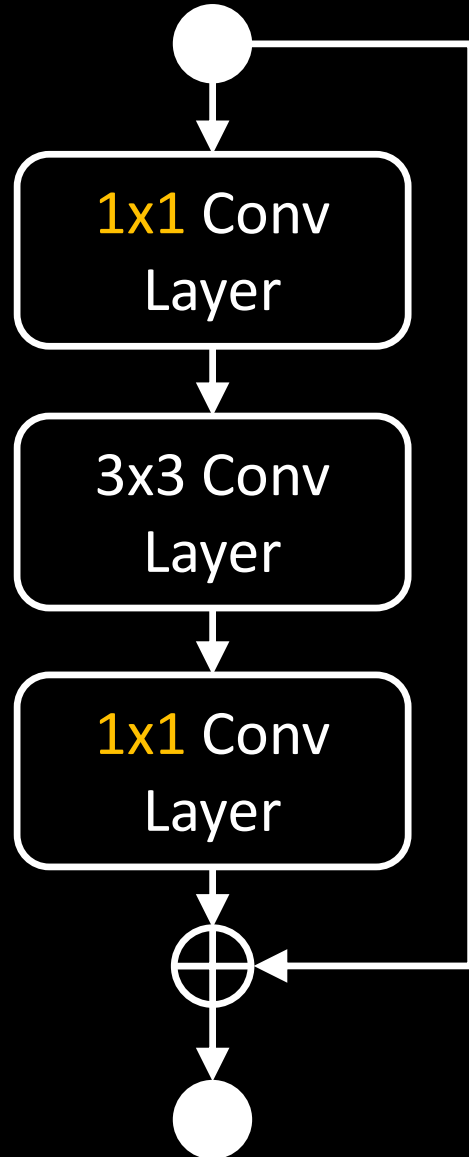
Convolutional Unit (CU) - ResNet



- Element-wise addition of input and output
- Often referred as Residual Connection
- Improves gradient flow and accuracy
- **Computationally expensive**
 - **Hard to train very deep networks (101-151 layers)**

ResNet: He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." CVPR. 2016.

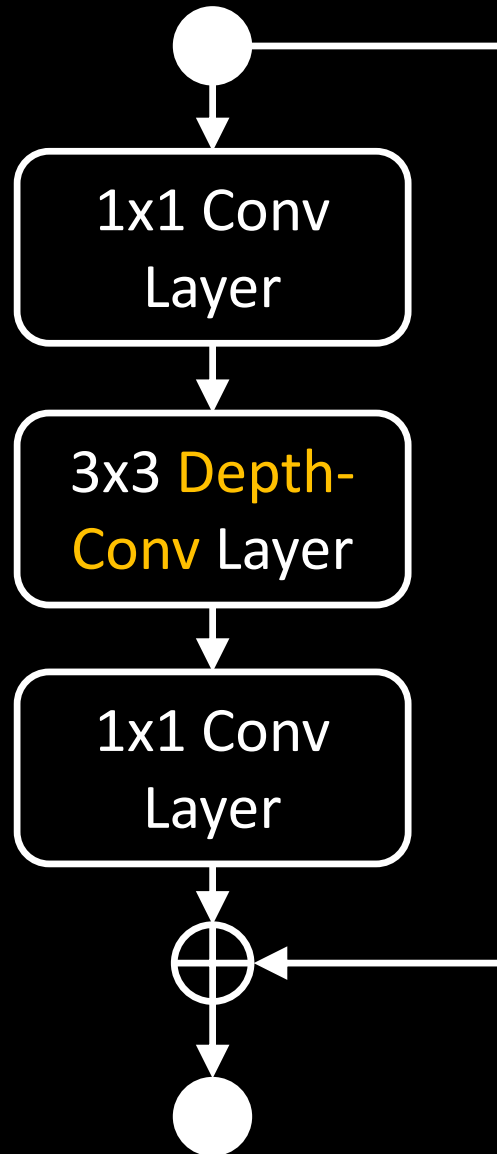
Convolutional Unit (CU) - ResNet



- **Bottleneck unit**
- Exercise?
 - Validate this unit is efficient

ResNet: He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." CVPR. 2016.

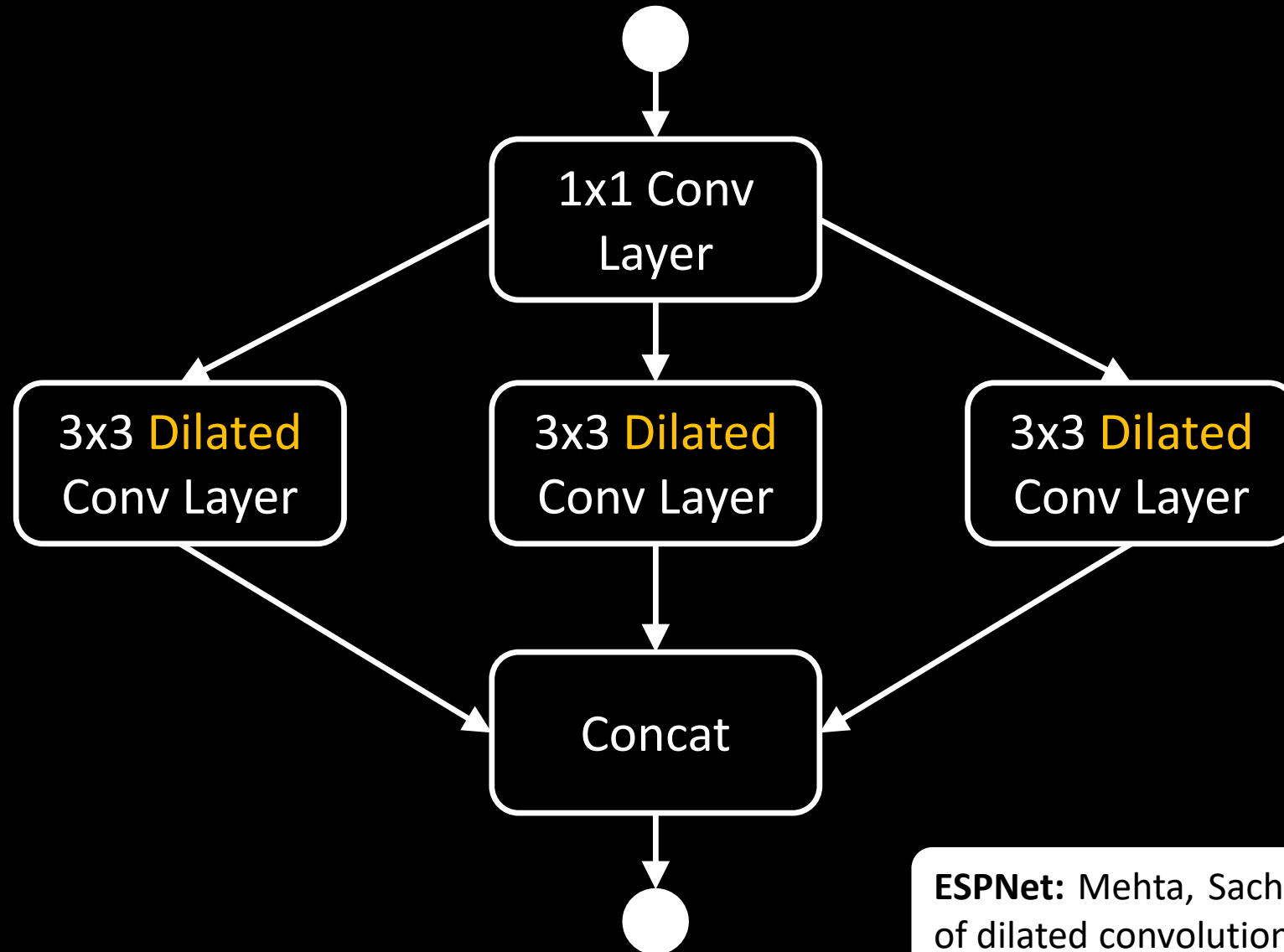
Convolutional Unit (CU) - ResNet



- Bottleneck unit with **Depth-wise convs**
 - **MobileNetv2**
 - **ShuffleNetv2**

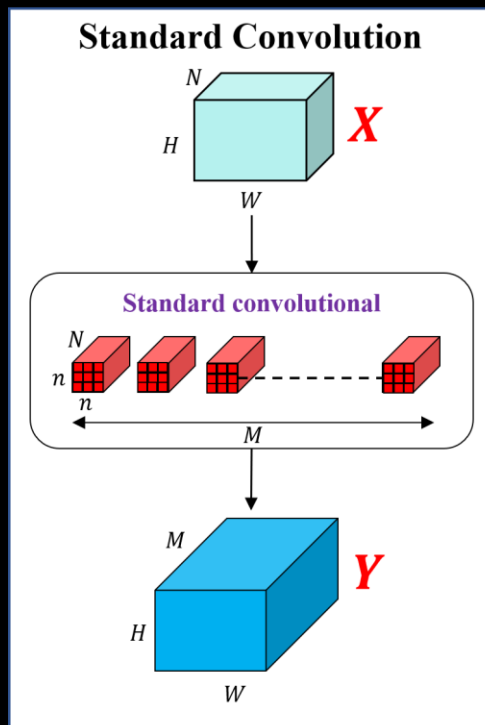
- **MobileNetv2:** Sandler, Mark, et al. "Mobilenetv2: Inverted residuals and linear bottlenecks." CVPR, 2018.
- **ShuffleNetv2:** Ma, Ningning, et al. "Shufflenet v2: Practical guidelines for efficient cnn architecture design." ECCV, 2018.

Convolutional Unit - ESPNet

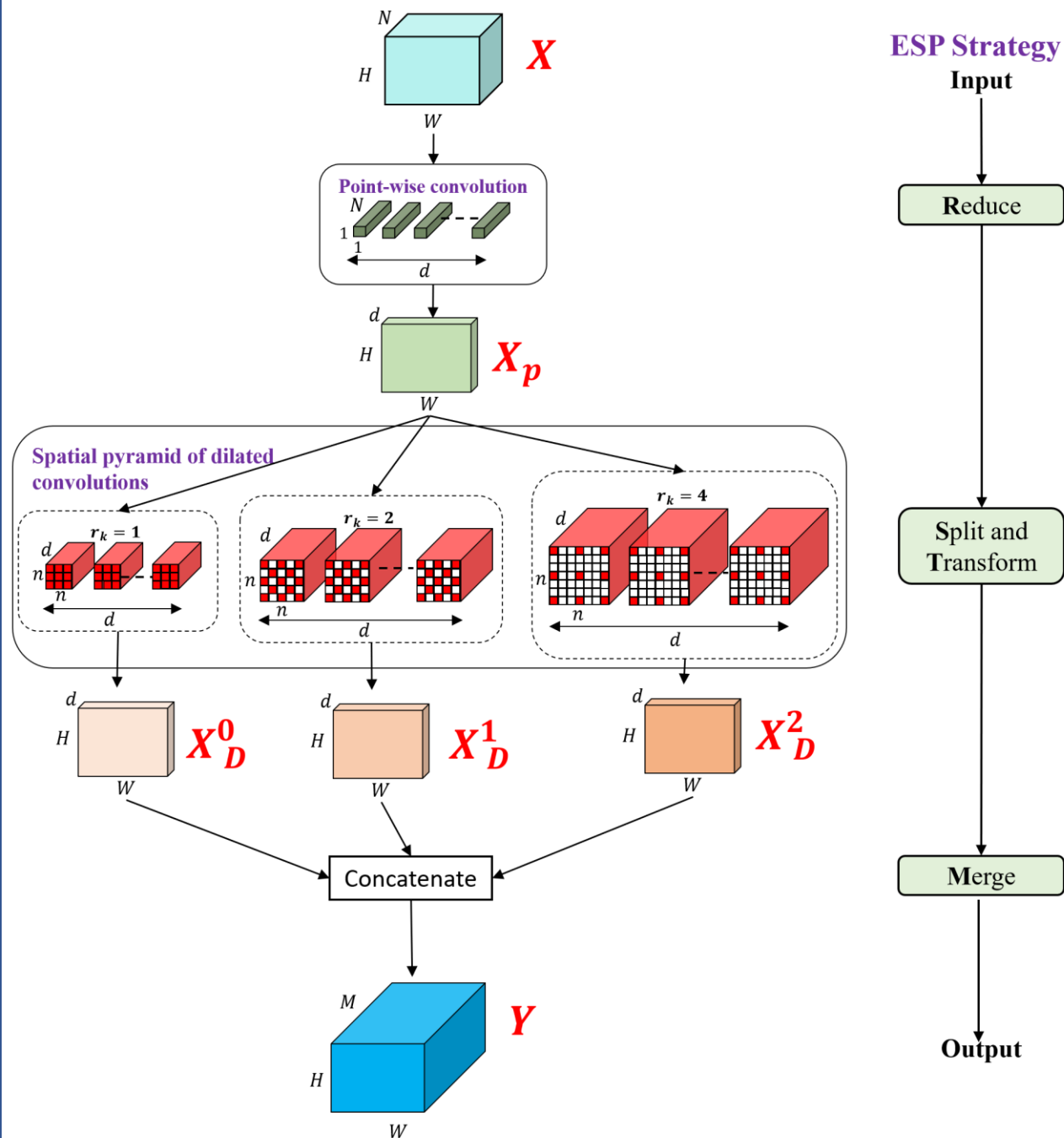


ESPNet: Mehta, Sachin, et al. "ESPNet: Efficient spatial pyramid of dilated convolutions for semantic segmentation." ECCV, 2018.

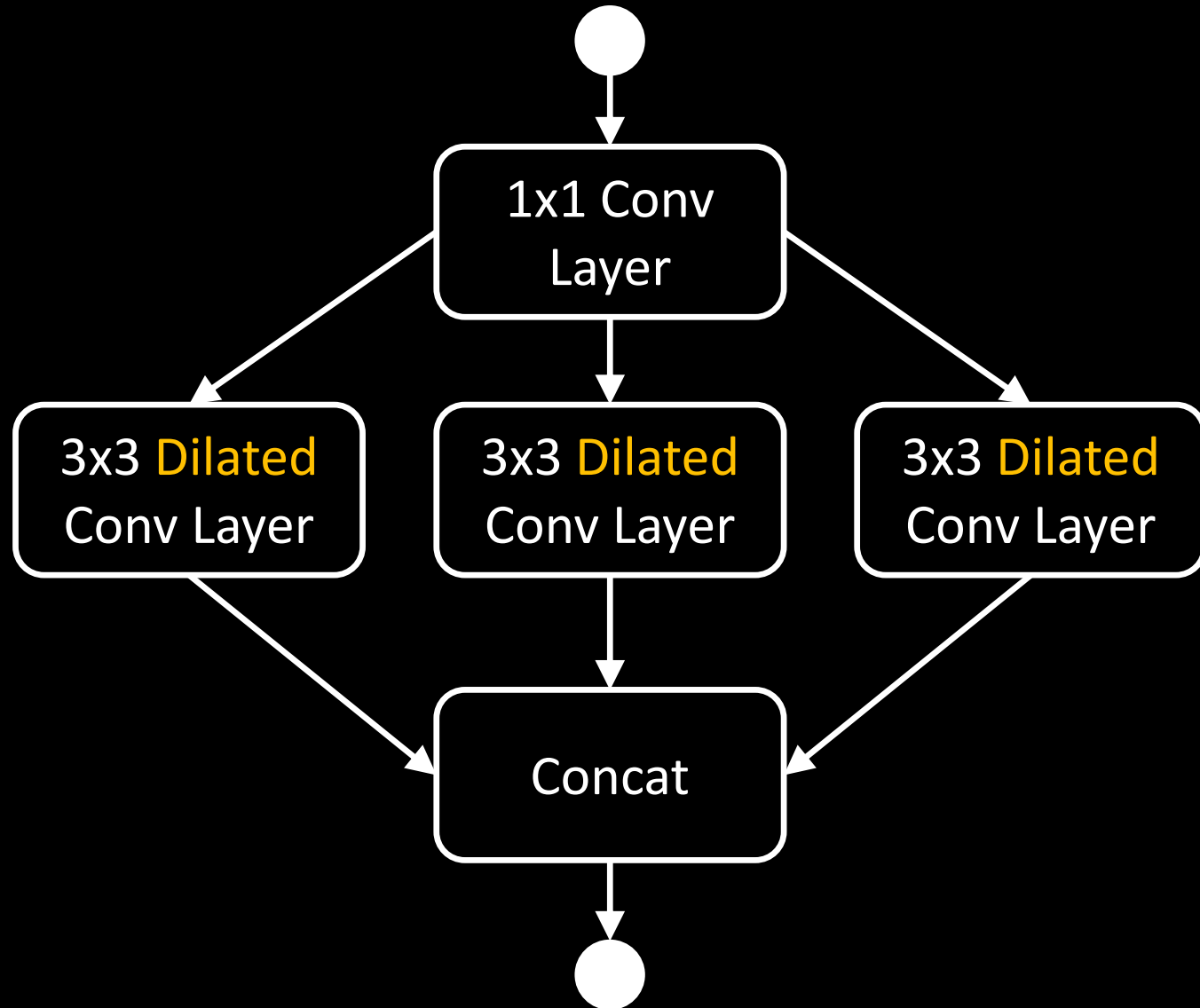
ESPNet Unit



Efficient Spatial Pyramid of Dilated Convolutions (ESP)



Hierarchical Feature Fusion in ESPNet

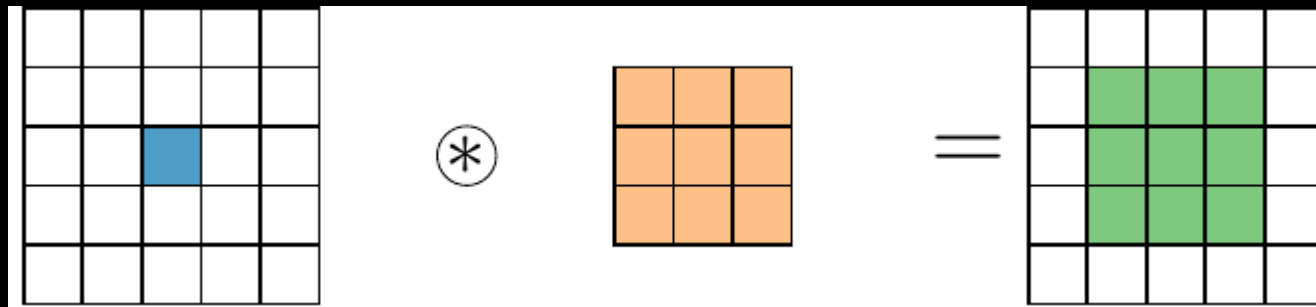


Input

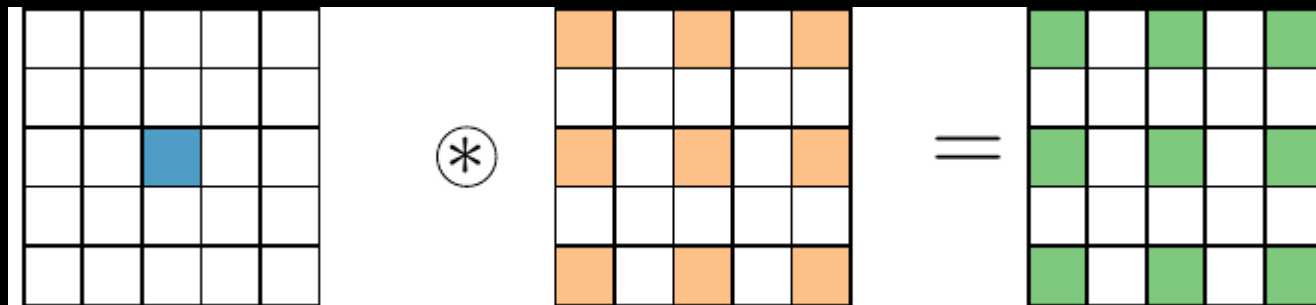


Output of ESP module

Gridding Artifact in Dilated Convolutions

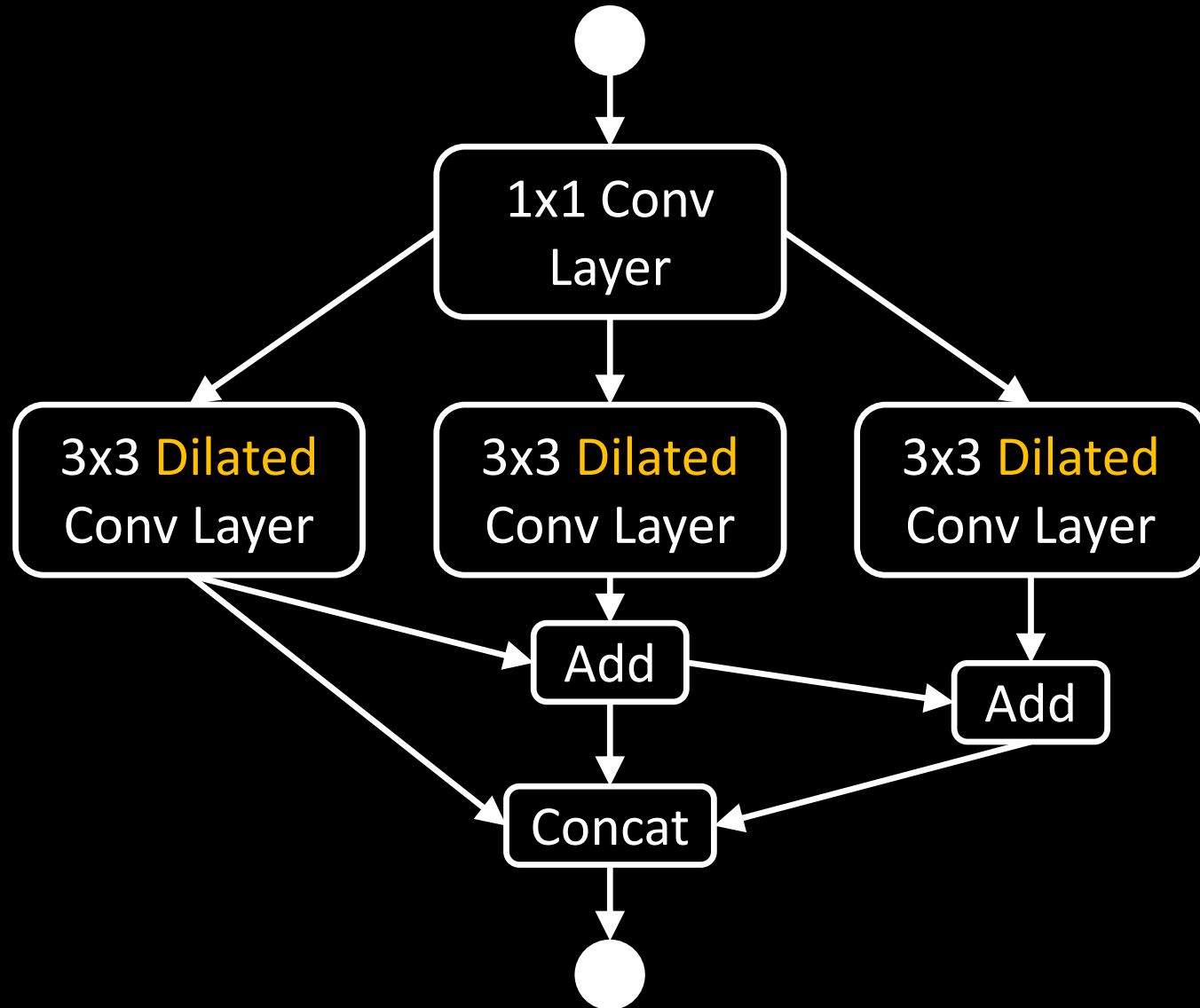


Standard convolution

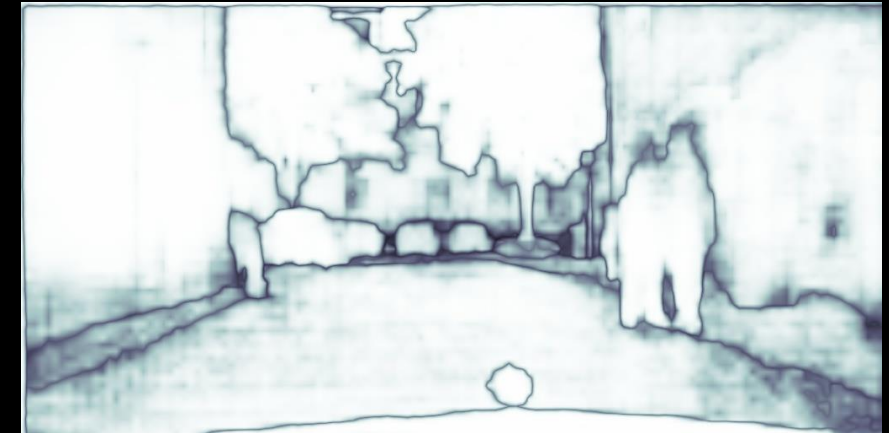


Dilated convolution

Hierarchical Feature Fusion in ESPNet

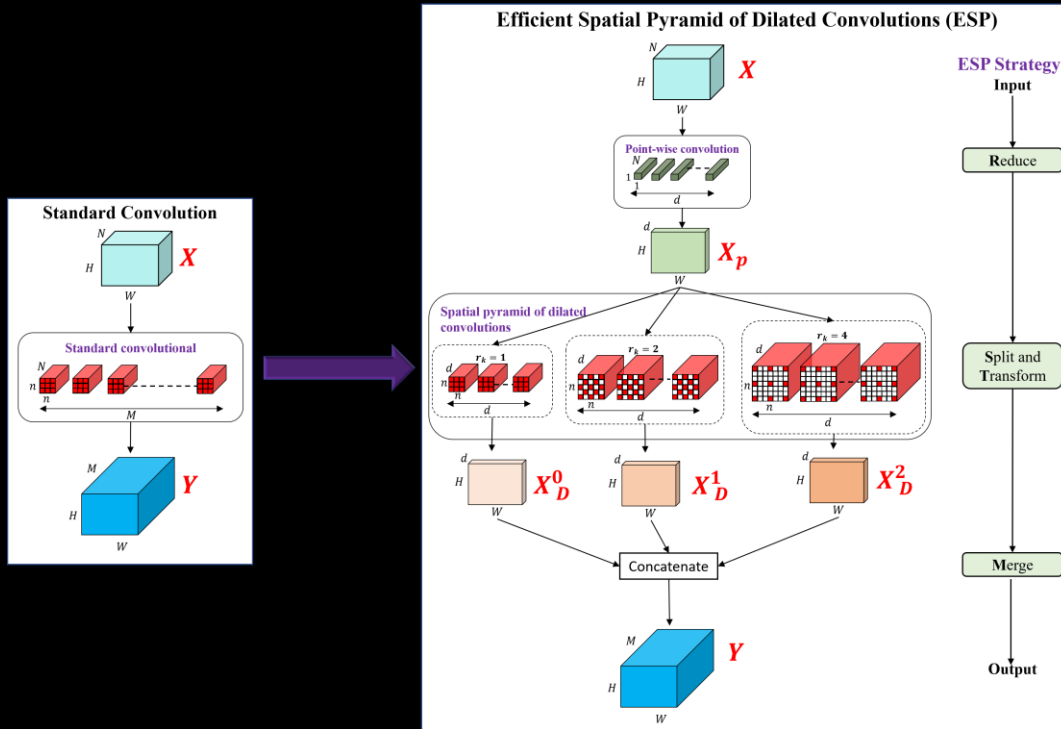


Input



Output of ESP module

Convolutional Unit – ESPNetv2

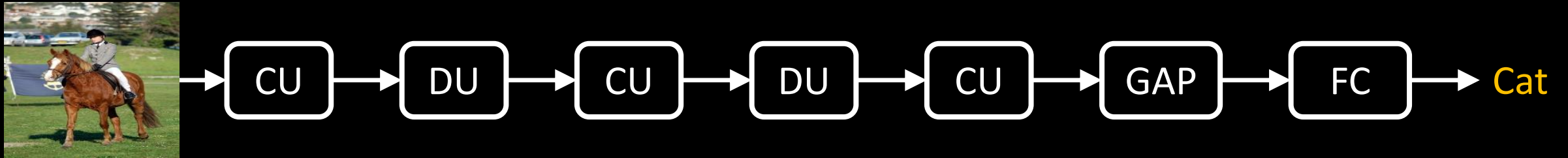


- ESPNetv2
 - 3x3 dilated convolutions are replaced by 3x3 depth-wise dilated convolutions

- **ESPNet:** Mehta, Sachin, et al. "ESPNet: Efficient spatial pyramid of dilated convolutions for semantic segmentation." ECCV, 2018.
- **ESPNetv2:** Mehta, Sachin, et al. "Espnetv2: A light-weight, power efficient, and general purpose convolutional neural network." CVPR, 2019.

Semantic Segmentation

Image Classification



CU

Convolutional
Unit

FC

Fully-connected
Or Linear Layer

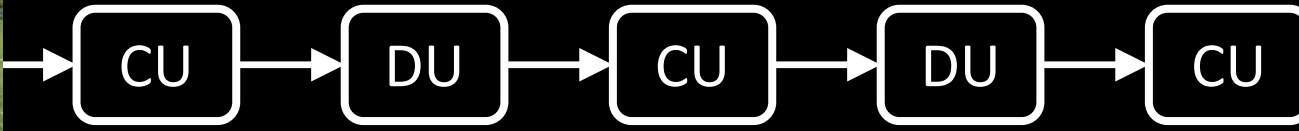
DU

Down-sampling
Unit

GAP

Global Avg.
Pooling

Encoder-Decoder



Convolutional
Unit



Fully-connected
Or Linear Layer

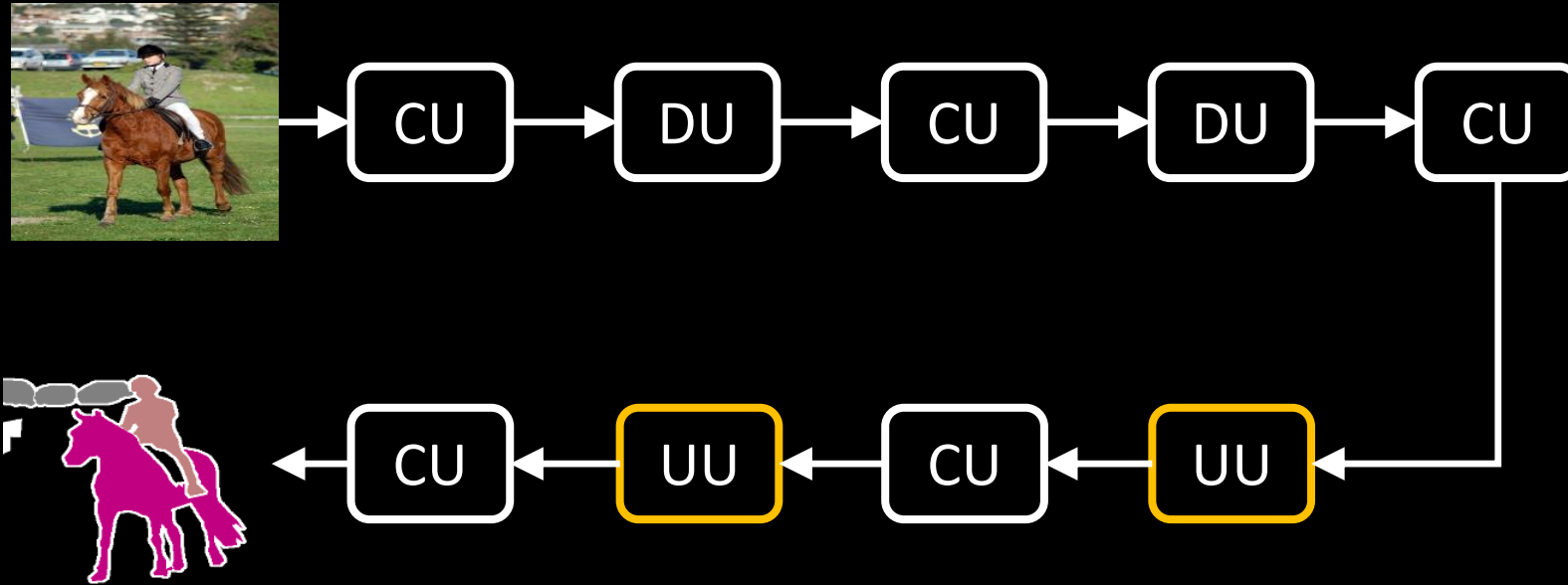


Down-sampling
Unit



Global Avg.
Pooling

Encoder-Decoder



Up-sampling
Unit



Convolutional
Unit



Fully-connected
Or Linear Layer

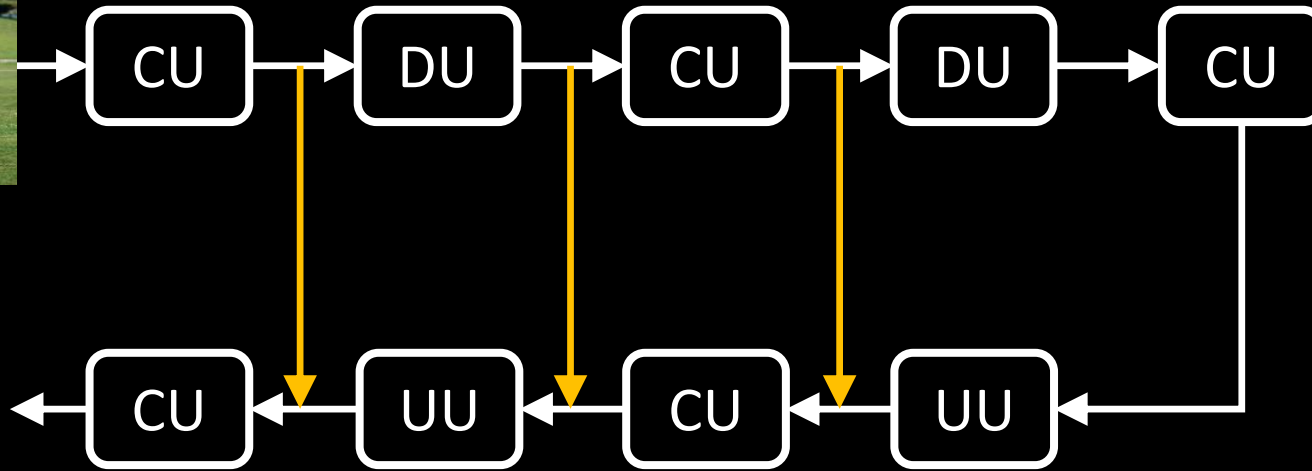


Down-sampling
Unit



Global Avg.
Pooling

Encoder-Decoder with Skip-Connections (U-Net)



Convolutional
Unit



Fully-connected
Or Linear Layer



Up-sampling
Unit



Down-sampling
Unit



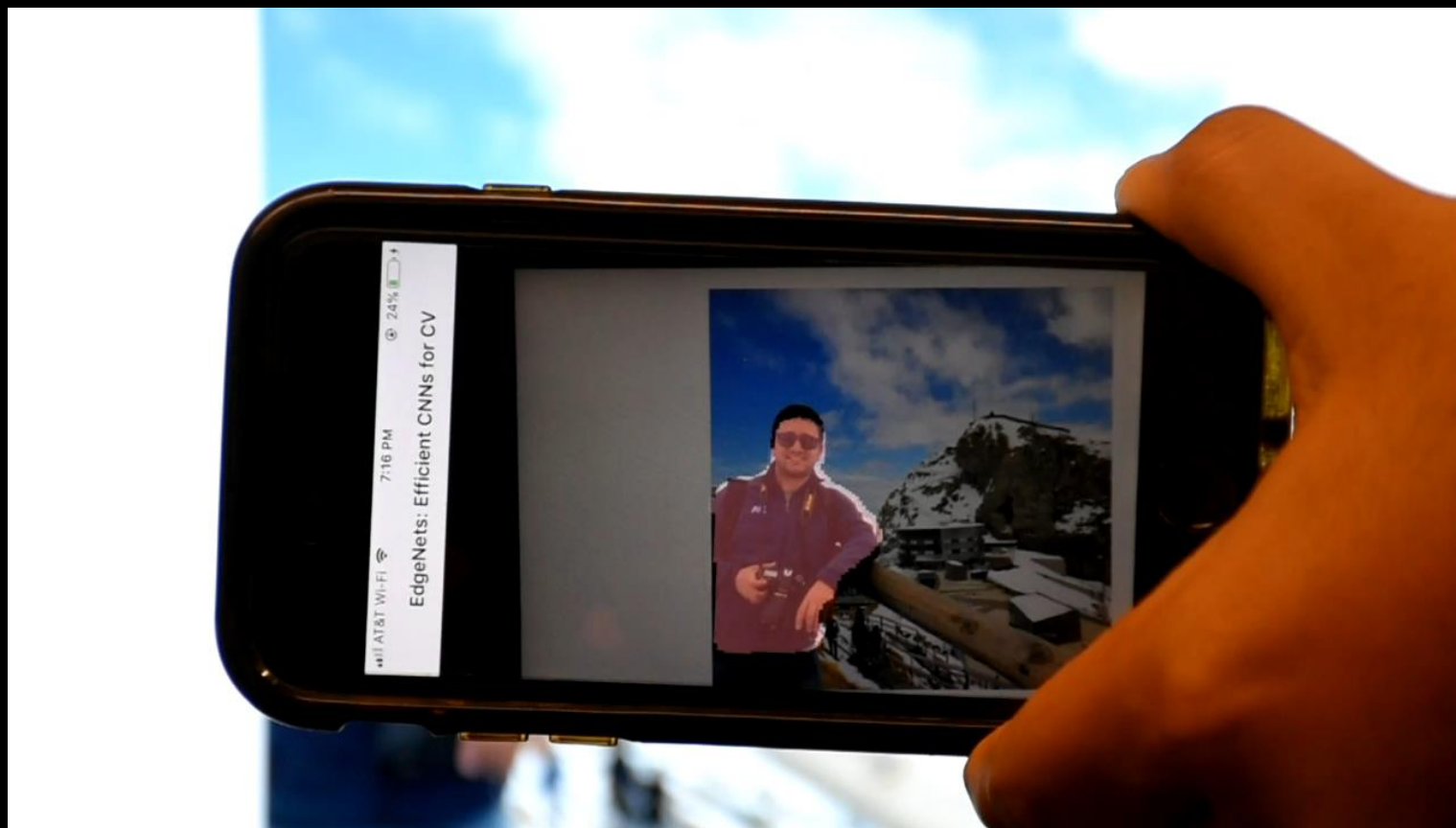
Global Avg.
Pooling

Papers for Semantic Segmentation

- **FCN**: Long et al. "Fully convolutional networks for semantic segmentation." CVPR, 2015.
- **SegNet**: Badrinarayanan et al. "Segnet: A deep convolutional encoder-decoder architecture for image segmentation", PAMI, 2017
- **DeepLab**:
 - Chen, Liang-Chieh, et al. "Deeplab: Semantic image segmentation with deep convolutional nets, atrous convolution, and fully connected crfs." *PAMI*, 2017.
 - Chen, Liang-Chieh, et al. "Encoder-decoder with atrous separable convolution for semantic image segmentation." ECCV, 2018
- **UNet**: Ronneberger, Olaf, Philipp Fischer, and Thomas Brox. "U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation." *MICCAI*, 2015.

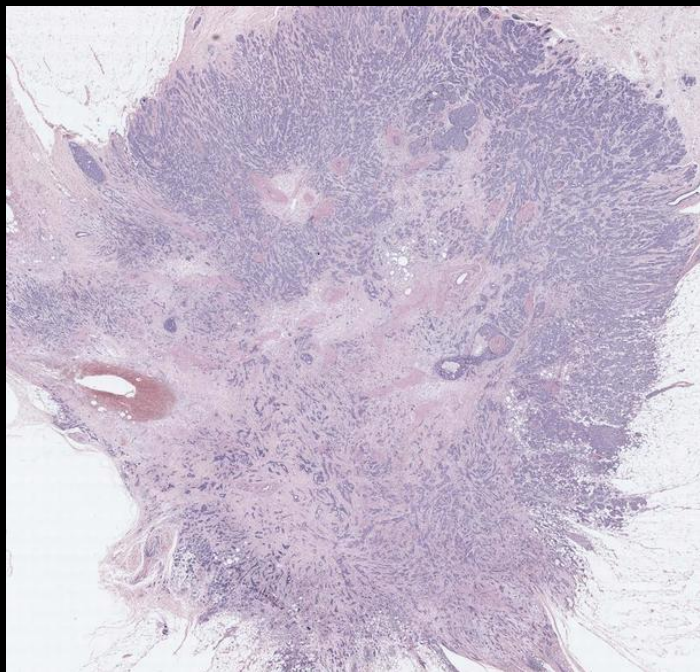
Results

Semantic Segmentation



Semantic Segmentation

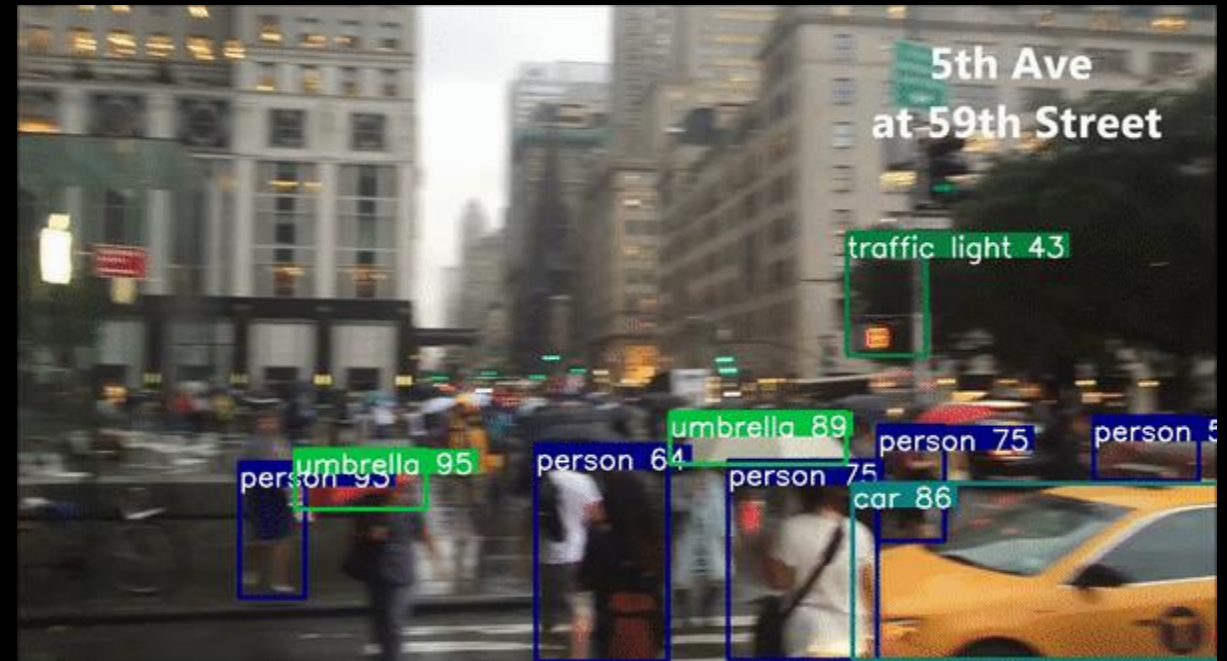
WSIs



3D MRIs



Object Detection



Thanks!!



<https://sacmehta.github.io/>



<https://github.com/sacmehta/>