

Final Semester Report

CIFAR-10 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Comparison Project

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Course: Neural Networks

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1. Introduction

This project investigates and compares three Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architectures on the CIFAR-10 dataset, a standard benchmark for image classification tasks. The goal is to understand how model depth, normalization techniques, and data augmentation influence classification accuracy, generalization, and computational efficiency.

The project demonstrates full-cycle experimentation, including architecture design, training, evaluation, and results interpretation.

2. Research Question

What CNN architecture provides the optimal balance of accuracy, efficiency, and generalization for CIFAR-10 image classification?

3. Dataset Overview

- **Dataset:** CIFAR-10
 - **Images:** 60,000 color images (32×32)
 - **Classes:** 10 (animals and vehicles)
 - **Train/Test Split:** 50,000 train, 10,000 test
 - **Challenges:**
 - Low resolution
 - High inter-class similarity
 - Noisy samples
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4. Model Architectures

Three models were developed for comparison:

4.1 Baseline CNN

Architecture:

Input → [Conv(32) → Conv(32) → MaxPool → Dropout] ×2 → Flatten → Dense(512) → Softmax

Parameters: ~1.2M**Purpose:** Provide a lightweight baseline.

4.2 CNN with Data Augmentation

Architecture:

Input → RandomFlip → RandomRotation → Convolutional Blocks → Dense Classifier

Parameters: ~1.8M**Purpose:** Study generalization using augmentation.

4.3 Deeper CNN

Architecture:

Input → [Conv → BatchNorm → Conv → MaxPool → Dropout] ×3 → GlobalAvgPool → Dense → Softmax

Parameters: ~2.5M**Purpose:** Test effects of increased depth and normalization.

5. Experimental Setup

- **Framework:** TensorFlow/Keras
 - **Optimizer:** Adam
 - **Loss Function:** Categorical Cross-Entropy
 - **Epochs:** 20–30
 - **Metrics:** Training accuracy, validation accuracy, test accuracy
 - **Hardware:** CPU or GPU (GPU recommended)
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6. Results Summary

Model	Test Accuracy	Key Features	Insight
Deeper CNN	77.62%	BatchNorm, GAP, 3 conv blocks	Best overall performance
Baseline CNN	77.02%	Simple structure + dropout	Surprisingly strong and efficient
CNN with Augmentation	71.10%	RandomFlip/Rotation	Over-augmentation hurt accuracy

7. Analysis & Interpretation

7.1 What Worked Best

- **Simple models can perform very well.**
The baseline model nearly matched the deeper architecture.
- **Depth + batch normalization improved stability.**
Better convergence and slightly higher accuracy.
- **Global Average Pooling** reduced parameters while maintaining strong performance.

7.2 Key Challenges & Lessons Learned

- **Overly aggressive augmentation worsened accuracy.**
- **Small accuracy gains from deeper models** on CIFAR-10.
- **Animal classes exhibited the highest confusion**, due to shared features.
- **Some architectures showed validation–test discrepancies**, indicating sensitivity to distribution shifts.

8. Educational Value & Skills Developed

This project provided hands-on experience with:

- Designing CNN architectures
- Implementing and training deep learning models
- Applying normalization and regularization
- Performing systematic model comparisons
- Visualizing loss/accuracy trends
- Conducting classification error analysis

These skills align with core learning outcomes of the Neural Networks course.

9. Installation & Reproducibility

```
git clone https://github.com/yourusername/cifar10-cnn-comparison.git  
cd cifar10-cnn-comparison  
pip install -r requirements.txt  
jupyter notebook main.ipynb
```

A Google Colab badge is included in the repository for GPU-based execution.

10. References

- Krizhevsky, A. (2009). *Learning Multiple Layers of Features from Tiny Images*.
- He, K., Zhang, X., Ren, S., & Sun, J. (2016). *Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition*.
- Ioffe, S. & Szegedy, C. (2015). *Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training*.
- Simard, P., Steinkraus, D., & Platt, J. (2003). *Best Practices for Convolutional Neural Networks*.