



1.Motivation



- When removing the downsampling residual units, test errors are fluctuated drastically. We believe that each downsampling unit that increases feature map dimension may play important roles on performance.
- Motivated by this, the main idea of PyramidNet is increasing the feature map dimension gradually instead of increasing it sharply at each residual unit with downsampling.
- This feature map configuration may distribute the burden concentrated of downsampling residual units, such that it is equally distributed across all units.

2. Architecture Details

2.1. Schematic Illustration

• Pyramidal and pyramidal bottleneck residual unit are proposed:



2.2. Additive vs Multiplicative PyramidNet

- Contribution 1: proposed ways of feature map dimension configuration:
- Additive PyramidNet: feature map dimension increases linearly: $D_k = D_{k-1} + \alpha \ (\alpha \ge 0)$
- Multiplicative PyramidNet: feature map dimension increases geometrically: $D_k = D_{k-1} \cdot \alpha \ (\alpha \ge 1)$



· Visual illustrations of (a) additive PyramidNet, (b) multiplicative PyramidNet, and (c) a comparison of (a) and (b).



 Test error curves with error bars of additive and multiplicative PyramidNet, according to the different number of parameters.

Deep Pyramidal Residual Networks (PyramidNets) Dongyoon Han*, Jiwhan Kim*, and Junmo Kim (*authors equally contributed)

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2.3. A New Building Block

• Contribution 2: a new building block is proposed:



- (a) the building block of original pre-activation ResNet Res
- (b) the building block of pre-activation ResNet, in which the first **ReLU** is removed.
- (c) the building block of pre-activation ResNet, in which a new Batch Normalization (BN) layer **is added** after the last convolution layer.
- (d) (b) + (c) (first ReLU is removed and additional BN is added)
- The ablation experiment shows that the building block of (d) could be the most promising unit:
- Basic block: BN-conv3-BN-ReLU-conv3-BN
- Bottleneck block: BN-conv1-BN-ReLU-conv3-BN-ReLU-conv3-BN-ReLU-conv3-BN

2.4. Zero-padded Identity-Mapping Shortcut

- PyramidNets' feature map dimension differs among individual residual units: Identity shortcut cannot be used.
- Zero-padded identity-mapping shortcut is adopted:
- Concatenation of Identity and zeros.
- A major advantage: no extra parameters (easier optimization, less overfitting).

Shortcut Types	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100	
(a) Identity mapping with projection shortcut	5.03	23.48	conv
(b) Projection with zero- padded shortcut	6.84	31.29	conv
(c) All projection shortcut	6.98	31.62	
(d) Identity mapping with zero-padded shortcut	4.70	22.77	

(c) (d)	(d)						
Net Architecture	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100					
Pre-ResNet	5.82	25.06					
Removing the first ReLU	5.31	24.55					
3N after the final conv	5.74	24.54					
Removing the first ReLU, BN after the final conv	5.29	23.74					
amidNet Architecture	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100					
Pre-ResNet	5.15	24.40					
Removing the first ReLU	4.81	23.43					
3N after the final conv	4.96	23.89					
Removing the first ReLU, BN after the final conv	v 4.62 23.89						
amidNet (bottleneck) Architecture	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100					
Pre-ResNet	4.61	21.10					
Removing the first ReLU	4.45	20.40					
3N after the final conv	4.56	20.44					
Removing the first ReLU, BN after the final conv	4.26	20.32					



3. Experiment **3.1. Experimental Study**



a) Performance comparison between pre-activation ResNet and PyramidNet on CIFAR-10 daaset. Dashed and solid lines denote the training loss and test error, respectively,

3.2. Experimental Results

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Network		# of Params	Output Feat. Dim.	Depth	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100	
NIN		-			8.81	8.81 35.68	
Highway		-			7.72	32.39	
ResNet-110		1.7M	64	110	6.43	25.16	
ResNet-1001		10.2M	256	1,001	-	27.82	
ResNet-1202		19.4M	64	1,202	7.93	-	
Pre-activation ResNet-164		1.7M	256	164	5.46	24.33	
Pre-activation ResNet-1001		10.2M	256	256 1,001		22.71	
Stochastic Depth		1.7M	64	110	5.23	24.58	
Stochastic Depth		10.2M	64	1,202	4.91	-	
Wide-ResNet-40 (width ×4)		8.7M	256	40	4.97	22.89	
Wide-ResNet-28 (width ×10)		36.5M	640	28	4.17	20.50	
DenseNet ($k = 24$)		27.2M	2,320	100	3.74	19.25	
DenseNet-BC ($k = 40$)		25.6M	2,190	190	3.46	17.18	
PyramidNet ($\alpha = 48$)		1.7M	64	110	4.58±0.06	23.12 <u>+</u> 0.04	
PyramidNet ($\alpha = 84$)		3.8M	100	110	4.26 <u>±</u> 0.23	20.66 <u>+</u> 0.40	
PyramidNet ($\alpha = 270$)		28.3M	286	110	3.73±0.04	18.25±0.10	
PyramidNet (bottleneck, $lpha=270$)		27.0M	1,144	164	3.48±0.20	17.01±0.39	
k	# of Params	Output Feat.	Dim. Augmentatio	on Train cr	op Test Crop	Top-1	Top-5
52	60.0M	2,048	scale	224 × 2	24 224 × 224	23.0	6.7
et-152	60.0M	2,048	scale + aspect ra	ntio 224 × 2	24 224 × 224	22.2	6.2
et-200	64.5M	2,048	scale + aspect ra	itio 224 × 2	24 224 × 224	21.7	5.8
sNet-50-bottleneck	68.9M	2,048	scale + aspect ra	itio 224 × 2	24 224 × 224	21.9	6.0
Net-200 ($\alpha = 300$)	62.1M	1,456	scale + aspect ra	itio 224 × 2	24 224 × 224	20.5	5.3
Net-200 ($lpha=300$, dropout)	62.1M	1,456	scale + aspect ra	ntio 224 × 2	24 224 × 224	20.5	5.4
Net-200 ($lpha=450$, dropout)	116.4M	2,056	scale + aspect ra	ntio 224 × 2	24 224 × 224	20.1	5.4
00	64.5M	2,048	scale	224 × 2	24 320 × 320	21.8	6.0
et-200	64.5M	2,048	scale + aspect ra	itio 224 × 2	24 320 × 320	20.1	4.8
i-v3	-	2,048	scale + aspect ra	itio 299 × 2	99 299 × 299	21.2	5.6
n-ResNet-v1	-	1,792	scale + aspect ra	itio 299 × 2	99 299 × 299	21.3	5.5
n-v4	-	1,536	scale + aspect ra	itio 299 × 2	99 299 × 299	20.0	5.0
n-ResNet-v2	-	1,792	scale + aspect ra	ntio 299 × 2	99 299 × 299	19.9	4.9
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	Highway		-		-	-	7.72	32.39	
	ResNet-110		1.7M		64	110	6.43	25.16	
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	Wide-ResNet-28 (width $ imes$ 10)		36.5M		640	28	4.17	20.50	
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	DenseNet-BC ($k = 40$)		25.6M		2,190	190	3.46	17.18	
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	PyramidNet ($lpha=270$)		28.3M		286	110	3.73±0.04	18.25±0.10	
	PyramidNet (bottleneck, $\alpha = 2$	270)	27.0M		1,144	164	3.48 <u>+</u> 0.20	17.01±0.39	
Network		# of Params	s Output	: Feat. Dim.	Augmentatio	n Train cr	op Test Crop	Top-1	Top-5
ResNet-152	2	60.0M		2,048	scale	224×22	24 224 × 224	23.0	6.7
Pre-ResNet	-152	60.0M	:	2,048	scale + aspect rat	tio 224×22	24 224 × 224	22.2	6.2
Pre-ResNet	-200	64.5M		2,048	scale + aspect rat	tio 224×22	24 224 × 224	21.7	5.8
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Inception-v	3	-		2,048	scale + aspect rat	299×29	99 299 × 299	21.2	5.6
Inception-R	lesNet-v1	-		1,792	scale + aspect rat	299×29	99 299 × 299	21.3	5.5
Inception-v	4	-		1,536	scale + aspect rat	299×29	99 299 × 299	20.0	5.0
Inception-R	tesinet-V2	-		1,792	scale + aspect rat	299×29	99 299 × 299	19.9	4.9
PyramidiNe	$+ 200 (\alpha = 200 dropout)$	62.1M		1,450 1 AEE	scale + aspect rat	224×24	24 320 X 320	19.6	4.8
PyramidNe	+ 200 ($\alpha = 450$ dropout)	62.11VI		1,450 2,056	scale + aspect rat	224×24	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19.5	4.8
PyramidiNe	$\alpha = 450$, aropout)	110.4IVI	·	2,050	scale + aspect rat		24 320 × 320	19.2	4./

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(b) When dropping a single layer, no fluctuation phenomenon is observed with PyramidNet Bold vertical lines denote the location of residual units through downsampling

Code is available at <u>https://github.com/jhkim89/PyramidNet</u> (Torch)