

Bilderkennung mit Vgg

Proseminar "Convolutional Neural Networks - Methoden und Anwendungen"

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Struktur

- 1 Einleitung
- 2 Allgemeines
- 3 Architektur
- 4 Training
- 5 Beispiel
- 6 Bewertung
- 7 Ausblick
- 8 Quellen







Thema

Problemstellung

Entwicklung von genaueren CNNs

Lösung

Steigerung der Tiefe und minimale Filter

Ergebnis

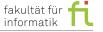
Die Tiefe ist eine auschlaggebende Komponente

Struktur

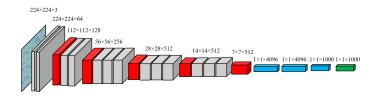
- 1 Einleitung
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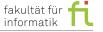
Idee



Steigerung der Genauigkeit durch:

- Steigerung der Tiefe, des CNNs
- Schachtelung von Convolutional-Layer-Blöcken
- Einsatz von kleinen 3x3-Filtern und einer Stride von 1





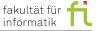
Aufgaben/ Einsatz

Bilderkennung

- Imagenet
 - ⇒ Klassifizierung in 1000 Kategorien
- Pneumoina Image
 - ⇒ Klassifizierung von Röntgenbildern
- Plant Image Classification
 - ⇒ Klassifizierung von Pflanzen



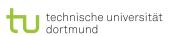


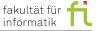


Struktur

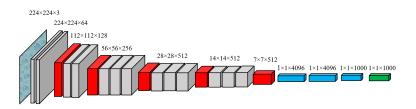
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Architektur



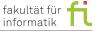
convolution + ReLU

max pooling

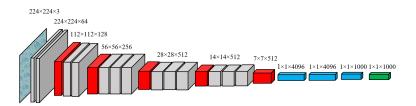
fully connected + ReLU

softmax





Architektur



convolution + ReLU

max pooling

fully connected + ReLU

softmax

Merkmalsextraktion + klassisches MLP

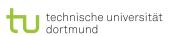


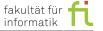




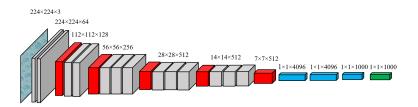
Architekturarten

		ConvNet C	onfiguration		
A	A-LRN	В	С	D	E
11 weight	11 weight	13 weight	16 weight	16 weight	19 weight
layers	layers	layers	layers	layers	layers
		input (224 x 22	24 RGB-image)		
conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64
	LRN	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64
		max	cpool		
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128
		conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128
		max	cpool		
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
			conv1-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
					conv3-256
		max	cpool		
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
			conv1-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
					conv3-512
		max	cpool		
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
			conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
					conv3-512
		max	cpool		
		FC-	4096		
			4096		
			1000		
		coft	-max		





Architektur



convolution + ReLU

max pooling

fully connected + ReLU

softmax



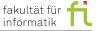


Convolutional Layers

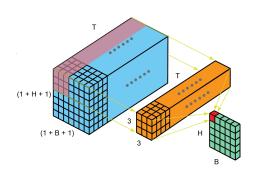
- 2D Convolution
- Aktivierungsfunktion: ReLU
- Stride: 1x1
- Padding: 1, 0
 - ⇒ Die Breite und Höhe des Inputs wird beibehalten
- Kernel: 3x3 oder 1x1
 - ⇒ Minimaler Kernel für den Vergleich von Links/Rechts/Oben/Unten
- Filter Anzahl: 64, 128, 256, 512
 - ⇒ Filter lernen Muster des Inputs zu erkennen







Convolutional Layers



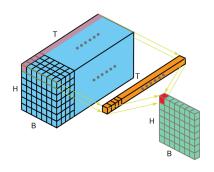
(Breite x Höhe x Tiefe) $\xrightarrow[Conv2d(Filter: 3x3xTiefe, Filter Anzahl: n)]{}$ (Breite x Höhe x n)







Convolutional Layers



 $(\text{Breite x H\"{o}he x Tiefe}) \xrightarrow[\text{Conv2d(Filter: } 1x1x\text{Tiefe}, \text{ Filter Anzahl: } n)} (\text{Breite x H\"{o}he x } n)$



ReLU Rectified Linerar Unit



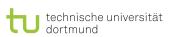
Abbildung: ReLU

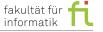
$$ReLU(x) = \begin{cases} x & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



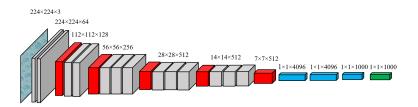
Abbildung: ReLU'(x)

$$ReLU'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x>0 \\ 0 & x<0 \end{cases}$$





Architektur



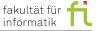
convolution + ReLU

max pooling

fully connected + ReLU

softmax





Max-Pooling

1	1	2	4			
5	6	7	8	_	6	
3	2	1	0		3	
1	2	3	4			

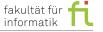
Stride: 2x2

Kernel: 2x2

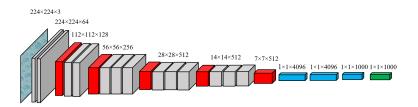
⇒ Die Breite und Höhe wird halbiert

⇒ Daten werden auf die auschlaggebenden Informationen reduziert





Architektur



convolution + ReLU

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softmax





Fully Connected Layers

- Input: (7x7x512)
 - ⇒ (7x7x512) Input-Neuronen
- Aktivierungsfunktion: ReLU
- Zwei versteckte Layer mit jeweils 4096 Neuronen
- ImageNet-Klassifiezunrg von 1000 Klassen
 - ⇒ 1000 Output-Neuronen
 - ⇒ Klassifiziert die gesammelten Information

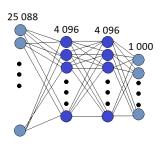
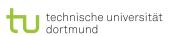
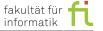
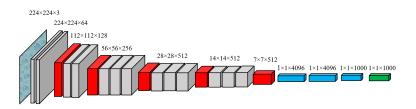


Abbildung: fully-connected layer





Architektur



convolution + ReLU

max pooling

fully connected + ReLU

softmax





Softmax

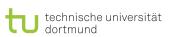
- normalisierte Exponentialfunktion
- kategoriale Verteilung
- Transformation in den Wertebereich [0,1]

$$\begin{pmatrix} -0.5\\0.8\\1.3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{Softmax} \begin{pmatrix} 0.093\\0.342\\0.564 \end{pmatrix}$$

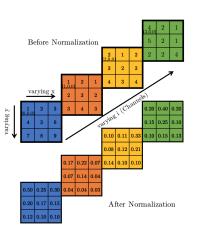


Abbildung: e^x

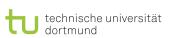
Softmax:
$$\sigma(\vec{z})_i = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^K e^{z_i}}$$



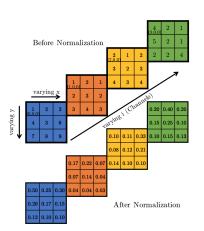




- Normalisation von Feature-Maps
- Nicht trainierbarer Layer
 - ⇒ Genauigkeit hat sich im VGG-net nicht verbessert

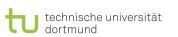


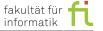
Local Response Normalization (Inter-Channel LRN)

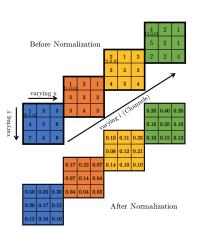


$$N = 4$$
$$(k, \alpha, \beta, n)$$

$$b_{x,y}^{i} = a_{x,y}^{i} \cdot \frac{1}{(k + \alpha \sum_{j=\max(0,i-n/2)}^{\min(N-1,i+n/2)} (a_{x,y}^{j})^{2})^{\beta}}$$

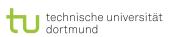


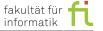


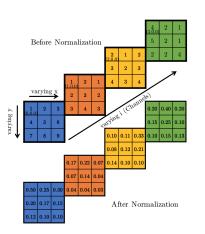


$$N = 4$$
 (0, 1, 1, 2)

$$b_{0,0}^2 = a_{0,0}^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(0+1\sum_{j=1}^3 (a_{0,0}^j)^2)^1}$$

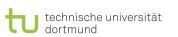




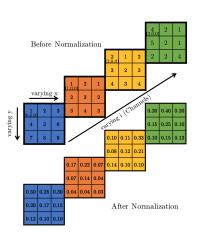


$$N = 4$$
 (0, 1, 1, 2)

$$b_{0,0}^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1^2 + 2^2 + 4^2}$$







$$N = 4$$
 (0, 1, 1, 2)

$$b_{0.0}^2 = 0.952$$



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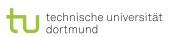




Training

Optimierung des Traininigs durch:

- Batch-Size: 256
- Stochastic Gradient Descent
 - ⇒ Iteratives Verfahren zur Optimierung einer Funktion
 - ⇒ Trainingszeit wird minimiert
- Dropout
 - ⇒ Neuronen werden Netzwerk getrennt und wieder hinzugefügt
 - ⇒ Beteilung von einzelnen Neuronen wird verringert
- L2-Regularization
 - ⇒ Reduziert das Vorkommen von großen Gewichten
- Momentum
 - ⇒ Ein zusätzlicher Faktor zur Learning-Rate
 - ⇒ Lokale Minima werden gemieden



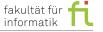


Bild-Augmentierung

Verfahren

- Skalieren
- Rotieren
- Ausschneiden
- Verschieben



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1. Variante: Die Komponenten erstellen und aneinander reihen.

Anpassbarkeit an das Problem

Das Netzwerk muss neu trainiert werden

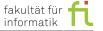
2. Variante: Benutzen von schon bestehenden (und trainierten) Netzwerken.

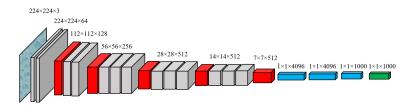
Sie sind sofort einsatzbereit

Transfer Learning kann ausgenutzt werden

Das Netwerk bestimmt eine andere Klassifizierung







convolution + ReLU

max pooling

fully connected + ReLU

softmax





```
def create_conv_layers(self, in_channels, architecture):
    lavers = []
    for block in architecture:
        for layer in block:
            out channels = laver
            lavers += [
                nn.Conv2d(in_channels=in_channels, out_channels=out_channels,
                          kernel_size=(3,3), stride=(1,1), padding=(1,1)),
                nn.ReLU()
            in channels = out channels
        #max-pooling
        layers += [nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(2,2), stride=(2,2))]
    return nn.Sequential(*layers)
```

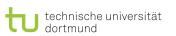








```
import torch.nn as nn
vgg16 = [[64, 64], [128, 128], [256, 256, 256], [512, 512, 512], [512, 512, 512]]
vgg19 = [[64, 64], [128, 128], [256, 256, 256, 256], [512, 512, 512, 512], [512, 512, 512]]
class VGG_net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels=3, num_classes=1000, architecture=vgg16):
        super(VGG_net, self).__init__()
        #Convolutional Lavers
        self.conv_layers = self.create_conv_layers(in_channels, architecture)
        self.fully_connected_layers = self.create_fully_connected_layers(num_classes)
   def forward(self, x):
        x = self.conv lavers(x)
       x = x.reshape(x.shape[0], -1)
        x = self.fully_connected_layers(x)
        return x
```





```
66
67 if __name__ == "__main__":
68    net = VGG_net(in_channels=3, num_classes=1000, architecture=vgg16)
69    print(net)
70
```





Vgg initialisieren

```
(conv layers): Sequential(
 (0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size-(3, 3), stride-(1, 1), padding-(1, 1))
 (2): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
 (3): ReLU()
  (4): MaxPool2d(kernel size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
  (5): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (7): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (9): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
  (10): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel size-(3, 3), stride-(1, 1), padding-(1, 1))
  (12): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (13): ReLU()
  (14): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (15): ReLU()
  (16): MaxPool2d(kernel size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
  (17); Conv2d(256, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (18): ReLU()
  (19): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (21): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size-(3, 3), stride-(1, 1), padding-(1, 1))
  (23): MaxPool2d(kernel size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
  (24): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (25): ReLU()
  (26): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (27): ReLU()
  (28); Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (30): MaxPool2d(kernel size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
(fully connected layers): Sequential(
 (0): Linear(in features=25088, out features=4096, bias=True)
 (1): ReLU()
 (2): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
 (3): Linear(in features=4096, out features=4096, bias=True)
  (4): ReLU()
 (5): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
  (6): Linear(in features=4096, out features=1000, bias=True)
  (7): Softmax(dim=0)
```





Vgg initialisieren 2. Variante

```
import torch

if __name__ == "__main__":
    net = torch.hub.load('pytorch/vision:v0.10.0', 'vgg16', pretrained=True)
    print(net)
```





Vgg initialisieren

```
(features): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (2): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (3): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (4): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
  (5): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (6): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (7): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (8): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (9): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
  (10): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (11): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (12): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (13): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (14): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (15): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (16): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
  (17): Conv2d(256, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (18): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (19): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (20): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (21): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (22): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (23): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
  (24): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (25): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (26): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (27): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (28): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (29): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (30): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output size=(7, 7))
(classifier): Sequential(
  (0): Linear(in features=25088, out features=4096, bias=True)
 (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
 (2): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
  (3): Linear(in features=4096, out features=4096, bias=True)
  (4): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (5): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
  (6): Linear(in features=4096, out features=1000, bias=True)
```





Vgg trainieren

```
def train_network(net, x_train, y_train, epochs):
   learning_rate = 0.001
   momentum = 0.9
   #Loss function
   criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
   optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters().
                          1r=learning_rate. momentum=momentum)
   for epoch in range(epochs):
        #reset the gradients in net
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        outputs = net(x_train)
        #calculate loss
        loss = criterion(outputs, y_train)
        #calculate gradients in net
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
```





Vgg benutzen

```
net = torch.hub.load('pytorch/vision:v0.10.0', 'vgg16', pretrained=True)
categories = loadCategories('imagenet_classes.txt')
#get image
image = Image.open('dog1.jpg')
input_image = pre_process(image)
with torch.no_grad():
    output = net(input_image)
probs = torch.nn.functional.softmax(output[0], dim=0)
guess, guess_prob = findHighestProb(probs, categories)
print()
print(guess, guess_prob)
```



Struktur

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- 5 Beispiel
- 6 Bewertung
- 7 Ausblick
- 8 Quellen







Was ist aufgefallen

- Anzahl von Paramtern in einem VGG16: 134.7 Millionen (etwa 528MB)
 - ⇒ Hoher Rechen- und Speicheraufwand
- Die Anwendung von mehreren 3x3 Filtern ersetzt die Funktionalität von bsp. 7x7 Filtern und erhört die Diskrimienitivität
- Die Tiefe des Netzwerkes hat die Komplexität erhöt





Ergebnis

Positiv

- Simples Design
 - ⇒ Leicht zu verstehen und zu implementieren
- VGG-Netzwerke sind erfolgreich, erzielen Resultate
- Design-Architektur hat auch andere CNN-Designs inspiriert

Negativ

- Speicherverbrauch
- Rechenaufwand



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Ausblick

- Vgg-Netze werden mit anderen Neuronalen Netzen kombiniert
 - ⇒ Transfer Learning (kleiner Teil des Netzes wird neu trainiert)
- Convolutional Blöcke findet man in anderen Architekturen wieder
- Anwendung von 3x3-Filtern ist populärer geworden





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