



## Brain Tumor Detection Using Deep Features in the Latent Space

Jyostna Devi Bodapati<sup>1\*</sup>, Annepu Vijay<sup>1</sup>, Naralasetti Veeranjanyulu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of CSE, Vignan's Foundation for Science Technology and Research, Vadlamudi 522213, India

<sup>2</sup> Department of IT, Vignan's Foundation for Science Technology and Research, Vadlamudi 522213, India

Corresponding Author Email: [bjd\\_cse@vignan.ac.in](mailto:bjd_cse@vignan.ac.in)

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### ABSTRACT

Tumor grown in the human brains is one of the significant reasons that lead to loss of lives globally. Tumor is malignant collection of cells that grow in the human body. If these tumors grow in the brain, then they are called as brain tumors. Every year large number of human lives are lost due to this disease. Early detection of the disease might save the lives but requires experienced clinicians and diagnostic procedure that requires time and is very expensive. Therefore, there is a requirement for a robust system that automates the process of tumor identification. The idea behind this paper is to diagnose brain tumors by identifying the affected regions from the brain MRI images using machine learning approaches. In the proposed approach, prominent features of the tumor images are collected by passing them through a pre-trained Convolutional Network, VGG16. We observe that SVM gives better accuracy than other models. Though we achieve 84% accuracy, we feel the performance is not satisfactory. To make the model more robust, we obtain the most discriminant features, by applying Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) on the features obtained from VGG16. We use different conventional models like logistic regression, K-Nearest neighbor classifier (KNN), Perceptron learning, Multi Layered Perceptron (MLP) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) for the comparison study of the tumor image classification task. The proposed model leads to an accuracy of 100% as deep features extract important characteristics of the data and further LDA projects the data onto the most discriminant directions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Unusual cell growth in the human body is referred to as a Tumor. Tumors that grow in the brain or spinal cord are referred to as brain tumors. Tumors can either be benign or malignant. Tumors that spread to other body parts are called as malignant while those that will not spread are called as benign. Malignant tumors are harmful than benign tumors as they invade other parts of brain. Though benign tumors do not invade other parts they are still harmful as they cause problems by pressing other tissues of the brain. Hence early detection of these tumors helps to save lives. Brain tumor, statistically, is the 10<sup>th</sup> leading cause of deaths in both men and women [1]. Every year thousands of people suffer and evade their lives due to these brain tumors.

Diagnosis of Brain cancer involves Physical examination of MRI, X-Ray or CT scan. Among all the possible methods, diagnosis through MRI images is the most reliable and safest method as it does not involve exposing the body to any sort of harmful radiation. Given the MRI image, it is required to identify whether the tumor is present or not in the image. Once the tumor is confirmed then finding the location and size of the tumor is required. Doing this manually requires experts in the domain, time taking and expensive moreover it is prone to errors. Hence manually doing this is not effective and automation would be very much helpful to clinicians to identify the tumors in the brain. In this work, we introduce a simple tool based on machine learning to identify presence or absence of tumors in the MRI scan of the human brain. Focus of this work is on predicting the presence or absence of the

tumor not on the segmentation part.

Since the introduction, numerous techniques that leverage machine learning have been introduced for tumor identification and detection. Majority of work in the literature focuses on deciding whether a tumor is present or not in the given image. Once the tumor is confirmed then the objective could be classifying the type of tumors [2-5]. Another line of research after tumor confirmation could be to find the location of the tumor and segment it [6-9]. There are few methods that can do both identification of the tumor and then segmenting the affected parts [10, 11].

Though there are a good number of methods available in the literature, all of them are either suboptimal or complex. In this paper we focus on designing a simple, optimal and robust model for detecting the tumor as early as possible given the MRI image of brain by leveraging existing machine learning algorithms. In the proposed approach, prominent features of the brain MRI image are collected by passing them through a pre-trained ConvNet, VGG16. According to the literature, VGG16 features give state of the art results for classification of the given images [12], hence we extract deep features of the given MRI image using pre-trained VGG16 model. The features extracted from VGG16 are used to learn a model that automates the process of tumor Screening. We used different conventional and simple models [13, 14] like logistic regression, K-Nearest neighbor classifier (KNN), Perceptron learning, Multi-Layer feed forward neural network (MLFFNN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) [15] for comparative studies. We observe that SVM gives better accuracy among the other models. Though the existing methods give 84%

accuracy, the performance is not satisfactory. To improve the performance further, we apply linear transformation on the data. The directions for projections are obtained by using Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA). Deep features extracted from pretrained CNN (VGG16) are projected in the most discriminant directions to obtain the most discriminant features [16]. These projected features are used for training the model that in turn leads to an optimal model with an accuracy of 100%. That proposed model gives zero error on the test data though it is simple without any complex structures.

Following are the major contributions of the proposed work:

- Design a simple yet optimal and robust classifier for recognizing the presence of tumor in brain MRI images
- Usage of deep features to get important characteristics of the MRI image
- Use linear projections to reduce the number of features while preserving discrimination information

## 2. RELATED WORK

In the beginning of this section, we present the conventional models available in the literature for brain tumor classification. Then we will present a detailed study of deep learning-based models for the same task.

This part of this section gives taxonomy of conventional models available in the literature for the task of tumor identification [2-5, 7, 17, 18]. Multiple approaches on detection and classification of the type of tumors [2-5, 18]. Another set of methods focus on segmenting the region of interest after detecting the tumor [7, 17].

Gabor filters are used to extract texture-based features from the images [2]. To avoid over-fitting, unwanted feature elimination is done by feature selection methods like rank-based methods and recursive feature elimination methods. SVM based recursive feature elimination approach is used to retain important features and to eliminate unwanted features from the data. This model is compared with the standard dimensionality reduction techniques like constrained LDA.

The problem of tumor classification is treated as a voxel classification task as the voxel class is dependent on their neighboring voxels [3]. Conditional random field (CRF) methods are used to represent spatial relationships among the voxels.

Various filters have been applied to remove noise from the images [4], then wavelet features are extracted and finally the images are classified using support vector-based classification methods.

Feature selection methods (wrapper based) are used to extract important features from the features extracted from regions of interest [5]. KNN classifier is used to discriminate low grade neoplasm to high grade neoplasms.

Alignment-based features are used to fragment the tumor affected region from the given brain tumor images [7]. Four different types of alignment-based features, intensity and spatial normalized images, normal tissue spatial priors, expected intensity spatial maps and smoothed spatial brain mask and left to right symmetry have been considered in this work. The quality of segmentation is measured by Jaccard similarity measure.

DCT features are extracted from the given CT scan images and the Bayesian classification model is used to identify whether tumor is present in the given image or not [17]. If the initial test gives a positive result (means tumor exists) then to

extract the tumor part, simple k-means algorithm is applied. An SVM based classification is proposed that uses LBP features extracted from the MRI images [18].

In the next part of this section we present different deep learning models [9, 11, 19, 20-22] that are available in the literature. Few works [9, 20-22] focus on either detection of classification or classification of the type of tumors. The region of image is segmented before image is being classified [8, 11, 19].

A fully convolutional neural network (FCNN) with Continuous random field (CRF) is proposed by Zhao et al. [9] to segment the affected region from the given image. DWT based features are extracted, and deep learning models are used as classification methods to identify the type of tumor [20].

A convolution neural network-based method is proposed to grade tumor type and the kernels at different layers of the trained CNN have been reported for visualization [21]. A CNN based segmentation method is proposed. They claim that small size kernels like 3 x 3 size works better than other kernel sizes as they allow deeper architectures [22].

A deep learning-based approach has been proposed [19]. C-means clustering, a fuzzy technique is used to slice the tumor part. Initially, tumor part is segmented, and features are extracted using DWT and then for dimensionality reduction (Principal component analysis) PCA is applied over the features to avoid over-fitting. Finally, a deep architecture is trained to classify the data.

To segment the tumor part from the given MRI images they proposed a deep learning-based method [8]. This deep learning network can extract both local as well as global contextual features simultaneously. Different deep learning-based techniques and models were studied focusing on both segmentation and classification [11].

Most of the existing methods use conventional models for classification and hand-crafted features for feature extraction. Few other methods use deep features that are learned as part of the deep model that is used for classification. In case of former models, the model is not robust and in the latter case, the models are robust, but we need large datasets. Our objective is to create a simple and robust model with limited dataset and with limited computational power. To achieve our objective, we use deep models that are pre-trained on large datasets to extract features and conventional models to classify the given brain tumor images. To further improve the performance of the models, we reduced the dimensionality of the data using linear projections. As the features are reduced the models are immune to over-fit and robust.

## 3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

We propose a simple and robust machine learning based approach to identify the severity level of tumor in brain based on their MRI images. In the proposed method we do not need much pre-processing of the training data which reduces the time during testing. Instead of applying complex pre-processing steps we extract the features that are most descriptive.

Hand crafted features like gist, hog and sift gives global or local representation of the image. Till the entry of deep learning models, the hand-crafted features were dominant and being widely used for feature extraction. Deep learning models do not require hand crafted features as the models themselves

can learn the important characteristics of the input images. This special capability of the deep models makes them representation models, as these models can represent the data efficiently. This reduces the conventional feature extraction phase where features are handcrafted. But the downside of the deep learning models is that they need enormous amounts of data for training, which is usually scarce for most of the real-time applications. This problem is addressed by the introduction of transfer learning where the knowledge gained by a deep learning model can be transferred to other models without any training. For example, use pre-trained models like VGG16 to extract features from the given input image.

Pre-trained models are the models that are trained on large amounts of data and the weights updated during the training of the complex model can be applied for similar tasks. VGG16 is one of the pre-trained models that achieve an accuracy of 92.7% on 14 million image dataset with 1000 different classes. Deep models like VGG16, VGG19, ResNet152, InceptionV3 when used for feature extraction are proved to be better than the hand-crafted features as these models can represent the images efficiently.

The complete architecture is divided into 3 different modules named pre-processing, feature extraction and model training and evaluation (Figure 1).

**Pre-processing Module:** The MRI images of the dataset

are of varying sizes. During the pre-processing stage we resize the images of the dataset so that all the images in the entire dataset will be of the same size.

**Feature extraction Module:** During this phase, pre-trained model VGG16 is used to get 4096 deep features. The reason for the poor performance of any machine learning model could be the improper bias and variance. One way to avoid model over-fitting is by reducing the number of dimensions of the data. After extracting deep features from VGG16, to avoid the curse of dimensionality problem we apply linear dimension reduction techniques. Principal component analysis is one of the feature transformation methods, where the features are projected to some other space without loss. In PCA, the data is projected onto the directions of maximum variance. If the class separability information is not preserved after projection, then the performance of the model degrades. LDA addresses this issue by projecting the data onto the directions of max separability. Hence, we prefer LDA to PCA and kernel PCA (KPCA) for data projection in lower dimension space. In this module, we extract deep features and apply linear transformation to reduce the number of dimensions while preserving the class separability information in the data. Figure 2 shows the application of linear transformation as a supervised model. Figure 3(a) shows the detailed architecture of the proposed module.

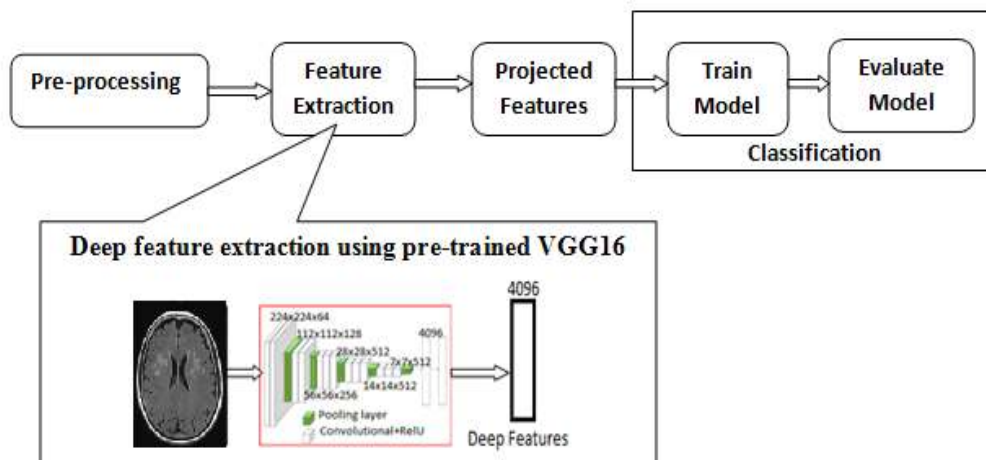


Figure 1. Architecture of the proposed system

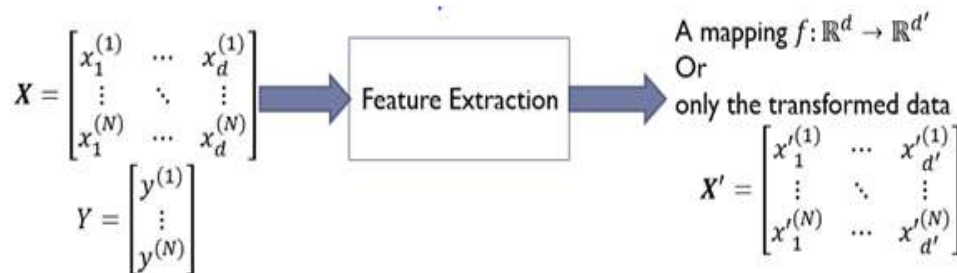
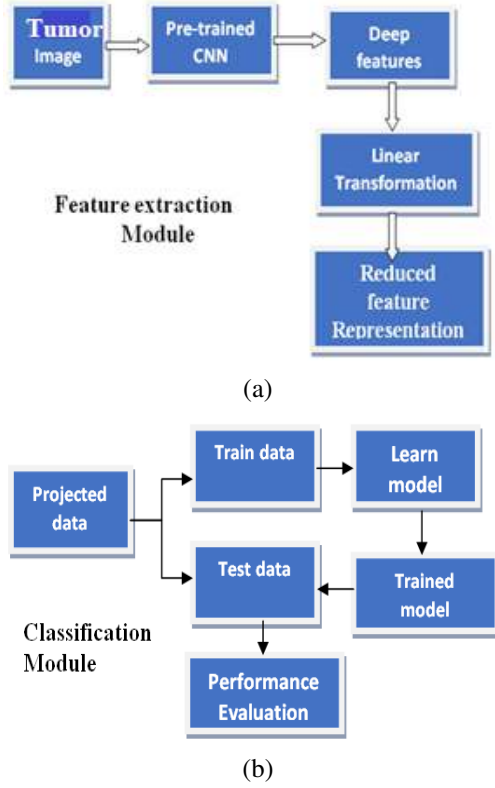


Figure 2. Supervised linear transformation of data

**Model training and evaluation module:** During this phase, we train the model on trained data that is formed using the features in the transformed space, apply the model on test data, evaluate the model performance on test data. Figure 3(b) shows the details of this module.

The proposed model is simple as the model can be any shallow model and the model is robust as the features we

extract from the deep pre-trained models. As the model is trained on large volumes of data, the features we extract are much more efficient. As we need not train any deep model, we do not need large volumes of data for training, neither long time nor enormous computing resources during the model training.



**Figure 3.** (a) Feature extraction module (Upper), (b) Model training and evaluation module (Bottom)

**Pseudo code for the proposed algorithm:** Initially the given brain MRI images are preprocessed, then features are extracted using pretrained model. Then the deep features are projected using one of the projection techniques and then classified. Table 1 shows the proposed algorithm.

Let the data for training be  $\{(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$ , where each  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $y_i \in \{0, 1\}$ .

**Step 1:** Preprocess the images such that all the images in the dataset will be of the same size. For each  $x_i$  in training data apply crop function to bring all the images to the size  $224 \times 224 \times 3$ .

**Step 2:** Load VGG16 pre-trained model and remove the final classification layer, for each example in the training data feed to VGG16 (without) and get the deep features. For each image  $x_i$  in the training dataset get 4096 features

**Step 3:** Apply linear transformation to reduce the dimensions in the most discriminant directions. We use LDA to transform the data to reduced space. Following are the steps involved in LDA transformation:

- Mean of each class  $i$ :  $\mu_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{x \in \omega_i} x$
- Mean of the entire data:  $\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$
- With-in class scatter of class  $i$ :  

$$S_i = \sum_{x \in \omega_i} (x - \mu_i)(x - \mu_i)^T$$
- Find the total with-in scatter matrix:  

$$S_w = S_1 + S_2$$
- Find the between class scatter matrix:  

$$S_B = (\mu_i - \mu)(\mu_i - \mu)^T$$
- Find the eigen vector(s) of  $S_w^{-1} S_B$
- The eigen vectors found in the previous step will be the projection vectors ( $w^*$ ). Create a transformation matrix  $W$  with the eigen vectors.

h. Apply transformation of original data using  $W$ :  
 $x' = W^T x$

**Step 4:** Train a model on the reduced dimensional representation ( $x'$ ); performance of the SVM model is evaluated on test data.

The primal objective function of SVM is:

$$L(w, w_0) = \min [w^T w - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i [y_i (w^T x_i + w_0) - 1]]$$

where,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  are lagrangian multipliers.

The dual objective function of SVM is:

$$L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i^T x_j)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j$$

Subject to the condition that  $\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j y_j = 0$  and  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  are positive integers.

SVM basically gives linear boundary to get a non-linear boundary we can use kernel functions. The dual objective function of SVM with kernel functions is:

$$L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K(x_i^T x_j)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j$$

**Step 5:** After training the model on train data use the trained model on test data to get the performance measure. We use accuracy as the measure:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP+TN}{N}$$

TP (True Positives): Presence of tumor is correctly identified

TN (True Negatives): Absence of tumor is correctly identified.

N: Total number of examples

**Table 1.** Proposed algorithm for Glioma detection

Kernel type	Computation
Linear kernel	$K(x_m, x_n) = a + b x_m^T x_n$
Sigmoid kernel	$K(x_m, x_n) = \tanh(x_m^T x_n + \theta)$
Polynomial kernel	$K(x_m, x_n) = (a x_m^T x_n + b)^d$
Gaussian kernel	$K(x_m, x_n) = \exp(-\frac{\ x_m - x_n\ ^2}{2\sigma^2})$

#### 4. COMPARISON STUDY AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

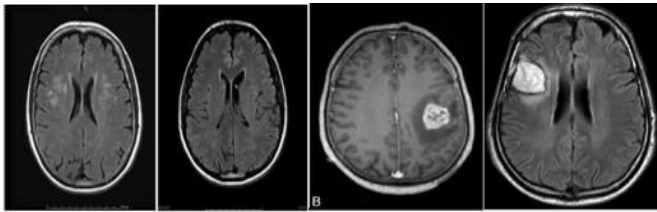
In this section, the results of various experiments we have performed to understand the efficiency of our proposed method are presented. First, we introduce the dataset used for our studies followed by the detailed presentation of results of the proposed model for automatic brain tumor recognition based on MRI images.

**Summary of the dataset:** To prove the efficiency of the proposed model and for the experimental studies we have used the benchmark dataset available at Kaggle [23]. The dataset contains a set of MRI images taken under variety of imaging conditions. The images are rated manually either as tumor exists or as non-tumor images, indicating either the presence or the absence of tumor respectively. The dataset has a total of 253 MRI images belonging to both affected and not affected images. Out of the total images, 155 images are affected while 98 images are non-tumor images.

Figure 4 shows few sample images from the kaggle dataset with tumor and without tumor.

**Table 2.** Summary of the tumor dataset

Number of Total images	253
Number of Tumor images	155
Number of Non-Tumor images	98
Number of pixels in image	2622
Number of Train Images	203
Number of Test Images	50



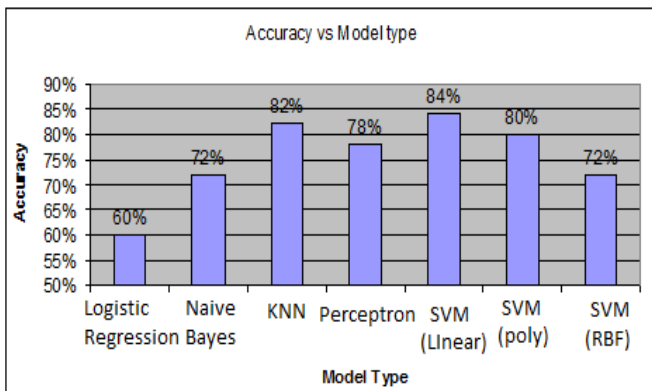
**Figure 4.** Sample images from the dataset without tumor (left 2 images) and with tumor (right 2 images)

**Experiment - Check the brain MRI contains a tumor or not:** The objective here is to identify whether there exists any tumor or not in the given MRI image. As there are only two classes, the task is a binary classification task. Our proposed model is applied on the given dataset in order to prove its robustness.

Various kernels used with SVM in the experiments are given in Table 2. From Table 3 and Figure 5 we can observe that SVM with linear kernel gives more accuracy than other models. Except logistic regression, rest of the models, perform better for this task with very few misclassifications. We observe that the data is linearly separable and applied LDA to project the data to reduced space.

**Table 3.** Performance of different classification models in deep feature space

Classification Model	Accuracy	
Logistic Regression	60%	
Naïve Baye's	72%	
K-Nearest Neighbours (K-NN)	82%	
Perceptron	78%	
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	Linear kernel	84%
	Polynomial kernel	80%
	Gaussian Kernel	72%



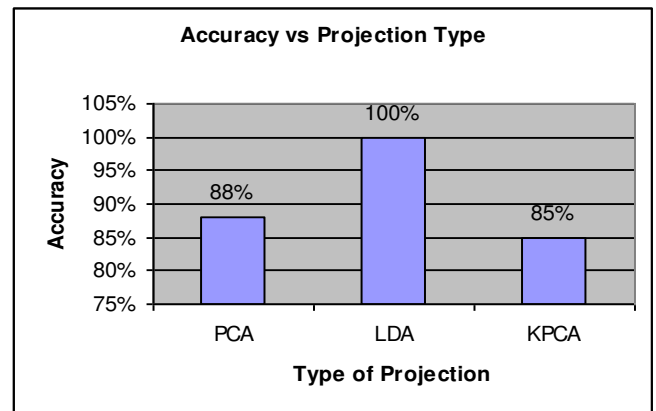
**Figure 5.** Performance of different classification models in deep feature space

**Table 4.** Performance of different classification models after applying different projections

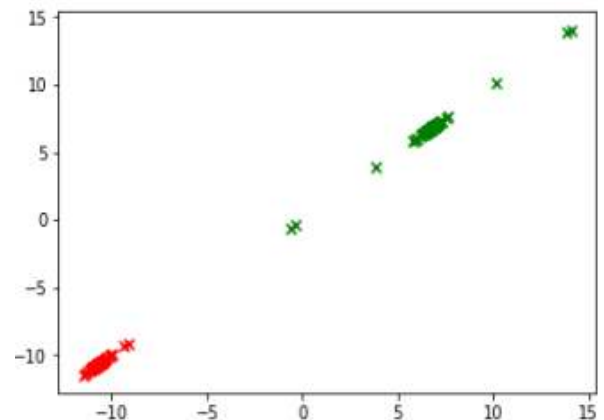
Classification Model	Accuracy after applying different projections		
	PCA	KPCA	LDA
Logistic Regression	84%	58%	100%
Naïve Baye's	60%	53%	100%
K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN)	76%	58%	100%
Perceptron	88%	61%	100%
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	Linear kernel	80%	78%
	Polynomial kernel	78%	85%
	Gaussian Kernel	65%	85%

From Table 4 we can observe that the models have become more robust in the reduced feature space. The reason for this could be the data is projected to the space where it is linearly separable. Especially when the data is projected using LDA the data became linearly separable hence the model classifies the data without any errors.

Based on the results shown in Table 3 and Figure 6 we can observe that all the models (except SVM with kernel) classify the data with 0 error when the data is projected using LDA. Parameters used for SVM are  $g=0.2$  and  $c=1000$ . SVM with RBF kernel misclassifies few examples but the reason could be bad width parameter.



**Figure 6.** Performance of the model in different reduced spaces



**Figure 7.** Deep features of MRI image data projected onto 1D



Figure 7 shows the image data after projecting the data to 1-D. As the data is linearly separable in 1D even simple linear models like logistic regression and KNN classifies the data without any misclassifications.

**Table 5.** Performance of SVM with different number of projections using PCA

Dimensions for projection (K)	5	12	50	62	81	100	201
Accuracy	88%	78%	88%	88%	84%	80%	82%

In Table 5, K value indicates the number of directions used for projection using PCA. Using PCA we can project the data from 1 to maximum number of features. We have varied the number of projections from 1 to 201 directions. With just 5 dimensions SVM gives 88% accuracy. The reason for the high performance of the proposed model could be the features and the directions of projection. The features we get are the best features from deep CNN and then to avoid over-fitting of the models we project the data in the directions of the maximum separability.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The objective of our work is to develop a model that can automatically predict the existence of brain tumor from given MRI images. Our proposed model is simple yet robust. Initially deep features are extracted from pre-trained VGG16 to represent the more prominent features from the brain MRI images. To avoid over-fitting of the model the extracted deep features are projected to reduced dimensions while preserving the class discriminant information. Based on the experiments, we claim that when deep features are projected, performance of the classification models improve. LDA based projection gives robust performance than other projections. The power of deep learning and simplicity of the models make the model more robust. Hence the proposed model classifies the tumor images without any misclassifications.

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