# SLIDING WINDOWS AS DATA AUGMENTATION ON HISTOPATHOLOGY IMAGES FOR CNN TRAINING



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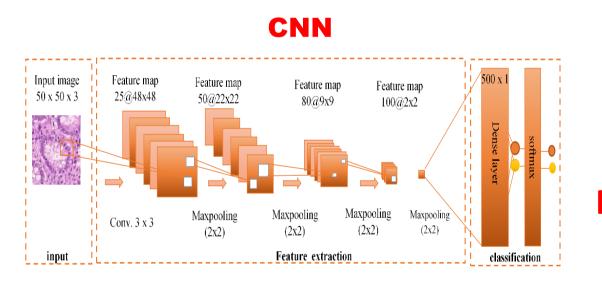
## **Abstract**

Training with convolutional neural network (CNN) requires large amounts of data for the learning process. Small data with low variation will cause overfitting and model can not predict new data with high accuracy. On the other hand, the availability of medical data is one of the issues especially for the training process using CNN. This study will apply sliding windows to obtain data sub-samples on histopathological images. A total of 83 original data with dimensions of 775x522 were used in this study. Sliding windows is conducted from the top left with dimensions of 224x224 and 50 window-sizes. From the process, there are 3898 data sub-samples for training and 1702 for validation that can be produced. The sub-samples data then used as input for CNN for the learning process. We designed two CNN architecture to carry out the learning process. During training, some augmentation process such as rotation, flip, zoom, shear and shift are implemented to enrich the dataset. To accelerate the learning process, we use a computer with a GTX-980 GPU. The results of training using CNN can be seen through the graph with accuracy and loss function.

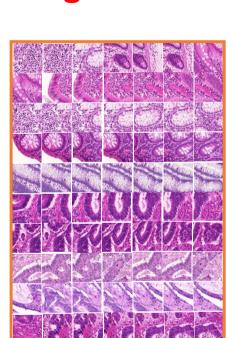
**Keywords**: augmentation, cnn, histopathological, sliding windows

# .:: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) ::.

#### **Large Dataset**







#### .:: Problem Definition ::.

Small dataset cause overfitting Availability of histopathology dataset is limited How to enrich histopathology dataset?





>>> Produce histopthology dataset Design CNN architecture to obtain robust model



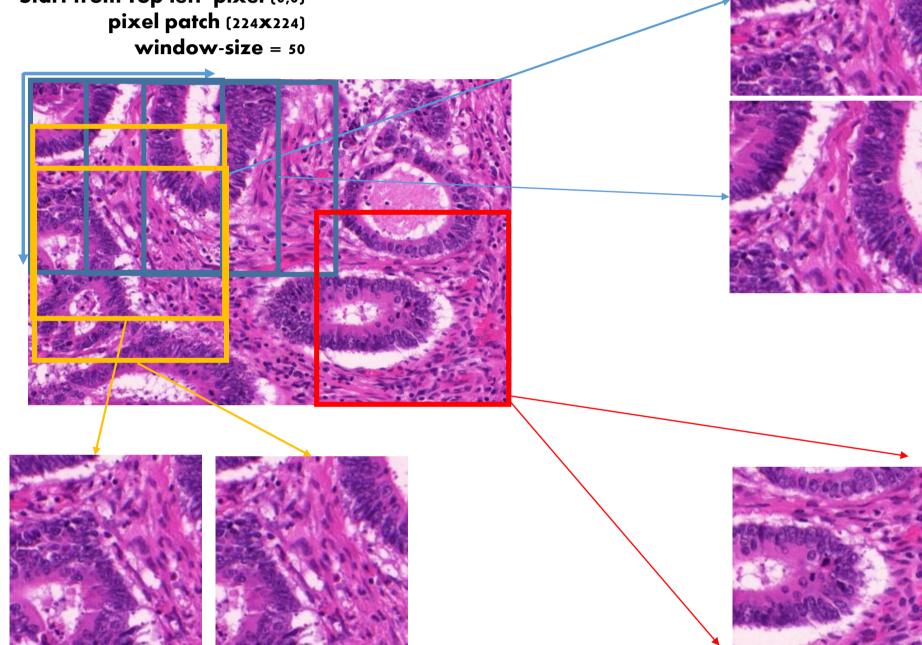
# Methodology

#### .:: Data set ::.

Colon cancer data, 775x522 pixel, annotated

❖ Number of data: 83

#### Sliding window technique: Start from Top left pixel (0,0)



#### Result:

- **❖** 3898 training images
- **❖ 1702 validation images**



Augmentation

#### .:: CNN Architecture ::.

Arch	#conv	#pool	#fc	Parameters
1	4	4	1	L2 regularization = no bias regularization = no
2	7	7	3	L2 regularization = yes bias regularization = yes

#### **GPU GTX-980 Environment:**

**❖** Number of Cores : 2048 **❖** Clock speed : 1126 Mhz

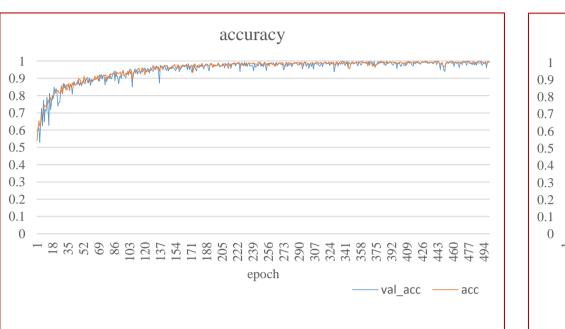
GPU memory: 4GB

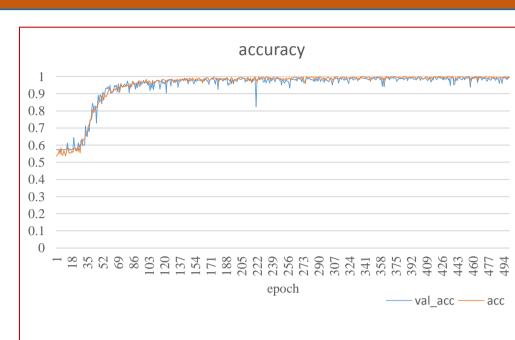
**❖** Memory interface width : 256 bit



## Result

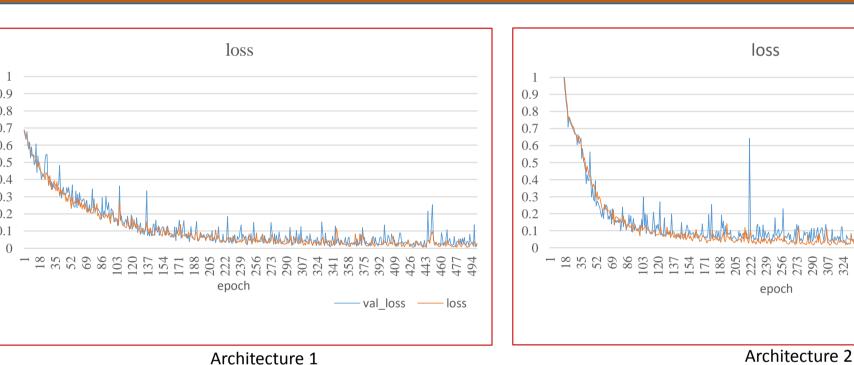
#### .:: Graphics of accuracy ::.





Architecture 2

# .:: Graphics of loss ::.



### **Test Result**

Architecture 1

Validation data test								
Architect	ure 1	prediction						
		benign	malignant					
Aktual	benign	444	281					
	malignant	116	861					
	Accura	cv · 0.76						

Validation data test							
Architectu	ıre 1	prediction					
		benign	malignant				
Aktual	benign	666	59				
	malignant	15	962				

#### new data test benign | malignant Aktual benign

new data test Architecture 1

Accuracy: 0.77

# **Conclusion & Future directions**

- Sliding windos can be implemented to produce histopathology dataset for CNN training
- **❖** Data and architecture of CNN is still improved
- Next, using pre-trained model can be implemented

# References

Sirinukunwattana, K., Snead, D. R. J. and Rajpoot, N. M. (2015) 'A Stochastic Polygons Model for Glandular Structures in Colon Histology Images', IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, 34(11), pp. 2366–2378. doi: 10.1109/TMI.2015.2433900.

Haryanto, T., Wasito, I. and Suhartanto, H. (2017) 'Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for Gland Images Classification', in International Conference On Information & Communication Technology And System (ICTS) 2017. Surabaya, pp. 55–60.