

Sub-bit Neural Networks: Learning to Compress and Accelerate Binary Neural Networks

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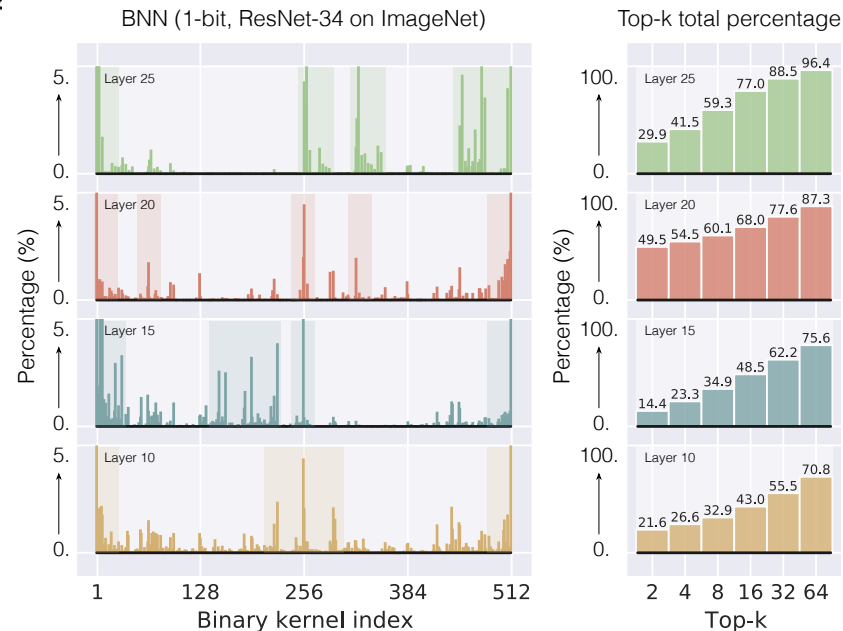
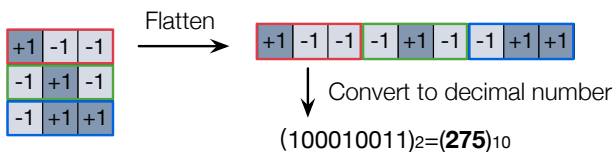
- Sub-bit Neural Networks (SNNs): The first method that simultaneously **compresses** and **accelerates** BNNs in a quantization pipeline with moderate accuracy drops.

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}}^i = \text{sign}(\mathbf{w}^i) = \arg \min_{\mathbf{b} \in \{\pm 1\}^{n^i}} \|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{w}^i\|_2^2$$

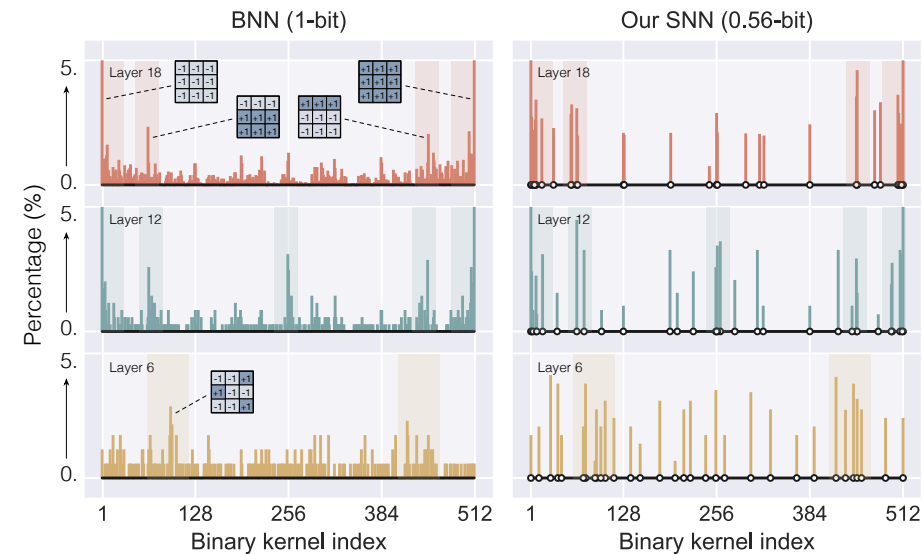
$$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_c^i = \arg \min_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{K}} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{w}_c^i\|_2^2$$

$$\mathbb{K} = \{\pm 1\}^{w^i \cdot h^i}$$

$$|\mathbb{K}| = 2^9 = 512$$



Distributions of binary kernels for a standard BNN, where binary kernels are sparsely distributed.



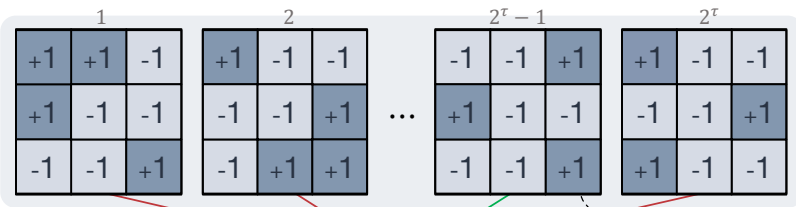
Frequencies of different binary kernels of a standard 1-bit BNN and our 0.56-bit SNN.

➤ **Compression:** SNN leads to a compression ratio $\tau/9$

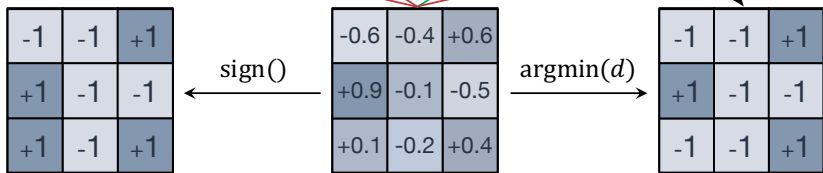
➤ **Acceleration** (with practical hardware design):

- Bit-OPs of a BNN: $2 \cdot H \cdot W \cdot c_{out}^i \cdot (c_{in}^i \cdot w^i \cdot h^i + 1)$
- SNN reduces this number with ratio $2^\tau / c_{out}^i$

Subset \mathbb{P}^i with binary kernels, with $|\mathbb{P}^i| = 2^\tau, 1 \leq \tau < 9$



$d = 10.4$ $d = 15.2$ $d = 4.0$ $d = 15.6$



BNN binarized kernel \bar{w}_c^i Full-precision kernel w_c^i SNN binarized kernel \bar{w}_c^i

Space: $\{\pm 1\}^{3 \times 3}$

Space: $\mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$

Space: $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2^\tau\}$

(1x9) bits per kernel

(32x9) bits per kernel

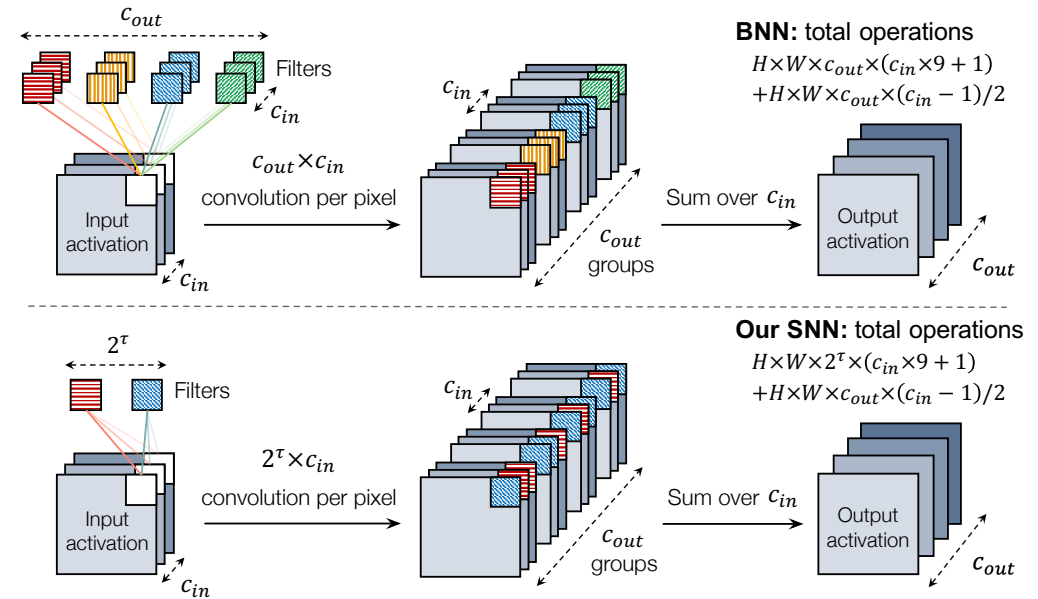
τ bits per kernel

1 bit per weight

32 bits per weight

$\frac{\tau}{9}$ bit per weight

Binarization comparison of a standard BNN model and SNN.



BNN: total operations
 $H \times W \times c_{out} \times (c_{in} \times 9 + 1)$
 $+ H \times W \times c_{out} \times (c_{in} - 1) / 2$

Our SNN: total operations
 $H \times W \times 2^\tau \times (c_{in} \times 9 + 1)$
 $+ H \times W \times c_{out} \times (c_{in} - 1) / 2$

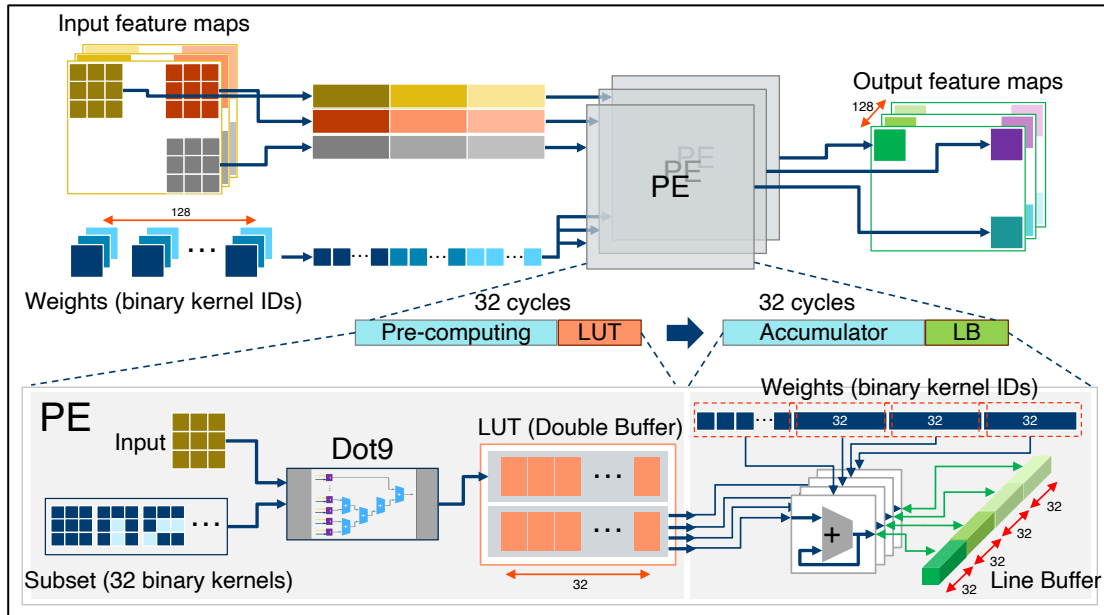
Comparison of convolution processes in a standard BNN and SNN.

Theoretically, each kernel in the subset is precomputed per channel and per pixel of the input activation, and there are $2^\tau \times c_{in}^i \times W^i \times H^i$ precomputed results.

However, by well designing the computation flow, we can reduce the LUT size to 2^τ and thus decrease the lookup time costs (next page).

➤ Acceleration (with **practical hardware design**):

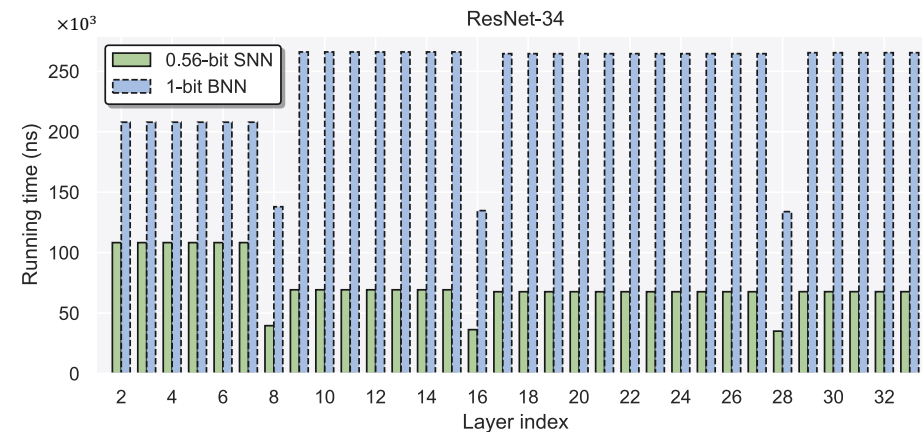
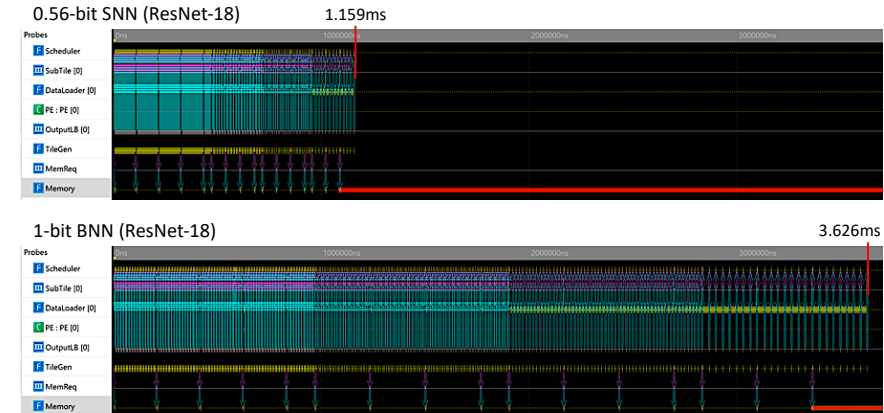
- Bit-OPs of a BNN: $2 \cdot H \cdot W \cdot c_{out}^i \cdot (c_{in}^i \cdot w^i \cdot h^i + 1)$
- SNN reduces this number with ratio $2^\tau / c_{out}^i$



A hardware design case for the deployment of our 0.56-bit SNN, with 64 PEs and 4 parallel accumulators. Pre-computing and accumulating are performed simultaneously with the same cycles in a pipeline.

Backbone	Running time (ms)		Speed up
	1-bit BNN	0.56-bit SNN	
ResNet-18	3.626	1.159	3.13×
ResNet-34	7.753	2.329	3.33×

Speed tests of the practical deployment for BNNs and SNNs. *224×224 input on the hardware configuration of 64PEs@1GHz.*



➤ Optimization method:

- Random Kernel Subsets Sampling

$$\text{Forward : } \bar{\mathbf{w}}_c^i = \arg \min_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{P}^i} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{w}_c^i\|_2^2,$$

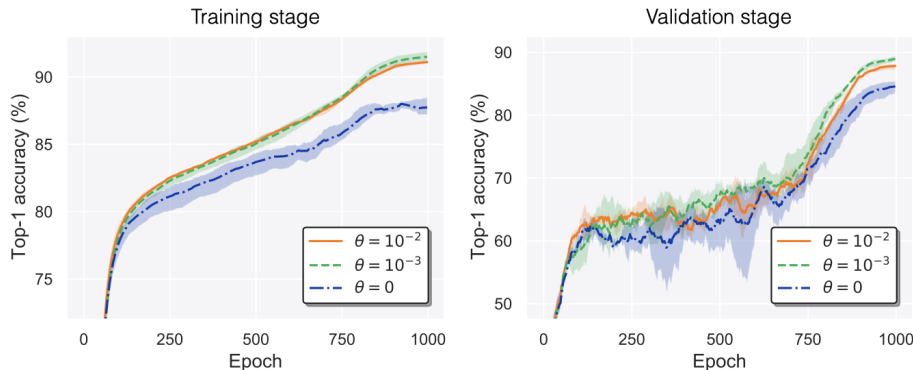
$$\text{Backward : } \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{w}_c^i} \approx \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{w}}_c^i}, & \text{if } \mathbf{w}_c^i \in (-1, 1), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- Kernel Subsets Refinement by Optimization

$$\mathbf{m}^i = \mathbf{m}^i \odot \mathbb{I}_{|\mathbf{p}^i| \leq \theta} + \text{sign}(\mathbf{p}^i) \odot \mathbb{I}_{|\mathbf{p}^i| > \theta},$$

$$\text{Forward : } \bar{\mathbf{w}}_c^i = \arg \min_{\mathbf{m}_j^i} \|\mathbf{m}_j^i - \mathbf{w}_c^i\|_2^2,$$

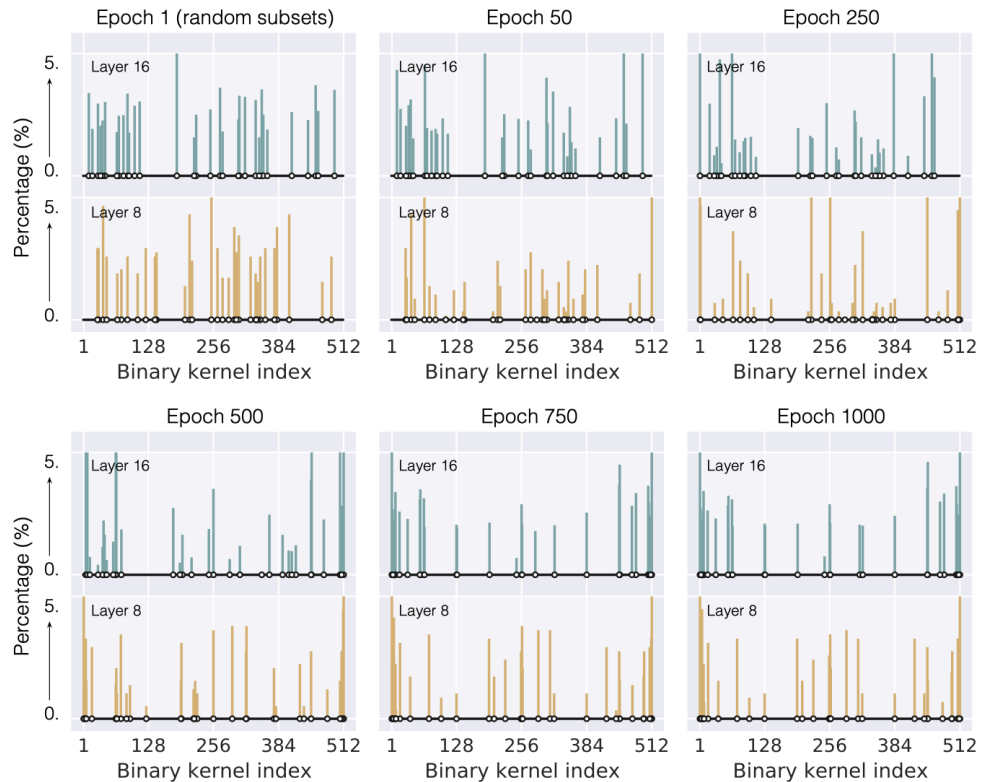
$$\text{Backward : Eq. (3), } \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{p}^i} \approx \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{m}^i},$$



Algorithm 1 Training: forward and backward processes of Sub-bit Neural Networks (SNNs).

- 1: **Require:** input data; full-precision weights \mathbf{w} ; threshold θ ; learning rate η .
- 2: **for** layer $i = 1 \rightarrow L$ **do**
- 3: Randomly sample a layer-specific subset $\mathbb{P}^i \subset \mathbb{K}$ and there
- 4: is $|\mathbb{P}^i| = 2^\tau$; Represent \mathbb{P}^i as $\mathbf{p}^i \in \mathbb{R}^{w^i \cdot h^i \cdot |\mathbb{P}^i|}$.
- 5: Initialize $\mathbf{m}^i = \text{sign}(\mathbf{p}^i)$.
- 6: **for** step $t = 1 \rightarrow T$ **do**
- 7: **Forward propagation:**
- 8: **for** layer $i = 1 \rightarrow L$ **do**
- 9: Compute $\mathbf{m}^i = \mathbf{m}^i \odot \mathbb{I}_{|\mathbf{p}^i| \leq \theta} + \text{sign}(\mathbf{p}^i) \odot \mathbb{I}_{|\mathbf{p}^i| > \theta}$.
- 10: **for** channel $c = 1 \rightarrow c_{out}^i \cdot c_{in}^i$ **do**
- 11: Compute $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_c^i = \arg \min_{\mathbf{m}_j^i} \|\mathbf{m}_j^i - \mathbf{w}_c^i\|_2^2$.
- 12: Compute $\mathbf{a}_c^i = \lambda_c^i \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{w}}_c^i \circ \text{sign}(\mathbf{a}_c^{i-1}))$ in Sec. 3.
- 13: **Back propagation:**
- 14: **for** layer $i = L \rightarrow 1$ **do**
- 15: **for** channel $c = 1 \rightarrow c_{out}^i \cdot c_{in}^i$ **do**
- 16: Compute $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{w}_c^i}$ via Eq. (3).
- 17: Compute $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{p}^i} \approx \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{m}^i}$.
- 18: **Parameters Update:**
- 19: Update $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{w}}$, $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{p}}$.
- 20: Check repetitive binary kernels in \mathbf{m}^i and substitute these corresponding kernels in \mathbf{p}^i with random new kernels.

Experiments



Visualization of how binary kernel subsets change during the training process of a 0.56-bit SNN.

Method	Bit-width (W/A)	#Params (Mbit)	Bit-OPs (G)	Top-1 Acc. (%)
ResNet-18				
Full precision	32/32	351.54	35.03	93.0
RAD [5]	1/1	10.99	0.547	90.5
IR-Net [23]	1/1	10.99	0.547	91.5
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/1	7.324 (1.5x)	0.289 (1.9x)	89.7 91.0
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/1	6.103 (1.8x)	0.164 (3.3x)	89.3 90.6
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/1	4.882 (2.3x)	0.097 (5.6x)	88.3 90.1
IR-Net* [23]	1/32	10.99	17.52	92.9
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/32	7.324 (1.5x)	9.236 (1.9x)	92.4 92.7
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/32	6.103 (1.8x)	5.239 (3.3x)	92.0 92.3
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/32	4.882 (2.3x)	3.106 (5.6x)	91.6 91.9
ResNet-20				
Full precision	32/32	8.54	2.567	91.7
DoReFa [33]	1/1	0.267	0.040	79.3
IR-Net [23]	1/1	0.267	0.040	86.5
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/1	0.178 (1.5x)	0.040	83.9 85.1
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/1	0.148 (1.8x)	0.034 (1.2x)	82.7 84.0
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/1	0.119 (2.3x)	0.025 (1.6x)	82.0 82.5
DoReFa [33]	1/32	0.267	1.283	90.0
LQ-Net [30]	1/32	0.267	1.283	90.1
IR-Net [23]	1/32	0.267	1.283	90.8
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/32	0.178 (1.5x)	1.283	88.7 90.0
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/32	0.148 (1.8x)	1.099 (1.2x)	87.8 88.9
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/32	0.119 (2.3x)	0.822 (1.6x)	87.1 87.6
VGG-small				
Full precision	32/32	146.24	38.66	92.5
LAB [9]	1/1	4.571	0.603	87.7
XNOR [24]	1/1	4.571	0.603	89.8
BNN [12]	1/1	4.571	0.603	89.9
RAD [5]	1/1	4.571	0.603	90.0
IR-Net [23]	1/1	4.571	0.603	90.4
IR-Net* [23]	1/1	4.571	0.603	91.3
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/1	3.047 (1.5x)	0.194 (3.1x)	90.3 91.0
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/1	2.540 (1.8x)	0.113 (5.3x)	89.8 90.6
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/1	2.032 (2.3x)	0.074 (8.1x)	89.2 90.0
IR-Net* [23]	1/32	4.571	19.30	92.5
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/32	3.047 (1.5x)	6.208 (3.1x)	92.0 92.4
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/32	2.540 (1.8x)	3.616 (5.3x)	91.7 92.1
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/32	2.032 (2.3x)	2.368 (8.1x)	91.3 91.9

Results on the CIFAR10 dataset.

Method	Bit-width (W/A)	#Params (Mbit)	Bit-OPs (G)	Top-1 Acc. (%)
ResNet-18				
Full precision	32/32	351.54	107.28	69.6
XNOR [24]	1/1	10.99	1.677	51.2
BNN+ [12]	1/1	10.99	1.677	53.0
Bi-Real [21]	1/1	10.99	1.677	56.4
XNOR++ [2]	1/1	10.99	1.677	57.1
IR-Net [23]	1/1	10.99	1.677	58.1
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/1	7.324 (1.5x)	0.883 (1.9x)	55.7 56.3
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/1	6.103 (1.8x)	0.501 (3.3x)	54.6 55.1
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/1	4.882 (2.3x)	0.297 (5.6x)	52.5 53.0
BWN [24]	1/32	10.99	53.64	60.8
HWGQ [17]	1/32	10.99	53.64	61.3
BWHN [11]	1/32	10.99	53.64	64.3
IR-Net [23]	1/32	10.99	53.64	66.5
FleXOR [15]	0.80/32	8.788 (1.3x)	53.64	63.8
FleXOR [15]	0.60/32	6.591 (1.7x)	53.64	62.0
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/32	7.324 (1.5x)	28.26 (1.9x)	63.7 64.7
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/32	6.103 (1.8x)	16.03 (3.3x)	62.8 63.4
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/32	4.882 (2.3x)	9.504 (5.6x)	60.1 60.9
ResNet-34				
Full precision	32/32	674.88	225.66	73.3
Bi-Real [21]	1/1	21.09	3.526	62.2
IR-Net [23]	1/1	21.09	3.526	62.9
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/1	14.06 (1.5x)	1.696 (2.1x)	60.6 61.4
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/1	11.71 (1.8x)	0.965 (3.7x)	59.5 60.2
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/1	9.372 (2.3x)	0.581 (6.1x)	58.1 58.6
IR-Net [23]	1/32	21.09	112.83	70.4
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.67/32	14.06 (1.5x)	54.27 (2.1x)	67.5 68.0
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.56/32	11.71 (1.8x)	30.88 (3.7x)	66.3 66.9
Vanilla-SNN SNN	0.44/32	9.372 (2.3x)	18.59 (6.1x)	64.5 65.1

Results on the ImageNet dataset.

Thanks for your listening!