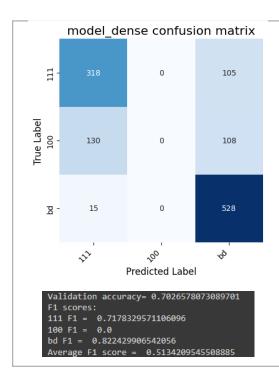
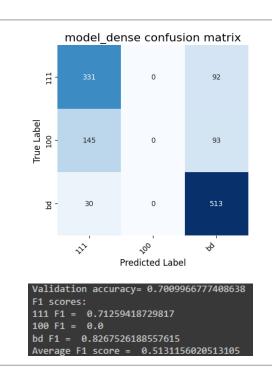
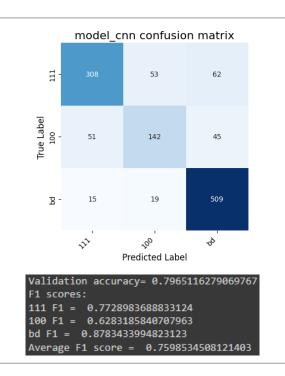
Assessment Figures







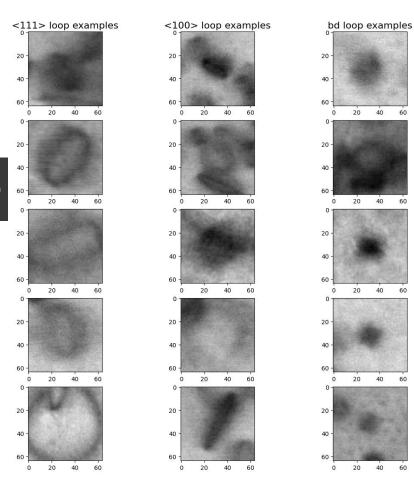
ML4ER - Assignment 7 Activities

Muhammad Zain Azeem, Informatics Skunkworks (**non-credits**), Week 4 10/08/2024

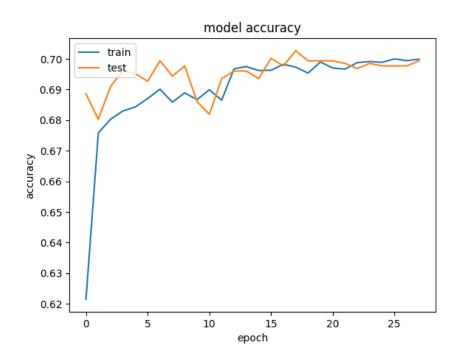
Examining images of defects

<111> loops: dark, elliptical loops that are commonly situated at an angle (e.g., 45 degrees

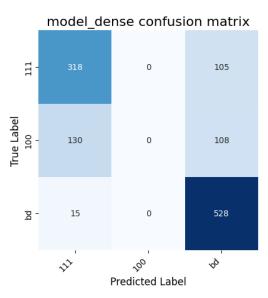
<100> loops: either lighter, circular loops (face-on orientation), or dark, wedge-shaped defects (edge-on orientation) black dots: circular dark blobs



Defect classification with FCN



Validation accuracy= 0.7026578073089701 F1 scores: 111 F1 = 0.7178329571106096 100 F1 = 0.0 bd F1 = 0.822429906542056 Average F1 score = 0.5134209545508885

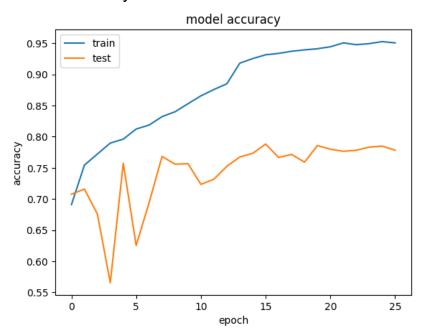


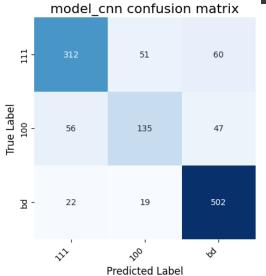
 The model fails to categorize <100> loops, with an average F1 score of 0.51

Validation accuracy= 0.7882059800664452 F1 scores: 111 F1 = 0.7675276752767527 100 F1 = 0.6094808126410836 bd F1 = 0.87152777777778 Average F1 score = 0.7495120885652047

Progress

CNN layer on FCN



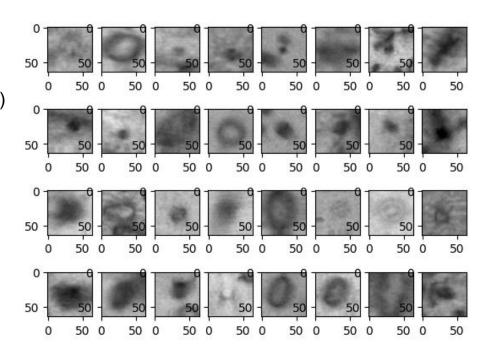


Original shape: 64x64 pixels

Adding CNN layers enhanced the model's accuracy and average F1 score (0.74)

Solving the overfitting problem in CNN:

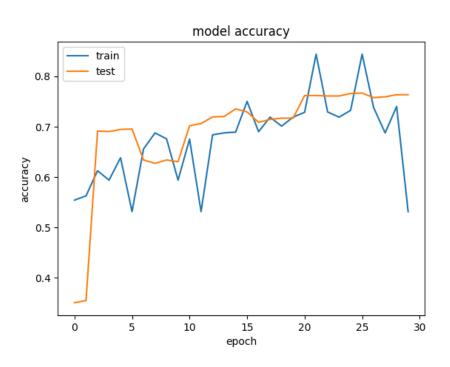
- Dropout
- Data augmentation (ImageDataGenerator class)

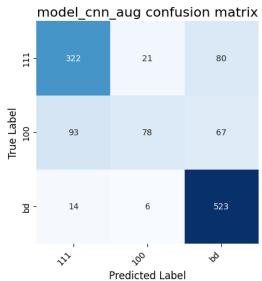


Validation accuracy= 0.7666112956810631 F1 scores: 111 F1 = 0.7558685446009389 100 F1 = 0.4548104956268222 bd F1 = 0.8623248145094805 Average F1 score = 0.6910012849124137

Progress

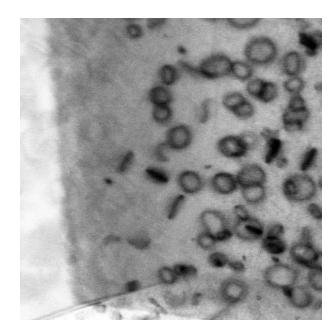
Solving the overfitting problem in CNN:

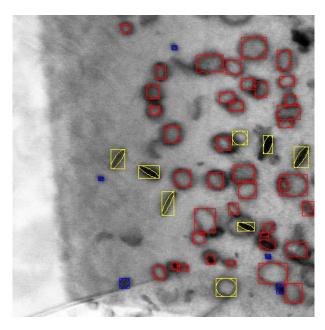




 The model's F1 score and accuracy improved slightly to 0.735 and 79%, respectively.

Object detection using the You Only Look Once (YOLO) model





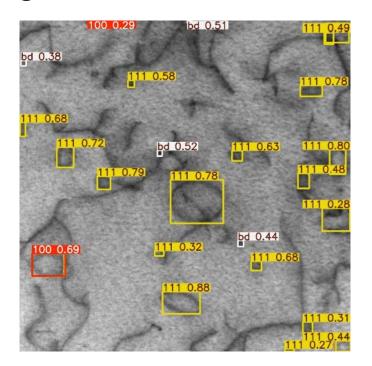
Blue: black dots

• Red: <111> loops

Yellow: <100> loops

STEM micrograph (random image)

Image labelling



PREDICTED

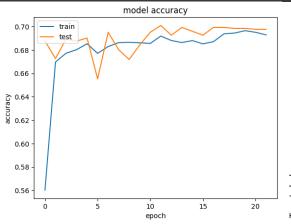
GROUND TRUTH

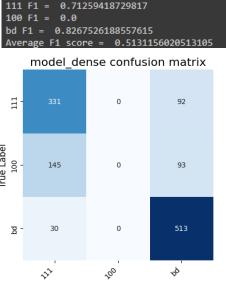
Exercise 1: Revisit adding layers to our FCN

Task: Examine the claim from section 1 that adding more layers to our Fully Connected Network from Section 1 will not significantly improve performance.

Added 8 more layers!

```
ex1_model_dense.add(Dense(units=16, activation='relu'))
```





Predicted Label

Validation accuracy= 0.7009966777408638

F1 scores:

- Number of fully connected layers: 8
- 2) Validation Accuracy: **0.7009966777408638**
- 3) Any 100-type defects? No
- Did the model predict anything in the second column? No

```
Validation accuracy= 0.7965116279069767
F1 scores:
111 F1 = 0.7728983688833124
100 F1 = 0.6283185840707963
bd F1 = 0.8783433994823123
Average F1 score = 0.7598534508121403
```

Exercise 2: Modifying Convolution Layers

Task: Examine the sensitivity of the convolution structure to modifications

Added 1 more layer!

```
[132] ex2_model_cnn.add(Conv2D(50, (3, 3), strides=1, padding="same", activation="relu"))
    ex2_model_cnn.add(BatchNormalization())
    ex2_model_cnn.add(MaxPool2D((2, 2), strides=2, padding="same"))

[133] # copy the three lines above here to add an additional convolution layer.
    ex2_model_cnn.add(Conv2D(75, (3, 3), strides=1, padding="same", activation="relu"))
    ex2_model_cnn.add(BatchNormalization())
    ex2_model_cnn.add(MaxPool2D((2, 2), strides=2, padding="same"))
```

- Did you add or remove one? Added
- Output size of the convolution layer? 64x64x50
- 1) Validation Accuracy: 0.7965116279069767
- 2) Qualitatively, did your model predict any 100 type defects? Yes
- Did the model predict anything in the second column? Yes; 142

