Assignment 3

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Kaggle Name: LargeHead Goose

Late day: 1 late day used

Part 1

List of configs

List of modifications and Improving factors

- Increase maximum iterations
 - The original iteration was set to 500, but the loss is still decreasing rapidly. Therefore, higher iterations were tested until total_loss become stable
- Switch the original pretrained model to "faster rcnn X 101 32x8d FPN 3x.yaml"
 - On the Model_ZOO website, it introduces the model has a slightly higher box AP of 43% compared to the original "faster_rcnn_R_101FPN_3x.yaml" model's 42%
- Employing data augmentations and custom trainer
 - The list of transformations for data augmentation includes random horizontal/vertical flip, random lighting, random contrast, random saturation, and random brightness.
 - To use custom trainer, all image is resized to a fixed size of 512 x 512 so that there would be enough memory to finish the transformation.
 - The data augmentation will be performed 3 times which augmentation happens every 1000 iterations. Applying transformation multiple times can be thought of as increasing training data in some way.

Training loss on the last 400 iterations: loss become stable around 0.44

```
| 11/02 10:18:24 d2 utils.events| ets: 0:03:55 | iter: 719 | total_loss: 0.533 | loss_cls: 0.091 | loss_box_reg: 0.205 | loss_pra_cls: 0.018 | loss_pra_cls: 0.019 | itae: 0.899 | data_time: 0.4997 | lr: 0.00500 | nax_men: 71744 | loss_pra_cls: 0.018 | loss_pra_cls: 0.019 | loss_pra_cls: 0.019 | loss_pra_cls: 0.006 | loss_pra_cls: 0.006 | loss_pra_cls: 0.007 | loss_pra_cls
```

Final accuracy for the AP50: 69.3

AP	AP50	AP75	APs	APm	APl
::	::	::	::	::	::
47.833	69.303	55.719	38.138	54.952	80.068

Visualization of test samples

Test sample 1



Test sample 2



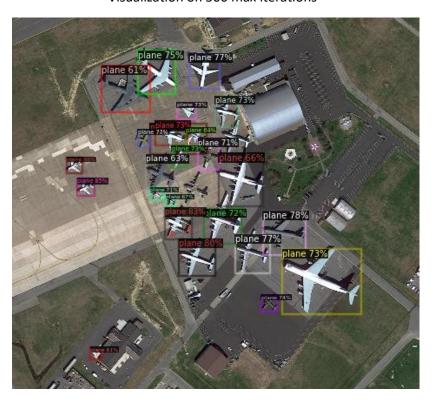
Test sample 3



Ablation study

- o Effect of increasing maximum iterations from 500 to 1500
 - AP50 increase from 0.33 to 0.56

• Visualization on 500 max iterations



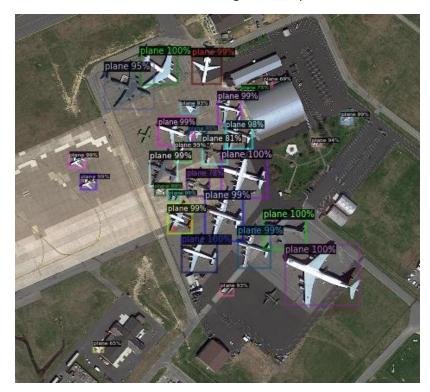
• Visualization on 1500 max iterations



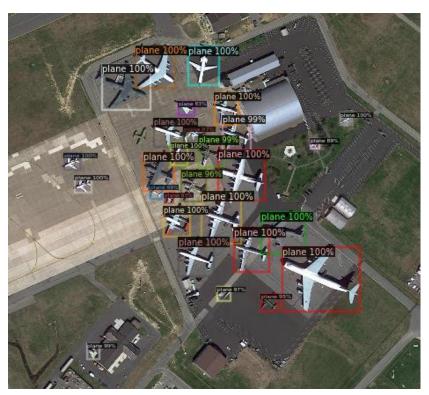
- o Effect of using different pretrain model with 1500 max iterations
 - AP50 increase from original model's 0.56 to newer model's 0.59
 - Visualization on using original pretrain model



• Visualization on using different pretrain model



- o Effect of employing data augmentations on 7000 max iterations
 - AP50 increase from 0.68 to 0.69
 - Visualization on no data augmentations training with 7000 max iterations



Visualization on training with augmentations with 7000 max iterations



Part 2

Hyperparameter setting

Batch size:4

Learning rate: 0.001
 Number of epochs: 100
 Optimizer: Adam optimizer

Net architecture

For net architecture, I expand the original architecture by adding 3 more down and upsampling layers. For each downsampling layers, the output channel will have a doubled size of the input channel, also, I added one more conv layer in the downsampling layer. The general idea is to increase feature channels so that detailed features can be detected. I used Adam optimizer instead of the original SGD optimizer because many pieces of research state that it converges faster than SGD. The number of epochs is optimal at 100 as the loss becomes stable at around 90 epochs.

Loss function and training loss

- The loss function is the default loss function, nn.BCEWithLogitsLoss()
- The loss decreases from 0.243 at epoch 1 to 0.099 at epoch 250. Below are the two images displaying the training loss of the first 5 and last 5 epochs.

Training loss of first 5 epochs



Training loss of last 5 epochs

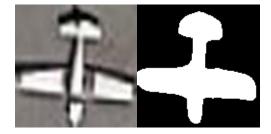
```
//ar/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor)/usr/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor)/usr/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor)/usr/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor)/usr/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor)/usr/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor)/usr/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than torch.tensor(sourceTensor)/usr/local/lib/gython.6./dist-packages/lpykernel_launcher.py:19: Userkarning: To copy construct from a tensor, it is recommended to use sourceTensor.clone().detach() or sourceTensor.clone().detach() requires_grad (True), rather than
```

Final mean IoU of Model: 0.866

IoU: 0.8657255636101202

Test plane image and predicted masks

1.



2.



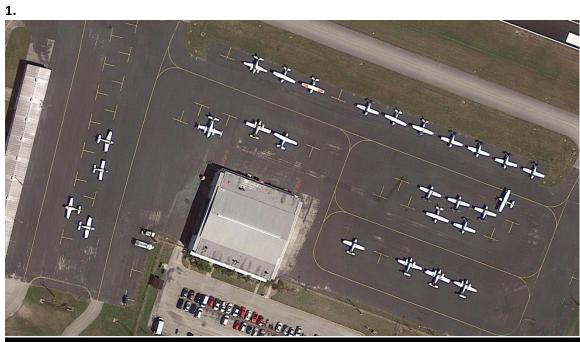
3.

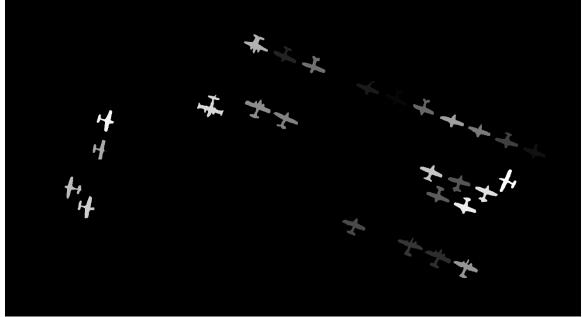


Part 3

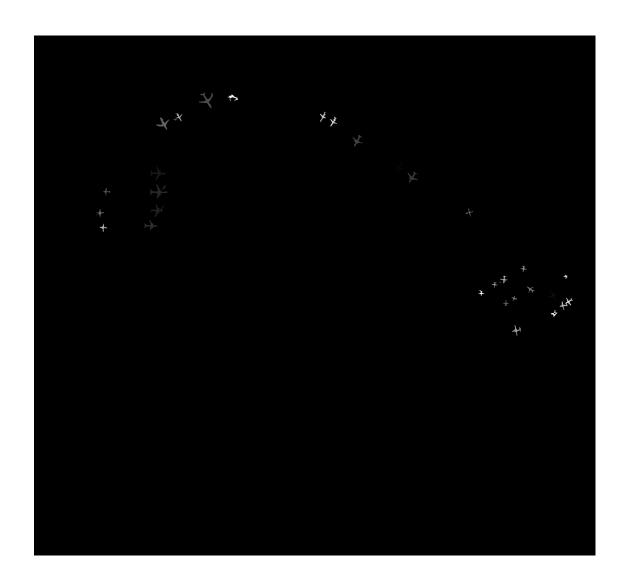
Kaggle ID: LargeHead Goose

Best score: 0.78351

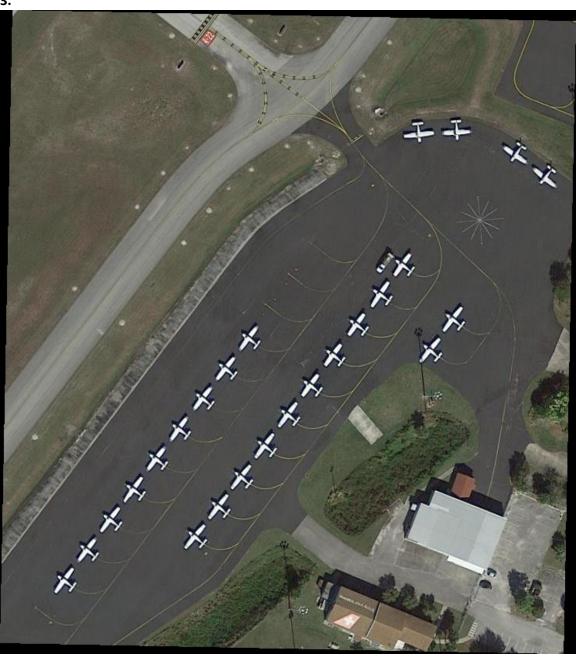


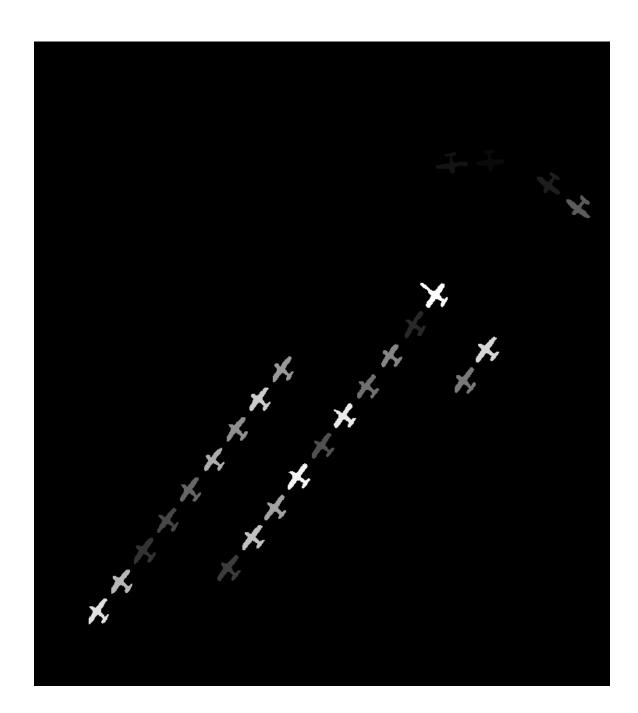












Part 4

Evaluation:

```
[11/02 22:50:31 d2. evaluation. coco_evaluation]: Evaluation results for bbox:
|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---
| 32.413 | 54.795 | 35.281 | 22.247 | 41.597 | 61.102 |
Loading and preparing results...
DONE (t=0.15s)
creating index...
index created!
Running per image evaluation...
Evaluate annotation type *segm*
COCOeval_opt.evaluate() finished in 1.15 seconds.
Accumulating evaluation results...
COCOeval_opt.accumulate() finished in 0.02 seconds.
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.099
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50
                                     | area = all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.333
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.75
                                     | area = all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.022
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= small | maxDets=100 ] = 0.053
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area=medium | maxDets=100 ] = 0.114
Average Precision (AP) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= large | maxDets=100 ] = 0.351
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= all | maxDets= 1 ] = 0.008
Average Recall
                (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= all | maxDets= 10 ] = 0.060
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area=
                                              all | maxDets=100 ] = 0.131
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= small | maxDets=100 ] = 0.069
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area=medium | maxDets=100 ] = 0.159
Average Recall (AR) @[ IoU=0.50:0.95 | area= large | maxDets=100 ] = 0.407
[11/02 22:50:32 d2.evaluation.coco evaluation]: Evaluation results for segm:
|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|
9.918 | 33.327 | 2.176 | 5.337 | 11.391 | 35.120 |
OrderedDict([('bbox', {'AP': 32.41296940155823, 'AP50': 54.794504093292616, 'AP75':
```

Visualization





Difference from part 3

From the evaluation output, the AP50 of this model for the bounding box is 54.8, which has roughly the same accuracy for the bounding box as part 1 using the same configuration. However, in part 3, the mean IoU for semantic segmentation is 86, but this model only has AP50 at 33, which indicates that the result obtained is far less accurate than the result from part 3. Nevertheless, the advantage of using this model is that it saves time to train the net, and it also doesn't need images to be cached in memory which saves computing resources.