Kinerja deep convolutional network untuk pengenalan aksara pallawa

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Abstrak

This research trained Deep Convolutional Networks(ConvNets) to classify hand-written Pallava alphabet. The Deep ConvNets architecture consists of two convolutional layers, each followed by maxpooling layer, two Fully-Connected layers. It had 442.602 parameters. This model classified 660 images of hand-written Pallava alphabet into 33 diferent classes. To make training faster, this research used GPU implementation with 384 CUDA cores. Two different techniques were implemented, Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) and Adaptive Gradient, each trained with 10, 20, 30 and 40 epoch. The best accuracy was 67,5%, achieved by the model with SGD technique trained at 30 epoch.