Team Raspberry - Image Classification

Kristian Wahlroos Ilkka Vähämaa Sean Lang

December 15th, 2017

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

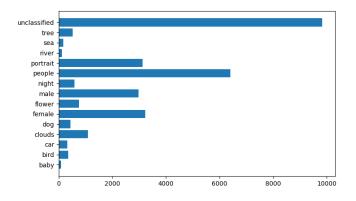


Figure: Class distribution

Class weights 2/2

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

Class weight function

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

Methods

Topology

- ▶ Thing1
- ► Thing2

Loss function

- ▶ Thing1
- ► Thing2

Validation

- ▶ Thing1
- ► Thing2

Results

- ► Thing1
- ► Thing2

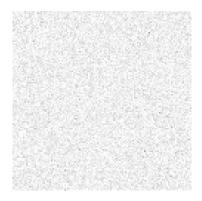


Figure: caption text