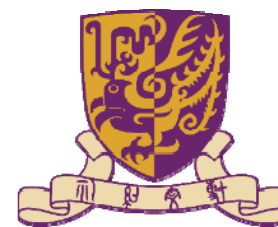




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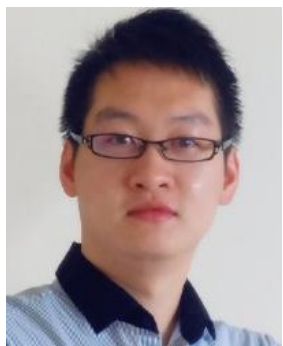


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Differentiable Dynamic Normalization for Learning Deep Representation



Ping Luo*^{1 2}



Zhanglin Peng*³



Wenqi Shao^{2 3}



Ruimao Zhang^{2 3}



Jiamin Ren³



Lingyun Wu³

¹The University of Hong Kong

²The Chinese University of Hong Kong

³SenseTime Research

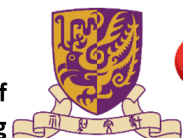
What is Dynamic Normalization (DN)?

1. DN adapts to various networks, tasks, and batch sizes.
2. DN can be easily implemented and trained in a **Differentiable** end-to-end manner with merely **small number of parameters**, by replacing the original normalizers.
3. DN has **matrix formulation**, representing a wide range of normalization methods (e.g. GroupNorm with any numbers of groups), shedding light on **analyzing them theoretically**.



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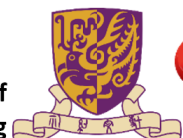
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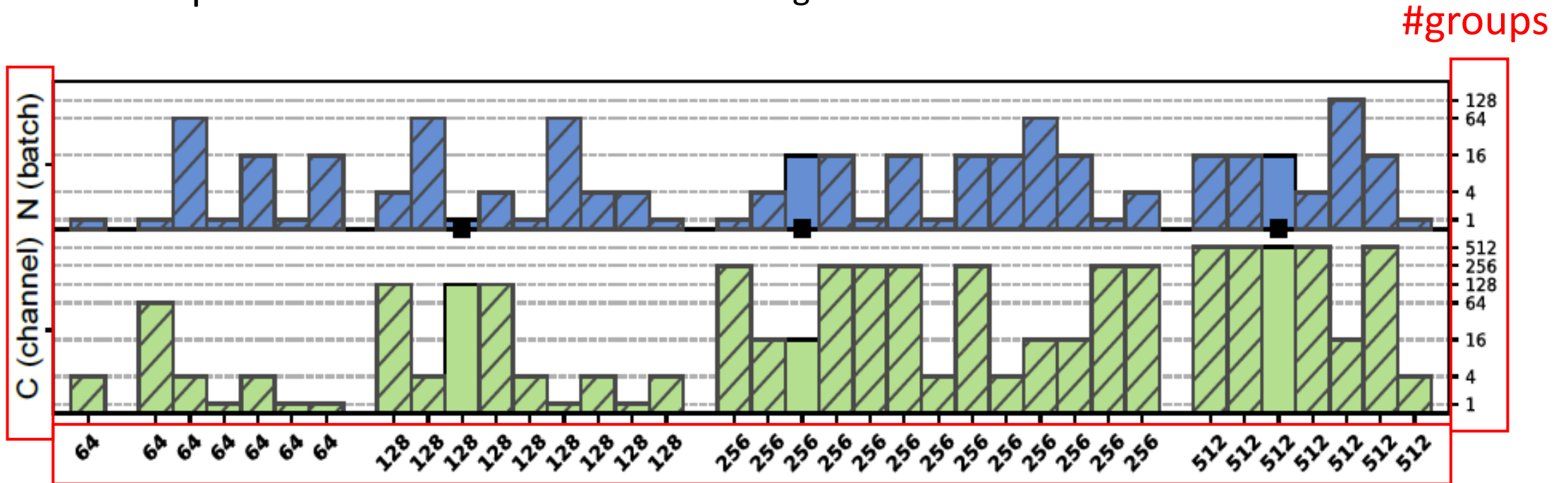
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Dynamic Normalization (DN)

- Example: ResNet34 trained with DNs on ImageNet



Each DN layer



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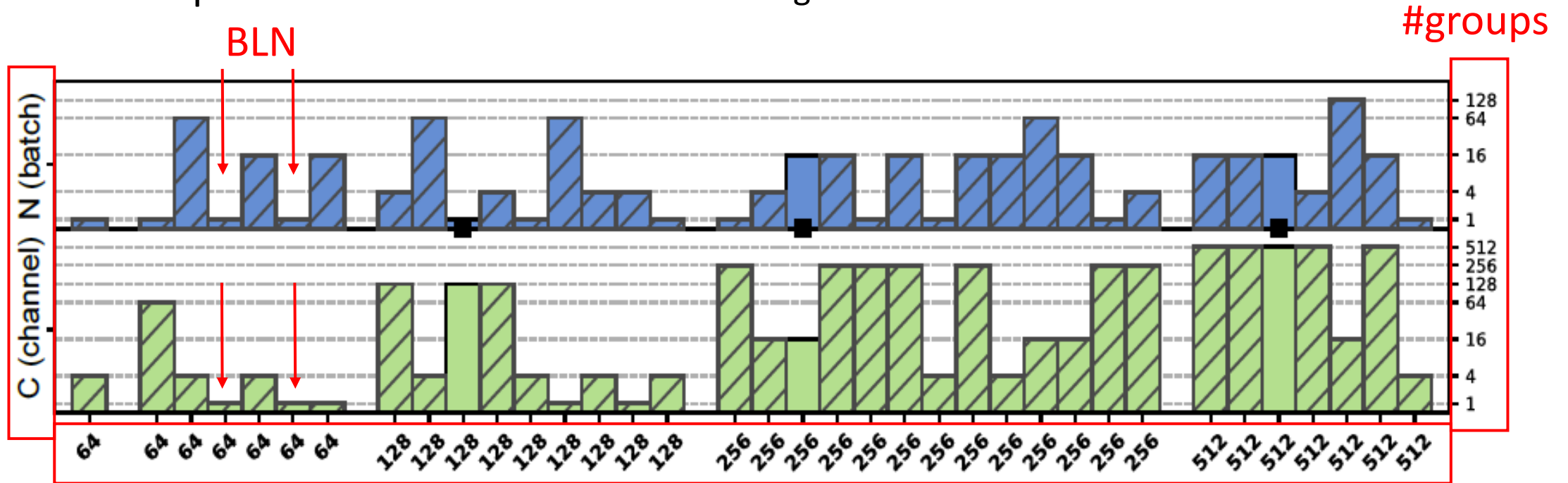


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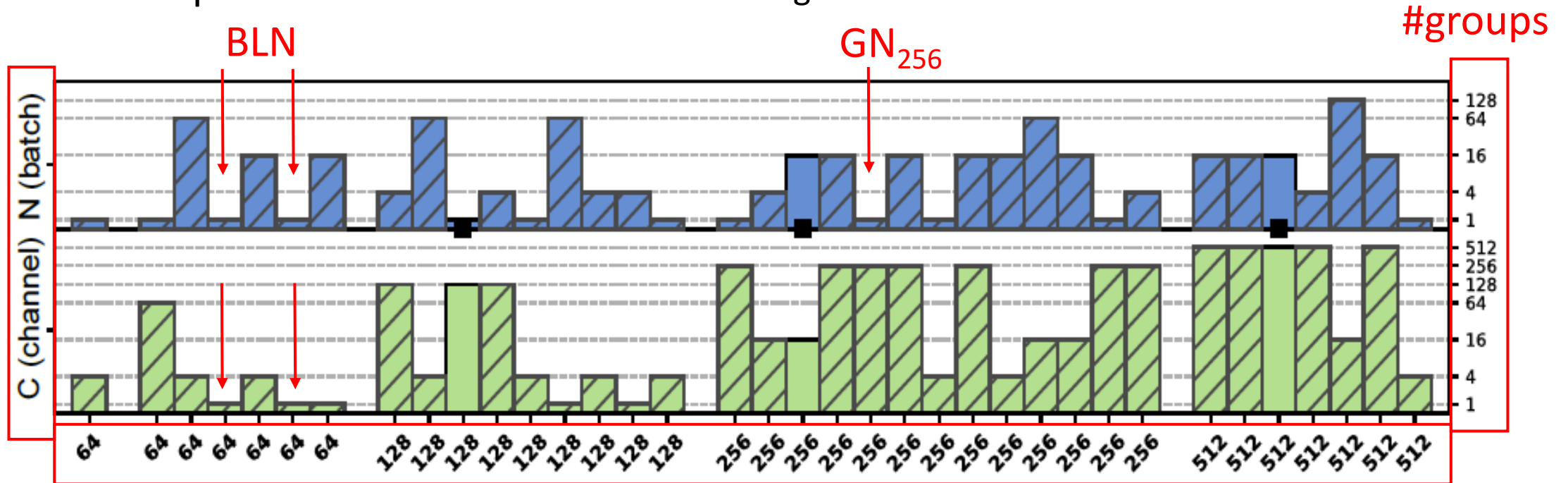


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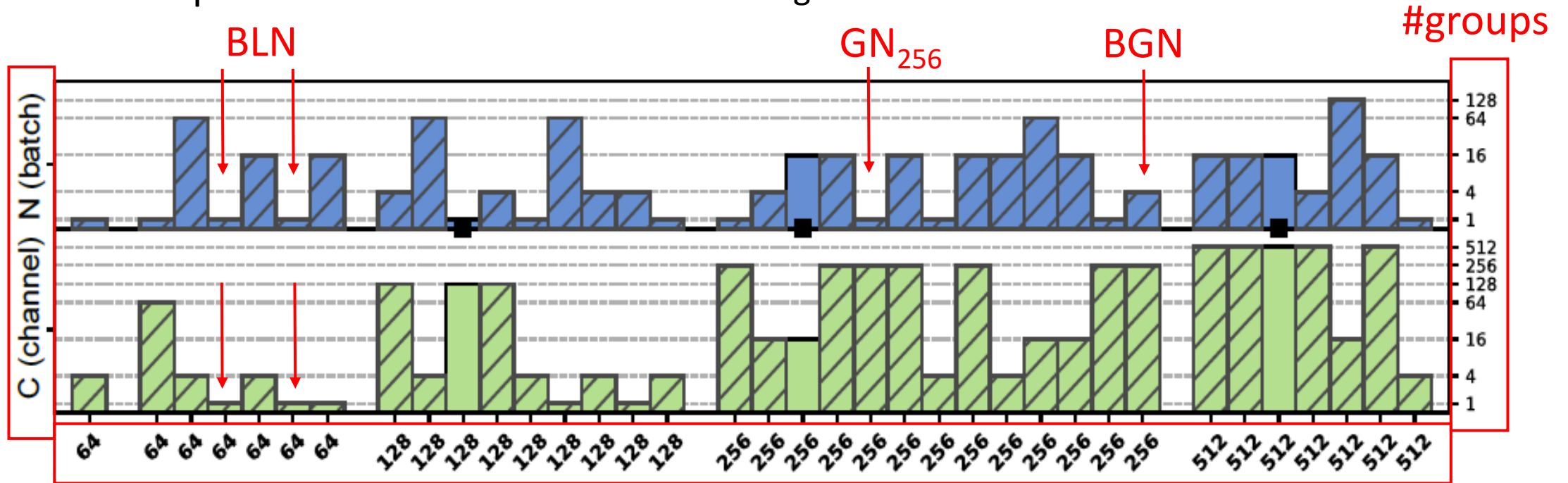
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Each DN layer



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A General Form vs. Switchable Normalization (SN)

A General Normalization Form

- Remove means and reduce by variance

normalized feature map

feature map

mean

$$\hat{h} = \frac{h - \mu^k}{\sqrt{(\sigma^k)^2 + \epsilon}}$$

standard deviation

Switchable Normalization: **Discrete** Learning-to-Normalize

- Learn a linear combination of Batch Norm, Instance Norm, Layer Norm and Group Norm **importance ratio, sum to 1**

$$\hat{h} = \frac{h - \sum_{k \in \{\text{BN, IN, LN, GN, ...}\}} \lambda^k \mu^k}{\sqrt{\sum_{k \in \{\text{BN, IN, LN, GN, ...}\}} \lambda^k (\sigma^k)^2 + \epsilon}}$$

- Problem: enumerate a large pool of candidate normalizers**



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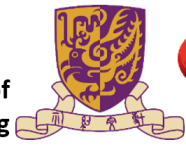
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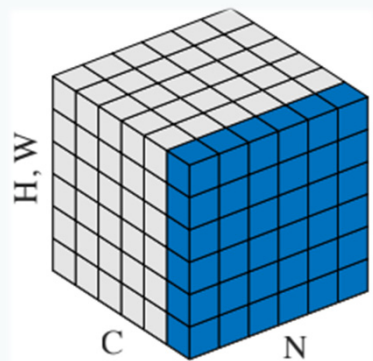
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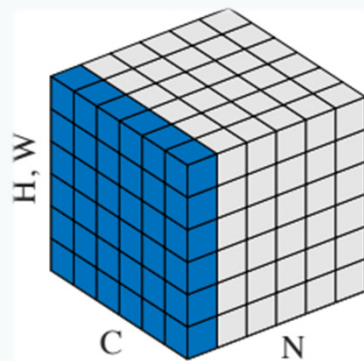
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Dynamic Normalization (DN): Continuous Learning-to-Normalize



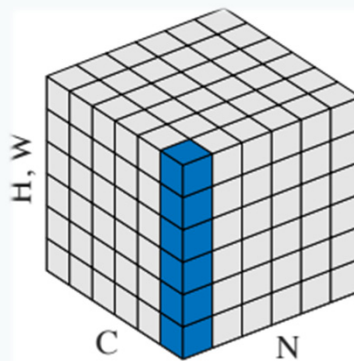
average pixels: $\{H, W, N\}$

(a) Batch Norm (BN)



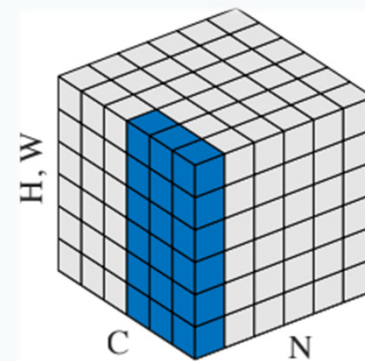
$\{H, W, C\}$

(b) Layer Norm (LN)



$\{H, W\}$

(c) Instance Norm (IN)



$\{H, W, C/2\}$

(d) Group Norm (GN)



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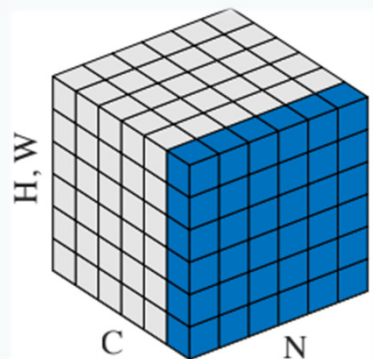
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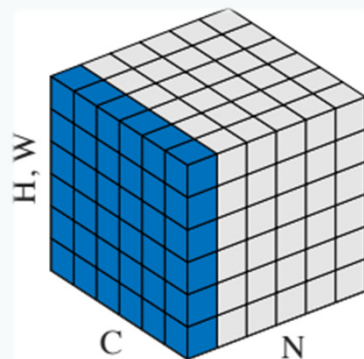
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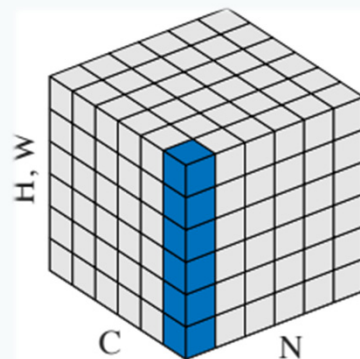
average pixels: $\{H, W, N\}$

(a) Batch Norm (BN)



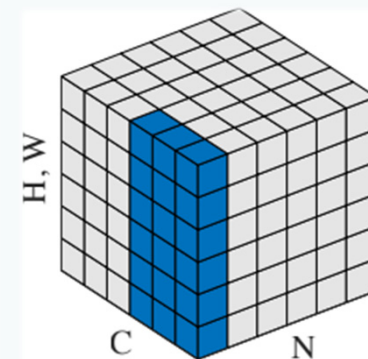
$\{H, W, C\}$

(b) Layer Norm (LN)



$\{H, W\}$

(c) Instance Norm (IN)



$\{H, W, C/2\}$

(d) Group Norm (GN)

Dynamic Normalization:
$$\hat{h} = \gamma \frac{h - U\mu V}{U\sigma V} + \beta$$

- $U \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}, V \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times C}$: two binary diagonal-block matrices
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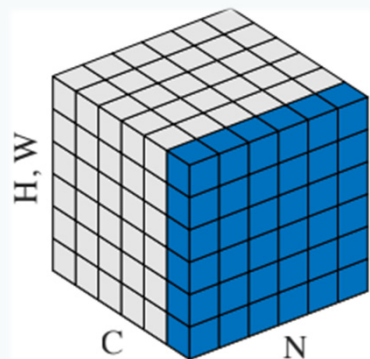
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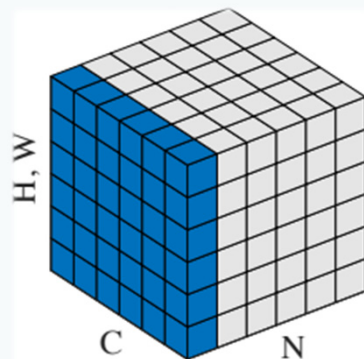
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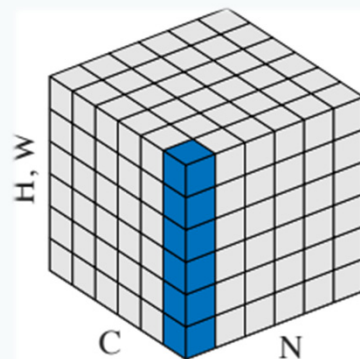
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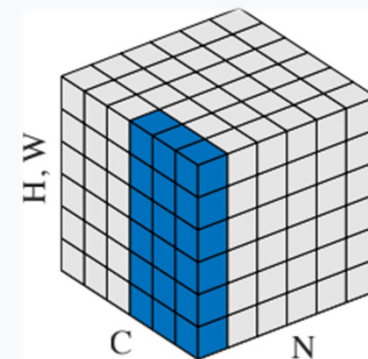
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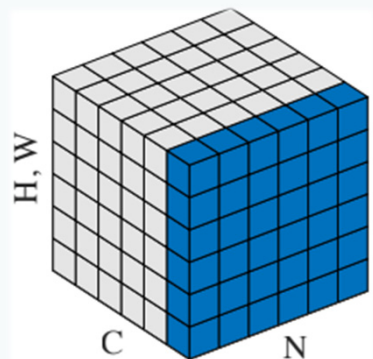
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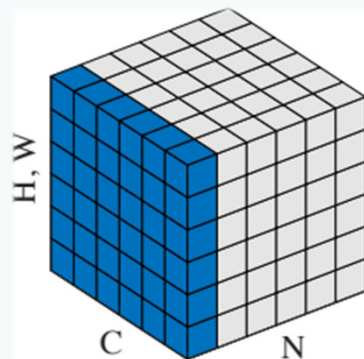
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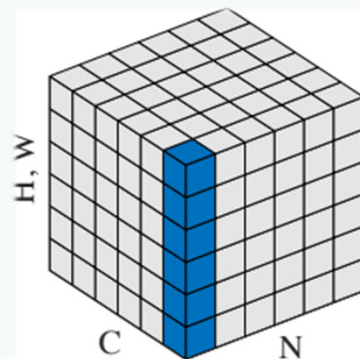
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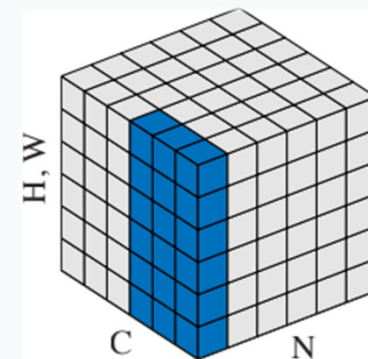
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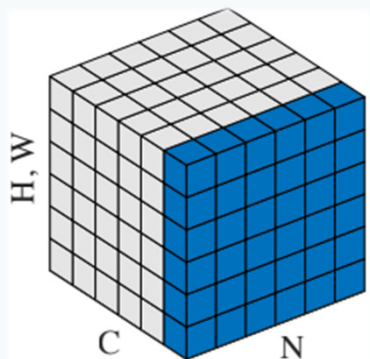


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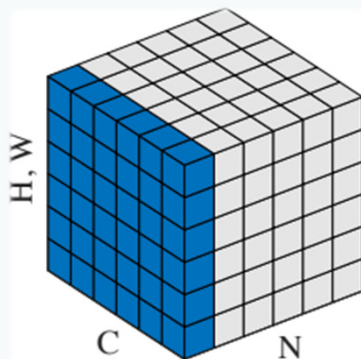
$$U = \mathbf{1}, V = I$$



average pixels: $\{H, W, N\}$

(a) Batch Norm (BN)

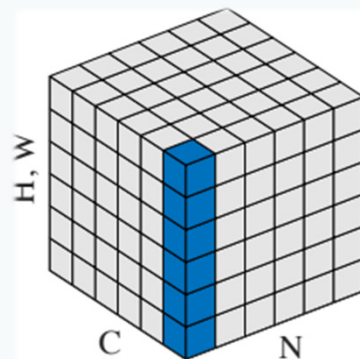
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$\{H, W, C\}$

(b) Layer Norm (LN)

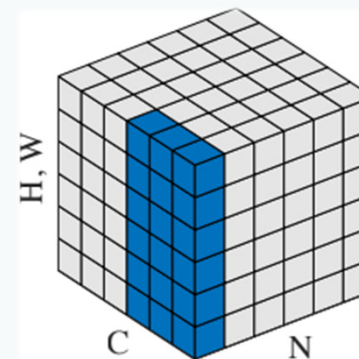
$$U = I, V = I$$



$\{H, W\}$

(c) Instance Norm (IN)

$$U = I, V \text{ is block-diagonal}$$



$\{H, W, C/2\}$

(d) Group Norm (GN)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

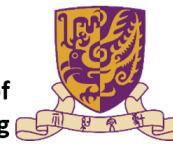
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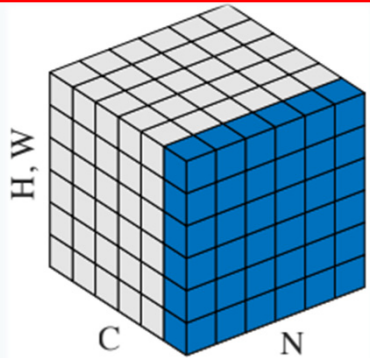


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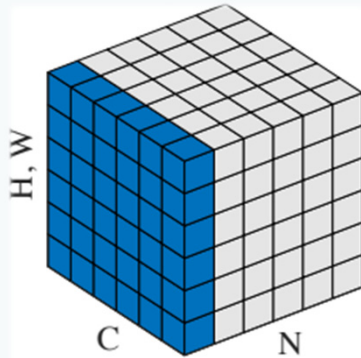
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average pixels: $\{H, W, N\}$

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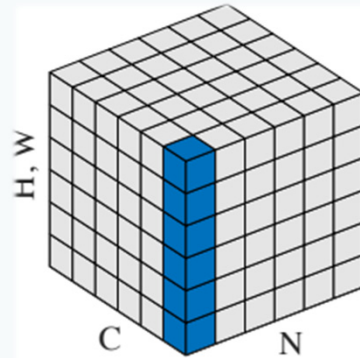
$$U = I, V = \mathbf{1}$$



$\{H, W, C\}$

(b) Layer Norm (LN)

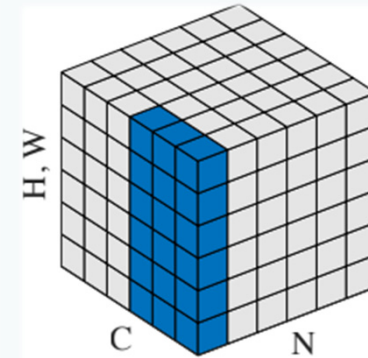
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$\{H, W\}$

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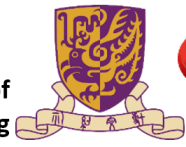
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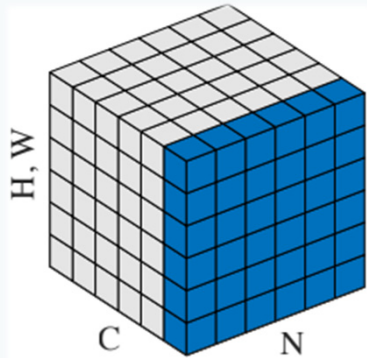
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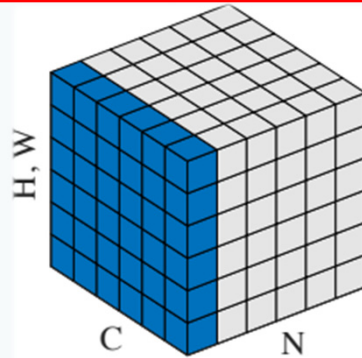
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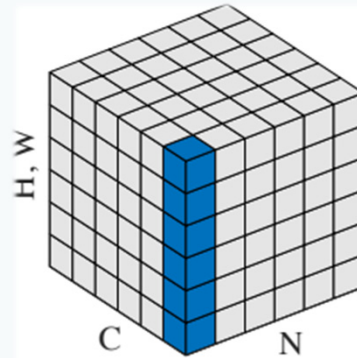
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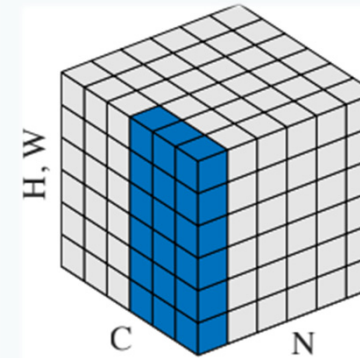
$\{H, W, C\}$

(b) Layer Norm (LN)



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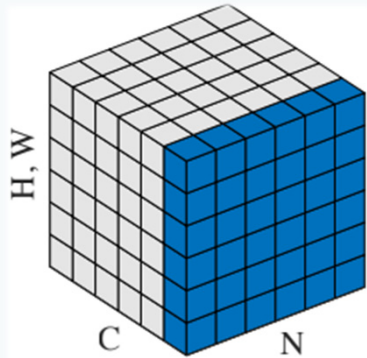


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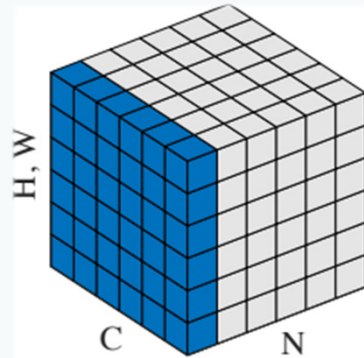
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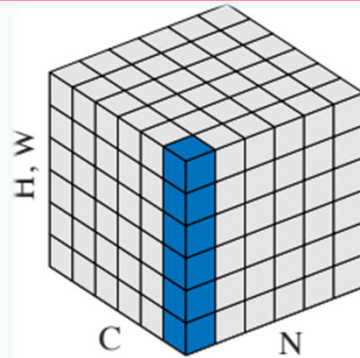
$$U = I, V = \mathbf{1}$$



$\{H, W, C\}$

(b) Layer Norm (LN)

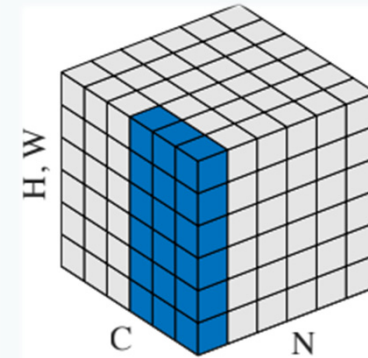
$$U = I, V = I$$



$\{H, W\}$

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$\{H, W, C/2\}$

(d) Group Norm (GN)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dynamic Normalization:
$$\hat{h} = \gamma \frac{h - U\mu V}{U\sigma V} + \beta$$

- $U \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}, V \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times C}$: two binary diagonal-block matrices
- $\mu, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times C}$: means and stds of Instance Normalization (IN), implying that we learn to combine statistics of IN



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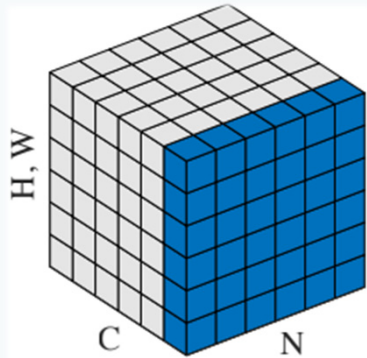


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Dynamic Normalization (DN): Continuous Learning-to-Normalize

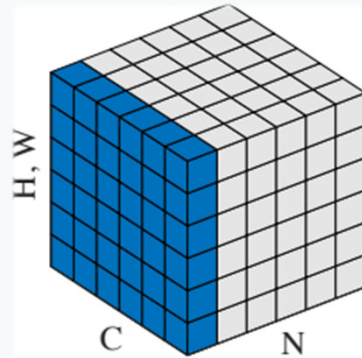
$$U = \mathbf{1}, V = I$$



average pixels: $\{H, W, N\}$

(a) Batch Norm (BN)

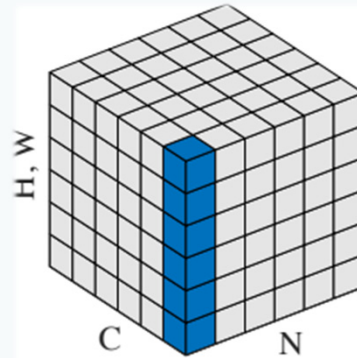
$$U = I, V = \mathbf{1}$$



$\{H, W, C\}$

(b) Layer Norm (LN)

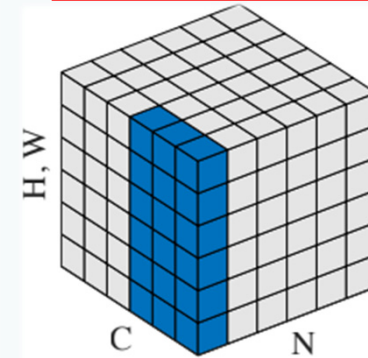
$$U = I, V = I$$



$\{H, W\}$

(c) Instance Norm (IN)

$$U = I, V \text{ is block-diagonal}$$



$\{H, W, C/2\}$

(d) Group Norm (GN)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dynamic Normalization:
$$\hat{h} = \gamma \frac{h - U\mu V}{U\sigma V} + \beta$$

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Experimental Results

- ResNet18 on CIFAR10

	(1,128)	(8,8)	(8,4)	(4,8)	(8,2)	(2,8)
BN	94.80	93.31	93.01	94.18	91.55	94.84
GN ₃₂	93.67 [†]	90.22 [†]	90.58	92.66 [†]	90.85	93.65 [†]
GN ₁₆	93.17	89.49	90.90 [†]	92.32	90.89 [†]	93.21
GN ₈	93.33	89.52	90.00	91.92	90.06	92.93
SN	94.40	93.33	93.10	93.87	92.38	94.26
DN	94.98	93.81	93.45	94.67	92.45	94.95

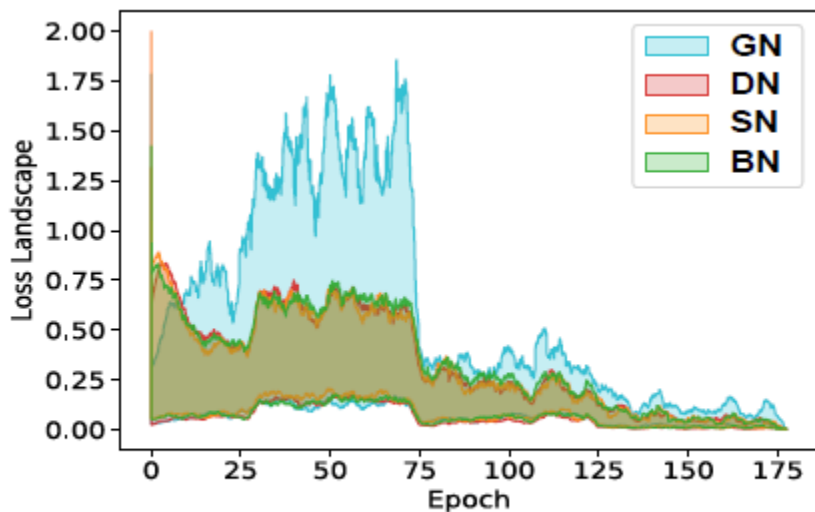
- ImageNet

	BN	GN	LN	IN	SN	BRN	BKN	DN
ResNet50	76.4	75.9	74.7	71.6	76.9	76.3	76.8	78.2
ResNet101	77.8	77.6	75.3	72.2	78.4	78.1	78.3	79.2

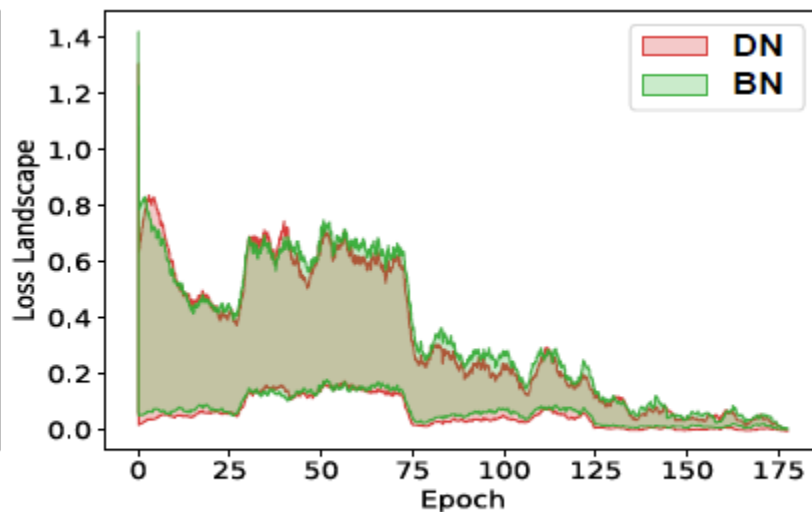


Comparisons of Loss Landscapes

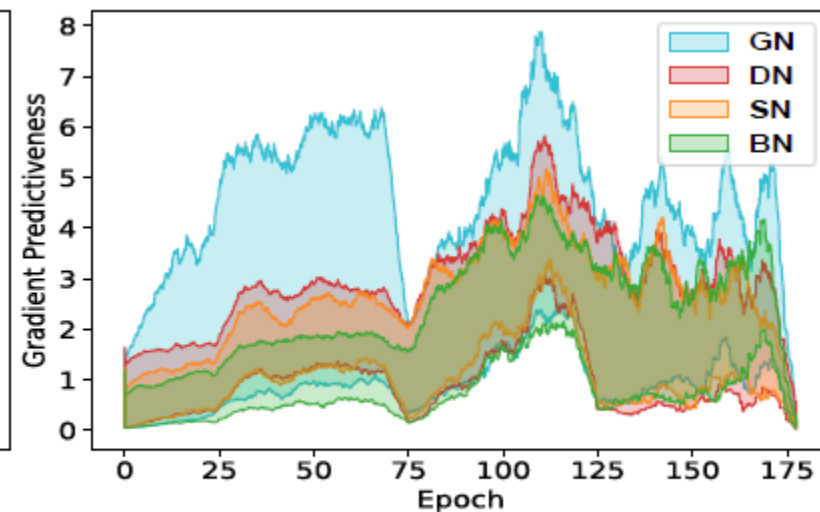
- ResNet18 on CIFAR10



(a) variations of loss values



(b) variations of losses of DN v.s. BN



(c) variations of gradient values

$GN \gg DN \approx SN \approx BN$

$GN \gg DN > SN \approx BN$



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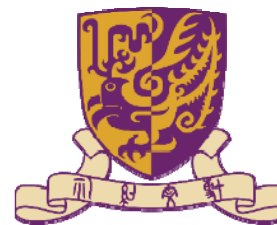


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Thank You



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Differentiable Dynamic Normalization for Learning Deep Representation

Wed Jun 12th 06:30 -- 09:00 PM Room Pacific Ballroom

Poster