



## **Convolutional Neural Networks (8DC00)**

Friso G. Heslinga

#### Friso G. Heslinga MSc.

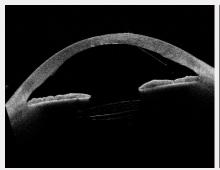


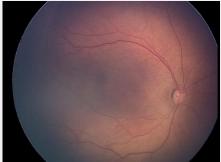
**Background:** BSc and MSc in Biomedical Engineering, MSc in Health Sciences (University of Twente).

**Work/internship experience**: University of Western Australia, University of California - Berkeley, Harvard Medical School

PhD Research: Deep learning, Medical image analysis, Ophthalmology





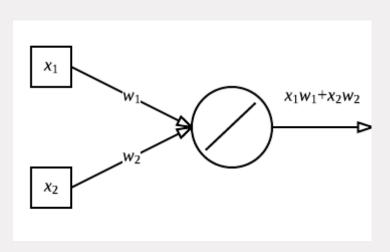




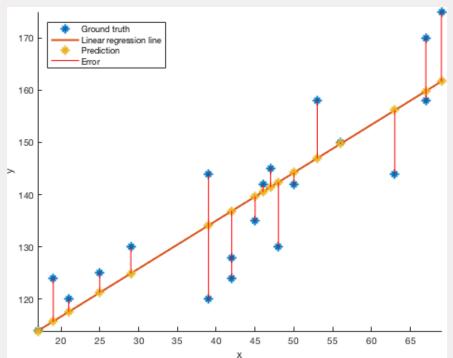


Week	Date	Lecturer	Topics
1	1 Sept.	Maureen	Course introduction; Software demo; Image registration (1)
	3 Sept.	Maureen	Image registration (2); Geometrical transformations
2	8 Sept.	Maureen	Point-based registration
	10 Sept.	Maureen	Intersity-based registration; Evaluation metrics
3	15 Sept.	Catch-up day (no lecture)	
	17 Sept.	Cornel Zachiu (UMCU)	Guest lecture 1: Image analysis for adaptive radiotherapy
4	22 Sept.	Mitko	Introduction to CAD; k-NN; Decision trees
	24 Sept.	Mitko	Generalization and overfitting
5	29 Sept.	Mitko	Logistic regression; Neural networks
	1 Oct.	Friso	Convolutional neural networks
6	6 Oct.	Friso	Deep learning frameworks and applications
	8 Oct.	Friso	Unsupervised machine learning
7	13 Oct.	Maureen	Deep learning for deformable image registration
	15 Oct.	Geert-Jan Rutten (ETZ)	Guest lecture 2: Image analysis in neurosurgery applications
8	20 Oct	Self-study (no lecture)	Active shape models
	22 Oct	Self-study (no lecture)	Active shape models

#### **Previously – Linear regression**

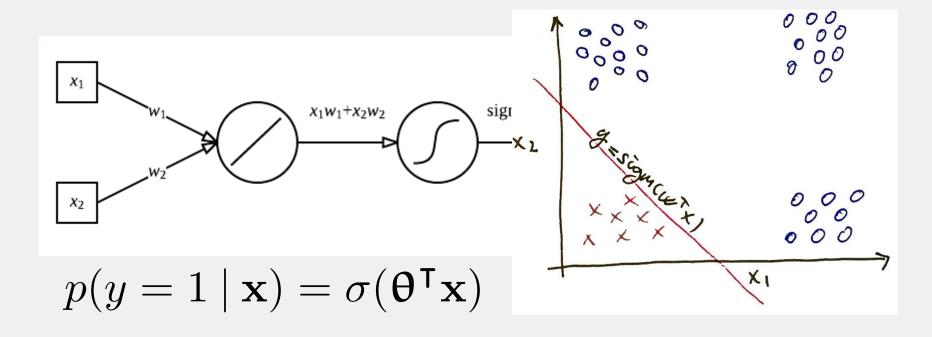


$$\hat{y} = \mathbf{\theta}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}$$



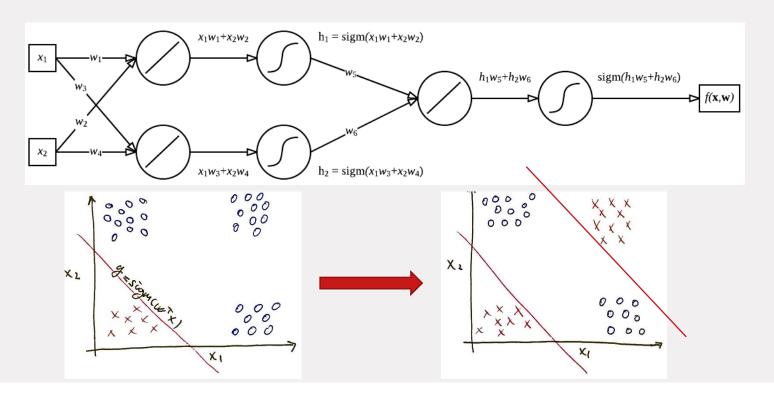


#### **Previously – Logistic regression**



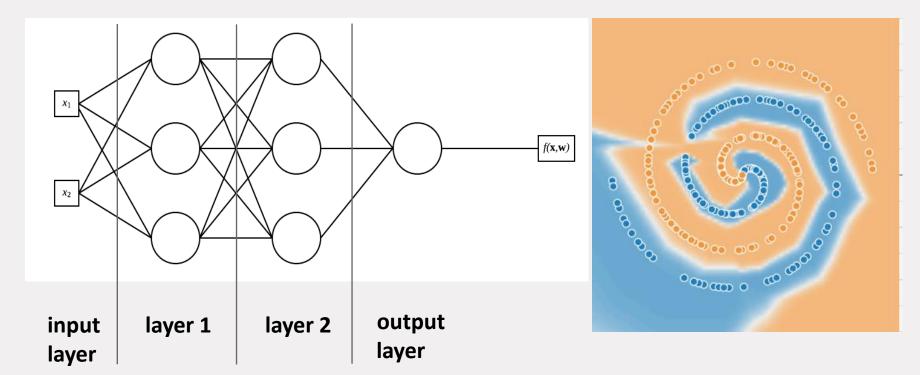


#### **Previously – Neural networks**





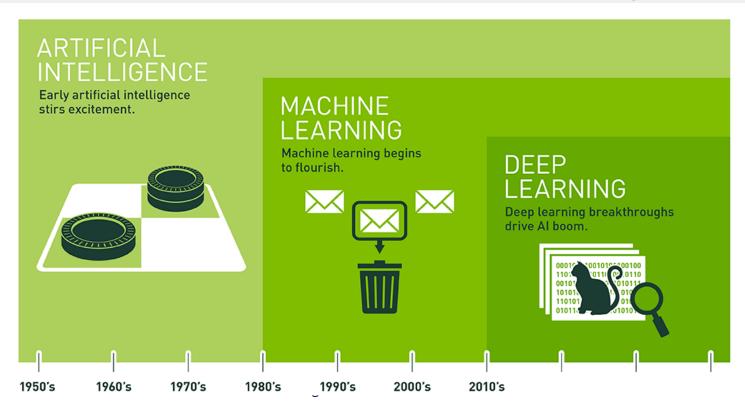
## **Previously – Neural networks**





## **Previously – Machine learning**

Figure source: nvidea.com





## **Today:** Convolutional neural networks (CNN)

■ Neural networks → Convolutional neural networks

Building blocks for deep learning models for image analysis:

- Convolutional layer
- Max-pooling layer

Not needed for the project, but will be on the exam



#### **Learning outcomes**

- Student can explain the concept of convolutions in a neural network
- Student can describe why we can use a convolutional approach for (medical) images
- Student can explain why convolutions enable development of deep (and large) neural networks
- Students can explain and apply the max-pooling layer in a convolutional neural network
- Students can motivate the choice for a kernel size



#### Lecture outline

- Images as input to neural network
- Reducing # of weights
- 1D convolutions
- 2D convolutions
- Break (15 mins)
- Kernels
- Max-pooling
- Interactive example



#### Images as input to neural networks

24 pixels



3 color channels (red, green, blue)

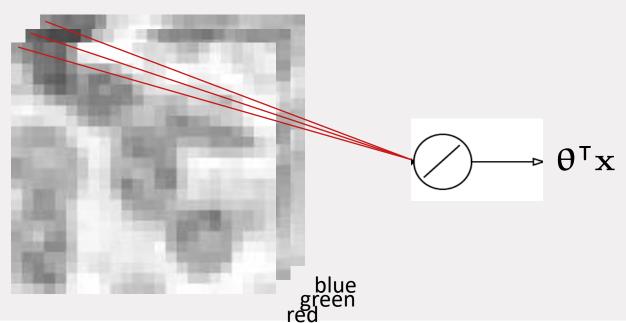
= 1728 features ( $\mathbf{x}_i$  are 1728 dimensional vectors)

If we train linear regression with these inputs (such as in the first practical), we will have 1728 weights w and a bias b.



#### **Every pixel is an input**

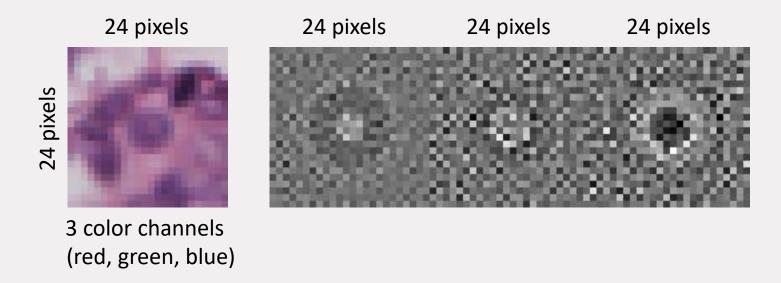
Every pixel from every color channel is multiplied by a weight





## Post-training: visualizing what model has learned

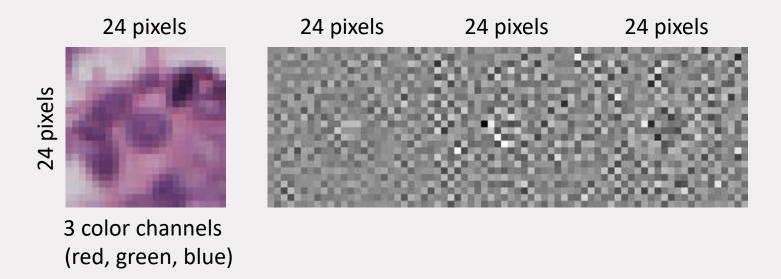
Reshape vector of parameters into 24x24x3 image





## Post-training: visualizing what model has learned

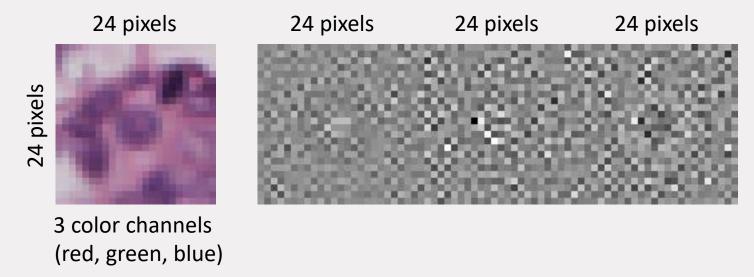
Only 25% of training samples.. Looks noisy!





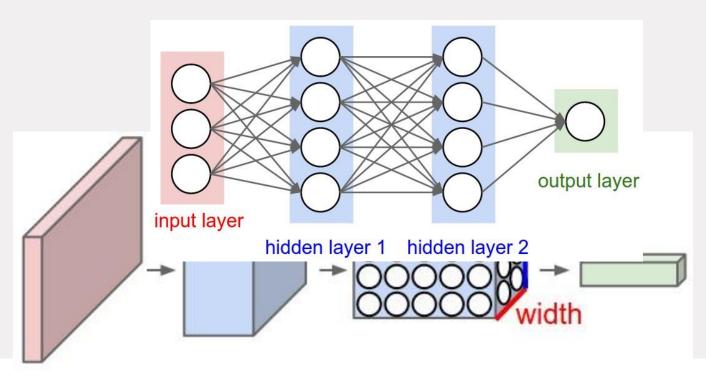
#### Post-training: visualizing what model has learned

You can think of it as "there is not enough training data to reliably estimate all model weights".



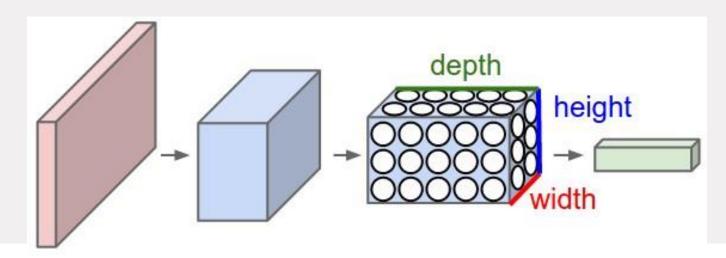


## Many weights





With large inputs such as images and deep networks, the number of weights "explodes". We need a way to reduce the number of weights, without sacrificing performance.

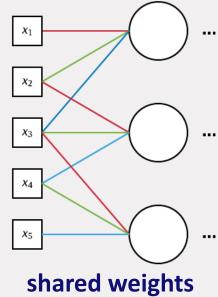




# ••• ... ••• "regular" NN 15 weights

## receptive field ••• $\chi_3$ ... ••• sparsely connected NN 9 weights

## **How many weights?**

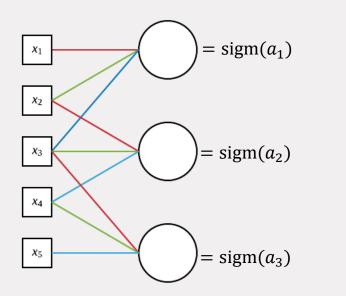


nared weights

3 weights



#### **Shared weights**



$$a_1 = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3$$

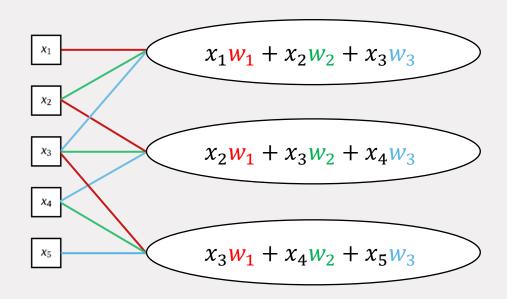
$$a_2 = x_2 w_1 + x_3 w_2 + x_4 w_3$$

$$a_3 = x_3 w_1 + x_4 w_2 + x_5 w_3$$

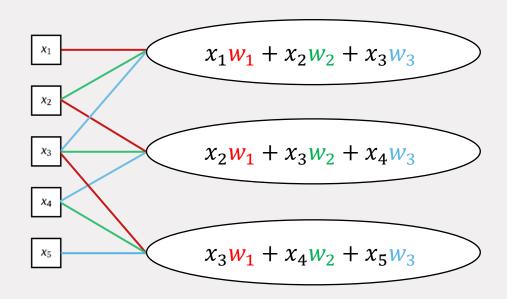
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}_1 & \mathbf{w}_2 & \mathbf{w}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

convolution, thus convolutional NN

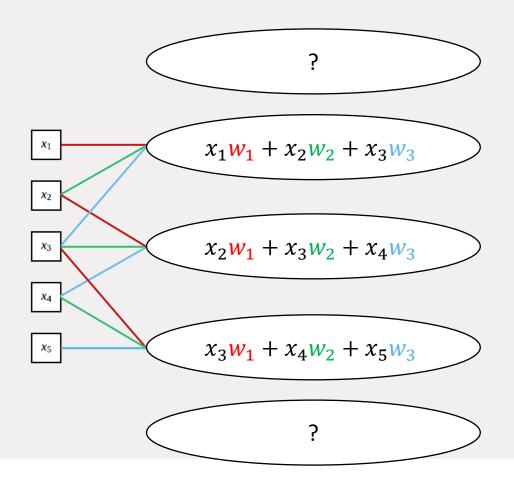






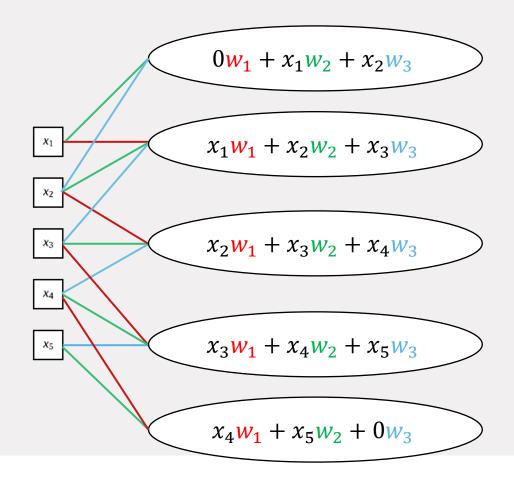






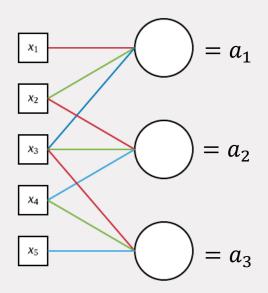
How can we keep the same number of features in hidden layer 1?





Zero-padding!





$$a_1 = x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + x_3 w_3$$

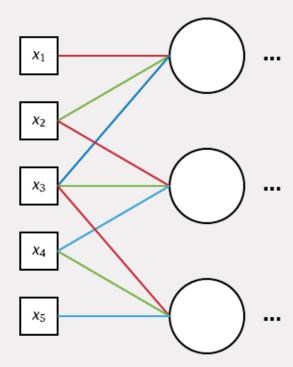
$$a_2 = x_2 w_1 + x_3 w_2 + x_4 w_3$$

$$a_3 = x_3 w_1 + x_4 w_2 + x_5 w_3$$



#### **Properties of convolutional neural networks**

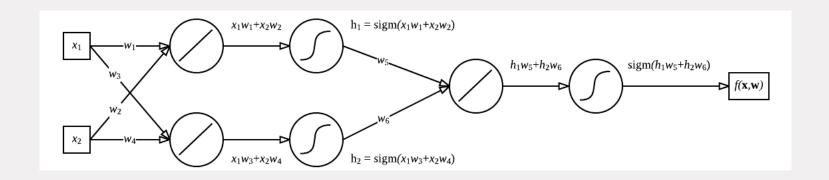
- Sparse connectivity
- Weight sharing
- Parallel computations





#### Why does this work?

- Multiple layers
- Hidden layers contain features calculated from previous layers



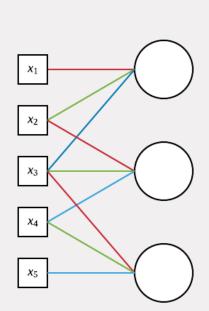


#### Why does this work?

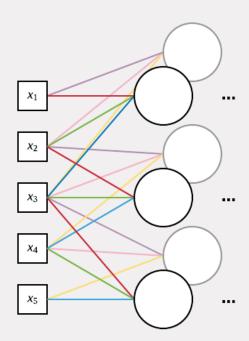
- Different layers contain different transformation
  - Simple (e.g. edges, colors)
  - Complex (final layers)

One added benefit is that the learned transformations will be equivariant with translation (if the features/image is shifted up/down the features will still be detected).







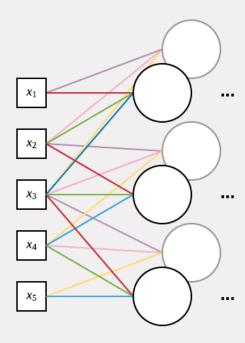


two sets shared weights
6 weights

We can add additional sets of weights that can learn additional interesting transformation of the input.

Note that the added neurons <u>are not</u> a new layer. They are part of layer 1.





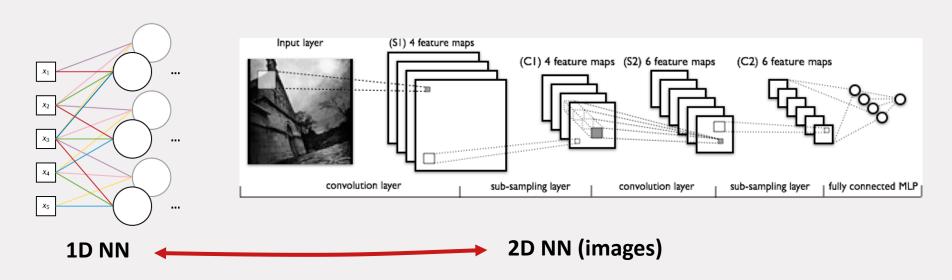
two sets shared weights
6 weights

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} w_{1,1} & w_{1,2} & w_{1,3} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} w_{2,1} & w_{2,2} & w_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} w_{1,1} & w_{1,2} & w_{1,3} \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $\begin{bmatrix} w_{2,1} & w_{2,2} & w_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$  are **convolution kernels**. They extract <u>features</u>. However, they are not hand-designed features – they were <u>learned</u> by the neural network.

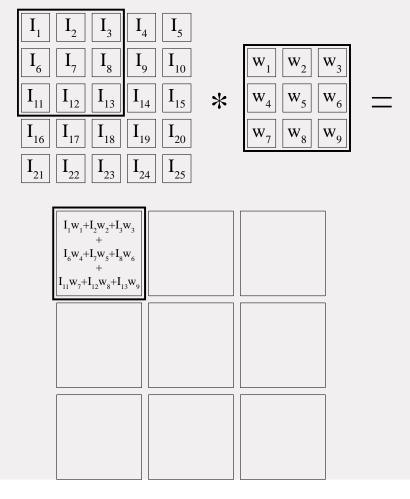


#### Convolutional neural networks are ideal for images

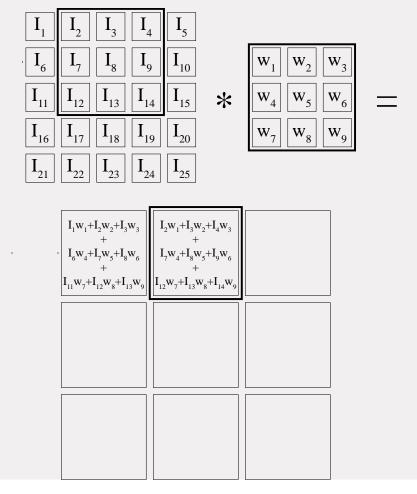


Because of the weight sharing, convolutional neural networks only work with structured data (such as images) as inputs.

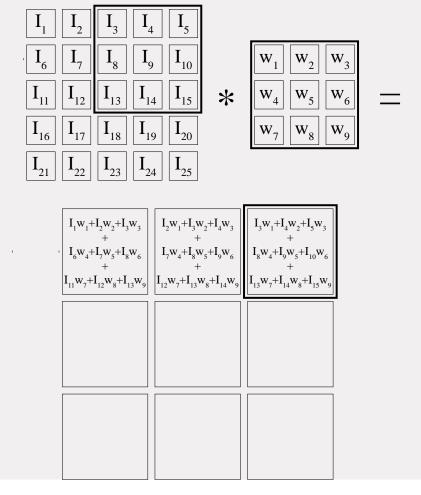




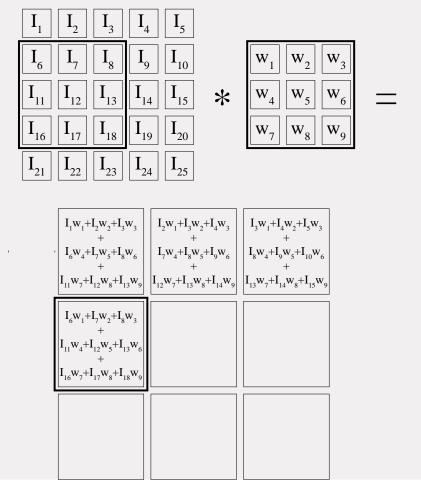




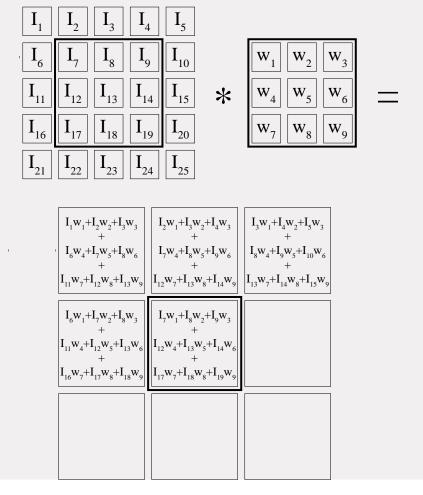




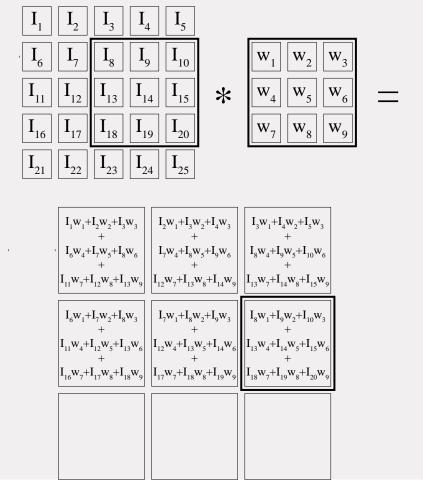




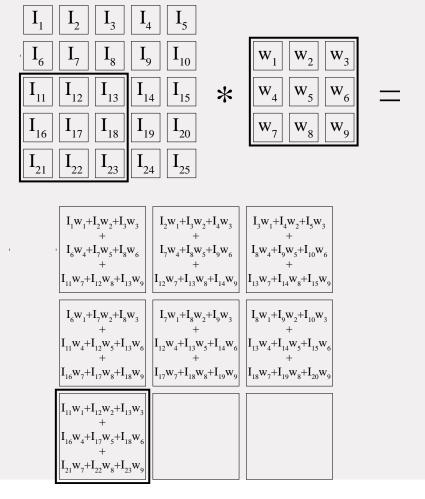




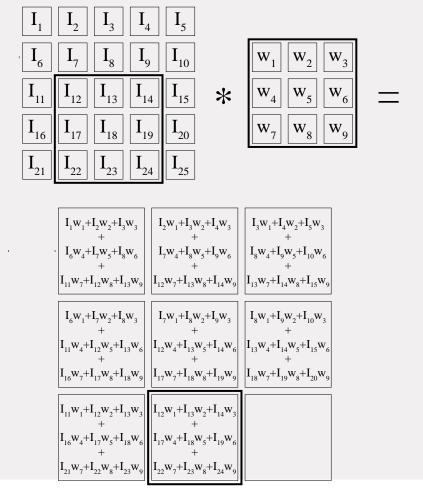




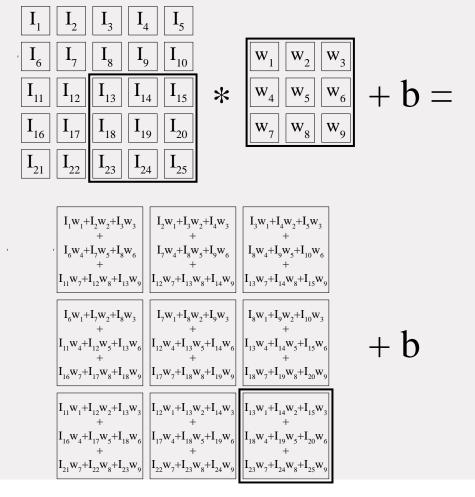






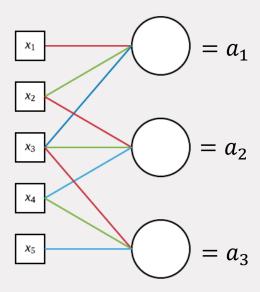






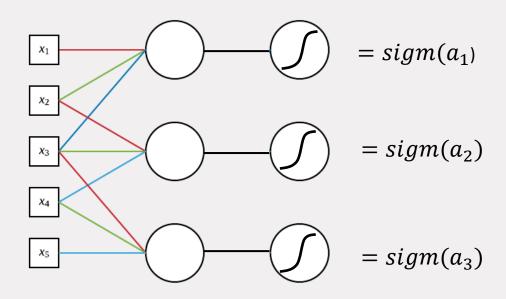


# **Convolutions + non-linearity**



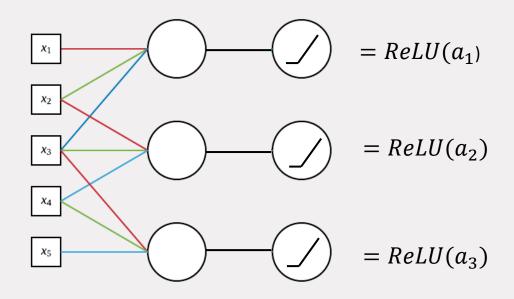


# **Convolutions + non-linearity (sigmoid)**



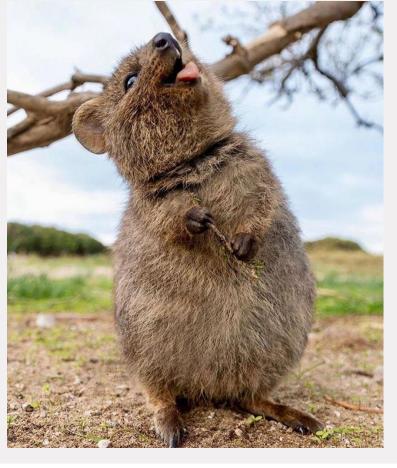


# **Convolutions + non-linearity (ReLU)**





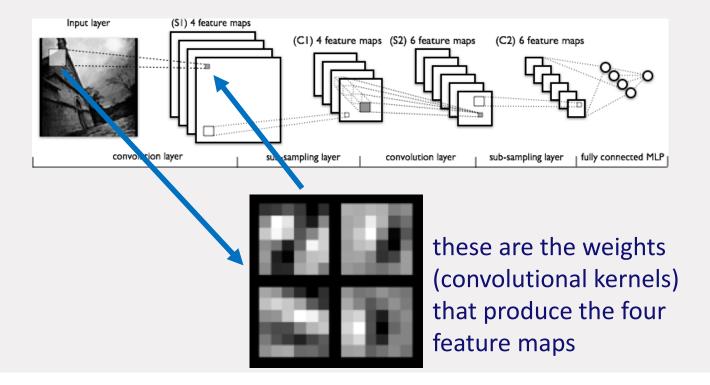
#### **Break!**



Quokka (Australia) <a href="https://imgur.com/r/aww/GqJi0il">https://imgur.com/r/aww/GqJi0il</a>



#### **Convolutional kernels**



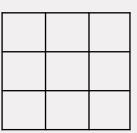


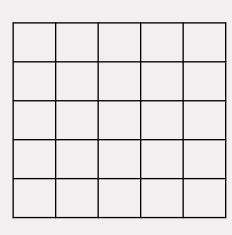
#### **Kernel size**

1 x 1

3 x 3

5 x 5

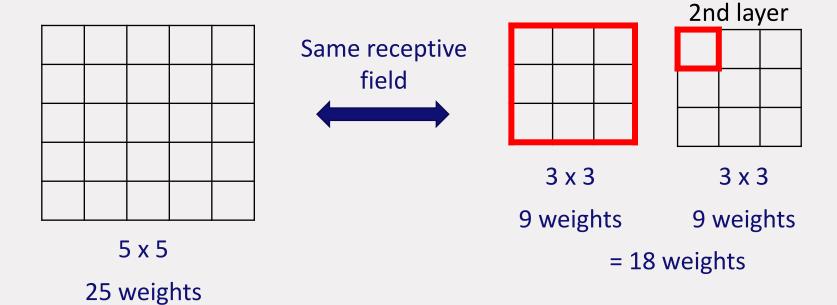




- More weights → more information
- More computations / memory
- Receptive field

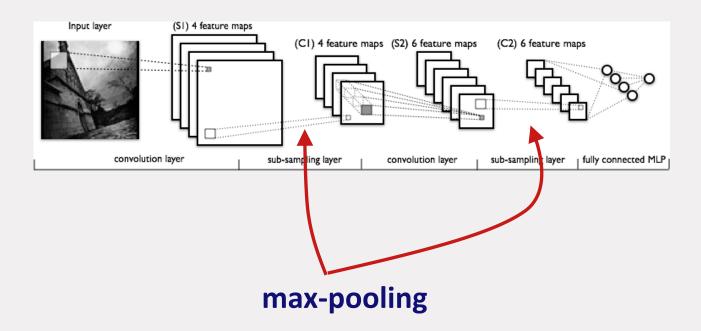


# **Receptive field**





# **Max-pooling**

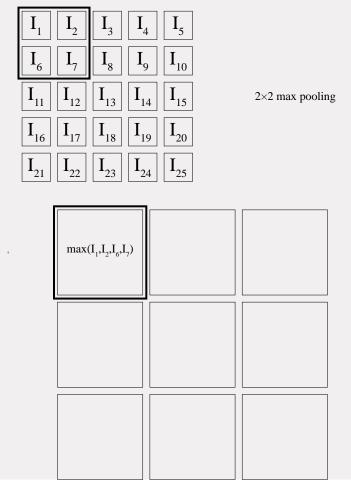




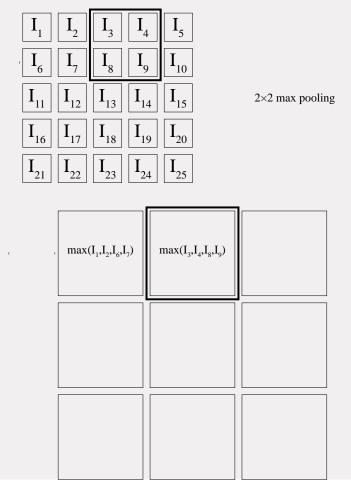
# **Max-pooling**

- Reduce size of feature space
- Maximum of features
- Typical kernel size = 2 x 2

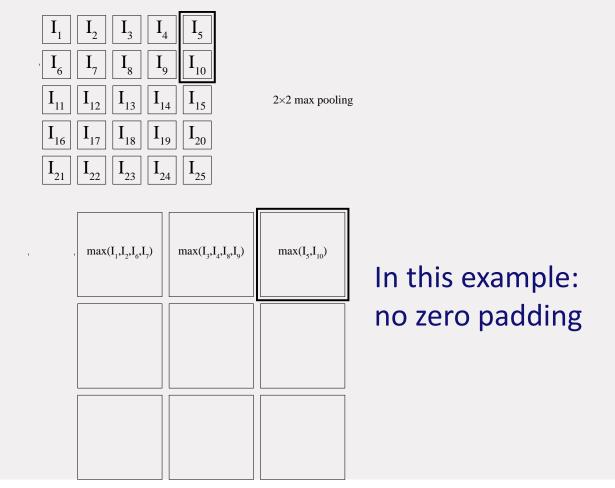




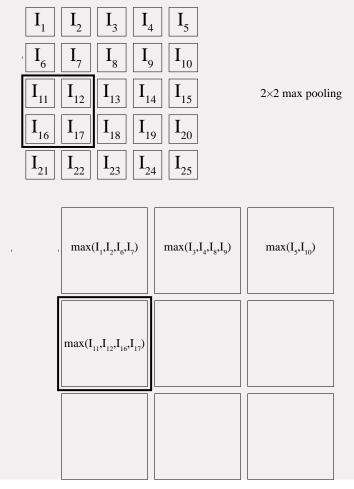




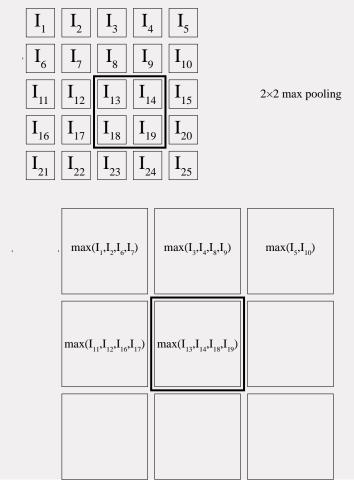




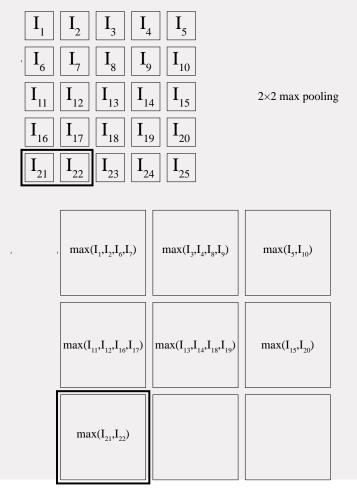




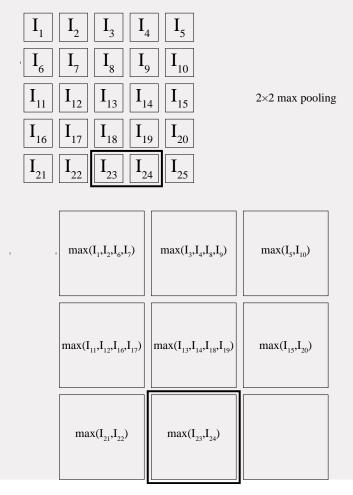




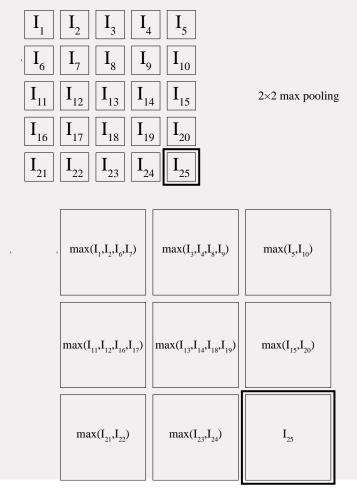














## Benefits of max-pooling

- "Quickly" reduces the number size of the feature maps
- Introduces translation invariance (slightly translated version of the input image will result in the same output)

Alternative: Average Pooling



#### Let try it out!

http://scs.ryerson.ca/~aharley/vis/conv/flat.html

# An Interactive Node-Link Visualization of Convolutional Neural Networks

Adam W.  $Harley^{(\boxtimes)}$ 

Department of Computer Science, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON M5B 2K3, Canada aharley@scs.ryerson.ca



#### **Training of Convolutional Neural Networks**

- Similar to training of 'fully connected' neural networks
- Choose some (random) initial values for network weights
- Optimize networks weights with respect to a loss function that describes difference between network output and label/annotation
- Update networks weights iteratively

Through a process called 'backpropagation'. A good explanation can be found here: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i940vYb6noo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i940vYb6noo</a> (5:10 - 28:00, not exam material)

Keep track of model performance on train & validation set



#### **Summary**

- Concept of convolutions in a neural network
- Why can we use a convolutional approach for (medical) images
- Convolutions enable development of deep (and large) neural networks
- Max-pooling layer in a convolutional neural network
- Kernel size
- Receptive field



