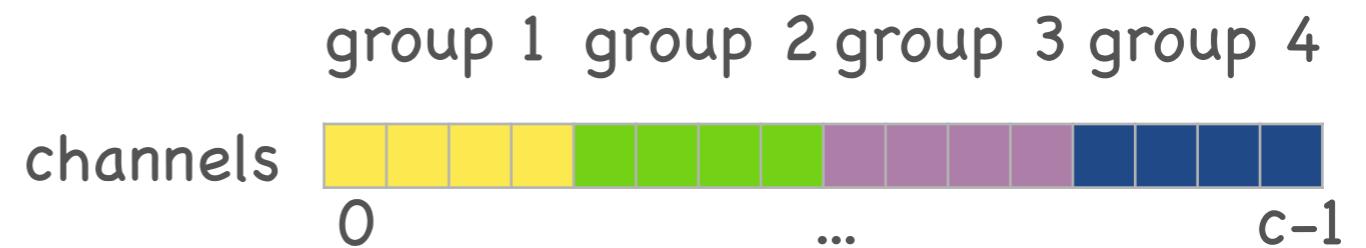


Group normalization and local response normalization

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Group normalization



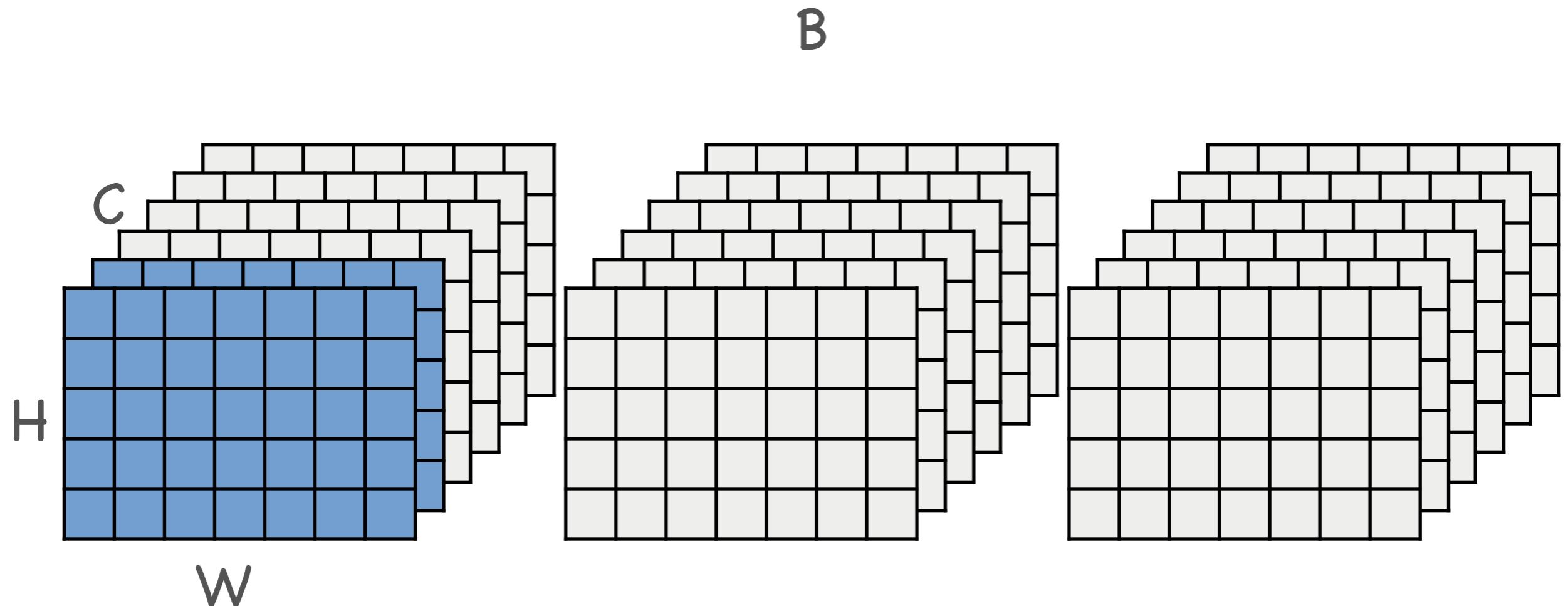
- Normalize groups of G channels together

$$\frac{\mathbf{Z}_{k,x,y,c} - \mu_{kg}}{\sigma_{kg}}$$

$$\mu_{kg} = \frac{1}{WHG} \sum_{c=gG}^{(g+1)G-1} \sum_{x,y} \mathbf{z}_{k,x,y,c}$$

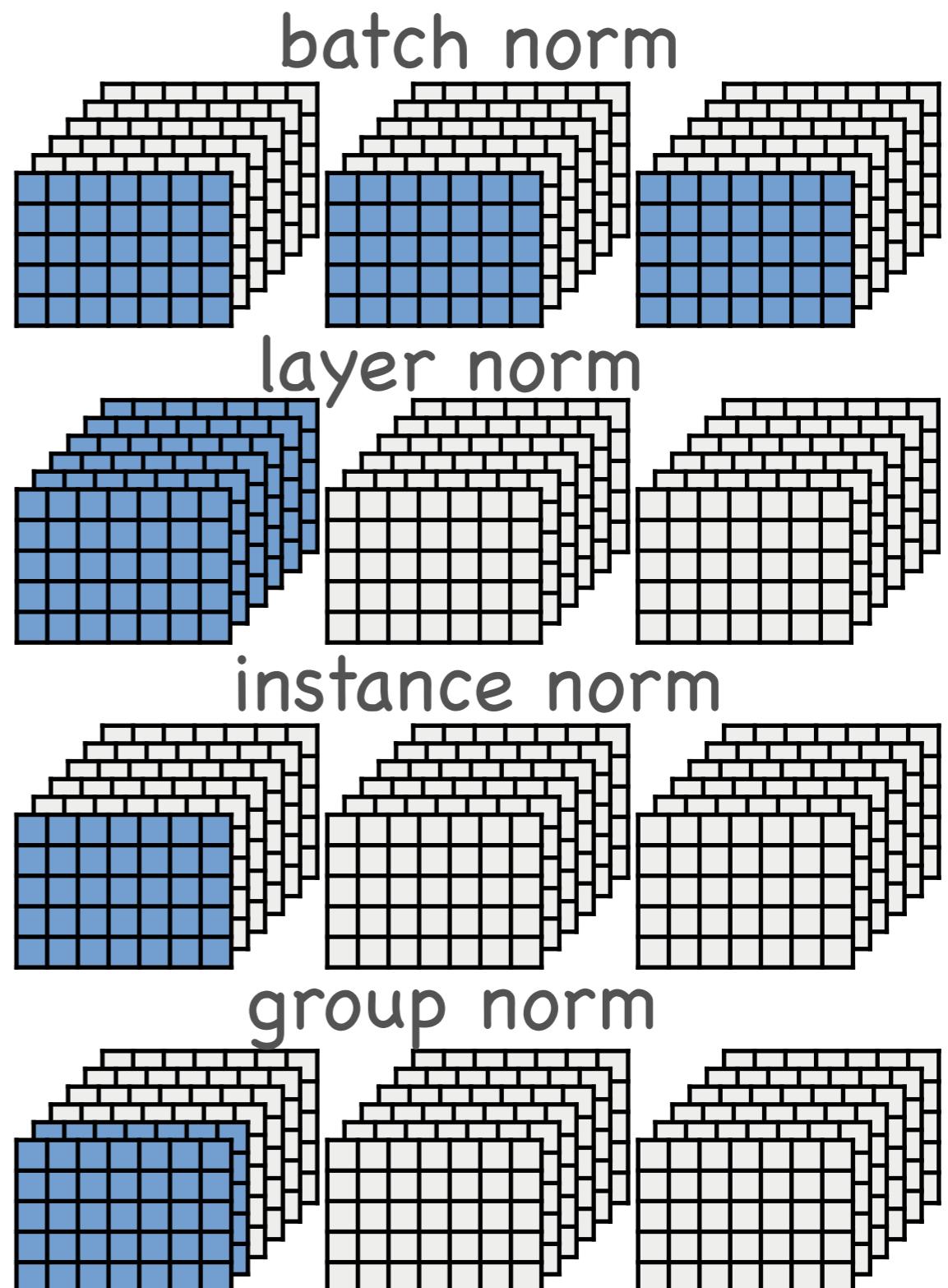
$$\sigma_{kg}^2 = \frac{1}{WHG} \sum_{c=gG}^{(g+1)G-1} \sum_{x,y} (\mathbf{z}_{k,x,y,c} - \mu_{kg})^2$$

What does group normalization do?



Comparison to other norms

- More stable statistics than instance norm
- $G=C$
- Not all channels tied as in layer norm
- $G=1$



Local response normalization

- “Generalization” of group norm
- Parameters α and β



$$\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times W \times H \times C}$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{k,x,y,c} \left(\gamma + \frac{\alpha}{n} \sum_{c'=c-\frac{n}{2}}^{c+\frac{n}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{k,x,y,c'}^2 \right)^{-\beta}$$

Krizhevsky, Alex, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks." NIPS 2012

Differences between LRN and GN

- Group norm

- Normalize over all spatial locations

- Subtract mean

- Scale and bias transformation

- Local response normalization

- More flexible parametrization

channels

0 ... $c-1$

$$\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times W \times H \times C}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{k,x,y,c} \left(\gamma + \frac{\alpha}{n} \sum_{c'=c-\frac{n}{2}}^{c+\frac{n}{2}} \mathbf{Z}_{k,x,y,c}^2 \right)^{-\beta}$$