

Project Design Phase-II Technology Stack (Architecture & Stack)

Date	17 November 2023
Team ID	PNT2022TMID519573
Project Name	Project – Deep Learning Model for Eye Disease Classification
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

Technical Architecture:

User Interface (UI):

The system begins with a user interface that allows users to upload retinal images. This can be a web-based application or a mobile app.

Frontend Processing:

The frontend processes user interactions and transmits the retinal images to the backend server for analysis.

Backend Server:

The backend server receives the uploaded images and directs them to the preprocessing module for normalization and enhancement.

Preprocessing Module:

The preprocessing module prepares the images for the CNN by applying normalization and enhancement techniques, optimizing them for feature extraction.

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN):

The preprocessed images are fed into the CNN, which extracts relevant features associated with different eye diseases.

Interpretability Module:

Post-CNN, an interpretability module analyzes the model's decision-making process, providing insights into the factors influencing disease predictions.

Prediction Module:

The output from the CNN, combined with interpretability insights, is processed in the prediction module to generate a probability distribution for each eye disease class.

User Output:

The final predictions, along with the associated probability distribution, are presented to the user through the UI. This could include

visualizations and explanations to enhance user understanding.

This technological architecture ensures a seamless flow from user interaction to disease prediction, utilizing frontend and backend components, preprocessing, a sophisticated CNN, and modules for interpretability and prediction. It's designed for user-friendly interactions and efficient analysis of retinal images for early detection of eye diseases.

Diagram for the Architecture :

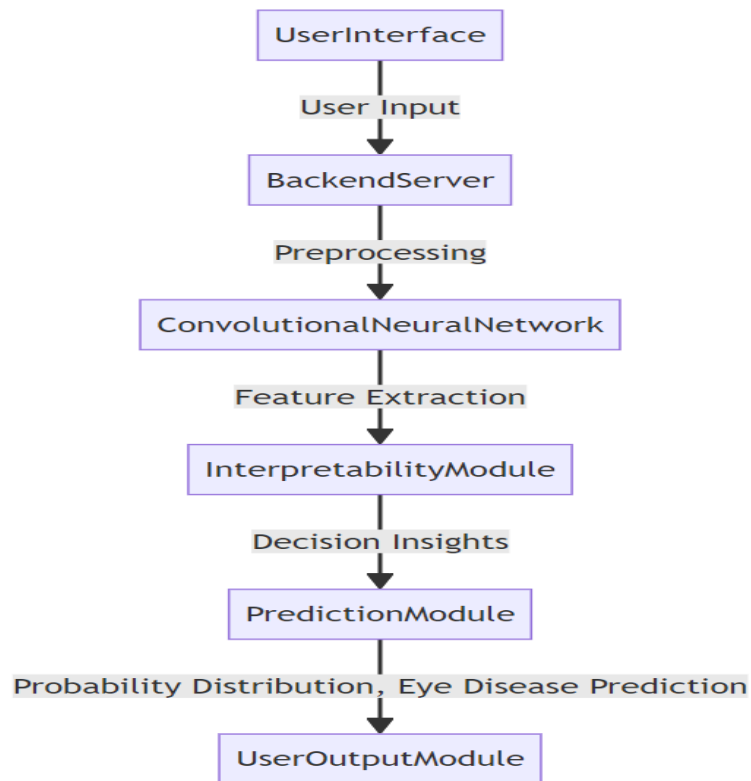


Table-1:Components&Technologies:

Component	Technologies/Tools
User Interface	Web-based UI or Mobile App
Backend Server	Backend Framework (e.g., Flask, Django)
Preprocessing Module	Image Processing Libraries (e.g., OpenCV)
Convolutional Network	Deep Learning Framework (e.g., TensorFlow, PyTorch)
Interpretability Module	Advanced Neural Network Interpretability Techniques
Prediction Module	Deep Learning Framework (e.g., TensorFlow, PyTorch)
User Output Module	Web-based UI or Mobile App

Table-2:Characteristics:

Table 2: Characteristics and Descriptions

Characteristic	Description
Accuracy	The measure of the model’s correctness in predicting eye diseases. Higher is better.
Interpretability	The model’s ability to provide understandable insights into its decision-making process.
Scalability	The model’s capability to handle increasing computational loads and diverse datasets.
Real-time Inference	The speed at which the model can make predictions, crucial for practical clinical use.
Robustness Across Demographics	The model’s reliability across diverse populations, considering age, gender, etc.
Integration with Healthcare Systems	Seamless integration into existing healthcare workflows and electronic health records.
Maintenance and Updates	Ease of updating the model with new data and adapting to evolving medical knowledge.

