

Model Development Phase Template

Date	02 October 2024
Team ID	740031
Project Title	OptiInsight - Revolutionizing Ophthalmic Care With Deep Learning For Predictive Eye Disease Analysis
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

Model Selection Report

Major projects demonstrate strong proficiency in deep learning and its practical applications. Notable projects include *"Optiinsight: Revolutionizing Ophthalmic Care with Deep Learning for Predictive Eye Disease Analysis"* and *"Age and Gender Detection Using Deep Learning."* These initiatives showcase expertise in developing AI-driven solutions for healthcare and biometric advancements.

Model Selection Report:

Model	Description
VGG19	<p>VGG19 is a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture introduced by the Visual Geometry Group (VGG) at the University of Oxford. It was proposed in the 2014 paper <i>"Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition"</i> by Simonyan and Zisserman. VGG19 is an extension of the VGG16 model, consisting of 19 layers, including 16 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers.</p> <p>Key Features of VGG19:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Small Convolutional Filters (3x3):

	<p>All convolutional layers use 3x3 filters with a stride of 1 and padding to maintain spatial dimensions.</p> <p>Small filters allow the network to capture fine details and spatial hierarchies.</p> <p>2. Deep Architecture:</p> <p>Comprising 19 layers, VGG19 is deeper than its predecessors, enabling the learning of more complex features.</p> <p>The architecture follows a uniform design: convolutional layers are stacked in increasing depth, followed by max-pooling layers.</p> <p>3. ReLU Activation:</p> <p>Rectified Linear Units (ReLU) are applied after each convolutional layer to introduce non-linearity and accelerate convergence.</p> <p>4. Pooling Layers:</p> <p>2x2 max-pooling layers with a stride of 2 reduce spatial dimensions, ensuring computational efficiency.</p> <p>5. Fully Connected Layers:</p> <p>The network concludes with three fully connected layers, with the last layer using a softmax activation for classification.</p> <p>6. Weight Sharing:</p> <p>The model leverages pre-trained weights on large datasets like ImageNet, making it suitable for transfer learning.</p>
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