



Data255 Deep Learning

Breast Tumor Classification on PCam

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Team 1





Intro

- Motivation
- Data Collection
- General Approach
- Preprocessing
- Modeling & Results
- Discussion



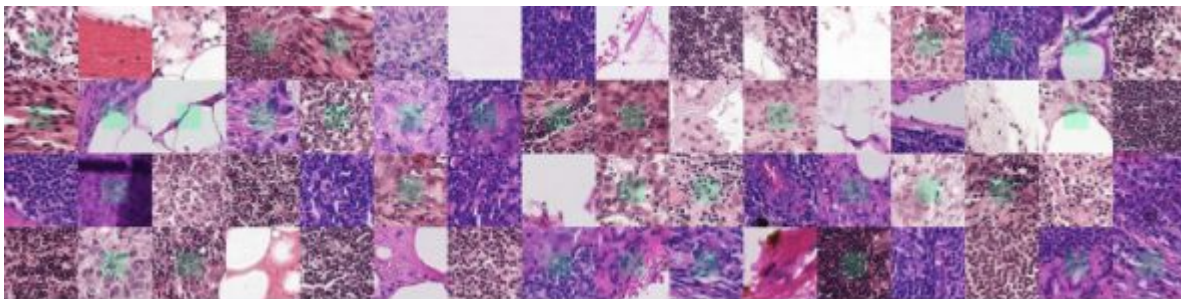
Motivation

- Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related death among women with a one-in-39 probability.
- Relying solely on doctors to determine disease characteristics takes time and has a certain error rate.
- Proposed Solution: Compare 3 models MobileNetV2, DenseNet and ResNet to find the best model has detection accuracy

Data Collection

PatchCamelyon (PCam)

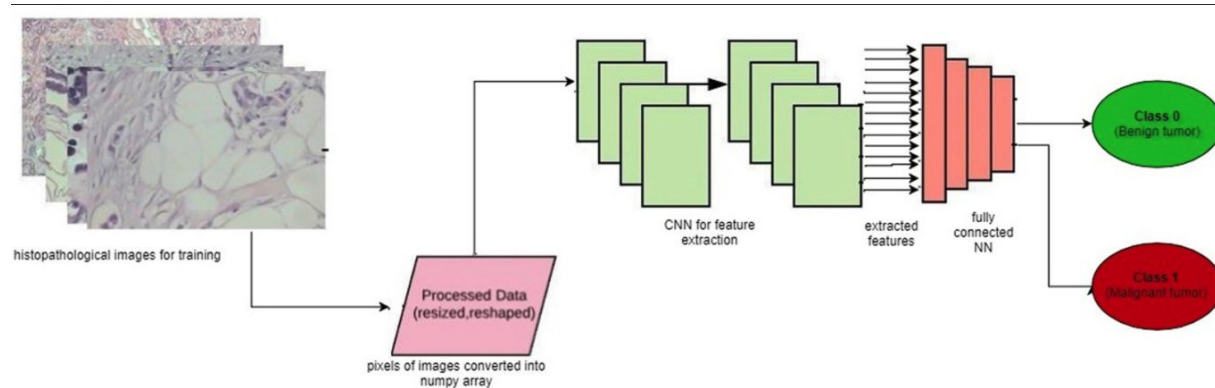
- Images extracted from histopathologic scans of lymph node sections
- 327,680 color images with sizes 96 pixels *96 pixels
- Sampling and load images to Image Data Generator with n-batch = 64 to avoid RAM overfit & crash
- Each image has a binary label that indicates the existence of metastatic tissue.



Green boxes indicate tumor tissue in center region, which dictates a positive label.

General Approach

- Use the partition of the PCam validation set as our main training dataset for the experiment due to the computational limit
- Train image classifiers by using convolutional neural network with transfer learning
- Evaluate the performance of each classifier

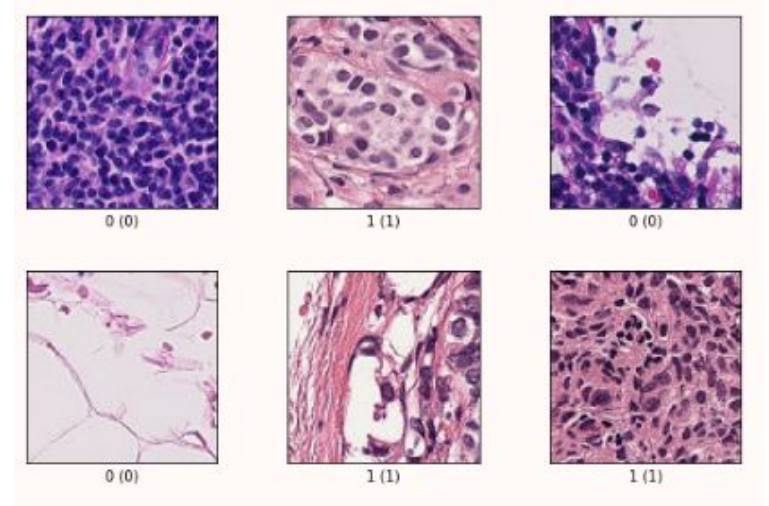


Preprocessing

Load using Keras' TDFS module to import pre-made Patch Camelyon dataset

No **resizing** necessary as imported models accepted 96x96x3 shape.

Split **train/validation/test** for model training





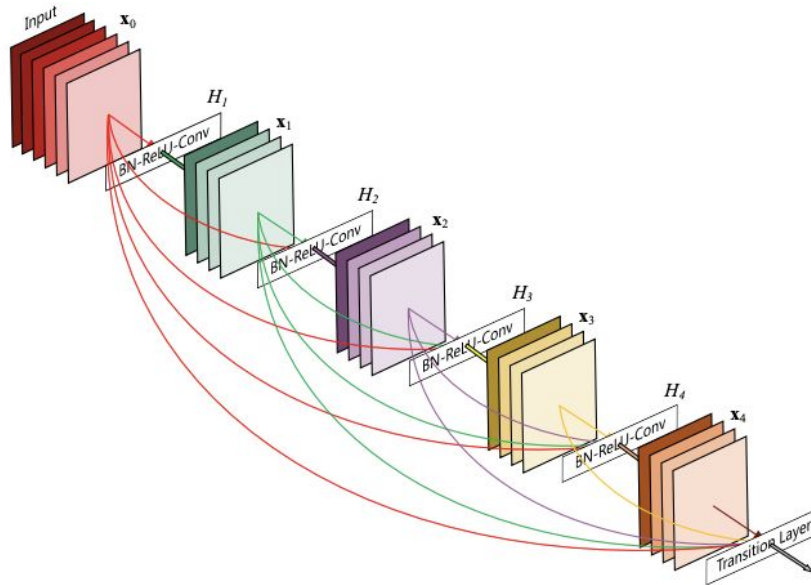
Modeling

01 DenseNet

02 MobileNetV2

03 ResNet-50

DenseNet 121 & DenseNet 201



DenseNet Architectures

Layers	Output Size	DenseNet-121	DenseNet-169	DenseNet-201
Convolution	112×112		7×7 conv, stride 2	
Pooling	56×56		3×3 max pool, stride 2	
Dense Block (1)	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 6$
Transition Layer (1)	56×56		1×1 conv	
	28×28		2×2 average pool, stride 2	
Dense Block (2)	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 12$
Transition Layer (2)	28×28		1×1 conv	
	14×14		2×2 average pool, stride 2	
Dense Block (3)	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 24$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 48$
Transition Layer (3)	14×14		1×1 conv	
	7×7		2×2 average pool, stride 2	
Dense Block (4)	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 16$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 \text{ conv} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ conv} \end{bmatrix} \times 32$
Classification Layer	1×1		7×7 global average pool	
			1000D fully-connected, softmax	

DenseNet Result

Optimizer: SGD

LR: 0.01

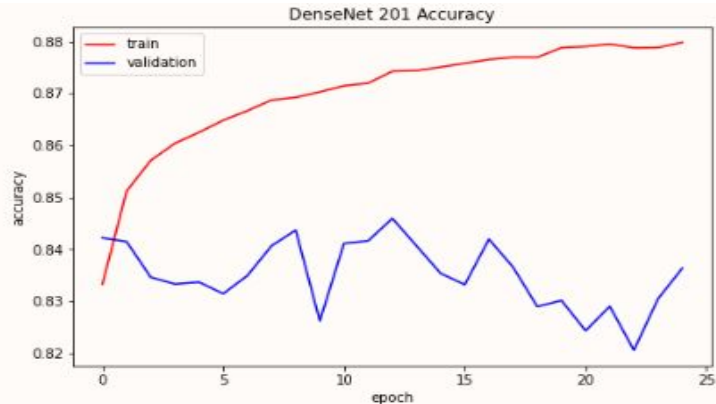
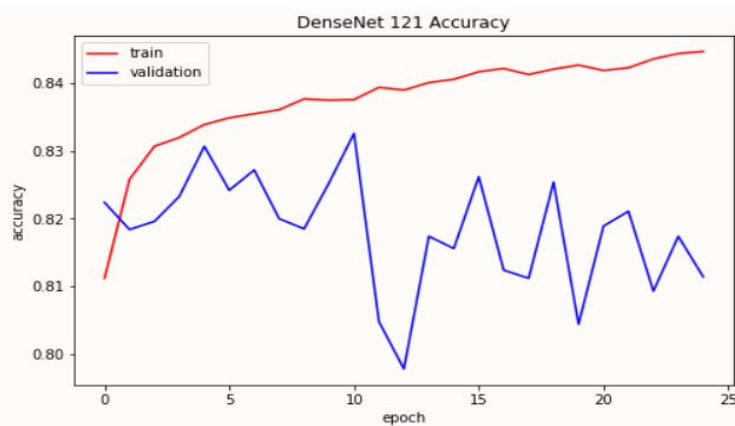
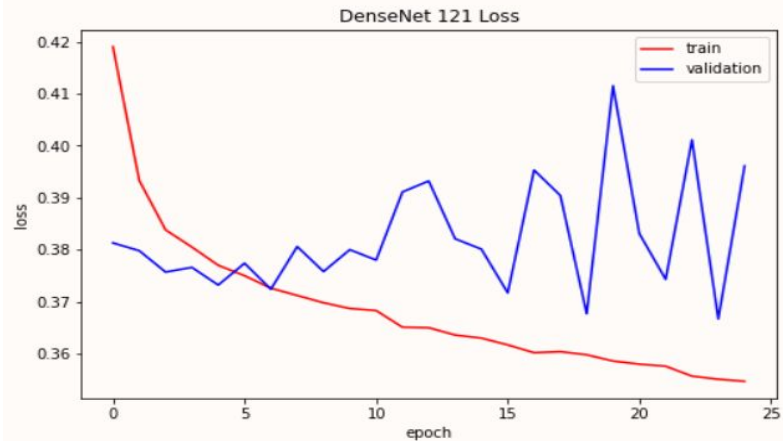
Loss: Binary Cross Entropy

Metric: Accuracy

Activation: Sigmoid

	DenseNet 121	DenseNet 201	S-Densenet w/ Equivariance (Worrall & Welling 2019)
Total Parameters	7,627,522	19,428,098	N/A
Run Time per Epoch	122.2s	160.5s	N/A
Num Epochs	25	25	100
Test Accuracy	79.78%	81.67%	88.1%

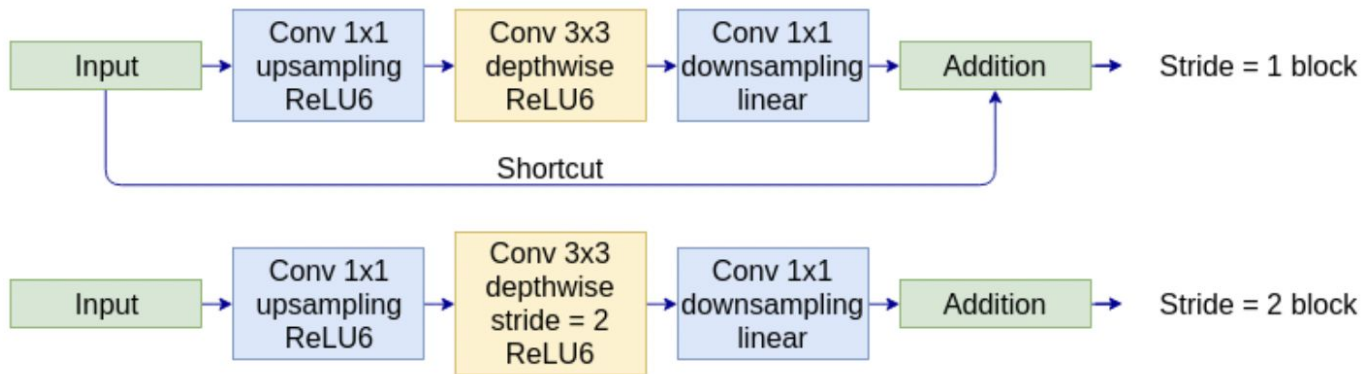
DenseNet Result



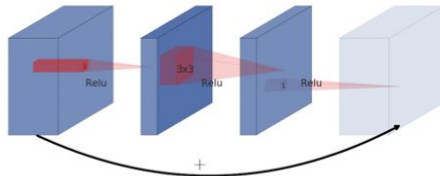
MobileNetV2

Model	Size (MB)	Top-1 Accuracy	Top-5 Accuracy	Parameters	Depth	Time (ms) per inference step (CPU)	Time (ms) per inference step (GPU)
Xception	88	0.790	0.945	22,910,480	126	109.42	8.06
VGG16	528	0.713	0.901	138,357,544	23	69.50	4.16
VGG19	549	0.713	0.900	143,667,240	26	84.75	4.38
ResNet50	98	0.749	0.921	25,636,712	-	58.20	4.55
ResNet101	171	0.764	0.928	44,707,176	-	89.59	5.19
ResNet152	232	0.766	0.931	60,419,944	-	127.43	6.54
ResNet50V2	98	0.760	0.930	25,613,800	-	45.63	4.42
ResNet101V2	171	0.772	0.938	44,675,560	-	72.73	5.43
ResNet152V2	232	0.780	0.942	60,380,648	-	107.50	6.64
InceptionV3	92	0.779	0.937	23,851,784	159	42.25	6.86
InceptionResNetV2	215	0.803	0.953	55,873,736	572	130.19	10.02
MobileNet	16	0.704	0.895	4,253,864	88	22.60	3.44
MobileNetV2	14	0.713	0.901	3,538,984	88	25.90	3.83

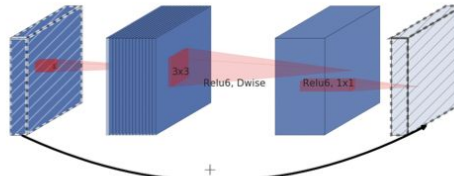
MobileNetV2 Tricks



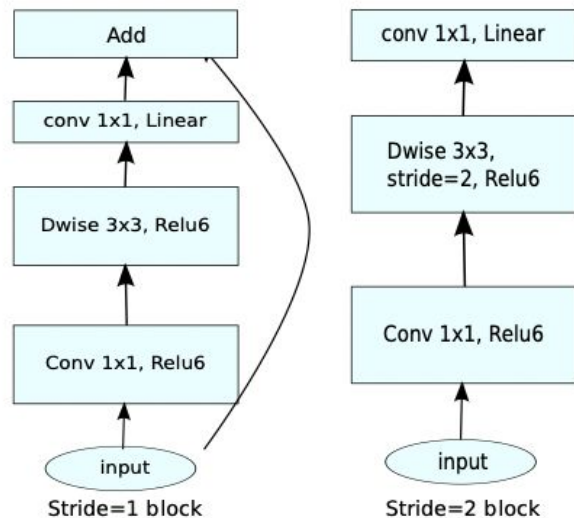
(a) Residual block



(b) Inverted residual block



MobileNetV2 Architecture



Bottleneck Residual Block

Input	Operator	t	c	n	s
$224^2 \times 3$	conv2d	-	32	1	2
$112^2 \times 32$	bottleneck	1	16	1	1
$112^2 \times 16$	bottleneck	6	24	2	2
$56^2 \times 24$	bottleneck	6	32	3	2
$28^2 \times 32$	bottleneck	6	64	4	2
$14^2 \times 64$	bottleneck	6	96	3	1
$14^2 \times 96$	bottleneck	6	160	3	2
$7^2 \times 160$	bottleneck	6	320	1	1
$7^2 \times 320$	conv2d 1x1	-	1280	1	1
$7^2 \times 1280$	avgpool 7x7	-	-	1	-
$1 \times 1 \times 1280$	conv2d 1x1	-	k	-	-

MobileNetV2 Training Setup

Data Generator = 32,768

Split: 80% train, 20% test, reserve 6,500 from training set as validation set

Distribution: 9,774 negative, 9940 positive (tumor)

Batch size = 64

Data augmentation: {sheer, zoom, flip, rotation, contrast}

Framework: Tensorflow Keras

Environment: Google Colab w/ limited GPU

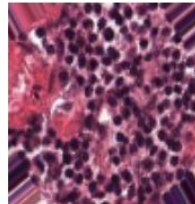
Training Epochs = 20

Opt = Adam (lr=0.0001)

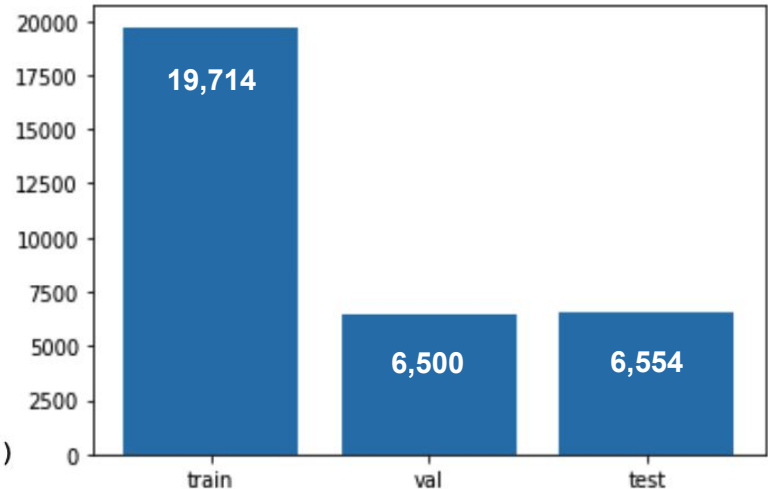
Act = elu

Loss = binary_crossentropy

Evaluation = accuracy on Testset



(64, 96, 96, 3)



MobileNetV2 Train From Scratch

Exp 1: use MobileNetV2 architecture only

NN: added additional 2 dense layers

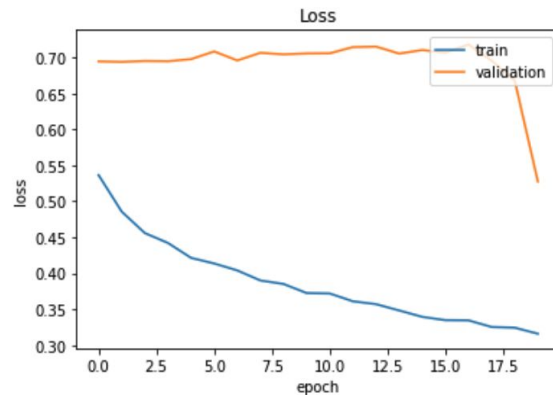
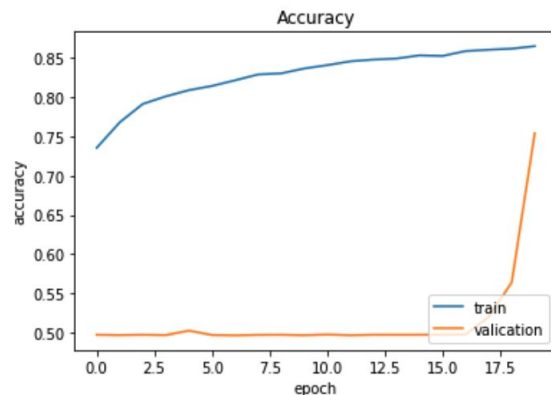
Model: "mobileNet2NN"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_37 (InputLayer)	[(None, 96, 96, 3)]	0
mobilenetv2_1.00_96 (Functional)	(None, 3, 3, 1280)	2257984
global_average_pooling2d (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1280)	0
flatten_5 (Flatten)	(None, 1280)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1024)	1311744
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	524800
predictions (Dense)	(None, 2)	1026

Total params: 4,095,554

Trainable params: 4,061,442

Non-trainable params: 34,112



MobileNetV2 Extract Features

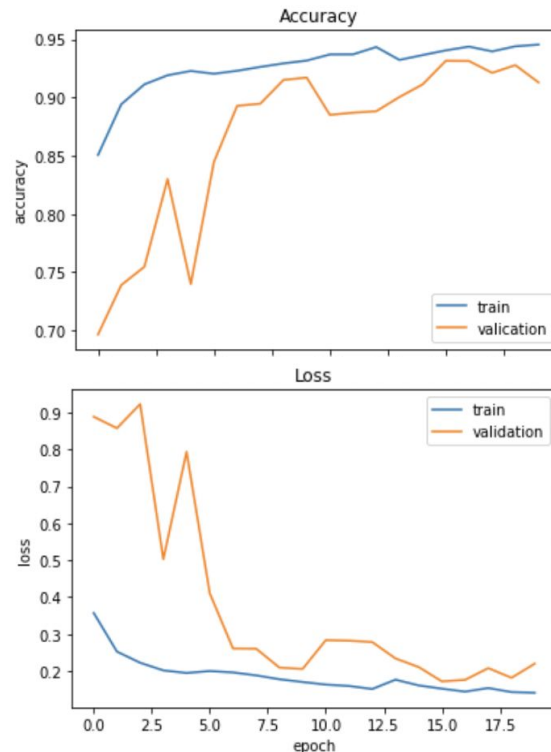
Exp 2: train with the pre-trained 'imagenet' weights.

Exp 3: train with 'relu', 'elu', 'selu'

NN: + applied Batch Norm after each dense layers.

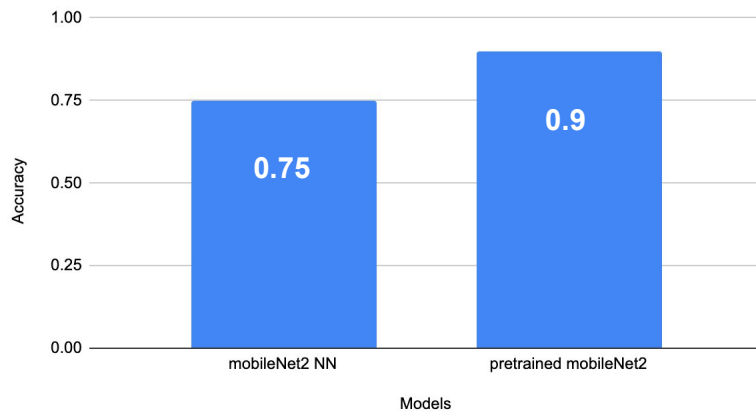
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	1311744
batch_normalization_13 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 1024)	4096
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 512)	524800
batch_normalization_14 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
predictions (Dense)	(None, 2)	1026

=====
Total params: 4,106,818
Trainable params: 4,067,074
Non-trainable params: 39,744

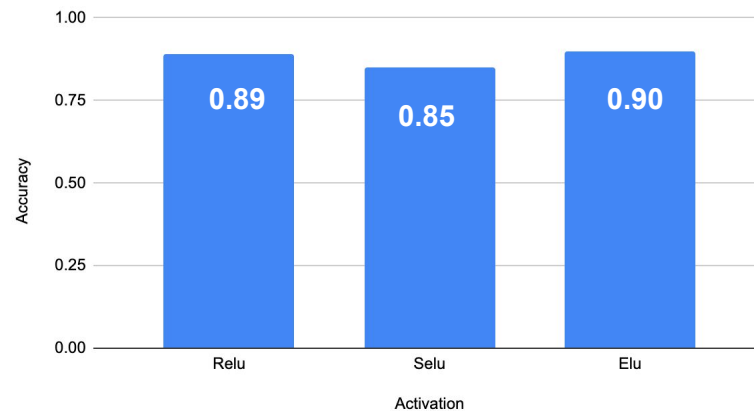


MobileNetV2 Result

NN-Only vs. Pre-Trained Models

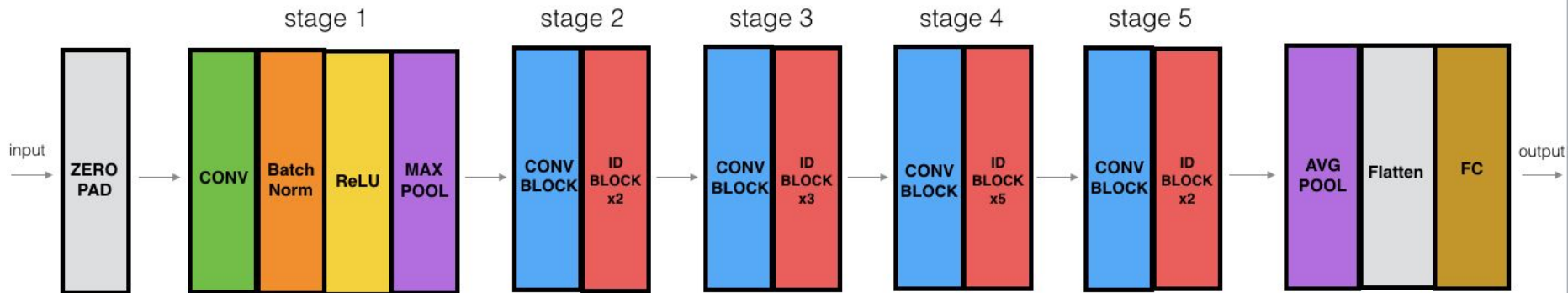


mobileNet2NN vs Activations

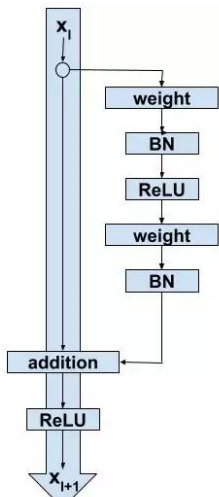


ResNet-50

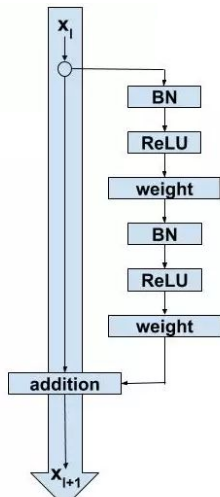
- ResNet: Residual Networks
- First introduced skip connection
- ResNet-50: Pre-trained model in Keras



ResNet-50 V1 & V2



(a) ResNet - V1



(b) ResNet - V2

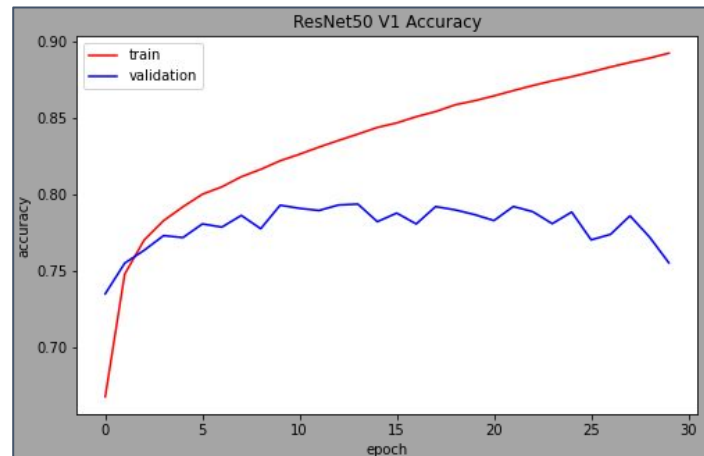
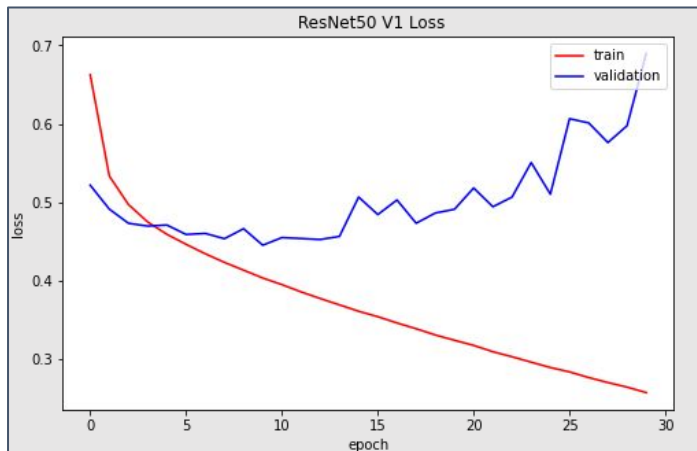
	Version 1	Version 2
Total Parameters	23,718,978	23,696,066
Run Time per Epoch	~270s	~275s
Test Accuracy	76.70%	81.65%

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
resnet50 (Model)	(None, 2048)	23587712
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	131136
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
=====		
Total params: 23,718,978		
Trainable params: 22,215,874		
Non-trainable params: 1,503,104		

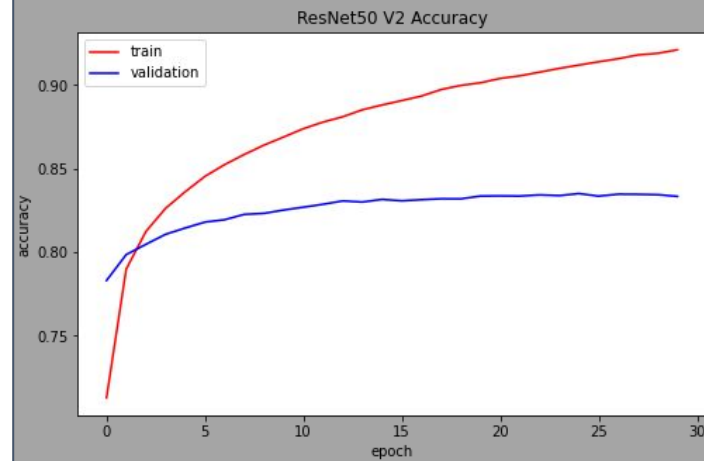
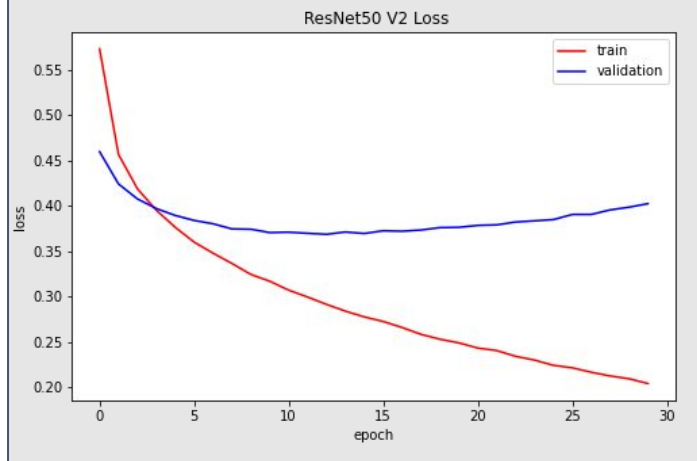
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
resnet50v2 (Model)	(None, 2048)	23564800
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	131136
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
=====		
Total params: 23,696,066		
Trainable params: 22,204,610		
Non-trainable params: 1,491,456		

ResNet-50 Result

- ResNet-50 Version 1



- ResNet-50 Version 2





Discussion

Data: partition, start with small patches

Training: try to tune one hyperparameter at one time

(Activation, number of hidden layers, etc)

Future work: Fine-tune

Increase data for training



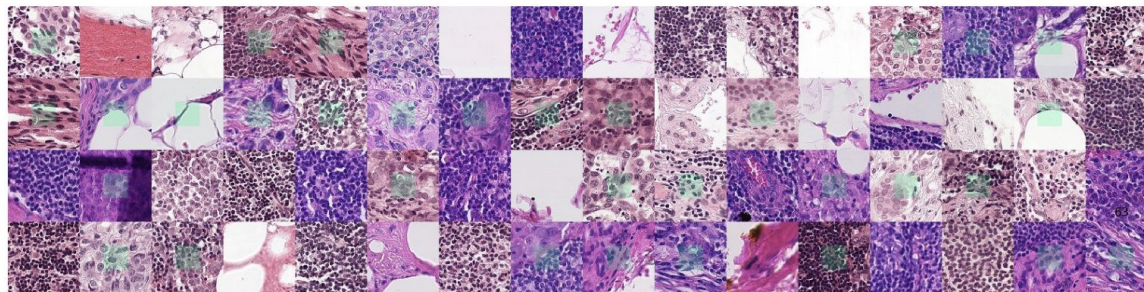
Reference

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2. M. Sandler, A. Howard, M. Zhu, A. Zhmoginov, and L.-C. Chen, “MobileNetV2: Inverted residuals and linear bottlenecks,” *arXiv [cs.CV]*, 2018.
3. S. S. Yadav and S. M. Jadhav, “Deep convolutional neural network based medical image classification for disease diagnosis,” *J. Big Data*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2019.
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5. M. Z. Islam, M. M. Islam, and A. Asraf, “A combined deep CNN-LSTM network for the detection of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) using X-ray images,” *Inform. Med. Unlocked*, vol. 20, no. 100412, p. 100412, 2020.
6. <https://cv-tricks.com/keras/understand-implement-resnets/>
7. <https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-and-coding-a-resnet-in-keras-446d7ff84d33>
8. <https://www.kaggle.com/drscarlat/melanoma-resnet50-fine-tune>
9. S. Dabeer, M. M. Khan, and S. Islam, “Cancer diagnosis in histopathological image: CNN based approach,” *Inform. Med. Unlocked*, vol. 16, no. 100231, p. 100231, 2019.
10. <https://github.com/basveeling/pcam/blob/master/README.md>

Contribution

Team 1: Mavis Wang, Xiaocen Xie, Coco Yu, Matthew Guzman, Siying Wu

Breast Tumor Classification on PCam



[Dataset Source](#)

Tasks	Intro	Data Collection	Data Preprocng	DenseNet	MobileNetV2	ResNet-50	Discussion
Presentation	Xiaocen Xie	Xiaocen Xie	Matthew Guzman	Matthew Guzman	Mavis Wang	Siying Wu	Coco
Project	All	Mavis Wang	Matthew Guzman	Matthew Guzman	Mavis Wang	Siying Wu	All
IEEE Paper	Coco Yu, Siying Wu	Mavis Wang	Matthew Guzman	Matthew Guzman	Mavis Wang, Xiaocen Xie	Siying Wu	Coco

<https://github.com/SJSUMS/PCam>