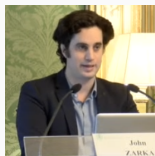


Phase Collapse in Neural Networks

Florentin Guth

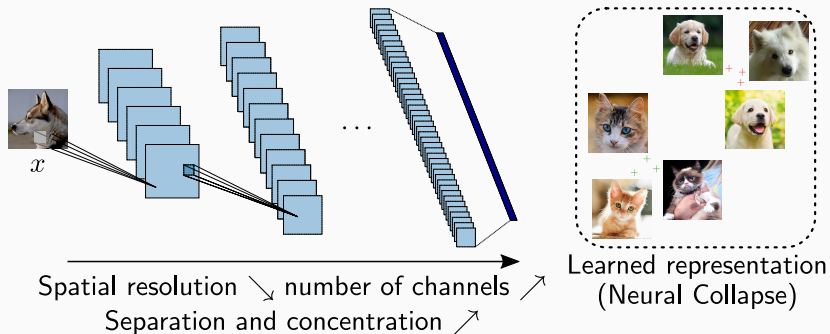


John Zarka



Stéphane Mallat

Neural collapse

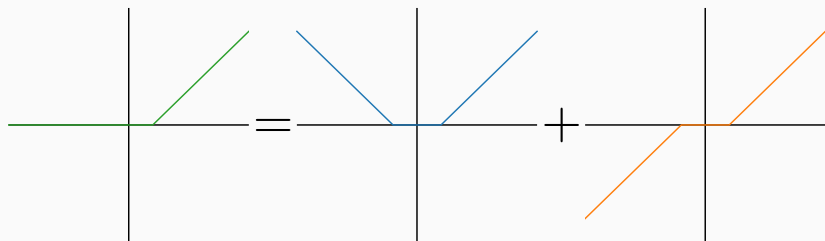


CNN classifiers simultaneously move spatial information into channels and increase linear separation

Can we define a non-linear operator with these properties?

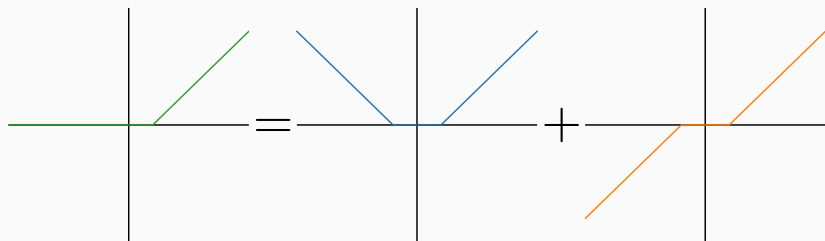
Decomposition of ReLU

ReLU can be separated into two opposite non-linearities with an even-odd decomposition:



Decomposition of ReLU

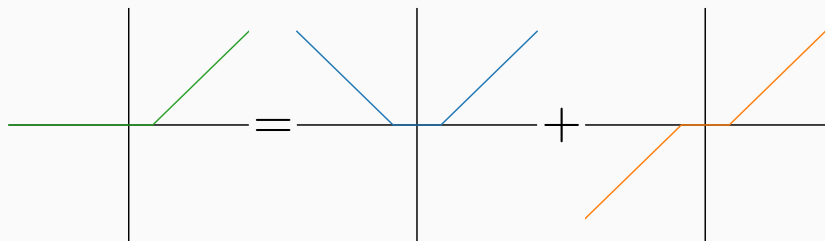
ReLU can be separated into two opposite non-linearities with an even-odd decomposition:



- ▶ Absolute value: collapses the sign, preserves the amplitude

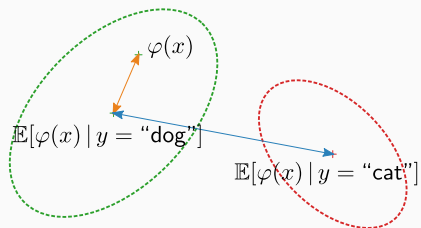
Decomposition of ReLU

ReLU can be separated into two opposite non-linearities with an even-odd decomposition:

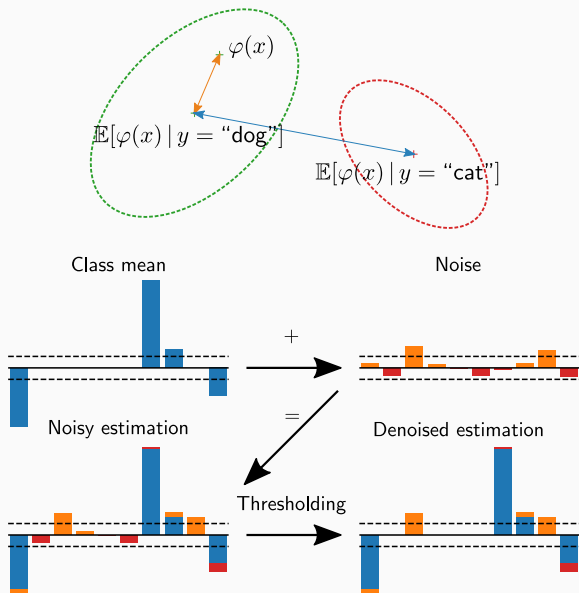


- ▶ Absolute value: collapses the sign, preserves the amplitude
- ▶ Soft-thresholding: preserves the sign, thresholds the amplitude

Concentration with soft-thresholding



Concentration with soft-thresholding



Separation with phase collapse

- ▶ Images have group variability: x and $g \cdot x$ have the same class

Separation with phase collapse

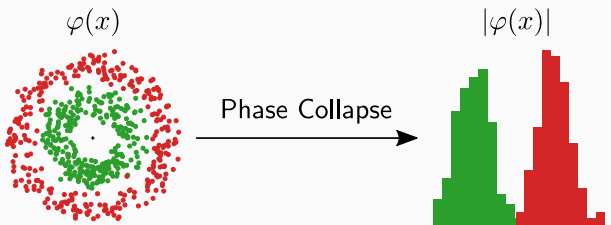
- ▶ Images have group variability: x and $g \cdot x$ have the same class
- ▶ Diagonalization of the group action: $\varphi(g \cdot x) = e^{i\alpha(g)}\varphi(x)$

Separation with phase collapse

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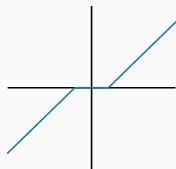
Separation with phase collapse

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- ▶ Diagonalization of the group action: $\varphi(g \cdot x) = e^{i\alpha(g)} \varphi(x)$
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Comparison between sparsity and phase collapse

Concentration with
soft-thresholding



Odd part of ReLU
Collapses small amplitudes

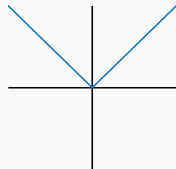


Concentrates additive variability
Does not separate class means



Performs denoising
Cannot be further sparsified

Separation with
complex modulus



Even part of ReLU
Collapses complex phases

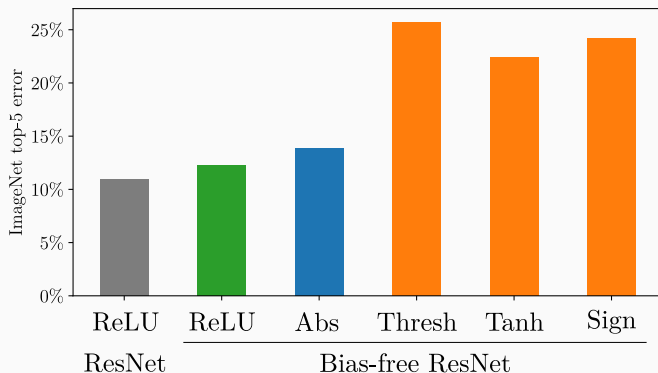


Concentrates multiplicative variability
Separates class means

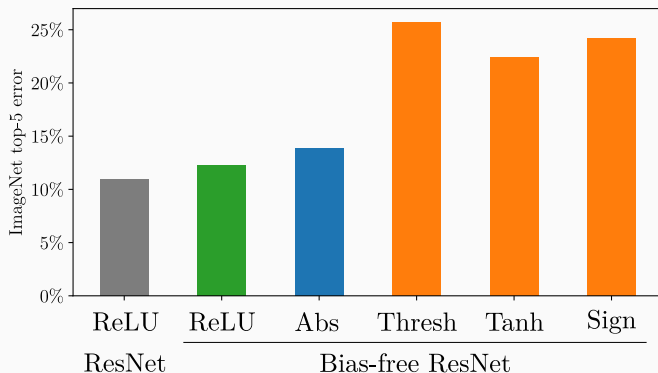


Computes support
Can be further sparsified

Phase collapse versus sparsity: numerical results



Phase collapse versus sparsity: numerical results



Phase collapse is sufficient to achieve good performance, while any non-linearity which preserves the phase is not. Phase collapse is thus also necessary.

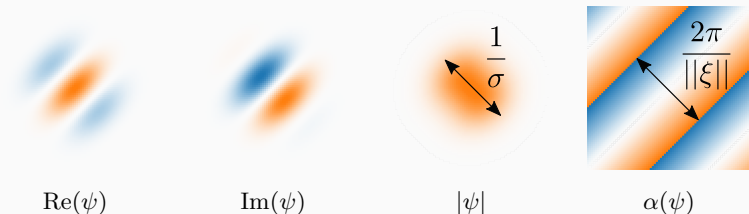
How far can we further constrain the network?

Diagonalizing local translations

Known source of within-class variability: local translations

Diagonalizing local translations

Known source of within-class variability: local translations



Small translations τ of an image x become **phase shifts**:

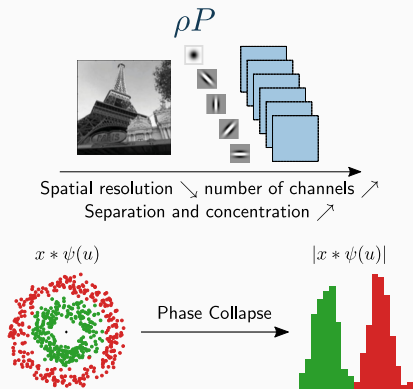
$$(\tau \cdot x) * \psi \approx e^{-i\xi \cdot \tau} (x * \psi)$$

with a relative error bounded by $\sigma|\tau|$: approximate diagonalization!

The phase collapse operator

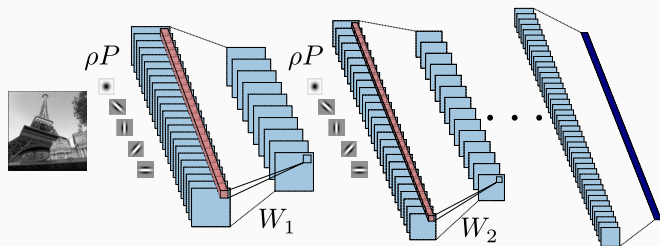
Constrain the spatial filters with the phase collapse operator:

$$\rho P x(u) = (x * \phi(2u), (|x * \psi_\theta(2u)|)_\theta)$$



- ▶ Mathematical definition: no learning
- ▶ Combines linear and non-linear invariants to local translations
- ▶ All the desired properties!
- ▶ What accuracy can we achieve with this?

Learned scattering network



- ▶ Simplified architecture with phase collapses and minimal learning
- ▶ No learned spatial filters nor biases
- ▶ Only one learned component: channel matrices at every layer
- ▶ Reaches ResNet-18 accuracy with only 11 layers

Zarka, G, and Mallat. Separation and concentration in deep networks. *ICLR*, 2021.

G, Zarka, and Mallat. Phase collapse in neural networks. *ICLR*, 2022.

Thank you!

- ▶ Paper: `arxiv.org/pdf/2110.05283.pdf`
- ▶ Code: `github.com/FlorentinGuth/PhaseCollapse`
- ▶ Email: `florentin.guth@ens.fr`



Paper



Code



Email