# Convolutional neural networks for classification of transmission electron microscopy imagery

Sergii Gryshkevych

Uppsala University

December 14, 2016

#### Introduction

Introduction

### The Accuracy Paradox

Models with a given accuracy may have greater predictive power than models with higher accuracy.

#### Confusion matrix

	Predicted True	Predicted False
Actual True	True Positive	False Negative
Actual False	False Positive	True Negative

#### True positive rate (TPR)

AKA sensitivity or recall:  $TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$ 

### True positive rate (TPR)

AKA sensitivity or recall:  $TPR = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$ 

### True negative rate (TNR)

AKA specificity:  $TNR = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$ 

### True positive rate (TPR)

AKA sensitivity or recall:  $TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$ 

## True negative rate (TNR)

AKA specificity:  $TNR = \frac{TN}{TN \perp FP}$ 

### Positive predicted value (PPV)

AKA precision:  $PPV = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$ 

### True positive rate (TPR)

AKA sensitivity or recall:  $TPR = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$ 

### True negative rate (TNR)

AKA specificity:  $TNR = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$ 

### Positive predicted value (PPV)

AKA precision:  $PPV = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$ 

## Negative predicted value (NPV)

 $NPV = \frac{TN}{TN + FN}$ 

### True positive rate (TPR)

AKA sensitivity or recall:  $TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$ 

## True negative rate (TNR)

AKA specificity:  $TNR = \frac{TN}{TN \perp FP}$ 

### Positive predicted value (PPV)

AKA precision:  $PPV = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$ 

## Negative predicted value (NPV)

$$NPV = \frac{TN}{TN + FN}$$

### $F_1$ score

It is a harmonic mean of TPR and TNR

• Rotation in the range [-180, 180] degrees with spline interpolation

- ullet Rotation in the range [-180, 180] degrees with spline interpolation
- ullet Shear transformation in the range [0,0.2]

- Rotation in the range [-180, 180] degrees with spline interpolation
- Shear transformation in the range [0, 0.2]
- Vertical shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total height

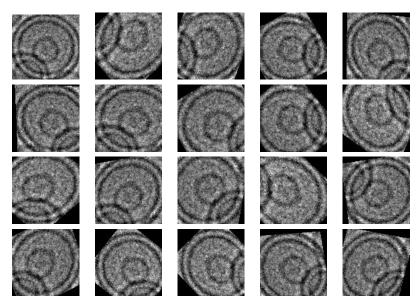
- Rotation in the range [-180, 180] degrees with spline interpolation
- Shear transformation in the range [0, 0.2]
- Vertical shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total height
- Horizontal shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total width

- Rotation in the range [-180, 180] degrees with spline interpolation
- Shear transformation in the range [0, 0.2]
- Vertical shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total height
- Horizontal shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total width
- Zoom in the range [0.8, 1.0] which means zoom by a maximum 20%

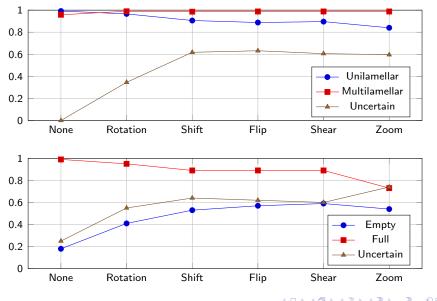
- Rotation in the range [-180, 180] degrees with spline interpolation
- Shear transformation in the range [0, 0.2]
- Vertical shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total height
- Horizontal shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total width
- Zoom in the range [0.8, 1.0] which means zoom by a maximum 20%
- Horizontal flip

- Rotation in the range [-180, 180] degrees with spline interpolation
- Shear transformation in the range [0, 0.2]
- Vertical shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total height
- Horizontal shift in the range [-10, 10] percent of total width
- Zoom in the range [0.8, 1.0] which means zoom by a maximum 20%
- Horizontal flip
- Vertical flip

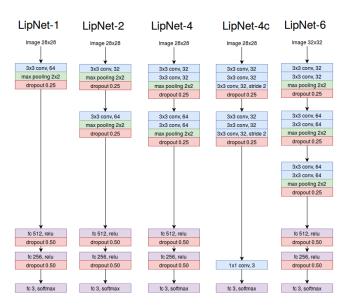
## Data augmentation example



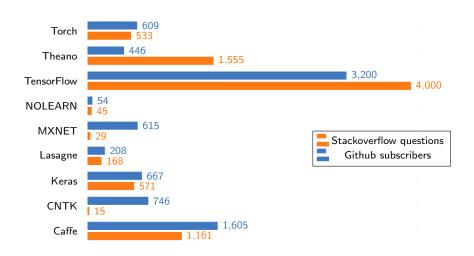
## Effect of the data augmentation



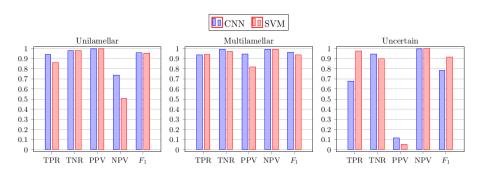
#### Network architectures



### Popularity of deep learning software as of October 2016



## CNN vs SVM: Lamellarity



## CNN vs SVM: Encapsulation

