



University
of Glasgow

Convolutional Neural Networks for image classification

- application to
autofocusing in
microscopy

Carol Webster

Neural Networks (Deep learning)

- Tutorial on convolutional neural networks (CNNs).
- Overview of some applications in microscopy.

Neural Networks for classification (Deep learning)



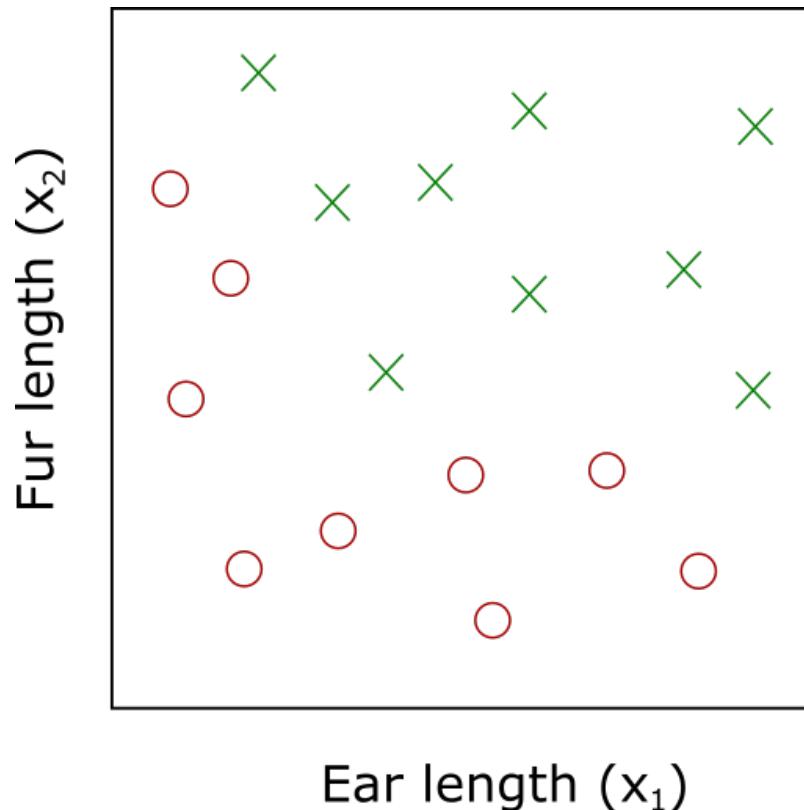
Cat (1)



Not Cat (0)

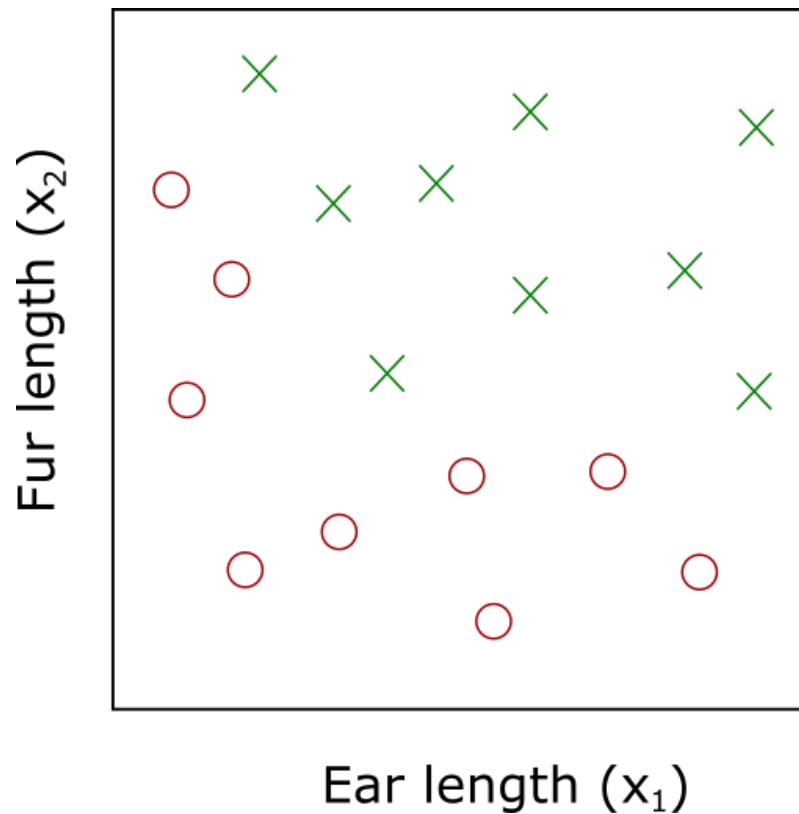
Neural Networks for classification

○ Cat
× Not Cat



Logistic regression for classification

○ Cat
✖ Not Cat



Input layer

x_1

x_2

Output layer

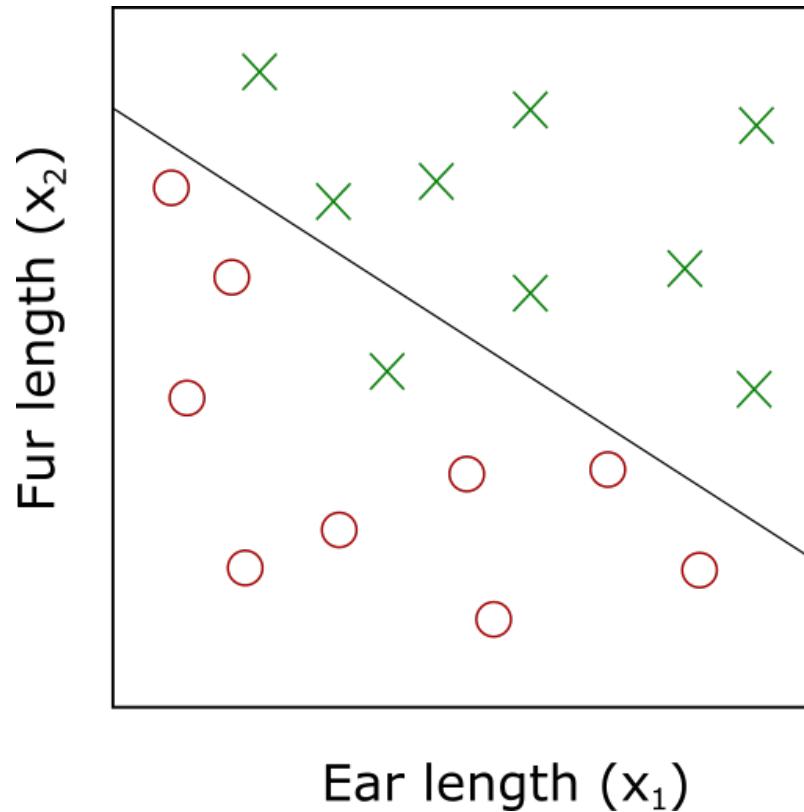
y

Sigmoid
activation
function

$P(\text{Cat}) = 0 \text{ to } 1$

Logistic regression for classification

○ Cat
✖ Not Cat



Input layer

x_1

x_2

Output layer

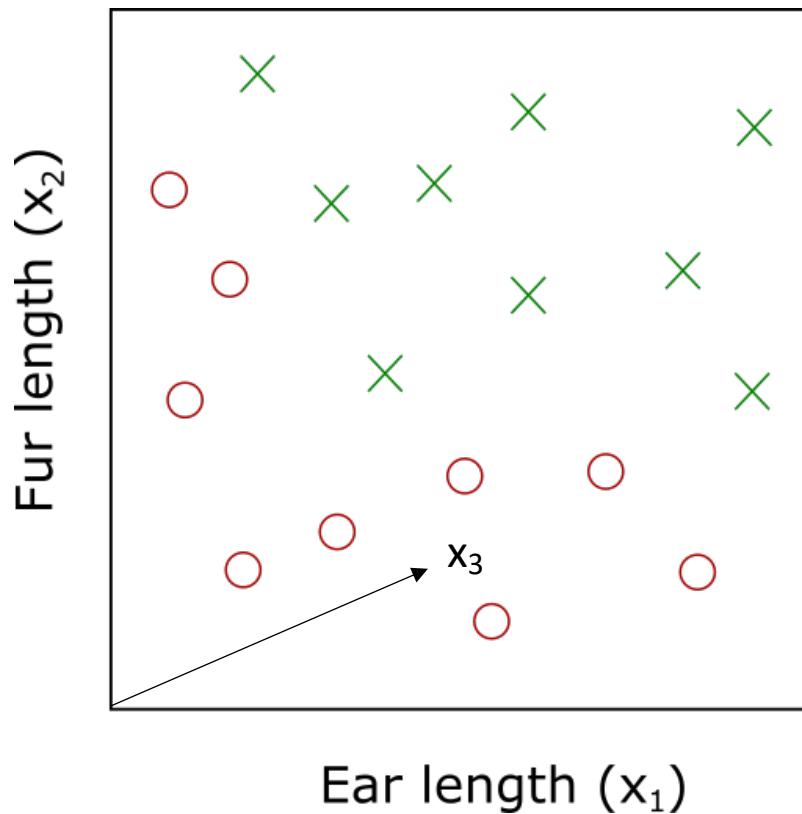
Sigmoid
activation
function

y

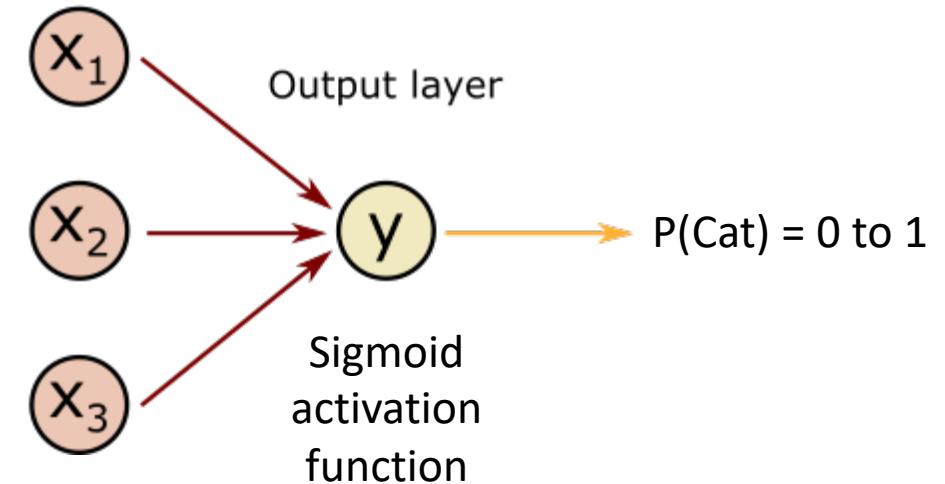
$P(\text{Cat}) = 0 \text{ to } 1$

Logistic regression for classification

○ Cat
× Not Cat

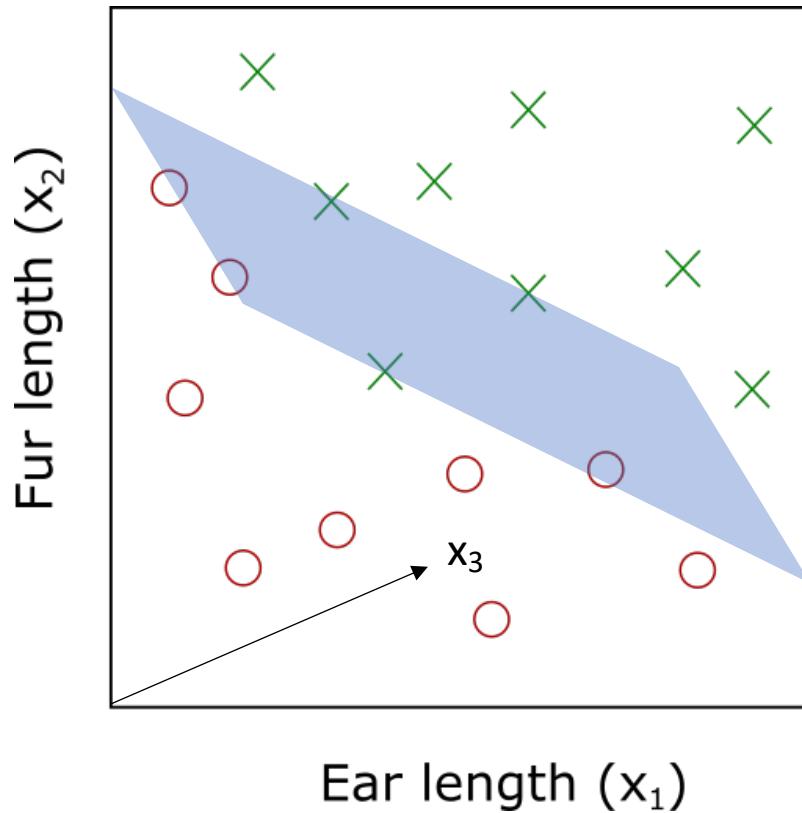


Input layer

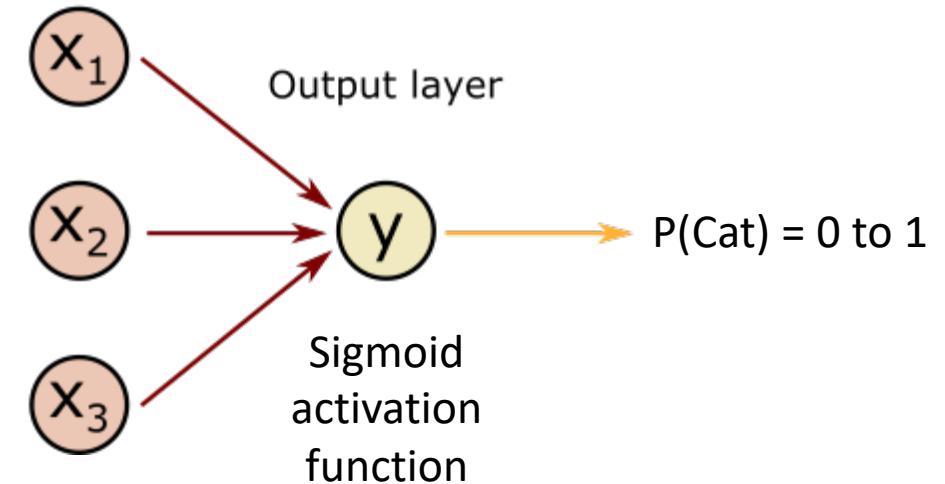


Logistic regression for classification

○ Cat
✖ Not Cat

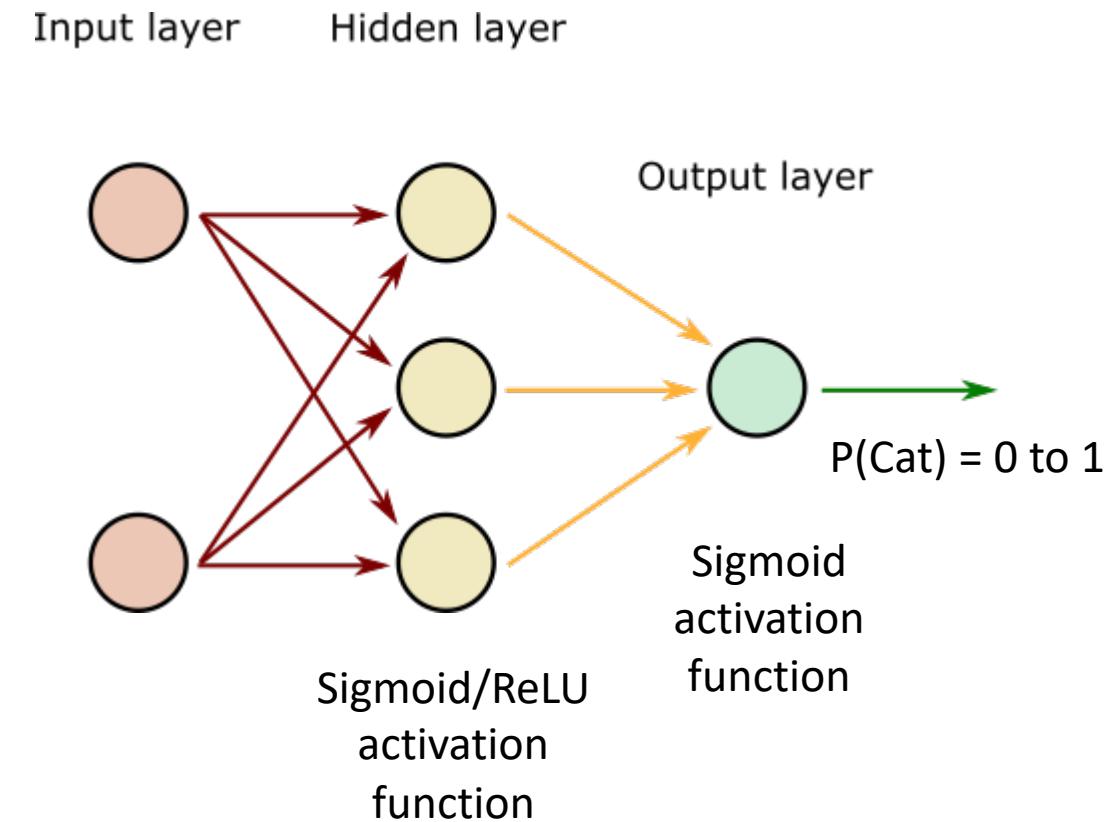
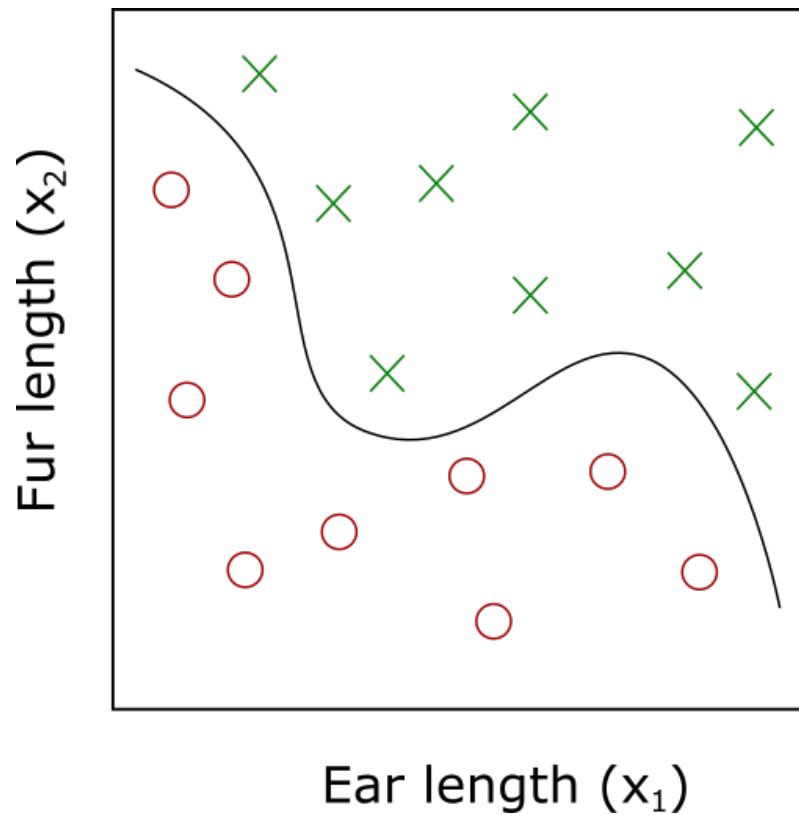


Input layer



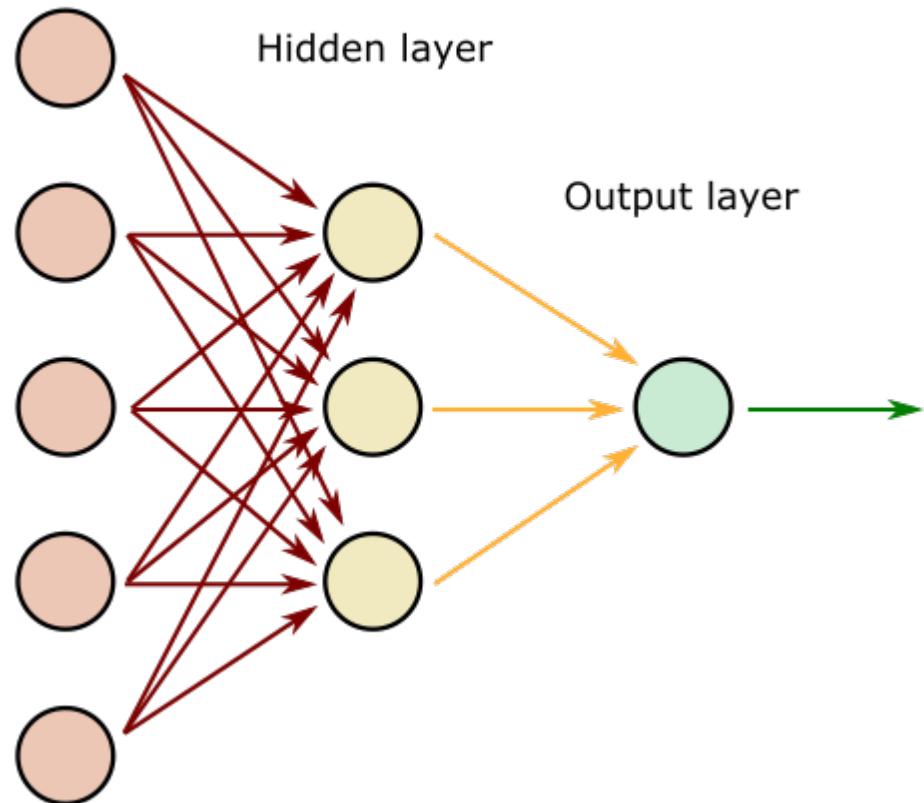
Neural Networks for classification

○ Cat
× Not Cat



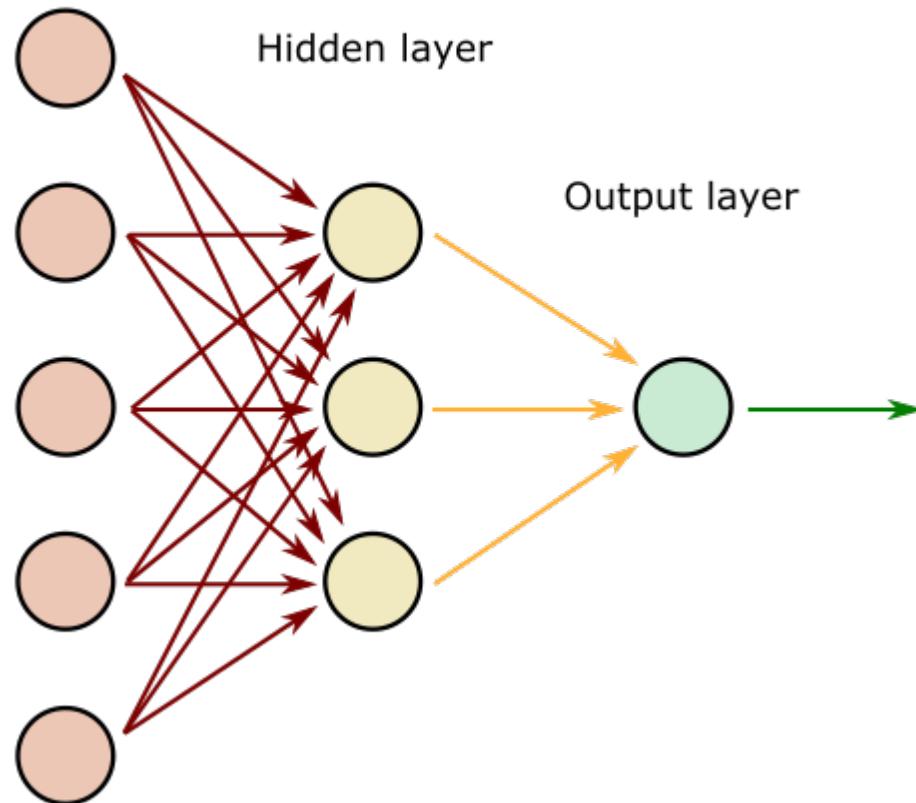
Neural Networks for classification

Input layer

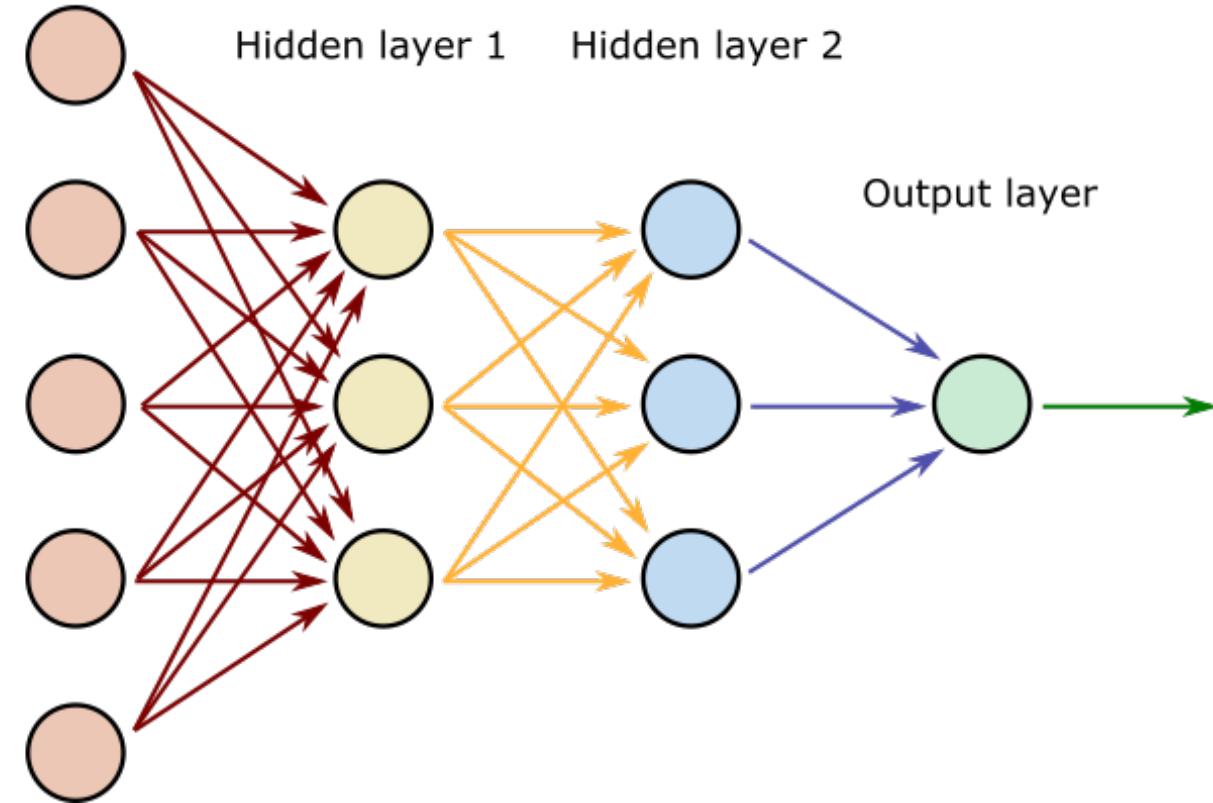


Neural Networks for classification

Input layer

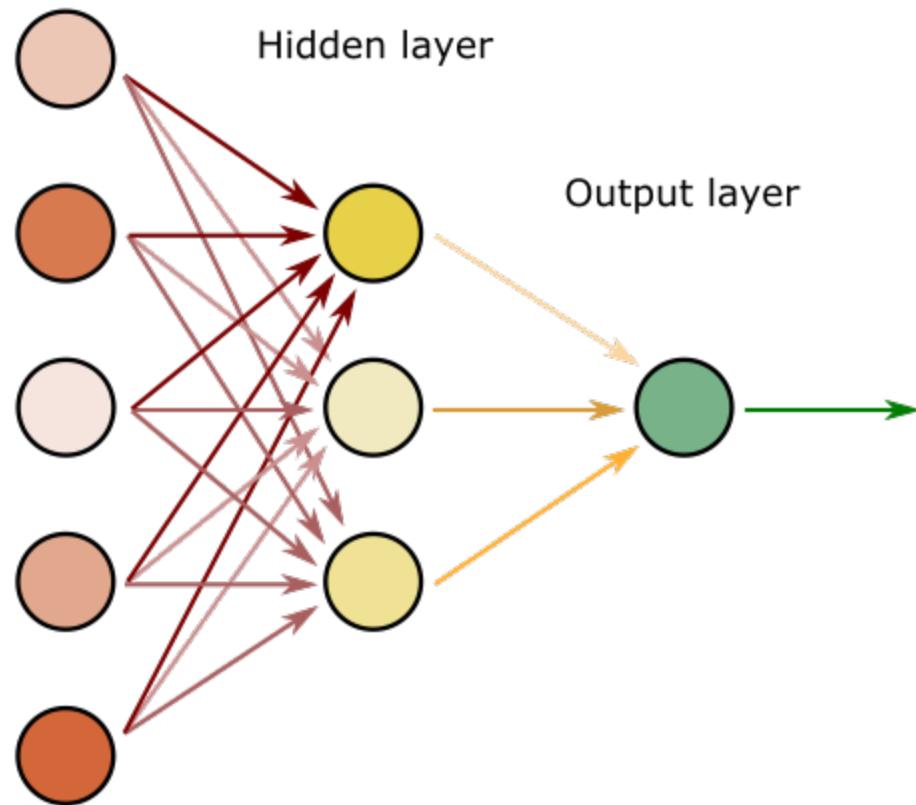


Input layer

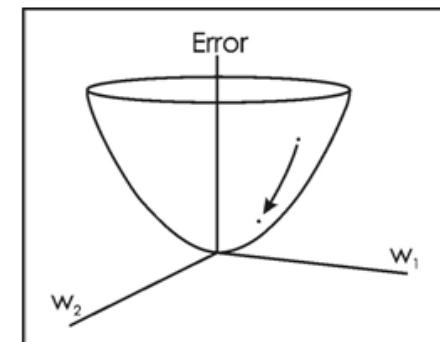
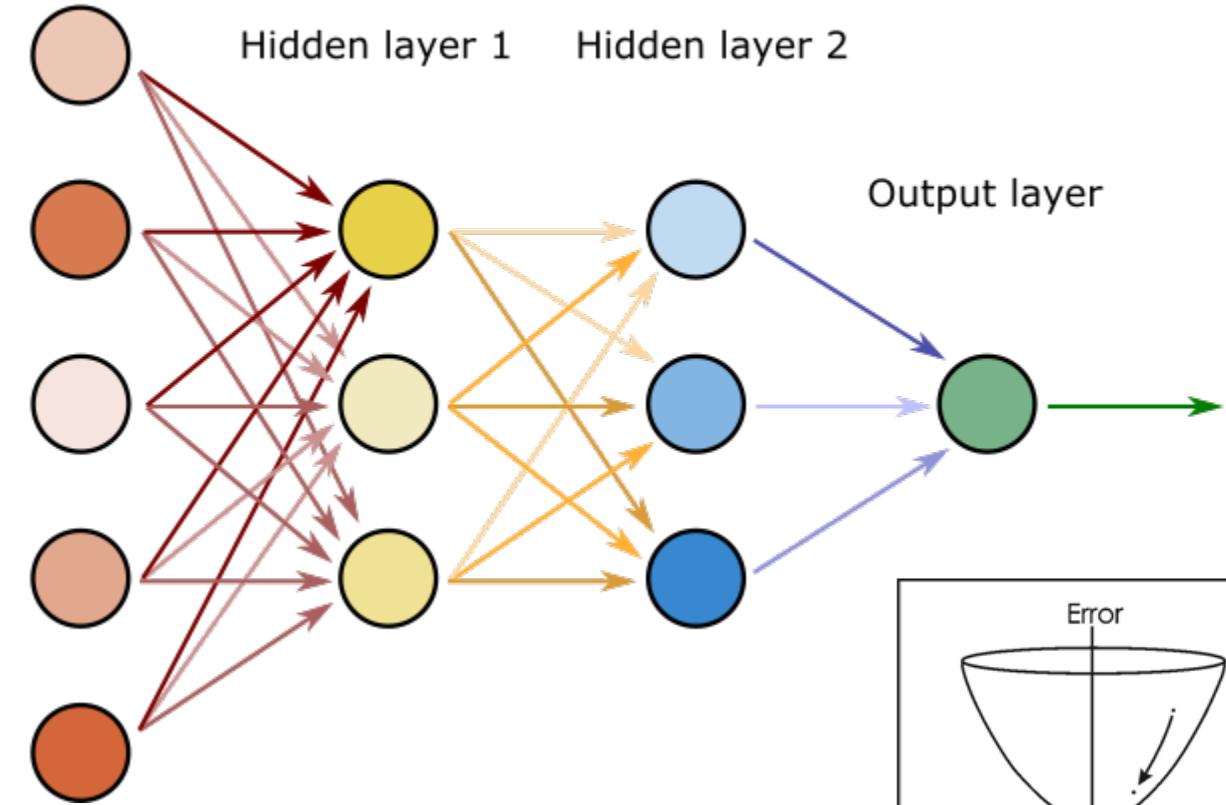


Neural Networks for classification

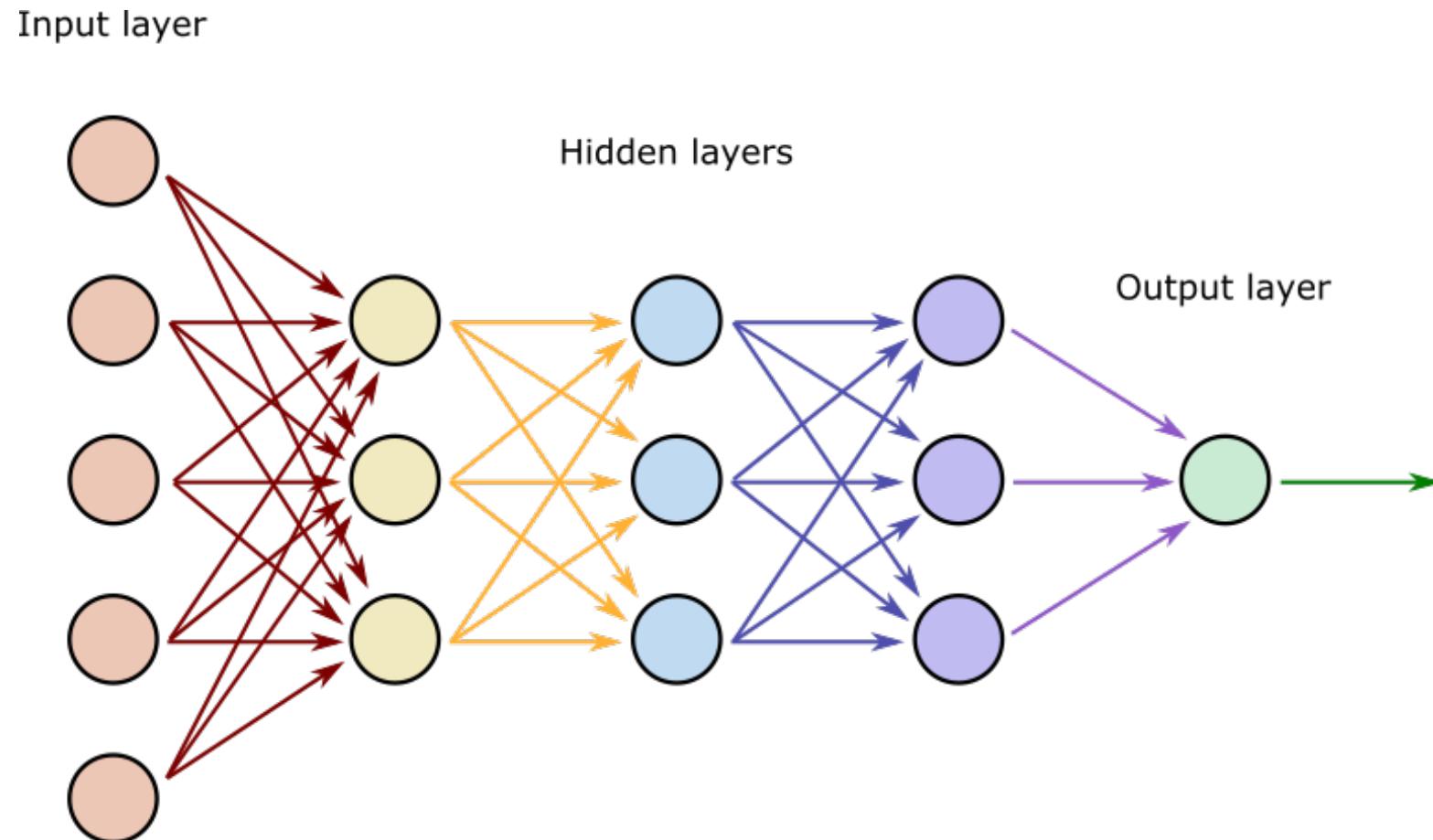
Input layer



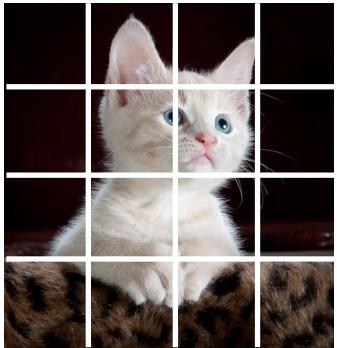
Input layer



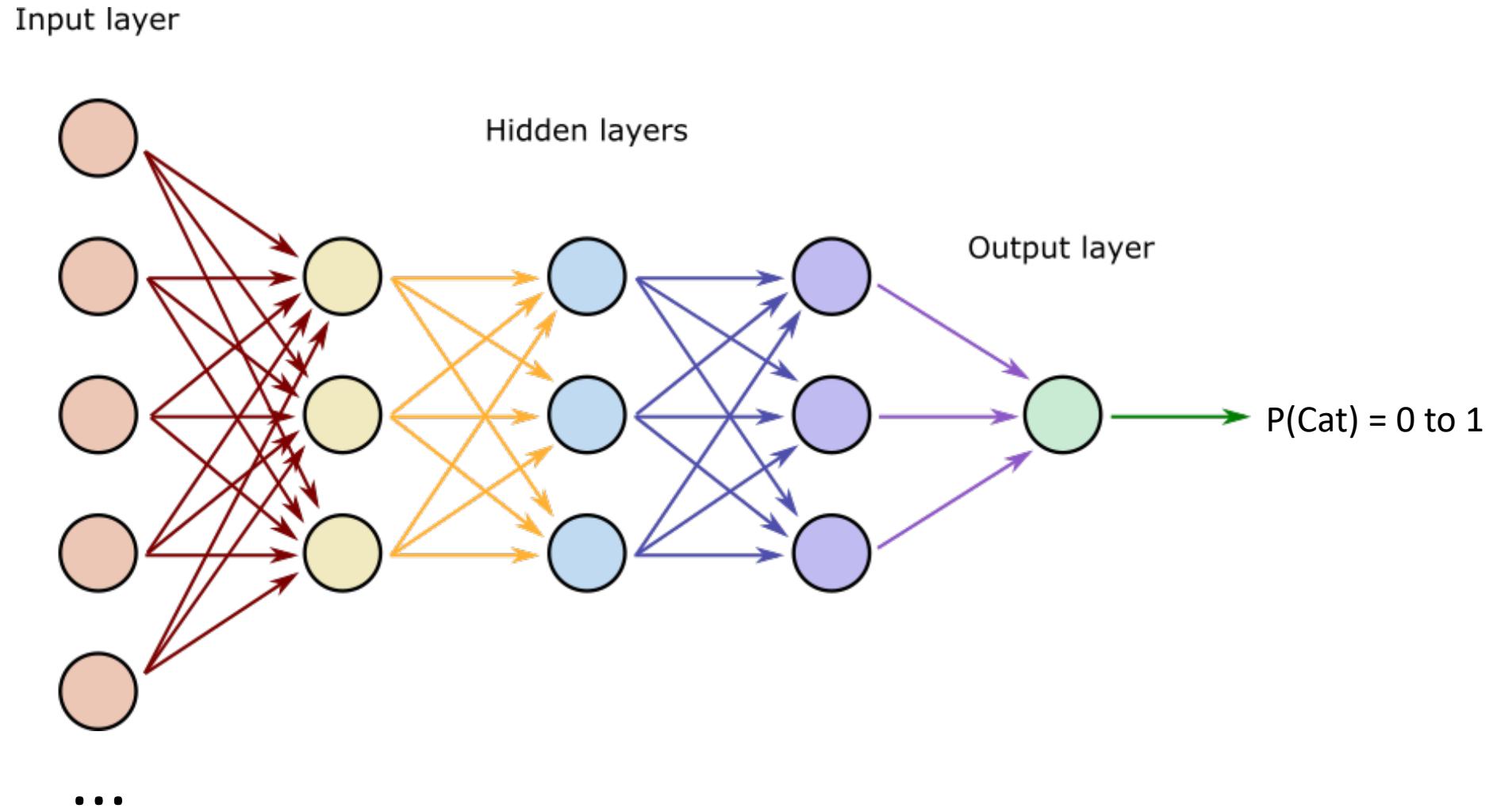
Classifying images: Deep learning



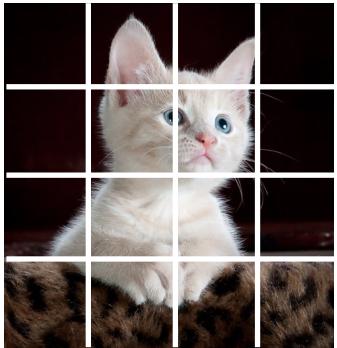
Classifying images: Deep learning



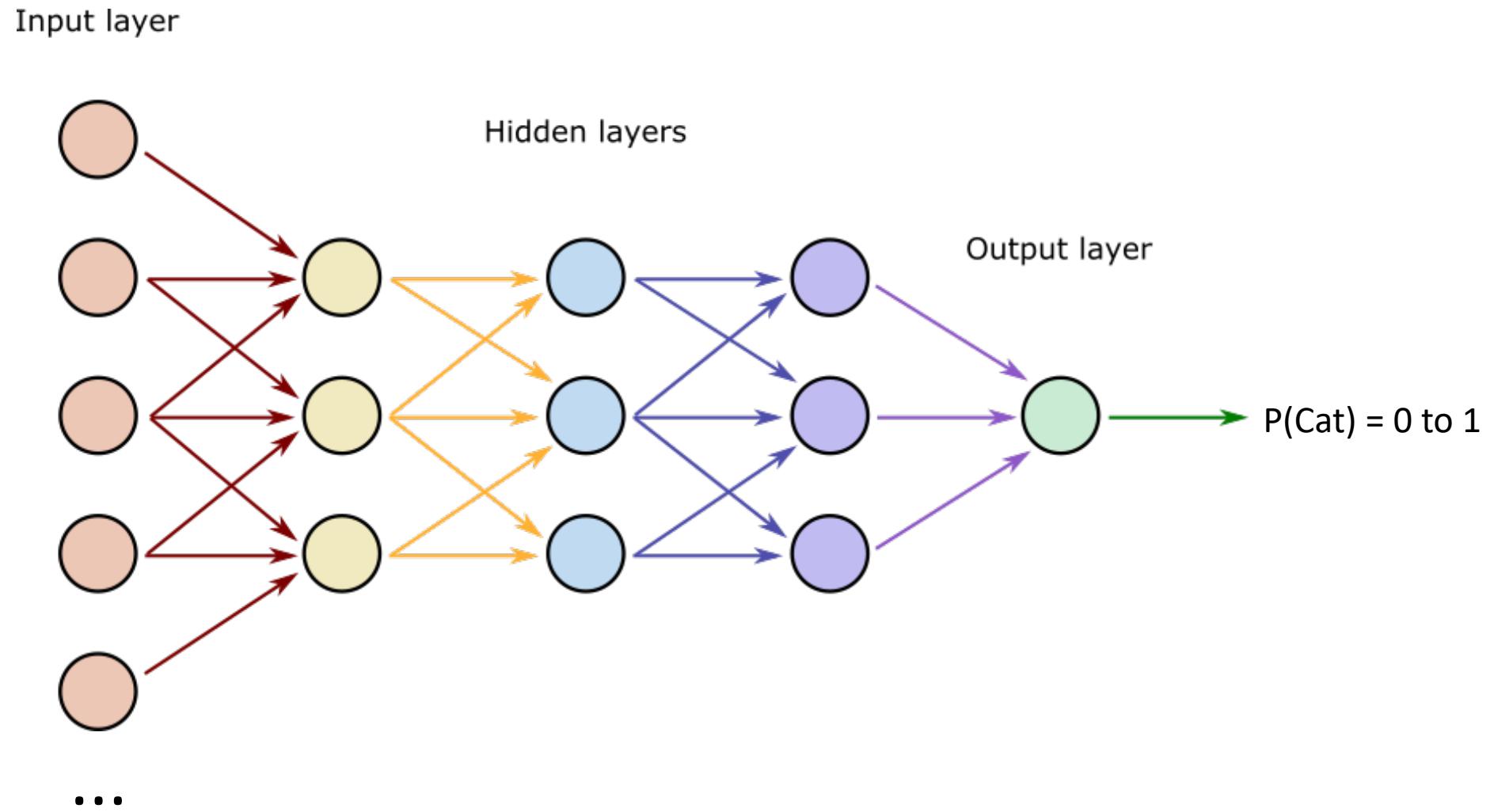
Thousands
of pixels



Classifying images: Convolutional Neural Networks



Thousands
of pixels



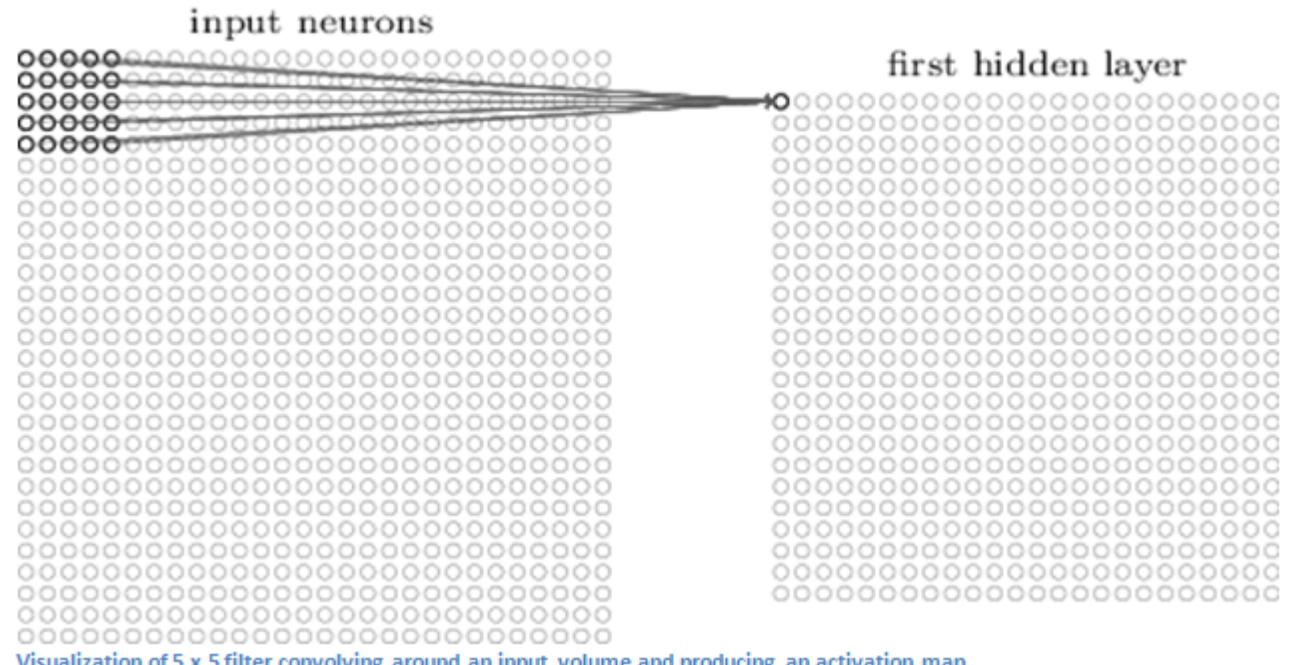
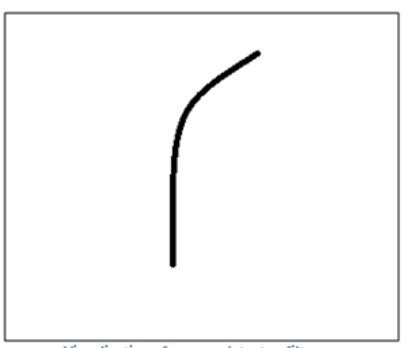
Classifying images: Convolutional Neural Networks

Convolution (cross-correlation):

- Slide filter (kernel) across image and compute dot product of filter pixels with image pixels (i.e. multiply each pair of pixels and add them all up).
- Resulting value goes into a pixel in the next layer.
- Use many filters. The resulting hidden layer is an image with as many channels as there are filters.
- CNN learns the pixels values of the filters (these are the parameters of the model).

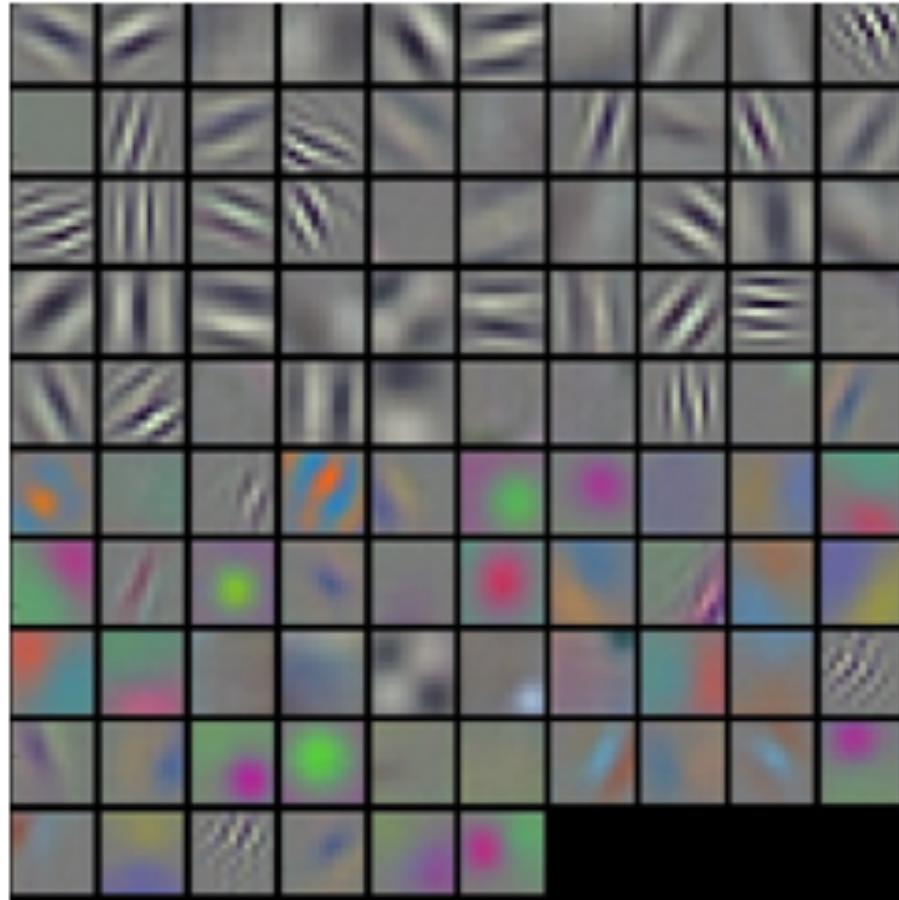
0	0	0	0	0	30	0
0	0	0	0	30	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pixel representation of filter



Neural Networks and Deep Learning, by Michael Nielsen
<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/>

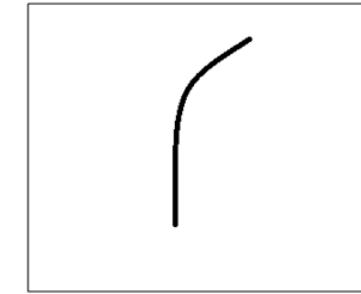
Classifying images: Convolutional Neural Networks



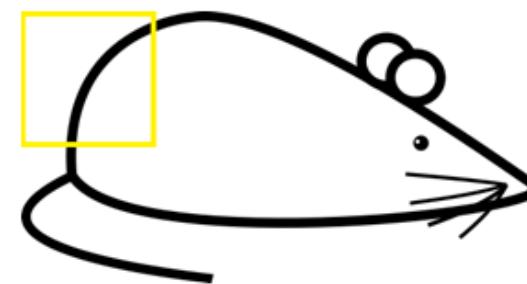
Visualizations of filters

0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pixel representation of filter



Visualization of a curve detector filter



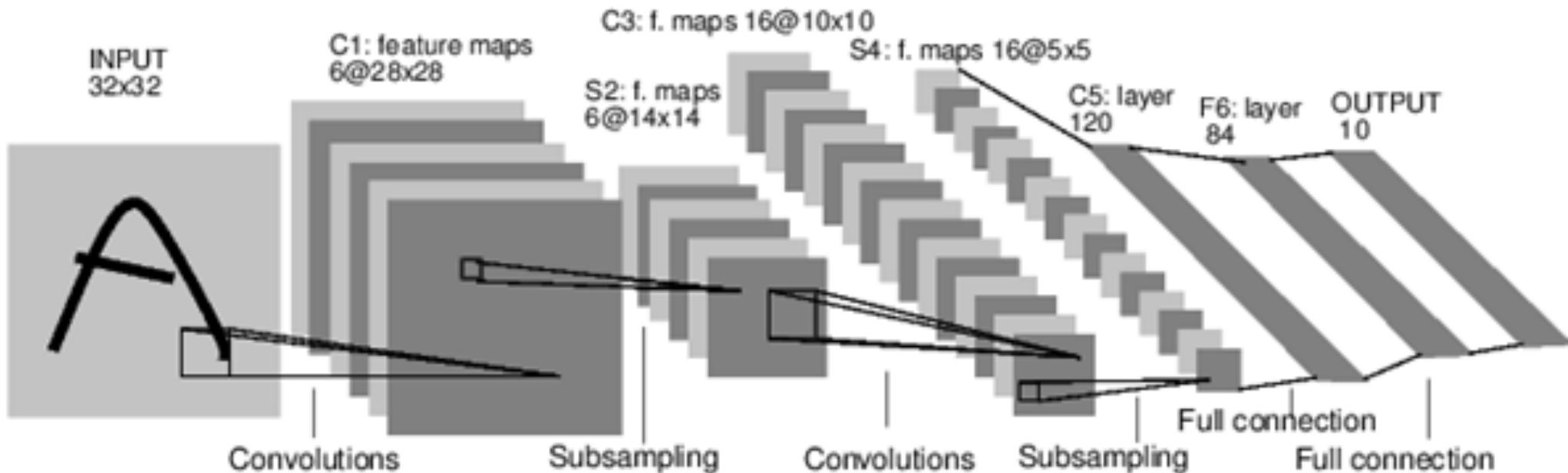
Visualization of the filter on the image



Visualization of the filter on the image

Danger: filters may pick out features of the background that we didn't intend to use for classification!

Classifying images: Convolutional Neural Networks



A Full Convolutional Neural Network (LeNet)

Neural Networks and Deep Learning, by Michael Nielsen
<http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/>

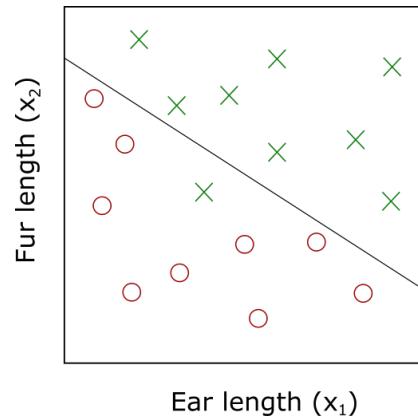
General points about deep learning

- More data => better results



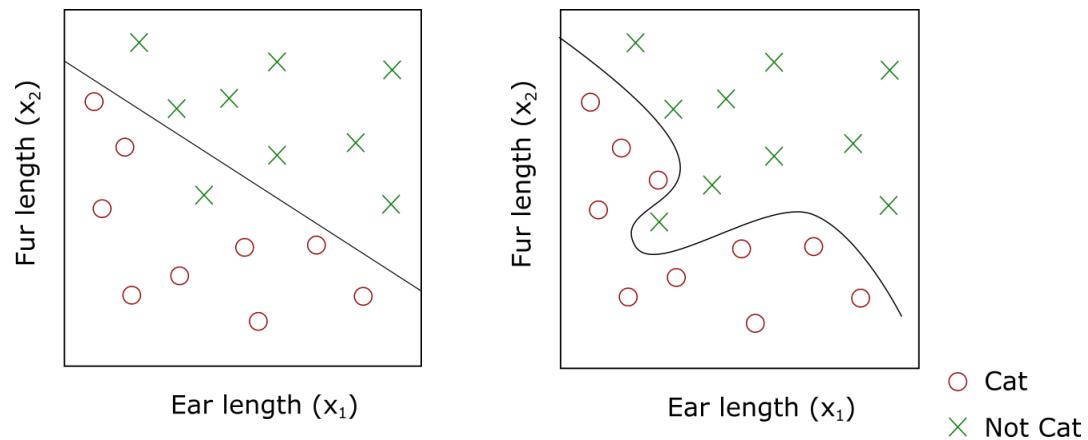
General points about deep learning

- More data => better results
- Too few parameters => underfitting



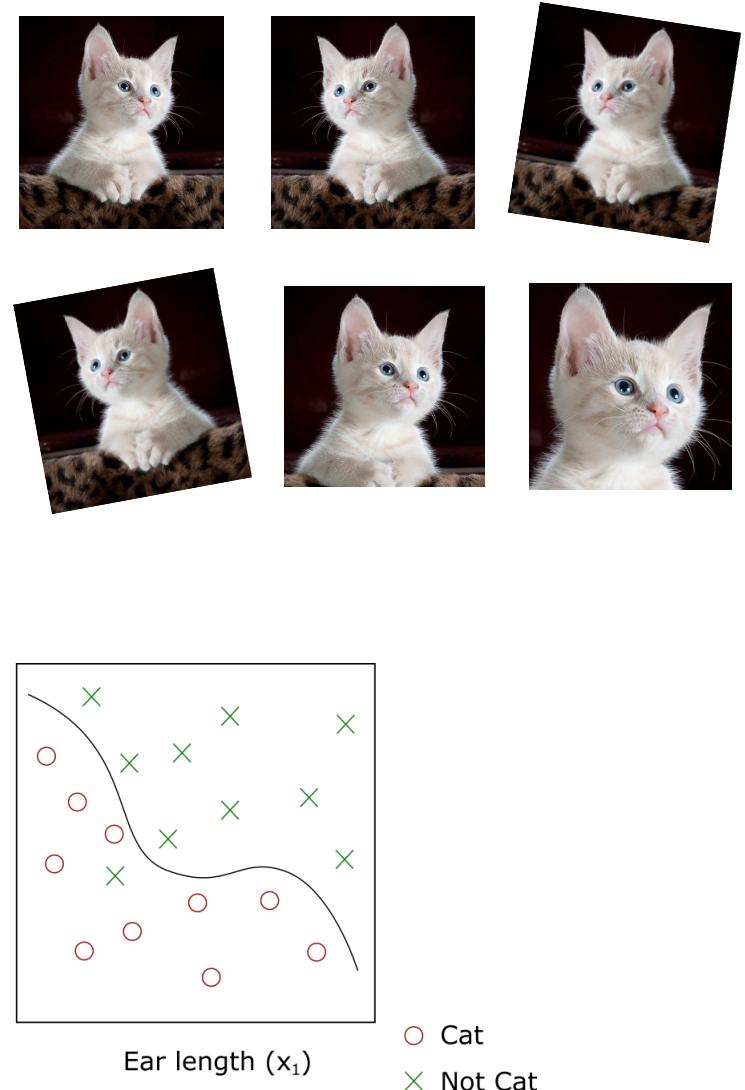
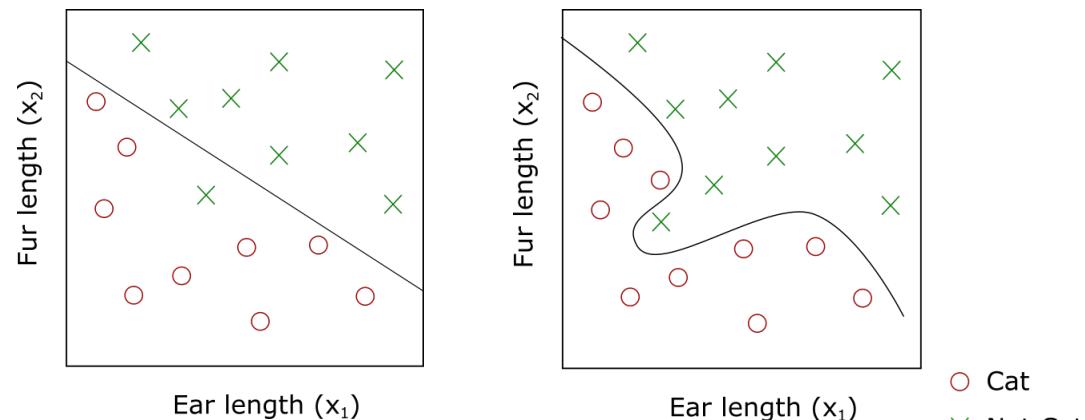
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General points about deep learning

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Frameworks for deep learning

- Keras/Tensorflow
- <https://keras.io/>

- PyTorch
- <https://pytorch.org/>

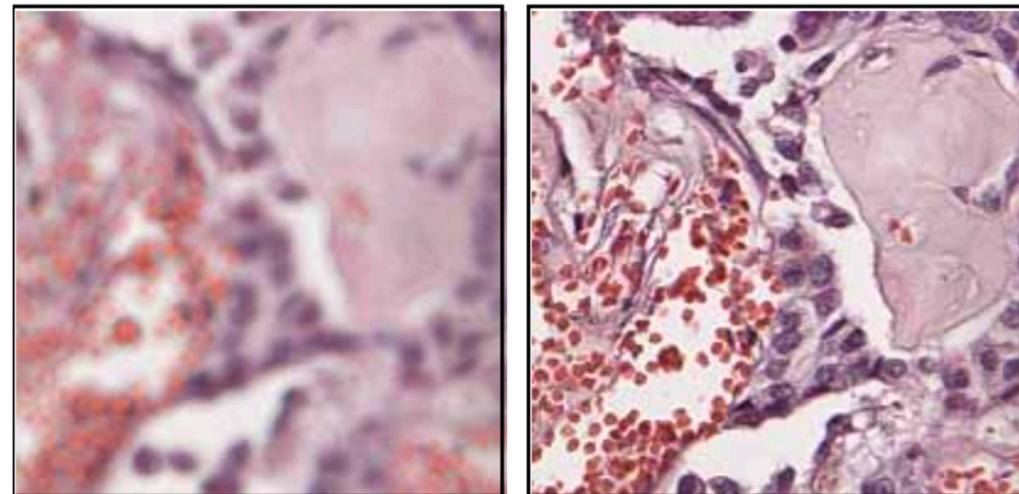
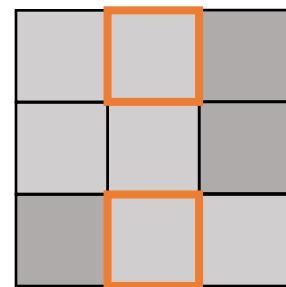
Frameworks for deep learning

- Keras/Tensorflow
- <https://keras.io/>
- PyTorch
- <https://pytorch.org/>
- Keras vs PyTorch
- <https://deepsense.ai/keras-or-pytorch/>

Autofocus based on image contrast

- Expect high contrast when image is sharp
- Read image into a 2D array of pixel intensities and compute Brenner gradient:

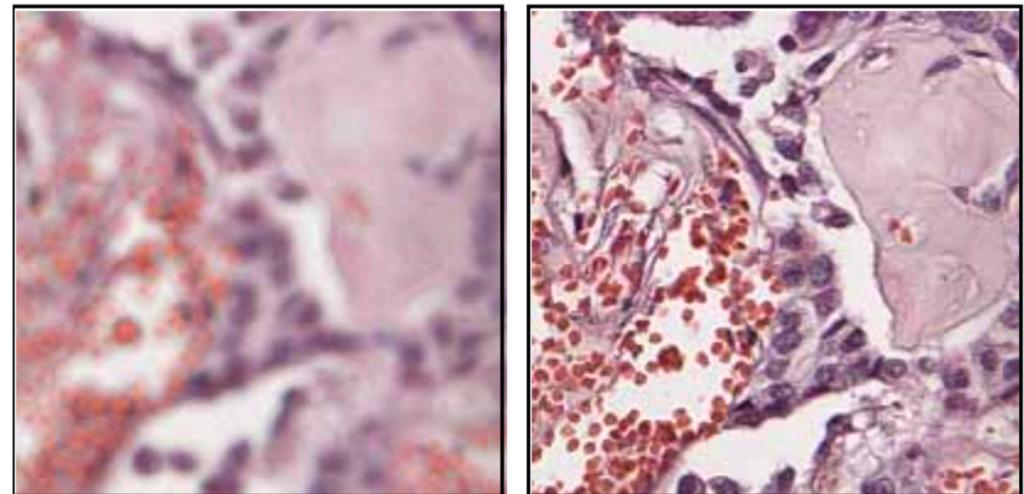
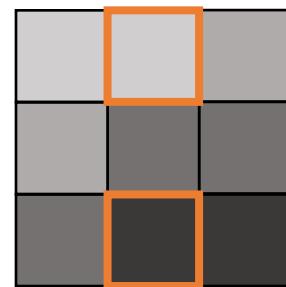
$$B = \sum_i \sum_j [g(i, j) - g(i + 2, j)]^2$$



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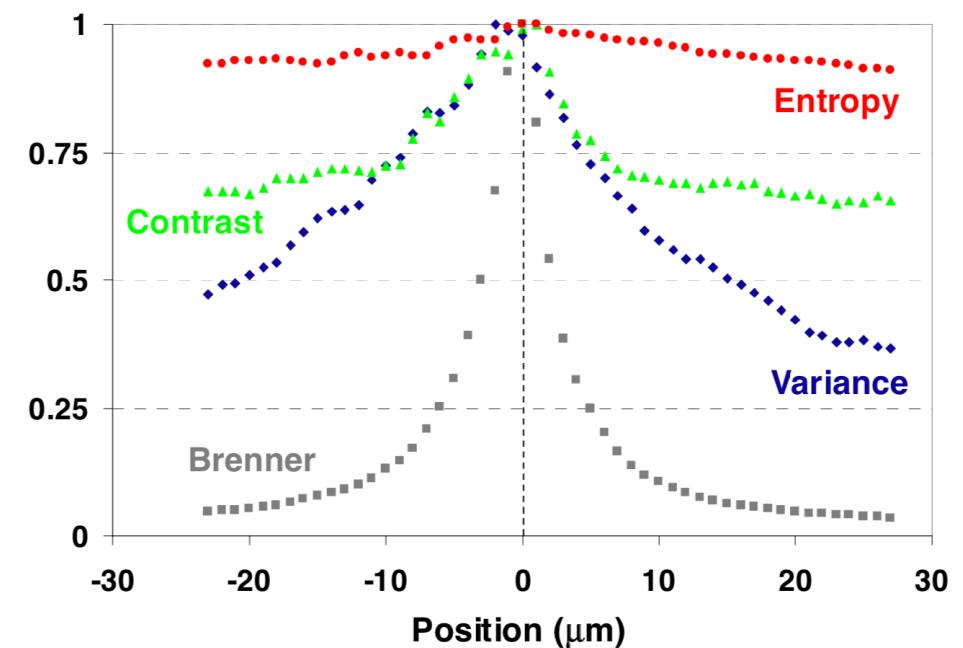
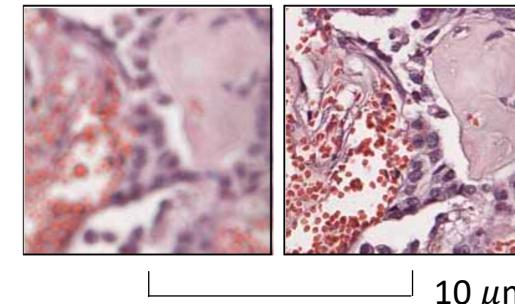
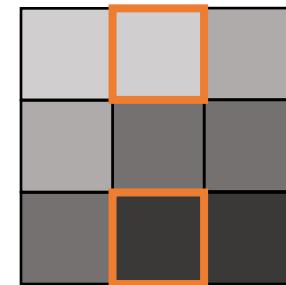
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Autofocus based on image contrast

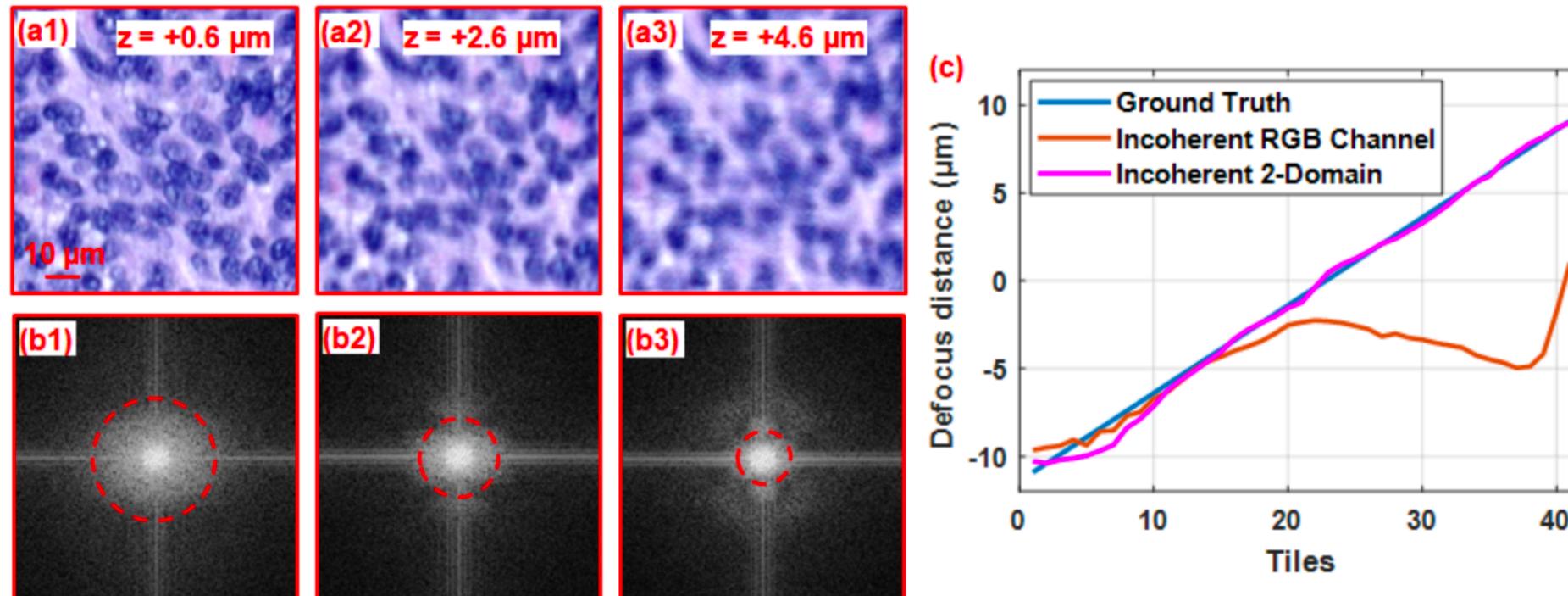
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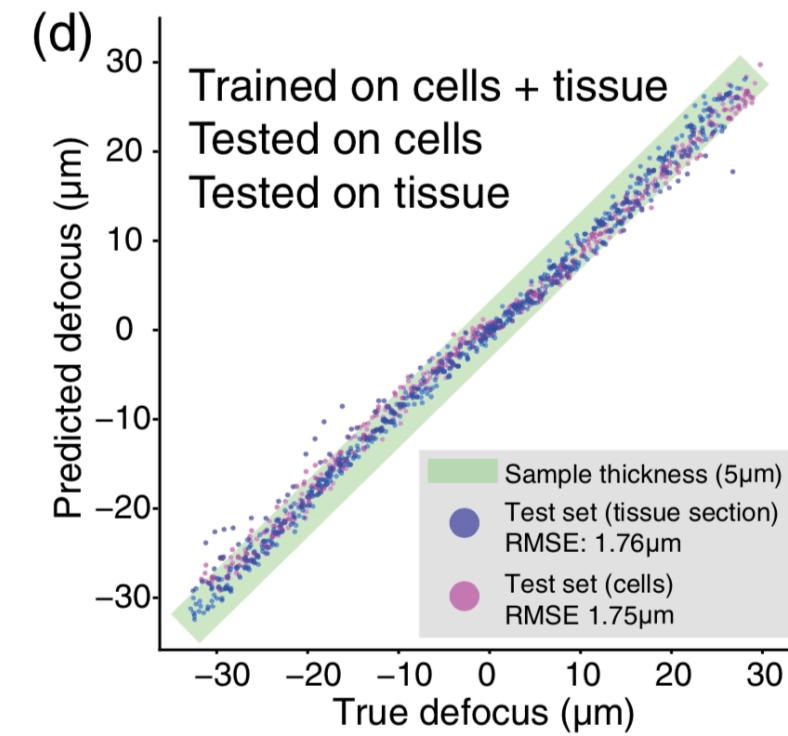
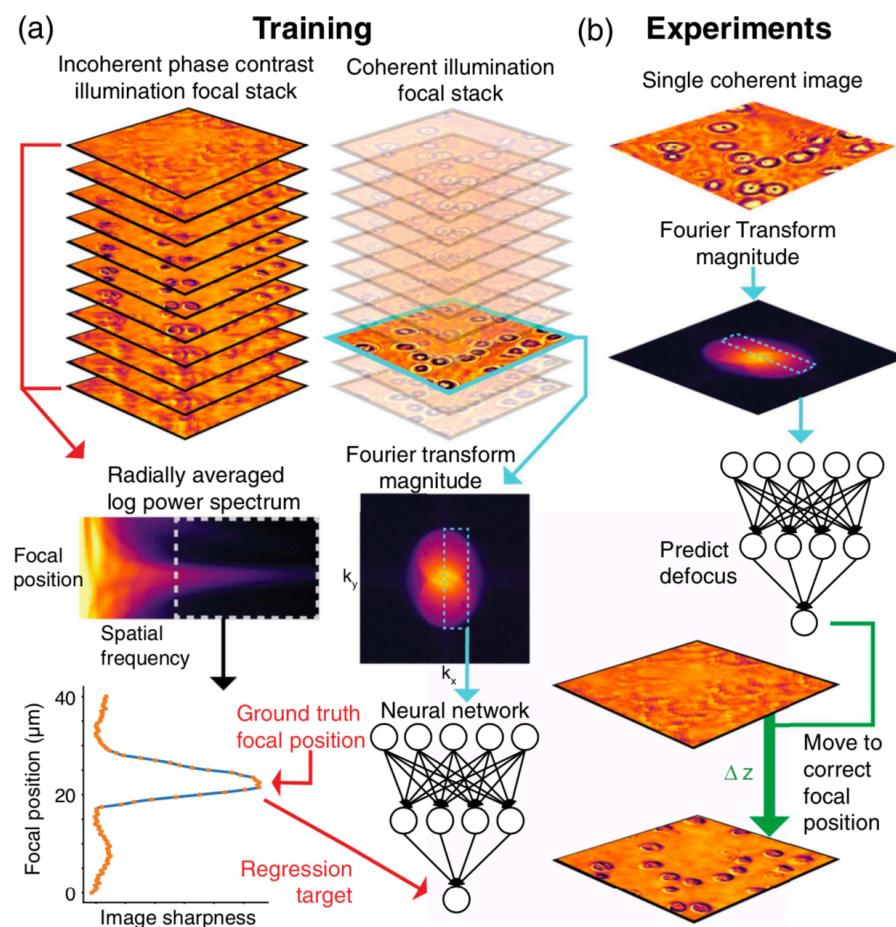
Convolutional Neural Network can predict distance from optimal focus

- Determine optimal focus using Brenner gradient.
- Use CNN to predict distance from optimal focus (regression model).
- Requires semi-coherent illumination of the sample using an off-axis LED.
- Model can be improved by including 2D FFT of image as an additional input.



Convolutional Neural Network can predict distance from optimal focus

- Can also get good results using the FFT alone as input to a standard fully-connected deep neural network.



Where to find more information

- <https://www.coursera.org/learn/machine-learning>
 - <https://www.coursera.org/specializations/deep-learning>
 - <http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/>
 - <https://www.deeplearningbook.org/>
 - <https://pytorch.org/deep-learning-with-pytorch>
 - <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Hands-Machine-Learning-Scikit-TensorFlow/dp/1492032646>
- }
- } Online courses
- }
- } Books on theory
- }
- } Books on frameworks