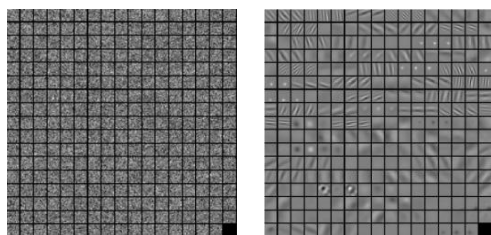


4.3.3 第三组实验分析

为了验证迁移学习策略对视网膜图像分类性能的影响,本文根据是否采用迁移学习的方法对BNnet网络进行两组对比实验。根据卷积层学习到的特征可以很容易地被理解和可视化^[18],本文将对BNnet模型的第一个卷积层学习到的特征进行可视化和分析,如图9所示。图9(a)表示BNnet网络未采用迁移学习策略而直接用视网膜图像进行训练时卷积层的特征可视化,从图可以看出BNnet卷积层的参数表现为一些随机值,说明直接用视网膜数据集对BNnet网络进行训练时,并不能提取到视网膜的深度特征;图9(b)表示采用迁移学习策略后卷积层的特征可视化,从图可以看出视网膜图像的结构和纹理信息在训练的过程中已经有效的被提取。同时从表1实验结果可知,BNnet网络采用迁移学习策略后在测试集上的识别率可达0.90。说明神经网络在ILSVRC2012上学习到了一些特征,这些特征有助于对视网膜图像的识别和分类。



(a)迁移学习前特征可视化 (b) 迁移学习后特征可视化

图9 不同训练方法的特征可视化

Fig.9 Visualization of the feature of the first convolution layer((a) features visualization before transfer learning; (b) feature visualization after transfer learning)

4.3.4 第四组实验分析

由表1实验结果可知,采用增强后的视网膜数据集训练的BNnet模型的识别率比用原始视网膜数据集训练的模型的识别率高,说明在本文方法中,数据扩增对改善模型的识别率是必不可少的。

采用不同训练方法的模型在识别率上相差很大。鉴于待训练参数较多的神经网络能够提取图像的更多深度特征信息,因此在数据扩增和迁移学习的策略下,本文在特征抽取之后增加一个由全连接层组成的分类器实现视网膜图像的良好分类,分类准确率可达0.93。

5 结论

本文利用卷积神经网络的方法实现了糖尿病性

视网膜图像的自动分类。在实验过程中,发现视网膜图像噪声多、样本量少且相邻阶段之间的差异性小是将卷积神经网络应用于图像分类的主要问题,因此在视网膜数据集作为训练样本之前进行预处理操作。对AlexNet引进批归一化层作为视网膜的特征提取网络并采用迁移学习的训练方法对视网膜图像进行特征提取。本文方法能够有效提取视网膜的本质特征且分类性能好,有效的避免了人工提取特征和分类的局限性。但在该实验中,图像预处理、特征提取和图像分类三个阶段尚未形成一个完整连续的系统,因此在后续的研究工作中,将尝试改进网络结构进一步提高识别率并开发一个计算机辅助诊断系统用于自动判别视网膜图像。

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