

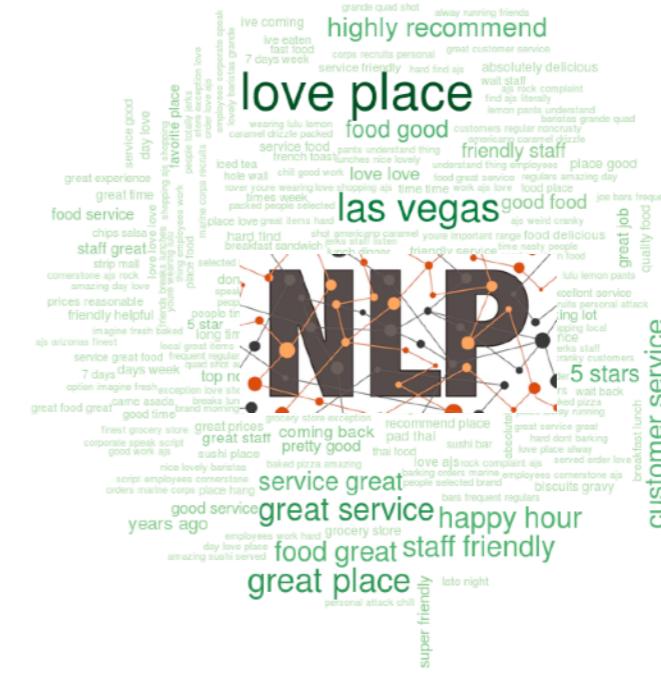


Overcoming the data bottleneck in AI for the sciences

Zalan Fabian

MHI Finalist Talk 2021

Deep learning is data-hungry



'Internet data'

Data acquisition



Cost



Amount of data



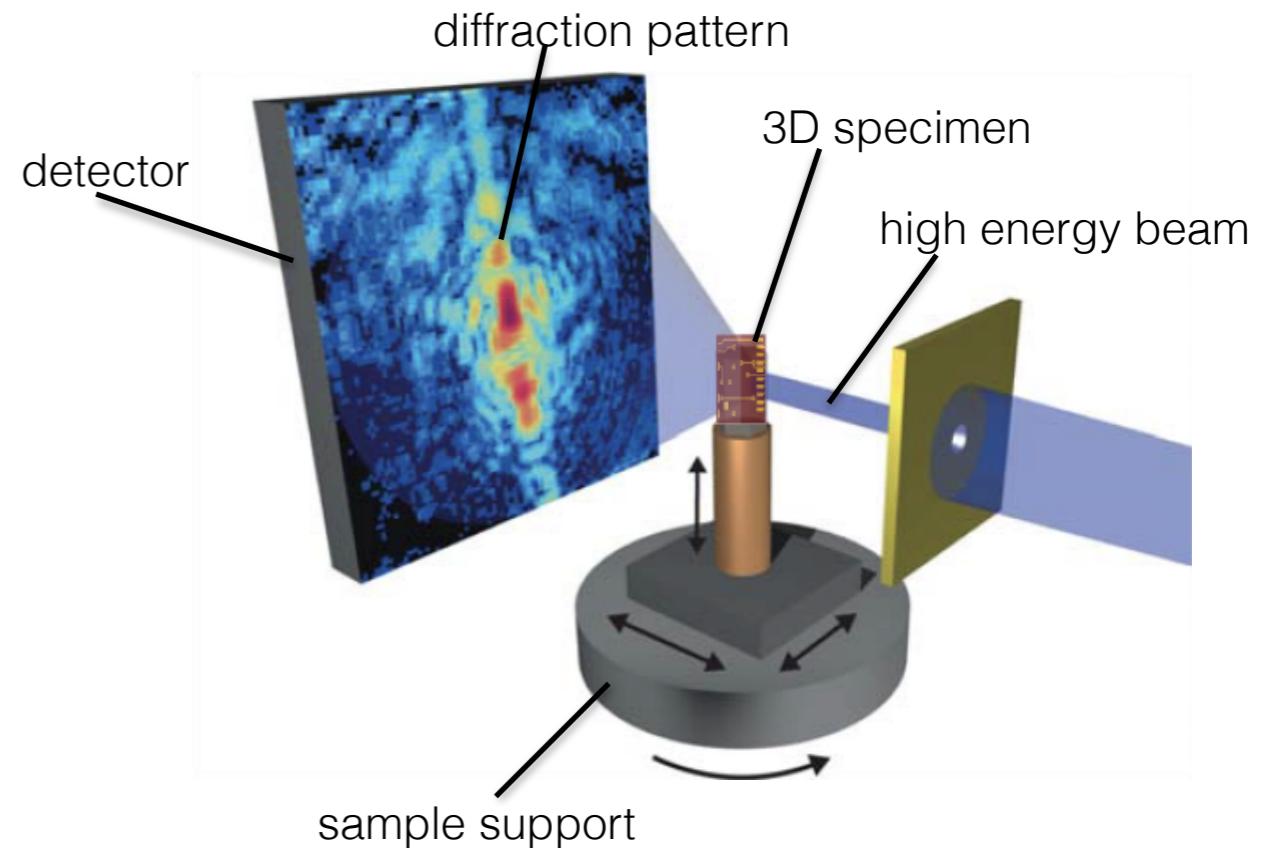
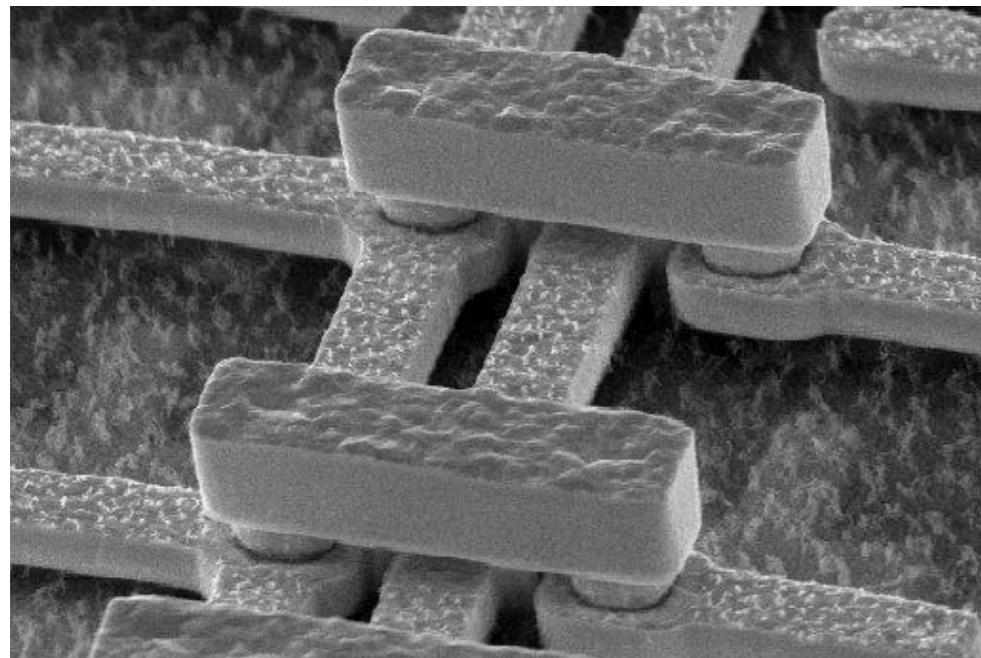
readily available

very low

huge

How about scientific data?

Case study: nano-scale imaging



3D CDI data

Data acquisition



1cm³ volume ≈ 2500 days

Cost



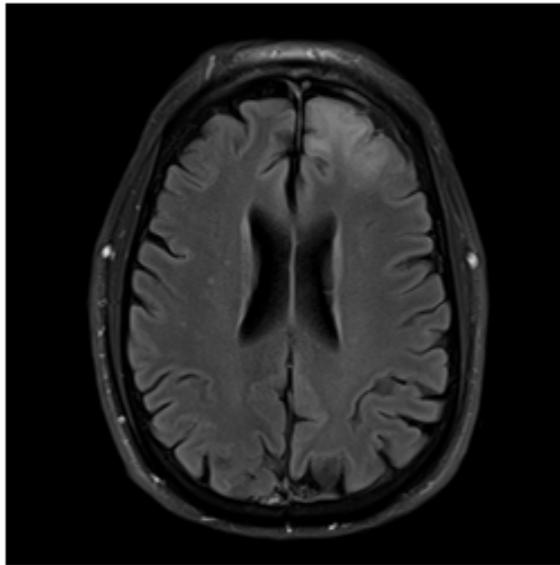
very high

Amount of data

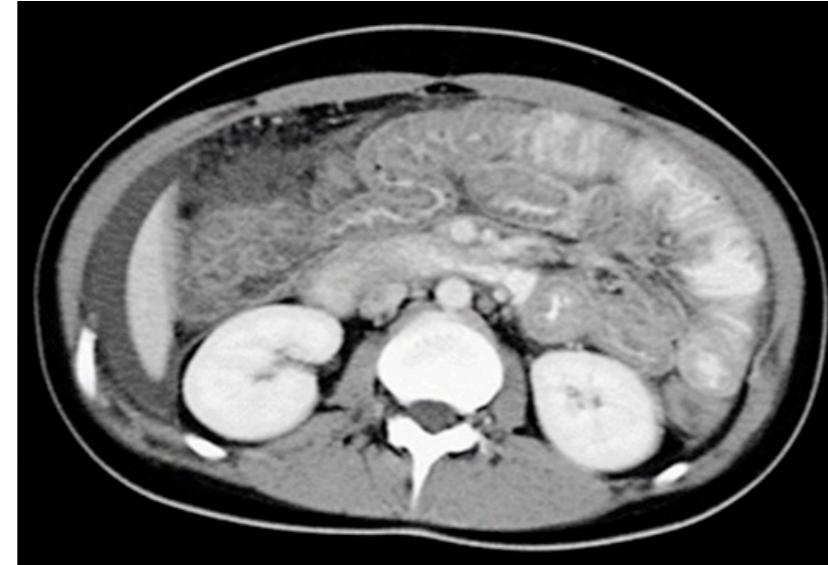


some simulated data

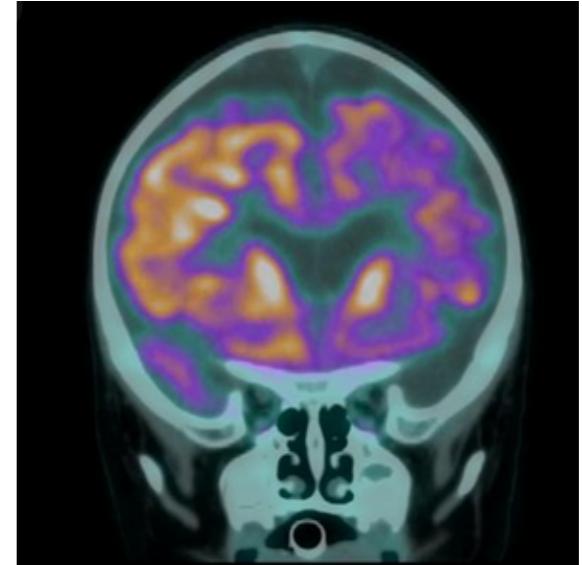
Case study: medical imaging



MRI



CT



PET

Medical imaging data

Data acquisition



slow, harmful radiation

Cost



high

Amount of data

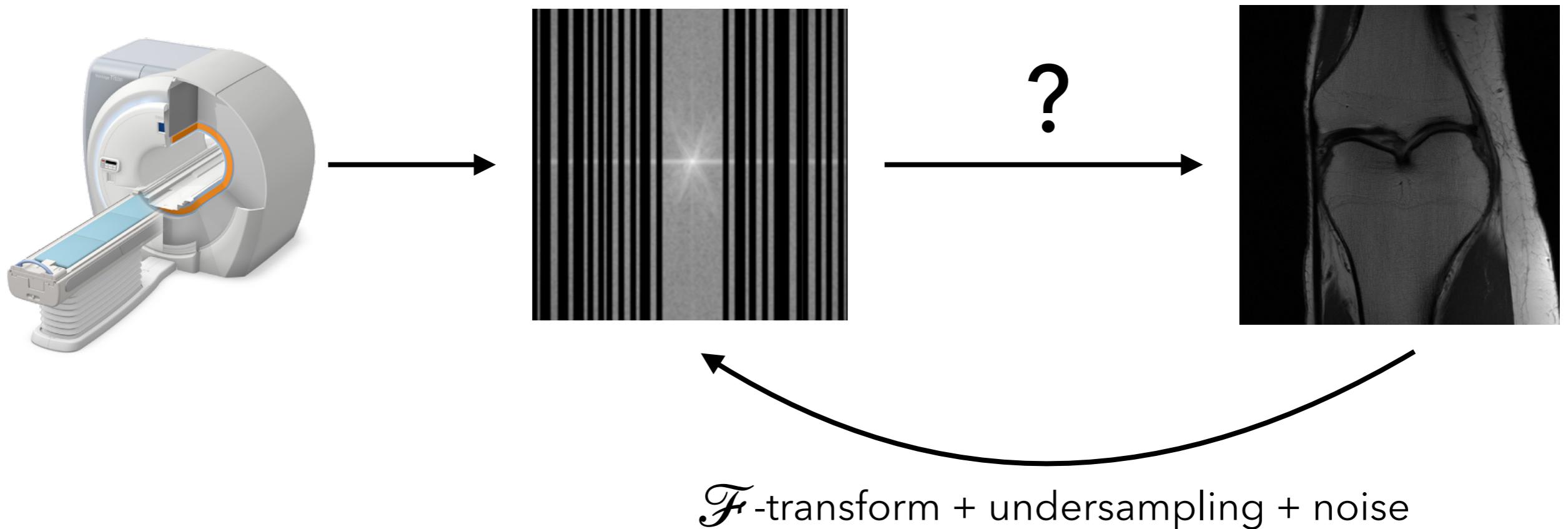


small public datasets

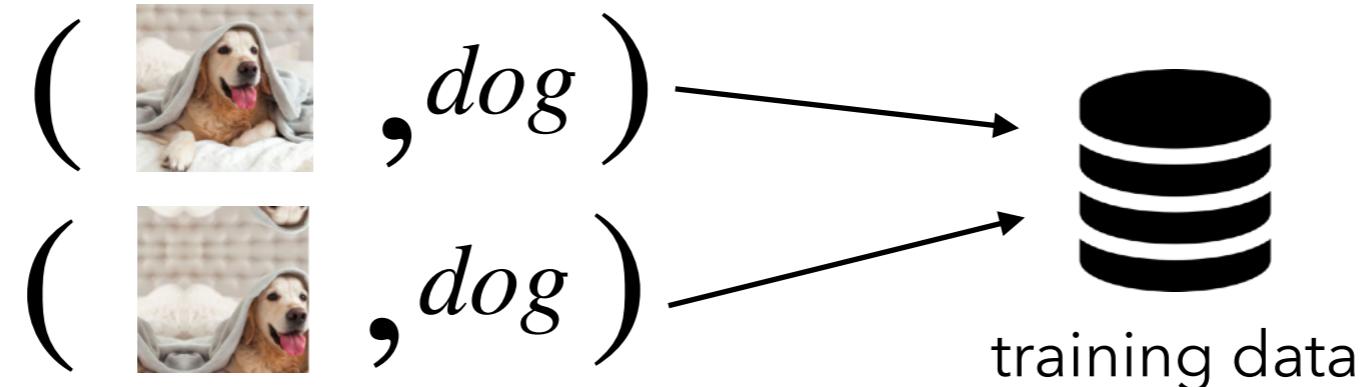
How to address the data bottleneck?

Reducing training data for MRI reconstruction

MRI reconstruction

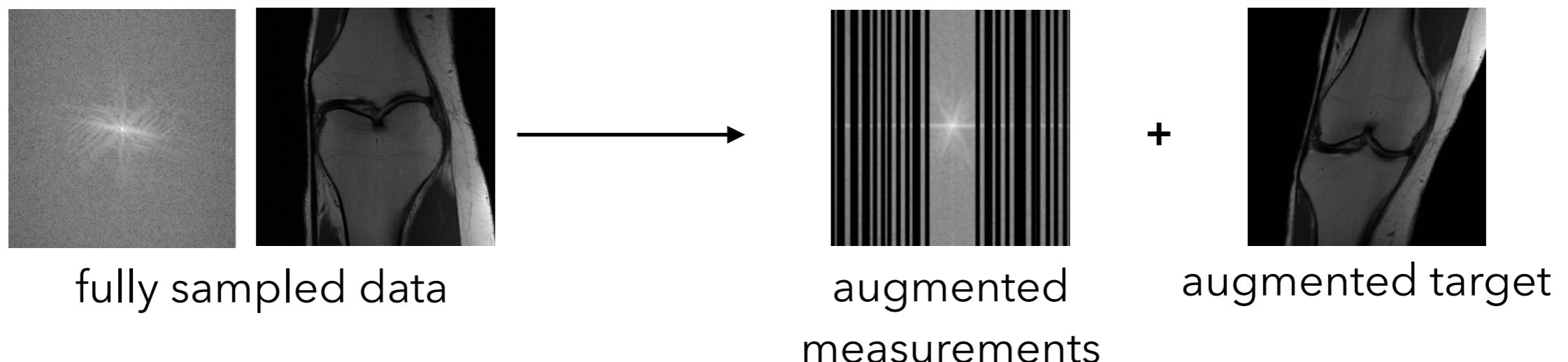


Data augmentation in classification: straightforward



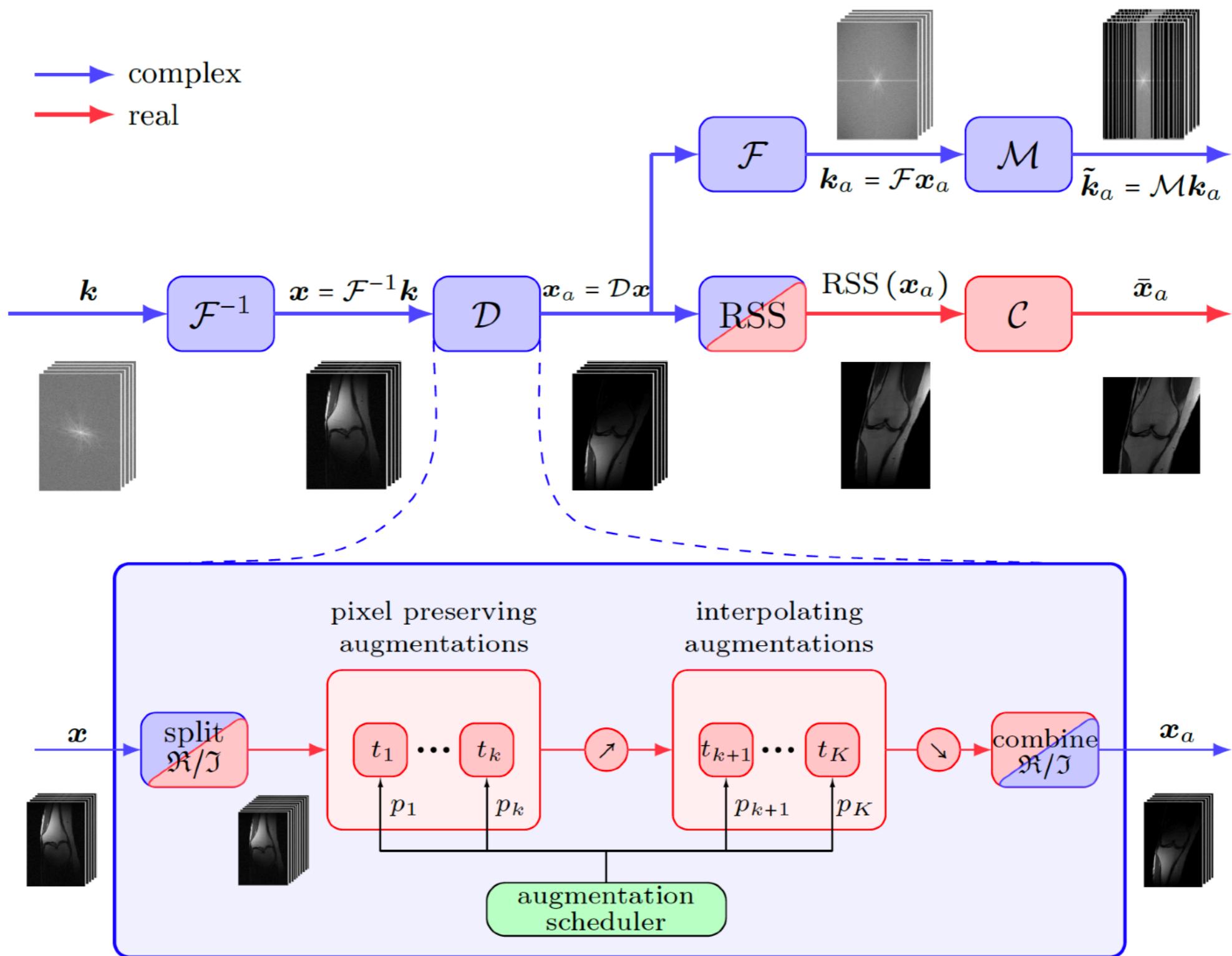
Data augmentation in regression: non-trivial

1. Output is **not** invariant to transformations



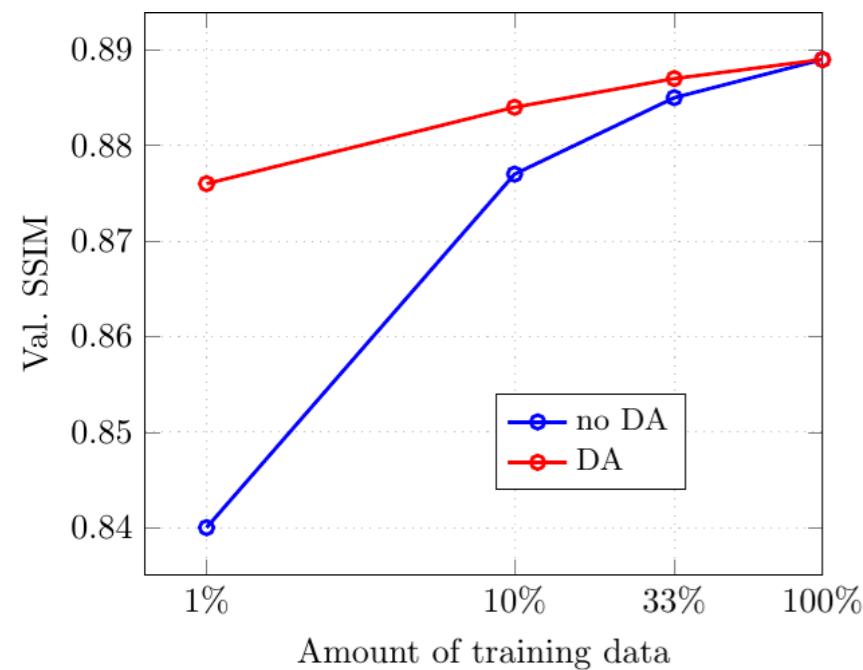
- ## 2. Distribution shift due to noise

MRAugment pipeline

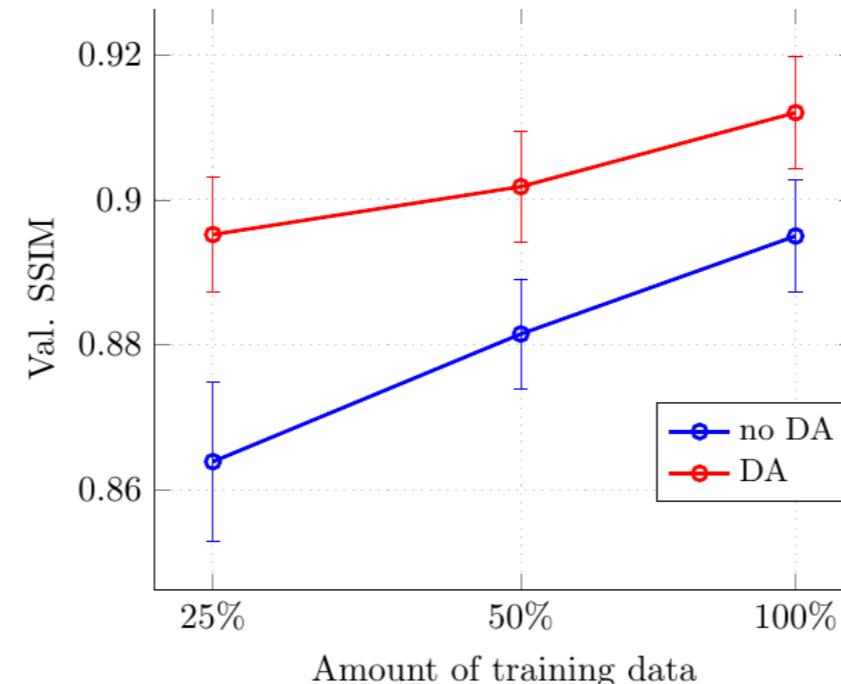


Results on various datasets

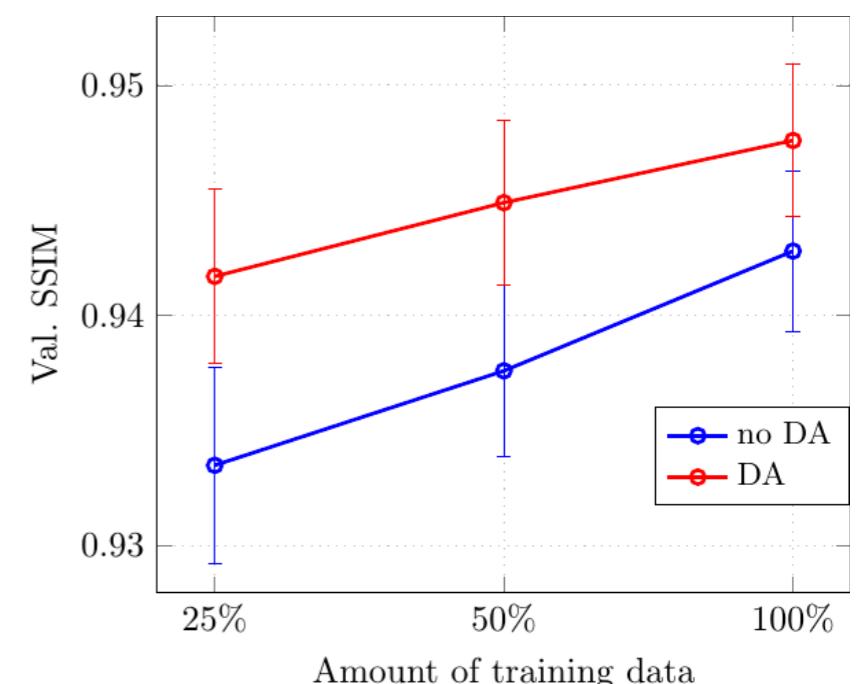
fastMRI knees



Stanford 2D FSE



Stanford 3D FSE knees



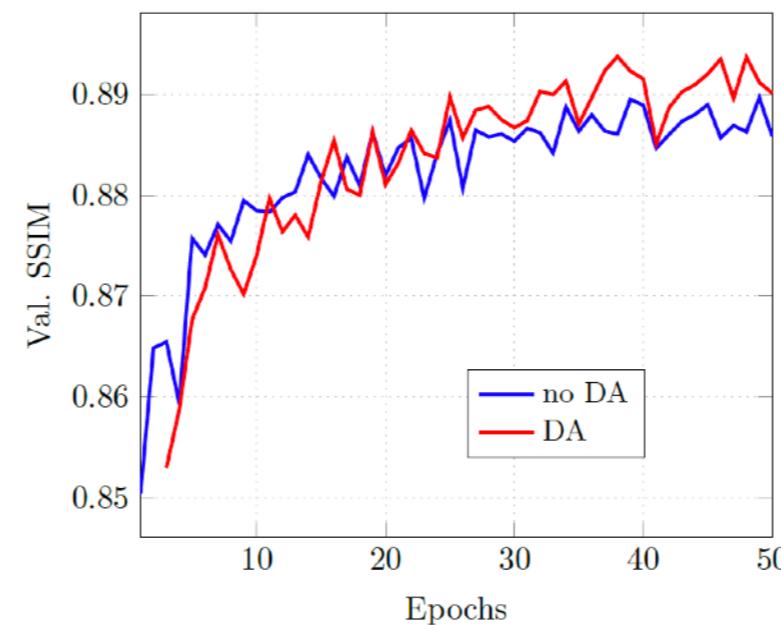
Robustness experiments

Unseen scanners

2% train	no DA	DA
$3T \rightarrow 3T$	0.8646	0.9049
$3T \rightarrow 1.5T$	0.8241	0.8551
$1.5T \rightarrow 3T$	0.8174	0.8913

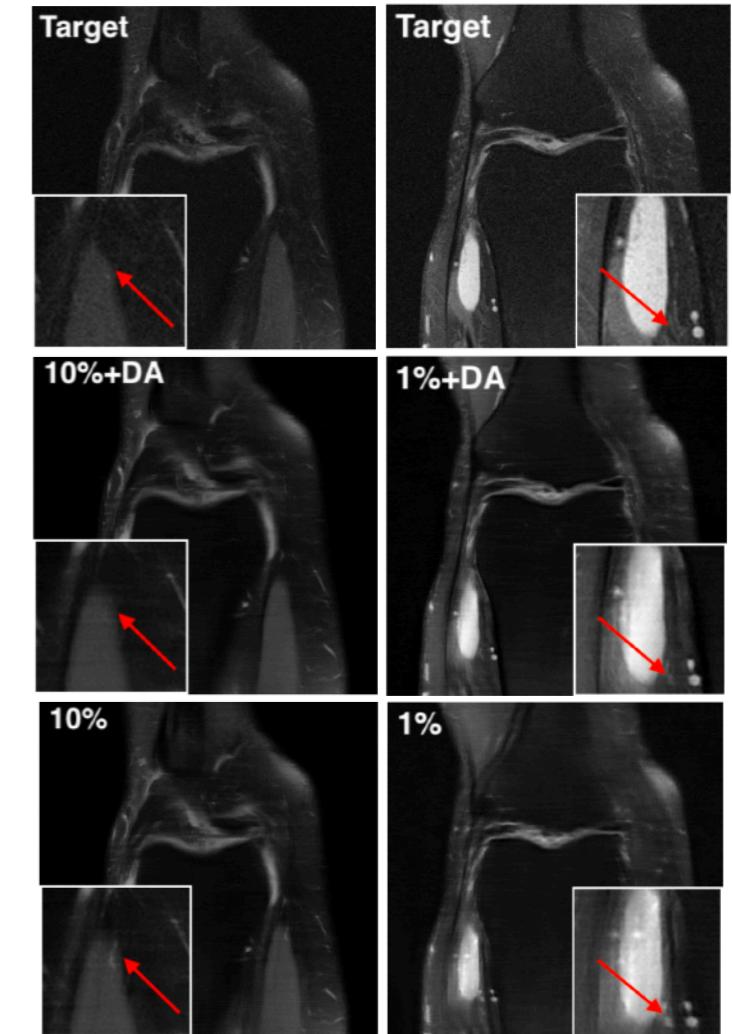
100% train	no DA	DA
$3T \rightarrow 3T$	0.9177	0.9185
$3T \rightarrow 1.5T$	0.8686	0.8690
$1.5T \rightarrow 3T$	0.9043	0.9062

Unseen anatomies



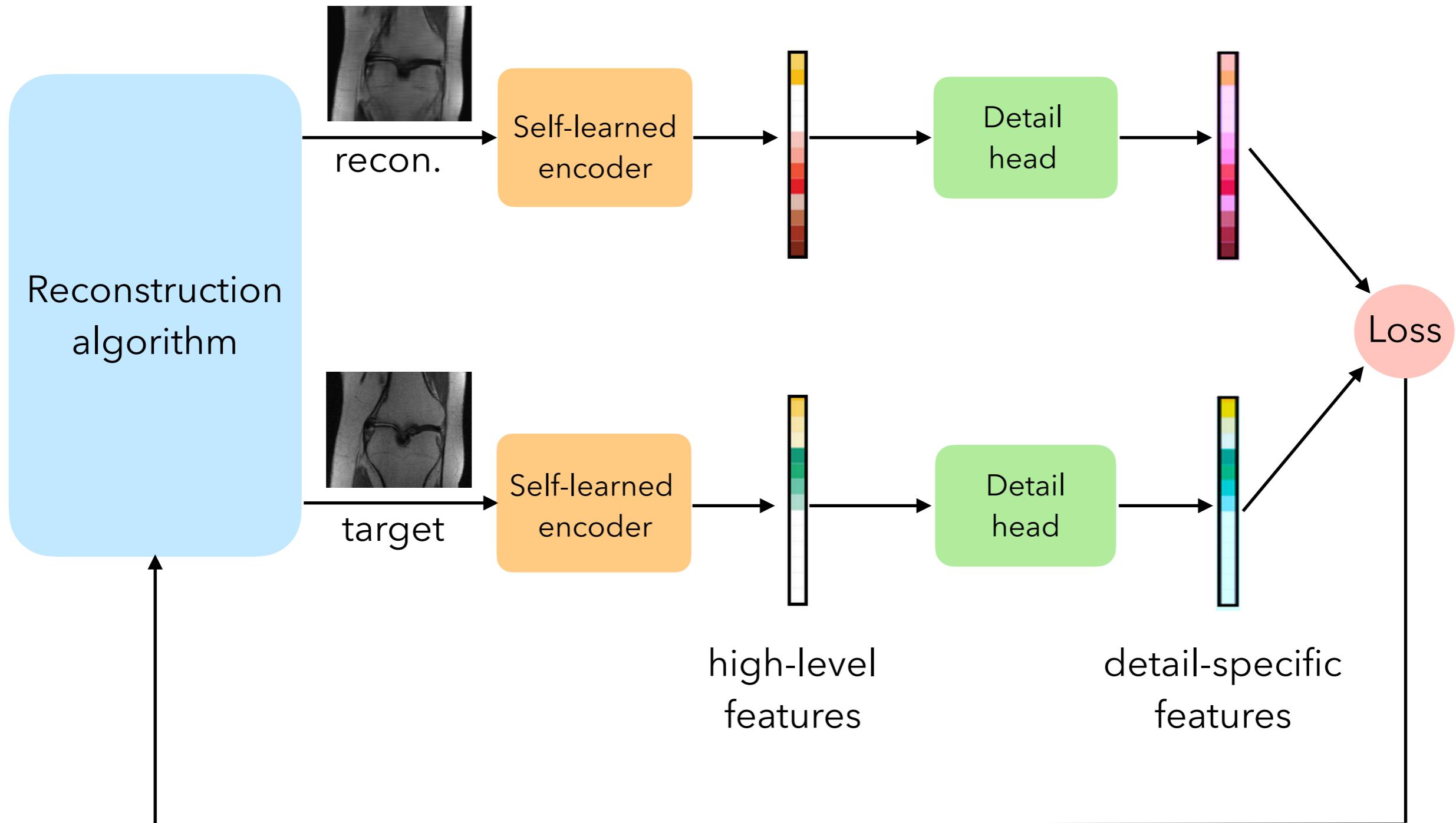
knee → brain

Hallucinations

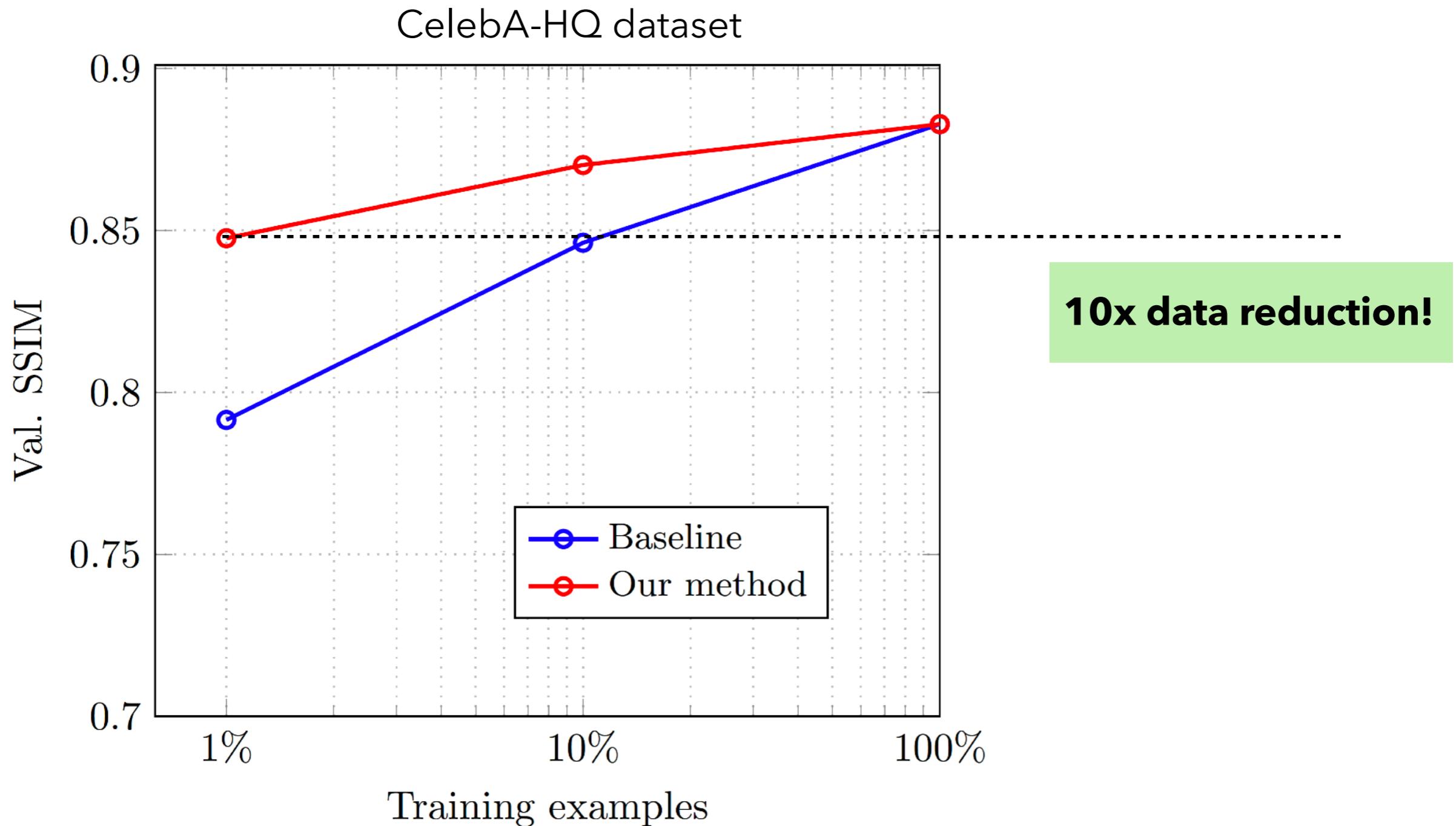


Leveraging self-learned models for data reduction

Detail encoding

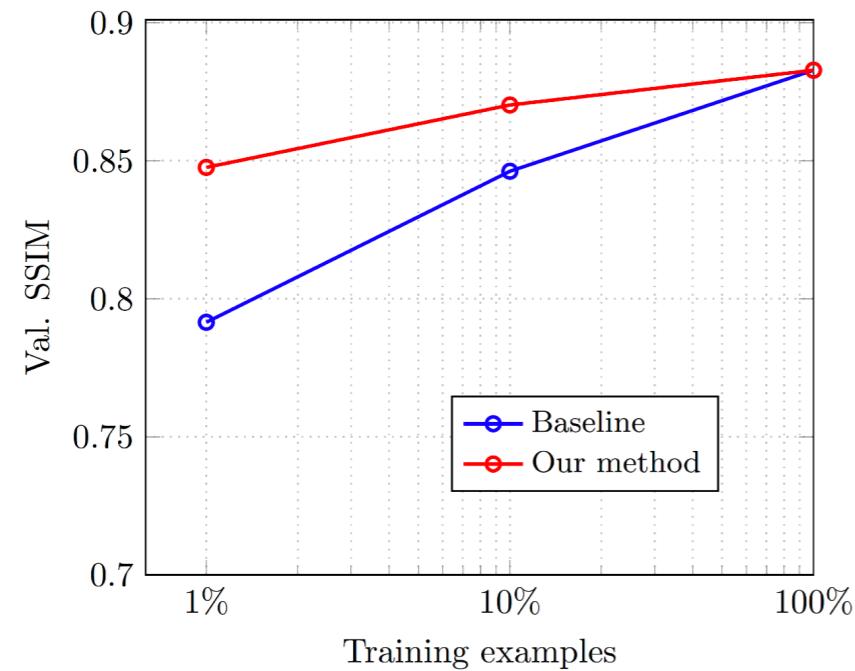


Detail encoding results



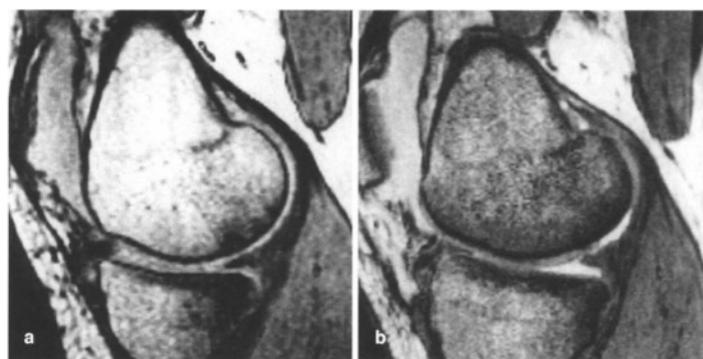
Future work

- Closing the gap



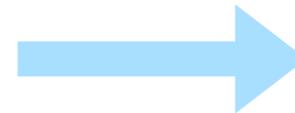
- 10x reduction in low-data regime
- achieve 100% performance with 1-10% data

- Low-field MRI



0.2T

1.5T



Thank you for your attention!