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***COMP 6721 Project***

***AI Face Mask Detector - CNN***

***Final Report***

***TEAM NAME: AK\_7***

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| --- | --- | --- |
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**PHASE 1**

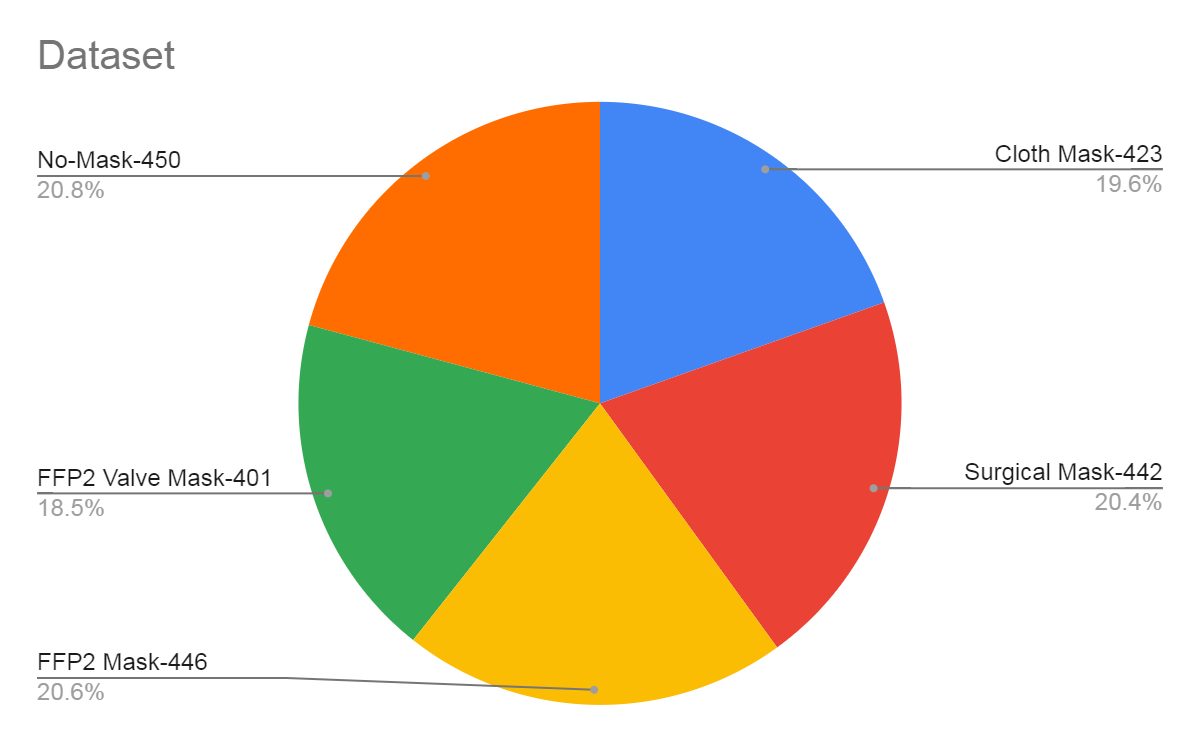
**1. DATASET**

**1.1 COLLECTING DATA**

Our dataset consists of 2162 images belonging to five classes. We train a CNN model to recognize five different classes (1) Person with a Cloth Mask, (2) Person with a Surgical-Mask, (3) Person with a FFP2-Mask, (4)Person with a FFP2-Valve-Mask and (5)Person without a Mask. The distribution of the dataset is provided in the pie chart below.

All the images of the dataset are stored in the “Dataset” directory and the format of all images is jpeg and png. The dataset includes five classes and each class contains approximately 400 images. Since the image resolution of each class is different, we used transforms. Resize function of torchvision to resize all the images to equal size of 128 x 128.

After the data preprocessing, we split the dataset randomly to train and test parts and use 75% of the data for training phase and the remaining 25% for testing phase. Source for the data is mentioned in the reference section.

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**1.2 PREPROCESSING**

The following preprocessing steps were taken:

1)**Resize**: In order to feed the images to the CNN network, they were resized (128 px, 128 px).

2)**Horizontal-flips**: To increase randomness, images were flipped horizontally with a probability of 0.5

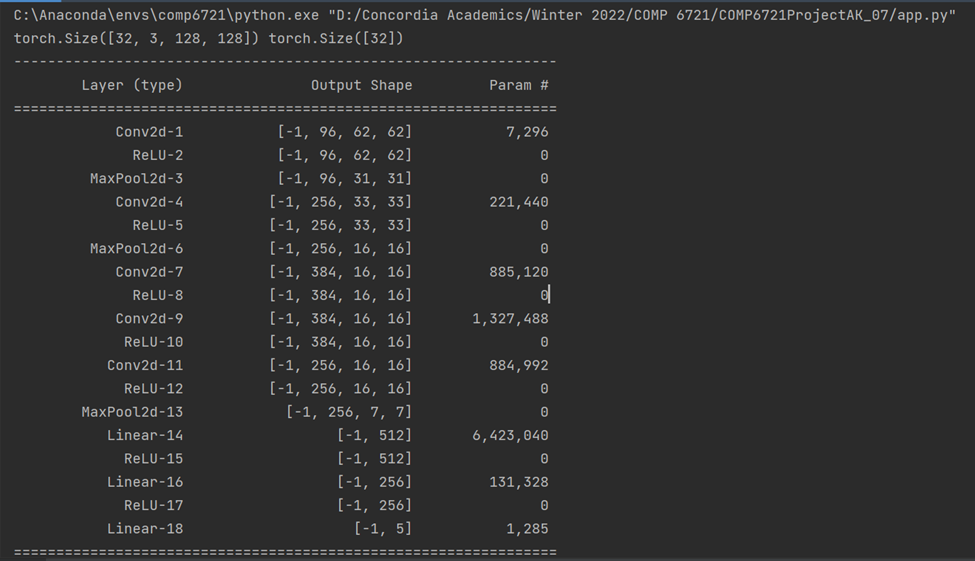
3)**Conversation to tensor**: Converts the images into an array of numbers, called torch tensor. Each pixel of the input RGB image is divided into three different pixels- red, blue, and green. This creates three different images. For each generated image, the pixel value is divided by 255 to range the pixel range from [0 255] to [0 1].

4)**Train-Test split**: The data set is split into 2 categories during runtime. The training dataset has 1622 images (75%) whereas the test dataset has 540 images (25%)

5)**Batch-loading**: Finally, images from both categories are loaded into a batch of size 32.

**2. CNN Model Architecture**

In this model, we have created a Convolution Neural Network which consists of 5 Convolution layers and 3 max-pooling layers and 3 fully connected layers. The model initiates processing with the tensor of shape [32,3,128,128]. This will produce the feature map with a depth of 96 at the first layer we have also used the kernel of size (5\*5) and stride (2\*2). We have used Relu as our activation function which will convert our negative values to 0. After this, we have the max-pooling layer which converts the input image into a set of rectangles and, for each such sub-region, outputs the maximum. This is also known as down-sampling. Thus, this model gives robustness and reduces the possibility of overfitting. Output from the first convolution block will be the input for the next convolution block. Then again, we have two more convolution layers with relu functions and at the last layer, we will again do the down-sampling using the pooling layer. Then the output of the convolution layer will be passed to the fully connected layer. For this, we have flattened the tensor to one dimension shape. All layers are classes in PyTorch's nn module, and model classes are inherited from nn. Module classes that handle the entire complexity of initializing model parameters (weighting), manipulating them, and storing them in memory. Below, the screenshot of the model summary is shown.



**3. CNN Model Training**

For training our CNN model, we are processing the data in batches for training we have specified the batch size of 32. This helps us to reduce the usage of memory to process large amounts of data. CNN model training has two phases, A forward phase, where the input is passed completely through the network. A backward phase, where gradients are backpropagated (backprop) and weights are updated.

At each epoch, using the forward function defined in the model class the input batch will go via all the layers specified in the function. After performing the forward pass, the loss is calculated using cross\_entropy function of nn module for each prediction. The loss value or gradient is the error in the expected output and actual output. For this model, we have used Adam as an optimizer and a learning rate of 0.0001. This will adjust the weights in the model to minimize the loss. We have finally used the SoftMax activation function which will narrow down the output to probabilities between 0 and 1. In the last step of the model, all the five classes will get the probability value, and the highest among all is selected as the prediction by model.

We trained the model for 15 epochs and results are as below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Epoch** | **Correct Predictions** | **Accuracy** | **Loss** |
| 1 | 451/1622 | 0.27805178791615287 | 0.05009848856896566 |
| 2 | 756/1622 | 0.46609124537607893 | 0.042621759392330295 |
| 3 | 793/1622 | 0.48890258939580766 | 0.038434573262011225 |
| 4 | 861/1622 | 0.530826140567201 | 0.03657967719432017 |
| 5 | 904/1622 | 0.5573366214549939 | 0.034847209654959736 |
| 6 | 951/1622 | 0.5863131935881628 | 0.03322386701215798 |
| 7 | 973/1622 | 0.5998766954377311 | 0.032124740017621646 |
| 8 | 993/1622 | 0.6122071516646116 | 0.031300552198537036 |
| 9 | 1030/1622 | 0.6350184956843403 | 0.030450540171010572 |
| 10 | 1024/1622 | 0.6313193588162762 | 0.02993686028679261 |
| 11 | 1046/1622 | 0.6448828606658447 | 0.029317023133819994 |
| 12 | 1048/1622 | 0.6461159062885327 | 0.02900136072009471 |
| 13 | 1060/1622 | 0.6535141800246609 | 0.028656306050708645 |
| 14 | 1070/1622 | 0.6596794081381011 | 0.028061387938724053 |
| 15 | 1077/1622 | 0.6639950678175093 | 0.02762886337963485 |

**5. Evaluation**

In the evaluation phase, we used our generated CNN model to analyze the test dataset of size 540 images from all the 5 categories of masks by plotting and interpreting a confusion matrix and calculating the accuracy, precision, recall and F1-measure. Below were the results obtained during testing phase:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**Correct prediction: 370/540 and accuracy: 0.6851851851851852 and loss: 0.027018485135502285**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **precision** | **recall** | **f1-score** |
| **Cloth-Mask** | 0.70 | 0.67 | 0.69 |
| **FFP2-Mask** | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| **FFP2-Valve-Mask** | 0.63 | 0.34 | 0.44 |
| **No-Mask** | 0.82 | 0.85 | 0.84 |
| **Surgical-Mask** | 0.67 | 0.90 | 0.77 |

Observations based on the results:

* Accuracy of 68.52% is achieved based on the CNN architecture and the dataset provided. As a future scope we will try to refine the model by adding more images doing hyperparameter tuning and experimenting with learning rate and number of epochs to increase the accuracy of the model
* FFP2 mask has the lowest precision and the confusion matrix indicates that the model confused FFP2 masks mostly with surgical and FFP2 valve masks. We would like to increase the quality of the dataset in the next phase by adding data augmentation techniques and removing ambiguous images from the data set
* No-Mask has the highest precision and the likely reasons are that it has the highest count of images in the dataset and it is easily recognisable by the model
* According to the classification report, Surgical masks have the highest recall which indicates that the model returns the most relevant results. On the other hand FFP2-valve masks had the lowest recall value as it detected fewer FFP2 valve masks.
* According to the Confusion matrix, the No-Mask category has the highest F1-score value which means the model at the current stage is best at predicting correct classes for the No-Mask category. On the other hand FFP2-valve masks have the lowest F1-score given its low precision and even lower recall value. We would try to increase the quality of the dataset as some images might not have enough pixels for the model to learn the features properly

**PHASE 2**

**1. Improvement from Phase I**

In the first Phase of the project we were able to achieve 68.51% of accuracy. So in order to improve our model, In phase 2 we tried different image augmentation techniques such as RandomVerticalFlip, RandomAdjustSharpness, RandomResizedCrop. But with our current dataset we could not get a better accuracy. In fact, it led to a decrease in accuracy by using the mentioned augmentation techniques so we reverted back to using only RandomHorizontal Flip. We also normalized our images with standard mean and deviation which we calculated from our current data. We also experimented with our CNN architecture by increasing the depth by adding the number of convolution layers. We tested this model both with the random training/test split and K-fold validation.

Finally we decided to change the learning rate from 0.00001 to 0.0001. Our model performed well with the 0.0001 learning rate and we got an accuracy of 71%. Below is the summarization of the changes done:

* Changed learning rate from 0.00001 to 0.0001
* Increased the depth of our Neural Network by adding 3 convolution layers
* Increased the number of Trainable parameters from 9,881,989 to 129,872,533

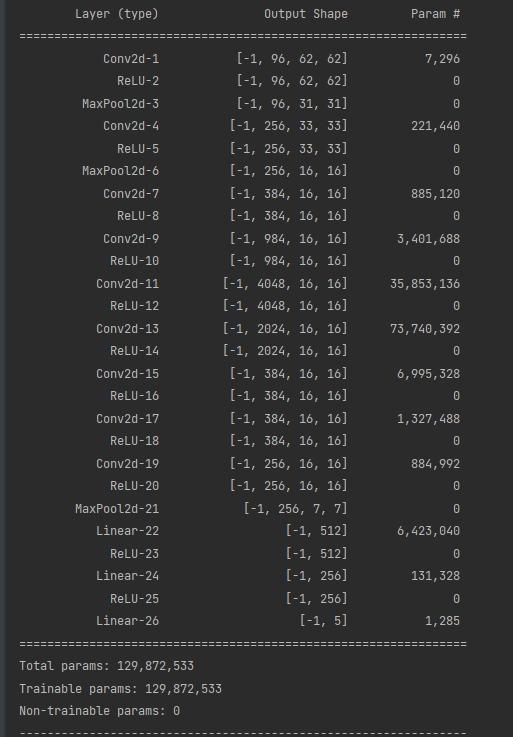
After making the above changes we trained the model using k fold validation for 10 splits. We achieved below results:

*Pre-Bias Updated*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |
| **1** | 69.36 | 70 | 68 | 69 |
| **2** | 73.41 | 71 | 68 | 69 |
| **3** | 69.94 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| **4** | 65.89 | 66 | 65 | 64 |
| **5** | 71.67 | 72 | 70 | 70 |
| **6** | 72.67 | 75 | 73 | 72 |
| **7** | 72.67 | 70 | 71 | 69 |
| **8** | 76.74 | 75 | 77 | 76 |
| **9** | 75.58 | 74 | 75 | 73 |
| **10** | 69.76 | 68 | 70 | 69 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Average Accuracy | 71.1 % |
| Maximum Accuracy | 76.74 % |
| Minimum Accuracy | 65.89 % |

**Updated CNN Model Summary:**



**2. BIAS DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

In the second phase of this project assignment our goal was to look for any two of the following biases in our model: age, gender and race. We have studied the behavior of our improved model with the bias classes of age and gender. For this, we divided our dataset according to gender and age. For studying gender bias we divided our dataset into male and female categories. And for age, we divided our dataset into people of age between 0-40 and 41-100. For gender bias detection, we had 845 for female images and 878 images for the male. With this distribution we achieved the maximum accuracy of 75% for male dataset and for female dataset maximum accuracy of 73%. And average accuracy for male was 69% whereas in female dataset it was 64%. These were the results we noted from 10 fold validation. We can clearly see that the model is not performing well in the case of the female dataset.

So to increase the model performance we decided to add more data for the female dataset particularly in the no-mask and surgical classes. We also added 24 images in the FFP2 class for male dataset. So after data rebalancing we have 960 images in the female dataset and 923 images in male dataset. When we trained our model with the newly added images, we again used 10-fold validation on the entire male and female datasets. With the increase in the images our model performed quite well compared to the previous dataset. For male dataset we got the average accuracy of 70% and maximum accuracy was 80%. And for the female dataset we got the average accuracy of 70%, maximum accuracy of 76%. So with the increase in datasource our model performed well and had about the same accuracy as without bias datasets. In the below chart, we have all results from K-fold validation.

*Male Pre-Bias Male Post-Bias*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |  | **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |
| **1** | 75 | 74 | 72 | 72 | **1** | 70 | 65 | 66 | 66 |
| **2** | 65 | 60 | 61 | 58 | **2** | 66 | 65 | 62 | 63 |
| **3** | 73 | 66 | 68 | 66 | **3** | 67 | 66 | 64 | 64 |
| **4** | 69 | 66 | 66 | 66 | **4** | 75 | 74 | 72 | 72 |
| **5** | 66 | 65 | 64 | 64 | **5** | 80 | 71 | 72 | 70 |
| **6** | 65 | 61 | 63 | 61 | **6** | 66 | 63 | 63 | 62 |
| **7** | 70 | 69 | 71 | 68 | **7** | 71 | 72 | 67 | 67 |
| **8** | 74 | 72 | 70 | 71 | **8** | 74 | 72 | 70 | 71 |
| **9** | 57 | 50 | 55 | 51 | **9** | 72 | 71 | 72 | 70 |
| **10** | 75 | 74 | 68 | 69 | **10** | 68 | 64 | 72 | 65 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average Accuracy | 69 |  | Average Accuracy | 70 |
| Maximum Accuracy | 75 | Maximum Accuracy | 80 |
| Minimum Accuracy | 57 | Minimum Accuracy | 66 |

**Pre-Bias Male (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 66/88, Accuracy: 0.75, Loss: 0.03262888504700227

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth-Mask 0.77 0.71 0.74 14

FFP2-Mask 0.75 0.40 0.52 15

FFP2-Valve-Mask 0.50 0.61 0.55 18

No-Mask 0.93 0.96 0.95 27

Surgical-Mask 0.76 0.93 0.84 14

accuracy 0.75 88

macro avg 0.74 0.72 0.72 88

weighted avg 0.76 0.75 0.74 88

[[10 0 3 0 1]

[ 0 6 7 0 2]

[ 2 2 11 2 1]

[ 1 0 0 26 0]

[ 0 0 1 0 13]]

**Post-Bias Male (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 72/90, Accuracy: 0.80, Loss: 0.02129837293095059

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth-Mask 0.80 0.57 0.67 14

FFP2-Mask 0.65 0.80 0.65 15

FFP2-Valve-Mask 0.65 0.70 0.65 19

No-Mask 0.89 0.86 0.87 28

Surgical-Mask 0.76 0.93 0.84 14

accuracy 0.80 90

macro avg 0.71 0.72 0.70 90

weighted avg 0.73 0.72 0.72 90

[[ 8 1 3 1 1]

[ 0 12 1 0 2]

[ 0 0 16 2 1]

[ 2 0 2 24 0]

[ 0 1 0 0 13]]

*Female Pre-Bias* *Female Post-Bias*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |  | **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |
| **1** | 65 | 61 | 64 | 60 | **1** | 65 | 63 | 62 | 62 |
| **2** | 56 | 54 | 58 | 52 | **2** | 76 | 74 | 76 | 73 |
| **3** | 73 | 64 | 65 | 64 | **3** | 71 | 66 | 68 | 66 |
| **4** | 65 | 67 | 60 | 60 | **4** | 70 | 61 | 63 | 60 |
| **5** | 56 | 56 | 45 | 47 | **5** | 68 | 62 | 59 | 60 |
| **6** | 60 | 51 | 51 | 49 | **6** | 62 | 59 | 61 | 58 |
| **7** | 70 | 60 | 66 | 61 | **7** | 73 | 66 | 70 | 68 |
| **8** | 65 | 64 | 60 | 58 | **8** | 74 | 65 | 65 | 64 |
| **9** | 71 | 59 | 61 | 59 | **9** | 71 | 71 | 66 | 65 |
| **10** | 62 | 56 | 56 | 54 | **10** | 72 | 69 | 65 | 64 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average Accuracy | 64 |  | Average Accuracy | 70 |
| Maximum Accuracy | 73 | Maximum Accuracy | 76 |
| Minimum Accuracy | 56 | Minimum Accuracy | 62 |

**Pre- Bias Female (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 62/85, Accuracy: 0.7294117647058823

Loss: 0.025081693424898036

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth-Mask 0.93 0.86 0.89 29

FFP2-Mask 0.67 0.57 0.62 21

FFP2-Valve-Mask 0.14 0.14 0.14 7

No-Mask 0.94 0.94 0.94 17

Surgical-Mask 0.50 0.73 0.59 11

accuracy 0.73 85

macro avg 0.64 0.65 0.64 85

weighted avg 0.75 0.73 0.73 85

[[25 1 0 1 2]

[ 1 12 5 0 3]

[ 1 2 1 0 3]

[ 0 0 1 16 0]

[ 0 3 0 0 8]]

**Post-Bias Female (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 73/96

Accuracy: 0.7604166666666666

Loss: 0.023356092783312004

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth-Mask 0.88 0.79 0.84 29

FFP2-Mask 0.79 0.55 0.65 20

FFP2-Valve-Mask 0.47 0.80 0.59 10

No-Mask 0.85 0.85 0.85 26

Surgical-Mask 0.69 0.82 0.75 11

accuracy 0.76 96

macro avg 0.74 0.76 0.73 96

weighted avg 0.79 0.76 0.76 96

[[23 1 1 2 2]

[ 0 11 7 1 1]

[ 1 0 8 1 0]

[ 2 1 0 22 1]

[ 0 1 1 0 9]]

Similarly, for age bias detection, we had 1399 images for the people of age group 0-40 and 324 images for the people of age group 41-100. With this distribution we achieved the maximum accuracy of 76% for 0-40 dataset and maximum accuracy of 66% for 41-100 dataset. Average accuracy for 0-40 dataset was 69% whereas in 41-100 dataset it was 58%. These were the results noted from the 10 fold validation. We could distinctly see that the model was not performing well for the age group of 41-100 dataset. So to increase the performance of the model we decided to add more data for the age group of 41-100 dataset.

After cleaning the data for the people of age group 0-40 we now have 1190 images.We added more data for the age group of 41-100 which made upto 673 images. We re-trained our model with the newly added images and used 10-fold validation on the entire 0-40 and 41-100 age group datasets. With the increased number of images our model performed significantly well in comparison to the previous dataset. For the 0-40 dataset we got the average accuracy of 72% and maximum accuracy was 83%. On the other hand, for the 41-100 dataset we got the average accuracy of 65%, maximum accuracy of 76%. Hence, with the increase in datasource our model performed well and had nearly the same accuracy as the dataset without bias. In the below charts, we have all results from K-fold validation for the age bias.

*Age Group 0-40 Pre Bias*  *Age Group 0-40 Post-Bias*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |  | **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |
| **1** | 67 | 66 | 66 | 65 | **1** | 70 | 64 | 68 | 64 |
| **2** | 67 | 64 | 63 | 63 | **2** | 71 | 59 | 60 | 59 |
| **3** | 78 | 75 | 76 | 75 | **3** | 69 | 67 | 68 | 66 |
| **4** | 75 | 71 | 70 | 70 | **4** | 68 | 68 | 66 | 66 |
| **5** | 68 | 68 | 66 | 67 | **5** | 71 | 69 | 68 | 67 |
| **6** | 73 | 71 | 73 | 71 | **6** | 77 | 77 | 74 | 75 |
| **7** | 64 | 62 | 65 | 63 | **7** | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| **8** | 73 | 63 | 63 | 63 | **8** | 72 | 69 | 73 | 70 |
| **9** | 68 | 67 | 65 | 65 | **9** | 67 | 67 | 64 | 64 |
| **10** | 80 | 77 | 76 | 76 | **10** | 83 | 81 | 78 | 79 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average Accuracy | 71 |  | Average Accuracy | 72 |
| Maximum Accuracy | 77 | Maximum Accuracy | 83 |
| Minimum Accuracy | 64 | Minimum Accuracy | 67 |

**Pre-Bias Age Group 0-40 (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 111/139

Accuracy: 0.7985611510791367

Loss: 0.02239075560363934

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth Mask 0.76 0.90 0.83 29

FFP2 Mask 0.70 0.80 0.74 20

FFP2 Mask - Valve 0.50 0.48 0.49 23

No Mask 0.98 0.92 0.95 49

Surgical Mask 0.93 0.72 0.81 18

accuracy 0.80 139

macro avg 0.77 0.76 0.76 139

weighted avg 0.81 0.80 0.80 139

[[26 0 2 0 1]

[ 0 16 4 0 0]

[ 4 7 11 1 0]

[ 2 0 2 45 0]

[ 2 0 3 0 13]]

**Post-Bias Age Group 0-40 (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 98/118

Accuracy: 0.8305084745762712

Loss:0.018455430739006753

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth-Mask 0.73 0.80 0.76 20

FFP2-Mask 0.81 0.88 0.85 34

FFP2-Valve-Mask 0.58 0.47 0.52 15

No-Mask 0.94 0.97 0.96 35

Surgical-Mask 1.00 0.79 0.88 14

accuracy 0.83 118

macro avg 0.81 0.78 0.79 118

weighted avg 0.83 0.83 0.83 118

[[16 2 2 0 0]

[ 1 30 2 1 0]

[ 2 5 7 1 0]

[ 1 0 0 34 0]

[ 2 0 1 0 11]]

*Age Group 41-100 Pre Bias Age Group 41-100 Post-Bias*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |  | **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |
| **1** | 61 | 71 | 55 | 51 | **1** | 62 | 60 | 59 | 59 |
| **2** | 58 | 57 | 63 | 58 | **2** | 67 | 65 | 70 | 62 |
| **3** | 61 | 64 | 63 | 60 | **3** | 66 | 64 | 59 | 60 |
| **4** | 41 | 38 | 44 | 40 | **4** | 76 | 68 | 68 | 66 |
| **5** | 50 | 53 | 47 | 49 | **5** | 62 | 63 | 66 | 64 |
| **6** | 62 | 62 | 63 | 60 | **6** | 69 | 68 | 70 | 68 |
| **7** | 53 | 55 | 62 | 55 | **7** | 59 | 60 | 58 | 56 |
| **8** | 62 | 50 | 48 | 48 | **8** | 62 | 67 | 62 | 61 |
| **9** | 66 | 63 | 68 | 63 | **9** | 71 | 81 | 68 | 62 |
| **10** | 66 | 70 | 61 | 60 | **10** | 52 | 50 | 48 | 49 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average Accuracy | 58 |  | Average Accuracy | 65 |
| Maximum Accuracy | 66 | Maximum Accuracy | 76 |
| Minimum Accuracy | 41 | Minimum Accuracy | 52 |

**Pre-Bias Age Group 41-100 (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 21/32

Accuracy: 0.65625

Loss: 0.025127174332737923

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth Mask 0.73 0.80 0.76 10

FFP2 Mask 0.62 0.83 0.71 6

FFP2 Mask - Valve 1.00 0.25 0.40 4

No Mask 0.62 0.83 0.71 6

Surgical Mask 0.50 0.33 0.40 6

accuracy 0.66 32

macro avg 0.70 0.61 0.60 32

weighted avg 0.68 0.66 0.63 32

[[8 0 0 1 1]

[0 5 0 0 1]

[0 1 1 2 0]

[1 0 0 5 0]

[2 2 0 0 2]]

**Post-Bias Age Group 41-100 (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 44/58

Accuracy: 0.7586206896551724

Loss: 0.02746065012339888

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth Mask 0.86 0.80 0.83 15

FFP2 Mask 0.83 0.50 0.62 10

FFP2 Mask - Valve 0.17 0.20 0.18 5

No Mask 1.00 0.90 0.95 21

Surgical Mask 0.54 1.00 0.70 7

accuracy 0.76 58

macro avg 0.68 0.68 0.66 58

weighted avg 0.81 0.76 0.77 58

[[12 1 2 0 0]

[ 0 5 1 0 4]

[ 2 0 1 0 2]

[ 0 0 2 19 0]

[ 0 0 0 0 7]]

**3. K-FOLD CROSS-VALIDATION**

Now that we eliminated bias from our dataset and improved our evaluation across the different classes using K-fold cross validation, we want to use 10-fold cross validation for our re-trained model.

K-fold cross-validation is a technique to evaluate a machine learning model on different data samples using a simple data resampling procedure. In this section we applied K fold on the model with 10 folds on the dataset, which splits into 9 trains and 1 test fold on the training data and trains the model accordingly. K-Fold Cross Validation ensures that on each fold a different set of Testing and Training data is provided to the model. This ensures that the model is not overfitting to the same training data every time. K-Fold divides the dataset into pieces such that 1/k th data is used as testing. Based on this, the 10 fold applied model improves predictions compared to standard evaluation (fixed training/test split used in phase-1).

Then, we calculated the average accuracy from the accuracy of all folds.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **K in 10-Fold CV** | **Accuracy %** | **Precision%** | **Recall%** | **F1-score%** |
| **1** | 75.93 | 75 | 74 | 73 |
| **2** | 70.58 | 72 | 71 | 71 |
| **3** | 79.67 | 78 | 79 | 78 |
| **4** | 73.65 | 71 | 72 | 71 |
| **5** | 68.88 | 71 | 65 | 66 |
| **6** | 77.95 | 77 | 78 | 77 |
| **7** | 74.19 | 74 | 76 | 74 |
| **8** | 72.58 | 75 | 72 | 72 |
| **9** | 71.50 | 73 | 71 | 71 |
| **10** | 81.18 | 79 | 80 | 80 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Average Accuracy | 74.61 % |
| Maximum Accuracy | 81.18 % |
| Minimum Accuracy | 68.88 % |

**Post-Bias Elimination (Maximum Accuracy)**

Correct prediction: 151/186

Accuracy: 0.8118279569892473

Loss: 0.02300114240697635

precision recall f1-score support

Cloth-Mask 0.82 0.84 0.83 38

FFP2-Mask 0.83 0.76 0.80 46

FFP2-Valve-Mask 0.55 0.59 0.57 29

No-Mask 0.96 0.92 0.94 51

Surgical-Mask 0.80 0.91 0.85 22

accuracy 0.81 186

macro avg 0.79 0.80 0.80 186

weighted avg 0.82 0.81 0.81 186

[[32 0 3 1 2]

[ 1 35 7 1 2]

[ 6 5 17 0 1]

[ 0 1 3 47 0]

[ 0 1 1 0 20]]

As observed, we can state that our model is efficient to provide output with an average 74.61% accuracy for the given testing data. The average accuracy when using pre-bias data was around 71.1% but when using post-bias data after bias elimination the accuracy was around 74.61% with maximum accuracy of 81.18% and minimum accuracy of 68.88% which means the accuracy of the model is increased after retraining data and biases. We observed that the K-fold evaluation was efficient in testing the model as it provides consistent results with different training and testing datasets. After adding the post bias data we observe a slight increase in the K-fold results. This was mainly due to balancing the dataset and adding more testing images.

It can also be observed in the confusion matrix that the f1-score for all the classes of masks have been improved significantly. This was the result of adding images with better quality and removing skewed images as well as eliminating bias and increasing the depth of the CNN architecture.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Pre-bias** |  |  | **Post-bias fix** |  |  |
|  | **0 - 40** | **41 - 100** | **Total** | **0 - 40** | **41 - 100** | **Total** |
| **Cloth** | 319 | 77 | **396** | 245 | 169 | **414** |
| **FFP2** | 279 | 70 | **349** | 242 | 123 | **365** |
| **FFP2-valve** | 235 | 65 | **300** | 205 | 149 | **354** |
| **No mask** | 398 | 51 | **449** | 375 | 110 | **485** |
| **Surgical** | 168 | 61 | **229** | 123 | 122 | **245** |
| **Total** | **1399** | **324** | **1723** | **1190** | **673** | **1863** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Pre-bias** |  |  | **Post-bias fix** |  |  |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Cloth** | 166 | 238 | 404 | 166 | 238 | **404** |
| **FFP2** | 121 | 228 | 349 | 145 | 228 | **373** |
| **FFP2-valve** | 194 | 104 | 298 | 194 | 104 | **298** |
| **No mask** | 268 | 181 | 449 | 268 | 263 | **531** |
| **Surgical** | 129 | 94 | 223 | 129 | 127 | **256** |
| **Total** | **878** | **845** | **1723** | **923** | **960** | **1863** |

**References**

**Data:**

[1] Cloth-Mask, Surgical-Mask images were collected from below sources:

shorturl.at/suNW4

shorturl.at/orzJR

shorturl.at/ovQTU

shorturl.at/hoAIK

shorturl.at/htwGW

[2] FFP2-Mask images were collected from Shutterstock.

shorturl.at/gsL38

shorturl.at/fnCJV

shorturl.at/foBFK

shorturl.at/ruABS

[3] No-Mask images were collected from 2 different Kaggle datasets

a.https://www.kaggle.com/vinaykudari/facemask by Vinay Kudari

b.https://www.kaggle.com/spandanpatnaik09/face-mask-detectormask-not-mask-incorrect-mask by Spandanpatnaik

[4] https://www.shutterstock.com/search/person+with+FFP2-Mask+with+valve

[5] https://www.kaggle.com/vinaykudari/facemask (Need to filter with valve)

[6] <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sumansid/facemask-dataset>

[7] <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/limyixen/facemask>

[8] <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/prithwirajmitra/covid-face-mask-detection-dataset>

[9] <https://www.kaggle.com/andrewmvd/face-mask-detection>

[10] <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/maalialharbi/face-mask-dataset>

**Tutorials:**

<https://medium.com/thecyphy/train-cnn-model-with-pytorch-21dafb918f48>

[Tutorial 21- What is Convolution operation in CNN?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Etksi-F5ug8)

[Randomhorizontalflip() => https://medium.com/analytics](onenote:https://d.docs.live.net/15115eb1bb99a3ce/Documents/COMP%206721/Project.one#Randomhorizontalflip() => https/medium.com/analytics&section-id={DFB4714F-FFB6-44BD-8878-9AED8216B2C0}&page-id={7C60BA27-382D-49B2-829F-FFF96D3F011B}&object-id={A92C37C6-CDC3-4018-9E55-6A38199781D7}&1F)  ([Web view](https://onedrive.live.com/view.aspx?resid=15115EB1BB99A3CE%211940&id=documents&wd=target%28Project.one%7CDFB4714F-FFB6-44BD-8878-9AED8216B2C0%2FRandomhorizontalflip%28%5C%29%20%3D%3E%20https%3A%5C%2F%5C%2Fmedium.com%5C%2Fanalytics%7C7C60BA27-382D-49B2-829F-FFF96D3F011B%2F%29))

[Batch Normalization (“batch norm”) explained](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dXB-KQYkzNU)

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/62041724/batchnorm2d-pytorch-why-pass-number-of-channels-to-batchnorm>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/how-to-calculate-the-number-of-parameters-in-keras-models-710683dae0ca>

<https://kvirajdatt.medium.com/calculating-out>

[Pytorch Data Augmentation using Torchvision](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zvd276j9sZ8)