

# **Binary Classification of Graphene Flakes**

Samuel Rager and Alvin  
Wang



# Main References

- Krizhevsky, Alex, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks."
- Ioffe, Sergey. "Batch normalization: Accelerating deep network training by reducing internal covariate shift." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1502.03167* (2015).
- Kingma, Diederik P. "Adam: A method for stochastic optimization." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980* (2014).
- Gabbard & Miller. "Machine Learning from Scratch: Stochastic Gradient Descent and Adam Optimizer."

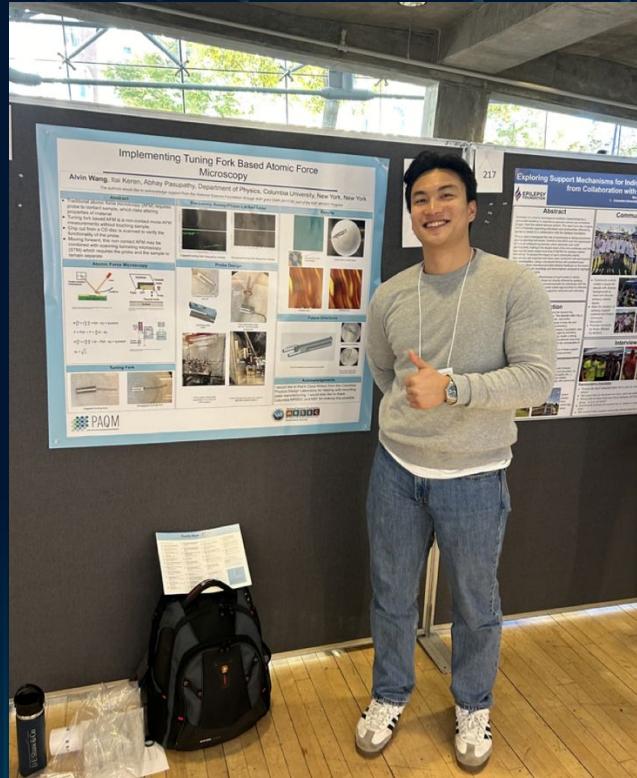
# Reproducibility

- GitHub Repository:  
<https://github.com/56sarager/Graphene-Classification>
- Medium Article:  
<https://medium.com/@56sarager/alexnet-and-the-binary-classification-of-graphene-ad07dc595867>

# Outline

- Speakers' Backgrounds
- The Problem
- State of the Field
- Alternative Solution
- AlexNet Architecture
- Batch Normalization Pseudocode
- Adam Optimizer Pseudocode
- Backpropagation Pseudocode
- Code Demonstration
- Project Results
- Additional Model Architectures and Results
- Future Work

# About Us



# Why Do We Care?/Why Should You Care?



# Condensed Matter Experiment: Studying the electronic properties of 2D materials

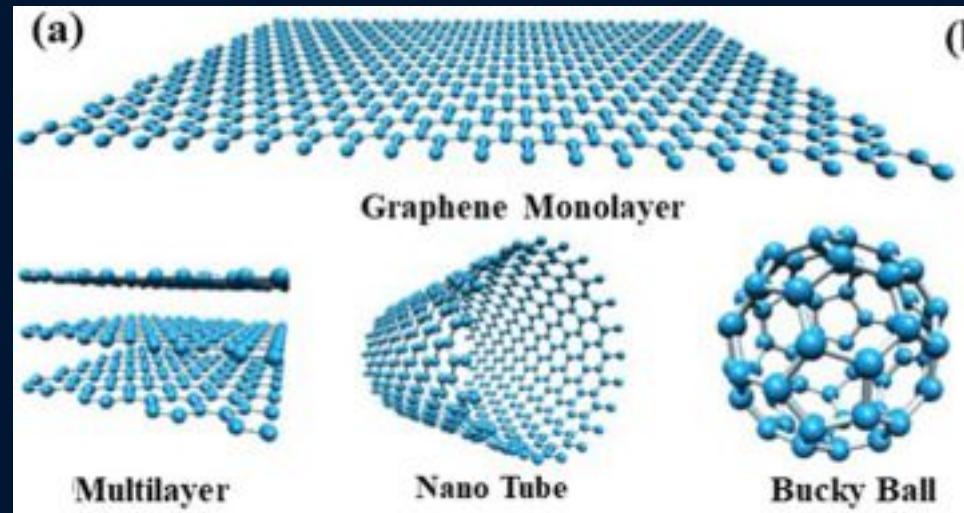
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

*Condensed Matter Physics / Department of Physics,  
[www.physics.columbia.edu/content/condensed-matter-physics](http://www.physics.columbia.edu/content/condensed-matter-physics). Accessed 7 Dec. 2024.*

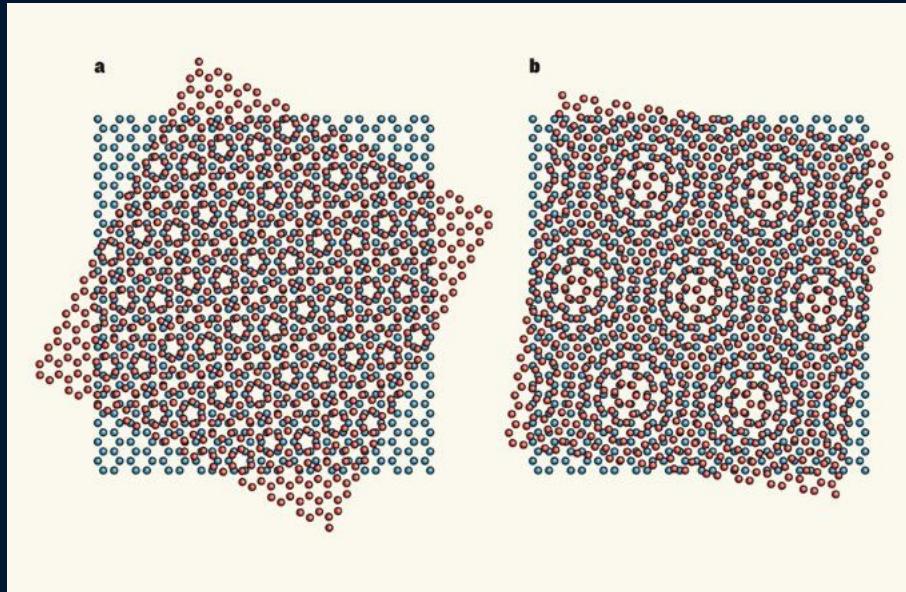


# Discovery of Graphene: Professor Andre Geim and Professor Kostya Novoselov



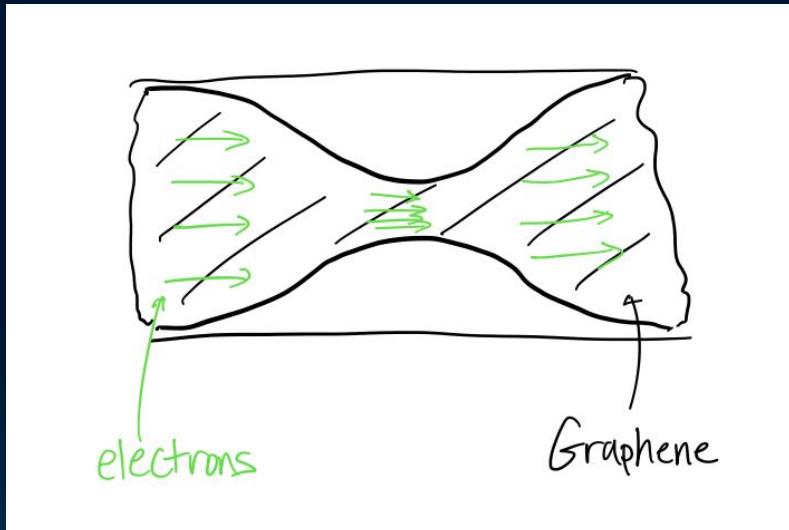
Lloyd-Hughes, James & Jeon, Tae-In. (2012). A Review of the Terahertz Conductivity of Bulk and Nano-Materials. *J Infrared Milli Terahz Waves*. 33. 871. 10.1007/s10762-012-9905-y.

# Superconductivity in Moire Superlattices

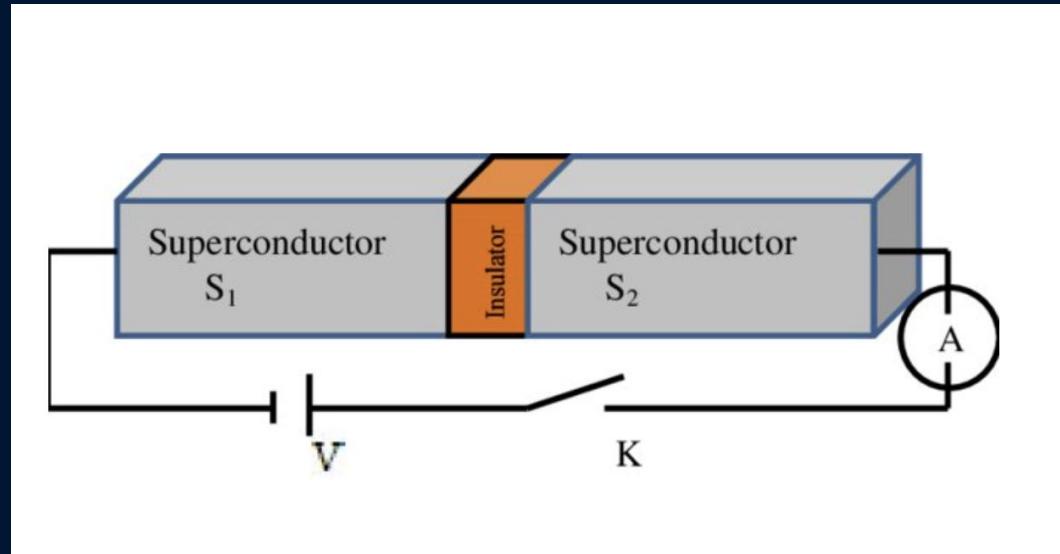


MacDonald, A., Bistritzer, R. Graphene moiré mystery solved?. *Nature* 474, 453–454 (2011).  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/474453a>

# Work in Pasupathy Lab: Electron Hydrodynamics

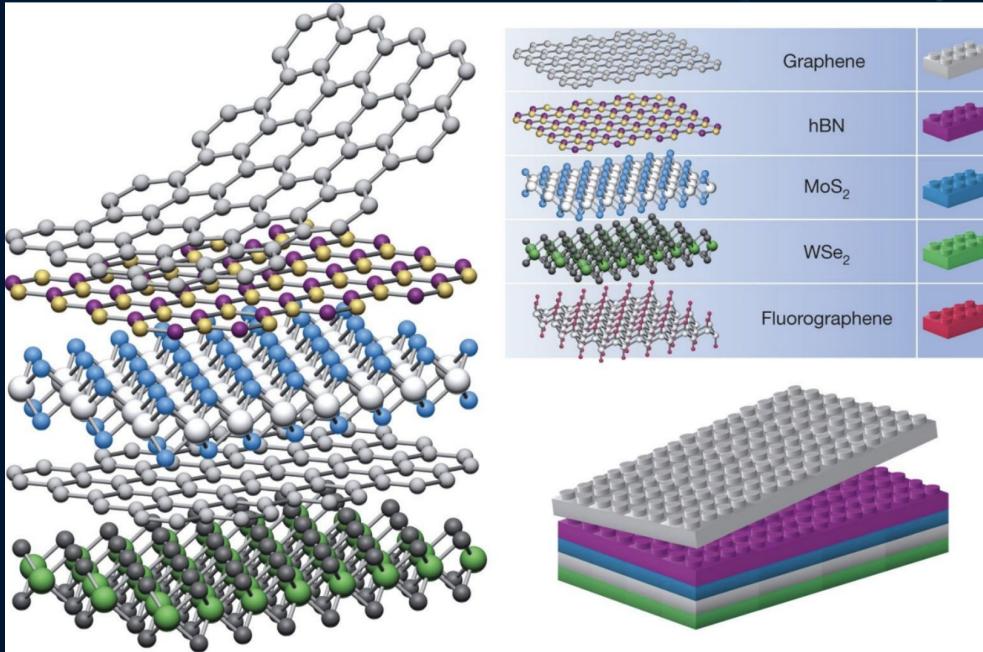


# Work in Pasupathy Lab: Josephson Junction



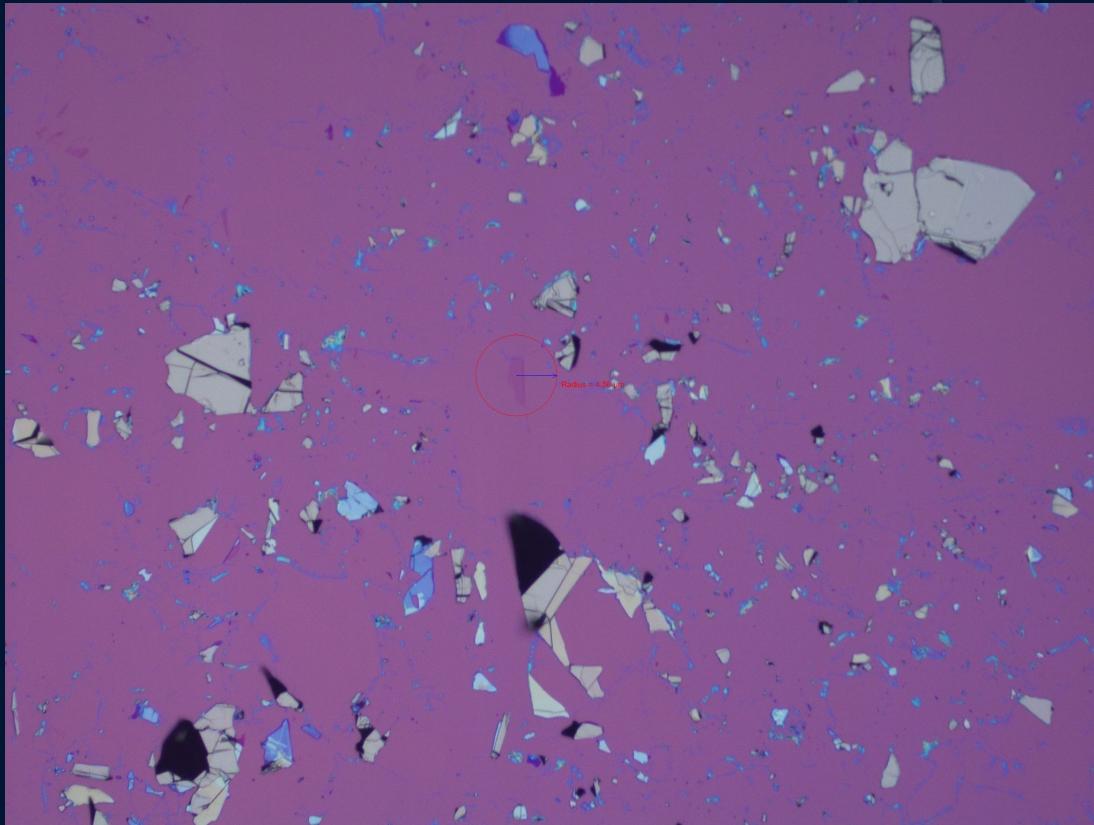
Maruf, H M & Islam, Md. Rafiqul & Chowdhury, F.-U.-Z. (2018). ANALOGY BETWEEN AC JOSEPHSON JUNCTION EFFECTS AND OPTICAL PHENOMENA IN SUPERCONDUCTORS. 105-113.

# Everything done in-house

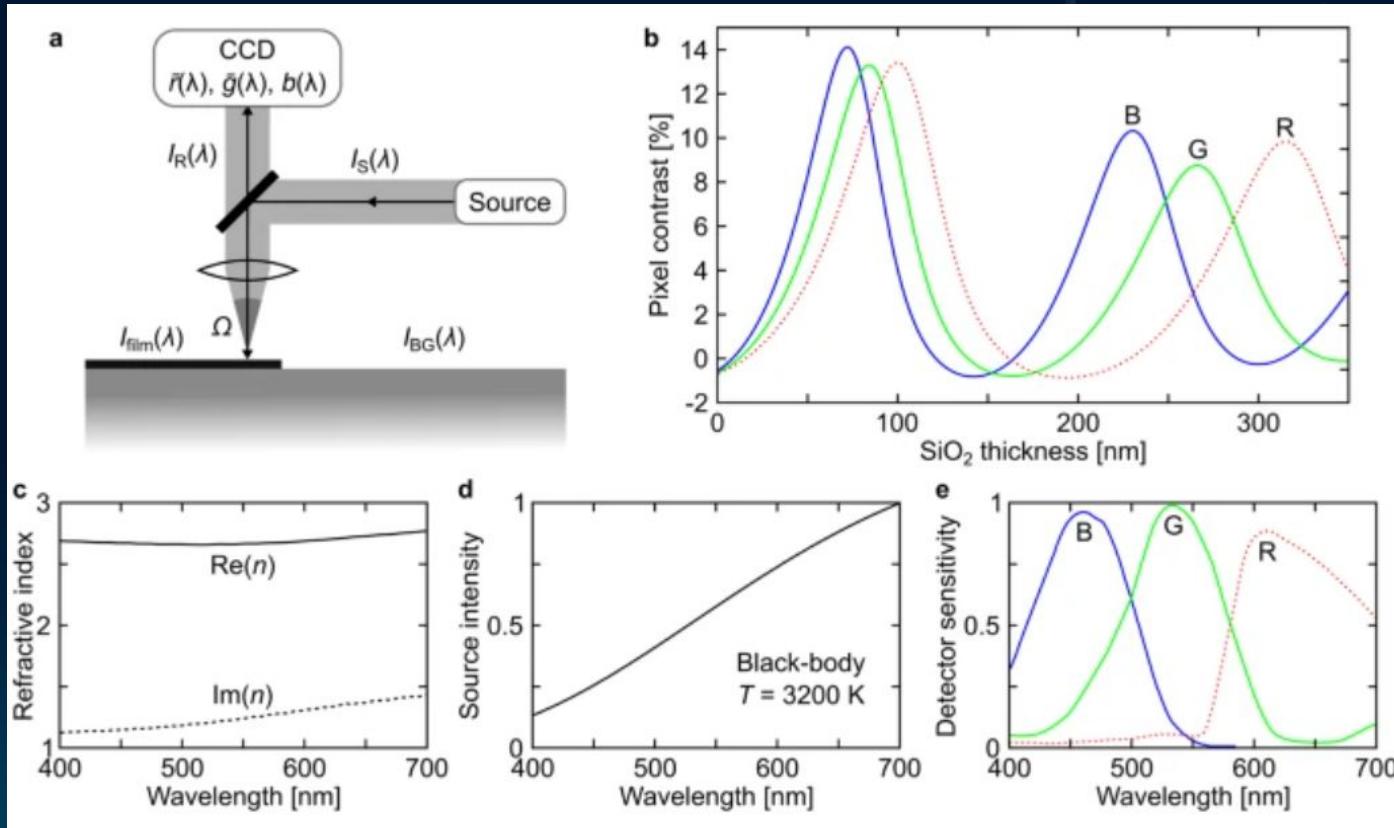


Geim, A. K., and I. V. Grigorieva. "Van Der Waals Heterostructures." *Nature*, vol. 499, no. 7459, 1 July 2013, pp. 419–425, [www.nature.com/articles/nature12385](http://www.nature.com/articles/nature12385), <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature12385>.

# Everything done in-house...Problem



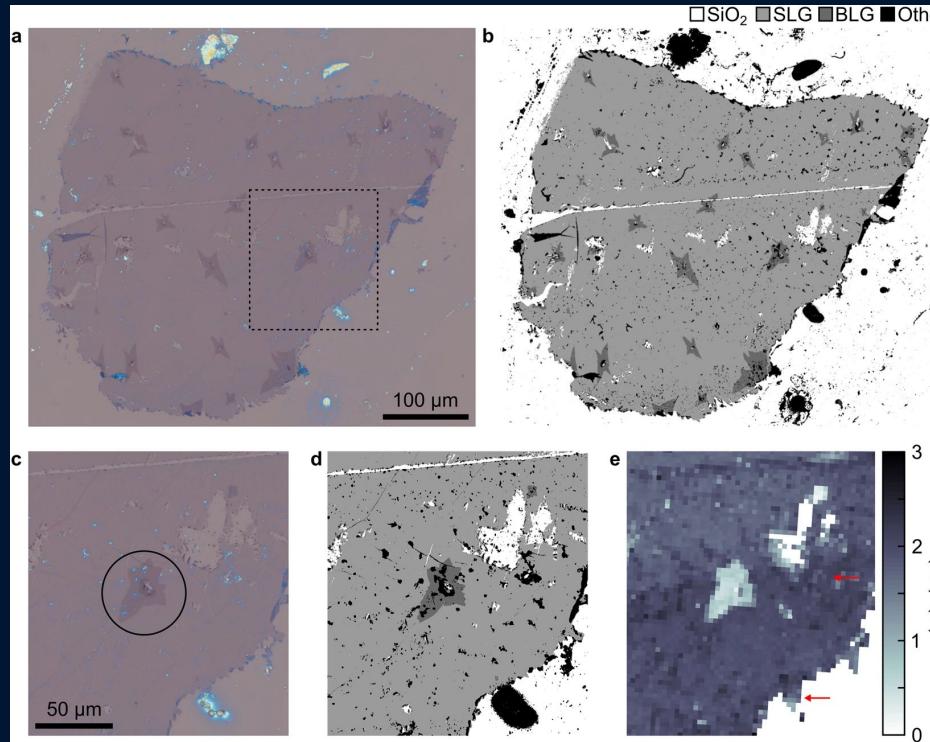
# State of the Field- Fresnel Approach



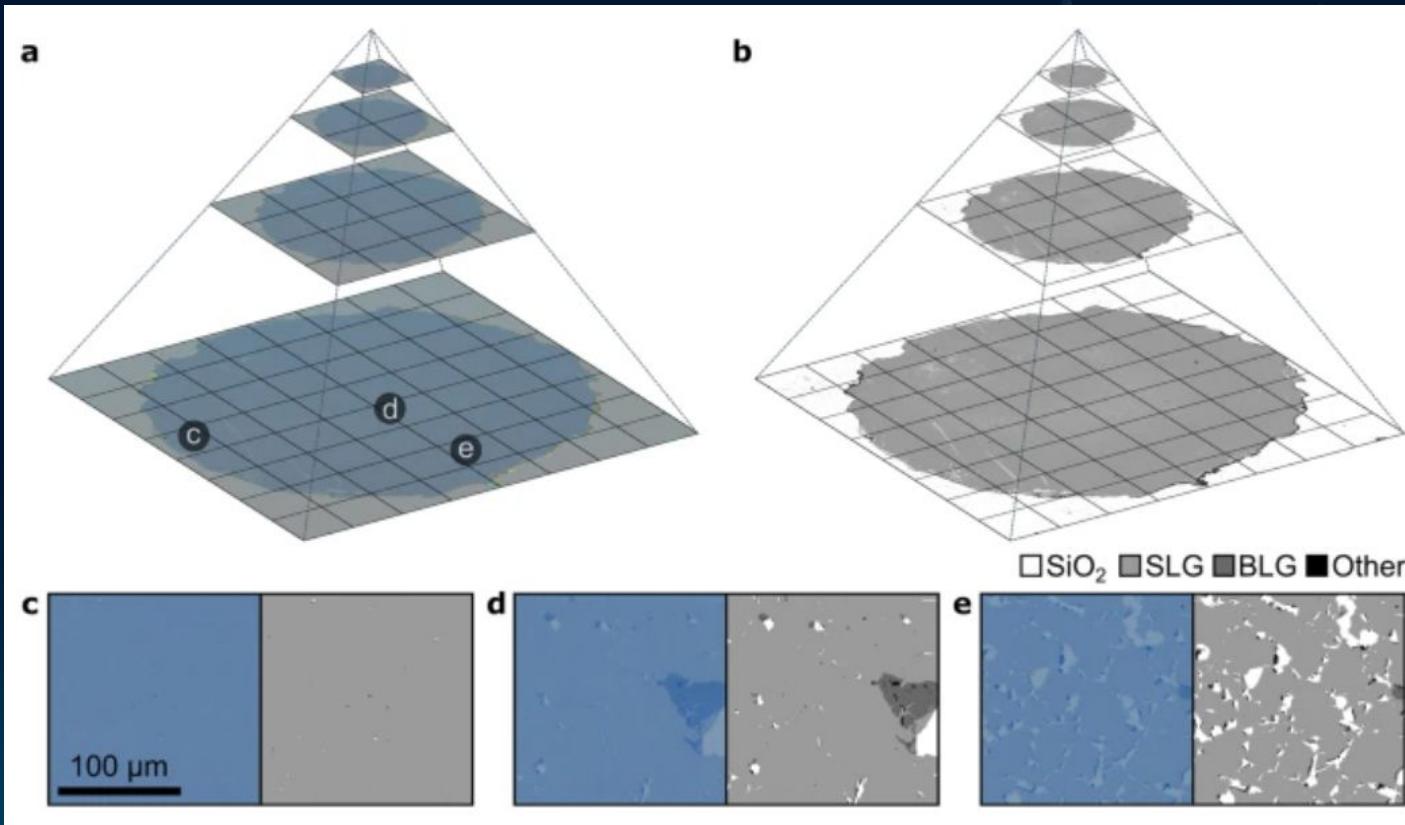
Jessen, B.S., Whelan, P.R., Mackenzie, D.M.A. et al. Quantitative optical mapping of two-dimensional materials. *Sci Rep* 8, 6381 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-23922-1>

# State of the Field- Quality

Jessen, B.S., Whelan, P.R., Mackenzie, D.M.A. et al. Quantitative optical mapping of two-dimensional materials. *Sci Rep* 8, 6381 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-23922-1>

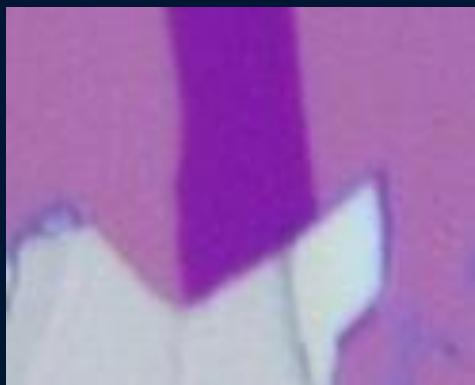
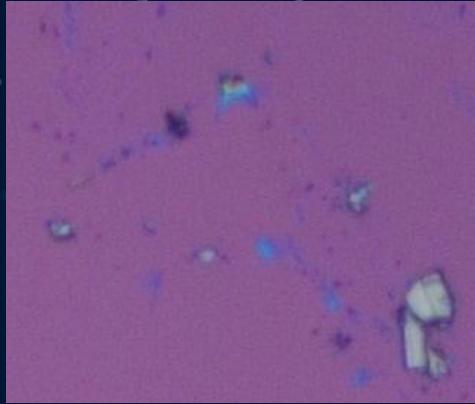
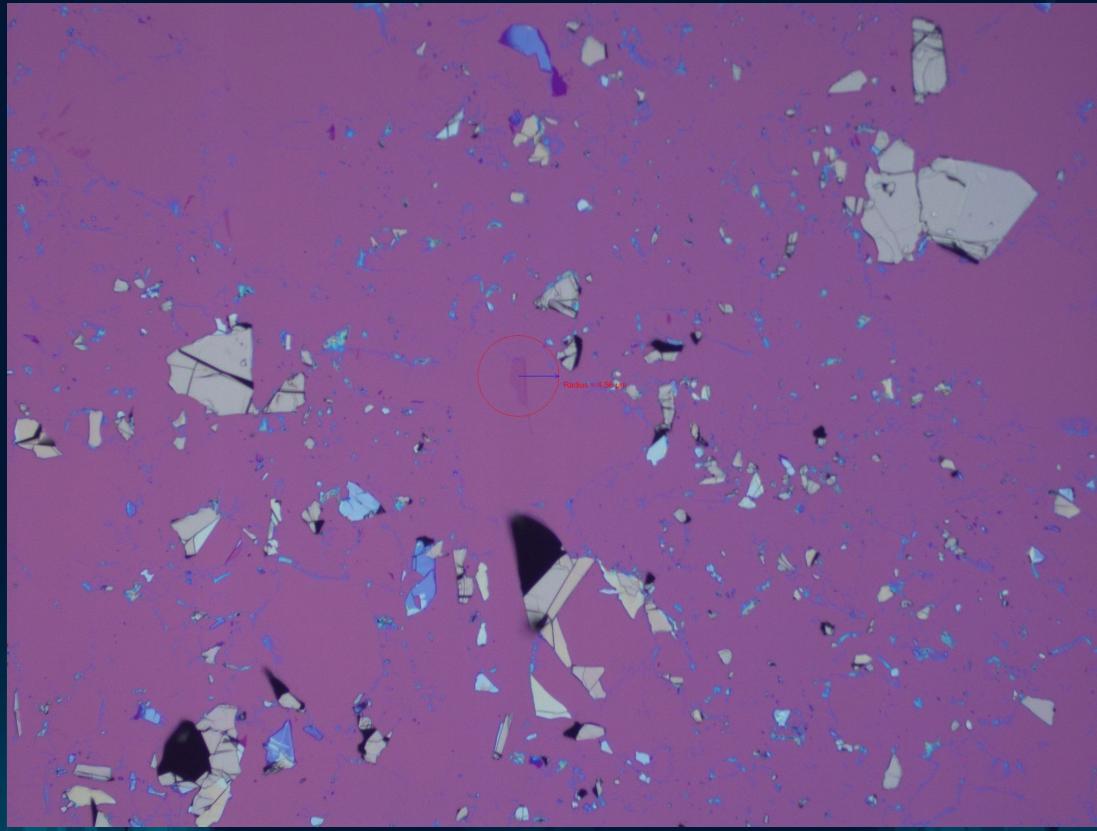


# State of the Field- Data Parsing



Jessen, B.S.,  
Whelan, P.R.,  
Mackenzie,  
D.M.A. et al.  
Quantitative  
optical  
mapping of  
two-dimensio  
nal materials.  
*Sci Rep* 8, 6381  
(2018).  
[https://doi.org/  
10.1038/s41598-  
018-23922-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-23922-1)

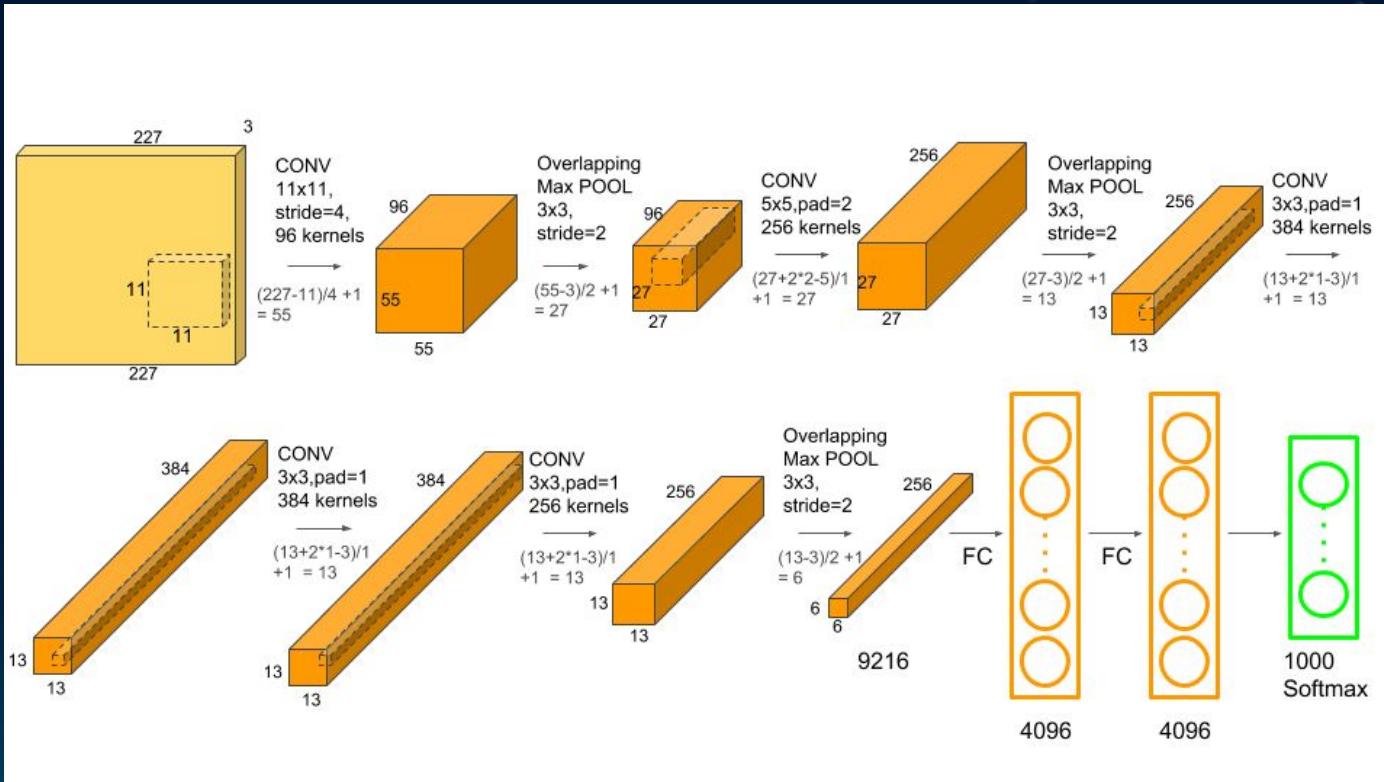
# Data Cleaning Methodology



# Timeline

2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2023
•First ImageNet challenge	•AlexNet	•Adam •VGG •GoogleNet	•ResNet •Batch Norm. •GoogleNet renamed Inception •Yolo V1	•Inception v3	•AdamW •Transformer •Last Imagenet Challenge	•Mobile Net v2 (Inverted Residual)	•Efficient Net	•Yolo V8

# AlexNet



Askari, Syed Sajjad.  
“Alex-Net  
Explanation and  
Implementation in  
Tensorflow and  
Keras.” Medium,  
Medium, 14 Jan.  
2023,  
[medium.com/@syedsajjad62/alex-net-explanation-and-implementation-in-tensorflow-and-keras-8047efeb7a0f](https://medium.com/@syedsajjad62/alex-net-explanation-and-implementation-in-tensorflow-and-keras-8047efeb7a0f).

# Convolution



Sanderson,  
Grant. "But  
What is a  
Convolution?"  
Youtube,  
3blue1brown,  
29 Dec. 2023,  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kpG7I2MOcnI>.

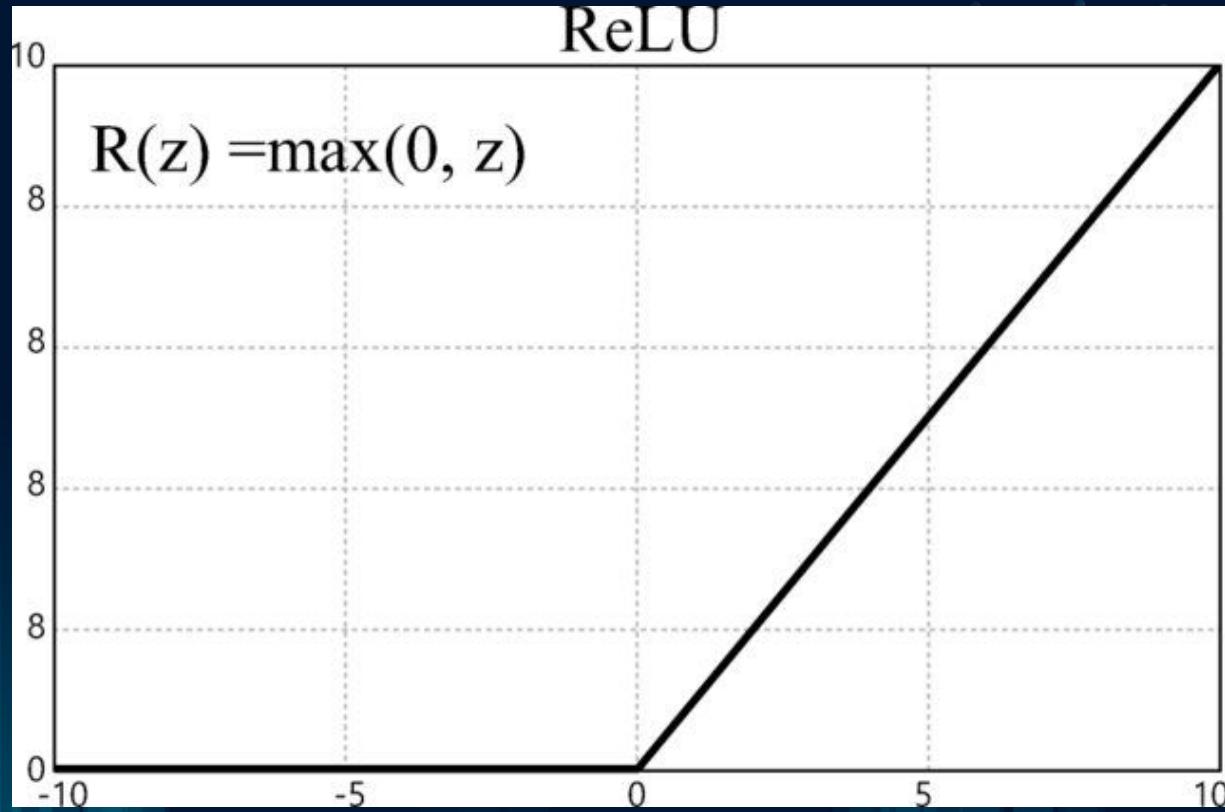
# Max Pooling

MAX  
POOLING

Ave Coders.  
“101 Concepts  
of Data  
Science and  
Machine  
Learning”  
*Youtube,*  
AveCoders,  
28 May. 2024,  
[https://www.  
youtube.com/  
shorts/ykt5PUxs3z8.](https://www.youtube.com/shorts/ykt5PUxs3z8)

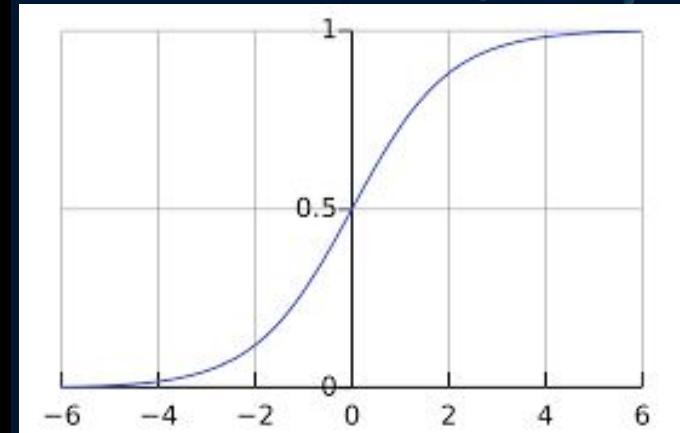
# Rectified Linear Function

ReLU



Chima, Precious. "Activation Functions: ReLU & Softmax." Medium, Medium, 5 Apr. 2020, <https://medium.com/@preshchima/activation-functions-relu-softmax-87145bf39288>.

# Softmax- Reduces to Sigmoid in Binary Case



$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Alexander, Giffah. "Softmax Activation function explained" Youtube, Giffah\_Alexander, 22 Oct. 2024, [https://www.youtube.com/shorts/SrJN\\_hpiuAs](https://www.youtube.com/shorts/SrJN_hpiuAs).

Sigmoid function. "Sigmoid function." Wikipedia, Wikipedia, 14 Nov. 2024, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmoid\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmoid_function).

# Local Response Normalization

$$b_{x,y}^i = a_{x,y}^i / \left( k + \alpha \sum_{j=\max(0,i-n/2)}^{\min(N-1,i+n/2)} (a_{x,y}^j)^2 \right)^\beta$$

**For AlexNet, k=2, n=5, alpha=10^-4,  
beta=0.75**

Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. 2017. ImageNet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. Commun. ACM 60, 6 (June 2017), 84–90. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3065386>

# Batch Normalization

**Input:** Values of  $x$  over a mini-batch:  $\mathcal{B} = \{x_1 \dots m\}$ ;

Parameters to be learned:  $\gamma, \beta$

**Output:**  $\{y_i = \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i)\}$

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \quad // \text{mini-batch mean}$$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \quad // \text{mini-batch variance}$$

$$\hat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \quad // \text{normalize}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i) \quad // \text{scale and shift}$$

**Algorithm 1:** Batch Normalizing Transform, applied to activation  $x$  over a mini-batch.

**Input:** Network  $N$  with trainable parameters  $\Theta$ ;  
subset of activations  $\{x^{(k)}\}_{k=1}^K$

**Output:** Batch-normalized network for inference,  $N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{inf}}$

- 1:  $N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{tr}} \leftarrow N \quad // \text{Training BN network}$
- 2: **for**  $k = 1 \dots K$  **do**
- 3:     Add transformation  $y^{(k)} = \text{BN}_{\gamma^{(k)}, \beta^{(k)}}(x^{(k)})$  to  $N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{tr}}$  (Alg. 1)
- 4:     Modify each layer in  $N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{tr}}$  with input  $x^{(k)}$  to take  $y^{(k)}$  instead
- 5: **end for**
- 6: Train  $N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{tr}}$  to optimize the parameters  $\Theta \cup \{\gamma^{(k)}, \beta^{(k)}\}_{k=1}^K$
- 7:  $N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{inf}} \leftarrow N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{tr}} \quad // \text{Inference BN network with frozen parameters}$
- 8: **for**  $k = 1 \dots K$  **do**
- 9:     // For clarity,  $x \equiv x^{(k)}, \gamma \equiv \gamma^{(k)}, \mu_{\mathcal{B}} \equiv \mu_{\mathcal{B}}^{(k)}$ , etc.
- 10:     Process multiple training mini-batches  $\mathcal{B}$ , each of size  $m$ , and average over them:  

$$\text{E}[x] \leftarrow \text{E}_{\mathcal{B}}[\mu_{\mathcal{B}}]$$

$$\text{Var}[x] \leftarrow \frac{m}{m-1} \text{E}_{\mathcal{B}}[\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2]$$
- 11:     In  $N_{\text{BN}}^{\text{inf}}$ , replace the transform  $y = \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x)$  with  

$$y = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[x]+\epsilon}} \cdot x + \left(\beta - \frac{\gamma \text{E}[x]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[x]+\epsilon}}\right)$$
- 12: **end for**

**Algorithm 2:** Training a Batch-Normalized Network

# Logits and Sigmoid Function

Logits: Raw outputs of neural networks.

- Numerical values, hard to interpret

Sigmoid function:  $\hat{y} = \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$

- Turns logits into probabilities, easier to interpret

# Binary Cross Entropy Loss

$$L = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i \log(p_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p_i)]$$

- $N$  is the number of samples
- $y_i$  is the true label for the  $i^{th}$  sample (0 or 1)
- $p_i$  is the predicted probability that the  $i^{th}$  sample belongs to Positive class

Sahilcarterr. "Mathematics Behind Simple Linear Regression using Gradient Descent." Medium, Medium, 5 Apr. 2020,  
[https://medium.com/@sahilcarterr/mathematics-behind-simple-linear-regression-using-gradient-desc  
ent-a09595bf701d](https://medium.com/@sahilcarterr/mathematics-behind-simple-linear-regression-using-gradient-descent-a09595bf701d).

# Binary Cross Entropy with Logits Loss

$$\ell_n := \begin{cases} w_n \cdot [(1 - y_n) \cdot x_n + \ln(1 + e^{-x_n})] & \text{if } x_n > 0 \\ w_n \cdot [-x_n \cdot y_n + \ln(e^{x_n} + 1)] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

jodag. "How Is Pytorch's Class BCEWITHLOGITSLOSS Exactly Implemented?" *Stack Overflow*, 11 July 2022, [stackoverflow.com/questions/66906884/how-is-pytorchs-class-bcewithlogitsloss-exactly-implemented](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/66906884/how-is-pytorchs-class-bcewithlogitsloss-exactly-implemented).

# Backpropagation

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**Algorithm 1** Backpropagation

---

```
1: procedure BACKPROPAGATION( $X, \theta$ )
2:    $a^0 \leftarrow x$                                       $\triangleright$  Set Input
3:   for  $l \leftarrow [1, L]$  do
4:      $z^l \leftarrow W^l a^{l-1} + b^l$                    $\triangleright$  Forward Pass: Compute weighted inputs and activations
5:      $a^l \leftarrow \sigma(z^l)$ 
6:   end for
7:
8:    $\delta_L \leftarrow (a^L - y) \odot \sigma'(z^L)$            $\triangleright$  Compute Error in Final Layer
9:   for  $l \leftarrow [L-1, 1]$  do
10:     $\delta^l \leftarrow (W^{l+1})^T \delta^{l+1} \odot \sigma'(z^l)$    $\triangleright$  Backpropagate Error
11:   end for
12:
13:   for  $l \leftarrow [1, L]$  do
14:      $\nabla_{b^l} = \delta^l$                                  $\triangleright$  Compute gradients w.r.t. network parameters
15:      $\nabla_{W^l} = \delta^l (a^{l-1})^T$ 
16:   end for
17:   return  $\nabla_{\theta} = (\nabla_{W^l}, \nabla_{b^l})$ 
18: end procedure
```

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Gabbard &  
Miller. "Machine  
Learning from  
Scratch:  
Stochastic  
Gradient  
Descent and  
Adam  
Optimizer."  
*18.085 Project*,  
accessed 17  
November 2024,  
[https://www.mit.edu/~jgabbard/assets/18085\\_Project\\_final.pdf](https://www.mit.edu/~jgabbard/assets/18085_Project_final.pdf).

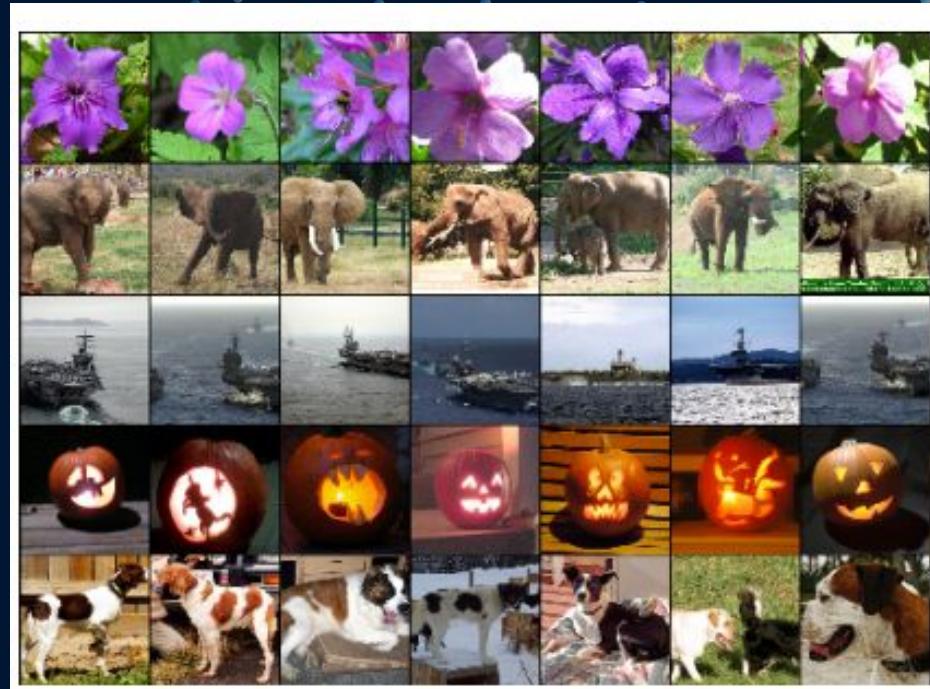
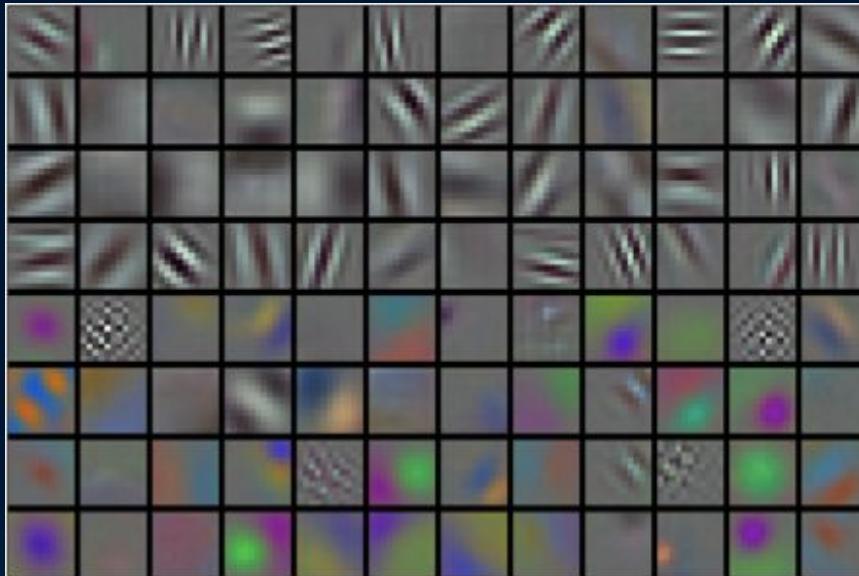
# ADAM (Adaptive Moment Estimation/ Gradient Descent with Momentum)

**Algorithm 1:** Adam, our proposed algorithm for stochastic optimization. See section 2 for details, and for a slightly more efficient (but less clear) order of computation.  $g_t^2$  indicates the elementwise square  $g_t \odot g_t$ . Good default settings for the tested machine learning problems are  $\alpha = 0.001$ ,  $\beta_1 = 0.9$ ,  $\beta_2 = 0.999$  and  $\epsilon = 10^{-8}$ . All operations on vectors are element-wise. With  $\beta_1^t$  and  $\beta_2^t$  we denote  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  to the power  $t$ .

```
Require:  $\alpha$ : Stepsize  
Require:  $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in [0, 1]$ : Exponential decay rates for the moment estimates  
Require:  $f(\theta)$ : Stochastic objective function with parameters  $\theta$   
Require:  $\theta_0$ : Initial parameter vector  
 $m_0 \leftarrow 0$  (Initialize 1st moment vector)  
 $v_0 \leftarrow 0$  (Initialize 2nd moment vector)  
 $t \leftarrow 0$  (Initialize timestep)  
while  $\theta_t$  not converged do  
     $t \leftarrow t + 1$   
     $g_t \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} f_t(\theta_{t-1})$  (Get gradients w.r.t. stochastic objective at timestep  $t$ )  
     $m_t \leftarrow \beta_1 \cdot m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) \cdot g_t$  (Update biased first moment estimate)  
     $v_t \leftarrow \beta_2 \cdot v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) \cdot g_t^2$  (Update biased second raw moment estimate)  
     $\hat{m}_t \leftarrow m_t / (1 - \beta_1^t)$  (Compute bias-corrected first moment estimate)  
     $\hat{v}_t \leftarrow v_t / (1 - \beta_2^t)$  (Compute bias-corrected second raw moment estimate)  
     $\theta_t \leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \alpha \cdot \hat{m}_t / (\sqrt{\hat{v}_t} + \epsilon)$  (Update parameters)  
end while  
return  $\theta_t$  (Resulting parameters)
```

Kingma, Diederik P. "Adam: A method for stochastic optimization." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980* (2014).

# AlexNet



Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. 2017. ImageNet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. *Commun. ACM* 60, 6 (June 2017), 84–90. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3065386>

# Data Structure for Colab Models

Data Structure

Dataset-|

```
|_>train---|_>graphene  
          |_>non_graphene
```

```
|_>test---|_>graphene  
          |_>non_graphene
```

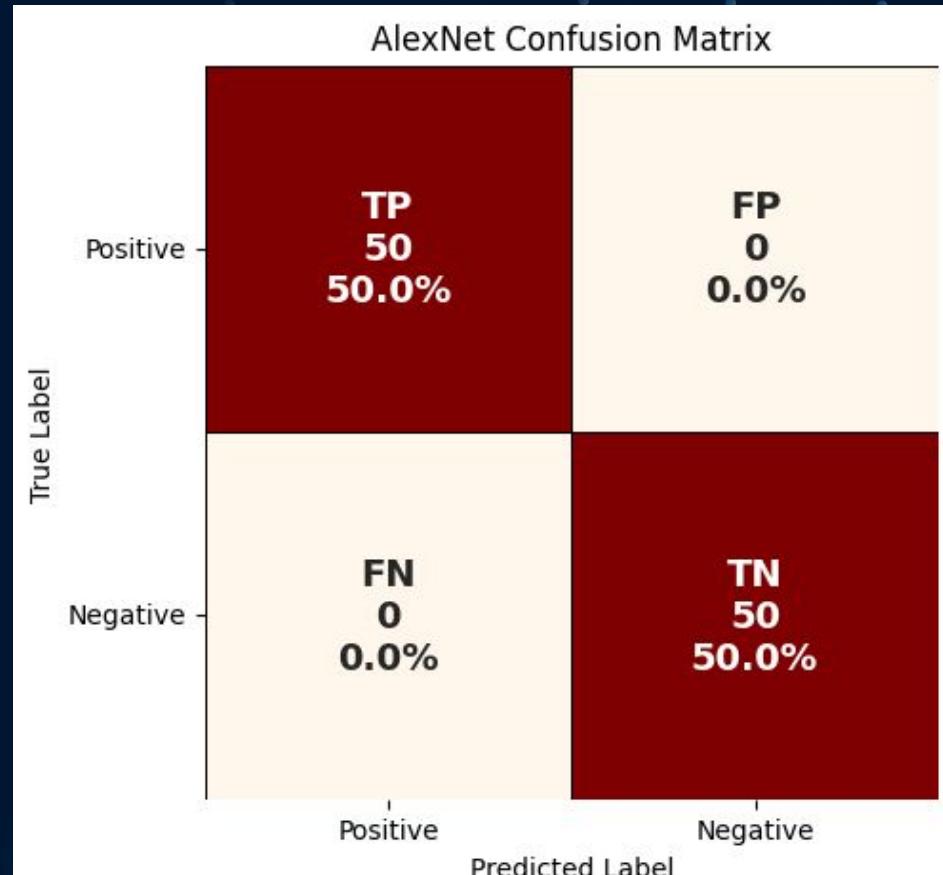
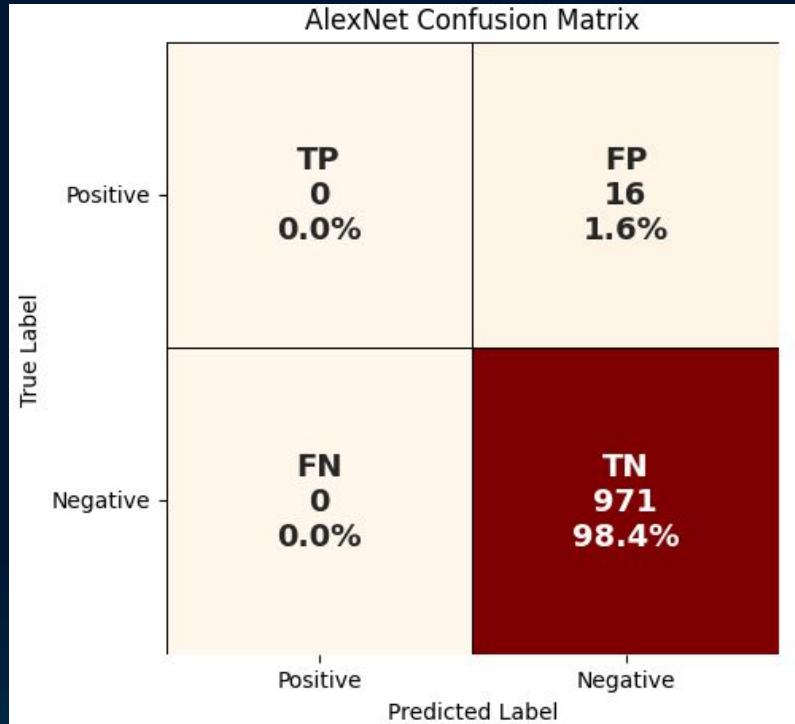
# Pre-Trained Models Used & Metrics

	Metric	AlexNet	VGG16	ResNet50	EfficientNet b0	Inception v3
0	Accuracy	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99
1	Precision	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.99
2	F1	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00
3	ROCAUC	0.50	0.40	0.96	1.00	0.97
4	Runtime (sec)	173.46	676.63	484.59	301.84	662.06

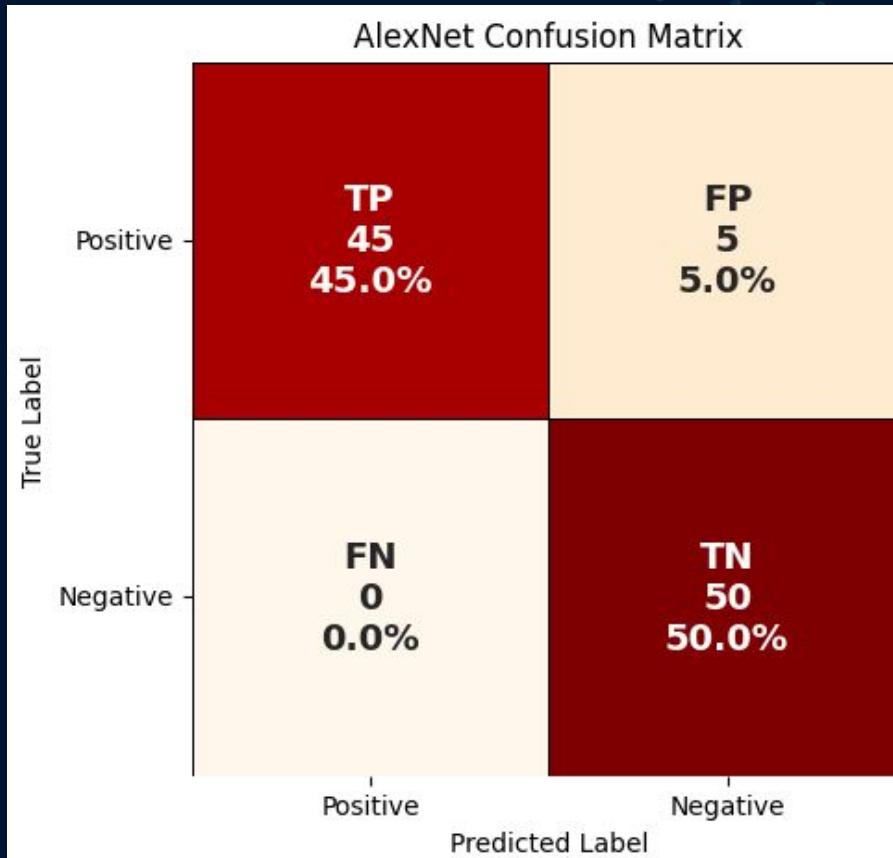
  

	Metric	AlexNet	VGG16	ResNet50	EfficeintNet b0	Inception v3
Accuracy	0.95		0.91	0.84	0.89	0.96
Precision	0.91		0.85	0.77	0.82	0.93
F1	0.95		0.92	0.86	0.90	0.96
AUC of ROC	0.97		0.91	0.99	0.97	1
Runtime(sec)	189.64		418.92	583.52	355.70	816.22
Parameter #	61,100,840		138,357,544	25,557,032	5.3M	27,161,264

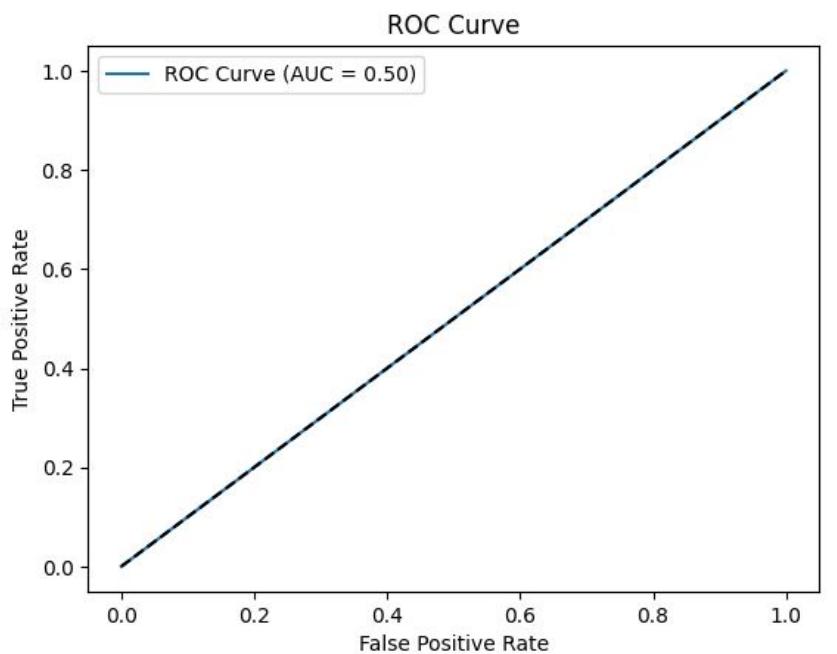
# AlexNet Confusion Matrix



# AlexNet Confusion Matrix

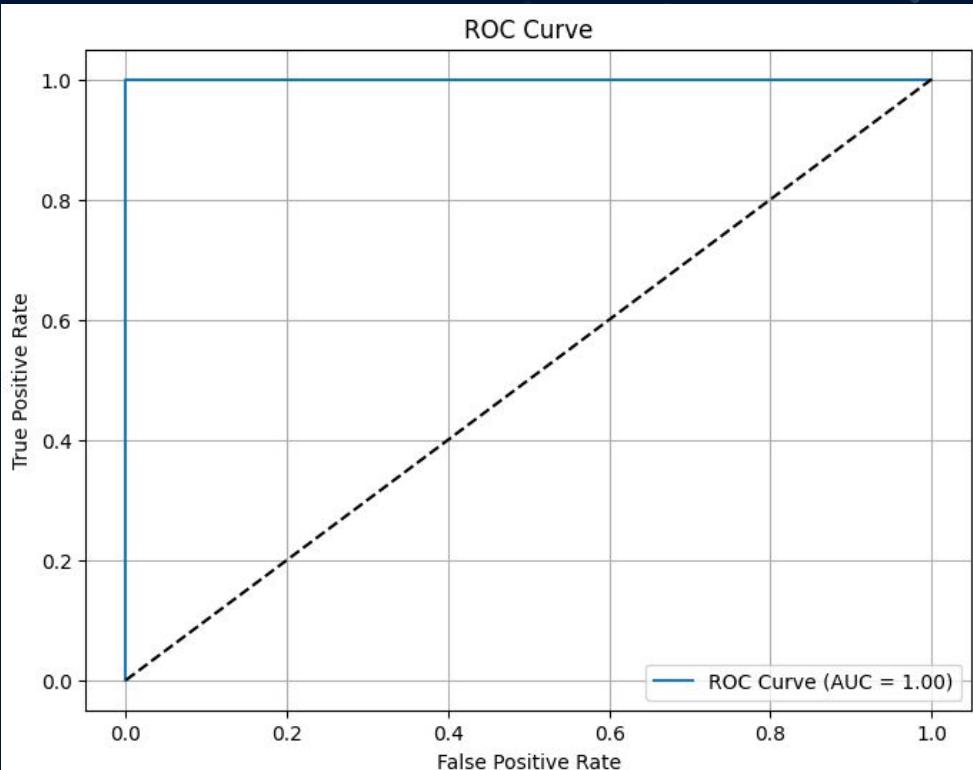


# AlexNet ROC/ AUC Plot

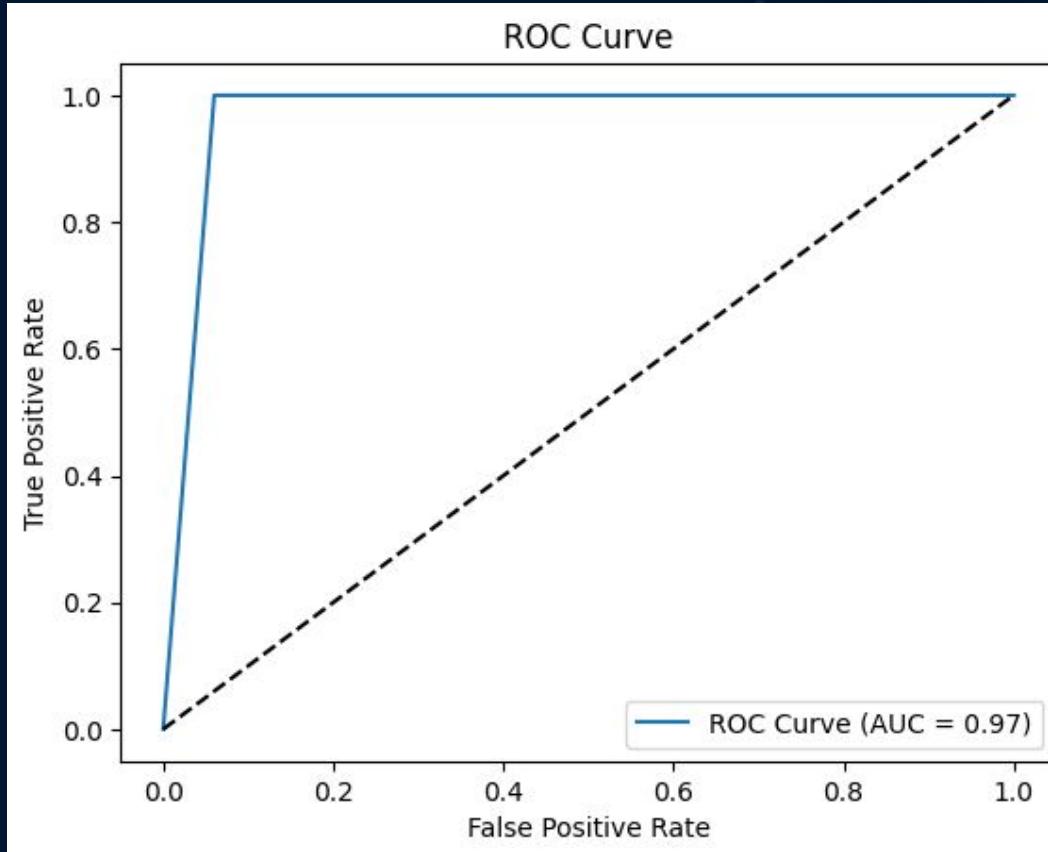


$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

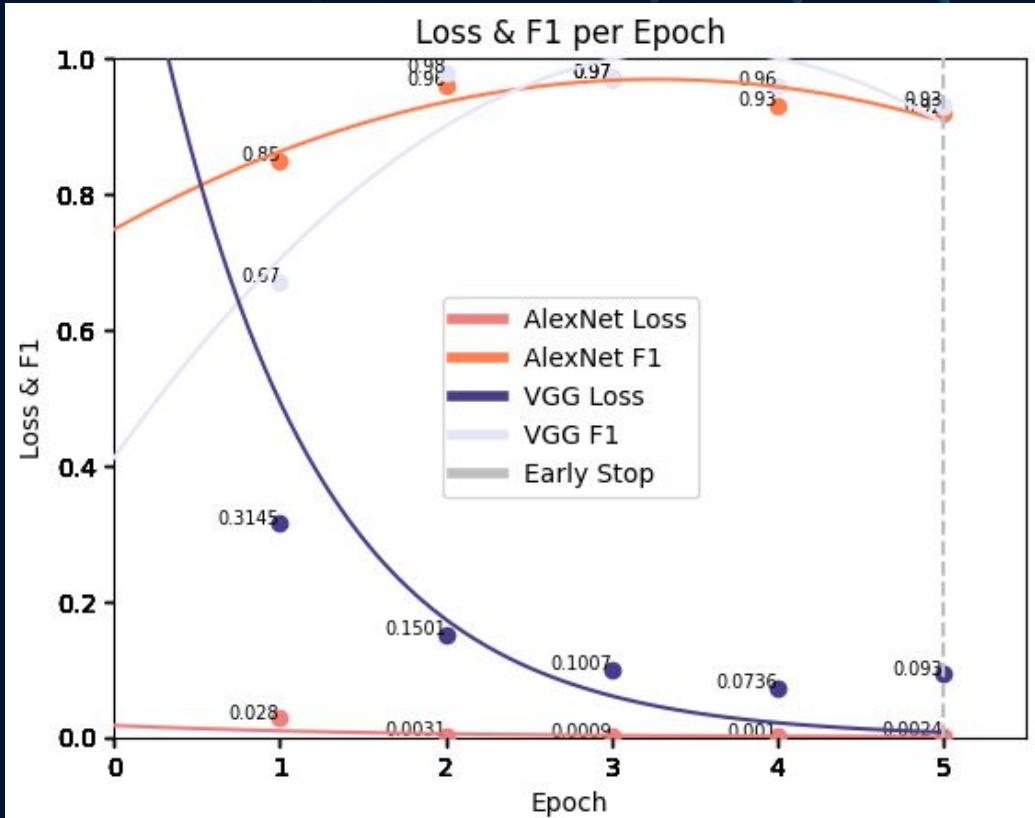
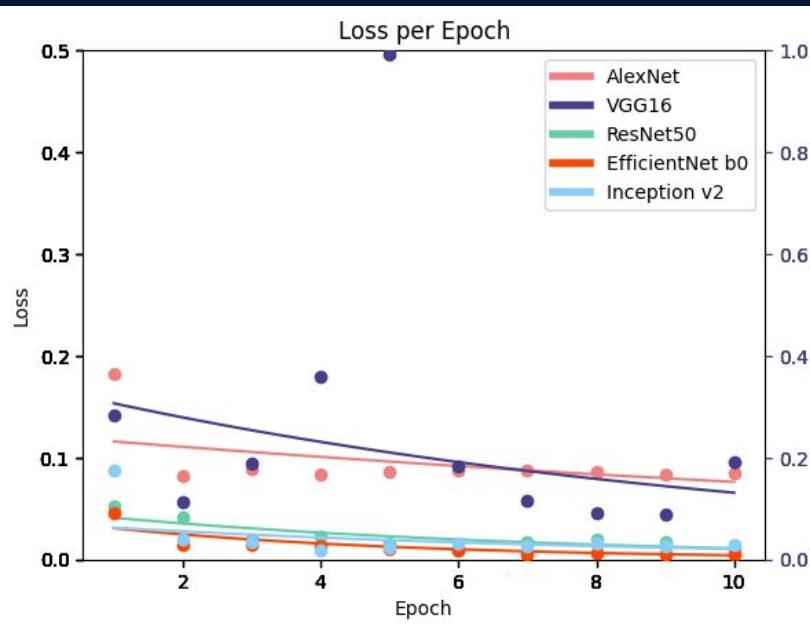
$$FPR = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$$



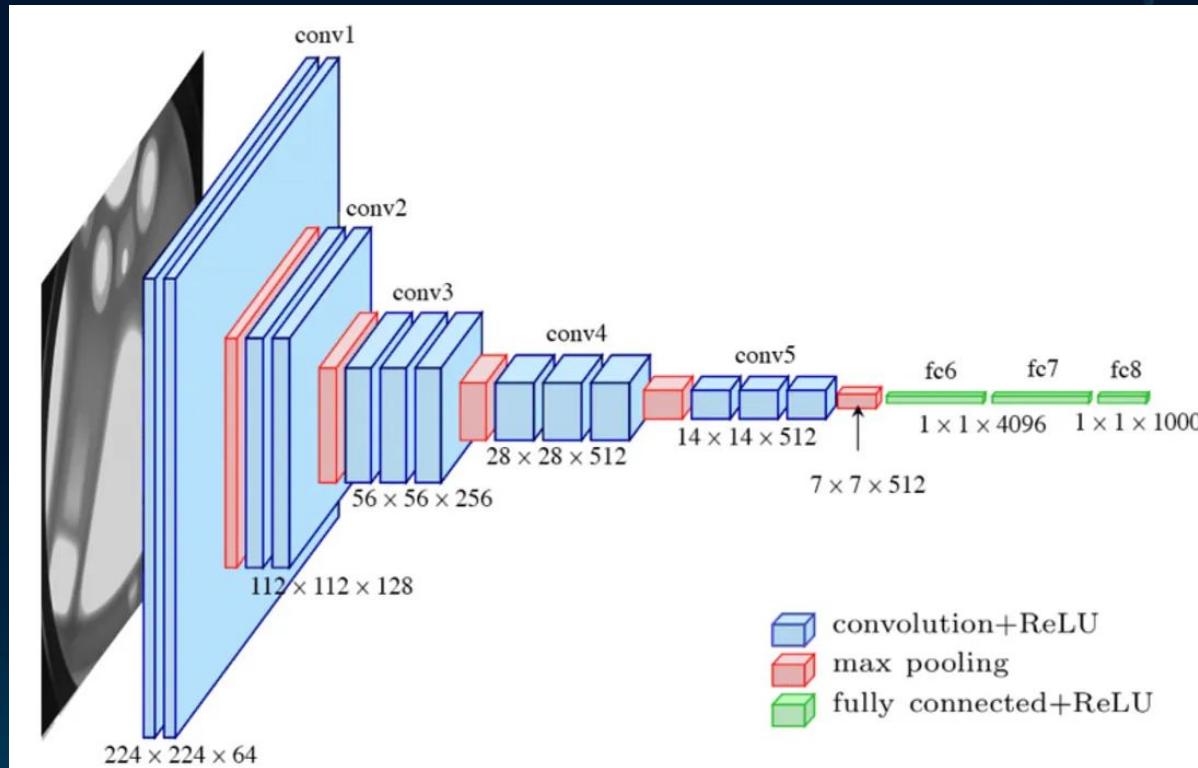
# AlexNet ROC/ AUC Plot



# Loss Per Epoch w/ Curve Fit

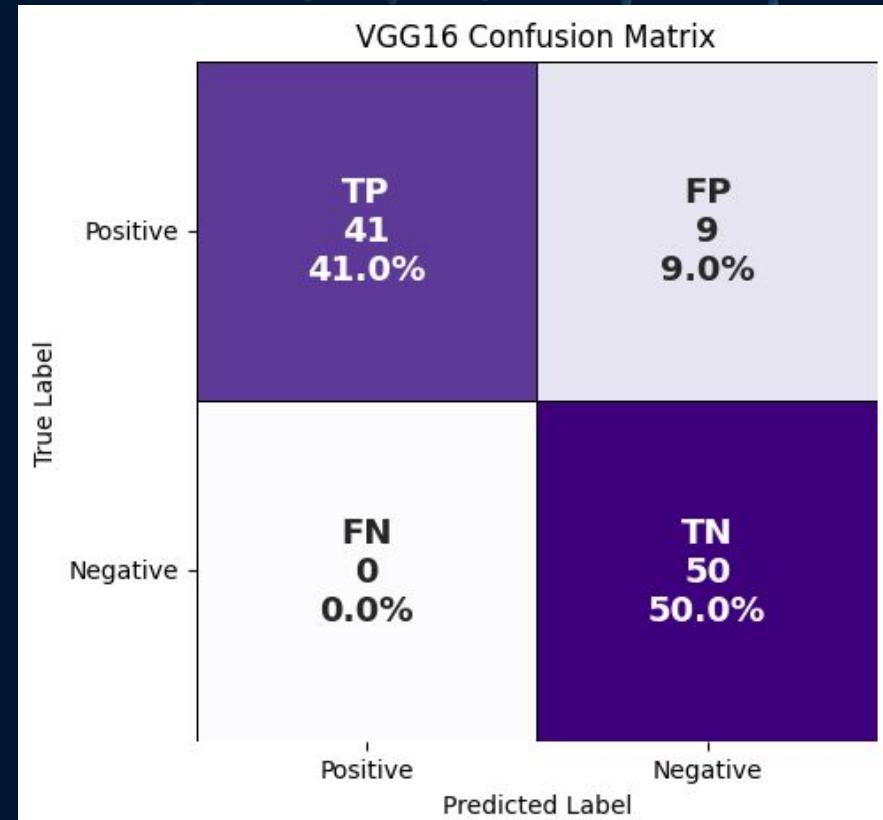
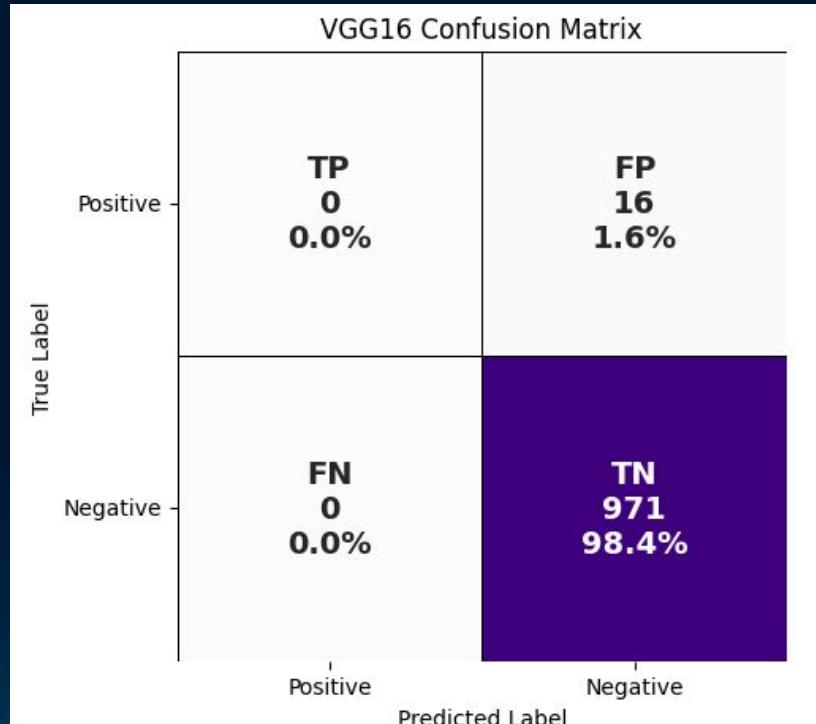


# Visual Geometry Group (VGG) 16

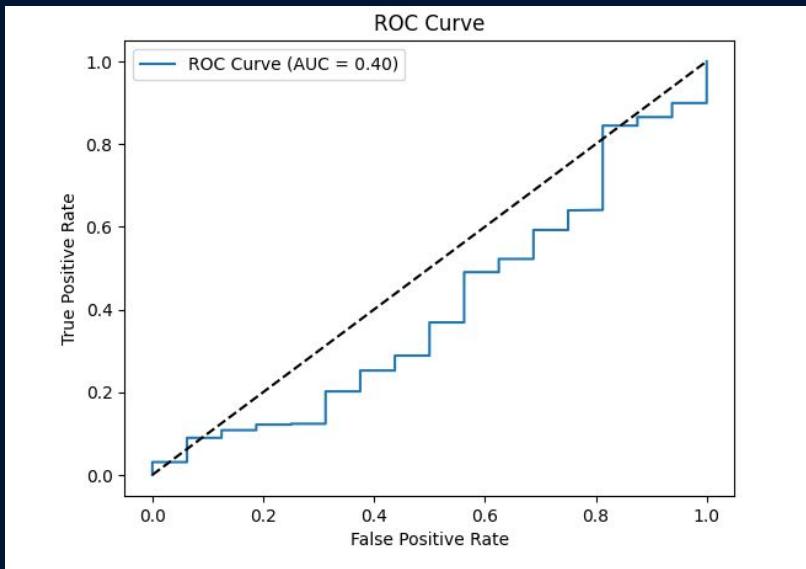


Bangar, Siddhesh. "VGG-Net Architecture Explained." Medium, Medium, 28 Jun. 2022, <https://medium.com/@siddheshb008/vgg-net-architecture-explained-71179310050f>.

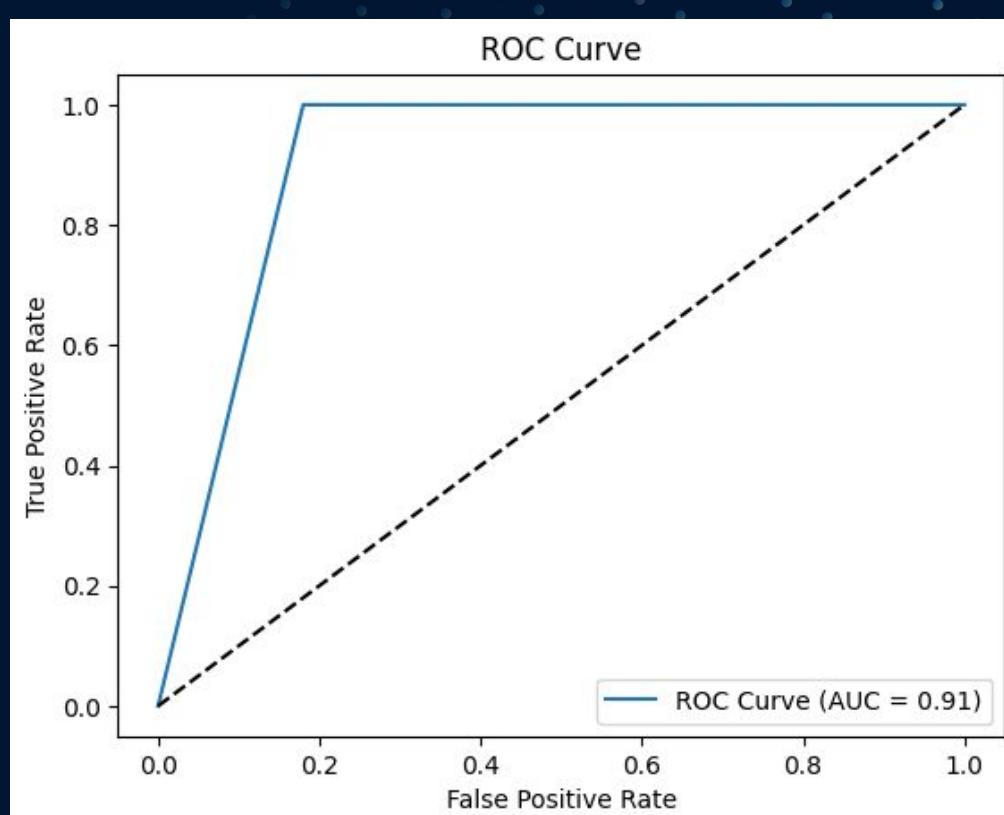
# VGG16 Confusion Matrix



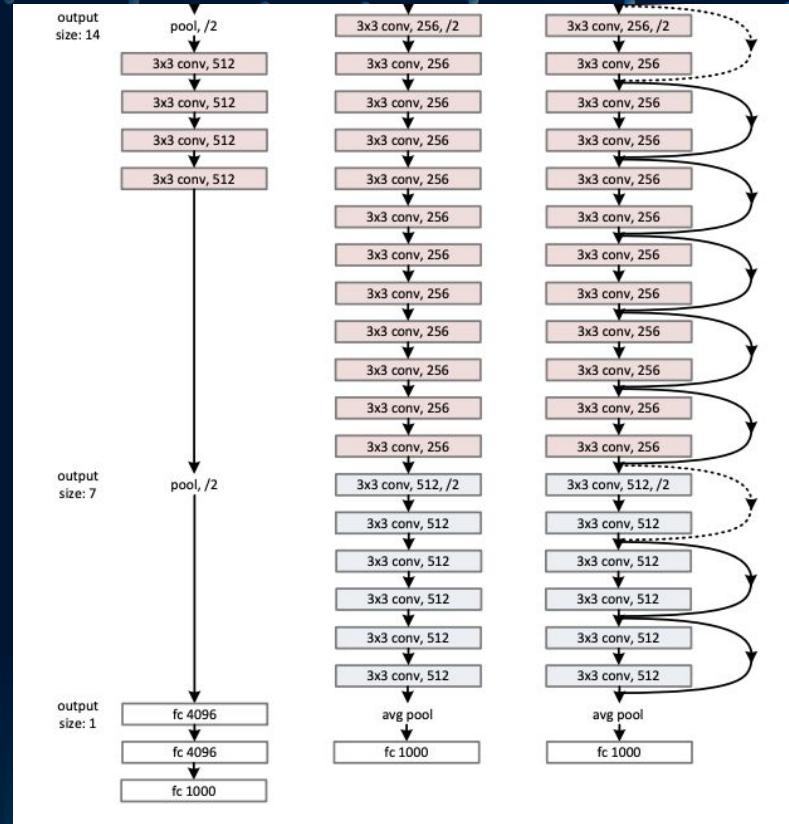
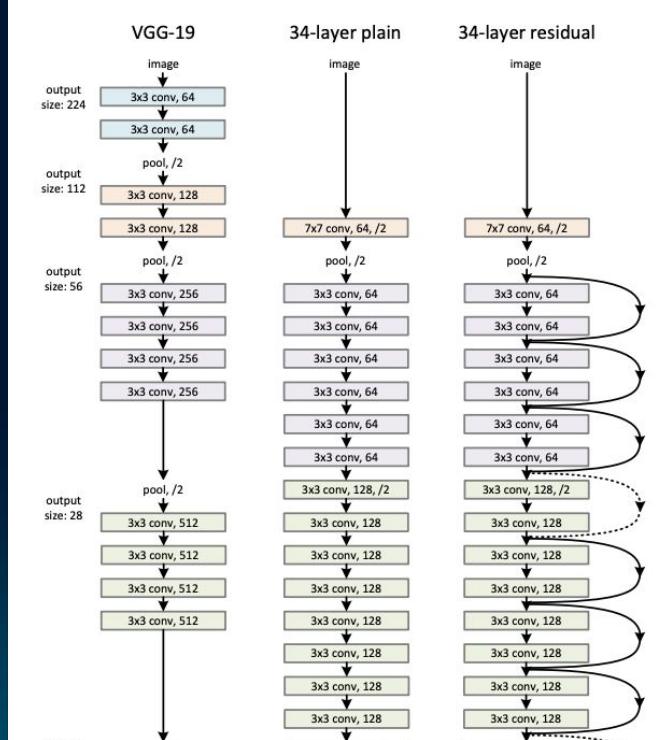
# VGG16 ROC/ AUC Plot



Note sign flip^



# ResNet Architecture



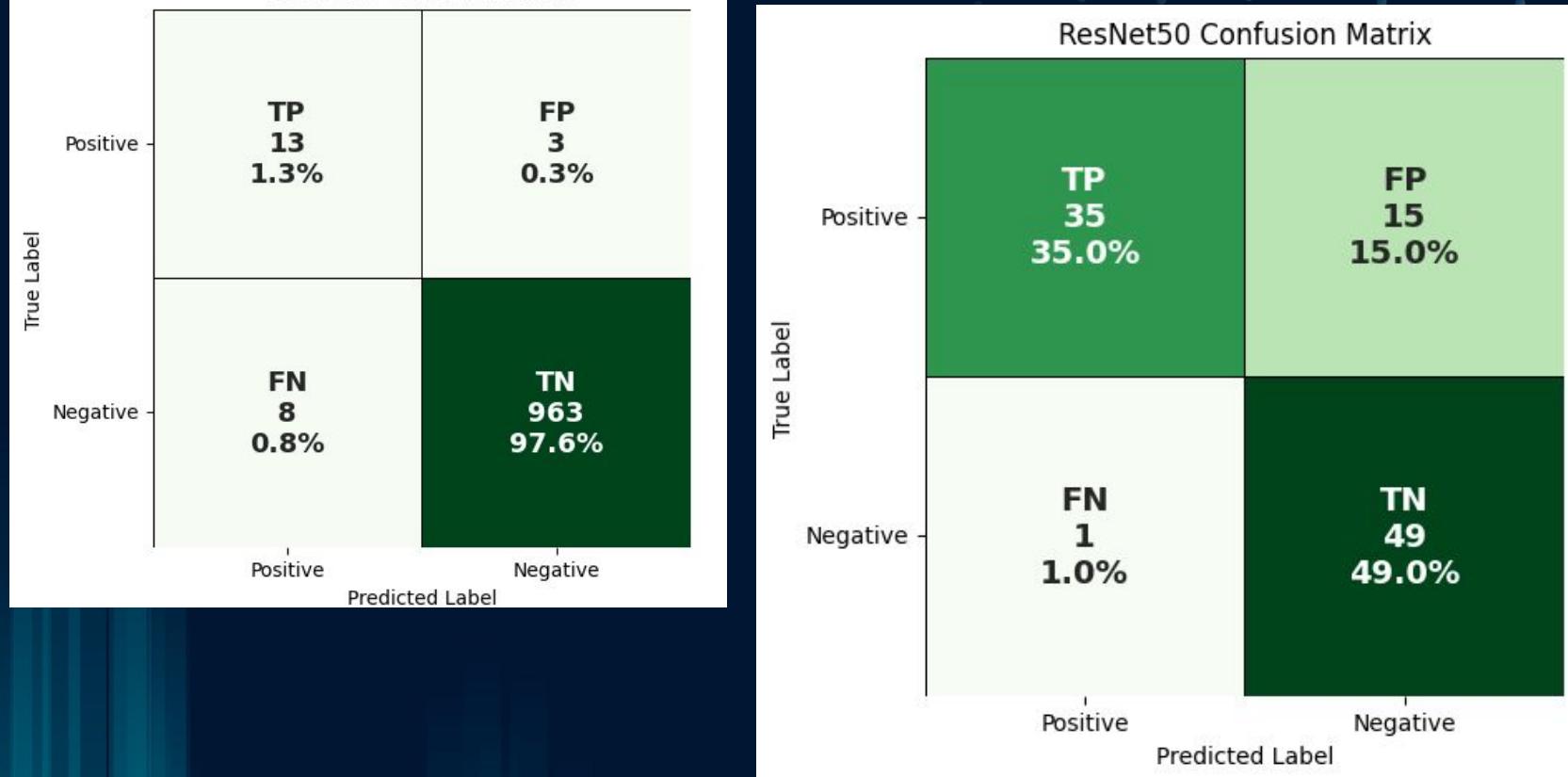
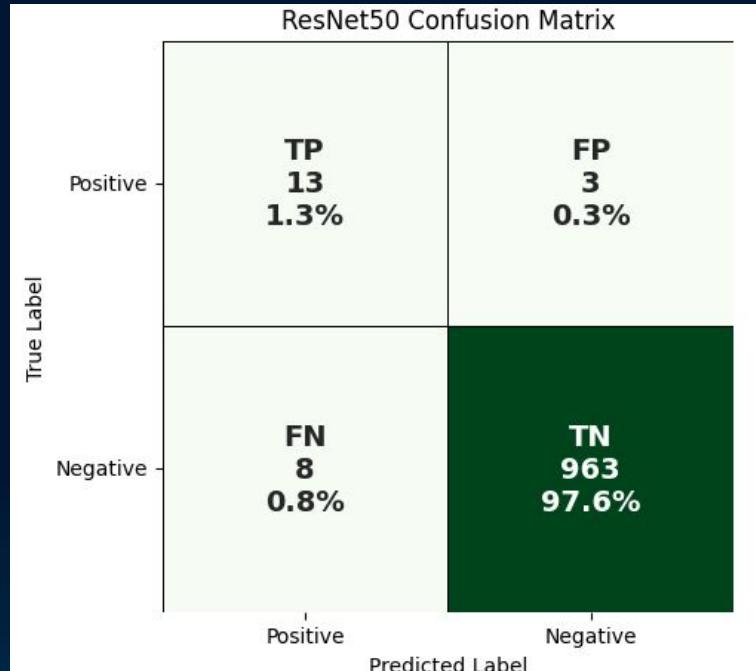
He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*. 2016.

# ResNet 50 Architecture

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112			7×7, 64, stride 2		
				3×3 max pool, stride 2		
conv2_x	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1×1			average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax		
FLOPs		$1.8 \times 10^9$	$3.6 \times 10^9$	$3.8 \times 10^9$	$7.6 \times 10^9$	$11.3 \times 10^9$

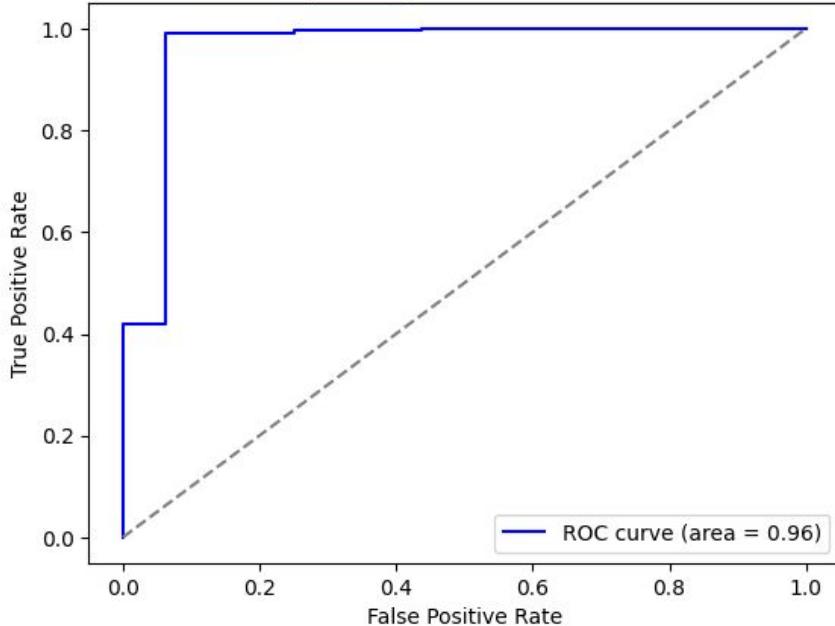
He, Kaiming, et al. "Deep residual learning for image recognition." *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*. 2016.

# ResNet50 Confusion Matrix

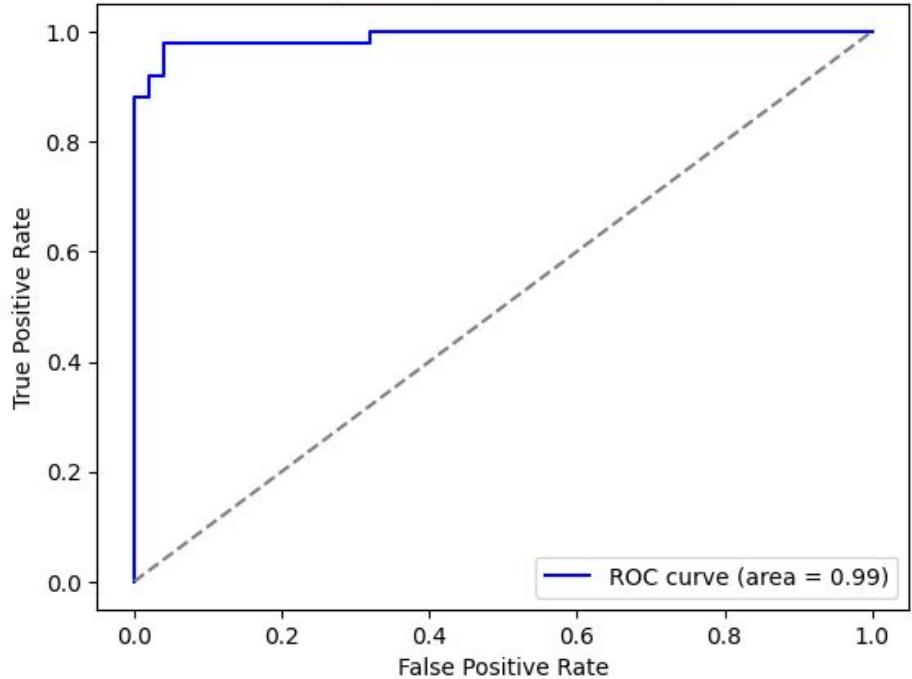


# ResNet50 ROC/ AUC Plot

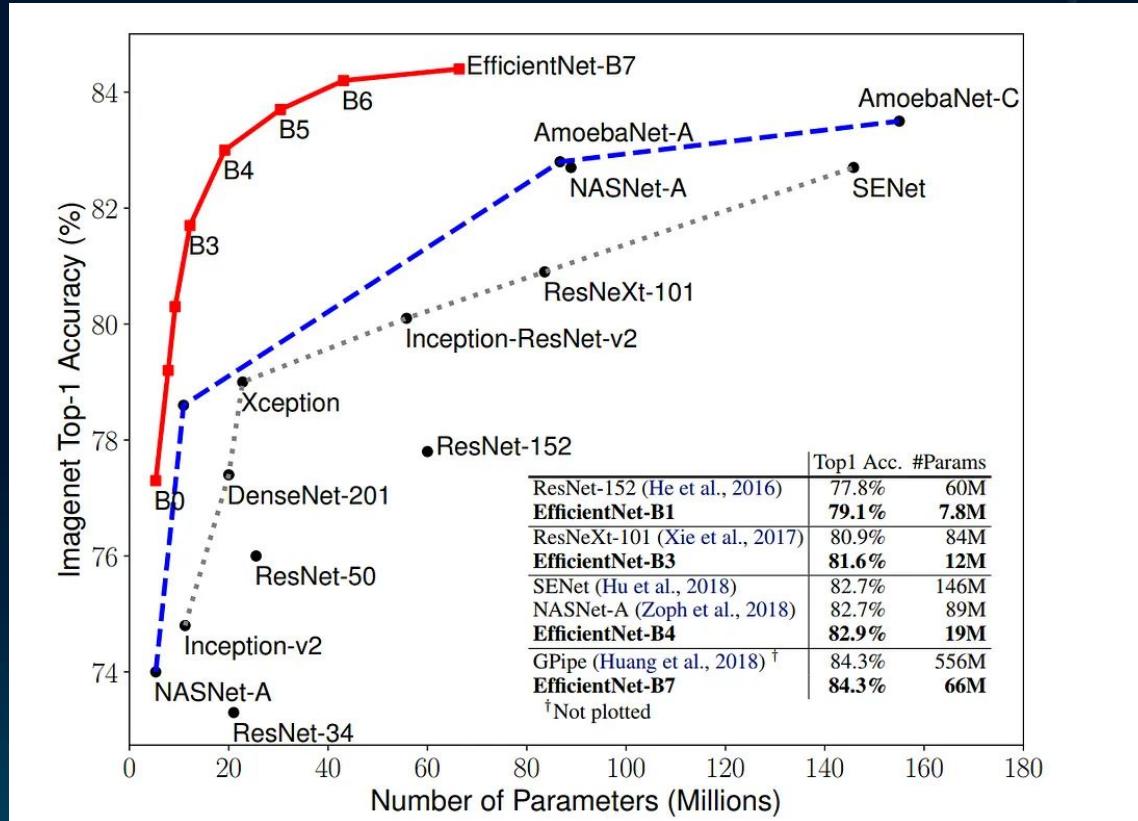
Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve



Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve



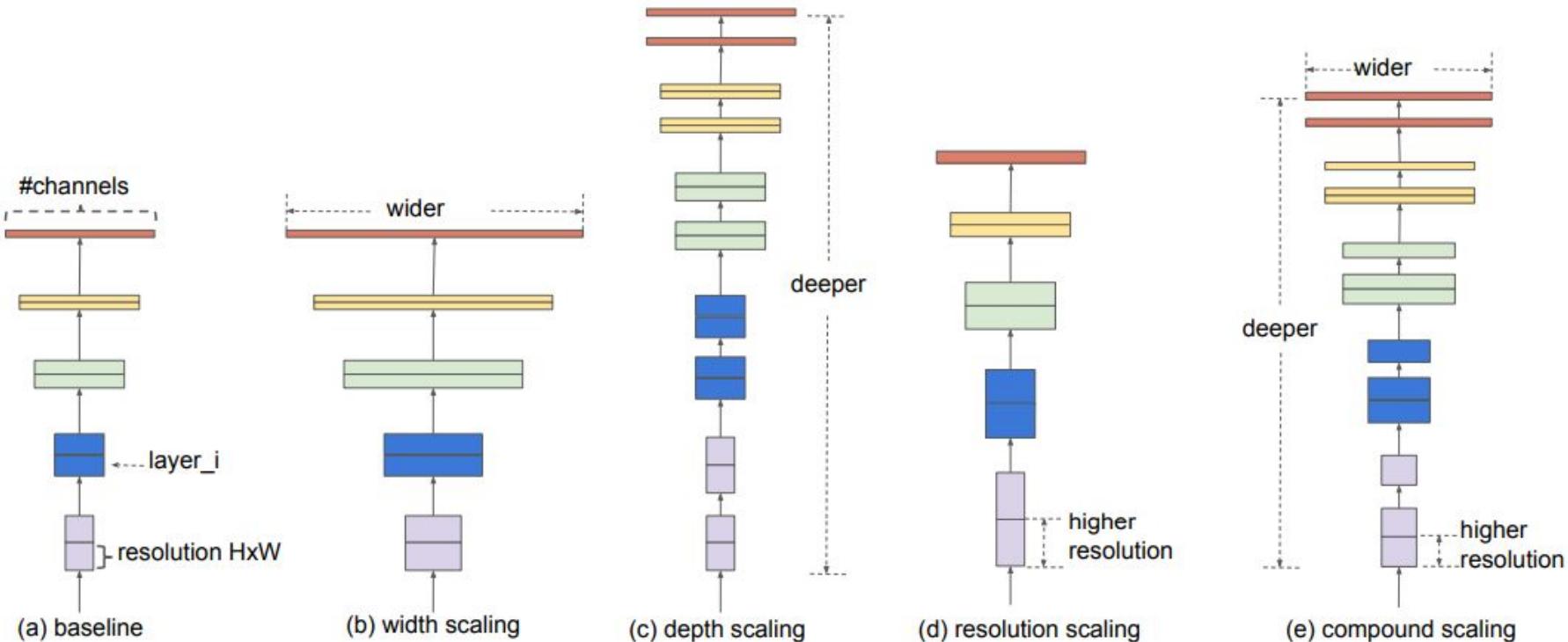
# EfficientNet B0



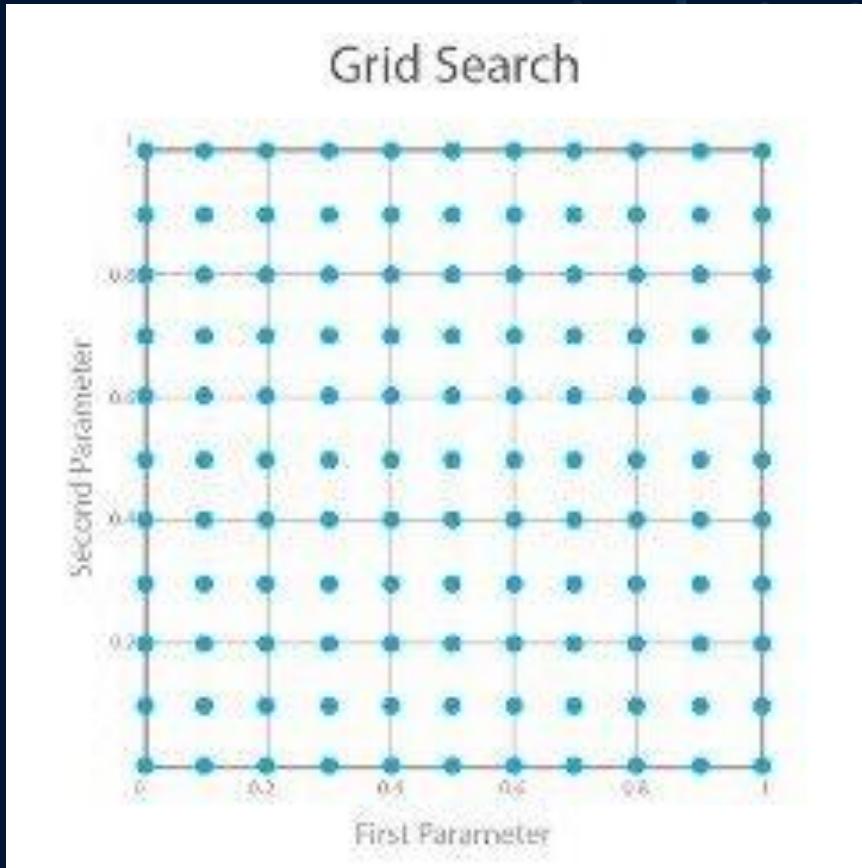
Tan, Mingxing, and Quoc Le.  
"Efficientnet: Rethinking model scaling for convolutional neural networks." *International conference on machine learning*. PMLR, 2019.

Tan, Mingxing, and Quoc Le. "Efficientnet: Rethinking model scaling for convolutional neural networks." *International conference on machine learning*. PMLR, 2019.

# EfficientNet B0



# Grid Search



Hien, Ngo Le Huy. "Grid Search space Illustration" ResearchGate, ResearchGate, [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Grid-Search-space-illustration\\_fig9\\_346571789](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Grid-Search-space-illustration_fig9_346571789).

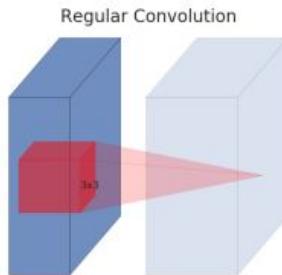
Tan, Mingxing, and Quoc Le.  
"Efficientnet: Rethinking model  
scaling for convolutional neural  
networks." *International conference  
on machine learning*. PMLR, 2019.

# EfficientNet B0 Architecture

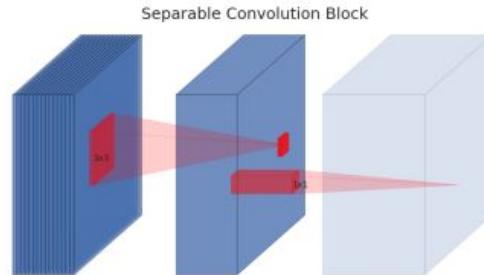
Stage $i$	Operator $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_i$	Resolution $\hat{H}_i \times \hat{W}_i$	#Channels $\hat{C}_i$	#Layers $\hat{L}_i$
1	Conv3x3	$224 \times 224$	32	1
2	MBConv1, k3x3	$112 \times 112$	16	1
3	MBConv6, k3x3	$112 \times 112$	24	2
4	MBConv6, k5x5	$56 \times 56$	40	2
5	MBConv6, k3x3	$28 \times 28$	80	3
6	MBConv6, k5x5	$14 \times 14$	112	3
7	MBConv6, k5x5	$14 \times 14$	192	4
8	MBConv6, k3x3	$7 \times 7$	320	1
9	Conv1x1 & Pooling & FC	$7 \times 7$	1280	1

# Inverted Residual Block

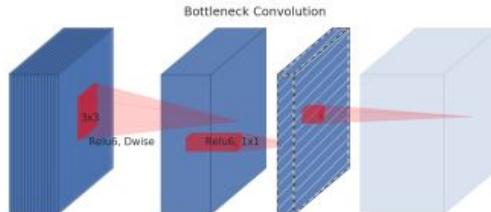
(a) Regular



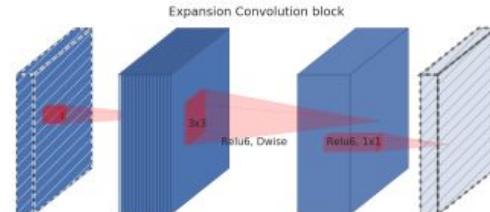
(b) Separable



(c) Separable with linear bottleneck



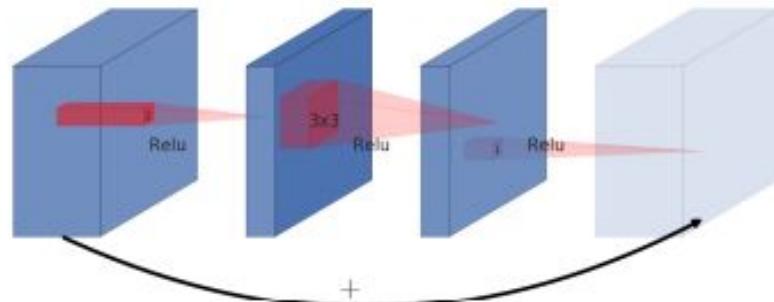
(d) Bottleneck with expansion layer



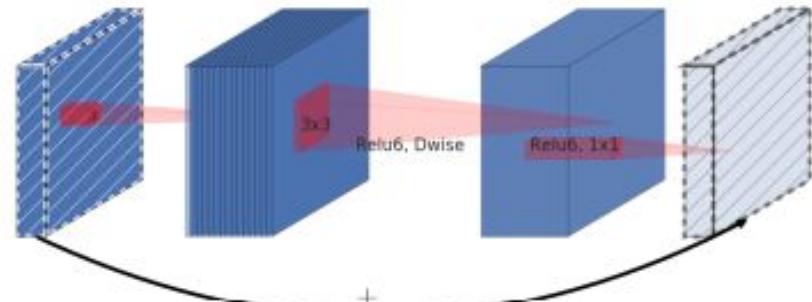
Sandler, Mark, et al.  
"Mobilenetv2: Inverted residuals and linear bottlenecks." *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*. 2018.

# Inverted Residual Block

(a) Residual block

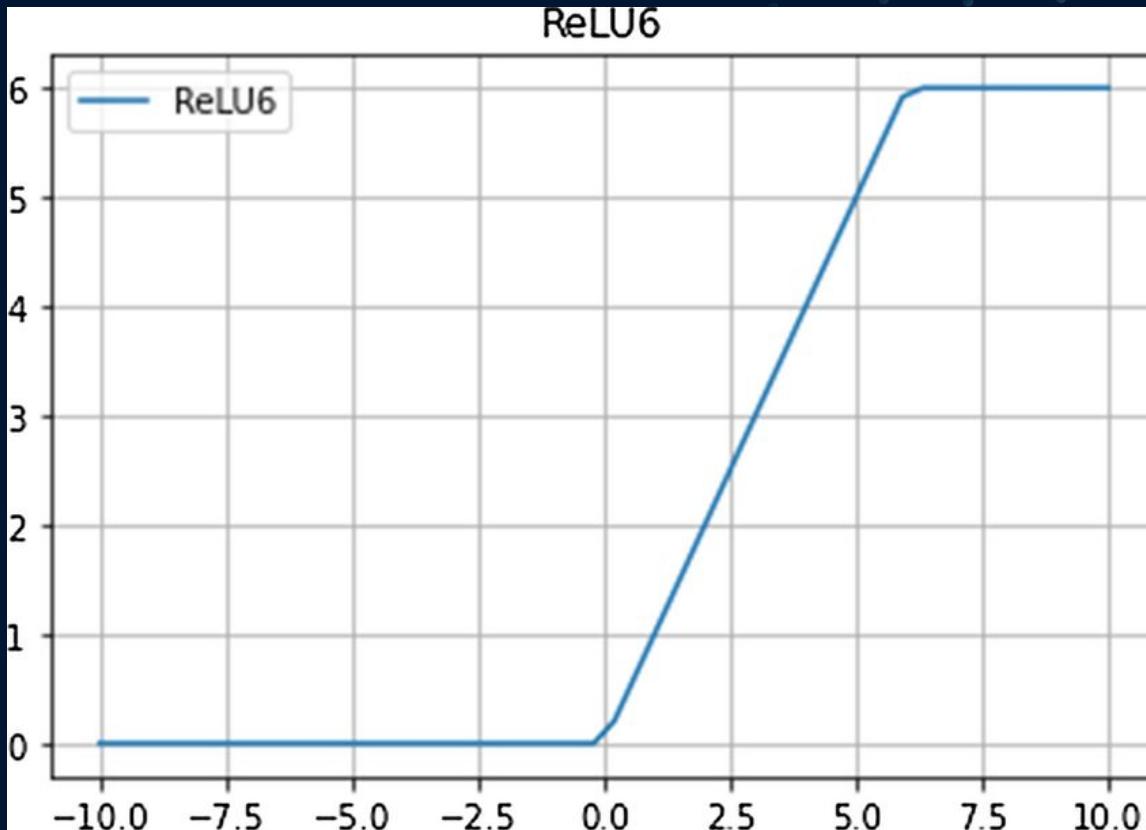


(b) Inverted residual block



Sandler, Mark, et al. "Mobilenetv2: Inverted residuals and linear bottlenecks." *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*. 2018.

# ReLU6



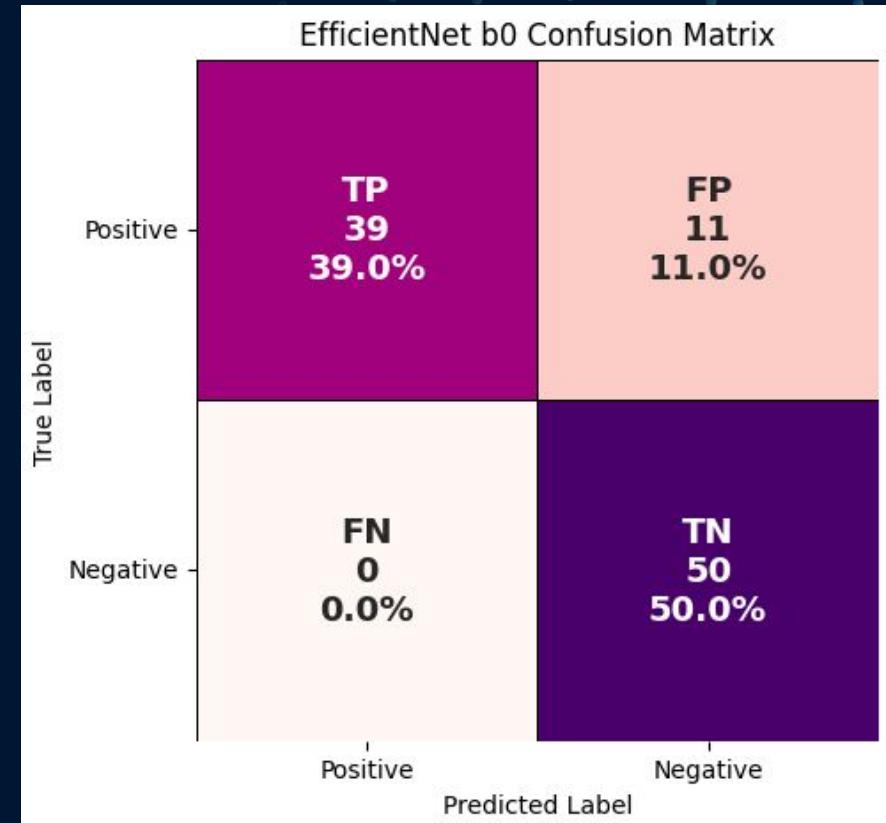
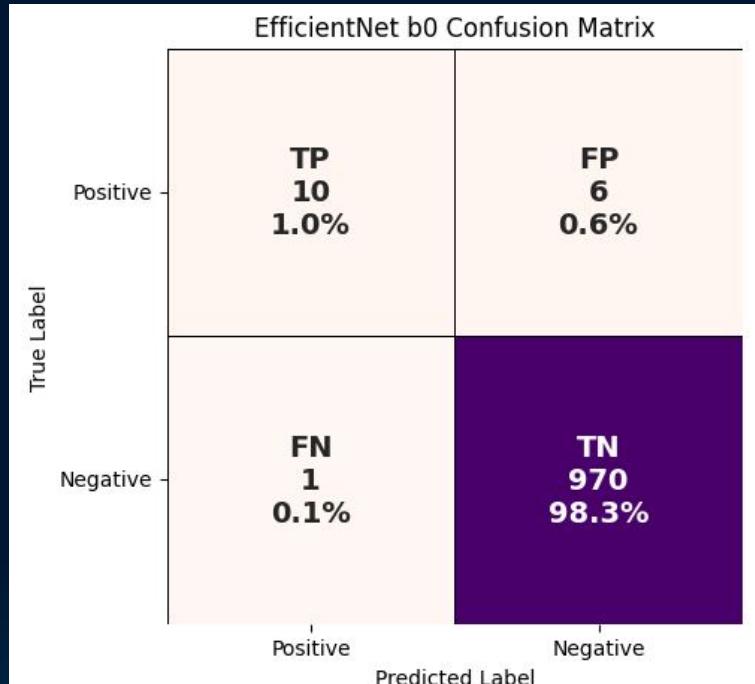
Neural  
Computing and  
Applications.  
“Graph for ReLU6  
activation  
function”  
*ResearchGate*,  
*ResearchGate*,  
[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Graph-for-ReLU6-activation-function\\_fig5\\_371374851](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Graph-for-ReLU6-activation-function_fig5_371374851).

# Compound Scaling

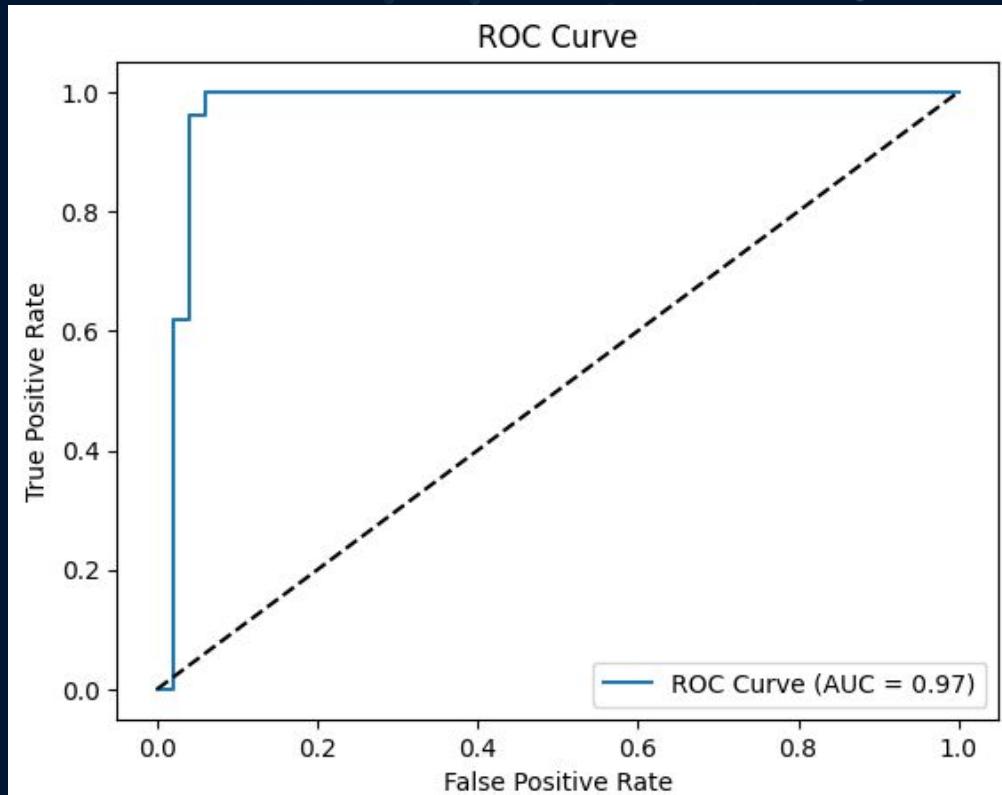
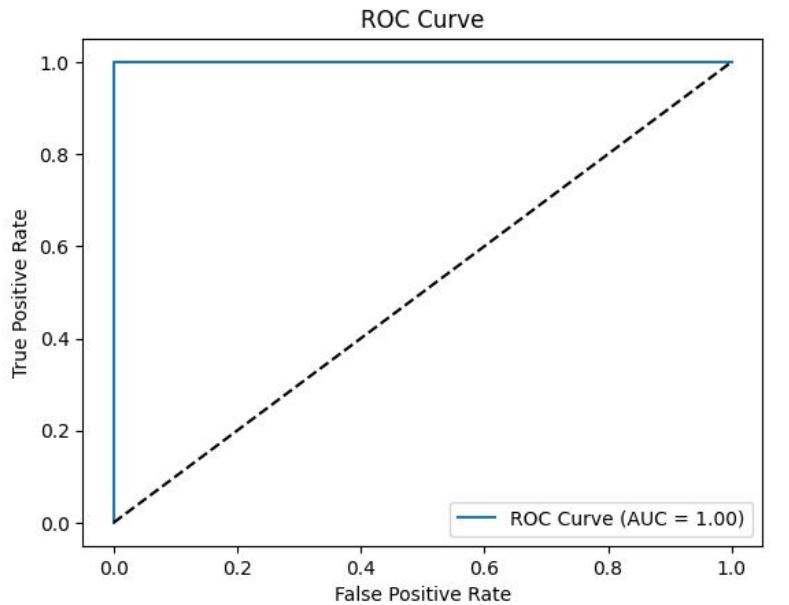
Baseline ResNet-50 (He et al., 2016)	4.1B	76.0%
Scale ResNet-50 by depth ( $d=4$ )	16.2B	78.1%
Scale ResNet-50 by width ( $w=2$ )	14.7B	77.7%
Scale ResNet-50 by resolution ( $r=2$ )	16.4B	77.5%
<b>ResNet-50 compound scale</b>	<b>16.7B</b>	<b>78.8%</b>

Tan, Mingxing, and Quoc Le. "Efficientnet: Rethinking model scaling for convolutional neural networks." *International conference on machine learning*. PMLR, 2019.

# EfficientNet b0 Confusion Matrix



# EfficientNet b0 ROC/ AUC Plot



# Inception (GoogleNet)

Derevianko, Ivan. "BLAZOR - IT'S TIME TO FORGET JAVASCRIPT" *Ivan Derevianko*, Ivan Derevianko, 16 July 2019,  
<https://ivanderevianko.com/2019/07/blazor-its-time-to-forget-javascript>.

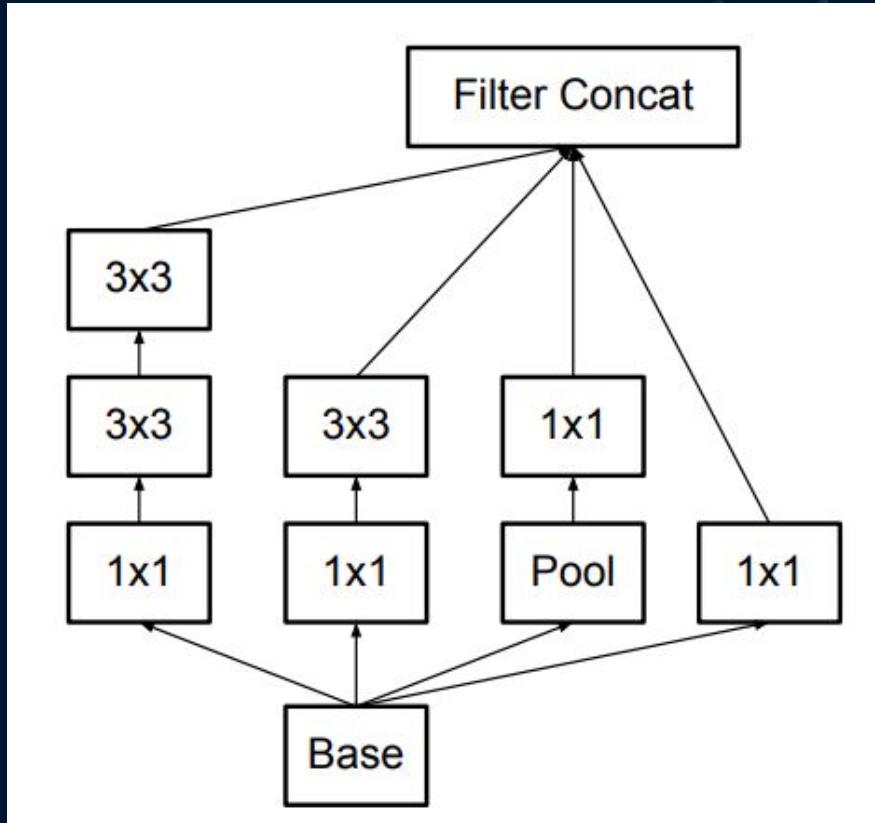


# Inception v3 Architecture

<b>type</b>	<b>patch size/stride or remarks</b>	<b>input size</b>
conv	$3 \times 3 / 2$	$299 \times 299 \times 3$
conv	$3 \times 3 / 1$	$149 \times 149 \times 32$
conv padded	$3 \times 3 / 1$	$147 \times 147 \times 32$
pool	$3 \times 3 / 2$	$147 \times 147 \times 64$
conv	$3 \times 3 / 1$	$73 \times 73 \times 64$
conv	$3 \times 3 / 2$	$71 \times 71 \times 80$
conv	$3 \times 3 / 1$	$35 \times 35 \times 192$
$3 \times$ Inception	As in figure 5	$35 \times 35 \times 288$
$5 \times$ Inception	As in figure 6	$17 \times 17 \times 768$
$2 \times$ Inception	As in figure 7	$8 \times 8 \times 1280$
pool	$8 \times 8$	$8 \times 8 \times 2048$
linear	logits	$1 \times 1 \times 2048$
softmax	classifier	$1 \times 1 \times 1000$

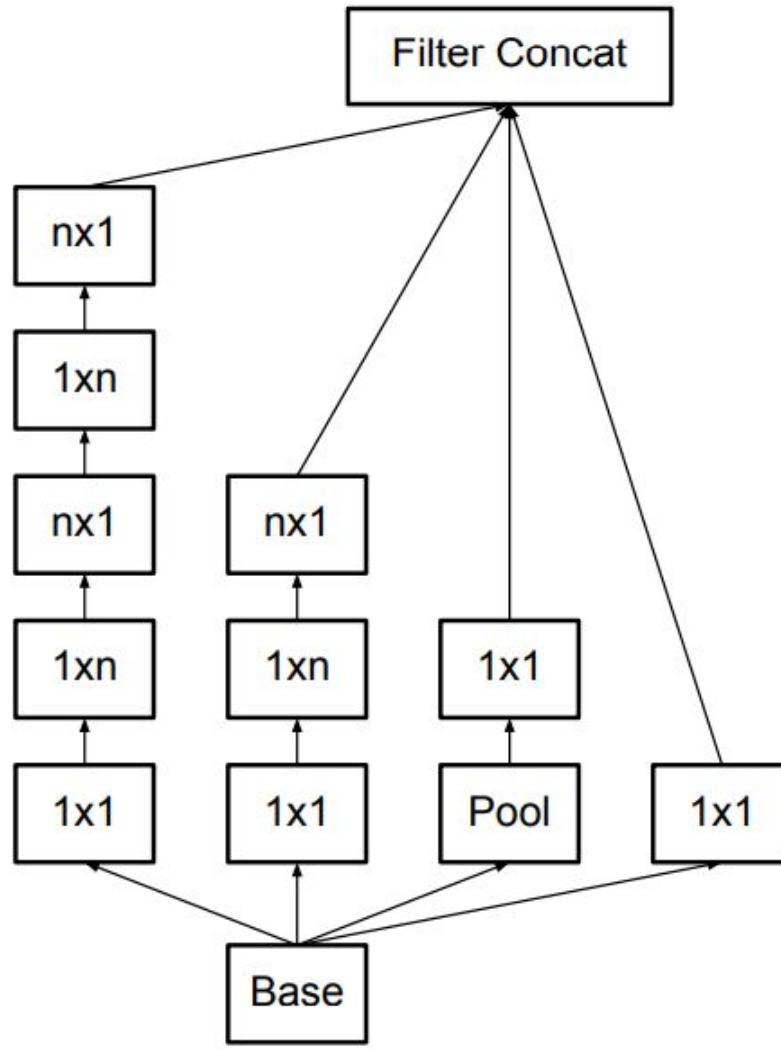
Szegedy, Christian, et al.  
"Rethinking the  
inception architecture  
for computer vision."  
*Proceedings of the IEEE  
conference on  
computer vision and  
pattern recognition.*  
2016.

# Figure 5



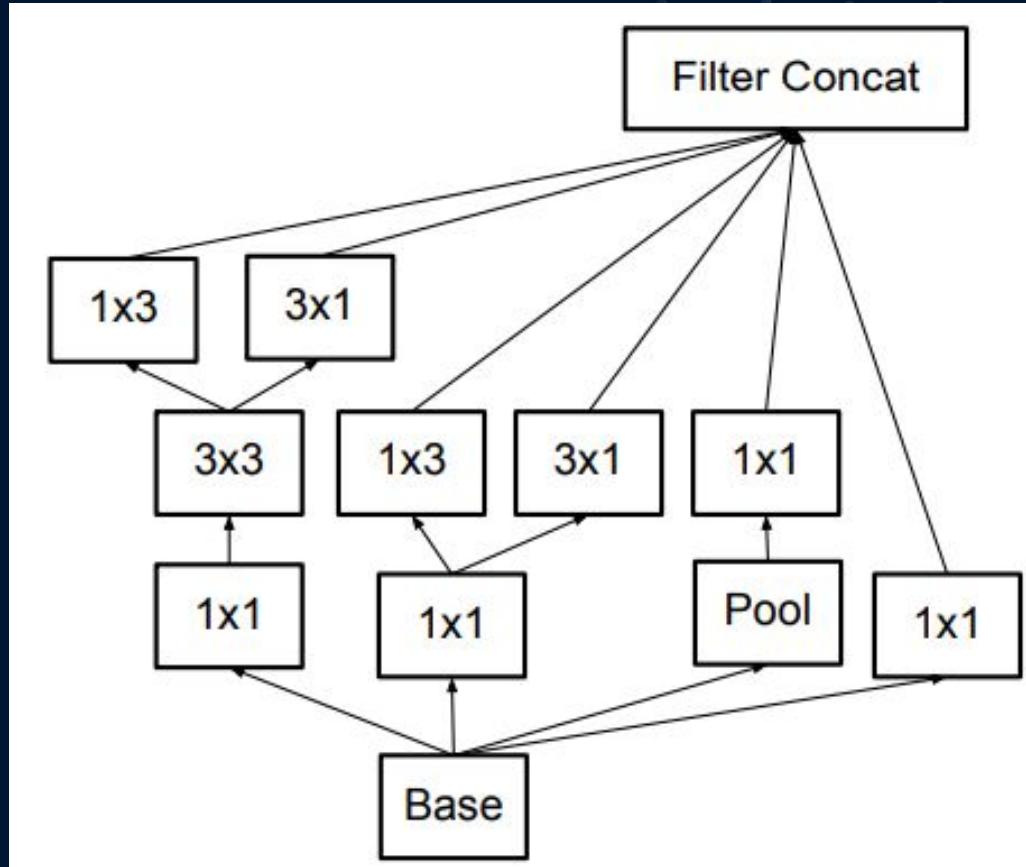
Szegedy, Christian, et al.  
"Rethinking the inception  
architecture for computer vision."  
*Proceedings of the IEEE  
conference on computer vision  
and pattern recognition*. 2016.

# Figure 6



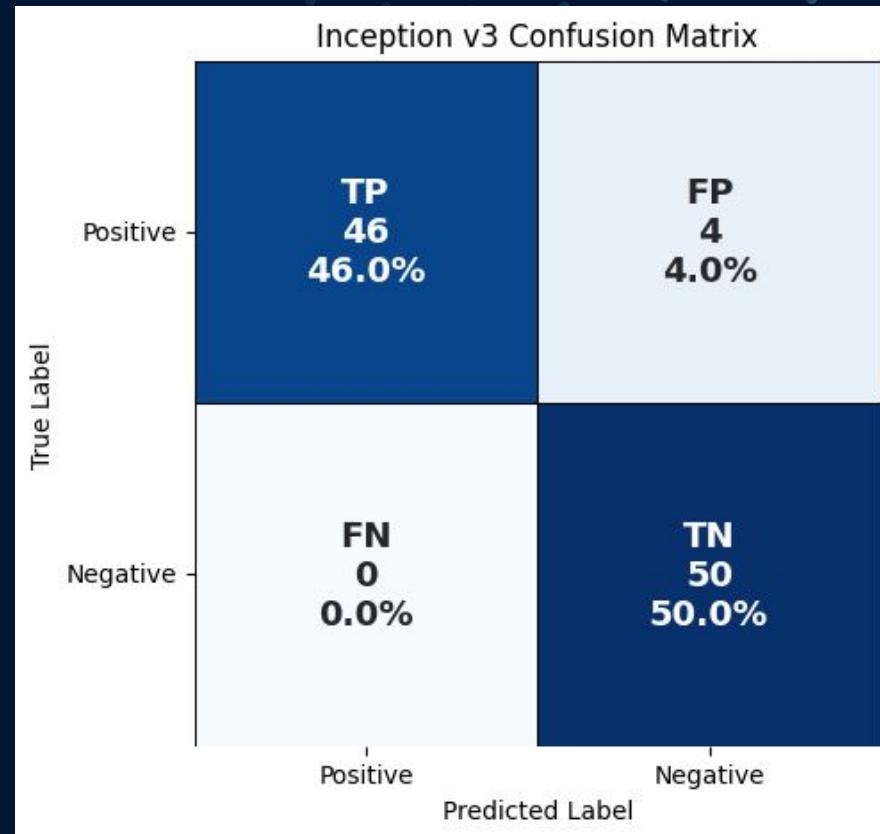
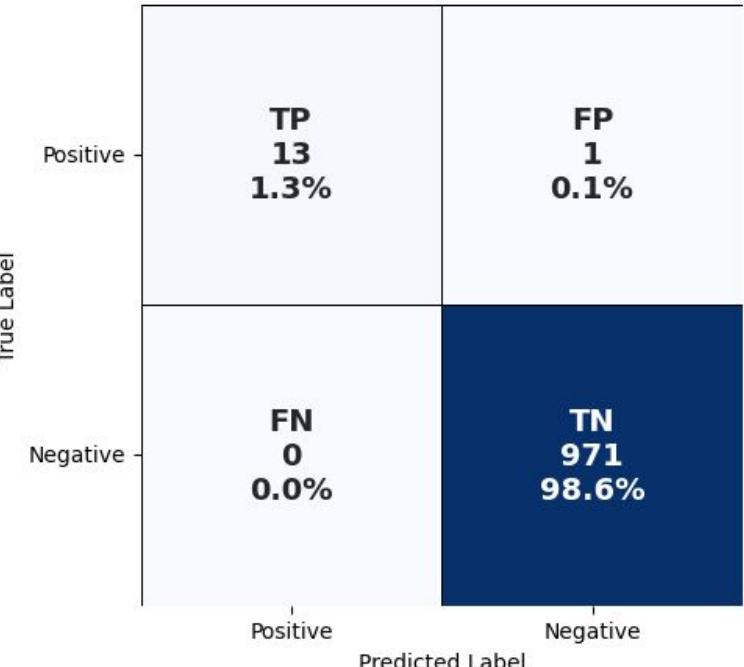
Szegedy, Christian, et al.  
"Rethinking the inception  
architecture for computer  
vision." *Proceedings of the  
IEEE conference on  
computer vision and  
pattern recognition*. 2016.

# Figure 7

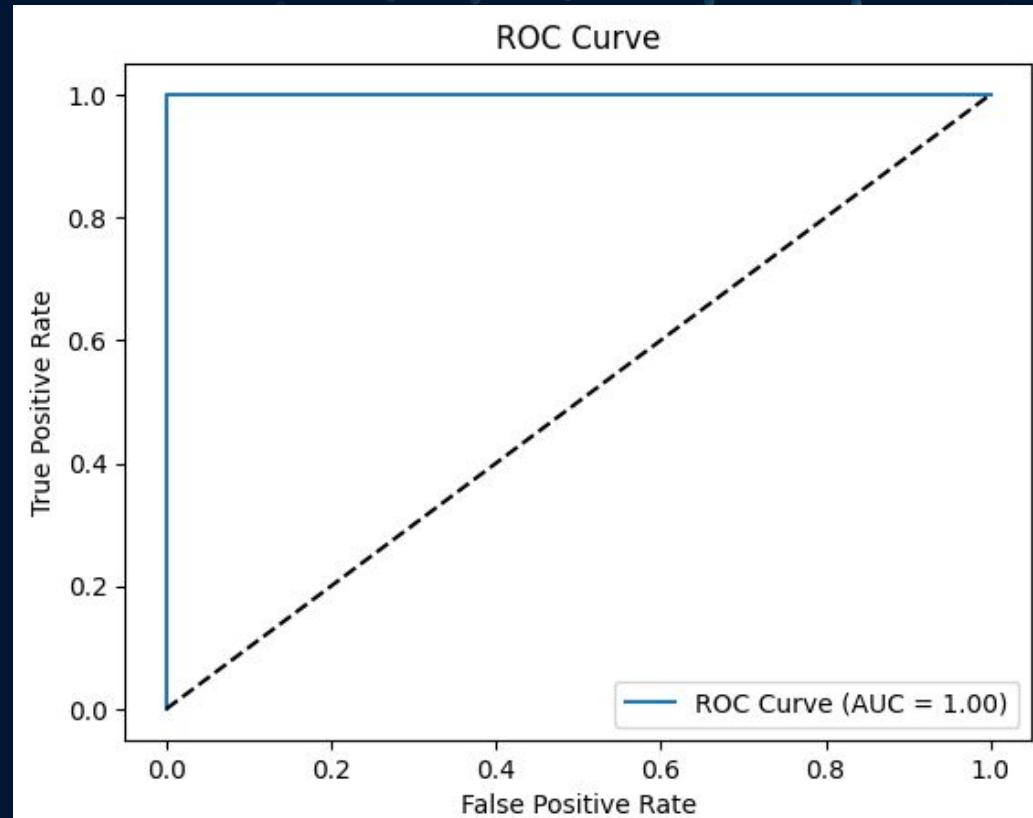
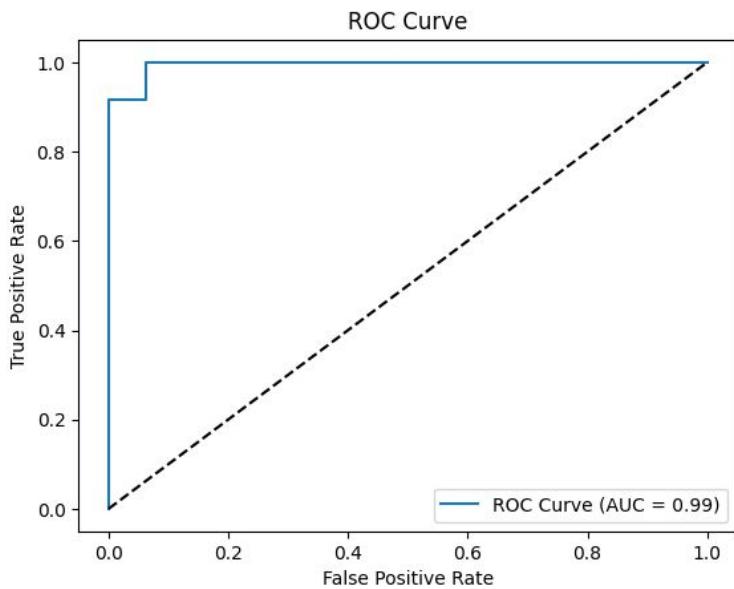


Szegedy, Christian, et al. "Rethinking the inception architecture for computer vision." *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*. 2016.

# Inception v3 Confusion Matrix



# Inception v3 ROC/ AUC Plot



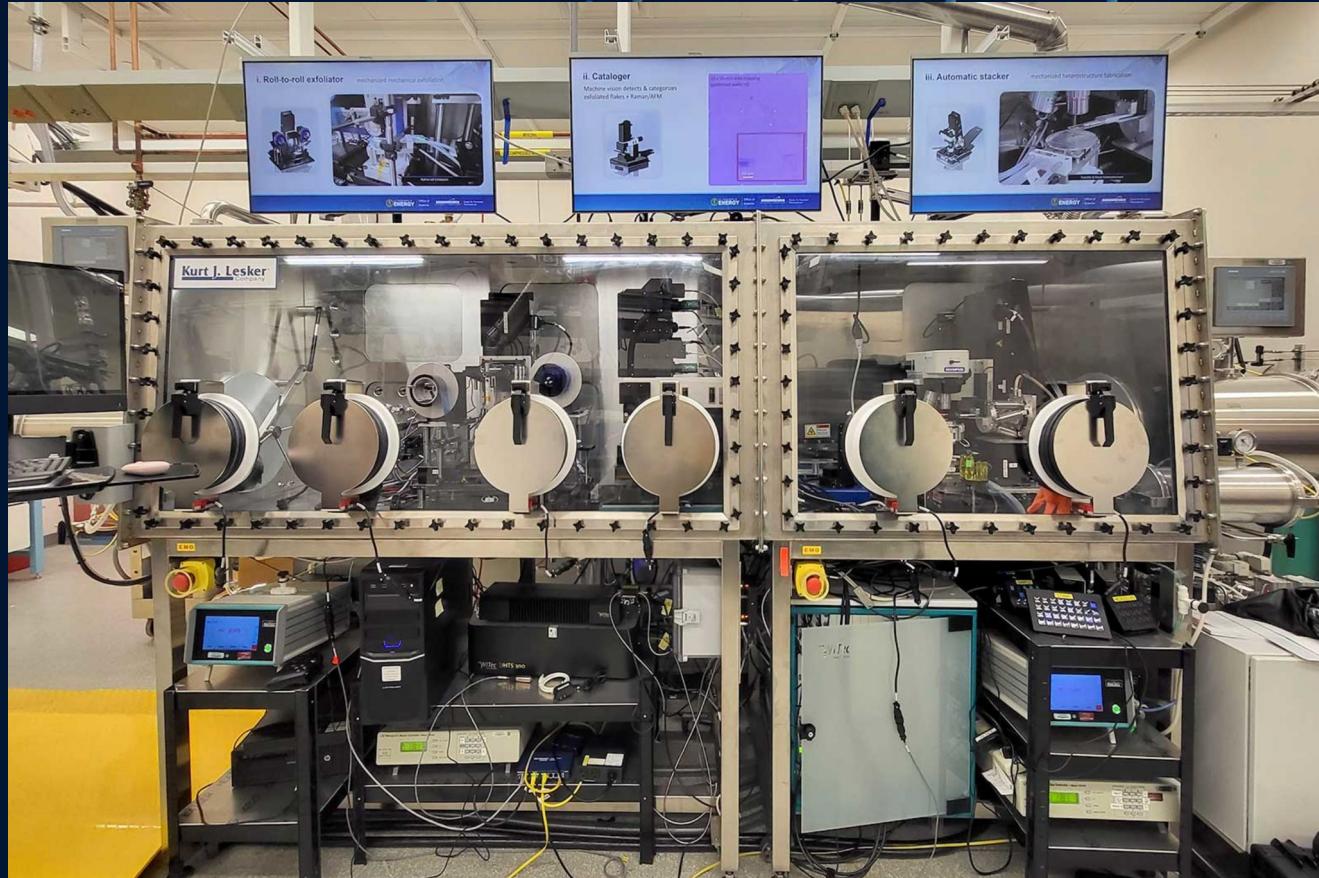
# AdamW Optimizer Psuedocode (Algo. 1) is

**Algorithm 2** Adam with L<sub>2</sub> regularization and Adam with decoupled weight decay (AdamW)

```
1: given  $\alpha = 0.001, \beta_1 = 0.9, \beta_2 = 0.999, \epsilon = 10^{-8}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 
2: initialize time step  $t \leftarrow 0$ , parameter vector  $\theta_{t=0} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , first moment vector  $m_{t=0} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$ , second moment
   vector  $v_{t=0} \leftarrow \mathbf{0}$ , schedule multiplier  $\eta_{t=0} \in \mathbb{R}$ 
3: repeat
4:    $t \leftarrow t + 1$ 
5:    $\nabla f_t(\theta_{t-1}) \leftarrow \text{SelectBatch}(\theta_{t-1})$                                  $\triangleright$  select batch and return the corresponding gradient
6:    $\mathbf{g}_t \leftarrow \nabla f_t(\theta_{t-1}) + \lambda \theta_{t-1}$ 
7:    $\mathbf{m}_t \leftarrow \beta_1 \mathbf{m}_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) \mathbf{g}_t$                                  $\triangleright$  here and below all operations are element-wise
8:    $\mathbf{v}_t \leftarrow \beta_2 \mathbf{v}_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) \mathbf{g}_t^2$ 
9:    $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_t \leftarrow \mathbf{m}_t / (1 - \beta_1^t)$                                           $\triangleright \beta_1$  is taken to the power of  $t$ 
10:   $\hat{\mathbf{v}}_t \leftarrow \mathbf{v}_t / (1 - \beta_2^t)$                                           $\triangleright \beta_2$  is taken to the power of  $t$ 
11:   $\eta_t \leftarrow \text{SetScheduleMultiplier}(t)$                                  $\triangleright$  can be fixed, decay, or also be used for warm restarts
12:   $\theta_t \leftarrow \theta_{t-1} - \eta_t \left( \alpha \hat{\mathbf{m}}_t / (\sqrt{\hat{\mathbf{v}}_t} + \epsilon) + \lambda \theta_{t-1} \right)$ 
13: until stopping criterion is met
14: return optimized parameters  $\theta_t$ 
```

Loshchilov,  
I.  
"Decoupled  
weight  
decay  
regularizati  
on." arXiv  
preprint  
arXiv:1711.05  
101 (2017).

# Future Work



“BNL | QPress Cluster Tool.” Bnl.gov, 2024, [www.bnl.gov/qpress/modules/cluster-tool.php](http://www.bnl.gov/qpress/modules/cluster-tool.php). Accessed 8 Dec. 2024.

# Our Futures

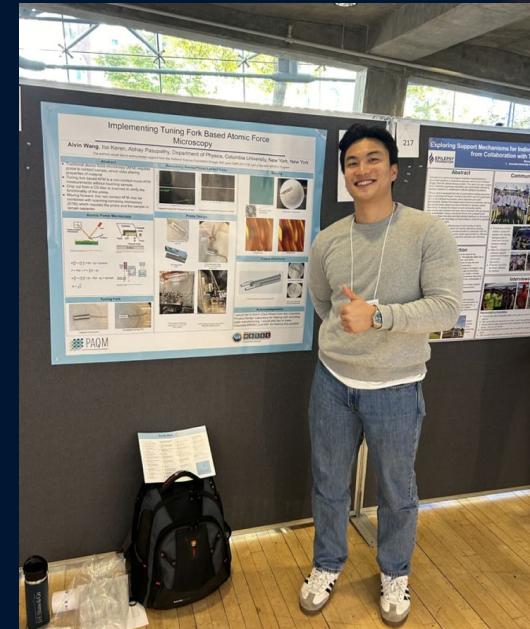
# R&D

Boster, Seth. "Smokejumping, Other Outdoor Extremes Shape Life of Colorado Woman." *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 25 Apr. 2022, gazette.com/premium/smokejumping-other-outdoor-extremes-shape-life-of-colorado-woman/article\_55b68c42-bc07-11ec-8b01-c3ddee3115f4.html.



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS



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