© June 2018 | IJIRT | Volume 5 Issue 1 | ISSN: 2349-6002

Classification of Brain Tumor Using Recurrent Neural Networks

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***Abstract*- Brain is an organ that controls activities of all the parts of the body. Recognition of automated brain tumor in Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a difficult task due to complexity of size and location variability. This automatic method detects all the type of cancer present in the body. Previous methods for tumor are time consuming and less accurate. In the present work, statistical analysis morphological and thresholding techniques are used to process the images obtained by MRI. Feed-forward back-prop neural network is used to classify the performance of tumors part of the image. This method results high accuracy and less iterations detection which further reduces the consumption time.**

***Index Terms*- Tumor, MRI.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Neural networks process information in a similar way the human brain does. The network is composed of a large number of highly interconnected processing elements(neurones) working in parallel to solve a specific problem. Neural networks learn by example. They cannot be programmed to perform a specific task. The examples must be selected carefully otherwise useful time is wasted or even worse the network might be functioning incorrectly. The disadvantage is that because the network finds out how to solve the problem by itself, its operation can be unpredictable. Neural networks and conventional algorithmic computers are not in competition but complement each other. There are tasks are more suited to an algorithmic approach like arithmetic operations and tasks that are more suited to neural networks. Image segmentation is required to delineate the boundaries of the ROIs ensuring, in our case, that tumors are printed and labeled systematically across subjects. Segmentation can be performed manually, automatically, or semi-automatically. The manual method is time intense and its accuracy extremely depends on the domain knowledge of the operator. Specifically, various approaches have been projected to deal with the task of segmenting brain tumors in MR images. The performance of these approaches usually depends on the accuracy of the spatial probabilistic information collected by domain specialists. In previous work, we projected associate degree automatic segmentation rule that is supported the fuzzy connectedness concept. The main idea is to assign to each combine of voxels, x, y, in the image, a real number between zero and one indicating their connectedness. Starting with many seed points, all the voxels are mechanically appointed to the structure to which they have the very best connectedness price.. However, in this work we do not take into consideration the placement of the growth in the classification model so we tend to do not use registration. Image segmentation is required to delineate the boundaries of the ROIs ensuring, in our case, that tumors are printed and labeled systematically across subjects. Segmentation can be performed manually, automatically, or semi-automatically. The manual method is time intense and its accuracy extremely depends on the domain knowledge of the operator. Specifically, various approaches have been projected to deal with the task of segmenting brain tumors in MR images. The performance of these approaches usually depends on the accuracy of the spatial probabilistic information collected by domain specialists. In previous work, we projected associate degree automatic segmentation rule that is supported the fuzzy connectedness concept.

II. NEURAL NETWORKS

An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is an information processing paradigm that is inspired by the way biological nervous systems, such as the brain, process information. The key element of this paradigm is the novel structure of the information processing system. It is composed of a large number of highly interconnected processing elements (neurones) working in unison to solve specific problems. ANNs, like people, learn by example. An ANN is configured for a specific application, such as pattern recognition or data classification, through a learning process. Learning in biological systems involves adjustments to the synaptic connections that exist between the neurons.

a) Feed forward back propagation neural networks

BPNN was designed and trained using nntool in Matlab. First, one hidden layer between input and output layers with 250 nodes was chosen. The type of activation function chosen in the first was Log sigmoid. Then for the same network, activation function was replaced first by Tan sigmoid function, and then by pure linear functions. Using the network with Log sigmoid function, a number of nodes in hidden layer were first increased to 270 and then decreased to 230 to find out if this application needs more or less nodes.

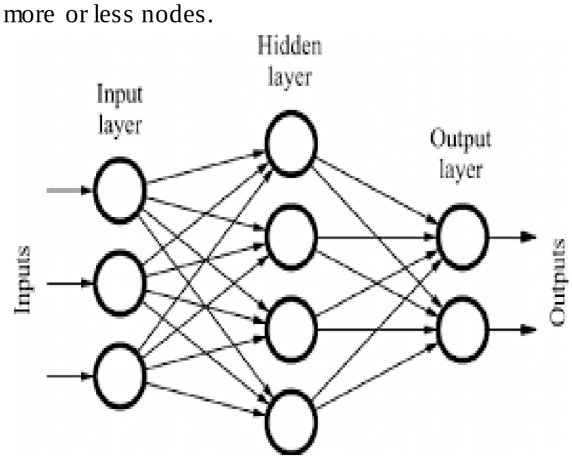


Fig 2.1 Feed forward back propagation neural networks

b) Recurrent neural networks

Recurrent neural networks are saving the output of the layer and feeding this back to the input to help in predicting the outcome of the layer .The first layer is formed similar to the feed forward neural network with the product of the sum of the weights and the features.RNN consists of a multi layer preceptron. The preferred algorithm for sequential data like time series, speech, text, financial data, audio, video, weather and much more because they can form a much deeper understanding of a sequence and its context, compared to other algorithms. Whenever there is a sequence of data and that temporal dynamics that connects the data is more important than the spatial content of each individual frame. The idea behind RNNs is to make use of sequential information. In a traditional neural network we assume that all inputs (and outputs) are independent of each other. . RNNs are called recurrent because they perform the same task for every element of a sequence, with the output being depended on the previous computations. Another way to think about RNNs is that they have a “memory” which captures information about what has been calculated so far. In theory RNNs can make use of information in arbitrarily long sequences.

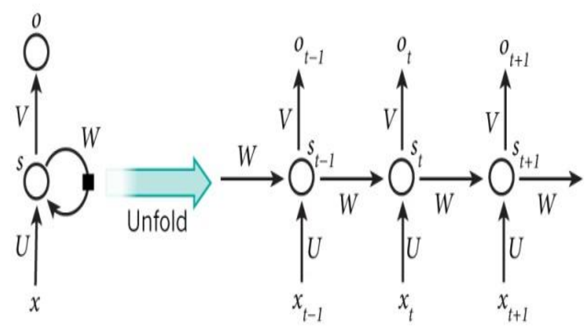


Fig 2.2 Recurrent Neural networks

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system of extraction of brain tumor from MRI scan images tumor part is detected from the MRI scan of the brain. This process helps in identifying the size, shape and position of the tumor. Proposed a novel CNN-based method for segmentation of brain tumors in MRI images. We start by a pre-processing stage consisting of bias field correction, intensity and patch normalization. After that, during training, the number of training patches is artificially augmented by rotating the training patches, and using samples of HGG to augment the number of rare LGG classes. The CNN is built over convolutional layers with small kernels to allow deeper architectures.

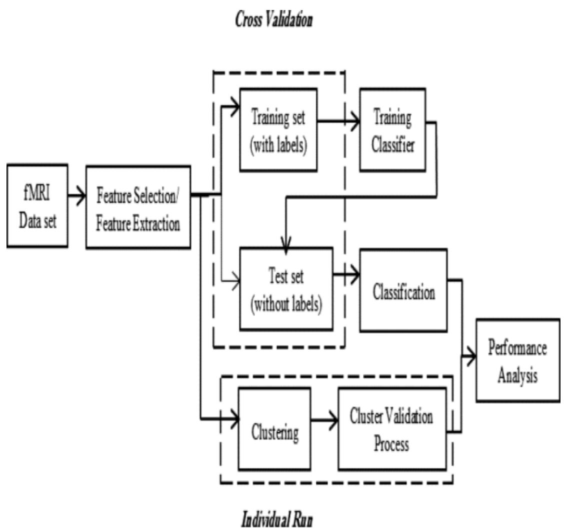


Fig 3.1 Block diagram of existing system

Proposed system

In the proposed system it deals with the recurrent neural networks. It also involves several techniques image smoothing, adaptive thresholding and noise removal. The problem is to find the accurate location, pre-state analysis and the stages of the tumor cells. The proposed method takes the input MRI images that will undergo grey image conversion, template creation, computation of correlation undergoes tumor location detection. Brain tumor segmentation and training. The proposed method takes the input MRI images that will undergo grey image conversion, template creation, computation of correlation undergoes tumor location detection. Braintumor segmentation andtraining.

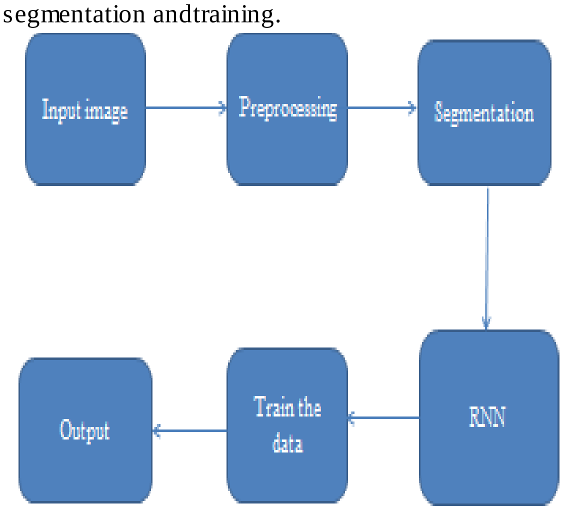


Fig 3.1Block diagram

a)Elman network

The Elman recurrent neural network, a simple recurrent neural network, was introduced by Elman in 1990 . As is well known, a recurrent network has some advantages, such as having time series and nonlinear prediction capabilities, faster convergence, and more accurate mapping ability. References combine Elman neural network with different areas for their purposes. In this network, the outputs of the hidden layer are allowed to feedback onto themselves through a buffer layer, called the recurrent layer. This feedback allows ERNN to learn, recognize, and generate temporal patterns, as well as spatial patterns. Every hidden neuron is connected to only one recurrent layer neuron through a constant weight of value one. Hence the recurrent layer virtually constitutes a copy of the state of the hidden layer one instant before. The number of recurrent neurons is consequently the same as the number of hidden neurons. To sum up, the ERNN is composed of an input layer, a recurrent layer which provides state information, a hidden layer, and an output layer. Each layer contains one or more neurons which propagate information from one layer to another by computing a nonlinear function of their weighted sum of inputs.

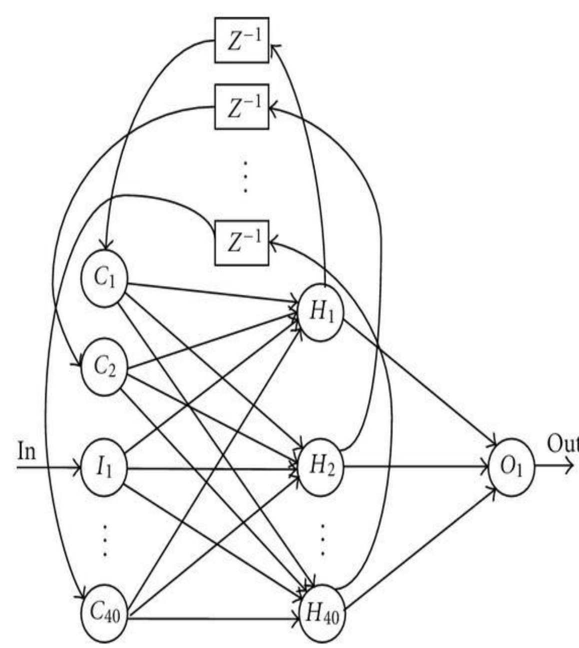
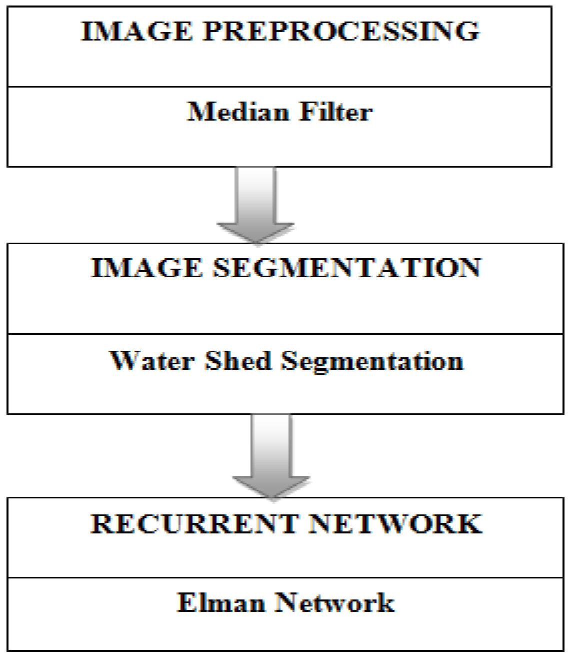


Fig 3.3 Elman network

b)SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



The image preprocessing methods are used to remove the noise of median filter. Median filter are robust and are well suited for data smoothing when the noise characteristics are not known. The selection of the pixel with minimum neighborhood viewed as a cluster in the gray level space. RNN is composed of an input layer, a recurrent layer which provides state information, a hidden layer, and an output layer.

C)Design of RNN

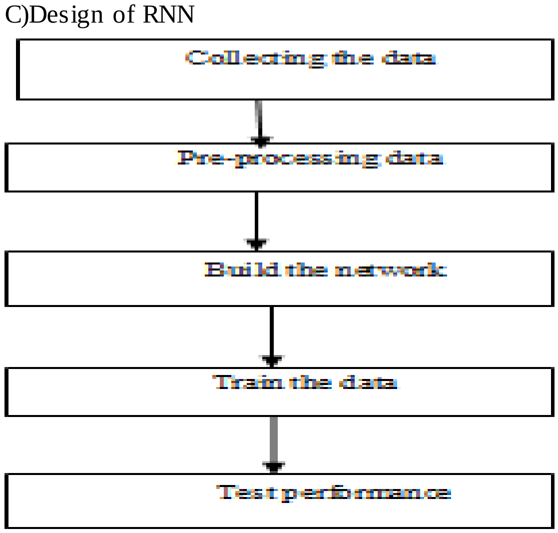


Fig 3.5 Design of RNN

Back propagation algorithm

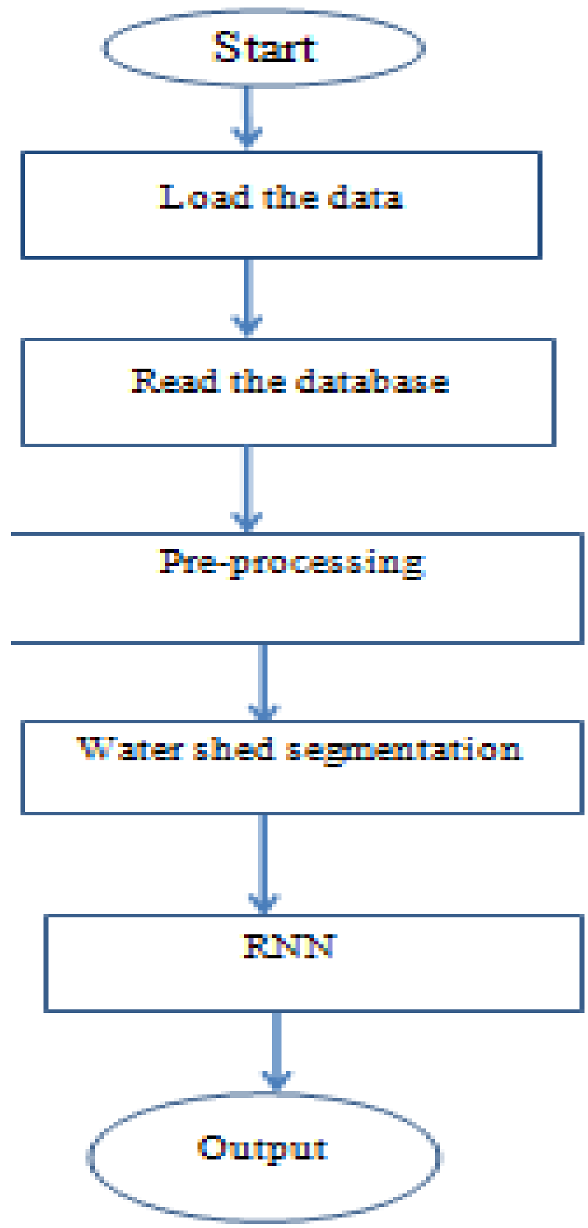
The Back prop algorithm searches for weight values that minimize the total error of the network over the set of training examples (training set).

Back prop consists of the repeated application of the following two passes:

Forward pass: In this step the network is activated on one example and the error of (each neuron of) the output layer is computed.

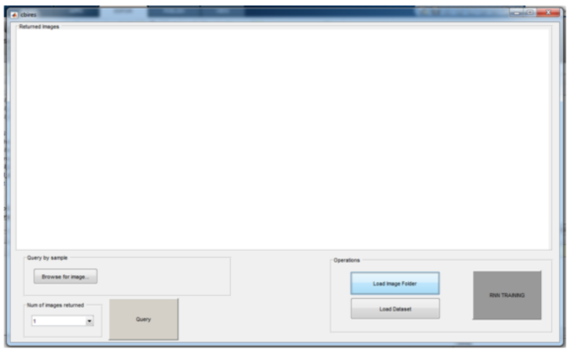
Backward pass: In this step the network error is used for updating the weights. Starting at the output layer, the error is propagated backwards through the network, layer by layer. This is done by recursively computing the local gradient of each neuron.Back-propagation training algorithm

d)Flowchart



IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

we evaluate completed to analysis the classification; with the help of analysis of the classification accuracies the training sets were determined. Here data set was separated exclusively into data sets, is training data set. Now in our project training data set was used to prepare, instruct and train (coaching) the network, on the other hand the testing data set were employed to check especially for accuracy and efficiency of the network (trained) for the brain tumor classification.



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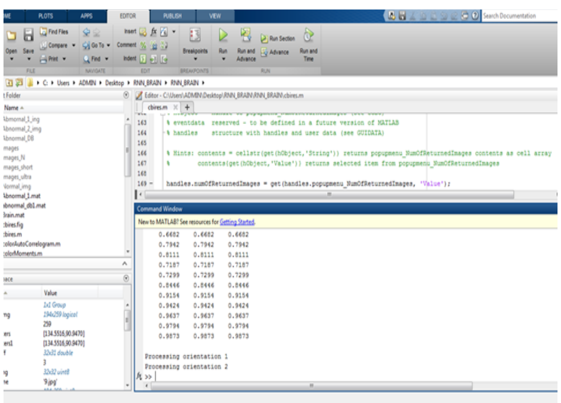
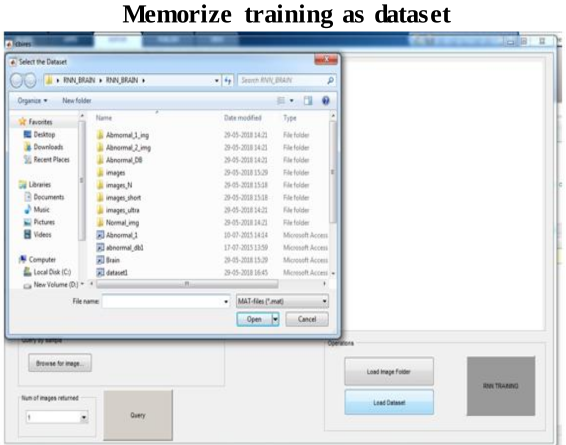
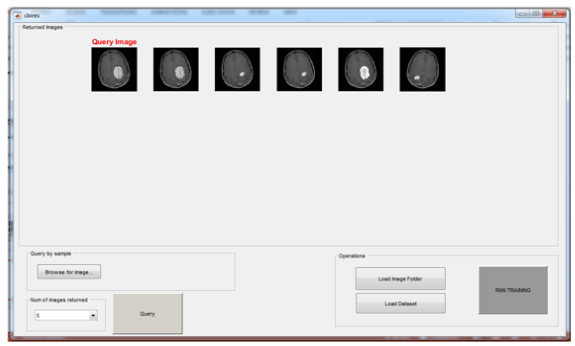


Memorize training as dataset



RNN Training

Load the dataset



Load input image

Query the trained database

CONCLUSION

The classification of brain tumor is successfully executed by using the neural network toolbox, GUI (graphical user interface) and DIP (digital image processing) tool box. This work used dataset contains all modalities of MR Images, which is giving it high potential, accuracy and yield in detecting any kind or definite type of abnormalities. In my proposed work 100% of the data has been used for training for validation and testing. The neural network training tool is used to check the proposed method so that it is helpful to increase the classification accuracies.

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