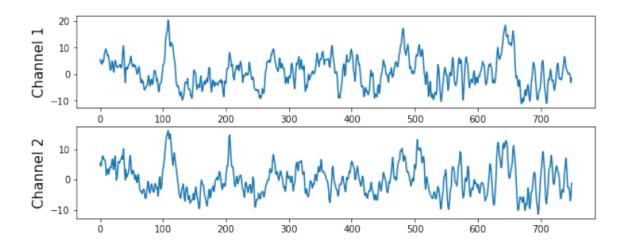
LAB2: EEG classifiction

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1 Introduction

這個dataset有兩個channel,每一個chanel有750個點,label分為左或是右



使用的網路是 EEGNET 以及 DEEPCONVNET 使用三種不同的激勵函數,ReLu LeakyReLU ELU

Experiment setup

2.1 資料讀取

首先先把 Data 讀入<---- dataloader.py (http://dataloader.py)

從 numpy 到 tensor 是利用 pytorch library

import torch.utils.data as Data

```
train_dataset = Data.TensorDataset(train_x,train_y)
train_loader = Data.DataLoader(
    dataset=train_dataset,
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    shuffle=True,
    num_workers=0
)
for epoch in range(MAX_EPOCH):
    for step, (batch_x, batch_y) in enumerate(train_loader):
        optimizer.zero_grad()  # zero the gradient buffers
        output = net(batch_x)
        output = output.float()
        loss = criterion(output, batch_y)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()  # Does the update
```

2.2 網路架構

DeepConvNet

```
DeepConvNet(
  (modelA): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(1, 25, kernel\_size=(1, 5), stride=(1, 1))
    (1): Conv2d(25, 25, kernel_size=(2, 1), stride=(1, 1))
    (2): BatchNorm2d(25, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (3): ELU(alpha=1.0)
    (4): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2), stride=(1, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (5): Dropout(p=0.5)
  (modelB): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(25, 50, kernel_size=(1, 5), stride=(1, 1))
    (1): BatchNorm2d(50, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ELU(alpha=1.0)
    (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2), stride=(1, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (4): Dropout(p=0.5)
  (modelC): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(50, 100, kernel_size=(1, 5), stride=(1, 1))
    (1): BatchNorm2d(100, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ELU(alpha=1.0)
    (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2), stride=(1, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (4): Dropout(p=0.5)
  (modelD): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(100, 200, kernel_size=(1, 5), stride=(1, 1))
    (1): BatchNorm2d(200, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ELU(alpha=1.0)
    (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 2), stride=(1, 2), padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
    (4): Dropout(p=0.5)
  (modelE): Linear(in_features=8600, out_features=2, bias=True)
```

EEGNET

```
EGG(
  (modelA): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(1, 16, kernel_size=(1, 51), stride=(1, 1), padding=(0, 25), bias=False)
    (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=Te-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
  (modelB): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(16, 32, kernel_size=(2, 1), stride=(1, 1), groups=16, bias=False)
    (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ELU(alpha=1.0)
    (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 4), stride=(1, 4), padding=0)
    (4): Dropout(p=0.25)
  (modelC): Sequential(
    (0): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel\_size=(1, 15), stride=(1, 1), padding=(0, 7), bias=False)
    (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    (2): ELU(alpha=1.0)
    (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(1, 8), stride=(1, 8), padding=0)
    (4): Dropout(p=0.25)
  (out): Linear(in_features=736, out_features=2, bias=True)
)
```

Explain the activation function (ReLU, Leaky ReLU, ELU)

- 三種函數的定義
 - ReLU

$$ReLU(x) = max(0, x)$$
 (1)

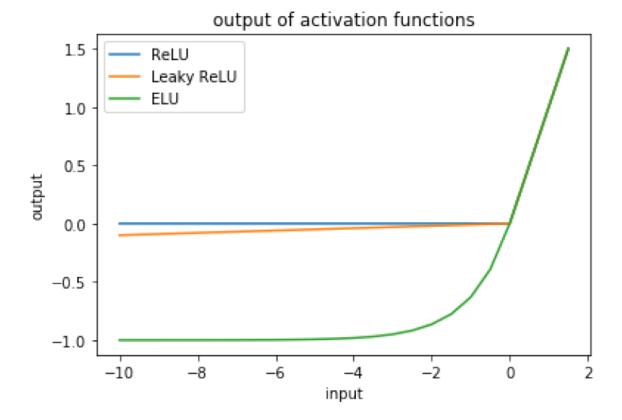
Leaky ReLU

$$LeakyReLU(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x > 0\\ \text{negative_slope} \times x, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (2)

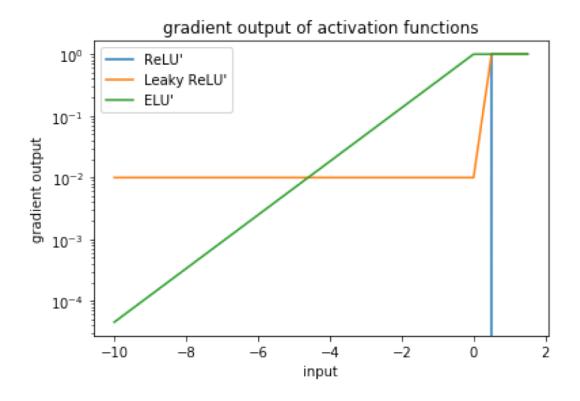
• ELU

$$ELU(x) = max(0, x) + min(0, \alpha * (exp(x) - 1))$$
(3)

• 以下是三種激勵函數的圖形



• 以下是三種激勵函數之導函數圖形



3. Experimental result

Hyper parameters

optimizer : Adam

criterion (loss) : CrossEntropy

epoch size : 300 batch size : 64

learning rate for EEGNet : 0.01

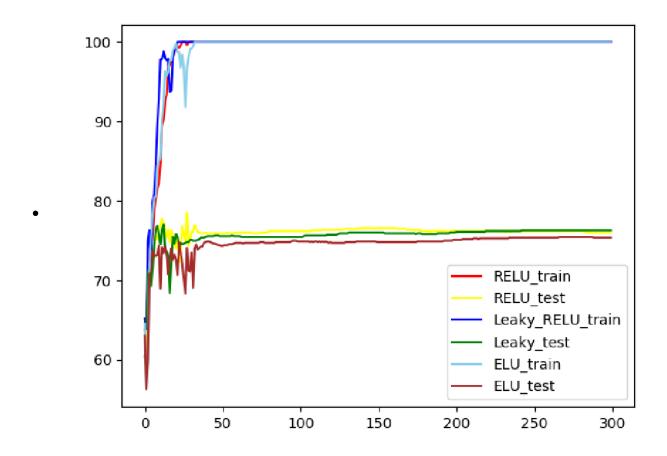
learning rate for DeepConvNet : 0.001

Highest testing accuracy

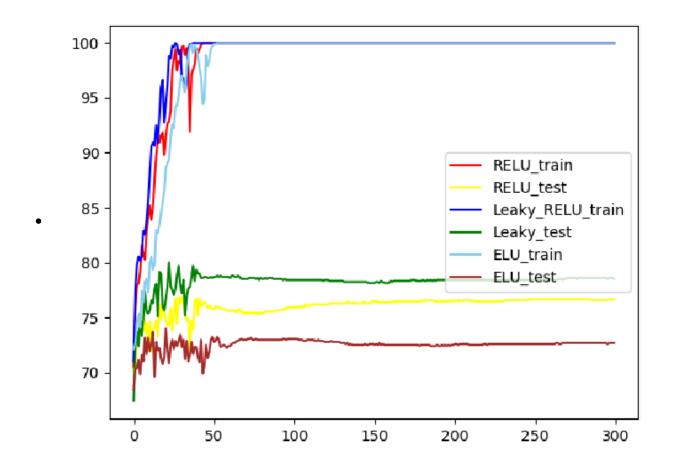
\	ReLU	Leaky ReLU	ELU
EEG	78.61	86.76(epoch多,有調降batchsize)	78.33
DeepConvNet	76.01	78.52	75.37

以下都是用固定batchsize = 64 跑出來的 實際上我訓練的時候會調降batchsize

• DeepConvNet LeakyReLU max: 78.52



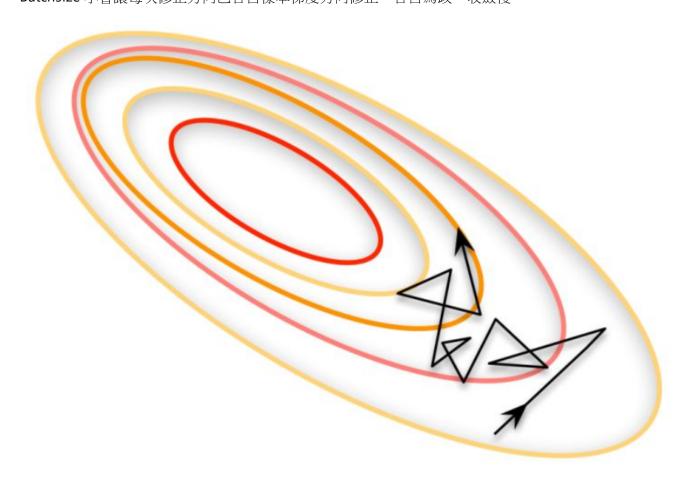
• EEGNET Leaky_RELU max:86.57 (下面的圖只是跑 300 epoch的結果)



4. Discussion

Batchsize

Batchsize 大會讓收斂速度變快,但是精度下降。 Batchsize 小會讓每次修正方向已各自樣本梯度方向修正,各自為政,收斂慢。



BatchNorm

BatchNorm layer,估計這個batch的平均和標準差

Dropout

Dropout 層會讓 output 每次不一定一樣 Dropout rate 變大=>更多的input會變成0 反之亦然

Dropout layer 可以讓train和test之間的差距變少