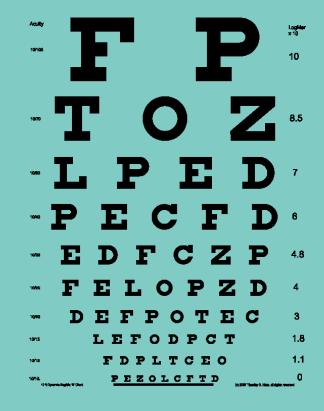
## Machine Visual Acuity

Brooke Ryan and Andreana Chua

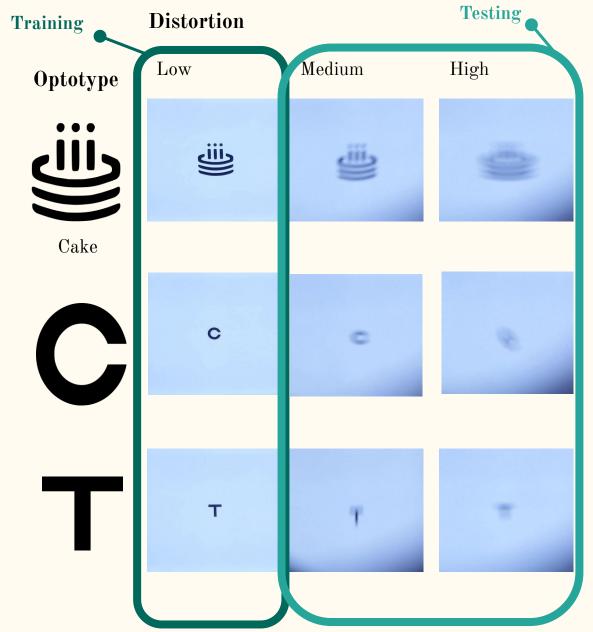


Key Question What insights can we gain about human visual acuity by applying these tests to machines?



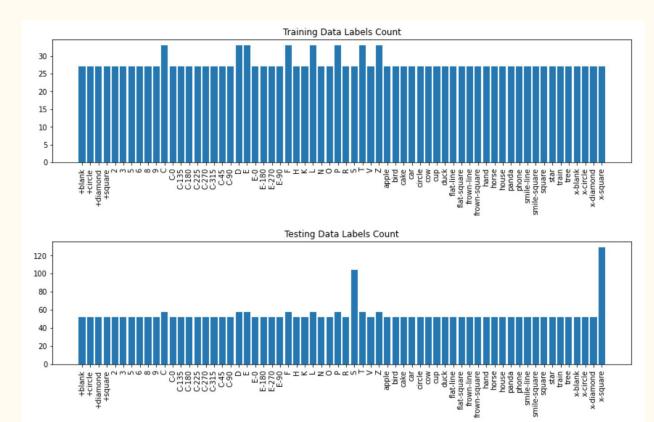
## Problem to Solve

- Which "Optotypes" are hardest for humans to solve?
  - Browne Lab of
    Ophthalmology
- What about machines?
  - Brooke and Andreana!
  - $\circ$  + Baldi Lab
- What can we learn about both through this project?
  - More accurate Acuity tests
  - Literacy affecting test
  - Administer Acuity tests remotely



## Data Exploration

- All images
  - 400 x 400 x 3
- 64 distinct classes (Optotypes)
- Three levels of distortion:
  - Low
  - Medium
  - High
- Balanced classes

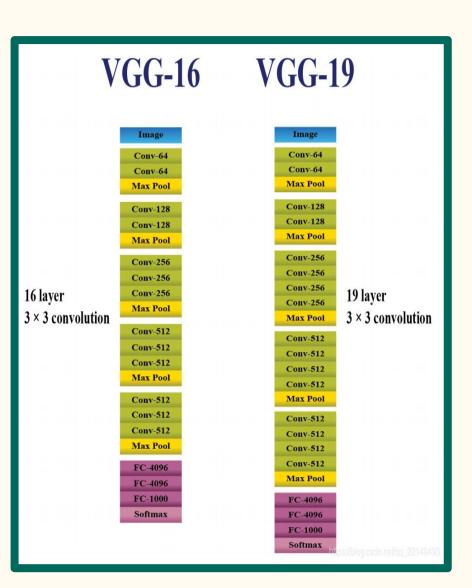


## Implementation Deep Learning

## Transfer Learning

### • Models

- Used VGG networks
  - VGG-16
  - VGG-19
- Hyperparameter tuning
  - $\circ$  # of layers to freeze
  - $\circ ~~$  # of epochs to train
  - $\circ$  # of layers to use (VGG-16 vs VGG-19)

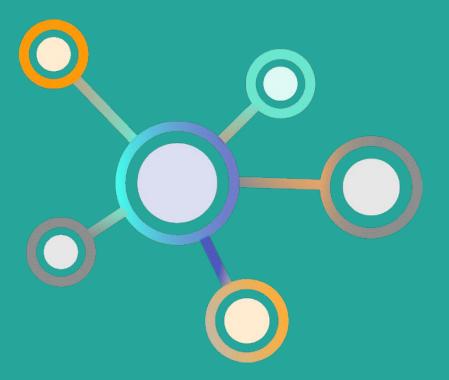


### Mismatched Training/Testing Sets

- Training data and testing data come from two different distributions
   Ex. High resolution images for training vs low resolution images for testing
- Two ways to approach
  - Intermix training/testing sets
  - Mix only a part of testing set into training set
- Second option better
  - $\circ$  50% of testing into training
  - $\circ~~25\%$  of testing for valid/dev
  - $\circ~~25\%$  of testing for actual testing



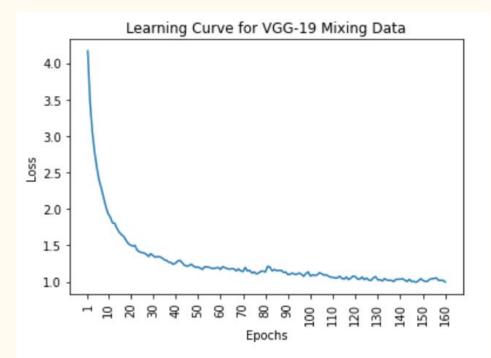
## Best Results



### Mismatched Data Results and Visualization

- After hyperparameter tuning:
  VGG-19
  - $\circ$  Froze <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of the first layers
  - $\circ$  Train for 160 epochs
- Training accuracy: **63.23**%
- Testing accuracy: **62.88%**
- Test example:
  - o R





## Conclusions

#### Most proud of...

- Successfully building a model with transfer learning
- Given the wide range of distortions, getting results that are higher than random guessing

#### Most challenging...

- Having the model generalize well to the distortions
- Training images takes up a lot of computational time
- Could try a deeper network, such as ResNet50, if time wasn't an issue

#### Lessons learned...

- Having data in the same distribution is better
- A GPU is essential for training models like these



# Questions?

