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Diabetic Retinopathy using Thermal Images and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Prof. A. S. Hambarde[1], Aarti Gaikwad[2], Lokesh Barhate[3], Sidhant Meru[4], Chetana Chhatre[5] [1]Prof. , Department Of Computer Engineering, *KJCOEMR Pune , Maharashtra, India* [2345]*Students , Department Of Computer Engineering, KJCOEMR Pune , Maharashtra, India*

Abstract —Diabetic Retinopathy is one of the serious issues around the world. That can make significant debilitation the eyes, including a lasting loss of vision. Early discovery of eye maladies builds the endurance rate by effective treatment. The proposed approach is to investigate AI system to distinguish DR utilizing Thermography pictures of an eye and to present the impact of warm variety of variation from the norm in the eye structure as a finding imaging methodology which are valuable for ophthalmologists to do the clinical determination. Warm pictures are pre- handled, and dependent on surface highlights from dark pictures, factual highlights from RGB and HSI pictures are extricated and arranged utilizing classifier with different blend of highlights. After that we utilize the pictures to our CNN classifier model and recognize the Diabetic Retinopathy.

Keywords - Diabetic Retinopathy, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Infrared Thermography , Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

1. INTRODUCTION

Diabetic retinopathy is the most widely recognized intricacy brought about by the diabetes, which influences eyes and results in visual deficiency. It's because of harm of the supply routes and veins situated in the fundus of eye (retina) that are made out of light delicate tissues. In spite of the fact that DR can be pervasive now days, its aversion stays testing. Ophthalmologists normally analyze the nearness and seriousness of DR through visual appraisal of the deformity by direct assessment and by assessment of shading photos. There is huge number of diabetes patients universally, this procedure is costly just as tedious. Robotized DR framework is created to anticipate different related sicknesses that are broke down. Advanced Retinal Thermal pictures are broke down for the arrangement of different phases of Diabetic Retinopathy (DR).

This is a visual difficulty of the eye that influences 75% of diabetic patients prompting visual impairment in the age gathering of 20–64. There are various approaches to analyze DR. The World Health Organization reports that around 347 million individuals on the planet are influenced by DR. Around 366 million grown-ups with diabetes is evaluated by International Diabetes Federation. This figure is relied upon to ascend to 552 million by 2030. Assessed event of sort 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic retinopathy is very high in India, as indicated by the examinations that have been led up until this point. In view of a study in 2000, the best three nations with most noteworthy number of diabetes mellitus are India (31.7 million), China (20.8 million) and USA (17.7 million). Prepared clinicians are required to look at the shading Thermal photos of retina and identify DR.

This is a viable method for identification yet requires the administration of experienced clinicians for investigation of the photos physically, which is tedious. Rustic regions, where the pace of diabetes is normally high, do not have the skill of well-prepared clinicians and advanced gear that are important for recognition of DR. Better framework with robotized identification systems are currently required to handle the developing number of people with diabetes. An early recognition can turn away or decline the spread of DR which generally may cause visual impairment. The proposed venture distinguishes kind of DR dependent on CNN grouping. The calculation recognizes gatherings of harmed pixels in the macula district and assesses the complete harmed territory in the macula from the shading retinal pictures.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to IEEE Xplore Research Paper :- "Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy Images Based on Customised CNN Architecture " :-

The goal of this paper is to detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. To detect Diabetic Ratinopathy we need to take input of the inage of Eye-Retina. Using that image they detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. For that in this paper CNN algorithm is used after Preprocessing. We know that there are various layers are present in CNN architecture. With the help of that in this paper implements detect Diabetic Ratinopathy using Images of Retina and CNN.

According to IEEE Xplore Research Paper :- "Detection of Retinal Lesions Based on Deep Learning for Diabetic Retinopathy" :-

The goal of this paper is to detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. To detect Diabetic Ratinopathy we need to take input of the inage of Eye-Retina. Using that image they detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. For that in this paper first Pre-processing for that here perform Green channel extraction, Blood vessel extraction and Optic Disc removal. But here green channel extraction is done to enhance the contrast. After that Recognition of Diabetic features, in this first is to recognize Hard Exudates, which is based on recursive region growing segmentation algorithm and after the second one is recognition of Hemorrhages and Micro aneurysms by using Matched Filtering, Laplacian of Gaussian Filtering, and Mutual Information Maximization using DE. Using that in this paper Diabetic Ratinopathy is detected. After for classification purpuse this paper use the CNN algorithm.

According to IEEE Xplore Research Paper :- "Symptom Analysis of Diabetic Retinopathy by Micro-Aneurysm Detection Using NPRTOOL (Network Pattern Recognition Tool) " :-

The goal of this paper is to detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. To detect Diabetic Ratinopathy we need to take input of the inage of Eye-Retina. Using that image they detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. For that in this paper use MATLAB Neural Network Pattern Recognition Tool (NPRTOOL) to detect Diabetic Rarinopathey. After that for classification purpuse this paper is uses Support Vector Machine(SVM) algorithm.

According to IEEE Xplore Research Paper :- "Support Vector Machine Based Method for Automatic Detection of Diabetic Eye Disease using Thermal Images " :-

The goal of this paper is to detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. To detect Diabetic Ratinopathy we need to take input of the thermal image of Eye-Retina. Using that image they detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. For that in this paper SVM algorithm is used after Preprocessing. With the help of that in this paper implements detect Diabetic Ratinopathy using thermal Images of Retina and SVM. After classification this algorithm is find out sensitivity, specificity and accuracy according to output.

According to IEEE Xplore Research Paper :- "Microaneurysm Detection Using Principal Component Analysis and Machine Learning Methods" :-

The goal of this paper is to detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. To detect Diabetic Ratinopathy we need to take input of the inage of Eye-Retina. Using that image they detect the Diabetic Ratinopathy. For that in this paper use the Principal Component Analysis(PCA). In this paper Micro-Aneurysm detection is happening using small 25x25 pixel patches extracted from fundus images in the DIAbetic RETinopathy DataBase-Calibration Level 1 (DIARETDB1) and also here raw pixel intensities of extracted patches served directly as inputs into this classifiers which are random forest (RF), neural network, and support vector machine(SVM). In this paper also use of two techniques which are principal component analysis(PCA) and RF feature for reducing input dimensionality.

So these are Literature Reviews analysis of our System.

III. ETHODOLOGIES AND EXPERIMENTATION

3.1 CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

3.1.1 INTRODUCTION

CNN is nothing but Convolutional Neural Networks and having different architecture than regular Neural Networks. Regular Neural Networks modify an input by putting it through a chain of hidden layers. Each layer is formed a set of neurons, where each layer is fully connected to all neurons in the layer before. There is finally, a last fully-connected layer named as the output layer that represent the predictions. Convolutional Neural Networks are a bit different. The layers are arranged in 3 dimensions as width, height and depth. Further, the neurons in one layer do not connect to all the neurons in the next layer but only to a small region of it. And at last, final output reduced to a single vector of chances scores, organized along the depth dimension.

3.1.2 CNN LAYERS

1. **Convolutional :-** Each convolutional neuron processes data only for its Respective Field Although Fully connected Feed Forward Neural Networks can be used to learn features and separate data and it is not practical to employ this architecture to images. In the second layer for instance, a fully connected layer for a image is size of 100 x 100 and has 10,000 weights for each neuron . The convolution operation finds a solution to this problem as it minimizes the number of free parameters, allowing the network to be deeper and fewer parameters

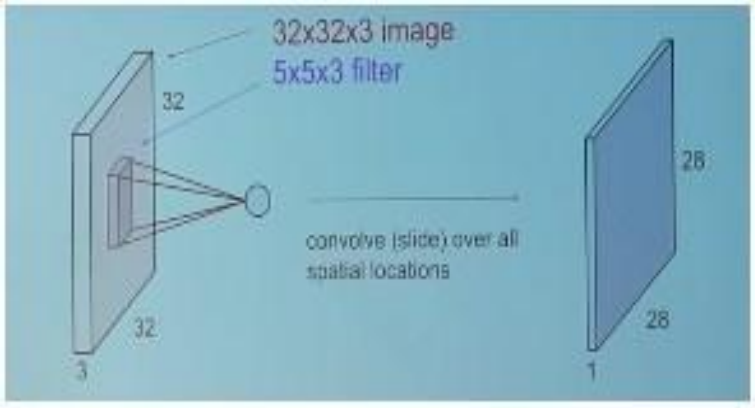


Figure – 1 Convolution Process

2. **Pooling :-** Convolutional networks may include local or global pooling layers to streamline the underlying computation. Pooling layers minimizes the dimensions of the data by adding the outputs of neuron clusters at one layer into a single neuron in the next layer. Pooling gives tiny clusters are connected, commonly 2 x 2.Also pooling may evaluate a max or an average. Max pooling utilize the topmost value from each of a cluster of neurons at the prior layer. At the prior level, average pooling uses the average value from each of a cluster of neurons.

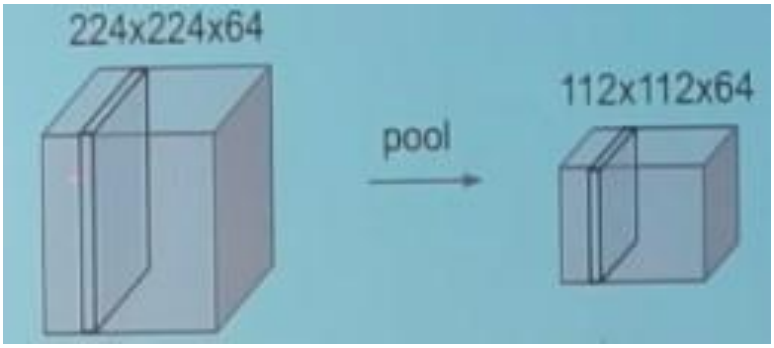


Figure – 2 Polling Process

3. **Fully connected :-** Fully connected layers connect every neuron in one layer to every neuron in another layer. It is in principle the same as the traditional multi-layer perceptron neural network (MLP). To categorize the images, the flattened matrix goes through a fully connected layer.

4. **Receptive field :-** In neural networks, each neuron receives input from some number of locations in the previous layer. In a fully connected layer, each neuron receives input from every element of the previous layer. In a convolutional layer, neurons receive input from only a restricted subarea of the previous layer. Commonly the subarea is of a square shape (e.g., size 5 by 5). Receptive field is the input area of a neuron. Since in a fully connected layer, the receptive field is the whole previous layer. The receptive area is smaller than the whole previous layer in a convolutional layer.
5. **Weights :-** Each neuron in a neural network computes an output value by applying a specific function to the input values coming from the receptive field in the previous layer. The function that is applied to the input values is determined by a vector of weights and a bias (typically real numbers).In a neural network,learning progresses by making iterative adaption to these biases and weights.

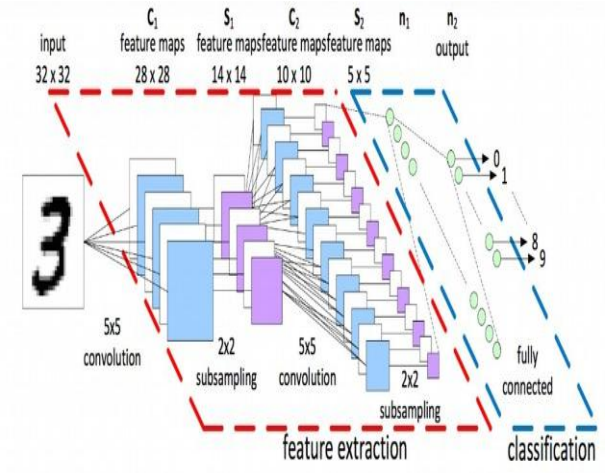


Figure – 3 CNN

CNN is composed of two major parts:

Features Extraction :-
Here part the network will perform a series of convolutions and pooling operations during which the features are detected. If you have a photo of a zebra, this is the part where the network would identifies its stripes, two ears, and four legs.

Classification :-
Here, the fully connected layers will give out as a classifier on top of these take out features and also assign a probability for the object on the image being what the algorithm forcast it is. Some squares and lines are there inside the red dotted region which we will smash it down later.

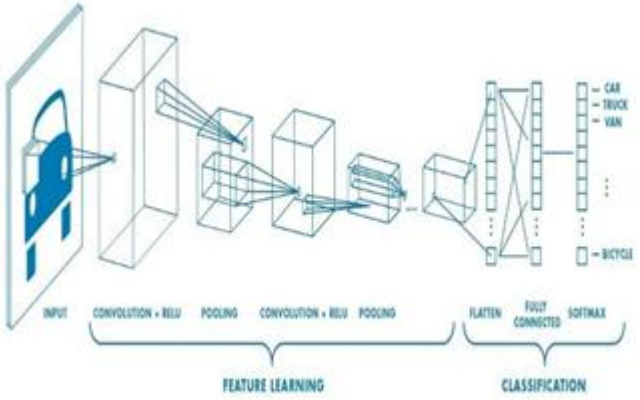


Figure – 4 CNN Architecture

3.1.3 CNN ALGORITHM

1. Convolutional neural network is one of the main categories to do image recognition,image classification,object detection widely used.
2. CNN image classification takes the input image,process it and classify it .computer sees an input image as array of pixels depends on the image resolution.(h*w*h)
3. Convolutional layer
4. Non Linearity(ReLU) Layer
5. Pooling Layer
6. Fully connected Layer

3.2 METHODOLOGIES OF PROJECT

Step :- 1 User gives input of Retina image

In this step we are take thremal image input from the user. In this step for detect Diabetic Retinopathy we need thremal images dataset. Using that we can build the model to detect Diabetic Retinopathy.

Step :- 2 Image Preprocessing

After taking the input of image we are doing inage preprocessing. Because before appling any operations on image, the Image preprocessing is required.

Steps of Image Preprocessing:

- Remove the Noice
- Apply Edge Detection
- Thresholding (RGB to GRAY conversion)
- Gray scale

Because in orignal image and preproces image has very hugh difference.

Coloured Image

In real life we generally get coloured images. Some systems use the RGB color model. possible levels for each primary color. When the image is converted as R= G = B then the image is known as 16-bit grayscale.Cause the decimal number 65,536 is similar to the 16-digit binary number 1111111111111111. 8-bit grayscale image the lightness of the gray is directly to the number representing the brightness levels of the primary colors. A 16-bit digital grayscale image ingest far memory or storage than the same image with the same physical dimensions in 8-bit digital grayscale.

Figure – 5 colored image of retina

Gray Scale Image

Gray Scale is a range of shades of gray without apparent color. The darkest possible shade is black and the lightest possible shade is white. Black means the total absence of transmitted or reflected light and the white means total transmission or reflection of light at all visible wavelength. Intermediate shades of gray are represented by equal brightness levels of the three primary colors [red, green and blue]

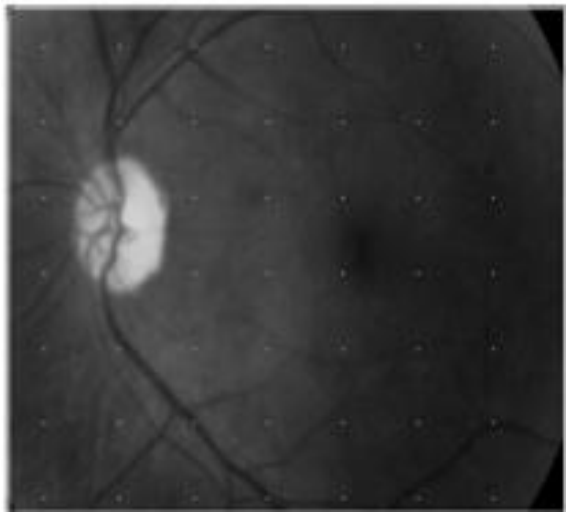


Figure – 6 Gray image of Retina

This is a difference between orignal image and preprocessed image.

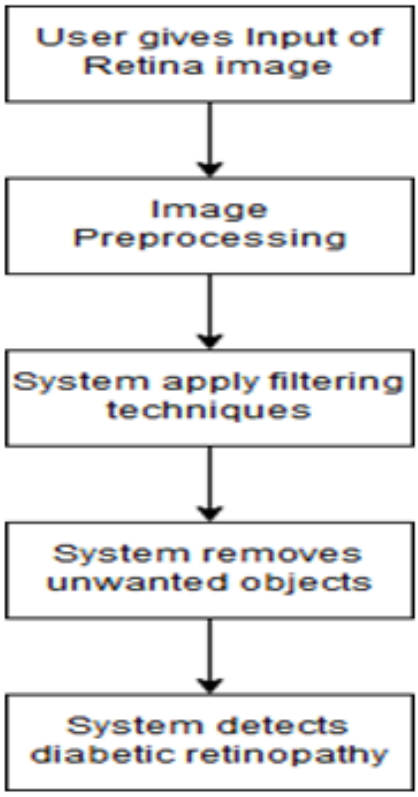


Figure – 7 Methodoloigie of System

Step :- 3 System apply Filtering Techniques (CNN Algorithm)

In this step we apply CNN algorithm to forther processes. The Convolutional Neural Network gained popularity by its use of image data, and is currently the state of the art for identifying what an image is,or what is hold in the image. CNN play an important role in tasks like automatically generating captions for images. CNN have a different architecture than regular Neural Networks. Regular Neural Networks transform an input by putting it through a series of hidden layers. Each layer is build of a set of neurons, where each layer is fully connected to all neurons in the layer before. Finally, there is a last fully- connected layer - the output layer - that represent the predictions. Convolutional Neural Networks are a bit different. First of all, the layers are organised in 3 dimensions: width, height and depth. The neurons in one layer further do not connect to all the neurons in the next layer but only to a small region of it. Lastly, the final output will be reduced to a single vector of probability scores, organized along the depth dimension.

Step :- 4 System Removes unwanted objects

After apply CNN algorithm on image we remove the unwanted objects from output. And then we can easily detect Diabetic Retinopathy. So that it is required to remove unwanted objects from applicable image.

Step :- 5 System detect Diabetic Retinopathy

After performing all operations we can easily detect Diabetic Retinopathy.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The presented system is detected Diabetic Retinopathy using input and dataset of thremal images and applicable of CNN algorithm using that we imlemented the Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy using Thremal images and CNN Algorithm.

This system is implement on the Windows10 Operating System and it take 4 GB RAM. For Execution of the proposed technique, a development machine is utilized which is equipped with Intel i3 processor relizing the processing tasks along with 500 GB of storage and 4 GB of physical memory.

Processing :-

Let S be the Whole system which consists: S= {IP, Pro, OP}.
Where,

- IP is the input of the system.
- Pro is the procedure applied to the system to process the given input.
- OP is the output of the system.

A. Input:

IP = {u, F,}.
Where,

- u be the user.
- F be set of files used for sending

B. Procedure:

Process

- Admin :- Admin module will be on web module. Admin will verify user information and allow or reject to user. Load the Dataset.
- User :- User registers into system with personal information. Automatically user verification request send to admin. After verification user can login into system.
- System :- System detects with the help of Dataset. Diabetic eye disease is a chronic disease a Detects various organs of human body including the eye.

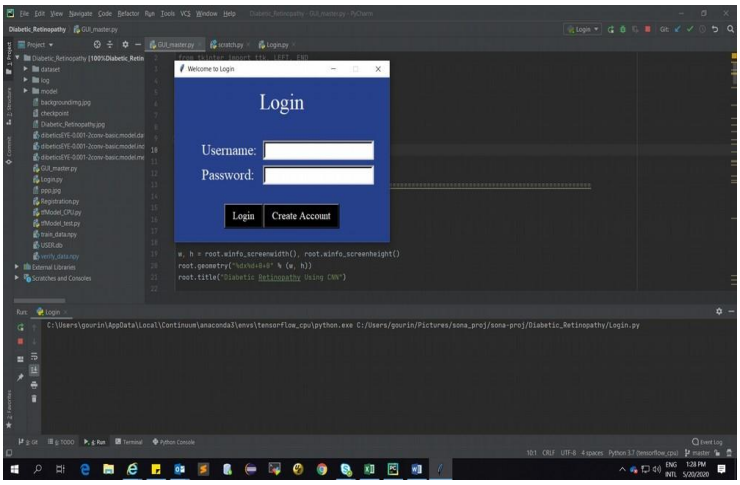
C. Output:

System detects Diabetic eye disease using ratina.

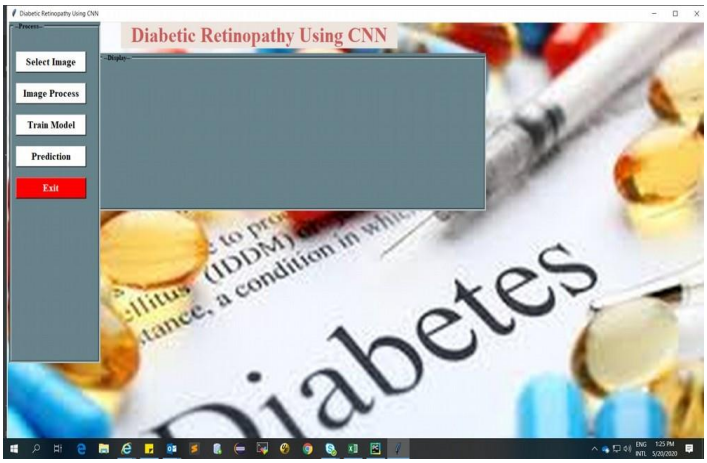
4.1 STAGS OF RESULT

Stag :– 1 User will create the Account in System

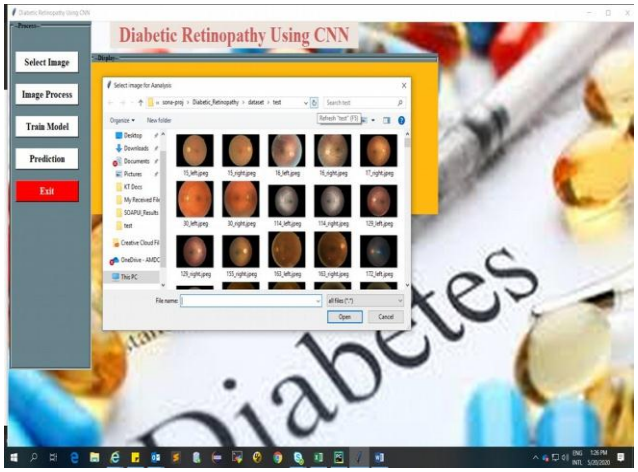
Stag :– 2 User will Login in the Account in System



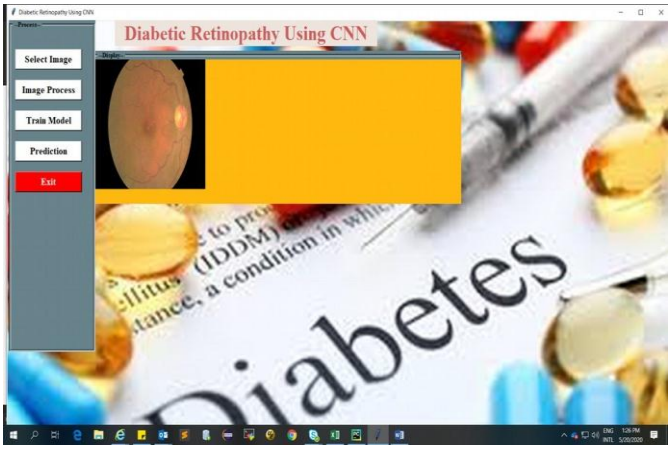
Stag :– 2 User will Enter into System

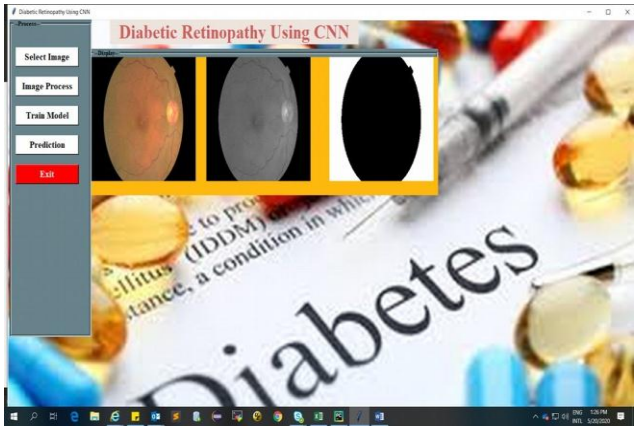


Stag :– 2 User will Take Input of Image

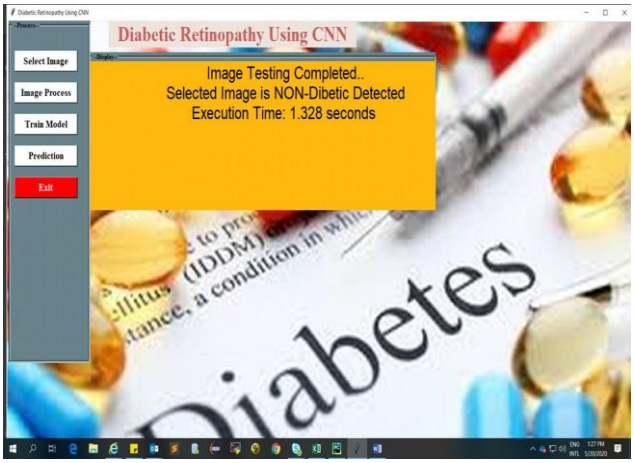


Stag :– 2 Preprocessing of Image which is taken by User





Stag :– 2 Training of the Model and Prediction of Image in Diabetic or Non-Diabetic which is taken by User



In our system camera captures the object and verify in the system. then it will find the object and detect the object by its name.

In tracking, an object can be defined as anything that is of interest. For example, vehicles on a road,cricket match ball. Any object which is present in the nearby environment that may be important to track in a specific domain. The appearance and shapes can be represented by object. First we will describe the representation of object shape. Representation of objects is very important in object detection and tracking. There are various ways used to represent objects.

The winning model on the localization sub-task was a network that predicts a single bounding box and a confidencescore for each object category in the image. Such a model captures the whole-image context around the objects. We suggest a saliency-inspired neural network model for detection in this paper, which predicts a set of class-agnostic bounding boxes along with a single score for each box, corresponding to its possibility of containing any object of interest.

When we want computers to understand complex scenes. Image captioning is one such task. We have to train a model to give out the category of a given image is to first explain each image in a training set with a label from a predefined set of categories.

In this way we can implement the system which is detect the Diabetic Retinopathy.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In the proposed work, a non-intrusive system has been displayed to assess the nearness of diabetic retinopathy. The order of diabetic sick and typical eye IR pictures is done through CNN(Convolution Neural Network)classifier utilizing different blend of surface and factual highlights. The recreation results show that the classifier in the location of diabetic retinopathy performed in the acknowledged level and give precision, affectability, particularity utilizing CNN classifier.

5.1 FUTURE SCOPE

In the proposed work, a non-invasive procedure has been presented to evaluate the presence of diabetic diseases in the eye. The classication of diabetic diseased and normal eye IR images is done through CNN classier using various combination of texture and statistical features The simulation results indicate that the classier in the detection of diabetic diseased eye performed in the accepted level.

- The system could also be extended to detect other retinal diseases like glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration.
- In future, the algorithm could however be developed for the detection of dark lesions such as hemorrhages in addition to micro-aneurysms detection.
- The system could be extended to segmentation of color fundus videos and optical coherence tomographic images.

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