

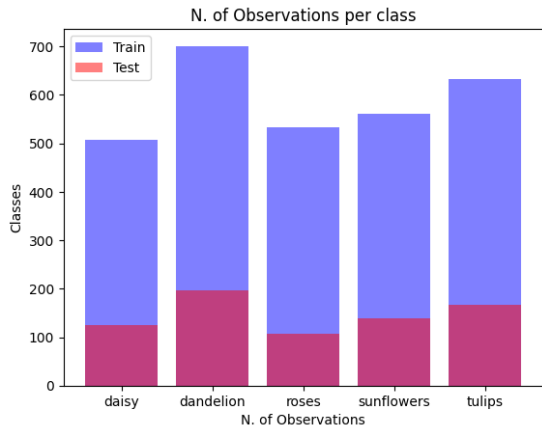
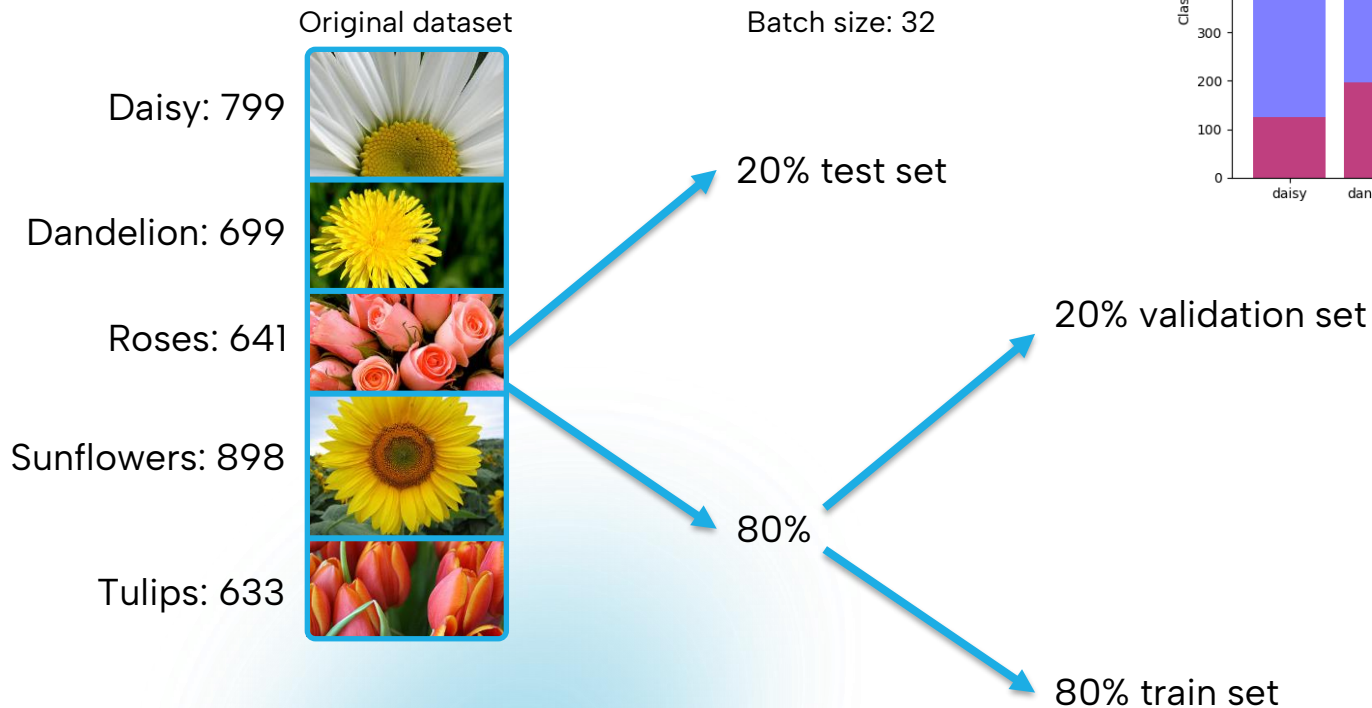
Foundations of Deep Learning
Davide Giardini – mat. 897473

Flowers Classification

with

Convolutional Neural Networks

Data Preparation

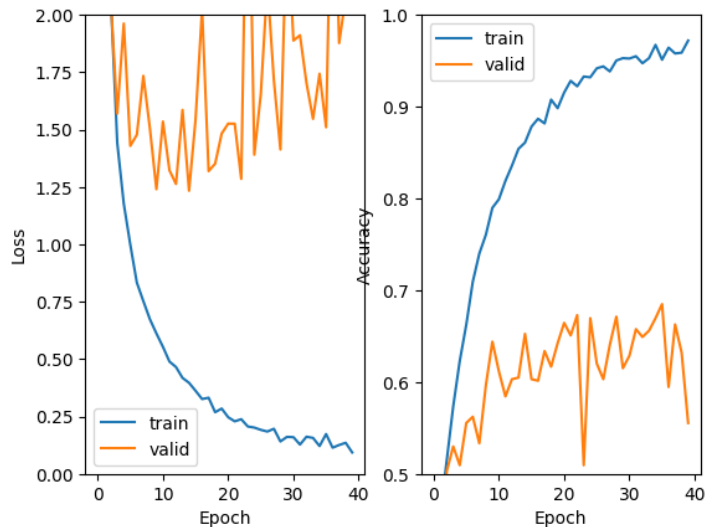


Final:

- 64% train
- 16% validation
- 20% test

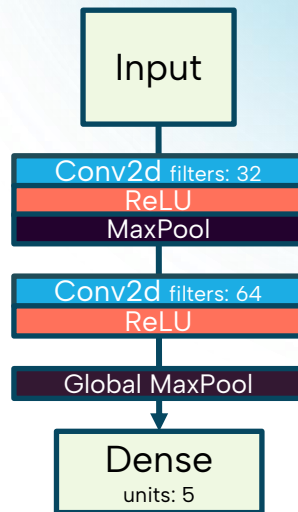
First (naive) Model

naive

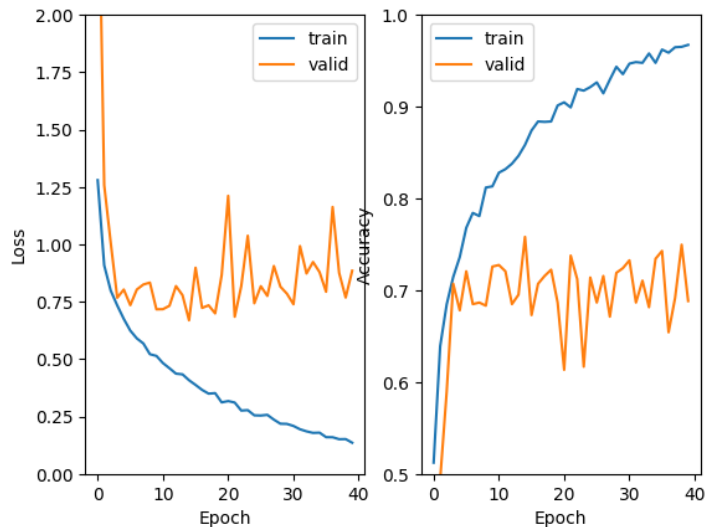


Optimizer: RMSprop
LR: 0,001
Epochs: 40

Train: 80%
Val: 20%

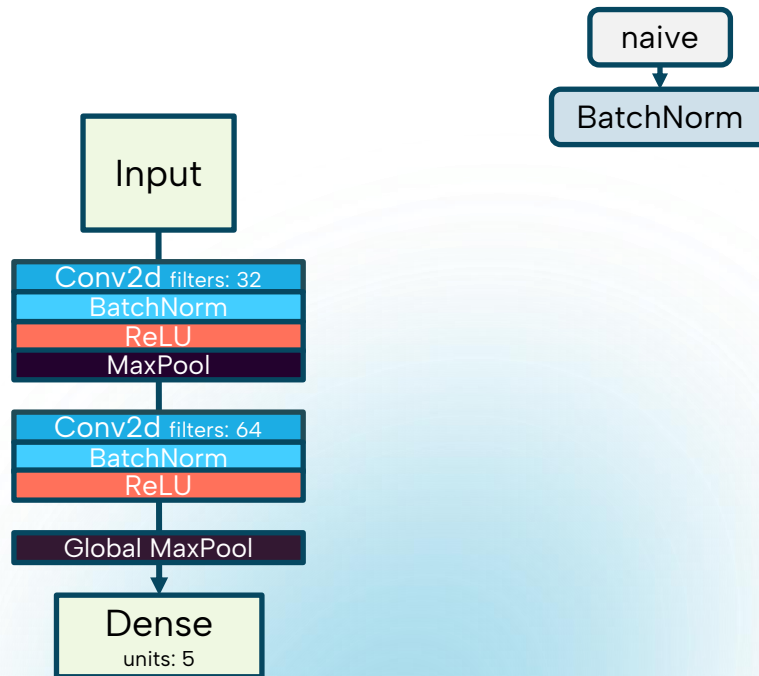


Model v2 (BatchNorm)

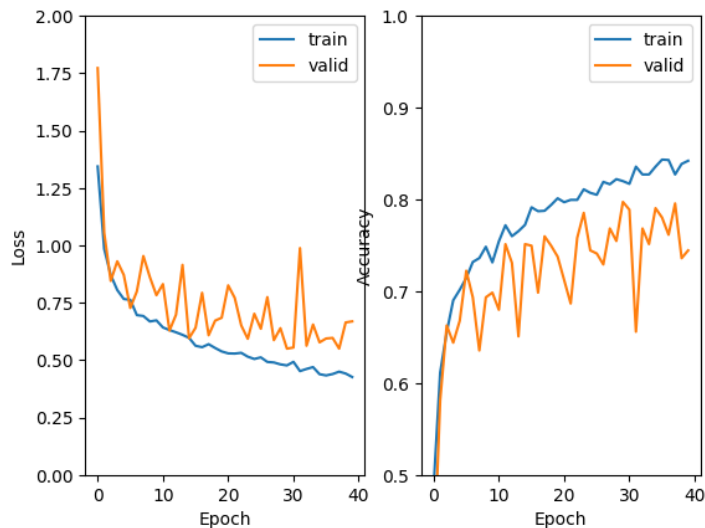


Optimizer: RMSprop
LR: 0,001
Epochs: 40

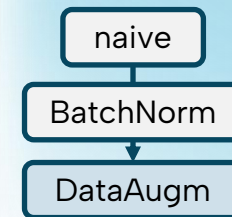
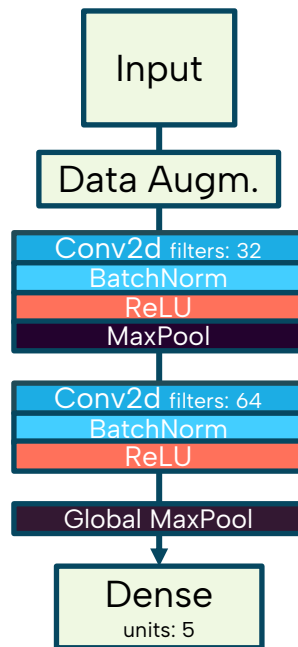
Train: 80%
Val: 20%



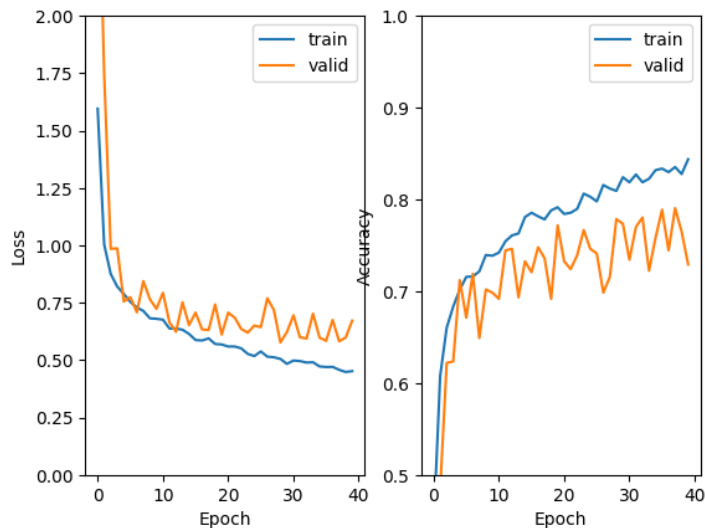
Model v3 (Data Augmentation)



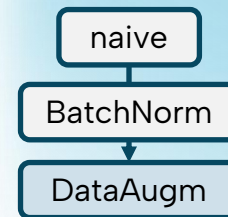
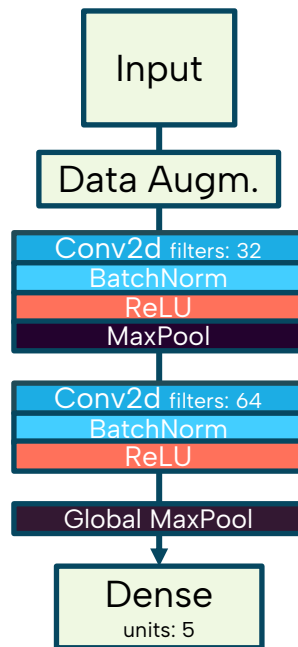
Optimizer: RMSprop | **Train:** 80%
LR: 0,001 | **Val:** 20%
Epochs: 40



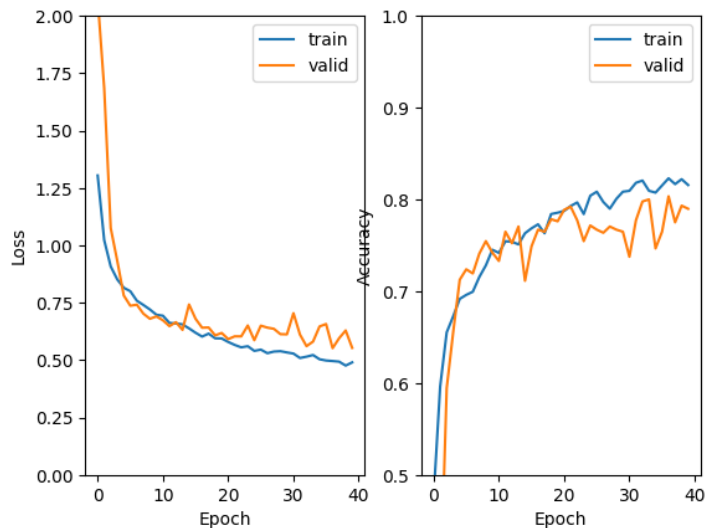
Model v3 (Lower LR)



Optimizer: RMSprop | **Train:** 80%
LR: 0,0005 | **Val:** 20%
Epochs: 40

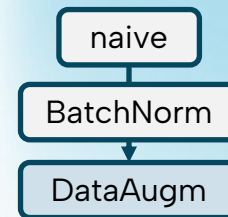
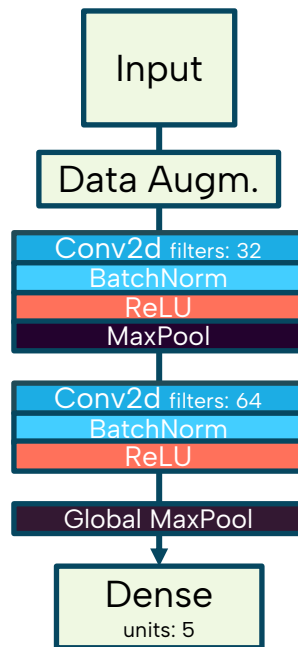


Model v3 (30% val set)

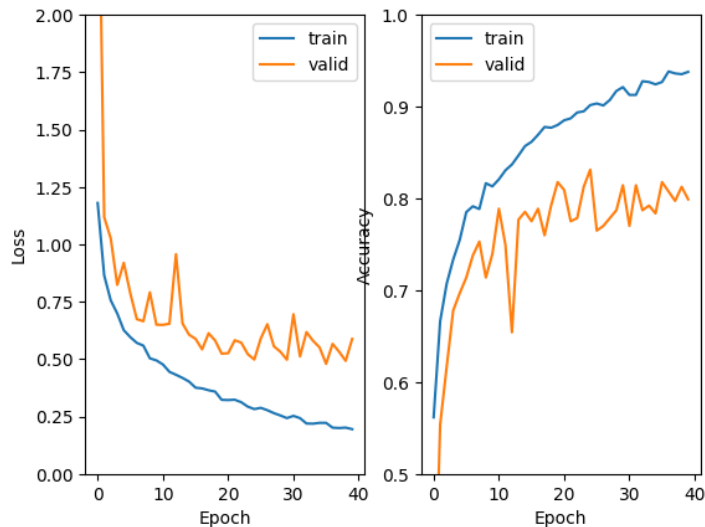


Optimizer: RMSprop
LR: 0,0005
Epochs: 40

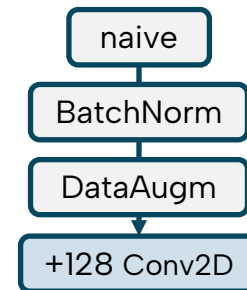
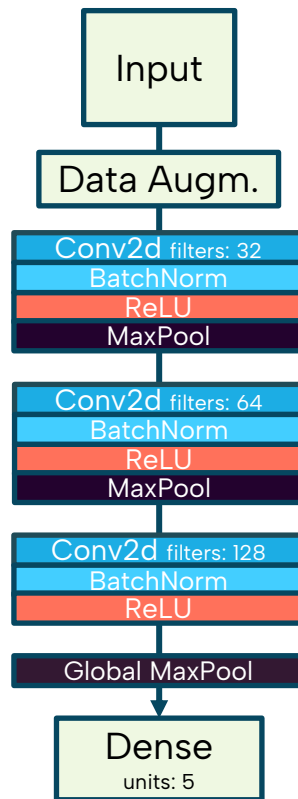
Train: 70%
Val: 30%



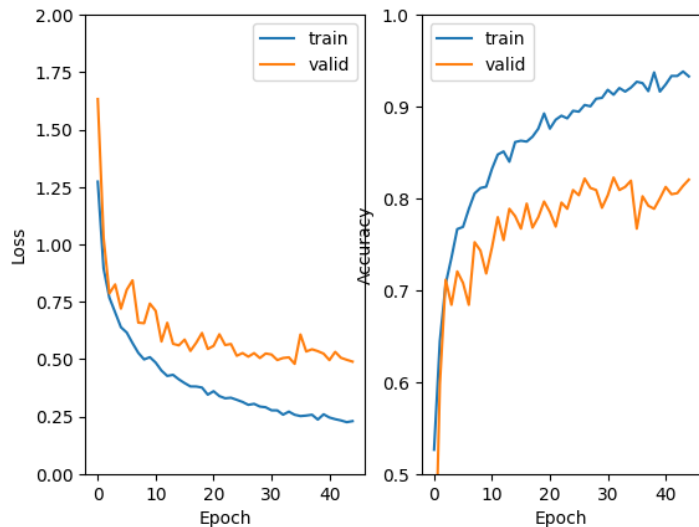
Model v4 (deeper)



Optimizer: RMSprop | **Train:** 70%
LR: 0,0005 | **Val:** 30%
Epochs: 40

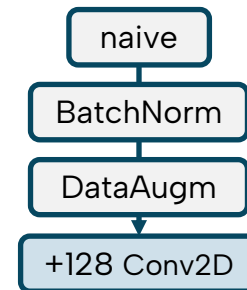
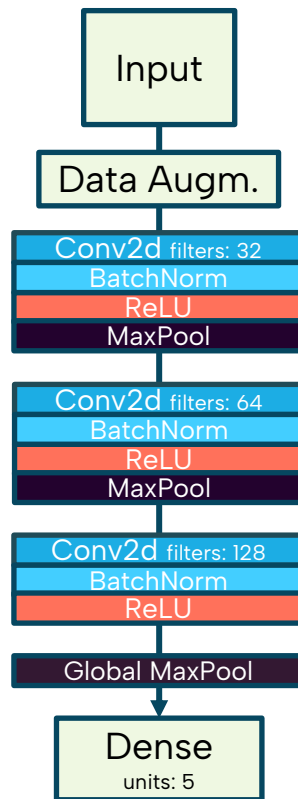


Model v4 (TimeDecay)

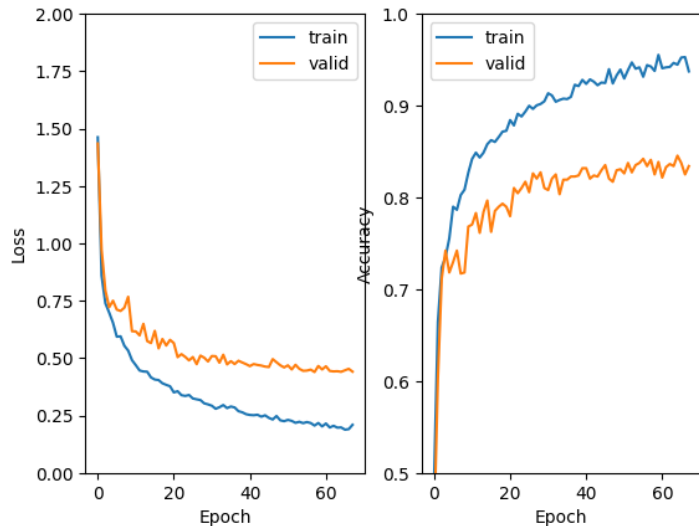


Optimizer: RMSprop
LR: TD (0,0005, 65, 0,08)
Epochs: 40 **Callback:** 10

Train: 70%
Val: 30%



Model v4 (Adam)



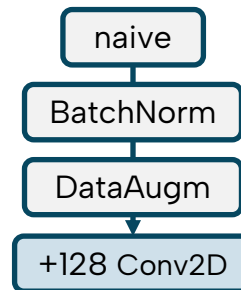
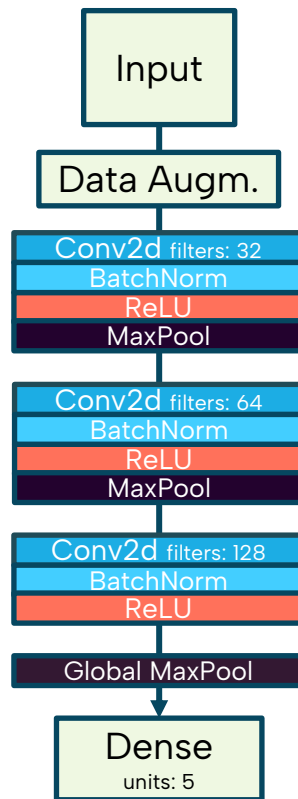
Optimizer: Adam

LR: TD (0,0005, 65, 0,08)

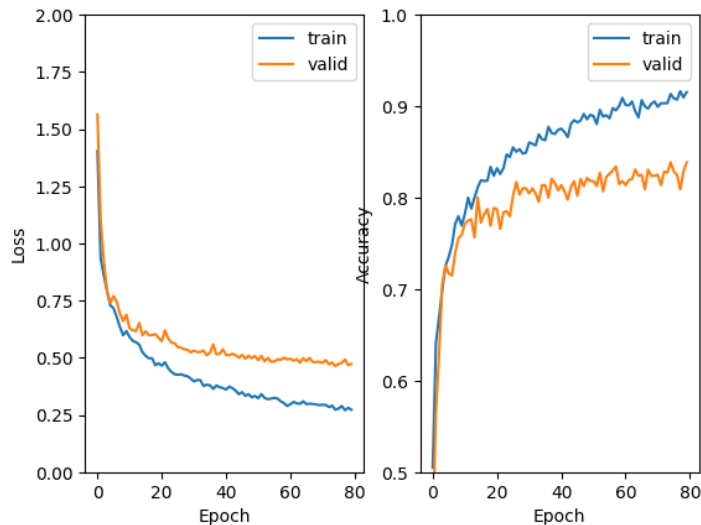
Epochs: 40 **Callback:** 10

Train: 70%

Val: 30%



Model v5 (DropOut)



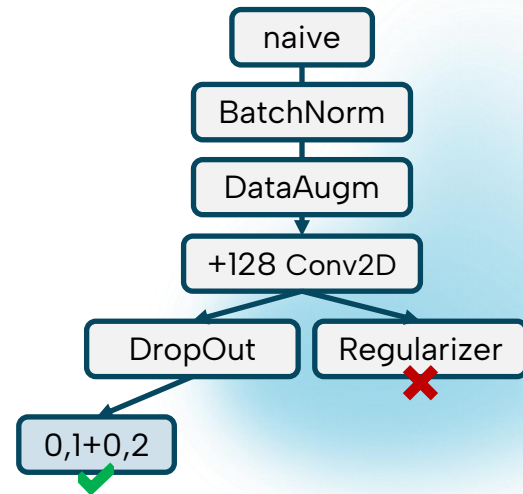
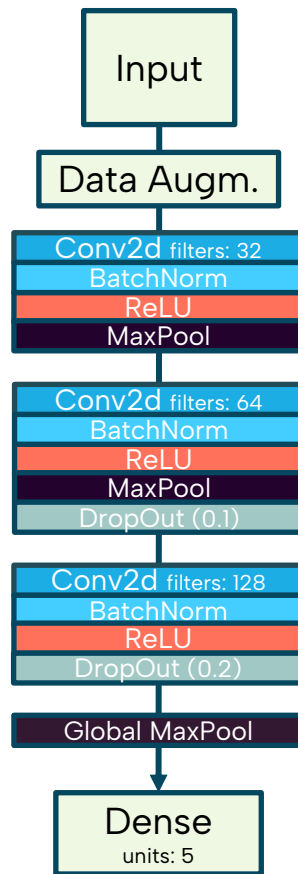
Optimizer: Adam

LR: TD (0,0005, 65, 0,08)

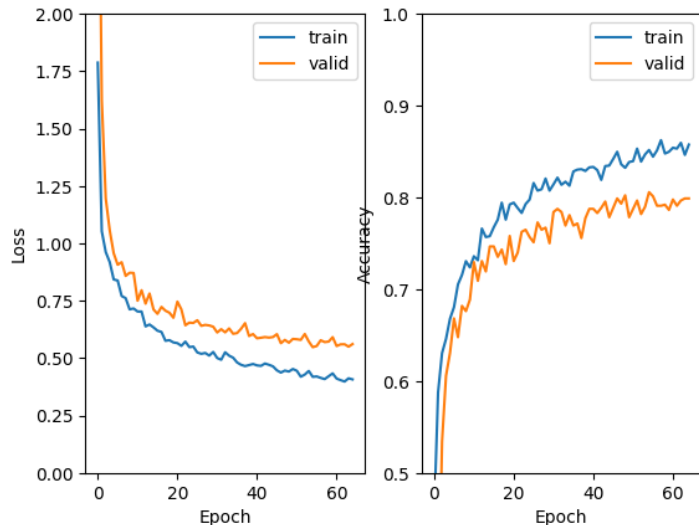
Epochs: 40 **Callback:** 10

Train: 70%

Val: 30%

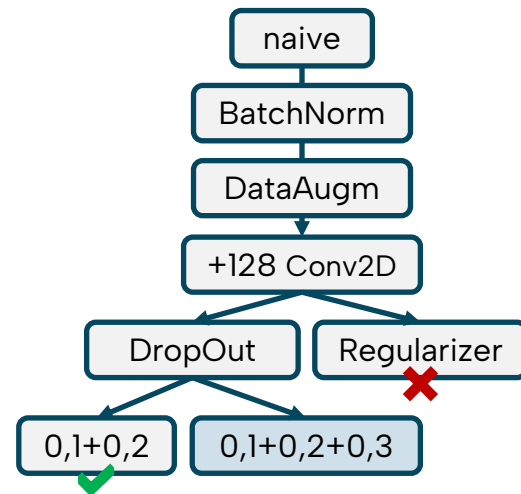
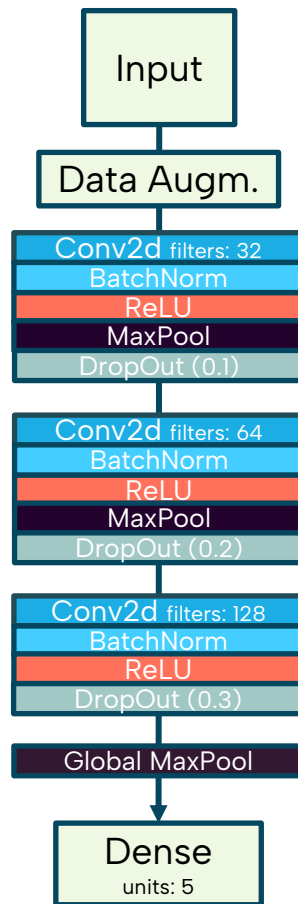


Model v6 (DropOut)

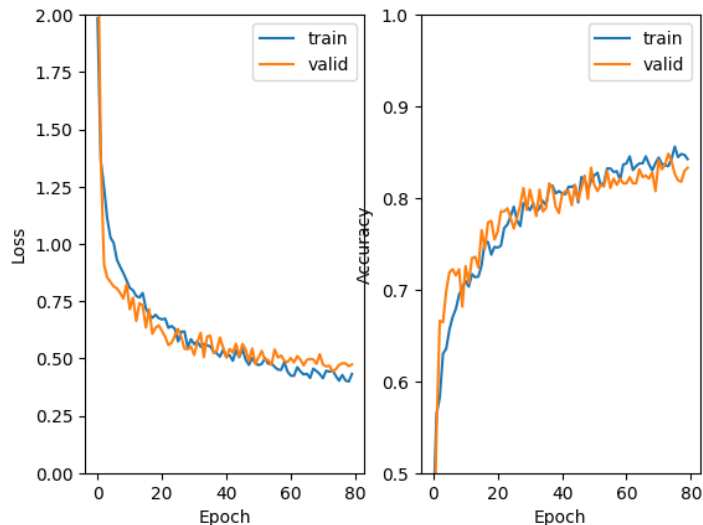


Optimizer: Adam
LR: TD (0,0005, 65, 0,08)
Epochs: 40 **Callback:** 10

Train: 70%
Val: 30%



Model v7 (Deeper)



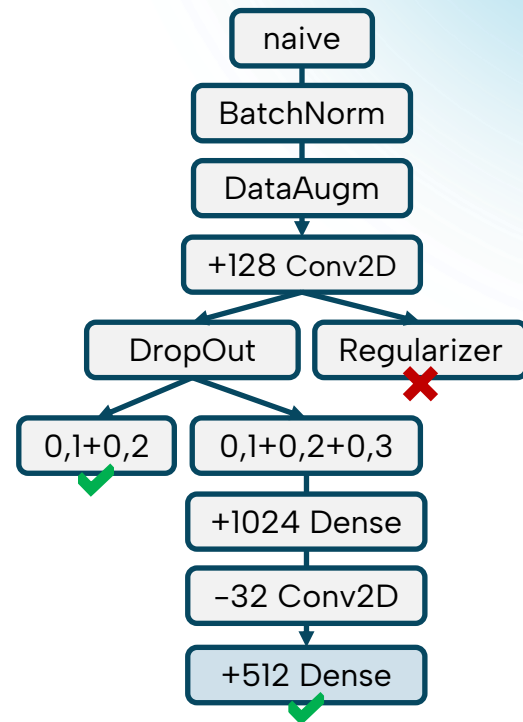
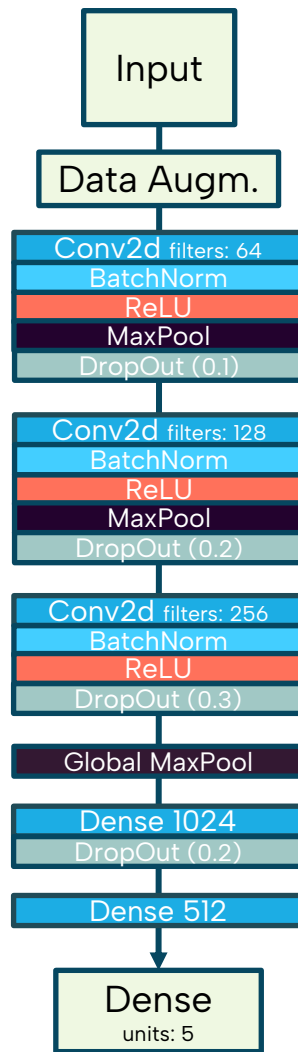
Optimizer: Adam

LR: TD (0,0005, 65, 0,08)

Epochs: 40 **Callback:** 10

Train: 70%

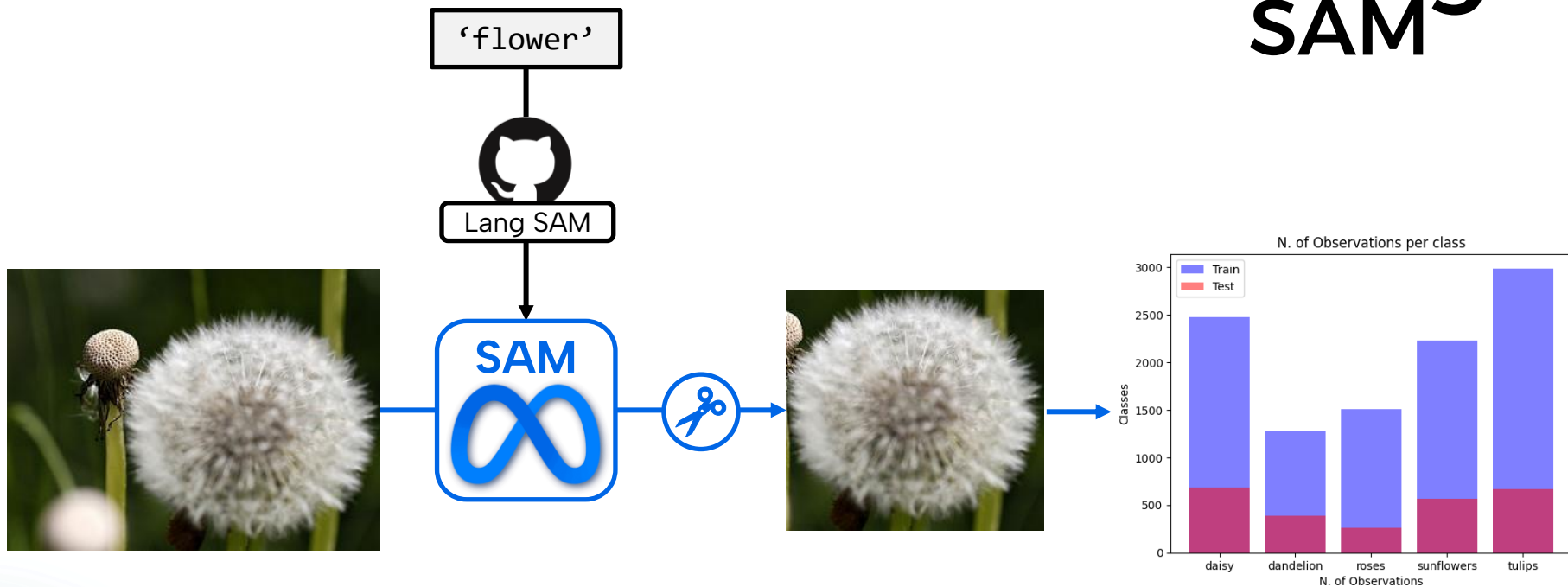
Val: 30%



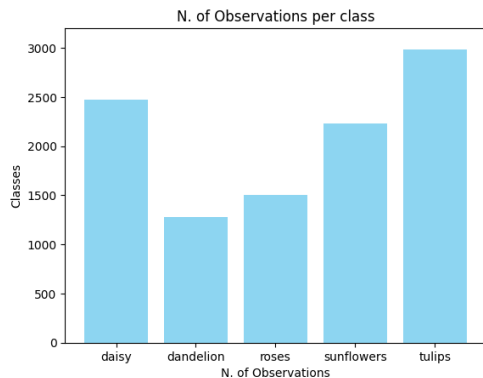
Most of the literature on flower recognition with CNN ([Y Liu, 2016](#); [I Gogul, 2017](#); [T Nguyen](#)) cites background as one of the biggest problem in flower classification. Let's try to tackle this issue using segmentation.

Segmentation

Lang SAM

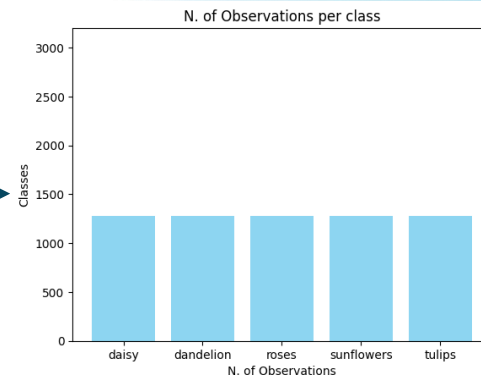


Balancing the data

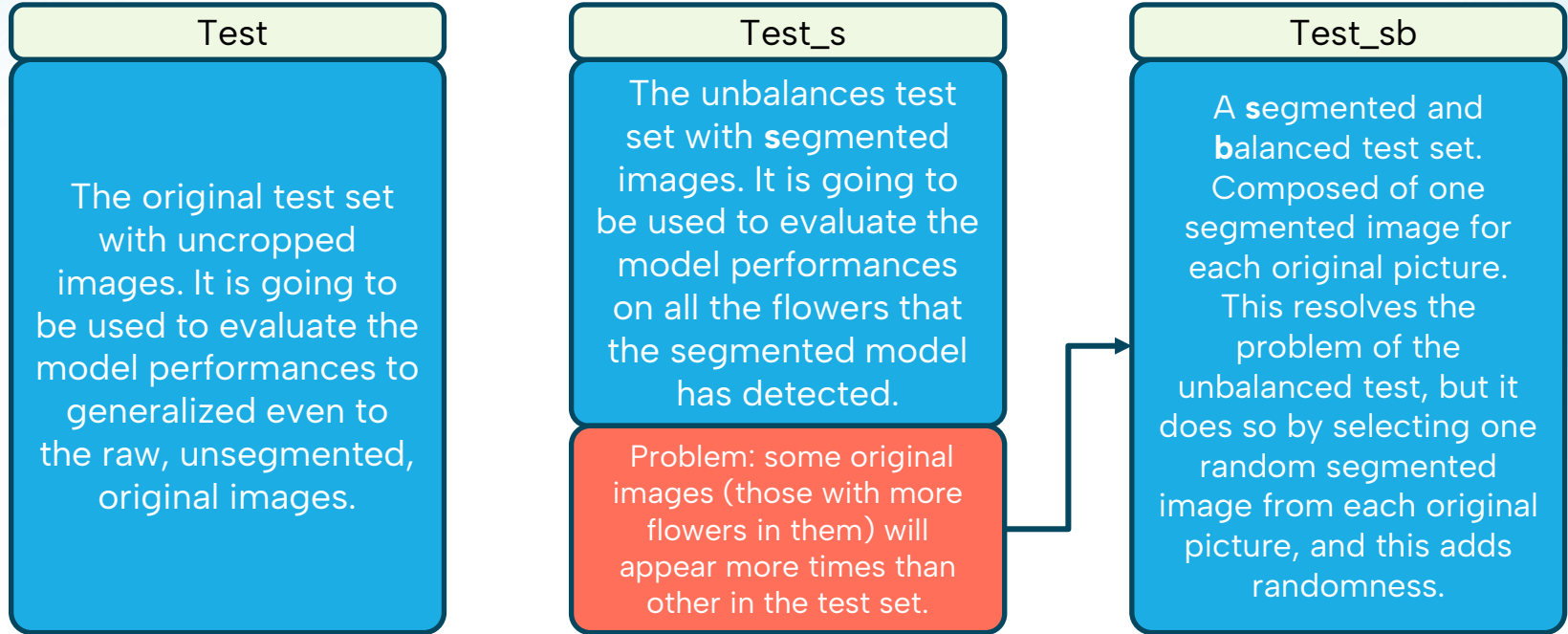


Subset all the classes to the dimension of the smallest class (dandelion: 1275)

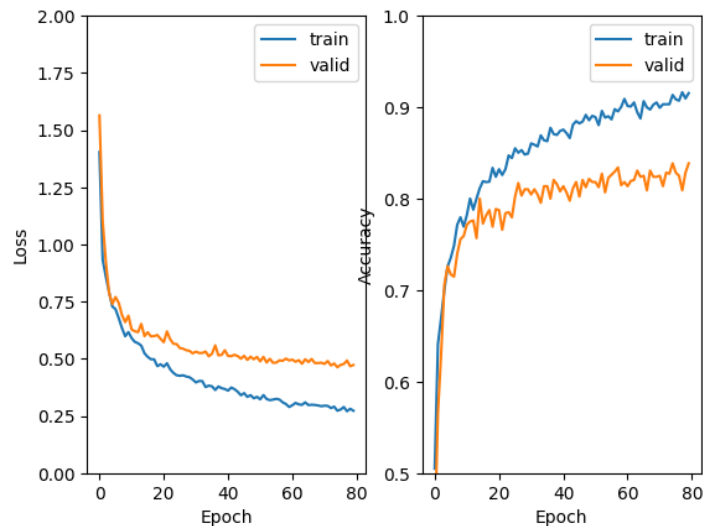
The subset is made so that for each of the original photos there is at least one segmented photo within the new set



Test Sets



Model v5 (before)

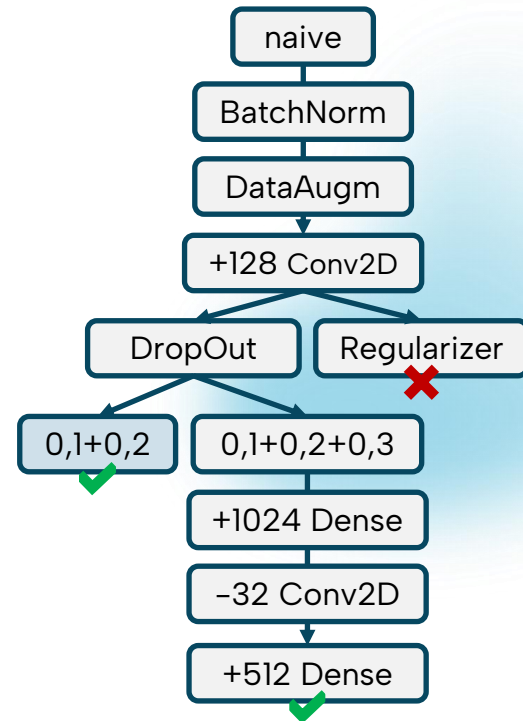
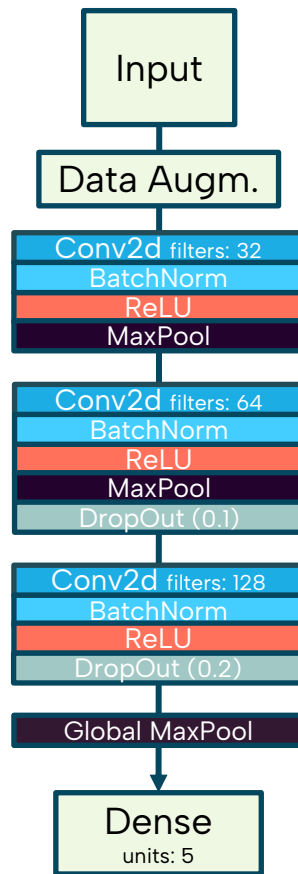


Accuracy:

Test 1 : 83,65%

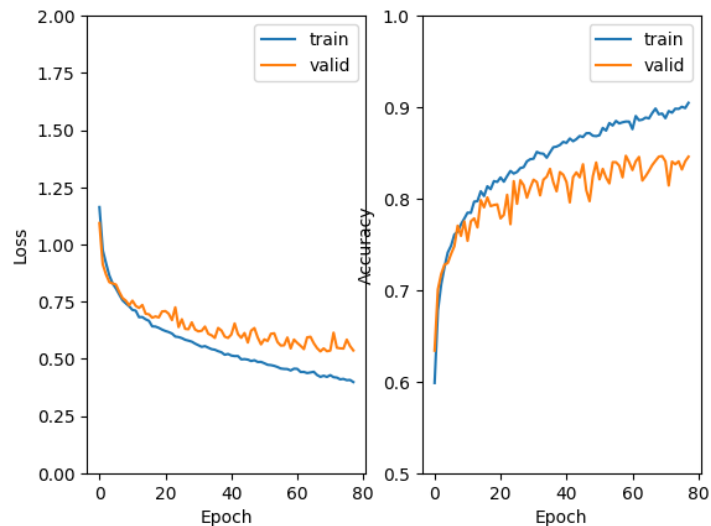
Test 2: - %

Test 3: - %



Segmented

unbalanced data

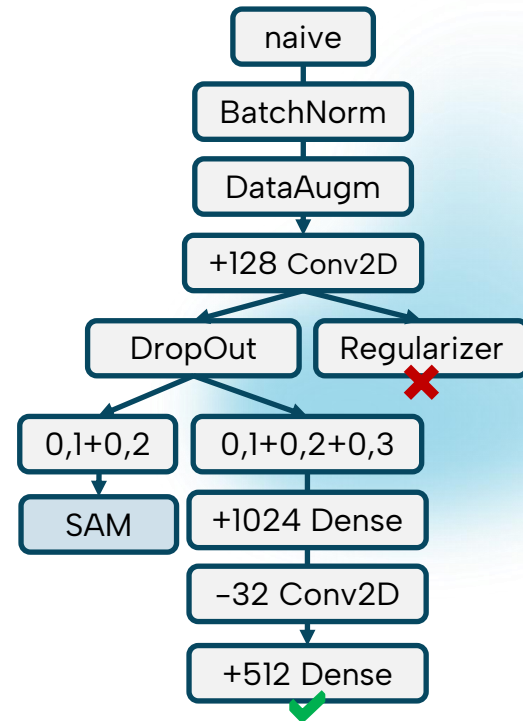
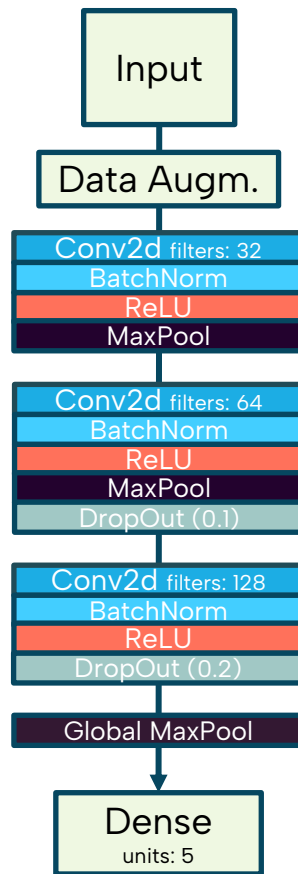


Accuracy:

Test 1 : 79,56%

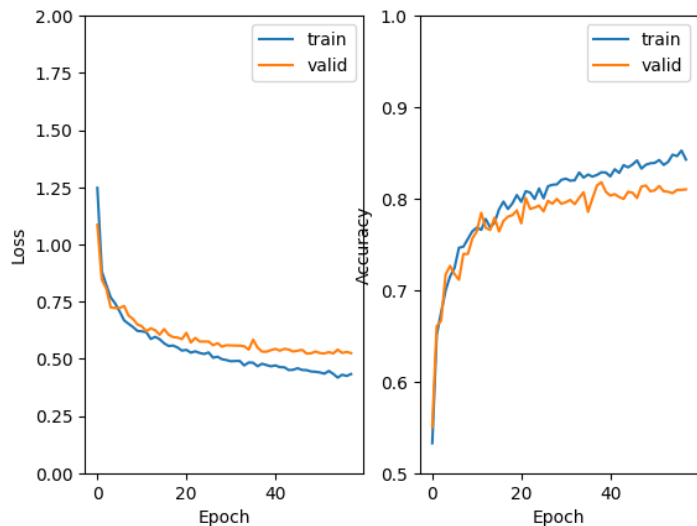
Test 2: 80,85%

Test 3: 83,33%



Segmented

balanced data

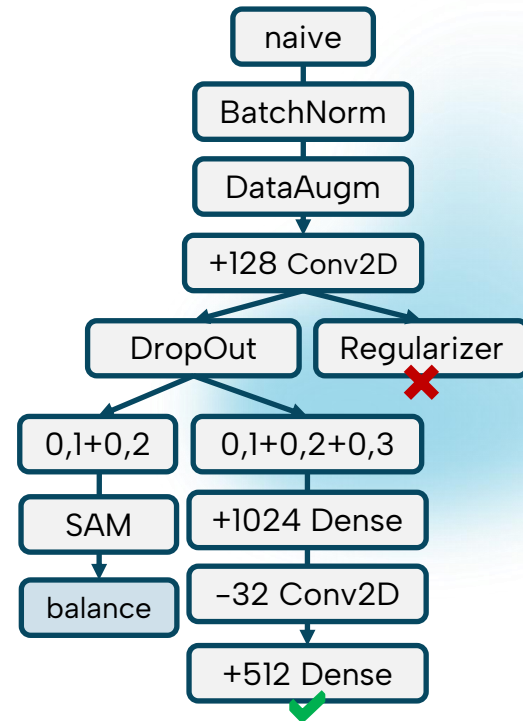
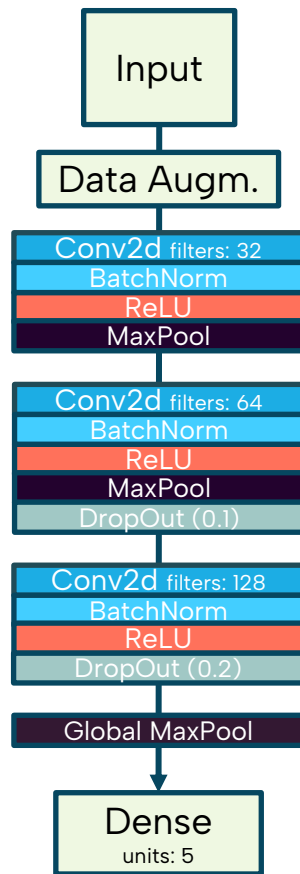


Accuracy:

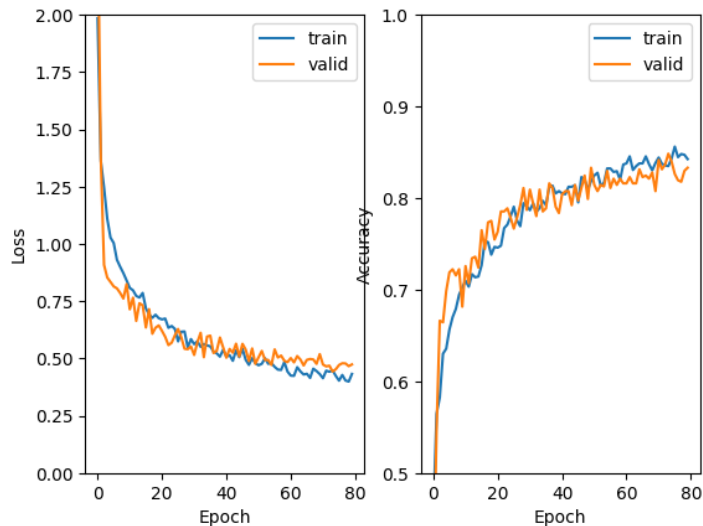
Test 1 : 80,38%

Test 2: 78,48%

Test 3: 82,79%



Model v7 (Deeper)

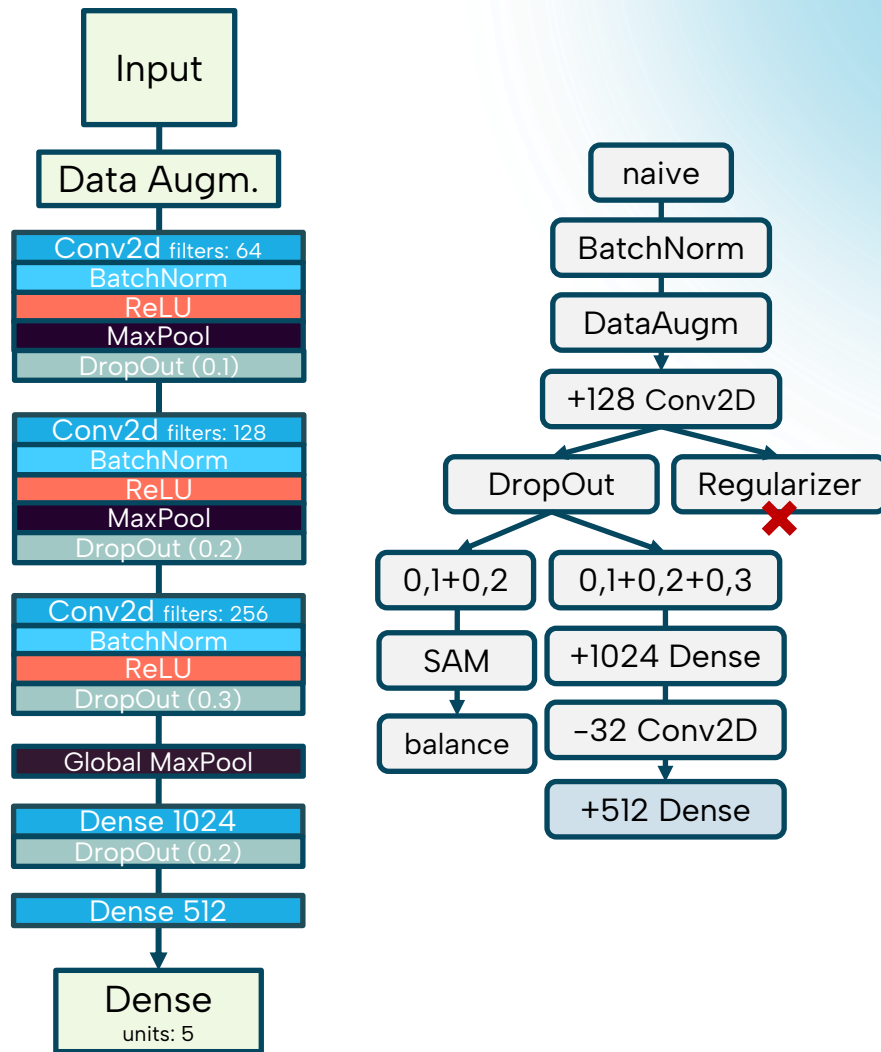


Accuracy:

Test 1 : 84,74%

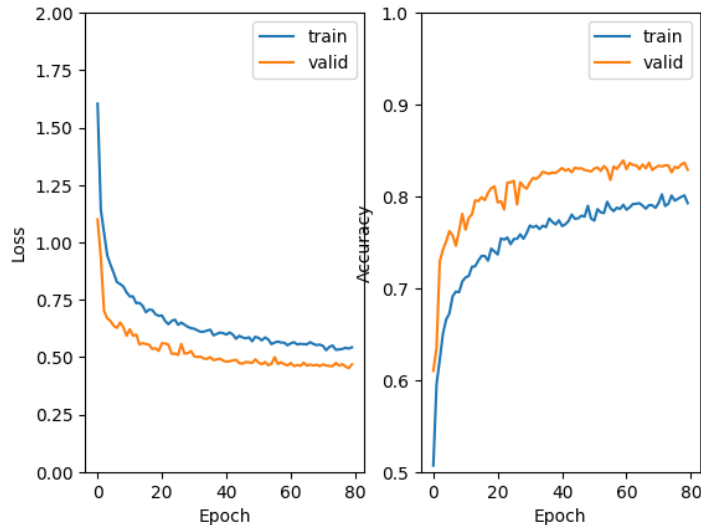
Test 2: - %

Test 3: - %



Segmented

unbalanced data

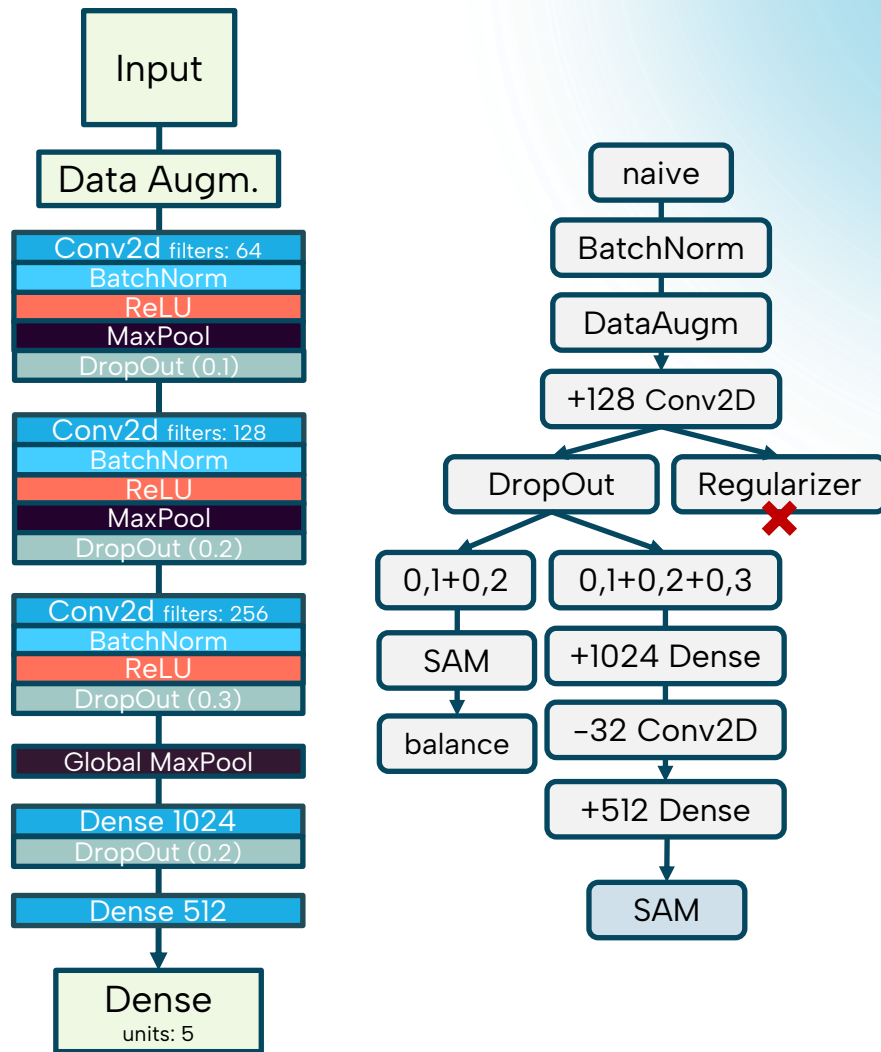


Accuracy:

Test 1 : 81,20%

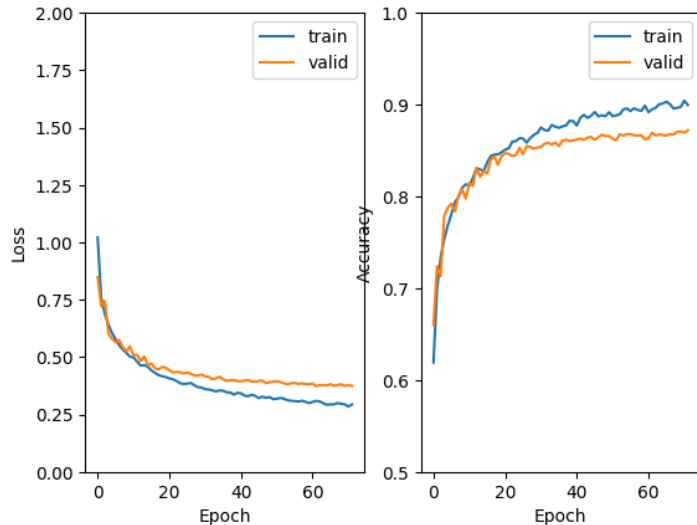
Test 2 : 81,08%

Test 3 : 84,70%



Segmented

unbalanced data

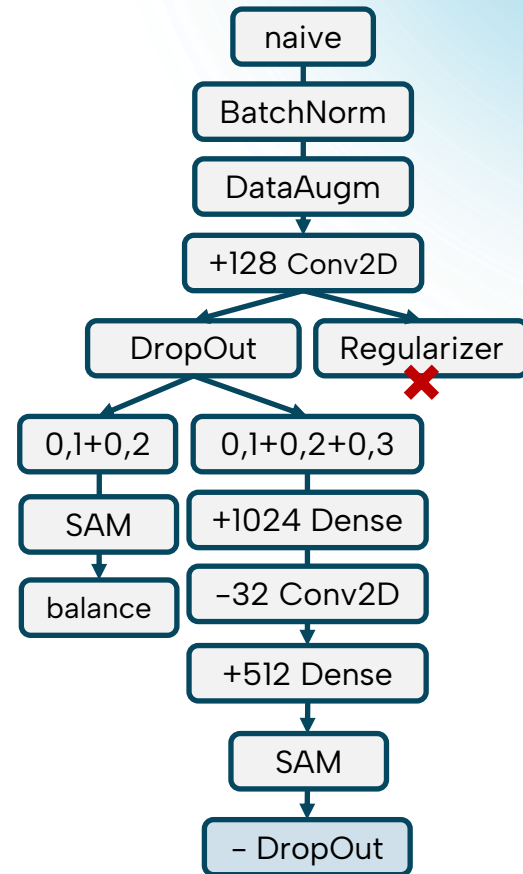
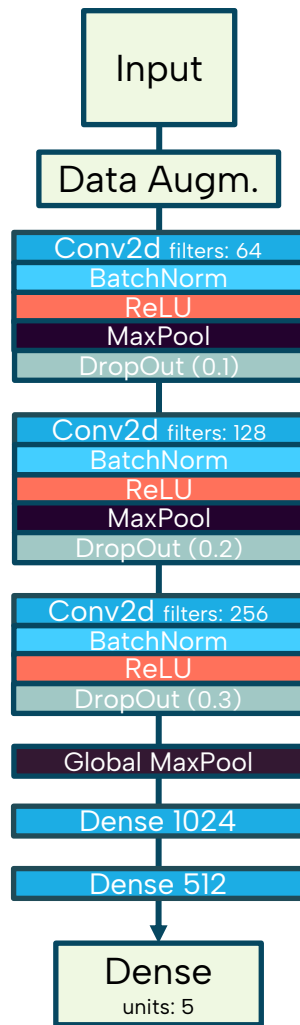


Accuracy:

Test 1 : 82,56%

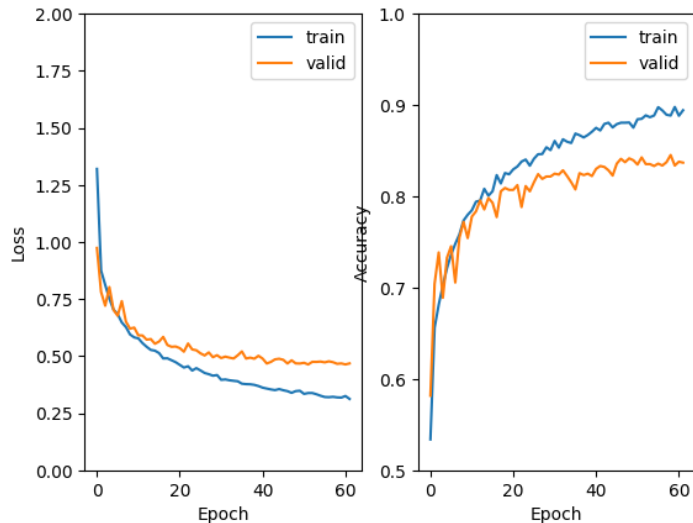
Test 2: 83,02%

Test 3: 84,84%



Segmented

balanced data

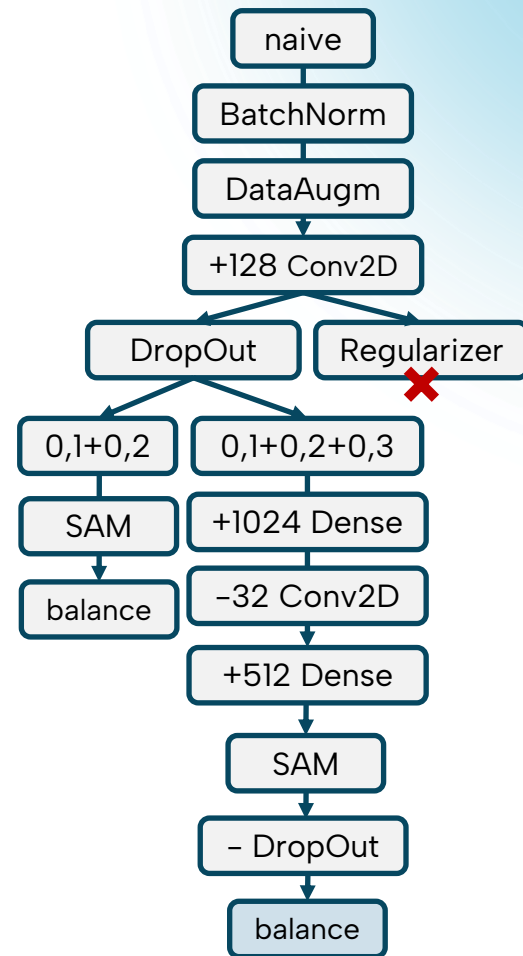
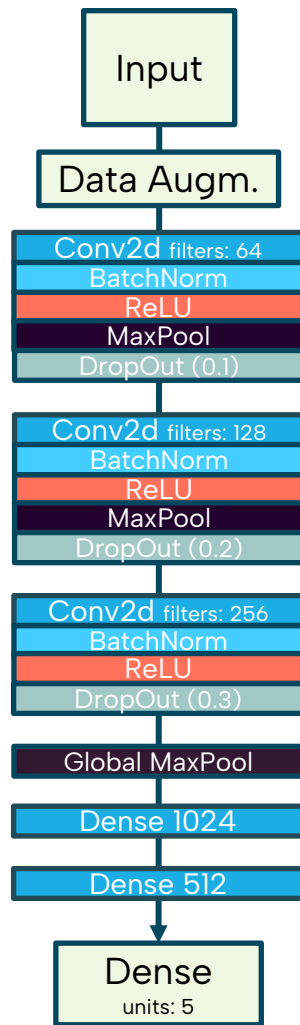


Accuracy:

Test 1 : 82,56%

Test 2: 83,02%

Test 3: 84,84%



Thank You

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