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# **Condensing CNNs with Partial Differential Equations**

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*TU Delft; Pattern Recognition & Bio-informatics Group; Coffee talk by Mahdi Naderi, May 9th 2023 1 / 7*

# **Main Message**

# **Discrete CNNs (ResNet, EfficientNet)**

 $\triangleright$  Repetitions are expensive : compute & storage



# **Our Proposal : Global Layer based on PDEs**

 $\triangleright$  Apply PDE instead of repetitions



 $\Box$  Shallow Networks  $\Box$  Low Storage & Compute  $\Box$  Integrable in any network

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# **Comparison on learned representation**

# $\triangleright$  Visualization : MNIST-10





> Baseline Comparison : CIFAR-10



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# **Bold Numbers**

## **Empirical Evaluation Highlights**

> Low Model Footprint @ Similar Accuracy



> High Accuracy @ Similar Model Footprint

<b>Architecture</b>	CIFAR-100 Acc. (%)	#Params	#MACs	CIFAR-100 #Params Acc. (%)		#MACs
ResNet-56	70.4	861K	127M	35.2	14K	3.4M
ResNet-Global	74.3	1.3M	119M	43.6	16K	3.6M
DenseNet DenseNet-Global	77.2 78.9	800K 922K	297M 247M			$\qquad \qquad$
Wide-ResNet	79.1	9M	1.3B	39	23K	9.8M
Wide-ResNet-Global	80.5	9M	1.3B	50.2	24K	8.7M
<b>DARTS</b>	82.5	3.4M	539M	54.6	43K	7.7M
DARTS-Global	84.2	2.4M	519M	60.7	41K	8.2M

**Tiny Models** 

 $\triangleright$  Scales easily to Imagenet-1K



# **PDE: advection-diffusion**

(a) PDE: At the heart of the Global feature layer is the following generic advection-diffusion PDE $<sup>1</sup>$ </sup>

$$
\frac{\partial}{\partial t}H(x, y, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(u(x, y, t)H(x, y, t)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(v(x, y, t)H(x, y, t))
$$
\n
$$
= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(D_x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}H(x, y, t)\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(D_y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}H(x, y, t)\right) + f(I(x, y))
$$

t, x, y: time and spatial coordinates H(x,y, t): image evolving in time H(x,y, 0): initial quess for learned representation to provide for PDE solver, (can be input image or a function of it)

Free parameters in PDE: (a) function f (b) particle velocity (u, v), and (c) diffusion coefficient (D<sub>x</sub>, D<sub>y</sub>). (d) boundary condition

Physical meaning: consider image as a concentration distribution of particles inside a fluid with a velocity field. Movements in fluid change the image and result in new representations. Aim is to learn these movements inside the fluid.



# **Why it works better**

- No clear answer in the paper
- My understanding: instead of learning multiple convolution kernels that work locally the method learns two matrices with the same size of the image (velocity field).
- Novelty: introduces a new way to concentrate information and exploits dynamics of PDEs for constraining the feature maps.

## More Details:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6mNl2XFAjcQ&ab\\_channel=AnilKag](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6mNl2XFAjcQ&ab_channel=AnilKag) [https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content/CVPR2022/html/Kag\\_Condensing\\_CNNs\\_With\\_Partial\\_Differentia](https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content/CVPR2022/html/Kag_Condensing_CNNs_With_Partial_Differential_Equations_CVPR_2022_paper.html)l [\\_Equations\\_CVPR\\_2022\\_paper.html](https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content/CVPR2022/html/Kag_Condensing_CNNs_With_Partial_Differential_Equations_CVPR_2022_paper.html)

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## **BOSTON UNIVERSITY**

## **Condensing CNNs with Partial Differential Equations**

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#### **Discrete CNNs (ResNet. EfficientNet)**

Repetitions are expensive : compute & storage



#### **ODE CNNs (Neural-ODE, NeuPDE)**

Does not scale to large scale datasets



## **ODE CNNs (MDEQ)**

> Scales up to Imagenet, But computationally expensive





#### **Feature Comparison with Prior Work**



## **Our Proposal: Global Laver based on PDEs**

 $\triangleright$  Apply PDE instead of repetitions





#### $\triangleright$  Visualization : MNIST-10

Feature Backbone Three Convolution Residual





> Baseline Comparison : CIFAR-10



### **Empirical Evaluation Highlights**

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#### > High Accuracy @ Similar Model Footprint

#### Tiny Models



 $\triangleright$  Scales easily to Imagenet-1K



> https://github.com/anilkagak2/PDE GlobalLayer