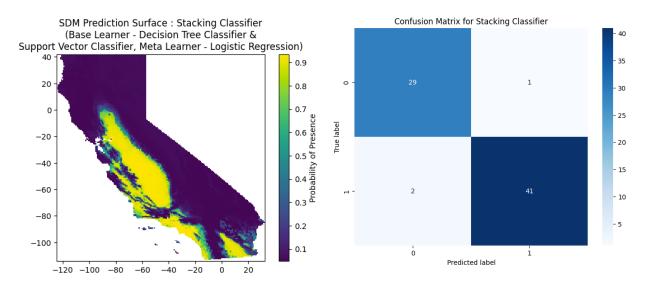
Results Report

Carrots rarified pseudo absence data with Isolation Forest – Standard Scaling

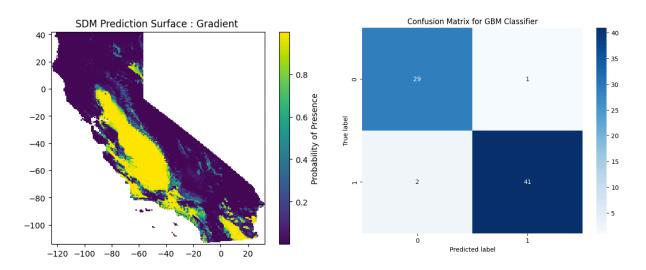
Carrots Rarified Points - Activation Map & Confusion Matrix

Presence Distribution – presence (1) 242, pseudo absence (0): 242

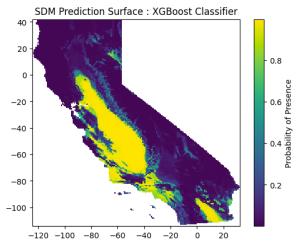
1. Ensemble Model – Stacking Classifier

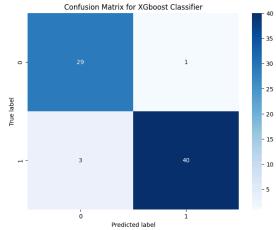


2. Ensemble Model - Gradient Boosting Classifier

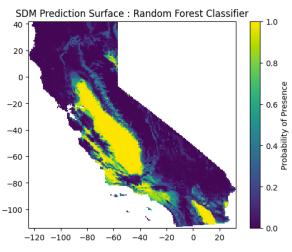


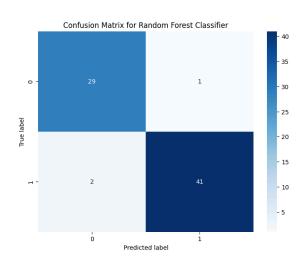
3. Ensemble Model - XGBoost Classifier



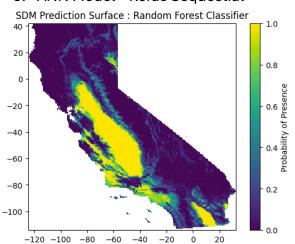


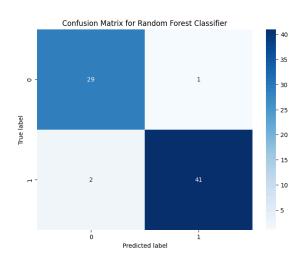
4. Ensemble Model – Random Forest

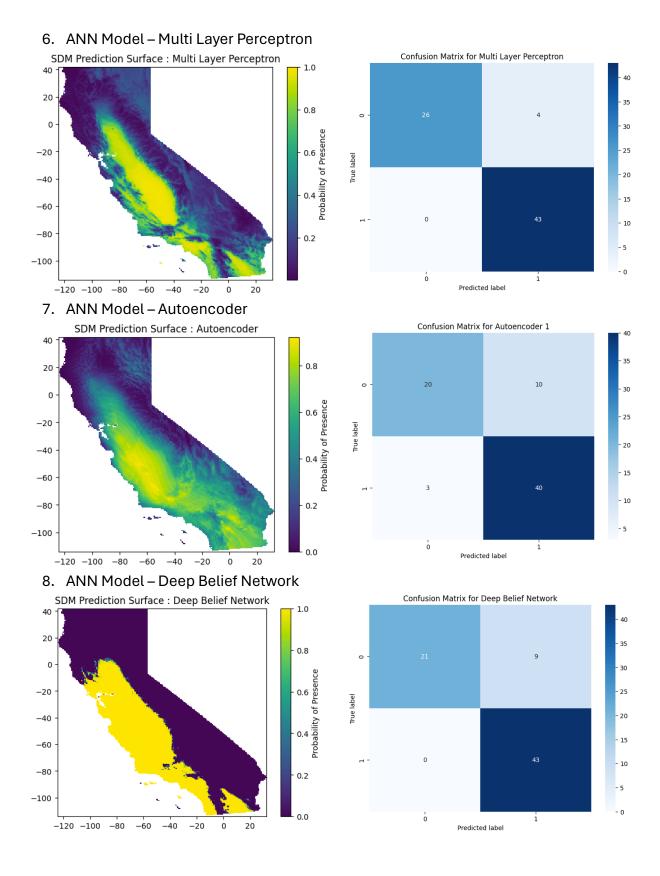




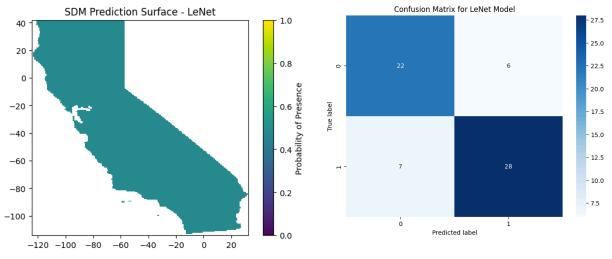
5. ANN Model - Keras Sequestial



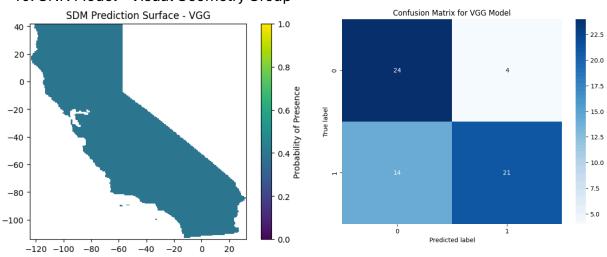




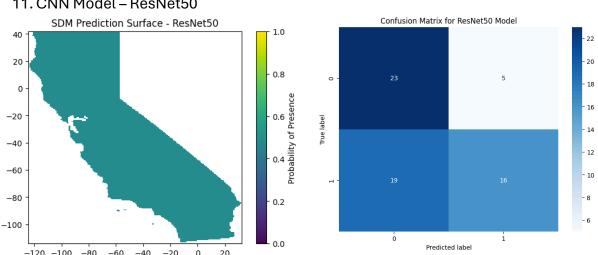
9. CNN Model - LeNet5 Model

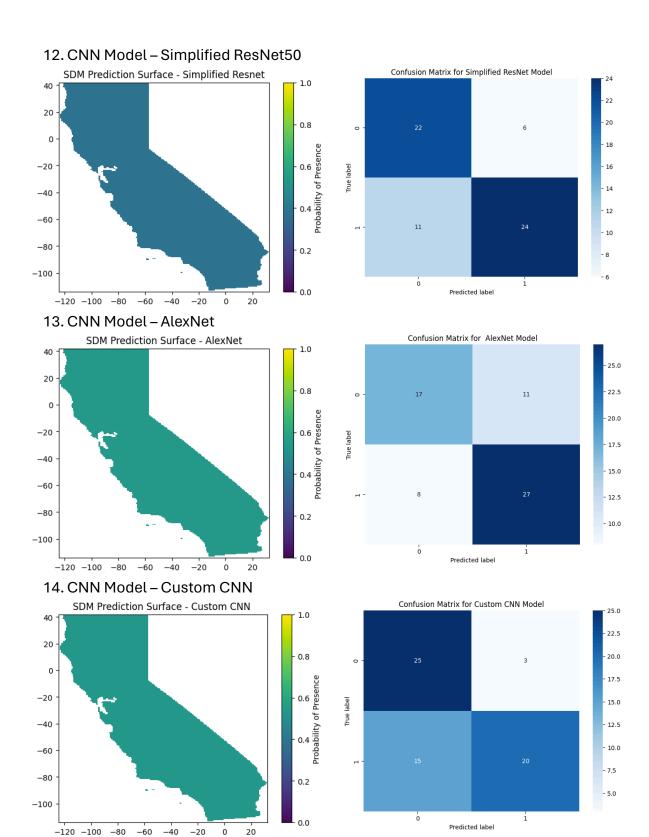


10. CNN Model - Visual Geometry Group

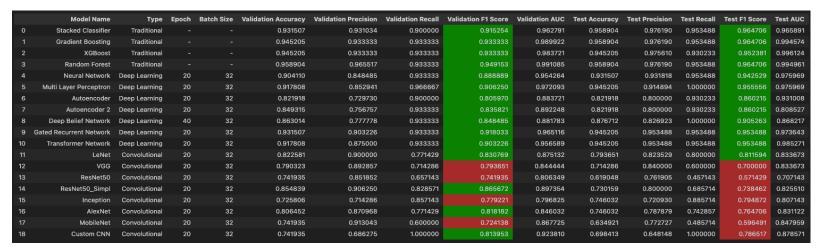


11. CNN Model – ResNet50





Rarified Points Final Results



Insights:

Performance on Rarified Points:

1) Traditional Models:

Traditional machine learning models like Gradient Boosting, XGBoost, and Random Forest show high performance on rarified data. These models are well-suited to smaller datasets and can effectively capture the underlying patterns without overfitting.

2) Deep Learning Models:

Neural networks and more complex architectures like Gated Recurrent Networks and Transformers perform reasonably well but don't match the traditional models. This might be due to the smaller size of the dataset, which is not sufficient to fully leverage the complex pattern recognition capabilities of these models.

3) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):

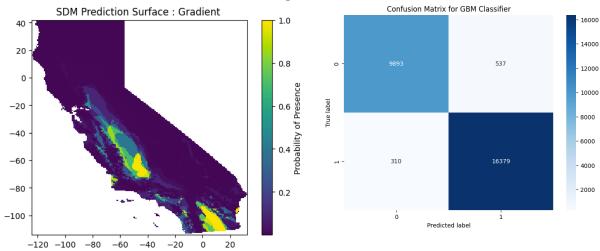
Performance of CNNs, including specialized architectures like ResNet and MobileNet, is notably lower compared to other models. CNNs typically require a large amount of data to perform well, as they are designed to capture spatial hierarchies in data. The limited data in the rarified set may not provide enough information for these models to effectively learn.

Carrots raw points pseudo absence data with Isolation Forest – Standard Scaling

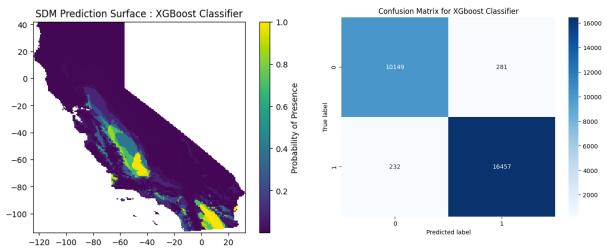
Carrots Rarified Points - Activation Map & Confusion Matrix

Presence Distribution - presence (1): 111973, pseudo absence (0): 68817





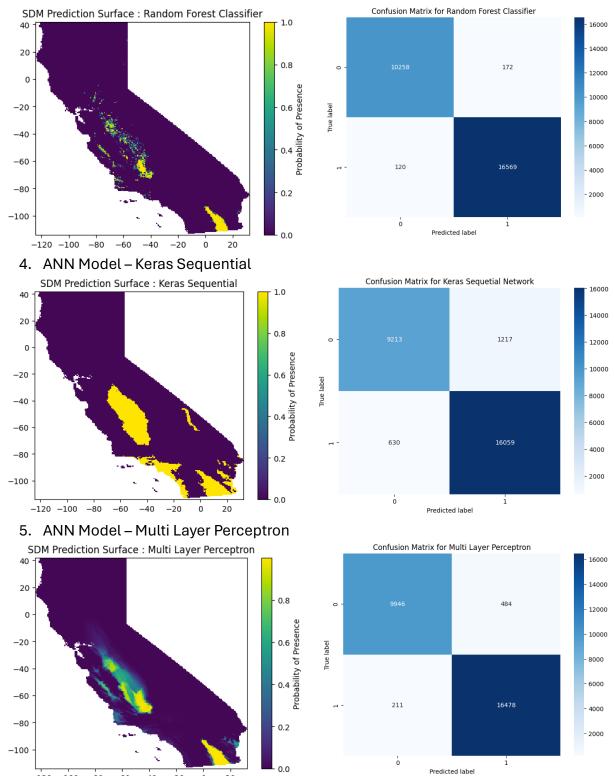
2. Ensemble Model - XGBoost Classifier



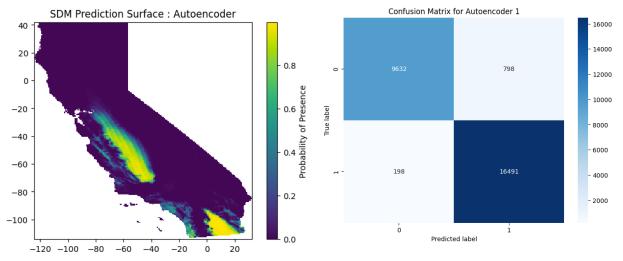
3. Ensemble Model - Random Forest Classifier

-120 -100 -80

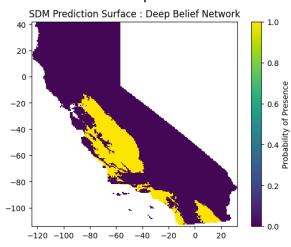
-40 -20

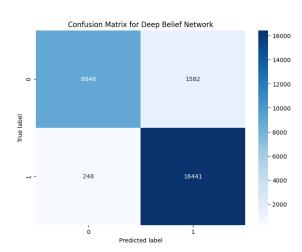


6. ANN Model - Autoencoder

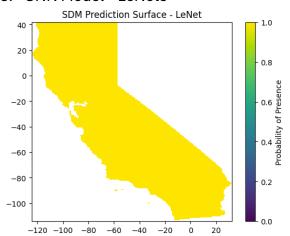


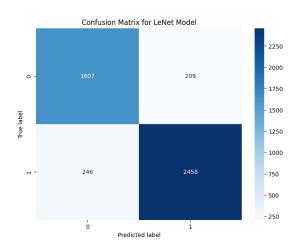
7. ANN Model – Deep Belief Network



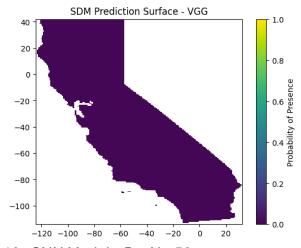


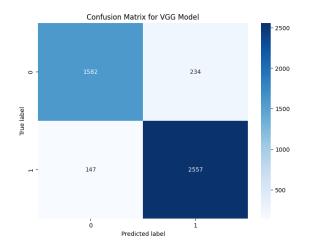
8. CNN Model - LeNet5



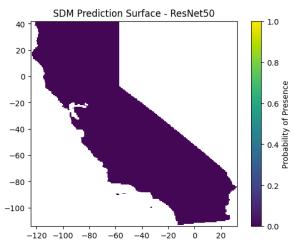


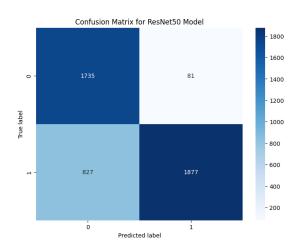
9. CNN Model - VGG



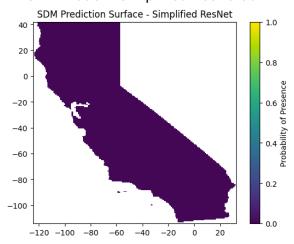


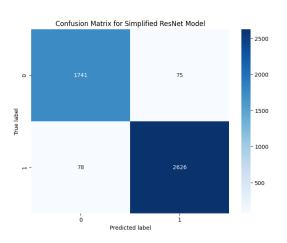
10. CNN Model - ResNet50



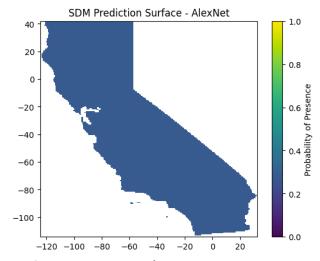


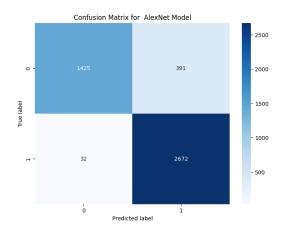
11. CNN Model - Simplified Resnet50



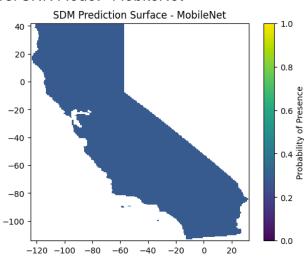


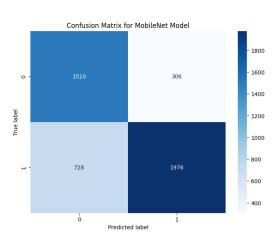
12. CNN Model - AlexNet



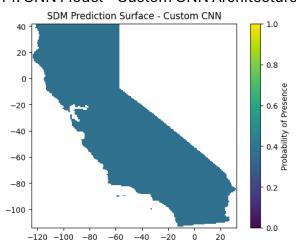


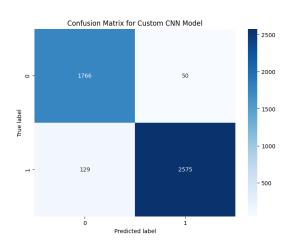
13. CNN Model - MobileNet





14. CNN Model - Custom CNN Architecture





Rarified Points Final Results

	Model Name	Туре	Epoch	Batch Size	Validation Accuracy	Validation Precision	Validation Recall	Validation F1 Score	Validation AUC	Test Accuracy	Test Precision	Test Recall	Test F1 Score	Test AUC
	Gradient Boosting	Traditional			0.968360	0.969806	0.979296	0.974528	0.992531	0.968767	0.968255	0.981425	0.974795	0.992335
	XGBoost	Traditional			0.981378	0.984443	0.985442	0.984942	0.998057	0.981083	0.983212	0.986099	0.984653	0.997951
	Random Forest	Traditional			0.989269	0.990120	0.992542	0.991329	0.996356	0.989233	0.989726	0.992810	0.991265	0.996643
	Neural Network	Deep Learning	20	32	0.837599	0.953798	0.774761	0.855008	0.919535	0.837199	0.952448	0.774103	0.854064	0.921072
4	Multi Layer Perceptron	Deep Learning	20	32	0.975441	0.973520	0.987112	0.980269	0.997350	0.974262	0.971962	0.986638	0.979245	0.997288
	Autoencoder	Deep Learning	20	32	0.965152	0.956263	0.988842	0.972280	0.990681	0.963937	0.955154	0.987776	0.971191	0.991060
6	Deep Belief Network	Deep Learning	40	32	0.964747	0.957662	0.986575	0.971904	0.958001	0.963789	0.957157	0.985260	0.971005	0.957347
	LeNet	Convolutional	20	32	0.894446	0.915017	0.901376	0.908146	0.893147	0.899336	0.921635	0.909024	0.915286	0.896968
8	VGG	Convolutional	20	32	0.926754	0.925195	0.950306	0.937583	0.922342	0.915708	0.916159	0.945636	0.930664	0.908391
9	ResNet50	Convolutional	20	32	0.813012	0.963370	0.703746	0.813342	0.886430	0.799115	0.958631	0.694157	0.805234	0.872130
10	ResNet50_Simpl	Convolutional	20	32	0.968356	0.972488	0.972859	0.972673	0.995231	0.966150	0.972233	0.971154	0.971693	0.993823
	AlexNet	Convolutional	20	32	0.915911	0.877958	0.992737	0.931826	0.901518	0.906416	0.872347	0.988166	0.926652	0.886429
12	MobileNet	Convolutional	20	32	0.776278	0.856508	0.737003	0.792275	0.783636	0.771239	0.865907	0.730769	0.792619	0.781134
	Custom CNN	Convolutional	20	32	0.961053	0.976935	0.955275	0.965984	0.992506	0.960398	0.980952	0.952293	0.966410	0.992929

Insights:

Performance on Raw Points:

1. Traditional Models:

While still performing well, traditional models like Gradient Boosting and XGBoost show a slight decrease in relative performance compared to their performance on rarified points. This could be due to the increased complexity and noise in the larger dataset, which might introduce challenges in model training and generalization.

2. Deep Learning Models:

These models show significant improvement in performance on the larger dataset. The ample data allows these models to effectively train their numerous parameters, leading to better generalization and performance. Notably, Multi Layer Perceptrons and Autoencoders show excellent results, benefiting from the richer dataset to learn more complex patterns.

3. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):

CNNs exhibit a substantial improvement in performance when trained on raw points, highlighting their ability to excel in larger datasets. Models like Custom CNN and ResNet show remarkable improvements, underlining the strength of CNNs in handling high-dimensional data and capturing spatial relationships.

Key Insights:

1) Data Dependency:

The performance discrepancy between models trained on rarified and raw points underlines the importance of dataset size and diversity for model training, especially for complex models like CNNs and deep learning architectures.

2) Model Suitability:

Traditional models are more robust to smaller datasets and can maintain high performance even with limited data. In contrast, deep learning and especially CNN models require larger datasets to fully harness their potential.

3) Complexity and Overfitting:

The simpler models tend to perform better on smaller datasets as they are less prone to overfitting, whereas deep learning models, with their large number of parameters, can overfit smaller datasets but excel when provided with ample data.