

```
In [41]: columns = [ 'Model ', 'Model R', 'Model G', 'Model B' ]
cell_text = []
cell_text.append(list(model_1_report.values()))
cell_text.append(list(model_R_report.values()))
cell_text.append(list(model_G_report.values()))
cell_text.append(list(model_B_report.values()))
cell_text = np.transpose(cell_text)
pd.DataFrame(cell_text, columns=columns)
```

Out[41]:

	<b>Model</b>	<b>Model R</b>	<b>Model G</b>	<b>Model B</b>
<b>0</b>	0.833333	1.000000	0.727273	0.750000
<b>1</b>	0.888889	0.888889	0.636364	0.833333
<b>2</b>	0.800000	0.600000	0.727273	0.615385
<b>3</b>	0.941176	0.933333	0.538462	1.000000
<b>4</b>	0.666667	0.833333	0.500000	0.769231
<b>5</b>	0.352941	0.300000	1.000000	0.300000
<b>6</b>	0.750000	0.769231	0.562500	0.857143
<b>7</b>	0.800000	0.941176	0.818182	1.000000
<b>8</b>	0.800000	0.750000	0.687500	0.900000
<b>9</b>	0.944444	0.916667	1.000000	0.900000

By choosing the RGB images to different colour spaces and intensities, CNN can learn better features. Exemplary the 'B' channel can sense materials illuminated by blue photons that reflect blue photons. In that case, detection of features depend on the lighting, colour, brightness etc.

Hence, you can see some of classes outputs better accuracy with specific light.