

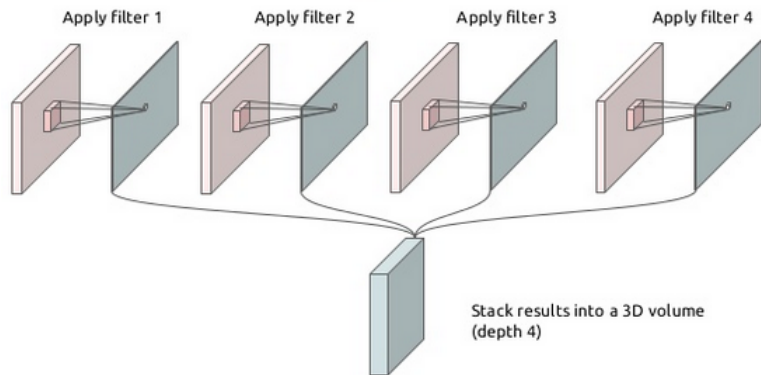
# Neural Networks and Deep Learning: Convolution Layer

**Nicolas Thome**

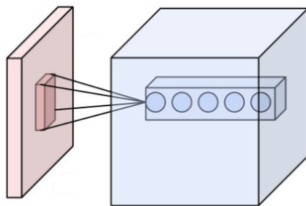
Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (Cnam)  
Département Informatique

# Convolution Layer

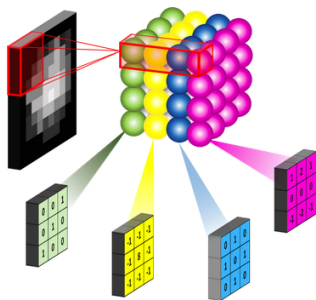
- ▶ 2D convolution: each filter  $\Rightarrow$  2D map (image)
- ▶ Convolution Layer: stacking maps from multiple Filters  $\Rightarrow$  **Tensor: multi-dimensional array**



# Convolution Layer



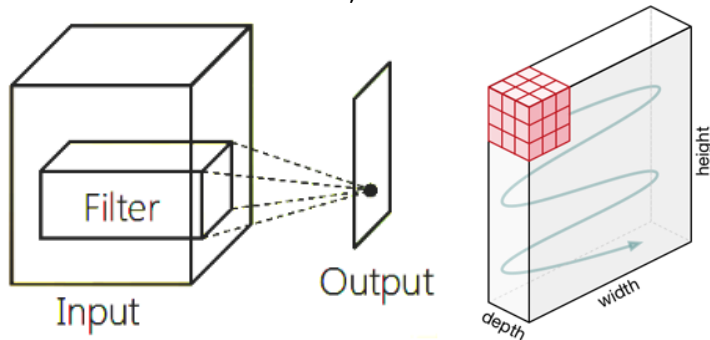
- ▶ Tensor: stacking several filters outputs
  - ▶ Depth  $\Leftrightarrow$  # filters
  - ▶ Each spatial position: output for the different filters
- ▶ Ex: 2D convolution with gray-scale images
  - ▶ Input tensor depth = 1
- ▶ **Convolution on color images / hierarchies:**
  - ▶ Convolution on tensors!
  - ▶ Input Tensor  $\Rightarrow$  output Tensor



# Convolution Layer for Tensors

$$f'(i,j) = (f \star h)(i,j) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=-\frac{d-1}{2}}^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \sum_{m=-\frac{d-1}{2}}^{\frac{d-1}{2}} f(i-n, m-j, k) h(n, m, k) + \mathbf{b}$$

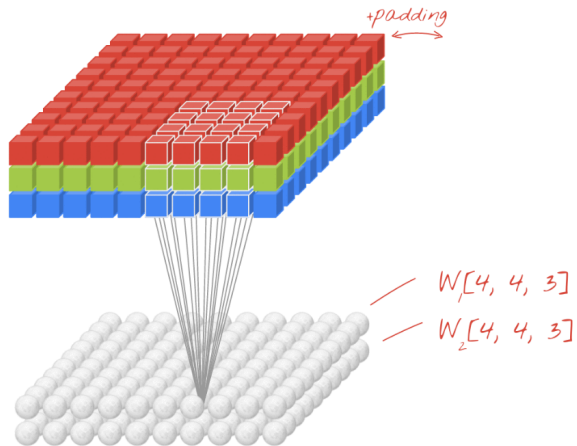
- Convolution: linear, **bias b**  $\Rightarrow$  affine



- Filtering on depth: correlation between feature maps

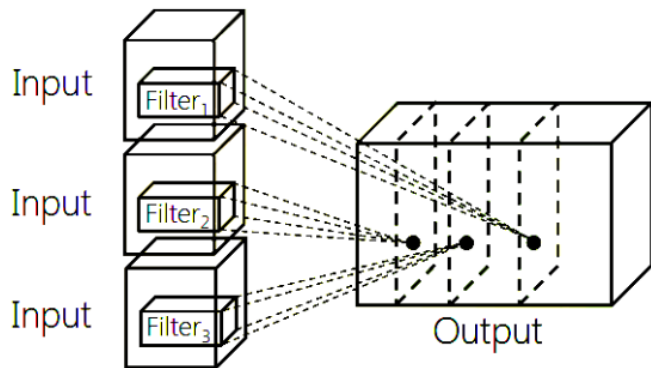
# Convolution Layer for Tensors

Ex: input color image



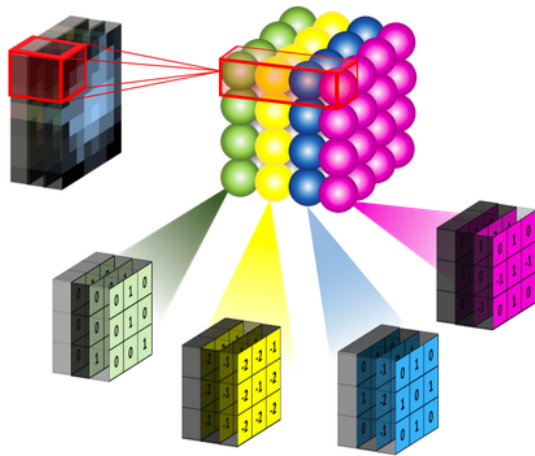
# Convolution Layer for Tensors

Natural extension for multiple filters

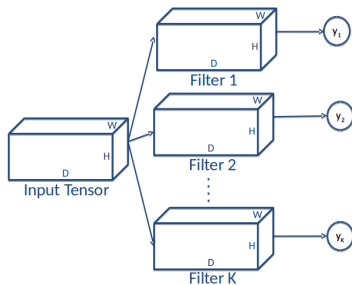


# Convolution Layer for Tensors

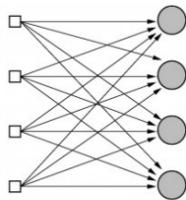
Ex: input color image



# Specific Tensor Convolution Filters



- ▶ Input tensor size  $W \times H \times D$
- ▶ Filter size =  $W \times H \times D =$  tensor size, no padding  
 $\Rightarrow$  No possible displacement for filter
  - ▶ Output: single scalar value
  - ▶ Use of  $K$  filters  $\Rightarrow$  output:  $K$ -dim vector
- ▶ **Convolution  $\sim$  fully connected on flattened tensor**

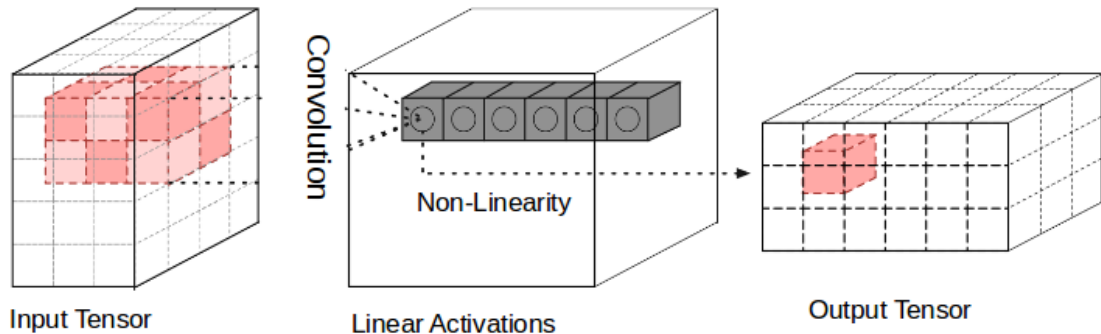


Flattened Tensor  
size  $W \times H \times D$

Output Vector  
size  $K$

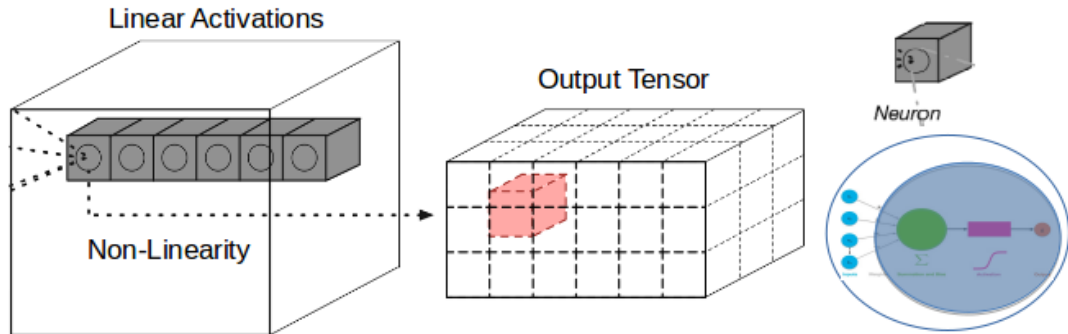


# Convolution Layer: Non-Linearity



- Convolutional Layer:  
Input Tensor  $\rightarrow$  Output Tensor
  1. Convolution: linear / affine filtering
  2. Followed by point wise non-linearity  
~ non-linearity on spatial maps

# Convolution Layer: Non-Linearity



- ▶ Each activation in tensor map  $\Leftrightarrow$  formal neuron
- ▶ Ex: sigmoid activation:

$$\sigma(z) = (1 + e^{-az})^{-1}$$

# Convolution Layer: Conclusion

- Convolution for tensors: generalizes 2D convolution (depth)
- **Convolution Layer: Core of Deep Learning**
- Deep: Convolution Hierarchies?  
⇒ **next!**

