Brain Tumor Classification Project Report

Name: Kanika

Introduction

In the pursuit of advancing medical diagnosis through artificial intelligence, our team embarked on a project titled **"Brain Tumor Classification"**. Brain tumors vary significantly in size, shape, and location, presenting a complex challenge for accurate classification. To address this, we implemented and evaluated several state-of-the-art deep learning models, including **CNN, Inception, DenseNet, ResNet, AlexNet, LeNet-5, EfficientNet B3, VGG19, and MobileNet**. This report outlines the methodologies, results, and conclusions drawn from our project.

Dataset

We meticulously curated a diverse dataset of **MRI images**, which served as the foundation for training our models. The dataset was preprocessed and augmented to ensure the models could learn to distinguish between different types of brain tumors with precision.

Methodology

Data Preprocessing and Augmentation

The project began with **data preprocessing and augmentation** to enhance the quality and diversity of the dataset. This step was crucial for improving the generalization capabilities of the models.

Model Implementations

1. CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

- **Description**: CNNs are specifically designed for image processing tasks. They consist of convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers, making them adept at capturing spatial hierarchies in images.
- **Accuracy**: **91%**

2. EfficientNetB3

- **Description**: EfficientNet uses a compound scaling method to balance network depth, width, and resolution, achieving state-of-the-art performance with computational efficiency.
- **Accuracy**: **98%**

3. Inception (GoogLeNet)

- **Description**: Inception introduced the concept of inception modules, which consist of multiple parallel convolutional layers with different filter sizes, capturing features at various spatial scales efficiently.
- **Accuracy**: **99%**

4. ResNet (Residual Neural Network)

- **Description**: ResNet introduced residual learning, where each layer learns residual functions with reference to the layer inputs. This architecture mitigates the vanishing gradient problem and enables the training of extremely deep networks.
- **Accuracy**: **99%**

5. DenseNet121 (Densely Connected Convolutional Network)

- **Description**: DenseNet employs densely connected layers, facilitating feature reuse and propagation throughout the network. This architecture addresses the vanishing gradient problem and promotes parameter efficiency.
- **Accuracy**: **78%**

6. VGG19

- **Description**: VGG19 is a variant of the VGG architecture, known for its simplicity and uniform structure. It consists of 19 layers, including convolutional and fully connected layers.
- **Accuracy**: **85%**

7. MobileNet

- **Description**: MobileNet is designed for efficient mobile and embedded vision applications. It utilizes depthwise separable convolutions, significantly reducing computational cost while maintaining good accuracy.
- **Accuracy**: **96.2%**

8. AlexNet

- **Description**: AlexNet was one of the pioneering deep convolutional neural networks, popularizing the use of ReLU activations and dropout regularization.
- **Accuracy**: **92.1%**

9. LeNet-5

- **Description**: LeNet-5 is one of the earliest CNN architectures, primarily designed for handwritten digit recognition tasks. It laid the groundwork for modern CNN architectures.
- **Accuracy**: **97.4%**

Results

The accuracies achieved by the models are summarized below:

Model	Accuracy
CNN	91%
EfficientNetB3	98%
Inception	99%
ResNet	99%
DenseNet121	78%
VGG19	85%
MobileNet	96.2%
AlexNet	92.1%
LeNet-5	97.4%

Conclusion

Through rigorous testing and evaluation, we identified that **Inception** and **ResNet** achieved the highest accuracy of **99%**, making them the most effective models for brain tumor classification in our study. **EfficientNetB3** also performed exceptionally well with an accuracy of **98%**, while **MobileNet** and **LeNet-5** demonstrated strong performance with accuracies of **96.2%** and **97.4%**, respectively.

Despite its lower accuracy of **78%**, **DenseNet121** provided valuable insights into the challenges of feature reuse and propagation in densely connected networks. **VGG19** and **AlexNet** also contributed to our understanding of simpler and pioneering architectures, respectively.

This project underscores the potential of deep learning models in advancing medical diagnostics, particularly in the classification of brain tumors. Future work could focus on further optimizing these models and exploring ensemble methods to enhance accuracy and robustness.

Prepared by: Kanika
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