

Cell Detection based on Gaussian Process Regression

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Kernel matrix construction

of training data after Kmean is 977

The dimension input data. In our case, number

We conduct PCA to reduce the dimension of

- 60

50

40

30

20

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Problem

Microscopy images usually contain a huge number of cells. Detecting cells through visual analysis the images can be tedious and timeconsuming work because of drawbacks like

- Inter-observer variability
- Intra-observer variability

Therefore, results from visual inspection are often inconsistent. Solution? Machine Learning!

Data

- ≻ 11 600x600 bone marrow cell images
- Corresponding ground truth cell locations



Learning goal

Learn a machine to detect if a given pixel in an input image is a cell center or not. We do this by:

- Using GP regression to train on cell images and corresponding score map
- Subsequently predict a score map of a given input image

Key equations

Kernel function (also called the covariance function)

$$k(x_q, x_p) = \theta \exp(-\lambda |x_p - x_q|^2)$$

Predictive variance Predictive mean

$$f_* = \mathbf{k}_*^T (K + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} \mathbf{y} \qquad V[f_*] = k(\mathbf{x}_*, \mathbf{x}_*) - \mathbf{k}_*^T (K + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} \mathbf{k}_*$$

Potential issues

360.000 data points for each image:

- Memory issues with a too large K matrix
- Invertability of K matrix questionable



Hyper Parameter Optimization

Coordinate search strategy is applied, in order to find the local maximum of the log-likelihood function



