1. Overview

The **SqueezeNet++ Evo Transformer** is an advanced deep learning model designed for **retinal OCT image classification**, integrating SqueezeNet's efficient architecture with the Transformer's attention mechanism. This guide will help you set up, train, evaluate, and fine-tune the model.

Features:

- **High classification accuracy** for multiclass and binary retinal image classification.
- Integrated Feature Pyramid Networks (FPN) for multi-scale feature extraction.
- Enhanced attention mechanisms to focus on spatial and channel-wise features.
- Incorporation of **Graph Convolutional Networks** (**GCNs**) to model spatial relationships within OCT images.

2. Installation

Prerequisites

To run this project, ensure the following dependencies are installed:

- Python 3.7+
- PyTorch 1.8.0+
- CUDA 10.1 or above (optional for GPU)
- Required Python packages

Install Required Libraries

Use the following commands to set up the environment:

```
# Clone the repository
git clone https://github.com/Pavithra-Mani94/SqueezeNet-Evo-Transformer.git
cd SqueezeNet-Evo-Transformer

# Create a virtual environment (optional)
python3 -m venv squeeze-env
source squeeze-env/bin/activate

# Install dependencies
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

3. Dataset Preparation

Supported Datasets

- 1. **OCT2017**: Available here
- 2. **Duke OCT Dataset**: Available on request.
- 3. **Real-time dataset**: This is a proprietary dataset sourced from Mahatma Eye Hospital Private Limited.

Dataset Structure

Ensure the datasets are arranged in the following structure:

```
/data
/OCT2017
/CNV
/DME
/Drusen
/Normal
/Duke
/AMD
/Normal
/Real-time
/class1
/class2
...
```

Preprocessing

Resize the images to 227x227 pixels before training:

```
from PIL import Image
import os

# Resize images to 227x227

def resize_images(folder):
    for img_file in os.listdir(folder):
        img_path = os.path.join(folder, img_file)
        with Image.open(img_path) as img:
        img = img.resize((227, 227))
        img.save(img_path)
```

4. Training the Model

Training Parameters

Key training parameters include:

• Batch size: 64

Learning rate: 0.0001Optimizer: Adam

• **Epochs**: 50

• Loss function: Categorical cross-entropy

Training Command

To start training the model, use the following command:

python train.py --dataset-path ./data/OCT2017 --model SqueezeNetEvo --batch-size 64 --epochs 50 --lr 0.0001

Explanation:

- --dataset-path: Path to the dataset directory.
- --model: The model to be used, which is **SqueezeNetEvo** in this case.
- --batch-size: Size of each batch of data.
- --epochs: Number of training epochs.
- --lr: Learning rate.

The model will be saved automatically in the ./saved_models directory after training.

Example Command for Real-time Dataset

python train.py --dataset-path ./data/Real-time --model SqueezeNetEvo --batch-size 64 --epochs 50 --lr 0.0001

5. Evaluation and Testing

Evaluation Metrics:

The model supports the following metrics for evaluation:

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recall (Sensitivity)
- Specificity
- F1-Score
- Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC)
- Area Under the Curve (AUC-ROC)

Running Evaluation

To evaluate the model on a test dataset:

python evaluate.py --model-path ./saved_models/squeezenet_evo_best.pth --dataset-path ./data/OCT2017 --batch-size 64

6. Evaluation and Testing

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Running Evaluation

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python evaluate.py --model-path ./saved_models/squeezenet_evo_best.pth --dataset-path ./data/OCT2017 --batch-size 64

Example Evaluation Results:

Accuracy: 99.23% Precision: 98.76% Recall: 99.69% F1-Score: 99.20% AUC-ROC: 0.987

6. Fine-Tuning the Model

Fine-tuning helps to improve the model's performance on smaller or specialized datasets.

Fine-Tuning Command

python fine_tune.py --model-path ./saved_models/squeezenet_evo_best.pth --new-dataset-path ./data/Real-time --batch-size 32 --epochs 20 --lr 0.00001

Explanation:

- --model-path: The pre-trained model you want to fine-tune.
- --new-dataset-path: Path to the new dataset for fine-tuning.
- --batch-size: Batch size for fine-tuning.
- --epochs: Number of fine-tuning epochs.
- -- Ir: Fine-tuning learning rate.

7. Model Architecture

Here's an overview of the key components of **SqueezeNet++ Evo Transformer**:

- **SqueezeNet++ Layers**: Lightweight feature extraction with Fire modules.
- Feature Pyramid Integration (FPI): For multi-scale feature extraction.
- Attention Mechanism: Enhanced spatial and channel-wise attention.
- Graph Convolutional Networks (GCN): To model spatial relationships.
- Transformer Encoder: Handles sequential information in the image patches.

The following diagram shows the overall architecture:

Input Image -> SqueezeNet++ -> Feature Pyramid Integration -> Attention Mechanisms -> Graph Convolutional Networks -> Transformer Encoder -> Output Class Prediction

8. Visualizing Results

Use the **Grad-CAM** tool to visualize the regions of the image that the model focused on while making its predictions.

Grad-CAM Command

python grad_cam.py --model-path ./saved_models/squeezenet_evo_best.pth --image-path ./data/OCT2017/test/CNV/img1.jpg

Output:

The command generates a heatmap showing areas of focus and overlays it on the input image.

9. Using Pre-trained Models

Pre-trained models can be loaded and used for prediction:

python predict.py --model-path ./saved_models/squeezenet_evo_best.pth --image-path ./data/OCT2017/test/CNV/img1.jpg

10. Permanent Links

All the data and code are hosted on stable platforms for long-term access:

- Code Repository: <u>GitHub SqueezeNet++ Evo Transformer</u>
- Datasets:

OCT2017: Mendeley LinkDuke: Available on request.

This documentation covers all the necessary steps to set up, train, evaluate, and fine-tune the **SqueezeNet++ Evo Transformer** model.