## Seminar Project

## Team Presentation

## Team Composition



Albert Jiménez Telecom engineer MsC



Marc Górriz Blanch Telecom engineer BsC



Dennj Osele Automation engineer



Michele Compri Telecom engineer MsC



Adria Romero Telecom engineer BsC



## Task 1 Architecture

## Hardware

- Server
  - Very Slow: 6~7h to train MNIST with 12 epochs



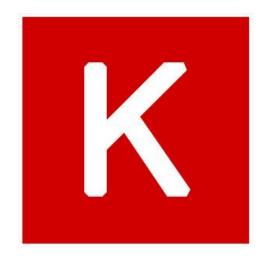
- Our own computers
  - Faster than Server but still slow
  - 1~2h to train MNIST with 12 epochs
  - Only 2 available

**Problem: Computational Bottleneck!** 

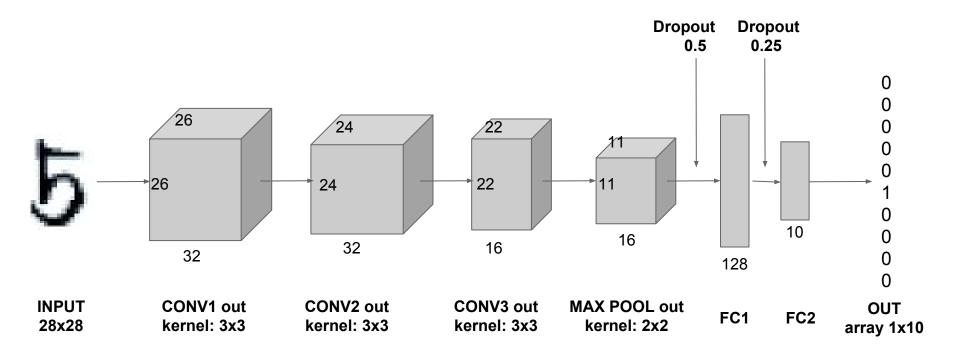


## Software

- ▶ Keras
  - Python language
  - Simplicity



## **Custom Architecture**



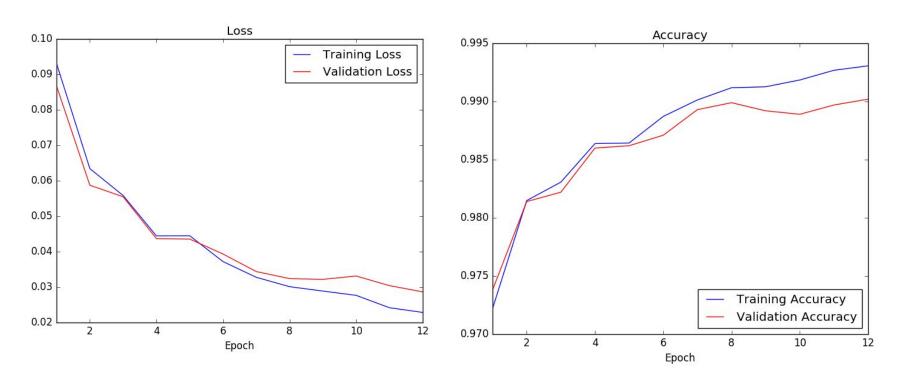
- We use it to train MNIST dataset
- Adadelta optimizer
- Batches of 128 images
- 1h to train

## Parameters Table

	Parameters	Memory
Conv 1	320	~ 1.25 kB
Conv 2	9248	~ 36.125 kB
Conv 3	4624	~18 kB
FC 1	247936	~ 968.5 kB
FC 2	1290	~ 5 kB
Total	263418	~ 1MB

#### Results

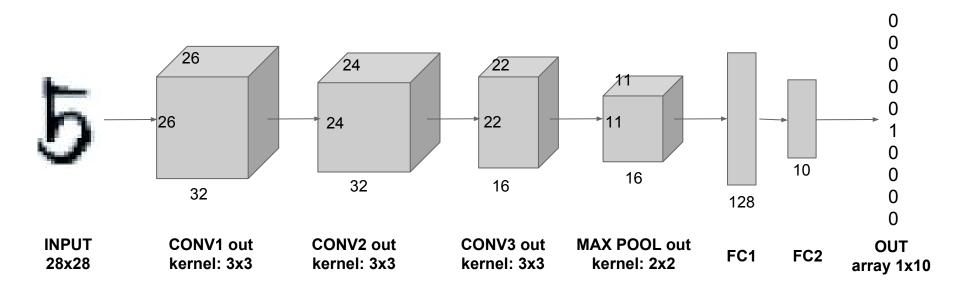
#### **MNIST**



We achieve a 99% accuracy

# Task 2 Training

## Proposed Architecture



- We use it to train MNIST dataset
- Adadelta optimizer
- Batches of 128 images

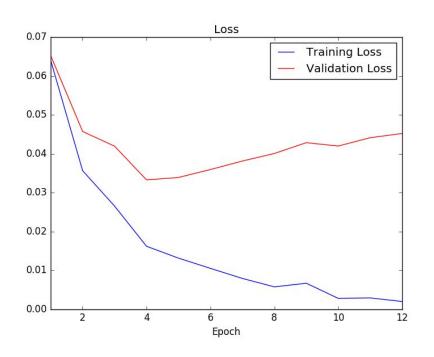
## Overfitting

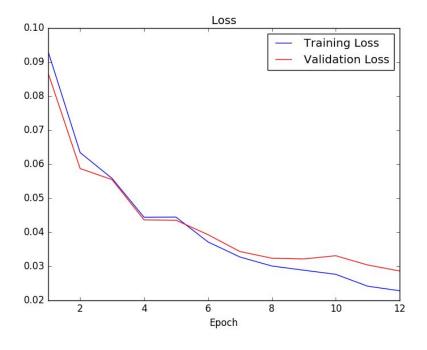
We create overfitting by removing the dropout layers and increasing the number of parameters of our FC layer

We observe the difference with the proposed model

## Training

## Overfitting and solutions in MNIST





Without dropout and adding complexity (More parameters on FC)

Our proposed Architecture

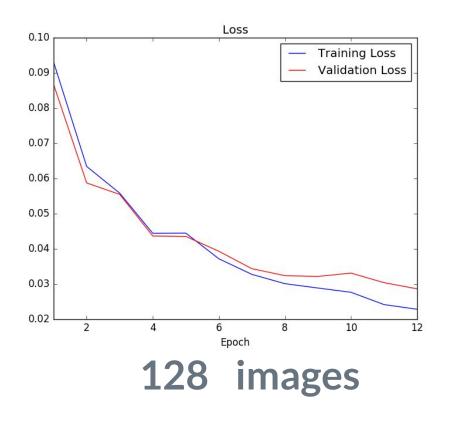
## Changing the batch size

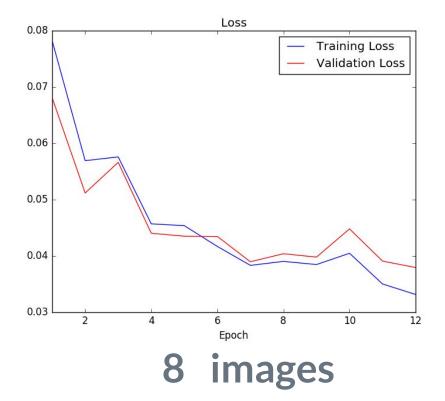
 Larger batches = More data available when uploading the weights = Better update

We observe the difference with the proposed model

## Training

## Change the size of batches in MNIST dataset.





#### **Batch Normalization**

Normalize using the statistics from the batches

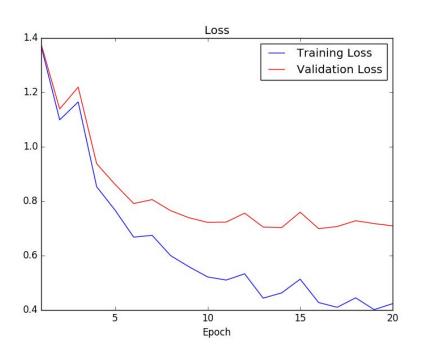
Improves convergence speed

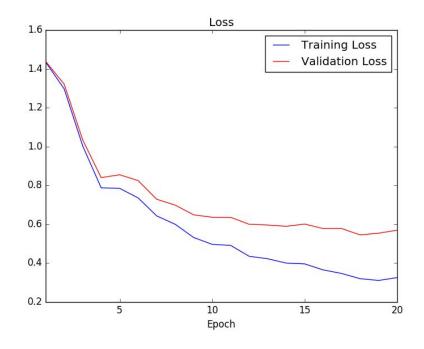
Can act as a regularizer

A bit slower to train

#### **Batch Normalization**

#### Batch normalization on CIFAR-10





Without norm

**Batch normalized** 

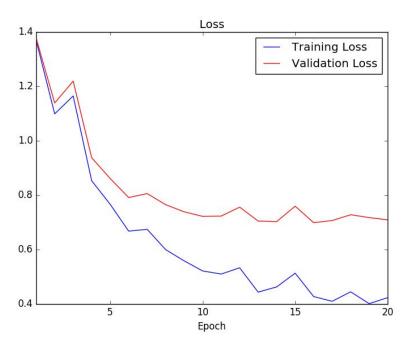
## Data Augmentation

Feed the network with modified data to increase its invariance to rotation, scaling, translation...

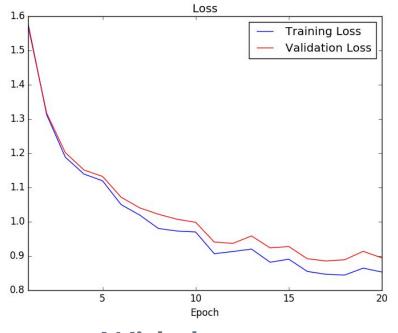
In our experiment maybe adding noise. We would need more epochs to perform a fair comparison.

## Training

## Real time Data augmentation in CIFAR10



Without data augmentation

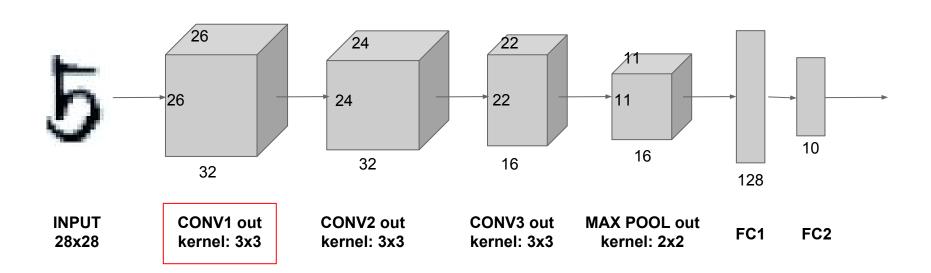


With data augmentation

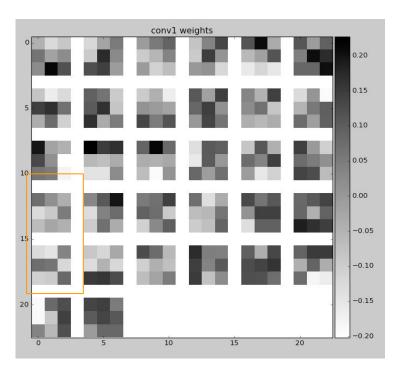
## Task 3 Visualization

## **Objective**

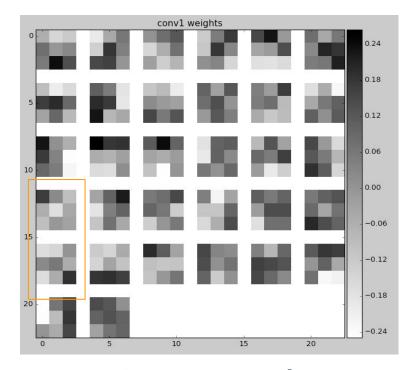
See the difference in the filter weights and activations through the process of training



## Convolutional Layer 1 - 32 filter weights

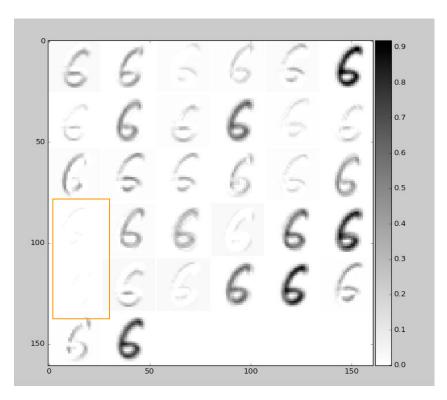


First epoch

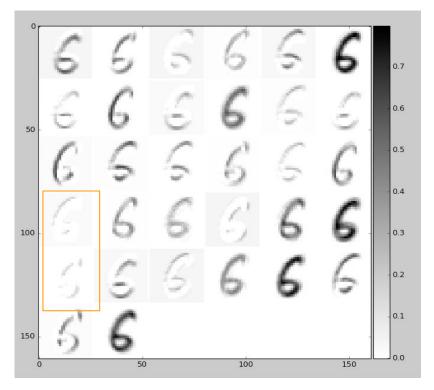


Last epoch

## **Convolutional Layer 1 - Activations**



First epoch



Last epoch

- No much change in the weights & activations due to the little loss of this specific dataset when training
- Allows us to see that each filter is focused in capturing different properties of the image (Edges, texture...)

# Task 4 Transfer Learning

## Objective

Fine-Tune on VGG-16

## We have the scripts ready to train!

## However, loss and accuracy not decreasing

(We think that there is a data problem when loading the images or that they may not correspond with the labels)

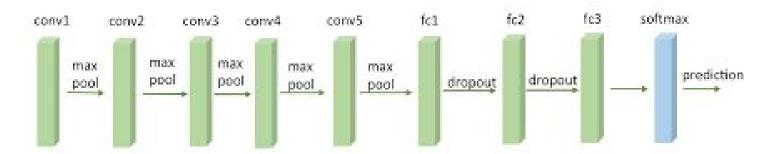
#### We have not been able to finish that task.

(We did not have resources → Human, Computers)

# Task 5 Deep Dream

## Deep Dream

- ∨ VGG16
- 2 different transformations applied to different layers
- Parameters:
  - Continuity -> create artificial blur in the image
  - <u>Dream</u> -> L2 norm.( make image darker)
  - <u>Jitter</u> -> replacing each pixel with random pixel from neighborhood



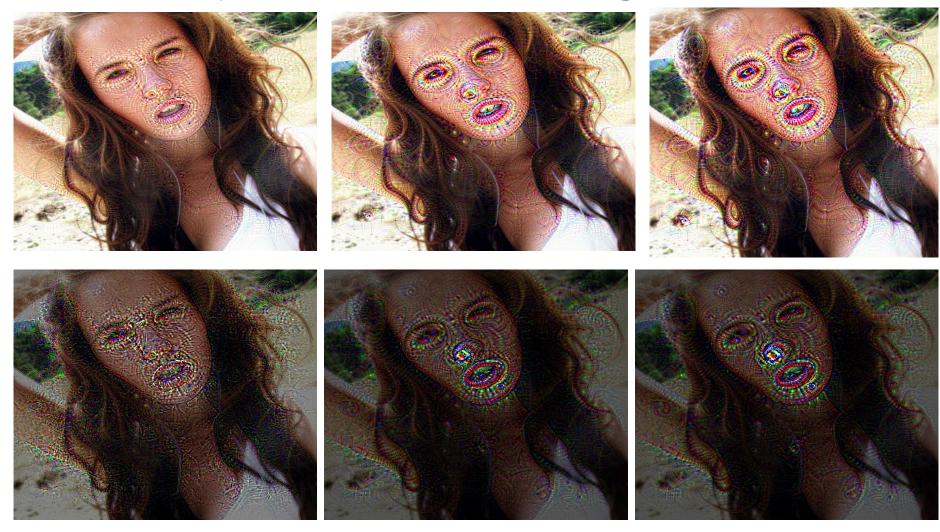
## Deep Dream Results

Different Conv Layers(2 & 5)



## Deep Dream Results

Same Layers(5), different settings(dream=0.8)



## Conclusions

#### Conclusions

We were very limited by not having computational resources.

