

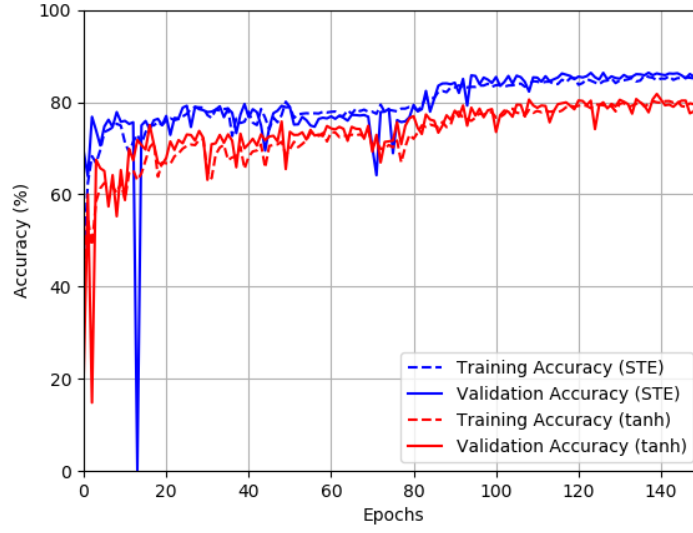


Figure 1. Training curves of the Binary + Quantized Model with 4-bit skip connections (B+Q (4b) Model). The model trained with Straight-Through Estimator (STE) converged to a better accuracy than with tanh.

	TernaryNet ¹	U-Net fixed-point ²	MedQ ³	Previous work ⁴	This work
Most Conv (convolutional) Layers	Ternary	4-bit weight 6-bit input	Ternary/Binary	Binary	Binary
First Conv Layer	FP	FP	FP	FP	4-bit
Last Conv Layer	Ternary	FP	FP	Binary	Binary
Skip Connections	Ternary	6-bit	FP (including ResNet-style connections)	FP (including ResNet-style connections)	4-bit/6-bit
Scaling Factor	FP	-	-	FP	-
BatchNorm	FP	Fused	FP	FP	Binary shift
Activation Function	Quantization function	ReLU	ReLU	Parametrized ReLU with FP	Parametrized ReLU with 2-bit
Accuracy Loss compared to FP	4.7%	2%	1% / 3%	within 3%	3.8%/2.6%

Table 1. Comparison to other quantized neural network models in medical image segmentation (FP stands for floating-point).

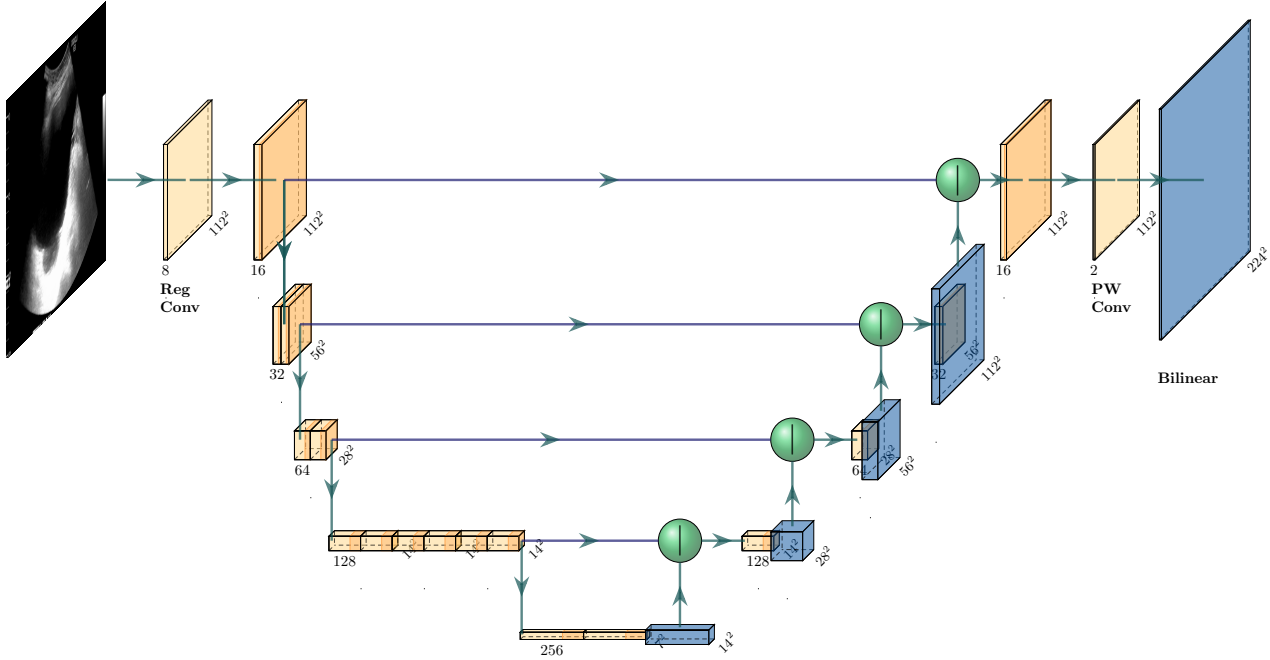


Figure 2. U-Net Architecture. **Reg Conv** stands for regular convolution; **PW Conv** stands for pointwise convolution. All yellow banded boxes stand for depthwise-separable convolutions. The last convolutional layer at each resolution level in the encoder branch has a stride of 2. **Bilinear** stands for a bilinear upsampling; the remaining blue boxes stand for upsampling layers with the nearest neighbor mode. The $\mid$ symbol in the green circle stands for concatenation.

U-Net Models	B+FP	B+Q (6b)	B+Q (4b)	B+Q (3b)
Test Accuracy	88.5%	87.0%	85.8%	71.8%
Memory Requirement of Skip Connections	800kB	175kB	125kB	100kB
Computation Requirement (Million of FP MACs)	8.22		0	
Computation Requirement (Million of B MACs)	93.4		201	

Table 2. U-Net Binary+Floating-Point (B+FP) and Binary+Quantized (B+Q) Models with different bit-widths of the skip connections as shown in the parenthesis.

Annotations	U-Net (FP Model)	U-Net (B+FP Model)	U-Net (B+Q (4b) Model)
Inner and outer bladder walls	89.6%	88.5%	85.8%
Inner bladder wall only	85.1%	85.2%	81.5%

Table 3. Model performance (Dice Score) with and without outer bladder wall annotations.

References

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2. AskariHemmat, M. H. *et al.* U-net fixed-point quantization for medical image segmentation. *Med. Imaging Comput. Assist. Interv. (MICCAI), Hardw. Aware Learn. Work. (HAL-MICCAI) 2019* **11851 LNCS**, 115–124, DOI: [10.1007/978-3-030-33642-4_13](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-33642-4_13) (2019).
3. Zhang, R. & Chung, A. C. MedQ: Lossless ultra-low-bit neural network quantization for medical image segmentation. *Med. Image Analysis* **73**, 102200, DOI: [10.1016/j.media.2021.102200](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.media.2021.102200) (2021).
4. Brahma, K., Kumar, V., Samir, A. E., Chandrakasan, A. P. & Eldar, Y. C. Efficient Binary CNN For Medical Image Segmentation. In *2021 IEEE 18th International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging (ISBI)*, 817–821, DOI: [10.1109/ISBI48211.2021.9433901](https://doi.org/10.1109/ISBI48211.2021.9433901) (2021).