

Lab3 EEG classification

邱以中

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1. Introduction

這次的作業是要使用 EEGNET 與 DeepConvNet 兩個 network 來做分類任務，並使用 3 種不同的 activation function，分別是: Relu, Leaky relu, Elu 來進行訓練，並比較訓練結果的差異。

2. Experiment setup

- **EEG net**

```

3  class EEGNet(nn.Module):
4      def __init__(self, activate) -> None:
5          super().__init__()
6
7          if activate == "Relu":
8              self.activate = nn.ReLU()
9          elif activate == "LeakyRelu":
10             self.activate = nn.LeakyReLU()
11          elif activate == "Elu":
12             self.activate = nn.ELU()
13
14             self.firstconv = nn.Sequential(
15                 nn.Conv2d(
16                     in_channels=1,
17                     out_channels=16,
18                     kernel_size=(1, 51),
19                     stride=(1, 1),
20                     padding=(0, 25),
21                     bias=False
22                 ),
23                 nn.BatchNorm2d(16)
24             )

```

```

26  ✓ self.depthwiseconv = nn.Sequential(
27  ✓     nn.Conv2d(
28         in_channels=16,
29         out_channels=32,
30         kernel_size=(2, 1),
31         stride=(1, 1),
32         groups=16,
33         bias=False
34     ),
35     nn.BatchNorm2d(32),
36     self.activate,
37     nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 4), stride=(1, 4), padding=0),
38     nn.Dropout(p=0.25)
39 )

```

```

40
41  ✓ self.separableconv = nn.Sequential(
42  ✓     nn.Conv2d(
43         in_channels=32,
44         out_channels=32,
45         kernel_size=(1, 15),
46         stride=(1, 1),
47         padding=(0, 7),
48         bias=False
49     ),
50     nn.BatchNorm2d(32),
51     self.activate,
52     nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 8), stride=(1, 8), padding=0),
53     nn.Dropout(p=0.25)
54 )
55

```

```

56  ✓ self.classify = nn.Sequential(
57     nn.Flatten(),
58     nn.Linear(in_features=736, out_features=2, bias=True)
59 )
60
61
62  ✓ def forward(self,x):
63     x = self.firstconv(x)
64     x = self.depthwiseconv(x)
65     x = self.separableconv(x)
66     x = self.classify(x)
67     return x

```

- EEGNet implementation details

```
EEGNet(  
  (firstconv): Sequential(  
    (0): Conv2d(1, 16, kernel_size=(1, 51), stride=(1, 1), padding=(0, 25), bias=False)  
    (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
  )  
  (depthwiseConv): Sequential(  
    (0): Conv2d(16, 32, kernel_size=(2, 1), stride=(1, 1), groups=16, bias=False)  
    (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
    (2): ELU(alpha=1.0)  
    (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 4), stride=(1, 4), padding=0)  
    (4): Dropout(p=0.25)  
  )  
  (separableConv): Sequential(  
    (0): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(1, 15), stride=(1, 1), padding=(0, 7), bias=False)  
    (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)  
    (2): ELU(alpha=1.0)  
    (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 8), stride=(1, 8), padding=0)  
    (4): Dropout(p=0.25)  
  )  
  (classify): Sequential(  
    (0): Linear(in_features=736, out_features=2, bias=True)  
  )  
)
```

上圖為我對 EEGNet 的實踐，我會先在 init 的部分定義好 network，並在 forward function 執行 network 的預測。

EEGNet 使用 depthwise-separable 的架構來構建網路，可以有效減少網路的參數量，並且不影響 accuracy 的準確度。

- DeepConvNet

```
71 class DeepConvNet(nn.Module):  
72     def __init__(self, activate) -> None:  
73         super().__init__()  
74         if activate == "Relu":  
75             self.activate = nn.ReLU()  
76         elif activate == "LeakyRelu":  
77             self.activate = nn.LeakyReLU()  
78         else:  
79             self.activate = nn.ELU()  
80  
81         self.conv_0 = nn.Sequential(  
82             nn.Conv2d(  
83                 in_channels=1,  
84                 out_channels=25,  
85                 kernel_size=(1, 5),  
86             ),  
87             nn.Conv2d(  
88                 in_channels=25,  
89                 out_channels=25,  
90                 kernel_size=(2, 1),  
91             ),  
92             nn.BatchNorm2d(25),  
93             self.activate,  
94             nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2)),  
95             nn.Dropout(p=0.5)  
96         )  
97  
98         self.conv_1 = nn.Sequential(  
99             nn.Conv2d(  
100                 in_channels=25,  
101                 out_channels=50,  
102                 kernel_size=(1, 5),  
103             ),  
104             nn.BatchNorm2d(50),  
105             self.activate,  
106             nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2)),  
107             nn.Dropout(p=0.5)  
108         )  
109
```

```

110 self.conv_2 = nn.Sequential(
111     nn.Conv2d(
112         in_channels=50,
113         out_channels=100,
114         kernel_size=(1, 5),
115     ),
116     nn.BatchNorm2d(100),
117     self.activate,
118     nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2)),
119     nn.Dropout(p=0.5)
120 )
121
122 self.conv_3 = nn.Sequential(
123     nn.Conv2d(
124         in_channels=100,
125         out_channels=200,
126         kernel_size=(1, 5),
127     ),
128     nn.BatchNorm2d(200),
129     self.activate,
130     nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2)),
131     nn.Dropout(p=0.5)
132 )
133
134 self.classify = nn.Sequential(
135     nn.Flatten(),
136     nn.Linear(in_features=8600, out_features=2)
137 )
138
139
140 def forward(self, input):
141     x = self.conv_0(input)
142     x = self.conv_1(x)
143     x = self.conv_2(x)
144     x = self.conv_3(x)
145     x = self.classify(x)
146     return x

```

- You need to implement the DeepConvNet architecture by using the following table, where $C = 2$, $T = 750$ and $N = 2$. **The max norm term is ignorable.**

Layer	# filters	size	# params	Activation	Options
Input		(C, T)			
Reshape		(1, C, T)			
Conv2D	25	(1, 5)	150	Linear	mode = valid, max norm = 2
Conv2D	25	(C, 1)	$25 * 25 * C + 25$	Linear	mode = valid, max norm = 2
BatchNorm			$2 * 25$		epsilon = 1e-05, momentum = 0.1
Activation				ELU	
MaxPool2D		(1, 2)			
Dropout					p = 0.5
Conv2D	50	(1, 5)	$25 * 50 * 5 + 50$	Linear	mode = valid, max norm = 2
BatchNorm			$2 * 50$		epsilon = 1e-05, momentum = 0.1
Activation				ELU	
MaxPool2D		(1, 2)			
Dropout					p = 0.5
Conv2D	100	(1, 5)	$50 * 100 * 5 + 100$	Linear	mode = valid, max norm = 2
BatchNorm			$2 * 100$		epsilon = 1e-05, momentum = 0.1
Activation				ELU	
MaxPool2D		(1, 2)			
Dropout					p = 0.5
Conv2D	200	(1, 5)	$100 * 200 * 5 + 200$	Linear	mode = valid, max norm = 2
BatchNorm			$2 * 200$		epsilon = 1e-05, momentum = 0.1
Activation				ELU	
MaxPool2D		(1, 2)			
Dropout					p = 0.5
Flatten					
Dense	N			softmax	max norm = 0.5

The input data has reshaped to [B, 1, C, T]

上圖為我對 DeepConvNet 的實踐，一樣是在 init 時構建網路，並在 forward function 執行。DeepConvNet 就是一般的深度網路，構建了多層的 Conv -> batchnorm -> activate -> pooling -> dropout 的 block。

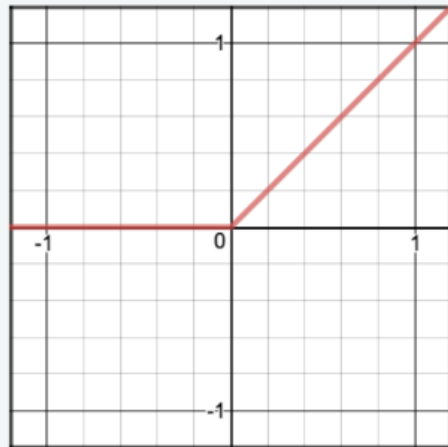
● Activation function

■ Relu

Relu 是一種常用的 activation function，在輸入 ≤ 0 輸出 0，輸入 > 0 時輸出=輸入，relu 的優點是運算較快並且可以解決梯度消失的問題，缺點是當輸入 < 0 時有可能會引發 “dead relu” 的問題

Function

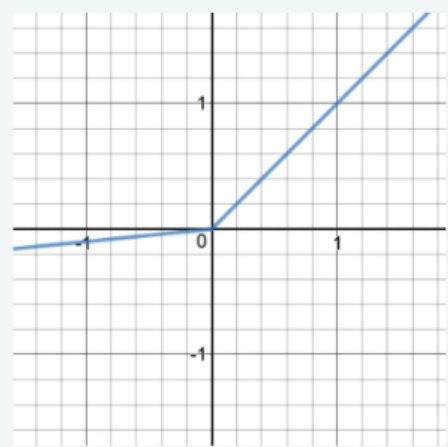
$$R(z) = \begin{cases} z & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



■ Leaky Relu

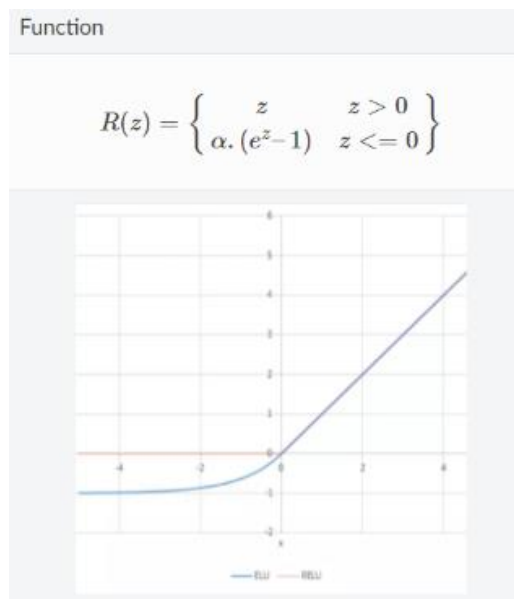
Function

$$R(z) = \begin{cases} z & z > 0 \\ \alpha z & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



Leaky relu 是 relu 的改進版本，他會將小於 0 的輸入乘上一個 alpha，目的是為了解決 relu 可能造成的 “dead relu”問題。

■ ELU



ELU 相較於 relu 來說可以有負的輸出，並且在 0 的地方變得更平滑。

3. Experiment results

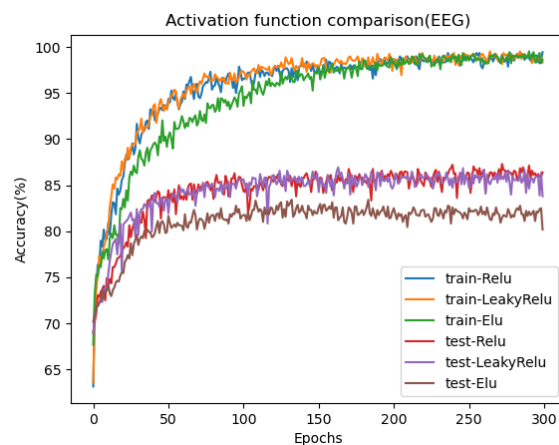
● Highest test accuracy

```
highest testing accuracy
EEG_Relu: 87.31481481481481
EEG_LeakyRelu: 86.94444444444444
EEG_Elu: 83.42592592592592
Deep_Relu: 81.11111111111111
Deep_LeakyRelu: 81.01851851851852
Deep_Elu: 81.01851851851852
```

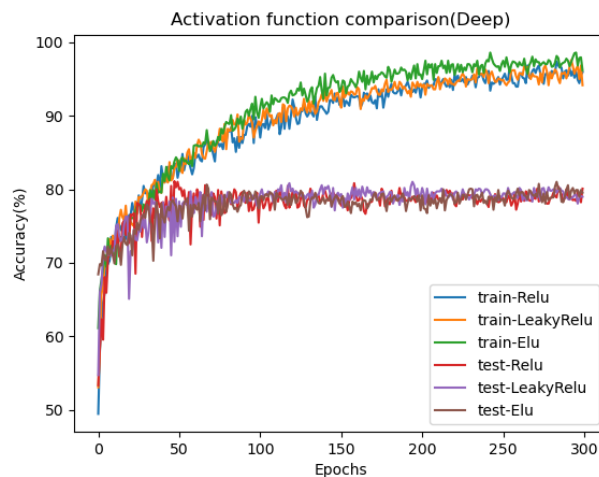
上圖為執行不同 network + 不同 activation function 在 testing 時最高的 accuracy。參數設置為 epochs: 300, batch size: 64, learning rate: 0.001

● Comparison figure

■ EEGNet



■ DeepConvNet



4. Discussion

● Depthwise Separable Convolution

根據 <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-basic-introduction-to-separable-convolutions-b99ec3102728> 網站的介紹，我們可以知道使用 Depthwise Separable Convolution，透過對不同 channel 分開做 convolution，最後再合併的操作可以有效的減少 convolution 的參數量，以此來提高運算的速度。

當我們實際去看 EEGNet 與 DeepConvNet 也可以發現 EEGNet 的參數量確實有明顯的較少。

■ EEGNet

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
Conv2d-1	[-1, 16, 2, 750]	816
BatchNorm2d-2	[-1, 16, 2, 750]	32
Conv2d-3	[-1, 32, 1, 750]	64
BatchNorm2d-4	[-1, 32, 1, 750]	64
ReLU-5	[-1, 32, 1, 750]	0
ReLU-6	[-1, 32, 1, 750]	0
ReLU-7	[-1, 32, 1, 750]	0
AvgPool2d-8	[-1, 32, 1, 187]	0
Dropout-9	[-1, 32, 1, 187]	0
Conv2d-10	[-1, 32, 1, 187]	15,360
BatchNorm2d-11	[-1, 32, 1, 187]	64
ReLU-12	[-1, 32, 1, 187]	0
ReLU-13	[-1, 32, 1, 187]	0
ReLU-14	[-1, 32, 1, 187]	0
AvgPool2d-15	[-1, 32, 1, 23]	0
Dropout-16	[-1, 32, 1, 23]	0
Flatten-17	[-1, 736]	0
Linear-18	[-1, 2]	1,474

=====

Total params: 17,874
Trainable params: 17,874
Non-trainable params: 0

Input size (MB): 0.01
Forward/backward pass size (MB): 1.62
Params size (MB): 0.07
Estimated Total Size (MB): 1.69

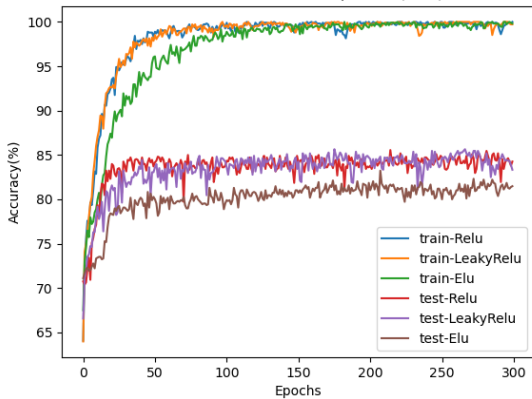
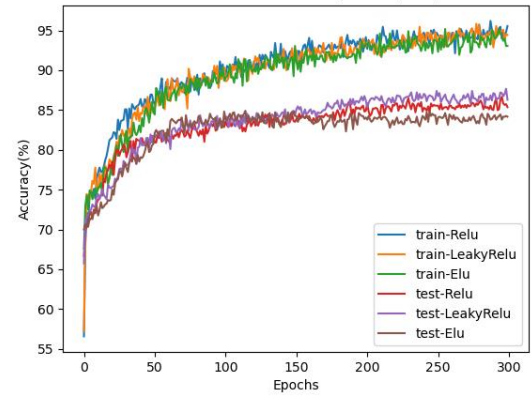
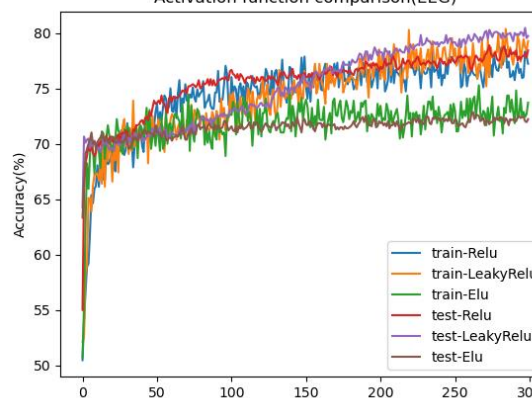
=====

■ DeepConvNet

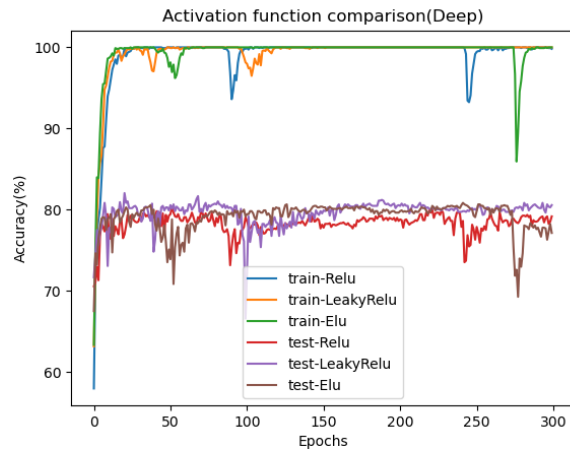
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
Conv2d-1	[-1, 25, 2, 746]	150
Conv2d-2	[-1, 25, 1, 746]	1,275
BatchNorm2d-3	[-1, 25, 1, 746]	50
ReLU-4	[-1, 25, 1, 746]	0
ReLU-5	[-1, 25, 1, 746]	0
ReLU-6	[-1, 25, 1, 746]	0
ReLU-7	[-1, 25, 1, 746]	0
ReLU-8	[-1, 25, 1, 746]	0
MaxPool2d-9	[-1, 25, 1, 373]	0
Dropout-10	[-1, 25, 1, 373]	0
Conv2d-11	[-1, 50, 1, 369]	6,300
BatchNorm2d-12	[-1, 50, 1, 369]	100
ReLU-13	[-1, 50, 1, 369]	0
ReLU-14	[-1, 50, 1, 369]	0
ReLU-15	[-1, 50, 1, 369]	0
ReLU-16	[-1, 50, 1, 369]	0
ReLU-17	[-1, 50, 1, 369]	0
MaxPool2d-18	[-1, 50, 1, 184]	0
Dropout-19	[-1, 50, 1, 184]	0
Conv2d-20	[-1, 100, 1, 180]	25,100
BatchNorm2d-21	[-1, 100, 1, 180]	200
ReLU-22	[-1, 100, 1, 180]	0
ReLU-23	[-1, 100, 1, 180]	0
ReLU-24	[-1, 100, 1, 180]	0
ReLU-25	[-1, 100, 1, 180]	0
ReLU-26	[-1, 100, 1, 180]	0
MaxPool2d-27	[-1, 100, 1, 90]	0
Dropout-28	[-1, 100, 1, 90]	0
Conv2d-29	[-1, 200, 1, 86]	100,200
BatchNorm2d-30	[-1, 200, 1, 86]	400
ReLU-31	[-1, 200, 1, 86]	0
ReLU-32	[-1, 200, 1, 86]	0
ReLU-33	[-1, 200, 1, 86]	0
ReLU-34	[-1, 200, 1, 86]	0
ReLU-35	[-1, 200, 1, 86]	0
MaxPool2d-36	[-1, 200, 1, 43]	0
Dropout-37	[-1, 200, 1, 43]	0
Flatten-38	[-1, 8600]	0
Linear-39	[-1, 2]	17,202
Total params: 150,977		
Trainable params: 150,977		
Non-trainable params: 0		
Input size (MB): 0.01		
Forward/backward pass size (MB): 4.76		
Params size (MB): 0.58		
Estimated Total Size (MB): 5.34		

● Dropout

在這次的實作當中，我也嘗試去改變 dropout 的值，來看他對於訓練的影響，可以發現在 dropout 很小的時候，會稍微有點 overfitting 的情況發生，training 的 accuracy 能夠接近到 100%，但是 testing 只有到 85% 左右。另一方面，我們可以發現在 dropout 很大的時候，因為刪除掉太多神經元，導致模型能力不足，只能得到較低的 accuracy。因此選擇適當的 dropout 對 model 的訓練是非常重要的。

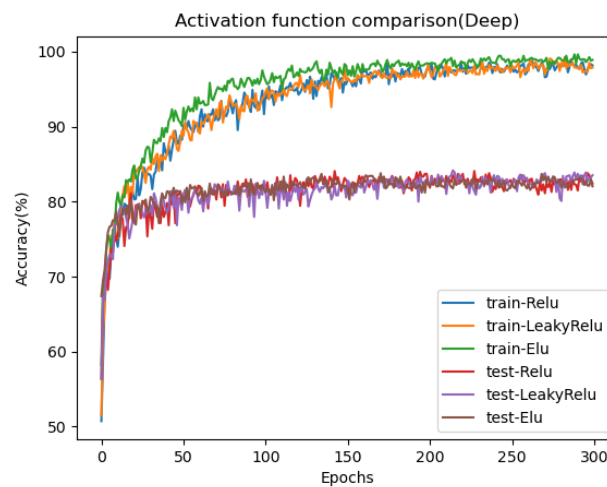
EEG Droupout = 0.1	<p>Activation function comparison(EEG)</p>  <table><tr><th>Model</th><th>Accuracy (%)</th></tr><tr><td>train-ReLu</td><td>~100</td></tr><tr><td>train-LeakyRelu</td><td>~100</td></tr><tr><td>train-Elu</td><td>~100</td></tr><tr><td>test-ReLu</td><td>~85</td></tr><tr><td>test-LeakyRelu</td><td>~85</td></tr><tr><td>test-Elu</td><td>~82</td></tr></table>	Model	Accuracy (%)	train-ReLu	~100	train-LeakyRelu	~100	train-Elu	~100	test-ReLu	~85	test-LeakyRelu	~85	test-Elu	~82	<p>highest testing accuracy</p> <p>EEG_ReLu: 85.55555555555556</p> <p>EEG_LeakyRelu: 85.64814814814815</p> <p>EEG_Elu: 83.24074074074075</p> <p>Deep_ReLu: 80.37037037037037</p> <p>Deep_LeakyRelu: 82.03703703703704</p> <p>Deep_Elu: 80.83333333333333</p>
Model	Accuracy (%)															
train-ReLu	~100															
train-LeakyRelu	~100															
train-Elu	~100															
test-ReLu	~85															
test-LeakyRelu	~85															
test-Elu	~82															
EEG Droupout = 0.5	<p>Activation function comparison(EEG)</p>  <table><tr><th>Model</th><th>Accuracy (%)</th></tr><tr><td>train-ReLu</td><td>~95</td></tr><tr><td>train-LeakyRelu</td><td>~95</td></tr><tr><td>train-Elu</td><td>~95</td></tr><tr><td>test-ReLu</td><td>~86</td></tr><tr><td>test-LeakyRelu</td><td>~86</td></tr><tr><td>test-Elu</td><td>~84</td></tr></table>	Model	Accuracy (%)	train-ReLu	~95	train-LeakyRelu	~95	train-Elu	~95	test-ReLu	~86	test-LeakyRelu	~86	test-Elu	~84	<p>highest testing accuracy</p> <p>EEG_ReLu: 86.66666666666667</p> <p>EEG_LeakyRelu: 87.68518518518519</p> <p>EEG_Elu: 84.9074074074074</p> <p>Deep_ReLu: 84.07407407407408</p> <p>Deep_LeakyRelu: 84.16666666666667</p> <p>Deep_Elu: 83.79629629629629</p>
Model	Accuracy (%)															
train-ReLu	~95															
train-LeakyRelu	~95															
train-Elu	~95															
test-ReLu	~86															
test-LeakyRelu	~86															
test-Elu	~84															
EEG Droupout = 0.9	<p>Activation function comparison(EEG)</p>  <table><tr><th>Model</th><th>Accuracy (%)</th></tr><tr><td>train-ReLu</td><td>~80</td></tr><tr><td>train-LeakyRelu</td><td>~80</td></tr><tr><td>train-Elu</td><td>~80</td></tr><tr><td>test-ReLu</td><td>~78</td></tr><tr><td>test-LeakyRelu</td><td>~78</td></tr><tr><td>test-Elu</td><td>~72</td></tr></table>	Model	Accuracy (%)	train-ReLu	~80	train-LeakyRelu	~80	train-Elu	~80	test-ReLu	~78	test-LeakyRelu	~78	test-Elu	~72	<p>highest testing accuracy</p> <p>EEG_ReLu: 78.88888888888889</p> <p>EEG_LeakyRelu: 80.46296296296296</p> <p>EEG_Elu: 72.87037037037037</p> <p>Deep_ReLu: 68.51851851851852</p> <p>Deep_LeakyRelu: 68.14814814814815</p> <p>Deep_Elu: 75.0925925925926</p>
Model	Accuracy (%)															
train-ReLu	~80															
train-LeakyRelu	~80															
train-Elu	~80															
test-ReLu	~78															
test-LeakyRelu	~78															
test-Elu	~72															

Deep
Dropout
=0.1



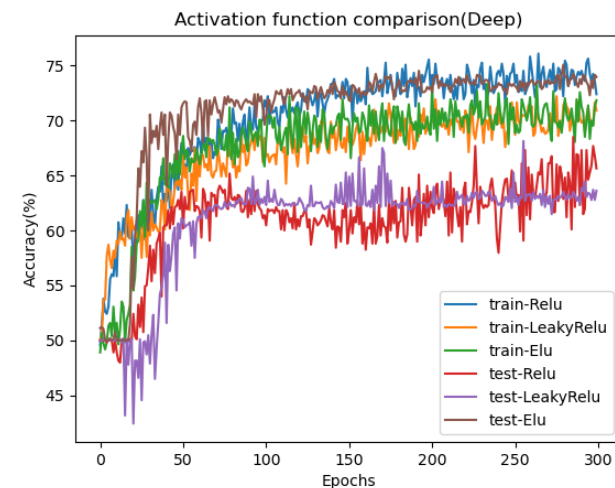
highest testing accuracy
EEG_RelU: 85.55555555555556
EEG_LeakyRelu: 85.64814814814815
EEG_Elu: 83.24074074074075
Deep_RelU: 80.37037037037037
Deep_LeakyRelu: 82.03703703703704
Deep_Elu: 80.83333333333333

Deep
Dropout
=0.5



highest testing accuracy
EEG_RelU: 86.66666666666667
EEG_LeakyRelu: 87.68518518518519
EEG_Elu: 84.9074074074074
Deep_RelU: 84.07407407407408
Deep_LeakyRelu: 84.16666666666667
Deep_Elu: 83.79629629629629

Deep
Dropout
=0.9



highest testing accuracy
EEG_RelU: 78.88888888888889
EEG_LeakyRelu: 80.46296296296296
EEG_Elu: 72.87037037037037
Deep_RelU: 68.51851851851852
Deep_LeakyRelu: 68.14814814814815
Deep_Elu: 75.0925925925926