REPORT

순천향대학교 SOON CHUN HYANG UNIVERSITY

연구 중간 보고

학과 | 컴퓨터공학과

학년 | 3학년

학번 | 20214084

이름 | 이진우

REPORT

순천향대학교 SOON CHUN HYANG UNIVERSITY

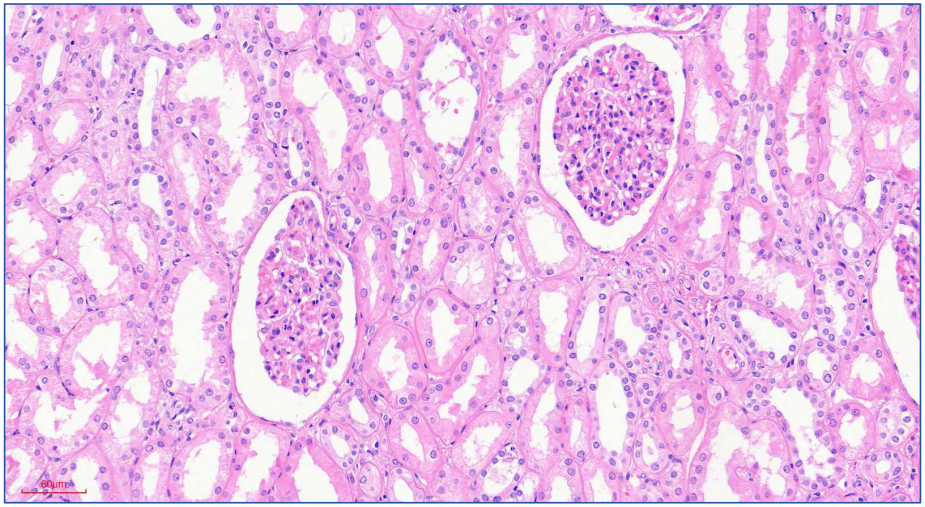
신장암 병리 pathology

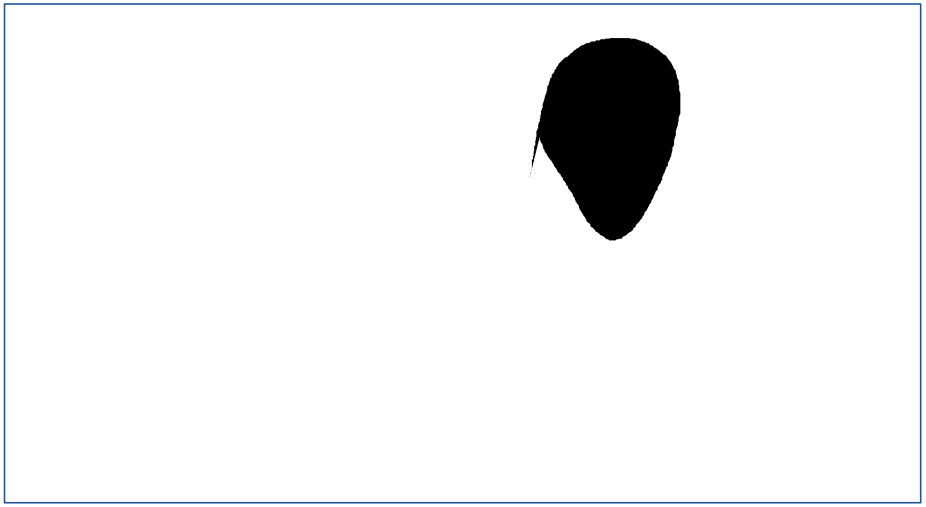
Pathology(병리학)는 질병이 어떻게 생기고, 어떤 구조적, 기능적 변화를 일으키는지를 연구하는 의학의 한 분야
건강한 조직과 병든 조직의 차이를 현미경으로 관찰 또는 실험을 통해 질병의 본질을 밝히는 분야

REPORT

순천향대학교 SOON CHUN HYANG UNIVERSITY

신장암 병리 pathology





REPORT

신장암 병리 pathology

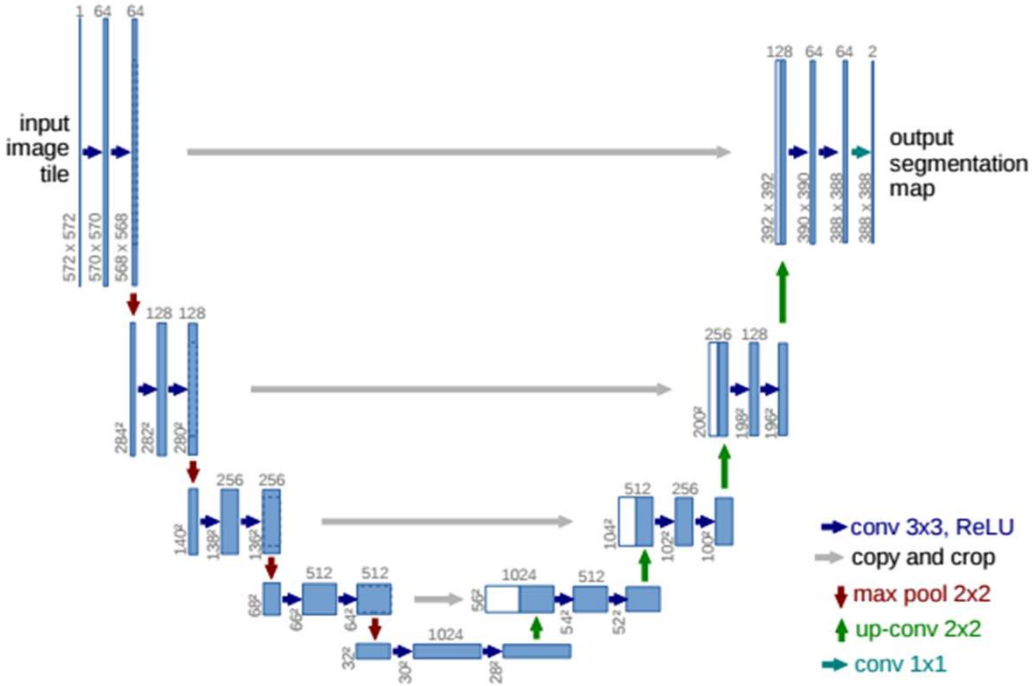


Fig. 1. U-net architecture (example for 32x32 pixels in the lowest resolution). Each blue box corresponds to a multi-channel feature map. The number of channels is denoted on top of the box. The x-y-size is provided at the lower left edge of the box. White boxes represent copied feature maps. The arrows denote the different operations.

REPORT

신장암 병리 pathology

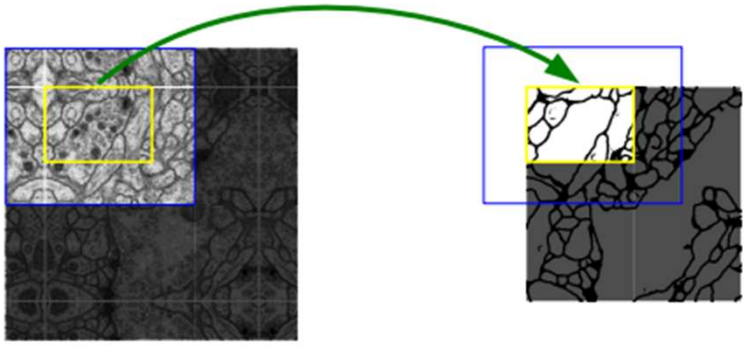


Fig. 2. Overlap-tile strategy for seamless segmentation of arbitrary large images (here segmentation of neuronal structures in EM stacks). Prediction of the segmentation in the yellow area, requires image data within the blue area as input. Missing input data is extrapolated by mirroring

REPORT

신장암 병리 pathology

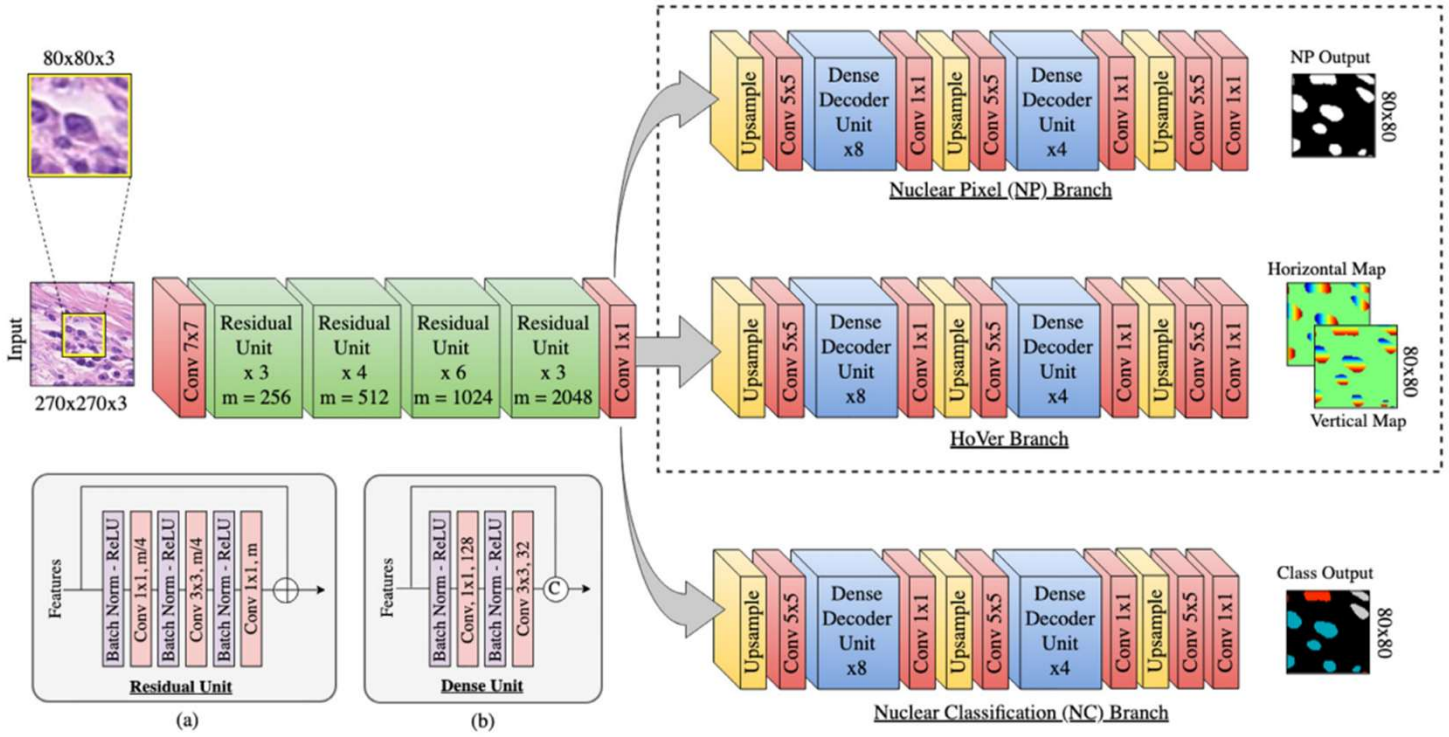


Fig. 2. Overview of the proposed architecture. (a) (Pre-activated) residual unit, (b) dense unit. *m* indicates the number of feature maps within each residual unit. The yellow square within the input denotes the considered region at the output. When the classification labels aren't available, only the up-sampling branches in the dashed box are considered. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)