



Deep learning QSM tutorial

Woojin Jung

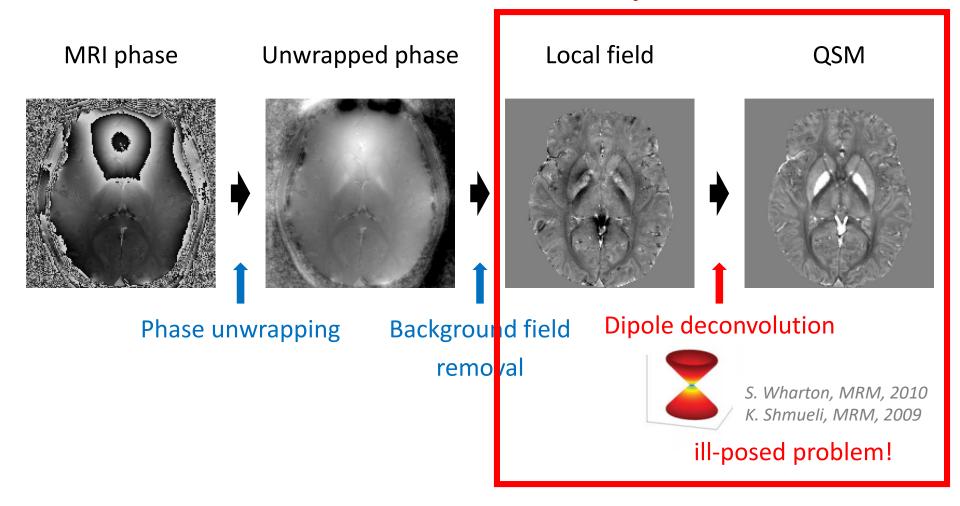
Ph.D Candidate

Laboratory for Imaging Science and Technology (LIST)

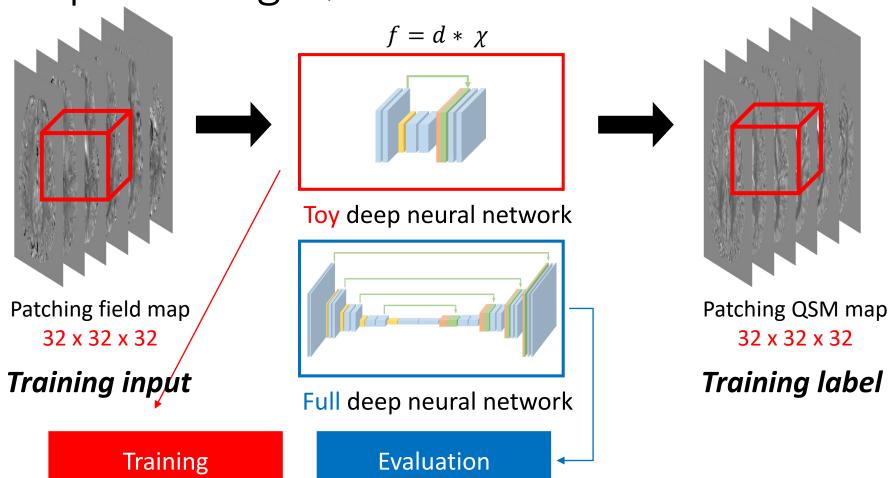
Seoul National University

QSM reconstruction

Deep neural network



Deep learning QSM

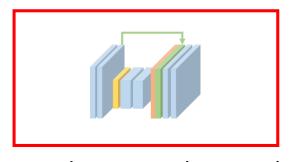


- Network model
- Loss function
- Optimizer

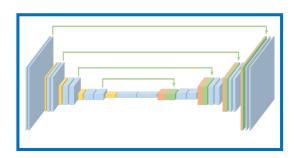
• Inference on testset

Goal of Hands on

- 1) Build Toy deep neural network model
- 2) Programming training process
- 3) Load 'Full deep neural network' and inference on test set



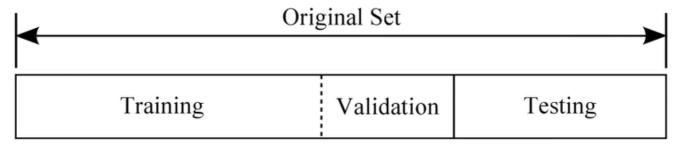
Toy deep neural network



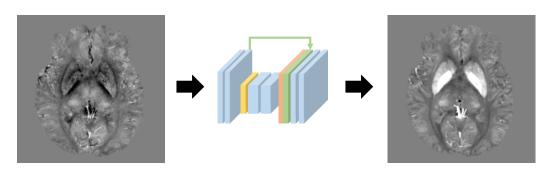
Full deep neural network

Dataset of Toy network

Need to set training, validation, and testing data



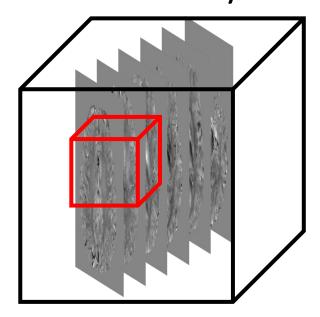
- QSM challenge 2016 data utilized for this tutorial
 - Train input, Validation input, Test input phs_tissue.mat
 - Train output, Validation ouput, Test output chi_cosmos.mat
 http://www.neuroimaging.at/pages/qsm.php



Input: phs tissue.mat

Output: chi_cosmos.mat

Dataset of Toy network

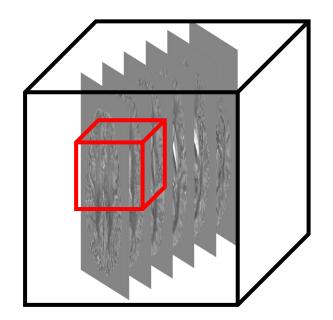


3D local field map 160 x 160 x 160



Patching field map 32 x 32 x 32

Training input



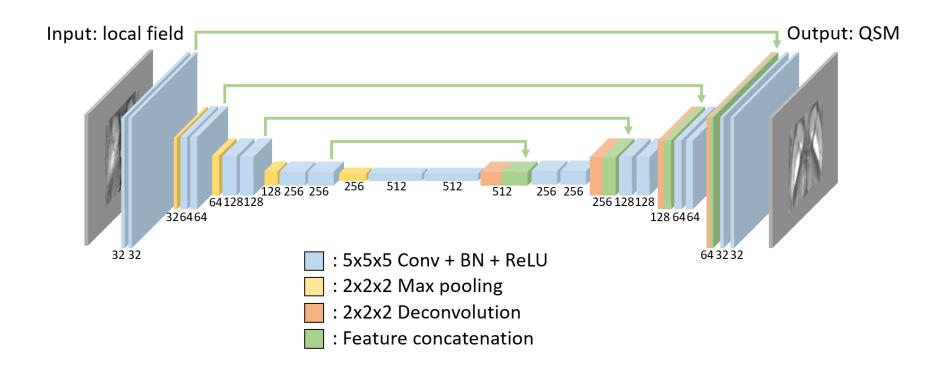
3D COSMOS QSM 160 x 160 x 160



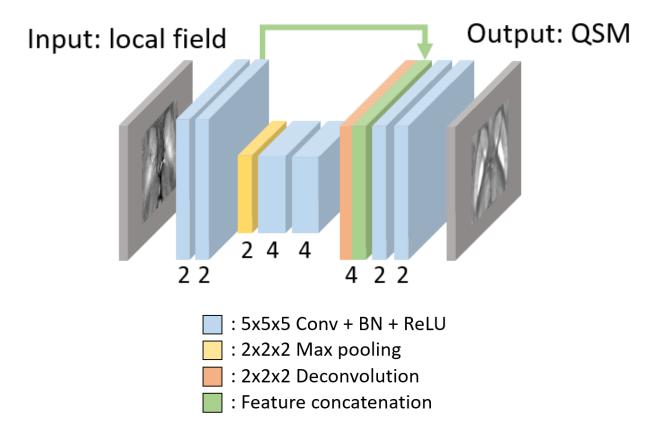
Patching QSM map 32 x 32 x 32

Training label

Full 3D U-net



Toy 3D U-net



Toy 3D U-net

- Convolution
 - Feature extraction

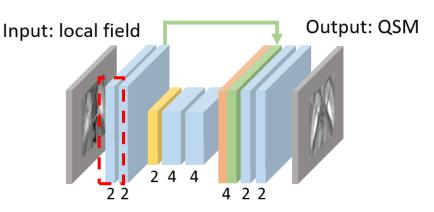
1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0



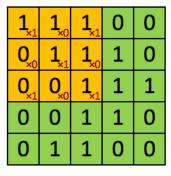


3 x 3 - Filter Matrix

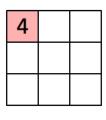




: 5x5x5 <u>Conv</u> + BN + ReLU



Image

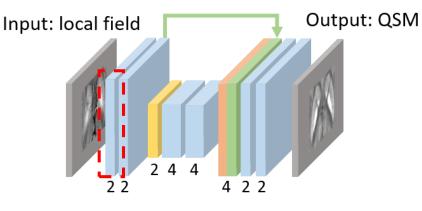


Convolved Feature

https://hackernoon.com/visualizing-parts-of-convolutional-neural-networks-using-keras-and-cats-5cc01b214e59

Toy 3D U-net

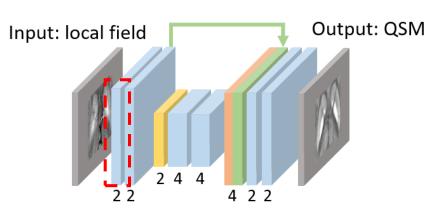
- Batch normalization
 - Better training performance



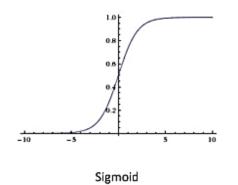
: 5x5x5 Conv + BN + ReLU

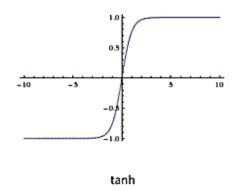
Toy 3D U-net

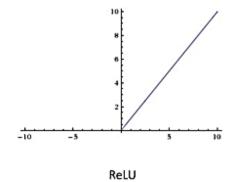
- Activation functions
 - Nonlinear property





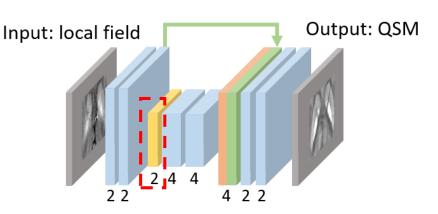






Toy 3D U-net

- Max pooling
 - Decrease number of features



: 2x2x2 Max pooling

	Single depth slice				
x	1	1	2	4	
	5	6	7	8	
	3	2	1	0	
	1	2	3	4	
			9		
				У	

max pool with 2x2 filters and stride 2

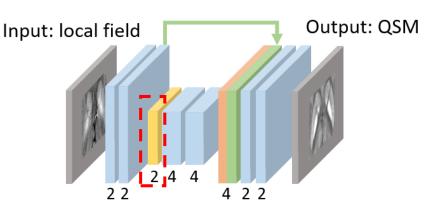
Max Pooling

6	8
3	4

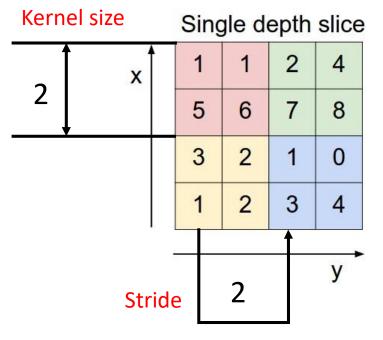
https://hackernoon.com/visualizing-parts-of-convolutional-neuralnetworks-using-keras-and-cats-5cc01b214e59

Toy 3D U-net

- Max pooling
 - Decrease number of features



: 2x2x2 Max pooling



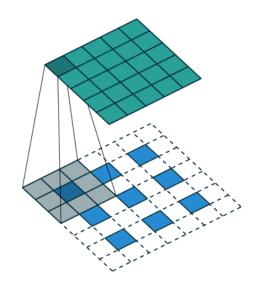
max pool with 2x2 filters and stride 2	
Max Pooling	

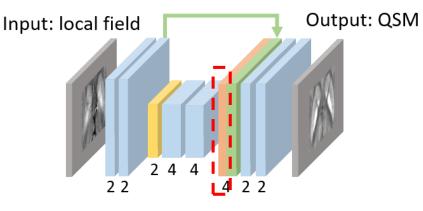
6	8
3	4

https://hackernoon.com/visualizing-parts-of-convolutional-neural-networks-using-keras-and-cats-5cc01b214e59

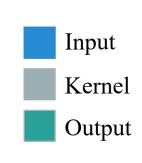
Toy 3D U-net

Deconvolution





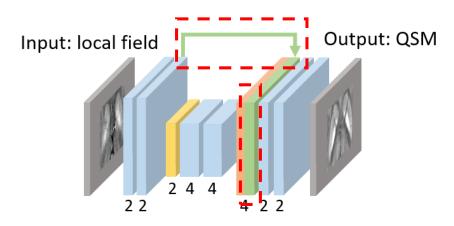




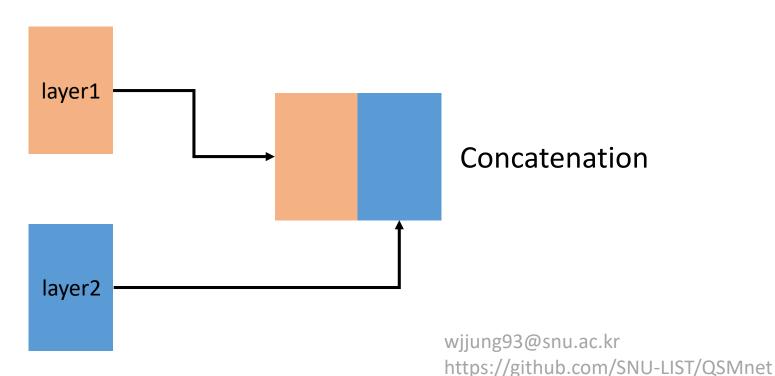
https://hackernoon.com/visualizing-parts-of-convolutional-neural-networksusing-keras-and-cats-5cc01b214e59

• Toy 3D U-net

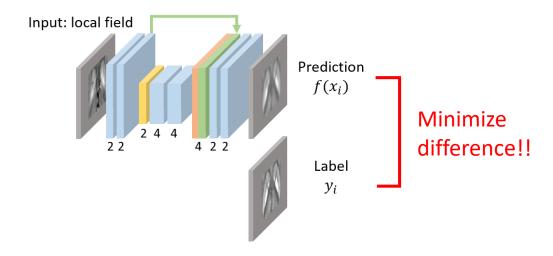
- Feature concatenation
 - Feature propagation



: Feature concatenation



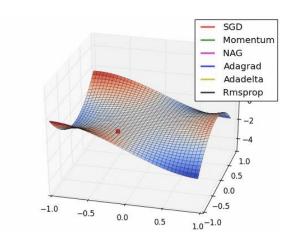
Loss function - L1 loss



Optimizer - Gradient Descent based
 Adam optimizer

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i - f(x_i)|$$

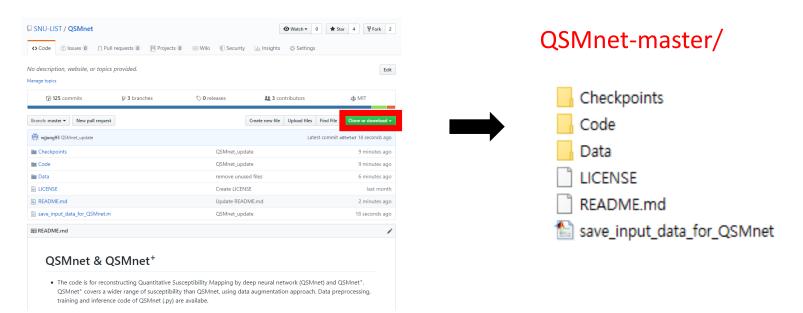
x: input, y: label



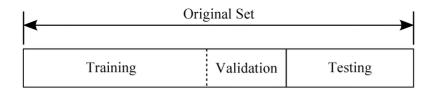
https://gomguard.tistory.com/187

Hands on

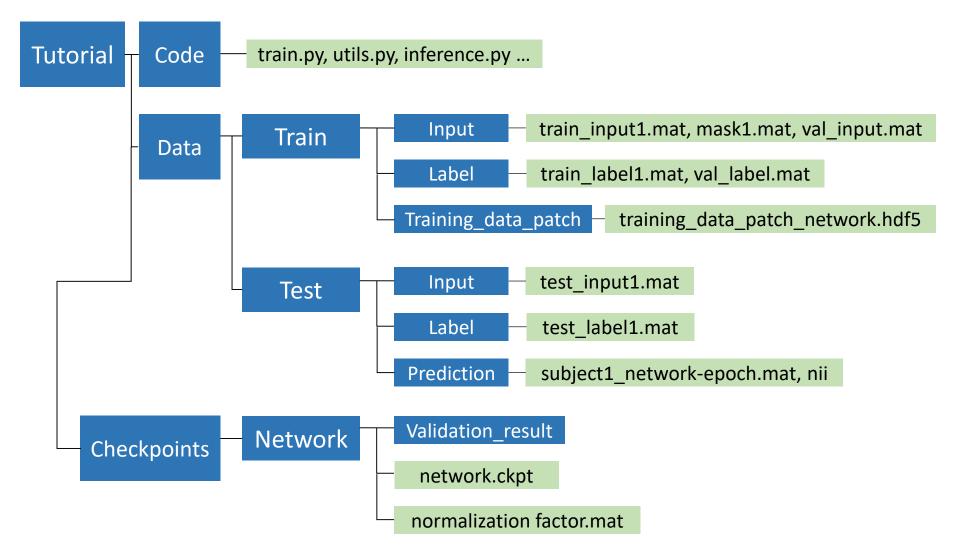
QSMnet directory



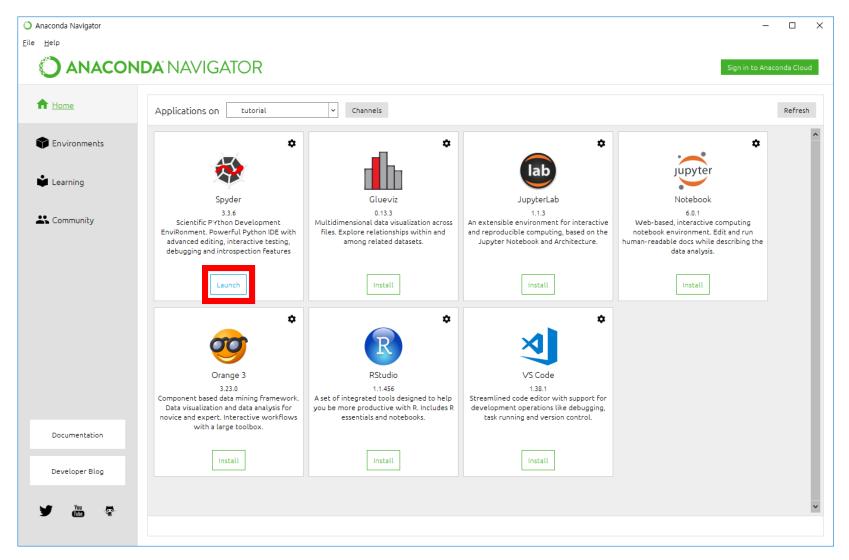
- Checkpoints Network file
- Code Training & inference code in python
- Data Training, validation, test data



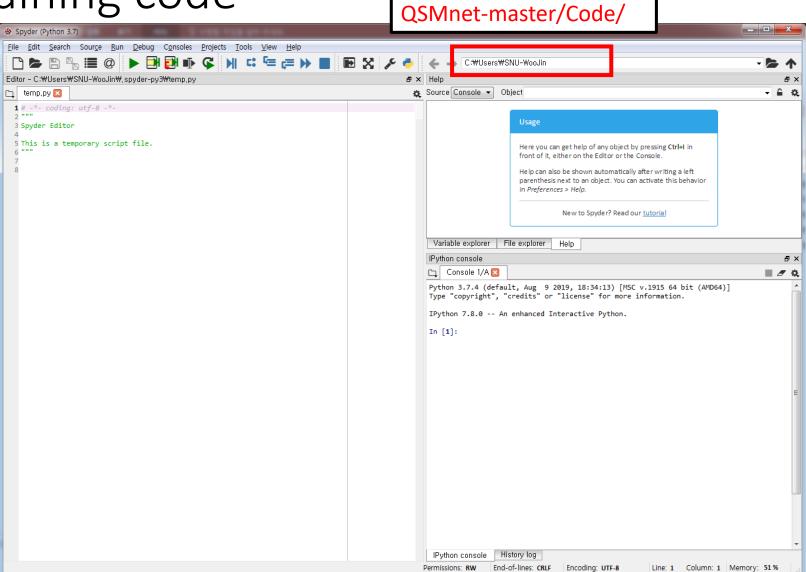
Structure Overview



Open Spyder

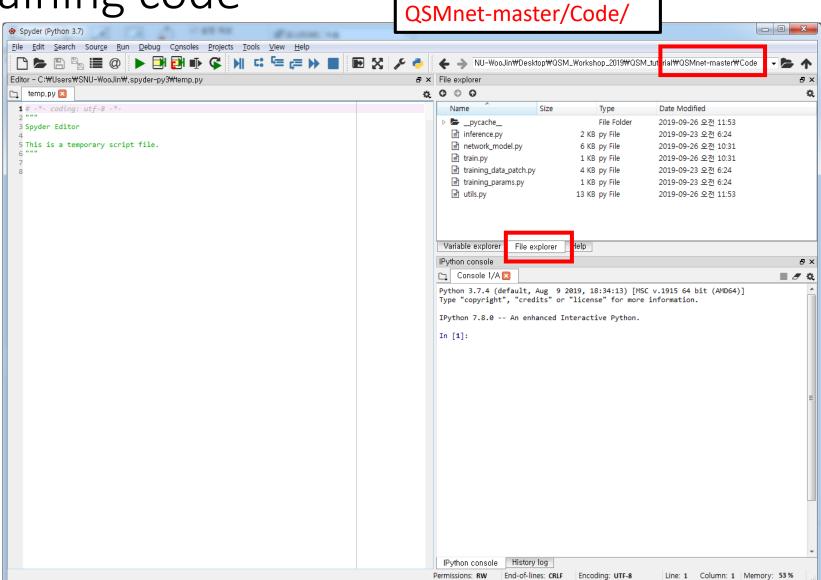


Training code



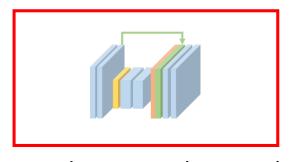
Permissions: RW

Training code

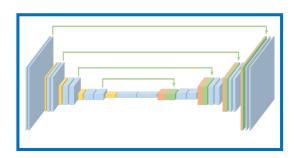


Goal of Hands on

- 1) Build Toy deep neural network model
- 2) Programming training process
- 3) Load 'Full deep neural network' and inference on test set



Toy deep neural network



Full deep neural network

Goal of Hands on

1) Build Toy deep neural network model

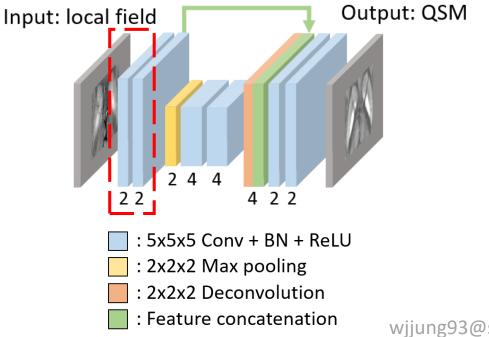
Open network_model.py!!



Toy deep neural network

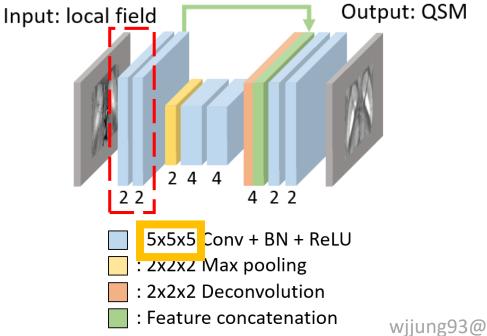
```
conv11 = Conv3d('conv11', x, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
conv12 = Conv3d('conv12', conv11, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
```

- Convolution: conv3d(layer name, input, output channel, kernel size, activation function, reuse, isTrain)
- 15: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 1) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)
- 16: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)



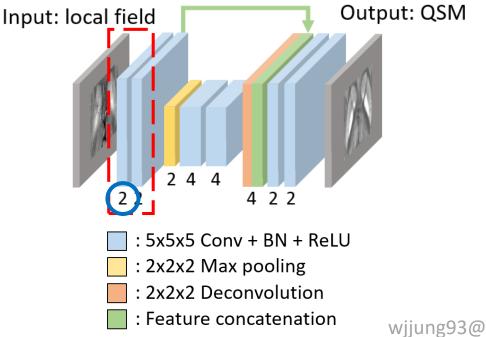
```
conv11 = Conv3d('conv11', x, 2, [5, 5, 5] act_func, reuse, isTrain)
conv12 = Conv3d('conv12', conv11, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
```

- Convolution: $conv3d(layer\ name, input, output\ channel, kernel\ size, activation\ function, reuse, is Train)$
- 15: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 1) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)
- 16: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)



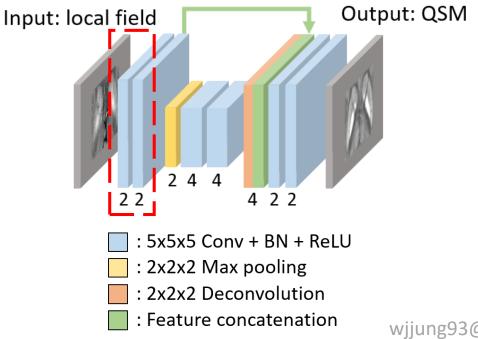
```
conv11 = Conv3d('conv11', x, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
conv12 = Conv3d('conv12', conv11, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
```

- $\bullet \quad \text{Convolution: } conv3d (layer \ name, input, output \ channel, kernel \ size, activation \ function, reuse, is Train)$
- 15: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 1) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)
- 16: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)



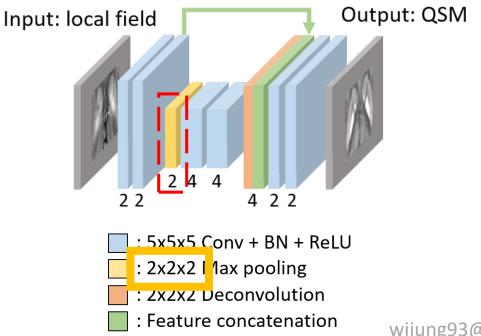
```
conv11 = Conv3d('conv11', x, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
conv12 = Conv3d('conv12', conv11, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
```

- act_func: activation function 'relu'
- reuse: False for first time
- isTrain: True for training, otherwise, freeze parameters



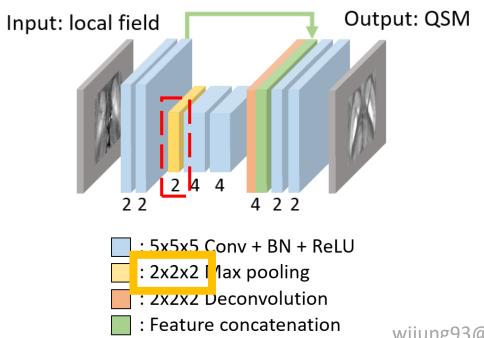
```
17     pool1 = Max_pool('maxpool1', conv12, [2, 2, 2], reuse)
```

- Max pooling: *Max pool*(*layer name*, *input*, *kernel size*, *reuse*)
- 17: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 2)



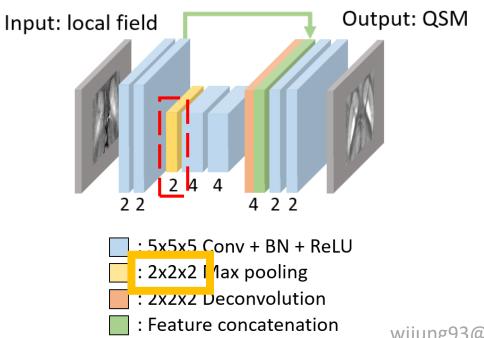
```
17     pool1 = Max_pool('maxpool1', conv12, [2, 2, 2], reuse)
```

- stride
- Max pooling: $Max_pool(layer\ name, input]\ kernel\ size, reuse)$
- 17: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 2)



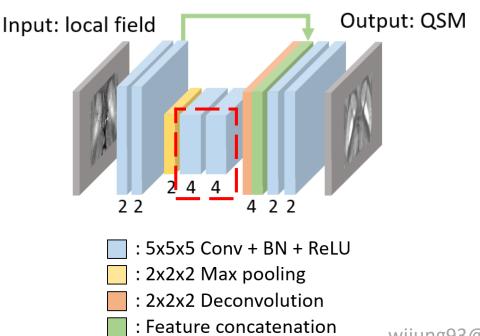
```
pool1 = Max pool('maxpool1', conv12, [2, 2, 2], reuse)
```

- Max pooling: *Max pool*(*layer name*, *input*, *kernel size*, *reuse*)
- 17: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 31, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 2)



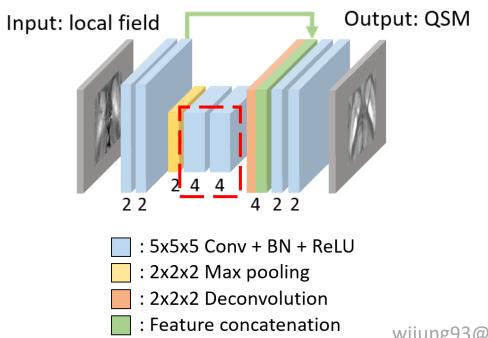
```
conv21 = Conv3d('conv21', pool1, 4, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
conv22 = Conv3d('conv22', conv21, 4, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
```

- 19: input dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4)
- 20: input dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4) -> output dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4)



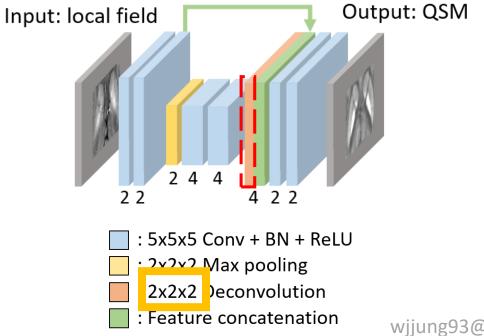
```
conv21 = Conv3d('conv21', pool1, 4 [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
conv22 = Conv3d('conv22', conv21, 4, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
```

- 19: input dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 2) > output dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4)
- 20: input dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4) -> output dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4)



```
deconv1 = Deconv3d('deconv1', conv22, 2, [2, 2, 2], [2, 2, 2], reuse, isTrain)
concat1 = Concat('concat1', conv12, deconv1, reuse)
```

- Deconvolution:
 - Deconv3d(layer name, input, output channel, kernel size, stride, reuse, isTrain)
- 22: input dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)

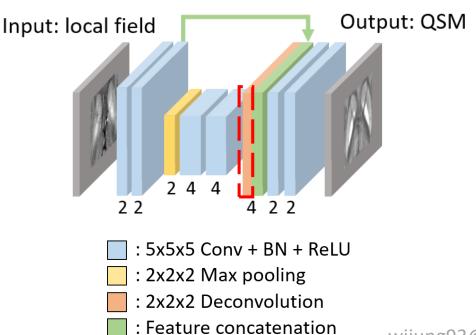


```
deconv1 = Deconv3d('deconv1', conv22, 2, [2, 2, 2], [2, 2, 2], reuse, isTrain)
concat1 = Concat('concat1', conv12, deconv1, reuse)
```

Deconvolution:

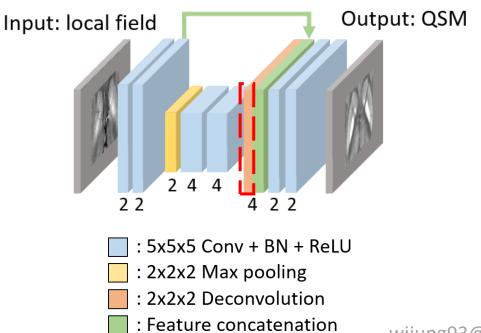
Deconv3d(layer name, input, output channel, kernel size, stride, reuse, isTrain)

22: input dim (batch size, 16, 16, 16, 4) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32)



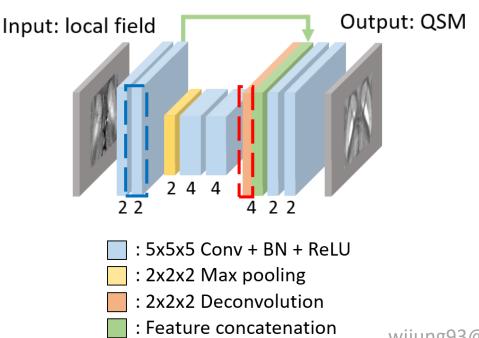
```
deconv1 = Deconv3d('deconv1', conv22, 2, [2, 2, 2], [2, 2, 2], reuse, isTrain)
concat1 = Concat('concat1', conv12, deconv1, reuse)
```

- Deconvolution:
 - Deconv3d(layer name, input, output channel, kernel size, stride, reuse, isTrain)
- 22: input dim (batch size, <u>16</u>, <u>16</u>, <u>16</u>, <u>4</u>) -> output dim (batch size, <u>32</u>, <u>32</u>, <u>32</u>, <u>2</u>)



```
deconv1 = Deconv3d('deconv1', conv22, 2, [2, 2, 2], [2, 2, 2], reuse, isTrain)
concat1 = Concat('concat1', conv12, deconv1, reuse)
```

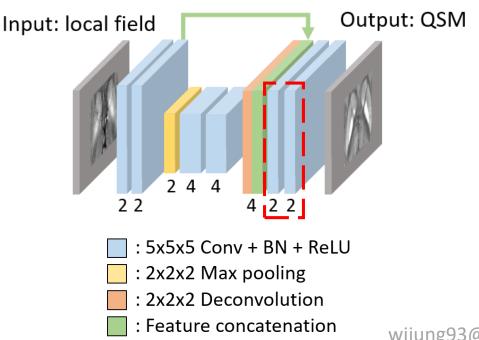
- Concatenation: Concat(layer name, x, y, reuse)
- 37: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32(2)) > output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32(4))



Toy 3D U-net

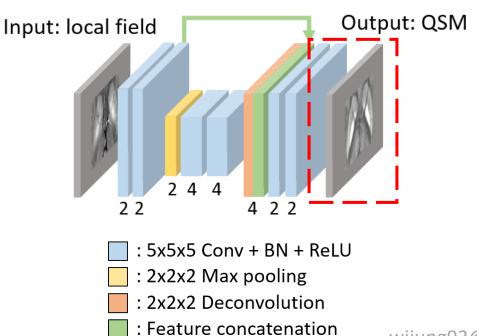
```
conv31 = Conv3d('conv31', concat1, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
conv32 = Conv3d('conv32', conv31, 2, [5, 5, 5], act_func, reuse, isTrain)
```

- 25: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 4) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)
- 26: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2)



```
28    out_image = Conv('out_image', conv32, 1, [1, 1, 1], reuse, isTrain)
```

• 28: input dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 2) -> output dim (batch size, 32, 32, 32, 1)



Goal of Hands on

- 1) Build Toy deep neural network model
- 2) Programming training process
- 3) Load 'Full deep neural network' and inference on test set



Toy deep neural network

Training_params.py

```
12 data folder = "../Data/"
13 net name = 'QSMnet'
14 PS = '32' # patch size
17 C = {
       'data': {
18
           'data folder': data folder,
19
           'train_data_path': data_folder + 'Train/Training_data_patch/training_data_patch_' + net_name + '_' + PS + '.hdf5',
20
21
           'val input path': data folder + 'Train/Input/val input.mat',
           'val label path': data folder + 'Train/Label/val label.mat',
22
           'save path': '../Checkpoints/' + net_name + '_'+ PS + '/'
23
24
      },
25
26
      'train': {
27
           'batch size': 20, # batch size
28
           'learning rate': 0.001, # initial learning rate
29
           'train epochs': 25, # The number of training epochs
30
           'save step': 5 # Step for saving network
31
      'validation': {
32
33
           'display step': 2, # display step of validation images
34
           'display slice num': [52,72,92,112], # slice number of validation images for displaying
35
36 }
```

```
inference, py 🗵
  train, py 🔀
                               network_model,py 🖂
                                                    utils, py 🔣
                                                                 training_params,py 🔯
 1 import tensorflow as tf
 2 import numpy as np
 3 import time
 5 from training_params import *
 6 from utils import *
 7 from network model import *
9 #
10 # Description:
11 # Training code of QSMnet and QSMnet+
12 #
13 # Copyright @ Woojin Jung & Jaeyeon Yoon
14 # Laboratory for Imaging Science and Technology
15 # Seoul National University
16 # email : wjjung93@snu.ac.kr
17 #
18
19 #%% Train
20 def train():
       tf.compat.v1.reset default graph()
22
       #%% Loading dataset
23
       train dataset = dataset() # Training set, validation set
24
25
       #%% Declaration of tensor
26
      X = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, PS, PS, PS, 1]) # Training input
27
      Y = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, PS, PS, PS, 1]) # Training label
28
29
      N = np.shape(train_dataset.tefield) # matrix size of validation set
30
      X_val = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, N[1], N[2], N[3], 1]) # Validation input
31
      Y_val = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, N[1], N[2], N[3], 1]) # Validation Label
32
       keep prob = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float") #dropout rate
33
34
       #%% Definition of model
35
       predX = qsmnet toy(X, 'relu', False, True)
      predX val = qsmnet toy(X val, 'relu', True, False)
37
38
       #%% Definition of loss function
39
       loss = 11(predX, Y)
40
      loss_val = l1(predX_val,Y_val)
       #%% Definition of optimizer
43
       train_op = tf.compat.v1.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate=learning_rate).minimize(loss)
45
       #%% Generate saver instance
       qsm saver = tf.compat.v1.train.Saver()
48
       Training network(train dataset, X, Y, X val, Y val, predX val, loss, loss val, train op, keep prob, qsm saver)
50
51 if name == ' main ':
52
       start_time = time.time()
53
       print("Total training time : {} sec".format(time.time() - start_time))
```

```
#%% Loading dataset
22
23
      train dataset = dataset() # Training set, validation set
24
25
      #%% Declaration of tensor
      X = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, PS, PS, PS, 1]) # Training input
26
      Y = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, PS, PS, PS, 1]) # Training label
27
28
29
      N = np.shape(train dataset.tefield) # matrix size of validation set
30
      X_val = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, N[1], N[2], N[3], 1]) # Validation input
      Y_val = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, N[1], N[2], N[3], 1]) # Validation label
31
      keep prob = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float") #dropout rate
32
```

• 23 : Data loading – training set, validation set

```
#%% Loading dataset
22
      train dataset = dataset() # Training set, validation set
23
24
25
      #%% Declaration of tensor
      X = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, PS, PS, PS, 1])
26
                                                                      Training set
      Y = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, PS, PS, PS, 1])
27
28
29
      N = np.shape(train dataset.tefield) # matrix size of validation set
      X_val = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, N[1], N[2], N[3], 1])
30
                                                                                Validation set
      Y_val = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float", [None, N[1], N[2], N[3], 1])
31
      keep prob = tf.compat.v1.placeholder("float") #dropout rate
32
```

- 23 : Data loading training set, validation set
- 26 ~ 32 : Declaration of tensor by placeholder
- 26 ~ 27 : Training input & label dimension
 [Batch size, Patch size_x, Patch size_y, Patch size_z, channel = 1]
- 30 ~ 31 : Validation input & label dimension
 [Batch size, x, y, z, channel = 1]

```
#%% Definition of model
      predX = qsmnet toy(X, 'relu', False, True)
35
      predX val = qsmnet toy(X val, 'relu', True, False)
36
37
      #%% Definition of loss function
38
      loss = 11(predX, Y)
39
40
      loss val = 11(predX val, Y val)
41
42
      #%% Definition of optimizer
      train op = tf.compat.v1.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=learning rate).minimize(loss)
43
44
45
       #%% Generate saver instance
46
      qsm saver = tf.compat.v1.train.Saver()
47
      #%% Running session
48
49
      Training network(train dataset, X, Y, X val, Y val, predX val, loss, loss val, train op, keep prob, qsm saver)
```

- 35 ~ 36: Definition of model
 - Training inputs: X
 - Activation function: 'relu' ('relu' or 'leaky_relu')
 - Reuse: 'False' for training, 'True' for validation
 - IsTrain: 'True' for training, 'False' for validation

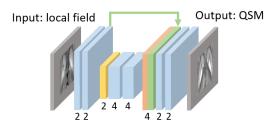
```
#%% Definition of model
      predX = qsmnet toy(X, 'relu', False, True)
35
      predX val = qsmnet toy(X val, 'relu', True, False)
36
37
38
      #%% Definition of loss function
      loss = 11(predX, Y)
39
40
      loss val = 11(predX val, Y val)
41
      #%% Definition of optimizer
42
      train op = tf.compat.v1.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=learning rate).minimize(loss)
43
44
45
      #%% Generate saver instance
      qsm saver = tf.compat.v1.train.Saver()
46
47
48
      #%% Running session
      Training network(train_dataset, X, Y, X val, Y val, predX val, loss, loss val, train_op, keep_prob, qsm_saver)
49
```

- 39 ~ 40: Loss function, custom defined l1 loss in utils.py
 - Prediction image: predX
 - Label: Y
- 43: Adam optimizer
 - learning rate
 - minimize(loss)

```
#%% Definition of model
      predX = qsmnet toy(X, 'relu', False, True)
35
      predX val = qsmnet toy(X val, 'relu', True, False)
36
37
      #%% Definition of loss function
38
      loss = 11(predX, Y)
39
40
      loss val = l1(predX val,Y val)
41
      #%% Definition of optimizer
42
      train op = tf.compat.v1.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=learning rate).minimize(loss)
43
44
45
      #%% Generate saver instance
46
      qsm saver = tf.compat.v1.train.Saver()
47
48
      #%% Running session
      Training network(train dataset, X, Y, X val, Y val, predX val, loss, loss val, train op, keep prob, qsm_saver)
49
```

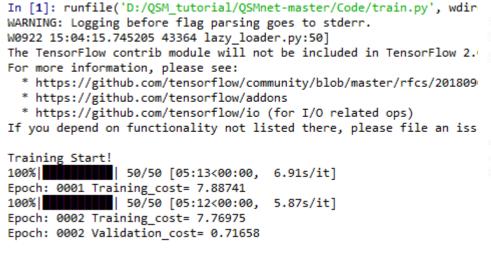
- 46: Save instance for network
- 49: Training code in utils.py
 - hyper parameters (batch size, learning rate, epochs ..) defined in "Training_params.py"

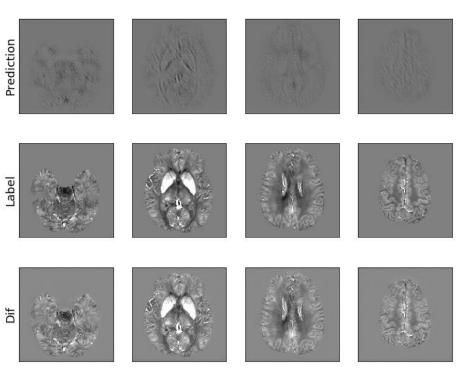
Toy 3D U-net results



Press F5 in train.py

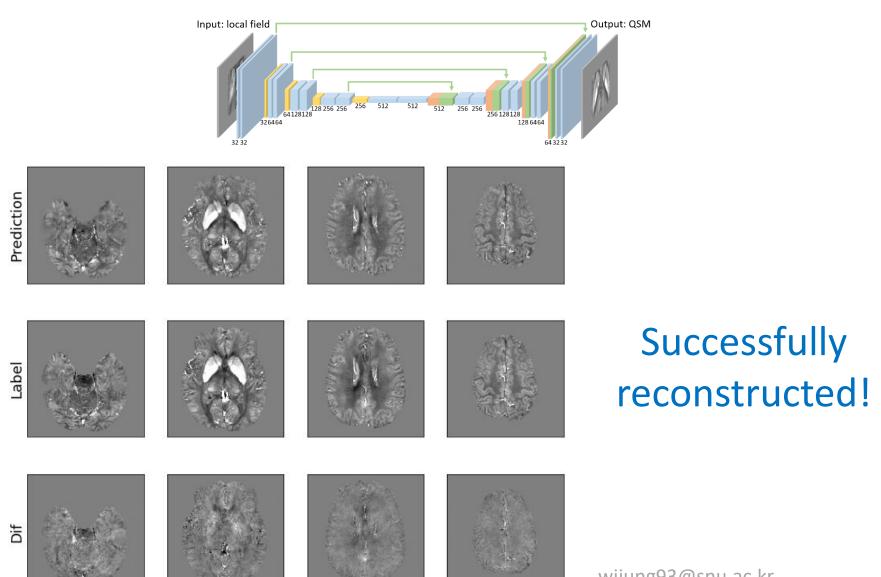
"Training failed"





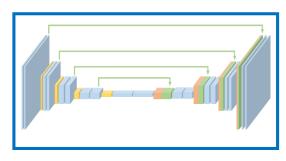
Need more layers and data!

Full deep neural network results



Goal of Hands on

- 1) Build Toy deep neural network model
- 2) Programming training process
- 3) Load 'Full deep neural network' and inference on test set

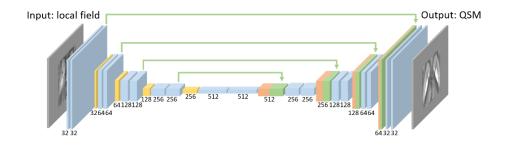


Full deep neural network

```
Network model
Network_name = 'QSMnet+_64'
net_model = 'qsmnet_deep'
sub_num = 1 #number of subjects in testset

file Path
file Path
file PATH_INPUT = '../Data/Test/Input/test_input'
file PATH_PRED = '../Data/Test/Prediction/'
```

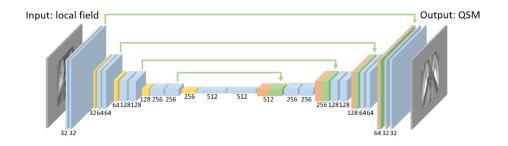
- 24: network_name (network name)_(patch size in training)
- 25: net_model qsmnet_toy, qsmnet_deep ...
- 26: sub_num number of subjects stored in Test/input/test_input.mat
- 32: FILE_PATH_PRED result of network saved in this directory



```
feed_result = net_func(Z, 'leaky_relu', False, False)

print('#######Restore Network#######")
saver.restore(sess, '../Checkpoints/'+ network_name + '/' + network_name + '-25')
```

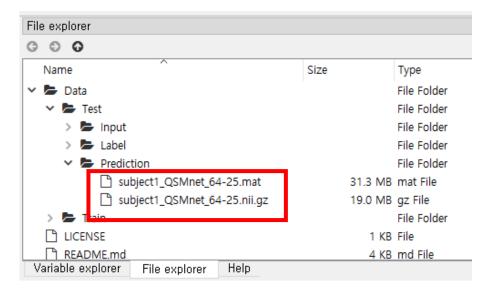
- 56: network_model (Z, activation function, reuse, isTrain)
- 65: saver.restore load network model & weighting parameters

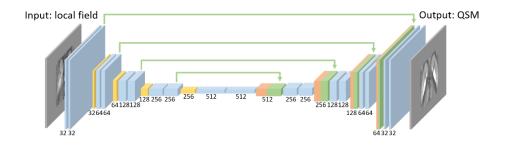


```
68
69
70
71
```

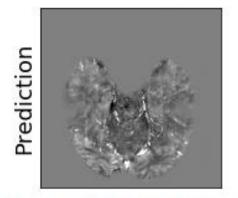
```
display_slice_inf([52,72,92,112], result_im)
print('#############Saving MATLAB & NII file...#########')
scipy.io.savemat(FILE_PATH_PRED + '/subject' + str(i) + '_' + str(network_name) + '-25.mat', mdict={'sus': result_im})
save_nii(result_im, FILE_PATH_PRED, 'subject' + str(i) + '_' + str(network_name)+'-25')
```

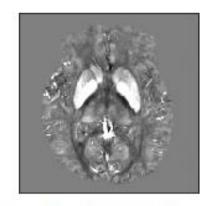
- 68: display_slice_inf(slice number array, prediction image)
 - display example slices in console
- 70 ~ 71: save result of network in '.mat' & '.nii' format
 - results saved in FILE PATH PRED

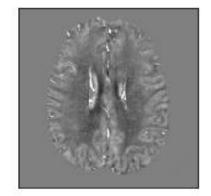


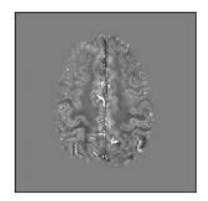


########Restore Network########
Done!
#########Inference...#########









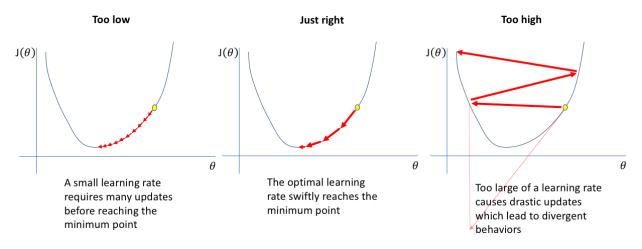
########Saving MATLAB & NII file...#########
All done!
Total inference time : 62.31426787376404 sec

Discussion

- How to decide hyper parameter?
 - Batch size: GPU memory vs. Accurate gradient estimation
 - Optimizer : SGD? RMSProp? Adam?
 - Learning rate
 - Epoch stop point?

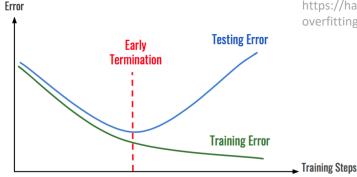
Discussion

- Keep your eyes on loss
 - Learning rate



https://www.jeremyjordan.me/nn-learning-rate/

Epoch stop point?



https://hackernoon.com/memorizing-is-not-learning-6-tricks-to-prevent-overfitting-in-machine-learning-820b091dc42

Conclusion

- Develop deep neural network trained QSM!
 - Training Toy 3D U-net
 - Inference Full 3D U-net
- Hyper parameter batch size, optimizer, learning rate, early stop...
- Reference paper
 - Yoon, Jaeyeon, et al. "Quantitative susceptibility mapping using deep neural network: QSMnet." *NeuroImage* 179 (2018): 199-206.
 - Jung, Woojin, et al. "Exploring linearity of deep neural network trained QSM: QSMnet+." arXiv preprint arXiv:1909.07716 (2019).

Thank you!

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