ELEC4010N Final Project

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Project 1: Semi-Supervised Learning

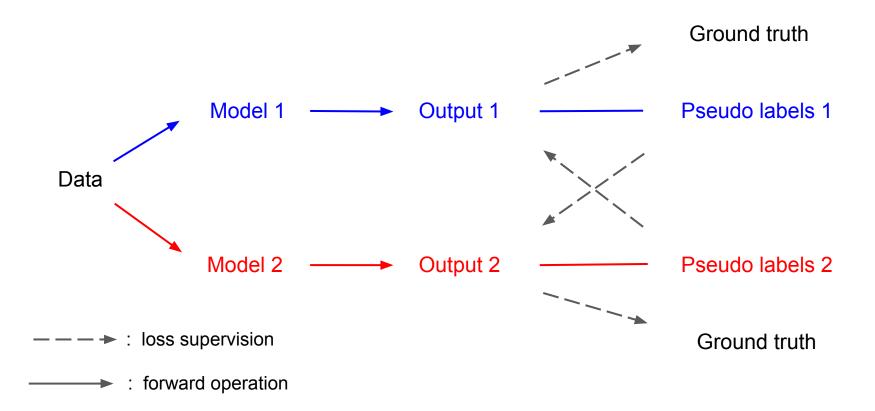
Semi-Supervised Classification

Semi-Supervised learning

Why we need semi-supervised learning?

- Limited labelled data
- Accuracy improvement with lower cost
- Reduce labelling effort
- Down-to-earth application

Cross Pseudo Supervision (CPS)



Dataset

- Lesion dataset used in Assignment 2 (benign or malignant)
- 900 training images
- 379 testing images







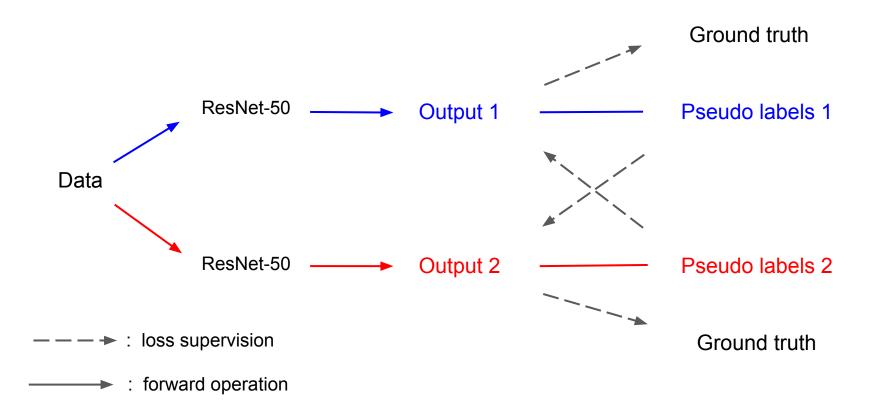
Baseline

- ResNet-50 classification network
- 270 labelled training images
- 90 validation images
- 379 testing images

Implementation of our project

- ResNet-50 classification network trained by CPS method
- 270 labelled training images
- 540 unlabelled training images
- 90 validation images
- 379 testing imagess

Cross Pseudo Supervision (CPS)



Results

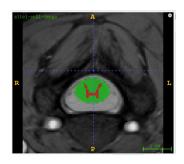
	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4
Baseline AUC	0.7549	0.7475	0.7913	0.7790
CPS AUC	0.7824	0.7507	0.8137	0.7835
Baseline ACC	0.7916	0.7968	0.8259	0.8074
CPS ACC	0.8259	0.8153	0.8443	0.8127

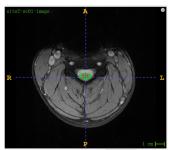
Project 2: Domain Generalization

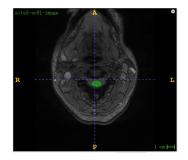
On SCGM (spinal cord gray matter segmentation)

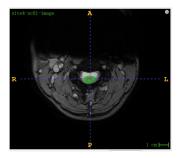
Task

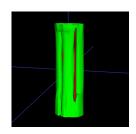
- DG: several different but related domains are given. How to learn a model that can generalize to an unseen test domain?
- Image: MRI from 4 hospitals
- Label: Spinal Cord (SC) & Grey Matter (GM)
- Train & Val 3 hospitals. Test 1 left hospital





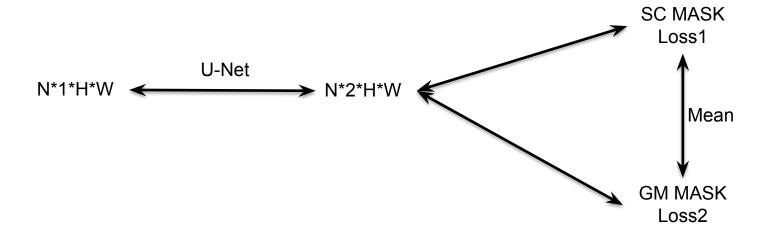






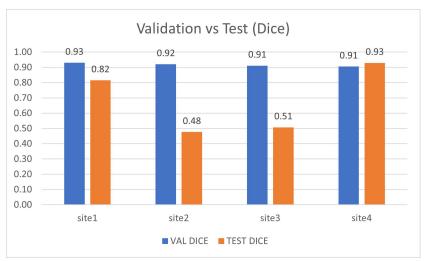
Baseline

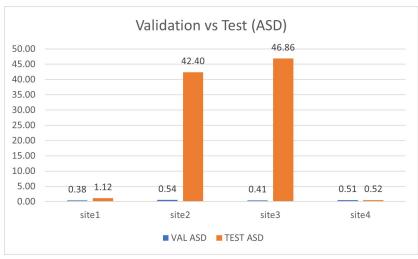
- Model: 2-D U-Net with ResNet50 as encoder.
- Loss: Dice loss (averaged between 2 labels)



Baseline Result

Cannot generalize to an unseen domain well.

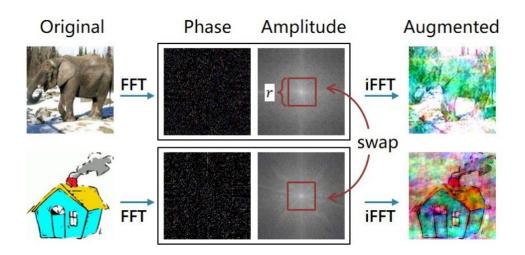




FACT

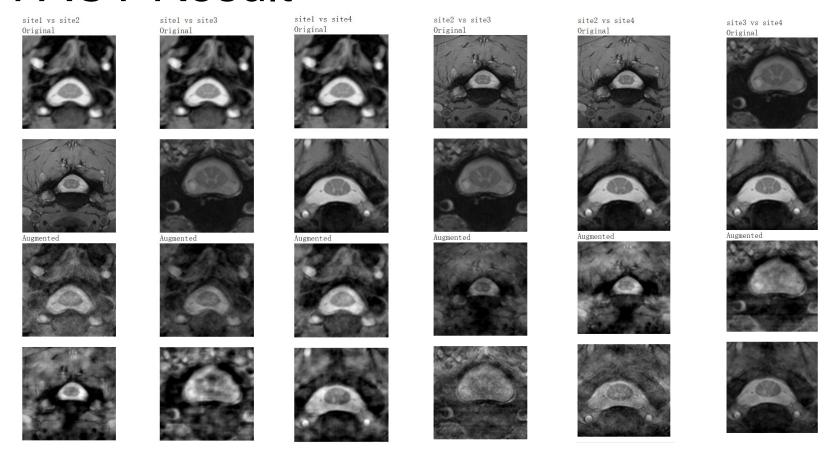
In Fourier Transformation:

 phase - high-level semantics
 amplitude - low-level statistics



A Fourier-Based Framework for Domain Generalization (thecvf.com)

FACT Result



FACT Result

 With augmented data, FACT model has better generalization ability.

