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Module code: CHC 6096

Surname: Liu

First Name: Yue

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Student No: 201918020206

Supervisor: Grace Ugochi. Nneji

2™ Supervisor -

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**Ensemble learning for the classification of Alzheimer disease**

Liu Yue

201918020206

# Abstract

Alzheimer's disease is the most common type of dementia and the majority of sufferers are elderly. With the global aging process, the number of people with Alzheimer's disease is growing rapidly worldwide, and with this comes the pressure on the healthcare economy due to the increased cost of treatment. The use of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is therefore a key part of the solution to this problem. This project uses ensemble learning to combine three models which are ResNet, AlexNet, and MobileNet to avoid the potential failures of individual models and to combine the benefits of individual models. The data set of this project has a total of 33984 cross-sectional MRI images of Alzheimer's disease. The ratio of the training set, validation set, and test set is 6:2:2. The utilization of this ensemble model achieves an identification accuracy of 98.2%. The project will assist medical practitioners in applying automated systems in the identification of Alzheimer’s disease, thus saving more lives, practitioners’ time, and medical resources in medical centers.

# Keywords

Ensemble learning, ResNet, AlexNet, MobileNet, Deep learning, Alzheimer’s disease, Image recognition.

# Abbreviations

**DL** Deep Learning

**ResNet** Residual Networks

**GUI** Graphical User Interfaces

**AD** Alzheimer's disease

**MRI** Magnetic Resonance Imaging

**IDE** Integrated Development Environment

**SVM** Support Vector Machines

**AUC** Area Under Curve

**DEMNET** Dementia Network

**BAGGING** Bootstrap Aggregation

**MCI**  Mild Cognitive Impairment

**AI** Artificial Intelligence

# Glossary

**Deep learning:** Deep learning is part of a broader family of machine learning methods based on artificial neural networks with representation learning.

**Alzheimer’s Disease:** Alzheimer’s disease is a type of brain disorder that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior. This is a gradually progressive condition.

**Ensemble learning:** Ensemble learning is a general meta-approach to machine learning that seeks better predictive performance by combining the predictions from multiple models.

**ResNet:** Residual Network is a specific type of neural network that was introduced in 2015 by Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren and Jian Sun in their paper “Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition”.

**AlexNet:** AlexNet is a classic convolutional neural network architecture. It consists of convolutions, max pooling and dense layers as the basic building blocks.

**MobileNet:** Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications. MobileNets are based on a streamlined architecture that uses depth-wise separable convolutions to build light weight deep neural networks.

**Graphical User Interface:** Graphical user interface is a digital interface in which a user interacts with graphical components such as icons, buttons and menus.

**Deep Neural network:** By using a technique called Deep Neural Networks, which mimics the behavior of the human brain, the researchers were able to train it to be more discriminating than previous methods.

**Fine-tuned:** Deep learning requires continuous training in the deep network to update the model parameters (weights) to fit the model that can achieve the expected results.

**F1-Score:** It is an index used to measure the accuracy of the binary model in statistics. It also takes into account the accuracy rate and recall rate of the classification model. The F1 score can be regarded as a harmonic average of model accuracy and recall, with a maximum value of 1 and a minimum value of 0.

**Convolutional layer:** Each Convolutional layer in the convolutional neural network is composed of several convolutional units, and the parameters of each convolutional unit are optimized by the backpropagation algorithm. The purpose of the convolution operation is to extract different features of the input. The first convolution layer may only extract some low-level features such as edges, lines and corners, etc., and more layers of networks can iteratively extract more complex features from low-level features.

**Bagging:** Bootstrap aggregation, is the ensemble learning method that is commonly used to reduce variance within a noisy dataset.

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# Introduction

## Background

Alzheimer's disease (AD) involves the part of the brain that controls thought, memory and language, and is a progressive neurodegenerative disease with an insidious onset, the most common type of dementia with no known cause [1]. The majority of people with Alzheimer's disease are elderly. With the global ageing process, the number of people with Alzheimer's disease is likely to increase by more than 100 million worldwide, and the increasing burden of its prevalence may exceed the capacity for manageable diagnosis and management. At the same time, AD often has a long latency and prodromal period, which will place a huge burden on patients as well as their families when they progress to an advanced stage. At the same time, the cost of treatment will increase significantly, as well as the fact that there is no curable drug for AD, which may impose a heavy burden on society in terms of medical expenses, and material resources, and seriously affect the economic and social stability development. It is therefore of utmost importance to diagnose AD early and to slow down or stop the progression of the disease through early intervention. The earliest clinical means of diagnosing AD can only rely on the patient's performance on cognitive tests, and the early symptoms of AD are so similar to the decline in memory capacity caused by normal ageing that early diagnosis is difficult to achieve. With advances in medical imaging technology and the discovery of some biological markers associated with AD, the degree of brain atrophy can be an important basis for the diagnosis of AD, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technology can accurately capture changes in the volume of brain areas caused by brain atrophy, thus helping in the diagnosis of AD [2]. Moreover, MRI has the advantages of high soft tissue resolution and the ability to perform multi plane and multi sequence imaging. The use of deep learning and other methods to analyse MRI images has been widely studied and will become one of the breakthroughs in the early diagnosis of AD, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are capable of learning and extracting representative features from raw input images, have shown promise in the accurate identification of Alzheimer's disease based on MRI images.[2]. A sample of AD image is shown in Figure 1

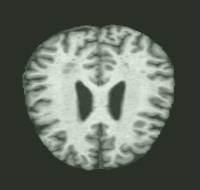


Figure 1: A sample of Alzheimer’s image

### Challenges

* Category imbalance:

It's possible that there are more examples of one type of Alzheimer's disease than the others in the distribution of the disease in medical photos, which will result in biased model training. Particularly, there are comparatively few research on the applicability of computer-aided diagnosis of AD in diagnosing various progressive stages of AD, with the majority of the literature focusing more on binary categorization or diagnosis of AD and MCI phases. This also includes dataset bias, which can happen when particular patient groups are over- or under-represented. This may result in deceptive ensemble learning models that are biased towards particular patient populations, which could limit the model's ability to be generalized to other cohorts.

* Feature extraction:

For accurate classification, it is crucial to extract useful characteristics from medical images, but this can be difficult given the complexity and high dimensionality of medical images. Brain MRI pictures, for instance, may be vulnerable to image quality fluctuation due to variances in acquisition techniques, hardware, and software utilized by various centers, which may result in variations in image resolution, contrast, and noise. The classification and detection of Alzheimer's disease may be impacted by this variability in the accuracy and dependability of the retrieved data.

* Data pre-processing:

while overfitting occurs when the model is too complex and fits the noise in the data.

* Hyper-parameter tuning:

Ensemble learning algorithms contain multiple models with different hyper-parameters, which makes hyper-parameter tuning a challenge. Setting optimal values for hyperparameters such as learning rate, dropout rate or batch size is an iterative process that requires care to avoid over-fitting.

* Computational complexity:

Integration models require significant computational power to produce results, which may be limited by available computational resources.

* Integration complexity:

Choosing the right base model for an ensemble can be a challenge. Different types of models may perform better for different types of Alzheimer's disease images, so selecting the most appropriate model requires domain expertise and careful evaluation. And the models used in the integration may differ in accuracy or generalisation behaviour, making the performance of the integration difficult to control. As the number of underlying models in the integration increases, the complexity of the overall system increases. Ensuring that the ensemble is properly optimised and calibrated can be challenging.

* Training time:

Ensemble learning typically requires a longer training time than individual models, as multiple models need to be trained and combined. This is particularly challenging for large and complex datasets, such as those related to Alzheimer's disease.

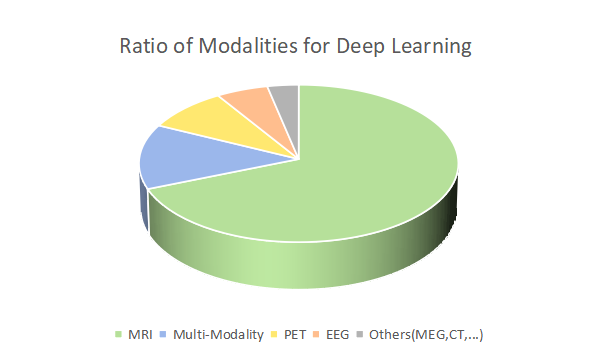
## MRI

Imaging detection is now a practical, affordable, reliable, and accurate diagnostic technique. When AD occurs, it may be identified by looking for certain observable structural abnormalities on medical images, such as brain atrophy, white matter degeneration, widening and depth of sulci, narrowing of gyrus, enlargement of ventricles, thinning of cerebral cortex, and so on. Among these, MRI technology has made several reasonably well-liked technological advancements, including functional MRI (fMRI) and PET-MRI. The functional MRI can identify changes in neural connections and functional activity in particular brain areas. The AD protein marker amyloid (A β) plaques and tau protein deposition, another crucial protein implicated in the onset of AD, may both be seen with PET-MRI imaging. Due to its higher soft tissue contrast, multiplanar imaging capability, and lack of ionizing radiation compared to other imaging techniques, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has gained widespread acceptance as a non-invasive imaging modality for detecting AD. Table 1 provides detailed information on different imaging technologies. [4-7]

With the continuous development of science and technology, various neuroimaging data are also being generated in large quantities. Other imaging methods, such as computed tomography (CT) and PET, are also used for the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease, but there are some limitations. Due to the use of ionizing radiation, the soft tissue contrast of CT is inferior to that of MRI, and therefore cannot be used for functional imaging. On the other hand, PET imaging provides functional and molecular data with high sensitivity, but is limited by radiation exposure and costly. Compared to these modes, MRI has fewer limitations and is a multifunctional imaging mode that can provide multiple anatomical and functional information. Figure 2 shows the ratio of MRI images in deep learning mode medical images. [8]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Categories | Mechanism | Diagnostic features |
| MRI | High-resolution structural images of the brain reflect abnormal morphological changes in brain tissue. | Cortical thinning, gray matter loss, and hippocampal atrophy in specific anatomical regions (inner and outer frontal parietal lobes and posterior cingulate cortex) of MCI/AD patients. |
| fMRI | Detect brain activity by detecting changes in oxygen consumption of brain nerve cells under resting or external stimuli. | Under task stimuli related to memory, emotion, and cognition, there was a significant decrease in the activation status of the medial frontal and parietal lobes in MCI/AD patients; Under resting state, MCI/AD patients exhibit abnormal activity in brain regions related to memory, executive function, and attention, such as the hippocampus, parahippocampal gyrus, and left inferior frontal gyrus, as well as in default network core brain regions such as the posterior cingulate gyrus, anterior cuneiform lobe, and left thalamus. |
| DTI | The Brownian motion of water molecules is traced to probe the directional condition of nerve fibres in the white matter of the brain, to detect the degree of freedom and diffusion of water molecules in the direction of diffusion, and to assess the integrity of the white matter of the brain and the functional state of the brain. | Impaired integrity of hippocampus, frontotemporal parietal lobe, cingulate gyrus, geniculate corpus callosum and hooked bundle in MCI/AD patients with abnormal diffusion of water molecules. |
| PET | Fluorodeoxyglucose PET (FDG-PET) was used to detect changes in glucose metabolism. | Decreased FDG uptake in the temporoparietal cortex in patients with cognitive impairment. Metabolic abnormalities in brain regions can be detected about 10 years earlier. |

**Table 1 Mechanisms of Various Neuroimaging and AD Diagnostic Features**



**Figure 2 Ratio of Modalities for Deep Learning**

## Deep Learning

Deep learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI) and a new research direction in the field of machine learning. In recent years, breakthroughs have been made in various applications such as speech recognition and computer vision. The goal is to enable computers to simulate human learning methods, establish models to simulate the neural connection structure of the human brain, and describe data features through multiple transformation stages when processing signals such as images, sound, and text. The biggest difference between deep learning and traditional machine learning is that it does not require human design of features and rules, but allows computers to learn and extract features themselves, and achieve efficient classification and prediction through multi-layer neural networks. The core of deep learning is neural networks. A neural network is a computational model composed of multiple nodes, where each node can accept some inputs and use a nonlinear function to weight, linearly combine, and activate these inputs, which are then output to the next node or the final output layer. In deep learning, "depth" refers to the number of layers in a neural network. Each additional layer can extract higher-level features from the data, further improving the accuracy of classification and prediction. Deep learning requires a large amount of data to train the model, so that the model can learn more accurate features and patterns. Some classic models in deep learning include Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), and Generative Adversarial Network (GAN). [9-11]

## Convolutional Neural Network

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is one of the most widely used neural networks in deep learning. CNN takes image processing as its main research direction. It can learn image features from a large amount of data through a series of operations such as convolution, non-linear activation and pooling, and has achieved great success in image classification, object detection, semantic segmentation and other fields. The CNN contains many convolution and pooling layers. Each convolution layer has multiple convolution cores, also known as filters or feature detectors. Full connectivity and normalization layers are often used in the structure of CNNs[9,11,12]. The Convolutional Neural Network Architecture is shown in Figure 3.



### Input Layer

The Input layer is the first layer of the neural network and is where the data enters the network. This layer's primary job is to collect input data from the outside world, convert it into a format that the network can use, and then transfer it to the following layer for processing. The input data is frequently shown as a matrix or vector. Each node in the input layer corresponds to a characteristic of the input data, and the quantity of nodes depends on how dimensional the input data are. In a CNN processing an image, the input layer generally represents a matrix of pixels of a picture. A picture can be represented by a three-dimensional matrix. The length and width of the 3D matrix represent the size of the image, while the depth of the 3D matrix represents the colour channel of the image. For example, a black and white image has a depth of 1, while in RGB colour mode the image has a depth of 3. [10,13]

### Convolutional Layer

The core of a convolutional neural network is the convolutional layer, and the core part of the convolutional layer is the convolutional operation. Each convolution kernel performs a convolution operation on the input of the previous layer and outputs the corresponding feature map. The convolution kernel is equivalent to a learnable filter that extracts local features of the graph over different image regions at different locations and sizes. The operation of inner product (multiplying and summing element by element) of an image (different data windows of data) and a filter matrix (a fixed set of weights: since the multiple weights of each neuron are fixed, it can again be seen as a constant filterfilter) is the convolution operation.

In this operation, the following parameters are present:

* Depth: the number of neurons, which determines the thickness of the depth of the output. It also represents the number of filters.
* Step stride: determines how many steps to slide to the edge.
* Zero-padding: the outer edge is supplemented by a number of circles of zeros to facilitate sliding from the initial position to the end position in steps.

CNN uses convolutional operations to properly capture local feature information of an image at multiple scales, enhancing the accuracy of image classification and detection. The Convolutional Layer Architecture is shown in Figure 4.

### Pooling Layer

In addition to the convolutional layer, the pooling layer in the CNN also has an important role to play. Pooling mainly performs a downsampling operation, i.e. the size of the image feature map is reduced in order to reduce the computational effort and number of parameters of the subsequent classifier. The pooling operation takes the overall statistical features of the neighbouring regions of the input matrix as the output of that position, mainly Average Pooling, Max Pooling, etc. Max Pooling selects the maximum feature value in each sub-region of the feature map as the pooling result for that sub-region, while Average Pooling calculates the average of the feature values in each sub-region. By pooling, noise and irrelevant information in the feature map can be effectively reduced and, more importantly, pooling preserves the translation invariance of the image. Hyperparameters of the pooling layer: pooling window and pooling step size. The pooling operation can also be thought of as a convolution operation [10,13,14]. The Pooling Layer Architecture is shown in Figure 5.

### Fully Connected Layer

The final classification outcome is often provided by 1 to 2 fully connected layers at the conclusion of the CNN after numerous rounds of convolutional layer and pooling layer processing. The most fundamental layer in neural networks is known as the Fully linked Layer, sometimes referred to as the Dense Layer since every node is linked to every other node in the preceding layer. A fully connected layer's primary job is to output the input to the following layer by performing linear transformation and nonlinear activation on the characteristics of the previous layer's input.

To improve the performance of the model, many completely connected layers can even be layered. Different sizes of fully connected layers can be selected in model design depending on the task's needs. The utilization of the whole connection layer is not without issue, though. It is subject to overfitting and needs extensive parameter training. The whole connection layer also consumes a significant amount of computational power and storage space when processing huge amounts of picture data [9,10,15]. The Fully Connected Layer Architecture is shown in Figure 6.

### Activation Function

Activation functions are an integral part of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and are used to introduce non-linearity to the output of neural network models. To put it simply, activation functions control a neuron's output by converting its input signal to an output signal. In essence, it is a mathematical function that adjusts a neuron's output to establish a threshold for activation. The importance of activation functions in CNNs is shown by the fact that without them, a neural network would be unable to recognize and learn from linearly inseparable patterns in the input data. There are several activation functions available for use in CNNs, each with its own unique characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses. Some of the commonly used activation functions are Sigmoid, Tanh, ReLU, Leaky ReLU, and Softmax. For example, Sigmoid and Tanh have smooth curves that make them suitable for binary classification tasks, while ReLU and its variants are better suited for deep learning architectures due to their computational efficiency [10.16]. The ReLU function image is shown in Figure 7.

### Loss Function

A essential part of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), the Loss Function updates model parameters to reduce prediction error, which is a critical step in the optimization process. Simply described, it is a mathematical function that calculates the discrepancy between output that was expected and output that was actually produced. The aim of the Loss Function is to find the optimal set of weights that can help the CNN model make accurate predictions. Some of the common Loss Functions are: Mean Squared Error (MSE), Binary Cross-Entropy, Categorical ross-Entropy, Hinge Loss. [10.17]

### Evaluation

Model evaluation is to evaluate the performance of a trained model, which is an indispensable part of the model development process. It helps to find out how well the best models for expressing data and selected models will perform in the future. Confusion matrix, also known as error matrix, is a visual tool in supervised learning. It is mainly used to compare the classification result of a model with the real information of an instance. It is an N\*N matrix. N is the number of classifications. Each row in the matrix represents the prediction category of an instance, and each column represents the real category of an instance. Many of the indexes used in the evaluation of a model of machine learning come from the operation of the result of the confusion matrix. Common classification model evaluation indicators are Precision, Recall, F-score, Accuracy, and so on. Table 2 shows the Confusion Matrix. Table 3 shows the Explanation of Model Evaluation Indicators.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Positive** | **Negative** |
| **True** | True Positive | True Negative |
| **False** | False Positive | False Negative |

**Table 2 the Confusion Matrix**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Formulas | Meaning |
| Accuracy |  | The proportion of all correctly judged results to total observations in the classification model |
| Precision |  | The proportion of model prediction pairs among all results where model observation is positive |
| True positive rate, TPR, Sensitivity, Recall |  | The proportion of model prediction pairs among all results where the true value is positive |
| Specificity |  | The proportion of model prediction pairs among all results where the true value is negative |
| F1-Score |  | F1 is defined as harmonic mean based on the harmonic mean of the accuracy and recall rates. |

**Table 3 the Explanation of Model Evaluation Indicators**

## Ensemble model

In convolution neural network (CNN), Ensemble Learning refers to a technology that combines predictions from multiple models into a single prediction by building and combining multiple learners. Its motivation is to improve the accuracy, stability and generalization of the model. Even if a weak classifier has a wrong prediction, other weak classifiers can correct the error. By weighted averaging or voting on the predictions of multiple CNN models, the prediction errors and over-fitting problems of a single model can be reduced, and the stability and robustness of the model can be improved. Applications of Ensemble Learning in CNN include Bagging, Boosting, and Stacking. Bagging trains multiple CNN models by randomly resampling the training data and weights their predictions. Boosting trains the CNN model repeatedly, focusing on the samples from the previous round of model prediction errors, and weighting the predictions from multiple models. Stacking, on the other hand, trains several CNN models with different structures and uses their middle features to train higher-level classifiers to improve the generalization performance and prediction accuracy of the models [18]. The model combines the output probabilities of three CNN models on average: ResNet, AlexNet, and MobileNet. These three models have different architectures and pre trained weights, providing diversity and complementarity in feature extraction. Use weighted sum to average the output probability, where the weights are determined by the validation accuracy of each model.

## Aim

The project aims to take advantage of ensemble model for the efficient classification of Alzheimer disease, so as to take early measures to reduce mortality and reduce cost of medical resources.

## Objectives

1. Get to know what ensemble learning is.
2. Researches on more articles related AD
3. Analyzing the performance of each single model
4. Analyzing the performance of the ensemble model.
5. To preprocess the MRI dataset and prepare the data for training.
6. To train three CNN models (ResNet, AlexNet, and MobileNet) on the preprocessed data.
7. Model tweaking and fitting.
8. To develop an ensemble model by combining the predictions of the individual models.
9. Evaluating the performance of the model by using different performance evaluation metrics such as accuracy, recall, precision, F1-score, ROC curve.
10. To evaluate the performance of the individual models and compare with the ensemble model.
11. To develop a graphical user interface that can be used to identify Alzheimer's disease from MRI images.
12. Final presentation of this project to the targeted audience.

## Project Overview

### Scope

Magnetic resonance imaging is an important biological tissue imaging technique. Compared with other imaging techniques, MRI imaging has many advantages in terms of non-invasiveness and high spatial resolution, and is now widely used in medical imaging, especially for exploring complex and fine brain structures and functions. As a result, an increasing number of researchers are using deep learning methods to analyse magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for the early diagnosis of brain diseases when no symptoms are apparent in the early stages. It is well known that Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)'s fast feature extraction capability makes its pattern recognition in image data analysis very effective. In addition, it has high accuracy in image classification, such as medical imaging [3]. But CNN model application could face one or more challenges which could be overfitting, be underfitting, the gradient disappears, etc. Thus, the purpose of this project is to take the merit of single channel CNN models and concatenate them for a robust performance which is refer to as Ensemble learning for the classification of Alzheimer disease.

The significant of this study include:

* Enables early screening, identification and disease risk warning of patients at high risk of Alzheimer's disease in the elderly population.
* Helps researchers to conduct effective research into Alzheimer's disease, leading to a better understanding of the disease's pathology and progression.
* Contributes to the development of novel drugs and measures to slow the progression of the disease.
* Inform the identification of the early stages of AD and the slowing of AD onset.
* Reduces mortality in people with Alzheimer's disease.
* Reduces the probability of human-induced misdiagnosis or missed diagnosis.
* Helps to reduce the workload of doctors and improve efficiency.
* May provide a method as well as a reference for further research into early diagnosis and prevention techniques for related brain diseases.

### Audience

* Alzheimer's patients and their families.
* Medical professionals, such as neurologists and radiologists.
* Hospital.
* Medical Imaging Researcher.
* Medical magnetic resonance imaging manufacturer.
* Researchers and scholars interested in using deep learning techniques for medical diagnosis and image recognition.

# Background Review

Convolutional neural network has been utilized for analyzing and predicting medical images for physician and radiologists during diagnostics decision like in the case of alzheimer’s disease using single CNN model and ensemble models.

## Single CNN Model:

(Maqsood et. al., 2019) study transfer learning assisted classification and detection of alzheimer's disease stages using 3d MRI scans. Deep learning techniques were applied throughout the investigation to measure brain activity images and MRI diagnoses to avoid Alzheimer's disease, ultimately achieving a classification accuracy of 92.85% in a single CNN model like AlexNet [19]. (Kazemi et. al., 2018) study a deep learning pipeline to classify different stages of alzheimer's disease from f-MRI data. Convolutional neuronal network architecture AlexNet was applied to fMRI datasets to classify different stages of the disease [20]. (Lee et. al., 2019) propose a novel framework for structural magnetic resonance image (sMRI) classification of Alzheimer’s disease (AD) with data combination, outlier removal, and entropy-based data selection using AlexNet [21]. An Alzheimer’s stage detection system is proposed based on deep features using a pre-trained AlexNet model, by transferring the initial layers from pre-trained AlexNet model and extract the deep features from the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) (Nawaz et. al., 2020) [22]. Early diagnosis of the disease, by detection of the preliminary stage, called Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI), remains a challenging issue. In this respect (Miled et. al., 2020) introduce, a powerful classification architecture that implements the pre-trained network AlexNet to automatically extract the most prominent features from Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images in order to detect the Alzheimer's disease at the MCI stage [23]. (Li et. al., 2022) propose two improved ResNet algorithms that introduced the Contextual Transformer (CoT) module, group convolution, and Channel Shuffle mechanism into the traditional ResNet residual blocks [24]. (Liu et al., 2021) used an Attention Based 3D ResNet to detect the process of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The research results indicate that this model can highly accurately detect the AD process, with a classification accuracy of 96.7%, which is much higher than other existing methods [25]. Fulton et al employed a ResNet50 model in diagnosing three classes and achieved 98.99% [26]. (Lu et al., 2019) used the MobileNet model in deep learning technology to classify the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. Through research and training on a large amount of data, they ultimately achieved a high classification accuracy of 94.8. They verified on the training set that the MobileNet model can still achieve high classification accuracy even with low computational resource requirements, and also demonstrated that compared to other deep learning models, the MobileNet model has the advantages of faster training speed and smaller computational resource requirements [27]. Rehman et al proposed hybrid classical quantum network for automatic detection of AD and ResnNet34 for feature extraction, achieving the highest test accuracy of 97.2% [28].

## Multi-model :

(Fedorov et. al., 2019) investigate the use of variants of DIM in a setting of progression to Alzheimer's disease in comparison with supervised AlexNet and ResNet inspired convolutional neural networks [29]. (Al-Adhaileh, 2021) study diagnosis and classification of alzheimer's disease by using a convolution neural network algorithm. Two deep neural network techniques, AlexNet and Restnet50, were applied for the classification and recognition of AD [30]. (Acharya et. al., 2021) aim to classify MRI of Alzheimer disease patients into multiple class by using VGG16, ResNet -50 and AlexNet as transfer learning models along with convolution neural networks [31].Since the convolutional layer of the general convolutional neural network (CNN) cannot satisfactorily extract long-distance correlation in the feature space, a deep residual network (ResNet) model, based on spatial transformer networks (STN) and the non-local attention mechanism, is proposed for the early diagnosis of AD (Sun et. al., 2021) [32]. Alanazi et al compared the hybrid algorithm between machine learning and deep learning in deep learning, and found that the accuracy, sensitivity, specificity and AUC values of the AlexNet+SVM model were 94.8%, 93%, 97.75% and 99.7% respectively, which was better [33].

## Ensemble Models

(An et. al., 2020) present a deep ensemble learning framework that aims to harness deep learning algorithms to integrate multisource data and tap the 'wisdom of experts' [1]. (Nanni et. al., 2020) evaluate the potential of ensemble transfer-learning techniques, pretrained on generic images and then transferred to structural brain MRI, for the early diagnosis and prognosis of AD, with respect to a fusion of conventional-ML approaches based on Support Vector Machine directly applied to structural brain MRI [34]. (Zhang et. al., 2021) study diagnosis of alzheimer's disease with ensemble learning classifier and 3d convolutional neural network [35]. Based on MRI data, a method combining a 3D convolutional neural network and ensemble learning is proposed to improve the diagnosis accuracy. There are three main objectives: i) to present a fully automated deep-ensemble approach for dementia-level classification from brain images, ii) to compare different deep learning architectures to obtain the most suitable one for the task, and (iii) evaluate the robustness of the proposed strategy in a deep learning framework to detect Alzheimer's disease and recognise different levels of dementia (Loddo et. al., 2021) [36]. (Li et. al., 2022) study ensemble of convolutional neural networks and multilayer perceptron for the diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment and alzheimer's disease [37]. To capture the anatomical changes in the brain caused by AD/MCI, deep learning-based MRI image analysis methods have been proposed in recent years. An integrative mulitresolutional ensemble deep learning-based framework is proposed to achieve better predictive performance for the diagnosis of Alzheimer disease (Razzak et. al., 2022) [38]. A summary of the researches based on AD can be seen in Table 4.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Authors | CNN Type | Proposed Model/Technique | Performance Metrics |
| Maqsood et. al.,[19] | Single model | Fine-tuned AlexNet | Accuracy = 98.25% |
| Kazemi et. al., [20] | Single model | Fine-tuned AlexNet | Accuracy = 97.64% |
| Lee et. al., [21] | Single model | Fine-tuned AlexNet | Accuracy = 98.74% |
| Nawaz et. al., [22] | Single model | Fine-tuned AlexNet | Accuracy = 99.21% |
| Miled et. al., [23] | Single model | AlexNet | Accuracy = 96.83% |
| Li et. al., [24] | Single model | Fine-tuned ResNet | Accuracy = 97.50% |
| Liu et. al., [25] | Single model | 3D ResNet | Accuracy = 96.7% |
| Fulton et. al., [26] | Single model | ResNet50 | Accuracy = 98.99% |
| Lu et al., [27] | Single model | MobileNet | Accuracy = 94.8% |
| Rehman et. al., [28] | Single model | Hybrid classical quantum network /ResnNet34 | Accuracy = 97.2% |
| Fedorov et. al., [29] | Multi-model | Deep InfoMax + SVM | Accuracy = 86% |
| Al-Adhaileh [30] | Multi-model | ResNet -50  AlexNet | Accuracy = 58.7%  Accuracy = 94.53% |
| Acharya et. al., [31] | Multi-model | VGG16  ResNet -50  Modified AlexNet | Accuracy = 85.07%  Accuracy = 75.25%  Accuracy = 95.70% |
| Sun et. al., [32] | Multi-model | ResNet + spatial transformer networks (STN) | Accuracy = 97.1% |
| Alanazi et. al., [33] | Multi-model | AlexNet+SVM hybrid models  ResNet-50+SVM hybrid models | Accuracy = 94.8%  Accuracy = 93.3% |
| An et. al., [1] | Ensemble model | Inception V + ResNet50 + VGG19 | Accuracy = 85.2% |
| Nanni et. al., [34] | Ensemble model | AlexNet + GoogleNet + ResNet + Inception-v3 + SVM | Accuracy = 93.1% |
| Zhang et. al., [35] | Ensemble model | Ensemble learning classifiers + 3D CNN | Accuracy = 95.2% |
| Loddo et. al., [36] | Ensemble model | Fine-tuned AlexNet + Fine-tuned ResNet-101 + Fine-tuned Inception-ResNet-v2 | Accuracy = 98.67% |
| Li et. al., [37] | Ensemble model | VGG16 + Inception v3 + ResNet50 + DenseNet121 + MLP | Accuracy = 98.61% |
| Razzak et. al., [38]. | Ensemble model | 2D-CNN + 3D-CNN + Inception-v3 + DenseNet169 + ResNet50 | Accuracy = 97.9% |

**Table 4: Summarize the other related work for Alzheimer disease classification.**

# Methodology

This section will explain the approach carried out which include, the dataset and its preprocessing, the model and the performance evaluation metrics.

## Dataset

This dataset is gotten from Kaggle dataset and it contains 33984 cross-sectional MRI images of the brain with Alzheimer's disease. 8960 MRI images contains mild dementia, 6464 MRI images is moderate dementia, 9600 MRI images is non-dementia, and 8960 MRI images is the very mild dementia. The split ratio for the training set, validation set, and test set is close to 6:2:2. The four types of images of Alzheimer's disease are shown in Table 5.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Image | 00be34e4-c61c-45a8-8ee8-48e29a8adce0 | 3c8e9142-69fc-4d7a-8c3b-852bdd9b20e7 | 00b8529f-23c6-415c-96cc-a4e6ca6ed6ac | 0bc79d8a-5243-4041-acc4-70b27b990519 |
| Type | MildDetermined | ModerateDetermined | NonDetermined | VeryMildDetermined |

**Table 5 :The four types of images of Alzheimer's disease**

### Dataset preprocessing

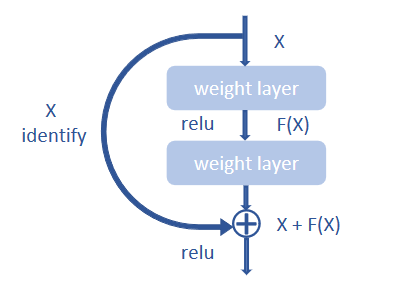
In this phase, data preprocessing was performed on the data so it could fit for the model. This project implements preprocessing of image datasets, including data reading, resizing, and normalization.

Start by defining the file path train\_ Picture and test\_ Picture points to the folder paths of the training set and the test set, respectively, with the parameter imges\_set Size=64 is used to uniformly scale the input pictures to the same size. At the same time, four categories of images were set: non-dementia, mild dementia, moderate dementia and very mild dementia. Next, due to the different pixels of each image, it is necessary to use the CV library to reset all image sizes to a uniform size, using the cv2.imread() function to read the pictures in each category folder, and use the cv2.resize() function to resize the pictures to the specified size imges\_ Size. Then to make training more stable, using image = image/255.0 and img\_ To\_ The array() function divides the pixel value by 255.0 so that standardizes the data to a range of [0,1], and converts it to a numpy array format. Finally, the np.random.shuffle() function is used to randomly rearrange the training set to ensure better generalization performance of the model in the learning process..

## Ensemble Model

### Finetuned Residual Network (ResNet)

In the figure 8, x is weighted by the first layer, and then F (x)+x is obtained after the nonlinear variation of the Relu function and the second layer weighting. This is a linear stack with two layers constituting a residual learning module. The network composed of residual modules is called ResNet. The difference between ResNet and ordinary networks is the introduction of jump connections, which can help the information from the previous residual block flow unimpeded into the next residual block. The problem of gradient disappearance and degradation caused by too deep a network is avoided.



**Figure 8: Residual block Architecture**

The residual network(ResNet) is constructed from Residual Building Blocks, it does not increase the complexity of the network while increasing the depth of the network, and the effect is far better than other networks such as VGG and Google Net. With the increase of the number of floors, this advantage becomes more and more obvious. The quick connection of ResNet makes the network easier to optimize. The internal residual block uses a skip connection, which alleviates the problem of gradient disappearance caused by increasing depth in the deep neural network.

The first step in fine-tuning ResNet is to load a dataset from a specified path, which contains brain scans of patients with varying degrees of dementia. Then adjust the size of the dataset to a fixed size, in this case 64 x 64 pixels, and normalize the pixel values by dividing each pixel value by 255. This normalization process helps to improve the performance of the model by ensuring that the input values are within a certain range. The classification labels for images have been redefined, including four categories: 'Non Determined', 'MildDetermined', 'ModerateDetermined', and 'VeryMildDetermined'.

Next, the dataset is divided into a training set and a validation set. The training set is used to transfer patterns from the data to the model, and the validation set is used to evaluate the performance of the model on new, invisible data. Load the training dataset, use the imread method in the CV2 library to read the picture, and zoom it to the specified size. The shuffle method was also used to shuffle the datasets in order to improve the model's effectiveness. Finally, the tags were processed with one-hot encoding (to\_categorical).

Define ResNet Block and ResNet models. First, define the ResNet Block, the Residual Block, which is the most basic unit in ResNet. Residual blocks allow the model to learn the residual characteristics of the input and then add them back to the original input. This helps the model learn the underlying patterns in the data while preserving the original information. The residual block consists of two three-layer convolution operations, each with a core size of 3 x 3, which introduces residual information by adding jumps across a small number of layers. A shortcut connection is introduced to solve the gradient diffusion problem in deep neural networks. That is, the if structure is used to determine whether a downsampling operation is required, and if so, a convolution of step 2 is added to the main path for downsampling and a 1x1 convolution on the shortcut to accommodate the change in channel count; otherwise, the two paths are joined directly. Finally, the two paths are added together using the add function and the output is processed by the activation function.

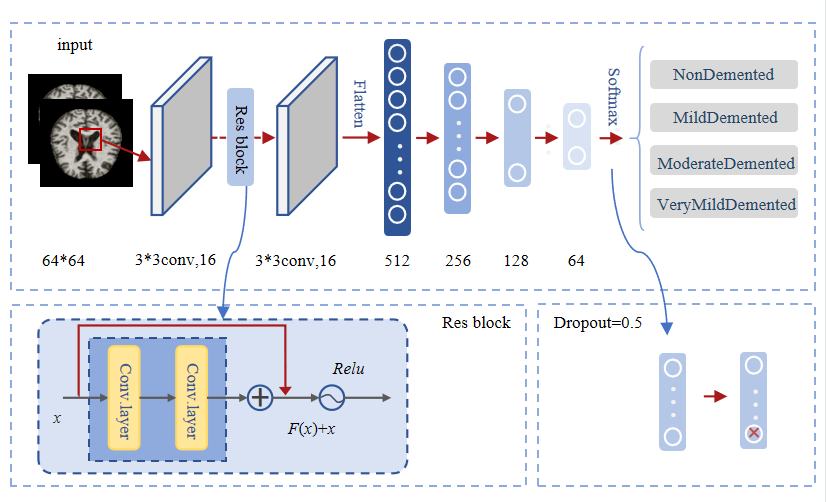
Next the ResNet model is defined, which first extracts the initial features by a conv2d operation that convolves the layer with 16 filters and a convolution kernel of size 3 x 3. Then using the residual block method, the first block is constructed with an output channel count of 16 and maxpooling2d is applied for feature extraction and compression (pooling=True). After the block, the conv2d and relu activation functions are applied once more. The 2D feature map is then compressed by flatten into a 1D tensor for later processing. The final package of fully connected layers is responsible for classifying the input into one of four categories - non-dementia, mild dementia, moderate dementia and mild dementia. The dense layer has 512, 256 and 128, 64 nodes respectively, followed by the discard layer, which is used to prevent overfitting by randomly discarding nodes during training.

Then, define the model input-output and optimizer, in which the picture size is (64,64) and is a RGB color picture, so the input shape is (64,64,3). Compile the ResNet model using the Adam optimizer and the Classification Cross-Entropy Loss Function. The model uses a training set of 128 batches for 20 cycles. The validation segment of 0.2 is used to validate the performance of the model after each epoch. The performance of the model is evaluated using accuracy indicators, which measure the percentage of correct predictions made by the model.After training, the model is evaluated on the test set to measure its performance on invisible data. Test losses and accuracy will be printed to the console. Visualize the performance of the model using two graphs, one for training and verifying accuracy, and the other for training and verifying losses.

After training, the model is evaluated on the test set to measure its performance on invisible data. Visualize the performance of the model using two diagrams, one for training and validating accuracy and the other for training and validating losses.

Finally, the model is saved to a file for future use. This process fine-tunes the ResNet architecture for specific tasks, including loading data, defining the ResNet architecture, compiling models, training models, evaluation models, and saving models.

The Finetuned ResNet Architecture used in this project is shown in Figure 9



**Figure 9: Finetuned ResNet Architecture**

### Finetuned AlexNet

AlexNet has an eight layer structure. The first five layers are convolutional neural networks, and the sixth to eighth layers are traditional neural networks. It uses the ReLU activation function to prevent the gradient from disappearing and the Dropout to prevent over fitting. The whole network can be seen as the input layer is operated by convolutional layers, followed by a series of fully connected layers, and finally the output layer is used to obtain the prediction result.

The fine-tuned alexnet model structure, including the role of each layer, parameter settings, and so on, is described in detail below.

First, load the necessary libraries and set environment variables. At the beginning of the code, use the Import command to load the required libraries. Where os.environ ['CUDA\_VISIBLE\_DEVICES'] = "0" specifies the number of the GPU, indicating that the GPU with the number 0 is used for training and reasoning. At the same time, tensorflow, numpy, opencv-python libraries are imported for subsequent data processing and model building.

The second step is to load the dataset. The dementia symptom dataset used in the code consists of four categories, NonDemented, MildDemented, ModerateDemented, and VeryMildDemented. The images in the these category are all grayscale images with varying sizes. In the code, all images are resized to the same size of 64\*64 by iterating through each category of images, which is the input size required by the AlexNet model, and stored in train\_ Img\_ Final list. At the same time, each image's corresponding label (i.e., category) is stored in train\_ Img\_ Label list. After the traversal is complete, convert the two lists into numpy arrays. Then use the shuffle function to scramble the data to avoid fitting. Finally, labels are coded one-hot, which converts each label into a vector of the number of categories (4 here), where the corresponding label position for the image is set to 1 and the others to 0.

The third step is model design. First, the input shape of the model is the size of the picture 64x64x3, and 3 represents the number of channels for the color image, since the image is converted to RGB format using OpenCV before training. After the input layer, there are five convolution layers, each with a different filter size and number of filters, each with a step of 1 and a "same" padding with an activation function of relu. The first layer uses four convolution cores, each 11 in size × 11. Four feature maps are output after convolution. The second layer uses eight convolution cores, each size being 5 × 5. Eight feature maps are output after convolution. Layers 3 and 5 use eight convolution cores of 3 size each × 3. Eight feature maps are output after convolution. Layer 4 uses 16 convolution cores of 3 size each × 3. After convolution, 16 feature maps are output. The sixth layer, Flatten, expands the output of the previous layer into a one-dimensional vector with 19200 features. Next, two full-junction layers were performed, and ReLU activation was used. The first full-junction layer contained 512 neurons and the second 256 neurons. A shedding layer with a shedding rate of 0.5 is added after each compact layer to reduce over-fitting. Finally, a fully connected layer of the softmax activation function is added to output the probability of four classifications.

The fourth step is model compilation and training. At model compilation time, the loss function is configured as cross-entropy function, the optimizer is Adam optimizer, and the evaluation index is accuracy. Set the batch size to 64, train 20 cycles, and evaluate the model using a 0.2 cross-validation scale. During the training process, using history to record the loss and accuracy value of each iteration, it show a clearer training process.

Finally, the model is evaluated and saved. By recording historical loss and accuracy values during training, the training and validation accuracy and loss comparison diagrams of the model are drawn, and the model is saved in the current catalog for future reuse.

The Finetuned AlexNet Architecture used in this project is shown in Figure 10.

**Figure 10: Finetuned AlexNet Architecture**

### Finetuned MobileNet

The MobileNet structure uses depthwith separable convolution to replace the standard convolution operation, and calls these two structures repeatedly to reduce the amount of model parameters and increase the amount of model calculation. Each layer is followed by a batchnorm and a ReLU nonlinear layer. Finally, the Flatten layer and the full connection layer are used to classify the images. Point convolution and deep convolution structure are the core of MobileNet, which makes MobileNet more efficient and more suitable for mobile devices. Point convolution is mainly responsible for integrating the information in the feature map, while depth convolution is responsible for extracting features.

The focus of this architecture is to provide a lightweight and efficient model that can run well on mobile and embedded devices with limited computing resources. In the original architecture, proposed using deep separable convolutions to decompose standard convolutions into deep convolutions and point by point convolutions. This significantly reduces the number of parameters and computational costs of the model.

Firstly, import the necessary modules and set environment variables to train using GPU. Then, the code defines some parameters, such as image size, random seed for data shuffling, and the class that the model needs to classify.

Then use OpenCV to load training and testing data from their respective directories. The size of the image is adjusted to a specified image size of 64x64 pixels, and normalized by dividing each pixel value by 255.0. Then convert the image into an array and attach it to the training and testing image array. In addition, corresponding labels are created based on the category of the image.

Before training the model, use random seed to mix and wash the training and test data to ensure that the data is randomly divided during training and testing. The label also uses Keras' to '\_ The categorical() function is converted to categorical data.

Then, several functions were defined to build the MobileNet architecture. depth\_ point\_ Conv2d () and pointwise\_ The conf() function is used to implement deep separable convolution, which is the main building block of MobileNet.

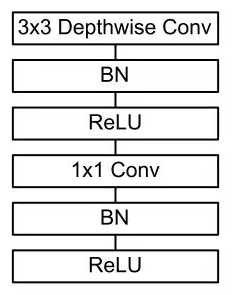
The mobilenet() function is used to define the mobilenet architecture. This function adopts an input tensor and applies a series of convolutions and depth separable convolution layers. This function also applies BatchNormalization and ReLU activation function after each convolution layer to stabilize training and introduce nonlinearity. Then, the application depth of this function can separate several iterations of the convolution and end with an average pooling layer, followed by several fully connected layers with ReLU activation and regularization discarding.

Once the model architecture is defined, the code uses random gradient descent (SGD) as the optimizer, the learning rate is 0.002, and the classification cross entropy is used as the loss function to compile the model. Then use the fit () function to train the model, which takes training data and labels as inputs and trains the model for a specified number of periods and batch sizes.

After training, the code draws the training and validation accuracy and losses for each epoch, and saves the drawing to disk. The model is also saved to disk using Keras' save() function.

This process uses deep separable convolution to reduce the number of model parameters and computational costs. The SGD with low learning rate and classification cross entropy loss is used to train the model, and the training data is mixed before each epoch. Finally, evaluate the model on a separate test dataset and print the test loss and accuracy to the console.

The Finetuned MobileNet Architecture used in this project is shown in Figure 11.



**Figure 11: Finetuned MobileNet Architecture**

### Ensemble Model

For a given training sample S, M training samples were drawn from the training sample S in each round using Booststraping, and n rounds were conducted to obtain a total of n sets of samples. After obtaining the sample sets, one prediction model is obtained each time using one sample set, for n sample sets, a total of n prediction models can be obtained. The classification results are then obtained by applying voting to the previously obtained n models.

The above code is a Python function called classifyv, which takes a file path as input argument and aims to classify an image file into one of the four categories using three different pre-trained models - modelr, modela, and modelm. The output of each model is combined using a voting scheme, taking the class with the majority of votes. The function returns a string indicating the predicted classification.

First, the function initializes an empty vote list with four elements set to zero. This list will be used to accumulate votes for each of the possible classes.

The image file at the given file\_path is read using the OpenCV library, and then resized to 64 x 64 pixels. The resulting image is converted to a three-dimensional array (ndarray) with the added axis, corresponding to the sample dimension. This format matches with the required input format of Keras models.

Then, three pre-trained machine learning models - modelr, modela, and modelm are used to predict the probabilities of the given image belonging to each of the four predefined classes. These models are most likely trained on previous labeled datasets using deep learning techniques, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). Each model produces a probability distribution over the four classes that sums up to 1.

The np.argmax() function is applied to each potential class probability distribution to retrieve the index with the highest value, which corresponds to the most probable prediction for that particular model. We overwrite the existing variables pred1, pred2, and pred3 with the integer index of the predicted class label.

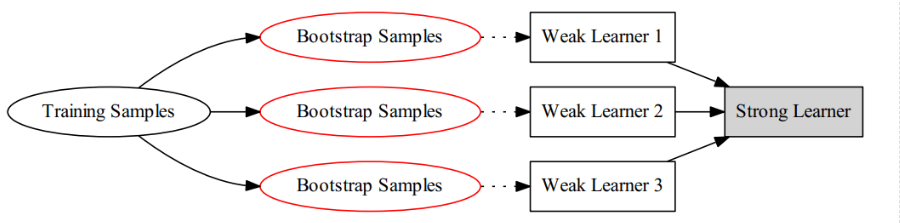
A sequence of print statements outputs the predicted class indexes in order and their respective class labels. classes is assumed to be a dictionary that maps class indexes to class names. It's not clear how this variable is defined or where it comes from.

Next, the code updates the vote list. Each predicted class index receives one unit of vote, therefore incrementing its corresponding value in the list by 1.

The variable pred is initially set to the prediction made by the second model pred2. However, if there is more than one class with the same maximum number of votes, the variable pred will receive the index of the class with the majority of votes in the vote list.

Finally, the function returns a string indicating the predicted classification (sign) using the class name corresponding to the predicted class index (pred) found in the previous step. This value is displayed in a graphical user interface element that's not present in this code snippet.

Overall, this function appears to be used as part of a larger application, where it takes image filenames as input and provides predicted classifications based on ensembling multiple pre-trained models' classifiers.



**Figure 12: Structure of the model**

* Algorithm

Bagging: To obtain an integration with strong generalisation performance, the ensemble learning in the integration should be as independent of each other as possible, or try to make the base learners as undifferentiated as possible. Given a training dataset, one possible approach is to sample the training samples to produce a thousand different subsets, and then train a base learner from each subset of the data. This is expected to result in a large variation in the base learners due to the different training data, however, in order to obtain better integration, it is also desirable that individual learning is not too poor, and if each subset sampled is completely different, then each learner uses only a small fraction of the training data, not even enough to learn effectively, neither of which is clearly guaranteed to produce a better base learner. Therefore, to solve this problem, consider using sampled subsets that are overlapping with each other.

* Full connection

The convolution part is mainly the operation between convolution kernel and data, and the multiplication and addition of matrix.

Activation function part, relu activation function and softmax activation function.

The pooling part, which can be said to be downsampling, effectively reduces network parameters, mainly including maximum pooling and average pooling. The basis is to calculate the maximum and average.

The fully connected part is the product of a matrix and a vector. The output is a vector. For example, the matrix of 1 \* M is multiplied by the matrix of M \* N to obtain a 1 \* N matrix.

* Back propagation

It is necessary to derive the gradient, calculate the gradient value of each training update parameter, and then update the weight and offset, that is, the addition and subtraction of matrix vectors

* Optimization strategy

Some Adam optimizers are used for backpropagation, or the size of batch training is adjusted to avoid local optimal solution

### Performance Evaluation Metrics

This phase will discuss the evaluation metrics used to checkmate the performance of the model which include accuracy and loss, precision, recall, f1-score.

Common evaluation indicators include accuracy, precision, recall\_ score, f1-score, roc\_ auc\_ Score et al. With precision\_ score, recall\_ score and others as an example, there is an important parameter 'average'. The average parameter defines the calculation method for this indicator. In binary classification, the average parameter defaults to binary. In multi classification, optional parameters include micro, macro, weighted, and samples. The parameter 'weighted' is used in this project. The project confusion matrixe is shown in table 6.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The four classifications | | Predicted condition | | | |
| MildDetermined | ModerateDetermined | NonDetermined | VeryMildDetermined |
| True condition | MildDetermined | T1P1 | F1P2 | F1P3 | F1P4 |
| ModerateDetermined | F2P1 | T2P2 | F2P3 | F2P4 |
| NonDetermined | F3P1 | F3P2 | T3P3 | F3P4 |
| VeryMildDetermined | F4P1 | F4P2 | F4P3 | T4P4 |

**Table 6 Confusion Matrixe**

R1=

R2=

R3=

R4=

Accuracy1=

Accuracy2=

Accuracy3=

Accuracy4=

Recall1=

Recall2=

Recall3=

Recall4=

Precision1=

Precision2=

Precision3=

Precision4=

**Accuracy=**

**Recall=**

**Precision=**

**F1 score=**

### Hyperparameters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| parameters | value |
| **AlexNet** | |
| Image\_size | 64 |
| Random\_seed | 10 |
| Drop out | 0.5 |
| learning rate | 0.0001 |
| Batch size | 64 |
| Epochs | 20 |
| Optimizer | Adam |
| verbose | 2 |
| Validation split | 0.2 |
| Loss function | Categorical\_cross entropy |
| Activation function for hidden layers | ReLU |
| Number of filters in the Conv2D layer | 4; 8; 16 |
| input\_shape | (64,64,3) |
| Convolution kernel step size | (1,1) |
| Convolution Kernel size | First layer: 11x11 |
| Second layer : 5x5 |
| Third to fifth layer: 3x3 |
| Number of neurons in the Dense layer | 512; 256 |
| Activation function for the output layer | softmax |
| **MobileNet** | |
| Image\_size | 64 |
| Random\_seed | 10 |
| Drop out | 0.5 |
| learning rate | 0.0001 |
| Batch size | 128 |
| Epochs | 15 |
| Optimizer | Adam |
| verbose | 2 |
| Validation split | 0.2 |
| Loss function | Categorical\_cross entropy |
| Activation function for hidden layers | ReLU |
| Number of filters in the Conv2D layer | 32 |
| input\_shape | (64,64,3) |
| Convolution kernel size in DepthwiseConv2D | (3,3) |
| Number of convolutional cores used in the Conv2D layer | [64,128] |
| kernel size | (1, 1) |
| Step size used in DepthwiseConv2D | First layer: 1 |
| Second layer: 2 |
| pointwise\_conv :1 |
| Number of neurons in the Dense layer | 512; 256 |
| Activation function for the output layer | softmax |
| **ResNet** | |
| Image\_size | 64 |
| Random\_seed | 10 |
| Drop out | 0.3; 0.5 |
| learning rate | 0.00001 |
| Batch size | 32 |
| Epochs | 30 |
| Optimizer | Adam |
| verbose | 2 |
| Validation split | 0.2 |
| Loss function | Categorical\_cross entropy |
| Activation function for hidden layers | ReLU |
| Number of filters in the Conv2D layer | 32; 64 |
| input\_shape | (64,64,3) |
| Convolution kernel size in DepthwiseConv2D | (3,3) |
| Size of the pooling window in the pooling layer | (2,2) |
| Dropout rate | 0.25; 0.5 |
| Number of convolution kernels in the residual\_block function | 16 |
| Number of neurons in the Dense layer | 512; 256; 128; 64 |
| Activation function for the output layer | softmax |

**Table 7 : Hyperparameters**

### Technology

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Framework | Tensorflow |
| IDE | Vscode |
| Language | Python 3.8 |
| Central processing Unit (CPU) | Intel(R) Core (TM) i7-9750H CPU @ 2.60GHz 2.59 GHz |
| Graphic Processing Unit (GPU) | NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1650 |

**Table 8 : Technology**

### Project Version Management

In the GitHub account, create the repository and complete the repository information Settings, complete the git download, and commit the code to the staging area, then commit to the local git repository, and then commit it to github.

Evaluation

Design and Implementation

# Results

* 1. Hyperparameters setting

AlexNet Hyperparameters setting

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Test | Drop out  (119 row) | Learning rate | Batch size | Epochs |
| Learning rate test | Test1 | 0.5 | **0.001** | 64 | 20 |
| Test2 | 0.5 | **0.003** | 64 | 20 |
| Test3 | 0.5 | **0.01** | 64 | 20 |
| Test4 | 0.5 | **0.0001** | 64 | 20 |
| Test5 | 0.5 | **0.00001** | 64 | 20 |
| Dropout test | Test4 | **0.5** | 0.0001 | 64 | 20 |
| Test6 | **0.4** | 0.0001 | 64 | 20 |
| Test7 | **0.3** | 0.0001 | 64 | 20 |
| Test8 | **0.2** | 0.0001 | 64 | 20 |
| Batch size test | Test4 | 0.5 | 0.0001 | **64** | 20 |
| Test9 | 0.5 | 0.0001 | **32** | 20 |
| Epochs test | Test4 | 0.5 | 0.0001 | 64 | **20** |
| Test10 | 0.5 | 0.0001 | 64 | **25** |
| Test11 | 0.5 | 0.0001 | 64 | **15** |

ResNet Hyperparameters setting

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Test |  | Drop out  (119 row) | Learning rate | Batch size | Epochs |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MobileNet Hyperparameters setting

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

* 1. Evaluations of the project model
     1. Acc
     2. Loss
     3. precision
     4. Recall
     5. F1
  2. GUI

# Professional issue

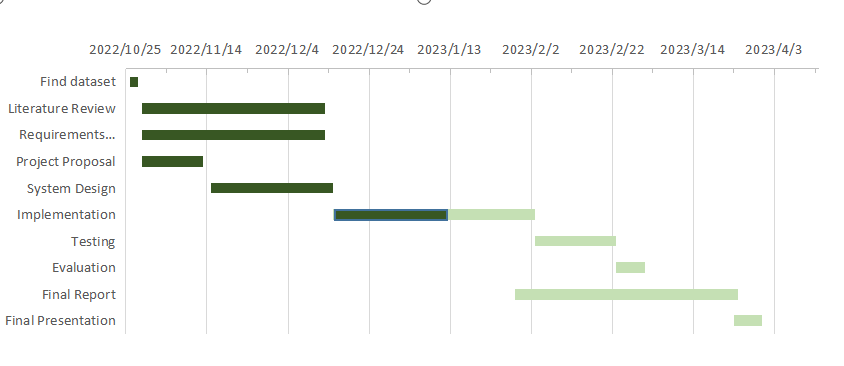
## Project Management

1. 1. 1. Activities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activities | Completion time | Completion status | Current progress |
| Find dataset | 1 week | 100% |  |
| Literature Review | 6 weeks | 80% | Risks and problems encountered in implementation still require more access to information to avoid or resolve. |
| Requirements Analysis | 6 weeks | 100% |  |
| Project Proposal | 2 weeks | 100% |  |
| System Design | 4 weeks | 90% | In the process of implementation, it still needs to be adjusted and improved according to the actual situation. |
| Implementation | 7 weeks | 60% | The model establishment has been completed, the training has been realized, and the implementation of bagging algorithm has been progressed. |
| Progress Report | 2 weeks | 70% | The details need to be worked out. |
| Testing | 3 weeks | 20% | Planning for testing is complete. |
| Evaluation | 1 weeks | 20% | Planning for evaluation is complete. |
| Final Report | 7 weeks | 10% |  |
| Final Presentation | 1 weeks | 10% |  |

## Schedule

Completed Uncompleted



**Figure 7: Gantt Diagram**

## Project Data Management

Use cloud folders to store data

* weekly project logs: progress, draft, next steps, supervisor comments, requirements or user stories.
* Project materials: sprint plans/reviews, testing documentation, literature etc.
* Reports: proposal, interim, final.

## Project Deliverables

* Weekly report
* The project proposal
* Image classification and diagnosis system of Alzheimer's disease (Codes)
* The progress report
* Project presentation (PPT)
* Final report - 10000 words

## Risk Analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk ID** | **Potential Risk** | **Cause ID** | **Potential Causes** | **Severity** | **Likelihood** | **Risk** | **Mitigation ID** | **Mitigation** |
| R1.1 | Late in deadline | C1.1.1 | Poor time management | 3 | 3 | 9 | M1.1.1 | Do not make too detailed daily arrangements, but take the number of days as the standard, and more strictly abide by the schedule. |
| C1.1.2 | Illness | 1 | 2 | 2 | M1.1.2 | Do what I can currently do, and plan how to make up for the delayed progress |
| C1.1.3 | Technology selection | 2 | 1 | 2 | M1.1.3 | Consult more information to determine the advantages and disadvantages of technology and the needs of the project to determine the appropriate technology faster. |
| R1.2 | Operating speed | C.1.2.1 | Insufficient video memory | 1 | 3 | 3 | M1.2.1 |  |
| R1.3 | Algorithm selection | C1.3.1 | Defects of bagging algorithm | 1 | 5 | 5 | M1.3.1 | Selecting a Base Classifier with High Stability |
| R1.4 | Picture pixels | C1.4.1 | Picture pixels are 64\*64 due to device limitations, which may result in lower accuracy. | 2 | 5 | 10 | M1.4.1 |  |
| R1.5 | Model selection | C1.5.1 | MobileNet is often used on moving objects | 1 | 3 | 3 | M1.5.1 |  |

## Professional Issues

There are no copyright or plagiarism issues with this project's work. The IDE and framework of its projects and datasets are downloaded from the network, and they are open source and publicly available for research purposes. The ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct provides a basis for personal responsibility and professional conduct for computer scientists who are engaged in system development that directly affects the general public.

# Conclusion

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