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#### Normalization

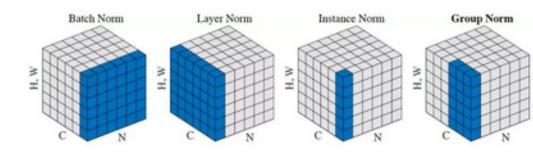
Activation normalization – ubiquitous in neural networks

**Batch normalization**, group normalization, response normalization, etc.

$$y_i = \gamma \frac{(x_i - \mu_i)}{\sigma_i} + \beta$$

$$\mu_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k \in S_i} x_k$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}} \sum_{k \in S_i} (x_k - \mu_i)^2 + \epsilon$$



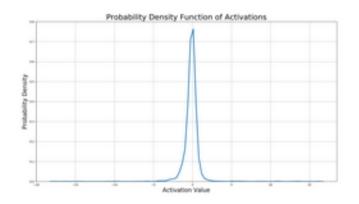


#### Normalization

Activation normalization – ubiquitous in neural networks

**Batch normalization**, group normalization, response normalization, etc.

We assume that activations follow Gaussian distribution





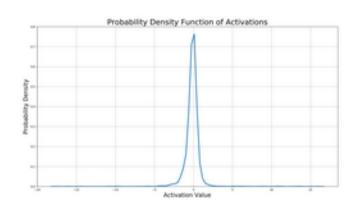
#### Normalization

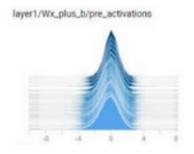
Activation normalization – ubiquitous in neural networks

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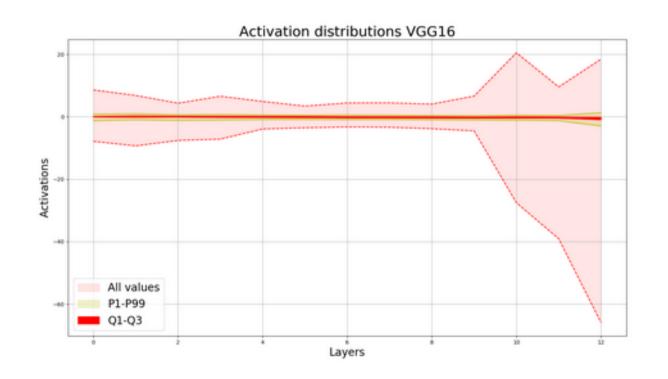
Is it true? Is it true for all layers?





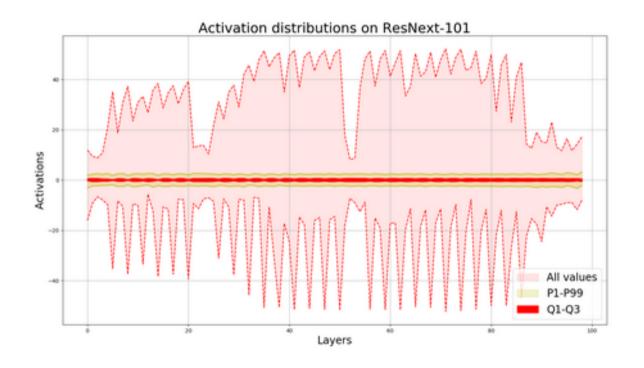
### Distribution of activations

Pretrained version of VGG 16 on test set of ImageNet



### Distribution of activations

Pretrained version of ResNext-101 on test set of ImageNet

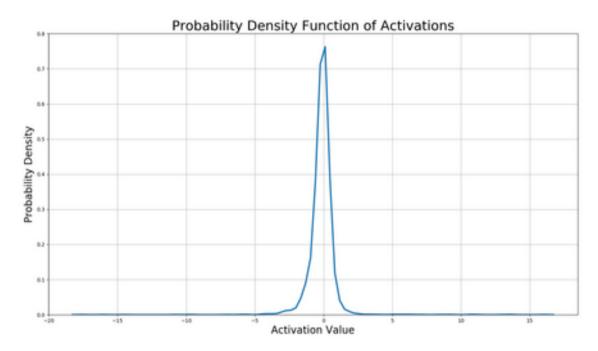




#### Gaussian distribution

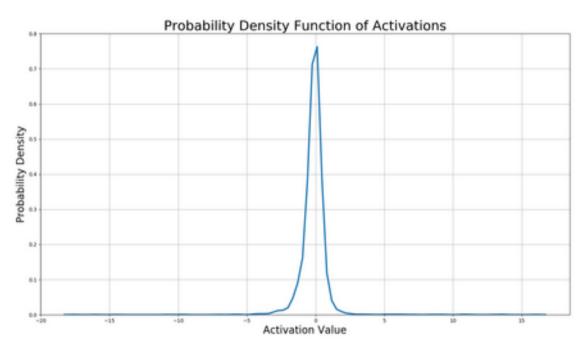
Activations follow Gaussian distribtuion With some outliers

In case of Gaussian distribution samples outside 7 $\sigma$  has a 1:390,682,215,445 probability of appearance



#### Gaussian distribution

Activations follow Gaussian distribution With some outliers



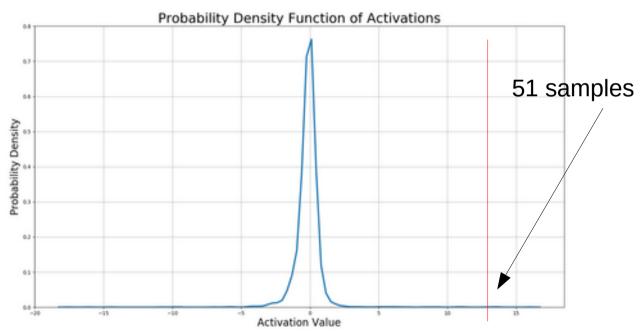


#### Out of distribution samples

Activations follow Gaussian distribtuion

With some outliers

What are these outliers?



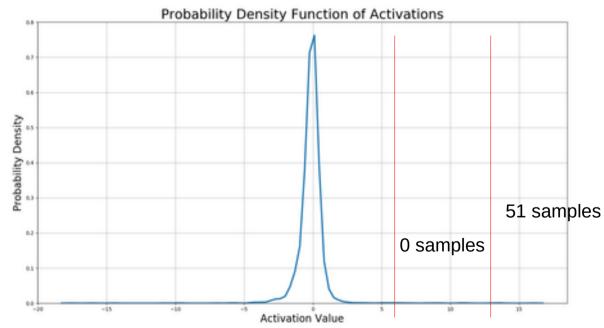


### Specificity vs generality

Activations follow Gaussian distribtuion
With some outliers

What are these outliers?

51 out of 50000 samples



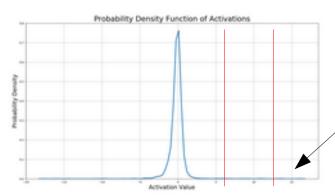


## Specificity vs generality

The samples are specific (kernel 453)

Not all layers are Gaussian- logit layer

We want specific neurons (saliency maps, deepdream)

















# Specificity vs generality (kernel 34)















# Specificity channel 206







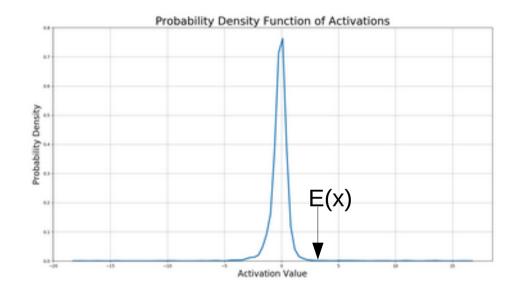






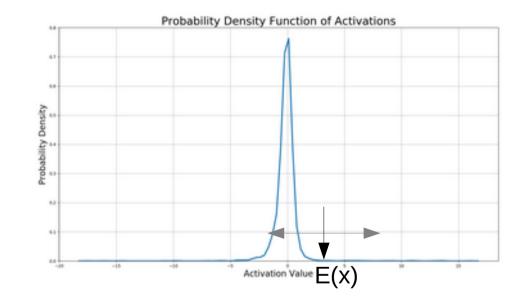
Filtered Batch Normalization:

- we normalize the samples accord to batch normalization



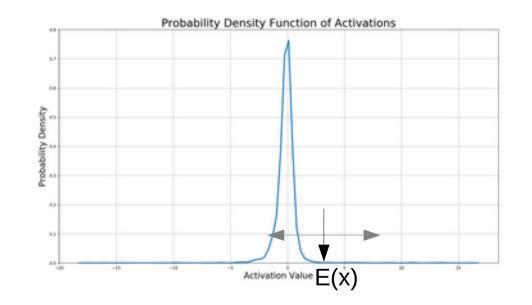
#### Filtered Batch Normalization:

- we normalize the samples according to batch normalization
- -Select samples around the mean ( tσ distance) t is a parameter of the algorithm (t=4)



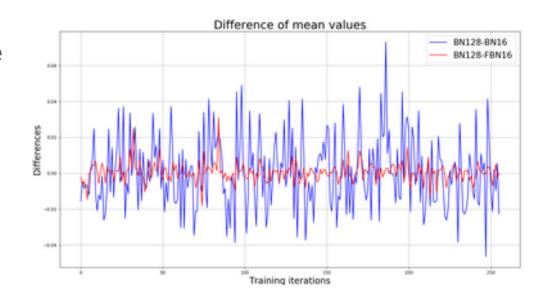
#### Filtered Batch Normalization:

- we normalize the samples according to batch normalization
- -Select samples around the mean (in t $\sigma$  distance) t is a parameter of the algorithm (t=4)
- -Execute batch normalization using the selected samples only



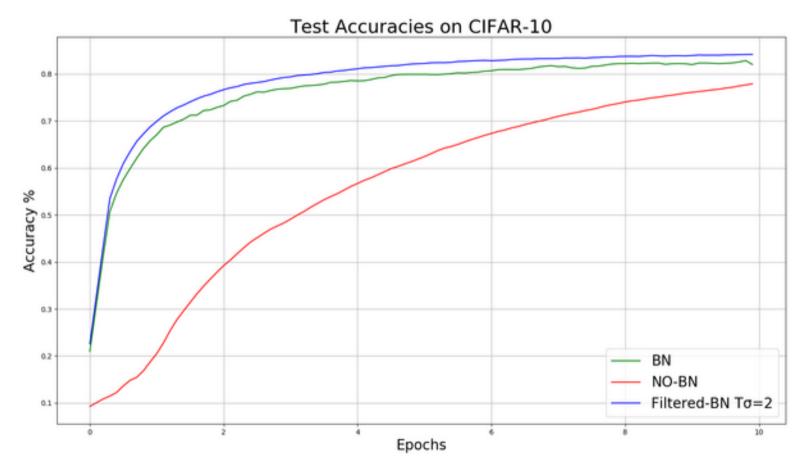
Measuring the consistency of the bacthes on CIFAR-10 using AlexNEt

Batches of 128 as a reference Comparing to batches of 16



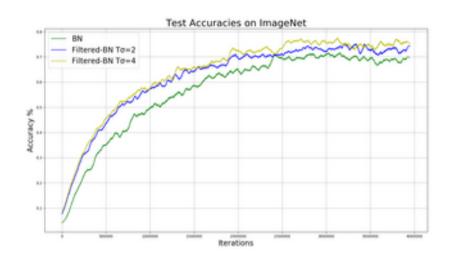


## Accuracy increase, faster convergence





ImageNet results VGG-16
3% increase in test accuracy compared to regular batch normalization

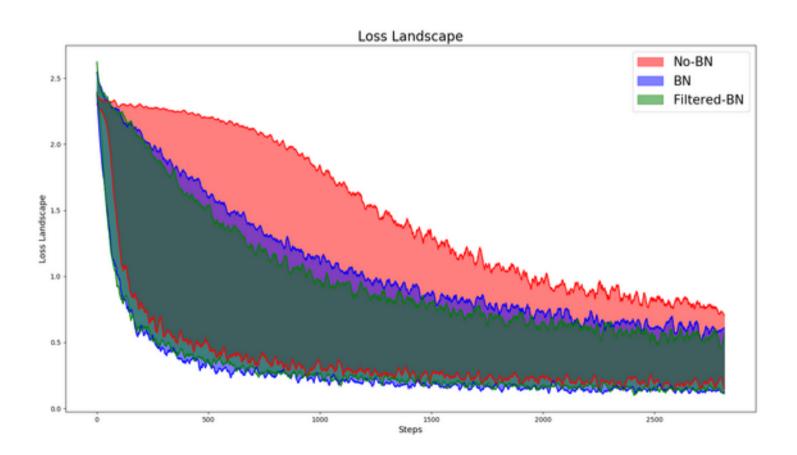


MS-COCO results Mask R-CNN with ResNext-101 backbone 0.6 mAP increase in segmentation 1.1 mAP increase in detection

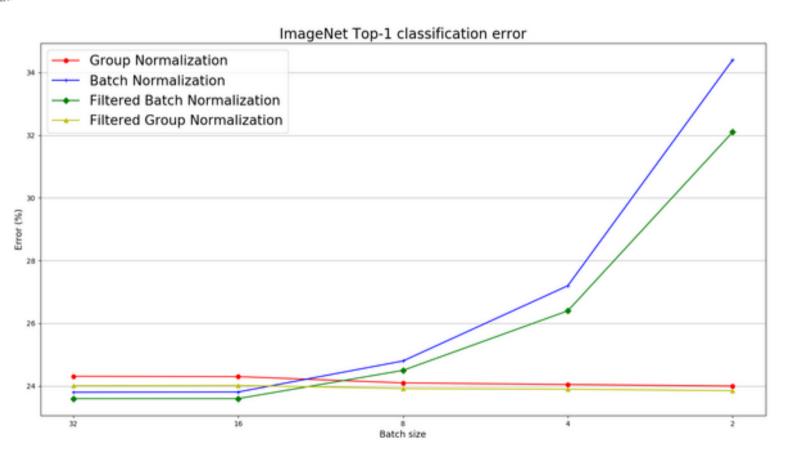
	BNAP	$BNAP_{50}$	F-BNAP	F-BNAP <sub>50</sub>
SEG(50K)	23.87	44.56	25.41	45.42
SEG(100K)	26.86	45.55	27.34	52.40
SEG(150K)	28.66	51.80	34.15	55.43
SEG(270K)	36.47	58.07	37.06	58.92
Box(50K)	23.63	41.90	27.86	47.84
Box(100K)	28.16	48.43	28.74	49.65
Box(150K)	30.53	50.79	34.24	53.13
Box(270K)	40.01	61.32	41.12	61.71



#### Filtered Batch Normalization – Smoother loss landscape



# **Group normalization**



# **©** Conclusion

- Activations does not always follow Gaussian distribution, there are outliers for specificity
- These samples can disturb normalization
- We filter out out-of-distribution samples before normalization during training, no alteration in inference
- Results faster convergence and higher test accuracy

In case of questions please come to our poster or write us: horvath.andras@itk.ppke.hu