# Video Object Detection

July 21, 2019

#### 1 Preamble

L'objectif de ce document est de présenter un algorithme de détermination de l'angle d'une remorque à l'arrière d'un véhicule équipé d'une caméra vidéo.

### 2 import

Le programme écrit en python s'appuie sur plusieurs bibliothèques existantes standard.

#### 3 File selection

fileName = 'P473\_Arizona\_Day\_Asphalt\_Close\_To\_Sunset\_dry\_Nominal\_8300lx.avi'

### 4 Test Video Loop

# 5 Variables globales

Pour des raisons de lisibilité du code, l'ensemble des variables locales seront précédés du préfixe 'l' afin de les différencier des variables globales qui n'ont pas de préfixe. ## Type de données de position

```
In [7]: posType = np.dtype([('x', 'u1'), ('y', 'u2')])
```

### 5.1 Type de données de Neurones

#### 5.1.1 Neurone sensoriel à champs récepteur

### 5.2 Taille des champs récepteurs neuronaux

```
In [9]: tailleField = 7
```

#### 6 Fonctions

#### 6.1 Calcul d'un neurone champ moyen

A partir d'une liste de neurones, il retourne le neurone moyen

#### 6.2 Matrice des directions

Afin de faciliter le calcul des angles des pixels, une matrice de poids est générée afin d'appliquer à chaque pixel centré sur un champs récepteur un poids correspondant à l'angle d'une ligne passant par ce centre. Voici comment les angles sont représentés IMAGE

#### 6.3 Fonction d'activation des neurones

Chaque neurone retourne une valeur comprise entre 0 et 255 qui reflète son niveau d'activation. Cette activation reflète le niveau de confiance que le neurone a sur le lien existant entre sa fonction de base et les pixels reçus dans son champs récepteur. Plus les pixels sont organisés de façon à former une ligne avec l'angle correspondant à la fonction de base du neurone et plus ce dernier sera activé. Comme on ne souhaite pas obtenir une activation de valeur infinie, on utilise donc une fonction sigmoide qui s'applique à l'écart-type des angles supposés.

```
In [12]: @jit(nopython=True, parallel=True)
    def sigmoidActivationFctN1(lActivationVector):
        lDenom = (1 + np.exp(0.1 * (np.abs(np.std(lActivationVector)) - 30)))
        return 255 / lDenom
```

### 6.4 Création d'une liste de neurones à champs récepteurs

```
In [511]: #@jit(nopython=True, parallel=True)
          def getNeuronActivationList(idxX,
                                       idxY.
                                       size,
                                       frameE,
                                       nbPixelPts,
                                       lNeuronType=NeuronType,
                                       lVerbose=False):
              #commencer par créer le tableau de neurones
              lCriterion = nbPixelPts >= size
              nbNeurons = sum(lCriterion)
              lNeurons = np.zeros(nbNeurons, dtype=lNeuronType)
              lpNeurons = pd.DataFrame(lNeurons)
              lpNeurons['longueur'] = size
              #lpNeurons['layer'] = layer
              lHalfL = int(np.floor(size / 2))
              lAngleMat = fillAngleMat(size)
              newX = idxX[lCriterion]
              newY = idxY[lCriterion]
              if lVerbose:
                  print("size :" + str(len(newX)))
                  print("newX")
                  print(np.min(newX))
                  print(np.max(newX))
                  print("newY")
                  print(np.min(newY))
                  print(np.max(newY))
                  print()
              pos = 0
              lnPos = 0
              for lintX in newX:
                  lintY = newY[pos]
                  if (lintX - lHalfL) < 0 or (lintY - lHalfL) < 0:</pre>
                      print("exceed the limit of the matrix")
                      pos += 1
                      continue
                  lNeuronFieldFrame = frameE[int(lintX - lHalfL):int(lintX + lHalfL + 1),
                                              int(lintY - lHalfL):int(lintY + lHalfL +
                                                                       1)] / 255
                  try:
```

```
tmp = np.multiply(lAngleMat, lNeuronFieldFrame)
    except:
        print("error 10 : ")
        print("lAngleMat")
        print(lAngleMat)
        print("lNeuronFieldFrame")
        print(lNeuronFieldFrame)
        print("lintX")
        print(lintX)
        print("lintY")
        print(lintY)
        print("lHalfL")
        print(lHalfL)
        continue
    lNeuronFieldValues = tmp[np.nonzero(tmp)]
    if lVerbose:
        print("lNeuronFieldFrame :")
        print(lNeuronFieldFrame)
        print("np.multiply(lAngleMat, lNeuronFieldFrame)")
        print(tmp)
        print("lNeuronFieldValues")
        print(lNeuronFieldValues)
    if (np.mean(lNeuronFieldValues)) < 0:</pre>
        lNeuronFieldValues[lNeuronFieldValues > 89] = -90
    elif np.std(lNeuronFieldValues) > 45:
        lNeuronFieldValues[lNeuronFieldValues > 89] = -90
    if (lNeuronFieldValues.size > 0):
        lpNeurons.loc[pos, ['angle']] = np.mean(lNeuronFieldValues)
        lpNeurons.loc[pos, ['weight']] = sigmoidActivationFctN1(
            lNeuronFieldValues)
        lpNeurons.loc[pos, ['precision']] = np.std(lNeuronFieldValues)
        lpNeurons.loc[pos, ['xPos']] = lintX
        lpNeurons.loc[pos, ['yPos']] = lintY
        if (np.abs(np.mean(lNeuronFieldValues)) < 90):</pre>
            lpNeurons.loc[pos, ['layer']] = np.around(lintY + (
                np.tan(np.around(np.mean(lNeuronFieldValues)) / 180 * np.pi) *
                lintX));
        else:
            lpNeurons.loc[pos, ['layer']] = frameE.shape[0] + lintX;
        lnPos += 1
    else:
        True #print ("error it shouldn't be zero")
    pos += 1
if lVerbose:
    print("nb de positions couvertes : " + str(lnPos) + " sur " + str(pos))
return lpNeurons
```

#### 6.5 Nombre de pixels actifs dans chaque champs récepteur

A partir des coordonnées des centres supposés de chaque champs récepteurs et de la taille du champs récepteur, recherche sur la frame bitmap passée en paramètres, retourne un tableau contenant le nombre de pixels allumés à l'intérieur de chacun de ces champs.

```
In [14]: @jit(nopython=True, parallel=True)
         def nbPixelField(1TableX, 1TableY, 1FrameEdge, lintTailleField=3):
             lIdx = 0
             lResults = np.zeros(lTableX.size)
             lRayon = np.floor(lintTailleField / 2)
             lTailleMaxX = lFrameEdge.shape[0]
             \#lTailleMaxY = lFrameEdge.shape[1]
             lHalfX = lTailleMaxX / 3
             for lPosX in lTableX:
                 lPosY = lTableY[lIdx]
                 if lPosX > lHalfX and lPosX >= lRayon and (lPosX +
                                                              lRayon) < lTailleMaxX:</pre>
                     lResults[lIdx] = np.sum(
                         lFrameEdge[int(lPosX - lRayon):int(lPosX + lRayon + 1),
                                     int(1PosY - 1Rayon):int(1PosY + 1Rayon + 1)] / 255)
                 lIdx += 1
             return lResults
In [15]: #@jit(nopython=True, parallel=True)
         def getNonZero(LImg):
             return np.where(LImg != [0])
```

#### 6.6 Coordonnées de la fonction de base (ligne)

```
In [16]: def getNFCoordinate(lNeurone,lVerbose=False):
                 lintDist = int(np.floor(lNeurone.longueur / 2))
             except:
                 1P1 = (0, 0)
                 1P2 = (0, 0)
                 return (1P1, 1P2)
             if np.abs(lNeurone.angle) < 45:
                 lAlpha = lNeurone.angle / 180 * pi
                 lintY1 = np.around(lNeurone.yPos - lintDist * np.tan(lAlpha))
                 lintX1 = lNeurone.xPos + lintDist
                 lintY2 = np.around(lNeurone.yPos + lintDist * np.tan(lAlpha))
                 lintX2 = lNeurone.xPos - lintDist
             else:
                 lAlpha = (90 - lNeurone.angle) / 180 * pi
                 if lVerbose:
                     print("Angle : "+str(lNeurone.angle))
                     print("yPos = "+str(lNeurone.yPos)+"xPos = "+str(lNeurone.xPos))
```

```
lintX1 = np.around(lNeurone.xPos - lintDist * np.tan(lAlpha))
lintY1 = lNeurone.yPos + lintDist
lintX2 = np.around(lNeurone.xPos + lintDist * np.tan(lAlpha))
lintY2 = lNeurone.yPos - lintDist
lP1 = (int(lintY1), int(lintX1))
lP2 = (int(lintY2), int(lintX2))
if lVerbose:
    print("point 1: "+str(lP1))
    print("point 2: "+str(lP2))
    print("")
return lP1, lP2
```

#### 6.7 Calcule la distance entre deux points

### 6.8 Retourne les neurones les plus proches d'un point

#### 6.9 Crée un neurone avec les paramètres passés

# 6.10 Dessine les fonctions de base des neurones sur un bitmap

lpNeurons['groupID'] = lGroup; lpNeurons['layer'] = llayer;

return lpNeurons;

```
1LayerRange=0,
                  lAngle=0,
                  1AngleRange=0):
lInitShow = 8
if lVerbose:
    lInitShow = 0
lIndexPassOver = lInitShow
for index, lNeuron in lNeuronList.iterrows():
    if lGroupMember > 0:
        if lNeuron.groupID != lGroupMember:
            continue
    if lLayer != 0:
        if (lNeuron.layer < lLayer - lLayerRange) or (</pre>
                 lNeuron.layer > lLayer + lLayerRange):
            continue
    if lAngle != 0:
        if (lNeuron.angle < lAngle - lAngleRange) or (</pre>
                 lNeuron.angle > lAngle + lAngleRange):
            continue
    1Coord = getNFCoordinate(lNeuron, lVerbose)
    if lVerbose:
        print(lNeuron)
        print(lCoord)
    if lIndexPassOver > 7:
        lIndexPassOver = lInitShow
        try:
            cv2.line(
                 lBitmap,
                 1Coord[0],
                 1Coord[1],
                          (255, 255, 255), 1)
                 (int(lNeuron.weight), int(
                     lNeuron.weight), int(lNeuron.weight)),
                 1)
        except:
            True
    if lVerbose:
        lIndexPassOver += 1
return lBitmap
```

#### 6.11 Find neuronal groups

Un groupe neuronal est un ensemble de neurone dont les champs récepteurs sont complémentaires les uns des autres. Pour faire partie d'un champs récepteur, deux conditions doivent être réunies. (A compléter) ### Translation Retourne les coordonnées d'un point translaté d'une certaine distance avec un certain angle. Cette fonction demande un angle, une distance et les coordonnées d'un point de départ. Il retourne ensuite les coordonnées après translation.

Effectue le même calcul que la fonction moveCoordDeg mais prend comme paramètre un neurone. Il effectue la translation en prenant comme point de départ le centre du champs récepteur et effectue un déplacement de la taille de ce champs dans la direction de la fonction de base.

#### 6.11.1 Calcul des groupes à partir d'une liste de neurones à champs récepteurs

```
In [23]: def findGroups(lneuronList, lVerbose=False):
             # Sélection d'un nouveau numéro de Groupe (GroupID)
             lintCurrentGroupID = 0
             lintNbGroups = 0
             lIndex = 0
             ##DEBUG
             lnbNeuron = 0
             ##DEBUG
             # liste des neurones sans groupe
             lNoGroupList = lneuronList[lneuronList.groupID == 0]
             while lNoGroupList.shape[0] > 0:
                 #Sélection d'un neurone dans la liste (ceux sans groupID ou groupID=0)
                 lMoyenNeuron = lNoGroupList.iloc[0]
                 lIndex = lNoGroupList.head().index.values[0]
                 while True:
                     #Assignation d'un nouveau numéro de GroupID en cours
                     lintNbGroups += 1
                     lintCurrentGroupID += 1
                     if lneuronList[lneuronList.groupID ==
                                    lintCurrentGroupID].shape[0] == 0:
```

#### break

```
lneuronList.loc[lIndex, ['groupID']] = lintCurrentGroupID
#déplacement
lnPos = getNextPosition(lMoyenNeuron, lVerbose)
#recherche de neurones proches
lClosestNeurons = closestFieldNeurons(
    lneuronList, lnPos[0], lnPos[1],
    int(np.floor(lMoyenNeuron.longueur / 2)))
if lVerbose:
   print("")
   print("")
    print("Coordonnées en cours : (" + str(lnPos[0]) + "," +
          str(lnPos[1]) + ")")
    lnbNeuron += 1
   if lClosestNeurons.shape[0] == 0:
       print("Aucun neurone a proximité pour le neurone #" +
              str(lnbNeuron) + " aux coordonnées : (" + str(lnPos[0]) +
              "," + str(lnPos[1]) + str(") a la distance :") +
              str(int(np.floor(lMoyenNeuron.longueur / 2))))
    #Oui ==> retour étape 1
    1NbFindGroup = 0
while lClosestNeurons.shape[0] != 0:
    #recherche des groupID dans cette sous-sélection
    if lClosestNeurons[lClosestNeurons.groupID> 0].shape[0] == 0:
        #Non => Assigner à tous les neurones de la sous-sélection
        #le groupID en cours => aller directement à l'étape 7
        if lVerbose:
            print("Aucun neurone dans le groupe : " +
                  str(lintCurrentGroupID))
       for lintIdx in lClosestNeurons.head().index.values:
            lneuronList.loc[lintIdx, ['groupID']] = lintCurrentGroupID
    else:
        #Ou.i.
        if lVerbose:
            ##DEBUG
            #lNbFindGroup += 1
            print("Trouvé " + str(lClosestNeurons[
                lClosestNeurons.groupID > 0].shape[0]) +
                  " neurone(s) déja dans des groupes :")
            print("Groupe en cours : " + str(lintCurrentGroupID))
```

```
#Récupération de la liste de tous les groupID utilisés
            #Sélection du groupID le plus petit
            #(en comparant aussi avec le groupID en cours)
            lintPreviousGroupID = lintCurrentGroupID
            lintCurrentGroupID = np.min(
                lClosestNeurons[lClosestNeurons.groupID > 0].groupID)
            if lVerbose:
                print("Change pour le groupe #" + str(lintCurrentGroupID))
                print("-")
            #Assigner au neurone en cours le nouveau groupe
            lneuronList.loc[lIndex, ['groupID']] = lintCurrentGroupID
            #Assigner à tous les neurones de la sous-sélection ce nouveau groupID
            for lintIdx in lClosestNeurons.head().index.values:
                lneuronList.loc[lintIdx, ['groupID']] = lintCurrentGroupID
                #remplacer dans la liste globale,
                #pour chaque groupID présent dans la liste par le nouveau groupID
                for lintGroupID in lClosestNeurons[
                        lClosestNeurons.groupID > 0].groupID:
                    lneuronList.loc[lneuronList.groupID == lintGroupID,
                                     'groupID'] = lintCurrentGroupID
            if lintPreviousGroupID == lintCurrentGroupID:
                #si tous les neurones
                if lClosestNeurons[lClosestNeurons.groupID >
                                   0].shape[0] == lClosestNeurons[
                                       1ClosestNeurons.groupID ==
                                       lintPreviousGroupID].shape[0]:
                    break # sortie de la boucle while
        if lVerbose:
            #Calcul du neurone Field moyen
            print("Neurones trouvé :")
            print(lClosestNeurons)
        lMoyenNeuron = getAvgFieldNeuron(lClosestNeurons)
        if lVerbose:
            print("neurone Moyen")
            print(lMoyenNeuron)
        #déplacement
        lnPos = getNextPosition(lMoyenNeuron, lVerbose)
        #recherche de neurones proches
        lClosestNeurons = closestFieldNeurons(
            lneuronList, lnPos[0], lnPos[1],
            int(np.floor(lMoyenNeuron.longueur / 2)))
    1NoGroupList = lneuronList[lneuronList.groupID == 0]
return lneuronList
```

### 6.12 Get the Weighted Average of the group Angle (WAGA)

#### 6.13 Get two Neuron line spread

```
In [25]: def getTNLSpread(1Neuron1, 1Neuron2):
    return 0;
```

# 7 Video Loop

```
In [26]: kernelSize = 21 # Kernel Bluring size
         # Edge Detection Parameter
         parameter1 = 20
         parameter2 = 40
         intApertureSize = 1
         \#cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
         cap = cv2.VideoCapture(fileName)
         1Counter = 0
         while (cap.isOpened()):
             # Capture frame-by-frame
             ret, Cannyframe = cap.read()
             if ret == True:
                 # Our operations on the frame come here
                 if lCounter == 1:
                     Cannyframe = cv2.GaussianBlur(Cannyframe, (kernelSize, kernelSize), 0, 0)
                     Cannyframe = cv2.Canny(Cannyframe, parameter1, parameter2,
                                        intApertureSize) # Canny edge detection
                     1Counter = 0
                     break
                 1Counter += 1
                 # Display the resulting frame
                 cv2.imshow('Edges Video', Cannyframe)
                 if cv2.waitKey(1) & OxFF == ord('q'): # press q to quit
                     break
             else:
         # When everything done, release the capture
         cap.release()
         cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

#### 8 Sandbox

#### 8.1 Toy data Generator

```
In [373]: def generateToy(lType=1, lHauteur=80, lLargeur=128,lepaisseur=1):
              1Frame = 0
              if lType == 1:
                  1Frame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
                  1Frame[:, int((lLargeur-lepaisseur) / 2):int((lLargeur+lepaisseur) / 2)] = 2
              elif lType == 2:
                  1Frame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
                  lFrame[int((lHauteur-lepaisseur) / 2):int((lHauteur+lepaisseur)/2), :] = 255
              elif lType == 3:
                  1Frame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
                  cv2.line(lFrame, (int(lLargeur / 3), lHauteur),
                           (int(2 * lLargeur / 3), 0), (255, 255, 255), lepaisseur)
              elif lType == 4:
                  1Frame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
                  cv2.rectangle(1Frame,
                                (int(lLargeur / 128 * 10), int(lHauteur / 80 * 30)),
                                (int(lLargeur / 128 * 30), int(lHauteur / 80 * 50)),
                                (255, 255, 255), lepaisseur)
                  pts = np.array([[int(lLargeur / 128 *64),
                                   int(lHauteur / 80 * 30)],
                                  [int(lLargeur / 128 * 76),
                                   int(lHauteur / 80 * 50)],
                                  [int(lLargeur / 128 * 53),
                                   int(lHauteur / 80 *50)]], np.int32)
                  ts = pts.reshape((-1, 1, 2))
                  cv2.polylines(lFrame, [pts], True, (255, 255, 255), lepaisseur)
                  cv2.circle(1Frame,
                             (int(lLargeur / 128 * 107), int(lHauteur / 80 * 40)),
                             int(lHauteur / 80 * 10), (255, 255, 255), lepaisseur)
              elif lType == 5:
                  lFrame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
                  #createNeuron(llong, langle, lXpos, lYpos,
                  llN = int(lLargeur / 256 * 50)
                  llXTmp = int(lHauteur / 160 * 100)
                  lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(llN, -75, llXTmp, int(lLargeur / 256 * 25))
                  drawFieldNeurons(1NeuronTest2, 1Frame)
                  lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(llN, -60, llXTmp, int(lLargeur / 256 * 75))
                  drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
                  lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 0, 11XTmp, int(1Largeur / 256 * 125))
                  drawFieldNeurons(1NeuronTest2, 1Frame)
                  lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(llN, 60, llXTmp, int(lLargeur / 256 * 175))
                  drawFieldNeurons(1NeuronTest2, 1Frame)
                  lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 75, 11XTmp, int(1Largeur / 256 * 225))
                  drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
```

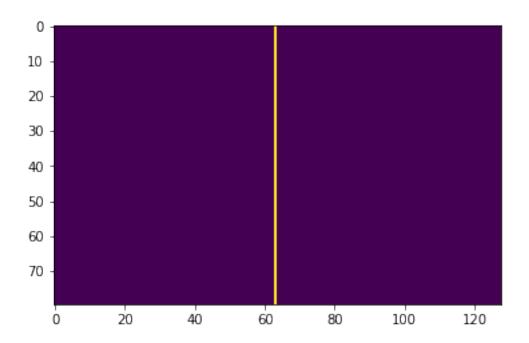
```
elif lType == 6:
    1Frame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
    #createNeuron(llong, langle, lXpos, lYpos,
    llN = int(lLargeur / 256 * 50)
    llXTmp = int(lHauteur / 160 * 100)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(llN, 0, llXTmp, int(lLargeur / 256 * 25))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(llN, 0, llXTmp, int(lLargeur / 256 * 75))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 0, 11XTmp, int(1Largeur / 256 * 125))
    drawFieldNeurons(1NeuronTest2, 1Frame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 0, 11XTmp, int(1Largeur / 256 * 175))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 0, 11XTmp, int(1Largeur / 256 * 225))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
elif lType == 7:
    1Frame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
    #createNeuron(llong, langle, lXpos, lYpos,
    llN = int(lLargeur / 256 * 50)
    llXTmp = int(lHauteur / 160 * 100)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(llN, 5, llXTmp, int(lLargeur / 256 * 25))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(llN, 5, llXTmp, int(lLargeur / 256 * 75))
    drawFieldNeurons(1NeuronTest2, 1Frame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 0, 11XTmp+2, int(1Largeur / 256 * 125))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 0, 11XTmp+2, int(1Largeur / 256 * 175))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
    lNeuronTest2 = createNeuron(11N, 0, 11XTmp+2, int(1Largeur / 256 * 225))
    drawFieldNeurons(lNeuronTest2, lFrame)
else:
    1Frame = np.zeros((lHauteur, lLargeur))
    print("First parameter should be between 1 to 7")
return 1Frame
```

#### 8.2 Playground

#### 8.2.1 Test 1

#### Generate data of type 1

```
In [359]: frame = generateToy(1,80,128,1)
    imgplot = plt.imshow(frame)
```



# Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

In [361]: titi.describe()

Out[361]:	longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	groupID	\
count	50.0	5.000000e+01	50.000000	50.0	50.00000	50.0	50.0	
mean	7.0	9.999996e-03	242.906311	0.0	51.50000	63.0	0.0	
std	0.0	3.763112e-09	0.000092	0.0	14.57738	0.0	0.0	
min	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	27.00000	63.0	0.0	
25%	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	39.25000	63.0	0.0	
50%	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	51.50000	63.0	0.0	
75%	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	63.75000	63.0	0.0	
max	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	76.00000	63.0	0.0	

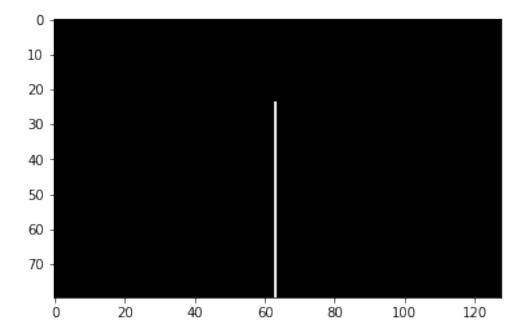
	layer
count	50.0
mean	63.0
std	0.0
min	63.0
25%	63.0
50%	63.0

```
75% 63.0 max 63.0
```

```
In [362]: titi[0:4]
```

Out[362]:	longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	groupID	layer
0	7	0.01	242.906403	0.0	27	63	0	63.0
1	7	0.01	242.906403	0.0	28	63	0	63.0
2	7	0.01	242.906403	0.0	29	63	0	63.0
3	7	0.01	242.906403	0.0	30	63	0	63.0

### Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones



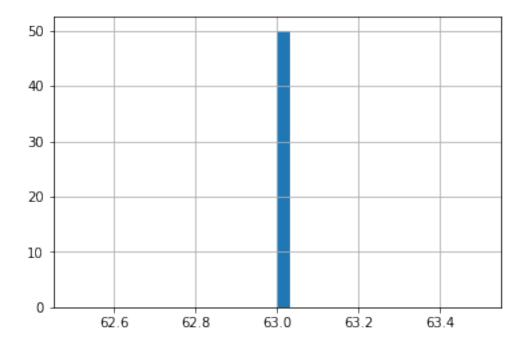
# Simplification des neurones

In [366]: np.sum(titi.memory\_usage())

Out[366]: 2130

In [367]: titi.layer.hist(bins=32)

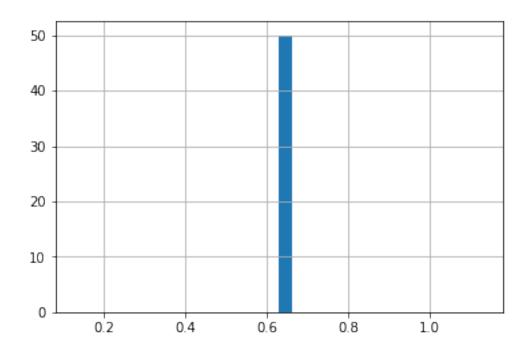
Out[367]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x138b4c710>

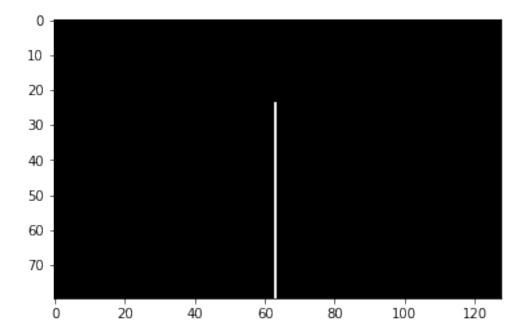


In [368]: toto = titi.angle\*titi.layer

toto.hist(bins=32)

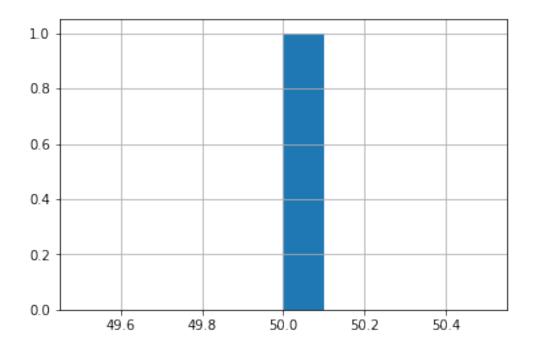
Out[368]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13889b400>



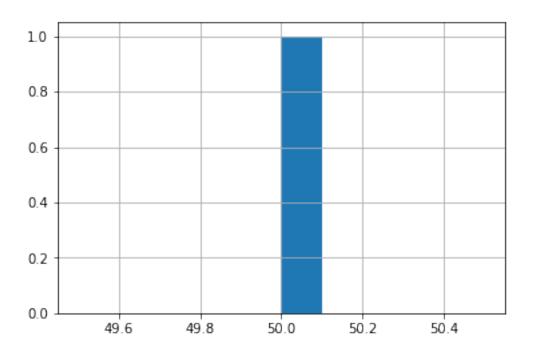


#### Génération des groupes

```
In [35]: findGroups(titi);
In [36]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[0:5]
Out[36]:
                 longueur
                                angle
                                                  weight
                                                               precision
                                                                                xPos
                     mean count mean count
                                                    mean count
                                                                    mean count
                                                                                mean
         groupID
                        7
                             50 0.01
                                         50
                                             242.906403
                                                            50
                                                                     0.0
                                                                               51.5
         1
                                                                            50
                       yPos
                                  layer
                 count mean count
                                  mean count
         groupID
                    50
                         63
                               50
                                    0.0
                                            50
In [37]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()
Out[37]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x123b2c470>
```



Out[38]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x124135a90>



In [39]: titi.describe()

Out [39]	]:	longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	groupID	\
	count	50.0	5.000000e+01	50.000000	50.0	50.00000	50.0	50.0	
	mean	7.0	9.999996e-03	242.906311	0.0	51.50000	63.0	1.0	
	std	0.0	3.763112e-09	0.000092	0.0	14.57738	0.0	0.0	
	min	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	27.00000	63.0	1.0	
	25%	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	39.25000	63.0	1.0	
	50%	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	51.50000	63.0	1.0	
	75%	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	63.75000	63.0	1.0	
	max	7.0	1.000000e-02	242.906403	0.0	76.00000	63.0	1.0	

layer count 50.0 mean 0.0 std 0.0 0.0 min 25% 0.0 0.0 50% 75% 0.0 0.0 max

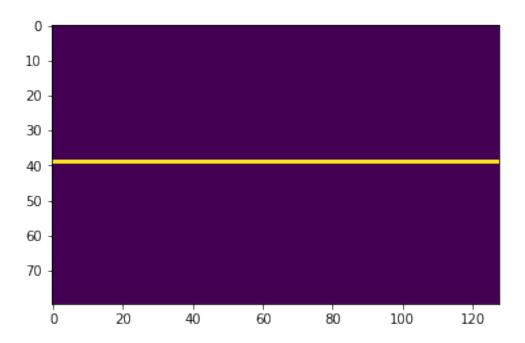
In [369]: titi[0:4]

1	7	0.01	242.906403	0.0	28	63	0	63.0
2	7	0.01	242.906403	0.0	29	63	0	63.0
3	7	0.01	242.906403	0.0	30	63	0	63.0

#### 8.2.2 Test 2

### Generate data of type 2

```
In [42]: frame = generateToy(2,80,128,1)
        imgplot = plt.imshow(frame)
```



#### Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

```
[-7.156e+01 -6.342e+01 -4.499e+01 1.000e-02 4.501e+01 6.344e+01
  7.158e+01]
 [ 9.000e+01 9.000e+01 9.000e+01 0.000e+00 9.000e+01 9.000e+01
  9.000e+01]
 [7.158e+01 6.344e+01 4.501e+01 1.000e-02 -4.499e+01 -6.342e+01
 -7.156e+01]
 [ 5.632e+01 4.501e+01 2.658e+01 1.000e-02 -2.656e+01 -4.499e+01
 -5.630e+01]
 [ 4.501e+01 3.370e+01 1.844e+01 1.000e-02 -1.842e+01 -3.368e+01
  -4.499e+01]]
lNeuronFieldFrame
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [0. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
lintX
39
lintY
125
offsetField
error 10:
lAngleMat
[[-4.499e+01 -3.368e+01 -1.842e+01 1.000e-02 1.844e+01 3.370e+01
  4.501e+01]
 [-5.630e+01 -4.499e+01 -2.656e+01 1.000e-02 2.658e+01 4.501e+01
   5.632e+01]
 [-7.156e+01 -6.342e+01 -4.499e+01 1.000e-02 4.501e+01 6.344e+01
  7.158e+01]
 [ 9.000e+01 9.000e+01 9.000e+01 0.000e+00 9.000e+01 9.000e+01
  9.000e+01]
 [ 7.158e+01 6.344e+01 4.501e+01 1.000e-02 -4.499e+01 -6.342e+01
 -7.156e+01]
 [ 5.632e+01 4.501e+01 2.658e+01 1.000e-02 -2.656e+01 -4.499e+01
 -5.630e+01]
 [ 4.501e+01 3.370e+01 1.844e+01 1.000e-02 -1.842e+01 -3.368e+01
 -4.499e+01]]
lNeuronFieldFrame
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
```

```
lintY
125
offsetField
error 10:
lAngleMat
[[-4.499e+01 -3.368e+01 -1.842e+01 1.000e-02 1.844e+01 3.370e+01
   4.501e+01]
 [-5.630e+01 -4.499e+01 -2.656e+01 1.000e-02 2.658e+01 4.501e+01
   5.632e+01]
 [-7.156e+01 -6.342e+01 -4.499e+01 1.000e-02 4.501e+01 6.344e+01
  7.158e+01]
 [ 9.000e+01 9.000e+01 9.000e+01 0.000e+00 9.000e+01 9.000e+01
  9.000e+01]
 [ 7.158e+01 6.344e+01 4.501e+01
                                   1.000e-02 -4.499e+01 -6.342e+01
 -7.156e+01]
 [ 5.632e+01 4.501e+01 2.658e+01 1.000e-02 -2.656e+01 -4.499e+01
 -5.630e+01]
 [ 4.501e+01 3.370e+01 1.844e+01 1.000e-02 -1.842e+01 -3.368e+01
  -4.499e+01]]
1NeuronFieldFrame
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
lintX
39
lintY
125
offsetField
3
In [44]: titi.describe()
Out [44]:
                longueur
                               angle
                                          weight precision
                                                                   xPos
         count
                   128.0
                         128.000000 128.000000
                                                      128.0 128.000000
                                                                         128.000000
                     7.0
                           85.781250 231.520050
                                                        0.0
                                                              37.171875
                                                                          60.523438
        mean
        std
                     0.0
                           19.098122
                                                        0.0
                                                                          37.053901
                                       51.545200
                                                               8.275863
```

lintX 39

min

25%

50%

75%

7.0

7.0

7.0

7.0

0.000000

90.000000

90.000000

90.000000

0.000000

242.906403

242.906403

242.906403

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.000000

39.000000

39.000000

39.000000

yPos \

0.000000

28.750000

60.500000

92.250000

max	7.0	90.000000	242.906403	0.0	39.000000	124.000000
	groupID	layer				
count	128.0	128.0				
mean	0.0	0.0				
std	0.0	0.0				
min	0.0	0.0				
25%	0.0	0.0				
50%	0.0	0.0				
75%	0.0	0.0				

In [45]: titi[0:4]

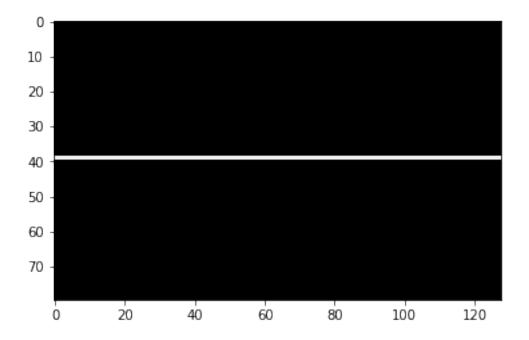
max

Out[45]:	longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	groupID	layer
0	7	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
1	7	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
2	7	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
3	7	90.0	242.906403	0.0	39	3	0	0.0

# Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones

0.0

0.0



# Génération des groupes

In [47]: findGroups(titi);

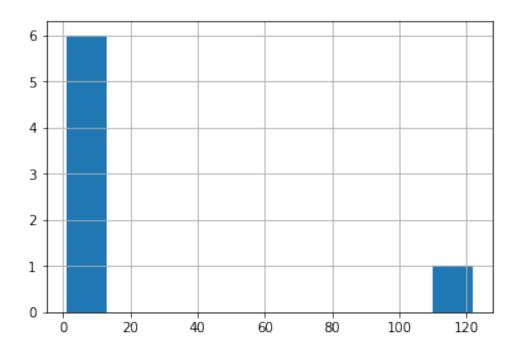
In [48]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[0:5]

Out[48]:		longueur		angle		weight		precision		xPos	\
		mean	count	mean	count	mean	${\tt count}$	mean	${\tt count}$	mean	
	groupID										
	1	7	1	0.0	1	0.000000	1	0.0	1	0	
	2	7	1	0.0	1	0.000000	1	0.0	1	0	
	3	7	1	0.0	1	0.000000	1	0.0	1	0	
	4	7	122	90.0	122	242.906403	122	0.0	122	39	
	5	7	1	0.0	1	0.000000	1	0.0	1	0	

		yPos		layer	
	count	mean	${\tt count}$	mean	count
${\tt groupID}$					
1	1	0.0	1	0.0	1
2	1	0.0	1	0.0	1
3	1	0.0	1	0.0	1
4	122	63.5	122	0.0	122
5	1	0.0	1	0.0	1

In [49]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()

Out[49]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1235eb320>



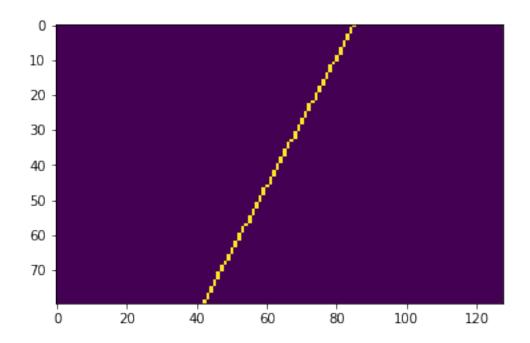
#### In [50]: titi[0:4]

Out[50]:		longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	${ t group ID}$	layer
	0	7	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
	1	7	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0	0	2	0.0
	2	7	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0	0	3	0.0
	3	7	90.0	242.906403	0.0	39	3	4	0.0

#### 8.2.3 Test 3

#### Generate data of type 3

```
In [51]: frame = generateToy(3,80,128,1)
        imgplot = plt.imshow(frame)
```



### Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

In [53]: titi.describe()

 Out [53]:
 longueur
 angle
 weight
 precision
 xPos
 yPos
 \

 count
 50.0
 50.000000
 50.000000
 50.000000
 50.000000
 50.000000
 50.000000
 50.000000
 50.000000
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 50.000000</td

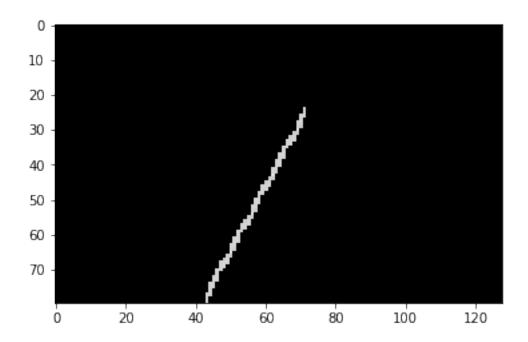
std	0.0	2.806284	5.832972	1.934354	14.57738	7.924362
min	7.0	25.053333	205.570328	7.588554	27.00000	44.000000
25%	7.0	25.053333	212.746216	13.835940	39.25000	50.250000
50%	7.0	25.053333	212.746216	13.835940	51.50000	57.000000
75%	7.0	27.596666	212.746216	13.835940	63.75000	63.750000
max	7.0	35.096668	230.490402	15.747627	76.00000	70.000000

	${\tt groupID}$	layer
count	50.0	50.0
mean	0.0	0.0
std	0.0	0.0
min	0.0	0.0
25%	0.0	0.0
50%	0.0	0.0
75%	0.0	0.0
max	0.0	0.0

In [54]: titi[0:4]

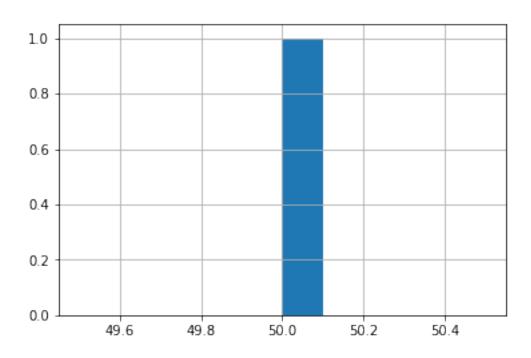
Out $[54]$ :	longueur	${\tt angle}$	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	${ t groupID}$	layer
0	7	25.053333	212.746216	13.83594	27	70	0	0.0
1	7	25.053333	212.746216	13.83594	28	70	0	0.0
2	7	25.053333	212.746216	13.83594	29	69	0	0.0
3	7	25.053333	212.746216	13.83594	30	69	0	0.0

### Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones



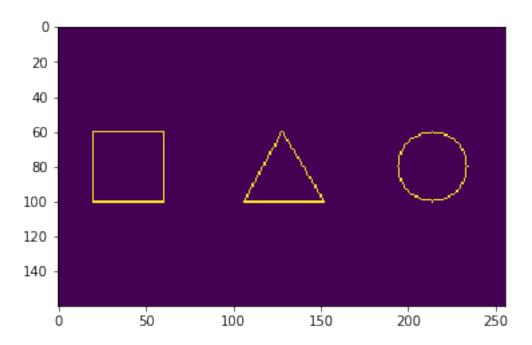
### Génération des groupes

```
In [56]: findGroups(titi);
In [57]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[0:5]
Out[57]:
                 longueur
                                      angle
                                                       weight
                                                                      precision
                     mean count
                                       mean count
                                                         mean count
                                                                           mean count
         {\tt groupID}
         1
                                26.755199
                                                   213.044052
                              50
                                               50
                                                                  50 13.634507
                                                                                   50
                  xPos
                                yPos
                                           layer
                  mean count
                                mean count mean count
         groupID
                          50 56.98
         1
                  51.5
                                        50
                                             0.0
                                                    50
In [58]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()
Out[58]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x123634f60>
```



8.2.4 Test 4
Generate data of type 4

In [512]: frame = generateToy(4,160,256,1)
 imgplot = plt.imshow(frame)



### Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

In [514]: titi.describe()

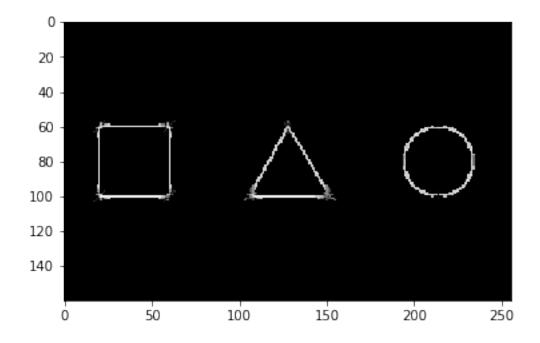
Out[514]:		longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	\
	count	398.0	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	
	mean	7.0	22.983759	214.483398	9.913938	82.311558	117.037688	
	std	0.0	52.803646	44.123013	11.387993	15.140764	72.832620	
	min	7.0	-86.926666	10.970448	0.000000	60.000000	20.000000	
	25%	7.0	-7.785227	205.570328	0.000000	67.000000	50.000000	
	50%	7.0	13.627500	230.490402	7.588554	84.000000	120.000000	
	75%	7.0	90.000000	242.906403	15.747627	99.000000	195.000000	
	max	7.0	90.000000	242.906403	61.020844	100.000000	234.000000	
		groupID	layer					
	count	398.0	398.000000					
	mean	0.0	162.919601					
	std	0.0	302.227783					

```
min 0.0 -1679.000000
25% 0.0 60.000000
50% 0.0 160.000000
75% 0.0 260.000000
max 0.0 2107.000000
```

In [515]: titi[0:4]

Out[515]:	longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	groupID	layer
0	7	45.005001	46.537529	44.994999	60	20	0	80.0
1	7	64.290001	123.892136	30.566092	60	21	0	144.0
2	7	74.018753	176.191147	21.954557	60	22	0	231.0
3	7	79.212219	202.501602	16.500349	60	23	0	332.0

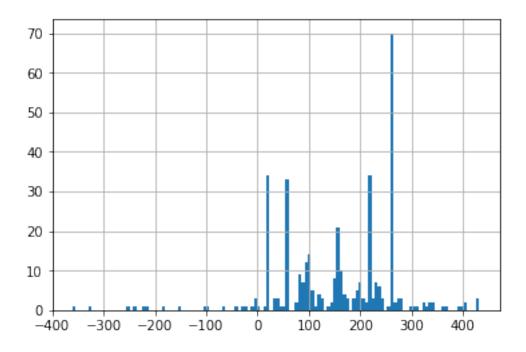
#### Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones



### Simplification

In [566]: titi.layer[np.abs(titi.layer)<450].hist(bins=128)</pre>

Out[566]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x14817b9b0>



```
In [626]: (titi['angle']
           .pipe(lambda s: pd.Series(np.histogram(s, range=(0, 100), bins=20)))
           .pipe(lambda s: pd.Series(s[0], index=s[1][:-1]))
Out[626]: 0.0
                   78
          5.0
                     5
          10.0
                     3
          15.0
                     4
          20.0
                     2
          25.0
                    39
          30.0
                     4
          35.0
                     3
                     2
          40.0
          45.0
                     8
          50.0
                     1
          55.0
                     0
          60.0
                    13
          65.0
                     3
          70.0
                     5
          75.0
                     3
          80.0
                     5
          85.0
                     6
          90.0
                  101
          95.0
                     0
          dtype: int64
```

```
In [675]: lvhist = (titi['layer']
           .pipe(lambda s: pd.Series(np.histogram(s, bins=512)))
           .pipe(lambda s: pd.Series(s[0], index=s[1][:-1]))
In [708]: from scipy.signal import find_peaks
          lvhist = (titi['layer']
           .pipe(lambda s: pd.Series(np.histogram(s, bins=512)))
           .pipe(lambda s: pd.Series(s[0], index=s[1][:-1]))
          peaks,ldict = find_peaks(lvhist, height=7)
          ser = lvhist.to_numpy()
          plt.plot(ser)
          plt.plot(peaks, ser[peaks], "x")
          plt.plot(np.zeros_like(ser), "--", color="gray")
          plt.ylabel('some numbers')
          plt.show()
          70
         60
          50
         40
          30
          20
         10
```

100

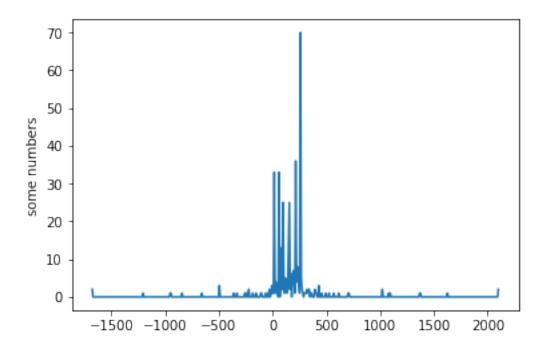
200

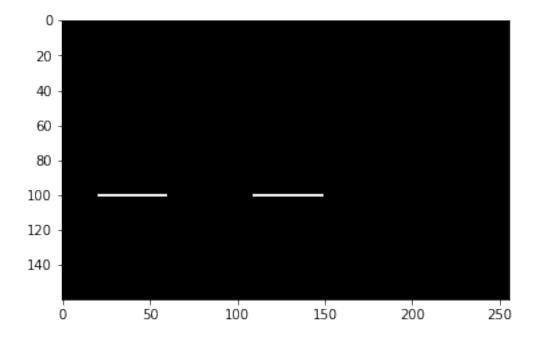
300

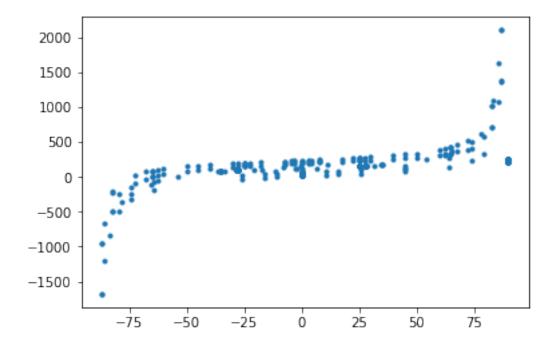
400

500

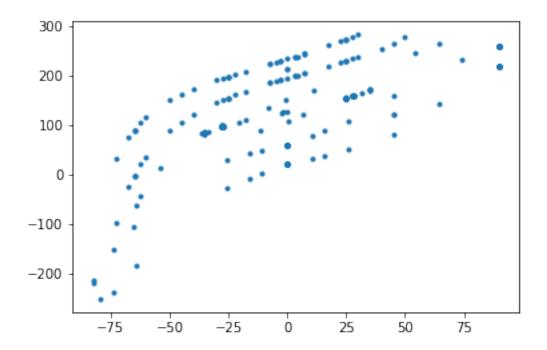
0







```
In [679]: peaks[np.argmax(ldict['peak_heights'])]
Out[679]: 262
In [734]: plt plot(titi angle[np.ahg(titi layor)<200] titi layor[np.ahg(titi layor]<200] titi layor[np.ahg(titi layo
```

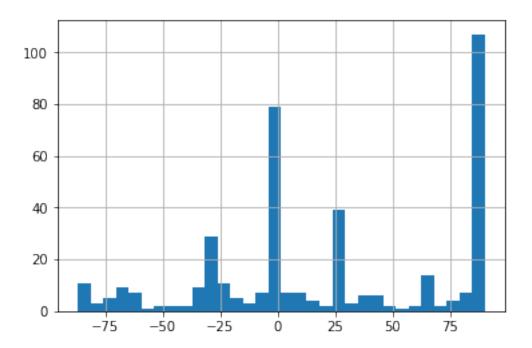


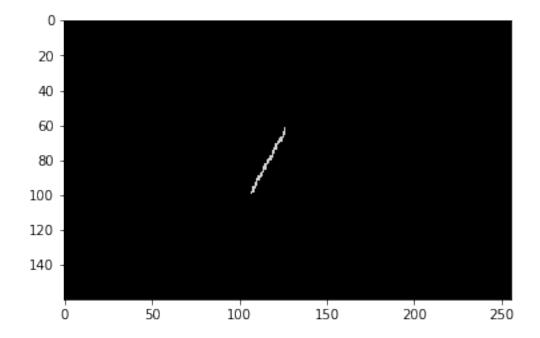
```
In [700]: lvhist[-1679:-1650]
```

Out[700]: -1679.000000 2 -1671.605469 0 -1664.210938 0 -1656.816406

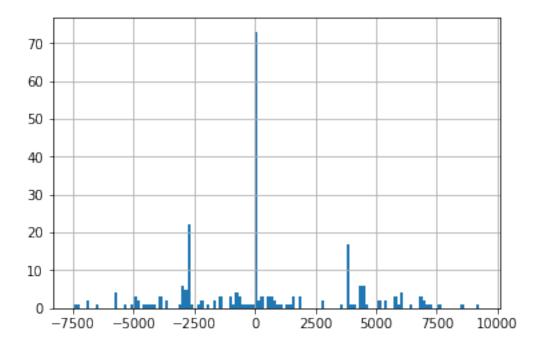
dtype: int64

In [563]: tangle = titi.angle.hist(bins=32)





Out[543]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x146abb6d8>

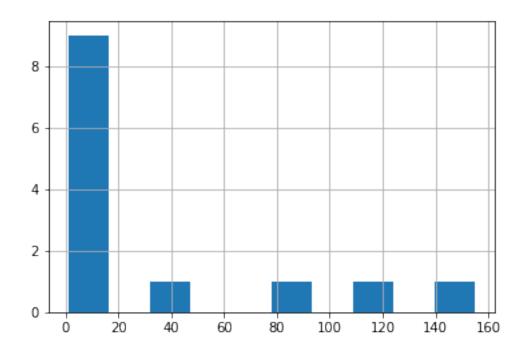


### Génération des groupes

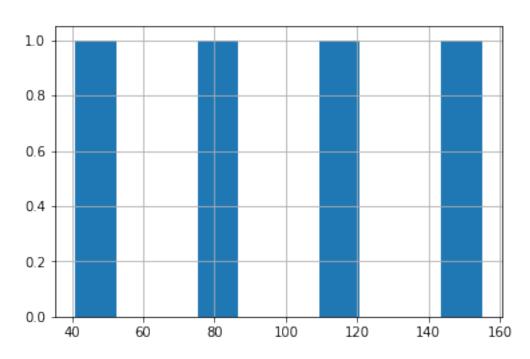
```
In [64]: findGroups(titi);
```

In [65]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()

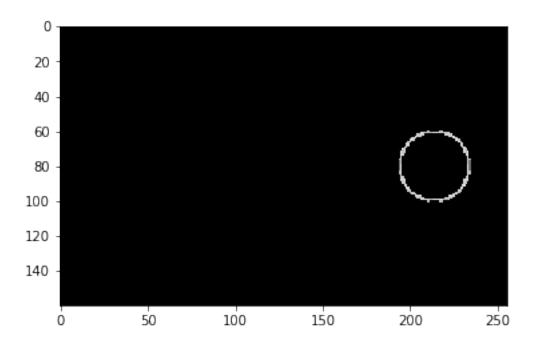
Out[65]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1240b6198>



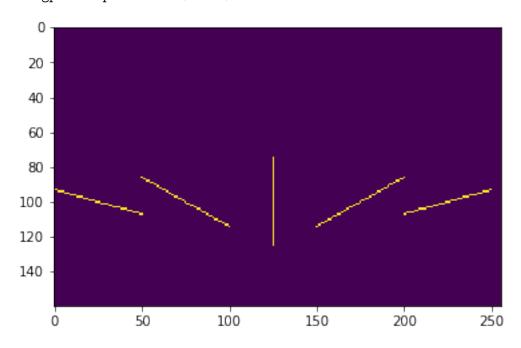
Out[66]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x123c11208>



```
In [67]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[resultGroup>10]
Out[67]:
                 longueur
                                      angle
                                                        weight
                                                                       precision
                     mean count
                                       mean count
                                                          mean count
                                                                            mean count
         groupID
         1
                         7
                             155
                                  40.768021
                                               155
                                                    229.658386
                                                                  155
                                                                        3.791248
                                                                                   155
                         7
         6
                              83
                                  48.416748
                                                83
                                                    211.846710
                                                                   83
                                                                      10.593689
                                                                                    83
         9
                         7
                              41 -21.370747
                                                    187.712830
                                                                       18.333818
                                                41
                                                                   41
                                                                                    41
         10
                         7
                             110
                                   0.008000
                                               110
                                                    214.484055
                                                                  110
                                                                       12.641945
                                                                                   110
                        xPos
                                           yPos
                                                      layer
                        mean count
                                           mean count mean count
         groupID
                  80.638710
                                     39.393548
                                                        0.0
                                                               155
         1
                               155
                                                  155
         6
                  90.156627
                                83
                                    122.337349
                                                   83
                                                        0.0
                                                               83
         9
                  80.902439
                                41
                                    140.390244
                                                   41
                                                        0.0
                                                               41
                  80.000000
         10
                                    214.000000
                                                        0.0
                               110
                                                  110
                                                              110
In [68]: for lidx, langle in titi.groupby('groupID').count().sort_values('angle', ascending=Fa
             print (lidx)
1
10
6
9
2
3
4
5
7
8
11
12
13
In [69]: getWAGA(titi,6)
Out[69]: 54.005035400390625
In [70]: testBitmap = np.zeros((frame.shape[0],frame.shape[1],3), np.uint8)
         testBitmap = drawFieldNeurons(titi, testBitmap,0,10)
         imgplot = plt.imshow(testBitmap)
```



8.2.5 Test 5Generate data of type 5



#### Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

In [347]: titi.describe()

min 25%

Out[347]:	longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	\
count	225.0	225.000000	225.000000	225.000000	225.000000	225.000000	
mean	7.0	0.007630	218.586960	10.958316	100.000000	125.000000	
std	0.0	62.412056	14.312121	5.934726	7.781044	71.818223	
min	7.0	-79.423332	200.650269	0.000000	78.000000	3.000000	
25%	7.0	-64.948334	206.338470	10.909474	95.000000	64.000000	
50%	7.0	0.010000	212.899750	13.792321	100.000000	125.000000	
75%	7.0	64.964996	222.082733	15.553707	105.000000	186.000000	
max	7.0	79.433334	242.906403	16.938763	122.000000	247.000000	
	groupID	layer					
count	225.0	225.000000					
mean	0.0	125.000000					
std	0.0	751.482971					

50% 0.0 125.000000 75% 0.0 668.000000 max 0.0 1476.000000

In [348]: titi.groupby('angle').agg(['mean', 'count'])

0.0 -1226.000000

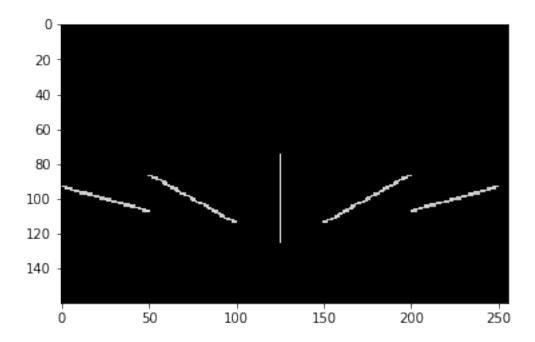
0.0 -418.000000

Out[348]:	longueur		weight		precision		xPos		yPos	\
	mean	count	mean	count	mean	count	${\tt mean}$	${\tt count}$	mean	
angle										
-79.42333	2 7	16	222.054947	16	10.919160	16	100	16	25	
-74.99500	3 7	14	200.650269	14	16.938763	14	100	14	25	
-74.99333	2 7	5	221.475922	5	11.119500	5	100	5	25	
-71.92166	9 7	10	206.338470	10	15.553707	10	100	10	25	
-64.94833	4 7	20	212.735580	20	13.838958	20	100	20	75	
-62.40499	9 7	10	212.899750	10	13.792321	10	100	10	75	
-61.87666	7 7	10	205.558472	10	15.750603	10	100	10	75	
-54.90333	2 7	5	230.490402	5	7.588554	5	100	5	75	
0.010000	7	45	242.906403	45	0.000000	45	100	45	125	
54.92333	2 7	5	230.490402	5	7.588554	5	100	5	175	
61.89333	3 7	10	205.582184	10	15.744652	10	100	10	175	
62.42166	5 7	10	212.923187	10	13.785652	10	100	10	175	
64.96499	5 7	20	212.756851	20	13.832924	20	100	20	175	
71.93499	3 7	10	206.368973	10	15.545959	10	100	10	225	
75.00499	7 7	14	200.688141	14	16.929905	14	100	14	225	

75.006668	7	5	221.502106	5	11.110503	5	100	5	225
79.433334	7	16	222.082733	16	10.909474	16	100	16	225

		groupID		layer	
	count	mean	count	mean	count
angle					
-79.423332	16	0	16	-1175.000000	16
-74.995003	14	0	14	-846.000000	14
-74.993332	5	0	5	-845.599976	5
-71.921669	10	0	10	-693.000000	10
-64.948334	20	0	20	-425.000000	20
-62.404999	10	0	10	-363.799988	10
-61.876667	10	0	10	-363.799988	10
-54.903332	5	0	5	-258.200012	5
0.010000	45	0	45	125.000000	45
54.923332	5	0	5	508.200012	5
61.893333	10	0	10	613.799988	10
62.421665	10	0	10	613.799988	10
64.964996	20	0	20	675.000000	20
71.934998	10	0	10	943.000000	10
75.004997	14	0	14	1096.000000	14
75.006668	5	0	5	1095.599976	5
79.433334	16	0	16	1425.000000	16

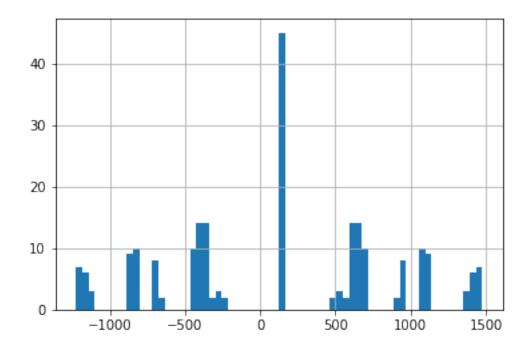
### Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones



# Simplification

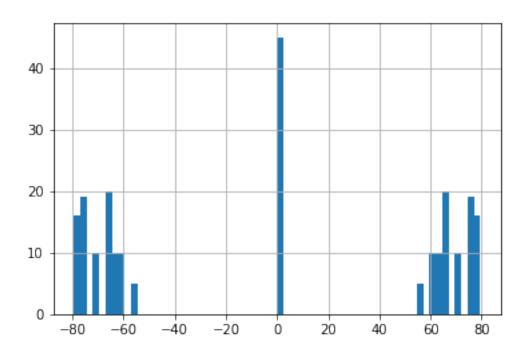
In [350]: titi.layer.hist(bins=64)

Out[350]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13d36db70>



In [351]: titi.angle.hist(bins=64)

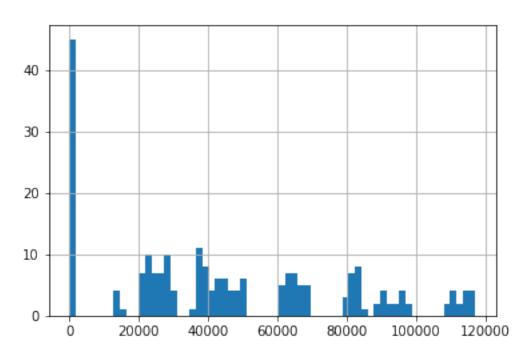
Out[351]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13873d8d0>

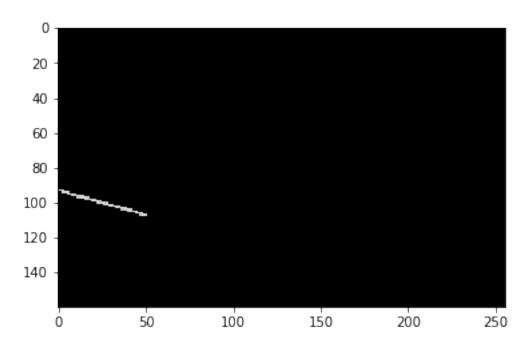


In [358]: toto = titi.angle\*titi.layer

toto.hist(bins=64)

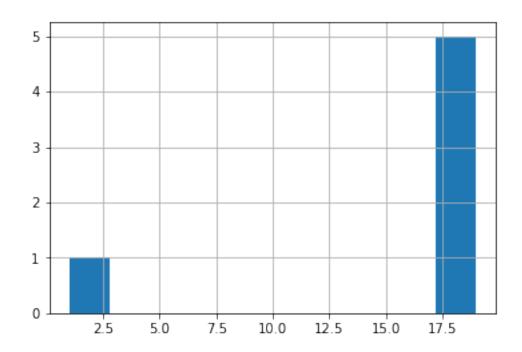
Out[358]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x132f938d0>



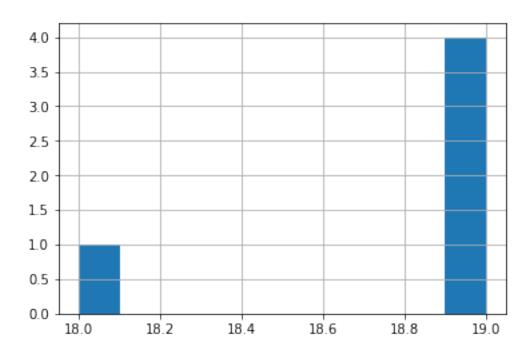


### Génération des groupes

```
In [76]: findGroups(titi);
In [77]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()
Out[77]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1239cac50>
```

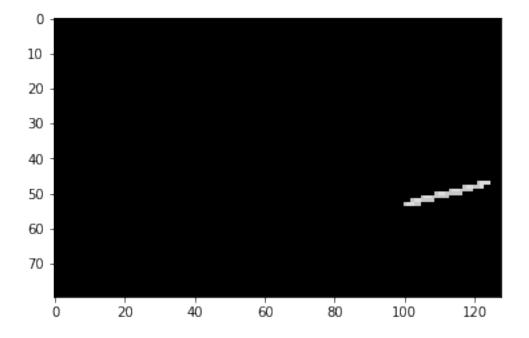


Out[78]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1235a3cc0>



In [79]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[resultGroup>10]

Out[79]:		longueur			angle			weight		precision	ı	\
		mean	count		mean o	coun	5	mean	coun	t mean	count	
	groupID											
	1	7	19	0.	.010000	19	9 24	2.906403	1	9 0.000000	) 19	
	2	7	19	-61	589123	19	21	3.324356	1	9 13.441002	2 19	
	3	7	18	61	419720	18	3 21	3.376328	1	8 13.41368	. 18	
	4	7	19	-77	325699	1	9 21	1.915894	. 1	9 13.77055	. 19	
	5	7	19	77.	335701	19	9 21	1.948456	1	9 13.76125	19	
		хРо	s		уPo	os		layer				
		mea	n cour	nt	mea	an c	ount	mean co	unt			
	groupID											
	1	50.00000	0 1	19	62.00000	00	19	0.0	19			
	2	49.94736	8 1	19	37.00000	00	19	0.0	19			
	3	49.77777	8 1	18	87.4444	44	18	0.0	18			
	4	49.89473	7 1	19	12.00000	00	19	0.0	19			
	5	50.10526	3 1	19 1	12.0000	00	19	0.0	19			



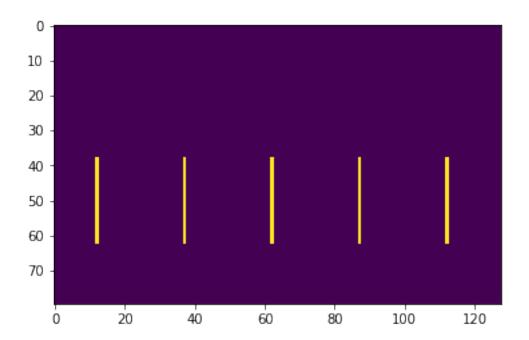
In [81]: getWAGA(titi,5)

Out[81]: 77.44712829589844

#### 8.2.6 Test 6

#### Generate data of type 6

In [82]: frame = generateToy(6,80,128,1)
 imgplot = plt.imshow(frame)



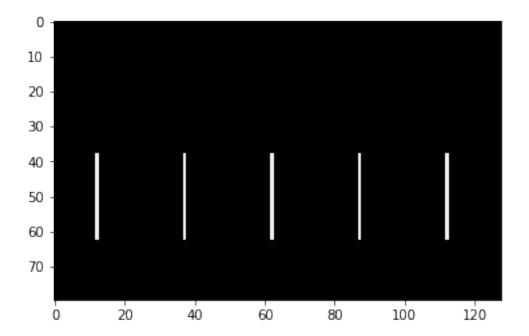
#### Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

In [84]: titi.groupby('angle').agg(['mean', 'count'])

Out[84]: longueur precision xPos yPos weight mean count mean count mean count mean count mean count angle 0.01 7 95 242.906403 95 0.0 95 50 95 62 95

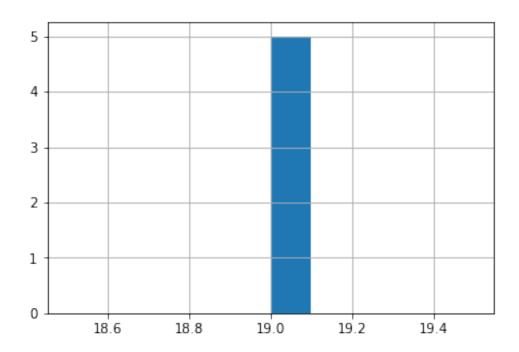
groupID layer mean count angle 0.01 0 95 0.0 95

### Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones

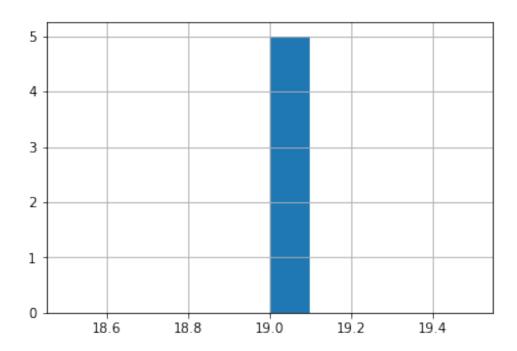


#### Génération des groupes

```
In [86]: findGroups(titi);
In [87]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()
Out[87]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1239ffcc0>
```



Out[88]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1241dd320>



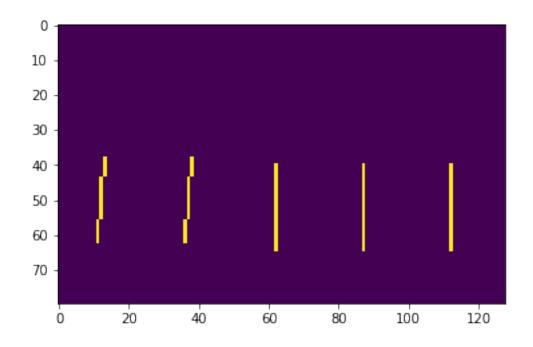
In [89]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[resultGroup>10]

Out[89]:		longueur		${\tt angle}$		weight		precision		xPos	\
		mean	count	mean	count	mean	${\tt count}$	mean	count	mean	
	groupID										
	1	7	19	0.01	19	242.906403	19	0.0	19	50	
	2	7	19	0.01	19	242.906403	19	0.0	19	50	
	3	7	19	0.01	19	242.906403	19	0.0	19	50	
	4	7	19	0.01	19	242.906403	19	0.0	19	50	
	5	7	19	0.01	19	242.906403	19	0.0	19	50	

		yPos		layer	
	${\tt count}$	mean	count	mean	count
${\tt groupID}$					
1	19	12	19	0.0	19
2	19	37	19	0.0	19
3	19	62	19	0.0	19
4	19	87	19	0.0	19
5	19	112	19	0.0	19

#### 8.2.7 Test 7

# Generate data of type 7

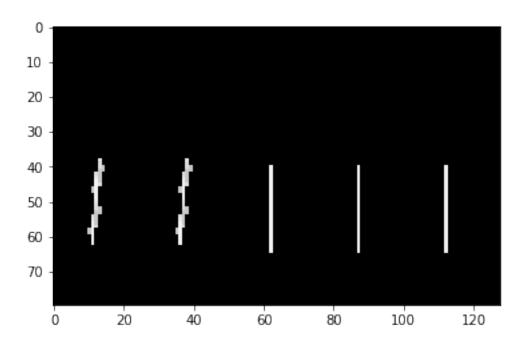


#### Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

In [92]: titi.groupby('angle').agg(['mean', 'count'])

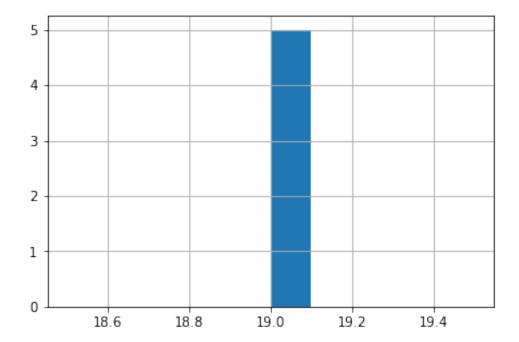
Out[92]:		longueur		weight	5	pre	ecision		xPos		\
		mean c	ount	mear	n coun	t	mean	count	mean	count	
	angle										
	0.010000	7	71	242.906403	3 7	1 0	.000000	71	51.774648	71	
	3.081667	7	8	232.039963	3	8 6	.868455	8	49.500000	8	
	7.510000	7	8	222.213516	3	8 10	.863776	8	49.500000	8	
	15.010000	7	8	200.669205	5	8 16	.934334	8	49.500000	8	
		yPos		groupID		layer					
		mean	count	mean o	count	mean	count				
	angle										
	0.010000	74.647887	7:	. 0	71	0.0	71				
	3.081667	24.500000	8	3 0	8	0.0	8				
	7.510000	24.500000	8	3 0	8	0.0	8				
	15.010000	24.500000	8	3 0	8	0.0	8				

### Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones

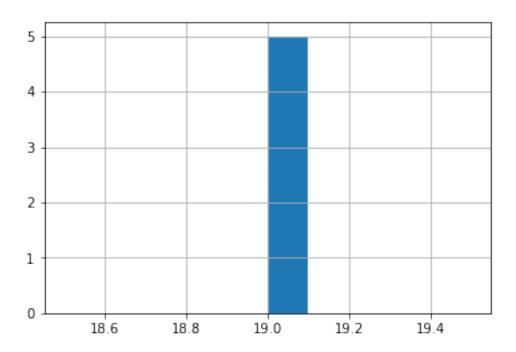


### Génération des groupes

```
In [94]: findGroups(titi);
In [95]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()
Out[95]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x123648278>
```



Out[96]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12362d6d8>



In [97]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[resultGroup>10]

Out[97]:	longueur		angle		weight		precision		xPos	\	
		mean	count	mean	count	mean	count	mean	${\tt count}$	mean	
	groupID										
	1	7	19	5.393509	19	227.370285	19	7.298224	19	50	
	2	7	19	5.393509	19	227.370285	19	7.298224	19	50	
	3	7	19	0.010000	19	242.906403	19	0.000000	19	52	
	4	7	19	0.010000	19	242.906403	19	0.000000	19	52	
	5	7	19	0.010000	19	242.906403	19	0.000000	19	52	

		yPos		layer	
	count	mean	${\tt count}$	mean	count
groupID					
1	19	11.947368	19	0.0	19
2	19	36.947368	19	0.0	19
3	19	62.000000	19	0.0	19
4	19	87.000000	19	0.0	19
5	19	112.000000	19	0.0	19

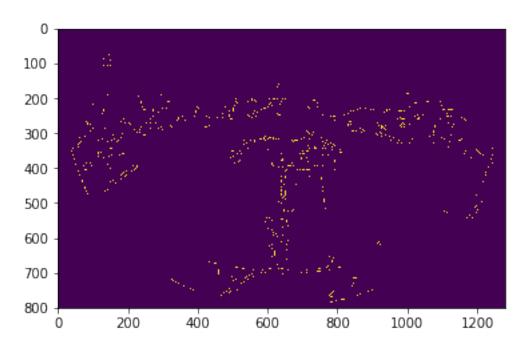
In [98]: getWAGA(titi,2)

Out[98]: 5.000133991241455

### 8.2.8 Test 8: video frame

**Get Video frame** 

In [99]: frame = Cannyframe
 imgplot = plt.imshow(frame)



### Génération des neurones à champs récepteur

In [101]: titi.describe()

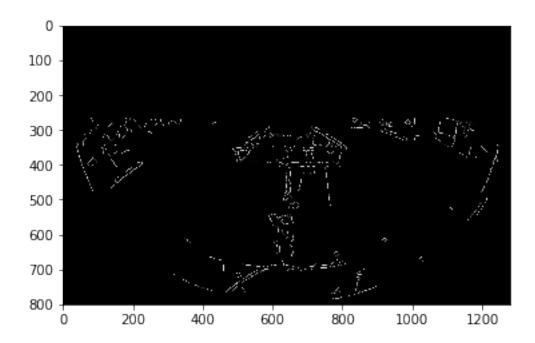
Out[101]:		longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	\
	count	6452.0	6452.000000	6452.000000	6452.000000	6452.000000	
	mean	7.0	4.998969	157.106003	24.906563	445.457688	
	std	0.0	50.678619	72.648529	16.812843	153.752807	
	min	7.0	-87.365715	2.718763	0.000000	267.000000	
	25%	7.0	-34.992499	120.865974	14.346698	325.000000	
	50%	7.0	0.010000	182.490227	20.770247	388.500000	
	75%	7.0	48.726250	210.914810	31.041572	549.000000	
	max	7.0	90.000000	242.906403	75.303673	784.000000	
		yPo	s groupID	layer			
	count	6452.00000	0 6452.0	6452.0			
	mean	650.46419	7 0.0	0.0			
	std	297.09473	6 0.0	0.0			

```
39.000000
                         0.0
                                  0.0
min
25%
        523.000000
                         0.0
                                  0.0
50%
        653.000000
                         0.0
                                  0.0
75%
        789.000000
                         0.0
                                  0.0
                         0.0
       1246.000000
                                  0.0
max
```

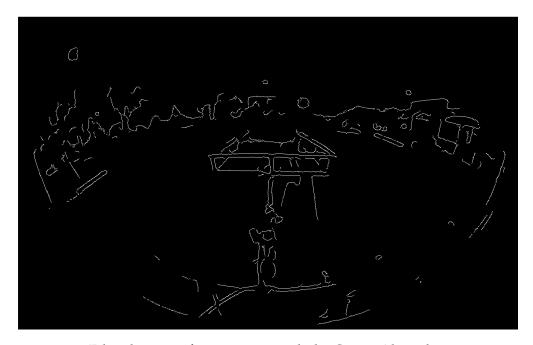
In [102]: titi[0:4]

Out[102]:	longueur	angle	weight	precision	xPos	yPos	groupID	layer
0	7	-14.990000	200.669205	16.934334	267	82	0	0.0
1	7	-21.908571	169.895966	23.086880	267	180	0	0.0
2	7	-40.563332	112.282188	32.398540	267	191	0	0.0
3	7	23.696667	157.390488	25.222450	267	281	0	0.0

#### Affichage graphique du champs récepteur des neurones



```
In [104]: lintI = 0
    while (lintI < 10):
        cv2.imshow('testBitmap', testBitmap)
        if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'): # press q to quit
            break
        lintI += 1</pre>
```



Edge detection frame image, with the Canny Algorithm

### Affichage de la frame :

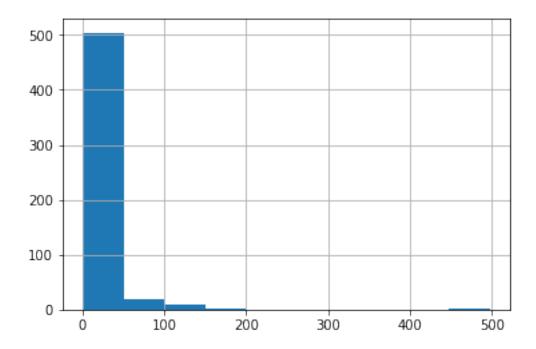
# Affichage des champs récepteurs des neurones

### Génération des groupes

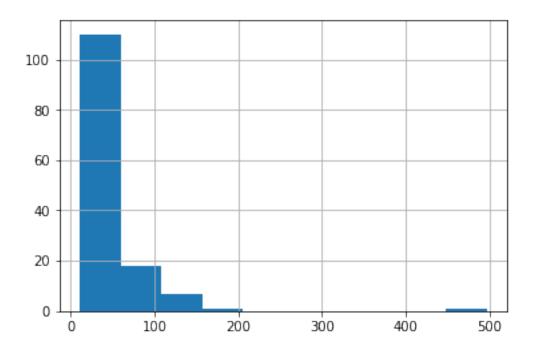
```
In [105]: findGroups(titi);
In [106]: titi.groupby('groupID').size().hist()
Out[106]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x129411320>
```



NeuronField Image: Le niveau de gris correspond au niveau d'activation du neurone



Out[107]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x124023be0>



In [108]: titi.groupby('groupID').agg(['mean', 'count'])[resultGroup>130]

Out[108]:	longueur		angle			weight		precision		\
	mean	count	mean	count		mean	count	mean	count	
groupID										
136	7	497	26.611830	497	174.	087921	497	19.788208	497	
201	7	151	12.489170	151	182.	971664	151	18.340914	151	
203	7	149	-15.760202	149	174.	091461	149	21.210890	149	
211	7	152	18.596670	152	175.	904434	152	21.124544	152	
443	7	181	63.175495	181	197.	623657	181	15.064166	181	
	xPos			yPos		layer				
	mean count		ınt	mean count mea		mean o	count			
groupID										
136	361.3722	233 4	197 574.22	27364	497	0.0	497			
201	354.0794	170 1	.51 765.1	58940	151	0.0	151			
203	406.1409	940 1	49 59.13	34228	149	0.0	149			
211	407.8289	947 1	.52 1226.34	42105	152	0.0	152			
443	691.9723	376 1	.81 731.28	31768	181	0.0	181			

# 9 Errors list

## 9.1 Error 10

Problème dans la fonction Section ??

In []: