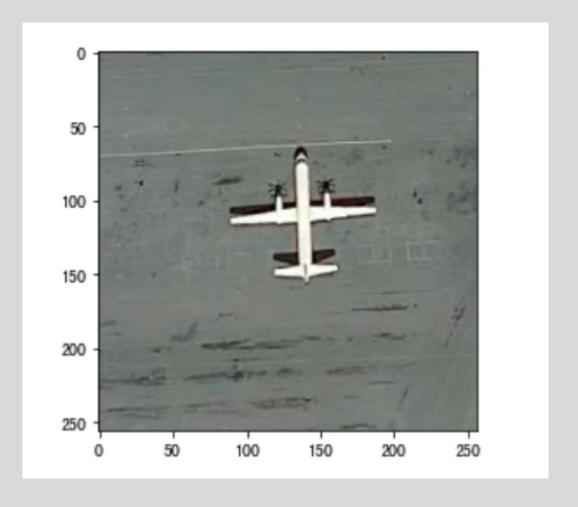




- 1. VGGNet 结构与创新
- 2. VGGNet 训练与预测
- 3. 迁移学习训练VGGNet

遥感图像数据集





包含31500张遥感图像(45类*700张), 256x256像素的彩色图。

本次使用其中的5类,划分每类630张为训练集,70张为测试集。

载入数据

1.按路径读取

```
2.预处理
a.归一化
b.水平翻转
c.批大小
d.随机
e.尺寸
f.独热编码
```

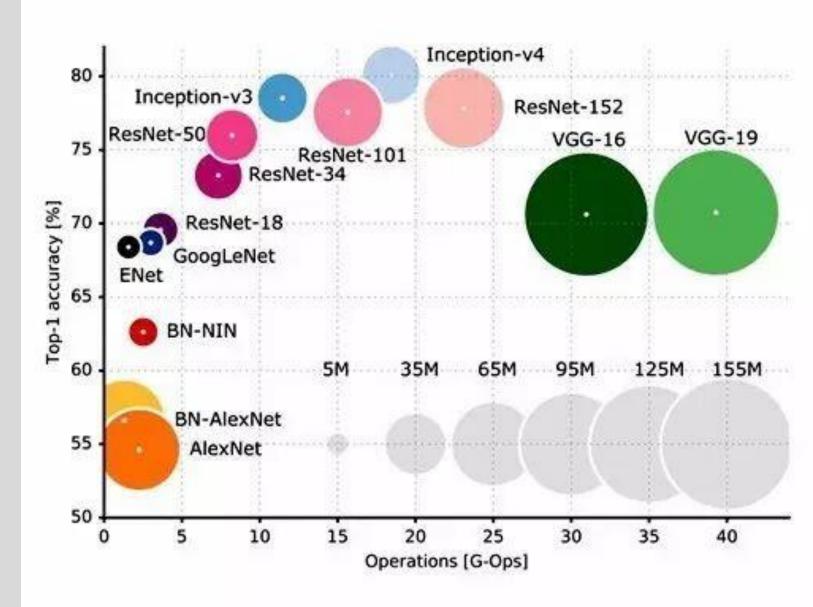
```
train dir = 'sat2/train'
test dir = 'sat2/val'
im size = 224
batch size = 32
train images = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1/255, horizontal flip=True)
test images = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1/255)
#归一化
train gen = train images.flow from directory(directory=train dir,
                                           batch size=batch size,
                                           shuffle=True,
                                           target size=(im size, im size),
                                           class mode='categorical')
#按路径载入图片、批处理大小、随机、尺寸、读热编码
Found 3150 images belonging to 5 classes.
val gen = test images.flow from directory(directory=test dir,
                                        batch size=batch size,
                                        shuffle=False,
                                        target size=(im_size, im_size),
                                        class mode='categorical')
#按路径载入图片、批处理大小、随机、尺寸、读热编码
```

Found 350 images belonging to 5 classes.

ILSVRC

ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge是近年来机 器视觉领域最受追捧也是最具权威的 学术竞赛之一,代表了图像领域的最 高水平。

2014年 ImageNet挑战赛的亚军是来自牛津大学视觉几何团队的VGGNet。这个卷积网络是一个简单而优雅的架构,只有7.3%的误差率。



感受视野 Receptive Field

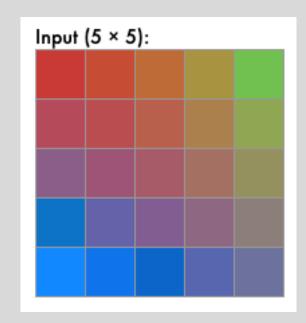
定义:输出层一个元素对应输入层区域的大小。

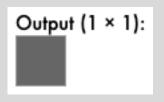
计算: 感受视野= (上一层感受视野 - 1) *步长 +卷积核尺寸

VGGNet提出:

堆叠两个3*3卷积核替代一个5*5卷积核; 堆叠三个3*3卷积核替代一个7*7卷积核。

相同感受视野,训练参数量减少。





参数 Param

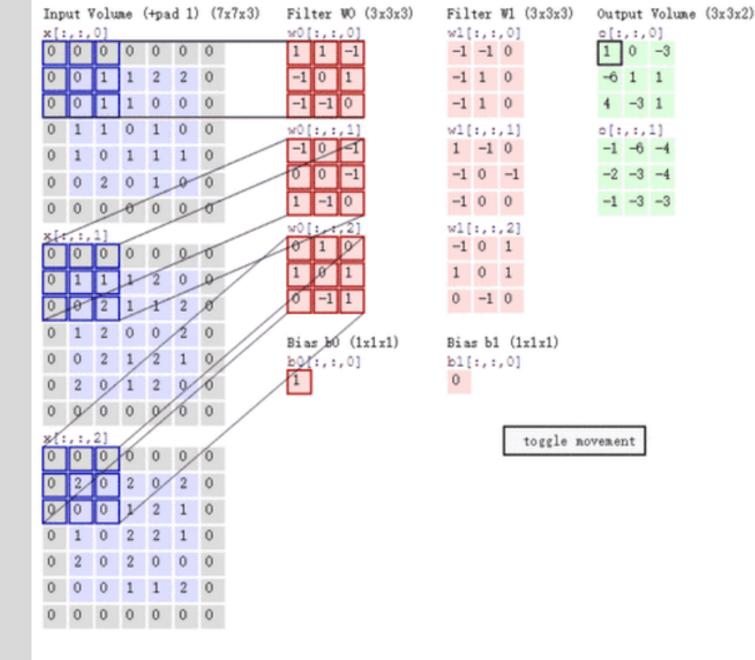
卷积层:

(卷积参数(卷积核各部分)+偏置参数)*卷积核的个数

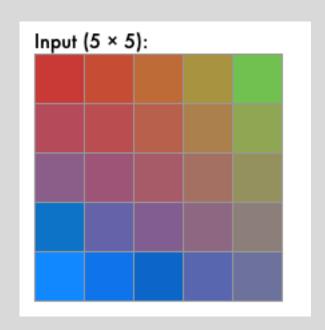
(3层*3x3大小 +1*偏置) *2个卷积核

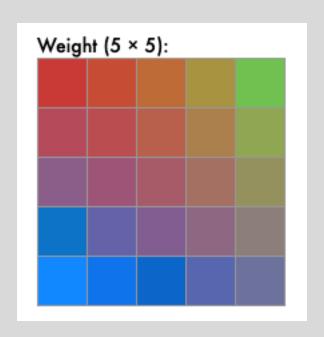
池化层: 无需要训练参数

全连接层:神经元连接权重+偏置参数



感受视野 Receptive Field

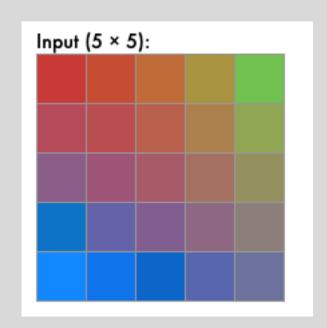


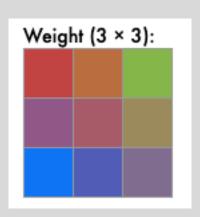


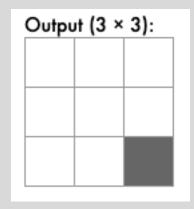


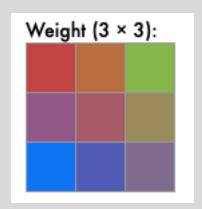
```
卷积后尺寸 = (输入图像大小-卷积核大小+加边像素数) /步长 +1
卷积后尺寸 = (5-5+0) /1 +1 = 1
```

感受视野 Receptive Field









```
Output (1 × 1):
```

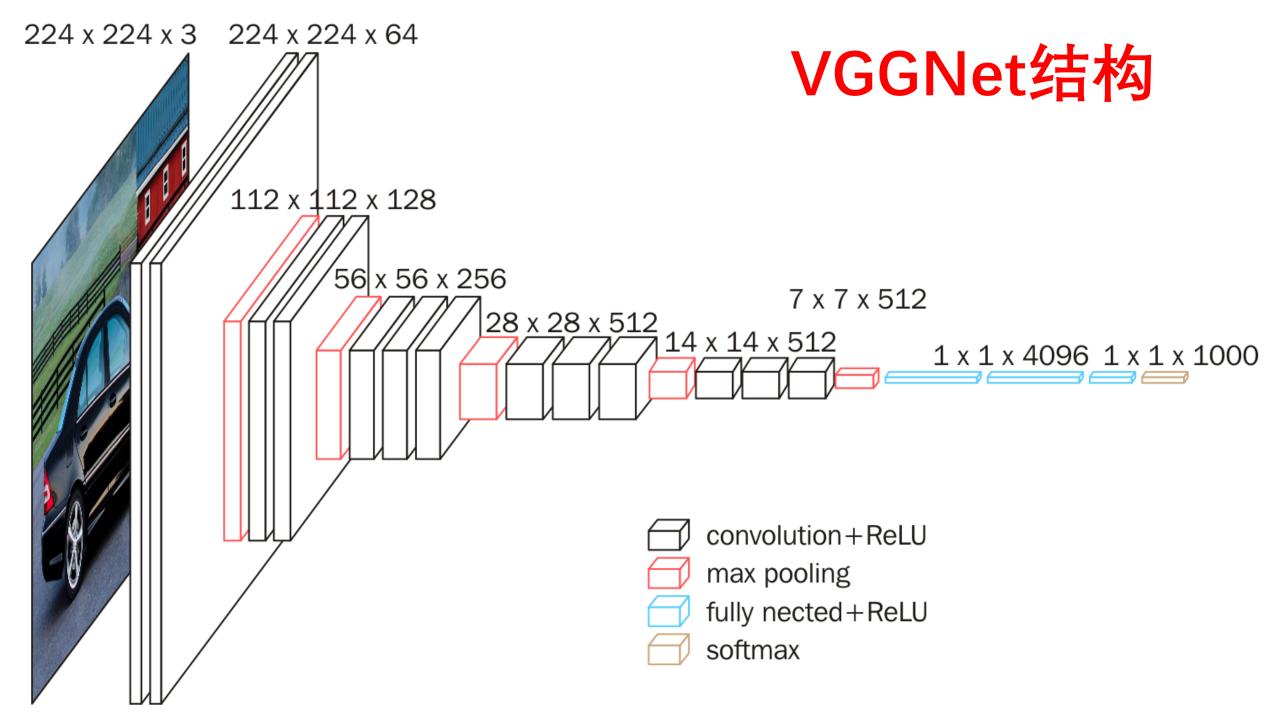
```
卷积后尺寸 = (输入图像大小-卷积核大小+加边像素数) /步长 +1
```

卷积后尺寸 = (5-3+0) /1 +1 = 3

卷积后尺寸 = (3-3+0) /1 +1 = 1

感受视野 = 5; 计算: 层1: (1-1) *1+3 = 3; 层2: (3-1) *1+3 = 5

参数 = (3*3+1) *2 = 20



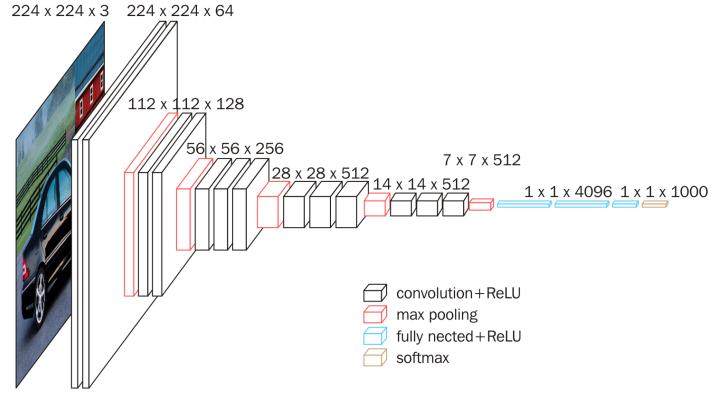
ConvNet Configuration					
A	A-LRN	В	С	D	Е
11 weight layers	11 weight layers	13 weight layers	16 weight layers	16 weight layers	19 weight layers
input (224 × 224 RGB image)					
conv3-64	conv3-64 LRN	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64	conv3-64 conv3-64
maxpool					
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128	conv3-128 conv3-128
maxpool					
conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv1-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256	conv3-256 conv3-256 conv3-256
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv1-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512
maxpool					
conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv1-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512	conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512 conv3-512
maxpool					
FC-4096					
FC-4096					
FC-1000					
soft-max					

conv3: 卷积核大小为3*3, 步长为1, 加边为1。

输出 = (224 - 3 + 2*1) /1 +1 =224 (长宽不变)

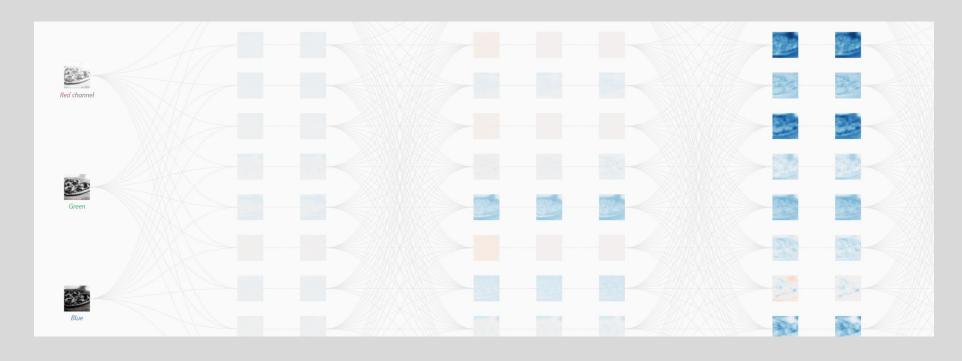
maxpool: 池化核大小为2*2, 步长为2。

输出 = (224 - 2 + 0) /2 + 1 = 112 (长宽减半)



迁移学习 Transfer Learning

启发: 卷积过程提取特征, 具有通用性。 优势: 速度快, 小数据集适用复杂模型。



迁移学习 Transfer Learning

1.载入预训练模型,训练所有参数。 2.载入预训练模型,固定部分训练参数,训练部分参数。

```
vgg = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(include_top=False, weights='imagenet',input_shape=(224, 224, 3))
vgg.trainable = False
#迁移学习 去掉全连接层 加载权重 输入尺寸

model = tf.keras.Sequential()
#VGG-11/16

model.add(vgg)
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(5, activation='softmax'))
```

图片读取&预处理

```
In [3]: img = cv2.imread('1.jpg',1)
        #读取图片
In [4]: plt.imshow(img)
Out[4]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fdb782b0ac0>
          50
         100
         200
```

- 1.图片读取: cv2.imread
- 2.图片大小调整: cv2.resize
- 3.图片维度调整: reshape
- 4.归—化: /255

```
In [5]: img.shape
Out[5]: (256, 256, 3)

In [6]: img = cv2.resize(img,(224,224))
img = img.reshape(1,224,224,3)
img = img/255
#图片预处理

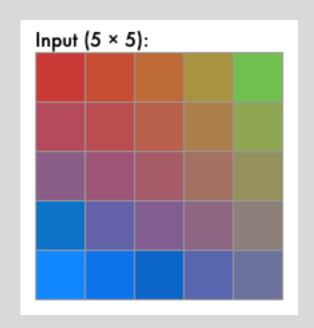
In [7]: img.shape
Out[7]: (1, 224, 224, 3)
```

模型预测

```
In [8]: predict = new model.predict(img)
 In [9]: predict
Out[9]: array([[9.9936479e-01, 7.3952382e-09, 2.1086180e-07, 6.3472008e-04,
                 1.7892945e-07]], dtype=float32)
In [10]: label = ['airplane', 'bridge', 'palace', 'ship', 'stadium']
In [11]: label[np.argmax(predict)]
Out[11]: 'airplane'
```

总结:

1. 堆叠两个3*3卷积核替代5*5卷积核; 堆叠三个 3*3卷积核替代7*7卷积核。目的: 相同感受视野, 减少参数量。



- 2. 增加网络深度,提升性能。
- 3. 计算资源问题。



总结:

4. 迁移学习:载入预训练模型,固定卷积层,训练全连接层。

```
vgg = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(include_top=False, weights='imagenet',input_shape=(224, 224, 3))
vgg.trainable = False
#迁移学习 去掉全连接层 加载权重 输入尺寸

model = tf.keras.Sequential()
#VGG-11/16

model.add(vgg)
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(5, activation='relu'))
```

参考资料:

- 1. VGG网络详解及感受野的计算 https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1q7411T7Y6
- 2. Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Visual Recognition https://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/research/very_deep/
- 3. Transfer Learning https://cs231n.github.io/transfer-learning
- 4. What is a Convolutional Neural Network? https://poloclub.github.io/cnn-explainer/