Lab 4 Diabetic Retinopathy Detection

1. Introduction

這次的 lab 利用 torchvision 的 models 導入 ResNet-18 和 ResNet-50 來進行糖尿病對視網膜病變的偵測

2. Experiment Setups

A. The details of your model (ResNet)

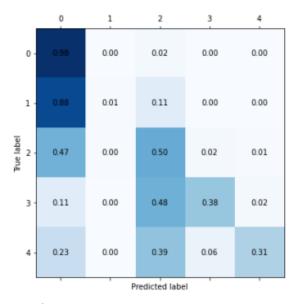
我使用 torchvision.models.resnet18 及 torchvision.models.resnet50,torchvision=0.10.1+cu111,下圖是不同層數的 resnet 的架構

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
		3×3 max pool, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64 \end{array}\right]\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3, 128\\ 3\times3, 128 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,128\\ 3\times3,128 \end{array}\right]\times4$	\[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{array} \times 4	\[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{array} \times 4	\[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{array} \times 8 \]
conv4_x	14×14	$\left[\begin{array}{c}3\times3,256\\3\times3,256\end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,256\\ 3\times3,256 \end{array}\right]\times6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	\[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{array} \] \times 23	\[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{array} \times 36 \]
conv5_x	7×7	$\left[\begin{array}{c}3\times3,512\\3\times3,512\end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c}3\times3,512\\3\times3,512\end{array}\right]\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1×1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				
FLOPs		1.8×10^{9}	3.6×10 ⁹	3.8×10^{9}	7.6×10 ⁹	11.3×10 ⁹

B. The details of your Dataloader

因為我先用 datapreprocessing.py 把 images 裁切成 512*512*3,並且另存到 cut_train 和 cut_test,所以 dataloader 負責讀取這兩個資料夾,再把 images 轉成 3*512*512

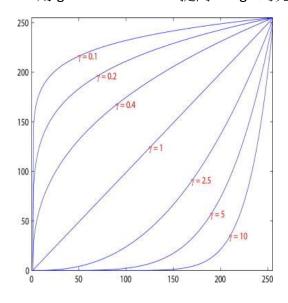
C. Describing your evaluation through the confusion matrix

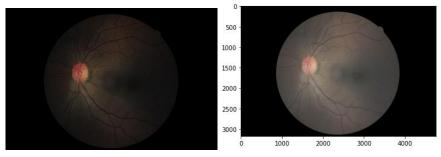


3. Data Preprocessing

A. How you preprocessed your data?

i. 用 gamma correction 提高 image 的亮度,用來分辨眼球的邊界





- ii. 切下眼球的範圍
- iii. 用 zero padding 補成正方形
- iv. Resize to 512*512*3
- v. 存到 cut_train and cut_test

B. What makes your method special?

用 gamma correction 把眼球的亮度提高,更方便取 threshold 把眼球的部分切割出來

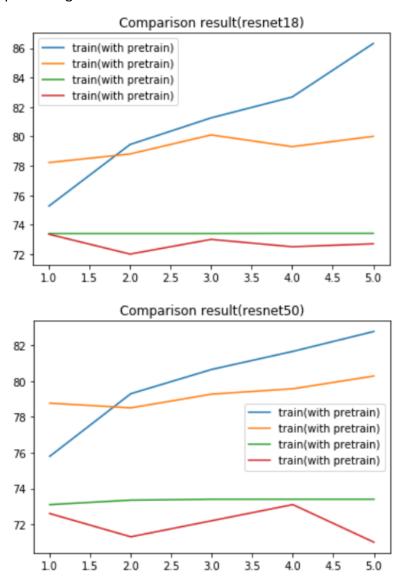
Zero padding 把圖片補齊,避免 resize 造成眼球變形

4. Experimental results

A. The highest testing accuracy: 80.288%

Hyperparameters		
Batch size	8	
Learning rate	0.001	
Train epoch	5	
Loss function	Cross Entropy	
optimizer	SGD	
Pretrain weight	use	

B. Comparison figures



5. Discussion

原本是在 dataloader 做 preprocessing,但是原始檔案太大,造成 training 速度緩慢,不適合做實驗,所以決定先花一些時間把影像預處理並儲存到資料夾中,ResNet 過程就可以加速,同時避免 cache out of memory。

雖然 preprocessing 就可以降低 cache out of memory 的風險,但為了以防萬一,每個 batch 結束後,會用 torch.cuda.empty_cache()清理 catch