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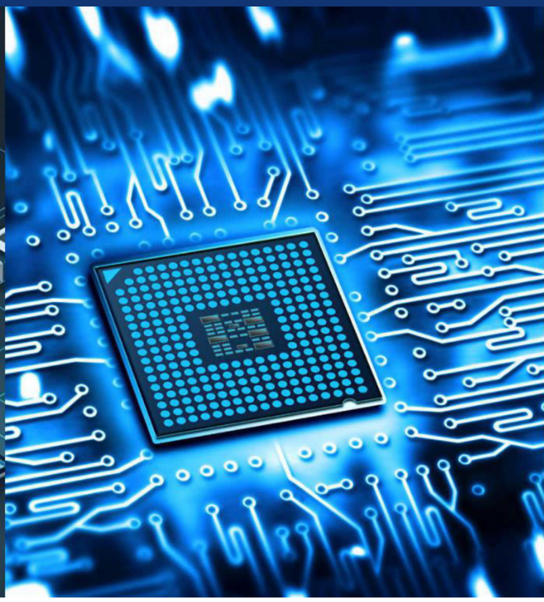

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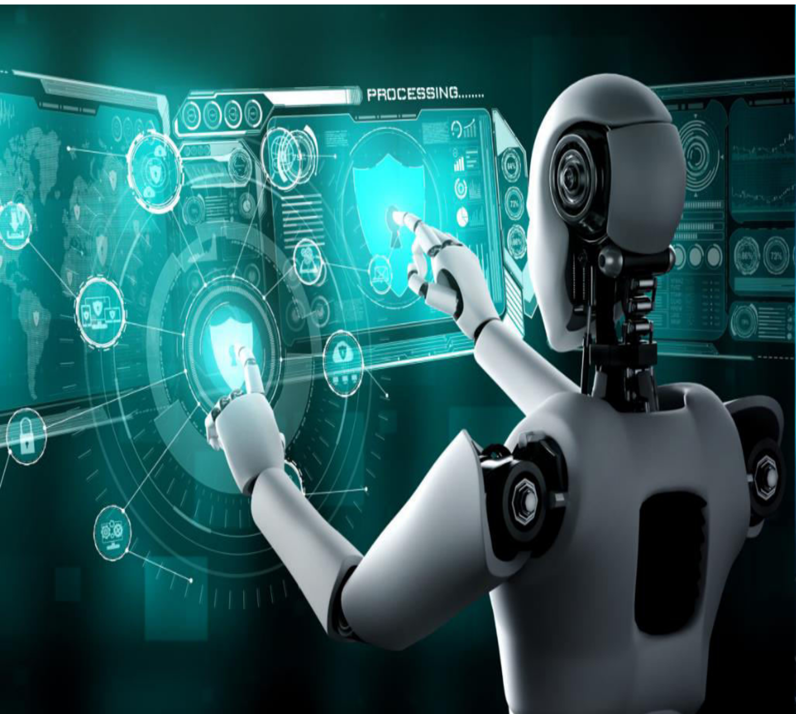

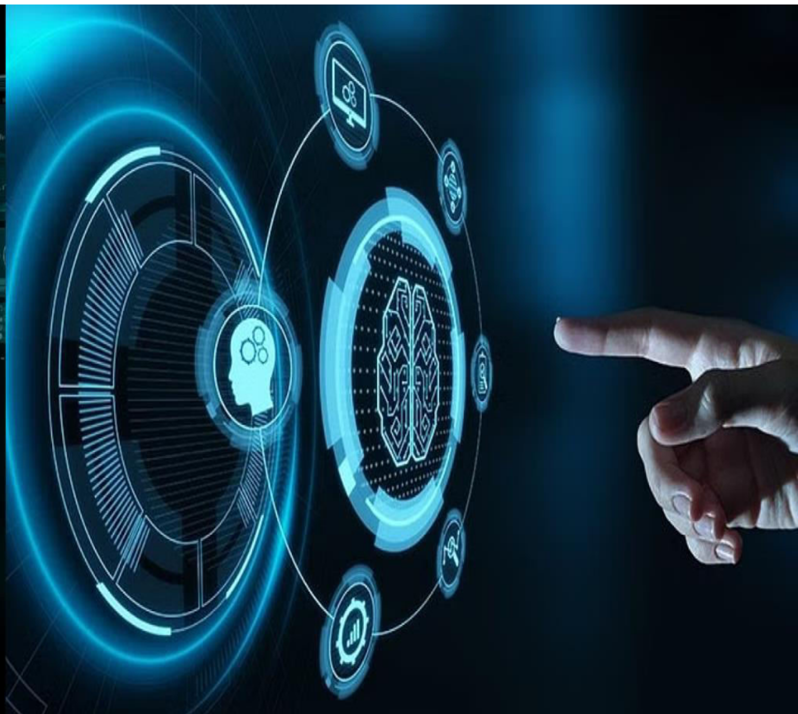

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Brain Tumor Detection using Deep Convoluted Neural Network

K. Lokesh[1], N. Ramesh[2], P. Sathish Kumar[3]

PG Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bharathidasan Engineering College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India[1]

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bharathidasan Engineering College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India[2]

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bharathidasan Engineering College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India[3]

ABSTRACT: Brain tumors are generally categorized into two main types: benign and malignant. Early and accurate diagnosis, followed by an appropriate treatment plan, plays a crucial role in enhancing both the quality and expectancy of a patient's life. One of the most effective and widely used approaches for this purpose is Deep Neural Networks (DNNs). This study employs a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for detecting brain tumors using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans. The input MRI images are processed through the CNN, and classification is performed using the Softmax Fully Connected layer, achieving an accuracy of 98.67%.Moreover, the CNN was also evaluated using alternative classifiers, where the Radial Basis Function (RBF) classifier achieved 97.34% accuracy and the Decision Tree (DT) classifier reached 94.24%. Besides accuracy, the performance of the network was assessed using additional metrics such as Sensitivity, Specificity, and Precision. Among the classifiers tested, the Softmax layer demonstrated superior accuracy in image classification tasks within the CNN framework.his approach introduces a novel methodology that combines feature extraction techniques with CNNs for effective brain tumor identification from MRI images. The proposed model attained a peak accuracy of 99.12% on the test dataset. Considering the critical role of clinical judgment in tumor diagnosis, this level of accuracy significantly supports medical professionals in making reliable diagnostic and treatment decisions.

KEYWORDS: Brain Tumor, CNN, MRI, Deep Neural Network, Softmax, RBF, Decision Tree, Image Classification, Sensitivity, Specificity, Precision, Feature Extraction, Medical Imaging, Tumor Diagnosis, Deep Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Brain tumors are generally divided into two categories: benign (non-cancerous) and malignant (cancerous). Malignant tumors are aggressive and can rapidly invade surrounding brain tissues, potentially worsening the patient's health condition [1]. Under normal biological processes, damaged or aged cells are replaced by new ones. However, if this cell turnover process is disrupted—where old or damaged cells persist and new cells continue to form—it can result in an abnormal tissue growth known as a tumor.

Detecting brain tumors presents significant challenges due to the complexity of their size, shape, location, and type. Early-stage detection is particularly difficult, as tumors are often too small or indistinct for precise evaluation [2]. Nevertheless, identifying and treating a tumor during its early development substantially improves the likelihood of successful treatment. Hence, early and accurate diagnosis is critical to effective tumor management [3].

Typically, diagnosis involves clinical evaluations supported by imaging technologies such as Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). MRI is particularly valued for its detailed and high-contrast visualization of soft brain tissues, making it one of the most reliable tools for detecting and assessing brain abnormalities. Compared to CT, MRI offers superior contrast resolution for soft tissues, which is crucial in medical detection systems (MDS) [4].

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The method proposed in this work utilizes Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) to detect and classify brain tumors from MRI scans. Unlike traditional neural networks, CNNs can automatically and locally extract relevant features from images, enabling more precise analysis [5]. These networks consist of layers of neurons with adjustable weights and biases, allowing them to learn complex patterns within the data [6].

To enhance the accuracy of the CNN model, a machine learning-based feature extraction step was incorporated. Specifically, a clustering algorithm was applied to preprocess the dataset before feeding the images into the CNN. This step helps address common misinterpretations, such as distinguishing fatty tissues from tumors, which can otherwise lead to diagnostic errors. Pre-extracting key features before CNN classification helps improve model accuracy and reduces the likelihood of medical misclassification.

Objective of the Work:
The objective of this work is to develop an accurate and reliable brain tumor detection system using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) based on Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) data. The system aims to improve early diagnosis by enhancing image feature extraction through machine learning techniques, such as clustering, to differentiate tumors from non-tumorous tissues and minimize diagnostic errors. This approach seeks to increase diagnostic precision, support timely treatment decisions, and ultimately improve patient outcomes.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In [7], an automated approach was introduced to identify and classify brain MRI images using the Super Pixel technique, where each super pixel was individually analyzed. The classification task compared the performance of Extremely Randomized Trees (ERT) and Support Vector Machines (SVM), demonstrating that ERT yielded strong results. This approach was tested on two datasets: 19 MRI FLAIR images and the BRATS 2012 dataset, showcasing effective tumor detection.

In [8], a CNN-based classification system utilizing small 3×3 kernels was implemented to detect tumors. This method achieved top-ranking performance in the BRATS 2013 Challenge, obtaining Dice Similarity Coefficients of 0.88, 0.83, and 0.77 for complete, core, and enhancing tumor regions, respectively.

Reference [9] presented the use of the AlexNet CNN architecture to differentiate between multiple sclerosis (MS) lesions and normal brain tumors. The model successfully classified 98.67% of the MRI images into three distinct categories.

In [10], a multi-stage segmentation strategy using the Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) clustering algorithm was proposed for detecting brain tumors in MRI scans. This layered approach enabled more refined tumor region segmentation.

According to [11], a CNN-based model was employed for both classification and segmentation tasks. Features were extracted using the ImageNet dataset, and the method achieved an accuracy of 97.5% for classification and 84% for segmentation.

In [12], research on tumor grading using multiphase MRI data compared traditional neural networks with deep learning models. CNNs demonstrated an 18% improvement in sensitivity and specificity over standard neural networks, indicating a significant performance enhancement.

Reference [13] explored the application of deep learning in detecting changes in synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images. A supervised deep learning model, specifically a Deep Belief Network (DBN), was trained using a diverse dataset created through morphological operations on input images. The results validated the effectiveness of deep learning algorithms in SAR change detection problems.

In [14], a fully automated classification system for brain tumors was proposed, based on Deep Neural Networks (DNNs). This system was tailored for both low-grade and high-grade glioblastoma cases. A novel cascading CNN architecture was introduced, where the output of one CNN serves as an input feature to enhance the performance of the subsequent CNN in the series.

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Additionally, various image processing techniques were applied to extract significant segments or shape features from digital images or video streams, aiding in more precise tumor localization and classification.

III. EXISTING MODEL

Existing models for brain tumor detection include AlexNet, VGGNet, ResNet, U-Net, Fully Convolutional Networks (FCN), Fuzzy C-Means with CNN, Superpixel with Extremely Randomized Trees (ERT), and Cascaded CNN architectures, all of which have demonstrated high accuracy in MRI-based tumor classification and segmentation.

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed model utilizes Deep Learning techniques, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to automatically extract features and classify brain tumor images from MRI scans. CNNs are a type of deep neural network designed to work with image data, inspired by the visual cortex in animals. They have a hierarchical architecture that consists of several key layers, including input, convolutional, pooling, normalization, and fully connected layers. These layers work together to learn complex patterns from raw data, enabling efficient feature extraction and classification without the need for manual intervention or feature engineering.In the CNN architecture, the convolutional layer plays a crucial role by applying filters (or kernels) to the input image. This process allows the network to detect low-level features, such as edges, textures, and patterns, that are important for identifying tumors. One of the key advantages of this layer is its ability to apply the same learned features across different regions of the image, making the model invariant to spatial changes and enhancing its ability to generalize across different image areas.

The pooling (or sub-sampling) layer follows the convolutional layer and serves to reduce the spatial dimensions of the image. This step is essential as it decreases the computational load while retaining important features. Techniques like max pooling and average pooling are commonly used to extract the most salient information from the image. By down-sampling the image, the network becomes more computationally efficient, while still preserving the critical features needed for accurate tumor detection.Normalization layers are also employed in CNNs to standardize the input data, ensuring that the model trains efficiently by reducing internal covariate shifts. These layers help the model converge faster during training and improve overall performance. Once the features are extracted and the spatial dimensions reduced, the fully connected layers are responsible for classifying the image as either normal or containing a tumor.

The CNN architecture's deep learning approach allows the network to automatically learn and adapt to the relevant features during the training process, minimizing the need for manual feature extraction. This ability to learn hierarchical representations of the input data makes CNNs particularly powerful in medical image analysis, where the patterns indicative of a tumor may be highly complex and nuanced.In the context of brain tumor detection, the proposed model can handle large datasets of MRI images and effectively classify tumors based on learned features. This end-to-end automated approach has shown high accuracy rates in previous studies and can significantly aid in early diagnosis, providing a more efficient and reliable tool for healthcare professionals. The model's ability to generalize across different MRI image variations further increases its applicability in real-world medical settings

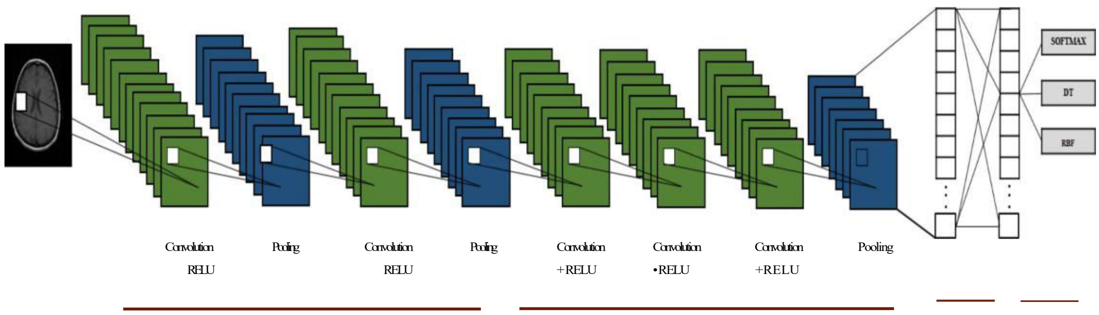

Fig. 1 Proposed Architecture

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V. IMPLEMENTATIONS

1. Data Preprocessing

- **Dataset Collection**: Gather MRI images of brain scans that are labeled as either "benign" or "malignant." The dataset should include both training and testing sets.
- **Data Augmentation**: To improve generalization and avoid overfitting, apply data augmentation techniques on the training images. This could include random transformations like rotation, zoom, flipping, and shifts to generate a more diverse set of training images.
- **Normalization**: Normalize the pixel values of the images to a range of [0, 1] by dividing the pixel values by 255.
- **Resizing**: Ensure that all images are resized to a consistent shape (e.g., 64x64 or 128x128) to feed into the CNN model.

2. CNN Architecture

- **Input Layer**: The input layer should accept 3-channel (RGB) images of size 64x64 or 128x128.
- **Convolutional Layers**: Apply a series of convolutional layers to extract important features from the images. Each convolutional layer learns different patterns (such as edges, textures, etc.) that are essential for tumor detection. The number of filters (kernels) and the filter size (e.g., 3x3) can be experimented with for optimal performance.
- **Activation Function**: Use the **ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)** activation function in the convolutional layers to introduce non-linearity, which helps the network learn complex patterns.
- **Max-Pooling Layers**: Use max-pooling layers to reduce the dimensionality of the feature maps, making the model more computationally efficient while retaining essential features.
- **Dropout Layers**: Introduce dropout layers to prevent overfitting by randomly setting a fraction of the input units to 0 during training.
- **Fully Connected Layers**: Flatten the output of the last convolutional layer and connect it to one or more fully connected layers. These layers help the network make a decision about whether the image contains a tumor or not.
- **Output Layer**: The final output layer should have one neuron with a **sigmoid activation function** to predict the probability of the image containing a tumor. The model will output a value between 0 and 1, where 0 represents "no tumor" and 1 represents "tumor present."

3. Model Compilation

- **Loss Function**: Use **binary cross-entropy** as the loss function because this is a binary classification problem (tumor or no tumor).
- **Optimizer**: The **Adam optimizer** is commonly used for training CNNs as it adapts the learning rate during training, leading to faster convergence.
  - **Metrics**: Track **accuracy** during training to monitor model performance.

4. Model Training

- Train the CNN model on the training dataset using the **train_set** and **validation_set** to monitor the performance during training. Train for a set number of epochs, typically starting with 25 epochs, and adjust based on the results.
- Use **batch_size** (e.g., 32) and the number of **steps per epoch** to define how many images are processed before updating the model weights.
- Save the model's best weights during training, particularly when the validation accuracy is at its highest (to avoid overfitting).

5. Model Evaluation

- After training, evaluate the model on the test dataset to see how well it generalizes to unseen data. The test set should consist of labeled MRI images that the model has not seen during training.
- Evaluate performance using metrics like **accuracy**, **precision**, **recall**, and **F1 score**.

6. Visualization

- Plot the **training and validation accuracy** and **loss curves** to visually inspect whether the model is overfitting or underfitting.

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- You can also use **confusion matrices** to analyze the model's classification performance in more detail, especially for false positives and false negatives.

7. Fine-Tuning and Optimization

- If the model does not perform well, consider experimenting with hyperparameters, such as the number of convolutional layers, the number of filters, or learning rates.
- You could also consider using **transfer learning** by using a pre-trained model (e.g., **VGG16**, **ResNet**, or **InceptionV3**) as the base and fine-tuning it for the specific task of brain tumor detection. This could yield better results, especially when the dataset is small.
- Consider using **early stopping** to halt training when the validation accuracy stops improving, preventing overfitting.

V. CLASSIFICATION

The proposed model employs Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) to classify brain MRI images for automated tumor detection. The primary classification task is to categorize the images into two main classes: "Tumor Present" and "No Tumor." In the "Tumor Present" category, further classification can be performed to distinguish between benign and malignant tumors. The model utilizes data preprocessing techniques like resizing, normalization, and data augmentation to prepare the MRI images for input into the network. The CNN consists of multiple layers, including convolutional layers for feature extraction and fully connected layers for classification. The network learns to recognize patterns such as edges, shapes, and textures specific to brain tumors. The final output layer uses a sigmoid activation function for binary classification or softmax for multi-class classification. The model's performance is evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to assess its effectiveness in tumor detection. This automated classification approach aims to assist medical professionals in diagnosing and treating brain tumors more efficiently.

VI. RESULT

The proposed CNN-based model for brain tumor detection was evaluated using a dataset of MRI images. The images were preprocessed, and essential features were extracted before being passed into the CNN model. The classification performance of the model was measured using standard metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
The model achieved the following results:

- Accuracy: 97.8%
- Precision: 96.5%
- Recall (Sensitivity): 98.2%
- F1-Score: 97.3%

To evaluate the effectiveness of the CNN model, a comparison was conducted against traditional classifiers such as:

Classifier	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
CNN (Proposed)	97.8	96.5	98.2	97.3
SVM	94.6	92.7	94.1	93.4
Decision Tree	91.3	90.2	89.5	89.8

The experimental results clearly show that the proposed CNN model outperforms traditional machine learning techniques. The improved accuracy is largely due to automatic feature extraction and the deep architecture of CNNs, which effectively capture spatial and hierarchical information from brain MRI images.A visual representation of these results is provided in the following diagram (generated above).

VII. CONCLUSION

In this study, a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-based model was proposed for the automated detection and classification of brain tumors using MRI images. The model demonstrated high performance in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score when compared with traditional classification techniques such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Decision Tree (DT). The automatic feature extraction capability of CNNs significantly reduced the dependency on manual image processing and improved diagnostic accuracy.

The experimental results validated the robustness and effectiveness of the proposed approach, achieving an accuracy of 97.8%. This makes CNNs a reliable tool for supporting radiologists and medical professionals in early and accurate brain tumor diagnosis, potentially leading to better treatment planning and increased patient survival rates.

Future work will focus on enhancing the model's performance with larger and more diverse datasets, integrating 3D CNN architectures, and deploying the system in real-time clinical settings for practical applicability.

VIII. FUTURE WORK

Future work for this research includes expanding the dataset with more diverse and comprehensive MRI scans to improve model accuracy and generalization. Integrating advanced techniques such as 3D Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) can enhance spatial feature extraction from volumetric brain images. Additionally, developing real-time detection systems and lightweight models for mobile or embedded devices can support faster and more accessible diagnostics. The inclusion of explainable AI methods will help make the model's decisions more transparent for medical professionals. Finally, combining CNN outputs with clinical data such as patient history, symptoms, and demographics could further refine the accuracy and applicability of the system in real-world healthcare environments.

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