Angelos Katharopoulos & François Fleuret

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# How do DNNs process large images?

Cropping and downsampling to a manageable resolution (e.g.  $224\times224)$ 

Dividing the image into patches and processing them separately



#### \*image taken from the Imagenet dataset

#### Our contributions

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

#### 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

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

We show that

- Sampling from the attention is optimal to approximate Ψ(x) if ||f(x)<sub>i</sub>|| = ||f(x)<sub>j</sub>|| ∀ i, j
- 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





Attention Sampling

### Qualitative evaluation of the attention distribution (2)





Extracted patch

#### Thank you for your time!

Speed limit sign detection



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