

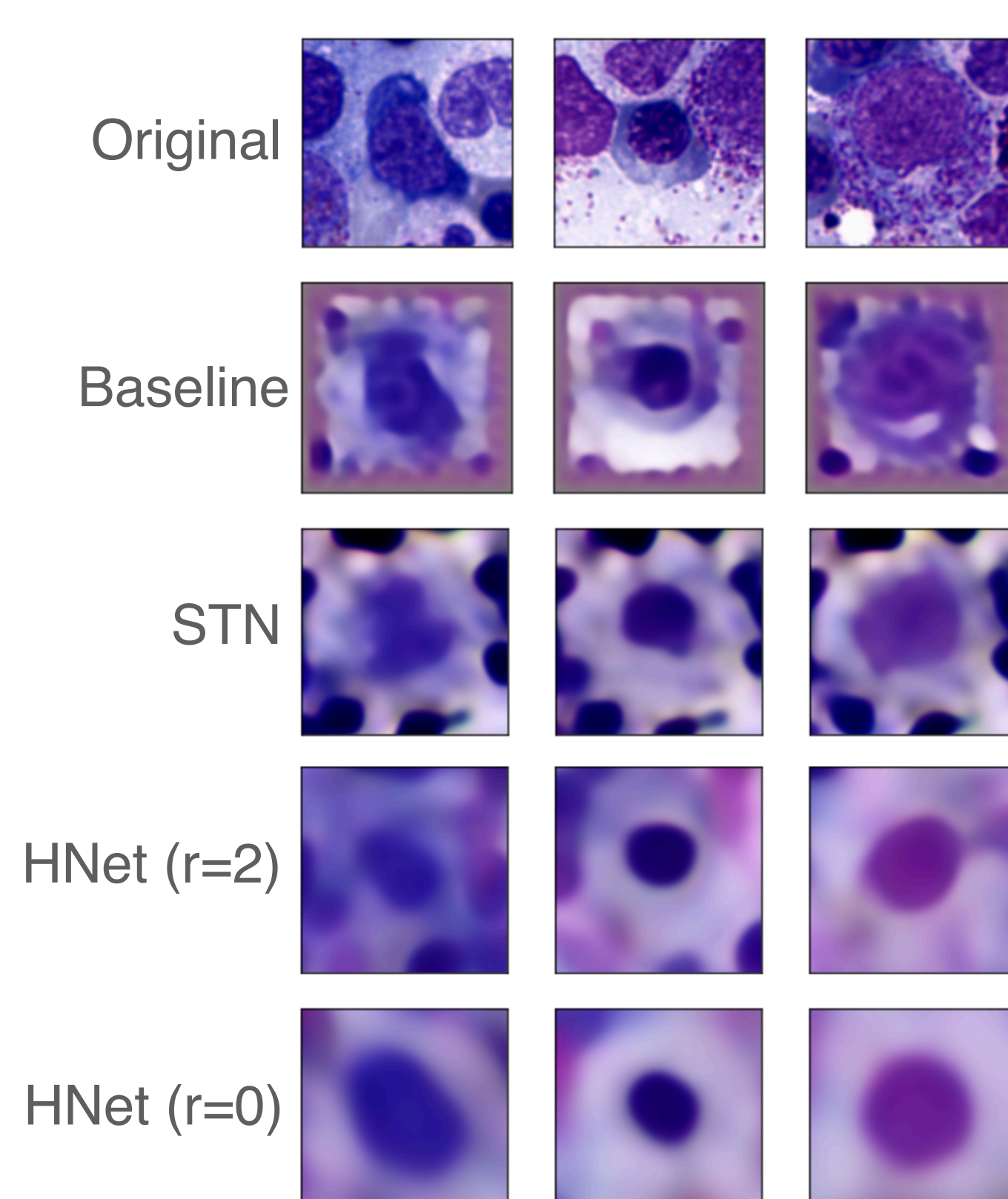
We propose a pipeline to **unsupervisedly** learn **Rotation-invariant Representations** for the classification of haematopoietic cells from bone marrow microscopy images.

Motivation

Analysis of the blood cell distribution in bone marrow is necessary for a detailed diagnosis of many haematopoietic diseases, such as leukaemia. While this task is performed manually on microscope images in clinical routine, automating it could improve reliability and objectivity.

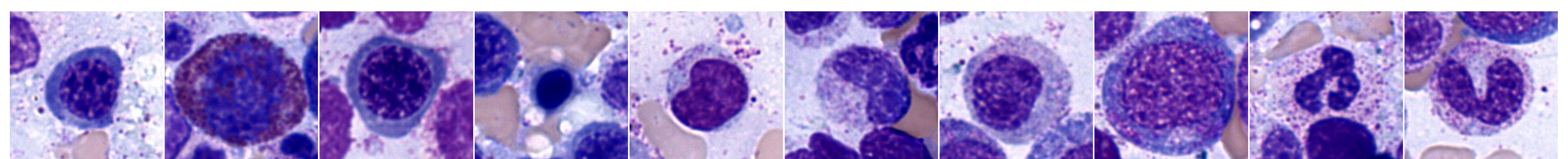
As with many medical image analysis tasks, annotation shortage is a limiting factor. With un- and semi-supervised learning techniques, this can be mitigated. We try to exploit the arbitrary orientation of cells to perform regularisation by enforcing rotation invariant representations.

Reconstructed Images



Data

Images are obtained from Pappenheim-stained human bone marrow samples using 63x magnification. From these, patches of size 256 x 256 px² centred around individual cells are extracted. Around 11k cells are of unknown cell type (used for unsupervised training) and 6k cells are of known cell type (used for supervised evaluation). Examples are shown below.



Methods

Spatial Transformer Network (STN)

Predict (only) rotation (w.r.t. arbitrary angle)
Normalise w.r.t. rotation
Run Auto-encoder on normalised image
Re-rotate image (angle through side-channel)

Harmonics Network (HNet)

Use spherical harmonics in convolution kernels
We use these filters in ResNet-like network
 $r=0$ filters are rotation invariant
 $r=2$ filters are rotation equivariant

Results

Enforcing rotation invariance often yields symmetric reconstructions.

Classification results do not improve in purely unsupervised case.

