

# Machine Learning Project - Hand-To-Age ( $H_2A$ )

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MSc Health Data Analytics & Machine Learning

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## Project description

**Data source:** Radiology Society of North America(RSNA) and Radiology Informatics Committee (RIC). Available in Kaggle. Images gathered by several

**Dataset:** 12,621 images of individuals aged between 1 month and 19 years (228 months) old. Gender and age available for all fo them.

**Context:** Images gathered for the Pediatric Bone Age ML Challenge.

# Aim(s) of my study

***Supervised question #1:*** How close can we estimate age from images only?

***Supervised question #2:*** Can gender be derived from the image?

***Unsupervised question:*** Can clustering algorithm accurately group together individuals by gender

# Population statistics

Machine Learning  
Project -  
Hand-To-Age  
( $H_2A$ )

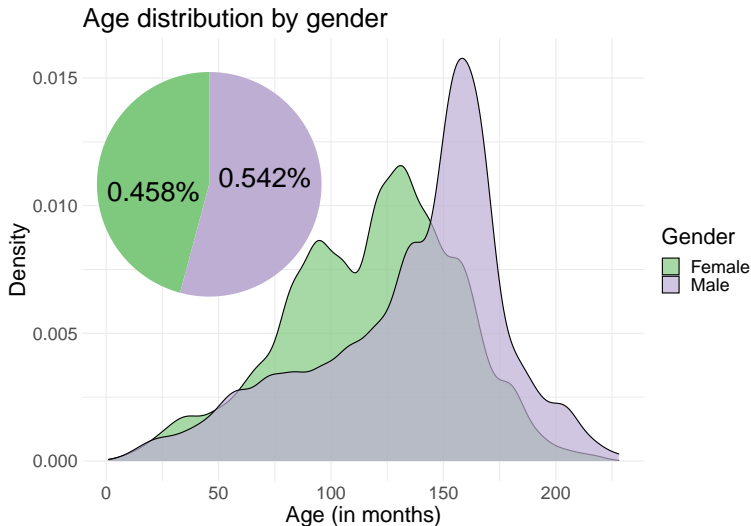
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Project description

Methods: Deep  
Learning for  
Computer Vision

Results

Slide with R  
Output



# The images

X-ray images of each individuals' hand (one or two - information not available)

- ▶ Difficulties:
  - ▶ Varying resolution (plot)
  - ▶ Varying contrast
  - ▶ Varying exposure
  - ▶ Some scanned and some digital images
- ▶ Advantages:
  - ▶ Standardised medical images

Let's have a look at some pictures!

# Raw Images



# Raw Images

7.83, female



13.00, male



13.00, female



13.00, male



8.00, male



13.00, male



12.00, female



15.00, female



14.00, male





# Methods: Deep Learning for Computer Vision

# Data processing

## Data split

10,000 Images for training, 2611 for testing/validation, no cross-validation because of computational cost and large amount of training data.

## Image processing

- ▶ Rescaled and Center Cropped Images:
- ▶ Centering and scaling features (pixel values)
- ▶ Contrast adjustment

# Image processing & Feature engineering (1/3)

Machine Learning  
Project -  
Hand-To-Age  
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Luis Chaves

Project description

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Slide with R  
Output

Large disparity in image resolution therefore need to make all images same size. Default for many network architectures is 224x224 so that is our choice! Could be increased for likely better results at higher computational cost

# Image processing & Feature engineering (2/3)

It is widely recommended to normalise the inputs of a neural networks as this will speed up training by gradient descent. Several forms of normalisation: Instance Normalisation(IN) and Batch Normalisation(BN):

- ▶ IN: Center and scale each image w.r.t. its mean and standard deviation.
- ▶ BN: Center and scale each image w.r.t. the whole batch of images mean and standard deviation

*The (instance) normalization process allows to remove instance-specific contrast information from the content image (see Smith 2015)*

# Image processing & Feature engineering

Machine Learning  
Project -  
Hand-To-Age  
( $H_2A$ )

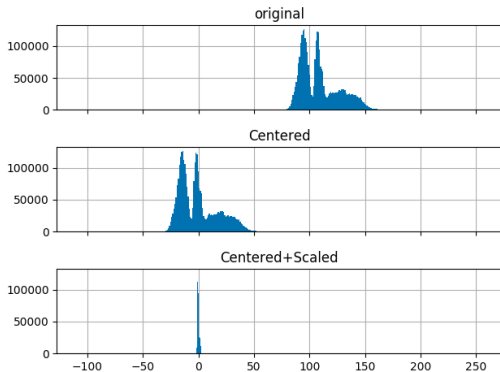
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Project description

Methods: Deep  
Learning for  
Computer Vision

Results

Slide with R  
Output



# Image processing & Feature engineering

Machine Learning  
Project -  
Hand-To-Age  
( $H_2A$ )

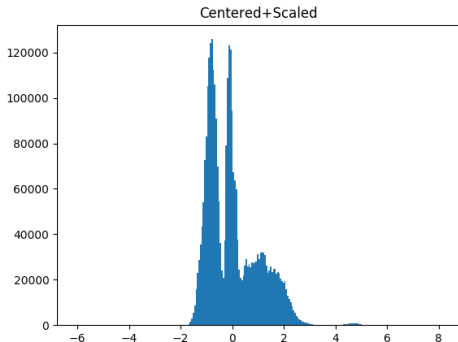
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Project description

Methods: Deep  
Learning for  
Computer Vision

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Slide with R  
Output



# Network of choice: ResNet

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Project -  
Hand-To-Age  
( $H_2A$ )

Luis Chaves

Project description

Methods: Deep  
Learning for  
Computer Vision

Results

Slide with R  
Output

# Hyperparameter tuning

- ▶ Learning rate  $\alpha$
- ▶ Optimizer: **SGD**, Adam
- ▶ Learning rate scheduler: StepLR, Exponential LR, ReduceONPlateauLR, **CyclicLR**, **OneCycle Policy**
- ▶ Image normalisation: batch vs instance
- ▶ Networks' depth (# of layers): 18, 34 and 50 layer-deep ResNets
- ▶ Regularisation: L2-regularisation



# Exponentially growing possibilities

The 'Caviar' approach: training many many models with different hyperparameters, seeing which one does best. I tried:

- ▶ Varying ResNet Depth: 18, 34, 50 layers.
  - ▶ IN,  $\alpha = 1$ , ExponentialLR schedule,  $\gamma = 0.7$ , ADAM optimizer, no weight decay
- ▶ Changing LR schedule: ReduceOnPlateau, StepLR with different  $\gamma$  (0.1 and 0.5) and stepsize (1,4,9,16,25).
- ▶ **Moving into smarter ideas:** CyclicLR, LR Range finder and One cycle policy.

## Results 1, varying depth

```
## Warning: Missing column names filled in: 'X1' [1]
```

```
## Parsed with column specification:
```

```
## cols(
```

```
##   X1 = col_double(),
```

```
##   `Train loss` = col_double(),
```

```
##   `Test loss` = col_double()
```

```
## )
```

```
## Warning: Missing column names filled in: 'X1' [1]
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## )
```

```
## Warning: Missing column names filled in: 'X1' [1]
```

# Unsupervised Learning

Umap and K-means

Machine Learning  
Project -  
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Luis Chaves

Project description

Methods: Deep  
Learning for  
Computer Vision

Results

Slide with R  
Output

# Results

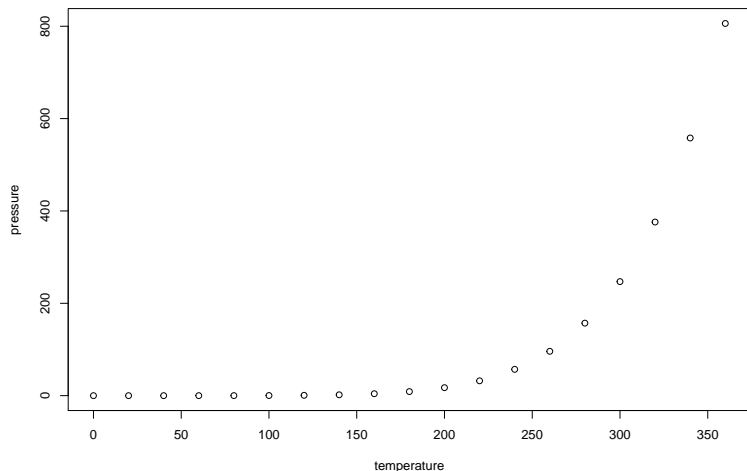
## Slide with R Output

# POTATO

```
summary(cars)
```

##	speed	dist
##	Min. : 4.0	Min. : 2.00
##	1st Qu.:12.0	1st Qu.: 26.00
##	Median :15.0	Median : 36.00
##	Mean :15.4	Mean : 42.98
##	3rd Qu.:19.0	3rd Qu.: 56.00
##	Max. :25.0	Max. :120.00

# Slide with Plot



Smith, Leslie N. 2015. "Cyclical Learning Rates for Training Neural Networks." *Proceedings - 2017 IEEE Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision, WACV 2017*. Institute of Electrical; Electronics Engineers Inc., 464–72.