

# Interpreting the neural network solution

18-03-2019

# Experiments

100px \* 200px videos

5 \* 5 = 25 bits per frame

Encoding technique:

0 bit : (R,G,B) -----> (R-offset, G-offset, B-offset)

1 bit: (R,G,B) -----> (R+offset, G+offset, B+offset)

# Videos tested on

## 1. “BW video”

$(R,G,B) = (127,127,127)$

Offset = 127

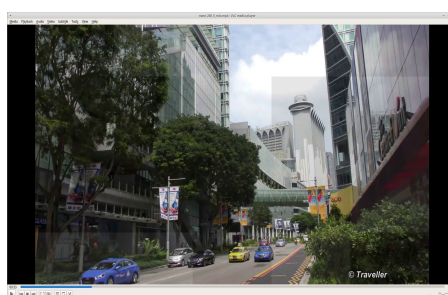
## 2. “Random video”

$(R,G,B)=(U(50,200),U(50,200),U(50,200))$

Offset = 20

## 3. “Multiple videos”

Offset = Chromocode paper



# Neural Network

Pre processing :

convert videos to BW, normalize the distribution assuming uniform (NOT gaussian) distribution.

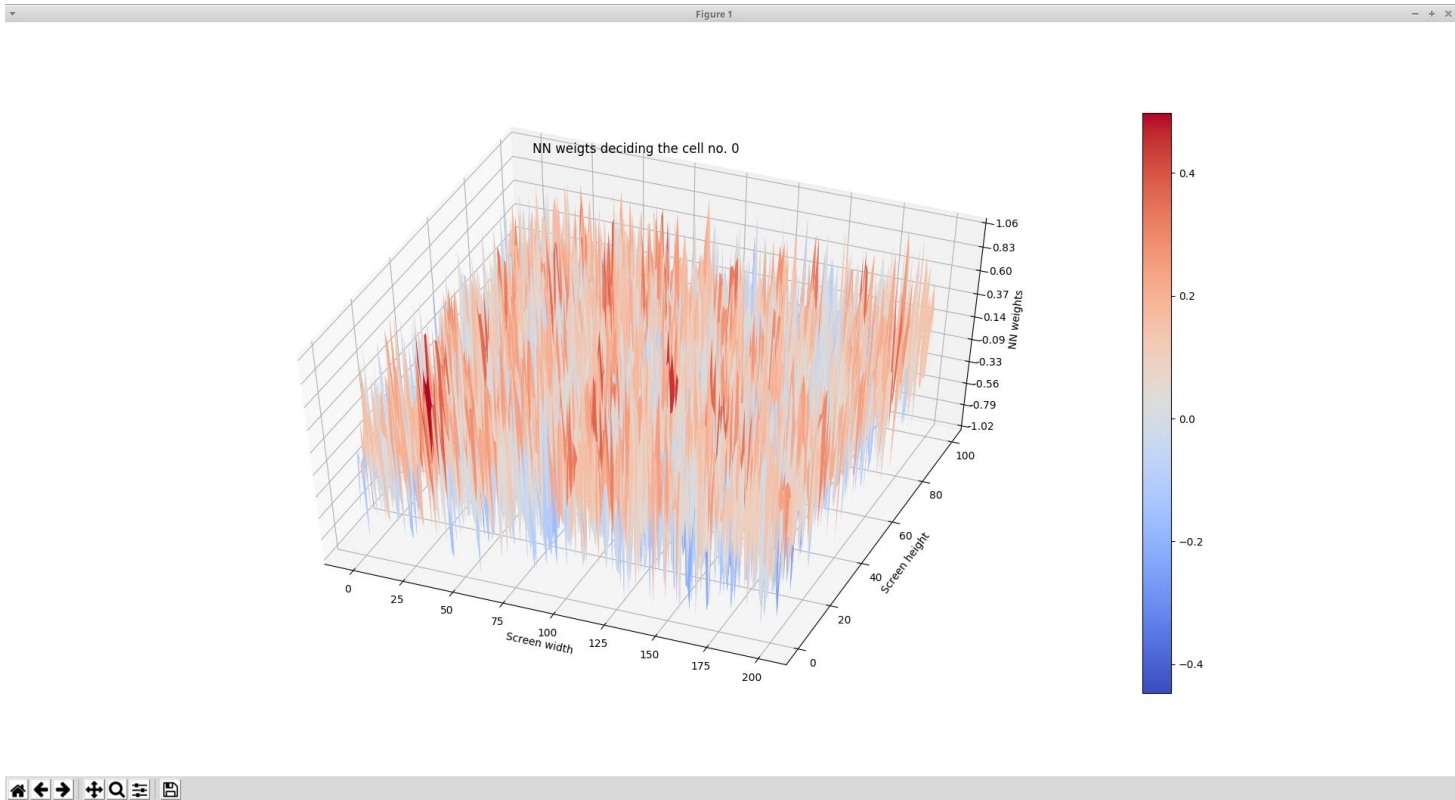
NN architecture

Input layer 200,000 nodes

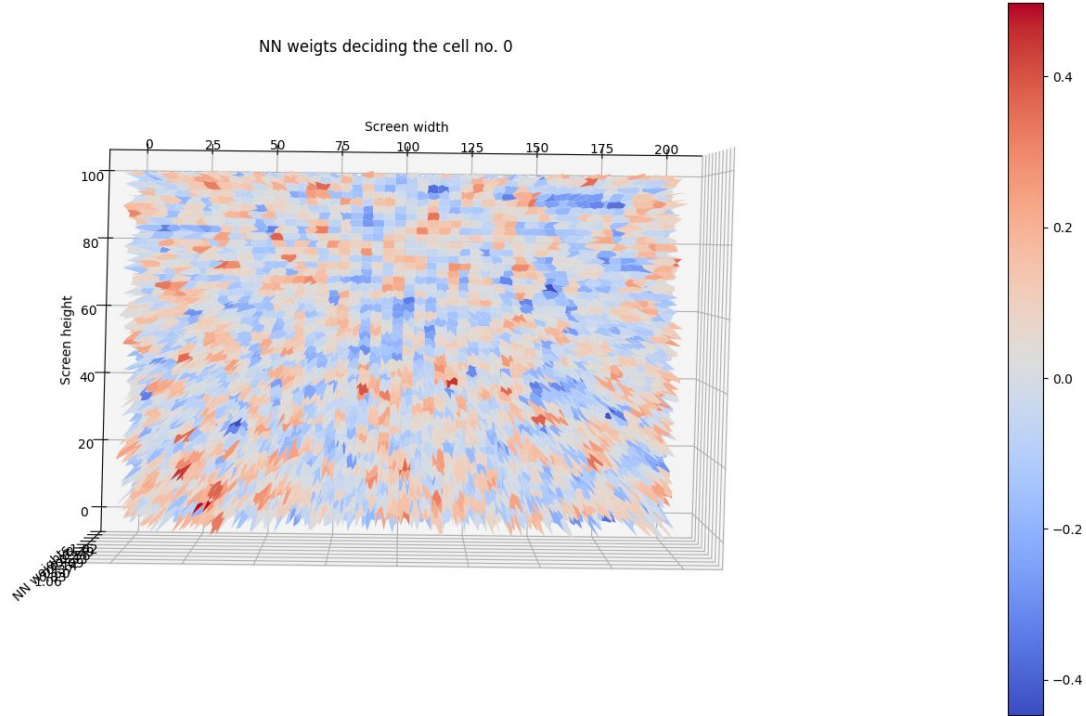
Output layer 25 nodes

Sigmoid activation

# NN weights : BW video

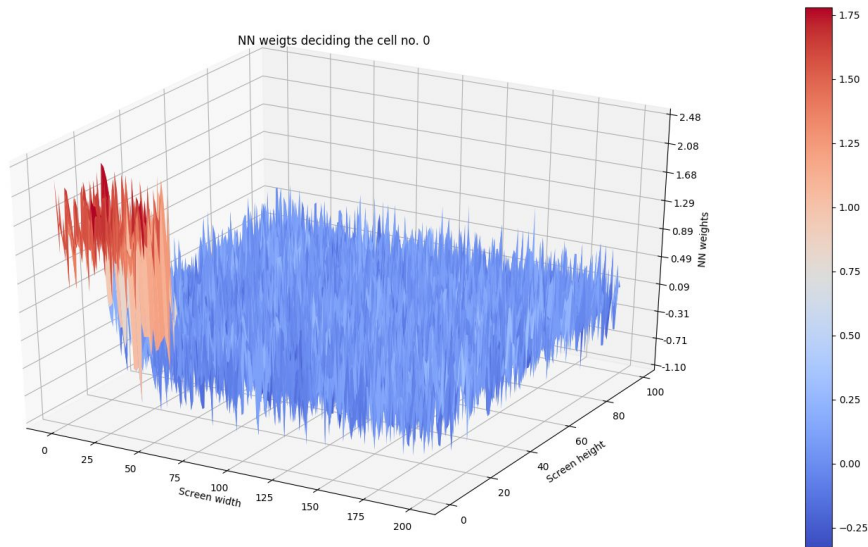


# NN weights : BW video

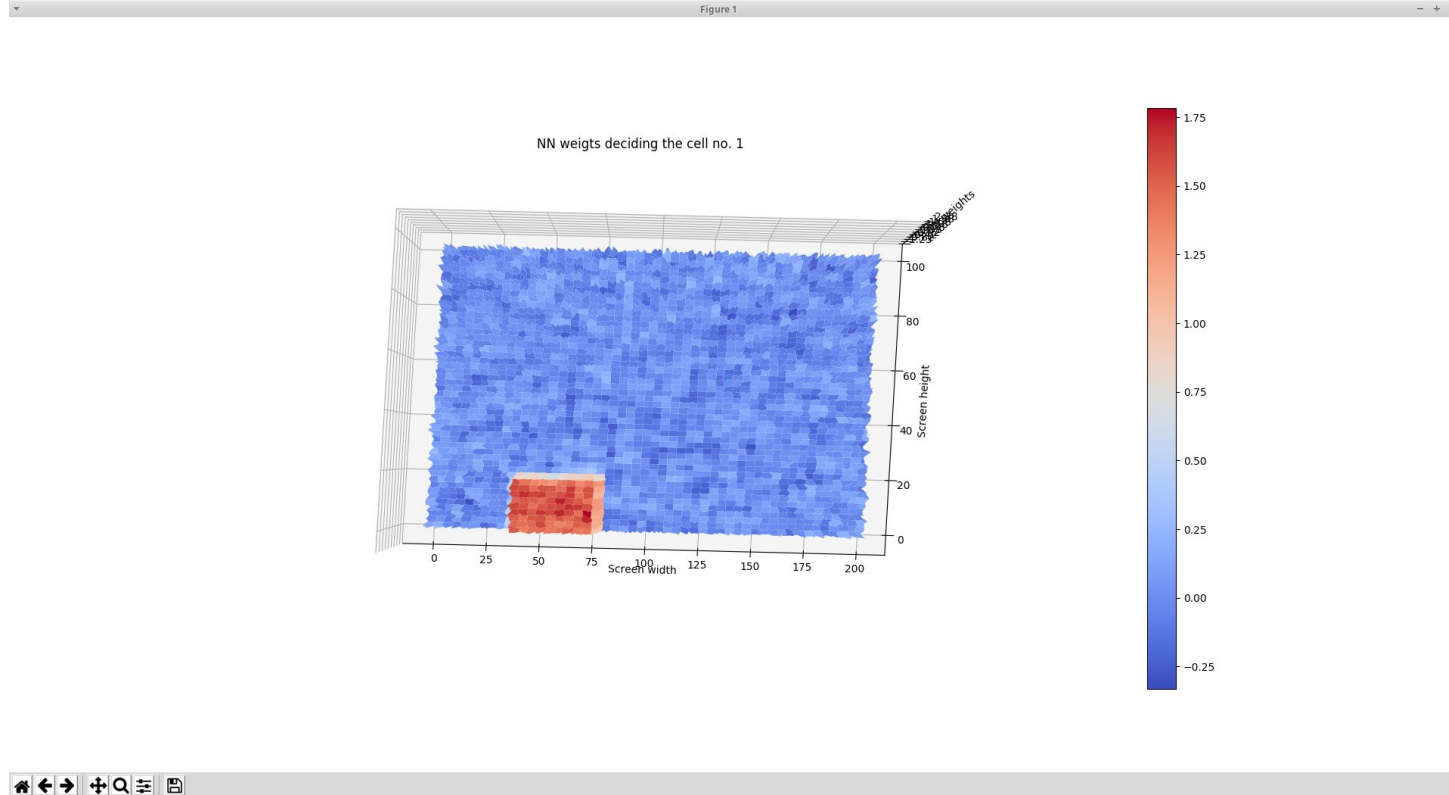


# NN weights : Random video

Figure 1



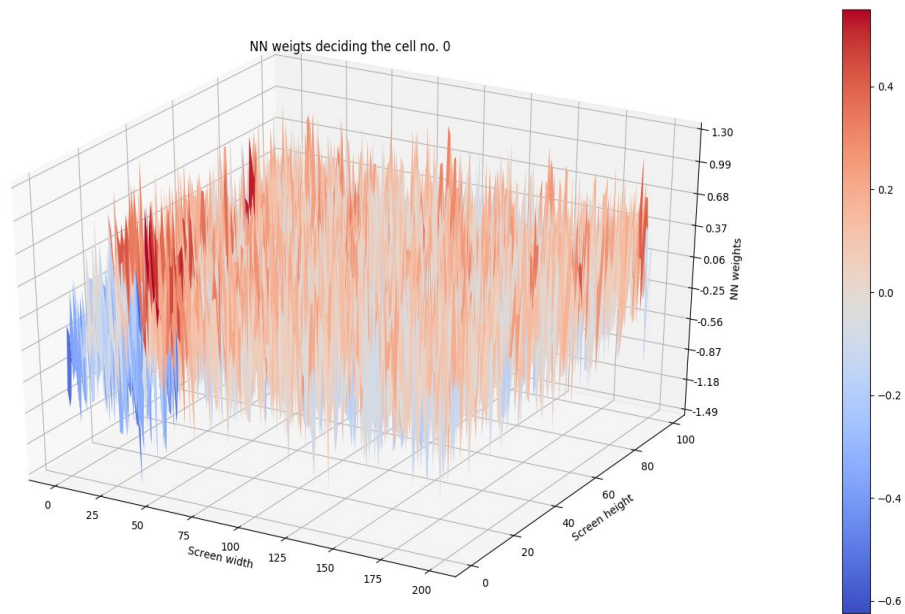
# NN weights : Random video





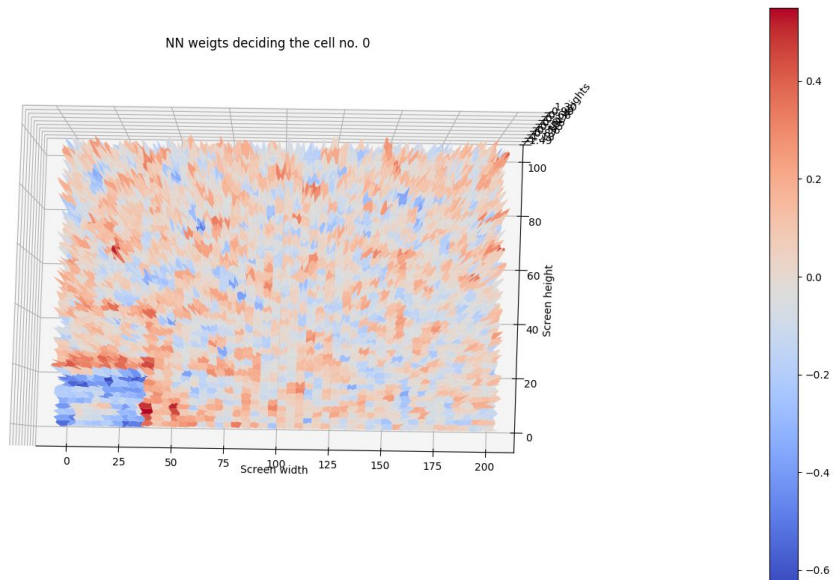
# NN weights : multiple videos

Figure 1



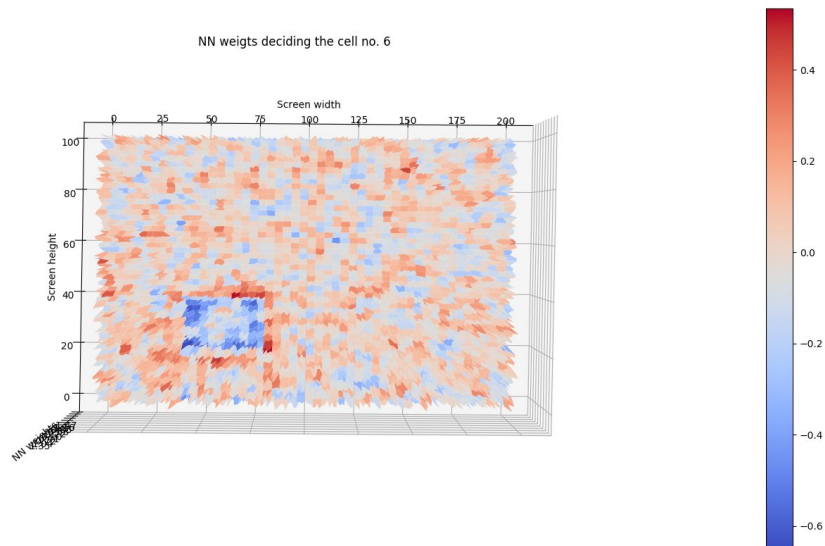
# NN weights : multiple videos

Figure 1



# NN weights : multiple video

Figure 1



# Accuracy (Without any hidden layers)

BW video	100%
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Random video	95%
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Multiple video	90%
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# Failed experiments

- Actual experimental data with shallow neural network

Reason: A shallow NN is not enough to handle the experimental data

- Multiple videos with a deep neural network

Reason: We don't have enough data to train a deep NN