



**KIDELTA**  
**LEARNING**

Scalable AI for Automated Driving

Final Event | March 09, 2023

# Interpretable Pruning

Saqib Bukhari

# Topics



- Model Compression & Filter Pruning
  - SoTA in Filter Pruning
- Interpretable Pruning
  - Method Illustration
  - Results for classification and object detection



1

# Model Compression: Pruning

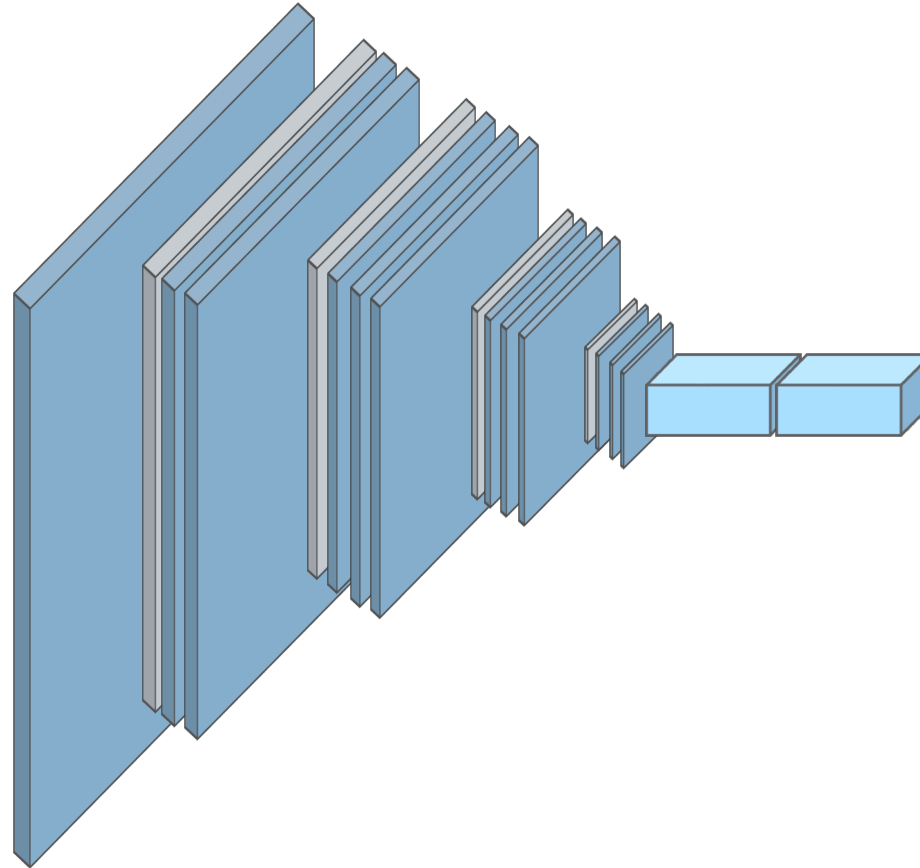
# Deep Neural Network (DNN) - Challenges and Limitations



- Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) achieve superior performance but bring **expensive computation cost**



ZF Pro AI  
(Embedded HW)



ZF Shuttle  
(Autonomous People Mover)

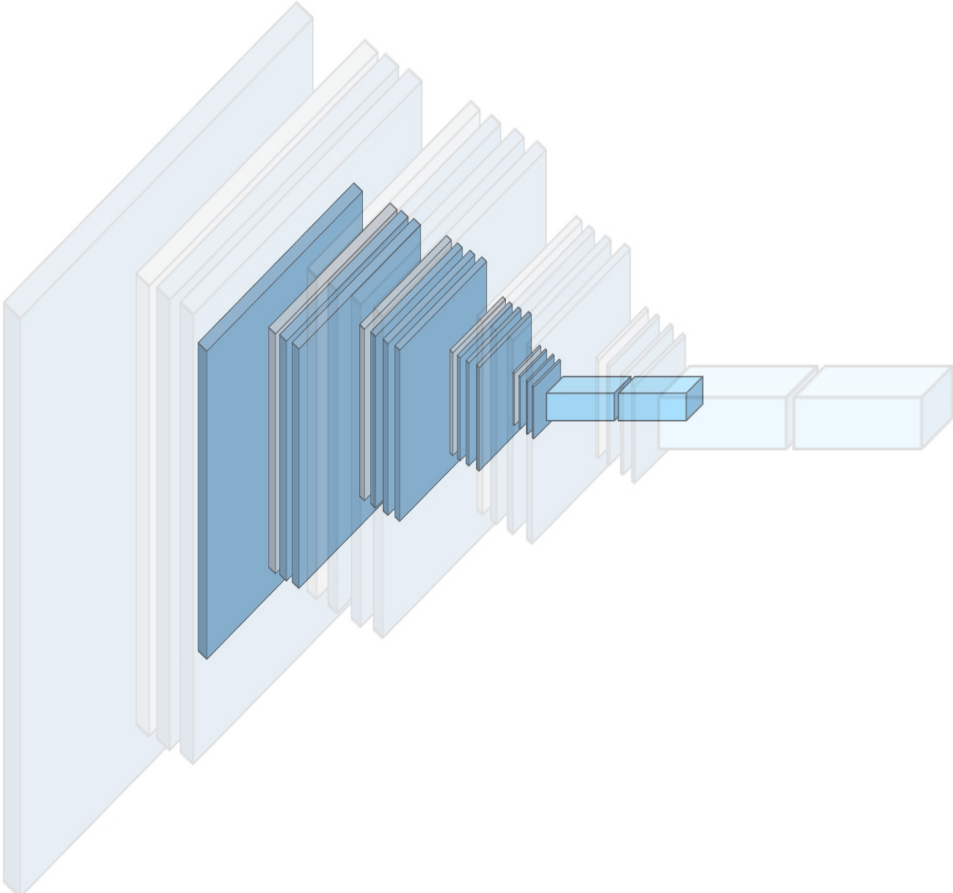
# Deep Neural Network (DNN) - Compression



- Reducing the size of a trained model



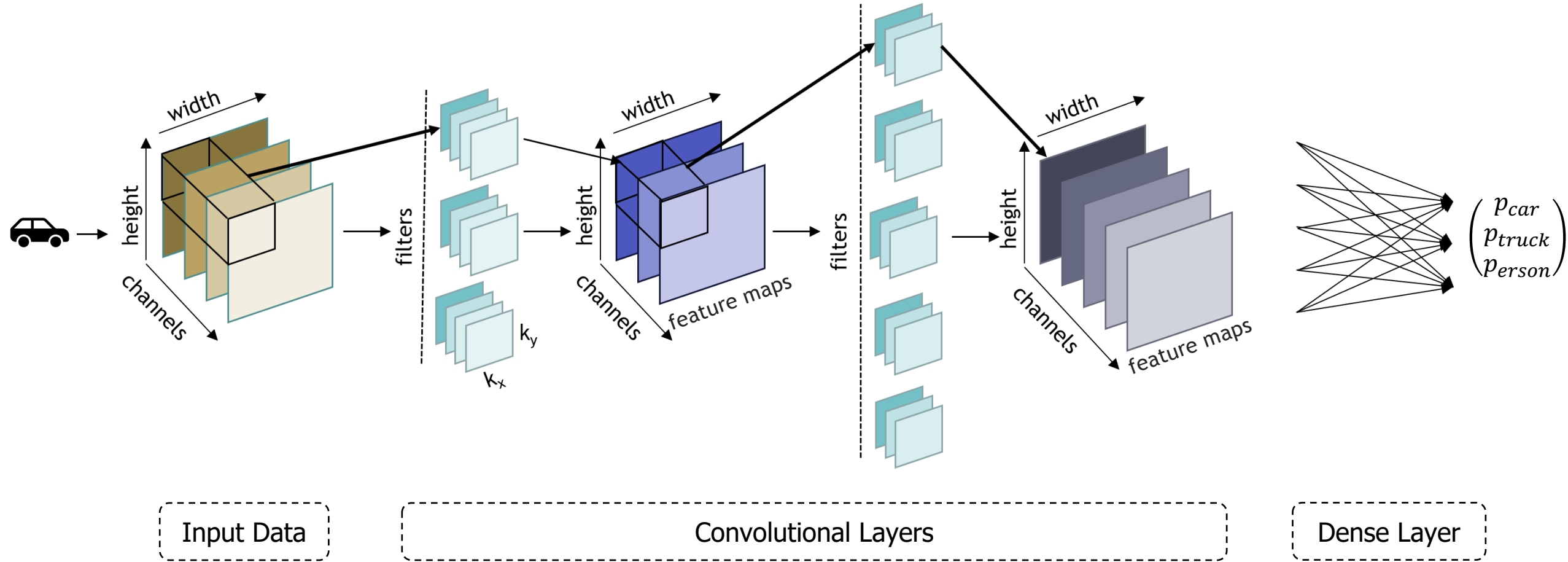
ZF Pro AI  
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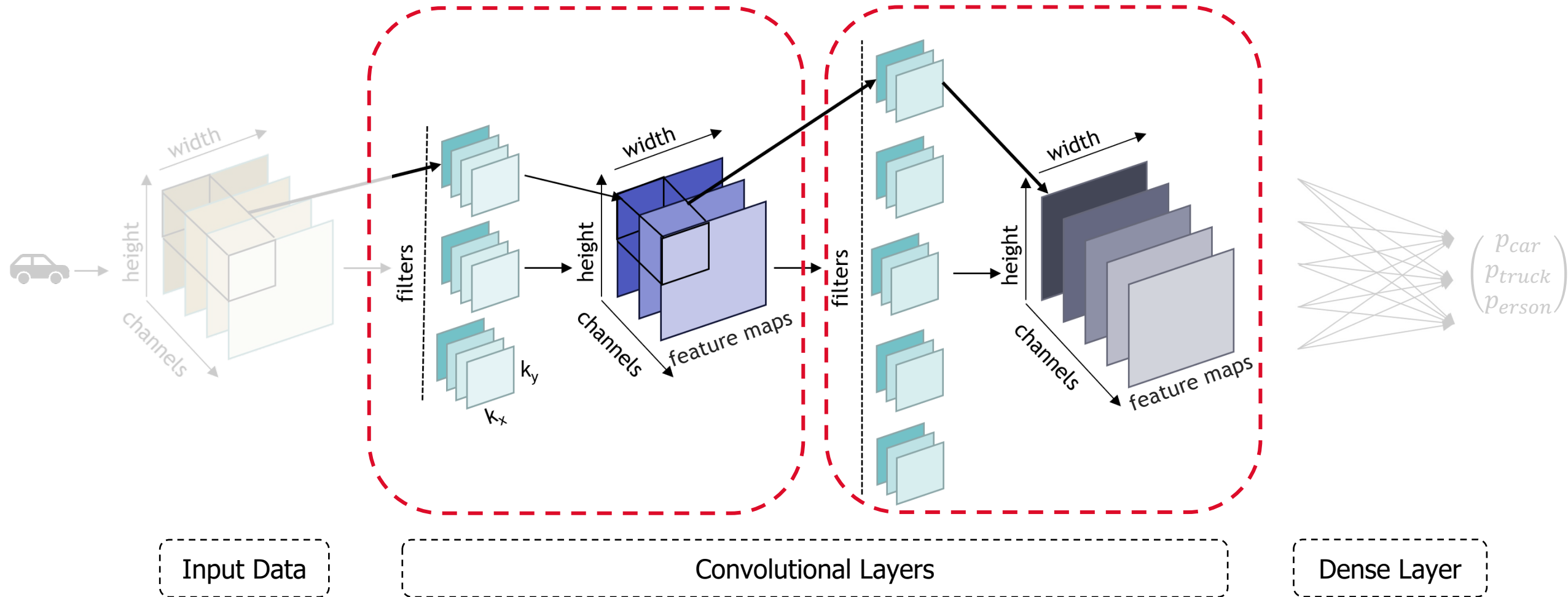


# Convolutional Neural Networks - A Simple Model





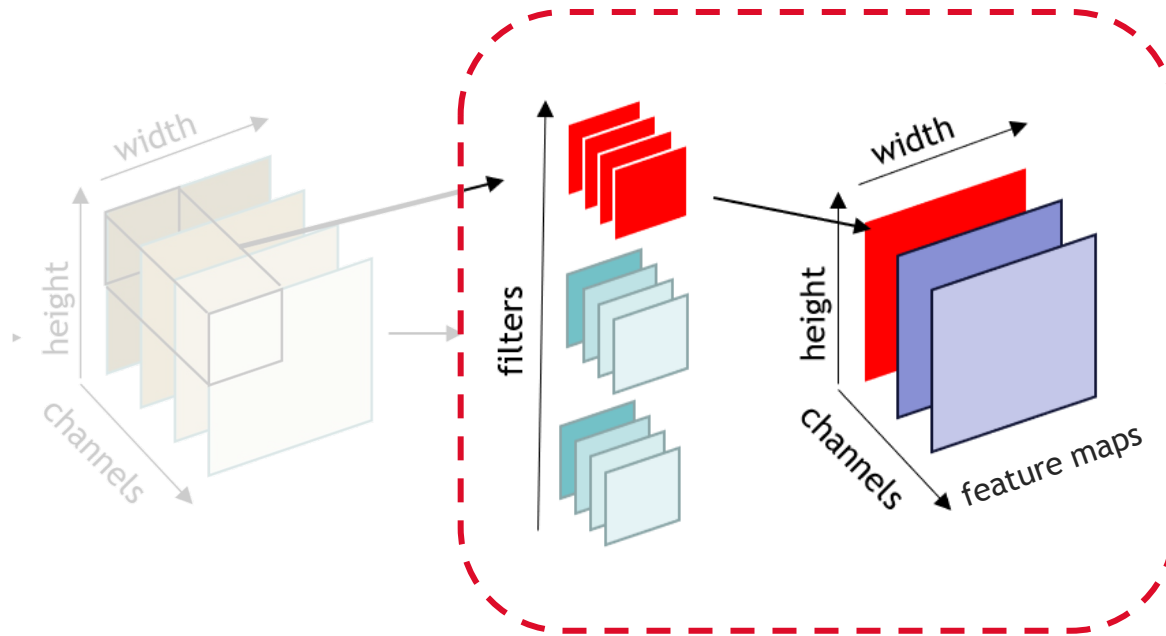
# Model Compression on Convolutional Layers



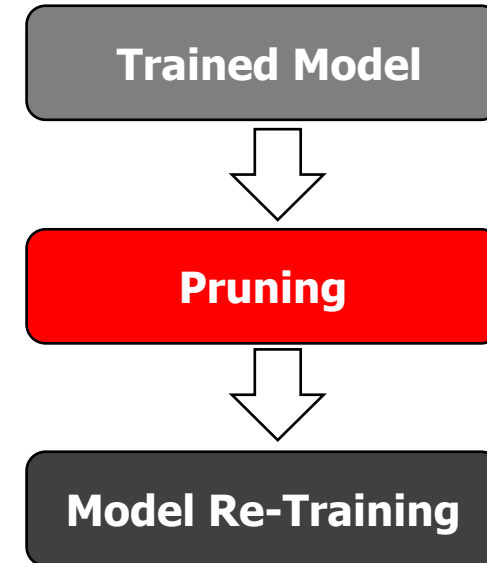
# Filter Pruning



- Reduced the complexity of a CNN by removing less important filter kernels



**Filter Pruning**



**A Pruning Process**





# SoTA Pruning Methods

## L1 Norm [1]:

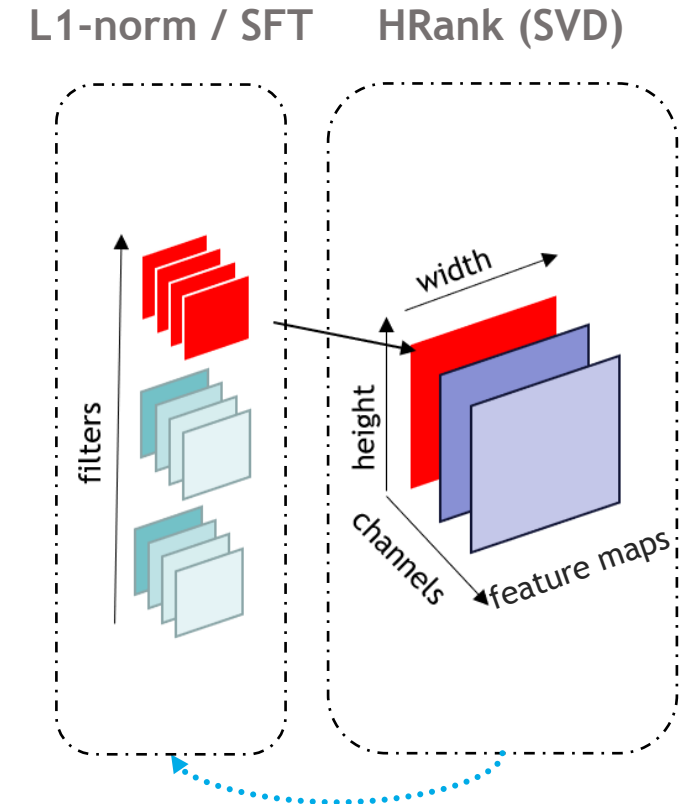
- Filter-Kernels Ranking with respect to the values of L1-norm  $||F_{i,j}||$

## Soft Filter Pruning (SFT) [2]:

- Filter-Kernels Ranking using L1-norm, but iterative pruning-&-retraining cycles

## HRank Method [3]:

- Filer-Kernels ranking through the SVD values of corresponding Feature-Maps



[1] Li et al., Pruning filters for efficient convnets. arXiv preprint, 2016.

[2] He et al., Asymptotic soft filter pruning for deep convolutional neural networks. IEEE transactions on cybernetics, 2019.

[3] Lin et al., HRank: Filter pruning using highrank feature map. CVPR, 2020.



# SoTA Pruning Methods

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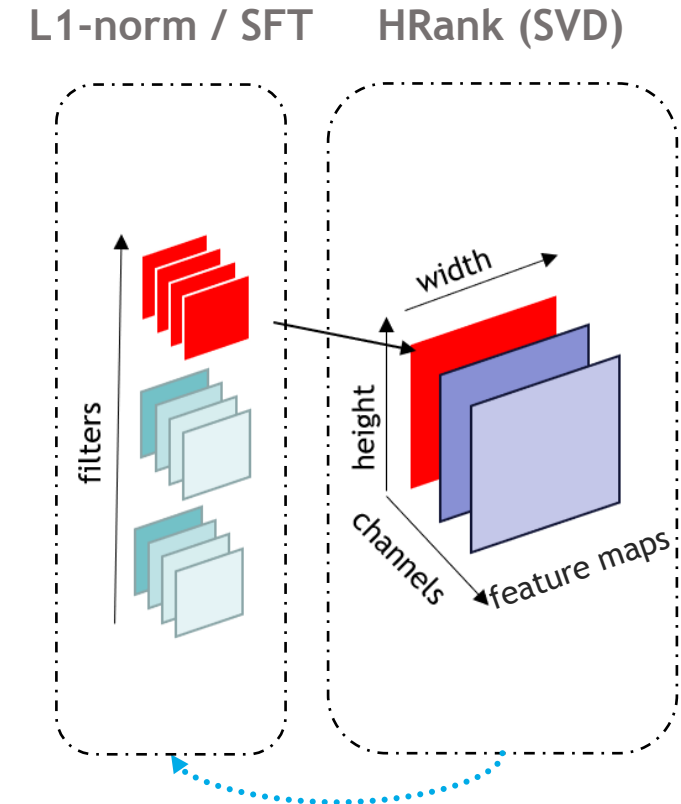
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# 2

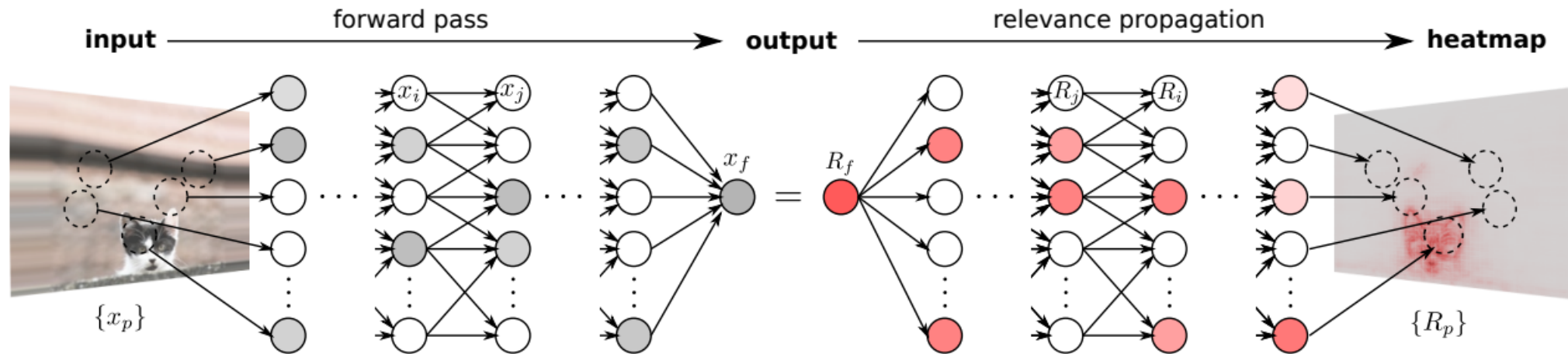


## Interpretable Pruning



# Motivation: DNN's Interpretation & Understanding

- DNNs act as a black box -> lack of transparency in interpreting results
- Heatmaps: SotA methods for interpreting DNNs
  - Deep Taylor Decomposition (DTD) for Image Classification [4]

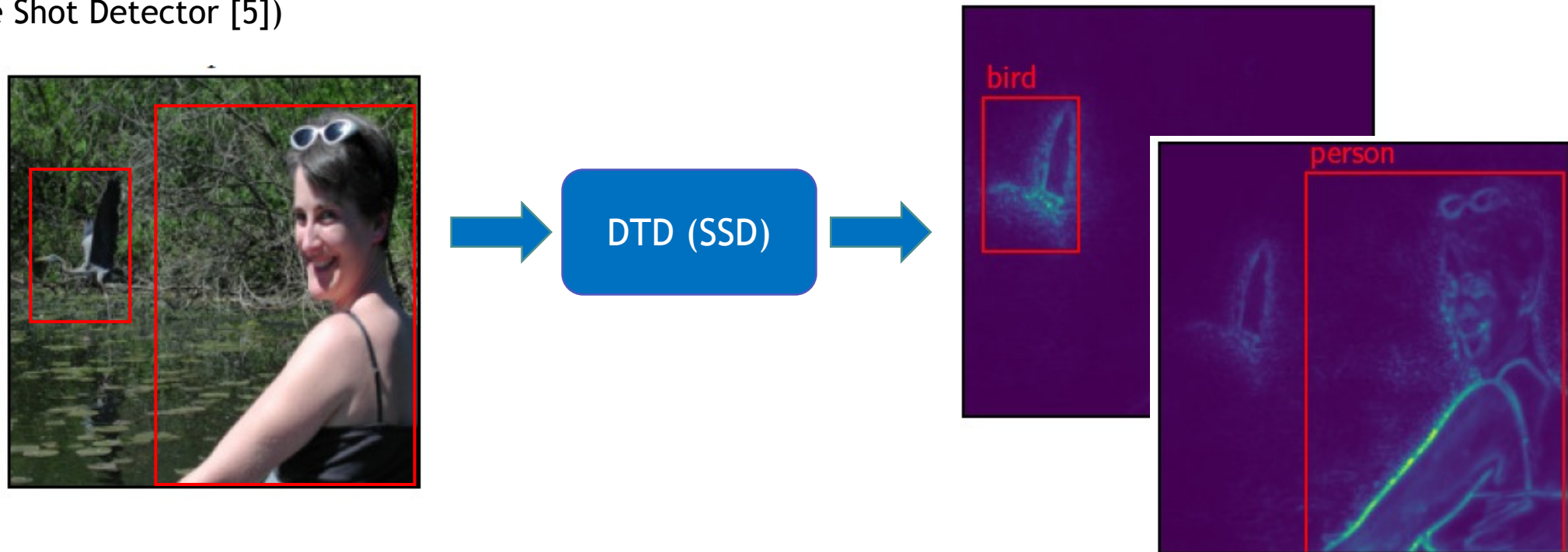


[4] Montavon et al., Explaining nonlinear classification decisions with deep Taylor decomposition, Pattern Recognition, Volume 65, 2017.

# Motivation: DNN's Interpretation & Understanding



- A ZF's contribution in KI-Absicherung Project: Adapted Deep Taylor Decomposition (DTD) for Object Detection (SSD: Single Shot Detector [5])

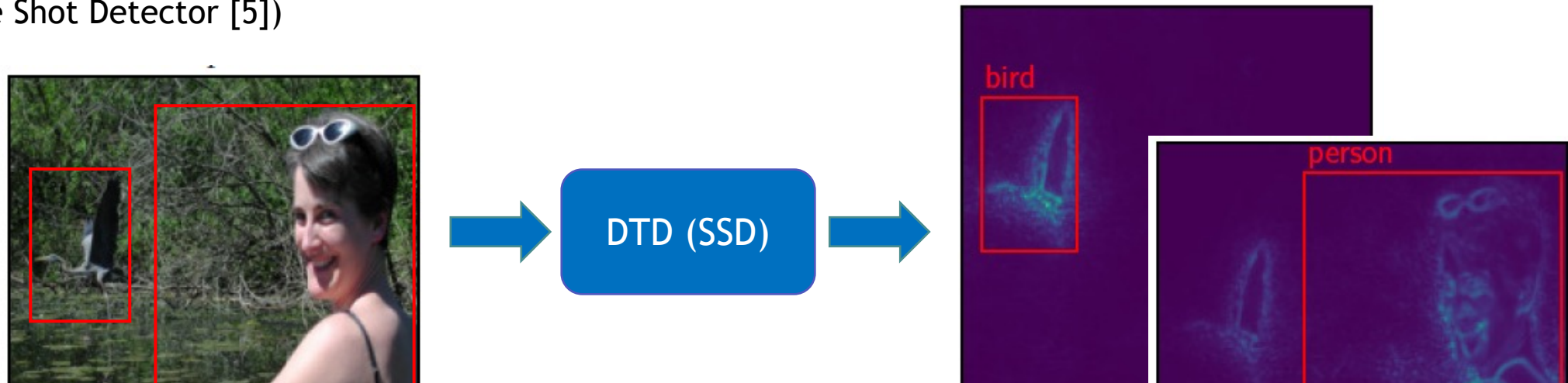


[5] Liu et al., SSD: Single Shot Multibox Detector. In European Conference on Computer Vision, 2016.

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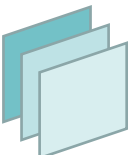
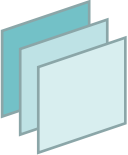


## Main Contribution in KIDL

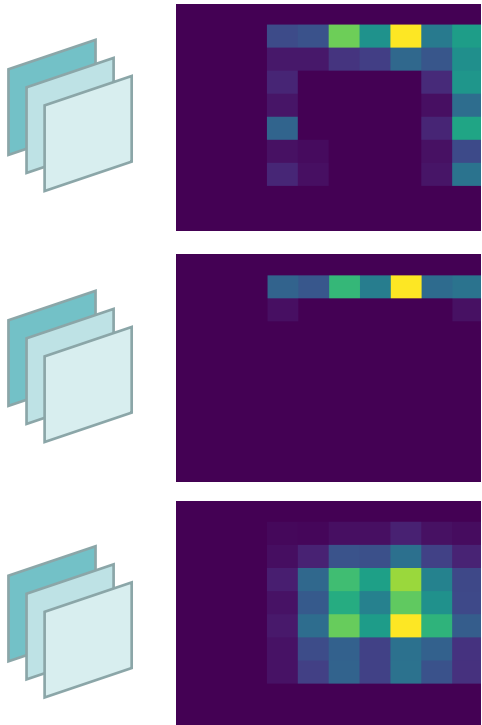
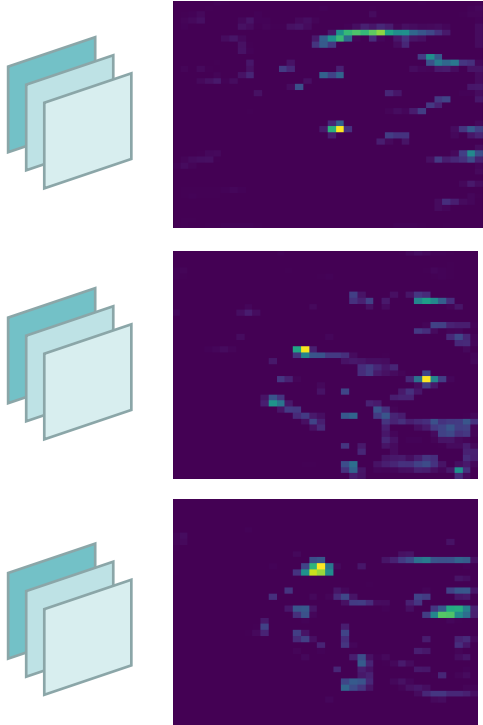
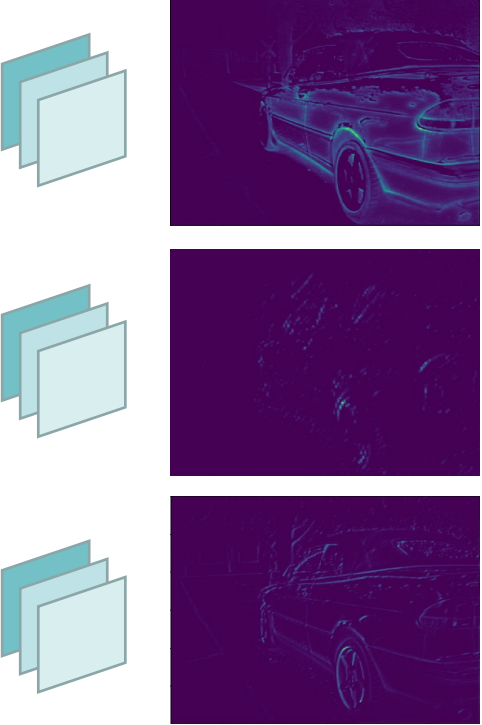
*We use heatmaps for pruning to improve transparency and safety aspects*



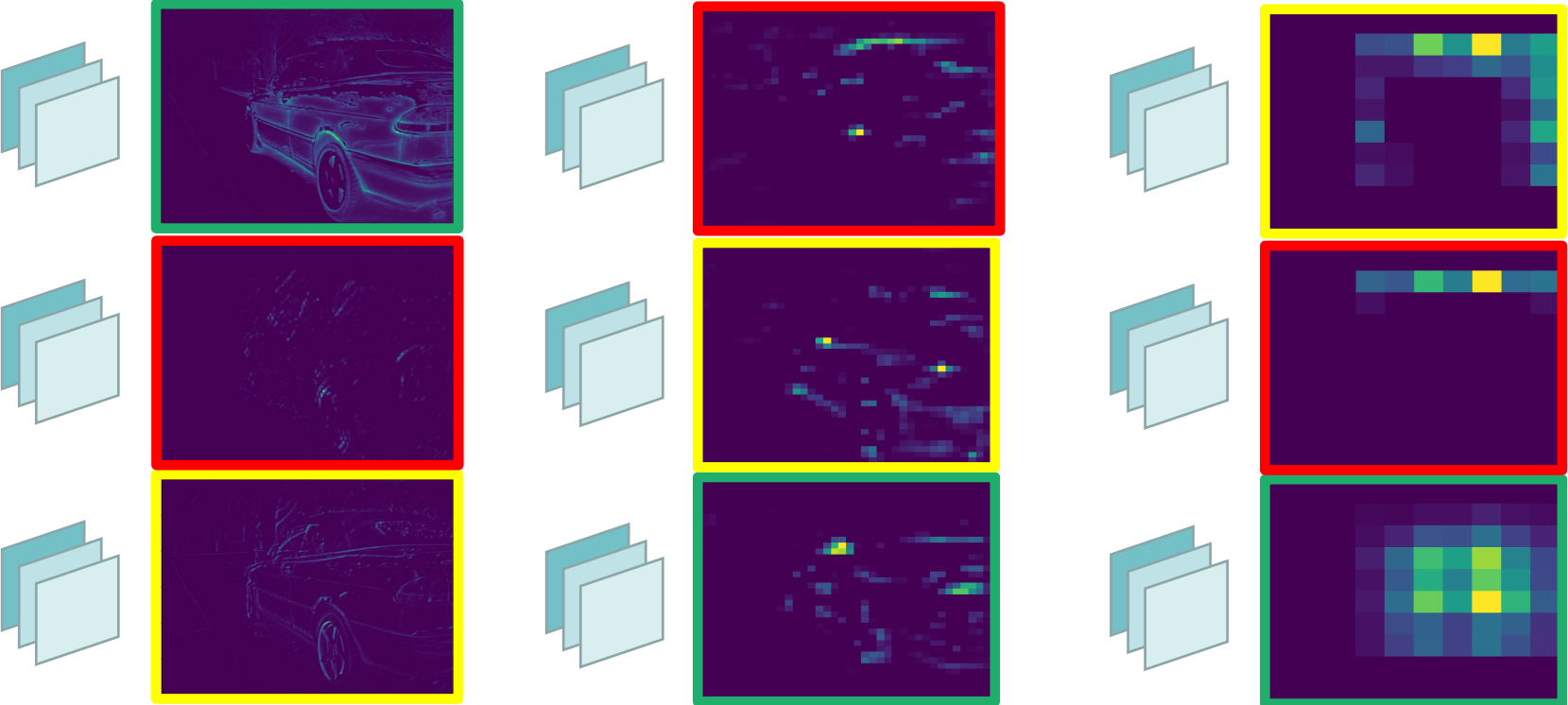
# Illustration of Interpretable Pruning Method



# DTD Heatmaps for Filter Kernels

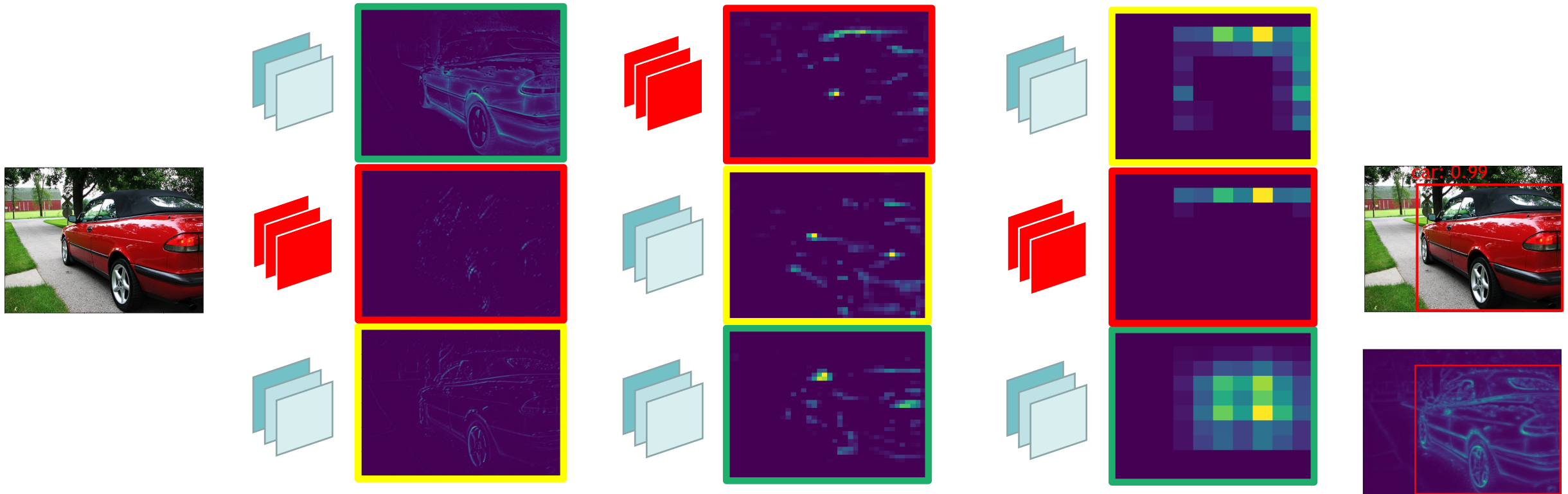


# Layer-wise Heatmaps ordering through brightness



max    mid    min

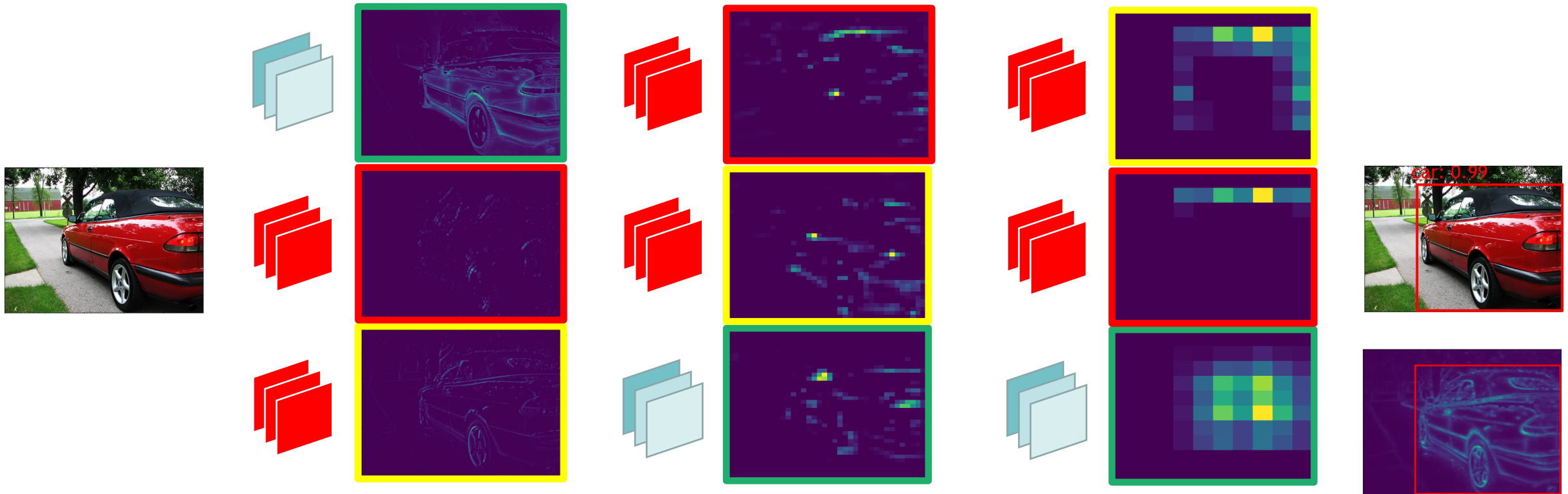
# Removal of Filter Kernels Corresponding to low values



max mid min

**33% Pruning Ratio** (i.e. removing 3 out of total 9 filters)

# Removal of Filter Kernels Corresponding to low values



max mid min

66% Pruning Ratio (i.e. removing 6 out of total 9 filters)

3



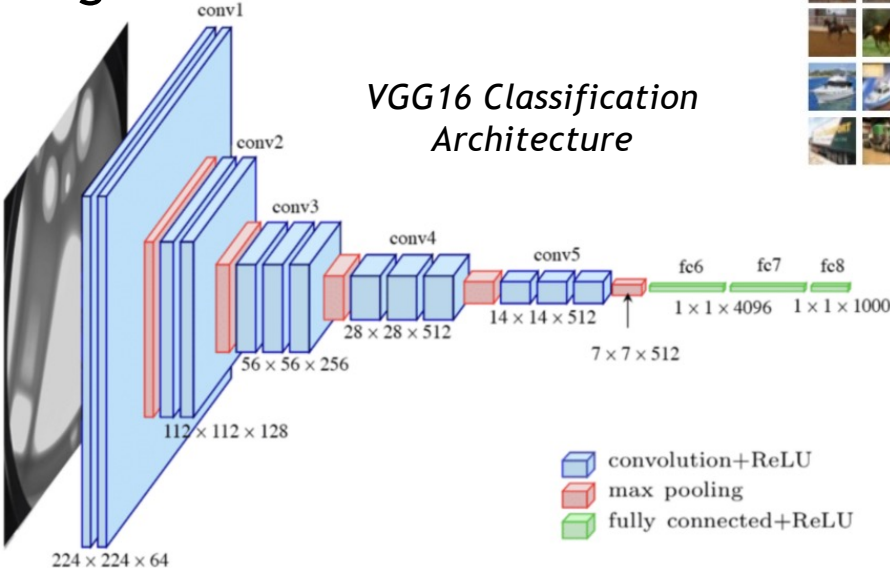
Results





# Problem Domain: Image Classification

- Model: VGG16
- Dataset: CIFAR10 & CIFAR100
- Pruning Methods:
  - HRank
  - Interpretable Pruning



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1409.1556v6>

CIFAR10 & 100 Dataset



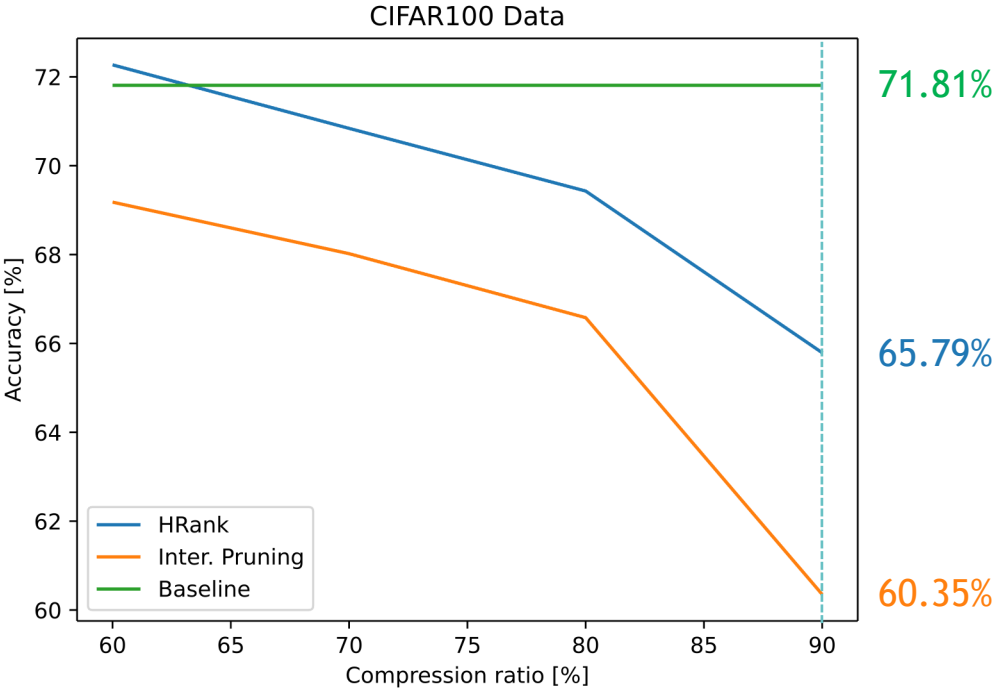
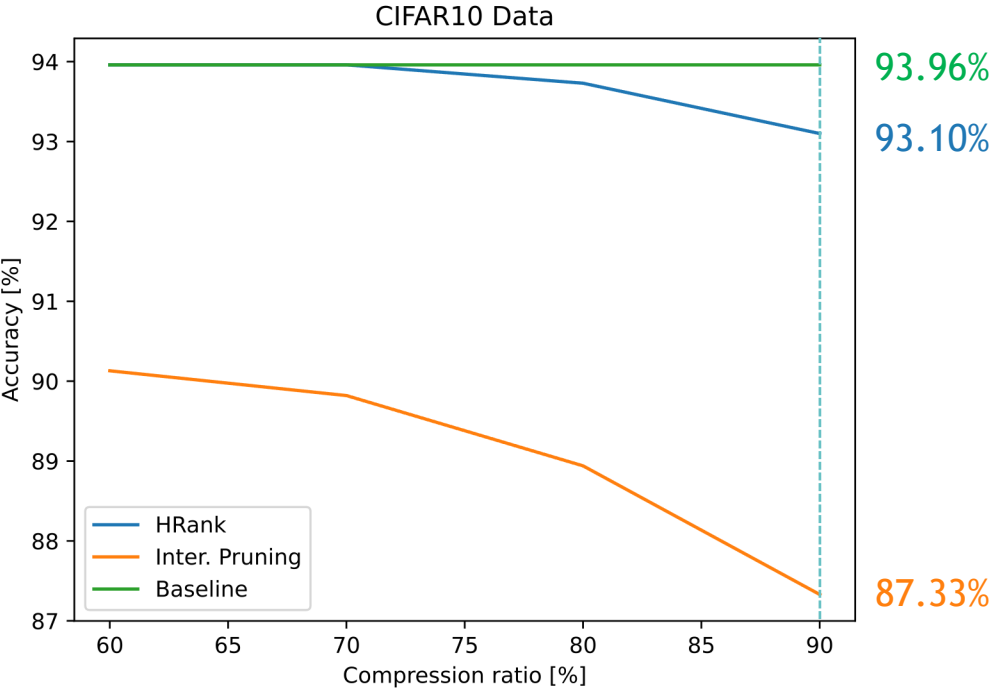
- Classes:**  
airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship, truck
- Classes**  
beaver, dolphin, otter, seal, whale  
aquarium fish, flatfish, ray, shark, trout  
orchids, poppies, roses, sunflowers, tulips  
bottles, bowls, cans, cups, plates  
apples, mushrooms, oranges, pears, sweet peppers  
clock, computer keyboard, lamp, telephone, television  
bed, chair, couch, table, wardrobe  
bee, beetle, butterfly, caterpillar, cockroach  
bear, leopard, lion, tiger, wolf  
bridge, castle, house, road, skyscraper  
cloud, forest, mountain, plain, sea  
camel, cattle, chimpanzee, elephant, kangaroo  
fox, porcupine, possum, raccoon, skunk  
crab, lobster, snail, spider, worm  
baby, boy, girl, man, woman  
crocodile, dinosaur, lizard, snake, turtle  
hamster, mouse, rabbit, shrew, squirrel  
maple, oak, palm, pine, willow  
bicycle, bus, motorcycle, pickup truck, train  
lawn-mower, rocket, streetcar, tank, tractor

<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>



# Results: Classification

- Comparing HRank with Interpretable Pruning





# Problem Domain: Object Detection

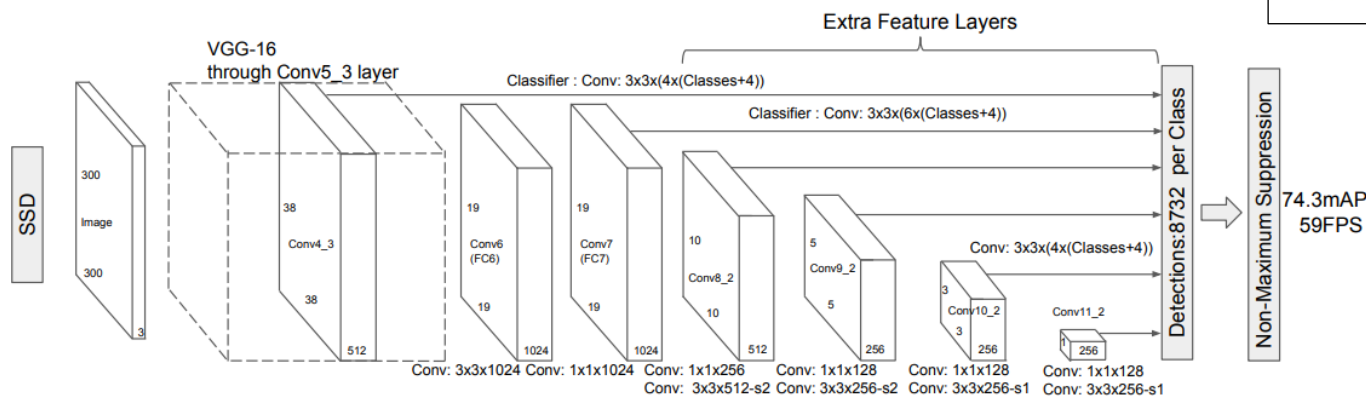
- **Model:** Single Shot Detector (SSD)
- **Dataset:** PASCAL VOC 2007
- **Pruning Methods:**
  - HRank (we extended it for object detection problem)
  - Interpretable Pruning

PASCAL VOC 2007 Dataset



<http://host.robots.ox.ac.uk/pascal/VOC/voc2007/>

SSD - Object Detection & Classification Architecture

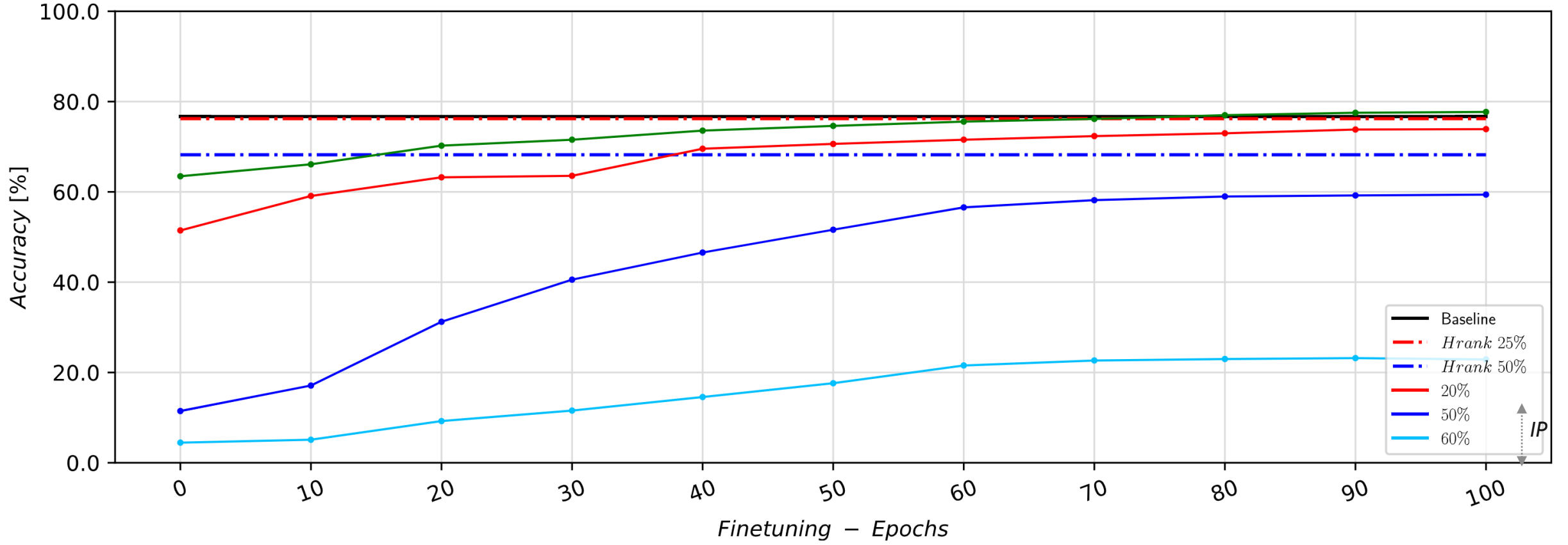


<https://arxiv.org/abs/1409.1556>

# Results: Object Detection



- Comparing HRank with Interpretable Pruning (IP)





## Summary & Conclusion

- Briefly presented the main concept of filter pruning process for model compression
- Introduced the approach of *Interpretable Pruning*
- Compared Interpretable Pruning with HRank (SoTA pruning technique) for image classification and object detection problems
- *Interpretable Pruning results are comparable with HRank, and it makes the model compression process more transparent*



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