International Journal of
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS IN ENGINEERING
ISSN:2147-6799 www.ijisae.org Original Research Paper

Deep Learning Based Brain Tumor Analysis with Manual Layer Selection

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Submitted: 03/10/2023 **Revised:** 20/11/2023 **Accepted:** 30/11/2023

Abstract: Computer scientists in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) aim to build computers and Programmes with cognitive abilities that mimic those of humans in areas such as voice recognition, learning, planning, and problem solving. The term "deep learning" refers to a set of algorithms in machine learning; these algorithms are a subset of a larger family of approaches for machine learning based on "learning representations" of data. In order to facilitate the quick and simple diagnosis and identification of brain tumours, deep learning is employed as a way to generate detection and classification models utilizing MRI imaging. Using deep learning methods, a model for detecting brain tumours will be developed and discussed in this thesis. Finding an efficient method of detecting brain tumours using MRI to aid in the brain doctor's ability to make quick, correct judgments is the objective. According to a study released by the World Health Organization in 2021, Asia has the greatest mortality rate from CNS diseases such brain cancer. The key to saving many of these lives is early cancer detection. The model has been developed and deployed, and it makes use of a dataset including 10,000 photos to identify brain tumours using Deep Learning methods. Proposed Work has achieved the accuracy level of 98.4%.

Keywords**:** *Deep Learning, Cancer, AI techniques, VCG, Extraction, Machine Learning*

1. Introduction

With the help of artificial intelligence (AI), systems may be trained to learn and develop on their own via machine learning. In machine learning, the goal is to create algorithms that can access and process data for autonomous learning. First, we observe or are shown something, like an example, a situation, or a set of instructions [1], and then we use it to look for patterns and determine how to improve our future decision-making based on the lessons we've learned. The major objective is to provide computers the ability to learn and behave like people, as well as to enhance their learning on their own over time via the use of data and knowledge gleaned through actual observations and interactions [2].

To forecast the future [3], supervised machine learning algorithms may take what they've learned from the past and apply it to fresh data with the help of labelled examples. An inferred function is generated by the learning algorithm from the study of a given training dataset, and is then used to make predictions about output values. When properly trained, the system can generate targets from any inputs. The learning algorithm may check its results against the proper results and repair any mistakes it finds. When training data does not include predetermined labels or categories, researchers turn to unsupervised machine learning techniques. How computers may infer functionality to explain the underlying structure of nameless data is the focus of unsupervised learning. Instead of searching for the proper output, the system may draw inferences from the data sets to characterize the unidentified data's underlying structures. Algorithms for semi-supervised machine learning [4] sit between supervised and unsupervised approaches, training on both labelled and unlabeled data sets (usually a small quantity of branded data and a significant number of unidentified data). Using this approach, learning accuracy may be greatly enhanced in automated systems. Whenever the acquisition of labelled data necessitates the use of specialized and/or relevant resources for training or learning purposes, semi-supervised approaches are often used. Otherwise, there is often no extra cost associated with acquiring anonymized data. As a kind of machine learning, reinforcement algorithms engage with their surroundings by taking action in response to challenges and analyzing the results to determine whether or not those efforts were successful. The most essential aspects

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of learning via reinforcement are the pursuit of trial, error, and delayed reward. Using this technique, machines and software agents may figure out for themselves what actions would provide the best results in any given scenario. The agent can determine the optimal course of action with only a few boost notes of compensation. In order to construct the Proposed System [5], these methods were used.

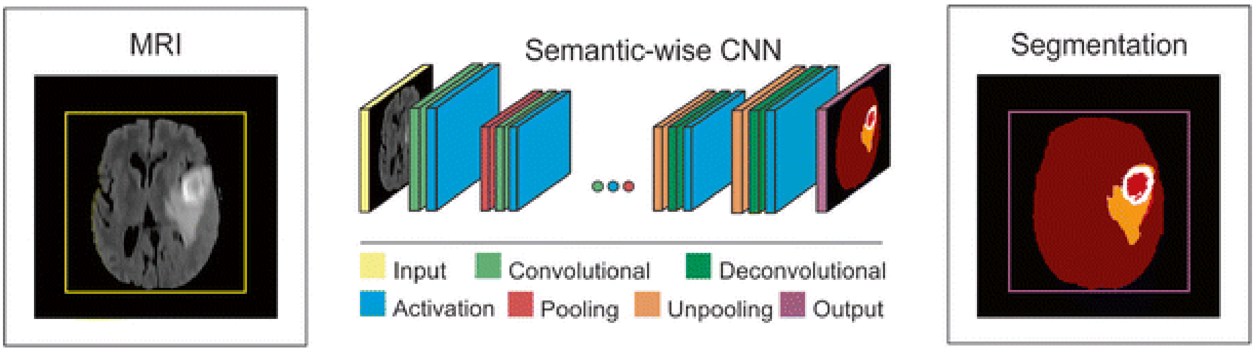

Fig 1. Deep Learning Method

2. Related Works

Large datasets are now manageable with the help of machine learning. It may take more time and money to train them, but in the end they may deliver quicker and more accurate results when trying to spot potentially profitable possibilities or major concerns. In order to improve machine learning's ability to analyse huge volumes of data, it may be combined with other forms of artificial intelligence and cognitive approaches [6]. A subset of machine learning and AI, deep learning attempts to simulate the method in which people learn. In data science, where other key components include statistical analysis and predictive modelling, deep learning plays a crucial role. As a result, data scientists who are tasked with gathering, analysing, and interpreting massive volumes of data will find deep learning to be a very helpful tool [7]. A brain tumour is a very dangerous kind of cancer. Being a unique part of the human body's primary nerve motor, where even a seemingly little flaw may have far-reaching consequences, it has significant impacts. This is why research into methods of early identification of brain tumour anxiety is so crucial [8]. The potential for successful treatment and survival for affected individuals is greatly enhanced by early diagnosis [9]. Treatments for cancer have come a long way in recent years, particularly for the earliest stages of the disease. Survival rates are much higher for those who are able to start therapy right away as opposed to those who don't have that option.

Images of brain tumours are often separated between those with tumours and those without using the FCM clustering technique [10]. A certain amount of background noise was encountered during the MRI scan of the brain. The FCM clustering algorithm in MR imaging relies on intensity inhomogeneity and Noise robustness techniques for detecting brain tumours. Automation of 3D segmentation in MRI scans for brain tumours by using parametric models, as opposed to the grandeur of simple multiplication, lessens the impact on intensity. Brain Atlas is able to map a normal brain by using non-rigid transformations. The primary goals of this transformation are tumour isolation, probability computation [11], and discovery of auto-initialization. Normal brain tissue is classified as white matter, grey matter, tumour tissue, and cerebrospinal fluid (background). The S/N ratio was improved and unwanted noise was eliminated by using pre-processing. To improve the efficiency of cranial segmentation, a threshold-based rule set may be implemented [12] – [14]. We find the brain tissue within the brain itself. Essentially, it is a kind of tissue used for the transmission of electrical impulses, which is the primary means through which humans communicate. The brain's tissue may be broken down into two main categories: grey matter and white matter. The neurons in grey matter are unmyelinated. A neuronal interconnection, in other words. White matter is a neuron that has been myelinated [15]. It's a kind of neuron that relays information inside the brain, linking different sections of the grey matter to one another..

3. Proposed Model

One effective method of image processing is the convolutional neural network, a subset of the artificial neural network family developed for use in image identification and processing. Convolution is a unique form of linear operation that the network uses to analyse pixel input. Neural networks are called "convolutional" when at least one of its layers use convolutional operations in lieu of ordinary matrix multiplication. To put it simply, a neural network is a computer system designed to mimic the way in which neurons in the human brain communicate with one another. It is necessary to feed pictures into traditional neural networks in lower-resolution portions since the networks are not well-suited for image processing. CNN's "neurons" are organised similarly to the frontal lobe, the part of the brain that is responsible for visual processing in humans and other animals. The neurons are stacked in layers to span the whole visual field, solving the neural network's inability to interpret images in a unified fashion that plagues conventional neural architectures. CNNs use a system similar to a multilayer perceptron optimized for little computational overhead as shown in figure 2. The layers of a CNN are as indicated in Figure 1, a hidden layer composed of several convolutional layers, pooling layers, fully connected layers, and normalizing layers. The most prevalent layers are the convolutional layers, grouping layers, and related layers.

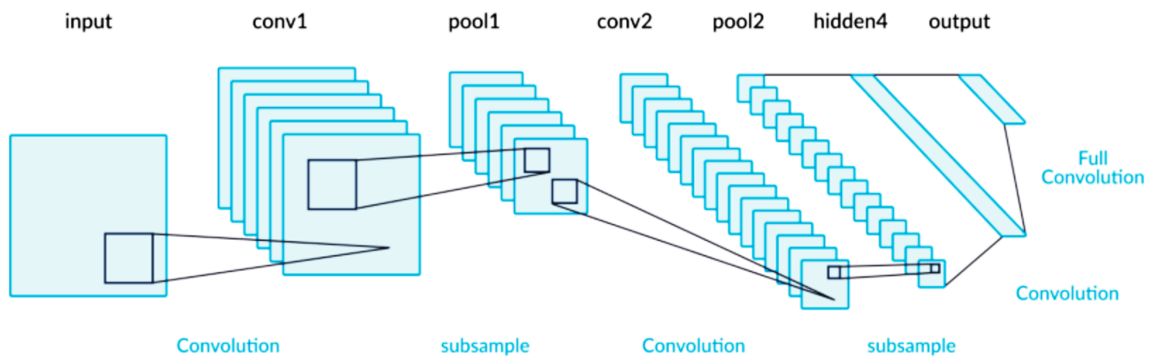

Fig 2. Architectural Diagram of Deep Learning

Algorithm

Input: Images from Online Database.

Pre-Processing the Image.

If images are Processed **then**

Extract using CNN.

Send the images to another layer.

Classify the Images using hidden layer.

Calculate values with dependencies.

else

Repeat.

Output: Brain Tumor Detected using DL

3.1. Repeated Preprocessing

During the pre-processing phase, a picture is edited to improve its quality for later usage. As a second stage after the first picture capture, the photos undergo preliminary processing. Image modifications will be applied in a manner that is specific to the chosen class. Enhanced discrimination and decreased background noise have contributed to this change. A picture's illumination has to be preprocessed in order to be distinguished from one another. The pre-processing stage includes adjustments to the colour balance, identification of edges, removal of noise, and histogram equalisation. To reduce the visual effect of interference, several different filter methods are utilised. Improving the image's quality may often help clarify its significance. In addition, it enhances the visual aspects of an image and makes it appropriate for a certain use. It is crucial to do some kind of pre-processing on CT scans in order to decrease the noise within them and to prepare the input pictures in a manner that is favourable to further processing processes, such as image segmentation. Because to our work, we are now using ADWMF to reduce background noise while guarding the integrity of the valuable information it carries. Improved image quality is achieved by the use of pre-processing techniques.

3.2. Segmentation with CNNs Scheme

In this way, the unified areas match those in the picture. It is possible to extract the most relevant aspects of a picture using segmentation. By reducing the number of pixels that need to be extracted and sorted, our method speeds up those procedures. Isolation is more difficult to accomplish. CT scans images and a lot of data because of the extra height and width that must be observed with the network's computation. Segmentation examines pre-processed pictures to identify features, such as objects or borders, that contribute to the image's aesthetic appeal. The incorporation of images into context aids in the recognition of vital information. Thus, the aforementioned show.

3.3. Feature extraction with Hidden layer

Reducing the number of options available to the user to only one or two is what this requires. It's a system for maintaining a database of picture captions. Some examples of useful functions obtained from the segmented picture include the spot, mean, irregularity index, equivalent diameter, perimeter, regular deviation, and entropy. Following feature extraction, the data is sent into a Neural classifier that learns to identify out-of-the-ordinary cases within a specific category. According on the retrieved features, the classifier will place the unknown object in the most suitable category. The LBP property acts as a condensed consistency descriptor by encoding, as a single bit value, the comparability results between a core pixel and its neighbouring pixels. The operator is practical since it may be used as a single test for evaluating structural and statistical robustness. The feature is considered a voxel because it finds the peaks in an image by counting their peaks' tips.

4. Performance Evaluation

From start, we built a model consisting of 15 convolutional layers and a fully linked hidden layer. Activation is utilised at the output layer, which must provide probabilities for each class. Adam optimization was used to fine-tune the network. The model is now ready for training, and during this time, it will iterate through increasing sized batches of the training data. Gradients will be calculated and network weights updated automatically after each batch. An epoch is the time it takes to complete one training set iteration. In most cases, training will continue until the loss converges to a constant. We improved the model's validation accuracy by adding checkpoints. Because the network may begin overfitting after a certain number of epochs, this is helpful. These capabilities are realised with the aid of "Keras's" call-back function. At certain points in the training process, such as when an epoch of training concludes, a call-back function or group of functions is executed. "Keras" has inbuilt support for learning rate scheduling and model check-pointing. Following training and validation, our model achieved a 100% training accuracy and a 98.2% validation accuracy. All figure 3, 4 and 5 gives view of proposed system compared with existing system.

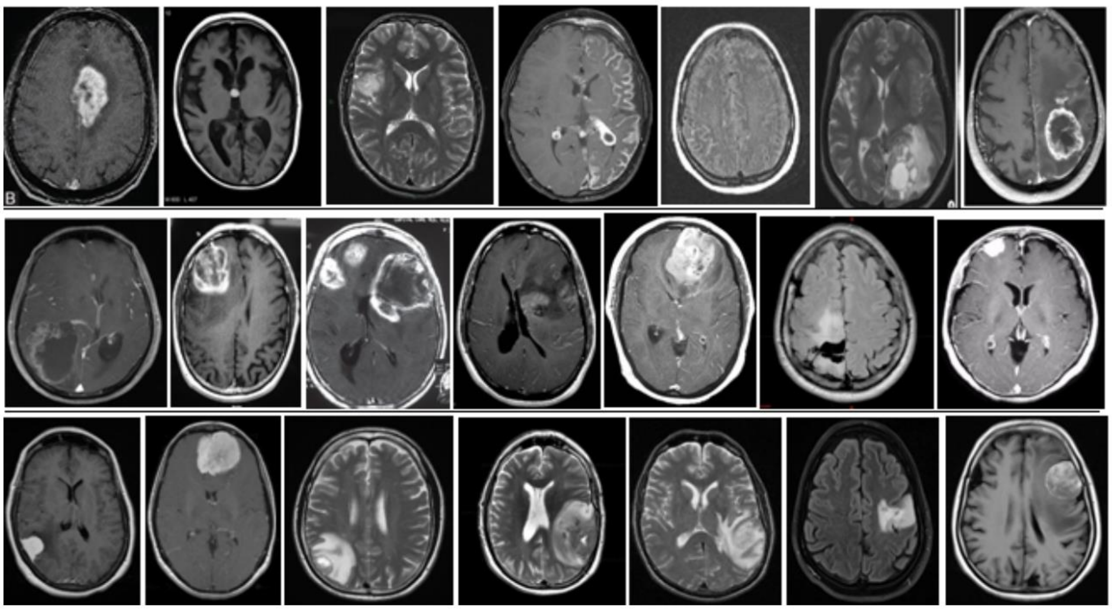

Fig 3. Abnormal of cancerous area

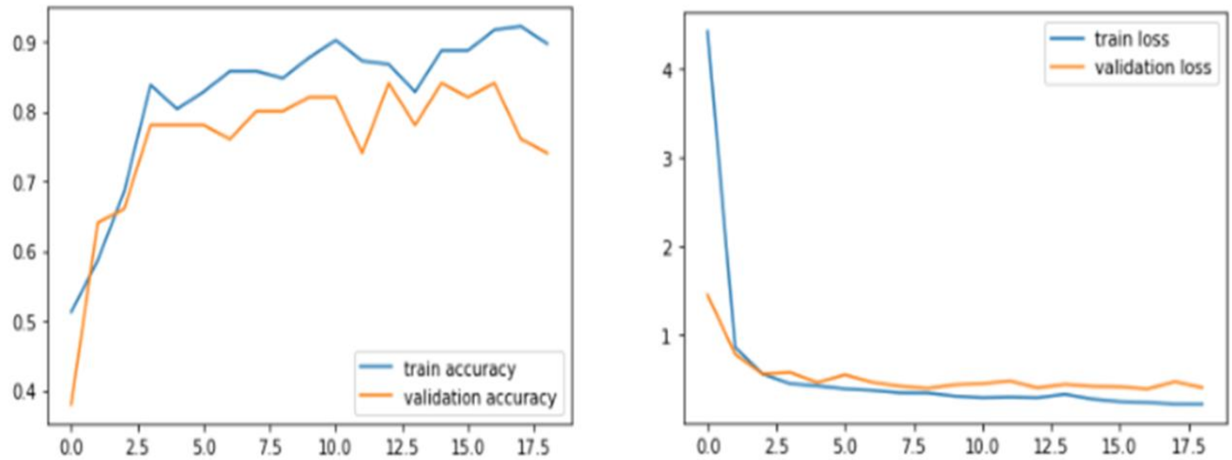

Fig 4. Accuracy level

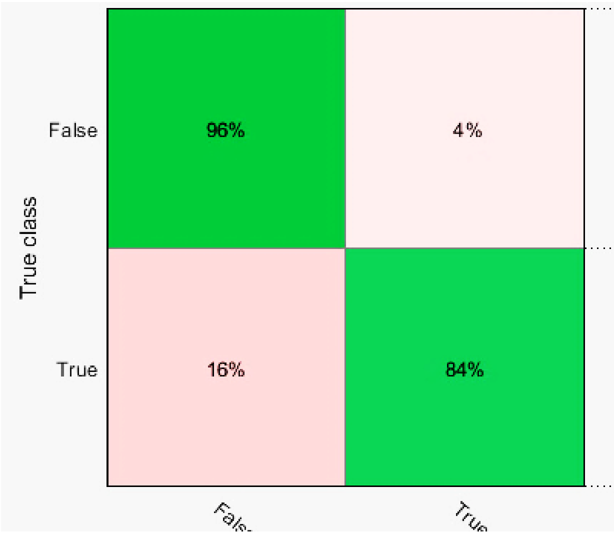

Fig 5. Confusion Matrix

5. Conclusion

In this work, we present the implementation of a Convolutional Neural Network and a data augmentation approach for classifying brain tumours. We provided a comprehensive analysis of the different CNN designs and their limitations while working with a small dataset. Conquering this obstacle is the objective. Then, we showed that data augmentation may help us out when working with sparse brain tumour datasets and make it possible to get better results. The model's success in experiments demonstrating picture classification is encouraging. Even with a small MRI data set, our data-augmented system demonstrated strong detection efficiency and the utility of assessment measures. Our long-term goals include the investigation of a broader range of data sets, a more intricate architecture, and further data augmentation strategies.

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