

Feature Fusion for Online Mutual Knowledge Distillation

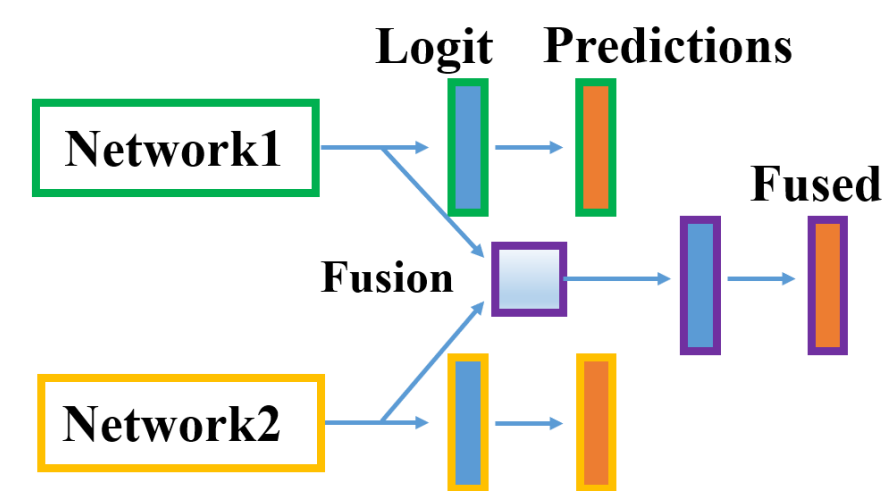
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Introduction

- Many researches on network architecture that extracts discriminative features.
- New approach : the feature fusion method that can combine different feature maps gained from multiple sub-networks.
- Feature fusion methods have been used in many previous deep learning studies.

DualNet – Example of feature fusion method



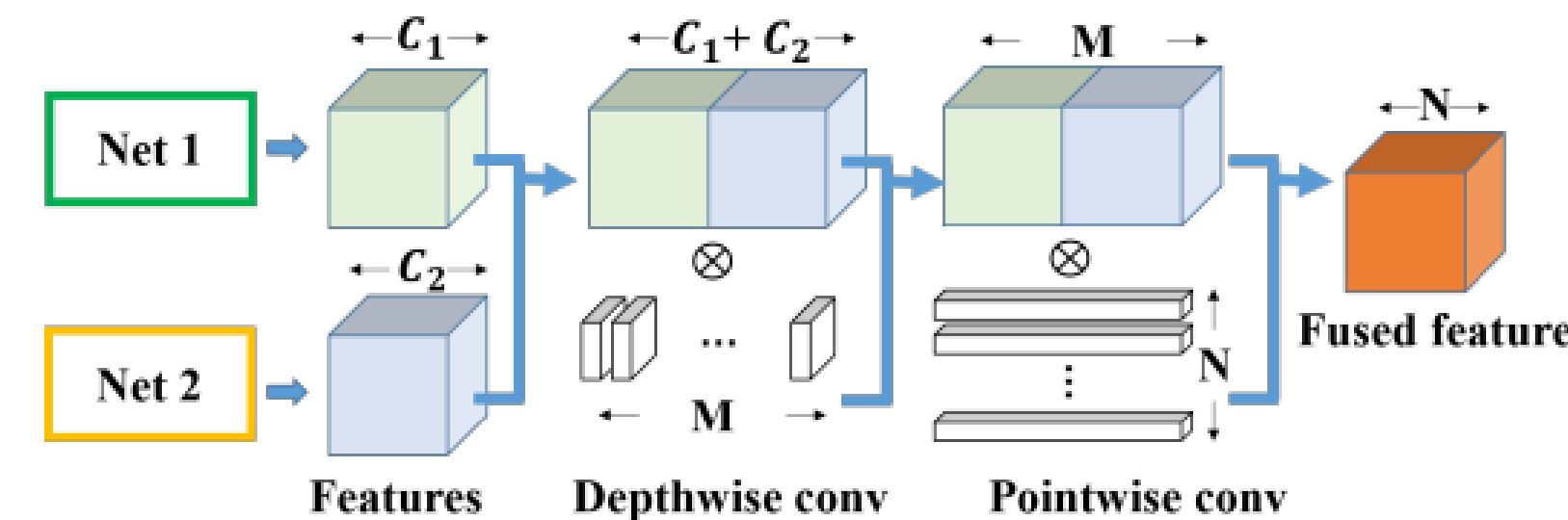
- DualNet which is feature fusion method trains independent two sub-networks with iterative training.
- This framework combine complementary two feature maps with fused classifier.

Motivation & Contribution

- Motivation
 - Sub-networks can not help fused classifier with positive synergy.
 - Only same architecture type can be used.
- Contribution
 - Our method, Feature fusion learning (FFL) can improve the accuracy of sub-networks where gives positive synergy to a fused classifier.
 - FFL can handle various architecture type.
 - FFL can create meaningful feature maps used at computer vision tasks.

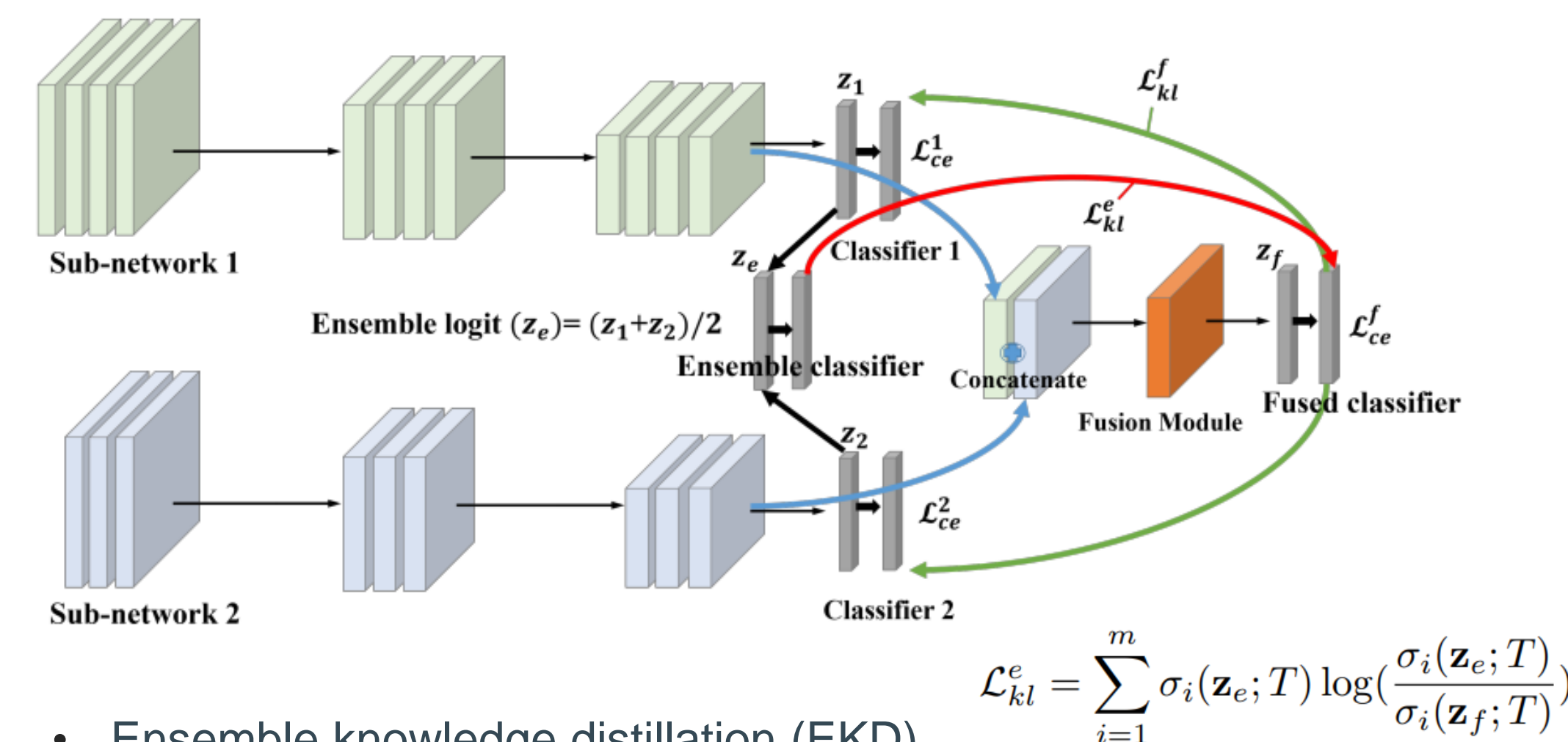
Method

Fusion Module



- Combining feature maps from the last layer of each sub-network with convolution operation.
- To reduce computational cost, FFL use Depth-wise and Point-wise convolution.
- Combined feature maps is named as fused feature.

Online Mutual Knowledge Distillation



- Ensemble knowledge distillation (EKD)
 - Using ensemble logits of sub-networks and knowledge distillation, fusion module can generate meaning feature map with this loss
- Fusion knowledge distillation (FKD)
 - Using fused logits and knowledge distillation, sub-networks can be learned with this loss
- Feature fusion learning (FFL)
 - With Cross entropy loss, EKD and FKD (Total loss), FFL framework trains sub-networks and fusion module

$$\mathcal{L}_{total} = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathcal{L}_{ce}^k + \mathcal{L}_{ce}^f + T^2 \times (\mathcal{L}_{kl}^e + \mathcal{L}_{kl}^f)$$

Experiments

Comparison with Feature Fusion Method

(%)	CIFAR-10		CIFAR-100	
	DualNet	FFL	DualNet	FFL
ResNet-32	6.21±0.20	5.78±0.13	27.49±0.31	25.56±0.32
ResNet-56	5.67±0.12	5.26±0.17	25.87±0.29	23.53±0.25
WRN-16-2	5.92±0.16	5.97±0.13	25.71±0.20	24.74±0.31
WRN-40-2	4.94±0.10	4.6±0.13	23.22±0.25	21.05±0.25

(a) Top-1 classification error rate of fused classifiers. DualNet outputs results from the average of classifiers and FFL uses fusion module for classification.

(%)	CIFAR-10		CIFAR-100	
	DualNet	FFL	DualNet	FFL
ResNet-32	8.23±0.31	6.06±0.15	34.91±1.23	27.06±0.34
ResNet-56	7.34±0.25	5.58±0.13	32.67±1.14	24.85±0.30
WRN-16-2	7.53±0.20	6.09±0.09	31.7±1.00	25.72±0.28
WRN-40-2	6.25±0.14	4.75±0.16	28.4±0.61	22.06±0.20

(b) Top-1 classification error rate of sub-network classifiers.

Comparison with Knowledge Distillation Methods

	ResNet-32		ResNet-56	
ONE	26.64	(26.94±0.21) {26.61*}	24.63	(25.10±0.29)
FFL-S	26.3	(26.66±0.21)	24.51	(24.85±0.31)
ONE-E	24.75	(25.19±0.20) {24.63*}	23.27	(23.59±0.24)
FFL	24.31	(24.82±0.33)	23.20	(23.43±0.19)

<Same architecture>

Net Types		DML		FFL	
Net 1	Net 2	Net 1	Net 2	Net 1	Net 2
ResNet-32	WRN-16-2	28.31±0.28	26.45±0.30	27.06±0.26	25.93±0.30
ResNet-56	WRN-40-2	26.75±0.21	23.33±0.27	26.23±0.30	23.06±0.43

<Different architecture>

References

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