

Detection of forest fires using artificial intelligence

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Detection of forest fires using artificial intelligence

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ABSTRACT

With the advent of climate change comes the fear wildfires will become a rising concern in the near future as is hinted by several environmental studies. This fear has already become a reality for some parts of the globe. This work implements and compares different deep learning architectures for flame semantic segmentation on RGB images of fires occurring in a natural environment taken from the ground or from an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). The Corsican Fire Database is exploited after comparing it to other candidate public datasets. Results are compared in terms of the intersection over union (IoU), the mean squared error (MSE), the binary accuracy and the recall metrics as well as their number of network parameters. The implemented architectures are the FLAME U-Net, the DeepLabv3+ architecture considering the EfficientNet-B4 and the ResNet-50 backbones, the Squeeze U-Net as well as the ATT Squeeze U-Net. Notable among the evaluated architectures, the DeepLabV3+ with an EfficientNet backbone was the one that achieved the best results with an IoU of 0.93 and a recall of 0.967 while exploiting 22M parameters; and the ATT Squeeze U-Net that scored very decently with an IoU of 0.893, a recall of 0.928 and the least amount of network parameters (885K). All implementations were made public.

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Listing of Abbreviations

- ADALINE** Adaptive Linear Neuron. 14
- AHI** Advanced Himawari Imager. 6
- ASPP** Atrous Spatial Pyramid Pooling. vii, 34–37
- AVHRR** Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer. 6
- CCTV** closed-circuit television. 6, 9
- CNN** Convolutional Neural Network. 15–17, 19
- DAG** directed acyclic graph. vi, 22
- DSC** Dice similarity coefficient. 41, 42, 70
- EASA** European Union Aviation Safety Agency. 8
- EOS** Earth Observing System. 6
- ER** Entity-Relation. viii, 48, 49
- FCN** Fully Convolutional Network. 21, 23
- FLAME** Fire Luminosity Airborne-based Machine learning Evaluation. 44, 53, 58, 60, 66, 70, 75
- FLOPS** floating point operations per second. 54, 55
- FPGA** Field-programmable gate array. 24
- FPS** Frames Per Second. 45
- GPU** graphics processing unit. 23
- IEEE** Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. 15
- ILSVRC** ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge. 21

INNS International Neural Network Society. 15

IoU Intersection over Union. viii, 39, 42, 51, 52, 57–61, 64–70, 75

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. vi, 4

IR infrared. 45, 76

MACs Multiplication Accumulation operations. 29

MetOp Meteorological Operational. 6

MODIS Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer. 6, 7

MSE Mean squared error. viii, 42, 51, 57–59, 61, 64–69, 75

NIR near-infrared. viii, 7, 8, 44, 46–48

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 6

PA Pixel Accuracy. 38, 39

ReLU rectified linear unit. 21, 23, 31

RGB Red-Green-Blue. viii, 8, 10, 44–47, 76

SNARC Stochastic Neural Analog Reinforcement Calculator. 13

UAV Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. 6, 7, 9, 10, 44, 46

VIIRS Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite. 6

WSN Wireless Sensor Network. 6, 9

I DEDICATE THIS WORK TO ALL WHO HAVE SUFFERED FROM WILDFIRES, HOPING
IT WILL BE EVEN ONLY MODESTLY USEFUL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THEM.

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0

Introduction

0.1 A RISING CONCERN

Forest fires — as opposed to other types of wildfires, such as brush fires or grass fire — are alleged to have been ravaging forests for almost as long as trees have existed,⁸⁷ if not at least 300 million years.¹¹⁰ They are first and foremost a natural phenomenon which is far older than mankind itself. Civilisations that preceded our times had to cope with forest fires or even leveraged them to manipulate the landscape either for agriculture or town planning. For instance, the Amazon's ancient inhabitants used

forest fires to clear patches of land for agriculture for thousands of years (a practice still used in the same area as of today). And ere Europe's settlers colonized the Americas, indigenous tribes leveraged controlled fires both to shape the landscape as well as to reduce the risk of wildfires as part of an ongoing maintenance of their natural reserves.⁹³ Forest fires are also known to help sustain biodiversity (by promoting evolution) and the health of ecosystems (by stimulating rejuvenation).^{11 55 76 71} However, with the advent of the Anthropocene and climate change, many are concerned their frequency will soar in response to higher air temperature, shorter and scarcer rain seasons and more intensive land use, going beyond the natural resiliency of forests. This could potentially threaten biodiversity, human constructions and lives as well as constituting in itself an economical loss for countries as wood and other types of fuels are valuable resources. Having more forests turning to ashes is not helping to cut off carbon emissions either. Though these concerns still remain very uncertain predictions in some parts of the globe, they seem to already have become reality in many areas worldwide.

In the United States, there was a clear increase in forest fires over the recent years, especially along the west coast, as can be seen in Figures 1 and 2. In Europe, large forest fires have recently affected several western and northern countries in which there were not prevalent in the past. In those countries, it was projected there would be more severe fire weather and, as a consequence, substantial expansion of the fire-prone area and longer fire seasons, particularly for high emissions scenarios. The situation is especially concerning for the southern countries around the Mediterranean Sea.²⁹ In Asia, similar trends have been observed as it was suggested forest fires were increasing and requiring immediate attention specifically in India, Pakistan and Vietnam¹⁰³; increased temperatures in Siberia's peatlands as well as increased human activity are also correlated with an increase in fires.²⁷ The Amazonian Forest could be

at risk of increased vulnerability due to climate change²⁷ on top of the agricultural land pressure it is already facing. Predictions for Australia are not any more optimistic either since climate change might exacerbate the fire-weather risk of any given day,⁶⁶ leading to increased frequency or intensity of extreme fire weather days as depicted in Figure 3. In Africa, the situation seems less concerning since some models predict more humid regional conditions with temperature global increase. Also, many regions of Africa are already either occupied by deserts or in the grip of desertification; this lower amount of vegetation to burn of course implies it is less likely to observe fires in these areas. However, the land (including forested areas) is subjected to an increasing amount of agricultural pressure.²⁷

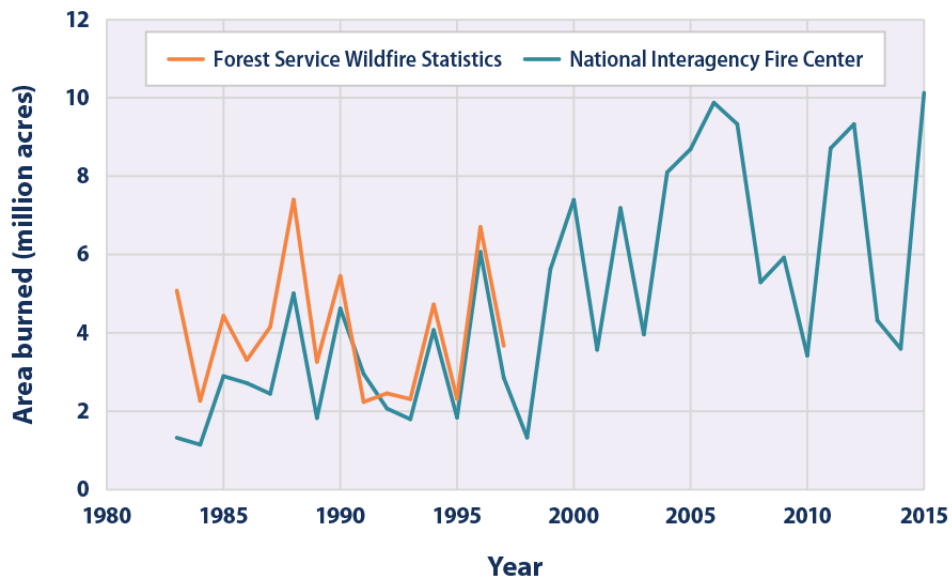


Figure 1: Annual wildfire-burned area (in millions of acres) in the United States from 1983 to 2015²⁸

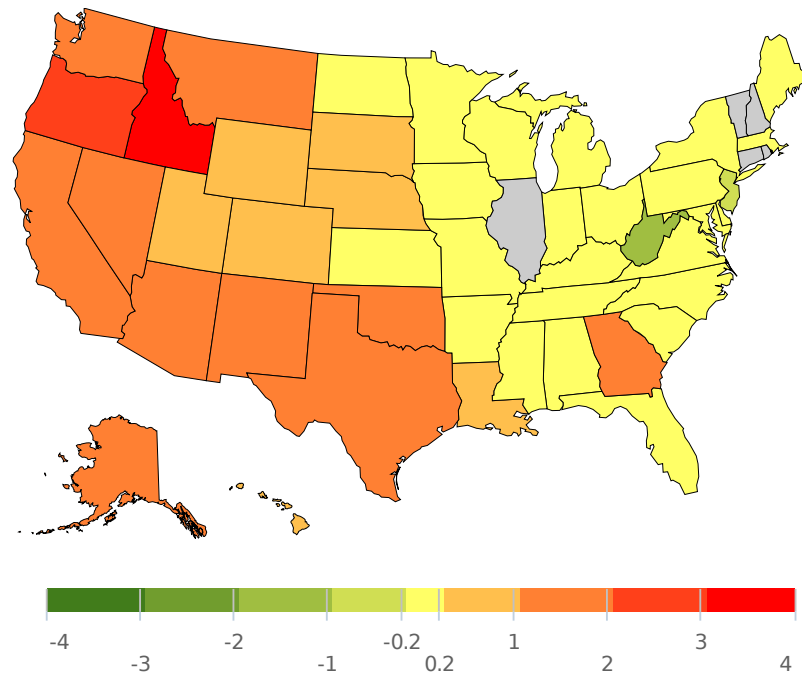


Figure 2: Change in Annual Burned Acreage by State between 1984-1999 and 2000-2014²⁸

	2020		2050	
	Low global warming (0.4°C)	High global warming (1°C)	Low global warming (0.7°C)	High global warming (2.9°C)
Very high	+2-13%	+10-30%	+5-23%	+20-100%
Extreme	+5-25%	+15-65%	+10-50%	+100-300%

Figure 3: Predicted percent changes in the number of days with very high and extreme fire-weather in Australia— 2020 and 2050, relative to 1990, under the different scenarios hinted by IPCC⁶⁶

0.2 THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF FOREST FIRES

Forest fires are generally broadly classified in three categories: crown fires, ground fires and surface fires.⁸³ **Crown fires** are the most dangerous and violent type of

fire for a forest: they spread swiftly over wide areas and often times kill the trees by burning them from their trunk to the crown and consuming their foliage entirely.

Ground fires (also known as underground/subsurface fires) are the submarines of forest fires: they occur in the peaty and humus layers as well as other types of dead and dry vegetation that are beneath the litter of composed material laying on the forest floor. They produce a very intense heat but practically no visible flame. In spite of their very petty progression speed, their furtiveness may allow them to span wide areas before blazing up and becoming visible. There have been occurrences of ground fires smouldering underground for a whole winter before resurfacing in spring, after prolonged droughts. Eventually, **surface fires** are the most common type of forest fire but also the least damaging. They take place on or close to the ground and burn ground cover, scrub, saplings, etc. Because the combustible is sparse and generally thin (small branches, leaves and grass), they are easily put out. Their progression is influenced by wind's speed and direction. Naturally, these classifications are not definitive and a surface fire can evolve into a crown fire, for instance, or a fire could both be a ground and a crown fire at the same time.

0.3 TOWARDS A PROBLEM STATEMENT

Prevention, prediction, forecasting and post-incident damage assessment are key components of the fight against forest fires; however, this work will focus essentially on detection and ongoing incident damage assessment. In particular, the methods exploiting neural networks will be given special attention since these families of algorithms have been known to show state-of-the-art performances at many tasks including detection and assessment. To detect and assess forest fires efficiently, multiple methods that leverage machine learning have been suggested in the past few years. They can first be distinguished in terms of the infrastructure that enables them to gather data to base

their predictions on; e.g. satellite,^{98,51,54,60,24,111,104,68,6,95,63,2,62,112} Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV),^{19,57,25} closed-circuit television (CCTV)^{118,116,4} or Wireless Sensor Network (WSN).^{1,5,90,79,7,45,46,26,115,85} Each of them has its own strengths and weaknesses which will be reviewed in the following subsections.

0.3.1 SATELLITES

Satellite-data is generally cheap and widely available since they have already been deployed in generous amount for various other purposes. A consequent amount of studies that have been conducted for the purpose of fire detection and damage assessment in the previous decades have used extensively satellite data originating mainly from the following sensors: *a.* the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) sensor (1995)⁷² aboard the *Terra* and *Aqua* Earth Observing System (EOS) satellites, imaging the entire globe every one to two days together, *b.* the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) sensors aboard the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Meteorological Operational (MetOp) satellites (its first version, AVHRR/1, was first used in 1978 while its latest version, AVHRR/3, was first used in 1998⁶⁴), *c.* the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) sensor (2011) designed to expand upon the data retrieved by the older MODIS and AVHRR sensor⁷³ and *d.* the Advanced Himawari Imager (AHI) sensor aboard Himawari 8 (2015).⁵³

These sensors capture different bands of Earth’s outgoing electromagnetic radiation. Each of these bands captures distinct information — for instance some bands are more suited to identify bodies of water, smoke or clouds — which can be used to decide whether or not to include them in the dataset. For reference, a table with the different bands captured by MODIS and their primary use is detailed in Table B.1. Therefore, their data can be leveraged to “see” past cloud and smoke covers and focus

on wavelengths that are of interest (namely NIR in the case of forest fire).

The main issue that comes with using satellites for the purpose of detection and ongoing incident damage assessment is that in general, their revisit time — the time elapsed between their observations of the same point on Earth⁵⁶ — is too high to allow for consistency in the earliness of forest fire detection. For instance, the revisit time of MODIS (accounting for the combined data both of MODIS sensors) is 1-2 days⁷⁵ and in 1-2 days there is no telling how the fire incident situation might have worsened and spread before finally being detected and reported to firefighting units, depending on the direction and strength of the wind and the dryness of the land cover; every hour might count.

0.3.2 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

A UAV, a.k.a. drone, is an aircraft that can be controlled either by a human pilot or by software that allows it to fly autonomously. This technology is used in many sectors including the military, the government and for commercial as well as by recreational purposes.⁷⁷ One of its main strengths is that they are widespread and their popularity is still rising. As can be seen in Figure 4, drone sale revenue has been soaring for a long time and is still expected to keep rising until at least 2025; likely way past 2025 thanks to their democratization and continuous improvement over the years. The fact there are more and more owners, including in the private sector, means it would be possible to promote their use for fire detection through incentives offered by the government (e.g. tax cuts, bonuses, ...). For instance, it was suggested during the 2019 edition of NASA's International Space Apps Challenge to use private drones lent to an association to help prevent and suppress wildfires in exchange for free battery charging; images collected by NASA satellites and by drones would be fed to a neural network model to predict higher-risk zones and the direction in which

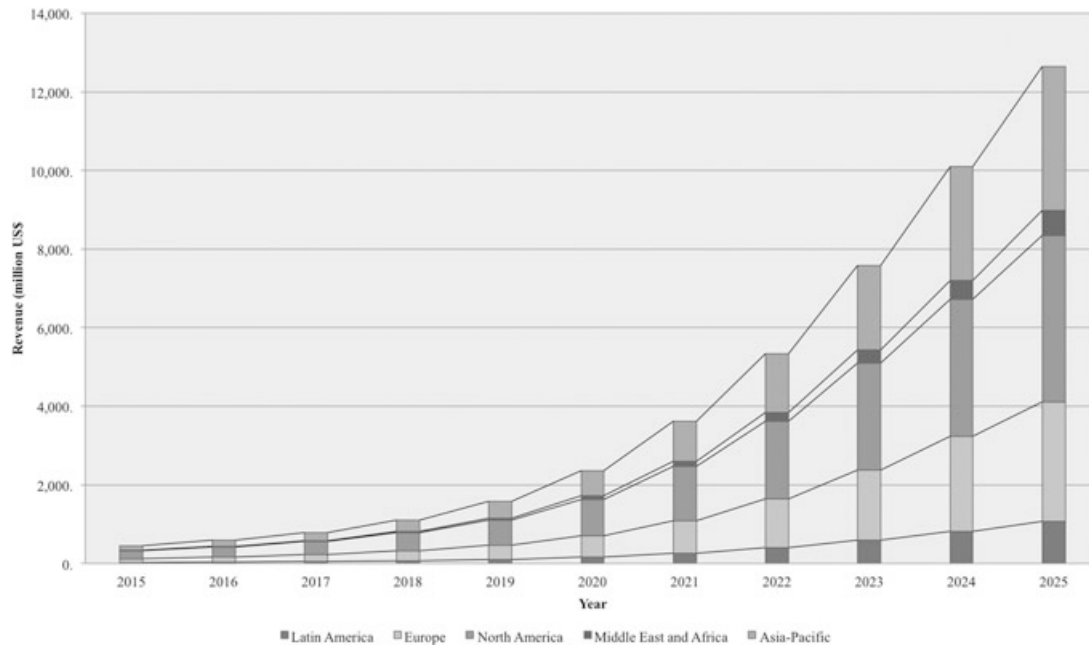


Figure 4: Projected commercial drone revenue from 2015 to 2025 (in million US dollars).²¹ Source: *Drones for commercial application*, [statista.com](https://www.statista.com) accessed 17 July 2017

fire would spread as well as help firefighters suppress the fires and restore forests by sowing.⁷⁴ Drones are cheap and versatile as many sensors can be easily equipped and unequipped including RGB or NIR sensors, plus their mobility makes them excellent candidates to patrol higher-risk areas.

On the other hand, drones have several weaknesses too. First, their popularity is still fairly new and legislation is still catching up. Legislation needs to take into account several fundamental issues drones may pose: trespassing, privacy and safety.⁷⁷ One would need to take a closer look at legislation before organizing such a fire monitoring system. Luckily, in Europe, this has been made easier by EU Regulations 2019/947 and 2019/945, who have set a unified framework for the safe operation of drones across the whole EU and European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) Member States.³⁰

0.3.3 CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION

The case of CCTV, a.k.a. video surveillance, is easier to argue. CCTV is fairly cheap to deploy but it remains at a fixed position, increasing massively the required amount of hardware to cover an area of land that would more easily be covered by UAV. CCTV could also possibly be vandalized or damaged by natural hazards, which is certainly less likely for UAV and satellite.

0.3.4 WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

WSN are carefully chosen sensors that have been disseminated around an area the condition of which they record and process, often forwarding the data they collect to one or several processing nodes called *sinks*. The conditions they observe can be temperature, sound, humidity or lighting levels, wind speed and direction, noise, the presence of certain gases, etc.¹⁰¹ It is easy to see how this data could be leveraged by a neural network to predict how likely it is to have a fire (e.g. using humidity levels and temperature) or to detect the presence of fire rapidly. One very interesting study has even suggested using animals as biosensors, since their behaviors in case of fire is very useful to predict the spread and the direction of the spread of the fire (some of them hide underground, some fly or run away, ...).⁸⁵

Compared to the other previously mentioned data-gathering infrastructures, WSNs are relatively expensive, both to deploy and to maintain. However they are arguably the ones that will provide the most data to work with. Another problem of WSNs is in case of fire, there are very high chances that nodes will be destroyed and then will have to be deployed again. They could also arguably be stolen or vandalized easily.

0.3.5 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Since satellites have this inherently huge revisit time issue making them less valuable to detect forest fires as soon as possible, because of the huge deploying costs of wireless sensor networks plus the upkeep that comes with them and because UAVs are extremely versatile, widespread, cheap and can cover huge areas easily, this study will focus only on methods employing UAV data or data similar to UAV data.

Its aim will be to **implement and compare** different deep learning architectures for flame **semantic segmentation** on RGB images of fires occurring in a natural environment taken from the ground or from unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV); more specifically, the Corsican Fire database⁹⁹ will be exploited (the motives behind this decision will be detailed in Section 2.1.1). Results will be discussed in terms of the **intersection over union (IoU), the mean squared error (MSE), the binary accuracy and the recall** metrics. The implemented networks' **number of parameters** will also be compared.

Indeed, segmentation of flames would enable fire units to first assert if a fire is indeed present (for instance, a heuristic or algorithm for classification from the results of segmentation could be studied a posteriori) and alert fire units. Using the predicted mask paired with the altitude of the drone, fire units or another algorithm could deduce the spread of the fire to help organize fire suppression, assert damages, and possibly help decide whether to evacuate citizens in relevant areas.

0.4 OVERVIEW

Chapter 1 will focus on reviewing the different methods for image segmentation leveraging neural networks that have been researched in the recent years before giving special attention to the case of wildfire segmentation in particular. In Chapter 2, the

methodology of the work presented in this manuscript will be detailed followed by Chapter 3, where results obtained will be discussed. Finally, a few steps back will be taken in the conclusion, where the shortcomings and contributions of this work will be discussed along with the questions it kindled.

1

Review of recent segmentation methods

1.1 NEURAL NETWORKS

1.1.1 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

One of the earliest insightful theories about neurons was formulated in 1890 by American philosopher William James and stated that “*The amount of activity at any given point in the brain-cortex is the sum of tendencies of all other points to discharge into it, such tendencies being proportionate (1) to the number of times the excitement*

of each other point may have accompanied that of the point in question; (2) to the intensity of such excitement; and (3) to the absence of any rival point of functionality disconnected with the first point, into which the discharges might be diverted.”⁵⁰ This inspired many researches afterwards but it was not until 1943 that McCulloch and Pitts elaborated the first credited neuron mathematical model, providing a baseline to evaluate the future state of a network or neurons, knowing its present state; “*Specification for any one time of afferent stimulation and of the activity of all constituent neurons, each an “all-or-none” affair, determines the state. Specification of the nervous net provides the law of necessary connection whereby one can compute from the description of any state that of the succeeding state [...]*”.⁶⁷ Their work also proved that even simple types of neural networks could theoretically compute any arithmetic or logical function.¹¹³ The idea of mimicking the functioning of the brain to design computers or applications was hinted subsequently by Norbert Wiener and von Neumann.^{107,106} Influenced by additional works —such as Hebb’s 1949 book *The Organization of Behaviour*⁴⁴, which notably drafted a learning scheme for the synapses of neurons— the first neurocomputer was built in 1951 by Marvin Minsky, christened the Stochastic Neural Analog Reinforcement Calculator (SNARC), using vacuum tubes and potentiometers (the latter ones had a role similar to weights in nowadays’ neural networks); it was able to learn to solve a maze on its own. Besides simple tasks such as solving a maze, SNARC was however limited, and the first successful attempt at neurocomputing had to wait until 1957 when the Perceptron was invented by Frank Rosenblatt — an algorithm for supervised learning of binary classifiers primarily meant for pattern recognition.⁸¹ The output of a neuron in the Perceptron algorithm could be described by Equation 1.1, where \mathbf{w} is vector of real-valued weights that have been determined by a learning procedure, \mathbf{x} is the real-valued input vector (for instance, an image) and b is the bias and controls how the decision boundary is

shifted away from the origin.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b > 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

With his Perceptron and his early book on neurocomputing, *Principles of Neurodynamics*,⁸² Rosenblatt became the first pioneer of what came to be known as the first golden age of neural networks, soon followed by Bernard Widrow and his graduate student Ted Hoff in 1960, who developed Adaptive Linear Neuron (ADALINE) — which works very similarly to the Perceptron as described in Equation 1.1 but differs mainly in the learning procedure in that the weights of ADALINE are adjusted before being multiplied by the inputs and being passed through the activation function¹⁰⁹ — and then other researchers. This sparked a considerable enthusiasm within the research community until research hit a wall in 1969 when Minsky and Papert published *Perceptrons*. In it, they highlighted how Perceptrons were unable to compute, with efficiency, certain important predicates such as XOR. The Perceptron could only learn to separate linearly separable classes, making XOR a seemingly insurmountable barrier. In this work, they also highlighted how multilayer Perceptrons were not feasibly trainable since evaluating the weights of the neurons spread across the layers, based on the final output, would take ages to compute.⁷⁰ And that is how the ten to twelve quiet years that followed were remembered as “the AI winter”, for neural computing. Neural computing research lost traction and went underground under other premises such as pattern recognition or biological modeling.¹¹³

It did not start thawing out before 1982 when John Hopfield published an article about a recurrent architecture now known as the Hopfield Net⁴⁷ —which consists of a single layer containing fully connected recurrent neurons— and Japan announced it

would start funding Neural Network research again at the US-Japan Kyoto conference on Competition and Cooperation in Neural Nets.³ Soon after in 1987, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) International Conference on Neural Networks took place in San Diego and lead to the formation of the International Neural Network Society (INNS). The INNS then founded the *Neural Networks* journal in 1988, followed by *Neural Computation* in 1989 and finally the *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks* in 1990.¹¹³ International interest in neurocomputing research had been rekindled and it has been in the spotlight since then.

1.1.2 CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

The very first modern implementation of Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), called LeNet-5, was published in 1998 by Yann LeCun et al.⁶¹ LeCun and his team were however inspired by Dr. Kunihiro Fukushima’s research in the eighties, itself inspired by the work of David Hubel and Torsten Wiesel in 1962.

The latter had redefined simple and complex cells present in the primary visual cortex, the two types of cells for visual pattern recognition : “*while a simple cell can only respond to a vertical bar located in the upper section of a scene, a complex cell can respond to vertical scenes that are located anywhere in the scene.*”.¹⁴ Complex cells can achieve this location-independent capability by summing the information from several simple cells as represented in Figure 1.1.

So is it that Dr. Kunihiro Fukushima afterwards imagined an artificial neural network that mimicked the same concept of simple and complex cells which is described in his neocognitron research published in 1982.³⁶ It leveraged S-cells, the artificial simple cells, and C-cells, their complex counterpart. The main idea of his research is easy to grasp and again similar to the one introduced in the previous paragraph: capture

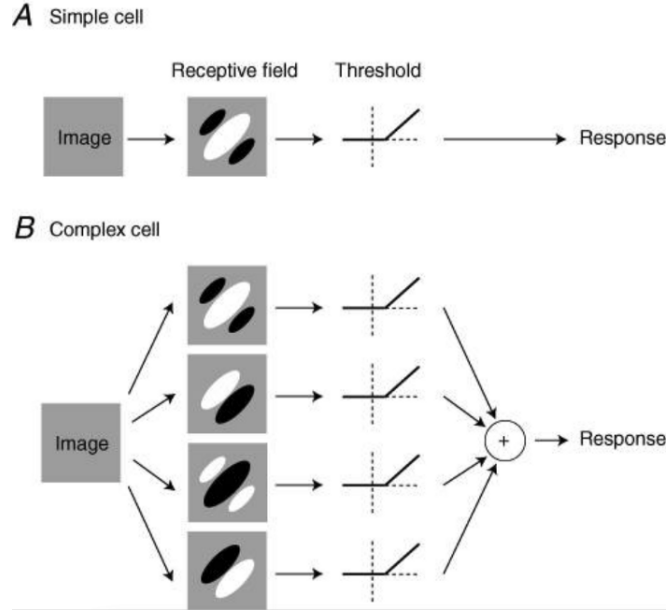


Figure 1.1: The models of simple and complex cells proposed by Movshon, Thompson and Tolhurst (1978) following the works of Hubel and Torsten¹⁴

complex patterns (for instance a parrot) using complex cells that aggregate data from lower-level complex cells or simple cells, themselves identifying simpler patterns (for instance feathers or a beak), organized in a hierarchy like portrayed in the Figure 1.2.

LeCun’s CNN combines three main ideas to make extracted features invariant to shift, scale and distortion: local receptive fields (the equivalent of simple cells), shared weights and weight replication. It uses the same idea of combining the elementary features such as corners, edges, etc. coming from local receptive fields into higher order features: each unit in a layer receives inputs from a set of units that are located in a reduced neighborhood of the preceding layer. To make elementary features detectors useful not only on distinct small areas of the image but rather generalize better across its whole surface, they force a set of units whose receptive “cells” are perceiving different areas of the input image to share the same weight vectors.

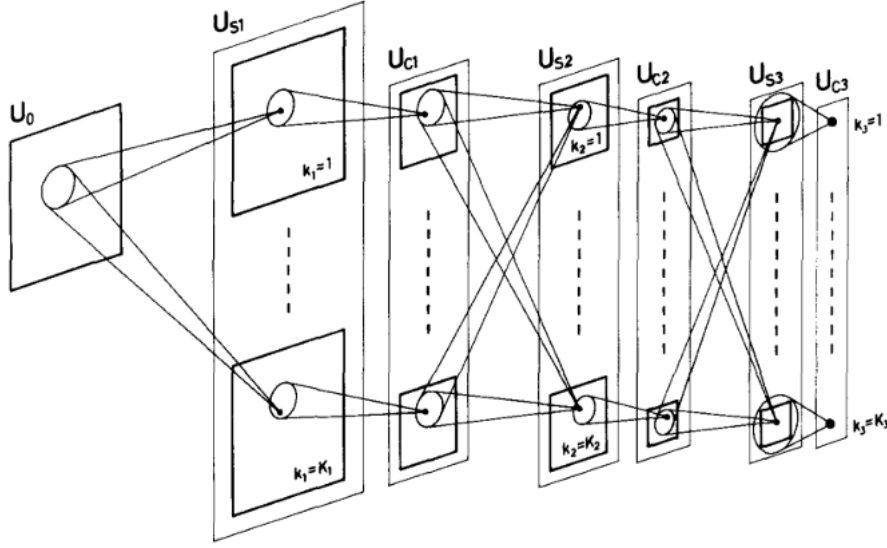


Figure 1.2: Schematic diagram illustrating the interconnections between layers in the neocognitron³⁶

So, LeCun’s CNN layers’ units are organized in “flat” planes within, which all neurons share the same set of weights to make them work on detecting the same features, independently where they are in the image and if they were distorted or scaled. The output of such a plane of neurons is called a feature map: it is really the synthetic information computed by the plane. A **convolutional layer** is the composition of multiple feature maps (each of them with a distinct weight vector and bias) in a way that different types features can be extracted at each location of the image. This principle is illustrated in the first layer of Figure 1.3.

Therefore, it works as if each feature map “scanned” the input image with a single unit that has a local receptive field, and its resulting states while it combs the image are stored at the respective locations in the feature map. We can directly perceive why they are christened convolutional layers: they are the equivalent of a mathematical convolution that has been chained with an addition to a bias which result is passed

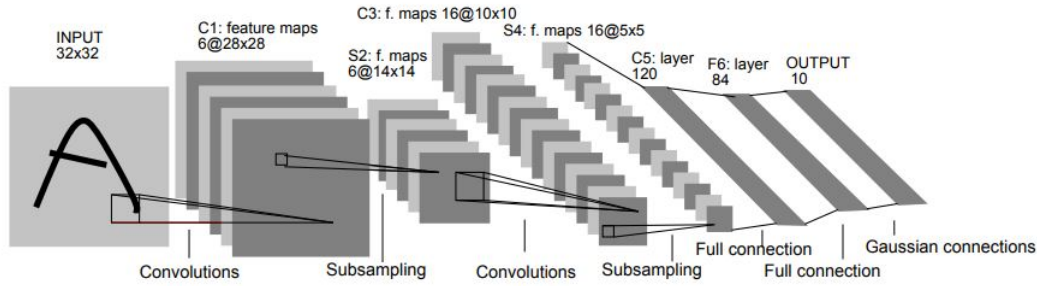


Figure 1.3: Architecture of LeNet-5, a convolutional NN, here used for digits recognition. Each plane is a feature map, i.e., a set of units whose weights are constrained to be identical.⁶¹

through a squashing function (such as a sigmoid for instance).

Subsequently, after features have been detected in a convolutional layer, their exact location becomes of less importance; what matters more is their relative positions compared to other features. To help the reader understand, in a handwritten number recognition system, if we understand our input image is made of a roughly horizontal segment in the upper left area, a corner in the upper right area, a roughly vertical segment stretching to the lower area then we can deduce the image corresponds to the number seven. Knowing the accurate position of all of these features is not only useless, but could also lead to not generalizing as well to other types of instances of the number seven since their exact position could vary. So, in order to reduce but not completely nullify the precision with which the position of different features is recorded in the feature map, a possible approach (the one taken here) is to reduce the spatial resolution of the feature map: this is the purpose of what are called **sub-sampling layers** (also sometimes referred to as **pooling layers**) in a convolutional network. Each of them conducts a local averaging and a subsampling, which has the effect of making the result more resilient to shifts and distortions. Also, in a subsampling layer, contrarily to a convolutional layer, the contiguous receptive fields of con-

tiguous units do not overlap.

That is why convolutional and subsampling layers are generally alternated in CNNs: at each occurrence of a combination of convolutional and subsampling layer, the number of feature maps increases and the spatial resolution decreases. And thus, an important amount of invariance to geometric transformation of the input is achieved by compensating the progressive reduction of spatial resolution with a progressive increase of the richness in the representation (i.e. the number of feature maps).

CNNs have, since then, been the most used feature extractor for image tasks.

1.2 SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION

Semantic segmentation, sometimes referred to as image segmentation or simply segmentation, is the task of determining which class (e.g. door, human, background, dog, ...) each pixel of an image belongs to.³⁸

Using image segmentation to speak of semantic segmentation is, however, a misuse of language. Indeed, image segmentation could also be **instance segmentation**, for example, which goes a little further than semantic segmentation since it also distinguishes between different instances of the same object.¹¹⁴ A comparative example is given in Figure 1.4.

Another widespread type of segmentation, especially in the recent years, is **panoptic segmentation** which combines the information of instance and semantic segmentation: the output of panoptic segmentation enables you to distinguish between different instances of the same object but also provides pixel-wise class information.⁵⁸

This manuscript will solely focus on semantic segmentation, however, and will therefore use the terms segmentation and semantic segmentation interchangeably.

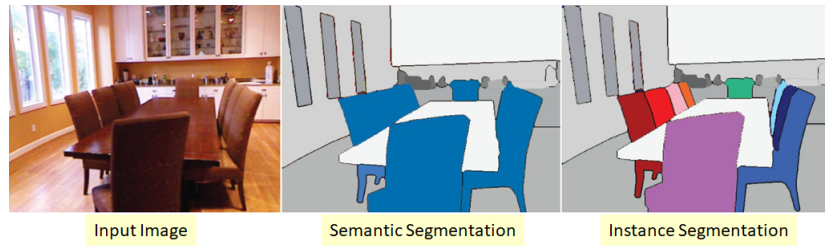


Figure 1.4: Comparison of semantic vs instance segmentation.¹⁰ Instance segmentation distinguishes between different instances of the same object; in this case chairs.

1.3 DEEP LEARNING ARCHITECTURES FOR IMAGE SEGMENTATION

Recent deep learning architectures that have been researched in the field of image segmentation include:⁶⁹

- Fully convolutional networks
- Convolutional models with graphical models
- Encoder-Decoder based models
- Multi-scale and pyramid network based models
- R-CNN based models (for instance segmentation)
- Dilated convolutional models and DeepLab family
- Recurrent neural network based models
- Attention-based models
- Generative models and adversarial training
- Convolutional models with active contour models

It is worth mentioning that these categories are not absolute. For instance, the DeepLab family also uses an encoder-decoder structure as well as pyramid networks^{16,17,15,18} or, some architectures based on encoder-decoder architectures also use attention mechanisms.¹¹⁷

This review will however focus on examining the segmentation architectures that have been studied on the Corsican Fire database⁹⁹ or similar datasets.

1.3.1 FULLY CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORK

Though the original Fully Convolutional Network (FCN) idea is older, it was first used for segmentation in 2015 by Long et al.⁶⁵ ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) classification architectures (namingly AlexNet,⁵⁹ GoogLeNet⁹⁶ and VGG-16⁸⁹) were used as backbone they augmented with a prediction head consisting of in-network upsampling. They afterwards added skip connections between layers to merge information at local, coarse and semantic levels. This is illustrated in Figure 1.5.

1.3.2 U-NET

The U-Net architecture was designed in 2015 by Ronneberger et al. originally with biomedical image segmentation in mind and gets its name from its shape as illustrated in Figure 1.7, where the expansive path (on the right) and the contracting path (on the left) are somewhat symmetric.⁸⁰ The U-Net was designed upon the foundations laid by Long et al. and their FCN segmentation architecture with the intent that it would yield more accurate results as well as require a lot less of training samples to reach this result compared to the FCN. The contracting path is similar to any other convolutional architecture: it consists of the repetition of blocks composed successively by two 3x3 convolutions (unpadded) with rectified linear unit (ReLU) activation and

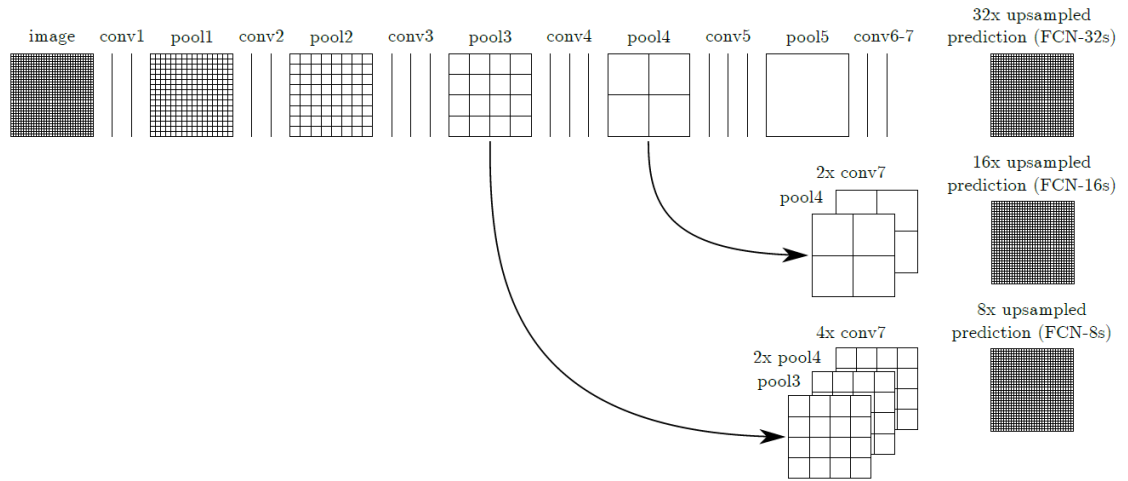


Figure 1.5: Long et al.’s DAG nets learn to combine coarse, high layer information with fine, low layer information. Pooling and prediction layers are shown as grids that reveal relative spatial coarseness, while intermediate layers are shown as vertical lines. First row (FCN-32s): Their single stream net upsamples stride 32 predictions back to pixels in a single step. Second row (FCN-16s): Combining predictions from both the final layer and the pool4 layer, at stride 16, lets their net predict finer details, while retaining high-level semantic information. Third row (FCN-8s): Additional predictions from pool3, at stride 8, provide further precision.⁶⁵

a 2x2 max pooling that is used for downsampling, with a stride of 2. After each of those downsampling blocks, the number of feature channels is doubled. The expansive path is also made of repetitions of an “upsampling block”. The latter is made of an upsampling of the feature map fed to a 2x2 convolution — which role is to divide the number of feature channels by two — followed by a concatenation with the relevant feature map in the contracting path and two 3x3 convolutions with ReLU activation again. The output of the expansive path is fed to a 1x1 convolutional layer to allow to map its feature vectors to the studied number of classes. The main difference between the U-Net and the FCN put forward by Long et al. is that in the U-Net’s upsampling path, a larger number of feature channels are used so that the context information can be propagated to higher resolution layers. Another important difference is that absence of fully connected layers in U-Net. Instead, only the valid part of each convolution is used, in other words, the segmentation map contains only the pixels the context of which is present in the input image; this approach enables to segment arbitrarily large images without having to worry about graphics processing unit (GPU) limitations. In order to predict masks for the areas along the border, the non-existing context data is hypothesized by mirroring the input image. This overlap-tile and mirroring process is illustrated in Figure 1.6. It is required that the input size of the network (the “tiles”) are such that every 2x2 max-pooling operation is applied to a layer with even x and y dimensions in order for the tiling of the output segmentation map to be seamless.

The U-Net, at the time of publication, outperformed all other architectures examined by the authors on various biomedical segmentation tasks. The authors were also convinced, which has been shown to be true, that their architecture could be used on numerous other tasks than their biomedical focus. Indeed, U-Net architectures remain, as of today, a popular architecture for countless image segmentation tasks

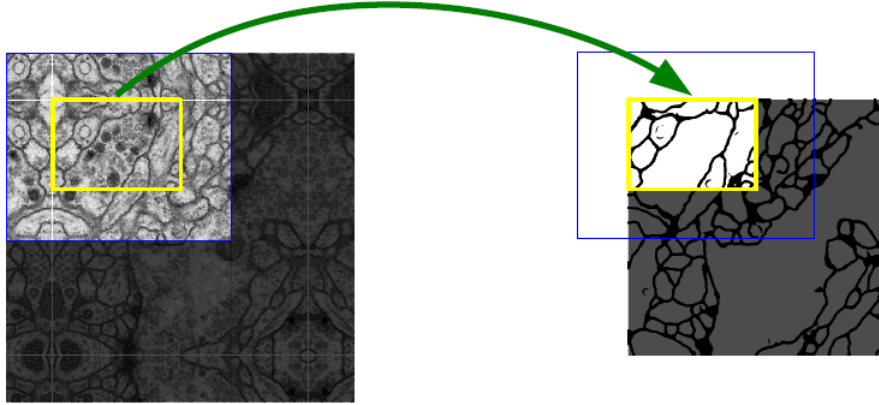


Figure 1.6: Overlap-tile strategy for seamless segmentation of arbitrary large images. Prediction of the segmentation in the yellow area, requires image data within the blue area as input. Missing input data is extrapolated by mirroring.⁸⁰

such as road segmentation¹¹⁹, audio separation^{52,94} or, more interestingly relatively to the scope of this work, on vegetation segmentation^{34,108} and fire/smoke segmentation.^{33,100,117,49}

1.3.3 SQUEEZE U-NET

The Squeeze U-Net⁸ is a hybrid between the U-Net introduced in the previous subsection and SqueezeNet drafted by F. Iandola et al.⁴⁹ Since we have already said a few words about U-Net, let us have a glimpse of the SqueezeNet architecture researched in 2016, which is originally a classification architecture.

The SqueezeNet design goals were to achieve a lightweight model size, inference time, and number of parameters, while still reaching near-state-of-the-art performances in order to make models more easily deployable over the network and on less powerful hardware such as Field-programmable gate array (FPGA). To achieve this level of compression and lightness, three strategies are leveraged. *First*, replace (most of) 3×3 filters with 1×1 filters (which results in $9 \times$ less parameters). *Second*, decrease the

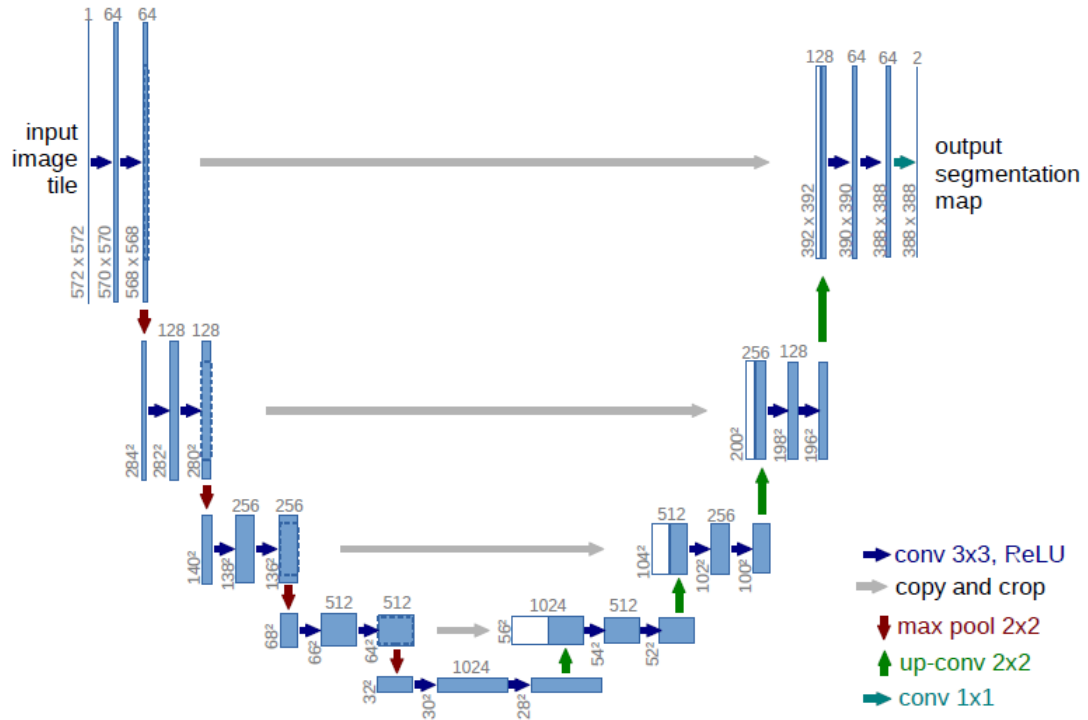


Figure 1.7: U-net architecture (example for 32x32 pixels in the lowest resolution). Each blue box corresponds to a multi-channel feature map. The number of channels is denoted on top of the box. The x-y-size is provided at the lower left edge of the box. White boxes represent copied feature maps. The arrows denote the different operations.⁸⁰

number of input channels to the remaining 3×3 filters since total count of parameters in such a layer would be equal to

$$n_{input_channels} \cdot n_{filters} \cdot 3^3 \quad (1.2)$$

The number of input channels to 3×3 filters is reduced, thanks to the *squeeze* layers described further on. These two first strategies' aim is merely to reduce the number of parameters in the network without sacrificing (too much of) accuracy. *Third*, down-sample (with *strides* > 1 in convolution or pooling layers) as late as possible so that convolutional layers have larger activation maps. Their intuition is that maintaining large activation maps throughout the network by delaying downsampling (since delaying downsampling will lead to a greater number in the architecture having larger activation maps) is able to yield better accuracy, if all else is held equal; this phenomenon is indeed observed in the work of K. He and H. Sun, where they compared several CNN architecture by delaying downsampling further and further and in each case led to an improved accuracy.⁴¹ This third and last strategy therefore aims to optimize the accuracy with a constrained number of parameters.

The two first strategies mentioned in the previous paragraph are combined in what F. Iandola et al. called the “Fire module”, the core building block of the SqueezeNet architecture. The Fire module is represented in Figure 1.8. It is composed of a *squeeze* convolution layer, containing exclusively 1×1 filters (as per the *first* strategy), followed by an *expand* layer which leverages both 1×1 and 3×3 filters. The Fire module can be fine-tuned using three hyperparameters: $s_{1 \times 1}$ — the number of filters in the squeeze layer and $e_{1 \times 1}$ and $e_{3 \times 3}$ — the number of 1×1 and 3×3 filters in the expand layer,

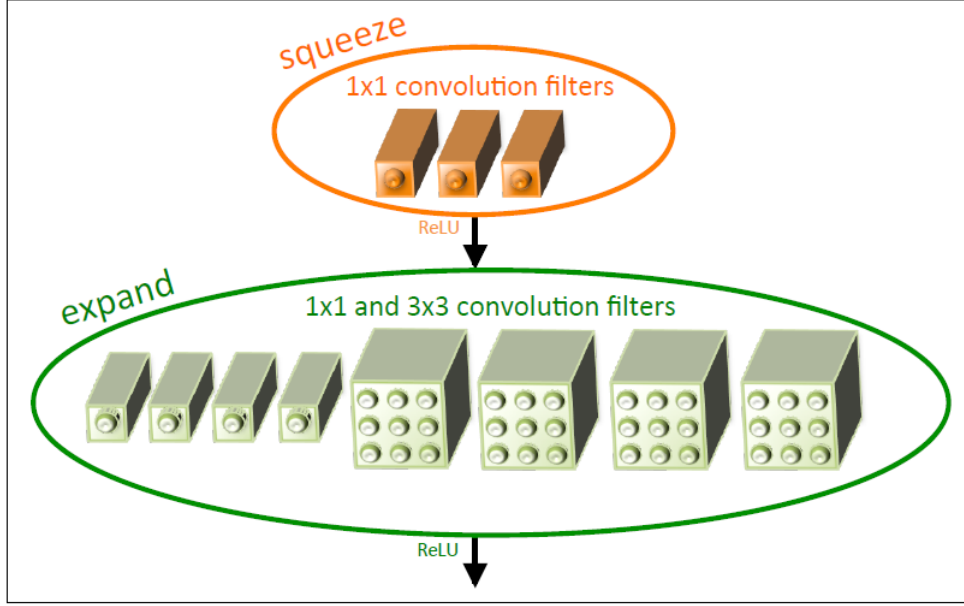


Figure 1.8: Organization of convolution filters in the Fire module.⁴⁹ In this case, hyperparameters $s_{1 \times 1} = 3$, $e_{1 \times 1} = 4$ and $e_{3 \times 3} = 4$ are used.

respectively. The second strategy is applied by enforcing the following criterion

$$s_{1 \times 1} < (e_{1 \times 1} + e_{3 \times 3}) \quad (1.3)$$

so that indeed the *squeeze* layer makes sure to limit the number of input channels to the 3×3 filters present in the *expand* layer.

The full SqueezeNet architecture is illustrated in Figure 1.9. It is compared with two variants where bypass connections have been included so that the outputs of two layers can be summed element-wise before being fed to the next. The only requirement in that case is that the the number of input channels has to be equal to the number of output channels. This case is referred to as *simple bypass* by the authors, since it does not include additional convolutions, it does not involve extra parameters. In order to bypass the same number of channels limitation, the authors imagined a

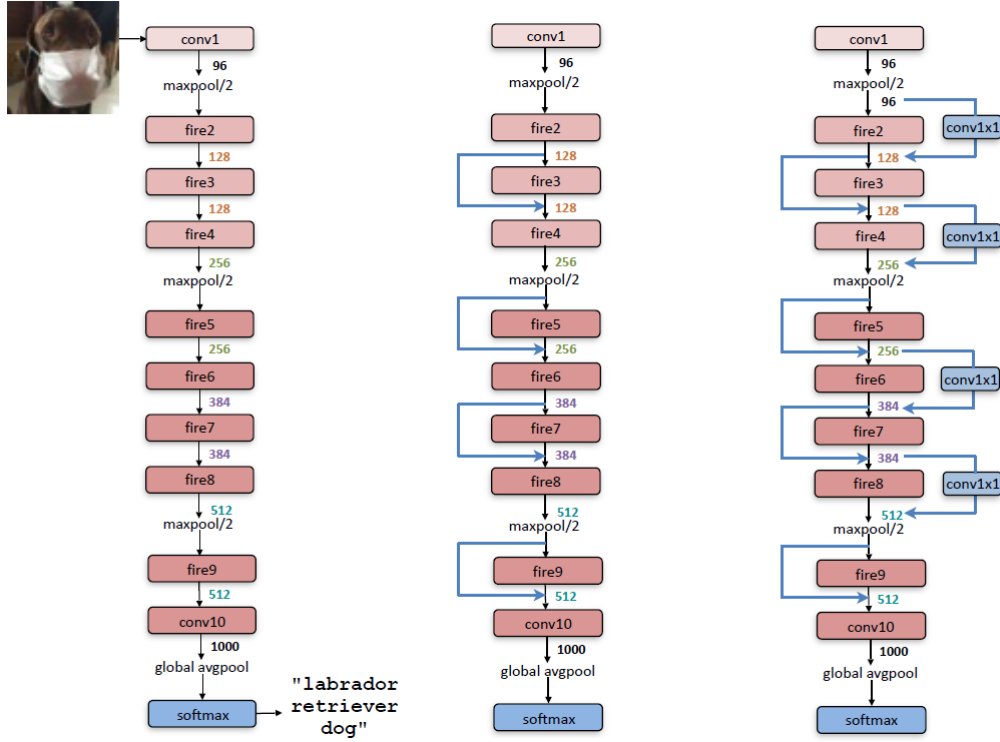


Figure 1.9: Macroarchitectural view of F. Iandola et al.'s SqueezeNet architecture. Left: SqueezeNet; Middle: SqueezeNet with simple bypass; Right: SqueezeNet with complex bypass⁴⁹

complex bypass connection including a 1×1 convolution accustoming to the required number of output channels by employing an equal amount of filters. However, whereas their simple bypass did not clutter the architecture with additional parameters, the complex bypass does. Surprisingly enough, the complex bypass also did not perform better than the simple bypass, which scored the best performances amongst their three variations of the SqueezeNet.

The idea to adapt the SqueezeNet to a U-Net architecture (aptly christened Squeeze U-Net) had to hold until recently, in 2020.⁸ SqueezeNet's Fire modules were used in the contracting path. For downsampling, instead on relying on max or average pooling

like in the original U-Net architecture, stride 2 convolutions are used instead, since it is mentioned that striding improves the expressiveness of the network.⁹² In the expansive path, their transposed version of the Fire module consists of a 1×1 transposed convolution, followed by two parallel transposed convolutions (2×2 and 1×1 respectively), each with half of the output channels of the transposed Fire module. Their result is concatenated to form the output. The full Squeeze U-Net architecture is represented in Figure 1.10 and a comparison of the upsampling and downsampling blocks between Squeeze U-Net and the original U-Net architecture is offered in Figure 1.11. Squeeze U-Net achieved $12\times$ fewer parameters and $3\times$ fewer Multiplication Accumulation operations (MACs) than U-Net. It also trained 69% faster and had a 17% shorter inference time. As a trade-off, the accuracy dropped from 86.9% for U-Net to 78% for Squeeze U-Net when evaluated on a fraction of the CamVid Database.^{12,13}

1.3.4 ATT SQUEEZE U-NET

Another alteration of the SqueezeNet architecture, introduced independently from the Squeeze U-Net of Beheshti and Johnsson⁸, also saw the light of day in 2020. This time it also involved attention mechanisms (drawing its inspiration from both the work of Oktay et al. in 2018 (Attention U-Net)⁷⁸ and the original SqueezeNet paper⁴⁹); it was very appropriately called ATT Squeeze U-Net.¹¹⁷

The main idea of the ATT Squeeze U-Net is to use the SqueezeNet as a feature extractor and use additive attention gates at the skip connections of the U-Net architecture. The general architecture is represented in Figure 1.12 and the attention gate used at the skip connections is illustrated in Figure 1.15. However, Zhang et al. also modified the SqueezeNet’s Fire module in order to improve feature communication and reduce computational cost by replacing the 3×3 convolutional layer in the original

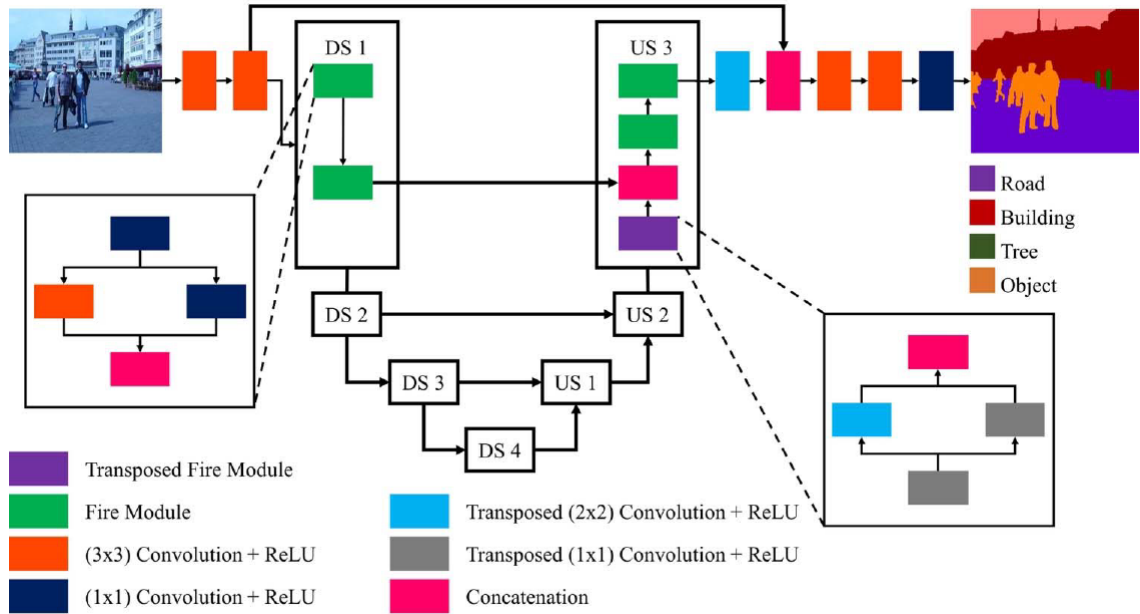


Figure 1.10: The Squeeze U-Net architecture. The downsampling units in the contracting path each consists of two fire modules which extract features. The extracted features are passed down to the next downsampling unit and to the corresponding upsampling unit. Every upsampling unit in the expansive path consists of a transposed fire module, a concatenation unit and two fire modules which in order upsamples their input, extract features, and concatenate features to construct the output. US and DS stand respectively for upsampling and downsampling.⁸

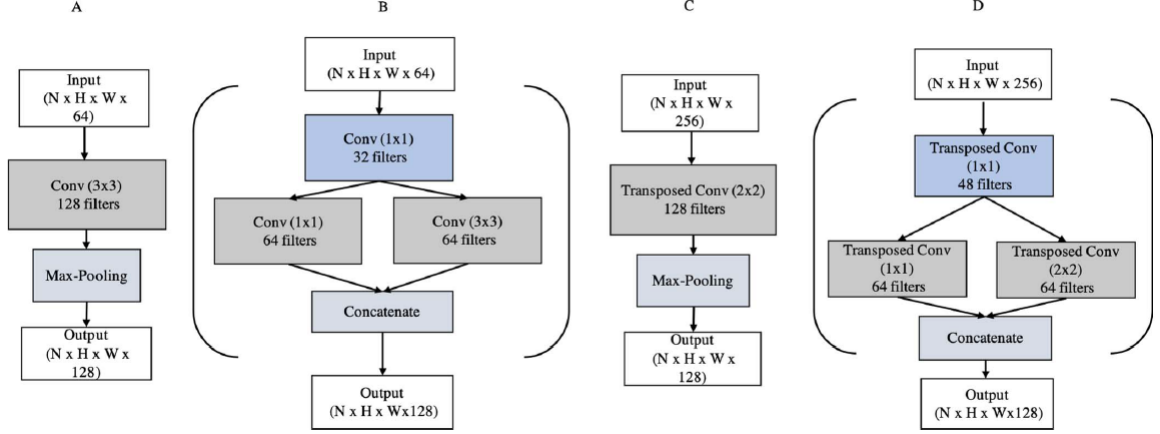


Figure 1.11: Comparison of convolutions in the contracting path (A and B) and transposed convolutions in the expansive path (C and D) between the original U-Net implementation (A and C) and the Squeeze U-Net implementation (B and D).⁸

Fire *expand* module by a depthwise convolution (which secures good feature learning abilities while decreasing required computations) followed by a channel shuffle (to allow inter-channel information flow). This is illustrated in Figure 1.13. The equivalent of the transposed Fire module present in the Squeeze U-Net architecture responsible for the upsampling steps in the U-Net was, in ATT Squeeze U-Net, called the DeFire module. Like the transposed fire module, it is made of an *extend* layer followed by a *squeeze* layer; the extend layer is composed of 1×1 and 3×3 filters in parallel and passed through a ReLU activation, the squeeze layer is made of a 1×1 convolution filter, followed by a resampling layer that is fed through a 3×3 filter. The DeFire module is illustrated in Figure 1.14.

The Corsican Fire DB was used as dataset in this study. They obtained an accuracy of 0.907 and a Dice coefficient of 0.8750 with a reduced number of parameters compared to other architectures evaluated in that paper (7.96M). Their implementa-

tion was not publicly disclosed.

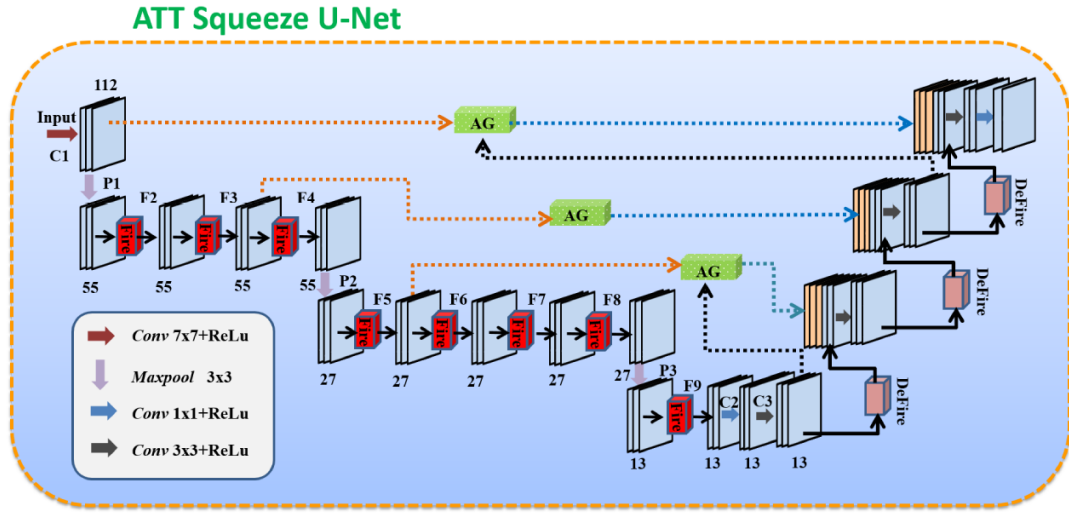


Figure 1.12: The ATT Squeeze U-Net architecture. The contracting path uses a SqueezeNet architecture with eight modified Fire modules. The expansive path incorporates three DeFire modules that take the same ideology as the modified Fire module. Three attention gates at the skip connections concatenate encoder and decoder features.¹¹⁷

1.3.5 DEEPLABV3+

The DeepLab family of network architectures is a series of incremental improvements upon a first architecture called DeepLab first published in 2014,¹⁶ followed by its second version in 2016,¹⁷ and its third declination in 2017.¹⁵ The latest flavor of DeepLab, called DeepLabV3+, arrived in 2018.¹⁸ Only the latter version will be reviewed in this subsection. The different components of DeepLabv3+ will now first be described before its architecture is in turn presented.

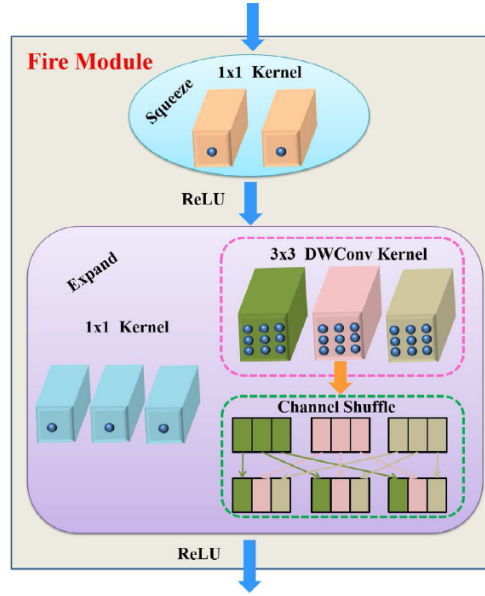


Figure 1.13: Structure of the the modified Fire module in ATT Squeeze U-Net.¹¹⁷

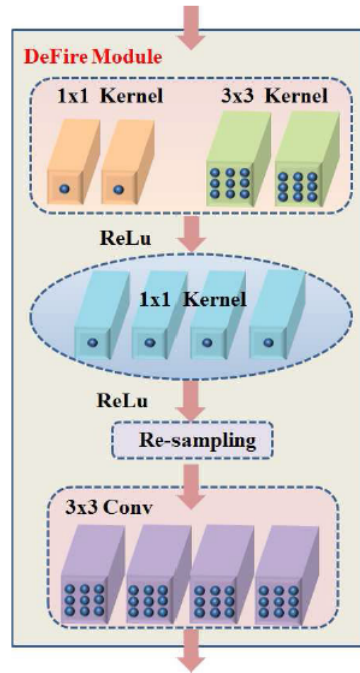


Figure 1.14: Structure of the DeFire module in ATT Squeeze U-Net.¹¹⁷

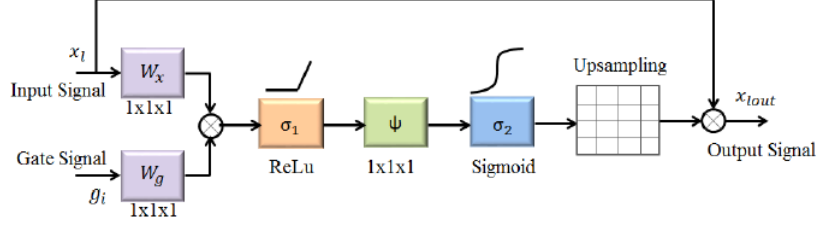


Figure 1.15: Schematic of the additive attention gate used in ATT Squeeze U-Net¹¹⁷

ATROUS CONVOLUTIONS

Atrous convolutions (from French “à trous” which roughly translates to “with holes”), also sometimes referred to as dilated convolutions or hole algorithm, are a generalization of standard convolutions where it is possible to use a distance, called the *rate*, between elements of the kernel. The output of such a convolution can be written

$$y[i] = \sum_k x[i + r \cdot k]w[k] \quad (1.4)$$

where y is the output, w is a filter of length K , x is the input feature map and r is the atrous rate, akin to a sampling stride applied on the input signal. Using r equal to 1 comes down to performing a vanilla convolution. Changing the value of r can be interpreted as adjusting the field-of-view of the filter. It also allows to compute the response, at any resolution desired, of any layer in a network, without changing the number of filter parameters or the number of operation per position.¹⁷ A visualization of the functioning of atrous convolutions is given in Figure 1.16.

ATROUS SPATIAL PYRAMID POOLING

ASPP is the approach that helped DeepLabv3 (and therefore DeepLabv3+ of which it is a component) to better handle scale variability. Inspired by the R-CNN spatial

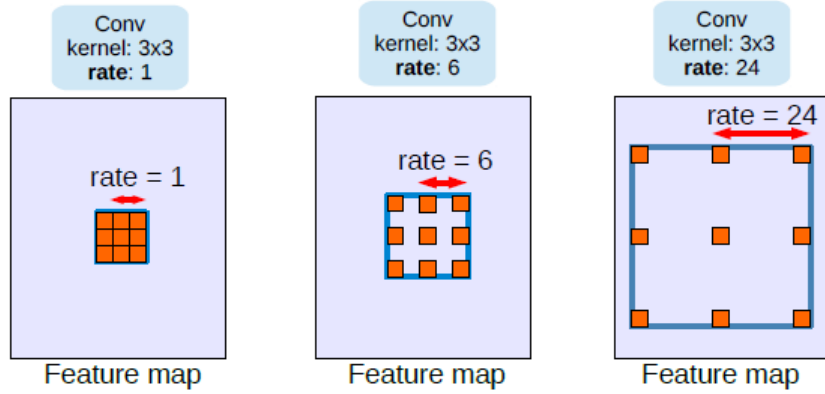


Figure 1.16: Example of atrous convolutions with different rates¹⁵

pyramid pooling method of He et al,⁴² ASPP consists of several atrous convolutional layers performed in parallel with different rates (which allows to resample the input features at different scales), the result of each of which is handled independently in a separate branch before being merged all together to generate the output; this process is illustrated in Figure 1.17.

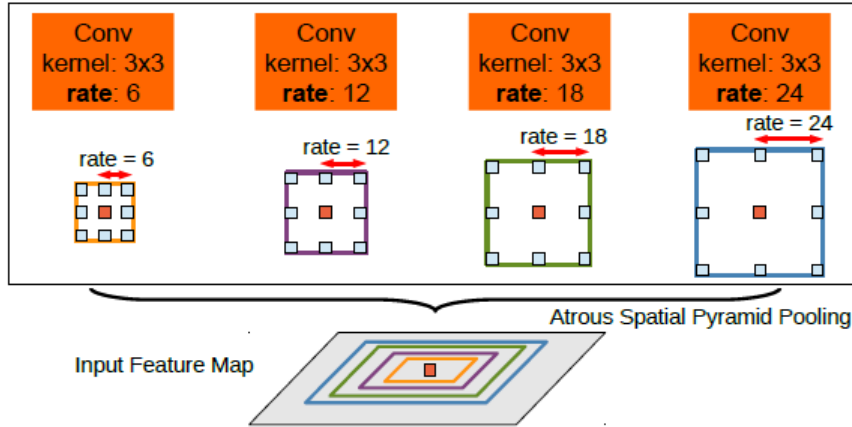


Figure 1.17: Atrous Spatial Pyramid Pooling (ASPP). To classify the center pixel (orange), ASPP exploits multi-scale features by employing multiple parallel filters with different rates. The effective Field-Of-Views are shown in different colors.¹⁷

DEPTHWISE SEPARABLE CONVOLUTION

The depthwise separable convolution's aim is to reduce computation complexity of convolutions without harming the quality of the result. To do so, a vanilla convolution is emulated by combining in order a depthwise convolution with a pointwise convolution. A depthwise convolution is a type of convolution that keeps a separate filter for each input channel, the channels are therefore convolved independently.⁴⁸ A pointwise convolution is simply a 1×1 convolution that is leveraged to combine the output of the depthwise convolution (to, this time, use the information present in different channels). The authors use atrous convolution in the depthwise convolution, and christened the result atrous separable convolution. A representation for depthwise convolution, pointwise convolution and atrous separable convolution is provided in Figure 1.18.¹⁸

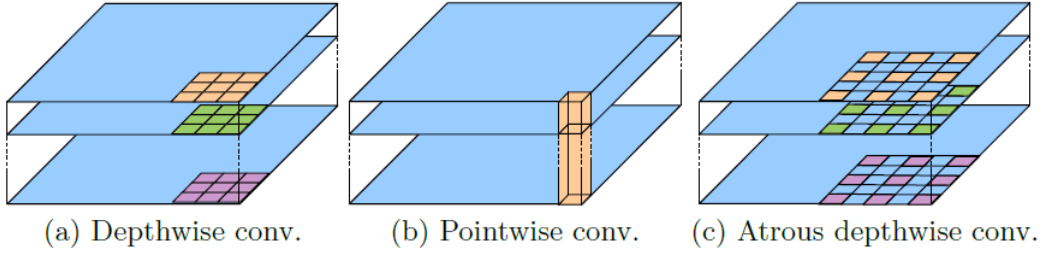


Figure 1.18: 3×3 Depthwise separable convolution decomposes a standard convolution into (a) a depthwise convolution (applying a single filter for each input channel) and (b) a pointwise convolution (combining the outputs from depthwise convolution across channels). In DeepLabv3+, atrous separable convolution are explored where atrous convolution is adopted in the depthwise convolution, as shown in (c) with rate = 2.¹⁸

DEEPLABV3 ENCODER

The DeepLabv3 architecture is used as encoder in DeepLabv3+ and is represented in Figure 1.19. Their ASPP (modified in comparison to the first version of the ASPP

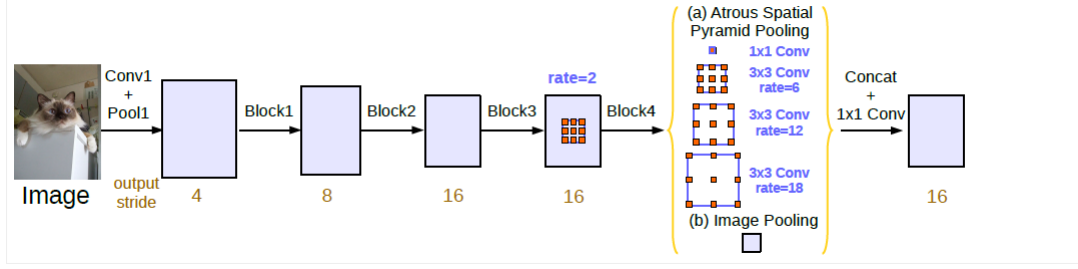


Figure 1.19: DeepLabv3 architecture. Parallel modules with ASPP (a), augmented with image-level features (b).¹⁵

drafted in DeepLabv2) is made of one 1×1 and three 3×3 convolutions with rates (6, 12, 18), all with 256 filters and batch normalization as well as image-level features. Resulting features from all branches are then concatenated before being fed to another 1×1 convolutions right before the final 1×1 convolutions outputting the last logits. And that is how they employ atrous convolutions to extract dense features from their backbone (they used ResNet⁴³). The map right before the final 1×1 convolutions is used as encoder output.

DECODER

The decoder is designed similarly to the U-Net expansive path, with upsampled features being concatenated with the corresponding low-level features from the backbone that share the same dimensions to help recover object segmentation details. After the concatenation, a few 3×3 convolutions are applied before jumping into the next up-sampling block.¹⁸ The final encoder/decoder resulting architecture is illustrated in Figure 1.20.

APPLICATION TO THE CORSICAN FIRE DATABASE

Even though the original DeepLabv3+ architecture was tested on the PASCAL VOC 2012 semantic segmentation benchmark,³¹ it was also leveraged by Harkat et al. in

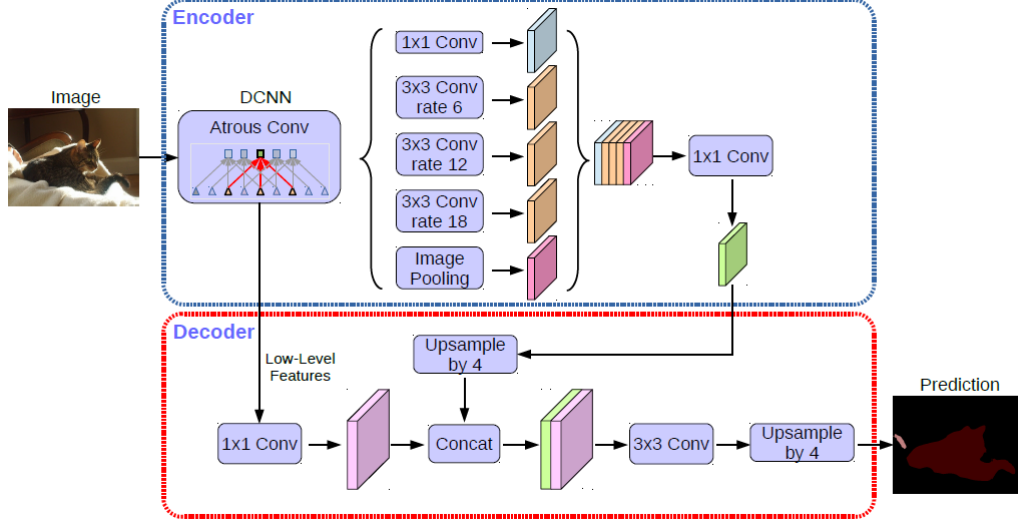


Figure 1.20: DeepLabv3+ extends DeepLabv3 by employing an encoder/decoder structure. The encoder module encodes multi-scale contextual information by applying atrous convolution at multiple scales, while the simple yet effective decoder module refines the segmentation results along object boundaries.¹⁸

2020 on the Corsican Fire Database using a ResNet-50 backbone.⁴⁰ However neither their research nor their implementation was made public and it was therefore impossible to compare it further with other works.

1.4 FREQUENTLY EMPLOYED METRICS IN IMAGE SEGMENTATION

1.4.1 PIXEL ACCURACY

Pixel Accuracy (PA) corresponds to the ratio of pixels that have been correctly classified averaged over the total number of pixels. If we consider K classes (including the background class), if we set down the number of pixels of class i that have been predicted has belonging to class j as p_{ij} , then PA can be written

$$PA = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} p_{ii}}{\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} p_{ij}} \quad (1.5)$$

From there, one can define mean PA (then usually written MPA) as the PA averaged over the total number of classes.

$$MPA = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} \frac{p_{ii}}{\sum_{j=0}^{K-1} p_{ij}} \quad (1.6)$$

1.4.2 INTERSECTION OVER UNION

The IoU, also sometimes referred to as the Jaccard Index, is one of most frequently metrics used in image segmentation tasks; it can be formulated as the overlapping area between the predicted mask and the ground truth weighted by the inverse of the area of union between the predicted mask and the ground truth. If the predicted mask area is set down as A_{pred} and the ground truth area as A_{GT} , then the IoU can be written as:

$$IoU = \frac{|A_{GT} \cap A_{pred}|}{|A_{GT} \cup A_{pred}|} \quad (1.7)$$

Just as for the MPA, the IoU (then called the mean IoU) can also be averaged over all classes.

1.4.3 PRECISION

Precision is the proportion of positive identifications that were actually correct. It can be formulated as

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \quad (1.8)$$

where TP is the number of true positives and FP is the number of false positives. As can be seen more clearly in this formulation, only the number of false positives negatively impacts this metric.

1.4.4 RECALL

Like precision, recall is a metric that is also derived from the confusion matrix and corresponds to the proportion of actual positives that were identified correctly. It can be written

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \quad (1.9)$$

if TP denotes the number of true positives and FN the number of false negatives.

Maximizing recall leads to minimizing the number of omission of true positives. It is therefore clear that to assess properly how effective a model is, both precision and recall must be evaluated; however these metrics are conflicting with each other and it often happens that improvements on recall lead to reductions on precision and vice-versa.

1.4.5 ACCURACY

Accuracy is a metric that is conceptually easy to grasp and therefore always nice-to-have, even if it does not suffice on itself to capture how effective a model is. It corresponds to the number of correct predictions over the total number of predictions. Or, if one musts formulate it using the confusion matrix again, then

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} \quad (1.10)$$

where TP, TN, FP and FN are respectively the number of true positives, true negatives, false positives and false negatives.

1.4.6 F_1 -SCORE

The F_1 -score, also called F_1 -measure, is the harmonic mean of precision and recall.⁸⁶

It can be written

$$F_1 = \frac{2}{recall^{-1} + precision^{-1}} = 2 \cdot \frac{precision \cdot recall}{precision + recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + \frac{1}{2}(FP + FN)} \quad (1.11)$$

The F_1 -score, though widespread, has been condemned for giving equal importance to precision and recall since their weight against one another is part of the formulation of the problem: a discussion to prioritize one or the other will lead to tailoring models that are more adapted to specific situations.³⁹

1.4.7 SØRENSEN–DICE COEFFICIENT

The Sørensen–Dice coefficient, most commonly referred to as Dice’s coefficient or Dice similarity coefficient (DSC), is a metric that was reimagined twice and independently by two botanists: Thorvald Sørensen and Lee Raymond Dice in 1948 and 1945 respectively; hence its name.^{91,23} It can be used to assess how similar two sets are and, in the case of segmentation, can be formulated as

$$DSC = \frac{|A_{GT} \cap A_{pred}|}{|A_{GT}| + |A_{pred}|} \quad (1.12)$$

When applied to boolean data, the DSC is actually the same as the F_1 -score, as indeed it can then be expressed as

$$DSC = \frac{TP}{TP + \frac{1}{2}(FP + FN)} \quad (1.13)$$

using the same notations as introduced earlier.

The DSC is very similar to the IoU: they both range from 0 to 1, are positively correlated and, what is more, one can be determined from the other using the following relation:

$$IoU = \frac{DSC}{2 - DSC} \quad (1.14)$$

They are still different metrics however and one of their main differences, in practice, is that IoU tends to penalize small classification errors more than DSC.

1.4.8 MEAN SQUARED ERROR

The MSE is a metric originally introduced by Gauss³⁷ and literally measures the average of the squares of the errors: it is derived from the Euclidean distance between the predicted value and the correct value. In the case of pixel-wise binary classification, which corresponds to a segmentation task with only one class, if one sets down the predicted value of the i -th pixel of the j -th image as p_{ij} and its correct value as c_{ij} , then the MSE of the predictions over the images in the test set could be written as

$$MSE = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^M (p_{ij} - c_{ij})^2 \quad (1.15)$$

where M is the number of images in the test set and N is the fixed number of pixels in input images/predicted masks. It is a positive quantity that decreases with the error. The MSE is in fact the second central moment of the error and therefore accounts for the variance of the model as well as its bias, it is in this sense a valuable metric.

2

Methodology

This chapter will focus on detailing the methodology behind the implementations this manuscripts is based on. First, considerations pertaining to the dataset will be weighted in Section 2.1. Second, the evaluation framework that allows to compare results meaningfully will be described in Section 2.2. Third and last, the implementation of architectures will be discussed in Section 2.3.

2.1 DATA

2.1.1 CHOOSING A DATASET

According to the scope of this work, several candidate datasets were contemplated. The criteria used to select a relevant dataset in accordance with the problem statement (described in Section 0.3.5) are:

- the presence of RGB images of fires occurring in a natural environment;
- the inclusion of shots taken from UAV or at a distance from the fire equivalent to the altitude of one;
- the presence of manually delimited ground-truth masks.

There could also be other discriminating factors such as the number of pictures they contain, their resolution, the diversity of fires (in size and position) as well as of natural environments in which they occur or the presence of additional data in the dataset that could present an interest to help create more accurate predictions when used as input in the model such as UAV flight altitude, air temperature or NIR sensor data for instance.

THE FLAME DATASET

The Fire Luminosity Airborne-based Machine learning Evaluation (FLAME) dataset⁹ contains several repositories of UAV image and video of a prescribed pile burn in Northern Arizona, USA. In particular, the ninth repository contains 2,003 3480×2160 video frames of the burn in JPEG format and the tenth repository contains the corresponding 2,003 manually segmented ground-truth flame masks in PNG format. These are per se very reasonable figures to work with to train and evaluate segmentation ar-

chitectures but the drawback is that these 2,003 frames are highly correlated to one another since they are successive shots over a small of time of the same fire (it was captured at 29 Frames Per Second (FPS)). Also, the dataset does not capture a great diversity of fires nor of environments since it is only frames of the same fire taking place in the same environment and therefore a model trained on this dataset is bound to have a poor generalization ability.

FOGGIA DATASET

The Foggia dataset³⁵ contains 31 videos of different fires, not all of them occurring in a natural environment. It also contains 149 non-fire videos that feature difficult situations that are often interpreted as fire by traditional color-based (non deep learning) approaches, such as a mountain at sunset, lens flares or red roof houses in a wide valley. Since no fire is present in the latter collection, the ground-truth mask can immediately be deduced and it would be interesting to see in which proportion the model trained on another dataset would misclassify some of these frames as fire and to compare this from one architecture to another. Access to this database was requested but no response was received and it could therefore not be studied further.

FIRENET DATASET

The FireNet dataset²⁵ contains short videos of wildfires of about 150 frames that have been collected over the previous years in various locations of the United States. It boasts around 400,000 annotated frames, 100,000 of which contain an active fire. All frames were captured in infrared (IR) since RGB sometimes makes it harder to see the whole fire perimeter because of various factors such as smoke for instance. Annotations have been performed with the help of experts from Californian Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and Air National Guard. Authors of this database were

also contacted to request access to their dataset but no answer was returned.

CORSICAN FIRE DATABASE

The Corsican Fire Database⁹⁹ was assembled after a call for wildland fire images was made. The images it is made of come from different parts of the world, and were taken by various researchers and partners. It also contains images in the NIR spectrum (with RGB in parallel). All images, including ground-truth and NIR images are in PNG format. It was assembled in 2017 after noticing there was no large public database for wildland fire images, bearing in mind it would be even more useful if it was an evolving database accepting outside contributions. Access to this database was requested and very rapidly granted. It was favored against the others because it has a large panel of images that have been well characterized, includes a greater variety of fires and environments, has NIR and RGB data in parallel as well as the manual segmentation mask, and contains images taken from UAV (though a great deal of these shots are also taken from the ground). Since it was the dataset that was selected to work on, it is further characterized in the following subsection.

2.1.2 CHARACTERIZING THE DATASET

The Corsican Fire Database contains 1135 RGB images, 634 of which have NIR data. Among the 634 images that have NIR data, 540 are part of 5 different video sequences of 5 different fires (which can trivially be explained by the fact those 634 images were captured by the same sensor, a JAI AD-080GE camera); this composition is illustrated in Figure 2.1. Additionally, there are 419 different image sizes present in the dataset; the number of pictures for the ten most represented dimensions is illustrated in Figure 2.2. The most represented image size can be justified since all of the 634 shots taken with the JAI AD-080GE camera have the same 1024×768 dimension.

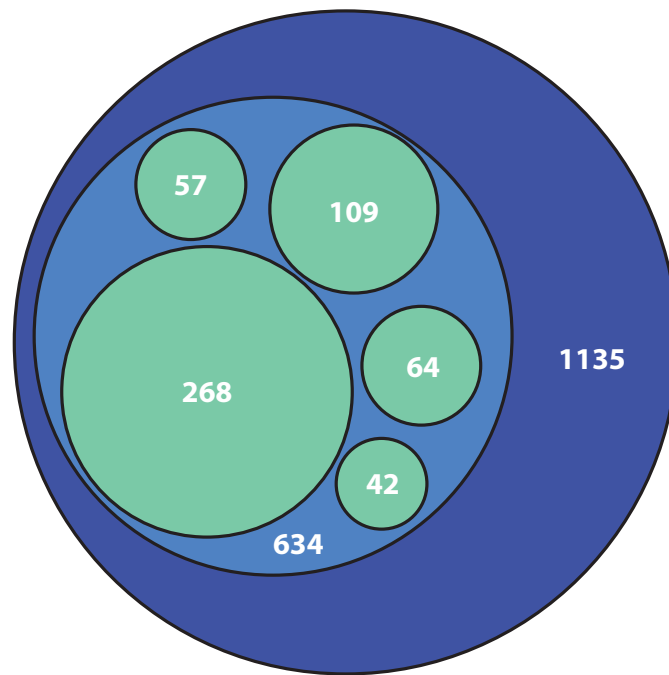


Figure 2.1: Composition of the Corsican Fire Database. Out of the **1135** RGB images composing the dataset, **634** of which have NIR data. Among the latter, **540** are part of 5 different video sequences of 5 different fires

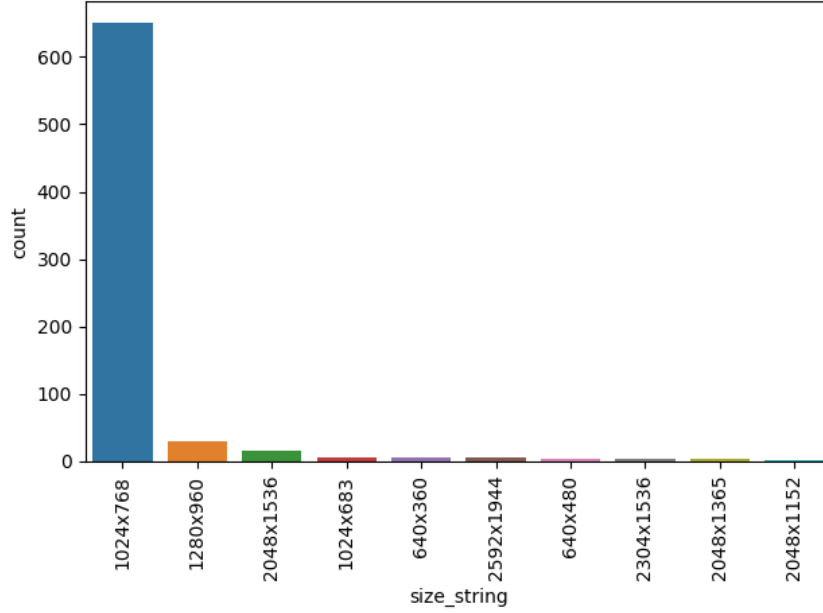


Figure 2.2: Top 10 most frequent image sizes represented in the Corsican Fire Database

2.1.3 PREPROCESSING

It was decided to preprocess the whole dataset by cropping samples of dimension 256×256 without overlap from the 1135 images, because some architectures encounter problems of layer shape compatibility when the input dimension is not a power of two. Crops that were smaller than 256×256 were simply discarded. Ground-truth masks and NIR images (when NIR was available) were cropped in parallel. This yielded 87672 samples that were indexed in a SQLite database with their corresponding ground-truth and NIR crop, to allow to browse them in a more efficient manner. The ER schema of the database used for indexing (though extremely straightforward) is represented in Figure 2.3. The **name** attribute refers to the file name, **nir** to the presence of NIR (1 or 0), **seq** refers to which video sequence the sample is part of, if any, **fire_pixels** is the count of fire pixels in the sample and **split** is the index of the

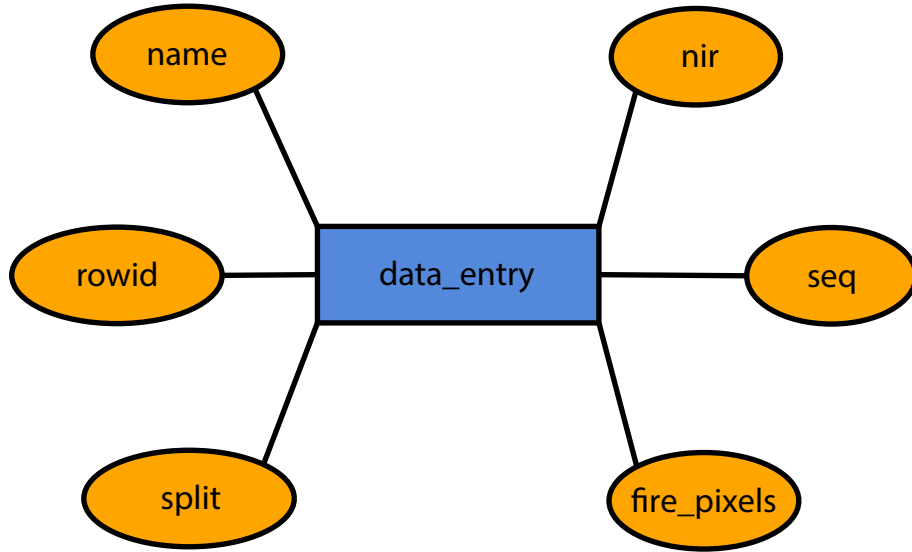


Figure 2.3: ER database schema used to index samples of the dataset. The only entity is represented in blue and its attributes in orange.

split to which the image belongs (this is detailed further in Section 2.2). Since this work focuses on segmentation and not on detection, the images without fire pixels can safely be removed from the dataset, even if it represents a good proportion of the images as represented in Figure 2.4. It also seemed reasonable to exclude samples with too small a number of pixels when the fire had been cropped near the borders. To choose this lower limit on the pixel count, samples were examined manually considering greater and greater value for this lower limit until an area of fire that seemed meaningful was encountered; all pictures with a number of fire pixels smaller than 20 were excluded from the dataset and 47520 samples remained.

2.2 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

To avoid overfitting and to allow to evaluate the model accurately, a standard train-validation-test split is generated (with proportions 0.7-0.15-0.15, respectively). To also allow the results of this research to be reproduced to some extent, this split is saved in

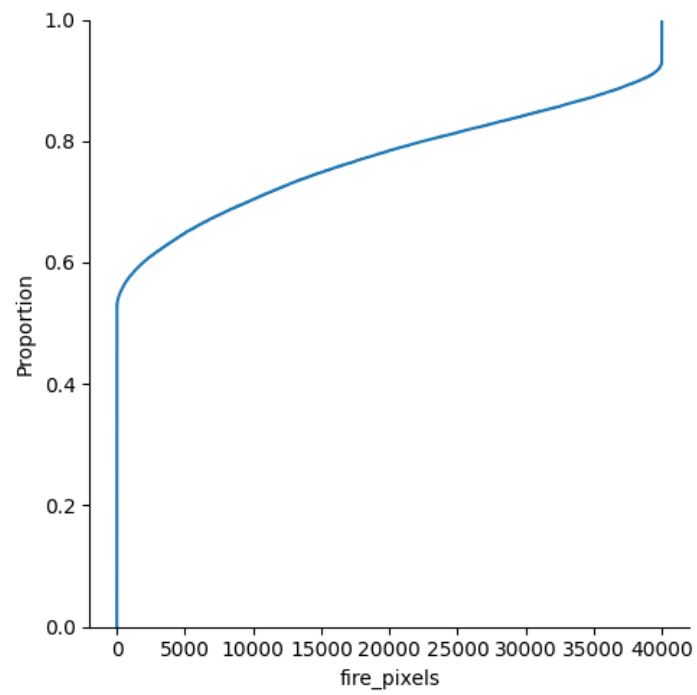


Figure 2.4: Empirical cumulative distribution of samples according to their count of flame pixels

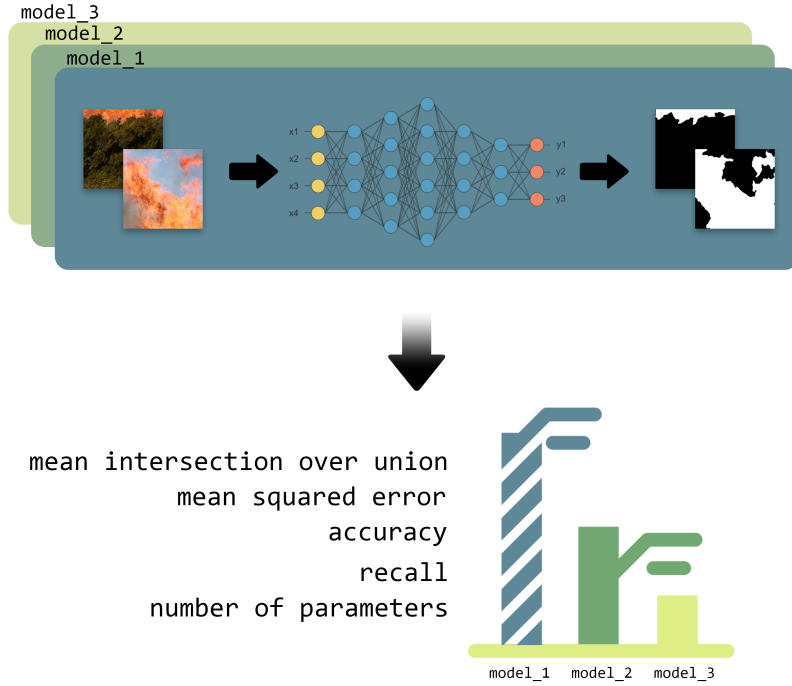


Figure 2.5: Evaluation methodology diagram

the SQLite database to allow the very same dataset and split to be reconstructed from it and is included in the repository. This is encoded as a simple integer: the `split` attribute is 0 when the sample is in the training set, 1 in the validation set and 2 in the testing set. All architectures implemented in this work were evaluated during training using the validation set to help choose the right hyperparameters (in this study, only the epoch count was tweaked), then retrained on the union of the training and validation sets before being evaluated for the first and last time on the test set. All models are then compared using the same sets of metrics. In this study, the IoU, the recall, the MSE and the accuracy were chosen. Recall was preferred over precision, since in the context of segmenting forest fires it seems more important to make sure we would favor missing less regions of fire over ensuring non-fire regions were not misclassified as fire. A diagram of the evaluation methodology is included in Figure 2.5.

Additionally, even if it was most of the time not included in the original implementations, shuffling of the training set between epochs was added for all architectures evaluated in this work, in order to make it less likely that the training algorithm gets entangled in a local minimum.

Finally, the implementation of the metrics chosen in this evaluation were the ones implemented in Keras. Only the IoU had to be partially adjusted to be used as it was needed to threshold the outputted predictions of the network that were all smaller than 1; more specifically a threshold of 0.5 was chosen (so that values below it are considered as non-fire and above it as fire).

2.3 IMPLEMENTATION

All architectures were implemented on Tensorflow 2.4.1 and were trained and tested on a NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3090. The full implementation is made public at

<https://github.com/PixelWeaver/ForestFireSegmentation>.

In this section, their implementation is briefly described and commented.

Before moving on to these specific implementations, let us first go through some generalities. All models were trained with an exponential decay learning schedule to avoid oscillations around minima during training. A decay rate of 0.96 was used. The chosen loss function was the binary cross-entropy, also called the log loss, which can be written as

$$H_p(q) = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \cdot \log(p(y_i)) + (1 - y_i) \cdot \log(1 - p(y_i)) \quad (2.1)$$

if one sets down y_i as the label of the pixel (0 for non-fire, 1 for fire), and $p(y_i)$ as the probability that a pixel seen by the model is indeed fire or not. Minimizing the

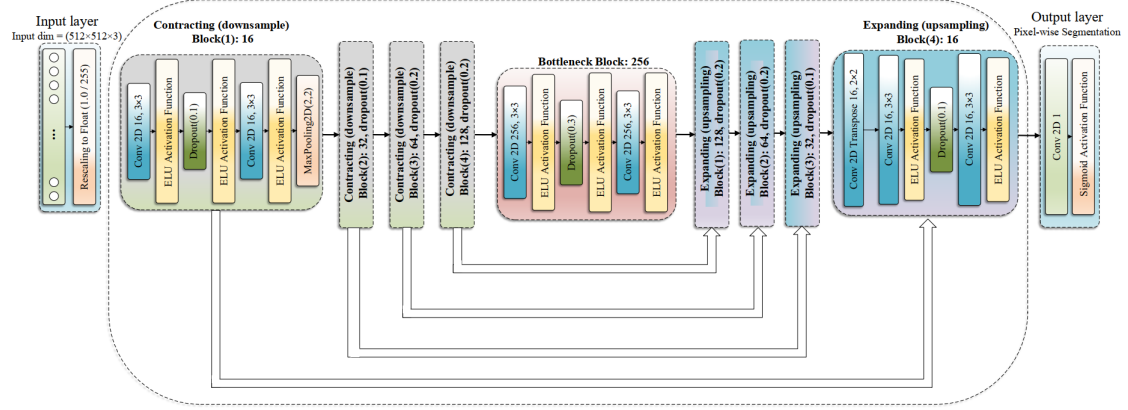


Figure 2.6: Customized version of the U-Net showcased in the FLAME paper.⁸⁸

cross-entropy amounts to minimizing the dissimilarity between the y and $p(y)$ distributions so that our model (which distribution is the latter) better approximates the former. Other losses were not considered and this is indeed a limitation for this work. This is detailed further in the conclusion.

2.3.1 FLAME U-NET

The first architecture that was tested was the U-NET featured in the article associated with the FLAME dataset.⁸⁸ Along with the dataset is included suggested experiments and methodology that involve deep learning, including architectures for detection and segmentation. Their research and code are both made public. Since the scope of their research includes flame segmentation, their implementation was here tested on the Corsican Fire Database. Their exact architecture is represented in Figure 2.6. Only one thing needed to be changed in the architecture to make it compatible with our specific task: changing the input shape to 256×256 .

The list of Tensorflow layers associated with their inputs and their number of parameters is included in Appendix E.

2.3.2 DEEPLABV3+ w/ RESNET50 BACKBONE

As mentioned in Section 1.3.5, Harkat et al. leveraged a DeepLabv3+ architecture with a ResNet50 backbone for flame segmentation on the dataset used in this study but neither their research, results or implementation was made public. The architecture was therefore reimplemented drawing inspiration from a public implementation of DeepLabv3+ found at

https://github.com/srihari-humbarwadi/DeepLabV3_Plus-Tensorflow2.0

though it was modified to have the correct input dimension, comply with the evaluation framework used in this work as well as to use the official Tensorflow ResNet50 implementation instead of a re-implementation. As a reminder, the DeepLabV3+ architecture is depicted in Section 1.3.5 and represented in Figure 1.19. The list of Tensorflow layers associated with their inputs and their number of parameters is included in Appendix G.

2.3.3 DEEPLABV3+ w/ EFFICIENTNET BACKBONE

In 2019, M. Tan and Q. Le published their *EfficientNet: Rethinking Model Scaling for Convolutional Neural Networks* paper,⁹⁷ that defines a new scaling method that calibrates uniformly the depth, width and resolution dimensions of the network by the means of a mere compound coefficient. This compound coefficient is also expressed according to a user-defined coefficient that controls how many additional resources are available for model scaling. In addition to that scaling method, a new family of convolutional classification architectures called EfficientNets was also developed. The EfficientNet family's ImageNet accuracy is compared against the one of other famous architectures in Figure 2.7. They are more efficient in terms of parameters and floating point operations per second (FLOPS) (when benchmarked against ImageNet²²) than previously studied ConvNets while also being more efficient (i.e. EfficientNets achieve

a better accuracy than other convolution network with a similar number of parameters or FLOPS). This means that for instance, EfficientNet-B4 that has a better accuracy on ImageNet than ResNet50 — that was used as a feature extractor in the encoder part of DeepLabV3+ as mentioned previously — for a similar amount of parameters.

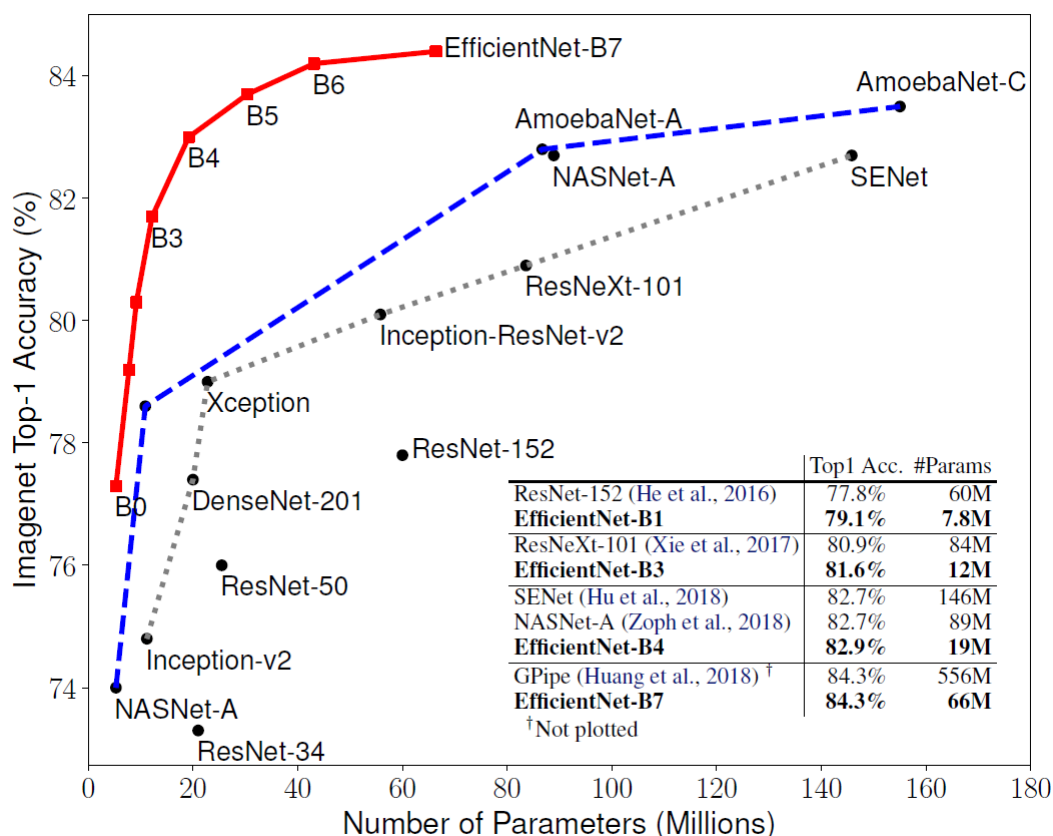


Figure 2.7: Model Size vs. ImageNet Accuracy. All numbers are for single-crop, single-model. EfficientNets significantly outperform other ConvNets. In particular, EfficientNet-B7 achieves new state-of-the-art 84.3% top-1 accuracy but being 8.4x smaller and 6.1x faster than GPipe. EfficientNet-B1 is 7.6x smaller and 5.7x faster than ResNet-152.⁹⁷

This seems to hint that it would be likely that an EfficientNet-based DeepLabv3+ would also score better in terms of our metrics of interest. To verify so, the previous DeepLabv3+ implementation was modified to use official Tensorflow implementation

of EfficientNet-B4 as a feature extractor instead of ResNet50. The detail of the Tensorflow layers and associated number of parameters can be found in Appendix H.

2.3.4 SQUEEZE U-NET

The Squeeze U-Net has not been used on the Corsican Fire Database or a similar dataset. But since it was chosen to implement the ATT Squeeze U-Net (which is mentioned in Section 2.3.5), it seemed preferable to also implement the Squeeze U-Net to see how their modified version of the Fire module, their modified version of the transposed Fire module and the added attention mechanisms would compare against the Squeeze U-Net implementation (described in detail in Sections 1.3.4 and 1.3.4, respectively). It was inspired by the public implementation found at <https://github.com/lhelontra/squeeze-unet>. Again, a few things needed to be adapted in order to work with the evaluation framework and the input size of images. The specifics of the Tensorflow layers as well as their respective number of parameters are detailed in Appendix F.

2.3.5 ATT SQUEEZE U-NET

As mentioned earlier in Section 1.3.4, the ATT Squeeze U-Net has been evaluated on the Corsican Fire Database in its original version but its implementation has not been made public. However, thanks to its accurate description in the paper, it was possible to reconstitute it. The list of the Tensorflow layers and associated number of parameters can be found in Appendix I.

3

Results

In this chapter, the results of the experiments conducted in this study are presented then briefly commented. For all trainings, a figure containing the evaluation of all metrics considered (i.e. accuracy, recall, IoU and MSE) as well as the loss (which is binary cross-entropy for all networks) is shown and used to motivate the choice of the considered hyper-parameters (here, only the number of epochs is considered) before a table with the final test values of these metrics (except for the loss which is only used for training) is reported. Like mentioned in Section 2.2, for all architectures, the test

values are obtained after retraining on the whole union of the training and the testing set. All metrics were reported on a logarithmic scale to make smaller changes more noticeable.

3.1 FLAME U-NET

The FLAME U-Net was the first architecture tested. It was trained with a batch size of 16 and with the Adam optimizer like in the original FLAME U-Net implementation. During training, the model started to overfit very clearly after 41 epochs, which can be seen on every single metric we have at our disposition as shown in Figure 3.1. The metrics based on the training data continue to improve whereas the ones based on the validation set, an indication on the generalization ability of our model, start crashing (or soaring for the loss and the MSE) after 41 epochs. It was therefore decided to freeze training at 41 epochs.

The important variance of the validation-based metrics is somewhat troubling, even though the scale is relatively small.

Results on the test sets are shown in Table 3.1. They are better than what was observed on the original FLAME dataset on which this model was first evaluated. For reference, they obtained a precision of 91.99%, a recall of 83.88% and an IoU of 78.17%. This could possibly be explained by the fact that flame segmentation on the Corsican Fire Database might be an easier task than on the FLAME dataset. Other factors that could explain this difference is that the authors used a different epoch count (30), a different input size (512×512) and did not rely on shuffling the training set between epochs. However, as it would already be difficult to compare results obtained on different splits of the same database, it goes without saying that it is utterly

impossible to really compare results when using two distinct datasets.

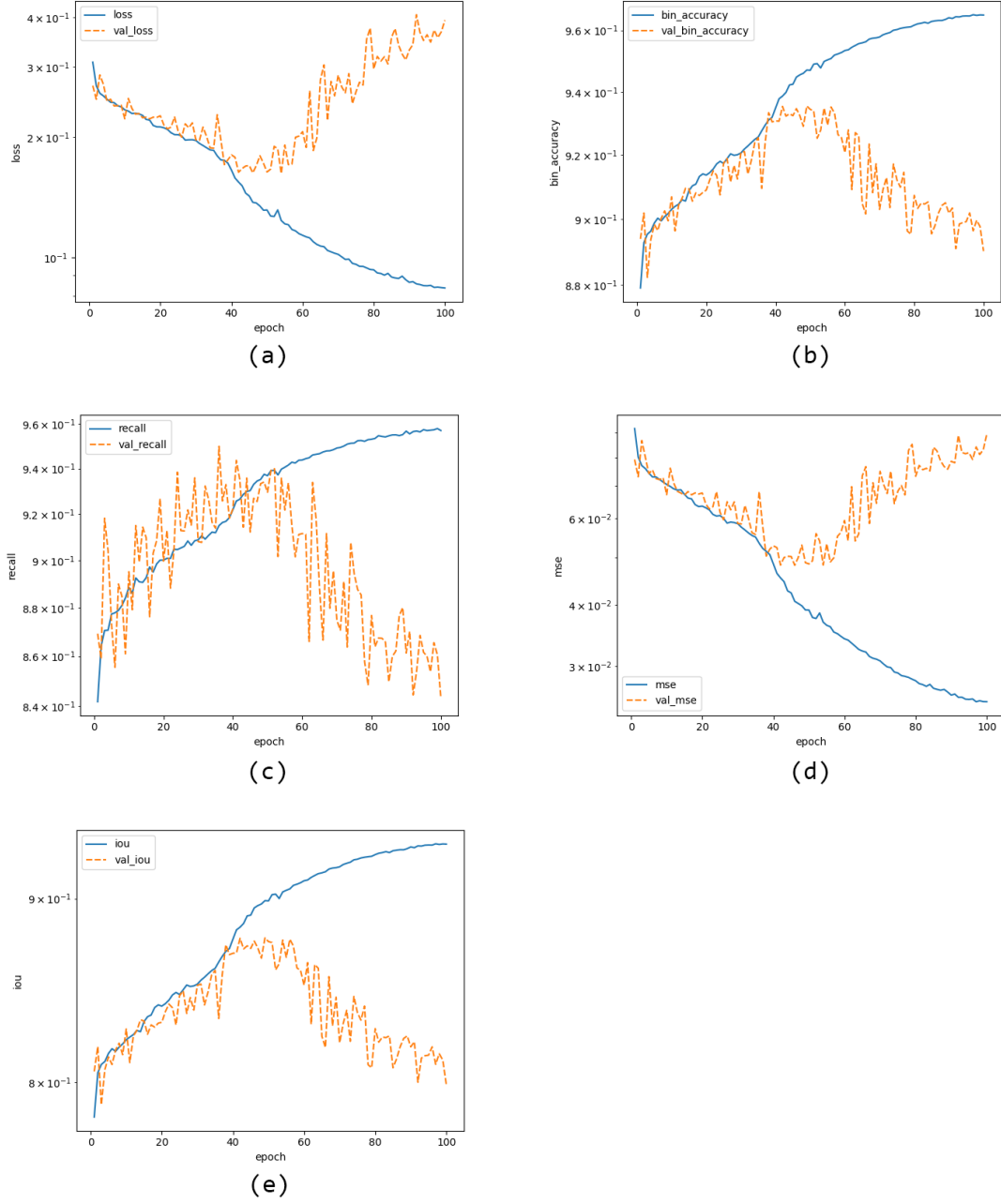


Figure 3.1: Training set and validation set -based metrics during training for FLAME U-Net: (a) loss (binary cross-entropy), (b) accuracy, (c) recall, (d) MSE, (e) IoU.

metric	score
recall	0.94
IoU	0.892
accuracy	0.943
MSE	0.042

Table 3.1: FLAME U-Net test results (41 epochs)

3.2 DEEPLABV3+ WITH RESNET50 BACKBONE

Second came the DeepLabv3+ architecture, first considered with a ResNet50 backbone, just like in the work of Harkat et al who also used the Corsican Fire Database.⁴⁰ Their research was however not in open access and it was impossible to compare their results with ours. A batch size of 16 was chosen, since our training set is relatively small, and the Adam optimizer was used once more. The ResNet50 was loaded with the ImageNet pretrained weights. The test and validation metrics are reported in Figure 3.2.

On the loss plot, it can clearly be seen when the network is starting to overfit (around 47 epochs). The plots of the other metrics seem to concur with the same conclusion, apart from the validation recall that seem to be decreasing after around 25 epochs. However, its variation is still somewhat small as it only goes down from around 0.98 before oscillating and then stabilizing around 0.96. The overfit is less visible on the accuracy and the IoU plot.

Results on the test set after freezing training at 47 epochs are reported in Table 3.2. They are better for every metric than the results of the FLAME U-Net architecture which can at least be explained by the huge difference in the number of parameters between these two: the FLAME U-Net has 2M parameters whereas the DeepLabv3+

with the ResNet50 backbone have 40M together as can be seen in Appendices E and G respectively.

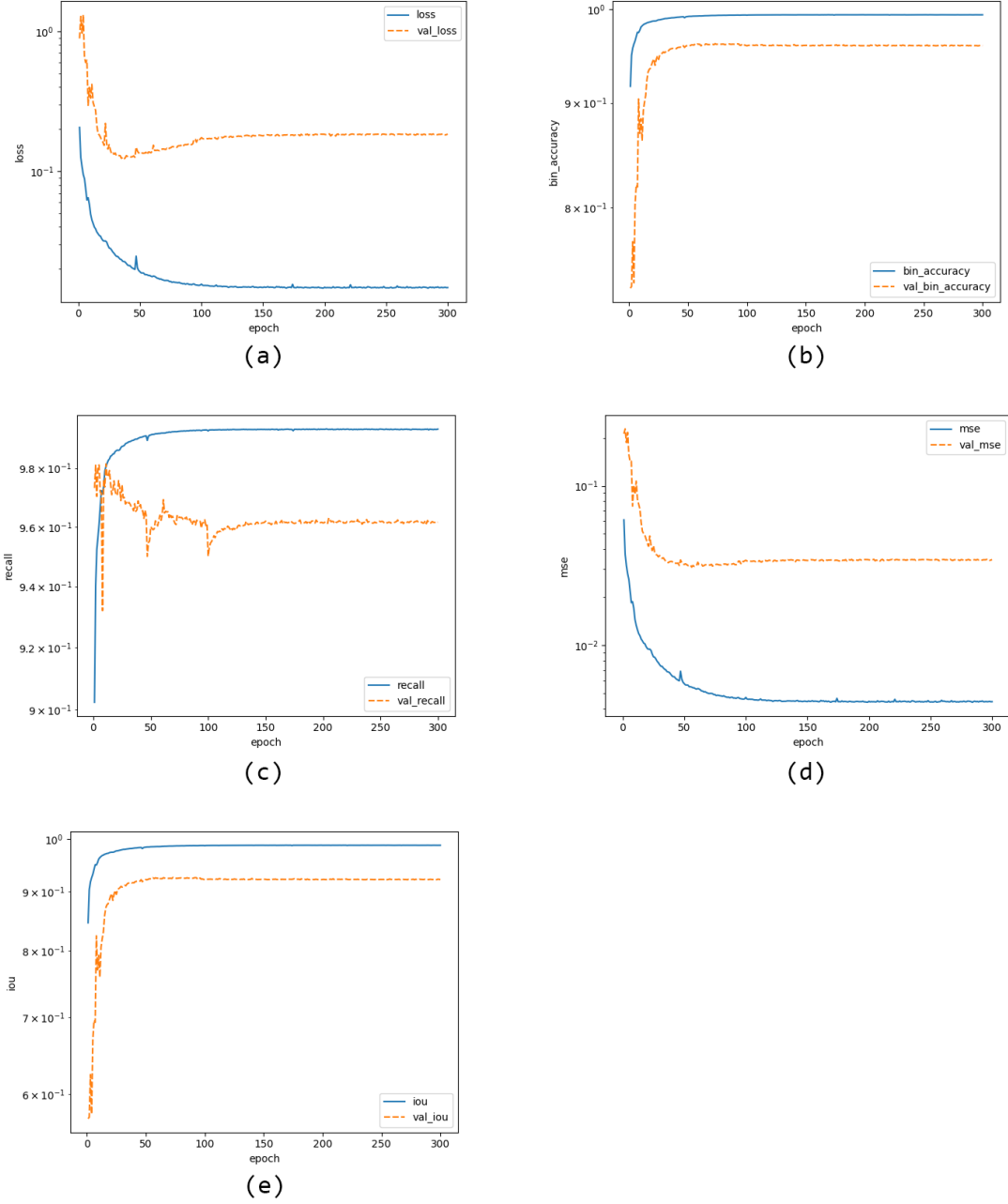


Figure 3.2: Training set and validation set -based metrics during training for DeepLabv3+ with a ResNet50 backbone: (a) loss (binary cross-entropy), (b) accuracy, (c) recall, (d) MSE, (e) IoU.

metric	score
recall	0.968
IoU	0.926
accuracy	0.962
MSE	0.031

Table 3.2: DeepLabV3+ w/ ResNet50 backbone test results (47 epochs)

3.3 DEEPLABV3+ WITH EFFICIENTNET BACKBONE

Because EfficientNet-B4 achieved better performances than ResNet50 on the ImageNet dataset with a similar or lower number of parameters, like shown in Figure 2.7, it felt important to investigate it as well on our task, since it seemed to herald increased performances. To do so, the previous architecture was modified with to replace the ResNet50 backbone with the EfficientNet-B4 backbone. The EfficientNet-B4 was already implemented in Tensorflow, therefore this implementation was rather straightforward. Akin to what has been done for the ResNet50, it was loaded with the ImageNet pretrained weights.

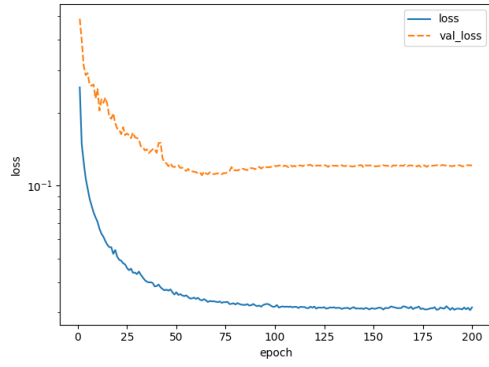
Two possibilities were considered to encode the image features using EfficientNet-B4 (cf. DeepLabv3+ encoder-decoder structure described in Section 1.3.5), after discarding the classification head: the output of the seventh convolutional block, resulting in a somewhat shallower architecture, henceforth referred to as `dlv3_efficientnet`; or taking the top activation right before the classification head of EfficientNet-B4, therefore resulting in a slightly deeper architecture, henceforth referred to as `dlv3_efficientnet_2`. Both were implemented, trained on the training set and evaluated using the validation set. They are compared using the same metrics as previously in Figure 2.7. It can be seen that for all validation-based metrics considered, the shallower `dlv3_efficientnet` variant scored better (and converged faster towards better scores), which seems to in-

indicate that features right at the output of the last convolutional block capture better the semantics of the images than the ones at the top activation right before the classification head of EfficientNet-B4.

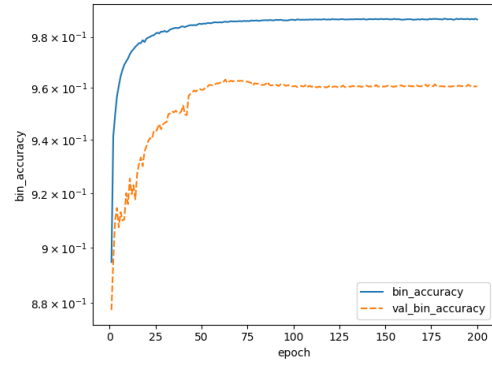
Therefore, it was chosen to stick with the `dlv3_efficientnet` variant. A batch size of 24 was chosen as well as the Adam optimizer again. For the sake of clarity in order to be able to choose as best as possible the epoch hyperparameter, the training plots of this variant are displayed on their own in Figure 3.3. The loss plot seems to indicate that the model begins to overfit after the 65th epoch. The history of the other validation metrics seem to concur once more with this conclusion. The training was therefore pegged at 65 epochs and the test results are displayed in Table 3.3. Results are all slightly better than those obtained with the ResNet50 backbone, except for the recall that is right below. What is more, the EfficientNet based DeepLabv3+ architecture has way less parameters than the ResNet flavor, it is brought down from a whopping 40M to 22M as can be seen in Appendix H, which constitutes a 55% decrease in parameters.

metric	score
recall	0.967
IoU	0.93
accuracy	0.964
MSE	0.028

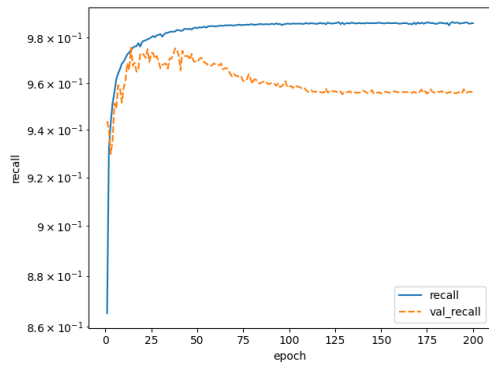
Table 3.3: DeepLabV3+ w/ EfficientNet backbone test results (65 epochs)



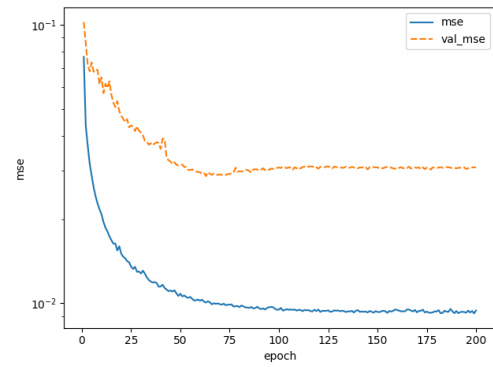
(a)



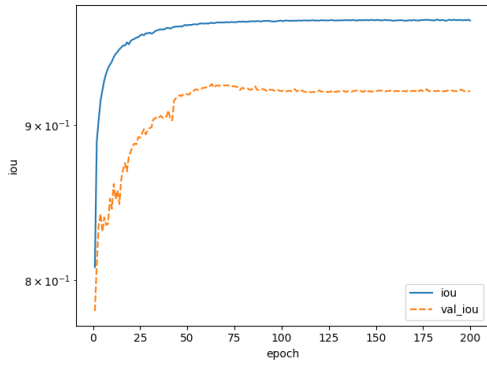
(b)



(c)

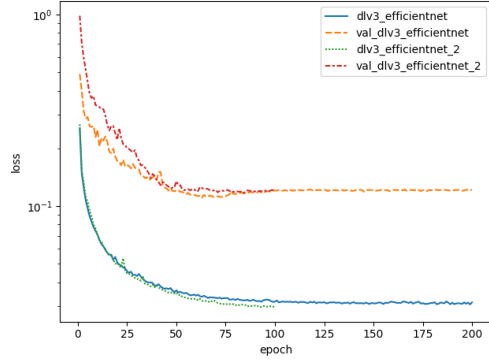


(d)

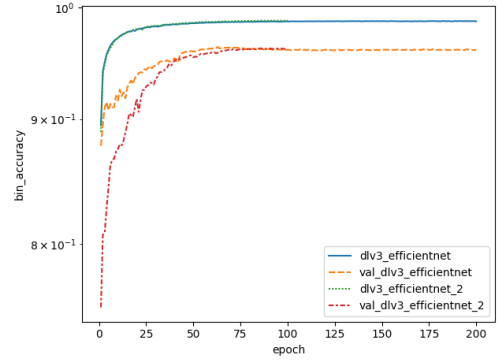


(e)

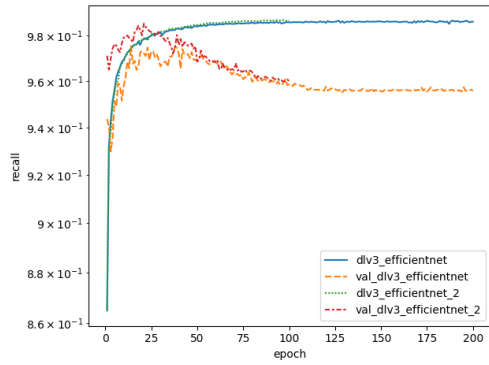
Figure 3.3: Training set and validation set -based metrics during training for DeepLabv3+ with an EfficientNet backbone (dlv3_efficientnet variant): (a) loss (binary cross-entropy), (b) accuracy, (c) recall, (d) MSE, (e) IoU.



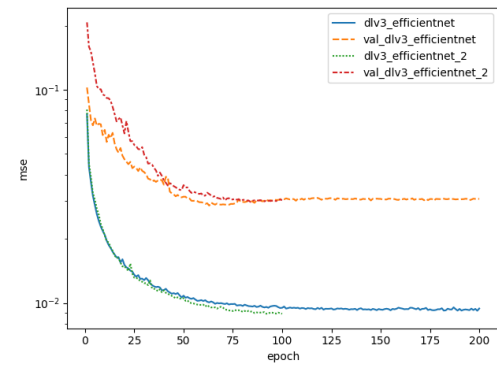
(a)



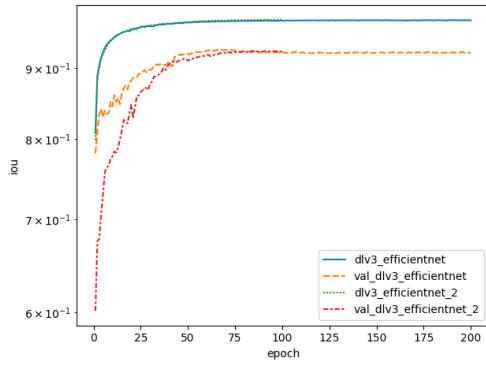
(b)



(c)



(d)



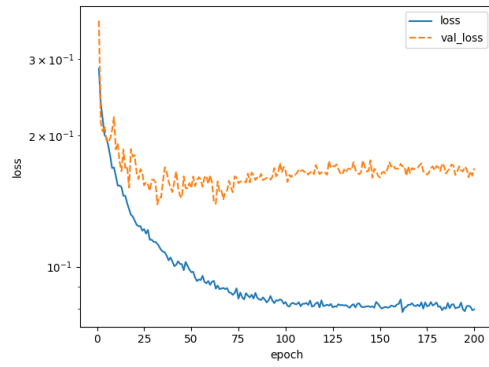
(e)

Figure 3.4: Comparison of train/val-based metrics during training between `dlv3_efficientnet` and `dlv3_efficientnet_2` described in Section 3.3: (a) loss (binary cross-entropy), (b) accuracy, (c) recall, (d) MSE, (e) IoU.

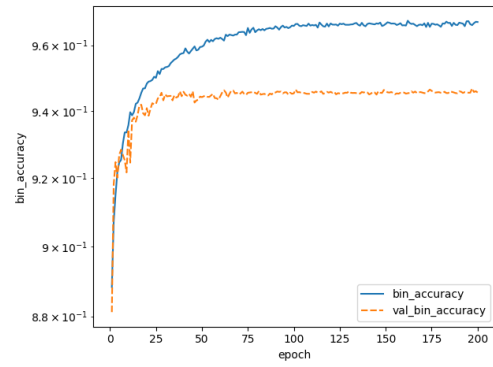
3.4 SQUEEZE U-NET

Next, the Squeeze U-Net was evaluated in order to compare it with the ATT Squeeze U-Net and assess the added value of its modified Fire and transposed Fire module as well as the attention mechanisms. To be able to compare this with the results obtained in the original ATT Squeeze U-Net paper,¹¹⁷ a batch size of 12 was chosen (like theirs). The Adam optimizer was once more used. The training and validation set-based metrics are plotted in Figure 3.5. Overfitting can once more clearly be seen on the loss plot but its exact start is harder to pinpoint. Using the other metrics, however, it becomes clearer that validation performances do not increase any further after approximately 50 epochs.

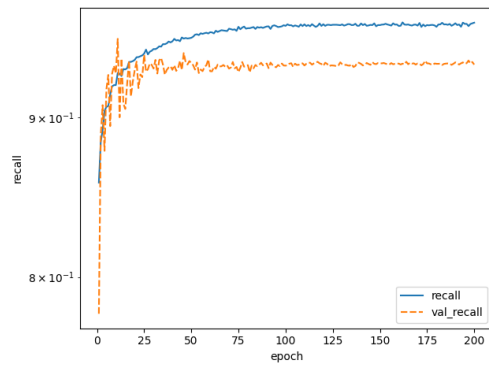
The results on the testing set after pegging training at 50 epochs are reported in Table 3.4. It goes without saying performances are lesser than the ones of both of the DeepLabv3+ based architectures. The complexity and number of parameters is not even comparable. It makes more sense to compare it with the FLAME U-Net: their results are really similar to one another. The recall is slightly lower than for the FLAME U-Net but the IoU, accuracy and MSE are somewhat better, in a small measure. The difference in parameters between the Squeeze U-Net and the FLAME U-Net is very reasonable with the Squeeze U-Net having 500K additional parameters, a 125% increase compared to the FLAME U-Net. This 125% increase in parameters is still questionable if it does not come with noticeably increased performances. However, the Squeeze U-Net is very noticeably less prone to overfit than the FLAME U-Net.



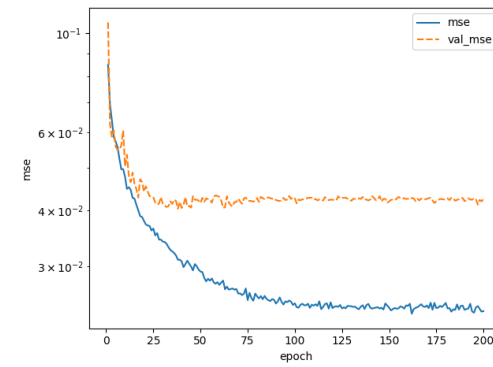
(a)



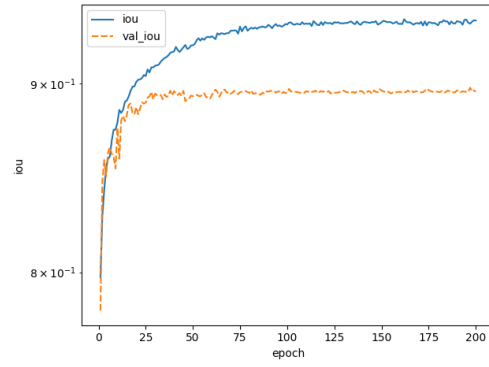
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

Figure 3.5: Training set and validation set -based metrics during training for Squeeze U-Net: (a) loss (binary cross-entropy), (b) accuracy, (c) recall, (d) MSE, (e) IoU.

metric	score
recall	0.93
IoU	0.896
accuracy	0.946
MSE	0.04

Table 3.4: Squeeze U-Net test results (50 epochs)

3.5 ATT SQUEEZE U-NET

Finally, the ATT Squeeze U-Net architecture is evaluated. Like mentioned earlier, this implementation had to be replicated from scratch because it had not been disclosed by the authors.¹¹⁷ Exactly as in the original paper, a batch size of 12 and the Adam optimizer were used. The train/val set-based metrics during training are plotted in Figure 3.6. What is blingly obvious when looking at those trends compared to previously considered architectures is that the validation and training metrics are extremely close all along, especially for the accuracy, the recall and the IoU. The model does not seem to overfit greatly, similarly to what was observed for the Squeeze U-Net. However, the model performances do not increase anymore past 50 epochs, which is especially noticeable on the loss and MSE plots.

After freezing the training at 50 epochs, the model was evaluated on the testing sets. Its performances are illustrated in Table 3.5. In this implementation, a number of 885K parameters was leveraged, which is greatly lower than all the other architectures investigated. The ATT Squeeze U-Net scored very similarly to the Squeeze U-Net with values that are right below (yet very close). Also, it scored better than the FLAME U-Net for all metrics but recall, with a decrease of 226% in the number of parameters.

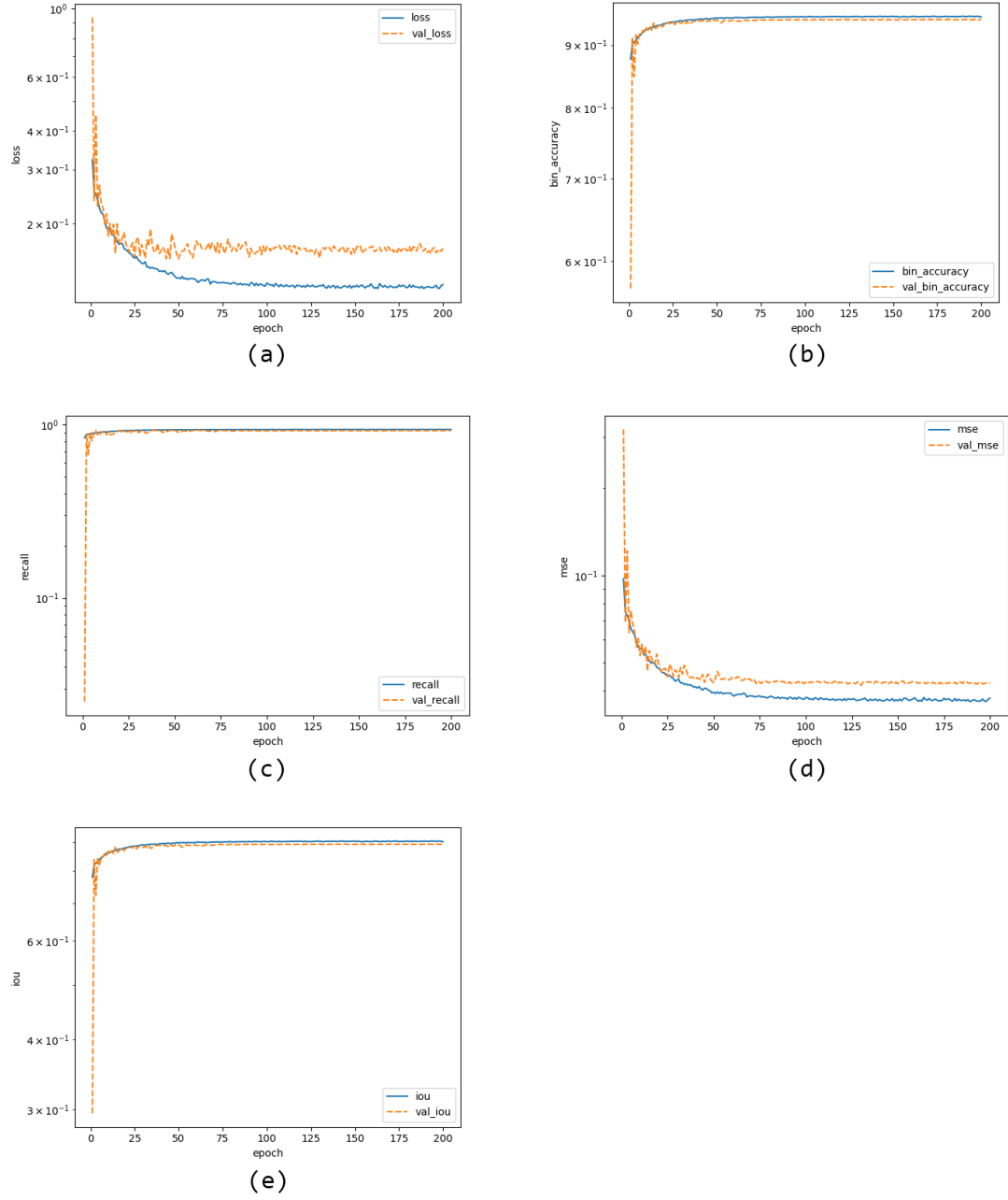


Figure 3.6: Training set and validation set -based metrics during training for ATT Squeeze U-Net: (a) loss (binary cross-entropy), (b) accuracy, (c) recall, (d) MSE, (e) IoU.

In their original ATT Squeeze U-Net paper, the authors were able to score an accuracy of 0.907 and a DSC of 0.875 (i.e. an IoU of 0.778 using Equation 1.14) using 7.96M parameters, on the same dataset (but not the same split). Those scores are significantly lower than the ones obtained in this study, whereas it uses 899% of the parameters used in our case. This is quite peculiar indeed and the fact that our implementation leveraged training set shuffling between epochs while theirs make no mention of it does not seem enough to explain this gap. Two hypothesis remain. On the one hand, they used the peculiar input size of 224×224 though it is unsure how that would make their performance lower. On the other hand, they did not disclose the number of epochs they have used to evaluate their model, nor how they had chosen that number; they could have used a lower number of epochs, leading to not finding an actual minimum in the loss function, or they could have used a higher number of epochs leading to overfitting. There is no mention of that in their work, however, so these two hypotheses will remain unconfirmed.

metric	score
recall	0.928
IoU	0.893
accuracy	0.944
MSE	0.042

Table 3.5: ATT Squeeze U-Net test results (50 epochs)

3.6 PERSPECTIVES

The results of all experiments conducted in this work are reported in Table 3.6. It can be seen that ATT Squeeze U-Net has a significantly lower number of parameters than all other architectures while achieving very decent performance, especially compared to the FLAME U-Net (compared to which it performs better except for the recall) and the Squeeze U-Net. The DeepLabv3+ architectures have the best results

overall but at the cost of a huge amount of additional parameters. The EfficientNet-B4 flavor scored the most while also using a lot less parameters than the ResNet50 flavor, which was expected from the results of the work of M. Tan and Q. Le.⁹⁷

architecture	recall	IoU	accuracy	MSE	# parameters
FLAME U-Net	0.94	0.892	0.943	0.043	2M
DLV3+ w/ ResNet50	0.968	0.926	0.962	0.031	40M
DLV3+ w/ EfficientNetB4	0.967	0.93	0.964	0.028	22M
Squeeze U-Net	0.930	0.897	0.946	0.042	2.5M
ATT Squeeze U-Net	0.928	0.893	0.944	0.042	885K

Table 3.6: Metric comparison table

In order to be able to compare better what increase in performance is achieved with what overhead in the number of parameters, the results of Table 3.6 have been normalized by the ones of the ATT Squeeze U-Net since it was the one with the lowest number of parameters. These normalized values are presented in Table 3.7. In the simple task of fire segmentation, it does not seem that it is worth considering architectures that are more complex and come with a higher price to pay in training time and memory usage as well as in hardware. To better assess the competitiveness of more advanced networks such as the DeepLabv3+ architectures, then a more difficult task would be required.

architecture	normalized recall	normalized IoU	normalized accuracy	normalized MSE	normalized # parameters
FLAME U-Net	1.013	0.999	0.943	1.023	2.3
DLV3+ w/ ResNet50	1.043	1.037	1.019	0.74	45.2
DLV3+ w/ EfficientNetB4	1.042	1.041	1.02	0.67	24.8
Squeeze U-Net	1.002	1.004	1.002	1	2.8

Table 3.7: Metric comparison table normalized by the scores of the ATT Squeeze U-Net

Eventually, in Figure 3.7, the outputs of the different networks are compared for a set of representative inputs chosen from the dataset, which comprises both shots taken from the ground and from a higher altitude, along with these inputs and their ground-truth mask. On these, it is much more obvious than on Table 3.6 that the expressive power of the DeepLabv3+ architectures is more important. They are able to more accurately predict the shapes and their contour. In particular, smaller regions of fire also seem to be more accurately segmented but this should be the object of a separate experiment to be able to quantify this phenomenon more appropriately. The ATT Squeeze U-Net also seem to have the smoothest predicted fire area contours overall but this should also be more properly measured using a metric such as the fractal dimension, for instance.^{32,84,105} It is also unsure that having smoother prediction contours is a desirable property for a fire segmentation model used by a fire department.

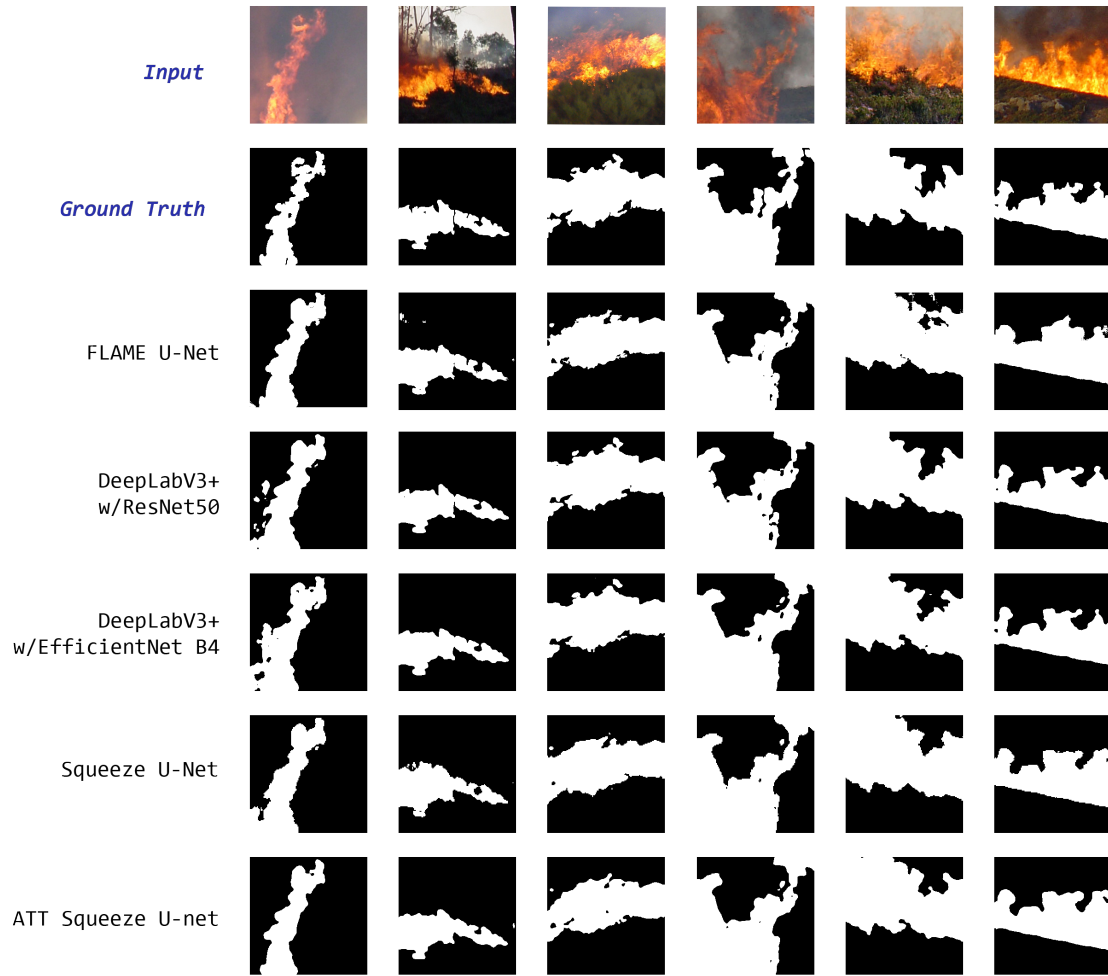


Figure 3.7: Comparison of outputs between the different implemented network, along with the input image and associated ground truth

4

Conclusion

In this work, the problem of flame segmentation in a natural environment is considered, more specifically, on the Corsican Fire Database which is an evolving dataset of fires in a natural environment from around the world.⁹⁹ Despite the fact that they were not numerous, it was still possible to find some architectures that had either been evaluated on the Corsican Fire DB or on similar datasets. A comparison between different candidate datasets was established before motivating why the Corsican Fire DB was preferred in this study, and several architectures were implemented, either in-

spired by existing from implementation or from scratch, chosen among the reviewed architectures. These architectures are: the FLAME U-Net, the DeepLabv3+ architecture with the EfficientNet-B4 and the ResNet-50 backbones, the Squeeze U-Net as well as the ATT Squeeze U-Net. The algorithms were then evaluated using a proper evaluation framework and compared using four commonly used metrics that seemed appropriate for the scope of this work namely recall, accuracy, IoU and MSE. Notable among the evaluated architectures, the DeepLabV3+ with an EfficientNet backbone was the one that achieved the best results and the ATT Squeeze U-Net scored very decently with the least amount of network parameters. What transpired clearly from the results is that considering deeper and more complex architecture coming inherently coming with a higher number of parameters is not always justified, especially for a task that is not too intricate, such as the one considered in this manuscript.

The contributions of this work are in order:

- the comparison between multiple datasets that can be leveraged for segmentation of fires occurring in a natural environment,
- laying the groundwork for an evaluation framework of segmentation methods on the Corsican Fire Database,
- the evaluation of the performances of several architectures on the Corsican Fire Database,
- sharing all its implementations publicly.

Naturally, this work is very far from being exhaustive and one could picture multiple ways in which it could be extended. Some ideas of extensions follow. *(a)* An ablation study was not conducted on the considered architectures. *(b)* More architectures

could be implemented and evaluated, including architectures that were not tested on a similar dataset in the past. *(c)* Different metrics for detection using the results of segmentation could be implemented and compared. *(d)* Other loss functions than the binary cross-entropy could be compared. *(e)* More datasets that could be useful in the context of early detection and segmentation of forest fires could be reviewed. *(f)* More hyperparameters than only the epoch count could be considered. *(g)* The metric comparison between architectures could be nuanced not only using the number of parameters but also by weighting other important performance considerations such as inference time for instance. *(h)* It would be interesting to compare how more relevant and more efficient the use of IR data might be instead of RGB in this type of application where visibility can be obstructed by several conditions such as plumes of smoke.

Appendix A. AHI bands

Band	Central Wavelength (μm)	Spatial resolution (km)
1 (B)	0.47063	1
2 (G)	0.51000	
3 (R)	0.63914	0.5
4	0.85670	1
5	1.6101	2
6	2.2568	
7	3.8853	
8	6.2429	
9	6.9410	
10	7.3467	
11	8.5926	
12	9.6372	
13	10.4073	
14	11.2395	
15	12.3806	
16	13.2807	

Table A.1: AHI bands. Natural-color component bands are noted with R, G and B⁵³

Appendix B. MODIS bands

Band	Bandwidth	Spectral Radiance	Spatial Resolution	Primary Use
1	620 - 670 nm	21.8	250 m	Land/Cloud/Aerosols Boundaries
2	841 - 876 nm	24.7		
3	459 - 479 nm	35.3	500 m	Land/Cloud/Aerosols Properties
4	545 - 565 nm	29.0		
5	1230 - 1250 nm	5.4		
6	1628 - 1652 nm	7.3		
7	2105 - 2155 nm	1.0		
8	405 - 420 nm	44.9	1000 m	Ocean Color/Phytoplankton/ Biogeochemistry
9	438 - 448 nm	41.9		
10	483 - 493 nm	32.1		
11	526 - 536 nm	27.9		
12	546 - 556 nm	21.0		
13	662 - 672 nm	9.5		
14	673 - 683 nm	8.7		
15	743 - 753 nm	10.2		
16	862 - 877 nm	6.2		
17	890 - 920 nm	10.0		Atmospheric Water Vapor
18	931 - 941 nm	3.6		
19	915 - 965 nm	15.0		
20	3.660 - 3.840 μm	0.45		Surface/Cloud Tem- perature
21	3.929 - 3.989 μm	2.38		
22	3.929 - 3.989 μm	0.67		
23	4.020 - 4.080 μm	0.79		Atmospheric Temper- ature
24	4.433 - 4.498 μm	0.17		
25	4.482 - 4.549 μm	0.59		Cirrus Clouds Water Vapor
26	1.360 - 1.390 μm	6.00		
27	6.535 - 6.895 μm	1.16		Cloud Properties
28	7.175 - 7.475 μm	2.18		
29	8.400 - 8.700 μm	9.58		Ozone
30	9.580 - 9.880 μm	3.69		Surface/Cloud Tem- perature
31	10.780 - 11.280 μm	9.55		
32	11.770 - 12.270 μm	8.94		Cloud Top Altitude
33	13.185 - 13.485 μm	4.52		
34	13.485 - 13.785 μm	3.76		
35	13.785 - 14.085 μm	3.11		
36	14.085 - 14.385 μm	2.08		

Table B.1: MODIS bands. Spectral Radiance expressed in $Wm^{-2}sr^{-1}\mu m^{-1}$.⁷²

Appendix C. VIIRS bands

Band	Wavelength Range (μm)	Band Explanation	Spatial Resolution (m)
M1	0.402 - 0.422	Visible/Reflective	750
M2	0.436 - 0.454		
M3	0.478 - 0.488		
M4	0.545 - 0.565		
M5(B)	0.662 - 0.682		
M6	0.739 - 0.754	Near IR	
M7 (G)	0.846 - 0.885		
M8	1.23 - 1.25	Shortwave IR	
M9	1.371 - 1.386		
M10 (R)	1.58 - 1.64		
M11	2.23 - 2.28		
M12	3.61 - 3.79	Medium-wave IR	
M13	3.97 - 4.13		
M14	8.4 - 8.7	Longwave IR	
M15	10.26 - 11.26		
M16	11.54 - 12.49		
DNB	0.5 - 0.9	Visible/Reflective	750 across full scan
I1 (B)	0.6 - 0.68	Visible/Reflective	375
I2 (G)	0.85 - 0.88	Near IR	
I3 (R)	1.58 - 1.64	Shortwave IR	
I4	3.55 - 3.93	Medium-wave IR	
I5	10.5 - 12.4	Longwave IR	

Table C.1: VIIRS bands. M stands for moderate resolution bands, I for imagery, DNB for Day-Night Band (or Near Constant Contrast (NCC) band) and natural-color component bands are noted with R, G and B.²⁰

Appendix D. AVHRR bands

Band	Central Wavelength (μm)	Primary Uses
1	0.63	Visible cloud and surface features
2	0.86	Visible aerosols over water, vegetation
3	3.74	Infrared low-level cloud/fog, fire detection
4	10.8	Infrared surface/cloud-top temperature
5	12.0	Infrared surface/cloud temperature, low-level water vapor
6	1.61	Near-infrared surface, cloud phase

Table D.1: AVHRR/3 bands.¹⁰²

Appendix E. FLAME U-Net layers and parameters

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 256, 256, 3)]	0	
lambda (Lambda)	(None, 256, 256, 3)	0	input_1[0][0]
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 16)	448	lambda[0][0]
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256, 256, 16)	0	conv2d[0][0]
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 16)	2320	dropout[0][0]
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 128, 128, 16)	0	conv2d_1[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	4640	max_pooling2d[0][0]
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	0	conv2d_2[0][0]
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	9248	dropout_1[0][0]
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	conv2d_3[0][0]
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	18496	max_pooling2d_1[0][0]
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2d_4[0][0]
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	36928	dropout_2[0][0]
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0	conv2d_5[0][0]
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	73856	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv2d_6[0][0]
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	147584	dropout_3[0][0]

max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	0	conv2d_7[0][0]

conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	295168	max_pooling2d_3[0][0]

dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv2d_8[0][0]

conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	590080	dropout_4[0][0]

conv2d_transpose (Conv2DTranspo	(None, 32, 32, 128)	131200	conv2d_9[0][0]

concatenate (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	0	conv2d_transpose[0][0] conv2d_7[0][0]

conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	295040	concatenate[0][0]

dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv2d_10[0][0]

conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	147584	dropout_5[0][0]

conv2d_transpose_1 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 64, 64, 64)	32832	conv2d_11[0][0]

concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	0	conv2d_transpose_1[0][0] conv2d_5[0][0]

conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	73792	concatenate_1[0][0]

dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2d_12[0][0]

conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	36928	dropout_6[0][0]

conv2d_transpose_2 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 128, 128, 32)	8224	conv2d_13[0][0]

concatenate_2 (Concatenate)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	0	conv2d_transpose_2[0][0] conv2d_3[0][0]

conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	18464	concatenate_2[0][0]

dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 128, 32) 0	conv2d_14[0][0]

conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 32) 9248	dropout_7[0][0]

conv2d_transpose_3 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 256, 256, 16) 2064	conv2d_15[0][0]

concatenate_3 (Concatenate)	(None, 256, 256, 32) 0	conv2d_transpose_3[0][0] conv2d_1[0][0]

conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 16) 4624	concatenate_3[0][0]

dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 256, 256, 16) 0	conv2d_16[0][0]

conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 16) 2320	dropout_8[0][0]

conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 1) 17	conv2d_17[0][0]
=====		
Total params: 1,941,105		
Trainable params: 1,941,105		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Appendix F. Squeeze U-Net layers and parameters

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 256, 256, 3)]	0	
lambda (Lambda)	(None, 256, 256, 3)	0	input_1[0][0]
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	1792	lambda[0][0]
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2d[0][0]
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	1040	max_pooling2d[0][0]
batch_normalization (BatchNormaliza	(None, 64, 64, 16)	64	conv2d_1[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	1088	batch_normalization[0][0]
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	9280	batch_normalization[0][0]
concatenate (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	0	conv2d_2[0][0] conv2d_3[0][0]
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	2064	concatenate[0][0]
batch_normalization_1 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 64, 16)	64	conv2d_4[0][0]
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	1088	batch_normalization_1[0][0]
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	9280	batch_normalization_1[0][0]
concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	0	conv2d_5[0][0] conv2d_6[0][0]
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	concatenate_1[0][0]
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	4128	max_pooling2d_1[0][0]

batch_normalization_2 (BatchNor	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128	conv2d_7[0][0]

conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	4224	batch_normalization_2[0][0]

conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	36992	batch_normalization_2[0][0]

concatenate_2 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	0	conv2d_8[0][0] conv2d_9[0][0]

conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	8224	concatenate_2[0][0]

batch_normalization_3 (BatchNor	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128	conv2d_10[0][0]

conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	4224	batch_normalization_3[0][0]

conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	36992	batch_normalization_3[0][0]

concatenate_3 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	0	conv2d_11[0][0] conv2d_12[0][0]

max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	concatenate_3[0][0]

conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	12336	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]

batch_normalization_4 (BatchNor	(None, 16, 16, 48)	192	conv2d_13[0][0]

conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	9408	batch_normalization_4[0][0]

conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	83136	batch_normalization_4[0][0]

concatenate_4 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 384)	0	conv2d_14[0][0] conv2d_15[0][0]

conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	18480	concatenate_4[0][0]

batch_normalization_5 (BatchNor	(None, 16, 16, 48)	192	conv2d_16[0][0]

conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	9408	batch_normalization_5[0][0]
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	83136	batch_normalization_5[0][0]
concatenate_5 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 384)	0	conv2d_17[0][0] conv2d_18[0][0]
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	24640	concatenate_5[0][0]
batch_normalization_6 (BatchNor	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256	conv2d_19[0][0]
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	16640	batch_normalization_6[0][0]
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	147712	batch_normalization_6[0][0]
concatenate_6 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0	conv2d_20[0][0] conv2d_21[0][0]
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	32832	concatenate_6[0][0]
batch_normalization_7 (BatchNor	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256	conv2d_22[0][0]
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	16640	batch_normalization_7[0][0]
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	147712	batch_normalization_7[0][0]
concatenate_7 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0	conv2d_23[0][0] conv2d_24[0][0]
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0	concatenate_7[0][0]
conv2d_transpose (Conv2DTranspo	(None, 16, 16, 192)	884928	dropout[0][0]
concatenate_8 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 576)	0	conv2d_transpose[0][0] concatenate_5[0][0]
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	27696	concatenate_8[0][0]

batch_normalization_8 (BatchNor	(None, 16, 16, 48)	192	conv2d_25[0][0]
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	9408	batch_normalization_8[0][0]
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	83136	batch_normalization_8[0][0]
concatenate_9 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 384)	0	conv2d_26[0][0] conv2d_27[0][0]
conv2d_transpose_1 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 16, 16, 128)	442496	concatenate_9[0][0]
concatenate_10 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 384)	0	conv2d_transpose_1[0][0] max_pooling2d_2[0][0]
conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	12320	concatenate_10[0][0]
batch_normalization_9 (BatchNor	(None, 16, 16, 32)	128	conv2d_28[0][0]
conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	4224	batch_normalization_9[0][0]
conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	36992	batch_normalization_9[0][0]
concatenate_11 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv2d_29[0][0] conv2d_30[0][0]
conv2d_transpose_2 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 32, 32, 64)	147520	concatenate_11[0][0]
concatenate_12 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 192)	0	conv2d_transpose_2[0][0] max_pooling2d_1[0][0]
conv2d_31 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 16)	3088	concatenate_12[0][0]
batch_normalization_10 (BatchNo	(None, 32, 32, 16)	64	conv2d_31[0][0]
conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	1088	batch_normalization_10[0][0]

conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	9280	batch_normalization_10[0][0]

concatenate_13 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv2d_32[0][0] conv2d_33[0][0]

conv2d_transpose_3 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 64, 64, 32)	36896	concatenate_13[0][0]

concatenate_14 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 96)	0	conv2d_transpose_3[0][0] max_pooling2d[0][0]

conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	1552	concatenate_14[0][0]

batch_normalization_11 (BatchNo	(None, 64, 64, 16)	64	conv2d_34[0][0]

conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	544	batch_normalization_11[0][0]

conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	4640	batch_normalization_11[0][0]

concatenate_15 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2d_35[0][0] conv2d_36[0][0]

up_sampling2d (UpSampling2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	0	concatenate_15[0][0]

concatenate_16 (Concatenate)	(None, 128, 128, 128)	0	up_sampling2d[0][0] conv2d[0][0]

conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	73792	concatenate_16[0][0]

up_sampling2d_1 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 256, 256, 64)	0	conv2d_37[0][0]

conv2d_38 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 1)	65	up_sampling2d_1[0][0]
=====			
Total params: 2,503,889			
Trainable params: 2,503,025			
Non-trainable params: 864			

Appendix G. DeepLabv3+ with ResNet50 layers and parameters

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 256, 256, 3)]	0	
conv1_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 262, 262, 3)	0	input_1[0][0]
conv1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	9472	conv1_pad[0][0]
conv1_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	256	conv1_conv[0][0]
conv1_relu (Activation)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	0	conv1_bn[0][0]
pool1_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 130, 130, 64)	0	conv1_relu[0][0]
pool1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	pool1_pad[0][0]
conv2_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	4160	pool1_pool[0][0]
conv2_block1_1_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256	conv2_block1_1_conv[0][0]
conv2_block1_1_relu (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2_block1_1_bn[0][0]
conv2_block1_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	36928	conv2_block1_1_relu[0][0]
conv2_block1_2_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256	conv2_block1_2_conv[0][0]
conv2_block1_2_relu (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2_block1_2_bn[0][0]
conv2_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	16640	pool1_pool[0][0]
conv2_block1_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	16640	conv2_block1_2_relu[0][0]
conv2_block1_0_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	conv2_block1_0_conv[0][0]

conv2_block1_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	conv2_block1_3_conv[0][0]
conv2_block1_add (Add)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	conv2_block1_0_bn[0][0] conv2_block1_3_bn[0][0]
conv2_block1_out (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	conv2_block1_add[0][0]
conv2_block2_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	16448	conv2_block1_out[0][0]
conv2_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256	conv2_block2_1_conv[0][0]
conv2_block2_1_relu (Activation	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2_block2_1_bn[0][0]
conv2_block2_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	36928	conv2_block2_1_relu[0][0]
conv2_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256	conv2_block2_2_conv[0][0]
conv2_block2_2_relu (Activation	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2_block2_2_bn[0][0]
conv2_block2_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	16640	conv2_block2_2_relu[0][0]
conv2_block2_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	conv2_block2_3_conv[0][0]
conv2_block2_add (Add)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	conv2_block1_out[0][0] conv2_block2_3_bn[0][0]
conv2_block2_out (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	conv2_block2_add[0][0]
conv2_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	16448	conv2_block2_out[0][0]
conv2_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256	conv2_block3_1_conv[0][0]
conv2_block3_1_relu (Activation	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2_block3_1_bn[0][0]
conv2_block3_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	36928	conv2_block3_1_relu[0][0]

conv2_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256	conv2_block3_2_conv[0][0]

conv2_block3_2_relu (Activation	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2_block3_2_bn[0][0]

conv2_block3_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	16640	conv2_block3_2_relu[0][0]

conv2_block3_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	conv2_block3_3_conv[0][0]

conv2_block3_add (Add)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	conv2_block2_out[0][0] conv2_block3_3_bn[0][0]

conv2_block3_out (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	conv2_block3_add[0][0]

conv3_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	32896	conv2_block3_out[0][0]

conv3_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block1_1_conv[0][0]

conv3_block1_1_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block1_1_bn[0][0]

conv3_block1_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	147584	conv3_block1_1_relu[0][0]

conv3_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block1_2_conv[0][0]

conv3_block1_2_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block1_2_bn[0][0]

conv3_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	131584	conv2_block3_out[0][0]

conv3_block1_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	66048	conv3_block1_2_relu[0][0]

conv3_block1_0_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2048	conv3_block1_0_conv[0][0]

conv3_block1_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2048	conv3_block1_3_conv[0][0]

conv3_block1_add (Add)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block1_0_bn[0][0] conv3_block1_3_bn[0][0]

conv3_block1_out (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block1_add[0][0]

conv3_block2_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	65664	conv3_block1_out[0][0]
conv3_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block2_1_conv[0][0]
conv3_block2_1_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block2_1_bn[0][0]
conv3_block2_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	147584	conv3_block2_1_relu[0][0]
conv3_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block2_2_conv[0][0]
conv3_block2_2_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block2_2_bn[0][0]
conv3_block2_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	66048	conv3_block2_2_relu[0][0]
conv3_block2_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2048	conv3_block2_3_conv[0][0]
conv3_block2_add (Add)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block1_out[0][0] conv3_block2_3_bn[0][0]
conv3_block2_out (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block2_add[0][0]
conv3_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	65664	conv3_block2_out[0][0]
conv3_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block3_1_conv[0][0]
conv3_block3_1_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block3_1_bn[0][0]
conv3_block3_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	147584	conv3_block3_1_relu[0][0]
conv3_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block3_2_conv[0][0]
conv3_block3_2_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block3_2_bn[0][0]
conv3_block3_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	66048	conv3_block3_2_relu[0][0]
conv3_block3_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2048	conv3_block3_3_conv[0][0]

conv3_block3_add (Add)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block2_out[0][0] conv3_block3_3_bn[0][0]
conv3_block3_out (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block3_add[0][0]
conv3_block4_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	65664	conv3_block3_out[0][0]
conv3_block4_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block4_1_conv[0][0]
conv3_block4_1_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block4_1_bn[0][0]
conv3_block4_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	147584	conv3_block4_1_relu[0][0]
conv3_block4_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512	conv3_block4_2_conv[0][0]
conv3_block4_2_relu (Activation	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0	conv3_block4_2_bn[0][0]
conv3_block4_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	66048	conv3_block4_2_relu[0][0]
conv3_block4_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2048	conv3_block4_3_conv[0][0]
conv3_block4_add (Add)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block3_out[0][0] conv3_block4_3_bn[0][0]
conv3_block4_out (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	0	conv3_block4_add[0][0]
conv4_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	131328	conv3_block4_out[0][0]
conv4_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block1_1_conv[0][0]
conv4_block1_1_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block1_1_bn[0][0]
conv4_block1_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	590080	conv4_block1_1_relu[0][0]
conv4_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block1_2_conv[0][0]

conv4_block1_2_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block1_2_bn[0][0]

conv4_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	525312	conv3_block4_out[0][0]

conv4_block1_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	263168	conv4_block1_2_relu[0][0]

conv4_block1_0_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	4096	conv4_block1_0_conv[0][0]

conv4_block1_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	4096	conv4_block1_3_conv[0][0]

conv4_block1_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block1_0_bn[0][0] conv4_block1_3_bn[0][0]

conv4_block1_out (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block1_add[0][0]

conv4_block2_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	262400	conv4_block1_out[0][0]

conv4_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block2_1_conv[0][0]

conv4_block2_1_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block2_1_bn[0][0]

conv4_block2_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	590080	conv4_block2_1_relu[0][0]

conv4_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block2_2_conv[0][0]

conv4_block2_2_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block2_2_bn[0][0]

conv4_block2_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	263168	conv4_block2_2_relu[0][0]

conv4_block2_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	4096	conv4_block2_3_conv[0][0]

conv4_block2_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block1_out[0][0] conv4_block2_3_bn[0][0]

conv4_block2_out (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block2_add[0][0]

conv4_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	262400	conv4_block2_out[0][0]

conv4_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block3_1_conv[0][0]
conv4_block3_1_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block3_1_bn[0][0]
conv4_block3_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	590080	conv4_block3_1_relu[0][0]
conv4_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block3_2_conv[0][0]
conv4_block3_2_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block3_2_bn[0][0]
conv4_block3_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	263168	conv4_block3_2_relu[0][0]
conv4_block3_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	4096	conv4_block3_3_conv[0][0]
conv4_block3_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block2_out[0][0] conv4_block3_3_bn[0][0]
conv4_block3_out (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block3_add[0][0]
conv4_block4_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	262400	conv4_block3_out[0][0]
conv4_block4_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block4_1_conv[0][0]
conv4_block4_1_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block4_1_bn[0][0]
conv4_block4_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	590080	conv4_block4_1_relu[0][0]
conv4_block4_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block4_2_conv[0][0]
conv4_block4_2_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block4_2_bn[0][0]
conv4_block4_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	263168	conv4_block4_2_relu[0][0]
conv4_block4_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	4096	conv4_block4_3_conv[0][0]
conv4_block4_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block3_out[0][0]

			conv4_block4_3_bn[0][0]

conv4_block4_out (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block4_add[0][0]

conv4_block5_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	262400	conv4_block4_out[0][0]

conv4_block5_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block5_1_conv[0][0]

conv4_block5_1_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block5_1_bn[0][0]

conv4_block5_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	590080	conv4_block5_1_relu[0][0]

conv4_block5_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block5_2_conv[0][0]

conv4_block5_2_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block5_2_bn[0][0]

conv4_block5_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	263168	conv4_block5_2_relu[0][0]

conv4_block5_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	4096	conv4_block5_3_conv[0][0]

conv4_block5_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block4_out[0][0] conv4_block5_3_bn[0][0]

conv4_block5_out (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block5_add[0][0]

conv4_block6_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	262400	conv4_block5_out[0][0]

conv4_block6_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block6_1_conv[0][0]

conv4_block6_1_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block6_1_bn[0][0]

conv4_block6_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	590080	conv4_block6_1_relu[0][0]

conv4_block6_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1024	conv4_block6_2_conv[0][0]

conv4_block6_2_relu (Activation	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0	conv4_block6_2_bn[0][0]

conv4_block6_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	263168	conv4_block6_2_relu[0][0]

conv4_block6_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	4096	conv4_block6_3_conv[0][0]

conv4_block6_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block5_out[0][0] conv4_block6_3_bn[0][0]

conv4_block6_out (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 1024)	0	conv4_block6_add[0][0]

conv5_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	524800	conv4_block6_out[0][0]

conv5_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048	conv5_block1_1_conv[0][0]

conv5_block1_1_relu (Activation	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0	conv5_block1_1_bn[0][0]

conv5_block1_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808	conv5_block1_1_relu[0][0]

conv5_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048	conv5_block1_2_conv[0][0]

conv5_block1_2_relu (Activation	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0	conv5_block1_2_bn[0][0]

conv5_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	2099200	conv4_block6_out[0][0]

conv5_block1_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	1050624	conv5_block1_2_relu[0][0]

conv5_block1_0_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	8192	conv5_block1_0_conv[0][0]

conv5_block1_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	8192	conv5_block1_3_conv[0][0]

conv5_block1_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	0	conv5_block1_0_bn[0][0] conv5_block1_3_bn[0][0]

conv5_block1_out (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	0	conv5_block1_add[0][0]

conv5_block2_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	1049088	conv5_block1_out[0][0]

conv5_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048	conv5_block2_1_conv[0][0]

conv5_block2_1_relu (Activation	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0	conv5_block2_1_bn[0][0]
conv5_block2_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808	conv5_block2_1_relu[0][0]
conv5_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048	conv5_block2_2_conv[0][0]
conv5_block2_2_relu (Activation	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0	conv5_block2_2_bn[0][0]
conv5_block2_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	1050624	conv5_block2_2_relu[0][0]
conv5_block2_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	8192	conv5_block2_3_conv[0][0]
conv5_block2_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	0	conv5_block1_out[0][0] conv5_block2_3_bn[0][0]
conv5_block2_out (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	0	conv5_block2_add[0][0]
conv5_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	1049088	conv5_block2_out[0][0]
conv5_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048	conv5_block3_1_conv[0][0]
conv5_block3_1_relu (Activation	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0	conv5_block3_1_bn[0][0]
conv5_block3_2_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808	conv5_block3_1_relu[0][0]
conv5_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048	conv5_block3_2_conv[0][0]
conv5_block3_2_relu (Activation	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0	conv5_block3_2_bn[0][0]
conv5_block3_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	1050624	conv5_block3_2_relu[0][0]
conv5_block3_3_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	8192	conv5_block3_3_conv[0][0]
conv5_block3_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	0	conv5_block2_out[0][0] conv5_block3_3_bn[0][0]

conv5_block3_out (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	0	conv5_block3_add[0][0]
average_pooling (AveragePooling)	(None, 1, 1, 2048)	0	conv5_block3_out[0][0]
pool_1x1conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 256)	524288	average_pooling[0][0]
bn_1 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 1, 1, 256)	1024	pool_1x1conv2d[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d1 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	524288	conv5_block3_out[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d6 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	4718592	conv5_block3_out[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d12 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	4718592	conv5_block3_out[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d18 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	4718592	conv5_block3_out[0][0]
relu_1 (Activation)	(None, 1, 1, 256)	0	bn_1[0][0]
bn_2 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d1[0][0]
bn_3 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d6[0][0]
bn_4 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d12[0][0]
bn_5 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d18[0][0]
relu_1_upsample (Lambda)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	relu_1[0][0]
relu_2 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_2[0][0]
relu_3 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_3[0][0]
relu_4 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_4[0][0]
relu_5 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_5[0][0]
ASPP_concat (Concatenate)	(None, 8, 8, 1280)	0	relu_1_upsample[0][0]

			relu_2[0][0]
			relu_3[0][0]
			relu_4[0][0]
			relu_5[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_final (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	327680	ASPP_concat[0][0]
bn_final (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_final[0][0]
low_level_projection (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 48)	12288	conv2_block3_out[0][0]
relu_final (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_final[0][0]
bn_low_level_projection (BatchN	(None, 64, 64, 48)	192	low_level_projection[0][0]
relu_final_upsample (Lambda)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	relu_final[0][0]
low_level_activation (Activatio	(None, 64, 64, 48)	0	bn_low_level_projection[0][0]
decoder_concat (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 304)	0	relu_final_upsample[0][0] low_level_activation[0][0]
decoder_conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	700416	decoder_concat[0][0]
bn_decoder_1 (BatchNormalizatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	decoder_conv2d_1[0][0]
activation_decoder_1 (Activatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	bn_decoder_1[0][0]
decoder_conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	589824	activation_decoder_1[0][0]
bn_decoder_2 (BatchNormalizatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	decoder_conv2d_2[0][0]
activation_decoder_2 (Activatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	bn_decoder_2[0][0]
activation_decoder_2_upsample ((None, 256, 256, 256)	0	activation_decoder_2[0][0]
output_layer (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 1)	257	activation_decoder_2_upsample[0][

```
=====
Total params: 40,430,913
Trainable params: 40,373,601
Non-trainable params: 57,312
```

Appendix H. DeepLabv3+ with EfficientNet layers and parameters

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 256, 256, 3)]	0	
rescaling (Rescaling)	(None, 256, 256, 3)	0	input_1[0][0]
normalization (Normalization)	(None, 256, 256, 3)	7	rescaling[0][0]
stem_conv_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 257, 257, 3)	0	normalization[0][0]
stem_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 48)	1296	stem_conv_pad[0][0]
stem_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 128, 128, 48)	192	stem_conv[0][0]
stem_activation (Activation)	(None, 128, 128, 48)	0	stem_bn[0][0]
block1a_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 48)	432	stem_activation[0][0]
block1a_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 128, 128, 48)	192	block1a_dwconv[0][0]
block1a_activation (Activation)	(None, 128, 128, 48)	0	block1a_bn[0][0]
block1a_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 48)	0	block1a_activation[0][0]
block1a_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 48)	0	block1a_se_squeeze[0][0]
block1a_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 12)	588	block1a_se_reshape[0][0]
block1a_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 48)	624	block1a_se_reduce[0][0]
block1a_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 128, 128, 48)	0	block1a_activation[0][0] block1a_se_expand[0][0]

block1a_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 24)	1152	block1a_se_excite[0][0]

block1a_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 128, 128, 24)	96	block1a_project_conv[0][0]

block1b_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 128, 128, 24)	216	block1a_project_bn[0][0]

block1b_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 128, 128, 24)	96	block1b_dwconv[0][0]

block1b_activation (Activation)	(None, 128, 128, 24)	0	block1b_bn[0][0]

block1b_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 24)	0	block1b_activation[0][0]

block1b_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 24)	0	block1b_se_squeeze[0][0]

block1b_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 6)	150	block1b_se_reshape[0][0]

block1b_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 24)	168	block1b_se_reduce[0][0]

block1b_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 128, 128, 24)	0	block1b_activation[0][0] block1b_se_expand[0][0]

block1b_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 24)	576	block1b_se_excite[0][0]

block1b_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 128, 128, 24)	96	block1b_project_conv[0][0]

block1b_drop (Dropout)	(None, 128, 128, 24)	0	block1b_project_bn[0][0]

block1b_add (Add)	(None, 128, 128, 24)	0	block1b_drop[0][0] block1a_project_bn[0][0]

block2a_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 144)	3456	block1b_add[0][0]

block2a_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 128, 128, 144)	576	block2a_expand_conv[0][0]

block2a_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 128, 128, 144)	0	block2a_expand_bn[0][0]

block2a_dwconv_pad (ZeroPadding	(None, 129, 129, 144)	0	block2a_expand_activation[0][0]

block2a_dwconv	(DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 64, 64, 144)	1296	block2a_dwconv_pad[0][0]
block2a_bn	(BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 144)	576	block2a_dwconv[0][0]
block2a_activation	(Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 144)	0	block2a_bn[0][0]
block2a_se_squeeze	(GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 144)	0	block2a_activation[0][0]
block2a_se_reshape	(Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 144)	0	block2a_se_squeeze[0][0]
block2a_se_reduce	(Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 6)	870	block2a_se_reshape[0][0]
block2a_se_expand	(Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 144)	1008	block2a_se_reduce[0][0]
block2a_se_excite	(Multiply)	(None, 64, 64, 144)	0	block2a_activation[0][0] block2a_se_expand[0][0]
block2a_project_conv	(Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	4608	block2a_se_excite[0][0]
block2a_project_bn	(BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	128	block2a_project_conv[0][0]
block2b_expand_conv	(Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	6144	block2a_project_bn[0][0]
block2b_expand_bn	(BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	768	block2b_expand_conv[0][0]
block2b_expand_activation	(Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2b_expand_bn[0][0]
block2b_dwconv	(DepthwiseConv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	1728	block2b_expand_activation[0][0]
block2b_bn	(BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	768	block2b_dwconv[0][0]
block2b_activation	(Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2b_bn[0][0]
block2b_se_squeeze	(GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 192)	0	block2b_activation[0][0]
block2b_se_reshape	(Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	0	block2b_se_squeeze[0][0]

block2b_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 8)	1544	block2b_se_reshape[0][0]
block2b_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	1728	block2b_se_reduce[0][0]
block2b_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2b_activation[0][0] block2b_se_expand[0][0]
block2b_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	6144	block2b_se_excite[0][0]
block2b_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 64, 64, 32)	128	block2b_project_conv[0][0]
block2b_drop (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	block2b_project_bn[0][0]
block2b_add (Add)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	block2b_drop[0][0] block2a_project_bn[0][0]
block2c_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	6144	block2b_add[0][0]
block2c_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 192)	768	block2c_expand_conv[0][0]
block2c_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2c_expand_bn[0][0]
block2c_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 64, 64, 192)	1728	block2c_expand_activation[0][0]
block2c_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	768	block2c_dwconv[0][0]
block2c_activation (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2c_bn[0][0]
block2c_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 192)	0	block2c_activation[0][0]
block2c_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	0	block2c_se_squeeze[0][0]
block2c_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 8)	1544	block2c_se_reshape[0][0]
block2c_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	1728	block2c_se_reduce[0][0]

block2c_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2c_activation[0][0] block2c_se_expand[0][0]

block2c_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	6144	block2c_se_excite[0][0]

block2c_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 64, 64, 32)	128	block2c_project_conv[0][0]

block2c_drop (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	block2c_project_bn[0][0]

block2c_add (Add)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	block2c_drop[0][0] block2b_add[0][0]

block2d_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	6144	block2c_add[0][0]

block2d_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 192)	768	block2d_expand_conv[0][0]

block2d_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2d_expand_bn[0][0]

block2d_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 64, 64, 192)	1728	block2d_expand_activation[0][0]

block2d_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	768	block2d_dwconv[0][0]

block2d_activation (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2d_bn[0][0]

block2d_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 192)	0	block2d_activation[0][0]

block2d_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	0	block2d_se_squeeze[0][0]

block2d_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 8)	1544	block2d_se_reshape[0][0]

block2d_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	1728	block2d_se_reduce[0][0]

block2d_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block2d_activation[0][0] block2d_se_expand[0][0]

block2d_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	6144	block2d_se_excite[0][0]

block2d_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 64, 64, 32)	128	block2d_project_conv[0][0]

block2d_drop (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	block2d_project_bn[0][0]

block2d_add (Add)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	block2d_drop[0][0] block2c_add[0][0]

block3a_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 192)	6144	block2d_add[0][0]

block3a_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 64, 64, 192)	768	block3a_expand_conv[0][0]

block3a_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 64, 64, 192)	0	block3a_expand_bn[0][0]

block3a_dwconv_pad (ZeroPadding	(None, 67, 67, 192)	0	block3a_expand_activation[0][0]

block3a_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 32, 32, 192)	4800	block3a_dwconv_pad[0][0]

block3a_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 32, 32, 192)	768	block3a_dwconv[0][0]

block3a_activation (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 192)	0	block3a_bn[0][0]

block3a_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 192)	0	block3a_activation[0][0]

block3a_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	0	block3a_se_squeeze[0][0]

block3a_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 8)	1544	block3a_se_reshape[0][0]

block3a_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 192)	1728	block3a_se_reduce[0][0]

block3a_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 32, 32, 192)	0	block3a_se_expand[0][0] block3a_activation[0][0]

block3a_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	10752	block3a_se_excite[0][0]

block3a_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 32, 32, 56)	224	block3a_project_conv[0][0]

block3b_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	18816	block3a_project_bn[0][0]

block3b_expand_bn	(BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 336)	1344	block3b_expand_conv[0][0]
block3b_expand_activation	(Acti	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3b_expand_bn[0][0]
block3b_dwconv	(DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 32, 32, 336)	8400	block3b_expand_activation[0][0]
block3b_bn	(BatchNormalization)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	1344	block3b_dwconv[0][0]
block3b_activation	(Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3b_bn[0][0]
block3b_se_squeeze	(GlobalAvera	(None, 336)	0	block3b_activation[0][0]
block3b_se_reshape	(Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	0	block3b_se_squeeze[0][0]
block3b_se_reduce	(Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 14)	4718	block3b_se_reshape[0][0]
block3b_se_expand	(Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	5040	block3b_se_reduce[0][0]
block3b_se_excite	(Multiply)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3b_se_expand[0][0]
block3b_project_conv	(Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	18816	block3b_se_excite[0][0]
block3b_project_bn	(BatchNormal	(None, 32, 32, 56)	224	block3b_project_conv[0][0]
block3b_drop	(Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	0	block3b_project_bn[0][0]
block3b_add	(Add)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	0	block3b_drop[0][0]
block3c_expand_conv	(Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	18816	block3a_project_bn[0][0]
block3c_expand_bn	(BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 336)	1344	block3b_add[0][0]
block3c_expand_activation	(Acti	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3c_expand_conv[0][0]

block3c_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 32, 32, 336)	8400	block3c_expand_activation[0][0]

block3c_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	1344	block3c_dwconv[0][0]

block3c_activation (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3c_bn[0][0]

block3c_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 336)	0	block3c_activation[0][0]

block3c_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	0	block3c_se_squeeze[0][0]

block3c_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 14)	4718	block3c_se_reshape[0][0]

block3c_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	5040	block3c_se_reduce[0][0]

block3c_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3c_activation[0][0] block3c_se_expand[0][0]

block3c_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	18816	block3c_se_excite[0][0]

block3c_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 32, 32, 56)	224	block3c_project_conv[0][0]

block3c_drop (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	0	block3c_project_bn[0][0]

block3c_add (Add)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	0	block3c_drop[0][0] block3b_add[0][0]

block3d_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	18816	block3c_add[0][0]

block3d_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 32, 32, 336)	1344	block3d_expand_conv[0][0]

block3d_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3d_expand_bn[0][0]

block3d_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 32, 32, 336)	8400	block3d_expand_activation[0][0]

block3d_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	1344	block3d_dwconv[0][0]

block3d_activation (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3d_bn[0][0]

block3d_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 336)	0	block3d_activation[0][0]
block3d_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	0	block3d_se_squeeze[0][0]
block3d_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 14)	4718	block3d_se_reshape[0][0]
block3d_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	5040	block3d_se_reduce[0][0]
block3d_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block3d_activation[0][0] block3d_se_expand[0][0]
block3d_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	18816	block3d_se_excite[0][0]
block3d_project_bn (BatchNormalizer)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	224	block3d_project_conv[0][0]
block3d_drop (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	0	block3d_project_bn[0][0]
block3d_add (Add)	(None, 32, 32, 56)	0	block3d_drop[0][0] block3c_add[0][0]
block4a_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	18816	block3d_add[0][0]
block4a_expand_bn (BatchNormalizer)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	1344	block4a_expand_conv[0][0]
block4a_expand_activation (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 336)	0	block4a_expand_bn[0][0]
block4a_dwconv_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 33, 33, 336)	0	block4a_expand_activation[0][0]
block4a_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 336)	3024	block4a_dwconv_pad[0][0]
block4a_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 336)	1344	block4a_dwconv[0][0]
block4a_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 336)	0	block4a_bn[0][0]
block4a_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 336)	0	block4a_activation[0][0]

block4a_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	0	block4a_se_squeeze[0][0]

block4a_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 14)	4718	block4a_se_reshape[0][0]

block4a_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 336)	5040	block4a_se_reduce[0][0]

block4a_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 336)	0	block4a_activation[0][0] block4a_se_expand[0][0]

block4a_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	37632	block4a_se_excite[0][0]

block4a_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 112)	448	block4a_project_conv[0][0]

block4b_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	75264	block4a_project_bn[0][0]

block4b_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4b_expand_conv[0][0]

block4b_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4b_expand_bn[0][0]

block4b_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 672)	6048	block4b_expand_activation[0][0]

block4b_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4b_dwconv[0][0]

block4b_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4b_bn[0][0]

block4b_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 672)	0	block4b_activation[0][0]

block4b_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	0	block4b_se_squeeze[0][0]

block4b_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 28)	18844	block4b_se_reshape[0][0]

block4b_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	19488	block4b_se_reduce[0][0]

block4b_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4b_activation[0][0] block4b_se_expand[0][0]

block4b_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	75264	block4b_se_excite[0][0]

block4b_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 112)	448	block4b_project_conv[0][0]
block4b_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4b_project_bn[0][0]
block4b_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4b_drop[0][0] block4a_project_bn[0][0]
block4c_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	75264	block4b_add[0][0]
block4c_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4c_expand_conv[0][0]
block4c_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4c_expand_bn[0][0]
block4c_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 672)	6048	block4c_expand_activation[0][0]
block4c_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4c_dwconv[0][0]
block4c_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4c_bn[0][0]
block4c_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 672)	0	block4c_activation[0][0]
block4c_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	0	block4c_se_squeeze[0][0]
block4c_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 28)	18844	block4c_se_reshape[0][0]
block4c_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	19488	block4c_se_reduce[0][0]
block4c_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4c_se_expand[0][0] block4c_activation[0][0]
block4c_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	75264	block4c_se_excite[0][0]
block4c_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 112)	448	block4c_project_conv[0][0]
block4c_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4c_project_bn[0][0]

block4c_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4c_drop[0][0] block4b_add[0][0]

block4d_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	75264	block4c_add[0][0]

block4d_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4d_expand_conv[0][0]

block4d_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4d_expand_bn[0][0]

block4d_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 672)	6048	block4d_expand_activation[0][0]

block4d_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4d_dwconv[0][0]

block4d_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4d_bn[0][0]

block4d_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 672)	0	block4d_activation[0][0]

block4d_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	0	block4d_se_squeeze[0][0]

block4d_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 28)	18844	block4d_se_reshape[0][0]

block4d_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	19488	block4d_se_reduce[0][0]

block4d_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4d_activation[0][0] block4d_se_expand[0][0]

block4d_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	75264	block4d_se_excite[0][0]

block4d_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 112)	448	block4d_project_conv[0][0]

block4d_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4d_project_bn[0][0]

block4d_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4d_drop[0][0] block4c_add[0][0]

block4e_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	75264	block4d_add[0][0]

block4e_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4e_expand_conv[0][0]

block4e_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4e_expand_bn[0][0]

block4e_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 672)	6048	block4e_expand_activation[0][0]

block4e_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4e_dwconv[0][0]

block4e_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4e_bn[0][0]

block4e_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 672)	0	block4e_activation[0][0]

block4e_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	0	block4e_se_squeeze[0][0]

block4e_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 28)	18844	block4e_se_reshape[0][0]

block4e_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	19488	block4e_se_reduce[0][0]

block4e_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4e_activation[0][0] block4e_se_expand[0][0]

block4e_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	75264	block4e_se_excite[0][0]

block4e_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 112)	448	block4e_project_conv[0][0]

block4e_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4e_project_bn[0][0]

block4e_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4e_drop[0][0] block4d_add[0][0]

block4f_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	75264	block4e_add[0][0]

block4f_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4f_expand_conv[0][0]

block4f_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4f_expand_bn[0][0]

block4f_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 672)	6048	block4f_expand_activation[0][0]

block4f_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block4f_dwconv[0][0]
block4f_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4f_bn[0][0]
block4f_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 672)	0	block4f_activation[0][0]
block4f_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	0	block4f_se_squeeze[0][0]
block4f_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 28)	18844	block4f_se_reshape[0][0]
block4f_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	19488	block4f_se_reduce[0][0]
block4f_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block4f_activation[0][0] block4f_se_expand[0][0]
block4f_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	75264	block4f_se_excite[0][0]
block4f_project_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	448	block4f_project_conv[0][0]
block4f_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4f_project_bn[0][0]
block4f_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 112)	0	block4f_drop[0][0] block4e_add[0][0]
block5a_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	75264	block4f_add[0][0]
block5a_expand_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block5a_expand_conv[0][0]
block5a_expand_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block5a_expand_bn[0][0]
block5a_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	16800	block5a_expand_activation[0][0]
block5a_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	2688	block5a_dwconv[0][0]
block5a_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block5a_bn[0][0]

block5a_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 672)	0	block5a_activation[0][0]

block5a_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	0	block5a_se_squeeze[0][0]

block5a_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 28)	18844	block5a_se_reshape[0][0]

block5a_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 672)	19488	block5a_se_reduce[0][0]

block5a_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 672)	0	block5a_activation[0][0] block5a_se_expand[0][0]

block5a_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	107520	block5a_se_excite[0][0]

block5a_project_bn (BatchNormalizer)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	640	block5a_project_conv[0][0]

block5b_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	153600	block5a_project_bn[0][0]

block5b_expand_bn (BatchNormalizer)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5b_expand_conv[0][0]

block5b_expand_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5b_expand_bn[0][0]

block5b_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	24000	block5b_expand_activation[0][0]

block5b_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5b_dwconv[0][0]

block5b_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5b_bn[0][0]

block5b_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 960)	0	block5b_activation[0][0]

block5b_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	0	block5b_se_squeeze[0][0]

block5b_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 40)	38440	block5b_se_reshape[0][0]

block5b_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	39360	block5b_se_reduce[0][0]

block5b_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5b_activation[0][0] block5b_se_expand[0][0]

block5b_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	153600	block5b_se_excite[0][0]
block5b_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 160)	640	block5b_project_conv[0][0]
block5b_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5b_project_bn[0][0]
block5b_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5b_drop[0][0] block5a_project_bn[0][0]
block5c_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	153600	block5b_add[0][0]
block5c_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5c_expand_conv[0][0]
block5c_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5c_expand_bn[0][0]
block5c_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 960)	24000	block5c_expand_activation[0][0]
block5c_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5c_dwconv[0][0]
block5c_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5c_bn[0][0]
block5c_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 960)	0	block5c_activation[0][0]
block5c_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	0	block5c_se_squeeze[0][0]
block5c_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 40)	38440	block5c_se_reshape[0][0]
block5c_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	39360	block5c_se_reduce[0][0]
block5c_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5c_activation[0][0] block5c_se_expand[0][0]
block5c_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	153600	block5c_se_excite[0][0]
block5c_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 160)	640	block5c_project_conv[0][0]

block5c_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5c_project_bn[0][0]

block5c_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5c_drop[0][0] block5b_add[0][0]

block5d_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	153600	block5c_add[0][0]

block5d_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5d_expand_conv[0][0]

block5d_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5d_expand_bn[0][0]

block5d_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 960)	24000	block5d_expand_activation[0][0]

block5d_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5d_dwconv[0][0]

block5d_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5d_bn[0][0]

block5d_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 960)	0	block5d_activation[0][0]

block5d_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	0	block5d_se_squeeze[0][0]

block5d_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 40)	38440	block5d_se_reshape[0][0]

block5d_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	39360	block5d_se_reduce[0][0]

block5d_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5d_activation[0][0] block5d_se_expand[0][0]

block5d_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	153600	block5d_se_excite[0][0]

block5d_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 160)	640	block5d_project_conv[0][0]

block5d_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5d_project_bn[0][0]

block5d_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5d_drop[0][0] block5c_add[0][0]

block5e_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	153600	block5d_add[0][0]

block5e_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5e_expand_conv[0][0]

block5e_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5e_expand_bn[0][0]

block5e_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 16, 16, 960)	24000	block5e_expand_activation[0][0]

block5e_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5e_dwconv[0][0]

block5e_activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5e_bn[0][0]

block5e_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 960)	0	block5e_activation[0][0]

block5e_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	0	block5e_se_squeeze[0][0]

block5e_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 40)	38440	block5e_se_reshape[0][0]

block5e_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	39360	block5e_se_reduce[0][0]

block5e_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5e_se_expand[0][0]

block5e_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	153600	block5e_se_excite[0][0]

block5e_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 16, 16, 160)	640	block5e_project_conv[0][0]

block5e_drop (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5e_project_bn[0][0]

block5e_add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5e_drop[0][0]

block5f_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 960)	153600	block5d_add[0][0]

block5f_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5e_add[0][0]

block5f_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5f_expand_bn[0][0]

block5f_dwconv	(DepthwiseConv2D (None, 16, 16, 960)	24000	block5f_expand_activation[0][0]
block5f_bn	(BatchNormalization) (None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block5f_dwconv[0][0]
block5f_activation	(Activation) (None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5f_bn[0][0]
block5f_se_squeeze	(GlobalAveragePooling2D) (None, 960)	0	block5f_activation[0][0]
block5f_se_reshape	(Reshape) (None, 1, 1, 960)	0	block5f_se_squeeze[0][0]
block5f_se_reduce	(Conv2D) (None, 1, 1, 40)	38440	block5f_se_reshape[0][0]
block5f_se_expand	(Conv2D) (None, 1, 1, 960)	39360	block5f_se_reduce[0][0]
block5f_se_excite	(Multiply) (None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block5f_activation[0][0] block5f_se_expand[0][0]
block5f_project_conv	(Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 160)	153600	block5f_se_excite[0][0]
block5f_project_bn	(BatchNormalization) (None, 16, 16, 160)	640	block5f_project_conv[0][0]
block5f_drop	(Dropout) (None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5f_project_bn[0][0]
block5f_add	(Add) (None, 16, 16, 160)	0	block5f_drop[0][0] block5f_add[0][0]
block6a_expand_conv	(Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 960)	153600	block5f_add[0][0]
block6a_expand_bn	(BatchNormalization) (None, 16, 16, 960)	3840	block6a_expand_conv[0][0]
block6a_expand_activation	(Activation) (None, 16, 16, 960)	0	block6a_expand_bn[0][0]
block6a_dwconv_pad	(ZeroPadding2D) (None, 19, 19, 960)	0	block6a_expand_activation[0][0]
block6a_dwconv	(DepthwiseConv2D) (None, 8, 8, 960)	24000	block6a_dwconv_pad[0][0]

block6a_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 960)	3840	block6a_dwconv[0][0]

block6a_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 960)	0	block6a_bn[0][0]

block6a_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 960)	0	block6a_activation[0][0]

block6a_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	0	block6a_se_squeeze[0][0]

block6a_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 40)	38440	block6a_se_reshape[0][0]

block6a_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 960)	39360	block6a_se_reduce[0][0]

block6a_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 960)	0	block6a_activation[0][0] block6a_se_expand[0][0]

block6a_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	261120	block6a_se_excite[0][0]

block6a_project_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6a_project_conv[0][0]

block6b_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6a_project_bn[0][0]

block6b_expand_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6b_expand_conv[0][0]

block6b_expand_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6b_expand_bn[0][0]

block6b_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	40800	block6b_expand_activation[0][0]

block6b_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6b_dwconv[0][0]

block6b_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6b_bn[0][0]

block6b_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1632)	0	block6b_activation[0][0]

block6b_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block6b_se_squeeze[0][0]

block6b_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block6b_se_reshape[0][0]

block6b_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block6b_se_reduce[0][0]

block6b_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6b_activation[0][0] block6b_se_expand[0][0]

block6b_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	443904	block6b_se_excite[0][0]

block6b_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6b_project_conv[0][0]

block6b_drop (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6b_project_bn[0][0]

block6b_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6b_drop[0][0] block6a_project_bn[0][0]

block6c_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6b_add[0][0]

block6c_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6c_expand_conv[0][0]

block6c_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6c_expand_bn[0][0]

block6c_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	40800	block6c_expand_activation[0][0]

block6c_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6c_dwconv[0][0]

block6c_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6c_bn[0][0]

block6c_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 1632)	0	block6c_activation[0][0]

block6c_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block6c_se_squeeze[0][0]

block6c_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block6c_se_reshape[0][0]

block6c_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block6c_se_reduce[0][0]

block6c_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6c_activation[0][0] block6c_se_expand[0][0]

block6c_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	443904	block6c_se_excite[0][0]

block6c_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6c_project_conv[0][0]

block6c_drop (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6c_project_bn[0][0]

block6c_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6c_drop[0][0] block6b_add[0][0]

block6d_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6c_add[0][0]

block6d_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6d_expand_conv[0][0]

block6d_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6d_expand_bn[0][0]

block6d_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	40800	block6d_expand_activation[0][0]

block6d_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6d_dwconv[0][0]

block6d_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6d_bn[0][0]

block6d_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 1632)	0	block6d_activation[0][0]

block6d_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block6d_se_squeeze[0][0]

block6d_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block6d_se_reshape[0][0]

block6d_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block6d_se_reduce[0][0]

block6d_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6d_activation[0][0] block6d_se_expand[0][0]

block6d_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	443904	block6d_se_excite[0][0]

block6d_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6d_project_conv[0][0]

block6d_drop (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6d_project_bn[0][0]

block6d_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6d_drop[0][0] block6c_add[0][0]
block6e_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6d_add[0][0]
block6e_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6e_expand_conv[0][0]
block6e_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6e_expand_bn[0][0]
block6e_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	40800	block6e_expand_activation[0][0]
block6e_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6e_dwconv[0][0]
block6e_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6e_bn[0][0]
block6e_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 1632)	0	block6e_activation[0][0]
block6e_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block6e_se_squeeze[0][0]
block6e_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block6e_se_reshape[0][0]
block6e_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block6e_se_reduce[0][0]
block6e_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6e_activation[0][0] block6e_se_expand[0][0]
block6e_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	443904	block6e_se_excite[0][0]
block6e_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6e_project_conv[0][0]
block6e_drop (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6e_project_bn[0][0]
block6e_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6e_drop[0][0] block6d_add[0][0]
block6f_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6e_add[0][0]

block6f_expand_bn	(BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6f_expand_conv[0][0]
block6f_expand_activation	(Acti	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6f_expand_bn[0][0]
block6f_dwconv	(DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	40800	block6f_expand_activation[0][0]
block6f_bn	(BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6f_dwconv[0][0]
block6f_activation	(Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6f_bn[0][0]
block6f_se_squeeze	(GlobalAvera	(None, 1632)	0	block6f_activation[0][0]
block6f_se_reshape	(Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block6f_se_squeeze[0][0]
block6f_se_reduce	(Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block6f_se_reshape[0][0]
block6f_se_expand	(Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block6f_se_reduce[0][0]
block6f_se_excite	(Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6f_activation[0][0] block6f_se_expand[0][0]
block6f_project_conv	(Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	443904	block6f_se_excite[0][0]
block6f_project_bn	(BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6f_project_conv[0][0]
block6f_drop	(Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6f_project_bn[0][0]
block6f_add	(Add)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6f_drop[0][0] block6e_add[0][0]
block6g_expand_conv	(Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6f_add[0][0]
block6g_expand_bn	(BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6g_expand_conv[0][0]
block6g_expand_activation	(Acti	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6g_expand_bn[0][0]

block6g_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	40800	block6g_expand_activation[0][0]

block6g_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6g_dwconv[0][0]

block6g_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6g_bn[0][0]

block6g_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 1632)	0	block6g_activation[0][0]

block6g_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block6g_se_squeeze[0][0]

block6g_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block6g_se_reshape[0][0]

block6g_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block6g_se_reduce[0][0]

block6g_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6g_activation[0][0] block6g_se_expand[0][0]

block6g_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	443904	block6g_se_excite[0][0]

block6g_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6g_project_conv[0][0]

block6g_drop (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6g_project_bn[0][0]

block6g_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6g_drop[0][0] block6f_add[0][0]

block6h_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6g_add[0][0]

block6h_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6h_expand_conv[0][0]

block6h_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6h_expand_bn[0][0]

block6h_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	40800	block6h_expand_activation[0][0]

block6h_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block6h_dwconv[0][0]

block6h_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6h_bn[0][0]

block6h_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1632)	0	block6h_activation[0][0]
block6h_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block6h_se_squeeze[0][0]
block6h_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block6h_se_reshape[0][0]
block6h_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block6h_se_reduce[0][0]
block6h_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block6h_activation[0][0] block6h_se_expand[0][0]
block6h_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	443904	block6h_se_excite[0][0]
block6h_project_bn (BatchNormalizer)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	1088	block6h_project_conv[0][0]
block6h_drop (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6h_project_bn[0][0]
block6h_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 272)	0	block6h_drop[0][0] block6g_add[0][0]
block7a_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	443904	block6h_add[0][0]
block7a_expand_bn (BatchNormalizer)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block7a_expand_conv[0][0]
block7a_expand_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block7a_expand_bn[0][0]
block7a_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	14688	block7a_expand_activation[0][0]
block7a_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	6528	block7a_dwconv[0][0]
block7a_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block7a_bn[0][0]
block7a_se_squeeze (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1632)	0	block7a_activation[0][0]
block7a_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	0	block7a_se_squeeze[0][0]

block7a_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 68)	111044	block7a_se_reshape[0][0]

block7a_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 1632)	112608	block7a_se_reduce[0][0]

block7a_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 1632)	0	block7a_activation[0][0] block7a_se_expand[0][0]

block7a_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 448)	731136	block7a_se_excite[0][0]

block7a_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 448)	1792	block7a_project_conv[0][0]

block7b_expand_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 2688)	1204224	block7a_project_bn[0][0]

block7b_expand_bn (BatchNormali	(None, 8, 8, 2688)	10752	block7b_expand_conv[0][0]

block7b_expand_activation (Acti	(None, 8, 8, 2688)	0	block7b_expand_bn[0][0]

block7b_dwconv (DepthwiseConv2D	(None, 8, 8, 2688)	24192	block7b_expand_activation[0][0]

block7b_bn (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 2688)	10752	block7b_dwconv[0][0]

block7b_activation (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 2688)	0	block7b_bn[0][0]

block7b_se_squeeze (GlobalAvera	(None, 2688)	0	block7b_activation[0][0]

block7b_se_reshape (Reshape)	(None, 1, 1, 2688)	0	block7b_se_squeeze[0][0]

block7b_se_reduce (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 112)	301168	block7b_se_reshape[0][0]

block7b_se_expand (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 2688)	303744	block7b_se_reduce[0][0]

block7b_se_excite (Multiply)	(None, 8, 8, 2688)	0	block7b_activation[0][0] block7b_se_expand[0][0]

block7b_project_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 448)	1204224	block7b_se_excite[0][0]

block7b_project_bn (BatchNormal	(None, 8, 8, 448)	1792	block7b_project_conv[0][0]

block7b_drop (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 448)	0	block7b_project_bn[0][0]
block7b_add (Add)	(None, 8, 8, 448)	0	block7b_drop[0][0] block7a_project_bn[0][0]
average_pooling (AveragePooling)	(None, 1, 1, 448)	0	block7b_add[0][0]
pool_1x1conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 256)	114688	average_pooling[0][0]
bn_1 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 1, 1, 256)	1024	pool_1x1conv2d[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d1 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	114688	block7b_add[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d6 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1032192	block7b_add[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d12 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1032192	block7b_add[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_d18 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1032192	block7b_add[0][0]
relu_1 (Activation)	(None, 1, 1, 256)	0	bn_1[0][0]
bn_2 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d1[0][0]
bn_3 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d6[0][0]
bn_4 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d12[0][0]
bn_5 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_d18[0][0]
relu_1_upsample (Lambda)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	relu_1[0][0]
relu_2 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_2[0][0]
relu_3 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_3[0][0]
relu_4 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_4[0][0]

relu_5 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_5[0][0]
ASPP_concat (Concatenate)	(None, 8, 8, 1280)	0	relu_1_upsample[0][0] relu_2[0][0] relu_3[0][0] relu_4[0][0] relu_5[0][0]
ASPP_conv2d_final (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	327680	ASPP_concat[0][0]
bn_final (BatchNormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024	ASPP_conv2d_final[0][0]
low_level_projection (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 48)	1536	block2b_add[0][0]
relu_final (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0	bn_final[0][0]
bn_low_level_projection (BatchN	(None, 64, 64, 48)	192	low_level_projection[0][0]
relu_final_upsample (Lambda)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	relu_final[0][0]
low_level_activation (Activatio	(None, 64, 64, 48)	0	bn_low_level_projection[0][0]
decoder_concat (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 304)	0	relu_final_upsample[0][0] low_level_activation[0][0]
decoder_conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	700416	decoder_concat[0][0]
bn_decoder_1 (BatchNormalizatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	decoder_conv2d_1[0][0]
activation_decoder_1 (Activatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	bn_decoder_1[0][0]
decoder_conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	589824	activation_decoder_1[0][0]
bn_decoder_2 (BatchNormalizatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	1024	decoder_conv2d_2[0][0]
activation_decoder_2 (Activatio	(None, 64, 64, 256)	0	bn_decoder_2[0][0]

```

-----
activation_decoder_2_upsample ( (None, 256, 256, 256 0          activation_decoder_2[0][0]
-----
output_layer (Conv2D)          (None, 256, 256, 1) 257          activation_decoder_2_upsample[0][
=====
Total params: 21,817,888
Trainable params: 21,692,073
Non-trainable params: 125,815

```

Appendix I. ATT Squeeze U-Net layers and parameters

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 256, 256, 3)]	0	
lambda (Lambda)	(None, 256, 256, 3)	0	input_1[0][0]
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	9472	lambda[0][0]
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	conv2d[0][0]
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	1040	max_pooling2d[0][0]
batch_normalization (BatchNormaliza	(None, 64, 64, 16)	64	conv2d_1[0][0]
depthwise_conv2d (DepthwiseConv	(None, 64, 64, 16)	160	batch_normalization[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape (TFOpLambda)	(4,)	0	depthwise_conv2d[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem (Slici ())		0	tf.compat.v1.shape[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor (TFOpLambd	(5,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem[0][0]
tf.reshape (TFOpLambda)	(None, 64, 64, 1, 16)	0	depthwise_conv2d[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.transpose (TFOpLam	(None, 64, 64, 16, 1)	0	tf.reshape[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_1 (TFOpLambd	(5,)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_1 (Slii ())		0	tf.compat.v1.shape_1[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_1 (TFOpLam	(4,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_1[0][0]
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	1088	batch_normalization[0][0]
tf.reshape_1 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose[0][0]

			tf.convert_to_tensor_1[0][0]
concatenate (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 80)	0	conv2d_2[0][0] tf.reshape_1[0][0]
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	1296	concatenate[0][0]
batch_normalization_1 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 64, 16)	64	conv2d_3[0][0]
depthwise_conv2d_1 (DepthwiseCo	(None, 64, 64, 16)	160	batch_normalization_1[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_2 (TFOpLambd	(4,)	0	depthwise_conv2d_1[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_2 (Sli	()	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_2[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_2 (TFOpLam	(5,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_2[0][0]
tf.reshape_2 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 64, 64, 1, 16)	0	depthwise_conv2d_1[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_2[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.transpose_1 (TFOpL	(None, 64, 64, 16, 1)	0	tf.reshape_2[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_3 (TFOpLambd	(5,)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_1[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_3 (Sli	()	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_3[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_3 (TFOpLam	(4,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_3[0][0]
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	1088	batch_normalization_1[0][0]
tf.reshape_3 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_1[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_3[0][0]
concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 80)	0	conv2d_4[0][0] tf.reshape_3[0][0]
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	1296	concatenate_1[0][0]

batch_normalization_2 (BatchNor	(None, 64, 64, 16)	64	conv2d_5[0][0]
depthwise_conv2d_2 (DepthwiseCo	(None, 64, 64, 16)	160	batch_normalization_2[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_4 (TFOpLambd	(4,)	0	depthwise_conv2d_2[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_4 (Sli	()	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_4[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_4 (TFOpLam	(5,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_4[0][0]
tf.reshape_4 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 64, 64, 1, 16)	0	depthwise_conv2d_2[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_4[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.transpose_2 (TFOpL	(None, 64, 64, 16, 1)	0	tf.reshape_4[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_5 (TFOpLambd	(5,)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_2[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_5 (Sli	()	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_5[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_5 (TFOpLam	(4,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_5[0][0]
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	1088	batch_normalization_2[0][0]
tf.reshape_5 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_2[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_5[0][0]
concatenate_2 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 80)	0	conv2d_6[0][0] tf.reshape_5[0][0]
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 80)	0	concatenate_2[0][0]
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	2592	max_pooling2d_1[0][0]
batch_normalization_3 (BatchNor	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128	conv2d_7[0][0]
depthwise_conv2d_3 (DepthwiseCo	(None, 32, 32, 32)	320	batch_normalization_3[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.shape_6 (TFOpLambd (4,))	0	depthwise_conv2d_3[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_6 (Sli ())	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_6[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_6 (TFOpLam (5,))	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_6[0][0]
tf.reshape_6 (TFOpLambda) (None, 32, 32, 1, 32)	0	depthwise_conv2d_3[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_6[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.transpose_3 (TFOpL (None, 32, 32, 32, 1))	0	tf.reshape_6[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_7 (TFOpLambd (5,))	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_3[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_7 (Sli ())	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_7[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_7 (TFOpLam (4,))	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_7[0][0]
conv2d_8 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 32, 128)	4224	batch_normalization_3[0][0]
tf.reshape_7 (TFOpLambda) (None, 32, 32, 32)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_3[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_7[0][0]
concatenate_3 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 32, 160)	0	conv2d_8[0][0] tf.reshape_7[0][0]
conv2d_9 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 32, 32)	5152	concatenate_3[0][0]
batch_normalization_4 (BatchNor (None, 32, 32, 32))	128	conv2d_9[0][0]
depthwise_conv2d_4 (DepthwiseCo (None, 32, 32, 32))	320	batch_normalization_4[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_8 (TFOpLambd (4,))	0	depthwise_conv2d_4[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_8 (Sli ())	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_8[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_8 (TFOpLam (5,))	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_8[0][0]

tf.reshape_8 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 32, 32, 1, 32 0	depthwise_conv2d_4[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_8[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.transpose_4 (TFOpL	(None, 32, 32, 32, 1 0	tf.reshape_8[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_9 (TFOpLambd	(5,) 0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_4[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_9 (Sli	() 0	tf.compat.v1.shape_9[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_9 (TFOpLam	(4,) 0	tf.__operators__.getitem_9[0][0]
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128) 4224	batch_normalization_4[0][0]
tf.reshape_9 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 32, 32, 32) 0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_4[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_9[0][0]
concatenate_4 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 160) 0	conv2d_10[0][0] tf.reshape_9[0][0]
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32) 5152	concatenate_4[0][0]
batch_normalization_5 (BatchNor	(None, 32, 32, 32) 128	conv2d_11[0][0]
depthwise_conv2d_5 (DepthwiseCo	(None, 32, 32, 32) 320	batch_normalization_5[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.shape_10 (TFOpLamb	(4,) 0	depthwise_conv2d_5[0][0]
tf.__operators__.getitem_10 (S1	() 0	tf.compat.v1.shape_10[0][0]
tf.convert_to_tensor_10 (TFOpLa	(5,) 0	tf.__operators__.getitem_10[0][0]
tf.reshape_10 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 32, 32, 1, 32 0	depthwise_conv2d_5[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_10[0][0]
tf.compat.v1.transpose_5 (TFOpL	(None, 32, 32, 32, 1 0	tf.reshape_10[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.shape_11 (TFOpLamb (5,))		0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_5[0][0]

tf.__operators__.getitem_11 (S1 ())		0	tf.compat.v1.shape_11[0][0]

tf.convert_to_tensor_11 (TFOpLa (4,))		0	tf.__operators__.getitem_11[0][0]

conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	4224	batch_normalization_5[0][0]

tf.reshape_11 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_5[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_11[0][0]

concatenate_5 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 160)	0	conv2d_12[0][0] tf.reshape_11[0][0]

conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	5152	concatenate_5[0][0]

batch_normalization_6 (BatchNor	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128	conv2d_13[0][0]

depthwise_conv2d_6 (DepthwiseCo	(None, 32, 32, 32)	320	batch_normalization_6[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.shape_12 (TFOpLamb (4,))		0	depthwise_conv2d_6[0][0]

tf.__operators__.getitem_12 (S1 ())		0	tf.compat.v1.shape_12[0][0]

tf.convert_to_tensor_12 (TFOpLa (5,))		0	tf.__operators__.getitem_12[0][0]

tf.reshape_12 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 32, 32, 1, 32)	0	depthwise_conv2d_6[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_12[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.transpose_6 (TFOpL	(None, 32, 32, 32, 1)	0	tf.reshape_12[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.shape_13 (TFOpLamb (5,))		0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_6[0][0]

tf.__operators__.getitem_13 (S1 ())		0	tf.compat.v1.shape_13[0][0]

tf.convert_to_tensor_13 (TFOpLa (4,))		0	tf.__operators__.getitem_13[0][0]

conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	4224	batch_normalization_6[0][0]

tf.reshape_13 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_6[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_13[0][0]

concatenate_6 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 160)	0	conv2d_14[0][0] tf.reshape_13[0][0]

max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 160)	0	concatenate_6[0][0]

conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	7728	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]

batch_normalization_7 (BatchNor	(None, 16, 16, 48)	192	conv2d_15[0][0]

depthwise_conv2d_7 (DepthwiseCo	(None, 16, 16, 48)	480	batch_normalization_7[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.shape_14 (TFOpLamb	(4,)	0	depthwise_conv2d_7[0][0]

tf.__operators__.getitem_14 (S1	()	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_14[0][0]

tf.convert_to_tensor_14 (TFOpLa	(5,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_14[0][0]

tf.reshape_14 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 16, 16, 1, 48)	0	depthwise_conv2d_7[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_14[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.transpose_7 (TFOpL	(None, 16, 16, 48, 1)	0	tf.reshape_14[0][0]

tf.compat.v1.shape_15 (TFOpLamb	(5,)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_7[0][0]

tf.__operators__.getitem_15 (S1	()	0	tf.compat.v1.shape_15[0][0]

tf.convert_to_tensor_15 (TFOpLa	(4,)	0	tf.__operators__.getitem_15[0][0]

conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	9408	batch_normalization_7[0][0]

tf.reshape_15 (TFOpLambda)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	0	tf.compat.v1.transpose_7[0][0] tf.convert_to_tensor_15[0][0]

concatenate_7 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 240)	0	conv2d_16[0][0] tf.reshape_15[0][0]
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	15424	concatenate_7[0][0]
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	36928	conv2d_17[0][0]
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	10304	concatenate_3[0][0]
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	4160	conv2d_18[0][0]
add (Add)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0	conv2d_19[0][0] conv2d_20[0][0]
re_lu (ReLU)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0	add[0][0]
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	12480	conv2d_18[0][0]
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 192)	110784	conv2d_18[0][0]
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 1)	65	re_lu[0][0]
concatenate_8 (Concatenate)	(None, 16, 16, 384)	0	conv2d_22[0][0] conv2d_23[0][0]
activation (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 1)	0	conv2d_21[0][0]
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	18480	concatenate_8[0][0]
up_sampling2d (UpSampling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 1)	0	activation[0][0]
up_sampling2d_1 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 48)	0	conv2d_24[0][0]
multiply (Multiply)	(None, 32, 32, 160)	0	concatenate_3[0][0] up_sampling2d[0][0]

conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 48)	20784	up_sampling2d_1[0][0]

concatenate_9 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 208)	0	multiply[0][0] conv2d_25[0][0]

conv2d_transpose (Conv2DTranspo	(None, 32, 32, 128)	239744	concatenate_9[0][0]

conv2d_26 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	2592	concatenate_1[0][0]

conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	4128	conv2d_transpose[0][0]

add_1 (Add)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0	conv2d_26[0][0] conv2d_27[0][0]

re_lu_1 (ReLU)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0	add_1[0][0]

conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	16512	conv2d_transpose[0][0]

conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	147584	conv2d_transpose[0][0]

conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 1)	33	re_lu_1[0][0]

concatenate_10 (Concatenate)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	0	conv2d_29[0][0] conv2d_30[0][0]

activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 1)	0	conv2d_28[0][0]

conv2d_31 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	8224	concatenate_10[0][0]

up_sampling2d_2 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 1)	0	activation_1[0][0]

up_sampling2d_3 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	conv2d_31[0][0]

multiply_1 (Multiply)	(None, 64, 64, 80)	0	concatenate_1[0][0] up_sampling2d_2[0][0]

conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	9248	up_sampling2d_3[0][0]

concatenate_11 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 112)	0	multiply_1[0][0] conv2d_32[0][0]
conv2d_transpose_1 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 64, 64, 64)	64576	concatenate_11[0][0]
conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	2080	conv2d[0][0]
conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	2080	conv2d_transpose_1[0][0]
add_2 (Add)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	conv2d_33[0][0] conv2d_34[0][0]
re_lu_2 (ReLU)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0	add_2[0][0]
conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	4160	conv2d_transpose_1[0][0]
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	36928	conv2d_transpose_1[0][0]
conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 1)	33	re_lu_2[0][0]
concatenate_12 (Concatenate)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	0	conv2d_36[0][0] conv2d_37[0][0]
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 1)	0	conv2d_35[0][0]
conv2d_38 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	2064	concatenate_12[0][0]
up_sampling2d_4 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 128, 128, 1)	0	activation_2[0][0]
up_sampling2d_5 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 128, 128, 16)	0	conv2d_38[0][0]
multiply_2 (Multiply)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	0	conv2d[0][0] up_sampling2d_4[0][0]
conv2d_39 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 16)	2320	up_sampling2d_5[0][0]

concatenate_13 (Concatenate)	(None, 128, 128, 80) 0	multiply_2[0][0] conv2d_39[0][0]

conv2d_transpose_2 (Conv2DTrans	(None, 256, 256, 32) 23072	concatenate_13[0][0]

conv2d_40 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 64) 18496	conv2d_transpose_2[0][0]

conv2d_41 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 1) 65	conv2d_40[0][0]
=====		
Total params: 884,932		
Trainable params: 884,484		
Non-trainable params: 448		

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