Layer-wise Asynchronous Training of Neural Network with Synthetic Gradient

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Back Propagation of Training CNN



Asynchronous SGD



Dean, Jeffrey, et al. "Large scale distributed deep networks." *Advances in neural information processing systems*. 2012.





2-1 OVERVIEW



Jaderberg, Max, et al. "Decoupled neural interfaces using synthetic gradients." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1608.05343* (2016).

2-2



Each Layer can be trained independently





Minimizing the synthetic input/gradient simultaneously with the general loss

$$L_{\mathcal{M}} = \sum_{i} \left\| \delta_{i} - \hat{\delta}_{i} \right\|_{2}^{2}$$

$$L_{\mathcal{I}} = \sum_{i} \left\| h_{i} - \hat{h}_{i} \right\|_{2}^{2}$$

 $L(w_1, b_1, \cdots, w_i, b_i, \cdots, w_n, b_n) = L(W, B)$





4-1 ONE POSSIBLE ARCHITECTURE



4-1 INFRASTRUCTURE - BASIC



4-2 INFRASTRUCTURE - LIGHT



4-2 SLAVE



4-3 MASTER

MASTER				
	DATABASE		RESTful SERVER	
	True Input Table		Insert True Input	-
	True Gradient Table		Insert True Gradient	
			Get True Input	
	Heartbeat Log		Get True Gradient	





5-1

- Synthetic gradient and synthetic input as a new alternative of batch normalization / Dropput
- M and I auxiliary network introduces noises in the input/gradient of each layer
- No exact update is required!
- The model will learn how to reduce the variance within each batch
- while keeping the flavor of that specific batch.



