**FEN Chess Position Classification Using CNN**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Snir Lugassy  206312506 | Gal Oshri  311363873 | Eilon Amram  205679780 |

**Abstract**

Forsyth-Edwards Notation (FEN) is a common notation for chess board state representation. In FEN each piece is represented using a unique letter, The white pieces are denoted using upper-case letters and the black pieces using lower-case letters.

We will train a Convolutional Neural Network to classify the unique state of a Chess board in FEN notation given images taken from online Chess website.

**Forsyth-Edwards Notation Definition**

The full FEN will describe many details about a certain game, we will consider only notation used to describe the piece placement in the board.

The piece placement is defined from the white player perspective, using 6 groups of characters separated by a delimiter. We will use ‘-’ as a delimiter (adopted from the dataset) although the original definition suggests the usage of ‘/’ as a delimiter.

Each group of characters corresponds to a row in the board from top to bottom, each character corresponds to a piece or space in the row from left to right according to the following dictionary:

“p” → Pawn

“n” → Knight

“b” → Bishop

“r” → Rook

“q” → Queen

“k” → King

1-8 → Number of empty squares

White pieces are represented using upper-case letters and the black pieces using lower-case letters.

The state of the board in Figure 1 using FEN is:

**Chess Position Dataset**

Our dataset consists of **100,000 images** of chess boards taken from the online website “Chess.com”, with a size of 400×400 pixels. The boards have variety of colors, and the pieces has a variety of both shape and color.

We used 80,000 image for training and 20,000 images for testing.

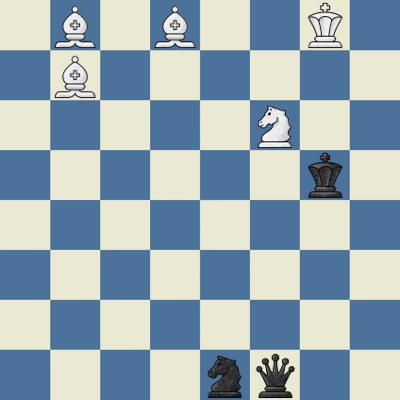


Figure 1: Example board image

The state of each board in FEN is stored in the file name of the image file.

**Data Processing and Transformations**

Since the Chess Positions Dataset was already cropped and labeled properly, the amount of processing over the data was minimal.

Image transformations

Each image file was converted into a tensor with the following shape:

The first and second dimensions represents a position on the chess board, the third dimension is the color channel of the image (RGB). The fourth and fifth dimensions are the color values of the image.

The color values were normalized into the range using .

Label transformations

The image labels, holding the FEN notation for each image, were converted into a label matrix holding values from the label set . Each label corresponds to a possible piece on the chess board including an empty cell.

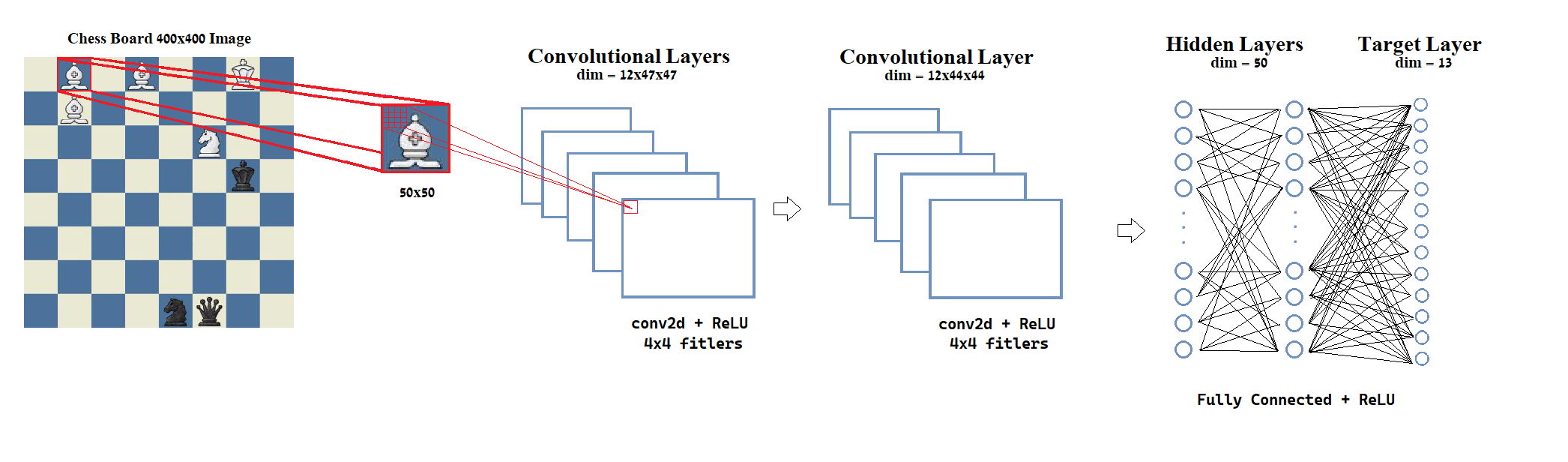
In order to convert FEN into matrix and matrix into FEN, we wrote the helper functions “fen2matrix” and “matrix2fen”. The 8x8 label matrix holds 0 if the cell is empty, otherwise it holds the piece number (predefined index from letters to number and from numbers to letters).

**Model**

In our model the FEN classification task is split into smaller tasks, in which we classify the label of each cell using a CNN. The CNN’s input is 50x50 images of board cells, and the output a weight vector over the label set (vector in ).

In order to predict the label of each 50x50 image we fed into the CNN we used the *log-softmax* function, which outputs a probability distribution over the label set, then the maximal entry index in the vector was considered as the predicted label.

The CNN Consists of 2 convolutional layers and 2 fully connected hidden layers. The convolutional layers contains 12 filters with size 4x4. The first fully connected layer size is 50 and the second layer size is 13 (the output layer).

Figure 2: *Network* Architecture

**Inference**

Inferring the FEN notation state of a given board image is achieved in 2 steps:

1. Predict the piece in each cell of the board using the trained CNN

2. Convert the prediction matrix to FEN notation string (using *matrix2fen*)

The above can be described using the following pseudo-code:

|  |
| --- |
| board2fen(**board**):  define **mat**[8][8];  for each row **i** in **board**:  for each cell **j** in **row**:  **mat**[i][j] = **CNN**(board[i][j])  return **matrix2fen**(mat) |

**Results**

The model accuracy over the 20,000 test images is **99.93%**.

We were interested in another evaluation criteria, therefore we chose to compare the ground-truth label and the predicted label in FEN notation using Hamming Distance.

Hamming Distance: The Hamming distance of 2 strings with the same length is the number of positions in which the strings holds different symbols.

In order to consider strings with different length we padded them into the same length.

The following is the Hamming distance results between the predicted FEN label and the ground-truth label over 20,000 test images:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hamming  Distance | Number of samples | Percent of samples |
| 0 |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| 3+ | 0 |  |

**Discussion**

- Write about further improvements which can be done

- Write about testing legal boards missing feature

-