CSE 676: Deep Learning, Spring 2025

DL Final Project

Self-Supervised Learning for Image Representation Learning and Classification of Alzheimer Disease

Objective

In this project, we are exploring the application of self-supervised learning (SSL) for identifying Alzheimer's disease from MRI brain scans. We will be making use of a large dataset of unlabeled images i.e, around 86,000 images. We have developed a SimCLR-based self-supervised learning model to learn important image representations through effective image processing techniques and then fine-tuning it with a limited labelled dataset of 450 images for each image class, i.e. Non-Demented, Very Mild Dementia, Mild Dementia, and Moderate Dementia. For comparison, we are also training a classification model using ResNet-50 architecture from scratch. Our goal is to train self-supervised models like BYOL, MoCo, etc. and fine-tune it to get better accuracy. We will be utilizing the pre-trained models, which would perform classification of other MRI scans related to the disease.

Dataset

Source:

OASIS Alzheimer's MRI dataset available on Kaggle OASIS Dataset Link

Dataset Description:

The dataset consists of T1-weighted MRI images categorized into four classes based on the Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR):

- o Non-Demented
- o Very Mild Dementia
- Mild Dementia
- o Moderate Dementia

Data Preparation:

 Extraction & Organization: Images were unzipped and organized into class-specific folders.

```
Root: /projects/academic/courses/cse676s25/pgulhane/alzheimer_dataset

Directories: ['Mild Dementia', 'Moderate Dementia', 'Non Demented', 'Very mild Dementia']

Files: []

Root: /projects/academic/courses/cse676s25/pgulhane/alzheimer_dataset/Mild Dementia

Directories: []

Files: ['0AS1_0028_MR1_mpr-1_100.jpg', '0AS1_0028_MR1_mpr-1_101.jpg', '0AS1_0028_MR1_mpr-1_102.jpg', '0AS1_0028_MR1_mpr-1_103.jpg', '0AS1_0028_MR1_mpr-1_104.jpg']

Root: /projects/academic/courses/cse676s25/pgulhane/alzheimer_dataset/Moderate Dementia

Directories: []

Files: ['0AS1_0308_MR1_mpr-1_100.jpg', '0AS1_0308_MR1_mpr-1_101.jpg', '0AS1_0308_MR1_mpr-1_102.jpg', '0AS1_0308_MR1_mpr-1_103.jpg', '0AS1_0308_MR1_mpr-1_104.jpg']

Root: /projects/academic/courses/cse676s25/pgulhane/alzheimer_dataset/Non Demented

Directories: []

Files: ['0AS1_0001_MR1_mpr-1_100.jpg', '0AS1_0001_MR1_mpr-1_101.jpg', '0AS1_0001_MR1_mpr-1_102.jpg', '0AS1_0001_MR1_mpr-1_103.jpg', '0AS1_0001_MR1_mpr-1_104.jpg']

Root: /projects/academic/courses/cse676s25/pgulhane/alzheimer_dataset/Very mild Dementia

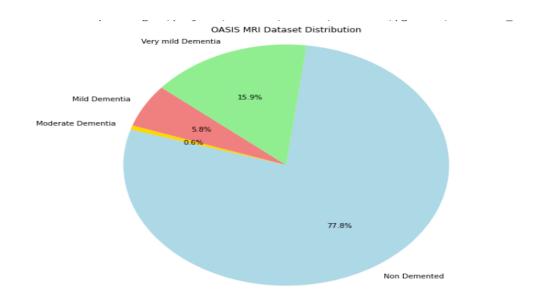
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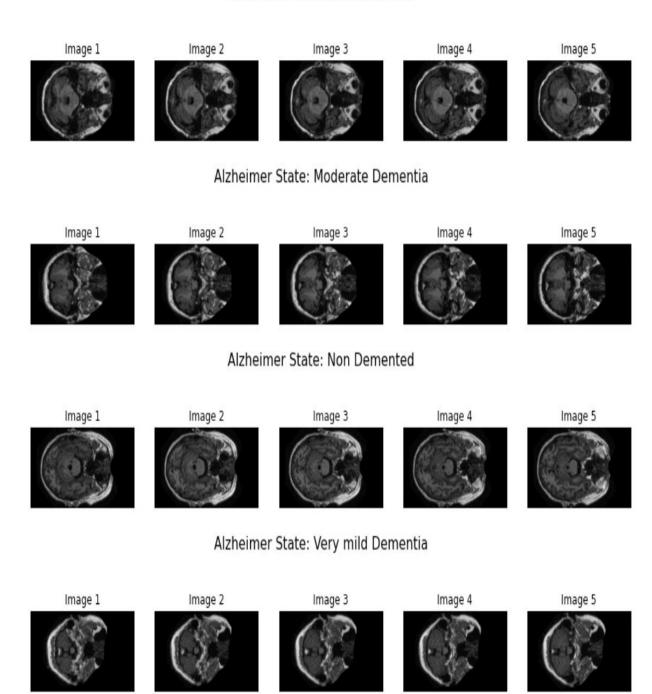
Files: ['0AS1_0003_MR1_mpr-1_100.jpg', '0AS1_0003_MR1_mpr-1_101.jpg', '0AS1_0003_MR1_mpr-1_102.jpg', '0AS1_0003_MR1_mpr-1_103.jpg', '0AS1_0003_MR1_mpr-1_104.jpg']
```

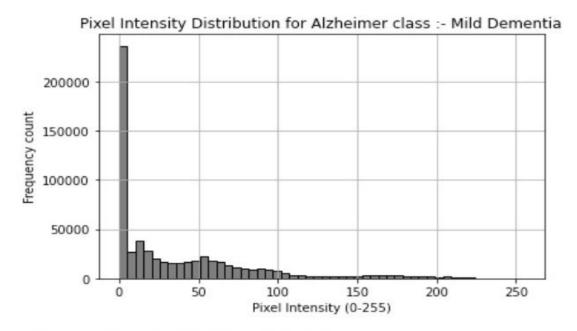
 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA): Sample images were visualized and analyzed for pixel intensity distributions, class counts, and image sizes.

Data Distribution Pie Chart

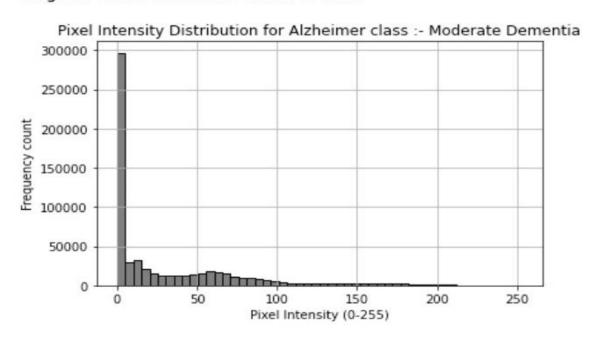


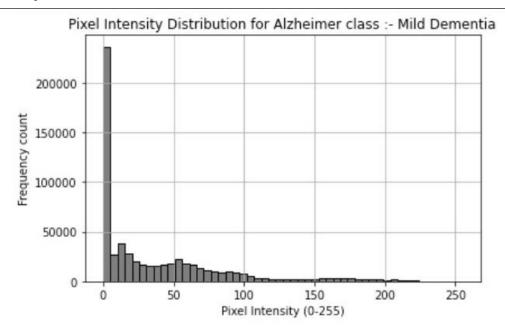
Alzheimer State: Mild Dementia



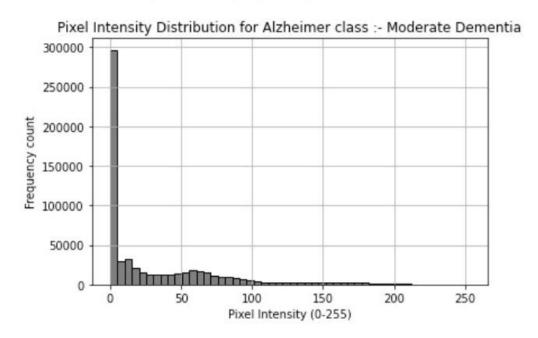


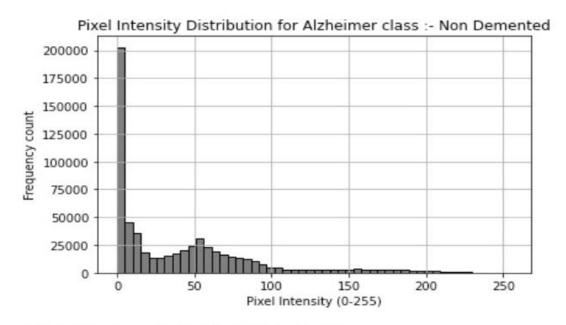
<Figure size 1080x216 with 0 Axes>



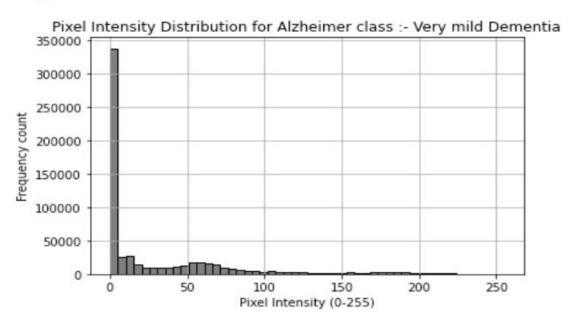


<Figure size 1080x216 with 0 Axes>





<Figure size 1080x216 with 0 Axes>



Could not open image: /projects/academic/courses/cse676s25/pgulhane/alzheimer_dataset/Very mild Dementia/OAS1_0247_MR1_mpr-4_129.jpg DATASET SUMMARY

Total images : 86437 Number of classes : 4 Images per class :

Mild Dementia: 5002 images
 Moderate Dementia: 488 images
 Non Demented: 67222 images
 Very mild Dementia: 13725 images

Image Size Info

Average size : 496.0 x 248.0 Min size : 496 x 248 Max size : 496 x 248

• Data Augmentation:

There is class imbalance in our dataset, where the 'Mild Dementia' class contains 5,002 images, while the 'Moderate Dementia' class has only 488 images. We will balance these classes by scaling up the class image size to 10,000 images per class

We have applied the following transformations,

- o **Random Rotation:** Here the images will be randomly rotated by 10 degrees.
- o **Random Horizontal Flip:** This operation mirrors the images.
- Color Jitter: Adjustments to brightness and contrast within a 20% range were applied.

```
Augmenting 'Mild Dementia': 5002 → 10000
Augmenting 'Moderate Dementia': 488 → 10000
Data augmentation complete.
```

• **Data Splitting:** The labelled dataset (450 images per class) is split into training (70%), validation (15%), and testing (15%). Unlabelled images are used for self-supervised pretraining.

Dataset after Splitting into Labelled and Unlabelled images LABELLED DATASET

- Mild Dementia: 450 images

- Moderate Dementia: 450 images

Non Demented: 450 images

Very mild Dementia: 450 images

UNLABELLED DATASET

Total unlabelled images: 99147

Methodology and Pipeline

Self-Supervised Learning (SSL) Approach:

SimCLR Implementation:

• Data Augmentation (Unlabeled Images):

Inorder to generate to views of an image we performed data augmentation on the images using the SimCLRTransform function defined in the program. We performed image resizing to match 128 x1 28 pixels along with random resized corp. We also flipped the images horizontally and adding random jitter to change brightness, hue etc Normalized the images for better performance.

• SimCLR Model Architecture:

We are utilizing the features learned from SimCLR model and then fine tuning it using resnet 50 architectre for 20 epochs to classify the images.

• Loss Function - Contrastive Loss (NT-Xent):

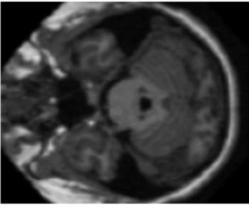
We will train our model using the NT-Xent loss, with 'temparature = 0.1'. This loss function learns representations of distinct images while knowing similarity across representations from different views of the same image.

• Model Pretraining:

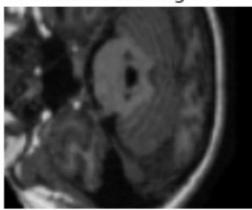
Our model is initially trained on the unlabeled dataset that we created initially. After the training, we are saving the weights of the encoder to use it for downstream supervised tasks.

Sample Augmented Images

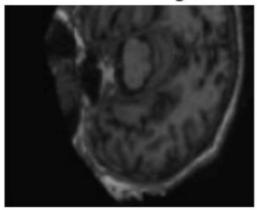
Transformed Image 1 - 4



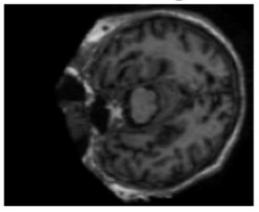
Transformed Image 2 - 4



Transformed Image 1 - 5



Transformed Image 2 - 5



• Downstream Supervised Task:

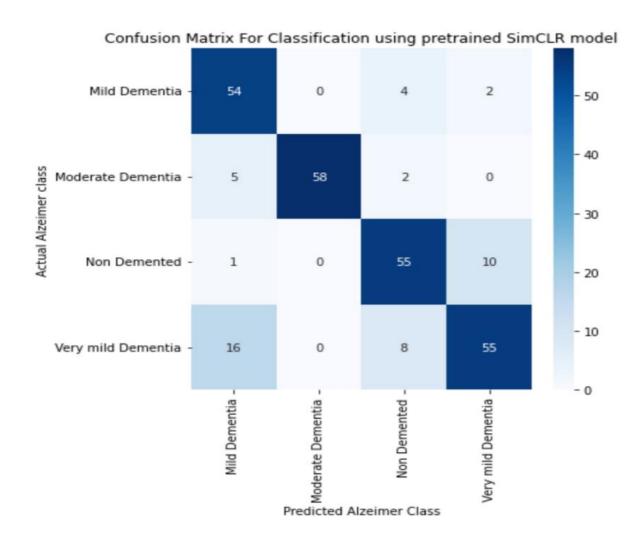
- We have used linear classifier with the SSL trained encoder weights to perform Alzheimer's classification on the limited labelled dataset with four image classes.
- For comparison, a separate ResNet-50 model is trained from scratch on the same labelled dataset.

Baseline Supervised Approach:

• ResNet-50 Model:

- We have implemented a standard ResNet-50 architecture and modified it to output four classes. Then we trained the model using a supervised approach.
- o The model's performance is compared to the SSL-based approach on the same evaluation metrics.

Evaluation and Analysis



Classification Repor	t:				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
Mild Dementia	0.82	0.84	0.83	76	
Moderate Dementia	0.94	1.00	0.97	58	
Non Demented	0.79	0.78	0.79	69	
Very mild Dementia	0.76	0.70	0.73	67	
accuracy			0.83	270	
macro avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	270	
weighted avg	0.82	0.83	0.82	270	
PERFORMANCE SUMMARY					
Class: Mild Dementia Precision: 0.8205 Recall: 0.8421 F1-Score: 0.8312 Support: 76.0					

Class: Moderate Dementia

Precision : 0.9355 Recall : 1.0000 F1-Score : 0.9667 Support : 58.0

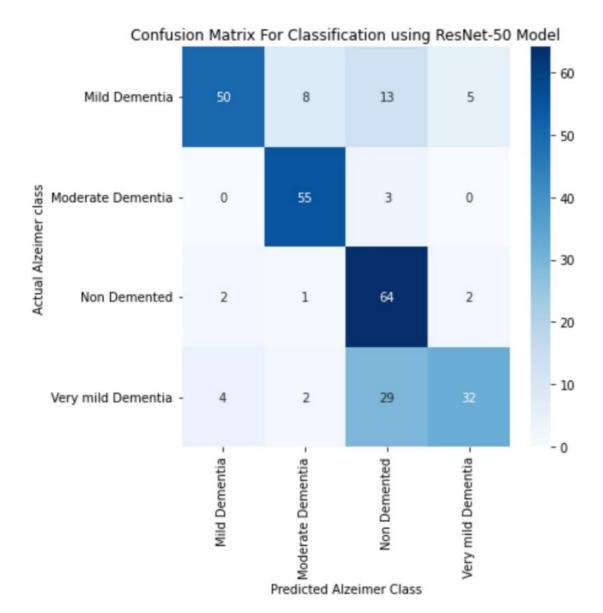
Class: Non Demented
Precision: 0.7941
Recall: 0.7826
F1-Score: 0.7883
Support: 69.0

Class: Very mild Dementia Precision : 0.7581 Recall : 0.7015 F1-Score : 0.7287 Support : 67.0

Overall Metrics:

Accuracy : 0.8259
Macro Avg Precision : 0.8270
Macro Avg Recall : 0.8316
Macro Avg F1-Score : 0.8287
Weighted Avg Precision: 0.8230
Weighted Avg Recall : 0.8259
Weighted Avg F1-Score : 0.8239

The above results are for SimCLR baseline model trained with self-supervised learning, the model was run on unlabeled dataset for 25 epochs and 100 epoch for fine tuning the model with labelled dataset. The model performed good and gave an accuracy of 82%. The model performed good in classifying Moderate dementia and Mild dementia.



Classification Repo		mac-13	£1		
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
Mild Dementia	0.89	0.66	0.76	76	
Moderate Dementia	0.83	0.95	0.89	58	
Non Demented	0.59	0.93	0.72	69	
Very mild Dementia	0.82	0.48	0.60	67	
accuracy			0.74	270	
macro avg	0.78	0.75	0.74	270	
weighted avg	0.78	0.74	0.74	270	
PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	_				
Class: Mild Dementi	a				
Precision: 0.892	-				
Recall : 0.657					
F1-Score : 0.757	6				
Support : 76.0	_				
Class: Moderate Dem	entia				
Precision: 0.833					
Recall : 0.948	-				
F1-Score : 0.887	1				
Support : 58.0	_				
Class: Non Demented					
Precision: 0.587	_				
Recall : 0.927					
F1-Score : 0.719	1				
Support : 69.0	_				
Class: Very mild De	mentia				
Precision: 0.820	5				
Recall : 0.477					
F1-Score : 0.603	8				
Support : 67.0					
Overall Metrics:	_				
Accuracy	: 0.7444				
Macro Avg Precisi	on : 0.7835				
Macro Avg Recall	: 0.7528				
Macro Avg F1-Scor					
Weighted Avg Prec					
Weighted Avg Reca					
Weighted Avg F1-S	core : 0./3/4				

The above results are for ResNet50 model trained on labelled data with limited sample around 450 per class and this model gave an accuracy of 74.44%. The model is good in classifying moderate dementia samples but struggles to distinguish between Non demented and very mild dementia samples. This shows the importance of Self Supervised Learning Model for Alzheimer Disease.

Model	Test Accuracy	Test Loss	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	Training Time
Base ResNet50 Model	74.44%	1.1514	0.7835	0.7528	0.7419	22.76 sec
SimCLR preTrianed-FineTuned Model	82.59%	0.8359	0.8270	0.8316	0.8287	43.71 sec

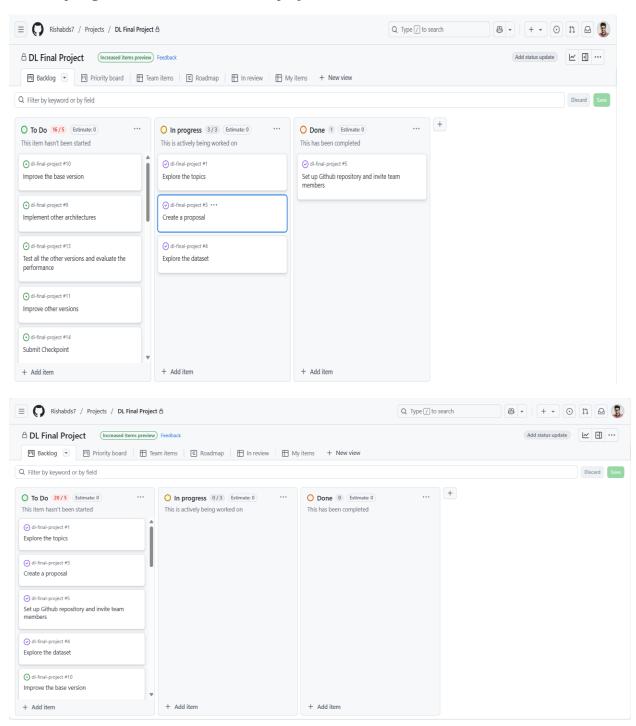
The evaluation result of SimCLR model and ResNet50 have been tabulated. We see that the SimCLR model has converged well and has given a higher accuracy than Base ResNet50. The

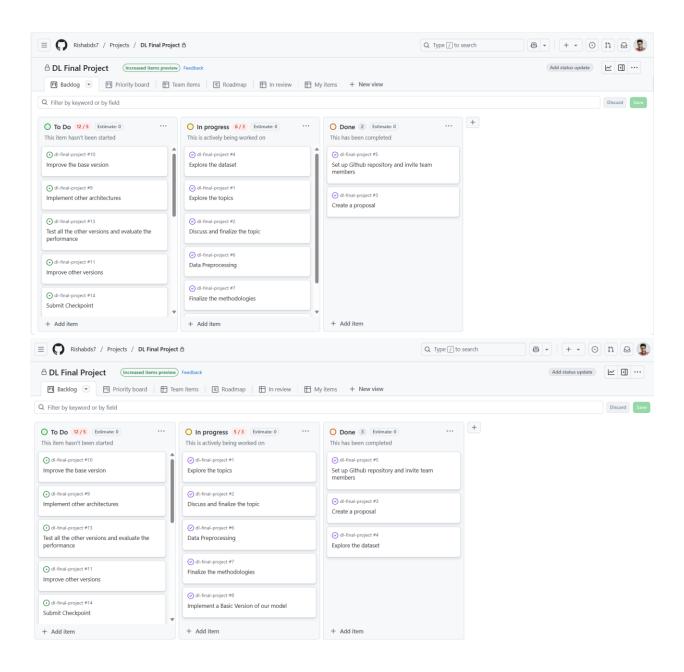
SimCLR model has given good results with respect to evaluation parameters like precision, Recall and F1 Score.

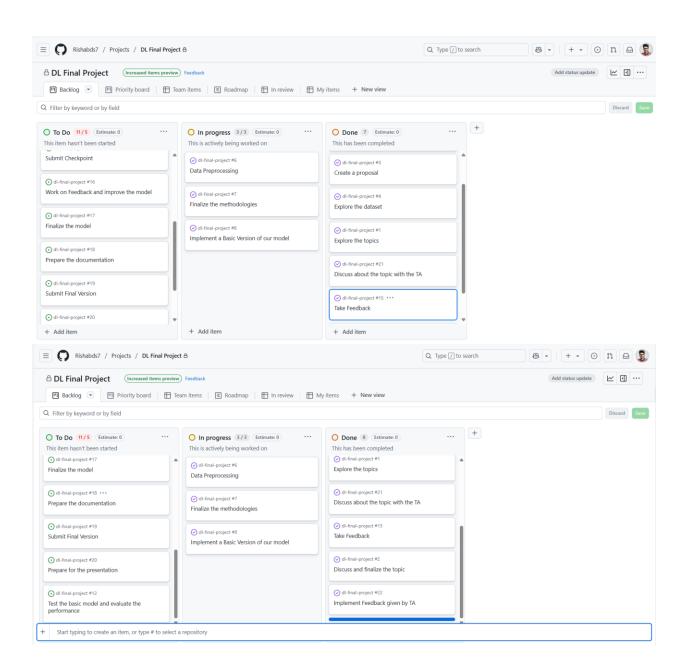
Thus, the SimCLR model becomes extremely useful when the dataset isn't classified or labelled well.

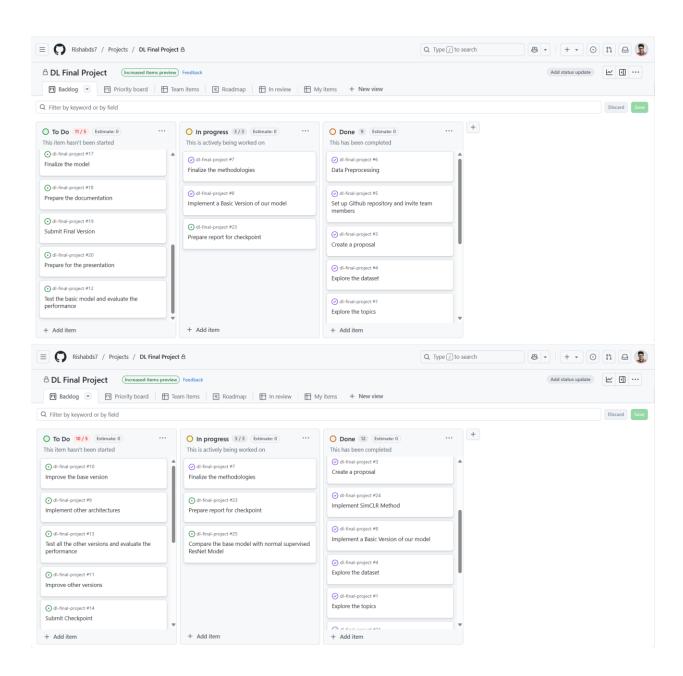
Board Activities

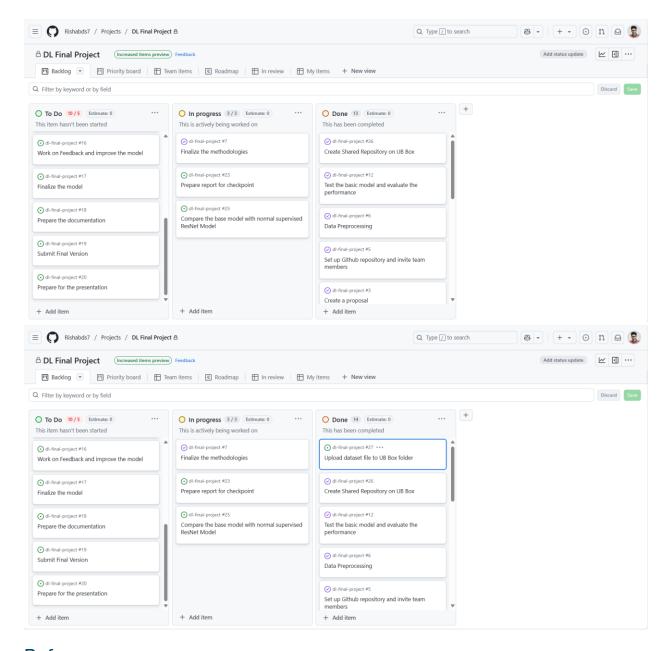
Link: https://github.com/users/Rishabds7/projects/2/views/1











References

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- [2301.05712] A Survey on Self-supervised Learning: Algorithms, Applications, and Future Trends
- Self-Supervised Representation Learning | Lil'Log
- classification_report scikit-learn 1.6.1 documentation
- confusion_matrix scikit-learn 1.6.1 documentation
- 1512.03385