

# CGAN-Plankton: Towards Large-scale Imbalanced Class Generation and Fine-Grained Classification

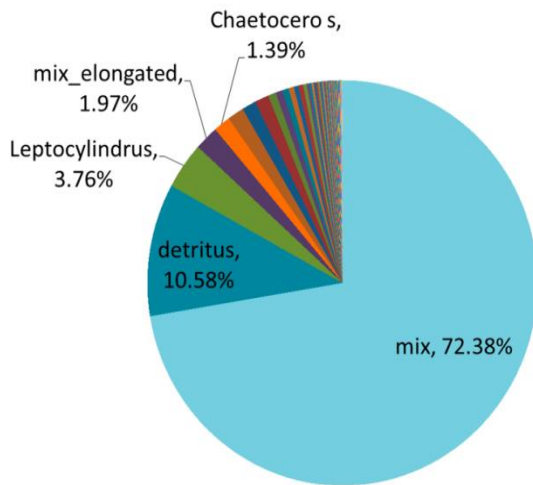
**China National Conventional Center**

**Beijing, China**

**September 19, 2017**

# Imbalanced Problem Statement

- Data distribution of **WHOI-Plankton**

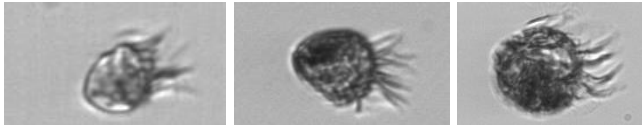


Class	Total	Training	Testing
<b>Mix</b>	<b>73.15%</b>	<b>72.38%</b>	<b>80.69%</b>
Detritus	10.62%	10.58%	11.02%
Letocylindrus	3.54%	3.75%	1.28%
Mix_elongate d	1.86%	2.05%	1.06%
Dino30	1.27%	1.43%	1.17%
Sum	90.60%	90.19%	95.22%

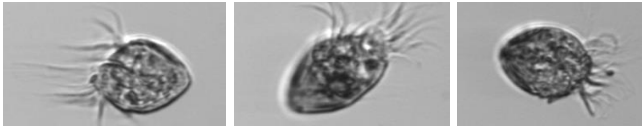
Challenge: Class imbalance

# Similarity between class and diversity within class

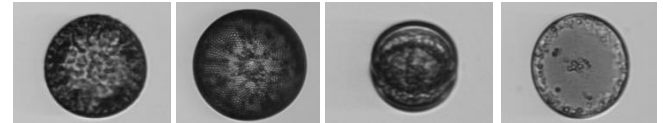
Ciliate\_mix



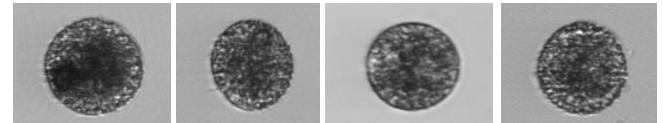
Strombidium



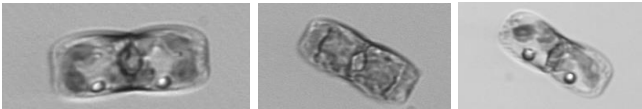
Coscinodiscus



dino\_large1



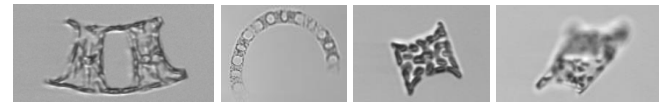
pennate\_Mtype1



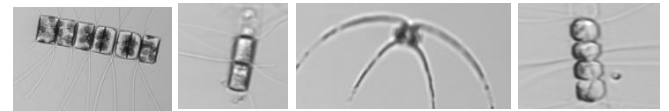
Ephemera



Eucampia



Chaetoceros



Challenge: fine-grained

# What is a better solution on this problem?

- Average accuracy
- Precision and recall
- F1 score
- Confusion matrix

$$F1 - score = 2 \frac{precision * recall}{precision + recall}$$

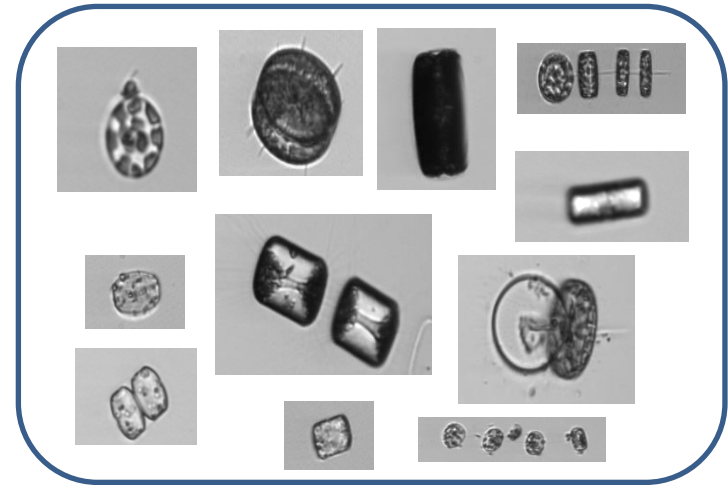
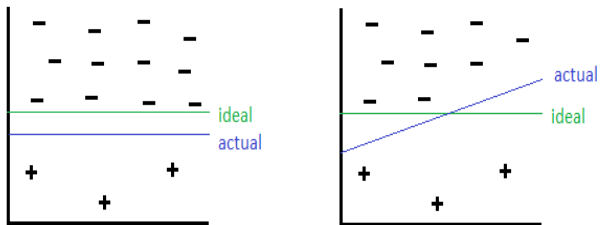
Don't be **fooled** by the weighted accuracy!

# Two ways to solve the problem

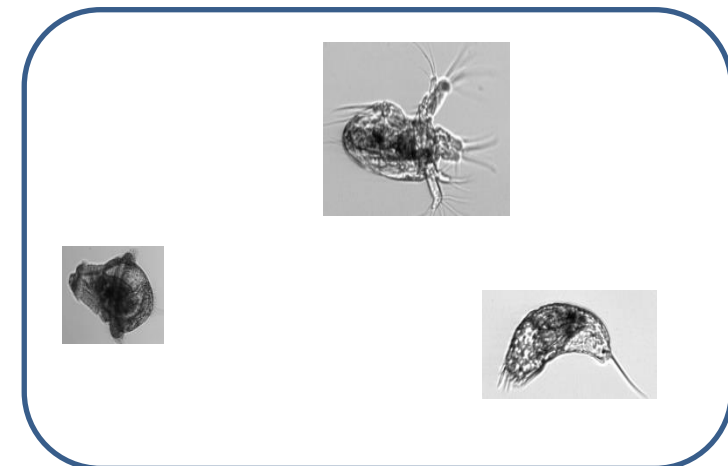
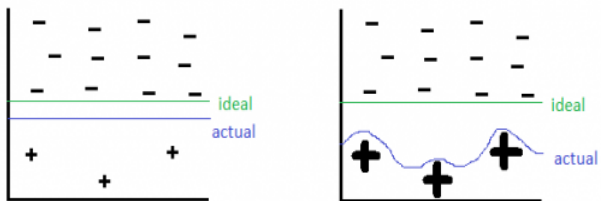
- Common goal: shrink the imbalance
- Approach1: data re-sampling
  - Under sampling
  - Over sampling
  - Mix of over sampling and under sampling
- Approach2: cost-sensitive learning
  - Impose heavy penalty on majority class

# Sampling based approach

- Under sampling

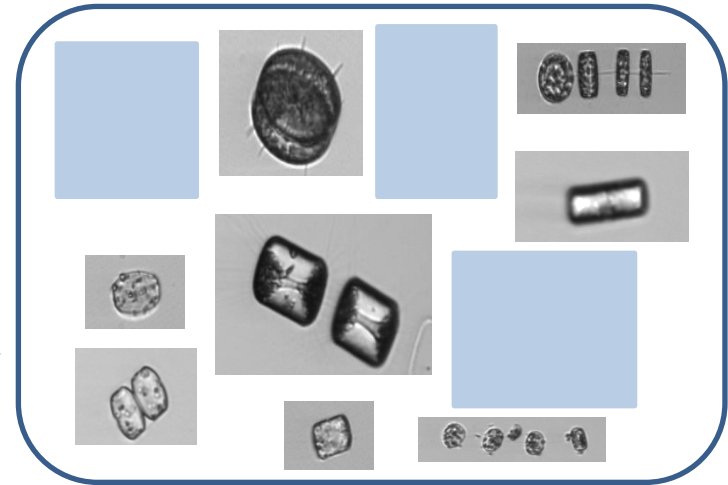
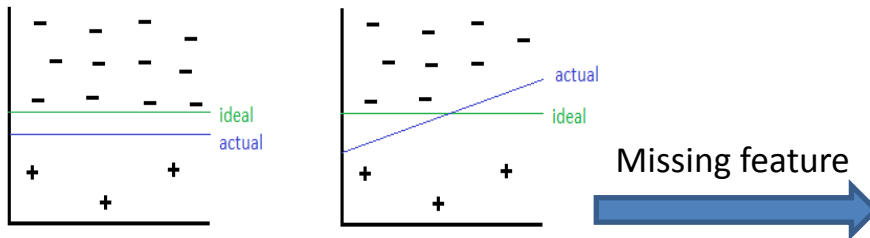


- Over sampling

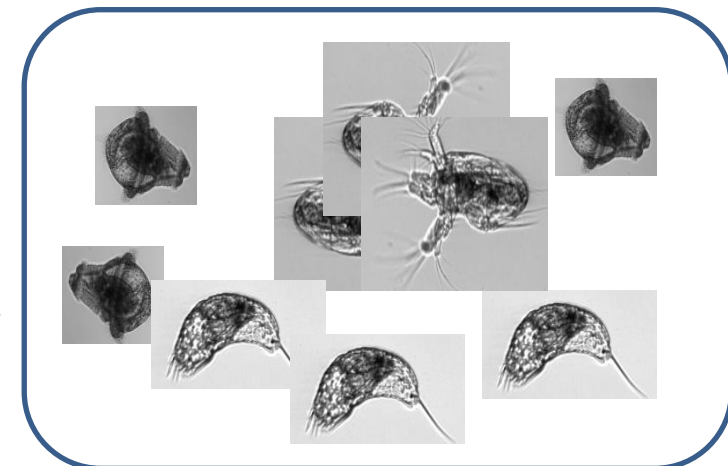
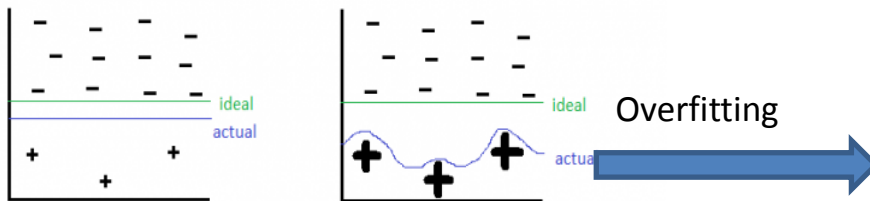


# Sampling based approach

- Under sampling

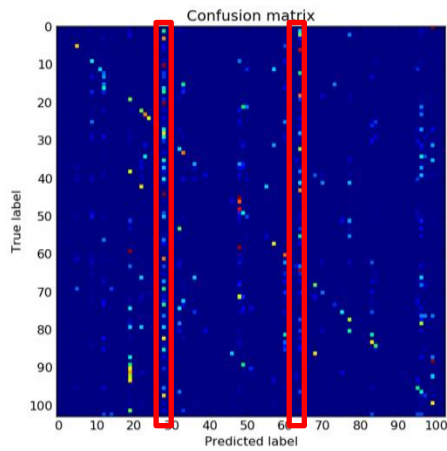


- Over sampling

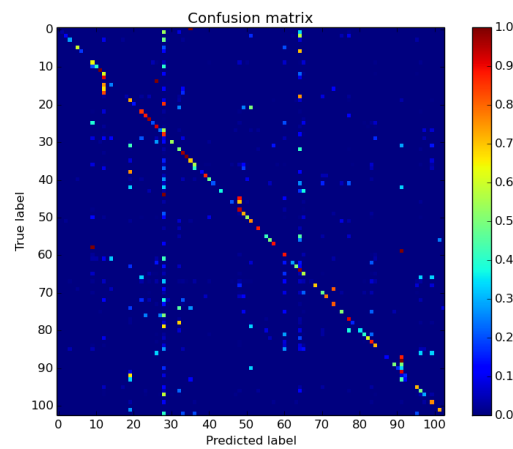


# Benchmark

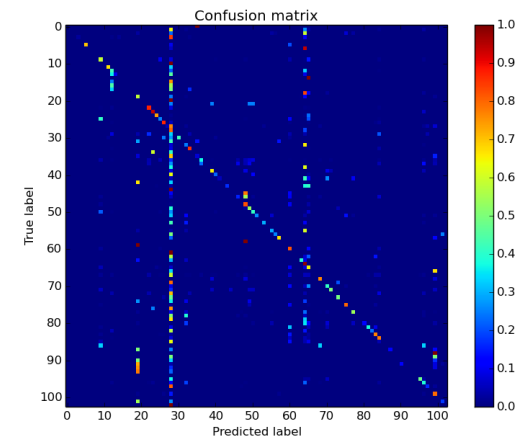
Database	Model	Weighted accuracy	F1 score
WHOI-Plankton	CIFAR10 CNN	0.9297	0.1975
WHOI-Plankton	AlexNet	0.9395	0.3837
WHOI-Plankton	VGG16	0.9505	0.4302



CIFAR10 CNN



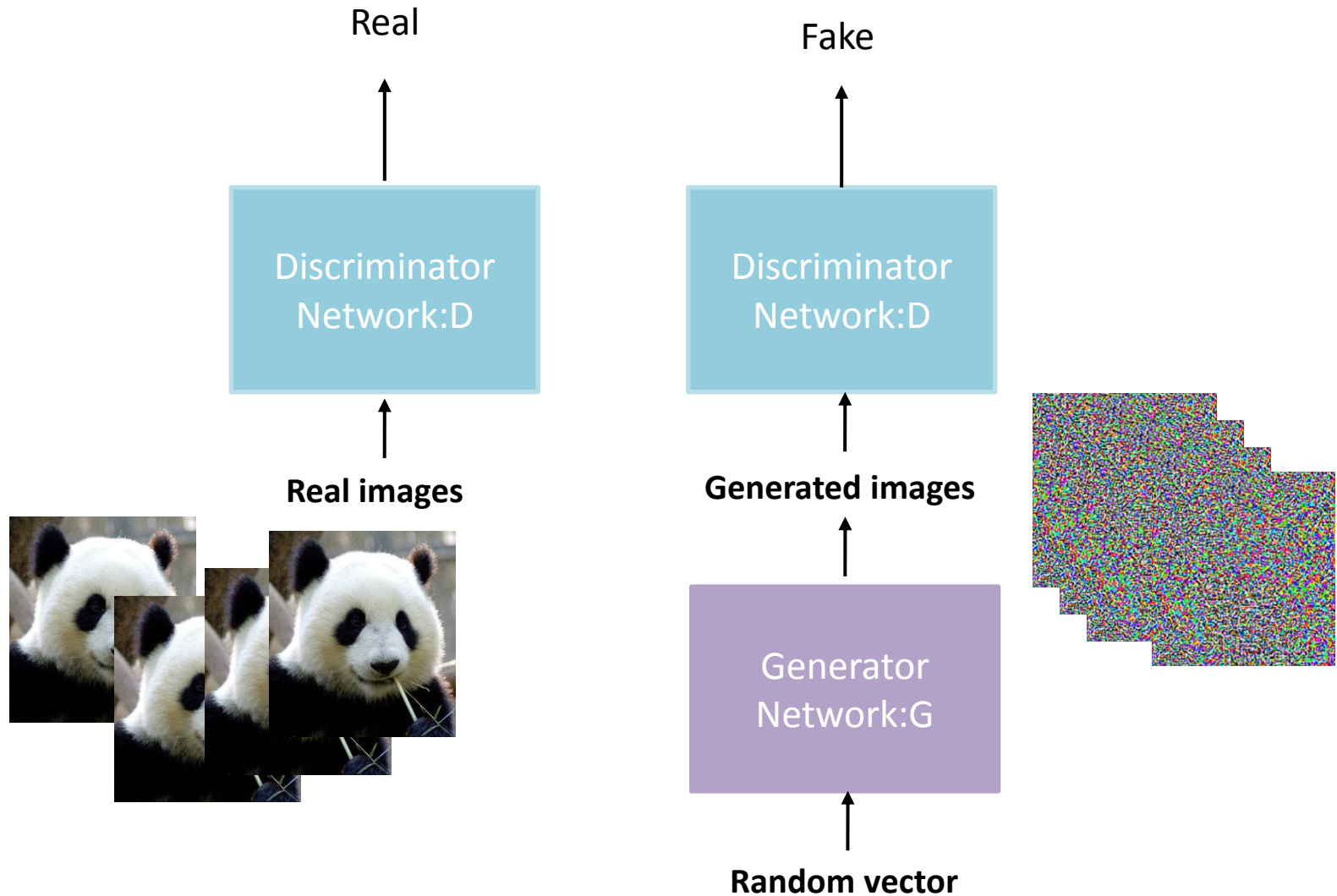
AlexNet



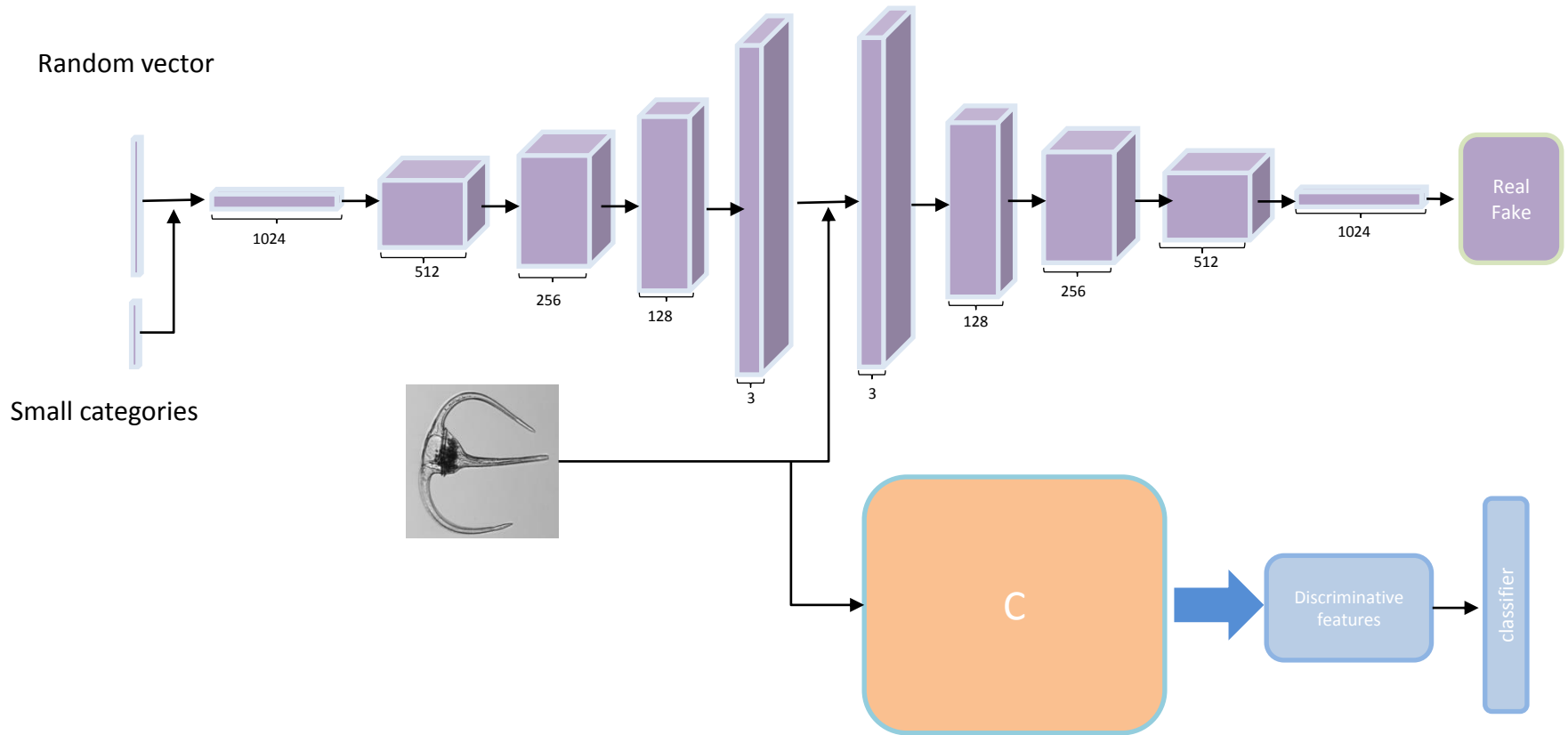
VGG16



# Generative Adversarial Networks



# CGAN-Plankton model



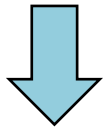
$$y = \text{soft max}(CNN(x = \{full\}; \omega^*), CNN(x = \{minority\}; \omega_0))$$

$$\min_G \max_D V(D, G) = E_{x \sim p_{data}(x)} [\log D(x)] + E_{z \sim p_z(z)} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

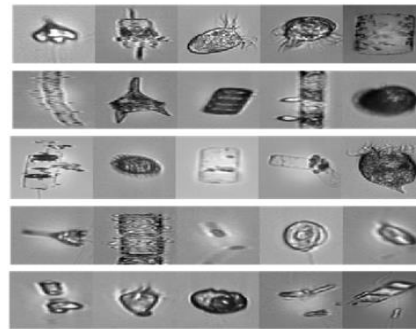
# Experiments results on WHOI-plank

Given a **large imbalanced dataset with more than 100 classes**

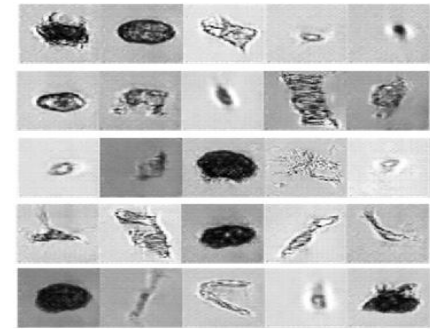
How to generate from the samples with diversity?



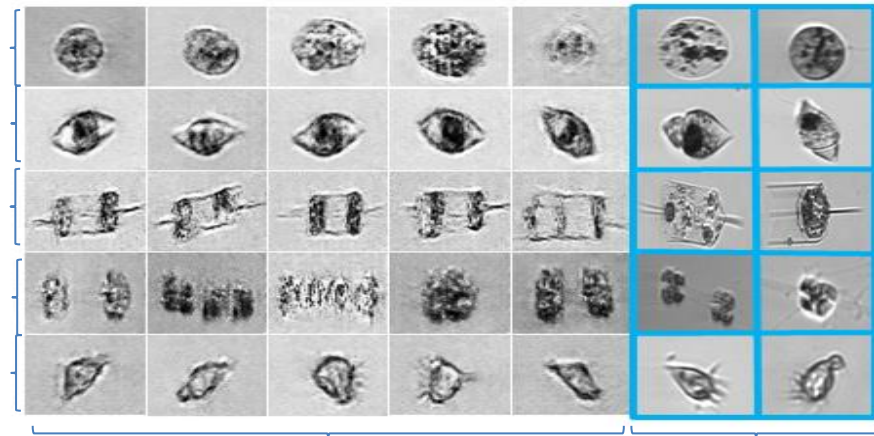
- Feature transfer form large classes
- Conditional generation
- Auxiliary classifier



Real samples from WHOI



Generated samples from model

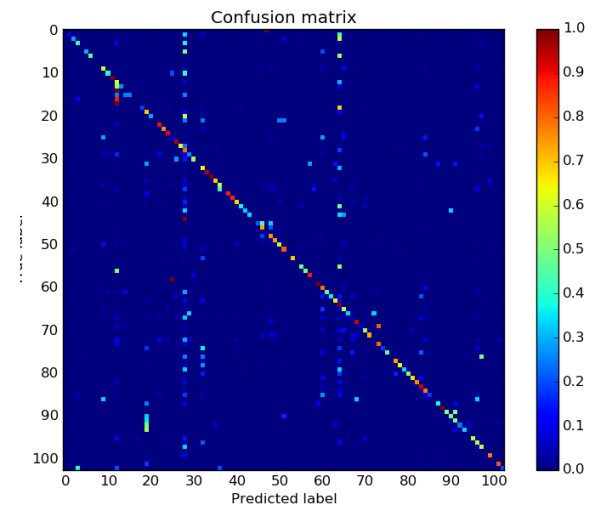
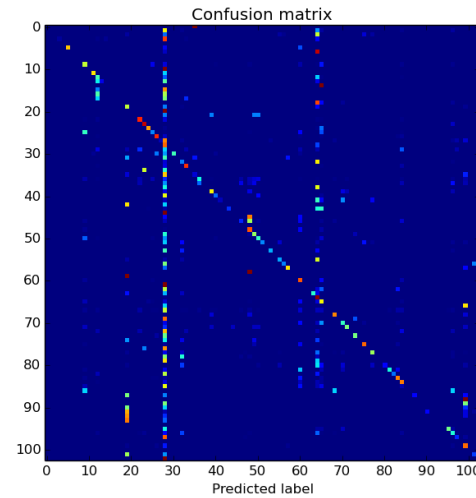
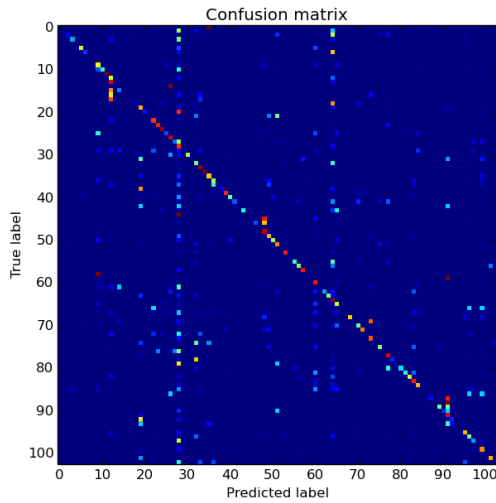


Generated samples with categories

# Experiments results

Database	Model	Weighted accuracy	F1 score
WHOI-Plankton	CIFAR10 CNN	0.9297	0.1975
WHOI-Plankton	AlexNet	0.9395	0.3837
WHOI-Plankton	VGG16	0.9475	0.4461
WHOI-Plankton + sampling	Transfer learning	0.9280	0.3339
WHOI-Plankton	CGAN-plankton	0.9425	0.4777
WHOI-Plankton +generated samples	CGAN-plankton	<b>0.9443</b>	<b>0.4992</b>

# Visualization of confusion matrix



Transfer learning

VGG16

CGAN-plankton



# Conclusions & discussion

- Use GAN to solve the imbalance problem(data driven)
- Feature transfer form large classes
- Conditional generation and auxiliary classifier

Database	Model	Accuracy	F1 score
original	CIFAR10 CNN	0.7109	0.6744
generated	CIFAR10 CNN	0.6017	0.4877
generated + original	CIFAR10 CNN	<b>0.7374</b>	<b>0.7259</b>

Q&A