Brain Tumor Classification Using Convolutional Neural Networks

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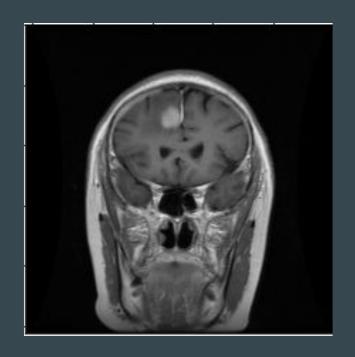
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Problem Statement

In this project we try to create a neural network model which can be used to predict the class of the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scan if there exists any of the tumor mentioned below

- Meningioma
- Glioma
- Pituitary tumor.



Data Definition

The dataset that we will be using for our project is a brain tumor dataset posted by Jun Cheng on figshare.com. This data is organized in matlab data format (.mat file).

Dataset Consists of 3064 T1 Weighted contrast-enhanced images from 233 patients with three kinds of a brain tumor

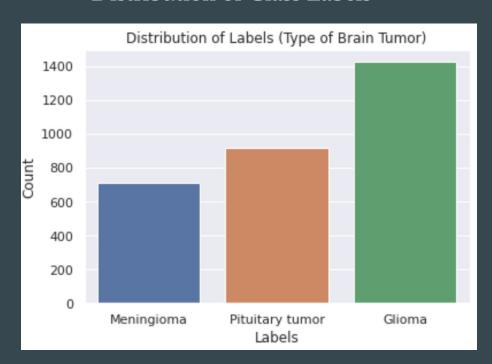
- 1) Meningioma (708 slices)
- 2) Glioma (1426 slices)
- 3) Pituitary tumour (930 slices).

Region of Interests (3 types of tumors) are segmented and provided in .mat file format as a part of the database.

Data Preprocessing

- Transform Data to Python List
- Seperate images and their respective labels
- View distribution of labels
- Use Stratified Sampling to split the data into training and validation sets
- Save these sets to pickle file for further use.

Distribution of Class Labels



Data Modeling

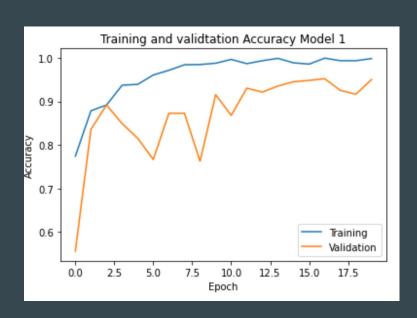
Model 1

Defined a convolutional model that has the architecture as follows

- 2 Blocks of : Convolution -> Max Pooling
 -> Batch Normalization
- Dropout Layer with a factor of 0.3
- Flatten the convoluted image
- Dense Layer -> Output Layer

Model compiling and training parameters

- Activation Function = reLu, softmax
- Loss Function = Categorical Crossentropy

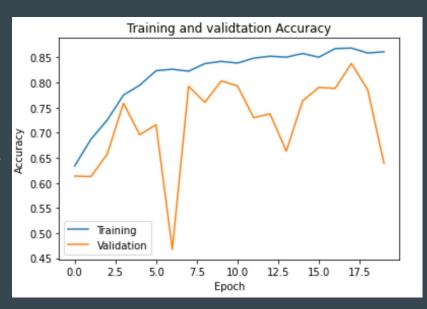


_ayer (type) 	Output	Shape 	Param #
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	254, 254, 64)	1664
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	127, 127, 64)	0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	127, 127, 64)	256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	63, 63, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	31, 31, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	31, 31, 64)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	31, 31, 64)	256
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	61504)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	64)	3936320
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	3)	195

Data Modeling

Model 2: Using Data Augmentation

- Same architecture as the previous model
- Implemented Data Augmentation at runtime using ImageGenerator from Keras
- Random flips(horizontal and vertical) and rotation of the image (by a factor of 90)
- Does not perform well.



Transfer Learning

ResNet 50

- Use the weights of already trained models and just change the input and output layers to make it work for our problem.
- ResNet 50 is a deep convolutional neural network used for image classification
- We freeze some layers so that the weights are not updates which reduces training time.

Results

Metric	Model 1	With Data Augmentation	ResNet 50
Training Accuracy	0.995	0.8688	0.9549
Training Loss	0.0048	0.4140	0.4828
Validation Accuracy	0.9523	0.8381	0.8689
Validation Loss	0.1754	0.4877	1.1077
No. of Epochs	20	20	10

Thank You