

# Applied Machine Learning

## Convolutional Neural Networks

# Convolutional Neural Networks

- Receptive field
- Deep Convolutional Neural Network for Image Classification
- Preprocessing images

# Stacking Convolutional Layers

- Stacks of convolutional layers

- Input:  $x \times y \times 1$   $12 \times 12 \times 1$

- Layer 1: Convolutional + ReLU

- strides 3, kernel

- $3 \times 3 \times 1$

- Output  $\frac{x}{3} \times \frac{y}{3} \times 1$

- $4 \times 4 \times 1$

- Receptive field:

- $3 \times 3$

- Layer 2: Convolutional + ReLU

- strides 2, kernel

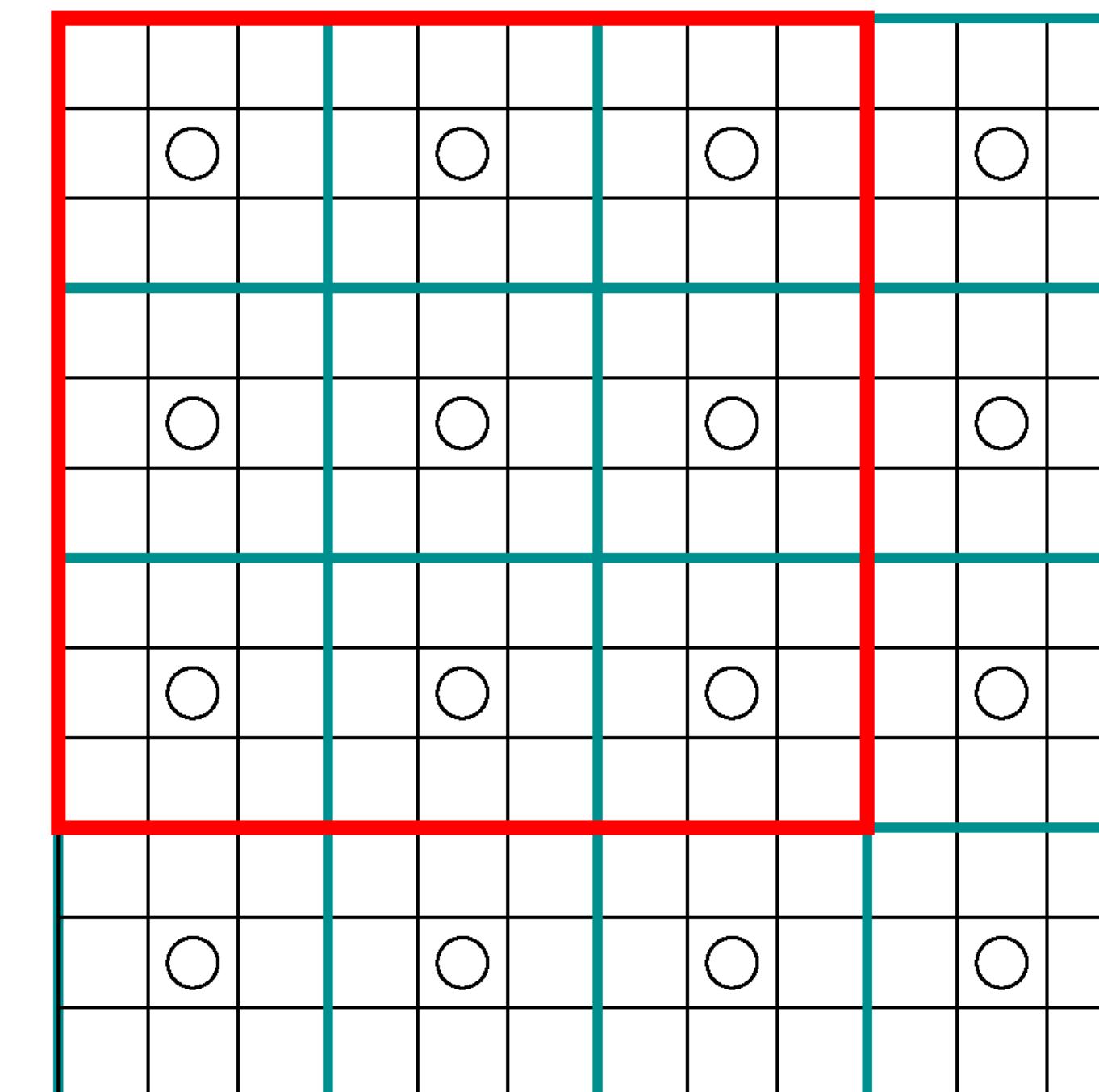
- $3 \times 3 \times 1$

- Output:  $\frac{x}{2} \times \frac{y}{2} \times 1$

- $2 \times 2 \times 1$

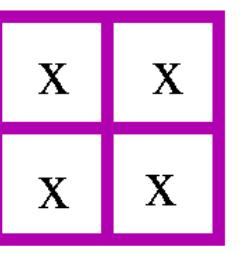
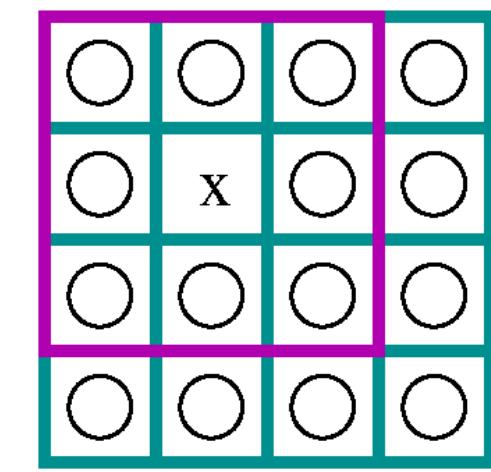
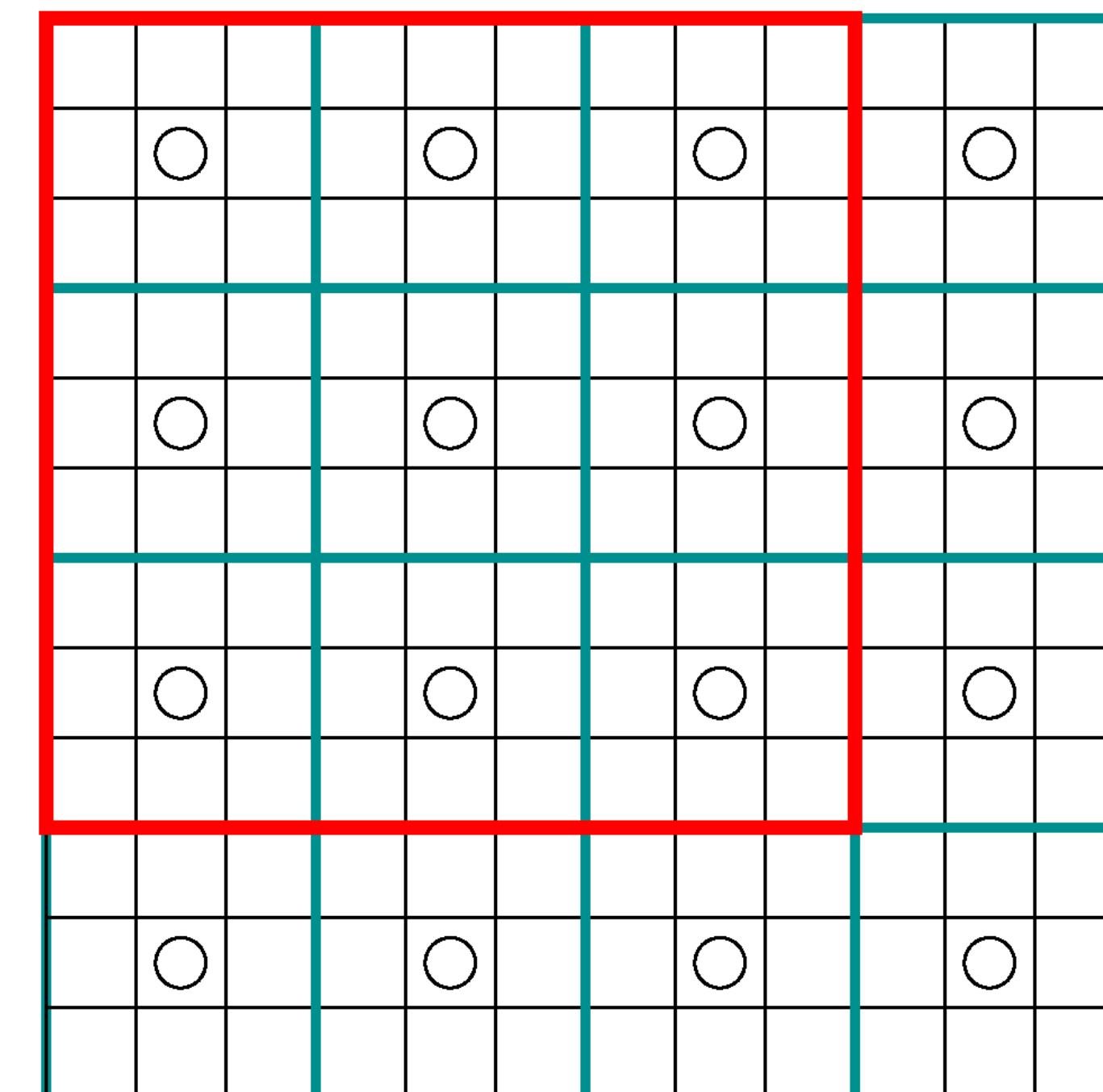
- Receptive field:

- $9 \times 9$



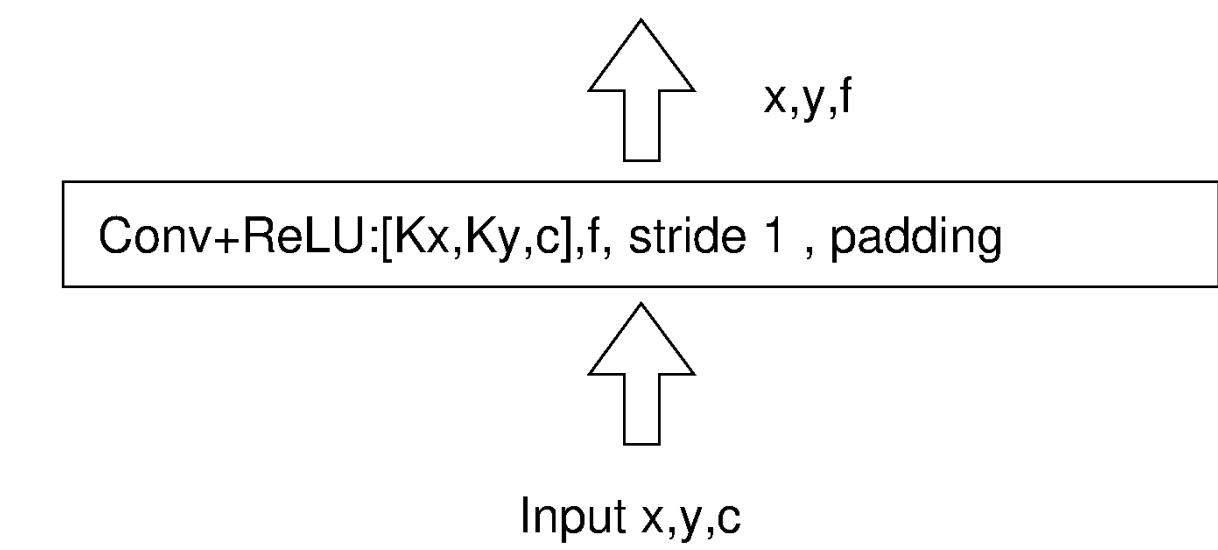
# Stacking Layers and Receptive Fields

- The size of the Receptive Field
  - depends on kernel size and stride length at all previous layers
- Resolution:
  - from finer grain to coarser grain
- Receptive field in Pooling Layer is similar
  - stride length and patch size
- Frequently
  - Layer 1: stride length of 1, kernels:  $n$
  - Next layers: stride length of 2 or more, kernels: increase by some factor, at least 2



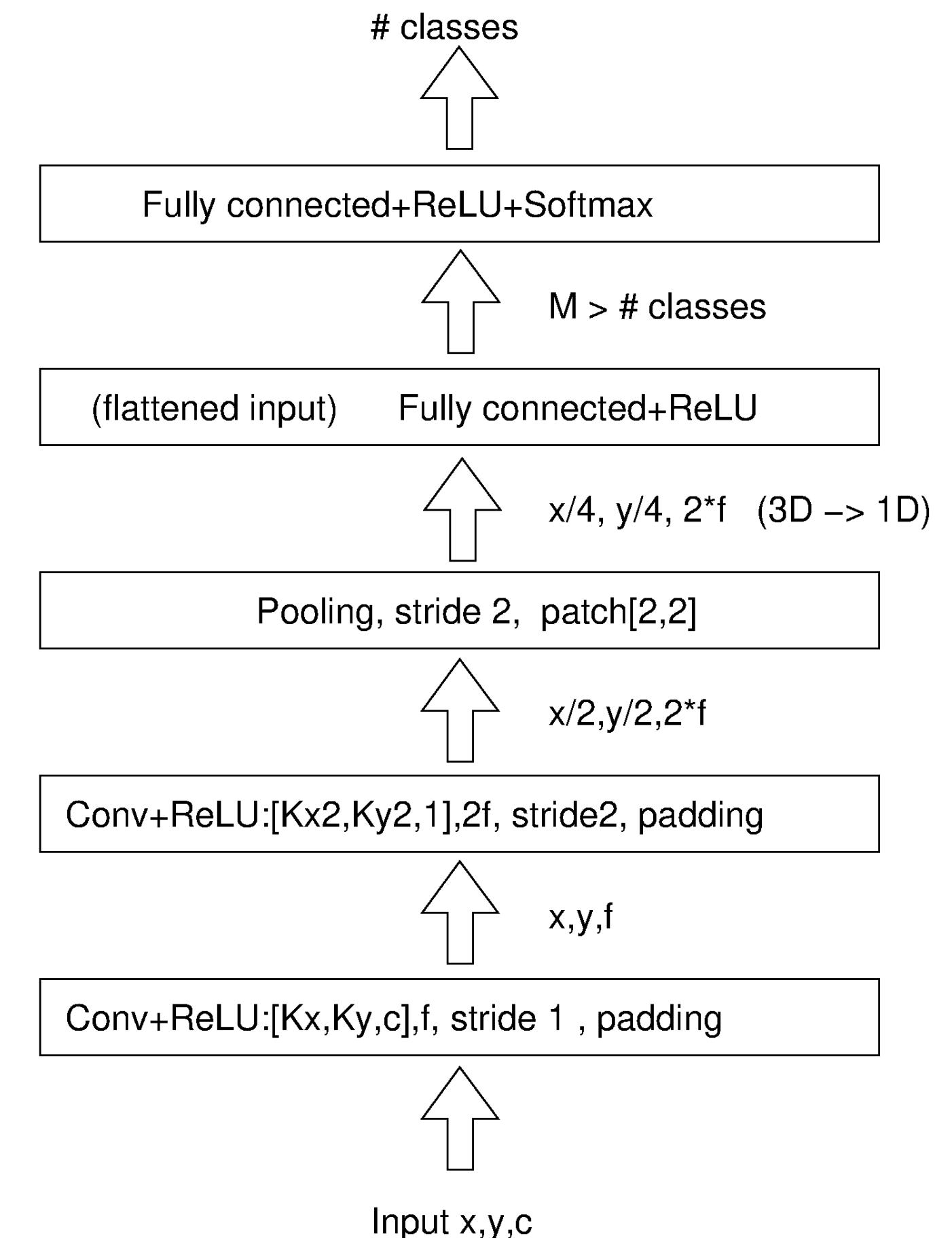
# Image Classification

- Image classification
  - Input: Image  $x \times y \times c$
  - Input Layer: Convolutional + ReLU, stride 1
  - Intermediate Layers:
    - Convolutional: stride 2 or more, occasionally 1
    - Non-linear (ReLU or others)
    - Pooling: stride 2, patch  $[2 \times 2]$
    - One last fully connected layer + ReLU to flatten
  - Output Layer: Fully Connected + ReLU + softmax
    - One output per class
    - dropout probability



# Image Classification

- Training
  - Input dataset
    - large and representative
    - if different networks will be compared, they should be trained with the same dataset
  - preprocessing input
    - size
    - normalization
    - channels
    - brightness
    - images with dominant colors
      - $\text{pixel}_{i,j} - \text{mean}_{i,j}$
  - hardware: GPUs allow parallelization



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