

## Making Deep Learning Models Memory Efficient

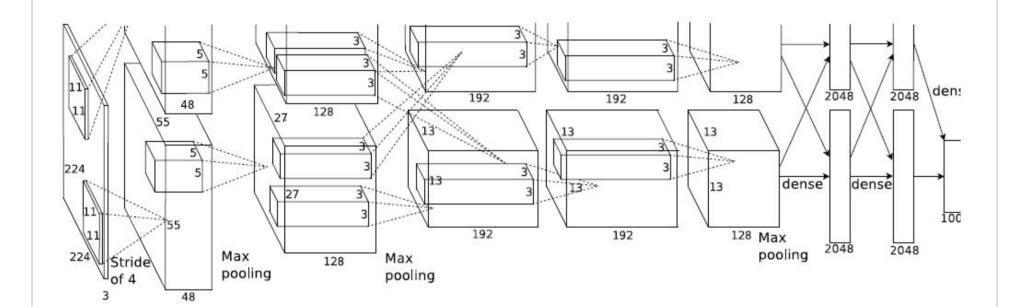


## **MOTIVATION**





- Deep Learning Models needs to run on small devices.
- Model needs to process video at 30 fps.



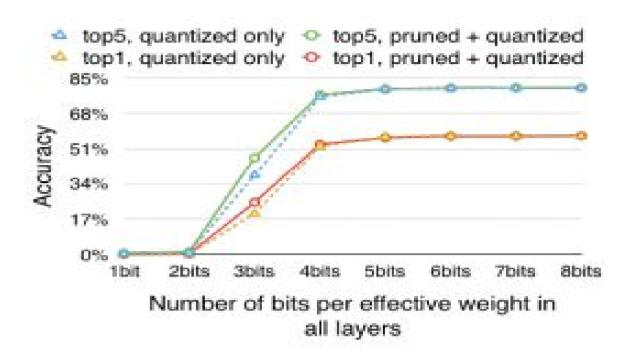
 But current models Eg.-AlexNet has 60 million parameters (~240 MB on disk) and performs 1.5 billion single precision operations to classify one image i.e in a forward pass.)

params	AlexNet	FLOPs
4M	FC 1000	4M
16M	FC 4096 / ReLU	16M
37M	FC 4096 / ReLU	37M
<b>†</b> I	Max Pool 3x3s2	1
442K	Conv 3x3s1, 256 / ReLU	74M
1.3M	Conv 3x3s1, 384 / ReLU	112M
884K	Conv 3x3s1, 384 / ReLU	149M
[	Max Pool 3x3s2	
[	Local Response Norm	
307K	Conv 5x5s1, 256 / ReLU	223M
[	Max Pool 3x3s2	
[	Local Response Norm	]
35K	Conv 11x11s4, 96 / ReLU	105M

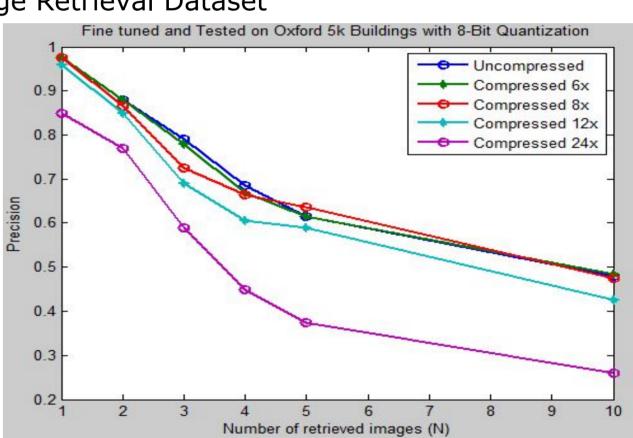
## **METHODS** Pruning before pruning pruning synapses neurons Quantization 20000 ××× linear quantization nonlinear quantization by clustring and finetuning 15000 10000 5000 -0.040.06 -0.020.04weight value Pruning and Quantization while Training Quantization: less bits per weight Pruning: less number of weights Cluster the Weights Train Connectivity original same Generate Code Book accuracy network accuracy **Prune Connections** 9x-13x 27x-31x Quantize the Weights reduction reduction with Code Book Train Weights Retrain Code Book



Quantization results for Image Classification with Imagenet



For Image Retrieval Dataset



Qualitative results for Image Search.
The 1st, 2nd and 3rd rows are retrieved images with Ground
Truth, Uncompressed Network and 12X Compressed Network.

