明志科技大學考試命題用紙

109 學年度第 2 學期 期中考試 碩士生 高等類神經網路 課程試題 共 1 頁第 1 頁注意: □ 准使用計算器。□ 准參考筆記或書本。□另附答案紙每人 0 張 考試時間: 80 分鐘 命題教師___陳思翰_____(簽章)_110_年_3_月_29_日 班級:碩管一甲 座號: M09218001 姓名__周彦廷___ 班級:碩管一甲 座號: M09218010 姓名 葉庭佑

請以影像分類的概念分析工安相關的影像集。

1.請介紹你所下載的影像集。

- (1)資料集名稱與來源為何
- (2)描述影像集的基礎訊息
- (1)資料集來源使用

Kaggle 資料庫

A.Hardhat and Safety Vest Image for Object Detection https://www.kaggle.com/johnsyin97/hardhat-and-safety-vest-image-for-object-detection

B. fire smoke and neutral

https://www.kaggle.com/slirq123/fire-smoke-and-neutral

C.MASK DeepBelief.ai 深度學習社團

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DzjHz-rf-ZZtEMzdjix6AJe9YSbX0UTA/view?fbclid=IwAR0GomXuS4PlGTe8--VdSGBCWM2pTEtF4qMs_OOpxD0omMqsT-OxCjFmk-Q

(2)描述影像集的基礎訊息

A.安全帽:內容含有在不同工地情境下,工人穿戴安全帽影像資料集(5000張)。

目的:收集工人穿戴安全帽特徵影像(500 張,尺寸 416×416)

B. 火焰(Fire)和煙(Smoke)的影像(共 2000 張,尺寸 300×200)

目的: 收集火焰與煙霧特徵影像(1000 張)

C.口罩:內容為人臉配戴口罩影像資料集(1547張)。

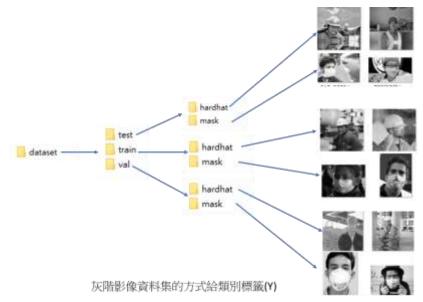
目的: 收集資料人臉配戴口罩特徵影像(500 張, 尺寸 300×200)。

本次專題針對工廠人員常見配戴設備(安全帽、口罩)與可能危機發生(火與煙)進行資料收集, 透過類神經網路學習分類上述特徵,進而用於作業現場實現工安影像辨識。 資料集(2000 張)分為 4 類:1.安全帽 2.口罩 3 火焰 4.煙霧。

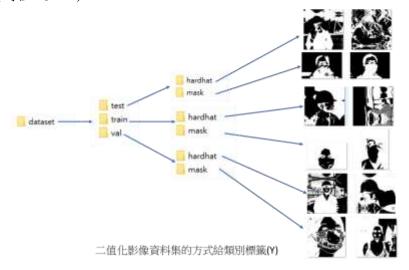
2. 建模前請執行前處理?

- (1)請做 50%-10%-40%的資料分割
- (2)是否需做影像前處理
- (3)是否需做影像擴增
- 1.依照題意比例切分資料集 1.train 資料(1000 張) 2.val 資料(200 張) 3.test 資料(800 張)
- 2.設計一簡易訓練實驗,於初步測試後採用影像轉為(1 灰階、2.二值化)使用 LeNet-5 訓練為例, 檢視結果在此案例中是否需要作影像前處理。

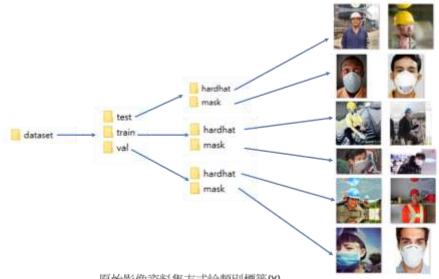
1.將 RGB 影像轉為灰階 3 通道



2.將 RGB 影像作二值化(閾值設 127)



3.不做影像前處理



因考量計算硬體效能有限,此處使用 A.安全帽(取 100 張), B.口罩(取 100 張), 作為資料集,並根據題目要求進行 50%-10%-40%的資料分割,使用 LeNet-5 進行訓練,訓練結果如表一顯示,於此資料集分類問題中,將影像轉為灰階或二值化,在正確率上並無得到較好的表現,因此後續CNN 建模資料來源會採用原始影像資料集訓練。

程式碼:

#利用 opencv 進行轉灰階三通道

import cv2

import os

def read_path(file_pathname):

#使用 for 迴圈讀取目錄下所有影像

for filename in os.listdir(file pathname):

print(filename)

img = cv2.imread(file_pathname+'/'+filename)

img=cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

image_np=cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_GRAY2BGR)

#ret, binary = cv2.threshold(img, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV)(閾值設 127)

cv2.imwrite('C:/Users/MCUT/Desktop/gray'+"/"+filename,image_np)

#cv2.imwrite('C:/Users/MCUT/Desktop/B_M'+"/"+filename,binary) #寫出二值化影像

read_path("C:/Users/MCUT/Desktop/hadhat1")#設定讀取路徑

表一、三種情況之訓練、驗證與測試資料正確率整理

Metrics	1.轉灰階影像	2.影像二值化	3.不作影像前處理
Training accuracy	0.86	0.87	0.91
Validation accuracy	0.75	0.75	0.85
Testing accuracy	0.79	0.79	0.81

(3)是否需做影像擴增

需要進行影像擴增(Image augmentation),彌補資料不足,並能增強電腦在訓練時學習到不同情境之相同事物與避免過擬合的結果產生。

將進行(旋轉、寬度方向偏移、水平翻轉、高度方向偏移、調整亮度與縮放)。

from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,

rotation_range=, #旋轉

width_shift_range=, #寬度方向偏移

horizontal_flip=True, #水平翻轉

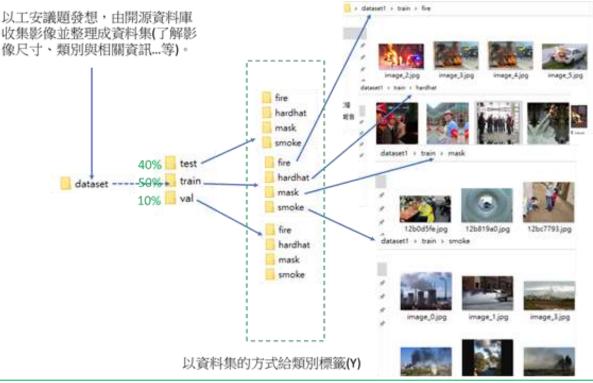
height_shift_range=, #高度方向偏移

brightness_range =[0.9,1.1], #調整亮度

zoom_range = [0.9, 1.1]) #縮放

3.建模與解釋。

- (1)選擇 3~5 種 CNN 模型以訓練影像集進行建模
- (2)請以驗證正確率或其他指標做一些超參數微調實驗
- (3)以測試影像集計算混淆矩陣與錯誤率
- (4)試針對最佳的 CNN 模型,以 Grad-CAM 做 CNN 視覺化的解釋



程式碼:

#設定分析影像大小、檔案路徑

image size =450 #設定圖片 size (視運算效能與情況作調整)

path train = 'C:/Users/MCUT/Desktop/mid dataset/train/'

path_validation = 'C:/Users/MCUT/Desktop/mid_dataset/val/'

path test = 'C:/Users/MCUT/Desktop/mid dataset/test/'

#設定訓練、驗證資料的 Python 產生器,並將圖片進行數據擴增

from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, # 壓縮數值範圍

rotation_range=3,# 旋轉

width_shift_range=0.1, #寬度方向偏移

horizontal_flip=True, #水平翻轉

height_shift_range=0.1, #高度方向偏移

brightness_range =[0.9,1.1], #調整亮度

zoom range = [0.9, 1.1]) #縮放

validation_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(path_train, # 訓練目錄

target size=(image size, image size), # 調整所有影像大小

batch size=40. #調整批量大小

class_mode='categorical') # 類別模式為多類別

validation_generator = validation_datagen.flow_from_directory(path_validation,

target_size=(image_size, image_size), batch_size=40) #調整批量大小

#1.LeNet-5

from keras import layers from keras import models from keras import optimizers #import numpy as np model = models.Sequential() model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer = 'lecun_uniform', input_shape=(image_size, image_size, 3))) model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu')) model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu')) model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu')) model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(layers.Flatten()) model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5)) model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu')) model.add(layers.Dense(train_generator.num_classes, activation='softmax')) model.summary() #顯示模型結構與參數量

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 448, 448, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 224, 224, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 222, 222, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None, 111, 111, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 109, 109, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None, 54, 54, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 52, 52, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None, 26, 26, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 86528)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 86528)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	44302848
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 4)	2052

Total params: 44,545,732 Trainable params: 44,545,732 Non-trainable params: 0 from keras.models import Sequential from keras.layers import Dense,Flatten,Dropout from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D,MaxPooling2D from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical from keras import optimizers import numpy as np

#2.AlexNet

model = Sequential() model.add(Conv2D(96,(11,11),strides=(4,4),input_shape=(image_size, image size,3),padding='valid',activation='relu',kernel initializer='uniform')) model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3,3),strides=(2,2))) model.add(Conv2D(256,(5,5),strides=(1,1),padding='same',activation='relu',kernel_initializer='uniform')) model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(3,3),strides=(2,2))) model.add(Conv2D(384,(3,3),strides=(1,1),padding='same',activation='relu',kernel_initializer='uniform')) model.add(Conv2D(384,(3,3),strides=(1,1),padding='same',activation='relu',kernel_initializer='uniform')) model.add(Conv2D(256,(3,3),strides=(1,1),padding='same',activation='relu',kernel_initializer='uniform')) model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3,3),strides=(2,2))) model.add(Flatten()) model.add(Dense(4096,activation='relu')) model.add(Dropout(0.5)) model.add(Dense(4096,activation='relu')) model.add(Dropout(0.5)) $model.add(Dense(train_generator.num_classes, activation='softmax'))$ model.summary() #顯示模型結構與參數量

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	110, 110, 96)	34944
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	54, 54, 96)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	54, 54, 256)	614656
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	26, 26, 256)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	26, 26, 384)	885120
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	26, 26, 384)	1327488
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	26, 26, 256)	884992
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	12, 12, 256)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	36864)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	4096)	150999040
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	4096)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	4096)	16781312
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	4096)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	4)	16388

Total params: 171,543,940 Trainable params: 171,543,940 Non-trainable params: 0

#使用 Keras Applications 導入 Pre-trained model 以及權重檔 'imagenet'

#3.VGG 19

from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16 #VGG16

from keras.applications.vgg19 import VGG19

from keras.models import Model

from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dropout, Flatten

from keras import optimizers

from keras.optimizers import SGD

backbone = VGG19(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(image_size, image_size, 3))

- x = backbone.output
- x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x) # 額外接全域平均池化(Global Average Pooling, GAP)層
- x = Dense(256, activation='relu')(x) # 接 FC 層,選擇 ReLU 活化函數
- x = Dropout(0.5)(x) # 使用 Dropout 層

predictions = Dense(train_generator.num_classes, activation='softmax')(x) # 接 Softmax 層 model = Model(inputs=backbone.input, outputs=predictions)

model.summary()	#顯示模型結構與參數量
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Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None, 450, 450, 3)	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 450, 450, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 450, 450, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 225, 225, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 225, 225, 128	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 225, 225, 128	3) 147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128	3) 0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 256	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 256	5) 590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 256	590080
block3_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 256	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 512)	2359808
block4_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block5_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
global_average_pooling2d_1	((None, 512)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense 4 (Dense)	(None, 4)	1028

Total params: 20,156,740 Trainable params: 20,156,740 Non-trainable params: 0

#4. Inception v3

from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
inception_v3 (Model)	(None,	12, 12, 2048)	21802784
global_average_pooling2d_10	(None,	2048)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None,	2048)	4196352
dense_9 (Dense)	(None,	4)	8196
Total params: 26,007,332			
Trainable params: 25,972,900 Non-trainable params: 34,432			

#5. Xception

from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dropout

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
xception (Model)	(None,	14, 14, 2048)	20861480
global_average_pooling2d_1 ((None,	2048)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	1024)	2098176
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	1024)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	4)	4100

Total params: 22,963,756 Trainable params: 22,909,228 Non-trainable params: 54,528

#6.ResNet 34 (50)

from keras.applications import ResNet50 from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dropout, Flatten from keras import optimizers from keras.optimizers import SGD

```
model.add(conv_base)
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5)) # 接 Dropout 層
model.add(layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5)) # 接 Dropout 層
model.add(layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(train_generator.num_classes, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
resnet50 (Model)	(None, 2, 2, 2048)	23587712
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	8389632
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	1049600
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	1049600
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	1049600
dense 5 (Dense)	(None, 4)	4100

Total params: 35,130,244 Trainable params: 35,077,124 Non-trainable params: 53,120

模式編譯

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=1e-5), metrics=['acc']) #設定損失函數、優化器與學習率

#模式訓練

history = model.fit_generator(

train_generator,

steps_per_epoch=30, # 設定每完成一組 epoch 需要幾步

epochs=20, # 設定總訓練次數

validation_data=validation_generator,

validation_steps=30) # 設定 validation 步數

儲存 model

model.save('C:/Users/MCUT/Desktop/model.h5') #存成 mode .h5 檔

(1) 建立 CNN 模型對資料集進行訓練,分別是 LeNet5、AlexNet、VGG19 (16)、ResNet34 (50)、Inception v3 與 Xception,並將結果正確率整理如表二所示,由於考量電腦計算能力有限,在不發生 OOM (Out of Memory)情形,steps_per_epoch 設定 30 到 50, validation_steps 設定 20 到 50, epoch 設定 20 到 30,即可達到收斂趨勢,VGG19 與 VGG16 在此資料集訓練表現大致相同,在此列上 VGG19,另 ResNet50 混淆矩陣如圖一所示,經數次實驗調整後仍無法有效使降低 loss更新權重,因此使用 ResNet34,

表二、記錄五種 CNN 模型訓練(train)、驗證(valid)與測試(test)正確率整理如下:

Metrics	LeNet 5	AlexNet	VGG 19	Inception v3	Xception	ResNet 34	DesNet121
Training accuracy	0.68	0.76	0.92	0.99	0.92(0.94)	0.82	0.96
Validation accuracy	0.61	0.71	0.82	0.91	0.82(0.83)	0.69	0.87
Testing accuracy	0.66	0.76	0.86	0.96	0.88(0.87)	0.74	0.94
Model epochs	20	20	20	20	20(30)	20	20

圖一、CNN 模型混淆矩陣數據整理如下:

-	recision	ng to 4 cl recall	fl-score	support	Found 800 image	recision		f1-score	suppor
fire	0.84	0.72	0.77	280					
hardhat	0.51	0.89	0.65	200	fire hardhat	0.76	0.90	0.82	
mask	0.63	0.51	0.57	200	marunat	0.77	0.68	0.71	
smoke	0.88	0.52	0.65	200	smoke	8.71	0.81	0.76	
	200000	12000	1855	503	phone		0.01	0.70	
accuracy			0.66	800	accuracy			0.76	8
macro avg	0.71	0.66	0.66	800	macro avg	0.76	0.76	0.75	
eighted avg	0.71	0.66	0.66	800	weighted avg	0.76	0.76	0.75	8
[144 41 12 [6 178 11 [12 80 182	3] 5] 6]	n LeNe	o†		[[179 3 9 [25 129 16 [13 24 135		cm Ale	vNet	
[10 51 36 1	63]]	-			[17 5 16 1	[62]]		Altec	
p	recision	recall	f1-score	support	Found 800 images				
	72722		0.000		pr	ecision	recall	f1-score	suppor
fire	0.85	0.92	0.88	200	1969-55	190	1000000	A10434	14.74
hardhat mask	0.95	0.81	0.88	200	fire	0.94	0.97	0.96	20
mask smoke	0.82	0.84	0.85	200	hardhat	0.95	0.99	0.97	20
SHOKE	0.03	0.07	0.00	200	mask smoke	0.99	0.94	0.96	20 20
accuracy			0.86	800	SHUKE	0.30	0.93	0.30	20
macro avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	800	accuracy			0.96	80
eighted avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	888	macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	80
					weighted avg	0.96	0.96	8.96	80
[8 163 22 [10 8 168 [14 0 12 1		_VGG1	19		[0 198 0	5] 2] e] cm	_Incep	otion v3	
ound 800 image: pr	s belonging recision	to 4 class recall f		support	Found 800 images pr	belongin ecision	recall		support
fire	0.90	0.84	0.87	200	fire	0.88	0.82	0.85	200
	0.99	0.78	0.87	200	hardhat	1.00	0.74	0.85	200
hardhat		8.96	0.94	200	mask	D 15-4			200
mask	0.91				717772711	0.91	0.97	0.94	200
	0.91	0.94	0.85	200	snoke	0.75	0.94		
mask smoke							1,000,000	0.94 0.84	200 200
mask smoke accuracy			0.88 0.88	200 800 800	smoke accuracy macro avg		1,000,000	0.94	200
mask smoke accuracy macro avg	0.77	0.94	0.88	800	accuracy	0.75	0.94	0.94 0.84 0.87	200 200 800
mask smoke accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.77 0.89 0.89	0.94	0.88 0.88	800 800	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 @ 1 3 [9 149 16 2	0.75 0.89 0.89	0.94 0.87	8.94 8.84 8.87 8.87	200 200 800 800
mask smoke accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[169 8 1 : [7 155 16 7 2 1 193	0.77 0.89 0.89	0.94 0.88 0.88	0.88 0.88 0.88	800 800 800	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 @ 1 3 [9 149 16 2 [3 8 195	0.75 0.89 0.89	0.94 0.87 0.87	8.94 8.84 8.87 8.87 8.87	200 200 800 800 800
mask smoke accuracy macro avg weighted avg [169 0 1 1	e.77 e.89 e.89 22] 4] 89]]CM_)	e.ss e.ss Xceptio	e.88 e.88 e.88	800 800 800	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 @ 1 3 [9 149 16 2 [3 8 195	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] 8]]CM_)	e.94 e.87 e.87 Xceptio	e.94 e.84 e.87 e.87 e.87	200 200 300 300 800 800
mask smoke accuracy macro avg eighted avg [169 0 1 1 7 155 16 2 1 193 [9 0 2 10 ound 800 images	e.77 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89	e.94 e.88 e.88 Xceptio to 4 class	e.88 e.88 e.88 e.88	see see h = 20	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 0 1 3 [9 149 16 2 [3 0 195 [10 0 2 18 Found 800 images be preci	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] 8]]CM	e.94 e.87 e.87 Xceptio	e.94 e.84 e.87 e.87 e.87	200 200 300 300 300 300 300 300 300
mask smoke accuracy macro avg eighted avg [169 0 1 : [7 155 16 : [2 1 193 [9 0 2 10 ound 800 images	e.77 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89	e.88 e.88 Xceptio	e.88 e.88 e.88 e.88	see see h = 20	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 @ 1 3 [9 149 16 2 [3 @ 195 [10 @ 2 18 Found 800 images be preci	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] 8]]CM_) longing to sion ro	e.94 e.87 e.87 Xceptio c 4 classes	8.94 8.84 8.87 8.87 8.87	200 200 800 800 800 800 1 = 30
mask smoke accuracy macro avg eighted avg [169 8 1 : [7 155 16 2 [2 1 193 [9 0 2 10 ound 800 images pr	e.77 e.89 e.89 e.89 9.89 9.89 s belonging recision e.86	e.94 e.88 e.88 Xceptio to 4 class recall f	9.88 9.88 9.88 9.88	see see see h = 20 support	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 & 1 3 [9 149 16 2 [3 & 195 [10 & 2 18 Found 800 images be preci	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] 8]]Cm_/ longing to sion reference to the second ref	0.94 0.87 0.87 XCEPTIO 0.4 classes ecall f1-1	8.94 9.84 8.87 9.87 9.87 n epoch	288 288 888 888 1 = 30
mask smoke accuracy macro avg eighted avg [169 0 1 1 2 1 193 [2 1 193 [9 0 2 10 ound 800 images pr fire hardhat	e.77 e.89 e.89 e.89 e.89 sep][CM_) belonging recision e.86 e.69	e.94 e.88 e.88 Xceptio to 4 class recall f e.76 e.74	9.88 9.88 9.88 9.88 1-score 9.81 9.71	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 & 1 3	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] 8]]CM_) longing to sion ro	e.94 e.87 e.87 Xceptio c 4 classes	8.94 8.84 8.87 8.87 8.87	200 200 800 800 800 800 1 = 30
mask smoke accuracy macro avg eighted avg [169 0 1 : [7 155 16 : [2 1 193 [9 0 2 10 ound 800 images pr fire hardhat mask smoke	e.77 8.89 9.89 9.89 222] 4] 5 belonging recision 9.86 8.69 9.66	e.94 e.88 e.88 XCEPTIO to 4 class recall f e.76 e.74 e.79	8.88 9.88 9.88 9.88 9.89 9.81 1-score 9.81 9.71 9.68 9.76	see	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 @ 1 3	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] longing trision re e.ee e.ee e.ee	0.94 0.87 0.87 XCEPTIO 0.4 classes ecall f1-1	e.94 e.84 e.87 e.87 e.87 n epoch	200 200 800 800 800 1 = 30 200 200 200 200 200
mask smoke accuracy macro avg eighted avg [169 0 1 1 2 1 193 [9 0 2 10 ound 800 images profire hardhat mask smoke accuracy	0.77 0.89 0.89 0.89 98] 389]]CM_) 5 belonging recision 0.86 0.69 0.66 0.77	e.94 e.88 e.88 Xceptio to 4 clas recall f e.76 e.74 e.79 e.76	9.88 9.88 9.88 9.88 9.88 9.88 1-score 9.81 9.71 9.68 9.76	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 8 1 3 [9 149 16 2 [3 8 195 [10 0 2 18 Found 800 images be preci fire hardhat mask smoke accuracy	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] 8] longing to sion row e.ee e.ee e.ee e.ee e.ee e.ee	0.94 0.87 0.87 XCEPTIO 0.4 classes ecall f1-1 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00	8.94 8.87 8.87 8.87 n epoch s. score sup 8.98 8.90 8.90 8.90 8.40 8	200 200 800 800 800 1 = 30 200 200 200 200 800
mask smoke accuracy macro avg weighted avg [169 0 1 : [7 155 16 : [2 1 193 [9 0 2 10 ound 800 images pr fire hardhat mask smoke	e.77 8.89 9.89 9.89 222] 4] 5 belonging recision 9.86 8.69 9.66	e.94 e.88 e.88 XCEPTIO to 4 class recall f e.76 e.74 e.79	8.88 9.88 9.88 9.88 9.89 9.81 1-score 9.81 9.71 9.68 9.76	see	accuracy macro avg weighted avg [[165 @ 1 3	e.75 e.89 e.89 4] 6] 2] longing trision re e.ee e.ee e.ee	0.94 0.87 0.87 XCEPTIO 0.4 classes ecall f1-1	e.94 e.84 e.87 e.87 e.87 n epoch	200 200 800 800 800 1 = 30 200 200 200 200

(2)根據題意,選擇驗證正確率與測試正確率最高演算法(Inception v3)作為調整依據,並進行超參數微調實驗,探討模型效能表現是否能更好。

表三 紀錄更改超參數數值與對應訓練(train)、驗證(valid)與測試(test)正確率整理如下:

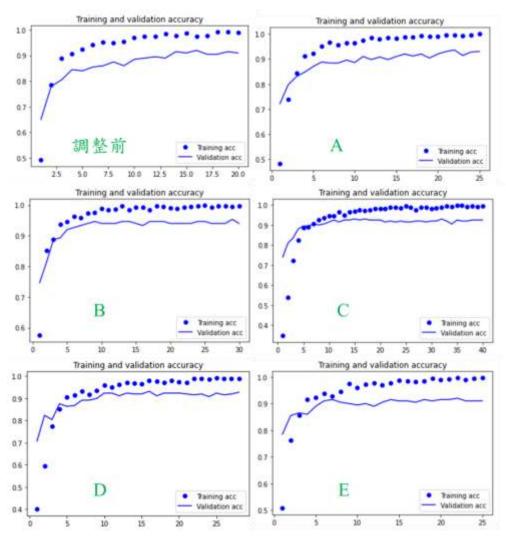
	image_size	影像擴增 batch_size	steps_per_epoch	validation_steps	epochs
A	350	20	35	20	25
В	350	15	50	10	30
С	350	15	60	15	40
D	420	10	100	20	28
Е	400	10	80	80	25

Metrics	未調整	A	В	С	D	E
Training accuracy	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Validation accuracy	0.91	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.91
Testing accuracy	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98
Model epochs	20	25	30	40	28	25

ABC 組使用 ReLU + Dropout

DE 組使用使用 Leaky ReLU + Dropout

圖二、訓練資料與驗證資料訓練過程



Inception v3 演算法對此資料集在 epochs 為(20 到 40 間) Training accuracy 與 Testing accuracy 即可有效地收斂,但 Validation accuracy 仍有差距,策略 1: Inception v3 已做(Batch Normalization, BN),後面接上 ReLU、LeakyReLU 搭配 Dropout 以維持梯度的穩定,策略 2: 將 epoch 調高,嘗試增加至 100,但發現 epoch 50 之後 Validation loss 不降反增,此問題也於實習課請教工程師,可能訓練次數不夠多,要大於某次數後才會有顯著效果,由於時間與資源有限,所以僅將實驗成果呈現出來。

(3) 根據表三結果,選擇 B 組超參數所訓練之模型作為測試影像集計算混淆矩陣與錯誤率

Found 800 i	mages belonging	g to 4 cl	asses.	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
fir	e 0.96	0.98	0.97	200
hardha	t 0.98	0.99	0.99	200
mas	k 0.99	0.96	0.97	200
smok	e 0.98	0.97	0.97	200
accurac	У		0.98	800
macro av	g 0.98	0.98	0.98	800
weighted av	g 0.98	0.98	0.98	800
[[196 0	1 3]			
[0 199	0 1]			
[3 5 1	.92 0]			
[5 0	1 194]]			

由混淆矩陣得到測試影像集的正確率 0.98,測試影像資料錯誤率 0.02。

(4) 簡介 CAM 用途與原理

類別活化映射(Class Activation Mapping, CAM)概念,最後一層的卷積層生成每張特徵圖經過 GAP 變成一個像素,此像素包含整個特徵圖訊息,最後將一維的像素陣列乘以權重(w),經過softmax 知道「某類別」的值最大,則判定該分類為「某類別」。

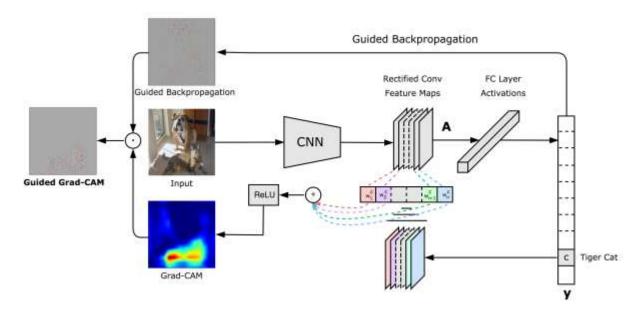
經過 GAP 後的像素陣列會乘以權重 w,權重 w 的值越大代表該像素所代表的影像影響越大。知道 w 是指每張特徵圖可以被分為「某類別」的重要程度,把整張特徵圖的像素點皆乘以權重 w 後疊加,便能夠依據每張特徵圖的重要性關注不同的區域。CAM 可以視覺化神經網路的分類關注區域,但是如果要使用 CAM 的先決條件是必須使用 GAP 接在最後一層的卷積層後,因此在過去訓練時不是使用 GAP 的模型都必須修改模型結構,並重新訓練。

資料來源

 $\underline{\text{https://medium.com/\%E6\%89\%8B\%E5\%AF\%AB\%E7\%AD\%86\%E8\%A8\%98/grad-cam-introduction}}\\ -d0e48eb64adb$

簡介 Grad-CAM 用途與成果展示

Grad-CAM 關鍵是能夠透過倒傳遞(Back Propagation)計算在 CAM 中使用的權重 w,求得神經元對於最後一層卷積層的特徵圖偏微分,也就是利用倒傳遞計算梯度,將其可視化繪製熱度圖(Heat map),運作流程如下圖所示:



Selvaraju, R. R., Das, A., Vedantam, R., Cogswell, M., Parikh, D., & Batra, D. (2016).

#實現 Grad-CAM

import os

import cv2

from keras import backend as K

from keras.preprocessing import image

from keras.applications import imagenet_utils

from keras.applications.inception_v3 import InceptionV3, preprocess_input

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

import numpy as np

影像處理

def processing_image(img_path):

讀取影像為 PIL 影像

img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=(224, 224)) #尺寸修改

#轉換 PIL 影像為 nparray

 $x = image.img_to_array(img)$

加上一個 batch size, 例如轉換 (224, 224, 3) 為 (1, 224, 224, 3)

 $x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)$

將 RBG 轉換為 BGR,並解減去各通道平均

x = preprocess input(x)

return x

```
#計算卷積層的權重
def gradcam(model, x):
   # 取得影像的分類類別
   x = img = processing image(img path)
   preds = model.predict(x)
   pred class = np.argmax(preds[0])
   print(pred_class)
   # 取得影像分類名稱
   pred_class_name = imagenet_utils.decode_predictions(preds)[0][0][1]
   #pred_class_name = imagenet_utils.decode_predictions(preds)
   # 預測分類的輸出向量
   pred output = model.output[:, pred class]
    # 最後一層 convolution layer 輸出的 feature map
   #預設是 ResNet 的最後一層 convolution layer
   last conv layer = model.get layer('mixed10') #這邊更改為 Inception v3 model 的最後一層名稱
   # 求得分類的神經元對於最後一層 convolution laver 的梯度
   grads = K.gradients(pred output, last conv layer.output)[0]
   # 求得針對每個 feature map 的梯度加總
   pooled_grads = K.sum(grads, axis=(0, 1, 2))
   #K.function() 讓我們可以藉由輸入影像至 `model.input` 得到 `pooled grads` 與
   #`last_conv_layer[0]`的輸出值,像似在 Tensorflow 中定義計算圖後使用 feed_dict
   # 的方式。
   iterate = K.function([model.input], [pooled grads, last conv layer.output[0]])
   # 傳入影像矩陣 x, 並得到分類對 feature map 的梯度與最後一層 convolution layer 的
   # feature map
   pooled_grads_value, conv_layer_output_value = iterate([x])
   # 將 feature map 乘以權重,等於該 feature map 中的某些區域對於該分類的重要性
    for i in range(pooled grads value.shape[0]):
        conv_layer_output_value[:, :, i] *= (pooled_grads_value[i])
   # 計算 feature map 的 channel-wise 加總
   heatmap = np.sum(conv layer output value, axis=-1)
   return heatmap, pred_class_name
#繪製熱力圖
def plot heatmap(heatmap, img path, pred class name):
   # ReLU
   heatmap = np.maximum(heatmap, 0)
   # 正規化
   heatmap /= np.max(heatmap)
   # 讀取影像
   img = cv2.imread(img path)
```

im = cv2.resize(cv2.cvtColor(cv2.imread(img_path), cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB), (img.shape[1],

fig, ax = plt.subplots()

img.shape[0])

拉伸 heatmap
heatmap = cv2.resize(heatmap, (img.shape[1], img.shape[0]))
heatmap = np.uint8(255 * heatmap)
以 0.6 透明度繪製原始影像
ax.imshow(im, alpha=0.6)
以 0.4 透明度繪製熱力圖
ax.imshow(heatmap, cmap='jet', alpha=0.4)
plt.title(pred_class_name)
plt.show()

from keras import models import tensorflow as tf from keras.applications.inception_v3 import preprocess_input from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model

#載入自己訓練的模型 model = load_model('C:/Users\MCUT/Desktop/Inceptionv3.h5') model.summary()

#model = InceptionV3(weights = 'imagenet') #使用 imagenet 權重
#model.summary()
#讀取圖片
img_path = '圖片路徑'
img = processing_image(img_path) #呼叫函數進行影像處理

img = processing_image(img_path) #呼叫函數進行影像處理 heatmap, pred_class_name = gradcam(model, img) #呼叫函數計算權重 plot_heatmap(heatmap, img_path, pred_class_name) #呼叫函數將熱力圖呈現

