Team Raspberry - Image Classification

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Overview

Methods

Final System

Results

Data representation

- ► Treat every image as a 3D-tensor (RGB)
 - ▶ Repeat the value of grayscale images three times
 - Colorized are handled as the original tensors
- Original data has 14 labels, we used 15
 - Extra one for the unclassified images
 - One-hot encoded labels

Data processing

- Read images in batches of size 2000
 - Helps to avoid filling the RAM
- ▶ Normalize the pixel values between [0.0, 1.0]
- For every batch augmenting the data
 - Provided by Keras
 - Centerify, shear, zoom, rotate and flip
 - To get more variation and samples from classes with few labels

Class weights 1/2

Classes are very unbalanced

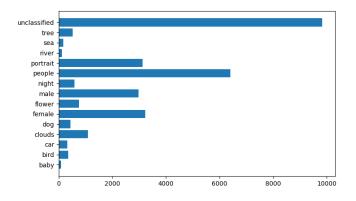


Figure: Class distribution

- ▶ We tackled this problem by custom weights per class
 - ► Giving them at training phase

Class weight function

$$S(c_i; \lambda) = \ln \left(\lambda \frac{\sum_c |c|}{|c_i|} \right)$$

$$W(c_i; \lambda) = \max(S(c_i; \lambda), 1)$$

Network topology

- One network that outputs 15 classes
- Three convolution layers all followed by max pooling
 - ▶ Filters 32, 32, 64
 - ► Kernel size 3x3
 - ▶ Max pool size 2x2
 - ReLu as activation function
- After pooling flattening via dropout to dense layer with sigmoid activation
 - Dropout value: 0.4
- Very simple network

Loss function

- Categorical crossentropy wouldn't work as one image can be in many classes
- Binary crossentropy was suggested in many forum posts
 - Still not viable solution when there are many overlapping categories
 - Loss is too forgiving for giving 0 labels
- Solution: "custom" loss function BP-MLL¹
 - Actually taken directly from the paper [1]²
 - Designed for multi-label problems
 - Implementation for Keras can be found from internet
 - Punishes more from just giving 0 labels

¹Backpropagation for Multilabel Learning

²[1] Multilabel Neural Networks with Applications to Functional Genomics and Text Categorization, 2006

Validation

- ▶ Thing1
- ► Thing2

Results

- ► Thing1
- ► Thing2

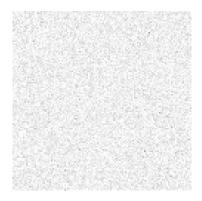


Figure: caption text