## Les auto-encodeurs de débruitage

#### **Objectif**

Débruiter des images Analyser les caractéristiques extraites

## Motivation, application possible

Améliorer les performance de modèles confrontés à des données bruitées. Data Augmentation

#### Jeu de donnée

MNIST

Base de données de chiffres écrits à la main.



#### **Sommaire**

**Architecture de** 01 l'auto-encodeur **Auto-encodeur** 02 débruiteur Résultats 03 Analyse de l'espace 04 latent

## O1 Architecture de l'auto-encodeur

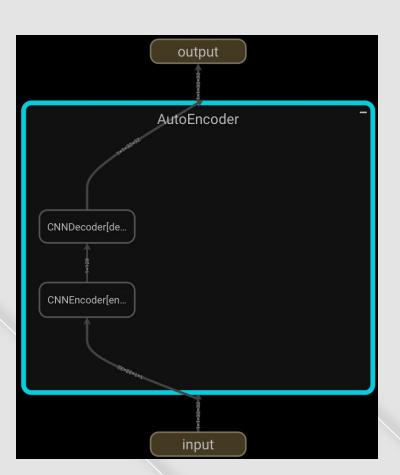
#### **Architecture**

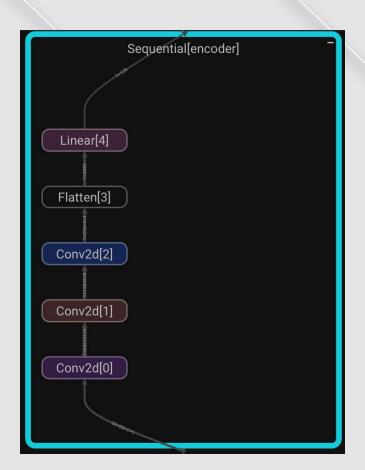
```
class CNNEncoder(nn.Module):
def __init__(self, latent dim=128, in_channel=1):
    super(CNNEncoder, self). init ()
    self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
        nn.Conv2d(in_channel, 64, kernel_size=3, padding=1, stride=2), # 1x32x32 -> 64x14x14
        nn.ReLU(),
        nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
        nn.Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=3, padding=1, stride=2),# 64x14x14 -> 128x7x7
        nn.ReLU(),
        nn.BatchNorm2d(128),
        nn.Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1, stride=2),# 128x7x7 -> 256x4x4
        nn.ReLU(),
        nn.BatchNorm2d(256),
        nn.Flatten(), # 256x4x4 -> 4096
        nn.Linear(256 * 4 * 4, latent dim) # 4096 -> latent dim = 128
def forward(self, x):
    return self.encoder(x)
```

## **Architecture**

```
class CNNDecoder(nn.Module):
def __init__(self, latent_dim=128, in_channel=1):
    super(CNNDecoder, self). init ()
    self.decoder = nn.Sequential(
        nn.Linear(latent_dim, 256 * 4 * 4),
        nn.Unflatten(1, (256, 4, 4)),
        nn.ConvTranspose2d(256, 128, kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1, output padding=1),
        nn.ReLU(),
        nn.BatchNorm2d(128),
        nn.ConvTranspose2d(128, 64, kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1, output_padding=1),
        nn.ReLU(),
        nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
        nn.ConvTranspose2d(64, in_channel, kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1, output_padding=1),
        nn.Tanh()
def forward(self, x):
    return self.decoder(x)
```

#### **TensorBoard**

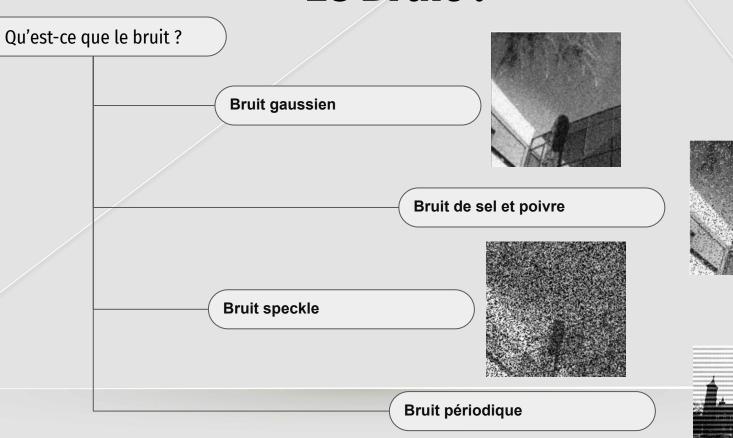




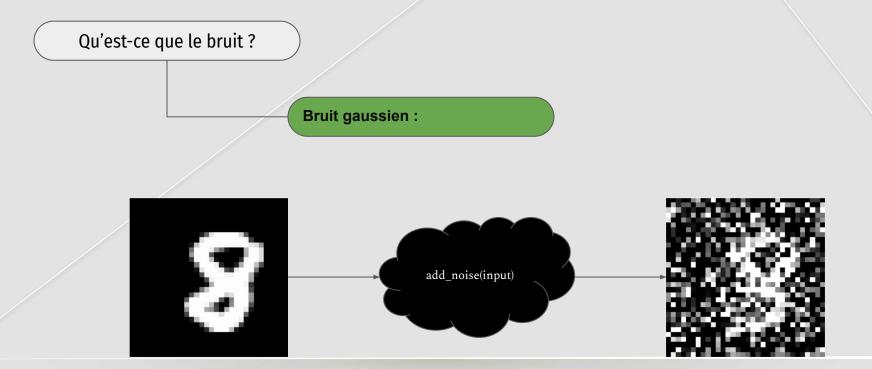


## 02 Entrainement du débruiteur

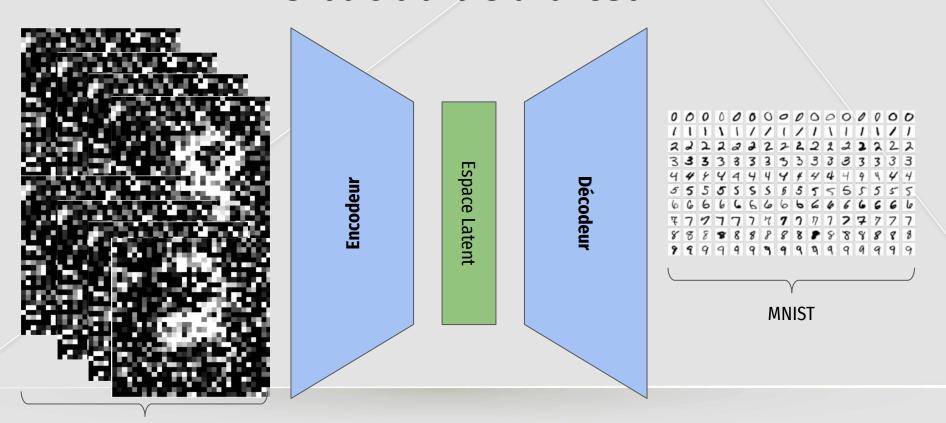
#### Le Bruit?



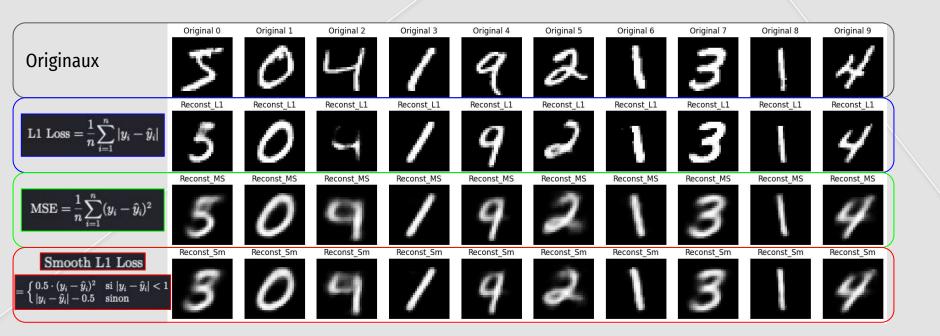
#### **Exemple de bruit**



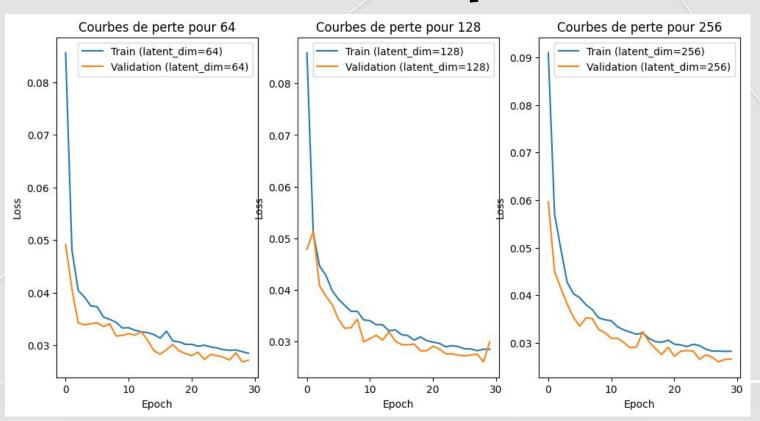
#### Le but du débruiteur



#### La fonction loss

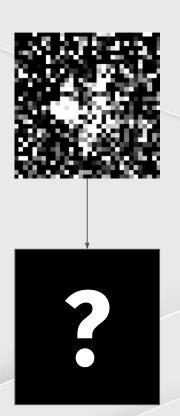


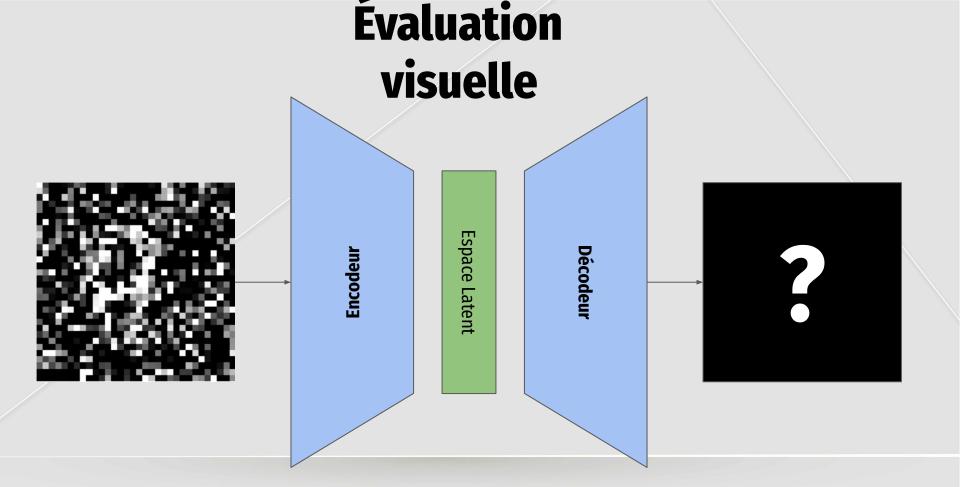
#### Les courbes de pertes

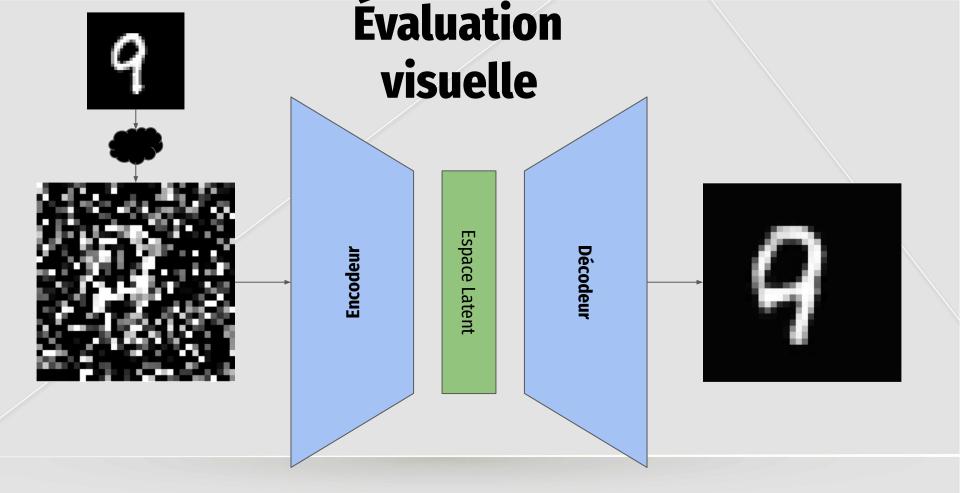


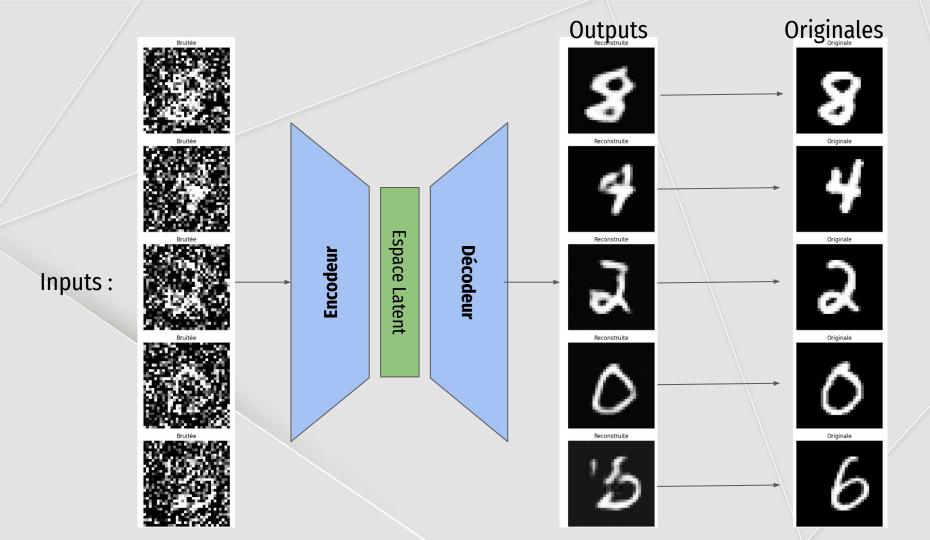
# **03**Les résultats

Observation des performances



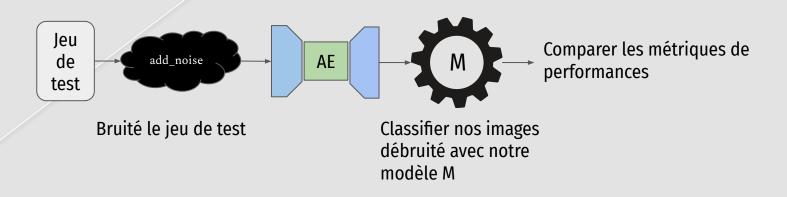




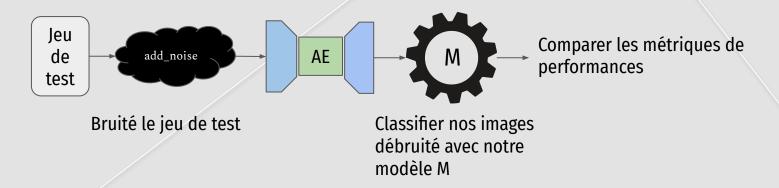


#### Evaluation du modèle?

- 1. On entraine un modèle M sur MNIST
- 2. On évalue ses performances sur le jeu de test.
- 3. On entraîne notre auto-encodeur AE sur le jeu d'entraînement bruité.



#### Evaluation du modèle?

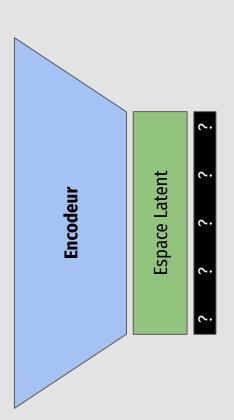


Performance de M sur le jeu de test.

D	recision	recall	f1-score	support
				238.02
0	0.99	0.99	0.99	980
1	0.99	0.99	0.99	1135
2	0.99	0.99	0.99	1032
3	0.98	0.98	0.98	1010
4	0.98	0.99	0.98	982
5	0.98	0.98	0.98	892
6	0.99	0.98	0.99	958
7	0.99	0.99	0.99	1028
8	0.97	0.99	0.98	974
9	0.98	0.97	0.98	1009
accuracy			0.98	10000
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	10000
weighted avg	0.99	0.98	0.99	10000

Performance de M sur le jeu de test bruité puis débruité par AE.

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.98	0.97	980
1	0.96	0.98	0.97	1135
2	0.97	0.93	0.95	1032
3	0.94	0.96	0.95	1010
4	0.95	0.93	0.94	982
5	0.95	0.93	0.94	892
6	0.97	0.96	0.96	958
7	0.88	0.96	0.92	1028
8	0.94	0.91	0.92	974
9	0.93	0.88	0.91	1009
accuracy			0.94	10000
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	10000
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	10000
				Notebook ed
Accuracy: 0.94	134			



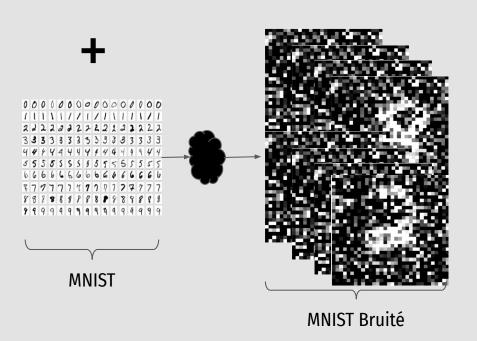
## 04 Analyse de l'espace latent

#### **LABELS**

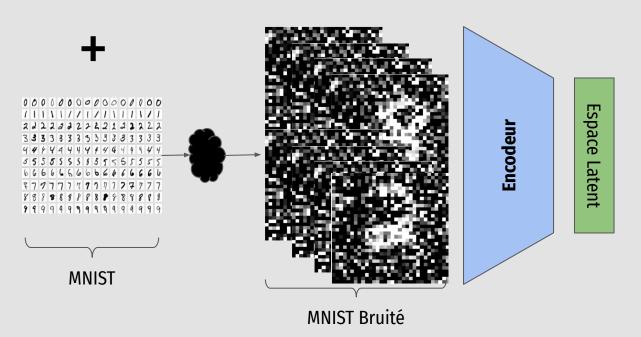


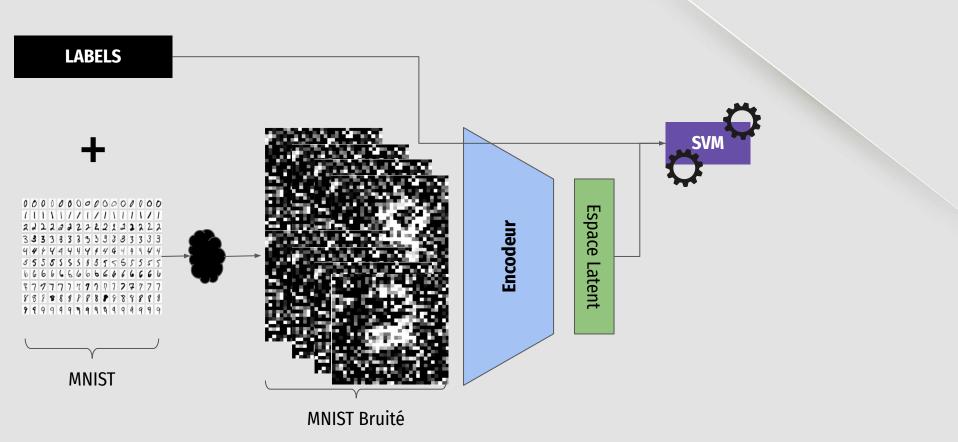
**MNIST** 

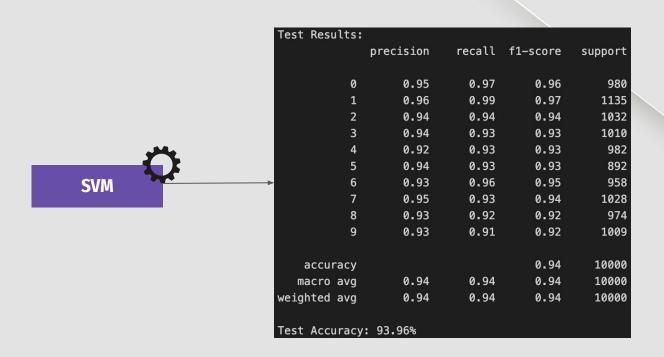
#### **LABELS**



#### **LABELS**







## Conclusion

#### Résumé

- Création d'un Auto-encodeur
- 2. Entrainement pour débruiter des images.
- 3. Evaluation de notre modèle
- 4. Analyse de l'espace latent

#### **Améliorations**

- 1. Intégrer des mécanismes d'attention.
- 2. L'utilisation de variational Autoencoders (VAE).
- 3. Utilisation de jeux de données plus complexes.
- 4. Explorer d'autre bruits.

## Merci!

## Avez-vous des questions?