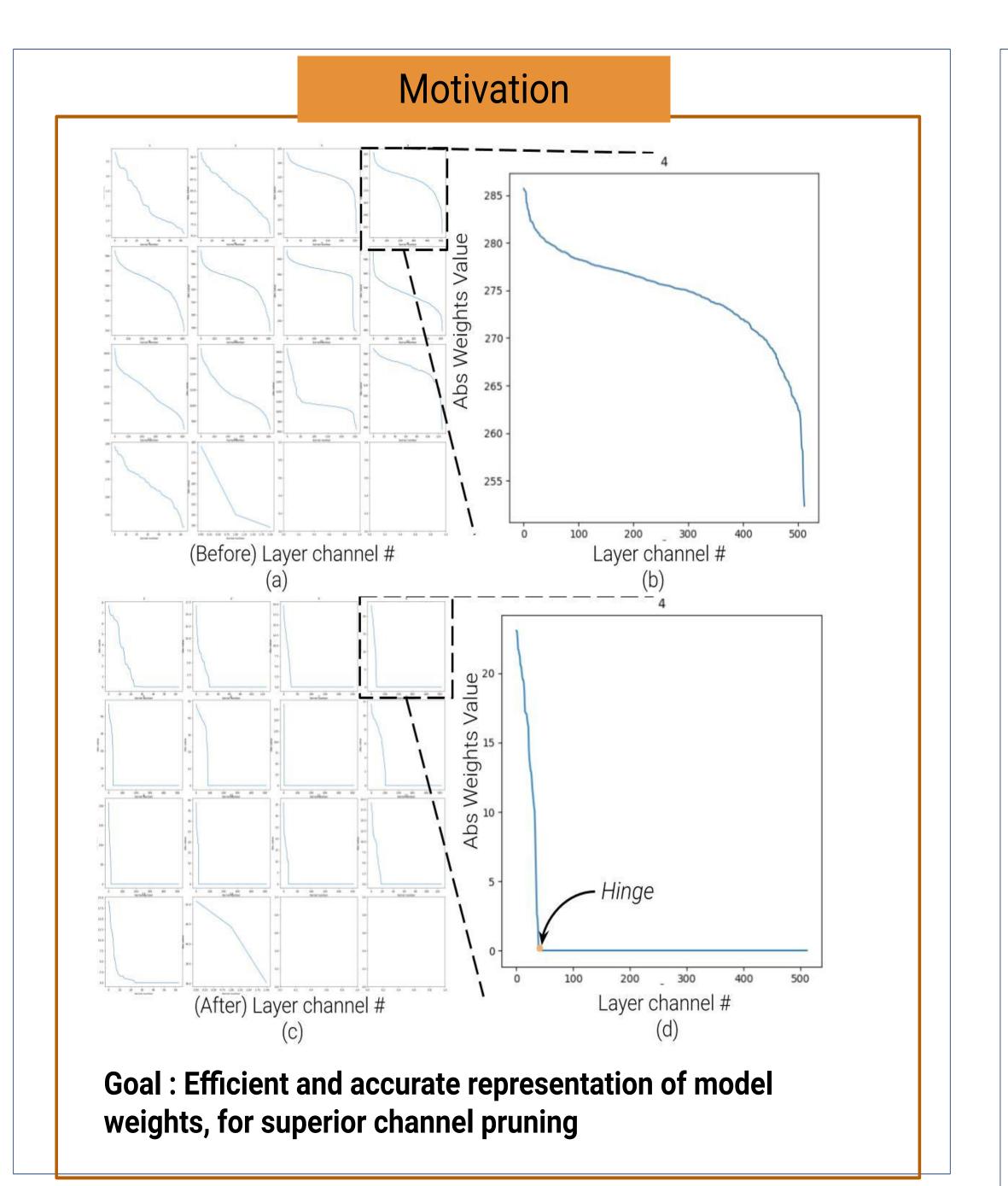


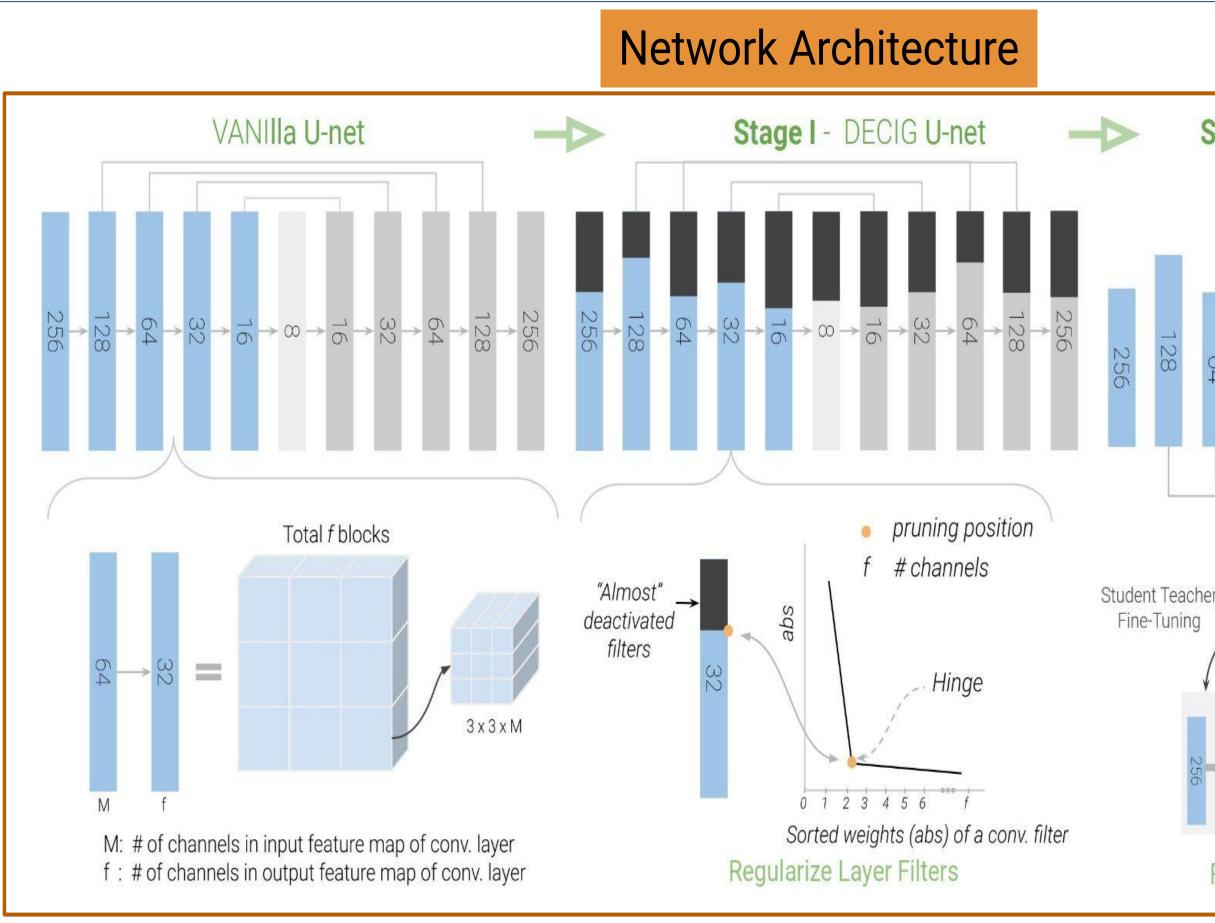
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Our Approach

- We propose a two-stage novel strategy where, first, we condense the channel weights, such that, as few channels are used.
- Later we prune, nearly zeroed out weight activations, and fine-tune the autoencoder.
- To maintain image quality, fine-tuning is done via student-teacher training, condensed model -(Teacher)

Towards Device Efficient Conditional Image Generation Nisarg A. Shah and Gaurav Bharaj AI Foundation, California, USA



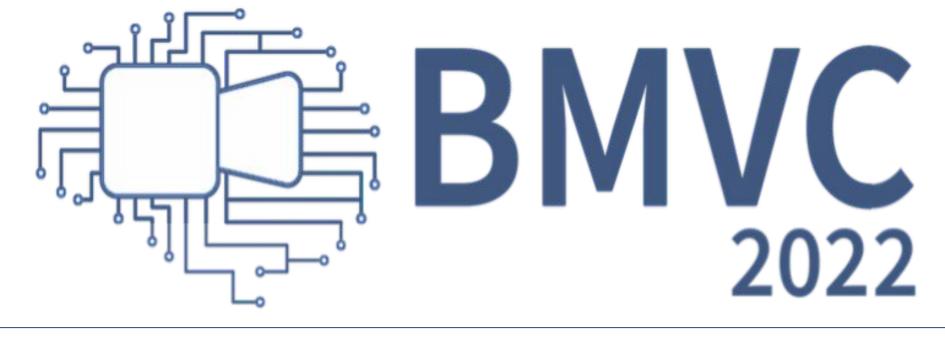
Method Overview

- We propose, channel weight and layer device performance device regularisation, both operating at intra and inter-layer level
- Channel importance factor γ, is equivalent to magnitude of the weights of the corresponding channels.
- We calculate the run-time for each layer across a particular device, and use it as a multiplicative factor I(i) for that layer. (device-dependent)

$\mathsf{L}_i = \mathsf{\Sigma}_{j=1}^n \mathsf{f}(j) * ||\mathsf{W}_{i,j}||_1$ Channel level :

 $\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{PENAL}} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \mathsf{I}(i) * \mathsf{L}_{i}$ Layer level :

I(*i*) = Runtime for layer on particular device



Pruned blocks Pruned Deactivated Filte ▝▋▋▋▋▋▋▝▋▋ Final Fine-tuned Pruned Network

'Hinge' based pruning

• On Stage-I training, a model with a considerable amount of near zero weight channels are obtained with considerable distinction.

• The inclination point that shows the threshold between these two types of channels is identified as the ``hinge". In turn, not requiring to take an arbitrary guess or a global threshold on the number of channels to be pruned.

 W_{ii} = Filter weight of ith layer and jth sorted channel f(j) = channel regularisation function; Linear, Uniform, ...

Experiments and Results

- Generator models such that UNet and ResUNet, and there corresponding DECIG versions were used
- Inference times are calculated for both CPU and GPU
- Conditional image generation tasks Segmentation mask to images, images to cartoonization and CycleGAN

