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ICML, June 11, 2019

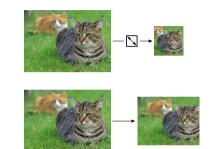


Funded by FNSNF

How do DNNs process large images?

Cropping and downsampling to a manageable resolution (e.g. 224×224)

Dividing the image into patches and processing them separately



*image taken from the Imagenet dataset

Our contributions

- ► Sample from a soft attention to only process a fraction of the image in high resolution.
- Derive gradients through the sampling for all parameters which allows to train our models end-to-end.
- Disentangle the computational and memory requirements from the input resolution.

Soft Attention

Given an input x we define a neural network $\Psi(x)$ that uses attention

$$\Psi(x) = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^K a(x)_i f(x)_i\right) = g\left(\mathbb{E}_{I \sim a(x)}[f(x)_I]\right),\,$$

where $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times D}$ are the features and $a(x) \in \mathbb{R}_+^K$ is the attention distribution.

Attention Sampling

We approximate $\Psi(x)$ by Monte Carlo

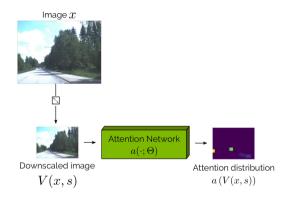
$$\Psi(x)pprox g\left(rac{1}{N}\sum_{q\in Q}f(x)_q
ight)$$
 where $Q=\{q_i\sim a(x)\,|\,i\in\{1,2,\ldots,N\}\}.$

We show that

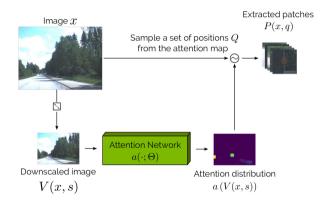
- Sampling from the attention is optimal to approximate $\Psi(x)$ if $||f(x)_i|| = ||f(x)_j|| \ \forall i,j$
- lacktriangle We can compute the gradients both for the parameters $a(\cdot)$ and $f(\cdot)$



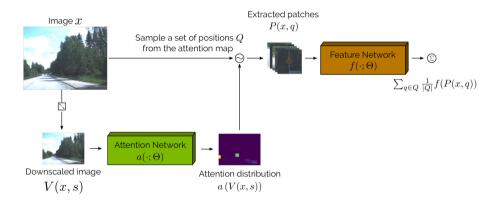




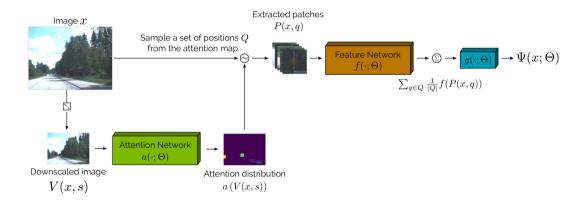






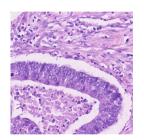








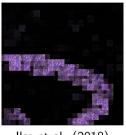
Qualitative evaluation of the attention distribution (1)



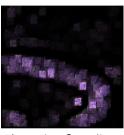
Full Image



Epithelial Cells



Ilse et al. (2018)



Attention Sampling

Qualitative evaluation of the attention distribution (2)







Ground Truth

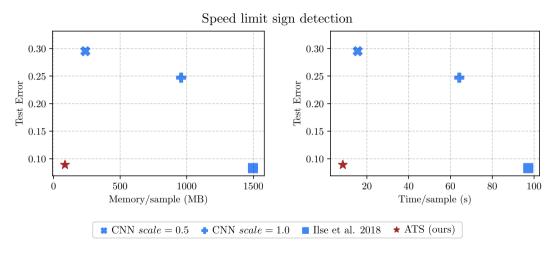
Ilse et al. (2018)

Attention Sampling



Extracted patch

Thank you for your time!



Come talk to us at **poster #3 at Pacific Ballroom**.