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检测说明

标题: Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease

作者:

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Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第1部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|--|------------|------|
| 1.英国ACCA论文代写 BSc (Hons) in Applied Accounting and Research and Analysis Project [24] 英语论文网 - 《网页》 - | 3.7%(266字) | 否 |
| 2.Business SchoolDissertation Modules [19] 英语论文网 - 《网页》 - | 3.4%(248字) | 否 |
| 3.Uniagents Education News - 《百科》 - 1500-2020 | 3.2%(236字) | 否 |
| 4.A randomised controlled trial to test a non-metallic deodorant used during a course of radiotherapy Gee, A.; Moffitt, D.; Churn, M.; Errington, R.D. - 《Journal of Radiotherapy in Practice》 - 2000 | 1.2%(90字) | 否 |
| 5.The Exceptions to Patent Rights under the WTO-TRIPs Agreement: Is the Right to Health Denied? Jafri, Z. - 《SSRN Electronic Journal》 - 2009 | 1.2%(88字) | 否 |

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| | <p>sk losing your degree and all the work you have done. The University's regulations define a number</p> <p>——网页 - 《英国ACCA论文代写 BSc (Hons) in Applied Accounting and Research and Analysis Project [24]英语论文网》 - (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>2.their work should seek help from their tutors rather than be tempted to use unfair means to gain marks. Students should not risk losing their degree and undermining all the work they have done towards it.</p> | <p>1. If you are having difficulty with your work it is important to seek help from your tutor rather than be tempted to use unfair means to gain marks. Do not risk losing your degree and all the work you have done.</p> <p>——网页 - 《英国ACCA论文代写 BSc (Hons) in Applied Accounting and Research and Analysis Project [24]英语论文网》 - (是否引证: 否)</p> |
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| <p>4.this paper. His guidance not only helped me improve my writing skills, but also</p> | <p>1.;Attend a workshop or schedule tutoring to help you prepare for the Writing Skills Assesment (WSA).;"Helped me not only improve my paper, but also my writing!";</p> <p>——百科 - 《Writing & Communication Center - UW Bothell》 -2020 (是否引证: 否)</p> |

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第2部分

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| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
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|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1.Handling class imbalance in customer churn prediction Jonathan Burez;Dirk Van den Poel - 《Expert Syst. Appl. 》 - | 1.5%(109字) | 否 |
| 2.Handling class imbalance in customer churn prediction J. Burez; D. Van den Poel - 《Expert Systems with Applications 》 - 2009 | 1.5%(109字) | 否 |
| 3.Handling class imbalance in customer churn prediction J. Burez; D. Van den Poel - 《Expert Systems with Applications 》 - 2009 | 1.5%(109字) | 否 |
| 4.[IEEE 2017 IEEE 30th Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (CCECE) - Windsor, ON, Canada (2017.4.30-2017.5.3)] 2017 IEEE 30th Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (CCECE) - Improving Right Whale recognition by fine-tuning alignment and using wide localization network Kabani, AbdulWahab; El-Sakka, Mahmoud R. - 《 》 - 2017 | 1.4%(97字) | 否 |
| 5.A convolutional neural network uses microscopic images to differentiate between mouse and human cell lines and their radioresistant clones Toratani, Masayasu; Konno, Masamitsu; Asai, Ayumu; Koseki, Jun; Kawamoto, Koichi; Tamari, Keisuke; Li, Zhihao; Sakai, Daisuke; Kudo, Toshihiro; Satoh, Taroh; Sato, Katsutoshi; Motooka, Daisuke; Okuzaki, Daisuke; Doki, Yuichiro; Mori, Masaki; Ogawa, Kazuhiko; Ishii, Hideshi - 《Cancer Research 》 - 2018 | 1.3%(96字) | 否 |

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全文对照

原文内容

1.Optical Coherence Tomography: Imaging technique using light to capture detailed cross-sectional views of biological tissues, commonly used in ophthalmology.

相似内容来源

1. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) is a novel, high-resolution method using light reflection to obtain noninvasive cross-sectional imaging of biological tissues used mostly in ophthalmology. We evaluated the utility of OCT for assessing wound reepithelialization in a porcine model.
—— A.J. Singer; Z. Wang; S.A. McClain; Y. Pan- 《Optical Coherence Tomography: A Non-Invasive Method to Assess Wound Healing》-2005 (是否引证: 否)
2.Optical coherence tomography (OCT) is a noninvasive imaging technique used to capture cross-sectional images of the retina.1,
——Translational Vision Science & Technology Peter Maloca; Pascal W. Hasler; Daniel Barthelmes; Patrik Arnold; Mooser Matthias; Hendrik P. N. Scholl; Heinrich Gerding; Justus Garweg; Tjebo Heeren; Konstantinos Balaskas; J. Emanuel Ramos de Carvalho; Catherine Egan; Adnan Tufail;

| | |
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| | <p>Sandrine A. Zweifel- 《Safety and Feasibility of a Novel Sparse Optical Coherence Tomography Device for Patient-Delivered Retina Home Monitoring》 - (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>3. Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Scanner: Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) is an imaging technique used to take cross-sectional scans of various ocular structures. Essentially, it acts like an ‘ultrasound’ of your eyes.</p> <p>——百科 - 《Eyecare - Greenfields Optical Centre Townsville》 -2020 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>2. Data Augmentation: Technique to artificially increase the size of a dataset by applying transformations like rotation or flipping to original data samples.</p> | <p>1. it might be a good idea to use data augmentation. This is a set of techniques used to artificially increase the size of a dataset by applying transformations to the existing data. For instance, in the case of images, you can flip images horizontally or vertically,</p> <p>——百科 - 《How to Solve Underfitting and Overfitting Data Models AllCloud》 -2020 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. Alternatively, the size of the dataset can be effectively increased by applying random transformations to the original data such as flipping, rotation, translation, and deformation. This is commonly used in machine learning and known as data augmentation.</p> <p>——Journal of Digital Imaging Zeynettin Akkus; Alfiia Galimzianova; Assaf Hoogi; Daniel L. Rubin; Bradley J. Erickson- 《Deep Learning for Brain MRI Segmentation: State of the Art and Future Directions》 -2017 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>3. Dropout: Regularization technique in neural networks where randomly selected neurons are ignored during training to prevent overfitting.</p> | <p>1.3.4 Dropout for S-RNN Dropout is a regularisation technique to prevent overfitting where randomly selected neurons are ignored during training neural networks proposed by Srivastava et al.[19]. Thus, on the forward pass,</p> <p>——IET Computer Vision Truong Anh Minh; Yoshitaka Atsuo - 《Structured RNN for human interaction》 -2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2.13] to minimize the error of predicted and real value. Dropout regularization technique is used where randomly selected neurons are ignored during training to prevent overfit of training data [14].</p> <p>—— Lim, S. H.; Lim, Y. W.; Mashohor, S.; Kamsani, N. A.; Sidek, R. M.; Hashim, S. J.; Rokhani, F. Z.- 《 [IEEE 2017 IEEE Asia Pacific Conference on</p> |

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| | <p>Postgraduate Research in Microelectronics and Electronics (PrimeAsia) - Kuala Lumpur (2017.10.31-2017.11.2)] 2017 IEEE Asia Pacific Conference on Postgraduate Research in Microelectronics and Electronics (PrimeAsia) - Generating power-optimal standard cell library specification using neural network technique》-2017 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>3.10, also taken from the research literature. Dropout [51] has a regularization effect by randomly dropping hidden neurons to prevent overfitting during training. During training the epochs are set at 20, this entails 20 passes through the training set.</p> <p>——Cognitive Computation Lauren, Paula; Qu, Guangzhi; Yang, Jucheng; Watta, Paul; Huang, Guang-Bin; Lendasse, Amaury-《Generating Word Embeddings from an Extreme Learning Machine for Sentiment Analysis and Sequence Labeling Tasks》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>4. Confusion Matrix: Table used to evaluate the performance of a classification model, showing the count of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions.</p> | <p>1.2.1 Performance Metrics The confusion matrix shown in Table 1 is used to evaluate performance of classification algorithms. True positive (TP) and False negative (FN)</p> <p>——Dehghantanha, Ali; Conti, Mauro; Dargahi, Tooska-《[Advances in Information Security] Cyber Threat Intelligence Volume 70 》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2.Sp) $TN/(TN + FP)$, and Accuracy (Acc) $(Sn + Sp)/2$, where TP, TN, FP and FN are true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions, respectively. Especially, we make the equal sizes of the positive samples and the negative samples during the crossvalidation processes. To evaluate the trained models, two crossvalidation methods, k-fold crossvalidation and leave-one-out crossvalidation, are applied in this study. For a large positive set,</p> <p>——Journal of computational chemistry Hsien-Da Huang; Tzong-Yi Lee; Shih-Wei Tzeng; Li-Cheng Wu; Jorng-Tzong Horng; Ann-Ping Tsou; Kuan-Tsae Huang-《Incorporating hidden Markov models for identifying protein kinase-specific phosphorylation sites》-2005 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>3. where Tp, Fp, Tn and Fn are the number of true positive, false positive, true negative and false negative predictions. A 10-fold cross-validation is known to create a good We use the nearest-neighbour model (Xia et al.,</p> |

——Bioinformatics Saetrom; P.- 《Predicting the efficacy of short oligonucleotides in antisense and RNAi experiments with boosted genetic programming》-2004 (是否引证: 否)

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第3部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|--|------------|------|
| 1.[IEEE 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) - Las Vegas, NV, USA (2016.6.27-2016.6.30)] 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) - Rethinking the Inception Architecture for Computer Vision Szegedy, Christian; Vanhoucke, Vincent; Ioffe, Sergey; Shlens, Jon; Wojna, Zbigniew - 《 》 - 2016 | 1.7%(118字) | 否 |
| 2.Cloud-based video analytics using convolutional neural networks Yaseen, Muhammad Usman;Anjum, Ashiq;Farid, Mohsen;Antonopoulos, Nick - 《Software: Practice and Experience 》 - 2019 | 1.6%(117字) | 否 |
| 3.[IEEE 2017 4th International Conference on Information Science and Control Engineering (ICISCE) - Changsha (2017.7.21-2017.7.23)] 2017 4th International Conference on Information Science and Control Engineering (ICISCE) - Improved VLAD with Multiple Codebooks and Deep Convolutional Descriptors Cai, Yuanzheng; Han, Xiaodong - 《 》 - 2017 | 1.6%(112字) | 否 |
| 4.[IEEE 2017 9th International Conference on Wireless Communications and Signal Processing (WCSP) - Nanjing (2017.10.11-2017.10.13)] 2017 9th International Conference on Wireless Communications and Signal Processing (WCSP) - Joint power control and user pairing for ergodic capacity maximization in V2V communications Wang, Yinlu; Yang, Zhaohui; Pan, Yijin; Chen, Ming - 《 》 - 2017 | 1.4%(99字) | 否 |
| 5.[IEEE 2012 IEEE Power & Energy Society General Meeting. New Energy Horizons - Opportunities and Challenges - San Diego, CA (2012.07.22-2012.07.26)] 2012 IEEE Power and Energy Society General Meeting - Advanced computational methods for security constrained financial Transmission Rights Kalsi, K.; Elbert, S.; Vlachopoulou, M.; Ning Zhou, ; Zhenyu Huang, - 《 》 - 2012 | 1.3%(93字) | 否 |

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| <p>1. two convolutional operations were performed in each layer, ReLU was used as an activation function in the dense layer and SoftMax was used as an activation function in the output layer.</p> | <p>1. respectively. Each layer constitutes 'RMSPROP' updater. The dense layer has 'relu' as an activation function and the output layer has softmax function for classification.</p> <p>——Software: Practice and Experience Yaseen, Muhammad Usman; Anjum, Ashiq; Farid, Mohsen; Antonopoulos, Nick - 《Cloud-based video analytics using convolutional neural networks》-2019 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. Specifically, we used a multilayer perceptron model with rectified linear unit (ReLU) as an activation function for the hidden layer and softmax for the output node. The cross-entropy loss function was minimized by solver L-BFGS,</p> <p>—— Ondras, Jan; Celiktutan, Oya; Sariyanidi, Evangelos; Gunes, Hatice- 《[IEEE 2017 26th IEEE International Symposium on Robot and Human Interactive Communication (RO-MAN) - Lisbon (2017.8.28-2017.9.1)] 2017 26th IEEE International Symposium on Robot and Human Interactive Communication (RO-MAN) - Automatic replication of teleoperator head movements and facial expressions on a humanoid robot》-2017 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>2. which usually contain 1x1 convolutional layers to reduce the dimension of the feature map and reduce the amount of computation and the number of parameters.</p> | <p>1. As shown in FIG.8, pooling layers may progressively reduce the spatial dimension of the extracted feature maps to reduce the amount of parameters and computation in the network. This may also control overfitting.</p> <p>—— HIBBARD, Lyndon S. - 《SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR LEARNING MODELS OF RADIOTHERAPY TREATMENT PLANS TO PREDICT RADIOTHERAPY DOSE DISTRIBUTIONS》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2.28)[w1,w2,(43),wd].The dimension of the high dimension vectors in Figure 3 is reduced to 50. The LPP algorithm can reduce the feature dimension and reduce the amount of computation in the condition of preserving the main feature information. At the same time,</p> <p>——2016 International Conference on Computer, Mechatronics and Electronic Engineering (CMEE 2016) Zhi-lei SHAN; Xi-lin ZHAO; Zhuo CHEN; Man-man MAO- 《Plant Recognition Based on Multi-Feature and Locality Preserving Projections Fusion Algorithm》- (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>3. too large. Its computation cost is only about 2.5 higher than that of GoogLeNet and it is still much more efficient than VGGNet [18].</p> | <p>1. Although our network is 42 layers deep, our computation cost is only about 2.5 higher than that of GoogLeNet and it is still much more efficient than VGGNet. 7. Model Regularization via Label Smoothing Here we prop</p> |

ose a mechanism to regularize the classifier layer by estimating the marginalized effect of label-dropout during training. For each training example x , our model computes the probability of each label $k \in \{1 \dots K\}$: $p(k|x) = \frac{\exp(z_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \exp(z_k)}$

—— Szegedy, Christian; Vanhoucke, Vincent; Ioffe, Sergey; Shlens, Jon; Wojna, Zbigniew- 《[IEEE 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) - Las Vegas, NV, USA (2016.6.27-2016.6.30)] 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) - Rethinking the Inception Architecture for Computer Vision》-2016 （是否引证：否）

2. and BN-Inception v2 respectively (Szegedy et al.,2016). Inception v3 is 42 layers deep, but the computation cost is only 2.5 times higher than that of GoogLeNet with 22 layers. Beginning with the GoogLeNet model,

——网页 - 《Frontiers | Deep Learning for Image-Based Cassava Disease Detection | Plant Science》 - （是否引证：否）

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第4部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|---|------------|------|
| 1.Tiny YOLO Optimization Oriented Bus Passenger Object Detection ZHANG Shuo;WU Yanxia;MEN Chaoguang;LI Xiaosong - 《电子学报:英文版》 - 2020 | 3.2%(218字) | 否 |
| 2.- 《 》 - 2020 | 2.5%(168字) | 否 |
| 3.Semianalytical uncertainty estimation of well catchments: Conditioning by head and transmissivity data Stauffer, Fritz; Hendricks Franssen, Harrie-Jan; Kinzelbach, Wolfgang - 《Water Resources Research》 - 2004 | 2%(140字) | 否 |
| 4.[IEEE 2017 IEEE 28th Annual International Symposium on Personal, Indoor, and Mobile Radio Communications (PIMRC) - Montreal, QC, Canada (2017.10.8-2017.10.13)] 2017 IEEE 28th Annual International Symposium on Personal, Indoor, and Mobile Radio Communications (PIMRC) - ResLoc: Deep residual sharing learning for indoor localization with CSI tensors Wang, Xuyu; Wang, Xiangyu; Mao, Shiwen - 《 》 - 2017 | 2%(136字) | 否 |
| | 1.8%(122字) | 否 |

5.A Real-time BOD Estimation Method in Wastewater Treatment Process Based on an Optimized Extreme Learning Machine
Yu, Ping;Cao, Jie;Jegatheesan, Veeriah;Du, Xianjun - 《Applied Sciences 》 - 2019

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全文对照

原文内容

1.kernel for each channel of the input feature map, and then concatenate s the outputs of all convolution kernels to obtain its output. After the dep th convolution, the pointwise convolution operation applies a 1x1 convol ution kernel to each single-channel feature map.

相似内容来源

1. called pointwise convolution. The depthwise convolution applies a sing le filter to each input channel. The pointwise convolution then applies 1x 1 convolutions to combine the outputs of the depthwise convolution.

—— Subakti, Hanas; Jiang, Jehn-Ruey - 《 [IEEE 2018 IEEE 42nd Annual Computer Software and Applications Conference (COMPSAC) - Tokyo, Japan (2018.7.23-2018.7.27)] 2018 IEEE 42nd Annual Computer Software and Applications Conference (COMPSAC) - Indoor Augmented Reality Using Deep Learning for Industry 4.0 Smart Factories》 -2018 (是否引证: 否)

2. Each convolution kernel ;simultaneously operates each channel of the i nput feature ;map, and the channel number of the input feature ;map is c onsistent with that of the convolution kernel.

——电子学报:英文版 ZHANG Shuo; WU Yanxia; MEN Chaoguang; LI Xiaosong- 《Tiny YOLO Optimization Oriented Bus Passenger Objec t Det ection》 -2020 (是否引证: 否)

3.5. The depthwise separable convolution with an input feature map. Eac h convolution kernel simultaneously operates each channel of the input f eature The depthwise separable convolution method divides map,

—— - 《》 -2020 (是否引证: 否)

4. The 1×1 convolutions are known as pointwise convolution [3]. The Dep thwise convolution applies a single filter to each input channel. Pointwise convolution on the other hand applies 1×1 convolution where the output s of depthwise convolution are combined. Pointwise convolution linearly combines the output from the depthwise Convolutional layer. Unlike basi c convolution where the filters and inputs combine into a

—— Perner, Petra- 《[Lecture Notes in Computer Science] Machine Learning and Data Mining in Pattern Recognition Volume 10934 || Pedestrian Detection:

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|---|--|
| | <p>Performance Comparison Using Multiple Convolutional Neural Networks》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>2. which can effectively solve the problem of gradient disappearance and thus improve the performance of deep learning models. It explains the positive part of its argument and is one of the most popular activation functions in deep learning [23].</p> | <p>1.Relu[15] is used in the proposed network. Relu has a fast and efficient performance with deep networks and complex data. It is one of the most popular activation functions for Deep Learning. The Relu activation function is defined by the following function: $g(x) = \max(0, x)$(1)</p> <p>—— Arif, Anmar; Wang, Zhaoyu - 《[IEEE 2018 IEEE International Conference on Probabilistic Methods Applied to Power Systems (PMAPS) - Boise, ID, USA (2018.6.24-2018.6.28)] 2018 IEEE International Conference on Probabilistic Methods Applied to Power Systems (PMAPS) - Distribution Network Outage Data Analysis and Repair Time Prediction Using Deep Learning》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. computer vision and speech recognition. Rectifier $\max\{0, x\}$ is one of the most popular nonlinear activation functions in modern deep learning networks.</p> <p>—— An, Senjian; Hayat, Munawar; Khan, Salman H.; Bennamoun, Mohammed; Boussaid, Farid; Sohel, Ferdous- 《[IEEE 2015 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV) - Santiago, Chile (2015.12.7-2015.12.13)] 2015 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV) - Contractive Rectifier Networks for Nonlinear Maximum Margin Classification》-2015 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>3. LSTM realizes the memory function in time through the opening and closing of the door. It can effectively solve the problem of gradient disappearance and gradient explosion in general situations. Compared with traditional RNN,</p> <p>——网页 - 《Deep learning compound trend prediction model for hydraulic turbine time series International Journal of Low-Carbon Technologies Oxford Academic》 - (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>3.According to the above instructions, during training, the gradient of the loss function with respect to the model parameters is calculated by the backpropagation algorithm, and the model parameters are updated according to the gradient using the optimizer.</p> | <p>1. σ is calculated to be equal to 1% of the SD of the neuronal PSTH, r. On each iteration, n, the gradient, L / h_n, of the loss function with respect to the STRF is calculated. The index, j, that maximizes the gradient is as follows: $j = \operatorname{argmax}_j L / h_j$.</p> <p>——Journal of Neuroscience Willmore, B. D. B.; Prenger, R. J.; Gallant, J. L.- 《Neural Representation of Natural Images in Visual Area V2》-2010 (是否引证: 否)</p> |

证: 否)

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第5部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|---|------------|------|
| 1.Improving neural networks by preventing co-adaptation of feature detectors on ShortScience.org - 《百科》 - 2020 | 1.6%(110字) | 否 |
| 2.Improving neural networks by preventing co-adaptation of feature detectors on ShortScience.org - 《百科》 - 2020 | 1.6%(110字) | 否 |
| 3.Deep Extreme Tracker Based on Bootstrap Particle Filter Mohamad Ivan Fanany;Wisnu Jatmiko - 《》 - | 1.6%(110字) | 否 |
| 4.Improving neural networks by preventing co-adaptation of feature detectors on ShortScience.org - 《百科》 - 2020 | 1.6%(110字) | 否 |
| 5.Improving neural networks by preventing co-adaptation of feature detectors on ShortScience.org - 《百科》 - 2020 | 1.6%(110字) | 否 |

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原文内容

1.Overfitting occurs when a complex neural network is trained on a small dataset and performs well on the training set but poorly on the validation set. The purpose of dropout is to prevent such overfitting and improve the performance of the neural network by preventing the feature detectors from working together [28].

相似内容来源

1. and then the back-propagation algorithm finetunes those parameters. When the DNN is trained on a small training set, it typically performs poorly on the test data. This "overfitting" is greatly reduced by randomly "dropping out" some hidden units in the feed-forward phase of back-propagation because each neuron is forced to learn effectively due to the "unreliability" Figure 2. The b-vector based

—— Lee, Hung-Shin; Tso, Yu; Chang, Yun-Fan; Wang, Hsin-Min; Jeng, Shyh-Kang- 《[IEEE ICASSP 2014 - 2014 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP) - Florence, Italy (2014.5.4-2014.5.9)] 2014 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>Processing (ICASSP) - Speaker verification using kernel-based binary classifiers with binary operation derived features》-2014 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. applied the dropout method to the CNN for the first time. The dropout method improves the neural network performance by preventing the joint action of feature detectors [18]. Specifically, the dropout method sets a certain proportion of elements in the hidden layer to zero in the forward propagation. In the neural network mentioned in this paper, if there are m filters, the original formula when we implement the forward operation on the penultimate layer,</p> <p>——IEEE Access Yao, Cuili; Qu, Yue; Jin, Bo; Guo, Li; Li, Chao; Cui, Wenjuan; Feng, Lin-《A Convolutional Neural Network Model for Online Medical Guidance》-2016 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>3. λ is the hyper-parameter, which controls the ratio of momentum λ. c) Dropout To prevent overfitting and improve the performance, dropout [12] was applied.</p> <p>——Journal of JSCE HITOKOTO, Masayuki; SAKURABA, Masaaki; SEI, Yuichi-《DEVELOPMENT OF THE REAL-TIME RIVER STAGE PREDICTION METHOD USING DEEP LEARNING》-2017 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>2. if the model belongs to the training phase, dropout will lose the output of some neurons with a certain probability to prevent overfitting.</p> | <p>1. [43]; Dropout ignores some neurons with a probability during the training phase, this technique allows each neuron to learn several independent representations of the same data.</p> <p>——Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine naceur, Mostefa Ben; Saouli, Rachida; Akil, Mohamed; Kachouri, Rostom -《Fully Automatic Brain Tumor Segmentation using End-To-End Incremental Deep Neural Networks in MRI images》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>3. The Stem Network is responsible for the preliminary feature extraction and dimensionality reduction processing of the input image, including a series of convolutional layers and pooling operations. Inception module is the core part of the model,</p> | <p>1. be applied to EMG signals (Chan and Green, 2007). Classification follows feature extraction and dimensionality reduction. It is responsible for the decoding of the patient motor intention.</p> <p>—— Anna Lisa Ciancio, Francesca Cordella, Roberto Barone, Rocco Antonio Romeo, Alberto Dellacasa Bellingegni, Rinaldo Sacchetti, Angelo Davalli, Giovanni Di Pino, Federico Ranieri, Vincenzo Di Lazzaro, Eugenio Guglielmelli, Loredana Zollo-《Control of Prosthetic Hands via the Peripheral Nervous System》- (是否引证: 否)</p> |

2.. Although it is possible to increase the receptive field of a neuron on the input image through series of convolutional and pooling layers of stride 1, using strides greater than one is computationally more efficient and results in more robust features. By doing so, the model loses precision of spatial information which is needed for segmentation purposes. To take advantage of both worlds, some authors [68,11];

—— Mohammad Havaei; Nicolas Guizard; Hugo Larochelle; Pierre-Marc Jodoin- 《Deep learning trends for focal brain pathology segmentation in MRI》 - (是否引证: 否)

3. Our system is compared against the method presented at ICCST'99, based on the Karhunen-Loève Transform for feature extraction (reduction of dimensionality of the input image), and a feedforward multilayer perceptron neural net, implemented as a classifier device,

—— Espinosa-Duro; V.- 《[IEEE IEEE 34th Annual 2000 International Carnahan Conference on Security Technology - Ottawa, Ont., Canada (23-25 Oct. 2000)] Proceedings IEEE 34th Annual 2000 International Carnahan Conference on Security Technology (Cat. No.00CH37083) - Biometric identification system using a radial basis network》 -2000 (是否引证: 否)

4.CNN) and a Weighted Fuzzy Mini-Max neural network (WFMM), the first for feature extraction and dimensionality reduction, and the second for classification. Synthesis of human action has also been subject to research [9,10,11,12],

—— Etemad, Seyed Ali; Arya, Ali- 《[IEEE 2009 IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Intelligent Systems (ICIS 2009) - Shanghai, China (2009.11.20-2009.11.22)] 2009 IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Intelligent Systems - 3D human action recognition and style transformation using resilient backpropagation neural networks》 -2009 (是否引证: 否)

5. we train a fully convolutional network (FCN)[11] to perform a semantic segmentation. FCN applies a series of convolutional and pooling layers to the input image, followed by deconvolution layers to produce a segmentation map of the whole image at the original resolution. Other recent works have a similar architecture and performance [4] and [14]. In our case, we aim at segmenting the façades and the vertical edges

—— Anil Armagan; Martin Hirzer; Vincent Lepetit- 《Semantic Segmentation for 3D Localization in Urban Environments》 - （是否引证： 否）

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第6部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|---|------------|------|
| 1.Semantic query suggestion using Twitter Entities Anagnostopoulos, Ioannis; Razis, Gerasimos; Mylonas, Phivos; Anagnostopoulos, Christos-Nikolaos - 《Neurocomputing》 - 2015 | 1.7%(122字) | 否 |
| 2.A Grey Wolf Optimizer for Text Document Clustering Rashaideh Hasan; Sawaie Ahmad; Al-Betar Mohammed Azmi; Abualigah Laith Mohammad; Al-laham Mohammed M.; Al-Khatib Ra’ ed M.; Braik Malik - 《Journal of Intelligent Systems》 - 2018 | 1.6%(114字) | 否 |
| 3.Multifeature Prostate Cancer Diagnosis and Gleason Grading of Histological Images Tabesh, A.; Teverovskiy, M.; Ho-Yuen Pang; Kumar, V.P.; Verbel, D.; Kotsianti, A.; Saidi, O. - 《 》 - 2007 | 1.6%(114字) | 否 |
| 4.Protein Binding Site Prediction by Combining Order Profile Propensities and Hidden Markov Support Vector Machine Victor X.Jin - 《2011 World Congress on Engineering and Technology(CET 2011)》 - 2011 | 1.5%(110字) | 否 |
| 5.A clinical text classification paradigm using weak supervision and deep representation Wang, Yanshan;Sohn, Sunghwan;Liu, Sijia;Shen, Feichen;Wang, Liwei;Atkinson, Elizabeth J.;Amin, Shreyasee;Liu, Hongfang - 《BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making》 - 2019 | 1.4%(104字) | 否 |

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全文对照

| 原文内容 | 相似内容来源 |
|--|---|
| 1. the data preprocessing techniques used are data augmentation and data normalization. The details of each strategy can be described below. | 1. The organization of this paper is as follows: in Section 2, details of the data sets and the preprocessing and normalization techniques are provided. Section 3 describes SHEBA and the experimental procedure. Finally, —— Chan, C.; Mousavi, P.- 《 [IEEE Fifth IEEE Symposium on Bioinformatics and Bioengineering (BIBE\`05) - Minneapolis, MN, USA (19-21 Oct. 2005)] Fifth |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>IEEE Symposium on Bioinformatics and Bioengineering (BIBE\''05) - Discovery of Gene Expression Patterns across Multiple Cancer Types》-2005 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>2.Where image represents the original image data and mean std is the standard deviation.</p> | <p>1. Specifically, $M_k(i, j)$ represents the k foreground masks, F_k denotes the k sample frames, B represents the background image, and std is the standard deviation image, with (i, j) denoting pixel position within the image:</p> $\begin{cases} I(i, j) - O(i, j) \geq 0.0001, & F_k(i, j) = B(i, j) + w(i, j) \cdot std(i, j) \\ I(i, j) - O(i, j) < 0.0001, & F_k(i, j) = B(i, j) \end{cases}$ <p>——EURASIP Journal on Advances in Signal Processing Chang, Jing-Ying; Liao, Huei-Hung; Chen, Liang-Gee-《Localized Detection of Abandoned Luggage》-2010 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. The mix ratio is found as a median of that ratio after the outliers are thrown away. Where std_1 is the local standard deviation of the original image and std_2 is the local standard deviation of the denoised image,</p> <p>—— GOSHEN, Liran ; BROWN, Kevin, M. ; ZABIC, Stanislav ; WIEGERT, Jens ; GRINGAUZ, Asher -《ENHANCED IMAGE DATA/DOSE REDUCTION》-2011 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>3.The techniques used in this project, including the choice of hardware and software, the details are shown in the following Table 9.</p> | <p>1. off bbllaacckbbbooaarrdd ccoolluummnn vvaarriiaabbbleess.. The knowledge base handling software is responsible for all manipulations of the system knowledge base. The exact design of the knowledge base handler and system knowledge base is not given in detail in this paper in order to provide freedom in the choice of hardware and software techniques used for implementation. Overall,</p> <p>—— Shen, Helen C.; Signarowski, Gary F.; Gilmore, John F.-《SPIE Proceedings [SPIE 1986 International Symposium/Innsbruck - Innsbruck, Austria (Tuesday 15 April 1986)] Applications of Artificial Intelligence IV - <title>An Expert System for Roving Robots</title>》-1987 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2. client side) and the three versions of the e-banking server (server side). The hardware and software details of the configuration are shown in Table 2. In this testbed, we deployed the three J2EE packages as extensions to the core J2SDK APIs. The API</p> <p>——Journal of Systems and Software Christos Tselikis; Sar; is Mitropoulos ; Christos Douligeris-《An evaluation of the middleware's impact on the performance of object oriented distributed systems》-2007 (是否引证: 否)</p> |

4.Accuracy measures the overall performance of the model, which represents the proportion of the number of samples correctly classified on the whole dataset to the total number of samples. The formula is as follows:

1.equals the frequency of the word w_i in the text t ; T equals total number of texts in the data set and; $d\ddot{o}wP_i$ equals the number of texts t that the word w_i occurred in:the following experiments is computed by simply dividing the total number of:correctly classified samples by the total number o f samples in the testing dataset.:5 Assessing classification accuracy versus feature selection:This section aims to evaluate our basic classification methodology by employing:frequently used classification algorithms: decision tree (C4.5), multilayer perceptron:neural networks (MLP), support vector machines (SVM), Naïve Bayes

——Language Resources and Evaluation Khorsheed, Mohammad S.; Al-Thubaity, Abdulmohsen O.- 《Comparative evaluation of text classification techniques using a large diverse Arabic dataset》-2013 (是否引证: 否)
2.1 F1etT; AUC ? Z F0esTf1esTds: The accuracy of a classifier measures the percentage of correctly classified observations. The sensitivity represents the proportion of zeros which are correctly classified, whereas the specificity measures the proportion of ones correctly predicted.

——IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering Verbraken, Thomas; Verbeke, Wouter; Baesens, Bart- 《A Novel Profit Maximizing Metric for Measuring Classification Performance of Customer Churn Prediction Models》-2013 (是否引证: 否)
3.MAE), the Root;Mean Square Error (RMSE), and the coefficient of determination (R^2). The Accuracy represents the;overall performance of a classifier by providing the proportion of the whole test set that is correctly;classified, as described in Equation (1).;TP + TN;Accuracy =(

——Applied Sciences Rybarczyk, Yves; Zalakeviciute, Rasa- 《Machine Learning Approaches for Outdoor Air Quality Modelling: A Systematic Review》-2018 (是否引证: 否)
4.Bahari et al.2014): $Ecc = \frac{Ncc}{NT}$ where Ncc and NT denote the number of correctly classified samples and the total number of utterances in the test dataset, respectively.5.4 Results and discussion Table 4 shows that using the GMM-UBM acoustic approach,

——Language Resources and Evaluation Djellab, Mourad; Amrouche, Abderrahmane; Bouridane, Ahmed; Mehallegue, Nouredine- 《Algerian Modern Colloquial Arabic Speech Corpus (AMCASC): regional accents

| | |
|---|--|
| | recognition within complex socio-linguistic environments》-2016 (是否引证: 否) |
| 5. where Precision is the precision for class i and L is the total number of classes. | <p>1. If $\theta_{i,j}$ is the target value for the training sample, MSE is defined in Equation (2), where $\theta_{i,j}$ is the actual network value for the Cth class, and C is the number of classes [28].</p> $MSE = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{j=1}^L (\theta_{i,j} - \theta_{i,j}^*)^2$ <p>——Information - 《Arabic Handwritten Alphanumeric Character Recognition Using Very Deep Neural Network》-2017 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| 6.The F1-Score is the reconciled mean of precision and recall and provides a comprehensive performance measure. It is useful for problems with unbalanced category distributions, | <p>1. and F-score is a weighted harmonic mean of precision and recall, which provides a comprehensive measure of performance of the TCP. It is used to find the proportion of truly distributed documents in each cluster and considered a standard criterion to assess the fineness of text clustering methods. Brought to you by University of Sussex Library Authenticated Download Date 7/22/18 11:54 AM H. Rashaideh et al.: A Grey Wolf</p> <p>——Journal of Intelligent Systems Rashaideh Hasan; Sawaie Ahmad; Al-Betar Mohammed Azmi; Abualigah Laith Mohammad; Al-laham Mohammed M.; Al-Khatib Ra'ed M.; Braik Malik - 《A Grey Wolf Optimizer for Text Document Clustering》-2018 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| 7.09 and gradually decreased over the whole of the training. At the 100th epoch, the training loss stabilized at about 0. | <p>1. dropout of 0.5, and batch size of 32. After 100 epochs the validation accuracy appears to have stabilized. At the 100th epoch the training loss is 0.3572, training accuracy is 0.8433, validation loss is 0.4572, and validation accuracy is 0.7772.</p> <p>——百科 - 《Peter Lubell-Doughtie Using Deep Learning to Predict Water Point functionality from an Image》-2020 (是否引证: 否)</p> |

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第7部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|---|-----------|------|
| 1.Adjustment of laser scattering focus with machine learning Haoyi Zuo; Zuogang Yang; Longjie Fang; Shirong Luo - 《Laser Physics》 - 2018 | 1.3%(88字) | 否 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| 2.An on-device gender prediction method for mobile users using representative wordsets Choi, Yerim; Kim, Yoonjung; Kim, Solee; Park, Kyuyon; Park, Jonghun - 《Expert Systems with Applications》 - 2016 | 1.2%(81字) | 否 |
| 3.Prediction of Hyperuricemia Risk Based on Medical Examination Report Analysis Rong Hou;Yongbo Xiao;Yan Zhu;Hongyan Zhao - 《《Journal of Systems Science and Systems Engineering》》 - 2020 | 1.1%(80字) | 否 |
| 4.[Lecture Notes in Computer Science] Pattern Recognition and Image Analysis Volume 10255 Alexandre, Luís A.; Salvador Sánchez, José; Rodrigues, Jo?o M. F. - 《》 - 2017 | 1.1%(77字) | 否 |
| 5.SatCNN: satellite image dataset classification using agile convolutional neural networks Zhong, Yanfei; Fei, Feng; Liu, Yanfei; Zhao, Bei; Jiao, Hongzan; Zhang, Liangpei - 《Remote Sensing Letters》 - 2017 | 1.1%(77字) | 否 |

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相似文献列表

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|--|------------|------|
| 1.JavaScript: How Did It Get So Popular? - 《百科》 - 2020 | 1.8%(127字) | 否 |
| 2.JavaScript: All the Cool Kids Are Doing It Codecademy - 《百科》 - 2020 | 1.6%(115字) | 否 |
| 3.JavaScript: All the Cool Kids Are Doing It Codecademy - 《百科》 - 2020 | 1.6%(115字) | 否 |
| 4.Single-hidden-layer fuzzy recurrent wavelet neural network: Applications to function approximation and system identification Ganjefar, Soheil; Tofighi, Morteza - 《Information Sciences》 - 2015 | 1.5%(108字) | 否 |
| 5.MASS SPECTROMETER Fujito, Yuka c/o Shimadzu Corporation1 - 《》 - 2018 | 1.5%(107字) | 否 |

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原文内容

1.on the pre-trained VGG16 network, and use cross-entropy loss function and Adam optimizer to train the model, the validation accuracy could reach 85.2% and the loss is about 0.45. These data show that the model still has a lot of room for improvement. And Figure 31 shows the curves of validation loss and accuracy.

相似内容来源

1. We used emphbinary crossentropy;model. Here, we used the binary cross-entropy as the loss loss function and ADAM optimizer to train our model, and;function. The number of data points in each electric power the learning rate is 0.01.

——IEICE Transactions on Information and Systems SHI, Junfeng; MA, Wenming; SONG, Peng- 《Transform Electric Power Curve into Dynamometer Diagram Image Using Deep Recurrent Neural Network》-2018 (是否引证: 否)

2. To train the network, we use the cross entropy;loss and Adam optimizer [29] with learning rate =0.0001.

——Symmetry Lu, Jianwei; Xu, Yixuan; Chen, Mingle; Luo, Ye- 《A Coarse-to-Fine Fully Convolutional Neural Network for Fundus Vessel Segmentation》-2018 (是否引证: 否)

3. We randomly split the data into 80% for training,10% for validation, and 10% for testing. Figure 1 shows the training and validation loss curves for each of the models described in Section III.

—— Yu, Bin; Pan, Jie; Hu, Jiaming; Nascimento, Anderson; De Cock, Martine - 《 [IEEE 2018 International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN) - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (2018.7.8-2018.7.13)] 2018 International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN) - Character Level based Detection of DGA Domain Names》-2018 (是否引证: 否)

4. The results obtained are encouraging and show that, although there is still;a lot of room for improvement, the proposed approach is competitive with other;existing procedures.

—— Juan Antonio Navarro-Pérez- 《Encoding and Solving Problems in Effectively Propositional Logic》- (是否引证: 否)

5. the average test performance scores in this group show that there is still a lot of room for improvement. The interventions studied here were only focused on support at the conceptual level and on the search process level,

—— Fleurie Nievelstein; Tamara van Gog; Gijs van Dijck; Henny P. A. Boshuizen- 《Instructional support for novice law students: Reducing search

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>processes and explaining concepts in cases》-2011 (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>6. the first part uses the CEE function, and the second part uses the MSE function. For CEE, we use the Adam optimizer to minimize the categorical cross entropy. Adam is a first-order gradient-based algorithm developed for the optimization of stochastic objective functions with adaptive weight updates based on lower-order moments. The Adam optimizer has four parameters: the learning rate, the exponential decay rates (beta_1)</p> <p>——Information - 《Arabic Handwritten Alphanumeric Character Recognition Using Very Deep Neural Network》-2017 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>2.And compare the proposed model with models proposed by other researchers mentioned in the chapter 2 using the same dataset which is used in this project,</p> | <p>1. The results obtained from SLFRWNN with the Gaussian wavelet function are used to compare with the models proposed by other researchers, which are shown in Table 2. From Table 2, it is observed that the proposed SLFRWNN with a lower 280 S. Ganjefar, M.</p> <p>——Information Sciences Ganjefar, Soheil; Tofighi, Morteza- 《Single-hidden-layer fuzzy recurrent wavelet neural network: Applications to function approximation and system identification》-2015 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>3.CSS technology, HTML is responsible for the page structure and content presentation, while CSS is responsible for the page style and layout, including the setting of the background image,</p> | <p>1. making it the language for web development. JavaScript, HTML, and CSS are the core components of web technology. While HTML is responsible for structure and CSS is responsible for style, JavaScripts provides interactivity to web pages in the browser.</p> <p>——百科 - 《JavaScript: All the Cool Kids Are Doing It Codecademy》-2020 (是否引证: 否)</p> |
| <p>4.shown here, and when the mouse is moved to the position of the image, the profile corresponding to the image is displayed. And when click the "Start button",</p> | <p>1.5 and 6. In the case where the dog's picture is selected from the pattern list window 41 in FIG.4, the mouse cursor is moved to the position of the dog's image and the image is selected with the mouse, etc., as shown in FIG.4. As shown in FIG.5,</p> <p>——Takashi Tojo- 《Apparatus and method for creating graphics》- (是否引证: 否)</p> <p>2.6, the command "mouse click 1" is executed. Here, the mouse pointer is on image is moved to the position (X3, Y3), and the same effect can just be obtained as the effect of the left click of the mouse performed manual</p> |

ly by the operator. As a result of this, the monitoring/controlling unit 18 is informed of starting preparation of the air-conditioning facility, and the p reparation for enabling

—— Shouji Kobayashi- 《Facility monitoring/controlling system and facility monitoring/controlling method》-2015 (是否引证: 否)

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第9部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|---|------------|------|
| 1.Analysis of Risk Factors of Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter Induced Catheter-related Infection in Patients with Leukemia Lanlan ZHOU;Mingjun WANG;Aping LI - 《Iranian Journal of Public Health 》 - 2017 | 1.5%(109字) | 否 |
| 2.The Triple Bottom Line and Sustainable Economic Development Theory and Practice Hammer, J.; Pivo, G. - 《Economic Development Quarterly 》 - 2016 | 1.3%(94字) | 否 |
| 3.Wireless-Powered Communication Networks (Architectures, Protocols, and Applications) Sensor Networks with Wireless Energy Harvesting Niyato, Dusit; Hossain, Ekram; Kim, Dong In; Bhargava, Vijay; Shafai, Lotfollah - 《 》 - 2017 | 1.3%(94字) | 否 |
| 4.Li, Dongfeng; Zhou, Qiang; Chen, Gang; Li, Yueming - 《Journal of Fluids and Structures 》 - 2017 | 1.2%(85字) | 否 |
| 5.[IEEE 2017 International Conference on Communication and Signal Processing (ICCSP) - Chennai (2017.4.6-2017.4.8)] 2017 International Conference on Communication and Signal Processing (ICCSP) - Optimized energy-aware context based switching relay scheme for HetNets Manimozhi, K.; Vijayalakshmi, V. - 《 》 - 2017 | 1.2%(84字) | 否 |

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|--|--|
| 1. data sampling and model evaluation of different groups should be full y considered. In addition, in the process of using medical data, it is necess | 1. that;the rights or interests of the patients will not be violated, that their ;privacy and confidentiality, |

ary to strictly abide by the relevant regulations of patient privacy protection to ensure that the privacy rights of patients will not be violated during data training and sharing,

—— PAMELA ANDANDA-《MODULE TWO: INFORMED CONSENT》-2005 (是否引证: 否)

2.In terms of the environment, since deep learning model training requires a large amount of computational resource, it is necessary to seek for more efficient computational methods to reduce the consumption and burden on the environment,

1. The sudden change of environment requires a large amount of training data to retrain the deep learning system for data correction, which requires further investigation.

——IEEE Network Zhou Zhenyu; Liao Haijun; Gu Bo; Huq Kazi Mohammed Saidul; Mumtaz Shahid; Rodriguez Jonathan -《Robust Mobile Crowd Sensing: When Deep Learning Meets Edge Computing》-2018 (是否引证: 否)

2.For large-size codebook and high-dimensional vector, the computational complexity will be great .So it is necessary to seek rapid and efficient algorithm to reduce the computational complexity. In AMRWB codec, its quantitative parameters are 16-dimensional ISP coefficients,

——Feng-lian Li, ; Xing-wang Liu, ; Xue-ying Zhang, ; Xiao-lin Du, -《[IEEE 2nd International Conference on Computer and Automation Engineering (ICCAE 2010) - Singapore (2010.02.26-2010.02.28)] 2010 The 2nd International Conference on Computer and Automation Engineering (ICCAE) - A fast VQ codeword search algorithm for AMR Wideband speech codec》-2010 (是否引证: 否)

3. Higher-level Representation Approach. Since the training of deep-learning models requires a large-scale dataset to avoid overfitting, the transfer-learning techniques [269]

——ACM Computing Surveys Zhang, Jing; Li, Wanqing; Ogunbona, Philip; Xu, Dong-《Recent Advances in Transfer Learning for Cross-Dataset Visual Recognition》-2019 (是否引证: 否)

4. especially for large scale problems. Thus, it is necessary to seek an efficient computational method for structural reanalysis. Many methods have been proposed to reanalysis the modes and frequencies with high efficiency for the modified structures without performing the full analysis. Generally, these methods can be classified into two categories: direct method and approximate method (Song et al.,2014). Most direct methods are based

——Journal of Fluids and Structures Li, Dongfeng; Zhou, Qiang; Chen, Gang; Li, Yueming-《》-2017 (是否引证: 否)

Inception Separable CNN for Retinal Disease_第10部分

相似文献列表

| 文献名 | 复制比 | 是否引证 |
|---|-----------|------|
| 1.Learning deformable shape manifolds Samuel Rivera;Aleix M. Martínez - 《Pattern recognition 》 - | 4.6%(89字) | 否 |
| 2.Nonlinear Initial Alignment of Strapdown Inertial Navigation System Using CSVM Wang, He Nian; Yi, Guo Xing; Wang, Chang Hong; Guan, Yu - 《Applied Mechanics and Materials 》 - 2011 | 4.5%(88字) | 否 |
| 3.Learning Deformable Shape Manifolds Samuel Rivera;Aleix Martinez - 《Pattern recognition 》 - 2012 | 4.4%(85字) | 否 |
| 4.Learning deformable shape manifolds Samuel Rivera; Aleix M. Martinez - 《Pattern Recognition 》 - 2012 | 4.4%(85字) | 否 |
| 5.Method and apparatus for the electrolytic extraction of metals from a solution containing metal ions Kuhn-von Burgsdorff; Jochen-Werner;Stroder; Ulrich - 《 》 - | 4.3%(84字) | 否 |

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