一、DAE 实验对比

1、按照 stacked 方式初始化参数,网络结构 310-150-75-310 (原网络结构 270-135-70-270)

与原网络存在的差别:数据,损失函数

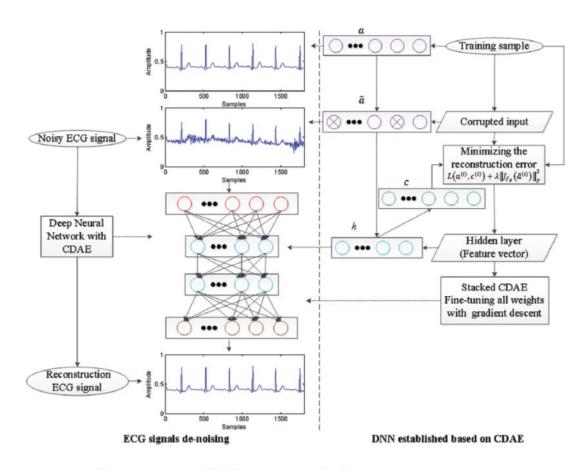


Figure 1. Framework of the proposed method.

DAE

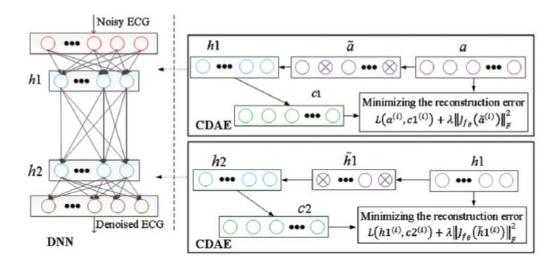
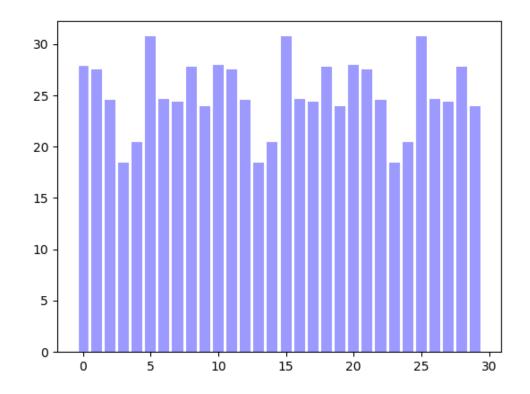


Figure 3. The DNN based on the stacked CDAE.

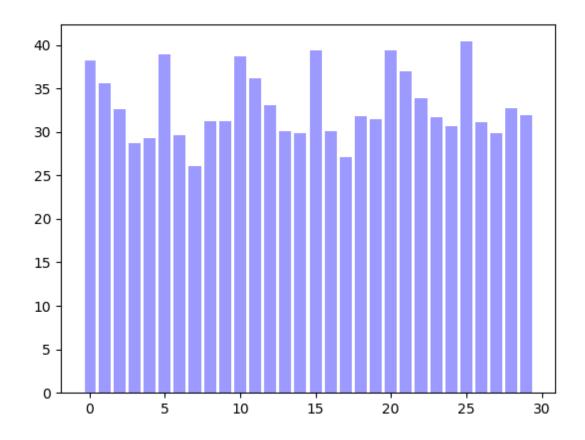
DAE

DAE 结果(论文中信噪比结果在 20dB 左右,改进后的在 20-25dB 左右),并且这是在训练 1000 次之后的结果,fine-tune 应该不会这么多。



result

GAN 结果



二、GAN 网络降噪调查

1、对低剂量 CT 降噪(阅读中。。)

- Wolterink 等人利用 GAN 模型对低剂量 CT 进行降噪实验并取得了很好的效果, Yang Q 等人基于 GAN 模型的改进对低剂量 CT 进行降噪, Yi X 等人利用 CGAN 模型对低剂量 CT 进行降噪;
- 作者通过对比加入对抗损失和均方误差损失的效果,得到了结论:加入对抗损失的实验结果与真实结果更加接近。

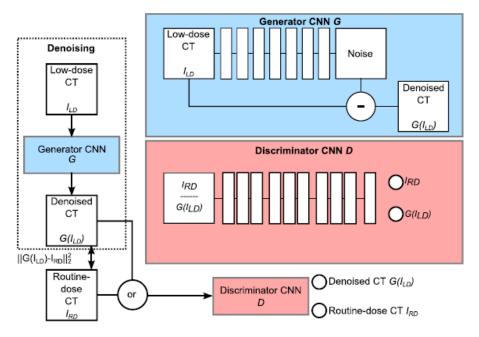


Fig. 1. Overview of the proposed pipeline for noise reduction in low-dose CT. The generative adversarial network consists of two components: a generator CNN and a discriminator CNN. The generator uses regression to determine the routine-dose HU value at every voxel in a low-dose CT. It does this through a skip connection which subtracts an estimated noise image from the input low-dose image. The discriminator tries to distinguish reduced noise CT images from real routine-dose images.

2、对图片降噪

• Divakar N 和 Zhou H 分别利用生成对抗的思想在图片降噪方面做了大量工作,如把图片变亮。

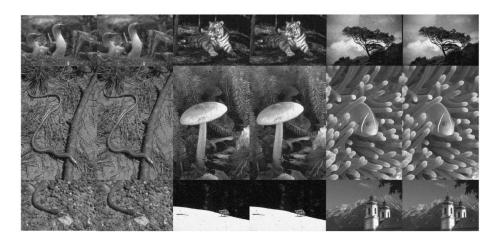
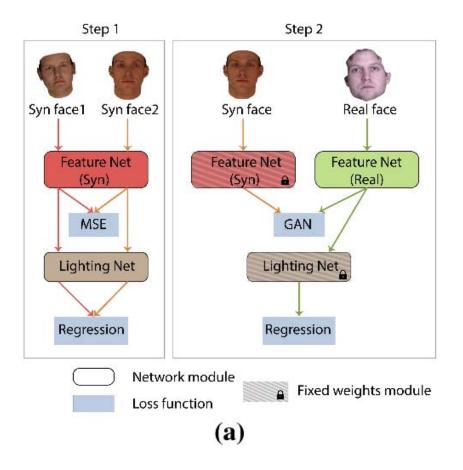


Figure 7. Denoising results of our model. Image in the left of each pair shows the noisy image and the image in the right shows the denoised image.



三、小论文、疾病分类

- 1、加引用
- 2、修改实验数据,改为归一化结果
- 3、疾病分类研究十分复杂
- 病情数据、
- 心脏各类病情特点涉及许多专业知识,要提前了解;我们的实验数据是单一的心律不齐数据;