



Object Recognition for Fun and Profit

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SV Deep Learning Meetup
November 17th, 2015

Outline

- Neon examples
- Intro to convnets
- Convolutional autoencoder
- Whale recognition challenge

NEON

Neon

- Modular components
- Extensible, OO design
- Documentation
- neon.nervanasys.com

Backends

NervanaCPU, NervanaGPU
NervanaEngine (internal)

Datasets

Images: ImageNet, CIFAR-10, MNIST
Captions: flickr8k, flickr30k, COCO; Text: Penn Treebank, hutter-prize, IMDB, Amazon

Initializers

Constant, Uniform, Gaussian, Glorot Uniform

Learning rules

Gradient Descent with Momentum
RMSProp, AdaDelta, Adam, Adagrad

Activations

Rectified Linear, Softmax, Tanh, Logistic

Layers

Linear, Convolution, Pooling, Deconvolution, Dropout
Recurrent, Long Short-Term Memory, Gated Recurrent Unit, Recurrent Sum,
LookupTable

Costs

Binary Cross Entropy, Multiclass Cross Entropy, Sum of Squares Error

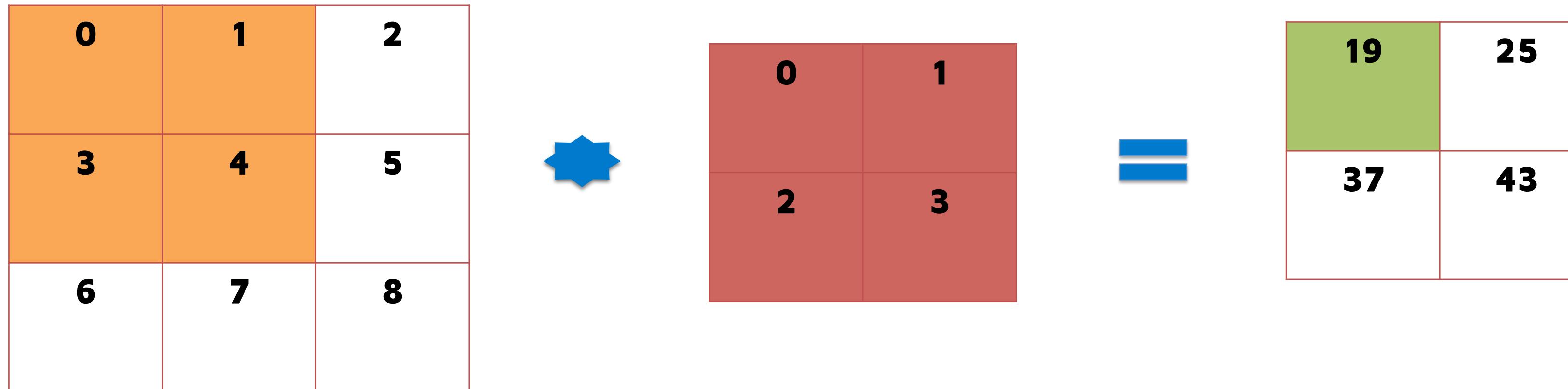
Metrics

Misclassification, TopKMisclassification, Accuracy

HANDS ON EXERCISE

INTRO TO CONVNETS

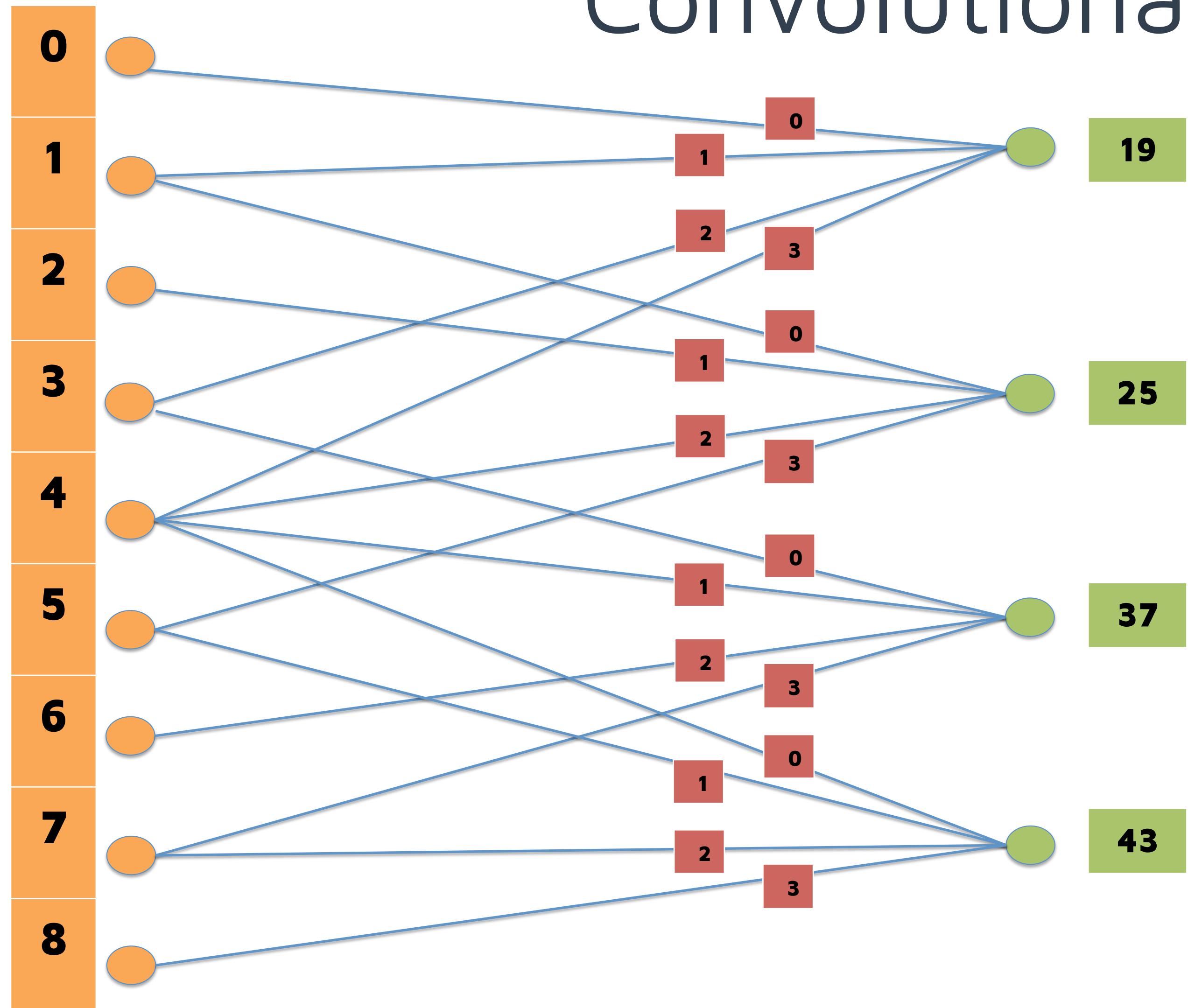
Convolution



- Each element in the output is the result of a dot product between two vectors

The diagram shows the calculation of the top-left element of the output matrix. It consists of two horizontal vectors: an orange vector [0, 1, 3, 4] and a red vector [0, 1, 2, 3]. A blue dot symbol indicates the dot product between them. To the right is a blue double-equals sign symbol, followed by a green cell containing the value 19.

Convolutional layer



0	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

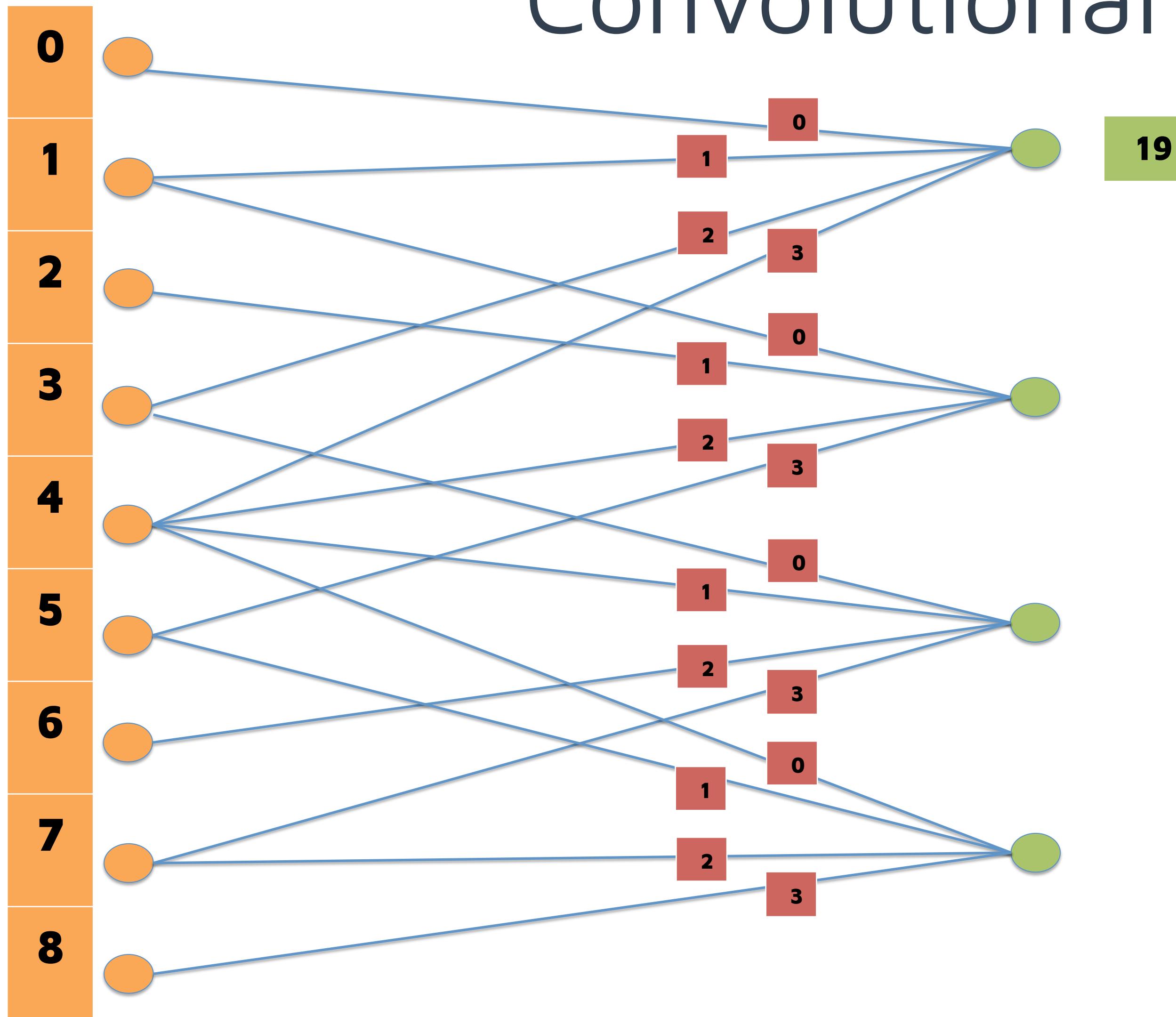


0	1
2	3



19	25
37	43

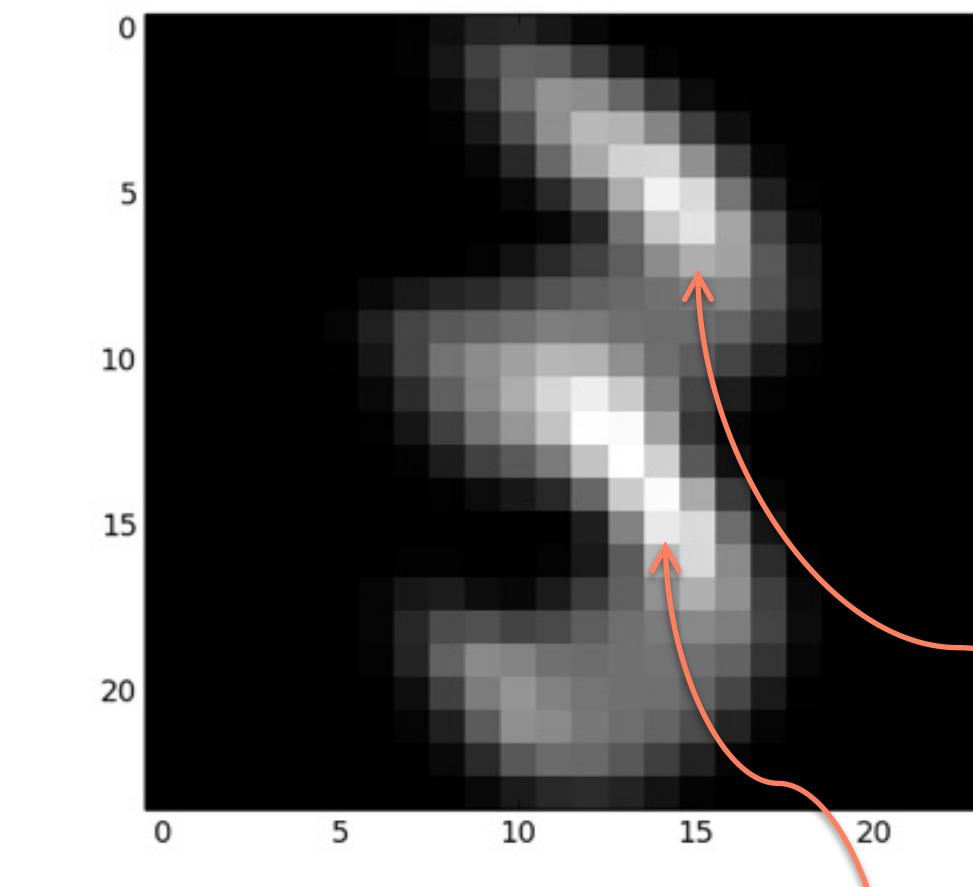
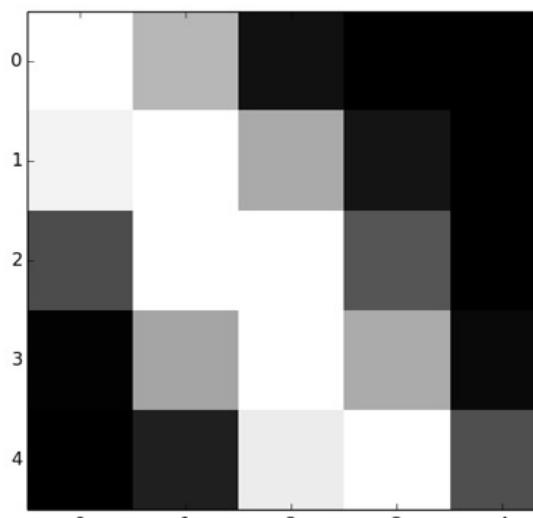
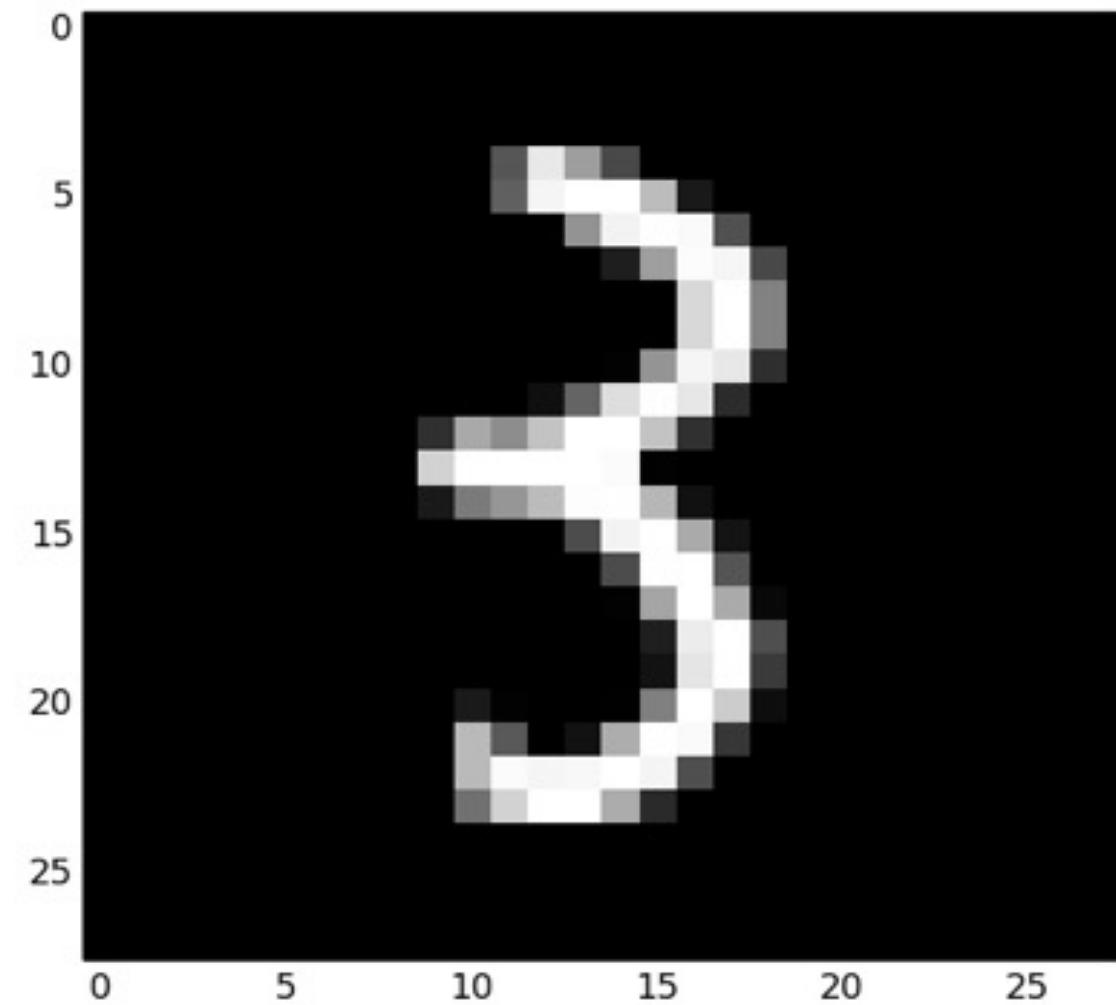
Convolutional layer



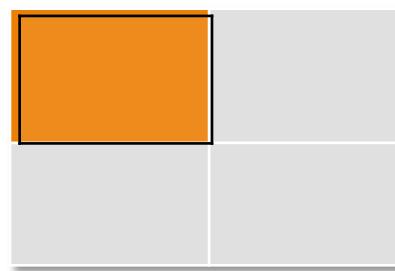
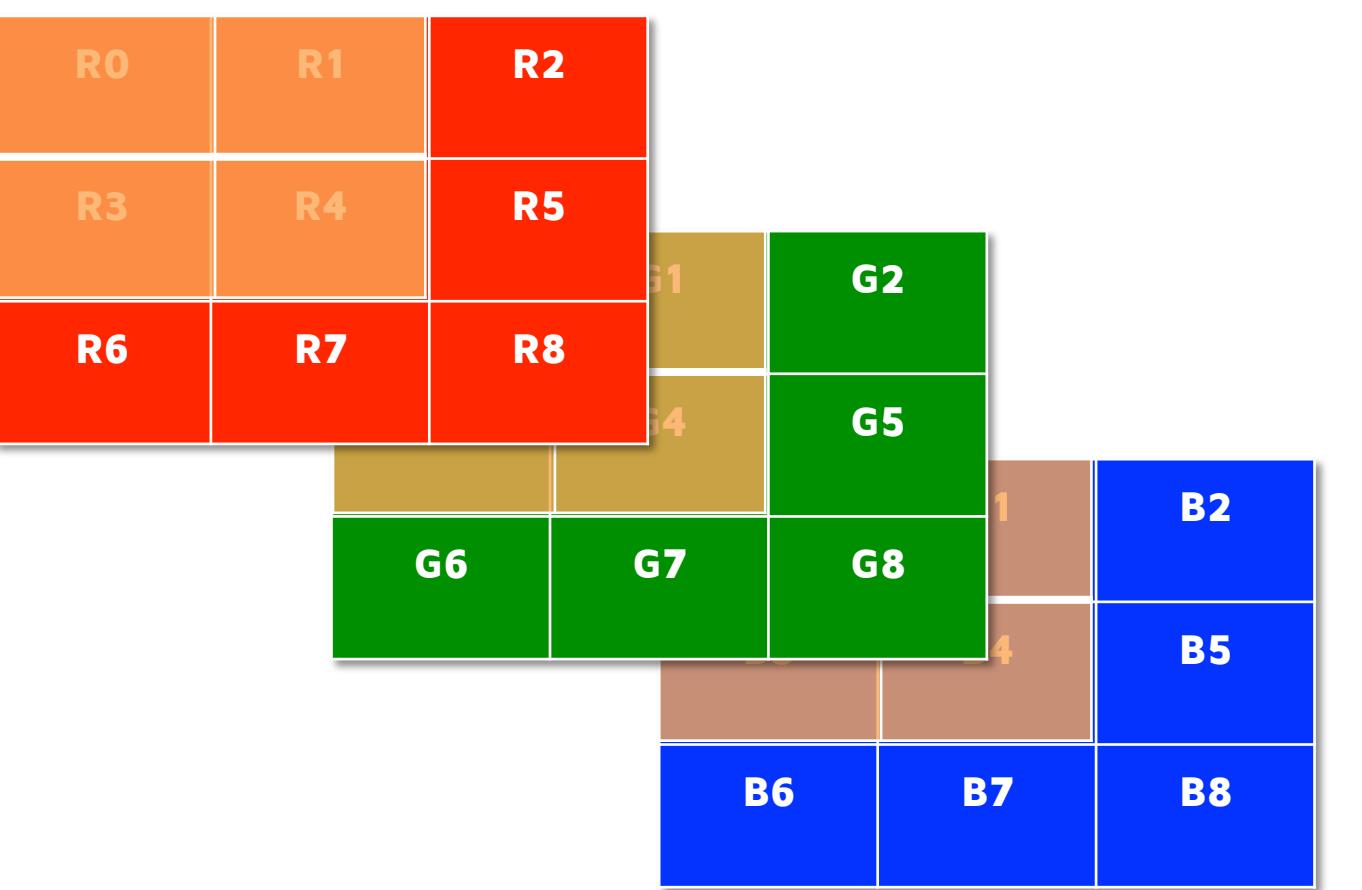
$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \times 0 + \\ 1 \times 1 + \\ 2 \times 3 + \\ 3 \times 4 = 19 \end{array}$$

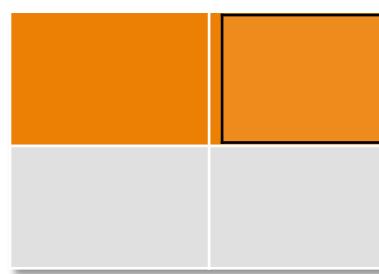
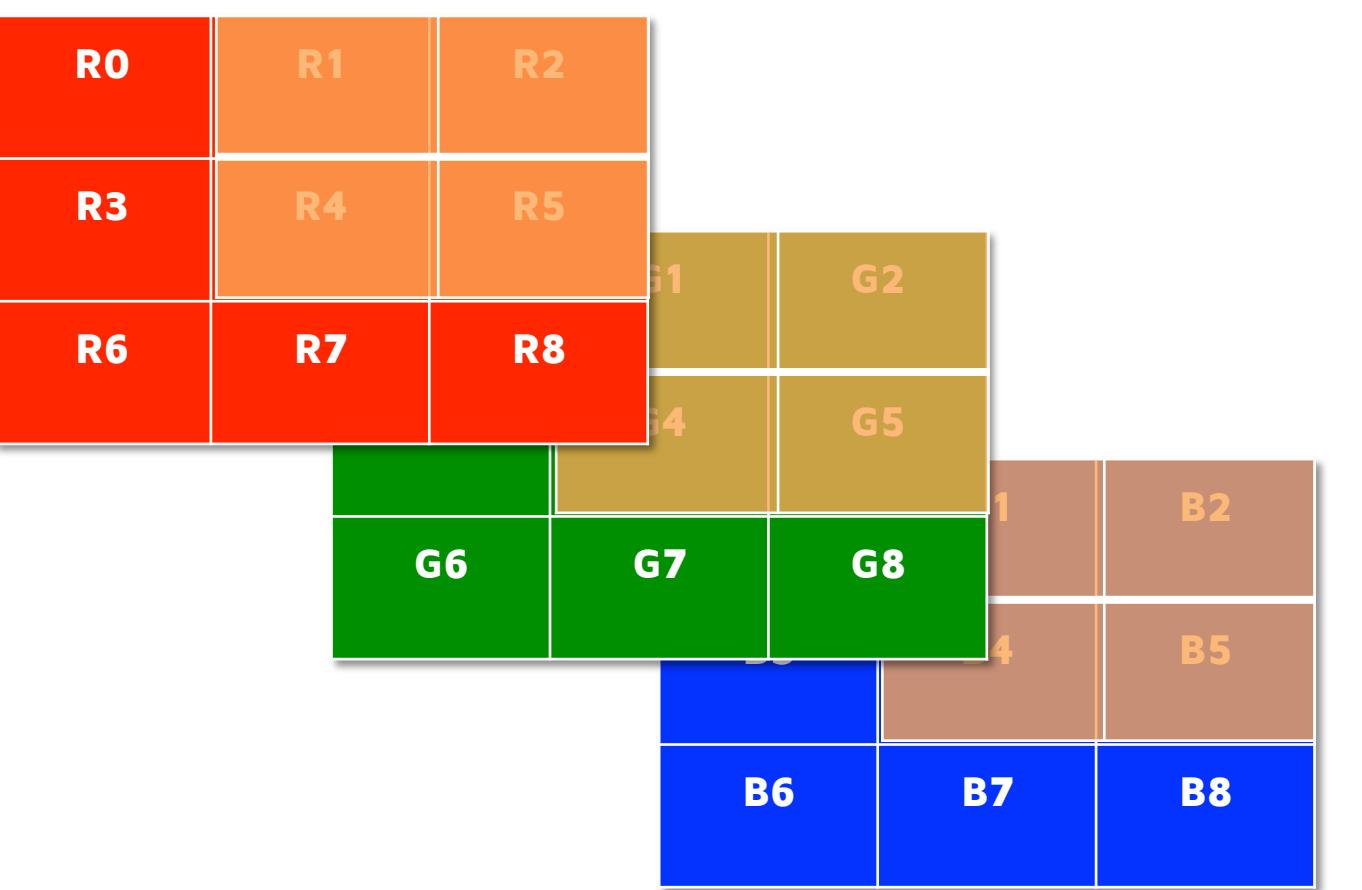
The weights are shared among the units.

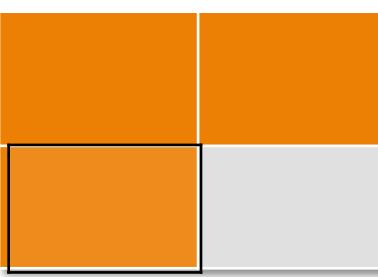
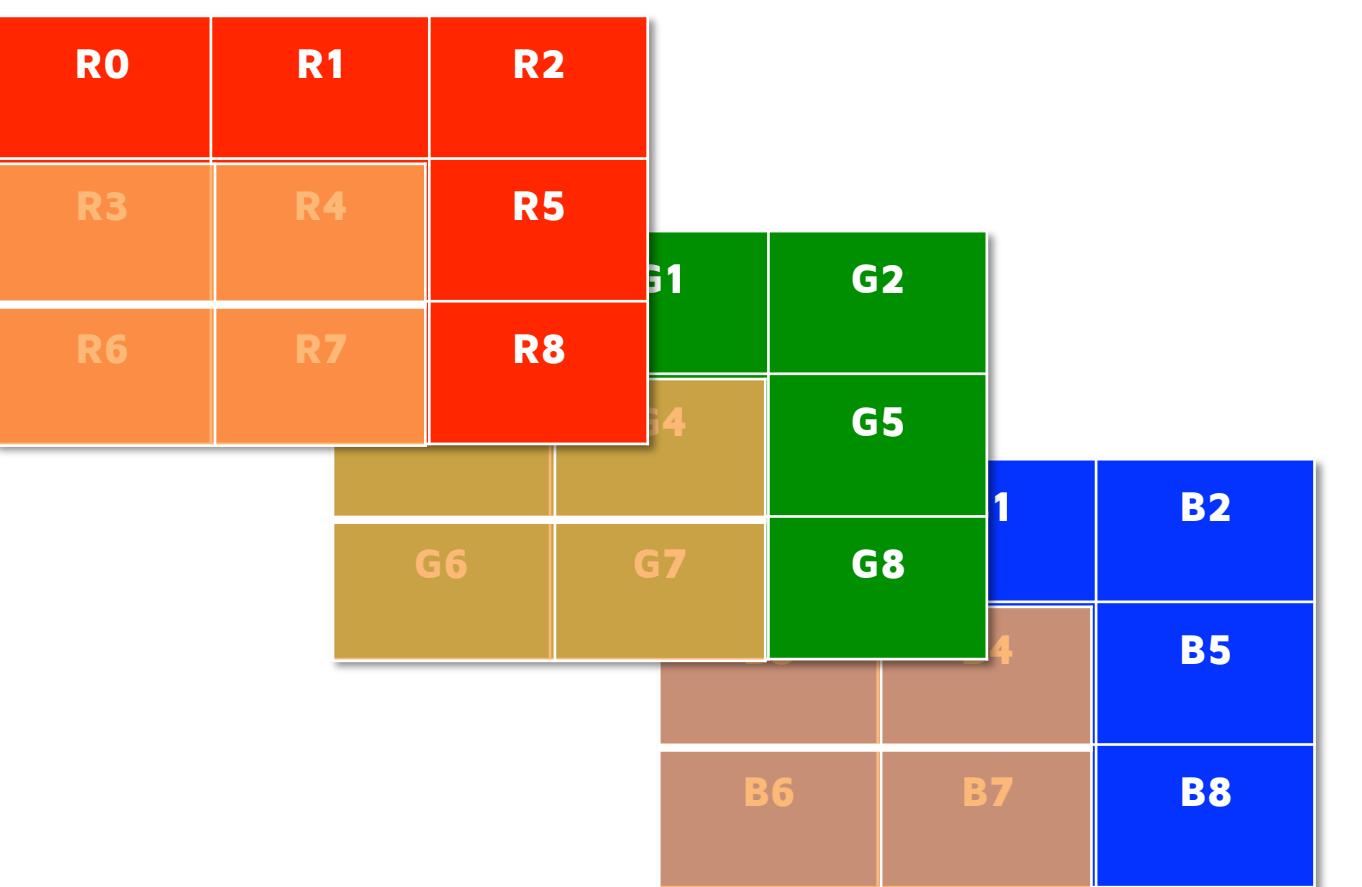
Recognizing patterns

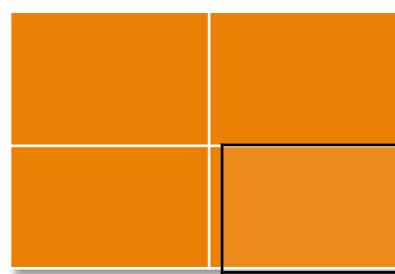
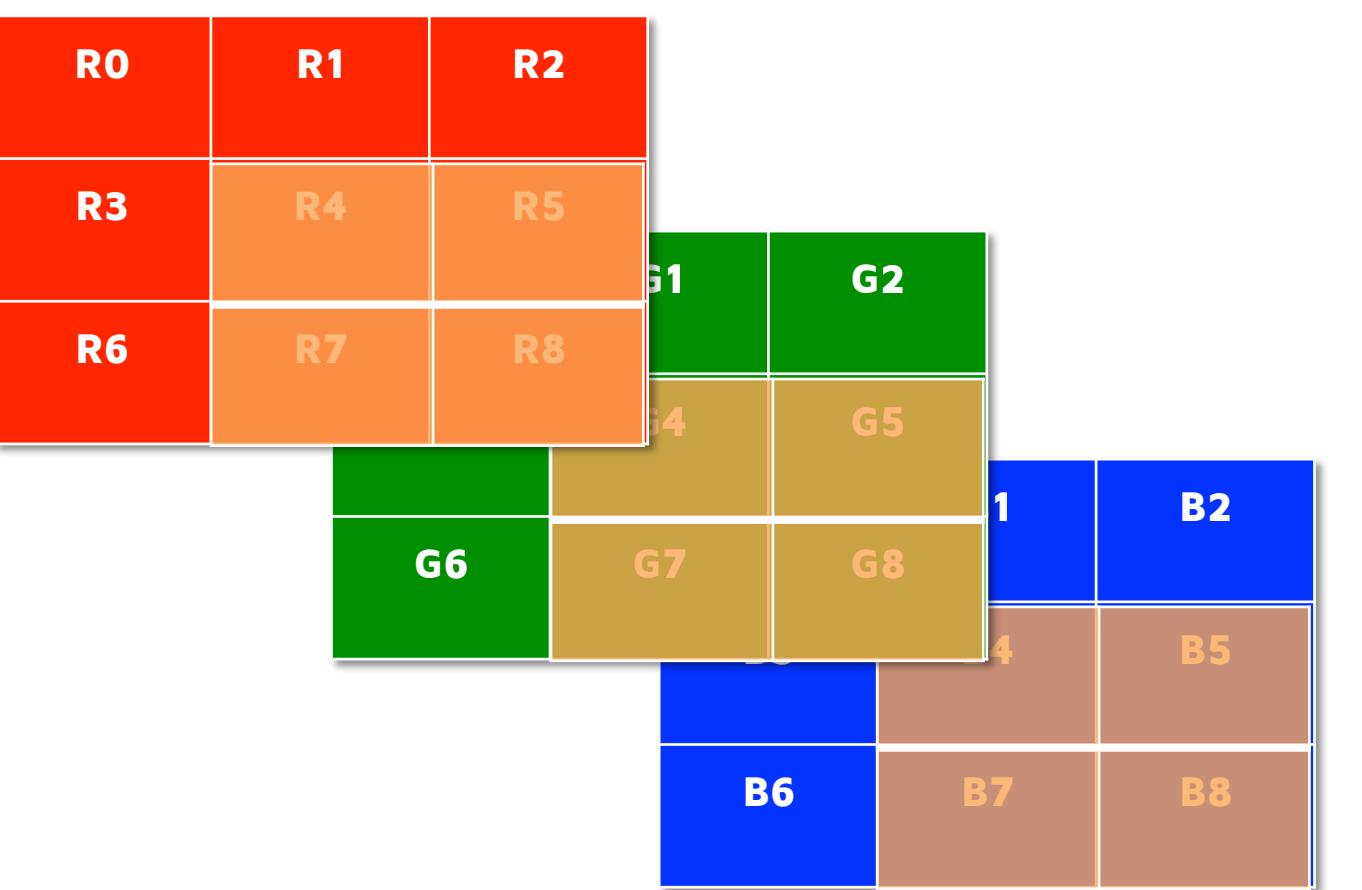


Detected the pattern!

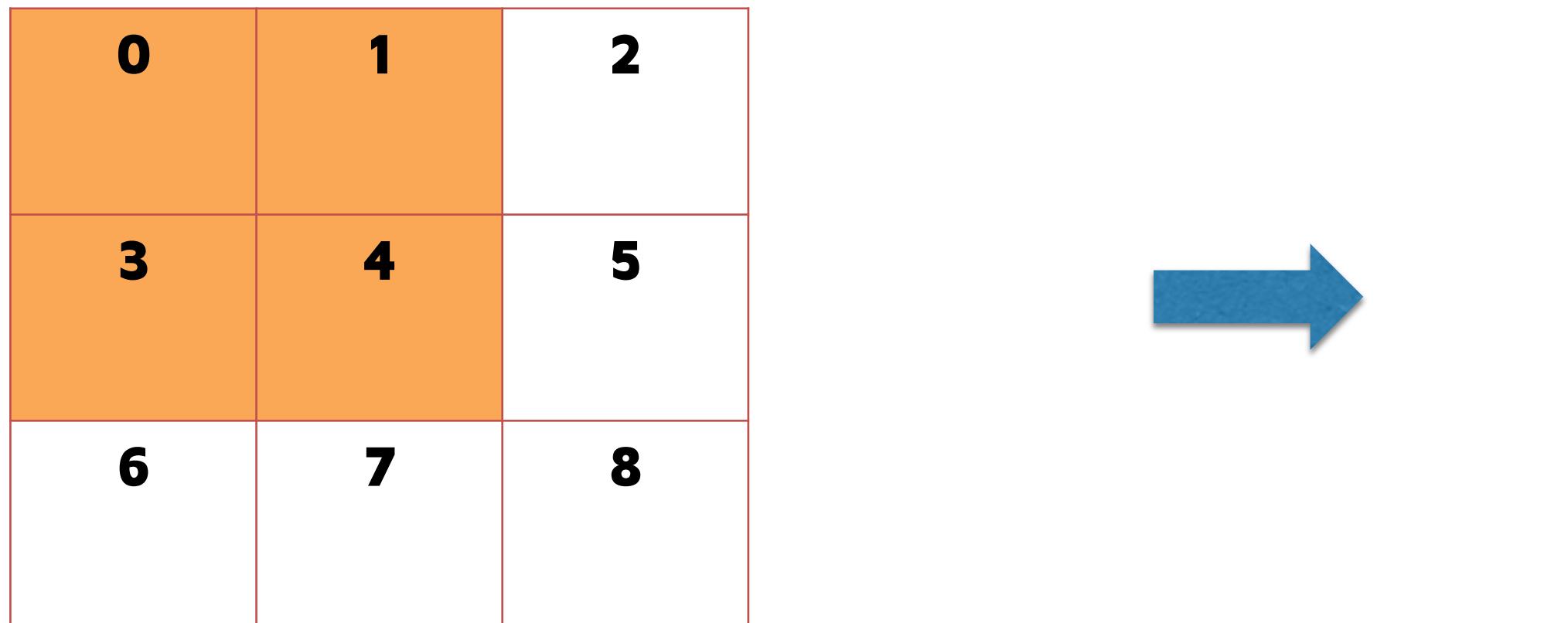








Max pooling



- Each element in the output is the maximum value within the pooling window

$$\text{Max}(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}\hline 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\\hline\end{array}) = \begin{array}{|c|}\hline 4 \\\hline\end{array}$$

Deconvolution

- Ill posed problem, but we can approximate
- Scatter versus gather
- Used in convlayer backprop
- Equivalent to convolution with a flipped kernel on zero padded input
- Useful for convolutional autoencoders

Deconv layer

0	1
2	3

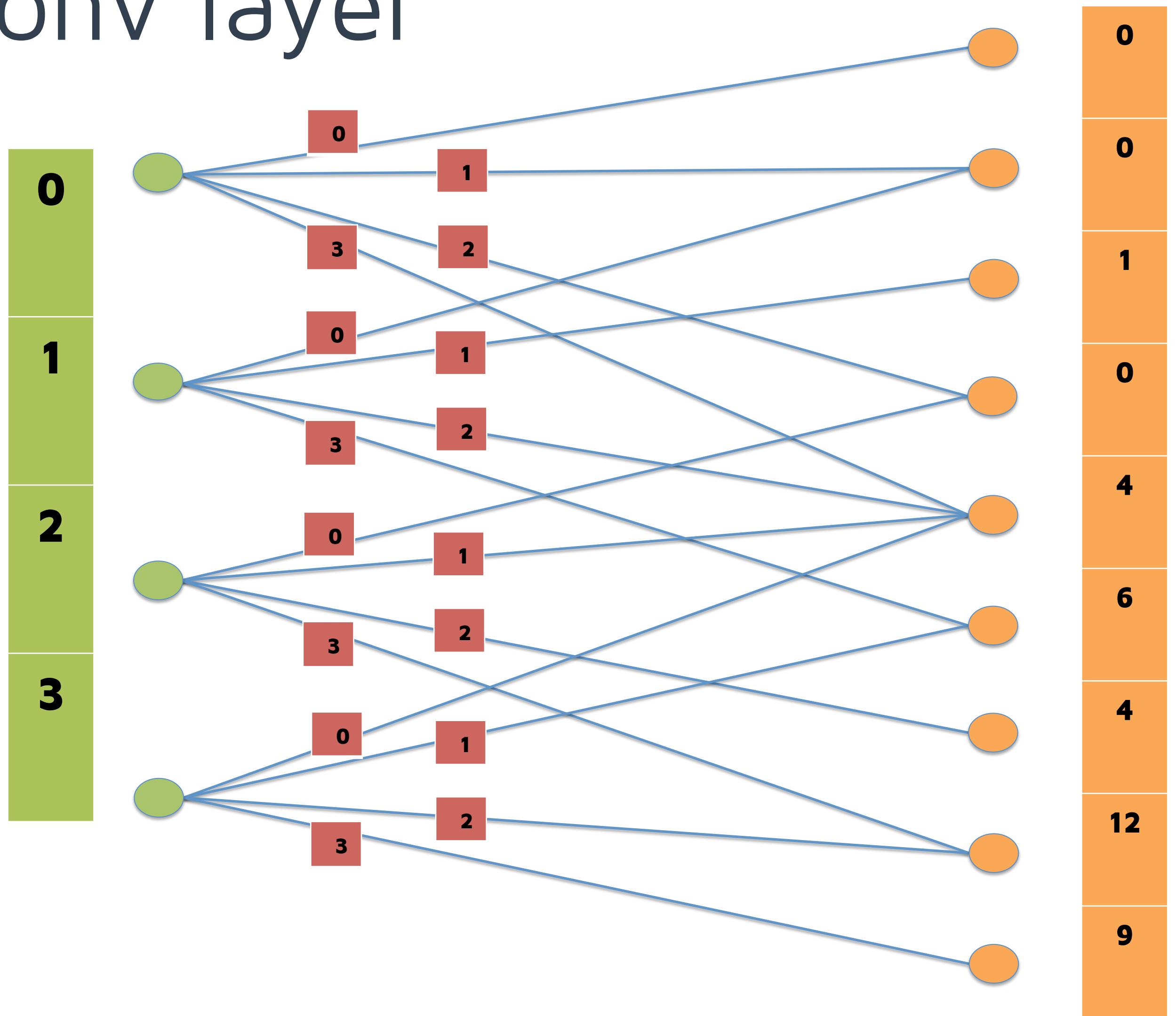


0	1
2	3



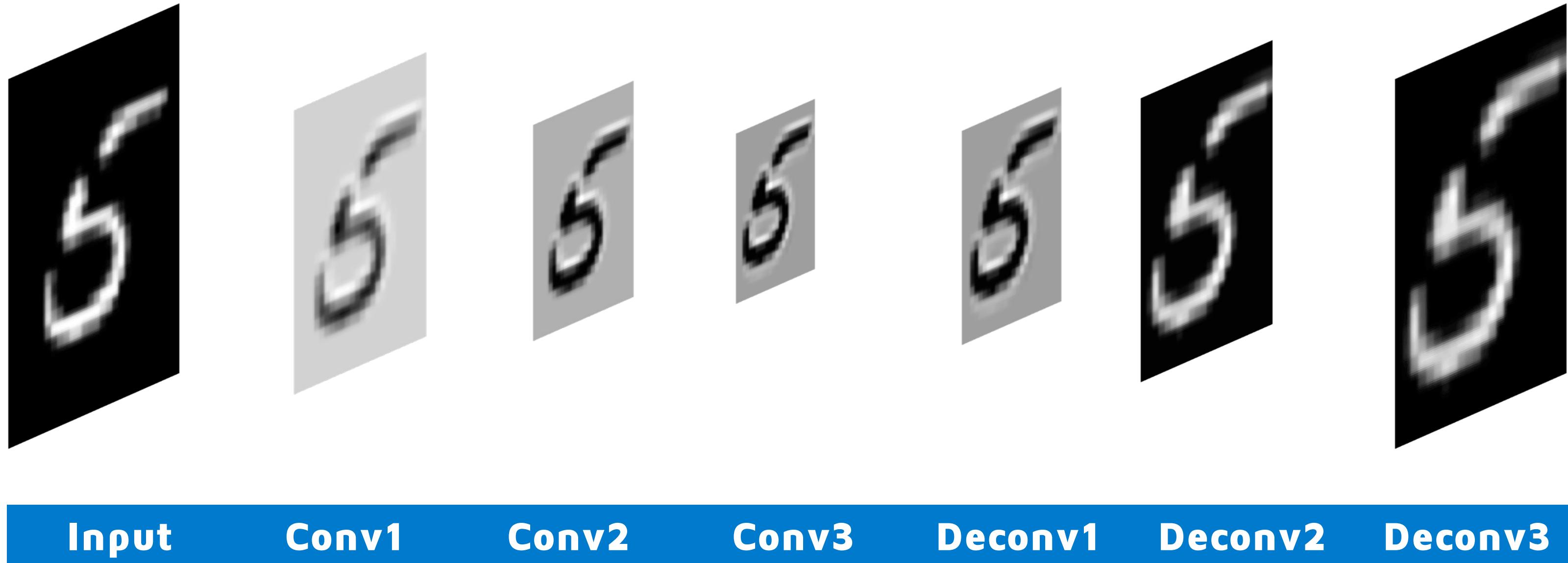
0	0	1
0	4	6
4	12	9

Deconv layer



$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 3 \\ + \\ 3 \times 1 \\ = 6 \end{array}$$

Convolutional autoencoder



RIGHT WHALE RECOGNITION

“Face” recognition for whales

- Identify whales in aerial photographs
- ~4500 labeled images, ~450 whales
- ~7000 test images
- Pictures taken over 10 years
- Automating the identification process will aid conservation efforts
- <https://www.kaggle.com/c/noaa-right-whale-recognition>
- \$10,000 prize pool



Right whales

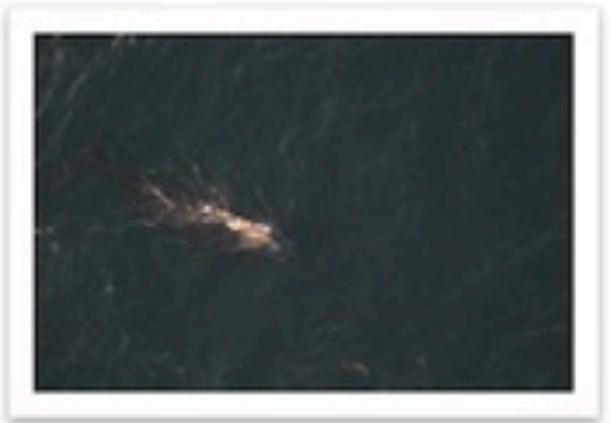
- One of the most endangered whales
- Fewer than 500 North Atlantic right whales left
- Hunted almost to extinction
- Makes a V shaped blow
- Has the largest testicle in the animal kingdom
- Eats 2000 pounds of plankton a day



“All y’all look alike!”



]





New England Aquarium Special Section:

The North Atlantic Right Whale Catalog

[Scroll Through All Whales](#)[Search For Individual Whales](#)[Return to Right Whale Projects](#)

41 of 696 whales

[<< Previous](#) Catalog No: 1102 [Go](#) [Next >>](#)

Whale Summary

Catalog No: 1102

Whale Name: CHURCHILL

Sex:

Male

Year of Birth:

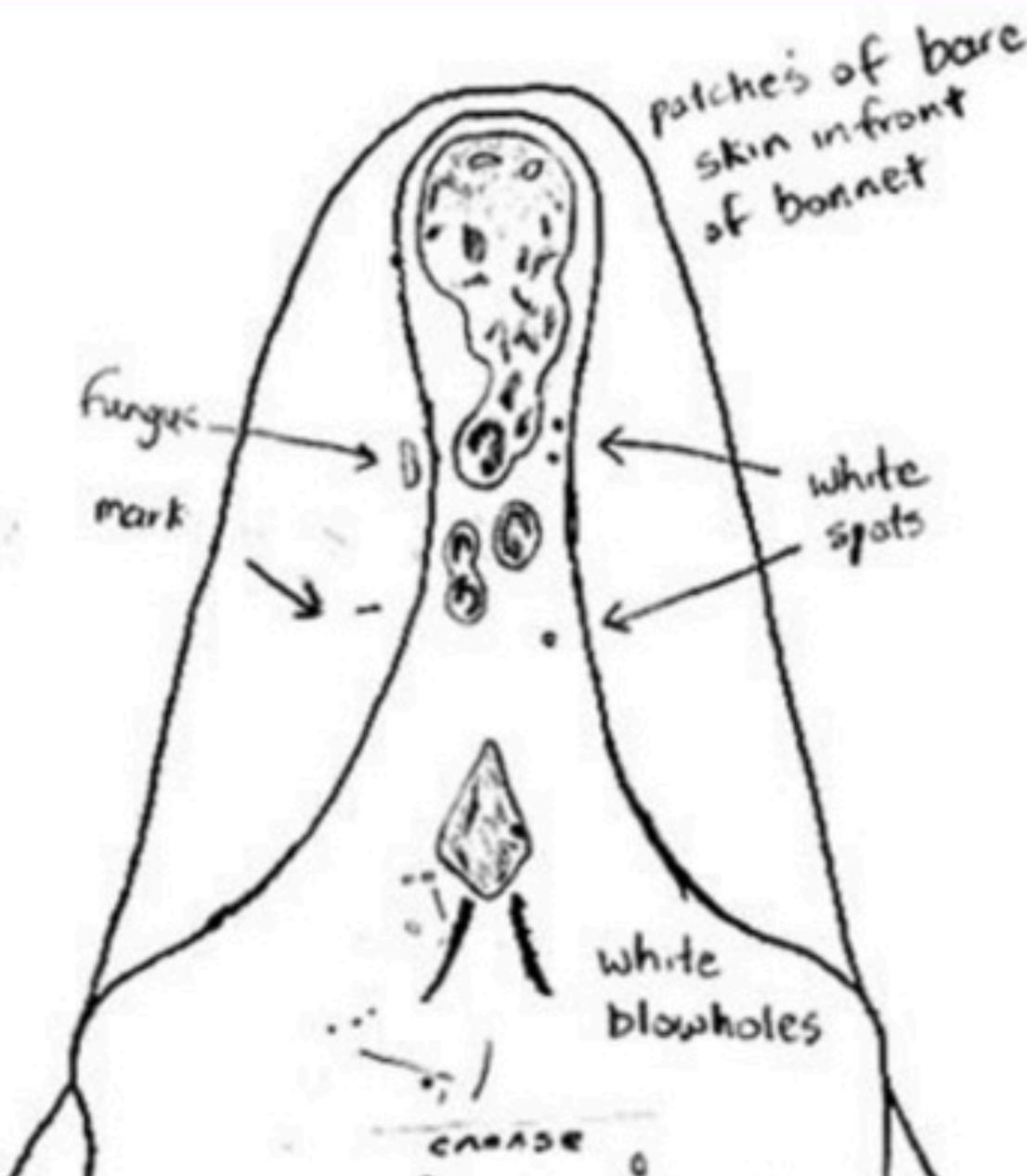
Calving Female: No

Mother:

Last Year Seen: 2001

Death Year:

Whale Composite

[View Sightings](#)

Whale Images (Click an image for a larger view)

Body Part Filter:

[<All Body Parts>](#)

2001/06/09 CCS



2001/06/09 CCS



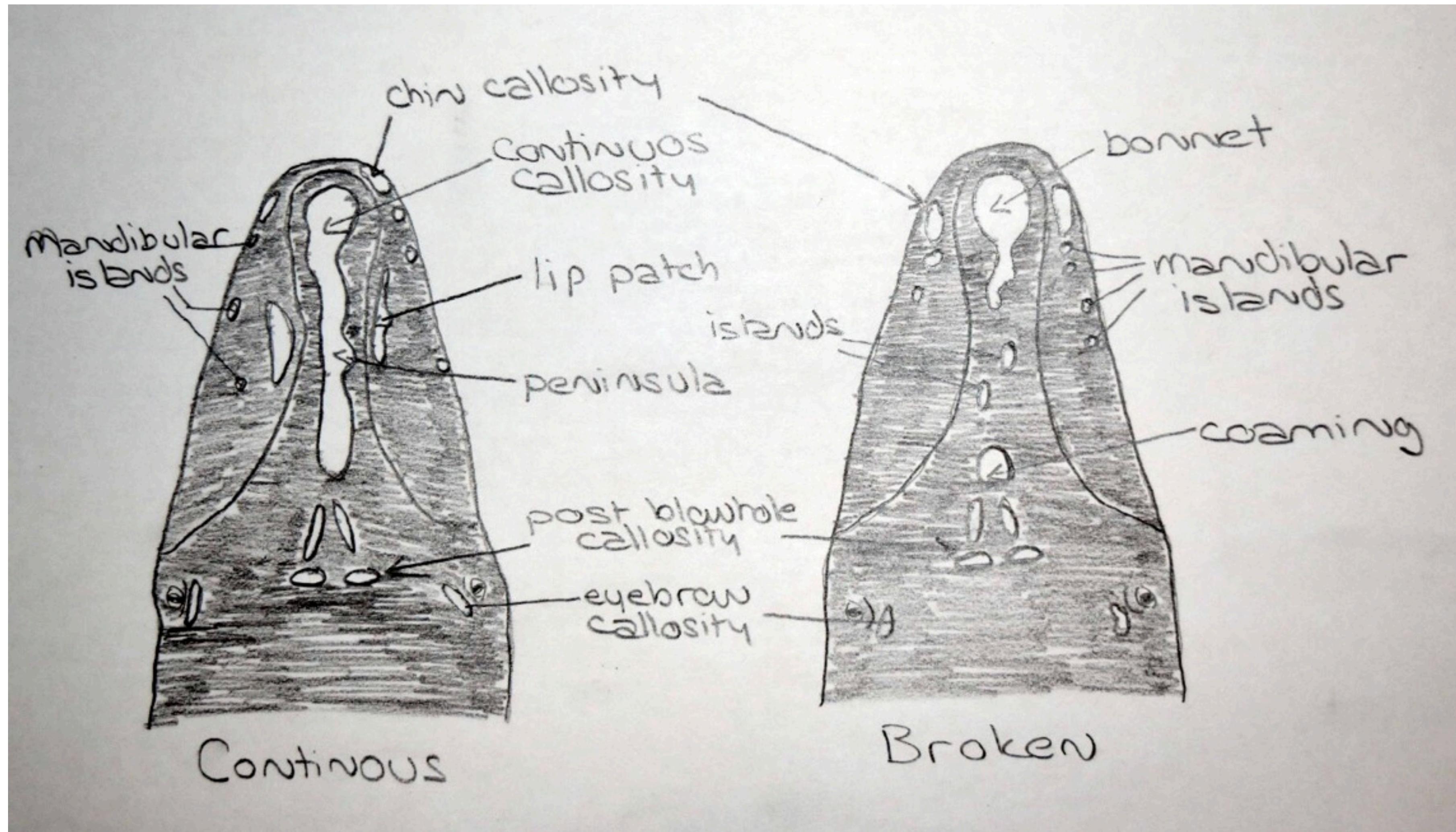
2001/06/09 CCS



2001/06/09 CCS

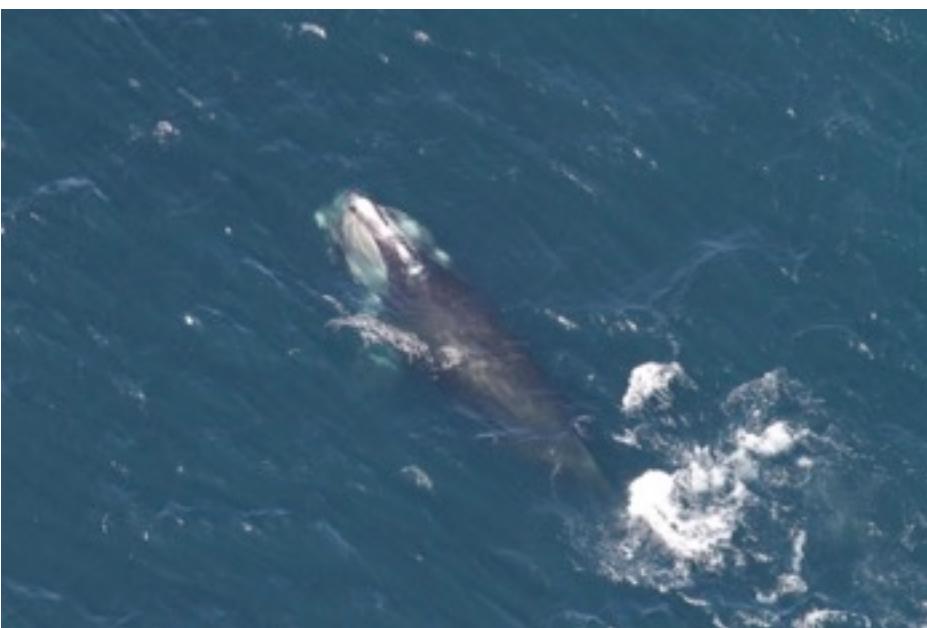
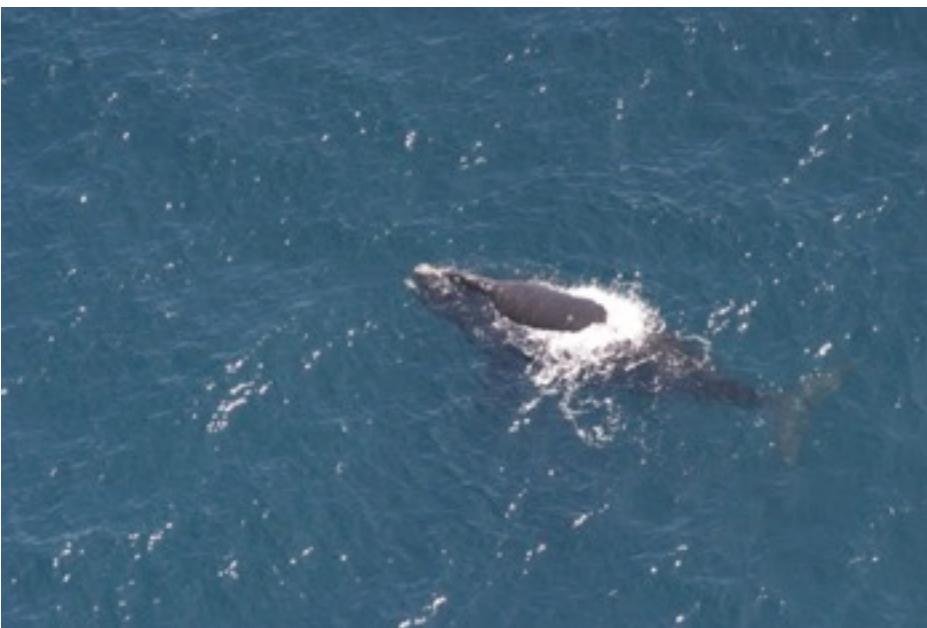


Source: <http://rwcatalog.neaq.org/>



Source: https://teacheratsea.files.wordpress.com/2015/05/img_2292.jpg

Brute force approach

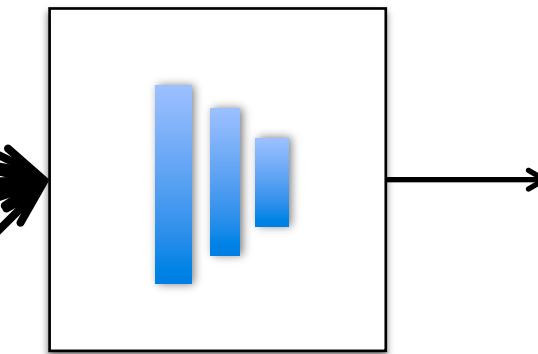


Quasimodo

Aphrodite

Churchill

?



*Not actual names

A better method



Quasimodo



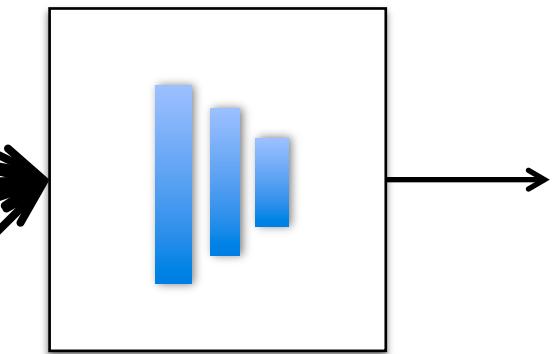
Aphrodite



Churchill



?



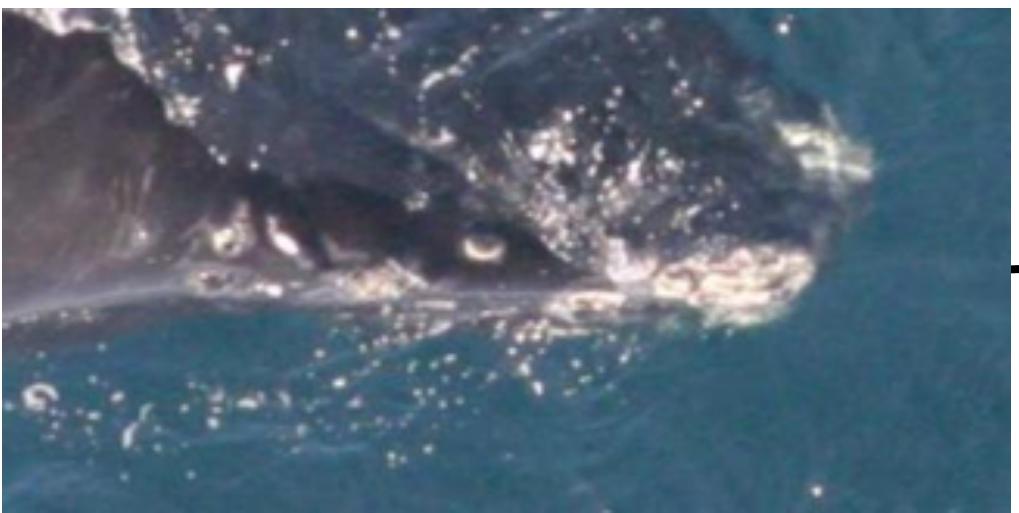
Object localization

- Many approaches in the literature
- Overfeat (<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1312.6229v4.pdf>)
- R-CNN (<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1311.2524v5.pdf>)

Even better!



Churchill



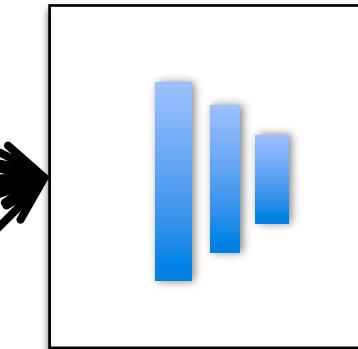
Quasimodo



Aphrodite



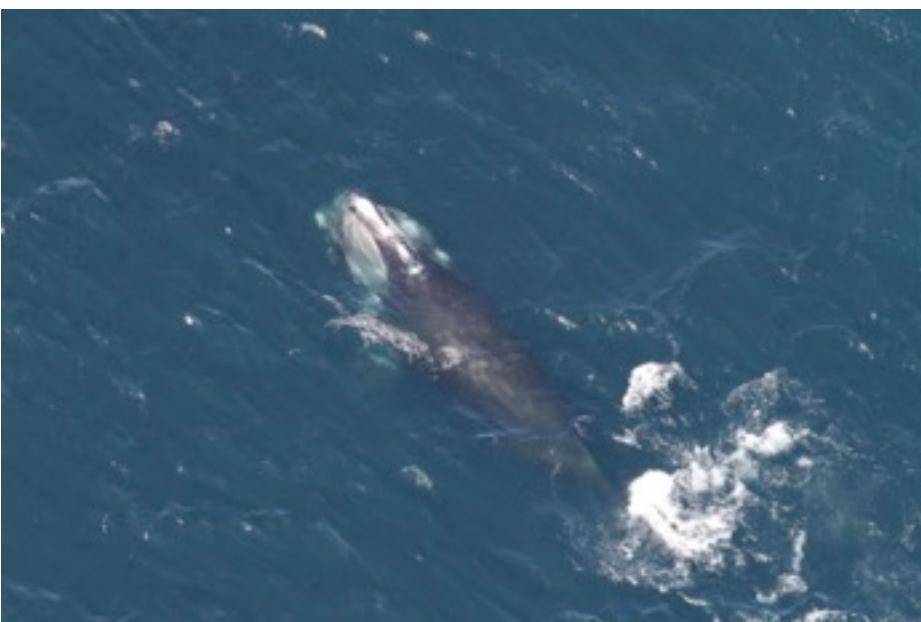
?



Getting mugshots

- How to go from  to  ?
- Training set can be manually labeled
- No manual operations allowed on test set!
- Estimate the heading (angle) of the whale using a CNN?

Estimate angle

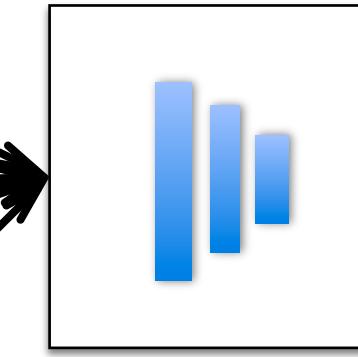


160°

120°

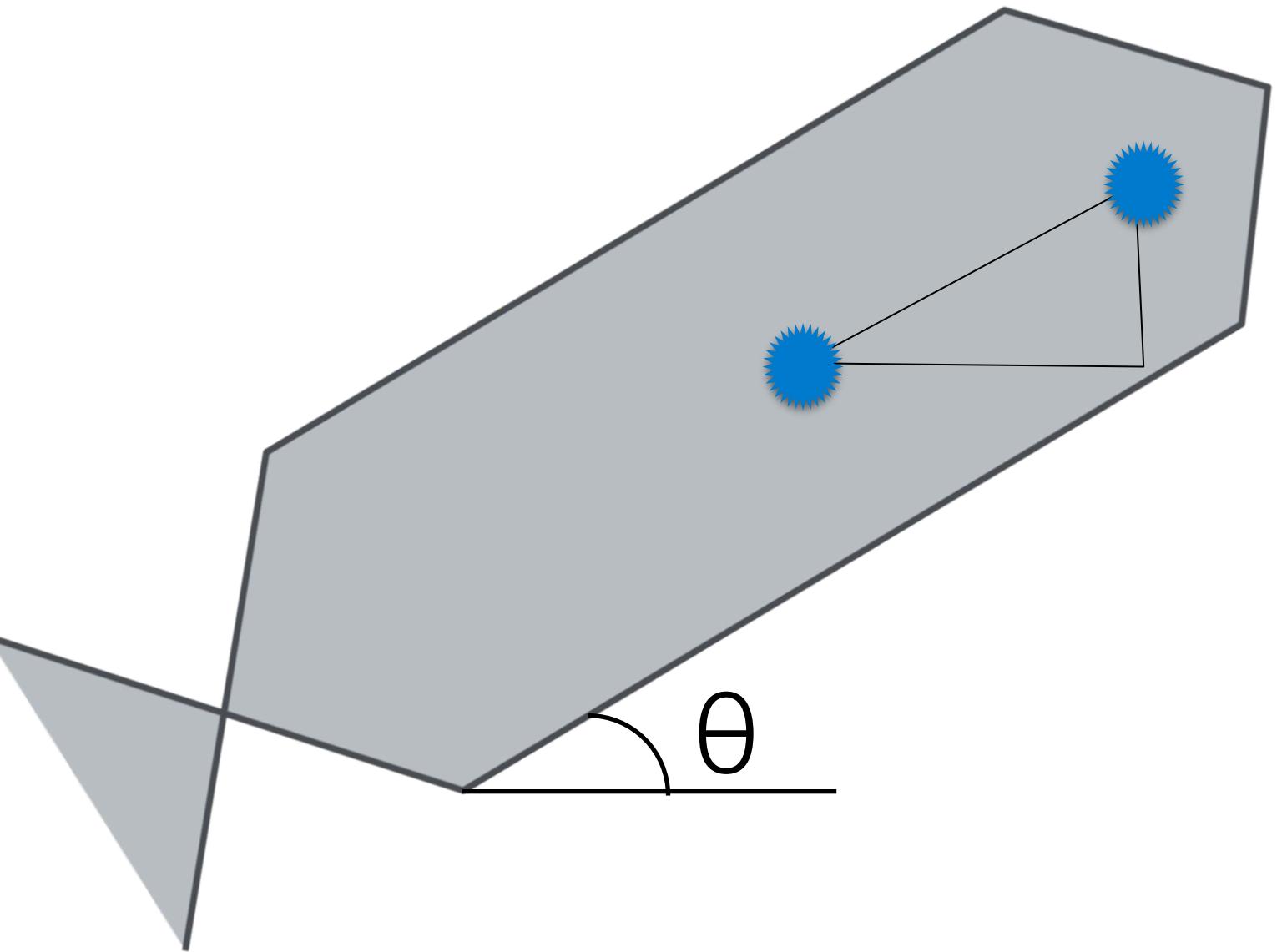
220°

?

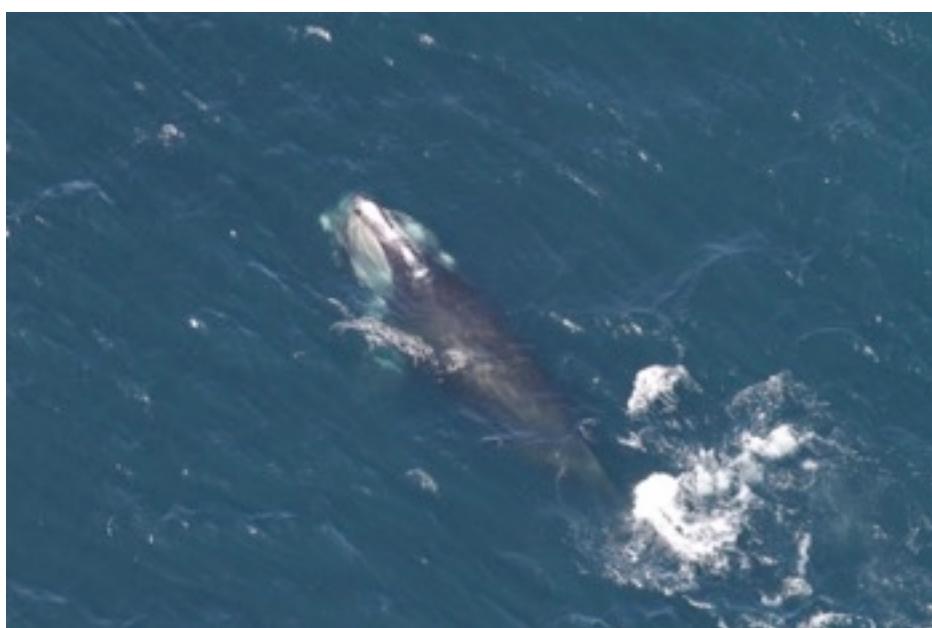


An easier way to estimate angle

- Find two points along the whale's body
- $\theta = \arctan((y_1 - y_2) / (x_1 - x_2))$
- But how do you label the test images?



Train with co-ords?

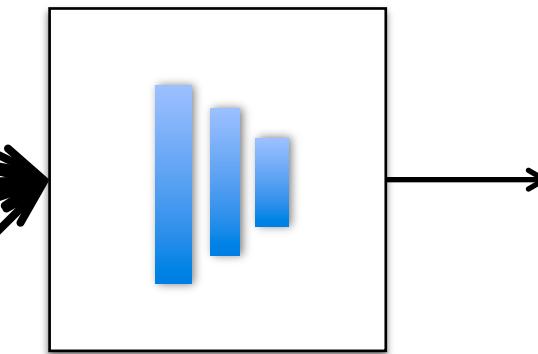


(90, 130)

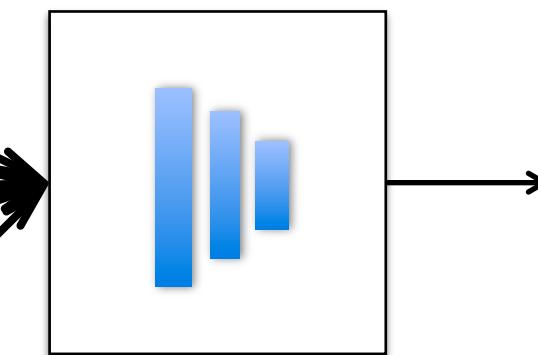
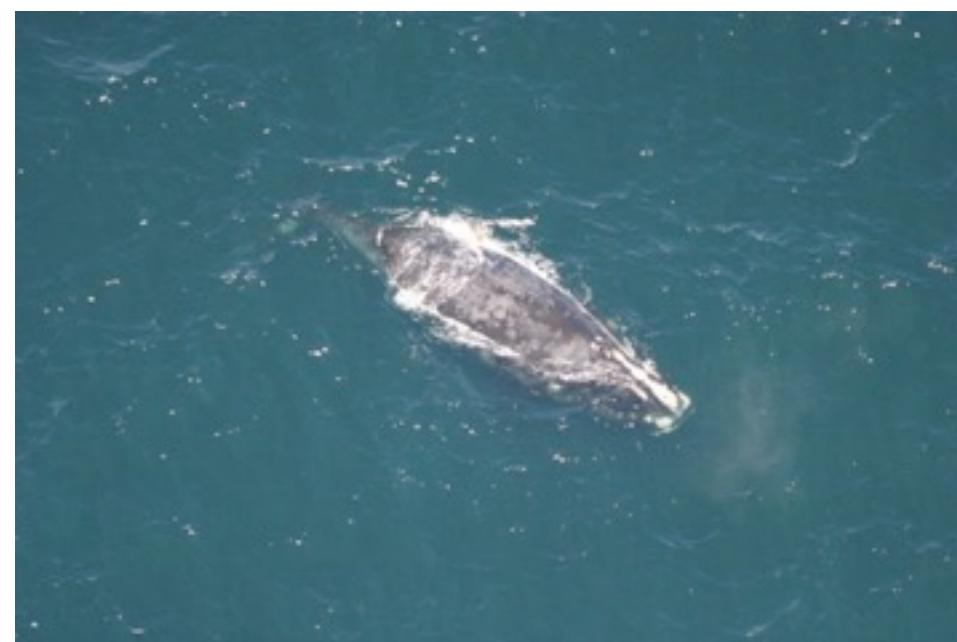
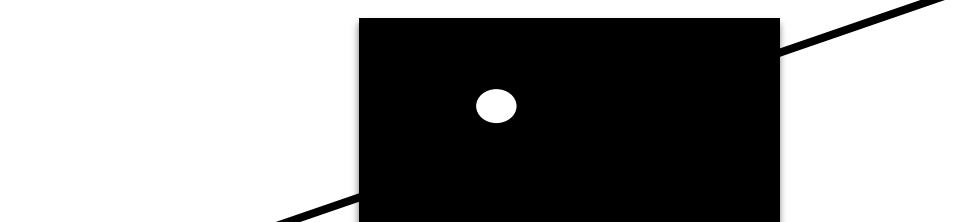
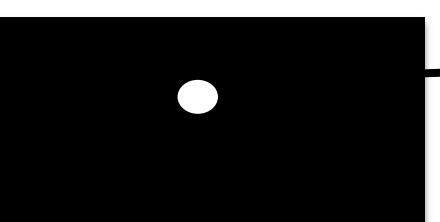
(80, 190)

(80, 80)

?



Train with a mask



?

Code for convolutional encoder

```
init = Gaussian(scale=0.1)
opt = Adadelta(decay=0.9)
common = dict(init=init, batch_norm=True, activation=Rectlin())

layers = []
nchan = 128
layers.append(Conv((2, 2, nchan), strides=2, **common))
for idx in range(16):
    layers.append(Conv((3, 3, nchan), **common))
    if nchan > 16:
        nchan /= 2
for idx in range(15):
    layers.append(Deconv((3, 3, nchan), **common))
layers.append(Deconv((4, 4, nchan), strides=2, **common))
layers.append(Deconv((3, 3, 1), init=init))

cost = GeneralizedCost(costfunc=SumSquared())
mlp = Model(layers=layers)
callbacks = Callbacks(mlp, train, eval_set=val, **args.callback_args)
mlp.fit(train, optimizer=opt, num_epochs=args.epochs, cost=cost, callbacks=callbacks)
```

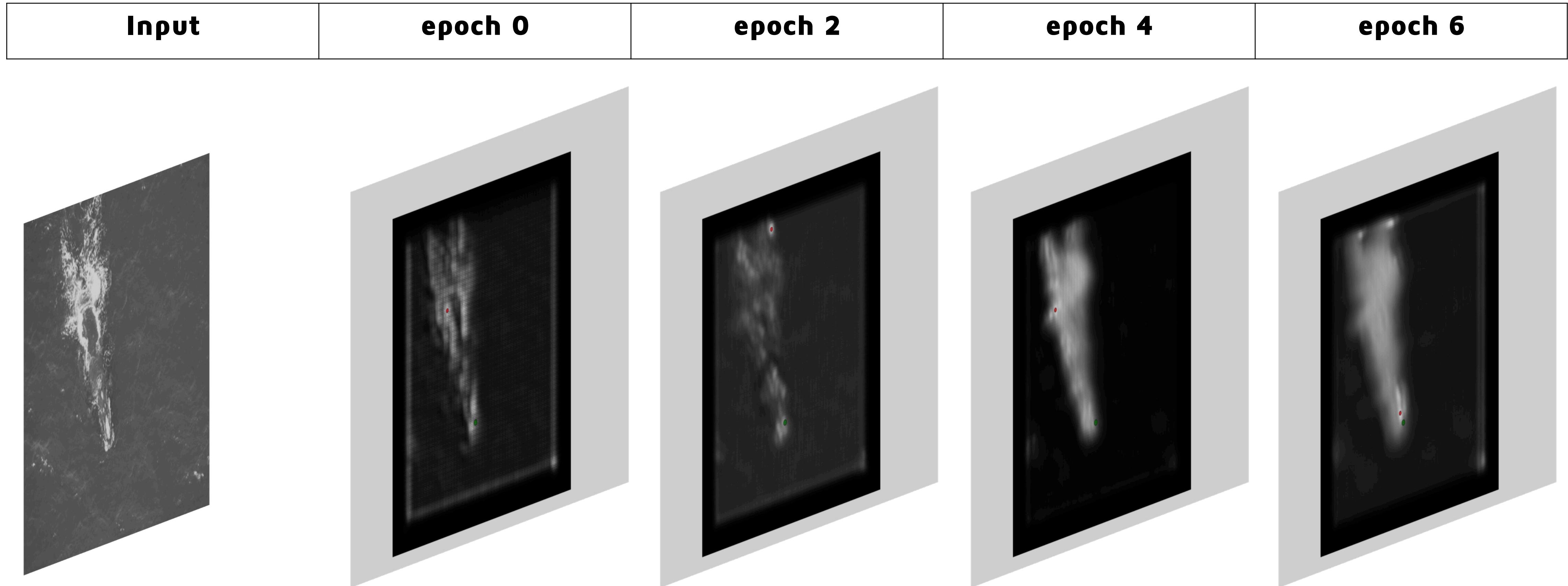
Code for classifier

```
init = Gaussian(scale=0.01)
opt = Adadelta(decay=0.9)
common = dict(init=init, batch_norm=True, activation=Rectlin())

layers = []
nchan = 64
layers.append(Conv((2, 2, nchan), strides=2, **common))
for idx in range(6):
    if nchan > 1024:
        nchan = 1024
    layers.append(Conv((3, 3, nchan), strides=1, **common))
    layers.append(Pooling(2, strides=2))
    nchan *= 2
layers.append(DropoutBinary(keep=0.5))
layers.append(Affine(nout=447, init=init, activation=Softmax()))

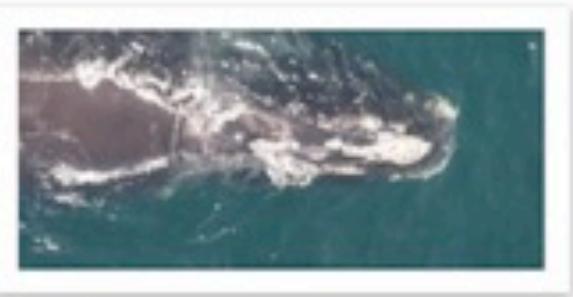
cost = GeneralizedCost(costfunc=CrossEntropyMulti())
mlp = Model(layers=layers)
callbacks = Callbacks(mlp, train, eval_set=val, **args.callback_args)
mlp.fit(train, optimizer=opt, num_epochs=args.epochs, cost=cost, callbacks=callbacks)
```

Results –heatmaps



Prediction indicated by •

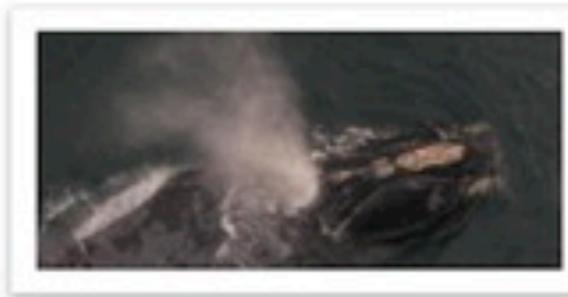
Results –sample crops from test set



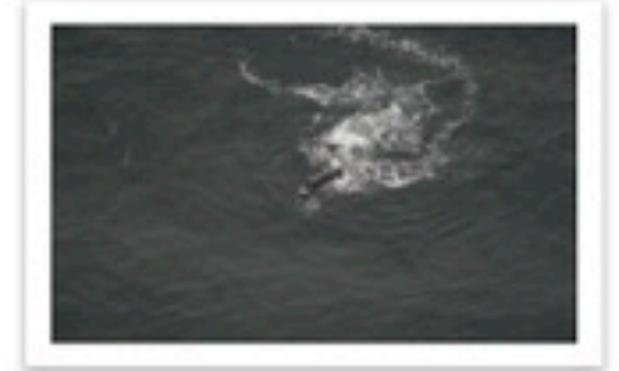
w_0.jpg



w_1001.jpg



w_1002.jpg



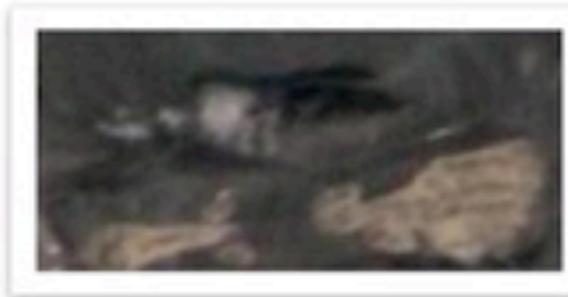
w_10000.jpg



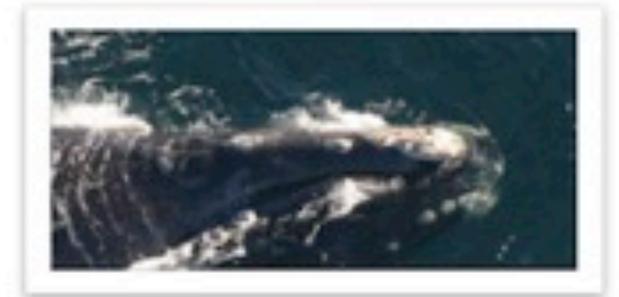
w_10001.jpg



w_10002.jpg



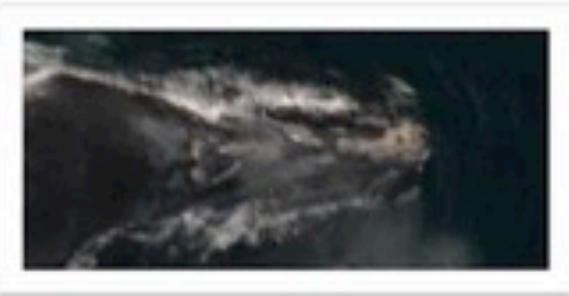
w_10003.jpg



w_10004.jpg



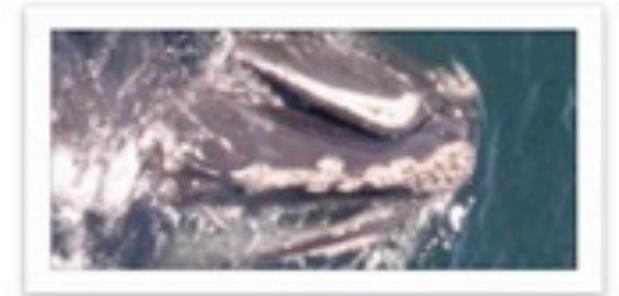
w_10005.jpg



w_10006.jpg



w_10007.jpg



w_10008.jpg



NOAA
FISHERIES

\$10,000 • 178 teams

Right Whale Recognition

Merger and 1st Submission Deadline

Thu 27 Aug 2015

Thu 7 Jan 2016 (52 days to go)

Dashboard

Public Leaderboard - Right Whale Recognition

This leaderboard is calculated on approximately 49% of the test data.
The final results will be based on the other 51%, so the final standings may be different.

See someone using multiple accounts?
[Let us know.](#)

#	Δ1w	Team Name * <small>In the money</small>	Score ⓘ	Entries	Last Submission UTC (Best – Last Submission)
1	—	deepsense.io ↗ *	3.70568	19	Fri, 13 Nov 2015 22:03:45 (-7.2d)
2	—	Shen(Deep)-Jing(Whale) *	3.78693	14	Wed, 28 Oct 2015 13:31:05
3	—	Whalearning ↗ *	3.85244	26	Fri, 13 Nov 2015 07:11:30 (-45.2d)
4	new	Anil Thomas	4.09338	1	Mon, 16 Nov 2015 06:12:13
5	↓1	The Drunken Whalers ↗	4.12315	43	Fri, 30 Oct 2015 15:24:07
6	↓1	toshi_k	4.50391	33	Sun, 08 Nov 2015 12:03:13 (-11.1d)
7	↓1	stas_sl	4.55536	12	Fri, 11 Sep 2015 10:03:46 (-4d)
8	↓1	Paul H	4.56856	17	Sun, 13 Sep 2015 00:31:54 (-4d)
9	↓1	Mike	4.58045	17	Fri, 25 Sep 2015 08:29:33
10	—	One Old Dog	4.62447	129	Mon, 16 Nov 2015 00:38:07

Acknowledgements

- NOAA Fisheries
- Kaggle
- Developers of sloth
- Playground Global



nervana

MAKING MACHINES SMARTER.